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Sample Campus Build-Out
The purpose of this plan is to provide a framework for orderly future growth of the UCSD Hillcrest Campus, with the goal of creating an environment that has coherence and a homogenous character in keeping with its unique location and special mission.

The UCSD Medical Center, Hillcrest has evolved from a county hospital facility to an academic medical center housing clinical, academic and research functions and activities. Growth on the campus has generally been sporadic, uncoordinated, and undertaken without benefit of a framework of design goals. This lack of coordination, coupled with the limited availability of land and financial constraints, has resulted in an environment that is a collection of buildings, rather than a campus.

An important goal of the University is to work toward a campus where the existing and future buildings harmonize with each other and the environment, and attend to the spaces between the buildings, as well as the buildings themselves. Another goal is to develop some visual themes that will tie the Hillcrest Campus together with medical facilities on the La Jolla Campus. A consistent signage program for Hillcrest and La Jolla is already in place as the first step in implementing this goal. These goals can be achieved by the use of design and development guidelines for both buildings and open spaces, landscaping, graphics, lighting, and the control of color, material and building form.

The design guidelines must support and enhance the mission of the University: teaching, research and patient care. Areas of the campus have been designated as the most appropriate zones for activities necessary to carry out this mission. These zones are:

- Inpatient Care / Diagnostic & Treatment
- Instruction and Research (I&R)
- Ambulatory Care / Diagnostic & Treatment
- Administration / Support
- Plant Services

While the campus should have a common set of design features, each zone should have its own character, defined by both the buildings and the spaces between. This character can be expressed by materials, color, landscaping, etc. and should be read as part of the overall campus identity, as well as the zonal conditions.
These guidelines have been prepared to be read in conjunction with the UCSD Medical Center, Hillcrest Physical Development and Utilities Master Planning Study, February 1993. They describe the urban design elements that will be used to implement the plan. The guidelines outline the character of the campus in terms of its spaces, streets, landscaping and relationship to the surrounding neighborhood.

The guideline process grew out of the Planning Study and commenced in January 1993. The process has been led by a Core Planning Group including the Medical Center Quality Management Process, Quality of the Environment Committee; the Medical Center Long Range Development Plan Steering Committee; and the UCSD Design Review Board.
As indicated earlier, this document is a companion document to the UCSD Medical Center, Hillcrest Physical Development and Utilities Master Planning Study. Some of the most important components of the latter study are summarized in this section.

Drawings have been updated to reflect refinements to the Planning Study as a result of the Urban Design Guidelines. Specifically:

- Parking has been eliminated from the Arrival Plaza;
- As a result of more detailed study, the Ambulatory Care Plaza has been reconfigured;
- The emergency access route has been realigned.
Land Use Plan and Campus Zones

Campus zones group activities and complementary functions in proximity to each other to ensure operational and programming efficiencies. The zones are: Instruction and Research, Inpatient/Diagnostic and Treatment, Ambulatory Care/Diagnostic and Treatment, Administration/Support, and Plant Services.

Existing buildings are numbered 1 to 20 on this plan. Projected new buildings (a - q) are shown shaded.
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<th>EXISTING</th>
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<th>REMAINING</th>
<th>NEW</th>
<th>RESULTING</th>
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<td>1. Library</td>
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<td>a. Instruction &amp; Research</td>
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<td>2. Theodore Golded Cancer Center</td>
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<td>39,000</td>
<td>b. Instruction &amp; Research</td>
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<td>c. Instruction &amp; Research</td>
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<td>4. North Annex</td>
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<td>d. Instruction &amp; Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Surgery Research Laboratory</td>
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<td>21,000</td>
<td>e. Instruction &amp; Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Administration</td>
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<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Data Processing Med Staff Adm.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>9. South Wing</td>
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<td>10. OPC</td>
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<td>11. West Wing / Psychiatric Unit</td>
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<td>13. UCSD Ambulatory Care Center</td>
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<td>17. Telecommunications</td>
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<td>20. MCPPS Construction Services</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL GSF</strong></td>
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| **GRAND TOTAL** | **1,065,000** | **1,065,000** |

* Site reserved for potential plant services expansion.

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**Detailed Land Use Table**

Gross Square Feet by Zone
Building Envelope

The size and height of future buildings is based on the need to provide:

- Sufficient space for expansion of the Medical Center;
- Buildings of appropriate scale in relation to their surroundings;
- Higher density in areas of the campus most accessible to incoming traffic;
- Unobstructed flight pattern for emergency helicopters.

