Deerfield Appearance Code

VILLAGE OF DEERFIELD, ILLINOIS

BUILDING & SITE

Mission Statement:
Good Design is Good Business

Over the years the Village of Deerfield has taken many steps to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the Village Center and the outlying commercial areas. The establishment of the Appearance Review Commission in 1986 and the adoption of the Appearance Code represent Deerfield's conscious efforts to protect and to keep Deerfield a desirable community. We take pride in our community and recognize the value of good design, knowing that good design is good economic development. What we see daily in our community, consciously and subconsciously, influences our lives. People are attracted to properties and businesses that are well designed. Poor appearance and lack of property maintenance lead to decline in customers, loss of revenues, and decreased property values.

This user-friendly booklet is intended to provide a clear understanding of the appearance standards that create Deerfield's character. Many businesses establish branding to promote their identity; the Village of Deerfield also has a brand (Deerfield's character) and we need to work together to preserve and enhance our community. Please familiarize yourself with the requirements and expectations. You are a part of the fabric that comprises the Deerfield community and we welcome your request for improvements.

VILLAGE OF DEERFIELD
DEERFIELD APPEARANCE CODE

Dedicated to:

RICHARD COEN

for his Commitment, Integrity and Leadership
as a Member (1992-2016) and Chairman (1998-2016) of the
Appearance Review Commission

HARRIET ROSENTHAL, Mayor
Kent Street, Village Manager

Trustees:	Alan L. Farkas	Thomas L. Jester	Robert D. Nadler
	William Seiden	Daniel C. Shapiro	Barbara Struthers

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

APPEARANCE REVIEW COMMISSION

Dick Coen, Chairman

Commissioners:	Beth Chaitman	Lisa Dunn	Sean Ehlke
	Sherry Flores	Jason Golub	Jim Hollis
	Elizabeth Low	Daniel Moons	

Village Staff: Jean C. Spagnoli, Village Planner
Jeri Cotton, Secretary

Landscape Consultants: Barbara Rosborough, Co-owner Rosborough Partners, Inc.
Robert Milani, Sr. Landscape Architect Chalet Nursery
Conserve Lake County, Grayslake, Illinois

Exhibits: Photographs taken by and Illustrations drawn by: Jean C. Spagnoli, Village Planner

Deerfield Appearance Code
Building & Site

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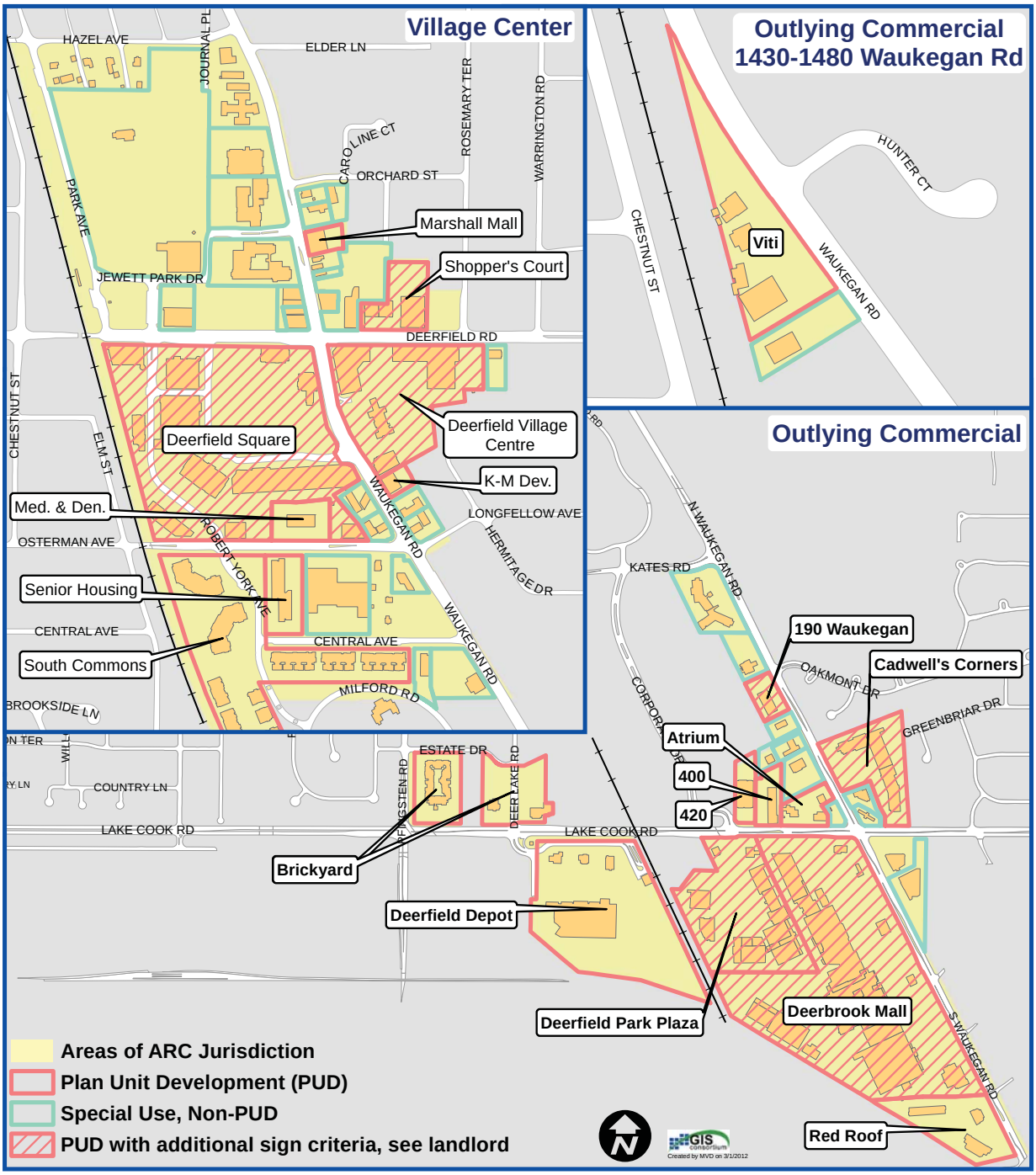
Jurisdiction

The Appearance Review Commission (ARC) reviews requests for new construction and any alterations to a building exterior or site, including signs, landscaping, and any design features that are visible to the general public within designated areas. Specifically, the ARC's jurisdiction applies to properties that are located in the Village Center and the outlying commercial areas (see map).

Approval

A Certificate of Approval from the ARC must be obtained before a building permit will be issued, or before any changes in a Planned Unit Development (PUD) or Special Use can occur. The first step in the approval process is to contact the Village Planner at 847-719-7483.

Petitions must comply with all Village ordinances and codes, which can be located on the Village's website at www.deerfield.il.us. Click on the Village Government tab to find Village Ordinances and Codes.



Criteria for Appearance

The purpose of these criteria is to establish a checklist of those items which affect the physical aspect of the Village of Deerfield's environment. Pertinent to appearance is the design of the site, building and structures, plantings, signs, street hardware, and miscellaneous other objects which are observed by the public.

These criteria are not intended to restrict imagination, innovation, or variety, but rather to assist in focusing on design principles which can result in creative solutions that will develop a satisfactory visual appearance within the Village, preserve taxable values, and promote the public health, safety and welfare.

FACTORS FOR EVALUATION

The following factors and characteristics which affect the appearance of a development will govern the Appearance Review Commission's evaluation of a design submission:

1. *Conformance to Village Ordinances and Appearance Code criteria.*
2. *Logic of design.*
3. *Exterior space utilization.*
4. *Architectural character.*
5. *Attractiveness.*
6. *Material selection.*
7. *Harmony and compatibility.*
8. *Circulation – vehicular and pedestrian.*
9. *Maintenance aspects.*
10. *Mobility for change in the future.*
11. *Quality of contribution to the entire architectural concept.*
12. *Sustainability*

Building Design

1. *Architectural Style*: The evaluation of the appearance of a project shall be based on the logic of its design, architectural character and relationship to the surrounding area and community. Monotony of design in single or multiple structure projects shall be avoided. Variation of detail, form, and siting shall be used to provide visual interest. Architectural style is unrestricted; however, inappropriate and incompatible designs or concepts shall be avoided.

2. *Large Structures:* Flat facades, vertical and horizontal, shall be avoided in larger buildings. Varying the parapet and providing articulation and modulation in the facade will reduce the visual expanse of the structure. This will also add visual interest creating an aesthetically pleasing structure.
    a. Consideration should be given to larger buildings being broken into multiple buildings if possible, or into smaller building mass elements through varied rooflines, varied façade planes, upper story setbacks, front elevation windows, etc.
    b. In the Village Center, the design of the façade should be in keeping with the historic lot size. Deerfield's historic lot sizes were approximately 50 feet wide. The parapet height, recesses and materials should vary accordingly.

3. *Scale*: Structures shall be of an appropriate scale and mass to be harmonious with their sites, neighboring buildings and developments, and the community.

4. *Materials*:
    a. Building materials shall be durable and conducive to easy maintenance and upkeep.
    b. Materials shall be selected and scaled for suitability to the type of structure and design in which they are used.
    c. Structures shall have the same harmonious materials used on all elevations that are wholly or partly visible to the public from a public or private street, place, way or adjacent property.
    d. In choosing exterior materials and finishes for new construction, additions, alterations and renovations, the following shall be considered:
        (1) EIFS (such as Dryvit) material, and stucco are not to be used as a primary material, and should be limited to applications above the pedestrian level (approximately 10 feet above the ground).
        (2) Aluminum and vinyl siding (residential type) shall not be used on commercial buildings.
        (3) Metal panels shall be installed with an appropriate gauge thickness so as to avoid the oil-canning effect (buckling or waviness of the metal).

(4) Panel finishes shall not show blistering, pimpling or delamination.
(5) Painting of masonry materials, including stone, brick and certain block, is strongly discouraged.
(6) Mirrored, reflective or dark tinted glass is discouraged, especially at the pedestrian and grade level. Also, applied glass films may be granted, if an unsightly view exists – see Window Sign Regulations (Deerfield Zoning Ordinance, Article 9.02-B, 13).
(7) Brick and stone convey permanence and are preferred building materials.

