



Design Guidelines

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Introduction

These design guidelines are presented to accompany the Development Plan and other Framework Plans previously presented in this study. Design guidelines express the intentions for the design of future buildings, spaces and landscapes that will occur throughout Revelle and Muir Colleges. In most cases they are qualitative; that is, they discuss the desired design outcome for a particular area or site. In certain situations, they specify critical dimensions or layout considerations that are considered crucial to the successful implementation of the design concepts and the plans.

The guidelines will help inform future design consultants as well as the University's representatives – Physical Planning and Facilities Design and Construction staff, the Design Review Board, campus committees, and building advisory committees – who will be charged with imple-

menting the plans and programs described in this document. The guidelines should be consulted in conjunction with the Parcel Plan and other framework plans included in this document. The Illustrative Plan, included in The College Plans chapter, shows one way in which the plans and guidelines for Revelle and Muir Colleges can be realized.

This guideline discussion falls into the following categories:

- Design Context
- Building Design and Site Planning Guidelines
- Landscape and Site Design Guidelines
- Specific Area Guidelines.



Revelle College

Design Context

Revelle and Muir are the two oldest colleges at UCSD, and were designed and built in the mid- and late-1960s. The residential college system at UCSD was designed specifically to mitigate the potentially impersonal nature of a large research university. The 1963 LRDP notes:

It seems that a plan should be discoverable by which the benefits of a large university with its superior laboratory and library facilities, and the eminence of its faculty, could be combined with the advantages of a small college with its compact student group, and opportunities for fellowship, mutuality of interest and of study program, and esprit de corps.

The scales of both Revelle and Muir Colleges are successful in finding this balance between academic and residential life, and although a significant academic program is planned to be added ultimately to each college area, the integrity of student life must be maintained.

The 1963 LRDP went on to describe various physical planning objectives and principles, including the following, which remain entirely relevant today:

Site

The natural topography and the relationship of the site to the sun, wind, ocean, and mountains shall be used to enhance academic life and to present the University to the public. . .

Landscape

The entire visual, physical scene shall be considered a total landscape. Plant material, campus furniture, fine arts, and graphic design shall be employed to enhance the academic plan and human enjoyment of the environment.

Design

. . . unity within each college, differentiation between colleges, and a unified diversity of the campus as a whole shall be the goals. Color, form, texture, materials, landscaping, paving, and graphics shall be used to carry out these principles.

Regarding architectural design, the plan noted:

“. . . a few simple rules on color and character should be adopted to achieve the objective, unified diversity. . . the unified and even somber buildings of an old world university will be sought. . . Earth colors will be promoted. . . garish colors are to be avoided.”



Muir College



The first to be built, Revelle College exhibits an approach to institutional design that is consistent with the intent of the 1963 plan but that also exhibited a clarity regarding the special campus environment of UCSD. Three of the principal early academic buildings – Galbraith, York, and Bonner – all exhibit a climate-responsive design that is not typical of institutional buildings throughout the UC system and that attempts to balance the desire for an institutional solidity and permanence with an appropriate climate response. The exterior walkways, external stairs, and arcades between buildings acknowledge the unusually benign climate of San Diego.

There is an overall somewhat lower density at Revelle College than at Muir College; generally, the earlier Revelle buildings are somewhat lower in height (2-6 floors) than more recent teaching facilities, especially labs (both Natural Sciences and Pacific Hall, built within the last 10 years are both 5 stories in height).

Buildings at Revelle generally conform to a basic color vocabulary of light cream or white backgrounds, with some earth tones. It is only in the most recent buildings, and particularly in Natural Sciences, that the relative solidity of the academic buildings has been replaced with a lighter-feeling, more transparent character that uses significantly more glass.

Particularly noticeable at Revelle College, however, is a paucity of attractive outdoor spaces within the college area. In neither the residential nor academic building clusters are there consistently attractive plazas, courtyards or quads that invite use by students, faculty or staff. The edges of the site, particularly in the Eucalyptus Grove and along the south side at the Fleischner art piece, are attractive, but other open spaces, especially at Revelle Commons and Revelle Plaza, lack the quality and character that should characterize a world-class university campus.



Glaren Collection, Mandeville Special Collections Library, UCSD

The design of early Revelle College buildings emphasized usable outdoor spaces suited to the moderate San Diego climate



The center of Revelle Plaza is harsh and does not invite activity or lingering



On the east, Revelle Plaza has more amenities and is more attractive



A covered "porch" at Pacific Hall is suited to the local climate



The outdoor space at Revelle Commons discourages activity



The La Jolla Project space south of Galbraith Hall presents one of the few truly inviting outdoor spaces in Revelle College

In contrast, Muir College exhibits a somewhat more traditional appearance, although it too does not entirely conform to the traditional style often found in U.S. colleges and universities. Buildings at Muir College virtually all have a fairly uniform grey exterior color. Buildings are consistently taller overall than those at Revelle College. They do not have the same orientation to the outdoors as those at Revelle, with few balconies or exterior walkways, except at the ground level. Here, however, overhangs and arcaded walks provide comfortable environments in the hottest months.

The outdoor spaces at Muir College contribute much more to the character of the college than do those at Revelle. A variety of courtyards and quads are found throughout the

college. Most are planted with a mix of evergreen trees and lawn, and in sum provide a green, dramatic backdrop that is appropriate to the strong building forms. The open spaces are designed with a variety of configurations and levels, all of which seem to work well to provide a wide variety of public and more private spaces to accommodate many kinds of activities.

The large building program projected for these two colleges in the next 20 years represents an opportunity to significantly reinforce the appearance of each college.



The Muir College entry area exhibits the informal, forest-like landscape characteristic of this college

Design Principles

Among the goals defined by the Planning Advisory Committee early in the process, several relate directly to the design of future buildings and spaces and have been considered in the development of the guidelines that follow:

- Clarify individual identities for Revelle and Muir Colleges
- Contribute to the overall image of UCSD
- Strengthen Ridge Walk as the unifying open space element
- Improve open spaces as the focus of college life and image.



The configuration of Muir apartments encourages people-watching and informal activities



The interior courtyards at Muir College offer quiet spaces for study or discussion

Building Design and Site Planning Guidelines

The design of buildings and their location and configuration relative to one another and to adjoining open spaces are important considerations. The discussion that follows addresses the following elements of building design and site planning:

- Sustainable Design and Climate Responsiveness
- Building Location and Orientation
- Building Design.

Sustainable Design and Climate Responsiveness

The remarkable climate of the San Diego region suggests a design response oriented toward taking advantage of the mild climate, while mitigating the occasionally very warm temperatures - a design response entirely consistent with today's notions of sustainable design. The architecture and building professions have advanced these relatively simple concepts with new understanding about the impacts of construction and facilities operation on the global climate. The next 25 years will be a critical time in the international effort to reverse the tide of climate change; these guidelines aim to steer Revelle and Muir Colleges' growth consistent with these attitudes.

The University of California has mandated policies oriented toward energy efficient and "green building" based on research undertaken in the UC system and standards established by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC). The USGBC's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standards address a wide range of topics; achieving a strong performance in these results in attainment of Certified, Silver, Gold or Platinum status. The UC policies include that: all new building projects aim to exceed Title 24 (State of California energy standards) by 20%, all new buildings must be designed to a minimum standard equivalent of LEED Certified and shall strive for LEED Silver or higher, and labs shall be designed to minimum standards of Labs21 Environment Performance Criteria.

Decisions made in the planning phase of a project, that determine building orientation and other fundamental design and planning conditions, set the stage for future efficiencies and the success that design teams will have in this mandated performance. The impacts of this fundamental approach to building and site design will happily extend beyond resource efficiency; by designing to take advantage of what the local climate has to offer, Revelle and Muir Colleges will return to their founding principles of a responsive architecture that is open, inviting and engaging.

The five categories of LEED criteria illustrate the elements of facility design that combine to define sustainable design. Below are the five categories with key issues highlighted which arise during the master planning phase of design and which these guidelines address.

Sustainable Sites

- Transportation
- Heat island effect
- Stormwater management
- Light pollution

Water Efficiency

- Landscape and irrigation

Energy and Atmosphere

- Solar Orientation
- Photovoltaics
- Glass types and sunshading
- Energy efficiency

Materials and Resources

- Exterior materials
- Material reuse

Indoor Environmental Quality

- Thermal comfort
- Natural ventilation
- Daylighting.

All buildings in Revelle and Muir Colleges will be designed in conformance with the University’s policies, however, at every opportunity a higher standard should be sought.

- Non-lab buildings should be designed to attain 35% over Title 24 standards.
- Lab buildings should be designed to improve upon Title 24 standards by 25%.
- All buildings should attain LEED Silver equivalence or higher.

New LEED standards are in the process of being adopted for “neighborhood developments”. While not specifically directed toward university campuses, the goals of these criteria are entirely consistent with appropriate campus development strategies, and with the fundamentals of this planning study. These criteria will provide a useful checklist for ongoing planning at UCSD and at Revelle and Muir Colleges.

- Location Efficiency: infill development, reduced auto dependence, contribution to jobs-housing balance, proximity to schools and open space.
- Environmental Preservation: minimized site disturbance through design and in construction, controlling stormwater runoff rates, stormwater treatment.
- Compact, Complete and Connected Neighborhoods: compact and transit-oriented development, diversity of uses, reduced parking footprint, pedestrian experience, transit amenities and subsidies, access to nearby communities.
- Resource Efficiency: green building, energy efficiency, heat island reduction, efficient irrigation, wastewater management, reuse of materials, recycled content, light pollution reduction, regionally provided materials.



Exterior sunshading can add architectural interest



Parking structure utilizing photovoltaic panels for shade



Sun shading devices

Building Location and Orientation

The buildings of Revelle and Muir Colleges, in concert with site landscaping, establish the images of the colleges and of UCSD. These guidelines focus on clarifying the key building responses, leaving the ultimate building designers with considerable flexibility. The goal of the guidelines is to:

- Support the structure and framework of the colleges.
- Ensure an appropriate climactic response and sustainable approach to design.
- Reinforce an appropriate and memorable image for each college.

Build-to Lines and Edges

The appropriate configuration of open spaces, quads, and plazas, and the connections throughout and between the colleges, such as Ridge Walk, depend on maintaining appropriate and consistent building edges to frame and define space.

Buildings will be configured in accordance with the illustrated Build-to-Lines (Figure 22) where the building edge will serve to reinforce a gateway, threshold or edge to a space or passage.

