III. Appendix

Authors

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Bibliography

City of Woodland General Plan, 2004 Downtown Specific Plan, 2003 East Street Corridor Specific Plan, 1998 Southeast Area Specific Plan, 1993 Spring Lake Specific Plan Design Standards, 2003



Recommended Plant Palette

| Landscaping within the Public Right-of-Way | | |
|--|--|--|
| Street Trees | Pistachia chinensis/ Chinese Pistache Pyrus calleryana/ Aristocrat Pear Pyrus calleryana/ Bradford Pear Celtis australis/ European Hackberry | |
| Other Landscaping | Lagerstroemia indica/ Crape Myrtle Berbis thungbergii atropurpurea/ Japanese Barberry Xylosma congestum compacta Dietes vegeta/Fortnight Lily Raphiolepis indica/ Ballerina/Indian Hawthorn Euonymus fortunei colorata Trachelosperum jasminoides/ Star Jasmine Zinnia haageana/Old Mexico Zinnia Zinnia augustifloria/Zinnia Tagetes tenufolia/Lemon Grass/Marigold | |
| On-Site Landscaping | | |
| Trees | Celtis australis/ European hackberry Celtis sinesis/ Chinese hackberry Cedrus atlantica glauca/ Blue Atlas Cedar Cedrus deodora/ Deodor Cedar Flowering plums Ginko biloba/ Maidenhair Lagersteomia indica/ Crape Myrtle Laurus nobilis/ Grecian Laurel Ligustrum lucidum/ Glossy Privet Liriodendron tulipifera/ Tulip Tree Magnolia soulangiana/ Saucer Magnolia Malus/ Crabapple Pinus canariensis/ Canary Island Pine Pinus halepenis/ Aleppo Pine Pinus pinea/ Italian Stone Pine Pistachia chinensis/ Chinese Pistache Platanus acerfolia/ London Plane Tree Pyrus calleryana/ Aristocrat Pear Pyrus calleryana/ Bradford Pear Pyrus kawakamii/ Evergreen Pear Qurecus suber/ Cork Oak Quercus ilex/ Holly Oak Quercus ilobata/ Valley Oak Quercus virginiana/ Southern Live Oak Rhus lancea/ African Sumac Sapium sebiferum/ Chinese Tallow Sequoia sempervirens/ Coast Redwood | |



| Shrubs | Abelia 'Edward Goucher'/Pink Abelia Agapanthus africanus/ White Lily of the Nile Agapanthus africanus/Lily of the Nile Arbutus unedo compacta/ Compact Strawberry Tree Arctostaphylos bakeri 'Louis Edmonds'/ Louis Edmonds Manzanita Arctostaphylos desniflora 'Howard McMinn'/ Howard McMinn Manzanita Arctostaphylos hookeri/ Monterey Manzanita Berberis thunbergiana atropurpurea/ Japanese Barberry Ceanothus spp. Cercis occidentalis/ Western Redbud Cistus skanbergii/ Hybrid Rockrose Cotoneaster lacteue/ Parney Cotoneaster Diets vegeta/ Fornight Lily Escallonia 'Newport Dwarf' / Escallonia Euryops pectinatus/ Euryops Grevillea noelli/ Grevillea Hebe Coed Hemerocallis auranticaca/ Day Lily Heteromeles arbutifolia/ Toyon Juniperus chineses Mint Julip/ Chinese Juniper Nandina domestica/ Heavenly Bamboo Mhonia aquifolium/ Oregon Grape Photina Pyracantha Santa Cruz/ Firethorn variety Raphiolepis indica 'Ballerina'/ Indian Hawthorn Rhamnus californica 'Eve Case'/ Eve Case California Coffeeberry Vibrunum tinus compacta/ Laurustinus Pittosporum tobira 'Variegata'/ Variegated Pittosporum Pittosporum tobira 'Wheeler's Dwarf'/Tobira Xylosma congestum compacta |
|-----------------|---|
| Ground Cover | Ceanothus gloriosus/ Pt. Reyes Creeper Coprosma kirkii Euonymus forunei colorata Gazania spp./ Gazania Hedera helix/ English Ivy Hypericum calycinum/ Aaron's Beard Juniperus procumbens Nana/ Dwarf Juniper Juniperus sabina 'Buffalo' Myoporum Ribes viburnifolium/ Evergreen Currant Rosmarinus officinalis/ Rosemary Vinca minor/ Dwarf Periwinkle |