5. *Primary Entrance:* The main entrances shall be oriented to a public street or prominent public area, and should be a clearly defined architectural feature of the building.
    a. Every building shall incorporate building address numerals that shall be a minimum of three inches in height, a contrasting color to the mounting surface, and placed on the building facing the public street for which the address is given, or if not possible, a public way.

6. *Components:* Building components such as windows, doors, eaves, and parapets shall have appropriate proportions and relationships to one another and to the building as a whole. A façade that includes non-structural and non-functional elements designed to attract attention is not appropriate, and may be considered signage. Some examples may include murals, ghost signs and images.
    a. Art objects are a component of building/site design and shall be reviewed for their scale, placement and appropriateness.
    b. When designing a commercial building or structure, consideration shall be given to the placement of future tenant signs.

7. *Colors:* Colors shall be harmonious. Bright or brilliant colors should be minimized and may be used only for accents and must be compatible with the overall color scheme. Large expanses of a single color are discouraged.

8. *Appurtenances:* All gas and electric meters, downspouts, and other appurtenances shall either be incorporated internally into the structure or be of similar color and/or materials to the principal structure. Outside remote utility readers shall be placed or screened in such a manner as not to be seen from a public way.

9. *Roofs:*
    a. Visible and pitched roofs should be of a material, color and texture appropriate to the building design character and use.
    b. Pitched roofs should have overhangs which define the roof/wall interface.
    c. Gable and pitched roofs should be scaled to the face of the building so as not to dominate the elevation nor be so small as to lack a feeling of closure and protection.

d. In the Village Center, consider pitched, sloped or gable roofs in keeping with Deerfield's historic character and development.
e. Perimeter lighting that outlines the expanse of the building or a specific building feature/element that is meant to draw attention to the structure, such as signage is meant to do, will not be allowed. Exemption: Holiday Decorations (Zoning Ordinance 9.01-A,3).

10. *Awnings & Canopies:*
    a. The lowest point of a canopy or an awning's framework shall be a minimum of eight (8) feet above the ground, with a canvas valance having a minimum clearance of seven (7) feet, two (2) inches above the ground.
    b. Awnings shall be designed to project over individual window and door openings. Long expanses of awnings are discouraged.
    c. Awnings and canopies should be an enhancement to the building and shall be mounted in such a way as to not cover any ornamental feature of the building.
    d. In multi-tenant/multi-unit buildings, awnings/canopies should be coordinated to complement the overall architecture of the center.
    e. Awning/canopy colors should enhance and complement the building and any adjacent awnings.
    f. An awning/canopy may be used as a background for an allowed wall sign, in lieu of a sign mounted directly to the building wall. If the valance is used for the sign, a margin must be provided at the top and bottom of the valance as well as either end, providing negative space around the sign.
    g. No part of an awning shall be made of a translucent material that would allow light from the interior of the awning to illuminate though the awning material.
    h. Awnings shall be well maintained and replaced when necessary. Torn, frayed, damaged, faded, stained, or dirty awnings must be cleaned, repaired or replaced with the same approved material and color.

11. *Upper Level Decks and Balconies:*
    a. Decks and balconies above the first floor should be screened from public view with materials harmonious to the building; or
    b. Located so as not to be visible from the adjacent public street(s).
    c. In the Village Center, decks and balconies for office or residential use (private use) should not face a major arterial street, Waukegan or Deerfield Roads.

    For patio and grade level decks see: Relationship of Building(s) to site and adjacent areas.

12. *Mechanical Equipment:* Mechanical and utility equipment located on the roof or exterior of a building shall either be:
    a. Screened from public view with materials harmonious to the building; or
    b. Located so as not to be visible from a public way.

13. *Sustainable Design: S*ustainable design is encouraged, and any exterior feature of such system and/or material(s) shall be integrated into the building's overall architectural design. When feasible consider proven sustainable design, including but not limited to active and passive solar and geo-thermal. Use of locally-produced building materials is encouraged. For "green" ideas go to the U.S. Green Building Council website, or other "green" websites.
    Any solar panels or wind energy systems must meet the regulations described in Deerfield Zoning Ordinance, Article 2.10: Alternative Energy Systems.

Large Structures

Big-box stores

NO

Flat facades

YES

Varied facade with differing parapet heights, recesses and materials.

Village Center facade design

YES

Broken into smaller visual units, in keeping with Deerfield's historic character. See Building Design 2b.

Materials: Glass

YES

Glass provides a welcoming view into an establishment and an opportunity to display items for sale.

YES

Clear glass allows natural daylight to enter the space which can result in reduced energy costs. Also, clear glass allows views into the building interiors which provides for a safer environment.

NO

Glass is a transparent material and completely blocking the light and vision into the space is not appropriate.

Exception for unsightly views, see Window Sign Regulations

YES

If an unsightly view existing, it may be necessary to cover the window area. An opaque window film, in a color that works well with the building design, applied to the inside of the glass would be an appropriate solution.

Materials: EIFS (exterior insulation finishing system) and Stucco

NO

Stucco and EIFS are soft materials that can be easily chipped or marred resulting in damage to the material and a poor appearance. Also, there is a history of water infiltration problems with these materials.

YES

EIFS is better suited for applications above the pedestrian level, such as a background for signs.

Components

Example of non-structural and non-functional elements used to attract attention. See Building Design 6.

NO

NO

The building facade could be considered a sign, and therefore, is not appropriate.

NO

The box raceway is not an appropriate building element. The sign structure does not relate to anything in the development and conceals the building's decorative corner design.

Components: Signs

A business sign shall include any illustration, insignia, display or identification, which directs attention to that business or commodity, service, activity or entertainment sold or offered within the building or premises.

NO

The yellow and red canopy elements are considered signage. The surface face of sign elements must be flat. Three dimensional signage is not allowed.

NO

YES

The flat faced vinyl stripes are considered signage. Only signs that are within the allowable square footage may be granted.

NO

Wall signs must be mounted directly to the outermost wall, not above the wall. When designing a building, accommodations need to be made for sign placement.

Awnings & Canopies

YES

The style, color and placement of an awning shall complement the building architecture.

YES

An awning can provide shade and shelter, and provide a decorative focal point for the entrance.

NO

An awning which wraps around the entire building ignores the building architecture.

NO

The awning material shall not allow light to pass through the fabric.

Upper Level Decks and Balconies

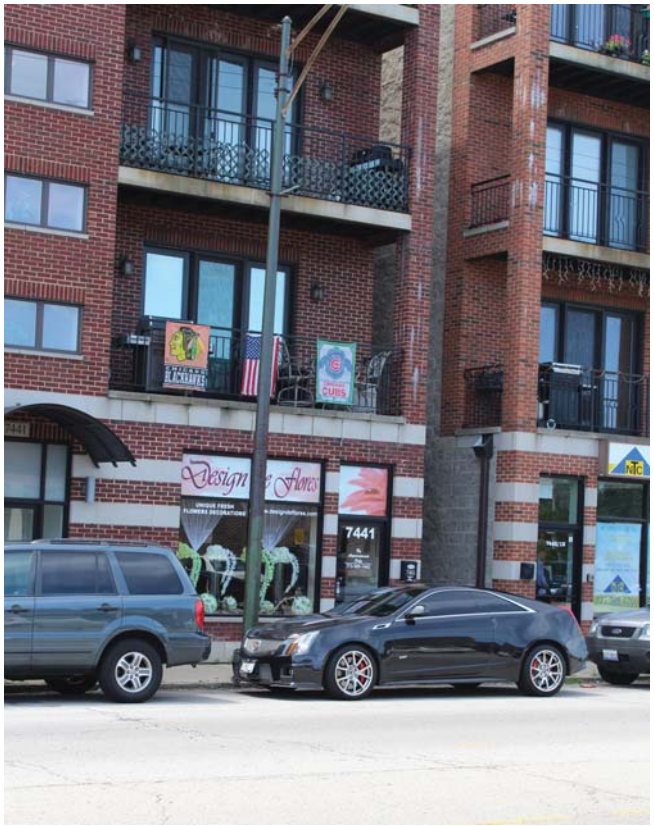
YES

Front building facade facing major road

Back side of building with balconies and landscaping

NO

Residential balconies shall not face a major arterial road.



NO

Unscreened decks and balconies

Mechanical Equipment

NO

Mechanical items such as refrigeration, heating and air conditioning equipment when placed on the roof, known as rooftop units (RTU), shall not be visible to public view.

YES

If the rooftop unit(s) cannot be located in such a manner as to be shielded from public view, then that RTU(s) should be screened with materials to lessen the impact of the unsightly view.

YES

The RTUs are hidden from public view by the parapet wall (the building's design). When designing a building or structure consideration shall be given to the concealment of the RTUs from public view.

Relationship of Building(s) to site and adjacent areas

1. *Building & Structure Location:* The site shall be planned to accomplish a desirable transition with the streetscape and to provide for adequate landscaping, safe vehicular and pedestrian circulation, and appropriate parking areas. Setbacks and yard requirements greater than the minimum required by the zoning district are encouraged if necessary to provide a harmonious relationship between buildings and structures.

2. *Secondary Building Access:* Buildings with parking located behind are encouraged to provide access through a rear (or secondary) entrance for customer/employee convenience. Elements such as signage, paving, and landscape treatments are key items to such orientation. These items/materials shall be consistent in design with the development as a whole.

3. *Compatibility:* The height and scale of each building and structure shall be compatible with its site and existing adjacent buildings. When neighboring buildings are differing in architectural designs, compatibility shall be gained by such means as screens, sight breaks, and materials.
    a. Building Mass Transition: Taller buildings when placed adjacent to shorter structures may need a visual transition. Consider stepping back the upper stories and using other architecture techniques to transition gradually and minimize the adverse impact on the surrounding area.

4. *Public Spaces:* Pedestrian-friendliness is encouraged. Open spaces, pedestrian plazas, courtyards, and outdoor seating areas along with pedestrian scale amenities should be provided when possible and should be easily accessible from adjacent streets or sidewalks.

5. *Patios and Grade Level Decks:* Outdoor dining and seating areas adjacent to streets and/or parking areas should be protected by a perimeter barrier, such as fencing, planters or bollards. The barrier(s) shall be appropriately designed for safety and shall be aesthetically compatible with the development.