Building heights in the Administration/Support, Plant Services, and I&R zones are limited to four stories above grade to be consistent with existing structures, and to maintain a lower-scale campus environment. The hospital and its potential replacement area to the west are set at 11 stories to match the existing hospital structure. Due east of the hospital, in the Ambulatory Care zone, is an area of 6-story height limit to provide for necessary density near the hospital while avoiding competition with the tower itself. To relate well to the residential community to the south, buildings in the remainder of this zone and along Arbor Drive in the Inpatient Care zone are limited to three and four stories.
Vehicular Circulation Diagram

With the completion of the new entry on the south side of the hospital, most visitor traffic will occur along First Avenue, Arbor Drive, and Front Street. Service and staff traffic will continue to circulate through the campus to the I&R, Administration, and Plant Services zones. Traffic related to the Emergency Department will continue to impact Front Street between Arbor Drive and Dickinson Street. Ambulatory patients will be able to access a new subterranean parking structure in the Ambulatory Care zone via either Bachman Place or First Avenue.

KEY
a. Emergency Access
b. Access Option From the North
c. Access Option From the South
1. Arbor Parking Structure
2. Bachman Parking Structure
3. Main Entry
4. Emergency Department Entry
H. Heliport

- Public
- Service
- Staff
- Ambulance
- Life Flight
Pedestrian Network

As the I&R and the Administration/Support zones grow, pedestrian traffic will increase along Dickinson Street. The northern entrance to the hospital will continue to be a focal point for staff pedestrian traffic. Parking facilities along Arbor Drive, including the Arbor parking structure, will be the primary source of visitor circulation to the hospital entry. Attention should be given to minimizing the distance between parking and future ambulatory care buildings.

KEY
a. Rim Walk
b. Linked Courtyards
c. Dickinson Mall
d. Arrival Plaza
e. Ambulatory Care Plaza
1. Arbor Parking Structure
2. Bachman Parking Structure
3. Main Entry
4. Future Staff Parking Structure
The Physical Development Planning Study contains the basis of several urban design concepts that are more fully developed in later sections of this document.

**Rim Walk:** The location of the Medical Center on the edge of the canyons overlooking Mission Valley presents the opportunity to create a system of connected walks rimming the canyon. This system of walks would provide pedestrian access to this natural amenity.

**Linked Courtyards:** The nature of the I&R zone as the academic center for the campus lends itself to the creation of a pedestrian environment. To enhance this environment, a series of linked plazas is proposed around which buildings and landscaping are organized. These plazas also tie to Dickinson Street, a major pedestrian corridor, as well as linking to the rim walk.

**Dickinson Mall:** With re-orientation of the main hospital entrance to the south, Dickinson Street will experience a reduction in vehicular traffic. With growth of instruction, research, and administrative activities on the north side of Dickinson, pedestrian traffic on this street will increase. Improvements such as additional landscape, hardscape, and proper orientation of future buildings should be undertaken to improve the pedestrian quality of Dickinson Street.

**Arrival Plaza:** The bulk of patient and visitor pedestrian traffic oriented to the hospital main entrance will occur on Arbor Drive. The planned arrival plaza will provide the main east-west link for pedestrians coming to and from the Arbor parking structure to the hospital entrance and from the Ambulatory Care zone to the Inpatient Care zone. The Arrival Plaza also forms the southern link of the pedestrian network, which when complete will ring the perimeter of the campus. Finally, the Arrival Plaza permits visitors driving to the Medical Center on First Avenue to view the main entry to the hospital as they approach the critical decision-making intersection of First Avenue and Arbor Drive.

**Ambulatory Care Plaza:** Development of the Ambulatory Care zone must strongly consider the flow of pedestrian traffic and the orientation of visitors to the campus. A plaza is proposed to provide a transition point for vehicular and pedestrian traffic. This plaza would also link to the overall pedestrian network.
4. DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

The UCSD Medical Center, Hillcrest is the cornerstone of a premier academic health care system, providing the primary clinical education facilities for the UCSD School of Medicine, internationally recognized as one of the leading medical schools in the United States. The services provided at the Hillcrest campus benefit all segments of the community, providing the highest quality of care and service, and shaping the future of medicine through innovation, research and education. Two of the specific program goals of the Medical Center are to meet the needs of patients in a kind, courteous and humanitarian manner, and to provide a testing ground to evaluate new technologies and new approaches to health care and health maintenance.

The UCSD Medical Center, Hillcrest is located at a special place where the urban street grid meets the rugged natural world of the canyons. The meeting of these two environments, the one hard-edged, geometric and urban, with the other, soft-edged, natural and rustic, can be seen as a metaphor for the program goals described above. The geometric urban grid can be seen as representing the "high-tech" research aspect of the Medical Center, while the organic softness of the chaparral-covered canyons can be thought of as representing the Medical Center's focus on the patient as a human being. In built form, these dual goals can be seen in the juxtaposition of the high-tech appearance of the newly renovated hospital and the softer image of the new residential facility, designed to house and provide psychological support to patients' families. The hospital renovation acknowledges the benefits of science and technology while the residential facility demonstrates the Medical Center's commitment to compassionate care with an image that is both reassuring and compatible with its location.

