## Design Review Committee

| Location: | Oak Knoll Development - Parcel 24; 8750 Mountain Boulevard <br> (See map on reverse) |
| ---: | :--- |
| Assessor's Parcel Numbers: | 043 A467500321 |
| Proposal: | Design Review discussion for the proposed Oak Knoll Development <br> Parcel 24 Final Development Plan (FDP). The proposal involves the <br> construction of 25 detached single-family residences which requires <br> a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) in the D-OK-3 zone. |
| Applicant: | Chris Hall, WHA Inc. |
| Contact: | (415) 658-1723 chrish@whainc.com |
| Glanning Permits Required: | Regular Design Review (DR), Final Development Plan (FDP), Tree <br> Removal Permit (T) |
| General Plan: | Mixed Housing Type Residential |
| Zoning: | Oak Knoll District Residential Zone - 3 (D-OK-3) |
| Environmental Determination: | Final Supplemental EIR certified on November 7, 2017 |
| Historic Status: | Non-Historic Property |
| City Council District: | 7 |
| For further information: | Contact Case Planner Malinda Lim at (951) 756-4874 or by email at <br> mlim@,interwestgrp.com |
|  |  |



PLN15378-PUDF010 (Lot 24) 8750 Mountain Blvd.

## BACKGROUND

## Planned Unit Development History

In 1996, the Naval Medical Center Oakland property was subject to a Final Reuse Plan that presented five land use alternatives for the reuse of the property. The Maximum Capacity Alternative within the Final Reuse Plan included: a) 584 residential units; b) 400,000 sq. ft. of commercial space; and c) 32 acres of open space. The Maximum Capacity Alternative was approved by the Oakland City Council as the preferred alternative.

In 2005, SunCal Oak Knoll, LLC proposed the "former Oak Knoll Project" which included 960 residential units, $82,000 \mathrm{sq}$. ft. of commercial space and 53 acres of open space. The "former Oak Knoll Project" was not approved.

## Approved Oak Knoll Land Use Entitlements

The Oak Knoll Development was submitted in 2015 and approved in November 2017. The approval included General Plan Amendments, Rezoning, Planned Unit Development/Preliminary Development Plan, Final Development Plan for Master Developer Site Improvements, Final Development Permit FDP) or Relocation and Rehabilitation of Club Knoll, Design Review, Vesting Tentative Tract Map, and a Creek Permit. The 2017 approved project is referred to as "Oak Knoll."

Oak Knoll includes:

- 918 residential units of varying types;
- 72,000 sq. ft. of neighborhood serving commercial in the Village Center;
- 14,000 square feet of civic/commercial use, including relocation of the historic Club Knoll to the center of the Project site with 4,000 sq. ft. of community space and $10,000 \mathrm{sq}$. ft. of commercial space;
- Approximately 67.6 acres of open space and recreation areas, including four new public parks, a system of trails, bikeways, and walkways;
- Restoration and enhancement of the Rifle Range Creek, Powerhouse Creek and Hospital Creek corridors ( 16.7 acres);
- Three phases of development; and
- Street network designed as "complete streets" for the safe and comfortable travel of all transportation modes.

The following provides a summary of the current status of the Oak Knoll Development:

- Land Use Entitlement: The Oak Knoll Project Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) was certified and the General Plan Amendment, Rezoning, Vesting Tentative Tract Map, Creek Permit, and the Oak Knoll PUD was approved on November 7, 2017.
- Construction-Related Permits:
- Grading Permit: The applicant has received a Grading permit for Phase 1 of the development, which includes Parcel 6 and Parcel 12.
- Bridge Permits: The applicant has received construction related permits for the pedestrian and vehicular bridge located in Phase 1.
- Public Improvements: The applicant has applied for and received the Public Infrastructure on Private Property (PX) permit for the public improvements in Phase 1, including the streets and utilities.
- Club Knoll: The historic Club Knoll has a series of Building Permits associated with it, including demolition, alteration, and reconstruction.
- Compliance with Conditions of Approval: The relocation and restoration of Club Knoll is underway. Public improvement permits, various alternate method construction permits and Private infrastructure permits for on-site improvements are under review. The City and the applicant are actively working on formation of the Community Facilities District (CFD), Geologic Hazard Abatement District (GHAD) and Subdivision Agreement.
- Tree Permit Amendment: An amendment to the approved Tree Removal Permit was received on May 3, 2021. The amendment proposes to remove 394 additional trees and requires compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The CEQA consultant has not yet finalized the scope of work in order to proceed with analysis.
- Final Development Permits:
- FDP for Club Knoll was approved with the PUD on November 7, 2017;
- FDP for Phase 1 Master Developer Site Improvements was approved with the PUD on November 7, 2017;
- FDPs for Phase 1 Residential Development Parcels. The Master Developer has submitted eight FDPs for Phase 1, which are in various stages of City review:
- Parcel 6: Townhomes. Approved by the Planning Commission on December 8, 2021. Revision to the FDP was approved on March 6, 2023;
- Parcel 12: Townhomes. Approved by the Planning Commission on December 8, 2021. Revision to the FDP was approved on March 6, 2023;
- Parcel 9: Court homes. Approved by the Planning Commission on April 6, 2022;
- Parcel 10: Court homes. Approved by the Planning Commission on April 6, 2022;
- Parcel 11: Alley homes. Deemed complete and under consideration by the Design Review Board.
- Parcel 19: Alley homes. Deemed complete and under review;
- Parcel 23: Alley homes. Deemed complete and under review;
- Parcel 24: Alley homes. Deemed complete and under consideration by the Design Review Board at this meeting (and the subject of this report).


## PROPERTY AND NEIGHBORHOOD DESCRIPTION

Oak Knoll Development encompasses an 84.7-acre site east of Interstate 580 (I-580) and is located approximately 9 miles southeast of downtown Oakland. Mountain Boulevard and the I-580 freeway to the west; Keller Avenue to the north and east; and Sequoyah Road, a City-owned property, and residential neighborhoods to the south. Parcel 24, the project site, is accessible by Creekside Loop which slopes down southwesterly.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Parcel 24 project includes 25, detached residential units. In Vesting Tentative Map No. 8320, 29 townhome units were envisioned for this parcel. A Conditional Use Permit (CUP) is required for 'one-family dwelling' and a CUP was submitted for this project. Each house consists of three floors and will be individual ownership detached single-family residences mapped on a single parcel, similar to the
townhomes on Parcels 6 and 12. However, the applicant wishes to create further market segmentation in the units offered for sale and this detached product would fill a 'missing middle' between a traditional townhome and the larger single-family detached residences in Parcel 7.

Plans, elevations, and illustrations are provided in Attachment A to this report. In general, the proposed plans include the following characteristics:

- Style: The proposed residential development includes stylistic references to common and vernacular California architectural styles, including Craftsman, Farmhouse and Mission architectural styles.
- Site Planning: The proposed FDP includes 25, detached single-family, alley court homes.
- Unit Types: Parcel 24 proposes three-story court homes which offer between three and four bedrooms depending on the floor plan of home.
- Parking: Each unit has a two-car attached garage, for a total of 50 off-street parking spaces.
- Open Space: The FDP includes a combination of open space, private balconies and ground floor porches.


## GENERAL PLAN

The project site is in the Mixed Housing Type Residential Land Use classification. The Mixed Housing Type Residential area is intended to create, maintain, and enhance residential areas typically located near the City's major arterials and characterized by a mix of single-family homes, townhouses, small multiunit buildings, and neighborhood businesses where appropriate. The maximum floor area ratio in this general plan designation is thirty (30) units per gross acre.

## ZONING

Parcel 24 is located within the Creekside Village 1 area of the Oakland hills in the D-OK-3 Oak Knoll District Residential Zone - 3 (D-OK-3). The intent of the D-OK-3 Zone is to create, maintain, and enhance areas suitable for medium density residential units, such as townhomes. The zoning district provides medium density housing development.

| Criteria | Proposed | Analysis |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Land Use | P-3 | P | Allowed |
| Permanent Residential | P | 1 unit per 1,600 sf. of <br> lot area on lots 5,000 <br> sf. or greater | 1 unit per 2,787 sf. <br> $(25$ units total) |
| Density | Complies |  |  |
| One-Family Dwelling | C | C | Conditional Use Permit <br> required. |
| Maximum Lot | $55 \%$ | Complies |  |
| Coverage | $35.5 \%$ | Complies |  |
| Minimum Setbacks | $8 \mathrm{ft}$. | 14 ft |  |
| Front | $4 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |  |
| Side | 5 ft |  |  |
| Street Side | N/A | 5 ft |  |
| Rear |  |  |  |


| Criteria | OK-3 Proposed |  | Analysis |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Land Use |  |  |  |
| Minimum garage front <br> setback | 18 ft. | Does not comply - <br> Applicant is requesting an <br> exception for 5 ft. setback <br> from the private drive aisle. |  |
| Maximum wall height <br> primary building | 35 ft. | $35 \mathrm{ft} / 3$ stories | Complies |
| Maximum pitched <br> roof height | 40 ft. | $35 . / 3$ stories ft | Complies |
| Open Space - Group <br> Residential | 170 sf. per unit <br> $(4,250$ sf. required $)$ | 5,969 sf. | Complies |
| Parking | 1 space per dwelling <br> unit $=25$ spaces | Individual two-car <br> garages per unit | Complies |

## DESIGN

Staff worked with the applicant to refine the proposed residential designs and site layout for the project site.

## Site Plan

The original site plan consisted of 26 units, less open space areas, and no pedestrian pathways to the open space areas nor to the sidewalk. Staff requested the applicant make the following changes which are incorporated into the plans:

- Consolidate the open space areas to meet the minimum dimension and area requirements and improve the usability of the space;
- Provide pedestrian pathways connecting to the open space areas and the sidewalk; and
- Provide a stop sign near the back row of homes.
- The applicant provided a roundabout which better prevents car collisions and enhances the neighborhood.

Additional site plan changes were requested but could not be satisfied. These are discussed in the 'Issues With Design Guidelines' section below.

## Issues With Design Guidelines

The project complies with the underlying zoning regulations. Staff reviewed the proposed project against the Oak Knoll Design Guidelines (see Attachment C). The project meets the following key guidelines:

| Design Guideline | Compliance Analysis |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.5 High Visibility Façades |  |
| Corner lot façades. | Complies |
| High Visibility Façades - Open Space | Complies |

Corner lot court homes include entrances that face the street or creek and have been enhanced with quality design elements such as stone veneer columns with wide pedestals to add to the exterior material changes for visual impact. The use of pop-outs, porches, and balconies were incorporated into high visibility facades to help break up the building plane and have been designed with the privacy of the homeowner in mind.

In general, the project plans are responsive to the Oak Knoll Design Guidelines. The interior and exterior design of the homes for Parcel 24 are repeated for Parcel 11.
Staff identified the following design guideline issues related to the current Parcel 24 plans:

### 2.2 Neighborhood Streetscapes - Architectural Diversity and 'The Monotony Code' <br> For each single-family detached lot type, there must be a minimum of three unique floor plan types, <br> with three façade variations each;

Staff interpreted this guideline to require three floor plans with three architectural styles for a minimum of nine (9) plan type and architectural style combinations (i.e. Plan 1 Mission, Plan 2 Mission, and Plan 3 Mission). However, the applicant interpreted this guideline to refer to only three floor plans and three different architectural styles. There is minimal distinction between the facades of an architectural style. For instance, the Mission style has two façade variations - one with a shed roof over the front entry door or a porch across the front façade. This façade variation was also applied for the Craftsman architectural style.

- A different porch or stoop type will be considered a façade variation;

Staff had requested the applicant utilize several design techniques and materials to clearly distinguish one architectural style and plan type from another combination with the same architectural style (i.e. differentiation from a Plan 1 Mission and Plan 2 Mission). However, the applicant believes the extension of a porch (wrap-around porch) meets this guideline and qualifies as a different façade variation. Wrap-around porches are only offered on homes which are adjacent to the entrance of the parcel, face an open space, and/or located on the corner of the parcel and are provided to meet the last two bullet points of this guideline.

- No two detached homes of the same design may be repeated within two adjacent lots on a given Block Face or a facing Block Face;
In compliance. Staff worked with the applicant to meet this guideline and help reduce the overconcentration of the same plan type and architectural style combination within the parcel.
- Homes on corner lots are encouraged to have architectural features such as wrapped porches, side porches, or bay windows facing the secondary street.
In compliance. Staff worked with the applicant to meet this guideline. The applicant has stated that at construction, the residences with the wrap-around porches and/or pop-outs has the option to remove these enhancements. Staff informed the applicant that removal of these enhancements would require replacement with other architectural details to meet the Design Guidelines and would require a modification application.
- Both the front as well as side facing facade on corner lots will be considered High Visibility Facades.
In compliance. Staff worked with the applicant to meet this guideline. High visibility facades are marked on the site plan.


### 2.6 Driveways and Garage Placement

The project complies with the underlying zoning regulations, with the exception of the front setback for garages, where three (3) feet is proposed instead of the required 18 feet. Although the proposed garage setback incorporates a reduced length of three (3) feet, the Design Guidelines state that a reduced minimum setback may be granted as an exception to the design review process (see Guideline 3.9 Garages - Garage Dimensions). With the private drive aisle shared with multiple homes, the reduced driveway may serve to discourage parking along the private drive aisle and contribute to Guideline 3.9 intention of the creation of a "pleasing streetscape and a domestic 'neighborhood' feel" by placing the aisle between the row of homes, making it nonvisible from the right-of-way and creek. This exception was granted for Parcels 6 and 12.

### 3.3 Massing - Primary Volumes - Additive Building Elements.

The three architectural styles of the alley loaded home plans have minimal additive building exterior elements such as shutters, use of Spanish tiles, or other decorative details to help define the architectural style. More additive elements should be incorporated at the front and sides of the homes. The applicant did not want to incorporate additional building elements due to constraints of their budget costs. (Design Guidelines Compliance Matrix, Attachment C)

### 3.4 Roofs

The difference in the front elevations of the Mission plan types are minimal. Staff requested the applicant consider flat roof area(s) with shaped parapets to help distinguish the architectural style and help differentiate between the plan types. The applicant responded that they would like to proceed with the elevations as proposed.

In addition to the guidelines listed above, staff requested the applicant make the following changes to the parcel. Their response is in italics.