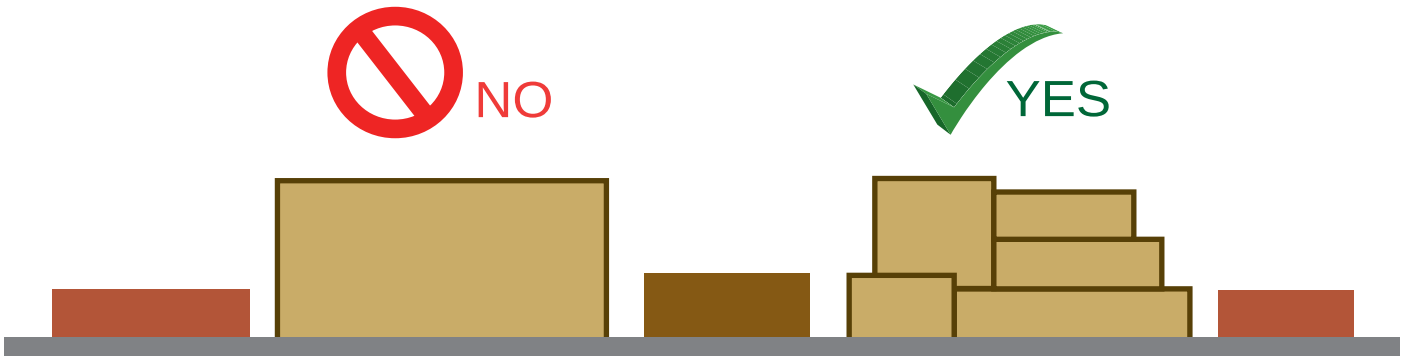
6. *Bike Facilities:* Where appropriate, bicycle storage (bike racks) shall be provided with appropriate paving connections. Safe circulation for bicycle traffic shall be provided within the site and with connections to adjacent properties (Zoning Ord. 2.09). The bike rack design shall coordinate with the other site furnishings.

7. *Drive-through:* Vehicle stacking lanes and components associated with a drive-through, including canopies, menu boards, speakers and such, should be located to the rear or side of a building , on a non-street facing side. Such components should coordinate (style, material and color) with the building design.

8. *Utility Services:* Newly installed utility services, and service revisions necessitated by exterior alterations, are strongly encouraged to be underground. Satellite dishes and cell towers shall be appropriately concealed.

9. *Neighborly Considerations:* Project features such as service entrances, loading zones, and mechanical and electrical equipment should be located to minimize their impact on adjacent properties, along with providing adequate screening, if necessary.

Compatibility



New development must be compatible with the existing area. When infilling with larger buildings, the taller building(s) should gradually transition by stepping down near smaller buildings and varying the roof forms to reduce the apparent size of the building.
See 3a, Building Mass Transition.

Public Spaces

YES

Benches, water fountain, sculptures, lighted bollards, decorative pavers, flower gardens, and trees are items that help create an inviting space for the public. Developers should consider incorporating pedestrian spaces, especially in larger developments.

Patios and Grade Level Decks

YES

Patio seating next to parking is protected by a curbed planting area and fencing.

YES

The rail and planters, next to the outdoor dining, provide a beautiful barrier from the adjacent roadway.

NO

Adjacent to parking, the outdoor dining area is not protected. Appropriately designed safety elements, such as bollards, planters or fencing, shall be used.

Lighting

All that is needed is the right amount of light, in the right place, at the right time – more light just means wasted light and energy and can be a nuisance to the general public. Too little light can be unsafe.

1. *Site Photometric Plan:* When requesting outdoor light fixtures to be installed or existing fixtures to be substantially modified, and whenever a Special Use Permit is requested (when appropriate), an exterior lighting plan shall be submitted to the Village to determine whether the requirements of this Section have been met. Previously approved photometric plans are not required to comply with this section until more than 50 percent of the original existing lighting fixtures, standards, and/or elements are changed or removed.

   The lighting plan shall include, but is not limited to:
   a. Description of the proposed lighting fixture (e.g. a catalog page, cut sheet, photograph) including the mounting method.
   b. A graphic representation of the fixture's light distribution at all angles vertically and horizontally.
   c. A site plan (in scale) indicating the location of the proposed light fixtures, mounting and/or installation height, type of lamp (e.g. metal halide, LED), overall illumination levels (in foot-candles, at appropriate intervals including at property lines), and show the average foot-candles, uniformity ratio and minimum foot-candles as required below.

2. *Location:*
   a. Lighting should be provided to aid in public safety and should include the illumination of entries, signage, adjacent pedestrian and parking areas. Security lighting should be concealed from view to the extent possible.
   b. Light poles shall be located in such a manner that they do not interfere with any vehicular movements or pedestrian ways. Light poles within a parking area should be located within a curbed landscaped island, thereby providing the pole protection from vehicles.

3. *Illumination Levels:*
   a. Lighting levels at grade shall be zero (0) at property lines adjacent to residential districts, and near zero at all other property lines. Light trespassing is not appropriate.
   b. An appropriate light pole height, in scale with the building(s) and site, shall be used to obtain the proper illumination and cannot exceed the maximum pole height as set forth in "d." below.

c. Light levels shall be measured in the horizontal plane, at ground level.
d. Lighting shall be evenly distributed with an average uniformity maintained to avoid "hot spots" and dark zones in all parking lots, driveways and walkways. Appropriate and adequate levels of illumination shall be provided for each particular situation.

i. Commercial and Public Activity:
Parking Lots:
- average foot candles shall not exceed 2.0
- average/minimum uniformity ratio shall be 4:1
- minimum foot candles 0.2 (exception 2.a. above)
- In the C-1 and C-2 zoning districts, the light pole height from grade shall not exceed 25 feet

Walkways:
- minimum foot candles 0.6
- average/minimum uniformity ratio shall be 4:1
- In the C-1 and C-2 zoning districts, the light pole height from grade shall not exceed 14 feet

ii. Gasoline Fuel Station:
Pump Area:
- average foot candles shall not exceed 30
- average/minimum uniformity ratio shall be 3:1

Parking and Approach:
- average foot candles shall not exceed 15
- average/minimum uniformity ratio shall be 4:1
- minimum foot candles 0.2 (exception 2.a. above)
- light pole height from grade shall not exceed 22 feet

Walkways:
- minimum foot candles 0.6
- average/minimum uniformity ratio shall be 4:1
- light pole height from grade shall not exceed 14 feet

iii. Multi-Family Residential:
Parking Lots:
- average foot candles shall not exceed 1.5
- average/minimum uniformity ratio shall be 4:1
- minimum foot candles 0.2 (exception 2.a. above)
- light pole height from grade shall not exceed 14 feet

Walkways:
- minimum foot candles 0.6
- average/minimum uniformity ratio shall be 4:1
- light pole height from grade shall not exceed 14 feet

4. *Exposed Light Source:* The use of exposed neon tubing, LED strips or exposed bulbs, such as marquee lighting, used as an accent material or otherwise, on any structure, building or sign is strictly prohibited.
    a. Also, an exposed light source within 4 feet of the interior of a window or glass area is strictly prohibited. Only indirect lighting shall be used.

5. *Color:* Light source specifications in the site fixtures shall be consistent throughout the development in order to provide uniform color and a safe environment. Low Pressure Sodium and Mercury Vapor lamps shall not be used.

6. *Dark–Sky:* Free-standing fixtures that incorporate uplighting which causes artificial sky glow shall be avoided. Fully shielded luminaires or fixtures with interior baffling should be used. (Sky glow reduces one's ability to view the night sky.)
    a. All parking lot lighting shall not have light emitted above 90 degrees. See illustration.

7. *Design Plan:* Free-standing fixtures should be coordinated in appearance with building-mounted light fixtures, and shall be compatible with the overall architectural design for the property.

8. *Glare:* No light source shall cast direct or indirect (from reflective surfaces) rays that could be a hazard or a nuisance to the public. Glare can be visually disabling.
    a. All exposed light sources shall be shielded from view from public rights-of-way and residential districts.

9. *Canopy Lighting:* Light fixtures used in a canopy structure shall be directed downwards, without light spilling from the sides of the fixture. Drop or sag lensed type fixtures are not allowed.
    a. The sides of canopies should be non-illuminated.

10. *Interior Lighting:* During non-operational hours, the interior illumination that is visible from the exterior shall be extinguished or minimized. In no instance shall a light source, within a building, be directed to an exterior window. Exception: exposed neon signs - see Window Sign Regulations (Deerfield Zoning Ordinance, Article 9.02-B,13).

Exposed Light Source

Marquee lighting

NO Exposed light bulbs used in a window area (interior or exterior); or on a sign; or used on a building are not allowed.

NO

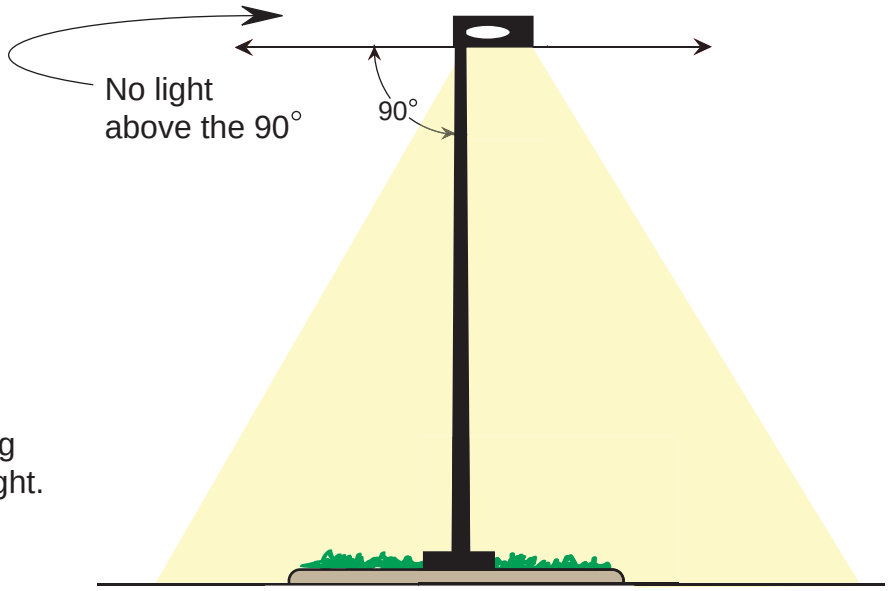
Exposed neon tubing

NO LED strip lighting

Dark-Sky

Parking Lot Fixtures

Parking lot fixtures shall not emit light above 90 degrees. Light sources shall be shielded to minimize glare, light trespassing and to facilitate better vision at night.

