

# OVERVIEW

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

Future housing development should acknowledge that Cardiff includes its own identity and therefore designs should respect and respond to the uniqueness of the surrounding context. There are five general community character areas that exist in Cardiff, which are shown on the map to the left.

Coastal Residential

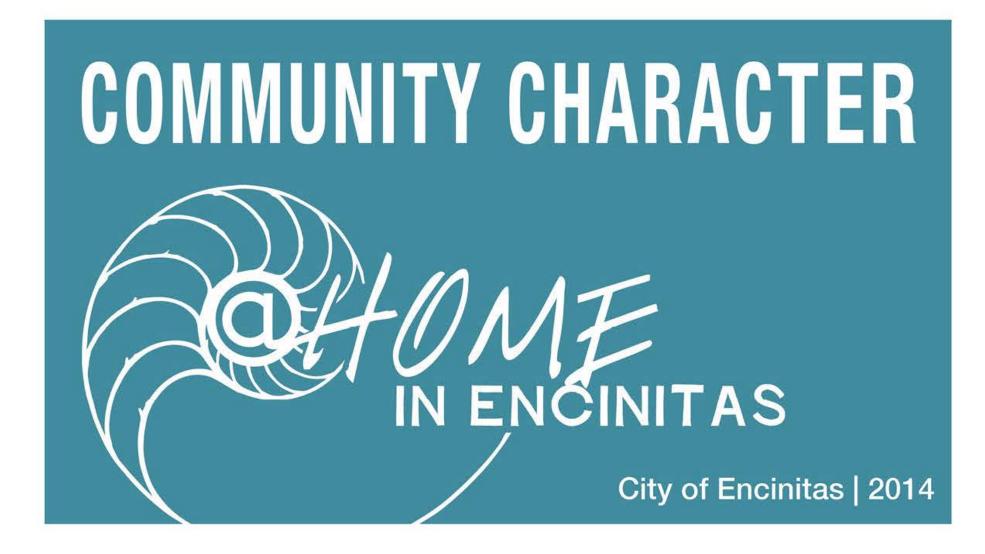
Village Center

Inland Residential-Gridded

Inland Residential-Curvilinear

Neighborhood Center

Each context is described in detail on the following pages.

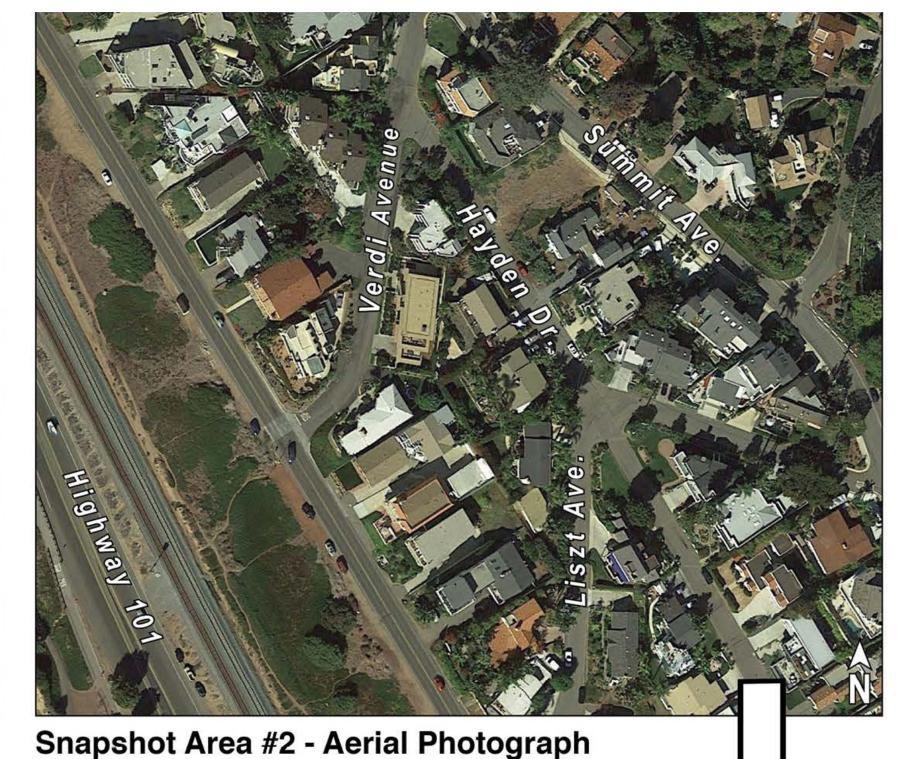














San Elijo State Park is located to the west of Highway 101 in this context (shown on left side of image above).

