



Planning Commission

Regular Meeting Agenda

SCAN FOR AGENDA
PACKET



Frances Meaders Council Chambers
151 Willowbend Road
September 8, 2025 | 6:30 PM

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Pledge of Allegiance**
3. **Announcements**
4. **Presentations - None**
5. **Public Comment**
6. **Agenda Changes**
7. **Minutes**
 1. Planning Commission Meeting August 25, 2025
8. **Old Agenda Items**
 1. Consider a Text Amendment to the Sign Ordinance, Chapter 66, for revisions to roof sign regulations
 2. Consider a Text Amendment to revise land use regulations for Cosmetic Tattooing and Microblading
 3. Consider a Text Amendment to the Land Development Ordinance, Article XI - Vegetaion Protection and Landscape Requirements
9. **New Agenda Items - None**
10. **Public Hearings - None**
11. **Member/Staff Topics**
12. **Adjourn**

It is the policy of the City of Peachtree City that all city-sponsored public meetings and events are accessible to people with disabilities and are in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. If you need assistance in participating in this meeting or event due to a disability as defined under the ADA or need assistance per Title VI, please contact the City's Title VI and ADA Coordinator, Dr. Teaa Allston-Bing at (770) 632-4276 or e-mail tallston-bing@peachtree-city.org at least three (3) business days before the scheduled meeting or event to request an accommodation.

Planning Commission of Peachtree City
Meeting Minutes
Monday, August 25, 2025
6:30 PM

Call to Order

The Peachtree City Planning Commission met in regular session on Monday August 25 in the Council Chambers at City Hall. Chairman Scott Ritenour called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m. Vice Chairman Kenneth Hamner as well as Commissioners Andrew Kriz, Robert Halverson, and Alternate Jack Allen were also present. Commissioner Christopher Jenkins was absent. City Manager Justin Strickland, Senior Planner Lora Hooks, Recording Secretary Martha Barksdale and IT Specialist Elijah Brewer were also in attendance. Planning Director Shayla Reed was absent due to illness.

Pledge of Allegiance

Ritenour started the meeting with the Pledge of Allegiance.

Announcements

Ritenour noted a new agenda format was now being used for all City commissions and advisory groups. Strickland said Council had asked that all agendas use the same format structure since it could be confusing when each group's was different.

Kriz questioned the need for a Public Comment item on the Planning Commission agenda, saying there was time allotted for public comment during public hearings, but he did not see the need for it during the regular meeting. He mentioned that they were volunteers with regular jobs, and he was worried about possibly using meeting time for lengthy speeches during a general public comment.

Strickland said he had already talked with the Chair and Vice Chair about that, which was why Public Comments was listed as postponed on that night's agenda. The time limits in the ordinance only applied to City Council, so they would be working on setting limitations for all the groups.

Kriz stated that he felt public comment was already incorporated where necessary, but Strickland countered that the same argument could be made for Council. He thought it could be done in a way to allow citizens to voice their opinions, but with respect for the Planning Commission's time.

Ritenour said it would be postponed until they could decide on some parameters for all the commissions.

Presentations - None

Public Comment

1. Public Comment is Postponed

Agenda Changes

They had planned to have the City's urban forester attend to talk with them about the

native and invasive plants ordinance, but he was ill, so that had been postponed, Hooks stated. Ritenour said it was best to postpone that item because they needed his input.

Minutes

1. Planning Commission Meeting August 11, 2025

Allen moved to approve the August 11, 2025 Planning Commission minutes.
Halverson seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Old Agenda Items

- 1. Consider a Text Amendment to the Sign Ordinance, Chapter 66, for revisions to roof sign regulations - POSTPONED**
- 2. Consider a Text Amendment to revise land use regulations for Cosmetic Tattooing and Microblading - POSTPONED**
- 3. Consider a Text Amendment to the Land Development Ordinance, Article XI - Vegetation Protection and Landscape Requirements**
Postponed

New Agenda Items

1. Concept Plat Modifications, Rockaway Townhomes, 201 Rockaway Rd

Hooks explained this was an older project that was coming back to the Planning Commission because there had been a significant change in the layout. This property was rezoned to Limited Use Commercial (LUC-20) in 2007. The approved master plan included the Somerby development on the northwest side of Rockaway Road as well as 30 age-restricted condominiums on the southeast side.

City Council approved an amendment to the zoning conditions for the LUC-20 district in July 2020 that removed the age restriction, removed the curb-cut alignment condition due to a power pole, and modified the 50-foot landscape buffer requirement on Rockaway Road due to a Georgia Power easement that did not allow for the planting of vegetation or trees. Berms were forbidden there, as well. The property backed up to Meade Field, Hooks pointed out.

She showed the plan that was approved in 2020 with the conditions that the final design and location of the subdivision entrance be approved by the City Engineer as the site plan development progressed and that a landscape plan be submitted for review and approval by the Planning Commission prior to issuing certificates of occupancy for the residential units.

The City intended to build a new access road from Rockaway Road to Meade Field, and the City Manager and the City Engineer met with the developer to discuss a proposal that would include a curb cut into the new subdivision. The road

would be south of the proposed development on a parcel that the City gained through a land swap with the developer. The City Engineer said he preferred this redesign because it would eliminate a curb cut on Rockaway Road.

Richard Ferry represented the developer and said it was a good move to eliminate an unnecessary curb cut and share in the cost of the road.

Hamner asked if any parking had been changed from the original, and Ferry said it had. The original units were 22 feet wide, which allowed for a regular width two-door garage but made the pedestrian access very narrow. Being able to change the townhomes to the typical length of 24 feet allowed more space for parking and longer driveways.

How did this tie into the path network? Hamner asked, and Ferry pointed out the connection, which was unchanged from the original plan.

Kriz pointed out a blue box on the original design, which Ferry said was the central mailbox unit, and asked where it was on the updated design. Ferry pointed it out and said it would be covered.

Kriz asked staff why the road was being built, and Strickland said it had been planned for several years as a way to connect the parking lot between the softball and lacrosse fields to Rockaway Road.

Halverson said this layout worked much better than the previous one. He then asked about the fire lane and asked if it had been approved. Hooks said staff was currently reviewing this, and the Fire Marshal would have to sign off on it. It might have to be reconfigured.

Allen thanked staff for an excellent presentation.

Kriz asked if the City Engineer had approved the new entrance, and Hooks said he had been part of the discussions.

Ritenour asked for comments. Hamner said these looked to be positive changes and would help with traffic safety. He wanted to highlight that this was in a 100-year flood plain so it might need attention from Storm Water Management.

Ritenour said he recalled a discussion on the landscaping buffer when this first came to the Planning Commission. He asked Ferry to go back and look at that discussion because the Commissioners had been concerned about having enough of a buffer.

