

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

PUBLIC REALM

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
CC 1	PROMOTE COMPACT DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS	
CC 1.1	Reinforce the spatial definition and social vitality of streets and important public space through compact development patterns.	Policy 4.a Lively Streets.
CC 1.2	Provide sufficient building height and mass to spatially define public streets and civic spaces; establish a strong relationship between building and streets.	6.1.4.A Street Setbacks and 6.1.3.D Streetwall. Included in “Sidewalk Widths & Mobility” text
CC 1.3	Encourage infill development and the retention of buildings that define the street and contribute to an urban identity, especially designated and eligible historic resources.	Policies 7.d Existing Buildings; 7.e Urban Infill.
CC 2	FOCUS ACTIVITY ON PUBLIC PLACES	
CC 2.1	Locate and mass buildings to consistently frame and define public space.	6.1.4.A Street Setbacks and 6.1.3.D Streetwall.
CC 2.2	Orient building entrances toward public space, and encourage adjacent ground floor uses that animate and enliven the space.	6.2.1 Ground Floor Uses and 6.2.2.A Entrances.
CC 2.3	Site service and parking facilities to face away from public spaces and activities.	Policy 5.i Loading, Storage & Utilities.
CC 2.4	Use landscape to further define and contain public space; for instance, use street trees to delineate a public street.	5.2.2 Street Trees requires trees in parkways at frequent intervals. 6.3.4 Publicly Accessible Open Space also has landscape and tree requirements. Included in “Building Setbacks & Streetwalls” text
CC 2.5	Create strong physical connections between public space and neighboring development.	6.3.4 Publicly Accessible Open Space requires connections at sidewalk elevation from PAOS to the public realm.
CC 3	INCREASE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY	
CC 3.1	Regard sidewalks and paths as unifying elements throughout Downtown; design and locate pathways and walks to promote physical continuity and connection.	Included in “Sidewalk Widths & Mobility” text
CC 3.2	Promote new development that extends existing circulation patterns and connects important centers of activity.	Map 6.3-1 Publicly Accessible Open Space requires existing paseos to remain.
CC 3.3	Extend the circulation pattern through publicly accessible walks, that are generally open to the sky; provide access to light and air.	Map 6.3-1 Publicly Accessible Open Space requires new paseos where feasible. 6.3.5: Paseos has related design standards including open to the sky requirements for light and air.
CC 3.4	Provide ample width and design for universal access along pathways and walks.	Policy 1.b Universal Design. 5.1.1 Sidewalk Width and 5.1.2 Sidewalk Zones. Included in “Sidewalk Widths & Mobility” text

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
CC 3.5	Incorporate human-scaled fixtures that emit a warm light along pedestrian sidewalks and paths to increase safety and comfort.	Policy 1.e Lighting.
CC 3.6	Introduce shading elements and outdoor furniture such as benches to improve pedestrian access and comfort.	Policy 1.d Street Furnishings. Policy 2.b Pedestrian Environment. Policy 3.b Shading.
CC 4	PROTECT VIEW CORRIDORS	
CC 4.1	Frame important views of natural and man-made landmarks, and look for opportunities to open new views of landmark buildings and features.	Policy 7.b View Corridors. 6.1.3.C City Hall View Corridor.
CC 4.2	Discourage developments that obscure existing views along the public right-of-way.	Policy 7.b View Corridors.
CC 4.3	Prohibit buildings from locating over or across a public street, including buildings constructed as part of a bridge or overpass that crosses a public street.	Buildings cannot be built across public right-of-way without a separate process of discretionary approval.
CC 4.4	Restrict the construction of pedestrian bridges across north-south streets, and discourage their construction along all other streets in the Central District.	Buildings cannot be built across public right-of-way without a separate process of discretionary approval.
CC 4.5	Limit pedestrian bridges to those that are least obtrusive, where provided, they should be of narrow width, open the sky, and accessible to the public at all times.	Buildings cannot be built across public right-of-way without a separate process of discretionary approval.
CC 5	RECYCLE EXISTING BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPES	
CC 5.1	Encourage the recycling of Downtown buildings and landscapes; in particular retain historically and architecturally significant buildings through adaptive use.	Policy 7.d Existing Buildings.
CC 5.2	Maintain the distinguishing qualities and features of a historic or architecturally significant building, structure, or site.	Policy 7.d Existing Buildings.
CC 5.3	Repair and retain, rather than replace, original building materials, as far as feasible.	Policy 7.d Existing Buildings. (Secretary of the Interior's Standards)
CC 5.4	Allow contemporary alterations and additions to historic or architecturally significant buildings, structures, and sites, provided they do not substantially alter or harm the distinguishing qualities and features, and are compatible in terms of scale and character.	Policy 7.d Architectural Legacy.
CC 5.5	Support rehabilitation and restoration of historically significant buildings according to the Secretary of Interior's Standards.	Policy 7.d Existing Buildings.
CC 5.6	Retain the following landscape elements unless removal or replacement supports long-term planning objectives: street trees; tree lawns; granite curbs; ornamental tree grates; historic street lights; and similar historic landscape elements.	Policy 7.h Included in "Parkways & Street Trees" text

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
CC 6	PROMOTE SENSITIVE INFILL PROJECTS	
CC 6.1	Emphasize infill development of vacant or underdeveloped land, especially projects that will promote a distinctive urban character.	Policy 7.e Urban Infill.
CC 6.2	Support infill development that visually unifies the street; respect the street-oriented development patterns of existing buildings.	Policy 7.e Urban Infill.
CC 6.3	Harmonize infill development with adjacent buildings through compatible scale, massing, rhythms (i.e. vertical and horizontal patterns expressed by architectural features such as cornice and belt lines, doors and windows), solid-to-void relationships, and/or materials.	Policy 7.f Complementary Buildings. 6.1.6 Historic Adjacency for projects next to historic resources. Included in “Building Mass & Modulation” text
CC 6.4	Avoid awkward and incompatible design solutions, and significant interruptions to the predominant scale of the street.	Policy 7.f Complementary Buildings
CC 7	TRANSITION TO RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS	
CC 7.1	Protect in-town and surrounding residential neighborhoods from erosion of character; consider surrounding residential character in the planning and design of adjacent non-residential uses.	In-town residential neighborhoods subject to City of Gardens; no changes proposed.
CC 7.2	Respond to adjacent residential uses with a sensitive transition in scale and massing; for instance, step-back building height and/or break up building mass.	Policy 5.c Scaled Transitions Standards 6.1.7 Modulation
CC 7.3	Design transitions between uses so as to maintain residential privacy, and site parking, service and storage facilities to minimize impacts on adjacent residences.	Policy 5.i Loading, Storage & Utilities. Standards 6.4.3 Parking Layout
CC 7.4	Use available alleys for parking and service access to minimize traffic impacts on adjacent residential streets.	Standards 6.4.2 Vehicle Access
CC 8	INCOPORATE CIVIC ART	
CC 8.1	Use civic art to identify areas with a unique identity or celebrate the entrance to a public place; for example, mark gateways and other important public places and buildings with public art.	Policy 4.c Public Art Standards PMC 17.40.100 Public art is required citywide in many developments, including public projects.
CC 8.2	Integrate works of public art into new development projects; encourage the participation of artists as a part of the design team from the project’s inception.	
CC 8.3	Incorporate civic art into public infrastructure projects.	
CC 8.4	Make works of civic art accessible to the public; site civic art to draw people through public spaces, but do not impede pedestrian flows.	
CC 8.5	Support the use of diverse media and art forms.	
CC 8.6	Encourage works of civic art that celebrate local history and culture, and reflect the City’s tradition of excellence and innovation in the arts and sciences.	

