



LAKESIDE WEST DISTRICT

NOVEMBER 19, 2020

City of Lathrop Planning Commission
Approved - PC Reso. 20-15 - December 2, 2020
Amended - PC Reso. 21-5 - March 17, 2021
Amended - PC Reso. 21-28 - October 20, 2021

ARCHITECTURAL
DESIGN GUIDELINES

&

DEVELOPMENT
STANDARDS



Community Development Department
 Planning Division

390 Towne Centre Drive– Lathrop, CA 95330
 Phone (209) 941-7260 – Fax (209) 941-7268
 www.ci.lathrop.ca.us

LAKESIDE WEST ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN GUIDELINES & DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

The following amendments have been made to the Lakeside West Design Guidelines and Development Standards (DG/DS).

Lakeside West Design Guidelines & Development Standards			
<u>Date</u>	<u>Adopting Resolution</u>	<u>Page Reference</u>	<u>Comment</u>
March 17, 2021	Resolution No. 21-5	Various	Update Figures and exhibits throughout the DG/DS to reflect the approved development of Village CC.
		47	Amend Table 2.1: <i>Summary of River Islands – Architectural Development Standards</i> to increase the lot coverage for all lot sizes.
		47	Amend Table 2.1: <i>Summary of River Islands – Architectural Development Standards</i> to include a “Side Entry Garage Conversion” front yard setback.
		70	Revise Figure 3-9: <i>Prototypical Fence Conditions (For Builder)</i> to modify the height of the Lake Front Transition Fence Figure from four (4) feet to five (5) feet.
		80	Amend the Accessory Structures Setback Table to increase the accessory structure height from twelve (12) feet to fifteen (15) feet.
		80	Amend the Architectural Features Bullet #1 to reduce the amount an architectural feature can extend into the required side yard, rear yard, or space between buildings from three (3) feet to two (2) feet.
October 20, 2021	Resolution No. 21-28	47	Amend the Development Standards Table 2.2.1: to allow for a reduction in the rear yard living setback from 15’ to 10’ when a CA-Room with a “Sleeper Porch” option is selected for two-story homes that are adjacent to open space, a lake, or property not planned for residential.

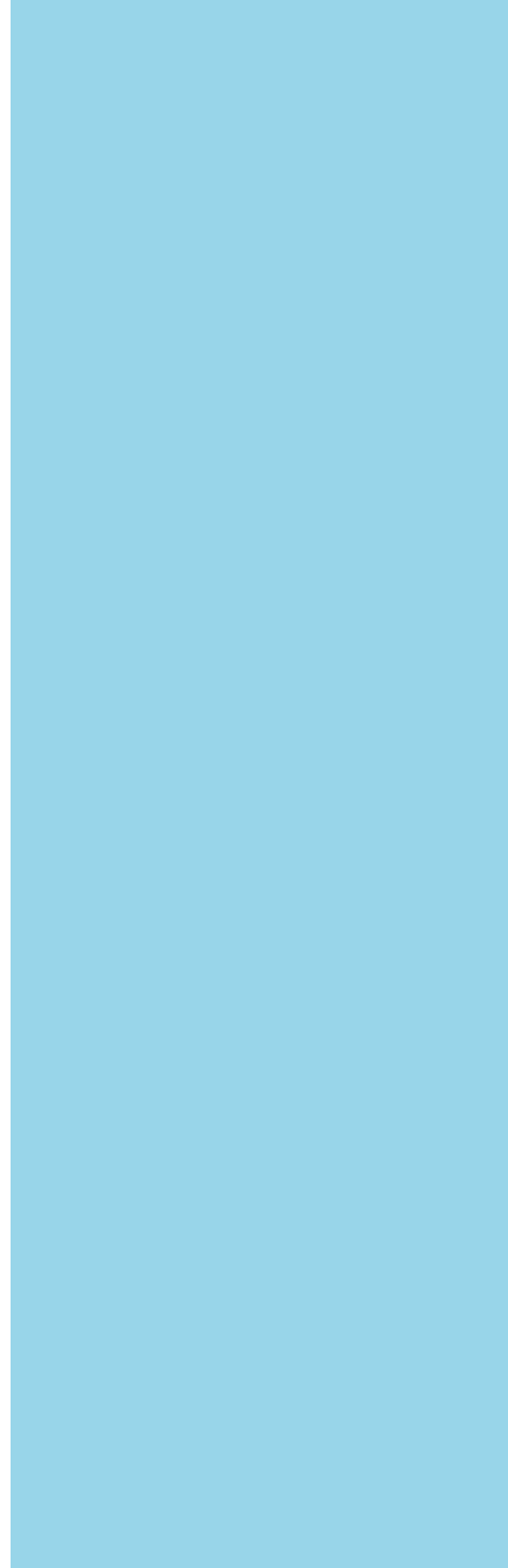


Imagery depicted on this document is used only for purposes of conveying architectural and/or planning concepts and may or may not represent the work of Dahlin Group Architecture Planning.

RIVER ISLANDS



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RIVER ISLANDS



CHAPTER 1

COMMUNITY
OVERVIEW

1

1.1 Introduction

River Islands has been designed as the premier master planned community in Northern California. Its island location, on the San Joaquin River in Lathrop, provides a backdrop of nearly 5,000 acres for a mixed use community of 11,000 homes, nearly 4 million square feet of commercial space and ten schools. Such community recreational amenities as lakes, walking trails, parks and a boathouse are all part of the vision for our first neighborhoods. The Lakeside West District is comprised of 710 lots and Old River District contains 477 residential

units. It is important to note that only the Lakeside West District portion of the guidelines will be approved at this time. The Old River District portion, provided in this document for reference only, since this area was constructed at the same time as Lakeside West, will be approved by the City in the near future.

Figure 1.1 shows the location of River Islands, and its relationship to the major highways and surrounding cities.

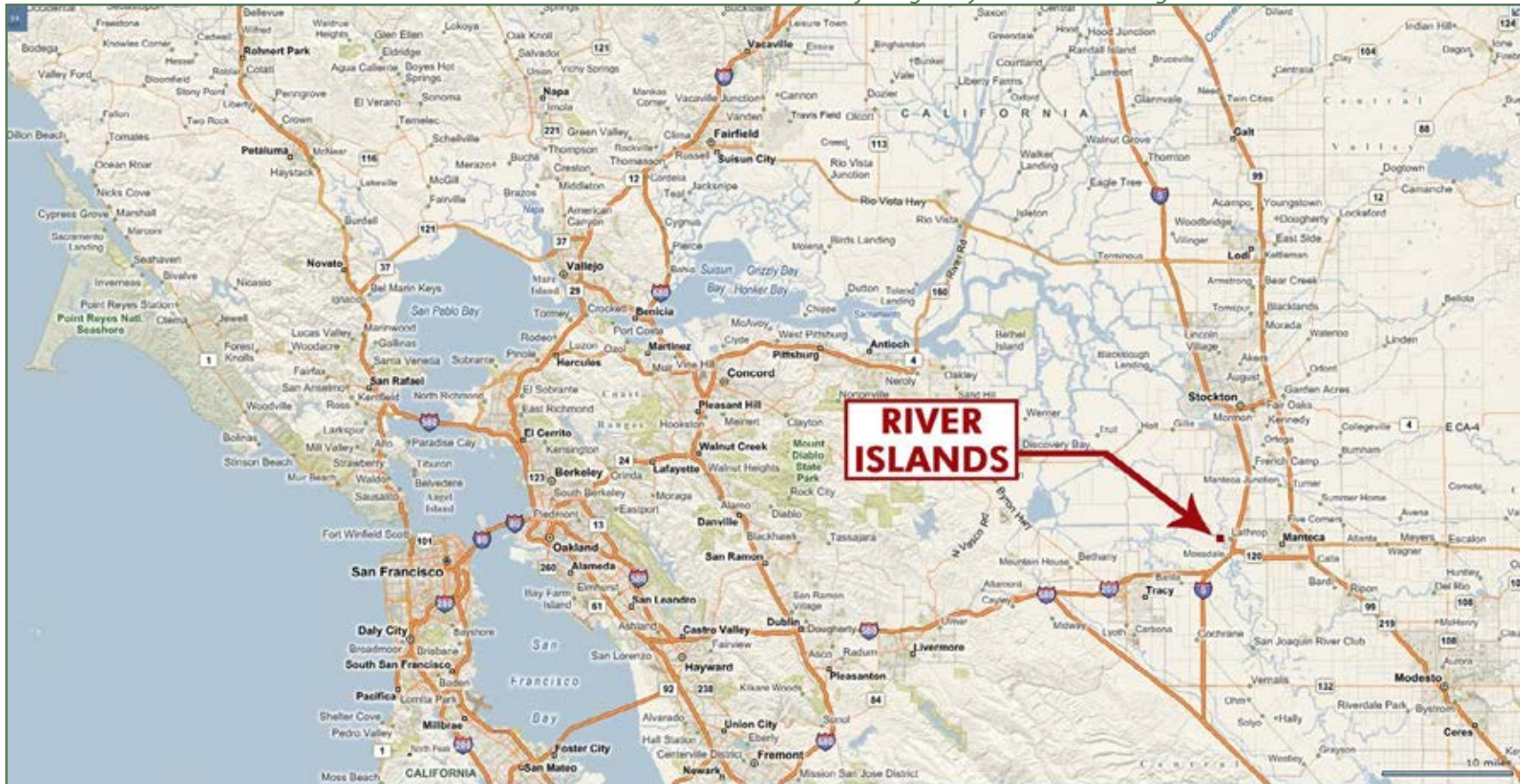


Figure 1.1 Location Map

1.1.1 Purpose & Intent

The Design Guidelines and Development Standards of River Islands (DG/DS) complement the River Islands Urban Design Concept (UDC) adopted by the Lathrop City Council on January 28, 2003. The UDC contained the conceptual framework for the design of the River Islands project consistent with the performance standards of the West Lathrop Specific Plan (WLSP). These DG/DS are specific to the Lakeside West development district as defined in the UDC. Their intent is to provide the specific standards and guidelines necessary for the Stewart Tract Design Review Committee (STDRC) and the City of Lathrop Community Development Department to review and evaluate proposed new homes for the River Islands development area also known as Stage 2B. Along with the UDC, this handbook is intended to provide home builders and their architects and planners the documents to fully analyze and guide any given development project.

1.1.2 Relationship to West Lathrop Specific Plan

The West Lathrop Specific Plan (WLSP) provides the authority under which the River Islands DG/DS has been prepared. As described in the WLSP, each Specific Plan sub area is required to have a written document that provides guidelines for development. This set of DG/DS applies only to the River Islands portion of the Specific Plan area known as Lakeside West District at this time. Further action for the approval for Old River District will be required at a later date.

1.1.3 Language and Organization of Document

These DG/DS are divided into three major sections: Architecture; Landscape and Project Implementation. Architecture and Landscape are each further divided into Design Guidelines and Development Standards. Together, these will assure that neighborhood home builders and individual homeowners have the guidance to carry out the vision for River Islands.

The Design Guidelines describe the overall design quality that River Islands envisions. Complementary sketches, imagery, diagrams, and other graphic materials further illustrate the DG/DS design intent. The words “should”; “may” and “can” indicates that the guideline is highly recommended and suggests possible design solutions that are acceptable and encouraged, but not required.

The Development Standards section addresses the particular design criteria, conditions and standards that shall be met when designing homes and landscape. The River Islands DG/DS uses careful language to assist the STDRC in reviewing design proposals. The words, “shall”, “will”, and “must” are to be implemented requirements. All development standards intended to supplement the WLSP’s and City of Lathrop’s zoning requirements use this language.

The Project Implementation Section will guide home builders and home owners through the approval and permit process.

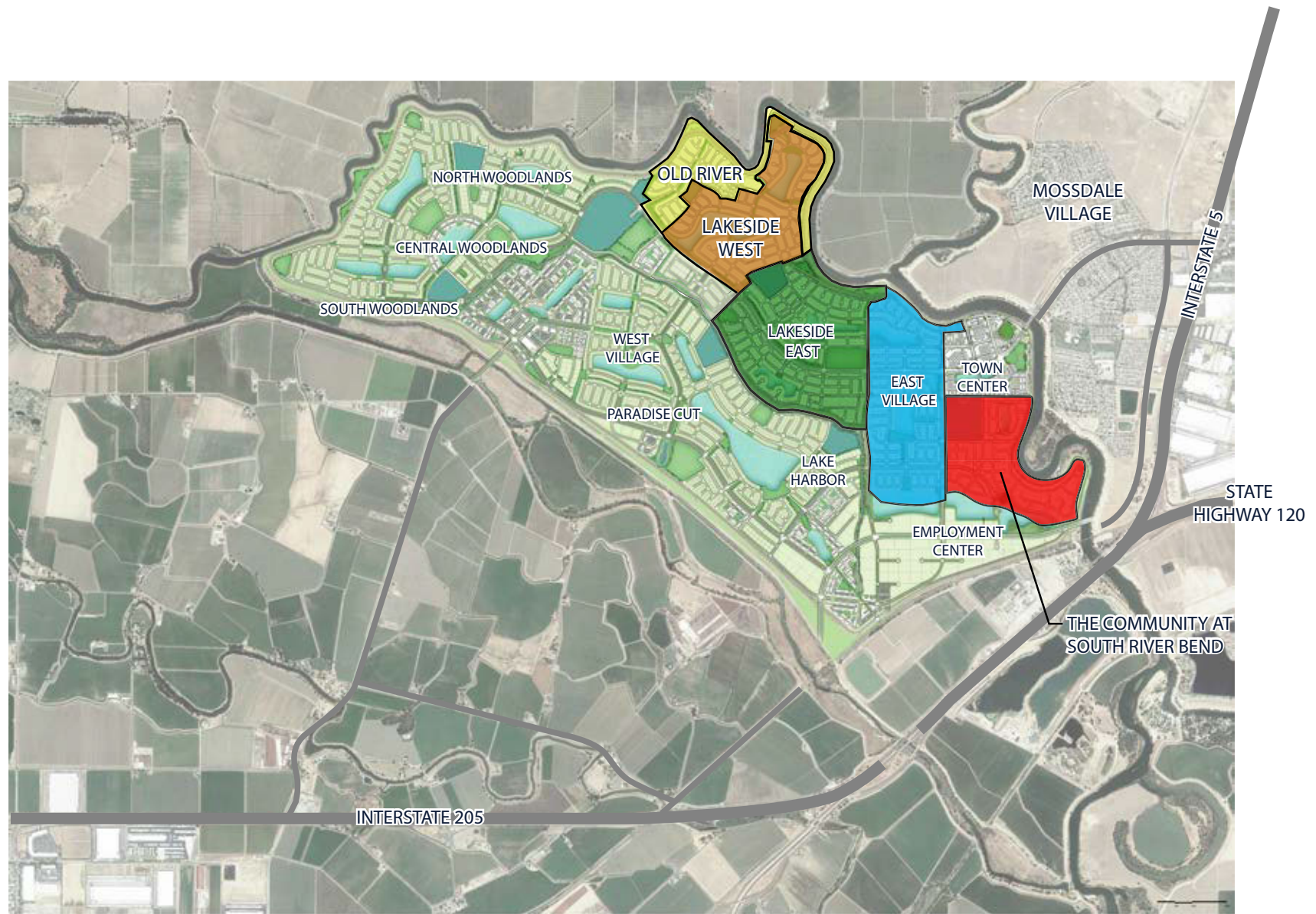


Figure 1.2 River Islands District Diagram

1.2 Architecture Design Principles

The character and quality of River Islands' architecture is an important factor in creating the overall identity of the community. Although it is likely that there will ultimately be a variety of architectural styles in the community, the following design principles are intended to provide the guidance that will assure unity and consistency in architectural design.

1.2.1 Regional Precedents

The region of San Joaquin and Sacramento River Deltas is rich in precedents that can serve as the basis for the architecture of River Islands. These include not only the historical architectural tradition, but the climate, natural environment, and cultural history. There are 4 distinct influences identified for this area, that provide us with the architectural styles that will be considered for the River Islands community.

River Edge

The use of the river system for commerce has been largely replaced by recreational use. Still, remnants of the river's use as the primary conduit for goods and materials, as well as the agricultural products of the region, remain. The simple, economical forms and materials of river edge industrial buildings, and their docks and quays provide a meaningful source for the architecture of the Town Center.

Similarly, the tradition of placing large homes on high ground near the river edge, with their small docks and boat houses provides inspiration for the design of residential buildings along the river.

River Delta

Because of the abundant water, flat slopes and easily worked soils, river deltas have always been desirable for agriculture. The tradition of farmsteads in the Delta, with their simple farmhouses and outbuildings, can be a particularly rich source for residential building design.



Mediterranean Climate

The climate of the delta is Mediterranean: cool, moist winters are followed by warm, dry summers. The prevailing westerly winds bring in cool air from the Pacific, making evenings pleasant, even in the summer. Often homes in this area were built with large roof overhangs and porches to limit the heat gain in the house, or with carefully placed large trees and shade structures.

Delta History & Culture

Originally part of the Rancho Pescadero, River Islands has a direct historical connection to the Spanish and Mexican Land Grant system that characterized California in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The discovery of gold north and east of River Islands, and the subsequent boom are also part of the region's architectural influences. The simple, slapdash architecture of boom towns, and the subsequent opulence of the Victorian Era are a part of the architectural history of the region. The traditions of agriculture and river-based industry are the most prevalent historical influences, however, and provide perhaps the most fitting stimulus for architectural design at River Islands.

1.2.2 Three Architectural Districts

River Islands is divided into three architectural districts based primarily on the dominant use within the district: Residential, Town Center and Employment Center. The requirements for the architecture of each district vary, as described in the following paragraphs.

Residential District

The architecture of the residential districts of the River Islands community will contain a wide variety of architectural styles and influences. The styles will be based on historical precedents from the region, such as those found in farmsteads, the river edge, or in the older residential neighborhoods of valley and delta cities. Modern adaptations of these styles may be proposed, though the intent is to create an appearance and feeling of old tradition architecture. The mixing of styles within individual neighborhoods will be limited so that visual unity can be achieved, and strange juxtapositions avoided.

Employment Center District

As the primary uses of this district are office, retail and commercial, the architectural styles will be the most contemporary of any of the three districts. Office and commercial buildings will generally be simple, modern, rectilinear forms with flat roofs. Masonry, concrete tilt-up and other economical building types will predominate. Buildings with historical references will likely be limited to retail centers or restaurants. Architectural design guidelines & development standards for Town Center and Employment Center Districts will be developed and adapted to supplement the UDC at the appropriate time prior to the official launch of these two districts.

Town Center District

The architecture of the Town Center will vary according to land use and location. Next to the river, particularly in the retail and commercial areas, the architecture should be based on historical commercial and industrial building types that might have been found in other river front towns. Ideally, this area should appear as if it developed over time, with the participation of numerous designers. Unity will be achieved primarily by uniformity of use and development standards, such as building mass and setbacks.

Residential areas of the Town Center may follow the guidelines for the residential district described previously, or may show the influence of riverfront industrial buildings, or Victorian estates. Individual development proposals will be judged by the Stewart Tract Design Review Committee on the effectiveness with which they create an architectural richness in the Town Center that mimics real riverfront towns.

Civic buildings, such as schools and city offices, can be special architectural features of the Town Center. They may be traditional or modern in architectural treatment.

1.2.3 Energy Efficiency

All buildings within River Islands should be designed to conserve energy. Among the methods that should be considered are:

- ^ Passive solar design: thermal masses to absorb winter sun energy, roof overhangs, and carefully placed deciduous trees to provide summer shade;
- ^ Active solar design: solar collectors to heat water, or photo voltaic cells to generate electricity;
- ^ Energy efficient mechanical equipment for heating and cooling, such as heat pumps;
- ^ Extra thermal insulation in roofs and walls to control heat gain and loss;
- ^ Operable windows in commercial buildings; to reduce dependence on mechanical ventilation;
- ^ Home integrated systems: wireless PC based systems that allow homeowners to program appliances to restrict usage during peak energy periods;
- ^ Load shifting technologies: thermal energy storage for residential and commercial use that moves the operation of air conditioning compressors from on-peak operation to off-peak hours;
- ^ Thermal rated glazing, including reflective coatings to reduce heat load in the summer;
- ^ Utilization of Energy Star rated appliances.

RIVER ISLANDS



CHAPTER 2

ARCHITECTURE

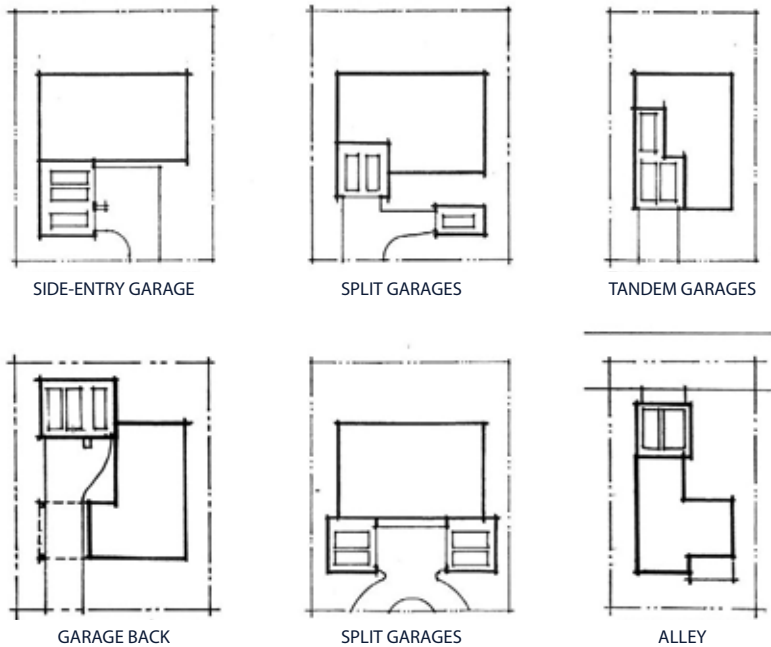
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2.1 Design Guidelines

2.1.1 Architectural Character

Future residential village neighborhoods in River Islands will present diverse and varied streetscapes with interesting mix of architectural styles and motifs. Individual Village Districts should be designed and developed into themed residential neighborhoods with a coordinated mix of plans and elevation styles within any specific housing product line. The primary theme of each residential neighborhood will aim to create authentic Central Valley-inspired community with well crafted architectural mix and site-specific landscape features.

The key to a visually cohesive residential neighborhood can be achieved by modern interpretation of heritage architectural styles surveyed and collected throughout the region with keen attention to details and craftsmanship.



Encouraged garage layouts

2.1.2 Streetscape

Minimizing the visual impact of garage doors on the front elevations is strongly encouraged. Merchant builders are encouraged to mix their product to provide a variety of garage placements relative to floor plan and site plan. By providing a mix of side facing or angled garage doors, garage doors set back further than living areas and garage doors that tie into courtyard entry portals, as well as by setting street facing garage doors back a minimum 18" into structures, this impact can be minimized. To encourage streetscape variety, side-facing garages may in some cases reduce front yard setbacks so as not to prohibit buildable square footage. Tandem (two deep) garages are encouraged so as to cut down on the number and width of garage doors facing the street. Front facing garage doors are encouraged to be single width and builders must strive to reduce driveway paving.

Garages that are not tandem or split, shall be a minimum size of 20'x22' (22' deep) and all garages shall allow for the parking of at least two cars.

Mailboxes shall be ganged together and not on individual lots. Cluster box units similar to Florence "vogue" series should be used, location to be determined.

2.1.3 Building Elements

Building Form

The massing, articulation and proportion of homes within River Islands should be designed to reflect the interior uses and the specific architectural style. Attention to massing, articulation and proportion are not limited to the primary street elevation. Equal care should be given to any elevation that sides or backs onto an alley or street when that elevation is visible from the street or in public view. Particular attention should be given to ensuring that appropriate window openings are incorporated in these instances.