Amenities had also been discussed, he recalled. This location did not appear to have any recreational amenities, with the thinking being that Meade Field was adjacent. Ferry said that was unchanged. Ritenour remembered that the entrance

road and the fire lane had been a concern originally. He said he was glad to see the longer driveways and the cross-utilization of the new road for access.

Hamner moved to approve the concept plat modifications, Rockaway Townhomes, 201 Rockaway Road. Kriz seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Public Hearings - None

Member/Staff Topics

The next meeting would be September 8, and Hooks said the text amendments proposed for this meeting would be on that agenda.

Kriz asked if there would be a Unified Development Ordinance (UDO) meeting. Hooks replied that even though they had decided to hold them after the second Planning Commission meeting of the month, there was not one that night because they were waiting for Council to pass the fiscal year 2026 budget and also for staff to continue collecting materials for the first pass at what the UDO would look like, Hamner reported.

Adjourn

There being no further business, Hamner moved to adjourn at 6:55 p.m. Kriz seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Recording Secretary, Martha Barksdale

Chairman, Scott Ritenour

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMO TO: Planning Commission

FROM: Shayla Reed, Planning Director 09/04/2025

DATE: September 8, 2025

SUBJECT: Consider a Text Amendment to the Sign Ordinance, Chapter 66, for revisions to roof sign regulations

Recommendation:

Consider making a recommendation to the City Council for a proposed text amendment to the sign ordinance, Chapter 66, for revisions to roof sign regulations.

Discussion:

The City Council has requested staff to draft an ordinance to address identified language conflicts in the current Sign Ordinance.

The Sign Ordinance prohibits and defines “Roof Signs.” However, it allows Roof Signs by way of a Parapet wall. Staff would like to have language that clearly provides direction in receiving sign applications that are placed along a parapet wall.

Regulatory Details

Sec. 66-3. - Definitions.

Roof sign means a sign erected upon and above a roof structure and wholly supported by the roof structure or a structure placed upon the roof. Roof signs shall also constitute any signage placed upon sloped building fascia intended to appear as or actually be roof elements of the building.

Sec. 66-5. - Prohibited signs.

The following types of signs are prohibited within the city:

(8) Roof signs

Sec. 66-15. - Retail, commercial, office or industrial (LC, GC, LUC, OI, LI, GI, LUI).

(7) For any building that is primarily used for retail and service commercial, office/institutional or industrial purposes, no part of a wall or building sign shall extend above the eave line or the top of a parapet on the wall to which it is attached.

Proposed Language

Sec. 66-3. - Definitions.

Add additional definition:

Parapet Wall is a low protective wall or barrier extending above a roof, balcony, or platform as an integral part of a wall that extends above the roof structure of a building.

Sec. 66-15. - Retail, commercial, office or industrial (LC, GC, LUC, OI, LI, GI, LUI).

For any building that is primarily used for retail and service commercial, office/institutional or industrial purposes, no part of a wall or building sign shall extend above the eave line or ~~the top of~~ along a parapet on the wall to which it is attached.

Relative Ordinances

Sec. 66-3. – Definitions

Sec. 66-5. – Prohibited roof signs

Sec. 66-15. – Retail, commercial, office or industrial (LC, GC, LUC, OI, LI, GI, LUI)

Budget Impact:

There are no budget impacts associated with this request.

Attachments:

1. Sec. 66-3. - Definitions
2. Sec. 66-5 - Prohibited signs
3. Sec. 66-15 - Retail, commercial, office or industrial (LC, GC, LUC, OI, LI, GI, LUI)

Sec. 66-3. - Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them.

Awning means a roof-like-cover that project from the wall of a building for the purpose of shielding a doorway, walkway, or window from the elements. Awnings are often made of metal, fabric or flexible plastic supported by a rigid frame, and may be retracted into the face of the building.

Beacon means any light with one or more beams directed into the atmosphere or directed at one or more points not on the same zoned lot as the light source; also, any light with one or more beams that rotate or move.

Building official means the building official of the city or his or her designee.

Business premises means a building, suite, office, or other unit used for nonresidential purposes. In the case of businesses licensed by the city, the area occupied by a single business license holder shall be deemed as one business premises. In the case of professionals paying individual taxes to the city, each professional corporation, partnership, or other entity in which the professional participates shall be considered the occupant and all area occupied by that occupant shall be the business premises. For the purpose of this chapter, business premises shall include nonresidential space occupied by charitable organizations, political organizations, institutions or other noncommercial entities.

Canopy means a roof-like structure supported by columns or projecting from a building and open on at least three sides.

Code enforcement officer means the code enforcement officer of the city or his or her designee.

City planner means the city planner of the city or his or her designee.

Commercial message means any sign wording, logo, or other representation that, directly or indirectly, names, advertises, or calls attention to a business, product, service, or other commercial activity.

Flag means any fabric, banner, or bunting containing distinctive colors, patterns, or symbols used as a symbol of government, political subdivision, or other entity.

Frontage or *street frontage* means the width in linear feet of a lot where it abuts the right-of-way of any street from which access may be directly gained.

Fronts or *fronting on a street*. A business "fronts" on a street when the lot line on the property on which the business is located also forms the line marking the edge of a publicly dedicated right-of-way.

Lot. See definition of "zoned lot" herein.

Marquee means any permanent, roof-like structure projecting beyond a building or extending along and projecting beyond the wall of the building, generally designed and constructed to provide protection from the weather.

Non-commercial message means any sign wording, logo or other representation promoting an activity or idea other than a commercial message.

Pennant means any lightweight plastic, fabric, or material, whether or not containing a message of any kind, suspended from a rope, wire, or string, usually in series, designed to move in the wind as a means of attracting attention.

Person means any association, company, corporation, firm, organization, or partnership, singular or plural, of any kind.

Principal building means a building in which the primary use of the lot on which the building is located is conducted.

Setback means the distance from the property line to the nearest part of the applicable building, structure or sign, measured from the property line to that portion of the building, structure or sign which is most proximate to such line.

Sign means any structure, display, or device that is used to advertise, identify, direct, or attract attention to a business, institution, organization, person, idea, product, service, event or location by any means, including words, letters, figures, design characteristics, symbols, logos, fixtures, colors, movement or illumination. Individual signs shall be defined as follows:

A-frame or *easel sign* means a portable sign consisting of two sign faces placed back-to-back and hinged together at the top in such a manner that each sign face leans toward the other, connecting at the top and forming a self-supporting structure which is not permanently affixed to the ground.

Animated sign means any sign, including spinners, which involves motion or rotation of any part by any means, or which is illuminated by flashing, intermittent, or color changing light or lighting, or which uses movement or change of lighting to depict action or create a special effect or scene.

Awning sign means a sign imposed or painted upon an awning.

Banner means any sign of lightweight fabric or similar material that is mounted to a building or structure. Flags, as defined herein, shall not be considered banners.