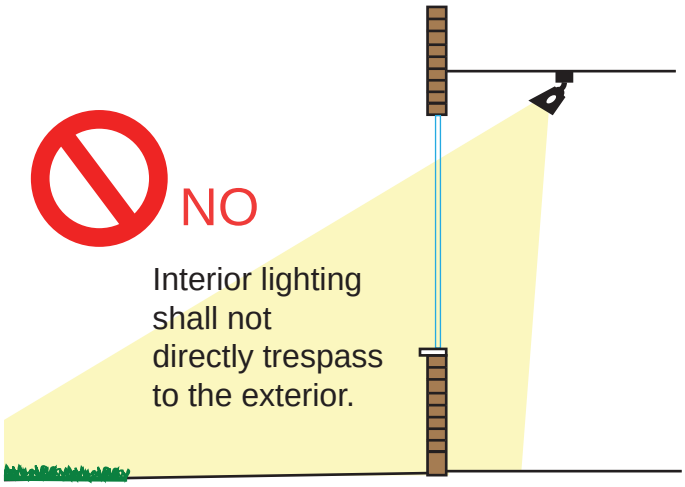


NO

Glare

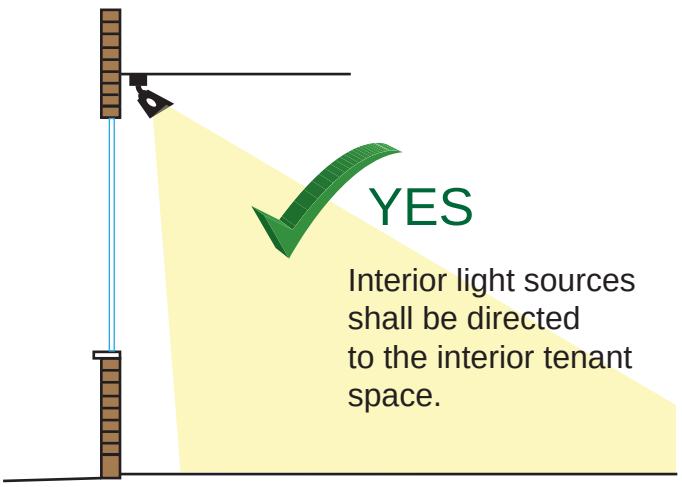
Building mounted light fixtures should not be used to illuminate a parking lot. Glare and sky glow are created.

Interior Lighting



NO

Interior lighting shall not directly trespass to the exterior.

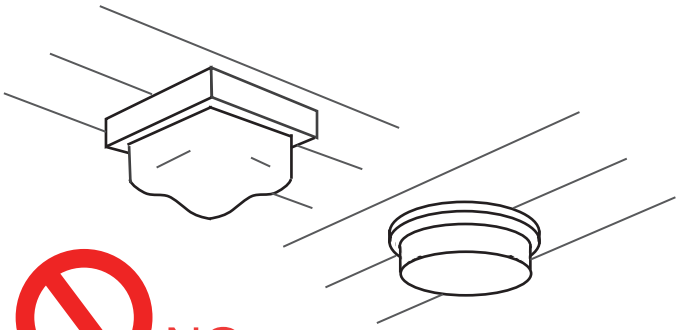


YES

Interior light sources shall be directed to the interior tenant space.

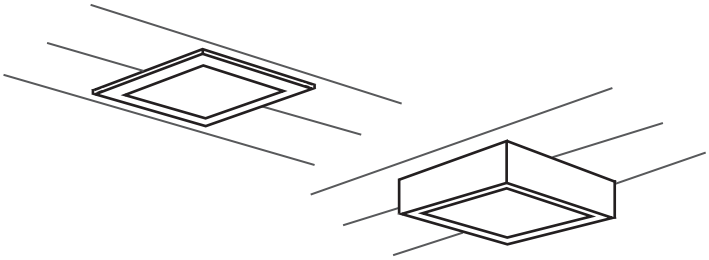
Canopy Lighting

Canopy Fixtures



NO

Sag or Drop Lenses



YES

Flush Mounted or Side Shielded

NO

The exterior sides of a canopy shall not be illuminated.

YES

Recessed downlighting is an appropriate method of illuminating the area beneath.

Site Design

1. *Landscaping:* A major and integral part of a project's design shall be landscaping. Good landscape design is beneficial to the Village and property owner. The retention of a landscape architect is encouraged throughout the design process.
    a. Existing trees shall be identified and protected as part of project planning and implementation. Subject to the Deerfield Tree Preservation Ordinance; on commercially zoned property, if an existing tree having a diameter at breast height (DBH) of eight inches (8") or greater, or a multi-stem tree having an aggregate total of fifteen inches (15") DBH or greater is removed that removed caliper must be replaced per said ordinance .
    b. The overall site landscape plan should consider options for providing color and textures throughout the growing season, along with interest created for the dormant winter season.
    c. A variety of tree species and plant materials are encouraged. Diversity of plant materials is good for the environment, providing sustainability.
    d. Plants native to the northeastern Illinois region should be used, where appropriate. Resource for native species: **See Appendix D: Native Plants.**
    e. Plants designated as invasive species in Northeast Illinois shall not be planted. Existing invasive plants should be removed from the site. Buckthorn trees and Garlic Mustard are invasive species; other species can be found at: **See Appendix E: Invasive Species.**
    f. Plants adjacent to streets and parking lots shall be salt, pollution and heat tolerant. All plantings should be hardy and resistant to disease and insects. Resource for parkway and parking lot trees: **See Appendix F: Hardy Trees.**
    g. Single trunk trees shall have a straight central leader and should be a minimum of three (3) caliper inches, measured 6 inches above the ground, at the time of planting to increase the success of the tree's survival. Multi-stem trees shall be no less than seven (7) feet in height.
    h. In the area around trees, plants or mulch should be used instead of turf grass. Lawnmowers and other equipment repeatedly disturb shallow root systems resulting in sick and dead trees.
    i. The use of natural/unpainted mulch in planting beds is encouraged. Mulch helps retain moisture in the soil by insulating the ground which moderates the soil temperature.
    j. In locations where plants will be susceptible to injury by pedestrian or vehicular traffic, they shall be protected by appropriate curbs, tree guards, or other devices.

k. In ground irrigation systems are encouraged. Proper drainage is required for all planting areas to ensure healthy growth.
l. All landscaping must be maintained in a healthy and attractive condition. Regular maintenance should include turf mowing, organic fertilization, pruning, and clean-up of litter and debris.

2. *Foundation Landscaping:* Along blank building walls, a planted area of at least 5 feet in width should be established. Where space is not available, free standing planters should be utilized.

3. *Alternate Landscape Materials:* In areas where plantings will not thrive, other structures such as fences, walls, and paving materials including wood, brick, stone, gravel, and cobbles should be used. Carefully selected plants shall be combined with such materials where possible.

4. *Parking Area(s):*
    a. Parking areas shall be designed to minimize curb cuts, and maximize pedestrian and vehicular access to adjacent lots.
    b. Individual parking stall wheel stops are discouraged. Wheel stops can be a tripping hazard, collect garbage, and make snow plowing difficult. However, there may be a situation where wheel stops, bollards or other low barriers would be appropriate and necessary for safety reasons.
    c. Curbed landscape islands should be established at the ends of parking rows and within large parking fields to visually break up the mass of pavement. Interior landscape islands should be provided if there are more than twelve (12) consecutive parking stalls in a row. The recommended minimum width of an island is nine (9) feet with a minimum planting area of 170 square feet.
    d. Diamond shaped planting areas between parking stalls shall not be used as the area is not suitable for viable plant growth and is not considered good parking lot design.
    e. Island plantings should leave a visual opening between 2 feet and 6 feet from the ground for sight lines and general safety within the parking lot.
    f. Canopy trees shall be installed in parking lots to provide shade, among other benefits. A minimum of one (1) shade tree shall be provided for every six (6) parking stalls, and shall be located within a curbed island or within three (3) feet of the parking lot perimeter. An even distribution of trees is encouraged. At the time of planting, the minimum trunk size shall be three (3) caliper inches, measured 6 inches above the ground, or multi-stem trees seven (7) foot in height.
    g. Consideration shall be given to designating an area(s) for snow storage. Snow piles should not interfere with vehicular or pedestrian sightlines. Care should be taken so that snow plowing and snow storage is not detrimental to the survival of plant life.

5. *Screening:* Views of parking, loading, trash pick-up, and mechanical equipment should be buffered and screened from public view.
    a. *Abutting Residential:*
        (1) If a non-residential property abuts a residential property, the non-residential property must provide an effective screen along such lot line(s) by a screening fence or landscaped screen of not less than seven (7) feet in height (Deerfield Zoning Ordinance, Article 2.04-I, 1).
        (2) Fence heights, in a side yard or a rear yard, shall not be greater than seven (7) feet (Deerfield Zoning Ordinance, Article 2.04-H, 3b).
        (3) If a fence is used to screen from residential, that fence's color and material should relate to the principal structure. Also, the fence needs to be attractive on the side facing the residential property. Chain link fencing and non-commercial grade fencing shall be prohibited.
    b. *Parking Areas:* Surface parking lots shall have a minimum five (5) foot wide landscape buffer surrounding the lot perimeter, which shall be increased to seven (7) feet if parking is perpendicular to the buffer (for vehicle overhang). For the purpose of minimizing views of parked cars from the public streets, the landscape treatment shall be a minimum height of three (3) feet (at the time of planting) in areas abutting the public right-of-way; except where trees require space and corner sightlines are necessary. The adjacent parkway (public property) shall not be used for the required landscape buffer. The perimeter landscape buffer shall be well-landscaped with a variety of salt-tolerant materials to provide seasonal interest. The improvements shall not interfere with the use of any utility easements.
    c. *Mechanical/Utility:* Free standing transformers and utility boxes should be screened with landscaping. Where limited space exists, a solid masonry screen wall or decorative cedar wood fence may be appropriate and shall relate to the principal structure.
    d. *Trash Containers:*
        (1) All refuse containers shall be fully enclosed by a fence or landscaping of a height sufficient to screen such containers from view of adjoining properties and public or private ways (Deerfield Zoning Ordinance, Article 2.04-E, 2b). Refuse and waste shall be stored in accordance with the Municipal Code.
        (2) Trash enclosures should have wall surfaces which match the material of the principal building along with metal gates. Wherever possible, the gate opening should be oriented away from public right-of-ways and public views.
        (3) All trash enclosure should be surrounded by landscaping, where appropriate.