The design should focus on breaking the main façade of the home into three to four distinct elements: entry, main building mass, a single story element and the roof. The following guidelines will encourage greater massing variety:

Massing:

- ^ The upper level of a two or three-story home should step back min. 24" to reduce the scale of the front building façade facing the street, unless appropriate to a historical style. This can be achieved with a roofed porch provided all other criteria are met.
- ^ Two-story houses should have a single story element, e.g. porch, bay window or building projection closest to the front of the house and/or next to the street.
- ^ Varying front setbacks, addition of a defined entry courtyard and a covered porch will be encouraged to create architectural interest and diversity along residential street front.
- ^ Alleys are encouraged to promote pedestrian friendly streetscapes.



Roof Form and Slope

Roof form and slope are important design elements in creating a well-conceived streetscape.

- Roof treatments should be consistent with the architectural style of residential unit.
- A mix of single story, two story elements, and undulating planes, wall and garage plans. No two story flat walls more than two houses in a row.
- Variety of roof design and treatment is encouraged to provide visual diversity through the village neighborhoods by extensive use of gable, cross-gable, hip or a combination of these roof forms.
- When visible from a public space or street, repetitious gable ends framed side to side on rear elevations are not permitted along perimeter edges of residential neighborhoods.
- Vertical and horizontal roof articulations are strongly encouraged.

Roof Materials

Developments of residential neighborhoods within River Islands should have varying roof materials, such as concrete shake, Spanish tile or “architectural” grade composition shingles. Metal roofings are encouraged when appropriate to an architectural style.



2.1.4 Building Materials and Colors

Building materials and color are important elements to maintain the visual quality of homes within the neighborhoods of River Island at Lathrop. The use of traditional materials and colors should dominate throughout the residential neighborhoods.

- ^ Selection and application of architectural materials and details should relate well and be expressive of the architectural style of the residence.
- ^ Exterior materials and architectural details should be designed to appear as an integral part of the design.
- ^ Acceptable primary exterior building materials including brick, masonry, stucco, stone and wood, (or a high quality wood composite material, such as Hardie siding or similar.)
- ^ Secondary or accent materials should include real or cultured masonry materials (such as stone, brick and decorative block or tile), horizontal siding, and composite wood shingles, or composite shingles.
- ^ Material changes at the outside corners of structures provide the visual impression of thinness and artificiality. Materials should fully wrap around outside building corners to the next substantial change in wall planes or direction, i.e. at an inside corner, or fence line.
- ^ The color palette should be selected with the design intent of avoiding monotony while providing balanced variety of color schemes that further enhancing visual diversity. A minimum of 2 (3 preferred) color schemes per elevation style is required.
- ^ Homes shall have a minimum of 3 colors per elevation, for field (body), accent and trim locations. If 2 different siding materials are used, 2 different but complementary colors are highly encouraged. (Stone or masonry not included).
- ^ The same color schemes shall not be plotted next to each other.



2.1.5 Heritage Architectural Styles

For concept and inspiration, architectural tradition across many notable and well established residential neighborhoods in proximity to the City of Lathrop were surveyed and compiled to generate 7 representative heritage architectural styles recommended for the River Islands neighborhoods. These heritage architectural styles have proven to possess market appeal, and community acceptance when they are successfully executed and delivered by contemporary merchant home builders.

The architectural styles are categorized into three architectural groups. Each group represents a major residential stylistic development trend introduced in the Central Valley over the past decades. Builders may propose additional styles which can be added by administrative action.

Continental Influence

- American Traditional
- European Cottage
- Savannah



Western Regional Influence

- California Ranch
- Craftsman



Modern Influence

- California Modern
- Farmhouse Modern
- Spanish Eclectic
- Modern Ranch
- Transitional Spanish
- Modern Prairie



More detailed descriptions of the seven representative building styles are presented on the following pages and are intended to guide the builders and developers in creating a quality and finesse to the homes in the Lakeside West and Old River Road Districts.



- 1) Window shutters
- 2) Centered front gable (pediment)
- 3) Entry porch
- 4) Elliptical fanlight over paneled door
- 5) Multi-paned windows with double hung sashes



American Traditional

The American Traditional, also known as Colonial Revival, is a nationalistic style. When “manifest destiny” was at its peak in the early 1890s, Americans began to value their own heritage and architecture. Colonial Revival sought to follow the style of the period around the Revolutionary War. Distinctive in this style are multiple columned porches and doors with fanlights and sidelights. The trend arrived in California soon after the turn of century in reaction to the excessive usage of the Queen Anne style at the time.

Exterior Features

American Traditional style features porticos, slender columns, restrained capitals and classical Greek moldings, and narrow clapboard siding is used to cover the exterior and trimmed with strong accent colored shutters.

American Traditional - (Detached Homes)

American Traditional design details

Elements	Minimum	Enhanced
Form	-Symmetrical one- and two-story stacked massing -Simple plan form massing and simple roof design	
Roof	-Front to back dominant gable roof with one intersecting gable roof -Moderate pitched roof slope (5:12-9:12 slope) -Wide projecting eaves with exposed rafter tails, and decorative beams or braces added under the gables -Flat tile -Composition shingles of high quality	-Gambrel roof form
Walls	-Blend of stucco and siding at exterior finish -Used brick -Stucco sand, light lace, or medium dash finish	-Narrow clapboard, board/batten, wood shingles or siding as primary building material -Brick veneer wainscot -Decorative shingles -Stone or brick accent materials
Windows	-Symmetrical placement of windows on front elevation -Vertical, wood cased, multi-paned -Standardized, single hung windows	-Bay window as principal window on front elevation
Details	-Colonial detailing -Porticos with colonial detailing -Decorative attic vents -Door trim surround is simple and elegant	-Cornice gable-end trim -Doors with fan lights and side lights -Louver, plank, or panel shutters -Restrained moldings
Colors	-Off-white to light colors with contrasting trim and accent colors	
Outdoor Space	-Porch, 4'-6' minimum depth -Substantial portion of front elevation	

Decorative gable vent & gable enhancement



Lap siding

Square columns

Entry porch

Shutters
Multi grid single housing windows

Lap siding



Shingle siding



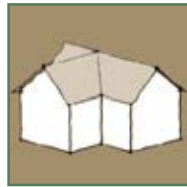
Entry Porch Square columns Pickets

American Traditional/Design Element Kit of Parts

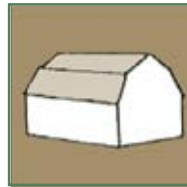
Roof types



Side



Cross



Gambrel

Posts, columns, and piers



Wood post with bracket



Wood post with corbel



Double wood posts



Round columns



Square column

Chimneys



Stucco



Stucco



Brick



Lap siding

Door shapes



Rectilinear



Flat arch

Door styles



Panel door



Panel door with glass



Single with divided lite

Window shapes



Rectangular



Round



Square

Window style



Single hung with mullions



Slider with mullions



Picture



Bay window

American Traditional/Design Element Kit of Parts

Window sills



Trim surround



Header and sill



Sill with corbels

Shutter designs



Louver



Panel



Plank

Eaves and fascia



Square rafter tails



Chamfered rafter tails



Corbel to fascia



Bracket to fascia



Cornice



Return at rake

Garage door styles



Framed panel



Framed panel w/
door lights

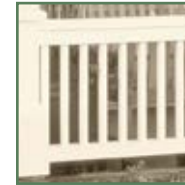


Carriage Door

Railing



Decorative



Straight picket



Turned picket

Detail elements



Ornamental
light fixture



Louvered vent



Decorative gable
detailing



Gamble dormer



Classical entry
features



- 1) Dominant front facade with multiple, steeply pitched front gables
- 2) Massive chimneys crowned by decorative chimney pots
- 3) Multi-paned ribbon window
- 4) Recessed entry alcove



European Cottage

The European Cottage is a style that evolved out of Medieval Tudor and Norman architecture. The combination of these two architectural influences eventually translated into the popular English and French “Cottage” style homes that received further acceptance with the addition of stone and brick veneer details developed in the 1920s.

Exterior Features

This evolving architectural style is characterized by its steep roofs, that are usually side-gabled, and facades that are dominated by cross gables. The primary material is stucco with heavy use of stone and brick at bases, as are rounded doorways, multi-paned casement windows, large and elaborate chimney feature. Some of the most recognizable features for this style are the accent details in gable ends, sculptured swooping walls at the front elevation and tower or alcove element at the entry.

European Cottage - (Detached Homes)

Elements	Minimum	Enhanced
Form	-Asymmetrical one- and two-stories -Rectangular plan form mass	-Varied plan shapes -Tower at entry
Roof	-Side-gabled, rarely hipped or front-gabled -Façade dominated by one or more cross gables -Steeply pitched roof -Gable roof overhang, 9"-24" eave -Architectural quality wood/ asphalt shingles, or smooth flat concrete tiles	-Sculptured swooping roofs -Steeply pitched roof: 8:12 to 12:12 and steeper
Walls	-Primary Walls: Stucco – sand, light lace, or medium dash finish	-Stucco – smooth finish -Use of stone & brick -Horizontal siding accents -Wood claddings on principal gables or upper stories
Windows	-Tall, narrow windows, usually in multiple groups and with multi-pane glazing -Typically casements of wood or metal or double hung sash windows	-Bay window as principal window on front elevation -Stone mullions to divide casements and transoms -Grouped in strings of three or more -Stone mullions to divide casements and transoms
Details	-Louver and panel shutters -Simple round-arched doorways with board-and batten doors -Small boxed eaves -Accent details at gable ends	-Elaborate chimney feature -Entry accents with real or faux stone -Decorative details -Partial porches with wood columns and railings
Colors	-Off-white and light tones with contrasting color accents/trim	
Outdoor Space	-Porches or enclosed front yards -5' minimum depth	

European Cottage design details



Louvered vent

Entry accents with real or faux stone

Panel shutter design

Off-white and light tones with contrasting color accents/trim

Decorative gable-end detailing

Decorative wooden balcony



European Cottage/Design Element Kit of Parts

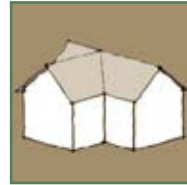
Roof types



Front



Side



Cross

Posts, columns, and piers



Wood post with bracket

Chimneys



Stucco



Brick



Stone

Door shapes



Rectilinear



Full arch



Flattened Arch

Door styles



Panel door



Panel door with glass



Single with divided light



Plank door



Plank door with glass

Window shapes



Rectangular



Square



Rectangular horizontally proportioned

Window styles



Single hung with mullions



Slider with mullions



Picture



Bay window



Multi-sash

European Cottage/Design Element Kit of Parts

Window sills



Trim surround



Sculptured stucco



Potsheff with corbels

Shutter designs



Louver



Panel



Plank

Eaves and fascia



Square eaves



Cornice

Garage door styles



Framed panel



Framed panel w/ door lights



Plank w/ door lights

Railing



Decorative



Straight pick& t



Turned pick& t

Detail elements



Ornamental light fixture



Brick surrounds



Louvered vent



Wood pot shelf



Decorative gable-end detailing



Entry tower



Decorative wooden balcony



- 1) Dominant decorated brick chimney
- 2) Wide hipped roof extends over porch
- 3) Wide wrap-around porch (galleries)
- 4) Wooden square column



Savannah

The Savannah, also known as Rural French Colonial, Tidewater or Plantation, typically refers to the two-story square-shaped home plan, which originated near Southern waterways. It is designed with a central entrance that leads to the traditional hall-and-parlor floor plan. Tidewater house plans, with their distinctive abundant windows and doors and large shade porches (galleries), were built for the Southern marshy climates.

Exterior Features

The Savannah style features symmetrical massing with dual-pitched hipped roofs and always lack interior hallways. Openings are placed solely for the convenience of the interior often with the rear range of rooms consisting of an open loggia with a small room at each end known as a cabinet.

Savannah - (Detached Homes)

Elements	Minimum	Enhanced
Form	-Asymmetrical one- and two-story massing -Strong horizontal emphasis	
Roof	-Side-gabled or hip roofs -Modest to high pitched roof -Shallow or moderate eave overhangs (3" - 18")	-Dual-pitched hipped roof -Concrete shake roof tiles -Metal roofs -Flat composite roofs
Walls	-Clapboard, wood shingles or siding	Accent material -Brick
Windows	-Multi-paned windows -Double-hung casement, sliding and picture windows	-Bands of vertically-proportioned windows tied together with continuous head and or sill trim
Details	-Front porch supported by square hood columns -Full porches and second story balconies -Shallow-molded, unadorned cornice on front facade -Single posts should be a minimum 6x6 dimension	-Dormers -Featured cornice with decorative moldings -Paired columns -Triple grouped columns at corners of porches
Colors	Light to medium earth tone colors with contrasting trim and accent colors	
Outdoor Space	-Wide porch/balcony, 5' minimum depth	

Savannah design details



Brick chimney

Square windows

Square Column



Single hung windows with mullions

Straight picket railing

Rectilinear panel door



Wood shingles

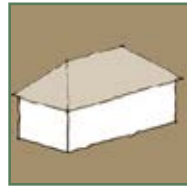
Square Column

Savannah/Design Element Kit of Parts

Roof types



Side



Hip

Posts, columns, and piers



Double wide wood posts



Double wood posts



Square Column

Chimneys



Stucco



Brick



Lap siding

Door shapes



Rectilinear

Door styles



Panel door



Panel door with glass



Single with divided light

Window shapes



Rectangular



Round



Square

Window styles



Single hung with mullions



Slider with mullions



Picture



Multi-sash

Savannah/Design Element Kit of Parts

Window sills



Trim surround



Header and sill

Shutter designs



Louver



Panel

Eaves and fascia



Square rafter tails



Chamfered rafter tails



Cornice



Cornice

Garage door styles



Framed panel



Framed panel w/
door lights



Carriage Door

Railing



Cut out panels



Straight picket



Turned picket

Detail elements



Ornamental
light fixture



Louvered vent



- 1) Low pitched cross-gabled roof with wide eave overhang
- 2) Partial width porch
- 3) Enclosed entry courtyard



California Ranch

The Ranch style was originated in the mid-1930s by several creative California architects. It gained in popularity during the 1940s to become the dominant style throughout the country. The style is loosely based on early Spanish Colonial precedents of the American southwest, modified by influences borrowed from Craftsman and Prairie modernism of the early 20th Century.

Exterior Features

Asymmetrical one-story shapes with low-pitched roofs dominate. Moderate or wide eave overhangs with exposed rafters, along with built-in garage, wood or brick exterior walls, sliding and picture windows, and sliding doors leading to patios are the characteristics for the California Ranch style.

California ranch - (Detached Homes)

California Ranch design details

Elements	Minimum	Enhanced
Form	-Asymmetrical one- and two-story massing -Strong horizontal emphasis	-Single story massing
Roof	-Front to back gable or hip with intersecting hip or gable roofs -Low to moderate pitched roof (3:12 - 5:12) -Moderate or wide eave overhangs with exposed rafters 12" - 30" -Flat concrete tile to simulate shake or split shake high quality composition shingle	-Lower pitched main roof or porch: 3:12 – 4:12 -Wide eave overhangs (18"~24") with exposed rafters -Concrete shake roof tiles
Walls	-Stucco with Clapboard, Wood Shingles or Siding -Stucco sand, light lace, or medium dash finish	-Clapboard, wood shingles, or siding as primary material -Use of stone and brick -Stone or brick accent materials
Windows	-Vertical multi-paned double hung casement windows -Multi-paned windows -Sliding and picture windows	-Bay window as principal window on front elevation -Round top accent or bay windows
Details	-The entry should be covered by porch -Front porch supported by square wood columns with trim -Full porches and balconies -Wood porches with classic square railings -Simplified cornice trim at gable ends	-Wide porch with decorative columns and trim -Entry doors will have side-lights, basic geometric patterns, and or multi paned windows with wood trim surround -Enhanced sills and louvered shutters
Colors	-Light to medium earth tone colors with contrasting trim and accent colors	
Outdoor Space	-Wide porch, 5' minimum depth	



Stone surround
Panel door with glass
Straight picket railing



Single hung windows with mullions
Wood post with bracket
Brick accent material



Low pitched roof

Bay window

California Ranch/Design Element Kit of Parts

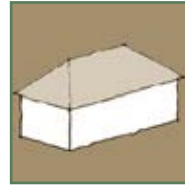
Roof types



Front



Side



Hip



Cross

Posts, columns, and piers



Wood post with bracket



Double wood posts



Wood post with corbel

Chimneys



Stucco



Stucco



Brick



Lap siding

Door shapes



Rectilinear

Door styles



Panel door



Panel door with glass



Single with divided light

Window shapes



Rectangular



Square



Rectangular horizontally proportioned

California Ranch/Design Element Kit of Parts

Window styles



Single hung with mullions



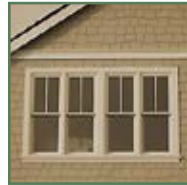
Slider with mullions



Picture



Bay window



Multi-sash

Window sills



Trim surround



Header and sill



Sill with corbels

Shutter designs



Louver



Panel



Plank

Eaves and fascia



Square rafter tails



Chamfered rafter tails



Quarter round rafter tails



Shaped rafter tails



Bracket to fascia

Garage door styles



Framed panel



Framed panel w/ door lights



Carriage Door

Railing



Cut out panels



Straight picket



Turned picket

Detail elements



Ornamental light fixture



Louvered vent



- 1) Low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- 2) Full width entry porch with square tapered column support
- 3) Decorative (false) triangular knee brace under gable
- 4) Exposed roof rafter tails
- 5) Battered or tapered columns



Craftsman

The Craftsman style was inspired by the English Arts and Crafts movement of the late 19th Century, and is considered native to the California architectural tradition with notable early contribution by architects such as Greene and Greene and Bernard Maybeck.

Exterior Features

The physical character is dominated by its low-pitched, gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang. In addition, the style features exposed roof rafters and decorative beams or braces commonly added under gables. Large porches with distinctive supporting columns that extend across the entire front of the house along with extensive use of natural materials (wood and stones) are all defining features of the Craftsman style.

Craftsman - (Detached Homes)

Elements	Minimum	Enhanced
Form	-Asymmetrical one- and two-story boxy forms -Low lines with simple wide projecting roofs	-Horizontal forms through boxed massing with vertical and horizontal offsets
Roof	-Low-pitched gable roofs, rarely hipped PITCH -Low pitched roof slopes (3:12 - 5:12) -Wide projecting eaves with exposed rafter tails, and decorative beams or braces added under the gables (12"-30") -Flat concrete tile -Composition shingles of high quality	-Varied porch roofs: shed or gabled -Minimum Overhang: 18" -Concrete shakes
Walls	-Blend of stucco and siding at exterior finish -Stucco sand, light lace, or medium dash finish	-Clapboard, board/batten, wood shingles or siding as primary building material -River rock stone or brick accent materials
Windows	-Simple double-hung casement windows -Large front windows, often in 3 parts -Typically, multi-paned upper sash with single pane below	-Bands of vertically-proportioned windows tied together with continuous head and or sill trim
Details	-Exposed structural elements -Prominent front porch with columns and gabled roof element -Wide projecting eaves, decorative beams, or added braces under gables -Strong header and sill with beams or braces under sill -Exposed eaves and rafter tails	-Heavy square or tapered columns resting on stone or brick piers -Arts and Crafts style lighting fixtures -"Dormers" with shed or gable roof
Colors	-Light to medium earth tone colors with contrasting trim and accent colors	
Outdoor Space	-Wide porch, 5' minimum depth	

Craftsman design details

Stucco chimney

Sill with corbels

Decorative gable
-end portal



Decorative gable
-end detailing

Single hung with
mullions



Knee brace



Panel door

Craftsman/Design Element Kit of Parts

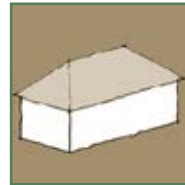
Roof types



Front



Side



Hip



Cross

Posts, columns, and piers



Wood post with bracket



Double wood posts



Battered columns



Corbel



Knee brace

Chimneys



Stucco



Stucco



Stone



Brick



Lap siding

Door shapes



Rectilinear

Door styles



Panel door



Panel door with glass



Single with divided light



Plank door



Plank door with glass

Window shapes



Square

Craftsman/Design Element Kit of Parts

Window styles



Single hung with mullions



Slider with mullions



Picture



Multi-sash



Awning

Window sills



Trim surround



Header and sill



Sill with corbels

Shutter designs



Louver



Panel



Plank

Eaves and fascia



Square rafter tails



Chamfered rafter tails



Quarter round rafter tails



Shaped Tails

Garage door styles



Framed panel



Framed panel w/ door lights



Carriage Door

Railing



Decorative



Straight picket

Detail elements



Ornamental light fixture



Decorative gable-end detailing



Decorative gable-end portal



- 1) Mix of shed, hipped or gable roofs
- 2) Mix of stucco, wood and stone siding
- 3) Horizontal lines
- 4) Clean detailing



California Modern

As the economy continues to bounce back, Contemporary styled homes continue to grow in popularity. California Modern homes take traditional styles and contemporize the shapes, massing and details, which often appeals to a younger demographic of homeowner. Simple detailing and careful selection of low maintenance materials characterize this style.

Exterior Features

Sculptural forms can include smooth surfaces, shifted volumes, and projecting cantilevers. Floor-to-ceiling windows and an array of square openings placed throughout the façade present straightforward geometry. Retractable shutter panels provide ways to both shade interiors from daylight while maintaining a cutting-edge look. A mix of roof styles can include hip, gable, and sloping shed. A mix of stucco and wood, horizontal lines with contrasting vertical towers or elements and distinct design elements such as sunshades add to the new geometry of the California Modern home.

California Modern - (Detached Homes)

Elements	Minimum	Enhanced
Form	-Asymmetrical one- and two-story boxy forms -Low lines with simple wide projecting roofs	-Horizontal character through the use of boxed massing with vertical and horizontal offsets
Roof	-Low-pitched hipped roofs, low & steep pitched gables, shed form -A mix of low and steep-pitched roof slopes (3:12 - 5:12) & (8:12 - 10:12) -Wide eaves with enclosed rafter tails, decorative beams/braces under gables (12"-30") -Flat concrete tile -Composition shingles of high quality	-Varied porch roofs: shed or gabled -Minimum Overhang: 18" -Concrete shakes -Composition shingle with shadow relief
Walls	-Stucco and siding at exterior finish -Stucco sand, light lace, or medium dash finish -Horizontal siding and panel systems	-Stucco, clapboard, board/batten, wood shingles or siding -Horizontal stone
Windows	-Double-hung casement windows -Large front windows, often divided -Square windows, minimal breakups	-Vertically-proportioned windows tied together with continuous head or sill trim -Storefront windows -Stacking window walls
Details	-Prominent front porch with columns and gabled roof element -Wide projecting eaves, decorative beams, or added braces under gables -Strong header and sill with beams or braces under sill -Enclosed eaves and rafter tails -Use of Horizontal stone columns - sometimes spanning 1 - 1/2 stories.	-Heavy square or tapered columns resting on horizontal stone -Contemporary lighting fixtures
Colors	-Light to medium earth tone colors with contrasting trim and accent colors, bold base colors, multi colored	
Outdoor Space	-Wide porch, 5' minimum depth	

California Modern design details

Decorative braces under gables

Square columns

Varied roof pitches

Horizontal stone accent material

Framed panel garage door with lights

Enclosed eaves

Plate glass

Earth tone colors



California Modern / Design Element Kit of Parts

Roof types



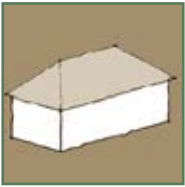
Shed



Shed



Side



Hip



Cross

Posts, columns, and piers



Round columns



Square Columns

Door styles



Panel door



Single with glass



Panel door with side lights



Panel door with glass and side lights

Eaves and fascia



Enclosed Eaves



Enclosed Eaves

California Modern / Design Element Kit of Parts

Window styles



Multi sash (Fixed or arching)



Multi paned



Picture



Plate glass



Square



Window wall with stacking doors

Exterior Lighting



Ornamental light fixture



Ornamental light fixture



Ornamental light fixture

Garage door styles



Framed panel with door lights



Framed panel w/ door lights



Framed panel w/ door lights

Railing



Tube Steel



Straight picket



Cable railing



Vertical Picket



- 1) Mix of shed, hipped or gable roofs
- 2) Mix of stucco, wood and stone siding
- 3) Vertical lines
- 4) Clean detailing



Modern Farmhouse

The Modern Farmhouse style is a contemporary interpretation of the traditional farmhouse that incorporates classic farmhouse elements such as gable end roofs, strong vertical lines, and a sense of overall symmetry and puts a contemporary spin on them for a more streamlined modern feel. Modern Farmhouse homes are simply framed and rectangular in shape, with the most recognizable characteristic being the gable roof, typically with a 12:12 pitch. The steep pitch emphasizes the height of the house, and sets the tone for strong vertical lines.