The proposed Pulmonary Medicine facility, which has a strong facade on the street side and erodes on the canyon edge, is a good example of a building project that can respond to the urban/rural dichotomy described. This philosophy, the combination of technology and compassion, reflected by the joining of the urban grid and rural canyons, should be read into all aspects of the campus design, from buildings to landscaping, graphics to lighting.
Axes

The meeting of the urban street grid with the natural topography of the canyons creates an opportunity for the termination and interaction of axes within the Campus. The north/south axis on First Avenue meets the east/west axis on Arbor Drive at the entrance to the campus -- a place of decision-making to identify destinations. This is marked by the Arrival Plaza.

Other axes include the shifted alignment within the Ambulatory Care Plaza and its cross axis to a proposed Bridge Spine connecting the Ambulatory Care zone to the hospital. The building facing down Front Street should be designed so that it visually terminates the Front Street axis where it meets Dickinson Street. The Arbor Drive - Arrival Plaza cross axis should terminate at the entry to the Hospital. Additional axes include Dickinson Mall, which extends in both directions into greenery of the natural landscape, and the open and closed axes within the academic quads. Closed axes should terminate on a special building feature (e.g., dramatic window, arch, etc.). Open axes should be punctuated by a rustic overlook at the canyon edge.
Vistas

The campus' spectacular location on the crest of a plateau, looking out over the eucalyptus and chaparral-filled canyons and across Mission Valley to the north, is one of the strongest features of the site. The plan incorporates framed views from within the campus that offer glimpses and specific vistas of the canyons, reinforcing the dialogue of contrasts between the man-made and natural environments. As the campus develops, these vista points should be respected and reinforced.
5. Campus Wide Urban Design Guidelines

The following guidelines describe the overall landscaping and urban design ideas for the campus. They are organized as follows:

- Urban Rooms
- Arrival Plaza
- Streets
- Facade Lines
- Street and Pathway Lighting
- Entries / Service Zones
- Rim Walk
- Neighborhood Interface
Urban Rooms

The concept of linked courtyards proposed in the Physical Development Planning Study for the Instruction and Research area has been extended to other zones, providing a unifying element throughout the campus. In contrast to the rugged, romantic nature of the canyon landscape, the man-made spaces within the campus should be clearly delineated and sharp-edged. To this effect, the use of design guidelines and landscaping to define these spaces is proposed. There are four major spaces or groups of spaces on the campus. They are: The Arrival Plaza, The Ambulatory Care Plaza, Dickinson Mall, and the courtyards north of Dickinson Mall. The use of consistent landscaping, such as the tall palm trees around the Arrival Plaza and Mall, as well as facade lines for buildings, will help define these spaces. Some of the urban rooms are fully enclosed spaces, while others include a "door" open to one of the canyons surrounding the campus.

Consistent with the design philosophy, room "walls" should be thought of as hard edges, while "doors" should respond to the organic forms of the canyons.
Landscape Concept - “Clipped vs. Unclipped”

The Landscape Concept for the campus also reflects the juxtaposition of the man-made urban grid on the natural environment of the steep canyons. It consists of a contrast between ordered rows of trees defining streets and courts, with the rugged untamed landscape of the canyons with their eucalyptus trees. The former is “clipped,” man-made, and formal, in contrast to the latter, which is “unclipped,” romantic and natural. The Arrival Plaza and Dickinson Mall should be framed with palm trees. Palms are a theme tree for the Medical Center – they are utilized in the lobbies of both the Hillcrest and Thornton Hospitals, and some have already been planted on Dickinson Street. Evergreen trees with large crowns are recommended on the east side of Front Street to help screen future service areas. Landscape at the tops of the canyon slopes will be dictated by brush management requirements. These slopes should receive native canyon plant species that are not considered to be a fire hazard and/or a hydroseed mix with low fuel volume plants. Specific brush management techniques will be determined by the Fire Marshall during project design. The landscape design is intended to reinforce the overall design philosophy of the campus, the meeting of the geometric urban world of the street grids and the natural, rustic world of the canyons.
ARRIVAL PLAZA
The Arrival Plaza is the transition zone between the urban fabric of the residential neighborhood and the Medical Center campus. It is also a place to orient visitors seeking to locate destinations. An enclosing curved wall is suggested to re-focus the visitor back to the hospital entrance and define this drop-off as another significant decision-making place. Visitors will arrive by car or bus via First Avenue and will be faced with a choice of destinations: the hospital, the Emergency Department entrance on Front Street, the Ambulatory Care facilities and the various parking structures. The Arrival Plaza permits clear sight lines to be maintained to all the major destinations as one approaches the campus via First Avenue. The Plaza should be ringed with tall columnar trees. Palms, which are utilized in the lobby of both the Hillcrest and Thornton Hospitals, are recommended; Washingtonian palms would be a good choice. Within the Plaza itself trees should be of a similar character to the Idaho Locust or "Purple Robe," which is the tree used for the arrival zone on Campus Point Drive at the La Jolla Campus. The edge of the Plaza that touches the canyon is viewed as a "door" in an urban room. Although the palms should continue here to fully enclose the Plaza, the canyon vegetation should penetrate into this Plaza at this point.
The above photo, taken near the Cove in Downtown La Jolla, shows an example of the use of tall Washingtonian Palm trees as a strong urban design element. The regular spacing at the edge of the street helps define an urban space, while the voids between them allow vistas through to the more romantic landscaping and ocean beyond. This condition is similar to that of the proposed Arrival Plaza where it adjoins the canyon next to the Unitarian Church parking lot.
Arrival Plaza Section