# DESCRIPTION

This context exists in Cardiff, east of Highway 101 along the coast and north of the Town Center. It is generally fully developed, primarily as single-family and some multifamily residential uses. Few infill opportunities currently exist, although some occasions arise when buildings are replaced and lots are assembled. More infill housing opportunities exist in areas that abut this context, and thus considering its character will be important in planning new, compatible projects in those locations.

### DESIGN CHARACTERISTICS

- Blocks are irregular dimensions vary
- Street grid generally oriented to coastline
- Streets are mainly shared space (no established curb & sidewalk)
- Street widths are approximately 25'-30'
- Lot sizes and front setbacks are small
- Topography varies this character area is generally perched upon steeper slopes and homes are built into the hillside
- Views to the ocean are abundant



Snapshot Area #1 - Building Placement Diagram



Snapshot Area #2 - Building Placement Diagram



This context is perched upon a hill overlooking Highway 101 and the coast.



Views of the ocean can be reached throughout this context.



Residences are layered up the hillside to reach views of the ocean. Access is often shared.

### DESIGN OPPORTUNITIES

- Respect edges to keep low-scale residential feel
- Maintain public views to ocean
- Maintain access through neighborhoods and to public space
- Minimize curb cuts for pedestrian character and preserve street parking

### LOT FEATURES

Lot Size: .05-.30 acres (2,000-15,000 SF)

**Dimensions (Width by** 30'-60' by 100'-150'

Depth):

**Building Orientation:** 

Lot Shape & Orientation: Rectangular, oriented toward north-south streets

Lot Coverage: 50% and greater

Parking Access/Location: On-site - from alleys and/or street; on-street

Facing street

### **BUILDING FORM & PLACEMENT**

**Setbacks:** Front: 5'-25'; Side: 0'; Rear: 0'-25'

Building Height: 15'-25'
# of Stories: 1-2 stories
Roof Form: Varies
Entry: Facing street

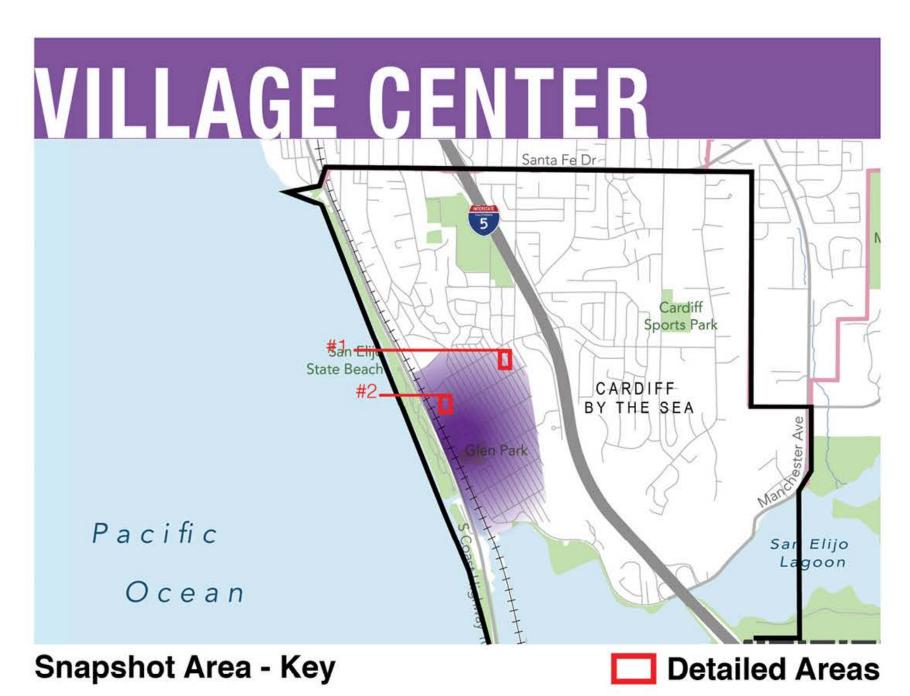


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Palm tree-lined streets with attached sidewalks and on-street parking is common in the Cardiff Town Center commercial area.

