Appendix B
Design for Development Document

ESA

San Francisco, California

Candlestick Point

Design for Development

SFRA

San Francisco, California

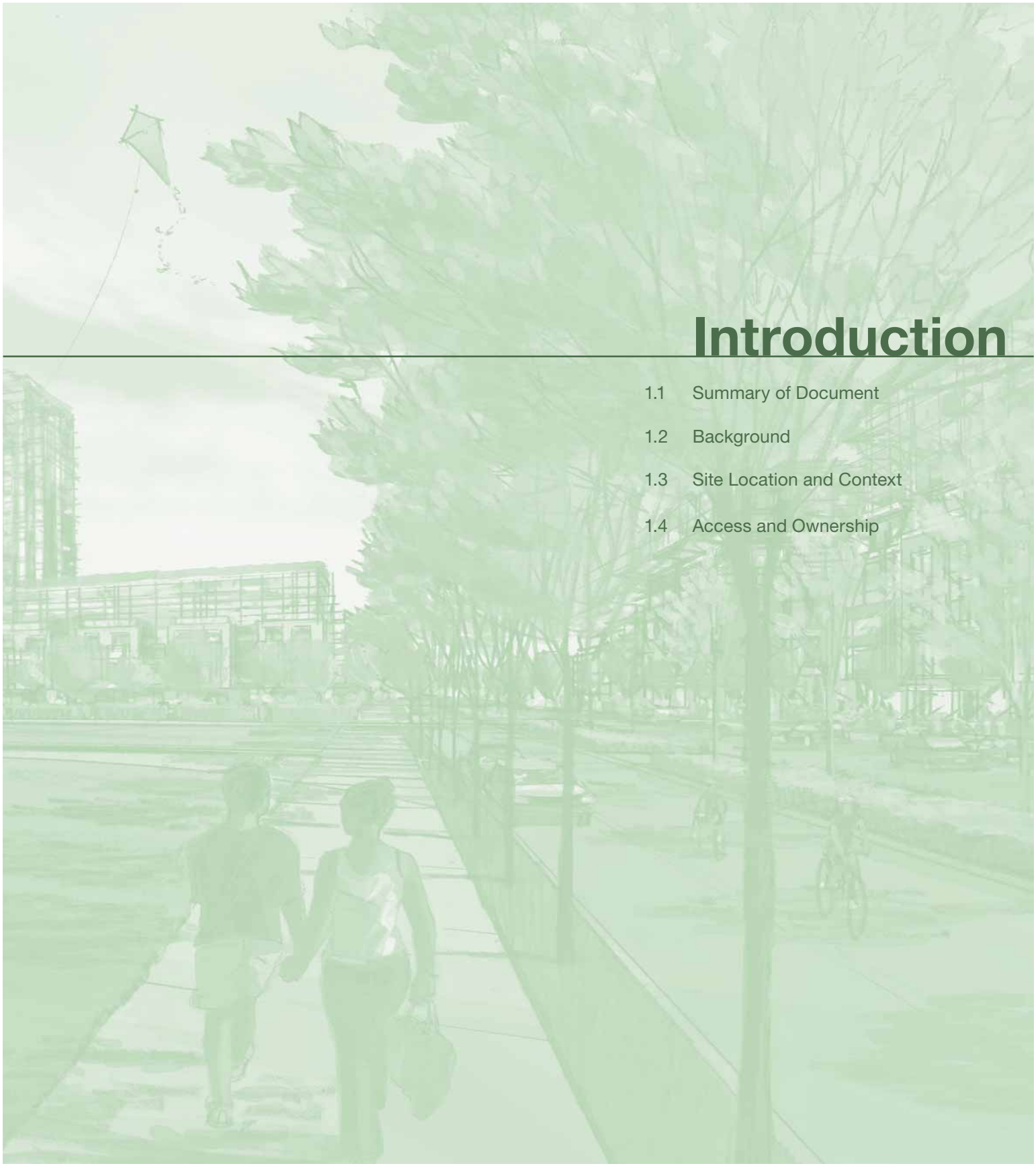
Candlestick Point

Design for Development

Adopted June 3, 2010 by:
San Francisco Planning Commission Motion No. 18104
San Francisco Redevelopment Commission Resolution No. 65-2010

Table of Contents

1



Introduction

1 Introduction

1.1 Summary of Document

This Design for Development (D4D) document for Candlestick establishes the development standards and guidelines that will govern all future design and development at Candlestick. The D4D is the culmination of a multi-year community planning process. References throughout this document to the Shipyard are to Phase 2 of the Hunters Point Shipyard, the boundaries of which are shown in Figure 1.1.

On a macro-scale, the D4D is crafted to effectuate a specific urban form envisioned for Candlestick; on a finer scale, it outlines specific design regulations created to inspire attractive building architecture and functional public spaces as this new neighborhood comes to life over the coming decades. The Candlestick D4D document works in tandem with the D4D document for Phase 2 of the adjacent Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Project Area. Taken together, the design regulations for both Project Areas aspire to fundamentally improve the built environment of Southeast San Francisco.

The Candlestick site lies within Zone 1 of the Bayview Hunters Point Redevelopment Project Area. The Bayview Hunters Point Redevelopment Plan (the BVHP Plan) has been amended to establish the allowable land uses for Candlestick. Thus, this Candlestick D4D is a companion document to, and authorized under, the BVHP Plan and has been adopted by the Redevelopment Agency of the City and County of San Francisco, the public agency responsible for oversight of development within the BVHP Project Area. The BVHP Plan, in general, provides a vision for the area that eliminates blight and environmental deficiencies while supporting market rate and affordable housing, economic development, small businesses, emerging commercial-industrial sectors, public transit service, publicly accessible open space and participation by residents in deciding the future of the area.

The design standards and guidelines contained in this D4D apply to all development within the Candlestick site, including both the public and private realms, with the objective of implementing the vision set forth in both the BVHP Plan and in this D4D.

Companion Documents

The Candlestick D4D addresses land use, building design, open space and street design within Zone 1 of the BVHP Plan. The D4D should be used in conjunction with a series of other companion documents that have been approved for the Candlestick and Shipyard sites. These documents include:

- Bayview Hunters Point Redevelopment Plan,
- Infrastructure Plan,
- Transportation Plan,
- Streetscape Plan,
- Signage Plan,
- Parks, Open Space and Habitat Plan,
- Sustainability Plan, and
- Design Review and Document Approval Procedure (DRDAP).

Together, these documents supercede the San Francisco Planning Code in its entirety, except as otherwise provided for in the BVHP Plan.

In the event of any conflict between this D4D and the BVHP Plan, the BVHP Plan shall control.

Organization

This document has six sections as follows:

1. **Introduction** – Provides a summary of the document, describes the general background to the Candlestick redevelopment, site location, context and current access and ownership.
2. **Vision** – Presents the overall concept, community goals and objectives, urban design principles and sustainability principles for the project. These are described for both Candlestick and the Shipyard, since a consolidated plan has been prepared for these two areas to develop a mixed-use community with a connected street and transit network and a shared open space and trails system. The overall vision provides the context for the Candlestick development plan, which is described in Section 3. The design standards and guidelines that are specific to Candlestick are located in Sections 4 and 5.
3. **Proposed Plan** – Describes Candlestick's plan structure and program in terms of land uses, urban form, development program, the street network, and the parks and open space system.
4. **Land Use, Design Standards and Guidelines** – Establishes the overall standards and guidelines that regulate the form and character

of the development for elements that span across the Candlestick site. These include land use, height, bulk, massing, buildings, parking and loading, and streetscape. *Standards* are mandatory actions, generally described in absolute terms such as by measurement or location. *Guidelines* are encouraged actions, which if adhered to in spirit will result in projects that best fit the vision for the site.

5. **Neighborhood Standards and Guidelines** – There are five distinct neighborhoods within the Candlestick site: Alice Griffith, Candlestick North, Candlestick Center, Candlestick South and Jamestown. A unique physical character is envisioned for each neighborhood and thus specific standards and guidelines are set forth for achieving the desired characteristics of such elements as at-grade retail, tower locations, street walls, mid-block breaks, and more.

6. **Implementation** – Presents the required procedures for implementing development plans for the individual parcels, granting variances and amending this document.

The user of this D4D should be conscientious in cross-referencing sections of this D4D in cases where a design standard may be described in more than one section. As organized, Section 4 provides design standards and guidelines universally applied throughout Candlestick, while Section 5 will often provide more detailed or rigorous standards pertaining to a particular neighborhood within Candlestick. For example, Candlestick site Street Wall requirements are contained in Section 4.2.3. However, more specific Street Wall requirements are proscribed in Section 5.2.3 for the Candlestick North Baseline Option. In summary, users should read and understand the D4D in its entirety before proceeding with design and related analyses of a particular parcel's development potential.

1.2 Background

The Candlestick and Shipyard areas along the Bayview waterfront total 702 acres of land in the southeast portion of San Francisco. Redevelopment of these two areas, which are largely underdeveloped and separated from the urban grid of the city, represents a rare opportunity to create an entirely new shoreline community within the Bayview Hunters Point community featuring: waterfront parks, a number of distinctive residential neighborhoods and a much needed injection of commercial and retail uses.

The combined project areas include: the Candlestick Point State Recreation Area; an aging NFL stadium owned by the City and County and home to the San Francisco 49ers; the Alice Griffith public housing development; and a decommissioned Naval Shipyard with dilapidated structures for ship repair, piers and drydocks, and storage and administrative spaces. A number of former Navy buildings are currently being used as artist studios and by light industrial tenants.

While Candlestick and the Shipyard are geographically distinct, their adjacency to one another has fostered a combined redevelopment planning effort resulting in a cohesive community plan. This plan establishes the vision for transforming this large land area from blight to new, thriving neighborhoods ringing San Francisco's southeastern waterfront.

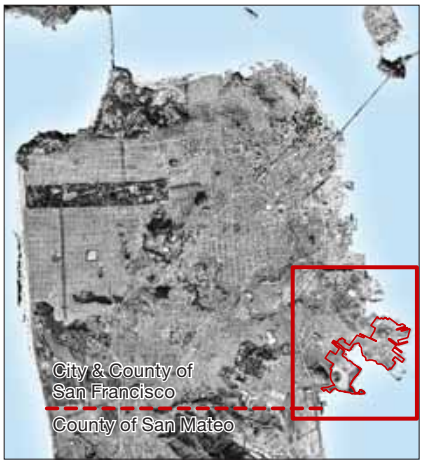
Bayview residents have been long at work in establishing the overall vision and goals for revitalization for the Bayview Hunters Point area, which includes both of these sites, beginning with the 1969 Hunters Point Redevelopment Plan, the 1969 India Basin Industrial Park Redevelopment Plan, the 1995 South Bayshore Area Plan, the 1997 Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan, and the 2006 Bayview Hunters Point Redevelopment Plan. These goals include building a new home for the San Francisco 49ers, the development of job creating uses, improvement of existing parks, as well as tangible physical and economic benefits for the Bayview Hunters Point community, a long underserved and physically isolated part of San Francisco. Now the City and the Bayview community have been afforded a unique chance to implement many of these goals. Hence, an integrated plan has been prepared working with resident committees and with a developer partner.

Candlestick – State Recreation Area in foreground, stadium in mid-ground, Bayview Hill and Bayview neighborhood in background.

Candlestick – State Recreation Area at left, stadium at center, Bayview Hill at right.

The Shipyard – Downtown San Francisco in background.

The Shipyard – Drydocks and piers in foreground, the Hunters Point Hilltop in background.



Site Location

1.3 Site Location and Context

The Candlestick and Shipyard project sites are located approximately five miles south of downtown San Francisco in the southeastern part of the city. The total acreage of the two sites is approximately 702 acres, excluding the Yosemite Slough restoration lands. As indicated on Figure 1.1, both sites have extensive shoreline frontage along the San Francisco Bay to the east and south, the South Basin and Yosemite Slough watershed which separates them, and India Basin to the north of the Shipyard. Hunters Point Hill and Bayview/Hunters Point neighborhood sits to the west of the Shipyard site. Whereas the same neighborhood and Bayview Hill Park are adjacent to the north and west sides of the Candlestick Point site.

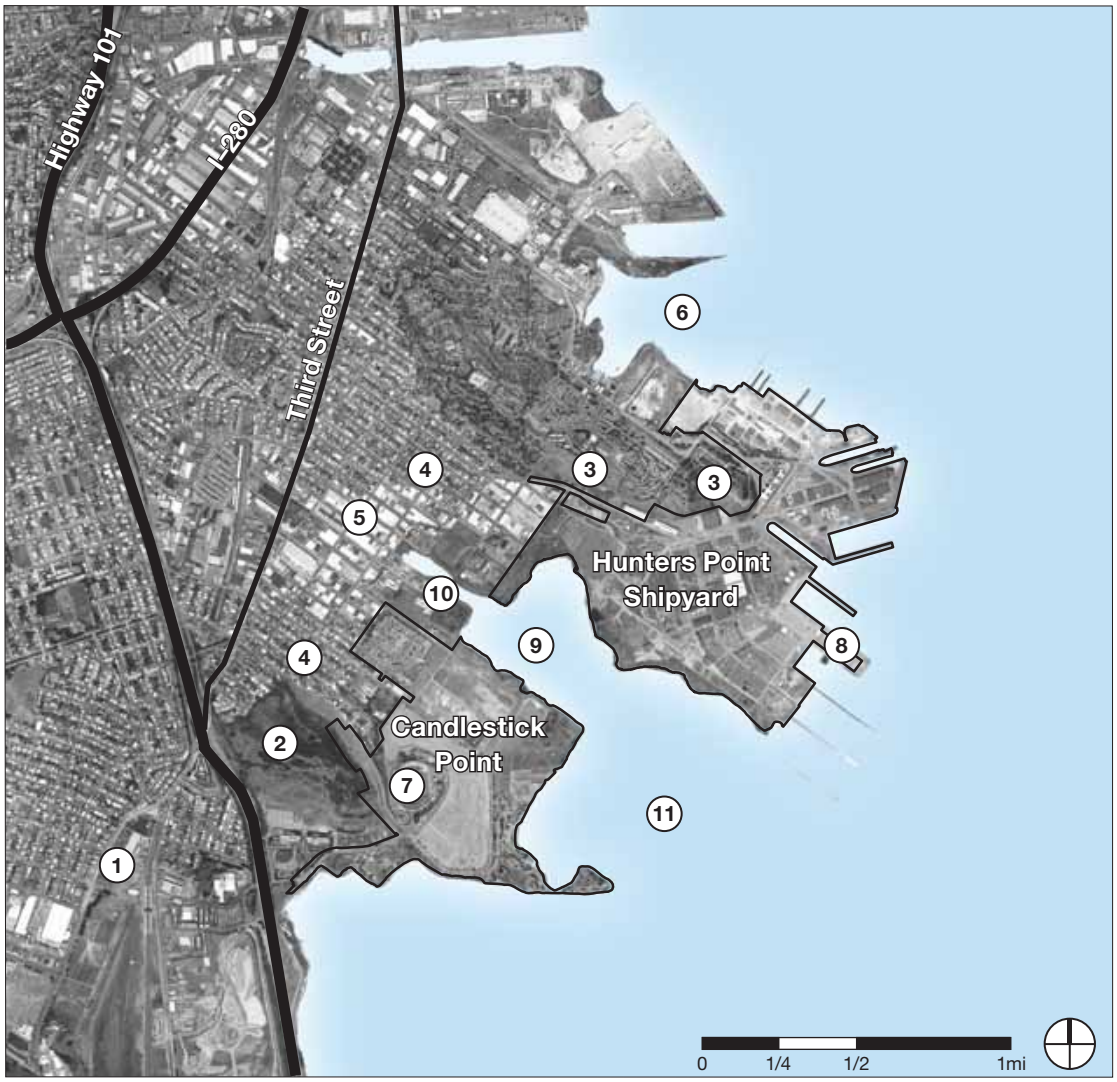
Bayview Hill Park creates a natural geographic limit to development and a buffer to Highway 101 to the west of the Candlestick site. This City park has trails which overlook the entire Candlestick site and provide panoramic views of the Bay. Part of Hunters Point Hill is currently being developed as both the Hilltop and Hillside Phase I developments of the Hunters Point Shipyard project. The southeastern portion of the Hunters Point Hill is being developed as a park, which will link into the proposed Shipyard Phase II development.

Candlestick is the current location of Candlestick Park (the home stadium of the San Francisco 49ers NFL team), the Candlestick Park State Recreation Area (CPSRA) and the Alice Griffith public housing development. The Shipyard is a former U.S. Naval Shipyard, which was operational between World War II and 1974, and is currently accommodating some artist studios and light industrial uses on a portion of the site.

The Shipyard provided the major source of employment for the Bayview/Hunters Point neighborhood while it was operational. Subsequent to its closure, economic opportunity has declined in this part of the city as the site has remained largely unused since. Both the Candlestick and Shipyard projects will bring improved street and transit connections to the area, along with new employment uses that will substantially increase the community's economic activity.

To take advantage of this waterfront location, which provides the potential for some of the most significant open space area in the City, a major shoreline park will be created. New public connections to the waterfront will be provided. Further, a plan to restore the Yosemite Slough watershed, which feeds into the South Basin, will allow for an integrated park area to be created which extends from the CPSRA and includes the South Basin, Yosemite Slough and the southern shoreline of the Shipyard.

Figure 1.1 Site Context



Legend

1. Bayshore Caltrain Station
2. Bayview Hill Park
3. Hunters Point Shipyard Phase I – Hilltop and Hillside
4. Bayview Neighborhood
5. Bayview Industrial Lands
6. India Basin
7. Candlestick Park Stadium
8. Re-gunning Crane
9. South Basin
10. Yosemite Slough Watershed
11. San Francisco Bay

State Recreation Area shoreline.

Alice Griffith housing.

Candlestick stadium.

Existing State Recreation Area.

Legend

- Improved State Recreation Area Lands
- Unimproved State Recreation Area Lands
- Yosemite Slough Restoration Site (outside development boundary)

1.4 Candlestick – Access and Ownership

The Candlestick site is shown in Figure 1.2.

Access to the site occurs primarily from Harney Way, which connects with Highway 101 approximately one half mile to the west. Local streets in the Bayview neighborhood, including Jamestown Avenue, Gilman Avenue and Carroll Avenue, link the site with 3rd Street to the north.

Current land ownership is divided among several entities: California State Parks which oversees the Candlestick Point State Recreation Area (CPSRA); the City and County of San Francisco which oversees the stadium area; the San Francisco Housing Authority (SFHA) which owns the Alice Griffith Housing site; and privately held lands, comprising the Jamestown parcel and several small parcels north of the stadium.

At present there are three primary uses on the site. The CPSRA is used by local residents and regional visitors as a day use facility and is discussed further below. The 70,000 seat stadium and related surface parking lots are the home for the San Francisco 49ers. The Alice Griffith site currently accommodates 256 residential units operated by the SFHA. The private parcels north of the stadium are used for an RV Park and additional stadium parking.

Candlestick Point State Recreation Area (CPSRA)

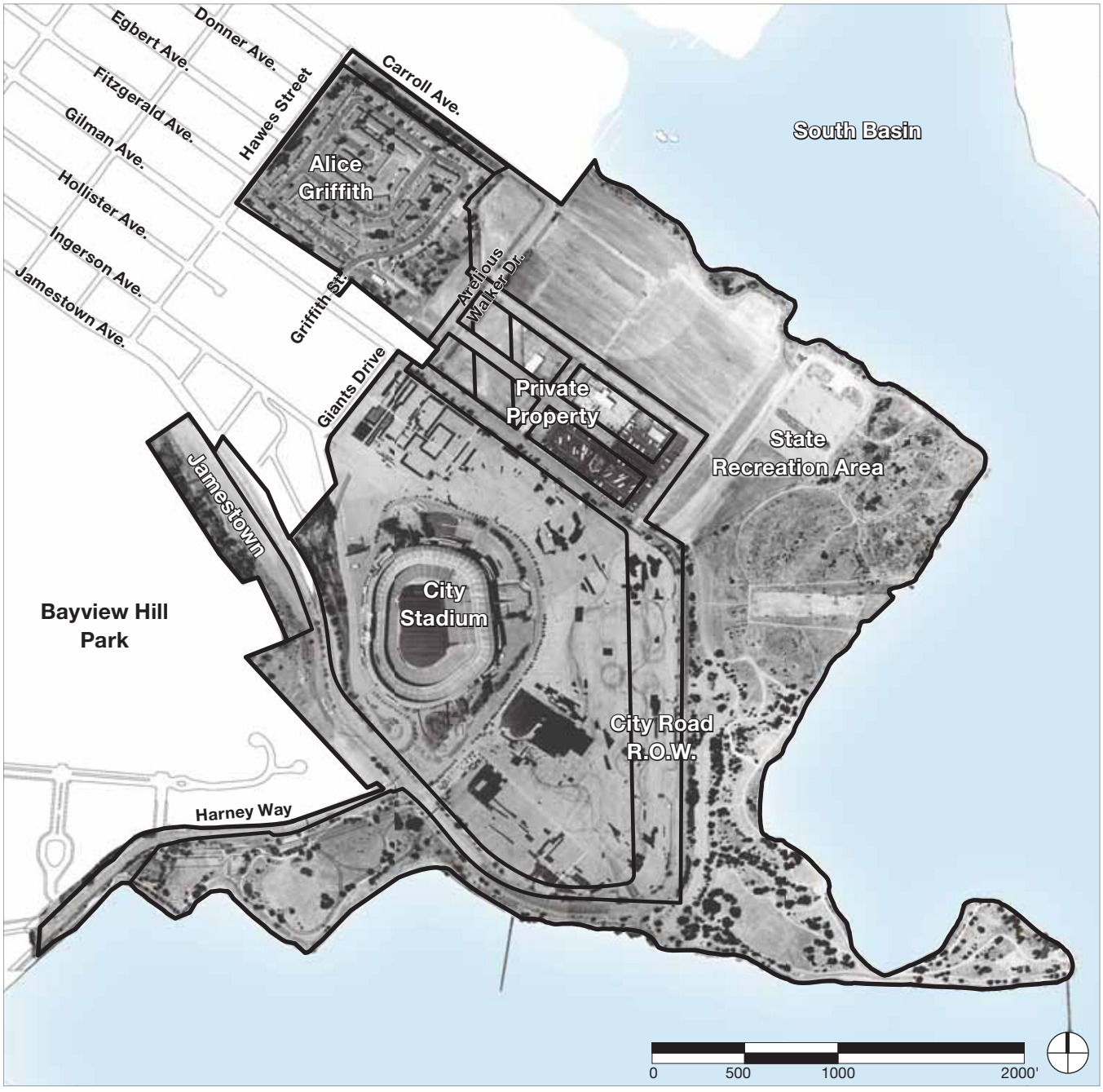
The State Recreation Area is the largest existing land use at Candlestick. It is unique in the California State Park system as being the first unit of the State Park system to be developed in an urban setting. Conceived in the late 1970's, the goals of the park are to bring the values of the State Park system to the city, to provide recreational and cultural facilities and to connect urban dwellers with the natural environment.

The land that the park sits on was created by fill during the construction of Candlestick Stadium. The State of California purchased the landfill site creating a major new park to enhance the quality of urban life and to promote care for the environment. The total acreage of the CPSRA within the project site is 121 acres.

The 1978 CPSRA Master Plan has never been fully realized. The southern portion of the park is the most developed and actively used area, while the northern areas are largely undeveloped and under utilized.

Primary recreation activities on the southern portion of the park, include walking, biking, picnicking, windsurfing and fishing. Developed facilities include, parking, rest rooms, fishing piers, picnic areas, public art and a network of trails including the Bay Trail. Landscaping consists of large berms and trees providing shelter from the wind, open lawn areas and unirrigated grasslands.

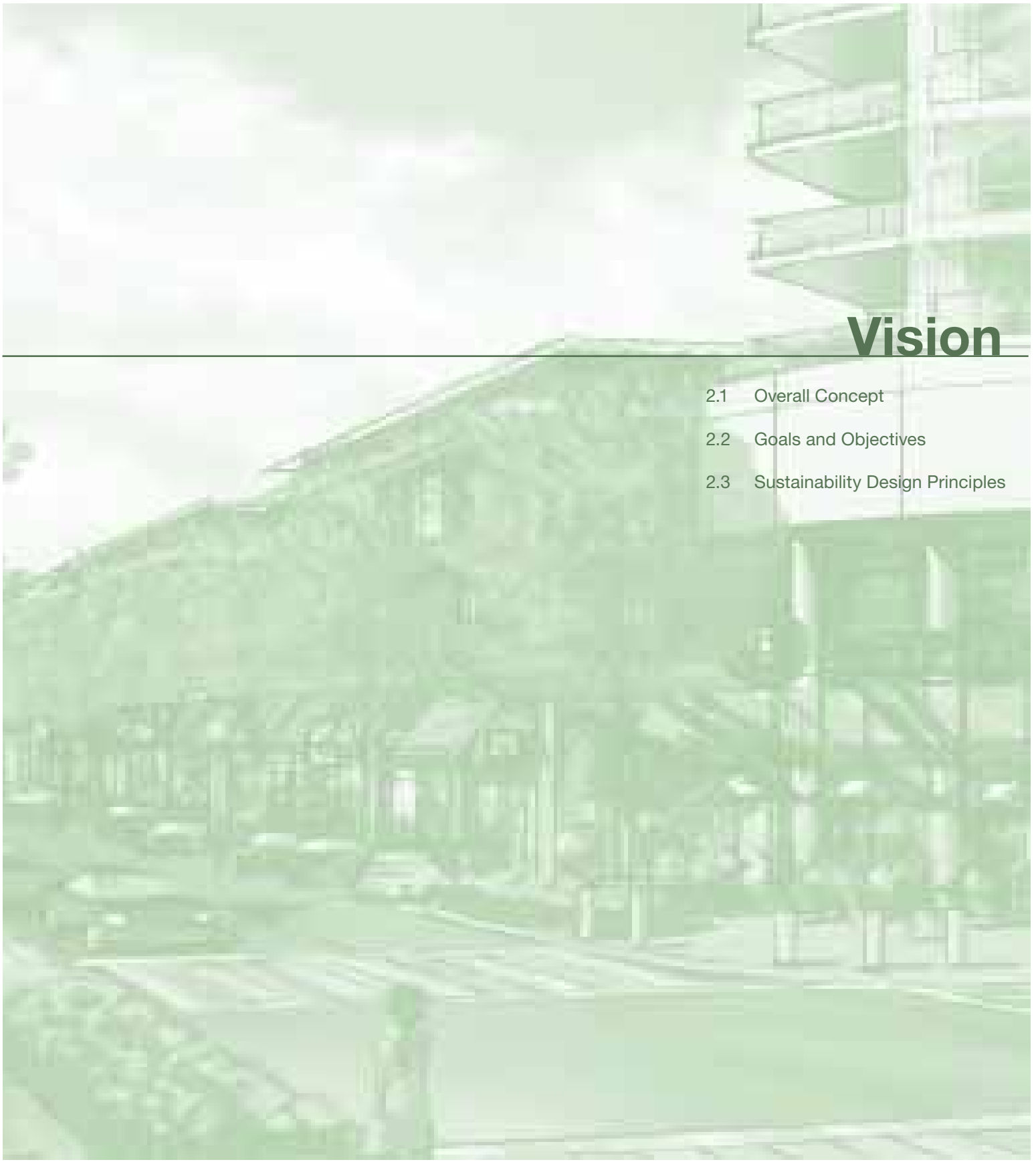
Figure 1.2 Access and Ownership



Legend

Property Boundaries

2



Vision

2 Vision

Community park.

State Recreation Area.

Mixed-use streets.

Pedestrian plazas.

2.1 Overall Concept

The Shipyard and Candlestick will rejuvenate and integrate with the existing Bayview/Hunters Point neighborhood to create a vibrant mixed-use district that provides a major focal point to the shoreline area of southeast San Francisco.

Development will be compact, provide a mix of land uses and be oriented to the transit stops along the new bus rapid transit (BRT) line which will serve the area with frequent transit service. There will be market-rate and affordable homes, community services, regional and neighborhood commercial retail, research and development space (R&D), a hotel, a performance arena, and an expansive waterfront park system that extends along the entire shoreline of Candlestick and the Shipyard. In addition, the southern portion of the Shipyard may be developed as a new football stadium for the San Francisco 49ers or as additional housing and research and development space.

Identifiable neighborhood districts will be created that will each have distinctive characteristics. These neighborhoods will be woven together and to Bayview/Hunters Point by an open space network, pedestrian pathways and landscaped streets that connect to the existing Bayview/Hunters Point street grid. Thus, convenient access will be provided between the new neighborhoods, Bayview/Hunters Point and the waterfront park system. All development will be based on the principles of sustainable building.

The illustrative site plan and overall development program that emerges from this vision are shown in Figure 2.1. The program for the two sites includes 10,500 residential homes, 250,000 sq ft of neighborhood retail, 635,000 sq ft of regional retail, 2.65 million sq ft of office and R&D space, a new NFL football stadium, a hotel, performance venue, artists' studios, community facilities, and a 336 acre open space network.

If the 49ers elect not to locate at the Shipyard, two non-stadium options for the land in this area have been developed: a Housing Option and an R&D Option.

In the Housing Option, the program for the stadium site changes in two significant ways: up to 1,625 residential units are moved from Candlestick to the Shipyard and an additional 500,000 sq ft of R&D are added at the Shipyard. Jamestown parcel on Candlestick is not considered for development, as its density is moved to the Shipyard. The Housing Option is illustrated in Figure 2.1a.

In the R&D Option, as illustrated in Figure 2.1b, the program for the stadium lands has an additional 3.0 million sq ft of research and development space for a total of 5.0 million sq ft of R&D at the Shipyard. No changes to the residential or other commercial programs are proposed in this option.

In both non-stadium proposals, not included in Table 2.1, Jamestown could be developed as residential. However, in the event that this Jamestown residential development would make Candlestick and the Shipyard exceed 10,500 homes, a supplemental CEQA analysis would be required to be preformed to approve such additional density.

A detailed description of the Candlestick plan and program is provided in Section 3. The detailed plan and program for the Shipyard are found in the Hunters Point Shipyard D4D (under separate cover).

Homes near the State Recreation Area.

Figure 2.1 Illustrative Plan – Baseline Option

Table 2.1 Development Program – Baseline Option

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM – BASELINE OPTION										
	Residential	Commercial (sq ft)							Community Facilities (sq ft)	TOTAL Open Space (acres)
	Units	Neighbor-hood Retail	Regional Retail	Office and R&D	Hotel	Performance Venue	Artists Space	TOTAL Commercial		
Candlestick	7,850	125,000	635,000	150,000	150,000	75,000	n/a	1,135,000	50,000	104.8
Shipyard	2,650	125,000	n/a	2,500,000	n/a	n/a	255,000	2,880,000	50,000	231.6
TOTAL	**10,500**	**250,000**	**635,000**	**2,650,000**	**150,000**	**75,000**	**255,000**	**4,015,000**	**100,000**	**336.4**

Figure 2.1a Illustrative Plan – Non-Stadium Housing Option

Table 2.1a Development Program – Non-Stadium Housing Option

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM – NON-STADIUM HOUSING OPTION										
	Residential	Commercial (sq ft)							Community Uses (sq ft)	TOTAL Open Space (acres)
	Units	Neighbor-hood Retail	Regional Retail	Office and R&D	Hotel	Arena	Artists Space	TOTAL Commercial		
Candlestick	6,225	125,000	635,000	150,000	150,000	75,000	n/a	1,135,000	50,000	104.8
Shipyard	4,275	125,000	n/a	3,000,000	n/a	n/a	255,000	3,380,000	50,000	221.8
TOTAL	**10,500**	**250,000**	**635,000**	**3,150,000**	**150,000**	**75,000**	**255,000**	**4,515,000**	**100,000**	**326.6**

Figure 2.1b Illustrative Plan – Non-stadium R&D Option

Table 2.1b Development Program – Non-stadium R&D Option

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM – NON-STADIUM R&D OPTION										
	Residential	Commercial (sq ft)							Community Uses (sq ft)	TOTAL Open Space (acres)
	Units	Neighbor-hood Retail	Regional Retail	Office and R&D	Hotel	Arena	Artists Space	TOTAL Commercial		
Candlestick	7,850	125,000	635,000	150,000	150,000	75,000	n/a	1,135,000	50,000	104.8
Shipyard	2,650	125,000	n/a	5,000,000	n/a	n/a	255,000	5,380,000	50,000	222.2
TOTAL	**10,500**	**250,000**	**635,000**	**5,150,000**	**150,000**	**75,000**	**255,000**	**6,515,000**	**100,000**	**327.0**

2.2 Goals and Objectives

Ten goals and objectives have been identified to provide vision and direction for the overall concept for the Shipyard and Candlestick sites. The objectives relate to the baseline option, which is the primary planning and development option considered, moving the 49ers stadium from Candlestick to the Shipyard. In addition, the objectives inform the framework planning and the form of both non-stadium options. These objectives should be viewed in the larger context of more specific land use and design standards and guidelines that are made for Candlestick in Sections 3, 4 and 5.

The "baseline option" for development at the Shipyard includes a new football stadium for the San Francisco 49ers. The inclusion of the stadium in the Shipyard Plan (and its development implications for Candlestick) manifests the City's professed priority to retain the 49ers in San Francisco. The new stadium drives many of the other development goals at the Shipyard and Candlestick – from the design of the transportation network, the amount and type of recreational and passive open space to be developed, to the location of compact residential sub-neighborhoods within both the Shipyard and Candlestick.

These objectives, which are discussed in the following pages, are:

1. Location of the 49ers Stadium
2. Density Generates Vitality
3. Open Space and Natural Features
4. Street and Block Connectivity
5. Transportation Network
6. Pedestrian and Bicycle Network
7. Built Environment
8. Urban Placemaking
9. Character Neighborhoods
10. Retail Services

Stadium plaza at Crisp Avenue.

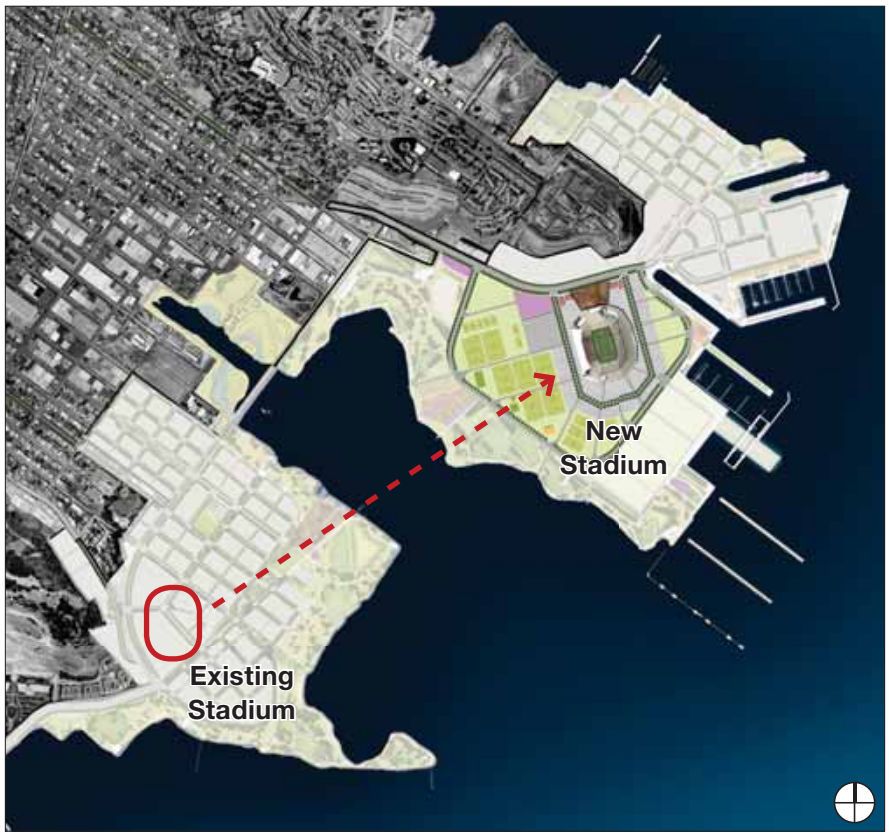
Dual-use parking.

Community sportsfields.

1. Location of the 49ers Stadium

Providing a new home for the San Francisco 49ers has been a long-standing goal for the Bayview and the City. The stadium is a key feature of the Shipyard and Candlestick Plan. The designated site will be available to the team in the near term while at the same time freeing up Candlestick land to build a new mixed-use neighborhood. As AT&T Park did for Mission Bay, the new 49ers stadium would create an instant neighborhood and regional landmark at the Shipyard, not only as a professional sports venue, but also as a focal point of outdoor recreation – through the use of dual-use parking lots, which will be available as recreational ballfields on the 350+ days that the stadium is not in use. The operation of the stadium will also become an economic development engine for the neighborhood, creating job opportunities at the stadium and increasing patronage at local retail and dining establishments by sports fans visiting the neighborhood during game days.

The stadium's proposed location on the Shipyard site and the associated standards and guidelines for its design are discussed in detail in this D4D. Additional details of the stadium design would be submitted by the 49ers ownership for review by the City and Agency. Standards and guidelines for two non-stadium options are also provided in this D4D. These address the neighborhood framework and specific element of its program which includes R&D buildings, residential, neighborhood retail, and recreational open space.



Relocation of existing stadium at Candlestick to the Shipyard.

Candlestick mixed-use core including towers and mid-rise.

Mixed-use streets with neighborhood shops and services.

Retail main street with regional retail.

Higher densities allow for related amenities like community parks.

2. Density Generates Vitality

The ultimate vision for Candlestick and the Shipyard is to develop a comprehensive community with a healthy balance of job and housing opportunities along with the accompanying local amenities such as retail shops, good transit service and open spaces, which includes the Bayview/Hunters Point neighborhood as part of that success. In order for this to happen, a critical mass of residents and jobs are needed to support the desired neighborhood amenities and create a lively appealing community.

The high residential densities proposed by the plan, ranging from approximately 20 to 245 units per acre, along with the significant amount of employment-generating space, will help achieve the critical mass to support the services planned for Candlestick and the Shipyard – public transit, an open space and recreation network, shopping and other community facilities – which are made feasible by virtue of a denser population center.

Equal in importance to sufficient density and a mix of land uses are the physical context and character of the neighborhood at build-out. The plan envisions a high quality environment in which people feel positive, easily oriented, safe and comfortable – where good urban design allows for the required level of density to be achieved at a human scale.

Density of residential and services is clustered around transit stops.

Precedent – Community park.

Precedent – Plaza.

State Recreation Area.

3. Open Space and Natural Features

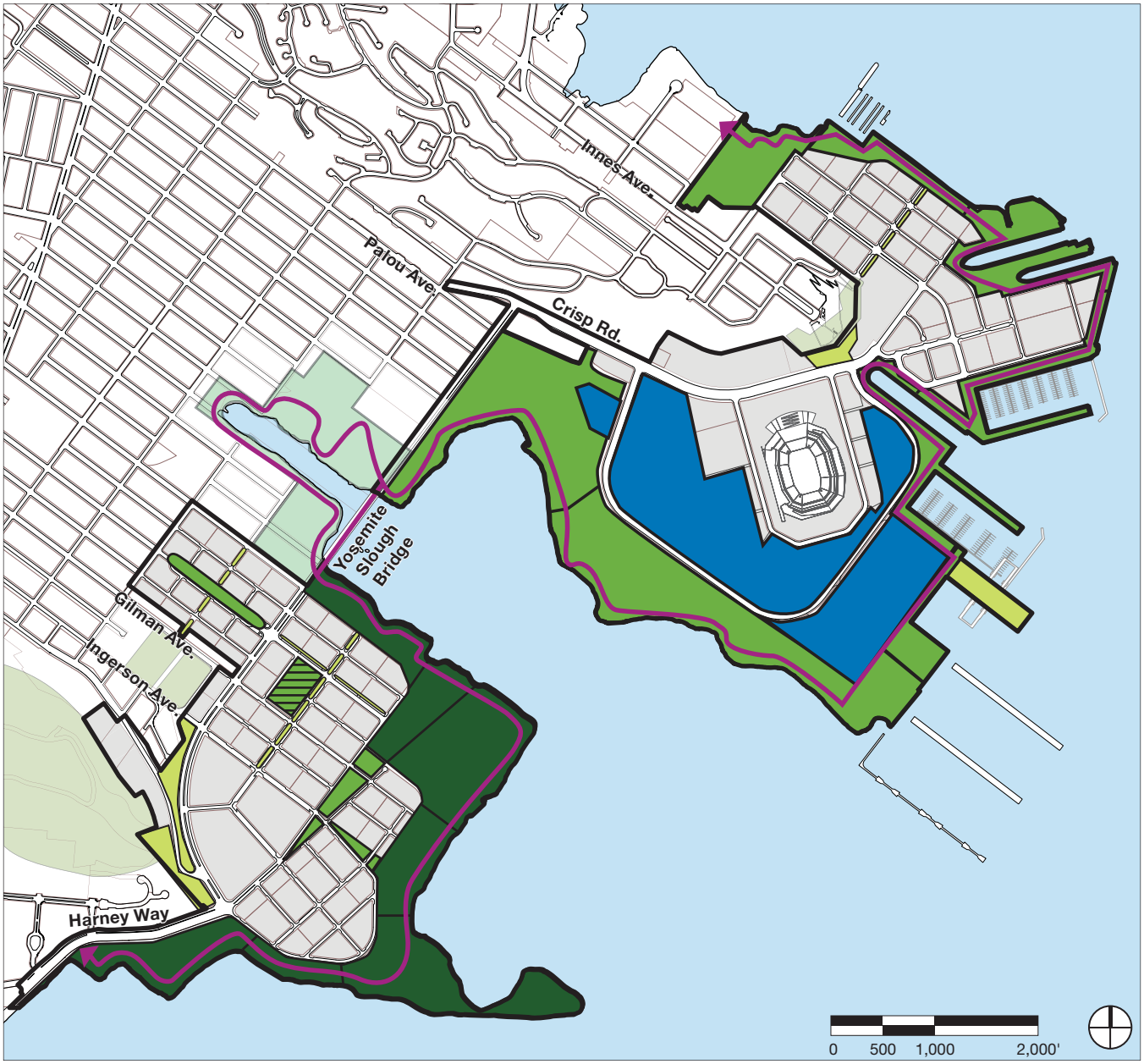
The plan area has exceptional geographic features that include both the hills and the waterfront vistas for which San Francisco is famous. Bayview Hill and Hunters Point Hill act as bookends framing the western edges of the two sites, which also feature an inland watershed area – the Yosemite Slough – which leads to the South Basin between Candlestick and the Shipyard. The San Francisco Bay surrounds the northern, eastern and southern edges of the plan area, offering the opportunity to introduce new and improved access to existing major public spaces along the entire shoreline from south to north.

The Shipyard and Candlestick plan proposes to enhance the shoreline, the existing Candlestick Point State Recreation Area and other features, notably along the Shipyard's historic dry docks and its ancillary structures. A continuous series of open spaces are proposed along the shore. The plan will also extend the green space from the waterfront into the residential areas to form broad, wedge and rectangular shaped parks that introduce a strong sense of openness and connectivity to the Bay. Other open space linkages to the shore will be created with boulevards extending to the water from parks within inner neighborhoods.

Further description of the general character of the parks and open spaces is contained in Sections 3 through 5 of this document, while specific standards and guidelines are addressed in the companion report - 'Parks, Open Space and Habitat Concept Plan'.

Parks and Open Space Illustrative Plan.

Figure 2.2 Parks and Open Space Network



Legend

- New Community Parks
- New Community Park – Final Location May Change (refer to Section 3.3, City Park Descriptions)
- New and Improved State Recreation Area (within Project Area)
- New City Sports Fields and Waterfront Recreation
- Other – Boulevard Parks/Hillside Open Space/Bay Naturalized Landscape
- Bay Trail
- Yosemite Slough State Recreation Area (outside Project Area)
- Neighboring Parks

Existing Bayview grid will be extended.

Precedent – Bicycle lanes.

Precedent – Boulevard 'Park' Street.

4. Street and Block Connectivity

The Candlestick and Shipyard plan envisions a new community that will become an integral part of the city. This will be achieved, in large part, by the extension of the existing Bayview/Hunters Point neighborhood street grid pattern into the new development to achieve a strong physical connection between Candlestick and Hunters Point and the adjacent neighborhoods. The new street grid will allow for easy orientation and wayfinding and permit uninterrupted views from public thoroughfares to San Francisco Bay.

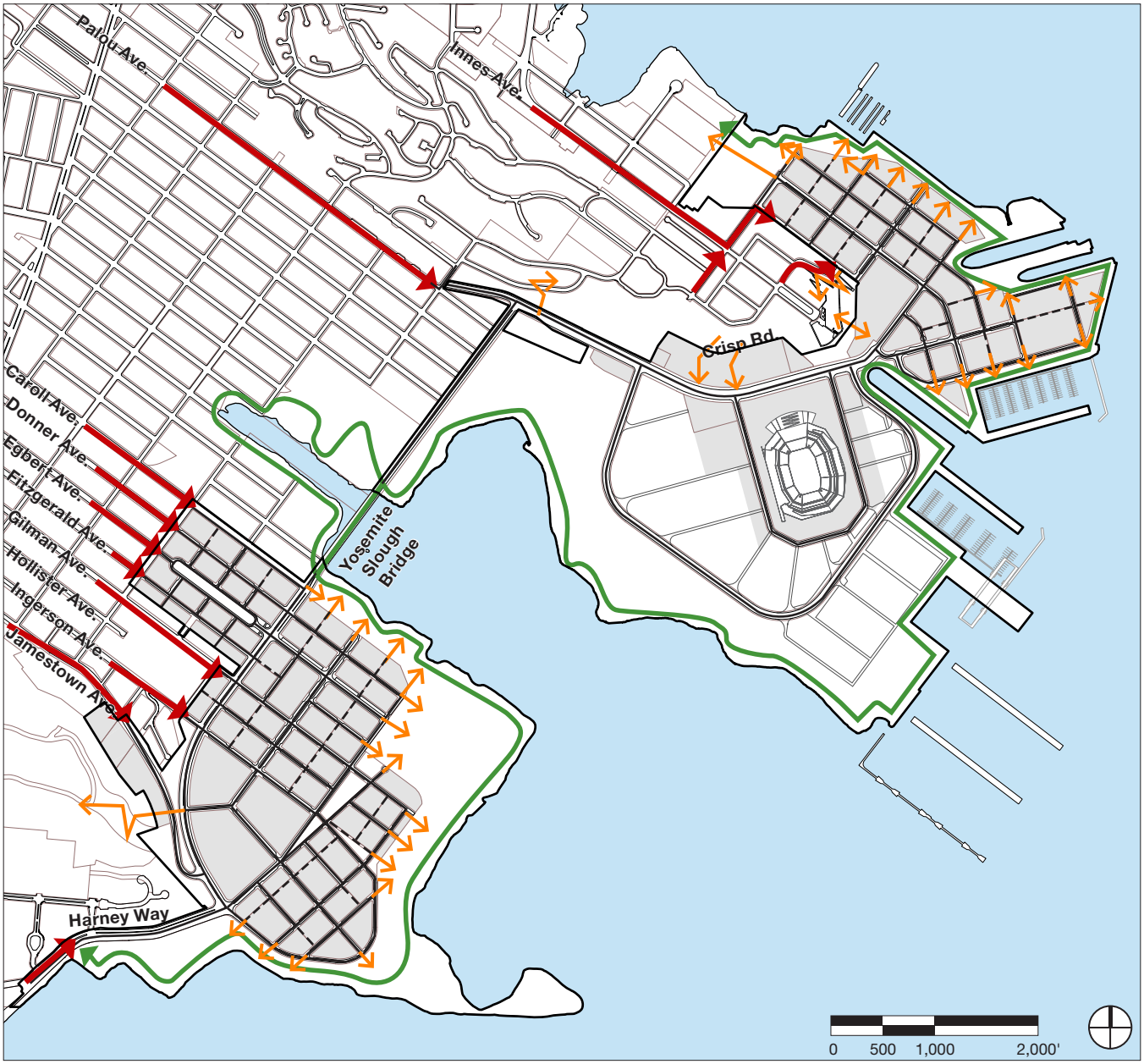
New streets will be extensions of the existing Bayview grid; streets will extend to the waterfront Candlestick Point State Recreation Area; paths will connect the streets to the waterfront; and the waterfront will have a new Bay Trail that completes the largest gap in this trail system. A critical element in the network is the connection of Candlestick and the Shipyard, which is achieved by means of a transit and pedestrian bridge over Yosemite Slough. These improvements are shown in Figure 2.3.

Bayview's existing grid of streets will be extended into Candlestick notably on Jamestown, Ingerson, Gilman, Egbert and Carroll Avenues. The cul-de-sac streets in the Alice Griffith Housing parcels will be removed so that the grid may continue unobstructed south into Candlestick. Harney Way will also be extended into Candlestick. Within the development itself, blocks will be divided by mid-block pedestrian mews or laneways, further promoting connectivity and walkability. At the Shipyard, Innes Avenue will linked to the grid in the Shipyard North neighborhood including Galvez Street, Robinson Avenue and Lockwood Street. In the west, Palou will be linked directly with Crisp, the main gateway street into the Shipyard. Also at the Shipyard, pedestrian trails provide additional connections between the project and HPS Phase I where steep topography precludes viable street connections.

Further description of the general character of the streets is provided in Section 3.2 of this document, while specific standards and guidelines are addressed in the companion Transportation Plan report.

Connection of Bay Trail and Yosemite Slough Bridge.

Figure 2.3 Streets and Path Network



Legend

- Street connections to and from existing City and Regional transportation networks
- Trail connections
- Streets
- Pedestrian mews/ vehicular laneway
- Bay Trail

Muni bus and BRT.

Precedent – Easily accessible transit stations.

Precedent – Mixed-use development clustered around transit stops.

5. Transportation Network

General Discussion

A vastly improved transportation network, to include both thoroughfares and transit, is essential to successful development at Candlestick and the Shipyard.

The transportation strategy builds upon the MTA's Transit Efficiency Project recommendations for the area, by adding robust new transit facilities. A new Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system will have its own right-of-way through the community, enabling efficient and predictable travel between BART, Caltrain, the T-Third light rail, the Shipyard and Candlestick.

