

The Greater Redevelopment Project Area and Upper Skyway

Boundary follows the existing RDA Project Area boundaries and includes all properties abutting Skyway excluding single-family land uses.

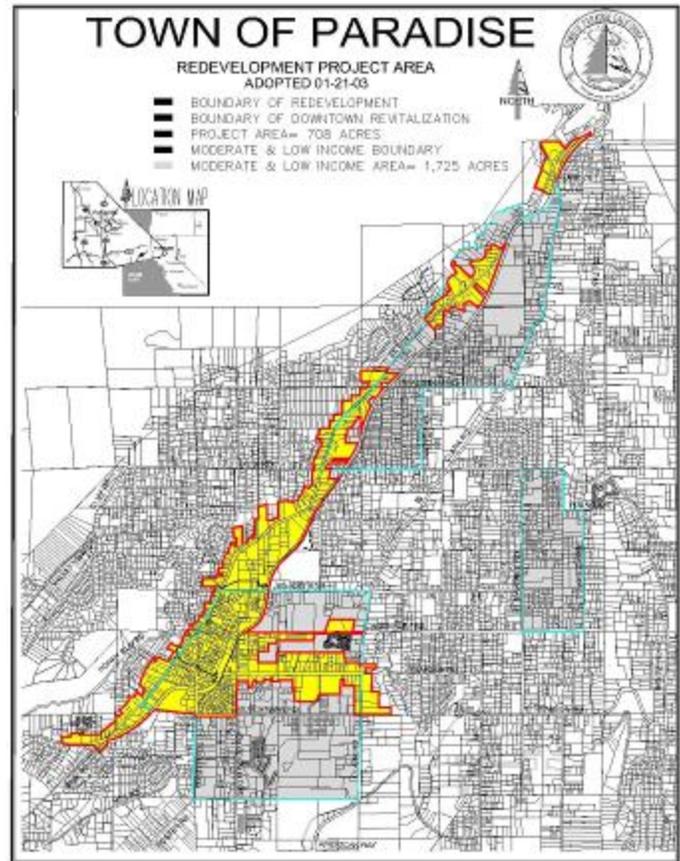


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Purpose:

These Design Standards represent the community's desire for good design by encouraging creativity, interest and variety, and by building upon local character to create efficient, sustainable and livable places. The Standards are intended to promote a desired level of future development in Paradise that:

1. Preserves the sense of a small-town community in a natural mountain environment;
2. Contributes to a positive physical image and identity, while preserving the surrounding environment;
3. Provides design assistance to the development community, architects/designers and property owners;
4. Promotes high-quality development that stimulates investment in the economic vitality of Paradise;
5. Facilitates the development of projects that establish a sense of place while complementing the character of traditional design established within the existing neighborhoods of the Town;
6. Implements the goals, objectives, and policies of the Town of Paradise General Plan;
7. Maintains and enhances property values and pride of ownership.

These Standards are meant for use by property owners, developers, business owners, and architects in achieving a superior quality design of new construction and additions to existing buildings. The purpose of the Standards is to promote quality designs that have been carefully considered and that have well integrated building features and architectural elements. These Standards complement existing development procedures, policies and laws.

Applicability:

The standards contained in this document are focused on design. This document is not intended to provide a listing of all Town standards or requirements. Applicants should also refer to the Paradise General Plan, the Paradise Zoning Code, the Paradise Municipal Code, the Subdivision Ordinance, and engineering design standards and related documents. Where any conflict arises, the Town codes and standards listed above will supersede these design standards.

In cases where a property is located in an overlapping geographical design area, the following hierarchical order will be applied to the property when making decisions for Design Review: (1) Downtown (2) Gateway/Scenic Highway Corridor (3) RDA Project Area (4) Clark Road Commercial/Development Areas (5) Industrial/Business Cluster.

In this document the terms "should" or "encouraged" means that the Town strongly prefers that the applicant apply the criteria to his or her project, but the applicant may use an alternative design feature to the one expressed by the criteria, if they can demonstrate that an alternative design feature may be used to achieve the design concept or desired aesthetic. The term "prohibited" is intended to illustrate those aspects of design which do not achieve the Town's design review objective or meet the design review criteria and are therefore not permitted. Final determination rests with the design review approval process.

Goals:

- Strengthen/expand the commercial-retail base.
- Improve the physical and aesthetic quality and appearance. Redesign and redevelop areas that are stagnant or improperly utilized.
- Provide adequate land for parks and open space in the Project Area.
- Establish performance criteria to assure high site design standards, property maintenance and environmental quality and other design elements that provide unity and integrity.
- Expand and improve the quality of the community's existing housing stock for low and moderate-income persons.
- Improve infrastructure.
- Provide adequate public parking facilities.
- Create and enhance recreational, cultural and social opportunities.
- Enhance community facilities.
- Reduce and minimize incompatible land uses and encourage conversion of obsolete or underutilized land uses.
- Eliminate blight.



	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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SCALE/HEIGHT/MASSING

1. Refer to the Paradise Zoning Ordinance for specific height and setback requirements in addition to those discussed herein.
2. Vary massing to provide visual interest and to create relief and shadow lines.
3. Ensure compatibility with surrounding developments.
4. Use building height and massing to emphasize building corners, points of entry and visible skyline.
5. Achieve high quality building, site design and signage.
6. Vary spacing between buildings to provide opportunities for pedestrian plazas, courtyards, and other outdoor gathering areas.
7. Site features such as trees, creeks, and views of surrounding landscapes should be considered as prime design determinates in planning new commercial centers and multi-family residential developments.

Scale, Height & Massing

Architectural Features

Materials, Textures & Colors

Visibility/Windows

Canopies and Awnings



	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
Scale, Height & Massing	<p>ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES</p> <p>Building facades should be interesting, varied and create an attractive and vibrant streetscape. New buildings should continue the pattern of the lines from neighboring buildings to unify facades on a street block.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design Theme: It is important to relate the proposed building design to the overall site development. A corporate image, as in the case of many national franchised stores, shall be secondary in the design of projects. As branded buildings are difficult to reuse if vacated by primary business. Projects shall be consistent with the applicable Town adopted design criteria and standards. • Articulation: Building articulation embodies a group of design devices that overlap scale, height, massing, and level of detail. Building articulation can be accomplished with the placement of windows and entries, planar changes, volume changes, color changes, material changes, variable transparency, and the creation of shadow textures with trellises and overhangs. • Details: Provide details that create shadows, line surfaces, and volumes at a different and more human scale. • Equal Details: All visible building sides should be designed with a complementary level of detail, quality of materials, and continuity of color. Parapets should be extended to all exposed building walls to ensure a continuous design of the building. • Roof Treatments: Variations in roof lines should be used to add interest to, and reduce the massing of buildings. • Security: Permanent security bars/grilles on the storefront windows facing the street (defined as those clearly visible and fixed to windows or the facade) are prohibited. Electronic security systems are preferred. • Screening Mechanical Equipment: Mechanical equipment attached to the top of building facades must be concealed. Concealment of mechanical equipment can be accomplished by placement under an awning, behind a parapet wall or enclosed by a housing that is appropriate to the building's architecture and color. When screened behind a building rooftop, continuous building design must be achieved. 			
Architectural Features				
Materials, Textures & Colors				
Visibility/Windows				
Canopies and Awnings				



	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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Scale, Height & Massing
Architectural Features
Materials, Textures & Colors
Visibility/ Windows
Canopies and Awnings

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- **Bulkheads:** The bulkhead protects the display window by raising the glass area to a safer and more easily viewed height. Due to this protective function, bulkhead materials are water, dirt and impact resistant (e.g. ceramic tile, finished stone, brick). Bulkheads in multiple storefront buildings should be consistent in height and material. Signage in the bulkhead area shall not be allowed.
- **Decorative Security Lighting:** shall match architectural theme of the building and use historic fixtures when appropriate.
- **Importance of Entrances:** Entries should be clearly delineated through the use of recesses, additional detailing, overhangs, lighting and change of volume and form. The greater the functional use of the entrance, the more it should be distinguished from the balance of the building.
- **Secondary Entrances:** Secondary entrances (such as small retail shops on the ground floor of a larger office building) should be architecturally treated as subordinate to the primary entrance. Doors that are not regularly used, should be down played by continuing the design surrounding them.
- **Multiple Tenant Spaces:** Individual tenant spaces should be indicated by the horizontal articulation of the building. This can be done by:
 - Placing a column, pier or pilaster between buildings bays.
 - Apply vertical slots or recess between building bays.
 - Provide variation in plane along building wall.
 - Vary the building wall by recessing the storefront entrance, creating a niche for landscaping, or a pedestrian area.



No Bulkheads is discouraged



Stone bulkhead material is encouraged

	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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MATERIALS AND TEXTURES

- **Materials:** In general, variations in colors and materials are encouraged. Care should be taken, however, not to use too many materials that may result in visual clutter. If only one material is used, then volume and articulation of the facade becomes even more important.
- **New construction/and façade renovations:** Projects shall use exterior finish materials that are compatible in quality, color, texture, finish and dimension to surrounding properties.
- **Authenticity:** If imitation materials are used, the detailing and coloring should be consistent with the material they are imitating.
- **Durability/Maintenance:** Materials should be selected, detailed and finished for durability in Paradise’s climate. In particular, painted wood surfaces facing south should be properly prepared for painting and have opaque high quality paints applied in multiple coats.



