

STONEWOOD

Architectural Guidelines

February 2019

Home Design Guidelines

Stonewood is found on the Springbank escarpment which provide breath-taking vistas; extraordinary, panoramic views of the Rocky Mountains and the rolling terrain of the Alberta Foothills. Whitetail and mule deer are often found grazing in the area, and many soaring birds call this their home. This exceptional setting in the beautiful rolling terrain creates an abundance of home development opportunities for the new residents of Stonewood.

Theme

“A home is not only a place for living; it is also a living place. As you look around you, and please do look around you, watch for the signs of life for, after all, the houses are watching you.”

---Nellie McClung

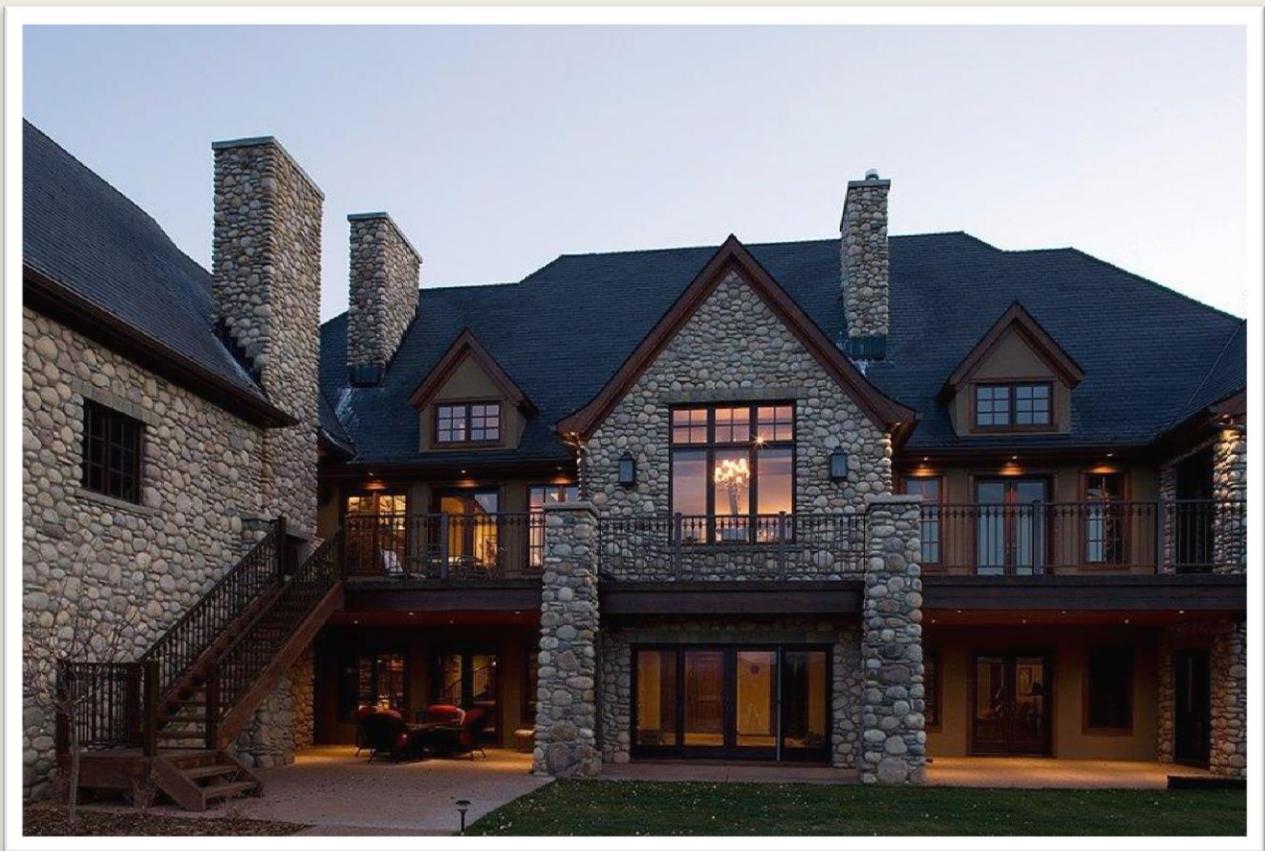


How do you create a small community of homes that honour the house as both a place for living and a living place? We looked at the surrounding majestic land and drew inspiration from the views, the rolling landscape and the history of the land for direction.

The County of Rocky View is sought after as a place to live because of the sweeping views of the Rocky Mountains, the gently undulating terrain, the massive expanse of blue Alberta skies, and the groves of Poplars and Aspens abundant in the area; all living breathing elements that change with the seasons. Those natural elements of Stone, Sky and Wood became our inspiration and the idea of Stonewood was borne.

Creating a small close-knit community where natural elements, superior craftsmanship and local materials all play equally important roles is the goal. Developing homes that grow and live, change with the seasons, and welcome those that live within them.

These Architectural Guidelines will serve as the authority to achieving that end, thus preserving the community standards for all residents.



Building Form



General

A building's form is shaped by the interior layout of the rooms, and the exterior massing. In Stonewood, building form is to be designed according to the natural lay of the land. Strong emphasis is to be placed on horizontal lines, with homes configured to be more rural as wide and shallow, rather than urban which is primarily narrow and deep.

Consideration is to be given to the siting of each home, its relationship to neighbours' homes, the slopes, landscaping and view lines.

Each home is intended to take advantage of the unique characteristics of each individual lot. The objective being that new homes fit naturally into their setting. Each home should take its place in the community complementing the landscape, as if there is where it had always existed.

