Midtown Land Development Plan

MIDTOWN
SANTA FE

City of Santa Fe

Hearing Draft
rev. 8/18/2022

OPTICOS

Prepared For:

City of Santa Fe
Planning and Land Use Division
Santa Fe City Hall
200 Lincoln Avenue, 1st Floor
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Prepared By:

Opticos Design, Inc.
2100 Milvia Street; Suite 125
Berkeley, California 94704
510.558.6957

With Consultants:

Proyecto,LLC
1665 Laurel Avenue
Solvang, California 93463
917.930.0106

Sherwood Design Engineers
2548 Mission Street,
San Francisco, California 94110
415.677.7300

Strategic Economics
2991 Shattuck Avenue, Suite 203,
Berkeley, California 94705
510.647.5291

Toole Design
319 SW Washington Street, Suite 420
Portland, Oregon 97204
503.205.4607

What's Inside?

Midtown Land Development Plan

How to Use this Document

What you will find + where to find it:

Chapter 1 Purpose + Intent

What's included in this plan	**1.1** Land Development Plan Organization
Why this plan	**1.2** Purpose of the Midtown Land Development Plan
What this plan will accomplish	**1.3** Mission + Development Vision
How this plan works with other existing plans and standards	**1.4** Relation to Existing Plans, Policies + Regulations
Goals for sustainable development	**1.5** Elements of Sustainable Development

Chapter 2 Background + Setting

Midtown in context	**2.1** Regional Relevance + Site History
Existing conditions at Midtown	**2.2** Site Conditions + Considerations
What inspired the urban design concepts in this plan	**2.3** Santa Fe's Urban Form + Public Realm

Chapter 3 Urban Design Vision

The vision for Midtown development	**3.1** Midtown Vision
Strategies for improving connectivity	**3.2** Connectivity + Mobility Vision
Strategies for managing stormwater	**3.3** Open Space + Stormwater
Strategies for open spaces at Midtown	**3.4** Civic +Open Spaces
Strategies for urban design	**3.5** Urban Form + Building Scale
What is place-based design	**3.6** Place-based Approach
Proposed development phasing	**3.7** Development Program + Phasing
Designing for community health	**3.8** Reinforcing Community Health Through Urban Design

Chapter 4 Connectivity + Mobility Vision

Approach to connectivity + mobility → **4.1** Conceptual Connectivity + Mobility Framework

When and where streets get build → **4.2** Midtown Connectivity + Mobility Phasing

Ideas for making great streets at Midtown → **4.3** Multimobility Best Practices for Midtown

Steps to take to improve mobility + connectivity at Midtown → **4.2** Connectivity + Mobility Action Items

Chapter 5 Development Standards

Why new development standards for Midtown	**5.1** Purpose + Intent
Regulations for street and right-of-way design	**5.2** Thoroughfare Standards
Regulations for open space design	**5.3** Civic + Open Space Standards
Where different standards apply	**5.4** Development Standards Regulating Plan
Allowed uses at Midtown	**5.5** Sub-zone Standards
Standards that regulate setbacks, frontage types, height, + other design elements	**5.6** Facade Zone Standards
Allowed building frontage types	**5.7** Frontage Types
Design standards that are applicable to all development parcels at Midtown	**5.8** Design Standards General to All
Terminology specific to development standards for Midtown	**5.9** Definitions

Chapter 6 Infrastructure + Stormwater

Improvements to the stormwater management system

Integrated stormwater management approach

What already exists on the site

Improvements to support future use and development

6.1 Stormwater + Water Quality Management

6.2 Policy for Midtown Site + Surrounding Area

6.3 Existing Utilities + Infrastructure

6.4 Improvement to Utilities + Infrastructure

Chapter 7 Appendix

Additional supporting documents and studies

This page intentionally left blank.

1. Purpose + Intent

In this chapter

1.1 Land Development Plan Organization

Chapter 1
Mission + Statement

Provides an overview of the Midtown Land Development Plan and its relationship to the existing regulatory framework.

Chapter 2
Background + Setting

Summarizes existing conditions and identifies key characteristics regarding regional relevance, demographics and urban form.

Chapter 3
Urban Design Vision

Gives an overview of the development vision and phasing, articulates the goals around sustainability, and sets goals regarding desired connectivity, stormwater, open space and built form.

Chapter 4
Connectivity + Mobility Vision

Defines and provides the design direction for the future street network, modal prioritization, and parking policies in Midtown.

Chapter 5
Development Standards

Establishes form-based zoning standards that regulate the future built character of Midtown.

Chapter 6
Infrastructure + Stormwater

Describes green infrastructure for Midtown and addresses water and sewer improvements to realize the Land Development Plan vision.

Chapter 7
Appendices

Includes supplementary documents developed throughout the Land Development Plan process.

1.2 Purpose of the Midtown Land Development Plan

The Midtown Land Development Plan implements the community's vision for Midtown by enabling reinvestment and future development that is feasible, predictable, and consistent with community aspirations and priorities.

The Midtown Master Plan is the culmination of a four-year planning effort (from 2018 to 2022) by City staff, an interdisciplinary consultant team and community members, organizations and stakeholders. With the Santa Fe community, a vision for Midtown was developed through this process. That vision is articulated jointly in this document (the Midtown Land Development Plan) and in the Midtown Community Development Plan. These complimentary plans provide a roadmap to achieve the community's objectives for development at Midtown. These include increasing housing options and accessibility, improving walkability and transportation choices, creating jobs, and advancing climate change resiliency. The Master Plan allows Midtown to grow and evolve following the community's shared vision which will be implemented by policies and standards included in this document, which help to prioritize investment and regulate private development to deliver a future for Midtown that is consistent with the community's aspirations for this important site.

Midtown Planning Process

Following the closure of the Santa Fe University of Art and Design in 2018, the City of Santa Fe passed a resolution to initiate the Midtown Redevelopment Process. In this initial concept stage, the City developed a project plan, an online hub, and established a vision for community outreach. This began with Collaborative Research Sessions, which took place in February 2018. The community engagement process informed programming, planning, and development approaches for the future reuse of the Midtown site. Around 2,800+ people shared their ideas for Midtown as part of the initial outreach process, and based on the input received four elements were identified to guide sustainable development at Midtown: Equity, Economy, Culture, Environment. The community engagement process led to the approval of the Planning Guidelines for the City's Midtown Property in the summer of 2018.

In 2019, the City issued a formal request for proposals from developers and operators, who submitted formal proposals for the disposition and development of the Midtown site,or parcels within Midtown. The Midtown District Planning Guidelines were used as criteria to evaluate the proposals. While a master developer was selected, they exited the project in 2020 and the City of Santa Fe became the Strategic Planner for the redevelopment process at Midtown. The City worked with community stakeholders and a consultant team to subsequently lead the two-part planning process:

MIDTOWN MASTER PLAN

The "Midtown Master Plan" is the combination of two parallel, coordinated planning processes: the "Midtown Land Development Plan" (this document) and the "Midtown Community Development Plan."

The "Midtown Land Development Plan" sets the physical legal requirements and presents the framework for development, while the "Midtown Community Development Plan" defines social, cultural, and programming goals and articulates implementation policies.

Note that "Master Plan" is a term used by the City of Santa Fe for large-scale development plans, such as this one.

- The Land Development Plan guides land uses and an infrastructure framework to enable development and future investment. The Land Development Plan guides creates opportunities for types of development the community wants, and provides guidance for mobility and connectivity, open space, and development at Midtown.
- The Community Development Plan identifies community benefit expectations that can be delivered as development occurs. It is a policy-driven document to address housing choice and affordability, access to jobs and training, community arts and cultural heritage recognition.

These plans provide a framework that private developers, nonprofits, and the City can use to deliver development at Midtown. A series of Listening Sessions held in June 2021, followed by a Visioning Workshop held in September 2021 helped to define the key issues and design priorities included in the Land Development Plan.

How the Land Development Plan Guides Midtown

The Land Development Plan serves as both a visionary and regulatory document. Within the greater Midtown district the Land Development Plan establishes policies and priorities for future development. Within the Midtown site, the Land Development Plan establishes development standards to implement the vision for development at Midtown. These standards establish design regulations specific tobuilding form and land use that supplement standards in the base zoning and the Midtown LINC Overlay. Additional standards for civic and open spaces and thoroughfare design implement the vision for access and mobility. The Land Development Plan responds to evolving market conditions with a parcelization plan that allows the site to be developed by multiple developers or a single master developer. Built character is guided by standards that articulate design expectations for the public realm, the sidewalk and frontage conditions, and the massing composition of new buildings.

Community Development Plan Timeline:

Land Development Plan Timeline:

2018 PLANNING GUIDELINES

- ***Sustainable Development.*** *Adopt a "triple bottom line" approach to development to balance and improve social, environmental and economic impacts.*
- ***A City Center.*** *Develop the Site with a variety of uses that make it easy for residents of the city and region to live, work, play and learn. Integrate with neighboring communities by strengthening unique characteristics, minimize displacement, promote social equity and economic vitality.*
- ***Adaptable Infrastructure.*** *Develop the physical and digital infrastructure so that it increases accessibility, and supports the initial steps of development. Design the infrastructure to be flexible and responsive to later stages of development.*
- ***Catalyze Midtown LINC Overlay.*** *Consider how owners of properties in the Midtown LINC can redevelop their properties in ways that will advance the Principles and Uses described in this Plan.*

1.3 Mission + Development Vision

Santa Fe University of Arts and Design occupied the Midtown site until it closed in 2018. Earlier, the site was home to the College of Santa Fe.

The Midtown Land Development Plan provides a development framework and development standards to enable the implementation of the community's vision, priorities and aspirations for Midtown.

Mission

The Midtown Land Development Plan documents the community and stakeholder-driven long-term vision for the Midtown site in central Santa Fe. Once home to the Santa Fe University of Art and Design (SFUAD), additional investment has not occurred at the Site after the SFUAD closure. Development of The Midtown Site creates an opportunity for the area to leverage much-needed economic investment and respond to the need for more housing options, greater access to employment opportunities, and the desire for a new civic and cultural center for Santa Feans in the heart of the city.

Historic map of Snata Fe in 1952. Midtown was once on the periphery of Santa Fe. As urban expansion occurred and urban form evolved, the built environment around Midtown transitioned from a rural context (in the map) to the suburban context that exists today. Midtown continues to evolve. The vision for the site expressed in this document is meant to guide that evolution.

Development Vision

This Land Development Plan focuses on how the City of Santa Fe can direct and support planned development at the Midtown site to create a sustainable, walkable community over time that provides employment and housing opportunities, improved mobility options, and access to recreation, public spaces and cultural venues.

The Land Development Plan articulates a clear vision for the Site as a pedestrian-friendly, mixed-use neighborhood that can accommodate an exapanded footprint for film production facilities, over 1,000 housing units, including opportunities for affordable housing, spaces for cultural and employment uses, and over 5 acres of public parks plus additional open spaces.

Location + Overview

The Midtown site is located in the center of Santa Fe. The Site sits at the intersection of Cerrillos Rd and St. Michael's Dr, and it is adjacent to College Plaza Shopping Center. Its central location favors an opportunity to become a dynamic node for Santa Fe. Before 2018, Midtown served as an institutional anchor for Santa Fe, as home to the Santa Fe University of Art and Design (SFUAD). The Midtown Master Plan will guide the revitalization of the former campus to create a new center for Santa Feans that celebrates the City's rich history and culture.

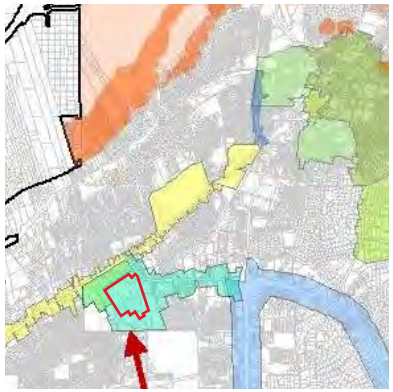
Midtown's central location can provide a new center for Santa Fe, where civic services and amenities are accessible to all Santa Feans. Improved accessibilty for surrounding neighborhoods such as Hopewell-Mann and Agua Fria will make it easier to reach new amenities, employment opportunities and cultural facilities at Midtown.

Legend

Midtown Site

Existing Access Points

1.4 Relation to Existing Plans, Policies + Regulations



The Midtown Site is covered by the Midtown LINC Overlay district, and abuts the Cerrillos Rd Highway Corridor overlay district.

The Land Development Plan establishes regulatory Design Standards in Chapter Five, which are complementary and supplementary to regulations in the Santa Fe Land Development Code and the Midtown LINC Overlay.

Relation to Existing Plans

Standards for development in this Land Development Plan have been coordinated with existing planning and regulatory documents, including the General Plan, land development code, and the Midtown LINC Overlay. Ammendments to some documents in accordance with the Midtown Master Plan may be necessary to ensure alignment with the vision for Midtown.

General Plan

The General Plan serves as the blueprint for the City's future growth and development, and includes actions and implementing policies. The General Plan addresses ten areas, known as "themes:" Affordable Housing, Quality of Life, Transportation Alternatives, Economic Diversity, Sustainable Growth, Character, Urban Form, Community-Oriented Downtown, Community-Oriented Development, and Mixed-Use. In addition, the General Plan outlines the following Guiding Policies for future development:

- There shall be consistency between the General Plan and the city's land use development laws.
- There shall be a mix of uses and housing types in all parts of the city.
- There shall be infill development at densities that support the construction of affordable housing and a designated mix of land uses that provide an adequate balance of service retail and employment opportunities to address residential growth throughout the Urban Area.

Upon adoption, most of the Midtown site will be designated as Public/Institutional land use in the General Plan.

Land Development Code Zoning

Prior to adoption of this plan, the Midtown site is zoned for single-family residential (R5). R5 allows only for low density residential developments. To allow for the broader set of uses envisioned for Midtown, this plan proposes to change zoning on the site to C-2 (General Commercial District) in combination with the supplemental development standards articulated in this plan document to ensure that the buildings, streets and public spaces that get built at Midtown are consistent with the community's vision.

The C-2 General Commercial District includes areas adjacent to The Midtown Site.

An illustrative vision of St. Michael's Dr from the Midtown LINC Overlay shows the type of walkable, higher-intensity development envisioned by the Midtown LINC.

Midtown LINC Overlay

The purpose and intent of the Midtown Local Innovation Corridor Overlay District (Midtown LINC) is to strengthen and animate the built environment and the business and population links within the demographic and geographic center of the city. The Midtown LINC, adopted in 2016, incentivizes multi-family residential development, complementary nonresidential uses, and an enlivened, street-oriented pedestrian environment by freeing development capacity of existing under-developed land and buildings for these targeted uses, while allowing existing uses to continue as redevelopment occurs.

The Midtown site is located within the Midtown LINC Overlay which extends along St. Michael's Dr to St. Francis Dr.

Legend

Midtown Site

Midtown LINC Boundary

1.5 Elements of Sustainable Development

Four elements of sustainable development were created through the community engagement process to guide visioning and planning for Midtown.

Four Elements of Sustainable Development at Midtown

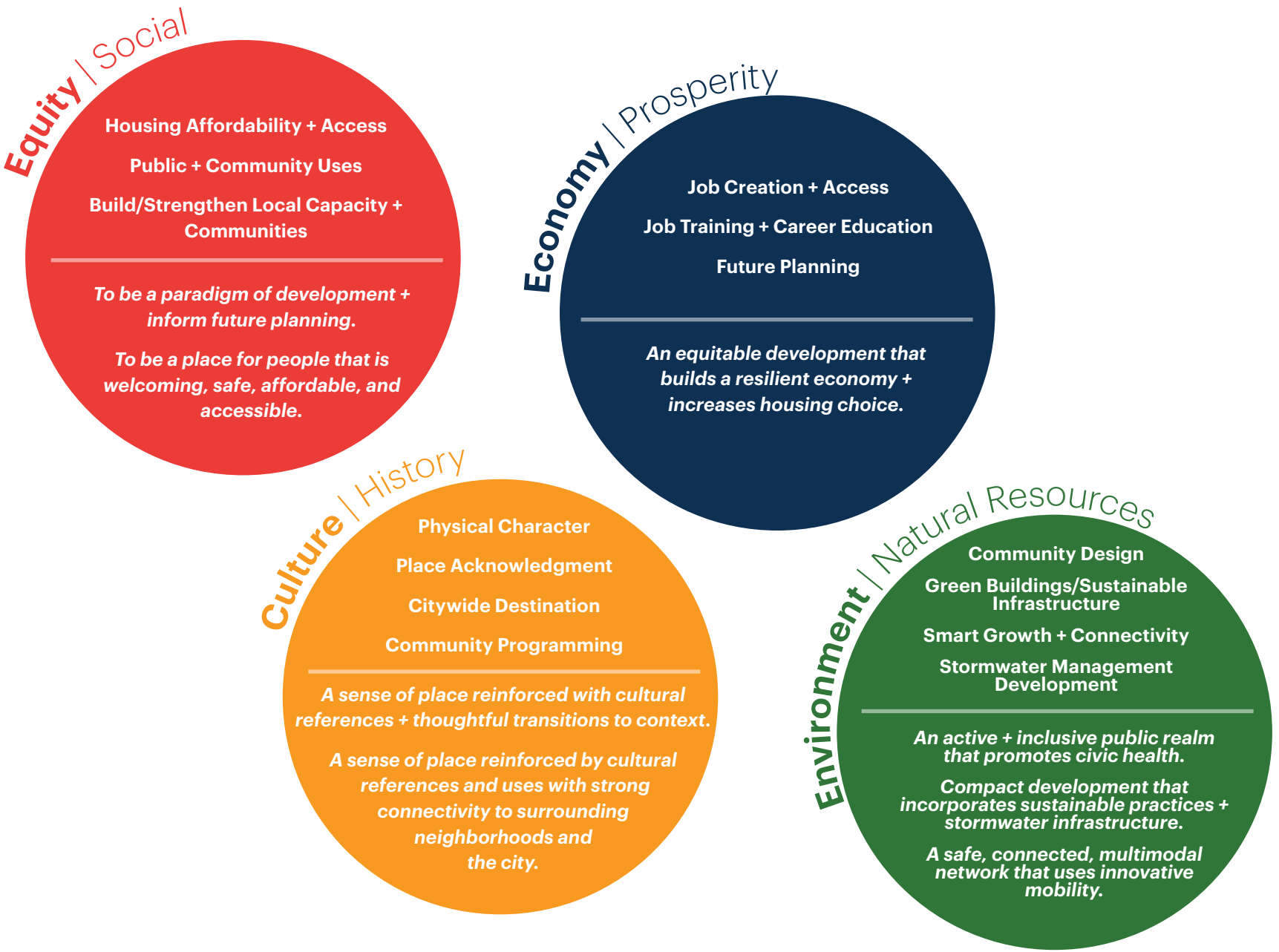
More than 2,800 people shared their ideas for Midtown as part of the initial outreach process, which concluded in 2018. Based on the input received, four elements were identified to guide sustainable development at Midtown:

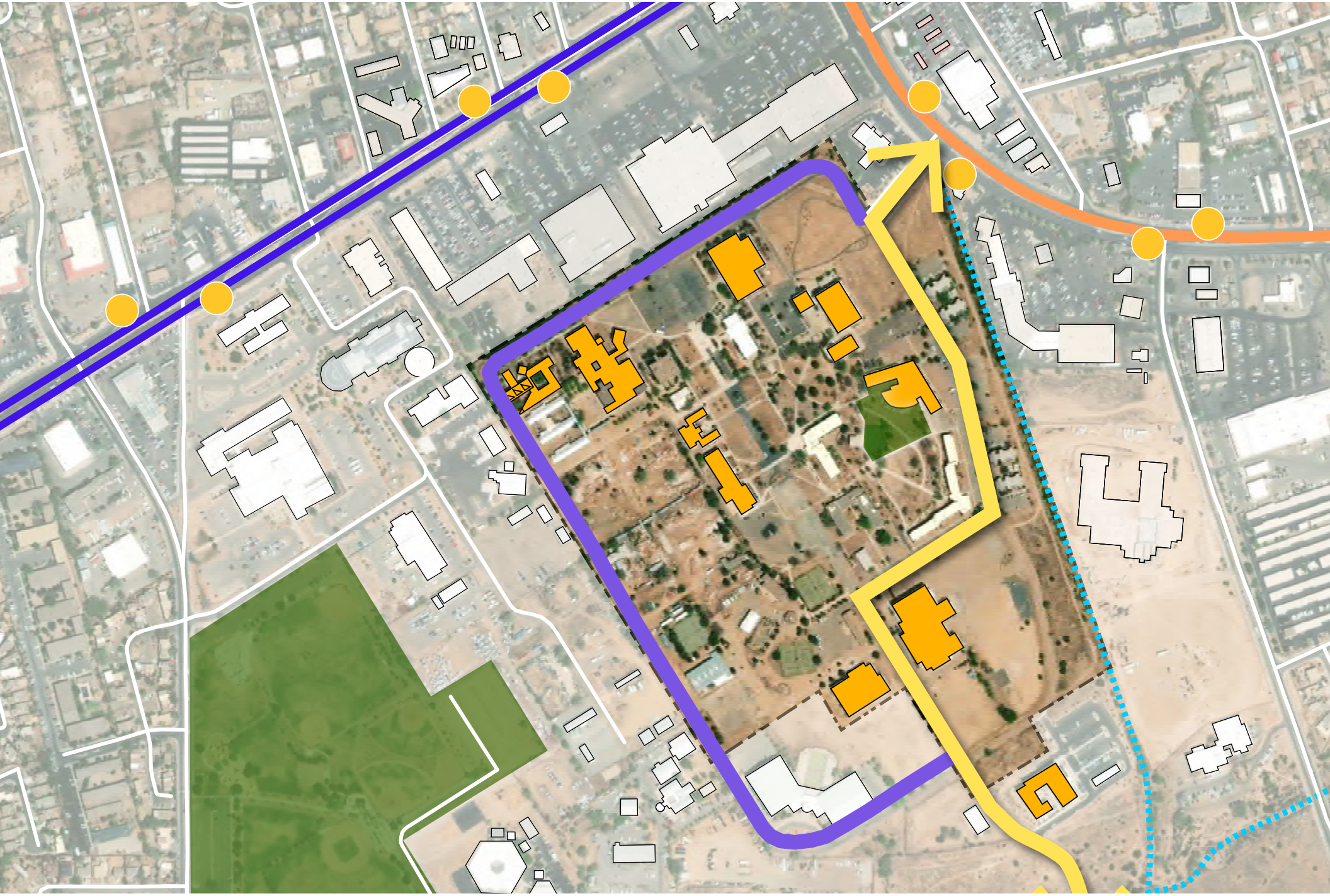
- Equity
- Environment
- Economy
- Culture

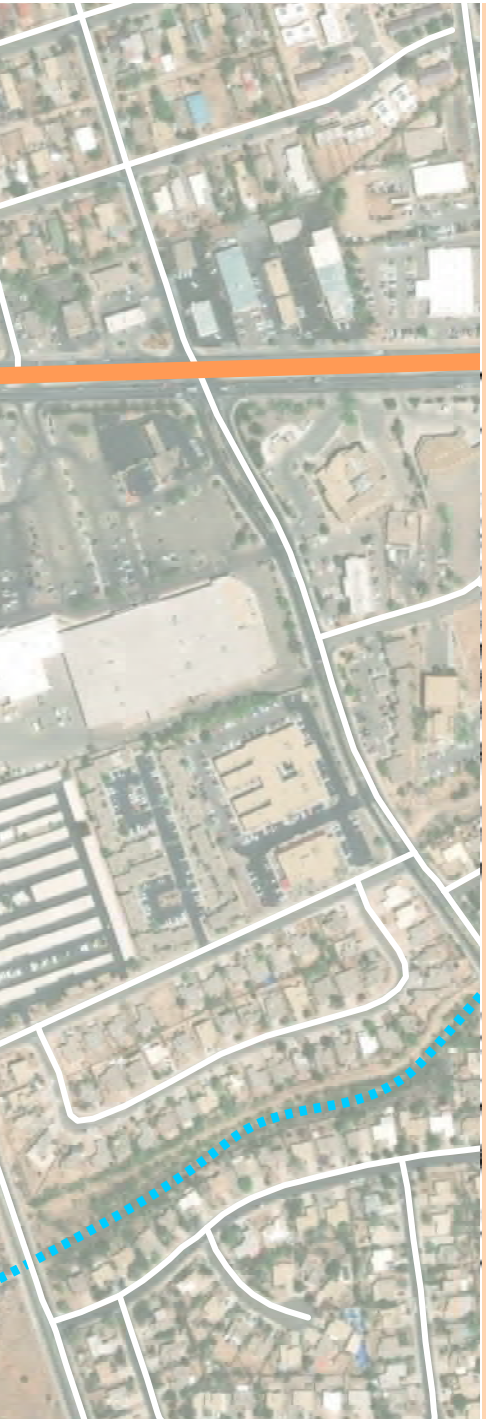
These four elements have informed the vision and standards described in this Land Development Plan. Goals and objectives for each of the four sustainable development elements are described on the facing page.

Reinforcing Sustainable Development Approaches

To reinforce a sustainable development approach, the criteria established by the United States Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design for Neighborhood Design (LEED-ND) certification program was consulted to inform the development standards included in this plan. LEED-ND encourages development that is sustainable and that involves innovative design thinking. Additional details about how LEED-ND certification criteriacomplement this plan can be found in 3.1 Midtown Development Vision.


Equity | Social
Housing Affordability + Access
Public + Community Uses
Build/Strengthen Local Capacity + Communities
To be a paradigm of development + inform future planning.
To be a place for people that is welcoming, safe, affordable, and accessible.
Economy | Prosperity
Job Creation + Access
Job Training + Career Education
Future Planning
An equitable development that builds a resilient economy + increases housing choice.
Culture | History
Physical Character
Place Acknowledgment
Citywide Destination
Community Programming
A sense of place reinforced with cultural references + thoughtful transitions to context.
A sense of place reinforced by cultural references and uses with strong connectivity to surrounding neighborhoods and the city.
Environment | Natural Resources
Community Design
Green Buildings/Sustainable Infrastructure
Smart Growth + Connectivity
Stormwater Management Development
An active + inclusive public realm that promotes civic health.
Compact development that incorporates sustainable practices + stormwater infrastructure.
A safe, connected, multimodal network that uses innovative mobility.





2. Background + Setting

In this chapter

2.1 Regional Considerations + Site History

Legend

- Albuquerque
- Santa Fe
- Rail Runner
- Rail Runner Stops
- Regional Airports

Geographic Setting

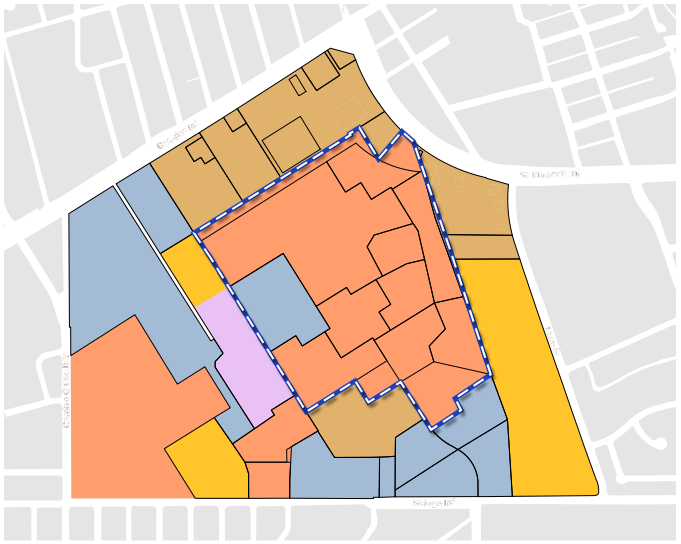
Santa Fe lies in the northern Rio Grande valley at 6,996 feet above sea level, at the foot of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. It has an area of approximately 68 square miles (43,550 acres), set within the Urban Area (as defined by the 1999 General Plan). Santa Fe is well-connected to the region by Interstate 25 and the New Mexico Rail Runner Express, which provides passenger rail connection to Albuquerque. The Santa Fe Regional Airport is located about 8 miles southwest of Midtown. Albuquerque and Los Alamos are nearby cities between which some people commute to or from Santa Fe.

Adjacent Parcels

The Midtown site contains parcels owned by the City of Santa Fe and the State of New Mexico. For successful development, the two agencies can coordinate to swap land so that Midtown can develop in a consistent manner.

Adjacent parcels are owned by a variety of entities, including the federal government (Department of the Interior). Careful coordination between the City and adjacent property owners can enable additional external connections and help to catalyze development that complements amenities and developments on the Midtown site.

Some land swaps between entities are necessary to accommodate proposed external connections, as detailed in Chapter Four Connectivity and Mobility.



Ownership

Legend

- The Midtown Site
- Private
- State of New Mexico
- Santa Fe Public Schools
- City of Santa Fe
- Federally-owned

The Midtown Site and the adjacency area contains parcels owned by the City of Santa Fe and the State of New Mexico. For successful development, the two agencies coordinate and adopt tools to make development and infrastructure easier.

Site History

Land holds memory of place and the Midtown site is no exception. It has a long history of public purposes including education, health and recovery, and arts and culture uses. Midtown's history is contextualized by the broader history and cultural heritage of Santa Fe.

The site of the colonial and present capital of New Mexico, Santa Fe was originally settled by ancestral Pueblo Indians, probably Tewa-speaking Tanos. Hispanic colonists arrived in New Mexico in 1598 and by 1610 had begun the construction of a new capital city in the Spanish fashion, with the plaza at its center.

With the establishment of the Mexican Republic in 1821 the Santa Fe Trail was opened to traders and trappers from the eastern United States, bringing goods available from no other source to market in Santa Fe.

In February 1880 the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad reached Santa Fe, signaling the end of the Santa Fe Trail as a freighting route to the Southwest. In the late 1800s and early 1900s Santa Fe became a mecca for Americans disenchanted with the industrialized east. Many writers, artists, and patrons of the arts flocked to Santa Fe, making it the cultural center of New Mexico.

Statehood was finally granted to New Mexico in 1912 and the appointed territorial governor and other office holders were replaced by elected officials.

During World War II the Midtown site served as a military hospital. After the war, the Christian Brothers acquired the facilities to establish a college campus, which operated until 2009. The City, with a commitment to preserve the civic purpose and educational use, purchased the site and leased it to a private, for-profit university. However, by June of 2018, the university ceased operations and full control of the Site reverted to the City of Santa Fe on July 1, 2018.

The site's long history of civic use continues with the City's commitment to creating a new center in what has become the geographic center of Santa Fe.

Adapted from "Santa Fe" by William H. Wroth
New Mexico State Records Center & Archives,
https://newmexicohistory.org/2014/03/07/santa-fe-d81/

The Christian Brothers operated the College of Santa Fe on the Midtown site until 2009.

The Midtown Site in the City of Santa Fe

The Midtown site forms part of a network of mixed-use centers within Santa Fe. These include transit-oriented sites anchored by the Railrunner as well as other cultural, civic and employment centers. Development at Midtown can support economic activity elsewhere in the city as the centers expand and connections between them improve over time.

Just as development at Midtown can catalyze development at other centers within Santa Fe, Midtown's growth is also supported by these other centers. As such, connections between centers are crucial, and improved transit and connectivity will help to fully realize the potential of these mutually beneficial relationships.

Zia Road Rail Runner Station. Image courtesy: santafenewmexican.com

Santa Fe Railyards Site.

Transit Oriented + Cultural Centers

Historic Downtown
Historic Downtown is Santa Fe's central landmark with special significance for arts and culture in the city. It contains cultural anchors, such as the Historic Plaza and the Palace of the Governors.

South Capitol Station
This transit hub is a stop for the New Mexico Rail Runner Express and is a transfer point for bus lines, providing access for commuters.

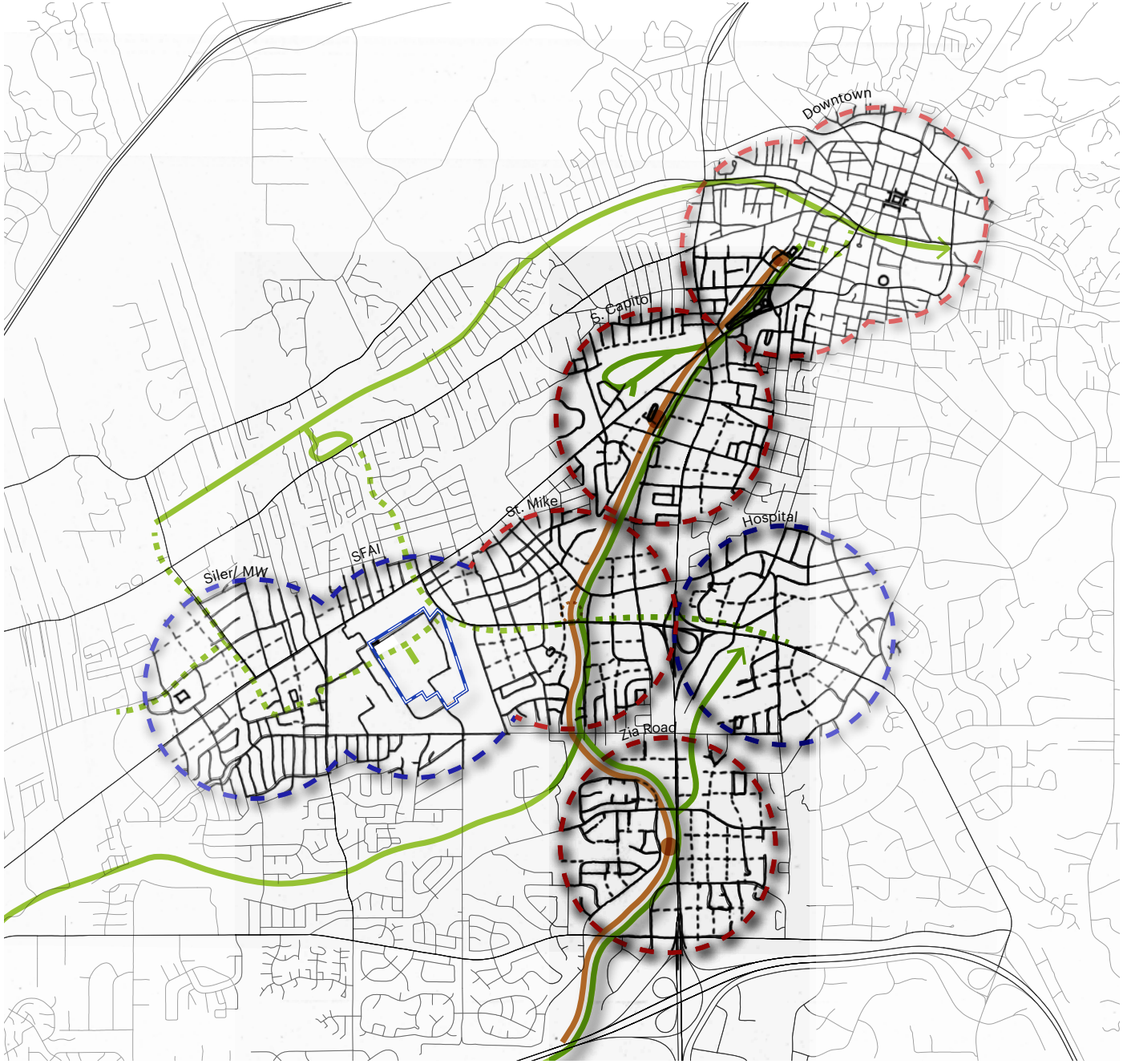
St. Michael's Dr (St, Mike's)
St. Mike's is located at the center of Santa Fe and in proximity to The Midtown Site. It contains three significant corridors: St. Michael's Dr, 2nd St, and St. Francis Dr. Recently this area has begun to experience redevelopment activity and has attracted new businesses and services.

Zia Road Station
The Zia Road Rail Runner station was opened in the spring of 2017, bringing to South Santa Fe a major transportation opportunity. Since then, plans are underway to construct new housing in currently vacant sites and introduce a mix of uses to the area.

Employment + Civic Centers

Hospital
The Christus St. Vincent Regional Medical Center' at St. Michael's Dr. is a significant destination for healthcare and employment in Santa Fe and Northern New Mexico.

Siler District
The Siler District is a growing employment center in Santa Fe. Rufina St. — which runs through the district — is an important corridor connecting to other employment and residential areas in southwest Santa Fe. The Siler District has experienced infill activity in vacant land, bringing housing and employment.



Relationship with other Activity Centers

Legend

- Midtown Site
- Transit-oriented Centers
- Cultural + Civic Centers
- Improved Future Connectivity
- Rail Runner
- Existing Bike Network
- Potential Bike Connectivity
- Rail Runner Stops

2.2 Site Considerations

Existing Conditions

Midtown provides an opportunity for redevelopment thanks to its desirable location and existing buildings and infrastructure that provide the opportunity for adaptive reuse. An appraisal of the campus property[1] showed that some existing buildings are appropriate for reuse and a similar study on the condition of current infrastructure highlights opportunities to reuse and upgrade existing facilities[2]. Reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure can help to control costs and reduce carbon emissions associated with construction and embodied carbon by prolonging the life of existing facilities.

Issues identified through site analysis and community engagement are described in this section and will need to be addressed as part of redeveloping the Midtown site. Addressing these issues provides an opportunity to create a more sustainable, and accessible Midtown. Considerations for approaching issues as opportunities for improvement are described on the following page.

Sources:
1. Appraisal Report/CBRE/2017
2. Wilson Report/2021

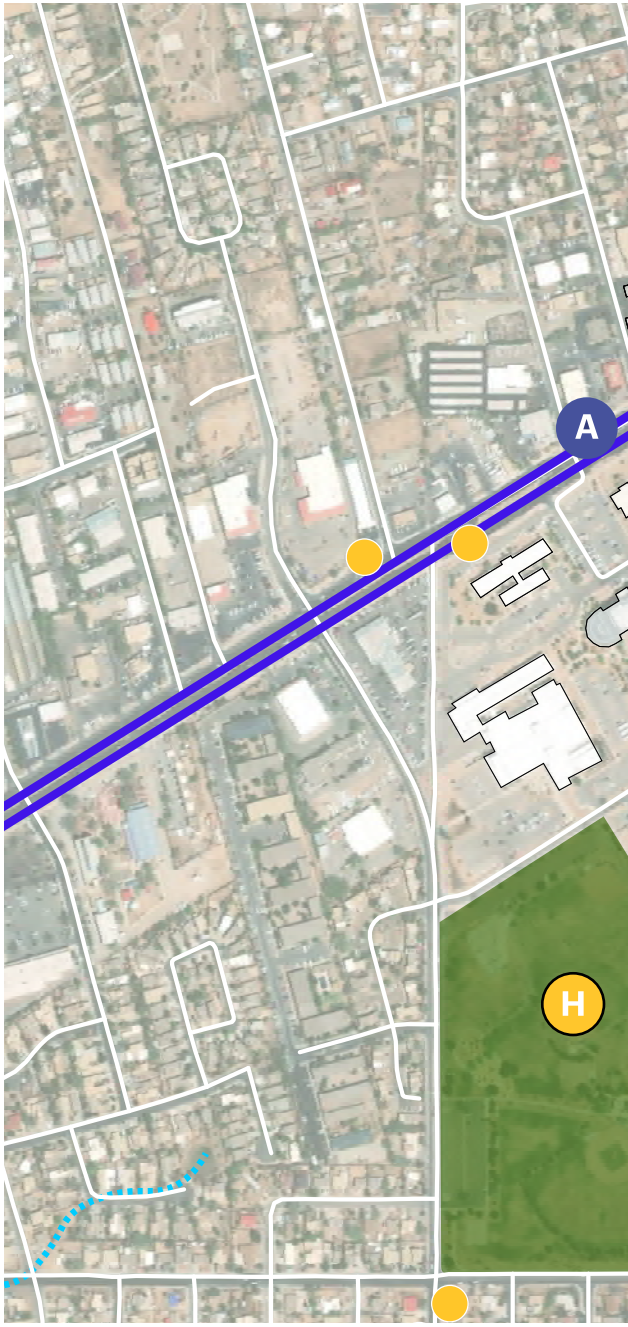
Issues

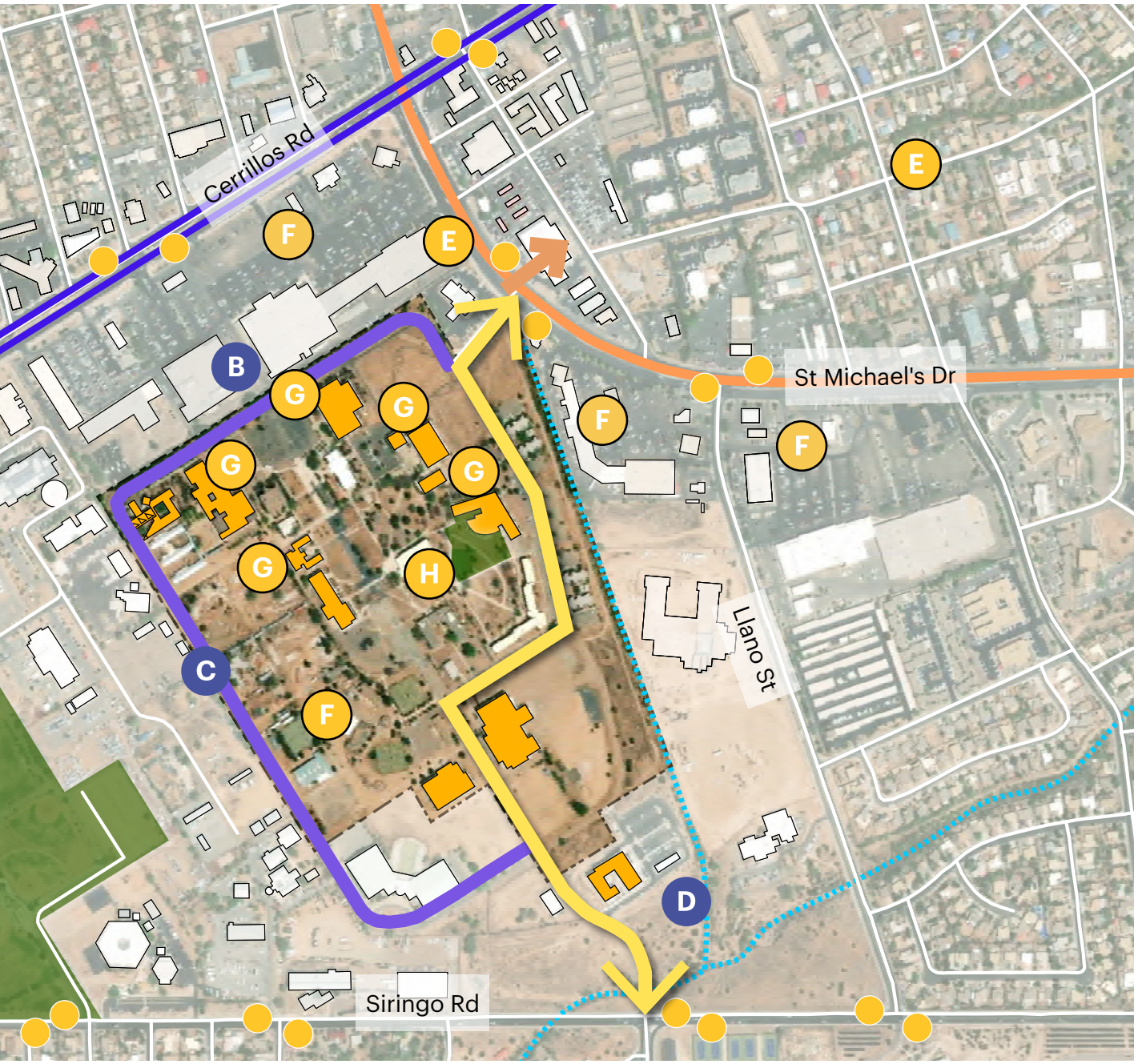
A **Poor External Connectivity**

B **Inconsistent Public Realm**

C **Some Infrastructure is Outdated**

D **Poor Stormwater Infrastructure**

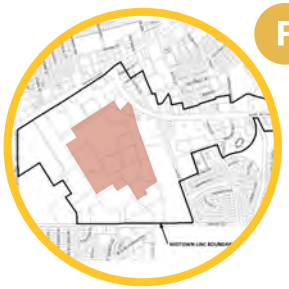




Opportunities

E

Connect Hopewell-Mann to High School + Future Resources at Midtown

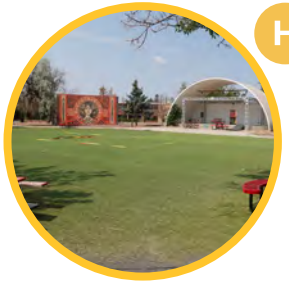


F

Synergy with Midtown LINC Overlay

G

Some Buildings can be Adaptively Reuse



H

New and Expanded Civic Amenities

Consideration

Isolated Site/ Poor Connectivity

Issue

Poor connectivity separates Midtown from nearby neighborhoods and other hubs of culture and employment. Existing external connections are provided via single outlets to St. Michael's Dr and Siringo Rd via Alumni Dr.