# DESCRIPTION

The Village Center context exists in the Cardiff Town Center area. It includes a mixed-use commercial core, surrounded by modestlyscaled residences on a grid oriented to the coast. It has a relaxed feeling and a sense of connection with the outdoors. Most buildings are individual, free-standing structures, with spaces in between that link them to each other and the adjacent residential neighborhood. Opportunities for infill housing and mixed use projects exist in this context, mainly within the commercial core, which could help reinforce the "village" character.



- Block sizes are relatively consistent (approximately 225' by 615')
- Street grid is rectilinear and parallels the coast; alleys are common
- Street widths are approximately 30'-40' and sidewalks are rare
- Lot sizes and front setbacks are small
- Topography slopes upwards from the coast
- Views to ocean are abundant
- Town Center commercial structures are freestanding with larger setbacks and office space is a prominent use
- Transitions from commercial to residential land uses are integrated



Snapshot Area #1 - Building Placement Diagram



Snapshot Area #2 - Building Placement Diagram



More modern-style architecture is common, especially for civic and commercial buildings.



Commercial office buildings are fairly unique to the Village Center context.



Some historic structures are



Modestly-scaled and a variation of line the streets behind the building height exists along the Village Center commercial core.

### DESIGN OPPORTUNITIES

- Maintain village character
- Connect to adjacent neighborhoods
- Maintain views to ocean
- Enhance active, outdoor lifestyles

### LOT FEATURES

.05-.35 acres (2,000-15,000 SF), or greater Lot Size:

30'-150' by 100'-150' **Dimensions (Width by** Depth):

Lot Shape & Orientation:

Rectangular and perpendicular to the street

Lot Coverage: 50% and greater

**Building Orientation:** Facing street

Parking Access/Location: On-site - in front of and to the sides of buildings;

On-street

### BUILDING FORM & PLACEMENT

Front: 0-50'; Side: 0'-20; Rear: 0'-50' Setbacks:

**Building Height: 15'-30'** # of Stories: 1-2 stories

Entry:

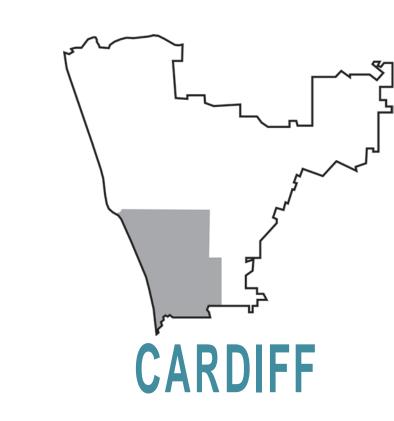
Primarily flat, with other mixed forms **Roof Form:** 