Home Sizes

For the benefit of all residents the following minimums have been put in place for differing styles of homes. Square footage minimums are not inclusive of garage space:

- Bungalow: Minimum 2,000 square feet on the main floor;
- Two-storey: Minimum 2,500 square feet total, with at least 1,750 square feet required on the main floor.

Also, the bulk of a two-storey's upper floor space must fit within the main roof volume.

Building Height and Profile



The maximum building height in Stonewood is 10m (32'-9"), measured as per the current County of Rocky View standards. As well as this maximum building height, each house will be considered carefully in terms of overall massing to help preserve view lines for all homeowners. Relaxations to building height will be supported by the Developer up to a maximum 10% increase of this standard.

Along with this maximum peak height, there is a restriction of 7.0m (23'-0") to any eave line measured from the adjacent grade. This will allow for rear walkout elevations to be broken up by a functioning eave line at the main floor level. No three-storey elements will be permitted.

Proportion

In keeping with the rural nature of the location, house forms will be wide and shallow vs. narrow and deep. Homes will run predominately parallel with the street, with strong horizontal lines.

Front entrances should be the focal point of the front elevation; however, two-storey entries will not be permitted. Keeping a human-scale to all feature elements will be of the utmost importance and oversized, dominating details will not be allowed. In keeping with the pastoral feeling of the community, asymmetrical elevations are strongly encouraged.

Gable, hip, shed and eyebrow rooflines are all welcome forms in Stonewood. All dormers on walk-out elevations will be required to step in from the back and/or sides by a minimum of 1'-0" from the main body of the home.

Roofs



The roof is generally the single largest element of any house, and as such it needs to be designed with great care and detail. Simple roof lines are encouraged, and all roof forms must incorporate any upper floor space. Two-storey boxes are discouraged, except on feature elements that don't define the main proportion of the home. Bonus areas of garages must be minimized and kept within the roof structure of the garage.

Varied roof pitches are permitted as long as they are appropriate to the overall style of the home. In all cases, restraint should be employed when designing the roof. Focus is to be placed on important elements and roof lines need not compete for attention. Roof lines, like the main building mass, are to run parallel with the street.

Garages and Driveways



Placement of garages should be done so to minimize visual impact from the street. Garages, too, should be seen as ancillary to the house proper and should be designed to read as such. Front- or side-facing garages placed off to the side of the house are encouraged. If a side-facing garage is preferred, the street facing side of the garage needs to be articulated to reflect the main house. Due to ample lot widths in Stonewood, projected front- and side-loading garages that sit considerably in front of the main body of the house are not necessary and are therefore not permitted.

Garages will sit at or above grade unless individual site slopes allow for drive-under feasibility without substantially altering the existing grades.

Triple-car garages cannot have all three garage doors on the same wall plane. At least one of the doors must step back, or project forward, from the main wall surface.

Driveways are to taper between the entry approach and garage area to a narrower drive-aisle width. Asphalt driveways will only be permitted with a stamped asphalt border on both sides as a minimum standard. Stamped concrete and aggregate driveways are encouraged. Walkway paving doesn't need to match the driveway; however, it should be a good complement to both the driveway and the home.

Windows and Doors



Windows and doors add substantial visual interest to any home, so the placement and number of openings on a house should be designed with this visual interest and rhythm in mind. Windows should always portray traditional detailing and authenticity.

Where mullions are used, they are to be simulated and true divided lites only. Decorative muntin bars sandwiched between the planes of glass are not acceptable.

All windows will be trimmed out with a minimum 3 ½" factory brickmould or site applied trim regardless of wood or metal clad construction. Stucco battens, however, are not acceptable. Transom windows are to be at least 18" in height.

Window shutters are welcome, but shutters need to be sized appropriately for the window to which they relate. Shutters should look functional (though they can be fixed mounted) and be in proportion to the window they are intended to close over.

Formal elements, such as Palladian windows, and less authentic details, such as glass block, are not appropriate to the homes in Stonewood.

Materials



As the natural setting of Stonewood inspired these architectural guidelines, these same elements will inspire the materials and palettes of the homes within. Natural materials will be the primary focus of these homes; strong heavy timbers, extensive use of wood and rock, natural colours and harmonious accents. Metal-clad windows are acceptable and aluminum soffits will be permitted, but the main body of these homes are to be natural and local.

Exterior masonry is encouraged. Local stone types such as Sandstone, Limestone, Rundle Rock, Riverstone and brick are all acceptable. Man-made stone or stoneware products will not be permitted. The use of thin-stone veneer products will be allowed in applications where stone bearing is of a concern (i.e. on chimneys above the roof line), but full corners must be employed, and authentic masonry techniques are to be used for installation. Full-bed stone with a minimum 4" thickness will be required elsewhere on the home.

