

# LAUREL RANCH ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN GUIDELINES

ANTIOCH, CA APRIL 2016

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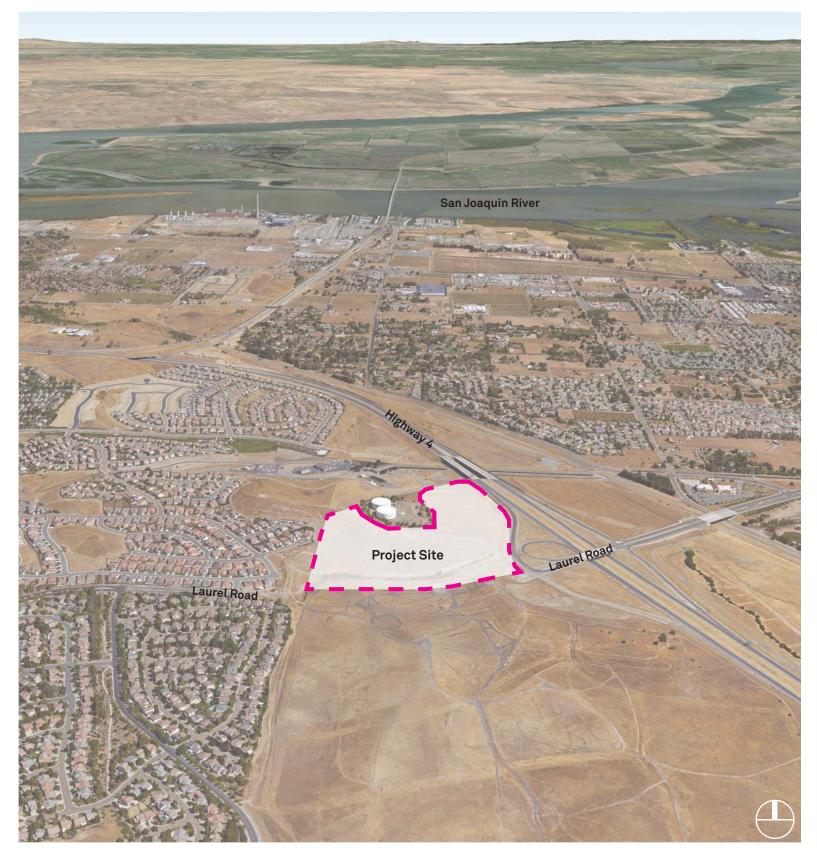
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#### PROJECT TEAM:







Site Location Map

# **1.0 INTRODUCTION | PURPOSE & OBJECTIVE**

The Laurel Ranch Architectural Design Guidelines aim to provide the City of Antioch, property owners, project designers, and developers the framework for high-quality homes in the two residential neighborhoods of Laurel Ranch. These guidelines express the desired character of future development in Laurel Ranch and are intended as a guiding document to ensure the creation of cohesive communities that set a higher degree of design quality than the minimum City standards.

The main goals and objectives of these guidelines are to:

- Create quality designed homes that are human-scale and promote the sense of safety and security in the neighborhoods;
- Create neighborhoods that are pedestrian-friendly and connected to local open space amenities; and
- Create visual and home diversity to help create distinct neighborhoods and offer options for a range of • lifestyles.

As a guiding document, these guidelines are meant to provide direction to help achieve the vision of Laurel Ranch and are thus not meant to be exclusively restricted. Guidelines with the term "shall" are required and are to be implemented, and guidelines with the term "should" are highly recommended. All homes shall comply with the City of Antioch Zoning Ordinance, Citywide Design Guidelines Manual, and all other applicable codes and ordinances while reflecting the vision of these Design Guidelines.















# **1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Land use For Laurel Ranch is guided by the East Lone Tree Specific Plan (ELTA) which was adopted in May 1996. The project site's land use designation in the ELTA is a combination of Residential High, Residential Low, and Open Space. Consistent with the land uses and the prescribed densities in the ELTA, Richland is proposing 180 dwelling units within two distinct single-family detached residential neighborhoods, Conventional and Private Lane. Below is a description of each neighborhood:

#### Conventional Neighborhood

This neighborhood has 88 homes and proposed to have a minimum lot size of 4,000 sq. ft, with minimum dimensions of 50' (width) and 80' (depth). There will be a mix of single and two story homes that are expected to range from approximately 1,750 to 3,000 sq. ft.

#### Private Lane Neighborhood

This neighborhood has 92 homes, which are typically arraigned in six-unit groupings. Each lot fronts onto a short private lane that takes access to the lots off of the public streets. A minimum lot size of 2,580 sq. ft. is proposed, providing each home with an individual driveway, and private side & rear yards for personal use. The two-story homes are expected to range in size from 1,800 to 2,200 sq. ft.

The two neighborhood/product types chosen for the project allow for a diverse community, which will appeal to several household types and income levels. The wide range of home square footages and lot sizes/configurations seek to meet the demand for housing in the Antioch area (ie: first time homebuyers, young couples, growing families and move-down empty-nesters).

The community will offer residents one 10,000 SF park containing an all-abilities play structure, a lawn area, and traditional park furniture. Another 5,200 SF sitting park will provide residents with a small lawn area and park furniture for an informal gathering area. From this small pocket park, there will be a trail that will connect to a section of the East Lone Tree Specific Plan's trail system that will parallel the projects western property boundary and will be constructed as a part of Laurel Ranch improvements. The regional trail is a component of the ELTA and it will provide a link between Laurel Road and the Delta De Anza trail, which is a part of the East Bay Regional Park District trail system. The proposed parks and trail amenities will provide residents with recreation opportunities as well as allow neighbors to socialize in a safe environment. Guests who visit Laurel Ranch will find an abundance of guest parking, as the current plan provides 230 off-street guest parking spaces, which exceeds the City's parking requirements by 43 spaces.

Laurel Ranch will have a Homeowners Association (HOA) that will be responsible for maintenance of the common areas (parks, landscaped medians, and internal streets), storm water (C3) facilities, front yard landscaping, and the enforcement of the Covenants, Conditions & Restrictions (CC&R's). A professional and reputable HOA management company will be selected to manage the HOA and will be helpful in maintaining a quality community. The HOA will be funded by Laurel Ranch residents only.

Laurel Ranch is proposed to be a high-quality community and will provide opportunity for 180 new homes in the City of Antioch. The project will provide the much-needed construction of the missing segment of Laurel Road easterly to Highway 4 and take the implementation of the East Lone Tree Specific Plan one significant step further. While the project follows the original intent of the Specific Plan, it makes improvements in product type and lowers overall density. Richland is confident in the merits of the proposed project and believes this project will provide a desirable lifestyle for all of its future residents.