Opportunity

Midtown is located in the heart of Santa Fe. Increasing connectivity to surrounding areas through the addition of new streets, improved crosswalks, and pedestrian paths can increase access and visibility. Additionally, new and improved crosswalks and pedestrian paths could provide access to the Hopewell-Mann residents and people using General Franklin Miles Park.

Consideration

Inconsistent Public Realm

Issue

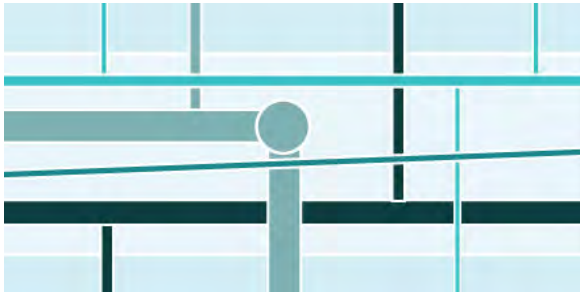
The quality of the public realm at Midtown is not consistent and does not provide a comfortable experience. Welcoming building frontages, wide sidewalks, street greenery, and lighting are lacking. The existing buildings and public realm do not relate in a coordinated manner, resulting in a disjointed experience across the site.

Opportunity

Midtown has the essential foundation for a well-connected street grid that can organize new buildings and create a pleasant public realm. New streets can incorporate high-quality public realm design, including trees, green infrastructure, and shade strategies to support walking and outdoor recreation and dining.

Consideration

Outdated Infrastructure



Issue

Lack of investment in existing utilities at Midtown mean that current systems are inadequate to future needs. Existing systems do not provide service across the entire site and may not provide adequate capacity to serve the types of uses envisioned by the community for Midtown. Additionlly, existing infrastructure may not be suited to support current best practices for sustainable development.

Opportunity

Upgrades to existing utilities and additional new utilities provide the opportunity to build out a modern, sustainable system of infrastructure that can support electrification of climate control and vehicles, serve data-intense film studio activities and manage water efficiently and sustainably.

Consideration

Poor Stormwater Management

Issue

Midtown lacks adequate stormwater management infrastructure to support the development envisioned for the site. Existing facilities are not adequate to service additional development and are do not take advantage of low-impact, green design strategies that can provide green space while treating and managing stormwater.

Opportunity

The availability of open land and existing topography can benefit the design and development of a sustainable stormwater management system. The integration of stormwater facilities with new streets, public spaces, and infrastructure can manage existing and anticipated additional stormwater runoff while contributing to a high quality public realm for Midtown.

Consideration

No Multi-modal Options

Issue

Internal pedestrian and bike connectivity at Midtown is inconsistent and there is limited access to nearby bus and rail connections. Existing pedestrian facilities are not readily accessible to and usable by people of varying abilities and people who require mobility assistance.

Opportunity

Midtown can become a model for development that accommodates diverse users with different transportation needs, preferences, and abilities and which prioritizes modes of transportation other than the private automobile. Promoting alternate transportation can directly reduce environmental pollution, encourage physical activity, and contribute to a healthier community.

Consideration

"One-size Fits All" Zoning

Issue

Existing residential zoning is inadequate to deliver a vibrant mixed-use district despite the presence of the Midtown LINC. Allowed uses and required public realm and building form standards are not consistent with the community's vision for the site.

Opportunity

The redevelopment of Midtown is an opportunity to introduce design standards that provide a model for the practice of zoning in Santa Fe and promote sustainable development. New development standards that are more prescriptive than what exists in the Midtown LINC can provide a roadmap for the incremental development of the Midtown site and adjacent areas over time.

2.3 Santa Fe Urban Form + Public Realm

Santa Fe Historic Plaza

Historic Downtown's urban configuration.

Santa Fe's unique sense of place is defined by its buildings and public spaces. Learning from the urban form elements that make up Santa Fe can help to inform the design of the Midtown Site and reinforce the Santa Fe sense of place.

Historic Urban Form + Landscapes

Santa Fe's memorable historic center is a result of unique urban characteristics. The level of block hierarchy, the mix of building scales, and the architectural "Pueblo Style" contribute to its distinctive sense of place and identity. The Historic Plaza stretches outwards and centers the street and block network in the Historic Downtown. The Historic Plaza is an excellent example of the New Mexico plaza traditions because of its orientation (north-south), the ratio of length-to-width (1.15), degree of "enclosure" by adjacent buildings (2 to 3-story buildings), and size (325' x 275').

Since its establishment, water facilities have been integrated into Santa Fe's urban form: arroyos and acequias have been important to the historical development of the area. The arroyos are less structured, allowing the urban form to respond to their shape. On the other hand, the acequias are integrated with the urban form as they are more structured in terms of their course.

Existing Urban Form, Pueblo vs Abobe

Santa Fe's urban form is unique in scale, frontage articulation, construction technique, and materials. The use of elaborate architectural elements are examples of the sophisticated Pueblo vernacular style. While the adobe style dominates the city, there exists a diversity of architectural styles in Santa Fe, including examples of Victorian, Italianate, and California Mission Revival styles. In all, the importance of frontage dominates the urban form and particularly the way they address the sidewalk and the public realm.

Public Realm

Memorable urban neighborhoods are characterized by unique physical environments reflected in their public realm. Santa Fe's narrow streets, small alley-ways, and Historic Plaza have contributed to its strong public realm related to religious, civic, and commercial participation.

Frequent and offset T-intersections help to create a sense of enclosure that makes streets feel like outdoor rooms. Looking down a street towards a T-intersection – or "terminated vista" – provides an opportunity for signature buildings to take pride of place at the end of the street. Architectural elements, such as covered passageways and arcades (portales) provide shelter from rain or sunlight. These elements reinforce Santa Fe's unique sense of place rooted in local climate and culture. Finally, the public realm is categorized as formal open spaces, like the Plaza, and informal open spaces, such as the Alameda. Both complete the public realm of the Historic Downtown.

Historic Plaza
The Historic Plaza is a place full of history and memories and is a central part of Santa Fe's civic life. Its symbolic and functional presence serves everyday public activities and annual art and music events.

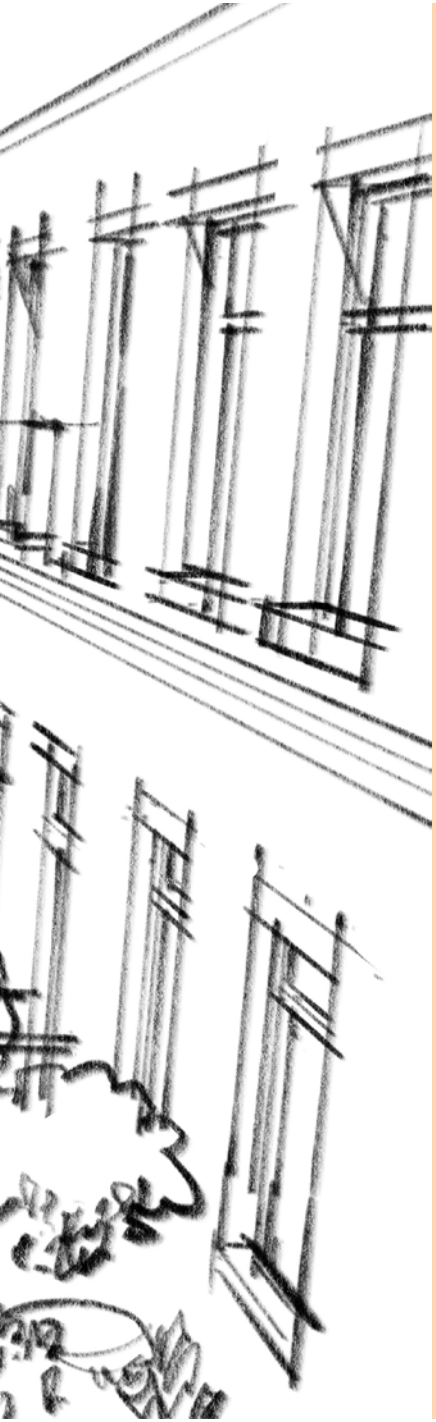
Cultural Anchors
Landmarks can be found all around Santa Fe. The Cathedral Basilica of Saint Francis of Assisi is placed at high ground anchoring the Downtown. More cultural places, like museums and galleries and the Palace of the Governors, add to its rich and diverse public realm.

Community Gathering Spaces
Open spaces and parks are essential to Santa Fe residents for community gatherings, fiestas, civic events, and religious processions. Big open spaces like Franklin Miles Park have been restored after community involvement and attract many youth and adult users.

Distinct Urban Form
Santa Fe is known for the "Santa Fe Style" - a homogeneous Spanish/Pueblo architectural style. It contains pueblo-style adobe exteriors, thick hand-plastered walls, carved wooden doors, exposed natural wood vigas, and earthy hues.

Climate-responsive Architecture
Santa Fe's architecture has adapted over time to include elements that contribute to temperature control through shading, cooling, and ventilating. The courtyard, along with the continuous arcade frontages, helps mitigate heat effects, protect from bad weather conditions, and provide shelter.

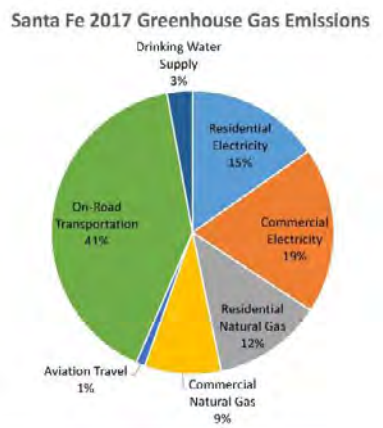
Water as a Form-Giver
Pueblos developed in connection with nature, acknowledging its importance in human life. Most of the Pueblos are in riverside locations close to arroyos and acequias. Water has been a precious commodity for New Mexicans and has enabled the emergence of traditional forms.



3. Urban Design Vision

In this chapter

3.1 Midtown Development Vision



In 2020, the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) awarded the City of Santa Fe with LEED Gold Certification for its exceptional performance in fostering a sustainable, resilient city.

Development at Midtown will provide a model for equitable development and sustainable urbanism and will become a new center of culture and community for Santa Feans.

A Model Sustainable Development

Sustainable development at Midtown encompasses environmental protection, social equity, and economic prosperity. The Land Development Plan promotes sustainable development in an integrated manner by coordinating the design of streets, open spaces, stormwater management, and new and re-used buildings to deliver a sustainable, complete neighborhood at Midtown.

The Land Development Plan provides design standards at the scale of a building and at the scale of a neighborhood to achieve a comprehensive and hollistic design vision for Midtown. At the scale of the building sustainability strategies can be implemented through the design and retrofit of new and existing streets, buildings and public spaces. At the scale of the neighborhood, sustainability strategies related to the layout of new streets and the location and massing (size and footprint) of buildings can provide a sitewide approach to sustainability that lays the groundwork for future sustainable development.

Additionally, the Land Development Plan provides opportunities to realize community priorities regarding housing affordability and economic opportunity at Midtown. By coordinating the layout of blocks and lots with the development standards that will guide future development, the Land Development Plan enables new affordable housing and employment-generating facilities to take place at Midtown.

By integrating design and policy considerations, development at Midtown can model a holistic approach to sustainability, delivering on the Santa Fe community's economic, social, and environmental goals.

Vision for Sustainable Development with LEED-ND

To promote sustainable design at all levels, the Land Development Plan lays the groundwork for acheiving certification through a sustainable design certification program called Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design for Neighborhood Design (LEED-ND), administered by the United States Green Building Council. LEED-ND recognizes new developments that achieve sustainability and energy efficiency by building in a compact, walkable, and accessible manner.

The LEED-ND system rates neighborhood development according to four categories:

- Smart location and linkage
- Neighborhood pattern and design
- Green infrastructure and buildings
- Innovation and design process.

The Land Development Plan has been guided by LEED-ND principles and develoment standards included in the plan have been coordinated with LEED-ND criteria to promote environmentally sustainable design at Midtown that will satisfy LEED-ND certification requirements.

Midtown as a Walkable, Mixed-use Environment

Midtown will into a vibrant, walkable, and mixed-use center for Santa Feans. A mix of uses in new and existing buildings will promote sustained economic growth and a high-quality environment for people living, working, learning and visiting at Midtown. New housing choices will make Midtown into a complete neighborhood, along with a variety of open spaces and other community-oriented uses.

Historical + Cultural Inspiration

Development in Midtown will reinforce local culture and history by adaptively reusing some existing buildings and by providing civic spaces for cultural uses and gatherings that support cultural and artistic communities. The development will take inspiration from urban elements that are distinct to Santa Fe and the region, such as the arcades and plaza in Downtown. Santa Fe's history should be celebrated through place-based design that is responsive to local climate and culture.

WALKABLE NEIGHBORHOODS

What Does "Walkable" Mean?

For the purpose of this Land Development Plan, "walkable" describes places where a person can walk, roll or bike to fulfill daily needs. These environments allow for use of automobiles but do not require one for every trip.

Walkable does not mean only recreational walking such as on paths and trails, but rather walking to a destination like work, a cafe, park, communty center, and other amenities.

3.2 Connectivity + Mobility

Development will enhance accessibility at Midtown by providing new connections to and within the Midtown Site that will support mobility options for Santa Feans of all abilities.

Midtown Connectivity Goals

- Improve access to outdoor recreational facilities such as parks and green spaces.
- Build or enhance infrastructures such as sidewalks, paths and trails to support walking, rolling and bicycling for active transportation and recreation.
- Improve access to public transportation.
- Improve access to community-serving uses at Midtown such as the new Library by providing safe and convenient routes for walking, rolling and bicycling from nearby neigbhorhoods.
- Enhance personal and traffic safety in areas where people are or could be physically active.

East-West Connectivity Goals

- Connect to Hopewell-Mann neighborhood and Franklin E Miles Park.
- Prioritize pedestrians and cyclists over vehicles.
- Provide access to transit along St. Michael's Dr.
- Deliver good internal connectivity.

North-South Connectivity Goals

- Connect to reginoal trail systems such as the Arroyo de los Chamisos Trail.
- Provide access to transit on Cerrillos Rd and Siringo Rd.
- Minimize cut-through traffic.

Equitable, Sustainable, Multimodal Connectivity + Mobility

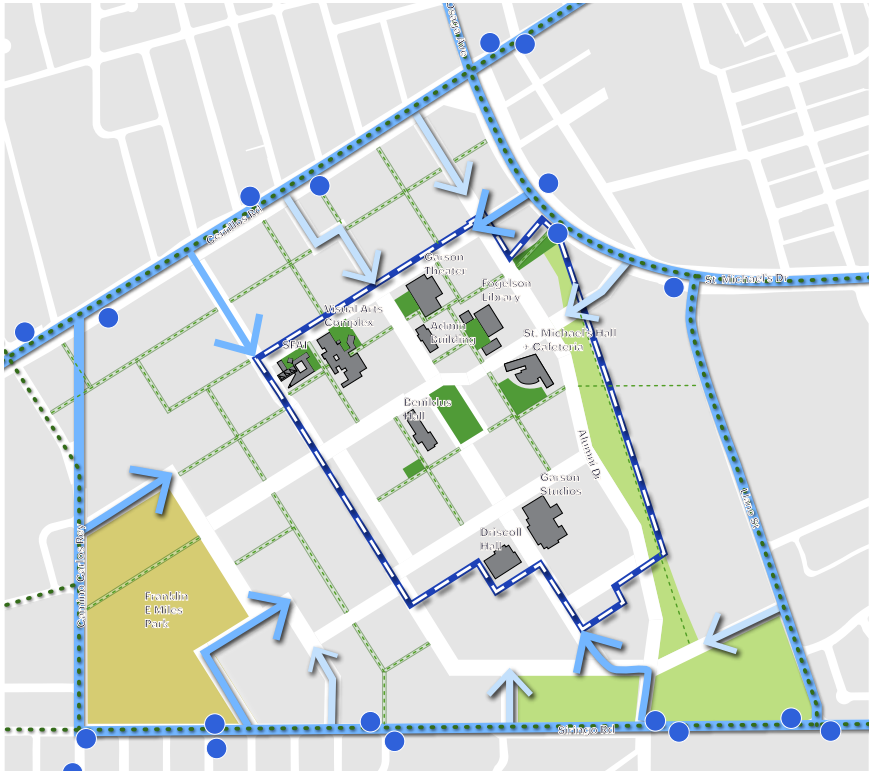
The Land Development Plan acknowledges different user needs by introducing various mobility and connectivity options. Multimodal street design accommodates diverse users with varying transportation needs, preferences, and abilities. A cohesive network of streets, paseos, and bikelanes better connects Cerrillos Rd and St. Michael's Dr to the Midtown Site and to nearby destinations such as the Franklin E Miles Park. The proposed network includes a forward-thinking, flexible design that can integrate stormwater and green infrastructure technologies and allows for environmental sustainability.

Complete Streets

The future vision for Midtown is one in which users choose to meet their daily needs by walking, rolling, bicycling, taking transit, and ridesharing. The Complete Street concept is to give top priority to space-efficient modes of transportation — to pedestrians, bicycles, and transit — when allocating space on streets, in order to maximize the capacity of streets to move people and goods. An important aspect of Complete Street design is to consider universal access and design features, to make them safe and comfortable for people of all ages and abilities. Policy and design guidance ensure that the entire right-of-way is planned, designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to provide safe access for all users.

Connectivity and Mobility Vision

For more information on the vision for connectivity and mobility at Midtown, see Chapter 4 Connectivity + Mobility Vision. For more information about standards for street design, see Chapter 5 Development Standards.



Proposed Access + Connectivity to Surrounding Area

Legend

- Midtown Site
- Major Roads + Access Points
- Secondary Access Points
- Buildings to Reuse
- Bike Infrastructure
- Plazas + Parks
- Linear Park
- Open Space
- Bus Stops

Dedicated Bike Lanes *Features such as dedicated bike lanes make bicycling safe for all ages. Image courtesy: www.metaefficient.com.*

Slender, Low-Speed Streets *Slender, low-speed streets can help to create family-friendly public places such as Octavia Boulevard, San Francisco.*

Complete Streets Principles + Vision for Streets at Midtown

Multimodal. Each street serves all users by balancing the needs of automobiles, buses, and trucks with those of pedestrians and cyclists. This is done in different ways and by using a different combination of strategies depending upon the use of the street and prioritization.

Context Sensitive. Each street is designed to work within the existing or intended physical context of the area.

Physical Appeal. Each street is designed integrally with the public realm — the spaces between buildings such as sidewalks and parks — keeping in mind the needs of different user groups. For additional information on Complete Streets, visit www.smartgrowthamerica.org/complete-streets.

Streets for All Users. The transportation system serves a variety of users, including people traveling on foot, bike, wheelchair, bus, and automobile. Travel to and from Midtown marks the beginning and end of a person's experience, establishing vital first and last impressions of Midtown. Moreover, convenient access to Midtown through a well-connected and effective multimodal transportation network is an essential component of the overall experience for existing neighbor residents and future residents, employees, and visitors.

Streets as Public Spaces. Beyond their role as conduits for the movement of people and goods, streets host social interactions, provide space for community gatherings, and influence public life. Designing streets as public spaces where people want to spend time maximizes their contributions to the public realm.

Streets in Support of the Economic Development. Businesses benefit from streets that efficiently move and transfer goods while attracting and serving customers.

Streets to be Adaptable. A multitude of design options are possible within a given street width. Street designs can change as the needs of its users evolve over time. Interim design treatments using paint and movable planters can demonstrate the effectiveness of design concepts while gradually adjusting user travel behaviors.

Streets Designed for Safety. Conflicts between people walking, driving, and bicycling are inherent on multimodal streets. Good street design considers sources of multimodal conflicts to minimize the potential for collisions.

Streets are Ecosystems. Streets are designed as ecosystems where man-made systems interface with natural systems.

CLOSER LOOK: COMPLETE STREETS

Example of a Complete Street
Showing features that create a context-sensitive, pedestrian-oriented public realm.

A Pedestrian Prioritization at Intersections
Design intersections to reduce wait times for pedestrians needing to cross the street.

B Intelligent Traffic Signals
Use intelligent traffic signals designed to control traffic flow, transit, and pedestrian crossing safely and efficiently.

C Comfortable Bicycle Facilities
Design bicycle facilities to create space for bicycles and protect them from moving cars.

D Minimum Vehicular Travel Lanes
Reduce the number and width of travel lanes to provide traffic calming and enable wider sidewalks.

E Enhanced Crosswalks
Design crosswalks to make the pedestrian experience safer and easier.

F Wide Sidewalks
Design sidewalks for a comfortable pedestrian experience for all ages and sidewalk dining with the widest sidewalks on shopping streets.

G Street Trees
Select species that thrive in urban environments, provide shade and beauty, and reduce air pollution.

H Green Infrastructure
Design Infrastructure that adds visual interest while directing stormwater directly to the soil to allow groundwater recharge.

I Ease of Maintenance
Reduce the cost of maintenance for streets through selection of durable materials.

J Universal Design + Visitability
Include universal design features where possible to enable people of all abilities to use streets and sidewalks safely and comfortably.

3.3 Integrated Stormwater Management

Midtown advances applications of stormwater management conventional practices and implements improved code compliance strategies that provide water quality benefits, flood resilience, and peak flow improvements.

Vision for Midtown

Midtown Santa Fe integrates low-impact development (LID) and green infrastructure (GI) approaches throughout its open spaces and public plazas, parks, paseos, and streets, to treat and address stormwater runoff at its source. The proposed strategies restore natural hydrologic processes with the aim to improve water quality and groundwater recharge, cultivate a robust urban ecology, protect Midtown and adjacent communities from flooding impacts, and reduce erosion in Arroyo de los Pinos. Integrated GI strategies additionally support complete streets and improved pedestrian safety, and promote recreational and educational opportunities for sustained social engagement and environmental stewardship.

The open space and stormwater management vision for Midtown Santa Fe has been developed through a collaborative process, with input from community members, City of Santa Fe agencies and departments, and design and engineering teams.

Stormwater Strategies

The vision is to use a suite of best management practices (BMPs) that will work in concert with each other to meet Midtown's water quality, retention and flood protection goals:

• **Water quality and retention** will be achieved through treatment, evapotranspiration and infiltration. Water quality treatment facilities will be implemented both within private development parcels and within the public-right-of-way (PROW) throughout the project site. Water quality facilities are required within individual private parcels to treat the first flush (see Section 5.6 - Policy) to the maximum extent practicable . Strategies include bioretention areas, flow through planters, bioswales, tree box filters, permeable sidewalks and parking lanes, and acequias.

• **Conveyance** features within the PROW will safely move stormwater through the district, while maximizing ecological benefit and protecting infrastructure from flooding. The site integrates open channel and closed pipe conveyance across the site. Strategies include acequias, runnels/trench drains, and roadside bioswales, coupled with an underground storm drain system at the periphery of the site.

• **Peak flow and volume mitigation** will be provided by the decentralized BMPs (bioretention, permeable surfaces, acequias) proposed across the site that contribute to reduce peak flow and runoff volumes for frequent storms, and for large, infrequent storm events (e.g. storm events with up to 50 or 100-year return period) where feasible. The remaining runoff will be managed through a centralized stormwater basin (retrofit to the existing pond) which will detain and retain additional stormwater as needed such that the existing peak discharge to Arroyo de Los Pinos is not exceeded.

• **Flood resilience** will be considered in the design of infrastructure and open spaces. Open space features, such as fields and courts, will be depressed to allow for additional flooding capacity within the system during extreme events beyond the 100-year design storm.

Integrated Open Space & Stormwater Management

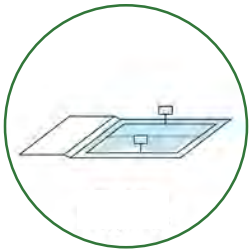
Integral to the success of Midtown's stormwater and open space vision is the seamless integration of proposed stormwater strategies into the urban fabric, open spaces and thoroughfare typologies described throughout this document. Successful integration will promote cross-cutting benefits within the public realm, including:

• **Complete street enhancement:** Midtown prioritizes bicycle and pedestrian-focused environments that are safe, comfortable, inviting and visually legible wayfinding systems. Complete streets optimize space within the PROW for walking, sitting, and gathering: activities that are further enhanced by the integration of green infrastructure elements such as, bioretention and acequias. Green infrastructure will also be incorporated to promote traffic calming (i.e. bioretention bulb-outs).

• **Urban ecology and heat-island impact:** Vegetated and naturalized stormwater conveyance systems, along with tree corridors provide shade and reduce the urban heat island effect. Stormwater BMPs enhance infiltration and evaporation, hydrating soils and promoting a healthy urban canopy. Bioretention areas and vegetated BMPs provide pockets of urban habitat.

• **Dual purpose, resilient spaces:** Elements within open spaces such as plazas, parks and courtyards can be designed for emergency detention during extreme, climate change influenced storm events (e.g. floodable playgrounds, depressed landscape areas).

• **Educational infrastructure:** Visible green infrastructure draws attention to stormwater and climate issues, providing an educational opportunity for Midtown and surrounding community. Signage can be incorporated to draw attention to specific strategies and features.

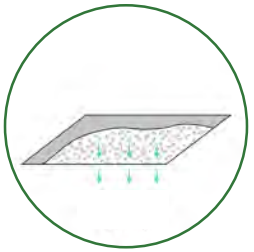


FLOODABLE SPACES

Non-critical open spaces can be used as a buffer for extreme storm events. The can be set at slightly lower elevations than surrounding roads and buildings providing resilience against flooding of critical infrastructure.

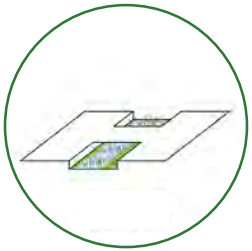
BIOSWALE

Vegetated swale designed to treat, convey and infiltrate runoff from adjacent roadways



PERMEABLE PAVING

Permeable pavements are appropriate as a retention strategy where infiltration rates are adequate. Consider pervious materials to reduce runoff from site hardscapes and promote infiltration.

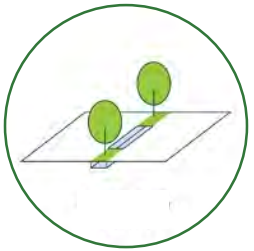


ACEQUIA

Open channels used to convey and detain runoff in street with a wider right-of-way

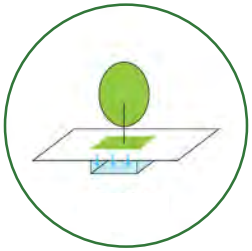
BIORETENTION AREAS

Larger bioretention facilities where space is available to naturally contour the basin into the surrounding site and landscape



FLOW-THRU PLANTERS

Flow-thru planters (FTPs) are structured biotreatment facilities typically designed with concrete curb-walls and used in more space-constrained locations

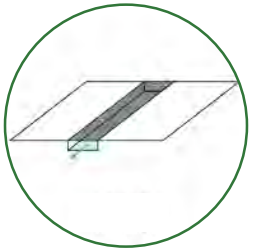


TREE BOX FILTER

Bioretention treatment integrated into treewells, appropriate for use in narrow PROWs adjacent to proposed stormwater inlets.

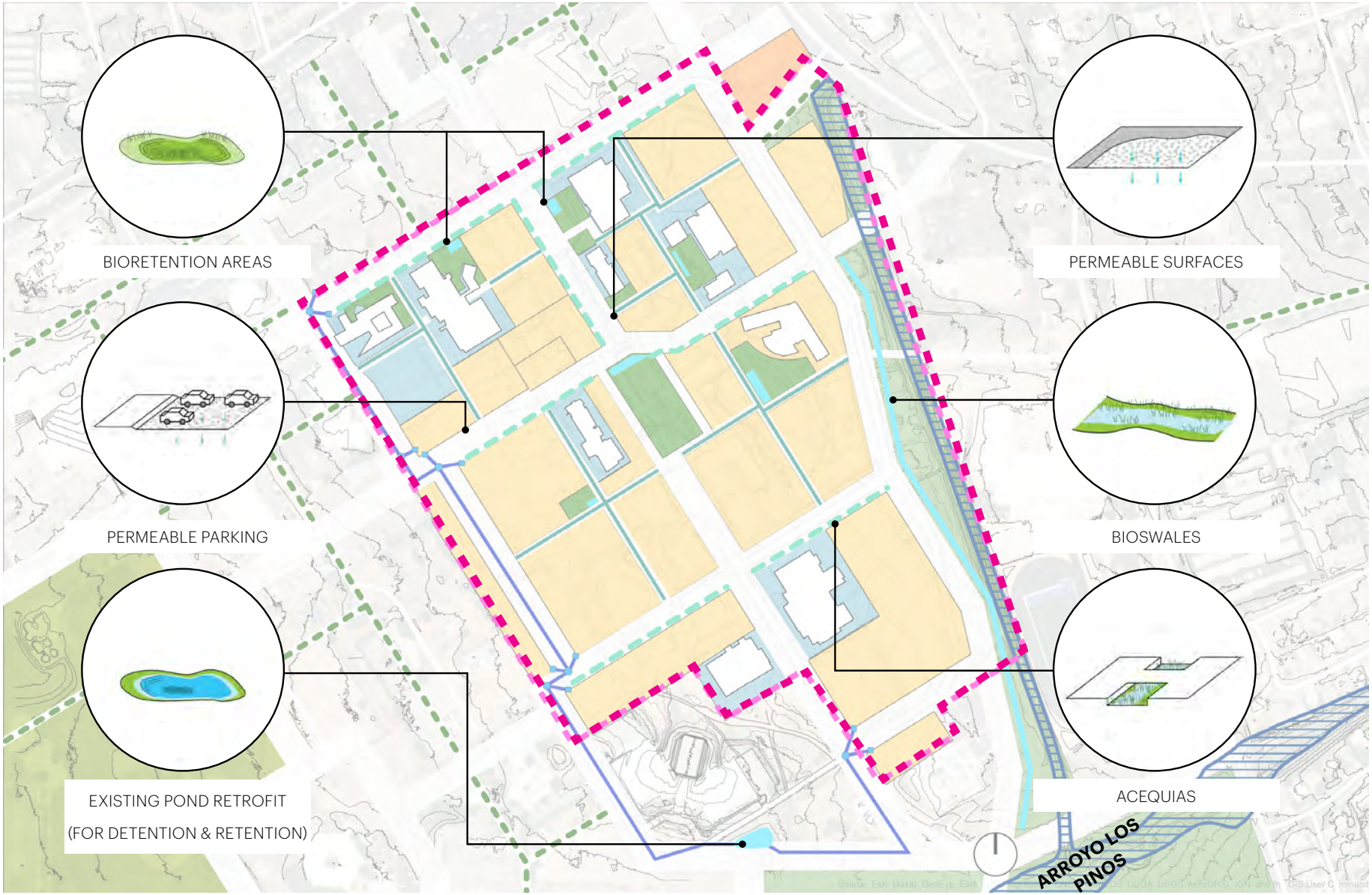
STORMWATER BASIN (EXISTING POND RETROFIT)

To be used at the end of the stormwater management train, to detain and retain stormwater runoff.



RUNNELS / TRENCH DRAINS

Runnels and trench drains can be integrated into urban, pedestrian-oriented areas to convey water at the surface, while maintaining circulation



Legend

- Project Boundary
- Proposed Paseos
- Proposed Permeable Surfaces
- Proposed Stormwater Pipe
- Proposed Acequias
- Proposed Bioswale
- Proposed Storm Catch Basins
- Proposed Storm Manholes
- Proposed Bioretention Areas

3.4 Civic + Open Spaces

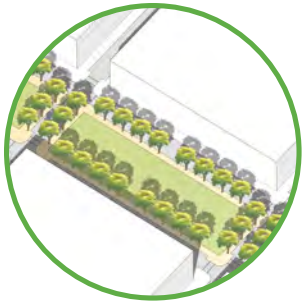
Variety of Civic + Open Spaces

Midtown will include a variety of civic and open spaces such as a grand plaza, pocket parks and plazas, a linear open space with trails, and intimate pedestrian paseos. The open space network will be convenient to access and comfortable to use and will provide facilities and spaces for a variety of activities and community needs. Places for gathering, such as the central plaza, encourage a sense of belonging and provide a venue for cultural activities and community celebrations. Civic spaces in Midtown are regulated with standards customized for each type in Chapter 5 (Development Standards).

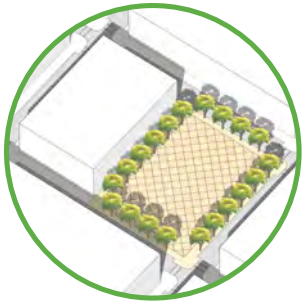
Franklin E Miles Park will continue to play an important role as a space for recreation and other outdoor activities and new connections between the park and the Midtown site make the ballfields and skatepark more accessible to residents of Midtown and surrounding neighborhoods. New pocket parks, pocket plazas and courtyards will be included in private developments at Midtown to provide additional open spaces for people who live and work at Midtown. A network of pedestrian paseos will provide a high degree of pedestrian connectivity within the site and will link civic and open spaces across the Site.

Objectives for Open Space Design

- Provide a variety of spaces to accomodate diverse uses and activities
- Include facilities that make access safe and easy for pedestrians and people riding bikes
- Provide shade and select tree species that thrive in Santa Fe
- Design spaces for simple and cost-effective maintenance
- Use principles of universal design and visitability to create accessible spaces

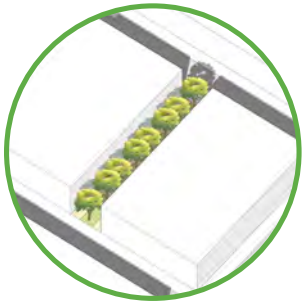


B Arroyo Park *Open space arranged in a linear manner along the existing arroyo, to provide a natural environment for passive recreation.*



A Plaza *Community-wide focal point designed to accomodate both passive daily use and special community activities such as markets, community celebrations and festivals.*

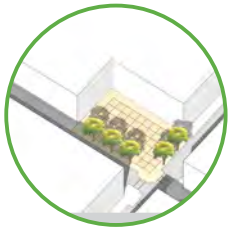
C Quad Park *An informal space where adjacent buildings provide a sense of enclosure. Pathways running through or around the space provide access through the park. Programmed areas are located among informal plantings or lawn/open areas.*



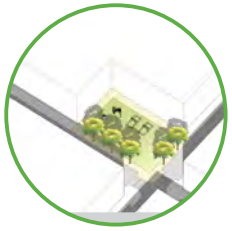
D Paseo *A pedestrian pathway that connects a street with another street or block interior and that is lined by ground floor entries to residential or live/work units and/or shopfront.*

Open Space at Midtown	
Open Space Types	**Min. Area**
Civic Spaces	5.2 ac
+ Paseos	3.3 ac
+ Open Spaces on Community-Oriented Use parcels	0.4 ac
+ Open Spaces on Development parcels	20.5 ac
Total Minimum Open Space at Midtown	**29.4 ac**

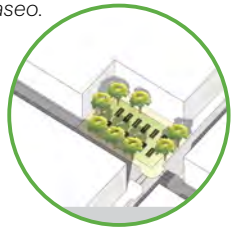
The following civic space types can be integrated with tother types, and/ or can be used to satisfy open space requirements detailed in Chapter 5:



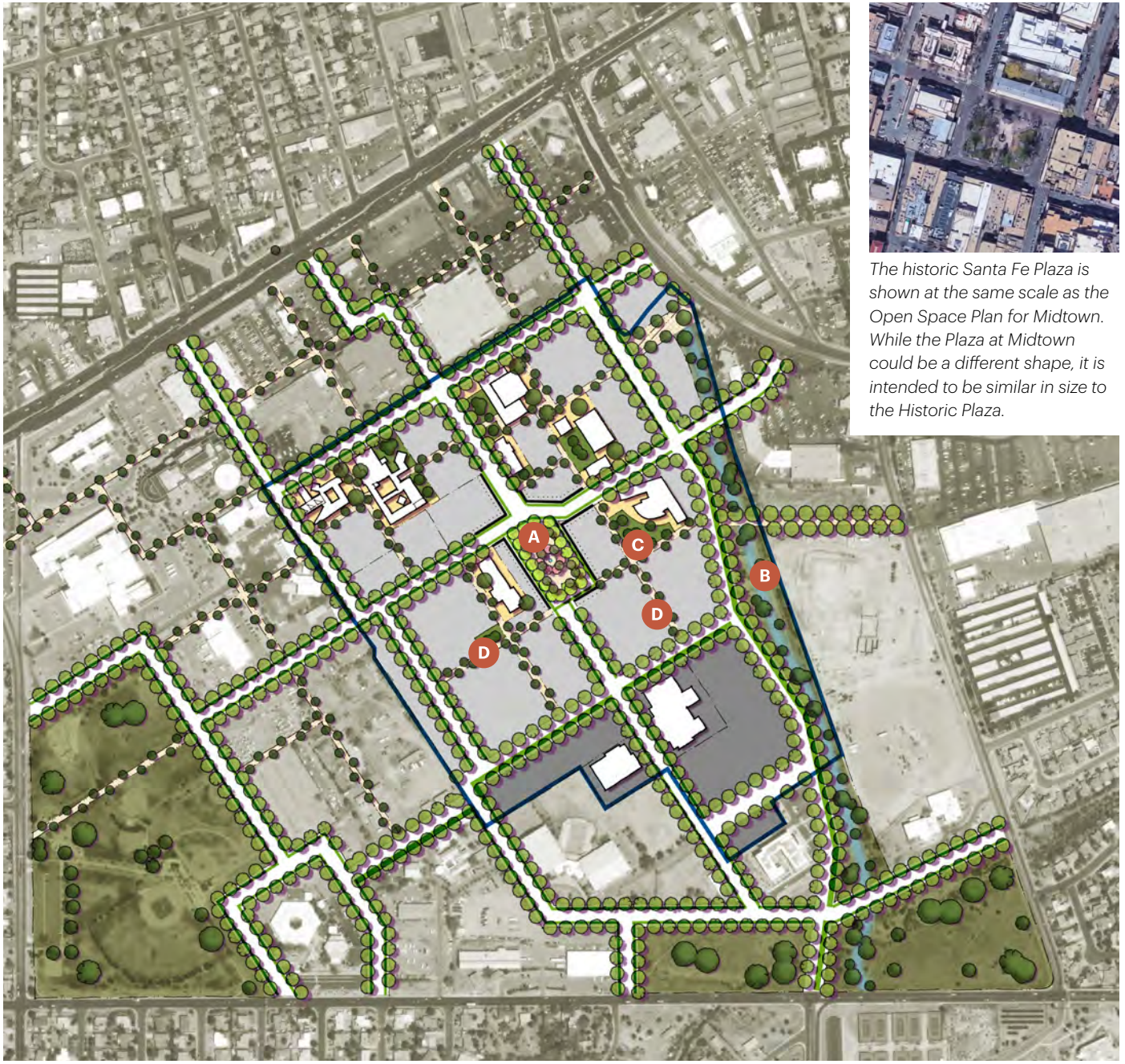
Pocket Plaza or Pocket Park *Small-scale open space for informal activities, with seating and shade, sometimes at the intersection of two paseos.*



Playground *Space designed and equipped for the recreation of children, with shade and visibility from a street or paseo.*



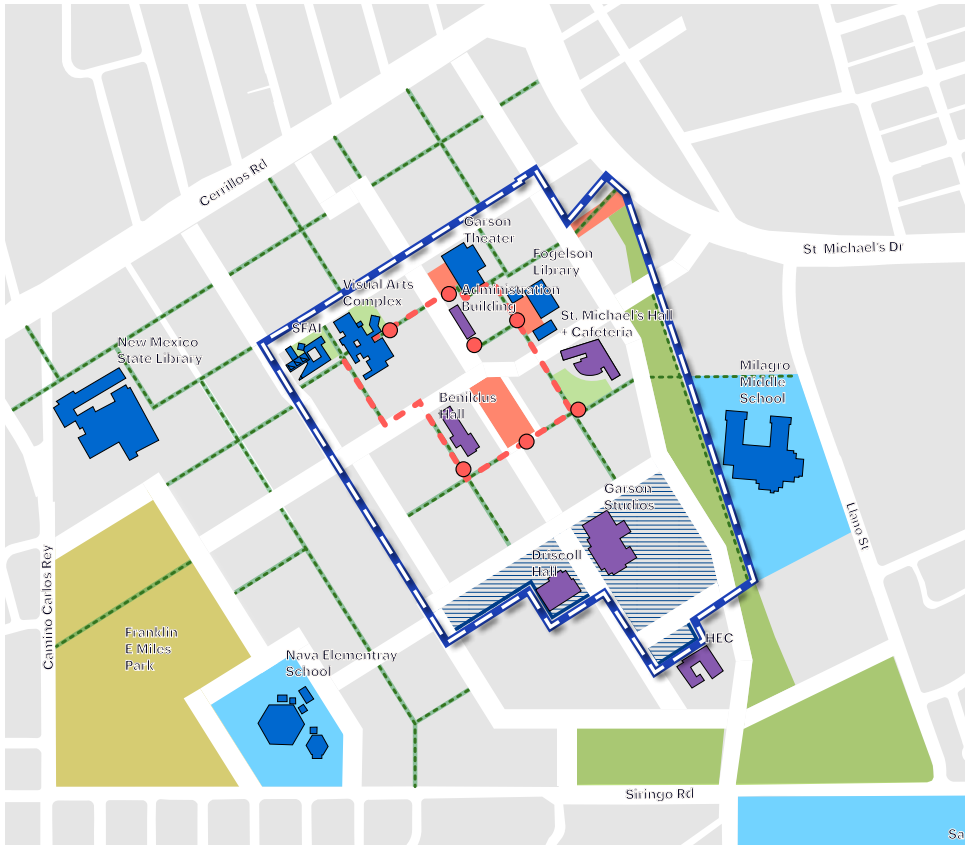
Community Garden *A grouping of garden plots available to nearby residents for small-scale cultivation.*



The historic Santa Fe Plaza is shown at the same scale as the Open Space Plan for Midtown. While the Plaza at Midtown could be a different shape, it is intended to be similar in size to the Historic Plaza.

