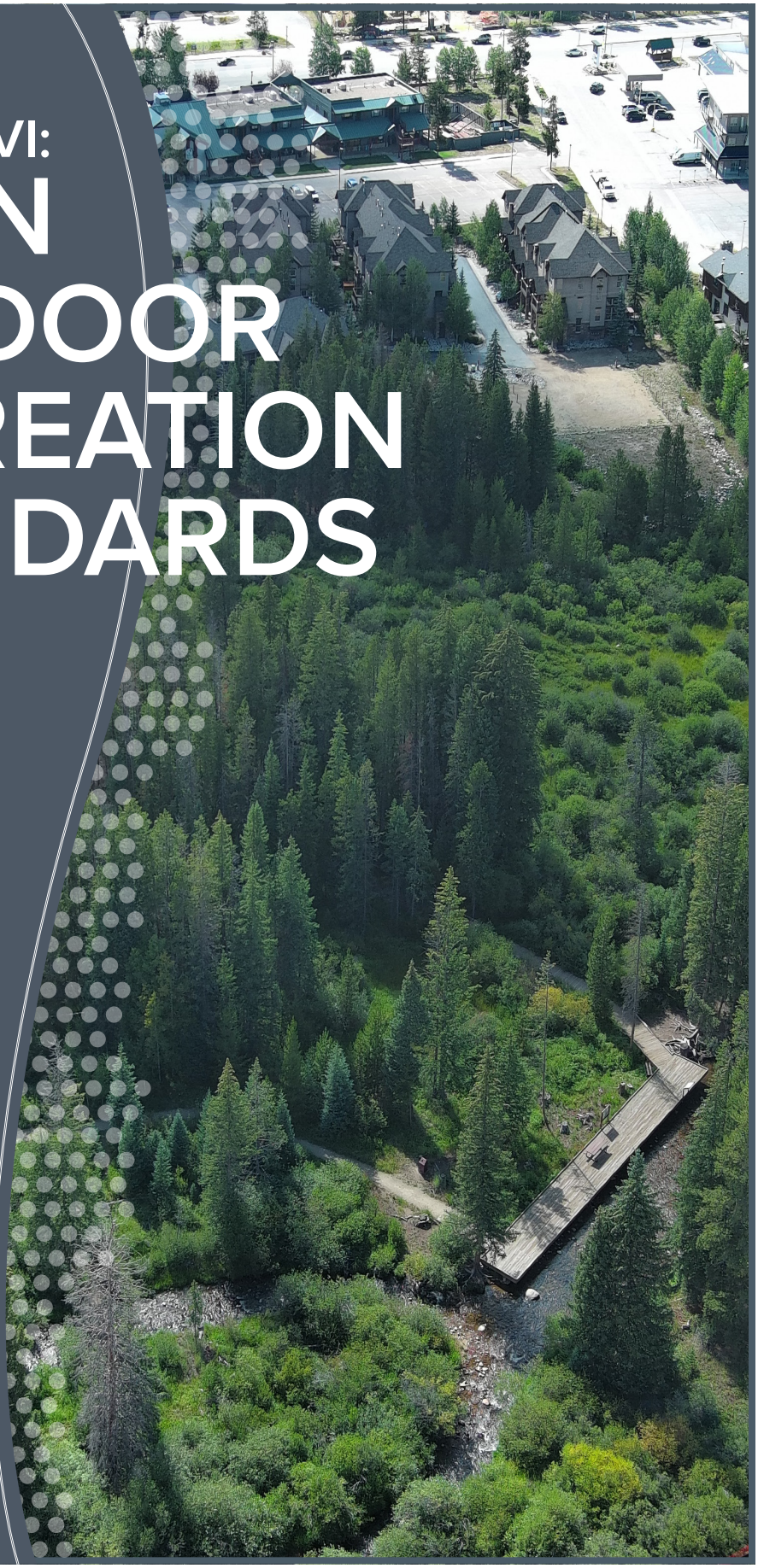
CHAPTER VI:

TOWN OUTDOOR RECREATION STANDARDS



TOWN OUTDOOR RECREATION STANDARDS

Introduction

The goal of this standards section is to provide the Town of Winter Park (the Town) with design guidelines and recommendations for all parks, trails, campgrounds, and open space within Winter Park and the greater Fraser Valley. Standards consider replacement protocols and improvements to existing outdoor recreation areas, maintenance strategies and efficiencies, and guiding principles for future site design.

These recreation standards have been developed by the consultant team through existing conditions documentation, site analysis, and discussions with Town maintenance and facilities personnel. Subsequent subsections may include additional supporting references outlined in orange text and boxes. The following Winter Park planning and design documents were reviewed and incorporated as feasible and support the standards which follow in this chapter.

- 1997 Town of Winter Park Landscape Design Regulations and Guidelines;
- 2012 Standards and Specifications for Design and Construction;
- 2014 Community Trails Plan, Winter Park & Fraser Trail Plan;
- 2017 Winter Park Brand Standards;
- 2019 Imagine Winter Park Town Plan;
- 2019 Headwaters Trails Alliance Strategic Trails Plan;
- 2020 Town of Winter Park Downtown Master Plan;
- 2021 Town of Winter Park, Update to Design Guidelines *(Appendix to the UDC);*
- 2022 Winter Park Unified Development Code, Title 7 *(adopted 06/12/2022);*

The standards in this section are intended to provide the Town with the methods and means to create a consistent character and identity for public parks. All parks — existing and future — should abide by professional design standards and references which consider each specific site. Guidelines and recommendations provide a cohesive design vocabulary for the Town and are not a substitution for the *Winter Park Unified Development Code*, *Title 7 (2022)*. Standards should be reviewed and assessed by the Town staff on a regular basis as the Town continues to grow. A bi-annual review of Town staff feedback and analysis will provide updated information to consider for changes to recreation standards.

As public parks are incorporated into new residential and commercial developments, it is critical that the Town parks are established as public amenities which promote universal access, safety, and benefit to all members of the community.

Outdoor recreation standards have been outlined in the following categories:

1.0 Hardscape

2.0 Landscape

3.0 Natural Areas

4.0 Irrigation

5.0 Structures

6.0 Program Spaces

7.0 Furnishings

8.0 Signage

Site/Landscape Plan Submittal Checklist

The following provides a checklist of items to be reviewed and submitted as part of a site or landscape plan for the Town of Winter Park. This checklist should be utilized by contractors, developers, and Town reviewers to ensure all standards in this section have been reviewed, implemented, and submitted. ***Note: Refer to the Standards and Specifications for Design and Construction and the Winter Park Unified Development Code, Title 7 (2022) for additional requirements for all site or landscape plans.***

1.0 Hardscape

- ☐ Layout plans show scoring and joint locations which adhere to Town maximum and minimum distance requirements
- ☐ All accessible hardscape meets US Access Board slope and clearance requirements
- ☐ Provide a snow removal or snow storage plan for all proposed parking areas
- ☐ All parking area layout, stalls, and drive aisles conform with *Winter Park Unified Development Code*, *Title 7 (2022)* standards

2.0 Landscape

- ☐ All proposed planting aligns with Town accepted minimum plant sizes and spacings
- ☐ All proposed planting in Town developed areas aligns with the recommended plant list and native seed mix

3.0 Natural Areas

- ☐ All proposed planting follows recommended plant list and native seed mixes based on the correct ecozone
- ☐ Select the correct seed installation method based in coordination with the Town

4.0 Irrigation

- ☐ Follow the Town specifications and standards for all irrigation systems

5.0 Structures

- ☐ All proposed structures meet US Access Board criteria for universal access
- ☐ All proposed structures and buildings adhere to the Town approved building materials list

6.0 Program Spaces

- ☐ All proposed program spaces are approved by the Town and abide by the recommended industry standards as applicable

7.0 Furnishings

- ☐ All proposed site furnishings — including model, size, color, and material — align with the recommended manufacturer unless otherwise approved by the Town

8.0 Signage

- ☐ All proposed signage conforms to the Town standards for color, text, style, material, etc unless otherwise approved by the Town

1.0 Hardscape

The section describes paving areas which promote gathering in movement throughout the Town's parks. Concrete walks, stairs, and ramps facilitate circulation patterns while features like concrete mow bands define spaces and support maintenance operations. Parking areas are important considerations for access to most outdoor recreation spaces.

For full hardscape specifications, guidelines, and requirements, refer to the latest version of *Standards and Specifications for Design and Construction*

1.1 Concrete Walks

When considering the layout and design of concrete walks, a hierarchy of circulation should be established.

- **Shared-use** - includes sidewalk trails and high use/event space walkways (i.e. perimeter of Hideaway Park) used by pedestrians and bikers. Universal access (ADA) is typically provided, especially within the downtown corridor. Shared-use routes should be vehicle rated and consider site lighting.
- **Primary** - walkways which formalize the primary pedestrian circulation route. These walkways typically provide universal access (ADA) for all users and access for emergency vehicles. Primary routes should be vehicle rated and consider site lighting.
- **Secondary** - walkways which support and connect primary circulation routes. Secondary walkways typically divide programmatic spaces and are ADA compliant. In some cases, walkways may provide access to smaller or less utilized spaces. These routes are less formal than primary or secondary walkways, and not all are plowed during the winter months.

FIGURE 6–1. Example of integral color paving in Hideaway Park.

Hardscape Walkway Layouts	
Type of Walkway	**Recommended Width**
Shared-use Walkway	10'-0" minimum
Primary Walkway	8'-0" minimum
Secondary Walkway	6'-0" minimum

Concrete Walk Standards:

- All exterior concrete walkways shall be broom finish to reduce slipping hazards.
- Avoid sandblast etching in concrete walkways as the life cycle is reduced by snow/maintenance.
- Consider heated concrete in select locations for safety and extending winter use.
- Integral color concrete may be used with approval from Town staff.
- All concrete work subgrade preparation shall adhere to the most recent version of the *Standards and Specifications for Design and Construction (2012).*

Concrete Joint Standards:

- All concrete joints shall comply with Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) Standard Details.
- Control/Contraction Joints shall be at intervals not to exceed 10'-0" and 1 1/2" deep, tooled or sawcut.
- Expansion Joints shall be 1/2" premolded joints where sidewalks end at curbs, at buildings, against fixed objects, at points of sharp radius, and between different concrete slabs.
- Place Expansion joints at minimum of every 100'-0".

1.2 Concrete Mow Band

Concrete mow bands shall be used to separate all maintained landscape areas from adjacent natural areas, planting beds, and pavement areas. Wood and metal edgers/mow bands shall not be permitted as the intense winter seasons and plowing lead to decreased life cycles for these products.

Concrete Mow Band Standards:

- Mow bands shall be 8" width minimum to maintain separation between spaces and reduce unwanted vegetation/weeds from spreading.
- Mow bands shall be 1" above grade or flush with surrounding finish surfaces.
- Consider mow bands under all fencing types with posts which penetrate the ground surface.

FIGURE 6–2. Existing concrete mow band at Hideaway Park, north of the Rendezvous Event Center.

1.3 Concrete Stairs/Ramps

Concrete Stairs and ramps shall conform with the U.S. Access Board's Guide to ADA Accessibility Standards.

Concrete Stair Standards:

- Concrete stairs shall abide by ADA Accessibility Standards Chapter 5: Stairways, including the following requirements:
  - Open risers shall not be permitted.
  - Riser heights shall be uniform within a range of 4-7" height.
  - Tread depth shall be 11" minimum.
  - Treads and landings subject to wet conditions must be designed to prevent the accumulation of water.
  - Stair slopes shall not exceed 1:48.
- The maximum height between landings shall be 5'-0".
- A minimum of (3) risers are required for steps to prevent tripping hazards.

FIGURE 6–3. Stairs at Hideaway Park in downtown Winter Park.

Concrete Ramp Standards:

- Concrete stairs shall abide by *ADA Accessibility Standards Chapter 4: Ramps and Curb Ramps*, including the following requirements:
  - Ramps shall have a minimum clear width of 36" between handrails.
  - Landings are required at the top and bottom of each run, shall be a minimum of 60" length, and shall not exceed 1:48 (2%) slopes.
  - The maximum height of a single run is limited to 30".

Concrete Curb Ramp Standards:

- Concrete curb ramps shall be a minimum of 3'-0" width and provide landings at top and bottom of runs.
- Curb ramp wings slope shall not exceed 10:1 (10%).
- Slopes of curb ramps shall not exceed 12:1 (8.33%).

1.4 Asphalt Walks

Some trails and pedestrian walks may consider asphalt paving in lieu of concrete.

- Asphalt pedestrian walks shall provide an aggregate base with a minimum depth of four inches (4").
- Consider extending the aggregate base beyond the walk on both sides for longer durability.

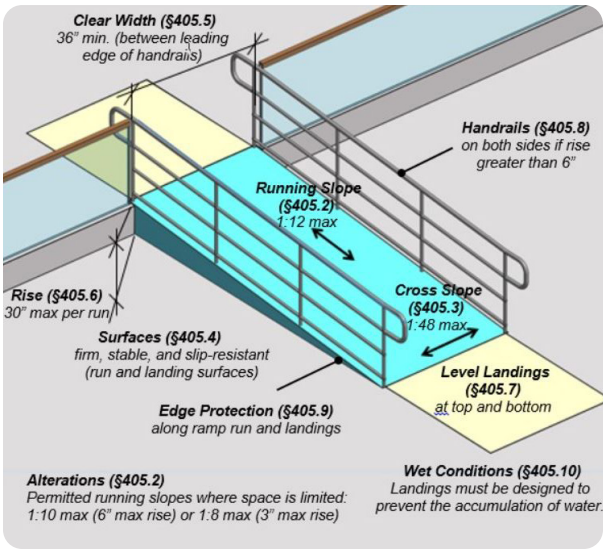


FIGURE 6–4. Typical ramp detail. Image courtesy of the U.S. Access Board, 2024.