- Allowed Materials:**
- Wood
 - Brick
 - Stone/Slate
 - Tile
 - Stucco
 - Prefinished ceramic
 - Metal Panels
- Prohibited Finish Materials:**
- Cement
 - Exposed Concrete block
 - Steel siding
 - Snap-on metal grills
 - Metal sheeting
 - Vinyl siding

Scale, Height & Massing
Architectural Features
Materials, Textures & Colors
Visibility/ Windows
Canopies and Awnings

	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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Scale, Height & Massing	<p>BUILDING COLORS</p> <p>The positive use of color on a building or building facade can make a profound difference to the overall appearance and image of Redevelopment Project Area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Color Choice: The colors of a structure should be appropriate for the chosen materials and the architectural style of the building and be compatible with the colors of adjacent buildings. In evaluating the relationship of color to architectural style, colors should help to visually relate facades and building elements to each other. • Corporate image shall be secondary in the design of projects, as branded buildings are difficult to reuse if vacated by primary business. • Base color: The proportion of the building determines the appropriate colors to be used for the building. The larger and plainer the building, the more subtle the base color should be. Lighter-colored finishes on a building’s exterior can reflect heat in the summer months. • Major Trim Color: When the wall facade is painted, the major trim color should complement the base color. Use of the same major trim color on the upper facade and on the storefront is recommended to visually tie the facade together. • Minor Trim Color: If minor trim is used as a third color, it should be used to strengthen the color scheme already established by the base and major trim colors. 	<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 10px; background-color: #cccccc;"> <p>See Appendix C—Color Palette</p> <p>Allowable Colors: <i>Natural, earth tone colors such as:</i> Brown Beige Green Cream Muted reds, toned down blues & pale yellows</p> <p>Prohibited Colors: Bright white, including excessively bright reds, yellows, greens, & blues No florescent colors</p> </div>		
Architectural Features				
Materials, Textures & Colors				
Visibility/ Windows				
Canopies and Awnings				



	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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Scale, Height & Massing	<p>VISIBILITY/WINDOWS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of windows is an important architectural element because they create a visual rhythm of building openings and provide natural light. The primary function of glass should be to encourage visibility to interior display areas or building interiors. The windows of retail stores should vary in size and shape, depending on the nature of the business, as well as the architectural style. Projects shall consider maximum visibility between building occupants and the site. <p>Specific Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length in windows: The first floor of a commercial building fronting or siding on a street shall have a minimum of 30% of its length in windows. There should be no lengths of walls in excess of 40 feet without windows. Window Sills: Storefront windows should be as large as possible, but no closer than 18" to the ground. Maximum bulkhead heights for new construction should be 36". By limiting the bulkhead height, the visibility of the storefront display and retail interior is maximized.
Architectural Features	
Materials, Textures & Colors	
Visibility/Windows	
Canopies and Awnings	



- Security Devices:** Permanent, fixed security grates or grilles over windows are not allowed.
- Covered Up Windows:** Filled-in or covered over display windows shall be opened and reglazed.
- Air Conditioning:** Air conditioning units placed in front of windows are not permitted.
- Materials:** Replacing window and door features with incompatible materials such as anodized aluminum, and tinted or reflective glass is not permitted.

	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape	
Scale, Height & Massing	<p>CANOPIES AND AWNINGS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Color: The colors of the awnings or canopies should complement the color or colors of the building. • Materials: Awnings should be of woven fabric (not vinyl) and have a high Ultra Violet (UV) rating. Canopies and covered porches should be constructed of wood or metal. Metal canopies may be appropriate on some buildings if they are compatible in scale and overall design. • Design: Awnings should be designed to project over individual window and door openings and not be a continuous feature extending over masonry piers or arches. Where the design lends itself, canopies should be continuous. • Shape: Awning shape should relate to window/door openings. Barrel-shaped awnings should be used to complement arched windows, while square awnings should be used on rectangular windows. • Location: Canopies and awnings should be mounted in locations that respect the design of a building, including the arrangement of bays and openings and should not obscure transom windows, grillwork, piers, pilasters, ornamental features, and/or adjacent buildings. • Height: Minimum height of awnings/canopies should be 8 feet (measured from bottom of the awning/canopy to the sidewalk). Canopies or covered porches should not extend outwardly from the building for more than 6 feet and 8 feet for a canopy. • Individual Businesses: When there are several businesses in one building utilizing awnings, the awnings should be coordinated in terms of color, trim, and form. Simple signs on the valance may vary in type style and to differentiate the individual businesses. • Maintenance: Awnings should be well maintained, washed regularly, and replaced when faded or torn. 				
Architectural Features					
Materials, Textures & Colors					
Visibility/Windows					
Canopies and Awnings					
					
					

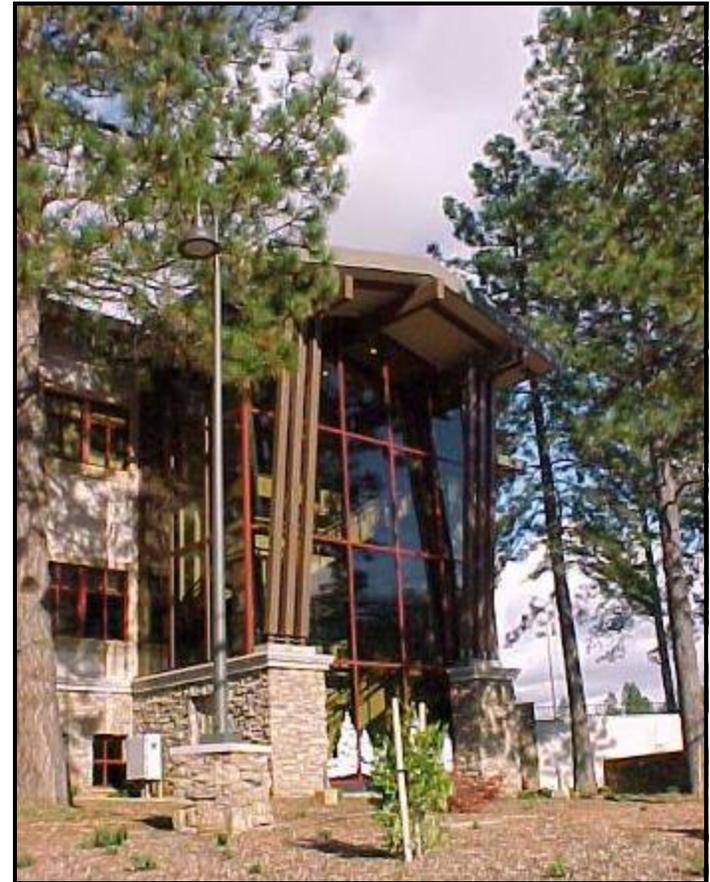
	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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Ingress/Egress
Parking & Pedestrian Circulation
Creating Places
Paving/Hardscape
Location of Structures
Landscaping/Irrigation
Fences/Walls
Site Furnishings
Site Lighting
Service/Utility/Wastewater Treatment Areas
Energy Efficiency

INGRESS AND EGRESS

Vehicle Access and On-Site Circulation

- Major access points to developments should have coordinated access points whenever possible. Separated ingress and egress points with landscaped islands should be provided. Ingress or egress points should be coordinated with openings in the center median and existing or planned access points on the opposite side of the roadway.
- **Line of Sight:** Sight distance for driveways should be protected with the use of visibility triangles on each side of the driveway to allow a passing motorist to view a car exiting a driveway. Structures, fences, walls, plant materials and etc. located in site triangles may have height and location restrictions. Refer to the Town Engineer for additional requirements.
- On-site vehicle circulation should be designed to discourage speeding throughout parking areas to minimize the potential conflict with pedestrians and parked vehicles. Radii for turns shall be designed to facilitate emergency vehicles to the satisfaction of the Fire Department.
- Shared access drives between adjacent parcels of similar use should be utilized to minimize the number of curb cuts to the street. Reciprocal access and parking agreements, between compatible adjacent land uses, for pedestrians and vehicles are strongly encouraged.



	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
Ingress/Egress	<p>PARKING / CIRCULATION: Locations of parking lots should be carefully evaluated in terms of visual prominence as well as functional requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Paradise Municipal Code for specific parking lot requirements. Line of Sight: Sight distance for driveways should be protected with the use of visibility triangles on each side of the driveway to allow a passing motorist to view a car exiting a driveway. The sight triangle should measure 20 feet along the curb line in each direction from the driveway, and 20 feet along the edges of the driveway itself. In this area, structures, fences, walls and plant material, with the exception of street trees, should not exceed 2.5 feet in height above the street grade. Access: Vehicle access should be carefully considered for a clear and uniform traffic pattern through the lot. Parking lots should include clear pedestrian paths to enhance pedestrian access and safety. Combining Parking: Where parking lots are located adjacent to alleys on abutting properties they should, to the extent feasible, be designed as a single lot to increase security and efficiency. If this joint use is infeasible and fencing is required, fences between properties should be as low as possible to allow for surveillance between properties. Landscaping: Parking lot perimeters that have street frontage should provide an aesthetically pleasing visual buffer and follow the same general guidelines as proposed for the rest of the redevelopment project area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plants should be chosen that are easily maintained, resilient to excess pedestrian traffic, and tolerant of excessive heat gain from asphalt parking areas. Consideration should be given to native planting. Parking lot landscaping shall not prevent a clear view for emergency services such as the fire and police department. Plant heights within parking lot islands and perimeter buffers should not exceed 30 inches in height, and shall be evergreen in nature. Accent color is encouraged. Deciduous trees shall be selected to provide a minimum of 50% shade coverage of total parking area, not including drive aisles, at maturity. Planter islands in parking lots shall be a minimum of 6' x 6'. 			
Parking & Pedestrian Circulation				
Creating Places				
Paving/Hardscape				
Location of Structures				
Landscaping/Irrigation				
Fences/Walls				
Site Furnishings				
Site Lighting				
Service/Utility/Wastewater Treatment Areas				
Energy Efficiency				



	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
Ingress/Egress	<p>CONNECTING TO THE PEDESTRIAN</p> <p>Where structures adjoin public areas, and along internal circulation paths of the corridor, provide pedestrians with the greatest possible sense of safety, comfort, aesthetic pleasure, and connection to building activities at edges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrian Shelter: Provide shade from the summer sun (and protection from the rain, when possible) with street trees, trellises, awnings and other devices along street frontages and paths internal to the project, especially on the south side of buildings. • Aesthetic quality: The highest detail and material quality for projects should be placed where pedestrians have the greatest and closest contact with the project. • Semi-Private Spaces on the Street: Porches, patios, balconies, and courtyards that allow residents of mixed use projects or other users to actually and symbolically claim the space; should be placed along pedestrian paths wherever possible. This will provide clarity about who has the right to control a space, and thus a greater sense of security for the user and an increased potential for social connections. • Pavement and treated walkways add visual interest and allow pedestrians to visit multiple buildings located at one site. • Observe All Outdoor Spaces: The ability to observe all outdoor spaces from windows in shops, offices, or upper level residences and from porches and other private and semi-private outdoor spaces should be provided. 			
Parking & Pedestrian Circulation				
Creating Places				
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	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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Ingress/Egress
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CREATING PLACES

Create spaces that are clearly defined to satisfy gathering and privacy needs of people at various scales. Each scale should be appropriate to the role of the space in the community.