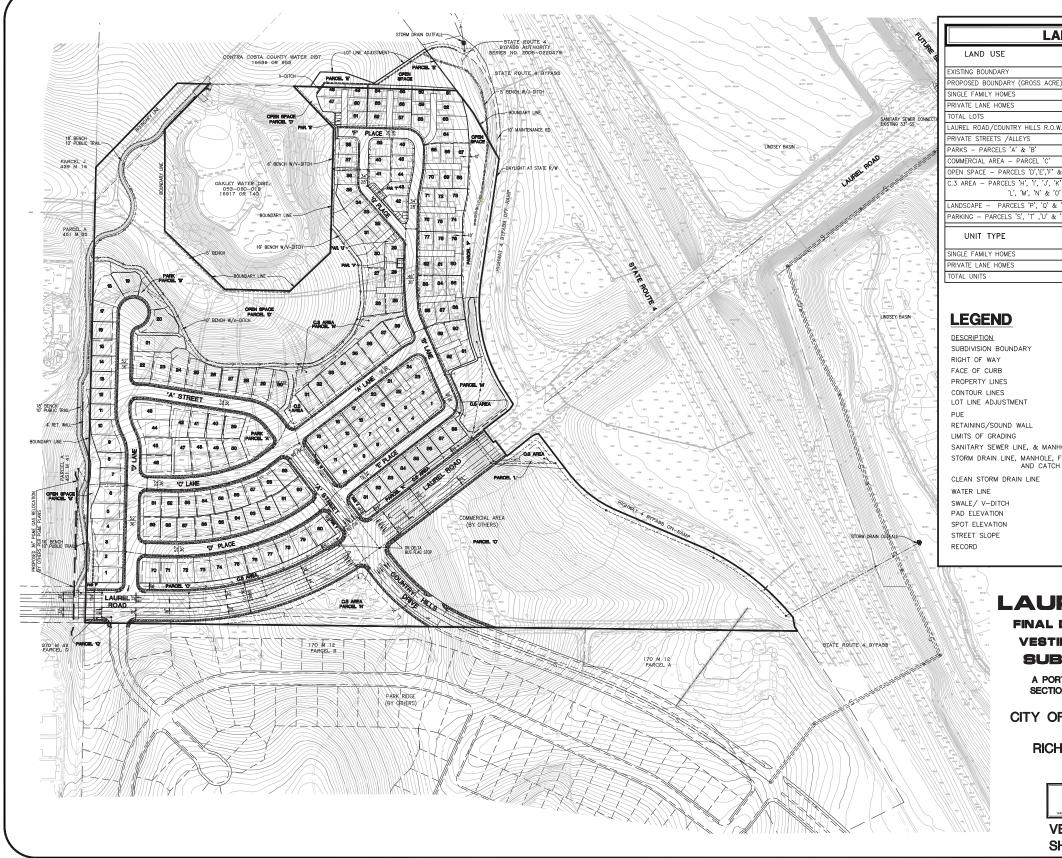


### **1.3 ILLUSTRATIVE NEIGHBORHOOD LOCATION MAP**





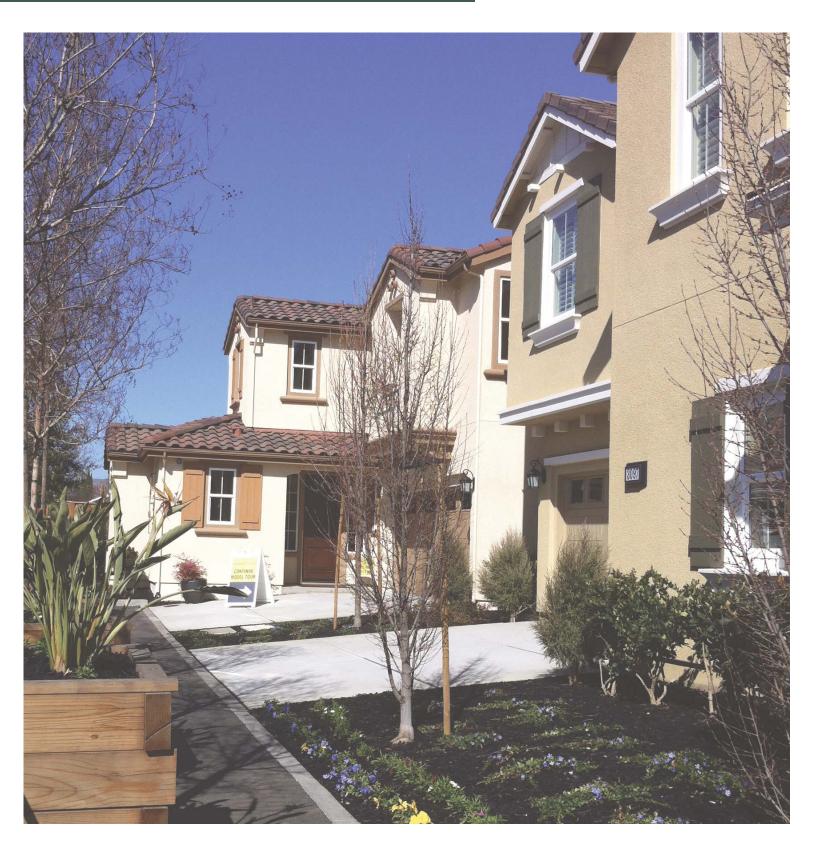
# **1.4 VESTING TENTATIVE MAP**



	USE     S       NUMBER OF LOTS/PARCELS       88       92       180       2       1       4       8       3       4       8       3       4       8       92       11       4       8       3       4       10       11       12       13       14       15       180       180       180	UMMA ACRES 51.2 51.8 10.4 7.2 17.7 4.5 6.9 0.3 9.9 9.9 8.6 3.7 0.09 0.13	<b>RY</b> SQ. FT. 2,229,902 2,256,369 453,242 315,281 768,523 194,140 194,140 294,140 431,693 375,545 163,144 3,886 5,472	PERCENTAGE 100% 20.1% 14.0% 34.1% 8.6% 13.3% 0.7% 19.1% 16.6% 7.2% 0.17% 0.23% UNITS PER
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# 2.0 ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

The character of the neighborhoods of Laurel Ranch will be defined by architectural components that can be categorized into three categories: siting, scale, and elevation. Home siting plays an important role in creating a pedestrian friendly environment that is welcoming to both residents and guests alike. Scale refers to the massing and form of a home which can positively affect the character of a neighborhood and quality of the streetscape experience. Diversity in home elevations is important in the development and maintenance of an overall neighborhood character, and when successfully executed, offers a distinct yet cohesive built pattern that can extend to the larger community fabric. These three core components define and strengthen neighborhoods.





# **2.1 SITING**

### SITING - CONVENTIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD

#### Setbacks

- · Setback standards for lots in the Conventional Neighborhood are provided in the table to the right.
- Variation of front building setbacks is encouraged to create rhythm and interest along the streetscape. This can be achieved through providing setbacks beyond the minimum setback requirements as stated in the standards table to the right.
- On lots where there are retaining walls, a 3' flat and unobstructed area must be maintained between the retaining wall and the foundation and building.