Exterior Features

Most Modern Farmhouse-styled homes are two-story buildings with symmetrical arrangement of parts, with entrance at the center and typically a strong vertical element capped with a gable roof. A short set of wide steps leads from the sidewalk to the porch at the front entrance. The two main exterior siding materials commonly found on Modern Farmhouse styles are lap, and board and batten. Shutters commonly found on the traditional farmhouse are typically replaced with horizontal working barn door style shutters.

Modern Farmhouse - (Detached Homes)

Elements	Minimum	Enhanced
Form	-Simple plan form massing and roof shape	
Roof	-6:12 to 12:12 roof pitch -Front-to-back main gable roof -12" minimum overhangs -Smooth, flat concrete tiles or high-quality composition singles -Standing seam material	-Main gable roof with one or two intersecting gable roofs -16" minimum overhangs
Walls	-Blend of siding, stone and stucco -Stucco sand, light lace, or medium dash finish	-Full-wrapped horizontal siding, board-and batten or fine-sand finish stucco
Windows	-Vertical, multi-lined windows at front elevations	-Built-up header trims at front windows
Details	-Porches with simple wood columns and wood railings. -Stucco finished or horizontal siding-wrapped chimney, if applicable -Complementary garage door patterns -Barn door style shutters -Wood columns shall be doubled (or tripled at corners) or 6" min. dimension	-Shaped-wood columns with brackets and knee braces -Wood pot shelves -Gable or hip dormers at front elevation -Doors with fan-lights and side lite windows
Colors	-Light to medium colors with contrasting trim and accent colors	
Outdoor Space	- Wide porch: Minimum 6' in depth	

Modern Farmhouse design details

Enclosed eaves

Square columns

Panel door with glass



Ornamental light fixture

Panel shutter



Single hung window

Light to medium colors with contrasting trim and accent

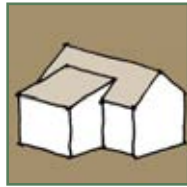


Modern Farmhouse / Design Element Kit of Parts

Roof types



Front



Shed



Side



Cross

Posts, columns, and piers



Round columns



Square Columns

Door styles



Panel door



Barn door



Single with glass



Panel door with side lights



Panel door with glass and side lights

Eaves and fascia



Enclosed Eaves



Enclosed Eaves

Modern Farmhouse / Design Element Kit of Parts

Window styles



Multi sash (Fixed or arching)



Multi paned



Picture



Plate glass



Square



Window wall with stacking doors

Exterior Lighting



Ornamental light fixture



Ornamental light fixture



Ornamental light fixture

Garage door styles



Framed panel with door lights



Framed panel w/ door lights



Framed panel w/ door lights



Carriage Door

Railing



Tube Steel



Straight picket



Cable railing



Vertical Picket

2.2 Development Standards

The River Islands Architectural Development Standards contains specific development standards for the first Residential Neighborhood. Future Residential Neighborhoods may be modified or updated over time as the project evolves.

The numerical and dimensional development standards necessary to regulate housing development of the Residential Neighborhoods within River Islands are summarized in Table 2.1 Summary of River Islands - Architectural Development Standards.

The summary is supplemented with more detailed development standards for each Architectural land use designation in illustrative lot diagrams based on various lot sizes. Yard-street relationships, lot design, setbacks and building height are covered in detail.

The Lakeside West Development Standards augment and further define the standards and guidelines initially described in the River Islands UDC.

The City, based on recommendation of the STDRC shall have the authority to accept, review and grant any minor architectural variance on a case document so long as such variances are not in direct conflict with this document or the UDC.

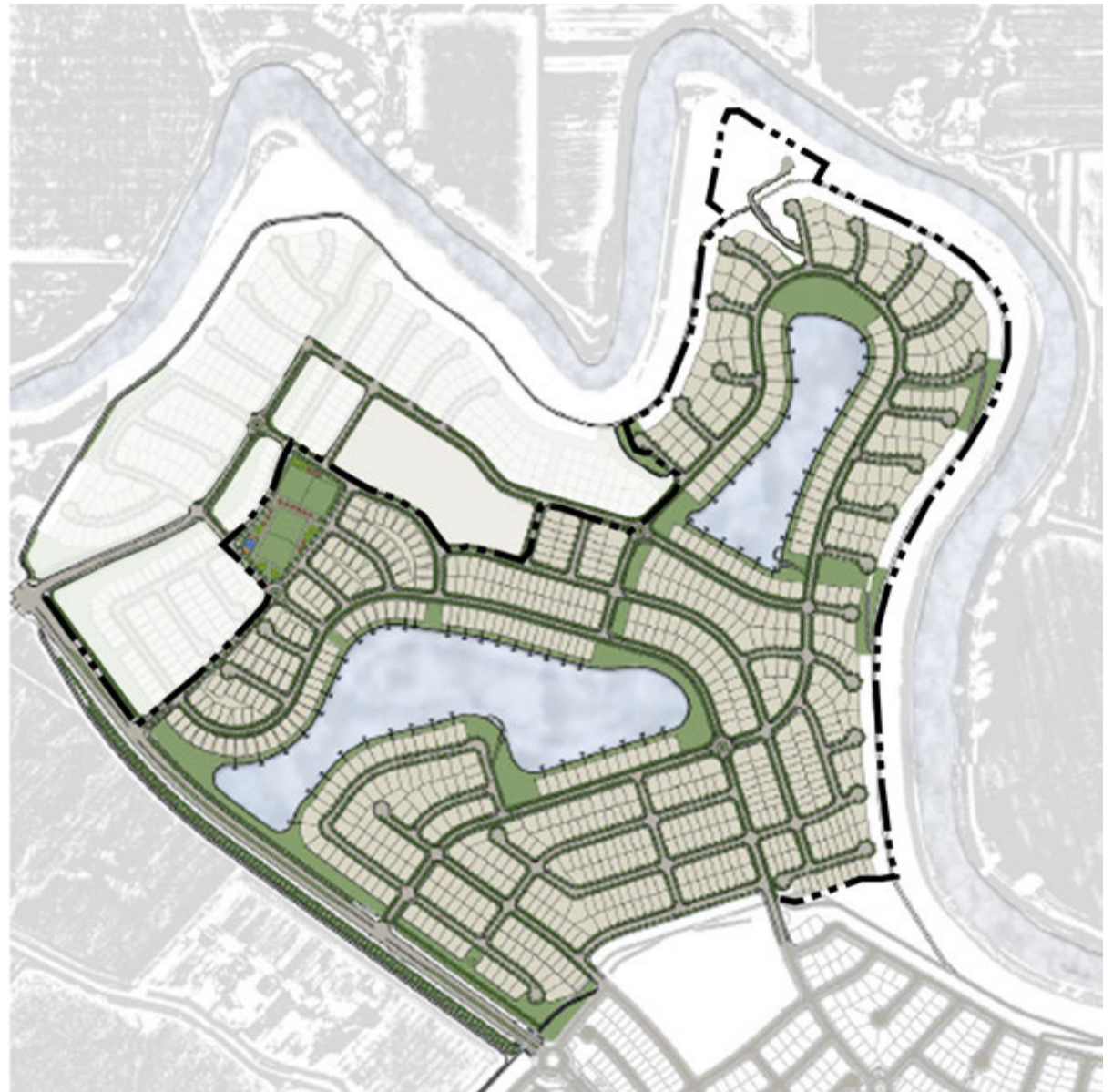


Figure 2.1 The Lakeside West Illustrative Plan

LEGEND

 ENHANCED ARCHITECTURAL ELEVATION LOCATIONS

Enhanced architectural elevations are side and/or rear elevations that are in more visible locations to the general area, including lakes, major streets, and near levees. Additional architectural elements, such as enhanced trim, window treatments, wainscotting, and similar items will likely be required by designers.



Figure 2.2 The Lakeside West District Enhanced Architectural Elevation Location Map

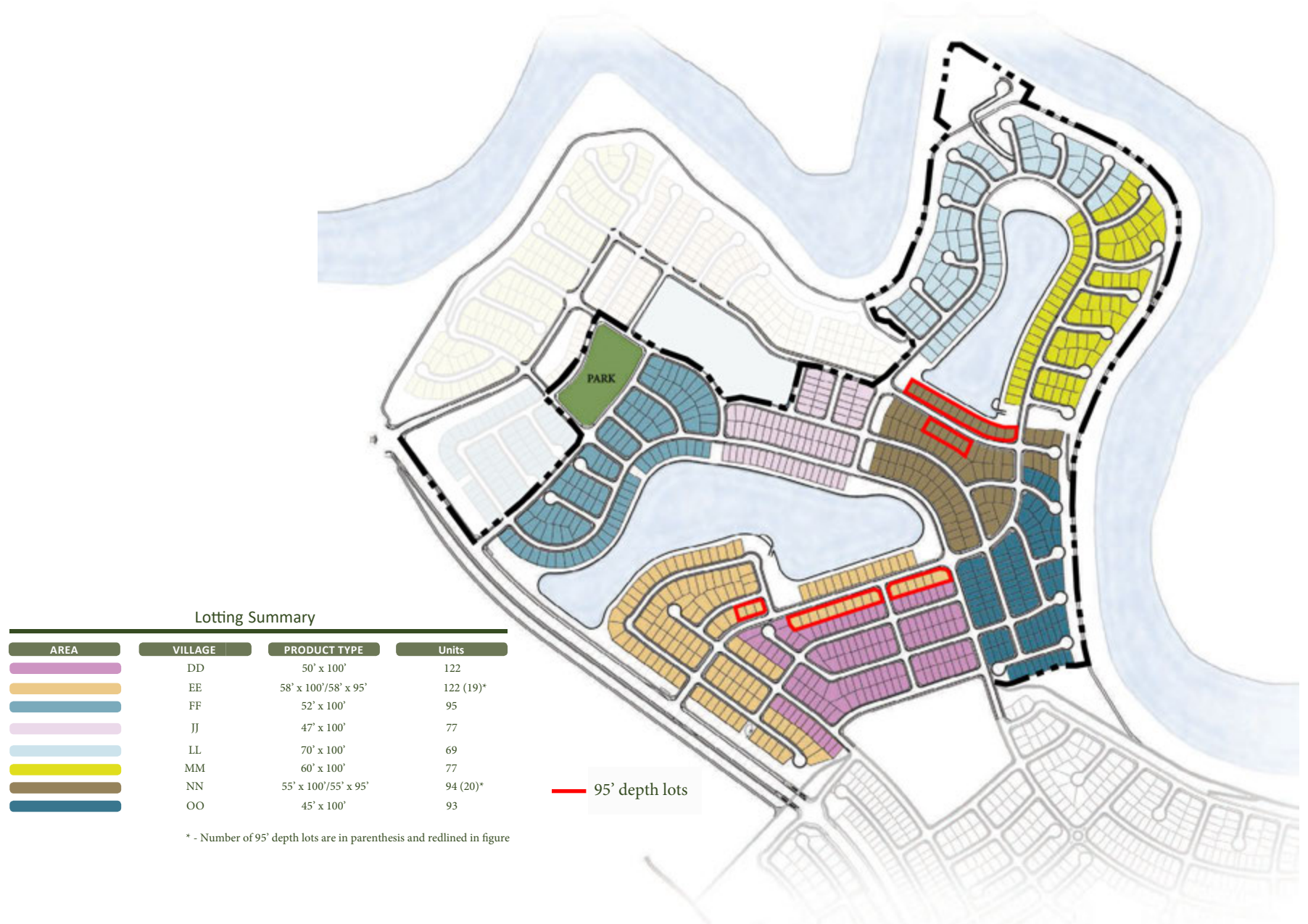


Figure 2.3 Lot Sizes Diagram - The Lakeside West District

2.2.1 Low Density Architectural (LDR) Development Standards - Lakeside West

The LDR land use designation is intended to provide a wide range of single family detached housing products. The permitted density range for this category is typically between 3~9 dwellings per acre (du/ac), with lot sizes ranging from approximately 2,500 s.f. to 7,500 s.f.

Land Use Designation:	Low Density (LDR) - Front Loaded Lots				
	Lakeside West District				
Lot Sizes:	70 X 100 Lots	58 X 95 Lots 58 X 100 Lots 60 X 100 Lots	55 X 95 Lots 55 X 100 Lots	50 X 100 Lots 52 X 100 Lots	45 X 100 Lots 47 X 100 Lots
Setbacks (Minimum)					
Front Yard @ Street					
Living Space (First/Second Story)	(17'/22')	(17'/22')	(17'/22')	(15'/20')	(14'/16')
Porch (5' min. clear depth)	12'	12'	12'	12'	10'
Garage Front Facing (Door)	20'	20'	20'	20'	18'
Side-Entry Garage Wall ⁽³⁾	10'	10'	10'	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Side-Entry Garage Conversion ⁽³⁾	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Front Courtyard walls	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Side Yard					
Living Space (Interior Property Line) ⁽⁵⁾	5' min., 15' Aggregate	5'	5'	5'	4'/3' ⁽⁵⁾
Living Space (Corner Property Line)	15'	10'	10'	10'	9'
Wrap Around Porch (Corner)	12'	7'	7'	7'	7'
Detached Garages	5'	5'	5'	5'	N/A
Rear Yard					
Living Space (Minimum/Average) ⁽¹⁾	(15'/20')	(15'/20')	(15'/20')	(15'/20')	(15'/20')
Front Entry Attached/Detached Garages ⁽²⁾	5'	5'	N/A	N/A	5'
Garages with Rear Access	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Patio Covers/CA Rooms(1 Story Height) ⁸	10' min.	10' min.	10' min.	10' min.	10' min.
Height (Maximum to Ridge Line)					
Primary Dwelling	35' (2 Stories)	35' (2 Stories)	35' (2 Stories)	35' (2 Stories)	35' (2 Stories)
Detached Garage	15' (1 Story)	15' (1 Story)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Parking					
Resident (Garage)	2 cars min.	2 cars min.	2 cars min.	2 cars min.	2 cars min.
Guest (Apron)	2' min.	2' min.	2' min.	2' min.	2' min.
Building Coverage					
	55%	55%	55%	55%	60%

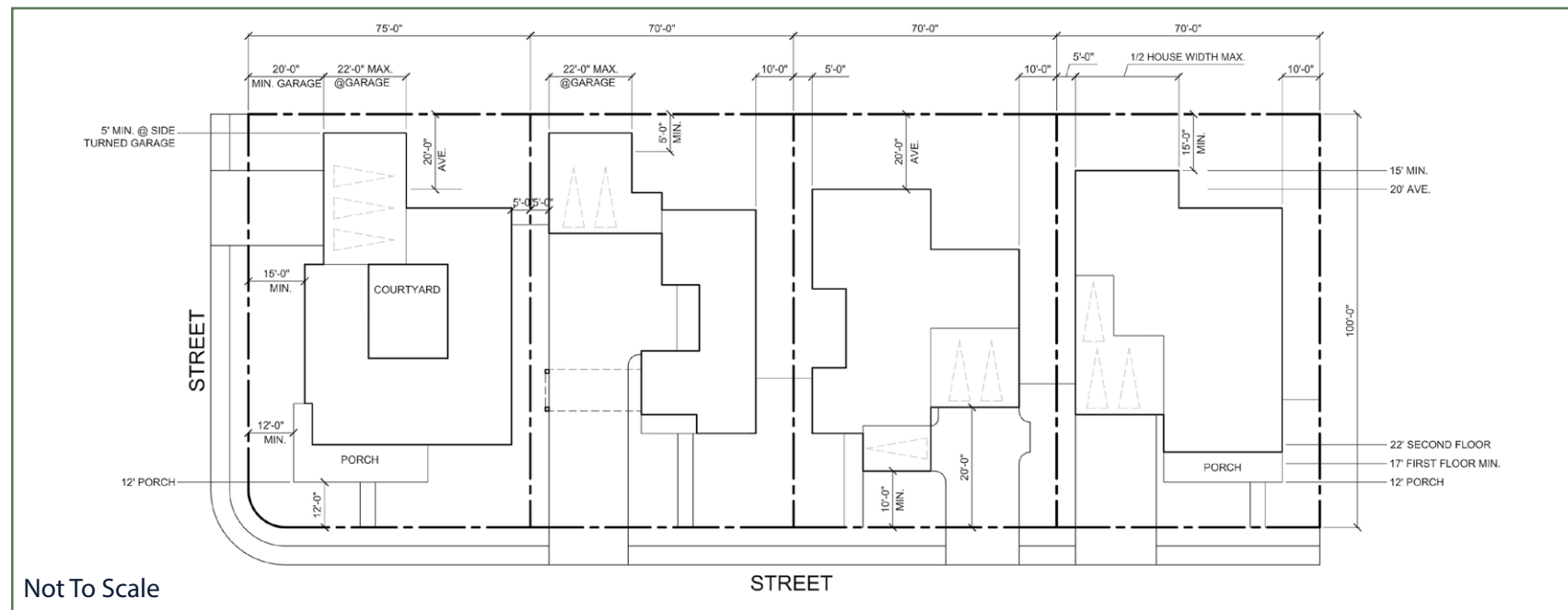
1. Minimum rear setback may be for only 1/2 width of the allowed house width.
2. Front entry garages located in rear of lot limited to 22' in width
3. Single story only; facades shall have enhanced architectural elements.
4. Parking space shall be a minimum of 10', with width of 12' to allow for ease of use; adequate back-up distance shall be provided on lot.
5. At 4' side yard minimums unless an exception is approved for 3' on one side - at least one side yard must provide front yard access.
6. Front, side, rear and street side yard setbacks may be reduced and lot coverage increased for single story units at DRC recommendation to encourage single story units. To be considered for these exceptions, the product must demonstrate reduced massing from other units in the subdivision, create a diverse front yard streetscape by varying setbacks and encourage living space of the unit to be forward of the garage. Under no circumstance shall an exception be granted that allows encroachment into a public utility easement.
7. See Appendix for accessory structure standards.
8. Two story patio covers/California Rooms (a.k.a. "sleeper porches") may be placed with a 10' rear yard setback when the rear yard is adjacent to open space, a lake, or is otherwise not adjacent to another residential lot.

Table 2.1 Summary of River Islands Stage 2B - Architectural Development Standards

2

Table 2.1 Low Density Architectural (LDR) - 70 x 100

Setbacks (minimum)	
Front Yard	
Living Space (First/Second Story)	(17'/22')
Porch (5' min. Clear Depth)	12'
Garage Front Facing (Door)	20'
Side-Entry Garage Wall ⁽³⁾	10'
Side-Entry Garage Conversion ⁽³⁾	10'
Front Courtyard walls	10'
Side Yard	
Living Space (Interior Property Line)	5' min. 15' Aggregate
Living Space (Corner Property Line)	15'
Wrap Around Porch (Corner)	12'
Detached Garages/Accessory Unit	5'
Rear Yard	
Living Space (Min./Ave.) ⁽¹⁾	(15'/20')
Front Entry Attached/Detached Garages ⁽²⁾	5'
Garages with Rear Access	N/A
Patio Covers (1 Story Height)	10' min
Building Coverage	55%



Dimensions shown are for example purpose only
See table above for setbacks

Table 2.2 Low Density Architectural (LDR) - 58 x 95; 58 x 100 Lots; 60 x 100 Lots

Setbacks (minimum)	
Front Yard	
Living Space (First/Second Story)	(17'/22')
Porch (5' min. Clear Depth)	12'
Garage Front Facing (Door)	20'
Side-Entry Garage Wall ⁽³⁾	10'
Side-Entry Garage Conversion ⁽³⁾	10'
Front Courtyard walls	10'
Side Yard	
Living Space (Interior Property Line)	5'
Living Space (Corner Property Line)	10'
Wrap Around Porch (Corner)	7'
Detached Garages/Accessory Unit	5'
Rear Yard	
Living Space (Min./Ave.) ⁽¹⁾	(15'/20')
Front Entry Attached/Detached Garages ⁽²⁾	5'
Garages with Rear Access	N/A
Patio Covers (1 Story Height)	10' min
Building Coverage	55%

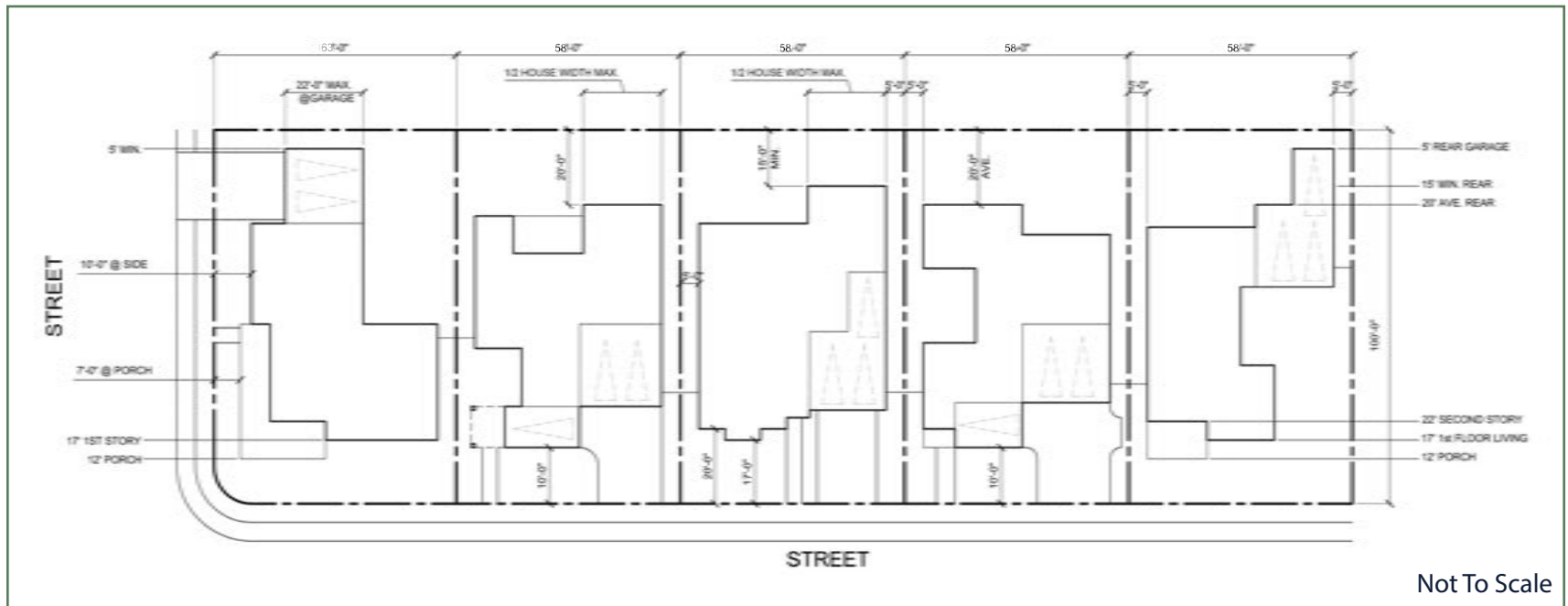
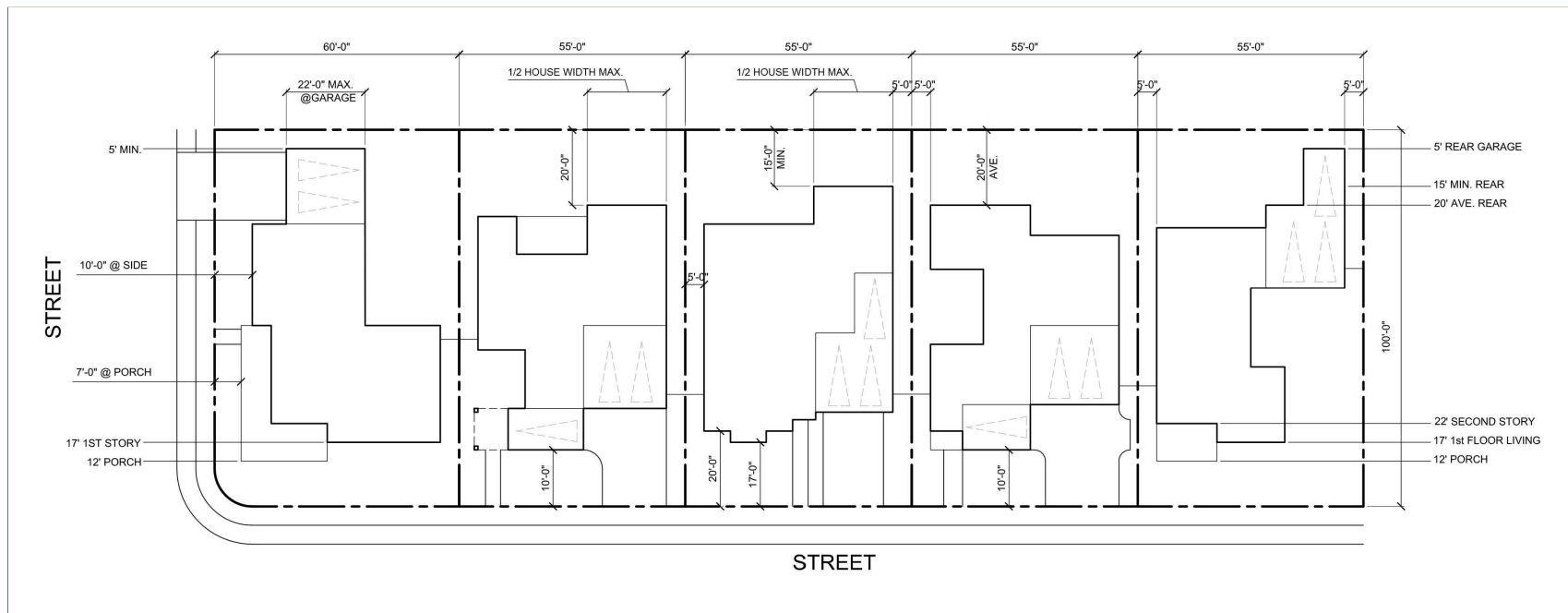