- Place Transitions:** Fences, bushes, elevation changes, portals, porches, and doors which face the street should be used to provide transition between varying levels of public accessibility and privacy. They should delineate the use and ownership of public, semi-public, and private spaces, but should not be visual barriers.
- Common Facilities:** The inclusion of common facilities that respond to the anticipated needs of the users is encouraged. Under most circumstances, these common facilities should be located to provide a bridge between the downtown, the greater redevelopment project area, and the community defined by the project, e.g., a public seating area at major entrances to the project.

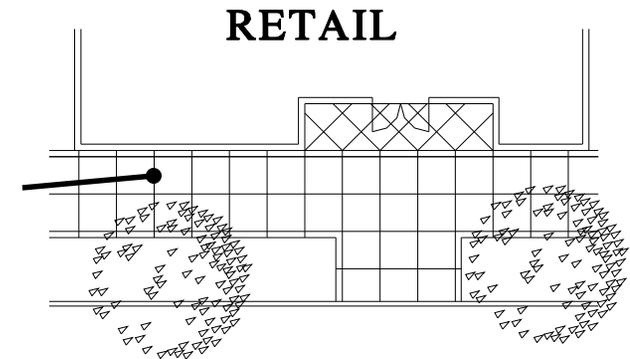


	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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Ingress/Egress
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PAVING / HARDSCAPE

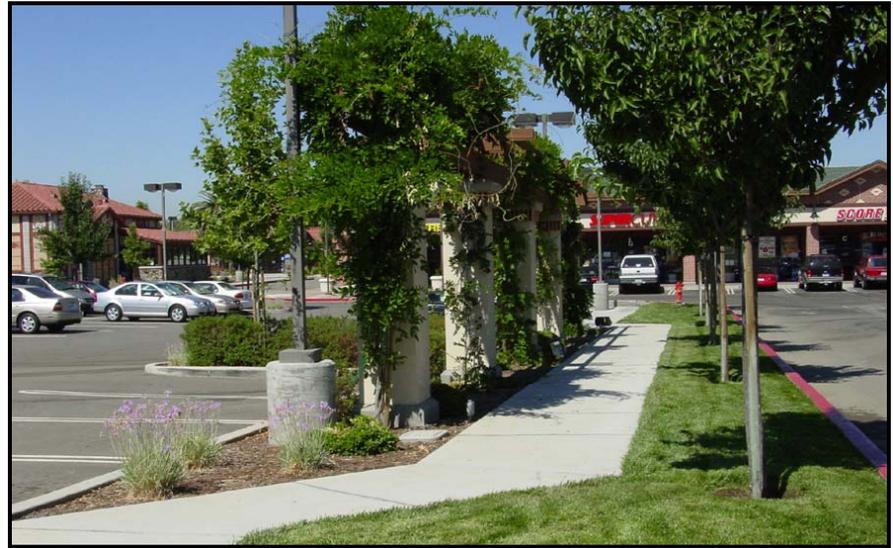
- Pavement Treatments:** Support the project design concept with paving and hardscape materials selected to best complement materials, textures, and color of proposed structures, and to enhance the proposed landscaping.
- Quality of Design:** Interesting paving patterns are encouraged. The uniqueness of a well-designed hard surface can enhance the overall project design. Front entries to businesses and residential developments can represent the individuality of the spaces with differing hardscape treatments.
- Materials:** High quality building materials are recommended. The use of complementary paving materials to create banding and/or borders can greatly enhance the richness of a paving surface without adding extraordinary project costs.
- Safety:** All paving and hardscape surfaces shall provide the proper slip resistance to prevent potential injuries. Property owners and designers should check with Town building officials for current codes concerning this issue.



	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
Ingress/Egress	<p>LOCATION OF STRUCTURES</p> <p>Locate structures to create usable outdoor places and continuity of desirable characteristics of adjoining structures along the street face.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building placement should consider site circulation, should not impede traffic flow or accessibility from adjacent roadways, and should blend with the setback and pattern of development on adjacent sites. Clustered building arrangements are preferred for commercial, mixed-use and multi-family developments. • Planned Developments and multi-building complexes should have an integrated design with respect to building placement, proportion, color, rooflines, and other architectural details. • Pedestrian open spaces such as covered walkways, courtyards and plazas are encouraged, as well as the development of open and attractive passages between buildings and blocks. • Minimize the visual impact of large scale commercial/industrial uses such as large expanses of parking area, large utilitarian buildings, signage and lighting. • Rear-Entry Parking Spaces: Ensure that proper landscaping enhances the space and created as welcoming back entry. • Wastewater Treatment equipment should always be located in the back portion of the property, or the portion of the property least affected by public view (including residential areas). In those instances where high ground water or other site restricting elements does not permit the wastewater equipment to be totally obscured from sight, than a decorative, secured privacy wall with landscaping will be required. 			
Parking & Pedestrian Circulation				
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Energy Efficiency				



	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
Ingress/Egress	<h2>LANDSCAPING</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant Selection: The landscape design should balance the needs of the natural environment and its human inhabitants. Each site should be analyzed to determine the specific functional and spatial requirements. • Plant/Tree Selection: Select plants and trees appropriate to the Paradise area that blend with and complement the surrounding neighborhoods, and that are sized appropriately for maximum healthy growth within the planting area. A recommended plant palette can be found in Appendix C. • Incorporate appropriate landscaping that includes a variety of trees, shrubs and other planting. • On-center spacing should not follow a specified formula but should provide for a visually uniform canopy that creates minimum conflict with signage, street lighting, or building entries. • Colorful ground plantings at intersections shall be encouraged, as well as shrub massing at building foundations using a limited palette of plants per building. • Ground cover planting, with the exception of turf, shall be encouraged within parkway strips and commercial frontages. • Parking Lot Landscaping: Large expanses of parking should be broken up with landscaping and pedestrian walkways with pedestrian scale lighting. Adequate directional mechanisms such as curbing and parking lines should be provided. • Dividers: Planted areas in parking lots and driveway entrances should be large enough to function as a physical divider, provide an aesthetic landscape area, and be easily maintained. 			
Parking & Pedestrian Circulation				
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	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
Ingress/Egress	<p>IRRIGATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical Irrigation Versus Hand Watering: Plant material lives a healthier life cycle with consistent supplemental watering. An automatic, underground, irrigation system is required to promote and/or protect the landscape investment that is installed with new projects. • Drip Irrigation: Drip irrigation is the most efficient means to deliver supplemental water to plant material, but it requires more attention and maintenance than a conventional spray system. Drip irrigation is recommended for water conservation and reduction of water runoff, but if proper maintenance can not be provided, a conventional spray system is preferable. • General Notes: All sprinkler heads adjacent to walks, curbs, or any pedestrian way should be pop-up varieties. Adjust all heads to provide even coverage and to avoid overthrow onto walks, walls, and windows. Install anti-drain valves to prevent line drainage and soil erosion. Irrigation heads within turf grass areas should provide head-to-head coverage. Turf grass planting should be irrigated separately from shrub/ground cover areas. Trees should be deep irrigated with bubblers. • Water Conservation: Select trees and plants that reflect the climate of Paradise and minimize water consumption. A recommended plant palette can be found in Appendix B. 			
Parking & Pedestrian Circulation				
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Energy Efficiency				



	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
Ingress/Egress	<p>FENCES / WALLS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailing and Materials: Detailing and materials of walls and fences shall reflect the style and character of the building and its site. Walls should be painted to match or complement the surrounding architecture. Brick and natural stone should not be painted. Chain-link fences, plywood, barbed wire, and concertina (razor) wire fences are discouraged. Screening: Where large expanses of fencing are unavoidably exposed, they should be screened with up-right shrubs or trellised vines. Fencing should screen views of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking lots Trash disposal areas Service and loading/unloading areas Equipment on the roof, side of building, or ground Wastewater treatment equipment 			
Parking & Pedestrian Circulation				
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	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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Ingress/Egress
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Site Furnishings:

Design and utilize site and street furniture with materials and colors that best complement the proposed structure and landscaping concept.

- **Design:** The proposed furnishing should be of a quality consistent with the surrounding neighborhood. Furniture, such as benches, chairs, tables, and drinking fountains, should be simple in character and compatible with the style, color, and scale of adjacent buildings and outdoor spaces.
- **Scale:** Due to the small scale of public and private open spaces, great care should be taken to select furniture that will not overpower the area that it is intended to occupy. Furniture with simple designs may be most appropriate.
- **Drinking Fountains:** The inclusion of drinking fountains within outdoor spaces, adjacent to businesses, transit stops and multi-family residential buildings, is encouraged.