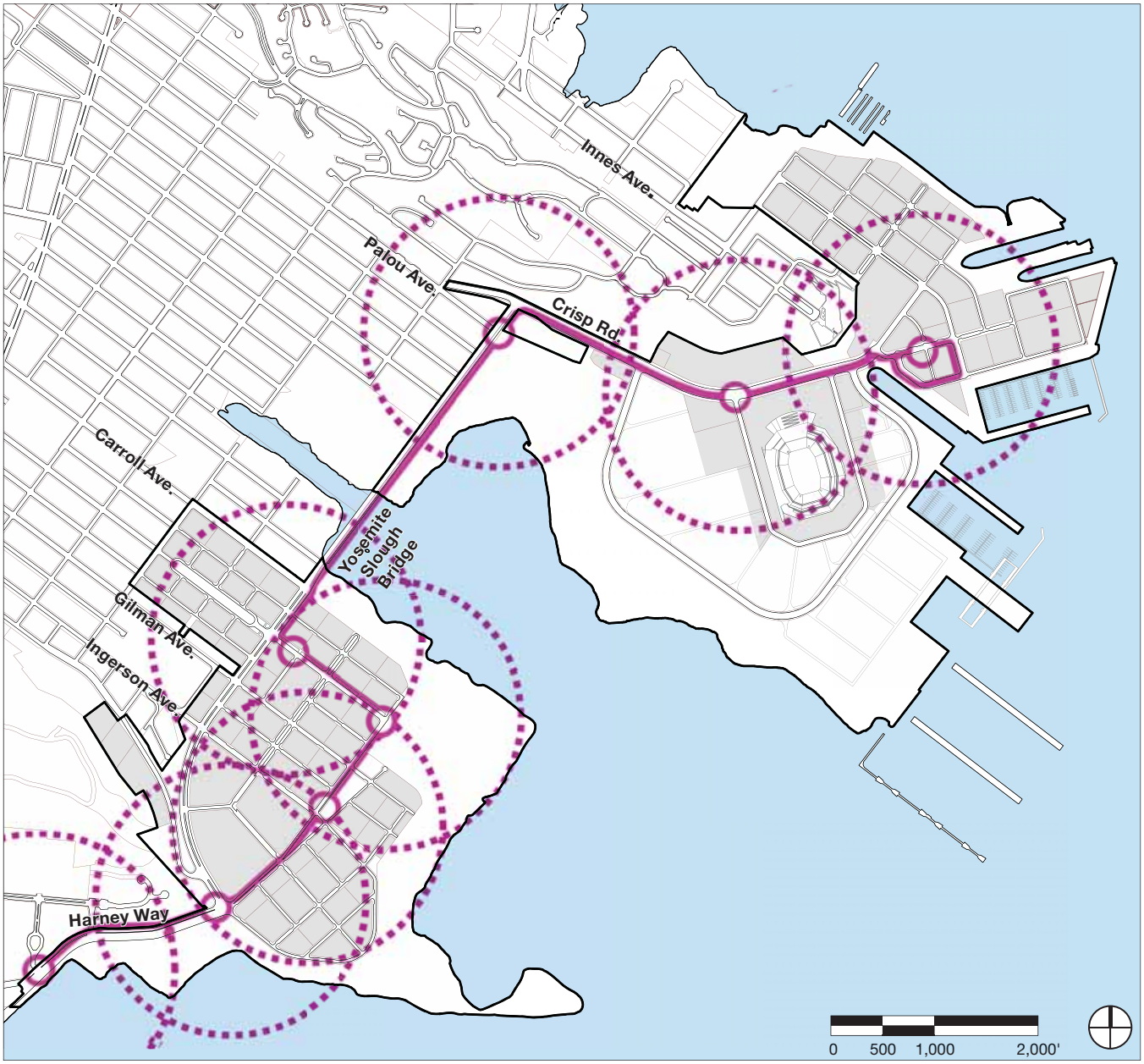
Transit stops that provide BRT service are located at key intersections in both the Shipyard and Candlestick. As shown in Figure 2.4 most new development will be located within a five-minute walk of BRT stops, in addition to more frequent stops throughout the neighborhood.

Muni buses also service both sites. Primary access to Candlestick is along Gilman Avenue, with stops throughout the center of the development. At the Shipyard, Muni service extends along Palou Avenue from the south, and Innes Avenue from the north. Both routes terminate in the core of the development.

The BRT stops will encourage transit oriented development (TOD), meaning a mix of land uses of medium to high density that is compact in form and oriented to the street. By having a compact development pattern, most residents and employees will be able to walk to a stop from home or their place of employment – which can significantly reduce auto trips in the neighborhood. Further, compact development promotes land conservation, which in this case means that almost half of the site can be used as open space for common enjoyment. TOD leads to more urban and vibrant neighborhoods and promotes sustainable city building.

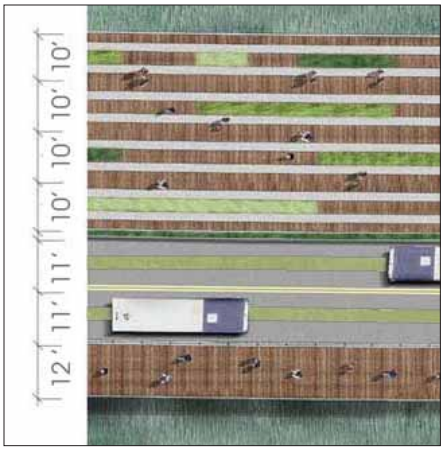
By concentrating a mix of uses with the five-minute walking radius of BRT stops, residents also benefit from convenient access to other important daily needs including jobs, shopping, restaurants and other community services.

Figure 2.4 BRT Route and Walking Radii

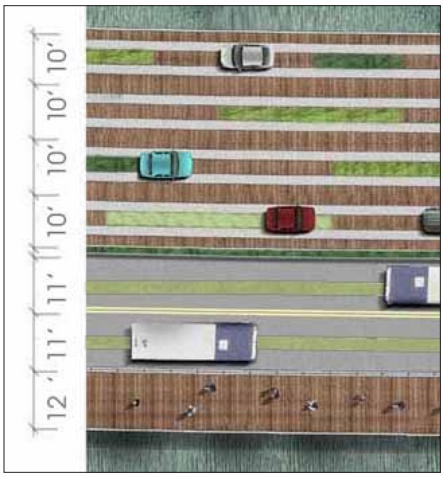


Legend

- BRT Route
- BRT Stops and 5 Minute Walking Radius
- Development Area



Typical bridge condition.



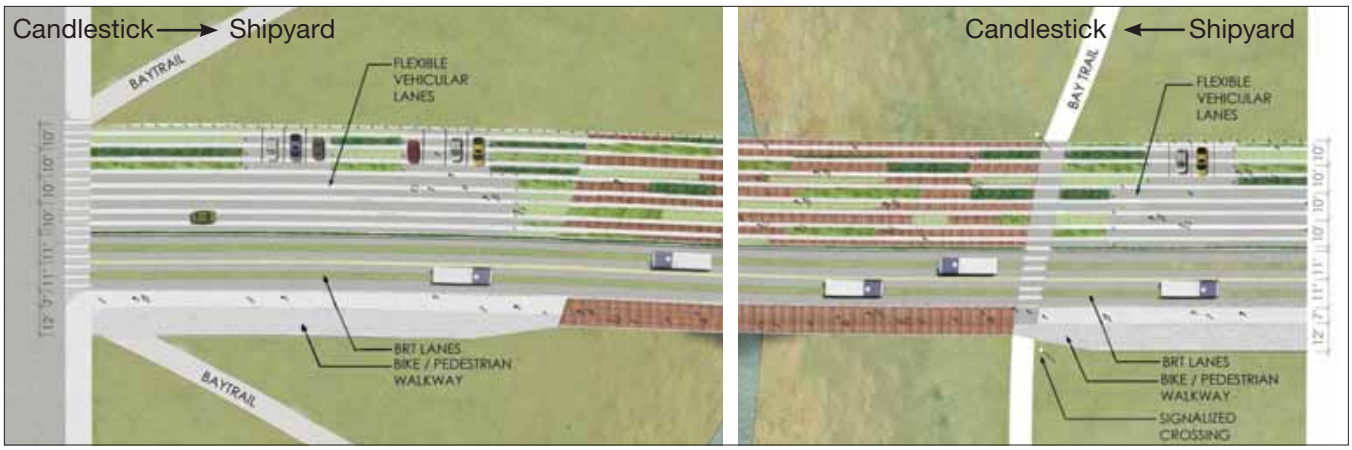
Game day bridge condition.

Yosemite Slough Bridge – Linking the Shipyard with Candlestick

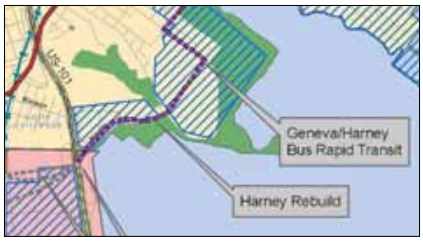
A vital component to the transportation strategy is a convenient linkage between the Shipyard and Candlestick as a significant upgrade to the existing narrow and circuitous route around the Yosemite Slough. The Transportation Plan proposes to accomplish this by designating a right-of-way for transit, bicycle and pedestrians connecting the two destinations with an elegantly designed bridge across the Yosemite Slough.

The bridge would introduce a visible expression of the Shipyard and Candlestick's interdependence and offer a direct non-automobile route to the two neighborhoods. The bridge's design qualities, moreover, would become one of the community's identifying features and enable people to enjoy the Yosemite Slough from a new, elevated vantage point.

The Transportation Plan proposes that the bridge be limited to pedestrians, recreation uses (such as fishing) and public transportation – with the exception of football game days where automobile traffic will also be allowed. The bridge will play a crucial role in providing efficient, predictable transit that respects and highlights Yosemite Slough as a wonderful ecological resource that defines and links the community's two neighborhoods.



Causeway at Candlestick and Shipyard.



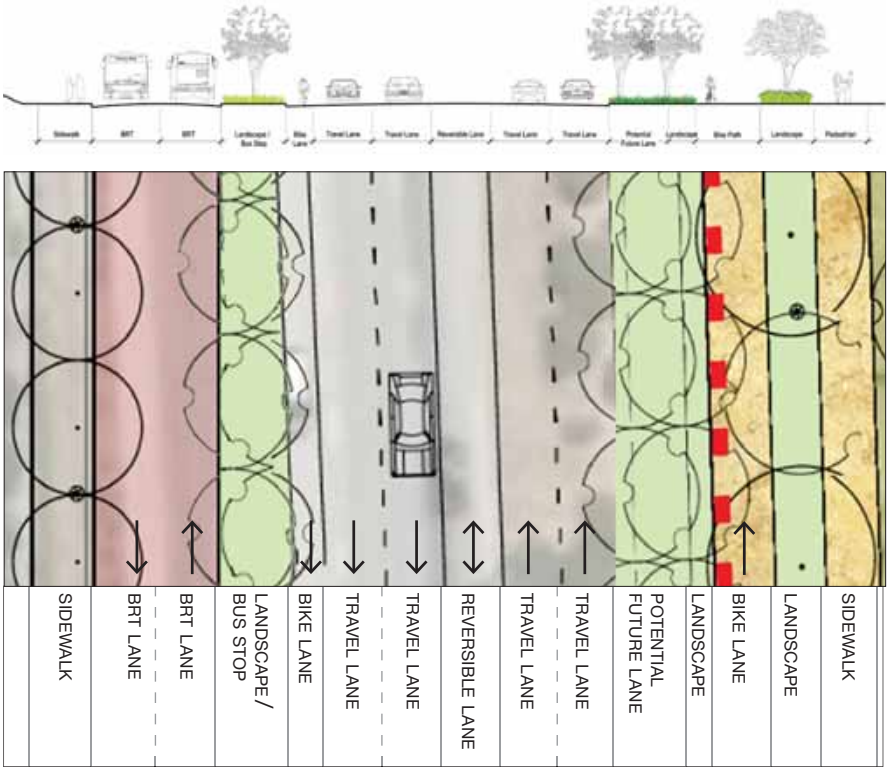
Location of Harney Way.

Harney Way – Vital Transportation Link

Harney Way is the main transportation entrance to the existing Candlestick Park. It borders the Candlestick Point State Recreation Area located along the shoreline and is the principal access point to Executive Park, an office complex now emerging as a significant residential neighborhood. Yet the appearance of this roadway has never measured up to its prominence. Harney Way will serve as a vital transportation route for both Executive Park and for the major new shopping and housing development planned for Candlestick.

Harney Way will be rebuilt to accommodate automobiles, bicycles, pedestrians and the planned bus rapid transit (BRT) line. Moreover, it will be recast as a City boulevard with landscaping appropriate to a street bordering a waterfront park. Similar to the bridge proposed at Yosemite Slough, dedicated lanes for the BRT system will be a distinguishing feature. Harney Way's auto lanes and BRT will be separated by a gracious, well-planted median strip.

Taken together, the BRT and median will constitute a desirable buffer between new development and the main roadways. The road will be built and designed as an attractive urban boulevard, providing a welcoming entry and gateway to the new Shipyard and Candlestick neighborhoods.



Harney Way with proposed BRT lanes, bike lanes, pedestrian path, and boulevard median.

Precedent – Pedestrian trails.

Precedent – Generous sidewalks.

Precedent – Class 2 bicycle lanes on arterial and high traffic routes.

Precedent – Class 1 bike trails.

6. Pedestrian and Bicycle Friendly

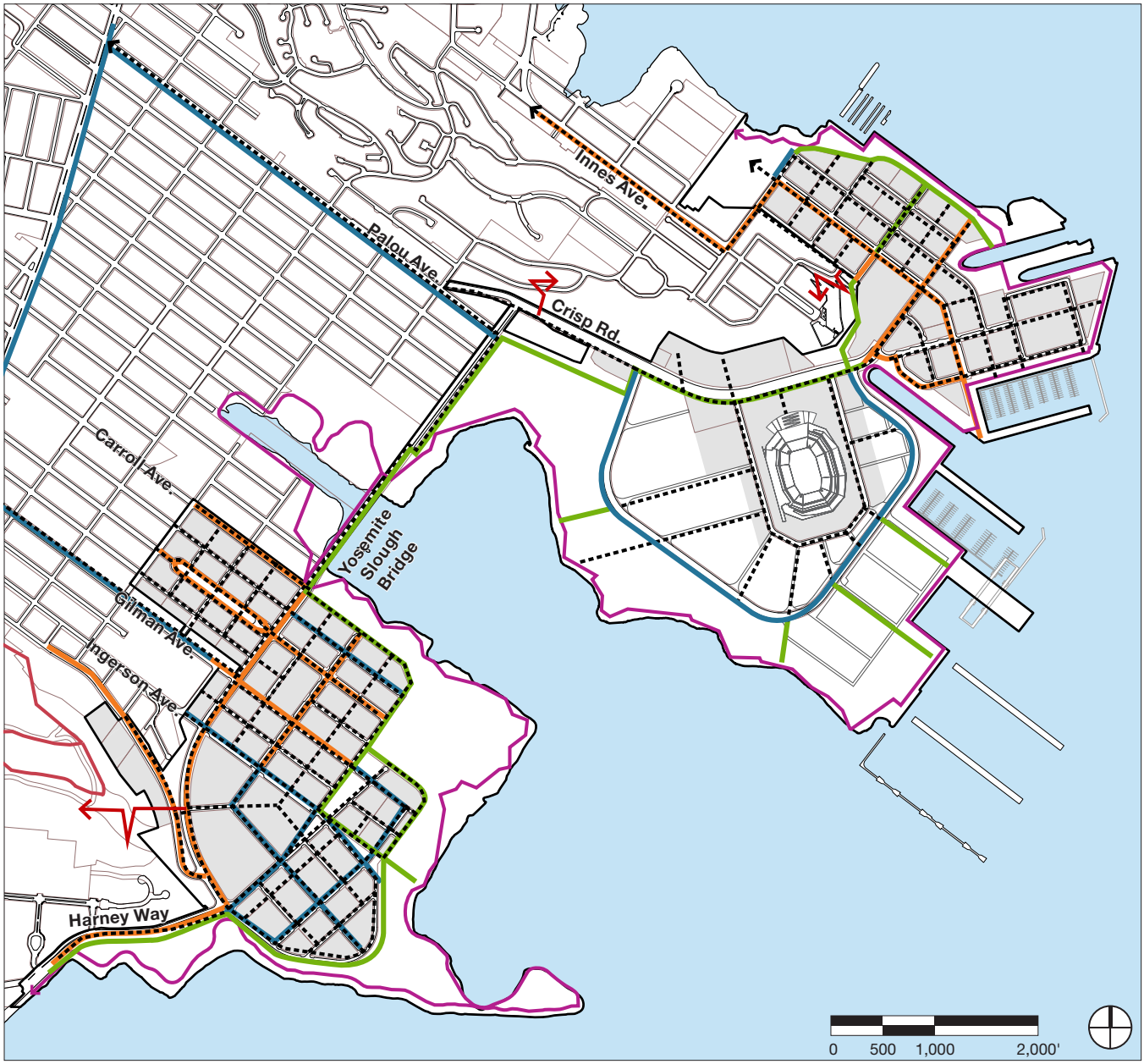
Pedestrian Network

Streetscape design focuses on pedestrian amenities to ensure that all residents can enjoy the streets with comfort and safety. Streets feature short block sizes, bulb-outs at intersections, slow and narrow traffic lanes, street trees, sidewalk plantings, lighting and benches. Boulevard Park Streets and Retail Streets provide additional interest and activities for pedestrians, while the park systems include miles of paths for strolling. Pedestrian mews – mid-block breaks with pedestrian only access offer quiet, car-free walks connecting through the heart of the neighborhoods and connect with the park system. Hillside walks connect to Phase I Hillpoint Park (Hillpoint Park) and enhanced streetscapes connect with the existing Bayview and the Shipyard neighborhoods. Off-site street improvements along Innes, Palou and Gilman Avenues will enhance pedestrian mobility throughout the Bayview neighborhood

Bicycle Network

The street network is designed to provide easy access for cyclists throughout the Candlestick and Shipyard sites with connections to the City's existing and proposed bikeway network and destinations beyond. The San Francisco Bay trail forms a continuous off-street recreation route along the shoreline, connecting Candlestick and the Shipyard. Additional off-street bicycle routes bordering the edges of the urban development and parks provide safe routes for cyclists of all abilities. Neighborhood streets are designed to emphasize slow auto speeds and encourage shared use of the street. Bicycle lanes follow arterial and high-traffic routes. These routes are shown in Figure 2.5. Bicycle racks are provided along the streetscape, with high concentrations near retail, parks, and transit stops.

Figure 2.5 Pedestrian and Bicycle Network



Legend

- Pedestrian Sidewalks and Paths
- Class 1 – Bicycle Facility
- Class 2 – Bicycle Facility
- Class 3 – Bicycle Facility
- Bay Trail
- Park Access Trails

Tower as focal point to public plaza.

Retail streets with continuous storefronts.

Residential Streets – street facing entrances and patios within a landscape setback.

Residences with setback for patio, landscaping and unit entrances.

7. The Built Environment

This D4D presents a compact urban environment that reflects the traditional growth patterns of many San Francisco neighborhoods, such as the Mission District, South of Market and North Beach. The development will have a unique identity as a sustainable, pedestrian friendly atmosphere resulting from building requirements that will promote active building frontages, attractively landscaped streets and setbacks, surrounded by a necklace of waterfront parks. Once a gated military base (Shipyard) and an under used State Park and stadium with vast surface parking (Candlestick), the area is planned to open up a vast new playground of outdoor activity, not only for new residents, but also for existing Bayview residents and all residents of San Francisco.

The overall vision places a high value on the public realm as this is the primary area where people experience the city and neighborhood. It is through the public realm elements – streets, sidewalks, building façades, adjacent small spaces, parks – that the neighborhoods derive much of their unique sense of place.

Streets will be more than just a means of mobility. Residential streets will feature landscaping and setbacks serving as a transition between the public and private realms. Street-facing patios, stoops, and primary and secondary entrances to ground floor homes will provide spaces for neighborly interaction while enhancing overall safety. Retail streets will be designed to have a continuous set of storefronts creating vibrant and animated streets, similar to many of San Francisco's neighborhood shopping areas.

This D4D has been developed with careful attention given to the location and size of residential towers, in relation to smaller buildings. Towers are placed to create a unified urban form when viewed from a distance. Special care has been taken to adequately separate tall buildings to ensure that streets and open spaces are not overwhelmed, especially by shadows. By including dense building types such as towers in the mix of buildings, more land can be allocated to open space.

Both residential and commercial buildings will be subject to scrutiny as they proceed through the Agency's design review process to ensure that they respect a human-scaled pedestrian environment and follow the standards and guidelines contained in this D4D.

Achieving an active, safe and engaging pedestrian experience is the objective for the design of building bases, whether the buildings are residential, retail or other uses. Rather than allowing the cold edifices of parking garages often found in new developments, an emphasis on multiple sidewalk-facing entries, maximizing windows, and opportunities for outdoor uses spilling onto the sidewalk are encouraged, and in many instances required.

1. Candlestick looking southeast – Alice Griffith in foreground, Candlestick South and CPSRA in background.

2. Candlestick looking west – Lower and finer grained buildings near CPSRA.

Gateway locations reinforced by important buildings and public spaces.

Precedent – Focal Points located at important crossroads.

Landmark – Shipyard crane.

Precedent – Continuous streetwall edges to frame streets and parks.

Precedent – Protect sightlines to the Bay.

8. Urban Placemaking

Unique places will create identifiable character throughout the development.

Development within the Candlestick and Shipyard sites will have visually exciting and memorable places that are linked to the site's people, history and physical character.

Several elements provide the catalyst for creating unique and diverse places, including the strong influence and pull of the waterfront and the vast open spaces that surround the site, including the Bay, Candlestick Point State Recreation Area and the Bayview and Hunters Point Hills. These elements can be reinforced and woven into the fabric of the neighborhood through a number of urban design applications (see Figure 2.6).

Gateways

Major entrances to the Candlestick and Shipyard sites, considered gateway locations, should be marked by significant architecture and public realm treatments to reinforce their importance. Entrances at the Shipyard include; Innes, Palou and Crisp and a possible ferry terminal at the south end of Drydock 4. Entrances to Candlestick include Harney Way in the southwest and several Bayview streets to the west notably Carroll, Egbert and Gilman.

Focal Points

Several important focal points occur at the intersection of key streets, pathways and open spaces. Accordingly, the buildings and civic spaces at these locations should be of significant scale and stature. Focal points at the Shipyard include the points where dense urban development meets the drydocks. At Candlestick the most significant is at the intersection of the two wedge-shaped parks and the two retail streets (Harney and Ingerson). This location marks the confluence of the parks, retail streets, and the center of the tallest buildings. Other secondary nodes that should be acknowledged are the main intersections along the retail streets and the BRT stops.

Significant Features

Significant features should be reinforced by building or landscape landmarks. Significant features at the Shipyard include the re-gunning crane, the Hillside, the drydocks, and the piers and will ultimately include the new stadium. Significant features at Candlestick include the Candlestick Point State Recreation Area spit which itself is a visual terminus of Ingerson Street, and the corner of the Candlestick Point Center which marks the terminus of both wedge-shaped parks and Bayview Hill.

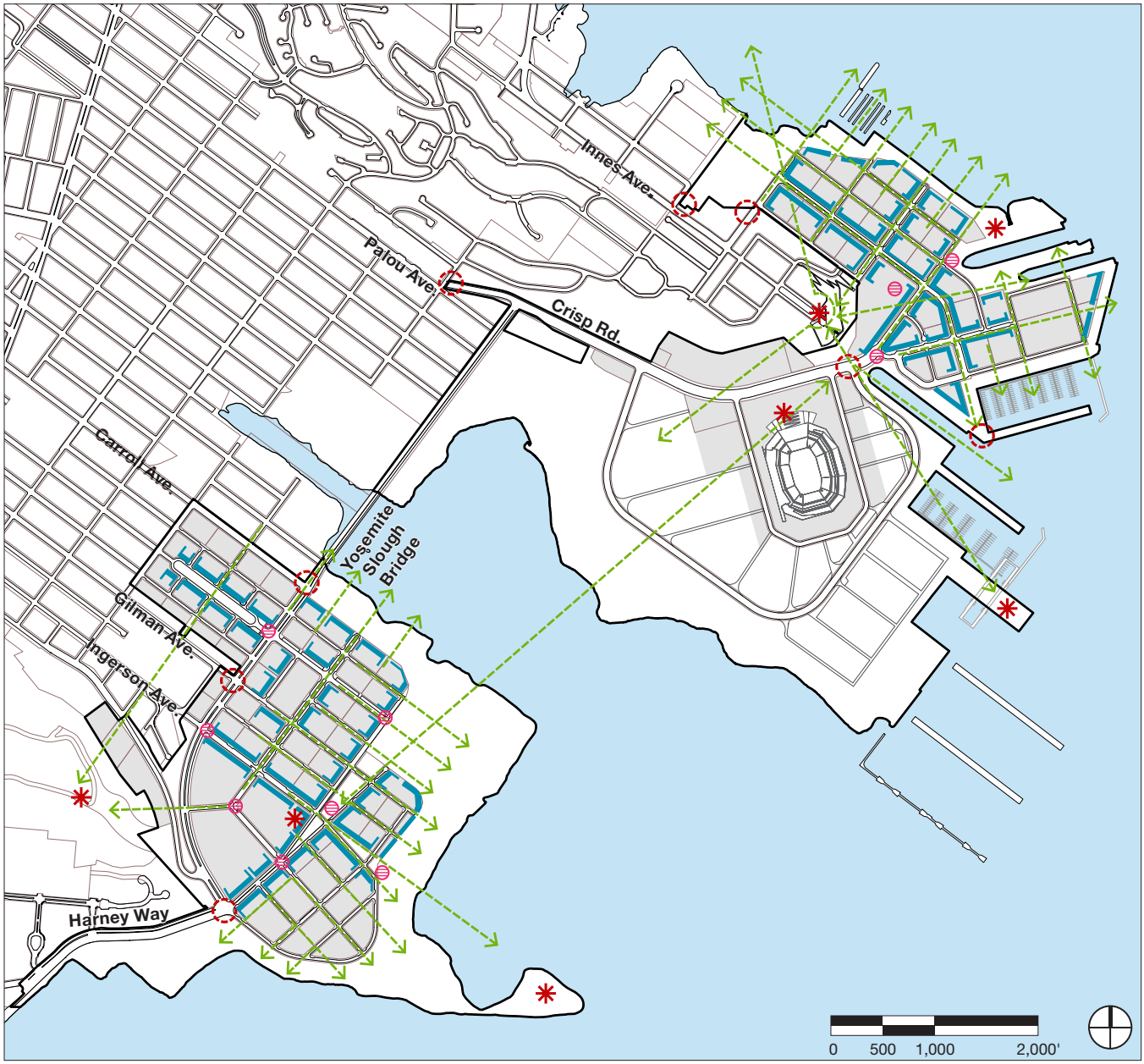
Edges – Streetwall and Park

Continuous building streetwalls should frame all parks and streets in order to create 'outdoor rooms' for these public spaces. Wider spaces can have proportionally taller buildings. Edges between the community and the waterfront parks should be clearly delineated, either by continuous public paths or public roads.

Sightlines and Viewsheds

Sightlines from the community to the Bay and other important landmarks should be maintained and reinforced. These include connections to the larger landscape: between the Shipyard and Candlestick and from the Shipyard to downtown. At the Shipyard, the viewshed from the top of Hillside Park (HPS Phase I) should be protected. Sightlines can be created with streets, lanes, pedestrian mews and parks.

Figure 2.6 Urban Placemaking



Legend

- Gateway
- Focal Point
- Significant Feature
- Edge – Streetwall and Park
- Sightline and Viewshed


Alice Griffith at Candlestick.


Candlestick Center.


Shipyard North.


Shipyard South with Stadium.

9. Character Neighborhoods

Neighborhoods will be defined by unique characteristics including identifiable parks, streets and building types.

The Candlestick and Shipyard have nine character neighborhoods. Each will have a distinctive mix of uses, building typologies and public realm attributes with a broad range of amenities within close walking distances of homes and workplaces. Easily identifiable characteristics will be found in each neighborhood – which will have either a predominantly residential or a commercial/employment orientation.

Character neighborhood design principles are described below. Specific descriptions, standards and guidelines for Candlestick neighborhoods are found in Section 5 of this D4D. The Shipyard specifics are provided in the Hunters Point Shipyard D4D under separate cover.

Character Neighborhoods Design Principles

Range of uses within close proximity – Each character neighborhood contains a range of uses to enable daily activities to be accomplished within an easy walking distance from home or work. A mix of uses also contributes to a vitality and flexibility to a neighborhood, allowing a range of activities to activate place.

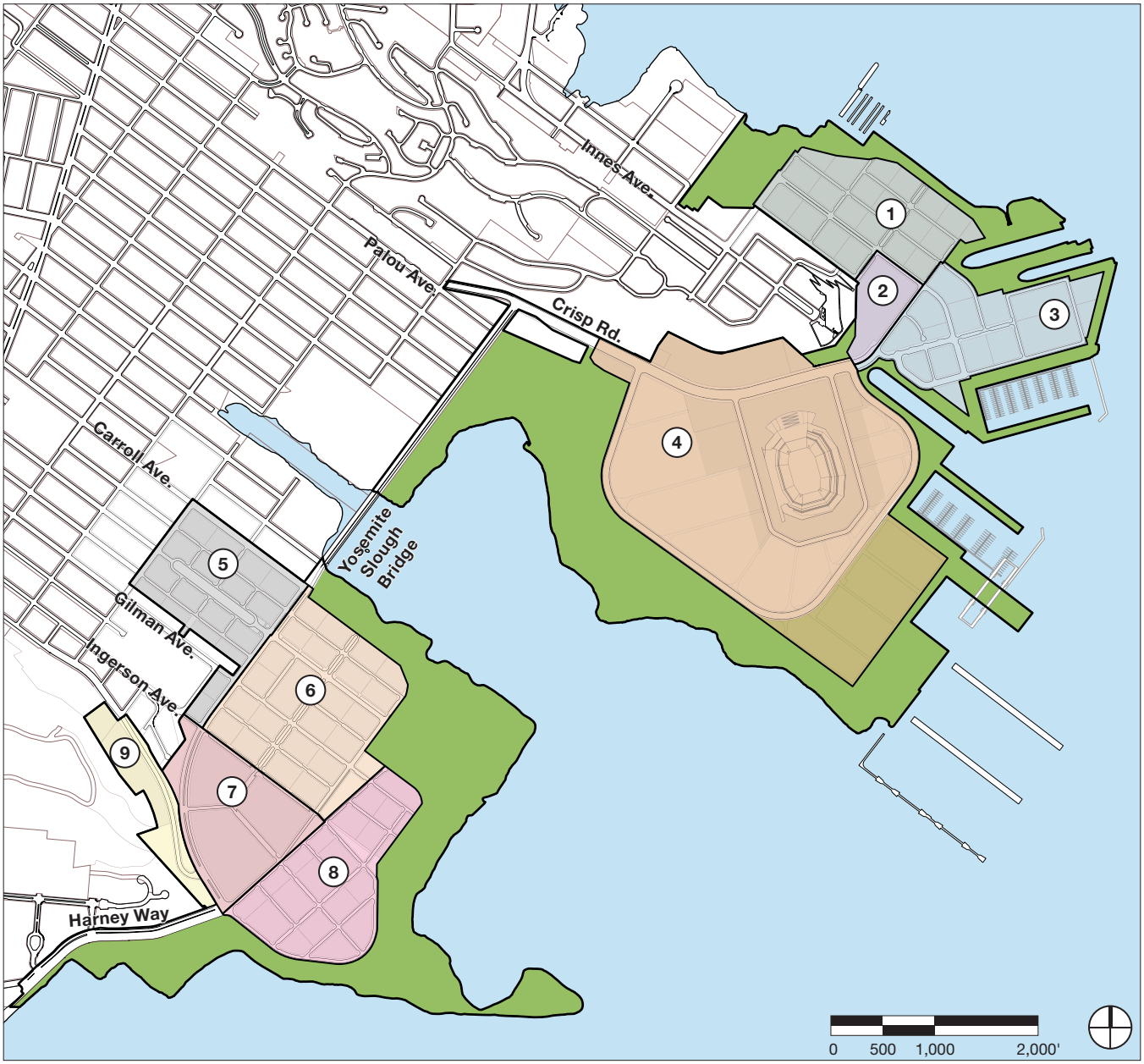
Coherence – Each character neighborhood will have coherence – an easily identifiable identity and sense of commonality. Identifiable local neighborhoods enable individuals to participate in community life and in maintaining and improving their immediate surroundings by establishing a sense of ownership. Coherence can be achieved by the creation of distinct centers, edges and nodes.

Scale – To be understandable and manageable, character neighborhoods are limited in scale. The pedestrian shed, an approximate 5 to 10 minute walking distance, is a good guide. Character neighborhoods are sized to encourage community identification and management but still be large enough to encompass the variety of activities envisioned for these neighborhoods.

Variety – Each character neighborhood will have a variety of uses, spaces, housing types and tenures and workplaces. Character neighborhoods will not be defined by homogeneity but rather be interesting places with a fine-grained texture unified by well-defined common themes.

Mix of Public and Private Space – Each character neighborhood will be built up of both public spaces – parks, community spaces, streets and private spaces – homes, workplaces, shops, providing places for both community and private life. The specific mix and makeup, and strategies for interfacing the private and public realms will be specific to the individual character neighborhood.

Figure 2.7 Character Neighborhoods



Legend

1	Shipyard North	6	Candlestick North
2	Shipyard Village Center	7	Candlestick Center
3	Research and Development	8	Candlestick South
4	Shipyard South	9	Jamestown
5	Alice Griffith		Waterfront Open Space

Candlestick interior streets.

Neighborhood restaurant.

10. Retail Services

The Bayview Hunters Point neighborhood has been served by only limited retail services on Third Street for decades. Now, with 10,500 residential units planned for Candlestick and the Shipyard (plus approximately 1,400 homes underway at the already approved Phase I of the Shipyard and another 2,800 units emerging at nearby Executive Park), a significant opportunity exists to fill this long-standing need. Thus a large shopping center is planned in the Candlestick site. The center accomplishes four important objectives: 1) it meets a retail demand in the City's southeast sector; 2) it helps to generate revenue needed in order to build the community's infrastructure; 3) it offers many job opportunities for residents and; 4) it will become the town center for this extensive new community.

The Candlestick Center neighborhood described in Section 5, includes 760,000 sq ft of neighborhood and regional retail space, as well as a performance arena. The anticipated design is decidedly in contrast to a conventional suburban mall. Shops will line two pedestrian oriented main streets – Ingerson and Harney Way. Additional interior streets, walkways and plaza areas are proposed to emphasize the Center's pedestrian nature. Housing, offices, a hotel and entertainment uses are also planned in the neighborhood to reinforce the mixed-use character.

At the Shipyard, retail will be oriented to the neighborhood in a main street configuration on Fisher Avenue. It will have a unique overlay of character provided by the blending of artists studios that are planned for the area. A Shift of 9,000 sq ft of retail will occur from the north to the southern Fischer Street extension in the non-stadium housing option.

Candlestick's mixed-use center at the corner of Ingerson Avenue and Harney Way.

Precedent – Native and regionally appropriate planting on the streets.

Precedent – Green architecture.

Precedent – Storm water management practices.

Precedent – Green roofs help mitigate storm water runoff.

2.3 Sustainability Design Principles

Note: The general intent for the sustainability strategy is described below. For a more comprehensive description of the project's sustainability objectives, please consult the companion 'Sustainability Plan'.

Sustainability Plan Vision

The project's sustainability vision statement is the following:

The Candlestick and Shipyard will be a neighborhood that is vital, accessible and integrated into the San Francisco Bay area. It will provide opportunities for residents to live, recreate, earn a living wage, obtain a good education, and raise a family in a safe, affordable and healthy environment.

The Candlestick and Shipyard projects will be models of sustainable urban design that stimulates the local clean technology economy, and addresses global environmental challenges such as climate change, rising energy costs and increasing water scarcity.

A comprehensive sustainability strategy has been developed for Candlestick and the Shipyard to demonstrate how the project will provide the Bayview community with amenities that it has not historically enjoyed: opportunities for local jobs at all skill levels, local retail options, a safe walkable community, and a variety of parks and open spaces.

The sustainability strategy also describes measures that will minimize the impact of the development on local infrastructure, resources and the environment, and measures to preserve the unique culture and diversity that defines the area. Project sponsors will apply for and aspire to obtain a LEED–ND (Neighborhood Development) Gold certification for the entire Candlestick and Shipyard community.

A detailed Sustainability Plan has been prepared and is a companion document to this D4D. Its main points are summarized by the following seven sustainability focus areas.

Sustainability Focus Areas

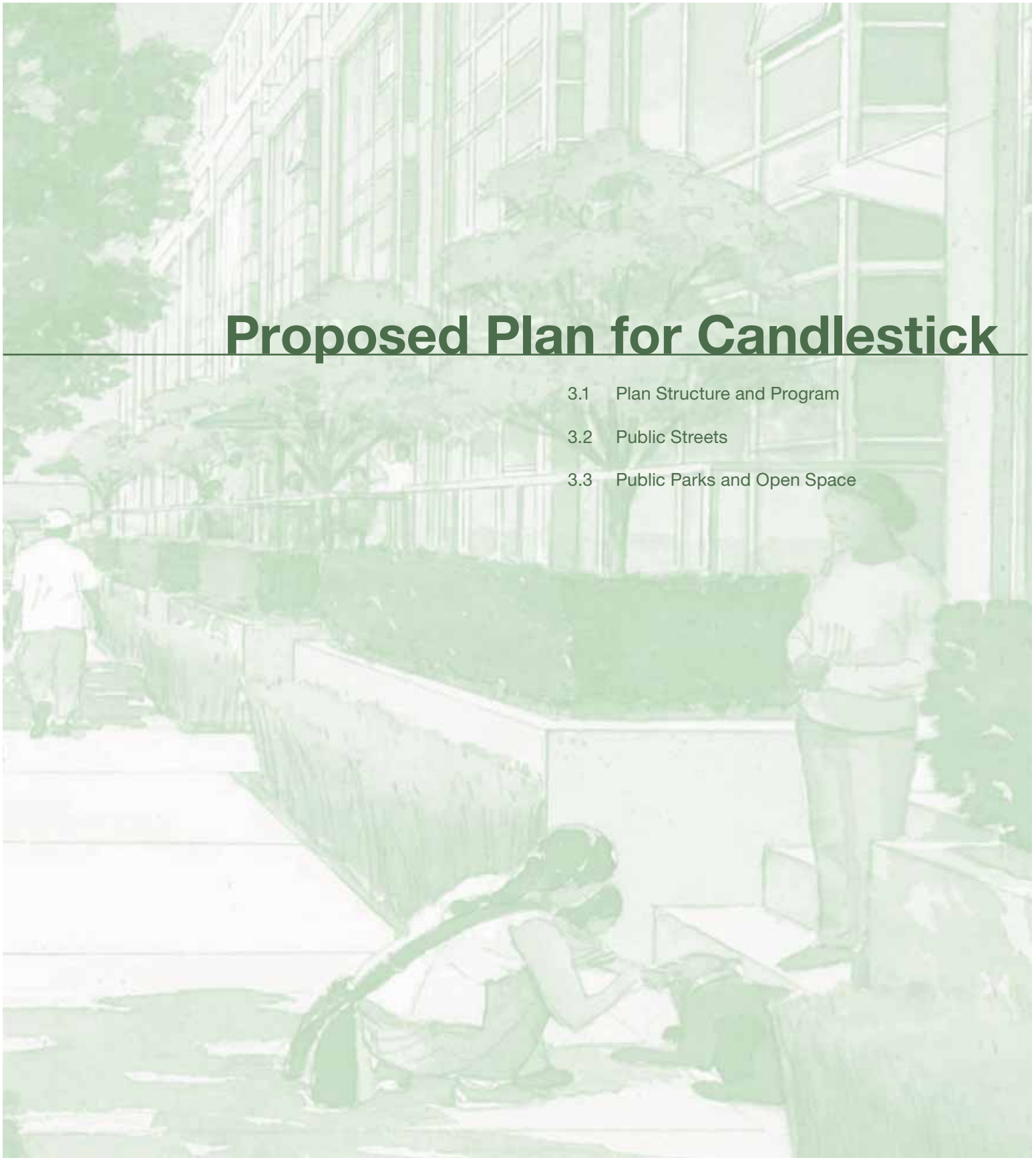
The following are seven focus areas for sustainability objectives at the Candlestick and Shipyard Projects.

1. **Economic Vitality and Affordability.** Enhance the competitiveness of the region and restore the vitality of the Bayview by fostering a vibrant local economy and supporting a mixed-income community.
2. **Community Identity and Cohesion.** Create a strong sense of community by integrating the new neighborhood with the rich culture and diverse history of the existing neighborhood.
3. **Public Well-Being and Quality of Life.** Provide a healthy and safe neighborhood with sufficient community facilities, parks, essential services and public spaces to engender a high quality of life for residents of all ages and abilities.
4. **Accessibility and Transportation.** Significantly improve accessibility to the site and reduce traffic impacts on the surrounding area; promote walking and cycling as the primary modes of transportation within the development.
5. **Resource Efficiency.** Implement a whole-systems approach to energy conservation efficiency and sustainable supply that minimizes the need for fossil fuels.

- Significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions by residents and businesses.
- Provide an integrated urban water system that achieves maximum synergy between the three core water disciplines: potable water, wastewater, and storm water and enables the community to live within its natural water budget.
- Reduce, reuse and recycle appropriate solid waste materials, with a special emphasis on reusing construction materials and recycling organic wastes in an effort to divert waste from landfills.

6. **Environment and Habitat.** Protect and, wherever possible, enhance parks, natural habitats, soils, water bodies, air and climate.
7. **Utilize Advanced Information and Communications Technologies (ICT).** Integrate Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) such as smart grid and cellular broadband infrastructure into the development to allow residents to better manage energy and water resources, bolster local economic activity, improve access to real time information, and facilitate community communications and activity.

3



Proposed Plan for Candlestick

3 Proposed Plan for Candlestick

3.1 Plan Structure and Program

Stadium Option

Vision

The vision for the redevelopment of Candlestick, as shown in Figure 3.2 is for a compact, mixed-use community that rejuvenates and expands the existing Bayview neighborhood. This, in combination with planned development at the Shipyard, will create a significant new focal point for southeastern San Francisco.

Candlestick will be comprised of several unique neighborhoods, each characterized by local influences including the site's waterfront. The neighborhoods will be woven together and to the larger community by a large open space system comprised of a continuous waterfront park, part of which will be a refurbished Candlestick Point State Recreation Area, parks and various greenways and trails.

In the event that the 49ers vacate the Candlestick site but do not relocate to the Shipyard, the proposed program at Candlestick would change if the Shipyard non-stadium housing option is pursued. This Shipyard non-stadium housing option is described in this section.

Land Use

The BVHP Plan establishes Land Use Districts within Candlestick. Allowable land uses within each Land Use Districts are set forth in the BVHP Plan. The Land Use Districts established by the BVHP Plan are shown in Figure 4.1.

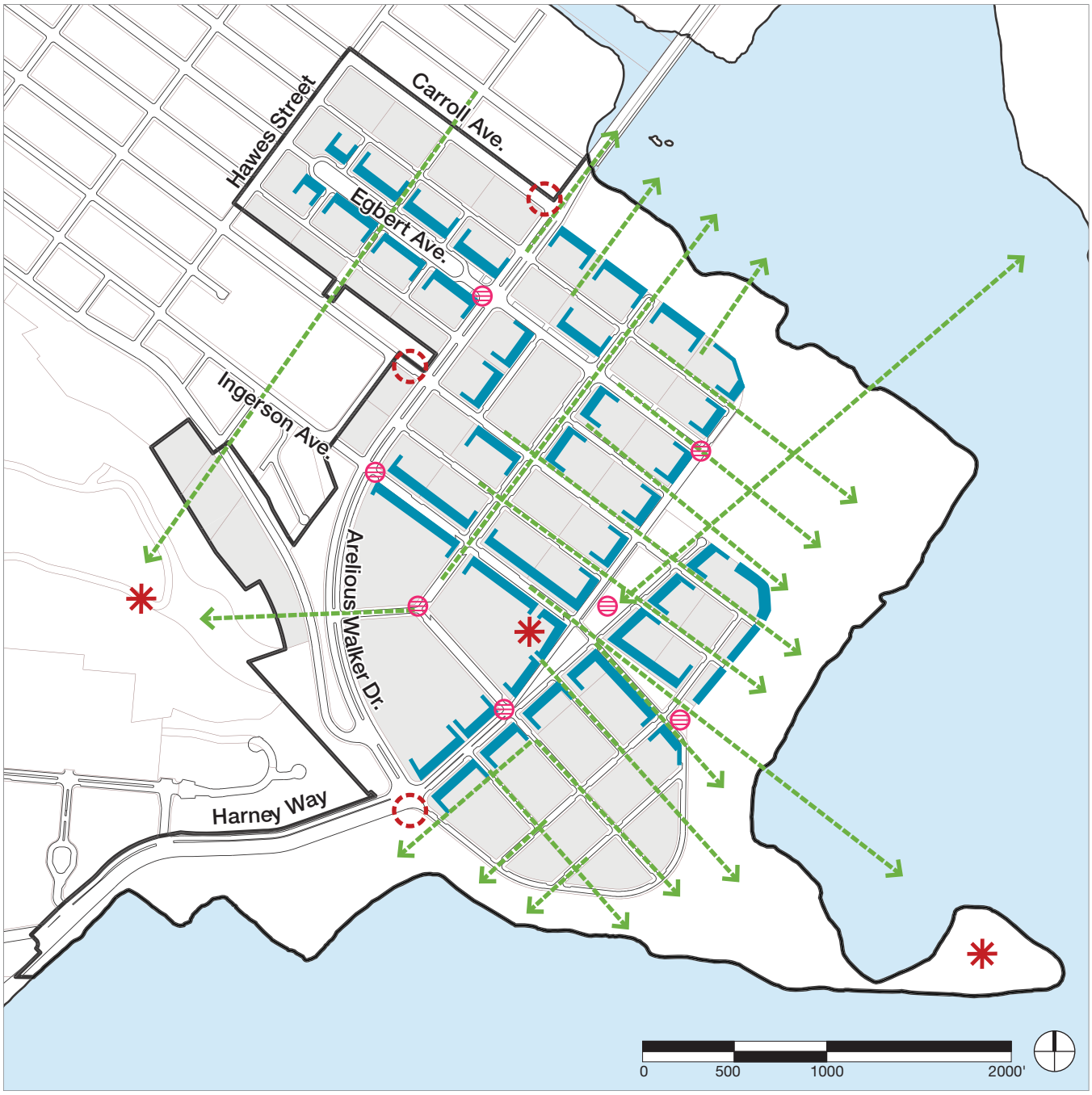
The proposed land uses include a substantial waterfront open space network, commercial mixed-use areas (principally retail at street level with residential or office above but also providing for additional uses such as a hotel and performance arena), residential housing in forms ranging from townhomes to high-rise buildings, neighborhood serving retail and community uses.

Urban Form

The overall urban form – the pattern of streets, blocks and open spaces – is configured in such a way as to link the center of the site to the shoreline's open space and views. The physical linkage is achieved by providing new, wedge-shaped parks that connect the waterfront Candlestick Point State Recreation Area to the center of the site, while the visual linkage is achieved through the perpendicular orientation of the streets to the shoreline.

The street and block pattern is an extension of the existing Bayview grid. It will be augmented by mid-block breaks (pedestrian mews and vehicular alleyways) in order to create a finer, pedestrian scale of blocks and buildings while increasing mobility and connectivity.

Figure 3.1 Urban Placemaking



Legend

- Gateway
- Focal Point
- Significant Feature
- Edge – Streetwall and Park
- Sightline

Within blocks, building massing frames important streets and open spaces while protecting views and sunlight. Blocks with lower density building forms are located nearest the existing Bayview community as a transition between existing and new areas and near the waterfront areas. Higher density forms are located near important nodes at the center of the community.

Individual buildings are programmed and proportioned to enhance their legibility at the pedestrian level by way of clearly defined building bases that contain active uses. This includes an extensive setback zone for the provision of ground oriented patios, residential entrances, and landscaped transition areas between the private and public realm.

Residential housing will be in a variety of forms and densities, including tuck-under townhomes, liner (podium) townhomes, low-rise, mid-rise, and high-rise (tower) buildings.

Most residential parking will be located in structures embedded within buildings. Parking for regional retail is located in a large structure that is wrapped on the pedestrian side by store fronts and on the Arelious Walker Drive side by a combination of sloping terrain and landscape buffers. Additional convenience parking for retail is located on many streets adjacent to shops and services. Surface parking, other than very small and occasional lots, is not proposed.

Transit opportunities will be provided by a bus rapid transit (BRT) system and Muni transit buses that connects to the Caltrain and the 3rd Street light rail systems. The transit stops for these systems serve as the major focal points for intensified retail, office and residential development.

Program

The overall program for Candlestick includes the following maximum development build-out: 7,850 residential units; 635,000 sq ft of regional-serving retail; 125,000 sq ft of neighborhood-serving retail; 150,000 sq ft of office space; 150,000 sq ft of hotel space; a 75,000 sq ft performance venue; 50,000 sq ft of community uses, and extensive parks and open spaces including a refurbished Candlestick Point State Recreation Area that meanders along the entire site and integrates with planned waterfront open spaces at the Shipyard to the east and north (see Table 2.1 for a complete summary of the development program).

Figure 3.2 Candlestick Illustrative Site Plan – Baseline Option

Legend – Building Types

- Mixed-use
- Retail / Commercial
- Low-rise residential
- Mid-rise residential
- High-rise residential
- Park Buildings

Candlestick looking southwest – Lower and finer grained buildings near CPSRA.

Candlestick looking northeast – CPSRA in foreground, Candlestick South in front, Candlestick Center to left.

Shipyard Non-Stadium Housing Option

Vision

In a Shipyard Non-Stadium Housing Option where the San Francisco 49ers vacate Candlestick but choose to not relocate to the Shipyard, the vision for redevelopment of Candlestick, as shown conceptually in Figure 3.2a, is for a slightly less robust development program, since some of the residential density may be shifted to the Shipyard's stadium site. While the street and block pattern would remain unchanged, some of the development blocks may be reduced in density and height and the Jamestown site would not be developed.

Program

As a result of shifting some density to the Shipyard, the residential program for Candlestick in the Shipyard Non-Stadium Housing Option may be reduced to 6,225 residential units. All other aspects of the program would remain the same at : 635,00 sq ft of regional-serving retail; 125,000 sq ft of neighborhood serving retail; 150,00 sq ft of office space, 150,000 sq ft of hotel space; a 75,000 sq ft performance venue; 50,000 sq ft of community uses; and an extensive park system (see Table 2.1a for a complete summary of the development program).

Figure 3.2a Illustrative Site Plan – Shipyard Non-Stadium Housing Option

Legend – Building Types

- Mixed-use
- Retail/commercial
- Low-rise residential
- Mid-rise residential
- High-rise residential
- Park Buildings

Neighborhoods

Candlestick will consist of five distinctive neighborhoods: Candlestick Center, Candlestick North, Candlestick South, Alice Griffith, and Jamestown (see the Illustrative Site Plan – Figure 3.2). A general description of the neighborhoods follows, while specific standards and guidelines are contained in Section 5.

Candlestick Center

The focal point of Candlestick will be Candlestick Center, a mixed-use neighborhood located in the vicinity of Harney Way and Ingerson Avenue at the intersection of the two large wedge-shaped City Parks. Candlestick Center will have residential and office above retail, regional retail space, neighborhood retail space, a hotel, and a performance venue. Buildings will be structured around retail streets with on-street parking and on pedestrian mews. The finest grain of buildings and individual stores will be located on Harney Way and Ingerson Avenue, whereas larger uses such as anchor stores will generally be located towards the interior of this neighborhood. Structured parking will be at the west side adjacent Arelious Walker Drive where the structure will be concealed by sloping terrain and landscaped screening. Rooftop treatment of parking structure also presents an opportunity for implementing sustainable features such as renewable energy production (e.g., solar panels, wind turbines) and rainwater harvesting for landscaping irrigation.

Candlestick Center main street.

Candlestick North

Candlestick North will have mixed-use buildings on the north side of Ingerson Avenue. Residential buildings will be in forms ranging from low to mid to high rises. These will be structured in small blocks that will have pedestrian mews or vehicular laneways breaking the block at roughly its midpoint. Taller buildings will be located around the neighborhood's centrally located park and along the edge of the large, wedge-shaped park. Finer grained buildings will be located along the edges of the State Recreation Area providing a transition and protecting views of the Bay from inland locations.

In a Shipyard Non-Stadium Housing Option, density at Candlestick North would be reduced, resulting in fewer mid-rise and high-rise residential buildings.

Candlestick North at the edge of the centrally located community park.

Candlestick South

Candlestick South will have a mixed-use edge on the south side of Harney Way. The tallest buildings will be located immediately south of Harney Way, positioning the highest densities near services, including the BRT route that runs along Harney Way. Buildings will taper in height going towards the water and the State Recreation Area are the lowest. Blocks will be fine-grained and include mid-block pedestrian mews or vehicular alleyways.

In a Shipyard Non-Stadium Housing Option, overall density at Candlestick South will be reduced, resulting in fewer high-rise residential buildings.

Candlestick South's waterfront streets and pedestrian promenades.

Alice Griffith

The Alice Griffith neighborhood, located north of Arelious Walker Drive, has a blend of market and affordable housing in townhomes and low-rise building forms that will total approximately 1,300 homes. The affordable housing will include replacement of the existing 256 units of public housing, low-income rental apartments and 'work-force' housing targeted to middle class families. The neighborhood is anchored by a City Park that extends through the center of the site along Egbert Avenue. This park is linked visually with the boulevard character of Egbert Avenue further south in order to create a sightline to the Bay.