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
SE 1	MAKE STREETS MULTI-PURPOSE	
SE 1.1	Maintain a hierarchical distinction in the design of Downtown streets; nonetheless, all streets should accommodate a diversity of users, multiple purposes and modes of transportation; refer to the Pasadena Street Design Guide.	<p>Specific Plan standards are focused on the sidewalks and private realm, not transportation as a whole. Still, the CDSP includes:</p> <p>1.a Walkability. 1.b Universal Design. 1.d Street Furnishings. 2.a Multi-modal Options. 2.b Pedestrian Environment. 2.c Pedestrian Mobility. Etc. Chapter 5 includes standards relating to the public realm, including Sidewalks, Parkways, and Street Trees. Included in “Sidewalk Widths & Mobility” text</p>
SE 1.2	Design all Downtown streets for safe and comfortable movement on foot; incorporate a high level of streetscape amenity such as street trees, street furniture, and street lights; refer to the Pasadena Pedestrian Plan.	
SE 1.3	Use public landscape and streetscape improvements to communicate the public character and quality of Downtown’s streets.	
SE 1.4	Detail streets and streetscape amenities to high standards; show evidence of quality that is appealing to pedestrians.	
SE 1.5	Treat transit stops as important public places; focus improvements on bus stops at or near important pedestrian crossings.	
SE 1.6	Provide enhanced bus stops with seats/shelter to increase safety and comfort; consider amenities such as waste receptacles, water fountains, and directional maps.	
SE 1.7	Provide adequate bicycle parking facilities along planned bicycle lanes and within major activity centers; encourage new developments to incorporate bicycle amenities; refer to the Pasadena Bicycle Transportation Action Plan.	
SE 2	MINIMIZE PEDESTRIAN CONFLICTS	
SE 2.1	Minimize the number of drive approaches along a block to reduce conflicts between pedestrians and automobiles.	Policy 2.g Parking Impacts. 6.4.2.A Driveways limits number of curb cuts and requires alley access if feasible.
SE 2.2	Consolidate and place drive approaches near mid-block, when necessary; alley access should be provided for service and parking, if feasible; refer to the Pasadena Street Design Guide.	Policy 2.g Parking Impacts. 6.4.2.A Driveways limits number of curb cuts and requires alley access if feasible.
SE 2.3	Public sidewalks should be of sufficient width to accommodate street trees and street amenities, as well as a zone devoted to clear pedestrian passage.	5.1.1 Sidewalk Width includes minimum overall widths. 5.1.2 Sidewalk Zones has required widths for each zone.
SE 2.4	Maintain a minimum 5-foot clear pedestrian passage along public sidewalks (or as determined by the Director of Public Works & Transportation), without conflicts from utility equipment, street trees, street amenities, or other potential interferences.	Policy 1.a Walkability. Policy 1.b Universal Design. 5.1.2.B Walk Zone requires minimum 5-foot walk zone.

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
SE 3	PROTECT AND SHADE PEDESTRIANS	
SE 3.1	Locate street amenities in a zone along or near the curb as a barrier to automobile traffic; this is especially applicable to street lights, parking meters, street trees, trash receptacles, news racks, and heavy planters.	Policy 1.d Street Furnishings. 5.1.2.A Amenity Zone. Included in “Parkways & Street Trees” text
SE 3.2	Emphasize the planting of street trees to provide overhead cover; species choices should consider access to both shade and sun along sidewalks; refer to the Pasadena Street Design Guide.	Policy 3.c Street Trees. 5.2.2 Street Trees. Appendix A2 Design Guidance for Tree Selection Also: Master Street Tree Plan.
SE 3.3	Plant street trees in the zone adjacent to the curb that is also devoted to other streetscape amenities; exceptions may apply for unique conditions, such as a double row of trees.	Policy 3.c Street Trees. 5.1.2 Sidewalk Zones. 5.2.2 Street Trees.
SE 3.4	Encourage buildings adjacent the sidewalk to provide overhead cover in the form of canopies, awnings, and overhangs, especially where there is an insufficient or immature street tree canopy, or along a southern exposure	Policy 2.b Pedestrian Environment. Policy 3.b Shading. 6.2.4 Shade Structures includes standards for shading, including a requirement on the north side of Colorado Boulevard.
SE 4	PLANT AND MAINTAIN STREET TREES	
SE 4.1	Plant street trees so as to define the street and sidewalk; emphasize the consistent use of tree species, size and spacing along a street to create a pleasant rhythm and reinforce the space of the street.	Policy 3.c Street Trees. Policy 3.d Street Tree Distribution. 5.2.2 Street Trees. Included in “Parkways & Street Trees” text
SE 4.2	Choose street trees that hold up to urban conditions and provide shade at maturity; refer to Appendix 2 of the CDSP, the City’s Master Street Tree Plan and applicable streetscape plans for detailed strategies in the treatment of street trees and other street amenities.	Appendix A2 Design Guidance for Tree Selection. Also: Master Street Tree Plan.
SE 4.3	Allow sufficient room for tree canopies to grow without conflict with other building elements, as far as this is feasible.	Policy 3.c Street Trees. Policy 3.e Tree Health. 6.1.5.A Street Stepbacks (along Green Street).
SE 4.4	Use tree grates in areas with considerable commercial and pedestrian activity; tree grates increase sidewalk width, reduce safety hazards, and prevent compaction of the root-ball.	5.2.2.D Well Frames.
SE 4.5	Maintain existing tree lawns, especially within the Civic Center and areas that are predominantly residential; new tree lawns are appropriate where residential use prevails.	Policy 3.a Parkways. 5.2.1 Parkways. Included in “Street Trees & Parkways” text
SE 4.6	Utilize street trees to unify areas with a distinct identity; this is especially encouraged within the Old Pasadena, Civic Center, Pasadena Playhouse and Lake Avenue Sub-Districts.	5.2.2 Street Trees. Appendix A2 Design Guidance for Tree Selection. Also: Master Street Tree Plan.

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
SE 5	PROVIDE AMPLE STREET FURNITURE	
SE 5.1	Place street furniture, especially benches and trash receptacles at frequent intervals along sidewalks for pedestrian comfort and use; sidewalks accommodating street furniture of this kind should be at least 10 feet wide.	Policy 1.d Street Furnishings. 5.1.1 Sidewalk Width. 5.1.2 Sidewalk Zones.
SE 5.2	Consider the provision of other street furnishings, especially along wide sidewalks (at least 15 feet wide) with the heaviest foot traffic; these may include drinking fountains, public restrooms, public telephones, newsstands, bicycle racks, planters, and kiosks.	Policy 1.d Street Furnishings. 5.1.2 Sidewalk Zones.
SE 5.3	Coordinate the design and appearance of street furnishings and other street amenities to unify areas with a distinct identity; this is especially encouraged within the Old Pasadena, Civic Center / Midtown, Pasadena Playhouse and Lake Avenue Sub-Districts.	Policy 1.h Streetscape Plans.
SE 5.4	Reference existing and proposed streetscape plans for detailed strategies in the treatment of street furniture and other street amenities within those areas.	Policy 1.h Streetscape Plans.
SE 5.5	Encourage sidewalk dining, provided clear passage is maintained for pedestrians; refer to the Pasadena Street Design Guide.	Policy 1.f Outdoor Dining. 5.1.2.C Frontage Zone allows outdoor dining.
SE 6	INCLUDE PEDESTRIAN-SCALED LIGHTS	
SE 6.1	Incorporate pedestrian scaled fixtures that emit a warm light along streets and sidewalks; sidewalks should be well-lit.	Policy 1.e Lighting. 6.2.6.A. Lighting.
SE 6.2	Direct lighting along sidewalks and pedestrian walks to produce minimal glare.	6.2.6.A. Lighting. Also: PMC 17.40.080 Outdoor Lighting.
SE 6.3	Choose pole fixtures of a consistent type and size along a single block.	Included in “Sidewalk Widths & Mobility” text
SE 6.4	Coordinate fixture design with other street amenities to unify areas with a distinct identity; this is especially encouraged within the Old Pasadena, Civic Center / Midtown, Pasadena Playhouse, and Lake Avenue Sub-Districts.	Policy 1.h: Streetscape Plans. Included in “Sidewalk Widths & Mobility” text
SE 6.5	Reference existing and proposed streetscape plans for detailed strategies in the treatment of street fixtures and other street amenities within those area	Policy 1.h: Streetscape Plans.
SE 7	ASSIST VISITOR ORIENTATION	
SE 7.1	Consider the use of special paving and landscape treatment to give distinctive accents to areas with a unique identity; also consider special	Policy 1.h: Streetscape Plans.