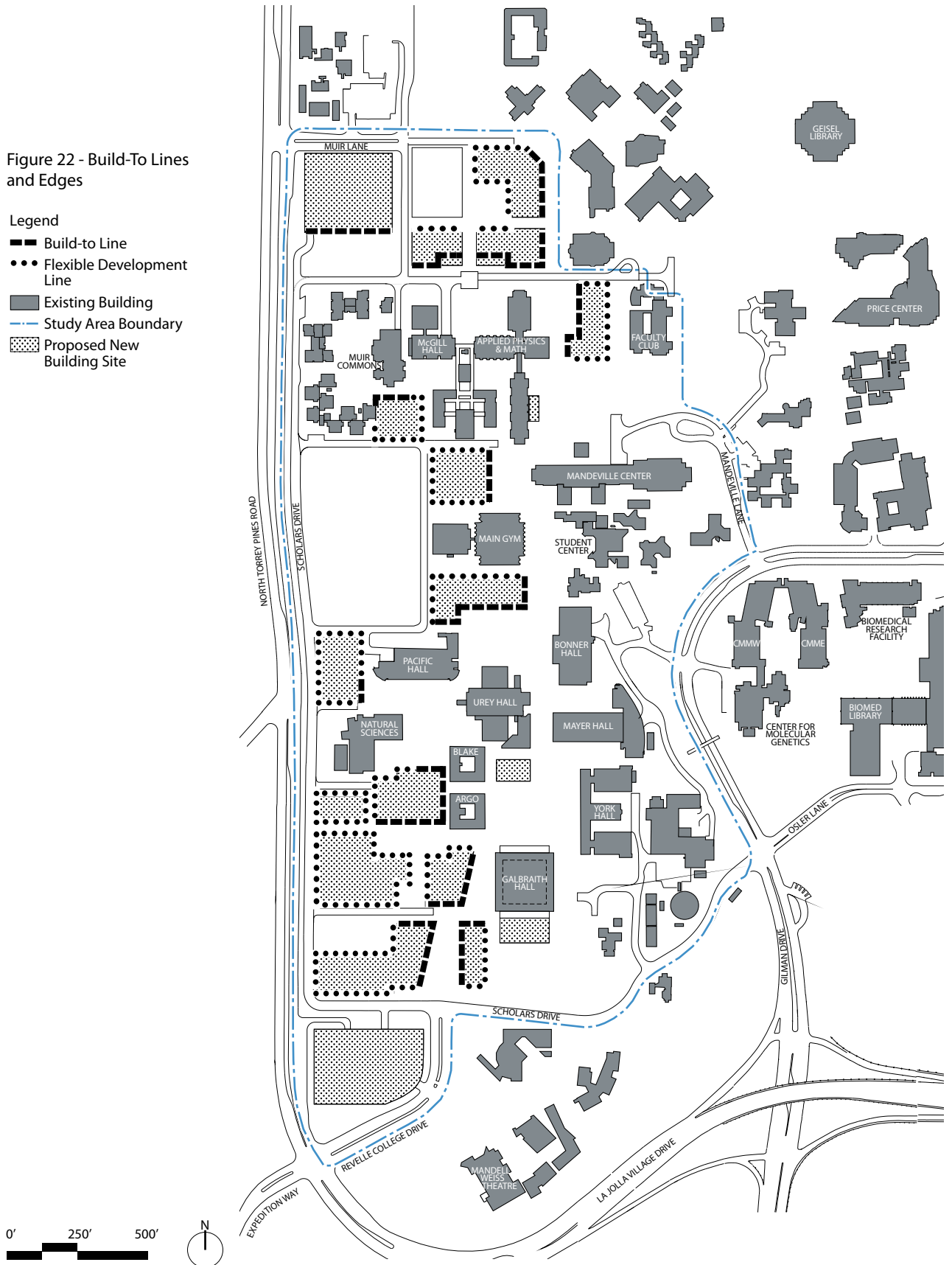
“Build-to Lines” designate those edges along which at least 75% of a building facade must align so as to clearly define and delineate the edge of an important space.

“Flexible Development Line” indicates those facades where more variation in building alignment is allowed. Buildings are not required to extend fully along these parcel edges. In the case of the residential parcels in both Revelle and Muir Colleges (Parcels 6 and 12), the housing buildings should be highly varied and articulated to create more humanly-scaled space and to allow for balconies, small courtyards, and other variations appropriate in a residential environment.

Figure 22 - Build-To Lines and Edges

Legend

- Build-to Line
- Flexible Development Line
- Existing Building
- Study Area Boundary
- ▨ Proposed New Building Site



Locations of Building Entries

The placement of building entries must reinforce the active nature of major walkways and quads, directing pedestrian traffic and providing places for waiting between classes and for meeting others in the campus population. Building entry locational criteria are illustrated in Figure 23.

“New Primary Building Entry Location” shows how primary entries will be focused on the academic and residential quads of the two colleges, and on Ridge Walk. These are the most important college spaces; focusing entries along and facing them will ensure high levels of pedestrian traffic at all times, contributing to a sense of vitality and community, and ensuring safety at all hours.

“New Building Entry Zone” indicates buildings or facades where the specific entry location is less critical, and a location somewhere within this zone is acceptable.

New building entries have also been located to reinforce “Existing Building Entries” and to focus around and reinforce a “College Entry”.

Building entries will be clearly articulated with overhanging canopies, arcades, large openings, and large-scale entry spaces (e.g., two-story lobbies).








Building entries are encouraged to be elevated slightly to create an outdoor “porch” area with seating, steps or seat walls to accommodate informal meetings, lounging or waiting for class change.

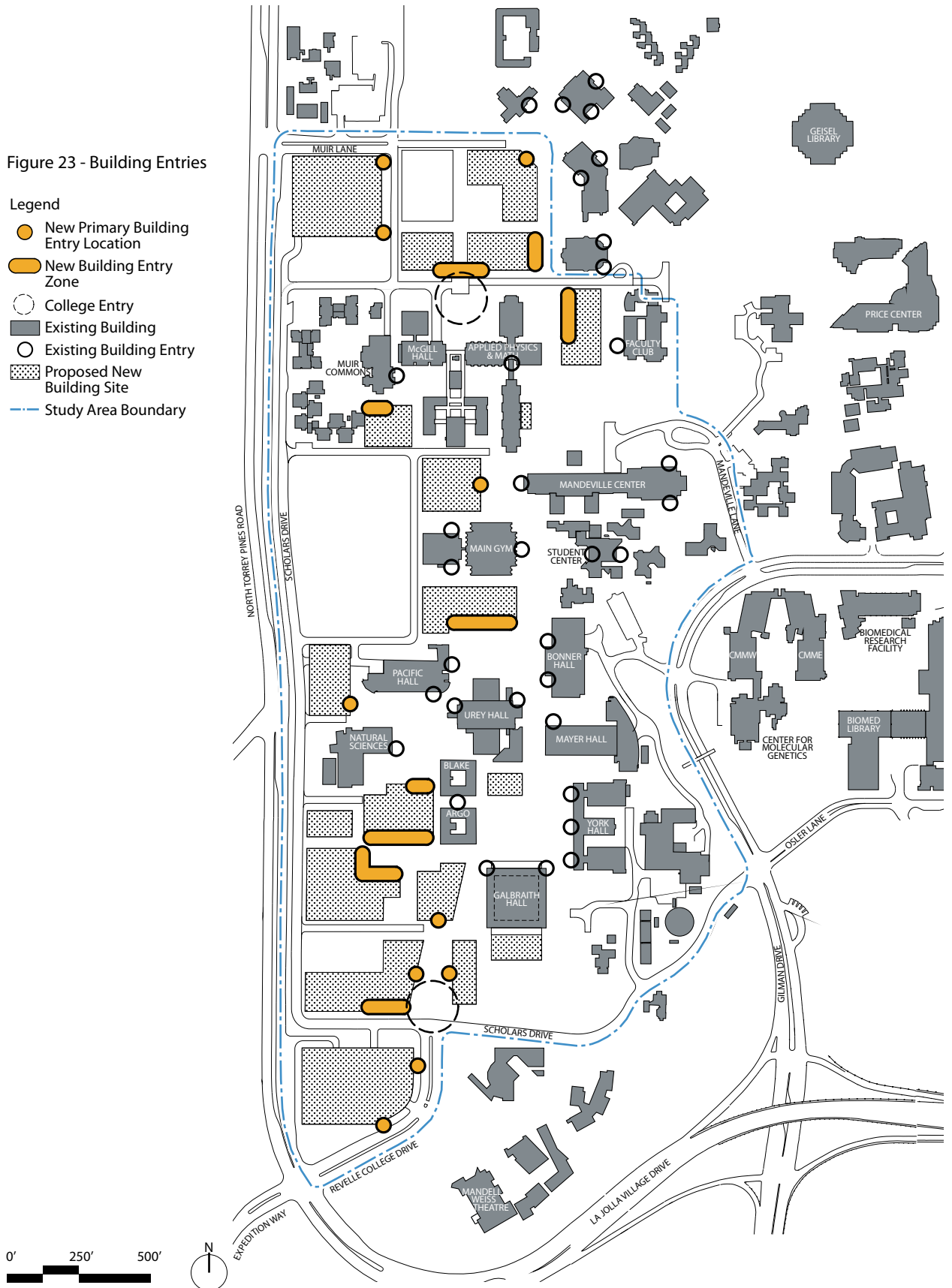
The preponderance of the ground floors of all buildings fronting on academic or residential quads will be transparent, allowing views in to ongoing activities and views out by building inhabitants.

Access for the disabled will be maximized wherever possible, and universal access design principles and practices will be utilized.

Figure 23 - Building Entries

Legend

-  New Primary Building Entry Location
-  New Building Entry Zone
-  College Entry
-  Existing Building
-  Existing Building Entry
-  Proposed New Building Site
-  Study Area Boundary



Building Design

A wide range of buildings is planned to be constructed within Revelle and Muir Colleges. Maintaining a coherent and coordinated approach to the design of each will be necessary. Most building design principles are applicable to buildings of various types at both colleges.

The fundamental design concept is to reinforce distinct but complementary characters of Revelle and Muir Colleges. The scale of each will be similar, but color and materials will vary to ensure a clear identity for each building. Landscape and signage will also contribute to each college's unique identity.

Building Massing - Solidity and Transparency, Articulation

Buildings must strike a balance between the need for solidity, permanence, and institutional presence with the desire for transparency, openness, and vitality. In general, buildings should emerge from a clearly solid base, from which the building body rises to a clear top. However, glass should be used at selected locations at ground level in order to animate pedestrian corridors, building entry locations, and interiors which serve the University public.

High-performance, spectrally-selective low-e glass should be used to provide transparency without overly sacrific-

ing energy performance. See below for discussion on concrete, masonry, and other solid building materials.

Roofs and balconies

Green roofs are encouraged to counteract "urban heat island effect" and to reduce peak stormwater flows. Green roof decks and balconies also allow social life to spill out of interiors above grade, which can bring life to otherwise quiet facades.

Photovoltaics are encouraged, particularly on rooftops and parking garages where they may double as shade structures and help to animate unadorned areas.

Roofs should include overhangs where possible for solar shading, to reinforce the climactic aesthetic of this arid climate, and to provide a scale element that many of the vertical wall structures lack. Building-integrated sunshades may be used in lieu of roof overhangs at flat-roofed building.

