

**Appendix B:
Proposed General Plan Amendment and Development Standards**

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B.1 - Proposed General Plan Amendment

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A. LAND USE ELEMENT AMENDMENTS.

4.2 GOALS OF THE LAND USE ELEMENT

To provide for a sustained high quality of life and ensure that new development occurs in a logical, orderly, and efficient manner, it is the goal of the Land Use Element to accomplish the following:

- *Maintain a pattern of land uses that minimizes conflicts between various land uses, and promotes rational utilization of presently undeveloped and underdeveloped land, and supports the achievement of Antioch's vision for its future.*

Defining the appropriate uses of land within the General Plan study area in a manner supportive of achieving the vision Antioch has established for its future is at the crux of the Land Use Element. The Land Use Element is responsive to the City's vision because it:

- Promotes expansion of the local employment base and achievement of a balance between local employment and housing. The Land Use Element provides for a wide variety of office-based and industrial employment, including heavier industrial uses along the San Joaquin River, rail-served industries, light industrial uses, commercial services, and retail businesses, and mixed use business and office parks.
- Opens up additional choices of living environment for families. The Land Use Element provides for executive housing in planned community settings, traditional single-family subdivisions, amenity-rich middle to upper end attached housing **and age-restricted housing for seniors**, high-density housing in transit-oriented, downtown, and mixed-use settings.
- Provides for the revitalization of the Downtown area and waterfront, integrating General Plan policies with revitalization planning efforts undertaken by the City.
- Provides opportunities for achieving quality design and avoiding the relentless sameness present in many suburban communities.
- Aids in stimulating economic revitalization in areas that are having difficulty competing with larger and more diversified development sites in Antioch and other communities.
- Stimulates new options for development at key entry points into the community.

In defining appropriate uses, the Land Use Element addresses the future uses of lands that are currently undeveloped, and also sets forth desired changes in existing land uses and development intensities. In most cases, the Land Use Element recognizes existing land uses and development densities, and may recommend urban design improvements. In some cases, such as along the "A" Street corridor north of the SR4 freeway, the Land Use Element proposes changes in basic land use types. In other cases, such as existing residential areas within Downtown, the Land Use Element recommends increases in the overall development intensity of existing land uses. Each of the recommendations contained in the Land Use Element are intended to result in a harmonious pattern of land uses directed toward meeting community objectives and needs.

- *Establish a land use mix which serves to develop Antioch into a balance community in which people can live, work, shop, and have recreation without needing to leave the City.*

The Land Use Element designates lands, and open space and recreational lands. Residential and employment-generating land use designations are intended to include lands providing housing and employment opportunities for executives, managers, and professionals; highly skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers; and retail and service workers. Residential land use designations are intended to provide housing opportunities for all economic segments of the community, **including seniors**, as well as for the special needs groups identified in the Housing Element. The Land Use Element seeks an array of shopping and commercial service opportunities to meet the needs of Antioch residents and businesses, including daily convenience shopping along with large-scale commercial centers for community and regional markets. The Land Use Element aims to provide a sufficient inventory of lands for public, institutional, and recreation uses, and seeks to preserve needed open space areas.

- *Establish an overall design statement for the City of Antioch.*

As important as is defining the pattern of future land uses is maintaining and enhancing Antioch's character and providing a pleasing visual experience to residents and visitors. Thus, Antioch's Land Use Element incorporates "urban design" concepts aimed at ensuring that the built environment is a physical expression of desired community character.

4.4.1.1 Residential Land Use Designations.

~~Six~~ **Eight** residential land use designations are set forth to provide for development of a full range of housing types, in conjunction with residential development within General Plan Focus Areas. Permitted maximum land use and anticipated population densities are described for each designation. Densities are stated as the maximum permissible number of dwelling units per net acre that exists within the project site prior to any new dedication requirements. Density is assumed to accrue only to lands that are "developable." Developable acres are those that are not encumbered by prior dedications of easements or rights-of-way, and are not so steep (generally over 25%), unstable, floodprone or subject to other hazards as to be unable to support new development. Achievement of

the maximum allowable density is neither guaranteed nor implied by the General Plan. The final density of any particular residential development type is dependent upon development design; any physical, geological, or environmental constraints that might be present within the site; available infrastructure and services; and other factors. The development standards that are established in the Antioch zoning ordinance might also limit attainment of maximum allowable densities.

Second units on a residential lot and home occupations are permitted by local regulation. Provision of density bonuses as allowed by State law and City ordinance may result in development densities in excess of the nominal maximum density for any land use designation.

Estate Residential. Estate Residential land uses are planned as a transition between urban and rural areas, and for areas that are not suited for a more intensive form of development because of topography, geologic conditions, or urban service limitations. Estate Residential areas will also serve to provide "executive" housing on large lots, thereby expanding the community's range of housing types.

On designated lands where topography is not limiting, the representative form of development would be single-family homes on lots that average one acre in size. For properties so designated that are situated in steeper hillside settings, clustering of units and utilization of other hillside development techniques are anticipated and encouraged. The final approved and built density on lands in the Estate Residential land use designation should reflect the location of these lands as low-density residential transition areas between the urbanized Antioch and the undeveloped Mount Diablo Range of hills.

Since this designation is planned at the urban/non-urban interface, the type and level of development may require different construction standards, such as narrower street widths with parking along only one side of the street or no on-street parking, greater setbacks, limited sidewalk areas, etc. Development may require a different level of services than that required for strictly urban land uses. Projects that minimize the demand for urban services and provide major funding for construction of needed service facilities would be appropriate.

Environmental constraints such as steep slopes, riparian habitats, unstable soil conditions, sensitive flora and fauna, and visual prominence are often found on lands with the Estate Residential designation. These constraints may make development of these areas extremely sensitive, and could require creative and imaginative site planning in all projects. The steepness of the slopes and the visual prominence of these areas make many of these resources important public amenities to be preserved for all of the citizens of Antioch. Finally, as these areas will serve as a buffer between the urbanized City of Antioch and the undeveloped open space to the southwest, development must be at a level, which serves as an appropriate transition between urban and non-urban environments.

Development in this category is generally limited to a maximum of one (1) unit per gross developable acre, unless a density of two (2) units per developable acre is specified on the General Plan land use map or in Focus Area policies. Overall, residential developments within the Estate Residential land use category should provide large lots, and project a semi-rural character.

Neighborhood entry signage is encouraged to create a sense of community, and define Estate Residential neighborhoods as special places. Within hillside areas, dwelling units should be clustered on land that is relatively flat, and no development should occur on slopes exceeding 20 percent. Due to the unique nature of these areas, a clustering of units may be needed to accommodate the unit yield and still maintain the topographic uniqueness of the area. ~~Developments in these areas should be oriented around a major amenity that increases public exposure to the more hilly terrain. Examples of such amenities include golf courses and equestrian centers.~~

- Appropriate Land Use Types: See Table 4.A
- Maximum Allowable Density: One dwelling unit per developable acre (1 du/ac) or two dwelling units per developable acre (2 du/ac)
- Anticipated Population per Acre: Four (4) to eight (8) persons per acre

Restricted Development Area. The Restricted Development Area designation allows for the following land uses: Rural Residential, Agriculture, and Open Space. This designation, typically involving large parcels, protects agriculture, grasslands, and open space, as well as permitting housing in rural areas. The maximum house size with accessory buildings is 6,000 square feet. The minimum legal parcel size shall be 80 acres.