Civic, Cultural and Community Spaces

The Land Development Plan integrates a variety of civic spaces designed to support community activities. Additionally, the Plan proposes the rehabilitation and reuse of several significant existing buildings to stabilize, enhance and promote community arts and culture. These include the Visual Arts Complex, which would be repurposed as a Community Arts and Culture Hub, the Fogelson Library complex, which will get new life as a public library and community learning and innovation center, and the Greer Garson Theatre. "Pocket plazas" are envisioned adjacent to several of these buidlings to compliment the activities taking place within. A network of paseos links all these spaces together, forming a "necklace" of community-serving cultural spaces and civic spaces at Midtown.



Civic, Cultural and Community Spaces

Legend

- Midtown Site
- Existing Buildings for Cultural/ Community-Oriented Uses
- Other Buildings for Adaptive Reuse
- School Sites
- New Plaza/ Pocket Plazas
- "Necklace" of Community and Cultural Spaces
- Film Studio Area
- New Open Space
- Existing Open Space
- Paseos

The proposed civic space network includes a variety of spaces that can accommodate multiple cultural activities and respond to specific community needs. A network of pedestrian paseos ties these spaces together in a "necklace" of community and cultural spaces.

Civic Spaces and Community-Oriented Buildings

Habitat Creation + Native Plants
The Arroyo Park will serve as an important open space and green connector between destinations in Midtown. It also provides an opportunity to preserve and create habitats for native flora and fauna found in the Santa Fe area .

Midtown Plaza *The Historic Plaza in Santa Fe is an iconic place that attracts visitors from all over the country. It is considered a National Landmark, an exemplary case of traditional Spanish-American plaza. The Land Development Plan proposes a central plaza for Santa Feans at Midtown inspired by the Historic Plaza, and will be a place for community gathering and social interaction.*

Fogelson Library *The Fogelson Library will be upgraded to provide space for a branch of the City of Santa Fe Public Library. It is envisioned as a community anchor for Midtown and will attract Santa Feans from across the City to take advantage of services offered there. The Pocket Plaza in front of the library building can host community events related to library activities.*

Spaces for Community Activities

Community Food + Artisan Market *The Midtown Plaza will provide a central space suitable for pop-up markets where area artisans, small businesses, and food startups can make their goods available for sale to the Santa Fe community.*

Community Arts + Culture Events *Plazas are spaces for community events and civic gatherings. The new Plaza in Midtown will accommodate events at a variety of scales since the streets around the Plaza are designed to enable extending the plaza space to the opposite sidewalks.*

Literary Festivals with Fogelson Library and Nearby Schools *Civic spaces at Midtown could host annual literary events to encourage engagement with writing and reading such as book festivals to celebrate local authors, cooperative events with area schools to spotlight youth authors and publications and Library Book Sales.*

A New Center of Santa Fe

Midtown is envisioned as a new Center for life in Santa Fe. As a thriving cultural and community space that celebrates what makes Santa Fe unique, the new Plaza will serve as a civic hub at the heart of Midtown. It will be an active space for special events and everyday activities that reflect Santa Fe's diversity and creativity.

Buildings around the Plaza will help to frame and activate the space by engaging pedestrians through active frontages that allow indoor activity to spill into the outdoors. Ample shade will be provided for pedestrians and passerby through arcades — covered sidewalks — that surround the Plaza. The buildings around the Plaza will create a large "outdoor room" at the heart of Midtown.

Vision

- **A** The Midtown Plaza will be similar in size to the historic Santa Fe Plaza
- **B** Covered sidewalks frame the plaza and provide shade for pedestrians
- **C** Opportunities for mix of uses to help activate the Plaza space
- **D** Low-speed, curbless streets around the Plaza can be closed to vehicular traffic to create a larger Plaza space during special events.

3.5 Urban Form + Building Scale

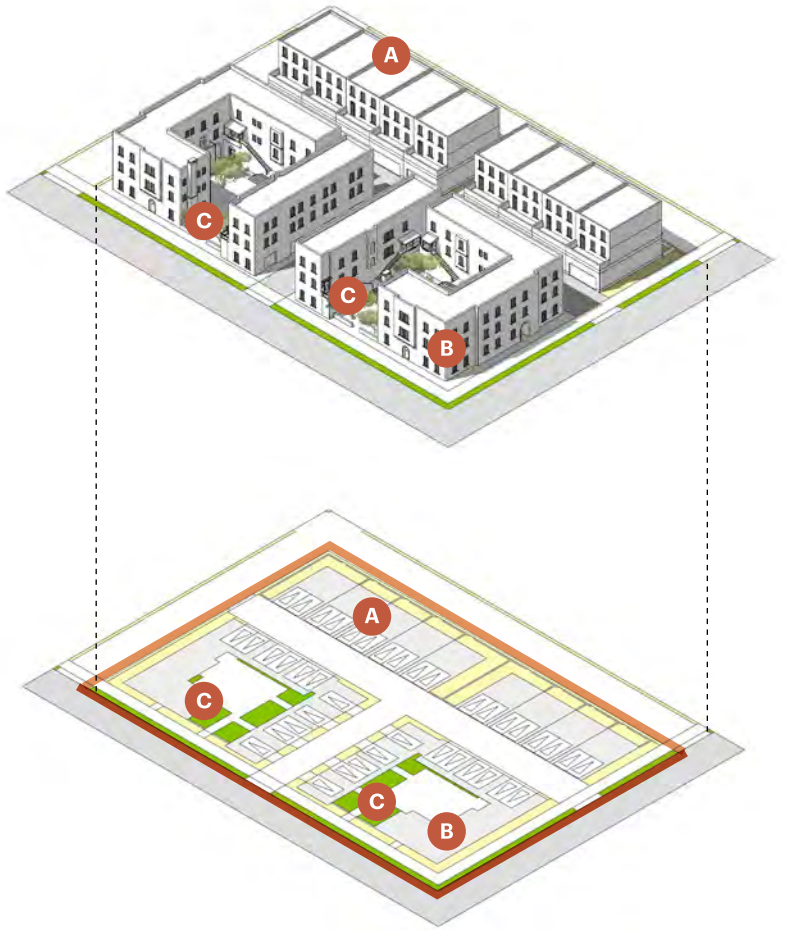
New development in Midtown will happen incrementally over time. This Land Development Plan utilizes a street grid of larger development blocks that are broken into smaller development parcels by pedestrian paseos and living alleys. This framework is intended to provide development flexibility in response to changes in market conditions as Midtown transforms over many years while maintaining an urban environment with buildings oriented to streets and public spaces.

Blocks at Midtown are scaled to promote walkability by limiting block face and perimeter dimensions according to the Development Standards Regulating Plan and the Thoroughfare Regulating Plan in Chapter 5. This provides a high degree of connectivity and intersection density which diffuses traffic throughout the site and provides multiple route options for people walking, rolling and riding bikes.

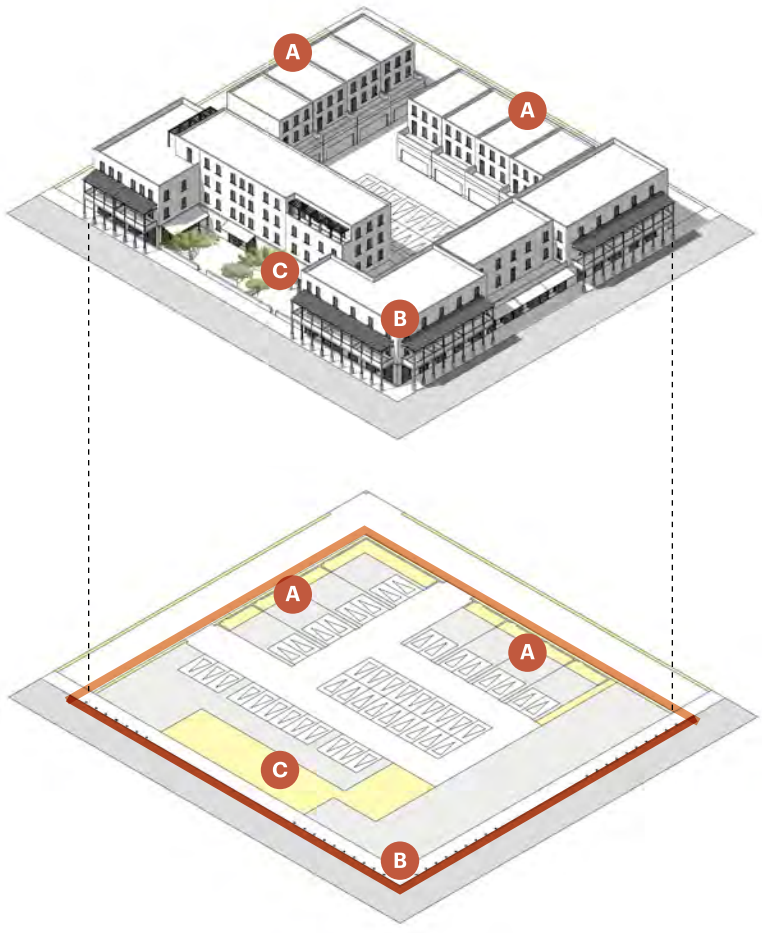
The diagrams to the right illustrate how a variety of building types and building scales (size of building footprint and building height) can be arranged on a similar block. Larger, more intense buildings are located along the street frontages, while smaller buildings are located along the paseo frontages at the rear.

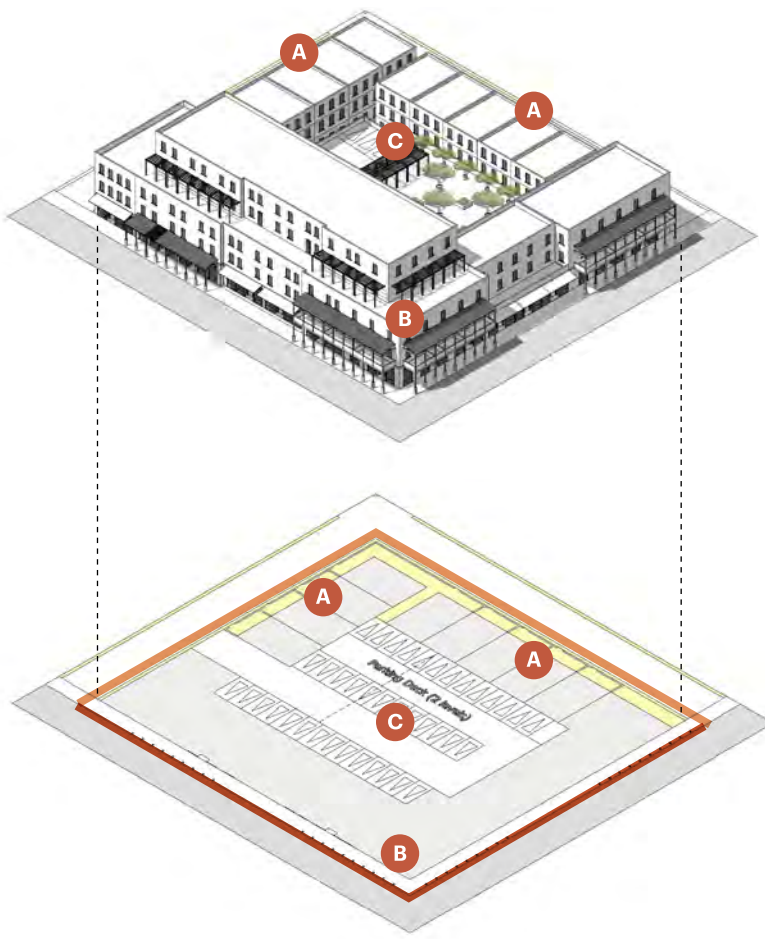
Parking and service areas are located in the center of the block where they do not negatively impact street and paseo frontages. Open spaces located in courtyards are connected to sidewalks, and frontage conditions such as shopfronts with awnings and galleries provide shade to promote a high-quality public realm that encourages walking, rolling, riding bikes, and taking transit by protecting pedestrians from sun and rain.

The variety of building types enabled by the Land Development Plan lays the groundwork for more housing choices for Santa Feans, and provides the opportunity for both affordable and market rate housing at Midtown. The Land Development Plan allows for both fee simple (for sale) and rental housing, along with other typologies such as co-living and community land trusts.



Lower Intensity Block Example
Courtyard Apartment/Condo Buildings along streets A
Townhouses along paseos B
Multiple courtyards C
3 stories
1-2 parking spaces per unit; tuck-under parking





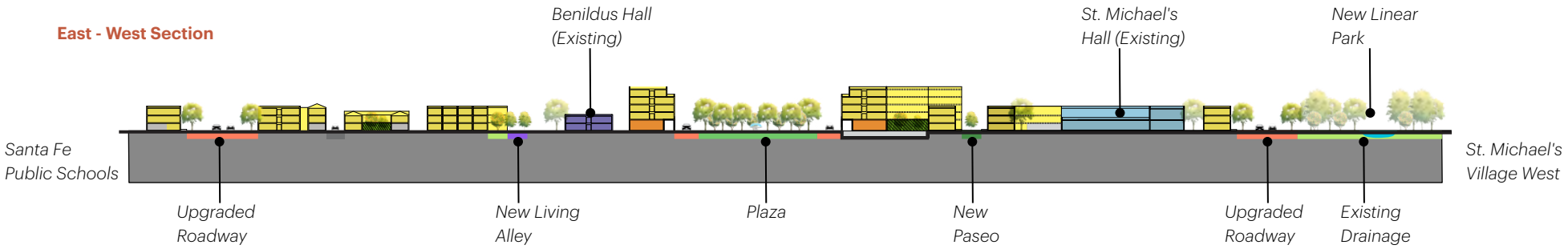
Legend

- Paseo or Living Alley Frontage
- Street Frontage

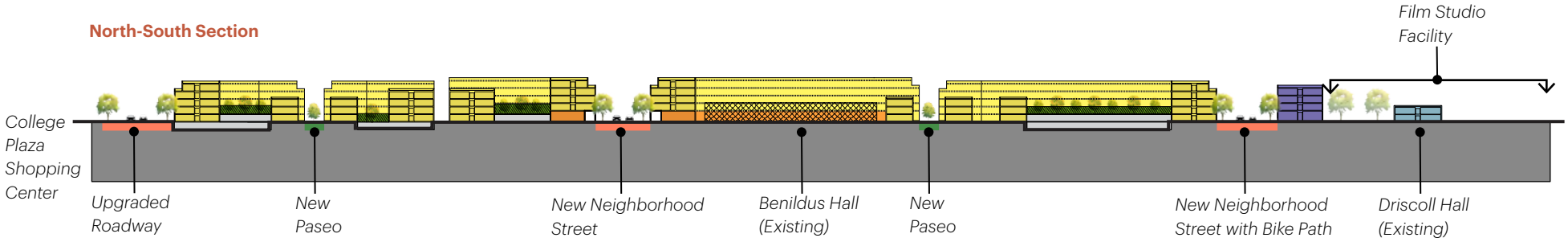
Medium Intensity Block Example
Mixed-Use Apartment/Condo/Office Buildings along streets A
Townhouses along paseos B
Courtyards at ground level C
Primarily 3 stories, some 4 story buildings
1-2 parking spaces per unit; parking lot + tuck-under parking

Higher Intensity Block Example
Mixed-Use Apartment/Condo/Office Buildings along streets A
Townhouses along paseos B
Courtyards located on top of parking deck C
3-5 stories
1 parking space per unit; parking deck + underground parking

East - West Section



North-South Section



Variety of Building Scales

"Building scale" refers to the size of a building based on its footprint (length and width) and height. To promote a diversity of housing options and provide flexibility for the different uses envisioned at Midtown, each block should include a variety of building scales. Taller, more intense buildings are appropriate along streets, while shorter, smaller-scale buildings are more appropriate along paseos and living alleys. Even in instances where a single building type is used across the full face of a block, different frontage conditions and changes in building height should respond to the adjacent street and paseo contexts.

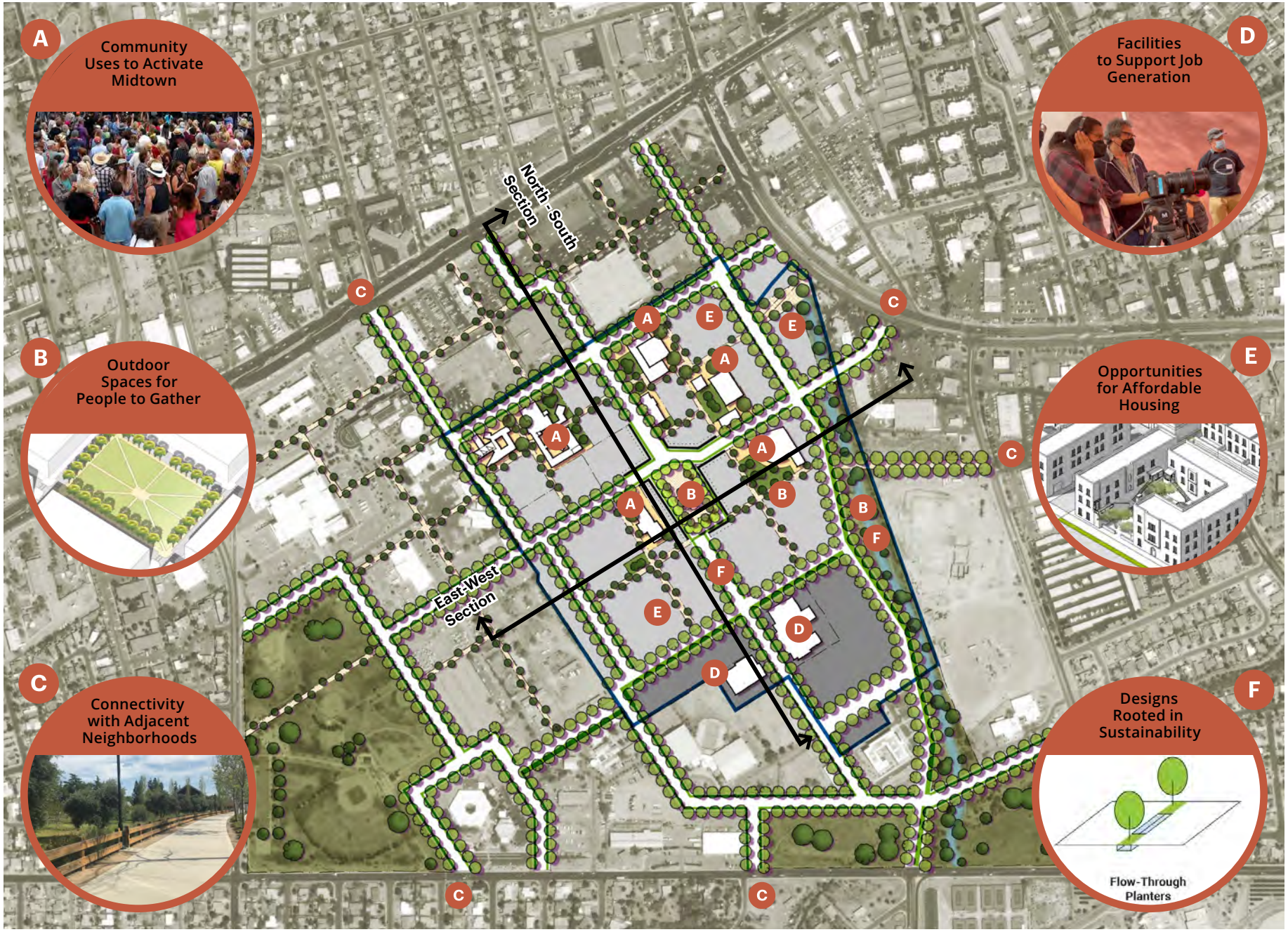
Legend

Uses

- Residential
- Active Ground Floors
- Office
- Community-Serving
- Parking
- Podium/ Green Patio

Street Types + Civic Spaces

- Street
- Paseo
- Living Alley
- Plaza
- Arroyo Park
- Driveway


A
Community Uses to Activate Midtown
B
Outdoor Spaces for People to Gather
C
Connectivity with Adjacent Neighborhoods
D
Facilities to Support Job Generation
E
Opportunities for Affordable Housing
F
Designs Rooted in Sustainability
Flow-Through Planters
North - South Section
East-West Section

3.6 Place-based Approach

Place-based Design Principles

Place-based design — which takes into account local climate and culture — will shape development at Midtown. Taking inspiration from local building traditions, architectural heritage, local climate, and historic and cultural resources, buildings and public spaces at Midtown will look and feel distinct to Santa Fe. In the Land Development Plan, Chapter 6 implements this place-based design as a strategy by providing standards that are tailored to reflect the building traditions and climate context of Santa Fe.

The place-based approach for Midtown balances the need for a variety of building types, the importance of economic feasibility, and the integration of sustainability goals. Place-based design at Midtown should consider:

- Creation of comfortable outdoor spaces that take advantage of Santa Fe's climate
- Incorporation of architectural elements typical of Santa Fe including courtyards, roof terraces, and shaded walkways
- Incorporation of public art
- Use of native plants and cultivars suited to the Santa Fe climate
- Attention to solar orientation when positioning building openings, and when locating outdoor spaces

Facade Zones *These images illustrate the intended building scale and frontage for the Main Street (top) and Live/Work Flex (bottom) Facade Zones. Coordinated Facade Zones encourage a variety of environments at Midtown that help to reinforce Santa Fe's urban form patterns and discourage monotonous development.*

Proposed Zones

The Land Development Plan establishes Sub-Zones and Facade Zones listed below and mapped on the Development Standards Regulating Plan in Chapter 5 to regulate development at Midtown. These zones have been developed to allow for the types of uses that the community has envisioned for Midtown, and to promote development that delivers a walkable neighborhood and reflects Santa Fe's unique culture and climate. Additional information is available in Chapter 5 (Development Standards).

Sub-Zones

- Civic Space
- Mixed-Use Neighborhood
- Mixed-Use Center
- Mixed-Use Office
- Mixed-Use Film
- Community-Oriented Use

Facade Zones

- Plaza
- Main Street
- Main Street-Office
- Live/Work
- Neighborhood Residential
- Neighborhood Paseo

The Land Development Plan is intended to distinguish the environments envisioned in Midtown. The Sub-Zones and Facade Zones reflect the vision for development described in this Chapter.

Building Types

The Land Development Plan anticipates a range of building types compatible with Santa Fe's built context and suitable to provide a variety of residential and retail unit sizes and price points, including affordable housing. The development standards in Chapter 5 allow for the following building types, but do not limit development exclusively to these types:

- Townhouse
- Live/Work Townhouse
- Courtyard Residential Building
- Mid-Rise: Residential or Mixed-Use Building

In addition to these building types the Land Development Plan envisions re-use of existing buildings such as the Fogelson Library and Greer Garson Theatre, as well as new buildings at the Greer Garson Studios.

Frontage Types *These images illustrate the intended frontages in the Plaza Facade Zone, articulating a recessed ground floor facade.*

3.7 Development Program + Phasing

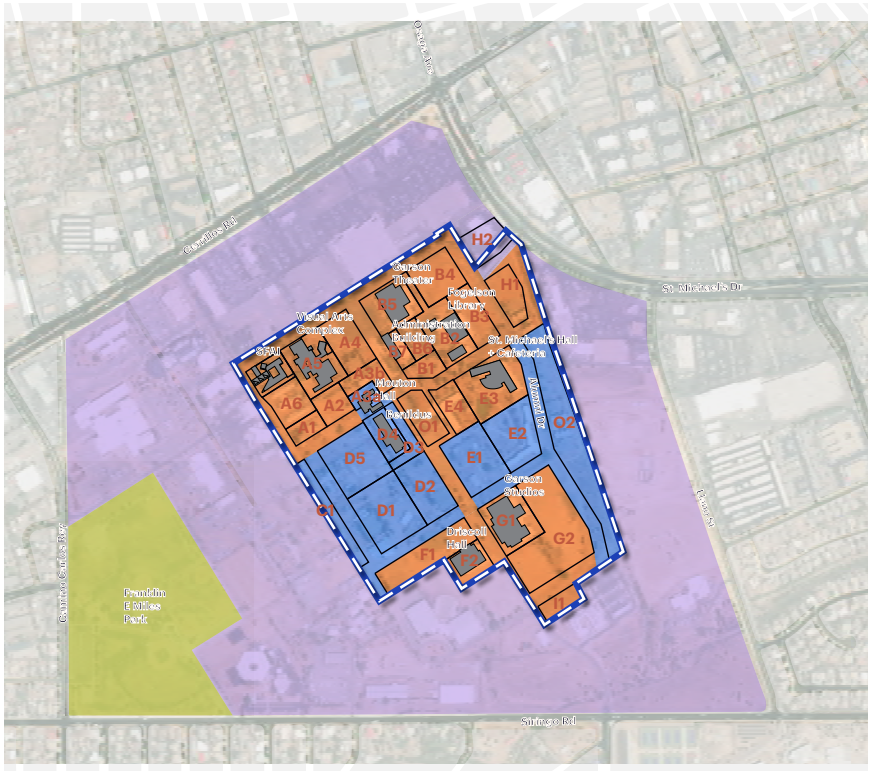
Uses + Distribution of Uses

Midtown will becomes a mixed-use and mixed-income district enabling a variety of uses — from residential buildings to offices, retail and commercial spaces, flex spaces designed to fulfill artists' needs, theater and film production areas, and community-oriented uses. A combination of diverse uses makes Midtown a place that will be an active and inviting place for Santa Feans to live, work, learn and visit.

Shops, artists studios and places to eat will be located centrally along the north-south street leading from the Plaza, forming an arts-and-culture corridor throught the center of Midtown. Community-oriented uses are clustered in existing buildings at the northern end of the site, while employment uses anchored by the Greer Garson Studio Complex are located at the southern end of the site to accomodate future expansion of film production spaces. Residential blocks are located at the north end and at the center of the site to provide proximity to amenities.

Development Phasing

Development will achieve the community's vision incrementally, combining public and private development efforts to realize the plan for Midtown. An initial development phase uses existing buildings and infrastructure to frame and animate community amenities and facilities while providing opportunities for infill development on adjacent parcels. Development will be anchored by the central Plaza and new and upgraded streets will establish good internal connectivity. In Phase 2 all developable parcels at Midtown will be developed, in line with infrastructure and connectivity investments. Adjacent properties frame the development at the last phase of development to leverage opportunities for housing, connectivity and open space/stormwater management.



Phasing + Development Blocks

Legend

- Midtown Site
- Buildings to Reuse
- Development Blocks
- Phase 1: Build on and revitalize existing facilities.
- Phase 2: Build out the rest of the Midtown Site.
- Phase 3: Catalyze development of nearby parcels.

Phase 1

Phase 2

Phase 3

Legend

- The Midtown Site
- Existing Buildings to be Adaptively Re-used
- Parcels for Development in Phase Noted on Illustration
- Film Use Area
- Parcels Developed in Previous Phase
- Open + Civic Spaces
- Road Infrastructure
- General Franklin Miles Park

KEY OFF-SITE PROJECTS

Potential External Connections

Internal connectivity within Midtown has been designed to enable future connections to improve access to amenities at Midtown:

- **A** *Reorientation of connections around HEC and tennis center*
- **B** *To Cerillos and College Plaza Shopping Center*
- **C** *To St. Michael's Dr.*
- **D** *To Franklin Miles Park and repurposing of public lands for complementary housing and mixed-use development*

Connectivity Concepts for the Midtown Area:

- **E** *Improving connections through Hopewell-Mann*
- **F** *Achieve regional connections to pathways*
- **G** *Good connections to Railrunner Corridor and local transit*

Building Reuse Strategy

A thorough appraisal of existing buildings was undertaken in 2017[1] to determine suitability for reuse. Based on this and ongoing recent assessments, buildings have been identified for the following :

- **Permanent Adaptive Reuse** – these buildings are among those in the best condition on the site, provide significant architectural and cultural value, and are best suited for adaptive reuse.
- **Temporary Reuse + Further Assessment** – the condition of these buildings could accommodates temporary reuse, however further assessment is needed to determine the feasibility of upgrading these facilities to support longer-term uses.
- **Demolition** – these buildings pose significant challenges for reuse, including the need for substantial improvements and/or structural and mechanical systems that make reuse difficult and expensive.

Building Reuse Strategy		
Permanent Adaptive Reuse	**Temporary Reuse**	**Demolition**
Administration Building	St. Michael Hall Complex	Alexis Hall
Benildus Hall	Driscoll Fitness Center	Entry Station
Fogelson Library Complex	Mouton Hall	Health Center
Greer Garson Studio Complex	Barracks	Kennedy Hall
Greer Garson Theatre Center		King Hall
Visual Arts Center		La Salle Hall
		Modular Trailers + Security Building
		Luke Hall
		Student Apartments
		Onate Hall

Building Reuse Strategy

Legend

- Midtown Site
- Permanent Adaptive Reuse
- Temporary Reuse + Further Assessment
- Demolition

Sources:
1. Appraisal Report/CBRE/2017

Administration Building* *Single story building currently used by City of Santa Fe Office of Emergency Management.*

Benildus Hall *Two story classroom building with modern facilities to be utilized by future Greer Garson Studio Complex tenant.*

Fogelson Library Complex* *Multi-building complex to be reused by the Santa Fe Public Library.*

Greer Garson Studio Complex* *Building and studio lot with soundstages and screening facilities.*

Greer Garson Theatre* *513 seat theater to be reused as a performing arts venue.*

Visual Arts Center *Ricardo Legorreta-designed complex including classrooms, library and performance space.*

Long-term Adaptive Reuse Buildings

Buildings identified for Permanent Adaptive Reuse will be made available through a Request for Proposal process that will identify a suitable user and program for these buildings.

These buildings have been integrated into the urban design vision for Midtown and serve as important cultural and community anchors while physically linking the future of Midtown with its history.

** Denotes building designed by local architect Philippe Register, a practitioner of "southwest regional modernism" that is unique to Santa Fe.*

Designing for ADA, children and seniors.

3.8 Reinforcing Community Health Through Urban Design

As a new center for Santa Fe, civic spaces, streets and buildings in Midtown must be inclusive and accessible for all.

Universal Design + Visitability

The Center for Universal Design at North Carolina State University – a national leader in the advancement and development of Universal Design practice – promotes seven basic principles of Universal Design which can inform design and policy considerations at Midtown to create a place that is accessible to all Santa Feans. Some ways that these principles could be applied at Midtown are described as follows:

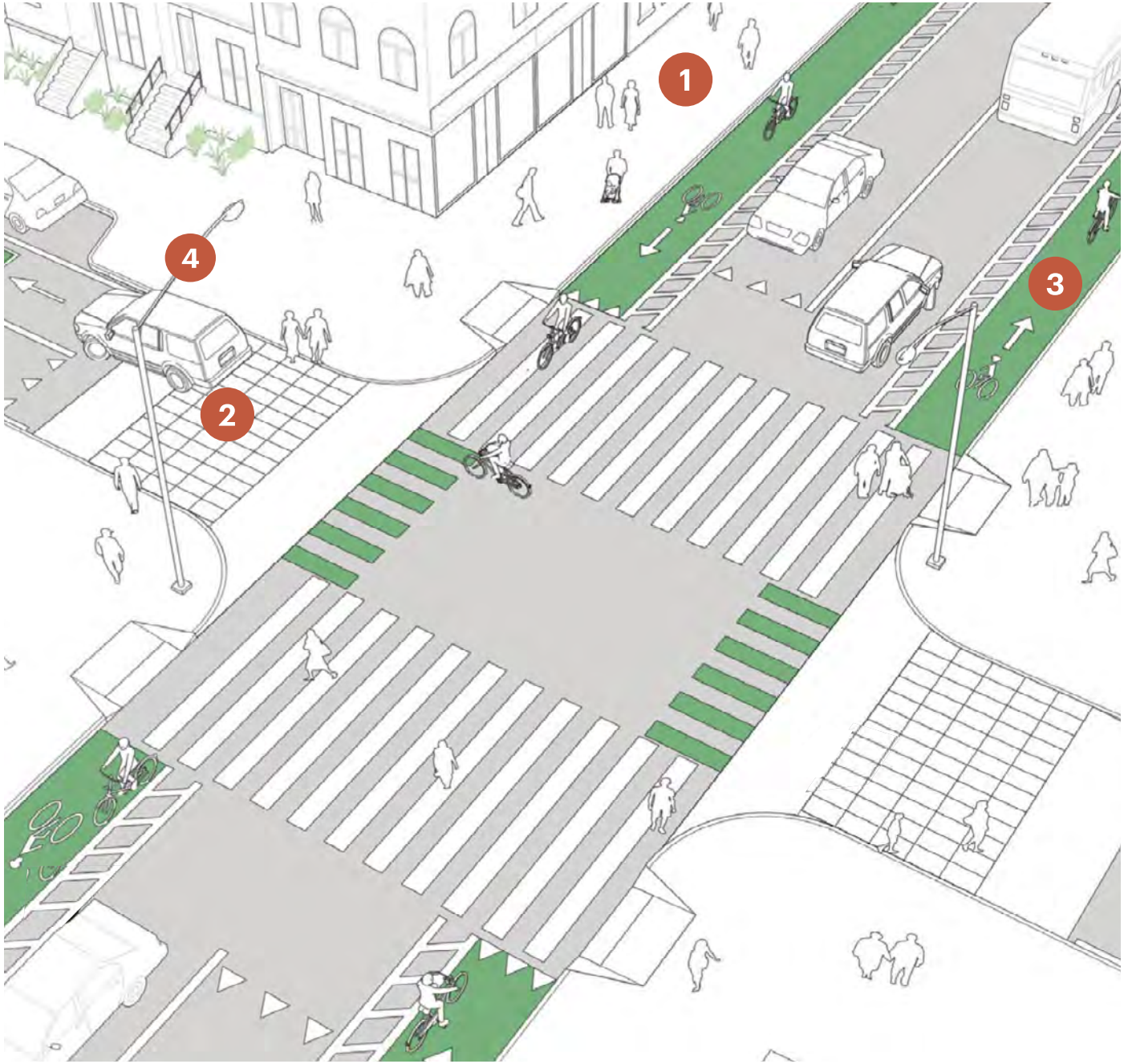
- Equitable Use – Midtown can be accessed and enjoyed by people of diverse abilities.
- Flexibility in Use – Midtown can be experienced in a variety of ways, and people can get to and move around Midtown using a variety of transportation types/modes.
- Simple and Intuitive Use – Routes of travel at Midtown are clearly marked, and building entrances are obvious.
- Perceptible Information – Wayfinding signage is clear and easy to use by people of diverse abilities.
- Tolerance for Error – Multiple routes for pedestrians mean that making a wrong turn does not require substantial backtracking.
- Low Physical Effort – Pedestrian routes are direct and do not require people to go out of their way to access entry to a building or civic space.
- Size and Space for Approach and Use – Sidewalks and pathways are wide enough to accomodate multiple users traveling in opposite directions at the same time.

Active Design

Active Design is an approach to developing buildings, streets, and neighborhoods that uses architecture and urban planning to make daily physical activity and healthy foods more accessible and inviting[1].

The improved bicycle and pedestrian network implemented via this Land Development Plan, including multi-use paths that promote active transportation options and various physical activities, and the integration of civic spaces and green infrastructure that encourage active recreation, promote daily physical activity and an active lifestyle. Safe and convenient access to nearby grocery stores, community gardens in civic spaces, and a central plaza can accommodate a Midtown food and arts market to make healthy food accessible to Midtown residents and residents of nearby neighborhoods.

Source:
1. Active Design Guidelines, 2010



Universal Design Tools

1. Wide Sidewalks
2. Tactile Cues
3. Color
4. Lighting
5. Audible Cues
6. Directional Cues
7. Tactile Display

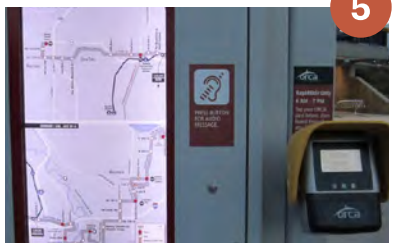


Image courtesy for image to the left and two from the top: Nacto.org
Image at the bottom: Bonnie Mintun.

CLOSER LOOK: HEALTH AND WALKABILITY

The societal benefits of a walkable environment that promotes an active lifestyle are well-established, leading to better public health, safety, and a sense of community. Equally beneficial is providing access to open space and nature, particularly in dense urban conditions. The quality of a place's public realm, described as its streets and civic spaces, plays a prominent role in determining how "walkable" that place will be. Open spaces can include public parks and plazas as well as publicly accessible open spaces on privately-owned parcels. Open spaces can take a variety of forms to respond to different environments, and design criteria vary accordingly.

Designing for Health at Midtown

A well-designed and inclusive public realm is one which all residents and visitors can visit and enjoy freely and comfortably, that feels safe at all times, and that encourages day-to-day, spontaneous interaction. It should also promote an active lifestyle, improve public health, and create safer, more close-knit communities.

Midtown has the opportunity to create an exemplary development that promotes health equity by encouraging active lifestyles and providing access to resources that promote health. With human-scaled streets and civic spaces, improved connectivity and consistently high quality pedestrian facilities, Midtown can help to make active transportation options the preferred way of getting around, and can provide better connections to healthy food and other resources that promote community health.

Health Equity Framework

A fundamental element of the vision for Midtown is a well-designed, cohesive public realm that functions as a connective tissue, integrating adjacent neighborhoods and creating a strong sense of place. The Plan includes a variety of pedestrian network enhancements to maintain a high-quality pedestrian environment and to encourage active transportation. Through a defined network of streets and public spaces, the Land Development Plan creates a district that encourages better health through physical activity:

- Parks and plazas are located throughout Midtown, to provide spaces for recreation and physical exercise, and
- Streets and paseos enhance pedestrian and bicycle connectivity and link key destinations to encourage active transportation.

Promoting Physical Activity + Health Equity in Design

Thoughtful environmental and urban design are key to building and maintaining a healthy society. Active design may have particular consequences for the health of children, especially those in low-income neighborhoods. Increasing the number of facilities that encourage physical activity has been associated with lower obesity and greater physical activity in youth. Access to parks, open spaces, recreational facilities and children's play areas can promote better health through physical activity.

Parks, Open Spaces, and Recreational Facilities

- The design of parks, open spaces, and recreational facilities can complement the cultural preferences of the local population, and accommodate a range of age groups, including both children and their parents and guardians. Co-locating physical activity spaces for children and parents or guardians can simultaneously promote physical activity in different age groups.

Children's Play Areas

- Locations for play should be visible from the public right-of-way to allow for community surveillance and easy access.
- Lights on sidewalks and active play areas to extend opportunities for physical activity into the evening.
- A variety of climate environments can facilitate activity in different seasons and weather conditions. For example, include sunny, wind-protected areas for use in the winter and shaded zones for use in the summer.

Citation: " Active Design Guidelines: Promoting Physical Activity and Health in Design (2010), City of New York".

Image source: Alameda Sun Newspaper https://alamedasun.com/news/citywide-bike-festival-rodeo-scheduled-sunday-may-19

4. Connectivity + Mobility Vision

In this chapter

4.1 Conceptual Connectivity + Mobility Framework

Multimodal Connectivity + Enhanced Mobility

The Land Development Plan acknowledges different user needs by introducing various mobility and connectivity options. Multimodal street design will accommodate diverse users with varying transportation needs, preferences, and abilities. A cohesive network of streets, paseos, and bike lanes will bring cyclists, pedestrians, and cars from Cerrillos Rd and St. Michael's Dr to Midtown and connect them to destinations beyond the Site, such as the Franklin E Miles Park, Nava Elementary School, and Santa Fe High School. The proposed network will include a forward-thinking, flexible design that can integrate stormwater and green infrastructure technologies and allow for environmental sustainability.

The Land Development Plan suggests a hierarchy of streets that balances vehicular traffic with the needs of pedestrians and cyclists. A phasing approach aims to balance short and long-term needs. In the first phase, 'soft connections' will build upon the existing potential for pedestrian and bike connectivity and connect Midtown to important cultural anchors around. The soft connections vary from improved or new sidewalks, bikelanes, multi-use paths, and connections to existing trails and nearby schools.

East-West Connectivity Goals

- Connect to Hopewell-Mann neighborhood and Franklin E Miles Park..
- Provide access to transit along St. Michael's Dr.
- Deliver cohesive internal connectivity.

North-South Connectivity Goals

- Connect to acequia and arroyo trail system.
- Provide access to transit on Cerrillos Rd and Siringo Rd.
- Minimize cut-through traffic.

Streets for a New Center
Enjoyable and highly walkable streets lined with shops, restaurants, and community uses.

Neighborhood Streets
Typical streets that balance vehicular, bike, pedestrian, and green space.

Multimodal Corridors
North-south and east-west streets that include separated bike paths and sidewalks.

Shared-Use "Slow Streets"
Living alleys designed for very slow vehicle speeds.

Enhanced Bike/ Pedestrian Paths
Bike and pedestrian-only pathways that connect within Midtown and to surrounding neighborhoods.

Pedestrian Paseos
Urban pedestrian pathways between buildings and within open/civic space.


Legend
Midtown Site
Streets with Buffered Bike Lanes
Streets with Separated Two-way Bike Lane
Plazas
Parks and Open Spaces
Park and Open Spaces (Outside Project Area)

Midtown Connectivity + Mobility Guiding Principles

Balanced. Ensure that people can easily move within and be connected to Midtown by bike, walking, taking transit, driving, rideshare, or by e-mobility. Dedicate specific routes within The Midtown Site that emphasis safe active transportation options but still allow for auto connectivity.

Connected. Allow for Midtown to be well-connected both internally but also be easily accessible to surrounding neighborhoods, regional parks, trails and open space, schools, civic areas, commercial centers, and transit stops including the Rail Runner.

Enjoyable. Streets are to be designed to maximize the comfort of the walking and biking experience. Landscaping and street trees help soften the streetscape, help create a buffer between vehicular movement and help cool the street during hot daytime conditions. Streets easily blend into small pedestrian-friendly plazas and plaza spaces within The Midtown Site.

Sustainable. Midtown streets and connections go beyond moving people but also serve as ecological corridors using landscaped-based stormwater management, trees for passive solar energy and ambient air cooling, and a diversity of plant species including pollinator-friendly low-water use plants.

Flexible. Design streets, especially in the heart of Midtown, to be used flexible public space. Streets can be closed off for special events but still allow for traffic to effectively move through Midtown. Flexible streets can also be designed as "flush" or "curbless" to the surrounding sidewalks allowing for easy physical transformation of space.

Authentic. The flavor and feel of Midtowns streets should be a reflection of the local area. Paving materials, landscaping, street furniture, lighting, wayfinding/ signage, and public art, should be unique to Santa Fe and not overpower the aesthetic of the surrounding neighborhoods.

Images on this page illustrate general concepts applicable to Midtown, but do not represent proposals for specific facilities at Midtown.