Bicycle parking/storage:

- **Rack Design:** Simpler designs are generally more desirable than elaborate ones that have moving parts. Examples of appropriate types include the inverted U, the ribbon type rack, or the corkscrew. Bike racks that are designed to hold a bicycle vertically by the wheel are discouraged.
- **Short Term Parking:** Short-term bicycle parking should be located at building entrances with adequate surveillance from building occupants and visitors. Placement in view of doors with windows is preferred.
- **Long Term Facilities:** These facilities should be located inside buildings when possible. If it is necessary to locate bicycle lockers outside, they shall be securely fastened and designed in a manner that is integral to the building design.
- **Clear View:** To minimize theft, bike racks should not be placed in a screened enclosure.



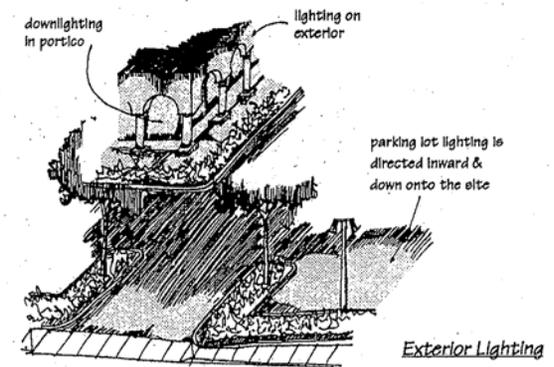
	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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Ingress/Egress
Parking & Pedestrian Circulation
Creating Places
Paving/Hardscape
Location of Structures
Landscaping/Irrigation
Fences/Walls
Site Furnishings
Site Lighting
Service/Utility/Wastewater Treatment Areas
Energy Efficiency

SITE LIGHTING

Site lighting shall have a scale, design, and color that best complements the character and design of the surrounding structures.

- Storefront:** Storefront lighting should be designed to illuminate the sidewalk in front of the store in the evening. Shop windows shall be well lit. Fixed overhead spotlights, recessed incandescent ceiling fixtures, track lights or other concealed fixtures are recommended. Building entrances should be accentuated by brighter lighting. The building street number should be illuminated by the entry lighting.
- Under Canopy and Entry Lighting:** Under canopy and entry lighting shall be placed to illuminate the pedestrian walkway which may be shaded from streetlights. These fixtures may be recessed down lights or pendant fixtures set in the soffit or other wall mounted shaded fixtures.
- Location and Design:** Lighting should be accomplished in a manner that does not create glare for pedestrians, drivers, or adjacent properties. If light fixtures are visible, they should have a low enough intensity or have adequate diffusing lenses to minimize their brightness. The emphasis should be on lighting landscape or building surface. Lighting style shall be compatible with the street theme. Refer to Planning Director for parking lot height and *location requirements*.
- Parking Lots:** Parking lots must provide adequate lighting for safety. Lighting shall complement the building lighting fixtures.
- Paths:** Paths through covered or open courtyards should be illuminated.
- Night Lighting:** Night lighting, visible from the exterior of a building and the project's boundaries shall be limited to that necessary for security, safety, and identification. Night lighting shall also be screened from adjacent areas and not be directed in an upward manner or beyond the boundaries of the parcel on which the building is located.

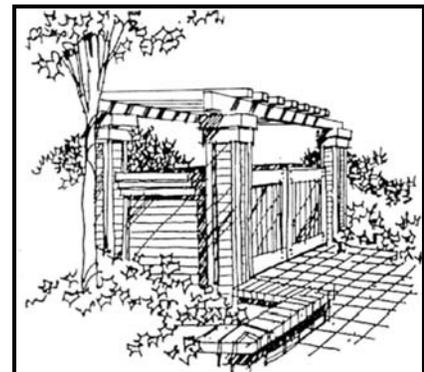


	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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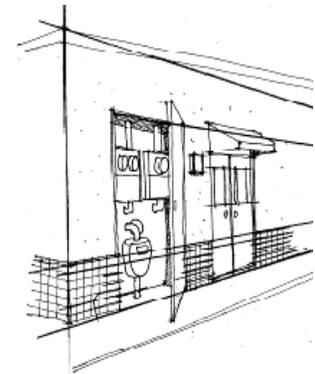
Ingress/Egress
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Service/Utility/Wastewater Treatment Areas
Energy Efficiency

Service/Utility/Wastewater Treatment Areas

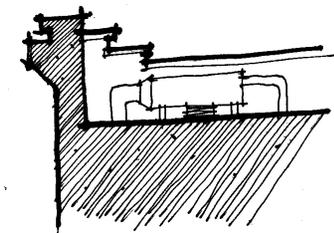
- **Trash and Recycling Enclosure Design:** Prior to the design of a trash enclosure it is recommended that the applicant consult with the trash hauler company providing refuse collection services to the property. The enclosure shall be integrated with the building through the use of compatible materials and detailing; for example, if the building is brick, then the enclosure shall be brick to match. In addition, landscape screening is desirable.
- **Service Area Enclosures:** Shall be constructed of substantial, durable materials that are compatible with the building finishes, as noted below, and shall be screened with landscaping in a planter which shall be along the entire trash enclosure wall perimeter.
 - Masonry is the most appropriate material for trash enclosures because of its extreme durability. The exterior shall be designed to be compatible with the building design.
 - If the exterior of the building is primarily wood siding a wood enclosure may be approved provided the following guidelines are met.
 - The walls are constructed of 2x4's at 16" on center
 - The walls shall sit on 6" high concrete curb which shall extend into the interior of the enclosure, serving as a wheel stop to prevent the trash bin from coming in contact with the walls.
 - The exterior shall be sided with the same material as the building.
 - The interior shall be sheathed in 3/4" plywood and painted to provide a washable surface.
 - Wood fencing, chain link fencing and chain link with redwood slats are not acceptable trash enclosure materials. Exposed concrete block may not be acceptable unless adequately detailed and screened.



	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
Ingress/Egress	<p>Service/Utility Wastewater Treatment Areas (Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical, Electrical Services and Site Equipment: New surface mounted exposed conduit or electrical lines are not acceptable. Electrical switch gear, meters, etc., which are visible to the public must be screened or housed in an enclosure that is compatible in design to the structure. Site equipment such as transformers, gas and electric meters, irrigation controls, fire department connections, sprinkler risers, etc., must be screened from view at both the front and rear of buildings by landscaping and/or approved enclosures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site equipment such as vapor recovery units, transformers, gas and electric meters, irrigation controls, fire department connections, sprinkler risers, etc., must be screened from view at both the front and rear of buildings by landscaping and/or approved enclosures. Roof Mounted Equipment: Roof mounted equipment must be thoughtfully located. Air conditioners, fans, vents, antennae, and other roof top equipment must be set back from the roof edge sufficiently to be out of the line of sight of a pedestrian on the opposite side of the street, or this equipment must be screened from view. Screening materials should be substantial, durable materials, compatible with the design and materials of the building. Wooden lattice, fence-like coverings may also be acceptable. Wastewater Treatment Facilities: Engineered septic systems and above ground facilities should be located to the rear of the project whenever possible. Visible systems or treatment equipment must be secured behind an approved fence system and obscured from sight by landscaping. Facilities that are located within the public view will have more site-obscuring landscaping required. 			
Parking & Pedestrian Circulation				
Creating Places				
Paving/Hardscape				
Location of Structures				
Landscaping/Irrigation				
Fences/Walls				
Site Furnishings				
Site Lighting				
Service/Utility/Wastewater Treatment Areas				
Energy Efficiency				



Screen electrical and gas services



Screen roof top utilities behind parapet

	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
Ingress/Egress	<p>ENERGY EFFICIENCY RECOMMENDATIONS</p> <p>Incorporate practical energy efficient strategies in the project design. Refer to the proposed California Green Building Code located online at, http://www.documents.dgs.ca.gov/bsc/prpsd_stds/2007/2007_cgbsc_9-23-08.pdf. The proposed code will become effective January 2011, please keep these in mind when you design the project. Contact the Town’s Building Official for specific code requirements.</p> <p>Energy Efficiency: The following list of the most practical energy efficiency strategies for building design apply to both residential and commercial uses, unless stated otherwise. Strategies should be integrated into the design of the building and not “tacked on.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Design Elements: Deciduous trees should be a part of the landscape improvements, that are positioned to shade windows, the building mass, air conditioning units, and paved areas, including the street during the summer. South and west facing sides of the building should be shaded with deciduous trees to save the most energy. • Building Design Elements: Lighter-colored finishes should be used on the exterior of buildings to help reflect heat in the summer months. Minimize south and west facing windows. Properly proportion overhangs on south windows to provide sun screening. Accommodate daylighting of multistory office buildings by making one plan dimension (preferably the east or west dimensions) of the building small enough to maximize the number of people working near windows. • Equipment Elements: Include well insulated envelopes that minimize conductive and convective heat transfer through walls, ceilings, elevated floors and window systems. Consider night ventilation, economizer cycles, direct and indirect evaporative cooling, and other efficient heating and cooling strategies. Consider passively cooled thermal mass in residential construction, solar water heaters integrated with the forms of buildings, efficient electric lighting systems, electric vehicle charging stations in new parking lots, elements that reduce water consumption (low flow fixtures, recycled grey water, etc.), and appropriate solar design including allowance for future distributed generation systems such as photovoltaics and fuel cells. • Utility Consultation: Early consultation with utilities on energy efficiency for medium and large-sized projects is strongly encouraged. • Site Lighting should be design to include cut-offs to minimize the negative effects of lighting of the sky. • Solar Access - Adjacent Property: To protect solar options on adjacent properties, projects should be designed to respect solar access on adjacent properties. • Solar Access - Roof Area: To allow for future solar options, projects should be designed to provide a south-facing roof area equivalent to 20% of the building floor area with unobstructed solar access. 			
Parking & Pedestrian Circulation				
Creating Places				
Paving/Hardscape				
Location of Structures				
Landscaping/Irrigation				
Fences/Walls				
Site Furnishings				
Site Lighting				
Service/Utility/Wastewater Treatment Areas				
Energy Efficiency				

