

APPENDIX G

Proposed Design Guidelines

DESIGN GUIDELINES

FOR MIXED USE AND MULTIFAMILY RESIDENTIAL



ENCINITAS, CA

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DESIGN GUIDELINES

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document provides design guidelines for development in the new zone districts R30, X30 and S30, which are established in support of the city’s Housing Plan. The guidelines provide a clear framework to denote the desired form and character of new residential development projects and to encourage the highest quality design in those areas. Implementation will help define how we spend our time in these places and what activities we engage in while we are there.

These design guidelines seek to promote quality for design, provide direction for new development, and to establish clear goals and expectations for promoting compatible design and respecting community character. The guidelines are solution-oriented in that they provide direction for appropriateness in a range of design categories while also allowing flexibility and creativity. They also promote development that is compatible with the city at large and with the individual contexts and the individual communities within Encinitas.

This chapter provides a background to the guidelines and their purpose. It then explains how the document is organized, how it is to be used and how it relates to the three zone districts.

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FLOATING ZONES

These design guidelines apply to a set of “floating zones” that are available only to a set of sites in the City that are specifically designated on the map in Section 30.36.010.D. These three potential floating zones, R30, X30 and S30, are elective, in that they can be “pulled down” to replace the existing zoning. It is the property owner’s decision to opt into the “floating zone” program. Until a floating zone is activated for a site, the existing zoning and associated rights govern the use and development of the site.

PROPERTY OWNER’S RIGHTS

The specific zone category (R30, X30 or S30) that is available to an individual site is identified on the map on page 4. Until a property owner elects to activate the standards in the floating zone, the existing “underlying” zone category remains in place.

BUILDING HEIGHTS IN FLOATING ZONE

Building heights are limited to two stories throughout the city, except where the floating zones provide for an increase in height to three stories for some portions of each project. This is permitted when a project includes multifamily residential at a density that meets the objectives in the city’s Housing Plan, complies with the standards in the zone category, and meets the design guidelines in this document.

CONTEXT-SENSITIVE DESIGN

The intent is to promote a moderate increase in residential density where the project is designed to be compatible with the city at large, its various communities and more specific settings where responding to neighborhood character and when best practices in urban design are addressed. This residential development will appear different in various settings. That is, there is no one specific development model that can be applied universally. A major goal is to ensure that new development matches building scales to the street type and to the land uses that surround it. For that reason, a series of three “Design Contexts” is established, which reflect objectives for the character of development in different settings: Neighborhood Center (N), Village Center (V), and Main Street Corridor (M). These are indicated in the zoning with a “modifier symbol.” Thus, the X30 zone, for a Neighborhood Center is indicated as: X30-N. See Chapter 2 for a description of the Design Contexts.

CONNECT TO CODE:

Throughout this document, specific cross-references to the new “floating” zones occur. Look for this orange box for important information involving the zone districts.

A NOTE ABOUT BUILDING HEIGHTS IN THE ILLUSTRATIONS:

Many images that appear in this document show three-story buildings. This should not be construed to imply that an entire project may be of this height. When viewing these images it should be assumed that other portions of the same project would have one and two story structures.

A NOTE ABOUT PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE DOCUMENT:

The photographs that accompany the guidelines are intended to depict concepts rather than specific form, theme or style.

ZONING AND THE DESIGN GUIDELINES

The floating zones establish basic requirements for new development, including:

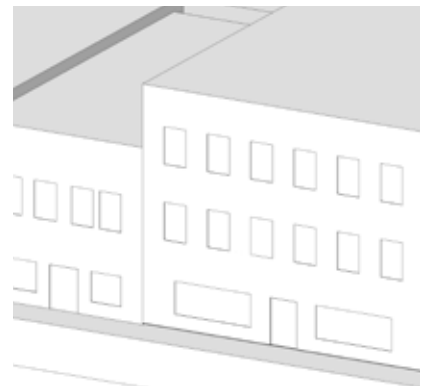
- Densities (minimum densities are required to comply with state housing law and RHNA)
- Lot area and coverage
- Building placement (required setbacks or build-to lines and frontage requirements)
- Parking and access
- Open space
- Building height and articulation
- Transparency (for mixed-use buildings)
- Building entrances
- Allowable uses, conditional uses, and unpermitted uses

The standards in the floating zones are quantitative and measurable and compliance is required. These rules must be satisfied by all new development that “opts” into the floating zone program to which the standards apply. These rules are prescriptive; they provide a high level of predictability in terms of potential outcomes in development projects.

In contrast, the guidelines provide direction for the more qualitative aspects of a project and address design topics where more flexibility is appropriate and in which a variety of design solutions may meet the objectives for compatibility and appropriateness. The design guidelines also address unique characteristics inherent within the individual communities and contexts of Encinitas. Some guidelines may not apply in every circumstance. In other cases, an alternative solution to an applicable guideline may be proposed. Where this occurs, project applicants should articulate how alternative solutions will meet the intent of an encouraged guideline. All projects are evaluated on their adherence and to the degree to which substantial compliance with the intent can be measured.

THE TERM “PROJECT” IN THIS DOCUMENT:

A “project” is meant to be an improvement to property that by itself meets the minimum density requirements of the floating zones. This may be an individual building or a grouping of buildings that are planned as a single development.



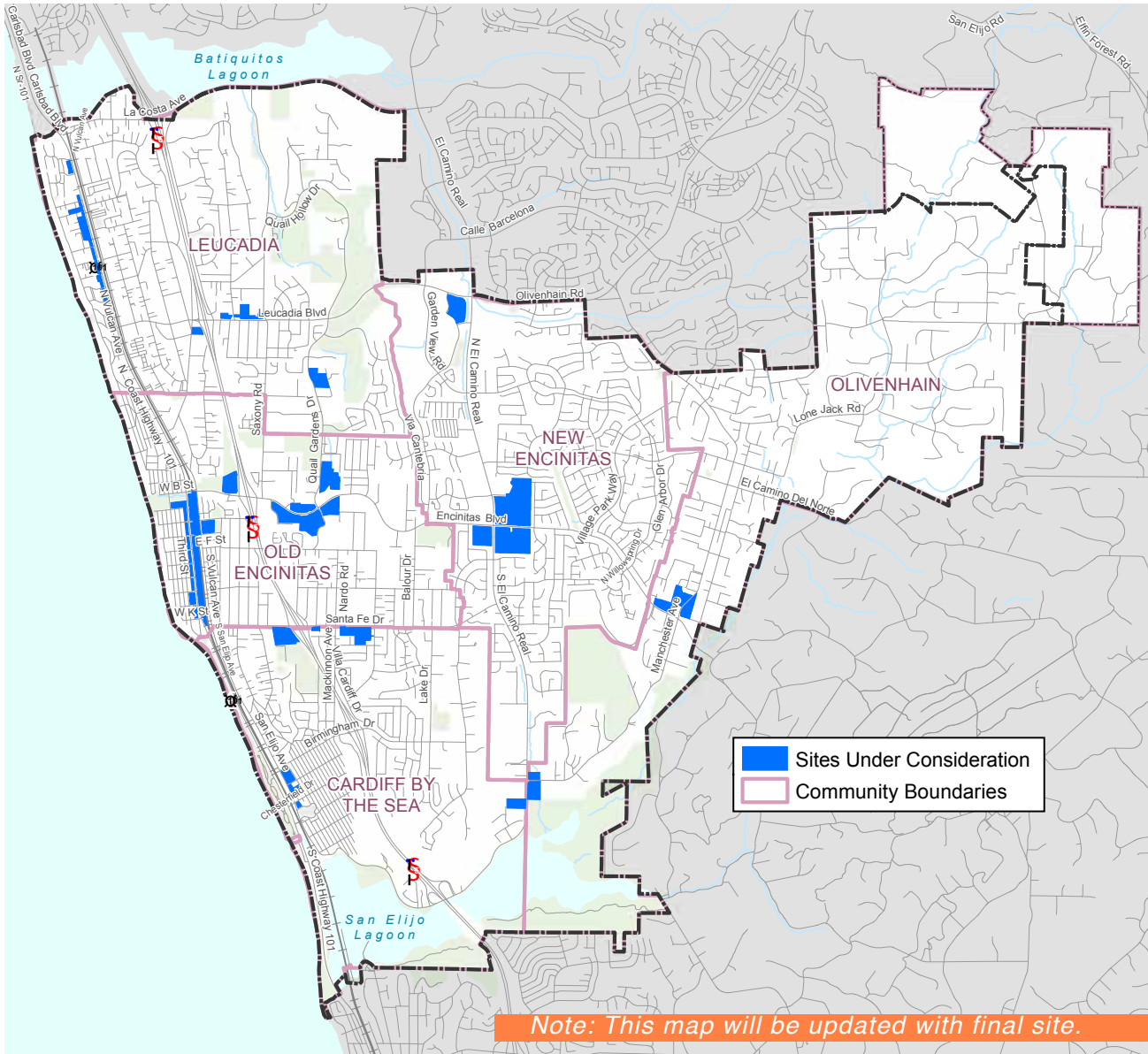
Zoning standards establish basic requirements for new development. They are quantitative and provide a high level of predictability.



Design guidelines seek to promote quality of design and respond to unique community characteristics. They are more qualitative than the zoning standards.

USING THE GUIDELINES

The design guidelines apply to any properties using the floating zone designation of R30-, X30- or S30-. The citywide map below shows which sites are mapped with the option to apply a floating zone:



Map of the floating zone sites in Encinitas.

WHO USES THE GUIDELINES?

Property owners using the floating R30, X30 and S30 zones, along with developers and designers working in those districts, must use this document. Residents and other interested parties may also reference the guidelines as an educational tool in helping to achieve a common vision for Encinitas.

HOW ARE THEY ADMINISTERED?

The guidelines are utilized during the City development review process to encourage the highest level of design quality, while at the same time providing the flexibility necessary to encourage creativity. All projects are evaluated and analyzed on their adherence to the design guidelines through a “design review findings” process, administered by staff to show substantial compliance with the intent of the design guidelines.

Complying with the design guidelines in this document is mandatory for all projects using the floating zones. Review occurs internally by city staff after compliance with the zoning standards is determined. Property owners and developers are strongly encouraged to coordinate with City staff early in the design process to ensure that projects meet all zoning standards prior to entering the design review process.

CONNECT TO CODE:

Reference section 30.36.100 of the zoning code for R30, X30 and S30 standards relating to administration.

OVERVIEW OF THE GUIDELINES CHAPTERS

The guidelines are organized into these chapters:

CHAPTER 2 - CONTEXT-SENSITIVE DESIGN

This chapter establishes overarching Design Principles for development in the R30, X30 and S30 zones. All projects must comply with these Principles. The Principles will be considered individually and also will be used in interpreting the design guidelines that follow. This chapter also includes information about the unique community contexts found throughout Encinitas. This is to ensure that each new project takes into consideration their unique setting in order to deliver a project that fits with and enhances the existing environment.

CHAPTER 3 - DEVELOPMENT PROTOTYPES

This chapter provides examples of development and housing prototypes that are appropriate solutions to meeting the objectives of the new floating zones and guidelines. These examples have been vetted by the community and leaders, however, other solutions also may be appropriate.

CHAPTER 4 - SITE DESIGN GUIDELINES

This chapter provides design guidelines related to site design. Concepts for building placement, parking, access and connectivity. Streetscapes are also addressed, including open space, topography, neighborhood transitions, and project phasing. While chapter 2 is broad in nature, relating to a larger context, the chapter on site design focuses on the individual project and how it relates to its immediate neighbors.

CHAPTER 5 - BUILDING DESIGN GUIDELINES

This chapter provides design guidelines for individual buildings. It includes concepts related to building frontage, entries, height, mass and scale, materials, roofs, and windows.

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

The built environment denotes the form, function and character of communities and greatly influences human behavior. Therefore, it is important that we design communities for sustainable, healthy living. This document also addresses some environmental factors that affect the quality of a development. The conservation of energy and water are key objectives in community planning and each new design should include ways to do so, as well as reduce dependence on the automobile. Throughout this document, icons appear which highlight environmental design opportunities. They are:



Water Conservation - This icon indicates that the guideline should be used in order to conserve water on the site and within the building.



Energy Conservation - This icon indicates methods for reducing the carbon footprint of a building by implementing “green” building design methods.



Reduced Auto Dependence - This icon indicates methods to encourage using alternative modes of transportation and correlates the impact of the built environment on physical health.

HOW TO READ THE DESIGN GUIDELINES

The guidelines are organized in a hierarchical format, with a variety of components. The letters correspond to the example design guideline that appears on the following page.