Alice Griffith community park framed by townhomes and stack flats.

Jamestown

The Jamestown neighborhood is located to the west of Candlestick Center on Jamestown Avenue. This area will be entirely residential and have a direct pedestrian connection to the Candlestick Center. It will have a blend of low-rise and mid-rise buildings that step with the sloping terrain while taking advantage of the opportunity for views of the Bay.

In a Shipyard Non-Stadium Housing Option, Jamestown is not anticipated to be developed, since its density is transferred to the Shipyard.

Jamestown at the base of Bayview Hill.

Precedent – Residential patios and stoops.

Precedent – Blend of transportation modes.

Precedent – Pedestrian mews.

Precedent – Animated street edges.

3.2 Public Streets

Note: The general intent for Candlestick's street design and hierarchy is described below. For detailed design information, standards and guidelines refer to the companion 'Transportation Plan.' This document will set initial guidelines for a future 'Streetscape Plan' that will eventually regulate development of streetscape elements.

The Candlestick street network is designed for the efficient movement of people and goods throughout and beyond the community and is also an important component of the public realm and community character. Streets are a central element in creating safe and enjoyable neighborhoods. In keeping with the City and County of San Francisco's Transit First, Complete Streets, and Better Streets policies, the street system is designed to: prioritize walking, bicycling, and transit use; support the use of streets as public spaces for social interaction and community life; and be green spaces that enhance the City's ecological function.

An important feature of the streets network is the inclusion of mid-block breaks, which may be developed as either pedestrian mews or vehicular laneways. The breaks further reduce the scale of the blocks allowing for greater pedestrian movement through the community. A waterfront path will be contracted within the park areas that will create an additional pedestrian and bicycle linkages around the development.

Streets are designed for:

Pedestrians, Bicycles, and Transit – Small block sizes centered on a dense, compact development pattern of mixed-use transit nodes creates short walking distances, while extensive bicycle routes create a desirable alternatives to the automobile;

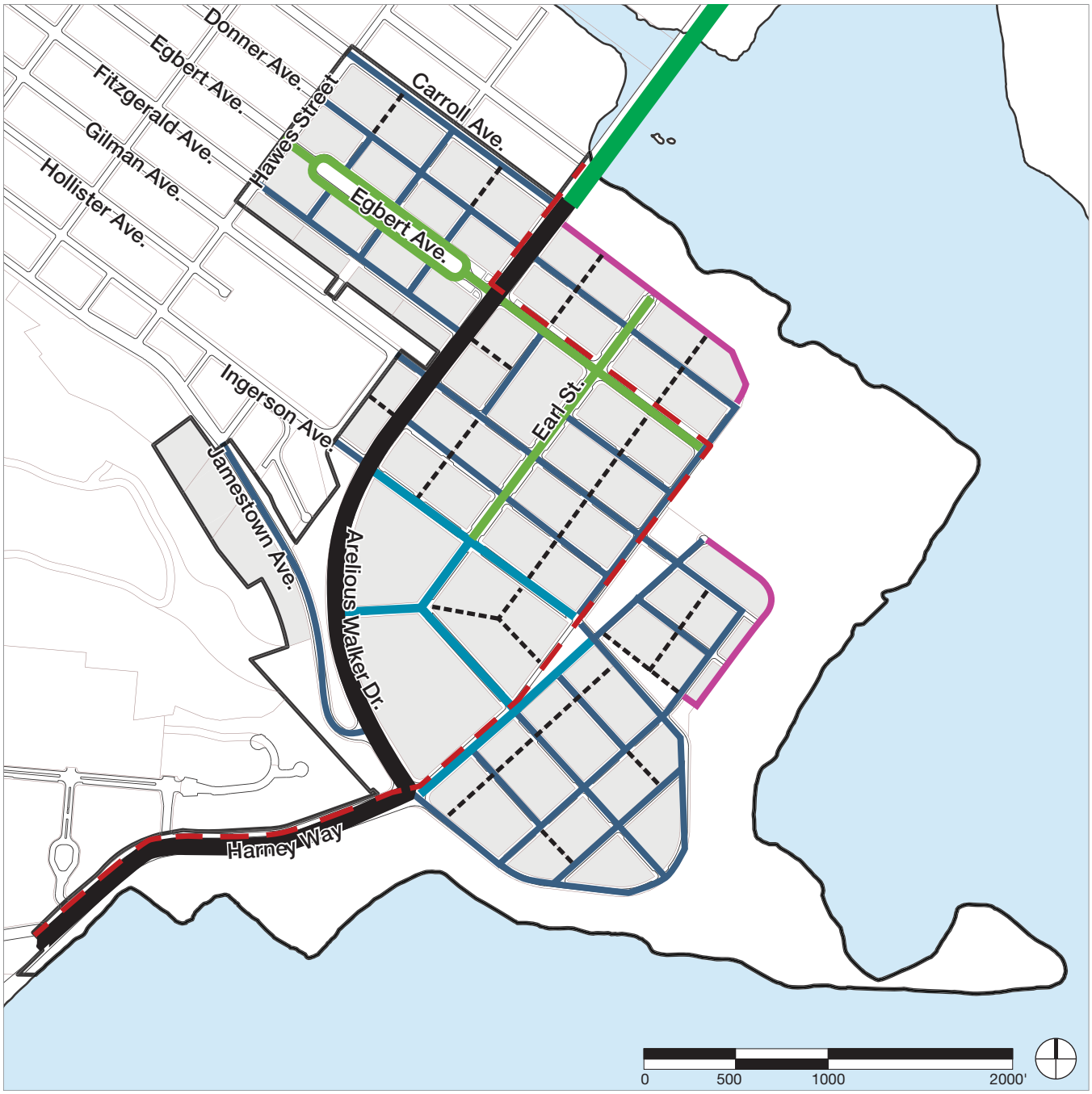
Public Life and Community Identity – Streets are designed as outdoor rooms with attractive places to sit, stop, gather, and play. They provide opportunities for neighbors and visitors to meet one another, creating a vibrant community-oriented neighborhood experience. Unique plantings, furnishings, and public art create distinct and memorable neighborhood identities;

Safety – Major roadways and intersections are designed to be highly identifiable and include bike lanes and high visibility signage. Residential streets incorporate traffic calming measures such as curb extensions, raised crosswalks, tight corner radii, street trees, narrow lanes, short blocks, and other appropriate measures including bulb outs at street crossings.

Urban Ecology – Streets are part of the city's 'green infrastructure.' Street trees and plantings are used to help regulate climate, control storm water, cleanse air and water, and provide habitat;

Efficiency – A hierarchy of street types allows for the efficient movement of people and goods along designated priority corridors. Certain streets will allow for high-degrees of movement and increased speeds where the majority emphasize calm and control.

Figure 3.3 Public Streets Network



Legend

- Primary Arterial
- Retail Street
- Boulevard 'Park' Street
- Local Street
- Yosemite Slough Bridge (BRT, pedestrian and game day only vehicles)
- Mid-block Break (Public easement over private parcel.)
- BRT Route
- Emergency Access / Public Pathway
- Development Block

Precedent – Sidewalks with street trees.

Precedent – Bicycle lanes incorporated into roadway.

Precedent – Bioswale storm water garden.

The creation of diverse street types, from quiet residential streets, to retail main streets, enhances the character of each region of the plan, facilitating wayfinding and promoting sense of place.

General public street categories include retail streets, boulevard park streets, local streets and the mid-block breaks – public easements over private property which may be developed as either pedestrian mews or vehicular alleyways. The location and character of these streets is shown while their envisioned character is shown on the following pages. Within each of these broad street categories, there is further variety in their character and configuration. The street's character is influenced by the building edges conditions and these are described in Section 4 of this document. The street's configuration including specific lane and sidewalk widths, is described in the companion 'Transportation Plan'. Standards and guidelines for the streetscape are set forth in Section 4.5.

Location of Retail Streets.

Precedent – Patio areas on retail street sidewalks.

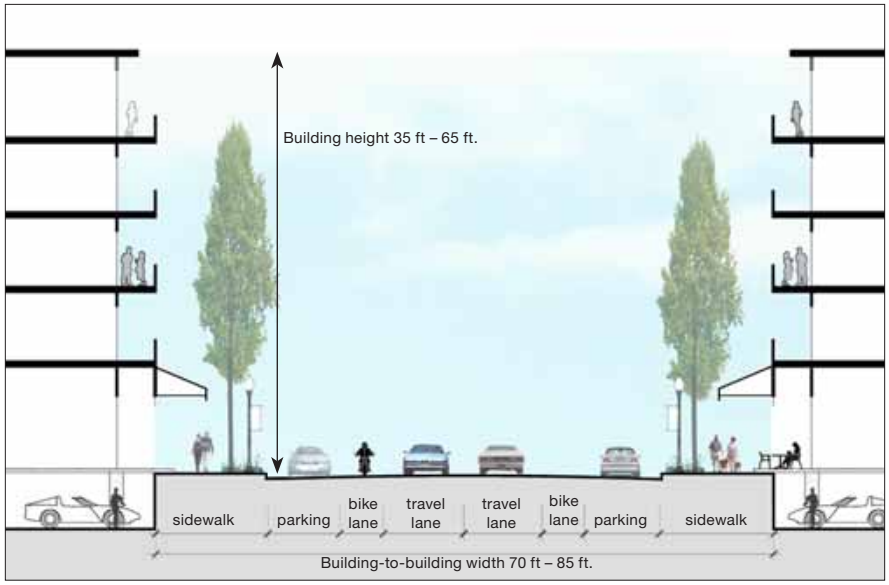
Precedent – Generous sidewalks with street trees for pedestrian priority.

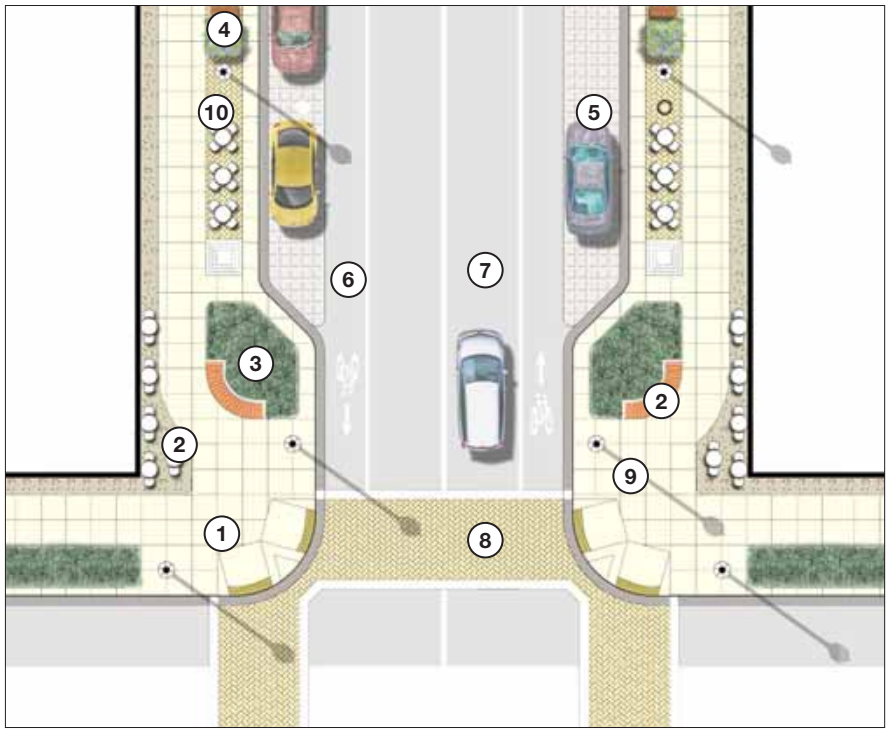
Legend

1. Bulb-out with Special Paving
2. Sitting Area
3. Street Trees
4. Garden-style Planing / Bioswale Storm Water Garden
5. Street Parking
6. Bicycle Lane
7. Street
8. Raised Crosswalk (speed table)
9. Pedestrian Lighting
10. Opportunity for Outdoor Seating

Retail Streets

Retail streets are meant to have a 'main street' feel provided by generously sized and furnished sidewalks, on-street parking, transit shelters and continuous retail frontage on both sides. The plan, section and images below show the general intent including the range of street width and building heights appropriate to the street hierarchy, character and importance.





Note: Section and plan are conceptual; specific street types are described in 'Transportation Plan.'

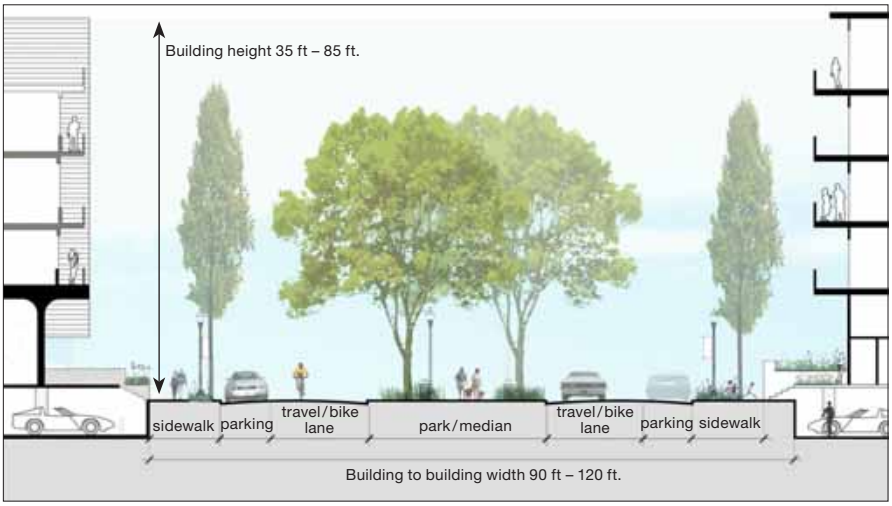
Location of Boulevard Streets.

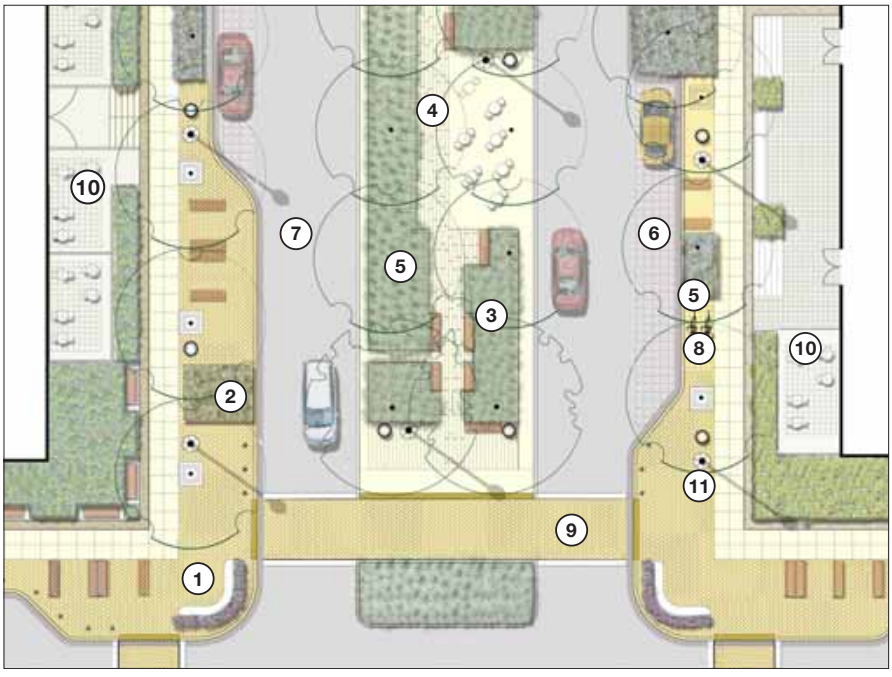
Precedent – Dolores Street in San Francisco.

Boulevard Park Streets

Intent

Boulevard Park Streets are intended to provide additional open space and views out to the Bay from inland parcels. They should have generous sidewalks and tree–lined medians. The plan, section and images below show the general intent including the range of street width and building heights appropriate to the street hierarchy, character and importance.





Note: Section and plan are conceptual; specific street types are described in 'Transportation Plan.'

Legend

1. Bulb-out with special paving
2. Bus stop with shelter and extended sidewalk zone
3. Sitting area
4. Street trees, double row
5. Garden-style planting / bioswale storm water garden
6. Streetside parking (potential for permeable paving)
7. Bicycle/travel lane
8. Bicycle parking
9. Raised crosswalk (speed table)
10. Private terraces, porches, and gardens
11. Pedestrian lighting

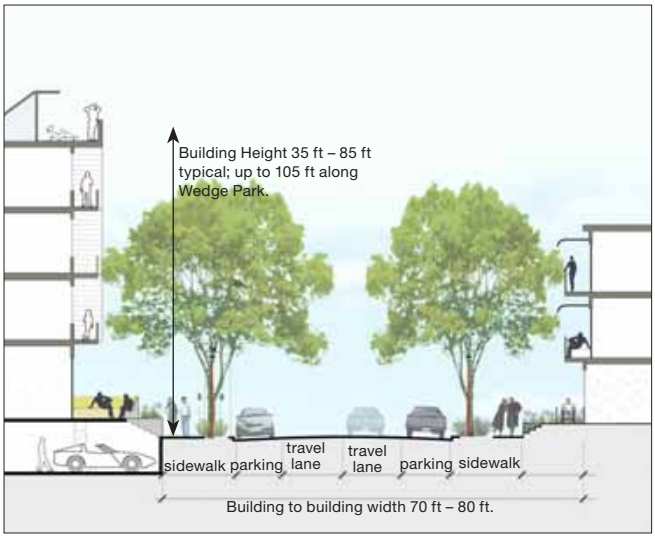
Location of Local Streets.

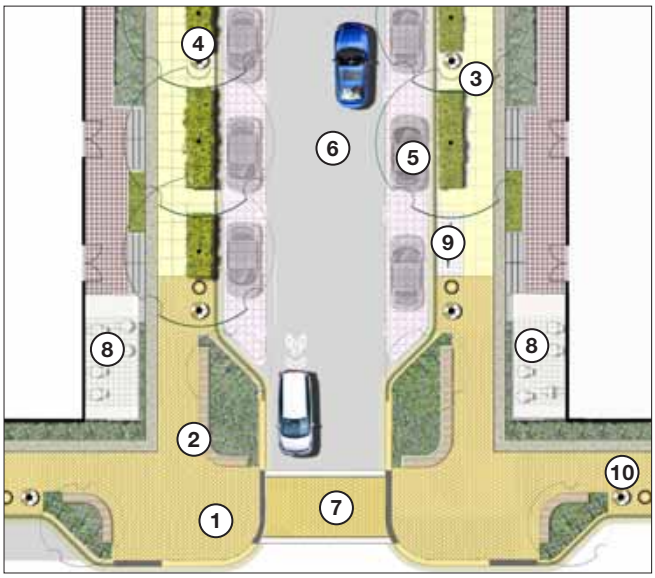
Local Streets

Intent

Local Streets should provide access for neighborhoods and function as 'outdoor rooms' in order to encourage socializing and recreating. They should include on-street parking, street trees and generous sidewalks. The plan, section and images below show the general intent including the range of street width and building heights appropriate to the street hierarchy, character and importance.

Precedent – On-street parking and street trees.





Note: Section and plan are conceptual; specific street sections are described in 'Transportation Plan.'

Legend

1. Bulb-out with special paving
2. Sitting area
3. Street trees
4. Garden-style planting / bioswale storm water garden
5. Streetside parking (potential for permeable paving)
6. Narrow, shared lanes
7. Raised crosswalk (speed table)
8. Private terraces, porches, and gardens
9. Bicycle parking
10. Pedestrian lighting at corners

Location of Mid-block Breaks

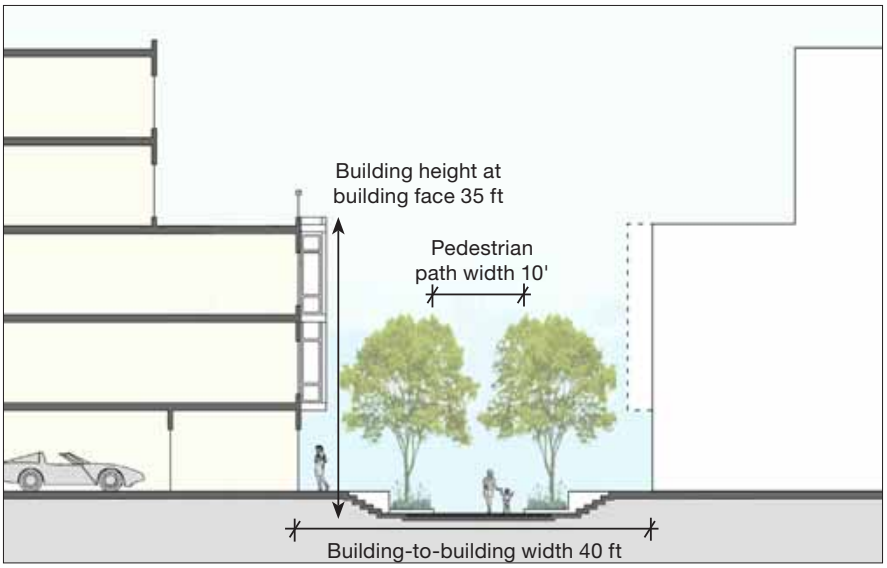
Precedent – Mid-block Pedestrian Mews.

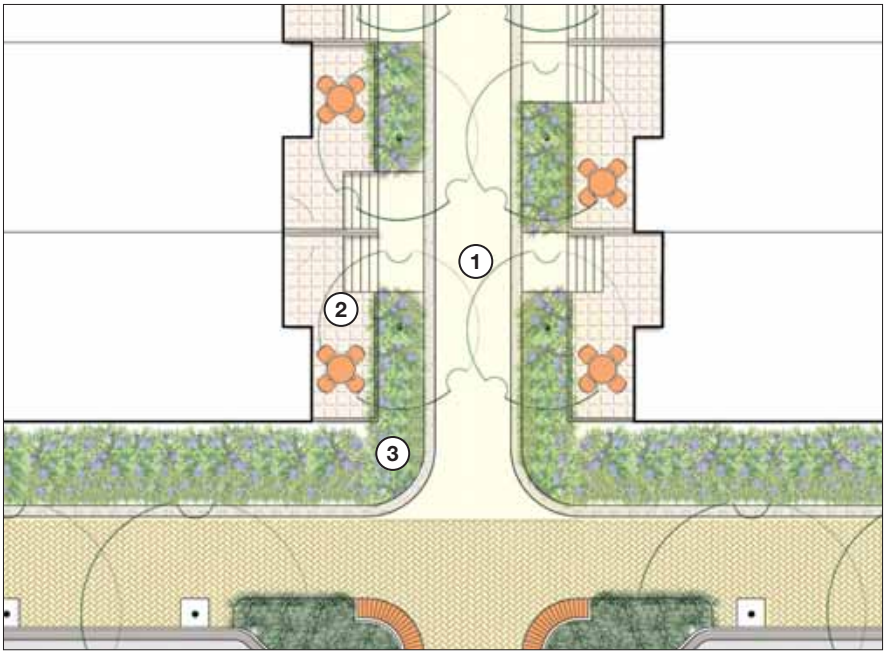
Precedent – Mid-block Laneway.

Mid-block Break

Intent

Mid-block breaks are intended to allow public access through the middle of private development block in order to create a more porous circulation system and decrease the scale of building massing. Mid-block breaks are configured as either pedestrian mews or laneways, allowing vehicular movement in order to meet the requirements of the adjacent building. The mid-block break will be a public easement on the private land of the development block. A conceptual residential pedestrian mews is depicted below. For further details, refer to Section 4.5.2.





Note: Section and plan are conceptual; specific Standards and Guidelines are described in Section 4.5.2

Legend

1. Pedestrian Path – 10 ft width; at grade of public sidewalk
2. Elevated Private Patio
3. Landscape buffer including street trees.

Precedent – Community Parks.

Precedent – Destination Parks.

Precedent – Park with family amenities.

Precedent – Playground.

Precedent – Lawn Areas for active recreation.

3.3 Public Parks and Open Space

Note: The general intent for parks and open space design at Candlestick is described below. For detailed design information, standards and guidelines refer to the companion 'Parks, Open Space and Habitat Plan'.

The parks and open space program at Candlestick, as illustrated in Figure 3.3, will express the desires of existing neighborhood residents, the needs of future residents, overall citywide needs, and the unique opportunities presented by the site. Together these characteristics help to create a variety of park types as described below.

Incorporating this broad range of needs, input and opportunities, the parks system includes a rich diversity of programs, providing a mix of both active and quiet spaces.

Within the park system, there are two classifications of park: Community and Cultural/Heritage.

Community Parks – Community parks offer a mix of active and passive areas of open lawns, dog runs, play areas, tot lots, community gardens, court games, and environmental education opportunities. These parks will serve the adjacent local neighborhood and will draw regular users from within a 10 minute walking radius. The community parks adjacent to the waterfront will also attract visitors from other parts of San Francisco and beyond.

Cultural/Heritage Parks – The cultural and historical elements of these parks are designed to attract a broad range of visitors. In addition to regular neighborhood use, these parks draw visitors from throughout San Francisco, the Bay Area, and beyond.

The parks and open space system will generally be located and provided as described and shown on the following pages.

Figure 3.4 Parks and Open Space

Note: Map is conceptual; specific park information is contained in the 'Parks, Open Space and Habitat Plan.'

Legend

1. Alice Griffith Community Park
2. Candlestick Community Park (Final Location to be Determined in the Future)
3. Bayview Gardens / Wedge Destination Park
4. Mini-wedge Community Park
5. Jamestown Hillside Community Park
6.
7. State Recreation Area
8. Yosemite Slough (outside project)
9. Gilman Park (outside project)
10. Bayview Hill Park (outside project)

Grasslands Ecology Park (the Shipyard)

Bay Trail

Location of Alice Griffith Community Park.

Aerial view looking north west.

City Park Descriptions

The development shall provide for five City Parks described generally as follows. Specific design shall be developed in consultation with the neighborhood.

1. Alice Griffith Community Park

The Alice Griffith Community Park will serve as the commons for the Alice Griffith neighborhood. The park will be located on Egbert Avenue, which will be a one-way couplet around the park. A continuous four storey or greater street wall will surround the park edge in order to frame and animate the space.

The park will offer a mix of active and passive areas that could include, open lawn, play areas, a tot lot, a dog run, community gardens, a shade pavilion with barbecue and picnic tables, a basketball court, and a bioswale stormwater garden.

Figure 3.5 Conceptual Plan – Alice Griffith Community Park

Location of Candlestick Community Park – Final location to be determined in the future.

Aerial view looking north east.

2. Candlestick Community Park

Candlestick Community Park will be strategically located near the center of the built up area at Candlestick so that it serves as the 'living room' and meeting place for residents in the Candlestick North neighborhood. The final location of the park within the neighborhood will be determined in the future; however, if relocated, it will be in the central region of the Candlestick North Neighborhood, centrally located and well-served by the transportation network. The park will maintain the approximately 3 acre size as that shown below.

Compared to the waterfront and water view parks, it is meant to be a more urban experience. The park offers a mix of active and passive areas including, for example, open lawn, playground / tot lot, gardens, seating areas and volleyball and basketball courts.

Figure 3.6 Conceptual Plan – Candlestick Community Park

Location of Bayview Gardens/Wedge Destination Park.

Aerial view looking south west.

3. Bayview Gardens / Wedge Destination Park

The Bayview Gardens/Wedge Park will be the 'Central Park' for the urban development of Candlestick providing views of the South Basin and the Shipyard, and linking the center of Candlestick with the State Recreation Area. This park includes virtually all of the passive programs found elsewhere in the open space system; however, here they are condensed in a smaller area and delivered to the heart of the community. Specific emphasis here is placed on signature forms and landscape expressions. Within these forms are ecological gardens, a plaza, reflecting ponds, shade pavilions, children's playground, passive lawn areas and a bioswale storm-water garden. The southerly portion is an urban plaza, including a BRT stop and on street parking.

Figure 3.7 Conceptual Plan – Bayview Gardens / Wedge Destination Park

Location of Mini-wedge Community Park.

Aerial view looking south east.

4. Mini-wedge Community Park

The Mini-wedge Community Park provides dramatic views of the Bay and it serves as a primary connector between the urban core of Candlestick and the State Recreation Area beach area. Programmatic elements include a playground/tot lot, dog run, shade pavilion and open lawns with views to the bay. This park also serves as an ecological function, intercepting and cleansing urban storm-water runoff before it enters the bay.

Figure 3.8 Conceptual Plan – Mini-wedge Community Park

Location of Jamestown Hillside Community Park.

Existing Bayview Hill landscape.

Jamestown Hillside Community Park

This park is located at the base of the Bayview Hill Park. The existing site is a steep, rocky slope that was graded and terraced for the construction of the Candlestick Stadium. Following the recommendations of the Bayview Hill Natural Areas Plan, this park area will be enhanced with new native plantings to increase that habitat value of the site and to help to create a habitat link between Bayview Hill and the Bay. The park will have access to Candlestick Center via a new Ingerson Avenue extension as well as at Jamestown Avenue and Arelious Walker Drive.

Figure 3.9 Conceptual Plan – Jamestown Hillside Community Park

Location of State Recreation Area and Bay Trail.

Precedent – Main Park.

Precedent – Bay Trail.

State Recreation Area Description

The Candlestick Point State Recreation Area (CPSRA) is a unique opportunity in the State Recreation Area system and along the San Francisco Bay shoreline to create a model urban recreation area that links city residents and regional visitors to the diversity of estuary and upland habitats of the Bay and demonstrates integrated sustainable design principles for reclaiming fill areas for park uses.

Within the State Recreation Area, there are two main zones of activity.

Main Park – Although this park stands alone as a separate waterfront open space system, it is the primary connector that links the other various parks together and provides the regional link that makes this a greater system of open space. The zones of this park are the connective tissue of the open space system employing a simple, sensitive, and expressive palette of landscape materials to allow the park to grow over time. Native grasslands, woodland groves, and an ecological focus in these areas provide a system for choreographing the landscape experience. Examples of these CPSRA zones are the Last Rubble, the Point and the Last Port.

Bay Trail – Within the State Recreation Area, the Bay Trail links together all elements of the park and provides a system of clear connections to the regional green ways and waterways. This is the primary recreational route in the new open space system and will encourage users from adjacent neighborhoods, and other areas of the city to utilize the new open spaces of the development.

Area Planning Process

There will be a separate planning process for the CPSRA that will be undertaken by California State Parks. This process will include a General Plan addressing programming and policy, and a Master Plan addressing specific design. The State, City, community, and developer will work together to initiate the master planning process leading to the refurbishment of CPSRA.

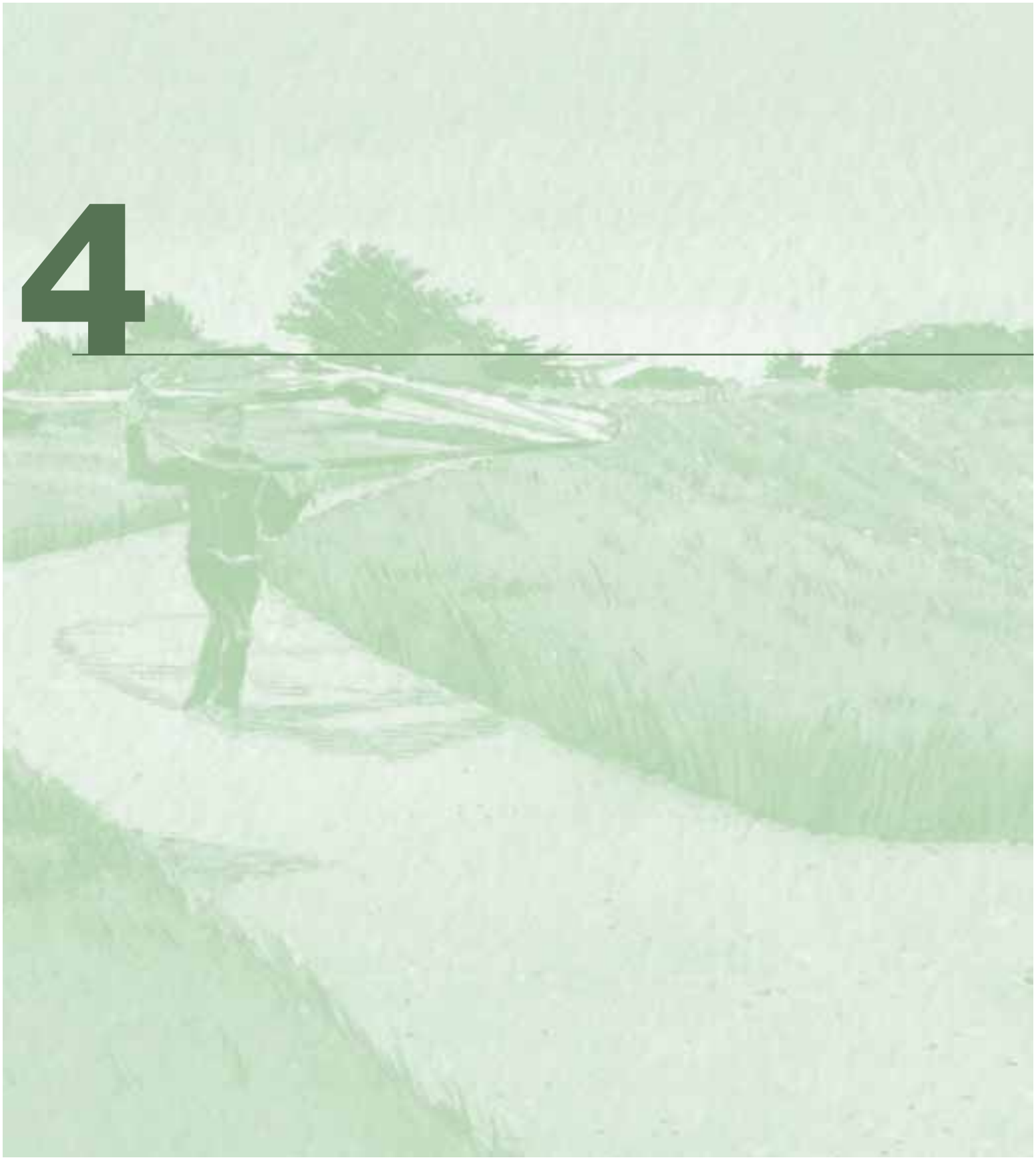
The following principles are proposed for consideration in this design process. These are illustrated in the conceptual plan in Figure 3.10.

- Design city parks and state recreation areas to feel from a user perspective as one park system despite potential programmatic and operational differences between jurisdictions.
- Develop a park that is programmed and designed for safe and active 18 – 24 hour daily use by the public.
- Design a pedestrian and bike accessible transition zone between all private development parcels and the park.
- Develop frequent routes into the park from the neighborhood aligning with the planned street network with major linkages with transit stops, bike routes and linear green way features.
- Create a mixture of passive and active spaces that activate the open space drawing neighbors and visitors to the waterfront.

- Provide duplicative trail systems including linkage to a Class One Bike Trail and multi-use recreation trail close to neighborhoods, a continuous Bay Trail close to the water, and multiple linkages between.
- Install multiple human powered boat access points including facilities for windsurfers south of Bayview Hill and kayak/canoe facilities in Yosemite Slough.
- Preserve and expand the existing pocket beach.
- Integrate stormwater treatment systems with the neighboring development to provide model/demonstration sustainability systems and habitat spaces.
- Utilize stainable design principles through park planning to expand the ecological functions of the recreation area and minimize resource consumption by park facilities, programs and users.
- Introduce limited commercial uses to provide food and recreational services for visitors.
- Balance dedicated parking facilities for the recreation area with available on and off street parking provided in the neighboring development and transit access to the area.
- Upgrade existing and install additional fishing and viewing piers into the bay.
- Provide multiple picnicking and barbecuing facilities to accommodate family and social gathering in multiple areas of the park, and consider larger scaled gathering opportunities for events.
- Provide rest rooms and other support infrastructure.

Figure 3.10 Conceptual Plan – Candlestick Point State Recreation Area

4



Land Use, Design Standards and Guidelines

4 Land Use, Design Standards and Guidelines

This section, Land Use, Design Standards and Guidelines, covers elements applicable to all areas within Candlestick. (For elements specific to individual neighborhoods see Section 5 Neighborhood Standards and Guidelines).

Standards are mandatory actions, generally described in absolute terms such as by measurement or location. *Guidelines* are encouraged actions, which if adhered to in spirit will result in projects that best fit the vision for the site.

The section has five parts.

4.1 Land Use

4.1.1 Development Blocks

Intent

Development blocks should be similar in scale to the surrounding Bayview neighborhood whose blocks typically approximately 600 ft by 275 ft. Mid-block breaks, in the form of pedestrian mews or vehicular laneways, have been added to several blocks. Open space has been located so that all development blocks have convenient access.

Standards

Block Location – Development blocks and mid-block breaks shall be located as close as possible to the location shown on Figure 4.1 on the following page.

Street Location – Streets shall be located as close as possible to the location shown on Figure 4.1. Final locations and dimensions shall be per the companion 'Transportation Plan'.

Park Location – Parks shall be located as close as possible to the location shown on Figure 4.1. Final locations and dimensions shall be per the companion 'Parks, Open Space and Habitat Concept Plan'.

Turning Radii – Certain corners within the development are rounded in order to accommodate buses and emergency vehicles. Those corners shall be rounded to accommodate a 41 ft curb turning radius (modeled as AASHTO WB-40).

Figure 4.1 Development Blocks

Legend

- Block
- Neighborhood Boundary
- Street/Public Right of Way
- Open Space
- Mid-block Break/Public Easement
- (#) Block Number

4.1.2 Land Use Districts

The BVHP Plan establishes Land Use Districts for the Candlestick site, which is in Zone 1 of Project Area B of the BVHP Plan. As shown on Figure 4.2, three Land Use Districts are established for Zone 1 as follows:

- Candlestick Residential Mixed-Use District
- Candlestick Center Mixed-Use Commercial District
- Open Space District

The permitted land uses within each of these Land Use Districts are set forth in the BVHP Plan. Development of structures and uses of land within Candlestick are required to conform to the BVHP Plan and this D4D. To provide context for the remainder of this document, the general types of uses permitted by the BVHP Plan in these Districts are summarized below. This D4D provides the detailed design guidelines and development standards for all development within the Candlestick site.

The **Candlestick Residential Mixed-use District** provides the major housing development area, which will be comprised of lower scale residential development in the northern part of the site and higher density mid-rise to high-rise residential in the central part of the site. A mixture of building types and unit sizes will be provided in a range of densities to accommodate a variety of households. Neighborhood retail is an allowed use in this District, and indeed is encouraged where it is located on the ground floor in central areas within the neighborhood. Personal service, civic and institutional uses, and parks are also permitted.

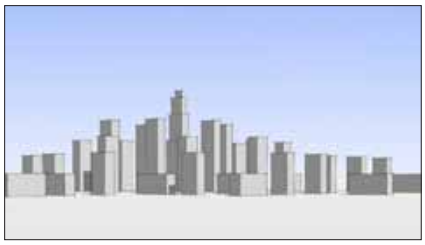
The **Candlestick Center Mixed-use Commercial District** is located in the southwest quadrant of the site. It serves to facilitate the development of high-density, mid-rise and high-rise housing integrated with ground floor commercial frontage containing retail uses along the primary streets. The mixed-use neighborhood is designed to encourage retail, commercial, hotel and cultural arts activities. This will be achieved through compact, horizontal mixed-use whereby different activities and land uses locate in close proximity to each other; or through vertical mixed-use which will allow for more than one land use category within a single building – such as a residential apartment complex with retail uses on the ground floor. Educational, community activity, and park and recreation uses are also permitted.

The **Open Space District** will provide for quality open spaces and public parks, including active recreation facilities such as playing fields, gardens and walking/bicycling trails. A hierarchy of open spaces will be provided across Candlestick to include small urban parks and plazas, tree-lined parkways along streets and major park spaces along the waterfront. Public serving buildings to a maximum of 40 ft shall be allowed, including gymnasiums, amphitheater, rest rooms, food-service facilities, restaurants, and buildings for the provision of recreation related services (for example sports equipment rental).

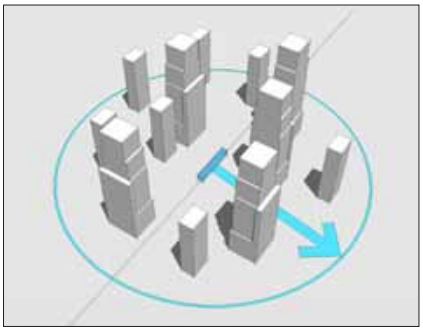
Figure 4.2 Land Use Districts

Legend

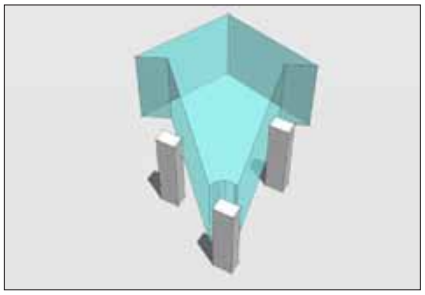
- Candlestick Residential Mixed-Use District
- Candlestick Center Mixed-Use Commercial District
- Open Space District



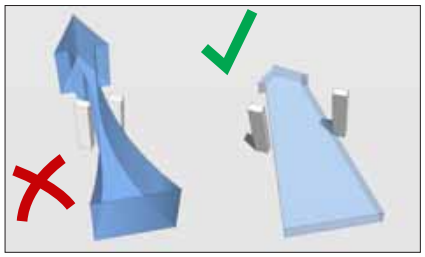
Cluster high-rise buildings near center of neighborhood.



Cluster high-rise buildings near transit.



Respect view corridors.



Avoid wind tunneling by staggering tower locations.

4.2 Height, Bulk and Massing

This section describes the intent, standards and guidelines related to height, bulk and massing of blocks and buildings. It contains five subsections:

4.2.1 Height
4.2.2 Bulk & Massing
4.2.3 Street Wall
4.2.4 Sunlight/Shade
4.2.5 Wind

Height is regulated to provide a variety of walls that frame public space, and in some cases protect views. Within development blocks, the bulk of the building is regulated by building coverage at various height thresholds to ensure that the overall bulk of buildings is an appropriate scale and allows for light and view penetration to the street level. The massing of individual buildings is regulated by way of maximum lengths, diagonals, apparent face and upper floor stepback. At the finest grain, the building edge is regulated to ensure an appropriately scaled and detailed edge at the public interface. Finally, considerations of sunlight/shade and wind are regulated to ensure a comfortable environment in the public realm and in the buildings.

4.2.1 Height

Intent

Heights are regulated in order to achieve several objectives:

- Integrate the new development with the scale of the surrounding Bayview neighborhood.
- Cluster density near services like transit, shopping and jobs.
- Reinforce focal points located at the center of the development.
- Protect views and sun in specific locations and mitigate wind tunneling effects.

Standards

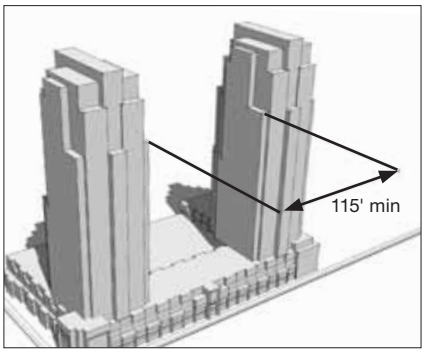
Parks and Open Space – The maximum allowable building height in a park or other open space is 40 ft.

Building Height Definition – For the purpose of describing buildings, they shall be defined by maximum height as follows:

- Low-rise – up to 65 ft height.
- Mid-rise – over 65 ft and up to 105 ft height.
- High-rise – over 105 ft and up to 420 ft height.

Low-rise and Mid-rise – The location and height of low-rise and mid-rise buildings is shown in Figure 4.3 and 4.3a.

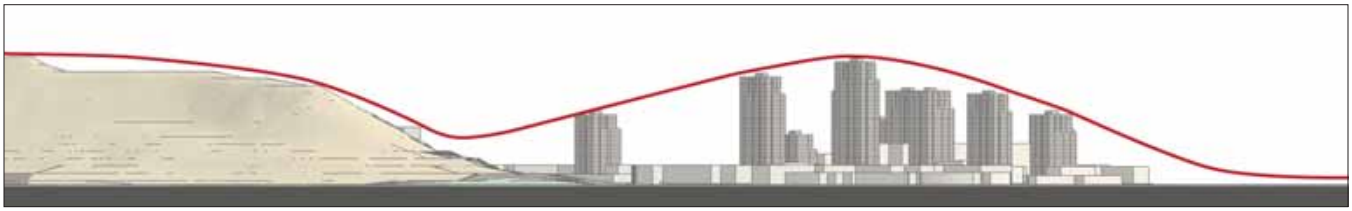
- Mid-rise buildings to a maximum height of 85 ft shall be located fronting the park on Earl Street, between Gilman Avenue and Egbert Avenue in order to define the east edge of the park.
- Mid-rise buildings to a maximum height of 105 ft shall be located fronting the park on Harney Way, between Ingerson Avenue and Egbert Avenue in order to define the north edge of the park.
- Low-rise buildings to a maximum height of 40 ft shall be located on the blocks fronting Hawes Street for a depth of 100 ft; the blocks fronting Fitzgerald Avenue north of Arelious Walker Drivve; the blocks fronting Arelious Walker Drive between Gilman Avenue and Ingerson Avenue; and the blocks fronting the southern edge of development at the CPSRA edge.
- Low-rise buildings to a maximum height of 65 ft shall be located in all other locations with the exception of mid-block breaks. Residential mid-block breaks shall have a maximum height of 35 ft at the building face then step back at a plane of 1 : 1.2 to a maximum of 85 ft height (if allowed in that zone), after which the height may be to the maximum permitted for the zone. This 85 ft height limit does not apply in the case of a high-rise building located on a mid-block break, in which case the high-rise height limit shown in Table 4.1 governs.

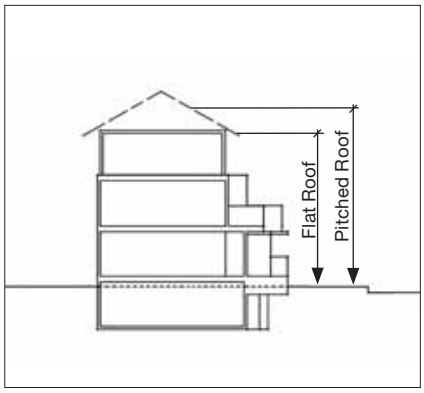


High-Rise separation.

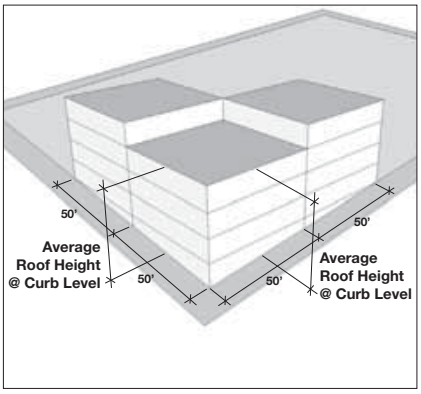
High-rise (Tower) – The location of high-rise buildings (towers) is shown in Figure 4.3. The standards (S) and guidelines (G) that regulate the location and height of high-rise buildings are set forth in Table 4.1.

- Tower Location – Towers are either fixed (noted as fixed location) or allowed within an allowable zone, within which an encouraged location is shown.
- Tower Benching – In order to encourage variation in tower height and preserve the project skyline profile, any tower not built to the maximum allowable height shall maintain the same maximum height differential to the next closest tower (not including towers at maximum height), while not exceeding the maximum allowable height. For example, if Tower 1 has a maximum height of 240 ft, and Tower 2 has a maximum height of 280 ft, these two towers shall maintain a minimum 40 ft height difference.
- Tower Separation – Towers shall be separated by a minimum 115' to minimize view obstruction, increase privacy, limit wind tunneling impacts, and limit lighting impacts.

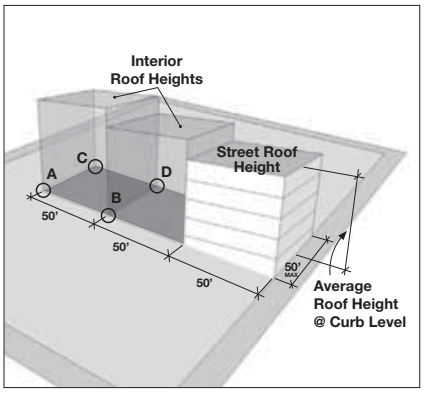

Tower Benching Intent – Maintain sculpted skyline and promote height variation.



Height measurement – Flat site.



Height measurement – Sloped site, street.



Height measurement – Sloped site, parcel interior.

Height Measurement – Heights are measured as follows:

- Flat Site – Heights shall be measured from curb level at the fronting street to the top of a flat roof or mid-point of a sloped roof.
- Sloped Site, Street – Heights shall be measured at the average grade of each 50 foot street fronting segment of the building (average of lowest and highest elevation as measured from curb level) to the top of the roof or mid-point of a sloped roof. Thus, each 50 foot segment shall be required to be at or below the allowable height maximum.
- Sloped Site, Parcel interior – Heights shall be measured from the mean grade of the perimeter of each 50 foot segment of building as taken from the average of the four corners where the foundation would meet the rough grade to the top of the roof or mid-point of a sloped roof. Thus, each 50 foot segment shall be required to be at or below the allowable height maximum.

Height Measurement Exceptions – The following appurtenant structures are exempt from building height measurements provided their height, measured from the top of the roof, does not exceed 10 ft or other height as noted:

- Ornamental architectural features, such as turrets, parapets, corner towers, or other accentuating features provided they conform to Proposition K regulations where required.
- For Residential / Mixed-use / Commercial buildings mechanical and roof mounted elevator core equipment to a maximum of 18 ft, provided their combined coverage does not exceed 30% of the building roof area.
- Architectural and landscape screening designed to conceal mechanical and roof mounted equipment.
- Sustainability elements, such as photovoltaic cells, small-scale wind turbines suitable for residential development, storm water catchment / treatment equipment, solar water heating equipment.
- Enclosed amenity spaces to a height of 12 ft where roof is designed as an accessible outdoor common area if coverage of enclosed amenity space is no more than 20% of building roof area.

Stepping on Sloped Site – For sites that front a street with a slope above 5% gradient, the building shall step at an equivalent gradient at increments no greater than 50 lineal feet.