	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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<p><i>Sign Design Consideration</i></p>	<p>SIGNS</p> <p>Signs are essential to any business. They are not only the most affordable means of advertising for many businesses, but also the first impression that the public gleans about your business. Well-designed and optimally visible signs are invaluable to a business, whereas ill-designed and incompatible signs detract from a business and can result in a loss of potential revenue.</p> <p>Signs are one of the most noticeable elements along Paradise’s commercial streets and play a major role in creating a visual image for the Town. Well-designed signs add to the Town’s attractiveness whereas signage that is poorly designed, constructed from low quality materials, or does not match the scale or style of the adjacent buildings reflects negatively on the streetscape and may negatively impact viewers’ perceptions of local businesses and the broader community. Because of these factors, the Town encourages well designed signage using high quality materials and a clearly communicated message.</p> <p>It is in the interest of the Town, its residents, and local businesses that clear standards for sign design, materials, and placement are established to contribute to the expression of local character and the development of a distinctive Town image. The intent of the Town-wide Design Standards includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist property owners and business owners in understanding Town expectations • Enhance the physical appearance of the Town • Reduce the time and fees for processing sign approvals, when required • Assist Staff reviewing sign permit applications by establishing criteria with which to judge the appropriateness of a sign's design. <p>RDA Project Area Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDA area signs should primarily be oriented to vehicular traffic. The vehicle-oriented sign is usually read from a distance of 200 ft. • Signs within the RDA Project area shall be compatible with the existing architecture and lawful conforming signage in the vicinity (± 300 feet) of the signs. The size and shape of a sign shall be proportionate with the scale and the architecture of the building and/or structure. • Signs shall contribute to the general appearance of the street and the character of the neighborhood in which they are located. • Wall signs shall be placed to establish facade design continuity, scale and proportion. • As an alternative to an attached sign, lettering may be painted directly on the building facade.
<p><i>Sign Size, Color & Font</i></p>	
<p><i>Quality and Materials</i></p>	
<p><i>Location on Building</i></p>	
<p><i>Architectural Compatibility & Corporate Identity</i></p>	



	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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Refer to Paradise Municipal Code, Chapter 17.37 regarding current sign regulations.

Sign Design Considerations

PREFERRED SIGNS

- Flush-mounted/wall signs with back lighting
- Matte or non-glossy backgrounds as glare and shine can contribute to illegibility
- Prefer ivory or off-white backgrounds. Bright, stark white backgrounds contribute to illegible signs.
- Awning signs (restricted to the valance or end flap); can be internally illuminated or backlit
- Ground-mounted monument signs with landscaping

Sign Size, Color & Font

PERMITTED SIGNS

- Flush-mounted wall signs at the upper portion of the first story
- Blade, or hanging signs that are pedestrian-oriented
- Illuminated signs where the panel is dark and the light is illuminated behind the letters
- Neon tube lighting on painted wall signs, on window signs.
- Marquee signs for movie and theater and/or “community service” uses
- Building signs at customer accessible rear building entrances
- Exterior signage for special sales promotions, etc.
- Portable signs professionally designed and temporary that comply with ADA accessibility and placed to not obstruct pedestrian movement
- Monument signs are allowed if there is appropriate distance set back from the street or parking areas. The monument sign must be on a pedestrian-oriented scale and shall not exceed 6 feet above grade.
- Appurtenances must be compatible with building design and compliment surrounding businesses and area. Natural coloring and landscaping is preferred. Appurtenances must go through the design review process in order to be approved.



Quality and Materials

PROHIBITED SIGNS

- “Temporary” banners for business identification for more than 60 days unless extended by the Planning Director per Paradise Municipal Code 17.37)
- Projecting, emitting, rotating, moving, or flashing signs; exposed raceways behind channel letters
- Pole signs; free-standing or otherwise
- Roof mounted signs upon buildings at or above street level, or any signs above the first story (Refer to the Paradise Municipal Code, Chapter 17.41 for exceptions).
- Balloon signs, paper-, cloth-, or plastic-streamers and bunting (except holiday decorations)
- Traffic sign replicas, Signs constituting a safety hazard
- Signs with obscene, indecent or immoral content
- Handmade portable signs that are not professionally designed, that violate ADA accessibility requirements, or that obstruct pedestrian movement
- Plastic or vinyl material stretched over a structure as a temporary sign except as allowed in the sign zoning code.

Location on Building

Architectural Compatibility & Corporate Identity

	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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Sign Design Considerations

Sign Size, Color & Font

Quality and Materials

Location on Building

Architectural Compatibility & Corporate Identity

SIGN SIZE

- Refer to Paradise Municipal Code; Chapter 17.37 regarding current sign regulations. All signs shall relate proportionately in size and placement to other building elements.
- Lettering should be proportionate to the size of the sign
- **Window Signs:** refer to Paradise Municipal Code; Chapter 17.37 regarding current sign regulations regarding window signs.
- **Monument signs:** are permitted if sight distance and engineering Right of Way specifications allow. New monument signs and monuments signs proposed in new developments are required to be landscaped. The landscape plan for the newly proposed monument sign must be approved by the same process as the Design Review process for signs. The applicant may appeal staff's decision to the Design Review Board by paying the appropriate fee, as adopted in the Town's Master Fee Schedule. The appeal must be filed within 10 days of the decision with the Town Manger's Office. The matter shall be scheduled for deliberation before the Design Review Board within 15 days after the date of filing.

SIGN COLOR

Sign color is just as important as the textual content. To be effective, the color should contribute to the legibility and design integrity of the affected property and should complement the colors of the building. Due to our geographical setting, natural, earth-tone colors are the preferred color palette for buildings and signs in the RDA Project Area. Neon florescent or bright colors are discouraged in the RDA Project Area.

SIGN FONT

A sign which contains too many fonts can be difficult to read, confusing and may appear disorganized. Some fonts can be very difficult to read at any reasonable distance.



Preferred Colors:
Natural, earth tone colors such as:
 Brown
 Beige
 Green
 Cream
 Muted reds, toned down blues & pale yellows

Discouraged Colors:
 Bright white, including excessively bright reds, yellows, greens, & blues.
 No florescent colors or glossy white backgrounds.

	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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Sign Design Considerations

QUALITY AND MATERIALS

All signs shall be constructed of high quality and weatherproofing materials. Appropriate materials shall be used for all elements of signs including all letters, exposed edges, and surfaces.

Except for decorative wrought iron, any exposed hardware such as conduit, tubing (except neon tubing), raceways, conductors, transformers, mounting hardware and other equipment shall be concealed.

A project proposed with inappropriate materials may apply for special considerations only if the Town sign permit administrator determines that one of the following is applicable:

- The proposed material, in the particular application, will blend well with the existing or new materials;
- Other materials would not achieve the same desired theme of the proposed use; or
- The overall architectural design and detailing is of such quality as to justify its use.

Sign Size, Color & Font

Quality and Materials

Location on Building

Architectural Compatibility & Corporate Identity

<p align="center"><u>Preferred Sign Materials</u> Metal Wood Print on canvas awnings Painted graphics on building surfaces</p> <p align="center"><u>Allowable Sign Materials</u> Plexiglas, lexan or plastic Neon Vinyl Lettering Other durable products deemed suitable for outdoor signs</p> <p align="center"><u>Prohibited Sign Material</u> Unfinished Plywood or particleboard Paper</p>



	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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Sign Design Consideration	<p>LOCATION ON BUILDING</p> <p>Flush mounted Signs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign placement should be symmetrically located within space that is defined by the building's architectural features such as its massing and its trim. <p>Awning Signs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An awning is permanently attached to a building or can be raised or retracted to a position against the building when not in use. An awning sign is a message that is painted, printed, sewn, or stained onto the awning or awning flap. The sign on awnings shall be placed on the awning flap. The flap shall be at least eight (8) inches in height and with enough contrast so that the letters and symbols can be easily read. The color of an awning sign should be compatible with and complementary to the color and material of the building to which it is attached. <p>Hanging/Shingle Signs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A hanging sign is generally located below awning level and is intended to be read by pedestrians along a sidewalk or arcade and by motorists in slow-moving vehicles. The size of a hanging sign shall be proportional to the building façade to which it is attached and typically should not exceed ten (10) square feet. A hanging sign shall be hung perpendicular to and shall not project more than five (5) feet from the face of the building. Hanging signs shall not be located within close proximity to other hanging signs or projecting signs, preferably maintaining a separation of at least twenty-five (25) feet from each other. The placement of a hanging sign shall not impede the safe movement of people or vehicles within a public right-of-way and shall be properly secured to a building in a structurally sound manner. <p>Temporary/Promotional Banner Signs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Paradise Municipal Code; Chapter 17.37 regarding current sign regulations referencing promotional banner signs. 		
Sign Size, Color & Font			
Quality and Materials			
Location on Building			
Architectural Compatibility & Corporate Identity			



	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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Sign Design Consideration

Sign Size, Color & Font

Quality and Materials

Location on Building

Architectural Compatibility & Corporate Identity

ARCHITECTURAL COMPATABILITY

Complement Building: Signage shall be modestly scaled and shall be incorporated into an architectural element that complements the overall character of the building. All signs shall relate proportionately in placement and size to other building elements, and sign style and color should complement the building façade.



CORPORATE IDENTITY

Corporate identity shall be secondary in the design of projects, and projects shall be consistent with the architecture of the surrounding community.

- **Signs:** Corporate signage for renovations shall be modest in scale and located to be compatible with the existing building.
- **Corporate Design:** The design character should incorporate dominant materials and characteristics that are unique to Paradise.