- (A) GENERAL TOPIC** - This identifies a category to be addressed for a set of guidelines. This also appears in a gray box text in the top right of each page.
- (B) INTENT STATEMENT** - This statement describes the overall intent of the guidelines that follow. In some cases, this intent statement may be referenced in considering alternative means of meeting a guideline.
- (C) DESIGN GUIDELINE TOPIC** - Sets of related guidelines are grouped by topic heading. These are located in blue boxes with a numbering system that relates to each chapter. In other words, Site Design topics start with “SD” and Building Design topics start with “BD.” This is used to reference specific design guidelines, i.e. “refer to guideline SD.1.a.”
- (D) DESIGN GUIDELINE** - This statement provides specific design direction within the topic area. The design guidelines are numbered in sequence to facilitate referencing them in formal reports and findings statements.
- (E) SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** - This material appears as “bullets” which provide additional information and in some cases include specific examples of appropriate solutions.
- (F) ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN ICONS** - These symbols relate to the city’s commitment to incorporate environmental awareness in new design.
- (G) IMAGES, DIAGRAMS AND GRAPHICS** - Sketches and photographs illustrate guideline intent.
- (H) RELATED REFERENCES** - Some pages include “sidebars” which provide reference to other relevant information. Many of them include cross-references to the R30, X30 and S30 zone standards.

A NOTE ABOUT PHOTOGRAPHS:

Photographs are used to illustrate specific design topics and in some cases may include other features that would not be permitted. These images should not be construed to imply that the entire scene depicted is appropriate or that the project would meet other city development regulations.

SAMPLE DESIGN GUIDELINE

A → Site Design Guidelines

Building Placement

B → BUILDING PLACEMENT

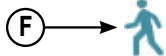
All multi-family and mixed-use buildings should be positioned in ways that create well defined street frontages and convey a sense of scale. Each new building should respect traditional development patterns and the individual context, providing visual continuity along the block. It should promote an active, walkable neighborhood by providing pedestrian interest and minimizing the visibility of parking from the street.



Locate a building to respond to traditional development patterns in the design context.

C → SD.1. BUILD-TO AND SETBACKS

1. Locate a building to create a well-defined street frontage and minimize the visibility of parking areas.



- a. Position a building so that most of the façade is located within the build-to zone (established in the R30, X30 and S30 standards) to minimize the visual impacts of parking areas and promote an active, pedestrian-oriented street.
- b. Alternatives to Mixed-Use and build-to standards may be considered, using these guidelines, where site configuration, topography or existing development patterns limit the feasibility of locating buildings at the sidewalk edge.

D → **2. Locate a building to respond to traditional development patterns in the design context.**

- E** →
- a. In the Main Street context a new building should:
 - » Align at the sidewalk edge with a high percentage within the build-to area.
 - » Provide a clearly defined street edge, composed of storefronts (for a mixed-use building) or stoops (for a purely residential building).
 - » This may be varied to a limited extent to allow for expanded outdoor dining, plazas and courtyards, but the predominant line at the ground level should be maintained.



Locate a building to create a well-defined street frontage and minimize the visibility of parking areas.

H →

CONNECT TO CODE:

Reference section 30.36.030 of the zoning code for R30, X30 and S30 standards relating to build-tos and setbacks.

DESIGNING IN CONTEXT

Each project should be designed to respond to a “tiered” set of concepts related to community character and the individual setting. Those levels of consideration are illustrated here, and are explained in more detail in Chapter 2.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Overarching design principles express **citywide design objectives**. They are:

- Design with Consistency & Intergrity
- Respond to Neighborhood Context
- Design with Individuality
- Design for Views
- Respond to the Street
- Provide a Sense of Scale
- Balance Indoor and Outdoor Activity
- Provide a Progression of Space

COMMUNITY CHARACTER

Each project should reinforce the **design traditions of the community** in which it is located. The five communities with unique characteristics are:

- Old Encinitas
- Leucadia
- Cardiff
- New Encinitas
- Olivenhain

DESIGN CONTEXT

Each project must respond to its **unique design context**. The three unique design contexts respond to the last letter of the new zoning code terminology. They are:

- Main Street Design Context
- Village Center Design Context
- Neighborhood Design Context

SITE DESIGN

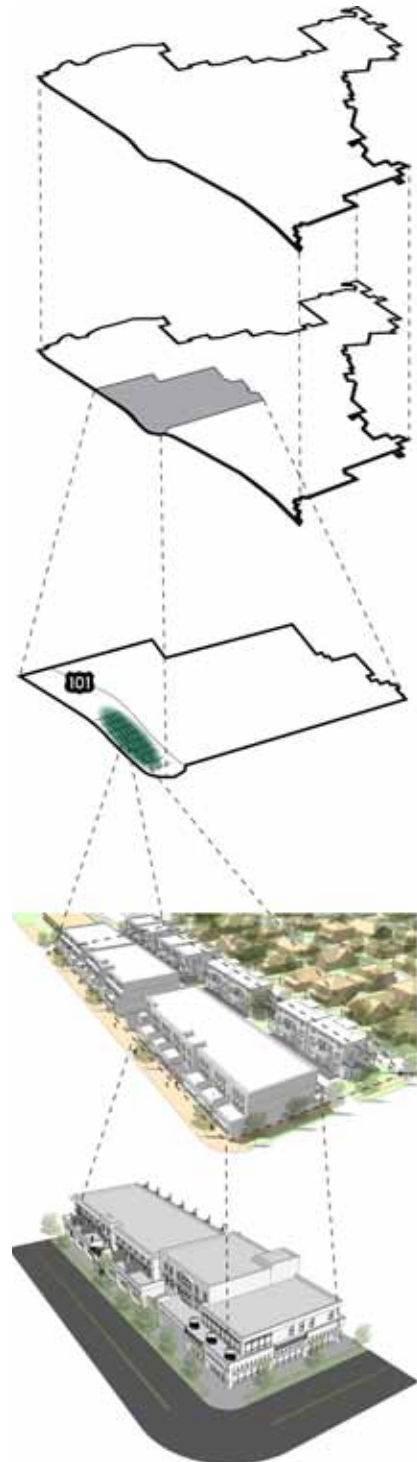
Design guidelines for site design encourage **high quality in public and semi-public spaces**. Objectives include:

- Creating a sense of place within each development
- Maximizing connectivity
- Designing the “edges” of a site to be assets to surrounding neighborhoods
- Making the best use of natural resources

BUILDING DESIGN

These design guidelines encourage **high quality design of individual buildings**. Objectives include:

- Promoting a sense of human scale to building proportions
- providing a consistent street edge
- encouraging high quality materials and design
- Promoting variation in massing and building form
- Accommodating moderate increase in density while maintaining compatibility with established neighborhoods.



2 CONTEXT-SENSITIVE DESIGN

This chapter provides the foundation for designing in the R30, X30 and S30 zones. It draws upon common themes that are reflected in the city’s Housing Plan of the General Plan and upon overarching principles for design that the city seeks to achieve in all development. It also introduces a framework for considering each project’s fit with its setting. This is defined by descriptions of the traditional or desired design characteristics for of each of the five communities that make up Encinitas, as well as an introduction to the different “design contexts” that are assigned to the places where R30, X30 and S30 zones are identified. This material shall be used when determining appropriateness of a specific improvement project.

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LEGEND

- Townhomes
- Flats
- Apartments
- Existing Context



HOUSING PLAN COMMON THEMES

Several “themes” evolved during the update to the City’s Housing Plan, leading up to creation of the R30, X30, and S30 zones. They include broad objectives that serve the community, the environment, and the economy, as well as appropriate design character. These themes that should be reflected in new designs.

MAINTAIN THE UNIQUE CHARACTER OF ENCINITAS

New development should respond to basic commercial or housing needs, but should also help create community centers that are distinctive and reflect the unique historical, cultural, economic, and geographical context of the area. By maintaining the unique character of Encinitas we are looking for the types of physical environments that create a sense of civic pride, and therefore support a more cohesive community fabric.

MIXED USE BUILDINGS IN KEY ACTIVITY CENTERS

A fundamental goal is to achieve a full array of different land uses and structures which work together to create vibrant communities. Developments that have medium to high densities and mixed land uses brings origins and destinations closer together and provide retail-residential synergies. It means that streets have more activity and interest, which leads to a greater propensity to walk and use transit to lower auto ownership rates.

MIXTURE OF TWO AND THREE-STORY BUILDINGS

By creating clear concepts through prototype designs, and providing clear examples of what is considered appropriate or desirable mixed use for different areas, the community can shape the projects that developers propose to provide more compatible uses and offer sensitive transitions to established lower density neighborhoods.

GROW SMALL BUSINESSES AND EMPLOYMENT BASE

High quality communities with architectural and natural elements are more likely to retain their economic vitality and value over time. Residents provide a market and employees for business and, in turn, businesses provide desired amenities and employment opportunities for residents.

WALKABLE PLACES & SOCIAL GATHERING SPACES

How and where residential, commercial, and industrial structures are arranged define the basic land use patterns, which are relevant for travel because they determine how close destinations are to one another. A combination of land use policies, implemented with transportation demand management strategies, can have significant effect on travel behavior. Walkable communities enhance mobility, reduce negative environmental consequences, strengthen economies, improve public health, and support stronger communities through improved social interaction.

MAINTAIN SMALL SCALE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Attractive design is critical to balance the competing demands placed on infill, compact development. A design review function can help preserve community character that exists, but also to ensure that new development reflects an appropriate scale and complementary style to make residents feel comfortable and secure. The preference is to manage new development so that it is phased over time to meet future housing needs, while at the same time being well-designed and built to function as an asset to the community.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Each project in the R30, X30 and S30 floating zone districts should follow several overarching design principles. They are the first step in articulating the goals and characteristics associated with healthy, vibrant and diverse communities that offer residents more choices of how and where we live. These design principles include:

#1 - DESIGN WITH CONSISTENCY AND INTEGRITY

Each design must have a coordinated design concept. Materials, massing and details should be used in a consistent manner. This often is the well-composed expression of a specific architectural style; in other cases, the design may be more vernacular, even eclectic, but overall it must have a sense of order and place within the community.

#2 - RESPOND TO NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT

Response to setting includes respect for the character of neighboring properties. While each design is unique, those within individual neighborhoods should have a sense of relatedness, which is derived in part from building placement on a site, a repetition of uniform setbacks, and continuity in materials, massing and form.

#3 - DESIGN WITH INDIVIDUALITY

Designing each building to be unique is also a tradition in Encinitas. Each is aesthetically interesting, while restrained in character - they are not ostentatious or “over-the-top.” Many structures and landscapes are custom-built. Even where a developer has built several structures in close proximity, each is an individual design. Repeated design often associated with a tract development is contrary to the city’s design traditions and is inappropriate.

#4 - DESIGN FOR VIEWS

For many properties in Encinitas, views to scenic attractions, including the ocean and foothills are key aspects of design. The mass of a building should be positioned to maximize these view opportunities, and outdoor use areas should be planned to take advantage of these assets.



Design with consistency and integrity.



Respond to neighborhood context.



Design with individuality.



Design for views.

#5 - RESPOND TO THE STREET

A special characteristic of Encinitas' design traditions is that each property has details which are visually attractive and interesting to people on the street. This may be a porch that faces the street, the artful composition of an entire building facade, or a well-maintained landscape. In some areas, designs offer a finer grain, perhaps as an ornamental detail on the face of a building, in the treatment of a balcony or deck or placement of an ornamental planter at the street edge. Each reflects an acknowledgment that an individual property is a part of the greater whole and that the neighborhood is enriched by this contribution to the public way.



Respond to the street.

#6 - PROVIDE A SENSE OF SCALE

Buildings and landscapes that convey a sense of scale are also a part of the design traditions in Encinitas. This scale is conveyed in the overall massing of structures as well as the way in which windows, doors, and details give a sense of a building's size and presence to the street. The texture of materials and the manner in which they are assembled do so as well. This helps one comprehend the building in the context to a person's size.



Provide a sense of scale.

#7 - BALANCE INDOOR AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITY

Each design should make use of outdoor areas as well as indoor spaces, and reflect the scenic appeal and mild climate of the setting. It may be manifest in patios, gardens and decks that extend living outside. These features add green space and amenities to neighborhoods.



Balance indoor and outdoor activity.

#8 - PROVIDE A PROGRESSION OF SPACE

Each property should have a sequence of spaces that leads from the public realm, then transitions into a "semi-public" area and then ends with the private building entry. This progression may be rather extended, and include a sidewalk area and then a courtyard or patio, with a walkway that leads to a building entrance. In other cases, this sequence may be more compressed, with a small stoop near the street edge or simply a recessed entry. Nonetheless, in each case there should be a sense of progression from the public to the private realm.



Provide a progression of space.

COMMUNITY CHARACTER

Each project should reinforce the design traditions of the community in which it is located. These community character perspectives are particularly critical in making sure new development generally fits in within the existing neighborhood and is complementary to what exists today. A brief description of some of the key features of each community is presented in this chapter.

OLD ENCINITAS:

Old Encinitas, located in the center of the city, serves as the historic core and downtown for the City. Its major streets include Highway 101 and Interstate 5 (running north-south) and Encinitas Boulevard and Santa Fe Drive (running east-west).