Blade sign means a sign affixed to a wall and extending more than four inches from the surface of such wall and perpendicular to the wall surface.

Building identifier sign means a sign posted on the corner of a building in a multiple building development that provides an identifying number or letter for the building that distinguishes that building from others in the development.

Building sign means a sign that in any manner is fastened to, projects from, or is placed upon the exterior wall, window, or door of a building.

Changeable copy sign means a sign panel that allows the display of words, numbers, symbols and/or graphics on a temporary basis by the use of interchangeable letters or graphics manually mounted to the sign face.

Directional sign means a sign used to give direction or specific instruction to the traveling public, such as, but not limited to, "enter," "exit," "no parking," "drive through," etc. Such signs shall contain only instructional information designed to facilitate the safe movement of traffic onto, from and within a property.

Externally-illuminated sign means any sign that is partially or completely illuminated at any time by an artificial light source that directly or indirectly illuminates the face of the sign from outside the sign structure.

Internally-illuminated sign means any sign that is illuminated by an artificial light source from within the sign structure over any or all of its sign face (prohibited).

Marquee sign means any sign attached to, in any manner, or made a part of a marquee (prohibited).

Monument sign means any sign supported by structures or supports that are placed on, or anchored in, the ground and that are independent from any building or other structure. A monument sign may include individual letters, numbers, figures mounted on a surface composed of stone, brick or other permanent structures. The supporting structure must rest on the ground.

Multi-tenant building directory means a sign posted on business premises of more than 25,000 square feet and containing multiple tenants, directing the public to the location of specific tenants within the complex.

Portable sign means any sign not permanently attached to the ground or other permanent structure, or sign designed to be transported, including, but not limited to, signs designed to be transported by means of wheels; A—frame signs; signs erected to serve drive-through lanes; balloons used as signs; umbrellas used for advertising; and signs attached to or painted on vehicles parked and visible from the public right-of-way, unless said vehicle is used in the normal, day-to-day operations of the business, then the vehicle shall be parked in a designated parking space at the location of the business and furthest from the right-of-way at the location of the business.

Roof sign means a sign erected upon and above a roof structure and wholly supported by the roof structure or a structure placed upon the roof. Roof signs shall also constitute any signage placed upon sloped building fascia intended to appear as or actually be roof elements of the building.

Shared sign means a sign that serves as common or collective use for a group of persons or businesses operating on the same lot such as, but not limited to, a shopping center or business park. Ownership of and responsibility for a shared sign shall remain with the owner of the building or buildings served by the sign.

Sign face means that portion of the surface of a sign structure where words, letters, figures, symbols, logos, fixtures, colors, or other design elements are or may be located in order to convey the message, idea, or intent for which the sign has been erected or placed. The sign face may be composed of two or more modules on the same surface that are separated or surrounded by portions of a sign structure not intended to contain any advertising message or idea and are purely structural or decorative in nature.

Spectacular sign or device means spectacular sign or device includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) Any piece or strip of cloth, paper, canvas, plastic or similar material, including banners, but excluding flags, on which a message, slogan or emblem is painted, drawn or otherwise projected, colored or shaped;
- (2) Any advertising display, sign or copy that is animated;
- (3) Balloons, air and gas filled devices;
- (4) Streamers; or
- (5) Other attention-getting devices.

Standard informational sign means a sign intended for temporary use comprised of rigid plastic, cardboard, or wood, measuring not more than six square feet in sign area, and erected on a metal or wooden stake measuring not more than one and one-half inches in width in residential districts or placed within the window of a building in non-residential districts.

Subdivision sign means a sign located at the main entrances to a residential, commercial, or industrial subdivision as an aid to the traveling public and for the purpose of ensuring prompt emergency response.

Suspended sign means a sign that is suspended from the underside of a horizontal plane surface and is supported by such surface.

Temporary sign means any sign that is used only temporarily and is not permanently mounted or affixed to the ground.

Wall sign means a sign that is fastened or painted directly to the exterior wall of a building and extends from the surface of the wall no more than 15 inches.

Window sign means any type of sign that is located on the interior of a business premises and is either attached to or is located within 48 inches of an exterior window and is intended primarily to be viewed from the exterior of the premises. Glass doors are to be considered windows for the purposes of administration of this article. Merchandise located within a window shall not be considered a window sign, as long as there are no commercial messages attached to or associated with the display of merchandise.

Street means a public or private thoroughfare used, or intended to be used, for passage or travel by motor vehicles.

Street frontage means the length of any property line of a zoned lot, which property line abuts a legally accessible street right-of-way. For the purposes of determining yard requirements on corner lots, all sides of a lot adjacent to streets shall be considered frontage, and yards shall be provided as indicated under the zoning definition for yards.

Window means an opening made in the wall of a building to admit light and air, and/or to furnish a view; provided, however, that as such term is used herein, the term "window" shall not include the framework for such opening but shall only include the glass or translucent portion of such opening.

Zoned lot means a parcel of land in single ownership that is of sufficient size to meet minimum zoning requirements for area, coverage, and use, and that can provide such yards and other open spaces as required by the zoning regulations.

(Ord. No. 1196, § 1, 3-3-2022)

Sec. 66-5. - Prohibited signs.

The following types of signs are prohibited within the city:

- (1) Signs imitating warning signals; signs displaying lights resembling the flashing lights customarily used in traffic signals or in police, fire, ambulance, or rescue vehicles; signs using words, slogans, dimensional shape or size, or colors of governmental traffic signs in such a manner as to resemble official traffic signs.
- (2) Signs with lights blinking and/or flashing in series, lines, or rows.
- (3) Flashing, blinking, fluctuating, or otherwise animated signs.
- (4) Signs attached to fences, trees, utility poles or boxes or traffic control devices; signs painted on or otherwise attached to, supported by, leaning or resting on rocks or other natural objects; signs, other than those placed by a local, state or federal government, located within the public street right-of-way or within five feet of the edge of curb or closest edge of the pavement of any public street.
- (5) Signs emitting or utilizing in any manner any sound capable of being detected on a public road by a person of normal hearing.
- (6) Signs which obstruct any fire escape, any means of egress or ventilation, or prevent free passage from one part of a roof to any other part thereof; signs attached in any manner to any fire escape.
- (7) Banners, fringe, twirling, sidewalk or curb-type signs, balloons, streamers, pennants, portable display signs, air or gas filled figures and other similar temporary signs, other than as specifically authorized in this chapter.
- (8) Roof signs.
- (9) Signs displaying any statement, word, character or illustration of an obscene nature.
- (10) Illuminated signs from or to which direct rays of light are projected onto a lot other than on the lot where the illumination occurs.
- (11) Portable signs, other than as specifically authorized by this chapter.
- (12) Beacons or similar devices.
- (13) Vending machines, trash cans, or other outdoor devices which display a commercial message if the total area of the commercial message is more than two square feet in area.
- (14) Animated signs.
- (15) Awning signs.
- (16) Internally-illuminated signs, other than as specifically authorized by this chapter.
- (17) Marquee signs.
- (18) Bench signs.