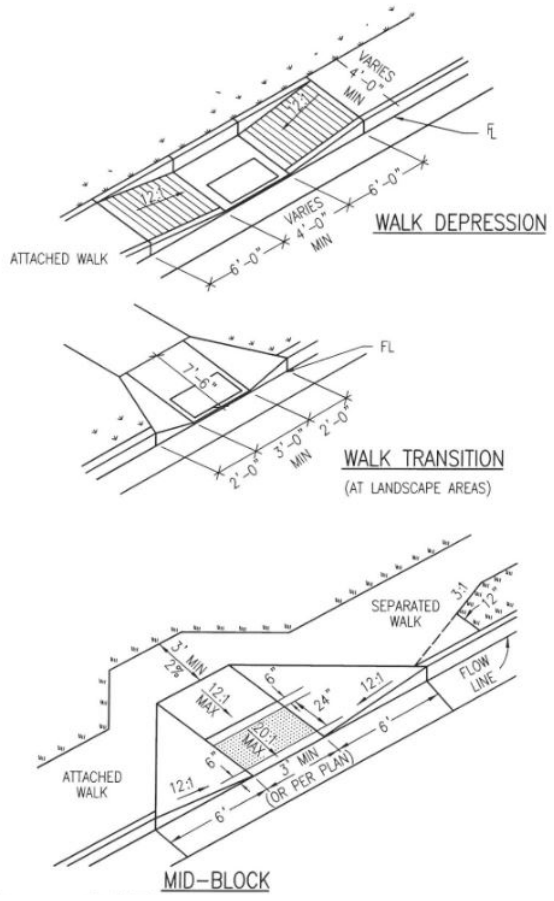


FIGURE 6–5. Typical curb ramp details. Image courtesy of the *2012 Standards and Specifications for Design and Construction*.

1.5 Parking Areas

Parking areas include defined in-town parking lots, street parking, and parking beyond the downtown corridor such as trailheads.

- All parking areas shall provide accessible parking which conforms with the U.S. Access Board's Guide to ADA Accessibility Standards.
- All parking areas may consider parallel, 45, 60, or 90 degree parking configurations only. Refer to the Town UDC, Article 3.H. for drive aisle requirements.
- Parking areas shall be designed with positive drainage and manage all stormwater drainage created as a result of the parking area.
- The maximum grade of any off-street parking area shall be five percent (5%) for both parallel and cross slopes.
- Paved parking areas shall be designed to provide a dedicated snow storage location. Avoid sight triangles, utilities, and planting areas for snow storage. Per the Town UDC, one square foot per every four square feet (1:4) shall be used for snow storage.
- A vertical clearance of eight feet (8') shall be maintained over all parking spaces.
- Avoid dead end parking lots which require additional turning and can cause congestion or safety issues.
- All proposed parking areas shall provide a snow removal and/or snow storage plan to be approved by Town staff.

In-town Parking:

- All parking areas shall be surfaced with asphalt or concrete.

Trailhead and Open Space Parking:

- Consider perimeter barriers such as boulders or fencing at edges of parking areas and along roads to eliminate illegal/overcrowded parking.
- In appropriate parking areas, consider wider/ oversize parking stalls and turning radii for vehicles like RVs and campers.

All parking areas shall refer to the *Winter Park Unified Development Code, Title 7, Article 3.H. Parking, Loading, and Access (2022)* and the *American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Guidelines*

Typical Parking Stall Dimensions	
Type of Parking	**Recommended**
Parallel	10' x 23' (minimum)
45 Angle	10 'x 20'-7"
60 Angle	10 'x 21'-11"
90 Angle (front-end)	10' x 20'

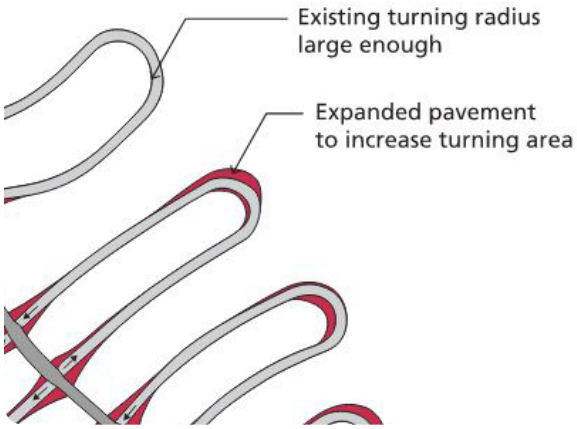


FIGURE 6–6. An example of wider turning radii locations for oversize vehicles. Image courtesy of the *2021 National Park Service Campground Design Guidelines*.

2.0 Landscape

The landscape standards aim to provide a concise list of recommendations which complement and heighten the outdoor recreation areas of the Town. Plant sizes, layouts, and species should align with the *Winter Park Unified Development Code*, adopted 2022, and contribute to the natural character of the Town. This section focuses primarily on landscape guidance of developed areas (i.e. within the Town). ***Refer to 3.0 Natural Areas of this chapter for additional information on non-developed areas.***

For full landscape specifications, guidelines, and requirements, refer to the *Winter Park Unified Development Code, Title 7, Chapter 3. Development Standards, Article 3.1 Landscaping, Buffering, and Screening (2022)*

The following standards should be considered for all outdoor recreation sites in Winter Park (from the *2021 Town of Winter Park, Update to Design Guidelines*):

- **Preserve** and **maintain** mature trees and other significant vegetation.
- Use a **coordinated landscape palette** to establish a sense of visual continuity within a site.
- Use landscaping to **enhance pedestrian facilities**.

2.1 General Design Considerations

- The aesthetic value of planting beds/areas should be balanced with maintenance needs and considerations.
- Planting beds/areas should be considered in highly visible entrances, transition areas between separate uses, and steeply sloped areas to prevent erosion.
- Trees should be used to provide shade, create seasonal interest, screen views, enhance site character, and highlight design forms.
- Plants should be grouped by water requirements and comply with the Town's irrigation zone standards.
- Minimize water consumption through proper plant selection.
- Trees shall not be planted within site triangles at intersections. Planting beds and vegetation heights shall not impede on site triangles.
- All parks shall provide a snow removal and/or snow storage plan to be approved by Town staff.
- Prepare soil per recommendations of a soil test or by adding one to three cubic yards (1-3 cu. yd.) of approved organic materials per one-thousand square feet (1,000 sf) and roto-tiling to a depth of six to eight inches (6"-8").
- Establishment irrigation shall be provided for all trees, shrubs, groundcovers, and native grasses as determined by Town staff.

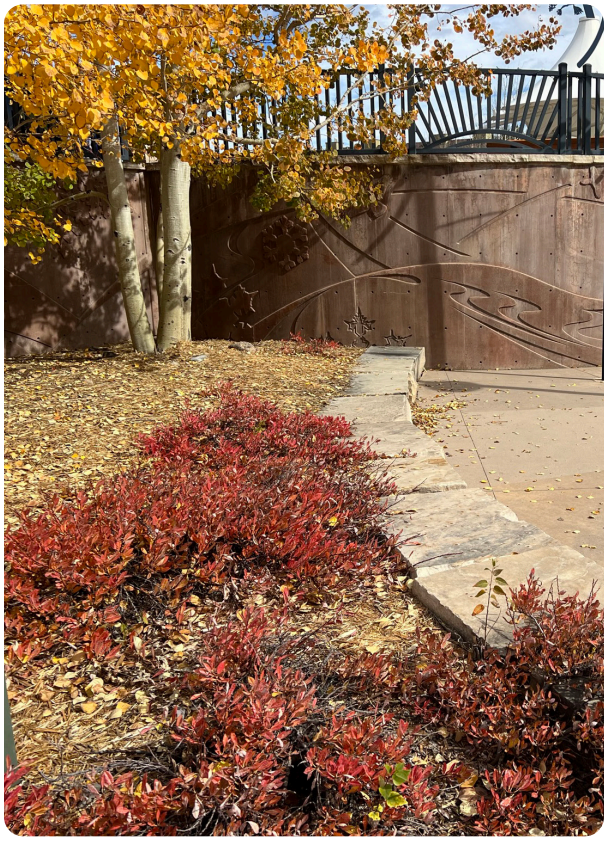


FIGURE 6–7. An example of a coordinated fall plant palette at Hideaway Park.

Minimum Size of Plants at Installation	
Type of Plant	**Minimum Size**
Deciduous - Single Stem Tree	1" minimum caliper with an overall average of 2"
Deciduous - Multi-Stem Tree	8' minimum height with an overall average of 10'
Evergreen Tree	4' minimum
Deciduous and Evergreen Shrubs	Five-gallon root base for 80% of the shrubs used, one-gallon minimum shrubs for the remainder

2.2 Planting Protection:

- The drip line of trees shall have a radius equal to the length of the longest branch of the tree. The drip line shall be barricaded during construction to prevent damage to trees and roots by construction equipment or soil compaction. Barricades shall be posted with 'Off Limits' signage.
- The protected landscape zone shall extend to the drip line of all trees over four inches (4") in caliper.
- Snow fencing or other highly visible material shall be used to designate protected zones and to protect all existing trees, shrubs, ground covers and grasses from construction.

2.3 Planting Locations and Spacing:

- Shrubs and groundcovers shall be spaced at a minimum of one-half of their mature diameter from all walkways to prevent overcrowding/ impediments to walkways.
- No tree shall be planted within ten lateral feet (10') of any overhead utility lines.
- No tree or shrub shall be planted within ten lateral feet (10') of any underground utility lines.
- Planting areas shall be installed adjacent to building foundations, between parking and vehicular use areas, and property/lot lines. Exceptions at buildings include direct vehicular access requirements such as loading bays, drive-through lanes and service windows.
- Evergreen trees within the right-of-way shall be planted a minimum of ten feet (10') from the edge of street pavement.
- Deciduous trees within the right-of-way shall be planted a minimum of five feet (5') from the edge of street pavement.

Refer to the ***Winter Park Unified Development Code, Title 7 (2022)*** for information on the following landscape types: Landscape transition zones (LTZs), parking lot landscaping, bufferyards, and vegetation screening.

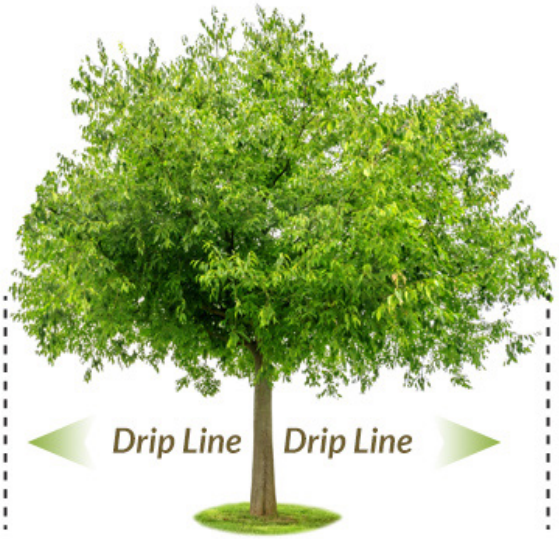


FIGURE 6–8. Typical tree drip lines extend as far as the longest branch of the tree on all sides. Image courtesy of the *Tree Care Guide (2018).*

FIGURE 6–9. The shrub installation and spacing at Hideaway Park allows for growth and reducing the risk of overcrowding.

Recommended Plant List - Developed Areas			
Note: Plants in hydrozone "H" are intended for use primarily in naturally wet soil areas that do not require supplemental irrigation.			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Hydrozone**	**Colorado Native**
Evergreen Trees			
Subalpine Fir	*Abies lasiocarpa*	M-H	Y
Rocky Mountain Juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*	L	Y
Engelmann Spruce	*Picea engelmannii*	M-H	Y
Colorado Blue Spruce	*Picea pungens*	M-H	Y
Bristlecone Pine	*Pinus aristata*	L-M	Y
Lodgepole Pine	*Pinus contorta latifolia*	M	Y
Limber Pine	*Pinus flexilis*	L-M	Y
Deciduous Trees			
Rocky Mountain Maple	*Acer glabrum*	L-M	Y
Thinleaf Alder	*Alnus tenuifolia*	H	Y
Western Water Birch, Rocky Mountain Birch	*Betula occidentalis, Betula fontinalis*	H	Y
Crabapple (Dolgo or Hopa)	*Malus spp.*	L-M	N
Narrowleaf Cottonwood	*Populus angustifolia*	M-H	Y
Quaking Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	M-H	Y
Narrowleaf Evergreen Shrubs			
Common Juniper	*Juniperus communis*	L-M	Y
Broadmoor Juniper	*Juniperus sabina 'Broadmoor'*	L	N
Buffalo Juniper	*Juniperus sabina 'Buffalo'*	L	N
Tammy Juniper	*Juniperus sabina 'Tamariscifolia'*	L	N
Mugo Pine	*Pinus mugo*	L-M	N
Broadleaf Evergreen Shrubs			
Kinnikinnick	*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*	L-M	Y
Creeping Oregon Grape, Creeping Mahonia	*Mahonia repens*	L-M	Y
Deciduous Shrubs			
Amur Maple	*Acer ginnala*	L	N
Saskatoon Serviceberry	*Amelanchier alnifolia*	L	Y
Silver Sagebrush	*Artemisia cana*	L	Y
Big Sagebrush	*Artemisia tridentata*	L	Y
Bog Birch	*Betula glandulosa*	H	Y
Siberian Peashrub	*Caragana arborescens*	L	N
Rabbitbrush	*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*	L	Y
Redtwig Dogwood	*Cornus sericea*	M-H	Y
Peking Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster acutifolia, C. lucidus*	L	N
Rock Spirea, Mountainspray	*Holodiscus dumosus*	L	Y
Waxflower	*Jamesia americana*	M	Y
Twinberry	*Lonicera involucrata*	M-H	Y
Mountain Lover	*Paxistima myrsinities*	M	Y
Mountain Ninebark	*Physocarpus monogynus*	M	Y
Dwarf Ninebark	*Physocarpus opulifolius 'Nanus'*	L	N
Potentilla (Bush Cinquefoil)	*Potentilla fruticosa*	M	Y

