



8 November 2017
Santa Rosa, California



ROSELAND VILLAGE NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

Programming & Conceptual Architecture

Sebastopol Road *Urban Vision Plan*

June 2007



Prepared for:
Sonoma County and the City of Santa Rosa

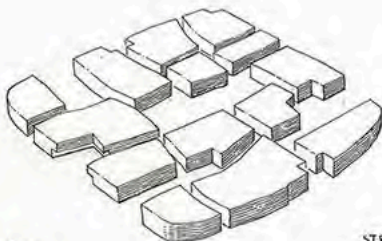
Prepared by:





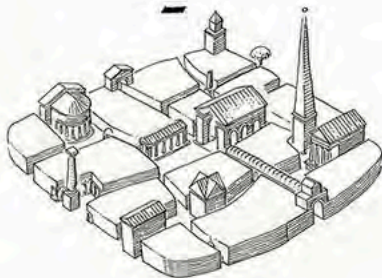
RES PUBLICA
CLASSICAL

MONUMENTS
WITHOUT
STREETS or SQUARES



RES ECONOMICA
VERNACULAR

STREETS and SQUARES
WITHOUT
MONUMENTS

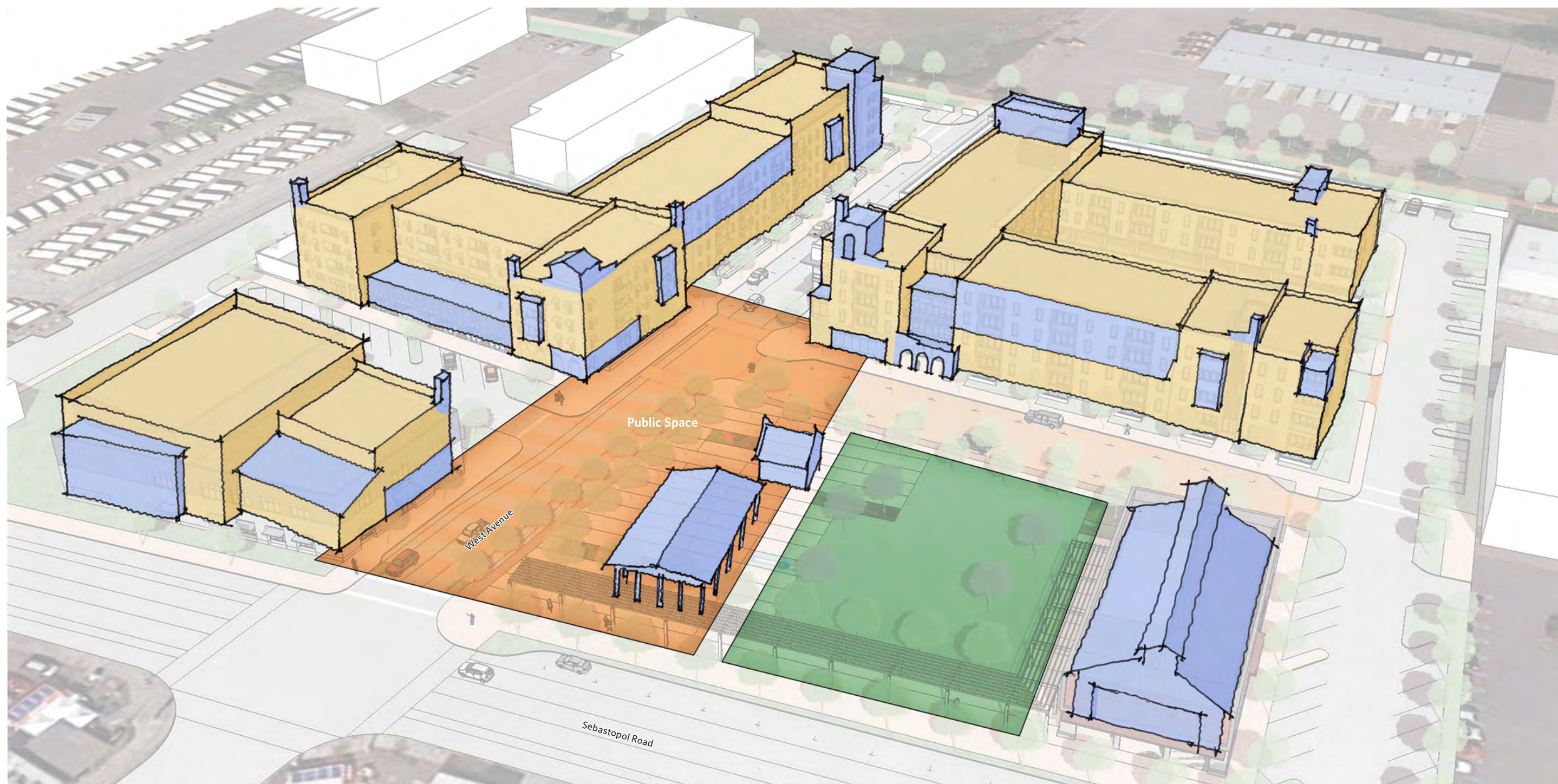


CIVITAS
CLASSICAL+VERNACULAR

THE
TRUE
CITY



PREVIOUS DESIGN CONCEPT



ARCHITECTURAL EMPHASIS

Illustrative Site Plan





ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN

- LEGEND
- ① LAWN AREA WITH BERMS
 - ② DINING AREA TREE ALLEE
 - ③ PLAY AREA / TREE GROVE
 - ④ SHADED PLAZA
 - ⑤ PLANTER SEAT WALLS / ROAD BUFFER
 - ⑥ FOOD TRUCK & OPEN AIR MARKET