No sign otherwise prohibited by this chapter shall be installed within a building in such a manner that it is visible from the public right-of-way.

(Ord. No. 1196, § 1, 3-3-2022)

Sec. 66-15. - Retail, commercial, office or industrial (LC, GC, LUC, OI, LI, GI, LUI).

For properties which are zoned for any retail, commercial, office or industrial use, such properties may post only such signs as are authorized by this section. Authorized signs shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Monument signs. Such property may contain one or more monument signs in accordance with the following:
 - a. Except for regulatory signs approved and erected by appropriate federal, state or local authorities, no signs shall be constructed, erected or maintained within a public right-of-way.
 - b. Only one monument sign per platted lot shall be allowed along the right-of-way, provided that for business premises fronting on more than one street, one monument sign shall be allowed along no more than two right-of-way frontages, which signs shall be separated a minimum of 200 feet.
 - c. All monument signs shall be located within a landscaped island with curb and gutter or within a landscaped area. No monument sign shall be permitted to encroach in a parking area to such extent that the remaining parking spaces fail to meet the minimum standards of the zoning ordinance for off-street parking.
 - d. The maximum sign area of any monument sign, inclusive of any border and trim, but excluding the base, apron, supports and other structural members shall be:
 1. On lots zoned for retail or commercial use with a single tenant, 35 square feet in sign area.
 2. On lots zoned for retail or commercial use with more than one tenant, including signs that are shared, 50 square feet in sign area.
 3. On lots zoned for office use, 35 square feet in sign area.
 4. On lots zoned for industrial use with a single tenant, 35 square feet in sign area.
 5. On lots zoned for industrial use with more than one tenant, including signs that are shared, 50 square feet in sign area.
 - e. For lots that contain the retail sale of liquid fuel for vehicles, no more than 50 percent of the monument sign area may include digital numbers for the display of current rates. Content of the sign that is displayed through the use of digital numbers shall change no more than one time over a 24 hour period. Colors of the digital numbers shall be red or green in color only.
- (2) Drive thru lanes. In addition to any other monument signs authorized by this section, if such property contains a business premises where materials are delivered or services offered at a drive thru delivery point other than on the front side of the building, then one additional

monument sign per delivery point shall be allowed to be located on the property in the side or rear yard; no such sign shall exceed 32 square feet in sign area nor five feet in height. The location of the additional sign on the lot shall be included as part of the application package for permit. Additionally, no sign allowed by this paragraph shall be oriented in such a manner as to be viewable from public right-of-way, i.e., the sign must be oriented away from the traveling public and only toward the lane serving the drive thru window. Internally illuminated screens may be used on the additional sign so long as light illuminating from the board shall not be visible from any public right-of-way or adjacent residentially-used lot.

(3) Wall signs (retail and commercial zoning districts).

- a. For a single tenant building and/ or multi-tenant building with less than 100 linear feet of building frontage, the aggregate wall sign area for each tenant shall be limited to no more than one and one-half square feet per linear foot of building frontage. The maximum area of the wall sign for each tenant shall not exceed 100 square feet.
- b. For a single tenant building and/ or a multi-tenant building with more than 100 linear feet of building frontage, the aggregate wall sign area for each tenant shall be limited to no more than two and one-half square feet per linear foot of building frontage. The maximum size of the wall sign for each tenant shall not exceed 150 square feet.

(4) Wall signs (office zoning districts).

- a. For a single or multi-tenant office building, the aggregate wall sign area shall be limited to one-half square feet per linear foot of building frontage to a maximum of 30 square feet.
- b. Each tenant within a multi-tenant office building that has direct access from the exterior of the building into the actual tenant space may have one wall sign not to exceed ten square feet located immediately adjacent to or above the entrance to the tenant space.
- c. In a multi-building office complex, each building may have one building identifier sign not exceeding five square feet.

(5) Wall signs (industrial zoning districts).

- a. For an industrial building occupied by a single tenant, the aggregate wall sign area shall not exceed one-half square feet per linear foot of building frontage, up to a maximum total of 50 square feet.
- b. For a multi-tenant industrial building, each tenant shall be allowed one wall sign not to exceed 30 square feet. In a multi-building complex, each building may have one building identifier sign not exceeding five square feet.
- c. For an industrial building with single-tenant or multi-tenant occupancy and more than 30,000 square feet of gross floor area, the aggregate wall sign area shall not exceed one square foot per linear foot of building frontage, up to a maximum total of 150 feet.

(6)

Wall signs may be flat against the wall or pinned away from the wall, but in no case project more than 15 inches from the wall surface.

- (7) For any building that is primarily used for retail and service commercial, office/institutional or industrial purposes, no part of a wall or building sign shall extend above the eave line or the top of a parapet on the wall to which it is attached.
- (8) For any building that is primarily used for retail and service commercial purposes, no part of a wall sign shall be located more than 36 feet above the existing level of the ground. In addition, for any retail or service commercial buildings, no sign shall be installed on any wall over the level of the bottom of any second story window on that wall unless the building is a multi-tenant structure where tenants have direct access from their second floor space to the outside. This direct access must include outside walkways and stairways properly designed for public use.
- (9) Signs may not cover or interrupt architectural features of a structure.
- (10) Multi-frontage sites are calculated with one major frontage only. The building frontage shall be determined by using the address of the building.
- (11) Multi-tenant building directory. Each development shall be permitted no more than one multi-tenant building directory for every 25,000 square feet of total building square footage per platted lot in accordance with the following conditions:
 - a. Each directory may be two-sided and shall measure no greater than four feet in width and seven feet in height from finish grade to the top of the sign.
 - b. The area of display on each directory shall measure no greater than three feet by six feet.
 - c. A minimum of 50 percent of the total number of directories shall be located within 20 feet of the face of the building(s) on the subject property.
 - d. Directories shall be located no closer than 200 feet from the nearest public street right-of-way and shall be oriented such that the directory graphics are not legible from off-site.
 - e. Directories shall not be located within 400 linear feet of each other, as measured in a straight line between each directory.
 - f. Directories shall not be located in such a manner that they obstruct established emergency access routes within a development.
 - g. Each directory shall be placed within a landscaped island of no less than ten feet in width with curb and gutter.
 - h. Lighting shall be limited to indirect lighting only and shall not exceed two footcandles or less at any point on the directory. Internal illumination is prohibited.
 - i. Directory graphics shall be incorporated into the master sign program for each development.