Mechanical Equipment and Service Areas

Mechanical equipment should be located within buildings, where possible. Any rooftop equipment must be screened or located within enclosures designed to integrate with the building's architecture. Service, refuse and loading areas at ground level should also be located within the building envelope wherever feasible or away



Roof overhangs for solar shading



Green roofs can be used to counteract heat island effect

from outdoor gathering areas in order to screen views and mitigate potential noise from trucks and other service vehicles.

Indoor/Outdoor Spaces

Buildings should include partially-shaded courtyards, external circulation, and arcades, which help to create comfortable microclimates where collaboration and socializing can occur adjacent to indoor spaces. This is particularly true at Revelle College, where many original buildings made effective use of these devices to create memorable and climate-specific indoor/outdoor spaces. Exterior circulation can double on south, east, and west facades as sunshading devices. Courtyards should be de-

signed with seating, shade and other amenities to support outdoor classes, meetings and other activities.

Orientation and Façade Treatments

Variation on façade exposures should demonstrate responsiveness to climactic forces. Long east-west orientations are encouraged where feasible. Buildings with large cooling loads, in particular academic and lab buildings, should keep unshaded, glazed eastern and western openings to a minimum, while opening up more on the south and north elevations. To maintain resident comfort without air-conditioning, residential buildings should attempt to orient windows into student rooms to the north and south.



Interior spaces open to outdoor areas



Usable outdoor roofs or balconies animate buildings



Indoor-outdoor spaces and walkways



Shaded external circulation corridors and usable areas

Façade design should also display sensitivity to neighbors and adjacencies. Sides facing public ways and important nodes should be more open while sides facing service yards, for example, may be more opaque.

Buildings with identical facades on all exposures are discouraged. New laboratory/academic buildings along the North Torrey Pines edge should be designed with consideration of the cumulative visual impact of these large buildings on this important UCSD edge. Articulation of building facades, including step-backs of higher levels and modulation in and out of the building façade should be considered to reduce a wall-like image.

Structural Systems

The process of selecting structural systems is currently evolving. Increasing costs of materials, combined with growing concern over the embodied energy of materials, are influencing a movement away from the heavy, material-intensive buildings that characterized the first phases of construction at Revelle and Muir Colleges towards lighter frame systems which allow prefabrication and reduction of material use. Embodied energy—the energy used in the production and transportation of building materials and in construction of buildings—can contribute significantly to a building’s “carbon footprint”. For instance, cement production accounts for roughly 8% of global CO₂

production. These developments will certainly impact the exterior finishes and overall visual character of the buildings described in this study. These new systems are encouraged for their sustainability as well as the openness and innovative character that they will bring to the campus.

Where used, concrete shall be produced using between 25% and 50% substitution of fly ash or slag for cement. Steel is increasingly produced with a large percentage of recycled content and may be used with panelized and precast finish systems to harmonize with existing buildings.

Building Type Guidelines

There are four primary building types described in this study: academic, residential, special, and parking structures. Below are specific guidelines that apply:

Academic Buildings

Academic buildings will generally be large and visually dominant. Care must be taken with their design, and massing to mitigate their scale, especially when adjacent to residential or special buildings or along campus edges. Where appropriate, buildings may have strong, landmark elements to provide visual focus and clarify entry locations. Overall, these buildings should have a quiet, institutional appearance and permanence.



Clearly defined building entrance at Natural Sciences



Sun screening and glazing provide articulation and views in

Residential Buildings

Designs for student housing should make use of building form to create depth, shadow, sunshading, and general character. Repetitive and boxy designs are discouraged. Pitched roofs with overhangs are desirable but only where budgets allow the specification of standing seam metal or other high quality roofing materials.

Parking Structures

Parking structures should respond to adjacent buildings and their setting. The Revelle Parking Structure should reflect the coloring and character of the Theater District buildings and incorporate screens or other applied cladding over the concrete frame to help mitigate its visual impact on North Torrey Pines Road and Revelle College Drive, and to reflect the vertical nature of the surrounding Eucalyptus trees.

The Muir Parking Structure should acknowledge the original natural grey concrete buildings of Muir College and utilize surface texture and form work.

Special Buildings

The four facilities that lie at the transition between the two colleges - the Original Student Center, Mandeville, Main Gym and the planned Wellness Center - are of a sufficiently different nature and use to warrant unique design solutions that are less institutional and more diverse than other buildings in the colleges. As a group, these buildings can act as a transition from one college to the other. While major changes to Mandeville and the Main Gym are not anticipated at this time, any future renovations should take into account their active, campuswide roles, incorporating transparency and indoor/outdoor gathering areas wherever possible. The Original Student Center has recently undergone a major addition and renovation, updating it and using wood, glass



The Pacific Hall entry area with a shaded and elevated “porch” creates an attractive gathering and people-watching space

and metals in animated and interesting ways.. The future Wellness Center, should take cues from these buildings and ensure a lively, engaging, and friendly presence, with glazing to allow views of activities inside.

Building Materials and Color

Detailed guidelines on color and exterior materials have been prepared and are entitled “Revelle College Master Exterior Palette” and “Muir College Master Exterior Palette”. Prepared by UCSD’s color consultant, Celia Conover, binders containing narrative and color samples are available in the Office of Facilities Design and Construction and should be consulted in the design of building colors, materials and finishes. The discussion that follows was derived in part from those materials.

The original buildings of Revelle College such as York and Galbraith Hall are predominantly light colored concrete. The original buildings at Muir College are of a exposed, natural warm-gray cast-in-place concrete.

Concrete panels, cast-in-place concrete, concrete masonry units (CMU), and cement plaster are acceptable main body building materials, although CMU have met with mixed success at UCSD to date and should be carefully considered.



Informal design and materials at the Original Student Center

Each of these materials is able to display a range of color that is appropriate to Revelle College, similar to the light hues of existing buildings.

Colton, Type III cement (produced in California) shall be used throughout for concrete, although lack of availability may justify substitutions. Proposed state air quality rules may severely limit the production of cement in California. This would require the import of foreign cement, which does not have the desired uniform quality. However, poured-in-place (PIP) concrete structural and finish systems may not be desirable over the long term, as discussed previously, for environmental and economic reasons.

Wood and other natural materials may be used at ground level and in other accessible and visible locations. Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS), stucco, and other “cost-driven materials” should be used only for housing, if necessary for cost reasons.

The Revelle College neighborhood color palette is characterized by its warm nature. The hues are derived from the Eucalyptus and pine trees and also include many of the quiet light neutrals found in the sycamore bark and early concrete buildings.



Galbraith has the warm concrete typical of Revelle College

The original buildings of Revelle College such as York and Galbraith Hall are predominantly light colored concrete with neutral accents, while the major body colors of the Natural Sciences Building and Pacific Hall have introduced more color to this neighborhood. Revelle College is adjacent to the Grove and compatibility with the deep tones of the Mandell Weiss Theatre, Mandell Weiss Forum and Poiker Theatre, and the Wagner Dance Facility are important.

Concrete panels, cast-in-place concrete, CMU, and cement plaster are able to display a range of color that is appropriate to Revelle College, similar to the light hues of existing buildings. Some more saturated hues may be used when paired with lighter neutral colors for secondary architectural forms such as tower elements.

The Muir College neighborhood color palette is characterized by its understated character. The hues are derived from the Eucalyptus and pine trees and are sympathetic to the natural gray of the early concrete buildings which dominate this neighborhood.

The wall masses should not appear too light, which produces glare, or too dark and heavy. The established character of the exposed, natural warm-gray concrete of the original buildings of Muir is encouraged for new cast-in-place structures. However, the majority of recent natural gray Type II concrete pours on campus are too cool and blotchy; Colton Type III is available (and can be combined with fly ash to contribute toward its green attributes) for a lighter, warmer and less blotchy appearance.

To complement the neutral body color palette of Muir College, stronger accent color for minor or secondary areas of the building body should be considered. This may be achieved through enhanced materials or stucco. When stucco is utilized as an accent material a color variant may be applied – richer or more muted – as long as the variant is limited to no more than one quarter of the building's wall surface.



Materials and colors at Muir College (top) and Revelle College (center, bottom) vary significantly

Landscape and Site Design Guidelines

The San Diego region enjoys a dramatic natural setting, characterized by its coastal bluffs, canyons, and estuaries. With the exception of estuarine and wetlands areas, this landscape is a unique blend of plant materials adapted to the benign semi-desert coastal environment. Since the time of California’s earliest settlements, this indigenous landscape has been modified, first with the plant material introduced by the Spanish military and missionaries and later with plantings, such as Eucalyptus, that were imported, cultivated and widely used. With widespread growth in the region, however, especially since World War II, a less sustainable, mid-western/eastern ethic of water-intensive landscape composed of green lawns and ornamentals has emerged, often obscuring the dramatic natural local landscape.

The UCSD campus displays all of these varied landscape influences. The 1989 UCSD Master Plan Study defined three landscapes on campus: the “rustic” or dry, non-irrigated landscape consisting of both native and non-native materials; the “discrete” or irrigated, green garden-like areas; and a “transitional” landscape, identified as falling between and tying together the other two landscapes. Today, in part because of the limited amount of new development in the last 20 years in Revelle and Muir Colleges, the landscape of these two colleges is unresolved and lacking definition. The current landscape:

- Is inconsistent with the 1989 UCSD Master Plan Study.
- Includes areas of irrigated lawns and ornamental plantings scattered throughout the area which are unnecessary for functional or aesthetic reasons and require excessive irrigation and maintenance.
- Detracts from the unique quality of the campus within its region, lessening the opportunity for students and others to gain a strong sense of the area in which they live.

This study proposes a modified approach to landscape improvements in the two colleges that will clarify the landscape identity and improve the appearance of the colleges. This approach defines four landscape types, as

illustrated in Figure 24.