#### Corner Lots

Corner lots shall have a larger side setback that is facing the street to allow for additional architectural articulation and landscaping.

• Wrap-around building elements such as porches are encouraged on buildings on corner lots to activate the public face and address the two street frontages.

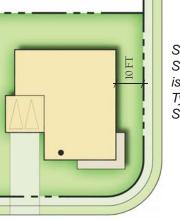
#### Side Yards

Side yards shall be a minimum of 4 FT in order to create a usable space. These spaces can allow for placement of trash and recycling receptacles.

· For privacy purposes, windows that face onto side yards will be designed so that they do not align between neighboring homes.



Single Family Front-Loaded Example with Varied Setbacks



Street Facing Side Setback is Larger than Typical Side Setback

Corner Lot Example

Conventional Neighborhood Lot Standards					
Lot Circumstance	Neighborhood Standards	Notes			
Minimum Lot Criteria					
Lot Width	50 FT				
Lot Width for Corner Lot	60 FT				
Lot Depth	80 FT				
Minimum Setback Requirements (front yard to s					
Front of Building	12 FT				
Front of Garage	20 FT				
Front of Porch	12 FT				
Side Interior	4 FT				
Side Yard for Corner Lot	10 FT				
Rear	15 FT				
Maximum Building Height	Refer to 6.1.4-D of the City				
Main Structure	35 FT	of Antioch's Citywide Design			
		Guidelines Manual for building			
		height guidelines.			
Parking					
Garage Spaces	2				

#### **Encroachments**

Specific architectural projections that help define building mass and add to the character of the streetscape are allowed to encroach into required setbacks.

- Examples of allowable projections include: eaves, • balconies, bay windows, porches, and awnings.
- For all allowable projections into yards refer to 9-5.801 in Antioch's Zoning Ordinance.



Side Yard Example



# 2.1 SITING

### SITING - PRIVATE LANE NEIGHBORHOOD

#### Setbacks

- · Setback standards for lots in the Private Lane Neighborhood are provided in the table to the right.
- · Variation of front building setbacks is encouraged to create rhythm and interest along the streetscape. This can be achieved through providing setbacks beyond the minimum setback requirements as stated in the standards table to the right.
- On lots where there are retaining walls, a 3' flat and unobstructed area must be maintained between the retaining wall and the foundation and building.

#### **Street Adjacent Lots**

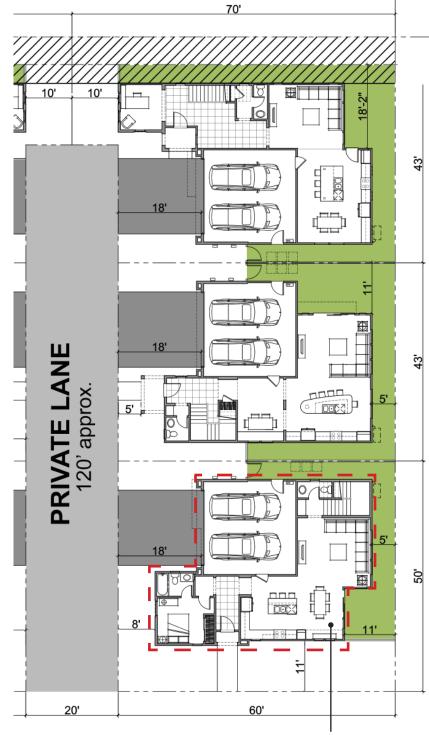
Lots adjacent to the street shall have a larger side setback that is facing the street to allow for additional architectural articulation and landscaping.

• Wrap-around building elements are encouraged on buildings on corner lots to activate the public face and address the two street frontages.

#### Side Yards

Side yards shall be a minimum of **4FT** in order to create a usable space. These spaces can allow for placement of trash and recycling receptacles.

• For privacy purposes, windows that face onto side yards will be designed so that they do not align between neighboring homes.



Lot Adjacent to the Street

### **Private Lane Neig**

### Lot Circumstance Minimum Lot Criteria Lot Width Lot Width for Corner Lot Lot Depth Minimum Setback Requirements (front yard to Front of Building Front of Garage Front of Porch Side Interior Side Yard for Corner Lot Side Adjacent to Sound Wall Rear **Maximum Building Height** Main Structure Parking Garage Spaces

#### Encroachments

Specific architectural projections that help define building mass and add to the character of the streetscape are allowed to encroach into required setbacks.

- Examples of allowable projections include: eaves, ٠ balconies, bay windows, porches, and awnings.
- For all allowable projections into yards refer to • 9-5.801 in Antioch's Zoning Ordinance.

ał	borhood Lot	Standarde
51		Stanuarus
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	Standards	Notes
	43 FT	
	50 FT	
	60 FT	
o p	orivate lane)	
	8 FT	
	18 FT	
	5 FT	
	4 FT	
	10 FT	
	10 FT	
	5 FT	
		Refer to 6.1.4-D of the City
	35 FT	of Antioch's Citywide Design
		Guidelines Manual for building
		height guidelines.
	2	



Side Yard Example



Porch Example

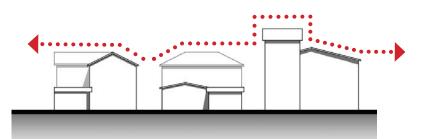
# 2.2 SCALE

### **SCALE - IN GENERAL**

#### Massing

To create variety and visual interest along the streetscape, the massing of buildings shall be articulated, diverse, and harmonious in scale.

- Building wall planes shall be staggered to offer refinement of building massing. This can occur on the horizontal plane and/or vertical plane.
- Projections and architectural elements appropriate to the architectural style of the building are encouraged as they also help refine massing and add interest to the streetscape.



Out of Scale Streetscape Example



Harmonious Scale Example

#### **Roof Forms**

Variation of roof forms shall occur to allow for the creation of an interesting roofscape and streetscape.

- Roof forms can include but are not limited to: gable, hip, and shed. Generally flat roofs are not allowed.
- Roof pitches and overhangs shall be appropriate to the architectural character of the building.
- Combination of different roof forms on a building is encouraged to promote visual interest and articulation of building massing.



Example of a Visually Interesting Streetscape With Harmonious Scale



Gable Roof Example



Hip Roof Example



Shed Roof Example

# **2.3 ELEVATIONS**

### **ELEVATIONS - IN GENERAL**

#### **Engaged Design**

Engaged design, in general, refers to building design that responds to the streetscape and enhances the public realm. To this end, the same level of building design and articulation should apply to all elevations visible to the public.