Common Name	Scientific Name	Hydrozone	Colorado Native
Deciduous Shrubs (continued)			
Chokecherry	*Prunus virginiana melanocarpa*	L	Y
Alpine Currant	*Ribes alpinum*	L	N
Golden Currant	*Ribes aureum*	L-M	Y
Wax Currant	*Ribes cereum*	L	Y
Woods Rose	*Rosa woodsii*	L-M	Y
Western Thimbleberry	*Rubus parviflorus*	M	Y
Rocky Mountain Willow, Yellow Mountain Willow	*Salix monticola*	H	Y
Native Red-berried Elder	*Sambucus pubens, S. racemosa var. racemosa*	M	Y
Russet Buffaloberry	*Shepherdia canadensis*	L-M	Y
Native Mountain-Ash	*Sorbus scopulina*	M	Y
Mountain Snowberry	*Symphoricarpos oreophilus*	L	Y
Common Lilac	*Syringa vulgaris*	L	N
Groundcovers			
Pussytoes	*Antennaria spp.*	L-M	Y
Kinnikinnick	*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*	L-M	Y
Wild Strawberry	*Fragaria vesca americana*	L	Y
Little Strawberry	*Fragaria vesca ssp. Bracteata*	L	Y
Virginia Strawberry	*Fragaria virginiana*	L	Y
Sweet Woodruff	*Galium odoratum*	M	N
Creeping Oregon Grape, Creeping Mahonia	*Mahonia repens*	L-M	Y
Sedum	*Sedum spp.*	L	N
Ornamental Grasses			
Indian Rice Grass	*Achnatherum hymenoides*	L	Y
Big Bluestem	*Andropogon gerardii*	L	Y
Tufted Hairgrass	*Deschampsia cespitosa*	M	Y
Siskiyou Blue Idaho Fescue	*Festuca idahoensis 'Siskiyou Blue'*	M	Y
Perennials			
Nodding onion	*Allium cernuum*	L-M	Y
Pearly everlasting	*Anaphalis margaritacea*	L-M	Y
Windflower	*Anemone multifida*	L-M	Y
Pussytoes	*Antennaria parvifolia and A. rosea*	L-M	Y
Blue columbine, Colorado Columbine	*Aquilegia caerulea*	M	Y
Golden columbine	*Aquilegia chrysantha*	L-M	Y
Fringed sage	*Artemisia frigida*	L	Y
Prairie sage, Silver sage	*Artemisia ludoviciana*	L	Y
Harebells	*Campanula rotundifolia*	L-M	Y
Aspen daisy, Showy daisy	*Erigeron speciosus*	L-M	Y
Sulphur flower	*Eriogonum umbellatum*	L	Y
Blanket flower	*Gaillardia aristata*	L	Y
Sticky geranium	*Geranium viscosissimum*	L-M	Y
Prairie smoke	*Geum triflorum*	L-M	Y

Common Name	Scientific Name	Hydrozone	Colorado Native
Perennials (continued)			
Showy goldeneye	*Heliomeris multiflora*	L	Y
Scarlet gilia, Fairy trumpets	*Ipomopsis aggregata*	L	Y
Blue flax	*Linum lewisii*	L-M	Y
Silver lupine	*Lupinus argenteus*	L	Y
Bee balm, Wild bergamot	*Mondarda fistulosa*	L-M	Y
White-tufted evening primrose	*Oenothera caespitosa*	L	Y
Pasque flower	*Pulsatilla patens*	L-M	Y
Scarlet bugler penstemon	*Penstemon barbatus*	L	Y
Mat penstemon	*Penstemon caespitosus*	L	Y
Smooth penstemon	*Penstemon glaber*	L	Y
Grand Mesa penstemon	*Penstemon mensarum*	L	Y
Orchid/Sidebells penstemon	*Penstemon secundiflorus*	L-M	Y
Rocky Mountain Penstemon	*Penstemon strictus*	L-M	Y
Bluemist penstemon	*Penstemon virens*	L-M	Y
Wand bloom penstemon	*Penstemon virgatus*	L-M	Y
Whipple's penstemon	*Penstemon whippleanus*	L-M	Y
Jacob's ladder	*Polemonium caeruleum*	M	Y
Black-eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*	M	Y
Prince's plume	*Stanleya pinnata*	L	Y
Golden banner	*Thermopsis divaricarpa*	L-M	Y

2.4 New Plantings:

- All new trees shall be staked or guyed with two (2) or three (3) points of connection for two to three years or until roots are firmly established.
- Native grasses and wildflower areas are not maintenance free. Provide occasional watering, erosion control, and other maintenance as needed to retain an attractive appearance.
- Mow all native grass and wildflower areas each fall (after natural seeding has occurred) to a height of six to eight inches (6" to 8").

FIGURE 6–10. Native grasses in hideaway park planters is maintained throughout each season.

Turf:

- Lawn areas shall be of a size and configuration which allows for the most efficient use of maintenance equipment and reduces the need for edges.
- Avoid the use of nonfunctional turf. Nonfunctional turf is defined as grass that is predominantly ornamental and located in areas that is not regularly used for civic, community, or recreational purposes such as parks, sports fields, and playgrounds.
- Temporary seeding shall be used for disturbed areas with a period of exposure of one year or longer prior to stabilization. Temporary seeding may be applied hydraulically, drilled, or broadcast.

Town Standard Native Seed Mix:

- This seed mix contains a variety of different species that are commonly found in most ecozones throughout the Town (refer to 3.0 Natural Areas in this chapter for descriptions of ecozones found in the Town). The grass species are both sod-forming, and bunchgrasses which helps create initial groundcover. The forbs are drought tolerant and can withstand long periods without moisture, while also providing pollinator habitat, and aesthetic color pallets. The shrub species, while a minor component, provide a mosaic and structural diversity within the seed mix. This mix can be used at most elevations, and in most upland settings. Refer to the recommended developed area native seed mix to the right, which describes plant species, percentages in the mix, and Pure Live Seed (PLS) in pounds per acre.

Recommended Developed Area Native Seed Mix			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**% in Mix**	**PLS lbs /acre**
Fringed Brome	*Bromus ciliatus*	15	2.7
Slender wheatgrass	*Elymus trachycaulus*	15	2.7
Big bluegrass	*Poa ampla*	10	1.8
Creeping fescue	*Festuca rubra*	15	2.7
Golden banner	*Thermopsis montana*	5	0.9
Indian paintbrush	*Castilleja coccinea*	10	1.8
Sulferflower buckwheat	*Erigonum umbellatum*	5	0.9
Western yarrow	*Acchilea millefolium*	5	0.9
Silvery lupine	*Lupinus argentus*	5	0.9
Scarlet gilia	*Imopsis aggregata*	5	0.9
Wild rose	*Rosa spp.*	5	0.9
Ninebark	*Physocarpus opulifolius*	5	0.9
Seeding Rate (Pure Live Seed lbs per Acre)			**18**

2.5 Planting Warranties:

- All new tree, shrubs, groundcovers, and native grasses which do not survive within the first year of installation shall be replaced by the contractor.

2.6 Mulch:

- Two to three inches (2"-3") depth of mulch shall be used for all tree, shrub, and perennial bed plantings.
- For all trees installed in turf areas, provide wood chip mulch with a minimum of forty-eight inches (48") diameter around the tree.
- Mulch shall be native wood chips or cleaned, variable sized native rock. Avoid materials such as lava rock which differ from locally sourced products.

FIGURE 6–11. Hideaway Park uses wood chips for mulching planting areas.

3.0 Natural Areas

Natural areas are a vital component to the character and experience of residents and visitors in the Fraser Valley. The following recommendations provide general guidance for protecting natural areas and preserving the alpine identity of Winter Park. The five prominent ecosystem types found in this area — Wetlands, Riparian, Uplands, Meadows, and Forests — are described in further detail.

Sections include recommended seed mixes and recommended plant lists developed specifically for the ecosystems found at and around the Town. Seed mix lists were created to consider commercial availability throughout the region.

3.1 General Design Considerations

Within the Town Center/Developed Area:

- To the extent possible, there shall be a no net-loss of riparian or wetland habitat within the downtown corridor area. In circumstances where loss of riparian or wetland habitat is unavoidable, all mitigation requirements shall conform to the *United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) guidelines* for wetland protection and restoration.

Outside the Town Center/Developed Area:

- Upland losses and non-riparian/wetland habitat losses are to be expected. Defensible space around structures should be prioritized and delineated, as should fire-wise building materials.

For additional information on natural areas, refer to the following resources: *USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, US Forest Service, and Colorado State University Extension.*

FIGURE 6–12. Natural areas are integrated with developed areas like parks and trails within the Town.

FIGURE 6–13. Rich ecozones make up the surrounding landscape outside of town.

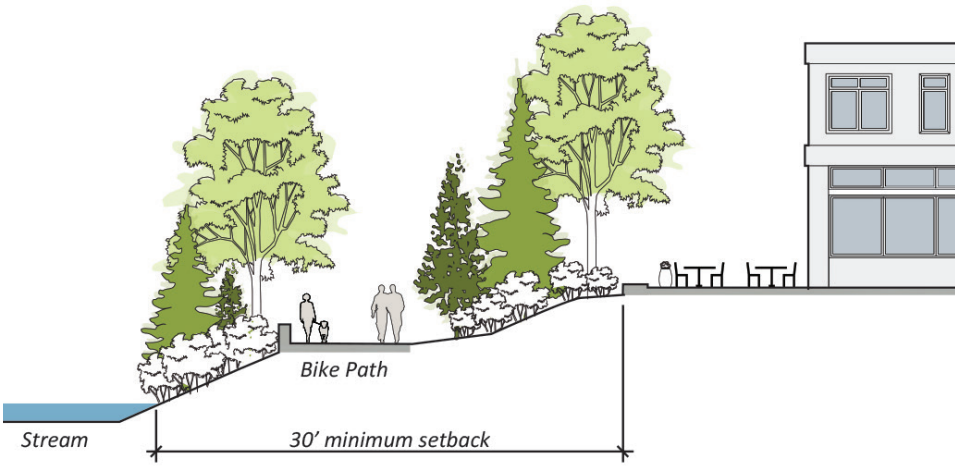


FIGURE 6–14. Transitions from natural settings to developed areas should provide gradual transitions using native vegetation. Image courtesy of the Town of Winter Park UDC, 2021.

Lodgepole Pine Forest

Brief Description

- Most common type of vegetation community in the town/ surrounding area.
- Occurs between 8,000-10,500 feet.
- Intolerant to shade and thrives in the aftermath of fire.
- Provides important cover for mule deer, elk, black bear, and a variety of birds and small mammals.

Mixed Montane Aspen Forest

Brief Description

- Characterized by a diverse mix of aspen and various conifers including spruce, fir and pine (as well as shrubs).
- Occurs between 5,000-10,000 feet.
- Aspens have open canopies which allow sunlight to reach the forest floor, leading to a more lush understory.
- Provides vibrant fall color within a conifer forest.

Wet Meadows

Brief Description

- Along the Fraser River and adjacent tributaries.
- Becoming increasingly rare in the western slope as development alters hydrology and impacts these sites.
- High species diversity and high wildlife utilization associated where found, includes waterfowl, ungulates, and migratory birds and small mammals.
- High water table fed by spring runoff.

Riparian Areas

Brief Description

- Riparian forests may be found within the flood zone of rivers and immediately adjacent to streambanks.
- Along the Fraser River corridor and adjacent to the smaller drainages and tributaries.
- Species that occupy montane habitats rely on riparian forests at some point in their life cycle (beavers, river otters, amphibians).
- Elk, mule deer, and moose favor this habitat.

Montane Grasslands

Brief Description

- Found sparsely within the Town boundary, ecotype exhibits no trees or shrubs.
- Often found on flatter and drier sites, these patch-grasslands are commonly intermixed in lodgepole pine and aspen forests.
- Provides some foraging opportunities for wildlife (ungulates and small mammals).
- Habitat to small burrowing animals.

Erosion/Bank Stabilization:

- Avoid activities that may cause banks or steep slopes to erode. If erosion is occurring, measures to stabilize the soils shall be taken immediately.
- Best Management Practices (BMPs) for stabilization include placing/staking wattles or log structures perpendicular to the slope to prevent further erosion, reseeding and replanting proper anchoring vegetation, and applying a tackifier to hold materials in place.

3.2 Uplands

Uplands are land areas lying above the elevation where flooding generally occurs; areas found beyond riparian zones. These areas include shrublands, grasslands, forests, or alpine tundra. Uplands provide a variety of habitat types for wildlife including migration corridors and trail corridors for recreation.

- Uplands often do not contain as high of species diversity as more mesic settings, but are still very valuable ecosystems. Consider noxious vegetation management, forest and other wildlife thinning, fuels reduction treatments, and installing bird boxes to increase specific bird habitat.