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
	treatment to mark important intersections and identify notable historical and cultural landmarks.	
SE 7.2	Utilize signs and environmental graphic systems to aid pedestrian and vehicular orientation and way-finding; identify special districts, historical and cultural landmarks, and local attractions.	Policy 4.f: Wayfinding & Signage.
SE 7.3	Provide a coordinated system of signs and maps that direct visitors to important public services and facilities. The public should be easily directed to government buildings, parks and plazas, transit stops, and public restrooms.	Policy 4.f: Wayfinding & Signage.
SE 7.4	Coordinate environmental graphic systems with other street amenities to unify areas with a distinct identity; this is especially encouraged within the Old Pasadena, Civic Center / Midtown, Pasadena Playhouse, and Lake	Policy 1.h: Streetscape Plans.
SE 7.5	Reference existing and proposed streetscape plans for detailed strategies in the treatment of environmental graphics, streetscape paving, and other street amenities within those areas.	Policy 1.h: Streetscape Plans.

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

PRIVATE REALM

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
SP 1	ENCOURAGE INTEGRATED SITE PLANNING	
SP 1.1	Provide for the functional and visual integration of building, services, vehicular access and parking, and “outdoor rooms” such as plazas, fore-courts, interior courtyards, and passages.	Policy 6.f Connections.
SP 1.2	Site parking and services so as to allow desired uses and activities; for instance, locate parking behind buildings or interior to a block to support pedestrian- oriented streets.	6.4.3.A.1 Surface parking is required to be behind buildings or set back by 30’ of landscaping.
SP 1.3	Discourage developments that are internally focused at the expense of an active street environment, or developments that result in “left-over” space.	6.2.1 Ground Floor Uses regulates types of uses allowed on the street frontage.
SP 1.4	Establish clear pedestrian connections on-site that are well- marked and gracious, direct pedestrians from surface or structured parking to buildings, streets, and public spaces.	6.3.4.F Signage requirements for publicly accessible open space.
SP 1.5	Buffer adjacent sensitive land uses from undesirable impacts that may originate from a site; buffers may be landscape and/or architectural in character.	Policy 5.i Loading and Storage. 6.4.3.A.1 Surface parking landscape buffer next to residential zoning.
SP 2	DEFINE PUBLIC SPACE	
SP 2.1	Locate and orient buildings to positively define public streets and civic spaces, such as public plazas; maintain a continuous building street wall and in general limit spatial gaps to those necessary to accommodate vehicular and pedestrian access.	6.4.1.A Street Setbacks introduces a maximum setback to create a setback range, and sets a minimum percentage of frontage that must meet the range.
SP 2.2	Build to a sufficient height at or near the property line to define the street edge and create a sense of enclosure.	6.1.3.D Streetwall has minimum building heights along specified corridors. Included in “Building Setbacks & Streetwalls” text
SP 2.3	Encourage recessed main building or shop entrances consistent with a traditional “main street” design that is inviting and does not interrupt street and/or retail continuity.	6.2.2.A Entrances requires all doors to be at least 30” from the sidewalk or property line.
SP 2.4	Permit “eroded” building corners at street intersections sufficient to promote visibility and to allow for the comfortable collection of people.	6.4.1.A Street Setbacks allows a setback range so buildings can chamfer corners. Included in “Building Setbacks & Streetwalls” text
SP 2.5	Allow large developments to pull back from the street edge for plazas or gracious entry fore-courts, provided street continuity is not unduly interrupted along the majority of the block.	6.4.1.A Street Setbacks allows a percentage of building to be set back further for the provision of publicly accessible open space. Included in “Building Setbacks & Streetwalls” text

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
SP 2.6	Allow the integration of an arcade or colonnade along the sidewalk edge, provided street and/or retail continuity is not unduly interrupted.	6.2.5.A Arcades are allowed if they meet specified design standards.
SP 3	SITE PLAZAS AND COURTYARDS APPROPRIATELY	
SP 3.1	Encourage the presence of well-defined outdoor space, such as on-site plazas, interior courtyards, patios, terraces and gardens; these are especially encouraged in association with major developments.	6.3.1 Minimum area for open space requirements in most new developments -residential, commercial, and mixed.
SP 3.2	Site outdoor spaces in accordance with the location and scale of adjacent streets, buildings, and uses; for instance, on-site plazas should not unduly interrupt the retail continuity of a street.	Map 6.3-1 specifies locations of paseos. 6.3.4.D Dimensions has size requirements.
SP 3.3	Site outdoor spaces to establish a comfortable transition between the exterior and interior of a building.	Policy 6.f Connections.
SP 3.4	Locate plazas intended for public use at/or near street grade to promote physical and visual connection to the street; on-site plazas may serve as a well-defined transition from the street.	Policy 6.d Convenient Location. 6.3.4.H Elevation requires a minimum amount of PAOS at sidewalk elevation.
SP 3.5	Define and contain outdoor spaces through a combination of building and landscape, and discourage oversized spaces that lack containment.	Included in “Building Setbacks & Streetwalls” text
SP 3.6	Dimension outdoor spaces to human occupation; they should be proportioned to their surroundings and envisioned use.	Private, Common, and Publicly Accessible open spaces also have minimum dimensions.
SP 3.7	Link adjoining outdoor spaces with comfortable paths and walks to create a network of spaces.	Policy 1.g Open Space Network. Policy 6.f Connections.
SP 4	CREATE COMFORTABLE OUTDOOR ROOMS	
SP 4.1	Make plazas and courtyards comfortable for human activity and social interaction – standing, sitting, talking, eating.	Policy 6.c Quality Design. 6.3.4 Publicly Accessible Open Space includes design standards.
SP 4.2	Create a pleasant microclimate, including shade from summer sun and access to winter sunlight; locate seating with consideration to noontime sun and shade	Policy 6.g Comfortable Setting.
SP 4.3	Plant deciduous trees; shade and sunlight are most effectively regulated through the planting of deciduous trees that are sizeable at maturity, although this does not prohibit evergreens and palms. lush plants, warm materials and pleasing details are encouraged.	6.3.3.F, 6.3.4.L and 6.3.5.K have tree planting requirements, including for shade trees.

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
SP 4.4	Use plants, furniture and lighting to shape, embellish, enliven and give purpose to outdoor space;	6.3.3 Common Open Space and 6.3.4 Publicly Accessible Open Space include landscaping, seating, and other design requirements. Included in “Community Gathering Spaces” text
SP 4.5	Include integrated landscape planters and/or freestanding pots of varying size.	6.3.3.E, 6.3.4.K, and 6.3.5.J have landscaping requirements for different types of open space.
SP 4.6	Encourage the presence of uses that will activate outdoor space and complement street activity; consider locating retail businesses, outdoor cafes, and vendors within a plaza or around its perimeter.	Included in “Community Gathering Spaces” text
SP 4.7	Design outdoor space with safety in mind; on-site public plazas should promote visibility from the street, and provide architecturally compatible lighting to enhance nighttime security.	Policy 6.f Connections. 6.3.4.H: Elevation; PAOS must be at sidewalk elevation.
SP 4.8	Consider adding a focal element, for instance, a sculpture, fountain, or art piece to outdoor space; civic art in outdoor plazas and courtyards is encouraged.	Policy 6.h Point of Interest. Included in “Community Gathering Spaces” text
SP 5	MAINTAIN LANDSCAPE TRADITIONS	
SP 5.1	SP 5.1: Utilize a landscape palette that reflects the history, culture, and climate of the Central District; in general, use a rich, yet coordinated palette of landscape materials to provide scale, texture, and color.	Policy 6.e Landscape Palette.
SP 5.2	SP 5.2: Encourage the use of on-site planting, furniture, lighting and site details that respect the landscape character of the immediate area and support the design intentions of the building architecture.	6.3.2, 6.3.3, 6.3.4 include design standards for different types of open space.
SP 5.3	SP 5.3: Provide year-round greenery; automatic watering systems and drought tolerant species are encouraged to promote water conservation and reduce maintenance concerns.	Policy 6.i Urban Greening.
SP 5.4	SP 5.4: Make prudent use of water as a defining element in the landscape; for instance, a fountain may provide the focal point of a courtyard or plaza.	6.3.3.G Water Features.
SP 5.5	Provide opportunities for installation of civic art in the landscape; designer/ artist collaborations are encouraged.	Policy 4.c Public Art.
SP 5.6	Extend the landscape character of the site to surface parking lots; in particular, introduce mature shade trees.	6.4.3.A includes additional landscaping requirements; projects also subject to PMC which has tree requirements in surface parking lots.
SP 6	CONTROL VEHICULAR ACCESS AND PARKING	
SP 6.1	Encourage subterranean and structured parking; parking garages should be located to the interior of a block, where feasible.	Policy 2.g Parking Impacts.