Well Articulated Elevations in a Private Lane Neighborhood



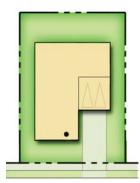
#### **Garages and Driveways**

To create a more pedestrian friendly streetscape and promote architecture forward design, front-loaded buildings shall have the garage setback further than the living spaces of the building.

- Garage doors shall be designed so they are not the primary focus in the streetscape and will be complementary to the overall architectural character of the home.
- Garage door designs shall vary along the street, with no more than two neighboring homes using the same design and pattern.
- Minimal standard driveway widths are encouraged so that they do not negatively impact the streetscape and walkability within the neighborhood.



Garage Door Receives Same Level of Design Detail as the Rest of the Home



Recessed Garage



Example of Garage Doors Not Being the Primary Focus in the Streetscape



# **2.3 ELEVATIONS**

### **ELEVATIONS - IN GENERAL CONTINUED**

#### Entryways

The entryway to a building is an important component of the building and overall streetscape. As the threshold between the private and public space, the entryway can include one of the following elements:

- -Porch
- -Portico

-Trellis

#### Windows and Doors

- Windows and doors shall be designed to reflect the overall architectural character of the building.
- Window and door materials shall not include reflective glass, as it creates glare.

#### **Colors and Materials**

Colors and materials have a direct impact on the character of the streetscape and neighborhood. To create a visually interesting and harmonious streetscape, buildings shall use high-quality, durable materials that will weather well and reflect the home's architectural character. This can include, but is not limited to:

- -Board and batten siding
- -Stone or brick veneer
- -Stucco



Porch Covers Entry and Provides Outdoor Space



These Shutters are Proportional to the Window



Harmonious Colors and Materials

#### **Colors and Materials Continued**

• Color and material blocking of buildings shall not terminate at outside corners and shall wrap to appropriate transition points.

#### Details

- Building details shall enhance and complement the overall building design and its associated architectural character.
- Building details shall occur wherever the building is visible to the public.
- Details such as window shutters, accent trim, rafters, planter boxes, etc. shall be designed to be proportional to the element they are enhancing and fit the architectural style of the home.

#### Lighting

- Exterior lighting fixtures shall complement the overall architectural style of the building.
- Lighting fixtures shall not create glare or spillover to adjacent neighbors.



Example of Variation in Widow Details



Example of Accent Trim



Exterior Light Fixture Complements the Home's Architectural Character

# **3.0 CONCEPTUAL FLOOR PLANS & ELEVATIONS**

Architectural character refers to the architectural design and style of a home. Within Laurel Ranch, the architectural character will be established based upon the two neighborhoods that comprise the community, the context and the history of the City and surrounding area. This section provides **CONCEPTUAL** floor plans and elevations as examples of the architectural character of Laurel Ranch. These floor plans and elevations should be used for **REFERENCE ONLY**.

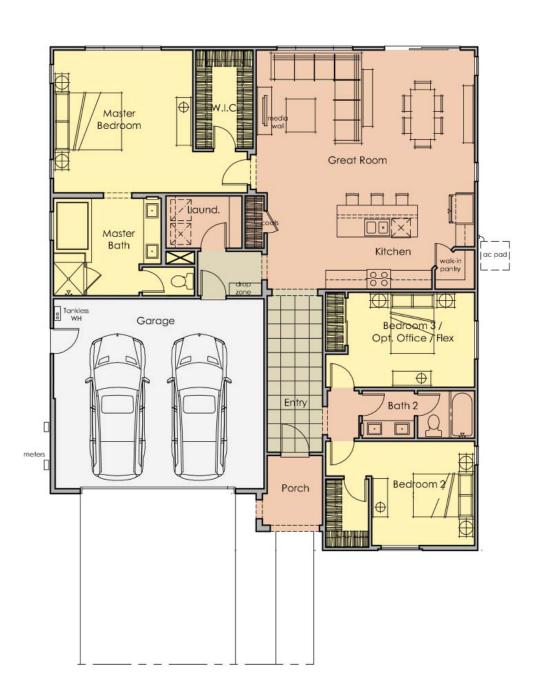


### **3.1 CONVENTIONAL CONCEPTUAL FLOOR PLAN 1 - SINGLE STORY**

### \*FLOOR PLANS ARE CONCEPTUAL AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

**3 BEDROOMS OPT. OFFICE** 2 BATHS

1,727 s.f.



**Bedroom Space** 

Living Space

Hallway Space

**Garage Space** 

# **3.1 CONVENTIONAL CONCEPTUAL FLOOR PLAN 2**

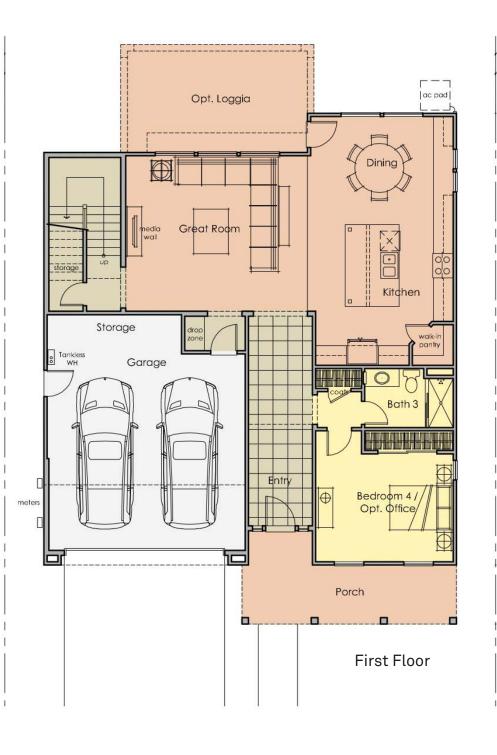
### \*FLOOR PLANS ARE CONCEPTUAL AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

4 BEDROOMS

3 BATHS

2,729 s.f.





Garage Space

# **3.1 CONVENTIONAL CONCEPTUAL FLOOR PLAN 3**

### \*FLOOR PLANS ARE CONCEPTUAL AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

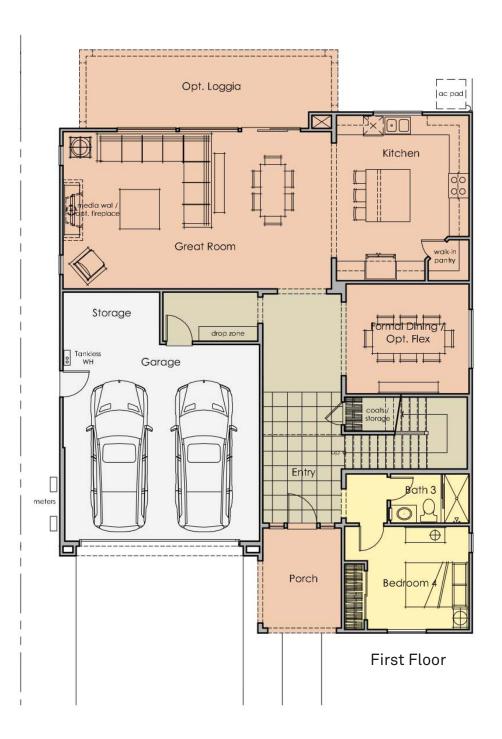
4 BEDROOMS

OPT. LOFT

3 BATHS

3,000 s.f.