3.3 Wetland Areas

Wetlands are unique ecosystems characterized by annual or seasonal inundation, hydric soils, and hydrophytic vegetation. These systems provide habitat for a variety of unique animals and plants that only exist in these areas. There are several types of wetlands, including emergent wetlands, shrub scrub, riverine, and freshwater.

- Avoiding wetland impacts is critical, as they are often federally protected, and serve a very important function in filtering sediments, improving water quality, and providing critical habitat for a variety of wildlife and plants. Wetlands often provide habitat for many special status species plants and animals, including threatened and endangered species.
- Consider wetland preservation, enhancement, and creation where sites allow to promote ecological diversity, provide habitat, and encourage environmental education and stewardship.

Existing Native Vegetation Protection:

- Silt fencing and construction fencing shall be erected to prevent disturbance of existing native vegetation around a project site or development. Tree root zones should be identified and avoided to reduce compaction and tree mortality.

FIGURE 6–15. Uplands consist of harsh climate condition areas which limit vegetation growth.

FIGURE 6–16. Wetlands are critically important ecosystems for both plants and animals.

3.4 Riparian Areas

Riparian areas are often found along the banks of streams, creeks, rivers, and lakes. These areas are very important for wildlife as they provide access to water, cover from predators, reproduction and calving habitat for ungulates, and contain sensitive plant communities. These areas often contain dense shrubs, trees, and herbaceous cover. They provide an important buffer for streams and aid in filtering storm water inputs.

- To the extent possible, avoid riparian areas for future development and prioritize them as areas for preservation. Riparian areas disproportionately affected by development in the past, and their preservation and protection, is critical for stream health and wildlife habitat.
- Consider reconnecting the floodplain in degraded areas to restore riparian areas where impaired.

FIGURE 6–17. Riparian areas at Winter Park include streams, creeks, rivers and lakes.

Riparian Area Native Seed Mix:

- The understory species found in this seed mix can be used for bank stabilization and erosion control. Containerized plants will be needed to restore riparian shrubs and trees such as willow, alder, cottonwood, and birch.

Recommended Riparian Area Native Seed Mix			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**% in Mix**	**PLS lbs /acre**
Wax currant	*Ribes cereum*	10	2.2
Wild licorice	*Glycyrrhiza lepidota*	5	1.1
False Salomons Seal	*Maianthemum racemosum*	10	2.2
Slender wheatgrass	*Elymus trachycaulus*	25	5.25
Perennial ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*	25	5.25
Mountain Brome	*Bromus marginatus*	25	5.25
Seeding Rate (Pure Live Seed lbs per Acre)			**21.25**

Recommended Riparian Area Plant List			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Hydrozone**	**Colorado Native**
Evergreen Trees			
Colorado Blue Spruce	*Picea pungens*	M-H	Y
Deciduous Trees			
Thinleaf Alder	*Alnus tenuifolia*	H	Y
Western Water Birch, Rocky Mountain Birch	*Betula occidentalis, Betula Fontinalis*	H	Y
Deciduous Shrubs			
Wax Currant	*Ribes cereum*	L	Y
Bebb's Willow	*Salix bebbiana*	H	Y
Geyer Willow	*Salix geyeriana*	H	Y
Rocky Mountain Willow	*Salix monticola*	H	Y
Perennials			
Wild Licorice	*Glycyrrhiza lepidota*	M-H	Y
False Solomon's Seal	*Maianthemum racemosum*	M-H	Y

3.5 Meadows

Meadows are often formed through a natural process of succession, where grasses and wildflowers gradually replace forests or other vegetation in open areas due to factors like grazing, fire, or changes in soil conditions. Meadow types found in Grand County include wet meadows and montane grasslands. High elevation wet meadows are a unique and ecologically rich vegetative community. These areas experience inundation seasonally or year-round, and have plant species present within them that are specially adapted to inhabit these wetlands.

- Implement sustainable land management practices such as rotational grazing, controlled burns, and limiting development in surrounding areas to ensure the preservation of diverse plant species. Provide habitats for wildlife crucial for pollination and ecosystem health.

Wet Meadow Native Seed Mix:

- The wet meadow seed mix contains species that are well adapted to seasonal saturation and wetland plant species. The grass species are tolerant of inundation and dry periods alike and the graminoids will likely gravitate toward wetter areas. These ecozones often exhibit less shrub cover early on, reflected in this seed mix, until shrubs eventually move on their own or when planted.

FIGURE 6–18. Meadows include open, grassy areas without prominent tree canopy.

Recommended Wet Meadow Native Seed Mix			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**% in Mix**	**PLS lbs /acre**
Tufted hairgrass	*Deschampsia cespitosa*	15	2.85
Fringed brome	*Bromus ciliatus*	15	2.85
Ticklegrass	*Agrostis scabra*	10	1.9
Fowl bluegrass	*Poa palustris*	10	1.9
Sloughgrass	*Beckmannia syzigachne*	5	0.95
Water sedge	*Carex aquatilis*	15	2.85
Beaked sedge	*Carex utriculata*	15	2.85
Bluejoint reedgrass	*Calamagrostis canadensis*	10	1.9
Tracy's rush	*Juncus tracyi*	5	0.95
Seeding Rate (Pure Live Seed lbs per Acre)			**19**

Recommended Wet Meadow Plant List			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Hydrozone**	**Colorado Native**
Deciduous Shrubs			
Bebb's Willow	*Salix bebbiana*	H	Y
Geyer Willow	*Salix geyeriana*	H	Y
Rocky Mountain Willow	*Salix monticola*	H	Y
Native Grasses, Sedges, and Rushes			
Water Sedge	*Carex aquatilis*	H	Y
Beaked Sedge	*Carex utriculata*	H	Y
Tufted Hairgrass	*Deschampsia cespitosa*	M-H	Y
Baltic Rush	*Juncus balticus*	H	Y
Perennials			
White Marsh Marigold	*Caltha leptosepala*	H	Y
Purple Avens	*Geum rivale*	H	Y

Montane Grassland Native Seed Mix:

- The species present in this seed mix represent the short-grass grasslands that are found within the Town and other surrounding areas. These grasslands are often found in exposed areas where climatic conditions are too harsh for forbs, shrubs, or trees to establish, or where soils only favor grass species to thrive.

Recommended Montane Grassland Native Seed Mix			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**% in Mix**	**PLS lbs /acre**
Alpine bluegrass	*Poa alpina*	30	6
Rocky Mountain Fescue	*Festuca saximontana*	30	6
Prarie Junegrass	*Koeleria macrantha*	25	5
Marmotgrass	*Trisetum spicatum*	15	3
Seeding Rate (Pure Live Seed lbs per Acre)			**20**

Recommended Montane Grasslands Plant List			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Hydrozone**	**Colorado Native**
Native Grasses			
Blue Grama	*Bouteloua gracilis*	L	Y
Arizona Fescue	*Festuca arizonica*	L	Y
Thurber's Fescue	*Festuca thurberi*	L	Y
Mountain Muhly	*Muhlenbergia montana*	L	Y
Sandberg Bluegrass	*Poa secunda*	L	Y
Bluebunch Wheatgrass	*Pseudoroegneria spicata*	L	Y

3.6 Forest

Forests typically form through a process called ecological succession, where bare land is gradually colonized by pioneer plant species like grasses and shrubs, eventually leading to the establishment of trees over time. Forests are characterized by their closed canopies.

- Forests in the Town are often dense and have high fuel loads. Thin out dead and dying trees, reduce fuel loads, and create fire breaks to encourage healthier, more resilient forests.

Forest types found in and surrounding the Town include mixed montane aspen forest, lodgepole pine forest, and sub-alpine forest. The following bullets provide information on the different types of seed mixes and recommended plant lists for each forest system.

FIGURE 6–19. The forest ecosystems surrounding the Town include mixed montane, lodgepole pine, and sub-alpine forests.

Mixed Montane Aspen Native Seed Mix:

- This seed mix contains a multitude of different plant species including grasses, forbs, and shrubs. All three plant stratums are typically found in this vegetative community, with high species richness as more sunlight penetrates through the canopy of the aspen forests.

FIGURE 6–20. Mixed montane forests encompass a larger diversity of species, leading to a higher variety in the seed mix.

Recommended Mixed Montane Aspen Forest Native Seed Mix			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**% in Mix**	**PLS lbs /acre**
Slender wheatgrass	*Elymus trachycaulus*	15	3.75
Mountain brome	*Bromus marginatus*	15	3.75
Thurber's fescue	*Festuca thurberii*	15	3.75
Big bluegrass	*Poa secunda*	15	3.75
Smooth blue aster	*Symphyotrichum laeve*	5	1.25
Aspen daisy	*Erigeron speciosus*	5	1.25
Rocky Mountain penstemon	*Penstemon strictus*	5	1.25
Blue columbine	*Aquilegia coerulea*	5	1.25
Western larkspur	*Delphinium occidentale*	5	1.25
Showy goldeneye	*Heliomeris multiflora*	5	1.25
Goldenrod	*Solidago missouriensis*	5	1.25
Western coneflower	*Rudbeckia occidentalis*	5	1.25
Seeding Rate (Pure Live Seed lbs per Acre)			**25**

Recommended Mixed Montane Aspen Forest Plant List			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Hydrozone**	**Colorado Native**
Deciduous Trees			
Quaking Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	M-H	Y
Deciduous Shrubs			
Mountain Ninebark	*Physocarpus monogynus*	M	Y
Potentilla (Bush Cinquefoil)	*Potentilla fruticosa*	M	Y
White Snowberry	*Symphoricarpos albus*	L	Y
Native Grasses			
Thurber Fescue	*Festuca thurberi*	L	Y
Prairie Junegrass	*Koeleria macrantha*	L	Y
Perennials			
Indian Paintbrush	*Castilleja coccinea*	L-M	Y
Virginia Strawberry	*Fragaria virginiana*	L-M	Y
Silvery Lupine	*Lupinus argentus*	L-M	Y
Meadow Rue	*Thalictrum rochebrunianum*	L	N

Lodgepole Pine Forest Native Seed Mix:

- The understory vegetation in these forests is sparser due to the general lack of sunlight that hits the forest floor. As a result, low seeding rates with a mix of typical grass and forb species are used in these environments.

FIGURE 6–21. Lodgepole pine forests use low seeding rates with a mix of grass and forb species.

Recommended Lodgepole Pine Forest - Native Seed Mix			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**% in Mix**	**PLS lbs /acre**
Kinnikinik	*Arctostaphylus uva-ursi*	5	0.75
Golden banner	*Thermopsis montana*	10	1.5
Western yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	10	1.5
Heartleaf arnica	*Arnica cardifolia*	10	1.5
Oregon grape	*Mahonia repens*	5	0.75
Columbia needle-grass	*Acnatherum nelsonii*	20	3
Western wheatgrass	*Pascopyrum smithii*	20	3
Needle and thread grass	*Hesperostipa comata*	20	3
Seeding Rate (Pure Live Seed lbs per Acre)			**15**

Recommended Lodgepole Pine Forest Plant List			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Hydrozone**	**Colorado Native**
Evergreen Trees			
Lodgepole Pine	*Pinus contorta latifolia*	M	Y
Narrowleaf Evergreen Shrubs			
Common Juniper	*Juniperus communis*	L-M	Y
Broadleaf Evergreen Shrubs			
Kinnikinnick	*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*	L-M	Y
Creeping Oregon Grape, Creeping Mahonia	*Mahonia repens*	L-M	Y
Deciduous Shrubs			
Huckleberry	*Vaccinium scoparium*	L-M	Y
Native Grasses			
Columbia needlegrass	*Achnatherum nelsonii*	L	Y
Perennials			
Heartleaf Arnica	*Arnica cardifolia*	L-M	Y
Golden banner	*Thermopsis divaricarpa*	L-M	Y

Sub-alpine Forest Native Seed Mix:

- This seed mix contains some of the typical grass and forb species found in the higher elevation forests around the Town. These species are specifically adapted to grow at extreme altitudes, with very short growing seasons and drastic changes in precipitation, sunlight, and temperatures.

FIGURE 6–22. Sub-alpine forests seed mixes are limited by harsh climatic conditions.

Recommended Sub-alpine Forest Native Seed Mix			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**% in Mix**	**PLS lbs /acre**
Fringed brome	*Bromus ciliatus*	25	5.5
Rocky Mountain Fescue	*Festuca saximontana*	25	5.5
Spike trisetum	*Trisetum spicatum*	20	5
Pasque flower	*Pulsatilla patens*	10	2.5
Scarlet gilia	*Ipomopsis aggregata*	10	2.5
Aspen sunflower	*Helianthella quinquenervis*	5	1.25
Purple fringe	*Phacelia sericea*	5	1.25
Seeding Rate (Pure Live Seed lbs per Acre)			**23.5**

Recommended Sub-alpine Forest Plant List			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Hydrozone**	**Colorado Native**
Evergreen Trees			
Subalpine Fir	*Abies lasiocarpa*	M-H	Y
Engelmann Spruce	*Picea engelmannii*	M-H	Y
Native Grasses			
Alpine Bluegrass	*Poa alpina*	M	Y
Perennials			
Alpine Avens	*Geum rossii*	M	Y
Alpine Spring Beauty	*Calytonia megarhiza*	M	Y
Moss Campion	*Silene acaulis*	M	Y
Old Man of the Mountain	*Tetraneuris grandiflora*	M	Y

3.7 General Seeding Guidelines & Methods

Reseeding:

Reseeding of disturbed areas shall commence immediately after an area will no longer be disturbed, or in bare areas outside of disturbance. Noxious vegetation will invade an area immediately after disturbance has stopped. BMP's include the following:

- Clear the site of all woody debris, noxious weeds, rocks, etc.
- Scarify soil with a rake or machinery to create a variable soil surface which increases seed to soil contact.
- Broadcast or drill seed mix in a uniform manner across the site at the appropriate rate.
- Apply seed in spring as soil temperatures allow. Dormant seeding in the fall is also acceptable.
- Weed-free mulch and a tackifier shall be applied to increase moisture and reduce herbivory.

