

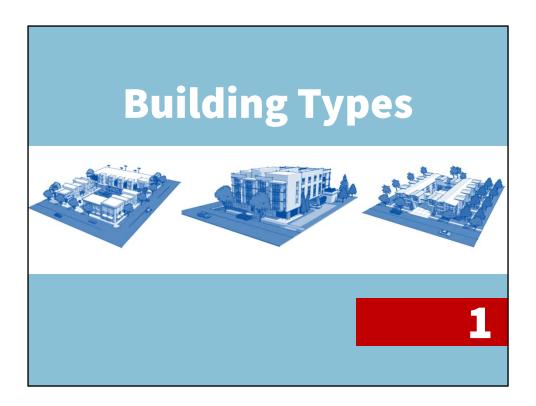
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## Building Design 1. Building Types 2. Building Design for Compatibility 3. Opportunities Diego Velasco M.W. STEELE GROUP ARCHITECTURE | PLANNING Clairemont CPU Ad-Hoc Subcommittee | 5/8/2018

Today I will talk about 3 key elements of building design and try my best to tie them Clairemont



Recap of Topic 1: Public Realm



Most residential development is based on a handful of building types and formats. I'd like to expose you today to some of the primary building types that may be feasible for Clairemont. The focus will be on multi-family and mixed-use, with a couple of examples of office. This is likely the predominant development use in the future, with some amount of retail center revitalization (which we discussed in our last session).



This is a sampling of what you have in the community today; you can see there is quite a variety of building types, formats and scales



Rowhome Building Type Typical Plan and 3D view



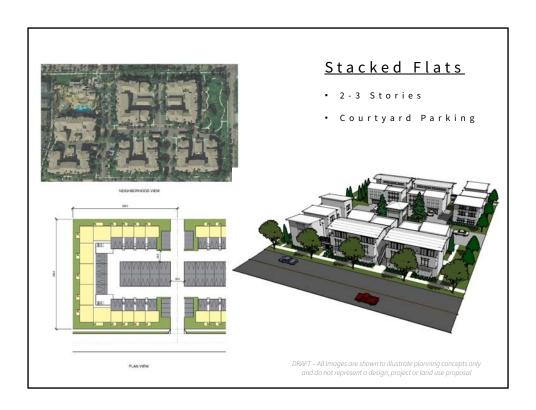
Row Home Examples



Motorcourt Building Type Typical Plan and 3D view



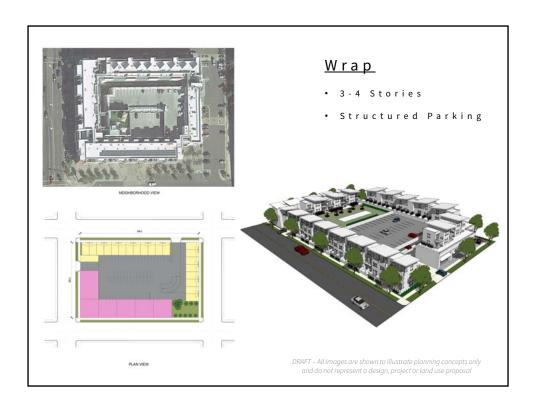
Examples of Motorcourt



Stacked Flat Building Type Typical Plan and 3D view



Examples of Stacked Flats



Wrap Building Type Typical Plan and 3D view



Examples of Wrap Buildings



Podium Building Type Typical Plan and 3D view



**Examples of Podium Buildings** 



This is a sampling of what you have in the community today; you can see there is quite a variety of building types, formats and scales