Old Encinitas includes the most established and historic character of all the five communities. Highway 101, with its iconic “Encinitas” archway sign, serves as the “main street” for the entire city. It’s traditional grid of uniformly-sized lots and blocks with buildings located at the sidewalk edge creates a more “urban” character. Buildings are modest in scale, but many are two or more stories. Storefronts with awnings and sidewalk cafes are common. A variety of architectural styles exists. Roof heights are also varied. Many include traditional “low pitch” roofs with varied cornice heights and others include more steeply pitched styles. East of Highway 101 and the railroad, the topography slopes upward offering views of the ocean from many east-west streets.

Development in Old Encinitas should:

- a. Reflect the historic significance and established character;
- b. Blend indoor and outdoor spaces; and
- c. Take cues from older buildings in their proportions, dimensions, and materials, without replicating historic styles.



Highway 101, with its iconic “Encinitas” archway sign, serves as Main Street for the entire city.



East of Highway 101 and the railroad, the topography slopes upward offering views of the ocean from many east-west streets.



Sidewalk cafes and small courtyards are common.



Old Encinitas includes the most established and historic character of all the five communities.



New development should “fit in” with the context, but still represent its own time.

LEUCADIA:

Leucadia is located in the northwest section of Encinitas, just north of downtown. Its major streets include Highway 101 and Interstate 5 (running north-south) and Leucadia Boulevard and La Costa Avenue (running east-west).

Leucadia is centered on the Highway 101 corridor, which features eclectic architecture and a beachside culture. Buildings along Highway 101 are modest in scale, but vibrant with bold colors. Outdoor café seating and small street-facing plazas abound. Buildings only face Highway 101 on the west side. On the east side, the railroad runs parallel to Highway 101. Most properties along Highway 101 are within walking distance to Beacon's Beach, with its panoramic cliffside views and pedestrian access. Ocean views also exist from upper floors of buildings along Highway 101. East of Highway 101, the character of Leucadia is made up of traditional low-scale residential neighborhoods. Examples of its agricultural traditions are also apparent.

New multifamily housing and mixed use developments in Leucadia should:

- a. Reflect the eclectic architecture along Highway 101;
- b. Respond to the coastal atmosphere and “beachside” culture,
- c. Incorporate outdoor elements such as cafe seating (for mixed use projects) or small courtyards and plazas, and;
- d. Recognize the agricultural heritage of the area.



Most properties along Highway 101 are within walking distance of Beacon's Beach, with panoramic cliffside views.



The Highway 101 corridor through Leucadia includes an eclectic mix of architecture styles and bold colors.



Leucadia's bold colors and outdoor orientation gives it a “beachside” culture.



New development should incorporate outdoor elements such as cafe seating.

CARDIFF:

Cardiff is located in the southwest section of Encinitas, just south of downtown. Unlike Leucadia and Old Encinitas, Cardiff's development is predominantly east of Highway 101 with San Elijo State Park located west of Highway 101 along the coast. Cardiff's major arterials include Highway 101 and Interstate 5 running north-south and Santa Fe Drive and San Elijo Avenue running east-west.

Cardiff's location, being east of Highway 101, distinguishes it from the other coastal communities that have development west of Highway 101 and directly adjacent to the beach. This separation from the ocean makes Cardiff feel independent and unique. The term "village" is often used to describe it. Because of its location and topography, Cardiff includes exceptional ocean views, even from some ground floors or outdoor areas. Its architecture is more eclectic and colorful, like Leucadia's. A variety of land uses are present and housing density, in proximity to its "center," is more apparent than in other communities. Established residential neighborhoods are located on the hillsides overlooking the ocean as well as inland and east of Interstate 5. Neighborhood-serving retail centers are located along major corridors.

New development in Cardiff should:

- a. Respect its "village-like" character and uniqueness;
- b. Include unique, yet modest, architecture;
- c. Consist of buildings in smaller modules linked with pedestrian plazas, connections, or open space to respect the village-like character that exists, and;
- d. Maintain and maximize views, wherever feasible.



Because of its location - separated from the ocean - and topography, Cardiff includes exceptional ocean views.



Cardiff's architecture is more eclectic and colorful, and buildings are modestly scaled.



In Cardiff a variety of land uses are present, and housing density, in proximity to its "center," is more apparent than in other communities.



New development should respect the "village-like" character.

NEW ENCINITAS:

New Encinitas is located in the central part of the city, just east of downtown. Development patterns are typical of suburban tract developments, with large-lot single family residences on winding streets and cul-de-sacs. Commercial nodes are located along major arterials. Major arterial streets include El Camino Real (running north-south) and Encinitas Boulevard (running east-west).

Existing development includes large regional retail centers along major corridors. An objective for mixed-use and multifamily development in New Encinitas is to help transform these places into areas with more residents and that are more pedestrian friendly. These larger commercial parcels offer opportunities for combining commercial and residential uses as they redevelop. Doing so can support economic development, while adding vibrancy with increased residential density. Additionally, these larger parcels provide room for sensitively transitioning into single family neighborhoods with low-scale residential prototypes, rather than abruptly changing from commercial to single family residential.

Mixed use and multifamily developments in New Encinitas should:

- a. Focus on creating unique places with a mix of commercial and residential uses;
- b. Create pleasant transitions into established single family residential neighborhoods.



Large-scale redevelopment offers opportunities for better transitioning into established single family neighborhoods by using a variety of low-scale residential types.



The traditional development patterns of New Encinitas include large regional-serving retail centers along major corridors that are separated from single family residential neighborhoods.



New development should focus on creating unique places with a variety of commercial and residential uses.

OLIVENHAIN:

Olivenhain is located in the easternmost section of the city, just east of New Encinitas. The “center” of Olivenhain is located at the intersection of Encinitas Boulevard and Rancho Santa Fe Road, its two major arterial streets.

Olivenhain differs from the other Encinitas communities in that it has a very rural atmosphere with lower density. It exhibits a significant equestrian culture, offering horse trails as well as sidewalks. Development is more traditional in style and rural in character. Building materials and finishes are typically more rustic. Major corridors include a mixture of residential and commercial uses, but elsewhere a rural residential character exists. The landscape is more natural in Olivenhain, with views orienting to the foothills rather than the ocean. Olivenhain is described as being “village-like” but with a more pastoral character than Cardiff.

New development in Olivenhain should:

- a. Respect the low-scale, low-density character of Olivenhain while offering new housing choices;
- b. Reflect the rural characteristics in materials and architectural styles, including the significant equestrian culture and orientation to the foothills.
- c. Respect the rural atmosphere by utilizing lower light levels than other communities in Encinitas.



Olivenhain includes a rural atmosphere with a significant equestrian culture.



Major corridors include a mixture of residential and commercial space.



Streets are narrow and may be paved or unpaved. Sidewalks are often shared equestrian paths.



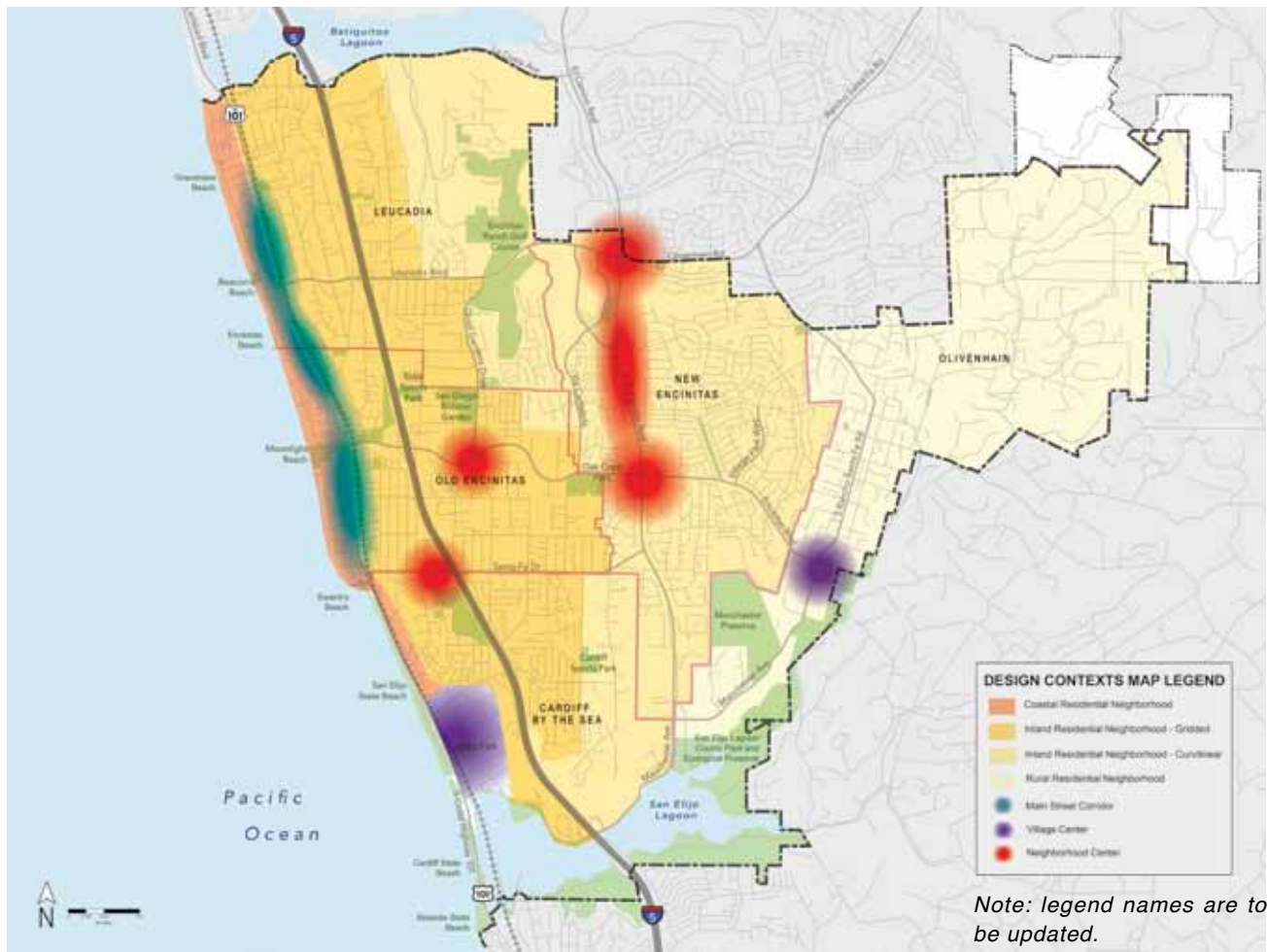
Landscaping in this design context is more natural, and often used for privacy.



New development should respect the low-scale, low-density character while offering new housing choices.

DESIGN CONTEXTS

Three distinct “Design Contexts” exist in those parts of Encinitas where the R30, X30, and S30 floating zones may be used. Some of these design contexts appear in each of the five communities, while others appear only in a few. In each case, these aspects should be considered in each project. The following pages describe each design context in more detail. The features that are described are those that are desired to occur in these areas, which combines some existing characteristics with some aspects that should be introduced to these places.



NOTE:

The design contexts are identified in the R30, X30, and S30 zone districts with a “design descriptor.” For example, an R30 zone district with a Main Street character context would appear “R30-M.” The zoning responds to context by offering variations in lot size and coverage, building frontage, setbacks/build-to’s, building articulation requirements, transparency, and more. Refer to zoning code sections 30.36.030 to 30.36.050

MAIN STREET DESIGN CONTEXT

The Main Street design context lies predominantly along Highway 101, although some other locations exist.

The desired Main Street character includes buildings with a strong orientation to and interaction with the street. For mixed use buildings, this means that the ground floor should be very transparent and welcoming, with storefronts and outdoor seating and displays. The activities inside the building should activate the sidewalk it faces. Mixed use buildings should include housing on upper floors, with balconies or outdoor terraces overlooking the street. Residential-only projects within Main Street contexts should still orient to the street with clearly defined entries and balconies and common space fronting the street. Raised stoops and individual street-side entries are also welcome to help animate the street. Highway 101 is centrally located and near major transit routes. This proximity to transit also should be considered when designing in this context.

New development in the Main Street context should:

- Have a strong orientation to the street and help define the sidewalk edge;
- Include ground floor uses that help activate the street and sidewalk;
- Include diverse housing choices;
- Connect to public transit; and
- Reinforce the unique character of the Highway 101 corridor;



In the Main Street design context, primary buildings should help define the street edge and encourage pedestrian activity.



New development should have a strong orientation to the street and sidewalk.



New development should connect to public transit.



New development should reinforce the unique character of the Highway 101 corridor.



LEGEND

 Mixed Use	 Carriage House	 Townhome	 Existing Context
---	--	--	--

For a project in the Main Street Context, the primary buildings should align at the street edge. Lower scale building types may be used to transition along sensitive edges.

VILLAGE CENTER DESIGN CONTEXT

The Village Center context appears in the Cardiff Town Center area as well as in the commercial areas of Olivenhain. Other R30 or X30 sites also exist where the “village center” palette is most desirable.