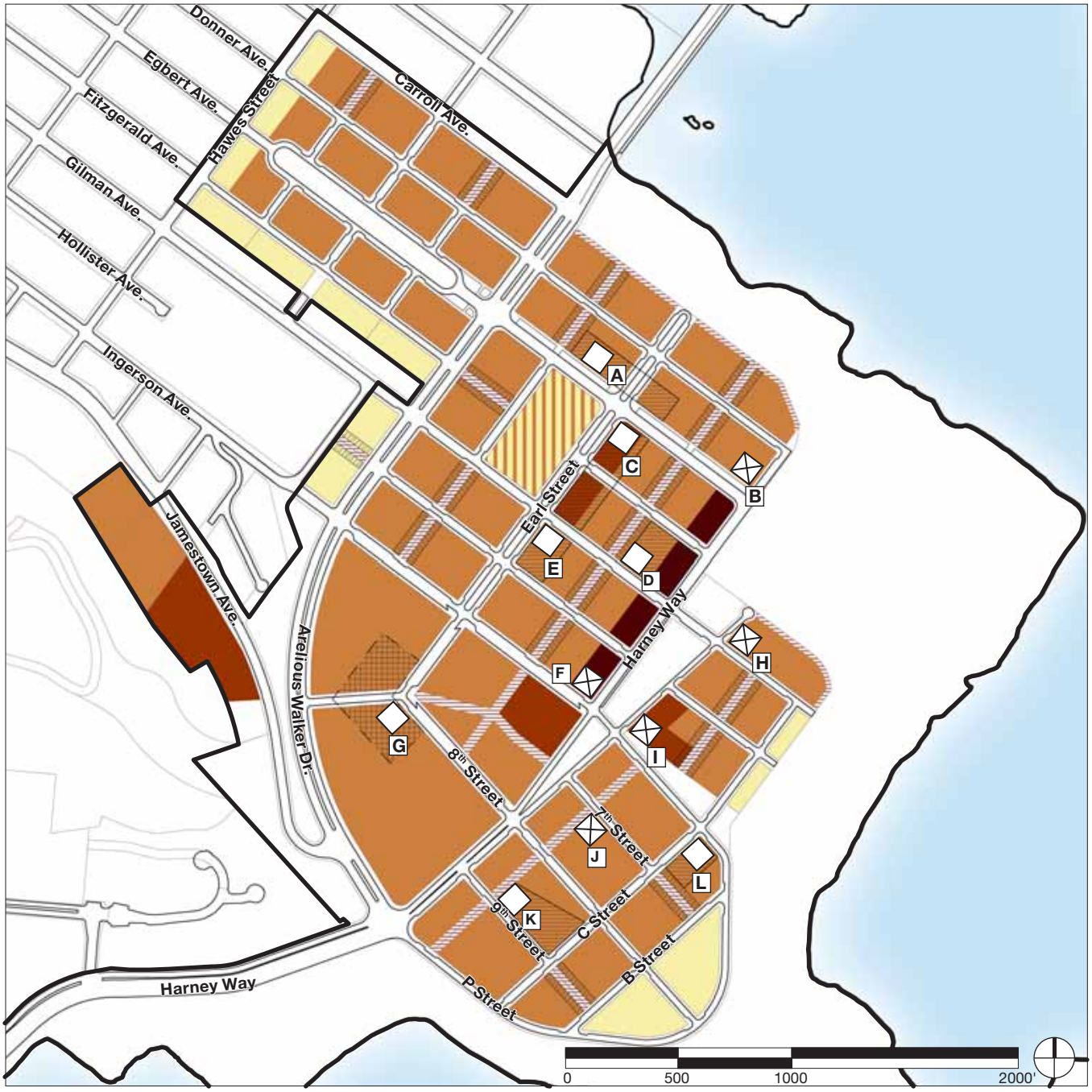
Building Heights – Baseline Option

Table 4.1 Maximum High-rise Building Heights – Baseline Option

HIGH-RISE MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHTS		
HIGH-RISE[1]	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (Ft)	REMARKS
A	S – 220	S – Shall be located on Egbert Avenue to frame the park and reinforce the park street. G – Encouraged to be located on center line axis of Candlestick North neighborhood park in order to reinforce the park's rectangular shape and frame its northern edge. G – May be located anywhere within allowable zone.
B	S – 240	S – Shall be located at the corner of Harney Way and Egbert Avenue in order to anchor the northeastern corner of Bayview Park and offer views of the park while not crowding the CPSRA.
C	S – 220	S – Shall be located on Earl Street in order to frame the park and reinforce the park street. G – Encouraged to be located at the corner of Earl and Fitzgerald in order to optimize separation of towers A, C and E. G – May be located anywhere within allowable zone.
D	S – 320	G – Encouraged to be located on Gilman Avenue to optimize tower separation of towers C, D and E. G – May be located anywhere within allowable zone.
E[2]	S – 170	S – Shall be located on Earl Street in order to reinforce the street. G – Encouraged to be located at the Gilman Avenue corner in order to frame the park. G – May be located anywhere within allowable zone.
F[2]	S – 320	S – Shall be located at the corner of Ingerson and Harney Way in order to anchor the southern end of Bayview Park, reinforce the Avenue corner's central position in the neighborhood and offer views of the park. G – Encouraged to be at or near full allowable height in order to reinforce this central location.
G	S – 240	G – May be used as an alternate location for towers A, C, and E. G – Encouraged location is at the front of the allowable zone near the corner of Earl Street and 8th Streets in order to add structure to these streets and contribute to their mix of uses.
H	S – 240	S – Shall be located at the corner of Gilman Avenue and Harney Way's southern extension in order to anchor the southeastern end of Bayview Park and offer views of the park.
I	S – 320	S – Shall be located at the corner of Ingerson and Harney Way's southern extension in order to anchor the intersection of the two wedge-shaped parks and offer views of the parks. G – Encouraged to be at or near full allowable height in order to reinforce this central location.
J	S – 420	S – Shall be located in the position indicated, roughly half way along 7th Street between Harney Way and C Street in order to preserve a view shed from Bayview Hill Park to Candlestick Point. G – Encouraged to be at or near full allowable height in order to reinforce this central location.
K	S – 370	G – Encouraged to be located at the corner of the street and laneway to optimize separation of towers J and K. G – May be located anywhere within the allowable zone, which provides for preservation of a viewshed from Bayview Hill Park to Candlestick Point. G – Encouraged to be at or near full allowable height in order to reinforce this central location.
L	S – 320	G – Encouraged to be located on Ingerson at the southern corner of the Mini-Wedge Park in order to anchor the park. G – May be located anywhere within allowable zone which provides for preservation of a viewshed from Bayview Hill Park to Candlestick Point. G – Encouraged to be at or near full allowable height in order to reinforce this central location.

S – Standard
G – Guideline
[1] See Figure 4.3 for location of high-rise buildings.
[2] Pending the adoption of findings per planning code Section 295.

Figure 4.3 Building Heights – Baseline Option



Legend

Low and Mid-Rise Maximum Height

- 40 ft
- 65 ft
- 85 ft
- 105 ft
- Mid-block break height (See Figure 4.12 and 4.13)
- 40 ft: if park
  65 ft: if development parcel

High-Rise Tower Location*

- Fixed high-rise location
- Encouraged high-rise location
- Allowable high-rise location zone
- Alternative high-rise location zone: high-rises A, C or E to a maximum 240 ft height may be re-located to this zone.

* See Table 4.1 for maximum heights.

Building Heights – Shipyard Non-stadium Housing Option

In the Non-Stadium Housing Option, up to 1,625 units may be transferred from Candlestick to the Shipyard. To reflect the change, the maximum height of the mid-rise buildings along the north side of the Bayview/Wedge Park would be reduced to 85 ft, and on the south side to 65 ft. The height along the South side of the Candlestick Community Park along Earl Street is also reduced from 85 ft to 65 ft. All other heights, including towers, remain the same as the baseline option.

Figure 4.3a Building Heights – Shipyard Non-Stadium Housing Option

Legend

Low and Mid-Rise Maximum Height

- 40 ft
- 65 ft
- 85 ft
- 105 ft
- Mid-block break height (See Figure 4.12 and 4.13)
- 40 ft: if park
  65 ft: if development parcel

High-Rise Tower Location*

- Fixed high-rise location
- Encouraged high-rise location
- Allowable high-rise location zone
- Alternative high-rise location zone: high-rises A, C or E to a maximum 240 ft height may be re-located to this zone.

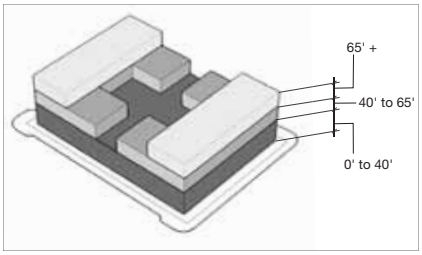
* See Table 4.1 for maximum heights.

4.2.2 Bulk & Massing

Intent

The following standards governing bulk and massing intend to facilitate building shapes that fit comfortably within their surroundings, are friendly and unimposing to pedestrians, achieve an attractive urban form, and are interesting. The mass of buildings should be shaped in such a way as to create fine-grained forms, reinforce the street and block pattern, and protect surrounding views and sunlight.

Standards

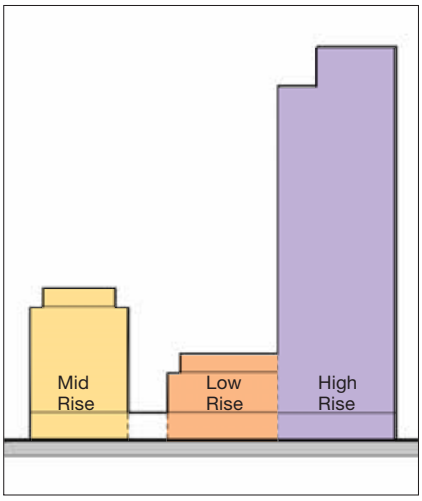


Development block coverage.

Development Block Coverage – Block coverage by all habitable and non-habitable buildings, including projections and structured parking, is limited as indicated in Table 4.2. A development block is defined as all land inside the legal property line. For the purpose of calculating coverage, the area of the block shall be exclusive of required setbacks and mid-block breaks. Notwithstanding the parcel coverage standards, individual buildings within the parcel shall not exceed the sizes set forth in Table 4.3.

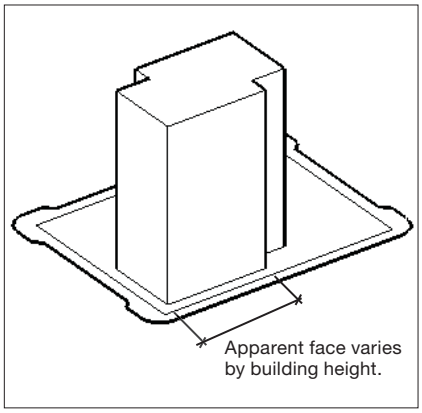
Table 4.2 Development Block Coverage

DEVELOPMENT BLOCK COVERAGE		
BUILDING TYPE	**BUILDING HEIGHT (FT)**	**COVERAGE**
Low-rise	0 – 40	100%
Low-rise	40 – 65	75%
Mid-rise and High-rise	65 +	50%



Building Type Definition – low, mid and high rise buildings are defined as including the total height of the building.

Building Size – Maximum floor plate size, plan lengths, and diagonals to limit the massing of buildings are listed by building type in Table 4.3. All building types are to be defined as including the total height of the building, from the top to the street level. The diagram at left shows how a low, mid and high rise building would be defined. Additional standards regulating specific building types such as high-rise buildings are contained in Section 4.3.



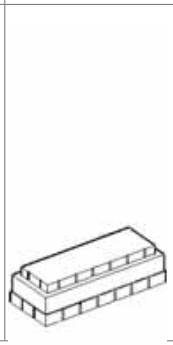
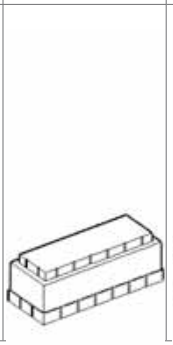
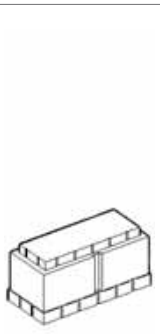
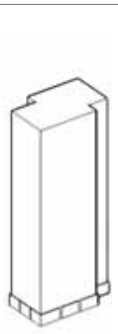
Building plane articulation regulated by apparent face.

Apparent Face – The unbroken plane of a building or 'apparent face' shall not exceed a maximum length without being broken by a change – either an offset in the horizontal plane, or a change in fenestration and/or material, or both in the case of high-rise buildings. There are different standards for the base section and upper section of the building to reflect the desire for a finer grain of building articulation at the street level. See Table 4.3.

Upper Floor(s) Stepback – The floor plate of the upper floor(s) of low and mid-rise buildings shall stepback a minimum of 20% of the floor plate size relative to the floor immediately below. See Table 4.3 and 4.4.

Diagonal – The maximum diagonal dimension shall be measured between the two points of a building's longest diagonal separation.

Table 4.3 Massing – All Building Types

BUILDING LENGTHS AND SIZES							
BUILDING HEIGHT	**UP TO 65 FT**	**66 - 85 FT**	**86 - 105 FT**	**106 - 180 FT**	**181 - 240 FT**	**241 - 350 FT**	**351 - 420 FT**
BUILDING TYPE	**LOW-RISE**	**MID-RISE**	**MID-RISE**	**HIGH-RISE**	**HIGH-RISE**	**HIGH-RISE**	**HIGH-RISE**
Max Floor Plate	n/a	n/a	15,000 sq ft	12,000 sq ft	10,500 sq ft	12,000 sq ft	12,500 sq ft
Max Plan Length	n/a	215 ft	210 ft	140 ft	140 ft	140 ft	145 ft
Max Diagonal	n/a	n/a	n/a	170 ft	160 ft	170 ft	175 ft
Maximum Apparent Face - Base (Base is defined for low & mid-rise as min first 20 ft height; for high rise as min first 35 ft height)	30 ft						
Minimum Change in Apparent Face – Base	Offset in the horizontal plane of minimum 2 ft depth and 3 ft length OR a major change in fenestration and/or material						
Maximum Apparent Face – Above Base	30 ft	100 ft	100 ft	105 ft	100 ft	105 ft	110 ft
Minimum Change in Apparent Face – Above Base	Offset in the horizontal plane of the building face of minimum 1 ft depth and 1 ft length or a minor change in fenestration and/or material	Offset in the horizontal plane of minimum 10 ft depth and 10 ft length or a major change in fenestration and/or material					
Upper Floor(s) Stepback Relative to Floor Immediately Below	20% of floor plate above 55 ft height	20% of floor plate above 65 ft height	20% of floor plate above 85 ft height	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
High-rise Shaping	n/a	n/a	n/a	Additional standards regulating segmentation of the high-rise elevation and floor plan. See Section 4.3.1 A.			
							

4.2.3 Street Wall

The section has a definition of the key controls, sets forth the standards, and concludes with a series of cross sections that illustrate the standards by building use.

Intent

In order to control the quality and character of the block edges and street walls, and for controlling the expression of the mass of the buildings, standards for building uses are set forth for:

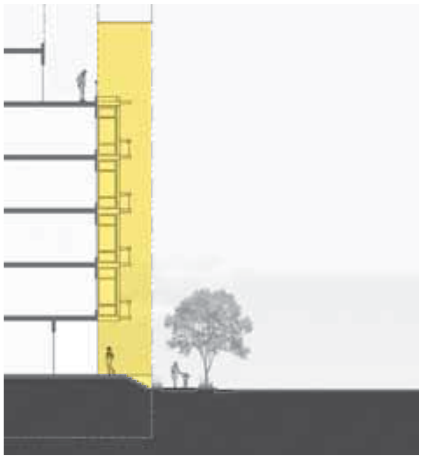
A Setbacks

B Build-to lines

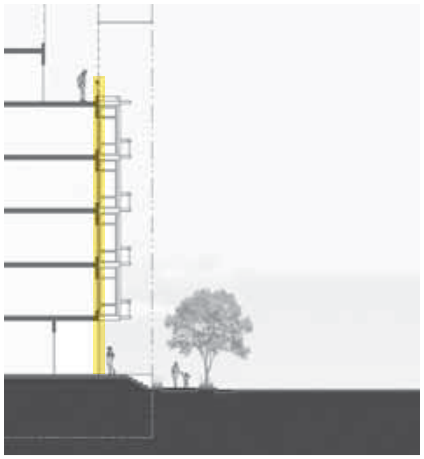
C Projections

D Stepbacks

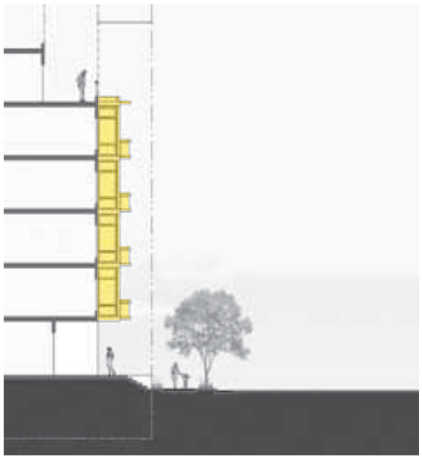
As a means of controlling the quality of the at-grade environments these streetwall controls also include considerations for grade separation, retail space heights and depths, and underground parking.



Setbacks.



Build-to lines.

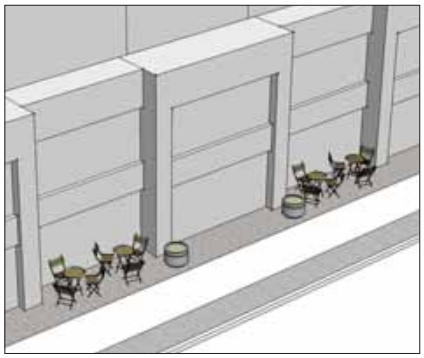


Projections.

Stepbacks.

Precedent – Residential setback provides private open space zone.

Precedent – State Recreation Area setback zone.



Retail has no setback in order to strengthen the relationship with sidewalk.

A – Setback

Intent

A building setback is the minimum required distance between the property line and the nearest face of the building. Setbacks apply to the ground floor use of a building. Setback zones, where specified, should be used for the purpose of landscaping or for active uses such as patios and entrance areas. This D4D calls for extensive setbacks throughout the community affording a comfortable and pleasant pedestrian experience that will be a departure from the development practices of most other San Francisco neighborhoods where buildings typically abut against or are close to the property line.

Standards

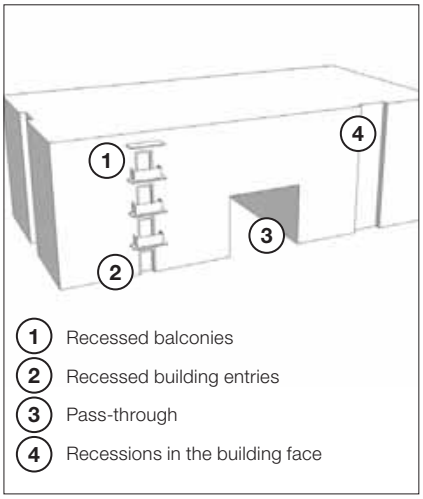
Residential Setbacks – A minimum setback of 10 ft to building face is required for residential buildings to allow for the provision of private landscaping and street facing patios and stoops. The setback shall not vary along the predominant wall of a building once established (aside from minor variation which are described in Build-To Percentages).

Exceptions:

1. Residential use that is located above retail use (i.e. mixed-use) may extend to property line.
2. Portions of a residential building that are adjacent to or across the street from a park/open space shall have a minimum setback of 6 ft.
3. The street side of CP South blocks 3 and 5, due to the shallow block depth, shall have a minimum setback of 5 ft.

Mixed-Use/Commercial Setbacks – There are no required setbacks for mixed-use/commercial buildings, except for parking structures, which shall have an 18 inch setback.

For additional guidelines on establishing appropriate setbacks, please refer to Section 4.3.1 Building Types and Section 4.3.2 F Private Open Space.



Minor variations excluded from build-to line calculations.

Precedent – Recessed balconies exempted from build-to calculations.

Precedent – Recessed building entrances exempted from build-to calculations.

Precedent – Stepback at top floor.

B – Build-to Line

Intent

Build-to lines are intended to ensure that buildings are situated at or close to setback lines in order to create and maintain defined street walls. Street walls are important in the framing and animation of the public right of way. This framing intent is particularly important, for example, along the two wedge parks illustrated in Figure 3.4. A successful development of street wall will create defined 'outdoor rooms' which will invite greater activity of residents and visitors alike.

The build-to line is expressed as a percentage of the setback line for building faces that front a public street. For instance, with a 70% build-to line, 70% of all building faces fronting a public street must meet the setback, while no more than 30% of building faces may be behind the setback.

Standards

The build-to line standard for residential buildings is 70% and for mixed-use and commercial buildings is 85%.

Exemptions – Minor variations excluded from the calculation of the minimum build-to percentage are:

- For retail uses, recesses including entrances, walk-up window or street patio area shall not be allowed on more than 25% of the total frontage of the building and no recess shall be greater than 12 ft in depth.
- Recessed balconies.
- Recessed building entries to a maximum depth of 8 ft.
- Pass-through up to 2 floors in height.
- Recession in the building face for the purpose of building articulation.
- Stepback on the top floor or top two floors.
- Stepback for high-rise sculpting.

C – Stepback

Intent

A stepback is that portion of a building that must be stepped back from the setback line. Typically, this is regulated for the upper floor(s) of mid-rise buildings as a means of sculpting their mass.

Standards

A stepback of the upper floor(s) of 20% of the floor plate size relative to the floor plate immediately below is required:

- Above 55 ft for buildings to 65 ft height.
- Above 65 ft for buildings to 85 ft height.
- Above 85 ft for buildings to 105 ft height.

Allowable uses with the stepped back roof area include usable open space, landscaping, and railings. Mechanical space is not allowed.

Precedent – Bay window projections within setback zone.

D – Projection

Intent

A projection is that portion of a building that projects beyond the main building face. There are a number of types of projections as described below.

Standards

Habitable Projections – Habitable space within a projection means a portion of the building enclosed by walls and a roof. Typically this will be a bay window, corner element, or regularly occurring bay that extends through some or all floors of a building. A habitable space may project 3 ft beyond the building face, either into a setback zone or the public realm. No individual habitable projection may exceed 15 ft in length. All projections shall have a minimum clearance to the sidewalk of 9 ft.

Non-habitable Projections – non-habitable projections are spaces utilized by residents that are not enclosed by walls and a roof. Non-habitable spaces include all usable balconies, which may extend no more than 6 ft into a setback, or common open space or 3 ft into the public realm. No individual non-habitable projection may exceed 15 ft in length. All projections shall have a minimum clearance of 9 ft to the sidewalk.

Cumulative Projections – The cumulative total of all types of projections shall not exceed 67% of the building face.

Other Projections – Other allowable projections include:

- Decorative elements such as belt courses, cornices, sills and eaves to a maximum 2 ft 6 inches beyond the setback.
- Decks, patios and steps at the first floor of occupancy may project to the property line but not beyond.
- Fences, railings, chimneys, awnings and canopies may project to the property line but not beyond.
- Retail signs, canopies and awnings may project 5 ft beyond property line; a minimum 9 ft vertical clearance to the sidewalk shall be maintained.
- Sustainable elements such as solar shades and wind fines.

Table 4.4 Street Wall Standards

The table below lists the street wall standards by use:

STREET WALL CONDITIONS								
USE		MINIMUM SETBACK (ft)		MINIMUM BUILD-TO (%)		MINIMUM STEP-BACK (%)	MAXIMUM PROJECTION (ft)	
		Non-retail Uses	At-grade Retail	Non-retail Uses	At-grade Retail		Habitable	Balcony
A	Mixed-use Low-rise	0	0	70	85	20	3	3
B	Mixed-use High-rise	0	0	70	85	n/a	3	3
C	Commercial Parking Structure	1.5	0	70	85	n/a	3	n/a
D	Residential Low-rise	10[1]	0	70[2]	85	20	3	6
E	Residential Low-rise CPSRA Edge	30	0	50	85	20	3	6
F	Residential Mid-rise	10[1]	0	70	85	20	3	6
G	Residential High-rise	10[1]	0	70	85	n/a	3	6
H	Residential Mid-block Break	20	20	70	85	ratio[3] 1:1.2	3	6
I	Commercial Mid-block Break	20	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	6
J	Commercial	n/a	0	n/a	85	n/a	3	3

[1] When residential building fronts or is located across the street from a park / open space, the minimum setback shall be 6 ft. CP South blocks 3 and 5 shall have a minimum setback of 5 ft.

[2] Minimum build-to percentage is reduced to 50% for buildings fronting waterfront.

[3] Building stepback shall be at a line of 1 horizontal to 1.2 vertical above 35 ft height to a maximum of 85 ft, thereafter being permitted to the full allowable height for the zone.

Uses are defined as follows:

A **Mixed-Use Low-rise** – Retail or other commercial uses at-grade with residential or other uses above. Total building height to a maximum of 65 ft.

B **Mixed-Use High-rise** – Retail or other commercial uses at-grade with residential or other uses above. Total building height to a maximum of 320 ft.

C **Commercial Parking Structure** – Structured parking with retail allowed in base, residential or other uses above (which, if developed, must conform to standards for building type A and/or B).

D **Residential Low-rise** – Residential building to a maximum height of 65 ft. Limited retail allowed in base.

E **Residential Low-rise – CPSRA Edge** – Residential building to a maximum height of 65 ft.

F **Residential Mid-rise** – Residential building to a maximum height of 85 ft. Limited retail allowed in base.

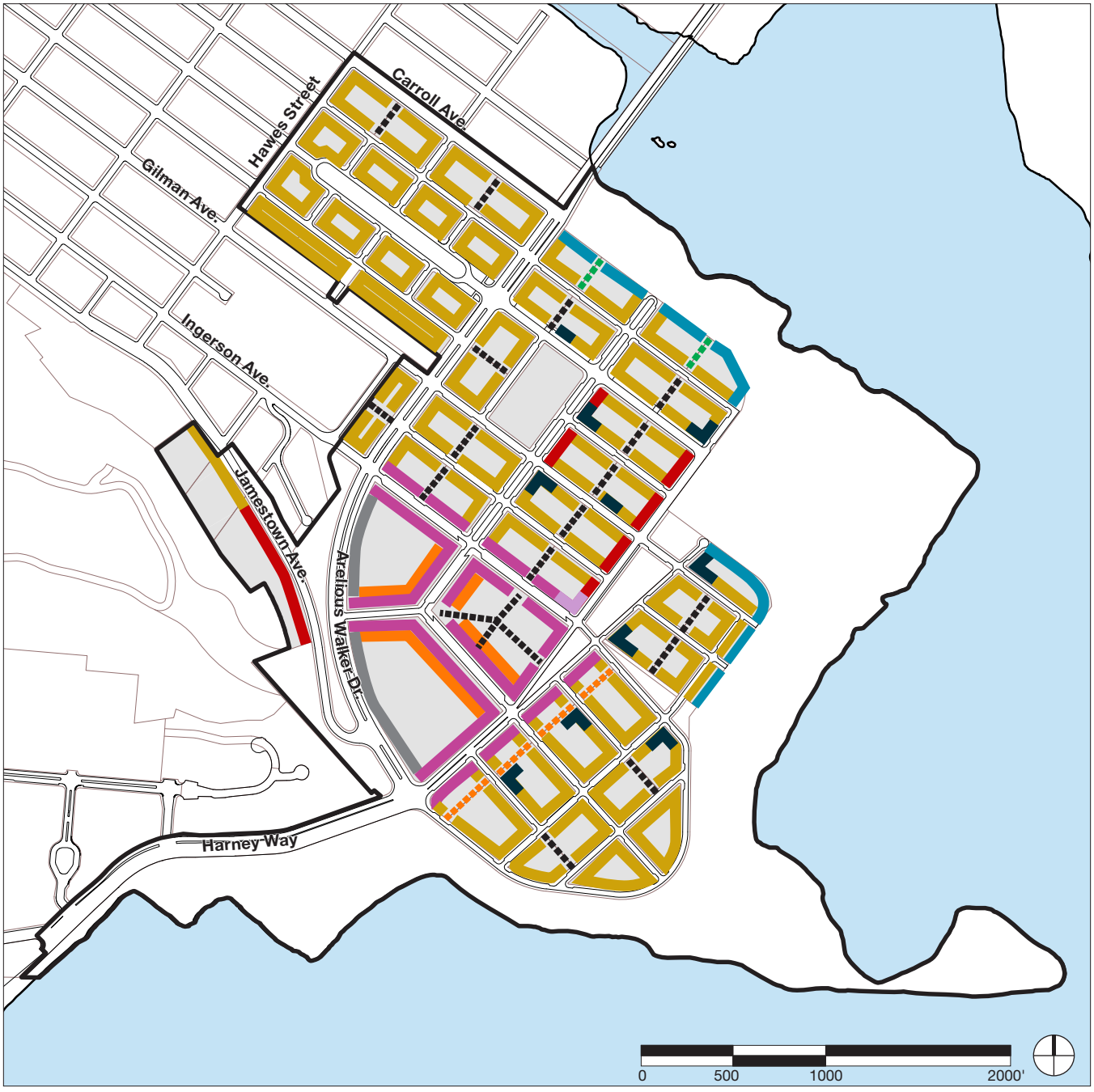
G **Residential High-rise** – Residential building to a maximum height of 420 ft. Limited retail allowed in base.

H **Residential Mid-block Break** – Building facing mid-block break shall be maximum height of 35 ft at building face, thereafter being permitted to rise at a ratio of 1 horizontal to 1.2 vertical to a maximum of 85 ft, thereafter being permitted to the full allowable height for the zone.

I **Commercial Mid-block Break** – Commercial buildings face a mid-block break.

J **Commercial** – Commercial (office, retail) buildings. Total building height to a maximum of 65 ft.

Figure 4.4 Street Wall Conditions



Legend

- A. Mixed-use Low-rise
- B. Mixed-use High-rise*
- C. Commercial Parking Structure
- D. Residential Low-rise
- E. Residential Low-rise – CPSRA Edge
- F. Residential Mid-rise
- G. Residential High-rise*
- H. Residential Mid-block Break – Pedestrian Mews or Vehicular Laneway
- H. Residential Mid-block Break – Pedestrian Mews only
- I. Commercial Mid-block Break
- J. Commercial

* See Section 4.2.1 for allowable location zones for high-rise.

Figure 4.5 Mixed-use Low-rise

SETBACK – There is no setback.

STEPBACK – Building footprint shall step back 20% in size above 55 ft height.

PROJECTION – Maximum 3 ft for habitable space and 3 ft for balcony.

BUILD TO LINE – Minimum 70% of floors above the retail (not including the stepback) must be built to setback line; 85% of retail building face must be built to property line.

RETAIL – Minimum height of 12 ft and an average depth of 35 ft. Provide at least 60% fenestration to full height.

SEPARATION – Retail grade must meet the grade of the adjacent sidewalk.

U/G PARKING – May be built to the property line provided a minimum of 36 inch soil depth maintained where landscape is provided.

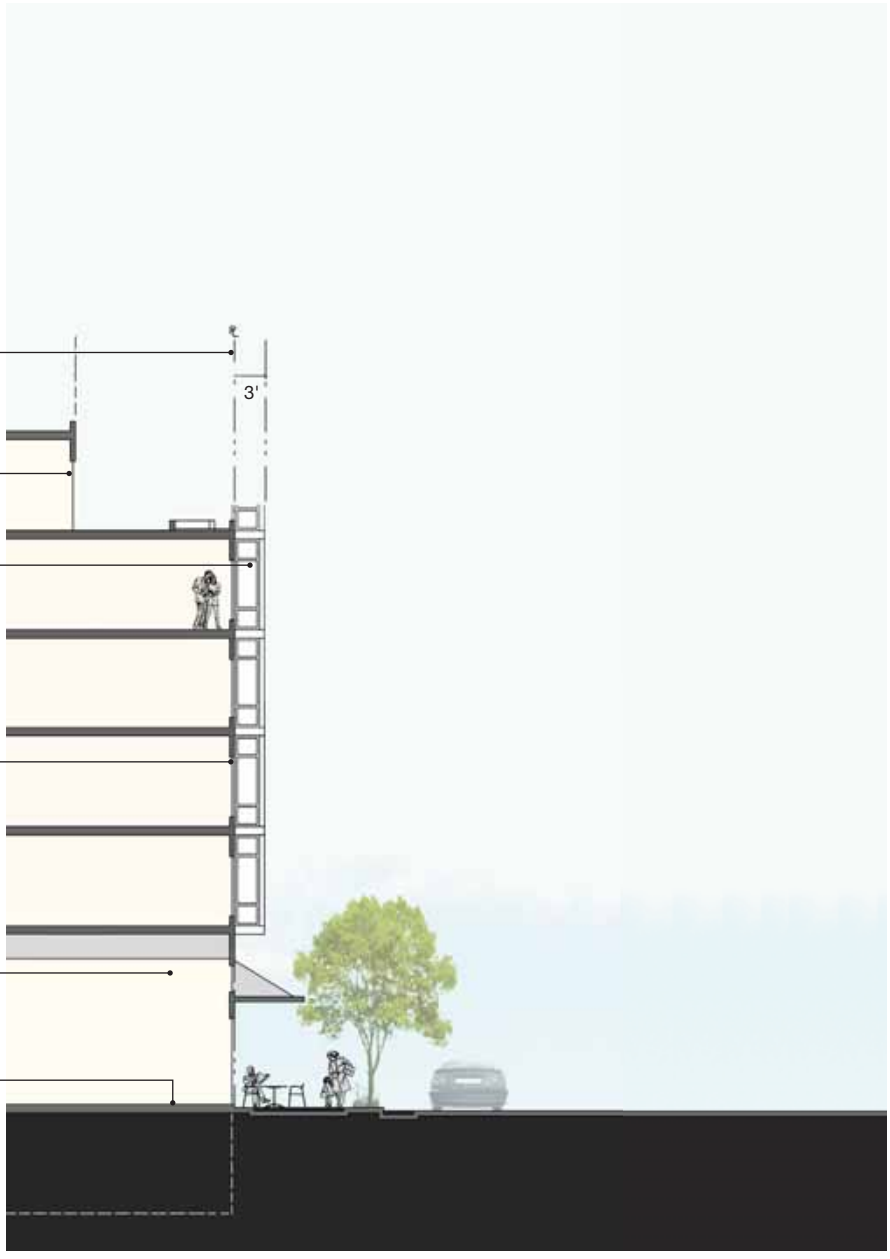


Figure 4.6 Mixed-use High-rise

SETBACK – There is no setback.

STEPBACK – There is no required stepback. Other high-rise shaping standards are contained in Section 4.3.2.

PROJECTION – Maximum 3 ft for habitable space and 3 ft for balcony.

BUILD TO LINE – Minimum 70% of floors above retail (not including the stepback) must be built to the property line; 85% of retail building face must be built to property line.

RETAIL – Minimum height of 12 ft and an average depth of 35 ft. Provide at least 60% fenestration to full height.

SEPARATION – Retail grade must meet the grade of the adjacent sidewalk.

U/G PARKING – May be built to the property line provided a minimum of 36 inch soil depth maintained where landscape is provided.

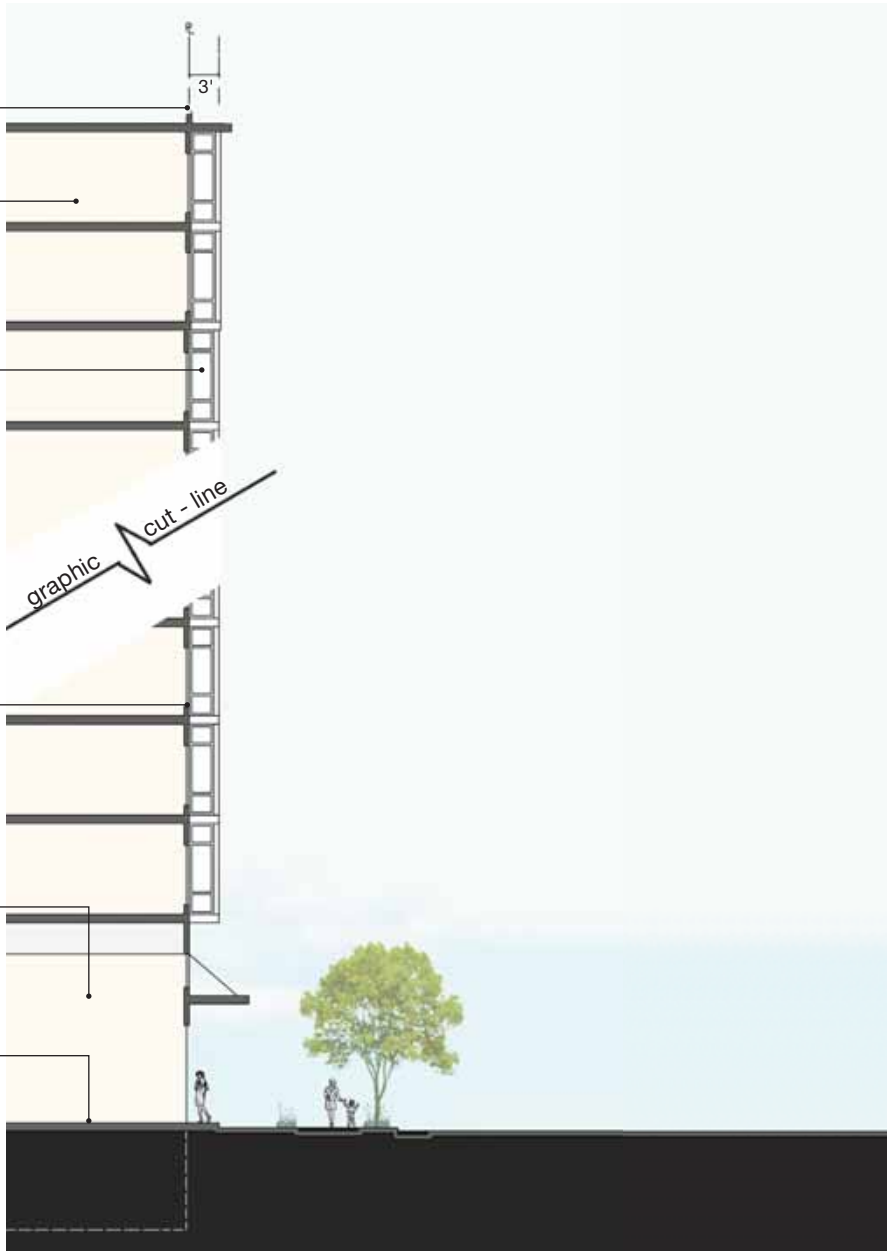


Figure 4.7 Commercial Parking Structure

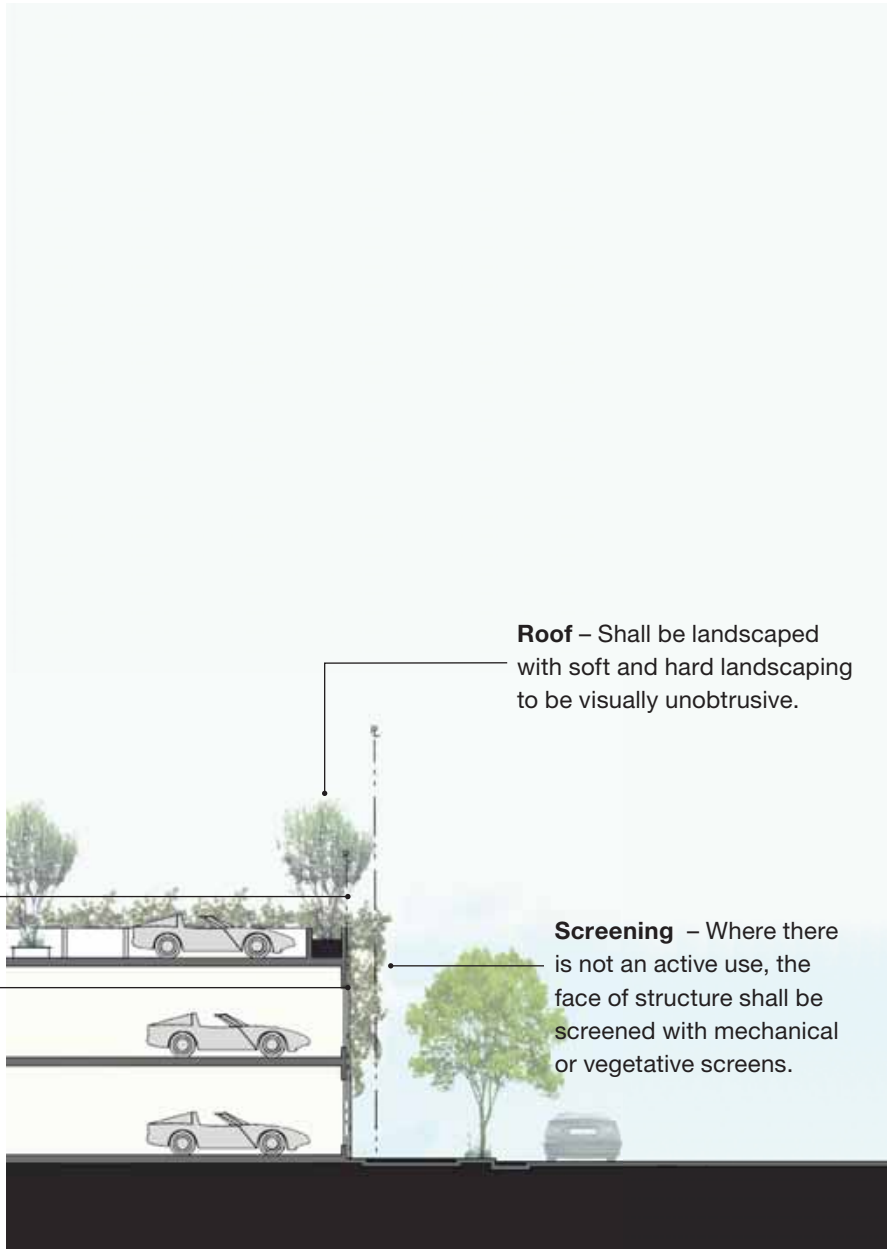


Figure 4.8 Residential Low-rise

SETBACK – Building face must be set back 10 ft from the property line (see Table 4.4 for exceptions). Patio and underground parking may extend to the property line.

STEPBACK – Building floor plate shall stepback 20% in size above 55 ft height.

PROJECTION – Maximum 3 ft for habitable space and 6 ft for balcony.

BUILD TO LINE – Minimum 70% of building to 40 ft height must be built to setback line.

BUILDING ENTRANCE – Maximum 8 ft recess.

SEPARATION – Ground floor units must be 2 ft to 4 ft above street; main building entry may be at street level.

U/G PARKING – May be built to the property line provided a minimum of 36 inch soil depth maintained where landscape provided.

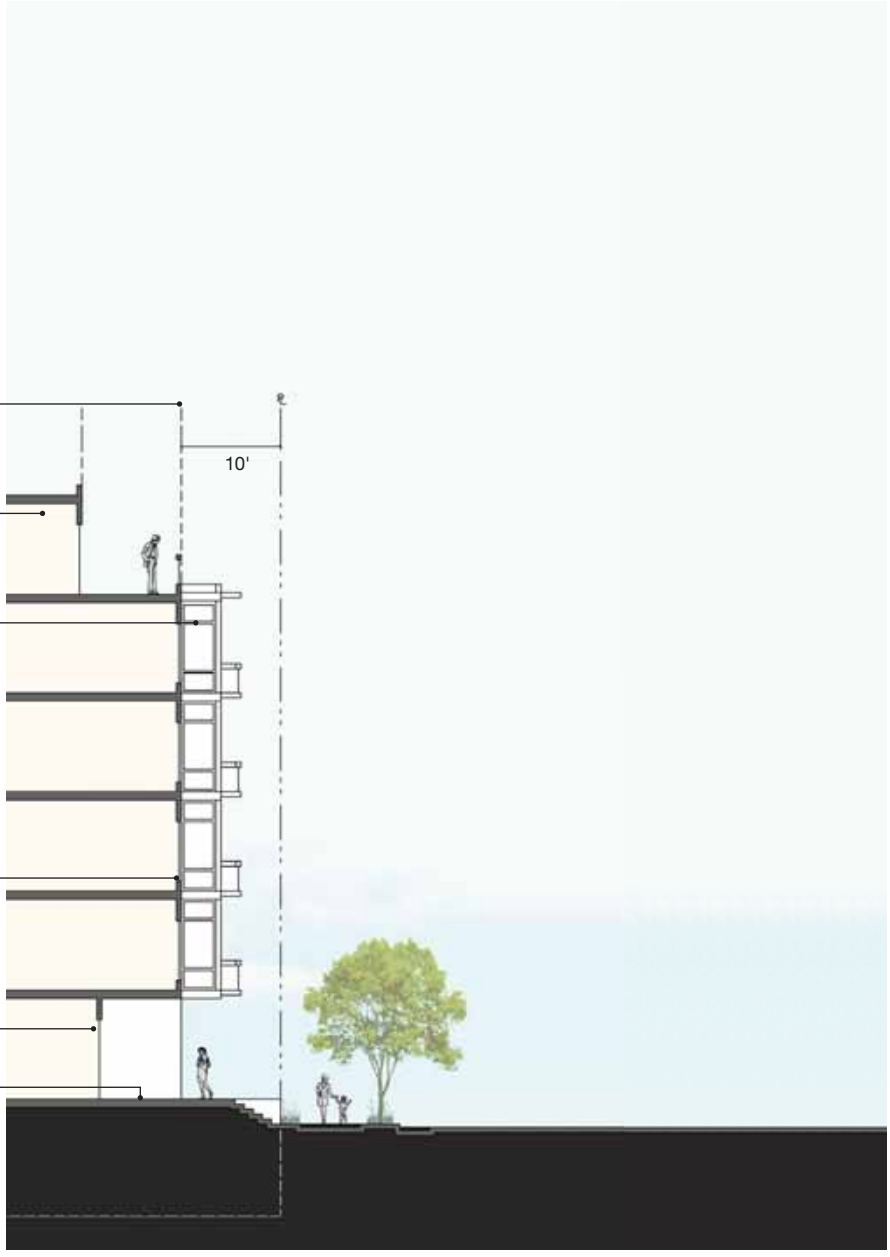


Figure 4.9 Residential Low-rise – CPSRA Edge

SETBACK – Building shall be set back 30 ft from the property line. Patio and other private landscaping may extend 10 ft into setback.

STEPBACK – Building floor plate shall stepback 20% above 55 ft height.

PROJECTION – Maximum 3 ft for habitable space and 6 ft for balcony.

BUILD TO LINE – Minimum 50% of building to 40 ft height must be built to setback line.

BUILDING ENTRANCE – Maximum 8 ft recess.

SEPARATION – Residential units must be 2 ft to 4 ft above path; main building entry may be at street level.

U/G PARKING – May be built to the property line provided a minimum of 36 inch soil depth maintained where trees are provided.

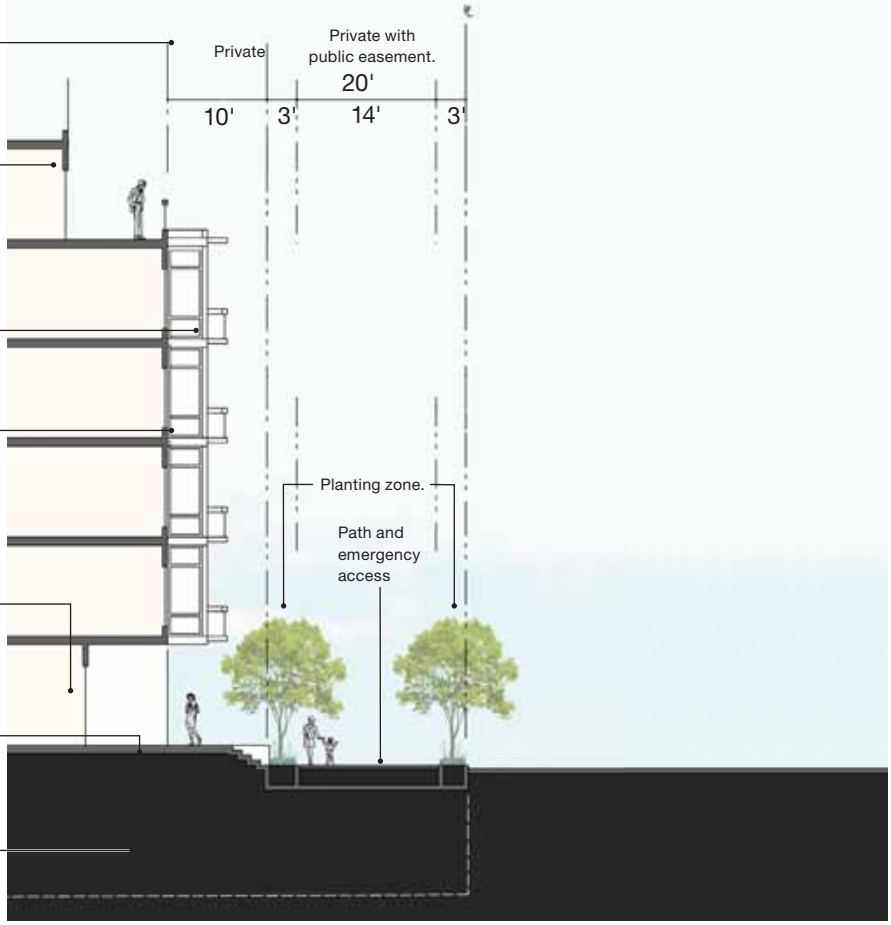


Figure 4.10 Residential Mid-rise

SETBACK – Building face must be setback 10 ft from property line. Patio and underground parking may extend to property line.

STEPBACK – Building floor plate shall stepback 20%:

- Above 65 ft for buildings to 85 ft height.
- Above 85 ft for buildings to 105 ft height.

PROJECTION – Maximum 3 ft for habitable space and 6 ft for balcony.

BUILD-TO – Minimum 70% of building to 65 ft height must be built to setback line.

BUILDING ENTRY – Max. 8 ft recess.

SEPARATION – Ground floor units must be 2 ft to 4 ft above street; main building entry may be at street level.

U/G PARKING – May be built to the property line provided a minimum of 36 inch soil depth maintained where landscape is provided.

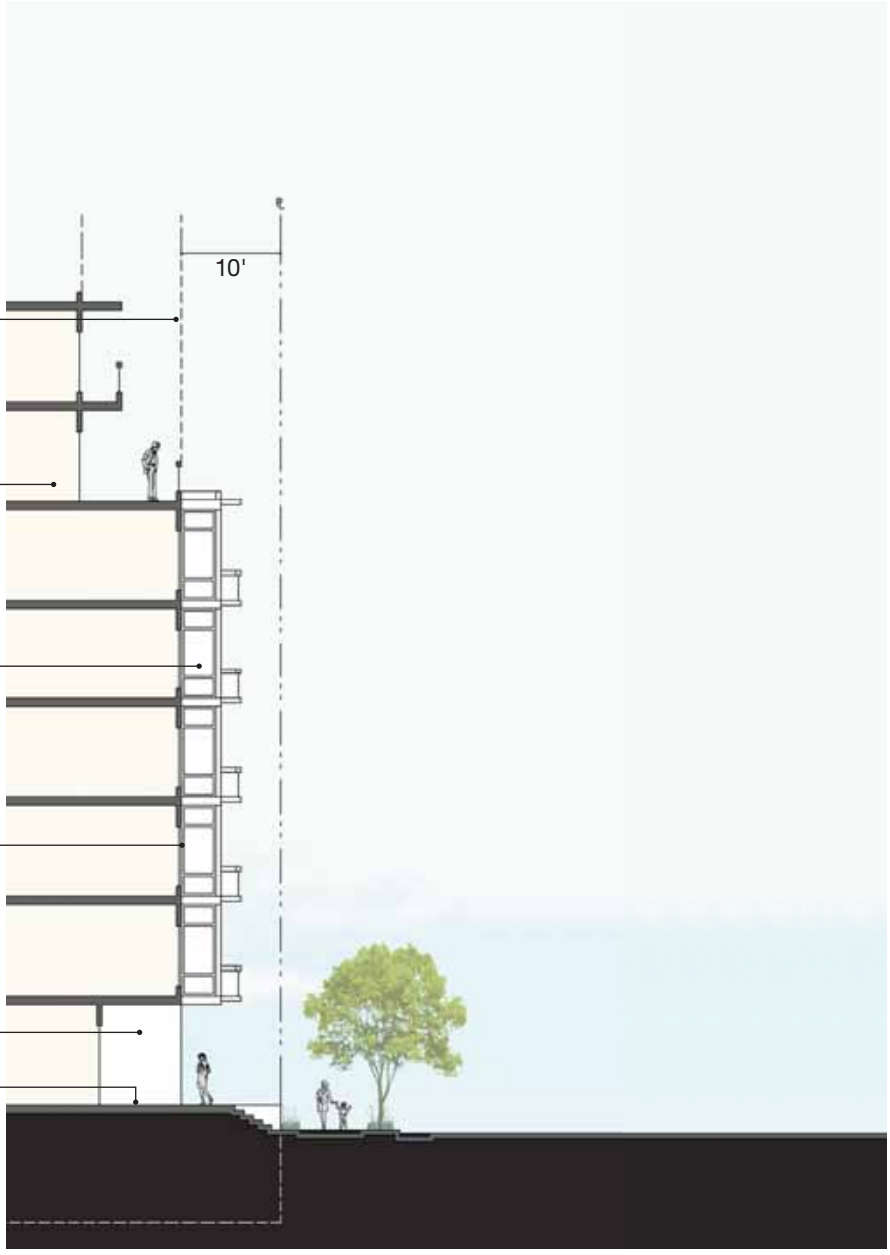


Figure 4.11 Residential High-rise

SETBACK – Building face shall be set back 10 ft from the property line. Patio may extend to the property line.