The following uses only, and their normal and appropriate accessory uses and developments, may be permitted by the City in the Restricted Development Area, provided however that all use and development must comply with the provisions of the General Plan and with other City plans and ordinances:

- (a) One single family dwelling unit on a parcel, secondary dwelling units required by state law, and housing occupied only by bona fide farm workers employed on the parcel or on a farm or ranch which includes the parcel;**
- (b) Rental of rooms to lodgers, including board, not exceeding four lodgers in a residence;**
- (c) In-home occupations and offices, secondary to residential use and conducted primarily by residents of a parcel;**
- (d) Agriculture, including grazing, arboriculture, horticulture, viticulture, research and breeding, rearing, care, use and sale or rental of**

ruminants, pigs, poultry and bees, but not including feedlots unless most of the feed over a calendar year will be grown in the Restricted Development Area; provided, however, only small scale dairy farms, pig farms, poultry ranches, vineyards, Christmas tree farms and nurseries may be permitted. Agriculture uses shall not cause unnecessary or unreasonable environmental harm, including air or water pollution, noise, or odor;

- (e) Processing, storage or sale of agricultural produce, most of which over a calendar year is grown in the Restricted Development Area, that has no substantial deleterious effects on the environment, but not including freezing facilities or slaughterhouses;
- (f) Breeding, rearing, boarding, training, care, use and sale or rental of horses, dogs and other animals not covered in paragraph (d), provided that any activity does not cause unnecessary or unreasonable environmental harm, including air or water pollution, noise, or odor;
- (g) Low-intensity outdoor recreation, exercise, and pastimes predominantly for active participants, not spectators, and subordinate auxiliary uses and development, including camps, picnic facilities, provision of food and drink, and safety and sanitary services; these permissible uses and developments do not include, among other things, amusement or theme parks, golf courses, firearm ranges, stadiums or arenas (except equestrian riding rings), motor vehicle tracks, courses or facilities for off-road use, or recreational vehicle parking (other than vehicles for the personal use of the owner of the parcel) for more than 14 days within a month. Uses and developments permitted under this paragraph shall be compatible with a rural environment and not contribute significantly to pollution, noise, or other environmental harm;
- (h) Institutional and other non-profit uses that predominantly serve permitted uses in the Restricted Development Area and adjacent areas, except cemeteries, and facilities for convalescence, rehabilitation and hospice care for not more than six (6) patients, that do not substantially impair the environment;
- (i) Government and public utility uses that are limited to meeting needs created by permitted uses in the Restricted Development Area, except to the extent the City Council reasonably finds substantial public need that cannot practicably be met outside the Restricted Development Area, that do not unnecessarily or unreasonably impair the environment. However, this exception shall not apply to waste disposal, processing or treatment, or to electrical power production or transmission primarily for sale. The Antioch Unified School District may build and use school facilities. Publicly provided outdoor recreation and pastimes and subordinate auxiliary facilities are permitted if similar private uses and development would be allowed;
- (j) Occasional short-term events related to agriculture, animals or outdoor recreation that do not cause significant environmental harm.

Areas of Special Environmental Concern on Lands Designated Rural Residential, Agriculture, Open Space

- (a) Wetlands: Development or use, except for permissible flood control, is not permitted if by itself or in conjunction with other development or use it would reduce appreciably the quantity or biological quality of wetlands. "Wetlands" are areas permanently or periodically covered or saturated by water, including vernal pools, where hydrophytic vegetation is present under normal conditions, or soils are primarily hydric in nature, or are designated as wetlands by federal or state law.
- (b) Stream Corridors: Development or use is not permitted if by itself or in conjunction with other development or use it would impair appreciably the quantity or quality of water or of native vegetation in a stream corridor, except for permissible flood control, stock ponds, or preservation of special status species. "Stream corridors" are areas within 200 feet of the centerline of a permanent or intermittent stream.
- (c) Grasslands: In permitting uses and developments, the City shall act to preserve a viable, continuous grassland corridor between Black Diamond Mines Regional Preserve and Cowell Ranch (Marsh Creek) State Park.
- (d) Wildlife: No development or use is permitted that by itself or in conjunction with other development or use would reduce appreciably the number, prevent the recovery in number, or impair the genetic variability of one or more special status species.
- (e) Steep Slopes: No building may be located, in whole or in part, on a slope of 20% or more, unless there is no other site on a parcel. No building may be located on a site that cumulatively has access for more than 50 feet over a slope of 20% or more, unless there is no other site on a parcel. No grading may take place on a slope of 20% or more

unless necessary to maintain fire roads or provide access to a permitted residence. Cultivated agriculture may not be conducted on a slope of 20% or more. Slope percentages are based on the steepness of slopes in their natural, unaltered state, and are calculated by dividing altitude increase over each 20 feet of vertical slope by 20.

Development Envelopes on Lands Designated Rural Residential, Agriculture, Open Space

All buildings on a parcel must be located within a contiguous area, as compact as reasonably practicable, not to exceed two (2) acres, except for buildings that the Council finds must necessarily be located outside that area for permitted agricultural use, processing, storage, or sale of agricultural produce, breeding, boarding, rearing, care, training, use or sale or rental of animals, outdoor recreation, exercise and pastimes, institutional or other non-profit uses, government or public utility use, and short-term events.

Maximum Floor Areas on Lands Designated Rural Residential, Agriculture, Open Space

- (a) The maximum aggregate floor areas for all floors in all buildings on a parcel, except basement and cellar floors, may not exceed 10,000 square feet; residential and residential accessory building floors may not exceed 6,000 square feet of this maximum.
- (b) The City Council may increase the maximum floor area by up to 20,000 square feet, in aggregate, if necessary for agricultural use, processing or storage of produce, breeding, rearing, boarding, training, care and use of animals, outdoor recreation, exercises or pastimes, institutional or other non-profit uses, government or public utility use, or short-term events.

Visual Safeguards on Lands Designated Rural Residential, Agriculture, Open Space

- (a) New or reconfigured parcels must be created or drawn, to the extent practicable, to minimize visibility of development from roads, parks and other public places. Structures may not be located on or within 150 feet of any ridgeline or hilltop, or where they will project into the view of a ridgeline or hilltop from public places, unless there is no less intrusive site on the parcel or on a contiguous parcel in legal or de facto common ownership on or at any time subsequent to the date this Ordinance became effective. To the extent practicable, consistent with other provisions of the General Plan, structures shall be located, including by setbacks from parcel boundaries, on the part of a parcel that minimizes visibility from roads, trails, and other public places. Roads shall be consolidated and located, as practicable, where they are least visible from public places.
- (b) Development shall be subordinate to and blend harmoniously with the natural and open space qualities of the area where located. The alteration of natural topography, vegetation, and other qualities by grading, surfacing, excavation, or deposition of material shall be allowed only to the extent necessary for permitted uses. Appropriate landscaping, design, and building materials shall be required by the City in all cases to reduce as much as practicable the visual impact of development. The height of buildings may not exceed 30 feet, except as necessary for agricultural use.
- (c) Visibility of development from roads, parks, and other public places shall be determined from a reasonable, representative sample of vantage points that will accomplish the objectives of this Rural Residential, Agriculture, Open Space land use designation.