The desired Village Center character includes a mixture of land uses within close proximity to each other where smaller buildings are “clustered” and connected via pathways, courtyards, and other outdoor connections. Buildings should be modestly set back from the street and have more variation in building frontage than the other two design contexts, but connecting to the street remains very important. Uses should be vertically “stacked” or horizontally arranged on a single site. A sense of connection with the outdoors should be pronounced. Materials should respond to the established community. For example, Cardiff Town Center includes historic brick structures as well as newer buildings with colorfully painted stucco; Olivenhain includes more natural materials such as wood, masonry and clay tile roofs. Reinforcing the traditional character of each Village Center context is a key objective.

New development in the Village Center context should:

- a. Reinforce the “village” character in architectural style, materials, and scale;
- b. Incorporate common outdoor areas that connect buildings to one another;
- c. Vary facades to appear to be smaller, individual structures.



LEGEND

 Mixed Use	 Carriage House	 Townhome	 Flats	 Apartments	 Existing Context
---	--	--	--	---	---

A project in the Village Center context should include “clusters” of smaller buildings with interconnecting walkways.

Design Guidelines



New development should reinforce the “village” character in architectural style, materiality, and scale.



Larger, new development should vary the facades to appear to be smaller, individual structures.



A variety of small-scaled housing types are appropriate and can add density while keeping with the scale and character of a “village” setting.

NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER DESIGN CONTEXT

The Neighborhood Center design context exists along centrally-located commercial centers on major arterials. This context is usually organized in the form of a “node” - where a major intersection serves as the destination, or in a linear “corridor.”

The Neighborhood Center context is envisioned as transforming from what is today one of strictly commercial land uses into more of a mixture of uses where residential units add to the vibrancy of the place and offer more sensitive transitions to surrounding single family neighborhoods. Improving walkability also is important. This context includes larger parcels of land, and therefore, larger buildings are more appropriate. Building height should remain in the range of two to three stories and buildings should orient to the street and public sidewalks. Uses may be vertically stacked or horizontally distributed. Parking should be subordinate. Internal pedestrian and auto connections are crucial to breaking up the size of very large parcels, as increased walkability is a primary desired element in this context. Connections to adjacent developments should also be provided to support walking and biking. Enhanced connections to transit is also important.



New developments should include pedestrian and auto connections and parking should be subordinate.



LEGEND

 Twin Home	 Flat	 Park
 Carriage House	 Apartment	 Existing Context
 Townhome	 Commercial	

A Neighborhood Center should include well-defined street edges with buildings in front. New internal lanes should enhance connectivity.

New development in the Neighborhood Center context should:

- a. Have a strong orientation to major streets;
- b. Help establish a more pedestrian-friendly street edge;
- c. Include pedestrian and auto connections on sites with multiple buildings;
- d. Encourage internal circulation within projects;
- e. Connect to transit;
- f. Support walking and biking to and from nearby developments and neighborhoods;
- g. Provide parking that is accessible and easy to find, but subordinate to the primary buildings; and
- h. Incorporate a variety of building types and scales, including a mixture of residential building types and unit sizes.



New developments should have a strong orientation to major streets.

3 DEVELOPMENT PROTOTYPES



IN THIS CHAPTER:

NEIGHBORHOOD PROTOTYPES	28
HOUSING PROTOTYPES	32

LEGEND

 Townhomes	 Flats	 Apartments	 Existing Context
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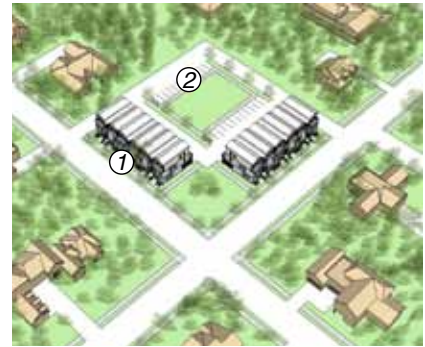


NEIGHBORHOOD PROTOTYPES

Each project should be designed to fit within one of the “Neighborhood Prototypes” that are envisioned for the floating zones. Some of these are purely residential prototypes, which are allowed in each of R30, X30, and S30 zones; others are mixed use prototypes, which are allowed in X30 and S30 only. Examples of each prototype are shown in this section to illustrate intent. They are not actual development proposals.

ALL RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD PROTOTYPES

Two purely residential neighborhood prototypes are appropriate for R30 sites: one applies to small lots, and the other applies to medium to large sized lots. In each case, the only use is residential. More intensive development is located along arterial streets. Sensitive transitions to surrounding single family neighborhoods are provided, using the smaller building forms of townhouses and carriage houses. The intent is to add housing choices within a project while responding to character and context.



On small sites, buildings should be appropriately scaled to the site and the surroundings. Above are two scenarios: one of lower intensity (top) with on-site surface parking and one of higher intensity (bottom) with tuck-under parking.

- ① Higher intensity residential along major street.
- ② Parking located behind buildings.
- ③ Lower scale residential along sensitive edge.



On large sites, a variety of building sizes and forms is appropriate. Smaller buildings are more appropriate adjacent to single family homes while larger buildings are more appropriate fronting major streets. Above are two project scenarios: one of lower intensity (top) and one of higher intensity (bottom), which includes some three-story buildings.

MIXED USE NEIGHBORHOOD PROTOTYPES

There are three general mixed use neighborhood prototypes identified for X30 sites, each relating to a Character Context, as described previously. Each prototype includes a variety of mixed use and residential building types. They also include sensitive transitions to existing single family neighborhoods, but overall are more intense than R30 sites due to the land use mix and parking requirements. The intent is to add housing choices while creating unique places that add to the vibrancy of existing neighborhoods. Commercial uses are located along arterial streets, away from sensitive edges. Lower scale residential buildings and landscaped parking areas serve as transitions to single family neighborhoods nearby.



MAIN STREET:

This neighborhood prototype relates to the X30-M and S30-M zones. It shows how new mixed use infill can occur on “main streets” where lots are smaller and more constrained.

This neighborhood prototype envisions an entire block face redeveloping, which could be a single parcel or could require land assemblage or strategic project phasing.

Each scenario includes a mixed use building fronting the primary street with alley access to parking and other transitional uses (such as carriage houses) which add housing diversity to the project while sensitively transitioning to single family.

- ① Pedestrian-oriented ground floor with high percentage of frontage
- ② Upper floors step back to provide private open space and reduce scale of building from sidewalk.
- ③ Public plaza is integral to the project and accessible and visible from street.
- ④ Building is organized in modules to break up facade.
- ⑤ Primary entries are accentuated.
- ⑥ Smaller-scale housing types and parking used as transition to single-family neighborhoods.



NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER:

This neighborhood prototype relates to the X30-N and S30-N zones. It illustrates how new mixed use infill development can occur on a large parcel.

This prototype envisions redevelopment of a shopping center into a vibrant mixed use neighborhood. It could be a single parcel or a group of parcels.

Each scenario includes a gradation from more intense uses along major streets to less intense uses near existing single family neighborhoods. Each scenario includes a mix of housing options as well as some commercial uses. Open space is also a primary feature.

- ① Mixed use and higher-intense uses near major arterials.
- ② Medium to high percentage of building frontage on primary streets
- ③ Parks and plazas as primary features.
- ④ Building is organized in modules to break up facade.
- ⑤ Parking is located behind buildings and interior to the site.
- ⑥ Primary pedestrian-oriented street is perpendicular to major arterials.
- ⑦ New streets increase connectivity and walkability.
- ⑧ Smaller-scale housing types and parking used as transition to single-family neighborhoods.



VILLAGE CENTER:

This neighborhood prototype relates to the X30-V and S30-V zones. It demonstrates how new mixed use infill can occur in a “village-like” setting where lots are smaller and are more integrated into the existing fabric.

This development prototype envisions a variety of individual parcels redeveloping overtime around some existing buildings.

Each scenario includes mixed-use and multifamily buildings, fronting primary streets with various plazas and pedestrian passages connecting the various buildings. Carriage homes and townhouses are located along sensitive edges adjacent to existing single family neighborhoods.

- ① Development divided into numerous smaller buildings.
- ② Connectivity between new and existing development is enhanced.
- ③ Public plazas and passages provided throughout.
- ④ Building is organized in modules to reduce perceived scale.
- ⑤ Smaller-scale housing types and landscaped parking creates a transition to single-family neighborhood.

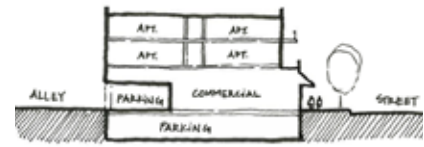
HOUSING PROTOTYPES

Various “building” prototypes are appropriate in different contexts throughout the city. The variety of housing prototypes is to show that housing density requirements can be met through a spectrum of building types, from mixed use to single-family attached townhomes. The building design guidelines apply to these housing prototypes. Key features of these building types are summarized here.

MIXED USE RESIDENTIAL PROTOTYPE

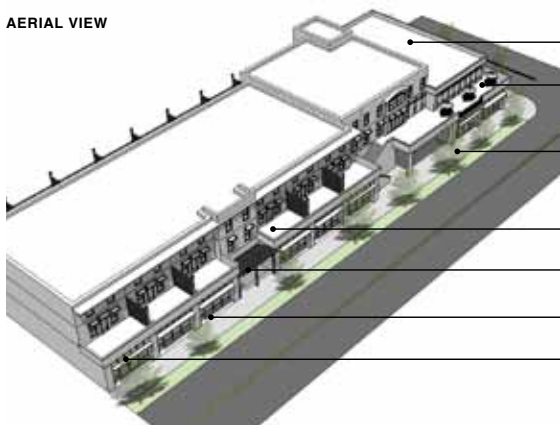
A Mixed Use Residential building includes commercial uses on the ground floor and residential uses on upper floors. It has a shared entrance and may have interior corridors.

Parking is provided in a surface lot or underground. Tuck-under parking can also be incorporated when site constraints make other parking options difficult.



In a vertical mix, uses are stacked on top of each other, with commercial on the ground floor and housing above.

AERIAL VIEW



- Building and roof form is varied
- Semi-public space above the ground floor is common in the Encinitas region
- Public “paseos”, or breezeways, allow penetration from one side of the site to the other
- Upper floors include apartments
- Shared entries are expressed on the facade
- Buildings are located at the sidewalk edge
- Commercial uses occupy the ground floor and contribute to a vibrant sidewalk experience with high transparency and active uses



Uses may be mixed on a site horizontally rather than vertically.

FRONT VIEW



Mixed use buildings should be located at the sidewalk edge, but also incorporate varied massing, both vertically and horizontally. Small cafe patios and “paseos” are common.

REAR VIEW



Parking may be tucked under the residential units, underground, or in an adjacent surface lot.

CONNECT TO CODE:

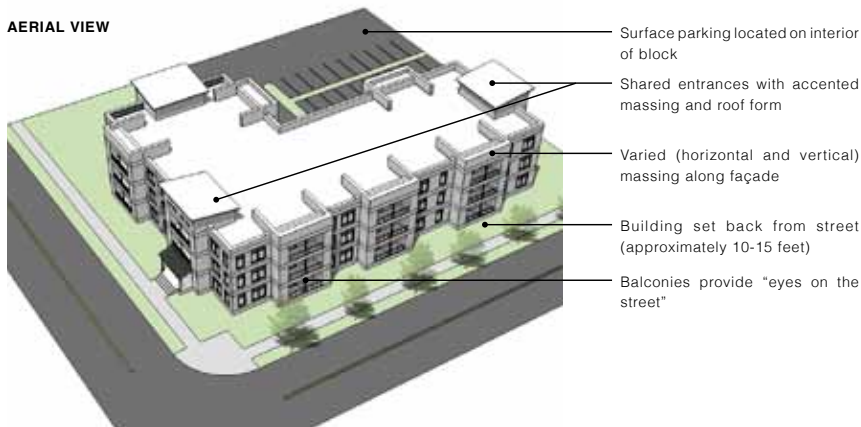
See Section 30.36.020 for and indication of where these housing prototypes are permitted in the various floating zones.

MULTIFAMILY APARTMENT PROTOTYPE

Apartments are multifamily units. Each unit is accessed via a common entrance and corridor. Some are single-loaded (apartments on one side, with a shared corridor on the other) or double-loaded (apartments on both sides, with a shared corridor in the middle.)

Parking is provided on-site in surface lots, or in higher density options, could include podium parking (partial sub-grade.) Apartments have porches on the ground floor and balconies on upper floors and often include common amenities such as pools, courtyards with picnic areas and workout rooms.

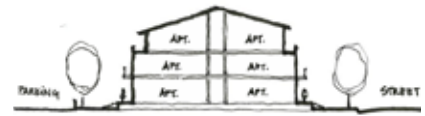
AERIAL VIEW



FRONT VIEW



REAR VIEW



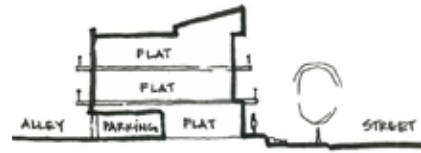
The two-story apartment prototype includes similar principles such as varied massing and roof form. It is surface parked.