Building Design

Site Design

Sign

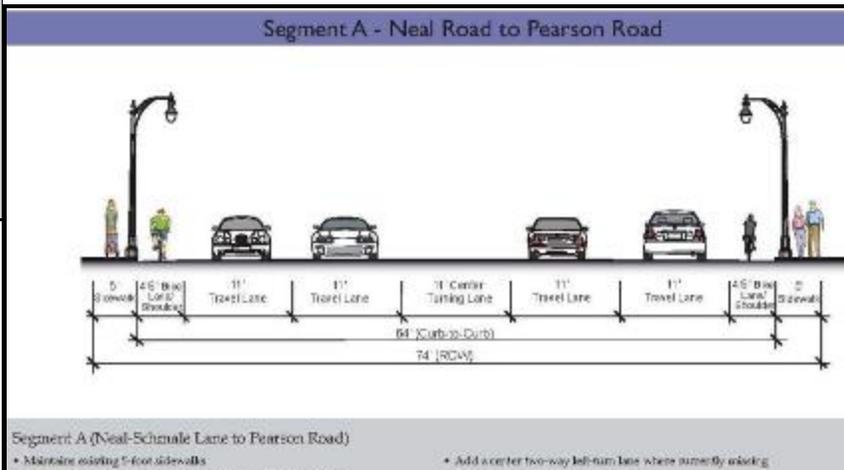
Streetscape

Skyway Corridor Study

SKYWAY CORRIDOR STUDY

Refer to the Skyway Corridor Study to see the streetscape plans for specific site development. Skyway Corridor Study was created by W-Trans for the Butte County Association of Governments and the Town of Paradise on February 12, 2009.

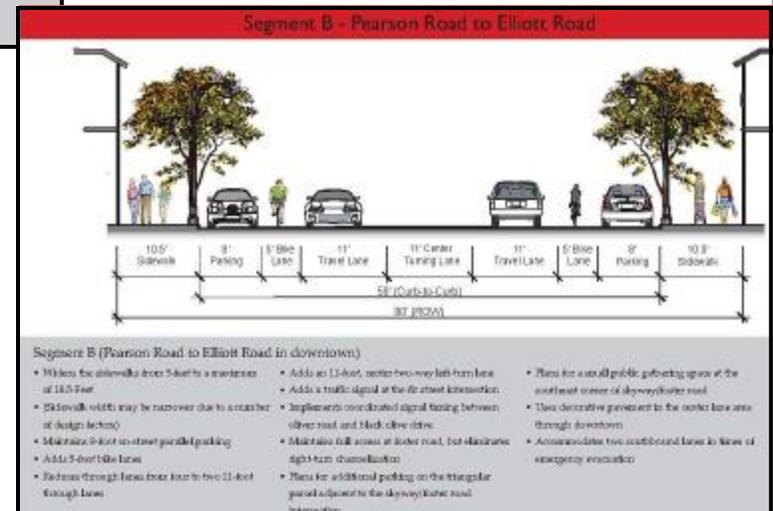
Landscape Design/
Irrigation



Segment A (Neal-Schmale Lane to Pearson Road)

- Maintain existing 5-foot sidewalks
- Add up to 4.5-foot shoulders for bike use if road width allows
- Narrow the five travel lanes to 11-foot
- Add a center two-way left-turn lane where currently existing
- Eliminate existing on-street parking
- Add a traffic signal at the black olive drive intersection

Preservation of
Trees



Segment B (Pearson Road to Elliott Road in downtown)

- Widen the sidewalks from 5-foot to a maximum of 10.5-foot
- Sidewalk widths may be narrower due to a number of design factors
- Maintain 8-foot on-street parallel parking
- Add 5-foot bike lanes
- Reduce through lanes from four to two 11-foot through lanes
- Add an 11-foot, center two-way left-turn lane
- Add a traffic signal at the dirt street intersection
- Implement one-directional signal timing between silver road and black olive drive
- Maintain full access at silver road, but eliminate right-turn channelization
- Plan for additional parking on the triangular parcel adjacent to the skyway/center road intersection
- Plan for some public gathering space at the southeast corner of skyway/center road
- Use decorative pavement in the center lane area through downtown
- Accommodate two southbound lanes in favor of emergency evacuation

Building Design

Site Design

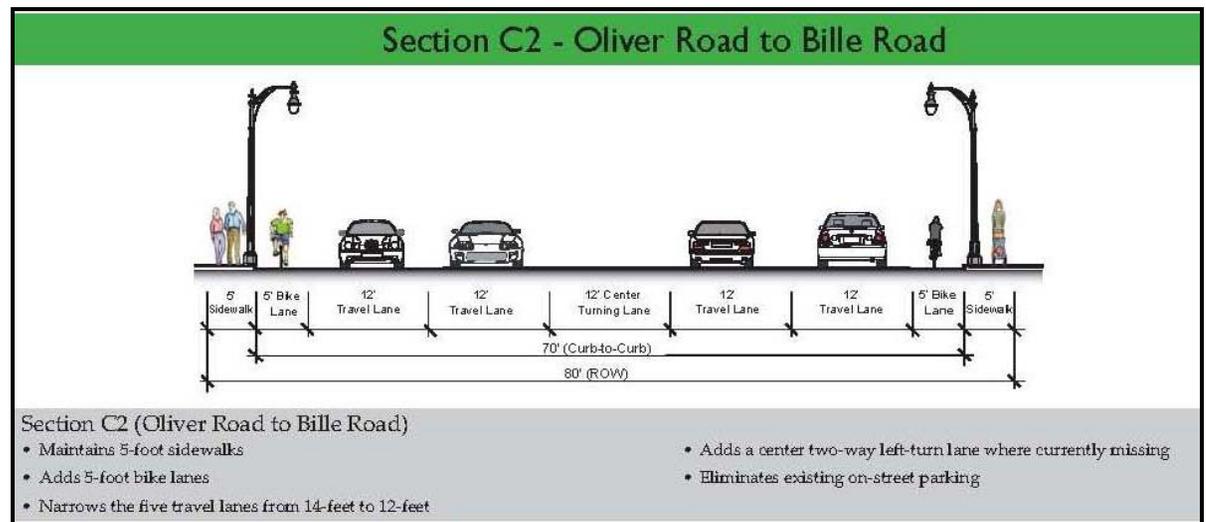
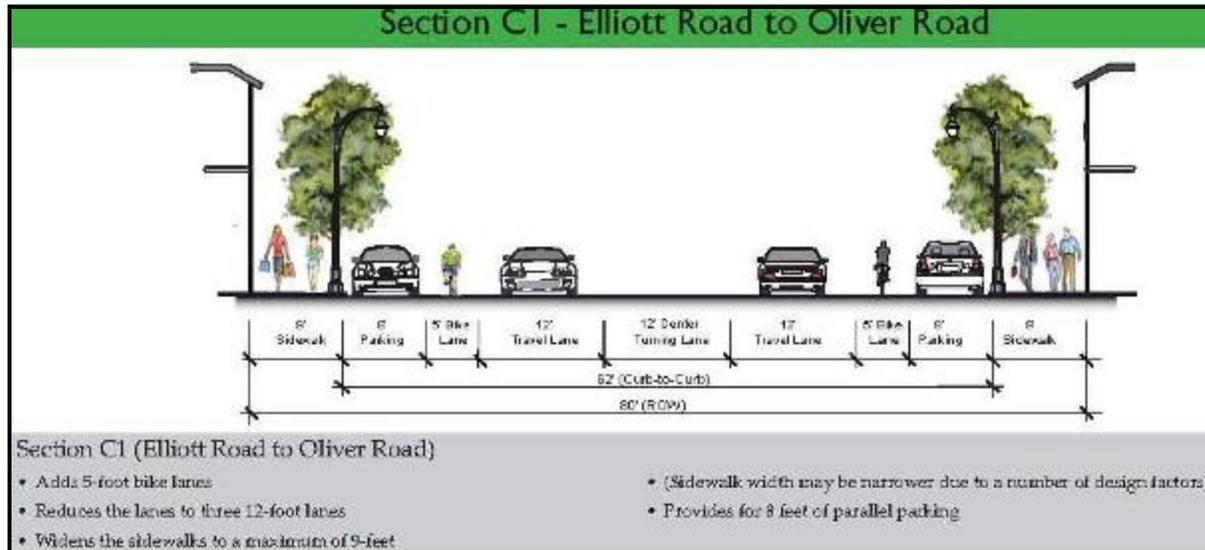
Sign

Streetscape

Skyway Corridor Study

Landscape Design/ Irrigation

Preservation of Trees



	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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Skyway Corridor Study

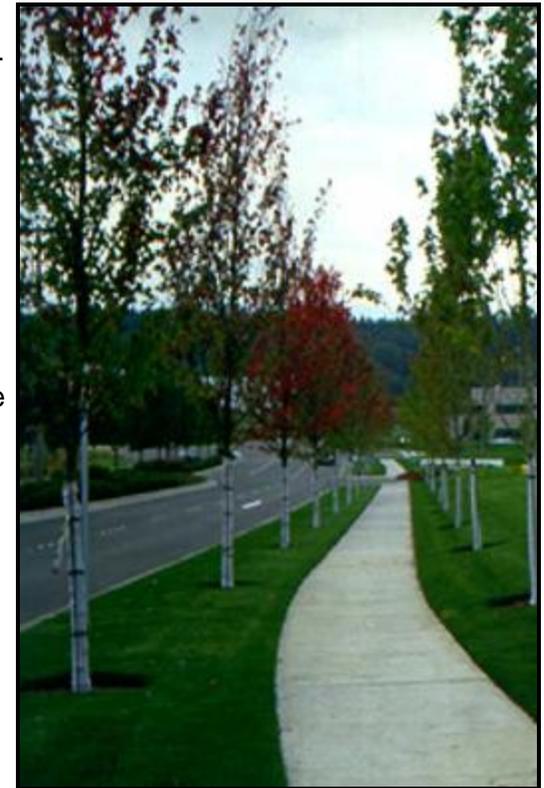
Landscape Design/Irrigation

Preservation of Trees

LANDSCAPE DESIGN

Attention should be paid to the selection of plants with natural water conserving tendencies that also promote aesthetic and functionality of the landscape. Plants in public places should be hardy, easy to maintain, and promote a safe environment for the visitor.