Table 2.3 Low Density Architectural (LDR) - 55 x 95; 55 x 100 Lots

Setbacks (minimum)	
Front Yard	
Living Space (First/Second Story)	(17'/22')
Porch (5' min. Clear Depth)	12'
Garage Front Facing (Door)	20'
Side-Entry Garage Wall ⁽³⁾	10'
Side-Entry Garage Conversion ⁽³⁾	10'
Front Courtyard walls	10'
Side Yard	
Living Space (Interior Property Line)	5'
Living Space (Corner Property Line)	10'
Wrap Around Porch (Corner)	7'
Detached Garages/Accessory Unit	5'
Rear Yard	
Living Space (Min./Ave.) ⁽¹⁾	(15'/20')
Front Entry Attached/Detached Garages ⁽²⁾	N/A
Garages with Rear Access	N/A
Patio Covers (1 Story Height)	10' min
Building Coverage	55%



Dimensions shown are for example purpose only
See table above for setbacks

Table 2.4 Low Density Architectural (LDR) - 52 x 100; 50 x 100 Lots

Setbacks (minimum)	
Front Yard	
Living Space (First/Second Story)	(15'/20')
Porch (5' min. Clear Depth)	12'
Garage Front Facing (Door)	20'
Side-Entry Garage Wall ⁽³⁾	Not Allowed
Side-Entry Garage Conversion ⁽³⁾	10'
Front Courtyard walls	10'
Side Yard	
Living Space (Interior Property Line)	5'
Living Space (Corner Property Line)	10'
Wrap Around Porch (Corner)	7'
Detached Garages/Accessory Unit	5'
Rear Yard	
Living Space (Min./Ave.) ⁽¹⁾	(15'/20')
Front Entry Attached/Detached Garages ⁽²⁾	N/A
Garages with Rear Access	N/A
Patio Covers (1 Story Height)	10' min
Building Coverage	55%

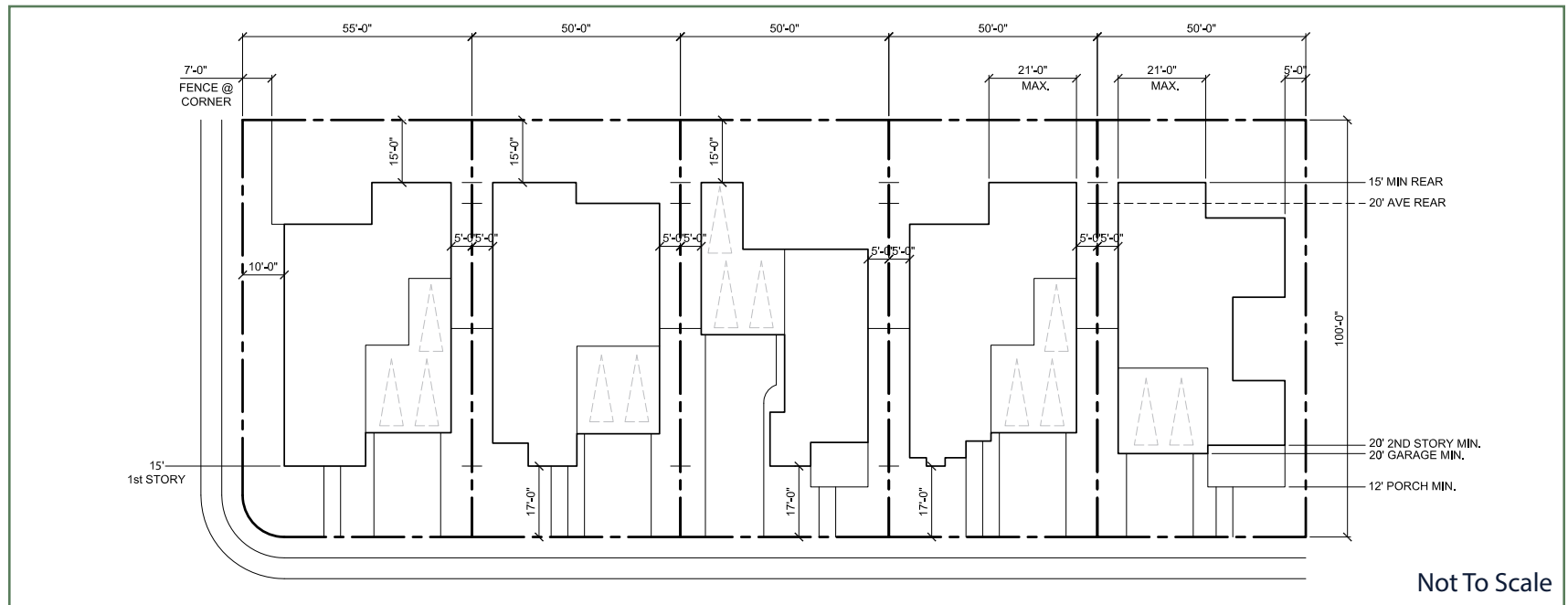
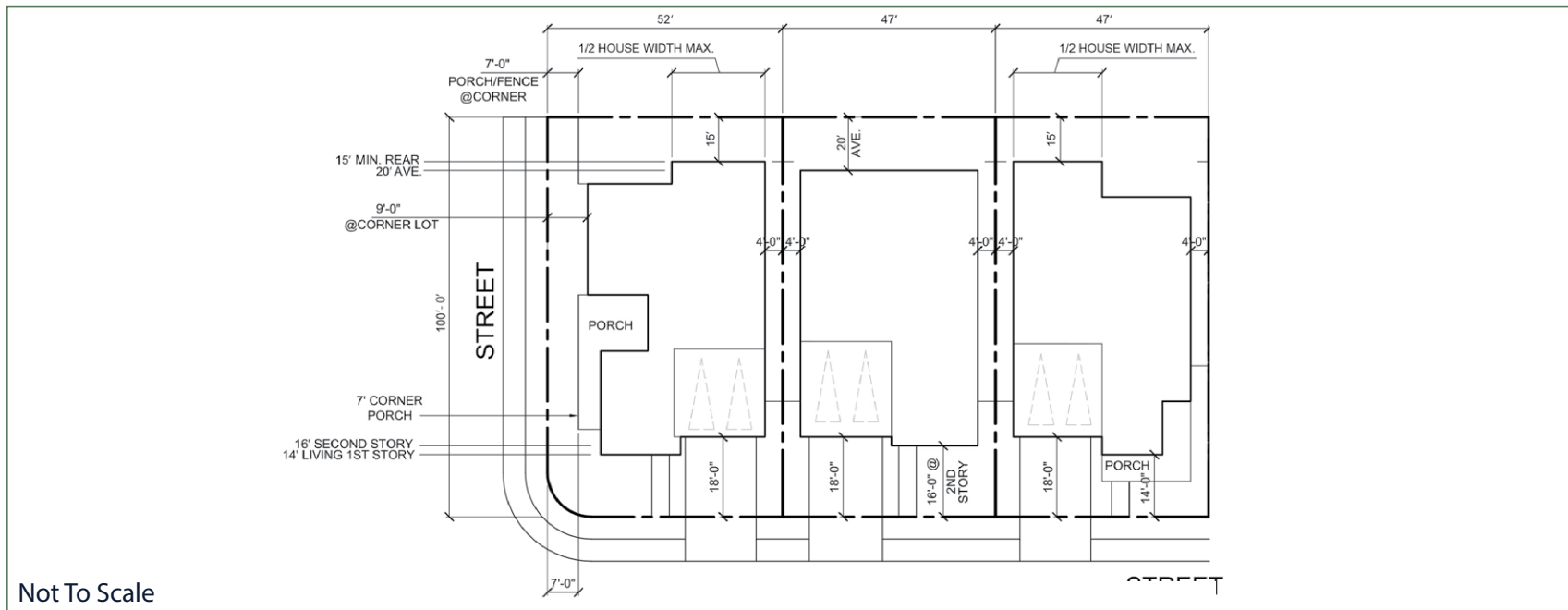


Table 2.5 Low Density Architectural (LDR) - 47 x 100; 45 x100 Lots

Setbacks (minimum)	
Front Yard	
Living Space (First/Second Story)	(14'/16')
Porch (5' min. Clear Depth)	10'
Garage Front Facing (Door)	18'
Side-Entry Garage Wall ⁽³⁾	Not Allowed
Side-Entry Garage Conversion ⁽³⁾	10'
Front Courtyard walls	10'
Side Yard	
Living Space (Interior Property Line) ⁽⁵⁾	4'/3' ⁽⁵⁾
Living Space (Corner Property Line)	9'
Wrap Around Porch (Corner)	7'
Detached Garages/Accessory Unit	N/A
Rear Yard	
Living Space (Min./Ave.) ⁽¹⁾	(15'/20')
Front Entry Attached/Detached Garages ⁽²⁾	5'
Garages with Rear Access	N/A
Patio Covers (1 Story Height)	10' min
Building Coverage	60%



Dimensions shown are for example purpose only
See table above for setbacks

2

2.3 Technical Specifications:

2.3.1 Structural Wiring

Introduction

The Structured Wiring System shall be installed in a star topology (often called a homerun topology). The system shall consist of a central structured wiring panel (SWP) that terminates cable feeds from each telecommunications provider's network demarcation point. Cables emanate from the SWP and terminate in outlets conveniently located throughout the home.

When possible, all connecting hardware, cables, and SWP shall be purchased from a single manufacturer and installed to the manufacturer's specifications required to provide for a limited product warranty.

All components shall be installed in compliance with applicable local, state, and national building codes. If these specifications conflict with building codes, the building codes shall apply.

Components

Outlets and Terminations

Outlet Locations:

- ^ A minimum of three (3) Media Outlets shall be installed in each home. Media Outlets should be considered in the Kitchen, Home Office, Master Bedroom, and Family Room/Living Room locations. Builders are encouraged, but not required to add more media outlets than the required minimum.
- ^ A minimum of one (1) Quad Media Outlet shall be installed in each home. Typically, this outlet should be placed in the Family Room/Great Room or wherever the main audio/video entertainment equipment is placed within the home. Builders are encouraged, but not required to add more quad media outlets than the

required minimum.

- ^ A minimum of two (2) Data Outlets shall be installed in each home. Data Outlets should be considered in the Kitchen/Great Room area and in the Master Bedroom. A Media Outlet may be substituted. Builders are encouraged, but not required to add more data outlets than the required minimum.
- ^ All outlets shall be located within three feet (3') of an electrical outlet.
- ^ It is recommended that two (2) Media Outlets be installed on opposing walls in each Master Bedroom.

Terminations:

Cat 5e/6 cables shall be placed from the SWP to the following locations:

- ^ Near the HVAC Unit (within 16", blank plated)
- ^ Near any irrigation control (within 16", blank plated)
- ^ These cables are not terminated and shall be labeled by destination (example: "HVAC").

Cable and Connection Requirements

Data:

- ^ All Cat 5e/6 connections are made with an RJ-45 8-conductor modular plugs and jacks wired to the EIA 568A criteria.
- ^ All components shall be rated for Cat 5e/6 performance, including those designated for telephone terminations. Cable runs shall meet EIA 568A criteria for performance, minimum bend radius, and connections.
- ^ Cross-connects at the SWP shall use modular jacks and plugs. The incoming service feeds may use "punch-down" termination.

Video:

- ^ Only hex crimp or radial compression connectors may be used. Twist-on and reusable type connectors are not acceptable.
- ^ Media Outlets are the minimum requirement for any video location.
- ^ All unused coax network ports shall be terminated into a 75-ohm termination device or utilize self-terminating connectors.
- ^ The video distribution system shall include a 4 port passive "splitter" for the distribution of RF signals. If more than 4 video outlets are active, then a bi-directional amplifier shall be installed.

General:

- ^ Unshielded twisted pair (UTP) cable compliant with the Cat 5e/6 or greater EIA 568A specification shall be used to distribute voice and data signals.
- ^ RG-6 coaxial cable is used to distribute video and data signals.
- ^ All cabling shall be installed in a homerun from the SWP to each outlet with maximum individual cable lengths of no greater than 295' (90m) in compliance with TIA/ EIA 568A specifications.
- ^ Cables shall be installed according to manufacturers' instructions adhering to minimum bending radius and cable tension specifications.
- ^ At least eighteen inches (18") of cable slack shall be left at all outlets.
- ^ Where possible, the horizontal routing of the cables shall be done between floors (ceilings) and basements or crawlspace (if applicable/available) rather than through studs.
- ^ All cables installed into the SWP shall include a minimum of 24" of slack.

- ^ All installed cable runs shall be tested individually, end-to-end for parity and continuity after final termination. It is recommended that all Cat 5e/6 cabling be mapped and certified to then current, industry accepted standards for the cabling grade.
- ^ The cables can be deployed individually or bundled in a common sheath.
- ^ Hard fasteners may compromise cable performance and shall not be used.
- ^ All cables shall be at least twelve inches (12") from parallel 110 VAC cable runs, and shall never pass through the same holes. If the cable must cross the 110 VAC cable, it shall do so at a 90-degree angle.
- ^ Electrical boxes may cause damage by exceeding allowable bend radius to cables and will not allow for the required 18" of wire or wires to be left for future re-configuring. Cables and outlet cover plates shall be clearly labeled. All cables entering or exiting the SWP shall be labeled. A legend shall be left in the SWP.
- ^ Where it is necessary to penetrate a fire-rated wall, the hole shall be sleeved with EMT. The sleeve and penetrating hole shall be sealed with a fire retardant sealant. Where it is necessary to place an outlet in a fire-rated wall, install a plaster ring (P-Ring), and then block, drywall, and caulk per local fire coding.
- ^ All wires and cables in the attic shall not contact bathroom vents, lighting fixtures, hot water pipes, and heating vents. If possible, all wires and cables in the attic should be routed above the attic floor.

Service Feed:

Service feed cabling shall be placed from the exterior network termination location in an uninterrupted path to the SWP. The service feed bundle shall contain a minimum of two (2) Cat 5e/6 cables and two (2) RG-6 cables. The service feed cable shall exit

the home at a height of 5' 6" (five foot, six inches) above finished grade.

Structured Wiring Panel (SWP) and Components

- The SWP shall accommodate all necessary wiring and devices, while maintaining minimum bend radius requirements for incoming and outgoing wiring.
- When the SWP is mounted on an interior concrete wall, plywood backing shall be used.
- A 110 VAC 20 Amp, non-GFI dedicated duplex outlet shall be installed within the SWP.
- The SWP shall be located within the climate controlled (conditioned space) area of the home.

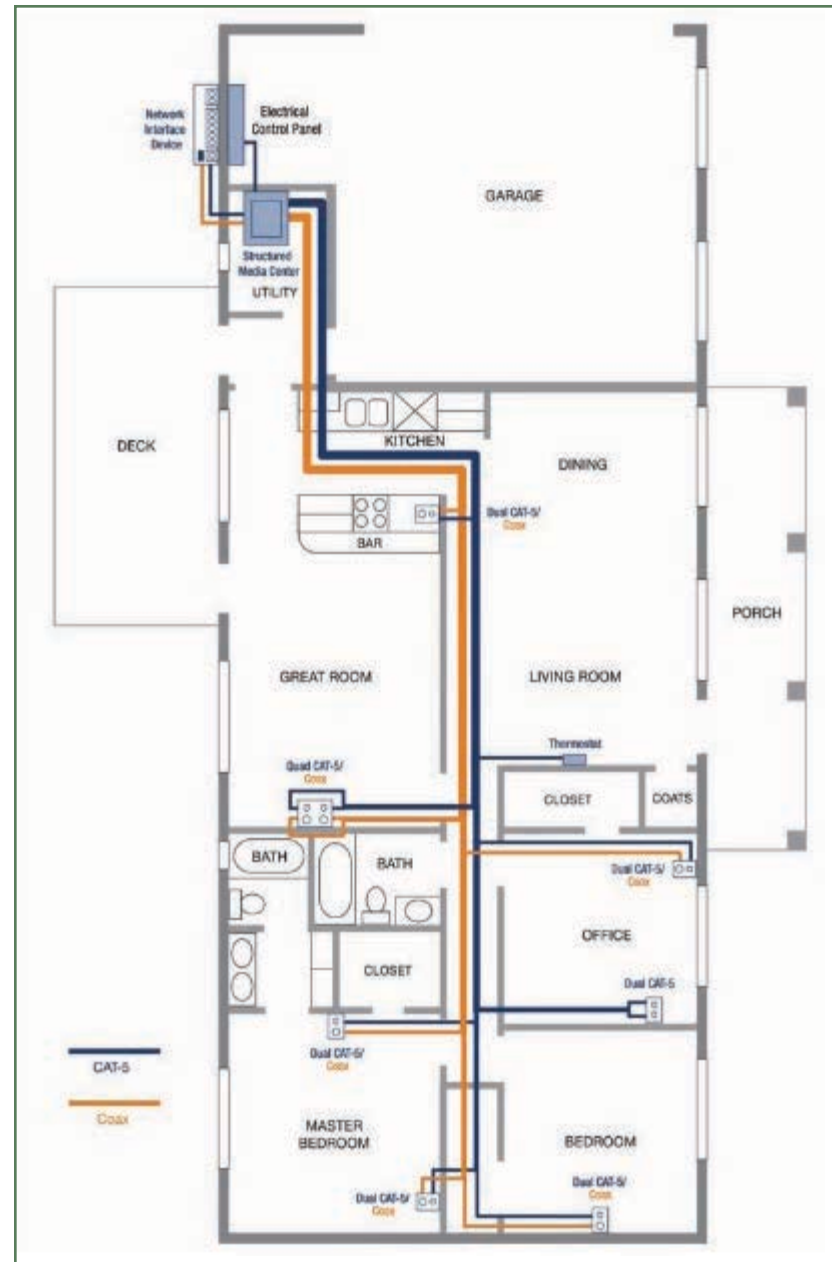
Router:

A router is optional. If provided, the router shall be installed and securely fastened inside of the SWP.

- Wireless routers or access points are not recommended within the SWP. The wireless performance may be degraded due to interference from the SWP. Additionally, wireless routers are not recommended to be included due to the problematic nature of the devices.

Service Provider Drop Requirement

- A 1.5" (1½ inch) conduit from the network demarcation point of each residence to the property line is required at a location specified by the communication provider.
- All communication conduits from the property line to the dwelling unit shall be buried at least 24" (twenty-four inches) from finished grade.



Definitions

Blank Outlet

An outlet with unterminated cables covered with a blank plate.

Cat 5e/6

Category 5e or Category 6 wiring standard, as defined in a revision to the EIA 568A Commercial Wiring Standard. The Category 5e wiring standard shall be the lowest acceptable performance designation for twisted pair wiring and Category 6 is recommended.

Structured Wiring Panel (SWP)

The structured wiring enclosure or wiring distribution panel.

Data Outlet

An outlet with two Cat 5e terminations. One termination is labeled voice and the other data.

Media Outlet

An outlet containing one RG-6 and one Cat 5e/6 cable. RG-6 The coaxial cable grade that ensures adequate bandwidth for the delivery of video signals.

Router

The device connecting the data network in the home (LAN) with the communications provider's data network (WAN).

Quad Media Outlet

An outlet with two Cat 5e/6 terminations and two coax terminations.

UTP

Unshielded Twisted Pair Wire.

Homerun

A wiring topology where every wire is run separately from its termination point back to a central distribution point, usually in a utility room or dedicated A/V room. Also known as "star topology."

RIVER ISLANDS



CHAPTER 3

LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter addresses guidelines and standards for landscape elements to be installed by Builders. These elements include planting and irrigation of residential yards, driveways, site furnishings, and sustainable design measures. The provisions set forth within this chapter will provide a closely coordinated, cohesive, and memorable landscape experience to unify neighborhood character and ensure that every resident feels well-connected to site and landscape. The goal is to create a welcoming residential landscape that enhances the living experience, adds lasting value to homes and the neighborhood as a whole, and incorporates sustainable measures for landscape design and construction.

The Lakeside West District, as part of Phase 1/Stage 2B, should reinforce the overall theme of River Islands, with an urban community that feels as if it grew within the context of the California Delta as a corridor between the rural agricultural and country living of the San Joaquin Valley. The concept seeks to blend the modern home into the historical land use of the natural environment of the Central Valley's farm land and the surrounding waterways, which give such life to the environment. This theme may be expressed through use of orchard-style planting, wildlife-attracting hedgerows, riparian-type planting, abundant trees, and durable, long-lasting materials that convey a genuine sense of place.



Typical frontyard planting along residential streets



Parkway strip shrub and tree groupings create a sense of place

The City of Lathrop Municipal Code, Chapter 17.92: Landscape and Screening Standards and the City of Lathrop Design and Construction Standards provide additional requirements for landscape. Where documents differ, these Builder Guidelines and Standards shall apply.