A podium-style incorporates parking under the building, allowing for shared courtyards for residents to enjoy.

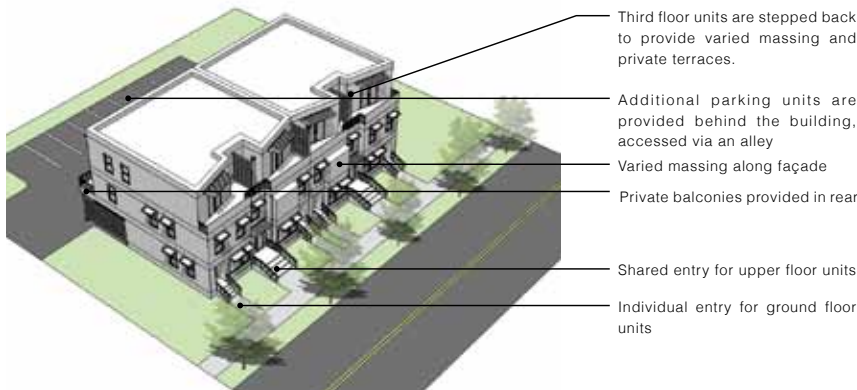
MULTIFAMILY FLAT PROTOTYPE

A Multifamily Flat includes apartment units stacked vertically without an internal corridor. They are also commonly referred to as “walk-up” units. Ground floor units include an individual entry while upper floors are accessed via a common stair core. Each building includes 4 to 6 units, depending on building height and unit size. Parking is “tucked” under the building for site efficiency. This prototype includes a wide range of unit sizes to accommodate mixed-income opportunities.



A two-story flat module includes four total units with one tuck-under parking space per unit.

AERIAL VIEW



FRONT VIEW



Flats operate much like townhomes, but units are stacked on top of one another instead of side by side.

REAR VIEW



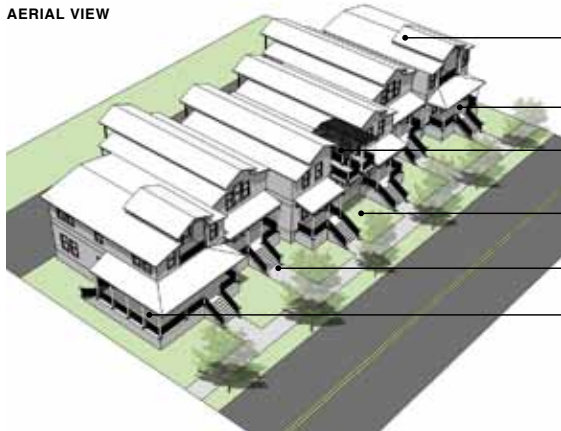
The three-story flat includes four tuck-under parking spaces per every six units. Extra on-site surface parking may be required.

TOWNHOME PROTOTYPE

A Townhome is a single family unit that is attached to others. End units have openings on three sides, while interior units have openings only in the front and back. Sometimes, a garage is accessed from an alley. It may be attached or detached with a small yard. The main entrance typically faces a public street and sidewalk and often includes a front porch or stoop.



AERIAL VIEW



Varied roof and building forms allow each unit to be individualized.

Front porches or stoops are common

Outdoor terraces provide private open space for units and access to fresh air and views

Building set backs are varied

Each unit includes individual entries

End units offer additional windows and private outdoor space



Three-story townhomes offer larger unit sizes (4 bedrooms), as desired for families in Encinitas, without the cost of a detached single family home.

FRONT VIEW



Townhomes are single family homes that share a wall. Construction precautions are taken to mitigate sound transfer.

REAR VIEW



Individual (two-car) garages are integrated into the rear facade.

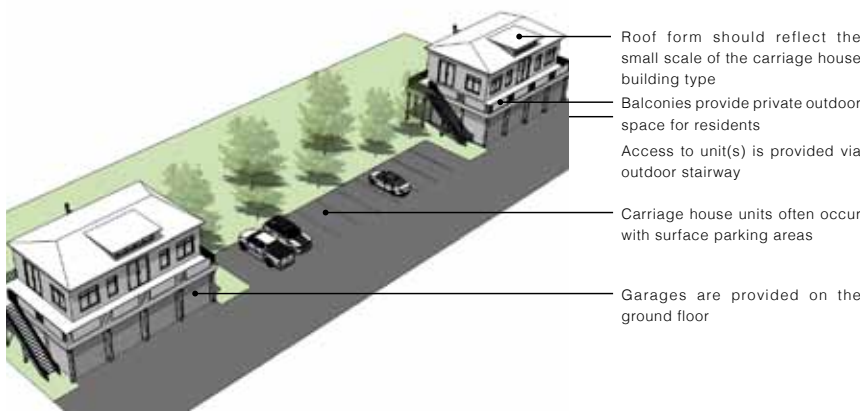


A Townhome may include an integrated, enclosed garage, or a "carport" which can double as an outdoor patio.

DUPLEX AND CARRIAGE HOUSE PROTOTYPE

A Carriage House is a 2nd floor (and occasionally 3rd floor) residence located above ground floor parking. Parking is provided either as “tuck-under” (partially enclosed) or in private garages (fully enclosed). Carriage houses provide a wider variety of unit types and sizes, and transition into existing single family neighborhoods. They are usually located along an alley or within an internal surface parking lot of a larger development.

CARRIAGE HOUSE AERIAL VIEW



Carriage houses increase density and parking options on a site while providing a modest scale of development.



Carriage houses provide a modest scale for transitioning into single family neighborhoods.

A Duplex building is similar to the Townhome type, but is limited to two units, which share a party wall. These also are ideal for transitions to existing single family neighborhoods.

DUPLEX AERIAL VIEW



Carriage houses are accessed via an alley or driveway. They provide additional parking for supporting uses.



Duplex Prototype

4 SITE DESIGN

This chapter addresses site design for individual parcels and for master plans containing multiple parcels. The primary objectives are to:

- Create a sense of place within each development;
- Maximize connectivity;
- Design the “edges” of a site to be assets to surrounding neighborhoods; and
- Make the best use of natural resources

Site design guidelines consider the placement and layout of buildings and other features on the property. Access and connectivity also are major considerations, both within an individual project, and as the project relates to the surrounding neighborhood. The arrangement of site design determines how close different physical elements are to one another, shaping how people perceive the built environment. This chapter also provides guidance for the design of sensitive transitions to provide coherence to the surrounding neighborhoods.

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BUILDING PLACEMENT

Each multi-family and mixed-use building should be positioned in a way that creates a well-defined street frontage and conveys a sense of scale. Each new building should respect traditional development patterns where they are valued, as well as the designated Design Context. It should promote an active, walkable neighborhood by providing pedestrian interest at the street level. Finally, site design considers the needs of the end-user so that people can live and work in accessible, safe, well-designed and thoughtful structures.



Locate a building to respond to traditional development patterns in the design context.

SD.1. BUILD-TO AND SETBACKS

1. Locate a building to create a well-defined street frontage and minimize the visibility of parking areas.



- a. Position a building so that most of the primary street-facing façade is located within the build-to range (established in the R30, X30 and S30 standards.)
- b. Alternatives to Mixed-Use and build-to standards may be considered, using these guidelines, where the site configuration or topography limit the feasibility of locating buildings at the sidewalk edge.

2. Locate a building to respond to traditional development patterns in the design context.

- a. In the Main Street context a new building should:
 - » Align at the sidewalk edge with a high percentage of building wall within the build-to range.
 - » Provide a clearly defined street edge, composed of storefronts (for a mixed-use building) or stoops (for a purely residential building).
 - » This may be varied to a limited extent to allow for an expanded outdoor dining area, plaza or courtyard, but the predominant building line should be maintained.

CONNECT TO CODE:

Reference section 30.36.030 to 30.36.050 of the zoning code for R30, X30 and S30 standards relating to build-tos and setbacks.

NOTE:

The topics appear in the order in which they are addressed in a typical design sequence.



Locate a building to create a well-defined street frontage and minimize the visibility of parking areas.

- b. In the Neighborhood Center context, maintain a defined street edge by:
 - » *Aligning at the sidewalk edge with a high percentage of building wall located within the build-to range for a mixed-use building.*
 - » *Aligning near the sidewalk edge with minimal setbacks for a multifamily residential building.*
- c. In the Village Center context, buildings should be more dispersed and clustered. A new building should respond to this context by:
 - » *Allowing more variation in setbacks for pedestrian passages, sidewalk and cafe dining areas, small plazas and courtyards.*
 - » *In this context, the “interior” block environment is as important as the street side, or “exterior” block environment. Special attention should be given to building placement in order to promote a village-like atmosphere.*

3. Locate a building to facilitate a safe environment by providing “eyes on the street.”

- a. Locate building elements such as balconies, stoops, entries, and windows so they activate the public realm, and provide additional security for the entire neighborhood.
- b. Private open space should be distinguishable from public areas, but is encouraged to blend into the public space.
 - » *Some examples for providing a distinguishable barrier, but blending into public space include, but are not limited to: railings, low wall, landscaping, or an elevated stoop or patio.*



Maintain a defined street edge. A new building should help define and enclose the streets.



Locate a building to take advantage of micro-climatic opportunities for energy conservation.

SD.2. ACCESS TO LIGHT AND AIR

1. Locate a building to take advantage of micro-climatic opportunities for energy conservation.



- a. Orient a building to be consistent with established development patterns, when they are a part of the desired features for the context.
- b. Consider seasonal solar and wind exposure patterns when positioning a new building on its site.
 - » *For example, a building located near the coast should be oriented to take advantage of breezes whereas a building located inland should be oriented to take advantage of prevailing winds, and to provide shade in outdoor areas.*



Courtyards provide opportunities for micro-climates, and provide additional light, air, and shade to a project.

PARKING DESIGN

The visual impacts of parking within a development should be minimized and be buffered from public ways in order to promote a walkable neighborhood and support the traditional “natural” character of Encinitas. Each parking facility should contribute in a positive way to the neighborhood while avoiding negative impacts on traffic. When designing sites that include automotive parking, consider how the provision of parking can affect the use of more active modes of travel such as walking, bicycling and public transit.

SD.3.SURFACE PARKING

1. Minimize the visual impact of surface parking.

- a. Locate a parking area to the interior of a site, behind a building, where feasible. This is especially important on a corner property where the street wall should have a sense of enclosure.
- b. Also locate a parking lot away from abutting lower density residential zone districts or provide a buffer.

2. Provide a visual buffer where a parking lot abuts a public sidewalk, path, or street.

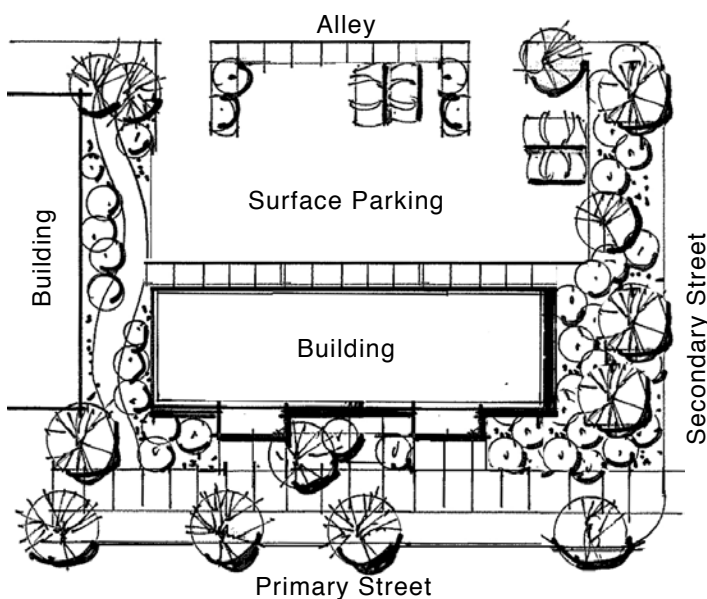
- a. Note that “buffering” does not mean fully screening the parking, but it does require creating a visual “filter” that softens the view of parked cars.
- b. A low site wall may be used as a buffer in combination with landscaping. Its materials should be compatible with those of the building.
- c. A planted buffer may also be used, and should include a combination of trees, shrubs and ground covers.



A planted buffer with trees, shrubs and ground cover provides a buffer from a public sidewalk and street.



Provide a visual buffer where a parking lot abuts a public sidewalk.



Locate a parking area to the interior of a site, behind a building, where feasible.



3. Design a parking area to encourage walking, bicycling and using public transit.

- Provide convenient pedestrian connections to a parking facility that lead to nearby services and transit.
- If possible, provide multiple pedestrian access point facilities so users can walk as directly as possible to various destinations.
- Bike parking should be provided and it should be integrated into the parking plan, not as an afterthought. It should be visible, inviting, well-lit, and easy to use.