① LAWN AREA WITH BERMS



② DINING AREA TREE ALLEE



③ TREE GROVE

RELEVANT IMAGERY



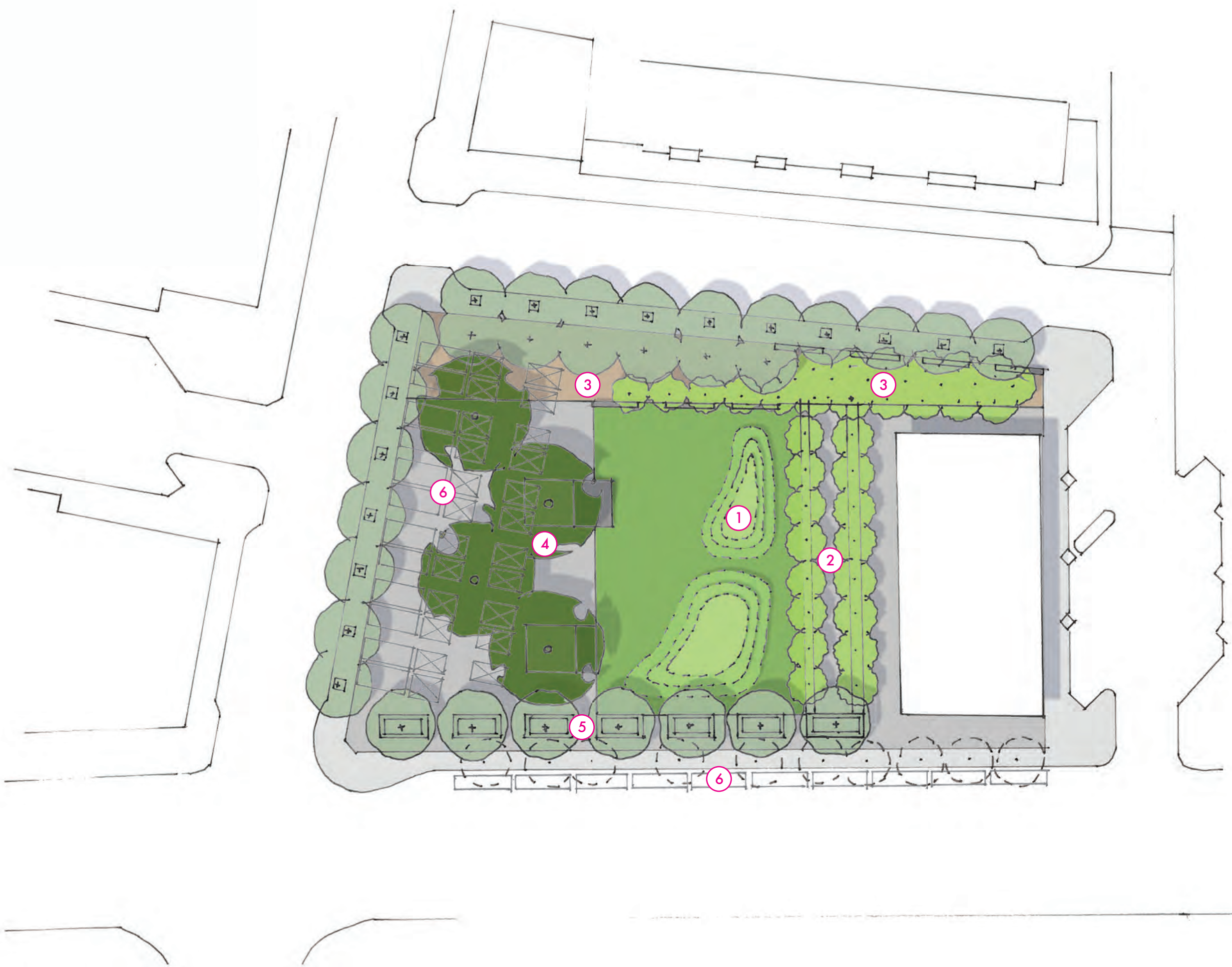
VERSATILE PLAY ELEMENTS



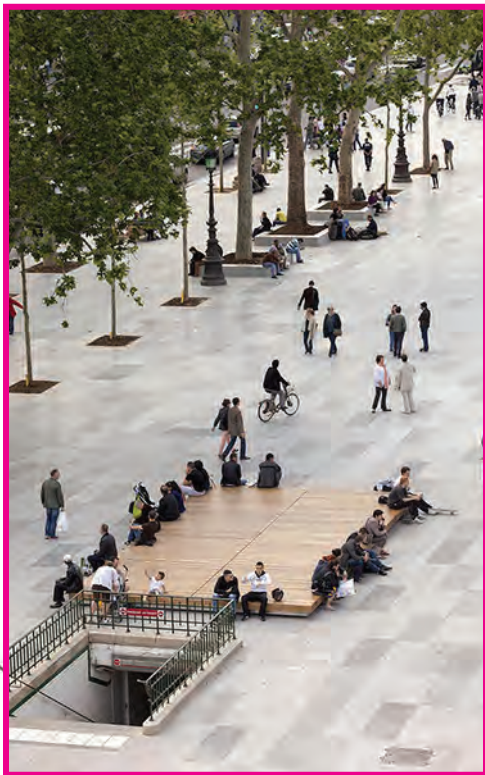
PLAY AREA W/ INTERACTIVE ART



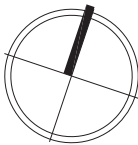
UNIVERSAL PLAY SPACES



④ SHADED PLAZA



⑤ PLANTER SEAT WALLS

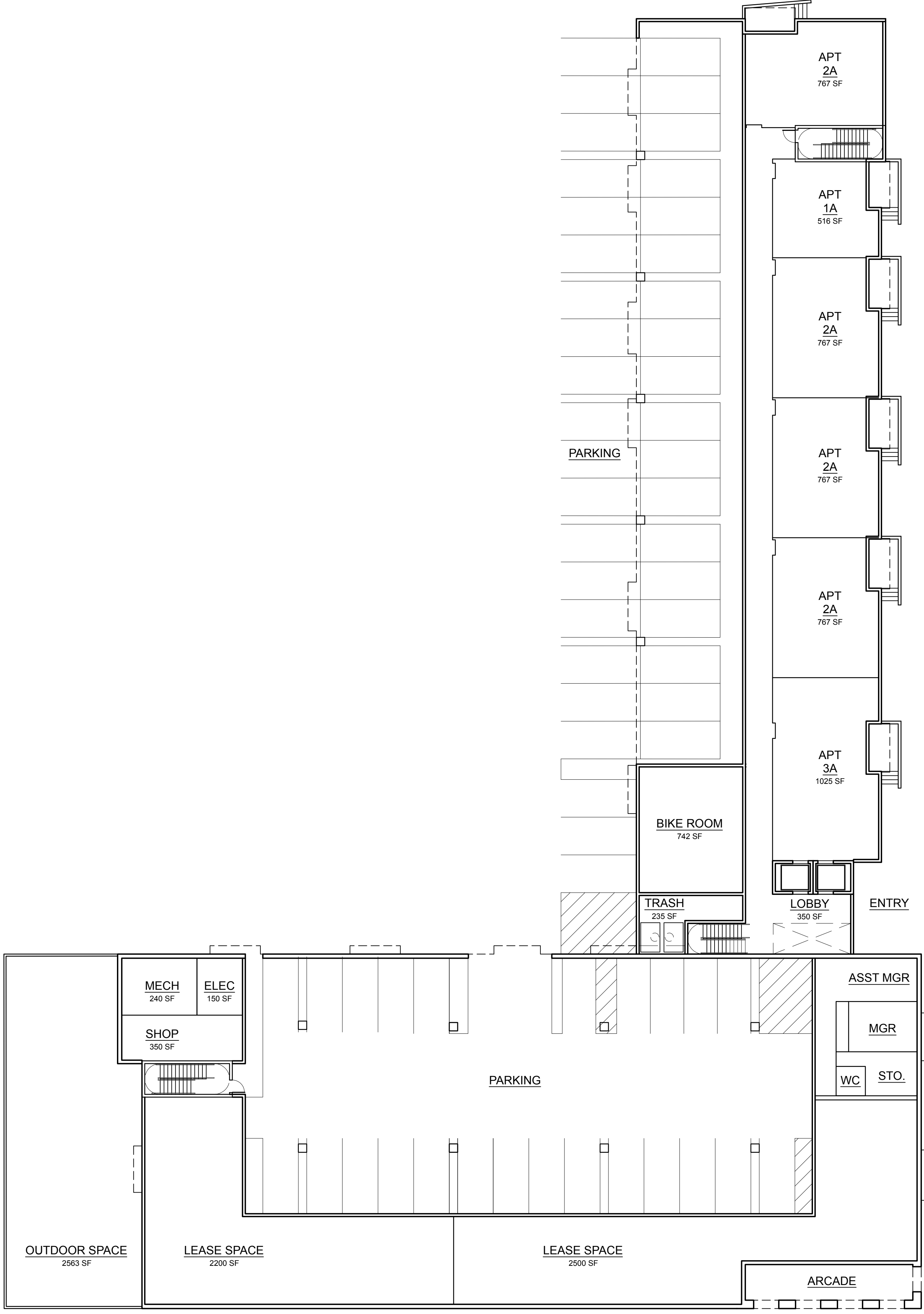




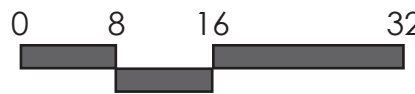
CRONT
2017/UDA

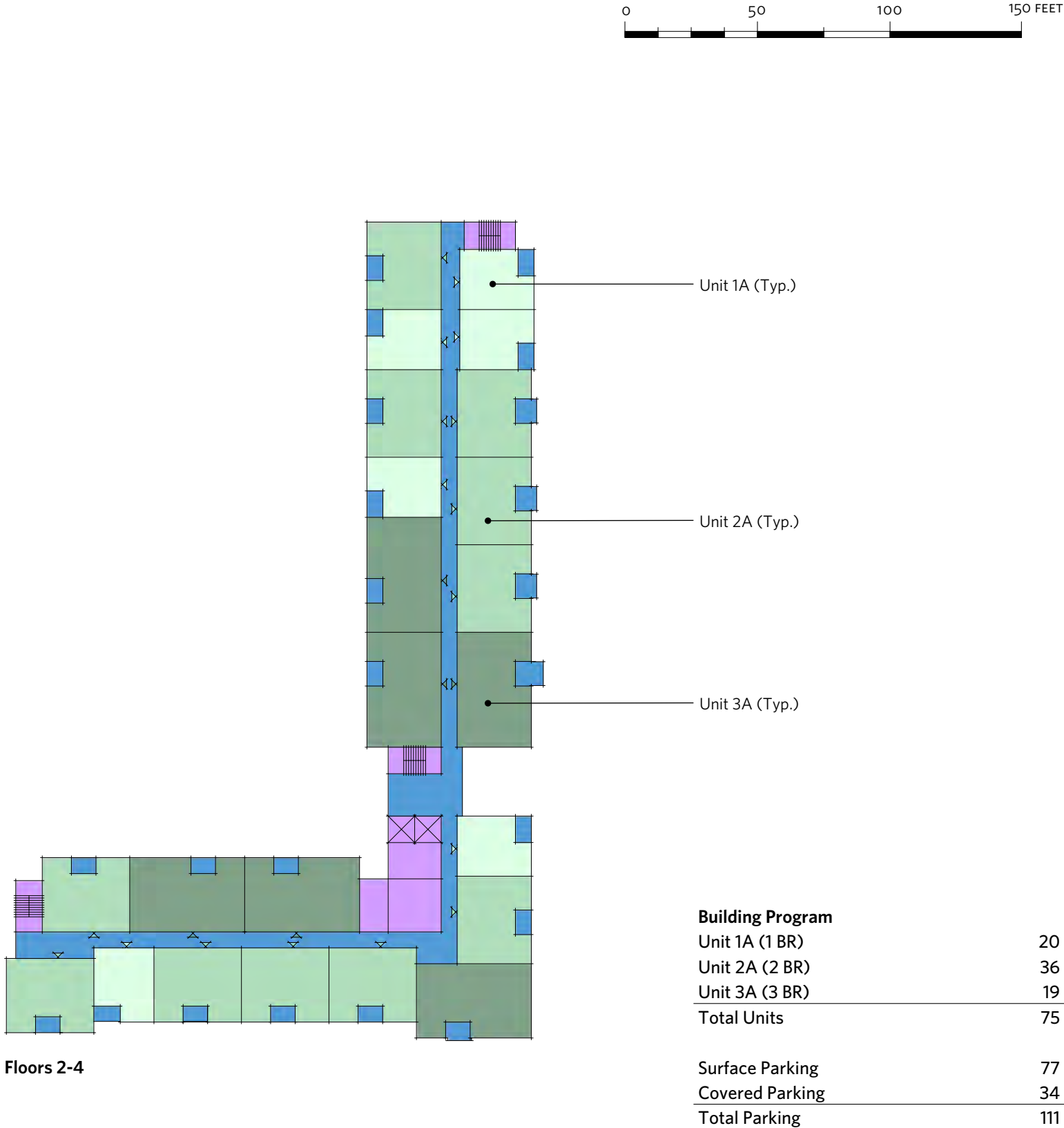
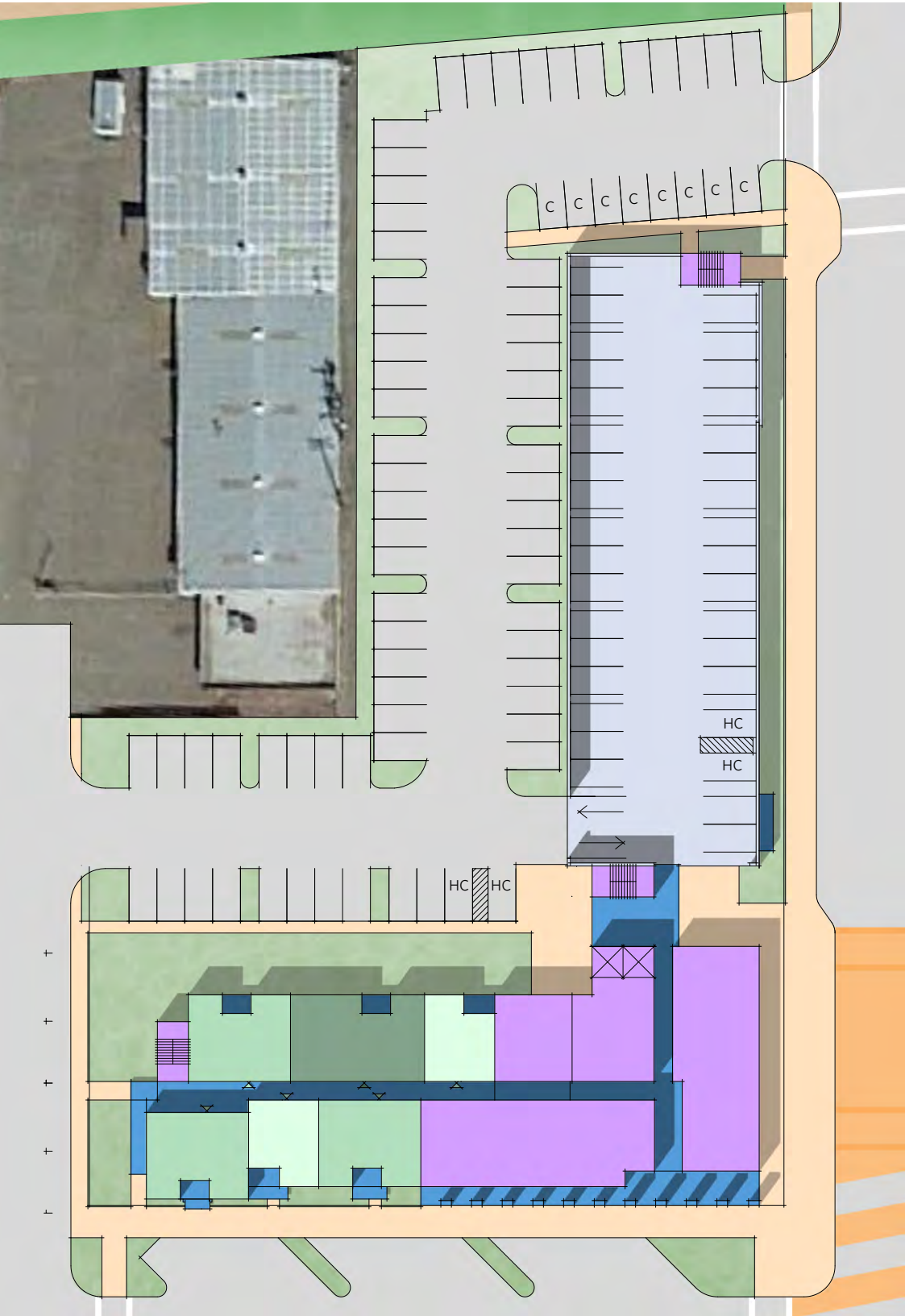


SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR





Building A – Site & Typical Floor Plan



Building A - Axonometric View

Building Program	
Unit 1A (1 BR)	20
Unit 2A (2 BR)	36
Unit 3A (3 BR)	19
Total Units	75
Surface Parking	77
Covered Parking	34
Total Parking	111



Santa Barbara County Courthouse



Residential courtyard building in Santa Barbara



Santa Barbara



Santa Barbara



Santa Barbara residential building



Essential Elements of Santa Barbara Spanish Revival

- >>> Simple masses articulated to create picturesque compositions
- >>> White, light color stucco walls
- >>> Combination of roof forms and shapes
- >>> Vertical proportion for windows and doors
- >>> Bay windows, stairways and chimney elements
- >>> Site walls and gardens

History & Character

spanish revival has been a consistent architectural language for Santa Barbara County for more than a century. The style was first developed by the Spanish and had a significant effect on the development of coastal California. The style is based on a broad variety of influences, combining both local and Mediterranean precedents, into a unique architecture for Santa Barbara. This was a vernacular, regional design based on climatic considerations of tile roofs over white washed stucco walls.