Facing street

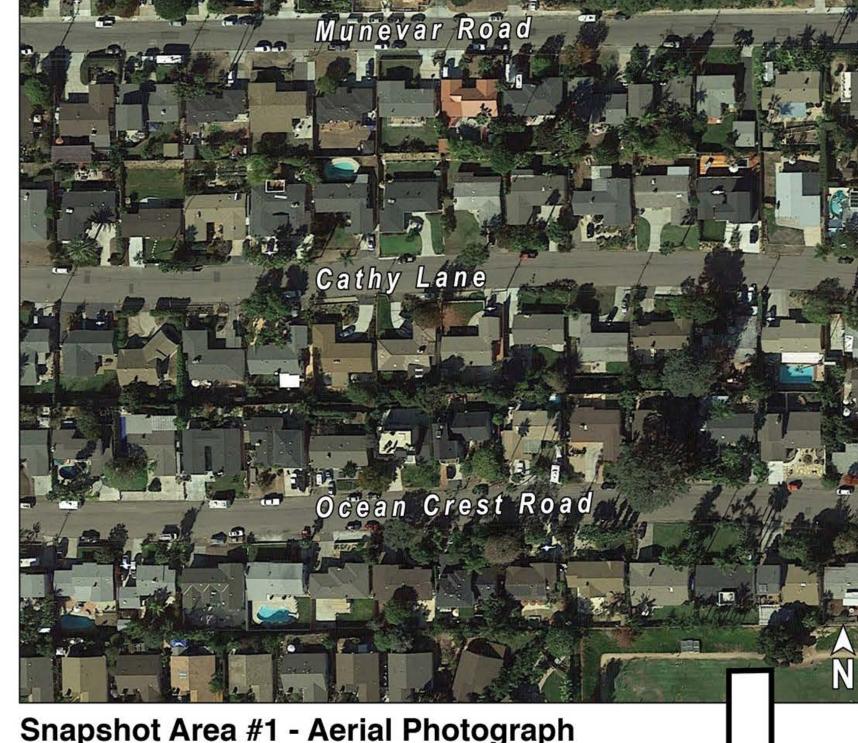
# COMMUNITY CHARACTER

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Munevar Road

Cathy Lane

Ocean Grest Road



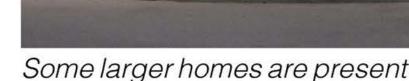


This context includes mainly single-family homes set back from the street with abundant and mature landscapes in front.



Architectural styles vary in this context, but most are modest in size.





# Burkshire Avenue

**Snapshot Area #2 - Building Placement Diagram** 

### DESCRIPTION

The Inland Residential - Gridded context exists in the interior of Cardiff. This context is generally organized on the north-south/eastwest grid. It developed primarily in the 1960s and 70s and includes single-family dwellings with some "twin homes" and condominiums dispersed throughout. Street edges are informal and rarely include sidewalks or curbs. Some opportunities for attached single family and multifamily infill exist in this context along major arterials and where this context abuts the Neighborhood Center context.

### DESIGN CHARACTERISTICS

- Blocks sizes are approximately 200'-300' by 600'-1,000'
- Streets generally run north-south and east-west with no alleys
- Street widths are approximately 20'-30'
- Lot sizes and front setbacks are average
- Sidewalks are attached or non-existent
- Topography varies
- Modest one-story homes dominate the neighborhoods
- Landscapes are mature and abundant

### ESIGN OPPORTUNITIES

- Design with sensitive transitions to respect the existing low-scale
- Enhance connectivity to services, transit, and open space/trails
  - Enhance active, outdoor lifestyles

# OT FEATURES

.10-.30 acre (4,000-15,000 SF) Lot Size:

Snapshot Area #1 - Building Placement Diagram

**Dimensions (Width by** 

Lot Shape & Orientation: Rectangular, oriented toward north-south streets

50-70' by 100-160' relatively consistent

Lot Coverage: 20-50% **Building Orientation:** Facing street

Parking Access/Location: On-site from street; on-street

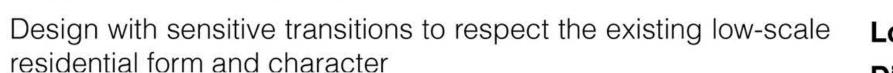
Front: 15-50'; Side: 5'-15; Rear: 10'-40'

Building Height: 20'-30'

Facing street

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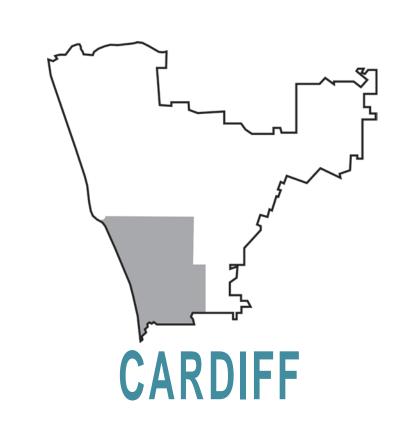
- Focus higher density housing close to arterials and activity centers

Setbacks:

