

Chapter 17.52

M-H HEAVY INDUSTRIAL ZONE

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17.52.010 Purpose and applicability.

The heavy industrial or M-H zone is intended to apply to areas devoted to normal operations of industries, subject only to such regulations as are needed to control nuisances and protect surrounding areas. The regulations of this chapter and the provisions of chapter 17.76 shall apply to all heavy industrial or M-H zones. (Ord. 2003-03 § 3 (part))

17.52.020 Principal permitted uses.

Principal permitted uses in the M-H zone are as follows:

- A. All uses permitted as principal permitted uses in limited industrial or M-L zones, except as provided in Section 17.52.030;
- B. All uses permitted with a use permit in limited industrial or M-L zones, without regard to the securing of any use permit, except as provided in Section 17.52.030. (Ord. 2003-03 § 3 (part))

17.52.030 Administratively permitted uses.

Administratively permitted uses in the M-H zone are as follows:

- A. Retail uses associated with an approved manufacturing use;
- B. Temporary uses associated with entertainment, construction or sales for periods of less than thirty (30) days;
- C. One residential unit to be used solely as a caretaker residence, not exceeding one thousand five hundred (1,500) square feet and otherwise meeting all requirements for a single-family residence.
- D. Produce stand(s)
- E. Other uses which the city planner determines by written findings are similar to the above pursuant to Section 17.04.030.

(Ord. 2003-03 § 3 (part) and Ord. 2007-05; 9-4-07)

17.52.040 Conditional uses requiring use permits.

Conditional use permits requiring use permits in the M-H zone are as follows:

- A. Dwellings associated with permitted or conditional use;
- B. Animal products processing plants, feed and auction yards;
- C. Cemeteries and similar uses;
- D. Amusement parks, commercial amusement operations;
- E. Flea Market(s)
- F. Junkyards;
- G. Farm labor camps;
- H. Bag cleaning and rag works;
- I. Manufacturing, refining and storage by manufacturers or wholesalers of petroleum or petroleum products, acids, cement, gas, glue, gypsum and flammable fluids or gases;
- J. Drilling for oil or gas, or commercial excavation of sand, rock, gravel or other natural materials;
- K. Manufacture of cement, pottery or asphaltic paving products.
 - Explosives, sale and storage
 - Communication tower and support facilities
 - Airports, heliports and landing strips,
 - Crop and tree farming.
- L. Other uses which the city planner determines by written findings are similar to the above pursuant to Section 17.04.030.

(Ord. 2003-03 § 3 (part) and Ord. 2007-05; 9-4-07)

17.25.050 Lot requirements.

Minimum lot width: one hundred fifty (150) feet. (Ord. 2003-03 § 3 (part))

17.52.060 Design requirements.

Design requirements for structures in the M-H zone are as follows:

- A. Compliance with parking and landscaping requirements of Sections 17.76.100 and 17.76.110;
- B. Maximum building coverage not to exceed seventy (70) percent of the lot and up to one hundred (100) percent paved coverage for parking and storage.
- C. The required front yard shall be landscaped and not used for parking. The only area not landscaped within the required front yard is the driveway access to the required parking area, which shall not exceed thirty-five (35) feet in width;
- D. When the subject site is immediately adjacent to a residential zone district, the following standards shall apply:
 1. A solid six foot masonry wall shall be placed on the property line, reduced to three feet within the required M-H zone front setback area.
 2. All exterior lighting shall be designed to reflect away from the adjacent residential area, or down to the ground within the commercial site.
- E. All manufacturing and fabricating areas shall be enclosed in buildings, and all equipment and materials storage areas adjacent to residential zones shall be screened by walls, fences, or adequate plantings to a height of not less than six feet;
- F. Required rear and side yards may be used for parking or for outdoor storage when adjacent to a residential zone as long as such storage does not exceed the height of the required six foot wall. (Ord. 2003-03 § 3 (part))

17.52.065 Site design.

- A. New projects shall be compatible with their surrounding development in intensity, setbacks, building forms, material, color, and landscaping:
 1. Site design shall respect existing roadway patterns and driveways. New curb cuts shall be aligned with existing driveways and streets, when applicable.
 2. Develop transition between projects with different uses and intensities to provide a cohesive visual and functional shift. Create transition by using appropriate setbacks, gradual building height, bulk, and landscaping.
 3. Integrate perimeter landscaping with the landscaping of adjacent developments.
 4. Minimize paved areas for curb cuts and parking on the street frontage of projects to maintain a continuous and attractive streetscape.
 5. Preserve natural site features such as mature trees, views, etc., and incorporate into the site design of the new project.