STEPBACK – There is no required stepback. Other high-rise shaping standards are contained in Section 4.3.1.

PROJECTION – Maximum 3 ft for habitable space and 6 ft for balcony.

BUILD TO LINE – Minimum 70% of building face must be built to setback line.

BUILDING ENTRANCE – Maximum 8 ft recess.

GROUND FLOOR HEIGHT – Units must be 2 ft to 4 ft above street; main building entry may be at street level.

U/G PARKING – May be built to the property line provided a minimum of 36 inch soil depth maintained where landscape is provided.

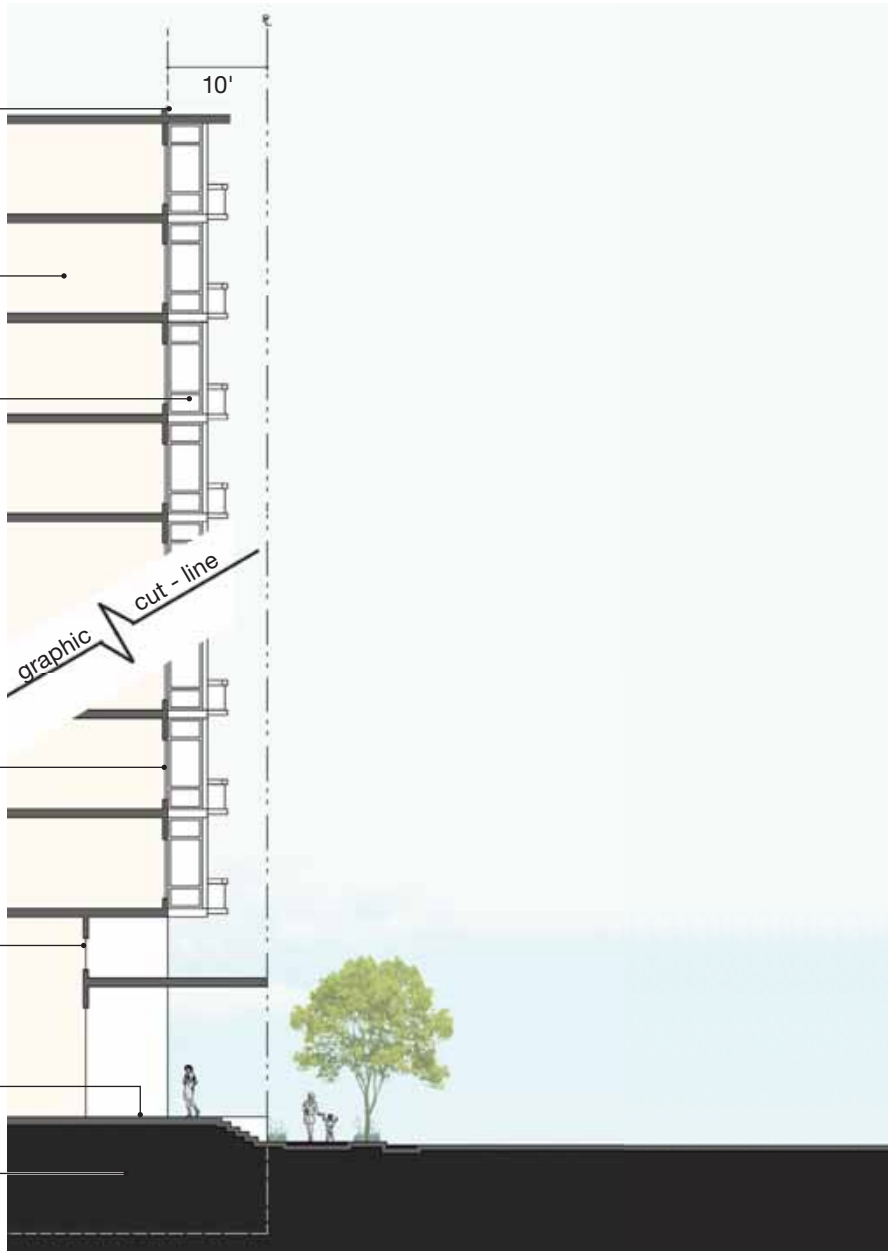


Figure 4.12 Residential Mid-block Break

SETBACK – Building face must be setback 20 ft from center line of mid-block break.

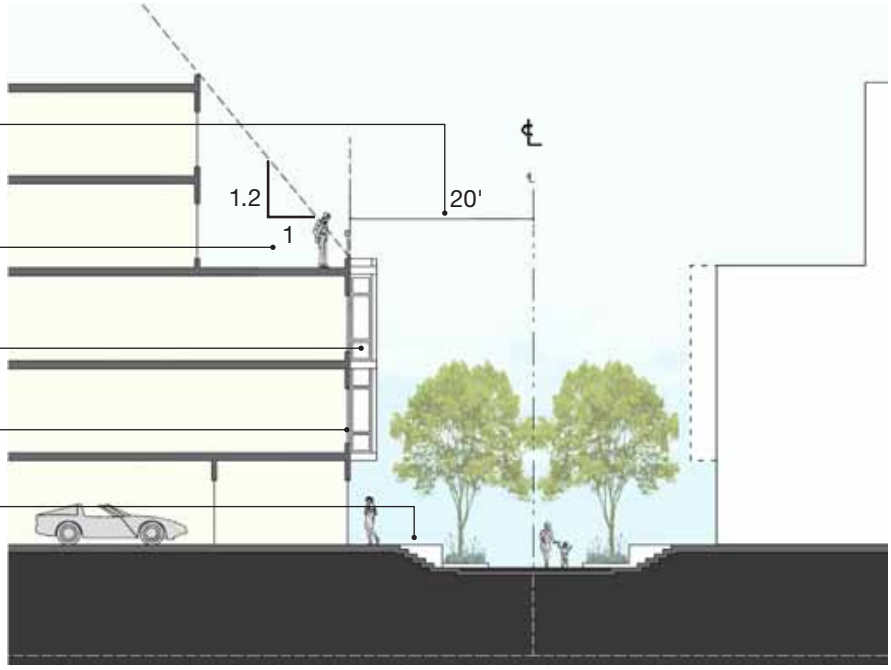
STEPBACK – Building shall step back at a plane of 1:1.2 above 35 ft height to a maximum of 85 ft height after which the height may be the maximum permitted for the zone.

PROJECTION – Maximum 3 ft for habitable space or 6 ft for balcony.

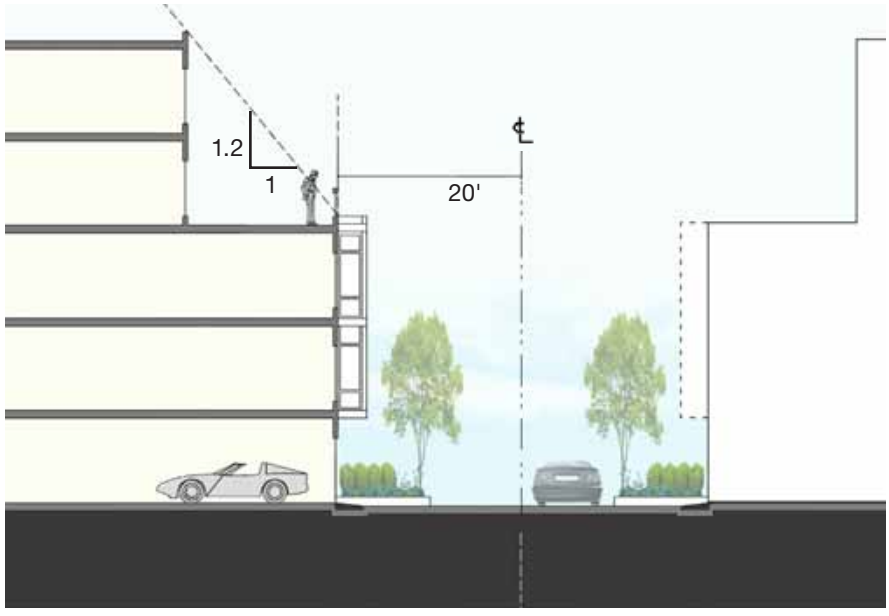
BUILD TO – 50% of building face must be built to setback line.

SEPARATION – Units must be 2 ft to 4 ft above the pathway if fronting a pedestrian mews.

U/G PARKING – May be built to the property line provided a minimum of 36 inch soil depth maintained where landscape is provided.



Pedestrian Mews



Vehicular Laneway

VEHICULAR LANEWAY STANDARDS
All standards for pedestrian mews set forth above shall apply to vehicular laneway, except there is no required separation.

Figure 4.13 Commercial Mid-block Break

SETBACK – Building face must be setback 20 ft from center line of mid-block break.

PROJECTION – Maximum 3 ft for habitable space or balcony.

U/G PARKING – May be built to the property line provided a minimum of 36 inch soil depth maintained where landscape is provided.

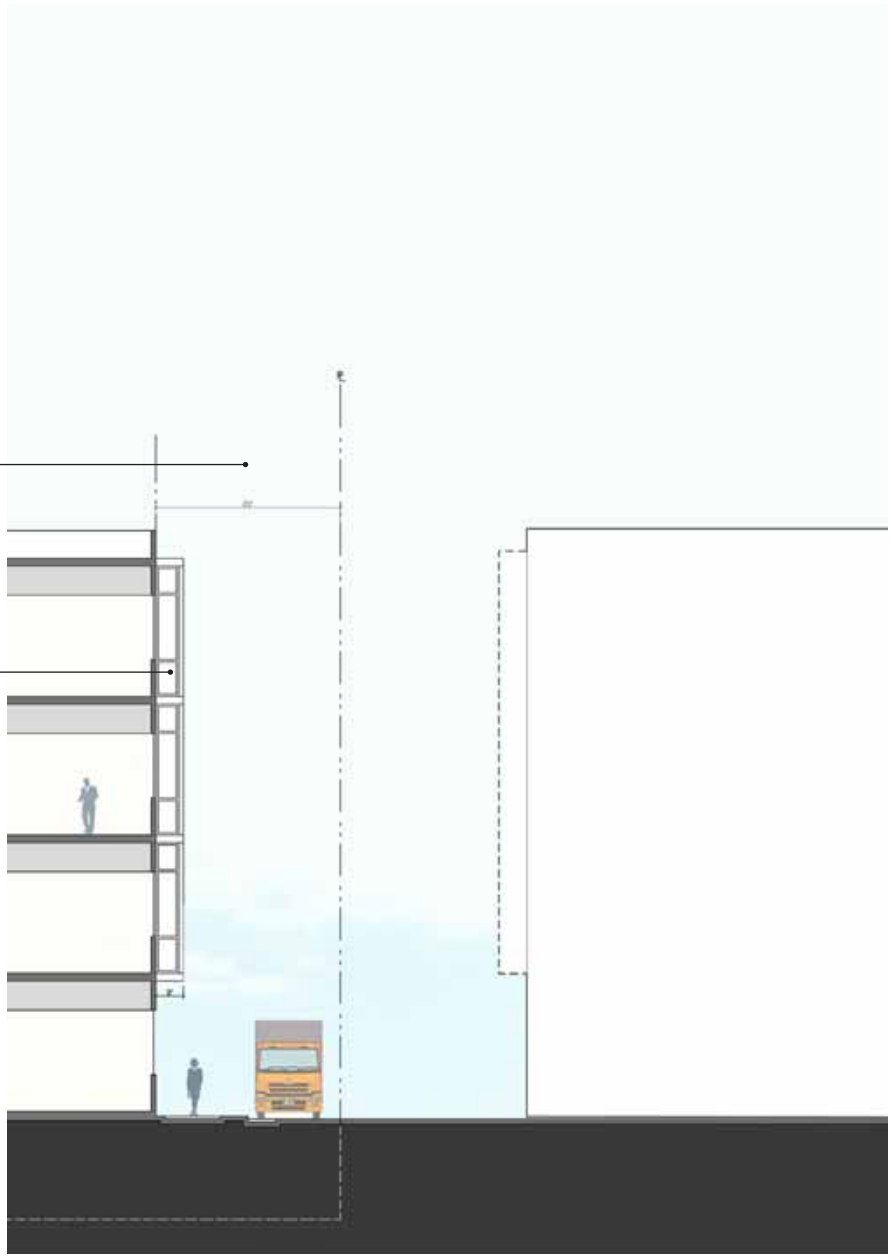


Figure 4.14 Commercial

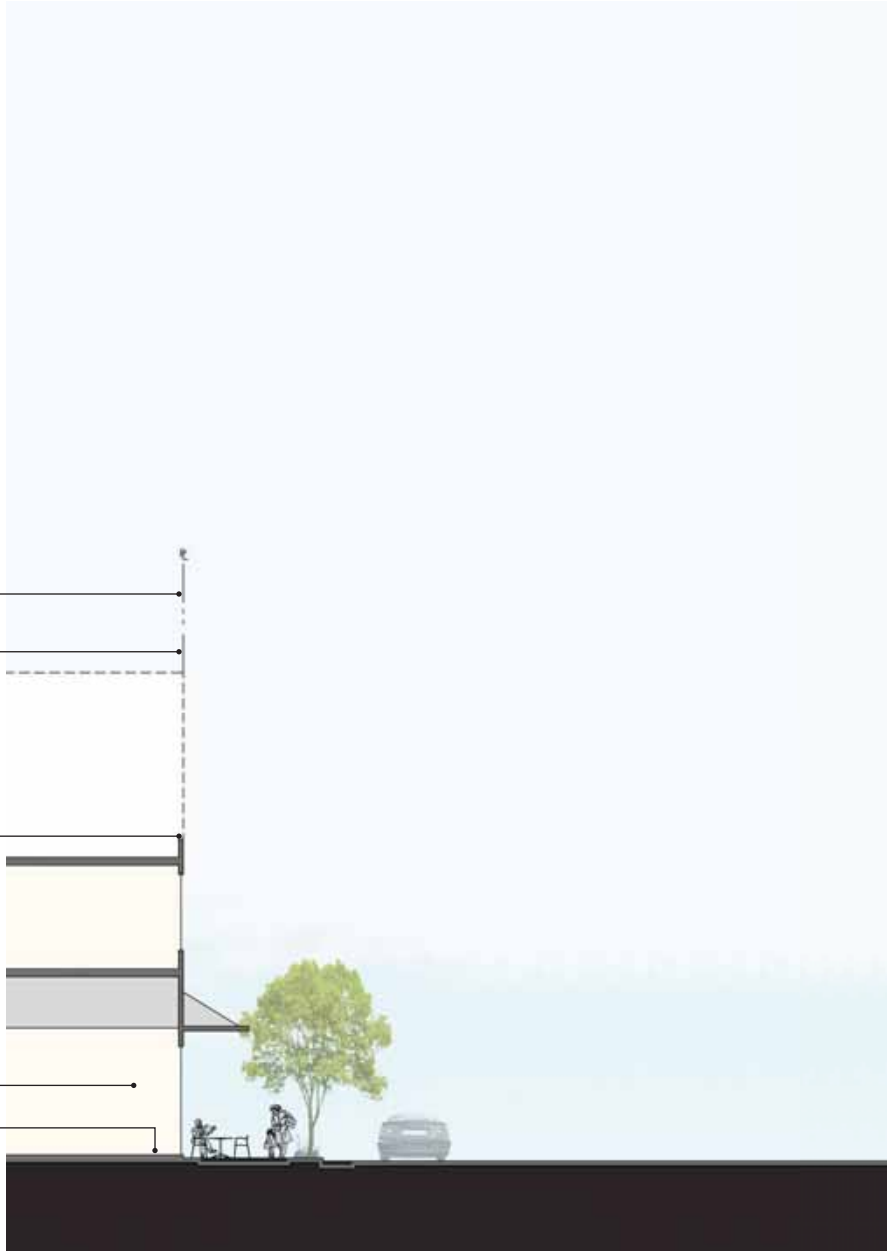
SETBACK – There is no setback.

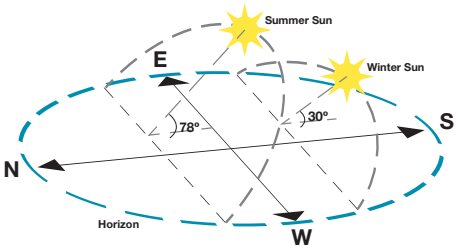
STEPBACK – There is no stepback.

BUILD TO LINE – Minimum 70% of floors above the retail (not including the stepback) must be built to setback line; 85% of retail building face must be built to property line.

RETAIL – Minimum height of 12 ft and an average depth of 35 ft. Where retail is in excess of 20 ft height, and regardless of whether there is another use above, the street -facing façade(s) shall have at least 60% fenestration to its full height.

SEPARATION – Retail grade must meet the grade of the adjacent sidewalk.





Sun path for Candlestick.

4.2.4 Sunlight/Shade

Intent

Parks and open space should have significant solar access. Buildings should be oriented and designed to mitigate solar heat gain.

Standards

High-rise Buildings – All proposed high-rise developments have been subject to a shadow analysis within the EIR in which certain towers cast shadows on Gilman Park and/or Bayview Hill Park. Should the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department not approve shadowing on one or both parks, a subsequent shadow analysis shall be required to determine maximum no-shadow height of non-conforming towers.

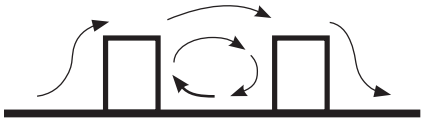
Guidelines

Park Shadowing – In order to minimize shadowing, the angle and direction of the sun should be a significant consideration in the placement and orientation of taller buildings. Taller buildings should be held back wherever possible from significant public parks, to avoid shadowing at times of day when parks are most used.

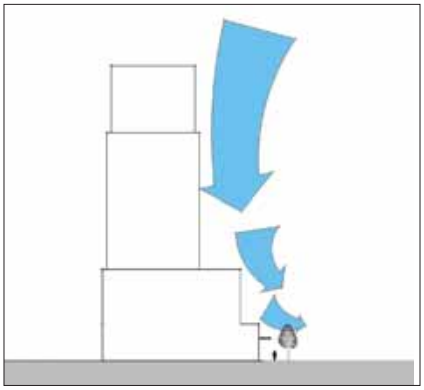
Building Shadowing – To reduce shadowing of adjacent buildings and associated open spaces, taller buildings should be located to the north of shorter buildings wherever possible.

Heat Gain Mitigation

- Shading strategies – To reduce solar heat gain in buildings, sun shading strategies should be employed for west and south facing façades.
- Orientation – Where possible, buildings should be aligned in a generally east/west direction. Given that the goals of wind mitigation and connection to the existing street grid have strongly influenced the 45 degree orientation of the street and block alignment (which in turn influences building alignment), it may not be possible to achieve optimum solar alignment in all cases.

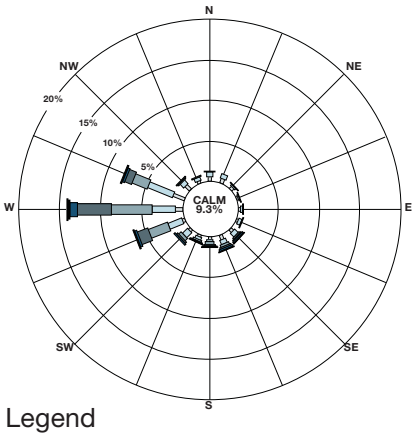


Wind flows in street canyon.



Podium, canopy and street trees deflect winds.

Street and block oriented at 45° to prevailing winds.



Legend

3 – 7 mph		19 – 24 mph	
8 – 12 mph		25 – 31 mph	
13 – 18 mph		> 32 mph	

Hunters Point Naval Shipyard Anemometer – Indicates the direction and intensity of prevailing winds at the site.

4.2.5 Wind

Intent

The effects of the prevailing westerly winds should be mitigated by careful orientation of streets and blocks, and by specific building strategies.

Standards

Building Design Wind Analysis – Prior to design approval of Project buildings, if recommended by Agency staff, the Applicant shall retain a qualified wind consultant to provide a wind review to determine if the exposure, massing, and orientation of the building would result in wind impacts that could exceed the threshold of 26-mph-equivalent wind speed for a single hour during the year. The wind analysis shall be conducted to assess wind conditions for the proposed building(s) in conjunction with the anticipated pattern of development on surrounding blocks to determine if the Project building(s) would cause an exceedance of the wind hazard standard. The analysis shall be conducted as directed by the City's wind study guidelines, including, if required, wind tunnel modeling of potential adverse effects relating to hazardous wind conditions.

The Agency shall require the Applicant to identify design changes that would mitigate the adverse wind conditions to below the threshold of 26-mph-equivalent wind speed for a single hour of the year. These design changes could include, but are not limited to, wind-mitigating features, such as placing towers on podiums with a minimum 15 ft setback from street edges, placement of awnings on building frontages, street and frontage plantings, articulation of building façades, or the use of a variety of architectural materials.

Guidelines

Street and Block Orientation – Streets and blocks in the plan have been oriented close to 45 degrees from the prevailing wind direction in order to mitigate 'wind tunnel' funneling. This strategy has been employed as illustrated.

Pedestrian Zones – Pedestrian zones and other outdoor open spaces should be sheltered locations wherever possible.

Street Level – At the street level awnings and street trees should be encouraged in order to disrupt and reduce wind flows, particularly important in retail or café patio locations.

Tower Block Location – Staggered tower locations are preferable to aligned tower locations in order to reduce funneling.

Tower Alignment – Towers should not be aligned parallel to the prevailing wind direction.

Building Shape – Taller buildings should be designed to mitigate 'downwash' effects. Design features include rounded and/or complex geometry, a bustle/buttress (low or mid-rise extension at base of tower), and podiums.

4.3 Building Design

The standards and guidelines pertaining to building design and the mechanisms that will promote a positive built environment are contained in this section. It begins with the standards and guidelines that apply to the various building types by use, serving as a basis for differentiating buildings and creating variations in character within the neighborhoods. Following, there are standards and guidelines that apply to the general building elements for all building types within the development.

This chapter is organized as follows:

4.3.1 Building Types

A Residential
- Low-Rise
- Mid-Rise
- High-Rise

B Commercial
- Retail and Entertainment
- Office
- Performance Venue
- Hotel

C Other
- Community Use
- Park Buildings

D Parking Structure

4.3.2 General Building Elements

A Base Activation
B Façade Articulation
C Materials and Colors
D Corners
E Roofs
F Private Open Space
G Sustainable Features
H Building Lighting
I Building Signage

4.3.1 Building Types

A variety of building types serving a range of functions are incorporated into the plan, as follows:

A – Residential

- Low-rise to 65 ft
- Mid-rise to 105 ft
- High-rise to 420 ft

B – Commercial

- Retail and Entertainment
- Office
- Performance Venue
- Hotel

C – Other

- Community-use
- Park Buildings

D – Parking Structure

Precedent – Residential low-rise building.

Precedent – Residential mid-rise building.

Precedent – Residential high-rise building.

Precedent – Mixed-use building: retail with residential above.

Precedent – Mixed-use building: retail with office above.

Precedent – Performance Center

Precedent – Low-rise, tuck-under townhomes.

Precedent – Low-rise, liner townhomes.

Precedent – Low-rise, stacked units.

Precedent – Mid-rise.

Precedent – High-rise.

A – Residential : General

Intent

Several key characteristics of residential buildings will differentiate Candlestick from many San Francisco neighborhoods. In particular, the lower floors of residential buildings are intended to engage the street by having activated ground floor uses and lush landscaping in setbacks, helping to animate the streets and create a vibrant pedestrian oriented neighborhood.

A variety of residential building types are proposed to structure and define development that include:

- Low-rise – tuck-under townhomes.
- Low-rise – free-standing units with individual garages or shared underground parking.
- Low-rise – liner townhomes that are located at the face of the building and have shared podium or underground podium parking.
- Low-rise buildings to a maximum of 65 ft height with shared corridors and vertical circulation.
- Mid-rise buildings to a maximum of 105 ft height with shared corridors and vertical circulation.
- High-rise buildings to a maximum of 420 ft height with shared corridors and vertical circulation.

These types control the intensity and form of development while allowing some flexibility for how buildings are used and how they evolve over time. Within blocks, several building types may be combined, thus creating diverse characteristics throughout the neighborhoods. Ground floor uses for all building types other than townhomes include residential units, live/work units, retail, or office space depending on location.

Residential setback allows for patio zone.

Standards

Ground Floor Unit Entrances – Ground floor units fronting public streets, parks, or along pedestrian mews shall have an access point along the fronting building face in addition to the main access from interior corridor, lobby, or parking structure. Entrances shall occur at intervals no greater than 30 ft, and may be ganged together.

Grade Separation – Ground floor units shall be elevated between 2 ft and 4 ft above the street for privacy.

Setbacks – A minimum setback of 10 ft to building face is required for residential buildings to allow for the provision of private landscaping and street facing patios and stoops. The setback shall not vary along the predominant wall of a building once established (aside from minor variation which are described in Build-To Percentages).

Exceptions:

1. Residential use that is located above retail use (i.e. mixed-use) may extend to property line.
2. Portions of a residential building that are adjacent to or across the street from a park/open space shall have a minimum setback of 6 ft.
3. The street side of CD South blocks 3 and 5, due to the shallow block depth, shall have a minimum setback of 5 ft.

Build-to Line – The minimum build-to percentage is 70% excluding stepback requirement for all residential except 50% where the building fronts or is located across the street from waterfront open space.

Stepback – The building floor plate shall stepback 20% in size compared to the floor plate below.

- Above 55 ft for building to 65 ft height.
- Above 65 ft for building to 85 ft height.
- Above 85 ft for building to 105 ft height.

Projections – Projections into the setback to 3 ft for habitable space and 6 ft for balconies and other non-habitable space are permitted.

Precedent – Townhome garage entrance.

Precedent – Residential courtyards accessible from public streets.

A – Residential : Low-Rise / Mid-Rise

Intent

Both low-rise and mid-rise building types should be designed to ensure visual interest from the street through changes in plane and a fine attention to architectural detail.

Low-rise buildings are the most common building type in the development, and thus have a profound effect on the streetscape. Care should be taken to ensure buildings engage the street, and are visually interesting on upper floors.

Mid-rise buildings are planned in strategic locations in order to emphasize and frame important spaces.

Standards

Townhome Garages – Street fronting townhome garages are prohibited on public streets, except for CP South blocks 3 and 5. Any townhomes that incorporate garages along a mid-block break, as well as those townhomes on CP South blocks 3 and 5, shall engage the mid-block break /street with design characteristics to limit the visual presence of garage doors, emphasizing the garage as secondary to the main entrance and front yard. The maximum number of garage doors per unit is one with a maximum width of 8 ft. Side-by-side garages are prohibited.

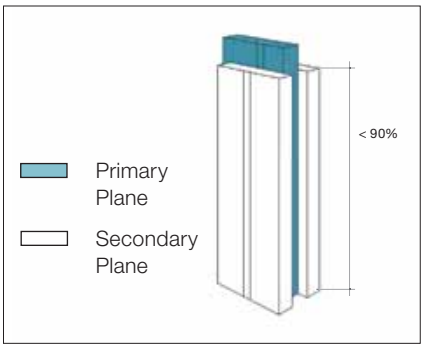
Guidelines

Freestanding Townhome Form ('Tuck-under') – Freestanding townhomes may be designed with individual character, or in a consistent style. Modular rhythm should be emphasized through the use of common elements such as bay windows, door recesses materials and fenestration. Variety in form at the pedestrian level is encouraged. Townhomes that form the base of a multi-story building should have elements and proportions that tie them to the building above.

Residential Courtyards – Residential courtyards that may be accessed or at least viewed from public streets and mews are encouraged.

Precedent – Elevation segmentation of primary and secondary planes.

Precedent – Primary plane of tower extends to full height.



Secondary plane no taller than 90% of primary plane for towers above 300 ft.

A – Residential High-rise (Tower)

Intent

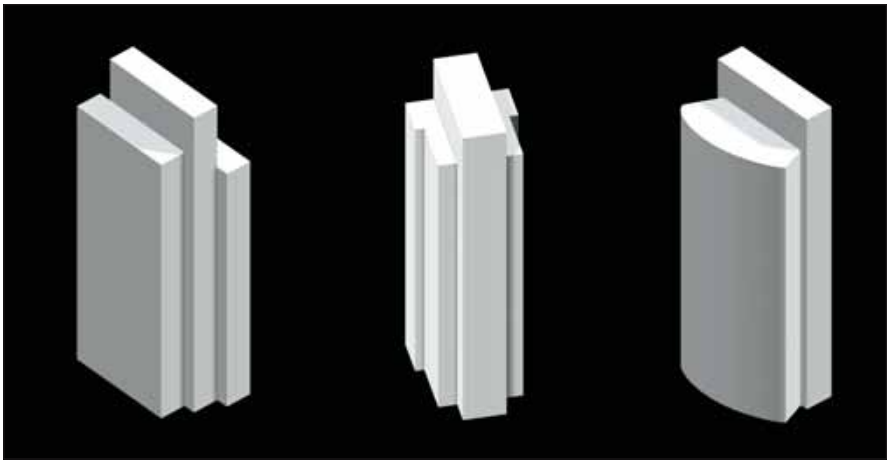
Towers are meant to punctuate the low and mid-rise skyline at important locations. As individual buildings, they should be seen as slender and vertical planes whose proportion and detailing creates an elegant and simple composition.

The tower standards and guidelines are intended to demonstrate design possibilities within a basic framework. This approach will encourage a rich variety of buildings, while ensuring that towers are graceful beacons that contribute to the built form of the community.

Standards

Elevation segmentation – Towers should be conceived as vertical planes that are extrusions of the floor plates. There shall be a primary and a secondary plane. Both shall be generally unbroken in order to accentuate the verticality of the tower. For towers over 300 ft height, the primary plane shall be unbroken for the entire height of the tower, and the secondary plane(s) shall be subordinate in height so that the tower has a clearly defined top and does not have an overbearing mass.

Towers over 300 ft height shall have a minimum of two vertical planes, primary and secondary. The size of the primary plane shall be no more than 2/3's and no less than 1/3 of the full floor plate size (ie for a floor plate of 12,500 sq ft, the primary plane shall be between 4,200 sq ft and 8,350 sq ft). The primary plane shall be the full height of the tower. The secondary plane(s) shall be no taller than 90% of the height of the primary plane.



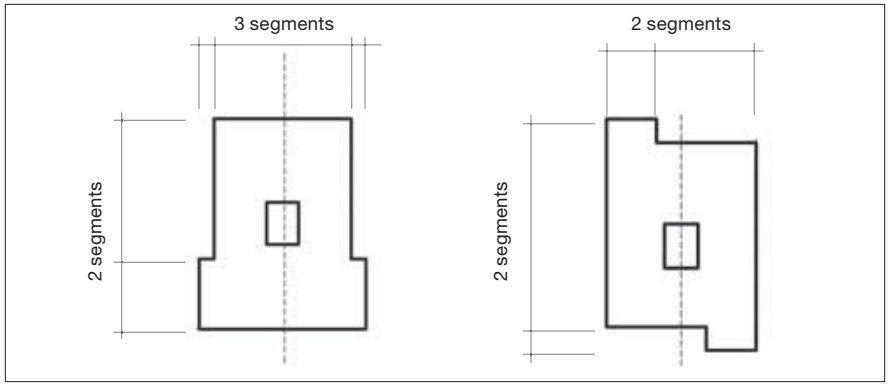
Elevation segmentation – Various examples.

Precedent – Distinct breaks in floor plans reduce apparent façade.

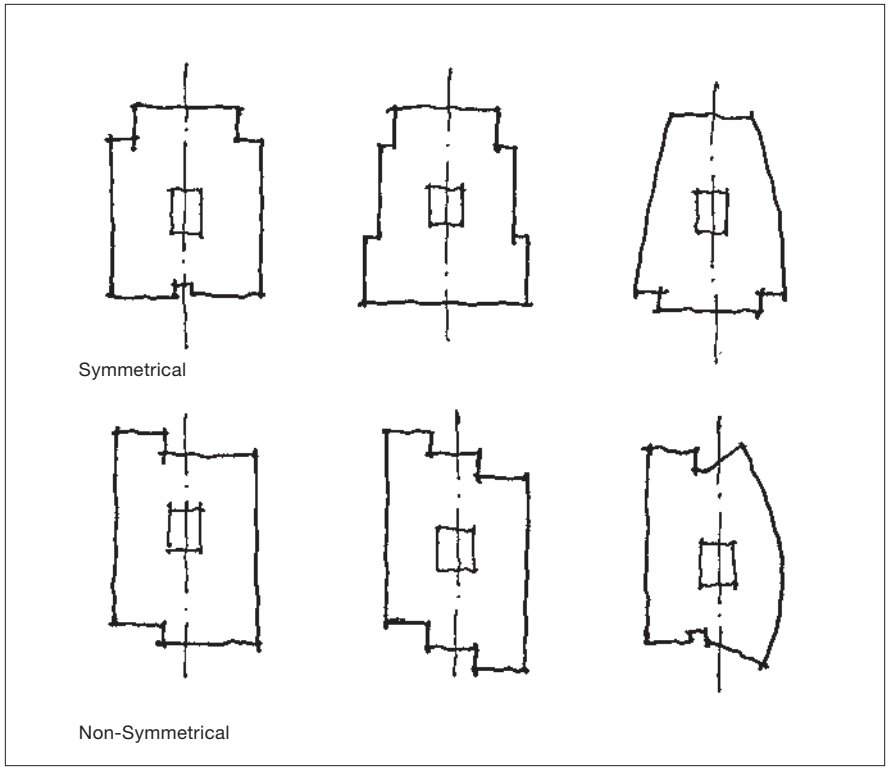
Precedent – Floor plan segmentation with a curved façade.

Floor plan segmentation – The edges of tower floor plans shall be broken into segments in order to more finely articulate the basic vertical form and avoid monolithic buildings that are out of proportion with the community's finely scaled buildings. Within these divisions there can be subdivisions to respond to specific unit layouts; however, simpler forms are encouraged. Segmentation can be in either symmetrical or non-symmetrical fashion.

Both the long and the short side of floor plates shall have a minimum of two segments and no segment shall exceed the maximum permitted apparent face (100 – 110 ft, depending on tower height, see Table 4.3 for specific requirements).



Floor plate segmentation – minimum two segments.



Floor plate segmentation – various examples.

Precedent – Tower base in proportion to tower shaft.

Precedent – Distinctive forms and materials are encouraged.

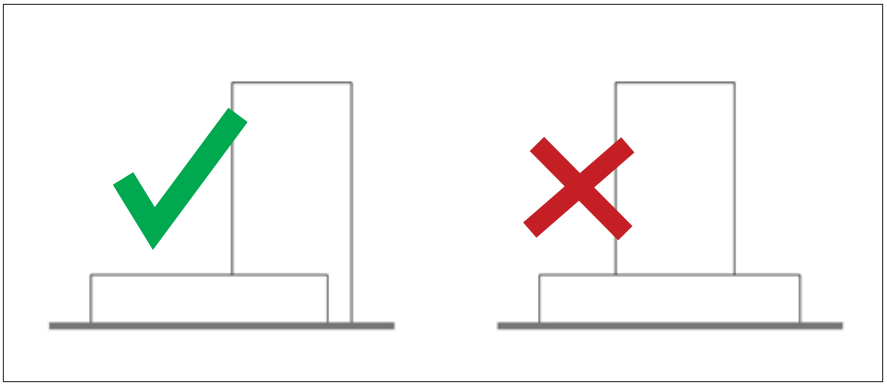
Precedent – Boot character consistent with adjoining tower.

Guidelines

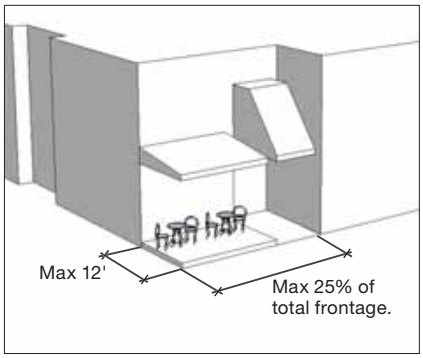
Tower Base – Tower base (podium) and tower shaft should be in proportion. Shorter towers will look more elegant if they reach the street and if the podium they are set upon is short; taller towers may look more stable if set on a taller podium, although consideration should also be given to letting them reach the street level, particularly where they are intended by the urban design to be landmarks.

Innovation – Innovative materials and forms that creates distinctive buildings is particularly encouraged for towers, since they are intended to be landmarks.

Boot – Boots (low-rise or mid-rise extensions of towers) should have a character that is consistent with the tower in order to unify the two forms. Tower should be positioned at the end of the boot, so that the tower meets the ground. The tower should not sit on top of the boot.



Boot – Tower should sit at end of boot, not on top.



Build-to line exemptions.

Canopies and building recesses create inviting spaces.

B – Commercial : General

Intent

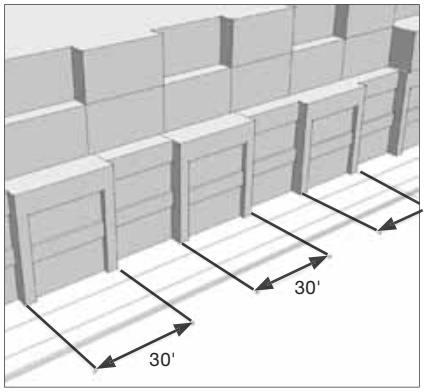
The following standards and guidelines apply to all commercial buildings. Standards and guidelines specific to the commercial building type are set forth on the following pages.

Standards

Setbacks – There are no required setbacks for commercial buildings.

Build-to Line – 85% of the building face shall be built to the property line. Patio spaces, entrances, publicly accessible plazas and walk-up windows are exempted provided they are stepped back no further than 12 ft from the property line and cumulatively for no more than 25% of the building face.

Projections – Projections are permitted for awnings, canopies, signage and lighting to a maximum of 5 ft into the public right-of-way provided they have a minimum of 9 ft clearance to the sidewalk.



Storefront bays articulated at regular increments.


Precedent – Storefront glazing.

Precedent – Retail entrances should be clearly distinguishable from residential entrances.


Precedent – Integrated canopy and distinct bays.

B – Commercial : Retail and Mixed-use

Note: See residential standards for residential levels above retail.

Intent

Retail should engage and enliven the street. Emphasis should be placed on using glazing and creating an architectural rhythm at the ground plane.

Standards

Sidewalk Relationship – Retail buildings shall be oriented to and meet the sidewalk at grade.

Storefronts Shall promote pedestrian interest at the ground level and provide visual connection to the store interior with:

- Store frontage shall have at least 60% glazing; glazing shall be transparent. Large multi-story retailer's upper floor levels shall also meet this glazing requirement.
- Outdoor displays and patios are encouraged, but shall maintain a minimum 6 ft wide clear pedestrian zone within the public sidewalk.
- Interior displays shall provide visual permeability into store interior.

Store Height and Depth – All retail spaces shall be a minimum of 12 ft height and average at least 35 ft in depth exclusive of service corridors. Minimum depth shall not apply to storefront liners of large format retail uses.

Façade Articulation – Retail bays shall be no wider than 30 ft in order to create a fine-grained pattern of shops. Where a larger retailer is anticipated, bays can be combined; however the bay articulation shall be maintained. The impact of large retail stores can be mitigated by 'wrapping' exterior façades with smaller retail stores, thereby breaking up the façade and reducing large expanses of blank walls.

Blank Walls – Areas without entries or windows are prohibited on pedestrian-oriented retail streets. Blanks walls shall be no longer than 8 ft along other retail street frontages. Display windows are not considered blank walls, provided they allow visual access into store interior.

Guidelines

Entrances – Retail entrances should be easily identifiable and distinguishable from residential entrances. They should be reinforced with such elements as recessed doorways, awnings, special lighting, fenestration, color and materials, and special paving. Multiple entrances to larger stores are encouraged.

Materials – Façades should be designed with high-quality materials that offer color, variety, and visual interest to the pedestrian (such as stone, tile masonry, brick or terra-cotta).

Canopies / Awnings – Canopies or awnings should be provided for the sun, wind and rain protection of pedestrians. Their design should be integrated with the building architecture. Permanent materials are encouraged over vinyl or fabric.

Precedent – Office entrance integrated into retail frontage.

Precedent – Office above retail.

B – Commercial : Office

Intent

Commercial office buildings are located above some retail uses, predominantly within Candlestick Center. Office design should be compatible with at-grade uses while providing clear architectural distinction.

Additional small office spaces may be located throughout the site, but will be designed in accordance with at-grade retail space.

Standards

Streetwall – All streetwall edges shall conform to general commercial standards. See B – Commercial : General and Figures 4.5, 4.6 and 4.14.

Guidelines

Entrance – Entrances to office uses should be clearly defined by an architecture vernacular consistent with the building above, tying the office space use to the ground plane. Lobby size and character should relate to the size and character of the office space above. Lobbies should be inviting spaces; public art is strongly encouraged.

Sustainable Features – Solar shading, green walls, and other design elements are encouraged to be incorporated into the building façade of office buildings.

Precedent – Engaging lobby.

Precedent – Frames and activates public plaza.

B – Commercial : Performance Venue

Intent

A performing arts center is planned within the Candlestick Center neighborhood, sited at the apex of the two Wedge Parks, at the corner of Ingerson Avenue and Harney Way. It should have architectural treatment that reinforces its central location and community importance. The building will frame a public plaza at the intersection and be a visual landmark; as such, it should have active uses at its base that encourage day and evening use.

Standards

Required Ground Floor Commercial – Retail and ancillary performance venue uses shall be incorporated into the face of the building to flank each side of the lobby at Ingerson Avenue and Harvey Way and the western corner in order to animate and reinforce the sightline on the diagonal mews.

Required Entrance Plaza – A public plaza shall be located in front of the building lobby at the corner of Ingerson Avenue and Harvey Way. It shall be a minimum 5,000 sq ft and incorporate public art.

Standards

Streetwall – All streetwall edges shall conform to general commercial standards with the exception of setbacks and build-to line, for which the building has no prescribed standards. If the building is setback, this zone shall be used for a plaza and landscaping in a manner that complements the buildings use and character. See B – Commercial : General and Figure 4.14.

Guidelines

Lobby / Foyer – The primary entrance to the building should read as an extension to the public realm. Pedestrians should feel welcome to enjoy the building's unique architecture.

Iconic Architecture – As an iconic landmark, the building's architecture should highlight its importance through bold design, including form, materials, and color.

Plaza Climate Considerations – The location and design of the entrance plaza should incorporate solar and wind impact considerations.

Loading – The location of off-street loading requirements should take into consideration the need to minimize interference with pedestrian activity.

Precedent – Active frontage.

Precedent – Clearly defined entrance.

B – Commercial : Hotel

Intent

One hotel is planned within the Candlestick Center neighborhood. The hotel should be well designed and incorporated into the overall urban fabric, encouraging guests to participate in the life of the neighborhood.

Standards

Streetwall – All streetwall edges shall conform to general commercial standards. See B – Commercial : General and Figures 4.5 and 4.6.

Active Frontage – Hotels shall have active and engaging uses at-grade, including check-in desk, concierge, valet, cafés, restaurants, or other retail uses, creating a strong connection between the public realm and building's interior.

Pedestrian Entrance – The hotel entrance shall be clearly defined with adequate signage and architecture treatments to ensure easy identification for guests and visitors alike. The entrance shall be located on Earl Street or 8th Street so that it plays an active role in strengthening the commercial fabric of the street.

Vehicular Curb-cuts – A maximum of two curb-cuts shall be allowed on Earl Street or 8th Street for the provision of passage drop off and loading.

Guidelines

Blank Walls – Where a substantial length of windowless wall is found to be unavoidable, some combination of eye-level displays, contrast in wall treatment, offset wall line, outdoor seating, and/or engaging landscaping should be employed.

Precedent – Community center on Market Street.

Precedent – Fire station in San Francisco as part of the street fabric.

Precedent – Recreational facilities.

C – Other : Community Use

Intent

There are several development parcels allocated for community uses. The specific uses of these parcels will be determined in the future through community consultation, but may include: fire facilities, police facilities, daycare, senior's housing, recreational and meeting space, performance spaces, sub-stations and other uses deemed to benefit the community.

The purpose of the following standards and guidelines is to facilitate the design of the buildings that will be consistent with the architectural character, in particular commercial buildings.

Standards

Active Frontage – The building shall be sited at the street frontage in order actively engage the public and contribute to the fabric of the streetscape, unless it is within a park system where it shall be sited to be highly accessible to the majority of park users.

Community Developed Program – Program shall be determined through consultation with the community.

Sub-station Screening – Sub-stations shall be screened from view of public spaces (streets, parks) by a minimum of 8 ft high hedgerow or full screen fence.

Streetwall – All streetwall edges shall conform to general commercial standards. See B – Commercial : General and Figures 4.5 and 4.6.

Guidelines

Transparency – Should provide a minimum 50% transparency within the vertical plane on the street-facing side(s), unless specific programming requirements preclude this.

Contextual Design – Where building is an integral part of the street wall, it should complement the scale, massing and general proportions of surrounding buildings.

Iconic Architecture – Where building stands alone, it should be an expressive design that has a simple roof form and unique elements that distinguish it as a civic building.

Precedent – Cafe/restaurant building.

Precedent – Restroom building.

Precedent – Amphitheater structure.

C – Other: Park Buildings

Intent

New park buildings will be located throughout the development to enhance the park experience for users. Small auxiliary buildings may include rest rooms and covered picnicking areas, while other larger buildings may be included, such as a gymnasium, gazebo, covered performance space, restaurant, and park staff office space.

Standards

Location and Design

- The maximum height of park buildings shall be 40 ft.
- Park buildings shall not have blank walls greater than 16 ft.
- Buildings shall be sited in areas of high activity within the park system, including as extensions of development streetwalls along major streets.
- Layout, fenestration and entrances shall encourage public use.
- Adequate signage shall be placed within the park system and streetscape to facilitate wayfinding.

Guidelines

Expressive Design and Character

- The building should have an expressive design that includes a simple roof form and unique elements that distinguish it as a publicly accessible building.
- New buildings within the park system should have a high degree of transparency and an architectural style and composition consistent with the surrounding neighborhood.

State Park – Buildings within the State Park are not subject to the standards and guidelines listed above; however, consultation with the City and public for any construction on State Park lands is recommended.

Precedent – Parking structure screening where active uses not feasible.

Precedent – Screened structure with photovoltaics on the roof-deck.

Precedent – Screening with graphic panels.

Precedent – Screening with active uses at street level and green wall.

D – Parking Structure

Intent

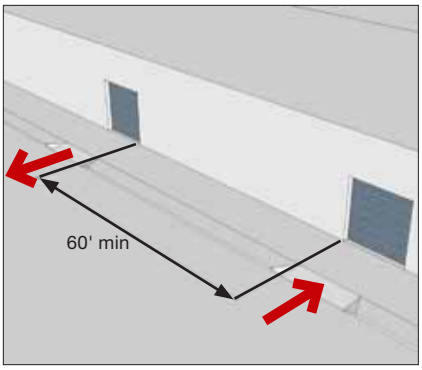
Parking structures, whether stand alone or part of a multi-use block or building, should be screened so that they do not negatively impact the streetscape or other public spaces. Façades should be wrapped by active uses or visual screens and roofs should be screened with landscaping or active uses. The standards described herein are for both independent free standing parking structures, and parking structures integrated into residential or commercial buildings. Additional details related to parking structures are included in Sections 4.2.3, Figure 4.7 and 4.4.1.

Standards

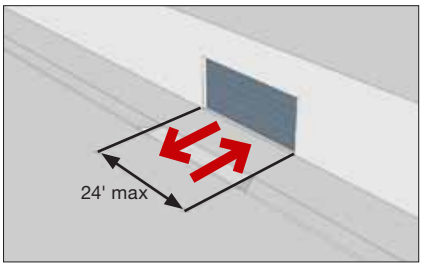
Wrapping Uses in Multi-Use Buildings – All multi-use buildings or blocks shall have active uses that wrap the street frontage so that parking is concealed internally.

Wrapping Uses in Single-Use Parking Structures – With the exception of the parking structure at Arelious Walker Drive, the street level building face of all single-use parking structures shall have active uses. For the street level of the structure at Arelious Walker Drive, and for levels above the street when there may not be active fronting uses, visual screening shall be utilized (see below).

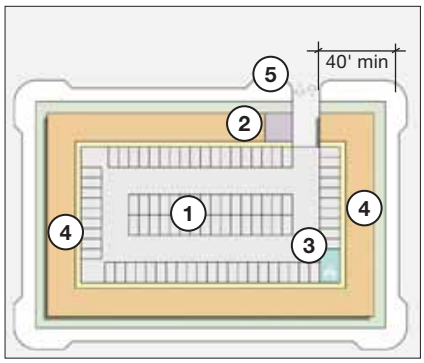
Visual Screen – The face of parking structures shall have at a minimum 'living' landscape wall screening or baffles where there is no active use. Active uses are encouraged wherever possible. Screening shall utilize a rhythm of entrances and bays in a scale compatible with the surrounding buildings.



Garage ingress/egress separation.



Combined ingress/egress maximum width.



Screened parking garage showing active use area.

1. Parking Garage
2. Loading
3. Bicycle Storage
4. Activated Uses with Access Corridor
5. Entrance

Precedent – Residential parking entrance concealed by canopy and landscape.

Entrance – For structured parking, including off-street loading, the combined parking ingress and egress shall be a maximum 24 ft width. Separate parking ingress/egress shall be a maximum 11 ft width (12 ft if combined with loading) and be spaced a minimum of 60 ft apart to re-establish the building façade. The sharing of parking entrances and loading is encouraged. The number of entrances is limited to a single ingress and egress unless a traffic impact analysis (TIA) substantiates the need for a second ingress/egress based on either volume or travel distance requirements. Shared parking entrances shall be a minimum of 40 ft from block corners and 20 ft from building entrances. The maximum width for a freestanding townhome entrance shall be 8 ft.

Landscaping – Underground parking structures that extend beyond the building face shall provide a minimum 36 in soil depth above where landscaping is provided.

Roof Deck – Parking stalls on any roof deck shall be 50% shaded through the use of landscaping (5 years from construction), photovoltaic trellises or any other appropriate high albedo shading techniques.

Guidelines

Entrance Concealment – Parking entrances should be situated away from direct sightlines and in areas that are away from high pedestrian or vehicular traffic areas, and concealed by the use of canopies, landscaping and setbacks.

4.3.2 General Building Elements

For all building types, there are various common characteristics that create a strong sense of place within the plan. These are:

A Base Activation
B Façade Articulation
C Materials and Colors
D Corners
E Roofs
F Private Open Space
G Sustainable Features
H Building Lighting
I Building Signage

Precedent – Base Activation.

Precedent – Façade articulation.

Precedent – Distinctive corner.

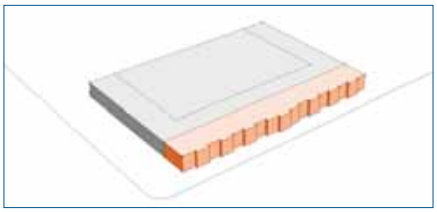
Precedent – Coordinated color palette.

Precedent – Distinctive roof.

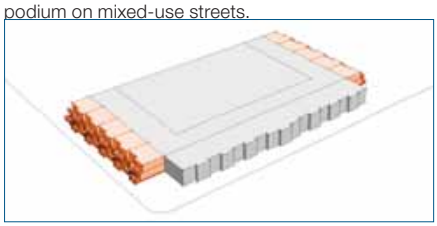
Precedent – Sustainable elements.

Precedent – Lighting at entrance.