Vehicular Parking Strategy

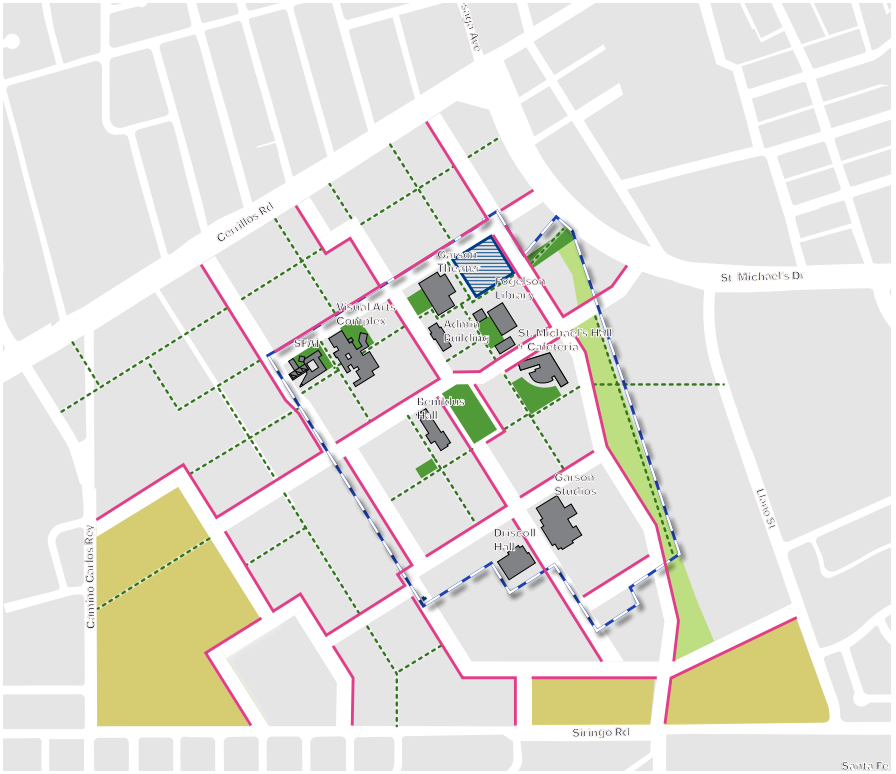
A variety of parking strategies will be used at Midtown to reduce the need for large parking lots which can negatively impact walkability and increase the impacts of heat island effect. While Midtown will be accessible by a variety of transportation options, including walking/rolling, bicycling and transit, people who drive to Midtown will be encouraged to "park once" and walk to different destinations within Midtown rather than driving between each destination. Some parking strategies for Midtown include:

- On-street parallel parking shaded by street trees.
- Above or below ground public parking structure with capacity for solar panels on roof located near the edge of the site to reduce the number of cars traveling through Midtown to reach parking.
- Small surface lots and/or "tuck-under" parking on the ground floor of 2-3 story buildings.
- Parking located in "podiums" and underground structures for larger 4-5 story buildings.
- Parking to be located behind buildings with access via driveways and/or Living Alleys whenever possible.

In Midtown, parking will be designed and managed to accommodate different users:

- Public parking on streets and in public parking structure(s).
- Private parking for use by future residents, businesses, and customers.

Public parking is detailed on the map to the right. A Parking Demand Management Strategy that leverages the Site's proximity to schools, shopping and other destinations, including transit, as well as the complete pedestrian and bike network proposed for the site, could be an opportunity to promote affordable housing and smaller-scale incremental development by reducing parking requirements.



Long-term Public Parking Vision

Legend

- Midtown Site
- Parking Structure Site for Public Parking and Community-Oriented Use Buidlings
- On-street Parking
- New Paseos
- Buildings to Reuse
- Plazas + Parks
- Open Space

4.2 Midtown Connectivity + Mobility Phasing

Streets, pedestrian paseos, living alleys and bike paths will be developed incrementally to facilitate an orderly and efficient build-out of the Midtown Site and to encourage complimentary redevelopment on adjacent parcels. Facilities should be developed in a manner that prioritizes convenient and safe access to and within Midtown for people walking and rolling, riding bikes, taking transit and using other forms of active transportation, in addition to accommodating service and construction vehicles and those traveling by car.

Phase 1 Connectivity

- Upgrades to some existing streets
- Construction of new streets and paseos
- Enhancements to existing external connections
- Construction of a new connection to Cerrillos

Phase 2 Connectivity

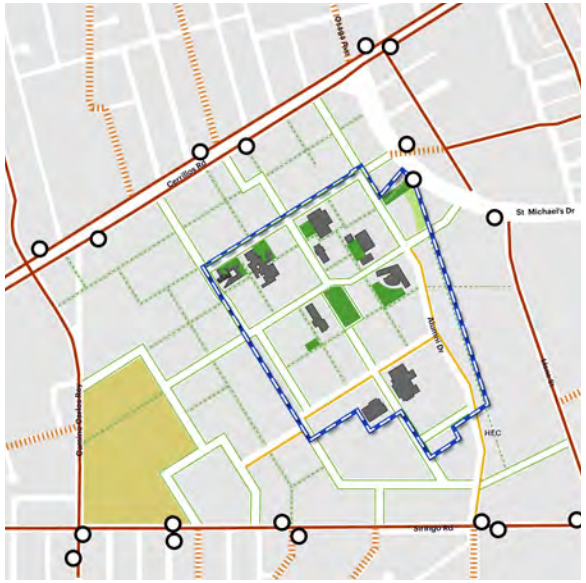
- Upgrades to remaining existing streets
- Construction of remaining new streets and paseos
- Construction of new external connections to St. Michael's Dr and Siringo Rd

Phase 3 Connectivity

- Construction of new external connections to Cerrillos Rd, Camino Carlos Rey, and Llano St.
- Construction of a new block network to the west of the Midtown Site to facilitate future complimentary development

Phase 1. *Within project site partial public street and pathways build-out.*

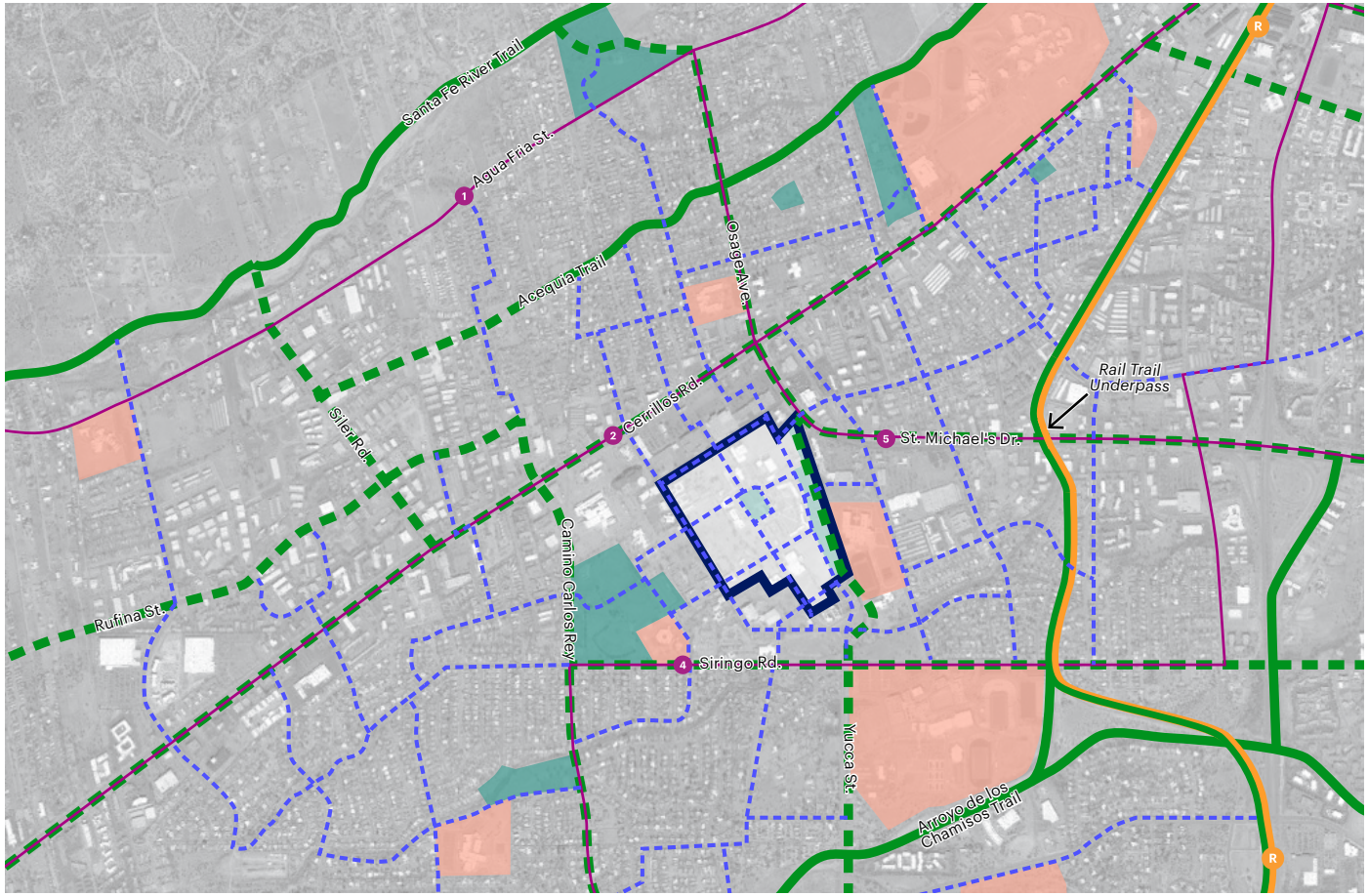
Phase 2. *Within project site public street and pathways build-out.*



Phase 3. *Beyond project site public street and pathways build-out.*

Legend

Existing Streets — Alumni Dr — Pedestrian Connections — Future Bike Connections — Bus Stops — Plazas — Park — The Midtown Site



Regional Connectivity Vision

Enhancements to make existing streets more comfortable and safer for people walking, rolling and riding bikes can help better connect Midtown to existing and planned regional trails and transit facilities.

Legend

- Midtown Site
- Regional Trails
- Regional Bike/Ped Routes
- Neighborhood Bike/Ped Routes
- Santa Fe Trails Bus Routes*
- New Mexico Rail Runner Express + Rail Trail
- Civic Facilities (Schools, Libraries, Community Centers)
- Parks

**As the residential and workforce population at Midtown grows, alignment of transit routes and location of transit facilities could change to better serve Midtown based on evolving demand for transit.*

Connections to Hopewell-Mann

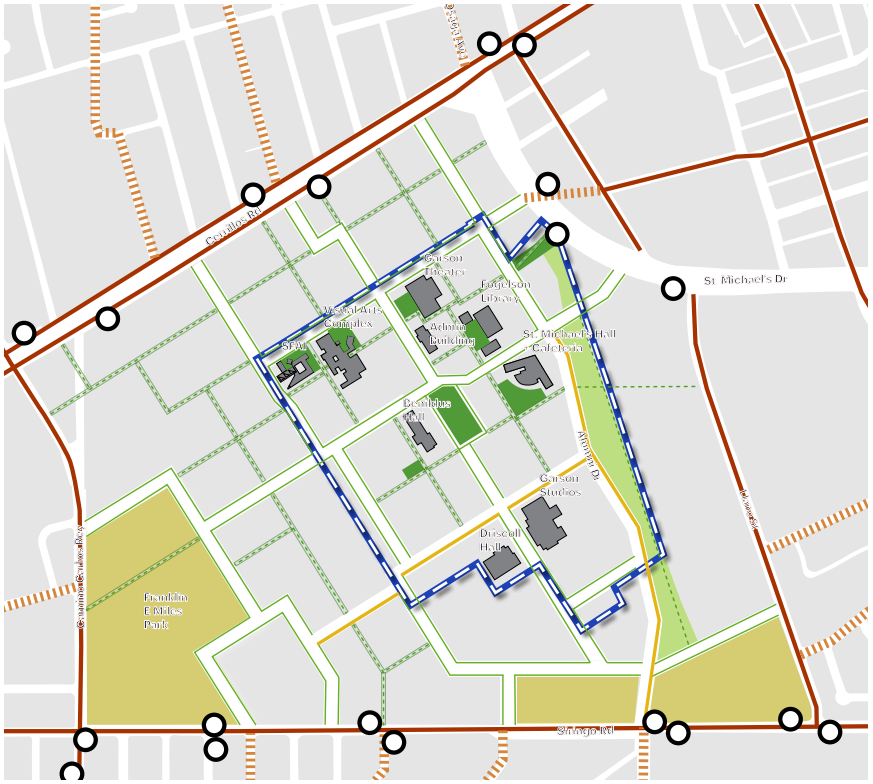
The Land Development Plan prioritizes safe and convenient connections between Midtown and nearby neighborhoods such as Hopewell-Mann, providing current residents access to the amenities and community uses proposed at Midtown. Improvements to existing external connections along St. Michael's Dr will create safer and more convenient pedestrian crossings, while new external connections will provide more route options to access Midtown from Hopewell-Mann.

Regional Connections

Improved connections for people who walk, roll, and ride bikes between Midtown and existing regional trails such as the River Trail, Arroyo de los Chamisos Trail and Rail Trail will provide connectivity options for people traveling between Midtown and Downtown, the Railyard, Santa Fe Place Mall, and other regional destinations. Connections to these trails and to the Siler Road employment area can be strengthened by upgrading existing bike and pedestrian facilities, and providing new facilities as illustrated in the map above.

Phase 1

Long-Term Vision



Bike, Pedestrian + Transit Vision

Streets, pedestrian facilities, and bike facilities will be designs to achieve the following:

- Sidewalks on every street and crosswalks at every intersection.
- Bike facilities on every street.
- Crosswalks at all external connections to existing streets.
- Direct pedestrian connections to bus stops.
- All civic/open spaces and community use buildings accessible via walk/roll sidewalks and/or paths and bicycle facilities.

Legend

- Midtown Site
- New Bike Lanes On-Street
- New Off-Street Bike Path
- New Ped-Bike Paseos and Living Alleys
- Future Bike and Pedestrian Friendly Streets and Trails Connected to the Midtown Area
- Existing or Planned Bike Facilities or "Bike-Friendly" Streets
- Transit Stop Locations
- Buildings to Reuse
- Plazas + Parks
- Arroyo Park
- Open Space

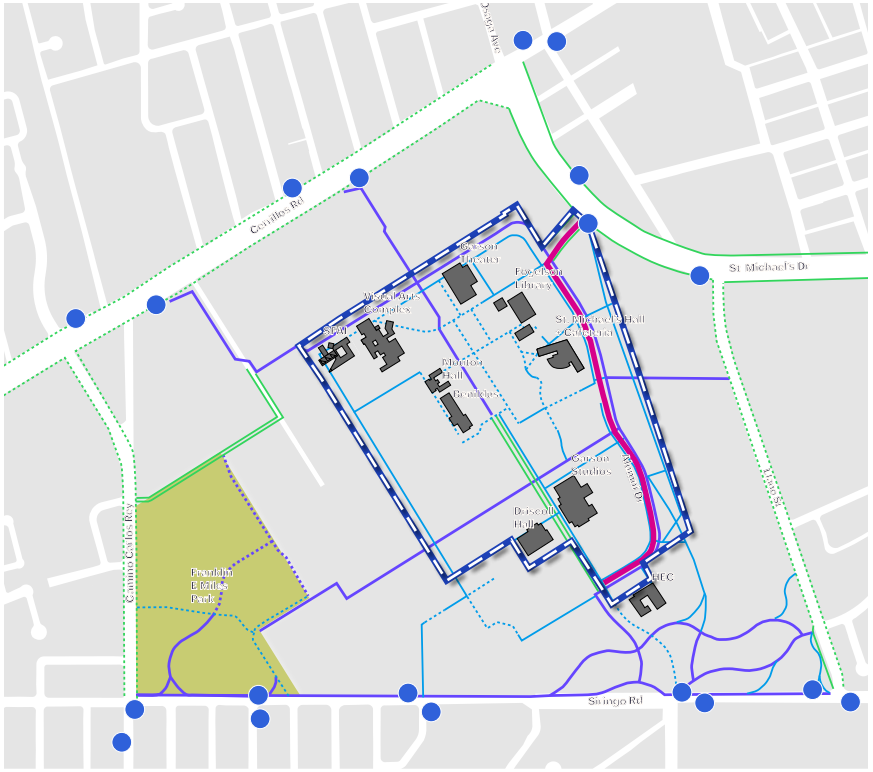
Improvements to St. Michael's Dr + Cerrillos Rd

Projects undertaken by the City and the State will provide improvements to Cerrillos Rd and St. Michael's Dr that will improve the safety, comfort, and convenience of people walking, rolling, riding bikes and taking transit. The projects will help to improve accessibility to Midtown. Future additional upgrades to sidewalks, intersections, transit facilities and bike facilities should continue to improve accessibility to Midtown for all Santa Feans.

Early Phase "Soft Connections"

The Land Development Plan envisions a variety of street types that balance vehicular traffic with the needs of people walking, rolling, riding bikes and taking transit. Short and long-term needs are recognized by a phasing plan that includes 'soft connections' preceding Phase 1 that will build upon the existing roadway and sidewalk network to provide improved connectivity to nearby destinations and neighborhoods. The soft connections vary from improved or new sidewalks, bikelanes, multi-use paths, and connections to existing trails and nearby schools.

An example of a "soft connection" between the northern end of the Midtown site and existing bus stops on Cerrillos Rd. is illustrated to the left. Existing uses and structures are unchanged, while minor modifications to the existing parking lot allow for a pathway that connects people walking, rolling and riding bikes to Midtown. This improves access to and from Midtown, while providing existing businesses such as Smith's grocery better access to potential future customers living in Midtown. Coordination with existing property owners will be necessary to establish such "soft connections."



Soft Connections

Legend

- The Midtown Site
- Existing Buidlings for Re-use
- Open Space
- Alumni Dr.
- Existing Pedestrian Connections
- New Sidewalks
- Existing Bus Stops
- Existing On-street Bike
- New On-street Bike
- Existing Multi-use
- New Off-street Multi-use

Pre-phase one improvements will provide direct connections between Midtown, adjacent roads and parks, and the Hopewell-Mann neighborhood. These connections can be upgraded during future phases of development.

4.3 Multimobility Best Practices for Midtown

Overview

Proposed multimodal concepts are drawn from best practice mobility design components and strategies, including interventions that can be applied to the full Santa Fe Midtown Developmment Project and those meant for implementation in specific circumstances as determined by traffic operations and site context.

Continuity and consistency are key to the success of bike and pedestrian facilities; the Santa Fe Midtown Development Project offers a opportunity for consistent and continuous multimodal facilities, including on- and off-street bikeways to support a wide range of biking ability and interest. Consistent intersection treatments provide legibility and rhythm for people traveling the corridor on foot, wheelchair, bike, or other mode.

Separation of modes is a critical component of high-comfort multimodal streets. Many proposed streets within the development project separate pedestrian and bike paths, and adds protected on-street bike lanes and intersection protection to keep people biking separated from vehicular travel.

Streets designed for pedestrian and bicycle travel offer a multitude of health, environmental, safety, and livability benefits. Streets with multimodal mobility options promote active transportation, slow vehicle speeds, and inspire conviviality and public life. The following pages describes several key mobility best practices, but they are not limited to what is shown.

Images on this page illustrate general concepts applicable to Midtown, but do not represent proposals for specific facilities at Midtown.

Shared Use Pathways

Shared use paths are physically separated from motor vehicle traffic by an open space or barrier. The separation creates a facility that is comfortable for people of all ages and abilities.

1. The desirable width of the separated path for bikes and micromobility devices is 12 feet excluding the shoulders. Surface materials can be asphalt or concrete with special paving at mixing zones and approaches to intersections. See Mixing Zones.
2. Provide a shoulder or horizontal clearance between the path and vertical elements such as fences, walls, or signs.
3. When space allows, provide separation between people walking and rolling and people on bikes or other micromobility devices to reduce conflicts between modes. When the pedestrian path is separated from the bike or wheeled path, the materials should be dissimilar to make the separation clear to users. The desirable width for the separated path for people walking and rolling is 8 feet but should be no narrower than 6 feet.
4. A buffer between the pedestrian path and bike/wheel path encourages people to stay in their path. The buffer can be special paving, vegetation, or some other feature that denotes separation. At-grade planters that will allow for street trees should be 5-feet or wider.

Images on this page illustrate general concepts applicable to Midtown, but do not represent proposals for specific facilities at Midtown. Dimensions are not regulatory.

Class IV Separated Bike Lanes

Class IV or separated bike lanes include a physical barrier from the roadway. In some areas of the corridor, the conceptual design includes a physical barrier. In those locations, the following guidance should be considered.

1. Physical separation in the buffer between the bike lane and motor vehicle lane can include cast-in-place concrete, precast curbs, plantings, flexible posts, inflexible posts, etc. At-grade planters in the buffer should be 3 feet or wider to provide space for low plants. 5-feet minimum width is required to support street trees. Keep vertical elements in the buffer, including plantings, below 30 inches to maintain sightlines.
2. The bike lane can be at roadway or sidewalk grade or midway between. The bike lane width should be 5-feet or wider, not including the gutter.
3. If applicable, buffer between the separated bike lane and sidewalk encourages people biking to stay in the bike lane. The buffer can be special paving, vegetation, or some other feature that denotes separation. At-grade planters that will allow for street trees should be 5-feet or wider.

Images on this page illustrate general concepts applicable to Midtown, but do not represent proposals for specific facilities at Midtown. Dimensions are not regulatory.

Class II Buffered Bike Lanes

On-street bicycle lanes provide an exclusive space for bicyclists in the roadway and provide accommodation for more confident bicyclists who desire to travel at greater speeds.

1. Class II or buffered bike lanes include pavement markings in the buffer space between the bike lane and motor vehicle lane. The buffer width should be 2 feet or wider. When space is constrained and the minimum bike lane dimensions cannot be provided as mentioned above, low-profile rectangular reflective pavement delineators can be used to provide an additional visual and physical marker between the motorist travel lane and the bike lane.
2. The bike lane width should be 5-feet or wider.
3. If applicable, a buffer between the bike lane and sidewalk encourages people biking to stay in the bike lane. The buffer can be special paving, vegetation, or some other feature that denotes separation. At-grade planters that will allow for street trees should be 5-feet or wider.

Images on this page illustrate general concepts applicable to Midtown, but do not represent proposals for specific facilities at Midtown. Dimensions are not regulatory.

Curb Extensions

Curb extensions, also known as neckdowns, bulb-outs, or bump-outs, are created by extending the sidewalk and planting buffer at corners or mid-block. Curb extensions are intended to increase safety, calm traffic, and provide extra space along sidewalks for users, amenities, planting, and green infrastructure.

1. Curb extensions visually and physically narrow the roadway to create safer and shorter crossing distances for pedestrians while increasing the available space for street furniture, benches, plantings, trees, and green stormwater infrastructure.
2. Curb extensions prevent cars from parking where parking is not allowed and improve sightlines near the crosswalks, midblock crossings, and stop signs. The curb extension should be 20-feet minimum length at signalized intersections and 30-feet minimum length at stop controlled intersections.
3. Curb extensions can also change the geometry of intersections resulting in smaller corner radii and slowing turning motor vehicles. It is important to design the curb extensions so that street sweeping equipment can still adequately maneuver and clean the street gutter.
4. The curb extension should not reduce the bike lane width below minimums.

Images on this page illustrate general concepts applicable to Midtown, but do not represent proposals for specific facilities at Midtown. Dimensions are not regulatory.

Pedestrian and Bike Mixing Zones

Where people walking and rolling cross paths with people biking, mixing zones are provided as a signal to all users to that they must yield. Mixing zones are indicated by a paving material that is different from both the pedestrian path and the bike path.

1. At mixing zones special paving indicate people on wheels to yield to people walking and rolling. The special paving should be comfortable for people on wheels, with minimal pavement joints.

Images on this page illustrate general concepts applicable to Midtown, but do not represent proposals for specific facilities at Midtown. Dimensions are not regulatory.

4.4 Connectivity + Mobility Action Items

Short Term

- Implement "Soft Connections" and Phase 1 external connection(s) that improve convenience, safety and comfort of people accessing Midtown by walking, rolling and riding bikes, including improvements to crosswalks, intersections, and sidewalks along Cerrillos Rd, St. Michael's Dr and Siringo Rd.
- Construct new connections and upgrade existing connections between existing bus stops and the Midtown site
- Develop a parking enforcement strategy for all on-street and public parking facilities at Midtown
- Create and implement a Parking Demand Management Strategy to provide options and tools that will reduce the amount of parking needed for development
- Improve connectivity between neighborhoods to the north, east, and south of Midtown by improving pedestrian and bicycle connections at intersections on Cerrillos Rd, St. Michael's Dr and Siringo Rd.

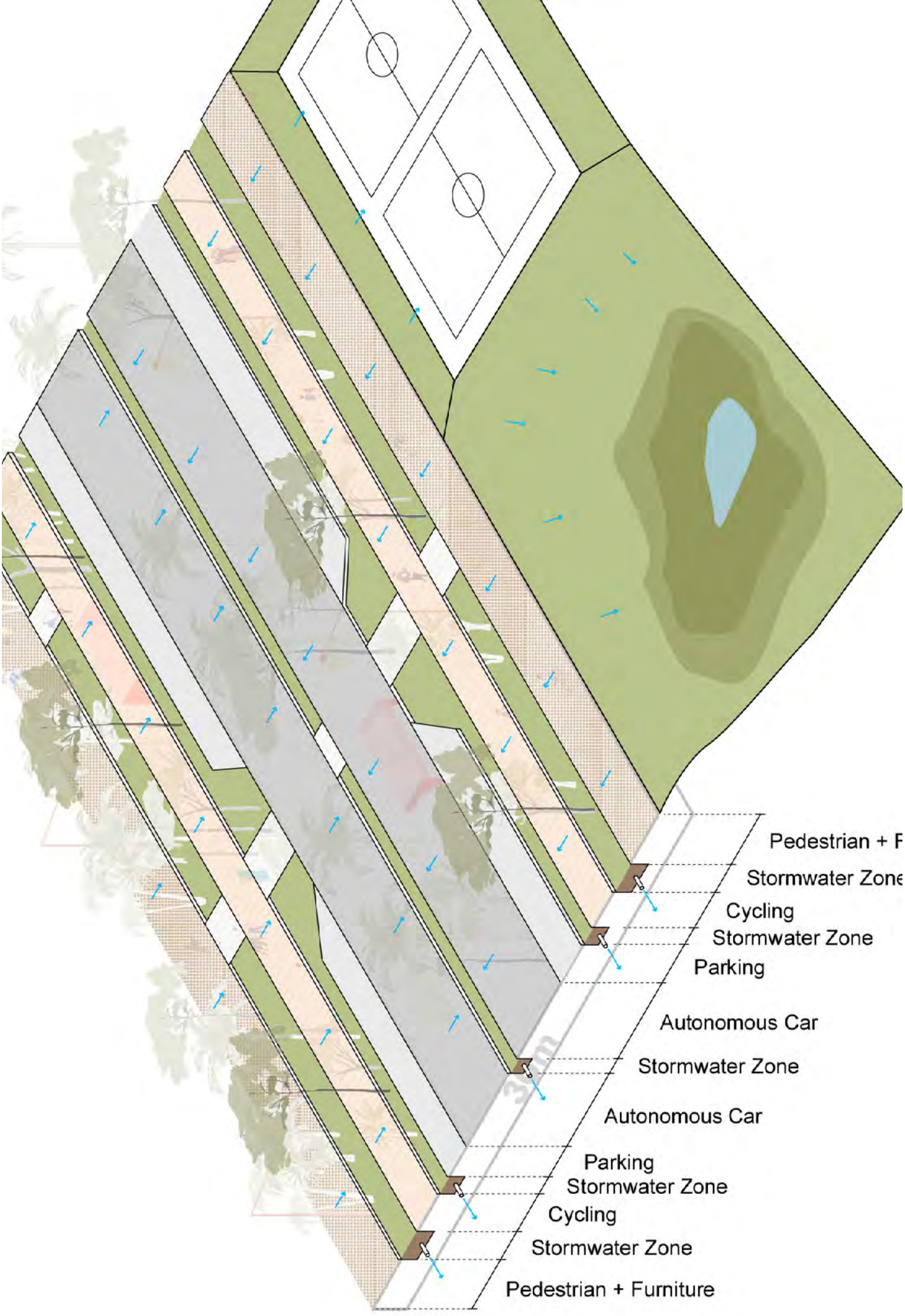
Medium Term

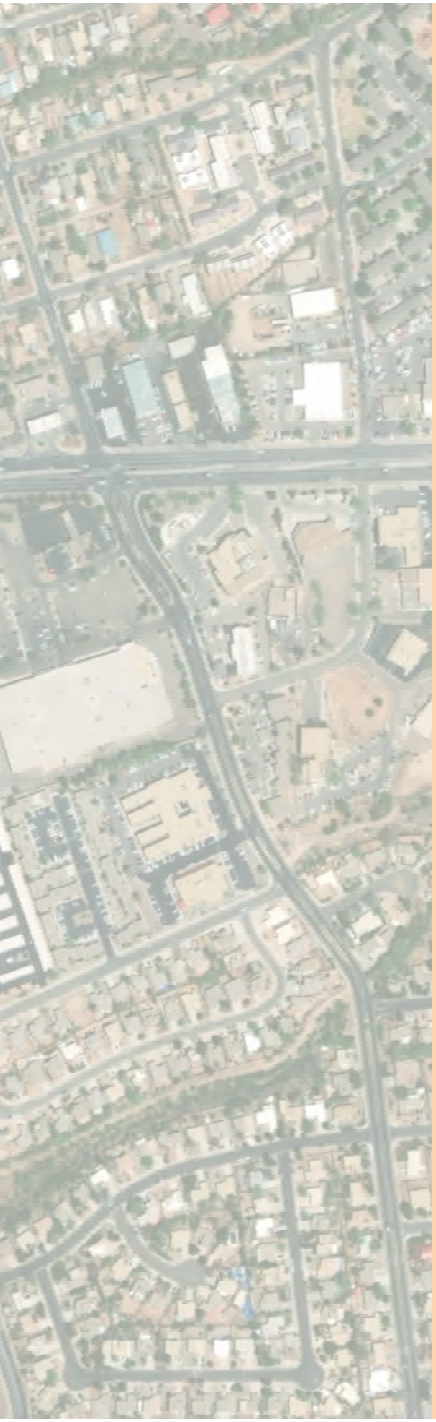
- Work with Santa Fe Trails to improve service between Midtown and key destinations and neighborhoods in Santa Fe
- Upgrade existing bus stops near Midtown to promote use of transit
- Include charging facilities for electric vehicles and bicycles for on-street parking and parking located in structures that serve community use buildings
- Provide incentives and consider requirements for electric vehicle and bicycle charging facilities for private developments
- Work with State, County, and Local entities to promote improvements and upgrades on area streets that make it safer and more convenient to access Midtown using active transportation and transit.
- Work with agencies and owners who control parcels adjacent to Midtown to plan for and construct additional multi-modal connections between Midtown and Cerrillos Rd, St. Michael's Dr, Siringo Rd, Llano St and Camino Carlos Rey.

Long Term

- Include Midtown in planning for micro-mobility services such as bike-share and scooter-share programs
- Investigate opportunities to strengthen connection to RailRunner via existing bus routes or a new shuttle route
- Upgrade bike and pedestrian facilities that connect Midtown to regional networks such as the Rail Trail and the Acequia Trail.
- Work with agencies and owners who control parcels adjacent to Midtown to plan for and construct a networks of multi-modal streets and blocks that will integrate with the streets and blocks on the Midtown site to create a larger Midtown district that integrates existing uses and buildings with new development that is complimentary to the uses and urban form envisioned at Midtown.

This page intentionally left blank.


Pedestrian + F
Stormwater Zone
Cycling
Stormwater Zone
Parking
Autonomous Car
Stormwater Zone
Autonomous Car
Parking
Stormwater Zone
Cycling
Stormwater Zone
Pedestrian + Furniture



5. Development Standards

In this chapter

5.1 Purpose + Intent

The Development Standards in this Section provide supplemental standards to the Midtown LINC. They shape the physical form and built character of development and refine the palette of allowed uses at the Midtown Site.

Organization

The Development Standards are organized as follows:

- Section 5.2 (Thoroughfare Standards) provides standards for thoroughfare design and location.
- Section 5.3 (Civic + Open Space Standards) provides standards and guidelines for the development and location of civic and open spaces.
- Section 5.4 (Development Standards Regulating Plan) demonstrates where specific standards apply.
- Section 5.5 (Sub-Zone Standards) allowed uses.
- Section 5.6 (Facade Zone Standards) identifies required building setbacks, height and frontage standards relative to specific public way adjacencies.
- Section 5.7 (Frontage Types) provides required supplemental frontage standards for each frontage type.
- Section 5.8 (Design Standards General to All) provides supplemental standards for required courtyards, roof terraces, parking, and open space requirements.
- Section 5.9 (Definitions) provides terminology relevant to standards in this section.

Development In Compliance With Regulating Plan

Steps	Instructions	Section/ Title
1	**Identify Sub-zone(s)**	Consult Section 5.4 (Development Standards Regulating Plan) Comply with Section 5.5 (Sub-zone Standards)
2	**Identify Facade Zone(s)**	Consult Section 5.4 (Development Standards Regulating Plan) Apply standards in Section 5.6 (Facade Zones) Apply standards in Section 5.7 (Frontage Types)
3	**Apply Supplemental Standards**	Apply standards Section 5.8 (Design Standards General to All)

Development Requiring Modifications to Regulating Plan

Modifications to Regulating Plan may include subdividing a development block into individual Lots, adjusting the location of paseos or civic spaces, or establishing public easements for alleys and paseos not included on the regulating plan.

Steps	Instructions	Section/ Title
1	**Identify Sub-zone(s)**	Consult Section 5.4 (Zoning Regulating Plan) Comply with Section 5.5 (Sub-zone Standards)
2	**Place Thoroughfares, Civic Spaces + Lots** **1.** Determine location and boundaries of thoroughfares, including alley and paseo easements. **2.** Determine location and boundaries of civic spaces. **Optional:** Subdivide remaining development block area into individual Lots, providing each with required frontage.	Comply with Section 5.2 (Thoroughfare Standards) Comply with Section 5.3 (Civic + Open Space Standards)
3	**Apply Facade Zone(s)** **1.** Identify applicable facade zone(s). **2.** Apply the appropriate facade zone(s) to new or modified thoroughfares. **3.** Apply the appropriate facade zone(s) to new or modified civic spaces. **4.** Apply standards.	Consult Section 5.4 (Zoning Regulating Plan) Comply with Section 5.2 (Thoroughfare Standards) Apply standards in Section 5.6 (Facade Zones) Apply standards in Section 5.7 (Frontage Types)
4	**Apply Supplemental Standards**	Apply standards Section 5.8 (Design Standards General to All)

Applying Standards at Various Scales of Development

The Development Standards are applied at three different scales as follows:

- Block – applying Sub-Zone, Thoroughfare, and Civic + Open Space Standards;
- Development Parcel – resulting from Blocks after placement of Streets, Paseos and Civic Spaces; and
- Lot/Design Site – determining form of buildings.

Key

Levels of Applicability

- A Block
- B Development Parcel
- C Lot/Design Site

Facade Zones Applied

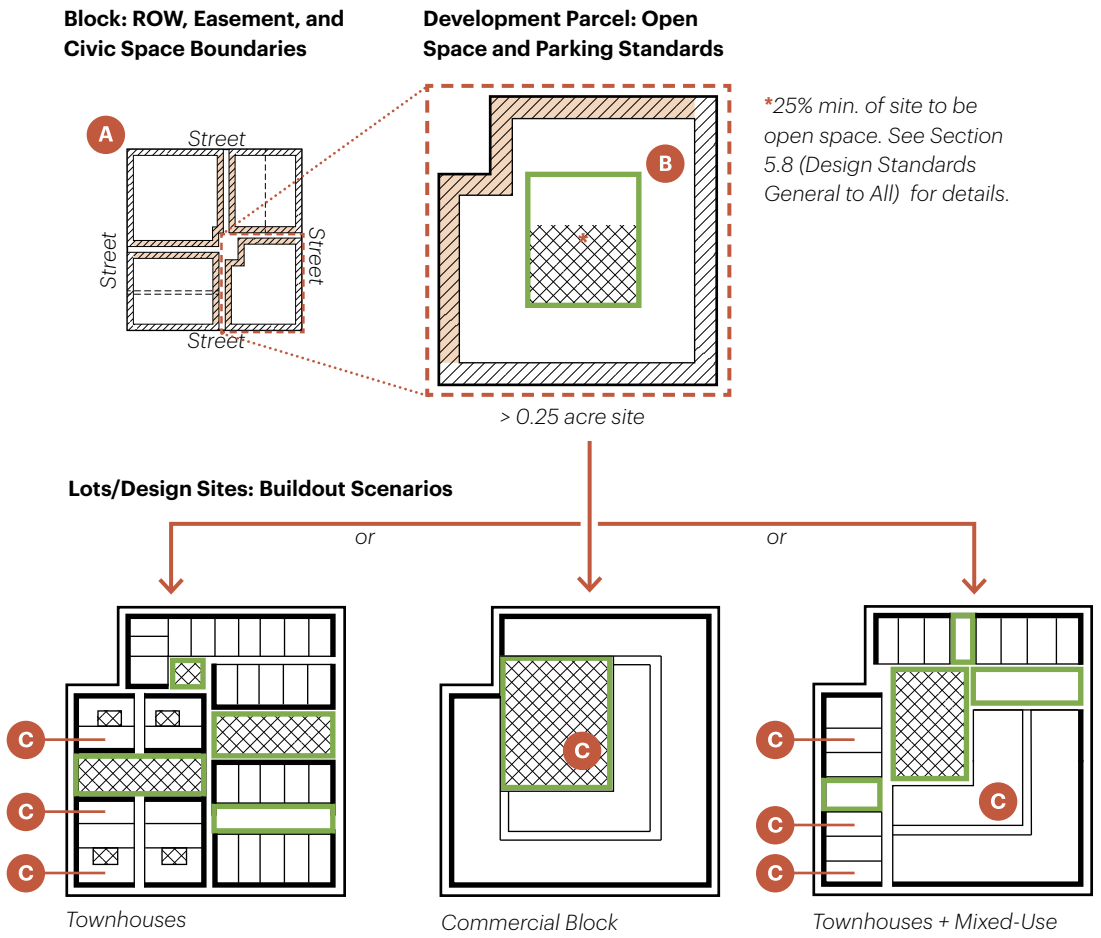
- Street/Primary Frontage
- Paseo/Civic Space
- Side/Rear Lot Line

Open Space

- Common Open Space
- Courtyard Space

Building Facades

- Front/Side
- Rear/Internal



This page intentionally left blank

5.2 Thoroughfare Standards

This Section establishes the standards applicable to thoroughfares throughout the Midtown site. These standards apply to public right-of-ways as well as to publicly-accessible easements within the development blocks and to generate a comprehensive and connected network.

Thoroughfare Placement + Standards

Thoroughfares shall be located in accordance with Figure 5.2.1 (Thoroughfare Regulating Plan). The location of Flexible-location thoroughfares identified by the Regulating Plan may be adjusted with approval of the Director either direction, measured perpendicular to the thoroughfare as mapped. Regardless of location, such thoroughfares must meet the standards for the applicable Thoroughfare Type, as provided in this Section.

Easements in Addition to Mapped Thoroughfares. In addition to the thoroughfares shown in the Regulating Plan easements may be established within individual development blocks to increase connectivity and access. Such easements shall connect to public right-of-ways and shall meet the standards for either the Paseo (if intended as a pedestrian space) or Living Alley (for vehicular and utility access).

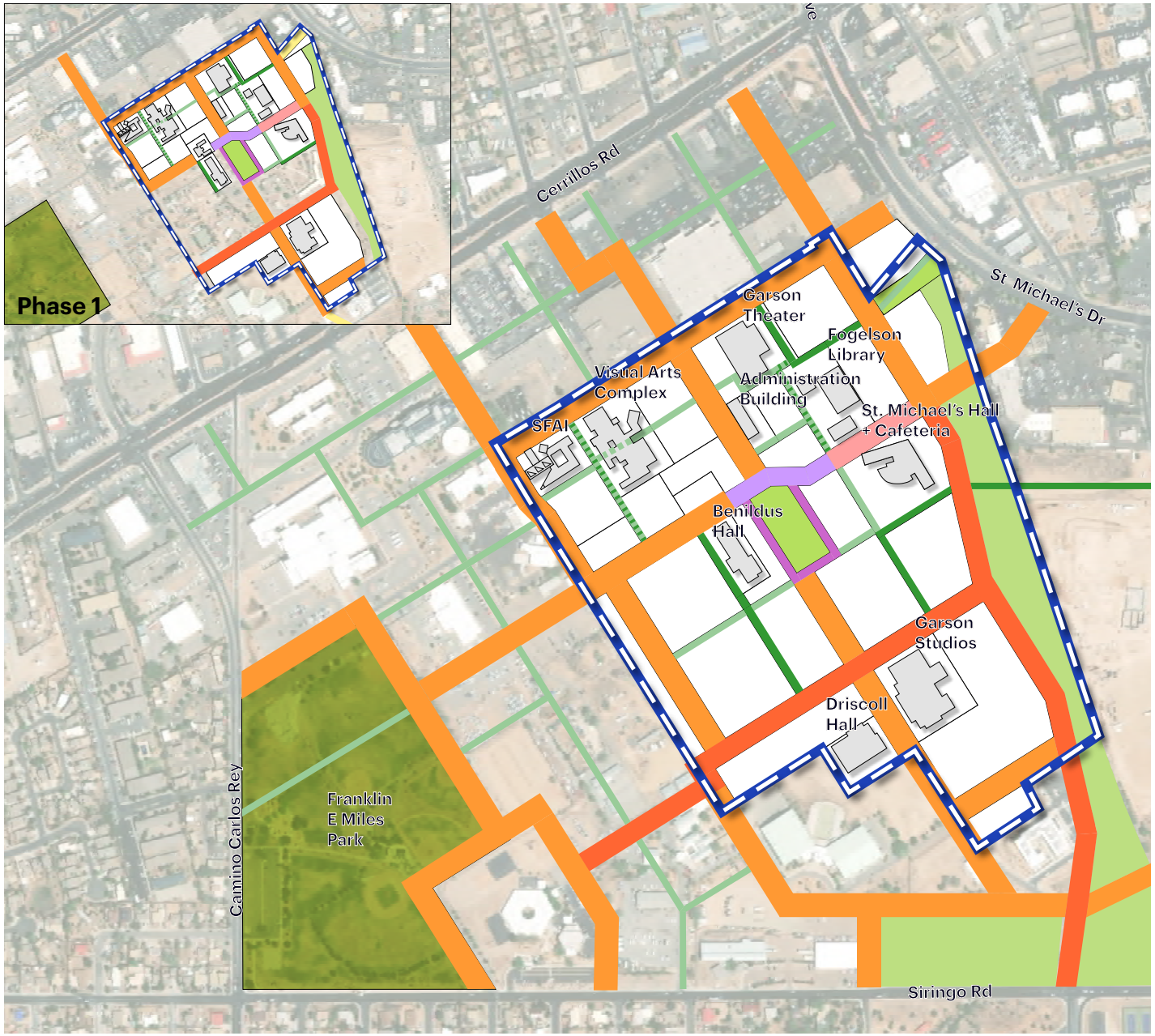
Facade Zones on Unmapped Thoroughfares. For Paseos, where no facade zone is indicated in the Regulating Plan, the Neighborhood Paseo Facade Zone shall apply to any buildable area abutting the easement. No facade zone is required for buildable area abutting an alley not mapped in the Regulating Plan.