- The architectural design of the homes for this parcel should consider the architectural designs proposed for Parcel 23 and be differentiated. Consider switching to three other architectural styles for Parcel 24 for variation in Oak Knoll and across the street from Parcel 23.
We consider the whole area around Club Knoll to be one sub-neighborhood.
- Stagger the homes facing the street frontage to help enhance the streetscape and reduce the monotony.
Due to the constrained shape of this parcel, we cannot stagger the frontages significantly and achieve enough units. We consider the variation in porch types along Creekside loop to provide enough variation, and units 19-25 facing the street now have a linear open space along their frontage which will provide additional screening and variation to that frontage condition.
- Provide amenities such as benches, pergolas, and other features to the open space area. Benches were added to the open space.


## RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Committee review the proposed project and provide direction to staff and the project applicant.

Prepared by:


MALINDA KIM
Contract Planner
Approved:
Catherine Payne
CATHERINE PAY NE
Development Planning Manager

Attachments:
A. Final Development Plan
B. Oak Knoll Design Guidelines
C. Design Guidelines Compliance Matrix for Parcel 24


Revision 5 by Platform: 02.03.23
Revision 6 by Platform: 03.20.23

## CLIENT

## CONSULTANTS

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\author{

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}

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INTRODUCTION


LOCATION


VICINITY


SunCal

## OAK KNOLL

AERIAL CONTEXT



1. LOOKING NORTH

2. LOOKING EAST

3. LOOKING SOUTH



5 SunCal







PARCEL 24
ZONE: OK-3 MEDIUM
UNIT TYPE:
ALLEY LOADED SMALL LOT SFD (AKA Pull-Apart Townhome)

PLAN SIZE:
RANGING FROM 2,000 SF TO 2,500 SF
Note: Per Table 17.101 J.02: Permitted and Conditionally Permitted Facilities of the Oakland Zoning Code, a "OneFamily Dwelling" is conditionally permitted in the D-OK-3 zone. In conjunction with this Final Development Plan, an application for a Conditional Use Permit has been made to implemen the small-ol detached alley home/pult apart fownhome home type in lieu of

LOT COVERAGE:
LOT COVERAGE:
$35.5 \%$ (55\% MAX. ALLOWED)
DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS PER OK-3 ZONING CODE:
FRONT SETBACK $=8^{\prime} \mathrm{MIN}$
SIDE SETBACK AT INTERIOR $=4^{\prime} \mathrm{MIN}$. SIDE SETBACK AT STREET $=5^{\prime} \mathrm{MIN}$. REAR SETBACK $=$ N/A
MAX. HEIGHT (PRIMARY WALL) $=35^{\circ}$ MAX. HEIGHT (PITCHED ROOF) $=40^{\circ}$


BUILDING NUMBERS

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY

MISSION STYLE
CRAFTSMAN STYLE
FARMHOUSE STYLE

* HIGH VISIBILITY FACADE




Q ${ }^{10} 1=60^{\circ}$
SunCal

## OAK KNOLL




## OAK KNOLL




## 5 SunCal

## OAK KNOLL

LANDSCAPE ILLUSTRATIVE
FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN - PARCEL 24


## OAK KNOLL

LANDSCAPE CONCEPT


## OAK KNOLL

| TREE LIST |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| symboL | botanical name | common name | CONTAINER SIZE | water use |
| TREE |  |  |  |  |
|  | AESCULUS CALIFORNICA | CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE | 24"BOX | VERY LOW |
|  | ALBIZIA JULIBRISSIN | SILK TREE | 24"BOX | Low |
|  | ARBUTUS UNEDO MULTI STEM | COMPACT STRAWBERRY TREE | 24"BOX | Low |
| $\theta$ | CEANOTHUS 'RAY HARTMAN' | RAY HARTMAN WILD LILAC | 15 GAL | Low |
|  | JACARANDA MIMOSIFOLIA | JACARANDA | 24" BOX | MODERATE |
|  | LAGERSTROEMA INDICA | CRAPE MYRTLE | 24"BOX | Low |
|  | PLATANUS X ACERIFOLIA 'COLUMBIA' | LONDON PLANE TREE | $22^{\text {" }}$ BOX | MODERATE |
|  | QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA | COAST LIVE OAK | 24" BOX | VERY Low |


| SHRUBS, GROUNDCOVERS \& GRASSES |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | COMMON NAME | CONTAINER SIZE | SPACING | WATER USE |
| GRASS |  |  |  |  |
| CAREX DIVULSA | BERKELEY SEDGE | 1 GAL | ${ }^{2-6 "}$ | Low |
| FESTUCA 'SISKIYOU BLUE' | SISKIVOU BLUE FESCUE | 1 GAL | $18^{\prime \prime}$ | MODERATE |
| FESTUCA CALIFORNICA | CALIFORNIA FESCUE | 1 GAL | ${ }^{2}-66^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |
| FESTUCA RUBRA ' PT. MOLATE' | MOLATE FESCUE | 1 GAL | $1^{1-6 "}$ | Low |
| JUNCUS PATENS 'ELK BLUE' | ELK BLUE CALIFORNIA GRAY RUSH | 1 GAL | $2^{2}-0^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |
| MUHLENBERGIA RIGENS | DEERGRASS | 1 GAL | $3^{3}-0{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Low |
| SESLERIA AUTUMNALIS | AUTUMN MOOR GRASS | 1 GAL | $1^{1}-0{ }^{\text {a }}$ | MODERATE |
| GROUNDCOVER |  |  |  |  |
| ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM | YARROW | 1 GAL | $1^{1-6 "}$ | Low |
| ARCTOSTAPHYLOS 'PACIFIC MIST' | PACIFIC MIST MANZANITA | 15 GAL | $8^{8}-0{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Low |
| ARCTOTIS STOECHADIFOLIA | AFRICAN DAISY | 1 GAL | $1^{1-6 "}$ | Low |
| BERBERIS REPENS | CREEPING BARBERRY | 5 GAL | $1^{1-6 "}$ | Low |
| CISTUS CORBARIENSIS | ROCKROSE | 5 GAL | $6^{6}-0$ | Low |
| ERIGERON GLAUCUS | SEASIDE DAISY | 5 GAL | ${ }^{2}-10$ | Low |
| MYOPORUM PARVIFOLIUM 'PUTAH CREEK' | CREEPING MYOPORUM | 1 GAL | $1^{1}-00$ | Low |
| ROSMARINUS 'HUNTINGTON CARPET' | HUNTINGTON CARPET ROSEMARY | 5 GAL | $8^{8}-0{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Low |
| SALVIA SPATHACEA | HUMMINGBIRD SAGE | 1 GAL | 44-0" | Low |
| SENECIO MANDRALISCAE | BLUE CHALKSTICKS | 5 GAL | ${ }^{2}{ }^{2} 0^{0 / 1}$ | Low |
| STACHYS BYZANTINA 'SILVER CARPET' | LAMB'S EARS | 1 GAL | $3^{3}-0{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Low |
| ZAUSCHNERIA CALIFORNICA 'ROUTE 66' | ROUTE 66 CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA | 1 GAL | $3^{3}-0^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |
| HIGH SHRUB |  |  |  |  |
| ARCTOSTAPHYLOS DENSIIFLORA 'HOWARD MCMINN' | HOWARD MCMINN MANZANITA | ${ }^{24 " B O X}$ | 5-0" | Low |
| ARCTOSTAPHYLOS DENSIFLORA 'LUTSKO'S PINK' | MANZANITA | 1 GAL | $6^{6}$-0" | Low |
| CARPENTERIA CALIFORNICA 'ELIZABETH' | BUSH ANEMONE | 1 GAL | 4-0" | MODERATE |
| CEANOTHUS 'CONCHA' | CALIFORNIA LILAC | 1 GAL | $9^{9}-0^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |
| CEANOTHUS 'rROSTY BLUE' | CALIFORNIA LILAC | 15 GAL | 10-0" | Low |
| CEANOTHUS GLORIOSUS VAR. EXALTATUS 'EMILY BROWN | NAVARRO CEANOTHUS | 1 GAL | $8^{8} 00^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |
| HETEROMELES ARBUTIFOLIA | TOYON | 15 GAL | $6^{6}-0{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |
| OLEA EUROPAEA 'MONTRA' | Little OLIVE | 15 GAL | 4-0" | VERY Low |
| PHORMIUM 'BRONZE EABY' | NEW ZEALAND FLAX | 5 GAL | $3^{3}-0{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Low |
| PHORMIUM 'DARK DELIGHT' | NEW ZEALAND FLAX | 5 GAL | 4-0" | Low |
| RIBES SANGUINEUM 'CLAREMONT' | FLowering currant | 5 GAL | $6^{6}-10$ | Low |
| RIBES VIBURNIFOLIUM | CATALINA PERFUME | 1 GAL | $5^{5}-0^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |
| ROSA CALIFORNICA | CALIFORNA WILD ROSE | 5 GAL | $3^{3}-0^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |
| SALVIA LEUCANTHA | MEXICAN BUSH SAGE | 5 GAL | $5^{5}-0{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Low |
| SENECIO LEUCOSTACHYS | WHITE GROUNDSEL | 5 GAL | $4^{4}-0^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |
| WESTRINGIA FRUTICOSA 'MORNING LIGHT' | COAST ROSEMARY | 5 GAL | $3^{3}-0^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |
| LOW SHRUB |  |  |  |  |
| ANIGOZANTHOS 'BUSH LANTERN' | DWARF YELLOW KANGAROO PAW | 1 GAL | $2^{2}-0^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |
| ANIGOZANTHOS 'HARMONY' | KANGAROO PAW | 5 GAL | $2^{2}-6{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |
| ASCLEPIAS FASCICULARIS | NARROWLEAF MLKWEED | 1 GAL | $3^{3}-0^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |
| ASCLEPIAS SPECIOSA 'DAVIS' | SHOWY MILKWEED | 1 GAL | $3^{3}-0{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Low |
| ERYSIMUM LIIIFOLIUM 'BOWLES' MAUVE' | WALLFLOWER | 1 GAL | $1^{1-6 "}$ | Low |
| GALVEZIA SPECIOSA 'FIRECRACKER' | FIRECRACKER ISLAND BUSH SNAPDRAGON | 1 GAL | $4^{4}-0^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |
| IRIS DOUGLASIANA 'CANYON SNOW' | PACIFIC COAST HYBRID IRIS | 1 GAL | $1^{1}$-6" | Low |
| LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLAA 'HIDCOTE BLUE' | HIDCOTE BLUE ENGLSH LAVENDER | 5 GAL | $3^{3}-10$ | Low |
| PHORMIUM 'CREAM DELIGHT' | NEW ZEALAND FLAX | 5 GAL | $2^{2}-10$ | Low |
| PHORMIUM 'JACK SPRATT' | NEW ZEALAND FLAX | 5 GAL | $1^{1} 0^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |
| POLYSTICHUM MUNITUM | WESTERN SWORD FERN | 1 GAL | $3^{2}-0^{\prime \prime}$ | MODERATE |
| RHAMNUS CALIFORNICA 'MOUND SAN BRUNO' | COFFEEBERRY | ${ }^{24 " B O X}$ | $6^{\prime}-0^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |
| ROSMARINUS OFFIIINALIS 'COLLINGWOOD INGRAM' | DWARF ROSEMARY | 1 GAL | $4^{4}-0^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |
| SALVIA MICROPHYLLA 'BERZERKELEY' | BERZERKELEY SALVIA | 1 GAL | 2'00" | Low |
| TEUCRIUM CHAMAEDRYS | WALL GERMANDER | 1 GAL | $2^{2}-0^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |
| TREE |  |  |  |  |
| AESCULUS CALIFORNICA | CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE | ${ }^{24 " B O X}$ | $25^{\prime} \cdot 0^{\prime \prime}$ | VERY Low |
| ARBUTUS UNEDO MULTI STEM | COMPACT STRAWBERRY TREE | ${ }^{24 " B O X}$ | $8^{8}-0^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |
| CEANOTHUS 'RAY HARTMAN' | RAY HARTMAN WILD LILAC | 15 GAL | 10-0" | Low |
| JACARANDA MIMOSIFOLIA | JACARANDA | 24"BOX | 30'0" | MODERATE |
| LAGERSTROEMA INDICA | CRAPE MYRTLE | $24^{44}{ }^{\text {BOX }}$ | 20-0" |  |
| PLATANUS X ACERIFOLIA ' 'COLUMBIA' | LONDON PLANE TREE | ${ }^{24}{ }^{\text {a B B }}$ | 30-0" | MODERATE |
| VINE |  |  |  |  |
| SOLANUM JASMINOIDES | POTATO VINE | 1 GAL | 15-0" | MODERATE |
| VITIS 'ROGER'S RED' | ROGER'S CALIFORNIA GRAPE | 5 GAL | $15{ }^{-0}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | Low |

SunCal

## RRIGATION DESIGN INTENT \& PERFORMANCE STANDARD

1. ALL SHRUBS, GROUNDCOVERS, TREES AND VINES SELECTED FOR PLANTING ARE AREAS (NON-TURF AREAS) TO BE IRRIGATED WITH DRIP IRRIGATION. ALL TURF AREAS IRRIGATED WITH HIGH EFFICIENCY SPRINKLERS.
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USE AND WILL NOT COVER MORE THAN 25\% OF TOTAL IRRIGATED AREA. 4. TURF IS NOT ALLOWED IN AREAS LESS THAN TO WITIDE.
2. AUTOMATIC, SELL-ADDJUSTINGASRGGATION CONTROLLERS ARE TO BE SPECIFIED ON ALL IRRIGATIEN SYSTEMS AND WIL A ATOMATICALLL ACTVATE AND
DEACTVAE THE RRIGATON SYSTEM BASED ON CANGE IN THE WEATHER. ALL
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AUTOMATIC IRRIGATION SYSTEMS ARE EQUIPPED WITH RAIN SENSORS.
OVRHEAD SPRINKLER IRRIGATION FOR TURF AREAS ONLY, NO SPRINKLERS OR SPRAY HEAPS IN ALEASLLESS THAN 10' WIDE. LRNDSCAPE DESIGN BEST
PRACTICES WILL INCLUDE DISTRIBUTION UNIFORMITY, HEAD TO HEAD SPACING PRACTICES WILL INCLUDE DISTRIBUTION UNIFORMITY
AND SETBACKS FROM WALKWAYS AND PAVEMENT
 EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR LANDSCAPE. PLANS PROVIDED INCLUDE
SUGESTED PLANT PALETTE, AND IRRIGATION DESIGNIBUILD SPECIFICATION TO
 LANDSCAPES FOR SUMMER-DRY CLIMATES OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGIO
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND PLANT SELECTION. WWW.STOPWASTE.ORG
 PLANTS AND PRACTICES FOR LANDSCAPING.
VALVES AND CIRCUITS TO BE SEPARATED (IND
8. VALVES AND CIRCUITS TO BE SEPARATED (INDIVIDUAL HYDROZONES) BASED ON
9. STATIC PRESSURE AT POINTO OCONNECTION TO BE 60 PSI OR HIGHER.