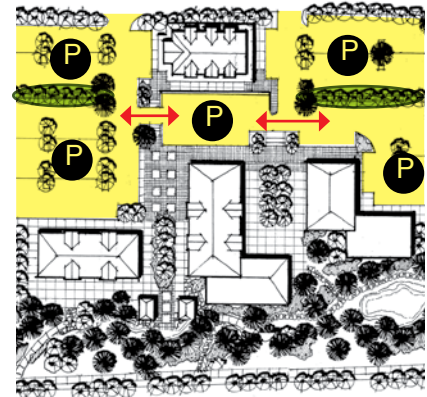
4. Design a parking lot to be human-scaled.

- Configure surface parking as a set of interconnected, smaller "rooms" with landscape buffers.
- A buffer that separates two parking modules should be a minimum of 8 feet in width.



5. Design a parking area to minimize on-site stormwater run-off.

- Use permeable materials for portions of a surface parking lot in order to reduce on-site run-off. Permeable materials include:
 - » *Crushed stone/gravel with reinforced underlayment*
 - » *Dry-laid pavers*
 - » *Stone or brick pavers*
 - » *Gravel or grass-filled concrete block systems*
- Utilize strategies that allow stormwater run-off to be filtered within the parking area.
 - » *Incorporate bioswales as part of the parking lot landscaping.*
 - » *Incorporate slotted curbs to allow stormwater to flow from the parking area into landscaped areas.*



Configure surface parking as a set of interconnected, smaller "rooms" with landscape buffers.



Incorporate bioswales as part of the parking lot landscaping.



Use permeable materials for portions of a surface parking lot in order to reduce on-site run-off.

CONNECT TO CODE:

Reference section 30.36.030 to 30.36.050 of the zoning code for R30, X30 and S30 standards relating to parking location and access. Also see Section 30.36.090 for parking ratios.

SD.4. STRUCTURED PARKING

1. **A structured parking facility should provide a pedestrian-friendly ground floor and street edge.**
 - a. Include an active use at the sidewalk edge.
 - » *Active uses may include commercial space, or residential amenities such as an exercise room or recreation room.*
 - b. On a secondary street, other methods of providing visual interest may be employed. In these locations, use architectural details, screening, landscaping, public art, wall sculpture or display cases at the street level to provide visual interest to pedestrians.
2. **Design structured parking to be integral to a building.**
 - a. Provide direct, enclosed access to residential units.
 - b. Architecturally, the parking facility and primary structure should read as one, with similar materials, detail and design quality.
3. **Design access to parking to be easily identified.**
 - a. Incorporate signage to direct users from a public street into the parking facility.



A structured parking facility should provide a pedestrian-friendly ground floor and street edge.



Screening may be used on secondary streets to provide visual interest.



Include an active use at the sidewalk edge.



Incorporate signage to direct users from a public street into the parking facility.

SD.5. BIKE PARKING

1. **Design bike parking to be safe, accessible and easy to use.**
 - a. Locate bike parking at the ground level or to be easily accessible from the ground level via ramp or elevator.
 - b. Locate bike parking close to a building entrance.
 - c. Locate bike parking in a well-lit area.
 - d. Distribute some bike parking throughout a site to optimize rider convenience and use.
 - e. Incorporate wayfinding signage to direct users to bike parking.
 - f. Provide covered parking, where feasible, to protect bikes.
 - g. For a large residential project, incorporate both short-term and long-term bike parking.
 - h. For places of employment, provide long-term bike storage, such as a bike locker, an indoor bike parking area or another secure form of parking.
2. **Design bike parking to be integral to the site.**
 - a. Address bike parking placement and design at the onset of a project.
 - b. Place bike parking close to nearby bike routes.
 - c. Design bike parking to be an attractive amenity to the site. Bicycle racks should combine the utility of security with the aesthetics of art.
 - d. Provide facilities that support recreational and transportation related exercise that also provides a function, like seating, waste management, map stands, secure bicycle storage, and drinking fountains.



Design bike parking to be safe, accessible and easy to use.



Provide covered parking, where feasible, to protect bikes.



For a large residential project, incorporate both short-term (for guests and quick trips) and long-term (residents' permanent bike parking storage) bike parking.



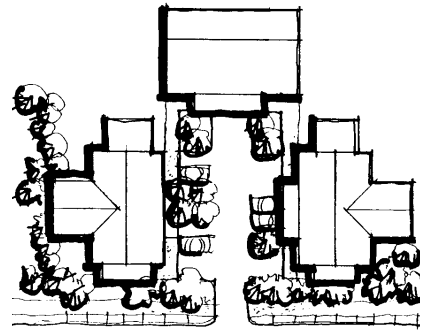
Design bike parking to be integral to the site design.

CONNECT TO CODE:

See Section 30.36.090 for bicycle parking space ratios.

ACCESS & CONNECTIVITY

Site access and connectivity are important considerations when designing multifamily residential and commercial projects. While automobile access is very important, the primary intent is to promote walking and biking, as much as possible. Designing with active transportation in mind supports the goals and values of the community at-large and reinforces the outdoor lifestyle and character that is inherent to Encinitas.



Use shared driveways between properties to reduce the number of curb cuts when feasible.

SD.6. AUTO ACCESS & CONNECTIVITY

1. **Locate vehicle access where conflicts with pedestrian circulation will be minimized.**
 - a. Provide auto access from an alley, rather than the street, when feasible.
 - b. If alley access is not feasible use a secondary street.
 - c. Shared access or reciprocal access is preferred if it reduces conflict or stress points on the development site or within the public right-of-way.
2. **Where a curb cut is to be installed, keep the width to a minimum.**
 - a. Use shared driveways between properties to reduce the number of curb cuts when feasible.
 - b. Align vehicular connections with access points on adjoining properties to enhance neighborhood connectivity.



Provide auto access from an alley, rather than the street, when feasible.



Locate vehicle access where conflicts with pedestrian circulation will be minimized.



SD.7. PEDESTRIAN ACCESS & CONNECTIVITY

1. Enhance connectivity within a project and to adjacent properties.

- a. Provide pedestrian connections to established public walkways.
- b. Locate a new walkway to animate the pedestrian network and connect to outdoor spaces.
- c. External stairs and short, landscaped ramps can help activate different levels from the street, and provide a sense of privacy for inhabitants for everyday use.



2. Maximize pedestrian connections to site amenities and attractions.

- a. Design these to encourage and facilitate a safe walking experience.
- b. Sidewalk widths should be expanded where trees, planter boxes, bike racks, fountains, public art, etc. require additional space to use or appreciate them.
- c. If needed, design visible, appealing and comfortable stairs in principal paths of travel.
- d. Design sidewalks and activity spaces to accommodate various groups. Consider the special safety and security requirements of activity spaces that serve small children and older adults, in addition to other building user groups.

3. Provide a convenient pedestrian connection to transit, where feasible.



Enhance connectivity within a project and to adjacent properties.



Maximize pedestrian connections to site amenities and attractions.

SD.8. BICYCLE ACCESS & CONNECTIVITY

1. Provide convenient access from a development to nearby trails and bicycle routes.

- a. Provide wayfinding signage to direct users to nearby bike ways.



Locate a new walkway to animate the pedestrian network and connect to outdoor spaces.



Provide convenient access from a development to nearby trails and bicycle routes.

OPEN SPACE

Open space within a project should be designed to enhance the adjacent public realm, as well as the private realm. Balancing indoor and outdoor space and responding to context also are important. Open space also should be designed so that livability is enhanced, connections to nature are maximized and impacts to regional stormwater systems are minimized.

SD.9.LOCATION OF OPEN SPACE

1. Locate some open space in a project to enhance the public realm.

- a. Design the open space so that it can be accessed or at least observed by the public.
- b. Consider the experience, purpose, and goals of an open space as it relates to the building type and user group.
 - » *A mixed use building with a commercial component on the ground floor may incorporate a semi-public open space(s) such as a small plaza or outdoor dining.*
 - » *A purely residential building may incorporate more private open space(s) such as a courtyard, mews, or a rooftop terrace.*

2. Provide amenities that will encourage physical activity.

- a. Provide shade, seating, public art and water fountains to promote their use.



An external courtyard facing a street enhances the public realm while serving residents.



An internal courtyard provides space for residents to connect to nature.



A corner plaza with outdoor cafe seating and rooftop terraces provides layers of open space that is visible from the public realm.



Consider the experience, purpose, and goals of open space as it relates to the building type and user group.

CONNECT TO CODE:

Reference section 30.36.030 to 30.36.050 of the zoning code for R30, X30 and S30 standards relating to required percentage of land to be used as open space.

SD.10.DESIGN & CHARACTER OF OPEN SPACE

1. **Design open space to be a positive asset to the project.**
 - a. Orient balconies, decks and windows to the open space.
 - b. Coordinate hardscape materials with building materials.
 - c. Also coordinate the materials palette with adjoining properties.
 - d. Prioritize natural infrastructure.
2. **Direct a walkway through a plaza, courtyard or other outdoor use area to help animate the space.**
 - a. Design courtyards, gardens, terraces, etc. to serve for outdoor spaces for children to play.
 - b. Design entrances to enhance the perception of these as complementary parts of one continuous space.
3. **Design site engineering features to serve as amenities.**
 - a. When on-site stormwater detention is needed, design it to be actively used or observed by the public as an asset.
 - b. Also, design the feature such that it may be shared by adjoining properties when feasible.



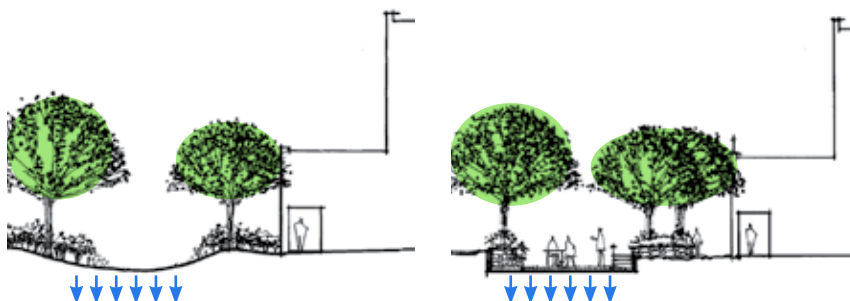
Direct a walkway through a plaza, courtyard or other outdoor use area to help animate the space.



When on-site stormwater detention is needed design it to be actively used or observed by the public as an asset.



Design open space to be a positive asset to the project.



A stormwater treatment area may be designed as a passive landscape feature (left) or an outdoor seating area with a permeable surface (right).



Orient balconies, decks and windows to the open space.

LANDSCAPING

Plant materials that are indigenous, well-acclimated and noninvasive should be used wherever possible. Water conservation should be a major priority. Landscape design should help to establish a sense of visual continuity and human scale throughout a project and respond to the surrounding context.

SD.11. WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPES

1. **Where plant materials are to be used, employ indigenous species.**
 - a. Drought-tolerant plant species, native to the region and suitable to the climate should be used.
2. **Employ hydrozoning techniques when feasible, to reduce the amount of irrigation needed.**
 - a. Cluster plants with similar irrigation needs together.
 - b. Locate drought-tolerant species further away from plants that require heavier irrigation so that they are not over-watered.
3. **Locate landscaping to take advantage of on-site stormwater.**
 - a. Direct downspouts or internal stormwater channels into landscaping surrounding a building, when feasible.
 - b. Where on-site stormwater detainage is required, locate landscaping in the path of or surrounding the stormwater swales/basins.



Where plant materials are to be used, employ indigenous species.



Drought-tolerant plant species, native to the region and suitable to the climate should be used.



Where on-site stormwater detainage is required, locate landscaping in the path of or surrounding the stormwater swales/basins.



Cluster plants with similar irrigation needs together.

SD.12. ENHANCED PLACEMAKING

1. **Use a coordinated landscape palette to establish a sense of visual continuity in the design of a site.**
 - a. This applies throughout the property.
 - b. Also coordinate plant selections with those already established on abutting properties.
2. **Use landscaping features to enhance the quality of placemaking within an individual project or site.**
 - a. Shared common space such as community gardens or rooftop gardens contribute to the sense of place while providing natural amenity.

SD.13. REDUCING PERCEIVED MASS OF BUILDINGS

1. **Use landscaping to help reduce the perceived scale of a building.**
 - a. However, do not rely on landscaping alone to minimize building scale.
 - b. Use it in conjunction with architectural devices that reduce scale, such as horizontal and vertical articulation.
 - c. Some examples include, but are not limited to:
 - » *Perimeter building landscaping*
 - » *“Green” walls or vines*
 - » *Green roofs*



Use landscaping to help reduce the perceived scale of a building.



Use a coordinated landscape palette to establish a sense of visual continuity in the design of a site.



Use landscaping in conjunction with architectural devices, to help reduce building scale.