Color Palette

These Guidelines encourage the use of "earth tone" or "muted" colors for new construction. Examples of earth tone colors are available for review at the Community Development Department located at 300 First Street. It should be emphasized that the colors on file with the City are examples, only, and are intended to aid designers and decision-makers in choosing an acceptable range of colors for a project. However, they do not portray the entire range of acceptable colors; other colors and color schemes may be considered on a case-by-case basis consistent with the objectives of these Design Standards. However, designers are encouraged to review these color samples to gain a better understanding of the City's expectations.



Glossary

Adobe: Mud brick dried in the sun.

Applique: An accessory decorative feature applied to an object or structure.

Arcade: A covered passageway, one or both sides of which is a series of supporting a roof.

Art Deco: A decorative style widely used in the architecture of the 1930's; characterized by sharp

angular, zigzag or curvilinear surface forms and ornaments.

Balcony/Gallery: An upper-story projection supported from the building facade; with columns or posts to

ground level.

Baluster: A post upright support for a handrail.

Balustrade: A row of balusters or turned posts supporting a handrail.

Barge Board: A decorated wooden strip under a gable; usually a flat board, pierced with jig-saw

ornament

Baroque: A style developed during the late Renaissance in reaction to Classical forms; characterized

by scrolls, curves and carved ornaments.

Bay: The portion of a plan or building contained between adjacent piers or columns.

Bay Window: A window which projects from the envelope or mass of the building, permitting more

illumination of the interior; a □slanted□ bay has slanted sides and a fluted top and bottom, meeting at the vertical front section; a □squared□ bay has sides at right angles to the

building and vertical front section.

Beam: A structural member whose prime function is to carry transverse loads.

Belt Course: A continuous projecting horizontal band set in the surface of an exterior wall and usually

molded.

Board and Batten: A system of wood sheathing where flat boards are laid edge to edge, and just covered with

a narrow member- a batten.

Box Cornice: A hollow cornice, built up of boards, moldings, shingles, etc.

Bracket: A support or pseudo-support based on a 90-degree angle shape; usually of decorative

character, and to be distinguished from the more Classicist forms that are related to it in

shapes and function.

Bungalow: A small, informal house, one or two stories high with a low-pitched roof, frequently

designed with a broad gabled porch in front of a similarly gabled house.

Buttress: A projecting vertical pier or support, built against an a outside wall to resist the pressure

exerted by an arch or vault inside.

Byzantine Architecture: The architecture of the Eastern Roman Empire; characterized by large supported domes,

round arches, and elaborate columns, richness in decorative elements, and color;

sometimes found in revival forms on W.P.A Moderns.

Canals: Projecting gutters to throw the rain water off a roof and clear from the walls.

Cantilever: An unbraced projection anchored at only one end.
Capital: The carved top of a column, pilaster, or pier.

Casement: An iron alloy which is shaped by pouring the metal, in molten state, into a mold. Clapboard: a long narrow board, used for covering the exterior of timber-framed buildings.

Classic: the highest and purest phase of any style or era of art.

Classical: Ancient Greek or Roman forms, or directly immatative of them (as in Classic Revival).

Classical Revival: The revival of interest in Classical antiquity, dating from the mid -

(Neo Classical) eighteenth century, and notable in architecture; divided into two phases of Greek and

Roman and often combined or overlapped in styles; a specific style in U.S. dating form

1890-1915.

Coffering: A ceiling with deeply recessed panels, often highly ornamented.

Colonial Revival: The reuse of Georgian and Colonial design in the end of the 19th century.

Colonnade: A row of columns.

Column: An architectural support of definable proportions. Usually cylindrical in shape. It may be

free-standing or attached (engaged) to a wall as a half or three-quarter column.

Composite Order: A Classical order with capitals.