The Santa Barbara character of the style was not fully realized until after the earthquake of 1925, when a dramatic era of rebuilding was initiated. The core elements of the style were combined with modern program requirements to create an inventive language for neighborhoods, and an urban environment. The combination of the dramatic setting and the Spanish Revival style has been a contributor to the identity of Santa Barbara.

Spanish Revival



Kohn Hall, UCSB Campus



Santa Barbara Post Office



Manzanita Village, UCSB Campus



Downtown Santa Barbara



Doorway, UCSB Campus



Essential Elements of UCSB Contextual

- >>> Light color stucco walls
- >>> Composition and spirit of Spanish Revival Architecture
- >>> Elements of glazing contrasted with punched openings of a language that reflects masonry
- >>> Combination of flat, gable and hip roof language
- >>> Use of metal detailing
- >>> Large overhangs

Image & Character

modern contextual architecture has played an important role in the identity of the UCSB campus. The first ambitious building program by the University incorporated a regional modern aesthetic that responded to local climactic considerations.

The design of buildings in the UCSB environment will respond to the climate as well, and to the fabric of the existing context. While modern architecture follows no set system of proportions or traditions, buildings will follow the larger urban patterns that contribute a humane and welcoming face to the shared public spaces. All buildings throughout UCSB are designed to present a 'gift to the street.' Front doors, windows, porches and verandas are all key elements that contribute to the greater community. Clear passage and visibility to entry doors from the street, a significant ratio of windows or transparency in the front of the building, and setbacks that reflect the general massing and rhythm on adjacent buildings are all important design considerations.