# **3.2 CONVENTIONAL CONCEPTUAL ELEVATIONS**



### TRADITIONAL FARMHOUSE

- -Asymmetrical Massing
- -Hip and Gable Roofs
- -Wood Brackets and/or Kickers
- -Wood Porch Posts

### CONTEMPORARY FARMHOUSE

- -Asymmetrical Massing -Low Pitched Hip and Occasional Gable Roof -Use of Arch Elements at Doors or Feature Window
- -Proportional Window Shutters

### SPANISH

- -Asymmetrical Massing
- -Low to Medium Pitched Hip or Gable Roofs
- -Enhanced Entry Ways
- -Stucco and/or Stone Veneer

# **3.3 CONVENTIONAL CONCEPTUAL IMAGERY**







\*IMAGES ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY. ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN WILL BE SUBMITTED WITH APPLICATION.

**CONCEPTUAL FLOOR PLANS & ELEVATIONS** 





# **3.4 PRIVATE LANE CONCEPTUAL FLOOR PLAN 1**

### \*FLOOR PLANS ARE CONCEPTUAL AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

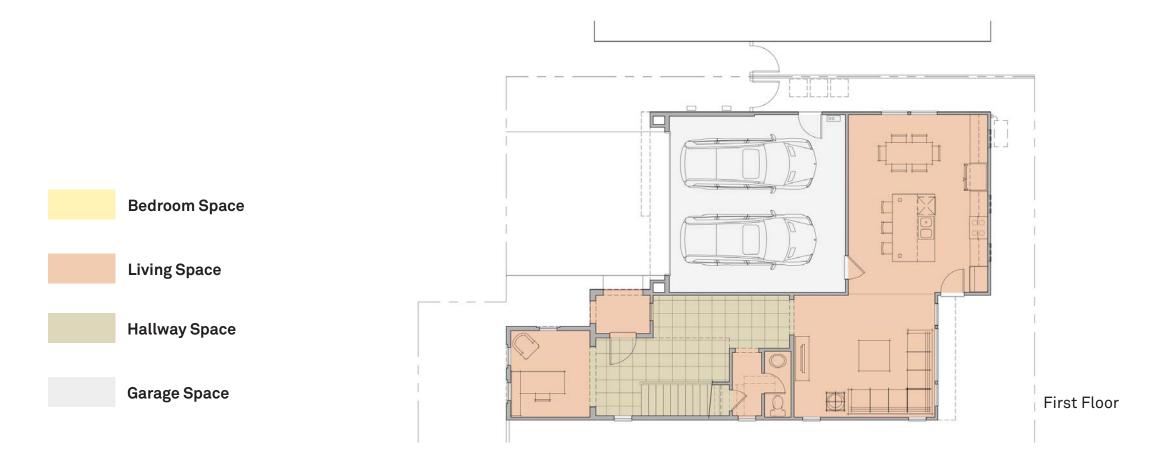
4 BEDROOMS

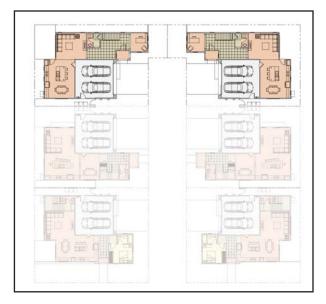
2.5 BATHS

2,000-2,200 s.f.



Second Floor





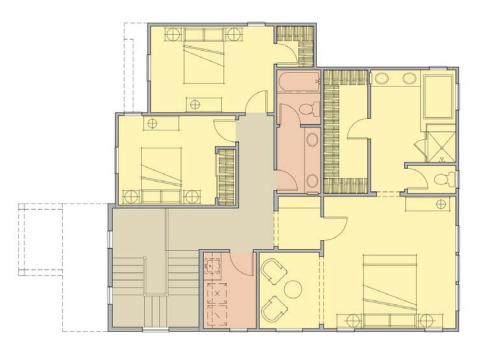
# 3.4 PRIVATE LANE CONCEPTUAL FLOOR PLAN 2

### \*FLOOR PLANS ARE CONCEPTUAL AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

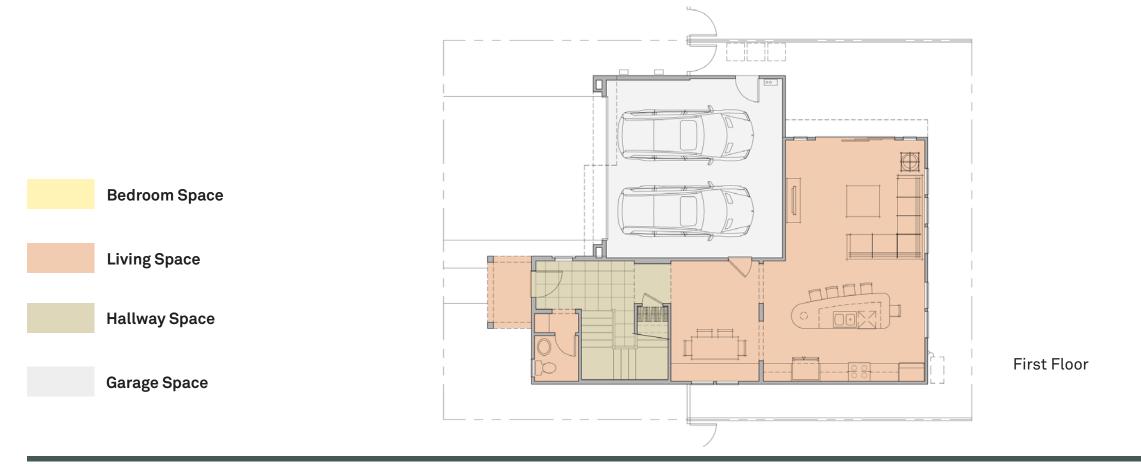
3 BEDROOMS

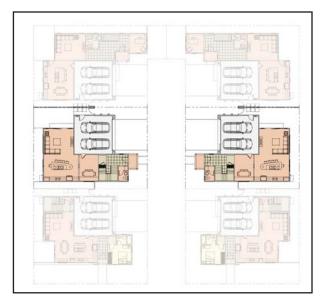
2.5 BATHS

2,000-2,200 s.f.