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
SP 6.2	Incorporate entrances to parking structures into the building design, conceal utilities, and continue exterior finish materials into the entrance for a sufficient distance to ensure a high-quality appearance from the public realm. Gates at parking entrances should be designed to be compatible with the building and to conceal associated mechanical equipment.	6.4.3 includes design standards related to parking.
SP 6.3	Incorporate space for retail and pedestrian-oriented uses along the street level facade of a parking garage, especially where pedestrian activity is most desired; parking garages should provide visual interest along the street.	6.4.3.B Structured Parking requires this.
SP 6.4	Site surface parking lots behind buildings or interior to a block, not to the front and preferably not to the side of a building in relation to the street; most importantly, surface parking is not to be located at a street corner.	6.4.3.A Surface Parking requires this.
SP 6.5	Minimize the number of curb cuts and access points to parking from the street; curb cuts should be consolidated and placed at mid- block, or provide alley access to service and parking, where feasible.	Policy 2.g Parking Impacts. 6.4.2.A includes a maximum number of driveways and location requirements.
SP 6.6	Screen views of automobiles from public view and adjacent sensitive land uses, including adequate screening for parking garages; dense planting is often an effective screen for surface parking.	6.4.3.A&B require different types of screening for surface and structured parking.
SP 6.7	Direct parking lot lighting away from adjacent properties and use pedestrian- scaled fixtures that emit a warm light.	PMC 17.40.080 includes additional standards for Outdoor Lighting.
SP 7	MAKE SERVICE FACILITIES UNOBTRUSIVE	
SP 7.1	Consider service facilities as an integral part of the site plan; avoid siting service areas and mechanical equipment as an afterthought.	Policy 5.i Loading, Storage and Utilities.
SP 7.2	Locate service, loading, and storage areas away from public streets and public spaces, as far as feasible.	Policy 5.i Loading, Storage and Utilities.
SP 7.3	Restrict service, loading, and storage areas from directly facing public streets, residential neighborhoods, or other important civic spaces; where possible, take service access along an alley.	Policy 5.i Loading, Storage and Utilities.
SP 7.4	Buffer adjacent sensitive land uses from the undesirable impacts of service facilities; use landscape or cohesive architectural treatment to screen service access and facilities.	Policy 5.i Loading, Storage and Utilities.
SP 7.5	Screen roof-mounted mechanical equipment from public view and locate it away from the street edge.	PMC 17.40.150 includes additional standards for screening.
BD 1	RESPECT SURROUNDING CHARACTER	
BD 1.1	BD 1.1: Design visually attractive buildings that add richness and variety to the Downtown environment, including creative contemporary	Policy 5.b Architectural Diversity. Policy 5.d Modulated Forms.

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
	architectural solutions.	
BD 1.2	BD 1.2: Integrate new development with its surroundings, emphasizing functional and visual continuity while admitting individual expression.	Policy 7.f Complementary Buildings.
BD 1.3	BD 1.3: Establish a harmonious transition between newer and older buildings; compatible design should respect the scale, massing and materials of adjacent buildings and landscape.	Policy 7.f Complementary Buildings.
BD 1.4	BD 1.4: Complement the architectural character of an adjacent historic building or area; however, imitation of historical styles is discouraged.	Policy 7.c Architectural Legacy. Included in “Honoring Historic Significance” text
BD 1.5	BD 1.5: Avoid mimicry of historical architectural styles; new buildings should not appear to have been constructed during a past era, and references to period architecture should be interpreted in a contemporary manner.	Included in “Honoring Historic Significance” text
BD 1.6	Discourage excessive and overly gratuitous ornamentation that detracts from the visual clarity of Downtown’s historic architecture.	Policy 7.g Visual Clarity.
BD 1.7	Employ design strategies and incorporate architectural elements that reinforce Downtown’s unique qualities; in particular, Downtown’s best buildings tend to support an active street life.	Chapter 5 (Public Realm) and Section 6.2 (Frontage) include standards to support an active street life
BD 2	MITIGATE MASSING AND BULK	
BD 2.1	Design building volumes to maintain a compatible scale with their surroundings; in general, break down the scale and massing of larger buildings.	Goal 5 and Policies 5.c Scaled Transitions and 5.d Modulated Forms 6.1.6 Historic Adjacency for new development next to historic. Included in “Building Mass & Modulation” text
BD 2.2	Rely on building massing and orientation to place strong visual emphasis on the street and other important civic spaces.	6.1.4.A Street Setbacks requires buildings at or near the sidewalk line.
BD 2.3	Employ strong building forms such as towers to demarcate important gateways, intersections, and street corners; strong corner massing can function as the visual anchor for a block.	6.1.3.B Height Averaging allows for this. Included in “Building Mass & Modulation” text
BD 2.4	Employ simple, yet varied masses, and emphasize deep openings that create shadow lines and provide visual relief; discourage monolithic vertical extrusions of a maximum building footprint.	Policy 5.d Modulated Forms. Policy 5.e Articulated Facades. 6.1.7.A Façade Length and 6.1.7.B Façade Area Modulation.
BD 2.5	Use articulated sub-volumes as a transition in size to adjacent historic or residential structures that are smaller in scale.	Policy 5.c Scaled Transitions. Policy 5.d Modulated Forms. 6.1.6: Historic Adjacency has transition requirements to designated structures.

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
BD 2.6	Vary three-dimensional character as a building rises skyward; in general, differentiate between the base, middle and top levels of a building.	6.1.7.A Façade Length and 6.1.7.B Façade Area Modulation. Included in “Building Height & Roof Lines” text
BD 2.7	Emphasize the horizontal dimension to make a tall building appear less overwhelming.	Included in “Building Height & Roof Lines” text
BD 3	UNIFY AND ARTICULATE BUILDING FACADES	
BD 3.1	Establish a building’s overall appearance on a clear and pleasing set of proportions; a building should exhibit a sense of order.	Included in “Building Height & Roof Lines” text
BD 3.2	Utilize a hierarchy of vertical and horizontal expression; facade articulation should reflect changes in building form.	Included in “Building Mass & Modulation” text
BD 3.3	Respond to the regulating lines and rhythms of adjacent buildings that also support a street-oriented environment; regulating lines and rhythms include vertical and horizontal patterns as expressed by cornice lines, belt lines, doors, and windows.	Included in “Building Mass & Modulation” text
BD 3.4	Use regulating lines to promote contextual harmony, solidify the relationship between new and old buildings, and lead the eye down the street.	Policy 7.f Complementary Buildings.
BD 3.5	Provide a clear pattern of building openings; fenestration should unify a building’s street wall and add considerably to a facade’s three-dimensional quality.	Fenestration is included in “Building Mass & Modulation” text
BD 3.6	Avoid uninterrupted blank wall surfaces along all building facades; the use of opaque and highly reflective glass is also discouraged.	Policy 5.g Transparency. 6.2.3 Transparency minimums and Blank Wall maximums.
BD 3.7	Encourage the use of recessed windows that create shadow lines and suggest solidity.	6.2.3.A.3 Recessed window requirement.
BD 4	ACTIVATE THE STREET EDGE	
BD 4.1	BD 4.1: Promote active, pedestrian-oriented uses with a high degree of transparency along the street; uses should be readily discernible to the passer-by.	Policy 5.g Transparency. 6.2.3 Transparency minimums and Blank Wall maximums.
BD 4.2	BD 4.2: Design buildings to encourage multi-tenant occupancy and walk-in traffic at the street level; as far as feasible, uses which have little need for walk-in traffic should be discouraged from street-front locations.	6.2.1 Ground Floor Uses. 6.2.2 Ground Floor Design.
BD 4.3	BD 4.3: Encourage a frequent cadence of storefront entrances along streets where a pedestrian-oriented environment is especially desired.	Policy 1.c Enhanced storefronts. 6.2.2.A Entrances requires primary entrances on primary frontages.
BD 4.4	BD 4.4: Discourage grade separations between sidewalks and ground floor commercial uses.	6.2.2.B.2 Ground Floor Design requires no change in elevation.