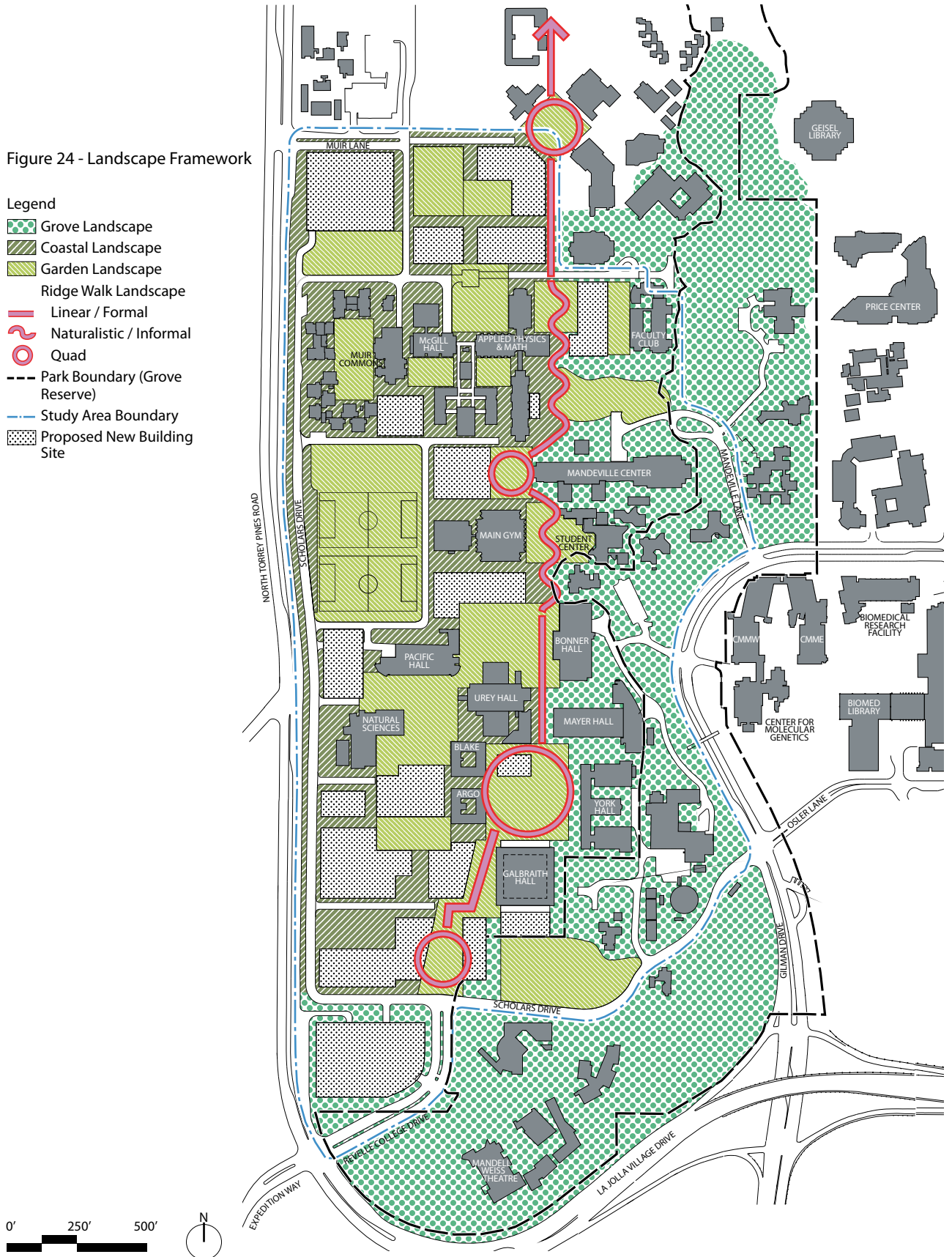
- On the east side of the colleges, the Grove landscape, consisting largely of Eucalyptus plantings, will be extended from the Grove boundary, infilling the interstitial spaces between buildings and along walkways, westward to Ridge Walk.
- On the west side of the colleges, a “coastal” landscape, consisting of native and non-native materials that are complementary to the natural chaparral landscape of the region, will define the edge and infill the spaces between buildings and along walkways. This coastal landscape will extend from the western edge of the colleges along North Torrey Pines Road to Ridge Walk.
- Quads, the building blocks that organize the layout of the two colleges, become the focus of the “discrete” or garden landscape. The quads, which will accommodate active and passive activities, will be the locations for special plant collections and the only places suitable for the use of lawn.
- Ridge Walk is the linkage between the two colleges and connects them with the rest of the west side of UCSD. A heavily trafficked pedestrian “boulevard”, Ridge Walk will gain legibility through a landscape treatment that is unique and unlike any other place or corridor on the UCSD campus, thereby defining it as a corridor of campus-wide importance like Library Walk.

This approach will ensure that the overall character of the landscape feels more appropriate to its regional setting, is more sustainable and less water-intensive, and will reinforce the prominence of the coastal landscape. It will also more clearly differentiate between a “coastal” landscape, not necessarily entirely native or indigenous to the area but visually consistent with the natural environment of San Diego, and the powerful Eucalyptus groves that were planted long ago through what is now the center of UCSD. The “discrete” garden landscapes in the quads, where UCSD students, faculty and staff spend much of their time, will also become more distinctive as “oases” within the natural landscape.

Figure 24 - Landscape Framework

Legend

-  Grove Landscape
-  Coastal Landscape
-  Garden Landscape
-  Ridge Walk Landscape
-  Linear / Formal
-  Naturalistic / Informal
-  Quad
-  Park Boundary (Grove Reserve)
-  Study Area Boundary
-  Proposed New Building Site



Maintenance and sustainability will be a consideration in the selection of plant materials. In all applications, water-conserving native plants and other low water use plant materials (xeriscape) will be used as much as possible. These materials not only contribute to the attractive character that already makes the UCSD region unique, they also support the resource conservation goals of the University.

Landscape improvements generally will be made on an incremental basis, in conjunction with major capital projects and as funds are available for significant maintenance or replanting. Whenever funds are available, however, undertaking more sizeable landscape improvements in their entirety, such as Ridge Walk, can pay important dividends in the attractiveness of the campus.

The four landscape types are described further in the pages that follow.

The Grove Landscape

The 2004 LRDP and the 1989 UCSD Master Plan Study identify the Park as a primary land use on the campus, composed of the Ecological Reserve, Grove Reserve and Restoration Lands. The Park collectively refers to the varied environment of the coastal bluffs and canyons on campus that are typical of La Jolla and San Diego coastal areas and that are set aside by the campus to remain in a natural state.

The Grove Reserve, a subarea of the Park, consists of 112 acres of Eucalyptus trees spanning the West Campus from Genesee Avenue in the north through Scripps Institution of Oceanography in the south and lying directly to the east of both Muir and Revelle Colleges. The campus intends to retain the Grove and protect it from encroachment and degradation. The Grove is managed by the University according to the “Development Guide-



The Grove (with Two Running Violet V Forms) is a protected landscape; plantings consistent with the Grove will be expanded further into Revelle and Muir Colleges

lines for Facilities Located in the UCSD Park ‘Grove Reserve’. New development in the Grove is prohibited and expansion of existing facilities discouraged.

It is the intent of this plan to increase the powerful image of the Grove as part of the landscape of Revelle and Muir Colleges. Plantings characteristic of the Grove will be expanded further into the colleges, with spacings and materials consistent with Grove guidelines. The Grove will have multiple points of contact with Ridge Walk, thus making a stronger connection between the colleges and the Grove.

Throughout areas adjoining Revelle and Muir Colleges, unsightly service yards and docks, dumpsters, miscellaneous small parking lots and utility structures are found in the Grove. To mitigate this:

- No new loading and service facilities will be located within the Grove
- Existing loading and service locations will be improved and screened
- Surface parking in the Grove will be removed to locations in the central parking structures
- No new roads or surface parking will be constructed within the Grove.

Additional design measures to improve the quality of the environment for pedestrians in the Grove will also be implemented including:

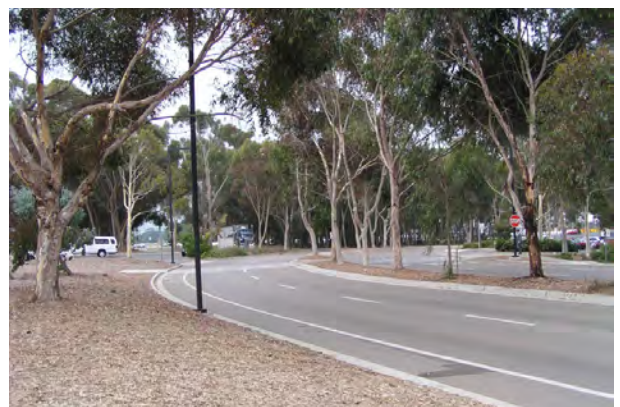
- Improve the “sense of place”, by providing appropriately “rustic” facilities such as decomposed granite paths, informal seating areas and unobtrusive informational displays/signage where appropriate.
- Improve lighting where desirable for safety and wayfinding with low height, cut-off fixtures.



Trash receptacles, maintenance areas and roads detract from the appearance of the Grove



The Grove landscape should be expanded adjacent to the Faculty Club to reach Ridge Walk, while maintaining the Sun God setting and area of influence undisturbed



The Grove landscape reaches to and encompasses the Reville College Drive entry to UCSD

The Coastal Landscape

Along the western edge of the colleges, the coastal bluffs characteristic of the San Diego region fall off dramatically toward the ocean. Just beyond the UCSD borders canyons connect to nearby beaches. The canyons and bluffs, where they remain in a natural state, are characterized by a coastal chaparral landscape and by the native Torrey Pines, which can be found in the Torrey Pines State Park, some developments near the campus, and in limited locations on campus.

It is the intent of the Revelle and Muir Colleges Neighborhoods Planning Study that the coastal landscape vocabulary be reinstated as much as possible and become the dominant expression in the western portions of the two colleges, providing an extension of the natural landscape. To accomplish this, the coastal landscape will extend from the North Torrey Pines Road/Scholars Drive edge

on the west, through the interstitial spaces of the colleges to Ridge Walk. Some of the discrete garden landscapes of the quads (see section that follows) may also be of a coastal landscape vocabulary, depending on their specific role and function in the campus setting.

Along the North Torrey Pines Road and Scholars Drive edge, the Torrey Pines and coastal chaparral landscape should predominate. While the use of local California natives is preferred, non-native plantings may also be used, provided they are non-invasive, drought-tolerant, and are compatible with the coastal aesthetic. The planting on the western edge of Eleanor Roosevelt College is an example of this treatment, although the large walls detract from this edge's appearance. Over time, in conjunction with adjoining capital projects or in the course of routine maintenance, isolated Eucalyptus in this area should be removed, so that their presence and image is focused in areas of the Grove to the east.



The coastal landscape can be used to establish a background setting along the western edges of the colleges

The coastal landscape can be used very effectively in the interstitial or transitional spaces between buildings from Scholars Drive to Ridge Walk. Here, this landscape can be of a varied and layered nature, with low requirements for water and maintenance.

The following plant list provides a suggested palette of materials that are appropriate for use in the coastal landscape areas. This list is not inclusive, but is meant to identify the type of plant material that should be considered when preparing a plant palette for a specific project.