Second Floor





# **3.4 PRIVATE LANE CONCEPTUAL FLOOR PLAN 3**

### \*FLOOR PLANS ARE CONCEPTUAL AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

3 BEDROOMS

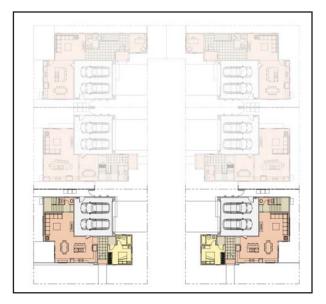
3.5 BATHS

2,000-2,200 s.f.



Second Floor





# **3.5 PRIVATE LANE CONCEPTUAL ELEVATIONS**



### WEST COAST CLASSIC

- -Asymmetrical Massing
- -Low-Pitched Gable and/or Hip Roofs
- -Overhanging Eaves
- -Stone Veneer & Stucco Finish

### **AMERICANA**

- -Asymmetrical Massing
- -Medium to Steeply Pitched Gable Roofs
- -Board and Batten Accent Siding
- -Lap Siding
- -Brick Veneer & Stucco Finish

### **COUNTRY EUROPEAN**

-Asymmetrical massing -Hip and Gable Roofs -Fully Rounded Arched Elements -Proportioned Window Shutters

# **3.6 PRIVATE LANE CONCEPTUAL IMAGERY**



\*IMAGES ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY. ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN WILL BE SUBMITTED WITH APPLICATION.

**CONCEPTUAL FLOOR PLANS & ELEVATIONS** 





# **4.0 LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES**

Landscape elements encompass the soft and hard parts of the streetscape including, but not limited to: street trees, plant materials, and paving materials. The landscape elements of a neighborhood are important as they can provide visual cues that evoke placemaking and identity for the residents and area while helping to create a comfortable and inviting environment for its users. This section provides **CONCEPTUAL** illustrations as examples of the landscape character of Laurel Ranch. These illustrations should be used for **REFERENCE ONLY**.