Console: An architectural support or pseudo-support, often used decoratively, with a scrolled top

curving down into a reverse scroll.

Corbel: A bracket form usually produced by extending successive courses of masonry or wood

beyond the wall surface.

Corinthian: One of the Greek and Roman orders having fluted shaft and a capital with acanthus leaves,

small corner spirals and a base.

Cornice: (1) the uppermost section of a wall or story in Classical architecture. (2) any projecting

horizontal molding used internally at the junction of a wall or ceiling.



Craftsman: Buildings that used materials in their natural state; stones laid as if deposited by a geologic

process, unpainted wood. The forms are generally ground-hugging with pronounced

horizontal lines and shallow-gabbled roofs with wide, sheltering overhangs.

Cupola: A dome-like convex roof from used to crown a larger mass of building or tower, mainly in

the Queen Ann style.

Detail: A series of small projecting rectangular blocks under the cornice.

Doric: One of the Greek and Roman orders; a simple capital with block (Abacus) and a curbed

cushion (Echinus).

Dormer: A window, framed and roofed, that projects from the main roof providing additional light

and air to the top floor or attic area of a structure.

Double Hung: A term used for a window that has sashes hung with weights and lines.

Eastlake: A period term derived from the name of Charles Eastlake, an English author. Eastlake was

attempting to restore some measure of simplicity, dignity and good taste to domestic interiors. The term Eastlake is especially meaningful for the Stick Style implying the use of chamfered corners on pillars and furniture, decoration in flat wooden surfaces, and

variegated combinations of materials.

Eaves: The lower edge of a sloping or gabled roof.

Eclectic Architecture: A form of architecture based on imitation and personal preference combined into a single

structure.

Engaged Column: A column partially built into a wall, not freestanding.

Entablature: In Classical architecture, the elaborated beam member carried by the columns, horizontally

divided into architrave, frieze, and cornice. The proportions and detailing are different for

each order.

Facade: The front, or frontispiece of a building, usually with special architectural treatment.

False Front: The proliferation or ornamental forms and variations of these forms on the front of

buildings with seemingly different fronts - falsefronts - a purely applied decorative, rather than functional, character. These false facades give an exaggerated verticality to a building.

Fenestration: The arrangement and design of windows in a building,

Finial: A terminal part, usually on a high vertical building element, i.e. church spire or decorative

roof feature.

Fish Scale Shingles: The overlapping pattern of decoratively cut surface shingles to form a design resembling

fish scales.

Flat Arch: An arch whose soffit is a horizontal line.

Fluting: Vertical channeling of a columnar or pilaster shaft.

Foil: In tracery, tangent to the inner sided of a large arc, and meeting other points.

Frame Building: A building in which the roof, walls, and floors are supported on a structural frame of

wood, metal, or reinforced concrete.

Fret Work: Intersecting decorative patterns.

Gable: A high peaked roof form. The vertical triangular portion at each end of such a peaked roof.

Gargoyle: A waterspout projecting from the roof gutter of a building often carved grotesquely.

Georgian Revival: A style of architecture utilizing features from 15th and 16th century Italian Architecture.

Gingerbread: A pieced curvilinear ornament, executed with jig-saw or scroll-saw, under the eaves of a

roof, typically found on Gothic buildings.

Glaze: A ceramic coating, usually thin, glossy, and glass-like, formed on the surface of pottery.

Gothic Revival: A revival of Gothic architecture, characterized by the use of the pointed arch.

Greek Revival: An architectural style inclusive of Italian details. Usually rectangular in shape without

projections or wings except in composition of blocks with a low pitched gable roof treatment as a pediment. Symmetrical facades have corner pilasters and large windows with shutters. Doors are sometime flanked with oblong sidelights with an oblong transom

over the door and sidelights.

Half-Timbering: A technique of wooden-frame construction in which the members are exposed outside of

he wall.

Hipped Roof: A roof form in which the exterior angle is formed by meeting of two sloping sides of the

roof having their wall plates running in different directions, typically four slopes with a

Ioninc: Referring to an order of classical architectural style employing columns with volutes in the

capital.