Drill Seeding:

Drilling seed into the soil profile with a no-till drill is an optimal method where the ground is flat, and the soil isn't rocky. This method plants seed at the appropriate depth and rate, and is very efficient when correctly calibrated. This method requires some site preparation and a tractor to pull the drill. Any sort of seed mix can be applied via this method, however installation shall ensure the grass seed versus other seed (forbs, shrubs) goes in to the correct seed boxes.

- Consider generally flat, non-forested, non-rocky soil sites for this application. Drill seeding has the added benefit of decreased materials cost versus hand broadcast or hydroseeding. Mulch, tackifier, and fertilizer are not typically applied when seeding is performed as seed to soil contact and the seeds' planted depth reduce movement off site by wind, water, or herbivory.

Hand Broadcast Seeding:

Broadcasting seed by hand is a common method to achieve revegetation on site. This method includes tossing down seed by hand, or using a hand broadcaster. This installation typically creates less uniform seed application as it is less precise, but can still result in successful reseeding if carried out in a technical, monitored approach.

- Once the seed mix bags are ready to be distributed, it is important to weigh the bag and delineate each acre or unit of ground to be covered to apply the appropriate amount of seed.
- Once the seed is broadcasted, it should be followed by application of fertilizer, mulch, and tackifier to increase the germination success, reduce herbivory and erosion, and keep moisture in the soil profile.
- Consider this method where machine access is limited, on uneven or extreme terrain, or in small areas where mobilization of equipment is not feasible.

Hydroseeding:

Hydroseeding is the method of reseeding through specific machinery where a "slurry" of materials is mixed within a holding tank, and then applied with water within the mixture. This method can be very efficient and effective if carried out correctly. Typically, hydroseeding materials such as seed, fertilizer, and tackifier can be mixed together when water is added, creating a mixture that can be evenly spread across an area. This results in uniform application of large areas as long as equipment can access the site.

- Consider this method when reseeding large area, where steep slopes and erosion exist, or where ground crews cannot facilitate hand broadcasting.
- Consider the use/addition of specific products such as steep slope tackifiers to increase the efficacy on steep slopes.

4.0 Irrigation

Irrigation standards for the Town need to consider the harsh environmental factors of a high elevation ecosystem. The following provides general guidance for irrigation design which shall conform with the Town's irrigation standards.

4.1 General Design Considerations

- Xeriscaping is encouraged in lieu of traditional landscaping to promote water conservation and environmental stewardship.
- Drip systems are preferred for their efficiency in watering trees and shrubs.
- Irrigation systems shall be designed to avoid sprinkling and unnecessary runoff onto paved areas. Prevailing winds shall be considered with design of irrigation systems.
- Irrigation in constrained areas (i.e. street right-of-ways, parkways, and medians) shall be drip irrigation.
- No automated irrigation system shall be installed without the approval and a permit by Town staff.
- Irrigation zones should take into consideration hydrozones which help define the amount of water that should be applied to an area. Hydrozones assist with design considerations such as infiltration rate of soil, soil type, slope, sun exposure and water needs.

For full irrigation specifications, guidelines, and requirements, refer to the latest version of the *Winter Park Irrigation Standards*. Refer to sections *2.0 Landscape and 3.0 Natural Areas* of this chapter for additional planting recommendations

Hydrozones		
Hydrozone	**Description**	**Example Vegetation**
Low (L)	Viable without supplemental irrigation post establishment	Prairie plants
Moderate (M)	May require supplemental irrigation during dry conditions	Turf
High (H)	To be planted in sodded turf and areas with naturally wet soils	Sports fields, wetlands

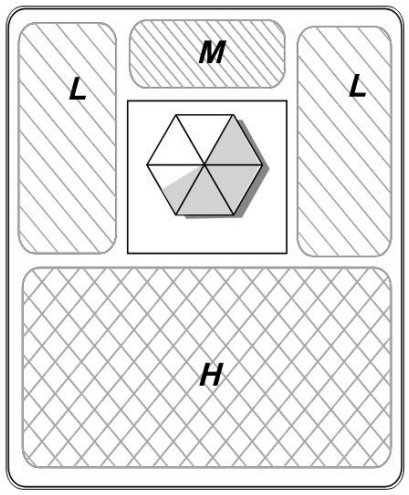


FIGURE 6–23. An example of a hydrozone map. Image courtesy of Denver Parks and Recreation, 2024.

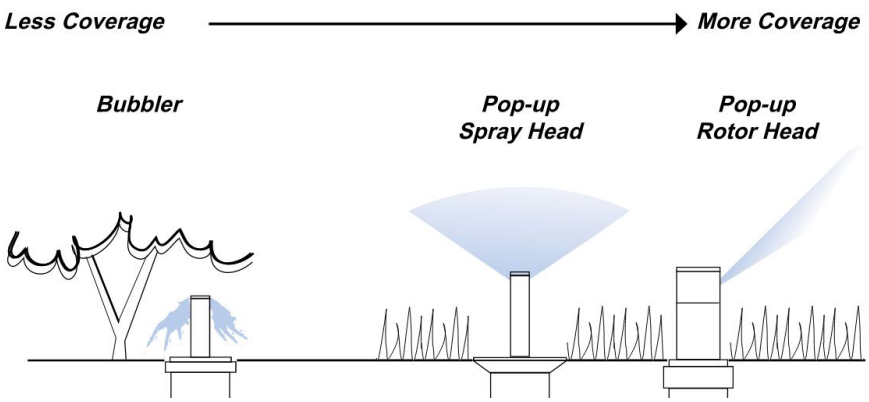


FIGURE 6–24. Irrigation type examples. Image courtesy of Denver Parks and Recreation, 2024.

5.0 Structures

This section provides recommendations for site structures found in outdoor recreation areas. Structures include buildings, shade shelters, bridges, retaining walls, and other constructed features which support outdoor areas. Refer to the Town UDC for all building code and regulation conformances.

For full building and structure requirements and standards, refer to the *Winter Park Unified Development Code, Title 7, Chapter 3. Development Standards (2022)* and *Town of Winter Park, Update to Design Guidelines (Appendix) (2021)*

5.1 General Design Considerations

- All structures used by visitors in outdoor recreation areas (i.e. buildings, shelters, or gathering areas) shall be ADA compliant.
- Siting of structures shall comply with all state and local requirements regarding setback of on-site wastewater systems from open water, drinking water, and handpump water wells. For all buildings, ensure structure location is outside of the 100-year floodplain and wetland areas.
- Structure siting and orientation shall consider environmental factors including prevailing winds, solar exposure, and snow/freeze areas to increase user experience and reduce potential safety hazards.
- In natural areas, structures shall be located to blend with the existing environment and not compete with the landscape.
- Structures shall incorporate sustainable characteristics in site development, water savings, energy efficiency, and materials selection, as feasible.
- Structures with architectural elements shall consider quality, form, and material consistent with those of the character of Winter Park. ***Refer to the Town of Winter Park, Update to Design Guidelines for additional recommendations on architectural elements.***

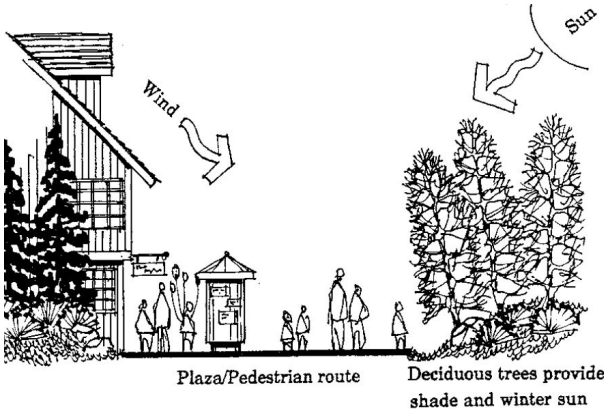


FIGURE 6–25. The illustration above shows advantages of properly sited buildings and structures. Image courtesy of the *1997 Winter Park Landscape Design Regulations and Guidelines*.

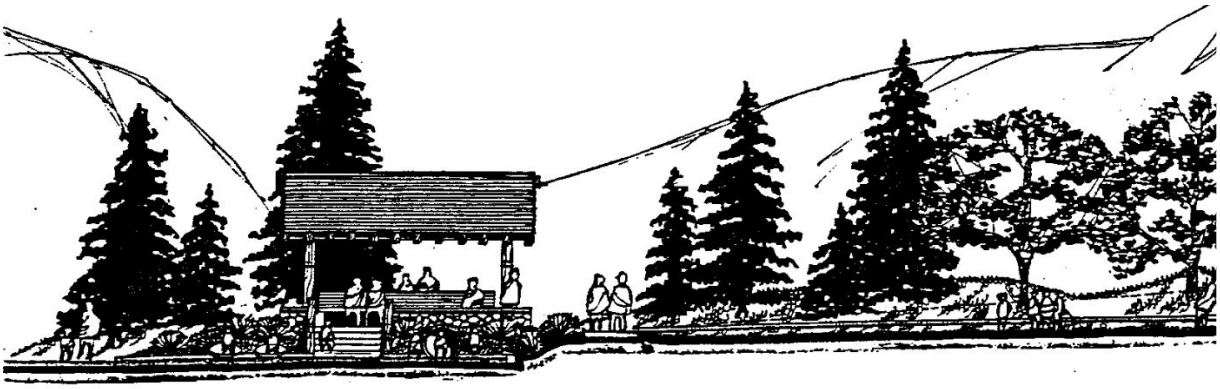


FIGURE 6–26. Structures in natural areas shall not compete with the landscape. Image courtesy of the *1997 Winter Park Landscape Design Regulations and Guidelines*.

5.2 Buildings

Site buildings typically refer to restroom facilities found at parks, trailheads, and campgrounds. Some parks within the Town may provide maintenance facilities which are integrated with restrooms or separate buildings. Flush toilet facilities shall be considered at parks within the Town. At trailheads and open space, consider vault toilets which minimize footprint within natural areas. The following standards promote visual continuity across all outdoor recreation areas.

- Provide accessible parking adjacent or in close proximity to all buildings associated with outdoor recreation areas. Provide an accessible pathway leading from accessible parking to the building.
- Building materials shall convey a high design quality and visual interest. Incorporate stone, wood, stucco, and masonry whereever possible. Materials shall be durable to weather natural elements and reflect what is readily available in the region. Refer to the acceptable building materials on the following page.
- Roof pitch shall be designed to shed snow in appropriate areas. Incorporate snow guards and protected entries to allow for safe access to and from the building.
- Acceptable roofing materials for all buildings include stone and slate shingles, standing seam metal, asphalt shingles, terne standing seam metal, metal shingles (non-reflective) and concrete shingles.
- Exterior utilities associated with new buildings shall be screened by vegetation or fencing to reduce visual impacts.
- Interior facilities for public buildings shall be industrial-grade quality furnishings (i.e. toilets, sinks) for sustained use and longevity and reduced maintenance. All furnishings shall be approved by Town staff.
- Consider incorporating automated public toilets near trailheads and recreation areas, where feasible. Mountain towns including Fruita and Palisade have worked with a company called UrbenBlu to successfully implement these and have seen a decrease in maintenance on staff. These "smart toilets" are self-cleaning, auto-lock outside of events, and synced with WiFi so they can alert appropriate staff if they need additional maintenance.

FIGURE 6–27. The public restroom at Hideaway Park provides a rustic appearance with the use of stone and wood materials.

FIGURE 6–28. In the Town of Fruita, this modern, self-cleaning public toilet by UrbenBlu, a Candadian-based company, has proven to be an excellent solution for parks and trailheads.

FIGURE 6–29. The facade materials of the Rendezvous Event Center is consistent with those of the restroom across the park.

Permitted Building Materials

The following materials are acceptable for use of exterior building finish per the *Winter Park Unified Development Code, Title 7 (2022)* and the *Town of Winter Park, Update to Design Guidelines (2021)*:

- Brick (D-C zone district)
- Metals
- Wooden Materials
- Glass
- Natural Stone (i.e. river rock, fieldstone)
- Cement board siding
- Detailed/ synthetic stucco (Portland cement plaster) w/ (3) coats of metal or wire fabric lath
- Board-formed concrete
- Detailed concrete
- Concrete masonry unit (CMU) w/ architectural finish

Wood and Similar Synthetics

Vertical / horizontal board and batten

Shake shingles

Horizontal lap

Metals

Corten

Non-reflective metal

Masonry Units

Brick, genuine (D-C District only)

River rock and other native rock

Stone

Concrete Units

Cement board siding

Detailed concrete

Board-formed concrete

Stucco and Masonry Units

Detailed stucco

Synthetic stucco

Concrete masonry unit (CMU)

Vault Toilets:

- Place vault toilets at least 100 feet away from water supply and five feet above the water table. Ensure vehicular access within 100 feet in distance for maintenance.
- Locate wall vent on the side of the building facing prevailing wind.
- Create a critical air movement zone of 20-feet in all directions from dense vegetation/ forest to reduce odor smells.
- Trees within the critical air movement zone to remain shall be selectively pruned 2-3-feet above the vent stack to assure uninterrupted flow of air.
- Consider prefabricated vault toilet buildings which use concrete or masonry for ease of installation and maintenance.