Relationship of Thoroughfares to Development Blocks + Lots

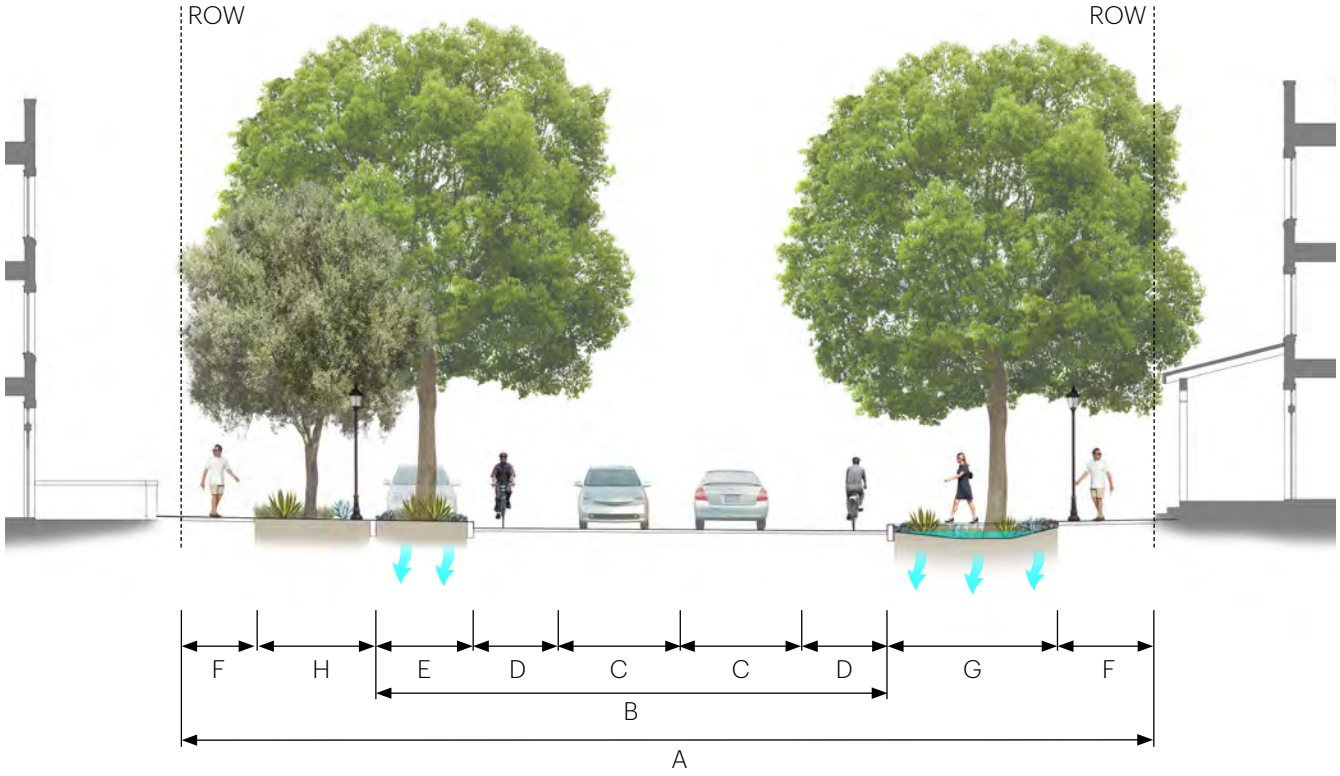
The arrangement of thoroughfares and the nature of the blocks they define are intimately connected. Each of the thoroughfares shown in the Regulating Plan defines the front of adjacent buildings, where they engage with the pedestrian realm and where main entrances may be identified.

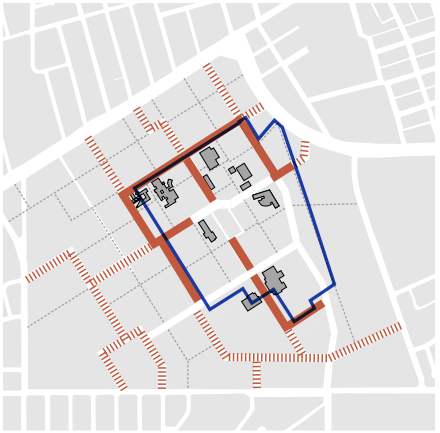
Frontage Requirements for Subdivided Lots. If development blocks are further subdivided, each resulting lot shall have at least one frontage line extending for no less than 18 feet along a thoroughfare, civic space, or easement connected to a thoroughfare, where the standards in Section 5.6 (Facade Zones) and Section 5.7 (Frontage Types) shall apply.

5.2.1 Thoroughfare Regulating Plan



5.2A Neighborhood Street





Description

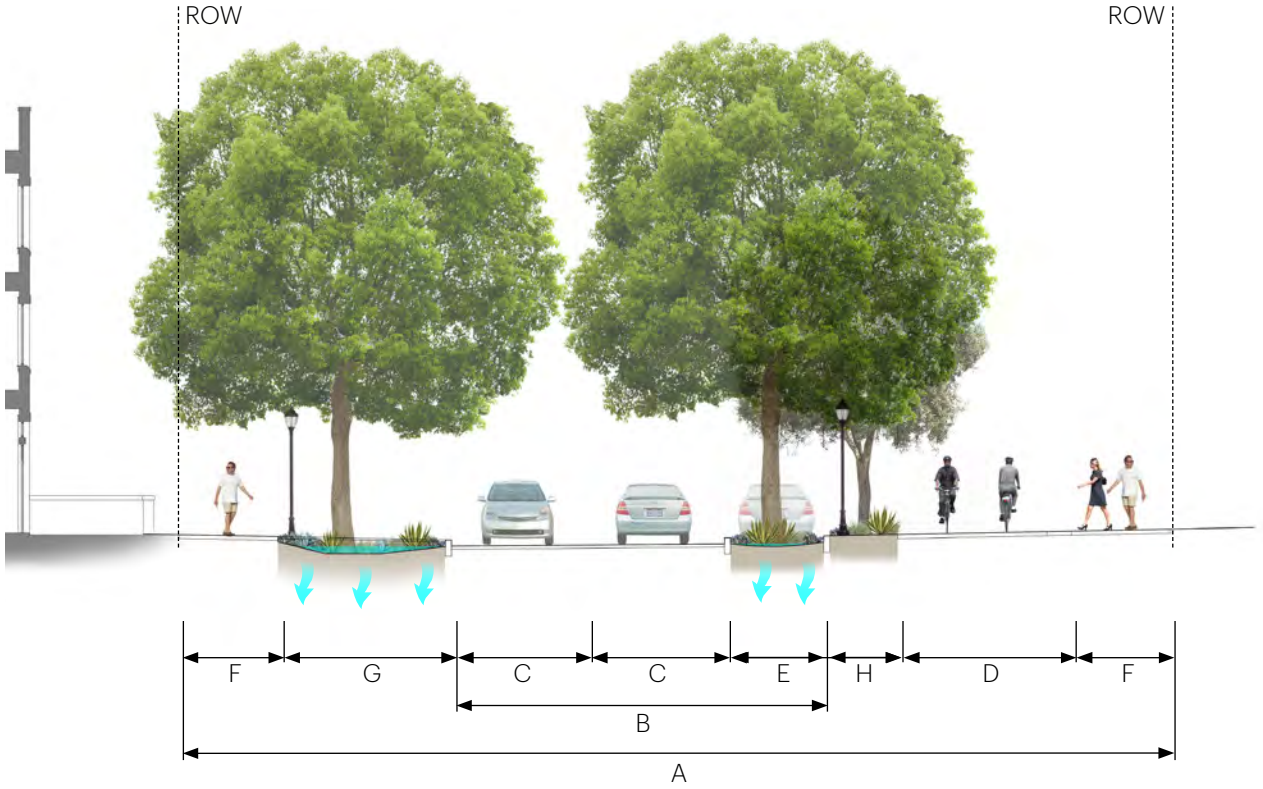
This street provides generous sidewalks, travel lanes and buffered bike lanes in both directions, with on-street parking on one side of the street and a rain garden or surface stormwater conveyance facility on the other.

Overall Widths		
Right-of-Way	94′	A
Curb to Curb Pavement	42′	B

Street Mode Assembly		
Vehicle Traffic Lanes	2@10′	C
Bicycle Lanes	2@5′ Lane + 2' Buffer	D
Parking Lanes/Curb Extensions	1@8′	E
Sidewalks	2@16'	F
Stormwater Conveyance Spine	1@14'	G
Planting Strip/Furnishing Zone	1@6'	H

Green Infrastructure Assembly	
Furnishing Zone	Pervious Pavement/ Landscape
Parking Zone	Pervious Pavement/ Rain Gardens
Tree Zone	Trees @ 30′ o.c. avg.
Stormwater Spine	Rain Garden/Boardwalk

5.2B Neighborhood Street with Pathway



Description

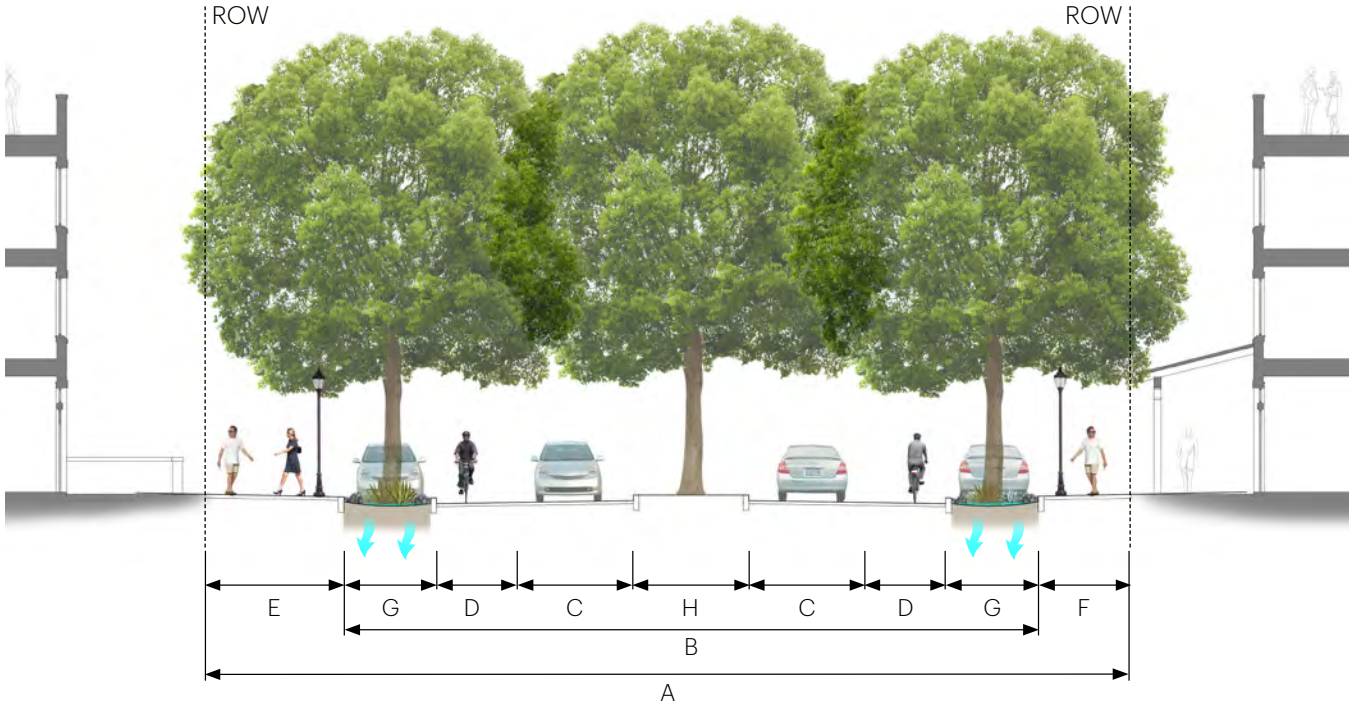
Main perimeter road with a separated major pedestrian and bike route and on-street parking on one side of the street. Stormwater is managed with both pervious pavement and stormwater curb extensions within the parking zone of the street as well as a prominent linear "stormwater spine." The majority of the street is graded towards the stormwater spine to maximize the capture of runoff.

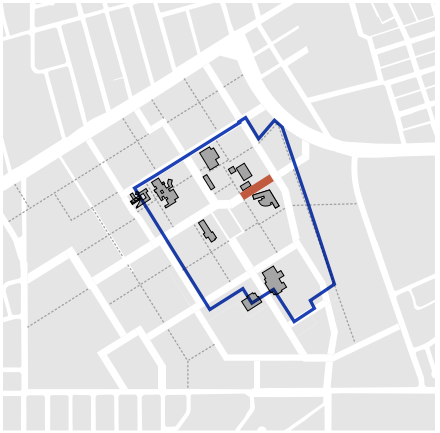
Overall Widths		
Right-of-Way	80′	A
Curb to Curb Pavement	30′	B

Street Mode Assembly		
Vehicle Traffic Lanes	2@11′	C
Two-Way Bicycle Trail	1@12′ + 2' Buffer	D
Parking Lanes/Curb Extensions	1@8′	E
Sidewalks	2@8'	F
Stormwater Conveyance Spine	1@14'	G
Planting Strip/Furnishing Zone	1@6'	H

Green Infrastructure Assembly	
Furnishing Zone	Pervious Pavement/ Landscape
Parking Zone	Pervious Pavement/ Rain Gardens
Tree Zone	Trees @ 30′ o.c. avg.
Stormwater Spine	Rain Garden/Boardwalk

5.2C Neighborhood Street with Median





Description

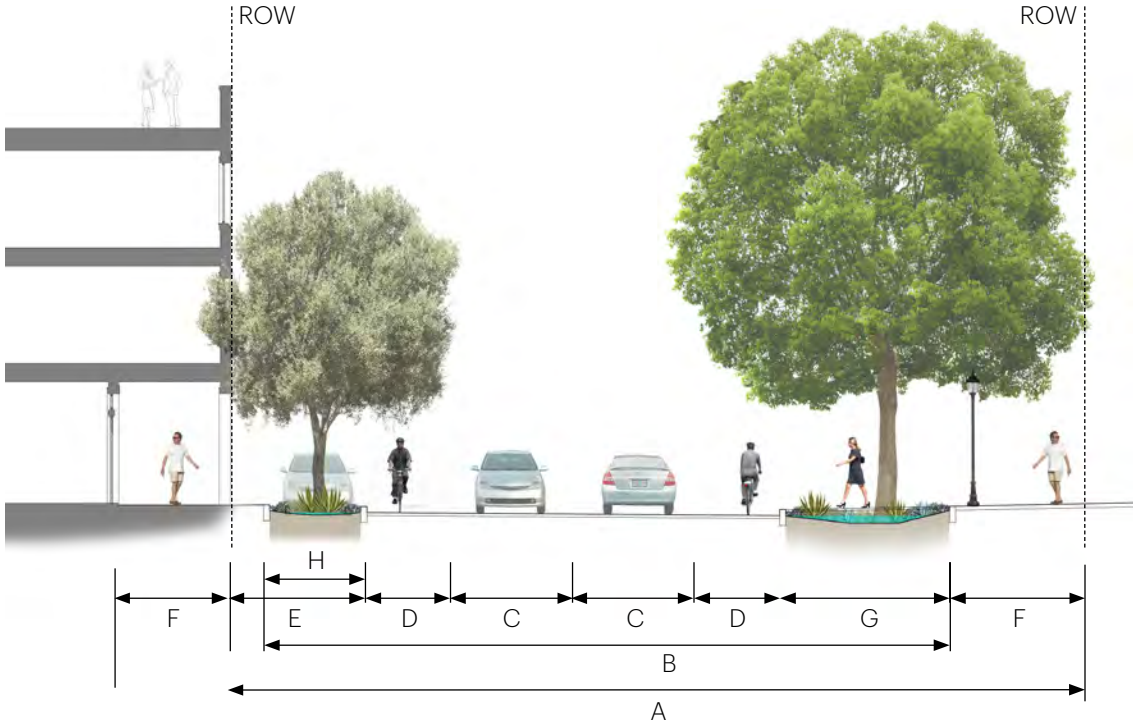
This street provides generous sidewalks, on-street parking, travel lanes and buffered bike lanes in both directions, and a center median to provide additional planting area for street trees and a pedestrian refuge for people crossing the street.

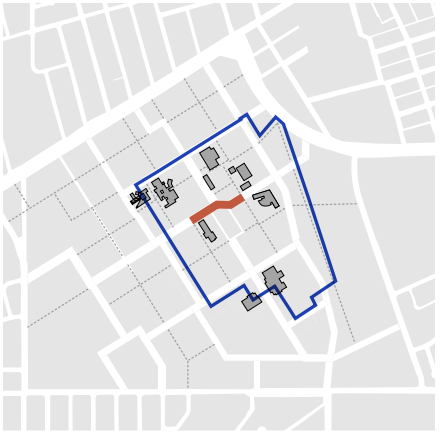
Overall Widths		
Right-of-Way	80′	A
Curb to Curb Pavement	60′	B

Street Mode Assembly		
Vehicle Traffic Lanes	2@10′	C
Bicycle Lanes	2@5′ Lane + 2' Buffer	D
Sidewalks	1@12'/1@8'	E/F
Parking Lanes/ Curb Extensions	2@8'	G
Landscape Median	1@10'	H

Green Infrastructure Assembly	
Parking Zone	Pervious Pavement/ Rain Gardens
Tree Zone	Trees @ 30′ o.c. avg.

5.2D Plaza Street North





Description

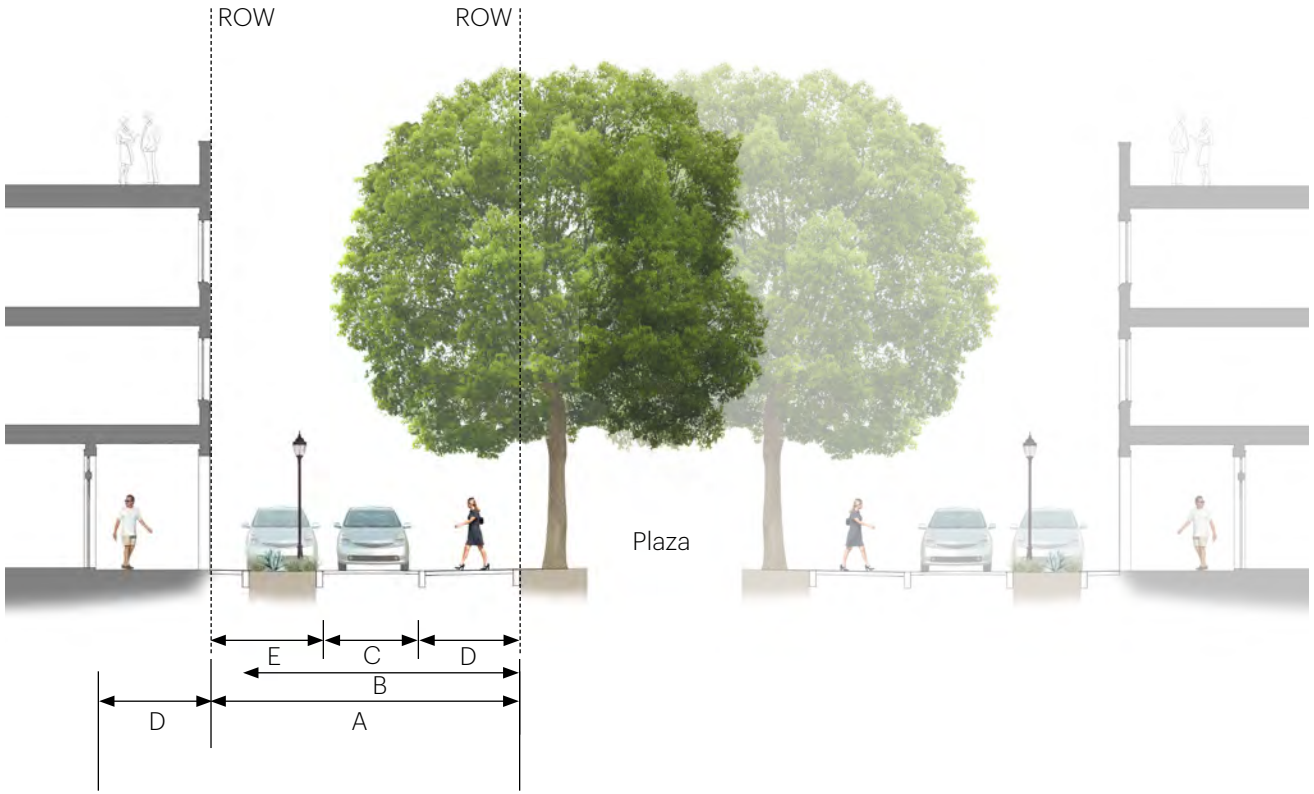
This street combines elements of the Neighborhood Street with the wide pedestrian path and arcades that surround the Plaza. The bicycle lanes and stormwater spine ensure continuity for these elements across Midtown.

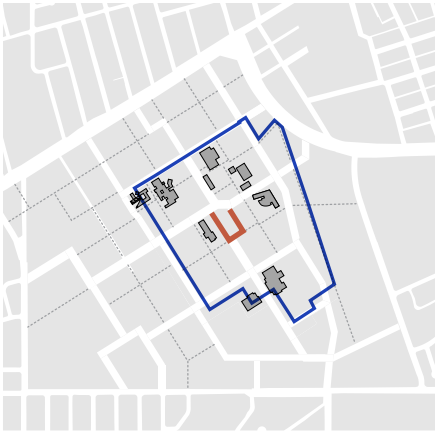
Overall Widths		
Right-of-Way	72′	A
Curb to Curb Pavement	60′	B

Street Mode Assembly		
Vehicle Traffic Lanes	2@10′	C
Bicycle Lanes	2@5′ Lane + 2' Buffer	D
Parking Lanes/Curb Extensions	1@8′ + 4' Buffer	E
Sidewalks	2@12'	F
Stormwater Conveyance Spine	1@14'	G
Planting Strip/Furnishing Zone	1@8'	H

Green Infrastructure Assembly	
Furnishing Zone	Pervious Pavement/ Landscape
Parking Zone	Pervious Pavement/ Rain Gardens
Tree Zone	Trees @ 30′ o.c. avg.
Stormwater Spine	Rain Garden/Boardwalk

652E One-way Plaza Street





Description

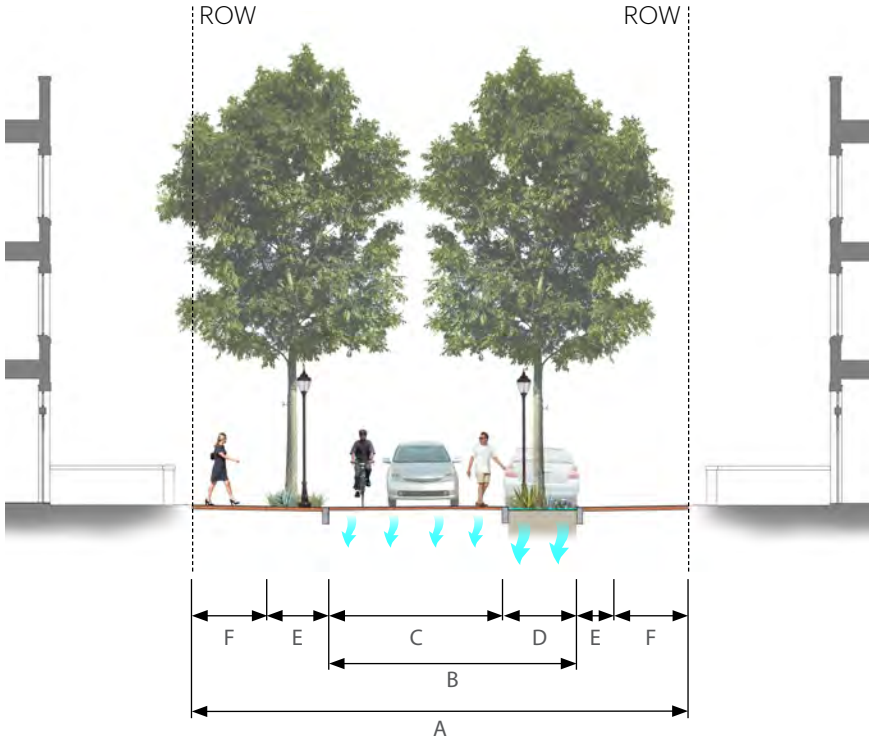
This curbless street facilitates pedestrian movement across the Plaza as well as counterclockwise traffic around it. It features parallel parking adjacent to the arcade frontage and a wide pedestrian zone on the plaza side that can also expand emergency vehicle access when needed.

Overall Widths		
Right-of-Way	32'	A
Curb to Curb Pavement	28'	B

Street Mode Assembly		
Vehicle Traffic Lanes	1@10′	C
Arcade/ Sidewalk	2@10'-14'	D
Parking Lanes/ Rain Garden	1@8′ + 4' Buffer	E

Green Infrastructure Assembly	
Tree Zone	Trees @ 30′ o.c. avg.
Stormwater Spine Zone	Rain Gardens/Boardwalk

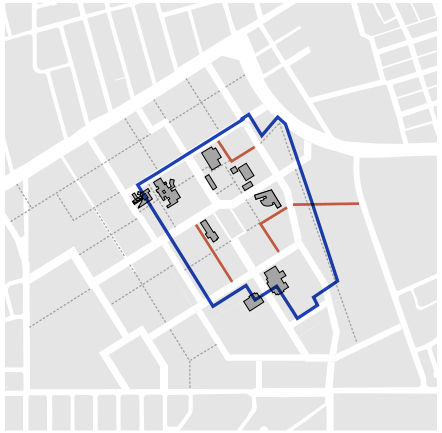
5.2F Living Alley



Design Considerations

Living Alleys should be designed to provide a comfortable environment for people walking and rolling through Midtown while also providing service access to parking, loading/ unloading areas, and service entries. Living Alleys should use the following design strategies:

- Use pavers to slow traffic and allow for stormwater infiltration
- Travel lane should meander to slow traffic
- Parking/rain gardens should alternate sides to slow traffic
- Maintain vehicular traffic speed at 10 miles per hour or less



Description

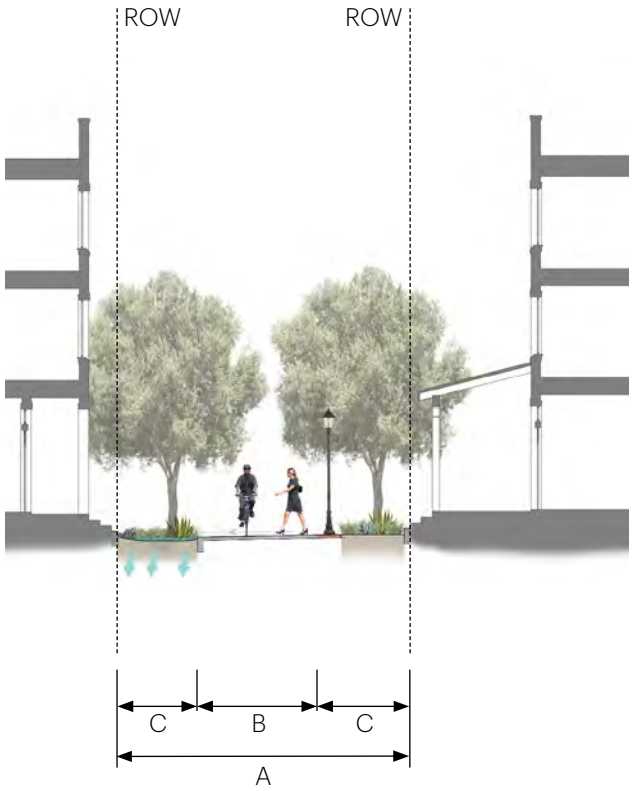
This service street provides a two-way queuing lane (yield condition) that is meant as a slow-speed travel lane that accommodates people walking or riding bicycles, as well as the occasional vehicle. On-street parking is provided on alternating sides of the street and incorporates rain gardens in curb extensions.

Overall Widths		
Right-of-Way	26′	A
Curb to Curb Pavement	13'-26′ (Variable)	B

Street Mode Assembly		
Shared Travel Lanes	1@13′ Queuing Lane	C
Parking Lanes/Curb Extensions	1@7', Alternating Sides	D
Planting Strip/Furnishing Zone	1@6', Alternating Sides	E

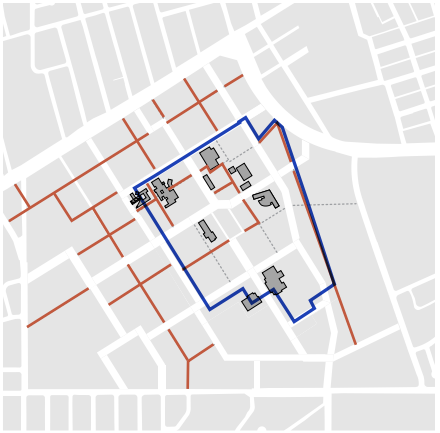
Green Infrastructure Assembly	
Furnishing Zone	Pervious Pavement/ Landscape
Tree Zone	Trees @ 50′ o.c. avg.
Shared Travel Lane	Permeable Pavers
Parking Zone	Pervious Pavement/Rain Gardens

5.2G Paseo



Design Considerations

Paseos should be designed to provide a comfortable environment for people walking and rolling through Midtown. Shade, seating, adequate pedestrian-scale lighting and public art can help to make the Paseo a pleasant outdoor space that serves to improve connections across Midtown.



Description

Intended as a non-vehicular connection, the paseo provides a generous shared use path and green spaces for stormwater conveyance and infiltration.

Overall Widths		
Right-of-Way	26′	A

Street Mode Assembly		
Shared Use Path	1@10'	B
Stormwater Spine Zone	2@8' avg. (Variable)	C

Green Infrastructure Assembly	
Tree Zone	Trees @ 30′ o.c. avg.
Stormwater Spine Zone	Rain Gardens/Boardwalk

5.2H Additional Design Standards Applicable to All Thoroughfares

All Thoroughfares should be designed to demonstrate consistency with the following design standards. Reference the NACTO Urban Street Design Guide for additional design guidance.

Low-Speed Movements

- Thoroughfare design should reinforce motor vehicle travel speeds that are appropriate for the neighborhood environment envisioned for Midtown:
- Living Alleys should be designed to a Target Speed of 5-10 mph.
- All other thoroughfare types in Midtown should be designed to a Target Speed of no more than 20 mph.

Lighting

- Utilize light poles that are capable of accommodating at least one pole banner, where appropriate, but not on residential streets. Required on thoroughfares adjacent to Plaza and Main Street Facade Zones.
- 14-8.9 Outdoor Lighting in the Santa Fe Code of Ordinances establishes cutoff requirements for luminaires and average illumination levels for sidewalks, pedestrian areas, and public spaces consistent with Dark Sky policies.
- Lighting fixtures within the right-of-way should be pedestrian-scale in order to improve walkway illumination for pedestrian traffic and enhance community safety.

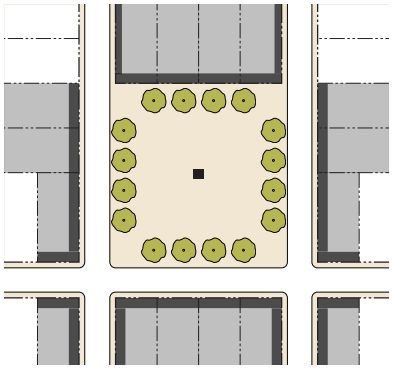
Stormwater Management Facilities

- Curb extensions at intersections and at mid-block locations as appropriate should be used for rain gardens and street trees.
- Low Impact Design (LID) stormwater management facilities should be integrated into the design of every thoroughfare in Midtown.

Intersections

- Intersections and mid-block crossings should be designed so as to prioritize the safety and convenience of people walking, rolling, and riding bikes through the use of curb extensions, rasied crosswalks, pedestrian refuges, and other design elements as appropriate.
- Intersections and mid-block crossings should include clearly marked pedestrian crosswalks, including instances where pedestrian paseos and/or living alleys intersect with multi-modal streets.
- Curb extensions and changes in paving material and/or color should be utilized where pedestrian paseos and/or living alleys intersect with multi-modal streets and at all mid-block crossings. Raised crosswalks may also be appropriate in these conditions.
- Curb ramps should be directional as feasible.

5.3 Civic + Open Space Standards



Building Frontage Adjacent to a Civic Space

Key

- Building Frontage
- Building Adjacent to Civic Space

This Section establishes the standards applicable to existing and new civic spaces and civic buildings. These standards supplement the standards for each zone. Civic spaces are land in the public realm—whether publicly or privately owned—available for civic gathering purposes.

Civic Space Types

Standards and Characteristics. The intent and purpose of each civic space type is described along with standards and characteristics regarding general physical character, uses, size and location. Characteristics are considered standards unless stated otherwise.

Amount of Open Space Required. As required by Section 5.5 (Development Block Standards), development sites are required to include a minimum area of the site as open space. One or more civic spaces may be used to meet the open space requirements. Civic spaces identified on Figure 5.3.1 (Civic Space Regulating Plan) as having a flexible location shall be located within the same block as indicated by the Regulating Plan and shall be connected to the public right-of-way by adjacent paseos.

Civic Spaces, Public and Private. All civic spaces, whether privately or publicly owned, are required to be in compliance with the standards in this Section.

Stormwater Management Through Civic Spaces. Civic spaces in zones serve the additional purpose of managing stormwater. There is no minimum standard for the amount of stormwater to be detained in each civic space. Civic spaces, and required open space in general, are intended to contribute to each development's stormwater management plan. This is to be accomplished as follows:

1. Stormwater is to be directed to civic space(s), open space on individual lots (such as courtyards, dooryards, and forecourts), planted medians, and tree planting areas along travel lanes.
2. Except for Plazas, Pocket Plazas, Playgrounds, and Community Gardens, each civic space shall accommodate stormwater while primarily being designed as a gathering space for people.
3. Civic spaces shall make use of permeable paving to reduce stormwater runoff—see Chapter Six (Infrastructure and Stormwater).
4. Civic spaces are required to be designed in compliance with the standards of this Section and the Civic Space Regulating Plan.

Facade Zones Along or Adjacent to Civic Spaces. Each civic space shall be bounded on all sides by facade zones and/or rights-of-way. The applicable facade zone standards in Section 5.6 shall govern the design of building facades facing the civic space.

5.3.1 Civic Space Regulating Plan

Overviewe of Civic and Open Space Types

This Sub-section identifies the civic and open space types envisioned for Midtown. Additional details, including minimum dimensional standards, are detailed on the following pages.

Table 5.3.A Civic and Open Space Types Overview

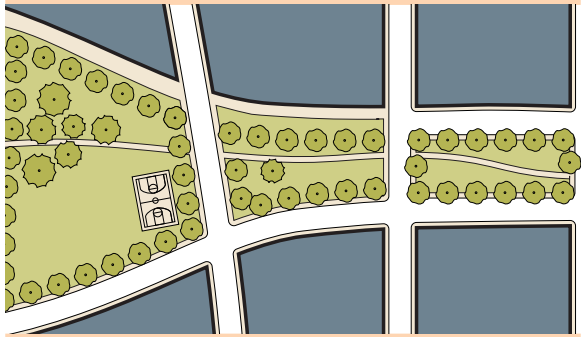
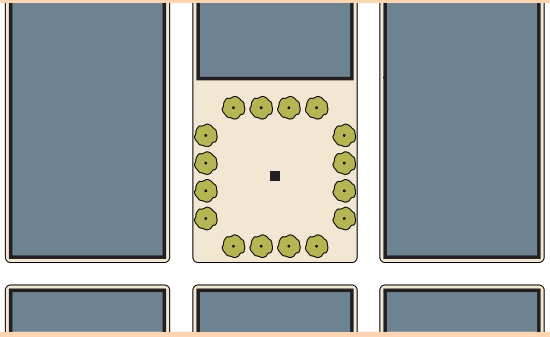
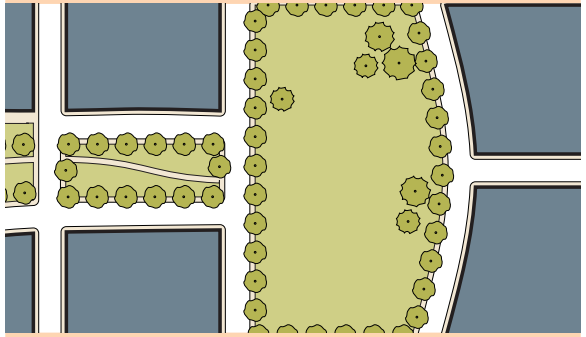
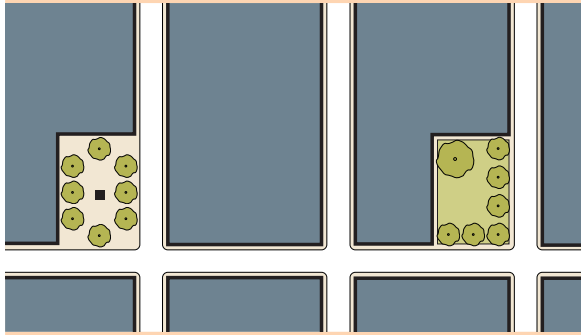
Arroyo Park	Plaza	Quad Park
		
Description	**Description**	**Description**
A linear space two or more blocks in length for community gathering, bicycling, running, or strolling, defined by a pathway that runs the length of the arroyo park. The park is bordered on the east side by the existing arroyo and on the west side by a new street to provide public access. Programmed open spaces such as playgrounds or gardens may be located along the linear space. The arroyo park will serve an important role as a green connector between destinations.	Community-wide focal point designed to accomodate both passive daily use and special community activities such as markets, community celebrations and festivals.	An informal space where adjacent buildings provide a sense of enclosure. Pathways running through or around the space provide access through the park. Programmed areas are located among informal plantings or lawn/open areas.

Table 5.3.A Civic and Open Space Types Overview

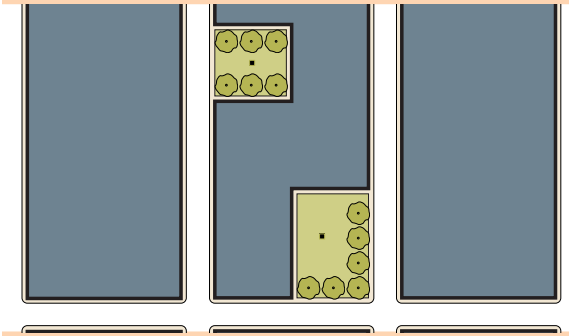
Pocket Plaza/Pocket Park



Description

An intimate, small-scale space, serving the immediate neighborhood, available for informal activities in close proximity to neighborhood residences, and civic purposes.

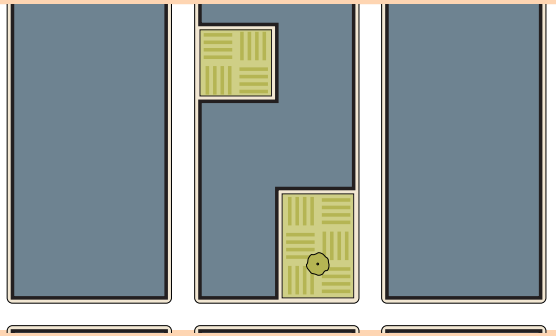
Playground



Description

A small-scale space designed and equipped for the recreation of children. These spaces serve as quiet, safe places protected from the street and typically in locations where children do not have to cross any major streets. An open shelter, play structures, or interactive art and fountains may be included. Playgrounds may be included within all other civic space types.

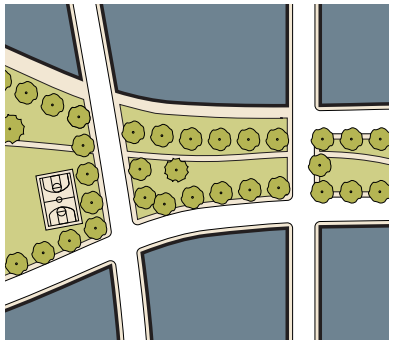
Community Garden



Description

A small-scale space designed as a grouping of garden plots available to nearby residents for small-scale cultivation. Community Gardens may be fenced and may include a small accessory structure for storage. Community Gardens may be included within all other civic space types except Plaza.

5.3A Civic Space Type: Arroyo Park



Description

Inspired by Footbridges Park, this linear space provides a space for community gathering, bicycling, running, or strolling, defined by a pathway that runs the length of the arroyo park. The park is bordered on the east side by the existing arroyo and on the west side by a new street to provide public access. Programmed open spaces such as playgrounds or gardens may be located along the linear space. The arroyo park will serve an important role as a green connector between destinations.

Image courtesy Rails to Trails Conservancy

Image courtesy GoodHomeGroup

Image courtesy OJB

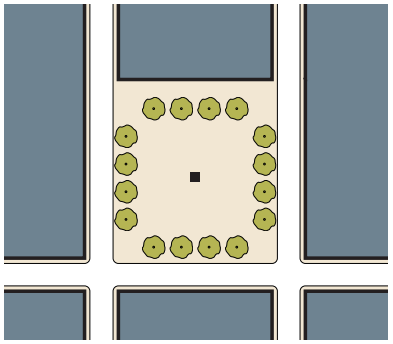
Arroyo Park Standards
General Character
Formal or informal, dominated by landscaping and trees with integral stormwater management capacity
Multi-use path along length of linear park
Continuous or periodic access from adjacent right-of-way
Shade and seating provided

Arroyo Park Standards (Continued)	
Size	
Area	5.8 acres min.
Width	60' min.
Length	As mapped

Note: Images are illustrative

5.3B Civic Space Type: Plaza

Image courtesy Gensler Architects.



Description

Community-wide focal point designed to accomodate both passive daily use and special community activities such as markets, community celebrations and festivals. Primarily hardscaled, with some planted areas. Adjacent streets with bollarded curbless edges could allow for temporary enlargement of the plaza area and could accomodate food trucks or mobile vendors.

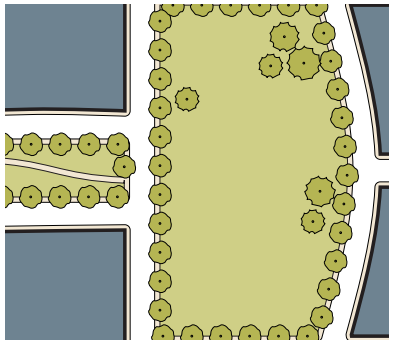
Plaza Standards
General Character
Formal, urban
Hardscaped and planted areas in formal patterns
Spatially defined by buildings and tree-lined streets
Adjacent buildings front onto plaza

Plaza Standards (Continued)	
Size	
Area	1.2 acres min.
Width	165' min.*
Length	165' min.*

* shortest dimension of historic Santa Fe Plaza

Note: Images are illustrative

5.3C Civic Space Type: Quad Park



Description

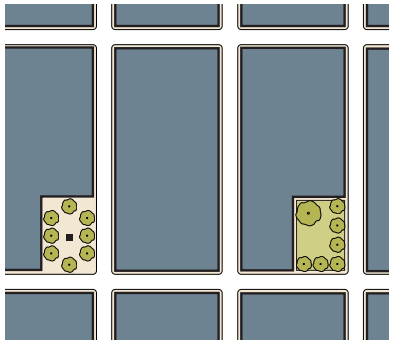
An informal space where adjacent buildings provide a sense of enclosure. Pathways running through or around the space provide access through the park. Programmed areas are located among informal plantings or lawn/open areas.