Italianate: An eclectic form of country-house design, characterized by low-pitched, heavily bracketed

roofs, asymmetrical informal plan, square towers, and often round-arched windows, either flat formatted or have angled bays and hip roofs with a cornice at the eaves or parapet that obscures the roof, bracketed cornice, turned balustrades, prominent lintels, a raised front, and elaborately detailed entrance portico, quoins, and sometimes rusticated facades.

Jamb: The side of a window or door opening, against which a sash or the door abuts.



Jenkinhead: A roof form in which the top of the gable is cut off by a secondary slope forming a hip.

Jig-Saw Woodwork: Decorative and often intricate, scroll work made possible by the invention of the jig-saw.

Keystone: The top stone or voussoir in a true arch; the keystone make an arch the resilient, dynamic

building form it is.

Lancet: A tall, narrow, pointed opening, like a lance.

Lattice: A network, often diagonal, of strips, rods, bars, laths, or straps of metal or wood, used as

screening ornamental constructions.

Leaded Light: A window having small diamond-shaped or rectangular panes of glass set in lead cames.

Light: A section of window; a window pane.

Lintel: The horizontal member of the most common structural form; a beam resting its two ends

upon separate posts.

Mission Revival: An architectural style of a combination of exterior and interior features. The use of

simplicity stressed use of natural materials with design features such as heaviness and

plain surfaces as basic characteristic to this style.

Molding: A projecting strip of curvilinear profile projecting form a surface of a building, or the

curvilinear finishing of the edge of two meeting surfaces.

Mullion: The major bar dividing a window into "lights".

Muntins: The minor bar dividing a window:

Neo-Classical: An architectural style imitative of ancient classical models.

Order of Architecture: An arrangement of columns with an entablature. In Classical architecture, a particular

style of column with its entablature having standardized detail. The Greek orders are the

Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; the Romans added the Tuscan and Composite.

Oriel: A projecting window with its walls supported by brackets. Parapet: A low retaining wall at the edge of a roof, porch, or terrace.

Pavilion: The projecting subdivision of a large building, forming an angle with the main facade.

Pediment: The triangular space at the end of classical temple's gabled roof.

Pergola: An arbor or open set of roof rafters, usually set on posts and often vine covered. Period Revival: The use of historic forms derived from previous periods architectural style.

Pier: An upright structure of masonry that serves as a principal support to beams or arches, or is

attached to a wall at the point where a heavy load is imposed.

Pilaster: A flattened columnar form, rectilinear in shape, always attached to a wall.

Pillar: An upright member, which need not be cylindrical or conform to the proportion of an doer.

Pitch: The angle (degree) at which the roof slopes.
Polychromy: The practice of decorating architectural elements.
Portico: A porch-like roofed projection from a building.

Prairie Style: A combination architectural style with horizontal emphasis of the mode. Design elements

include ribbon windows, with wooden casements, massive and rectangular piers supporting roofs of porches and verandahs, low, often hipped, roofs with projecting eaves, suppressed heavy-set chimneys, low terraces and a distinctly horizontal flare to the eave

ends.

Queen Anne: An architectural style emphasizing round corner towers, shingles and a rich ornamental

language; irregularity of massing and roof line.

Quoins: Stones often simulated in wooden blocks, creating an effect of strength or ornamental finish

at a corner.

Rafter: Part of a wooden roof frame, sloping down from the ridge to the eaves and establishing the

pitch.

Raking Cornice: A cornice following the slope of a gable, pediment, or roof.

Relief: Carving, chasing, or embossing raised above a background plane. The elevation or

projection of part of a surface above some ground or datum plane.

Renaissance Architecture: An architectural style developed in the early 15th century, characterized by the use of the

Classical orders, round arches, and symmetrical composition.

Return: The continuation of a molding, projection, member, or cornice, in a different direction,

usually at a right angle.

Ridge: The horizontal line of meeting of the upper slopes of a roof.

Ridge Scroll: A wood strip, rounded top, used to finish the ridge of a roof; often covered with lead

sheeting.

Riser: The vertical part of a step.