- (12) Directional signs. In addition to any other signs authorized herein, any such property may contain not more than two directional signs per driveway entrance. Such signs are limited to no more than 24 inches in height and no more than two square feet in sign area.
- (13) Blade signs. Where blade signs are approved as a part of the overall sign program for a particular retail or commercial development, the blade sign shall not exceed six square feet in area and shall maintain a seven-foot clearance between finish grade and the bottom of the sign. Blade signs shall not be internally illuminated.
- (14) Master sign plan. All multiple-occupancy development complexes, such as shopping centers or planned industrial parks, may submit to the city planner a master sign plan prior to the issuance of new sign permits, which plan must comply with all provisions of this chapter. The master sign plan shall be designed by the applicant for the development for the purpose of ensuring coordinated signage throughout the development.

The master sign plan shall establish standards and criteria for all signs in the complex, which require permits and shall address, at a minimum, the following:

- a. Proposed sign locations.
- b. Approved materials and colors, including background colors and an acceptable palette of colors to stand out from the background.
- c. Type of illumination, including fixture specifications and wattage.
- d. Design of free standing and wall sign structures.
- e. Size.
- f. Quantity.
- g. Uniform standards for non-business signage, including directional and informational signs.
- h. Identification of delivery or rear access door by name and suite number.

The city planner shall approve the master sign plan for a development if it complies in all respects with the standards of this chapter. Once approved, the master sign plan shall control signs erected within the development, subject to subsequent amendments to the master sign plan or future amendments to the sign code of the city.

All applications for sign permits for signage within a multiple-occupancy development complex shall comply with the master sign plan.

Any amendments to a master sign plan must be approved by the city planner and the property owner(s) within the development complex before such amendment will become effective. Approval by the city planner shall be determined on the basis of compliance with the standards of this chapter.

It shall be the responsibility of the owner or leasing agent of the property to provide the occupant with a copy of the approved master sign plan.

The signing for new businesses within existing projects shall comply with the provisions of this chapter.

- (15) Banners. Banners shall be permitted in all retail, commercial, office and industrial zoning districts of the city, and shall be permitted for a period not to exceed 14 calendar days at any one time. Only one banner shall be permitted for an individual tenant or business during a period of 120 days. The maximum size of a permitted banner shall not exceed 35 square feet. Banners shall be securely attached to a building and maintain a seven-foot clearance between walking surface and bottom edge of the banner if placed over a walk surface. Banners shall not be attached to the roof of the structure, or above the parapet line of the structure.
- (16) Window signs. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, window signs are allowed for each tenant within commercial zoning districts only (GC, LC, and LUC). Window signs are defined as any type of sign that is located on the interior of a business premises and is either attached to or is located within 48 inches of an exterior window and is intended primarily to be viewed from the exterior of the premises. Window signs may be installed without a permit, but they must be installed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

Window signage applied directly to the window shall be limited to decal-type or direct adhesion graphics. No panels, boxes or other items mounted directly against the face of the window shall be allowed.

- a. Only half of the windows of the business premises may be used to display window signs; and
 - b. No more than six windows shall be used to display window signs; and
 - c. If the business premises has three windows or less, no more than two windows shall be used to display window signs.
 - d. No more than 50 percent of an area of a window shall be used to display window signs, and no window sign shall extend from one window to another. As used in this section, the term "window" shall include only the glass portion of a window, and shall not include any frames or other non-glass portion of such window. Glass doors are to be considered windows for the purposes of administering this article.
 - e. Temporary writing or graphics applied to the glass or window, such as by marker, paint or shoe polish, shall be prohibited.
- (17) Any sign permitted under section 66-17.
 - (18)

If a lot contains a mixture of commercial, industrial and/or residential uses, the signage requirements shall be based on the base zoning district in which the mixed-use development is located.

(Ord. No. 1196, § 1, 3-3-2022)

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMO TO: Planning Commission

FROM: Shayla Reed, Planning Director

DATE: September 8, 2025

SUBJECT: Consider a Text Amendment to revise land use regulations for Cosmetic Tattooing and Microblading

Recommendation:

Consider making a recommendation to the City Council for a proposed text amendment to revise land use regulations for Cosmetic Tattooing and Microblading.

Discussion:

The City Council has requested staff to draft an ordinance to address Cosmetic Tattooing/Microblading services.

A review of the current codes determined that the Zoning Ordinance does not define 'Tattoo Parlors,' but restricts them in General Commercial (GC) zoning under Sections 1006.2a and 1006C.1.2 (Property Rezoned to GC). The Ordinance also does not refer to "Cosmetic Tattooing, Microblading Services, or Body Art" in the Zoning Ordinance. These terms are only referenced in Chapter 42, Health and Sanitation.

Previously Requested Information by the Plannign Commission

Distance Between Similar Uses:

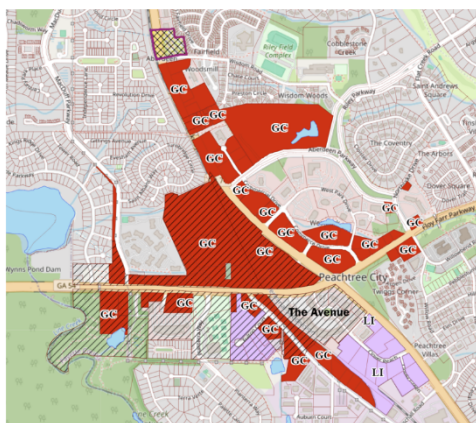
Various surrounding Metro-Atlanta cities have ordinances that restrict the proximity of certain commercial establishments to prevent over-saturation or to protect residential areas.

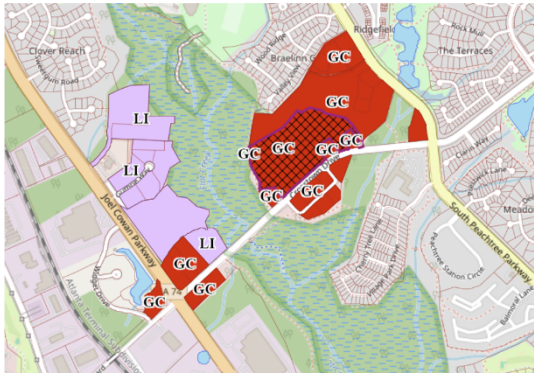
- **City of Newnan:** Zoning Ordinance imposes spacing rules for adult entertainment establishments, including adult bookstores, theaters, and cabarets. No such business may be located within 1,000 feet of two or more other adult businesses.
 - City of Newnan also has distance requirements for package liquor stores governing the separation of liquor stores from other uses and each other by 1,500 feet.

- **Coweta County:** Zoning Ordinance imposes distance requirements for package liquor stores governing the separation of liquor stores from other uses and each other by 1,000 feet.
- **City of Atlanta:** Zoning for truck stops cannot be located within 1,000 feet of other truck stops, schools, or parks.
- **City of South Fulton:** Zoning for certain outdoor commercial amusements includes separation requirements, such as a 1,000-foot distance between similar uses on a Minor Arterial Road and a half-mile distance on Urban Collector Local Streets.
 - City of South Fulton has distance requirements for adult and family qualified group residences.
- **Cobb County / City of Marietta:** The zoning code in Marietta places a 200-foot separation requirement between an automotive repair shop and any residentially zoned property.