- Appropriate Land Use Types: See Table 4.A
- Maximum Allowable Density: Typically less than one single-family dwelling unit per 80 acres (<1 du/ac)
- Anticipated Population per Acre: Typically less than one (1) person per acre

Limited Development Area. The Limited Development Area land use designation would allow the following land uses: Estate Residential, Low Density Residential, Medium Low Density Residential, Medium Density Residential, Convenience Commercial, Mixed Use, Public/Quasi Public, and Open Space.

Low Density Residential. These areas are generally characterized by single-family homes in traditional subdivisions. Areas designated Low Density Residential are typically located on gently rolling terrain with no or few geological or environmental constraints. The residential neighborhoods of southeast Antioch reflect this residential density.

- Appropriate Land Use Types: See Table 4.A
- Maximum Allowable Density: Four dwelling units per gross developable acre (4 du/ac)
- Anticipated Population per Acre: Twelve (12) to Fourteen (14) persons per acre

Medium Low Density. These areas are generally characterized by single-family homes in typical subdivision development, as well as other detached housing such as zero lot line units and patio homes. Duplex development would generally fall into this development density. Areas designated Medium Low Density are typically located on level terrain with no or relatively few geological or environmental constraints. Older subdivisions within the northern portion of Antioch reflect this residential density.

- Appropriate Land Use Types: See Table 4.A
- Maximum Allowable Density: Six dwelling units per gross developable acre (6 du/ac)
- Anticipated Population per Acre: Fourteen (14) to Eighteen (18) persons per acre

Medium Density Residential. A wide range of living accommodations, including conventional single-family dwellings, small lot single-family detached dwellings, mobile homes, townhouses, and garden apartments, characterizes the Medium Density land use designation. Development in these areas can be expected to be a maximum of two (2) stories, and include generous amounts of public or open space for active and passive recreational uses. Lands adjacent to parks, commercial uses, transit routes and rail stations, and arterial roadways would be appropriate for the upper end of the allowable development intensity for this category. Other lands would serve as a buffer or transition between lower density residential areas and higher density residential and commercial areas, as well as areas exhibiting greater traffic and noise levels. At the higher end of the density range for this category, multi-family townhouse and apartment development is expected to be predominant. Where the Medium Density land use designation serves as a transition or buffer, lower density townhouse and small lot, single-family development would be the predominant uses.

- Appropriate Land Use Types: See Table 4.A
- Maximum Allowable Density: Ten dwelling units per gross developable acre (10 du/ac)
- Anticipated Population per Acre: Twenty (20) to Twenty-five (25) persons per acre

High Density Residential. High Density Residential densities may range up to twenty (20) dwelling units per gross developable acre, with density bonuses available for age-restricted, senior housing projects. Two-story apartments and condominiums with surface parking typify this density, although structures of greater height with compensating amounts of open space would be possible. This designation is intended primarily for multi-family dwellings. As part of mixed-use developments within the Rivertown area and designated transit nodes, residential development may occur on the upper floors of buildings whose ground floor is devoted to commercial use. Typically, residential densities will not exceed sixteen (16) to eighteen (18) dwelling units per acre for standard apartment projects, although projects with extraordinary amenities may achieve the maximum allowable density. However, permitted densities and number of housing units will vary, depending on topography, environmental aspects of the area, geologic constraints, existing or nearby land uses, proximity to major streets and public transit, and distance to shopping districts and public parks. Higher densities will be allowed where measurable community benefit is to be derived (i.e., provision of needed senior housing or low and moderate income housing units). In all cases, infrastructure, services, and facilities must be available to serve the proposed density, and the proposed project must be compatible with surrounding land uses.

- Appropriate Land Use Types: See Table 4.A
- Maximum Allowable Density: Twenty dwelling units per gross developable acre (20 du/ac) and up to a Floor Area Ratio¹ of 1.25 within areas designed for mixed use or transit-oriented development.
- Anticipated Population per Acre: Forty (40) persons per acre. Within transit-oriented development, up to forty-five to sixty (45- 60) persons per acre

¹ Floor Area Ratio (FAR) represents the ratio between allowable floor area on a site and the size of the site. For example, an FAR of 1.0 permits one square foot of building floor area (excluding garages and parking) for each square foot of land within the development site, while an FAR of 0.5 permits ½ square foot of building area for each square foot of land within the development site.

Residential TOD. This mixed-use classification is intended to create a primarily residential neighborhood within walking distance to the BART station, with complementary retail, service, and office uses. Residential densities are permitted between a minimum of 20 and a maximum of 40 units per gross acre. A range of housing types may be included in a development project, some of which may be as low as 10 units per acre, provided the total project meets the minimum density standard. Up to 100 square feet of commercial space such as retail, restaurant, office, and personal services are permitted per residential unit.

Residential units should be at least 300 feet away from rail and freeway rights-of-way, or should incorporate construction measures that mitigate noise and air emission impacts. Retail, restaurants, commercial services, and offices are allowed on the ground floor and second floor, particularly on pedestrian retail streets and adjacent to Office TOD designations. Low intensity stand-alone retail or restaurant uses with surface parking are not permitted. Free parking in surface parking lots is not permitted as a primary use.

- Minimum housing density: 20 units per gross acre
- Maximum housing density: 40 units per gross acre

The provisions of subsection 4.4.1 may be amended by the City Council without a public vote under the following circumstances:

- The City Council makes a finding, supported by substantial evidence, that failure to amend would constitute an unconstitutional taking of a landowners' property;
- The City Council makes a finding, supported by substantial evidence, that failure to amend would conflict with the Department of Housing and Community Development's certification of the City's Housing Element; or
- Upon application by a landowner or representative of a landowner authorized to apply for such amendment, if the City Council makes a finding, supported by substantial evidence, that such amendment would promote the health, safety, and welfare of the City.

4.4.6.7 Sand Creek. The Sand Creek Focus Area encompasses approximately 2,712 acres in the southern portion of the City of Antioch (Figure 4.8).

This Focus Area is bounded by existing residential neighborhoods to the north, Black Diamond Mines Regional Preserve to the west, the city limits to the south, and the City of Brentwood to the east. Empire Mine Road and Deer Valley Road run in a general north-south direction through the Focus Area, dividing it roughly into thirds.

a. Purpose and Primary Issues. The Sand Creek Focus Area combines two existing policy and planning areas identified in the previous General Plan: the southern portion of "Focused Policy Area 18" and the entirety of Future Urban Area 1." Previous General Plan policy tied the timing of development within this Focus Area to progressive build out of the land immediately to the north (the area generally known as Southeast Antioch), and to agreement on an alignment for the SR-4 bypass.