- **Forms:** Use landscape forms, such as hedges, trellises, fountains, and arbors to create public and private places that support the role of the project on the corridor.
- **Safety:** Visibility is critical in creating a safe environment and landscape should be designed with safety in mind. Using trees with tall canopies and low shrub materials (less than 36" in height) will facilitate visibility throughout the property.
- Refer to the Town Engineering requirements concerning streets, sidewalks, curbs, gutters and etc. before designing the site landscaping.
- **Street Trees:** Balance long-term viability of trees with the need for greater or lesser setbacks where conflicts with existing street trees exist.
- **Foundation Planting:** Foundation planting should be installed where there are building setbacks. The intent is to soften the transition between the architectural element and the ground plane. The plant material should be selected to maintain its natural form throughout the year. These plants may or may not flower, but generally shall be evergreen and less than 30 inches in height when mature, relative to the height of the finish floor.



	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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IRRIGATION

Skyway Corridor Study

- **Mechanical Irrigation Versus Hand Watering:** The plant material lives a healthier life cycle with consistent supplemental watering. An automatic, underground, irrigation system is required to promote and/or protect the landscape investment that is installed with new projects.
- **Drip Irrigation:** Drip irrigation is the most efficient means to deliver supplemental water to plant material, but it requires more attention and maintenance than a conventional spray system. Drip irrigation is recommended for water conservation and reduction of water runoff, but if proper maintenance can not be provided, a conventional spray system is preferable.

Landscape Design/ Irrigation

- **General Notes:** All sprinkler heads adjacent to walks, curbs, or any pedestrian way should be pop-up varieties. Adjust all heads to provide even coverage and to avoid overthrow onto walks, walls, and windows. Install anti-drain valves to prevent line drainage and soil erosion. Irrigation heads within turf grass areas should provide head-to-head coverage. Turf grass planting should be irrigated separately from shrub/ground cover areas. Trees should be deep irrigated with bubblers.

- **Water Conservation:** Select trees and plants that reflect the climate of Paradise and minimize water consumption. A recommended plant palette can be found in Appendix C.



Preservation of Trees

	Building Design	Site Design	Sign	Streetscape
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Skyway Corridor Study

PRESERVATION OF TREES

Street trees can be one of the most valuable assets to providing a city aesthetic character. Whenever possible, retain existing street trees and trees on sites that have

- **Arborist:** Consult with a professional arborist for advice on the health and maintenance of existing trees and sections of street trees prior to design.
- **Healthy Trees:** New development shall minimize loss of healthy existing trees.
- **Street Trees:** Preserve existing street trees. When replacing or building new sidewalks near existing historic trees, sidewalks should provide additional spaces and bend around widened tree trunks to lessen concrete-root conflicts. Provide appropriate new street trees that fit within the existing planting patterns.

Landscape Design/Irrigation

Preservation of Trees



Glossary

ADDITION: New construction added to an existing building or structure.

ACCESSORY (OR ANCILLARY) STRUCTURES: A structure detached from a principal building located on the same lot and customarily incidental and subordinate to the principal building or use.

ALTERATION: Work which impacts any exterior architectural feature including construction, reconstruction, or removal of any building or building.

ANIMATED: Describes the use of building elements, areas, and colors that create variety and a sense of activity in and around a building.

APPURTENANCE: An appendage that is attached to a structure such as a roof top mechanical system, enclosed storage area, etc..

ARTICULATION: The dividing or segmenting of building elements into smaller components to create a sense of finer detailing. The variations in the exterior of the building or massing of buildings in a development. Elements of articulation may be described in terms of roughness of surface material, numbers of openings, patterns within the material or of different materials, massing, etc. Articulation can reduce the scale of larger buildings by the use of small detailed patterns.

BALUSTER: A turned or rectangular upright member supporting a stair rail.

BALUSTRADE: An entire railing system with top rail and balusters.

BARGEBOARD: A board which hangs from the projecting end of a gable roof covering the end rafters, and often sawn into a decorative pattern.

BAY WINDOW: A window in a wall that projects at an angle to another wall.

BOARD AND BATTEN: Siding fashioned of boards set vertically and covered where their edges join by narrow strips called battens.

BOLLARD: A vertical element designed to prevent the movement of vehicles across a roadway or into a pedestrian area.

BRACKET: An ornamental or structural member or both set under a projecting element, such as the eaves of a house.

CAPITAL: The head of a column or pilaster.

COLUMN: A vertical support, usually supporting a member above.

CORBEL: In masonry, a projection, or one of a series of projections, each stepped progressively farther forward with height and articulating a cornice or supporting an overhanging member.

Glossary

CORNICE: The uppermost projecting part of an entablature, or a feature resembling it. Any projecting ornamental molding along the top of a wall, building, etc.

CRESTING: Decoration applied along roof ridges generally consisting of ornamental metal.

DENTILS: A row of small tooth-like blocks in a classical cornice.

DESIGN CONTINUITY: A unifying or connecting theme or physical feature for a particular setting or place, provided by one or more elements of the natural or created environment. Consistency in scale, quality, or character between new and existing development so as to avoid abrupt and/or severe differences.

DESIGN RHYTHM OR PATTERN: The regular or harmonious recurrence of lines, shapes, forms, elements or colors, usually within a proportional system.

DORMER WINDOW: A window that projects from a roof.

DOUBLE HUNG WINDOW: A window with two sashes, one sliding vertically over the other.

EAVES: The edge of a roof that projects beyond the face of a wall.

ELEVATION: The external faces of the building.

ELL: The rear wing of a house, generally one room wide and running perpendicular to the principal building.

ENGAGED COLUMN: A round column attached to the wall.

ENTABLATURE: The band of moldings near the top of a facade, divided into cornice, frieze, and architrave.

FACADE: The exterior walls of a building exposed to public view, or that wall viewed by persons not within the building.

FENESTRATION: The arrangement of windows on a building.

FINIAL: A pointed ornament at a gable peak

FLUTING: Shallow, concave grooves running vertically on the shaft of a column, pilaster, or other surface.

FRETWORK: Ornamental woodwork, cut into a pattern, often elaborate.

Glossary

FRIEZE BOARD: A flat board at the top of a wall directly beneath the cornice.

GABLE: The triangular section of a wall to carry a pitched roof.

GABLE ROOF: A roof with a central ridge and one slope at each side.,

HARDSCAPE VS. SOFTSCAPE: Hardscape street improvements that include paving elements, such as roads sidewalks, and medians. Softscape improvements include landscaping elements, such as trees, bushes and other plant material.

HIPPED ROOF: A roof with uniform slopes on all four sides.

HOOD MOLD: A projecting molding above an arch, doorway or window.

IRRIGATION: Method of artificial watering, usually through automatic sprinkler systems.

LATTICE: An openwork grill of interlacing wood strips used as screening.

LINTEL: A horizontal beam or stone bridging an opening.

MANSARD ROOF: A roof with two slopes on all four sides, with the lower slope almost vertical and the upper almost horizontal.

MASSING: The distribution of building volumes in regard to a) the building's relative location on the site; and b) the height, width, depth of the elements of a building relative to each other. An example of the second aspect could be "the bell tower of a church in relation to the assembly building of a church" are separate masses.

MEDIAN: A barrier placed between lanes of traffic flowing in opposite directions, usually wide enough to be landscaped and have trees planted in it.

METAL STANDING SEAM ROOF: A roof composed of overlapping sections of metal such as copper-bearing steel or iron coated with a thin alloy of lead and tin. These roofs were attached or crimped together in various raised seams for which the roofs are named.

MODILLION: A horizontal bracket, often in the form of a plain block, ornamenting, or sometimes supporting, the underside of a cornice.

MONOCHROMATIC: The use of one color.

MULLION: A vertical strip dividing the panes of a window.

MUNTIN: A secondary framing member to hold panes within a window or glazed door.

Glossary

OPAQUE: A material that does not transmit light.

ORIENTATION: The direction that various sides of a building face.

PALLADIAN WINDOW: A window with three openings, the central one arched and wider than the flanking ones.

PARAPET: The extension of the main wall of a building above the roof level.

PAVING: Common terminology for surface materials. These can be asphalt paving, integral paving, stones, brick or concrete (See Hardscape).

PEDESTRIAN SCALE: A design relating to the scale of an average person.

PEDIMENT: A triangular space in a gable closed on all three sides.

PERSPECTIVE: The presentation of a building elevation from a three-dimensional orientation.

PILASTER: A square pillar attached, but projecting from a wall, resembling a classical column.

PORTE-COCHERE: A porch large enough to enclose wheeled vehicles.

PORTICO: A roofed space, open or partly enclosed, forming the entrance and centerpiece of the facade of a building, often with columns and a pediment.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS: Publicly directed enhancements, often to streetscapes and other public amenities.

PUNCHED WINDOWS: Individual window elements as opposed to a continuous horizontal band of windows. Punched windows can be either in the same plane with the exterior surface or more appropriately recede behind the plane.

PYRAMIDAL ROOF: A roof with four identical sides rising to a central peak.

QUOINS: Stone blocks or bricks ornamenting the outside walls of a building.

REHABILITATION: To restore to a good condition while preserving significant features.

REMODEL: To reconstruct or alter.

RENDERING: The detailed colored presentation of a building elevation, perspective, or plan.

Glossary

RESTORATION: To bring back to a documented former condition or appearance.

RIGHT OF WAY: (R.O.W.) Land publicly controlled, including streets, sidewalks and alleys.

SASH: The movable framework containing the glass in a window.