Low-Rise Office Building Type Typical Plan and 3D view



Examples of Low-Rise Office Park



Examples of Low-Rise Office Park

## **Building Types**







Rowhome

Motorcourt

Stacked Flats







Wrap

Podium

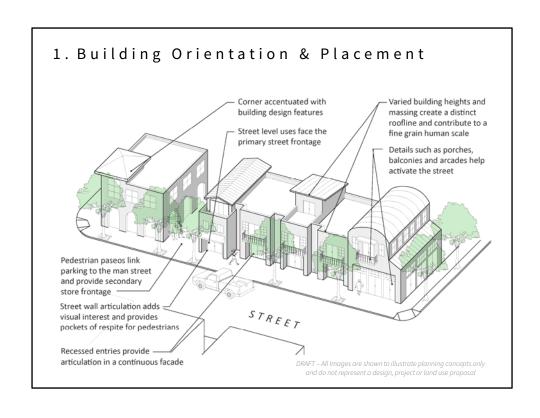
Business Park



Beyond Building Types, there are elements of building design that should be considered in particular when thinking about how buildings can be made to be compatible with neighborhood character

- 1. Building Orientation & Placement
- 2. Access & "Eyes on the Street"
- 3. Scale, Massing, Form & Articulation
- 4. Transitions & Step Backs
- 5. Roofline Variation
- 6. Corners
- 7. Materials, Colors & Details

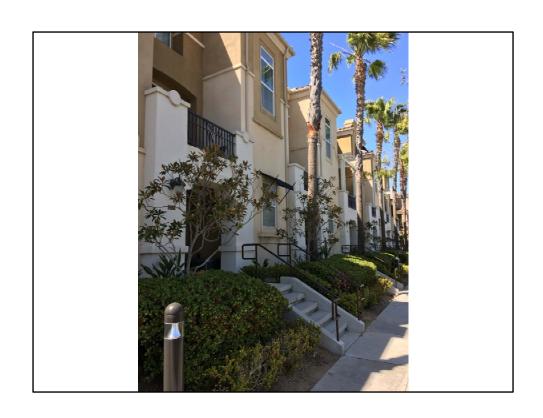
Today, I will talk about 7 key elements of building design that help make buildings compatible with their neighborhood context and result in buildings that "give back" to the community