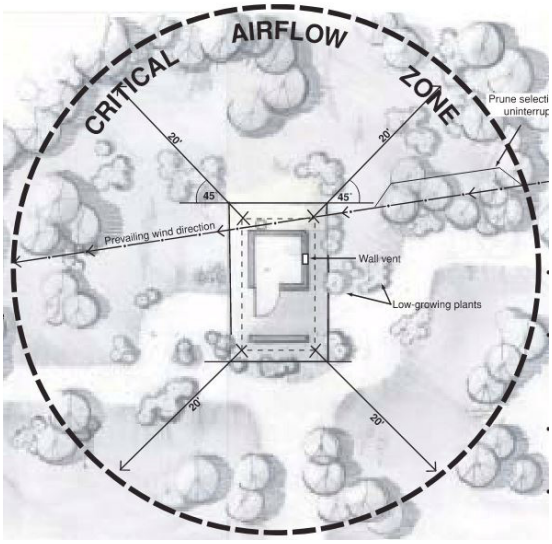


FIGURE 6–30. The critical airflow zone around a vault toilet is vital to reducing odor smells and increasing visitor use. Image courtesy of *2021 National Park Service Campground Design Guidelines.*

FIGURE 6–31. The vault toilet at St. Louis Creek Campground in the Fraser Valley uses natural materials to match the surrounding aesthetic.

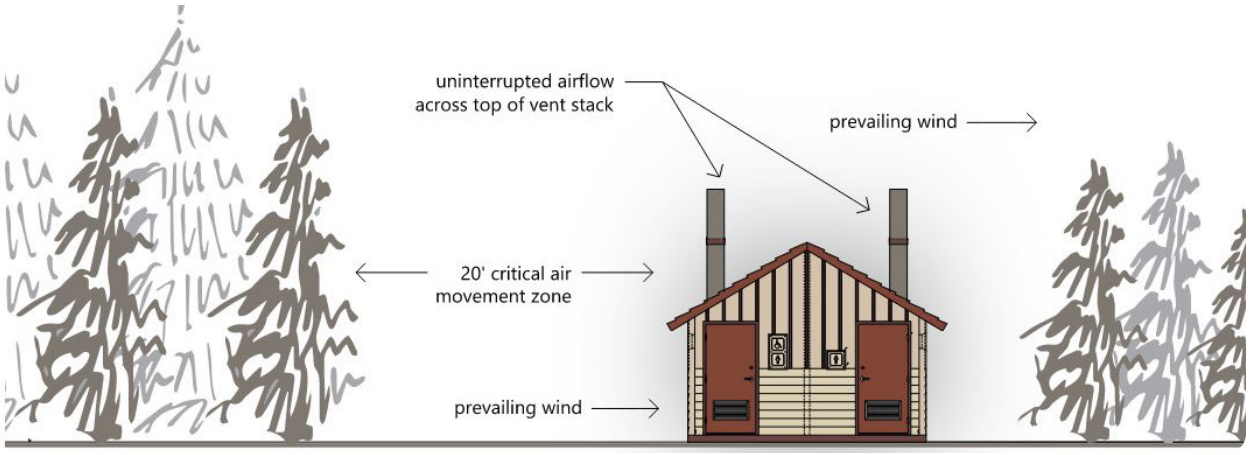


FIGURE 6–32. Vault toilet site placement shall consider prevailing winds, solar orientation and vehicular access. Image courtesy of *2021 National Park Service Campground Design Guidelines.*

5.3 Shade Shelters

Shade structures provide spaces for gathering and protection from the elements. The recommendations below promote shelter design which are compatible with adjacent structures and encourage year round use.

- Accessibility requirements for new shelters: If more than one shade shelter exists on site, a minimum of (1) shelter shall be accessible and provide an accessible pathway.
- Shelter mass and scale should reflect the feeling and character of each site. In urban areas, sizing may be larger to accommodate larger user groups. In natural/remote areas, consider smaller structures which do not compete with the landscape.

FIGURE 6–33. The shelters at Hideaway Park are consistent in material and scale with the adjacent public restroom.

Permanent Shade:

- Shelter design shall consider deep eaves, overhangs, and canopies to provide protection from harsh weather, reduce snow buildup at foundations, and provide shade in the summer months.
- Roof pitch shall be designed to shed snow in appropriate areas. Incorporate snow guards and protected entries to allow for safe access to and from the building.
- Flat roof shelters shall be avoided in favor of sloped roofs for snow shedding.
- Building materials shall convey a high design quality and visual interest. Materials shall reflect aesthetic themes found within the Town.
  - Rustic/natural aesthetic shall rely on stone, wood, and masonry wherever possible. When using stone masonry, use full depth stone rather than thin veneers. Materials shall be durable to weather natural elements and reflect what is readily available in the region.
  - Modern aesthetic includes metal fabrication using oxidized metal, weathering metal (e.g. corten) and/or non-reflective metals.

FIGURE 6–34. The shade shelter reflects the rustic aesthetic found in the area using a combination of wood and stone.

FIGURE 6–35. A modern shade structure provides a contemporary alternative to the rustic aesthetic and allows for snow shed. Image courtesy of Tualatin Hills Parks and Recreation, 2024.

Temporary Shade:

- Temporary shade may be considered during summer months without the risk of snow hazard. Structures may use removable/retractable fabric materials which can provide flexibility and accommodate high wind speeds.

5.4 Bridges and Boardwalks

Bridges and boardwalks extend pedestrian access between parks, trails, open spaces, and campgrounds. In some instances these structures increase access to natural areas for both residents and visitors to Winter Park.

- Bridge and boardwalk structures shall be constructed to maintain accessible compliance. Gaps and spaces between wood panels or other materials shall be no larger than 1/2".
- Bridges and boardwalks shall be slip-resistant wood decking material compatible with park aesthetics. Consider natural wood options that are non-stained, rough-cut lumber. Avoid composite decking that tends to develop a slippery surface.
- Structures with adjacent grade change of more than 30" in height shall include a guardrail of 42" height for safety.
  - At fishing piers, the maximum height of the guardrail at a dedicated fishing spot shall be 34". This rail shall extend for a minimum of 30" in length.
- Bridge structures anticipated to be maintained/used during winter months shall be a minimum of eight feet (8') wide to accommodate plowing equipment. Edge materials on structures shall be at a visible height to reduce damage during plowing.
  - Provide moveable bollards at structures wide enough for vehicles to restrict access to maintenance vehicles only.

FIGURE 6–36. A retractable fabric shade structure encourages seasonal use and provides flexibility. Image courtesy of Canvas Works, 2023.

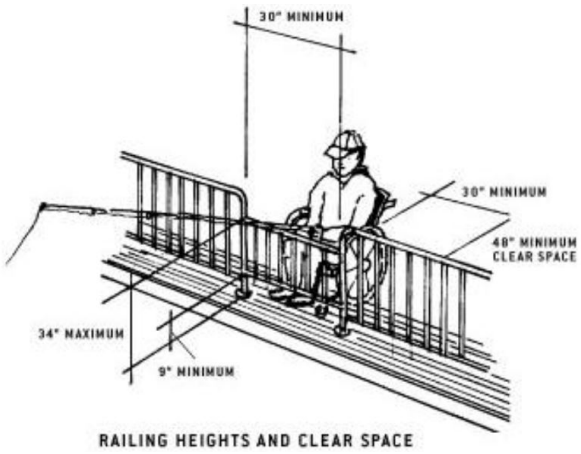


FIGURE 6–37. The railing heights and clear spaces for accessible fishing pier use are shown above. Image courtesy of the U.S. Access Board, 2024.

FIGURE 6–38. The bridge at Confluence Park provides access to the fishing pier on Vasquez Creek.

5.5 Retaining Walls

Retaining walls are a necessary component of many design projects which provide positive drainage, level pedestrian areas, and opportunities for seating.

- Retaining walls shall be designed to minimize impacts to the natural character of the site. Use naturally appearing materials such as stone that are compatible with overall site development.
  - Walls shall be finished with timbers, native rock, finished masonry, architectural concrete, or split-faced concrete masonry units (CMU).
  - Walls shall include earthtone colors consistent with the surrounding area.
- Vary design elements, patterns, or textures of retaining walls to enhance visual interest and provide a sense of scale.
- Retaining walls shall be limited to three (3) tiers with a maximum height of four feet (4') pier tier. Tiers shall be staggered a minimum of four to six feet (4'-6') apart.
- At urban or more highly used sites, consider retaining wall height and width which can be used for seating.

For additional retaining wall specifications, guidelines, and requirements, refer to the latest version of *Standards and Specifications for Design and Construction*

FIGURE 6–39. Retaining walls at Hideaway Park have visually dynamic patterns and textures and are spaced appropriately to allow for intermitted plantings.

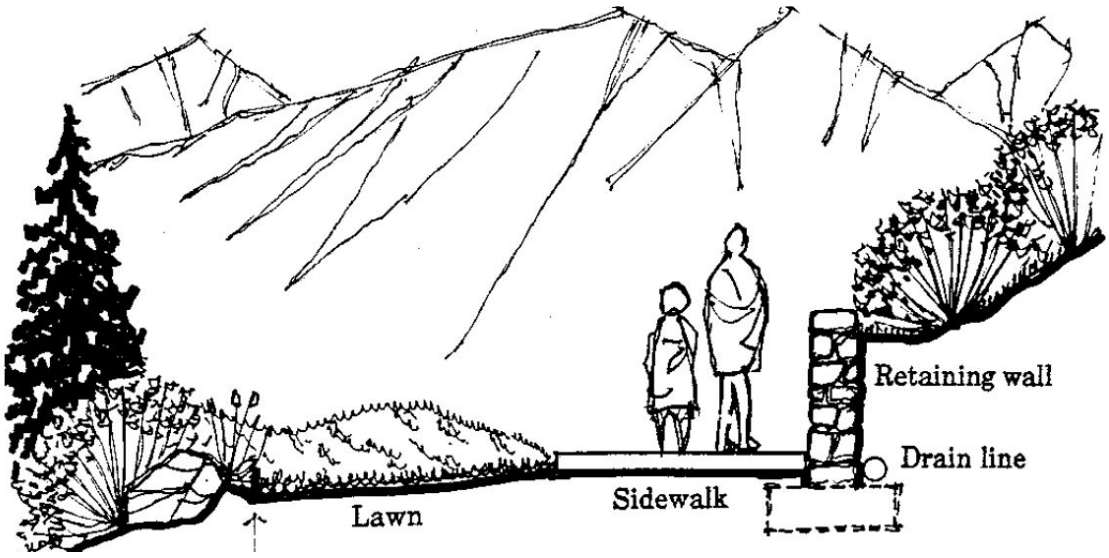


FIGURE 6–40. Retaining wall material shall match the surrounding landscape when possible. Image courtesy of *1997 Winter Park Landscape Design Regulations and Guidelines.*

6.0 Program Spaces

Program spaces are the individual features which combine to create a defined user space or experience. These spaces provide recreational opportunities, leisure, and enjoyment. Examples found within the Town include trails and trailheads, skateparks, playgrounds, athletic fields and courts, and dog parks.

For additional requirements for each program space, refer to the *Winter Park Unified Development Code, Title 7 (2022).* Each subsection of program spaces includes additional reference materials with agency standards and guidelines which shall be followed

6.1 Trails

Trails are a vital recreational feature in the Town and within the larger Fraser Valley. Trails primarily include any circulation path used for recreation and enjoyment. Grand County includes motorized and non-motorized trails intended for pedestrians. Hiking, mountain biking, and horseback riding are the most common trail uses with markers indicating which uses are permissible. The following bullets provide general recommendations for new trail installation, existing trail improvements, and maintenance guidelines.

- All proposed trails, trailheads, and trail connections to be approved by Town staff and/ or Headwaters Trails Alliance (HTA).
- Consider removal of relocatable easements from all development review patterns as this creates a fragmented trail experience.
- Promote diversity of user experience with proposed trail access in different locations (i.e. elevation, proximity to Town, ecological zones).
- Consider realignment/future coordination with Fraser Valley/ the Town's public transit lines to increase access to trails throughout the county.
- Encourage environmental protection of natural resources and wildlife habitat/migration routes. Proposed trails shall consider forest habitat effectiveness, distance to travelways, terrain (slope %), and vegetation types.
- Avoid using sidewalks as trail connections/ extensions as snow operations produce spray onto walks.
- Provide accessible trails where feasible.
- Promote innovative drainage features for trail which meet current standards.
- Avoid crossings at grade at streets and avoid frequent/diagonal crossings.
- Ensure clear line of sight and increased visibility

Current Trail Management Organizations within the Town of Winter Park

FIGURE 6–41. A typical trail at Confluence Park with a two-to-three foot (2-3') wide gravel path.

at trail intersections.

- In areas with safety concerns (i.e. steep drop off, adjacent creek), consider guardrails where drop-offs exceed 30".
- Consider additional wayfinding and art opportunities at Berthoud Pass for the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail.