3.2 RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPE

3.2.1 Planting Design

Guidelines

- Planting themes have been selected to mimic existing characteristics and habitat of the delta waterways and vegetated agricultural hedgerows. Plant material selection should strongly consider the use of drought-tolerant, durable and long-lived species that give the appearance and imagery of the Delta Valley. Species should be well adapted to the climatic conditions and soil types typical of the River Islands Development. Robust evergreen shrub species intermixed with flowering native shrub species are strongly encouraged. Large naturally shaped flowering shrubs species should be selected to mimic the image of traditional hedgerows typical of the surrounding agricultural region. Flowering species that create year-round interest are of high preference.
- Landscape design should emphasize the use of nectar-producing and flowering plants that supply food, shelter and breeding habitat for beneficial insects that pollinate edible crops and control pests. Gardens for butterflies, hummingbirds, and native bees are encouraged.
- Landscape design should provide effective screening of retaining walls, utility enclosures, utility cabinets, or service areas to reduce negative visual impacts. Screen landscaping should incorporate evergreen plant species in order to maintain year-round leaf cover.
- Plant selection should avoid the use of tree species with invasive root systems near utility lines and paving and avoid the use of non-native, invasive species that may spread into open space areas. All plants should be carefully selected to avoid toxic species that could

be harmful to children or cause allergic reactions.

- Low groundcover of robust evergreen species should be used for ground plane landscape, as an alternative to turf. Turf should only be used for high use areas and the selected turf should be a deep rooting variety or a California Native variety. The use of turf should follow the guideline and requirements as described in AB1881 and Chapter 17.92 of the Lathrop Municipal Code.

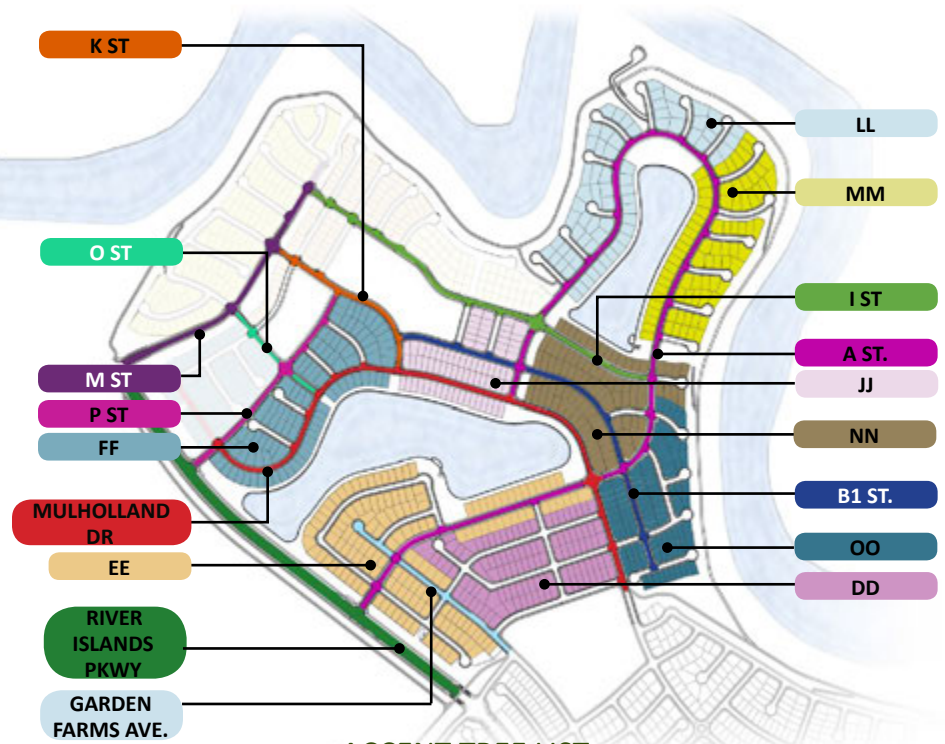
- Plants with higher water demands should be located in shade or where more runoff occurs.
- Landscape around homes should be designed to provide shading in the summer months and solar access during the winter. Planting deciduous trees next to buildings will reduce ambient temperature, reduce heat gain, and allow for cooler natural ventilation. Deciduous trees and vines in front of south-facing walls and windows will further cool buildings by intercepting sunlight during summer months, yet allow direct sunlight during the winter.
- Energy-efficient landscaping techniques are encouraged such as use of local materials, on-site composting, and chipping to reduce green waste hauling.
- Structures such as trellises and porticoes may be incorporated into the building/landscape edge, especially on south- and west-facing exposures, to provide shade in the summer and allow solar penetration when the sun is at a low angle in the winter.

Standards

- All private yard areas visible from public parks, streets, alleys or lakes shall be landscaped by the Builder/Developer. Homeowners shall be responsible for private yard areas enclosed within fences.
- Landscape plans for all areas where the builder is required to install landscaping shall be prepared by a landscape architect registered to practice in the State of California.
- Landscape construction practices shall adhere to the provisions in Section 3.4, below.

STREET TREE MASTER LIST

VILLAGE	STREET DIRECTION	BOTANICAL	COMMON
DD	North/South East/West	<i>Pistacia c. 'Keith Davey'</i> <i>Tilia c. 'Greenspire'</i>	Keith Davey Chinese Pistache Greenspire Little-Leaf Linden
EE	North/South East/West	<i>Acer rubrum 'October Glory'</i> <i>Chitalpa t. 'Pink Dawn'</i>	October Glory Red Maple Pink Dawn Chitalpa
FF	North/South East/West	<i>Platanus a. 'Columbia'</i> <i>Ulmus p. 'Drake'</i>	Columbia Plane Tree Chinese Evergreen Elm
JJ	North/South East/West	<i>Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'</i> <i>Acer rubrum 'October Glory'</i>	Green Vase Zelkova October Glory Red Maple
LL	North/South East/West	<i>Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'</i> <i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Green Vase Zelkova Ginkgo
MM	North/South East/West	<i>Tilia c. 'Greenspire'</i> <i>Acer rubrum 'October Glory'</i>	Greenspire Little-Leaf Linden October Glory Red Maple
NN	North/South East/West	<i>Platanus a. 'Columbia'</i> <i>Pistacia c. 'Keith Davey'</i>	Columbia Plane Tree Keith Davey Chinese Pistache
OO	North/South East/West	<i>Platanus a. 'Columbia'</i> <i>Pistacia c. 'Keith Davey'</i>	Columbia Plane Tree Keith Davey Chinese Pistache



ACCENT TREE LIST

BOTANICAL	COMMON
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud
<i>Chitalpa tashkentensis</i>	Chitalpa
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle
<i>Prunus c. 'Krauter Vesuvius'</i>	Purple Leaf Flowering Plum
<i>Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'</i>	Kwanzan Flowering Cherry

STREET TREE LIST BY CONNECTOR STREET

STREET	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
MULHOLLAND DR	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo
RIVER ISLANDS PKWY	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak
I ST	<i>Ulmus p. 'Drake'</i>	Chinese Evergreen Elm
A ST.	<i>Zelkova s. 'Green Vase'</i>	Green Vase Zelkova
B1 ST.	<i>Tilia c. 'Greenspire'</i>	Greenspire Little-Leaf Linden
M ST	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak
GARDEN FARMS AVE.	<i>Ulmus p. 'Drake'</i>	Chinese Evergreen Elm
K ST	<i>Chitalpa t. 'Pink Dawn'</i>	Pink Dawn Chitalpa
O ST	<i>Pistacia c. 'Keith Davey'</i>	Keith Davey Chinese Pistache
P ST	<i>Acer rubrum 'October Glory'</i>	Greenspire Linden

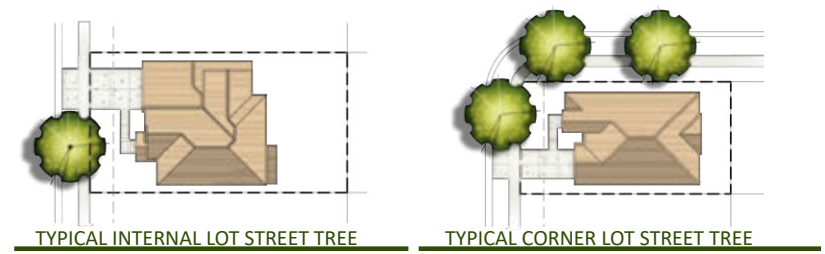
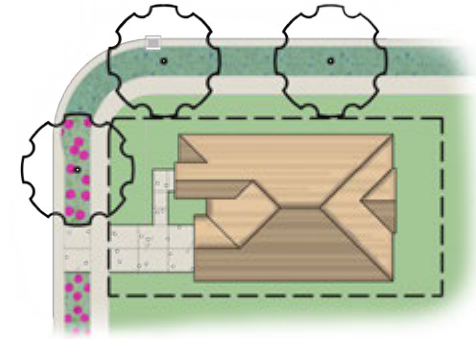


Figure 3-1: Street Tree Master Plan

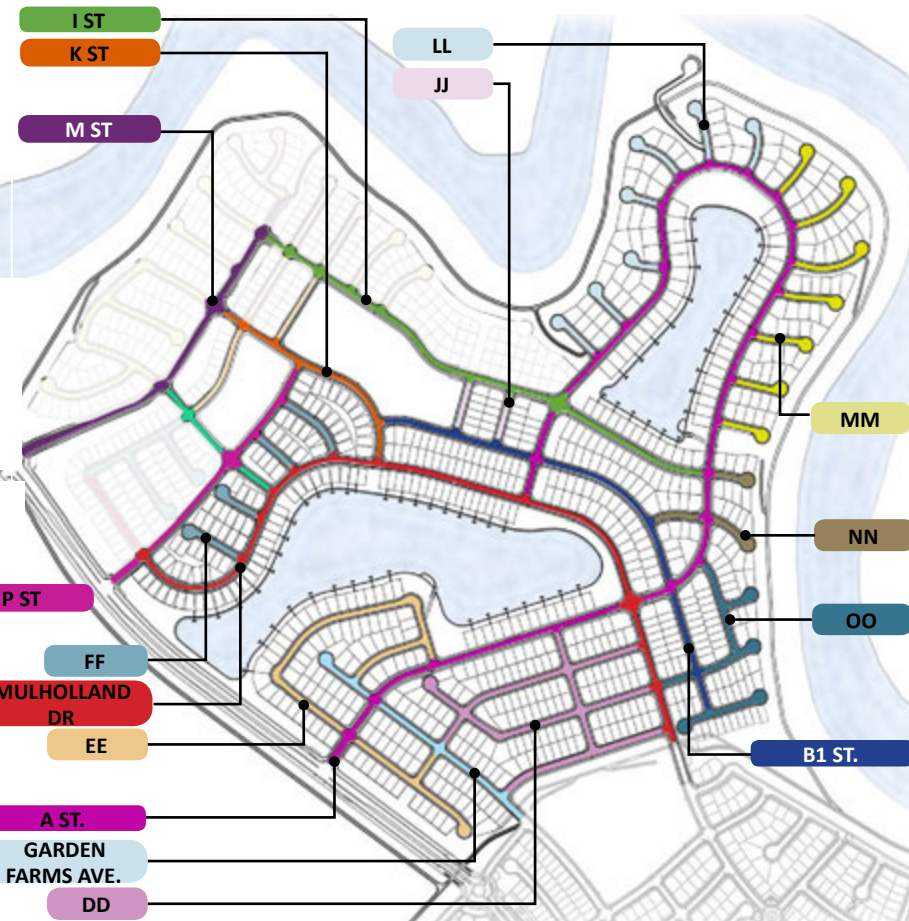
PARKWAY STRIP MASTER PLANT LIST

VILLAGE	ZONE	STREET DIRECTION	BOTANICAL NAME	PLANT SPACING
DD		East/West	Arctostaphylos 'Pacific Mist'	36" O.C.
EE		North/South	Juniper	36" O.C.
FF		East/West	Arctostaphylos 'Pacific Mist'	36" O.C.
		North/South	Myoporum parvifolium	36" O.C.
JJ		East/West	Cistus Salvifolius	36" O.C.
		North/South	Teucrium c. 'Prostratus'	36" O.C.
LL		East/West	Juniper	36" O.C.
		North/South	Coprosma p. 'Verde Vista'	36" O.C.
MM		East/West	Rosmarinus offic. 'Huntington Carpet'	36" O.C.
		North/South	Arctostaphylos 'Pacific Mist'	36" O.C.
NN		East/West	Myoporum parvifolium	36" O.C.
		North/South	Coprosma p. 'Verde Vista'	36" O.C.
OO		East/West	Rosa x 'Noaschnee'	36" O.C.
MULHOLLAND DR		North/South	Teucrium c. 'Prostratus'	36" O.C.
I ST		East/West	Arctostaphylos 'Pacific Mist'	36" O.C.
A ST.		North/South	Cistus Salvifolius	36" O.C.
B1 ST.		East/West	Coprosma p. 'Verde Vista'	36" O.C.
M ST		North/South	Arctostaphylos 'Pacific Mist'	36" O.C.
GARDEN FARMS AVE.		East/West	Myoporum parvifolium	36" O.C.
K ST		North/South	Rosmarinus offic. 'Huntington Carpet'	36" O.C.
O ST		East/West	Rosa x 'Noaschnee'	36" O.C.
P ST		North/South	Rosa x 'Noaschnee'	36" O.C.
		East/West	Myoporum parvifolium	36" O.C.
		North/South	Rosmarinus offic. 'Huntington Carpet'	36" O.C.



TYPICAL PARKWAY STRIP PLANTING SCHEME

NOT TO SCALE



PARKWAY STRIP PLANT LIST

BOTANICAL	COMMON
Juniper	Juniper
Coprosma p. 'Verde Vista'	Coprosma
Cotoneaster dammeri 'Coral Beauty'	Bearberry Cotoneaster
Arctostaphylos 'Pacific Mist'	Manzanita
Cistus Salvifolius	Sageleaf Rockrose
Myoporum parvifolium	Australian Racer
Rosa x 'Noala'	Flower Carpet Coral Rose
Rosa 'White Meidiland'	White Meidiland Rose
Rosmarinus offic. 'Huntington Carpet'	Huntington Carpet Rosemary
Teucrium chamaedrys 'Prostratus'	Germander
Rosmarinus O. 'Prostratus'	Dwarf Rosemary

Figure 3-2: Parkway Strip Planting Master Plan

3.2.2 Front and Side Yards

- Front yards of lots should be designed and installed by the Builder as a continuous landscape with consistent plant materials and dimensions that unify the street edge (see Figure 3-1). Dominant ground plane plant material should consist of shrubs, perennials and grasses that maintain an attractive appearance and enhance natural habitat values.
- Hedgerows may be used on side property lines for privacy and definition of yard areas, and a continuous low border of low shrubs or groundcover may be installed adjacent to the sidewalk (see Figure 3-2).
- Shrubs located near street frontages or on corner lots should not exceed three feet in height.
- Builder is responsible for landscape, irrigation and maintenance of front and side yards.

Standards

- Landscaping for all front yard areas shall be installed by the Builder.
- The Builder shall design front yard landscape for all lots. These front yards shall include a minimum of one tree for regular lots and three trees for corner lots which shall match the species and size of the adjacent street trees or as indicated in Figure 3-1. Additional “accent” trees installed outside of the parkway strip areas may be of a different species (refer to figure 3-1 for a list of acceptable “accent trees”).
- Other front yard areas shall be planted with shrubs and perennials that enhance habitat values and maintain an attractive year-round appearance along the street.
- All front and side yards shall be maintained by the homeowner.
- Irrigation shall be provided for all planted areas (see Section 3.4). The Builder shall install irrigation for all areas that they landscape. After construction, homeowners shall be responsible for irrigation of all yards and adjacent parkway strips. Parkway landscaping shall be maintained by the homeowner fronting along that parkway section, unless it’s the responsibility of a non-City public agency, HOA or maintenance district.

3.2.3 Rear Yards

See Section 3.3 for fencing requirements in lakeside rear yards.

Guidelines

- All rear yards of all lakeside homes should contain a minimum of two trees.
- For lakeside homes, the slope area from the rear yard fence to the lake edge should be planted in informal drifts of shrubs, grasses and perennials. Plant material should be located to maintain views of the water, with higher planting allowed on lower terraces and shorter species on upper portions of the slope. No trees are allowed within the slope areas outside of the 5’ tubular steel fence.

Standards

- All rear yards adjacent to the lake (from rear yard view fence to lake edge) shall be landscaped and mulched (with bark or gorilla hair) by the Builder. This includes view fencing installation at the top of rear yard slopes and side yard fencing installation.
- Developer shall install rear yard pilasters at every other lot corner, pathways to docks, and docks (see Figure 3-4). (Builder may install with the consent of the Developer).
- Irrigation shall be provided for all planted areas (see Section 3.4). The Builder shall install irrigation for all areas that they landscape. After construction, homeowners shall be responsible for irrigation of all yards and adjacent parkway strips.

3.2.4 Levee Landscaping

Standards

- All levee landscape areas adjacent to residential lots and roadways shall be landscaped with hydroseed mix (Figure 3-7).
- Areas adjacent to levee shall be the responsibility of the Reclamation District to maintain from top of curb and in.

- Areas beginning at the homeowner's fence and into the property shall be of the responsibility of the homeowner to maintain.

