

Section 2 Design Elements

2.1 Massing and Scale

- DG-2.1.1 Building design should incorporate physical transitions and/or setbacks from the Event Center structure to adjacent properties and to frontages along West Century Boulevard and South Prairie Avenue.
- DG-2.1.2 Building massing should reinforce the street wall with well-scaled elements or structures that are sensitive to the neighborhood context.
- DG-2.1.3 Building design should provide definition to a pedestrian scale environment through active frontages that provide transparency and physical connectivity to activities within the buildings and promote an attractive and lively environment for walking.
- DG-2.1.4 Structures should include pedestrian scale elements such as arcades, colonnades, awnings, or structural projections that reduce the perceived scale of the building.
- DG-2.1.5 Building design of Event Center Supporting Structures should break down large floor plates and vary a building's height through the creation of smaller facades or through sculptural and elegant forms that are attractive and compatible with the sports entertainment aspect of the site.
- DG-2.1.6 Building design of Event Center Supporting Structures and Infrastructure and Ancillary Structures should incorporate variety in massing to create visual interest and textures of shadow, light and materials.
- DG-2.1.7 All building elevations should be considered and integrated into the overall design, and the side and rear facades of a building should be treated with sensitivity to adjacent uses.

The conceptual site design shown in *Figure 2.1 Massing Concept* provides an illustrative example compatible with these design guidelines.

2.2 Height

DG-2.2.1 The height of all Sports and Entertainment Complex structures shall conform to *Figure 2.2 Sports and Entertainment Complex Height*.

2.3 Frontage and Orientation

DG-2.3.1 Building frontages that are adjacent to the public right-of-way or gathering spaces may have active frontages that have physical and/or visual connectivity, as shown in *Figure 2.3 Frontages*. Active frontages may include architectural elements or treatments, lighting, signage, and similar active features.

DG-2.3.2 Building frontages may include art, including public art, as shown in *Figure 2.3 Frontages*. Art may include media, murals, screens signs, or other aesthetic or visually interesting treatments.

DG-2.3.3 Primary public entrances and primary elevations should be oriented toward West Century Boulevard and/or South Prairie Avenue.

DG-2.3.4 Secondary or supplemental access to pedestrian areas or structures may be provided.

DG-2.3.5 Doors, windows, and other openings of non-Event Center buildings should be designed to support a dynamic, modern entertainment experience with a high ratio of glazing to wall area facing pedestrian walkways and plaza spaces.

DG-2.3.6 Functional loading areas, storage areas, and mechanical equipment should be accessed from internal site access roads.

DG-2.3.7 Landscape buffers, screening walls, green screens, or other transition features should be provided between Sports and Entertainment Complex structures and adjacent uses where feasible considering site conditions.

2.4 Roofline and Profile

- DG-2.4.1 Roofs and upper level floors visible from West Century Boulevard should establish a coherent skyline that provides order, elegance and visual interest.
- DG-2.4.2 Roofline and profile design should reflect of the overall design aesthetic of the site.
- DG-2.4.3 Roofline elements including parapet walls should be developed along all elevations that can be viewed from a publicly accessible pedestrian sidewalk or walkway.
- DG-2.4.4 Roof elements may consider both solid as well as other forms such as creative structural frames, trellises, pergolas or other features that are well articulated and compatible with other building design elements.

Illustrative examples of roofline and profile design options compatible with these design guidelines are provided in *Figure 2.4 Roofline and Profile Design*.

2.5 Materials and Colors

- DG-2.5.1 The material palette for buildings should provide variety and reinforce massing and changes in the horizontal or vertical plane.
- DG-2.5.2 The color palette for buildings should reinforce project site identity and complement changes in the horizontal or vertical plane.
- DG-2.5.3 Exterior materials, textures and colors should be coordinated to express an intentional architectural theme.
- DG-2.5.4 All exterior materials and colors should be durable and should not readily deteriorate or fade from exposure to the elements.
- DG-2.5.5 Low-quality materials such as stucco, plaster, and exterior insulation and finish systems (EIFS) shall not be used at the ground-floor along any public streets, alleys, or public amenity spaces.
- DG-2.5.6 Colors and materials, excepting glass (glazing), utilized for paving and exterior building surfaces shall not produce excessive reflected glare from the sun (e.g., mirrored glass or surfaces).

Illustrative examples of materials and color design options compatible with these design guidelines are provided in *Figure 2.5.1 Building Materials and Treatments* and *Figure 2.5.2 Glass Facades*.

2.6 Equipment and Screening

- DG-2.6.1 Screening may be accomplished through walls, landscaping, or a combination of walls and landscaping, using materials that relate to the overall design or elements of the Sports and Entertainment Complex.
- DG-2.6.2 Utilities and service areas and equipment, mechanical equipment, ducting, meters or other appurtenances and storage areas at the ground level shall be screened from public right-of-way views and adjacent uses where feasible considering site conditions.
- DG-2.6.3 Screening or higher parapet walls may be used to integrate mechanical equipment, ducting, meters, or other appurtenances above the ground level.
- DG-2.6.4 Areas used for storage, sorting, or loading of refuse and recyclable materials and related equipment shall be enclosed and screened, and meet the following:
- (A) The height of refuse and recycling enclosures shall be no less than five feet and sufficient to conceal the contents of the enclosure, including containers, with gates equal to the enclosure height.
 - (B) Enclosures shall be constructed of masonry, decorative block, or similar materials of a texture and color that blends with the overall design or adjacent building.
 - (C) Enclosures shall be constructed with an impermeable floor sloped to drain and designed so that it can be washed out and kept in a sanitary condition.
 - (D) The recycling and refuse enclosure or loading area shall be located in an area accessible to a collection vehicle.
- DG-2.6.5 Use of chain link fencing for anti-scaling and withstanding wind may be appropriate, but avoided where visible from public spaces or within ten feet of the public right-of-way along West Century Boulevard or South Prairie Avenue.

Illustrative examples of screening design options compatible with these design guidelines are provided in *Figure 2.6 Screening*.

2.7 Pedestrian Bridges

- DG-2.7.1 Pedestrian bridges over public right-of-way may be provided to enable pedestrian access the Sports and Entertainment Complex.
- DG-2.7.2 Pedestrian bridges shall be designed to provide a minimum vertical clearance of 17 feet above the vehicular right of way from the lowest point of the bridge or meet the requirements identified by Section 309.2(2) of the Caltrans Highway Design Manual.
- DG-2.7.3 Pedestrian bridges shall be designed to provide a minimum of 20 feet in width to accommodate the pedestrian flows and provide an ADA-compliant walkway.
- DG-2.7.4 Protective screening in the form of fence-type railings shall be installed on any pedestrian bridge.
- DG-2.7.5 Pedestrian bridges should be architecturally integrated with the design of the structures or elements at bridge termination points and provide visual connections to adjacent buildings and interesting visual terminations.
- DG-2.7.6 Lighting should be provided at the pedestrian level for safety and security and exterior lighting should be provided under and adjacent to the pedestrian bridge for safety and visibility by all transportation modes.
- DG-2.7.7 Pedestrian bridges may incorporate streetscape enhancements where they meet public right-of-way, which could include sidewalk treatments, enhanced landscaping, and streetscape elements.

Illustrative examples of design options for pedestrian bridges compatible with these design guidelines are provided in *Figure 2.7 Pedestrian Bridges*.