6. *Site Considerations:*
    a. The existing topography should be preserved, and only allowed to be modified when it contributes to a good appearance, appropriate to the site and complying with all applicable codes and ordinances.
    b. Pedestrian pathways should be provided, and the pathway should be clearly and attractively defined. Pavement textures, landscaping and lighting should be considered. Recommended is a minimum of a 5 foot wide pathway for pedestrian use, without vehicle overhang. Walking paths should be clear of any interference that could pose a hazard to the pedestrian.
    c. Ancillary structures should relate to the principal building in terms of materials, design and colors.
    d. The face of retaining walls should be a material with a texture and color that relates to the design of the principal building.

7. *Amenities:* Public art and amenities are encouraged including sculpture, plazas, pedestrian rest areas and design that create a focal point within the development.
    a. Site furnishings (waste receptacles, benches, bike racks, etc.) should be selected to relate to each other and to the principal building in terms of material, color and style.

Landscaping

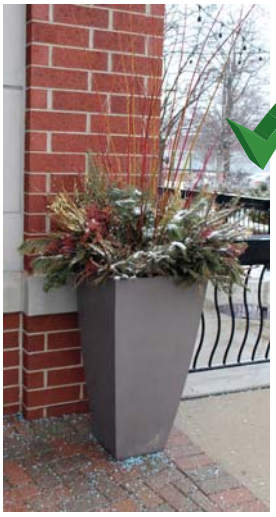
Seasonal Interest

YES

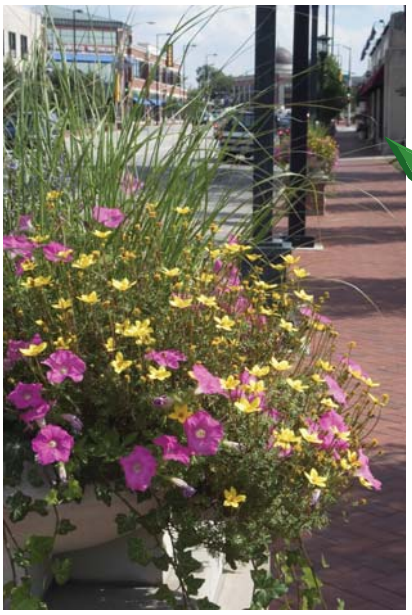
Winter interest can include evergreens, ornamental grasses, berries, peeling bark and colorful stems which provide beauty even on dull winter days.

Planters should incorporate interesting plant materials throughout the year.

NO



YES



YES

YES

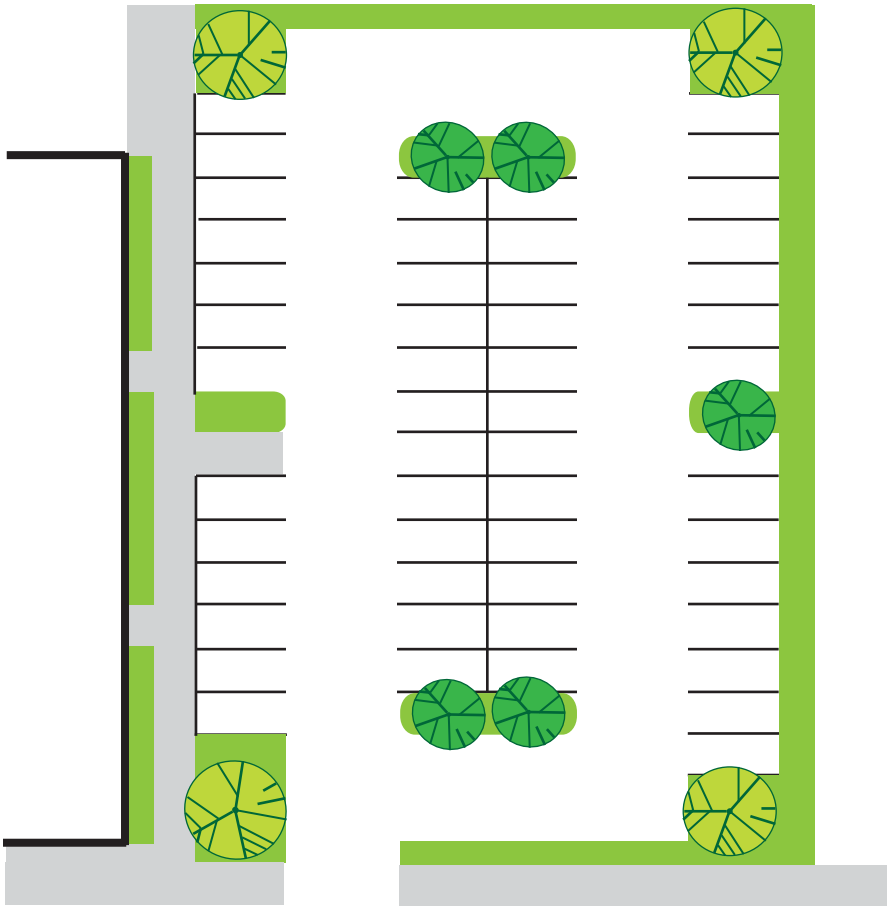
Color provides great seasonal interest. Consider adding Annuals for seasonal variety and colorful accents. Seasonal rotation of Annuals, 2 to 3 times per year, is encouraged.

Parking Area(s)

YES

In a parking lot, 52 vehicle stalls would require a minimum of 9 canopy trees. (one tree for each 6 parking spaces, or part thereof)

See: Site Design - Parking Area(s) c. and f.



YES

Trees Provide Value

Trees provide shade and reduce heat impacts.
Trees improve the air quality.
Trees increase property values.
Trees are to be enjoyed by all.

Consider planting an Oak Tree(s).

NO

Diamond shaped planting areas within a parking lot do not provide a tree with a reasonable chance of survival. Trees need a sufficient area of quality soil for successful tree growth.

Trash Containers

NO

Unscreened garbage container

YES

The building materials are used for the trash enclosure with landscaping added.

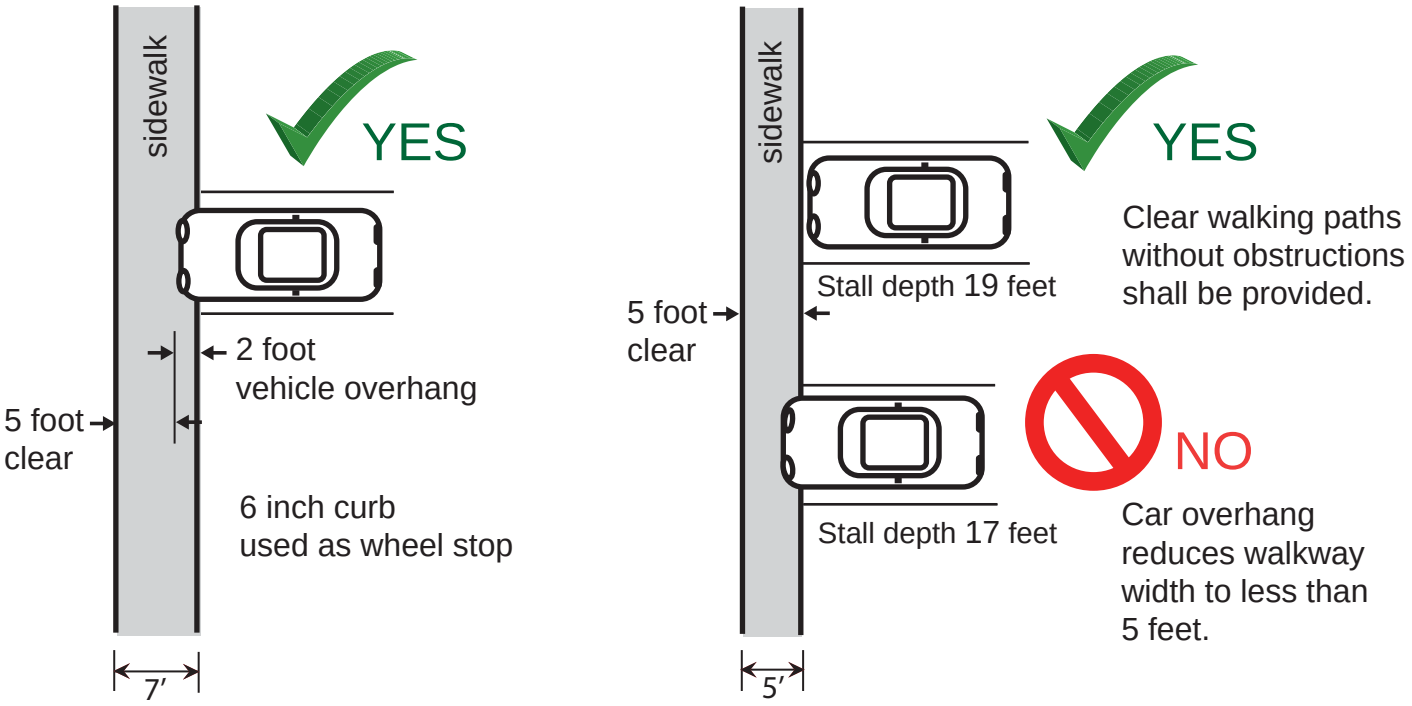
YES

The trash containers are stored within the building.