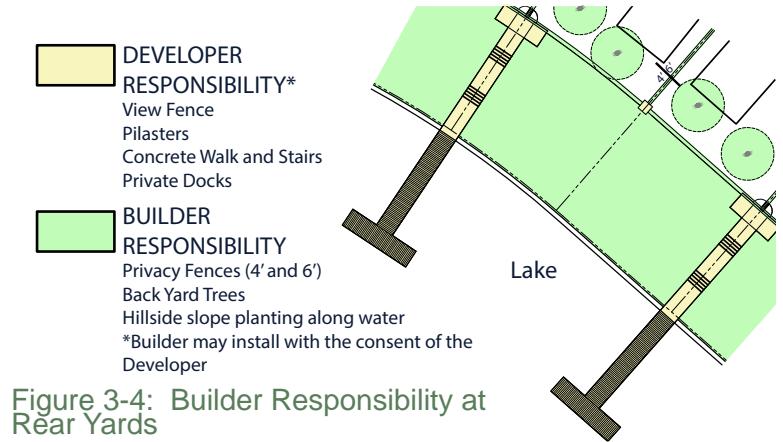


Figure 3-4: Builder Responsibility at Rear Yards

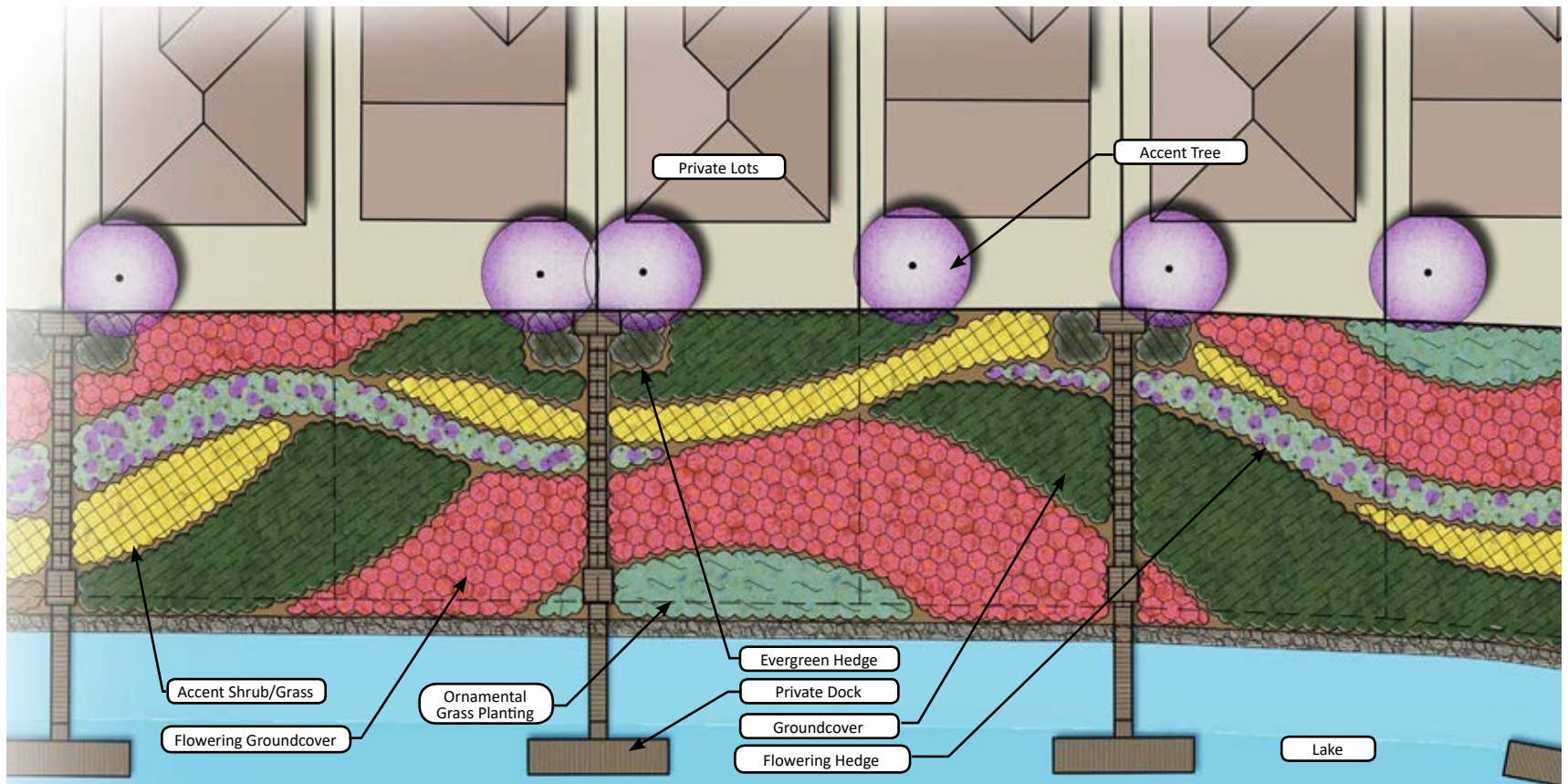


Figure 3-3: Rear Yards at Lakeside Homes

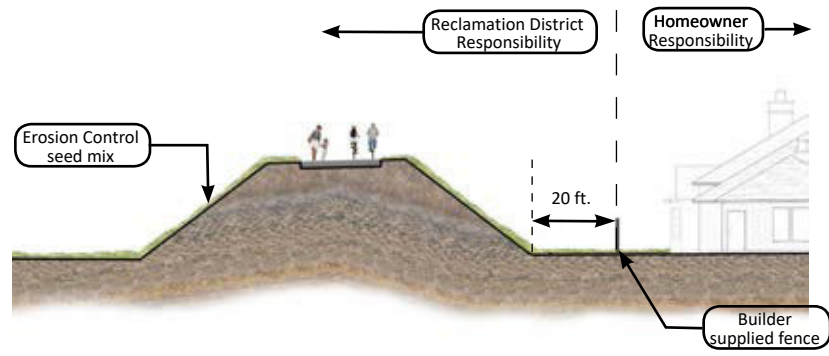


Figure 3-5: Levee next to residential yard

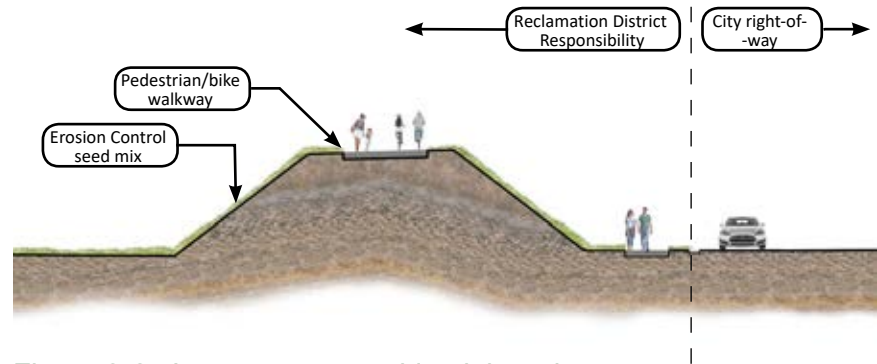


Figure 3-6: Levee next to residential roadway

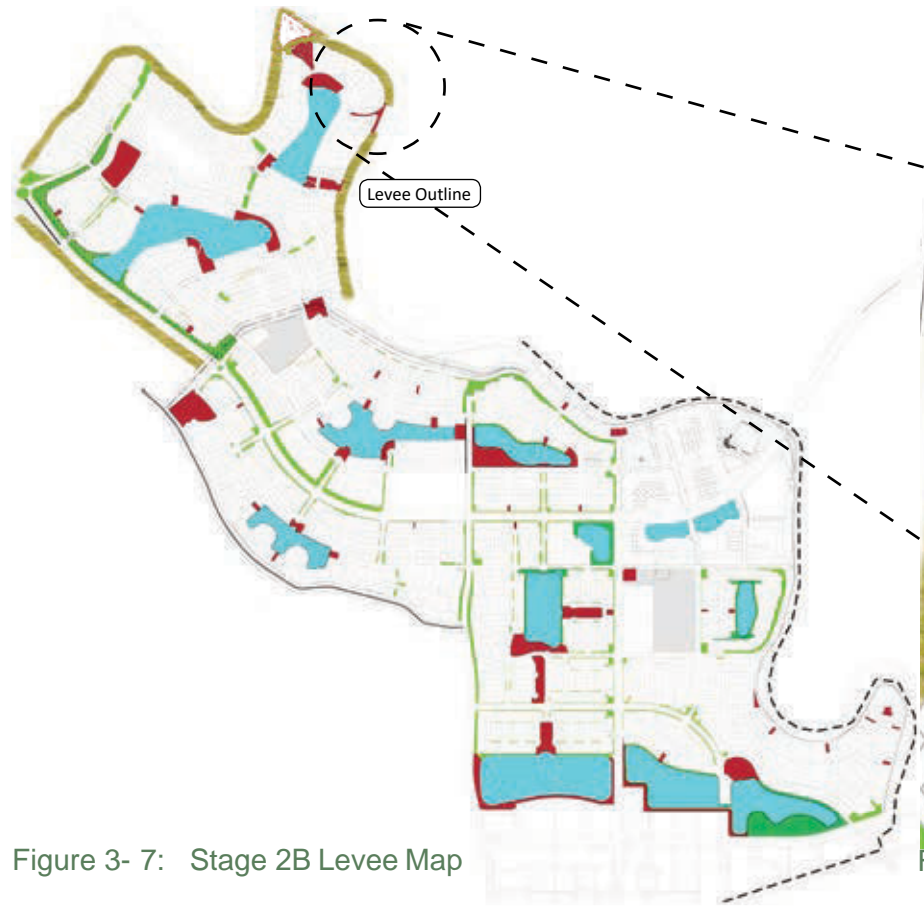


Figure 3- 7: Stage 2B Levee Map

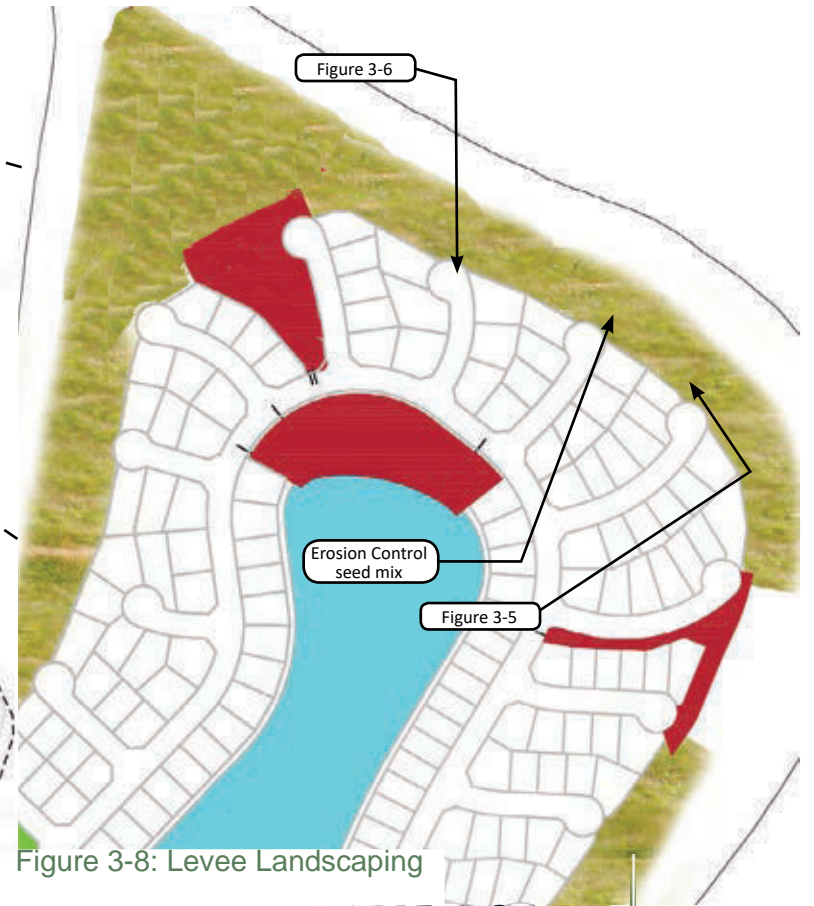


Figure 3-8: Levee Landscaping

3.3 SITE FURNISHINGS/ MATERIALS

3.3.1 Fences


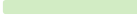





Figures 3-10, 3-11, 3-12 and 3-13 illustrates the location and types of fencing to be used, with a variety of heights and design to be used for various conditions. These fences consist of a ‘family’ of elements, similar in style and materials, used in a consistent manner throughout the neighborhood. Additional fencing and walls, including view fencing in the rear yards of lakeside homes, will be installed by the Developer (Figure 3-10, 3-11 and 3-12).

Guidelines

- In general, fencing should be designed to be natural-appearing and durable, compatible with neighborhood character, and reflective of the “Delta Agrarian” character of River Islands.
- Fencing should be made from high quality materials, be of durable construction, and present a “finished” appearance from adjacent properties.
- Solid fences or walls used for privacy or security may be used in either side or rear yard conditions. Fencing should be limited to six (6) feet in height and, in areas facing a public street or alley, must incorporate a change in articulation for the top 12-18 inches of the fence.
- Solid side yard privacy fencing that intersects open space view fencing should not exceed 5 feet in height within the rear setback.
- To reduce their visual prominence, fences should be used in combination with tree, vine, shrub, and hedge planting.

Standards

- 6’ Decorative wood fencing and 6’ side yard wood fencing shall be installed by Builder using the design treatments illustrated in Figure 3-10 and in locations indicated by Figures 3-10, 3-12, and 3-13.
- 6’ Decorative wood fencing with lattice treatment shall be used for areas visible from public areas including roadways and parks.
- 6’ Decorative wood fencing shall be set back 10 feet from the sidewalk. Gates shall be installed on one side of the home to allow access from front yard to side yard.

Neighborhood Elements Legend	
FEATURE AREA	PARK NAME
	Neighborhood Park N5
	Neighborhood Park N8
SYMBOL	FEATURE TYPE
	Community Masonry Wall
	Community Wood Fence
	Open View Fence
	Open Space Railing
	Lot Fencing



NOTE: BUILDER SHALL ALSO INSTALL PRIVACY FENCES PER FIGURES 3-7, 3-8 AND 3-9
 Figure 3-10: Community Wall and Fence Diagram

- 6' Decorative wood fencing shall be used on side property lines. Fencing shall be limited to six (6) feet in height. Decorative privacy fencing (with lattice) shall be used in areas visible from public streets or other public areas. Privacy fencing for lakeside homes shall transition from six feet to five feet in height as indicated in Figure 3-12.
- In sloping areas visible from public streets or public use areas, fencing shall step down the slope. Fencing may slope with the grade in

- areas that are outside of public view.
- On corner lots, front yard fencing shall be continuous along the front and side property line. Where slopes occur, fencing shall be installed along the top of slope. For corner lots, side yard fencing along street frontages shall be located a minimum of five (5) feet from the sidewalk.
- Maximum unbroken length of side yard fences should be 100 feet for adjacent street-facing lots. Fencing can be reduced in height at corners as required to allow for traffic safety and visibility.

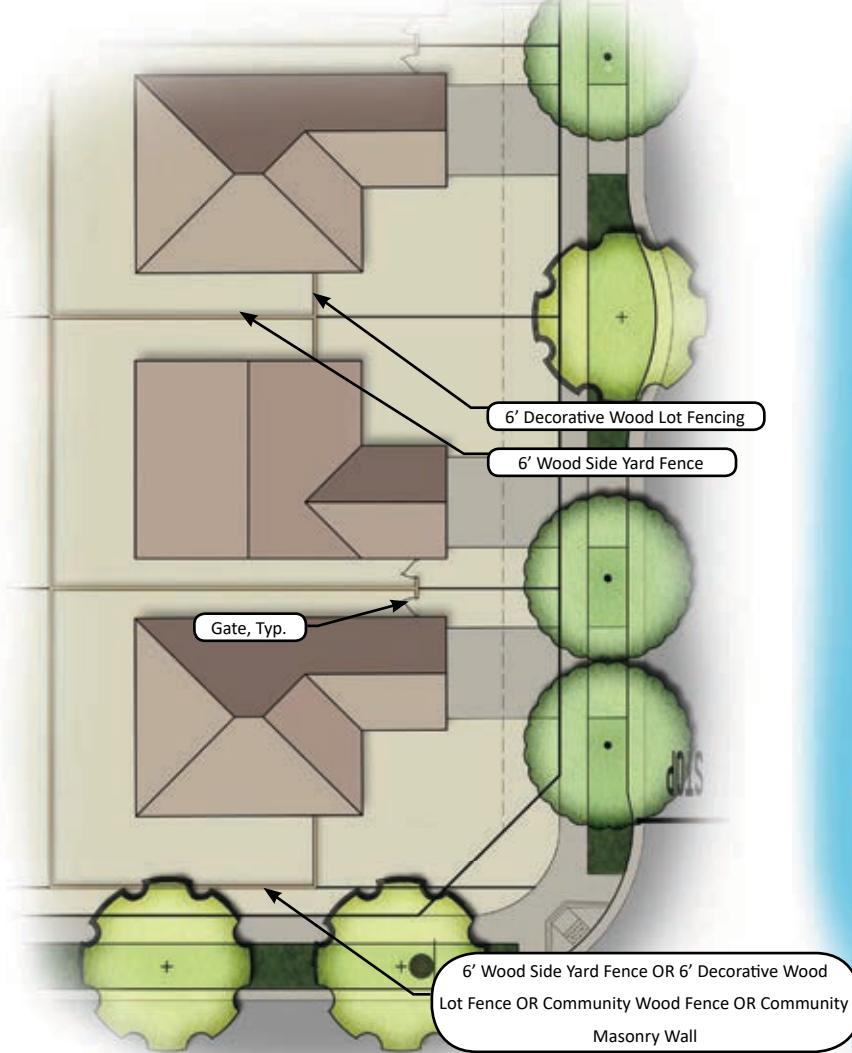


Figure 3-11: Prototypical Fence Conditions

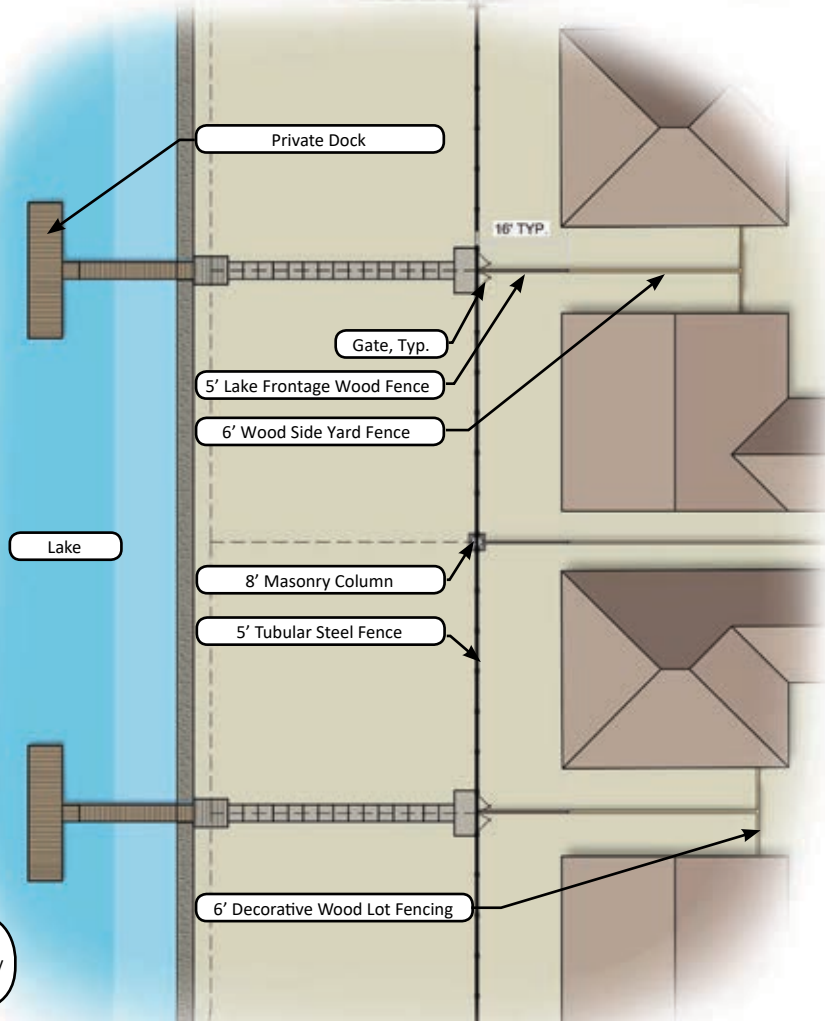


Figure 3-12: Prototypical Fence Conditions (Water Edge)

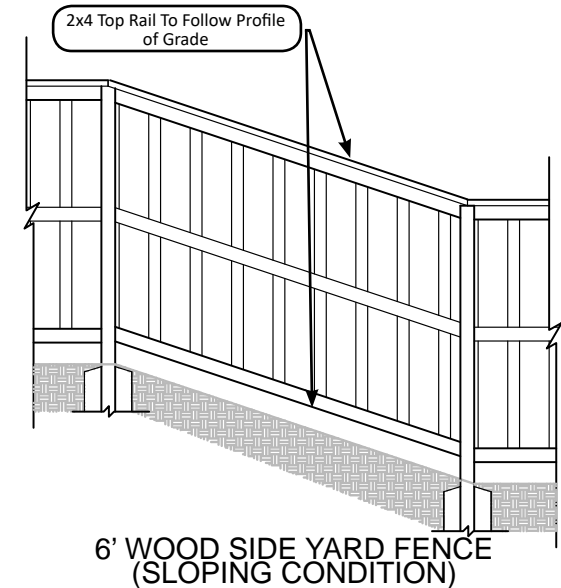
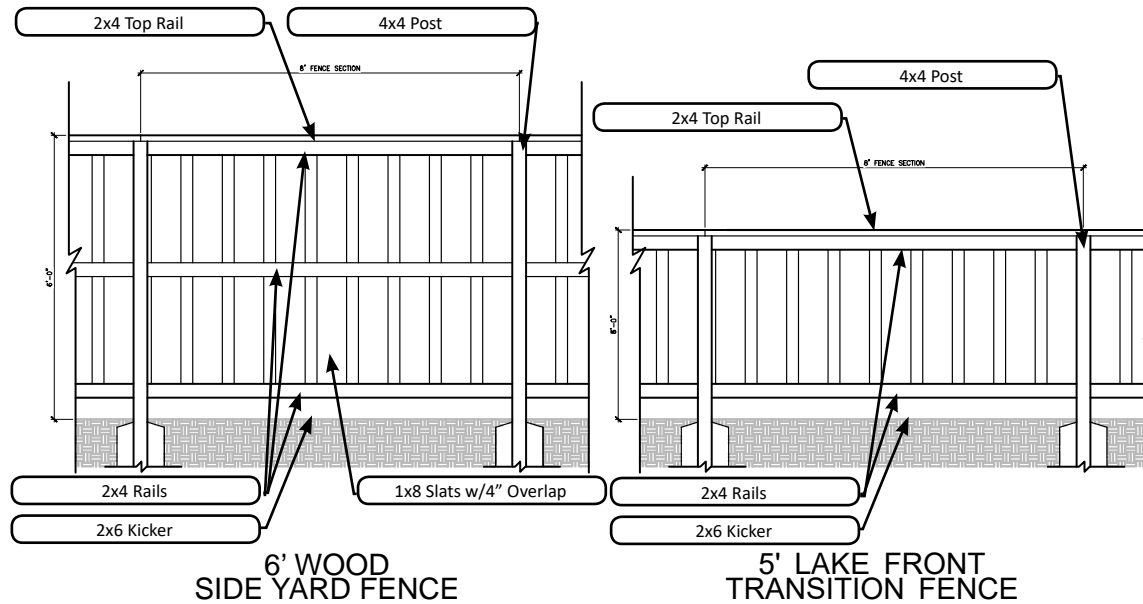
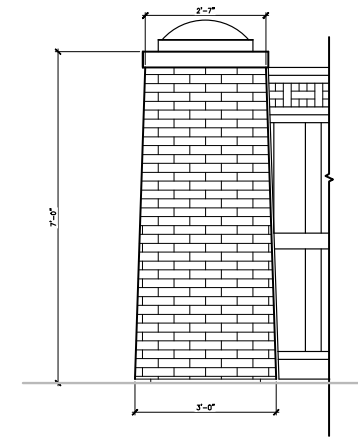
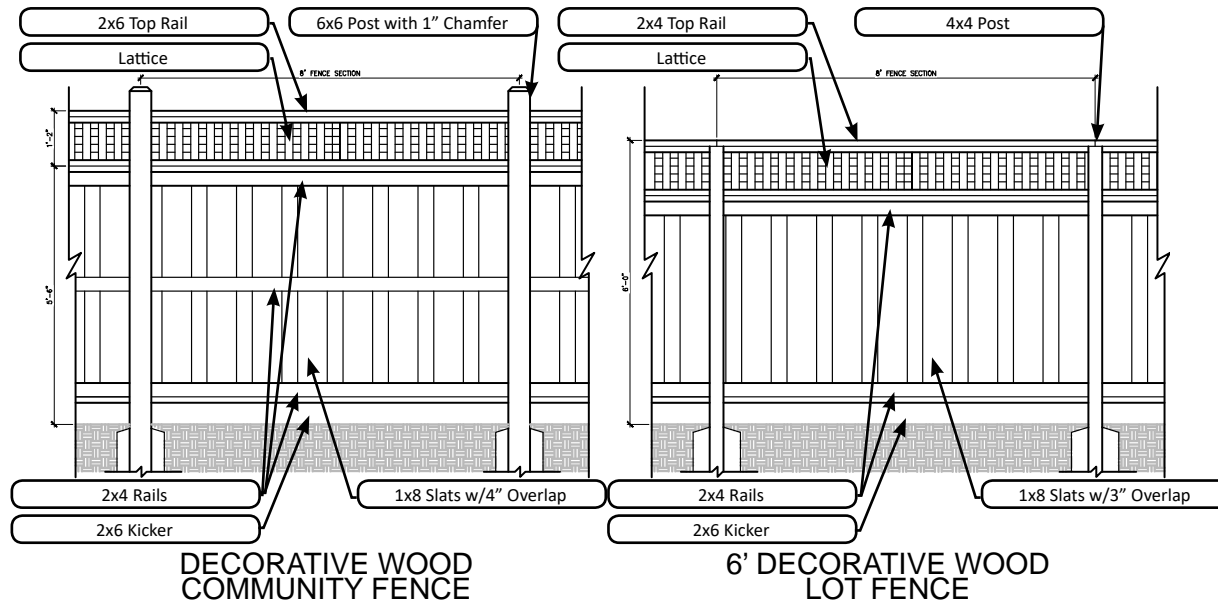
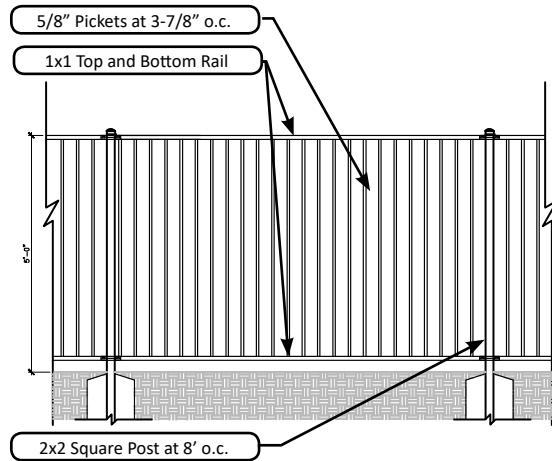
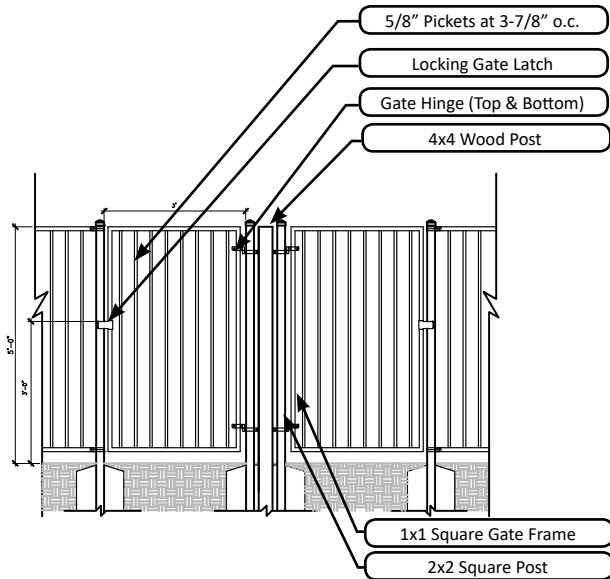


Figure 3-13: Prototypical Fence Conditions (For Builder)



5' TUBULAR STEEL FENCE AT LAKE FRONTAGE



5' TUBULAR STEEL FENCE WITH 3' GATE AT LAKE FRONTAGE

Figure 3-13: Prototypical Fence Conditions (For Builder) (CONTINUED)

- Security fencing shall be provided around pool and spa areas in compliance with all applicable codes and ordinances.
- Barbed or razor wire, chain link and plastic/vinyl fencing is prohibited on residential properties.

3.3.2 Signage

- Temporary signage to market the sale of new homes – to be provided by River Islands. Signage should conform to the signage types and hierarchy described in the Appendix.

3.3.3 Landscape Lighting

Guidelines

- Landscape lighting should be designed to be hidden from direct view and to minimize glare and impacts to adjacent land uses, especially residences. Low-level, pedestrian-scale fixtures should be utilized to the degree possible.
- Landscape lighting should utilize durable, energy-efficient fixtures that provide pleasing color. High efficiency fixtures are encouraged to direct light where it is needed to avoid excessive glare and reduce impacts upon night sky and open space. No lighting should blink, flash, or be of unusually high intensity or brightness, except in the case of holiday lighting.
- Landscape lighting should be minimized to reduce light pollution and minimize energy usage.
- LED fixtures and intelligent control systems should be utilized to the extent possible.

3.3.4 Paving and Hardscape

Guidelines

- Paving surfaces on residential lots should be limited to the driveway, walkways, and patios. Paving to replace landscaping shall comply with the Lathrop Municipal Code.
- The general intent of pavement design is to provide an aspect of permanence with subtle textural variety using materials that

appear related to the natural landscape. Brightly-colored and highly reflective materials are not acceptable. Pervious paving is encouraged to the extent feasible.

- Use of enhanced paving materials (exposed aggregate, broom finish, integral color, unit pavers, stamped concrete, and bricks, etc.) is encouraged for front walks, patios and driveways. Planting areas are recommended between pavement and walls or fences. Concrete areas on the landscape plans should be designated with surface finish, color, expansion joints, and score joints. Expansion and score joints help isolate cracking locations in concrete and should occur 8 feet on center (max.) in each direction.
- Residential driveways serving front-facing garages should use enhanced materials, and/or scoring patterns to reduce the visual impacts.
- Selected paving color/albedo should meet a minimum SRI (Solar Reflective Index) value of 29 in order to aid in reducing the heat island effect (note: typical grey concrete usually falls between 38-52).