Through the 1990s, build out of Southeast Antioch was largely completed, an alignment for the SR-4 bypass was selected, and financing for construction of the bypass was developed. As a result, the City stepped up its planning efforts for the Sand Creek Focus Area with area landowners. Because of the multiple ownerships within the Sand Creek Focus Area, detailed coordination of access and infrastructure, along with the establishment of workable financing mechanisms was necessary in addition to land use planning.

Portions of Sand Creek, as well such as natural hillsides and canyons within the Sand Creek Focus Area, contain habitats for sensitive plant and animal species, as well as habitat linkages and movement corridors. Overall, the ~~western~~ **westernmost** portion of the Focus Area is more environmentally sensitive than the eastern portion in terms of steep topography, biological habitats and linkages, the existence of abandoned coal mines, and proximity to public open space at Black Diamond Mines Regional Preserve. The west end of the Sand Creek Focus Area serves as a linkage between two regionally significant blocks of grassland. Decades of urban and agricultural use have greatly reduced the width of this linkage, substantially increasing the ecological importance of the remaining linkage within the Sand Creek Focus Area. Land has been preserved in regional parks and permanent open space, primarily in extensive grassland to the immediate west and northwest, as well as south of the Sand Creek Focus Area. These preserves represent a significant investment of public resources, and are a valued public asset.

Stream and riparian communities occupy a small portion of the Focus Area, but are widely distributed. Because of their high biotic value, stream and riparian communities within the Focus Area are considered to be a sensitive resource. The Focus Area also includes an oak woodland and savanna community, which, because of its high wildlife value, is considered to be a sensitive resource.

b. Policy Direction. The environmental sensitivity of portions of the Sand Creek Focus Area was recognized in the City's previous General Plan; however, policy direction was very general. As an example, the previous General Plan did not provide any indication of the maximum allowable development intensity for Future Urban Area 1. The previous General Plan also stated that while the area between Contra Loma Boulevard and Empire Mine Road was designated Estate Residential, "the actual density should be based on a development plan that ensures that the special characteristics of the area, including steep slopes, riparian habitat, and other environmental constraints, are accommodated.

The following policy discussion and policies for the Sand Creek Focus Area are intended to provide clear direction for the future development and environmental management of the area.

The Sand Creek Focus Area is intended to function as a large-scale planned community, providing needed housing and employment opportunities. This Focus Area is also intended to provide substantial employment opportunities. Up to approximately 280 acres are to be devoted to retail and employment-generating uses, which will result in the creation of up to 6,500 jobs at build out. Residential development within the Sand Creek Focus Area will provide for a range of housing types, including upper income estate housing, ~~golf course oriented~~ age-restricted housing for seniors, suburban single-family detached housing for families or for seniors, and multifamily development.

Residential development within the Limited Development Area will provide for a range of single-family housing types, including executive estate housing, age-restricted housing for seniors, suburban single-family detached housing for families or for seniors, as well as commercial uses, public and quasi-public uses, and substantial open space. Subject to the anticipated maximum General Plan build out in Antioch, as set forth in Table 4.B, the following land use designations shall apply to the Limited Development Area: "Estate Residential;" "Low Density Residential;" "Medium Low Density Residential;" "Medium Density Residential;" "Convenience Commercial;" "Mixed Use;" "Public/Quasi Public;" and "Open Space."

The following policies apply to development within the Sand Creek Focus Area.

- n. Single-Family Detached housing within suburban-style subdivisions with lot sizes ranging from 7,000 square feet to 10,000 square feet may also be developed within the Sand Creek Focus Area within areas shown as Residential and Low Density Residential in Figure 4.8. **Single-Family Detached housing within suburban-style subdivisions with minimum lot sizes ranging from approximately 5,000 square feet to 10,000 square feet may be developed within the Limited Development Area.** The anticipated population density for this land use type is up to eight to ~~twelve~~ **eighteen** persons per acre developed with residential uses.
- o. Small Lot Single Family Detached housing at the Aviano planned development and at the Vineyards at Sand Creek planned development with lots smaller than 7,000 square feet may be developed in the Sand Creek Focus Area **east of Deer Valley Road** within areas shown as Medium Low Density Residential and Low Density Residential in Figure 4.8. **Small Lot Single Family Detached housing within the Limited Development Area with minimum lot sizes from approximately 4,000 square feet may be developed within the Limited Development Area.** The anticipated population density for this land use type is fourteen to eighteen persons per acre developed with residential uses.
- q. Age-restricted senior housing should be developed within the Focus Area as a means of expanding the range of housing choice within Antioch, while reducing the Focus Area's overall traffic and school impacts. Such senior housing may consist of Single Family Detached, Small Lot Single Family Detached, of Multi-Family Attached Housing, and may be developed in any of the residential areas of the Sand Creek Focus Area, **including the Limited Development Area.** Within areas identified in Figure 4.8 specifically for senior housing, limited areas of non-senior housing may be permitted where environmental or topographic constraints would limit development densities to a range more compatible with estate housing than with senior housing.
- r. Areas identified as Public/Quasi Public and School in Figure 4.8, **and areas within the Limited Development Area,** are intended to identify locations for new public and institutional uses to serve the future development of the Sand Creek Focus Area. Development within these areas is to be consistent with the provisions of the Public/Institutional land use category described in Section 4.4.1.4 of the Land Use Element.

B. CIRCULATION ELEMENT AMENDMENTS.

7.1.1 Existing Roadway Network

State Route (SR) 4 and SR 160 provide direct access to Antioch. SR 4 runs east-west connecting Antioch with Oakley, Brentwood, Pittsburg, 1-680, Martinez, Pinole, and 1-80. SR 4 is a divided freeway from 1-680 east through Concord, Pittsburg, and Antioch, and is currently a two-lane roadway through Oakley and Brentwood. SR 4 has been one of the more congested freeways in Contra Costa, in particular, the segments between Lone Tree Way and Railroad Avenue in the morning and Bailey Road to Lone Tree Way in the afternoon, and is in the process of being widened. On- and off-ramps between SR 4 and Antioch's local street network occur at East Eighteenth Street, Hillcrest Avenue A Street/Lone Tree Way, G Street, L Street/Contra Loma Boulevard and Somersville Road.

SR 160 begins at the East Eighteenth Street/SR 4 junction, and continues north over the San Joaquin River via the Antioch Bridge to Rio Vista and Sacramento. Access to and from SR 160 and Antioch's local street network occurs at Wilbur Avenue south of the Antioch Bridge.

Primary arterials provide access to Pittsburg to the west, Oakley and Brentwood to the east, and rural Contra Costa County to the south. The major thoroughfares in Antioch are identified in Table IV.D-1. Each major arterial is briefly described below.

A Street/Lone Tree Way. A Street runs between downtown Antioch and SR 4 providing direct access to the Rivertown District. South of SR 4, A Street becomes Lone Tree Way, and continues southeast into Brentwood.