COVERAGE AND MEETS CURRENT WATER EFFICIENCY STANDARDS FOR
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LANDSCAPE AREAS
11. IRRIGTON BACFLOW PREVENTION DEVICE TO BE LOCATED CLOSE TO
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POAR BLANKET AND STEEL CAGING TO BE PROVIDED FOR EACH BACKFLOW
PREVENTER.
12. WATER UECORDING TO "WUCOLS: WATER USE CLASSIFICATION OF
12. WATER USE ACCORDIN
LANDSCAPE SPECIES"

## PLANTING DESIGN INTENT \& NOTES

1. ALL LANDSCAPE AREAS ARE TO BE MAINTAINED BY HOME OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
PRIVATE PATIOS AND PRIVATE YARDS WILL BE MAINTAINED BY INDIVIDUAL HOME
2. OWNERS. DISCRETION SO LONG AS THEY ARE CLIMATE ADAPTED, AND MEET WATER
REQUIREMENTS 3. RLANT ALL TREE

A AMIIMUM OF 15 AEET FROM OF 5 FEET AWAY FROM ANY UNDERGROUND UTLITIES, FACE OF A TRAFFIC SIIGNALL OR AS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY THE CITY.
4. PROUIE ROOT BARRIER FOR ALL TREES LOCATED WITHNN 7 FEET OF PAVED EDGES PANEL BARRIER, DEEP ROOT SM 24, AVAILABLE FROM VILLA LANDSCAPE PRODUCTS,

 AREAS (NON-TURF AREAS) TO BE IRRIGATED WITH DRIP IRRIGATION. ALL TURF
6. NON-TURF AREAS: AT LEAST BO\% OF PLANTS SELECTED ARE CLIMATE APPROPRIATE LOW WATER USE APECIES AND REQUIRE MINMAL WATER ONCE ESTABLISHED. UP
$20 \%$ OF THE PLANTS MAY BE NON-DROUGT TOLERANT VARIETY AS LONG 20\% OF THE PLANTS MAY BE NON-DROUGHT TOLERANT VARIETY AS LONG AS THEY
ARE APPROPRIATELY GROUPED TOGETHER AND IRRIGATED SEPARATELY AND EFFICIENTLY
7. WATER U"
SPECIES"

## OAK KNOLL

PLANT LIST \& NOTES
FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN - PARCEL 24


Albiza julbinissin I SikT Tree





## grasses



Carex divusal Berkeley Sedge


Festuca rubra 'Pt Molate' ' Molate Fescue

## groundcover



Berferis repens I Creeping Barbery


Eigigeron glaucus I Seaside Daisy


Senecio mandraliscae I Blue Chakksicicks


Myooorum paniforium C Creeping Myooorum
shrubs


Carpenteria calfímicical Bush Anenome


FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN - PARCEL 24


entry sign
freestanding swinging ano sprinning elements



(2) cencerit foomp
(8) wnst croe

(8) evevero auss 1 cercar
(8) max



SunCal

## OAK KNOLL

TREE SURVEY

ARCHITECTURE


## SunCal



$2 B E D$ + FAM. RM/OPT. BR LIVING AREA 2.396 SQ.FT
GARAGE AREA 487 SQ.FT

PLAN 3
CRAFTSMAN/BUGALOW SHOWN HERE ALSO WITH
MISSION \& FARMHOUSE STYLE AND PORCH LAYOUT 'C'

> 2 BED + FAM. RM/OPT. BR.
> 2 BA +2 PDR
> LIVING AREA 2,291 SQ.FT
> GARAGE AREA 487 SQ



SECOND FLOOR


SECOND FLOOR FOR HIGH VISIBILITY LOCATIONS


SECOND FLOOR OPTION WRAP PORCH / PORCH LAYOUT 'C'


THIRD FLOOR


THIRD FLOOR
FOR HIGH VISIBILITY LOCATIONS


THIRD FLOOR OPTION WITH WRAP PORCH / PORCH LAYOUT 'C'


FIRST FLOOR


SECOND FLOOR


THIRD FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR (OPTION) BED 4 + BATH 3



FIRST FLOOR OPTION WITH WRAP PORCH / PORCH LAYOUT 'C'


SECOND FLOOR


SECOND FLOOR FOR HIGH VISIBILITY LOCATIONS


SECOND FLOOR OPTION WRAP PORCH / PORCH LAYOUT 'C'


THIRD FLOOR


IHIRD FLOOR
FOR HIGH VISIBILITY LOCATIONS


IHIRD FLOOR OPTION WITH WRAP PORCH / PORCH LAYOUT 'C'


ROOF PLAN
PORCH LAYOUT 'A'
FARMHOUSE STYLE SHOWN HERE


ROOF PLAN OPTION WITH WRAP PORCH / PORCH LAYOUT 'C' FARMHOUSE STYLE SHOWN HERE

$$
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$$





THIRD FLOOR
FARMHOUSE STYLE SHOWN HERE


THIRD FLOOR
FOR HIGH VISIBILITY LOCATIONS FARMHOUSE STYLE SHOWN HERE









LEFT ELEVATION


FRONT ELEVATION


REAR ELEVATION


RIGHT ELEVATION

## FEET.









REAR ELEVATION


FRONT ELEVATION


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ELEVATION KEY NOTES

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Imagery shown is to indicate design intent．Actua
BUILDING 11 ELEVATIONS－PLAN 1 CRAFTSMAN W／PORCH＇B＇LAYOUT






FRONT ELEVATION


RIGHT ELEVATION

## 回 stucco <br> 国 horzontal sitma

3 Boneos satt sioma


7 waouatrifon ralling回 STMONG SEM NETL ROOF回 fuT Conceete TILE ROOF 10 stile roof





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BUILDING 15 ELEVATIONS－PLAN 1 MISSION WITH PORCH＇B＇LAYOUT（REVERSE）



LEFT ELEVATION


REAR ELEVATION
Prevarcrencateno
包 DLE NCCENT
ELEVATION KEY NOTE



RIGHT ELEVATION
fual
BUILDING 17 ELEVATIONS－PLAN 3 CRAFTSMAN WITH PORC
imagery shown is to indicate design intent．AC
rioorplans，colors or materials may vary slightly．BUILDING 17 ELEVATIONS－PLAN 3 CRAFTSMAN WITH PORCH＇B＇LAYOUT（REVERSE）
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5 SunCe
Sunce



REAR ELEVATION


FRONT ELEVATION


RIGHT ELEVATION







LEFT ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION


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迢 Aclocaton包 TIE Accem 21 Deconarme wooo ral ELEVATION KEY NOTES

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FRONT ELEVATION



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包 TRIEACCENT
2 Decomative woooral ELEVATION KEY NOTES


REAR ELEVATION


SunCal






(B)

(C) WINDOW SILL
(A) WINDOW HEADER

WINDOWTRM


WINDOW WITH TRIM
WINDI N.T.S

THE FINAL WINDOW MANUFACTURER CONTRACTED BY THE BUILDER AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION PERMITS MUST ADHERE TO THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS BASED ON TITLE 24, LOCAL CODE REQUIREMENTS, CITY REQUIREMENTS AND DESIGN INTENT OF THE Elevation strle as follows:

WINDOWS MAY BE MULLED TOGETHER TO ACHIEVE WIDER EXPANSES OF GLASS, BUT SHALL NOT EXCEED 12 ' IN TOTAL WIDTH. WINDOWS MAY HAVE DIVIDED LITES, A 2 OVER 2, 4 OVER 1,4 OVER 4, 6 OVER I, OR 6 OVER 6 MUNTIN PATERN. TRUE DIVIDED LITES ARE PREFERRED, SIMULATED DIVIDED LITES, BETWEEN THE GLASS, ARE ACCEPTABLE, AND REMOVABLE DIVIDED LTES, ON TOP OF THE GLASS, ARE PROHBBITED. WOOD AND COMPOSIE TRIM MATERIALS ARE PERMITIED. FOAM TRIM IS NOT ALLOWED.




[^0]
## OAK KNOLL

MATERIALS AND COLORS BOARDS



[^1]


## OAK KNOLL SunCal



Design Guidelines
July 2017

HART HOWERTON

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### 1.0 INTRODUCTION




### 1.1 COMMUNITY VISION

The Community at Oak Knoll is planned as a walkable system of neighborhoods anchored by a community scale retail village, neighborhood parks, and natural and accessible open space. The neighborhoods are woven together through an extensive system of trails and carefully designed streets. The primary landscape feature around which the land plan is shaped is the restored branch of the Rifle Range Creek and the surrounding upland areas to the north, south and east of the creek.

The local climate at Oak Knoll is characterized by temperate weather and is considered one of California's finest for habitation as well as horticulture. Because of this, the masterplan and residences are organized around the outdoors and integration with the landscape. In addition to the architectural features of the homes that provide links to the outdoors (porches, stoops, verandas, courtyards, decks, etc.), the abundance of trees and plants produces a vibrant natural setting.

Integrated into this landscape and streetscape vision, the residential neighborhoods will have a diverse mix of residential sizes and types and are planned to be executed in a range of architectural styles appropriate to the setting.


Retail Village


Community Open Space and Trails


OAK kNOLL DESIGN GUIDELINES | JULY 2017
Figure 1.1-IIlustrative Master Plan

### 1.2 HOW TO USE THESE GUIDELINES

These Design Guidelines provide design principles to future builder/ applicants. Final Development Plans shall be substantially consistent with the Preliminary Development Plan. The Design Guidelines refine and clarify the direction in the Planned Unit Development and Preliminary Development Plan.

Where the Design Guidelines are silent or vague, the Preliminary Development Plan shall be used for the purposes of interpretation, and/or directly applied as appropriate.

This book is divided into three chapters: Planning, Architecture and Landscape, each of which addresses topics critical to achieving the community vision. The appendices to this book include materials, color, and plant palettes. Final Development Plans will be reviewed for their consistency with the principles and regulations set forth in these three chapters. Below is an outline of the content of each chapter:

## Planning

The Planning chapter addresses the selection of an appropriate plan type, the placement of the building on the lot, driveway and garage design, and building façade regulations as they relate to general neighborhood planning principles.

## ARCHITECTURE

The Architecture chapter introduces the principles of Oak Knoll architecture and how they are applied in the detailed design of a home or building. This includes the massing, roof forms, components, details, and finishes of all vertical improvements.

## LaNDSCAPE

The Landscape chapter addresses landscape elements within community streetscapes, community open spaces and residential lots. This includes fences and site walls, , planting requirements, plant lists and signage regulations.


Oak Knoll Community


Typical Residential Neighborhood


[^2]2.0 PLANNING GUIDELINES


## 2．1 OAK KNOLL NEIGHBORHOODS

The site at Oak Knoll features three upland areas surrounding a lowland valley with a creek running through it．The neighborhoods that make up this community are defined as the Retail Village，Creekside Village，and the Uplands areas．See Figure 1．2 Neighborhoods Plan on the facing page．

## Retail Village

The Retail Village area is designed as a modestly－sized gathering spot to provide basic needs to the community（such as groceries，restaurants， banking）．It is envisioned as a cluster of buildings at varying scales fronting a ＇Principal Drive＇and a＇Plaza＇．It will feature landscape and street furnishings that give it a distinct identity similar to other neighborhood centers in the Oakland hills．

## Creekside Village

The Creekside Village neighborhoods are medium density residential areas laid out in the lowland areas flanking the restored Rifle Range Creek corridor． These neighborhoods are compact and walkable and feature a framework of parks and open space which connect to the creek．The Creekside Village will offer a range of residential product types from townhomes to single family detached residencesas well as the relocated and refurbished Club Knoll at its center．Club Knoll will serve as a＇community center＇gathering spot．

## The UpLands

Residential development in the Uplands is designed to maximize views as well as provide a pleasing appearance as viewed from adjacent areas．The Uplands neighborhoods offer a range of residential product types from townhomes to single family detached residences．The Uplands connect to the surrounding community via a system of trails and preserved open space．


Retail Village－Main Street and Plaza


Club Knoll－Community Center

### 2.2 NEIGHBORHOOD STREETSCAPES

The Oak Knoll neighborhood streets are designed to be pedestrian friendly in both function and appearance. A line of street trees flanks either side of the street, with a generous sidewalk. Planting and fences in the front yard zone between the sidewalk and the homes is designed to define an appropriate transition to the semi-private yard and porch zone. Porches will be designed as outdoor rooms and lighted to provide a sense of security to the pedestrian. Please refer to the Landcape Chapter of these Design Guidelines for specific proposed street sections.


Typical Neighborhood Streetscape


Street Trees

[^3]

## High Visibility Facades - Street Facing

All facades which are visible from the street, including setback garages and all sections of side facing façades which are in front of garages must follow High Visibility standards as defined in the Architectural Guidelines of this book.

## High Visibility Facades -Open Space Facing

The intention for an open space facing home is to present a pleasing appearance towards the open space and to take advantage of views towards the surrounding creek or woodland areas. These facades must follow High Visibility standards as well.

## Architectural Diversity and ‘The Monotony Code’

The purpose of the Monotony Code is to create variation and hierarchy within the Oak Knoll streetscape, giving the community an appearance of growth over time. This can be done by designing a range of home layouts and sizes that respond to the location of the lot within the overall neighborhood. The Monotony Code will be enforced through the use of a matrix tracking the following:

For each single-family detached lot type, there must be a minimum of three unique floor plan types, with three façade variations each;

- A different porch or stoop type will be considered a façade variation;
- No two detached homes of the same design may be repeated within two adjacent lots on a given Block Face or a facing Block Face;
- Homes on corner lots are encouraged to have architectural features such as wrapped porches, side porches, or bay windows facing the secondary street.
- Both the front as well as side facing facade on corner lots will be considered High Visibility Facades.


The Monotony Code aims to produce neighborhoods that have diverse streetscapes and architectural features like the images on the facing page.

The Monotony Code aims to prevent uniform streetscapes and architecture like the image to the left.