The Plaza is to be organized by a one-way road system. Each roadway should be wide enough to accommodate two lanes of traffic on each side. As previously mentioned, the perimeter of the plaza should be marked by tall Washingtonian palm trees set in the tree planting strip. The interior of the Plaza includes a segment of a major north-south pedestrian link and should have additional footpaths. Landscaping should consist of Idaho Locust or similar trees and other compatible planting. When a design commission for the Plaza is issued, benches, street lighting, signage and street furniture should be patterned after what is in place at the UCSD Medical Center, La Jolla.
Screen Walls

Because of the large dimensions between the existing and proposed new buildings the spatial definition of the Plaza cannot be solely defined by the building facades. It is therefore recommended that screen walls, made of wood or metal, or trellis, be introduced on the north side to define the boundaries of the space. The walls should be designed so that they are transparent, permitting views to the other side. They should be at least 18-ft high, and where they span over roads and vehicle entrances they should have 16-ft high openings. They should be capable of supporting planting such as bougainvillea or vines.
Arrival Plaza/Unitarian Church Parking Lot

In order to complete the Arrival Plaza as a unified urban space, it is proposed that UCSD consider negotiating with the Unitarian Church regarding eventual redevelopment of the church parking lot. This would enable completion of a two-block, one-way road system, and extension of the Plaza from the place of arrival at First Avenue to the hospital entrance. It is acknowledged that this is unlikely to occur in the near future, and may not occur until the Church decides to abandon the site. Therefore, development of the Arrival Plaza is proposed in two phases. At the time of development of Phase 2, a careful traffic study to determine its precise configuration should be undertaken. As referred to previously, sight lines to the major destinations should be maintained and any tree planting should not obstruct important view lines across the Plaza.
**STREETS**

**Gateways**

The points of entry to the campus should be acknowledged. A major decision-making place for visitors is at the intersection of Washington Street and First Avenue. This location should be marked. The marking could be achieved by large gateposts on either side of First Avenue. The posts should incorporate signage.

**First Avenue**

Consistent with recommendations in the Physical Development Planning Study, the University should work with the City of San Diego to implement improvements in the streetscape on First Avenue and on Front Street, between Washington Street and the Arrival Plaza. Use of the same palms recommended for the Arrival Plaza are suggested here, thereby drawing the visitors into the campus and delineating the exit.
Front Street

Between the Arrival Plaza and Dickinson Mall, Front Street is primarily a service street. Landscaping and evergreen street trees with large crowns can help soften the impact of the large service bays and vehicle drop-off points.

Between Washington Street and the Arrival Plaza, coordination with the City to install the Medical Center theme palm tree is recommended. This would assist in extending the Medical Center's presence to Washington Street in both the entry and exiting sequences.
Dickinson Street, which runs east-west, acts as both a circulation spine and a separator between the clinical and academic/support areas of the campus. The importance of the spine and its location should be enhanced by the use of the same palm trees as will be used at the Arrival Plaza. These should be planted in rows on either side of the street at approximately 30-foot intervals. (See paving and planting standards.)

The columnar aspect of the trunks will help the trees read as a colonnade and their height and regularity will enable the buildings behind to be visible against the line of tall foliage. At each end of the Mall, a termination should allow the vista and axis to be framed toward the view beyond. At the west end, a pergola with seats and railings should provide a look-out point. At the east end, a gridded canopy of trees should provide a formal foreground to the foliage of the eucalyptus trees behind. This bosque forms the east terminus of the Dickinson Mall east-west axis.
A photograph of the Uptown District in the Hillcrest neighborhood of San Diego, showing how Dickinson Mall might look. The rows of tall palm trees, together with the strong street walls from the buildings, create a strong urban linear space.
Sidewalk Planting and Paving Standards

Part of the goal of creating a consistent design for the whole campus can be achieved by implementing standards for sidewalk planting and paving. A 5-foot-wide strip of special paving between the curb and sidewalk will contain light standards and street trees set in their own tree wells. It is recommended that this paving and lighting be the same as that installed on the major pedestrian walks at the UCSD Medical Center, La Jolla, assisting in unifying the two health sciences campuses. The sidewalk should be exposed aggregate concrete throughout the campus and should be 10-feet wide.

Buildings may or may not be set back from the sidewalk. Where buildings are set back from the sidewalk edge, there should be planting or grass lawns with trees planted in rows to align with the street trees.
FACADE LINES

To maintain a consistent and coherent environment and to define streets, squares and places, the use of facade lines as guideline controls is suggested. The facade lines will provide a means of establishing the locations of building facades and, therefore, define public space without being specific about the nature of the rest of the building.