# of Stories: 1-2 stories **Roof Form:** Hipped and gabled Entry:

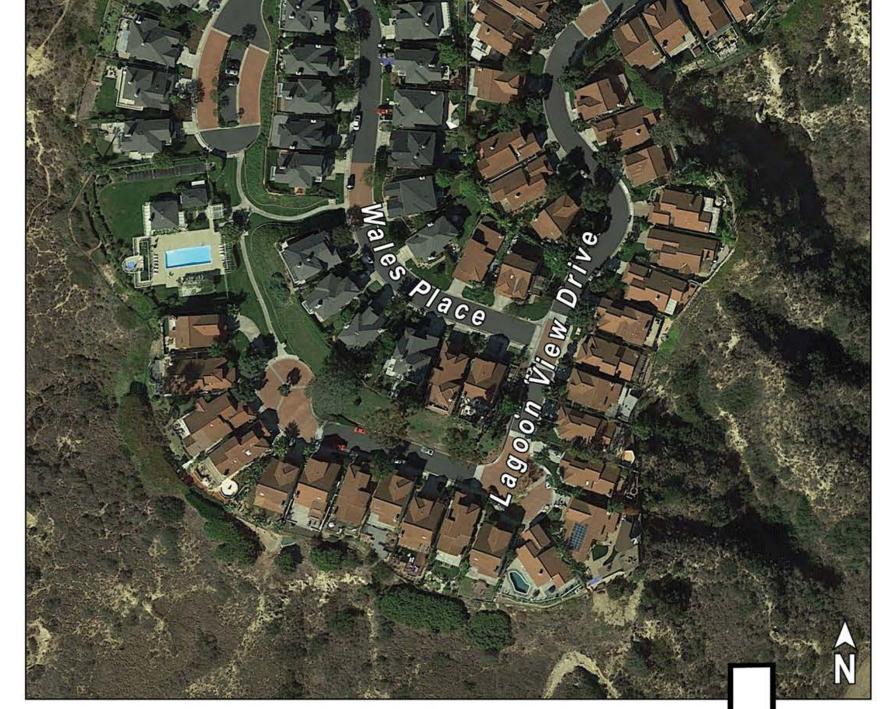












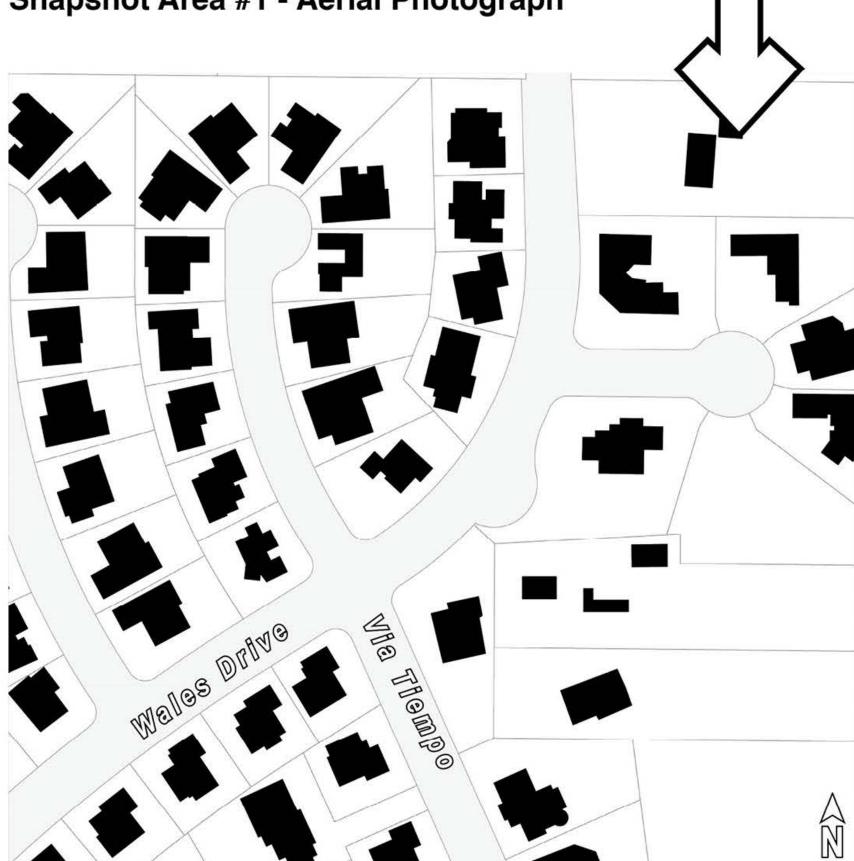
Streets are curvilinear and often terminate in cul-de-sacs.