6. Site design of projects shall be compatible with and protect existing nearby heritage structures and trees.
7. Link on-site walkways to the public sidewalk system outside the project site for ease of pedestrian access.
8. Provide pedestrian links between residential developments and nearby employment and shopping center, schools, and parks to encourage pedestrian activities. (Ord. 2007-05; 9-4-07)

17.52.070 Site organization.

- A. Locate site components such as structures, parking driveways, walkways, landscaping and open spaces to maximize visual appeal and functional efficiency. Security kiosks and gates shall be located to allow queuing for at least three (3) cars.
- B. Emphasize the pleasant components of the project such as existing trees and views, and disguise its less desirable scenes such as parking areas, loading and service areas through placement and design of structures and landscaping.
- C. Siting of noise and odor generating functions on a site shall not create a nuisance for the adjacent properties.
- D. Orientation of buildings on a site shall relate to each other and to buildings on adjacent sites for aesthetic organization. The front of one building shall not face the back of another. In these instances, an increased setback between buildings may be required to meet the standards of the California Building Code.
- E. Street frontages shall not be dominated by surface parking to encourage pedestrian orientation and a continuous streetscape. Limit paved areas on street frontages to one double row of parking and locate the rest of the parking elsewhere on the site.
- F. Where half or more of the parking is located at the rear of a retail/office building, provide main entries in the front and rear of buildings for convenient access.
- G. Site design of projects shall have external orientation for a positive street experience. Orient buildings toward public streets and provide view corridors into the project site. View corridors may be provided by controlling the spacing and angles of building on the site and by providing open vistas and plazas.
- H. Building facades shall be lively and include windows and main entries which face public streets for a pedestrian friendly environment.
- I. Provide convenient and safe pedestrian and automobile access to the site from adjacent streets.
- J. Define site boundaries by landscaping and bands of decorative paving to announce entry into the site.
- K. Every project shall have a main entry, defined by landscaping and other decorative features. Main entrances to all buildings shall be well defined.
- L. Design and locate a project's internal circulation pattern for maximum ease of movement and a minimum of safety hazards.

- M. Consider energy efficiency in the siting of buildings. Shading of structures and parking areas is recommended. (Ord. 2007-05; 9-4-07)

17.52.075 Open space.

- A. Design each project site for maximum utility of open space for ventilation, sunlight, recreation, and views for both new and existing buildings.
- B. In business parks and strip shopping centers, open space areas are recommended.
- C. Open space areas may include benches, art, landscape, water, and hardscape features, as approved by the City.
- D. Provide direct access to common useable open space from all buildings. Common open spaces shall be useable for recreational purposes (landscaping strips of less than 50 feet in width between buildings does not constitute useable common open space). (Ord. 2007-05; 9-4-07)

17.52.080 Scale and character.

- A. Break up large buildings into groups of smaller segments whenever possible, to appear smaller in mass and bulk. This may require increasing setbacks to comply with the standards of the California Building Code.
- B. Adjacent buildings shall be compatible in height and scale.
- C. Buildings and additions shall not shade more than ten (10) percent of the structures or open space areas on adjacent properties for proper solar access.
- D. Buildings shall maintain similar horizontal and vertical proportions with the adjacent facades to maintain architectural unity.
- E. Step back upper stories of buildings three stories or taller from public roads and adjacent low scale development to reduce the bulk impact.
- F. Maintain the dominant existing scale of an area.
- G. Placement of windows and openings on second story additions shall not create a direct line of sight into the living space or the back yard of adjacent properties to maintain privacy.
- H. Buildings shall maintain visually interesting activities at the street level by placing active facades with windows and openings on the street side to promote pedestrian activities.
- I. Interrupt front facades on large structures by various architectural elements such as trellises, balconies, steps, openings, etc., about every thirty (30) feet to appear smaller in scale.
- J. Choose inset, multi-pane windows over a continuous band of single pane windows, to create a sense of scale.
- K. Maintain the scale and character of the existing main structure in building additions by retaining similar proportions and rhythm present on the main structures. (Ord. 2007-05; 9-4-07)