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
BD 4.5	BD 4.5: Rely on shop windows and entrances to animate the street and sustain attention; provide generous street-level windows and encourage storefronts that are predominantly transparent glass.	Policy 5.g Transparency. 6.2.3 Transparency.
BD 4.6	BD 4.6: Restrict the use of reflective, opaque, and highly tinted glass, especially at street level; storefront doors also tend to be more inviting when they are transparent glass.	Policy 5.g Transparency. 6.2.3 Transparency.
BD 5	DEMARCATÉ BUILDING ENTRANCES	
BD 5.1	Provide well-marked, articulated building entrances oriented to streets and public space.	6.2.2.A Ground Floor Design requires entrances to be distinguished. Included in “Active Street Edges” text
BD 5.2	Orient main building entrances to directly face the street; buildings that front multiple streets should provide a main entrance along each street.	6.2.2.A Ground Floor Design requires a primary entrance on the primary street. *Not recommending an entrance along each street at corner lots.
BD 5.3	Relate the size and scale of a main building entrance to the overall width and height of the building and its ground floor “base.”	6.2.2.B Ground Floor Design has ground floor height standards.
BD 5.4	Accentuate the entrance(s) to a building’s main lobby or interior office space; these main building entrances should be prominent in terms of size, articulation, and use of materials.	6.2.2.A Ground Floor Design requires entrances to be distinguished.
BD 5.5	Place entrances to active commercial uses at street corners and entrances to upper story uses mid-block, where feasible.	Included in “Active Street Edges” text
BD 5.6	Differentiate a main building entrance from storefront entrances into street level businesses.	Included in “Active Street Edges” text
BD 5.7	Encourage the use of highly crafted materials or civic art pieces to accentuate the appearance of entrances.	Policy 5.h Materials. Policy 4.c: Public Art.
BD 6	ENCOURAGE HIGH QUALITY CONSTRUCTION	
BD 6.1	Consider each building as a high-quality, long-term addition to Downtown; exterior design and building materials should exhibit permanence and quality appropriate to an urban setting.	Policy 5.h Materials.
BD 6.2	Use materials, colors, and details to unify a building’s appearance; buildings and structures should be built of compatible materials on all sides.	Policy 5.h Materials.
BD 6.3	Design architectural features that are an integral part of the building, and discourage ornamentation and features that appear “tacked-on” or artificially thin; this applies to balconies, canopies and awnings, as well as exposed rafters and beams, moldings, downspouts, scuppers, etc.	Policy 7.g Visual Clarity. 6.2.6 Exterior Features. 6.2.8.A Balconies.
BD 6.4	Employ especially durable and high-quality materials at the street level, encouraging those materials that show permanence and quality, minimize maintenance concerns, and extend the life of the building;	Policy 5.h Materials.

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
	examples of appropriate building materials for use at the street level include: stone, terra-cotta or tile, metal, brick and transparent glass.	
BD 6.5	Avoid the use of applied foam ornamentation on exposed, ground level locations; in addition, through-the-wall vents should not be placed on primary elevations. Vent caps and other exposed building system or drainage elements should be coordinated with the building’s finishes and details and be of high quality.	6.2.6 Exterior Features.
BD 6.6	Limit the number of materials and colors used on the exterior of an individual building so that there is visual simplicity and harmony; intense color should be used only as an accent or as part of a carefully executed and balanced color scheme.	Included in “Building Mass & Modulation” text
BD 6.7	Where multiple materials are used on a facade, transition them at inside corners rather than outside corners or within the same wall plane. If in-plane transitions are desired, they should incorporate articulated, dimensional transition elements to impart a sense of permanence and quality to the building.	Included in “Building Mass & Modulation” text
BD 6.8	In historic districts, materials and colors should be compatible with the range of materials and colors found in the district. Proposed material changes to contributing historic structures should be based on documentation of the original conditions of the building. Any original materials that remain should be retained and repaired, or, if necessary, replaced in-kind.	Policy 7.c Architectural Legacy. 6.1.6.A Landmark Properties. Also: PMC 17.62 Historic Preservation. And: Secretary of the Interior’s Standards.
BD 7	EMPHASIZE HUMAN-SCALE DESIGN	
BD 7.1	Distinguish the ground level of a building from the upper levels of a building, especially where a building orients to the street and/or defines public space.	6.2.1. Ground Floor Uses, 6.2.2 Ground Floor Design, 6.2.3 Transparency.
BD 7.2	Establish a rhythm of vertical elements along the street-level facade; for instance, the regular cadence of display windows and shop entrances enhances the pedestrian experience.	Policy 1.c Enhanced Storefronts. Policy 5.f Articulated Facades.
BD 7.3	Use design elements such as separate storefronts, display windows, shop entrances, exterior light fixtures, awnings and overhangs to add interest and give a human dimension to street-level building facades.	Included in “Active Street Edges” and “Transitional Outdoor Spaces” text
BD 7.4	Give greater attention to detail at the street level of a building to satisfy the pedestrian; emphasize details that modulate the light and provide evidence of artistry and craft.	6.2.1 Ground Floor Uses, 6.2.2 Ground Floor Design, 6.2.3 Transparency.
BD 7.5	Show creativity and individual expression in the design of storefronts and encourage shop windows that reveal multi-layered displays and shifting patterns of activity.	Policy 1.c Enhanced Storefronts.

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
BD 7.6	Provide overhead cover along the sidewalk for pedestrian comfort, especially where there are few mature street trees; canopies and awnings are encouraged.	Policy 3.b Shading. 6.2.4 Shade Structures has requirements for awnings/canopies.
BD 7.7	Size exterior light fixtures, canopies and awnings to the scale of the building and sidewalk.	6.2.6.A Lighting has pedestrian-oriented lighting standards.
BD 8	DESIGN ROOF SILHOUETTES	
BD 8.1	Express roofs in a visually interesting manner that complements the composition of the building and the surrounding area; sculpted roof forms are encouraged.	Included in “Building Heights & Roof Lines” text
BD 8.2	Employ high quality roofing material for roofs that are visible from the street and other public spaces.	Policy 5.h Materials (not specific to roofs).
BD 8.3	Use a strong, attractively detailed cornice or parapet in conjunction with a flat roof.	Included in “Building Heights & Roof Lines” text
BD 8.4	Design roof silhouettes that are orderly and attractive; mechanical penthouses and stair towers should appear as integrated forms and should be clad with materials complementing the main body of the building.	Included in “Building Heights & Roof Lines” text
BD 8.5	BD 8.5: Locate and/or screen rooftop equipment so that it is not visible from streets and other public spaces, including alleys; use methods of rooftop screening that are integral to the building’s form.	Included in “Building Heights & Roof Lines” text Also: PMC 17.40.150 Screening.
BD 8.6	Give consideration to potential views of the rooftop from adjacent buildings.	
BD 9	REQUIRE COMPATIBLE PARKING STRUCTURES	
BD 9.1	Design parking structures that are compatible with, but not necessarily indistinguishable from, adjacent buildings and their surroundings in terms of scale, massing, and materials; in particular, the height of a parking structure should not exceed the height of the principal building it serves.	6.4.3.B includes standards on appearance of parking structures.
BD 9.2	Minimize the presence of large, blank walls; achieve a balance of solids (wall) and voids (openings) arranged to complement neighboring structures.	6.2.3.B Blank Walls has maximums.
BD 9.3	Provide architectural screens and/or a rhythm of window-like punched openings arranged so as to articulate the facade, hide parked vehicles, and shield lighting.	6.4.3.B.1.a requires this.
BD 9.4	Ensure that ground floor parking is entirely screened from public view, and preferably, that the ground floor integrates active uses along the sidewalk.	6.4.3.B requires this.