Deer Valley Road. Deer Valley Road runs north-south beginning in the north at the Hillcrest Avenue/Davison Drive junction and ending in the south at Marsh Creek Road south of the City's boundary in Contra Costa County.

Hillcrest Avenue. Hillcrest Avenue is located in eastern Antioch on both sides of SR 4 linking the area north of East Eighteenth Street to Prewett Ranch Road.

L Street/Contra Loma Boulevard. L Street runs north-south in northern Antioch between SR 4 and West Tenth Street. Contra Loma Boulevard runs north-south in southern Antioch between SR 4 and James Donlon Boulevard.

Somersville Road. Somersville Road runs north-south in western Antioch on both sides of SR 4 providing access to the Pittsburg-Antioch Highway and Buchanan Road.

Eighteenth Street. Eighteenth Street is located north of SR 4 and runs parallel to SR 4. Eighteenth Street acts as a major arterial between A Street and the SR 4/SR 160 junction.

James Donlon Boulevard. James Donlon Boulevard connects Lone Tree Way and Somersville Road, and provides east-west access through the southwest quadrant of Antioch.

West Fourth Street/A Street Extension. West Fourth Street and West Sixth Street and the A Street Extension provide east-west access in Downtown Antioch. West Fourth Street is the main arterial between Somersville Road and G Street. The A Street extension is the main connector between the eastern portion of the downtown area and the SR 4 freeway.

West Tenth Street. West Tenth Street provides east-west access in downtown Antioch between Somersville Road and A Street. West of Somersville Road, West Tenth Street becomes the Pittsburg/Antioch Highway, serving industrial uses and providing a regional roadway connection to the west of Antioch.

Wilbur Avenue. Wilbur Avenue provides east-west access in northeastern Antioch, and becomes a major arterial between A Street and SR 160.

Dallas Ranch Road. Dallas Ranch Road provides north-south access between Lone Tree Way and the Sand Creek ~~Specific Plan~~ Focus Area. Dallas Ranch Road will **connect to the future extension of Sand Creek Road and** serve as one of the primary routes into the Sand Creek Focus Area **and to the Kaiser Permanente Antioch Medical Center.**

Buchanan Road. Buchanan Road runs east-west between Contra Lorna Boulevard and the westerly City limit. Buchanan Road serves as one of the primary routes to the west of Antioch.

Davison Drive. Davison Drive is located south of Hwy 4 and serves as an east-west connection between Lone Tree Way and Hillcrest Avenue.

Table 7.A – Primary Arterials in Antioch

Arterial	Activity Centers Served
North/South Direction	
A Street/Lone Tree Way	Antioch City Park, SR 4, Sutter Delta Medical Center, Prewett Park
Deer Valley Road	Prewett Park
Hillcrest Avenue	Hillcrest Park & Ride lot, SR4
L Street/Contra Loma Blvd.	Contra Costa County Fairgrounds
Somersville Road	County East Mall, Black Diamond Mines Regional Preserve
Dallas Ranch Road	Sand Creek Specific Plan Focus Area , including proposed golf course residential and employment-generating areas, and Kaiser Permanente Antioch Medical Center
East/West Direction	
Eighteenth Street	Employment Development Department, County Library, Oak View Memorial Park, SR 4
James Donion Blvd.	Antioch Community Park
West Fourth Street/A Street extension	Downtown
West Tenth Street	Downtown
Wilbur Avenue	SR 160
Davidson Drive	Commercial uses along Lone Tree Way and Hillcrest Avenue
Buchanan Road	Regional connection to the west of Antioch

7.2 GOALS OF THE CIRCULATION ELEMENT

To provide for a sustained high quality of life, it is the goal of the Circulation Element to achieve and maintain a balanced, safe, problem-free transportation system that:

- *improves present traffic flows, and provides easy and convenient access to all areas of the community, **and completes long-planned circulation improvements such as the connection of Sand Creek Road from Dallas Ranch Road to Deer Valley Road;***
- *is safe for all modes of motorized and non-motorized transportation;*
- *reduces dependence on single occupant automobile travel by providing a high level of pedestrian, bicycle, and public transit travel opportunities; and*
- *preserves a sense of comfort and well-being throughout the community by reducing the intrusiveness of commercial, business park, and industrial traffic, rail traffic, and regional traffic on neighborhood streets and residents' quality of life.*

Antioch recognizes that even by constantly expanding the local roadway network and providing an ongoing sequence of programmed street improvements, problems of traffic congestion will continue. Providing a real solution to traffic congestion requires a balanced approach to future transportation improvements. An efficient transportation system needs to offer Antioch area residents not only efficient automobile traffic distribution, but also viable alternatives to automobile travel. The General Plan aims to increase the balance between various modes of

transportation by increasing the desirability of transit, walking, and bicycling. The General Plan also coordinates land use, transportation, and air quality concepts and strategies. General Plan objectives are designed to improve traffic flow, local air quality, and energy conservation. To achieve this of balance, the City of Antioch will:

- provide for the efficient movement of vehicles by designing, constructing, and maintaining a roadway circulation network, which will function at an acceptable level of service (LOS), as set forth in the Growth Management Element.
- expand the existing roadway system where it is feasible to do so, **such as the connection of Sand Creek Road from Dallas Ranch Road to Deer Valley Road**, increasing its carrying capacity and eliminating congestion;
- regulate the intensity of future development in relation to the carrying capacity of Antioch roadways as part of ensuring that the performance standards of the Growth Management Element are met;
- provide a mix of land uses that realistically balances growth in the local employment and housing, increasing local employment opportunities and reducing the need for long commutes to work;
- ensure that each new development that would cumulatively contribute to the need for improvements provides appropriate mitigation;
- provide a system of bicycle routes and pedestrian links such that pedestrian and bicycle travel become safer and more useful for everyday tasks such as travel to shopping, work, and recreational facilities;
- achieve and maintain an organization of land uses which integrates places of residence, retail commerce, daily service needs, work, education, and recreation, thereby reducing the number and length of vehicular trips;
- require site plans for individual development projects to minimize or eliminate through traffic within residential neighborhoods;
- to the degree feasible, encourage mixed-use developments to reduce vehicle trips;
- improve the relationship of roadways with land uses, including regulating driveway access and development intensity where needed;
- improve the carrying capacity of existing roadways through implementation of transportation systems management concepts;
- participate in developing regional circulation improvement measures in cooperation with surrounding cities and Contra Costa County. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, the development of reciprocal traffic improvement fee programs; and
- implement the provisions of the Contra Costa County Congestion Management Program by requiring development projects to analyze and provide mitigation for traffic impacts on regional circulation facilities.

It is Antioch's intent to require new developments to mitigate their traffic impacts, either through construction of new roadways or participation in land-based financing mechanisms.