# **4.1 OVERALL SITE PLAN**

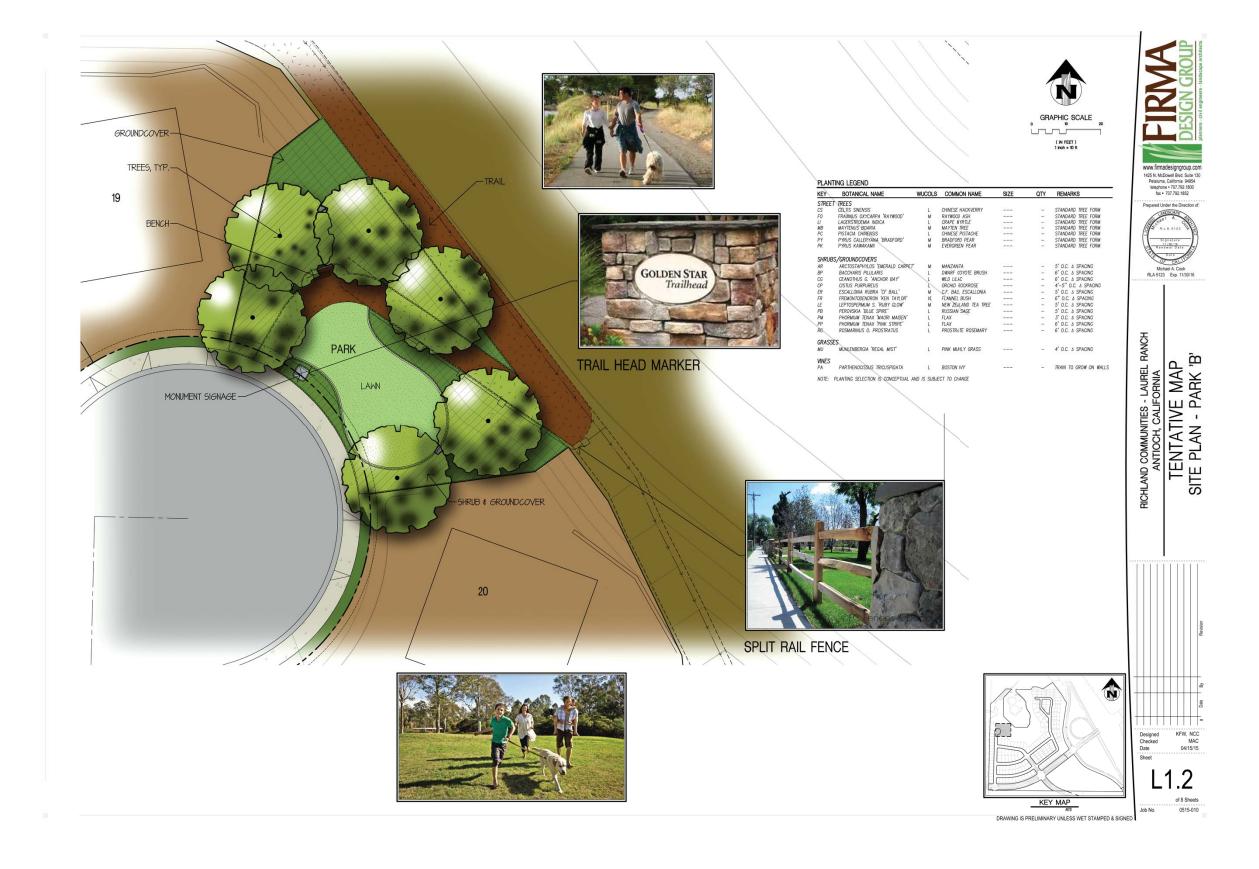




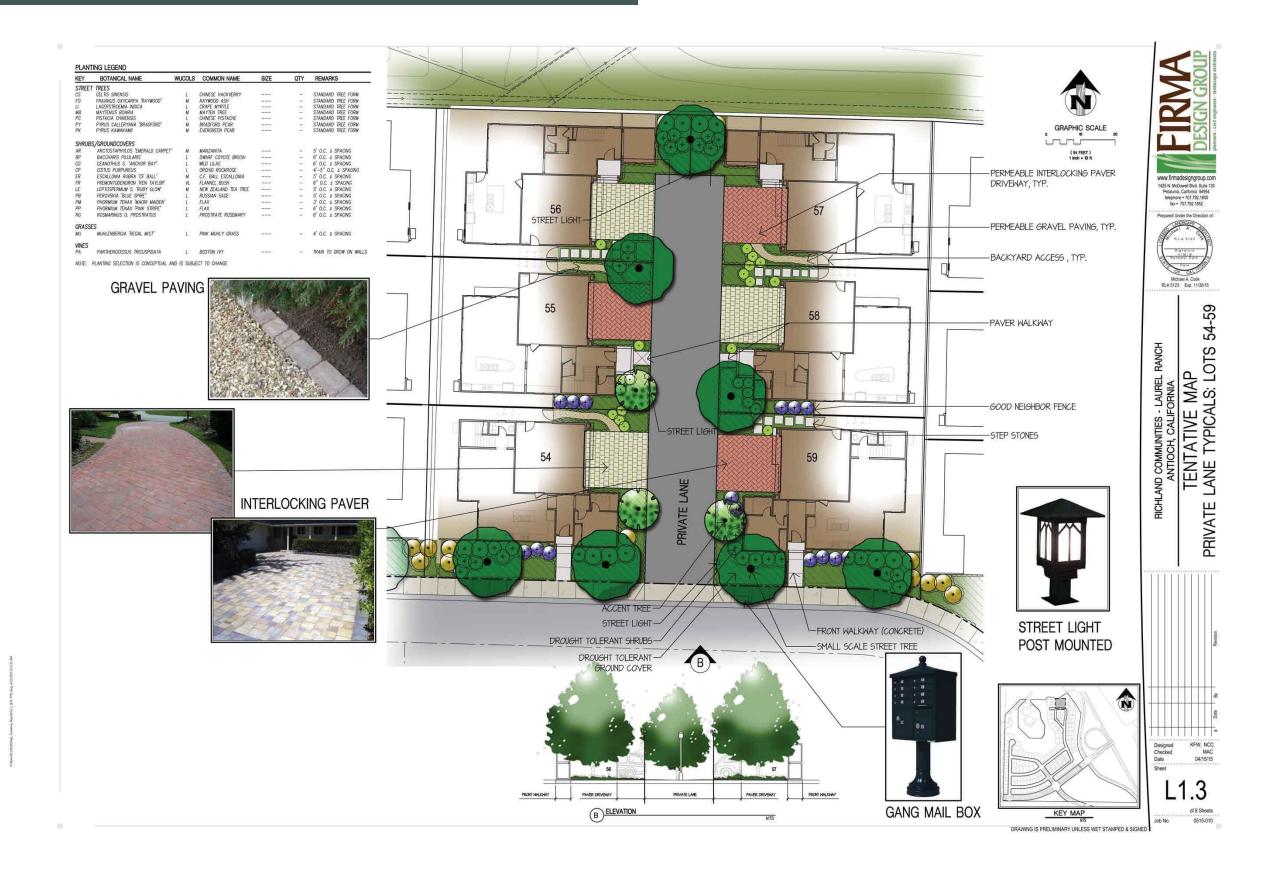
# 4.2 PARK 'A' PLAN



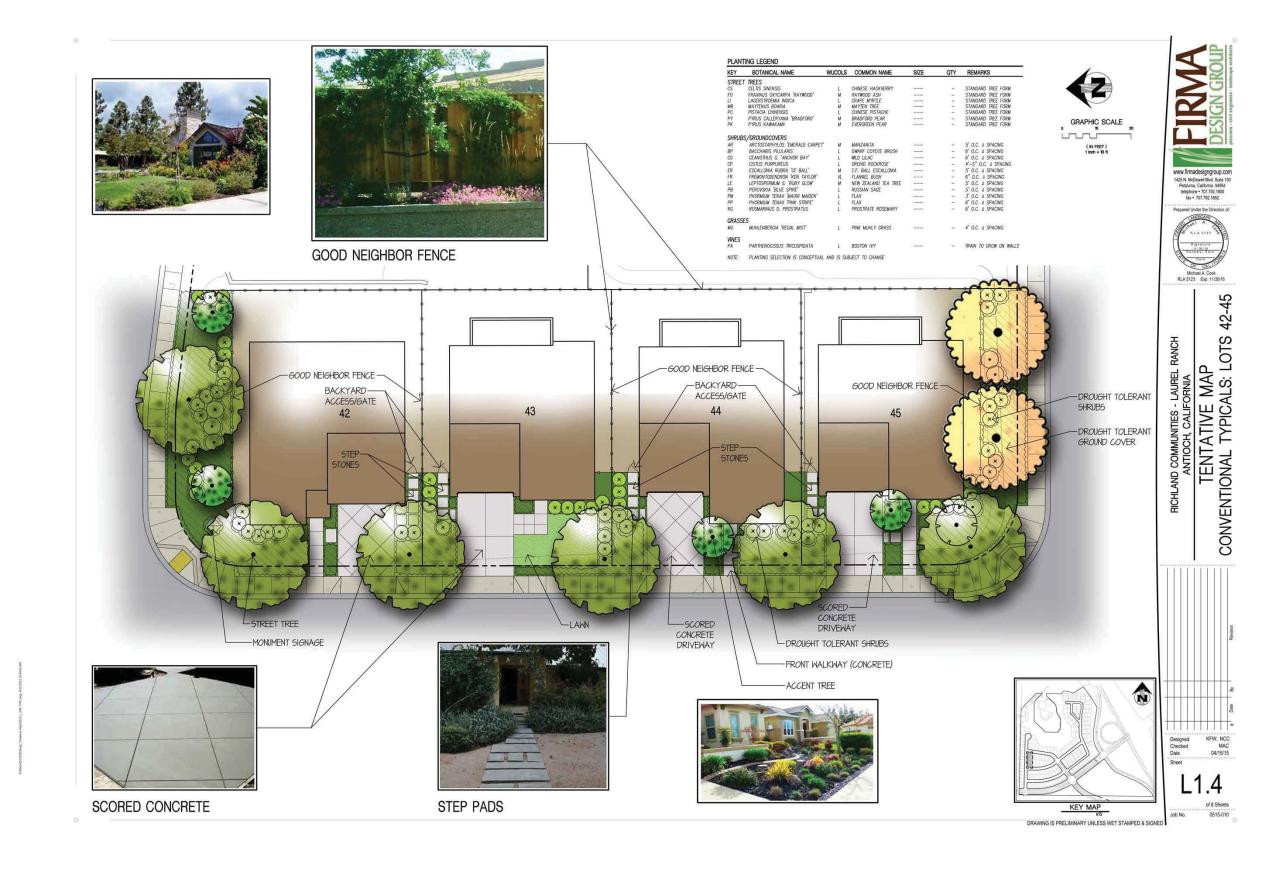
# 4.3 PARK 'B' PLAN



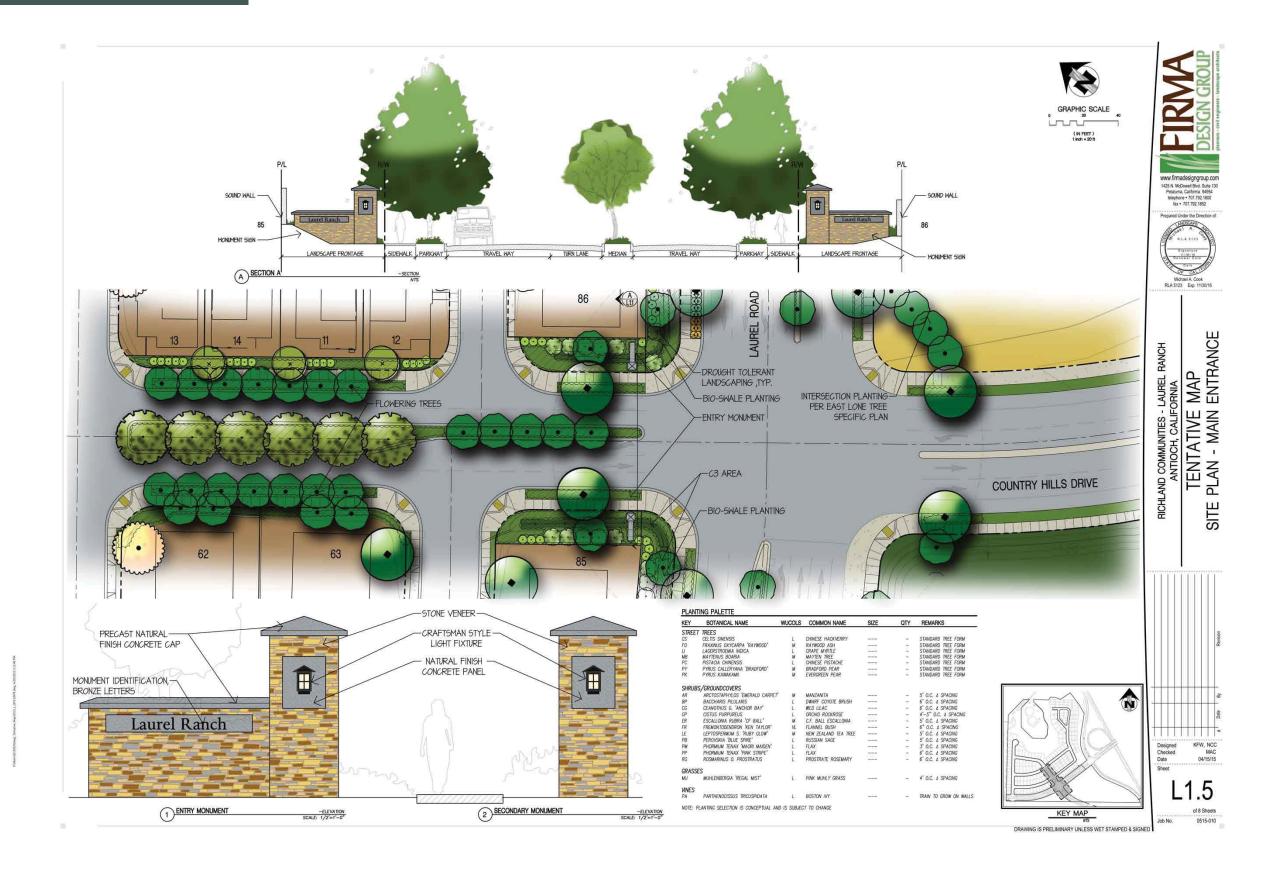