YES

Multi-tenant buildings should have uniformly designed trash enclosures, with materials and design that match the building architecture.

Site Considerations



Amenities

YES

Art sculpture(s) add interest and beauty to a site. The size and placement of an art object should relate to the building(s) and site.

Maintenance and Upkeep

Maintenance and upkeep are required for all the parts and objects which compose the Village's image. Lawns and plantings require considerably more periodic attention than do buildings; nonetheless both require maintenance in order to retain a good appearance. Proper maintenance increases value and results in a good appearance. Therefore, it is necessary that maintenance be a concern of the Appearance Review Commission and the Appearance Code.

1. *Buildings, Structures and Appurtenances:*
    a. Buildings, structures and appurtenances, including signs, shall be cleaned and painted or repaired as required to present a neat appearance.
    b. Deteriorated, worn, or damaged elements shall be rebuilt or replaced to original condition.
    c. Building and sign illuminated elements shall be promptly replaced as required to maintain the effect for which designed.

2. *Site:*
    a. Landscape materials and street hardware other than planting, which have deteriorated or have been damaged or defaced, shall be promptly and properly repaired or replaced to original condition.
    b. Plant materials which have deteriorated or died shall be replaced with healthy plantings at the earliest opportunity. All changes to landscape plans must be approved by the Appearance Review Commission before installation.
    c. Plantings, including lawns, shall be kept watered, fed, cultivated, and pruned (mowed, as case may be) as required to give a safe, healthy and well-groomed appearance during all seasons.
    d. Paved areas shall be kept in good repair, property marked, and clear of litter, obstructions and debris.
    e. Vacant property shall be kept free of refuse, deadfalls and debris, and shall have the vegetation cut periodically during the growing season in accordance with applicable municipal ordinances.

Deerfield Appearance Code

DEFINITIONS

Definitions included in this section are of those words or terms generally used in the Appearance Criteria, and which are not in common usage, or the meaning of which differs from the usual definition, or which could be misconstrued as to meaning.

Appearance: The outward aspect visible to the public.

Appurtenances: The visible, functional objects accessory to and part of buildings.

Architectural character: The composite or aggregate of the characteristics of structure, form, materials, and function of a building, group of buildings, or other architectural composition.

Architectural concept: The basic aesthetic idea, architectural design and character of a building or group of buildings or structures, including the site and landscape development, which produces the architectural character.

Architectural feature: A prominent or significant part or element of a building, structure, or site.

Architectural style: The characteristic design and detail, as of buildings of a particular historic period.

Attractive: Having logic of design that arouses interest and pleasure in the observer.

Berm: A raised form of earth to provide screening or to improve the aesthetic character.

Code: All applicable codes and ordinances of the Village.

Cohesiveness: Unity of composition between design elements of a building, or a group of buildings, and the landscape development.

Compatibility: Harmony in the appearance of two or more buildings, structures, and landscape developments in the same vicinity.

Conservation: The protection and care which prevent destruction or deterioration of historical or otherwise significant structures, buildings, or natural resources.

Contextualism: Incorporating new design concepts with mutual respect of earlier built architectural styles, to form a new, complete, and whole architectural concept, satisfying functional and aesthetic requirements of a new program and existing site conditions.

Exterior building component: An essential and visible part of the exterior of a building.
External design feature: The architectural style and general arrangement of such portion of a building or structure as is to be open to view from a public or private street, place, way, or adjacent property, including but not limited to the kind, color, and texture of the building material of such portion and the type of windows, doors, and lights attached, or ground signs and other fixtures appurtenant to all of the foregoing.

Foot candles: The unit of measure expressing the quantity of light received on the surface. One foot candle is the illuminance produced by a candle on a surface one foot square from a distance of one foot.

Fully shielded luminaire: A luminaire emitting no light above the horizontal plane.

Glare: Light entering the eye directly from luminaires or indirectly from reflective surfaces that cause visual discomfort or reduced visibility.

Graphic element: A letter, illustration, symbol, figure, insignia, or other device employed to express and illustrate a message or part thereof.

Harmony: A quality which produces an aesthetically pleasing whole as in an arrangement of varied architectural and landscape elements.

IESNA or IES: Illuminating Engineering Society of North America. An organization that recommends standards for the lighting industry. The IESNA is a recognized technical authority on illumination.

Landscape: Elements of nature, topography, building and other manmade or natural objects combined in relation to one another.

Light trespass: Light that falls beyond the property it is intended to illuminate.

Logic of Design: Accepted principles and criteria of validity in the solution of the problem of design.

Mechanical equipment: All equipment, devices, and accessories whether or not attached to a structure, the use of which relates to water supply, drainage, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, refrigeration, alternative energy systems, and similar purposes.

Miscellaneous structures: All freestanding structures, other than habitable buildings or freestanding mechanical equipment, visible from public or private street, place, way, or adjacent property. Included but not limited to memorials, stagings, antennas (mast type, satellite dish, tower), water tanks and towers, sheds, shelters, fences, walls, trash receptacles, kennels, transformers, drive-up or walk-up facilities (e.g. Automatic Teller Machines).

Parapet: The portion of a building's exterior wall that continues above the roof line.

Plant materials: Trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, grass, perennials, annuals, and bulbs.

Proportion: Relationship of parts of a building, landscape, structures, or buildings to each other and to the whole; balance.

Public Activity: A property which is used by the general public, such as the Public Library, Village Hall, Post Office, Park District Community Center and Church.

Public way: Shall include a public street, public right-of-way, easement for access, or parking area.

Rules of Procedure: Regulations adopted by the Appearance Review Commission for the administration of duties delegated by the Mayor and Board of Trustees.

Scale: Harmonious relationship of the size of elements to one another and to the human figure.

Screening: Structure, planting or decorative features which effectively limit the view of the area behind such structure, planting or decorative feature from a public or private street, place or decorative features.

Shrub: A multi-stemmed woody plant other than a tree.

Sky glow: The brightening of the nighttime sky that results from scattering and reflection of artificial light by moisture and dust particles in the atmosphere. Skyglow is caused by light directed or reflected upwards or sideways and reduces one's ability to view the night sky.

Sign: Every name, identification, description, announcement, declaration, demonstration, display, flag, illustration or insignia, and the structure displaying or supporting any of the same, affixed directly or indirectly to or upon any building or outdoor structure, or erected or maintained upon land, which directs attention to an object, product, place, activity, person, institution, organization or business. The term "sign" shall include but is not limited to any flashing, rotating, moving, or animated device which is entirely within any enclosed building, whether or not said sign or device can be observed from the outside of the building.

Site break: Structural or landscape elements used to interrupt long vistas and create visual interest in a site development.

Street hardware: Manmade objects other than buildings which are part of the streetscape, including but not limited to lamp posts, traffic lights and signs, benches, litter containers, planting containers, letter boxes, fire hydrants.

Streetscape: The scene as may be observed from a public or private street, place, way, or adjacent property composed of natural and manmade components, including but not limited to buildings, paving, planting, street hardware, and miscellaneous structures.

Uniformity ratio: The ratio of the average brightness to the minimum brightness, or the ratio of the brightest spot to the dimmest spot. This ration is used to ensure the lit area is uniformly lit with no overly-bright or overly-dim areas that would impact vision.

Utility hardware: Devices such as poles, crossarms, transformers and vaults, gas pressure regulating assemblies, hydrants, and buffalo boxes that are used for water, gas, oil, sewer, and electrical services to a building or a project.

Utility service: Any system, including, but not limited to, wire, pipe, or conduit which carries gas, water, electricity, oil, and communications into a building or development.

Village: The Village of Deerfield, Illinois.

Deerfield Appearance Code

APPENDICES

Trees and Shrubs Native to Northeastern Illinois

Lake County's Invasive Plant Species

Deerfield Tree List for Restricted Sites
(suggested hardy native trees)

Information provided by Conserve Lake County

CONSERVE LAKE COUNTY
Healthy Land for a Better Life

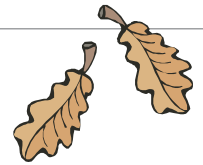
Why plant native? Our remaining songbirds and butterflies cannot survive solely on the European and Asian trees and shrubs that cover so much of our suburban landscape. They need trees and shrubs native to northeastern Illinois because of intricate food chain requirements. Native shrubs and trees provide food, places to hide and rest, and places to lay eggs and raise young. Many of these features are subtly timed to synchronize with other species. Native shrubs and trees provide a wise investment compared to delicate or high-maintenance cultivars. They are generally more resistant to disease and, once established, require relatively small amounts of water and no fertilizer.

Trees and Shrubs Native to Northeastern Illinois

Common Name	Scientific Name	Soil Moisture Preference	Grows Best In	Mature Height (ft)	Mature Width (ft)	Notable Features
Trees						
Black Maple	Acer nigrum	dry-medium	part sun	60-70	35-55	Grows well in shade; great fall color
Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	medium	shade to sun	60-75	40-55	Great fall color; shade tolerant; possibility for replacing ash trees
Ohio Buckeye	Aesculus glabra	medium-wet	shade to sun	20-40	20-30	Grows well in shade, does not do well in compacted soils
Serviceberry, Juneberry	Amelanchier arborea	medium-dry	part sun	15-25	10-15	Showy flowers mature into berries; people and birds love
Inland Shadblow	Amelanchier interior	dry/well-drained	part sun	15-20	10-15	Showy flowers mature into berries; people and birds love
Alleghany Serviceberry	Amelanchier laevis	dry/well-drained	shade to sun	20-25	15-18	Showy flowers mature into berries; people and birds love
Pawpaw	Asimina triloba	medium-wet	part shade	15-20	15-20	Protect from south and west; large fruit but 2 or more needed to produce it
River Birch	Betula nigra	wet-medium	full sun	30-40	20-30	Very drought sensitive; pretty peeling bark
Paper Birch	Betula papyrifera	medium-dry	full sun	50-70	30-40	Best suited to cool ravines
Blue Beech, Musclewood	Carpinus caroliniana	medium-wet	part sun	25-35	20-30	Great fall color; sinewy bark; good for screen or hedge
Bitternut Hickory	Carya cordiformis	medium-wet	part sun	50-75	30-40	Yellow fall color; important for birds/butterflies
Pignut Hickory	Carya glabra	medium-dry	part sun	50-75	30-40	Yellow fall color; important for birds/butterflies
Kingnut Hickory	Carya laciniosa	wet-medium	part sun	75-100	50-75	Yellow fall color; important for birds/butterflies
Red Hickory	Carya ovalis	dry/well-drained	part sun	50-75	40-50	Yellow fall color; important for birds/butterflies
Shagbark Hickory	Carya ovata	medium-dry	part sun	60-80	40-50	Yellow fall color; important for birds/butterflies
Mockernut Hickory	Carya tomentosa	dry/well-drained	part sun	50-75	30-40	Yellow fall color; important for birds/butterflies