C. HOUSING ELEMENT AMENDMENTS.

<p>2.1.4 Executive Housing: Facilitate the development of housing appropriate for executives of businesses seeking to expand within or relocate to Antioch to meet the need for providing above-moderate income housing. Where appropriate, provide requirements in outlying focus areas for the development of executive and upper end housing with appropriate amenities.</p>	<p>The City has <u>previously</u> approved the construction of 50 homes in Sierra Vista, an executive housing development by Suncrest Homes but none of the units are under construction; <u>however, in 2016, Suncrest Homes donated 50 acres of undeveloped land in the Sierra Vista development to the Regional Parks Foundation. Thus, the executive housing will not be built.</u> Plans for development of another 574 estate-style homes at Roddy Ranch were dropped after the property was sold to the East Bay Regional Park District in June 2013. No other executive housing developments are likely to be developed in the immediate future due to current market conditions. <u>The Ranch, a proposed master-planned community within the Sand Creek Focus Area west of Deer Valley Road, may include up to approximately 100 units of executive housing.</u></p>
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B.2 - Planned Development District Development Standards

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THE RANCH PLANNED DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

§ _____ Purpose.

- A. The Ranch Planned Development District provides flexible development standards designed to ensure the development of the Limited Development Area within the District as a master planned community. The Limited Development Area within the District shall be defined principally by single-family residential dwelling units of various lot sizes on flatter areas on either side of Sand Creek, along with natural and recreational open spaces. The development standards applicable to the Limited Development Area within District are provided below. Because the Restricted Development Area within the District will not be developed, no development standards are included for that portion of the District.
- B. If an application is presented for development that is consistent with this Article _____, and objective grading and building standards of Title 8 of the Municipal Code that are applicable to all development in the City of Antioch, then the application shall be ministerially granted. Certificates of occupancy shall also issue ministerially provided only that construction conforms to City-wide building and grading requirements for issuance of such certificates, and to the regulations of the District. With the exception of subdivision maps and architectural design review, no additional approvals or entitlements, including but not limited to departmental review approval, conditional use permit, land use permit, minor use permit, any approval or requirement of the growth management ordinance, development plan, planned development, variance, zoning clearance, minor use permit, or any other review or entitlement purporting to regulate or guide land use or zoning shall be required by the City to develop the project described in such application unless otherwise specified in the tables of permitted uses below.

§ _____ Residential Uses

A. Single-Family Low-Density

1. Purpose and application

- (a) LD-1 Single-family Executive Lot Type 1

This designation is for low-density large lots with a minimum lot size of 8,000 s.f., on a combination of graded, partially graded, or sloping lots.

- (b) LD-2 Single-Family Conventional Lot Type 2

This designation is for low-density lots, with an average lot size of 7,000 s.f. and minimum lot size of 5,000 s.f.

- (c) LD-3 Single-Family Conventional Lot Type 3

This designation is for low-density conventional lots, with an average lot size of 7,000 s.f. and minimum lot size of 5,000 s.f. A row of a minimum 8,000 s.f. lots is required on land that abuts single-family development that exists to the north of the Initiative Area as of the Effective Date of the Initiative.

2. Property development standards

	LD-1 Executive Lot Type 1	LD-2 Conventional Lot Type 2	LD-3 Conventional Lot Type 3
Minimum lot area in s.f.	8,000	5,000	5,000/8,000 ¹
Average net lot area in s.f.	10,000	7,000	7,000
Maximum lot coverage (1/2 story)⁴	55/45%	55/50%	55/50%
MINIMUM LOT DIMENSIONS			
Lot width (interior/corner)	65'/70'	50'/55'	50'/55'
Lot depth	100'	90'	90'/130' ²
MINIMUM SETBACKS FROM PROPERTY LINE⁵			
Living area at front	15'	15'	15'
Porch at front	10'	10'	10'
Porch at alley/private drive	n/a	n/a	n/a
Garages at front	18'	18'	18'
Side-on garage at front	12'	12'	n/a
Garage at alley/rear (max)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Interior side yard/corner	5'/10'	5'/10'	5'/10'
Rear	20'	20'	20'/35' ³
MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHTS			
Main building	40'	35'	35'
Detached garage	24'	24'	24'

Footnotes:

1. Lots that abut the north property line in LD-3 shall be a minimum of 8,000 s.f in lot area.
2. Lots that abut the north property line in LD-3 shall have a minimum lot depth of 130', except in a side-on lot condition.
3. Lots that abut the north property line in LD-3 shall have a rear yard setback of 35'.
4. Maximum Lot Coverage is defined as the gross first floor living plus garage area divided by the lot area and does not include covered patio/porches.
5. Architectural pop-outs and encroachments to the front, side and rear shall be allowed pursuant to Code Section 9-5.801.

3. Permitted uses

	Single-family LD 1, 2, 3
Day care (§9-5.3817 and 9-5.3818)	P
Home occupations	P
Second residential unit	A
Single-family dwelling	P
Private residential community amenity (community center, fitness center/pool)	P
Public safety facility	U
Public use- Fire, police, library, other civic building	U
Satellite antenna	P
School, public or private	U
Open space	P
Parks and park facilities, public and private	P
Trail/Trailhead facilities	P
Community Garden	P
Storm Drainage facilities	P
Resource protection / restoration	P
Communication facility	U
Model home complex	A
Removal of earth (§§9-5.3822)	A
Sales, leasing office and trailers	A
Temporary construction building and uses (§§ 9-5.3821)	A

P – Permitted U – Use Permit required A – Administrative Permit required

B. Single-Family Medium-Density

1. Purpose and application

(a) MD-1 Single-family Standard Lot Type 1

This designation is for medium-density lots in a standard configuration, i.e.; house entry and garage accessed from street in the front. Average lot size is approximately 4,500 s.f.

(b) MD-2 Single-family Greencourt Lot Type 2

This designation is for medium-density lots in a courtyard configuration, i.e.; house entry is located from a greencourt common area in the front and the garage is accessed from alley in the rear. Average lot size is approximately 4,200 s.f.

(c) MD-3 Single-family Motor-court Lot Type 3

This designation is for medium-density lots in a clustered motor-court configuration, i.e.; house entry and garage accessed from a private street in the shape of the letter “T”. Average lot size is approximately 4,200 s.f.

(d) MD-4 Single-family Private Lane Lot Type 4

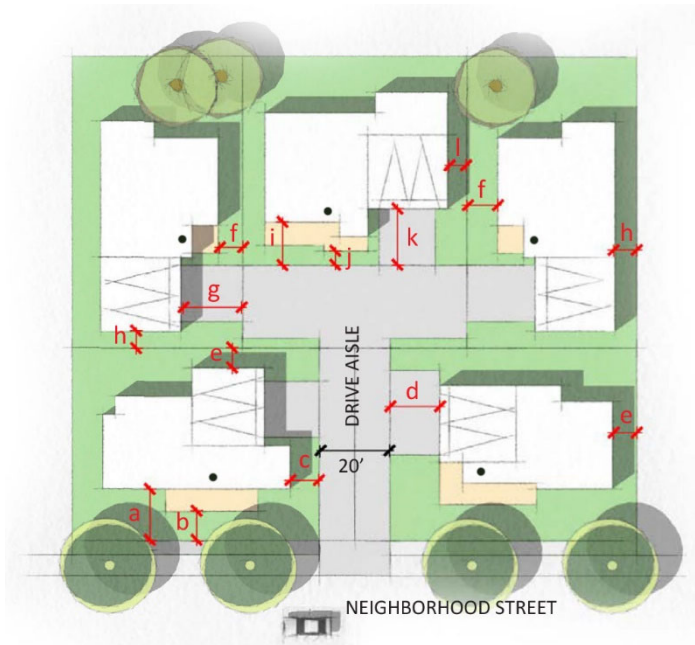
This designation is for medium-density lots in a cluster configuration around a private lane. The unit entry and garages are oriented to the front of the lot. Average lot size is approximately 4,200 s.f.