### 4.4 PRIVATE LANE TYPICALS: LOTS 54-59



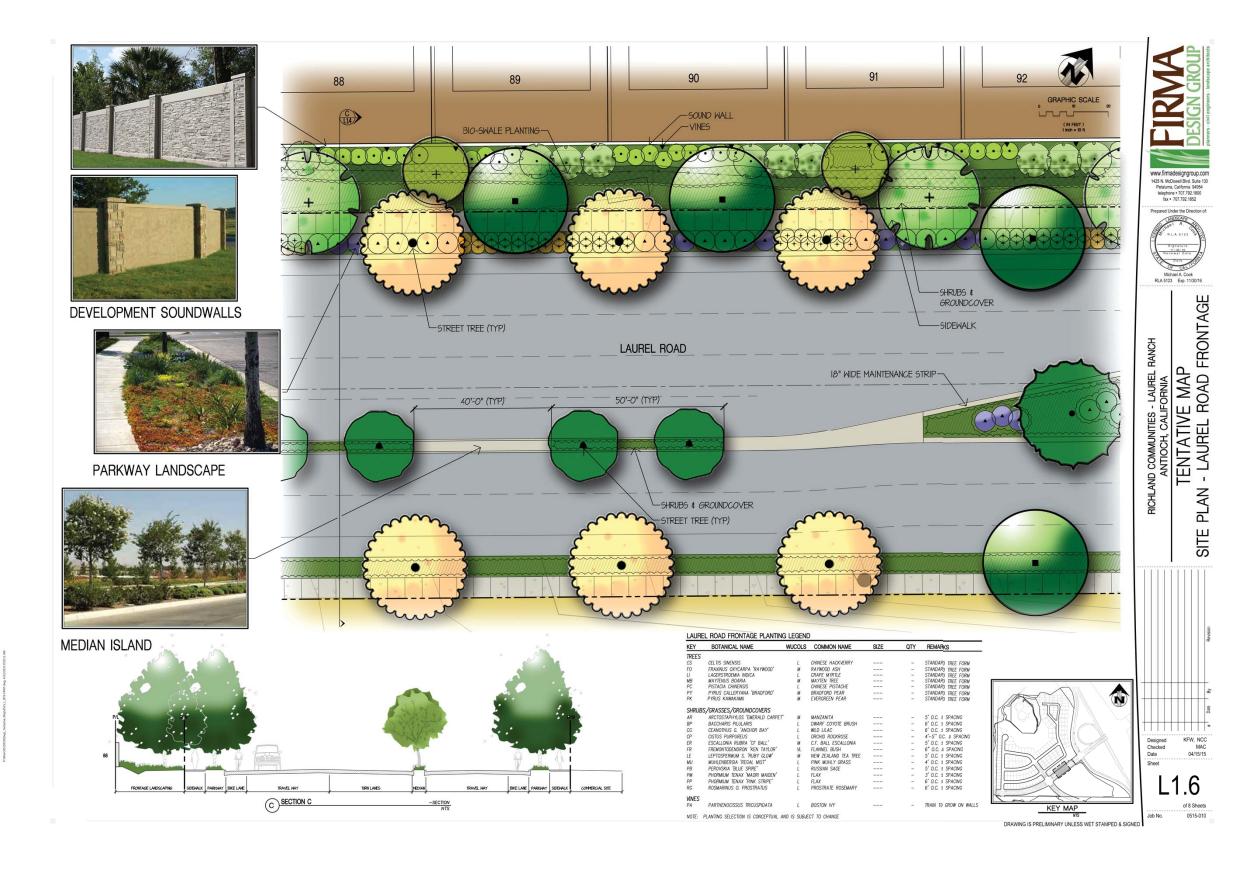
### **4.5 CONVENTIONAL TYPICALS: LOTS 42-45**



# **4.6 MAIN ENTRANCE**



# **4.7 LAUREL ROAD FRONTAGE**



# 4.8 COMMON SPACE A & G