Common Name	Scientific Name	Soil Moisture Preference	Grows Best In	Mature Height (ft)	Mature Width (ft)	Notable Features
Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis	medium-wet	full sun	40-60	40-50	Very adaptable; important for migrating birds
Eastern Redbud	Cercis canadensis	medium	part sun	15-20	20-25	Very showy purple flowers in spring
Pagoda Dogwood	Cornus alternifolia	medium	shade to part sun	15-25	15-25	Birds love the fruit; beautiful shape with white flowers
Scarlet Hawthorn	Crataegus coccinea	dry-medium	full sun	20-30	20-35	Birds love the berries and protection offered by thorns; showy flowers
Cockspur Hawthorn	Crataegus crus-galli	medium	full sun	20-30	20-35	Birds love the berries and protection offered by thorns; fragrant flowers
Downy Hawthorn	Crataegus mollis	medium	full sun	20-30	20-35	Birds love the berries and protection offered by thorns; picturesque shape
American Beech	Fagus grandifolia	medium	shade	50-60	40-50	Outstanding golden fall color
Kentucky Coffee Tree	Gymnocladus dioica	dry/well-drained	full sun	50-60	40-50	Widely adaptable to urban areas
Butternut	Juglans cinerea	medium-dry	full sun	40-50	30-50	Nuts are milder in taste than the black walnut
Black Walnut	Juglans nigra	medium-dry	full sun	50-60	30-50	Beautiful tree; important for butterflies
Tamarack	Larix laricina	wet-medium	full sun	30-50	20-30	Soft, tufted needles turn golden and drop in fall
Prairie Crab	Malus ioensis	dry-medium	full sun	15-20	10-15	Apples eaten by wildlife in winter; gorgeous flowers in spring; will sucker
Black Gum	Nyssa sylvatica	dry-medium	full sun	30-50	25-30	Glossy orange/red fall color; birds devour fruit in fall; protect from west winds
Hop Hornbeam, Ironwood	Ostrya virginiana	medium-dry	shade to sun	25-40	15-20	Grows well in shade, offering critical mid-layer height; can be used as a screen
White Pine	Pinus strobus	medium-dry	sun	50-80	20-40	Tolerates light shade; needs good soil and protection from west wind
Sycamore	Platanus occidentalis	wet-medium	part sun	75-100	50-75	Fast growing tree with distinctive white and green bark; drought intolerant
Big Tooth Aspen	Populus grandidentata	wet-medium	full sun	45-55	30-45	Fast growing; soil needs to be well-drained
Quaking Aspen	Populus tremuloides	medium-wet	full sun	30-45	15-20	Fast growing; suckers vigorously - one plant will get you 10 in 2 years
White Oak	Quercus alba	medium-dry	part sun to sun	50-80	50-80	High ecological value; majestic tree; state tree

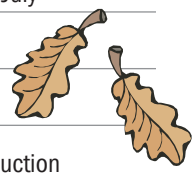
Common Name	Scientific Name	Soil Moisture Preference	Grows Best In	Mature Height (ft)	Mature Width (ft)	Notable Features
Swamp White Oak	Quercus bicolor	wet-medium	part sun to sun	50-60	50-60	High ecological value; requires moist soil
Scarlet Oak, Hill's Oak	Quercus coccinea (or Q. ellipsoidalis)	dry/well-drained	full sun	40-75	40-75	High ecological value; does well as a street tree, great fall color
Shingle Oak	Quercus imbricaria	medium	full sun	40-50	40-50	High ecological value; adaptable to a variety of soils
Bur Oak	Quercus macrocarpa	medium-wet	full sun	50-80	50-80	High ecological value; majestic tree; tolerates wide range of soils
Chinquapin Oak	Quercus muhlenbergii	medium-dry	full sun	50-80	50-70	High ecological value; drought resistant and tolerates high soil pH
Pin Oak	Quercus palustris	wet-medium	full sun	60-70	40-50	High ecological value; susceptible to disease if not in acidic soil
Northern Red Oak	Quercus rubra	medium-dry	part sun	60-80	60-75	High ecological value; grows in shade
Black Oak	Quercus velutina	dry/well-drained	full sun	50-75	50-60	High ecological value; does best on sand or gravel
Sassafras	Sassafras albidum	medium-dry	shade to sun	20-30	25-40	Prefers acidic soil
White Cedar, Arbor Vitae	Thuja occidentalis	wet-medium	part sun	30-40	10-15	Fairly adaptable but does not like dry and hot, butterfly host
Basswood, American Linden	Tilia americana	medium	full to part sun	60-80	30-40	Important butterfly host



Shrubs

Bearberry, Kinnikinnick	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi var coactilis	dry/well-drained	part sun	6 inches	3-5	Broadleaf evergreen; prefers acidic soil
Speckled Alder	Alnus incana var rugosa	wet	part sun	10-15	10-15	Fast growing; fixes nitrogen in soil that can be used by other plants
Lead Plant	Amorpha canescens	dry/well-drained	part sun to sun	2-4	2-4	Purple to blue flowers; normal for tips of branches to die back in winter
False Indigo Bush	Amorpha fruticosa	wet-medium	full sun	6-15	5-15	Purple to blue flowers; normal for tips of branches to die back in winter
Black Chokeberry	Aronia melanocarpa	wet-medium	part sun	3-5	6-8	Vibrant red-orange fall color; berries persist into winter
New Jersey Tea	Ceanothus americanus	dry/well-drained	part sun to sun	3-4	3-5	White flowers attract butterflies and pollinators
Buttonbush	Cephalanthus occidentalis	wet	part sun to sun	6-12	12-18	Will grow in standing water or good garden soil; white flowers

Common Name	Scientific Name	Soil Moisture Preference	Grows Best In	Mature Height (ft)	Mature Width (ft)	Notable Features
Sweet Fern	Comptonia peregrina	dry/well-drained	part sun	2-4	4-8	Lovely scent; great ground cover; needs well-drained soil; can be aggressive
Blue-fruited Dogwood	Cornus obliqua	wet-medium	part sun	6-10	6-10	Birds relish the shiny blue fruit; reddish-purple fall color
Red Osier Dogwood	Cornus stolonifera	wet-medium	full sun	7-9	7-10	To keep stems red, prune older stems to ground in spring before leaves emerge
Hazelnut, Filbert	Corylus americana	medium-wet	part sun	6-8	6-8	Tasty nuts; better nut production when you have 3 or more plants
Dwarf Honeysuckle	Diervilla lonicera	medium-dry	full sun to shade	2-3	2	Small mounding shape makes a nice choice for shrub borders; showy red, yellow and orange fall color.
Wahoo, Native Burning Bush	Euonymus atropurpureus	medium-wet	shade to sun	6-10	6-10	Bright red fall color and attractive fruit; needs some protection from wind
Witch Hazel	Hamamelis virginiana	medium	part sun to sun	15-20	15-20	Yellow flowers bloom in fall; needs a fine, moist, well-drained soil
Wild Hydrangea	Hydrangea arborescens	medium-wet	shade	3-5	5-8	Shade tolerant, white flowers bloom in June and July
Kalm's St. John's Wort	Hypericum kalmianum	wet-medium	full sun	2-5	3-6	Beautiful yellow flowers; looks great in masses
Shrubby St. John's Wort	Hypericum prolificum	medium-dry	part sun	2-5	3-6	Yellow summer-blooming flowers
Winterberry	Ilex verticillata	wet-medium	shade to sun	6-10	6-10	Showy red berries in fall, plant 3 - 5 for fruit production
Common Juniper	Juniperus communis	dry/well-drained	full sun	4-8	8-10	Sprawling evergreen for sandy soil
Spicebush	Lindera benzoin	wet-medium	shade to sun	6-12	6-12	Small yellow flowers in spring, brilliant yellow fall color; shade tolerant
Ninebark	Physocarpus opulifolius	wet-medium	shade to sun	5-10	6-10	Durable large shrub with exfoliating bark; great in borders
Shrubby Cinquefoil	Potentilla fruticosa	wet-medium	full sun	1-4	2-4	Bright yellow flowers in summer; vigorous and hardy
American Plum	Prunus americana	dry/well-drained	full sun	15-25	15-20	Beautiful, edible fruit; maroon-red fall color; will sucker freely to create thicket
Common Choke Cherry	Prunus virginiana	medium-wet	full sun	15-20	10-15	White spring flowers, birds relish berries; red-orange fall color
Wafer Ash	Ptelea trifoliata	medium-dry	shade to sun	15-20	10-15	Flowers, leaves and fruit very aromatic, winter seed interest, grows on tough sites
Fragrant Sumac	Rhus aromatica	dry/well-drained	part shade to sun	2-6	6-10	Excellent reddish-orange fall color with bright red fruit; great habitat plant
Darf Sumac, Shining Sumac	Rhus copallina	dry/well-drained	sun	6- 10	3 -6	Brilliant fall color; must have light, well-drained soil (sand is best) and full sun