2. Property development standards

	MD-1 Standard Lot Type 1	MD-2 Greencourt Lot Type 2	MD-3 T-Court Lot Type 3	MD-4 Private Lane Type 4
Minimum lot area in s.f. ¹	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Average lot area in s.f.	4,500	4,200	4,200	4,200
Maximum lot coverage²	55%	55%	55%	55%
MINIMUM LOT DIMENSIONS				
Lot width (interior/corner)	45'/50'	40'/45'	See Figure 1	See Figure 2
Lot depth	90'	90'		
MINIMUM SETBACKS FROM PROPERTY LINE³				
Living area at front	15'	10'	See Figure 1	See Figure 2
Porch at front	10'	5'		
Porch at alley/private drive	n/a	5'		
Garages at front	18'	n/a		
Side-on garage at front	n/a	n/a		
Garage at alley/rear (max)	n/a	4'		
Interior/corner side yard	4'/8'	4'/8'		
Rear	15'	10'		
MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHTS				
Main building	35'	35'	35'	35'
Detached garage	n/a	24'	n/a	n/a

Footnotes:

1. Lot Area is defined as the total area of a fee simple residential lot for a single-family dwelling unit and may include easements for common area access.
2. Maximum Lot Coverage is defined as the gross first floor living plus garage area divided by the lot area and does not include covered patio/porches.
3. Architectural pop-outs and encroachments to the front, side and rear shall be allowed pursuant to Code Section 9-5.801.

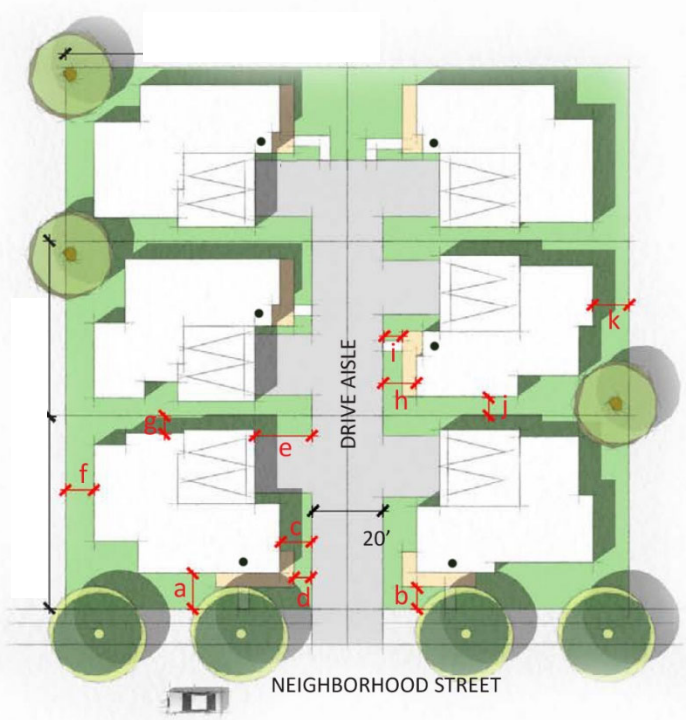


*Setback distance measured from the edge of the drive aisle.

Figure 1: MD-3 Motor-court Lot Standards

*Setback distance measured from the edge of the drive aisle.

MD-3 Motor-court Lots Development Standards	
LOT DIMENSIONS	
Refer to Figure 1 for minimum lot dimensions	
SETBACKS	
Streetside Lots	
(a) Front, living space	12' min.
(b) Front, porch	8' min.
(c) Drive aisle side, living space*	5' min.
(d) Drive aisle side, garage*	18' min.
(e) Side/rear	5'/10' min.
Rear Corner Lots	
(f) Front, living space & porch	8' min.
(g) Front, garage	18' min.
(h) Side/rear	5'/10' min.
Rear Center Lot	
(i) Front, living space*	8' min.
(j) Front, porch*	5' min.
(k) Front, garage*	16' min.
(l) Side/rear	6' min.
HEIGHT	35' max.



MD-4 Private Lane Lots Development Standards	
LOT DIMENSIONS	
Refer to Figure 2 for minimum lot dimensions	
SETBACKS	
Streetside Lots	
(a) Front, living space	10' min.
(b) Front, porch	5' min.
(c) Drive aisle side, living space*	6' min.
(d) Drive aisle side, porch*	5' min.
(e) Drive aisle side, garage*	18' min.
(f) Side	10' min.
(g) Rear	5' min.
Internal lots	
(h) Front, living space*	5' min.
(i) Front, porch*	5' min.
(j) Side	5' min.
(k) Rear	10' min.
HEIGHT	35' max.

3. Permitted uses

	Single Family MD 1,2, 3,4
Day care (§9-5.3817 and 9-5.3818)	P
Home occupations	P
Second residential unit	A
Single-family dwelling	P
Private residential community amenity (community center, fitness center/pool)	P
Public safety facility	U
Public use-Fire, police, library, other civic building	U
Satellite antenna	P
School, public or private	U
Open space	P
Parks and park facilities, public and private	P
Trail/Trailhead facilities	P
Community Garden	P
Storm Drainage facilities	P
Resource protection / restoration	P
Communication facility	U
Model home complex	A
Removal of earth (§§9-5.3822)	A
Sales, leasing office and trailers	A
Temporary construction building and uses (§§ 9-5.3821)	A

P – Permitted U – Use Permit required A – Administrative Permit required

C. Age Restricted

1. Purpose and application

(a) AR Single-family Age-Restricted Lot Type

This designation is for lots ranging in size from approximately 4,500 to 5,000 s.f. in a neighborhood that is restricted to residents age 55 and older.

2. Property development standards

	AR Age-Restricted
Minimum lot area in s.f.	4,500
Average net lot area in s.f.	5,000
Maximum lot coverage (1/2 story)¹	60/55%
MINIMUM LOT DIMENSIONS	
Lot width (interior/corner)	45'/50'
Lot depth	90'
MINIMUM SETBACKS FROM PROPERTY LINE²	
Living area at front	15'
Porch at front	10'
Porch at private drive	5'
Garages at front	18'
Side-on garage at front	n/a
Garage at private drive (short apron/full arpon)³	5'/18'
Interior side yard/corner	4'/8'
Rear	15'
MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHTS	
Main building	28'
Detached garage	n/a

Footnotes:

1. Maximum Lot Coverage is defined as the gross first floor living plus garage area divided by the lot area and does not include covered patio/porches.
2. Architectural pop-outs and encroachments to the front, side and rear shall be allowed pursuant to Code Section 9-5.801.
3. Parking is allowed in driveways with full aprons only with a minimum depth of 18' depth. Parking is prohibited on driveways with short aprons (less than 18').