STREETSCAPE

The streetscape is an area that typically exists along public sidewalks but also may include areas inside a property line that immediately abuts the public way or one that forms a component of a site plan. Streetscape amenities should be provided to enhance sidewalks and help convey neighborhood identity. These improvements should be coordinated, functional and durable in their design. Streetscapes also should be designed to create a positive experience and provide attractive transitions from the public realm to the private realm.

SD.14. STREETSCAPE ELEMENTS

- 1. Design the streetscape to be a positive experience.**
 - a. The streetscape should be well-lit, comfortable and safe.
 - b. Sidewalks need adequate continuity and connectivity and animated edges to facilitate pedestrian travel.
 - c. Better sidewalks require better design. Attention to landscaping, public art and other design features can improve facility appearance.
 - d. Support physical activity among all ages and abilities by making paths universally accessible.
- 2. The streetscape should respect the design context and anticipated level of use.**
 - a. Coordinate streetscape elements to be compatible with the surrounding context and public right-of-way features.
 - b. Design streetscapes and sidewalk widths to accommodate the anticipated density and traffic without feeling cramped or empty.
- 3. Use furnishings that are proven to be durable for outdoor conditions in the Encinitas climate.**
 - a. Locate furnishings near areas of active pedestrian use, such as major pedestrian routes, building entrances and outdoor gathering spaces.
 - b. Locate furnishings so they will not impede pedestrian circulation.
- 4. Design street lighting to be pedestrian-scaled.**
 - a. Fixtures shall be shielded to minimize light pollution of nighttime skies.



Design streetscapes and sidewalk widths to accommodate the anticipated density and traffic without feeling cramped or empty.



Locate furnishings near areas of active pedestrian use, such as major pedestrian routes, building entrances and outdoor gathering spaces.



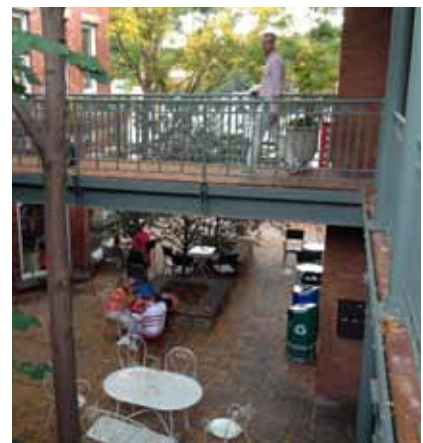
The streetscape should be designed to provide a smooth transition from the public realm to the private realm, creating a positive experience.

SD.15.SIDEWALK DINING

1. **Locate outdoor dining in a courtyard or plaza to activate the place.**
 - a. Include public art and other aesthetic features to add character to a space.
 - b. Trees can be used to help break up spaces, provide shade, and create some implied separation.
2. **Locate an at-grade dining area to accommodate pedestrian traffic along the sidewalk.**
 - a. Placing the dining area immediately adjacent to a building front is preferred, thus maintaining a public walkway along the curb side.
 - b. Maintain a clear path along the sidewalk for pedestrians; a width of 8 feet for this clear path is recommended.
 - c. A railing, detectable barrier, or similar edge treatment should be used to define the perimeter of a permanent outdoor dining area.
 - » *The railing or detectable barrier should be sturdy and made of durable materials.*
3. **Design an outdoor dining area to be an asset to a project.**
 - a. Provide a selection of places to sit.
 - b. Tables and chairs should be high-quality, durable, and designed for outdoor use.
 - c. Tables, chairs and other components of the outdoor dining area should not be permanently attached to the public right-of-way. Approved patio railings may be allowed to be temporarily attached to the surface of the public right-of-way.
 - d. If an outdoor dining area is located on a public sidewalk or other public right-of-way, floor coverings or raised platforms may not be used.



A railing, detectable barrier, or similar edge treatment can be used to define the perimeter of a permanent outdoor dining area.



Locate outdoor dining in a courtyard or plaza when feasible.



Design an outdoor dining area to be an asset to the community.

TRANSITION AREAS

A multifamily or mixed-use project should provide a sensitive transition to established lower density residential neighborhoods. In addition to “buffering” these areas and shielding them from incompatible uses, designs should incorporate compatible uses and transitions in scale.

SD.16. TRANSITIONS TO SINGLE FAMILY

1. Provide compatible uses along a transition edge.

a. Compatible uses include:

- » Low-scale multifamily residential building types such as townhomes, rowhomes, duplexes, or carriage homes.
- » Low-intensity, neighborhood-serving commercial uses such as a daycare, dry cleaner, coffee shop, or live-work space.
- » Passive uses such as pathways, pocket parks, or small parking areas.
- » Avoid locating a use that generates nighttime traffic, such as a bar, in these areas.

2. Design the edge of a development to be an asset, as viewed from an abutting single family neighborhood.

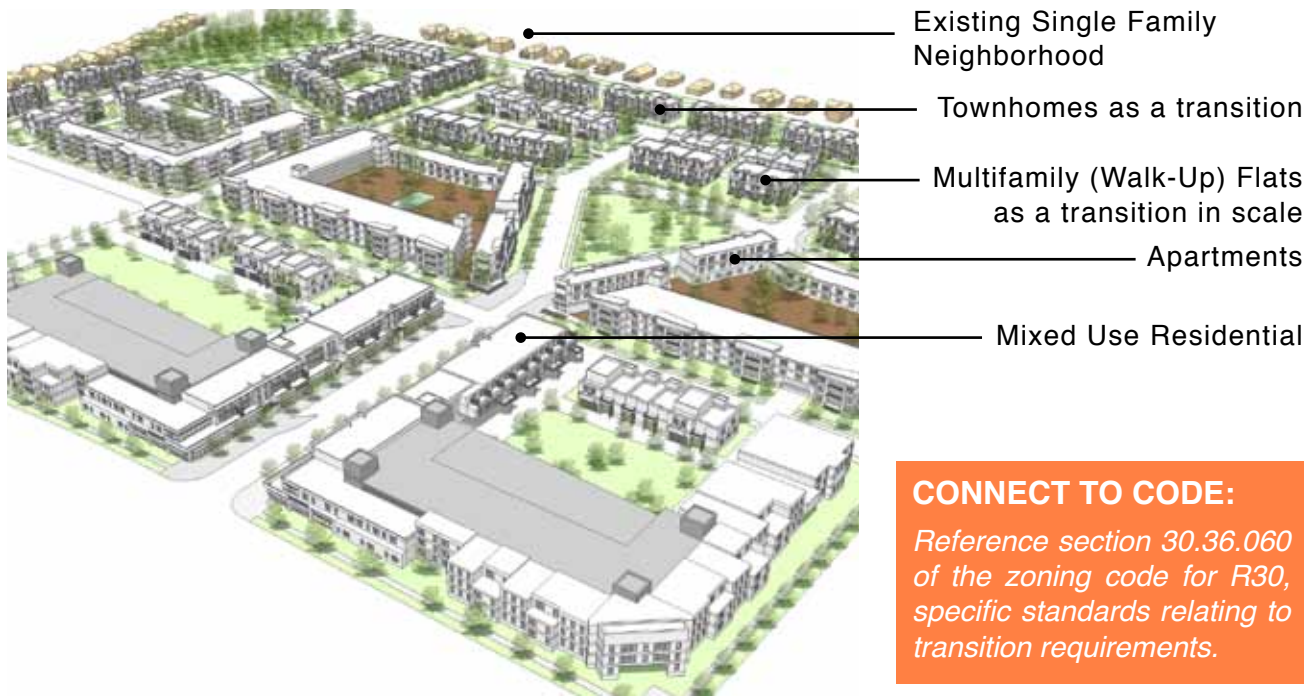
- a. Step down the height of a new building that will be in the transition area.
- b. Provide ample landscaping along the transition line where site dimensions allow.



Carriage houses provide parking for larger residential prototypes while providing a sensitive transition to single family.



Passive uses such as pathways and pocket parks provide for compatible transitions.



CONNECT TO CODE:

Reference section 30.36.060 of the zoning code for R30, specific standards relating to transition requirements.

In this large mixed-use project, Townhomes serve as a transition in scale and density along the edge that abuts an established single family neighborhood.

TOPOGRAPHY

On a sloping parcel, design the site to respond to the natural topography and minimize negative impacts of cut and fill. Retaining walls should be terraced to minimize their visual impacts. Landscaping should be incorporated to enhance the design of sloping sites.

SD.17. TOPOGRAPHY DESIGN

- 1. Minimize the visual impacts of cut and fill on a site.**
 - a. Regrade the site as a stable, “natural” slope, when feasible.
 - b. Terrace development on a steep slope, following the natural contours of the site and facilitate rounding and blending.
 - c. Divide a large grade change into a series of benches and terraces.
- 2. Design a retaining wall to minimize impacts on the natural character of the site.**
 - a. Terrace a retaining wall on a steep slope.
 - b. Use high quality materials such as brick and stone.
 - c. Integrate landscaping with the retaining wall.
- 3. Design a building foundation to conform to the existing topography.**
 - a. Step the foundation to follow site contours, when feasible.
 - b. Conceal exposed foundations with architectural screens and landscaping.



Terrace a retaining wall on a steep slope to minimize the height of individual walls.



Integrate landscaping into the retaining wall.



Terrace development on steep slopes, following the natural contours of the site.



Regrade the site as a stable, “natural” slope, when feasible.

DEVELOPMENT PHASING

In some larger projects, development may occur in phases and may incorporate some existing buildings, at least in interim stages. Each phase should be planned to comply with the design guidelines, with the understanding that some pre-existing improvements may not fully comply at the outset. Where a project is to be executed in phases, an overall master plan must be provided, and achieving the housing objectives for the development must be assured.

SD.18. PHASED IMPROVEMENTS

1. **Plan incremental improvements to anticipate future phases of development.**
 - a. Locate new improvements to accommodate future vehicular and pedestrian connections and building placement, as illustrated in the “Intermediate Phase” below.
 - b. Consideration of project approval may consider several distinct phases that would be implemented over a span of years, according to marking conditions. Planned amenities or community benefits provided on-site should be assigned to an early phase of construction and/or a comparable interim improvement in its place should be provided in its place until its phased implementation or construction.
2. **Design incremental improvements to enhance the pedestrian environment of an existing development.**
 - a. Place improvements to enhance the pedestrian environment. For example, new buildings and public open space areas may be located to create a pedestrian gateway into the site.
 - b. Plan for later pedestrian improvements, such as connections between the street and interior buildings, or to an adjacent neighborhood, when locating a new building or addition.



Existing Conditions

An existing strip shopping center might redevelop over time into a mixed use neighborhood (see below).



Intermediate Phase

Multifamily and mixed-use buildings frame a new open space and internal streets.



Final Phase

When the final development is built out, the entire neighborhood should comply with the zoning standards and design guidelines.

5 BUILDING DESIGN

This chapter addresses the design of buildings in the R30, X30 and S30 floating zones. The primary objectives are to:

- Promote a street edge that is consistent with traditional patterns in the individual community character areas
- Promote visual continuity along blocks
- Help define a street edge that establishes a sense of scale
- Maintain a scale of building that reflects the design traditions of the various communities that compose Encinitas
- Accommodate a moderate increase in density while maintaining compatibility with established neighborhoods
- Promote variation in massing and building form that reflects the design traditions of the different neighborhoods of Encinitas.

This chapter addresses ways to integrate new development into the existing urban fabric instead of damaging the existing fabric to accommodate new development. With that being said, there is a dynamic relationship among the design variables that are addressed in this chapter. In some cases certain guidelines will be more important than others, and the degree to which each guideline must be met will vary with each project.



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Guideline Application:

These guidelines apply to these building types:

- » Apartment
- » Mixed use
- » Townhome
- » Stacked-Flats
- » Carriage House
- » Duplex

Text in some individual guidelines note variations in how the guidelines may apply to these different building types.



STREET LEVEL INTEREST

Each building should enhance the pedestrian environment. The primary intent is to create an active and engaging street edge by using a variety of visually interesting elements.

BD.1. STREET LEVEL INTEREST

1. Develop the street level of a building to provide visual interest and a sense of human scale.

- a. Add visual interest through texture, finish and architectural detailing.
- b. Use changes in material to express human scale while assuring that the overall composition of the building design remains intact and does not appear overly busy.
- c. Apply materials in units, panels or modules that help convey a sense of scale.
- d. Do not use large panelized products or other materials that result in extensive featureless surfaces.

2. Design the ground floor to engage the public realm and promote social interaction.

- a. Use architectural details, windows, display cases, doors, stoops, etc. to engage pedestrian traffic.
 - » *This is crucial for ground floor commercial uses.*
 - » *It is also very important for multifamily residential buildings.*
 - » *Use stoops and individual entries to provide street level interest for multifamily buildings.*
- b. When stoops and individual entries are not possible, provide raised balconies on the ground floor and place shared amenities such as workout rooms, game rooms, and other social facilities where they will be visible.
- c. For residential buildings, also design windows to provide privacy to residents.