17.52.085 Architecture and design.

- A. Maintain diversity and individuality in style but be compatible with the character of the neighborhood.
- B. In areas where no prevailing architectural style exists, maintain the general neighborhood character by the use of similar scale, forms and materials providing that it enhances the neighborhood. The scale, forms, and materials shall be approved by the City.
- C. Develop a comprehensive architectural theme for multi-building complexes. Unify various site components through the use of similar designs, material, and colors. The designs, material, and colors shall be approved by the City.
- D. "Corporate architecture" and generic designs are not recommended. Design each project specifically with respect to its own surrounding environment.
- E. Buildings shall have three distinct components: base, middle, and top. Define each component by horizontal and vertical articulation.
- F. Link buildings and sites together by proper building orientation, landscaping, and similarly designed building and site components.
- G. Buildings on corner lots shall demonstrate a strong tie to the public streets. Enhance street corners by special design features such as celebrated main entrances, or landscape features.
- H. Include decorative building elements in the design of all buildings. Add more interest to buildings by incorporating changes in wall plane and height, arcades, porticos, trellises, porches, balconies, dormers, windows, openings, etc.
- I. Repeat design and decorative building elements in all elevations and the roof as well as the front facade.
- J. Windows and openings shall be consistent with the architectural style of buildings and maintain similar proportions and rhythm with those on adjacent buildings.
- K. Provide clear windows on street level on retail buildings to create interest for pedestrians.
- L. Define building entries by use of human scale architectural elements such as arches, posts, awnings, etc. Orient main entries toward public streets.
- M. Awnings and canopies shall be compatible with the building design and shall conform to Section 17.78.200 of this title.
- N. Awnings shall not cover or replace façade articulation by wrapping around buildings in continuous bands. Place awning only on top of doors, windows, and other openings.
- O. Design fire escapes and exterior stairs, elevator shafts, and balconies as part of the building, not as separate elements.
- P. Exterior remodeling of older buildings being occupied by new tenants is strongly encouraged. (Ord. 2007-05; 9-4-07)

17.52.090 Accessory utility buildings.

- A. The style, material, and color of accessory buildings visible from public streets shall be the same as those of the main building.
- B. Accessory buildings shall be proportional to the main structures in size and bulk. Accessory buildings may not dominate any site areas.

(Ord. 2007-05; 9-4-07)

17.52.095 Roof.

- A. New roofs shall be consistent in form and shape with the dominant roof form in the neighborhood.
- B. Buildings in, or adjacent to, residential neighborhoods, with predominately gabled roofs, shall have gabled roofs to create a residential scale and character.
- C. Long horizontal roof lines are not allowed. Interrupt roof line by architectural treatment and features. The maximum allowable unbroken roof line is thirty (30) feet.
- D. Vary roof levels and forms on a large building to create diversity and to decrease the apparent scale of the building.
- E. Include roofs on all elevations, not just on the front facades of buildings. Roof forms shall express entrances to buildings.
- F. Roofs shall be an integral part of building design. False mansard roofs are not allowed.
- G. Include architectural elements such as projecting cornices in design of flat roofs to define the edge of the roof.
- H. Parapets and roof screens shall be integrated architecturally into building designs. Placement, material, and color of roof screens shall not impact the building architecture or roof form. (Ord. 2007-05; 9-4-07)

17.52.100 Material and color.

- A. Develop a comprehensive material and color scheme for each project to tie in the various parts of the project. Choose variety of colors and materials to add interest to buildings. Colors and materials shall be approved by the City.
- B. Avoid large expanses of smooth surfaces such as concrete or glass. Use materials with a sense of scale and texture.
- C. Avoid large expanses of highly reflective surfaces and mirror glass exterior walls to prevent heat and glare impacts on the adjacent public streets and properties.
- D. Choose high quality materials and paint to prevent degradation and for ease of maintenance.
- E. Use wrought iron, cast iron, or high quality wood for decorative features and trims. Vertical sliding panels (i.e. T-111) are prohibited.
- F. Coordinate exterior colors of adjacent structures on the same or adjacent sites.
- G. Strong, bright contrasting colors shall be used for ornaments and accent only.