Trailheads:

- Establish a hierarchy of trailheads within the Fraser Valley based on anticipated use.
- Consider additional infrastructure — parking, information kiosks, vault toilets, lighting — at existing and future trailheads.
- All trailheads shall include a minimum of one (1) bear-resistant trash receptacle. ***Refer to section 7.6 Trash Receptacles in this chapter for additional information.***

Trails Reference Materials

- ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act)
- American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) *Guide for Development of Bicycle Facilities*
- IMBA (International Mountain Bicycling Association) *Guidelines for a Quality Trail Experience, Mountain Bike Trail Guidelines (2018)*
- United States Forest Service (USFS) *Standard Specifications for Construction of Trails and Trail Bridges on Forest Service Projects (2014)*
- Headwaters Trails Alliance (HTA) *Strategic Trails Plan (2019)*
- Town of Winter Park and Fraser *Community Trails Plan (2014)*
- Grand County *Non-motorized Trails Master Plan (2011)*
- United States Forest Service (USFS) *Continental Divide National Scenic Trail Comprehensive Plan (2009)*
- United States Forest Service (USFS) *Continental Divide National Scenic Trail Trailhead Design Guidelines*

Trail Typologies			
Type	**Example**	**Typical Width**	**Notes/ Reference**
Sidewalks	Within town, along major roads	10'-0"	Surface/Grade: concrete, conforms to all ADA standards Refer to Standards and Specifications for Design and Construction (2012)
Major Trails	Vasquez Creek Trail	8'-10'	Surface: gravel/ asphalt Grade: 8% max, 5% over sustained distance
Neighborhood Trails	Leland Creek Trail/ Alpine Trail	5'-0"	Surface: gravel Grade: 15% max, 10% over sustained distance
Singletrack Trails	Akima's Way	2'-0"	Refer to IMBA Guidelines for a Quality Trail Experience, Mountain Bike Trail Guidelines (2018)
Snow Groomed Winter Trail	Fraser River Trail	12' minimum	Require width for grooming equipment

6.2 Skateparks

Skateparks continue to grow in popularity throughout the United States, leading to a higher demand within local communities like the Fraser Valley.

- All skateparks shall be designed and constructed by an experienced, professional, full-service skatepark design team approved by Town staff.
- Skateparks shall include both clearly defined activity and spectator areas.
  - Activity areas are dedicated to riding skateboards, in-line skates, roller skates, bicycles, and razor scooters.
  - Spectator areas are non-riding areas reserved for those viewing skate activities, typically thirty feet (30') or less from the outer edge of skate activity areas.
- All skateparks shall connect to adjacent parks or other public areas by a hard surface pathway.
- Irrigation from adjacent parks or properties shall not overspray into the skatepark.

Skatepark Reference Materials

- The Skatepark Project
- The Public Skatepark Development Guide
- What's Goodpush?
- SPAI (Skate Park Association International)
- Massachusetts Interlocal Insurance Association's *Guidelines for Public Skateboard Facilities (2008)*

FIGURE 6–42. The skatepark at Hideaway Park is a popular destination within the Town.

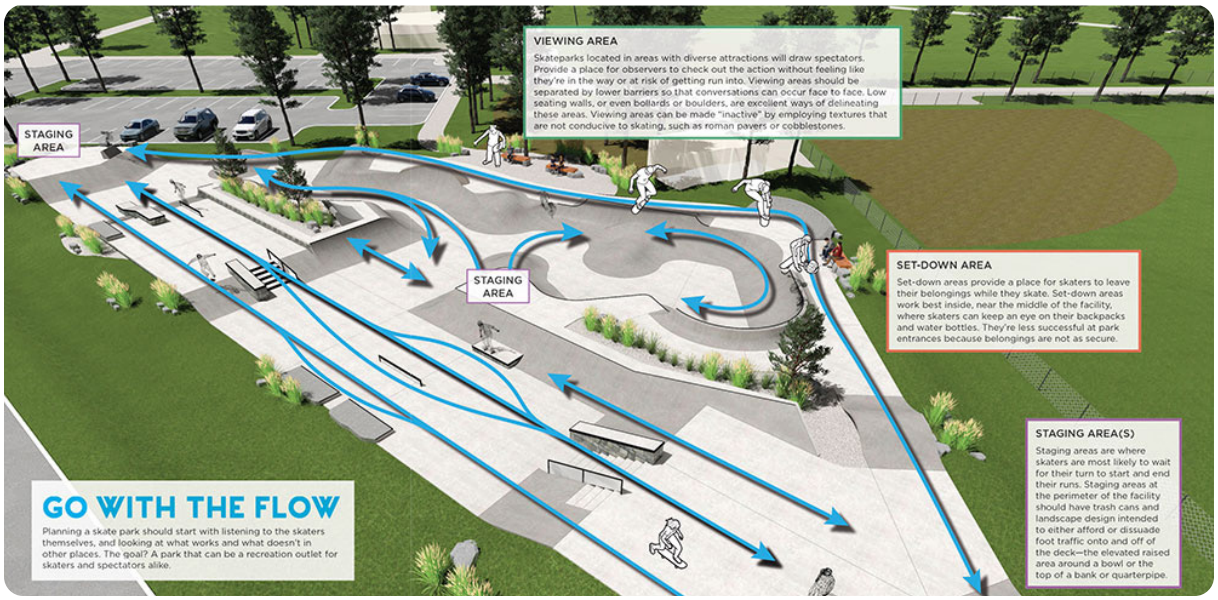


FIGURE 6–43. Skatepark design should consider circulation routes, separation between spectator and user spaces, an different structure sizes for skill levels. Image courtesy of Newline Skateparks, 2024.

6.3 Playgrounds

Playgrounds in the Town should be designed to provide physical, social, and mental developmental opportunities for children. Playgrounds and equipment shall meet all the current requirements found in the reference materials in the right column. Additional best practice guidelines are below.

- All playgrounds shall conform with accessibility standards (note: some areas may not meet accessibility compliance as approved by Town staff).
- Playgrounds shall be sited away from busy roads and non-compatible adjacent properties (e.g. industrial sites). Provide parking areas adjacent to playgrounds. Consider enclosure with fencing or plantings in areas of high traffic for ingress/egress control.
- Playground surfacing shall be resilient surfacing such as poured in place (PIP) rubber, interlocking rubber tiles, or artificial turf with cushioning. Avoid loose fill play material (engineered wood fiber (EWF), crusher fines, recycled rubber) which provides additional maintenance.
- All playground equipment colors shall be approved by Town staff prior to installation. Avoid primary colors which do not fit the context of a mountain town like Winter Park. Avoid colors which may get excessively hot during summer months.
- Play areas shall include designated age areas and provide appropriate activities for each.
- Create sight lines which provide high visibility for adults. Provide seating areas and shade in close proximity.
- Avoid plantings in play areas that are toxic, have thorns, or attract bees.
- A post-construction audit by a NRPA/NPSI Certified Playground Safety Inspector shall be required prior to final approval.
- Establish a regular maintenance schedule for each playground and play area.

Playground Reference Materials

- ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act)
- ASTM (American Society of Testing and Materials), Sections F-1487, F-1292, F-1951
- CPSC (Consumer Product Safety Commission)
- NPSI (National Playground Safety Institute)
- CPSO (Certified Playground Safety Inspector)
- IPEMA (International Play Equipment Manufacturers Association)
- For additional recommendations and requirements for public playgrounds, refer to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's *Public Playground Safety Handbook (2015)*

FIGURE 6–44. Consider playground structures with reflect the natural environment of the Town with natural colors and nature-inspired forms. Images courtesy of Earthscapes, 2024.

6.4 Athletic Fields/Courts

Athletic fields and courts include both hard and soft surface playing field such as basketball courts, tennis courts, pickleball courts, baseball and softball diamonds, and soccer fields. In many applications, space constraints and site topography may require adaptations to field and court sizes for practicality and use.

- In general, athletic fields and courts shall be considered for high use parks within the Town. Field and court requirements for each project shall be approved by Town staff.
- For full-sized recreation fields, maintain a thirty foot (30') minimum Active Recreation Setback (ASR). Note, fenced tennis and basketball courts are excluded. Do not allow walkways, tree canopy, or other use areas to impede within this setback.
- To the greatest extent feasible, soccer, tennis, football, basketball, and volleyball facilities shall be oriented with the longest length north to south to reduce solar glare. Orient baseball and softball fields from home plate to center field at an east/northeast orientation.
- Consider lighting for sports fields/courts which receive the highest amount of use to extend hours of operation. Lighting shall aim for 20 to 35 footcandles of even distribution across the playing field. Note, not all fields require lighting.
- Synthetic turf should be considered at athletic field complexes only. When using synthetic turf for athletic fields, ensure an adequate underdrain system with off-field drainage which connects to a stormwater drain.
- Coordinate field sizes with local schools and sports organizations, such as Fraser Valley Recreation, to determine the optimal use of fields for practice spaces.

Fields & Courts Reference Materials

- ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act)
- ASTM (American Society of Testing and Materials)
- American Sports Builders Association
- Time-Saver Standards for Landscape Architecture
- American Athletic Track and Turf

Court and Field Recommended Materials	
Tennis/ Pickleball/ Basketball Courts	
Base material	Post-tension concrete
Soccer/Football Fields	
Base material	Irrigated natural turf or synthetic turf
Baseball/Softball Fields	
Base material	Irrigated natural turf or synthetic turf combined with gravel stabilizer

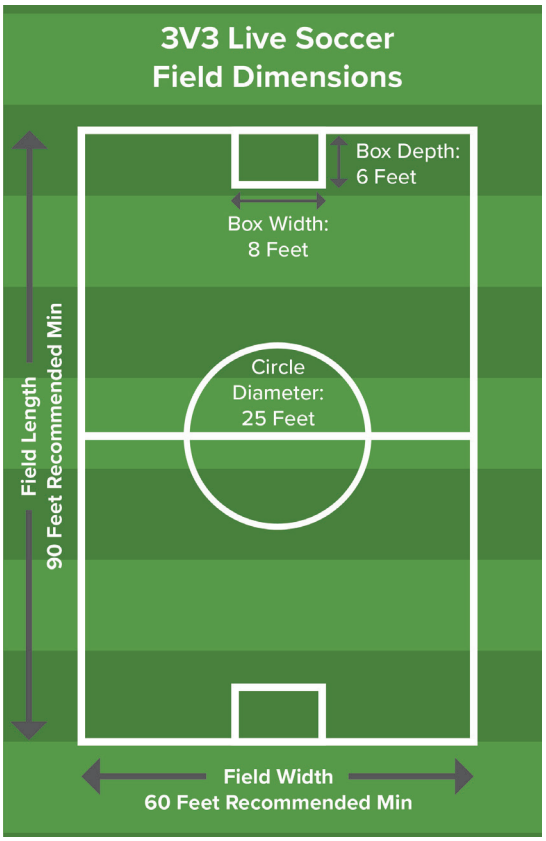


FIGURE 6–45. The recommended field size for 3V3 soccer is shown above, as coordinated with the Town of Winter Park. Image courtesy of DHM Design, 2024.

6.5 Dog Parks

Off-leash dog parks are an important consideration for the outdoor recreation areas in Winter Park. Currently, the closest dedicated off leash dog park is twenty miles away in Granby. As visitation and development grow within the Town, dedicated off-leash areas should be established.

Siting:

- Potential dog parks shall be located in areas which minimize disturbance to wildlife habitat, bodies of water, and other critical natural areas. Sites with previous toxic/ environmental hazardous conditions shall not be considered.
- Dog parks shall maintain clear separation between other park uses/amenities such as picnic areas, athletic fields, or regional trails. Separation may include fencing, vegetation, distance between areas and times of use.
- Provide close parking proximity to newly established off-leash dog areas.
- Dog parks shall maintain a distance of 100 feet minimum from playgrounds.

Design:

- The minimum off-leash dog park size shall be one acre.
- Include two double gated entrances with concrete surfacing at the entrances Consider extending concrete beyond gate to reduce water pooling and mud conditions at high use areas.
- Provide screening elements such as fencing or vegetation. Fencing shall be five to six feet (5'-6') in height. Consider fencing materials such as three rail post and dowel with two by four inch (2x4") welded wire.
- Consider alternative and variations in surfacing such as native vegetation, sand-based soil, or others. Avoid large rocks and surfacing which may become hot.
- Provide essential amenities such as rules and regulations and a minimum of two (2) doggie clean up stations.
- Consider additional amenities for high volume dog parks such as shade, benches, tables, and water filling stations.

Dog Park Reference Materials

- Denver Parks & Recreation *Dog Park Master Plan Technical Update (2019)*
- NRPA (National Recreation and Parks Association)
- American Kennel Club
- Seattle Parks and Recreation *People, Dogs & Parks Plan (2017)*
- Ann Arbor Parks and Recreation *Recommendations and Guidelines for Dog Park Site Selection, Design, Operations and Maintenance (2014)*

FIGURE 6–46. Beaver Ranch Park in Conifer, CO provides a dog park in mountainous terrain similar to Winter Park.

FIGURE 6–47. Dog parks should consider appropriate fencing materials, variation of softscape (gravel, dirt) and shade elements.

7.0 Furnishings

Site furnishings refer to the features which enhance visitor experience in outdoor recreational areas. Benches, tables, grills, bike racks, and trash receptacles are common examples found in the Town. Furnishings should consider visual appeal, durability, and maintenance when selected. As the Town continues to grow with new parks, trails, open spaces, and campgrounds, it is important for furnishings to provide a common and compatible aesthetic which reflects their use as a public amenity.

The following subsections provide general recommendations for furnishings, categorized by each amenity. Each furnishing provides a recommended manufacturer and specific product. Products shall be considered the standard unless approved by Town staff.

7.1 General Design Considerations

- Site furnishings shall be manufacturer warranted, readily available products from approved manufacturers. Avoid custom site furnishings which are costly and difficult to replace.
- Product materials, colors, and decorative appearance shall reflect the overall character of the Town and be approved by Town staff. Consider elements which reflect the following themes: mountain modern, rustic, natural, nature, earthtones.
- Site furnishings shall be selected to withstand a high elevation mountain environment. Products will consider harsh weather conditions (i.e. snow loads, freeze), wildlife, and impacts from high tourism.
- Trash and recycling receptacles shall be bear-resistant products in all outdoor recreation areas. For large events, temporary receptacles may be used which are not bear-resistant.
- Consider public art/sculpture installations in outdoor recreation areas within downtown corridor. All public art to be approved by Town staff.