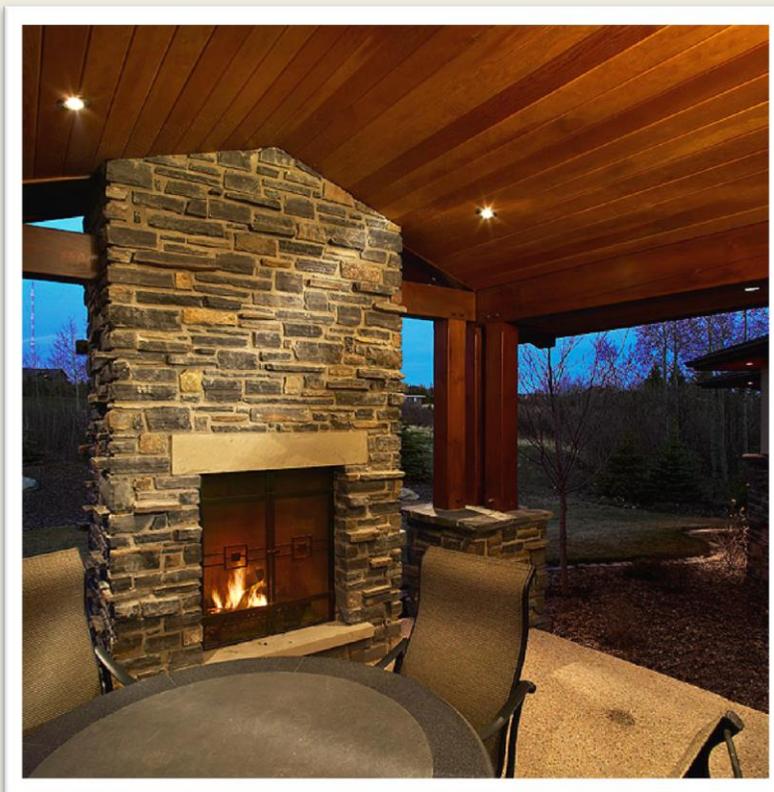
Wood trims and wall claddings are the primary elements of the homes in Stonewood. Wood siding, wall shingles, board & batten, and wood trims are all good choices. Wood alternative products are acceptable, but vinyl and aluminum wall claddings are not. Garage doors and house doors in wood are

also encouraged. New alternatives in garage doors in “wood-appearance” materials can be considered, provided the doors look authentic and are of high quality materials. Standard metal overhead doors will not be permitted.

Stucco is an acceptable material, but predominately stucco homes will not be allowed. Stucco homes must use treatments such as gable battens, panelling or wall shingles to break up large expanses of stucco only walls. Stucco homes without masonry will be required to employ a built-out stucco base around the entire perimeter of the home to create a grounding effect and help the home feel more substantial.

Handrails can be wood or wrought iron. Glass railings will not be permitted as the primary material of the railing. Glass panels, however, can be used as accent pieces or as a wind block behind another approved railing.

Sunrooms and three-season porches are encouraged to take full advantage of the beauty of the Rocky View area. These structures are to be of solid wood and/or masonry construction. Vinyl kit structures will not be allowed.

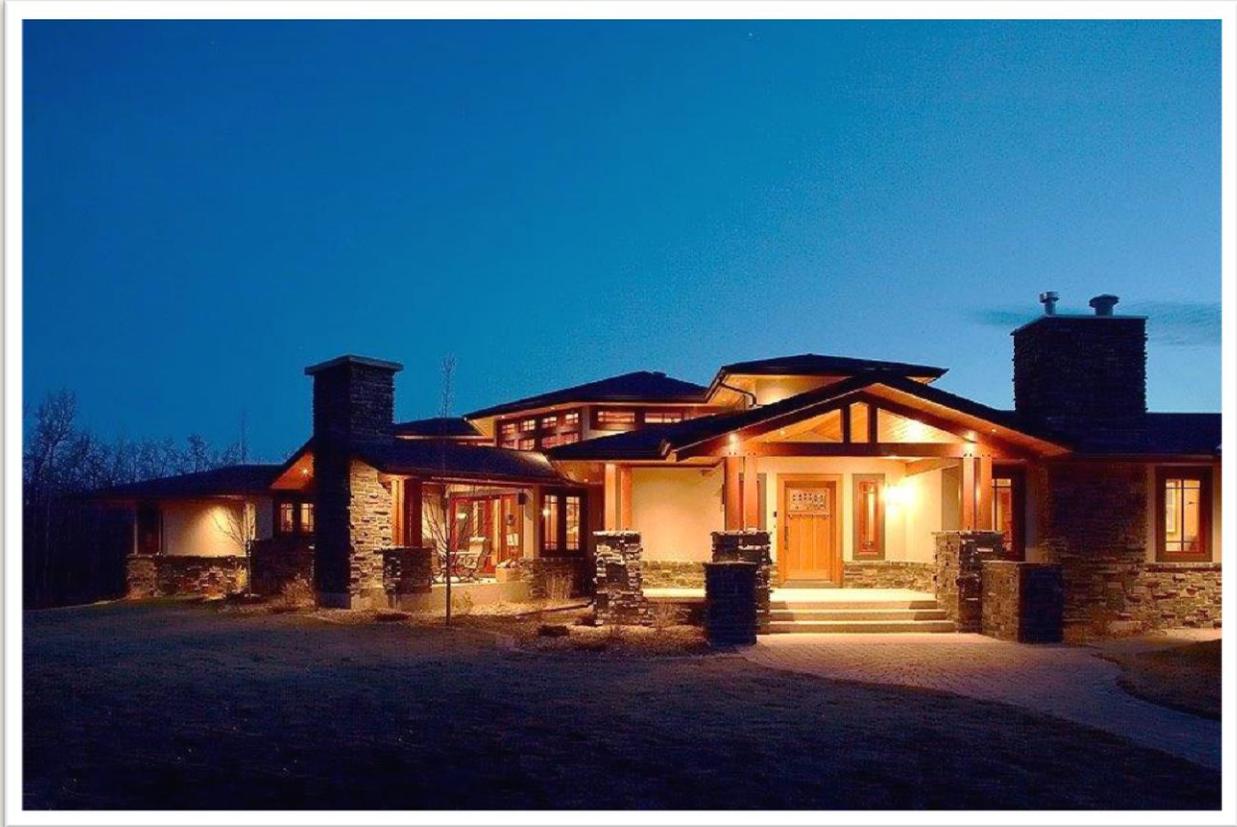


Colour



Colour is the final consideration to completing that true sense of belonging of a home in its surroundings. Colours will be chosen from the natural landscape with the use of earth-tones. Contrast can be provided for accent elements, used judiciously to enhance architectural details. Primary colours will not be permitted; all colours will be more muted in tone. Deep earth-tones are encouraged, and washed-out colours will not be allowed. Exact duplication of another house's colours will not be permitted.