Typical Streetscapes - Creekside Village


Typical Streetscapes - Uplands
Typical Streetscapes - Uplands

### 2.3 COMMERCIAL

The Retail Village at Oak Knoll will provide public gathering spots and convenience shopping for local residents. It is envisioned as urban in character similar to other local neighborhood commercial corridors (such as sections of Park Boulevard or Lakeshore Avenue) and shall feature retail facades on the Principal Drive. The following guidelines will apply to the Retail Village:

Design Objectives:

- Building placement that reinforces the concept of the Plaza and orients service areas away from the Plaza while keeping them screened from view from Mountain Blvd.
- $70 \%$ glazing on facades directly fronting the plaza and $50 \%$ glazing on facades fronting pedestrian pathways
- Awnings and trellis overhead canopies to provide outdoor shade and shaded gathering areas
- Sidewalk widths at primary retail facades sufficient to provide tree planting, signage, furnishings, lighting and outdoor seating areas where appropriate to adjacent retail use
- Hardscape and Planting that reinforces the outdoor pedestrian realm, but provides equal access to vehicular traffic

A final design for the retail village will be submitted by a retail developer. Retail signage locations and design shall be reviewed at the Final Development Plan submittal stage, and a Signage Master Plan will be submitted as part of that application.


Retail Village


Retail Facade Treatment Example

## Retail Plaza

The Retail Village shall be designed around a centrally－located plaza．The plaza should be located at the intersection of the two primary vehicular circulation paths：one that connects Mountain Blvd and the proposed Creekside Pkwy；and one that circulates vehicles around the perimeter of the site．The plaza should be centrally located to establish the image for the project，and serve as the gathering area flanked on all sides by retail uses．

The Prncipal Drive section adjacent the plaza should be designed so that it may be closed off to allow for neighborhood activities such as weekend markets and street fairs．The perimeter route will continue to provide vehicular access to the surrounding retail shops and parking．

Buildings directly fronting the plaza shall orient towards the plaza．All other buildings shall orient towards the nearest primary pedestrian path．

## Architectural and Landscape Character

The Character of the Retail village should be inspired by the open－air neighborhood shopping districts typical to the Bay Area．These districts are typified by simple facades with ample glazing，clerestory windows，awnings and shade structures．Recommended materials，colors and plant palettes are similar to the residential guidelines and are contained in Appendix A．The photo references on the following two pages show the features showing appropriate character for the retail buildings．


Figure 1．5－＇Principal Drive＇Conceptual Section


Figure 1．6－Facade Treatments，Architectural Elements，
This example of Retail Village Conceptual Layout is intended to show compliance with the design objectives of a＇Principal Drive＇and＇Plaza＇．Actual site and building configuration may vary．


Trellis Structures and Integrated Planting



Clerestory Windows and Natural Lighting


Awnings and Shading Devices


Simple Facades


Trees and plantings informally integrated into public areas
Arcades

### 2.4 TOWNHOMES

Townhome development at Oak Knoll will be designed to create functional and pedestrian friendly streetscapes. The orientation and layout of buildings should create 'addresses' and a sense of place for individual homes. Townhomes will feature required open space as defined in the City of Oakland's Zoning Ordinance. Final design of towhhome parcels will be submitted to the City of Oakland in a form of a Final Development Plan, and designs will be evaluated using these guidelines.

## Design Objectives:

- Create a 'sense of address' and a front door for each unit by providing 'door yards', gates, and access to public streets and paseos;
- All units should feature covered entry areas either in the form of a stoop or entry porch;
- Variation of design is encouraged, and corner units should be treated differently than middle units;
- End facades should treated as high visibility and should feature windows, entries where appropriate, and other design features normally on the front facade.
- Odd numbers of units in a row are encouraged;
- Stepping between units is encouraged to provide private balconies and a varied building frontage as viewed from the street.
- Landscape planting should be integrated in with streetscapes and provide screening for parking \& alleys. Please refer to the Preliminary Development Plan for example designs for Paseos and Pocket Parks.

'Door yards' and orientation of entry onto a street or pedestrian path


Typical Elevation Example


Corner＇End Facades＇


Typical Elevation Example


Balconies and Individualized Unit Designs


Typical Elevation Example

### 2.5 BUILDING MASSING AND PLACEMENT

Building setback and height requirements are contained in Zoning Ordinance and vary according to lot size and building type. In addtion to those standards, the intent of these guidelines is to address additional massing considerations such as 'under the roof' or 'attic' $1 / 2$ stories, and setback garages. These considerations are described further in the Architectural chapter.

WIthin the small lot area (lots of less than 4000 sf ), a one story covered porch is allowed to encroach into the front yard setback as defined in the Zoning Ordinance.


Figure 1.7, Porch and Garage Placement

## 2．5 DRIVEWAYS AND GARAGE PLACEMENT

Driveways and garages within Oak Knoll should be designed to reinforce the dominance of a tree－lined streetscape．

Limiting curb cuts to $16^{\prime}$ in width is strongly encouraged，where feasible， for front loaded lots．

Driveway width in front of 2 car garages should be 18 ＇wide at garage entry allowing for two off－street parking spaces in front of garage．Refer to adjacent Figure 1．8．

Refer to Chapter 4．0，Landscape Guidelines，for allowable paving materials for driveways


Figure 1．8，Small Lot Typical Siteplan


### 3.1 THE 'BAY AREA' REGIONAL STYLE

The Bay Area has a unique and home-grown residential character which has evolved in response to the local climate, cultural history, and lifestyle of its inhabitants. Many respected names in the field of architecture, landscape design and development have contributed to this character throughout history. The East Bay's early development phase included names like Bernard Maybeck, Julia Morgan, Walter Ratcliff, Henry Gutterson, Mason/McDuffie, and Frederick Law Olmsted; the mid-century included names like Joseph Eichler, William Wurster, Joe Esherick, Charles Moore, and many others. While the styles that make up this character are diverse, they are bound by common themes that form a sense of place and will inform the identity of Oak Knoll. Among these themes are:

- Buildings which connect to and are inspired by the natural setting
- Simple building mass with additive elements
- Natural Materials (wood, stone, terra cotta, stucco)
- Subdued earth-tone paint colors and light colored stuccos


Bay Area Regional Style - Mid Century Modern

For the purposes of style classification, the following styles are identified as typical to the area and considered appropriate to Oak Knoll:

## ARTS \& CRAFTS

- Craftsman Bungalow
- Shingle
- Tudor
- Arts and Crafts

Mediterranean

- Spanish Colonial
- Mission
- Tuscan


## CALIFORNIAN

- Farmhouse
- California Modern (mid-century modern)
- California Contemporary


Bay Area Regional Style - Arts and Crafts


Bay Area Regional Style - Spanish Colonial

The style of the architecture at Oak Knoll draws from examples of the historic styles typical in the area. These images show inspirational historic 'ancestors', new homes will not be replications of these but rather derived from similar design principles. These principles will then be applied to current designs taking into consideration today's materials, construction practices, and modern lifestyles.


Bay Area Regional Style - Craftsman Bungalow


[^4]3.2 Architectural Style Matrix - by Family

|  | Massing / Roof Form | Windows and Doors | Porches / Balconies and Details | Materials and Color* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTS AND CRAFTS |  |  |  |  |
| Craftsman Bungalow | - Lower pitch gable roofs (4/12-8/12) <br> - Broad eaves with exposed rafters <br> - Wide shed dormers <br> - $\quad 1 / 2$ story upper floors | - Double hungs, single or grouped <br> - Casements, single or grouped <br> - Bay windows <br> - Wide panelled entry doors | - Wide porches, often covered by primary roof form, integrated into primary mass <br> - Thick porch columns | - Wood or composite siding and trim <br> - Cast stone brick used as accent materials <br> - Subdued earth tone colors with warm accent colors |
| Shingle | - Medium pitch gable and hip roofs (6/12-12/12) <br> - Gable and shed dormers <br> - $\quad \mathrm{l} / 2$ story upper floors | - Cottage style double hungs <br> - Casements, single or grouped <br> - Bay windows <br> - Panelled entry doors | - "innie" porches, often covered by primary roof form, integrated into primary mass | - Wood shingle with wood or composite trim <br> - Natural stained base color with darker accent color on trim |
| Tudor Arts and Crafts | - Steeper pitch gable roofs (8/12-18/12) <br> - Cross-gables and dormers <br> - $\quad 1 / 2$ story upper floors <br> - Assymetric massing | - Casements, single or grouped <br> - Bay windows <br> - Arched entry doors, pointed or round | - Assymetric entry features (stoops or porches) integrated into primary bldg mass | - Wood and stucco walls <br> - Brick used as accent material <br> - White or rich earth tone base color with darker accent color on trim |
| MEDITERRANEAN |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish Colonial Mission Revival | - Lower pitch hip roofs (4/12-8/12) <br> - Secondary shed roofs <br> - Secondary flat roofs areas with shaped parapets | - Casements, single or grouped <br> - Tall double hungs <br> - Arched entry doors | - Covered entry arcades <br> - Juliet balconies <br> - Painted metal railings and window grilles | - Stucco walls <br> - Terra cotta roof tiles <br> - Colored glazed tile and cast ornamental details as accents <br> - Light colored walls |
| Tuscan | - Lower pitch hip roofs (4/12-8/12) <br> - Projected eaves with flat soffit and corbels | - Tall casement style windows <br> - Pedimented front entry | - Loggias at entry or upper level <br> - Balconies with ballustrades or painted metal railings | - Stucco walls <br> - Cast stone as accents <br> - Earth colored walls (sienna and umber) |
| CALIFORNIAN |  |  |  |  |
| Farmhouse <br> Traditional | - Medium pitch gable roofs ( $6 / 12-12 / 12$ ) and simple primary mass <br> - Gable and shed dormers <br> - $\quad 1 / 2$ story upper floors | - Double hungs, single or grouped <br> - Casements, single or grouped <br> - Panelled entry doors | - Front or side porches - shed roof, additive to primary mass <br> - Shed awnings | - Vertical wood or composite siding, board and batten <br> - White and light colors |
| Mid Century Modern | - Lower pitch gable and hip roofs (3/12-6/12) <br> - Broad horizontal eavelines, with exposed rafters or flat soffits Secondary shed roofs <br> - Secondary low-pitch shed roofs | - Wide horizontal window rows <br> - Sliding, double hung, or casement <br> - Corner windows | - Wide extended eaves over entry areas | - Vertical or horizontal wood or composite siding <br> - Subdued natural colors |
| Contemporary | - Stepped building massing <br> - Flat roofs <br> - Monopitch roof, split gable monopitch | - Large expanses of glass, gridded or single frame <br> - Sliding or casement <br> - Corner windows | - Flat roof or shed awning over entry | - Vertical or horizontal wood or composite siding <br> - Smooth-textured stucco walls <br> - Whites and subdued natural colors |



Craftsman Bungalow


Spanish Colonial


Farmhouse


Shingle


Spanish Colonial


Mid Century Modern


Tudor


Tuscan


Contemporary

### 3.3 MASSING - PRIMARY VOLUMES

## Building Orientation

A variety of symmetrical and asymmetrical massings can be used when laying out an Oak Knoll home. First, it is important to determine the building orientation based on lot conditions. Typically, this will be perpendicular to the street.

## Secondary Volumes

Next, an assessment of secondary volumes -- garages and additional building wings -- will help determine the appropriate roof profile. This may be gable, gambrel, hip, shed, or a combination thereof. For further information on roof profiles, see Section 3.3: Roofs.

## Additive Building Elements

Ultimately, the massing should be simple and understated, and should provide a backdrop to unique building elements like porches, dormers, and other details while logically shaping the interior spaces.


Primary and Secondary Volumes

### 3.4 ROOFS

Roof Types and Slopes
Acceptable roof types include front-facing and side-facing gable, gambrel, hip, and shed roofs, or some combination thereof. Flat roofs are permissible but will be reviewed during the Final Development Plan (FDP) process for their visual impact on adjacent properties. Please refer to the Architectural Style Matrix on page 30 for roof design recommendations by style.

As appropriate to the chosen style, 'under the roof' style upper levels are encouraged to diminish the bulk of 2 and 3 story homes. These are referred to 1.5 or 2.5 story homes in this document.



Flat roofs


3/12 shed roof


4/12 tile roof


- Dormers, chimneys, bay windows, and other facade components shall be added to provide facade interest.

ATTACHED LOTS - TOWNHOMES


- Porches may be single-bay, full-width, wraparound or stacked.
- Refer to pages 46 and 47 for examples of porch types.

- Porches may be single-bay, full-width, wraparound or stacked.
- Refer to pages 46 and 47 for examples of porch types.


ROOF \& DORMER OPTIONS- PERPENDICULAR TO THE STREET


ROOF \& DORMER OPTIONS- PARALLEL TO THE STREET


## Roof Materials

Please refer to the Appendix A for acceptable roof materials.

## Successful Roof Designs

While a variety of roof types suit the Oak Knoll home, successful designs will support the simple massing of primary and secondary volumes and interior spaces, visually reduce the scale of the home, and provide adequate shading.

## Dormer Sizing

Dormers are an important element that allow upper stories of a home to be usable as well as visually diminishing the scale of the upper level. Dormers may contain one window, or a string of windows, depending on the functional needs of the spaces within.

Dormer eaves and overhang details should be scaled accordingly, and should be consistent with the overall roof details.

All dormers shall be functional and bring light into occupiable interior spaces.

## Dormer Siding

Siding may be applied on the side or front walls of dormers either horizontally or sloped to match the adjacent roof.


### 3.5 HIGH VISIBILITY FACADES

High Visibility Facades are visible from the street and from open space. High Visibility Facades are entry facades; hillside rear facades (facing the view); and corner lot facades. The High Visibility Facade of all homes should welcome residents, be inviting to neighbors and guests, and must follow guidelines defined in this section.

## High Visibility Facades - Open Space

While the entry facades of all homes in Oak Knoll shall be considered High Visibility Facades, select facades that face the Open Space shall also be considered High Visibility Facades. Use of porches and balconies are encouraged on these facades, and they should be designed with their visibility in mind, as well as the privacy of the homeowner.

## Corner Lot Facades

Corner lot facades should carry distinct compositional and material elements from the entry facade to the side facade, to create a dynamic perspective of the home from the street. Corner lot facades shall have consistent details and elements on elevations facing both streets. The rhythm of openings established on the entry facade shall continue on the side facade that faces the street, and divided window patterns shall be consistent on both elevations. If shutters are incorporated on the entry facade they shall likewise be incorporated on the side facade that faces the street.