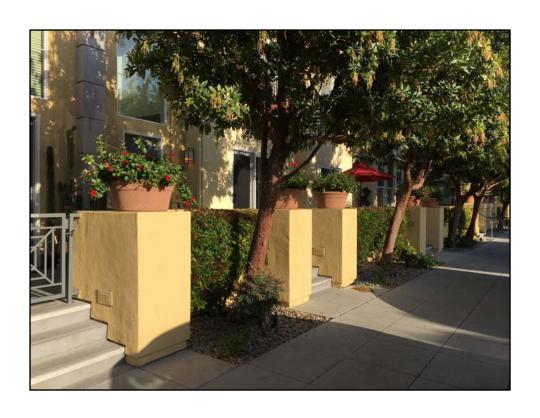




2. Access & "Eyes on the Street"

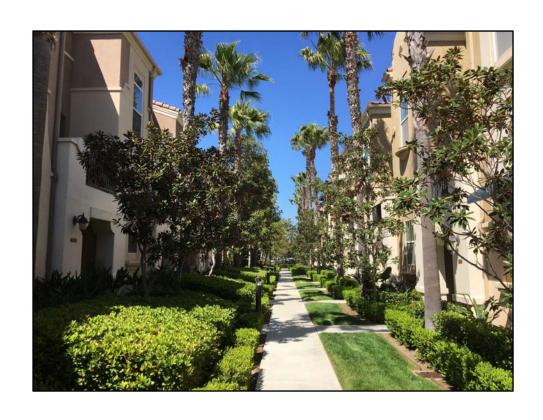


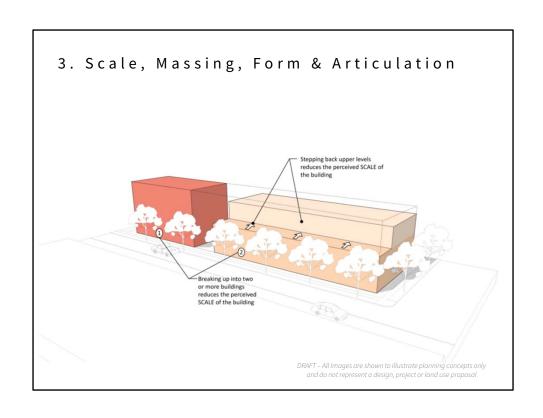














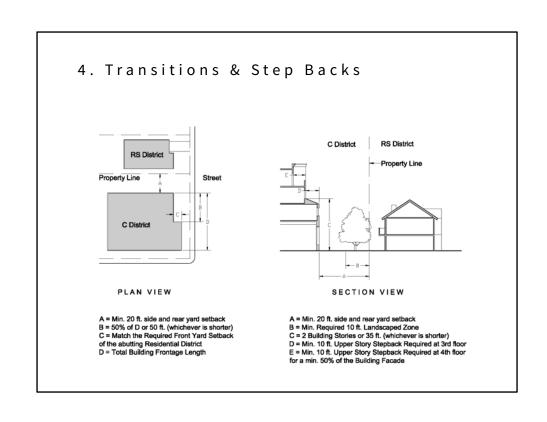


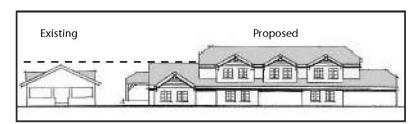


New single-family residential in the community is of a significantly larger scale than the immediate existing context, yet same number of dwelling units/lots



Existing single-family across the street; it is not always about the number of units or the building type – massing, scale and form matter too – perhaps more?





 $Height \, transition \, from \, existing \, one-story \, dwelling \, to \, new \, two-story \, development$ 

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## 5. Roofline Variation



- Pattern
- Pitc
- Variation

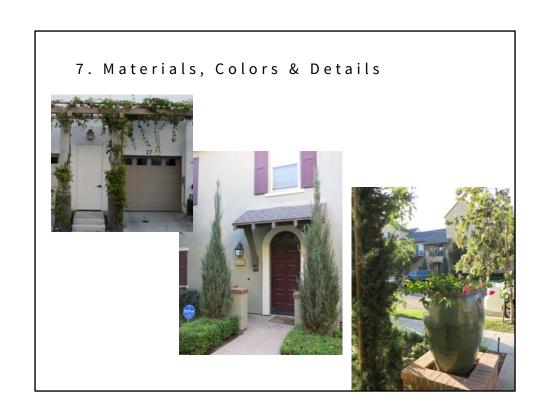


## 6. Corners

- Gateway Feature
- Plaza
- Expressive Form









Now, let's consider a hypothetical example and demonstrate how each of the 7 design elements can be implemented in one project













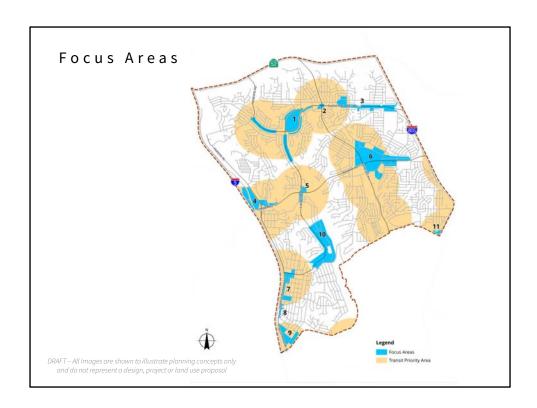








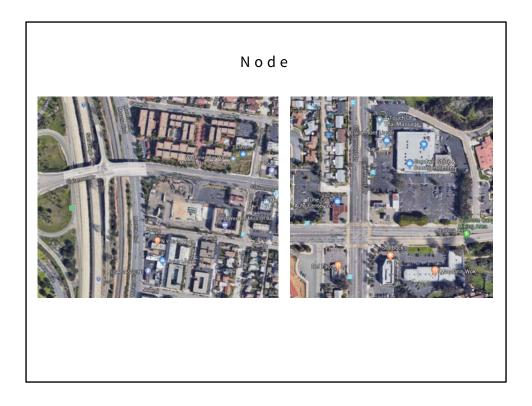
Intro to the next session and what we will be covering



Next session we will review opportunities for three of the areas highlighted in blue on this map



One area will be a center



Another a property in a node



And the third will be a property along a corridor