Site Guidelines



General

Site design guidelines help to ensure that, wherever possible, the natural beauty of Stonewood is preserved or enhanced. The intent is to work with the land. Existing conditions will be taken into consideration, and slope-adaptive designs are strongly encouraged.

To help achieve the best possible placement of structure, a suggested homesite location is pinned to each lot. These 120'-0" diameter circles are tailored to the landscape and must incorporate the bulk of the proposed home massing. The homesite locations are shown in Appendix C. Any deviation from these envelopes must be reviewed and may be approved at the Developer's discretion.

Building Height

Building height will be measured as follows. A height of 7.0m (23'-0") to the eaves from grade on all sides, and an overall building height of 10.0m (32'-9") measured as per the County of Rocky View. Building profiles, especially roof lines, must be designed to complement the surroundings. Buildings may be three-stories in height on walk-out elevations, but not on one single wall plane. Rear walk-out elevations must have a functioning eave line at the abovementioned 23'-0" height above the adjacent

grade. Relaxations to building height will be supported by the Developer up to a **maximum 10%** increase of the overall height standard.

Setbacks

Development outside of homesite locations will be limited, but where necessary the following setbacks apply:

- Side yards: 6.0m (19'-8") each side
- Front yard: 15.0m (49'-2")
- Rear yards adjacent to roads and existing residential: 30m (98'-5")
- Rear yards all other cases: 15.0m (49'-2")

These setbacks comprise the Site Development Envelope and are meant to ensure that properties are not over-developed. No structures, landscaping and grading will be allowed outside these limits.

View Lines



Lots have been designed to have a suggested homesite location already sited for each individual lot. These homesites have been planned to allow all residents view corridors that allow for vistas from many of their homes rooms.

Although the County bylaws may allow for buildings to be much closer to roads or existing homes, these planned homesites have been created to mitigate negative impact for all existing and future residents combined.

Grading & Drainage



Care needs to be taken to maintain, wherever possible, the natural drainage patterns and minimize disturbances to the natural landscape. With careful design, all homes can be placed in such a way that much of the natural landscape be maintained. Innovative planning and slope-adaptive design, such as stepping foundations will limit the disturbance of sites. Terraced outdoor spaces should step with natural grades. Wholesale grading of lots to provide flat yards will not be permitted.

Where grading is manipulated, no slope is to exceed 3:1. Wherever possible, grading should divert runoff water to benefit existing vegetation and/or new plantings. Stone wood is a Low Impact

Development and all grading must be in accordance with the overall community drainage plan approved by the County. Comprehensive grading/drainage plans are required on each application for review, and protected drainage areas such as overland drainage right-of-ways and dry ponds are to be maintained.

Any and all retaining walls and drainage swales should be designed to tie smoothly into the existing land and into the character of the home. Bare concrete retaining walls will not be permitted; walls must be clad in masonry and should match the masonry of the main house. If the proposed home does not contain masonry elements, retaining walls must be finished with a complementary local stone. Retaining walls are not to exceed 1.22m (4'-0") in height, so any drop greater than 4'-0" will be required to be handled in a stepped manner. Landscape boulders are encouraged, and will help tie your home to the natural surroundings.

Site Fixtures & Features



Outdoor features enhance a property, while creating a pleasant transition from indoor to outdoor spaces. They can also enhance views, catch the sun's warmth, or provide shelter. Typical site features may include:

- Courtyards, terraces & decks
- Privacy walls and fencing
- Arbours & trellises

- Sports courts, swimming pools & spas
- Play structures
- Outdoor kitchens
- Three-season rooms

These elements will need to be considered as part of the whole of the home. Siting of these elements can be challenging, so careful attention needs to be paid to how they fit into the whole design. When poorly designed they can detract from an otherwise attractive yard, or they can unduly affect neighbours. When treated as an extension of the architecture, these negative impacts can be avoided and a more flattering feature evolves.

Courtyards and terraces are to be of natural stone so they complement the house and the natural landscape. Ground level terraces or patios are preferable to large above-grade decks. Decks that are above grade are to be kept to a minimum and should never appear as an afterthought. Decks must be framed with substantial timbers, as to not appear spindly. Stone-faced foundations are recommended.

Sports courts, pools, hot tubs and spas will be reviewed on a site-by-site basis. These elements are to be located so that they are not visible from the street, and must be screened from neighbours with fencing and/or plant material.

Fences

Site fencing is to be kept to a minimum and limited to the area directly adjacent to the home. With careful use of plantings, privacy can be achieved without traditional fencing. Where needed, privacy or security fencing can be created in the rear yard only, extending no more than 6m (20') from the rear of the home, and not to exceed the home's width. Fencing requirements outside of this maximum will be considered by the review committee on a case-by-case basis only. Perimeter fencing to define property lines or boundaries is not permitted.