## Additive Facade Elements

Once the design of the High Visibility Facade openings has been determined, additive building elements like porches and dormers should follow the rhythm of the facade composition. Wraparound porches are encouraged on corner lots, as well as projected window bays. Porch columns should be spaced equally to either side of facade openings. Satellite dishes and external antennas are not permitted on High Visibility Facades.

## Successful Execution of Secondary Facades

Secondary Facades that successfully follow the above guidelines will support a composition of the Bay Area home that is balanced and continuous rather than one-sided and fragmented.


Secondary Facades

### 3.6 OPENINGS - WINDOWS

## Window Types

Homes may have single-hung, double-hung, triple-hung, awning, and casement windows. Slider style windows are also permissable where appropriate to the chosen style (see style matrix on page 30). Square transom windows are allowed on Secondary Facades, and may be used in bedrooms, bathrooms, stairwells, etc. Arch windows shall be permitted where appropriate to the style. Please refer to the Architectural Style Matrix on page 30 for window recommendations by style. Bay windows may encroach into front and rear yard as permitted by zoning and building codes. All windows shall be fully trimmed on the exterior with appropriate head, side, and sill details. Mitered joints are not permitted.

## Window Proportions and trim

Windows may be mulled together to achieve wider expanses of glass, but shall not exceed 12 ' in total width. Windows may have no muntins, a 2 over 2 , 4 over 1, 4 over 4, 6 over 1, or 6 over 6 muntin pattern. True divided lites are preferred, simulated divided lites are acceptable, and removable muntins are prohibited. Wood and composite trim materials are permitted and foam trim is not allowed.

## Shutters

If shutters are incorporated in Primary Facades they should likewise be incorporated in High Visibility Facades. Each shutter shall be a minimum of half of the window dimension. Louvered or panelized shutters are acceptable.


Casement Style Windows



6 over 1; 4 over 4; and 2 over 2 muntin patterns


Casement Style Windows

### 3.7 EXTERIOR DOORS

Exterior Main Entry doors can be flat or traditionally paneled doors. Please refer to the Architectural Style Matrix on page 30 for design recommendations by style.

### 3.8 PORCHES \& STOOPS

## Types

The porch or stoop is the signature element of an Oak Knoll home. As such, all homes must have either a porch or stoop. Multiple types are acceptable and encouraged, from single-bay to full-width, wraparound, and stacked. Pages 41 and 42 illustrate examples of porch and stoop types. Entry Courts are also an entry feature of certain styles of homes and are addressed in the landscape section.

## Роrch Dimensions

All porches or stoops on detached homes shall have a minimum covered area as defined in the Zoning Ordinance, and designed in a manner appropriate to the style of architecture.

Single story covered porches are allowed encroachments into front yard setbacks as defined in the Zoning Ordinance.


Entry Porches

## Porch Details

Porch columns should be with round or square profiles, and shall have a minimum dimension of six (6) inches. Columns shall have defined capitals and bases. Porch design should be consistent with the chosen style of the house. Please refer to the Architectural Style Matrix on page 30 for design recommendations by style.

Porch beams shall align over supporting columns. Porch eaves and rakes should extend beyond porch beams. Porch ceilings must be fully trimmed.

Porch railings and balusters where required by code should be designed in a manner appropriate to the chosen style.

## Stoops

Stoops should be detailed in a similar way to porches, but are smaller in size and may be in the form of a recessed entry that indents into the building wall. The landings and covered areas of stoops shall have minimum dimensions as defined in the Zoning Ordinance.


Entry Porch


Recessed Entry


Entry Porch
3.6 Porches- Porch and Stoop Types


Wraparound porch with hip roof



Wraparound porch with hip


Full-width porch


Side porch with shed roof


## Full-width porch



Single-bay porch


Single-bay porch with flat roof; side porch with shed roof


Standard Stoop


Inset Stoop


## PORCH MATERIALS

Porches may be constructed from wood, wood-like composites, stucco, or concrete faced with brick or stone veneer. Entry stoops, porches, and stairs that are constructed with wood shall be screened with wood or manufactured wood trim or lattice.

Entry stoops or porches constructed of masonry may have stair risers and treads constructed of masonry and may be finished with brick pavers. When finished walking surfaces, including stair treads, are brick pavers, all vertical surfaces from the top of the porch deck to grade shall be of brick.
Bare or painted concrete is also a permitted finish material.
The porch ceiling may be composite bead-board planks or wood with appropriate molding.

Composites, and fiberglass trim moldings are allowed on a case-by-case basis as reviewed in Design Review. Vinyl or foam trim is prohibited. Refer to Chapter 4.0: Landscape for planting requirements at base of porch.


### 3.9 GARAGES

## Garage Dimensions

The design and placement of garages is important to the creation of a pleasing streetscape and a domestic 'neighborhood' feel. A minimum setback is required to allow a parked car in front of garage within the lot and not overlapping with adjacent sidewalks or common drive aisles. Exceptions may be granted through the Design Review process to allow the garage face closer to the front lot line.

Garages preferably will have individual carriage doors, but double garage doors are permissible as well. Garage doors must abide by the minimum and maximum dimensions defined in the Zoning Ordinance. Garage doors should be traditionally panelled, and windows courses at the upper panel are desirable features. Single car garages and tandem garages are also encouraged where circumstances favor this layout on the lot.

## Garage Details

Where the garage is not integrated into the primary mass of the home, they shall be considered a Secondary Volume, and shall have the same or shallower roof pitch than that of the Primary Volume of the home, and set back from the Primary Volume. Garage doors should incorporate details that complement the design of Entry and Secondary Facades, such as windows, patterned paneling, trellis and roof details.


### 3.10 LIGHTING

Architectural Lighting
A well-lighted porch or stoop is a critical element to the Oak Knoll streetscape. As such, all homes must have porch lighting appropriate to the style of the house.

Garages should also have exterior lighting integrated over or adjacent to the door bays, and should be shielded.

No uplighting of buildings is permitted.



### 4.0 LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES



### 4.1 LANDSCAPE VISION

The landscape design for Oak Knoll is intended to integrate the new community into an existing context of hillsides, creeks and drainages, and oak woodland. Proposed landscape elements will reinforce the new patterns of buildings, roads, public spaces, and recreational and open space amenities, creating a framework for the new community while also providing for habitat restoration and sustainability.

The proposed landscape elements are also intended to celebrate the rich heritage and historic context of the North Oakland communities, celebrating historic community values of respect for land, nature, and a tradition of craftsmanship that was expressed by neighborhood community designs at the turn-of-the century in the East Bay neighborhoods of Berkeley, Claremont, Piedmont, and Rockridge.

The community landscape is shaped to provide accessible open space and access to nature, and to encourage active and healthy outdoor living. Neighborhoods are woven together with natural open space settings and carefully designed streets with generous sidewalks, punctuated by neighborhood and pocket parks. Landscape materials emphasize the use of native materials and plant communities within natural settings, intended to restore the site's ecology and benefit wildlife, while presenting a unique, nature-rich environment for the residents of the community.

In order to promote the conservation and efficient use of water, landscaping shall comply with the provisions established in the California Code of Regulations Title 23, Division 2, Chapter 2.7 Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO).

### 4.2 STREETSCAPE DESIGN

Street trees are important thematic elements of the neighborhoods, where strong patterns reinforce the neighborhood identity, define road edges and provide a shaded overstory. A strong overhead tree canopy will modify the climate and bring streets into a more balanced scale with the overall landscape.

The community streetscape features a natural setting of Coastal Oak woodland, comprised of native London Plane and Coast Live Oak along street edges. Plantings are low groundcovers in composed drifts, using selections from the Approved Plant List. (Refer to the Preliminary Development Plan (PDP) for public street sections.)

The Creekside Village, Retail Village, Creekside Townhomes and Garden Court neighborhoods utilize native Oak woodland as the predominant framework plantings, with London Plane, Trident Maple, Red Maple and Brisbane Box as canopy street or parking lot trees.


|  | CREEKSIDE PARKWAY | CREEKSIDE LOOP | CREEKSIDE VILLAGE | UPLANDS | TOWNHOME ALLEY | GARDEN COURT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| On－street Parking | Parallel on 2 Sides | Parallel on 1 Side | Primary：Parallel on 1 side Secondary：None | Primary：Parallel on 2 sides Secondary：Parallel on 1 side | None | None |
| Bike Lane | Class I multi－use path | Class III | None | None | None | None |
| Landscape Character | －Large deciduous street tree | －Large deciduous street trees | －Large deciduous street trees with medium evergreen and deciduous alley trees <br> －Fall color | －Large evergreen street tree | －small to medium deciduous or everygreen narrow trees <br> －Fall color | －Medium deciduous trees <br> －Fall color |
| Drainage | Bulb－out Infiltration Basins in ROW | Bulb－out Infiltration Basins in ROW | Localized detention and infiltration basins | Bulb－out Infiltration <br> Basins in ROW／ <br> In Board Bioswales | In－tract detention and infiltration basins | Localized detention and infiltration basins |
| Drainage in R．O．W． | Yes | Yes | No | Yes except Uplands North | No | No |
| Representative Landscape Species | STREET TREE： London Plane or －Accolade Elm | STREET TREE： －London Plane ＇Columbia＇ | STREET TREE： <br> －London Plane <br> ALLEY TREE： <br> －Trident Maple <br> －＇Elegant＇Brisbane Box | STREET TREE： －Coast Live Oak | STREET TREES <br> （North Creekside）： <br> －＇Redpointe＇Red Maple <br> （South Creekside）： <br> －Trident Maple | COURT TREE： <br> －＇Redpointe＇Red Maple |



London Plane


Coast Live Oak

＇Redpointe＇Red Maple


Trident Maple


Brisbane Box

TOWNHOME ALLEY 'TYPICAL'


GARDEN COURT 'TYPICAL'

STORMWATER MAY BE FILTERED
THROUGH PERMEABLE PAVING
(OPTION BIORETENTION BASINS)


## Neighborhood Streetscape

Proposed Plant List

Botanical Name
Common Name

## Trees

| Acer buergeranum | Trident Maple |  |  |  | $\mathbf{x}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Acer rubrum 'Redpointe' | Red Maple | Paucer Magnolia |  | $\mathbf{x}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Magnolia soulangiana 'Alexandrina' | Sal |  | $\mathbf{x}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Platanus acerifolia 'Yarwood' or 'Columbia' | London Plane |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quercus agrifolia | Coast Live Oak | Coast Redwood |  | $\mathbf{x}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sequoia sempervirens (Parks only) | Brisbane Box |  | $\mathbf{x}$ |  | $\mathbf{x}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tristania laurina | Elegant Brisbane Box |  |  |  | $\mathbf{x}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tristania laurina 'Elegant' | Accolade Elm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ulmus Japonica +U. Wilsoniana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Shrubs

| Arbutus unedo 'Compacta' | Compact Strawberry Tree |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathbf{x}$ |  |  |  | $\mathbf{x}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arctostaphylos densiflora 'Howard McMinn' | Vine Hill Manzanita | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |
| Arctostaphylos densiflora 'Lutsko's Pink' | Manzanita | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |
| Arctostaphylos hookeri 'Wayside' | Monterey Manzanita | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathbf{x}$ |  |  |
| Ceanothus 'Dark Star' | Dark Star Wild Lilac | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |
| Ceanothus 'Julia Phelps' | Julia Phelps Lilac | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |
| Cercis occidentalis | Western Redbud | $\mathbf{x}$ |  |  |  |  | $\mathbf{x}$ |  |  |  | $\mathbf{x}$ |  |
| Heteromeles arbutifolia | Toyon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mahonia 'Golden Abundance' | Oregon Grape |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phormium spp. | Flax | $\mathbf{x}$ |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |
| Rhamnus 'Mound San Bruno' | Mound San Bruno Coffeeberry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathbf{x}$ |  |  |
| Rhamnus californica 'Eve Case' | Eve Case Coffeeberry | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |
| Rhamnus californica 'Seaview' | Seaview Coffeeberry | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |
| Rhamnus californica 'Leatherneck' | Leatherneck Coffeeberry | $\mathbf{x}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathbf{x}$ |  |  |
| Rosmarinus spp. | Rosemary | $\mathbf{x}$ |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |
| Salvia leucantha | Mexican Bush Sage | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Neighborhood Streetscape

## Proposed Plant List

Botanical Name
Common Name

## Ground Covers, Perennials and Grasses

| Anigozanthos cultivars (dwarf) | Kangaroo Paws |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Arctostaphylos 'Emerald Carpet' | Emerald Carpet Manzanita | $\mathbf{x}$ |
| Arctostaphylos edmundsii 'Carmel Sur' | Carmel Sur Manzanita | $\mathbf{x}$ |
| Arctostaphylos uva-ursi 'Point Reyes' | Point Reyes Manzanita | $\mathbf{x}$ |
| Berberis 'Crimson Pygmy' | Berberis |  |
| Calamagrostis foliosa | Pacific Reed Grass | $\mathbf{x}$ |
| Ceanothus gloriosus exaltatus 'Valley Violet' | Wild Lilac | $\mathbf{x}$ |
| Cotoneaster 'Lowfast' and 'Coral Beauty' | Cotoneaster |  |
| Echium fastuosum | Pride of Madeira |  |
| Eriogonum fasciculatum | California Buckwheat | $\mathbf{x}$ |
| Erisimum linifolium 'Bowles Mauve' | Wallfower |  |
| Festuca mairei | Atlas Fescue |  |
| Festuca 'Molate' | Molate Fescue | $\mathbf{x}$ |
| Festuca 'Siskiyou Blue' | Fescue | $\mathbf{x}$ |
| Lavandula angustifolia | English Lavender |  |
| Lavandula ang. Hidcote Improved | Hidcote Lavender |  |
| Myoporum parvifolium 'Putah Creek' | Creeping Myoporum |  |
| Pennisetum spathiolatum | Slender Veldt Grass |  |
| Ribes viburnifolium | Catalina Fragrance | $\mathbf{x}$ |
| Rosmarinus 'Huntington Carpet' | Huntington Carpet Rosemary |  |
| Teucrium chamaedrys dwarf | Dwarf Germander |  |

### 4.3 OPEN SPACE DESIGN

The open space network consists of a range of open spaces including existing undisturbed open space, the restored Rifle Range Creek Corridor, revegetated hillsides and publicly accessible neighborhood parks.