3. Permitted uses

	Active Adult AA
Day care (§9-5.3817 and 9-5.3818)	U
Home occupations	P
Second residential unit	A
Single-family dwelling	P
Private residential community amenity (community center, fitness center/pool)	P
Public safety facility	U
Public use- Fire, police, library, other civic building	U
Satellite antenna	P
Open space	P
Parks, public and private	P
Trail/Trailhead facilities	P
Community Garden	P
Storm Drainage facilities	P
Resource protection / restoration	P
Communication facility	U
Model home complex	A
Removal of earth (§§9-5.3822)	A
Sales, leasing office and trailers	A
Temporary construction building and uses (§§ 9-5.3821)	A

P – Permitted U – Use Permit required A – Administrative Permit required

§ _____ **Village Center Uses**

A. Commercial Zone Village Center (VC)

1. Purpose and application

The Village Center is intended to be located on the land within the Limited Development Area of The Ranch Property to serve primarily the neighborhood and the immediate community, providing retail goods, food/drug, eating establishments, professional services for daily needs, and other similar commercial uses.

2. Property development standards

	VC Village Center
Maximum floor area ratio (FAR) ¹	0.35
MINIMUM BUILDING SETBACKS	
From Deer Valley Road	10'
From Sand Creek Road	15'
From local street	10'
Interior	0'
MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHTS	
Main building	35'
Towers/feature structure	50'
PARKING	
General commercial uses	1 space/285 s.f.
Banks, professional or medical offices	1 space/250 s.f.
General restaurant/lounge or bar including any outdoor seating	1 space/3 seats
Take out only/no seating	1 space per employee on largest shift

Footnote:

1. The maximum non-residential intensity allowed in the Village Center Commercial zone is defined as the floor area ratio (FAR), which is the ratio of total net floor area of a building to the total lot area.

3. Permitted uses

	Village Center VC
Day care (§9-5.3817 and 9-5.3818)	U
Public safety facility	U
Public use - Fire, police, library, other civic building	P
Satellite antenna	A
School, public or private	U
Open space	P
Trail/Trailhead facilities	P
Community Garden	P
Storm Drainage facilities	P
Resource protection / restoration	P
Art/Antique/Artisan store	P
Bakeries—retail	P
Bank and financial services	P

Bar (§ 9-5.3831)	U
Barber & beauty shop	P
Catering services	P
Clothing store	P
Communication facility	P
Confectionary store	P
Day care facility	U
Drive-up window (all uses)	U
Drug store/pharmacy	P
Dry cleaner/laundry- self serve and pick-up	P
Florist shop	P
Convenience store	U
Neighborhood food market	P
Furniture, furnishings and appliance store	P
Gift shop	P
Hardware store	P
Health club/fitness center	P
Hotel/motel	U
Jewelry store	P
Parking lot (commercial) (§ 9-5.3837)	A
Offices- business and professional	P
Offices- medical/dental	P
Pet store, animal grooming, sales	P
Restaurant- general	P
Restaurant- fast food	U
Restaurant- with outdoor food service and seating	P
Restaurant- takeout and delivery	P
Restaurant- with bar and live entertainment	U
Retail- general and specialty	P
Studios- dance/martial arts/yoga	P
Theater	P
Removal of earth (§§9-5.3822)	A
Sales, leasing office and trailers	A
Temporary construction building and uses (§§ 9-5.3821)	A
Outdoor display of merchandise (in conjunction with a non-residential use)	A
Special outdoor events (§§ 9-5.3828 and 9-5.3831)	A
Christmas tree and pumpkin sale lots (§ 9-5.3829)	A

P – Permitted U – Use Permit required A – Administrative Permit required

§ _____ **Public Uses**

A. Public Use Zone (PQ)

1. Purpose and application

This zone is to provide for the establishment of public and quasi-public uses, such as safety facilities, utilities, local government offices/facilities and other similar uses. The intent of this zone is to identify appropriate locations for these uses without impacting, disrupting, or otherwise removing other lands for residential or other uses.

(a) PQ-Fire Station

This designation is to accommodate a future fire station to serve The Ranch and surrounding neighborhoods, in coordination with the Contra Costa County Fire Department.

(b) PQ-Trail Staging Area

This designation is to accommodate a parking lot and regional trail staging area to serve the greater Antioch community.

2. Property development standards

N/A

3. Permitted uses

	Public Use PQ
Public safety facility and other civic building	P
Satellite antenna	A
School, public or private	A
Open space	P
Parks, public and private	P
Trail/Trailhead facilities	P
Community Garden	P
Storm Drainage facilities	P
Resource protection / restoration	P
Parking lot (commercial) (§ 9-5.3837)	U
Removal of earth (§§9-5.3822)	A
Temporary construction building and uses (§§ 9-5.3821)	A
Special outdoor events (§§ 9-5.3828 and 9-5.3831)	A
Christmas tree and pumpkin sale lots (§ 9-5.3829)	A

P – Permitted U – Use Permit required A – Administrative Permit required

§ _____ **Open Space Uses**

A. Open Space/Recreation Zones

1. Purpose and application

This category is to provide for the establishment of open space areas to protect natural resources, provide stormwater drainage, to create parks for recreation and community gathering, and allow for key landscape areas to provide community enhancement and connectivity.

(a) P-Park

This zone is intended to provide locations for parks. Parks of varying sizes and shapes are provided to meet neighborhood recreation needs, such as informal playing or gathering, strolling, and engaging in active sports. Facilities for private recreation are also provided within the park for the age-restricted community.

(b) OS-Open Space

Open space zoning is applied to the natural resources within The Ranch site, including Sand Creek and its associated seasonal wetlands, swales, marshes, grasslands and other areas of natural vegetation. Stormwater drainage facilities, including detention basins, also occur in the OS zone.

(c) Landscape

This zone is intended to reserve key areas for major landscape corridors to enhance the Project along Deer Valley Road and provide internal connectivity between neighborhoods and parks.

(d) Trails

This zone is intended to provide trails throughout the community to enhance overall mobility and recreation by linking residents to parks, community amenities, and natural open space.

2. Property development standards

N/A

3. Permitted uses

	Open Space OS
Public safety facility	U
Public use - Fire, police, library, other civic building	U
Open space	P
Trail/Trailhead facilities	P
Storm Drainage facilities	P
Resource protection / restoration	P
Removal of earth (§§9-5.3822)	A
Temporary construction building and uses (§§ 9-5.3821)	A
Christmas tree and pumpkin sale lots (§ 9-5.3829)	A

P – Permitted

U – Use Permit required

A – Administrative Permit required