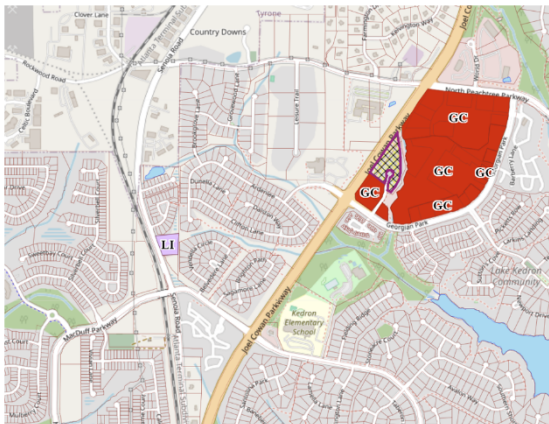
Map Identifying Current Zoning Classifications:

- (GC) General Commercial
- (LI) Light Industrial





Hwy 74 and Braclinn Village



Senoia Road and Kedron Village

Definitions

In order to regulate such uses, definitions would be needed. Staff is recommending the following definitions to assist with the current discussion:

- **Tattoo** means to mark or color the skin by pricking in, piercing, or implanting indelible pigments or dyes under the skin. Such term includes cosmetic tattooing and microblading of the eyebrow.
- **Cosmetic tattoo** means a tattoo, by someone other than a licensed physician, which includes but is not limited to microblading of the eyebrow, lips, and other parts of the body for beauty marks, hair imitation, or eyeliner to resemble makeup. This term includes any procedures whether referred to as but not limited to, microdermapigmentation, imcropigment implantation, microneedling with the use of pigment, or any other similar procedure.

- **Microblading** of the eyebrow means a form of cosmetic tattoo artistry where ink is deposited superficially in the upper three layers of the epidermis using a handheld or machine powered tool made up of needles known as a microblade to improve or create eyebrow definition, to cover gaps of lost or missing hair, to extend the natural eyebrow pattern, or to create a full construction if the eyebrows have little to no hair. Attached are samples of the proposed text amendment.
- **Body art** means the practice of physical body alteration, including, but not limited to, the following techniques: body piercing and cosmetic tattooing. Body art does not include practices that are considered medical procedures by the Georgia State Medical Board, which shall not be performed in a body art studio. Body art does not include the painting of the skin with temporary, non-indelible inks, paints, or dyes. Body art does not include piercing of the outer perimeter or lobe of the ear with pre-sterilized, single-use stud and clasp ear piercing systems.

Proposed Language

The City Council has asked for proposed language to either permit or restrict the services of Cosmetic Tattooing/Microblading Services.

As a permitted use, Staff has drafted the following:

-Defining Tattoo, Cosmetic Tattooing, Microblading Services, and Body Art studios.

-Sec. 1007. - LI light industrial district.

(1007.3) Conditional uses.

(e) Cosmetic Tattooing, Microblading Services, or Body Art studios

(1) No establishments shall be located closer than 5,000 feet to another such establishment, as measured by a straight line connecting the closest edges of the parcels on which each such establishment would be located. Every applicant for a new occupation tax registration, for such an establishment shall submit, with application, a survey verifying that this distance requirement has been met.

Note: If Cosmetic Tattooing, Microblading Services, or Body Art studios are allowed, "Tattoo Parlors" are to continue as a Prohibited Use in "GC (General Commercial)" and "Properties Rezoned to General Commercial."

As a non-permitted use, Staff has drafted the following:

-Defining Tattoo, Cosmetic Tattooing, Microblading Services, and Body Art studios.

-Sec. 1006. - GC general commercial district.

(1006.2a) Prohibited uses: The following uses shall not be permitted in any GC zoning district:

(r) Tattoo Parlors, **Cosmetic Tattooing, Microblading Services, or Body Art studios**

-Sec. 1006C. - Property rezoned to GC.

(1006C.1.2) Uses not permitted.

(n) Tattoo Parlors, **Cosmetic Tattooing, Microblading Services, or Body Art studios**

Relative Ordinances

[Sec. 1006. - GC General Commercial District](#)

[Sec. 1006C. - Property Rezoned to GC](#)

[Sec. 1007. - LI Light Industrial District](#)

[Chapter 42 - Health and Sanitation](#)

Budget Impact:

There are no budget impacts associated with this request.

Attachments:

1. Sec. 1006. GC-general commercial district.
2. Sec. 1006C. Property rezoned to GC.
3. Sec. 1007. LI-light industrial district

Sec. 1006. GC general commercial district.

(1006.1)

(1006.2)

(1006.2a) *Prohibited uses:* The following uses shall not be permitted in any GC zoning district:

- (a) Adult entertainment.
- (b) Adult novelty stores, book stores, entertainment centers, theatres, and amusement facilities, peep shows and/or massage parlors.
- (c) Automobile sales.
- (d) Bail bond services.
- (e) Bingo parlor.
- (f) Blood bank and/or plasma center.
- (g) Check cashing facilities.
- (h) Cemetery.
- (i) Crematory.
- (j) Extended stay lodging facilities.
- (k) Facilities for dumping, disposal, incineration or reduction of garbage or refuse.
- (l) Group homes.
- (m) Kennels.
- (n) Open yard for the sale, rental and/or storage of materials or equipment, including junk or salvage materials.
- (o) Pawn shops, second hand stores, closeout or liquidation stores, flea markets and/or bankruptcy or fire sales.
- (p) Scrap and salvage services.
- (q) Second-hand clothing and/or thrift stores.
- (r) Tattoo parlors, Cosmetic Tattooing, Microblading Services, or Body Art studios

Sec. 1006C. Property rezoned to GC.

(1006C.1) Stephens tract commercial.

(1006C.1.1) Permitted uses.

(1006C.1.2) Uses not permitted.

- (a) Hotel or motel.
- (b) Cocktail lounge, disco or dance hall.
- (c) Automobile repair facilities, including oil change facilities and emissions testing centers.
- (d) Automobile washing facilities.
- (e) Automobile sales and leasing (new and used vehicles).
- (f) Boat sales and leasing (new and used).
- (g) Establishments whose primary business is the sale of gasoline or diesel.
- (h) Animal hospitals or veterinary clinics with outdoor kennel facilities.
- (i) Adult novelty stores, book stores, entertainment centers, theatres, and amusement facilities, peep shows and massage parlors, provided that this restriction shall not prohibit a day spa from locating within the development.
- (j) Bingo parlor, bowling alley, pool hall, billiards parlor, skating rink and roller rink.
- (k) Electronic gaming centers where the primary business is from game playing.
- (l) Pawn shops, second hand stores, closeout or liquidation stores, flea markets, bankruptcy or fire sales, provided that this restriction shall not prohibit a consignment store from selling new and/ or unused merchandise.
- (m) Blood bank and plasma centers.
- (n) Tattoo parlors, Cosmetic Tattooing, Microblading Services, or Body Art studios
- (o) Check-cashing facilities.
- (p) Facilities for dumping, disposal, incineration or reduction of garbage or refuse.
- (q) A site for day laborers to congregate or to solicit work.
- (r) Transportation facility or terminal.
- (s) Self-service storage facilities, i.e., mini-warehouses.
- (t) Off-street auto parking facility.
- (u) Open yard for the sale, rental, and/ or storage of materials or equipment, including junk or salvage materials.