Where fencing is required, it is to be integrated with the building and site design. It must complement the architecture of the home and be made of natural materials such as stone, timber or wrought iron. Fencing may be up to 1.65m (5'-4") high; with more transparent treatments such as lattice or screen encouraged in the upper portions. Front yard fencing is limited to decorative fencing only; 3.6m (12'-0") in length.

Dog runs need to be incorporated into the overall design and must not be visible from the street. Chain link is not permitted, but other alternatives are considered on a site-by-site basis.

Fencing required for Sports courts or swimming pools will also be reviewed on a site-by-site basis.

Accessory Buildings



Buildings such as carriage house, greenhouses, and gardener's sheds can enhance a property greatly. Outbuildings need to be detailed to match the main house. Any structures that fall outside the suggested homesite location will be subject to stricter restrictions. Siting of outbuildings must not unduly impact neighbours and must not exceed 4.5m (15'-0") in building height.

Lighting

The rural environment requires outdoor lighting that is soft and subtle. Lighting must be designed to have low impact to both the street and neighbouring properties. Lighting to highlight architectural elements or vegetation is to be used sparingly. To reduce light pollution and glare, exterior fixtures must not have a light source directly visible from the street. Bright illumination and flood lights will not be allowed.

Garbage Storage

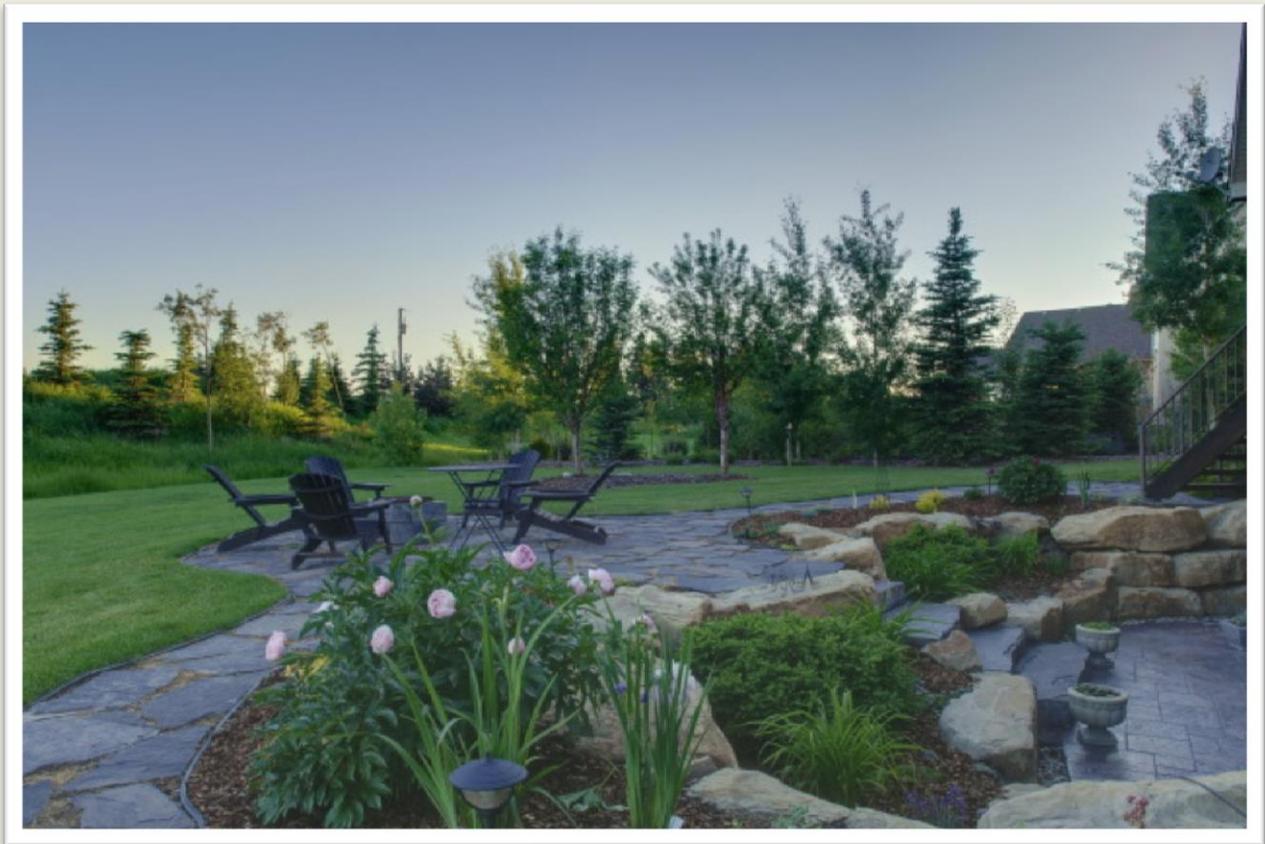
Garbage must be stored in an enclosure within the main house. Garbage may be placed outside the home no more than 12 hours prior to pick-up.

Panels & Meters

Exterior panels, meters and HVAC equipment must be clearly identified on submitted architectural plans. They must be positioned unobtrusively when viewed from the street and neighbouring properties.

Satellite dishes must be mounted in areas that are not visible from the street. Televisions aerials will not be permitted.