## DESCRIPTION

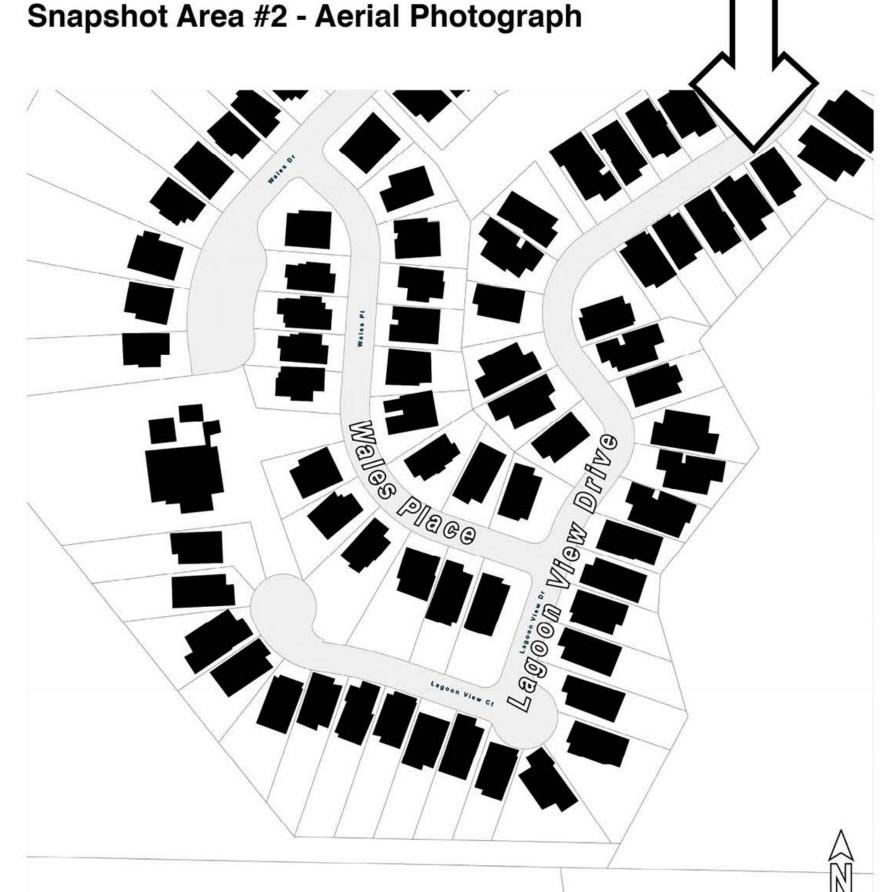
This context exists on the eastern portion of Cardiff. The context includes mainly single family residential subdivisions developed in the late 1970s through the mid-1990s. It is suburban in character, with curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs with larger homes set back from the street. More infill housing opportunities exist in areas that abut this context, and thus considering its character will be important.



- Blocks are irregular and very large
- Streets are long, curving and often terminate in cul-de-sacs
- Street widths are approximately 30'-40'
- Continuous sidewalks and formal curbs are present
- Lot sizes and setbacks vary
- Topography varies with streets running parallel along hillsides
- Architectural styles within neighborhoods are relatively uniform
- Attached garages are a prominent element of front facades







Snapshot Area #2 - Building Placement Diagram



Attached garages are prominent on front facades.



Some one-story ranch homes are also present in this context.