SCALE: Describes the relationship of objects size to another. A building's scale might be described in relation to its neighboring context, to the components of the building itself, or to a human being. For the purpose of this text, "Human Scale" refers to buildings and streetscapes that comfortably relate to the human figure (pedestrians).

SCORING PATTERNS: Lines scribed into concrete, usually in sidewalks.

SCREENING: To visually separate, or mask for aesthetic purposes or privacy issues.

SETBACK: The distance between the building and any lot line.

SHADOW CASTING: The shade cast by a structure or building on the surrounding areas during the day and over various seasons.

SILL: A horizontal member at the bottom of a window or door opening.

SIDING: The exterior wall covering or sheathing of a structure.

SPALLING: Flaking of the outer face of masonry, often caused by expanding moisture in freezing conditions.

STREETSCAPE: A setting or expanse describing visible signage, fixtures, paving, landscaping, and buildings along a street way.

TERRA COTTA: Cast and fired clay units, used as ornamentation.

TRANSOM: Horizontal window like element above the door.

VERGEBOARD: The vertical face board following and set under the roof edge of a gable, sometimes decorated by carving.

WEATHERBOARD: Wood siding consisting of overlapping boards usually thicker at one edge than the other.

ZONING ORDINANCE: The Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Paradise.

Appendix A—Design Review Process

Design Review Board

The Design Review Board was originally established by the Paradise Town Council on September 25, 2001. The five member board meets on an as needed basis and is governed by procedures set forth in the Paradise Municipal Code, Chapter 17.41.

Design Review Process

The design review process is set by Council and is enumerated in Chapter 17.41 of the Paradise Municipal Code. The specific steps are noted in detail in the application packet. The application packet is posted on the Town's website.

Applicants may submit for design review in concurrence with certain land use applications, however, building permits will not be issued without design review approval or conditional approval.

An applicant may appeal any decision made by the Design Review Board as set forth by the procedures in Chapter 17.41 of the Paradise Municipal Code.

Appendix B—Plant Palette

Street Trees

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Acer rubrum	'Red Maple'
Calocedrus decurrens	Incense Cedar
Liriodendron tulipifera "Arnold"	Tulip Tree
Platanus acerifolia 'Bloodgood'	London Plane Tree
Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore
Quercus douglasii	Blue Oak
Quercus ilex	Holly Oak
Quercus lobata	Valley Oak
Quercus rubra	Red Oak
Quercus wislizenii	Interior Live Oak

Secondary Street Trees

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Cedrus deodara	Deodar Cedar
Prunus cerasifera 'Krauter Vesuvius'	Purple Leaf Plum
Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'	Aristocrat Pear
Tilia americana	American Linden

Small Accent Trees

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Arbutus marina	Strawberry Tree
Cercis occidentalis	Western Redbud
Cornus nuttallii	Pacific Dogwood
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon
Magnolia Stellata	Star Magnolia (multi-trunk)
Prunus caroliniana	Carolina Laurel Cherry

Large Shrubs: 5' - 6' Tall

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Arbutus unedo	
'Compacta'	Dwarf Strawberry Tree
Cotoneaster parneyi	Parney Cotoneaster
Ilex cornuta	Chinese Holly

Large Shrubs continued:

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Ligustrum japonicum	
'Texanum'	Texas Privet
Philadelphus lewisii	Wild Mock Orange
Photinia fraseri	Photinia
Pittosporum tobira	Mock Orange
Pittosporum tobira 'Variegata'	Variegated Tobira
Prunus caroliniana	
'Brite N Tite'	Carolina Cherry
Prunus laurocerasus	English Laurel
Raphiolepis indica	
'Majestic Beauty'	Majestic Beauty Raphiolepis
Rhamnus spp.	Coffeeberry
Viburnum opulus	
'Roseum'	European Cranberry Bush

Medium Shrubs: 3' - 4' Tall

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Atriplex spp.	Saltbush
Berberis thunbergii	
'Atropurpurea'	Red Leaf Japanese Barberry
Buxus japonica	Boxwood species
Dietes vegeta	Fortnight Lilly
Grevillea noellii	Grevillea
Hypericum moseranum	Gold Flower
Pinus mugo	Mugo Pine
Prunus laurocerasus	
'Otto Luyken'	Otto Luyken Laurel
Raphiolepis indica	
'Jack Evans'	Jack Evans Raphiolepis
Rhus integrifolia	Lemonade Berry
Rosa spp.	Various Rose species
Umbellularia californica	California Bay Laurel
Nandina Domestica	Heavenly Bamboo

Appendix B—Plant Palette

Small Shrubs: 1' - 3' Tall

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Artemisia 'Powis Castle'	Artemisia
Baccharis pilularis 'Pigeon Point'	Dwarf Coyote Bush
Berberis thunbergii 'Crimson Pygmy'	Crimson Pygmy Barberry
Calycanthus occidentalis	Spice Bush
Carpenteria californica	Bush Anemone
Chaenomeles 'Stanford Red'	Flowering Quince
Cotoneaster dammeri 'Lowfast'	Lowfast Bearberry Cotone- aster
Hemerocallis hybrid	Daylily
Heuchera S. 'Santa Ana Cardinal'	Coral Bells
Iris germanica	Bearded Iris
Juniperus conferta	Shore Juniper
Juniperus horizontalis 'Youngstown'	Youngstown Juniper
Mahonia aquifolium 'Compacta'	Dwarf Oregon Grape
Penstemon gloxinioides 'Firebird'	Border Penstemon
Pittosporum tobira 'Wheelers Dwarf'	Dwarf Tobira
Raphiolepis ballerina	Dwarf Raphiolepis
Rhus ovata	Sugar Bush
Rosemarinus ingramii	Collingwood Ingram Rose- mary
Spiraea bumalda 'Anthony Waterer'	Anthony Waterer Spiraea

Groundcover

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Arctostaphylos 'Emerald Carpet'	Dwarf Manzanita
Baccharis pilularis 'Twin Peaks'	Coyote Bush
Coprosma pumila 'Verde Vista'	Coprosma
Hypericum calycinum	St. Johnswort
Juniperus conferta	Shore Juniper
Rosmarinus officinalis	Prostrate Rosemary
Trachelospermum asiaticum	Asian Jasmine
Trachelospermum jasminoides	Star Jasmine

Vines

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Campsis radicans	Trumpet Vine
Clematis spp.	Clematis
Lonicera japonica	Honeysuckle
Parthenocissus tricuspidata	Boston Ivy

Appendix C – Color Palette

Permitted Colors

When considering future development, one has only to look around for inspiration. Paradise is located on a beautiful ridgetop in the Sierra Nevada foothills with breathtaking canyon views and heavenly blue skylines. A large portion of the Town is tucked away among the trees and the natural wooded forest. Fresh water lakes, rivers and waterways sustain the native habitat. The natural vegetation is awakened each Spring with vibrant color, while the Fall, not to be outdone, defies the winter frost with striking a splendor of crimson and gold. These are the colors of Paradise.

Since structural elements such as buildings and signs are designed to be part of the landscape for a long period of time, it is important to respect the existing viewshed and follow desired design standards. Choosing a color palette from the natural environment ensures aesthetic harmony.

The common understanding of earth tones include a color scheme that draws from a palette of browns, tans, grays, greens, oranges, whites, blues and some reds. The colors in an earth tone scheme are muted and flat in an emulation of the neutral colors found in soil, moss, trees and rocks. Many earth tones originate from clay earth pigments, such as umber, ochre and sienna. (See Chart C-1 for a sample of permitted colors.)

Prohibited Colors

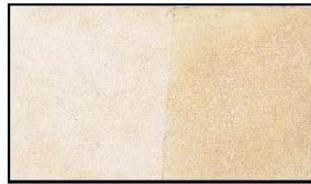
The right color palette enhances the attractiveness of a structure or sign face. Using compatible color families, hues, values and tones will ensure that colors blend well and fit in with the surrounding elements.

Some advertisers use bright colors to attract attention, which is acceptable for television and print media. However when designing permanent structures and permanent signs, colors should blend, enhance, and promote the natural beauty of the surrounding area. Therefore bright, intensively-toned colors are typically not viewed as a visually pleasing color choice for certain design elements.

Fluorescent colors are intense and brilliant with a strong, vivid color saturation. Therefore, fluorescent and other brightly toned colors which are mainly used to “stand out” and distract will not be eligible color choices for permanent structures.

When using digital processing for sign design, colors above 60% on the CYMK color chart will be questioned or prohibited. In other words, adding shades or diminishing tones of certain colors will be necessary to obtain design review approval for color palettes. (See Chart C-2 for a sample of prohibited colors.)

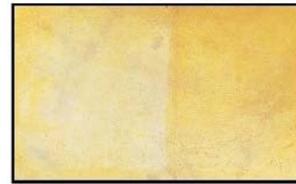
*Chart C-1
Permitted
Colors*



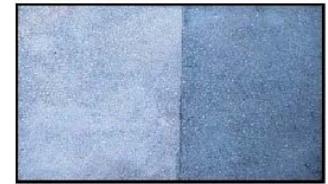
Mocha Cream



Feather Grey



Harvest Gold



Newport Blue



Desert Sand



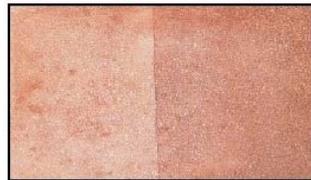
Rocky Grey



Woodland Olive



Midnight Blue



Cordova Tan



Charcoal Grey



Leaf Green



Chocolate Brown



Walnut Brown



Rich Earth



Slate Green



Rustic Brown



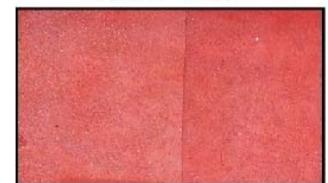
Canyon Brown



Dark Grey



Forest Green



Barn Red

Chart C-2
Prohibited Colors