- H. Coordinate color and material of building additions with those of the principal structure.
- I. Wall and ground sign design material and color shall be compatible with the principal building on the site and shall comply with Chapter 17.78, Sign Ordinance, of the Orland Municipal Code. (Ord. 2007-05; 9-4-07)

17.52.105 Service facilities.

- A. Locate service areas and drives away from public streets and nearby residential uses. Place service facilities in the least visible areas.
- B. Provide convenient access for all service and emergency vehicles. Separate service drives from other on-site circulation patterns when possible.
- C. Fully screen all service facilities from the public street and adjoining properties. Doors for service facilities shall be recessed and integrated into the overall design of the building.
- D. Screening devices shall have a similar design and material to the main structures on the site, and shall be incorporated into the site design of the project.
- E. Fences, walls, dense landscaping, berming, or any combination of the above, may be used to screen service areas and facilities.
- F. In multi-building complexes, service areas shall be combined or located next to each other to minimize the visual and noise impact on the surrounding uses.
- G. Service facilities shall be easily accessible for service vehicles and tenants. Service yards shall be located so as to minimize interaction between service vehicles and automobiles.
- H. Service facilities shall be separated from pedestrian walkways to increase safety. (Ord. 2007-05; 9-4-07)

17.52.110 Mechanical equipment.

- A. Mechanical equipment shall not be located in any front setback area between the public street and building.
- B. Mechanical equipment shall be located far enough from adjacent properties to not cause noise impacts. Noise level at property line may not exceed 50 dBA in or adjacent to residential areas and 75 dBA in all commercial and industrial zones.
- C. Fully screened roof top equipment by parapet walls or a roof well on all four sides.
- D. Avoid individual screening of a group of equipment on a single roof. Contain all equipment within same roof screen. (Ord. 2007-05; 9-4-07)

17.52.115 Lighting.

- A. Light fixture design shall be compatible with the design and the use of the principal structure on the site. Light fixtures shall be equipped with appropriate reflectors and shielded to prevent illumination of the adjacent properties.

- B. Incorporate placement of light fixtures into the landscape scheme of the project. Show location and type of all exterior lights on the landscape plans.
- C. Height of any light poles shall be appropriate for the project and surrounding environment. Height of the light poles shall not exceed that of the main building.
- D. Use bollard type luminaries, maximum of eight (8) feet high for pedestrian areas.
- E. Shield light sources to prevent any glare or direct illumination on public streets, adjacent properties, highways, or Interstate "5".
- F. All area lights shall be energy efficient type (High Pressure Sodium or equivalent).
- G. All on-site pedestrian and automobile traffic areas shall be well lit for safety and security. (Ord. 2007-05; 9-4-07)

17.52.120 Trash enclosures.

- A. All development in this zoning district shall provide for adequate storage of trash and recyclable materials in containers in enclosed areas.
- B. Trash enclosures shall be conveniently accessible by collection trucks. Access driveways shall be a minimum of sixteen (16) feet in width.
- C. Enclosures shall not be located in setback, landscaped, or parking areas.
- D. Adequate turn around areas for collection trucks shall be provided.
- E. A concrete pad in front of and within enclosures to prevent damage to pavement is required.
- F. Trash enclosures shall screen trash containers on all four sides. The height of enclosures shall fully screen the containers.
- G. A roof shall be provided for trash enclosures when visible from any upper story.
- H. The style, material, and color of enclosures shall be similar to those of the main structure.
- I. Enclosures shall be made of masonry or wood and match the main building in finish and color. Enclosures may be masonry or wood, painted to match the main building.
- J. Steel enclosure gates are required as a minimum standard.
- K. When visible from public rights-of-way, redwood slatted cyclone fencing may be acceptable, but depending on the design of the main buildings, wood, concrete, or stucco is encouraged. (Ord. 2007-05; 9-4-07)