Trees (drought tolerant, evergreen)

Arbutus uendo: Strawberry tree
Casuarina cunninghamiana: Australian Pine
Ceratonia siliqua: Carob Tree
Heteromeles arbutifolia N: Toyon
Lithocarpus densiflorus N: Tanbark Oak
Lyonothamnus floribundus N: Catalina Ironwood
Melaleuca quinquenervia: Cajeput Tree
Metrosideros excelsus: New Zealand Christmas Tree
Olea europea: Olive (fruitless varieties)
Pinus canariensis: Canary Island Pine
Pinus torreyana N: Torrey Pine
Prunus lyonii: Catalina Cherry
Quercus ilex: Holly Oak
Rhus lancea: African Sumac
Tristania conferta: Brisbane Box

Trees (drought tolerant, deciduous)

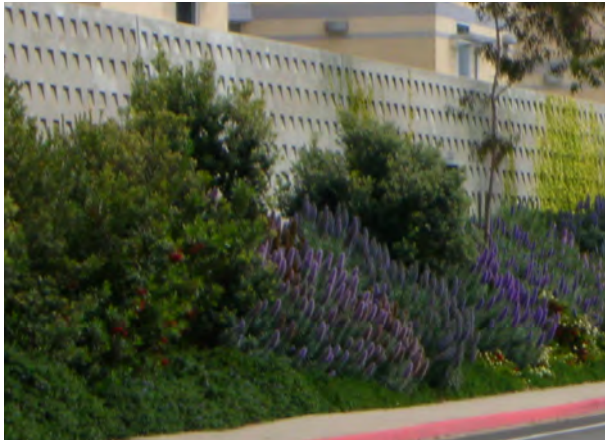
Chorisia speciosa
Fraxinus velutina: Arizona Ash
Fraxinus v. coriacea N: Montebello Ash

Shrubs (drought tolerant)

Agave attenuata: Agave

Aloe spp.

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi N: Point Reyes Manzanita
Armeria maritima: Common Thrift
Ceanothus impressus N: Santa Barbara
Cistus spp.: Rockrose
Coleonema pulchrum: Pink Breath of Heaven
Cotoneaster spp.
*Diplacus clevelandii*X*punicicus* N: San Diego Sunrise Monkey Flower
Echium fastuosum: Pride of Madeira
Encelia californica N: California Encelia
Lavandula intermedia: Lavender
Leonotis leonurus: Lions Tail
Leptospermum scoparium: New Zealand Tea Tree
Lupinus arboreus N: Lupine
Penstemon cordifolius N: Beard Tongue
Rhus integrifolia N: Lemonade Berry
Ribes speciosum: Fuchsia-Flowering Gooseberry
Romneya coulteri N: Matilija Poppy
Rosmarinus officinalis: Rosemary
Salvia spp.: Sage
Santolina spp.: [No common name]
Trichostema lanatum: Woolly Blue Curls
Zauschneria californica N: California Fushsia



The coastal landscape can provide an attractive backdrop for buildings in the interstitial and transitional spaces and will contribute to the colleges sense of place

Groundcover and Grasses (drought tolerant)

Achillea spp.: Yarrow

Arctotheca calendula: Cape Weed

Ceanothus griseus horizontalis N: Carmel creeper

Ceanothus gloriosus N: Point Reyes Ceanothus

Cistus cneorum: Bush Morning Glory

Coprosma kirkii: Creeping Coprosma

Cotoneaster microphyllus: Rockspray Cotoneaster

Juniperus conferta: Shore Juniper

Lippia canescens N: Carpetweed, fogfruit

Lupinus nanus N (annual): Sky Lupine

Mahonia repens N: Creeping Mahonia

Muhlenbergia rigens: Deer Grass

Myoporum parvifolium: [No common name]

Oenothera cheiranthifolia suffruticosa N: Beach Eve. Primrose

Rhamnus californica 'Seaview' N: California Coffeeberry

Sedum spp.

Notes and Abbreviations

N = California Native plant

Spp. = species

Ridge Walk Landscape

Conceived by the original master planners of UCSD as a grand university promenade, Ridge Walk today is one of the most important pedestrian routes on campus. Extending nearly one mile from the visitor center and entry at North Point Drive in the north to Revelle Plaza in the south, it links four colleges, the Recreational Intramural Athletic Center (RIMAC), the Main and Recreation Gyms, the Original Student Center, as well as numerous academic destinations.

Despite this importance, the design of Ridge Walk is unattractive, visually inconsistent, and is not easily perceived as having the extent and continuity that it actually does. The quality of the pedestrian experience along Ridge Walk varies, wayfinding is unclear, and it conveys no consistent character or image within the university context as a whole. The design expression of Ridge Walk varies

from very linear with masses of Eucalyptus on either side in the north to informal, curvilinear paths through mounded lawns at the Sun God area, to the harsh paving and formality of Revelle Plaza. As a result, a sense of direction and orientation along the length of Ridge Walk tends to get lost.

All great universities contain memorable public spaces that define their character. More than simply a visual image, however, such spaces are often the social and intellectual crossroads of the institution. Ridge Walk should be one of these places. It should be a defining feature of UCSD, one of the most powerful and memorable places on campus.

While the redesign of Ridge Walk along its entire length is beyond the scope of this study, it is the intent of these guidelines to define the basic concepts for Ridge Walk through the Revelle and Muir Colleges neighborhoods,



Portions of Ridge Walk seem active and busy, but a consistent design treatment does not extend from end to end

concepts which could be applied to the entirety of Ridge Walk.

While it is no longer possible or probably desirable to create the singular straight “Champs Elysee” environment originally envisioned, a strong, consistent design expression is needed throughout the entire length of Ridge Walk. This can be most easily accomplished through the consistent use of two primary elements: tree planting and lighting. Elements such as special paving, while attractive and unifying, would be prohibitively expensive, since many existing areas would need to be repaved to be consistent. The existing pattern of natural concrete paving

can be retained and extended as needed, with a different paving applied in special quad or plaza areas.

A single tree species or combination of species should be selected for continuous application throughout the length of Ridge Walk. The tree should be selected to have a dramatic character, such as seasonal color, and a pedestrian scale. This tree should not be in general use in other parts of the campus. Examples of appropriate species include Western Redbud, Japanese Flowering Cherry, and Saucer Magnolia. The tree should be selected in consultation with a local arborist to ensure that it will flourish in local conditions.



In its northern extent (top photos), Ridge Walk is straight and wide but undistinguished and harsh; as it reaches Muir College (bottom photos), it becomes more curvilinear, narrow and difficult to perceive



Ridge Walk should have a dramatic planting pattern, such as these flowering cherry trees



A strong pattern of tree plantings will help clarify the role of Ridge Walk as a connection of campuswide importance

In the design of Ridge Walk, it is not necessary or desirable that the trees and lighting run continuously on both sides throughout its length. As shown in Figure 24, there are three basic conditions that occur along Ridge Walk in Revelle and Muir Colleges: a linear/formal condition, a naturalistic/informal condition, and the unique situations where Ridge Walk passes through a college quad or plaza. The design concept is to allow variations in the application of Ridge Walk tree and lighting elements in each of these conditions, while ensuring that the continuous nature of the walk remains evident. For example:

- **Linear/Formal Configuration:** In the portion of Ridge Walk in the vicinity of Thurgood Marshall College and the northern gateway into Muir College, Ridge Walk will take a straight, linear form. In this condition, the tree plantings and lighting should occur on both sides of the walk, in a regular, formal pattern. Trees would be planted at 20 to 40 foot centers and may occur in double rows in either alternate or opposite spacing. A similar condition is illustrated in the upper image of Figure 25.
- **Naturalistic/Informal Configuration:** In the area of the Sun God Lawn and continuing south past

the Original Student Center, Ridge Walk meanders past buildings and around mounded open spaces in an informal manner. Here, the arrangement of plantings and lighting can be informal. Trees may be arranged on one or both sides of the walk in clusters and at an irregular spacing. Figure 25 (lower image) illustrates this condition with trees shown on one side of the walk.

- **Quad/Special Configuration:** In locations where Ridge Walk passes through a quad or plaza, the use of Ridge Walk planting and lighting elements should be integrated into the overall design concept of the space, but maintaining the clarity and directional orientation of Ridge Walk. For instance, at Revelle Plaza, the same tree and lighting could be arranged in a formal manner, perhaps in orderly groves, in harmony with the nature of the plaza and its surrounding buildings, or they could become part of a visible gateway at the entry and exit points of the plaza. (Refer to Figure 39 for an illustration of a design for Revelle Plaza.)



Where Ridge Walk intersects a quad or plaza, the planting and lighting elements can be integrated into the design of the space



Pyrus calleryana - Bradford Pear



Cercis occidentalis - Western Redbud



Magnolia soulangiana - Saucer Magnolia



Prunus serrulata - Japanese Flowering Cherry

The four trees shown above illustrate the scale and seasonal color desired in the Ridge Walk tree