3.4 LANDSCAPE CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES

The following provisions address construction practices techniques to ensure healthy and successful projects and adhere to requirements and measures for sustainable landscape.

3.4.1 Irrigation and Water Conservation

The City of Lathrop Municipal Code, Chapter 17.92 Landscape and Screening Standards, contains additional requirements for irrigation and water conservation.

Guidelines

- The irrigation system should be designed to conserve water resources by efficiently and uniformly distributing water. Designs should be based upon applicable California Department of Water Resources ordinances and tailored to the climate of the City of Lathrop.

- Use of low volume spray heads and drip irrigation systems should be maximized. New irrigation techniques and drip irrigation systems should be used to ensure more efficient delivery of water.
- Irrigation design should accommodate hydrozones accordingly, separating high, medium and low water-use plants. Trees should be put on a separate system, specifically in lawn areas, and shrubs and trees should be irrigated with a drip or bubblers to provide deeper, more even watering and promote water conservation. Systems should also be separated by sun exposure, i.e., north/east exposures versus south/west exposures.
- Turf and groundcover should be irrigated with a conventional rotary nozzle spray system, using head-to-head spray coverage. In-stem pressure regulation and check valves are required on all heads. To effectively meet the intent of the state of California's conservation effort sub-surface drip irrigation should be the primary irrigation method. No above ground irrigation distribution method should be incorporated in areas less than ten feet (10") wide and shall maintain a twenty-four inch (24") offset from all pavement surfaces that drain directly to catchbasins.
- The irrigation controllers should be programmed according to the water needs of plants on each circuit, with consideration of the time of year and plant maturity. If precipitation rate exceeds the soil absorption rate, multiple shorter cycles should be programmed as required to allow absorption.
- Automatic irrigation controllers should be automatically adjusted using, at a minimum, daily ET (Evapotranspiration) rates and preferably hourly ET with an onsite rain shut-off device. Should an ET based controller not be utilized an onsite rain sensor with active moisture sensor may be used.
- All homes should be installed with an automatic master valve at the irrigation point of connection in conformance with AB1881 (MWEL)
- Main lines should have 18" of cover.
- Irrigation valves should be screened from view from the street by landscaping or other attractive site materials.
- Irrigation systems should be monitored regularly for proper operation, leaks and broken heads, adjustment of controller programming, and elimination of excessive over spray and runoff.

Standards

- Irrigation shall be provided for all planted areas.
- Builder shall provide each home with an automatic irrigation controller that accommodates all aspects of the landscape design, including independent programming of multiple stations to cover front yard (including parkway strip), side yard, and backyard areas..

3.4.2 Soil Preparation and Mulching

Standards

- Finish landscape grading by Builders after construction of homes, if required, shall maintain or re-establish the overland release per the design intention of the Developer's Civil Engineer. Builders shall be responsible for maintaining proper drainage without creating depressions or dams.
- Builders should require an Agricultural Suitability Soil Test. The soils should be tested for agricultural suitability, parasitic nematodes and herbicide or deleterious contamination. The test should be completed by a reputable testing agency and should include recommendation for amendments, soil conditioners, pH correction, and fertilization.
- Subsequent to installation of underground utilities, soil compacted by construction should be rototilled to a minimum depth of eight (8) inches. In order to prevent interface layers between import topsoil and native soil, native soil should be broken up by ripping or rototilling to a depth of 8 to 12 inches before the addition of import topsoil or amendment.
- All planted areas should be amended to provide for an optimum growing media for most plants.
- Amendments (e.g. nitrolized compost, gypsum, soil sulphur, fertilizer, iron sulfate, etc.) should be rototilled into the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches. Amendments are more effective when thoroughly incorporated into the soil. Avoid staining when using ferrous sulfate as an amendment by washing off all hardscape immediately after applying or mixing.

- At all planting areas except lawns, a minimum of two inches of organic mulch shall be applied on top of the soil surface after planting in order to cool the soil surface, reduce evaporation, and suppress weed growth. Organic mulches, including wood chips, shredded bark, and other commercially available mulches are preferred to inorganic materials. Organic mulches should not be dyed an artificial color, but should be a natural brown or dark brown in color. Permanent visible applications of inorganic sheeting, fabric, netting, etc. are not acceptable.

3.4.3 Planting

Standards

- Plant materials shall be selected from Appendix: Plant Selection Guide. Substitutions or additions may be considered by the DRB based on the suitability of the species in terms of similarity of form, adaptability, tolerance to site soils, climatic conditions or water quality, or other pertinent characteristics.
- Plant sizes and spacing shall comply with the specifications noted on Appendix: Plant Palette and shall be sufficient to provide healthy growth, attractive appearance, and full coverage of planting areas when plants are mature. In general, size and spacing requirements are as follows:
 - Primary front yard tree: Size to match adjacent street tree (24" box); spacing per requirements in Section 3.2 above.
 - Other front yard trees or side/rear yard trees: 15 gallon min.; spacing varies.
 - Hedgerows: 5 gallon; 36" o.c. or as needed to create hedge, given anticipated growth pattern
 - Other shrubs: 5 gallon; 48" o.c. or as needed for full cover, given anticipated growth pattern.
 - Groundcovers for habitat and border planting: 1 gallon; 18" o.c. or as needed for full cover, given anticipated growth pattern.
 - Smaller groundcovers or perennials for parkway strips or yards: 1 gallon; 12" o.c. or as needed for full cover, given anticipated growth pattern.
 - Riparian planting for lakeside slope area: see Figure 3-2.
 - See Figure 3-14 for tree and planting details.

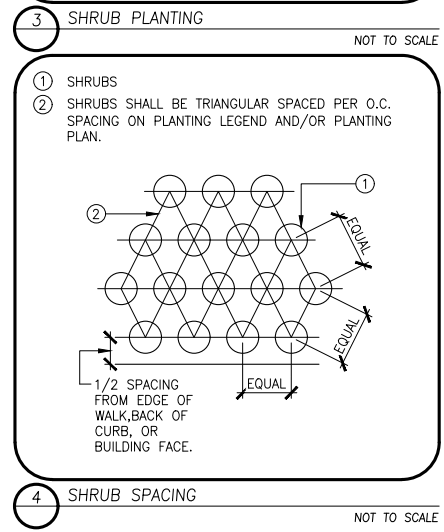
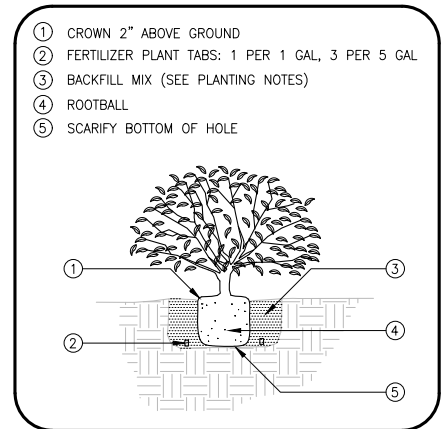
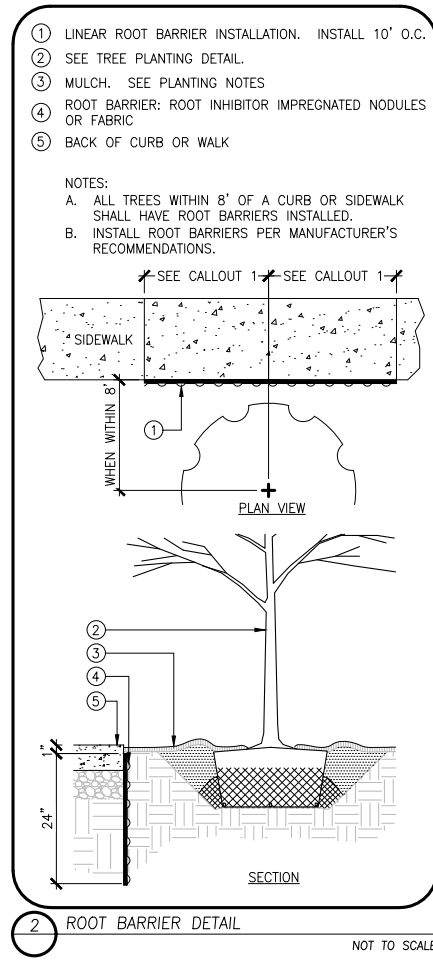
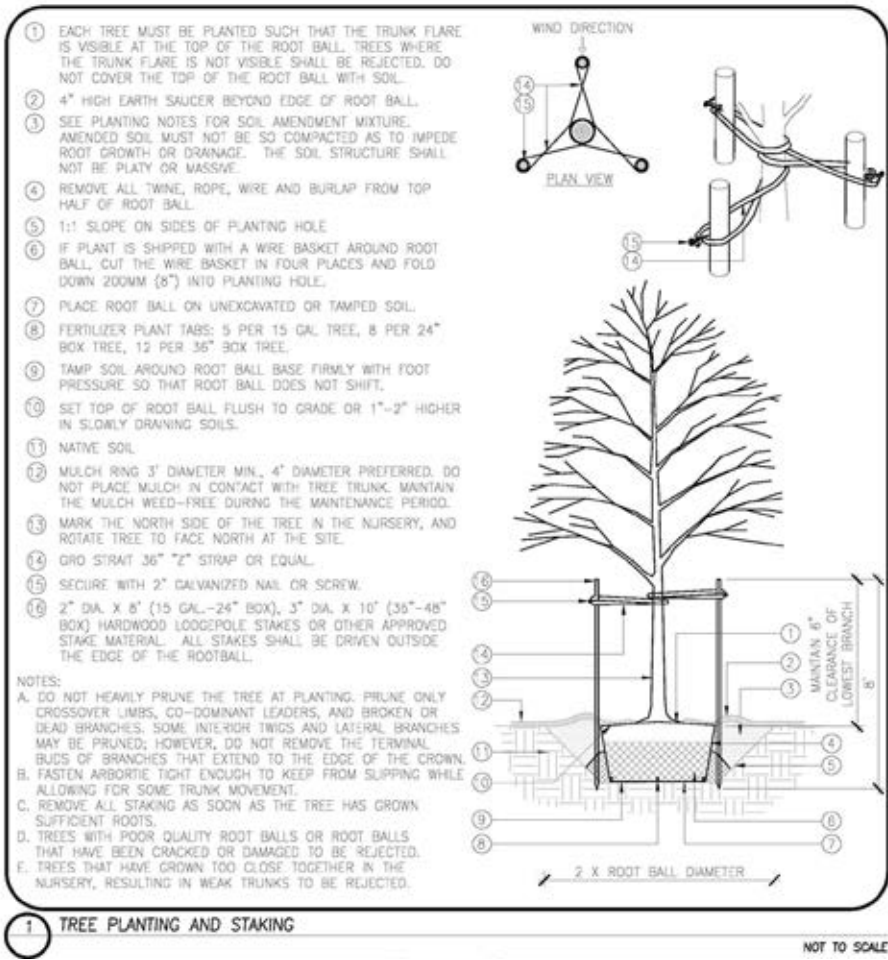


Figure 3-14: Planting Detail

RIVER ISLANDS



CHAPTER 4

PROJECT
IMPLEMENTATION



4

4.1 Project Implementation

4.1.1 Stewart Tract Design Review Committee (STDRC)

All projects shall be subject to the design review process and submittal requirements described in the following sections. Projects will be reviewed by the Stewart Tract Design Review Committee (STDRC), according to the requirements set forth below and Section 17.61.160 of the Lathrop Municipal Code. The STDRC is a group of three design professionals that represent the master developer. The STDRC will review design and improvement plans for new construction on undeveloped and improved lands within the community for conformance with these Lakeside West and Old River Road District Design Guidelines/Design Standards (DG/DS) and with all applicable plans (described below). The STDRC's review is advisory only and does not guarantee approval of any permit from other agencies. The City of Lathrop utilizes the STDRC's recommendation for certain approvals to Building Division, Planning Commission and some cases Lathrop City Council, if applicable.

After STDRC review is advisory only, applicants are still required to obtain approval by the City of Lathrop for all construction projects and necessary approvals and permits. This includes landscaping and infrastructure permits if applicable.

Prior to the submission of development proposals to the City of Lathrop, the STDRC shall review such proposals and make recommendations to the Master Developer and the City; the STDRC shall also recommend exceptions and revisions to the Lakeside West and Old River Road District DG/DS to the City for further consideration and potential action by the Planning Commission. The STDRC may create exceptions to the DG/DS to accommodate development proposals which might suggest minor design changes or adjustments that are consistent with the intent of these DG/DS; in some cases, an exception might apply to a design condition not foreseen in the original drafting of the DG/DS. A STDRC recommendation to grant an exception may or may not be coupled with a proposed project

proposal already being reviewed by the STDRC. A request for revision to the DG/DS must be made in writing to the City of Lathrop Community Development Department and be approved by the Planning Commission after review and recommendation of the STDRC.

4.1.2 Consistency Requirements

Plans must be found consistent with this document and other applicable City of Lathrop land use entitlements, as well as any recorded River Islands CC&Rs. While the adopted DG/DS document itself is consistent with previously approved planning documents for River Islands, the Builder should be aware of requirements of other applicable entitlements/plans that may also apply to your project. These entitlements/plans include:

1. City of Lathrop Comprehensive General Plan
2. West Lathrop Specific Plan
3. River Islands Urban Design Concept (UDC)
4. City of Lathrop Development Title (zoning and subdivision ordinances)
5. River Islands Development Agreement and Performance Standards
6. Vesting Tentative Map No. 3694 Conditions of Approval (as amended)
7. Lakeside West and Old River Road District Neighborhood Design Plan (NDP) Adopted River Islands Conditions, Covenants and Restrictions (CC&Rs), if applicable

4.1.3 Design Review Submittal Requirements

As a minimum, all applicants shall provide the following to the Master Developer for processing STDRC review:

1. Location Map - should include Tract, lot and/or parcel numbers if available.
2. Conceptual Plans and Elevations- this shall include preliminary building floor plans for each architectural style and model type represented. This includes enhanced

elevations for those structures which will be adjacent to major streets and project features which are exposed to the public.

3. Conceptual front yard landscaping plans for each lot type.
4. Conceptual neighborhood landscaping plans.
5. Preliminary Color Palette & Materials (can be submitted in a "board" format).
6. Conceptual Lotting Plan (Subdivisions) - the lotting plans shall show at least five contiguous lots, including one corner lot (if applicable). The footprints for proposed structure shall be shown on the lot, along with any driveways, walks, landscaped areas, dimensioned setbacks, fencing and other major features.
7. Conceptual Streetscape Plan – shall show all proposed models and architectural themes on one elevation in color to depict the representative streetscape.

All submitted architectural plans and elevations shall be at a minimum scale of 1/8" to 1/4" =1'-0" on 24" x 36" paper, as well provided as an electronic file in PDF format. 11" x 17" sized documents may be allowed on a case by case basis. Any other exceptions to the submittal requirements must be approved by the Master Developer.

At least one STDRC meeting shall be held to review the application materials. Each applicant is strongly encouraged to have the architect and other design professionals in attendance for this meeting. Additional meetings may be required if the submittal is incomplete or additional questions or issues cannot be addressed in the initial meeting. STDRC can conduct subsequent meetings via an e-mail discussion once the supplemental information has been provided which addresses the concerns raised.

The STDRC will submit a written recommendation letter and minutes reflecting the STDRC action to the applicant and to the City of Lathrop and any other applicable agencies after its review. The Master Developer may also provide a separate recommendation letter based upon the STDRC's recommendation

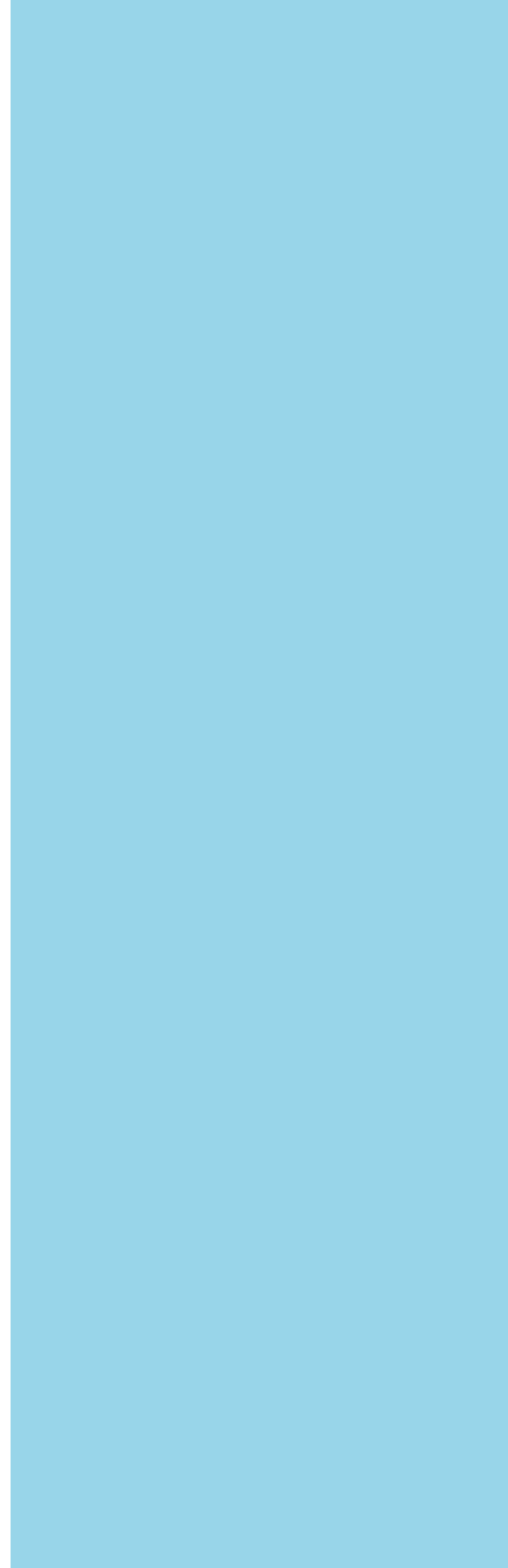
as may be required by CC&Rs or individual agreements between the Master Developer and the applicant.

All applicants shall be advised that the City of Lathrop has a separate design review process for review of proposed model homes and construction documents prior to planning and/or building permit approval. The actions taken by the STDRC shall be used to supplement the application process required by the City of Lathrop. The City of Lathrop Planning Division should be contacted for specific Information related to the requirements associated with Architectural Design Review and Administrative Approval.

RIVER ISLANDS



APPENDIX



Lakeside West District Architectural Design Guidelines and Development Standards

Accessory Structures Addendum
February 24, 2021

Accessory Structures:

Minimum Setback Distance from Property Line

Structure Height	Front Yard*	Street Side Yard (corner lot)	Side Yard (interior)	Rear Yard
≤ 8 ft.	Not allowed	10 ft.	3 ft.	3 ft.
>8 ft. to 15 ft.	Not allowed	10 ft.	5 ft.	5 ft.

*Landscape features are allowed in the front yard as shown in definition below.

1. Setback Measurement - Minimum setback distance between property line and accessory structure shall be measured from the wall or post(s) of the supporting structural member of the structure. Overhangs are allowed consistent with the current City adopted Building Code.
2. Separation Between Structures - All accessory structures shall maintain the minimum separation between other buildings as required under current City adopted Building Code.
3. Building Permit Required when Applicable – A building permit shall be obtained for all accessory structures as required by the City adopted Building Code, if applicable.
4. Attached Patio Covers – attached patio covers, sunrooms and similar structures not first approved with the original dwelling unit building permit, shall meet all setbacks of the dwelling unit, unless exceptions are approved by the River Islands Architectural Review Board with appeal to STDRC.

Definitions:

Accessory Structure - An attached or detached structure that is either entirely enclosed by walls and a solid roof or is partially enclosed with a solid or limited roof covering. Examples include, but are not limited to, detached garages, greenhouses, pool houses,

sunrooms, workshops, storage sheds, barns, as well as, free standing patio covers, carports, gazebos and stables. Accessory structures also include play equipment, windmills, water towers, and other similar structures.

Landscape Feature - A detached decorative structure with a maximum height of eight (8) feet typically used in conjunction with plant materials for aesthetic enhancement, including, but not limited to, garden trellis covers with non-solid roof construction, arched trellises, vertical lattice structures, statues, fountains, and similar features may be allowed in the front yard setback, subject to building/electrical/mechanical permits of the City of Lathrop and subject to review and approval of the River Islands Architectural Review Board (RIARB). Any decision of the RIARB may be appealed to the Stewart Tract Design Review Committee (STDRC).

Architectural Features:

1. Architectural features including sills, chimneys, fireplaces, cornices and eaves may extend into a required side yard, rear yard or a space between structures not more than two (2) feet and may extend into a required front yard not more than five (5) feet; provided, that where an architectural feature extends more than two (2) feet into a required side yard, the extension shall be protected by a minimum one-hour fire resistant standard.
2. Open, unenclosed, uncovered metal fire escapes and depressed ramps or stairways may project into any required yard or space between buildings not more than four (4) feet, subject to review and approval of the RIARB and may be appealed to the STDRC.
3. Planter boxes attached to a dwelling may be extended into a required front yard by not more than three (3) feet.
4. Walks, driveways and retaining walls may occupy any required yard, subject to City regulations regarding public utility easements, right of way encroachments and possible building permit regulations. Any extension or modification of approved walks, driveways and retaining walls approved with the original construction of the dwelling unit shall be subject to the review and approval of the RIARB and may be appealed to the STDRC.
5. Swimming pools, in-ground spas and hot tubs are subject to the regulations contained in the City’s currently adopted Building Code.

Builder Identification Signs

Builders are to choose from 3 style options as shown on following pages.