Facade lines are intended to provide maximum definition of public space, while allowing some flexibility in the programming of the buildings which will create that space. At least 50% of each new building edge indicated in the sketch above should maintain a consistent facade line. To avoid buildings that are monotonous or lacking in scale, the remainder of each building edge may have various degrees or articulation and erosion.
A.  **North-South Walk**
Dickinson Mall provides key east-west pedestrian movement, linking all zones of the campus. A major north-south pedestrian spine linking the Instruction and Research and Ambulatory Care zones is also proposed. A consistent alignment of the facades along this spine needs to be maintained so that the axial nature of the walkway is guaranteed. The 50-foot dimension between buildings on either side of the walkway needs to be maintained at the critical points shown on the plan:

a. At the canyon edge and on either side of the academic quad;
b. On either side of Dickinson Street where the spine crosses;
c. At the Arrival Plaza entrance to the proposed Ambulatory Care building south of Arbor Drive, where the spine intersects with the new building.

B.  **Dickinson Mall**
New buildings on Dickinson Street should have their facades aligned with the existing buildings in order to maintain the continuity of the street mall. On the south side of the street, the new Ambulatory Care buildings should align with the setback to the facade of the existing hospital. On the north side, the new facades should align with the Cancer Center at the west end and maintain the same setback on the east end of the street as on the south side.

C.  **Canyon Edge**
In order to establish an "eroded" edge to the canyons, reinforcing the juxtaposition of the urban grid and strong building guidelines with the natural form of the canyons, building facades along the canyon edge should have frequent changes in plane.

D.  **Interface with Existing Neighborhood**
In order to maintain a consistent setback and scale relationship with the neighborhood, the new facades should align with residential buildings (see p. 5.29).
Street and Pathway Lighting

In order to assist in unifying the Medical Center's Hillcrest and La Jolla campuses and distinguish the Hillcrest campus from the adjacent urban area, it is proposed that a unifying lighting scheme be adopted. As at the UCSD Medical Center, La Jolla, streets and parking lots would use standard "cobra" headed fixtures, pedestrian paths would use shorter standards with a circular fixture, and intersections would be marked with bollards. Bollards are also recommended for the Rim Walk. All lighting on the Hillcrest campus must conform to the UCSD Outdoor Lighting Policy.
Street and walkway lighting at the La Jolla campus medical buildings.

Bollard lights at the La Jolla campus medical buildings.
Service Zones
Location of Pedestrian Entries and Service Zones

In keeping with the intention of defining certain places and streets, squares and courts, as well as animating the environment with people and activity, it is important to define the location of major pedestrian building entrances. These should occur on the major urban spaces or streets, such as the Arrival and Ambulatory Care Plazas or the Academic Quads. Similarly, service entrances for ambulances, trucks and deliveries should be located away from the main entrances whenever possible to avoid conflict and ambiguity of identity. Certain guidelines for both elements are defined further in the text.
a. BACHMAN GARAGE
b. ARBOR GARAGE
c. LOOKOUTS
d. GATHERING AREA

RIM WALK
Rim Walk

The Rim Walk links the perimeter of the campus along the edge of the canyons. A limited portion of such a walk already exists as a raised concrete path over service pipes leading to the Plant Services Area. The Rim Walk should have a rustic quality and consistent vocabulary of materials, a veritable "yellow brick road" so as to ensure its unity and identity. Periodically, there should be look-out gazebos and pergolas to frame and mark certain views across the valley below.

The Rim Walk can be phased to be built in stages with each adjacent building project. A variety of conditions exist for the integration of the Rim Walk into the campus. It can be defined as an edge walk on-grade, or as an elevated structure above the terrain. It can also be an arcade at the base of one of the campus buildings or as a free-standing walkway.
Rim Walk as Arcade Within New Building

There are locations where the Rim Walk could be incorporated in the profile of new buildings built along the canyon edge. The arcade should be at least 15 feet high and 12 feet wide. Secondary staff entrances and public spaces should be located along its length to encourage use.
Rim Walk Pavilion as Overlook Point at Termination of North-South Walk

At certain locations the Rim Walk should be marked by a pergola or pavilion to acknowledge the termination of an important axis or vista. There is a tradition of this type of construction in Hillcrest, as can be seen at Myrtle Street and elsewhere.