Spanish Contemporary



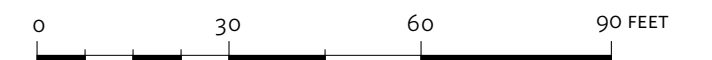
ARCHITECTURE — GUANAJUATO, MEXICO



South Elevation



East Elevation



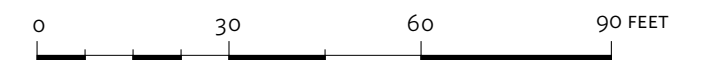
Building A – Conceptual Elevations



North Elevation



West Elevation

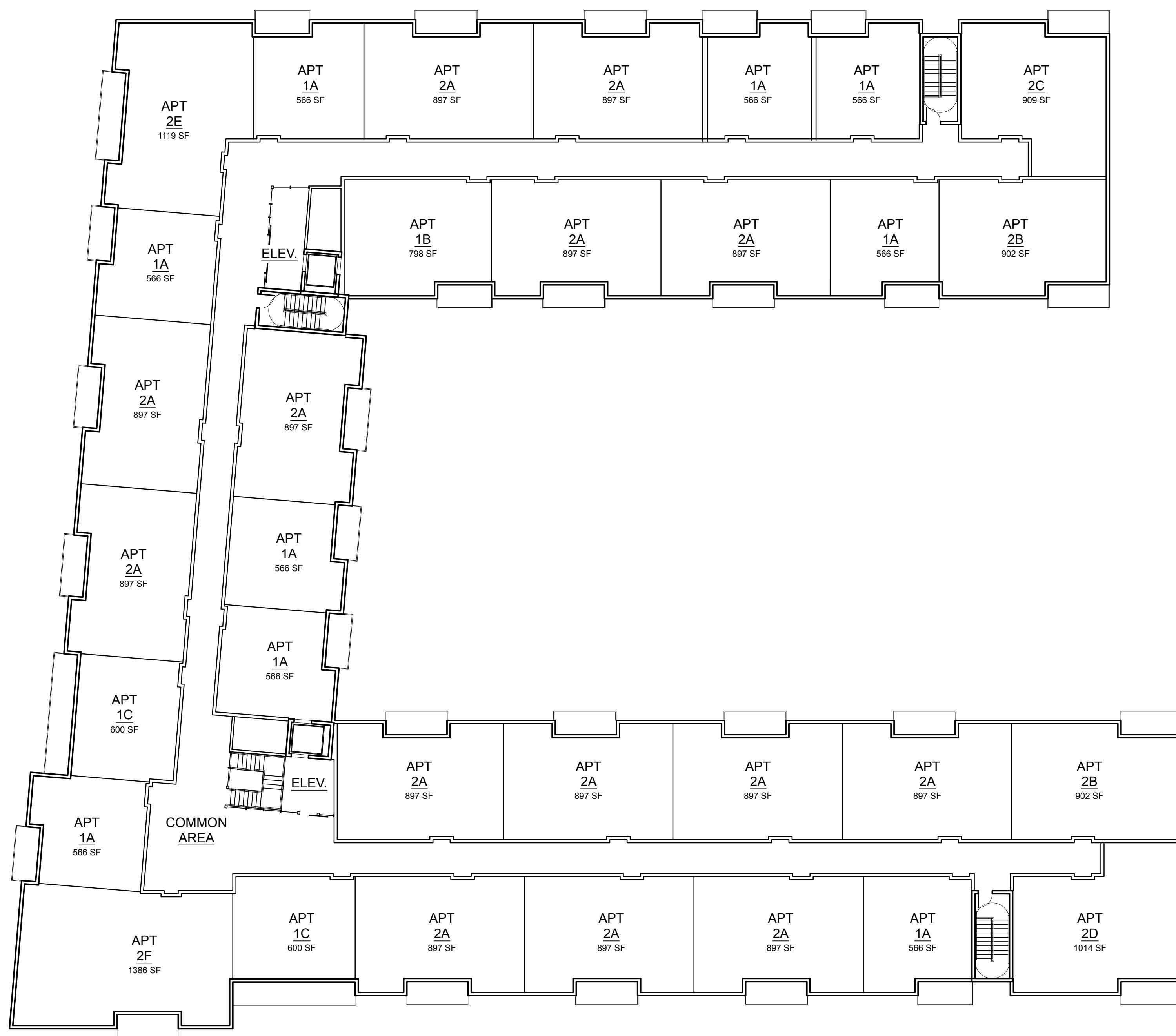


Building A – Conceptual Elevations

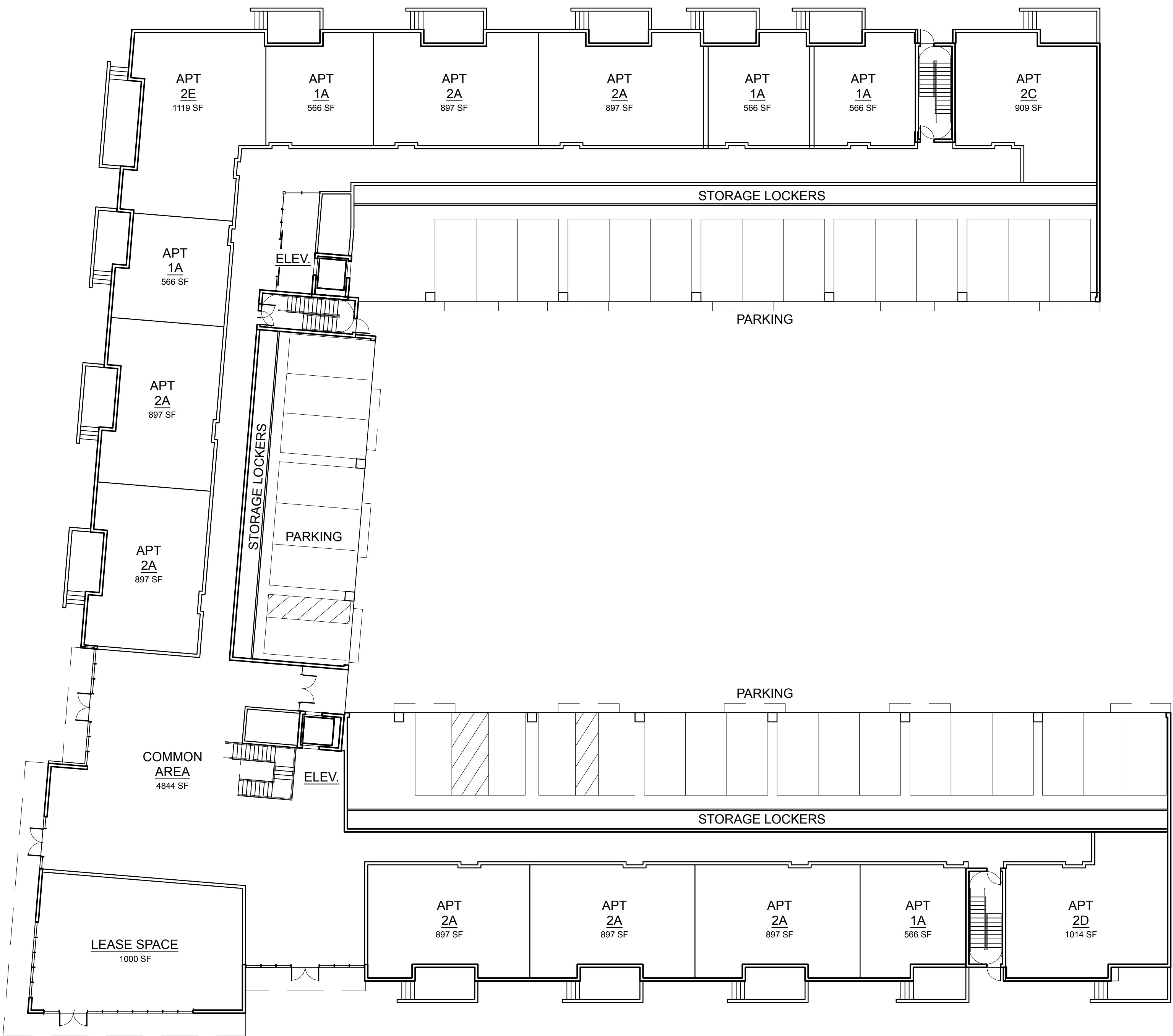


CSO/UDA
2017

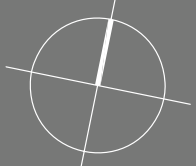
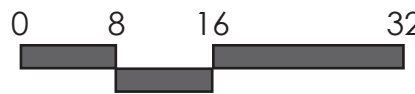