Common Name	Scientific Name	Soil Moisture Preference	Grows Best In	Mature Height (ft)	Mature Width (ft)	Notable Features
Smooth Sumac	Rhus glabra	dry/well-drained	full sun	10-15	10-25	Best tall sumac for clay soils; great fall color; suckers; ideal for berm
Staghorn Sumac	Rhus typhina	dry/well-drained	sun	15-25	15-20	Red-orange fall color; beautiful shape; suckers vigorously into lovely thickets
Wild Black Currant	Ribes americanum	wet-medium	shade to sun	3-6	3-6	Edible fruit; does well in dry shade under older oaks; nice fall color
Prickly Wild Gooseberry	Ribes cynosbati	medium-dry	part shade to sun	3-6	3-6	Edible fruit looks prickly but doesn't hurt; adapts to shade and a range of soils
Wild Gooseberry	Ribes missouriense	dry/well-drained	part shade to sun	3-6	3-6	Edible fruit but be cautious of thorns; when grown in full sun, fall color is dark purple
Early Wild Rose	Rosa blanda	medium-dry	full sun	4-8	4-8	Blooms late May-early June; rose hips are red and sizable; creates a thicket
Pasture Rose	Rosa carolina	medium-dry	full sun	3-6	6-10	Creates loose thickets; blooms heavily in June; small crimson hips in fall
Scarlet Rose	Rosa palustris	wet	part sun	3-6	3-6	Numerous bright scarlet rose hips are showy in winter
Illinois Rose	Rosa setigera	medium-dry	full sun	3-4	10-15	Can be used as a hardy climbing rose; recommend 'renewal pruning' every 3 years
Purple Flowering Raspberry	Rubus odoratus	dry/well-drained	part sun	3-6	3-6	Showy purple flowers; can grow in denser shade but then will not flower or fruit well
Pussy Willow	Salix discolor	wet-medium	part shade to sun	25-35	12-15	Furry one inch long catkins emerge in early spring
Prairie Willow	Salix humilis	medium-dry	part sun	6-12	6-12	Yellow fall color; creates colonies
Elderberry	Sambucus canadensis	medium	shade to sun	6-12	6-12	Showy white flowers, shiny purple fruit for birds and humans; great for borders with half day sun
Meadowsweet	Spiraea alba	wet-medium	part sun to sun	2-3	2-3	Can grow in standing water; cone-shaped white flower blooms in June
Steeplebush	Spiraea tomentosa	medium-wet	full sun	3-6	3-6	Spectacular pink blooms in July
Snowberry	Symphoricarpos albus	medium-dry	shade to sun	3-6	3-6	Large white berries persist throughout winter
Early Low Blueberry	Vaccinium angustifolium	medium-dry	full sun	2-3	2-3	Blueberries are small but numerous; attracts many birds and pollinators

Common Name	Scientific Name	Soil Moisture Preference	Grows Best In	Mature Height (ft)	Mature Width (ft)	Notable Features
Maple-leaved Arrowwood	Viburnum acerifolium	dry/well-drained	shade to sun	3-6	4-5	Rose-red fall color; creamy white flowers give way to black berries popular with birds
Nannyberry	Viburnum lentago	medium-wet	part sun	15-20	10-15	Fabulous fall color; beautiful white flowers in May; berries popular with birds
Blackhaw	Viburnum prunifolium	medium-dry	shade to sun	12-15	8-12	Makes a nice hedge, one of the more shade-tolerant viburnums; birds relish fruit
Downy Arrowwood	Viburnum rafinesquianum	dry/well-drained	part sun	12-15	8-12	Glossy leaves turn crimson in fall; great for butterflies
Highbush Cranberry	Viburnum trilobum	wet-medium	part sun	8-12	8-12	Scarlet-red fruit and nice fall color
Prickly Ash	Xanthoxylum americanum	dry/well-drained	part shade to sun	8-12	5-10	Important food source for giant swallowtail butterfly; very thorny; can be aggressive

Why are scientific names important? When looking to buy native plants, use the scientific name to ensure you are buying a true native and avoid plants whose scientific names include words in single quotes such as Acer saccharum 'Legacy' or Viburnum carlesii 'Compactum.' Cultivars, ornamentals and nativars can perform beautifully in a landscape but be aware that they generally may lack features of true natives that are needed by songbirds, butterflies and others who share ancient relationships with them that impact species survival. Slight alterations to nectar, blooms, fruits, thorns, leaves and roots may interfere with critical needs.

This list is limited to those native species that might generally be available from nurseries that grow trees and shrubs native to northeastern Illinois. It was developed with technical support from The Morton Arboretum. For a more detailed list, see Plants of the Chicago Region by Swink and Wilhelm.

How to select trees and shrubs

1. When buying trees and shrubs, select ones that are small and young. They'll be less expensive, fit in your car, require a smaller hole, adapt faster to your site and need less watering while getting established. They'll typically catch up to larger-sized specimens in no time.
2. Choose your species carefully. Pick something well-suited to your soil moisture and sunlight so it can survive and thrive. When shopping, don't be enticed by a good-looking plant that is poorly suited to your site.
3. Pay attention to mature size and keep large species far enough away from buildings and power lines.
4. Plant, water and mulch properly. See www.conservelakecounty.org for simple planting and care tips.

Congratulations - While improving your property's value and beauty, you are helping people and nature today and for generations to come.

CONSERVE LAKE COUNTY
Healthy Land for a Better Life

32492 N Almond Road, Grayslake, IL 60030
847.548.5989 www.ConserveLakeCounty.org

Did you know? Conserve Lake County holds a **Native Tree and Shrub Sale** every spring and fall at beautiful Almond Marsh in Grayslake.

CONSERVE LAKE COUNTY
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Invasive Plant Species - Lake County's worst of the worst

Invasive Plant Species

Oriental bittersweet	*Celastrus orbiculatus*
Asian bush honeysuckle	*Lonicera maackii, L. morrowii, L. tatarica, & L. x bella*
Burning bush (View Video)	*Euonymus alatus*
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense*
Common & glossy buckthorn	*Rhamnus cathartica & Frangula alnus*
Common reed	*Phragmites australis*
Common & cut-leaved teasel	*Dipsacus fullonum & D. laciniatus*
Crown vetch	*Securigera varia*
Field & Japanese hedge parsley	*Torilis arvensis & T. japonica*
Flowering rush	*Butomus umbellatus*
Garlic mustard	*Alliaria petiolata*
Japanese barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*
Japanese honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*
Narrow-leaved & hybrid cattail	*Typha angustifolia & T. x glauca*
Moneywort	*Lysimachia nummularia*
Multiflora rose	*Rosa multiflora*
Purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*
Reed canary grass	*Phalaris arundinacea*
White & yellow sweetclover	*Melilotus alba & M. officinalis*
Yellow Iris	*Iris pseudacorus*

Deerfield Tree List - Restricted Sites

All are native to northeastern IL and hardy to USDA Zone 5.

www.ConserveLakeCounty.org

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		Planting Site*					Size			Prefers				Tolerates					
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	Parkway	Wide median	Sidewalk cutout	Parks and Residential	Under utility lines	Small (<25')	Medium (25-40')	Large (>40')	Full Sun	Partial Shade	Shade	Moist, well-drained soil	Road salt spray	Acidic soil	Alkaline soil	Drought (once established)	Poor drainage	**Notes**
Acer nigrum	Black maple	●	●		●				●		●	●			●	●			Sensitive to salt spray; prefers acidic soils; avoid overplanting
Aesculus glabra	Ohio buckeye	●		●	●		●	●			●	●	●		●				Moderate tolerance of salt spray
Amelanchier interior	Inland shadblow		●		●	●	●			●	●		●		●	●			
Amelanchier laevis	Alleghany serviceberry, Juneberry	●	●		●	●	●				●		●		●			●	Sensitive to salt spray
Betula nigra	River birch			●	●			●		●					●			●	Moderate tolerance of salt runoff and spray; sensitive to drought
Carya ovata	Shagbark hickory	●	●		●				●		●	●		●	●	●	●		When young, does best in shade
Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry	●	●	●	●				●	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	Weak wood; moderate tolerance of salt spray
Gymnocladus dioica	Kentucky coffeetree	●	●	●	●				●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	Poisonous leaves/seeds; tolerates salt runoff
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	●	●		●				●	●			●	●					Produces a chemical that restricts nearby growth of some plants
Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo, black gum	●	●		●			●	●	●			●		●				Moderate tolerance of salt runoff and spray, and poor drainage
Ostrya virginiana	Ironwood, hophornbeam	●	●		●			●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●		
Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore	●	●		●				●	●					●	●		●	Sensitive to drought; moderate tolerance of salt runoff and spray
Quercus alba	White oak	●	●		●				●	●	●		●		●		●		Moderate tolerance of salt spray
Quercus bicolor	Swamp white oak	●	●	●	●				●	●					●		●	●	Moderate tolerance of salt runoff and spray
Quercus ellipsoidalis	Hill's oak	●	●		●				●	●			●		●	●	●		Prefers acidic soils
Quercus imbricaria	Shingle oak	●	●	●	●				●	●			●		●		●		
Quercus macrocarpa	Bur oak	●	●		●				●	●					●		●	●	
Quercus rubra	Red oak	●	●		●				●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	Moderate tolerance of salt runoff
Quercus velutina	Black oak	●	●		●				●	●	●			●	●		●		Prefers acidic soils
Tilia americana	Basswood, American linden	●			●				●	●			●		●	●			Can tolerate light shade

***Planting Site Considerations:** Adequate growing conditions are essential to every living thing. Whether planted in a parkway, median or sidewalk cutout, all trees need clean water, healthy soil and appropriate amounts of space, sunlight and air. Taking time to prepare a good site, select the best species for each site and properly plant, mulch and prune will pay off handsomely on new investments in trees.

Why are scientific names important? Many trees are known by a variety of common names, so the scientific name is the only way to ensure clear communication about a species. When you seek to design with or purchase native species, the scientific name will have just two words, such as *Acer saccharum* . In contrast, the scientific name of a cultivar will include one or two additional words in quotes, such as *Acer saccharum 'Legacy.'* Cultivars possess distinct differences from their native counterparts.

Why are native trees imporant? Unlike cultivars and exotics, native trees proudly celebrate and showcase this region's natural and cultural heritage. They originated on this landscape with these soils, winters and rain patterns. Thus, when care is taken to select species well-suited to each site, and they are properly planted and cared for, native species can thrive and help to avoid expensive mistakes. Also, due to ancient and subtle relationships, many of our remaining songbirds and butterflies cannot survive on the Asian, European and western trees that currently dominate suburban landscapes. They rely on species native to this region for food and shelter while migrating, seeking shelter and raising their young.