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
BD 9.5	Locate vehicular ramps within the structure so that they are not readily visible from the street.	6.4.3.B.2 requires this.
BD 9.6	Make sure that pedestrian entries to the parking structure are clearly articulated, and that stairwells and elevators may be identified,	6.2.2.A requires a pedestrian entry facing the sidewalk/public realm.

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES FOR URBAN RESIDENTIAL

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
UR 1	RESPECT URBAN DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS	
UR 1.1	Discourage internally focused residential developments; residential buildings should create a consistent urban street wall that defines the street edge, including street elevations that are especially visible and attractive.	6.1.4 Street Setbacks. 6.2.1 Ground Floor Uses.
UR 1.2	Limit breaks in the building street wall to those necessary to accommodate vehicular and pedestrian access, or to establish a visual connection with communal open space areas.	6.1.4 Street Setbacks.
UR 1.3	Employ simple and strong, yet varied massing, that places strong visual emphasis on the street; articulated sub-volumes and horizontal regulating lines should provide a visual transition to adjacent structures that are smaller in scale.	6.1.4 Street Setbacks. 6.1.7 Modulation.
UR 1.4	Alter roof form and height to complement a residential building’s mass and articulation.	Policy 5.e Varied Rooflines. Included in “Building Height & Rooflines” text
UR 1.5	Minimize setbacks from the sidewalk while maintaining privacy for residential uses.	6.1.4 Street Setbacks.
UR 1.6	Provide a shallow setback and a minor grade separation between the first floor and sidewalk where residential uses occupy the ground floor; this will promote privacy and also accommodate entry porches and stoops.	6.1.4 Street Setbacks. 6.2.2.B.3 Ground Floor Elevation.
UR 1.7	Build at or near the edge of the sidewalk and restrict grade separations where commercial uses occupy the ground floor of an otherwise residential building.	6.1.4 Street Setbacks. 6.2.2.B.2 Ground Floor Elevation.
UR 2	CREATE APPEALING STREET SCENES	
UR 2.1	Vary residential building plans and facades to avoid monotony and create identity from building to building, as well as add interest to the street.	Policy 5.d Modulated Forms. Policy 5.f Articulated Facades.
UR 2.2	Provide multiple residential building entrances that activate and are oriented to the street.	6.2.2.A Entrances.
UR 2.3	Provide entry porches and stoops as a transitional space between the public sidewalk and residential building and/or dwelling entrances; porches and stoops should not encroach upon a public sidewalk.	6.2.7.B Stoops & Patios.
UR 2.4	Incorporate upper floor balconies, bays, and windows that overlook the street, enliven the street elevation, and communicate the residential function of the building.	6.2.8.A Balconies. 6.3.1 Minimum Area of Open Space. 6.3.2 Private Open Space.

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
UR 2.5	Make ground floor commercial uses visually distinct from the residential space above; residential entrances should read differently from entrances to ground floor commercial uses.	6.2.1 Ground Floor Uses. 6.2.2 Ground Floor Design. 6.2.3 Transparency.
UR 2.6	Encourage the use of generous windows that are predominantly transparent glass for ground floor commercial uses within otherwise residential buildings.	Policy 5.g Transparency. 6.2.3 Transparency.
UR 3	INCORPORATE FUNCTIONAL COMMUNAL SPACES	
UR 3.1	Incorporate communal outdoor spaces with residential projects; locate and size these spaces so that they are functional and support human occupation and use.	Goal 6, many policies. 6.3.1 Minimum Area of Open Space. 6.3.3 Common Open Space.
UR 3.2	Site communal open space so that it is centrally located; moreover, large contiguous open space areas are generally preferable to a series of small, isolated spaces.	Policy 6.d Convenient Location.
UR 3.3	Design communal open space areas so as to lend them the character of outdoor rooms; building walls, plants and other landscape features should contribute to the containment of outdoor space.	Policy 6.c Quality Design. See “Community Gathering Spaces” text
UR 3.4	Incorporate outdoor furnishings, recreational facilities and other community amenities; distinguish the design of communal spaces from private outdoor spaces.	6.3.3 Common Open Space design standards.
UR 3.5	Include mature canopy trees throughout a site and within communal outdoor spaces to regulate access to sun and shade. Where feasible, plant new trees in native, natural soil to promote proper growth and canopy coverage.	6.3.3.F Trees.
UR 3.6	Provide a convenient system of outdoor passages that connect residential outdoor spaces and ties these spaces to the network of public sidewalks.	Policy 6.f Connections.
UR 3.7	Encourage ground level pedestrian passages and common spaces with a strong visual connection to the street.	Policy 6.f Connections.
UR 4	MINIMIZE SERVICE AND PARKING IMPACTS	
UR 4.1	Locate parking to reduce its visibility from streets and other public and communal spaces; for instance, place parking below or interior to the block of a residential development.	Policy 2.g Parking Impacts. 6.4.3 Parking Layout & Design.
UR 4.2	Minimize the amount of street frontage devoted to vehicular access, and locate points of access so as to not dominate street elevations; take access off of an alley, where feasible.	6.4.2 Driveways.

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
UR 4.3	Incorporate entrances to parking structures into the building design by continuing exterior finish materials into the parking area for a sufficient distance to ensure a high-quality appearance from the public realm.	6.4.3.D.1 Entrances to parking.
UR 4.4	Locate and screen service areas and mechanical/electrical equipment (including gates) to reduce their visibility from public and communal gathering areas; use methods of screening that are compatible with the residential architecture.	6.4.2.B.1 Gates and equipment. 6.4.3.B.1 Materials and screening.
UR 4.5	Provide sturdy trash enclosures constructed of opaque material to screen trash receptacles; design trash enclosures for compatibility with the residential architecture.	PMC 17.40.120 Refuge Storage Facilities.
UR 5	COMPOSE ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL FACADES	
UR 5.1	Articulate residential building facades to unify a building’s appearance, and add interest, scale, and three-dimensional quality; articulation may be provided through periodic changes in wall plane, building material and/or color, the introduction of building fenestration, or other approaches that create visual interest and/or shadow lines.	Policy 5.d Modulated Forms. Policy 5.f Articulated Facades. 6.1.7 Modulation. 6.2.3 Transparency (overall façade). See “Building Mass & Modulation” text
UR 5.2	Create a simple, pleasing composition that uses a common vocabulary of forms, architectural elements, and materials; continue design elements, detailing, and materials around the entire structure.	Policy 5.h Materials. See “Building Mass & Modulation” text
UR 5.3	Utilize windows and doors to establish scale and give expression to residential buildings; details that contribute to a more intimate and domestic appearance are encouraged.	6.2.3 Transparency.
UR 5.4	Incorporate three-dimensional design features, such as balconies and bays; windows other than bays should be recessed behind the plane of the building to create shadow lines.	6.1.7 Modulation. 6.2.3 Transparency. 6.2.8.A Balconies.
UR 5.5	Use clear or lightly tinted window glazing, and discourage the use of simulated muntins in favor of structural muntins (i.e. true-divided lights); exceptions may be considered provided they are architecturally integrated and support a high- quality design.	6.2.3 Transparency (glazing, not muntins).
UR 5.6	Employ high-quality, durable materials that exhibit a permanence and quality appropriate to an urban setting; masonry, tile, stucco and wood are especially suitable materials.	Policy 5.h Materials.