Vegetation & Landscaping



The landscape of a development, and its residential lots, is a visible indicator of the quality of development and ownership of the land. The attractiveness of the community is determined by the sum of its parts, and therefore each and every lot shall be designed, constructed and maintained as an integral part to the community. Stonewood promotes sustainable naturalized landscapes to allow the development to meld into its context, but is not adverse to a well-designed manicured landscape. The landscape guidelines are intended to ensure that there is minimum standard to the quality of the design, and not to control personal expression or limit design creativity.

Landscapes for each residential lot, and all public spaces contributes to the overall marketability and value of the community and therefore are integral into the development.

General Guidelines

The following are requirements for the home owner's submission:

- A landscape design plan shall be submitted to the Stonewood Architectural Review Committee for review and approval. The plan must identify the location, type and size of all proposed hard and soft landscape features, including but not limited to driveway(s), walls, structures, patios and hard surfacing, trees, planting beds and turf areas.
- The design of the landscape shall consider the physical attributes of the lot, surrounding context, adjoining properties and the design of the dwelling.
- Details for all accessory structural elements like trellises, sheds, pergolas, privacy screens, dog runs, retaining walls, etc. shall be provided to the Stonewood Architectural Review Committee for review and approval along with the plans.
- Some lots may contain overland drainage swales or infiltration pond areas. These allocated areas are key components in the community's overland drainage system and shall not be blocked, altered or removed under any circumstances.
- The existing trees located in the Stonewood development are a prized natural amenity which adds value to the community. As outlined on the Tree Protection Plan (**Appendix B**), existing trees and vegetation shall be protected and it is expected that lot owners will continue to preserve and protect this valuable resource.
- Address boulders/monuments will be provided by the developer for standardization. Landscaping around the address markers is acceptable so long as material does not block the address. All landscaping shall be maintained by the homeowner.
- Planting is not permitted within any Utility Right-of-Ways.
- Fencing is permitted on residential lots and is subject to approval. All fencing shall adhere to the standards as depicted under the Architectural Guidelines.
- Landscape lighting is acceptable and is subject to approval. It shall be designed, installed and operated to enhance the architecture of the house and the landscape improvements of the lot in a tasteful and subtle manner. It must adhere to the standards depicted under the Architectural Guidelines, and in accordance with the County of Rocky View bylaws and its dark skies policy for the environment.
- Landscape maintenance of each residential lot is the sole responsibility of the home owner. They are responsible for the upkeep of their landscape, and the function and maintenance of their private irrigation system is solely their responsibility.
- Home owners are responsible to keep their respective lots clean and free of weeds. Problematic weeds or infestation shall be mitigated properly and any homeowners found of negligent maintenance will be subject to enforcement provisions contained within the County of Rocky View bylaws.

Design Guidelines

The following guidelines are encouraged within the landscape designs of residential lots:

- Landscape designs shall incorporate a variety of hard and soft landscaping to provide form and function to the landscape. A diversity of spatial programming provides interest within the landscape and diversity from one lot to another.
- Landscapes designs are encouraged to utilize trees, shrubs, boulders, rock walls/gardens to contribute to the natural environment. Large expansive lawn areas uninterrupted by plantings and landscape features will not be acceptable.
- Any water features, sport courts, accessory buildings are permitted; however, they shall be designed into the rear yard of the lot. The design of structures shall compliment the architecture of the house, and all features are subject to review and approval through the Stonewood Architectural Review Committee.
- No statuary or sculptures are permitted in the landscape.
- Dog runs are permitted in the landscape but are reviewed on a case-by-case basis. All fencing guidelines shall be adhered to and are outlined under the Architectural Guidelines.
- Incorporate low maintenance, sustainable landscaping that minimizes the requirements for potable water, manufactured fertilizers and pesticides. Efficient and low emitting irrigation systems shall be used.
- Where possible, planting beds around building foundations shall be integrated into the design to soften the edges of buildings and integrate them into the site.
- It is encouraged for home owners to install and utilize cisterns, rain barrels and other storm water collection methods to augment the supply of water for yard and garden irrigation.
- The use of permeable materials and sustainable landscape products are recommended to be used in order to promote infiltration of moisture and overland drainage.
- Landscape mulch (organic and non-organic) is permitted in the landscape, and shall be incorporated with plant material and landscape components. No expansive mulched areas will be supported.
- The use of native plant material in the landscape design is encouraged and **Appendix A** contains a list of recommended species. Native plant material is more tolerant to drought conditions and is hardy for our current plant zone and local climate. They are more adaptive to our soil conditions and will likely establish and thrive with much less maintenance. In addition, they do provide habitat for birds, butterflies and a wide range of insects.

Appendix A also contains a list of a variety of additional ornamental plants material that can be used.

Plan Approval Process

All proposals must be submitted to the Stonewood Architectural Review Committee for approvals. The Committee's job is to work with you to take full advantage of the unique characteristics each lot has to offer.

Although these Guidelines are intended to cover the majority of items reviewed for a custom home, not all scenarios can be anticipated. The Committee reserves the right to comment on any item they feel does not meet the intent of these Guidelines and request changes as they deem necessary.

Concept Design Review

At this stage preliminary drawings should be submitted for review to give the Committee a sense of the direction your new home will take. Hand drawn sketches will be allowed at this stage, provided they are to scale and legible. A Concept Design Review submission consists of three sets of the following:

- Completed Concept Design Review Form
- Conceptual site/landscape plan with the information lists on the application form
- Proposed grading with drainage plan and top of subfloor elevation
- Conceptual floor plans of all levels
- Conceptual elevations of all four sides
- Perspective sketch

Once your conceptual drawings have been approved, you may move on to the final design stage. Take time to refine your drawings, taking into account the comments from the Design Review Committee.