Design the ground floor to engage the public realm and promote social interaction.



Locate an at-grade dining area to accommodate pedestrian traffic along the sidewalk.



Design the ground floor to engage the public realm and promote social interaction.

BD.2. SAFETY

1. Locate features on the street level facades that encourage interaction and thereby provide “eyes on the street.”

- a. Locate windows, doors, balconies, stoops and main entries on street-facing facades to promote monitoring of activity.
- b. Provide places of interaction with small plazas and courtyards, cafe seating, balconies, porches and stoops.



Locate features on the street facades that encourage interaction and thereby provide “eyes on the street.”

BUILDING ENTRY

The primary entrance to a building should orient to a sidewalk, pedestrian way or plaza. Its entry should create a strong relationship between the private and public realms. A building entry should be clearly visible from the street and it should provide a sense of connection to the neighborhood.

BD.3. PRIMARY ENTRY

1. Provide a clear connection between the primary building entry and the street.

- a. Design the primary entry to be human scaled and clearly identifiable from the street. Options include:
 - » *Using architectural details or a change in materials to highlight a building entry,*
 - » *Incorporating a stoop, porch or steps,*
 - » *Creating a landscaped or paved path that leads from the building entry to the street,*
 - » *Providing a sheltering element such as a canopy, awning, arcade or portico to signify the entrance location,*
 - » *Using variation in building form or massing to highlight a main entrance.*

2. Orient the primary entrance of a building to face a primary street, an active plaza or pedestrian way.

- a. Locate an entry to face a primary street, when feasible; in some cases, it may face a secondary street, when doing so would enhance the character of that street and the primary street is already activated with entrances of other buildings in the area.
- b. In some cases, the front door itself may be positioned perpendicular to the street. In this case, the entry should still be clearly defined. This may be achieved by:
 - » *Incorporating a porch, stoop, or canopy for residential building types, or*
 - » *Providing a recessed entry, canopy or awning for commercial/mixed-use building types.*
 - » *Using other features that highlight an entrance may also be considered.*



Provide a clear connection between the primary building entry and the street.



Use variation in massing and building height to highlight a main entrance.



Orient the primary entrance of a building to face a primary street, or an active plaza or pedestrian way.



In some cases the primary entrance may face a secondary street. In this case, the entry should be clearly defined.

BUILDING HEIGHT

The height of a new building should be compatible with the height of other buildings in the area. Each building design should also incorporate variation in height.

BD.4. VARIATION IN BUILDING HEIGHT

1. Provide variation in building height in each project.

- a. For a large building (generally one occupying more than 100 feet in street frontage), provide a mixture of two and three story portions.
- b. When a building is to be only two or three stories entirely, variation in building height should be accomplished by changing cornice and roof lines/forms.



Provide variation in building height in each project.



A mixture of two and three stories is desired for large projects.



When a building is entirely two or three stories, variation in building height should be accomplished by changing cornice and roof lines/forms.

CONNECT TO CODE:

Reference section 30.36.030 to 30.36.050 of the zoning code for R30, X30 and S30 standards relating to building height and setbacks.

BD.5. FLOOR-TO-FLOOR HEIGHTS

1. **Design floor to floor heights to establish a sense of scale and respond to that of the surrounding context.**
 - a. The ground floor of a mixed use building should have ample height for storefront display.
 - b. The ground floor of a multi-family building immediately facing a public sidewalk should be raised for added privacy and to allow for an enhanced entry.
 - c. A ground floor should also be designed with consideration given to site topography. On sloping sites, step the first floor down to follow the slope.



Design floor to floor heights to establish a sense of scale and respond to that of the surrounding context.

BD.6. UPPER FLOOR STEPBACKS

1. **On a taller building, set back a portion of the upper floor to reflect the traditional low-scale character of Encinitas.**
 - a. This is especially important where a new, taller building is adjacent to a low-scale, one-story building.
 - b. Provide a minimum of four feet in setback in order to be effective in reducing scale as seen from the street.
 - » *This area may be used for street balconies or upper story planter boxes or gardens.*



The ground floor of a multi-family building immediately facing a public sidewalk should be raised for added privacy and to allow for an enhanced entry.



On a taller building, set back the upper floor to reflect the traditional low-scale character of Encinitas.

NOTE:

Minimum floor-to-floor heights are established in Section 30.36.030 to 30.36.050 of the zoning code.

BUILDING MASS & SCALE

A new building should appear similar in mass and scale to traditional buildings, including width and height. The perceived mass of a building should be reduced by dividing it into modules and expressing them in ways that cause them to appear to be a collection of smaller forms. Horizontal and vertical articulation also is important to establish an interesting façade and align important elements with established buildings of character. This method of “articulation” to reduce scale also benefits from the interaction with variations in materials and roof forms that can help convey the sense of a building being composed of smaller modules.



Use moldings, a change in material, or an offset in the wall plane to define the scale of lower floors in relation to the street.

BD.7. HORIZONTAL EXPRESSION

1. Provide horizontal expression at lower floor heights to establish a sense of scale.

- a. Use moldings, a change in material, or an offset in the wall plane to define the scale of lower floors in relation to the street.
- b. Align these features with similar ones along the street, where a distinct alignment pattern exists.
- c. Horizontal expressions of new buildings should reflect community character perspectives



Align features with similar ones along the street, where a distinct alignment pattern exists.



Provide horizontal expression at lower floor heights to establish a sense of scale.

BD.8. VERTICAL ARTICULATION

- 1. Provide vertical articulation in a larger building mass to establish a sense of scale.**
 - a. Use moldings, columns, and a change in material or offset in the wall plane to break up long surfaces and define vertical building modules.
 - b. Organize modules to reflect widths of facades seen traditionally.
 - c. Vary the roof profile and step down some portions of the façade to express the different modules.



Provide vertical articulation in a larger building mass to establish a sense of scale.

BD.9. HUMAN SCALE

- 1. Establish a sense of human scale in each building design.**
 - a. For a large residential or mixed use project, break up the development into several smaller buildings.
 - b. Use materials that convey scale in their proportion, detail and form. Materials applied in units, panels or modules help to convey a sense of scale, when they appear similar to those seen traditionally.
 - c. Incorporate a base, middle and cap into building design where this is a pattern that is established along the street.



Organize modules to reflect traditional lots widths or facade dimensions that are seen in the area.



Incorporate a base, middle and cap into building design where this is established along the street wall in adjacent buildings.



Establish a sense of human scale in each building design.

CONNECT TO CODE:

Section 30.36.030 to 30.36.050 of the zoning code for minimum wall offset requirements

ROOF DESIGN

Roof forms should reflect traditional building patterns in each of the communities of Encinitas. Variations in roof forms within an individual project should be used to help reduce the perceived scale of buildings and contribute to visual interest along the street.

BD.10. ROOF FORM VARIATION

1. **Vary roof forms to reduce perceived scale, to express individual building modules and to provide visual interest.**
 - a. Use flat, hipped and gable roof forms. However, do not over articulate the roof as this can result in an overly busy building.
 - b. Vary the roof profile by stepping down some parts of the façade
2. **Continue traditional roof forms of the context.**
 - a. Maintain the perceived line and orientation of roofs seen traditionally in the surrounding area.



Vary roof forms to reduce perceived scale, to express individual building modules and to provide visual interest.



Continue traditional roof forms of the context.

BD.11. REFLECT COMMUNITY CHARACTER IN ROOF FORMS

1. **Use roof forms that are compatible with the design context and the specific community within Encinitas.**
 - a. In the Main Street context, flat roofs are the predominant pattern and this should be continued. Gable forms may be appropriate for accents.
 - b. In the Village Center context and near single family residential homes, pitched roofs should be the predominant form.
 - c. In the Neighborhood Center context, a blend of roof forms is acceptable, but pitched roofs should be used near single family homes for compatibility.
 - d. Roof forms also should reflect the design traditions of each community of Encinitas. For example:
 - » *Old Encinitas has more of a tradition of using flat, or low-sloping roofs.*
 - » *Leucadia contains a mixture of roof forms and is also more "eclectic" in overall character.*
 - » *Cardiff includes a blend, but pitched roofs are common, especially low-sloping 3:12 and similar pitches.*
 - » *New Encinitas contains a blend of flat and pitched roofs. Commercial buildings are usually flat roofs with some pitched accents and residential buildings are pitched.*
 - » *Olivenhain is decidedly rural in character, and therefore, pitched roofs are more compatible.*



Vary the roof profile by stepping down some parts of the façade



Use roof forms that are compatible with the specific context and specific community within Encinitas.

BD.12.ENERGY GENERATION



1. Design a building to take advantage of energy-generating opportunities.

- a. Energy-producing devices, including solar collectors and wind turbines, are encouraged where they also respect the character of the context. Design these to be in character with the context.



2. Minimize the visual impacts of energy devices on the character of the setting.

- a. Mount equipment where it has the least visual impact on historic buildings and important view corridors.
- b. Exposed hardware, frames and piping should have a matte finish, and be consistent with the color scheme of the primary structure.



Minimize the visual impacts of energy devices on the character of the setting.

BUILDING MATERIALS

High quality building materials should be used to provide a sense of human scale and create visual interest. Materials that are “authentic” and durable should be used. Materials also should be consistent with those predominant in the community.

BD.13. HIGH QUALITY MATERIALS

1. New building materials should contribute to the visual continuity of the specific community’s character.

- a. The material should be compatible with materials used most often in the context.
- b. The use of synthetic stucco (such as EIFS) for large surface areas is inappropriate.
- c. The use of highly reflective materials for large surface areas also is inappropriate.

2. Use high quality materials to convey durability.

- a. The material should be proven to be durable in the local Encinitas climate.
- b. The material should maintain an intended finish over time or acquire a patina, when it is understood to be a desired outcome.
- c. Materials at the ground level should withstand on-going contact with the public, sustaining impacts without compromising the appearance. (Note that some synthetic materials will not sustain this degree of frequent contact.)

3. Use high quality materials to provide a sense of scale.

- a. Use changes in material to express human scale while assuring that the overall composition of the building design remains intact and does not appear overly busy.
- b. Apply materials in units, panels or modules that help to convey a sense of scale, and provide a sense of texture through shadow lines and other attributes which provide visual interest.
- c. Do not use large panelized products or other materials that produce extensive featureless surfaces.



4. Use sustainable building materials whenever possible.

- a. Such materials are:
 - » *Locally manufactured.*
 - » *Low maintenance.*
 - » *Materials with long life spans.*
 - » *Recycled materials.*



New building materials should contribute to the visual continuity of the community character.



Use high quality materials to provide a sense of scale.



Use sustainable building materials whenever possible.

BD.14. RESPOND TO COMMUNITY CHARACTER

1. Building materials should reflect those in the specific community of Encinitas.

- a. Materials in Old and New Encinitas should be compatible with the more traditional materials and colors commonly seen in those contexts.
 - » *Finished stucco, brick and stone are examples.*
 - » *Architectural metals also are appropriate.*
- b. Materials in Leucadia and Cardiff should be compatible with the more “eclectic” and beach-style materials and colors commonly seen in those contexts.
 - » *Finished stucco and painted lap siding and board and batten siding are examples.*
- c. Materials in Olivenhain should be compatible with the more rustic and rural materials and colors commonly seen in that context.
 - » *Stained wood siding and shingles are examples.*



Genuine stucco, detailed to provide a sense of scale, is traditional in the communities of Old and New Encinitas.



Stucco and wood lap siding are traditional materials in the Coastal Context.



Rustic materials and finishes are part of the design traditions in Olivenhain.

WINDOWS

The placement of windows is an important aspect of creating “eyes on the street” and providing an engaging and active streetscape. A high level of transparency should be provided on the street-facing facades of a building to create visual interest and maintain community character.

BD.15. TRANSPARENCY

1. Design the location and extent of window arrangements to reflect the use of a building.

- a. Ground floors of mixed use buildings should be predominately transparent.
- b. Ground floors of multifamily buildings should be less transparent than mixed-use buildings, but more transparent than upper floors.
- c. Upper floors can be less transparent but are still required to have windows on all facades that are visible from the public way or from common outdoor use areas.
 - » *Windows for residential units should be designed to provide ample daylight into the space to reduce artificial lighting needs.*
- d. Use exterior shading devices, such as overhangs or shade trees, to manage solar gain in summer months.



Design the location and extent of window arrangements to reflect the use of a building.



Ground floors of mixed use buildings should be predominately transparent.

BD.16. PLACEMENT AND DESIGN

1. Windows should be of high quality materials and be designed to create visual interest.

- a. Window materials should be of high quality and able to withstand the local Encinitas climate.
- b. Highly reflective glass is inappropriate in all community character areas.
- c. Design windows to be inset where feasible to provide a shadow line and facade interest.
- d. Design windows for opening to promote cross-ventilation where feasible.



Ground floors of multifamily buildings should be less transparent than mixed-use buildings, but more transparent than upper floors.

NOTE:

Minimum transparency requirements are established in Chapter 30.36 of the zoning code.