These pavilions should be made of wood, contain seats, and be designed to both create shelter and frame an important view.
**Myrtle Street Pavilion, San Diego**

An example of an overlook pavilion at the edge of a canyon. Notice the harmonious man-made intervention in the rugged landscape.
Rim Walk as Freestanding Construction
Over the Edge of the Canyon

The existing Rim Walk near the Plant Services building consists of a concrete slab built out over the edge of the canyon and hiding service pipes below it. The Rim Walk here should be redesigned to be consistent with the walkway elsewhere in terms of railings, elevation, seating.
Spruce Street Footbridge

An example from the past of the tradition of public access to and from the canyons in the Hillcrest district.
The Plan calls for a future Ambulatory Care Building in the location bounded by First Avenue, Front Street and Montecito Way and the Arrival Plaza. This building is of particular importance because it introduces the visitor to the campus. The building corner at First and Montecito should be treated as a gateway element and coordinated with adjacent landscape, signage, lighting and paving to create a sense of entry. This building should avoid repeating the vocabulary of the current Ambulatory Care Building at Front Street, which has no setback from the sidewalk and, with the use of mirror glass and large unbroken stucco surfaces, presents an inappropriate image for the Hillcrest campus.
6. BUILDING DESIGN POLICIES
BUILDING DESIGN GUIDELINES

Stylistic prescription is seen as an artificial imposition and unlikely to be implemented over any period of time. Unlike campuses such as Stanford or Harvard, there is no one architectural language that is commonly accepted as being appropriate to the UCSD Hillcrest campus as a whole. The existing buildings already show a variety of design directions, varying from the original hospital’s 50’s imagery with its 90’s Post Modern / high tech additions to the Brutalist / Regionalist aesthetic of the Clinical Teaching Facility.

As a result, it is recommended that unity be achieved by four simple and flexible mechanisms: 1) a consistent palette of colors; 2) materials; 3) consistency in height; 4) a response to the area’s benign climate.

Building Colors

There are two existing color palettes within the campus. The hospital and its new extension have been unified with a newly agreed-upon palette of pastel colors. It is recommended that all further extensions in the Inpatient Zone match this new color palette.

The Instruction and Research zone has a different palette of earth tones, exposed wood beams and dark metal window frames. It is recommended that this zone incorporate the pastel solid color stain selected by Sussman Prejza, with bright accents on metal trim. The same colors should be used for the Plant Services and Administration zones so that all the buildings north of Dickinson Street have a similar palette of colors.

The Ambulatory Care zone buildings should have a light to mid-range colored palette and should combine both the colors and materials of the main hospital and the Instruction and Research buildings. The proposed Pulmonary Care Facility building has such a palette and thus, if it is built first, it will establish the palette for the remaining buildings. Dark colored buildings and mirror reflecting glass are strongly discouraged.

Building Materials

Building materials should be compatible with those of adjacent buildings. This is particularly important with extensions to existing buildings such as the proposed inpatient care addition. Natural, textured materials are considered desirable; high-tech materials such as reflective glass should be avoided. This is especially important in the Ambulatory Care zone, which should convey a warm, inviting, friendly image.
Building Height
The height zones have already been established in the Physical Development Planning Study as illustrated previously in this document. They are determined by two factors: 1) to relate to the scale of adjacent existing buildings and 2) to meet the safety requirements of helicopters landing on the helipad above the Outpatient Center. (See height limit diagram on page 3.4)

Response to the Climate
San Diego's benign climate, with its natural air-conditioning effect from the sea breezes, lends itself to an architecture that can rely on natural ventilation whenever possible. The architectural response to this climate can help create a rich vocabulary of forms and elements that are appropriate to the traditions of the region. This can be accomplished by a variety of means, such as use of arcades, verandas, shades, awnings, and operable windows. (See Building Elements, p 6.4)
As stated previously, mirror glass windows should not be permitted.

In response to the 1985 UCSD Facility Design Standards, Energy Standards, it is possible to recommend the following:

Exterior Circulation: Within buildings in the campus, external arcades, loggias and galleries are preferred over internal corridors for circulation.

Ventilation: As much space as possible should be naturally ventilated. At least 50% of the exterior glass should be operable, and should be distributed to ensure cross ventilation. Areas with special ventilation and climate requirement, such as hospital areas, laboratories, libraries and kitchens are exempt from this particular requirement.

Sun Control: All but north-facing windows should have appropriate sun shading devices. Overhangs, awnings, arcades, loggias or other elements can serve this purpose.
BUILDING ELEMENTS

Awnings: Awnings are encouraged as sun-control devices.

Arcades: Ground Floor arcades, loggias or galleries are encouraged along the Ambulatory Care Plaza and adjacent to academic courtyards. They are appropriate to the San Diego climate and have the added benefit of defining academic cloisters. They are recommended to be at least 15 feet high.

Loggias: Protruding balconies and recessed loggias at upper floors of buildings are encouraged throughout the campus as circulation routes or as outdoor spaces adjacent to use areas.

Covered passageways: Covered passageways with buildings overhead are encouraged throughout the campus as a way of providing access to interior courtyards. The minimum height should be 15 feet.

Roofs: A combination of flat and pitched roofs are encouraged. New buildings adjacent to the residential district are encouraged to have shallow pitched roofs. These should be in a consistent material such as painted or natural metal, to be established by the first new buildings in the area.

Ground Floors: Ground floor activities should encourage public activity at street and courtyard level. When next to major, public spaces, the ground floor facades should be as open, transparent and inviting as possible.