Quad Park Standards
General Character
Separated from major streets by building volumes
Hardscape paths connecting main access points
Programmed areas provided

Quad Park Standards (Continued)	
Size	
Area	7,260 sf min.
Width	50' min.; 350' max.
Length	75' min.; 500' max.

Note: Images are illustrative

5.3D Civic Space Type: Pocket Plaza/Park



Description

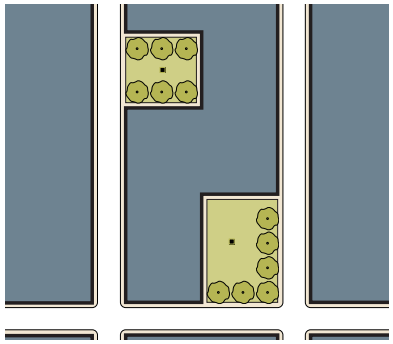
An intimate, small-scale space, serving the immediate neighborhood, available for informal activities in close proximity to neighborhood residences, and civic purposes.

Pocket Park/Plaza Standards
General Character
Informal or formal, combination of planted areas and hardscape
Spatially defined by building frontages and trees
Adjacent buildings front onto plaza
Walkways along edges or across space

Pocket Park/Plaza Standards (Continued)	
Size	
Area	3,750 sf min.
Width	50' min.; 80' max.
Length	75' min.

Note: Images are illustrative

5.3E Civic Space Type: Playground



Description

A small-scale space designed and equipped for the recreation of children. These spaces serve as quiet, safe places protected from the street and typically in locations where children do not have to cross any major streets. An open shelter, play structures, or interactive art and fountains may be included. Playgrounds may be included within all other civic space types.

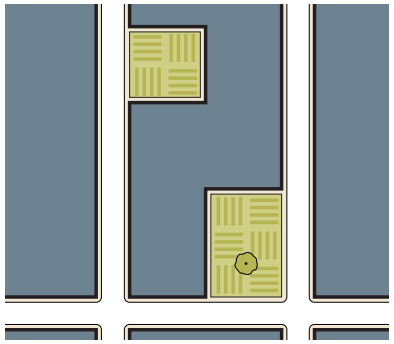
Image courtesy Foursquare

Playground Standards
General Character
Focused toward children
Play structure, interactive art, and/ or fountains
Shade and seating provided
May be fenced

Playground Standards (Continued)	
Size	
Area	2,400 sf min.
Width	40' min.
Length	60' min.

Note: Images are illustrative

5.3F Civic Space Type: Community Garden



Description

A small-scale space designed as a grouping of garden plots available to nearby residents for small-scale cultivation. Community Gardens are fenced and typically include a small accessory structure for storage. Community Gardens may be included within all other civic space types except Plaza.

Community Garden Standards
General Character
Dedicated to food production
Siting ensures year-round solar access
May include greenhouse(s)
Owned or managed by an entity whose decision making includes neighborhood residents
Primary circulation network provides pedestrian access to garden and all required features

Community Garden Standards (Continued)	
Size	
Area	3,750 sf min.
Width	40' min.
Length	75' min.
Required Features	
Continuous fencing along all sides	
Watering systems (e.g. drip irrigation)	
Garden bed enhancements (e.g. raised beds)	
Secure storage space for tools and supplies	

Note: Images are illustrative

5.4 Development Standards Regulating Plan

This Section demonstrates where form-based development standards and allowed uses apply within the Midtown Land Development Plan area.

Development Standards Approach

To deliver the vision described in the Midtown Land Development Plan, each development site in Midtown is controlled by a combination of Sub-zone Standards that control use and Facade Zone Standards that control building massing and design. Both sets of standards have been coordinated and must be satisfied for each development site in Midtown.

Sub-zone Standards. These standards apply to the entirety of each site onto which they are mapped, and control allowed uses.

Facade Zone Standards. These standards apply to the edges of each site that abut public rights-of-way, civic spaces, or public access easements such as paseos. They control elements such as setbacks, height stepbacks and required frontage types.

Regulating Plan

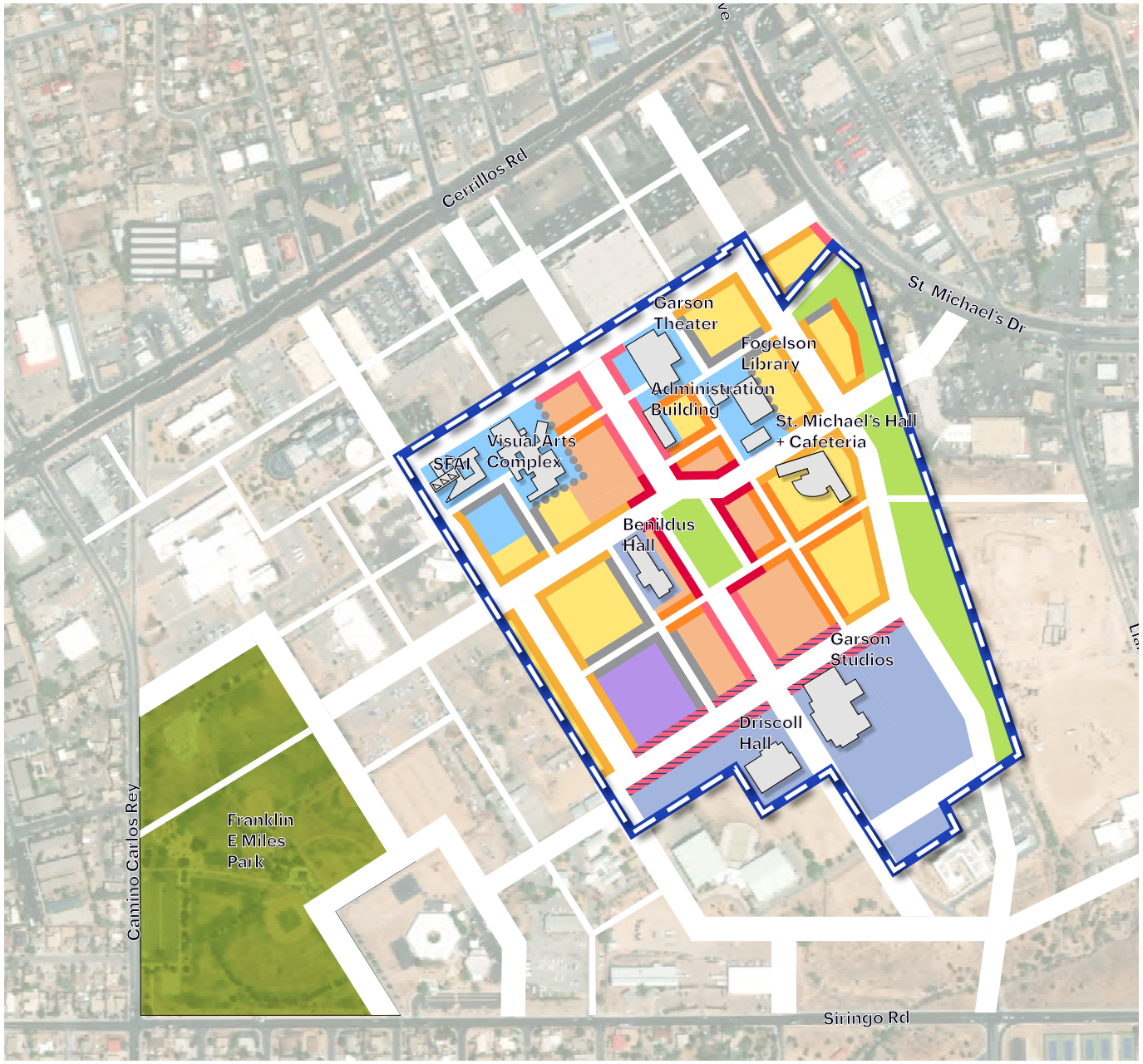
Figure 5.4.1 (Development Standards Regulating Plan) identifies the applicable Sub-zone Standards and Facade Zone Standards for each development site in Midtown.

Where development sites are combined, the applicable standards identified in the Regulating Plan must be met.

Where the location of flexible rights-of-way and easements—such as paseos and living alleys—as identified by Figure 5.2.1 (Thoroughfare Regulating Plan), is adjusted, the applicable Facade Zone Standards indicated in Figure 5.4.1 (Development Standards Regulating Plan) shall apply to the right-of-way or easement in its new location, unless the new location represents a substantial change in context which merits a change in Facade Zone type, to be determined by the Land Use Director.

Where Civic Spaces are established, such as those identified by Figure 5.3.1 (Civic Space Regulating Plan), the Facade Zone(s) mapped at the location of the Civic Space in Figure 5.4.1 (Development Standards Regulating Plan) shall govern development along all edges of the Civic Space that are not bounded by thoroughfares.

5.4.1 Development Standards Regulating Plan



Legend

Midtown Site*

Sub-Zones:

- Civic Space (CS)
- Mixed-Use Neighborhood (MU–N)
- Mixed-Use Center (MU–C)
- Mixed-Use Office (MU–O)
- Mixed-Use Film (MU–F)
- Community-Oriented Use (CO)
- Existing Buildings to Reuse

Facade Zones:

- Plaza (PL)
- Main Street (MS)
- Main Street–Office (MS–O)
- Live/Work (LW)
- Neighborhood Residential (NR)
- Neighborhood Paseo (NP)
- 3 stories max. height within 30' of indicated parcel line

*Areas outside Midtown Site boundaries where Sub-Zones and Facade Zones have been mapped indicate opportunities for development that is complimentary to development at Midtown.

5.5 Sub-zone Standards

This Section refines the palette of uses allowed in base zoning and the Midtown LINC Overlay by establishing an allowed palette of uses for Midtown.

Use Standards

Table 5.5.A (Allowed Uses) sets forth the uses allowed and prohibited according to the Sub-zones established by Section 5.4 (Development Standards Regulating Plan) and are not impacted by adjacent Facade Zones (see 5.6 Facade Zone Standards). These regulations are based on the patterns of development and physical activities that comprise the principal and accessory uses of land, rather than on whether the activity is conducted for profit, not for profit or other purposes. Any specific use type not listed or included in the Table 5.5.A (Allowed Uses) is prohibited unless the Land Use Director determines that it is to be included in an existing use category.

Midtown Sub-zones

The following Sub-zones apply in Midtown:

- Mixed-Use Neighborhood (MU–N) provides for a variety of housing options.
- Mixed-Use Commercial (MU–C) provides opportunities for limited commercial uses such as retail, dining and entertainment while providing a variety of housing options on upper floors and along pedestrian paseos.
- Mixed-Use Office (MU–O) provides opportunities for service commercial uses as a transition between film production uses and residential uses.
- Mixed-Use Film (MU–F) provides for film production activities focused on the Garson Studios.
- Community-Oriented (CO) provides for civic uses such as libraries, education, performing arts, and other uses that serve the community.
- Open Space (OS) provides for publicly-accessible civic and open space.

Table 5.5.A Allowed Uses	MU-N	MU-C	MU-O	MU-F	CO	OS
Residential						
Group Living						
Continuing care community	S	S*	P	—	—	—
Group Residential Care Facility	S	S*	—	—	—	—
Group Residential Care Facility, Limited	P	P*	—	—	—	—
Group Residential Care Facility, Correctional	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boarding, dormitory, monastery	S	S*	—	—	—	—
Household Living						
Dwelling, multiple- family	P	P*	P	—	—	—
Dwelling, single-family	P	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactured homes	S	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home, permanent installation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home park	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short-Term Rental Unit	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public, Institutional + Civic (Ord. No. 2014-31 § 11)						
Emergency Services						
Police and fire stations	S	S*	S	—	—	—
Police substations (6 or fewer staff)	S	P*	P	—	S	—
Preschool, Daycare for Infants or Children						
Small (6 or fewer)	P	P*	P	S	S	—
Large (More than 6)	S	S*	S	S	S	—
Electrical Facilities (See 14-6.2(F) for Planning Commission Review Requirements)						
Distribution facilities	P	P*	P	P	P	P
Substation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switching station	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transmission lines	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 5.5.A Allowed Uses	MU-N	MU-C	MU-O	MU-F	CO	OS
Educational						
Elementary and secondary schools, public and private	—	S*	S	S	S	—
Colleges and universities, residential	—	—	—	—	S	—
Colleges and universities, nonresidential	—	S	P	P	P	—
Museums	—	P*	P	P	P	—
Vocational or trade schools, nonindustrial	—	P*	P	P	P	—
Vocational or trade schools, light industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community Centers and Institutions						
Neighborhood and community centers, including youth and senior centers	S	P	P	—	P	—
Religious, educational and charitable institutions (does not include schools or assembly uses)	S	P*	P	—	P	—
Hospitals and Extended Care Facilities						
Extended care, convalescent, nursing, recovery care facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital heliport	—	—	—	—	—	—
Human Services						
Adult day care	—	S*	S	—	S	—
Foster homes licensed by the appropriate state agencies	—	—	—	—	—	—
Human service establishments	—	S*	S	—	S	—
Sheltered care facilities	S	—	—	—	—	—
Parks and Open Space						

Key
P = Permitted Use
S = Special Use Permit
A = Accessory Use
— = Not Allowed
* = Use must be located on upper floors, or on ground floor behind another permitted use.
** = Allowed on ground floor where access to use is via Live/Work Facade Zone.

Table 5.5.A Allowed Uses	MU-N	MU-C	MU-O	MU-F	CO	OS
Human Services (continued)						
Cemeteries, mausoleums and columbariums	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public parks, playgrounds, playfields	P	P	P	P	P	P
Religious Assembly						
All	S	—	S	—	—	—
Utilities						
All (includes natural gas regulator station, telephone exchange, water or sewage pumping station or water storage facility)	S*	S*	S*	S	—	—
Commerical (Ord. No. 2014-31 § 11)						
Animal Sales and Service						
Veterinary establishments, pet grooming	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kennel	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts Activities						
Arts and crafts studios, galleries and shops; gift shops for the sale of arts and crafts	P**	P	P	—	P	—
Arts and crafts schools	S**	P	P	—	P	—
Dance studios	P**	P	P	—	P	—
Photographers' studios	P**	P	S	—	P	—
Assembly						
Private clubs and lodges	—	P*	P	—	—	—

Table 5.5.A Allowed Uses	MU-N	MU-C	MU-O	MU-F	CO	OS
Commercial Cannabis Establishments						
Cannabis consumption area	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannabis manufacturing, heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannabis manufacturing, light	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannabis producer microbusiness (200 mature plants max.), indoor growing only	—	—	P	—	—	—
Cannabis producer microbusiness (200 mature plants max.), outdoor growing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannabis producer, indoor growing only	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannabis producer, outdoor growing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannabis research laboratory	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannabis testing laboratory	—	—	S	—	—	—
Commercial cannabis retailer	—	P	P	—	—	—
Financial Services						
Banks, credit unions (without drive-through)	—	P	P	—	—	—
Banks, credit unions (with drive-through)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food and Beverages						
Bar, cocktail lounge, nightclub, no outdoor entertainment	—	P*	—	—	—	—
Bar, cocktail lounge, nightclub, with outdoor entertainment	—	P*	—	—	—	—
Restaurant - full service, with or without incidental alcohol service	—	P	—	—	P	—

Key				
	P = Permitted Use S = Special Use Permit	A = Accessory Use — = Not Allowed	* = Use must be located on upper floors, or on ground floor behind another permitted use.	** = Allowed on ground floor where access to use is via Live/Work Facade Zone.

Table 5.5.A Allowed Uses	MU-N	MU-C	MU-O	MU-F	CO	OS
Food and Beverages (continued)						
Restaurant with bar, cocktail lounge or nightclub comprising more than 25% of total serving area.	—	P*	—	—	—	—
Restaurant - Fast service/take-out, no drive-through/drive-up	—	P	—	—	P	—
Restaurant - with drive-through/ drive-up	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commissary kitchen	—	S*	S	—	S*	—
Medical						
Apothecary shops or pharmacies	—	P	P	—	—	—
Medical and dental offices or clinics	—	P*	P	—	—	—
Offices, Business and Professional						
Business and professional offices excluding medical and dental and financial services	—	P**	P	—	—	—
Public Accommodation						
Bed and breakfast houses and inns	—	P*	P	—	—	—
Conference and extended stay lodging facilities	—	P*	P	—	—	—
Hotels, motels, residential suite hotels	—	P*	P	—	—	—
Vacation time share projects	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Transportation						
Transit transfer facilities	S	S*	S	S	S	S
Recreation and Entertainment						
Commercial recreational uses and structures; theaters, bowling alleys, pool-rooms, driving ranges, etc.	—	P	P	—	—	—
Exercise, spas or gym facilities	—	P	P	—	—	—
Nonprofit theaters for production of live shows	—	S	S	—	P	P
Retail Sales and Services						
Antique stores	P**	P	—	—	—	—
Art supply stores	P**	P	—	—	P	—
Bookshops	P**	P	—	—	P	—
Cabinet shops, custom	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department and discount stores	—	S	—	—	—	—
Flea markets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florist shops	P**	P	—	—	—	—
Funeral homes or mortuaries	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture stores	—	P	—	—	—	—
Neighborhood grocery stores and laundromats	—	P	—	—	—	—
Office equipment sales and service; retail sale of office supplies	—	P	—	—	—	—
Retail establishments not listed elsewhere	—	P	—	—	—	—
Retail and service uses that are intended to serve the primary uses and that do not exceed 5,000 square feet	—	—	—	—	P	—

Key				
	P = Permitted Use S = Special Use Permit	A = Accessory Use — = Not Allowed	* = Use must be located on upper floors, or on ground floor behind another permitted use.	** = Allowed on ground floor where access to use is via Live/Work Facade Zone.

Table 5.5.A Allowed Uses	MU-N	MU-C	MU-O	MU-F	CS	OS
Retail Sales and Services (continued)						
Retail sales accessory to any permitted use, provided that such commercial uses shall not occupy more than ten percent of the total floor area of all buildings occupied by the principal use	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sign shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service Establishments						
Barber shops and beauty salons	—	P	P	—	—	—
Personal care facilities for the elderly	—	P	P	—	—	—
Personal service establishments including cleaning and laundry, appliance repair and similar services	—	S	P	—	—	—
Tailoring and dressmaking shops	—	P	P	—	—	—
Sexually Oriented Businesses						
All	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storage						
Individual storage areas within a completely enclosed building	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mini-storage units	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunication						
Telecommunications Facilities	Permitted as set forth in Section 14-6.2(E) (for facilities in public rights of way see Article 27-2 SFCC 1987)					

	MU-N	MU-C	MU-O	MU-F	CO	OS
Vehicles and equipment						
Commercial parking lots and garages	—	S*	S*	S*	S*	—
Service and repair establishments including filling stations and repair garages	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tire recapping and retreading	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial						
Automobile salvage and wrecking yards, junkyards or yards used in whole or in part for scrap or salvage operations or for processing, storage, display or sales of any scrap, salvage or secondhand building materials, junk automobiles or second hand automobile parts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Research, experimental and testing laboratories	—	—	P	—	—	—
Manufacturing and Production						
Light assembly and manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outdoor Storage						
Outdoor storage lots and yards, except wrecking yards, junkyards or yards used in whole or in part for scrap or salvage operations or for processing, storage, display, or sales of any scrap, salvage or second-hand building materials, junk automobiles or second-hand automobile parts	—	—	—	—	—	—

Key				
	P = Permitted Use S = Special Use Permit	A = Accessory Use — = Not Allowed	* = Use must be located on upper floors, or on ground floor behind another permitted use.	** = Allowed on ground floor where access to use is via Live/Work Facade Zone.

Table 5.5.A Allowed Uses	MU-N	MU-C	MU-O	MU-F	CS	OS
Warehouse and Freight Movement						
Wholesaling and distribution operations - 3,000 square feet or less of storage	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesaling and distribution operations - over 3,000 square feet of storage	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Uses (Ord. No. 2016-41 § 3)						
Animal production	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial stable	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban Farm Ground Level, less than 10,000 sq ft.	S	S	S	S	S	S
Urban Farm Ground Level, 10,000 sq ft. - 1 acre	—	—	—	—	S	S
Urban Farm Ground Level, greater than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	S	S
Urban Farm Roof Level, Open Air, 1000 sq ft. or less	S	S	S	S	S	S
Urban Farm Roof Level, Open Air, greater than 1000 sq ft., less than 5000 sq ft.	S	S	S	S	S	S
Aquaculture, less than 750 sq ft.	—	S	S	S	S	S
Aquaponics, less than 750 sq ft.	—	S	S	—	—	S
Aquaponics, greater than 750 sq. ft	—	S	S	—	—	S
Hydroponics, any size	—	S	S	—	—	S
Composting	—	—	—	—	—	—

	MU-N	MU-C	MU-O	MU-F	CO	OS
Accessory Uses						
Accessory structures of a permanent, temporary or portable nature such as coverings not constructed of solid building materials, including inflatable covers over swimming pools + tennis courts + such other accessory structures which exceed 30 inches in height from the average ground elevation.	A	A*	A	A	A	—
Children's play areas + play equipment	A	A*	A	A	A	P
Accessory dwelling units	A	A*	A	A	A	—
Greenhouses, noncommercial	A	A*	A	A	A	A
Home occupations	A	A	A	A	A	—
Hospital heliport	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other uses + structures customarily accessory + clearly incidental and subordinate to permitted permissible uses + structures	A	A*	A	A	A	A
Private barbecue pits, private swimming pools	A	A*	A	A	A	—
Private daycare for infants + children	A	A*	A	A	A	—
Private garages	A	A*	A	A	A	—
Residential use ancillary to an approved use	A	A*	A	A	A	—
Utility sheds, located within the rear yard only	A	A*	A	A	A	—
Apothecaries, pharmacies, or laboratories accessory to a clinic	—	A	A	—	—	—

Key

P = Permitted Use
S = Special Use Permit
A = Accessory Use
— = Not Allowed
* = Use must be located on upper floors, or on ground floor behind another permitted use.
** = Allowed on ground floor where access to use is via Live/Work Facade Zone.

5.6 Facade Zone Standards

This Section establishes Facade Zone Standards that regulate setbacks, frontage types, height, and other elements that impact the quality of the pedestrian realm. These standards are meant to complement the Development Block Standards in the preceding section.

Walkable, Pedestrian-Oriented Design

Standards for specific Facade Zones are intended to create a high-quality public realm that provides an appealing experience for people moving around Midtown on foot. This goal is achieved through intentionally regulating design elements such as ground floor frontages, facade definition, the shape of buildings along the streetscape, and composition of openings.

Context-Sensitive Standards

To deliver the high quality public realm envisioned by this plan, specific standards for particular Facade Zones are applied according to Section 5.4 (Development Standards Regulating Plan). These standards correspond to different thoroughfare environments, and are scaled accordingly. Facade Zones that allow for taller heights and facade conditions appropriate for commercial uses are prescribed for major thoroughfares, while lower-intensity Facade Zones with reduced building heights are prescribed for more intimate paseos and residential streets. The Frontage Types allowed under each Facade Zone are calibrated to the physical character and types of activity envisioned for each environment.

Application of Facade Zone Standards

Facade Zones are applied along the edges of rights-of-way, easements, and civic spaces, as shown in Section 5.4 (Development Standards Regulating Plan). The standards in this Section govern the above-grade portion of a development block within a certain distance of these public spaces, defined as the Facade Zone (see the table below). All standards contained in Section 5.5 (Sub-zone Standards) and Section 5.8 (Design Standards General to All) remain applicable within the Facade Zone.

Applicability of Standards	
Facade Zone Extents	
Depth (From Frontage Line[1])	Up to 30'
Height (Above Grade)	To maximum height in sub-zone

[1]The frontage line shall be defined as the boundary of the adjacent public way or easement.

Openings

Standards in this section shall apply to all walls contained within a single lot and facing a public way or open space.

Table 5.6.A Facade Zones Overview

Plaza (PL)

Intent

An active, arcaded streetscape characterized by high pedestrian density and commercial activity. This Facade Zone reinforces the Central Plaza as a gathering point for the neighborhood.

Main Street/Main Street-Office (MS/MS-O)

Intent

A walkable main street environment designed for a mix of housing and workplaces, which can evolve to accommodate increasing commercial activity as the neighborhood matures.

Live/Work (LW)

Intent

Inspired by traditional city streets, this Facade Zone features a pedestrian-oriented passage lined by buildings that combine residences with ground-floor shops and studios.

Neighborhood Residential (NR)

Intent

An environment in which residences face onto a landscaped public realm accommodating pedestrians, bikes, and low-speed auto traffic—gracefully transitioning to the private realm through appropriate frontage types.

Neighborhood Paseo (NP)

Intent

A fine-grained, intimate environment with homes facing onto pathways for foot and bike traffic.

Note: Images are illustrative

Facade Definition

Note: Images are illustrative

Intent

A continuously varied streetscape contributes to a more pleasant pedestrian experience, providing interest for people navigating the neighborhood on foot and helping them to orient themselves. Even in environments where the street wall is more or less continuous, differentiating building facades through changes in various architectural parameters can help to realize these benefits.

Photo Gallery

Facade Variety in Development Standards

The standards for each Facade Zone include a maximum width for defined Facades. Where individual buildings are no wider than the maximum facade width for the Facade Zone, defined Facades shall correspond to individual buildings. Buildings wider than the maximum Facade width shall incorporate multiple Facades no wider than the maximum for the Facade Zone.

Facade Definition	
Max. Width of Defined Facade	Per Facade Zone Standards
Boundary between defined Facades shall extend vertically for the full height of the building(s).	A
Facades shall be designed to be or appear to be structurally independent. Vertical support elements (columns, etc.) may not be shared between adjacent Facades.	B
A defined Facade shall be differentiated from adjacent Facades through two or more of the following techniques[1]:	
Change in frontage type, or its material composition	
Change in wall color or material	
Change in eave or parapet height	
Change in story where stepback/roof terrace occurs	
Recess or projection ≥ 18" deep	
Change in typical windows, doors, and surrounds	

(Facing page) Collections of unique townhouses in Tucson, Arizona illustrate how varying facade characteristics along a block face can reinforce a human scale of development.

(Above) Diagram showing how differentiation between adjacent facades may be achieved through variation of architectural features. Image is illustrative, not regulatory.

Plaza (PL)

Note: Images are illustrative

Overview

An active, arcaded streetscape characterized by high pedestrian density and commercial activity. This Facade Zone reinforces the Central Plaza as a gathering point for the neighborhood.

Allowed Frontage Types in the Plaza Facade Zone

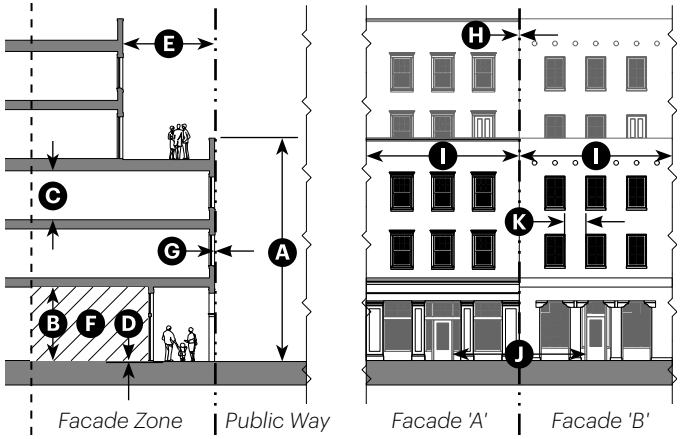
Arcade

Shopfront[1]

Gateway/ Zaguan[1]

[1] In the Plaza Facade Zone, Shopfront and Gateway/ Zaguan frontage types must be used within the Arcade frontage type, articulating the recessed ground floor facade.

Building Form Within Facade Zone		
Height		
Building Height in Facade Zone	3 stories max.[2]	A
Ground Floor Ceiling Height	12' clear min.	B
Upper Floor Ceiling Height	8' clear min.	C
Ground Floor Finish Level Above Sidewalk	2" max.	D
[2] At 15' from frontage line and beyond, height may increase to 5 stories. Any resultant space between frontage line and fourth story floor area shall meet standards for Roof Terrace in Section 5.8 (Design Standards General to All).		E
Flex Space		
% of Ground Floor Area Required	75% min.	F
Parking is not permitted in the Facade Zone		
Building Placement		
Building/Frontage Type Setbacks		
From Public Way	0' min. 2' max.	G
From Shared Lot Line	0' min. 0' max.	H
Facade Zone Occupied by Building, Frontage Type, or Perimeter Wall	100% of Facade Zone width min.	
Encroachments		
Encroachments into ROW		
≥ 14' Vertical Clearance from SW	6' max.	
< 14' Vertical Clearance from SW	1' max.	



Note: Images are illustrative

Facade Definition		
Width of Defined Facade	75' max.	I
Wall Length Between Entrances	50' max.	J
Openings		
Wall Length Between Openings[3]	10' max.	K
Openings as Percent of Wall Area		
Open to Sky	10% min. 35% max.	
Shaded by Gallery, Portal, Canopy, or Awning	15% min. 75% max.	
[3] Openings located between 42" and 73" above floor level.		
Driveways		
Driveway Width		
One-way Traffic	12' max.	
Two-way Traffic	20' max.	
Separation Between Driveways	150' min.	

Main Street/Main Street-Office (MS/MS-O)

Note: Images are illustrative

Overview

A walkable main street environment designed for a mix of housing and workplaces, which can evolve to accommodate increasing commercial activity as the neighborhood matures.

Office Sub-zone

The Main Street-Office sub-condition allows for greater frontage flexibility to accommodate a wider variety of uses at the ground floor.

Allowed Frontage Types in the Main Street/Main Street-Office Facade Zone

Shopfront

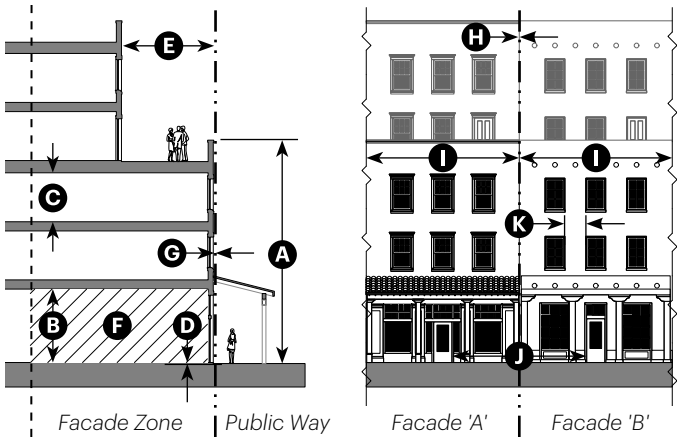
Gallery

Gateway/Zaguan

Dooryard

Forecourt

Building Form Within Facade Zone		
Height		
Building Height in Facade Zone	3 stories max.[1]	A
Ground Floor Ceiling Height	12' clear min.	B
Upper Floor Ceiling Height	8' clear min.	C
Ground Floor Finish Level Above Sidewalk	2" max.	D
[1] At 15' from frontage line and beyond, height may increase to 5 stories. Any resultant space between frontage line and fourth story floor area shall meet standards for Roof Terrace in Section 5.8 (Design Standards General to All).		E
Flex Space		
% of Ground Floor Area Required	60% min.	F
Flex Space shall meet the requirements of the applicable building code for eating and drinking and mercantile occupancies		
All interior and exterior space within the Facade Zone shall be habitable		
Parking is not permitted in the Facade Zone		
Building Placement		
Building/Frontage Type Setbacks[2]		
From Public Way	0' min. 5' max.	G
From Shared Lot Line	0' min.	H
Facade Zone Occupied by Building, Frontage Type, or Perimeter Wall	80% of Facade Zone width min.	
[2] For Gallery frontage type, see "Encroachments".		
Encroachments		
Encroachments into ROW		
≥ 8' Vertical Clearance from SW	6' max.	
< 8' Vertical Clearance from SW	Not Allowed	
Gallery Frontage Type	10' max.[3]	
[3] Or to to within 18" of the curb face, whichever is less		



Note: Images are illustrative

Facade Definition	MS	MS-O	
Width of Defined Facade	75' max.	150' max.	I
Wall Length Between Entrances	60' max.	110' max.	J
Openings			
Wall Length Between Openings[4]	10' max.		K
Openings as Percent of Wall Area			
Open to Sky	10% min.	35% max.	
Shaded by Gallery, Portal, Canopy, or Awning	15% min.	75% max.	
[4] Openings located between 42" and 73" above floor level.			
Driveways			
Driveway Width			
One-way Traffic	12' max.		
Two-way Traffic	20' max.		
Separation Between Driveways	100' min.		

Live/Work (LW)

Note: Images are illustrative

Overview

Inspired by traditional city streets, this Facade Zone features a pedestrian-dominated passage lined by buildings that combine residences with ground-floor shops and studios.

Allowed Frontage Types in the Live/Work Facade Zone

Shopfront

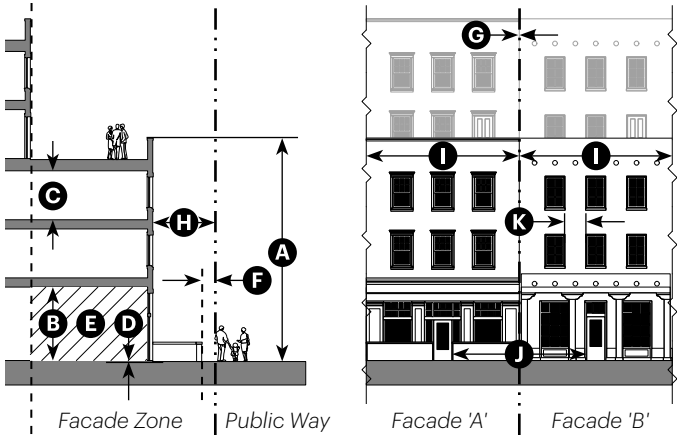
Gateway/Zaguan

Dooryard

Forecourt

Portal

Building Form Within Facade Zone		
Height		
Building Height in Facade Zone	3 stories max.	A
Ground Floor Ceiling Height	12' clear min.	B
Upper Floor Ceiling Height	8' clear min.	C
Ground Floor Finish Level Above Sidewalk	2" max.	D
Flex Space		
% of Ground Floor Area Required	60% min.	E
Nonresidential ground floor area within live/work unit(s) may satisfy Flex Space requirement		
Flex Space not contained within live/work unit(s) shall meet the requirements of the applicable building code for eating and drinking and mercantile occupancies		
Habitable Space		
All interior and exterior space within the Facade Zone shall be habitable		
Parking is not permitted within the Facade Zone[1]		
[1] Garage parking is permitted where accessed via an alley		
Building Placement		
Building/Frontage Type Setbacks		
From Public Way	2' min. 5' max.	F
From Shared Lot Line	0' min.	G
Facade Zone Occupied by Building, Frontage Type, or Perimeter Wall	80% of Facade Zone width min.	
Building Facade Setbacks		
Single Story	6' max.	
2+ Stories	12' max.	H
Encroachments		
Encroachments into Front Setback		
Stairs/Ramps	2' max.	
≥ 8' Vertical Clearance from SW	2' max.	
< 8' Vertical Clearance from SW	Not Allowed	



Note: Images are illustrative

Facade Definition		
Width of Defined Facade	60' max.	I
Wall Length Between Entrances	70' max.	J
Openings		
Wall Length Between Openings[2]	10' max.	K
Openings as Percent of Wall Area		
Open to Sky	10% min. 35% max.	
Shaded by Gallery, Portal, Canopy, or Awning	15% min. 75% max.	
[2] Openings located between 42" and 73" above floor level.		
Driveways		
Driveways are not permitted in this Facade Zone		
Vehicular access shall be via alley or shared access easement		

Neighborhood Residential (NR)

Note: Images are illustrative

Overview

An environment in which residences face onto a landscaped public realm accommodating pedestrians, bikes, and low-speed auto traffic—gracefully transitioning to the private realm through appropriate frontage types.

Allowed Frontage Types in the Neighborhood Residential Facade Zone

Gateway/Zaguan

Dooryard

Forecourt

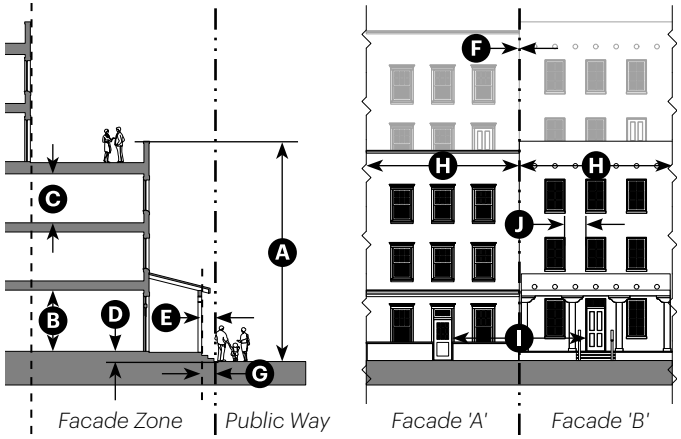
Portal

Building Form Within Facade Zone		
Height		
Building Height in Facade Zone	3 stories max.	A
Ground Floor Ceiling Height	10' clear min.	B
Upper Floor Ceiling Height	8' clear min.	C
Ground Floor Finish Level Above Sidewalk	18" max.	D
Habitable Space		
All interior and exterior space within the Facade Zone shall be habitable		
Parking is not permitted within the Facade Zone[1]		

[1] Flex space, which may accommodate garage parking, is permitted where accessed via an alley

Building Placement			
Building/Frontage Type Setbacks			
From Public Way	2' min.	5' max.	E
From Shared Lot Line	0' min.		F
Facade Zone Occupied by Building, Frontage Type, or Perimeter Wall	75% of Facade Zone width min.		

Encroachments		
Encroachments into Front Setback		
Stairs/Ramps	2' max.	G
≥ 8' Vertical Clearance from SW	2' max.	
< 8' Vertical Clearance from SW	Not Allowed	



Note: Images are illustrative

Facade Definition		
Width of Defined Facade	60' max.	H
Wall Length Between Entrances	80' max.	I
Openings		
Wall Length Between Openings[2]	10' max.	J
Openings as Percent of Wall Area		
Open to Sky	10% min. 35% max.	
Shaded by Gallery, Portal, Canopy, or Awning	10% min. 50% max.	

[2] Openings located between 42" and 73" above floor level.

Driveways	
Driveway Width	
One-way Traffic	12' max.
Two-way Traffic	20' max.
Separation Between Driveways	35' min.

Neighborhood Paseo (NP)

Note: Images are illustrative

Overview

A fine-grained, intimate environment with homes facing onto pathways for foot and bike traffic.

Allowed Frontage Types in the Neighborhood Paseo Facade Zone

Gateway/Zaguan

Dooryard

Forecourt

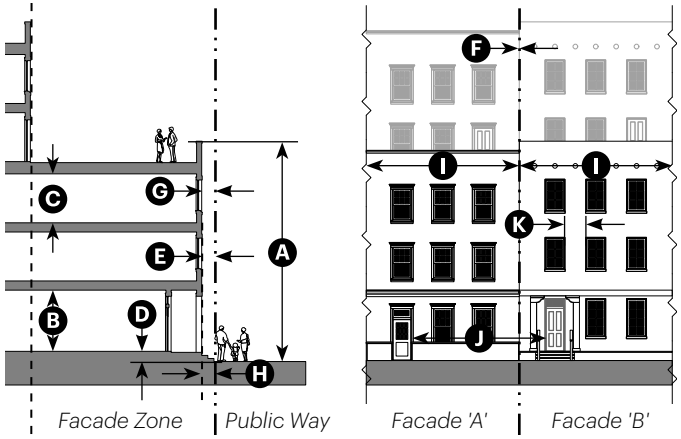
Portal

Stoop/Recessed Entry

Building Form Within Facade Zone		
Height		
Building Height in Facade Zone	3 stories max.	A
Ground Floor Ceiling Height	10' clear min.	B
Upper Floor Ceiling Height	8' clear min.	C
Ground Floor Finish Level Above Sidewalk	18" max.	D
Habitable Space		
All interior and exterior space within the Facade Zone shall be habitable		
Parking is not permitted within the Facade Zone[1]		

[1] Flex space, which may accommodate garage parking, is permitted where accessed via an alley

Building Placement			
Building/Frontage Type Setbacks			
From Public Way	2' min.	5' max.	E
From Shared Lot Line	0' min.	0' max.	F
Facade Zone Occupied by Building, Frontage Type, or Perimeter Wall	80% of Facade Zone width min.		
Building Facade Setbacks			
Single Story	8' max.		
2+ Stories	12' max.		G
Encroachments			
Encroachments into Front Setback			
Stairs/Ramps	2' max.		H
≥ 8' Vertical Clearance from SW	2' max.		
< 8' Vertical Clearance from SW	Not Allowed		



Note: Images are illustrative

Facade Definition		
Width of Defined Facade	60' max.	I
Wall Length Between Entrances	70' max.	J
Openings		
Wall Length Between Openings[2]	10' max.	K
Openings as Percent of Wall Area		
Open to Sky	10% min. 35% max.	
Shaded by Gallery, Portal, Canopy, or Awning	10% min. 50% max.	

[2] Openings located between 42" and 73" above floor level.

Driveways
Driveways are not permitted in this Facade Zone
Vehicular access shall be via alley or shared access easement

5.7 Frontage Types

This Section establishes standards for all frontage types. Frontages are the components of a building that provide the transition and interface between the public realm (street, sidewalk, or civic space) and the private realm (yard or building).

Application of Frontage Types

- Each building shall be connected to the adjacent street, paseo, or civic space by at least one frontage type. A single building may have multiple frontage types in compliance with the types listed for the applicable Facade Zone(s).
- The frontage line shall be defined as the boundary of the adjacent street, paseo, or civic space from which the entrance is accessed.
- Frontage types shall be located in compliance with the Facade Zone per Item 2 (Building Placement) and Item 3 (Encroachments).
- Frontage types not listed in the standards for the Facade Zone under "Allowed Frontage Types" are not allowed in that Facade Zone.
- The names of the frontage types indicate their particular configuration or function and are not intended to limit uses within the associated building. For example, a Shopfront may serve residential uses, and a portal may serve non-residential uses as allowed by the Sub-zone.

Frontage Types and Entrances

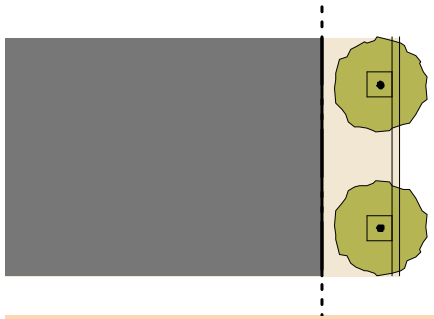
- Each frontage type shall accommodate at least one entrance.
- The primary building entrance shall be on the front of the building unless a side street or paseo are present—in which case the building entrance may be in any of these locations.
- Access to entrance doors of individual dwelling units located above the ground floor level may be provided by an enclosed lobby or corridor and stairway. Unenclosed or partially enclosed exterior stairways, open-air corridors, and/or egress balconies are also permitted as the primary means of access to dwelling units located on the second floor.
- Dwelling units on the ground floor and their entrances must be connected to adjacent public way(s), as well as to parking areas and other on-site facilities.

Arcade

Description

The ground floor facade is set back to form a covered passageway, with the surrounding structure supporting habitable space up to the frontage line on the upper floors. Frequently incorporates the Shopfront or Gateway/Zaguan frontage types.