- The existing grassland on the upper hillside and areas of existing preserved oak woodland are protected natural resources
- The lower hillside will be extensively planted as a restored oak woodland natural setting, consisting of several native oak species, Toyon and California Buckeye.
- The restored Rifle Range Creek will be revegetated with an appropriate and diverse native plant community to recreate a natural setting that benefits wildlife, and includes a multi-use trail serving the community. Refer to the Oak Knoll Mixed Use Community Development Project Regulatory Permit Application Package.
- Tree mitigation occurs site-wide in a variety of locations. Refer to the Tree Removal Permit Package for recommended mitigation locations and species.



Figure 4.2- Open Space and Parks

### 4.4 PARKS AND PLAZA DESIGN INTENT

There are three kinds of public parks offering active and passive recreational opportunities as described in the PDP. Larger more active community parks (see Figure 4.2) include the park areas at the Club Knoll community center and the neighborhood park near the project's northern boundary. Smaller more passive neighborhood parks are planned near the Community Center and within the townhome in-tract parcels. The plaza at the retail Village Center will serve as a social gathering and event space for the community, with decorative hardscape, benches, informal seating and canopy shade trees. Landscape guidelines for parks and plazas include:

- The parks should emphasize use of native trees, shrubs, and groundcovers in both organic and formal settings. Refer to the Neighborhood Streetscape Plant List for Proposed Plants.
- Parks should incorporate community-wide furnishings and signage consistent with other design elements in the community.
- Parks should provide shaded seating areas, picnic tables, and trash receptacles.
- Hardscape areas should avoid ashphalt and large expanses of concrete. Natural stone, pavers, high quality stamped concrete, and decomposed granite should be utilized in the appropriate settings.
- A tot lot with play structures and picnic benches and lawn areas will be located at two locations and should include play equipment that is durable, safe, appropriately scaled, shaded and maintainable.
- Recreation areas such as playfields and multi-use courts should employ high quality turf and/or hardscape surfaces. Site drainage shall be extensively utilized on playfields and other higher impact natural areas.
- All fencing should be natural in character and follow these design guidelines, see Appendix B.
- Parks should provide connections and wayfinding to the project-wide trail and bikeway system.
- Where public art is included in park settings, designers should coordinate with artists prior to park design to ensure art elements are well integrated, accessible and compliment other elements of the park design.


RETAIL VILLAGE


NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS


### 4.5 COMMUNITY TRAILS AND RECREATION

An extensive network of trails extend throughout the community, affording a range of experiences, challenges levels and activity options, including running, hiking, walking, dog walking and accessibility.

- Emphasis is on use of natural materials and simple treatments that are intended to integrate fully with the natural setting.
- Use of reclaimed timber for benches, signage, and trail markers with opportunities to incorporate hand-crafted artisan designs.

Trails for Oak Knoll are classified as follows:

- Hiking Trails
- Multi-Use Path (Walking/ Running/Biking)
- Neighborhood Path
- Bike Route

Location of the trails systems should meet the following design objectives:

- Safety
- Connectivity to on-site and off-site destinations
- Diversity in experiences and user types
- Conforms to site attributes, opportunities and constraints


Wayfinding Sign


Trailhead Signage


Bay View telescope at Vista Point


Soil cement surface


Unique wood benches


### 4.6 SIGNAGE AND MONUMENTATION

Stone piers with historic details are envisioned for use to celebrate the main entry points and secondary neighborhood entry points. A hierarchy of scale will differentiate the entry and neighborhood monuments, while incorporating unique details and establishing a common approach. Materials and craftsmanship will employ a unified approach to unify the community design, including stone details at the vehicular bridge crossing the creek and community center entrance.

The vision for the main entry monument on Mountain Boulevard and Keller Avenue is for a collection of native trees (oaks, manzanita, etc) in a naturalized composition with stone piers marking the entry. Community signage may be integrated into the piers similar to the tradition of the neighborhood street names at neighborhood entries.


Community Entry Monument Concept


Stone Neighborhood Entry Piers



Figure 4.4 - Signage and Monumentation Plan

### 4.7 WALLS

## SITE RETAINING WALLS

Retaining walls will be needed due to the sloping topography of the site. See the Appendices for Approved Retaining Wall. Low shrubs are required where space between the face of retaining walls and right of way or swale exceeds 2'. Retaining walls greater than 4' tall require top of wall planting, Retaining walls greater than 6 ' tall shall have vines planted on the face of walls in drifts of single species; each drift of vine planting should not exceed 50 ' before blending into another species.

Retaining walls taller than $30^{\prime \prime}$ shall incorporate a $42^{\prime \prime}$ guardrail. See figure and detial in Appendix B. Fences shall be set behind the top of wall (or top of wall swale where occurs) 4 ' to allow for shrub massing.

The Approved Plants include the following:

Vines for Retaining Walls (plant on face in drifts of single species, 8' spacing to achieve $50 \%$ cover when mature):

- Parthenocissus tricuspidata ‘Veitchii'/Dwarf Boston Ivy
- Solanum rantonetti/Potato vine

Shrub massing for base of walls, where planting area (clear of drainage swales) measures 2'-4':

- $40 \%$ Ceanothus gloriosus ‘Valley Violet'/Valley Violet Wild Lilac
- $40 \%$ Westringia fruticosa ‘Grey Box’ or 'Jervis Gem’
- $20 \%$ Erysimum Bowle's Mauve

Shrub massing for base of walls (clear of drainage swales) where planting area measure 4' to 10 ':

- $40 \%$ low shrub massings:
- Ceanothus maritimus cultivars planted in drifts alternating with Manzanita:
- "Frosty Dawn', ‘Valley Violet' and/or ‘Point Sierra’
- $30 \%$ Arctostaphylos hookeri 'Wayside'
- 30\% Feijoa sellowiana/Pineapple Guava (taller shrub massings where walls exceed 7 feet)

The Approved Site Retaining Wall is:

- Pavestone 'Anchor Diamond Pro' Retaining Wall
- Face Style: Straight
- Color: Sandstone Blend


Vines planted on face of retaining wall

### 4.8 RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPE DESIGN

The following principles embedded in the landscape design philosophy closely mirror the architectural design principles:

- Oak Knoll landscapes and gardens are versatile, imaginative and offer a range of expressions.
- Landscapes encourage a relaxed, informal and practical approach while accommodating contemporary lifestyles.
- Landscapes are designed to respond to unique characteristics, such as lot configuration, topography, existing vegetation, and the design and location of the house and ancillary structures.

Residential landscaping will be the responsibility of the individual
Homeowners and Builders and shall be thoughtfully designed according to these guidelines. A palette of plant and landscape materials is established in these guidelines to ensure visual unity within visible lot areas while allowing room for individual creative design solutions.

### 4.9 SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL

Landscape guidelines and requirements within this Section address unique landscape conditions that occur for the single family residential lots found at Oak Knoll.

## Objectives

- Integrate the built environment with a dominant landscape
- Blend landscapes between lots and neighborhood streets as a unified community landscape setting.
- Establish a healthy, sustainable and natural landscape environment.
- Prioritize front yard landscapes to reinforce neighborhood streets as livable, walkable places. The combination of front porches and front yard gardens within the private frontages activate the streetscape, and shall contribute to a consistent, high quality neighborhood landscape.
- Low groundcovers have low water requirements and are composed in drifts, using selections from the Approved Plant (see Appendices).

Three general landscape zones have been defined for each home site. Objectives and guidelines regarding landscaping, planting, paving, walls and fencing within each zone are described in this chapter. The three landscape zones are described as follows:

## Front Yard Zone

The front yard is defined by the area between the front property line and the front face of the building, extending to the side property lines. The objectives within this zone are to reinforce and enrich the neighborhood street scene and to provide a transition from the street to the private landscape. All plantings within this zone are to occur prior to home occupation.

## Side Yard Zone

The side yard areas maintain privacy for indoor and outdoor living spaces while also providing access around the home. A range of creative solutions such as using architectural site walls and fences combined with neat vertical plantings and groundcovers are encouraged. Sensitivity to neighboring lots is required in the design of side yards in order to avoid blocking light or creating maintenance and nuisance issues, while protecting for privacy.

## Rear Yard Zone

This area is defined as the area between the rear property line and the rear face of the building, extending to the side property lines. The objective within this zone is to provide privacy, pleasant outdoor living spaces and shade for building western exposures. Sensitivity to neighboring lots is required in the design of the rear yard areas in order to avoid blocking light or creating maintenance and nuisance issues.

Refer to Figure 4.5: Typical Home Site Planting Diagram for planting requirements for each zone.

## Planting Palette



## Small Trees

（4） 15 gallon total
－Arbutus unedo／Strawberry Tree（compact form）
Magnolia x s．＇Lilliputian＇／Saucer Magnolia（dwarf form）
Medium Trees
（1） 15 gallon total
－Quercus agrifolia／Coast Live Oak
－Arbutus＇Marina＇／＇Marina＇Madrone

## Planting Type 1

（perennials，low shrubs and groundcover）
Lavandula angustifolia＇Hidcote＇／English Lavender（dwarf cultivars）qty：10
－Arctostaphylos＇Point Reyes＇／Manzanita
－Ceanothus gloriosus＇Frosty Dawn＇／Wild Lilac
－Rhamnus ‘Seaview’／Seaview Coffeeberry
－Festuca rubra＇Molate＇／Creeping Red Fescue
Planting Type 2
（rain garden grasses／perennials，accent taller shrubs and fence vine）
－Festuca rubra＇Molate＇／Creeping Red Fescue
－Ribes sanguineum／Pink winter Currant
－Pacific Coast Iris cultivars
－Hardenbergia comptoniana／Lilac Vine
Planting Type 3
（lawn，meadow grasses，groundcovers and low shrubs）
－Dwarf Tall Fescue lawn sod or seed
－Carex pansa／California Meadow Sedge pots or plugs
－Calamagrosits foliosa／Feather Reed Grass
－Rhamnus＇Leatherneck＇／Coffeeberry

[^5]
## Front Yards on Sloped Lots

Lots located on streets with slopes greater than $10 \%$ shall be completely vegetated and may use a combination of low walls and plantings to achieve changes in grade. Plants that aid in erosion control are recommended.

## Guidelines

- Front yard slopes may not exceed 2:1.
- Retaining walls, if used, should be terraced where possible and not exceed a maximum height as set forth in the Zoning Ordinance.
- Retaining walls shall be integrated with shrub planting to soften and screen walls.

See Section 4.11 Retaining Walls on Lots for Approved Materials.


Sloped Lot Planting


Combintation of Planting and Retaining Walls at Sloped Lots

## 4．10 SIDE AND REAR YARD FENCING

Side yard fencing is required for functional and safety reasons．All fencing shall use quality materials and follow the Approved Standard Fence Details in Appendix B．

## Guidelines

－All fencing may either slope with grades or adjust as a vertical offset between panels．Offsets shall not exceed 12 inches．
－All fencing between adjoining lots shall have a height of 6 feet． Corner lots and end lots are encouraged to reduce fence heights at side yards to allow views with a minimum height of 4 feet．
－All fencing shall be softened with flowering vines and shrubs to soften their visual appearance where visible from public areas．
－A few upper hillside home sites with sloped rear yards in excess of $20 \%$ shall utilize the Approved Hillside Fence in the rear yard．
－Lots with pools and spas require fencing and gates that meet all applicable codes．
－Typical side and rear yard fencing is a solid cedar or redwood fence with a stained finish．
－For upland lots with rear yards with onsite and offsite visibility， rear yard fencing，if used，shall use the Approved Hillside Fence to ensure visual consistency．
－For lots with side or rear yards that front on the creek corridor，a neighborhood park or open space，please refer to appropriate wall design examples in Appendix B．


Typical Side Yard Board－on Batten Style Privacy Fence


Typical Hillside Fence where slopes exceed 20\％ （stepped or sloping rear yard conditions）

### 4.11 RETAINING WALLS ON LOTS

Retaining walls may be needed due to sloping topography on individual lots. Retaining walls shall be minimized and designed to fit the topography. Retaining walls in the side or rear yard shall use the Approved Retaining Wall design shown in the Appendices.

## GUIDELINES

- Use of stucco, brick, painted brick or natural stone veneer may be used for site walls in front and side yards that are visible from public areas. Materials shall complement the building architecture.
- Wall heights shall be appropriate to context and shall not exceed 6 ' in height per Code.
- Tiered walls shall be integrated landscape design.
- Tops of walls may either slope or step with the topography as required. Walls may slope at 1:8 maximum or use vertical offsets of 12 " maximum.
- Use of vines, trailing evergreen groundcovers and shrub massings are encouraged to soften walls.
- Retaining walls in side and rear yards- Walls not closely associated with the architecture and not visible from public areas may use the Approved Standard Wall System described in the Appendices.
- Retaining walls in rear yards shall be located a minimum of $4^{\prime}$ from the property line to allow room for fencing.
- Retaining walls and steps at front walkways are allowed to resolve site grading.
- The following retaining wall materials are allowed:
- Brick
- Painted brick
- Natural stone veneer
- Approved concrete block wall system in rear and side yards (refer to Appendices)
- Gabions
- Pressure-treated wood
- The following retaining wall materials are not allowed:
- Railroad ties
- Metal cribs
- Concrete pylons


APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

The following colors and materials have been assembled to give developers guidance. They are intended to communicate the vision of the Oak Knoll character. Nonetheless, creativity is encouraged, and alternatives to these materials, which adhere to the spirit of these guidelines will be considered by the DRC. A more detailed and design-specific palette of colors and materials shall accompany all FDP applications and be reviewed by the DRC

Architectural brick (face brick) and stone veneer Palette


Examples of acceptable stone Veneer finishes
EXAMPLES OF ACCEPTABLE BRICK FINISHES




Stained or Painted Shingle Siding


Clay Tile Roof


Stained or Painted Shingle Siding


Asphalt tile roof - Gray


Painted Wood or Wood Composite


Asphalt tile roof - Black



## APPENDIX B

## Approved Standard Retaining Wall System on Lots

- 'Anchor Highland Stone Retaining Wall 6" Combo' (Product 876) by Pavestone, Inc. : 3 piece system, sizes $18^{\prime \prime \times 12 " \times 6 ", 12 " \times 12 " \times 6 ", \text { and }}$ $6 " \times 12 " \times 6$ ". Color to be determind. Cap \#819. (http://www.pavestone.com/ anchor-highland-stone-retaining-wall-6-combo/)