Entrances: Wherever possible, entrances to buildings should be from major public spaces such as the Ambulatory Care Plaza or the Linked Courtyards. Entrances should be marked clearly and have a scale and detail appropriate to their location. A new canopy for the Outpatient Center entrance is recommended. It should repeat the character and detail of the recently-constructed glass canopy of the main entrance. This will help maintain a consistent identity for the whole hospital.

Natural Lighting
Buildings should be designed to permit a maximum amount of natural light into the interiors.
Services and Utilities: Most buildings are approached by pedestrians from all sides. Service and utility areas should be hidden from sight and screened by doors or walls. Service and utility areas should be prohibited from zones where major building entrances are encouraged. (See map on page 5.21)

Truck docks and trash recycling and hazardous waste bins should not be visible from any public areas. Space should be programmed for all buildings to contain these facilities.

Utility meters, etc. should not be visible from any public space. Whenever possible, they should be included in the building envelope, or completely screened in a way that is consistent with the overall building design.

Overhead utility lines and poles should be avoided and a phased program of bringing all utilities below ground should be implemented.

Mechanical Equipment: Mechanical equipment should not be visible from any public space. Rooftop equipment should be concealed in sloping roofs or set back at least 10 feet from any flat roof parapet and screened in a manner appropriate to the overall building design.

Parking Structures: These should read as part of the overall campus fabric. Their detailing and massing should contribute as much as any other kind of building to the quality and definition of public space.

At exterior walls, parking structure floors should be horizontal. Ramped parking floors should be restricted to the interior or areas that have no impact on the exterior elevations.

Parking structures should be designed so that parked cars cannot be seen from public spaces and are screened from buildings.

Artificial light sources in parking structures should not be visible from public spaces or from other buildings.
Inpatient Care Expansion

The proposed Inpatient Care expansion is located to the west of the new entrance. The new public entrance should be located adjacent to the existing drop-off point. The drop-off/arrival place should be defined by a new curved screen wall that will mark the entrance and decision-making place, and also complete the western edge of the Arrival Plaza. This new screen should be in keeping with the existing stone-clad diagonal wall that links the drop-off area with the entrance rotunda. The southern facade line of the new extension is determined by a line centered on the entrance rotunda and the corner opposite the garage. The new facade should continue the expression of the new South Wing in terms of detail and materials. Color should repeat the pastel palette of the recently-completed tower renovation project.
1. AMBULATORY CARE
2. AMBULATORY CARE PLAZA
3. PULMONARY CARE
4. ANNEX
5. EXISTING OFFICE SPACE
6. CANYON

AMBULATORY CARE
The Ambulatory Care Plaza is intended to unite the various new Ambulatory Care buildings. It is a place of arrival and drop-off for visitors and staff, as well as a pedestrian environment. The design of the Plaza should evoke feelings of warmth, human scale and attention to detail. The Plaza is intended to be a place where visitors and staff may walk, sit and relax, while enjoying the vista out towards the East Canyon. It is also the forecourt to the four new Ambulatory Care buildings. Therefore their main entrances should face the Plaza and should have a clear sense of identity. The two new buildings on the western side of the Plaza are to be joined at the center by a three-story atrium. This will act as an entrance lobby to both buildings, as well as provide access to the second level bridge spine across Front Street to the hospital. Arcades on both sides of the atrium are envisaged.

The facades of the two western buildings should align continuously from Arbor Drive to Dickinson Street to provide a hard-edged urban streetwall. This is to contrast with the eroded edge of the canyon and mark the meeting of the urban world with the natural world. The North-South Walk, which also acts as an emergency vehicular route, is to be paved in a consistent material and lined with regularly spaced trees, bollards and street lights. Repetition of paving, trees and lighting used at the UCSD Medical Center, La Jolla is recommended.

The parking garage should have an eroded, landscaped edge responding to the form of the canyon. The eroded edge should step down into the canyon and evoke a natural form rather than a man-made one. There is to be a path within the canyon providing access from the proposed Bachman East parking structure for staff to walk up to the Plaza. Pedestrian access is via stairs and elevators. The intention is to create a garden path for staff to enjoy as a restful transition between the workplace and the urban freeway system.
Ambulatory Care Plaza

The four new buildings that will form the Ambulatory Care Plaza are arranged around a square adjacent to the Arrival Plaza. The new Plaza is a continuation of First Avenue, where it forms a circular drop-off and ramps down to the proposed underground parking facility. The eastern edge of the Plaza is formed by the facade of the existing "speculative" office building and a future expansion or addition within the open corner, currently the location of a temporary, modular building.

The northern edge will be defined by the south face of the new Pulmonary Care Building. This building will need access from both north and south sides. Initially, it will be entered solely from Dickinson Street, but when the Plaza and underground parking are complete, it will be entered from the Plaza. Colors of buildings in the Ambulatory Care zone should be mid to light, combining colors in the Inpatient and Instruction and Research zones. The Pulmonary Care Facility proposes such a palette, and should serve as a model for subsequent Ambulatory Care buildings.
Ambulatory Care Plaza - Section

The western side of the Plaza will be defined by two buildings located between Front Street and the new North-South Walk. These buildings are joined at the middle by an atrium space, which terminates the bridge access from the Second Floor of the hospital across Front Street.