Shopfront



Description

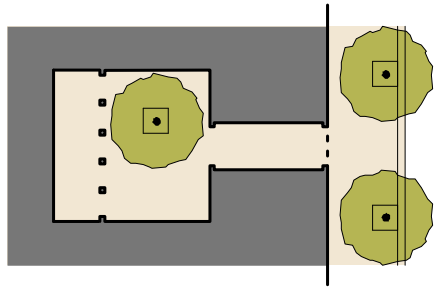
The main facade is at or near the frontage line with at-grade entrance along the sidewalk. Includes substantial glazing between the Shopfront base and the ground floor ceiling, frequently shaded by a canopy or awning over the sidewalk.

Gallery

Description

The main facade is at or near the frontage line and an at-grade covered structure, typically articulated with a colonnade that extends into the right-of-way. May be one or two stories and typically incorporates the Shopfront type.

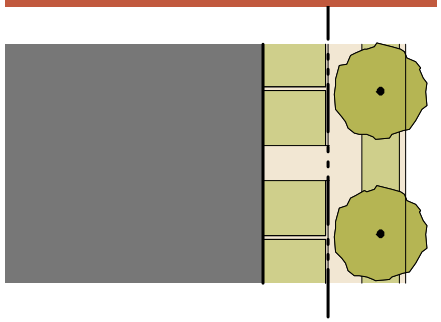
Gateway/Zaguan



Description

The main facade is at or near the frontage line, with a prominent Gateway linking the sidewalk to an interior court via a covered, open-air passage or Zaguan. This type often accommodates a vertical change in grade from the sidewalk to the court.

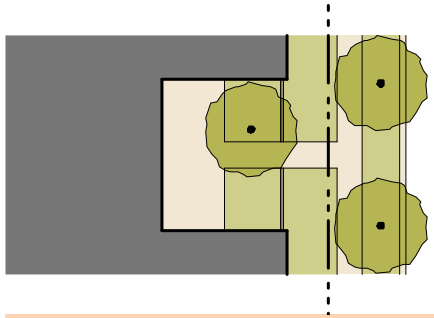
Dooryard



Description

The main facade is set back from the frontage line, which is defined by a low wall, creating a small private area between the sidewalk and the facade. Each Dooryard is separated from adjacent Dooryards. The Dooryard may be raised or at grade.

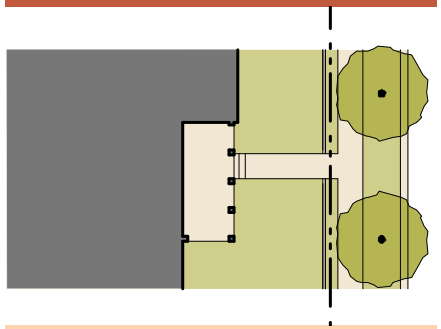
Forecourt



Description

The main facade is at or near the frontage line and a portion is set back, extending the public realm into the lot for an entry court or shared garden space, or as an additional shopping or restaurant seating area within retail and service contexts.

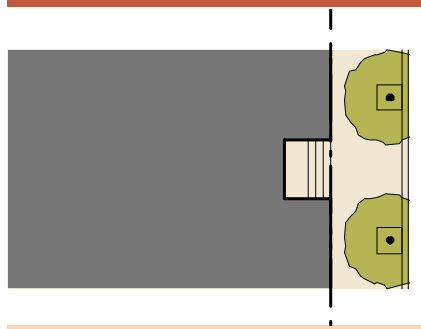
Portal



Description

A portion of the main facade is set back from the frontage line, creating space for a projecting covered structure. May be up to two stories and may have up to three adjacent sides that are engaged to the building, with at least one side open.

Stoop/ Recessed Entry



Description

The main facade is near the frontage line, with steps to an elevated and/ or covered entry recessed into the main facade, providing a defined transition between the sidewalk and the interior. Stairs or ramps may lead directly to the sidewalk or may be parallel to the sidewalk.

Frontage Type: Arcade

Note: Images are illustrative

Description

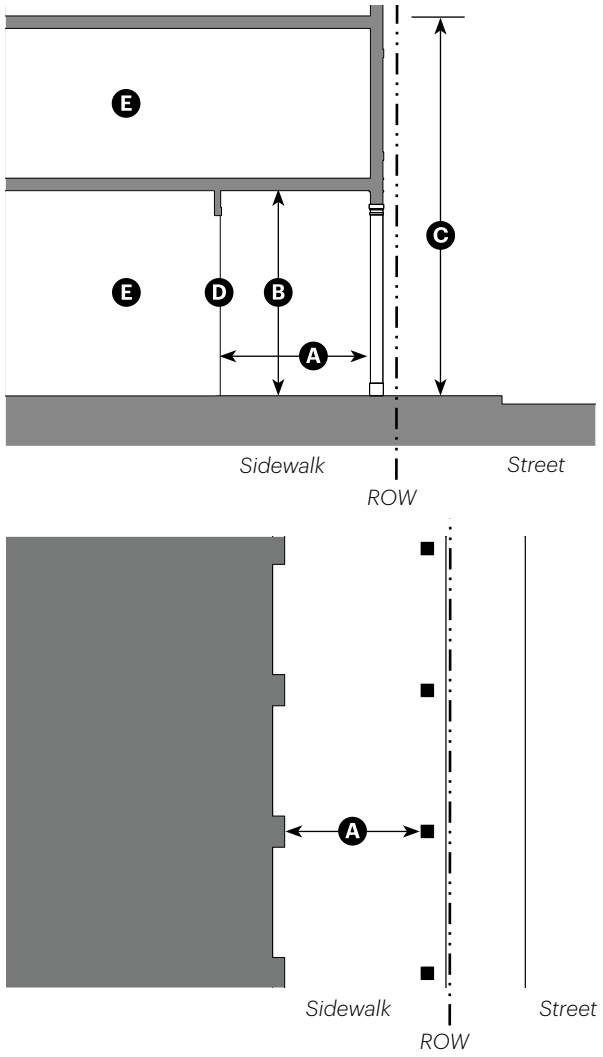
The ground floor facade of the building is set back to form a covered passageway, with the surrounding structure supporting habitable space up to the frontage line on the upper floors. The recessed ground floor facade frequently incorporates the Shopfront or Gateway/ Zaguan frontage types.

Intent

To provide shelter for pedestrians and to create an indoor-outdoor environment that accommodates activities that activate the public realm—such as outdoor dining and vending.

Photo Gallery

Arcade Standards		
Size		
Depth, Clear	10' min.	A
Ceiling Height	12' min.	B
Building Height at Arcade	3 stories max..	C
Miscellaneous		
Building facade within arcade shall follow the standards for the Shopfront and/or Gateway/Zaguan Frontage Type(s)		D
Habitable Interior Space		E
Arcades shall have a consistent depth		
Arcades are not allowed to project over the sidewalk in the public right of way.		
Sliding doors are not allowed as the entry door(s)		



Note: Images are illustrative

Frontage Type: Shopfront

Note: Images are illustrative

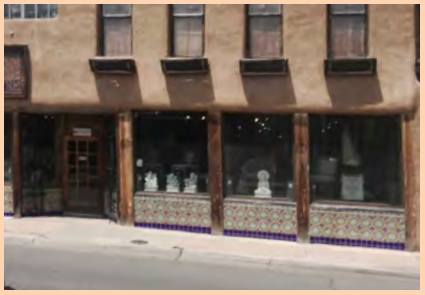
Description

The main facade of the building is at or near the frontage line with at-grade entrance along the sidewalk. This type is intended for service, retail, or restaurant use and includes substantial glazing between the Shopfront base and the ground floor ceiling, frequently shaded by a canopy or awning that overlaps the sidewalk.

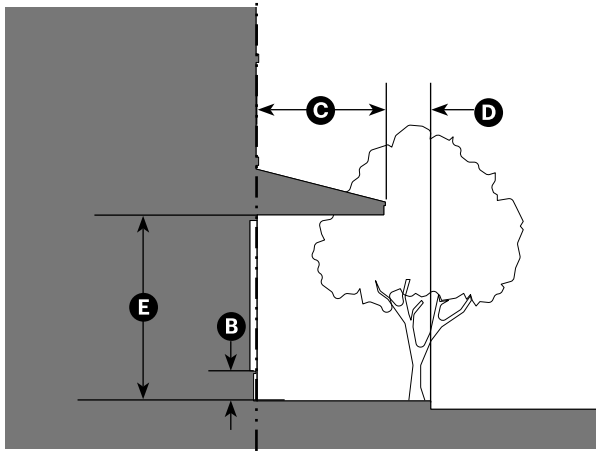
Intent

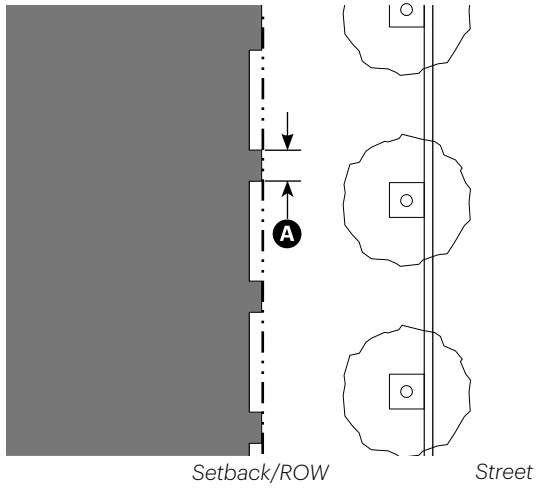
To activate the streetscape by providing a visual connection between activities taking place inside and pedestrian activity on the sidewalk.

Photo Gallery



Shopfront Standards		
Size		
Distance between Glazing	2' max.	A
Ground Floor Glazing between Sidewalk and Finished Ceiling Height	65% min.	
Depth of Recessed Entries	5' max.	
Shopfront Base	6" min.; 30" max.	B
Awning (When Present)		
Depth	5' min.	C
Setback from Curb	2' min.	D
Height, Clear	8' min.	E
Miscellaneous		
Residential types of windows are not allowed		
Rounded and hooped awning are not allowed		
When decorative accordion-style doors/windows or other operable windows that allow the space to open to the street are included, Site Plan Review is required		
Sliding doors are not allowed as the entry door(s)		





Note: Images are illustrative

Frontage Type: Gallery

Note: Images are illustrative

Description

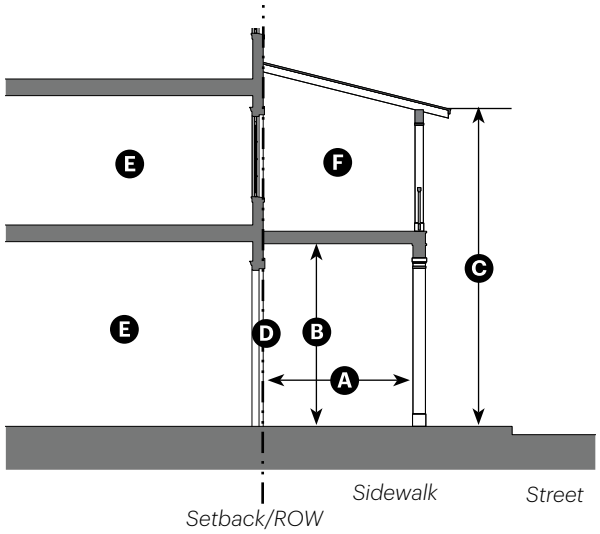
The main facade of the building is at or near the frontage line and an at-grade covered structure, typically articulated with a colonnade or arches, covers a pedestrian area extending into the right-of-way. This type may be one or two stories and typically incorporates the Shopfront frontage type.

Intent

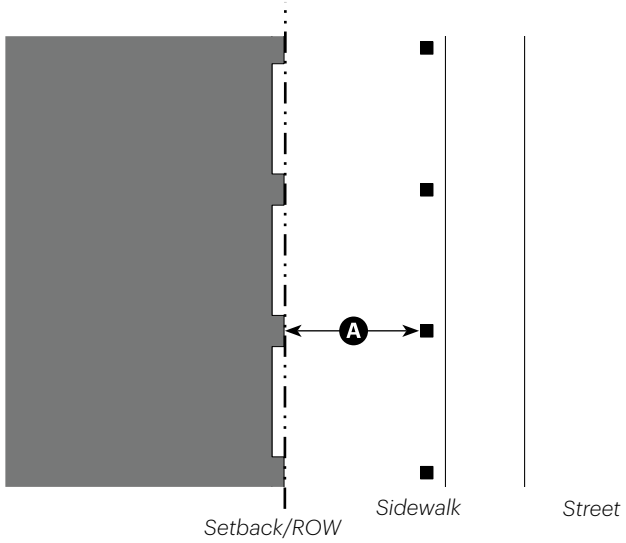
To provide shelter for pedestrians and to create an indoor-outdoor environment along the sidewalk that accommodates activities that activate the public realm—such as outdoor dining and vending.

Photo Gallery

Gallery Standards		
Size		
Depth, Clear	8' min.	A
Ground Floor Ceiling Height	10' min.	B
Gallery Height	2 stories max.	C
Miscellaneous		
Building facade within gallery shall follow the standards for the Shopfront and/or Gateway/Zaguan Frontage Type(s)		D
Habitable Interior Space		E
Second story of Gallery may be used as a Balcony and may be covered by a roof		F



Note: Images are illustrative



Frontage Type: Gateway/Zaguan

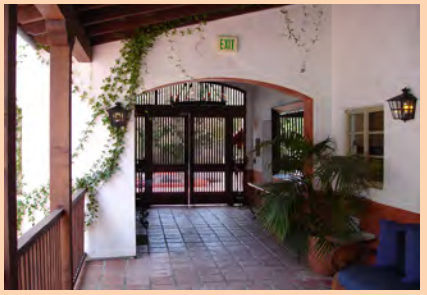
Description

The main facade of the building is at or near the frontage line, with a prominent Gateway linking the sidewalk to an interior courtyard by way of a covered, open-air passage or Zaguan. This type often accommodates a vertical change in grade from the sidewalk to the courtyard.

Intent

To reinforce an architectural element that is common in Santa Fe and to provide access control, natural light and ventilation, and a transition between the public and private realms.

Photo Gallery



Gateway/ Zaguan Standards

Courtyard Access

This frontage type provides direct access from the sidewalk to a Courtyard[1] via a sequence consisting of the following elements:

Gateway	A
Zaguan (unless Courtyard is adjacent to ROW[2])	B
Courtyard[1]	C

[1] See Section 5.8 (Design Standards General to All) for Courtyard standards

[2] If Courtyard is adjacent to ROW, Gateway may open directly onto Courtyard

Gateway

Clear Width of Entrance	3' min., 11' max.	A
Threshold Elevation Above Sidewalk at Gateway	0" max.	D

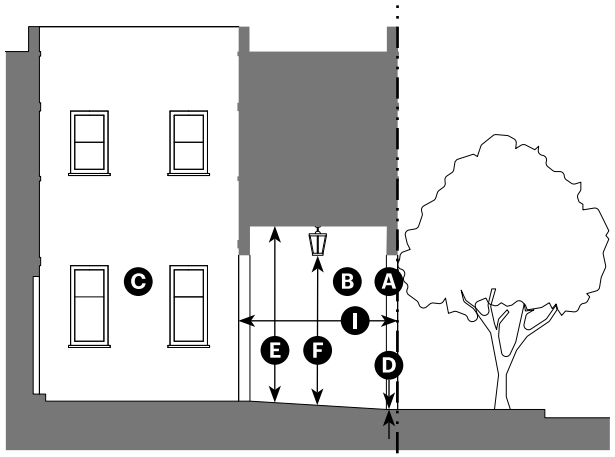
Gateway shall be constructed to enable cross-ventilation, daylighting, and visibility—either through gaps between vertical members equal to or wider than the vertical members, or through unglazed transoms/eye-level openings in an otherwise solid door

Zaguan

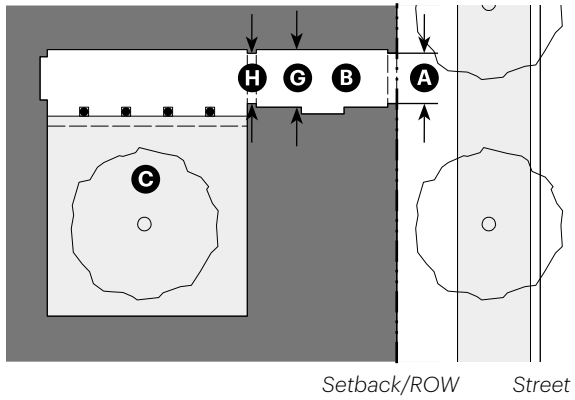
Height		
Ceiling Height	10' min., 24' max.	E
Clear Height	7' min.	F
Width		
Wall to Wall	4' min., 12' max.	G
Clear Width	44" min.	H
Length	10' min., 40' max.	I

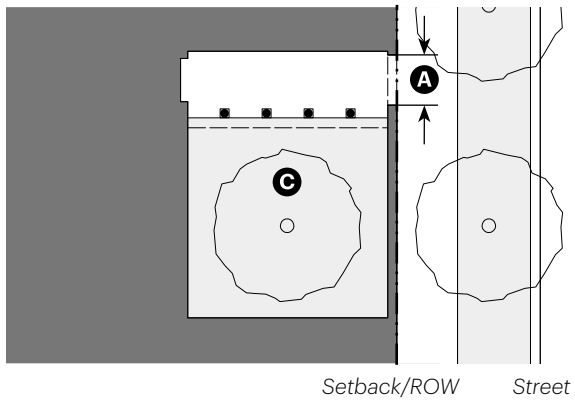
Zaguan may serve as part of an exit discharge system, subject to requirements of the applicable building code

Zaguan may slope toward Courtyard



Note: Images are illustrative





Frontage Type: Dooryard

Note: Images are illustrative

Description

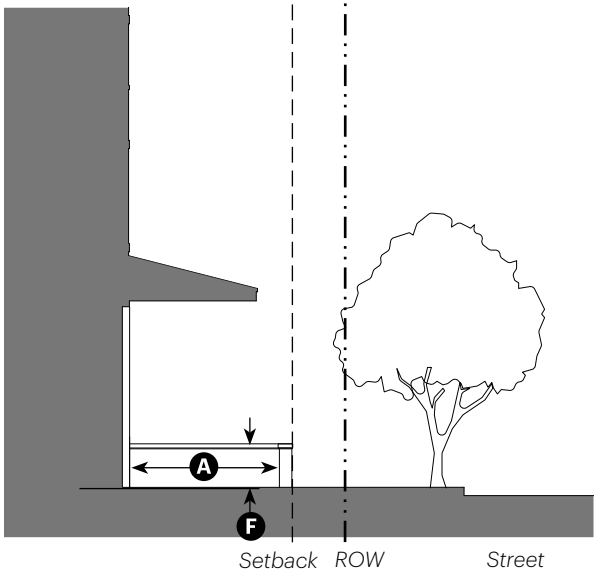
The main facade of the building is set back from the frontage line, which is defined by a low wall, creating a small private area between the sidewalk and the facade. Each Dooryard is separated from adjacent Dooryards. The Dooryard may be raised or at grade.

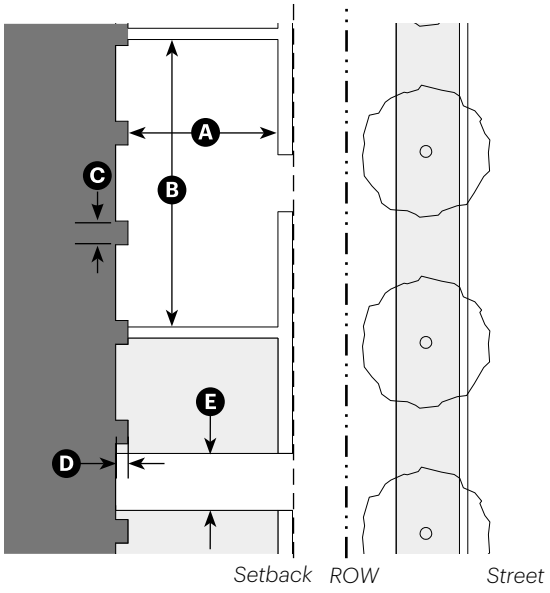
Intent

To provide a transition between the public and private realms and to provide an outdoor area that can accommodate activities that activate the public realm—such as socializing and outdoor dining and vending.

Photo Gallery

Dooryard Standards		
Size		
Depth, Clear	7' min.	A
Length, Clear	12' min.	B
Distance Between Glazing	4' max.	C
Depth of Recessed Entries	12" max.	D
Pedestrian Access Width	3' min.	E
Height of Dooryard Fence/Wall Above Finish Level	36" max.	F
Miscellaneous		
In the Main Street and Live/Work Facade Zones, building facade(s) within dooryard(s) shall follow the standards for the Shopfront Frontage Type		
Each Dooryard shall contain only one ground floor entry		
Sliding doors are not allowed as the entry door(s)		





Note: Images are illustrative

Frontage Type: Forecourt

Note: Images are illustrative

Description

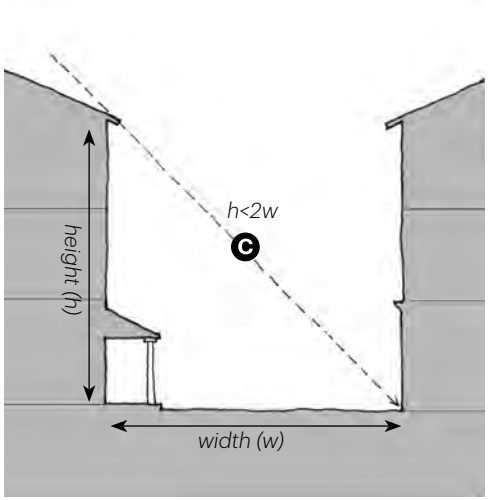
The main facade of the building is at or near the frontage line and a portion is set back, extending the public realm into the lot for an entry court or shared garden space for housing, or as an additional shopping or restaurant seating area within retail and service contexts.

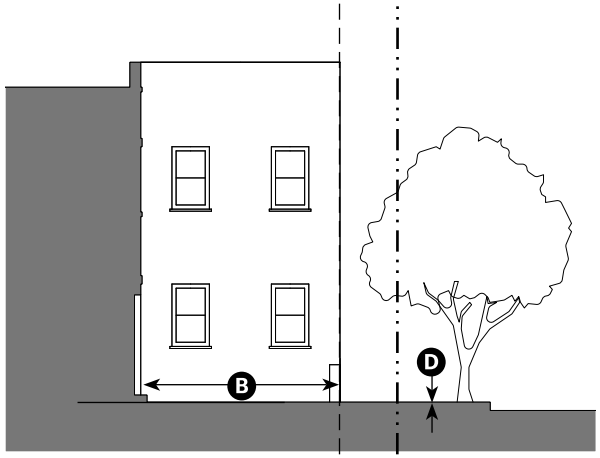
Intent

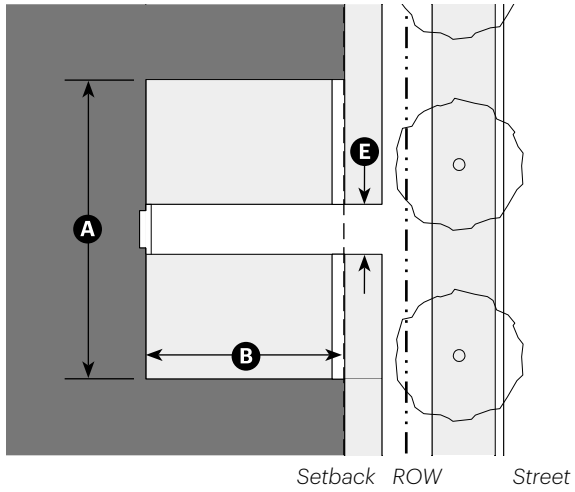
To extend the public realm and to create the sense of an outdoor room that can accommodate activities that activate the public realm—such as outdoor dining and vending.

Photo Gallery

Forecourt Standards		
Size		
Width, Clear	15' min.	A
Depth, Clear	15' min.	B
Ratio, Height to Width	2:1 max.	C
Height from Sidewalk	12" max.	D
Pedestrian Access Width	3' min.	E
Miscellaneous		
May be utilized to group several entries at a common elevation in compliance with the zone ground floor finish level standards		
The proportions and orientation of these spaces shall comply with the diagram below for solar orientation and user comfort		
Sliding doors are not allowed as the entry door(s)		
Other frontage types as allowed in the facade zone may be applied to the front of the building and/or within the Forecourt		







Note: Images are illustrative

Frontage Type: Portal

Note: Images are illustrative

Description

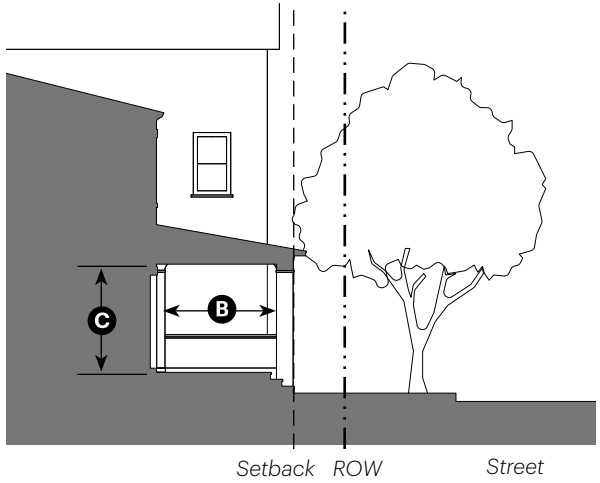
A portion of the main facade of the building is set back from the frontage line, creating an area for a covered structure that projects from the facade. The Portal may be one or two stories and may have one, two, or three adjacent sides that are engaged to the building, with at least one side open.

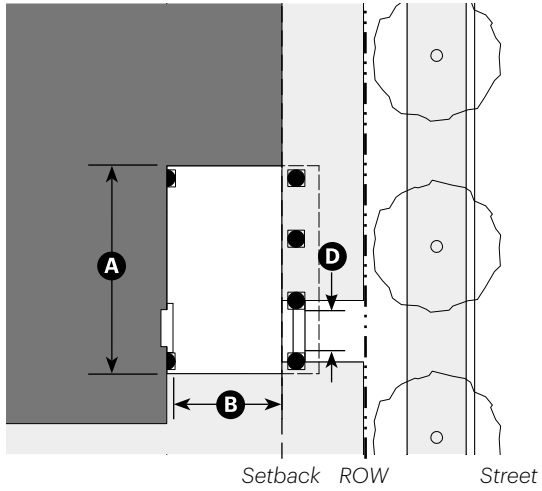
Intent

To provide a transition between the public and private realm, to provide protection from the weather for a building entry, and to provide a shady outdoor area for socialization and relaxation.

Photo Gallery

Portal Standards		
Size		
Width, Clear	12' min.	A
Depth, Overall		B
Elevated < 12" from average finish grade	8' min.	
Elevated ≥ 12" from average finish grade	6' min.	
Height, Clear	8' min	C
Stories	2 stories max.	
Pedestrian Access Width	3' min.	D
Miscellaneous		
Portal shall be open at least on one side and shall be covered by a roof		
Clear glass may be installed between the columns if the minimum size of individual panes is 12"		
Sliding doors are not allowed as the entry door(s)		





Note: Images are illustrative

Frontage Type: Stoop/Recessed Entry

Note: Images are illustrative

Description

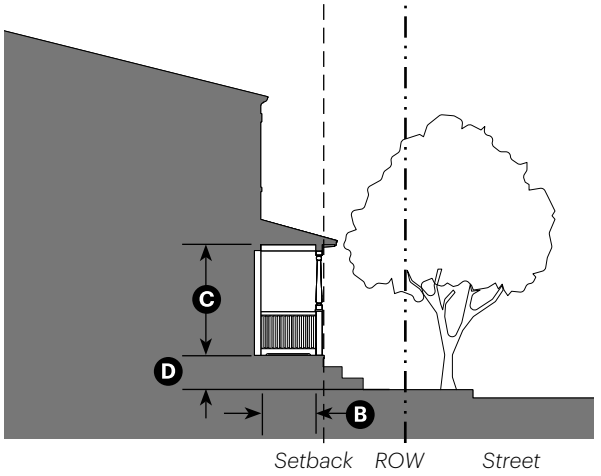
The main facade of the building is near the frontage line, with steps to an elevated entry and/ or a covered entryway recessed into the main facade, providing a defined transition between the sidewalk and the interior. Stairs or ramps from the Stoop/ Recessed Entry may lead directly to the sidewalk or may be parallel to the sidewalk.

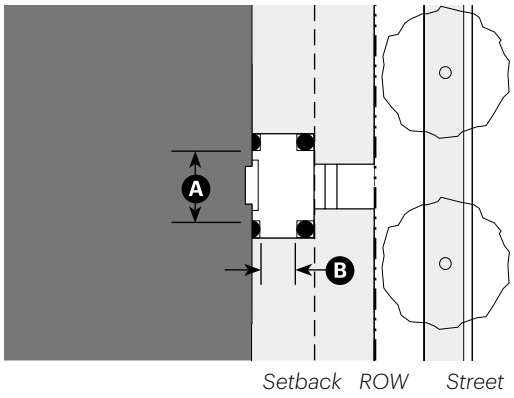
Intent

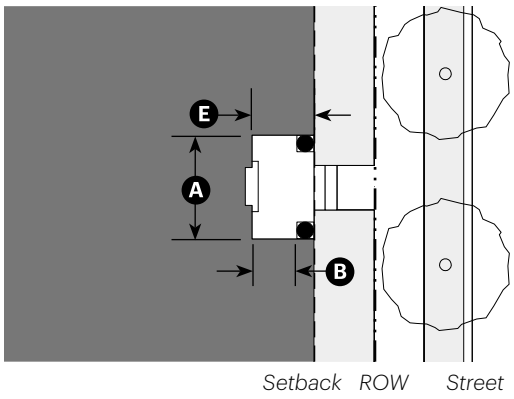
To provide a transition between the public and private realms and to provide protection from the weather for a building entry.

Photo Gallery

Stoop/Recessed Entry Standards		
Size		
Landing Width, Clear	5' min.	A
Landing Depth, Clear	3' min.	B
Height at Landing, Clear	8' min	C
Stories	1 story max.	
Finish Level Above Sidewalk		D
Entry Recessed ≥ 60" from facade	0" min.	
Entry Recessed < 60" from facade	12" min.	
Depth of Recessed Entries	6' max.	E
Miscellaneous		
Stairs may be perpendicular or parallel to the building facade		
Ramps shall be parallel to facade or along the side of the building		
Entry doors are covered or recessed to provide shelter from the elements		
Gates are not allowed		
At least one entry door shall face the street		
Sliding doors are not allowed as the entry door(s)		







Note: Images are illustrative

5.8 Design Standards General to All

This Section establishes design standards that are applicable to all development parcels at Midtown.

General to All

Design standards described in this section apply to all development parcels in Midtown, regardless of underlying Development Block Zone and Facade Zone. Design standards applicable to all parcels include certain building setbacks, minimum open space standards, parking standards, and courtyard and roof terrace design standards as described in this Section.

Building Setbacks		
From Public Way with Facade Zone indicated	Ⓐ	Per Facade Zone standards
From Easement with no Facade Zone indicated	Ⓑ	0' min.
From Shared Lot Line	Ⓒ	0' min.

Exceptions to Height Limits

Mechanical rooms, stair enclosures, elevator towers, renewable energy generating equipment, and shade structures/pergolas may exceed height limits set by this Chapter.

Open Space

Required Open Space	
% of Parcel Area	25% min.[1]

On parcels > 1/4 acre in area, min. open space requirement shall be satisfied through common open space.

Area of Courtyards and Roof Terraces meeting the applicable standards in this Section, and of Forecourts meeting the standards in Section 5.7 (Frontage Standards), may apply toward required common open space.

[1] Minimum open space requirement may be reduced by 5-10% of the total parcel area if the development incorporates rainwater harvesting; see Subsection 14-7.5(D)(6) for standards.

Courtyards + Roof Terraces		
Courtyard Requirement (per standards in this Section)	Ⓓ	15% of Parcel area min. on Parcels over 2,500 sf

Area of Roof Terraces meeting the standards in this Section may apply toward required open space in excess of required Courtyard area.

Parking

Vehicle Parking Location + Access

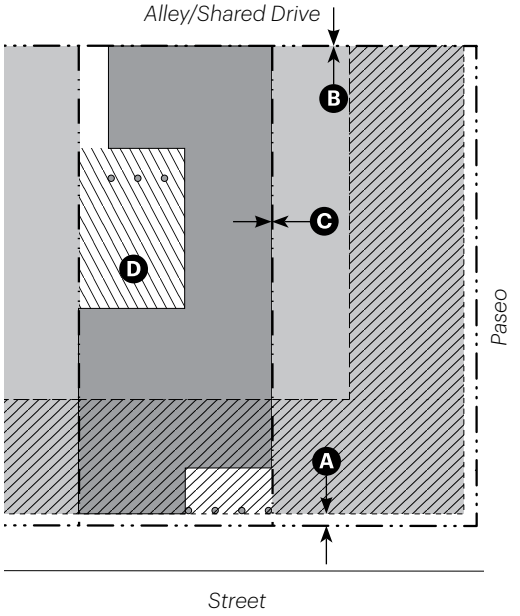
Vehicle parking spaces are restricted within the Facade Zone. See Section 5.6 (Facade Zone Standards).

Vehicular access shall be via alley or shared access easement where feasible.

Required Vehicle Parking Spaces		
Residential Uses	2/du max.	
Non-residential Uses	2/1,000 sf max.	
Minimum Required Bicycle Storage Spaces[2]	**Short Term**	**Long Term**
Residential Uses (greater of:)	1/40 visitors or 4/bldg	3/10 occupants or 1/du
Non-residential Uses[3] (greater of:)	1/40 visitors or 4/bldg	1/20 occupants or 4/bldg

[2] Required bicycle storage shall be within 100 ft walking distance of an entrance serving the relevant use.

[3] Non-residential uses shall have free access to ≥ 1 on-site shower with changing facilities per 100 occupants.



Courtyards, Roof Terraces, + Balconies

Note: Images are illustrative

Description

Courtyards, Roof Terraces, and Balconies feature prominently in the region's native and Spanish architectural heritage, offering opportunities for residents to enjoy the outdoors while making efficient use of available land. These features also provide buildings with the associated benefits of natural light, ventilation, and passive cooling.

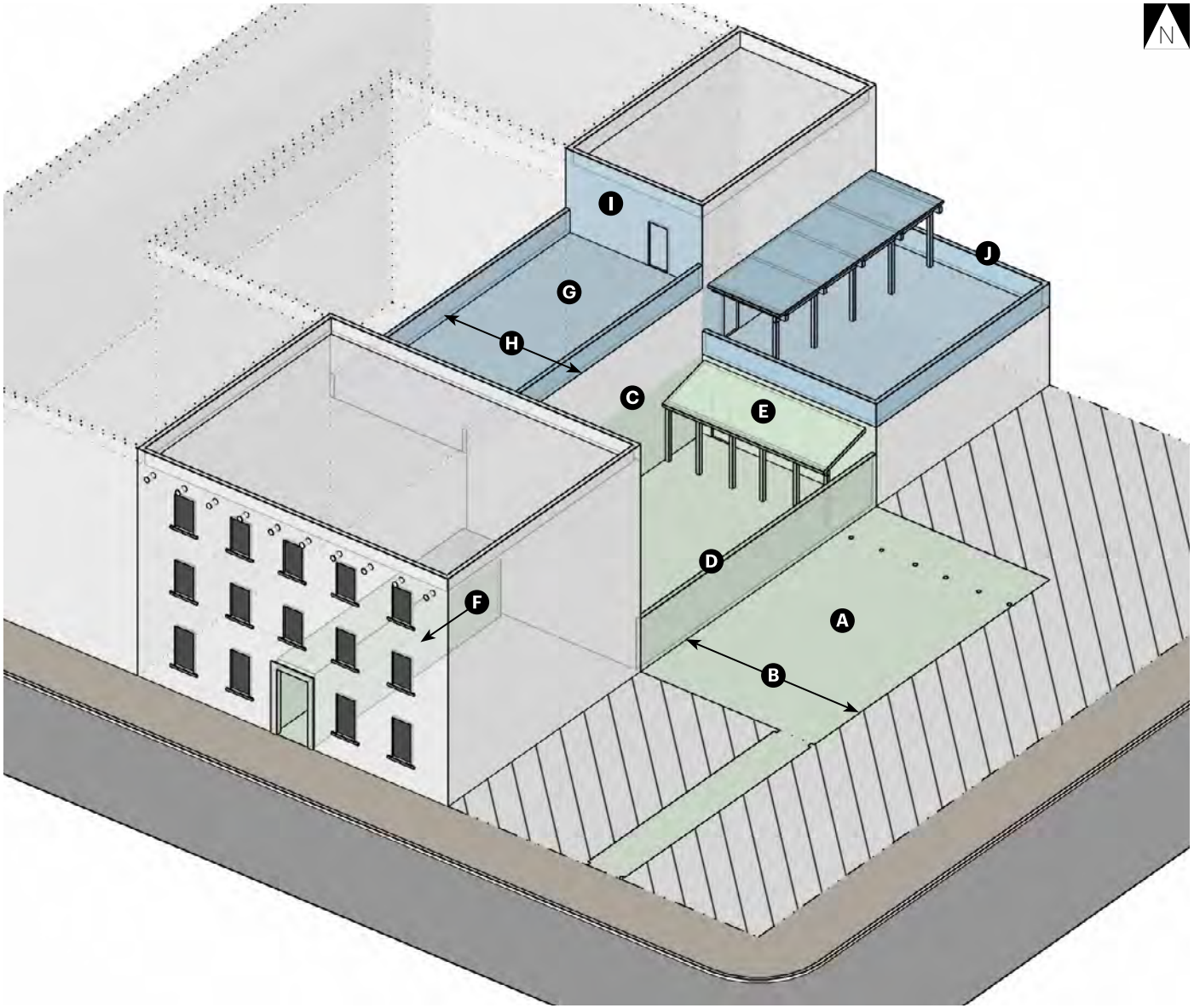


Photo Gallery

Courtyards

Area

Total Area Required	15% of parcel area min. for parcels > 2,500 sq ft[1, 2]	A
Impervious Cover	25% of courtyard area max.[3]	

[1] Required Area may be divided among multiple Courtyards

[2] Courtyard area includes adjacent open-air circulation, but does not include vehicular use area or parking

[3] Impervious cover excludes Courtyard area covered by landscaping or permeable pavement.

Dimensions	Width/Depth	Area	
Private Courtyard	12' min.	250 sq ft min.	B
Common Courtyard	15' min.	500 sq ft min.	B

Courtyards may be used to satisfy open space requirements of § 14-7.5.

Enclosure + Access

Enclosure Required	All sides	
Perimeter Enclosed by Exterior Building Wall	50% min.	
Enclosure Height by Type		
Exterior Building Wall	10' min.	C
Perimeter Wall	30" min.	D
Portal Required along Exterior Building Wall; see standards in Section 5.7 (Frontage Types): Portal.	1 North Edge min.	E
Open-air connection to public way required[4]		F

Courtyard shall be located either at grade or on an accessible route from a public way at grade

A courtyard abutting a frontage line and meeting the requirements of this section may function as a Forecourt; see standards in Section 5.7 (Frontage Types): Forecourt.

[4] Access to Public Way from Courtyard shall meet egress requirements of the applicable building code

Roof Terraces

Area

Area of Roof Terrace(s) may contribute to any required open space in excess of required Courtyard area. G

Area may be divided among multiple Roof Terraces.

Roof Terrace(s) may be located at any story above the first.

Dimensions	Width/Depth	Area	
Private Terrace	6' min.	75 sq ft min.	H
Common Terrace	9' min.	200 sq ft min.	H

Enclosure

Enclosure Required	All sides	
Enclosure Height by Type		
Exterior Building Wall	10' min.	I
Parapet Wall and/or Railing	42" min.	J

Balconies (as applicable)

Total Area

Area of Balconies shall not count toward required open space

Balcony area shall include upper-story area of two-story Portals and/or Galleries; see Section 5.7 (Frontage Types): Portal; Gallery.

Width	Depth	Area
8' clear min.[6]	6' clear min.[6]	48 sq ft min.[6]

[6] Minimum dimensions shall not apply if at least 80% of innermost Balcony edge is occupied by doorway(s) to adjacent habitable space.

Enclosure + Access

Railing Height	42" min.

Access required from habitable space on same floor

5.9 Definitions

Definitions

This Section provides definitions for specialized terms and phrases used in this Chapter.

C Definitions

Civic Space. A piece of land made available for public gathering purposes. A civic space may be publicly or privately owned. For Civic Space Types, see Section 5.3 (Civic + Open Space Standards).

Common (Courtyard/Terrace/Open Space). An outdoor space for use by inhabitants of the building through which the space is accessed or to which it is attached.

E Definitions

Edge, North. A boundary of a space, defined such that for most points along the boundary, a portion of the space lies directly to the south. Because the infrastructure network in Midtown is oriented obliquely relative to the compass points, most rectangular spaces will have two North Edges.

Edge, South. A boundary of a space, defined such that for most points along the boundary, a portion of the space lies directly to the north. Because the infrastructure network in Midtown is oriented obliquely relative to the compass points, most rectangular spaces will have two South Edges.

F Definitions

Finish Level, Ground Floor. Height difference between the finished floor on the ground floor and the adjacent sidewalk. Standards for ground floor finish level for ground floor residential uses do not apply to ground floor lobbies and common areas in multi-unit buildings.

Flex Space. A room or group of internally connected rooms designed to accommodate an evolution of use over time in response to an evolving market demand. Typically designed to accommodate future commercial uses, while accommodating less intense short-term uses, including, but not limited to, residential or live/work, until the commercial demand has been established.

H Definitions

Habitable Space. Space designed to accommodate living, sleeping, food preparation, eating, or non-residential activities such as assembly or commerce. Includes outdoor space appropriate for these activities but excludes mechanical/utility rooms and storage.

L Definitions

Lot Line, Shared. A defined line that forms a boundary between adjacent lots. Does not include the boundary between a single lot and an adjacent right-of-way or easement.

N Definitions

North Edge. See Edge, North.

P Definitions

Perimeter Wall. A linear masonry structure that defines an edge. Typically 18" in height to allow for functionality as a seat when at ground level.

Portal. A space outside the main walls of a structure, with a roof supported by vertical posts. For the Portal Frontage Type, see Section 5.7 (Frontage Types): Portal.

Private (Courtyard/Terrace/Open Space). An outdoor space for use by inhabitants of the unit through which the space is accessed or to which it is attached.

Public Way. A street, alley, or other parcel of land open to the outside air leading to a street, that has been deeded, dedicated, or otherwise permanently appropriated to the public for public use and which has a clear width and height of not less than 10 feet (2021 IBC). Includes civic spaces.