# DESIGN OPPORTUNITIES

- Design with sensitive transitions to respect the existing low-scale residential form and character
- -~~♥ Enhance connectivity to services, transit, and open space/trails
  - Focus higher density housing close to arterials and activity centers
  - Enhance active, outdoor lifestyles

### LOT FEATURES

Lot Size: .10-.35 acre (4,000-15,000 SF)

Dimensions (Width by 60'-80' by 100'-160'; irregular

Depth):

Lot Shape & Orientation: Irregular, no consistent orientation

Lot Coverage:20-40%Building Orientation:Facing streetParking Access/Location:On-site from street

### BUILDING FORM & PLACEMENT

**Setbacks:** Front: 10'-30'; Side: 5'-15; Rear: 40'-100'

Building Height: 20'-30'

# of Stories: Primarily 2 stories

Roof Form: Hipped and gabled

Entry: Facing street

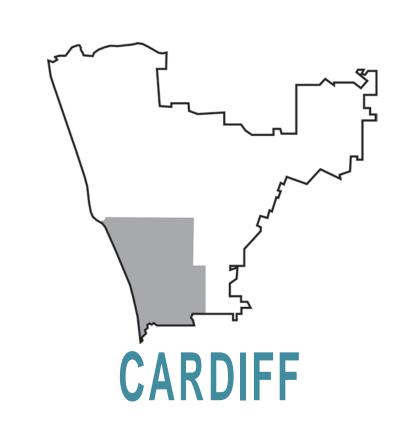
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"Big box" development is common in this context.

### DESCRIPTION

The Neighborhood Center context in Cardiff is limited mostly to the intersection of I-5 and Santa Fe Drive. Land use is primarily retail. Developments are auto-oriented with large surface parking lots adjacent to "big box" stores and strip centers. Opportunities for infill housing and mixed use exist and could help supplement the retail atmosphere and create a more vibrant and walkable experience, especially with the adjacency to a new community park nearby.



- Blocks are large and irregular in shape
- Street widths are approximately 50'-70'
- Sidewalks are attached to a formal curb

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- · Large, surface parking lots are prominent and are located in front



Snapshot Area #1 - Building Placement Diagram

- Setbacks are large
- Lots and buildings are very large
- of commercial buildings
- Major retailers are the main focus

# DESIGN OPPORTUNITIES

- Enhance pedestrian experience with smaller, more human-scaled buildings and streets within new projects.
- Enhance connectivity to services, transit, and open space/trails
  - Mix in higher density residential uses to help animate and activate the retail experience
  - Respect low-scale nature of abutting residential neighborhoods

### LOT FEATURES

Lot Size:

**Dimensions (Width by** 

Lot Shape & Orientation:

Lot Coverage: **Building Orientation:** 

Parking Access/Location:

0.5- 4 acres (20,000-175,000 SF) or greater

100'-200' by 100'-600'

Irregular shapes; inconsistent orientation 20-40%

Facing street or facing inwards; inconsistent On-site from street, in front of and to the sides of buildings

# **BUILDING FORM & PLACEMENT**

Front: 20-400'; Side: 0'-50; Rear: 20'-60' Setbacks:

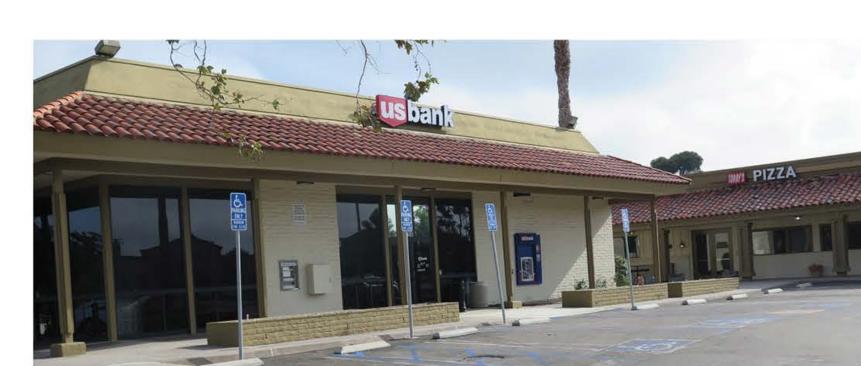
**Building Height: 20'-40'** 

Entry:

Primarily 1 story # of Stories:

**Roof Form:** Flat, with some exceptions

inconsistent



Big box stores are complemented with strip commercial stores such as banks, restaurants, and other retail services.



Large, surface parking lots are located in front of buildings.



Buildings are set back from the street with large box signs oriented to the driver.



# COMMUNITYDIALOIGUESESSIONS