Precedent – Signage integrated into form.



Retail/entertainment/office added to edge of podium on mixed-use streets.



Residential townhomes and lobbies lining podium on residential streets.

Precedent – Townhomes lining podium.

Precedent – Retail lining podium.

Precedent – Entrance clearly defined.

Precedent – Individual entrances facing street.

A – Base Activation

Intent

The base of buildings should animate the street by containing active uses supported by generous windows, entrances and outdoor spaces at the street level. Active uses include street-level residential units with street-facing entrances, retail and restaurants that meet and engage the sidewalk with ample glazing, displays and inviting entrances, entertainment, offices and lobbies.

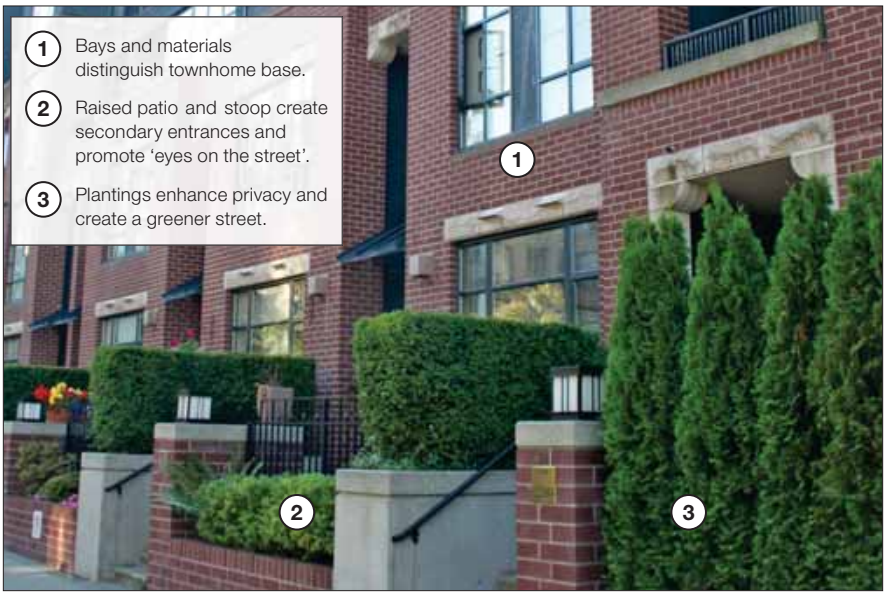
Standards

At-grade Activation – In order to activate the ground plane along public streets and mid-block breaks, uses at-grade shall be active. These include residential, retail, office, lobbies and corridors.

Blank Wall – A blank wall is defined as having no active uses including no glazing or doorways, excluding parking garage entrances. A building facing a street, mid-block break, or open space shall have no single blank walls more than 16 ft in length for residential buildings and 8 ft for commercial buildings. The total amount of blank wall shall be limited to 20% or a total of 40 ft of building face, whichever is greater.

Main Building Entrance – The main building entrance shall be prominent and expressed by such elements as taller volumes, recessed doorways, canopies, lighting, public art, water features, special materials and paving. Entrances shall be easily identifiable and well lit for convenience, visual interest and increased safety.

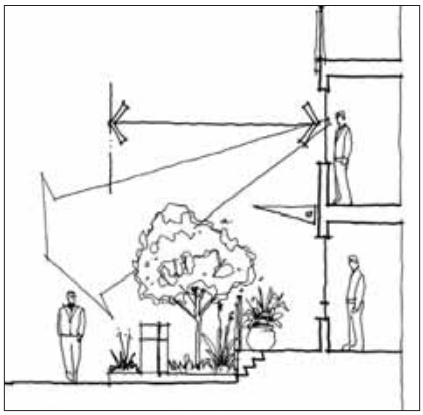
Individual Entrances – All ground floor units facing a public right of way or pedestrian mews shall have street-facing entrance area (patio/stoop) that serves as a transitional area between the building and public realm. Design shall emphasize safety, security, and render the entrance easily identifiable and visually appealing. Entrances shall define private space by creating a sense of 'territoriality' while remaining visually accessible from the street.



Precedent – Activation of street with residential.

Precedent – Garage entrance off private driveway.

Precedent – Artful elements incorporated into façade.



Eyes-on-the street design principles encourages safety.

Garage Entrances – Entrances to individual residential garages shall be limited to one per unit to a maximum 8 ft width. Entrances may be located on private lanes including in mid-block breaks. They are not permitted on public streets except for CP South blocks 3 and 5 (for standards on common parking structure entrances, see Section 4.4.1).

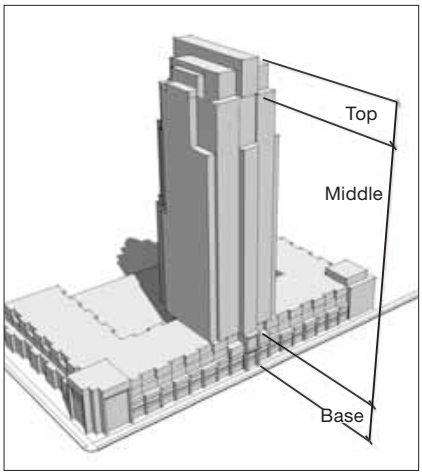
Guidelines

Neighborhood Retail – Neighborhood serving retail is encouraged in the base of residential buildings at higher pedestrian traffic areas.

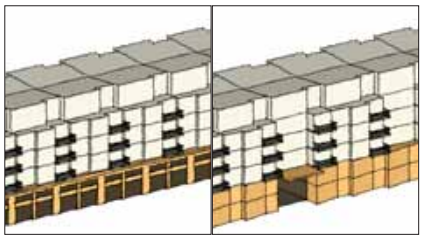
Decorative Elements – Decorative elements that evoke the community character are encouraged. These include use of color, banners and signage.

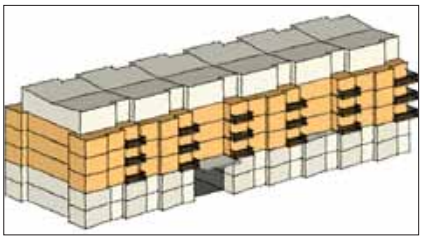
Artful buildings – Buildings themselves are encouraged to be artfully designed. This may include dynamic building elements or public art that is incorporated into building façades or entrances and lobbies.

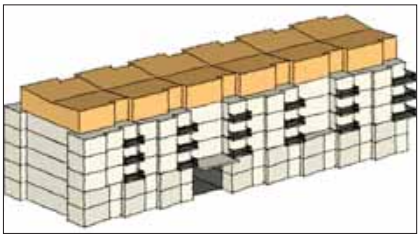
Safety – Buildings and public space should be made safe by ensuring natural surveillance and clear legible boundaries and pathways. 'Eyes on the street' principles should be employed by locating doors, windows, and open spaces to face public streets and parks.



Vertical articulation of high-rise – Base, middle, top.


Base section – Retail and residential conditions.


Middle section.


Top section.

B – Façade Articulation

Intent

The façade of buildings should be purposefully articulated (i.e. defined, made clear) in order to make legible the various building functions (i.e. lobby, residential and retail) and segments (i.e. base, middle, top), and reduce its apparent mass.

The building façade should also help create a strong sense of identity for the building and be designed at one holistic scale where the massing, building details, and entries are proportionally related.

Standards

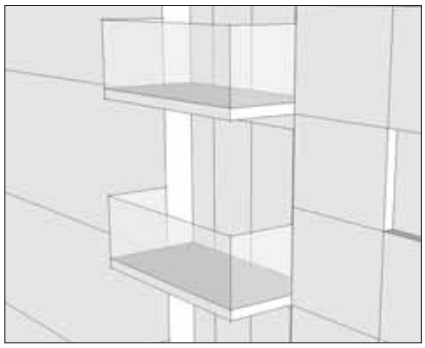
Vertical Articulation – The three segments of the building, base, middle and top, shall be articulated by such elements as cornices, string courses, stepbacks, recesses and projections, changes in floor height, and changes in color and material.

- **Base Section – Retail/Residential**
  - Shall relate directly with the street and add to the vitality of the public realm.
  - Shall 'ground' the building;
  - Retail shall have maximal glazing, and characterful signage and awnings (see Section 4.3.1 B).
  - Residential shall be defined through active elements such as doors, patios and stoops, and/or material and/or color differences.
- **Mid Section**
  - Shall define the principle building façade.
  - Shall differentiate from base- and top-sections through the use of materials and/or color.
- **Top Section**
  - Shall define roof line.
  - Penthouse units shall be stepped back from primary building face (see Section 4.2).

Precedent – Horizontal articulation by massing, materials and details.

Precedent – Horizontal articulation by rhythm of bays.

Precedent – Townhome base.



Balconies as integral part of façade articulation.

Horizontal Articulation – The first 20 ft height of the building faces shall have a rhythm of modules that serves to break down the scale of the building face. The maximum dimension of any module shall be 30 ft. A module shall be defined as a portion of the façade that is differentiated from the adjacent façade by a change in the line of the face of building, and/or a substantial change in material color or fenestration. Characteristics between modules should relate to one another to achieve a unified composition.

Horizontal articulation by differentiated modules.

Guidelines

Fenestration – Windows should be proportioned relative to the scale of use. They should be elegant in form and complement the palate of other elements.

Balconies – Balconies should be designed as an integral component of the building form in order to not appear 'tacked on'. Full depth balconies are encouraged. Shallow depth 'Juliet' balconies are allowed, but balconies with a depth of under 6 ft may not be counted as open space.

Sustainable Features – Green (planted) walls, photovoltaics, and other sustainable features that reduce the overall energy consumption of a building are encouraged. Buildings façades should be designed to take advantage of passive solar design principles and maximize natural ventilation and interior day lighting.

Innovation – Innovation in building form, sustainability, and energy use is encouraged providing it meets the overall intent of the building design guidelines.

Lighting – Lights should be subtle and reinforce the overall façade design.

Precedent – Durable materials.

Precedent –Coordinated materials and colors.

Precedent – Consistent palette of materials creates clear building identity.

Precedent – Materials and their proportionate use reinforce the building form.

C — Materials and Colors

Intent

Building materials and colors should be carefully selected to achieve an overall built form that accentuates the uniqueness of individual buildings, and adds to the fabric of the street. Materials should be high quality and durable, and should suit the local environment. Materials on any one building should be carefully chosen to form a pleasing and controlled composition of the elevations and building mass.

Standards

Walls – Permitted materials include: high quality finish cast in place or precast concrete, unitized ceramic panels, high quality metal panels, brick, stone, wood, stucco, cement fibre lap, curtain wall glazing systems and photovoltaics forming an exterior wall system.

Glass Types – All glass inclusive of the glazing system, shall perform to the minimum or better of the State Energy Standards. Innovation related to sustainability is encouraged in the choice of glass and glazing products. Not permitted: reflective glass; greater than 10% tinted glass.

Durable Materials – Materials shall be durable and of high quality and respond to the site's maritime climate by utilizing appropriate envelope systems.

Guidelines

Smart Buildings – The use of intelligent building skins, such as self-cleaning façades and glass, is encouraged.

Local and Sustainable Materials – To the extent possible, locally sourced materials should be used to help establish a palette that works with climate, light, history, and culture. Sustainable and recycled materials are highly encouraged.

Building Form – Materials and colors should highlight and reinforce unique forms within a building, such as base and corner elements, entrances, and other features.

Colors – Building should be composed of a well controlled and balanced palette of colors and textures. The color and material palette should contribute in a thoughtful manner to the overall fabric of the neighborhood.

Precedent – Reinforce buildings' corners at important intersections.

Precedent – Commercial at corner.

Precedent – High-rise bustle at corner.

Precedent – Unique element reinforcing corner.

D – Corners

Intent

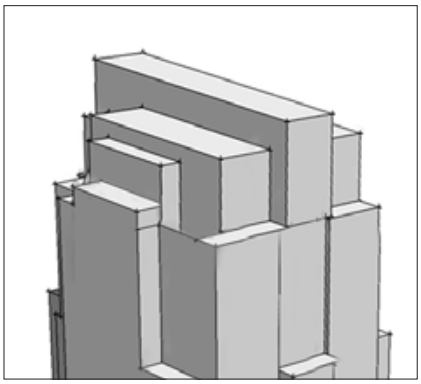
Key intersections within the plan serve as gateways into the overall development or neighborhoods; these locations are identified in Section 5, Neighborhood Standards and Guidelines. Building corner design at these locations will help create a unique emphasis on such gateways and establish an overall character for the neighborhood. Buildings at all other street corners should also be carefully designed to reinforce the importance and visibility of these locations.

Corners are important elements of the public realm; therefore, mechanical, service, exposed parking and loading are prohibited at block corners.

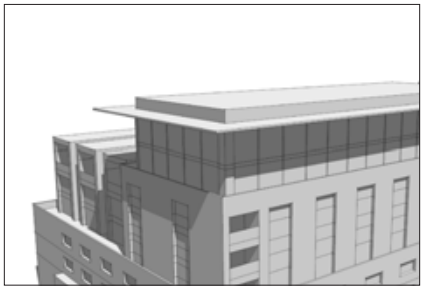
Guidelines

Corner Expression – Buildings at intersection locations should have special architectural treatments that reinforce the street corner's importance as a public realm element. This may be achieved through a change in massing, a contrasting façade finish and/or transparency.

Materials – Building materials should turn the corner. Where materials change from one façade to the next, such a change should be thoughtfully developed as an integral part of the design theme for the building.



Articulated roof.



Sheltering roof.

Precedent – Green roof.

Precedent – Solar panels.

E – Roofs

Intent

Building roofs will be visible in many cases either by surrounding buildings or neighborhoods. Accordingly, roofs should be an integral aspect of the building and an expressive opportunity that should be attractive and usable for outdoor use, energy production, stormwater storage.

Standards

Mechanical Equipment – Rooftop mechanical equipment including elevator/stair cores more than above 6 ft above the roof line shall be screened from view of neighboring units. The mechanical screens shall form part of the building top composition and consist of materials consistent with the overall building color and material palette. The maximum permitted coverage by mechanical equipment is 30% of the roof top area for all buildings.

Solar Energy – Buildings shall provide 'solar ready' infrastructure such as solar panel curb standoffs, conduit, and roof water spigots that minimize the cost and effort of adding solar capacity at a later date. As an alternative, infrastructure shall be provided for solar hot water panels, minimizing future disruption to the building envelope and roof membranes.

Stormwater – Roofs shall be designed to accommodate water quality objectives. See Section 4.3.1 F and separate 'Infrastructure Plan' and 'Sustainability Plan' for more details.

Guidelines

Fifth Façade – Where roofs are viewed from above they should be considered as a 'fifth façade' and designed to provide an attractive view from above.

Articulation – The roof line should be articulated to reinforce its role as the top of the building and should form an integral part of the overall building composition. Expressive and sculptural roof forms that will be seen from a distance are encouraged. Wherever possible, roof mechanical exhaust vent and equipment projections should be clustered and set back from the edge of buildings that are visible from the street or points above.

Color – The use of high albedo, non-reflective and landscaped roof is encouraged to prevent heat island effect.

Usable Roof Terraces – Usable terraces on building roofs and podiums are encouraged where possible. Trellises and open structures should be designed as part of the overall roof composition.

Green Roof – Green roofs are encouraged and should be insulated to minimize heat and noise transfer and use regionally appropriate plant species to minimize water consumption requirements. Drip or bubbler systems to establish green roof plants are permitted, but once the planting has been established the temporary irrigation systems should be disconnected and rendered unusable.

Townhome entrances and elevated patios with privacy screening.

Precedent – Patio extends livable space.

Precedent – Private balcony.

Precedent – Common open space.

F – Private Open Space

Intent

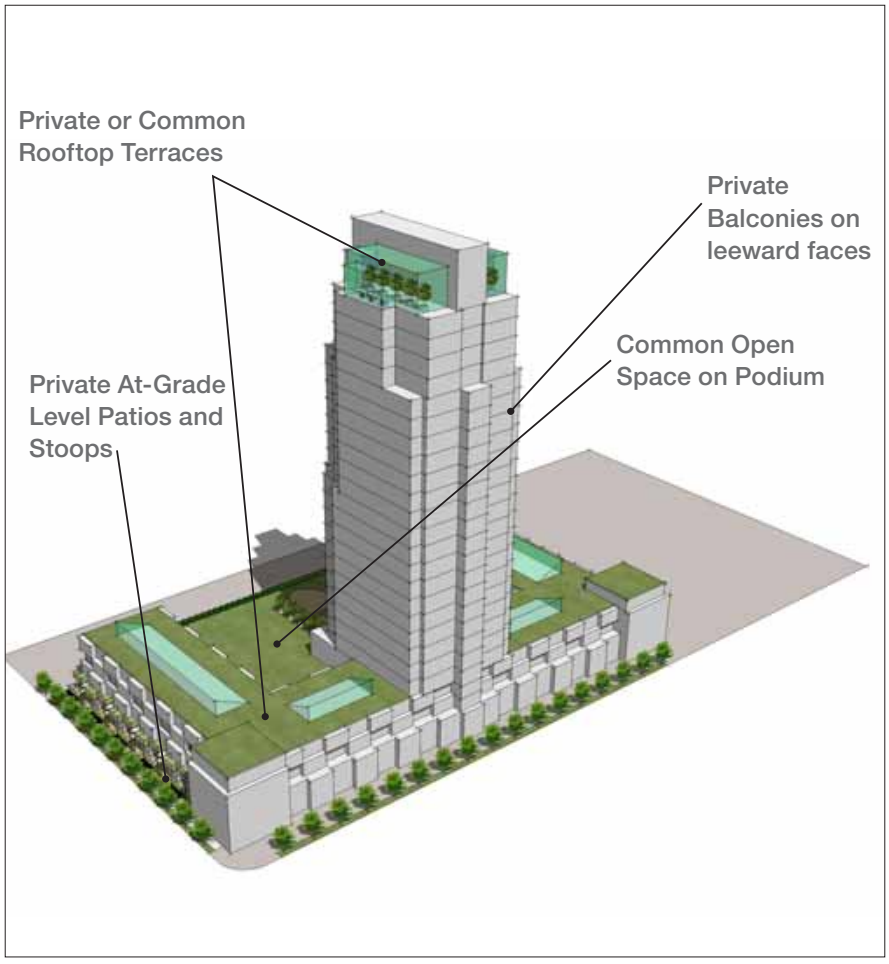
Buildings have three distinct open spaces:

- Private at-grade patios and stoops within the building setback zone.
- Private above grade balconies and rooftop decks.
- Common (shared) open spaces.

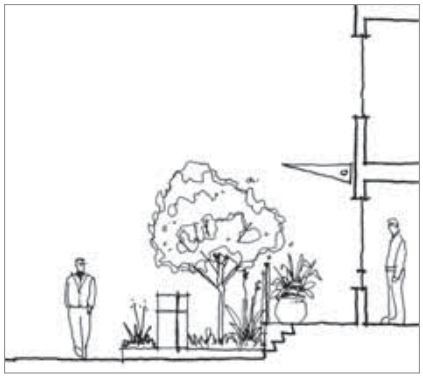
Private at-grade patios and stoops create spaces for individual expression and opportunities for casual neighborly encounters. They should contribute to a safe and engaging public realm by having direct access from the street.

Private above-grade outdoor open spaces should be designed to a high standard and be carefully programmed and located to ensure usability. Private open spaces include terraces, patios, balconies, and possibly rooftop space, and are intended for the use of individual residents within a unit.

Common open spaces are intended for the use of all residents within a building or building cluster, and include rooftop spaces and internal courtyards.



Private open space zones.



Elevated and screened patio.

Precedent – Landscaping for privacy of patios.

Precedent – Maximize solar access.

Precedent – Common outdoor space with variety of program elements.

Standards

Total Open Space Area – Every building shall have a minimum net usable open space equivalent to 60 sq ft per unit. Areas underneath a projection that has less than 9 ft clearance shall not be included. At the developers' option, open space shall be permitted as either Private Open Space or Private Common Open Space or any combination of both.

Private Open Space – Individual private open spaces shall be a minimum of 36 sq ft. Areas underneath a projection that has less than 9 ft clearance shall not be included. Open space with a dimension of less than 6 lineal ft in any direction shall not be counted towards total.

Private Common Open Space – Shall be a minimum of 100 sq ft open space. Areas underneath a projection that has less than 9 ft clearance and areas with a dimension of less than 10 lineal ft in any direction shall not be counted towards total.

At-grade Open Space – The setback zone of all residential buildings shall be used either to create high quality, usable open space for street-facing units, or in the case of building entrances to create a transition zone between private-use and the public realm. Permitted uses within the setback zone include street-facing stairs, stoops, porches, patios, landscaping, driveways and entry plazas. The setback zone shall be landscaped with high quality materials from the building edge to the public sidewalk.

Grade Separation – Ground floor units shall be elevated above the street by between 2 ft and 4 ft.

Fences and Gates – Fences and gates shall be a maximum height of 4 ft as measured from their base.

Stormwater Treatment – Standards are contained in Section 4.3.2 G.

Precedent – Patio in setback zone.

Precedent – Wall, fence and planting combine to enclose patio space.

Precedent – Common space with seating areas.

Precedent – Private gardens on podium.

Precedent – Flowing water to mitigate surrounding noise.

Guidelines

At-grade design – stoops and patios at grade should be designed in order to achieve usable space for residents, while also providing safety measures to ensure the space is defensible. Defensible design includes gates and railings, and appropriate landscaping to provide buffer from street while also allowing visual connections between the street and residence.

Orientation – Orientation of all open spaces should maximize solar access and views. Balconies on high-rise towers are encouraged to be located away from building corners that face the prevailing wind direction.

Safety – Common spaces should be inviting, interesting, and safe.

Rooftop / Podium Deck Design – Deck design should provide visual interest from surrounding overview homes.

Common Space Programming – A variety of programming uses should be provided to appeal to various constituents. This may include planters, paved areas, gardens, pools and play areas.

Plant Palette – Native and climate appropriate plants are encouraged.

Irrigation – Water demand should be minimized by carefully controlling irrigation timing and application.

Precedent – Common open space on podium.

Precedent – Privacy separation.

Precedent – Stormwater capture and treatment.

Precedent – Passive energy system.

G – Sustainable Features

Intent

Sustainable development practices are highly encouraged in implementing the sustainability vision summarized in Section 2.3. A variety of standards and guidelines are described below to ensure that baseline practices are followed.

Buildings and their associated landscapes should utilize industry-leading sustainability features. Innovative sustainable approaches at all levels are strongly encouraged.

Standards

Stormwater Treatment – Water quality storm runoff from development parcels shall be treated before draining to the stormwater system; this shall be accomplished using low impact development treatment measures as prescribed in the 'San Francisco Stormwater Design Guidelines,' San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, Port of San Francisco. For volume based treatment methods, the LEED sustainable sites Credit 6.2 shall be followed.

Green Building Ordinance – All new buildings shall be subject to the City and County of San Francisco Green Building Ordinance.

Reclaimed Water – Reclaimed water infrastructure (purple pipe) shall be installed as part of land development.

Climate Appropriate Vegetation – All buildings shall use climate appropriate vegetation that does not require permanent irrigation for landscaping open spaces, rooftops and green walls.

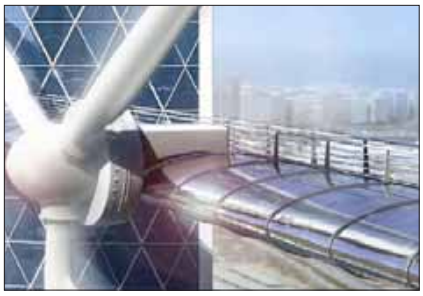
Title 24 (2008) Energy Standards – All new buildings shall be designed to exceed Title 24 (2008) energy standards by at least 14%.

Landfill Diversion – Construction of new buildings and demolition of existing buildings shall require that at least 75% of generated debris and waste be diverted from landfill with a goal of 90%.

Recycling – Dedicated recycling facilities are required for all buildings.

Concrete – Concrete used in building construction shall include at least 25% fly ash or slag.

Solar Ready – All new buildings shall be required to provide 'solar ready' infrastructure such as solar panel standoffs, conduit or roof water spigots that minimize the cost and effort of adding solar capacity at a later date.



Precedent – Wind turbine.

Precedent – Solar screens.

Precedent – Solar panels.

Guidelines

- Sustainable elements should contribute to the cohesive whole of the building and site design.
- Encourage building form, orientation and thermal mass that optimize solar radiation, natural ventilation and day lighting.
- Reduce heat-islands by providing light colored / high albedo materials, pervious landscape, high emissivity roofing and green roofs.
- Eliminate light trespass from the building and site, improve night sky access and reduce development impact on nocturnal environments.
- Use regionally manufactured building materials.
- Use durable, thermally efficient roofs, walls and windows that reduce heating and cooling and enhance thermal comfort.
- Use landscaping that requires little or no irrigation or application of synthetic chemicals.
- Rainwater is encouraged to be harvested for on-site uses such as irrigation.
- Use efficient HVAC and electrical lighting systems.
- Use water efficient supply and waste fixtures.
- Reduce the use of finite raw materials and long-cycle renewable materials by replacing them with rapidly renewable materials.
- Use building products that incorporate recycled content materials.
- Where possible, use wood-based materials and products certified by the Forest Stewardship Council.
- Use adaptable interior designs, providing visual access to the outdoors and access to daylight.
- Use interior finishes and installation methods that have lower toxic emissions.
- Incorporate 'smart metering' building management systems and feedback panels into homes.
- Incorporate bird-friendly building design elements (e.g. non-reflective tinted glass).

Precedent – Lighting and building style integrated.

Precedent – Entry stairway lighting.

H – Building Lighting

Note: For information on street and park lighting, refer to the companion 'Parks, Open Space, and Habitat Concept Plan' and 'Streetscape Plan'.

Intent

Lighting on buildings should be integrated into the architectural design to creatively illuminate pedestrian areas and highlight building elements.

Standards

Fixtures – Full cutoff or fully shielded fixtures shall be used in order to avoid light being directed upwards. Zero candela intensity shall occur at an angle of 90° or greater above nadir. Additionally, no more than 10% candela intensity shall occur at an angle greater than 80° above nadir.

Guidelines

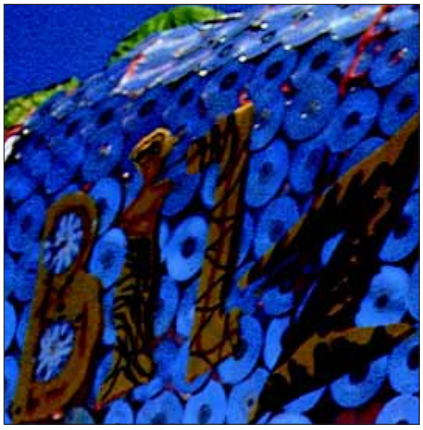
Pedestrian Areas – Pedestrian areas should have adequate illumination for safety.

Retail – Lighting should integrate with retail signage, storefront windows and other building elements to enhance visual interest.

Residential –

- Lighting should be sensitive to nearby residential developments by:
  - Limiting Glare.
  - Minimizing spill light beyond the property boundary.
- Within a development, common outdoor lighting should be designed to mitigate light trespass into adjacent units.

Energy Consumption – Sensor or timer-based shut off controls should be used for residential, pedestrian and parking areas.



Precedent – Artful signage encouraged.

Precedent – Lighting for building signage.

Precedent – Signage oriented to pedestrians.

I – Building Signage

The following signage controls are intended to provide basic direction for how signage is displayed. Additional more detailed signage information will be contained in the 'Signage Master Plan,' which will be created subsequent to the creation of this D4D. For information on street and park signage, refer to the companion 'Parks, Open Space, and Habitat Concept Plan'.

A variety of building signage serving a range of functions are discussed in the following section and include:

i Commercial Signage

ii Residential

iii Temporary Signage

iv Prohibited Signage

General

Intent

Signage should be artful, creative, add visual interest to the street, and complement the overall building design. Signage should be utilized to identify a business, and be clearly identifiable to customers, yet not be visually objectionable.

Guidelines

Location – Signs should not obscure architectural elements such as pilasters, cornice lines, capping or openings.

Legibility – Sign typeface should be clearly legible.

Materials – Signs should be designed of high quality materials consistent with the overall building architecture.

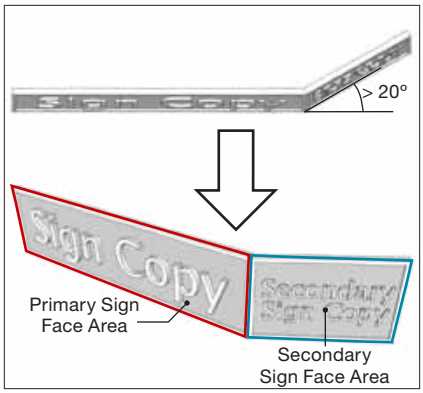
Style – Signs should be of a style representative of the overall building and district character, while ensuring the business is appropriately represented.

- Visually representational rather than textual signs are encouraged.
- Signs should be artful, creative, and highly graphic.

Orientation – Signs should be oriented to face pedestrians.

Lighted Signs

- Externally lighted fascia and blade signs are encouraged.
- Internally lighted or backlit are discouraged.



Sign Area Calculation

Precedent – Artful signage encouraged.


Precedent –Signage integrated into architectural form.

Precedent – Awning signage consistent with building architecture.

i – Commercial Signage

Standards

Area Calculation – Sign area is measured by drawing a rectangular box around the most extreme points of a sign. In cases where the sign extends in a second direction greater than 20 degrees from the primary sign face, a second box around the most extreme points of the secondary sign face shall be drawn and added to the area of the primary face to generate the sign total area.

Electrical Services – Lighted signs shall conceal any junction boxes, lamps, tubing, conduits and raceways.

Sign Types

- **Window Signs**
  - Permanent or temporary window signs shall not exceed 1/3 the area of the window to a maximum of 20 sq ft on or in which the signs are located.
  - Signs shall be of a durable/low maintenance material or adhered or permanently printed on the interior surface of the window.
- **Wall Signs**
  - The area of all wall signs shall not exceed one square ft per foot of street frontage occupied by the business measured along the wall to which the signs are attached, or 20 sq ft for retail spaces < 30,000 sq ft or 60 sq ft for retail spaces > 30,000 sq ft for each street frontage, whichever is less.
  - The height of any wall sign shall not exceed 10 ft for small retail spaces < 30,000 sq ft or 15 ft for large retail spaces > 30,000 sq ft or the height of the wall to which it is attached.
  - Signs shall be mounted directly on a wall facing the public realm.
- **Projecting Signs**
  - The area of projecting signs combined when there are multiple signs shall not exceed 24 sq ft.
  - Projecting signs shall be located no closer than 20 ft apart.
  - The height of a projecting sign shall not exceed 30 ft or the height of the wall that it is attached or the windowsill of residential above.
  - No part of the projecting sign shall project more than 75 percent of the horizontal distance from the street property line to the curb-line, or six ft six in, whichever is less.
  - The sign may be non-illuminated or indirectly illuminated, or during business hours, may be directly illuminated.
- **Signs on Awnings**
  - The area of awning signs shall not exceed the lesser of: 50% of the area of the vertical face of the awning, or 200 sq ft.
  - Maximum letter height is 12 inches.
  - Sign copy may be non-illuminated or indirectly illuminated.
- **Nameplate**
  - One nameplate sign is permitted per business.
  - The area shall not exceed 2 sq ft.

Precedent – Common entrance sign.

Precedent – Common entrance sign.

Precedent – At-grade unit nameplate sign.

ii – Residential Signage

Standards

1. Common Entrance Signage

Area – The area of a sign at the common entrance of a multi-unit building and shall not exceed 20 sq ft; additional common entrances are permitted one sign to a maximum of 5 sq ft.

Sign Types:

- **Wall Signs**
  - The height of any wall sign shall not exceed the second floor windowsill.
  - Signs shall be mounted directly on a wall facing the public realm.

- **Projecting Signs**
  - The height of projecting sign shall not exceed 20 ft or the height of the windowsill of residential above.
  - No part of the projecting sign shall project more than 4 ft.
  - The sign may be non-illuminated, indirectly illuminated, or directly illuminated.

- **Signs on Awnings**
  - The area of awning signs shall not exceed 50 percent of the area of the vertical face of the awning.
  - Maximum letter height is 12 inches.
  - Sign copy may be non-illuminated, indirectly illuminated, or directly illuminated.

2. Individual Entrance Signage

Area – The area of a sign for an individual unit at grade shall not exceed 2 sq ft.

Sign Types:

- **Nameplate**
  - One nameplate sign is permitted per unit.

Precedent – Temporary contractor signs.

Precedent – Temporary for sale sign.

iii – Temporary Signage

Contractors – One sign for persons or businesses connected to work on buildings under actual construction or alteration. Signs shall not exceed 12 sq ft in size. Signs must be removed within seven days following completion of the contract.

For Sale / Lease – One sign is allowed for each street frontage of the total parcel involved. The sign shall not be greater than 10 ft tall, and may not extend above the roof line if attached to the building. Sign area shall not exceed 6 sq ft for each lot or for each 3,000 sq ft in such total parcel, whichever permits the larger area; no sign shall exceed 18 sq ft. Signs must be removed within seven days following removal of the property from the market.

Public Events – Signs noticing public events must be removed immediately after the event has taken place.

iv – Prohibited Signage

The following sign types are prohibited**:**

- Blinking, flashing, and oscillating lighting signage
- Animated signs
- Portable signs
- Inflatable signs
- Roof Signs

4.4 Parking and Loading

4.4.1 Off-street Parking

Intent

Off-street parking in shared structures should be provided for all land uses in convenient locations that are visually concealed from view of the street by active users. Additional standards and guidelines are contained in Section 4.2.3, Figure 7 and Section 4.3.1D

Standards

Numbers/Ratio – The maximum amount of off-street parking by use is described below. For residential parking, the maximum represents a cumulative total number of spaces equal to one space per unit. In the event some residential buildings provide for less than one space per unit, these unallocated spaces may be re-allocated to other residential buildings. But in no event shall the residential parking ratio exceed 1:1 at any given time. Re-allocation of any unused parking spaces shall be identified during the Design Review and Document Approval Procedure submission by sponsor. For additional detail, refer to the companion 'Transportation Plan'.

Table 4.5 Maximum Off-Street Parking

USE	MAXIMUM
Residential	1 space/unit
Regional Retail	2.7 spaces/1000 sq ft
Office	1 space/1000 sq ft
Neighborhood Retail	N/A – Shared with Regional Retail
Community Uses	1 space/2000 sq ft
Hotel	0.25 space/guest room
Performance Venue	1 space/15 seats

Bicycles – Shall be located in a secured and convenient location that is near the garage entrance and does not conflict with autos. The standards for bicycle parking by use are listed in Table 4.6 and 4.7.

Table 4.6 Bicycle Parking Spaces for Residential Uses

	MINIMUM NUMBER OF BICYCLE PARKING SPACES REQUIRED
Dwelling units in all Districts	For projects up to 50 dwelling units: 1 Class 1 space for every 2 dwelling units.
	For projects over 50 dwelling units: 25 Class 1 spaces, plus 1 Class 1 space for every 4 additional dwelling units over 50.
Group Housing	1 Class 1 space for every 3 bedrooms
Dwelling units dedicated to senior citizens or physically disabled persons	None required

Table 4.7 Bicycle Parking Spaces for Commercial Uses

COMMERCIAL USE	MINIMUM NUMBER OF BICYCLE PARKING SPACES REQUIRED
New commercial buildings whose primary use consists of medical or other professional services, general business offices, financial services, business and trade schools, and development or manufacturing.	Where the gross square footage of the floor area exceeds 10,000 sq ft but is no greater than 20,000 ft, 3 bicycle spaces are required, of which at least 1 must be a Class 1 space.
	Where the gross square footage of the floor area exceeds 20,000 sq ft but is no greater than 50,000 feet, 6 bicycle spaces are required, of which at least 2 must be a Class 1 space.
	Where the gross square footage of the floor exceeds 50,000 sq ft, 12 bicycle spaces are required of at which at least 4 must be Class 1 spaces.
New commercial buildings whose primary use consists of retail, eating and drinking, or personal services.	Where the gross square footage of the floor area exceeds 25,000 sq ft but is no greater than 50,000 ft, 3 bicycle spaces are required, of which at least 1 must be a Class 1 space.
	Where the gross square footage of the floor area exceeds 50,000 sq ft but is no greater than 100,000 ft, 6 bicycle spaces are required, of which at least 2 must be a Class 1 space.
	Where the gross square footage of the floor exceeds 100,000 sq ft, 12 bicycle spaces are required of at which at least 4 must be Class 1 spaces.
New commercial buildings whose primary use consists of parking spaces for rent or other fee to the general pubic, and facilities which offer automobile parking space solely to building tenants, or a combination of both.	Every garage shall supply a minimum of 6 bicycle spaces regardless of the number of automobile spaces
	Where the number of automobile spaces is between 120 and 500, 1 bicycle space shall be provided for every 20 auto spaces
	Where the number of auto spaces is more than 500, 25 bicycle spaces shall be provided plus 1 additional space for every 40 auto spaces over 500 spaces, up to a maximum of 50 bicycle spaces

Precedent – Car-share parking spaces.

Precedent – Car-share vehicle.

Car-sharing – Local car-share organizations will have access to both on-street and off-street parking in order to provide car-share vehicles throughout the Project site. Car-share services are intended to reduce the overall parking demand by reducing the need for private vehicle ownership. Car-share vehicles are owned and maintained by the car-share service; members access vehicles when needed, paying based on how much they drive.

- Required Car-share Spaces – For new buildings, car-share spaces shall be provided as follows:

Table 4.8 Required Car-share / Residential

RESIDENTIAL UNITS	REQUIRED CAR-SHARE PARKING SPACES
0 - 49	0
50 - 200	1
201 or more	2, plus 1 for every 200 additional dwelling units over 200

Table 4.9 Required Car-share / Non-residential

PROVIDED NON-RESIDENTIAL PARKING SPACES	REQUIRED CAR-SHARE PARKING SPACES
0 - 24	0
25 - 49	1
50 or more	1, plus 1 for every 50 additional parking spaces over 50

- Location – Required car-share vehicle spaces shall be located within 800 ft of the building site. Spaces may be located on-street or off-street at the discretion of the Executive Director.

Unbundled Residential Parking – With the exception of stand-alone affordable housing developments, all residential developments with more than 10 units excluding individually parked townhomes, residential parking shall be unbundled and sold or leased separately from units. Unbundling parking makes the cost of parking visible to households, and may encourage some residents to save money by opting for a single off-street space or no dedicated parking.

Precedent – Angled retail parking.

Precedent – Parallel parking.

4.4.2 On-street Parking

Intent

On-street parking will be provided in select street locations for the short term convenience of residents and visitors.

Standards

Location – Parking for the use of the general public shall be provided on the streets shown in Figure 4.13.

Dimension – Parallel parking spaces shall be a minimum of 7 ft by 22 ft; angled parking spaces shall be a minimum of 9 ft by 18 ft.

Guidelines

Parking Bays – Curb bulb-outs that define on-street parking zones are encouraged where possible.

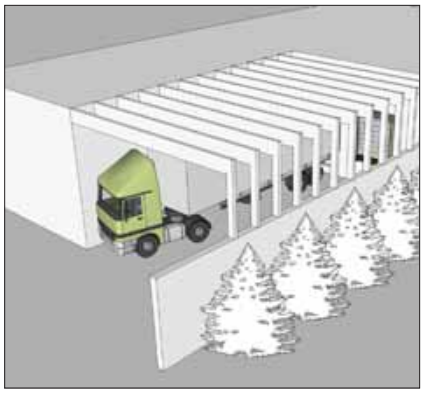
Figure 4.15 On-street Parking Locations

Legend

Parallel Parking

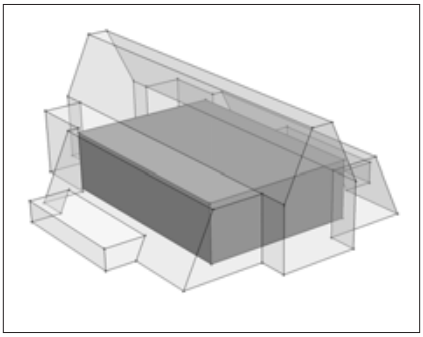
Angled Parking

Note: Refer to the companion 'Transportation Plan' for final locations.



Screen loading areas.

Precedent – Loading located on short side of block.



Enclosed mechanical equipment.

4.4.3 Loading, Mechanical Equipment and Meters

Intent

The service component of buildings should be shielded from view of primary public areas such as significant streets and parks.

Standards

Off-street Loading Areas – Off-street loading spaces are not required for residential and retail uses. If off-street loading spaces are supplied, they shall be a minimum length of 35 ft, minimum width of 12 ft, and minimum height of 14 ft and they shall not exceed 59 spaces for the entire Candlestick project. Where off-street loading spaces are not supplied on-street curb management practices must be utilized, meaning there shall be no disruption to transit operations or auto traffic at peak travel times or on critical routes.

Location – Loading areas and utility meters shall be located on mid-block breaks where possible. Where there is no mid-block break, locate loading and meters on the short dimension of the block.

Curb Cuts – The maximum width of a curb cut shall be 24 ft. Curb cuts shall be a minimum of 30 ft form the end of a street corner radius.

Screening – Loading areas, trash storage and mechanical equipment and meters shall be enclosed within structures and hidden from view of the public realm.

Guidelines

Shared Entrances – Shared loading and parking entrances are encouraged.

Precedent – Plaza bench.

Precedent – Sidewalk bench.

Precedent – Bike rack.

4.5 Streets

Street standards are set forth for streetscape (furnishings) aspects of public streets. Section 3.2 contains conceptual illustrations for the various primary street types, while additional standards controlling other aspects of the street such as the width of rights of way, lanes and sidewalks are contained in the Transportation Plan. Standards are also set forth herein for mid-block breaks, which are public easements on private land.

4.5.1 Streetscape

Note: Because construction of the project will occur over a period of many years Master Specifications are recommended to insure consistency of design, materials, and construction quality over the long range build-out of the project. Master specifications, based on the Streetscape Concept Plan would be developed with the design of the first phase of the project.

Standards

Sidewalks – Standard sidewalk paving shall be concrete. Sidewalk paving shall also include special treatments such as concrete with integral color, special scoring patterns, and special finishes, or unit pavers.

Curb / Gutter – Standard curb/gutter shall be concrete per City Standard. In certain areas, curb and gutters may include special features such as wider curb widths, integral color and special finishes, or use of stone.

BRT Lanes – BRT lanes shall be distinguished by special paving that may be concrete with integral color and special texture or colored asphalt. In some areas BRT lanes may also include planted strips between tire tracks.

Sustainable Landscaping – Street landscaping shall consist of native and regionally appropriate planting. Street landscaping shall be strategically planted to help regulate climate, control stormwater, cleanse air and water, and provide habitat.

Trash / Recycling / Compost Receptacles – Shall be provided on retail streets, at bus stops and near seating or bench areas or on bulb-outs near the street corner.

Benches and seating – Shall be provided on retail and park boulevard streets and in bulb-out areas. Benches and seating should be oriented to create social spaces. Additionally, locate seating along steep streets and paths to provide a place to rest.

Precedent – Pedestrian scale lighting.

Precedent – Vehicle scale lighting.

Bicycle Racks

- On public streets, provide bicycle racks on streets fronted by retail, commercial, multi-unit housing, and public service buildings. Additionally, provide bicycle racks adjacent to transit stops, and park entrances.
- Locate bicycle racks in the furnishing zone and on bulb-outs or curb-extensions so that parked bicycles do not to block the pedestrian throughway.

Newspaper Racks

- Install newspaper racks in retail zones and near transit stops.
- Locate newspaper racks in the furnishings zone or on bulb-outs.

Tree Grates

- Use tree grates where pedestrian traffic is high and where sidewalk space is limited.

Utility vaults

- Locate utility vaults in the furnishings zone where possible. Group and arrange vault covers in an orderly fashion.

Street Lighting

- Locate street lighting in the furnishing zone.
- Lamps should use high-efficiency technology such as LED to minimize energy consumption.
- Design lighting to maximize public safety while minimizing light pollution.
- Custom pole and fixtures styles.

Guidelines

Permeable Parking Lanes – Permeable parking lanes may be porous asphalt, porous concrete, permeable pavers, or concrete-grass-block grid.

Special Crosswalks – Special crosswalk paving may be colored, imprinted asphalt, concrete with integral color and special texture, or unit pavers. Raised crosswalks are encouraged where they will not impede transit or truck routes.

Customized Style – Elements and furnishings such as bicycle racks, tree grates, benches and lighting are encouraged to be customized.

Precedent – Residential pedestrian mews.

Precedent – Residential vehicular laneway.

4.5.2 Mid-Block Break

Mid-block breaks are intended to allow public access through the middle of private development block in order to create a more porous circulation system and decrease the scale of building massing.

Residential

Intent

The mid-block break will be a public easement on the private land of the development block. The easement may be developed as either a pedestrian mews or a vehicular laneway at the discretion of the developer.

Standards

Mews vs. Laneway – All mid-block breaks shall be either pedestrian mews or vehicular laneways or a combination of both with the exception of blocks that front onto waterfront park which shall be pedestrian mews only.

Public Access – Mid-block breaks shall have unrestricted public access.

Building Face-to-face Dimension – The minimum building face-to-face dimension, exclusive of projections, shall be 40 ft.

Path Dimension – The minimum pedestrian path dimension for pedestrian mews shall be 10 ft.

Drive Aisle Dimension – The maximum drive aisle dimension for vehicular laneways shall be 16 ft.

Garage Entrances

- Garage entrances to individual units shall be restricted to one per unit at a maximum width of 8 ft.
- Garage entrances to common parking structures shall be regulated per Section 4.3.1.D.
- Garage entrances for all types cumulatively shall be restricted to no more than 45% of the block face.
- Garage entrances shall not extend beyond the main building face; garage entrances that are recessed behind the building face are encouraged.

Grade Elevation – Paths and drive aisles shall be at the grade of the public sidewalk.

Surfaces – Hard surfaces shall be restricted to 70% of the ground plane.

Street Trees – A double row of street trees shall be planted at a spacing that is encouraged to match the town home modules, and in any case is not greater than 30 ft on center.

Main Entrance – The main entrance to the unit shall be located on the mid-block break side of the building.

Precedent – Commercial mid-block break.

Activation – The street level building face that is not garage shall be activated with ample glazing, entrances, stoops and porches.

Lighting – Adequate lighting shall be provided to ensure pedestrian and vehicular safety.

Guidelines

Entrance Elements – Entrance elements that reinforce the main unit entrance such as porches, stoops and terraces are encouraged.

Community Spaces – Social spaces, seating and places for informal play are encouraged.

Landscaping – The mid-block break is intended to be an outdoor room. Rich landscaping is encouraged so that the drive aisle (in the case of a vehicular laneway) is subordinate. This includes street trees, shrub beds, patios and steps, benches and lighting.

Permeable Ground – Permeable paving and stormwater gardens are encouraged.

Minimizing Vehicle Speeds – Features to reduce vehicle speeds are encouraged, such as narrow drive aisle and offsets in the drive aisle alignment.

Commercial

Intent

Commercial mid-block breaks are intended to allow public access through the middle of private development blocks and meet the requirements of the adjacent building. The mid-block break will be a public easement on the private land of the development block.

Standards

Pedestrian Access – All mid-block breaks shall provide a minimum 10 ft pedestrian only access in the form of a grade separated sidewalk along the entire length of the break. The access can be configured as two 5 ft sidewalks on either side of the mid-block break, or as one 10 ft sidewalk.

Public Access – Mid-block breaks shall have unrestricted public access.

Street Trees – Street trees shall be planted at a spacing of no more than 30 ft on center within the pedestrian access zone, and shall serve as a buffer between the sidewalk and vehicular lane(s).

Garage & Loading Entrances

- Garage & loading entrances shall be no more than 20% of the block face.
- Garage & loading entrances shall not extend beyond the main building face; and are encouraged to be recessed behind the building face.
- Garage & loading entrances shall not be closer than 20 ft to the corner of the building at the entry to the mid-block break.

Grade Elevation – Paths and drive aisles shall be at the grade of the public sidewalk.

Building Face-to-face dimension – The minimum building face-to-face dimension, exclusive of projections, shall be 40 ft.

Drive Aisle Dimension – The minimum drive aisle dimension for vehicular laneways shall be: 20 ft for two-way laneways; 16 ft for one-way laneways.

Lighting – Adequate lighting shall be provided to ensure pedestrian and vehicular safety.

Guidelines

Activation – The corners of mid-block breaks should be active. Commercial activities are encouraged to wrap the corner to a minimum of 20 feet into the mid-block break.

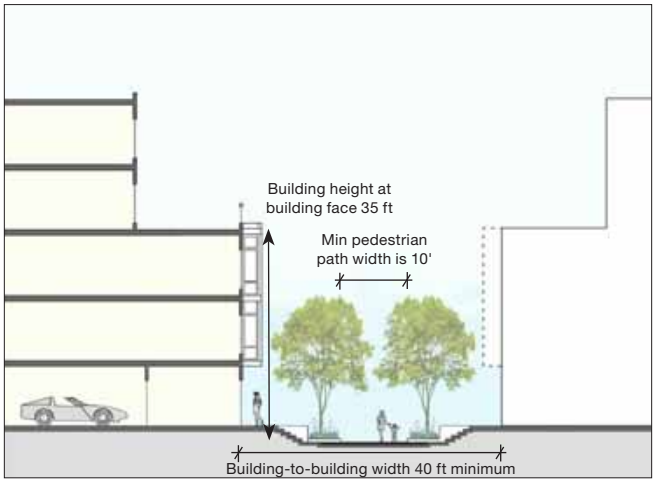
Permeable Ground – Permeable paving and stormwater gardens are encouraged.

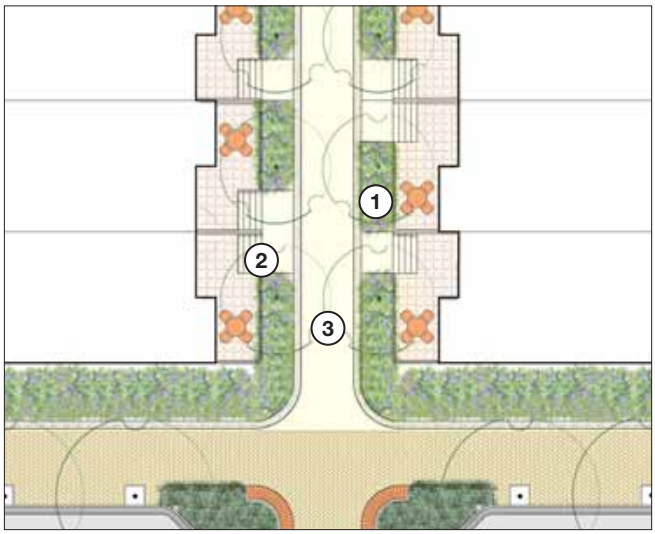
Minimizing Vehicle Speeds – Features to minimize vehicle speeds are encouraged.

Mid-Block Break Residential

Mews only Mews or Laneway

Pedestrian Mews.