For full site furnishing specifications, refer to manufacturer information. For additional information related to design and layout, refer to the *Winter Park Unified Development Code, Title 7 and Town of Winter Park, Update to Design Guidelines (Appendix) 2022)*

Recommended Manufacturers

The following are the recommended manufacturers for site furnishings in outdoor recreation areas. Each furnishing type has an alternative manufacturer which may be considered if approved by Town staff. Non-listed manufacturers require final approval from Town staff.

- **Benches** - Anova
  Alternative: DuMor
- **Picnic Tables** - Anova
  Alternative: DuMor
- **Grills** - Pilot Rock
  Alternative: Jamestown Products
- **Bike Racks** - Landscape Forms
  Alternative: Forms+Surfaces
- **Trash Receptacles** - Bear Guardian
  Alternative: BearSaver

FIGURE 6–48. Art and sculptural elements can be considered in the downtown area for beautification. Image courtesy of Gallas Architectural Metalworks, 2024.

7.2 Benches

General

- Landscape boulder seating may be used in all outdoor recreation settings as deemed appropriate by the Town. Boulders shall be from a local quarry which matches the color and type of the surrounding landscape. Boulder seat height shall not exceed 18".
- Repurposed ski lift seating may be considered for benches in the Town's parks, as approved by Town staff.

Downtown Benches

- ***Model (with back):***
  Anova Tandem 6' Contour Bench, Mountain Range or approved equal. Perforated steel and cast aluminum, powder coated, surface mounted, color: Textured Bronze, Charcoal, Silver, Sandstone, or Sage.
- ***Model (backless):***
  Anova Element 6' Flat Bench or approved equal. Perforated steel and cast aluminum, powder coated, surface mounted, color: Textured Bronze, Charcoal, Silver, Sandstone, or Sage.
- ***Accessibility:***
  Benches located along primary walkways shall provide an area for accessible seating. In total, a minimum of 20% of benches shall include an accessible seating area.
- ***Location:***
  Used primarily in Town parks. Benches shall not impede on circulation paths, provide resting opportunities on long pathways, and typically located on a concrete pad.

Natural Area Benches

- ***Model (backless):***
  Anova Infinity Linear Thermory Flat Bench or approved equal. Thermory hardwood planks and steel frame, powder coated, surface mounted, color: Thermory (if untreated, will naturally age to silver/gray), Frame color: Textured Silver.
- ***Location:***
  Used in natural areas in parks, open spaces, trails, and campgrounds. Benches shall be located adjacent to circulation routes. Consider orientation towards scenic views or natural resources.

FIGURE 6–49. The Anova Tandem Contour Bench, Mountain Range shown in textured bronze. Image courtesy of Anova, 2024.

FIGURE 6–50. The Anova Element Flat Bench, shown in textured bronze. Image courtesy of Anova, 2024.

FIGURE 6–51. The Anova Infinity powdercoated linear thermory flat bench, show in thermory, can be used for natural areas. Image courtesy of Anova, 2024.

7.3 Picnic Tables

Downtown Picnic Tables

- *Model (standard):*
  Anova 6' rectangular recycled plastic table or approved equal. 95% recycled tabletop and seatplanks, powdercoated steel frame, surface mounted or moveable, color: Mahogany or Cedar. Frame color: Textured Silver.
- *Model (accessible):*
  Anova 8' recycled plastic ADA table or approved equal. 95% recycled tabletop and seatplanks, powdercoated steel frame, surface mounted or moveable, color: Mahogany or Cedar. Frame color: Textured Silver.
- *Accessibility:*
  Picnic tables shall be located along accessible pathways and gathering spaces. In total, a minimum of 20% of picnic tables shall be accessible.
- *Location:*
  Used in parks, campgrounds, and some opens spaces. Consider close proximity to parking areas and primary circulation pathways. Grouping tables in a gathering area or at a shade shelter is typical.

Natural Area Picnic Tables

- *Model:*
  Anova 6' rectangular recycled plastic table or approved equal. 95% recycled tabletop and seatplanks, surface mounted or moveable, color: Cedar. Frame color: Black.
- *Location:*
  Used in natural areas in parks, open spaces, trails, and campgrounds. Picnic tables shall be located adjacent to circulation routes or in dedicated gather spaces.

7.4 Grills

- *Model:*
  Pilot Rock Accessible Park Grill, Model ASW-24 B2, or approved equal. Steel firebox plate and post, surface mounted or with concrete footer, optional swivel shelf may be considered, color: black.
- *Accessibility:*
  Consider accessible charcoal grill model for all applications. In total, a minimum of 20% of charcoal grills shall provide full accessibility with an accessible flat surface and connected by an accessible route.

FIGURE 6–52. The 6' rectangular recycled plastic picnic table, shown in Mahogany. Image courtesy of Anova, 2024.

FIGURE 6–53. The ADA compliant 8' rectangular recycled plastic picnic table, shown in Mahogany. Image courtesy of Anova, 2024.

FIGURE 6–54. The 6' rectangular recycled plastic picnic table can be used in more natural areas such as trailheads and open space. Image courtesy of Anova, 2024.

FIGURE 6–55. The accessible park grill from Pilot Rock. Image courtesy of Pilot Rock, 2024.

- *Location:*
  Used in approved parks and campgrounds. Grills shall be located near adjacent amenities such as parking areas and picnic tables. Accessible Grills shall provide unobstructed, minimum clear ground space per U.S. Access Board ADA standards.

7.5 Bike Racks

- *Model:*
  Landscape Forms Metro40 Collection Ride Bike Rack or approved equal. Stainless steel with cover plate, surface mounted.
- *Accessibility:*
  Provide sufficient space between rack with attached bikes and the accessible paths of travel.
- *Location:*
  Used in parks and some opens space/trailheads. Consider proximity to parking areas and primary circulation pathways and intersections/ connection points. Provide adequate spacing between racks for multiple bicycles and maneuverability.

7.6 Trash Receptacles

- *Model (Trash only):*
  Bear Guardian Bitterroot Series, Model B100S with slats, recycled steel, epoxy primer and TGIC polyester coating, gravity latch at top, color: Black with tan slats. On the Interagency Grizzle Bear Committee (IGBC) approved bear-resistant products list.
- *Model (Trash and Recycling):*
  Bear Guardian Bitterroot Series, Model B200S with slats, recycled steel, epoxy primer and TGIC polyester coating, gravity latch at top, color: Black with tan slats. On the Interagency Grizzle Bear Committee (IGBC) approved bear-resistant products list.
- *Accessibility:*
  The bear-resistant receptacles do not meet accessibility due to latch and swing operation. Receptacles shall maintain clear ground space on the front side per U. S. Access Board ADA guidelines.
- *Location:*
  Used in all outdoor recreation areas. Receptacles shall be considered at trailheads, picnic/gathering areas, restrooms, and spaced appropriately throughout trails and pathways.

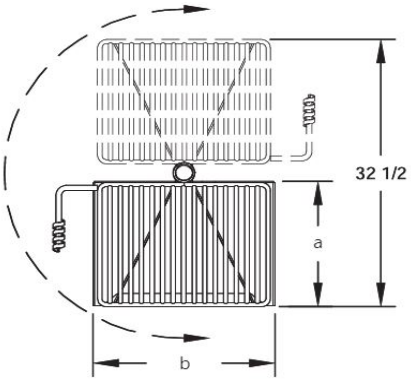


FIGURE 6–56. The accessible park grill from Pilot Rock. Image courtesy of Pilot Rock, 2024.

FIGURE 6–57. The Landscape Forms Ride bike rack. Image courtesy of Landscape Forms, 2024.

FIGURE 6–58. The Bear Guardian bear proof trash and recycling receptacles. Image courtesy of Bear Guardian, 2024.

8.0 Signage

Signage plays an important role in the navigation, movement, and information received by visitors and residents throughout the Town. As the Town continues to develop existing and proposed outdoor recreation areas, a consistent signage approach should be implemented to identify public spaces and amenities.

Town signage falls into four different categories: Informational, wayfinding, interpretive, and regulatory.

8.1 General Design Considerations

- Incorporate the Town's logo and color palette in outdoor recreation area signage to promote public amenity spaces. Refer to the 2017 Brand Standards and approved color palette below for additional requirements and guidelines.
- Accessibility signage shall conform to U.S. Access Board Guide to the ADA Accessibility Standards.
- Signage shall be implemented to harmonize with the surrounding landscape. Consider location, scale and material particularly in natural areas.
- Signage material shall be long-lasting, low maintenance products which are readily available for future replacement. Material selection shall consider the harsh climatic conditions typically found in the Fraser Valley.
- In areas with different sign types, cluster or consolidate signage appropriately to reduce visual impacts to the landscape.
- Signage which differs from the Town's standards, such as donation-based or in-memorial, shall be reviewed and approved by Town staff.
- Signage for specific features shall be located in close proximity which indicates a obvious relationship to the amenity. Ensure signage does not interfere or visually impair the feature.

For full signage requirements and standards, refer to the *Winter Park Unified Development Code, Title 7 and Town of Winter Park, Update to Design Guidelines (Appendix) (2022)*

TOWN OF winter park

PRIMARY LOGO

FIGURE 6–59. The Town of Winter Park logo provides a visual que for public spaces, including outdoor recreation areas. Image courtesy of the Town of Winter Park, 2024.

Town of Winter Park
Approved Signage Color Palette

Pantone 390 CP
#BDC700

Pantone 368 CP
#00B5D7

Pantone 007 CP
#007

Pantone 1665 CP
#DE5126

8.2 Informational Signage

Informational signage includes park, campground, natural space and open area signage which identifies a outdoor recreation space. Signage for facilities (i.e. shade structures and buildings) falls under this category.

- Provide a park identifier sign at each Town park property. Signs shall match style, color, and material of existing park signs.
  - Locate park identifier signs at major entries, along primary circulation routes or highly visible locations.
  - Consider development of a secondary, smaller park identifier sign which fits the scaling of a neighborhood or pocket park.
- Coordinate campground signage with partnering organizations (i.e. Arapahoe and Roosevelt National Forests) to maintain visual continuity across sites.
- Develop a identifier signage type for the Town's natural areas and open space which is different and compatible with park identifier signs. Signage to be reviewed and approved by Town staff.
- Consider signage for facilities which complements building type (material, size, style) and does not visually deter.

For informational signage requirements and standards, refer to the *Winter Park Unified Development Code, Title 7 and Town of Winter Park, Update to Design Guidelines (Appendix) (2022)*

FIGURE 6–60. The Wolf Park sign is consistent with other sign in the Town, creating visual continuity.

FIGURE 6–61. Informational signage like this bus schedule at the perimeter of Hideaway Park orients visitors.

8.3 Wayfinding Signage

Wayfinding signage helps orient users towards select destinations and highlights the different circulation routes that can be taken to get there. Signage examples range from wood posts (Figure 1-63) to regional or local maps (Figure 1-64).

For wayfinding trail signage requirements and standards, refer to the *Headwaters Trails Alliance Strategic Trails Plan (2019)* and the *Grand County Trails Master Plan (2011)*

In-town Wayfinding Signage

- Coordinate all in-town trail signage with the *2019 HTA Strategic Trails Plan.*

Trail and Trailhead Signage

- All wayfinding trail signage shall be reviewed and approved by Headwaters Trails Alliance (HTA). Signage includes trailhead kiosks, trailhead signs, and directional signage and will conform with the 2019 HTA Strategic Trails Plan for a cohesive signage system.
- Ensure trailhead signage includes large signs with a complete map and description of all nearby trails, facilities, local regulations, emergency contact information, and educational messages.
    - Trailhead signage overall scale shall consider the level of facility development and use at each individual trailhead.
    - Consider a bulletin board space which allows for users and regulatory agencies (i.e. rangers) to post messages.
- Signage along trails shall be focused at trail intersections. Signage shall provide clear, concise directions on how to stay on the trail or return to the trailhead. Makers shall be wood, fiberglass, or corten steel and typically 60-84" above ground.
    - Consider "confidence" signage on longer trail intervals which provide waymarking for users.
    - Confidence markers shall be used at locations where social trails exist and may cause confusion.
- Consider responsible use signage at trailheads to provide guidance on trail etiquette, preparedness, and good stewardship of resources.

FIGURE 6–62. The wood post trail signage provides orientation for hikers and mountain bikers in the summer months and snow users in the winter.

FIGURE 6–63. The trail map wayfinding signage at Wolf Park uses the Strategic Trails Plan template developed by HTA, the Towns of Winter Park and Fraser, and Grand County.

8.4 Interpretive Signage

Interpretive signs are signs which provide educational opportunities in the landscape. Signage may include information on trails, historic or cultural uses, natural resources, scenic views, or artistic expression to name a few.

- Ensure a portion of interpretive signage meets accessibility compliance. Total number of accessible signs to be reviewed and approved by Town staff for each project.
- Consider durable materials of all future interpretive signs such as metal, fiberglass, or corten steel. Avoid wood materials which require a higher frequency of replacement.

8.5 Regulatory Signage

Regulatory signage refers to signage for traffic control and management, including both pedestrian and vehicular. Signage which lists permitted activities in program spaces is also considered regulatory signage.

- All regulatory signage along state highways and within the right-of-way shall confirm with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) guidelines.
- Regulatory and rules signage at program spaces (i.e. playgrounds, skateparks) shall follow the Town's standard sign template, as seen in Figure 1-66.

For interpretive signage requirements and standards, refer to the *National Park Service's Interpretive Development Program (IDP).*

FIGURE 6–64. The interpretive sign along the Alpine Trail at Wolf Park shows information on the visible mountain peaks from this location.

FIGURE 6–65. Rules and regulation signage at Hideaway Park.