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

SUB-DISTRICT

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
Old Pasadena	CHARACTER	
	Require new construction to maintain the existing urban, street-oriented development pattern; in addition, buildings that contribute to the area’s historic character should be protected and restored.	Policies 4.a, 5.b Architectural Diversity, 7.a Historic Character, 7.c Architectural Legacy, 7.d Existing Buildings, 7.e Urban Infill, 7.f Complementary Buildings, 7.g Visual Clarity, 10.b Commercial Character, 10.d Historic Form
	Emulate existing character in terms of the scale and massing; maintain a human-scale that defines and activates the street.	Policy 10.d Historic Form 6.1.4.A Street Setbacks 6.2 Frontage (ground floor standards) “Building Setbacks & Streetwalls”/“Building Mass & Modulation” text
	Respond to the articulation and rhythms of historic buildings; provide highly articulated façades.	Policies 5.f Articulated Façades, 7.f Complementary Buildings, 7.g Visual Clarity “Building Mass & Modulation” text
	Emphasize reuse and rehabilitation of existing structures; comply with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards.	Policies 7.d Existing Buildings, 8.c Adaptive Reuse, 10.c Old Pasadena Historic District “Honoring Historic Significance” text
	Provide pedestrian passages that connect centers of activity; these should be safe, comfortable and interesting for the public to use, including secondary entrances and public amenities.	Policy 6.f Connections 6.3.4 Publicly Accessible Open Space, 6.3.5 Paseos Public Open Space Guidelines
Old Pasadena	STREET ENVIRONMENT	
	Encourage design that accommodates the presence of storefronts and walk-in commercial uses along streets, especially in Old Pasadena’s core.	Policies 1.c Enhanced Storefronts, 10.a Activity Center, 10.b Commercial Character 6.2.1 Ground Floor Frontages, 6.2.2 Ground Floor Design
	Improve streets and alleys with street trees, pedestrian-scale lighting, street furniture, public signage, public art, etc; coordinate design to create a consistent image.	Policies 1.d Street Furnishings, 1.e Lighting, 1.h Streetscape Plans, 2.b Pedestrian Environment, 2.c Pedestrian Mobility, 3.b Shading, 3.c Street Trees, 4.c Public Art, 4.f Wayfinding & Signage, 10.e Alley Activation, etc.
	Install a coordinated system of environmental graphics such as district identification signs, directional signs, pedestrian-oriented directories, etc.	Policies 1.h Streetscape Plans, 4.f Wayfinding & Signage
	Require streetscape elements that are compatible with the historic character of the area; retain and preserve historic streetscape elements.	Policies 1.h Streetscape Plans, 7.h Landscape Elements “Parkways & Street Trees” text
	Reference the Old Pasadena Streetscapes and Alley Walkways Refined Concept Plan, describing a comprehensive approach to implementing improvements throughout the core of Old Pasadena.	Policy 10.g Pedestrian Improvements Relationship to Other Planning Documents
	SITE PLANNING	

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
Old Pasadena	Build at or near the edge of the sidewalk to maintain a consistent street wall throughout the area; this should not preclude recessed entries or minor façade modulations.	6.1.3.D Streetwall 6.1.4.A Street Setbacks, 6.2.2.A Entrances 6.1.7 Modulation
	Minimize interruptions in the street wall, especially along Colorado Boulevard, where breaks should be limited to those accommodating pedestrian circulation.	6.1.3.D Streetwall 6.1.4.A Street Setbacks
	Provide outdoor spaces interior to a block so as not to disrupt the street wall; exceptions may be considered where street interest and continuity is maintained.	6.1.4.A Street Setbacks (minimum frontage requirement)
	Plan for mid-block passages, thru-ways, and interior spaces that connect streets and alleys.	Policy 1.g Open Space Network 6.3.1 Open Space Minimum Area 6.3.4 Publicly Accessible Open Space 6.3.5 Paseos Map 6.3-1
	Make provisions for site elements that contribute to street life, such as outdoor dining, seating, etc.	Policies 1.d Street Furnishings, 1.f Outdoor Dining, 2.b Pedestrian Environment, 2.c Pedestrian Mobility, 3.b Shading 5.1.2.A Amenity Zone “Sidewalk Zones & Amenities” text
Old Pasadena	BUILDING DESIGN	
	Require buildings that are generally rectilinear in form; limit diagonal and curvilinear forms to minor elements that fit within a rectilinear framework.	Policy 5.d Modulated Forms (not specific to rectilinear/curvilinear)
	Accentuate the ground floor of buildings; façade rhythms should include regular openings with transparent glass, and street-level façades should incorporate rich visual detail.	Policies 1.c Enhanced Storefronts, 5.f Articulated Façades, 5.g Transparency, 10.b Commercial Character 6.2.2 Ground Floor Design, 6.2.3 Transparency
	Design storefronts in a manner that is sensitive to the building’s overall appearance; contemporary alterations should be compatible with the distinguishing features of a building.	Policies 1.c Enhanced Storefronts, 5.b Architectural Diversity, 5.d Modulated Forms, 7.c Architectural Legacy, 7.d Existing Buildings
	Treat alley façades in a manner that supports pedestrian use of alleyways and is consistent with building design and composition; consider including public entrances, shop windows, architectural lighting, awnings, etc.	Policy 10.e Alley Activation
Civic Center	CHARACTER	
	Respect the dominance of the principal civic landmarks; buildings and landscape should define streets and contain public space, creating a consistent and unified context for these landmark buildings.	Policy 13.b, 13.c Civic-minded Architecture, 13.f City Hall Views

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
	Protect and enhance views and view corridors focused on monumental civic buildings, especially City Hall, the Central Library, and the Civic Auditorium; City Hall’s dome should be the dominant element of the skyline.	Policies 7.b, 13.f City Hall Views
	Establish Centennial Square fronting City Hall as a symbolically special place that accommodates important civic events and gatherings.	Policy 13.g High-quality Public Spaces
	Preserve and restore historic buildings and landmarks; retain the historic character of the property.	Policies 7.a Historic Character, 7.c Architectural Legacy, 7.d Existing Buildings
Civic Center	STREET ENVIRONMENT	
	Use streetscape elements, including street trees, paving, and lighting to identify and accentuate landmark structures.	Policy 13.n Shade & Greening
	Plant street trees along all of the area’s streets; use scale, form, and planting pattern to establish a clear hierarchy of streets.	Policy 13.n Shade & Greening
	Create grand promenades that visually strengthen the axes of Holly Street and Garfield Avenue; emphasize a formal planting of trees that does not disrupt views.	Policy 13.f City Hall Views
	Maintain historic landscape elements such as ornamental street lights, paving, and tree lawns; streetscape improvements should reflect the quality and character of these historic elements.	Policy 7.h Landscape Elements
	Reference the Civic Center/Midtown Streetscapes Refined Concept Plan; streetscape improvements should be consistent with this plan.	Policy 13.l Pedestrian Improvements Relationship to Other Planning Documents
Civic Center	SITE PLANNING	
	Emphasize an elegant, simple landscape design vocabulary.	Policies 6.e Landscape Palette, 6.g Comfortable Setting
	Establish strong physical and visual connections between indoor and outdoor space, and between adjacent outdoor spaces.	Policy 6.f Connections
	Encourage the presence of shade trees, lush plantings, warm materials, and fountains in outdoor spaces.	Policies 6.c Quality Design, 6.g Comfortable Setting, 6.h Point of Interest
	Use open-air passages and block penetrations to breakdown the building mass and establish visual connections; openings should not compromise the containment of streets and outdoor space.	6.1.4.A Street Setbacks 6.3.4 Publicly Accessible Open Space 6.3.4 Paseos Map 6.3-1
Civic Center	BUILDING DESIGN	
	Match the permanence and quality of civic buildings in the area; buildings should be designed and built as long-term additions to the area.	Policy 5.h Materials, 13.c Civic-minded Architecture