Sec. 1007. LI light industrial district.

(1007.1) *Intent of district.*

(1007.2) *Permitted uses.*

(1007.3) *Conditional uses.* The following uses shall be permitted in any LI zoning district on a conditional basis:

- (a) Open yard for the storage of materials or equipment, excluding junk or salvage materials, provided that the area is entirely screened from the street and adjoining properties by a suitable fence or wall at least six feet in height above finished grade. The above required fence or wall must provide for a reasonable visual separation between the use and adjoining properties.
- (b) Church or other place of worship, on the following conditions:
 - (1) Notwithstanding any other requirements in this section, the following conditions shall apply to all churches regardless of zoning district.
 - (2) Minimum zoning lot area is three acres.
 - (3) Minimum lot width is 100 feet.
 - (4) Minimum setback area, front:
 - Building: 40 feet
 - Parking: 20 feet
 - (5) Minimum setback area, side: 15 feet.

Note: If adjoining a residential lot, the building setback shall be 75 feet.
 - (6) Minimum setback area, rear: 30 feet.

Note: If adjoining a residential zoning lot, the building setback shall be 75 feet.
 - (7) Maximum building height: As approved by the fire marshal.
 - (8) All zoning lots shall have direct access onto an arterial, major collector road or have access to an arterial, major collector or industrial/commercial road via a minor collector.
 - (9) No parking shall be permitted within 20 feet of the property line of any adjoining residential zoning lot.
 - (10) Parking and/or service areas shall be separated from adjoining residential lots by a suitable fence or wall six feet in height or a suitable evergreen planting screen six feet in height at time of planting. The required fence, wall, or evergreen planting screen must provide for a reasonable visual separation between properties. No fence or wall in excess of four feet may be placed in a setback area adjoining a public street.
 - (11) Any existing church in any zoning district may comply with either the requirement existing prior to enactment of this ordinance, or they may comply with the conditions of this section. They shall not be permitted to comply with various sections of both requirements.
- (c) Indoor and/outdoor athletic training facility on the following conditions:
 - (1) The owner of the property shall provide documentation to the city indicating there is sufficient parking on the site to accommodate the proposed use as well as the other tenants within the building, and that parking will not interfere with existing service courts, loading docks and/or

truck traffic. As a part of this exercise, the owner of the property shall also include a detailed site plan identifying where parking will be provided for each use within the building.

- (2) The tenant space shall have a dedicated entrance that is not shared with other tenants within the building.
 - (3) The tenant space shall have dedicated bathroom facilities that are not shared with other tenants within the building.
 - (4) The tenant space shall be separated from other uses within the building with appropriate fire walls and contains a fire sprinkler system designed for assembly activities.
 - (5) The tenant space shall contain a self-contained HVAC system which does not circulate air from other tenants within the building.
 - (6) The tenant space shall contain a dedicated space inside the building designed to "hold" patrons until picked up by their parent or authorized designee. The intent of this provision is to provide a safe area inside of the building as opposed to having children waiting outside of the building.
 - (7) Should the athletic training facility include both indoor and outdoor facilities, the owner of the property shall provide a designated sidewalk and/or access route connecting the two facilities. The purpose of this designated connection is to separate patrons of the training facility from interacting with vehicular and/or truck traffic.
- (d) Telecommunications facilities and support structures in accordance with the provisions of the wireless telecommunications facilities ordinance.
- (e) Cosmetic Tattooing, Microblading Services, or Body Art studios
- (1) No establishments shall be located closer than 5,000 feet to another such establishment, as measured by a straight line connecting the closest edges of the parcels on which each such establishment would be located. Every applicant for a new occupation tax registration, for such an establishment shall submit, with application, a survey verifying that this distance requirement has been met.

CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMO TO: Planning Commission

FROM:

DATE: September 8, 2025

SUBJECT: Consider a Text Amendment to the Land Development Ordinance, Article XI - Vegetation Protection and Landscape Requirements

Recommendation:

Consider making a recommendation to the City Council for a proposed text amendment to the Land Development Ordinance, Article XI. - Vegetation Protection and Landscape Requirements.

Discussion:

The City Council has requested staff to draft an ordinance to address Native and Invasive Plants as it would be their desire to provide regulations on the planting of native plants while also prohibiting invasive plants.

Native Plants are species that naturally occur in a specific region or ecosystem, having evolved and adapted to the local climate and environment over a long period. They are an integral part of the natural balance of the ecosystem and play a vital role in supporting local wildlife.

Invasive Plants are non-native plants that spread aggressively, causing harm to the environment, the economy, or human health. They outcompete native species for resources like light, water, and nutrients, leading to a decline in biodiversity. Many invasive plants were introduced for ornamental or agricultural purposes but have since escaped cultivation and become problematic.

In addition to the draft of the proposed language addressing native and invasive plants attached to this memo, the City's Urban Forestry Program Manager has suggested a revision to Division 4, Sec. 1122. - Tree Species to be planted. This section deals with tree species to be planted on public property. The suggestion is to remove the Callery Pear from the list of small trees recommended for planting on public lands.

Relative Ordinances

[Article XI. - Vegetation Protection and Landscape Requirements](#)

[Division 4. - Tree Protection on Public Property, Sec. 1122. - Tree species to be planted](#)

Budget Impact:

There are no budget impacts associated with this request.

Attachments:

1. DIVISION 4. Sec. 1122. - Tree species to be planted
2. DIVISION 6. NATIVE AND INVASIVE PLANTS - Native and Invasive Plant Ordinance 9.3.25

Sec. 1122. - Tree species to be planted.

The following list constitutes the recommended tree species for the city. Trees included on this list may be planted on public lands pursuant to a work permit as provided in Section 4 of these guidelines. Other varieties may likewise be approved by the tree board.