Final Design Review

At this stage drawings should be thought out in detail. CADD drawings are required for this stage of the process and hard-copies will not be received. A Final Design Review submission consists of the following:

- Completed Final Design Review Form
- Finalized site plan with the information listed on the application form
- Landscaping Plan
- Floor plans of all levels including the basement
- Detailed elevations of all four sides
- Revised perspective sketch

Submissions for both conceptual and final design stages that need to be reviewed more than three times, at either design stage, will be subject to further fees due to extensive review time and failure to comply with these Guidelines.

Working Drawings Review

With the Design Review Committee's approval of the final design of your home, the design process is now complete. Now your designer will provide construction documents (working drawings) and specifications to build your home. Once this is complete, these documents must be submitted to ensure no changes have been made to the design of your home. After this has been verified, a grade slip can be issued to get the construction of your home underway. Required information for the Workings Drawings Review includes four copies of the following:

- Completed Working Drawings Review Form
- \$25,000.00 construction compliance deposit
- The Builder's Certificate of Insurance
- Updated site plan including the information listed on the application form, and showing building corner points and proposed tops of footings and joists.
- Construction Drawings
- Completed Proposed Exterior Colours and Materials Form

Grade Slip & Building Permit

Once Working Drawings have been reviewed and approved a grade slip is issued to your builder. You may now submit your completed drawings to the municipality for a Building Permit. Officials will check for compliance with the Alberta Building Code and all municipal regulations.

A Bearing Certificate is recommended and encouraged for all home sites.

Final Inspection

(Reserved)

Landscaping Inspection

(Reserved)

Stonewood

Concept Design Review Form

Date:

Lot:

Owner:

Address & Phone:

Architect/Designer:

Address & Phone:

Builder:

Address & Phone:

For the Design Review Committee to fully review this application, all of the followings must be included:

- Conceptual Site/Landscape Plan at 1:200 showing property lines, setbacks, all proposed buildings, driveway, walks, patios, decks, any proposed retaining and any outdoor features and existing vegetation. Site plan to included grades of lot four corner points, centre grade and contour of elevations.
- Proposed grading with drainage plan and top of subfloor elevation.
- Schematic Floor Plans of all levels minimum scale 1/8"=1'-0" (3 copies)
- Schematic Elevations of all four sides minimum scale 1/8"=1'-0" (3 copies)
- Perspective Sketch of the most prominent view.
- If required by the Design Review Committee, additional perspective sketches may be required.

Submittal Date:

Meeting Date:

Submitted By:

Additional Comments:

Stonewood

Final Design Review Form

Date:

Lot:

Owner:

Address & Phone:

Architect/Designer:

Address & Phone:

Builder:

Address & Phone:

For the Design Review Committee to fully review this application, all of the followings must be included:

- Finalized Site/Landscape Plan at 1:200 showing property lines, setbacks, contours, spot elevations with any proposed changes, all proposed buildings, driveway noting width and slope, walks, patios, decks, any proposed retaining and any outdoor features and existing and proposed vegetation. Site plan to included grades of lot four corner points, centre grade and contour of elevations.
- Proposed grading with drainage plan and top of subfloor elevation.
- Floor Plans of all levels minimum scale 1/4"=1'-0"
- Elevations of all four sides minimum scale 1/4"=1'-0"
- Perspective Sketch of the most prominent view.
- If required by the Design Review Committee, additional perspective sketches may be required.

Plans must be submitted in the form of CADD drawings or pdf drawings to scale.

Submittal Date:

Meeting Date:

Submitted By:

Stonewood

Working Drawings Review Form

Date:

Lot:

Owner:

Address & Phone:

Architect/Designer:

Address & Phone:

Builder:

Address & Phone:

For the Design Review Committee to fully review this application, all of the followings must be included:

- Updated Site Plan showing all final grading, spot elevations at building corner points, proposed top of footing and top of joist elevations.
- Fully completed set of Construction Drawings along with any Specifications.
- Plans should show any changes completed due to the first two stages of Design Review, all finish materials and height calculations on all four sides.
- \$25,000.00 construction compliance deposit.
- Builder's Certificate of Insurance.
- Completed Exterior Colours and Materials Form

Stonewood

Proposed Exterior Colours and Materials Form

Building Surface	Material	Manufacturer	Colour
Roof Surface			
Primary Wall Surface			
Secondary Wall Surface			
Foundation			
Trim			
Window Frames			
Window Trim			
Chimney			
Soffit			
Fascia			
Eaves Trough			
Rainwater Leaders			
Porch/Deck Surface			
Railings			
House Doors			
Garage Doors			
Driveways			

Stonewood Appendix A

NATIVE

Deciduous Trees

Common Name

Balsam Poplar
Paper Birch
Paper Birch 'Clump'
Pincherry
River Alder
River Birch
Sharpleaf Willow
Tamarack
Trembling Aspen

Latin Name

Populus balsamifera
Betula papyrifera
Betula papyrifera 'Clump'
Prunus pensylvanica
Alnus tenuifolia
Betula occidentalis
Salix acutifolia
Larix laricina
Populus tremuloides