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
	Respect the architectural design of historic buildings and protect the monumentality of landmark civic buildings; limit the scale and massing of larger buildings by employing articulated sub-volumes.	Policy 13.c Civic-minded Architecture 6.1 Scale standards, including City Hall View Corridor
	Use the palette of materials and colors currently found in the area; masonry, stucco, colored concrete, and tile decorative elements are prominent materials, and the use of intense colors should be severely limited.	Policy 6.e Landscape Palette (not specific to materials)
	Maintain stylistic unity for civic buildings, drawing inspiration from classical Italian and Spanish models; this should not prevent contemporary interpretations responsive to the Southern California environment.	Policies 7.a, 7.c, 13.c Civic-minded Architecture (not specific to style)
Playhouse	CHARACTER	
	Support designs that provide for arts, art-related, entertainment, and retailing activities, especially at the street-level.	Policies 15.a Cultural Hub, 15.c Expanded Mix of Uses
	Encourage infill developments that close gaps in the street wall, and provide for pedestrian-oriented uses along streets and public spaces.	Policies 15.f Colorado Boulevard, 15.g Green Street, 15.h Union Street 6.1.4.A Street Setbacks
	Promote artist/designer collaborations; public art installations should animate the area as a part of all public and private developments.	Policy 4.c Public Art Public Art Program
	Ensure public access to artworks and encourage a variety of media, including murals, banners, mosaics, sculpture, kinetic or electronic art, or other art forms.	Policy 4.c Public Art Public Art Program
	Locate public art to draw visitors through the area and/or create points of interest.	Policies 4.c Public Art, 6.h Point of Interest Public Art Program
Playhouse	STREET ENVIRONMENT	
	Improve streets and alleys in accordance with the Pasadena Playhouse District Concept Plan for Streetscapes, Walkways and Alleys.	Policy 15.e Active Linkages Relationship to Other Planning Documents
	Introduce streetscape elements that distinguish the area; artist-designed streetscape elements are encouraged; for instance, street banners, site markers, bus stops, sidewalk paving patterns, etc.	Policies 15.d Colorado Boulevard Streetscape, 15.e Active Linkages
	Protect the intimate scale along Green Street; build a continuous frontage oriented to the street with frequent entries.	Policy 15.g Green Street 6.1.4.A Street Setbacks, 6.2.2.A Entrances
	Maintain the street trees along Green Street; a scheduled pruning program to thin out the canopy is recommended.	6.1.5.A Street Stepbacks

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
Playhouse	SITE PLANNING	
	Concentrate development along Colorado Boulevard to sufficiently establish the street as the focus of the area; orient buildings and entrances to this street.	6.1 Scale standards (including FAR, Height, Street Setbacks)
	Redevelop parking lots with activity generating uses along the street edge; encourage structured and/or subterranean parking and mitigate parking’s visibility along public streets.	6.2.1 Ground Floor Frontages, 6.4.3.A Surface Parking (setbacks)
	Situate building volumes to clearly define, connect, and activate outdoor courts and passages; in general, outdoor spaces should be intimate, contained spaces, and function as an extension of interior space.	Policies 6.d Convenient Location, 6.f Connections “Community Gathering Spaces” text Public Open Space Guidelines
	Establish visual and physical connections between streets, alleys, courts, and outdoor spaces; provide mid-block and off-street paseos and walks.	Policies 1.g Open Space Network, 6.f Connections 6.3.4 Publicly Accessible Open Space 6.3.5 Paseos Public Open Space Guidelines
Playhouse	BUILDING DESIGN	
	Demand a high level of design excellence that is appropriate to an arts-oriented district; variety within the context of a street-oriented development pattern is encouraged.	Policy 15.b Historic Form
	Provide for contemporary, progressive, and innovative design throughout the area; designs should respect their context, but not mimic historic styles.	Policies 5.d Modulated Forms, 7.f Complementary Buildings “Honoring Historic Significance” text
	Respect the scale, massing, and articulation of adjacent historic buildings; massing should not overwhelm or diminish historic structures.	Policies 7.c Architectural Legacy, 7.e Urban Infill, 7.f Complementary Buildings, 7.g Visual Clarity 6.1.6 Historic Adjacency “Honoring Historic Significance” text
	Avoid large, featureless building surfaces, especially along the street and outdoor passages; expansive ground floor windows with interesting displays and special detail at entrances are recommended.	Policies 1.c Enhanced Storefronts, 5.d Modulated Forms, 5.e Varied Rooflines, 5.f Articulated Façades, 5.g Transparency 6.1.7 Modulation, 6.2.3 Transparency “Building Mass & Modulation”/“Active Street Edges” text
Lake Avenue	CHARACTER	
	Encourage retail continuity to improve the pedestrian experience along Lake Avenue; provide for walk-in commercial uses along the sidewalk, including the ground floor frontage of office buildings.	Policy 1.c Enhanced Storefronts 6.2.1 Ground Floor Frontages
	Mark the intersection at Colorado Boulevard and Lake Avenue with identifiable building forms; strong corner massing with ground floor retail is recommended, as well as special treatment of the intersection.	Policy 17.c Lake/Colorado

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
	Reduce scale and massing adjacent residential areas along Hudson and Mentor Avenues, and direct commercial activity and service functions away from these streets.	Policies 5.c Scaled Transitions, 5.i Loading, Storage & Utilities 6.1 Scale standards, 6.2.1 Ground Floor Frontages
	Screen residential uses from parking facilities and their impacts; emphasize the use of landscape buffers adjacent parking structures and lots.	6.4.2 Vehicle Access, 6.4.3 Parking Layout & Design
Lake Avenue	STREET ENVIRONMENT	
	Provide streetscape amenities along Lake Avenue north of Green Street; a consistent street tree planting is especially important.	Policies 1.d Street Furnishings, 1.e Lighting, 1.f Outdoor Dining, 2.b Pedestrian Environment, 3.c Street Trees, 3.d Street Tree Distribution 5.1.1 Sidewalk Width, 5.1.2 Sidewalk Zones, 5.2.2 Street Trees
	Differ the streetscape design vocabulary along Lake Avenue north of Green Street, where office buildings dominate; for instance, street tree planting should be of a stature and formality appropriate to the scale and function of this stretch of the corridor.	Policy 17.n Lake Avenue Streetscape A.2 Design Guidance for Street Trees
	Make a strong, monumental entry statement at the northern limit of the District.	Policies 4.e Enhanced Gateways, 17.a Station Gateway
	Consider opportunities for more intense pedestrian use of the traffic islands at the intersection of Lake Avenue and Del Mar Boulevard; nonetheless, the treatment should be highly identifiable with public art as a major component.	Policy 17.l Pedestrian Improvements (not specific to islands)
Lake Avenue	SITE PLANNING	
	Build at or near the sidewalk along the length of Lake Avenue, as well as Colorado Boulevard, to establish a consistent street wall.	6.1.3.D Streetwall, 6.2.1.A Street Setbacks
	Orient main entrances toward Lake Avenue and Colorado Boulevard, with corner entries permissible at street intersections.	Policy 18.a Main Street Atmosphere 6.2.2.A Entrances
	Restrict parking and service facilities from fronting on Lake Avenue and Colorado Boulevard.	6.4.2 Vehicle Access, 6.4.3 Parking Layout & Design
	Incorporate well-defined outdoor space with larger development projects; these may function as a comfortable transition between the building and the street, or serve as a connection to rear parking.	Policies 6.d Convenient Location, 6.f Connections 6.3 Open Space requirements
	Allow entry forecourts in conjunction with larger office buildings; their size and dimension should create only a minor incident in the street wall.	6.1.4.A Street Setbacks (frontage), 6.3 Open Space requirements
Lake Avenue	BUILDING DESIGN	
	Encourage contemporary design solutions; building façades should have a simple, uncluttered and harmonious appearance.	Policy 5.d Modulated Forms “Building Mass & Modulation” text
	Employ simple, bold massing and emphasize rectangular forms.	Policy 5.d Modulated Forms “Building Mass & Modulation” text

Attachment D: Design Guidelines – Comparison Table

2004 Design Guideline		2023 Proposed Plan
	Use horizontal regulating lines to establish a visual relationship between adjacent buildings, including buildings that differ in scale.	Policy 5.f Articulated Façades “Building Mass & Modulation” text
	Incorporate high-quality materials and detailing; excessive ornamentation is discouraged and the number of materials should be limited.	Policies 5.h Materials, 7.g Visual Clarity “Building Mass & Modulation” text
	Articulate individual storefronts, compatible with the overall building design; expansive storefront windows with engaging displays are encouraged.	Policies 1.c Enhanced Storefronts, 5.g Transparency 6.2.3 Transparency “Active Street Edges” text