Standard Approved Side Yard and Rear Yard Fences

- Minimum Standard Material: \#1 grade Western Red Cedar or Redwood
- Stain finish: Cabot 'Red Cedar'
- Note: Both sides are finished equally
- $4 \times 6$ posts Western Red Cedar posts 6' apart
- Boards: 1x8, Battens: $1 \times 3$ (both sides), Cap: $1 \times 6$ with $1 \times 4$ facer
- Height: 6'-0"
- add low plants at base like a low grass or liriope


Standard Approved Guardrail


## APPENDIX C

The following Approved Plant List and Prohibited Plant List are intended to communicate the vision of the Oak Knoll landscape character. Nonetheless, creativity is encouraged, and alternatives to these materials, which adhere to the spirit of these guidelines will be considered.
Botanical Name
Common Name



TREES

| Acer buergeranum | Trident Maple | x | x |  | X |  | x |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arbutus 'Marina' | Madrone 'Marina' | X |  |  | X |  | X |
| Agonis flexuosa | Peppermint Tree |  | x |  | X |  |  |
| Acer japonicum | Japanese Maple | X |  |  | X |  | X |
| Lagerstroemia indica | Crape Myrtle | X | X |  | X |  |  |
| Lepotospermum scoparium | New Zealand Tea Tree |  | X |  | X | X |  |
| Magnolia grandifolia 'Little Gem' | Dwarf Southern Magnolia |  | X |  | X | X |  |
| Magnolia soulangiana 'Lilliputian' | Dwarf Saucer Magnolia |  | X |  | X | X |  |
| Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman' | Ray Hartman Wild Lilac |  | X | X | X |  |  |
| Cercis occidentalis | Western Redbud |  | X | X | X | X |  |
| Heteromeles arbutifolia | Toyon |  | X | X | X | X |  |
| Arbutus unedo | Strawberry Tree |  | X |  | X | X |  |
| Malus floribunda | Crabapple |  | X |  | X | X |  |
| Citrus - dwarf cultivars |  |  | X |  | X |  |  |
| Fruit Trees - dwarf cultivars |  |  | X |  | X |  |  |

## SHRUBS

| Carpenteria californica | Bush Anemone |  |  | x |  | x | x | x |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ceanothus spp. | Wild Lilac |  | x |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |
| Camelia sasanqua | Apple Blossom |  | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |
| Chondropetalum tectorum | Cape Rush |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | x |
| Ribes sanguineum | Pink Flowering Currant |  |  | x |  | x | x | x |  |  |
| Loropetalum chinense | Fringe Flower |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hebe species | Hebe |  | x | x |  | x | x |  |  |  |
| Mahonia aquifolium | Oregon Grape | x |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |
| Phormium spp. (dwarf cultivars) | Flax |  | x | x |  | x | x |  |  |  |
| Rhamnus californica cultivars | Coffeeberry | x |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |
| Podocarpus gracilior | Fern Pine |  | x |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |
| Viburnum suspensum | Sandankwa Viburnum | x |  |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |

## GROUNDCOVERS, PERENNIALS AND GRASSES

| Anigozanthos flavidus | Kangaroo Paws | x | $x$ |  | x |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arctostaphylos 'Emerald Carpet' | 'Emerald Carpet' Manzanita |  | x | $x$ | x |  |  |  |
| Arctostaphylos edmundsii 'Carmel Sur' | 'Carmel Sur' Manzanita |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |
| Arctostaphylos uva ursi 'Pt. Reyes' | 'Pt. Reyes' Manzanita |  | x | x | x | x |  |  |
| Berberis 'Crimson Pygmy' | Burberry |  | x |  | x | x |  |  |
| Calamagrostis foliosa | Pacific Reed Grass |  | x | $x$ | x |  |  |  |
| Ceanothus griseus horizontalis | Wild Lilac |  | x | x | x | x |  |  |
| Ceanothus gloriosus | Point Reyes Ceanothus |  | x | $x$ | x | x |  |  |
| Ceanothus 'Hearts Desire' | Heart's Desire Ceanothus |  | x | x | x | x |  |  |
| Ceanothus 'Centennial' | Centennial Lilac |  | x | x | x | x |  |  |
| Cotoneaster dammeri Lowfast' and 'Coral Beauty' | Cotoneaster |  | x |  | x | x |  |  |
| Dymondia margaratae | Dymondia |  | x |  | x | x |  |  |
| Erigeron species | Seaside Daisy |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |
| Festuca rubra 'Molate' | 'Molate' Red Fescue |  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| Festuca 'Siskiyou Blue' | Fescue |  | x |  | x | x |  |  |
| Lavandula angustifolia 'Munstead' | English Lavender |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |
| Lavandula ang. 'Hidcote Improved' | 'Hidcote' Lavender |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |
| Myoporum parvifolium | Creeping Myoporum |  | X |  | x | x |  |  |
| Teucrium chamaedrys 'Nanum' | Dwarf Germander |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |
| Iris PCH 'Canyon Snow' | Pacific Coast Iris |  | x | x | x | x |  |  |
| Euphorbia characias | Euphorbia | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |
| Lessingia filaginifolia 'Silver Carpet' | Silver Carpet Beach Aster |  | x | $x$ | x |  |  |  |
| Carex testacea | New Zealand Sedge | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |
| Libertia grandiflora | New Zealand Iris |  | x |  | x | x |  |  |
| Festuca glauca | Blue Fescue |  | x | $x$ | X |  |  |  |
| Agrostis pallens | Bent Grass |  | X | x | x |  |  | Lawn substitute |
| Carex pansa | California Meadow Sedge |  | X | x | x |  |  | Lawn substitute |
| Sesleria autumnalis | Autumn Moor Grass |  | X | x | x |  |  |  |
| Carex divulsa | Berkeley Sedge | x |  | x | x |  | x |  |
| Carex praegracilis Achillea spp. | Western Meadow Grass Yarrow | x | x | x | $x$ |  | x |  |

## GROUNDCOVERS, PERENNIALS AND GRASSES



## VINES



## Prohibited Plant List

The following list of invasive species are prohibited. As information is constantly changing, this list may be updated from time to time. This list is derived from Cal-IPC.

Latin binomial / Common names
Acacia dealbata / Silver wattle
Acacia melanoxylon / Blackwood acacia
Acanthus mollis / Bears breech
Aganpanthus spp. / Lily of the nile
Ailanthus altissima / Ailanthus, Tree-of-heaven
Albizia julibrissen / Silk floss
Alhagi maurorum / Camelthorn
Aptenia cordifolia / Red apple, Baby sun rose
Arcototheca calendula / Capeweed, Cape dandelion
Arundo donax / Giant reed, Giant cane
Atriplex semibaccata / Australian saltbush
Avena barbata / Slender oat
Avena fatua / Wild oats
Bassia hyssopifolia / Five-hook bassia, Thorn orache Bellardia trixago / Bellardia, Mediterranean lineseed Brassica spp. / Mustards
Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens / Foxtail chess
Bromus tectorum / Cheatgrass, Downy brome
Cardaria chalepensis / Lens-podded hoary cress
Cardaria draba / Heart-podded hoary cress, White-top
Cardaria pubescens / Hairy whitetop
Carduus spp. / Thistles
Carpobrotus edulis / Highway iceplant
Centaurea spp. / Hardheads, Knapweed

Centranthus rubra / Valarian
Cirsium spp. / Thistles
Cistus ladanifer / Crimson spot rock rose
Conicosia pugioniformis / Narrow-leafed iceplant
Conium maculatum / Poison hemlock
Cortaderia spp. / Pampasgrass
Cotoneaster spp. / Cotoneaster
Crataegus monogyna / Singleseed hawthorn
Cynara cardunculus / Artichoke thistle, Cardoon
Cytisus spp. / Broom
Delairea odorata / Cape ivy, German ivy
Digitalis purpurea / Foxglove
Dimorphotheca sinuata / African daisy
Drosantehmum spp. / Ice plant
Echium candicans, E. fastuosum / Pride-of-Madeira
Egeria densa / Brazilian egeria
Ehrharta spp. / Veldtgrass
Eichhornia crassipes / Water hyacinth
Elaeagnus angustifolia / Russian olive, Oleaster Elaeagnus
pungens / Silverberry
Erechtites spp. / Fireweed
Eucalyptus camaldulensis / Red gum
Eucalyptus globulus / Bluegum
Euphorbia spp. / Spurge
Festuca arundinacea / Tall fescue
Ficus carica / Edible fig, Common fig
Foeniculum vulgare / Fennel, Sweet anise
Gazania linearis / Gazania
Genista spp. / Broom
Halogeton glomeratus / Halogeton
Hedera helix / English ivy

Hedera canariensis / Algerian ivy
Helichrysum petiolare / Licorice plant
Holcus lanatus / Common velvet grass
Hydrilla verticillata / Hydrilla, Water thyme
Hypericum spp. / St. John's Wort
Ilex aquifolium / English holly
Iris pseudacorus / Yellow flag iris
Juniperus spp. / Juniper
Lampranthus spp. / Ice plant
Lepidium latifolium / Perennial pepperweed
Leucanthemum vulgare / Ox-eye daisy
Ligustrum lucidum / Glossy privet
Ludwigia hexapetala / Creeping water primrose
Ludwigia peploides / California water primrose
Lythrum hyssopifolium / Hyssop loosestrife
Lythrum salicaria / Purple loosestrife
Malephora spp. / Ice plant
Marrubium vulgare / Horehound
Maytenus boaria / Mayten
Mentha pulegium / Pennyroyal
Mesembryanthemum spp. / Iceplant
Myoporum laetum / Ngaio tree
Myriophyllum aquaticum / Brazilian watermilfoil
Myriophyllum spicatum / Spike watermilfoil
Nandina spp. / Bamboo
Olea spp. / Olive
*Except Fruitless cultivar 'Swan Hill'
Pennisetum spp. / Fountain grass
Pistacia chinensis / Chinese pistache
*Except Fruitless cultivar 'Keith Davey'
Phalaris aquatica / Harding grass

Pittosporum spp. / Mock orange
Platanus acerifolia / Bloodgood plane tree
Pyracantha spp. / Firethorn
Retama monosperma / Bridal veil broom
Ricinus communis / Castor bean
Robinia pseudoacacia / Black locust
Rubus armeniacus / Himalayan blackberry
Saponaria officinalis / Bouncing bet
Schinus terebinthifolius / Brazilian pepper tree
Schismus spp. / Mediterranean grass, Arabian grass
Senecio jacobaea / Tansy ragwort, Ivy
Sesbania punicea / Scarlet wisteria
Silybum spp. / Thistles
Spartina spp. / Cord grass, Marsh grass
Spartina patens / Salt marsh hay
Stipa manicata / Tropical needlegrass
Taeniatherum caput-medusae / Medusahead
Tamarix parviflora / Tamarisk, Saltcedar
Ulex europaeus / Common gorse
Verbena bonariensis / Tall vervain
Verbascum spp. / Mullein
Vinca spp. / Periwinkle
Zantedeschia aethiopica / Calla lily

## APPENDIX D

## ADMIRALS RIDGE HILLSIDE GUIDELINES

The Admirals Ridge area includes 18 single family lots on the eastern edge of the project flanking Keller Ave. Due to the increased visibility of the 13 lots west of the road, special height standards will be applied (see section diagrams on facing page).


Terraced Lots. These lots have terraced building pads to better integrate into the hillside topography, height limits are applied as shown in figure 4.6.


Sloped Lots. These lots are located in the most visible area to the north and the majority of the area within the buildable envelope is sloped, height limits are applied as shown in figure 4.6.


Padded Lots. These lots are padded to allow for a full flat building site and are not located in the highly visible areas west of the road.


Admirals ridge Focus Area


| Design Guideline | Compliance Analysis | Discussion |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.0 Planning Guidelines |  |  |
| 2.1 Oak Knoll Neighborhoods |  |  |
| Retail Village area is designed as a modestlysized gathering spot to provide basic needs to the community (such as groceries, restaurants, banking). | Not applicable | Parcel 24 is not located in a Retail Village. This guideline is intended for development that "a cluster of buildings at varying scales fronting a ‘Principal Drive’ and a ‘Plaza.'" |
| Creekside Village neighborhoods are medium density residential areas laid out in the lowland areas flanking the restored Rifle Range Creek corridorr. | Complies | Parcel 24 is located in the Creekside Village neighborhood. |
| The Uplands is the residential development designed to maximize views as well as provide a pleasing appearance as viewed from adjacent areas. | Not applicable | Parcel 24 is not located in The Upland neighborhood. |
| 2.2 Neighborhood Streetscape |  |  |
| High Visibility Façades -- Street Facing | Complies | Use of pop-outs, porches, and balconies were incorporated into high visibility facades to help break up the building plane and have been designed with the privacy of the homeowner in mind. |
| High Visibility Façades -- Open Space Facing | Complies | Use of pop-outs, porches, and balconies were incorporated into high visibility facades to help break up the building plane and have been designed with the privacy of the homeowner in mind. |


| Design Guideline | Compliance Analysis | Discussion |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Architecture Diversity and 'The Monotony Code' - For each single-family detached lot type, there must be a minimum of three (3) unique floor plan types, with three (3) façade variations each. | Does not comply | There is minimal distinction between the facades of an architectural style. For instance, the Mission style has two façade variations - one with a shed roof over the front entry door or a porch across the front façade. This façade variation was also applied for the Craftsman architectural style. |
| A different porch or stoop type will be considered a façade variation; | Does not comply | Porches have little variation for each architectural style. Main difference in porch design is the size of the porch. |
| No two (2) detached homes of the same design may be repeated within two (2) adjacent lots on a given Block Face or a facing Block Face; | Complies | Homes were plotted to meet this guideline. |
| Homes on corner lots are encouraged to have architectural features such as wrap porches, side porches, or bay windows facing the secondary street. | Complies | The homes on the corner lots do not propose wrap around covered porches. |
| Both the front as well as side facing façade on corner lots will be considered High Visibility Facades. | Complies | Use of pop-outs, porches, and balconies were incorporated into high visibility facades to help break up the building plane and have been designed with the privacy of the homeowner in mind. |
| 2.3 Commercial |  |  |
| Building placement that reinforces te concept of the Plaza and orients and sevice areas away from the Plaza while keeping them screened from view from Mountain Blvd. | Not applicable | This is a proposal for a residential development. |
| $70 \%$ glazing on facades directly fronting the plaza and 50\% glazing on facades fronting pedestrian pathways. | Not applicable | This is a proposal for a residential development. |