Coniferous Trees

Common Name

Douglas Fir
Lodge pole Pine
White Spruce

Latin Name

Pseudotsuga menziesii
Pinus contorta
Picea glauca

Deciduous Shrubs

Common Name

Bebbs Willow
Buckbrush coralberry
Dwarf Arctic Willow
Golden Flowering Currant
Gooseberry
Green Alder
Highbush Cranberry
Labrador Tea
Potentilla
Prickly Rose
Pussy Willow
Red Osier Dogwood
Russet Buffaloberry
Sandbar Willow
Saskatoon
Silver Buffaloberry
Shining Willow
Snowberry
Western Chokecherry

Latin Name

Salix bebbiana
Symphoricarpos occidentalis
Salix purpurea 'Nana'
Ribes aureum
Ribes hirtellum
Alnus crispa
Viburnum trilobum
Ledum groenlandicum
Potentilla fruticose var. spp
Rosa acicularis
Salix discolor
Cornus sericea
Shepherdia canadensis
Salix interior
Amelanchier alnifolia
Shepherdia argentea
Salix lucida
Symphoricarpos albus
Prunus virginiana 'Melanocarpa'

Wild Raspberry
Woods Rose
Wolf Willow
Yellow Twig Willow

Rubus ideaus
Rosa woodsii
Elaeagnus commutate
Salix lutea

Coniferous Shrubs

Common Name

Common Juniper

Latin Name

Juniperus communis

Ground Cover

Common Name

Bunchberry
Creeping Juniper
Kinnikinnick

Latin Name

Cornus Canadensis
Juniperus horizontalis
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi

Grass-like Plants (and Emergent Aquatics)

Common Name

Awned Sedge
Baltic Rush
Beaked Sedge
Common Cattail
Common Great Bulrush
Creeping Spike Rush
Golden Sedge
Reed Grass
Sedge species
Water Sedge
Creeping Juniper
Kinnikinnick

Latin Name

Carex atherodes
Juncus balticus
Carex rostrata
Typha latifolia
Scirpus validus
Eleocharis palustris
Carex aurea
Phragmites communis
Carex spp.
Carex aquatilis
Juniperus horizontalis
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi

ORNAMENTAL

Deciduous Trees

Common Name

American Mountain Ash
Bur Oak
Byland Green Poplar
Green Ash 'Foothills'
Green Ash 'Patmore'
Green Ash 'Prairie Spire'
Kelsey Flowering Crab
Makamik Flowering Crab
Manitoba Maple

Latin Name

Sorbus americana
Quercus macrocarpa
Populus x 'Byland Green'
Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Foothills'
Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Patmore'
Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Prairie Spire'
Malus x 'Kelsey'
Malus x 'Makamik'
Acer negundo

Royalty Flowering Crab
Sargent's Poplar
Schubert Chokecherry
Showy Mountain Ash
Siberian Larch
Silver Maple
Snowbird Hawthorn
Spring Snow Flowering Crab
Swedish Columnar Aspen
Toba Hawthorn
Western Mountain Ash
White Ash 'Tuxedo'

Malus x 'Royalty'
Populus sargentii
Prunus virginiana 'Shubert'
Sorbus decora
Larix sibirica
Acer saccharinum
Crataegus mordenensis 'Snowbird'
Malus x 'Spring Snow'
Populus tremula 'Erecta'
Crataegus mordenensis 'Toba'
Sorbus scopulina
Fraxinus Americana 'Durgar'

Coniferous Trees

Common Name

Colorado Spruce
Ponderosa Pine
Scotch Pine

Latin Name

Picea pungens
Pinus ponderosa
Pinus sylvestris

Deciduous Shrubs

Common Name

Arctic Fire Dogwood
Blue Fox Willow
Bud's Yellow Dogwood
Common Ninebark
Compact Cranberry
Diablo Ninebark
Dwarf Birch
Flame Amur Maple
Golden Prairie Fire Dogwood
Honeyberries
Savin Juniper (sp)
Sea Buckthorn
Siberian Coral Dogwood
Waterton Mockorange

Latin Name

Cornus alba 'Farrow'
Salix brachycarpa 'Blue Fox'
Cornus alba 'Buds Yellow'
Physocarpus opulifolius
Viburnum trilobum 'Compactum'
Physocarpus opulifolius 'Monlo'
Betula glandulosa
Acer ginnala 'Flame'
Cornus alba 'Prairie Fire'
Lonicera caerulea var. edulis spp
Juniperus sabina
Hippophae rhamnoides
Cornus alba 'Sibirica'
Philadelphus lewisii 'Waterton'

Coniferous Shrubs

Common Name

Dwarf Mugo Pine
Juniper x species
Mugo Pine

Latin Name

Pinus mugo 'Pumilo'
Juniperus horizontalis spp
Pinus mugo

Grasses

Common Name

Avalanche Variegated Feather Reed Grass
Karl Foerster Feather Reed Grass
Elijah Blue Fescue
Blue Oat Grass
Heavy Metal Switch Grass
Little Bunny Dwarf Fountain Grass
Little Bluestem Grass

Latin Name

Calamagrostis acutifolia 'Avalanche'
Calamagrostis acutifolia 'Karl Foerster'
Festuca ovina glauca 'Elijah Blue'
Helictichon sempervirens
Panicum virgatum 'Heavy Metal'
Pennisetum alopecuroides 'Little Bunny'
Schizachyrium scoparium

Stonewood Appendix B

L.A. West
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 OR: (403) 233-9921 Fax: (403) 233-9927



NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
A	03/21/18	ROCKY VIEW COUNTY

PROJECT NO. **LAW-130-110**
 SHEET NO. **L-1**
 DATE: **MAR. 21, 2018**



Tree Protection Plan
 SCALE: 1:500

Stonewood Appendix C