SECOND & THIRD FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



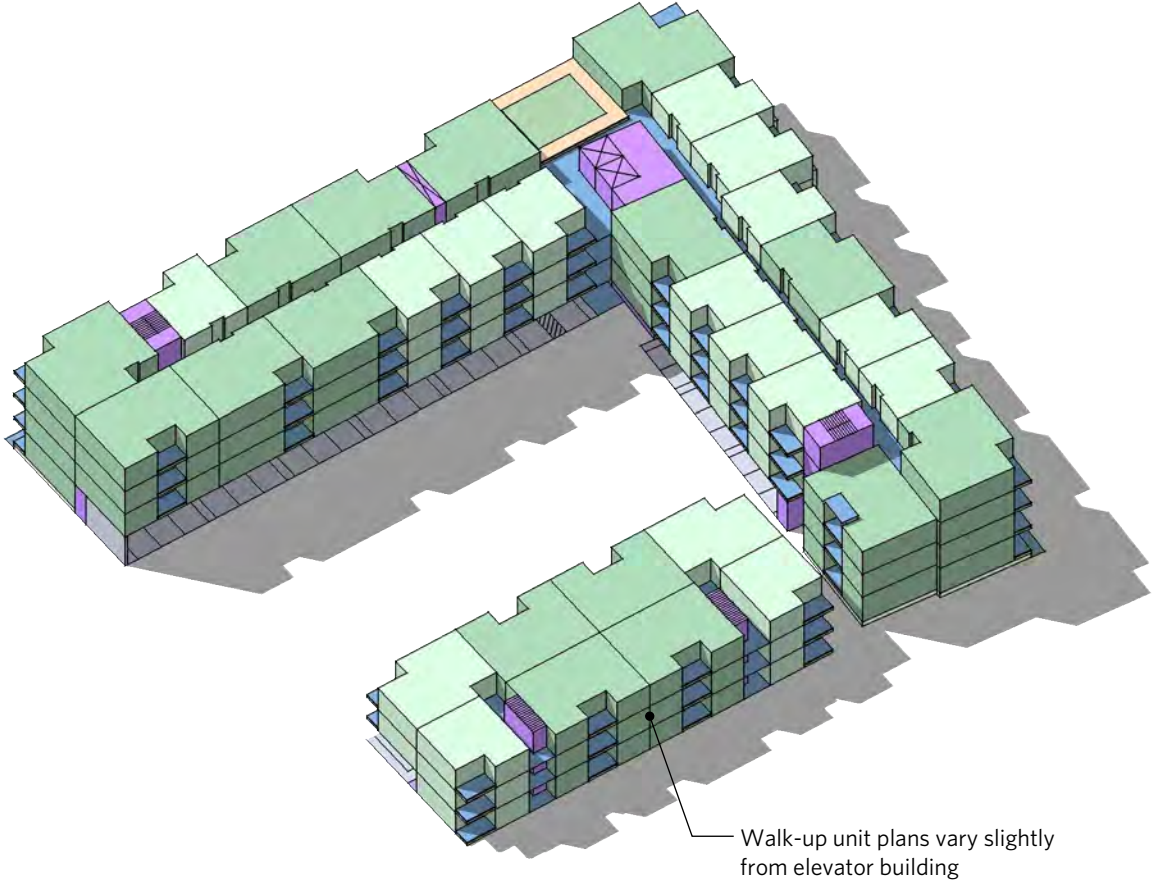


Building B1 Program

Unit 1A (1 BR)	34
Unit 1A+ (1 BR)	6
Unit 2A (2BR)	24
Unit 2A+ (2BR)	2
Unit 2B (2BR)	7
Unit 2C (2BR)	7
Unit 2D (2BR)	3
Total Units	83

Building B2 Program

Unit 1B (1 BR Walk-Up)	6
Unit 1B+ (1 BR Walk-Up)	4
Unit 2B (2 BR Walk-Up)	10
Total Units	20
Surface Parking	95
Covered Parking	36
Total Parking	131



URBAN DESIGN ASSOCIATES

Buildings B1 & B2 – Site Plan



Building B1 Program	
Unit 1A (1 BR)	34
Unit 1A+ (1 BR)	6
Unit 2A (2BR)	24
Unit 2A+ (2BR)	2
Unit 2B (2BR)	7
Unit 2C (2BR)	7
Unit 2D (2BR)	3
Total Units	83

Building B2 Program	
Unit 1B (1 BR Walk-Up)	6
Unit 1B+ (1 BR Walk-Up)	4
Unit 2B (2 BR Walk-Up)	10
Total Units	20