Romanesque: An architectural style form the 10th to 12th centuries And characterized by the use of

semicircular arches, solid masonry construction, and heavy appearance.

Rusticated: Cut stone having strongly emphasized recessed joints and smooth or roughly textured

block faces; used to create an appearance of impregnability in banks, palaces, courthouses. The border of each block may be rebated, chamfered, or beveled on all four sides, at the top



and bottom only, or on two adjacent sides. The face of the brick may be flat, pitched, or

diamond-point, and if smooth may be hand or machine tooled.

Saltbox House: A wood framed house, common to the colonial New England, which has a short roof pitch

in front and a long roof pitch, sweeping close to the ground, in the back.

Sash: The frame that holds windowpanes and forms the movable part of the window.

Second Empire/

Mansard Architecture: An eclectic style of architecture characterized by a high mansard roof.

Semicircular Arch: A round arch whose intrados is a full semicircle.

Semielliptical Arch: An arch whose intrados is a half an ellipse; in practice the term usually denotes a three or

five centered arch.

Shaft: The portion of a column, colonette, or pilaster between the base and the capital.

Shingle/Victorian: An American eclectic style; characterized by extensive use of unpainted wood shingle

covering for roofs and walls, in frequently asymmetrical and fluid arrangements.

Shiplap Siding: Wooden sheathing in which the boards are rebbeled so the edge of the adjacent boards

make a flush point.

Sidelight: One of a pair of narrow windows flanking a door.

Soffit: 1) The surface at the side of a half arch between a vertical line at the bottom of the archibolt

and a horizontal line at the top. 2) in skeleton-frame buildings, the panel of the wall between adjacent structural columns and between the windowsill and the window head

next below it.

Spanish Colonial Revival: An architectural style characterized by red-tiled roofs of low pitch, flat roofs surrounded by

tiled parapets, occasionally by arched forms, and stucco or plaster walls. There may be carved or cast ornament of considerable elaboration, usually concentrated around the openings. Doorways may be flanked by columns or pilasters. Balconies with railings of wrought iron or wood, window grilles, rejas of wood or iron; windows vary in size in a single elevation when they are asymmetrically disposed with broad expanses of wall between. Structures are oriented inward to garden patios with pergolas or arcades, rather

than toward the street.

Square Turned: Ornamental balusters or the like which are molded or decorated on all four sides; not

turned on a lathe.

Stained Glass: Glass given a desired color in its molten state, or by firing stain into the surface of the glass

after forming; used in decorative windows or transparent mosaics.

Streamline Modern: An architectural style focused upon the combining of the simple curved rectangular

building forms designing and ornamented to express the motion and speed of

transportation modes that inspired its evolution.

Stretcher Bond: A masonry unit laid horizontally with its length in the direction of the face of the wall.

String Course: A continuos horizontal band, either plane or molded, projecting form the face of the

structure.

Stucco: An exterior finish, usually textured; composed of cement, lime, and sand mixed with water.

A fine plaster used for decorative work or moldings.

Sunburst Light: A fanlight.

Swan-Neck: A curved portion of a handrail of stairs which join the newel-post.

Terra Cotta: Cast or fire clay (tile-like) units, usually larger that brick, often glazed or colored,

sometimes having a molded ornamental pattern.

Transform: A horizontal divider in a window.

Tudor Revival: A period revival style that reflects or interprets the English Tudor architectural style, in a

20th century pattern.

Tuscan Order: A classical order distinguished by its simplicity. The columns are never fluted, the capitals

are unornamented, and the frieze lacks, and triglphs that are part of the Doric order.

Vault: A stone, brick, or concrete roof built on the arch principle, or an imitation of such in wood

or plaster.

Veranda: An opened roofed gallery or porch extending from a building. Vernacular: A mode of building based on regional forms and materials.

Wainscot: A decorative or protective facing applied to the lower portion of an interior partition or

wall.

Zigzag Moderne: An architectural style distinguished by the application of rectilinear, angular, and chevron

or zigzag ornamentation to structures whose forms derive principally for the generally vertical massing of rectangular shapes. Such ornament is normally in very low relief with a

flat front plane.