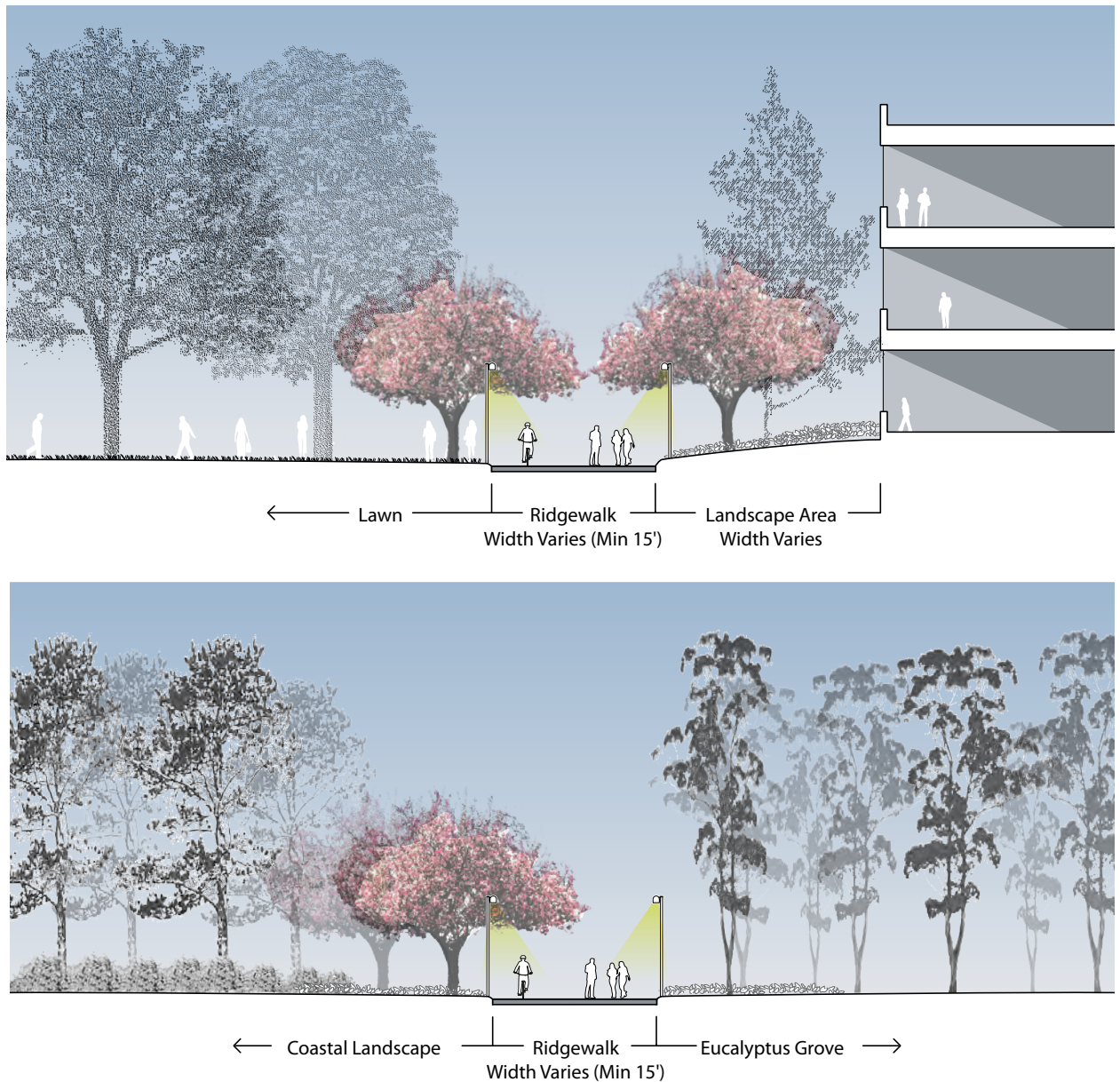


Figure 25 - Typical Ridge Walk Cross Sections

In the upper illustration, Ridge Walk is shown in a linear condition, with trees and lighting occurring on both sides of the walk at regular intervals. This condition can occur in areas where buildings lie close on one or both sides or in more open areas. The lower image illustrates an informal condition of Ridge Walk, where the special trees are planted on only one side in clusters. In the informal condition, trees can occur on one or both sides but in an informal arrangement. As shown, the special trees of Ridge Walk contrast with the very different character of the coastal landscape and the Grove or Eucalyptus landscape.

The Quad or Discrete Garden Landscape

As described previously in the Open Space Framework section, there are many clearly defined quads and plazas throughout the colleges having a variety of functions: studying, teaching, college events, informal recreation, or simply visual respite. These areas are the discrete landscapes referenced in the 1989 UCSD Master Plan, and are appropriately to be treated as gardens, more intensively landscaped areas that provide shade where needed, a variety of materials, textures and colors. The gardens may be conceived as having an educational purpose as well and might include geographic or taxonomic theme gardens such as a Bamboo garden, African Mediterranean garden, or a desert garden.

Unlike the Grove and Coastal Landscapes or Ridge Walk, which are large scale landscapes whose design should be consistent, these gardens, plazas and other courtyards should all be specifically conceived to be unique. Their design should be derived from the functional needs of the space and its surrounding buildings, and the de-

sign vocabulary, materials and expression may vary significantly.

A few principles should apply:

- Diversity is important; gardens should be designed to differentiate one from another.
- The use of lawn and turf should be minimized. While a few green lawns are valuable for relaxation and informal recreation, turf should not be used indiscriminately as a ground cover or for aesthetic purposes only.
- One or more truly indigenous gardens should be created within the colleges that celebrate the regional landscape and habitat values. This type of garden should be located where it can serve an academic purpose such as in one of the academic quads.
- Ease of maintenance must be a consideration.



Garden landscape



Garden landscape



Some quads may have a balance between paved surfaces and formalized planting to allow for circulation and events while still maintaining a soft character



Naturalistic quads or gardens can be designed with xeric plant materials from the coastal landscape palette



Changes in grade and natural materials create a quad with a variety of areas for quiet study and relaxation



Quads, courtyards, or garden spaces can be treated with bosques of trees for shade



Quad/garden landscapes can include a mix of dramatic themed planted areas, seating and walkways

Lighting Guidelines

Nighttime lighting is an important and often overlooked element in the success of the campus environment. Too often lighting is viewed as an expensive utilitarian necessity. Lighting must meet functional needs but can also contribute to a special design image and sense of place. Lighting must support nighttime activity and safety; equally important, lighting can encourage social interaction and recreational activities.

UCSD’s Outdoor Lighting Policy, revised in 2003, establishes key criteria for lighting on the campus. Due to the relative proximity of Palomar and Mount Laguna Observatories, UCSD has adopted a policy of minimizing nighttime light pollution from campus facilities while ensuring adequate safety and security. The campus lighting policy limits the use of “white light” that interferes most with astronomical work to areas where color rendition or orientation are most important. According to the policy, the preponderance of lighting on campus should be Low Pressure Sodium (LPS). “White light”, such as High Pressure Sodium, Metal Halide, or Induction lighting, will only be used in the vicinity of signage or maps, at key landmarks or on major path intersections, or at outdoor recreation areas and other approved gathering places where “. . . it is essential to campus life.”

The Lighting Guidelines for Revelle and Muir Colleges are intended to establish a concept for lighting that meets the policies articulated by the campus while allowing special or white light in those areas that will meet the policy’s objectives and contribute to the enjoyment and appearance of the campus. These guidelines do not address all types of lighting; rather they establish a general approach that will apply to primary corridors and activity areas. Additional lighting associated with buildings entries and minor paths will be determined on a project level basis.

Seven types of lighting need consideration:

- Gateway Lighting
- Ridge Walk Lighting
- Special Area Lighting
- Quad Lighting

- Athletic Facility Lighting
- Roadway Lighting
- Parking Area Lighting
- Grove Lighting.

Gateway Lighting

Gateway lighting, important for wayfinding, is provided at these intersections:

- UCSD Entry at Revelle College Drive and North Torrey Pines Road: at this entry to UCSD, the design vocabulary of lighting should be consistent with other major campus entries.
- Entrances to the colleges at Revelle College Drive and Scholars Drive, and at Muir Lane and Scholars Drive: here lighting defines the entry to the colleges.

Gateway lighting, associated markers, pylons, and signage are ideally suited to be designed as part of an artist design competition where a unique expression from other campus lighting and daytime features is appropriate.

Ridge Walk Lighting










Lighting on Ridge Walk today varies throughout its length and does not help to distinguish it from other pedestrian walkways. As the most important pedestrian walkway in the two colleges, and one of the most important walkways on the entire UCSD campus, Ridge Walk requires better functional lighting, and this lighting should have a special treatment. This will help reinforce a clear, unified expression in the nighttime environment.

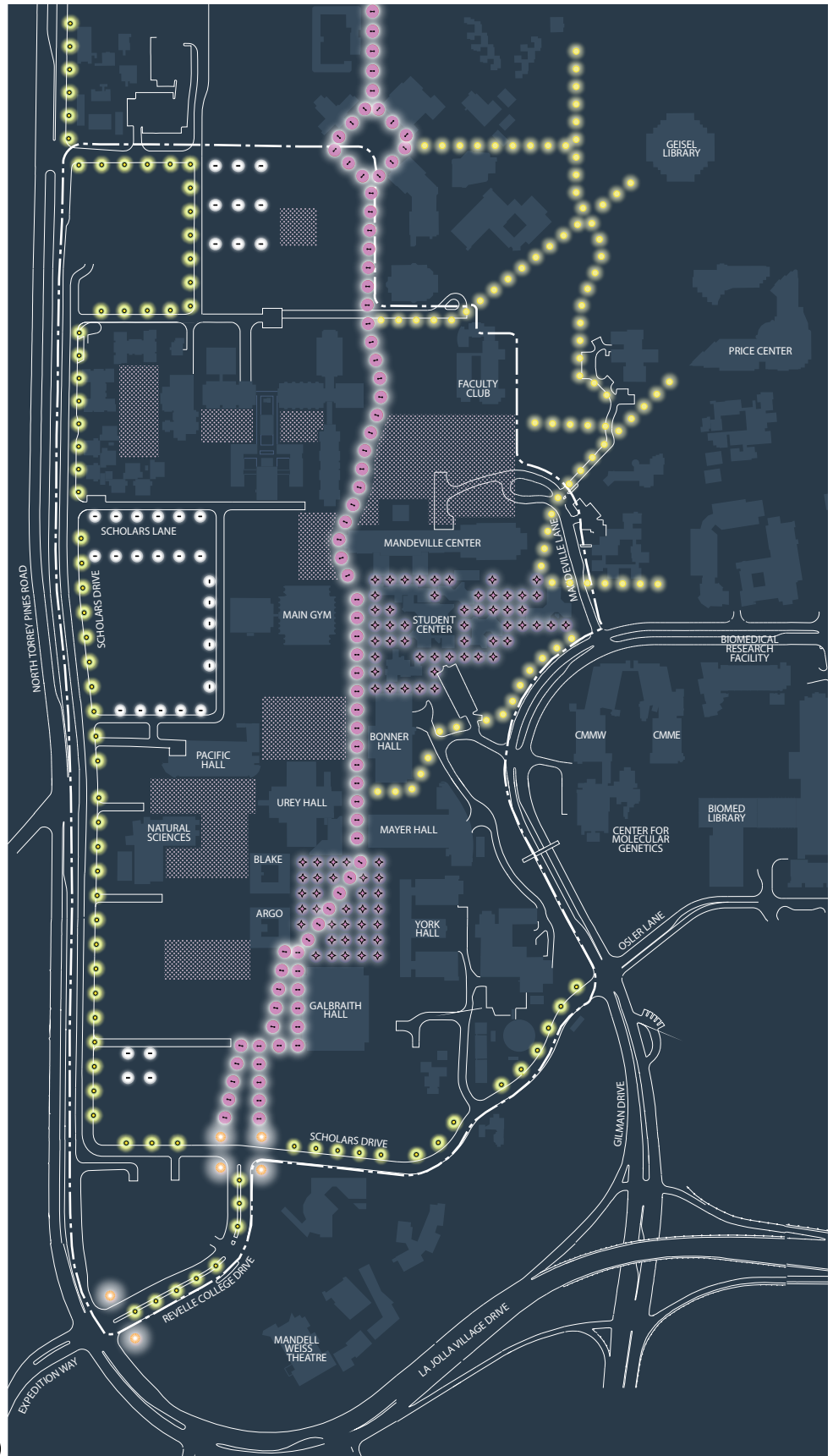
Lighting for Ridge Walk should have the following qualities::

- Pedestrian-scaled with light source (luminaire) mounted at 14 – 18 feet.
- The light poles should be designed to carry banners of events.