Surface Parking	95
Covered Parking	36
Total Parking	131

Buildings B1 & B2 – Axonometric View



West Elevation



South Elevation



Building B1 – Conceptual Elevations



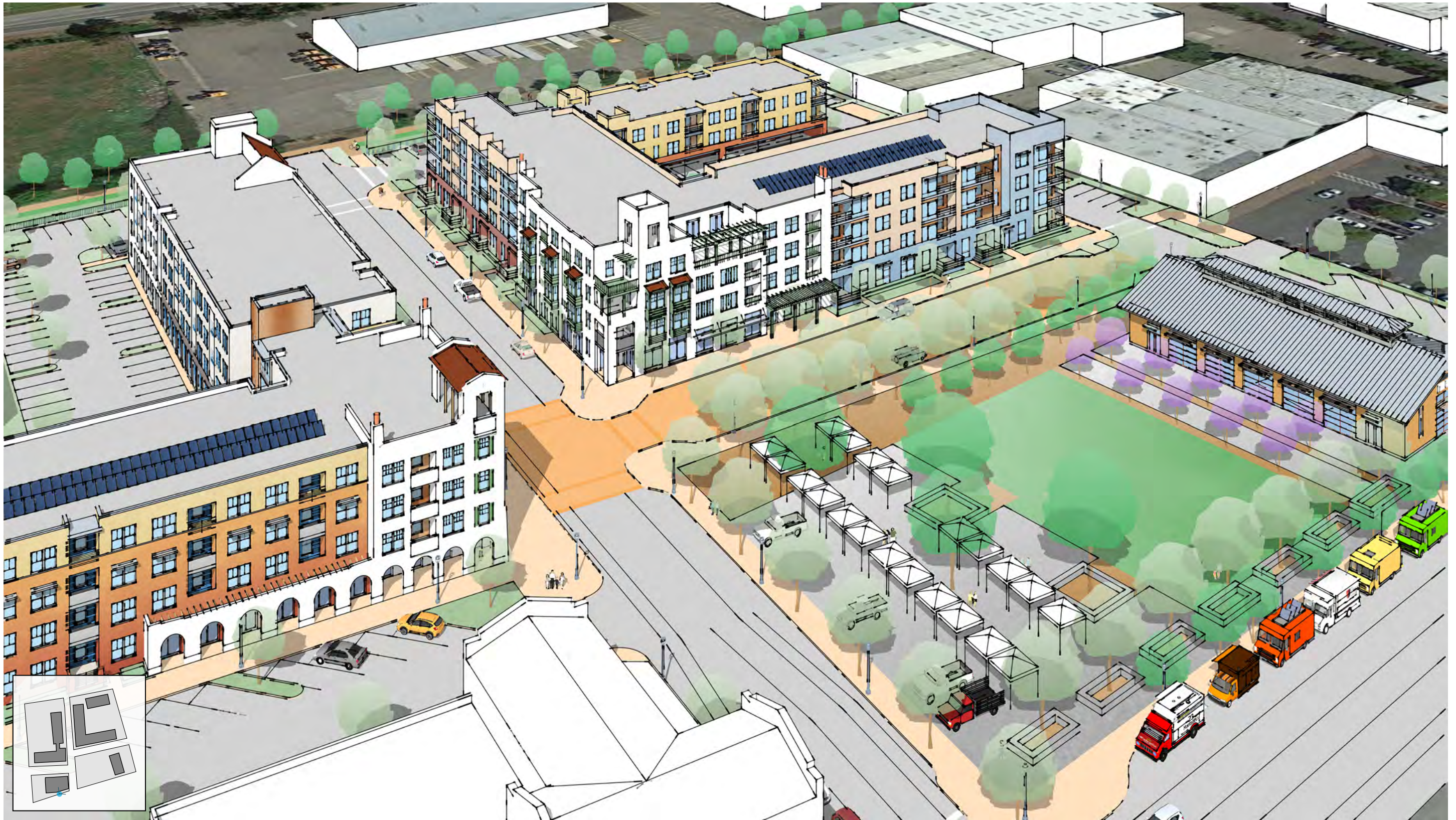
East Elevation



North Elevation



Building B1 – Conceptual Elevations



Perspective View – Aerial Looking NE





North Elevation



East Elevation



Building B2 – Conceptual Elevations: Option A



CSO/PA
2017



South Elevation

West Elevation



North Elevation

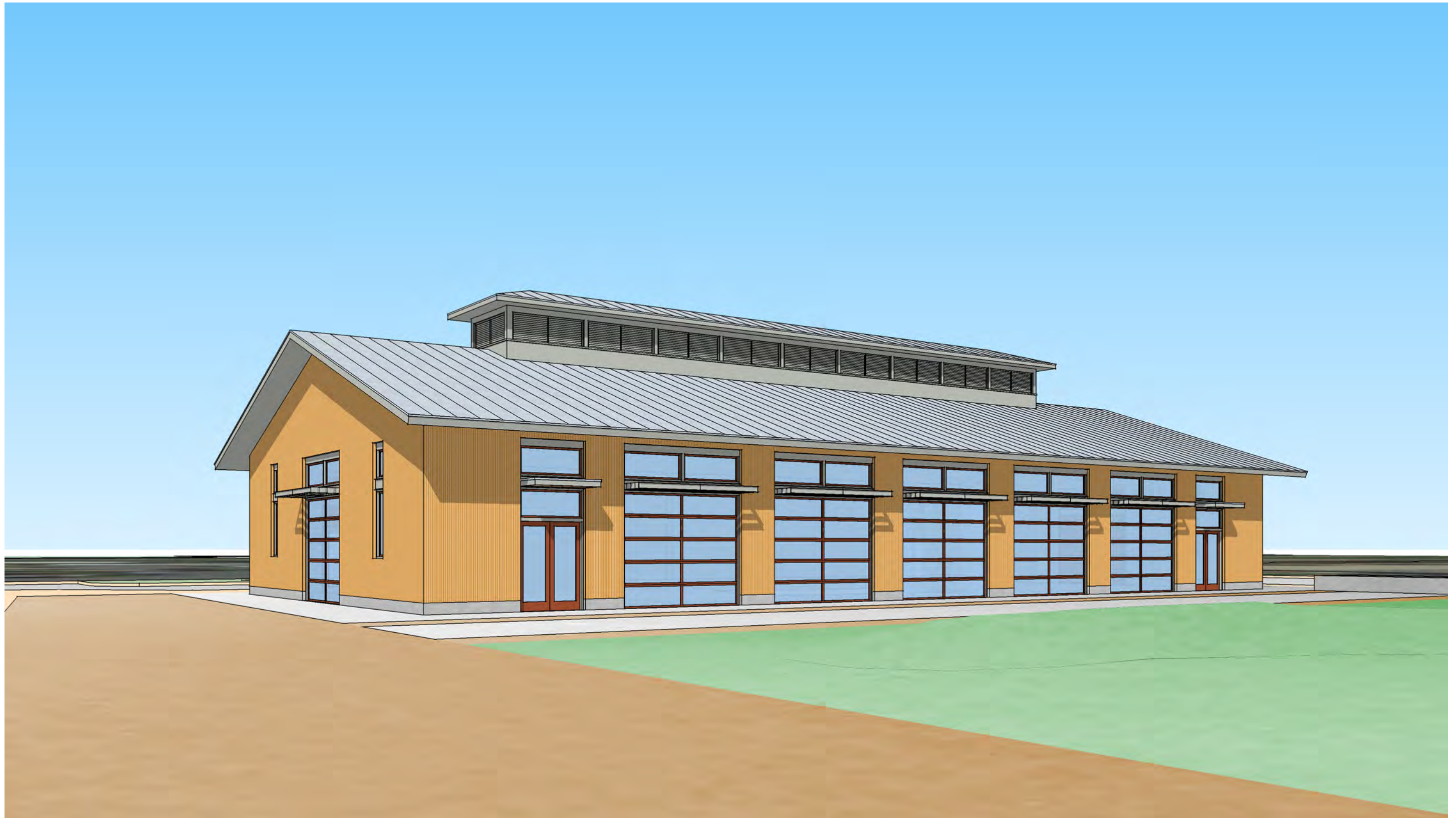
East Elevation



Mercado - Conceptual Elevations



Mercado - East Elevation Perspective



Mercado - West Elevation Perspective



Perspective View – Aerial Looking NW





CSO
2017