Small Trees	Medium Trees	Large Trees
Crabapple (flowering)	Honey locust (thornless)	London Plane
Golden Rain Tree	Cherry (flowering)	Sugar Maple
Callery Pear	English Oak	Willow Oak
Star Magnolia	Red Oak	Sycamore
Redbud	Yellow Poplar	Red Maple
Purpleleaf Plum	River Birch	Sawtooth Oak
Dogwood	Chinese Elm	White Oak
Crape Myrtle	American Hornbeam	Black Tupelo
Saucer Magnolia	Mountain Ash	Southern Magnolia
Wax Myrtle	Sourwood	Bald Cypress
Washington Hawthorn	Double Flowering Peach	American Beech
Nellie Stevens Holly	Serviceberry	Pin Oak
Lace Bark Elm	Zelkova	Scarlet Oak
Smoketree	American Holly	Trident Maple
Yaupon Holly	Yoshino Cherry	October Glory Maple

(Ord. No. 847, 12-2-2004)

DIVISION 6. NATIVE AND INVASIVE PLANTS

Sec. 1134. Purpose.

In order to maintain and promote the health, safety, and welfare of the community, the city has established regulations governing the preservation and replacement of trees. Trees contribute to quality of life by producing oxygen, sequestering carbon, filtering pollutants from the air, cooling the environment through transpiration and the casting of shade, reducing stormwater runoff, filtering storm water and ground water, holding and building soil, reducing urban noise and glare, privacy screening, and providing habitat and food to other organisms. Trees also increase property values and are a vital component of the visual quality of the city. The removal or threat of removal of trees cannot ever be cured by purely legal remedies and the unique location, growth, protection, geography, and space of a tree on a lot and in a neighborhood is not capable of adequate compensation or replacement. For these reasons, trees are recognized by the city as a critical component of the city's infrastructure and shall be managed collectively as an urban forest. These regulations are intended to prevent the indiscriminate removal of trees while balancing the reasonable use and enjoyment of real property by the owner.

Sec. 1135. Enforcement

- A. Whenever an invasive plant or tree species (as defined by this chapter) is found on any plot of land, lot or any other premises or place, and is found to lack appropriate physical barriers to prevent the spread or growth of the species, or is found to have spread beyond the boundaries of a property, a violation, in writing, shall be given by the City Arborist to the owner of the property from which the invasive plant or tree species has spread, directing the owner to remove or abate the same within such time as shall be specified therein. The violation shall be served upon the property owner of record by regular and certified mail or by personal service.
- B. In the event a property owner fails to correct a notice of violation within the time specified in the notice of violation, the city (by and through those municipal personnel deemed necessary and appropriate by the City Arborist) may thereafter enter upon the property and remove or abate the invasive plant species or trees. The property owner shall be responsible for all costs incurred by the city in correcting the violation and bringing the property into compliance.

Sec. 1136. Permitted Native Species

- A. The list of species below shall be permitted to be planted within the city limits as part of any development or redevelopment activity. For tree species, those marked under the column "Street Tree" shall be permissible for planting as street trees.
- B. Additional native or non-native species may be proposed for planting. Applicants desiring to use species not listed must provide in writing to the City Arborist reasoning why it may be appropriate to use unlisted native or non-native species.
- C. Table of permitted native tree species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Street Tree
Acer barbatum	Southern sugar maple	X
Acer rubrum	Red maple	X
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	X
Aesculus flava	Yellow buckeye	
Amelanchier arboria	Serviceberry	
Asimina triloba	Pawpaw	
Betula nigra	River birch	
Carpinus caroliniana	American hornbeam	X
Carya	Hickory species	
Carya illinoensis	Pecan	
Celtis laevigata	Sugarberry	
Cercis canadensis	Eastern redbud	
Chionanthus virginicus	American fringetree	X
Cladrastis kentukea	American yellowwood	
Cornus florida	Flowering dogwood	X
Crataegus aestivalis	Mayhaw	
Crataegus marshallii	Parsley hawthorn	
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washington hawthorn	X
Diospyros virginiana	American persimmon	
Fagus grandifolia	American beech	X
Frangula caroliniana	Buckthorn bully	
Fraxinus americana	White ash	X
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green ash	X
Gordonia lasianthus	Loblolly bay	
Halesia carolina	Carolina silverbell	X
Halesia diptera	Two-Winged silverbell	
Ilex decidua	Possumhaw	X
Ilex opaca	American holly	X
Ilex vomitoria	Yaupon holly	X
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern red cedar	X
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	X
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip poplar	X
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	X

<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>	Big-leaf magnolia	
<i>Malus angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf crabapple	X
<i>Nyssa ogeche</i>	Ogeechee lime	X
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Tupelo blackgum	X
<i>Osmanthus americanus</i>	Wild olive, devilwood	
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Eastern hophornbeam	X
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood	X
<i>Persea borbonia</i>	Red bay	
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore	X
<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>	Chickasaw plum	
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Cherry laurel	
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak	X
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet oak	X
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Southern red oak	X
<i>Quercus georgiana</i>	Georgia oak	X
<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>	Laurel oak	X
<i>Quercus laevis</i>	Turkey oak	
<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	Overcup oak	
<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	Swamp chestnut oak	
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water oak	X
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow oak	X
<i>Quercus prinus</i>	Chestnut oak	X
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak	
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard oak	X
<i>Quercus stellata</i>	Post oak	
<i>Quercus texana</i>	Nuttall oak	
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras	X
<i>Sideroxylon lycioides</i>	Carolina buckthorn	
<i>Styrax grandifolius</i>	Bigleaf snowbell	
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American linden	
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern hemlock	
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	X

Sec. 1137. Prohibited non-native invasive species

- A. The following species shall be prohibited from being planted within the City limits of Peachtree City as part of any development or redevelopment activity. Further, in any instance of construction or development where it is discovered that there is existing growth of any of these species, they shall be removed and/or replaced with an equivalent and appropriate native vegetation, as applicable.
- B. Table of prohibited non-native invasive species.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mimosa
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator weed
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Paper mulberry
<i>Clematis ternifolia</i>	Sweet autumn clematis
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water hyacinth
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Thorny olive
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn olive
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Winged euonymus (burning bush)
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Hydrilla
<i>Imperata cylindrical</i>	Congon grass
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden rain tree

<i>Lespedeza bicolor</i>	Shrubby lespedeza
<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Sericea lespedeza
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese privet
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur honeysuckle
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Japanese climbing fern
<i>Mahonia bealei</i>	Leatherleaf mahonia
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Chinaberry
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Nepalese browntop
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Chinese silvergrass
<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry
<i>Murdannia keisak</i>	Marsh dayflower
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Sacred bamboo
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Princess tree
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	Golden bamboo
<i>Pueraria Montana</i> <i>var. lobata</i>	Kudzu
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Bradford pear
<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Sawtooth oak
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose

<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	Bigpod sesbania
<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	Red sesbania
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Japanese spiraea
<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Chinese tallow tree
<i>Vinca major</i>	Big periwinkle
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Common periwinkle
<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>	Japanese wisteria
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese wisteria