| Design Guideline | Compliance Analysis | Discussion |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Awning and trellis overhead canopies to provide outdoor shade and shaded gathering areas. | Not applicable | This is a proposal for a residential development. |
| Sidewalk widths at primary retail facades sufficient to provide tree planting, signage, furnishings, lighting, and outdoor seating areas where appropriate to adjacent retail use. | Not applicable | This is a proposal for a residential development. |
| Hardscape and Planting that reinforces the outdoor pedestrian realm, but provides equal access to vehicular traffic. | Not applicable | This is a proposal for a residential development. |
| Retail Plaza | Not applicable | This is a proposal for a residential development. |
| Architectural and Landscape Character - The Character of the Retail village should be inspired by the open-air neighborhood shopping districts typical to the Bay Area | Not applicable | This is a proposal for a residential development. |
| 2.4 Townhomes |  |  |
| Create a 'sense of address' and a front door for each unit by providing 'door yards,' gates, and access to public streets and paseos. | Not applicable | This is a proposal for detached alley homes, not townhomes. |
| All units should feature covered entry areas either in the form of a stopp or entry porch. | Not applicable | This is a proposal for detached alley homes, not townhomes. |
| Variation of design is encouraged and corner units should be treated differently than middle units. | Not applicable | This is a proposal for detached alley homes, not townhomes. |
| End facades should treated as high visibility and should feature windows, entries where appropriate, and other design features normally on the front façade. | Not applicable | This is a proposal for detached alley homes, not townhomes. |
| Odd numbers of units in a row are encouraged. | Not applicable | This is a proposal for detached alley homes, not townhomes. |
| Stepping between units is encouraged to provide private balconies and a varied building frontage as viewed from the street. | Not applicable | This is a proposal for detached alley homes, not townhomes. |


| Design Guideline | Compliance Analysis | Discussion |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Landscape planting should be integrated in with streetscapes and provide screening for parking and alleys. Please refer to the Preliminary Development Plan for example designs for Paseos and Pocket Parks. | Not applicable | This is a proposal for detached alley homes, not townhomes. |
| 2.5 Building Massing and Placement |  |  |
| Building setback and height requirements are contained in Zoning Ordinance and vary according to lot size and building type. In addition to those standards, the intent of these guidelines is to address additional massing considerations such as 'under the roof' or 'attic' $1 / 2$ stories, and setback garages. Massing, building setback and height are considered in more detail in the Architectural Guidelines. | Does not comply | The applicant seeks an exception to allow the garage face to be five feet from the front lot line. |
| 2.5 (aka 2.6) Driveways and Garage Placement |  |  |
| Driveways and garages within Oak Knoll should be designed to reinforce the dominance of a tree-lined streetscape...Refer to Chapter 4.0, Landscape Guidelines, for allowable paving materials for driveways. | Does not comply | The applicant seeks an exception to allow the garage face to be five feet from the front lot line. |


| Design Guideline | Compliance Analysis | Discussion |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.0 Architectural Guidelines |  |  |
| 3.1 The 'Bay Area' Regional Style |  |  |
| Building which connect to and are inspired by the natural setting. | Complies | The alley homes are in earth tones and incorporate natural materials to blend connect with the natural setting. |
| Simple building mass with additive elements | Does not fully comply | The alley homes incorporate additive elements but the design remains boxy. |
| Natural materials (wood, stone, terra cotta, stucco) | Complies | Exterior materials such as wood, stucco, stone veneer and board and batten siding are proposed. |
| Subdued earth-tone paint colors and light colored stuccos. | Complies | The exterior colors incorporate earth-tone paint colors, stuccos, s-tiled roofs, and stone. |
| 3.2 Architectural Style Matrix - By Family |  |  |
| Arts \& Crafts: Craftsman Bungalow; Shingle; Tudor; Arts and Craft | Complies | The proposal includes Craftsman styled alley homes. |
| Mediterranean: Spanish Colonial; Mission; Tuscan | Complies | The proposal includes Mission styled alley homes. |
| Californian: Farmhouse; California Modern (mid-century modern); California Contemporary | Complies | The proposal includes Farmhouse styled alley homes. |
| 3.3 Massing - Primary Volumes |  |  |
| Building orientation |  |  |
| Secondary Volumes | Does not comply | The Craftsman Plan 1 home has a simple, single gable roof design. |
| Additive Building Elements | Does not comply | More additive elements should be incorporated at the sides of the homes. |
| 3.4 Roofs |  |  |
| Roof materials | Complies | Flat concrete tile, standing seam metal, s-tile roofs are proposed. |


| Design Guideline | Compliance Analysis | Discussion |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Successful roof designs | Does not comply | The Craftsman Plan 1 home <br> has a simple, single gable roof <br> design. |
| Dormer sizing | Not applicable | The proposed architectural <br> styles do not propose any <br> dormers. |
| Dormer siding | Not applicable | The proposed architectural <br> styles do not propose any <br> dormers. |
| 3.5 High Visibility Façades | Porches and balconies have <br> been included on high <br> vish Visibility façades of corner <br> lots. <br> Use of porches and balconies are <br> encouraged on these facades, and <br> they should be designed with their <br> visibility in mind, as well as the <br> privacy of the homeowner | Complies |


| Design Guideline | Compliance Analysis | Discussion |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Successful execution of second <br> façade - Secondary Facades that <br> successfully follow the above <br> guidelines will support a composition <br> of the Bay Area home that is <br> balanced and continuous rather than <br> one-sided and fragmented. | Complies | Follows design guidelines. |  |
| 3.6 Openings - Windows Complies Casement, single-hung, true <br> or simulated divided lite <br> windows with wood trim. <br> Window types Complies The proposed design provides <br> details on window <br> proportions and trim and <br> complies with this guideline. <br> Window proportions and trim Not applicable This guideline does not apply. <br> Shutters are not incorporated <br> into the proposed designs. <br> Shutters are listed as exterior <br> materials for enhanced <br> elevations, but they are not <br> used as a design element.   |  |  |  |
| Shutters - If shutters are <br> incorporated in Primary Facades <br> they should likewise be incorporated <br> in High Visibility Facades. |  |  |  |


| Design Guideline | Compliance Analysis | Discussion |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Porch Details | Complies | The proposed design complies <br> with this guideline. |
| Stoops | Complies | The proposed design complies <br> with this guideline. |
| Porch Materials | Complies | The proposed design complies <br> with this guideline. |
| 3.9 Garages | Complies | Each home has an attached <br> garage able to accommodate <br> 2 cars. |
| Garage Dimensions | The proposed design complies <br> with this guideline. |  |
| Complies |  |  |
| Architectural Lighting | Complies |  |


| Design Guideline | Compliance Analysis | Discussion |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4.0 Landscape Guidelines |  |  |
| 4.1 Landscape Vision |  |  |
| 4.2 Streetscape Design |  |  |
| 4.3 Open Space Design |  |  |
| The existing grassland on the upper hillside and areas of existing preserved oak woodland are protected natural resources. | Not applicable | Not applicable to this parcel. |
| The lower hillside will be extensively planted as a restored oak woodland natural setting, consisting of several native oak species, Toyon and California Buckeye. | Not applicable | Not applicable to this parcel. |
| The restored Rifle Range Creek will be revegetated with an appropriate and diverse native plant community to recreate a natural setting that benefits wildlife, and includes a multiuse trail serving the community. Refer to Oak Knoll Mixed Use Community Development Project Regulatory Permit Application Package. | Not applicable | Not applicable to this parcel. |
| Tree mitigation occurs site-wide in a variety of locations. Refer to the Tree Removal Permit Package for recommended mitigation locations and species. | Not applicable | Not applicable to this parcel. |
| 4.4 Parks and Plaza Design Intent |  |  |
| The parks should emphasize use of native trees, shrubs, and groundcovers in both organic and formal settings. Refer to the Neighborhood Streetscape Plant List for Proposed Plants. | Complies | Plants proposed for the park are from the plant list. |
| Parks should incorporate communitywide furnishings and signage consistent with other design elements in the community. | Complies | Benches provided will be used in other neighborhoods for design consistency. |
| Parks should provide shaded seating areas, picnic tables, and trash receptacles. | Complies | Benches will be provided. |
| Hardscape areas should avoid asphalt and large expanses of concrete. Natural stone, pavers, high quality stamped concrete, and decomposed granite should be utilized in the appropriate settings. | Complies | Pedestrian paving will be color concrete with rock salt finish. |


| Design Guideline | Compliance Analysis | Discussion |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A tot lot with play structures and <br> picnic benches and lawn areas will be <br> located at two locations and should <br> include play equipment that is <br> durable, safe, appropriately scaled, <br> shaded and maintainable. | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| Recreation areas such as playfields <br> and multi-use courts should employ <br> high quality turf and/or hardscape <br> surfaces. Site drainage shall be <br> extensively utilized on playfields and <br> other higher impact natural areas. | Not applicable |  |
| All fencing should be natural in <br> character and follow these design <br> guidelines, see Appendix B. | Complies | Not applicable |
| Parks should provide connections <br> and wayfinding to the project-wide <br> trail and bikeway system. | Complies |  |
| Where public art is included in park <br> settings, designers should coordinate <br> with artists prior to park design to <br> ensure art elements are well <br> integrated, accessible and <br> compliment other elements of the <br> park design. | Not applicable | Fencing material follows design |
| 4.5 Community Trails and Recreation | guidelines for acceptable |  |
| Emphasis is on use of natural <br> materials and simple treatments that <br> are indeed to integrate fully with the <br> natural setting. | Not applicable | material. |
| Use of reclaimed timber for benches, <br> signage, and trail markers with <br> opportunities to incorporate hand- <br> crafted artisan designs. | Not applicable | Parks connect to the sidewalk |
| which lead to the trail and |  |  |
| bikeway system. |  |  |
| 4.6 Signage and Monumentation <br> opportunities, and constraints. <br> follows: Hiking Trails; Multi-Use Path <br> (Walking/Running/Biking); <br> Neighborhood Path; Bike Route | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| Location of the trails system should <br> meet the following design objectives: <br> Safety; Connectivity to on-site and <br> off-site destinations; Diversity in a <br> experiences and user types; | Not applicable |  |


| Design Guideline | Compliance Analysis | Discussion |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| The vision for the main entry <br> monument on Mountain Boulevard <br> and Keller Avenue is for a collection <br> of native trees (oaks, manzanita, etc) <br> in a naturalized composition with <br> stone piers marking the entry. <br> Community signage may be <br> integrated into the piers similar to <br> the tradition of the neighborhood <br> street names at neighborhood <br> entries. | Not applicable | Not applicable to this parcel. |  |
| 4.7 Walls |  |  |  |
| Site Retaining Walls |  |  |  |
| The approved site retaining wall is: <br> Pavestone 'Anchor Diamond Pro' <br> Retaining Wall; Face Style; Straight; <br> Color: Sandstone Blend. | Complies | The proposed design complies <br> with this guideline. |  |


| Design Guideline | Compliance Analysis | Discussion |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prioritize front yard landscapes to reinforce neighborhood streets as livable, walkable places. The combination of front porches and front yard gardens within the private frontages activate the streetscape, and shall contribute to a consistent, high quality neighborhood landscape. | Complies | The proposed design complies with this guideline. |
| Low groundcovers have low water requirements and are composed in drifts, using selections from the Approved Plant (see Appendices). | Complies | Climate adapted and drought tolerant groundcover and low shrubs are proposed for ornamental planting. |
| Three general landscape zones have been defined for each home site: front yard zone, side yard zone, and rear yard zone. | Complies | The proposed design complies with this guideline. |
| Front yards on sloped lots guidelines: Front yard slopes may not exceed 2:1; Retaining walls, if used, should be terraced where possible and not exceed a maximum height as set forth in the Zoning Ordinance; and Retaining walls shall be integrated with shrub planting to soften and screen walls. | Complies | The proposed design complies with this guideline. |
| 4.10 Side and Rear Yard Fencing |  |  |
| All fencing may either slope with grades or adjust as vertical offset between panels. Offsets shall not exceed 12 -inches. | Complies | Plans did not provide this information. |
| All fencing between adjoining lots shall have a height of 6-feet. Corner lots and end lots are encouraged to reduce fence heights at side yards to allow views with a minimum height of 4 -feet. | Complies | Plans indicated 6-foot high wooden fencing is provided but hard to identify locations on plans. |
| All fencing shall be softened with flowering vines and shrubs to soften their visual appearance where visible from public areas. | Complies | The proposed design complies with this guideline. |
| A few upper hillside home sites with sloped rear yards in excess of 20\% shall utilize the Approved Hillside Fence in the rear yard. | Not applicable | Not applicable to this parcel. |
| Lots with pools and spas require fencing and gates that meet all applicable codes. | Not applicable | Not applicable to this parcel. |


| Design Guideline | Compliance Analysis | Discussion |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Typical side and rear yard fencing is a <br> solid cedar or redwood fence with a <br> stained finish. | Complies | Plans indicated 6-foot high <br> wooden fencing is provided but <br> hard to identify locations on <br> plans. |
| For upland lots with rear yards with <br> onsite and offsite visibility, rear yard <br> fencing, if used, shall use the <br> Approved Hillside Fence to ensure <br> visual consistency. | Not applicable | Not applicable to this parcel. |
| 4.11 Retaining Walls on Lots | Highland stone retaining walls <br> will be used. <br> natural stone veneer may be used <br> for site walls in front and side yards <br> that are visible from public areas. <br> Materials shall complement the <br> building architecture. | Complies |


| Design Guideline | Compliance Analysis | Discussion |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| The following retaining wall <br> materials are allowed: brick; painted <br> brick; natural stone veneer; <br> approved concrete block wall system <br> in rear and side yards (refer to <br> Appendices); gabions; and pressure- <br> treated wood. | Complies | Highland stone retaining walls <br> will be used. |
| The following retaining wall <br> materials are not allowed: railroad <br> ties; metal cribs; and concrete <br> pylons. | Does not fully comply | Highland stone retaining walls <br> will be used. |


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    ELEVATION KEY NOTES

[^2]:    OAK KNOLL DESIGN GUIDELINES | JULY 2017

[^3]:    OAK KNOLL DESIGN GUIDELINES | JULY 2017

[^4]:    Bay Area Regional Style - Contemporary

[^5]:    Figure 4．5：Typical Home Site Planting Diagram