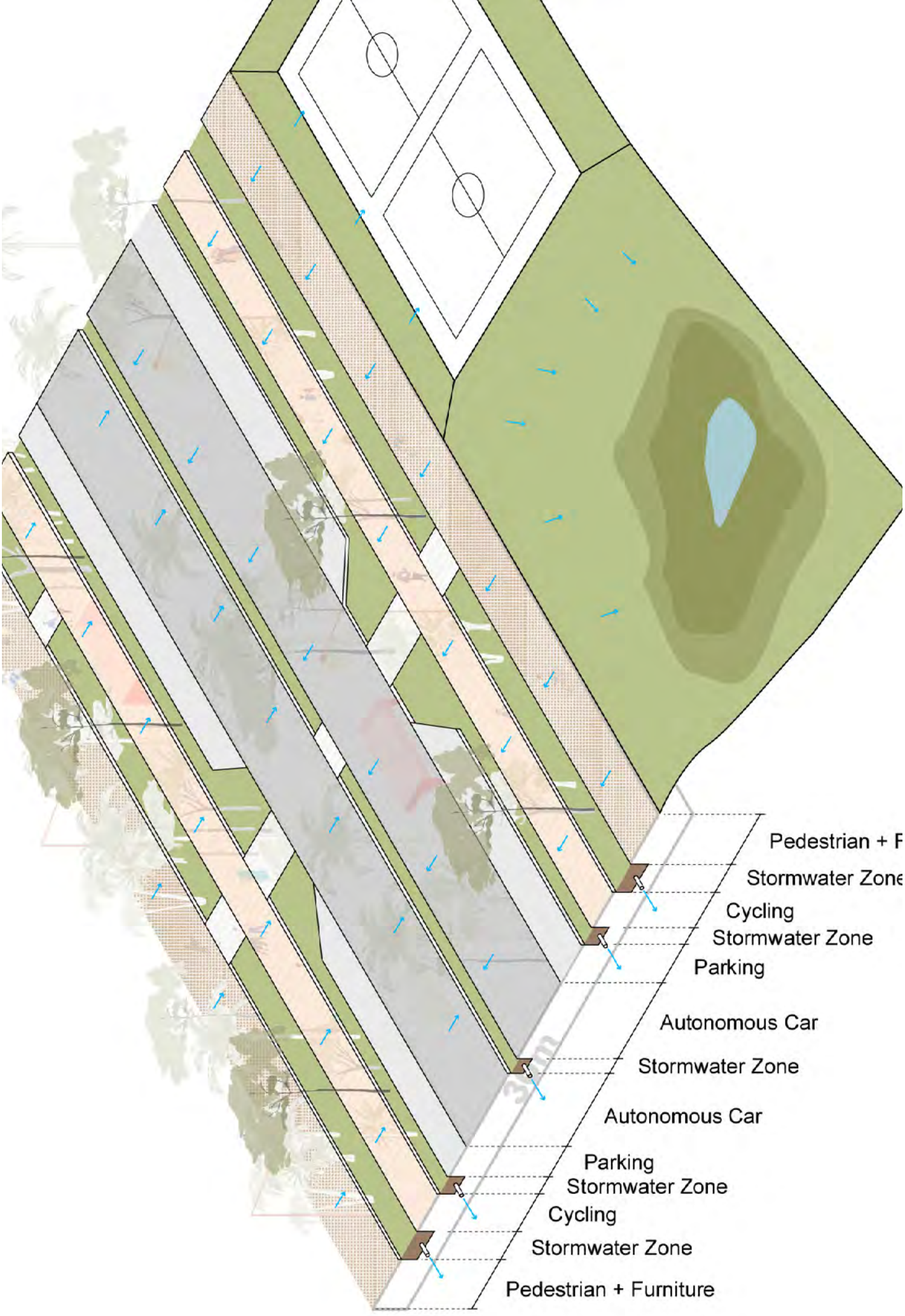
S Definitions

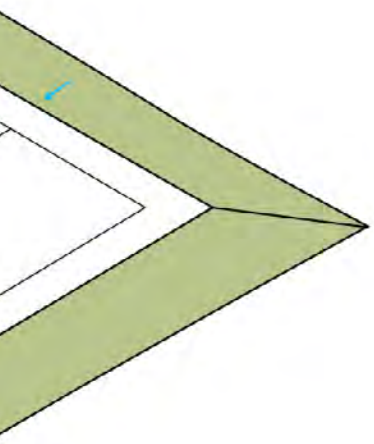
Shared Lot Line. See Lot Line, Shared.

South Edge. See Edge, South.

Z Definitions

Zaguan. A covered passageway leading from the outer entrance of a building to an internal patio or courtyard. For the Gateway/Zaguan Frontage Type, see Section 5.7 (Frontage Types): Gateway/Zaguan.


Pedestrian + F
Stormwater Zone
Cycling
Stormwater Zone
Parking
Autonomous Car
Stormwater Zone
Autonomous Car
Parking
Stormwater Zone
Cycling
Stormwater Zone
Pedestrian + Furniture



6. Stormwater + Infrastructure

In this chapter

6.1 Stormwater + Water Quality Management

Existing Stormwater and Drainage

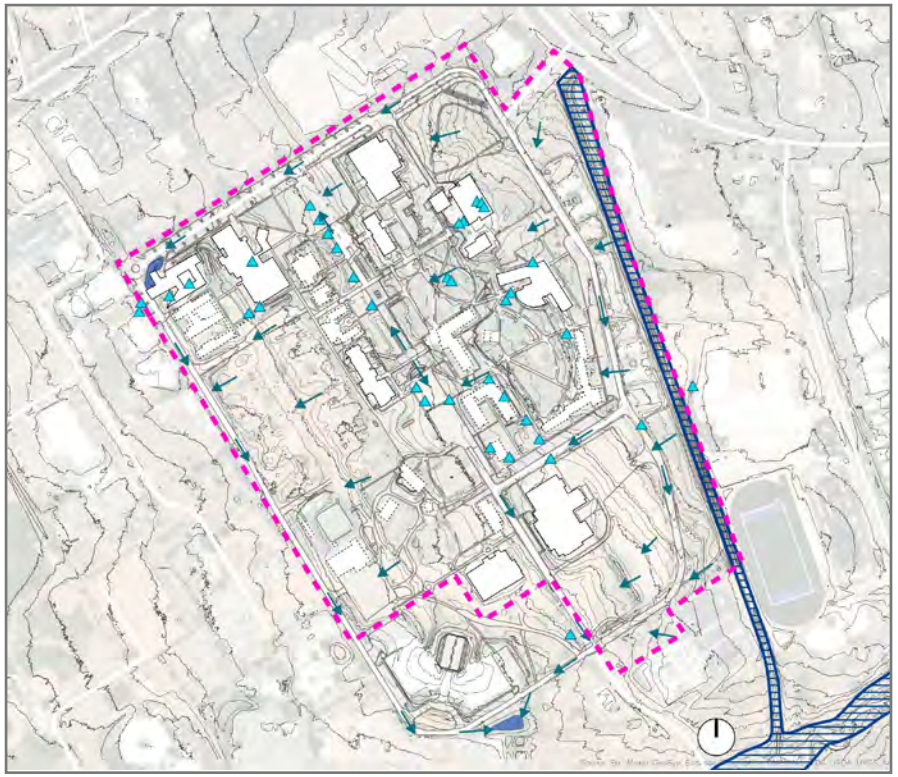
The project site features drywell inlets that capture stormwater runoff across the site, natural swales with no outflows that appear to quickly infiltrate stormwater runoff, a bioretention area adjacent to SFAI, and an existing pond on the south end of the site that outfalls to Arroyo de lo Pinos. The storm drain system within the project site is owned and managed by the City of Santa Fe.

In general, stormwater runoff flows from east to west following the natural site topography, and once the runoff hits the road on the western edge of the site, from north to south. The site grades across the project area do not properly direct stormwater runoff to existing drainage structures resulting in erosion across the site, localized flooding, and road damage. Soil erosion contributes to high levels of total suspended solids (TSS) that need improved management. The area draining to the existing bioretention needs re-grading to maximize the treatment capabilities, and the existing pond needs maintenance and further evaluation to determine its existing capacity and performance.

The existing pond is intended to provide detention and manage peak flow discharge into Arroyo de los Pinos, however, it is unknown if the pond was designed to provide water quality treatment. In general, the pond's landscaping and outlet structure are need of maintenance and repairs. Further evaluation is needed to determine existing detention capacity and whether the pond provides any water quality benefits.

FEMA Floodplain

A FEMA regulated floodplain (1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard) is located on the east side of the project boundary, classified as a Zone A floodplain.



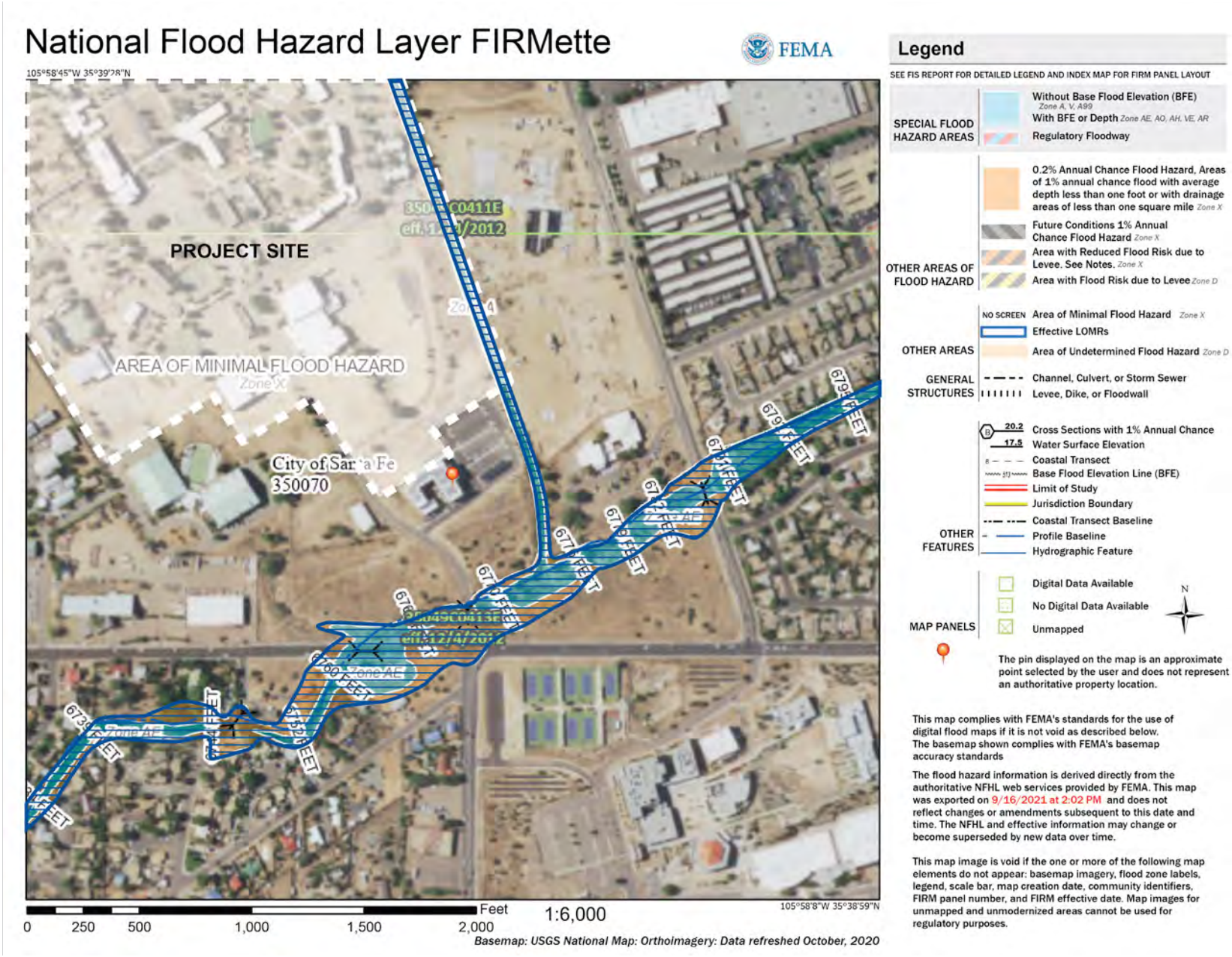
Existing Stormwater Facilities

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Existing Stormwater Inlets
- Drainage Flow Direction
- Site Contours
- Existing Pond
- Base Flood Elevation

The existing floodplain is confined within the existing channel that runs along the site's east boundary. This project has no plans to change the geometry of the channel or propose new outfall into the channel. No impacts to the floodplain are anticipated.

Existing Floodplain



Proposed Stormwater & Drainage Approach

The proposed stormwater management system will manage water quality and quantity to ensure the protection of the receiving bodies of water and public safety. A suite of green infrastructure strategies, described in Section 3.3 - Stormwater and Open Space Vision - will be employed throughout Midtown, rolled out over three major Phases. As in the existing conditions, stormwater conveyance will follow natural topography from east to west; a new gravity pipe system is proposed along the western boundary of the site to intercept and route stormwater from north to south into the retrofitted existing pond, and ultimately to the receiving Arroyo de Los Pinos.

All components of the storm drain system will be designed and constructed in accordance with applicable City, State, and Federal codes. Proposed stormwater policy specific to the Midtown site is described in Section 5.6.

The proposed stormwater system works in an interconnected manner to treat, infiltrate, detain and convey water from both private development and public spaces and rights-of-ways:

• Private development parcels will route stormwater runoff to stormwater conveyance (acequias) located in the adjacent PROWs. Private parcels will be encouraged to minimize imperviousness and required to manage stormwater quality onsite, however, retention and peak flow management (conveyance and detention) will be managed in the PROWs, and public parks and open spaces.

• Runoff reduction and water quality treatment will be achieved in streets, alleys, paseos and plazas by integrating permeable pavements and bioretention (bioswales, flow through planters, tree well filters)

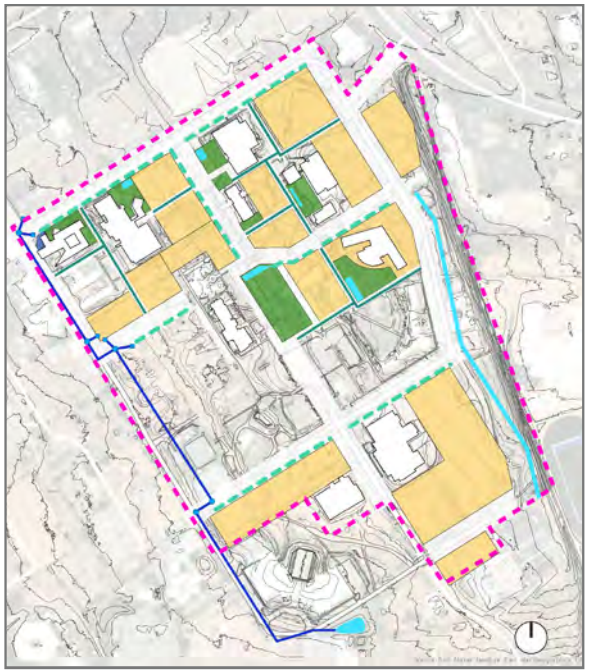
• Acequias will receive runoff from the PROW and adjacent private parcels. The proposed network of acequias primarily serve as the backbone conveyance system for the district. However, because of the relatively flat topography and permeable native soils, significant retention and water quality (through infiltration) will occur throughout the acequia system, serving to reduce the volume and peak runoff to be managed downstream.

• Within secondary streets and constrained PROWs (alleys, paseos), alternative surface conveyance strategies such as runnels, gutters and trench drains can be used to route water to the acequias.

• Where shown, larger water quality features (bioretention areas) will be integrated within public open spaces. Stormwater will be diverted from the upstream acequias into the facility to further treat and attenuate peak flows, then overflow back into the downstream acequias to be conveyed to the centralized system.

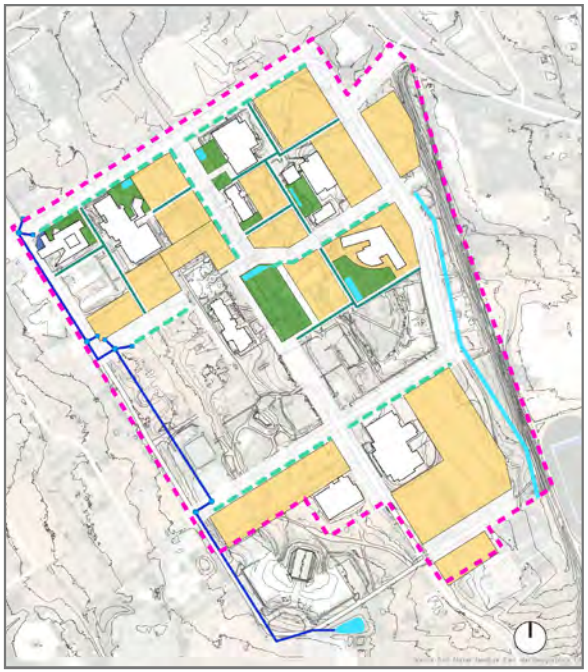
• Acequias terminate into the underground storm drain pipe system running along the west side of the site and into the existing pond. The existing pond will be retrofitted to meet stormwater management requirements to detain the 100-yr storm event.

Proposed Stormwater Management



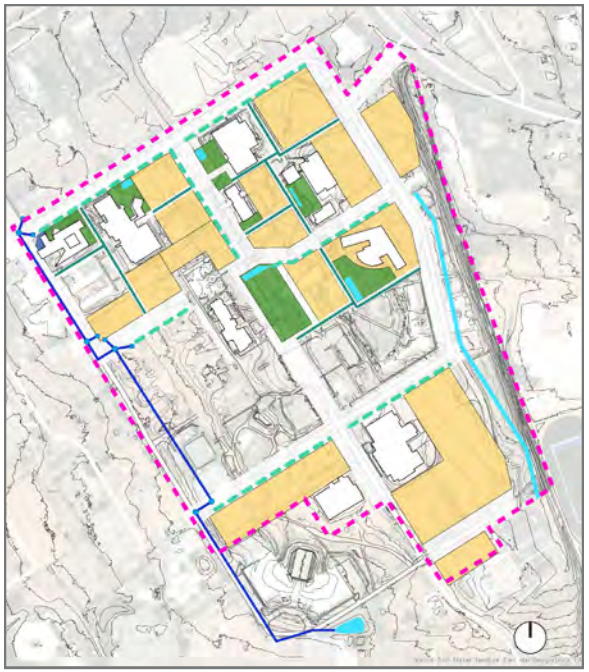
Phase 1

All drywells within the Phase 1 area will be demolished. The main trunkline of the piped storm drain system will be constructed, as well as supporting Phase 1 drainage infrastructure. Stormwater management BMPs (bioretention, permeable surfaces at sidewalks and parking lanes, acequias, runnels, flow through planters) will be integrated into the associated PROWs constructed with this Phase.



Phase 2

All drywells within the Phase 2 area will be demolished. Phase 2 expands the stormwater system put in place in during Phase 1. Major improvements associated with this phase include retrofitting the existing pond and extension of the piped storm drain system on the south east end of the project site. During this phase a park adjacent to the existing channel is created and it incorporates a bioswale that treat and conveys runoff from the PROWAs in Phase 1, proposed stormwater management features will be constructed with the PROWs and open spaces.



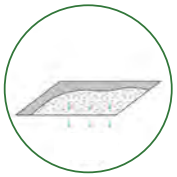
Phase 3

During this phase the bioswale on the east of the site, built during phase 2, is extended to the park limits on the south. No other SWM is proposed during this phase.

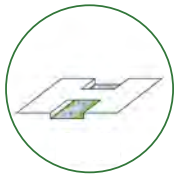
Legend

- Project Boundary
- Proposed Paseos
- Proposed Permeable Surfaces
- Proposed Stormwater Pipe
- Proposed Acequias
- Proposed Bioswale
- Proposed Storm Catch Basins
- Proposed Storm Manholes
- Proposed Bioretention Areas

Stormwater Integration: Neighborhood Street



PERMEABLE PAVING



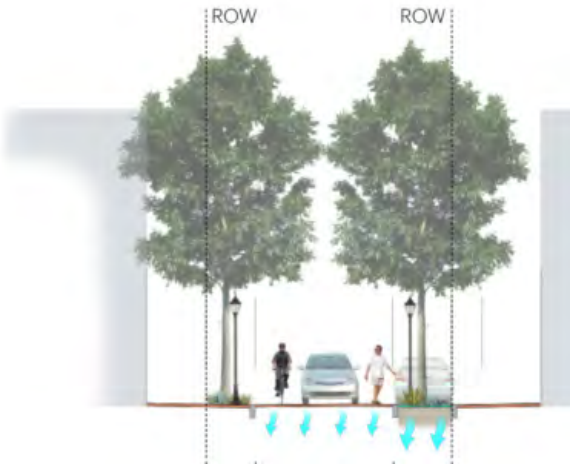
ACEQUIA

BIORETENTION CURB EXTENSION

Acequias are proposed adjacent to pedestrian pathways to provide a more naturalized experience

Bioretention curb extension or bulb-outs enlarge the sidewalk to incorporate the parking lane, which increases the pedestrian zone at strategic locations. This can be implemented at corners and mid block. Curb extensions enhance the safety by increasing pedestrian visibility while providing additional space for stormwater management.

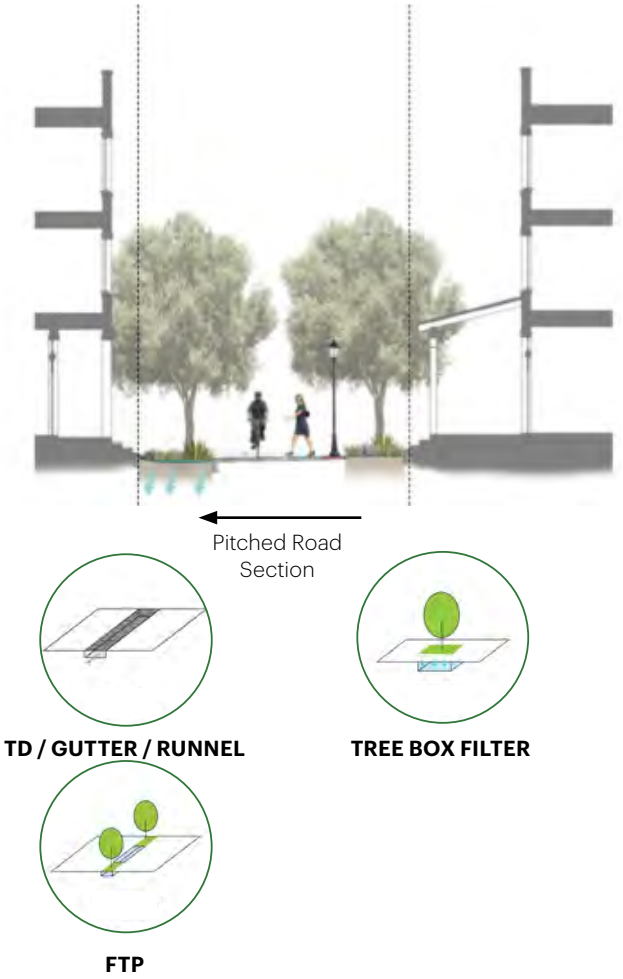
Stormwater Integration: Living Alleys

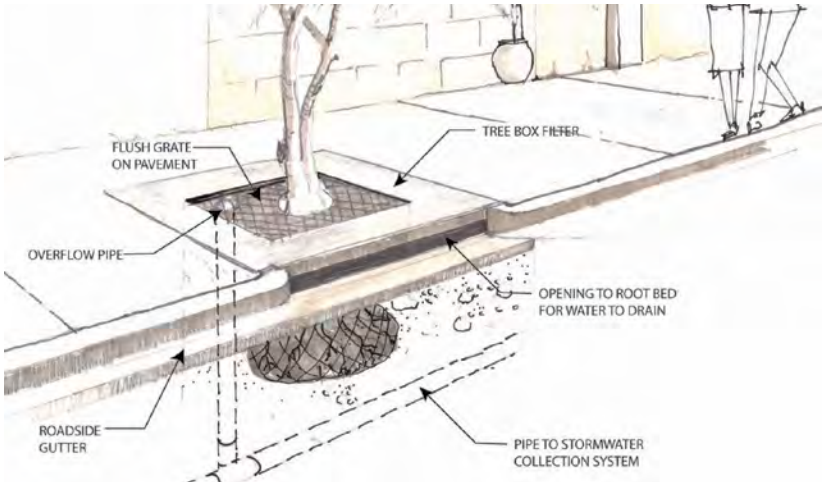


Permeable parking aisles reduce runoff, enhance infiltration

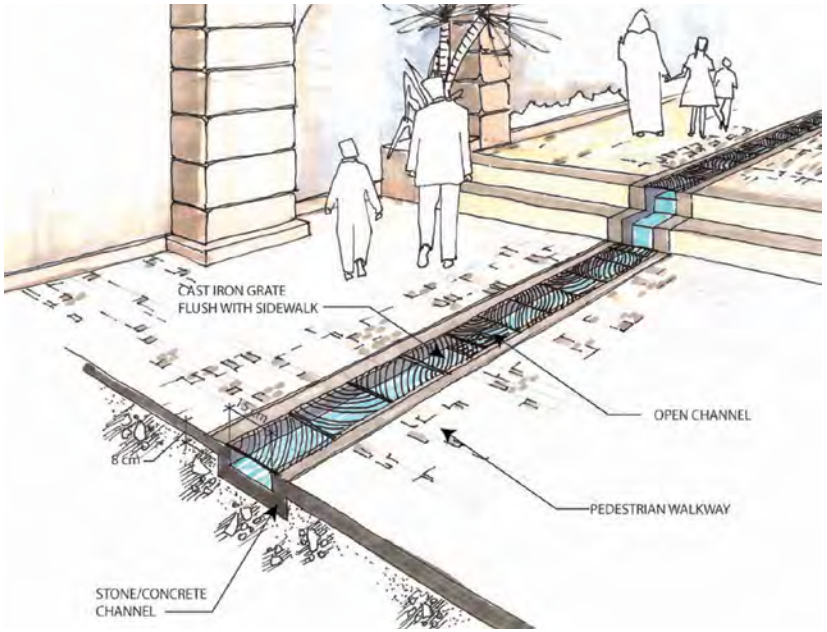
Flow through planters create opportunities for habitat and ecology to be created and provide the public with shade

Stormwater Integration: Paseos





Tree box filters are highly adaptable to constrained PROW providing shade and habitat.



Trench drains control excess surface water and keep travelers safe and seamlessly adapt to different configurations.

This page intentionally left blank.

5.2 Policy for Midtown Site + Surrounding Area

Existing Stormwater Policy

The City's current stormwater criteria requires all new development to manage stormwater runoff such that the post-development peak discharge rate does not exceed the pre-development rate for the 100-year, 24-hour design storm. The City has a Land Use Code and Stormwater Codes that speak to water quality and illicit discharges (city of Santa FE Ordinance 2005-3), however, the purpose is focused on "prohibiting non-stormwater discharges to the city's storm drain system"[1] Policies or requirements that enforce water quality management through on-site stormwater infiltration or stormwater retention are not enforced. As such, current City policy doesn't address on-site hydrologic improvements that directly or indirectly impact downstream conveyance systems. The policies proposed for this site aim to manage stormwater to enhance water quality, stream stability, sediment transport, and stormwater volume management.

All new development is required to pay a City "Stormwater Utility Service Charge Fee" based on the size of the proposed development parcel(s). Because the service charge is based only on total parcel size, the service charge has been described as "inflexibly structured with no basis for extending incentives or credits to customers for taking measures to reduce the rate or volume of storm runoff or to improve runoff water quality." [2]

1. City of Santa Fe code of Ordinances, Chapter XIII Stormwater Utility, Section 13-2.3 Purpose

2. Final Stormwater Strategic Compendium Section 11

Proposed Policies for Midtown

Midtown Santa Fe development implements strategies that address water quality and retention, in addition to peak mitigation. The proposed Midtown Santa Fe policies, summarized in the Table to the right, incorporate a stormwater quality standard to manage the 90th percentile (aspirational) or 80th percentile (minimum required) storm event on site. Estimation of the 90th or 80th percentile storm event discharge volume is included in EPA Technical Report entitled "Estimating Pre-development Hydrology in the Urbanized Areas in New Mexico.

- **Option A:** Site specific 90th or 80th percentile storm event discharge volume using methodology specified in the referenced EPA Technical Report.

- **Option B:** A site specific pre-development hydrology and associated storm event discharge volume using methodology specified in the referenced EPA technical Report

Private Development Parcels

Because of the Midtown district-wide approach to stormwater management, developers will be required to meet stormwater quality requirements onsite to the MEP. Furthermore, onsite management of the 2-year 24-hr event will be incentivized through the stormwater fee structure described below, however, developers may "opt out" and utilize BMPs within the PROW to meet stormwater runoff volume requirements. Private development parcels will be required to document the stormwater management volume as described above.

Stormwater Fees

For the Midtown project the stormwater rate shall be in accordance with the parcel's impervious area footprint (encompassing rooflines, pavement, and any other impervious surface) combined with the already in place flat rate. This fee will account for runoff volume that will be managed in the PROW.

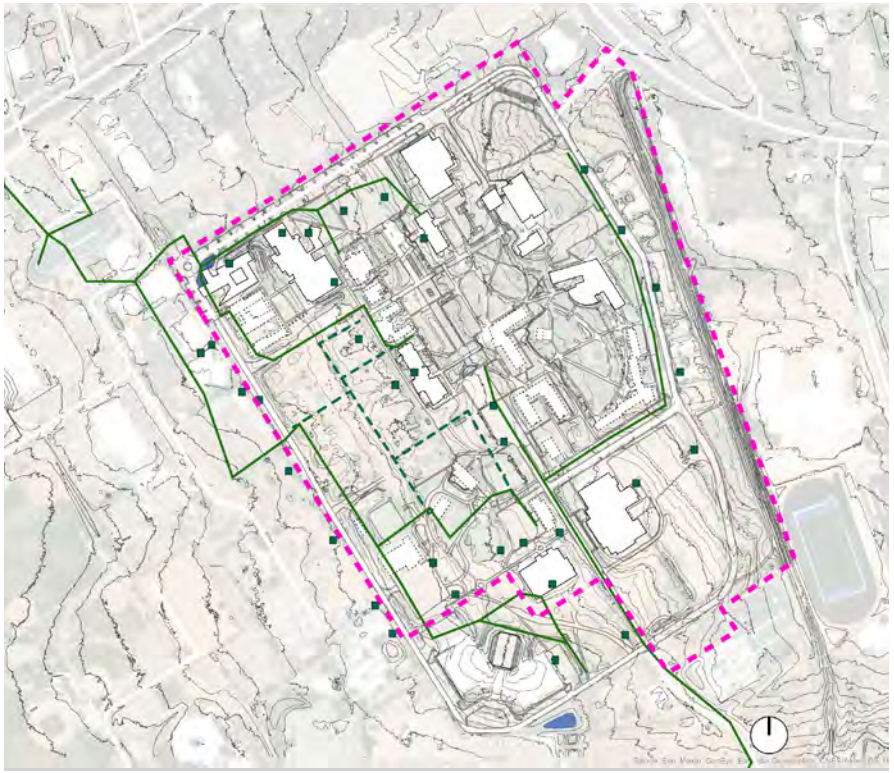
	CURRENT CITY POLICY	PROPOSED MIDTOWN POLICY	ADDITIONAL NOTES
Peak Mitatigation & Detention / Flood Control			
Design Storm: 100-year, 24-hr storm for post development should not exceed pre development conditions at the project site outfall	Post-project peak flows cannot exceed existing peak flows at the parcel level for the 100-yr 24 hr event.	• Maintains the current city requirement, but considers the full Midtown District collectively. • Individual parcels/developments are not required to meet this standard. • Individual parcels are encouraged to retain the 2-yr 24-hr storm event	• Significant reduction will achieved through the decentralized stormwater management train employed throughout Midtown. • The existing stormwater pond will be retrofitted as needed to maintain peak discharge to the receiving Arroyo de Los Pinos at or below existing conditions.
Volume Control & Conveyance			
Design Storm: Open channels in paseos to be be designed to convey the 10-yr storm. Open channels in main streets to also include 0.5 ft of freeboard. Storm drain closed pipe system to be design to convey the 100-yr 24-hr storm event.	All conveyance system to be designed to convey the 100-yr 24-hr storm event	**Private Development:** Encouraged to retain the 2-yr 24-hr on-site. **Within Public ROW:** • Runnels and trenches to be designed to convey the 10-yr 24 hr • Acequias to be designed to convey the 10-yr and provide a 0.25 ft of clearance, and to convey the 50-yr 24-hr event. • Closed pipe system to be designed to convey the 100-yr 24-hr event.	Drainage design criteria in Section 200 of New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT) Drainage Manual requires the 50-yr design flood and 100-yr check flood for open channels and trunk lines.
Water Quality & Retention			
Water Quality & Retention **Design Storm:** 80th percentile (minimum); 90th percentile (aspirational)	• No runoff water quality requirements. • There is an stormwater illicit discharge ordinance that aims to protect and enhance the water quality of watercourses and groundwater by prohibiting non-stormwater discharges to the city's storm drain system (Ord. #2005-3, § 4)	**Private Development** Will be required to provide water quality treatment to the maximum extent practicable. **Public ROW** GI and LIDs to be implemented across the project site.	

5.2 Existing Utilities + Infrastructure

Sanitary Sewer

The project site is currently served by an existing sanitary sewer system that divides the flow into two sewer sheds- a northern connection point along Cerrillos Road, and a southern connection at Siringo Road. During a site visit it was observed that the sewer system connected to the south at Siringo Road exceeded the design capacity, surcharging existing manholes. However, the northern connection features an underutilized sanitary sewer with available capacity between the Tony Anaya Building and Cerrillos road. South of the Tony Anaya building, the existing sewer system is in poor condition, undersized and in need of replacement.

This utility is managed by the City of Santa Fe.



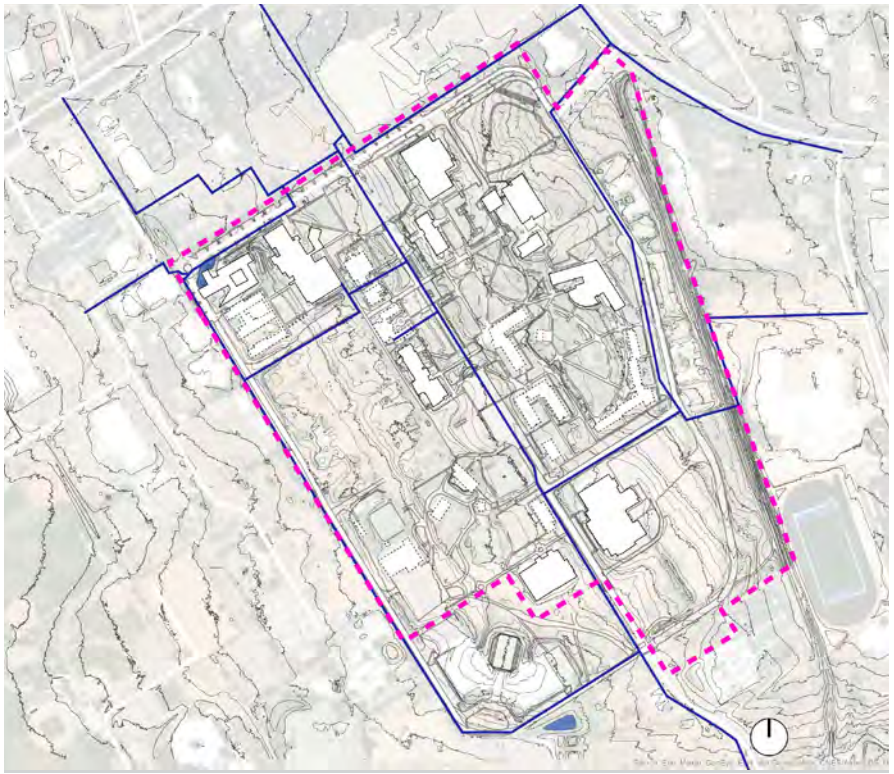
Existing Sanitary Sewer

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Existing Sewer Mains
- Abandoned Sewer Mains
- Existing Sewer Manholes
- Proposed Sewer Lines

Potable Water

Midtown Santa Fe is served by existing underground system and supporting infrastructure mostly located within the existing public right of way with segments going through private parcels. Modeling results show that the existing system has enough capacity in current conditions and proposed conditions for both peak flows and fire flows. This utility is managed by the City of Santa Fe.



Existing Potable Water

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Existing Water Mains
- Proposed Water Mains

Electrical

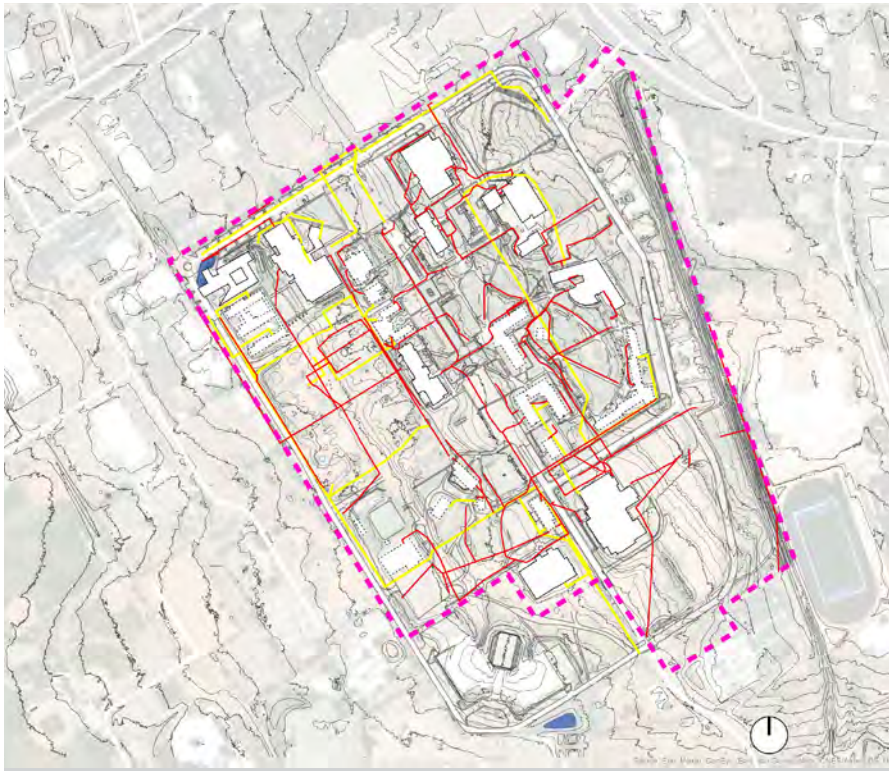
Midtown Santa Fe is currently served by underground and above ground electricity lines and infrastructure that run on the existing right of way across the site. This utility is managed by PNM.

Gas

The site is currently served by underground natural gas pipes and infrastructure that run mostly on the existing right away and connect to existing buildings. This utility is managed by New Mexico Gas Company.

Energy Vision

To support sustainable development, energy infrastructure at Midtown will be upgraded to support a fully electric future. Existing gas lines will be abandoned and electrical trunk lines within the right of way will be upgraded to support 100% electrification of existing and future buildings' energy needs, including climate control, and to provide adequate supply to support electric vehicle charging. Specific electric infrastructure will be development-dependent and costs may be borne by developers of specific parcels according to the specific need of the development program associated with that parcel.



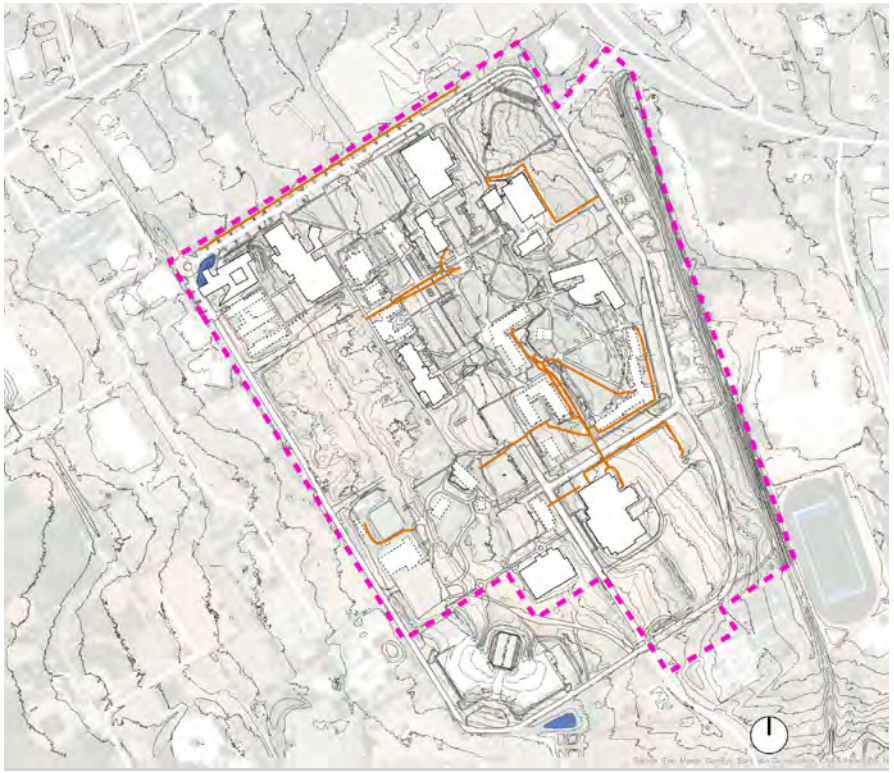
Existing Electrical and Gas Lines

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Existing Electrical Transmission Lines
- Existing Natural Gas Lines

Fiber Opticos + Telecommunications

The project area is served by telephone communications, fiber optic lines, and supportive infrastructure that run on existing streets and serve existing buildings.



Existing Telecommunications Lines

Legend

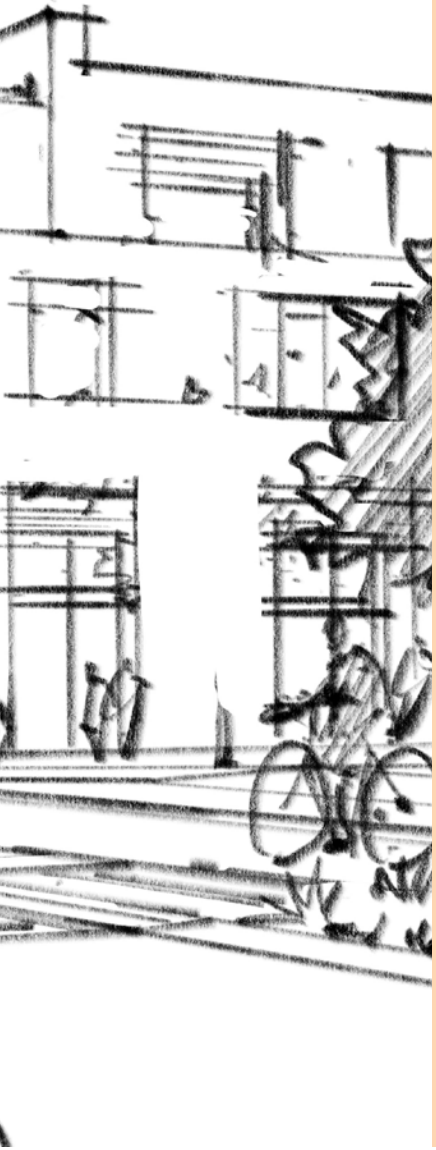
- Project Boundary
- Existing Communications Lines

5.3 Improvements to Utilities + Infrastructure

Proposed Improvements

The following pages detail proosed improvements to infrastructure and utilities at Midtown to support the developmnet vision described in this Land Development Plan.

This page intentionally left blank.



7. Appendix