Figure 26 - Lighting Concept

Legend

-  Gateway Lighting
-  Special Plaza Lighting
-  Plaza Lighting
-  Ridge Walk Lighting
-  Street Lighting
-  Athletic Field Lighting
-  Path Lighting
-  Existing Building
-  Study Area Boundary



- A visible light source shielded on the top to protect against leakage into the sky. The visible light source should be designed to provide a visible string of lights along Ridge Walk. A colored light element such as an LED band should also be considered.
- As one of the special locations on the campus, a white light source is desirable, if approved as meeting the criteria of the campus lighting policy
- Like planting, in order to assure continuity, lighting should be clearly expressed as it passes through areas of unique design expression, such as Revelle Plaza. This can be achieved in various ways; in the case of Revelle Plaza, for example:
 - o The plaza lighting can adopt the lighting of Ridge Walk, incorporating it as the primary lighting throughout the plaza.
 - o Ridge Walk lighting may extend through the plaza along a primary path that is also a key element of the plaza design.
 - o Ridge Walk lighting may stop at points where it enters the plaza, whereupon the lighting of the plaza is of a design entirely unique to the place. In such a case, nighttime lighting should clearly indicate the entry points to Ridge Walk, visible from throughout Revelle Plaza, in order to assist in wayfinding.

Quad and Plaza Lighting

Lighting may be used to reinforce the special characteristics of an individual quad, plaza or garden. In the most active areas, white light is consistent with university policy. Revelle Plaza and the Original Student Center are areas of particular importance and should have a lighting design that uniquely defines it as one of the most important spaces on the UCSD campus. Each quad will need to be considered individually for a final design solution.

Athletic Facility Lighting

At locations where special lighting is needed to serve the

athletic and recreation functions, cut-off type, white light fixtures will continue to be used.

Roadway Lighting

Roadway lighting in the colleges will continue to be provided with the cutoff type fixtures already found throughout campus. Lights should be located on the in-board side of Scholars Drive so as to achieve a uniform appearance and to minimally conflict with the lighting on North Torrey Pines Road.

Parking Area Lighting

In small surface parking areas light from adjoining buildings may be used if adequate, or may be supplemented with the cutoff type light fixture found in the surface parking lots throughout campus.

Grove Lighting

Lighting levels in the Grove are generally low level, however, some find the levels too low for comfort late at night. Near Revelle and Muir Colleges several important paths traverse the Grove. Lighting on each should be reviewed. In particular, lighting along Mandeville Walk from Library Walk to the Student Center should emphasize the importance of this route for students at all times of the day or night. Top-shielded white light would be desirable in this important corridor if it can be made to conform to university policy.



Roadway, parking lot, and athletic field lighting can follow the current standards employed by the campus



Path lighting should be top-shielded but can create a visible string of lights to the pedestrian, such as illustrated in these examples

Site Furnishings Guidelines

Site furnishings include the elements that add comfort to campus outdoor spaces: seating, trash and recycling receptacles, lighting, signage, and bicycle racks.

The strategy for site furnishings in Revelle and Muir Colleges parallels the approach to landscape design and is founded on four landscape types: two naturalistic landscapes, the coastal landscape and the Eucalyptus groves, a rustic landscape; the decorative “discrete” landscapes of the quads; and the special linear landscape of Ridge Walk. Some elements should be unique to one or more of these categories, in particular seating, and lighting. Other elements may be consistent throughout, such as the standard UCSD trash and recycling receptacles and bicycle rack. These are good neutral elements and should be included in the redevelopment of Revelle and Muir Colleges. Lighting has been discussed beginning on page 92.

Site Furnishings for the Grove and the Coastal Landscapes

In both the Grove and in areas where the coastal landscape predominates, and where the landscape is characteristic either of the dominant campus “rustic” landscape or of the regions coastal nature, utilizing campus standard site furnishings for trash, benches and lighting, is appropriate. These are not areas where special or ornamental design is desired; rather, a more subdued but functional approach is appropriate.

Some consideration should be given, however, to enhancing furnishings in the Grove. While the Grove is generally a landscape through which students, faculty and staff pass throughout the day, the environment of the Grove is special and could be an attractive place to pause and linger, study or socialize. Consideration should be given to identifying locations within the Grove, such as along Lyman Lane from Library Walk to the Original Student Center where additional furnishings such as benches and lighting would make the Grove a more usable space.

There is currently no campus standard for seating. The bench selected for University Center, a teak bench known

as the Giverny bench, would be appropriate as a standard for the entire university, including in the Grove, in the coastal landscape areas, and at Ridge Walk, since the environment of the UCSD campus as a whole is generally informal and rustic and this bench adapts well to both naturalistic and garden environments.

Site Furnishings for Quads

In the developed open spaces between buildings – the quads – special site furnishings may be used, consistent with the unique design of each quad. Since the quads may reflect a special planting concept, such as a particular world geography or a particular botanic specialty, may be formal or informal, or themed around special materials, site furnishings also may be specially designed or selected to be complementary to this strategy. Site seating may be incorporated in retaining walls or planters, or as with the Jenny Holzer table in Muir College, site furnishings may also be art installations.

Site Furnishings for Ridge Walk

As discussed earlier, this important pedestrian walkway requires a special design solution. Along with special ornamental trees with seasonal color, different from the plantings along any other campus walk, site furnishings should also be special and unique to this location. While standard furnishings such as the Giverny bench, trash receptacles and u-lock bike racks may be appropriate, this is a special design project that should be undertaken.

General Site Furnishings Guidelines

Seating

- Provide generous seating throughout areas adjoining buildings such as quads.
- Site walls of between 14 and 18 inches in height are desirable as seating and can be part of the site or building design.
- Benches should be clustered whenever possible to form conversation areas for larger groups.

Trash

- Utilize the university standard trash and recycling fixtures.
- Locate trash and recycling fixtures at building entrances, along and at intersections of major pedestrian corridors.

Lighting

- Follow UCSD standards, the Outdoor Lighting Design Guidelines, for site and building lighting.
- Utilize special lighting along Ridge Walk.
- Utilize special lighting in quads consistent with the landscape design intent of each location.

Signage

- Follow UCSD Comprehensive Signage Program and Policy for site and building signage.

Bicycle Racks

- Utilize university standard “u-lock” bicycle racks.
- Provide adequate numbers of bicycle racks at or near all major building entries, consistent with campus bicycle parking standards, to encourage bicycle use by residents and commuters.



UCSD standard bicycle racks, trash receptacles and wooden bench (top right) may be used throughout the colleges; other site furnishings such as individual seating (bottom right) may be used in special design situations

Special Area Guidelines

The following section contains guidelines that pertain to specific areas of both Revelle and Muir Colleges. These areas have been identified for a more detailed discussion due to their particular importance in establishing the character and image of each college.

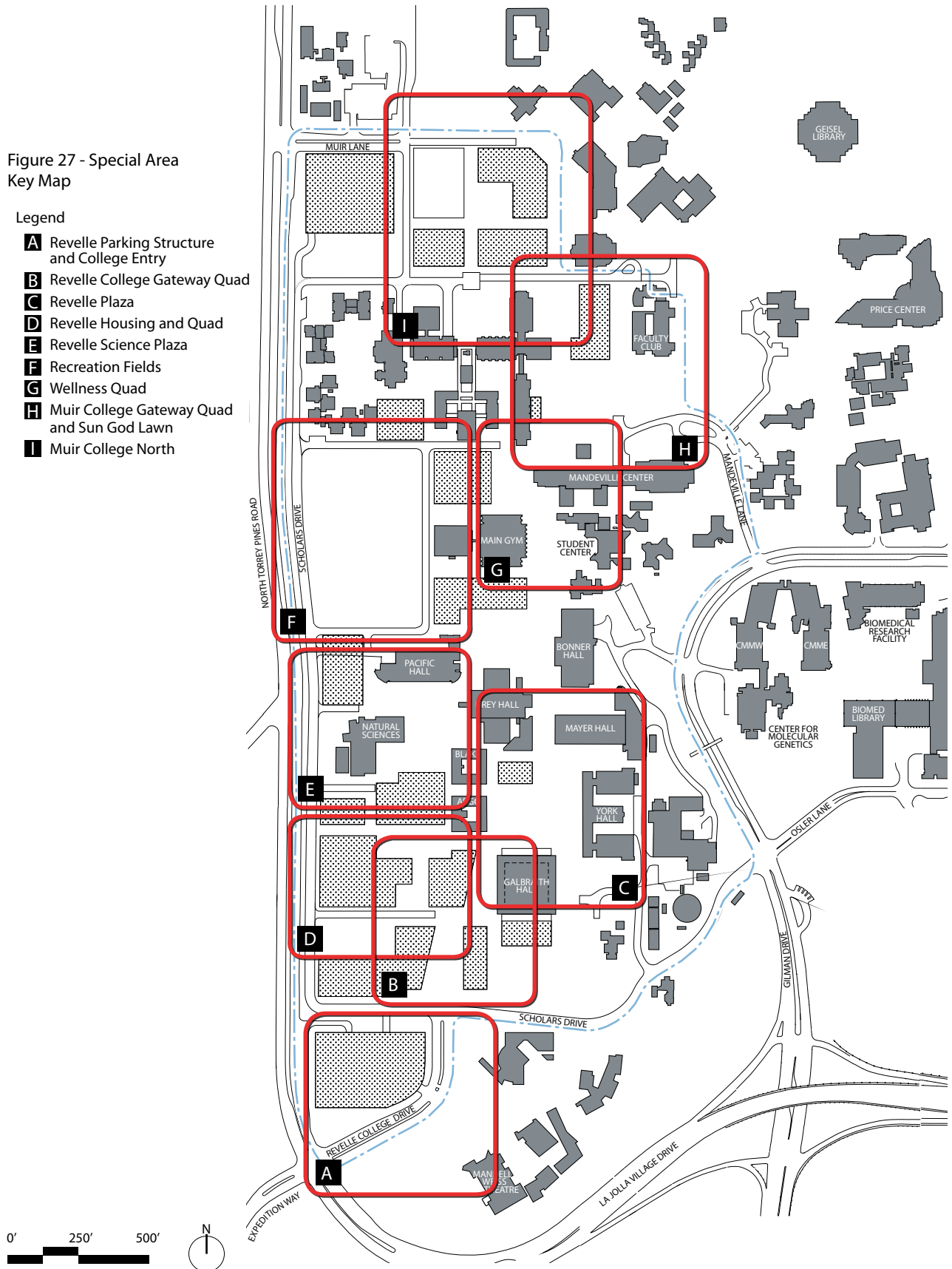
The Special Area Guidelines pertain to each area denoted on Figure 27, and include text and complementary drawings intended to communicate a range of design ideas.

- The design intent discusses the overall goals of the guidelines to provide a basis for the following more detailed guidelines and illustrative material.
- The plan drawings and axonometrics (three-dimensional drawings) provide specific guidance for the design of buildings, quads, streets and adjoining areas. The drawings are described in the Guidelines discussion with reference to the annotations on each. These guidelines are intended to be adhered to in the design of facilities and site improvements. Where they are only of an advisory nature, this is noted.
- The illustrative plan and the cross-sections show one design solution that could be employed consistent with the design guidelines. They indicate the desired design outcome; decisions to deviate from this approach should be carefully considered based on functional or programmatic rationale.