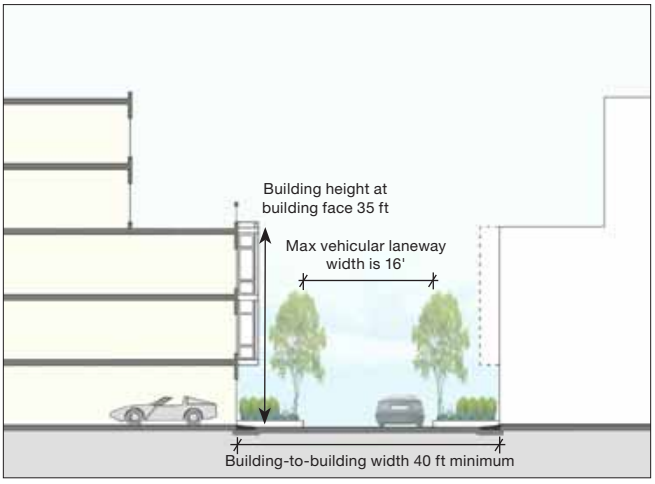


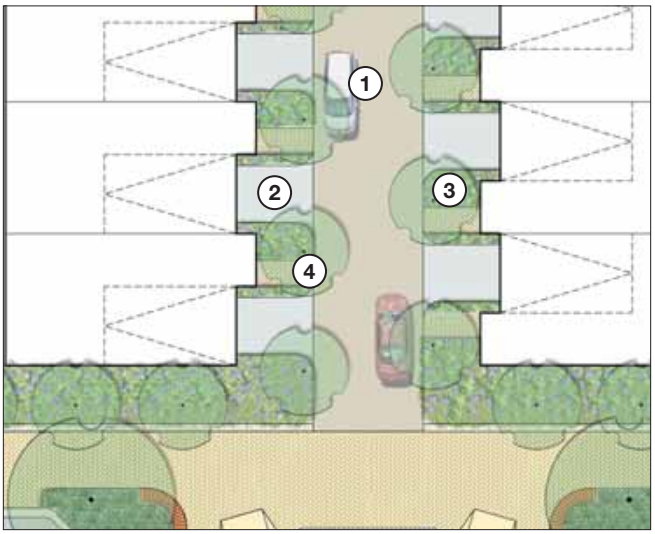


Legend

1. Pedestrian Path – min 10 ft width; at grade of public sidewalk
2. Elevated Private Patio
3. Landscape buffer including street trees at max spacing of 30 ft on center.

Vehicular Laneway.



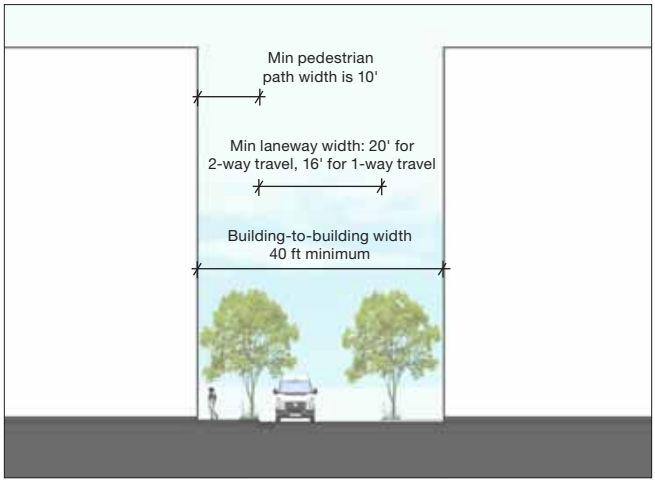


Legend

1. Drive Aisle – max 16 ft width; at grade of public sidewalk
2. Driveway
3. Landscape buffer including street trees at max spacing of 30 ft on center.
4. Pedestrian Entrance

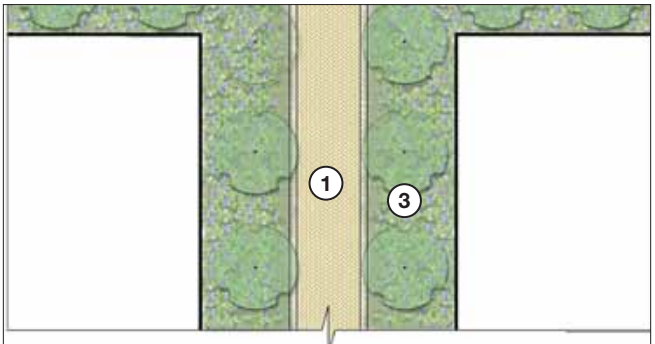
Mews or Laneway

Mid-Block Break – Commercial

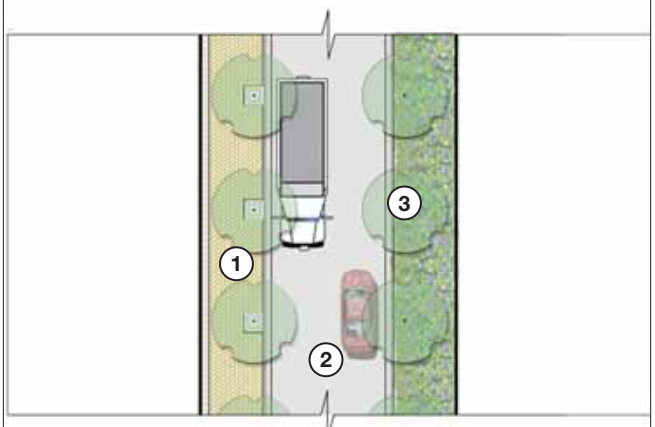


Legend

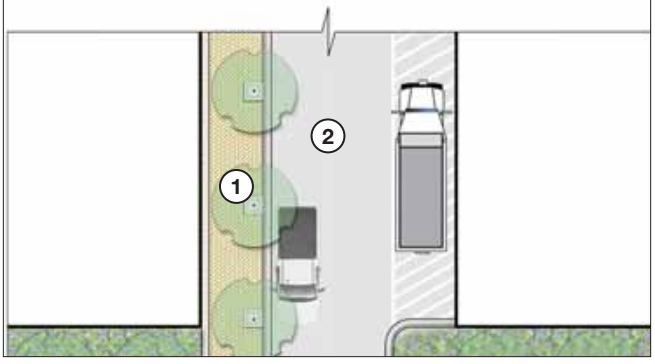
1. Pedestrian Path – min 10 ft width
2. Drive Aisle
3. Landscape buffer including street trees at max spacing of 30 ft on center.



Example: Pedestrian path in center with adjacent landscaping.

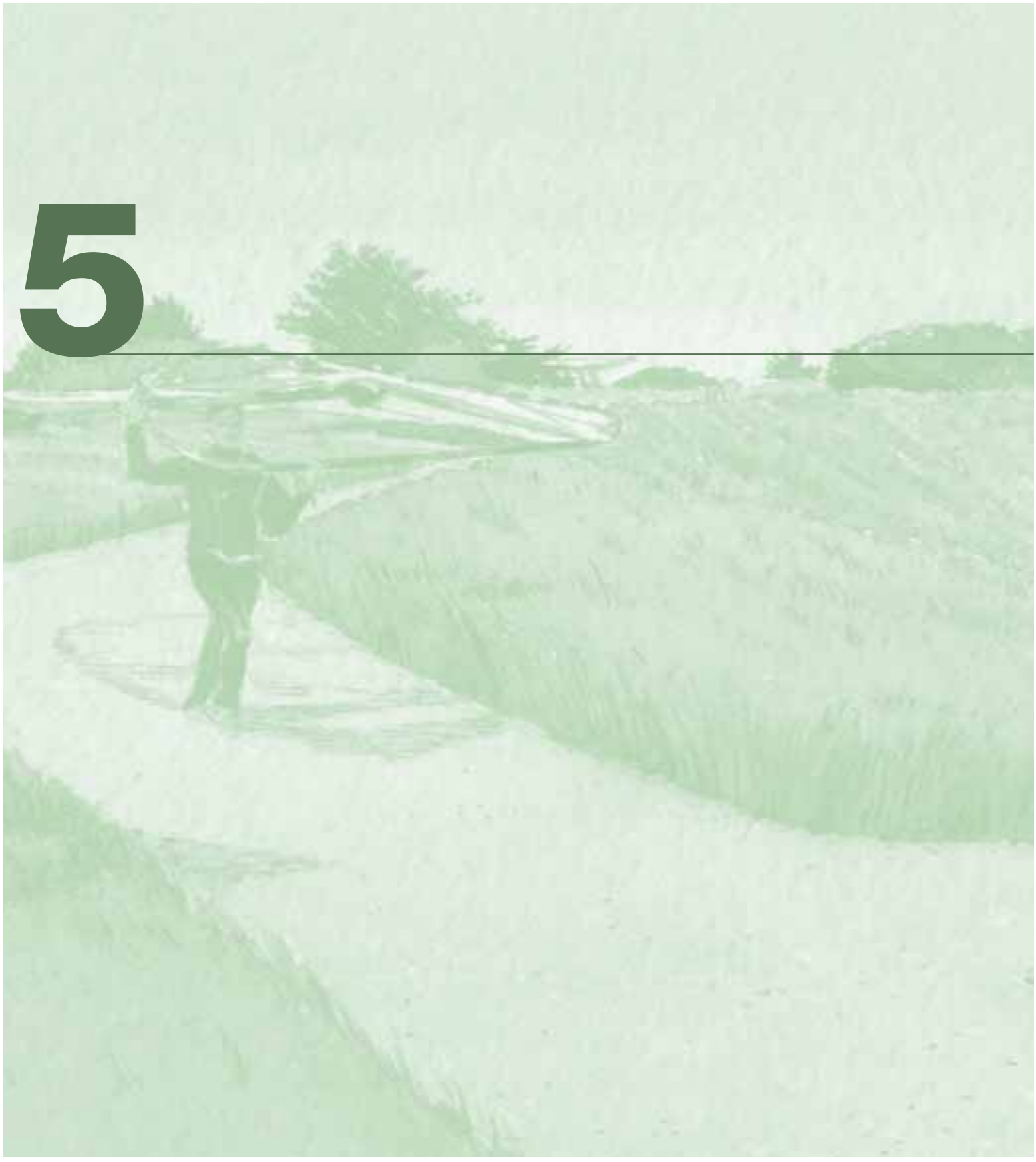


Example: Drive aisle in center with path one side, landscaping other side.



Example: Drive aisle in center with path one side, combination of loading & landscaping other side.

5



Neighborhood Standards and Guidelines

5 Neighborhood Standards and Guidelines

5.0 General

Chapter Summary

This section describes the standards and guidelines that are specific to each of the "character" neighborhoods within Candlestick. Each neighborhood is described in terms of its general character, design rationale, standards and guidelines, and any special studies which have been undertaken as a means of testing the neighborhoods standards and guidelines.

Neighborhoods Summary

There are five distinct character neighborhoods at Candlestick as shown in Figure 5.1. They are designed to have a range of building types, from predominantly low-rise in Alice Griffith to a blend of taller buildings including high-rises at the confluence of Candlestick North, South and Center. Across all five neighborhoods the ground floor will be activated with residential or commercial uses, thereby enhancing the pedestrian experience and creating a unique sense of place. Each neighborhood has defining open spaces, including parks and urban plazas, or, in the case of Jamestown, immediate proximity to Bayview Hill. The neighborhoods are:

Alice Griffith – serves as a linkage between the development and surrounding Bayview neighborhood. Heights have been kept low to mesh with the surrounding urban fabric. The Bayview street grid extends through the site in order to express the connectivity to adjacent blocks and eliminate the existing ‘island’ of public housing that is disconnected from the adjacent neighborhood.

Candlestick North – has a mixture of housing types and heights. A vibrant retail main street lies to the south of the neighborhood, while two major parks are included with a range of uses. Mid-rise and high-rise buildings frame important open spaces; up to six high-rise towers take advantage of spectacular views over the parks and Bay beyond.

Candlestick Center – is the mixed-use core of the Candlestick development. An economic and jobs backbone, Candlestick Center has a mix of neighborhood and regional retail including a potential grocery store, office space, housing, a hotel site, and public plazas.

Candlestick South – has five high-rise towers concentrated towards its north side, maintains an intimate scale to the State Recreation Area through smaller scaled buildings along its south and east park sides. A small wedge shaped park links the neighborhood with the State Recreation Area beach zone.

Jamestown – lying above the rest of Candlestick along Jamestown Avenue, the neighborhood offers panoramic views to the Bay and new development below. Bayview Hill is the neighborhood’s backyard.

Should the Shipyard Non-Stadium Housing Option be pursued, there would be a reduction in the overall density of the Candlestick development. In this scenario, up to 1,625 units may be moved to the Shipyard. Jamestown Neighborhood is not anticipated to be developed as part of this option.

Figure 5.1 Character Neighborhoods

Legend

1. Alice Griffith
2. Candlestick North
3. Candlestick Center
4. Candlestick South
5. Jamestown

5.1 Alice Griffith

Precedent – Park street.

Precedent – Four to five storey residential buildings.

Precedent – Low-rise residential building.

Precedent – Internal courtyard.

5.1.1 Alice Griffith – General Description

Alice Griffith community, located north of Arelious Walker Drive, is currently the home of a public housing community. The site will be transformed into a mixed-income community with a diverse range of housing types and better connections to the surrounding neighborhood. The existing number of affordable homes will be fully replaced on site in a phased sequence that ensures residents can move directly into new homes without displacement.

Land Use / Built Form – Alice Griffith will be a predominantly residential neighborhood. Buildings will generally be four to five stories along streets, and two and three story townhomes along alleyways. Building façades will be articulated in order to maintain a fine-grained scale. The existing highly terraced topography will be re-contoured at more consistent grades in order to facilitate mobility and development.

Open Space – The focus of the community is the centrally located community park that stretches almost the length of the neighborhood. It may contain community gardens, tot lots, sports courts, picnic areas and other amenities. Egbert Avenue will become a one-way couplet surrounding the park. The residential buildings fronting this street will be the highest in the neighborhood, providing a streetwall that frames and defines the edges of the park.

Streets – The existing grid of streets (Carroll, Donner, Egbert, Fitzgerald, and Gilman running north/south and Griffith running east/west) will be extended through the site, thereby connecting the community back into the larger Bayview fabric. Egbert Avenue is configured as a large parkway, with parallel parking and Class II bike lanes on each side. Arelious Walker Drive serves as the primary truck and auto route between Highway 101 to the south and Candlestick. Wide sidewalks along Arelious Walker Drive serve to connect the two southern most blocks to the remainder of the neighborhood.

Most steep grades and hills that are barriers to pedestrian and vehicular movement will be removed; mid-block breaks (small local streets, laneways or pedestrian mews) are considered on parcels with restrictive grading, creating pedestrian linkages from the central Alice Griffith Community Park to the State Recreation Area system and Gilman Park.

Figure 5.2 Alice Griffith Illustrative Site Plan

Legend

- Low-rise Residential
- (1) Alice Griffith Community Park
- (2) Candlestick Point State Recreation Area
- (3) Candlestick Community Park
- (4) Candlestick North Neighborhood
- (5) Gilman Park
- (6) BRT Stop
- (7) Yosemite Slough Restoration Site

Conceptual design – Stacked flats along community park.

Precedent – Community gardens in park.

Precedent – Low-rise townhomes along local street.

View of Alice Griffith looking south.

5.1.2 Alice Griffith – Block Plan

Block dimensions are shown in Figure 5.3 for all development blocks within the Alice Griffith neighborhood.

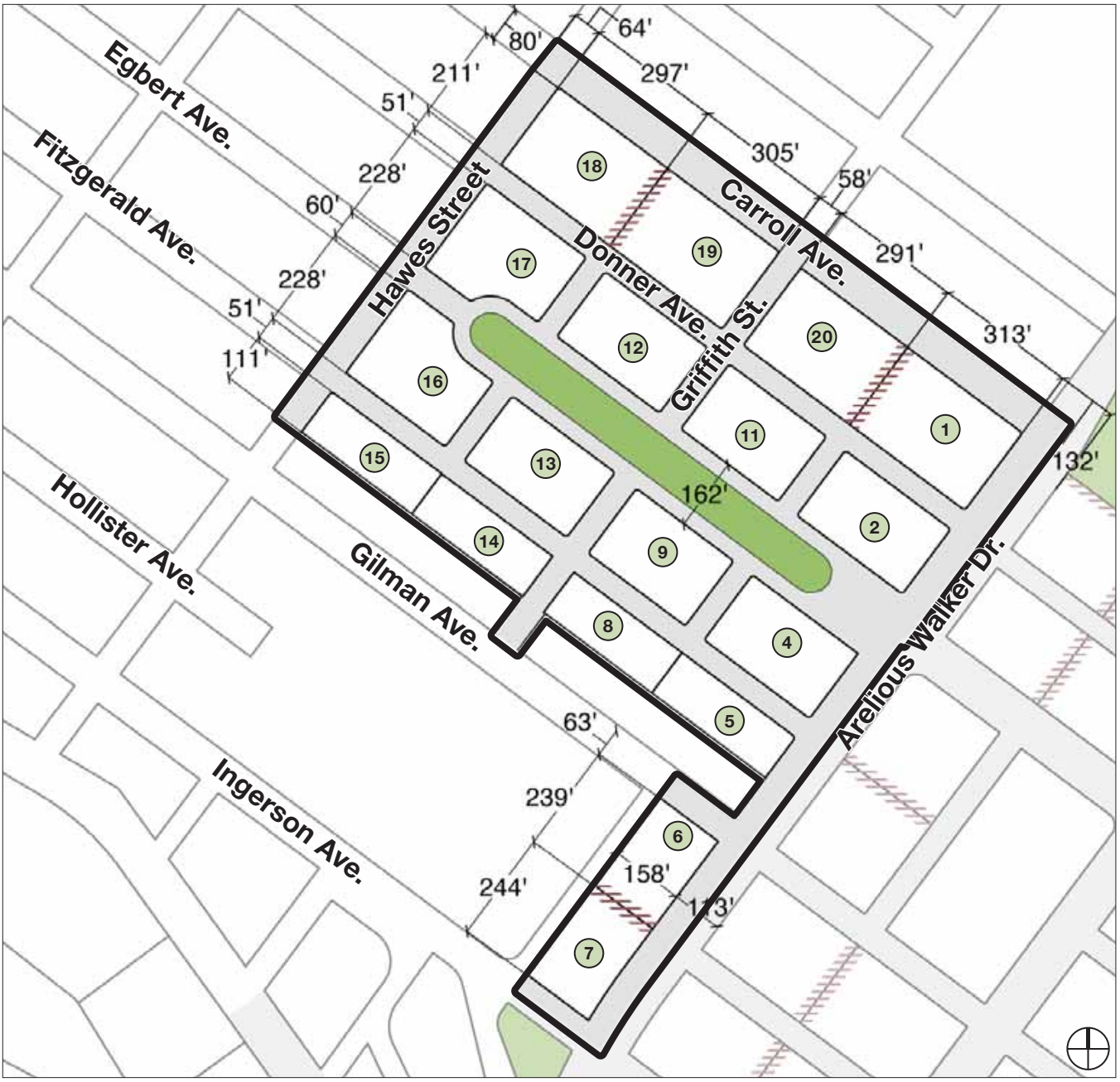
The chart below indicates the area of each development block in the neighborhood. Final dimension and areas will be defined by the sub-division mapping process.

Table 5.1 Alice Griffith Block Areas

ALICE GRIFFITH BLOCK AREAS	
BLOCK NUMBER	AREA (acres)
1	1.52
2	1.17
4	1.17
5	0.78
6	0.82
7	0.83
8	0.75
9	1.08
11	1.08
12	1.14
13	1.14
14	0.77
15	0.76
16	1.27
17	1.27
18	1.44
19	1.48
20	1.41
Total *	**19.88**

* Total does not include open spaces and streets.

Figure 5.3 Block Plan



Legend

- Parks
- Neighborhood Boundary
- Development Block
- Street – Public Right of Way
- Public Easement – Mid-block Break

5.1.3 Alice Griffith – Urban Design

Refer to Figure 5.4 for the location of the following standards and guidelines.

Standards

S1. Street Wall Height

- Minimum height 40 ft – A street wall to a minimum of 40 ft shall be built on all blocks that front Alice Griffith Community Park.
- Proposition K – Blocks 6 and 7 shall have a maximum height of 40 ft to assure no shadows on Gilman Park except as permitted by Proposition K.

S2. Mid-block Breaks

- Shall be provided on the blocks indicated on Figure 5.4 – the precise location may vary from what is shown.

S3. Griffith Street Public Access from Gilman Ave

- Public entry to and from the site along Griffith Street between blocks 8 and 14 shall be either a public street or pedestrian-only path depending on final grading.

Guidelines

G1. Mid-block Breaks

- Pedestrian mews are preferable to laneways.

G2. Building Heights

- Building heights should be varied within the district, with shorter buildings along Hawes Street, the southwesterly side of Fitzgerald Avenue and the northern portion of Carroll Avenue to serve as a transition to the surrounding neighborhood. Taller buildings should be built along the community park, up to a maximum of six stories.

G3. Encouraged Ground Floor Commercial/Community Use

- Additional ground floor commercial, community space or live/work units are encouraged around BRT transit stops, benefiting transit users and residents. Encouraged use is neighborhood-serving retail and/or community space.

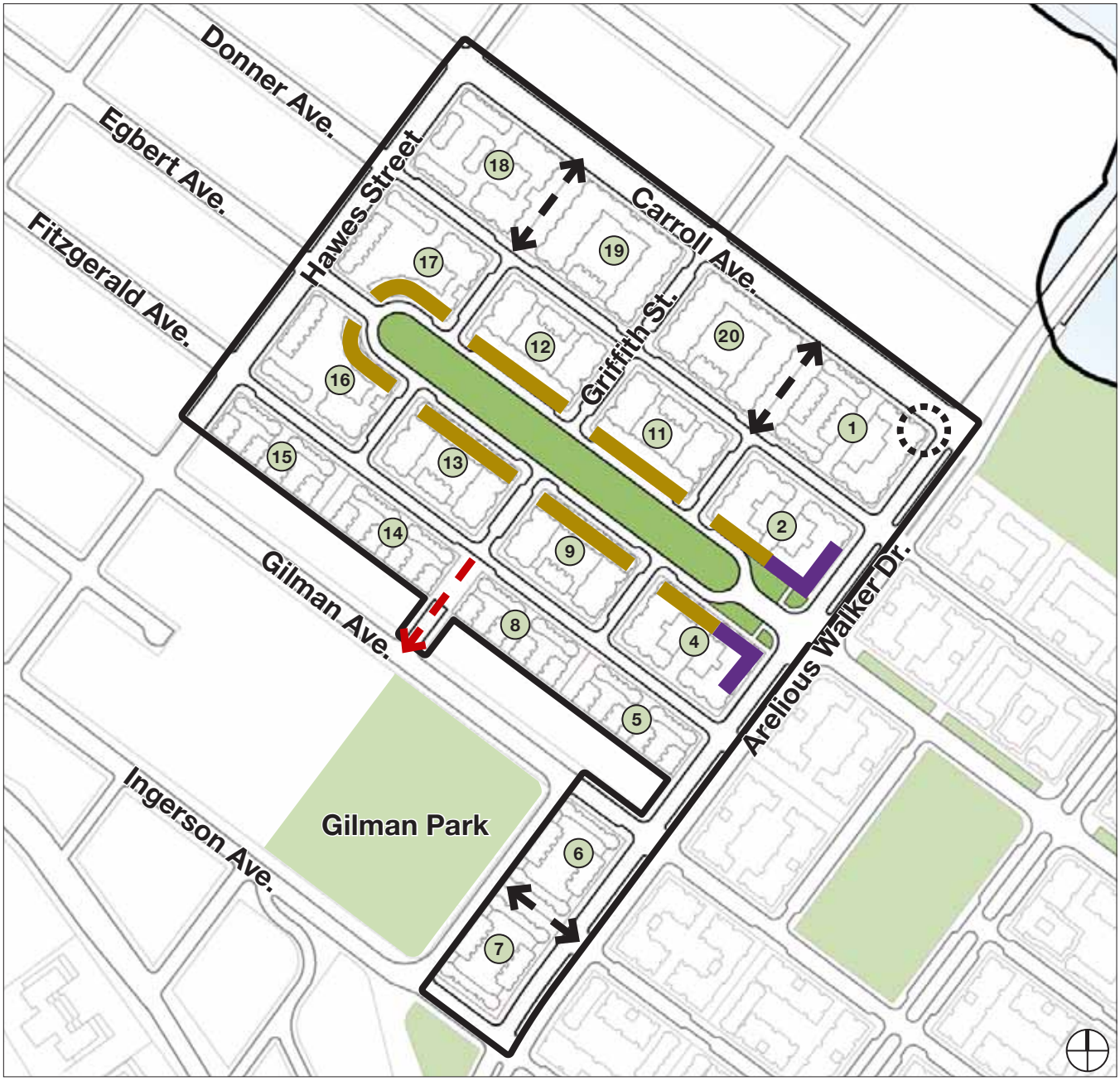
G4. Important Intersections

- The corner of Arelious Walker Drive and Carroll Avenue is a gateway into the site. Architectural elements should be utilized to accentuate and differentiate this entry point.

G5. Gilman Properties Interface

- Building design on Blocks 5, 8, 14, and 15 should respect backyards of existing homes on Gilman by providing adequate stepbacks.

Figure 5.4 Alice Griffith Urban Design



Legend

- S1 – Residential Street Wall 40 ft Minimum
- S2/G1 – Mid-block Break (pedestrian mews or vehicular laneways)
- S3 – Griffith Street – Public Right-of-Way (Pedestrian or Vehicular Way)
- Parks
- G3 – Encouraged Ground Floor Commercial or Community Facilities Space
- G4 – Important Intersections
- (#) Block Numbers

5.2 Candlestick North

Precedent – Park Street.

Precedent – Mid-block break.

Precedent – Residential patio zone.

5.2.1a Candlestick North – General Description

Candlestick North is a compact mixed-use community with the greatest number of homes in Candlestick, animated neighborhood streets, and engaging parks and a main street filled with shops and services.

Land Use / Built Form – The neighborhood contains a mix of low-rise, mid-rise and high-rise mixed-use and residential buildings that frame and focus civic life on the parks and streets. Mixed-use buildings along the main street (Ingerson Avenue) create an animated retail atmosphere. Eight to ten story residential buildings frame the Bayview Gardens Wedge Park, while shorter residential buildings line both park streets (Egbert Avenue and Earl Street) and the central Candlestick Community Park.

Up to six towers are strategically located to overlook the Candlestick Community and Wedge Parks, and to emphasize key intersections within the plan. Low-rise residential buildings make up the majority of remaining buildings, including two and three story townhomes along mid-block breaks that establish a more intimate pedestrian scale. Additional retail opportunities are located in the bases of buildings at the BRT stops on both ends of the community and along the Wedge Park.

Open Space – Parks and open spaces are plentiful; almost all blocks are adjacent to open space. The Bayview Gardens Wedge Park and State Recreation Area surround the bay sides of the neighborhood. A three-acre Candlestick Community Park will be located near its center; the final location of this park will be determined in the future. The parks meet the needs of residents and visitors, and offer a distinctly urban character compared to the more naturalized character of the State Recreation Area.

Two 'Park Streets', Egbert Avenue and Earl Street, run perpendicular through the neighborhood. The park streets provide breathing room within the plan, while serving as sustainable elements.

Streets – Streets vary considerably in character. The dynamic main street (Ingerson Avenue) has on-street parking and broad sidewalks with plaza zones. Ingerson is designed to accommodate high pedestrian and bicycle traffic, in addition to automobile uses. The Egbert Avenue and Earl Street parkways run through the center of the neighborhood, linking the adjacent communities of Alice Griffith and Candlestick Center and providing views to the Bay. Arelious Walker Drive is the main truck and auto route through the development. It has large sidewalks, medians, bike lanes, and parallel parking to buffer residential uses. A BRT street runs on Harney Way along the edge of the north edge of the Wedge Park then northward on Egbert Avenue to Arelious Walker Drive, linking Candlestick to the Shipyard and the Bayshore Caltrain Station. Local streets have bulb-outs, ample pedestrian crossings, and other traffic calming measures. Generous, tree-lined sidewalks and building setbacks provide a stoop or terrace transition between homes and the street. Pedestrian mews or vehicular laneways at mid-block create additional linkages to the Bay.

Figure 5.5 Candlestick North Illustrative Site Plan

Legend

- Low-rise Residential
- Mid-rise Residential
- High-rise Tower
- Mixed-use
- (1) Alice Griffith Community Park
- (2) Alice Griffith Neighborhood
- (3) Candlestick Community Park (Final Location to be determined in the future. See Section 3.3 for location criteria)
- (4) Candlestick Point State Recreation Area
- (5) Bayview Gardens/Wedge Destination Park
- (6) Candlestick Center Neighborhood
- (7) Candlestick South Neighborhood
- (8) BRT Stops

Precedent – Community park.

Precedent – Retail and sidewalk on Ingerson Avenue.

Precedent – Residential buildings fronting park street.

View of Candlestick North looking west.

5.2.2 Candlestick North – Block Plan

Block dimensions are shown in Figure 5.6 for all development blocks within the Candlestick North neighborhood. Certain corners are rounded to accommodate bus and fire truck turning radii (see Section 4.1.1).

The chart below indicates the area of each development block in the neighborhood. Final dimension and areas will be defined in the sub-division mapping process.

Table 5.1 Candlestick North Block Areas

CANDLESTICK NORTH BLOCK AREAS	
BLOCK NUMBER	AREA (acres)
1a	1.34
1b	1.51
2a	1.30
2b	1.44
3	2.70
4a	1.07
4b	1.29
5a	1.02
5b	1.23
6a	1.27
6b	1.08
7a	1.33
7b	1.33
8a	1.54
8b	1.51
9a	1.57
9b	1.54
10a	1.50
10b	1.48
11a	1.56
11b	1.54
12	3.1
Total *	**33.24**

* Total does not include open spaces and streets

Figure 5.6 Block Plan

Legend

- Parks
- Neighborhood Boundary
- Development Block
- Street – Public Right of Way
- Public Easement – Mid-block Break

5.2.3a Candlestick North

Refer to Figure 5.7 for the location of the following standards and guidelines.

Standards

S1. Mixed-use Zone / Required Ground Floor Commercial

- Ingerson Avenue shall be a mixed-use zone along its frontage within the neighborhood.
- Ground floor use on Ingerson Avenue shall be commercial; retail is encouraged; live/work is allowed.

S2. Minimum Street Wall Heights

- Minimum height 35 ft – A street wall to a minimum of 35 ft shall be built fronting the entirety of Ingerson Avenue.
- Minimum Height 40 ft – A street wall to a minimum of 40 ft shall be built along the entirety of Earl Street, Egbert Avenue, and surrounding the community park
- Minimum height 60 ft – A street wall to a minimum of 60 ft shall be built on Block 7b along the park edge, and on blocks 8a and 9a fronting Earl Street.
- Minimum height 80 ft – A continuous street wall to a minimum of 80 ft shall be built fronting the Bayview Gardens Wedge Park on Blocks 8b, 9b, 10b, and 11b.

S3. Towers

- Towers shall be located within the tower zones described in Section 4.2.1 Heights. If moved from the preferred location, towers shall be sited fronting major streets and/or frame parks and important public places, and shall require a shadow and wind analysis as per Section 4.2.4 and Section 4.2.5 respectively.
- No more than 6 towers shall be located within Candlestick North neighborhood. The towers on blocks 7b and 11b, if developed, shall not be relocated from the position shown. All other towers may be relocated within the allowable tower zone. Shown in Section 4.2.

S4. Mid-block Breaks – Shall be provided within the blocks indicated on Figure 5.7. The breaks on Block 5 and 6 shall be pedestrian mews; laneways are prohibited. The precise location of the mid-block breaks shown on Figure 5.7 may vary slightly from what is shown, however they are mandatory for the block.

S5. City Park

- A City Park of approximately 3 acres shall be provided within the central portion of the neighborhood. The final location of the park will be determined in the future, and will depend on which parcels within Candlestick North are acquired for development. See Section 3.3 for general criteria, currently shown on Block 12 for illustrative purposes.

S6. State Park Edge

- A publicly accessible walkway/emergency access shall be provided as shown in Figure 4.9.

Guidelines

G1. Encouraged Ground Floor Commercial

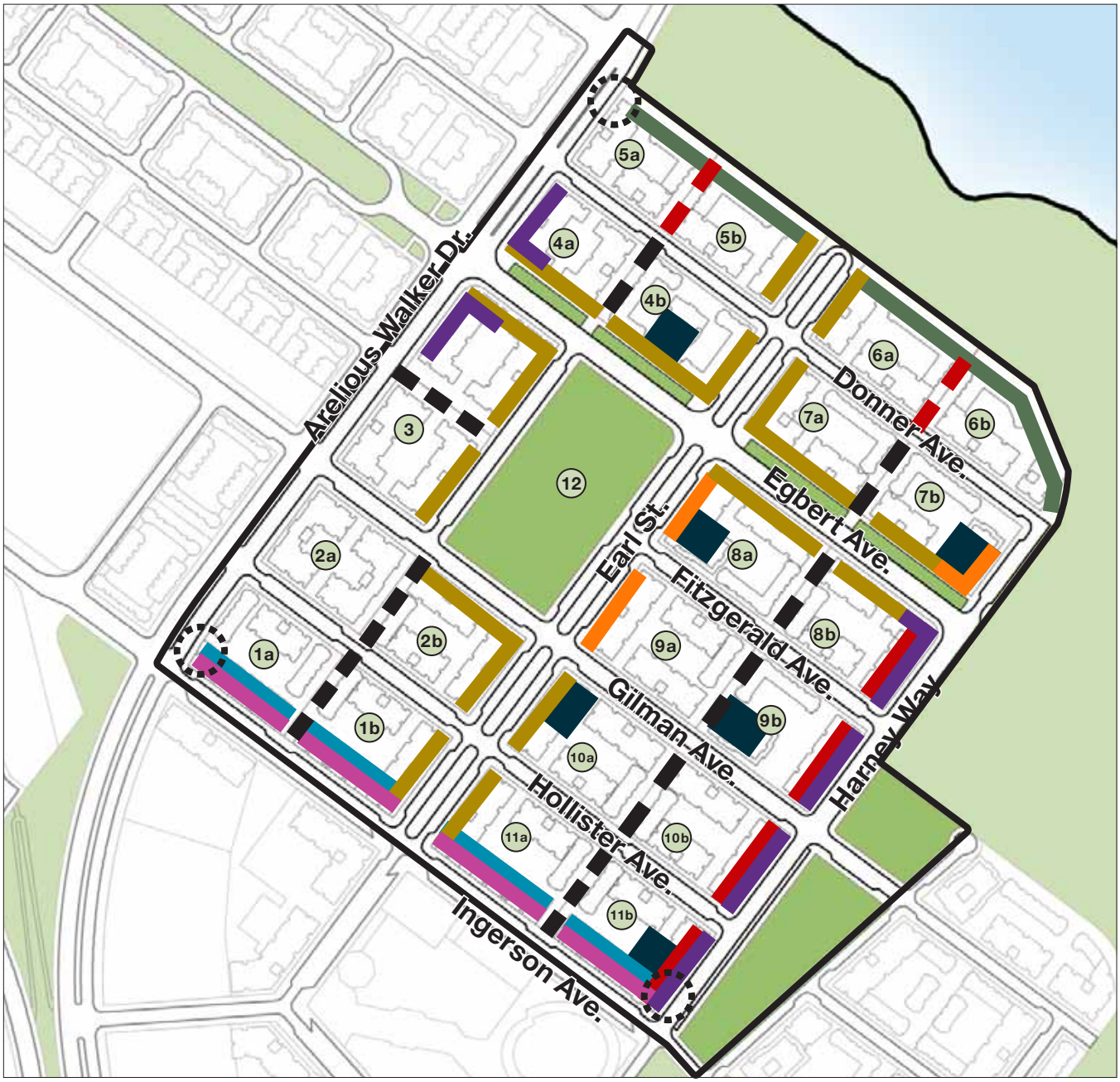
- Additional ground floor commercial is encouraged around BRT transit stops, benefiting transit users and residents. Encouraged use is neighborhood-serving retail.

G2. Important Intersections

- The corners of Arelious Walker Drive/Ingerson Avenue, Harney Way/Ingerson Avenue, Carroll Avenue/Arelious Walker Drive are important intersections, serving as either gateways into the site or zones of high pedestrian activity. Architectural elements should be utilized to accentuate and distinguish these entry points.

G3. Mid-block Breaks – Pedestrian Mews are preferable to laneways to enhance the overall pedestrian circulation network.

Figure 5.7 Candlestick North – Urban Design



Legend

- S1 – Mixed-use Zone/Required Ground Floor Commercial
- S2 – Mixed-use Street Wall 35' Minimum
- S2 – Residential Street Wall 40' Minimum
- S2 – Residential Street Wall 60' Minimum
- S2 – Residential Street Wall 80' Minimum
- S3 – Tower Locations (refer to Section 4.2.2 for the location of allowable tower zones)
- S4 – Mid-block Break – Pedestrian Mews
- S4/G3 – Mid-block Break
- S5 – Parks
- S6 – State Park Edge
- G1 – Encouraged Ground Floor Commercial
- G2 – Important Intersections
- # Block Numbers

5.3 Candlestick Center


accent
TRATTORIA

Precedent – Vibrant retail street.

Precedent – Mixed-use development.

Precedent – Internal pedestrian mews.

Precedent – Animated retail street.

5.3.1 Candlestick Center – General Description

Candlestick Center is the heart and focus of activity for Candlestick. It is a mixed-use neighborhood with regional shops and services, offices, hotel, public uses and residential low-rises. The illustrative plan for the neighborhood is shown in Figure 5.8.

Land Use / Built Form – Candlestick Center is comprised of 635,000 sq ft of mixed-use regional retail in a variety of forms ranging from small commercial retail units (CRU's) along the two main streets – Ingerson Avenue and Harney Way – with secondary uses above, to larger format stores accessed by internal streets and pedestrian mews. The scale of the large format stores will be reduced through wrapping with other uses and/or fenestration. Above retail, uses may include residential, office space, a hotel or additional commercial space.

A performance arena is envisioned to anchor the neighborhood, sitting at the corner of Ingerson Avenue and Harney Way. This important corner will have a public plaza reinforced by surrounding buildings with distinguishing architectural features and/or scale.

A three to four story parking structure will serve the center. Its edges along internal streets will be lined with shops while edges fronting Arelious Walker Drive will be screened with landscaping and other concealing devices. The parking structure roof will have a variety of uses that may include additional parking, a hotel, residential buildings, a variety of 'green' uses including gardens and power generation possibly in the form of solar panels, and publicly accessible recreation uses. Should parking be provided on the roof deck, it will be screened from view of the Bayview Hill and taller buildings through landscaping, solar screening or other appropriate means.

Open Space – The public realm will have a very urban flavor. Comprised of pedestrian oriented sidewalks and mews, plazas and courts, these spaces will offer a range of scales and characters. Those along the main streets and at key intersections will be larger and livelier, while others at the interior of the site and along pedestrian mews will have a more intimate scale and character. A BRT plaza is included as an extension of the Bayview Gardens Wedge Park into the neighborhood. The plaza may have kiosks and small vendors, as well as ample seating, public art, and landscaping. All plazas will be fully accessible to the public, as are streets.

Streets – Two mixed-use main streets, Ingerson Avenue and Harney Way, wrap the edge of the site. On the eastern edge, Ingerson Avenue has 2 travel lanes and 2 lanes of parking. On the southern edge, Harney Way is a boulevard with 2 vehicle travel lanes and parking on the south side and 2 BRT travel lanes on the north side. Internal retail streets have 2 travel lanes and 2 parking lanes. Most service access points are located on these streets. Arelious Walker Drive, an arterial street, lines the western edge of the neighborhood and is anchored primarily by a multi-level parking structure, which will be screened and made visually interesting

Figure 5.8 Candlestick Center Illustrative Site Plan

Legend

- Optional High-rise
- Hotel
- Mixed-use: Residential Over Retail
- Commercial
- Parking/Loading
- (1) Pedestrian Zone
- (2) Performance Venue and Plaza
- (3) Candlestick North Neighborhood
- (4) Jamestown Neighborhood
- (5) Bayview Gardens Wedge Destination Park
- (6) Mini-wedge Community Park
- (7) Candlestick South Neighborhood
- (8) BRT Stop and Plaza

Precedent – Public plaza.

Precedent – Mixed-use buildings.

Precedent – Public art, important in the placemaking of a neighborhood center.

Candlestick Center – Performance venue and plaza at the corner of Harney Way and Ingerson Avenue.

5.3.2 Candlestick Center – Block Plan

Block dimensions are shown in Figure 5.9 for all development blocks within the Candlestick Center neighborhood. Certain corners are rounded to accommodate bus and fire truck turning radii.

The chart below indicates the area of each development block in the neighborhood. Final dimension and areas will be defined in the sub-division mapping process.

Table 5.3 Candlestick Center Block Areas

CANDLESTICK CENTER BLOCK AREAS	
BLOCK NUMBER	AREA (acres)
1	5.89
2	6.22
3	9.29
Total *	**21.39**

* Total does not include open spaces and streets

Figure 5.9 Block Plan

Legend

- Parks/Plaza
- Neighborhood Boundary
- Development Block
- Street – Public Right of Way
- Public Easement – Mid-block Break

5.3.3 Candlestick Center – Urban Design

Refer to Figure 5.10 for the location of the following standards and guidelines.

Standards

S1. Mixed-use Zone / Minimum Height

- Buildings fronting Ingerson Avenue and Harney Way shall be mixed-use with either commercial or residential uses above at grade retail.
- A continuous street wall shall be built to a minimum height of 35 ft along Ingerson Avenue and Harney Way, as shown in Figure 5.10.

S2. Required Ground Floor Commercial

- Ground floor commercial to a minimum floor-to-floor height of 12 ft shall be located along Ingerson Avenue, Harney Way, Earl Street, and
  8th Street.
- Commercial modules shall be no greater than 30 ft, though a single retailer may combine and occupy modules. (See Section 4.3.1 B for details.)

S3. Public Plazas

- A designated public plaza shall be located at the southwest corner of Ingerson Avenue and Harney Way; the plaza shall be a minimum of 5,000 sq ft.
- A designated public plaza shall be located in the wedge-shaped block between the Harney Way BRT lanes and the vehicle lanes, serving as an extension of the Bayview Gardens Wedge Park into the heart of the development. It shall serve primarily as a BRT/transit stop and contain public art, shade trees and comfortable seating areas.

S4. Architectural Reinforcement

- Building(s) surround the public plaza at the corner of Ingerson Avenue and Harney Way shall be designed with distinguishing architectural features and/or scale to frame the plaza and help create a unique sense of place.

S5. Pedestrian Mews

- Block 2 shall have two high quality publicly accessible pedestrian-only retail mews punctuating the block, running in both north-south and east-west directions approximately as shown in Figure 5.10.
- Mews shall be a minimum dimension of 15 ft. Mews width shall take into consideration the surrounding scale of vertical development in order to maintain a comfortable pedestrian experience.

S6. Bill Walsh Street

- Shall have an attractive and safe pedestrian environment.

S7. Parking Structure

- Parking structures serving the neighborhood and surrounding neighborhood retail requirements shall be located within the district.
- The majority of the parking requirement shall be provided in structure(s) located along Arelious Walker Drive.
- Entrances shall be provided off Arelious Walker Drive, and the internal road network; entrances off Ingerson Avenue are discouraged; entrances off Harney Way are prohibited, except for service access.
- Any portion of parking structure fronting Arelious Walker Drive shall be screened with landscaping or other appropriate elements (see also Section 4.3.3 and Section 4.4.1). All other above grade faces shall be screened with commercial uses, or adequate material or planting screens.
- Should parking be provided on a roof deck, it shall be screened from view of the Bayview Hill and taller buildings through landscaping, solar screening or other appropriate means.
- There shall be at least two pedestrian entrances to the parking along Bill Walsh Street to encourage greater pedestrian activity.

Guidelines

G1. Encouraged Residential

- Encouraged upper floor uses are residential to a height of 45 ft or more.

G2. Grocery Store

- A grocery store, if developed, should be located in a prominent location and be easily accessible. Encouraged location is at the corner of Arelious Walker Drive and Ingerson Avenue.

G3. Hotel

- A hotel location has been designated at the center of the neighborhood. This location may change within the neighborhood.
- The hotel lobby should be easily identifiable and front a street.
- Private open space should be included in any hotel design, which may include the building rooftop.

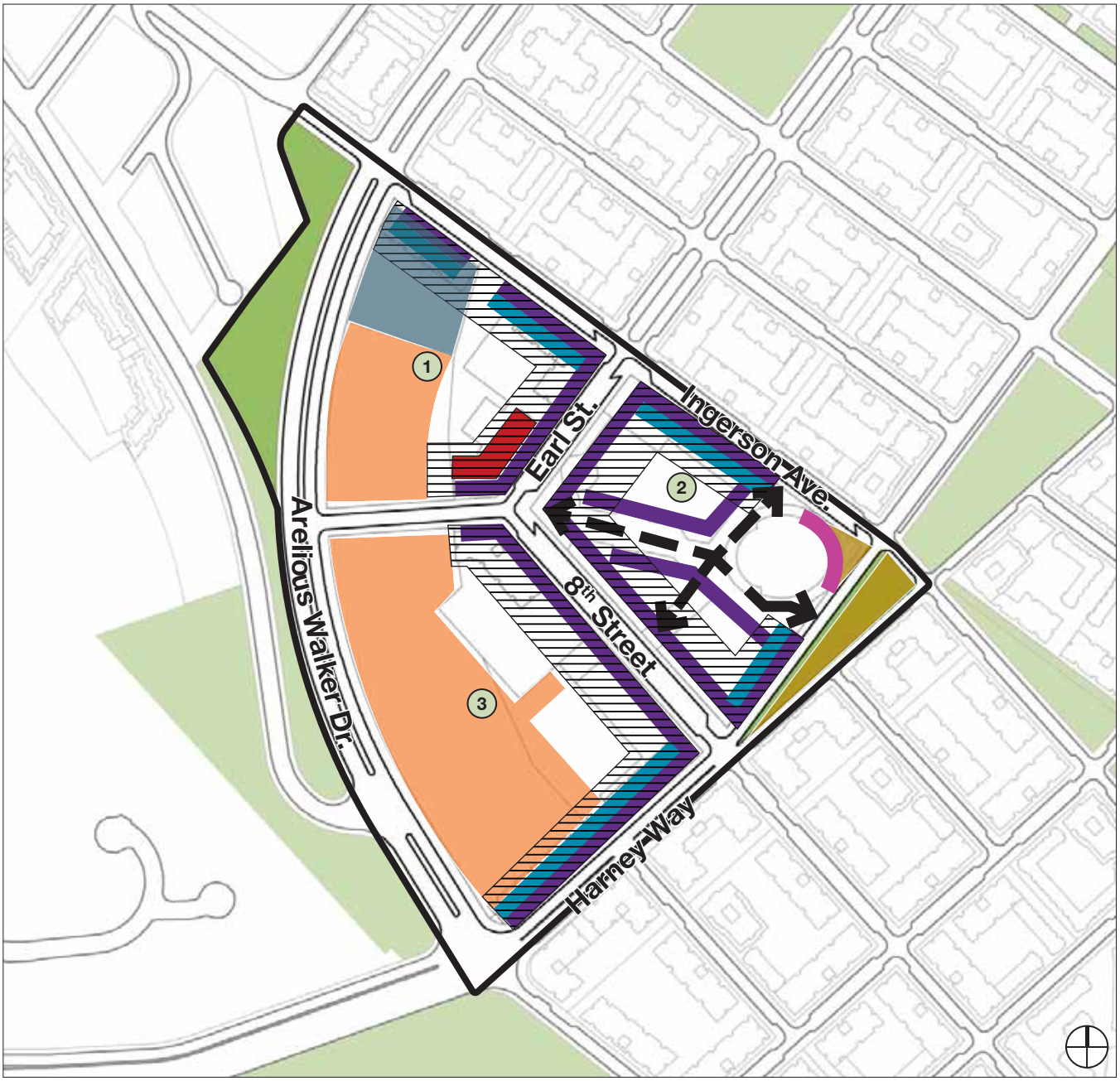
G4. Parking Structure Rooftop

- Any portion of parking structure rooftop that is not parking, residential or commercial use should be designed with green features (such as solar shading), or active recreation uses (such as sports courts).
- Subject to parking needs, some portion of the rooftop should be considered for useable open space.

G5. Lobbies

- Above grade uses other than retail should have lobbies that are easily identifiable, secure, and well lit.

Figure 5.10 Candlestick Center Urban Design



Legend

- S1 – Mixed-use Street Wall 35 ft Minimum Height
- S2 – Required Ground Floor Commercial
- S3 – Public Plaza
- S4 – Architectural Reinforcement
- S5 – Pedestrian Mews
- Park
- S7 / G4 – Parking Structure
- G1 – Encouraged Residential
- G2 – Grocery Store
- G3 – Hotel
- (#) Block Numbers

5.4 Candlestick South

Precedent – Articulated streetwall.

Precedent – Homes on the park.

Precedent – High-rise with bustle.

Precedent – Edge fronting CPSRA.

5.4.1 Candlestick South – General Description

Candlestick South derives its character from both the Harney Way retail street and the activity of the beach and surrounding Candlestick Point State Recreation Area (CPSRA). A mix of low-rise and high-rise buildings are complemented by a fine grained streets and lanes system that links residents to the Mini-wedge Community Park, Bayview Gardens Wedge Destination Park, and the surrounding CPSRA.

Land Use / Built Form – Mixed-use buildings define the southern half of Harney Way creating a vibrant retail street. The bulk of the neighborhood is comprised of low-rise flats and townhomes. Both wedge parks are framed with strong street walls to help define the spaces, while townhomes or flats border the CPSRA. Up to five high-rise towers punctuate the neighborhood with extraordinary views to the Bay, while serving as visual landmarks. The high-rise towers have been strategically located to bring the bulk of residential density to the heart of Candlestick, in close proximity to shopping, services, and public transit. Towers are predominantly stepped back from the CPSRA emphasizing a less formal park experience. Further, the proposed towers located south of the Mini-wedge Community Park shall be situated in a manner that preserves a view corridor from the top of Bayview Hill to Candlestick Point.

Open Space – The Mini-wedge Community Park forms the heart of the community and complements the larger Bayview Gardens Wedge Park within Candlestick North. The Mini-wedge is oriented to focus views to the CPSRA beach and the point of land that gives Candlestick its name. The community's eastern and southern edges are wrapped by the CPSRA, creating views to the bay and easy access to recreation.

Streets – A defining element of this community is its mixed-use main street, Harney Way. This primary commercial street for this community will be a retail boulevard with dedicated bus rapid transit (BRT) lanes in each direction and a vehicle travel lane in each direction. Other streets in the community are local serving, and at mid-block there are pedestrian mews or vehicular laneways offering greater connectivity to the parks and water's edge. A laneway is included parallel to Harney Way to serve commercial uses.

Figure 5.11 Candlestick South Illustrative Site Plan

Legend

- Low-rise Residential
- High-rise Tower
- Mixed-use

1. Mini-wedge Community Park
2. CPSRA Beach
3. Bayview Gardens/Wedge Destination Park
4. Candlestick Point State Recreation Area
5. Candlestick Center Neighborhood
6. Candlestick North Neighborhood
7. BRT/Transit Stop and Plaza

Community gardens.

CPSRA – Great lawn.

CPSRA – Wind surfing beach.

View of Candlestick South looking west.

5.4.2 Candlestick South – Block Plan

Parcel dimensions are included shown in Figure 5.12 for all development blocks within the Candlestick South Neighborhood. Certain corners are rounded to accommodate bus and fire truck turning radii (see Section 4.1.1).

The chart below indicates the area of each development block in the neighborhood. Final dimension and areas will be defined in the sub-division mapping process.

Table 5.4 Candlestick South Block Areas

CANDLESTICK SOUTH BLOCK AREAS	
BLOCK NUMBER	AREA (acres)
1	3.66
2a	1.11
2b	0.99
3	0.36
4a	1.45
4b	1.03
5	0.38
6a	0.75
6b	1.78
7a	1.21
7b	1.41
8a	0.82
8b	1.95
9a	0.81
9b	1.98
10a	1.39
10b	1.09
11a	1.01
11b	2.18
12a	1.67
12b	1.51
Total *	**26.38**

* Total does not include open spaces and streets

Figure 5.12 Block Plan

Legend

- Park
- Neighborhood Boundary
- Development Block
- Street – Public Right of Way
- Public Easement – Mid-block Break

5.4.3 Candlestick South Urban Design

Refer to Figure 5.12 for the location of the following standards and guidelines.

Standards

S1. Mixed-use Zone / Required Ground Floor Commercial

- Harney Way, between Arelious Walker Drive and Ingerson Avenue shall be a mixed-use zone along its frontage within the neighborhood
- Ground floor use shall be commercial along the aforementioned streets with a minimum floor-to-floor height of 12 ft.