River Islands Builder Site Signs

Option 1

Scale: .5" = 1'

AMERICAN TRADITIONAL

Black Steel Fence,

Digital Print on Aluminum



River Islands Builder Site Signs
Option 2
Scale: .5" = 1'

CRAFTSMAN COTTAGE
Wood Frame with Pickets,
Digital Print or
Blasted Sign Foam



River Islands Builder Site Signs

Option 3a

Scale: .5" = 1'

CALIFORNIA RANCH

Wood Frame with Pickets,

Digital Print or

Blasted Sign Foam





Plant List - O'DELL ENGINEERING

RIVER ISLANDS PHASE 2A - PLANT SELECTION GUIDE

Streetcape Between Wall and Walk	Streetcape Parkway Strips	Streetcape Medians	Streetcape Bio-Swale	Parks & Open Spaces	In-Tract Street Trees	In-Tract Parkway Strips	In-Tract Rear Yard Lake Frontage	Leaves, Trails and Restoration Areas	Botanical Name	Common Name	Use Height	Use Width	Water Use	Attributes
									Trees					
									<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Trident Maple	20'-25'	20'-25'	M	
									<i>Acer x freemanii</i> 'Autumn Blaze'	Maple, 'Autumn Blaze'	40'-50'	40'	M	
									<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Big Leaf Maple	30'-75'	30'-50'	H	
									<i>Acer negundo</i> var. <i>californica</i>	California Box Elder	30'-50'		M	
									<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'Armstrong', 'October Glory', 'Redpointe'	Armstrong Red Maple	40'-50'	15'	H	
									<i>Aesculus californica</i>	Buckeye	20'-30'	20'-30'	VL	
									<i>Aesculus carnea</i>	Red Horsechestnut	40'	30'	M	
									<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	White Alder				
									<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree	8'-25'	8'-25'	L	
									<i>Arbutus</i> 'Marina'	Marina' Strawberry Tree	20'-30'	20'-30'	L	
									<i>Arbutus marina</i> - 'Multi-trunked'	Strawberry Tree	15'-30'	15'-20'	L	Dark green oblong foliage with rosy pink fall flowers
									<i>Betula jacquemontii</i> (<i>Betula utilis jacquemontii</i>)	White Barked Himalyan Birch	40'-60'	25'-30'	H	
									<i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Fastigiata'	European Hornbeam	40'	30'	M	
									<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Western Catalpa	40'-60'	20'-40'	M	
									<i>Cercidium</i> x 'Desert Museum'	Desert Museum Palo Verde	20'	20'	?	
									<i>Cercis canadensis</i> 'Oklahoma'	Eastern Redbud	25'-35'	25'-35'	M	
									<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud	10'-20'	10'-20'	VL	
									<i>Cercis occidentalis</i> - 'Multi-trunked'	Western Red Bud	12'-18'	10'-18'	L	Blue-green foliage with magenta flowers
									<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	Island Mountain Mahogany	5'-20'	5'-20'	VL	
									<i>Chilopsis linearis</i> 'Monhews'	Timeless Beauty Desert Willow	15'-20'	15'-20'	VL	Fragrant showy purple flowers
									<i>Chionanthus retusus</i>	Chinese Fringe Tree	20'	15'	M	
									X <i>Chitalpa tashkentensis</i>	Chitalpa	30'	30'	L	White to pale or dark pink flowers
									<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington Hawthorn	25'	20'	M	
									<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	40'-70'	10'-20'	M	
									<i>Cupressus arizonica</i>	Ari ona Cypress	40'	20'	VL	
									<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Autumn Gold' (Male only)	Ginkgo, 'Autumn Gold'	35'-40'	25'-35'	M	Use male only varieties
									<i>Gleditsia tricanthos inermis</i>	Thornless Honey Locust	25'-50'	25'-50'	L	
									<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Goldenrain Tree	20'-35'	25'-40'	M	
									<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> 'Dynamite'	Crape Myrtle	15'-25'	15'-20'	L	Red Flowers
									<i>Lagerstroemia x fauriei</i> 'Natche '	Crape Myrtle	20'-30'	15'-20'	L	
									<i>Lagerstroemia x faurei</i> 'Natche ' - 'Multi-Trunked'	Natchez Crape Myrtle	15'-20'	12' Wide	L	White flowers
									<i>Lagerstroemia x fauriei</i> 'Muskogee'	Crape Myrtle	20'-30'	15'-20'	L	
									<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i> 'D.D. Blanchard'	Tulip Magnolia	50'	25'-35'	M	

RIVER ISLANDS PHASE 2A - PLANT SELECTION GUIDE

Streetscape Between Wall and Walk	Streetscape Parkway Strips	Streetscape Medians	Streetscape Bio-Swale	Parks & Open Spaces	In-Tract Street Trees	In-Tract Parkway Strips	In-Tract Rear-Yard Lake Frontage	Leaves, Trails and Restoration Areas					
									Malus	Flowering Crabapple, 'Snowdrift', 'Golden Raindrops'	15'-20'	15'-20'	M
									Olea europaea 'Swan Hill'	Swan Hill Olive	25'-30'	25'-30'	VL
									Parkinsonia aculeata	Mexican Palo Verde	15'-20'	10'-20'	VL
									Pinus pinea	Stone Pine			L
									Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	80'-100'	25'-35'	M
									Pistacia chinensis 'Pearl Street', 'Red Push' or 'Keith Davey'	Chinese Pistache Varieties	30'-60'	50'	L
									Platanus acerifolia 'Bloodgood'	London Plane	40'-50'	25'-30'	M
									Platanus X acerifolia 'Columbia'				M
									Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore	50'-90'	30'-50'	M
									Populus alba 'Pyramidalis'	Seedless Bolleana Poplar	50'	15'	M
									Populus fremontii	Fremont Cottonwood	40'-60'	30'-40'	M
									Populus nigra 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar	100'	15'-30'	M
									Prosopis glandulosa 'Maverick'	Texas Mesquite	25'-30'	25'-30'	L
									Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	20'-70'	40'-80'	VL
									Quercus coccinea	Scarlet Oak	60'-80'	40'-60'	M
									Quercus douglasii	Blue Oak	30'-50'	40'-70'	VL
									Quercus ilex	Holly Oak	40'-60'	40'-60'	L
									Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	50'-75'	50'-80'	L
									Quercus muehlenbergii	Quinkpin Oak			?
									Quercus robur	English Oak	50'-60'	30'	M
									Quercus suber	Cork Oak	30'-60'	30'-60'	L
									Quercus virginiana	Southern Live Oak	40'-80'	60'-90'	M
									Quercus wislizenii	Interior Live Oak	30'-70'	30'-70'	VL
									Robinia 'Purple Robe'				L
									Salix goodingii	Gooding's Black Willow	10'-25'		H
									Salix laevigata	Red Willow	15'-30'		H
									Salix lucida var. lasiandra	Pacific Willow			H
									Schinus molle	California Pepper tree	25'-40'	25'-40'	L
									Sophora japonica 'Regent'	Pagoda Tree	40'	40'-60'	L
									Syringa reticulata	Japanese Tree Lilac	30'	20'	M
									Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'	Littleleaf Linden	30'-50'	15'-30'	M
									Ulmus parvifolia 'Drake'	Chinese Elm	50'-70'	30'-50'	M
									Ulmus wilsoniana 'Frontier'		20'		M
									Ulmus wilsoniana 'Patriot'		30'		L
									Ulmus wilsoniana 'Emerald Sunshine'				L
									Ulmus wilsoniana 'Prospector'				L

RIVER ISLANDS

RIVER ISLANDS PHASE 2A - PLANT SELECTION GUIDE

Streetcape Between Wall and Walk	Streetcape Parkway Strips	Streetcape Medians	Streetcape Bio-Swale	Parks & Open Spaces	In-Tract Street Trees	In-Tract Parkway Strips	In-Tract Rear-Yard Lake Frontage	Leaves, Trails and Restoration Areas						
									Umbellularia californica	California Laurel	20'-35'	20'-35'	M	
									Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste Tree	15'-20'	15'-20'	L	
									Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'	Zelkova, Green Vase	50'	50'	M	
Shrubs (Large Background)														
									Abelia grandiflora	Glossy Abelia	8'	5'	M	
									Agave filifera				L	
									Alyogene heugelii	Blue Hibiscus	6'-10'	6'-8'	L	Light blue flowers
									Anisodonteia x hypomandarum	Cape Mallow	4'	4'	M	Purple pink flowers
									Arbutus u. 'Oktoberfest'	Strawberry Tree	6'-8'	6'-8'	L	Dark green foliage
									Arctostaphylos densiflora 'Howard McMinn'	Howard McMinn	5'-6'	7'	L	
									Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	4'-6'		L	
									Buddleia davidii	Butterfly Bush	6'-10'	6'-10'	M	
									Carpenteria californica	Bush Anemone	3'-6'		L	
									Cephalanthus occidentalis	Button Willow	3'-15'	3'-15'	M	
									Cistus hybridus (Cistus corbariensis)	White Rockrose	2'-5'	2'-4'	L	
									Cistus ladanifer (Cistus ladaniferus maculatus)	Crimson-Spot Rockrose	3'-5'	3'-5'	L	
									Cistus x purpureus	Orchid Roserock	4'	4'	M	Dark pink flowers
									Coprosma repens	Mirror Plant	10'	6'	M	
									Cornus stolonifera (sericea) 'Bailey'	Red-Twigged Dogwood	6'-8'	6'-8'	H	
									Cotinus coggygria (Rhus cotinus) 'Purpureus'	Smoke Bush	15'	15'	L	
									Dodonaea viscosa 'Purpurea'	Purple Hopseed Bush	10'	8'-10'	L	Red/burgundy foliage
									Elaeagnus pungens	Silverberry	6'-15'		L	
									Eriogonum fasciculatum	California Buckwheat	1'-3'	4'	L	
									Fremontodendron californicum	California Flannelbush			VL	
									Grevillea x 'Noelii'	Noell Grevillea	5'	6'	L	Glossy lime green needle-like foliage with pink and white
									Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	6'-10'		VL	
									Laurus nobilis	Bay Laurel	12'-40'		L	
									Lavatera maritima	Tree Mallow	6'	6'	L	Gray-Green foliage with light pink/purple flowers
									Lavatera thuringiaca 'Mrs Barnsley'	Mallow			L	
									Leucophyllum frutescens 'Compactum'	Texas Ranger	4'-5'	4'-5'	L	
									Lupinus arboreus	Yellow Bush Lupine	5'-8'	5'-8'	L	
									Mahonia aquifolium	Oregon Grape	6'		M	
									Myrtus communis	True Myrtle	5'-6'	4'-5'	L	
									Nandina domestica	Heavenly Bamboo	3'-8'	2'-4'	L	
									Nerium oleander 'Little Red'	Dwarf Red Oleander	4'	4'	L	Red flowers
									Nerium oleander 'Petite Pink'	Dwarf Pink Oleander	4'	4'	L	Pink flowers
									Osmanthus fragrans	Sweet Olive	10'	10'-12'	M	

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Streetscape Between Wall and Walk	Streetscape Parkway Strips	Streetscape Medians	Streetscape Bio-Swale	Parks & Open Spaces	In-Tract Street Trees	In-Tract Parkway Strips	In-Tract Rear-Yard Lake Frontage	Levees, Trails and Restoration Areas						
									Osmanthus x fortunei	Hybrid Tea Olive	6'-20'	10'-12'	M	
									Philadelphus lewisii	Wild Mock-orange	4'-10'	6'-10'	M	
									Philadelphus 'Belle Etoile'	Purple Spot Mock Orange	5'-7'	5'-7'	M	
									Phormium tenax 'Atropurpureum'	New Zealand Flax	4'-5'	4'-5'	L	Burgundy-bronze bladed foliage
									Phormium 'Yellow Wave'	Yellow Wave New Zealand Flax	4'-5'	4'-5'	M	Yellow and lime green bladed foliage
									Rhaphiolepis indica	India Hawthorn	4'-5'		L	
									Rhaphiolepis indica 'Clara'	India Hawthorn	3'-5'	3'-5'	L	
									Rhaphiolepis indica 'Springtime'	India Hawthorn	4'-6'		L	
									Raphiolepis umbellata	Yeddo Hawthorn	4'-6'	4'-6'	L	
									Rhamnus californica 'Mound San Bruno'	San Bruno Coffeberry	3'-15'	8'	L	
									Rhamnus californica 'Eve Case'	Dwarf Coffeberry	4'-8'	4'-6'	L	
									Rhamnus crocea	Redberry				
									Rhamnus tomentella	Hoary Coffeberry			L	
									Ribes aureum (var. gracillimum)	Golden Currant	3'-6'		L	
									Ribes sanguineum	Pink Flowering Currant	4'-12'		M	
									Rosa californica 'Plena'	California Wild Rose			L	
									Teucrium fruticans	Bush Germander	5'-6'	5'-6'	L	Gray leaves, lavender flowers
									Teucrium fruticans	Bush Germander	4'-8'	4'-10'	L	
									Viburnum t. 'Spring Bouquet'	Spring Bouquet Viburnum	4'-6'	4'-6'	M	Deep green leathery foliage with tight clusters of pink bu
									Xylosma congestum	Shiny Xylosma	8-10'	8-10'	L	
Shrubs (Medium Foreground)														
									Abelia x grandiflora 'Kaleidoscope'	Glossy Abelia	2'-2.5'	3'-4'	M	White flower
									Berberis thunbergii 'Crisuzam'	Crimson Ruby Japanese Barberry	2'	2'	M	Deep red/burgundy foliage
									Callistemon citrinus 'Compacta'	Bottlebrush			L	
									Callistemon citrinus 'Little John' or 'Captain Cook'	Dwarf Bottlebrush	3'	3'	L	
									Coleonema pulchrum 'Varieties'	Pink Breath of Heaven	3'-4'	4'	M	Light green foliage with tiny pink flowers
									Mahonia aquifolium 'Compacta'				M	
									Myrsine africana	African Boxwood	3'-8'	3'-6'	L	
									Pittosporum t. 'Wheeler's Dwarf'	Mock Orange	3'-4'	4'-5'	M	White flower
									Punica granatum 'Nana'	Dwarf Pomegranate	3'	5'	L	Orange flowers
									Rhaphiolepis indica 'Ballerina'	Dwarf Pink Indian Hawthorne	2'	4'	L	Pink flowers
									Salvia greggii / Salvia x jamensis	Autumn Sage	3-4'	2'	L	
									Salvia greggii 'Alba'		1'-4'	1'-4'	L	
									Salvia microphylla	Mint Bush Sage	3-5'	4'-8'	M	
									Spiraea bumalda	Spiraea	2'-3'	3'-4'	M	
									Spiraea x bumalda 'Goldflame'	Goldflame Spirea	3'-4'	4'	M	Yellow-green foliage with pink/red flowers

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									Viburnum davidii	David Viburnum	3'	3'	M	Large glossy green deep veined foliage, tight clusters of p	
									Zauschneria californica	California Fuschia	3'	3'-4'	L	Gray leaves w red flowers	
Shrubs (Accents)															
									Achillea millefolium californica	Yarrow	1-3'	1-3'	L		
									Achillea millefolium rosea 'Island Pink'	Pink Yarrow	1'-3'		L		
									Achillea tomentosa	Woolly Yarrow	6"		L		
									Agapanthus africanus	lily-of-the-Nile	1.5'-2'	1.5'-2'	M	Blue white flower	
									Aloe species		varies		L		
									Amsonia tabernaemontana	Blue Star Flower	2'-3'		?		
									Aquilegia eximia	Serpentine Columbine	2'	1-3'	L		
									Artemisia 'Powis Castle'	Powis Castle Sagebrush	3'	6'	L		
									Asclepias fascicularis	Narrow-leaved Milkweed	1'-3'	1'	?		
									Ceratostigma plumbaginoides	Plumbago	0.75'-1'	1'-1.5'	M	Deep blue flower	
									Carex divulsa	Berkeley Sedge			L	Deep green clumping evergreen grass	
									Dietes bicolor	Fortnight Lily, Bicolor Iris			L		
									Dietes vegeta	Fortnight Lily	3'-4'	2'-3'	M	White flower	
									Erigeron karvinskianus	Santa Barbara Daisy	1'-2'	3'-5'	L	White with some pink flowers	
									Eschschol ia californica	California Poppy	1'	1.5'	VL		
									Festuca idahoensis 'siskiyou blue'	Blue Bunch Grass	14"	10"	L		
									Festuca mairei	Atlas Fescue	2'-3'	2-3'	L	Evergreen clumping yellowish gray-green foliage	
									Festuca ovina 'Glaucua'	Elijah's Blue, Blue Festuca	4"-10"	6"	M		
									Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	3"-12"	6"	M		
									Helleborus x hybridus	Lenten Rose			M		
									Hemorcallis x 'Stella de Oro'	Stella De Oro Dwarf Daylily	2'	2'	M	Heavy clusters of large yellow flowers	
									Hemorcallis fulva	Orange Daylily	2'-2.5'	2'-2.5'	M	Tawny orange	
									Hesperaloe parviflora	Coral Yucca	2'	2'	/		
									Heuchera 'Lillian's Pink'	Lillian's Pink Coral Bells			/		
									Heuchera 'Rosada'	Rosada Coral Bells			?		
									Heuchera sanguinea	Coral Bells			M		
									Iris 'Canyon Snow'	Canyon Snow Pacific Iris			?		
									Juncus patens	CA Gray Rush	2'	2'	H		
									Kniphofia uvaria	Red Hot Poker			M		
									Lavandula angustifolia	English Lavender	8"-2'	8"-2'	L		
									Lavandula a. 'Buena Vista'	English Lavender	2'	2'	L	Gray-green foliage with deep violet blue flowers	
									Lavandula 'Goodwin Creek Grey'	Goodwin Creek Lavender			L		
									Lavandula stoechas 'Otto Quast'	Otto Quast Spanish Lavender	18"-3'	2'	L		
									Leymus condensatus 'Canyon Prince'	Canyon Prince Wild Rye	2'-4'	2'	VL		

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Streetscape Between Wall and Walk	Streetscape Parkway Strips	Streetscape Medians	Streetscape Bio-Swale	Parks & Open Spaces	In-Tract Street Trees	In-Tract Parkway Strips	In-Tract Rear-Yard Lake Frontage	Leaves, Trails and Restoration Areas						
									Liriope muscari	Lily Turf			M	
									Lomandra l. 'Bree e'	Dwarf Mat Rush	2'-3'	2'-4'	L	
									Lupinus albifrons	Bush Lupine	3-5'	2-3'	L	
									Miscanthus sinensis 'Morning Light'		5'-6'	3'-4'	M	
									Muhlenbergia dubia	Mexican Deergrass	2'-3'	2'-3'	L	
									Pennisetum setaceum 'Cupreum'	Red Fountain Grass	3'-4'	3'-4'	L	
									Penstemon heterophylus 'Margarita'	Foothill Penstemon	1'-3'	1'-2'	L	Lavender flowers
									Penstemon species				M-L	
									Penstemon spectabilis	Showy Penstemon	3'		M-L	
									Perovskia a. 'Little Spire'	Russian Sage	2'	2'	L	Vertical spikey gray-green foliage with lavender-blue flo
									Phormium tenax 'Apricot Queen'	New Zealand Flax	3'	4'	L	Yellow wit green margined bladed foliage
									Phormium tenax 'Dusky Chief'	New Zealand Flax	5'-6'	4'-5'	L	Reddish brown bladed foliage
									Phormium tenax 'shirazz'	New Zealand Flax			L	
									Phormium tenax 'Tom Thumb'	New Zealand Flax	1'-2'	1'-2'	L	
									Salvia				L-M	
									Salvia 'Bee's Bliss'	Bee's Bliss Salvia	1'-2'	8'	M	
									Salvia m. 'Hot Lips'	Hot Lips Sage	3'	3'	L	Red/white flowers
									Salvia 'Mrs. Beard'	Mrs. Beard Salvia	2'	3 - 6'	L	
									Salvia sonomensis	Creeping Sage			L	
									Salvia spathacea	Hummingbird Sage			L	
									Solidago californica	California Goldenrod	1-3'	18"-3'	L	
									Symphotrichum chilense	California aster	1-3'		L	
									Tulbaghia violacea	Society Garlic	18"	18"	L	Purple flowers
									Tulbaghia v. 'Silver lace'	Variiegated Society Garlic	18"	18"	L	Silver/white blades w purple flowers
									Veronica austriaca 'Crater Lake Blue'	Crater Lake Blue Speedwell	18"	12"	M	Gentian blue
									Zauschneria californica 'Catalina'	Island California Fuschia	1-3'	1-3'	L	
									Zauschneria cana	California Fuschia	2-3'	18"-3'	L	
Shrubs (Groundcovers)														
									Acacia r. 'Desert Carpet'	Desert Carpet Acacia	1'-2'	10'-12'	L	Leathery gray green foliage with puffy yellow ball shaped
									Ajuga species	Carpet Bugles	1'	3'	M	
									Arctostaphylos 'Pacific Mist'		2 1/2'	4'	L	
									Artemisia californica 'Montara'	California Sagebrush	18"-5'		L	
									Artemesia 'Powis Castle'	Powis Castle Artemesia	3'	5'	M	gray green foliage
									Baccharis pilularis	Coyote Bush			L	
									Baccharis pilularis 'Pigeon Point'	Dwarf Coyote Brush	6'	6'	L	
									Ceanothus griseus horizontalis 'Yankee Point'	Shrub Ceanothus	2'-3'	8'	L	Blue flowers

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Streetscape Between Wall and Walk	Streetscape Parkway Strips	Streetscape Medians	Streetscape Bio-Swale	Parks & Open Spaces	In-Tract Street Trees	In-Tract Parkway Strips	In-Tract Rear-Yard Lake Frontage	Levees, Trails and Restoration Areas	Plant Name	Common Name	Height	Spread	Life Span	Notes
									Ceanothus maritimus 'Valley Violet'	Valley Violet Maritime Lilac			L	
									Ceanothus thyrsiflorus 'Skylark'	Blueblossom	3'-6'	5'	L	
									Ceanothus 'Concha'				L	
									Ceanothus 'Dark Star'	Dark Star California Lilac	5'-6'	8'-10'	L	
									Ceanothus 'Joyce Coulter'	Wild California Lilac	3'-5'	8'-10'	L	
									Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman'	Ray Hartman California	12'-20'	15'-20'	L	
									Cistus salvifolius	Sageleaf Rockrose	2'	6'	L	
									Coprosma kirkii	Kirk's Coprosma	2-3'		L	
									Cotoneaster dammeri 'Eichholz'	Bearberry Cotoneaster	8"	6'-8'	L	White flowers, red berries
									Cotoneaster lacteus (Cotoneaster parneyi)		8"	10'	L	
									Cotoneaster microphyllus	Rockspray Cotoneaster	2-3'	6'	L	
									Erigeron 'Wayne Roderick'	Wayne Roderick Seaside Daisy	8"	1 1/2'	M	
									Erigeron karvinskianus	Santa Barbara Daisy	10"-20"	3'	L	
									Eschschol ia californica	California Poppy	1'	1.5'	VL	
									Hypericum calycinum	Aaron's Beard	1'		M	
									Hypericum moseranum	Gold Flower	1'		M	
									Lessingria filaginifolia var. californica 'Silver Carpet'	Silver Carpet California- Aster			M	
									Lobularia maritima	Sweet Alyssum	2"-12"	8"-12"	M	
									Lupinus microcarpus	Chick Lupine	2 1/2'		M	
									Myoporum parvifolium	Myoporum	6"	9'	L	
									Oenothera hookeri	Evening Primrose	1'-3'	1'-3'	L	
									Phacelia californica	Phacelia	18"		M	
									Potentilla verna	Spring Cinquefoil	2'-3'	3'-4'	M	
									Ribes viburnifolium	Evergreen Currant	3'-6'	12'	L	
									Rosa 'Noamel'	Apple Blossom Flower Carpet Rose	2'	3'	M	White pink flowers
									Rosa 'Noare'	Red Flower Carpet Rose	2'	3'	M	Red flowers
									Rosa 'Noaschnee'	White Flower Carpet Rose	2'	3'	M	White flowers
									Rosa 'Noatraum'	Pink Flower Carpet	2'	3'	M	Pink flowers
									Rosmarinus o. 'Irene'	Rosemary	1'-1 1/2'	2"-3"	L	Blue flowers
									Rosmarinus o. Prostratus	Dwarf Rosemary	2'	4'	L	Blue flowers
									Sedum	Stone Crop	2"-5"	1'	L	
									Sisyrinchium bellum	Blue-eyed Grass	4"-12"	6"-24"	L	
									Trachelospermum asiaticum	Asian Jasmine	2'	10'	M	
									Trachelospermum jasminoides	Star Jasmine	2'	10'	M	
									ETY Mix	Entry Mix				
									(Carex Divulsa, Eschschol ia californica, Festuca Idahoensis, Layia platyglossa, Salvia l. "Bee's Bliss", Sysyrinchium idahoensis)		1'-2'	1-2'	L	

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Streetcape Between Wall and Walk	Streetcape Parkway Strips	Streetcape Medians	Streetcape Bio-Swale	Parks & Open Spaces	In-Tract Street Trees	In-Tract Parkway Strips	In-Tract Rear-Yard Lake Frontage	Leaves, Trails and Restoration Areas				
									Native Mow Free Mix (Festuca idahoensis, Festuca rubra, Festuca occidentalis)	No Mow Fescue	12"-18"	M
Vines												
									Aristolochia californica	California Pipevine		L
									Campsis radicans (Bignonia radicans)	Common Trumpet Creeper		L
									Clematis armandii 'Snow Drift'	Evergreen clematis	15-20'	M
									Clytostoma callistegioides	Violet Trumpet Vine		M
									Distictis buccinatoria	Trumpet Vine	20'-30'	M
									Ficus pumila	Creeping Fig	10'	M
									Gelsemium sempervirens	Carolina Jessamine	20'	L
									Hardenberdia violacea 'Happy Wanderer'	Hardenbergia Vine	10'	M
									Jasminum polyanthum	Pink Jasmine	20'	M
									Lonicera hispidula	Honeysuckle	3-10'	L
									Macfadyena unguis-cati	Cats Claw	20-40'	L
									Vitis californica	California Wild Grape	12-30'	VL
									Wisteria sinensis 'Alba' or 'Cooke's Special'			M