17.52.125 Professional offices and buildings.

- A. Professional office buildings shall have the highest quality architecture and be oriented toward streets.
- B. For office buildings, a combination of hardscape such as textured paving, water fountains, and landscaping shall be used to provide strong emphasis to focal points and entrances to the buildings.
- C. In multi-building complexes, buildings and offices shall be most visible from a public right-of-way.

- D. When there are two or more buildings located on site, buildings shall be oriented toward public streets and provide view corridors into the project site. View corridors may be provided by controlling the spacing and angles of buildings on the site and by providing vistas and plazas.
- E. The site boundaries and main entrances shall be defined by both landscaping and decorative paving. (Ord. 2007-05; 9-4-07)

17.52.130 Fences and walls.

- A. All fences and fencing materials require a Fencing Permit approved by the City of Orland Planning Department prior to installation. Ty-vek or like materials, corrugated materials, tin, aluminum, bamboo, hay, and other like materials deemed by the City to be unacceptable are prohibited. All fencing material and fence construction shall be approved by the City in accordance with the Orland Municipal Code and the California Building Code, prior to construction of the fence.
- B. Any masonry and stucco walls require a Building Permit if greater than three (3) feet in height.
- C. Fences and walls shall be compatible in style and material with the main structures on a site.
- D. To avoid the monotony of long, solid walls and fences around the perimeter of projects, variation in height, texture and color is recommended with approval by the City.
- E. Signs, lights, and other street furniture incorporated into the design of fences and walls are encouraged.
- F. Barbed wire fencing may be used for security purposes only. All chain link fencing requires slats.
- G. Screening devices shall be made of opaque (solid) materials such as wood or masonry blocks.
- H. Fences and walls used for noise control shall be made of materials most suited for noise reduction, and which minimize reflective sound.
- I. Security fencing and gates shall be of an open type to allow for maximum visibility of the secured area. Wrought iron and cast iron fences are recommended for security fences and gates for all uses.
- J. Fencing shall be a maximum of six (6) feet in height. Fencing over six (6) feet in height, excepting B above, shall require a Building Permit. All corner lots, including corners on alleys, shall be a maximum of three (3) feet in height within the front and exterior side yard setback areas.
- K. All fences shall be made of durable and weather resistant materials as approved by the City. (Ord. 2007-05; 9-4-07)

17.52.135 Setbacks.

Minimum yards in the M-H district are as follows:

- A. Front: fifteen (15) feet;
- B. Rear: none except that where a rear yard abuts on an E or R zone such rear yard shall be not less than fifty (50) feet or a distance equal to the height of the building immediately abutting the required yard, whichever is greater.
- C. Side: none except that where a side yard abuts and E or R zone such side yard shall be not less than fifty (50) feet or a distance equal to the height of the building immediately abutting the required yard, whichever is greater.
- D. Adjacent buildings shall have compatible front setbacks to maintain visual continuity of the streetscape. Setback infill projects in areas with different front setbacks at a distance equal to the average setbacks of buildings on either side not to exceed fifty percent (50%) of the minimum setback requirements of the Zoning Code. (Ord. 2003-03 § 3 (part) and Ord. 2007-05; 9-4-07)

17.52.140 Height.

Maximum building height in the M-H zone is seventy-five (75) feet. (Ord. 2003-03 § 3 (part) and Ord. 2007-05; 9-4-07)

17.52.145 Site plan review.

Prior to application for a building permit, the applicant shall submit to the City of Orland a complete Site Plan application with all applicable fees and all other documents necessary for review by the City to ensure compliance with all requirements of the Orland Municipal Code (OMC). A “Site Plan” application may be approved by the city manager or his/her nominee, without the necessity of public notice, a public hearing or planning commission action if findings required for approval (Section 17.82.050 of this title) can be made. (Ord. 2007-05; 9-4-07)