S2. Street Wall Heights

- Minimum height 35 ft – A mixed-use street wall to a minimum of 35 ft shall be built along Harney Way between Arelious Walker Drive and Ingerson Avenue.
- Minimum height 40 ft – A street wall to a minimum of 40 ft shall be built along Harney Way between Ingerson Avenue and Gilman Avenue, and on both sides of the Mini-wedge Community Park.

S3. Towers

- Towers shall be located within the tower zones described in the Heights Section 4.2.1. If moved from the preferred location, towers shall be sited fronting major streets and/or frame parks and important public places, and shall require a shadow and wind analysis as per Section 4.2.4 and Section 4.2.5 respectively.
- No more than 5 towers shall be located within Candlestick South neighborhood. The towers on blocks 1 and 4a, if developed, shall not be relocated from the position shown. All other towers may be relocated within the tower zone. The view corridor indicated in Section 4.2.1 must be maintained.

S4. Mid-block Breaks

- Shall be provided within the blocks indicated on Figure 5.12. Actual locations may vary slightly from that shown, however all blocks indicated must contain the mid-block break.

S5. CPSRA Edge

- A publicly accessible walkway/emergency access shall be provided as shown in Figure 4.9.

Guidelines

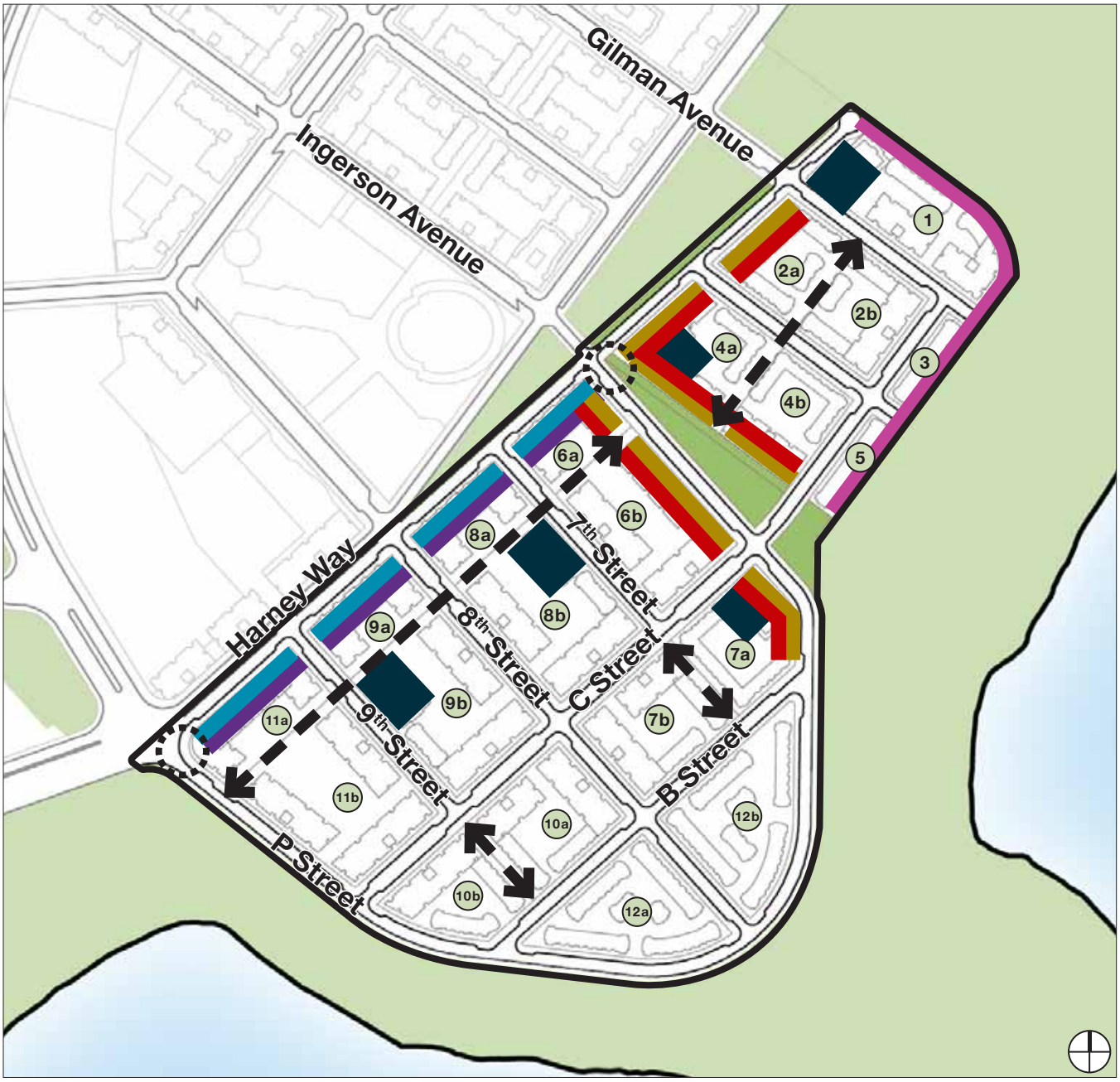
G1. Encouraged Ground Floor Commercial

- Additional ground floor commercial is encouraged along the Bayview Gardens Wedge Destination Park and Mini-wedge Community Park.
- Encouraged use is neighborhood-serving retail.
- Retail uses when provided are encouraged to be located at street corners, particularly the corner of Ingerson Avenue and Harney Way.

G2. Important Intersections

- The corners of Arelious Walker Drive and Harney Way, and Harney Way and Ingerson Avenue are important intersections, serving as either gateways into the site or zones of high pedestrian activity. Architectural elements should be utilized to accentuate and differentiate these intersections.

Figure 5.13 Candlestick South Urban Design



Legend

- S1 – Required Ground Floor Commercial
- S2 – Mixed-use Street Wall – 35 ft Minimum Height
- S2 – Residential Street Wall – 40 ft Minimum Height
- S3 – Encouraged Tower Locations (refer to Section 4.2.2 for the location of allowable tower zones)
- S4/G3 – Mid-block Breaks (Pedestrian Mews or Vehicular Laneway)
- S5 – State Park Edge
- Park
- G1 – Encouraged Ground Floor Commercial
- G2 – Important Intersections
- (#) Block Numbers

5.5 Jamestown

Precedent – Terraced building on sloping site.

Precedent – Podium landscaping.

Precedent – Terraced building with generous patios

Gilroy Street Steps

5.5.1 Jamestown – General Description

Jamestown, an almost seven acre residential site on Jamestown Avenue, has excellent connection to the vibrant Candlestick Center core and panoramic views to both the Bay and Bayview Hill. It visually announces the Candlestick development as visitors and residents enter along Jamestown Avenue from the north, and serves as a backdrop against Bayview Hill from the development below. Residents have access to the development below via Jamestown Avenue, Griffith Street, and the Gilroy Street staircase connection.

Land Use / Built Form – Buildings are a mix of low-rise and mid-rise flats. Lower buildings are sited on the northern portion of the parcel, with higher buildings to the south. The buildings form a strong streetwall along Jamestown Avenue, while maintaining breaks that relate to the surrounding street system. The buildings should take advantage of the rising grade through terracing – along the sloping roadway and corresponding to the grade change of Bayview Hill – while creating opportunities for rooftop terraces. Building masses are clustered to reduce the overall scale, while providing access points to the Bayview Hill open space.

Open Space – Private common open space will be provided on exposed parking rooftops that terrace against Bayview Hill. Linkages to the trail system on Bayview Hill will be provided from the development parcel.

Streets – Jamestown Avenue services this small parcel; there are no additional public roads.

Note – In the Shipyard Non-Stadium Housing Option, Jamestown is not anticipated to be developed as part of the development program described in Table 2.1a and Table 2.1b. If not developed as part of this program, any development that would go beyond the density of 10,500 units total would likely require a separate CEQA supplemental analysis.

Figure 5.14 Jamestown Illustrative Site Plan

Precedent – Landscaping at the rear of the development parcels should provide a transition to the natural Bayview Hillside landscape.

Precedent – Stepped building at rear of parcel allows for multiple views.

Precedent – Landscaping between building clusters.

Jamestown view looking east.

5.5.2 Jamestown – Block Plan

Block dimensions are shown in Figure 5.14 for all the development blocks within the Jamestown neighborhood.

The chart below indicates the area of each development block in the neighborhood. Final dimension and areas will be defined in the sub-division mapping process.

Table 5.5 Jamestown Block Areas

JAMESTOWN BLOCK AREAS	
BLOCK NUMBER	AREA (acres)
1	3.55
2	1.75
3	1.51
Total *	**6.81**

* Total does not include open spaces and streets

Figure 5.14 Block Plan

Legend

- Park
- Neighborhood Boundary
- Development Block
- Street – Public Right of Way
- Public Easement – Mid-block Break

5.5.3 Jamestown – Urban Design

Refer to Figure 5.15 for the location of the following standards and guidelines.

Standards

S1. Street Wall Height

- Minimum height 30 ft – A residential street wall to a minimum of 30 ft shall be built along Jamestown Avenue to provide a strong street wall.

S2. Development Pattern Extension

- Development shall respond to the surrounding street pattern of Griffith Street and Gilroy Street by providing consistent site access along these axes.

S3. Bill Walsh Street Sightline

- Buildings shall not obstruct the view along Bill Walsh Street to the top of Bayview Hill.

Guidelines

G1. Building Scale

- Buildings should be designed with lower heights (maximum 65 ft) at the northern entry into the entire development, in order to blend with the surrounding neighborhood.

G2. Building Siting / Massing

- Buildings should respond to the grades of Jamestown Avenue and Bayview Hill. See standards Section 4.2.1.

G3. Private Open Space

- Buildings should provide generous rooftop and patio open spaces, taking advantage of the views to the bay.
- All exposed parking roof-decks should be landscaped in a manner that provides a transition to the natural landscape of and blend with the Bayview Hill.

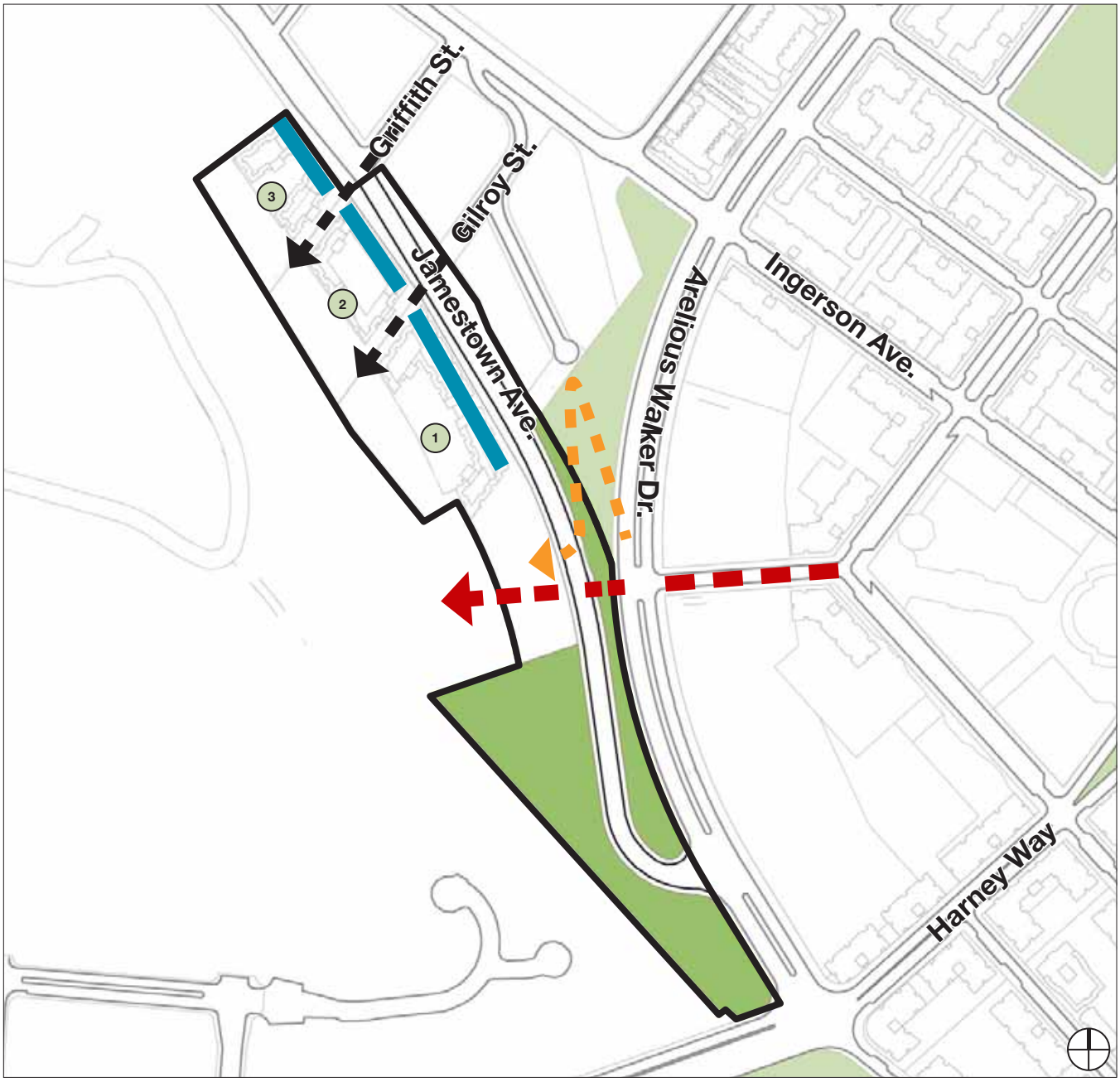
G4. Views

- Buildings should be designed to maximize the views from the Jamestown parcel, which is roughly 80 ft higher that the rest of the development and has spectacular exposure.

G5. Connection to CP Center

- An additional pedestrian connection is encouraged between Jamestown and CP Center.

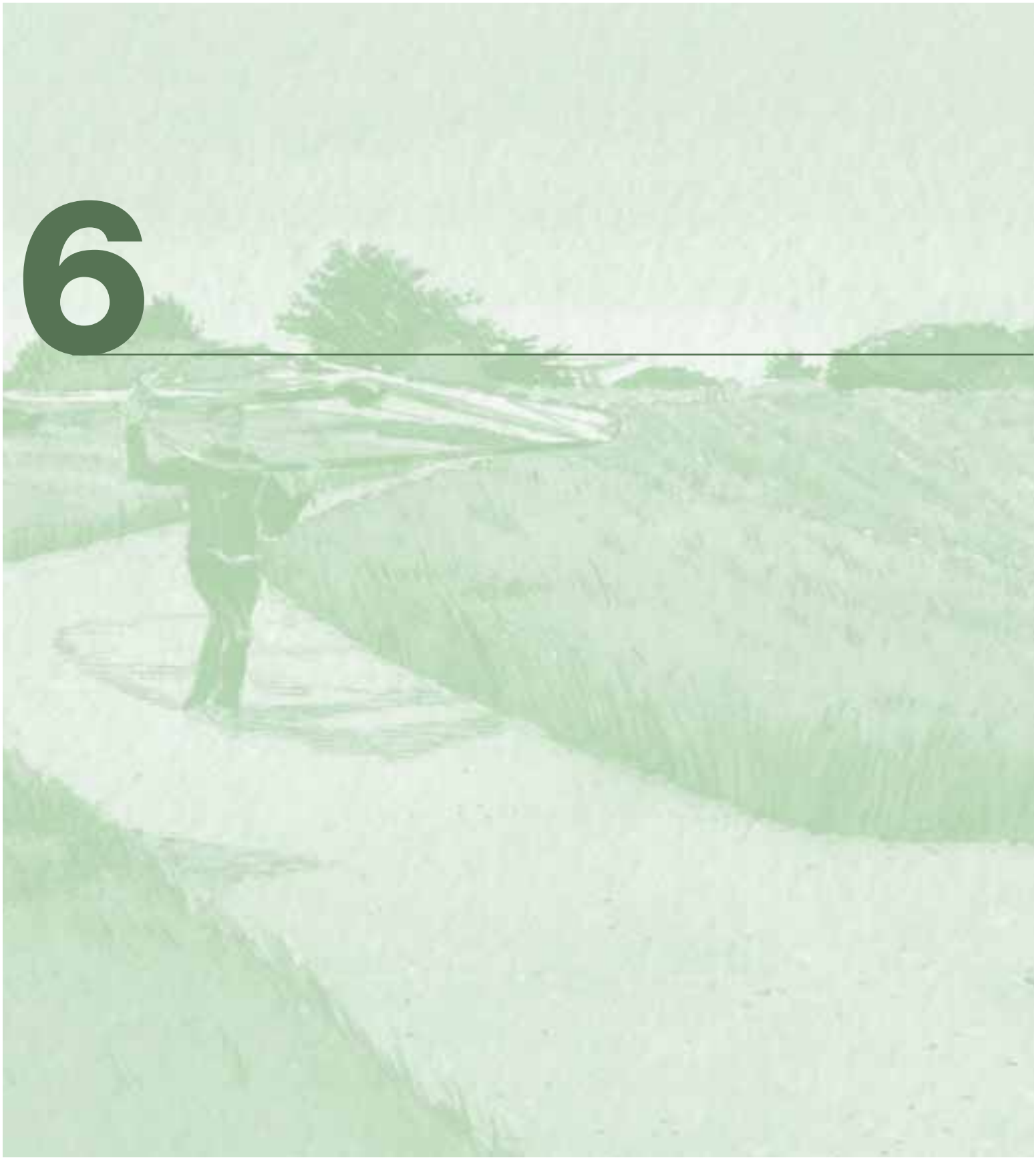
Figure 5.15 Jamestown Urban Design

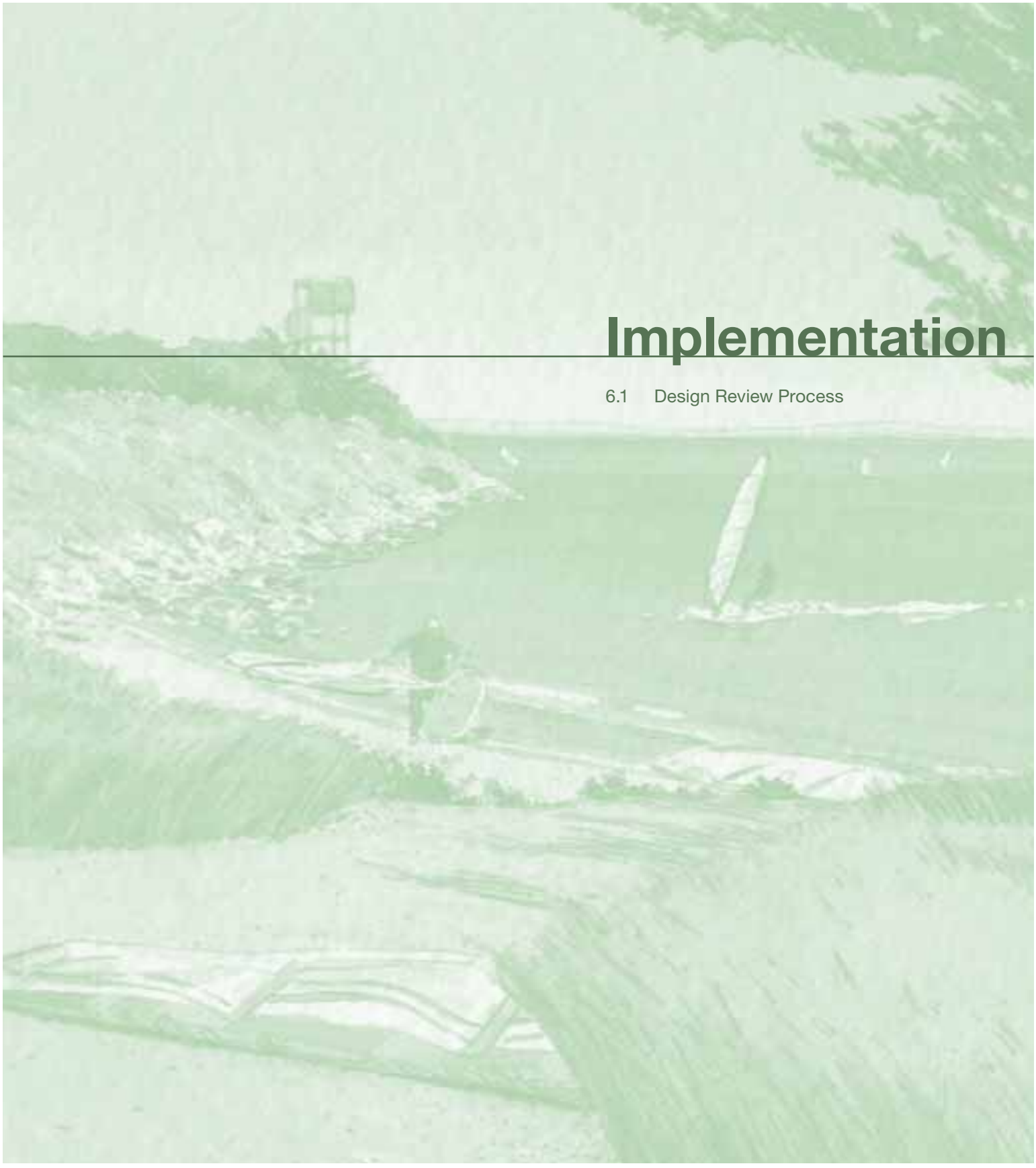


Legend

- S1 – Residential Street Wall 30 ft Minimum
- S2 – Development Pattern Extension
- S3 – Bill Walsh Street Sightline
- G5 – Encouraged Pedestrian Connection
- Park
- (#) Block Number

6





Implementation

6.1 Design Review Process

6 Implementation

6.1 Design Review Process

Implementation

Implementation of this D4D shall be in accordance with the BVHP Plan as well as any disposition and development agreement or owner participation agreement entered into by the Redevelopment Agency of the City and County of San Francisco, as more fully described below.

Bayview Hunters Point Redevelopment Plan

Candlestick lies with Zone 1 of the Bayview Hunters Point Redevelopment Project Area. This D4D provides the detailed design standards and guidelines for development within Zone 1 of this Redevelopment Project Area.

Review and Approval of Design Documents

Any disposition and development agreement pertaining to the Candlestick (Zone 1) shall abide by Design Review and Document Approval Procedures (DRDAP). The DRDAP shall establish the processes by which applications for various Agency approvals required under a disposition and development agreement or owner participation agreement are to be submitted and reviewed by the Agency and other City agencies as well as the standards by which such approvals are to be granted by the Agency. The DRDAP shall further establish the processes and timelines for Agency review of architectural and design documents – such as schematic design documents, design development documents, and construction documents – for various improvements within the area subject to the disposition and development agreement or owner participation agreement.

In addition, it is anticipated that the Agency and City agencies having jurisdiction over the development contemplated by this Design for Development will enter into one or more Interagency Cooperation Agreements that will set forth the City agencies' obligations in connection with review and approval of applications pursuant to the DRDAP as well as review and approval of various permits, subdivision maps, and other authorizations required from the City.

As provided in the BVHP Plan, Agency review of any application relating to development within Candlestick shall be evaluated for consistency with the standards set forth in the Redevelopment Plan and the standards set forth in this D4D and shall follow the process set forth in the applicable DRDAP.

Variances

The owner or developer of any property that is subject to this D4D may make a written request for a variance from the development standards, design guidelines, or any other provision within this D4D or the BVHP Plan pursuant to Section VII of the BVHP Plan. Such request for a variance shall state fully the grounds of the application and the facts pertaining thereto.

The Redevelopment Agency Commission may grant a variance from the development controls of this D4D or the BVHP Plan under the following circumstances:

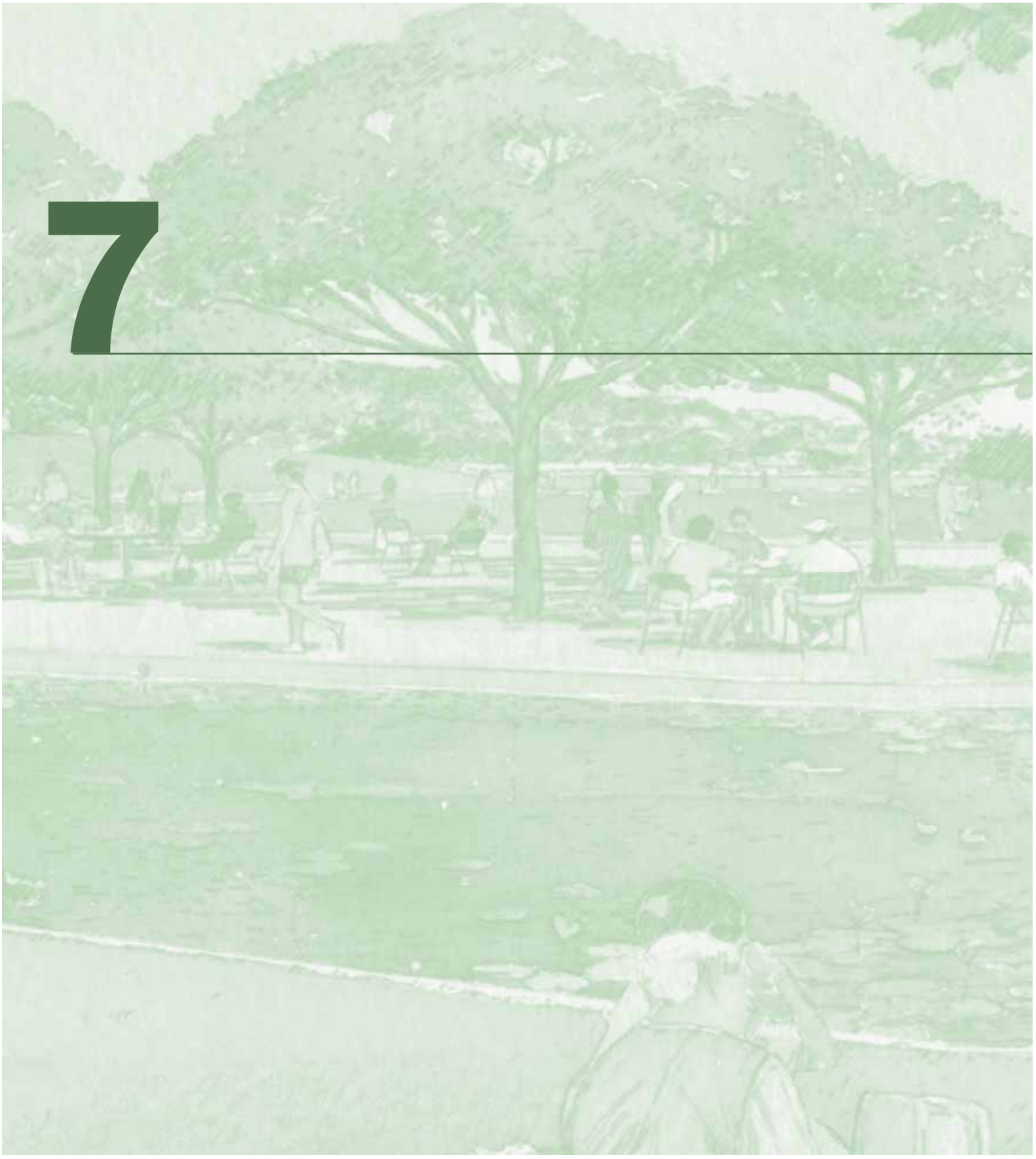
- Due to unique physical constraints or other extraordinary circumstances applicable to the property, the enforcement of development regulations without a variance would otherwise result in practical difficulties for development and create undue hardship for the property owner or developer or constitute an unreasonable limitation beyond the intent of the BVHP Plan; and
- The granting of a variance would be in harmony with the goals of the BVHP Plan and would not be materially detrimental to the public welfare or materially injurious to neighboring property or improvements in the vicinity.

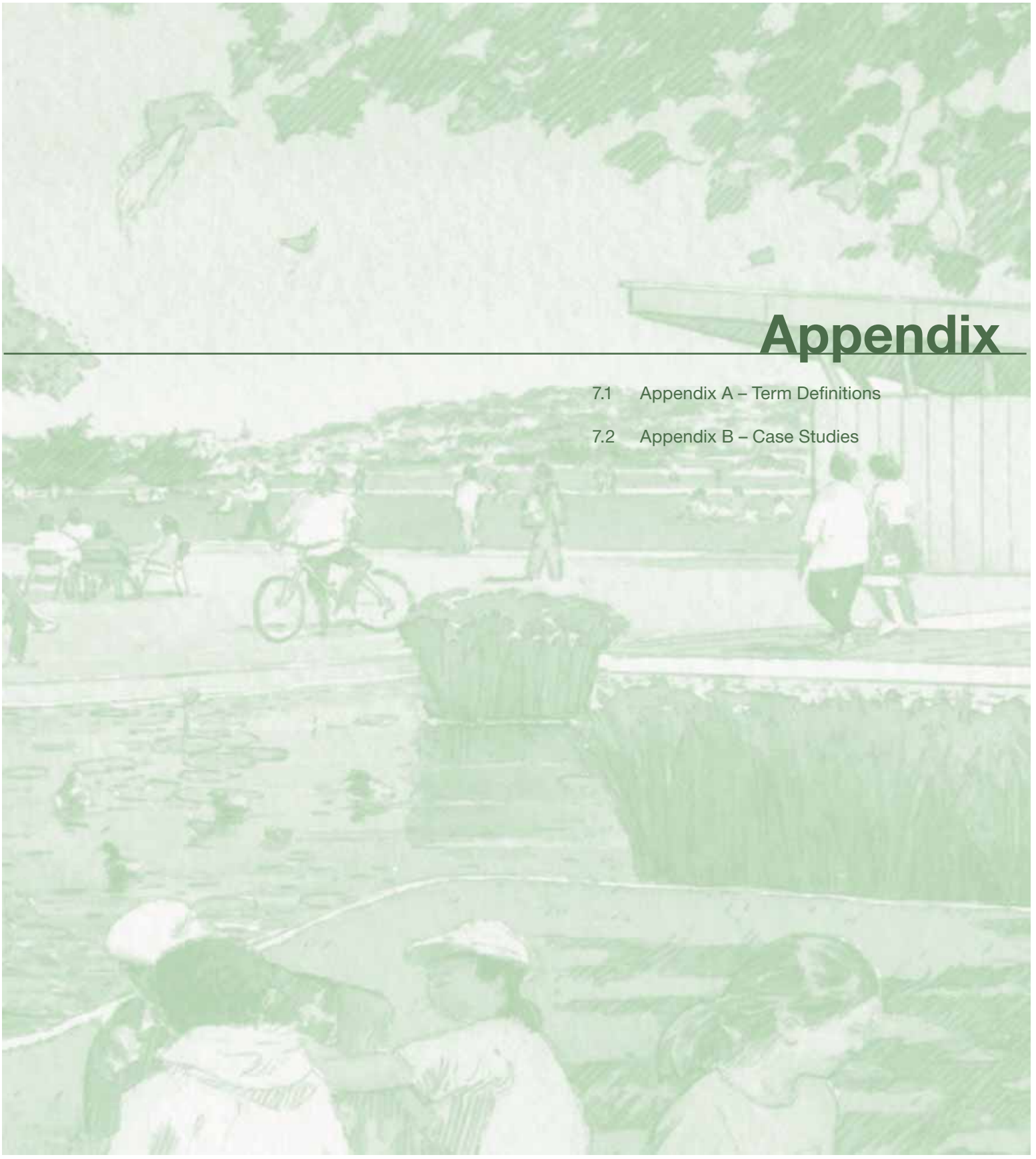
The Agency's determination to grant or deny a variance will be final and will not be appealable to the Planning Department.

Process for Amendment

Amendments to this D4D shall be approved by both the San Francisco Planning Commission and the Agency Commission.

7





Appendix

Appendix

Appendix A – Term Definitions

Block	An area of land bounded by public lands, including streets or parks.
Building	Any structure having a roof supported by columns or walls.
Building Entry	Any point of a building associated with the accessibility of the user, not including service or loading access.
Building Face	The major or primary plane of the exterior wall of the building. The term is often used in context with its relationship to an adjacent street or public area.
Building Height	The vertical distance between finished grade and the top of a building. The building top is defined as the top of the finished roof in the case of a flat roof, and the average height of the rise in the case of a itched or stepped roof.
Building Projection	A portion of the building that extends beyond the primary building face, either into a setback or beyond the property line.
Build-to Line	The primary building face, of which a certain percentage of the building must be built to.
Bulk	The maximum physical dimensions of built volume. Standards include; maximum plan dimension and maximum floor plate size.
Court	Any space on a lot other than a yard which, from a point not more than two ft above the floor line of the lowest story in the building on the lot in which there are windows from rooms abutting and served by the court, is open and unobstructed to the sky, except for obstructions permitted by the San Francisco Planning Code. An "outer court" is a court, one entire side or end of which is bounded by a front setback, a rear yard, a side yard, a front lot line, a street, or an alley. An "inner court" is any court which is not an outer court.
Dwelling Unit	A residential use that consists of a suite of one or more rooms and includes sleeping, bathing, cooking, and eating facilities.

Façade	Any vertical exterior face or wall of a building that is adjacent to or fronts on a street, public or semi-private right-of-way, park, or plaza.
Floor Area, Gross	The sum of the gross areas of the several floors of a building or buildings, measured from the exterior faces of exterior walls or from the centerlines of walls separating two buildings. Where columns are outside and separated from an exterior wall (curtain wall) which encloses the building space or are otherwise so arranged that the curtain wall is clearly separate from the structural members, the exterior face of the curtain wall shall be the line of measurement, and the area of the columns themselves at each floor shall also be counted.
Floor Area Ratio	The ratio of the gross floor area of all the buildings on a lot to the area of the lot. In cases in which portions of the gross floor area of a building project horizontally beyond the lot lines, all such projecting gross floor area shall also be included in determining the floor area ratio.
Floor, Ground	The lowest story of a building, other than a basement or cellar as defined in the Building Code.
Focal Point	An area within the public realm that is at a major intersection or within the park system, which will have a high degree of pedestrian use due to the immediately adjacent uses
Gateway	A primary vehicular or pedestrian point of entry into the development project, typically at a key intersection between two or more public streets.
Ground Floor Retail Required	The percentage of building frontage facing the street that requires ground floor space suitable for retail use.
Guideline	Design recommendations for both private and public design and construction activities within the development project.
Live / Work Unit	A structure or portion of a structure combining a residential living space for a household or group of persons with an integrated work space principally used by one or more of the residents of that unit. Work spaces uses in a Live/Work Unit must comply with the other non-residential uses allowed within the respective land use District.

Modulation	Major variation in the massing, height, or setback of a building (as a means of reducing the structure's perceived bulk).
Neighborhood Retail	A commercial use that provides goods and/or services directly to the customer, whose primary clientele is customers who live or work nearby and who can access the establishment directly from the street in a walk-in basis. This use may provide goods and/or services to the business community, provided that it also serves the general public. This use would include those that sell, for example, groceries, personal toiletries, magazines, smaller scale comparison shopping; personal services such as laundromats, health clubs, formula retail outlets, hair or nail salons; and uses designed to attract customers from the surrounding neighborhood. Retail uses can also include outdoor activity areas, open air sales areas, and walk-up facilities (such as ATMs or window service) related to the retail sale or service use and need not be granted separate approvals for such features.
Pedestrian Mews	A pedestrian pathway that provides a mid-block connection - either between parallel street frontages or between street frontages and rear parking areas. Pedestrian mews are landscaped and may also include front doors to residential or retail uses. They are intended for public pedestrian use and provided through public easements over private land.
Property Line	The boundary line between two pieces of property.
Regional Retail	A commercial use that provides goods and/or services directly to the customer, whose primary clientele is customers who live throughout the surrounding region and may include both small and large format tenants up to 120,000 square feet. This use would include those who sell apparel, electronics, furniture, durable goods, specialty items, formula retail outlets, and other more expensive, and less frequently purchased items; beyond the surrounding neighborhood. Regional Retail sales and services can include counter and other walk-up facilities as well as adjacent outdoor activity areas accessory to such uses.
Setback	A required distance that the Building Face shall be built in relation to the property line. Buildings with a setback of zero ft are built at the property line.
Setback, Landscaping	The portion of the required setback area that shall be and remain unpaved and devoted to plant material, including the use of native/drought resistant plant material.

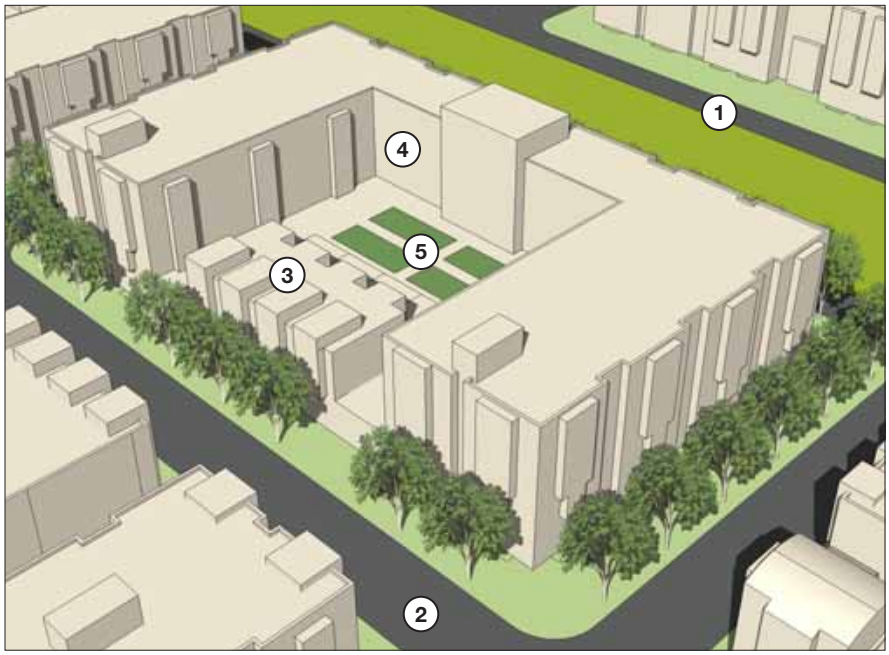
Setback, Required	The minimum required distance between a building or a structure and the adjacent public right-of-way line; or any adjacent private vehicle access way easement, excluding private driveways; or any interior property line. A required distance that the Building Face shall be built in relation to the property line. Buildings with a setback of zero ft are built at the property line.
Standard	The specific rules or measures establishing a level of quality or quantity, or a condition that must be complied with or satisfied
Stepback	The distance that upper levels of a building may be set back from the primary building face.
Street	A right-of-way, 30 ft or more in width, permanently dedicated to common and general use by the public, including any avenue, drive, boulevard, or similar way, but not including any freeway or highway without a general right of access for abutting properties.
Street Property Line	The boundary line between a street and an abutting property.
Streetwall	A continuous façade of buildings generally built along the property line facing a street or open space.
Tower Bustle	A portion of a tower that extends horizontally past the main vertical form of the building. Generally confined to the lower four to six floors of the tower.
Units Massing	The overall exterior shape of a building or structure; the proportion aspect of the elements of the form.
Use	The purpose for which land or a structure, or both, are designed, constructed, arranged or intended, or for which they are occupied or maintained, let or leased.
Wall	Any streetwall area that is not transparent, including solid doors and mechanical area wall(s).
Vehicular Laneway	A vehicular access way located on a private parcel, but having a public easement over it.

Appendix B – Additional Studies

A number of additional studies have been developed for a variety of parcels. These may help to inform design decisions, regarding the Standards and Guidelines set forth in this document. These studies were undertaken prior to the formulation of the D4D and may not conform to current block configurations and/or al Standards and Guidelines.

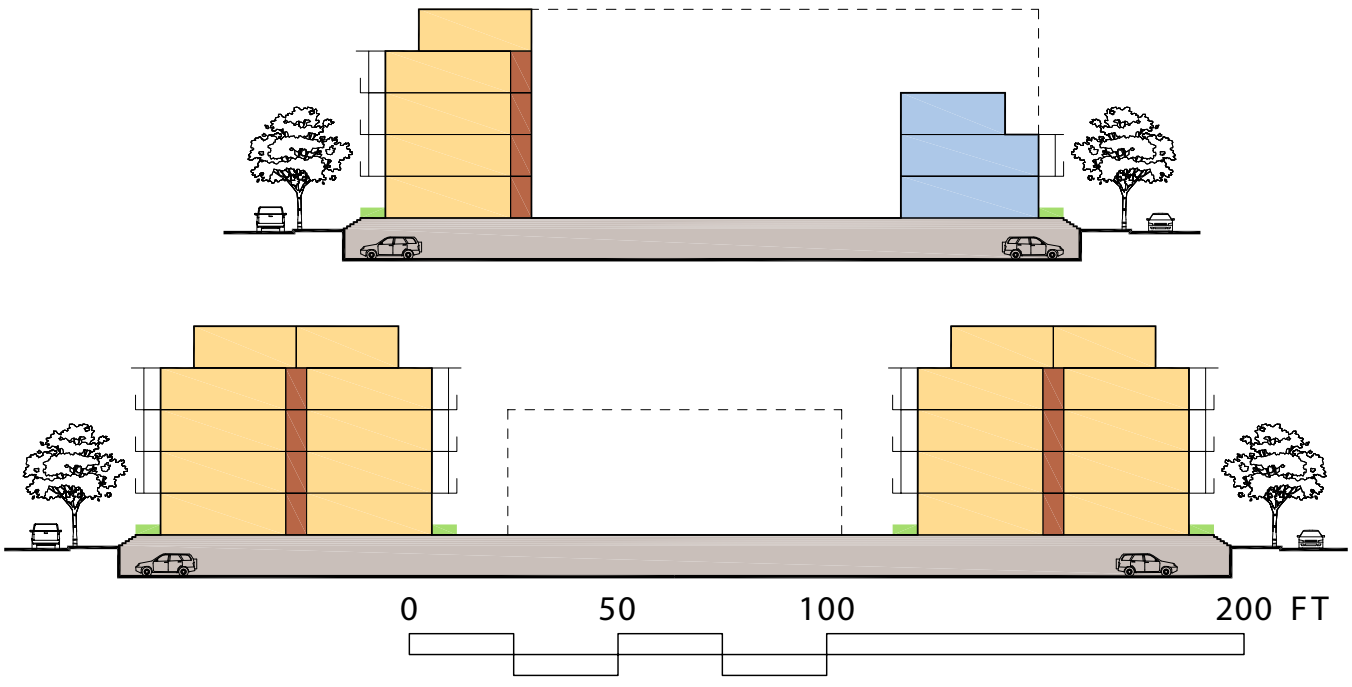
Alice Griffith – Additional Studies

A representative block study for a block containing predominantly low-rise flats has been included for reference. In this study, a mixture of townhomes and flats wraps an internal garage. An internal courtyard is located on the parking rooftop. The parking garage is shown at grade, but could be built underground in order to create a stoop condition for at-grade units.



Legend

1. Park Street
2. Local Street
3. Townhomes
4. Low-rise Flats
5. Parking Rooftop Landscaping

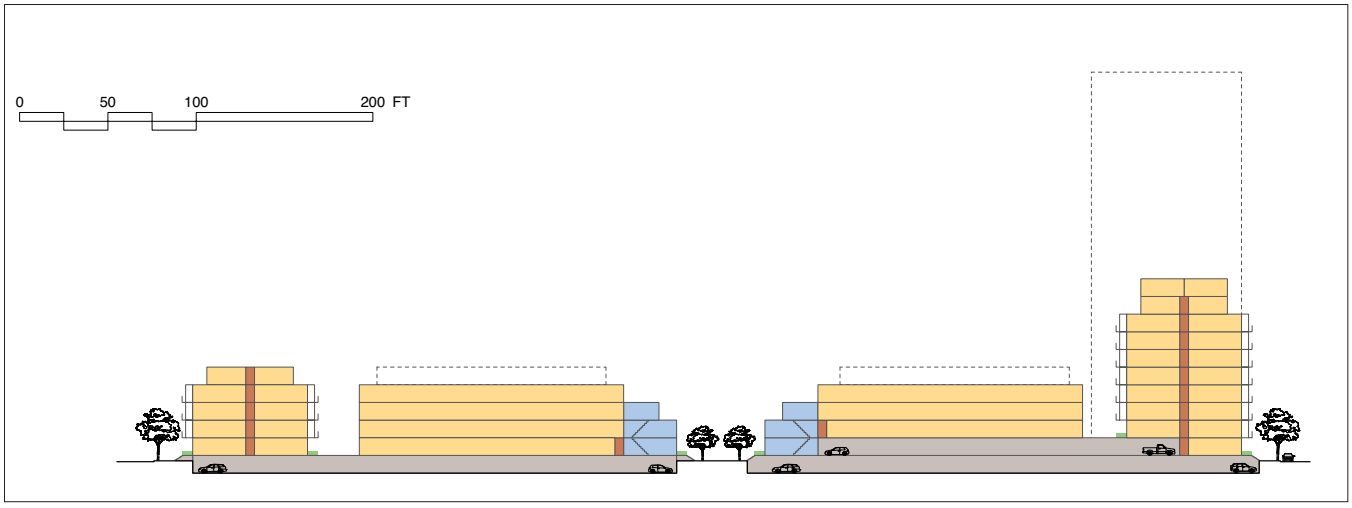


Candlestick North – Additional Studies

A representative block study for a mixed-use block containing low-rise flats and townhomes, as well as mid-rise and high-rise flats has been included for reference. In this study, mainly low-rise flats are located over retail. Townhomes front the pedestrian mews in order to create a human scale. Above grade parking is screened by at-grade retail or residential uses. A high-rise tower anchors one corner of the retail street, with the main tower mass meeting the street. A mid-rise bustle extends from the tower, framing an important park.

Legend

1. Retail Street
2. Local Street
3. Pedestrian Mews
4. Townhomes along Mews
5. Flats over Retail
6. Low-rise Flats
7. Mid-rise bustle frames Wedge Park
8. High-rise tower anchors corner.



Precedent – Solar Shading.

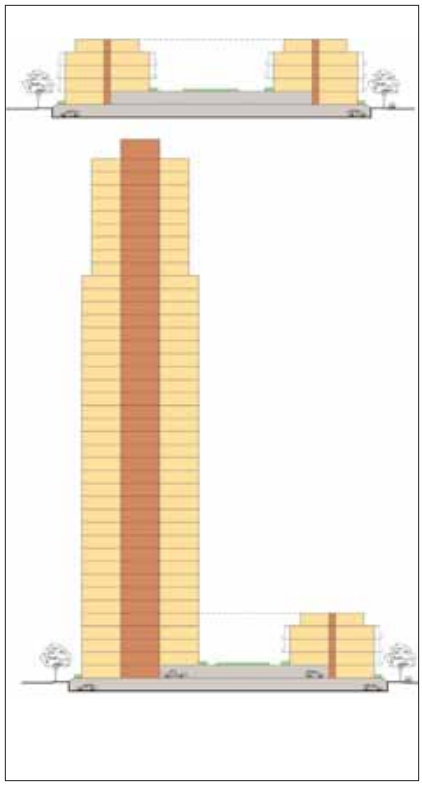
Precedent – Tennis courts on parking roof deck.

Candlestick Center – Additional Studies

A representative ground floor use site plan has been included as a conceptual framework for the design of the mixed-use precinct. Major urban design principles shall be adhered to per the previous Standard and Guidelines.

Legend

- 1 Large Retailer
- 2 Small Retailer
- 3 Plaza
- 4 Performance Center
- 5 Hotel over Retail
- 6 Residential Over Retail / Parking
- 7 Parking Structure – Parking and Loading
- 8 Pedestrian Mews
- 9 Connection to Jamestown
- 10 Internal Private Street (with public easement)
- 11 Mixed-use 'Main' Street (Ingerson Ave.)
- 12 Mixed-use BRT Retail Street (Harney Way)

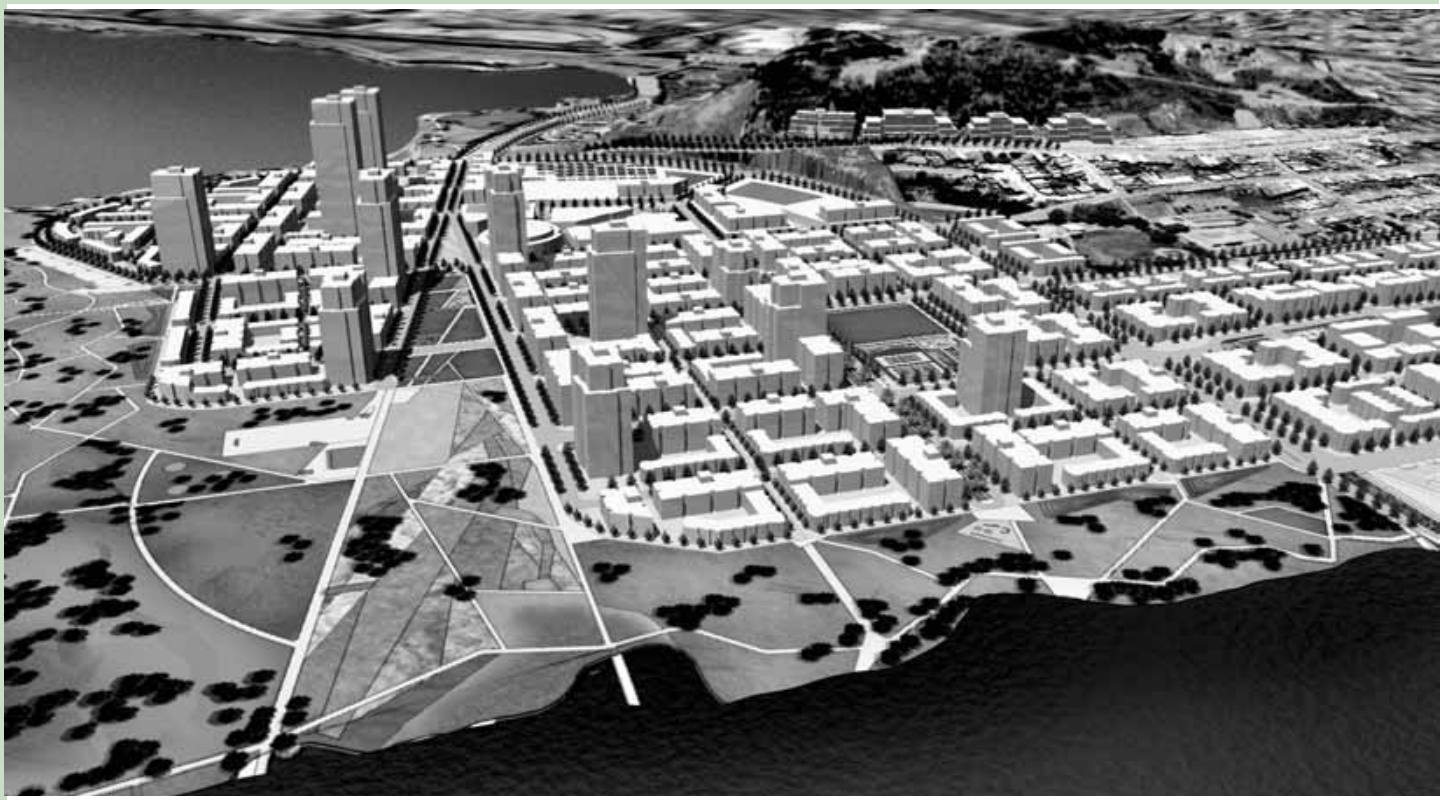


Candlestick South – Additional Studies

A representative block study for a mixed-use block containing low-rise and high-rise flats, and retail has been included for reference. In this study, low-rise flats are located above retail along the main street. A laneway separates the two portions of the block, serving as loading access for retail, as well as parking access. A high-rise tower and accompanying low-rise flats wrap a parking structure, with private open space located above the parking rooftop.

Legend

1. Retail Street
2. Local Street
3. Laneway
4. Flats over Retail
5. Low-rise Flats lining Parking Podium
6. High-rise Tower
7. Podium Landscaping



SERA