The western face of the square should be lined by an arcade or loggia to provide shelter and create a publicly-accessible zone at the edge of the western buildings.

Landscaping within the Plaza has to be capable of growing in large planters or in the limited soil conditions on top of a multi-level, underground parking structure.
Ambulatory Care Plaza - Parking Structure

The Physical Development Planning Study indicates that a subterranean structure is the preferred way to provide parking in the Ambulatory Care Zone, but acknowledges its expense and indicates that an above-grade garage is a less desirable, but nevertheless viable, alternative. The parking structure below the Ambulatory Care Plaza is intended to provide parking for visitors to the various buildings around the Plaza. Vehicular access is provided via a ramp from the Plaza level. At Plaza level is a drop-off area and parking spaces for disabled persons.

There are four levels of car parking with 425 spaces below-grade with ramped parking in a continuous loop. Using daylight as an orienting feature, visitors would walk from their parked cars towards daylight at the edge of the canyon on their way to the elevators and stairs up to the Plaza. In addition, there is a road and pedestrian path within the canyon, providing access from Bachman Place to the Plaza.
**Emergency Vehicle Access / North-South Walk**

To provide an alternative access for emergency vehicles to the northern part of the Campus in the event of a blockage at the intersection of Front Street and Arbor Drive, a new route is proposed parallel to Front Street within the Ambulatory Care Plaza. This route should be a pedestrian path, but wide enough to accommodate vehicles when necessary.

The North-South Walk should repeat the vocabulary of paving, shade trees (Evergreen Pear), street furniture, bollards and lighting used on major walks at the UCSD Medical Center, La Jolla campus.
1. DICKINSON MALL
2. LINKED COURTYARDS
3. RIM WALK

INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH
**Linked Courtyards**

The Instruction and Research and Central Plant Buildings are organized around a series of linked courtyards. The pattern of the existing courtyard formed by the existing Clinical Teaching Facility is proposed to be continued across this part of the campus. These courts are to be partially enclosed by buildings but are to be open to the vistas towards the canyons. They will double as cul-de-sacs for emergency vehicles in the event of a fire or other emergency. The courts are intended to be cloistered, internally-focused meeting places, both planned and casual, for students and staff, with links to the Rim Walk and the canyons. They should be quiet and contemplative in character.

A grid series of walkways connects the courtyards with each other, the Rim Walk and Dickinson Mall. North-south walks will also accommodate service traffic and should be suitably designed.
Service/Pedestrian Space

This photograph of the Uptown District in the Hillcrest neighborhood of San Diego shows an example of the integration of a pedestrian walk with service access to the surrounding buildings. Service vehicles are clearly tolerable in such an environment, which remains primarily a pedestrian space. This is a precedent for how the Instruction and Research area could be designed.
Typical Academic Quad

These quads will be defined by buildings (see Facade Lines) and should have a consistent architectural and landscape vocabulary. Each quad contains a court which should have a paved surface with a fountain, grove of trees, sculpture, or other decorative feature in the center and be dimensioned to accommodate fire truck access. These quads represent opportunities for displaying art pieces. The four corners could be marked by distinctive lighting elements. While each quad should have a unique character, landscaping along walkways connecting the quads with each other and with the Rim Walk and Dickinson Mall in the Instruction and Research zone should be formal and consistent, with evergreen flowering canopied trees, such as evergreen pears, used throughout.
An example of a courtyard with a consistent architectural and landscaping design. This might represent the more formal end of the design range in contrast to other courts which could be more informal in landscaping and building placement.
An example of a “clipped landscape” treatment, appropriate for the academic courtyards and walkways. The photograph shows Irving Gill’s masterpiece, the La Jolla Women’s club.
1. DICKINSON MALL
2. RIM WALK OVERLOOK
3. PLAZA

ADMINISTRATION
Administration Area

The Administration/Support zone occupies the western-most ridge between two canyons. It is occupied by the Multi-Purpose Building and the Telecommunications Building, as well as some temporary buildings; the Bannister Family House is under construction on the most northerly site. The zone contains two gathering areas, one south of the Bannister Family House, oriented to the canyon on the east; the other at the head of the same canyon. In contrast to the more internally oriented buildings and courtyards in the Instruction and Research zone, the Administration zone plazas should be externally oriented, relating more to the canyons and Rim Walk. Future construction includes a proposed building on the western ridge. It should have an eroded edge adjacent to the Rim Walk and be placed so as to form a courtyard opening onto the eastern finger canyon. The other two buildings, next to Dickinson Mall, are to be located so as to define a new paved plaza overlooking the canyon. The smaller of the two buildings could house dining facilities. The larger building should be shaped so as to allow a vista from the north entrance to the hospital. These buildings should be colored in pastel shades to match those of the Multi-Purpose Building and Bannister Family House.