Figure 27 - Special Area Key Map

Legend

- A** Revelle Parking Structure and College Entry
- B** Revelle College Gateway Quad
- C** Revelle Plaza
- D** Revelle Housing and Quad
- E** Revelle Science Plaza
- F** Recreation Fields
- G** Wellness Quad
- H** Muir College Gateway Quad and Sun God Lawn
- I** Muir College North



Revelle Parking Structure and College Entry

Design Intent

The primary vehicular entry to Revelle College is via Revelle College Drive, which also serves as an important UCSD campus entry. To the east, various low buildings of the Theatre District are set back from the road within the Eucalyptus Grove. To the west, parking lot P102 will be replaced with a parking structure. This entry must have an appropriate image for the campus; acknowledging the natural environment of the Grove, while establishing a strong institutional identity through the sequence of spaces and design of the parking structure.

The design intent for this area includes:

- Minimize the apparent scale, mass and visual prominence of the parking structure.
- Intensify the sense of entry through the Eucalyptus forest.
- Provide strong pedestrian connections between the Theatre District and Revelle College.

Guidelines

- The parking structure will not exceed six floors above grade. Parking may be provided below grade in order to accommodate the full program.
- The parking structure facades will screen parked cars while allowing natural light and ventilation. Facade lines should be orthogonal, with sloping floors and ramps contained within the façade and parapet. Rooftop shading devices may be employed incorporating photovoltaics.
- Office or residential buildings may be added as facades, “laminated” on the parking structure, along the Revelle College Drive frontage to screen views of the parking structure, although this option should be evaluated early in the design of the structure. Any additions should have significant glazing to allow views in and out.
- Three entries and exits for the garage can be provided, one from Revelle College Drive, one from

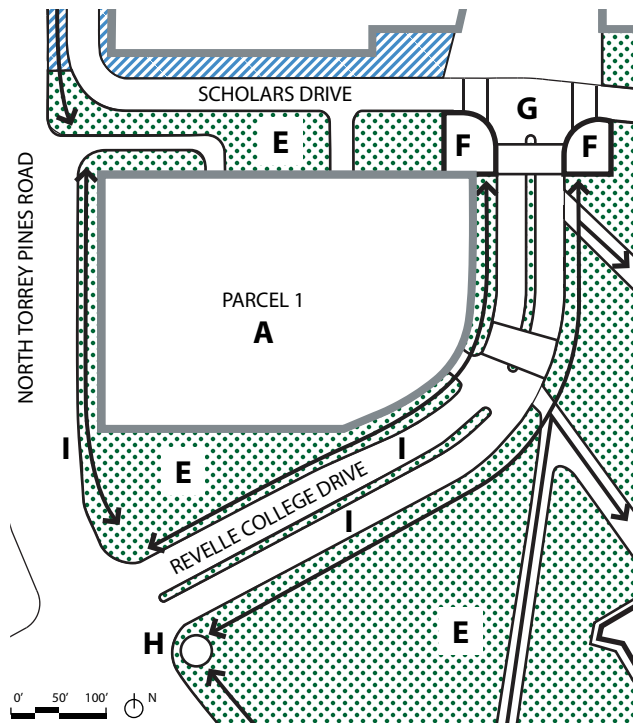


Figure 28 - Revelle Parking and Entry Plan

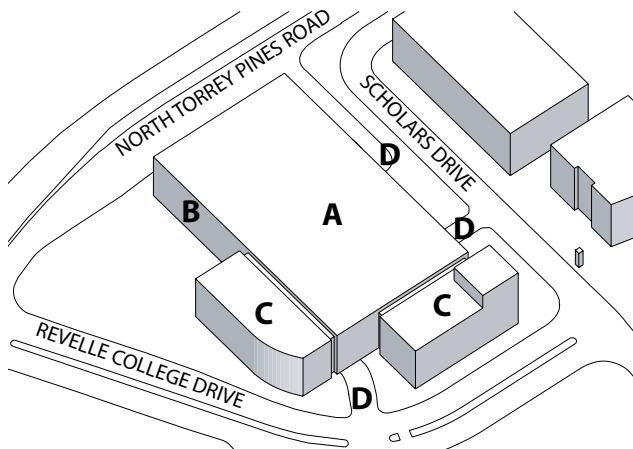


Figure 29 - Revelle Parking and Entry Axonometric



Figure 30 - Revelle Parking and Entry Illustrative Plan

Scholars Drive, and, if needed, one entry-only direct from North Torrey Pines Road. The entry/exit at Revelle College Drive will be aligned with the Theatre District drop-off and access drive across the road.

- E. The Eucalyptus grove on both sides of Revelle College Drive will be preserved; the parking structure will be set back as illustrated to maximize tree coverage. Additional Eucalyptus trees will be planted around the new parking garage. The new trees will be spaced on the same grid as the existing Grove trees. Lawn will be removed.
- F. The corner sidewalks at Scholar's Drive and Revelle College Drive will receive special paving, furnishings and lighting to reinforce this location as a gateway.
- G. Clearly marked crosswalks will be provided to accommodate movement to and from the Theatre District and Revelle Entry Plaza.
- H. Entry monument signage and lighting will be provided at Revelle College Drive and North Torrey Pines Road consistent with campus standards.
- I. Pedestrian sidewalks will be provided along all roadways.

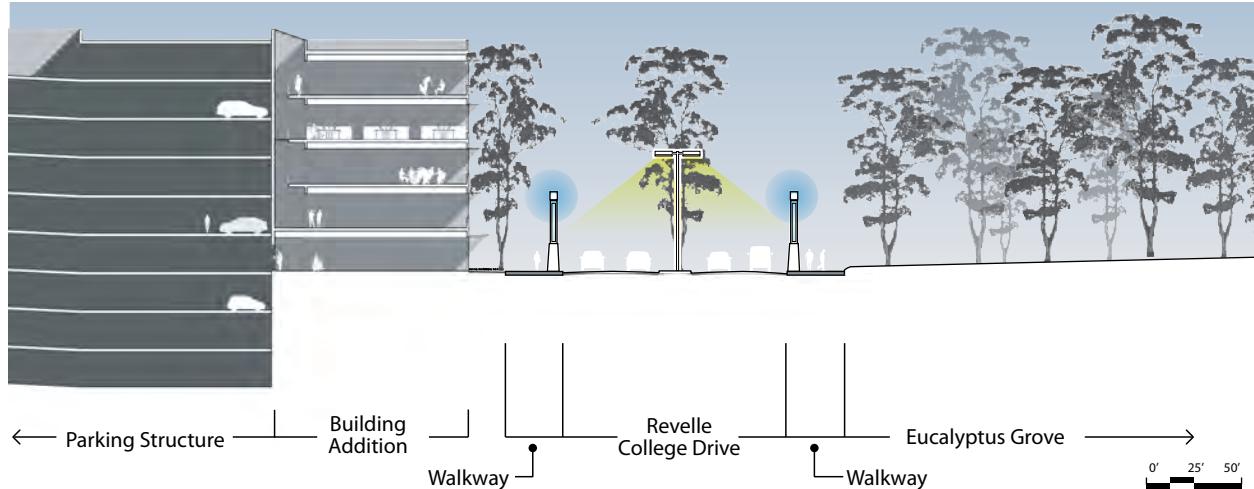


Figure 31 - Revelle Parking Structure with Building Addition Cross Section Looking North

Revelle College Gateway Quad

Design Intent

Revelle College Gateway Quad will become the new gateway to Revelle College and an important entry to the campus as a whole. Three major academic buildings will frame a new quad, focusing attention into the college and toward its heart – Revelle Plaza.

The design intent for this area is to:

- Create an open space that draws visitors into the college and campus.
- Serves as a terminus for Ridge Walk.
- Focuses on a major academic building cluster.

Design Guidelines

- The quad space will be surrounded on three sides by academic buildings. Buildings should be of a compatible height, from four to seven stories maximum.
- The building on Parcel 5 will serve as a visual terminus of the Revelle College Gateway Quad, a landmark and focal point. This building should be taller than adjacent buildings; a taller element can be used to create the visual focal point desired.
- Primary building entries will be clearly expressed on the building facade and located to face the Revelle College Gateway Quad. Each building should have a significant front entry porch, steps or plinth to allow comfortable outdoor gathering between classes and to mark the entry.
- The buildings fronting the Gateway Quad may be linked with a continuous arcade; if this device is used all buildings should be so linked.
- Any expansion of Galbraith Hall will be configured to respect the Stuart Collection Richard Fleischner art installation, with no service roads between the two.
- Service docks will be located on the back sides of buildings and should be largely enclosed within

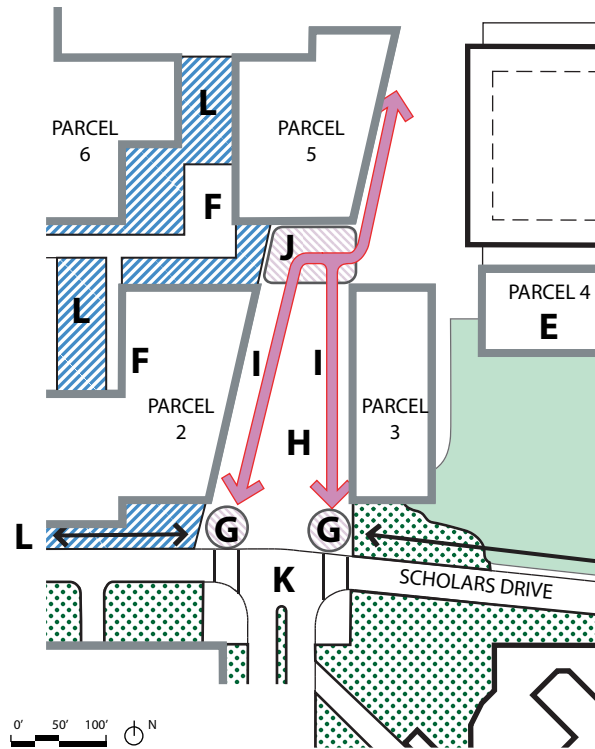


Figure 32 - Revelle Gateway Quad Plan

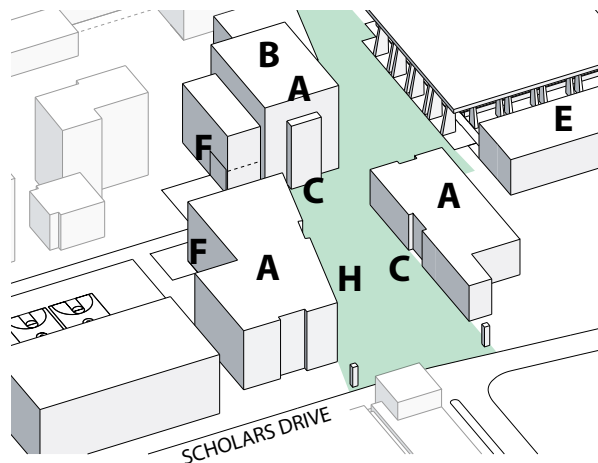


Figure 33 - Revelle Gateway Quad Axonometric

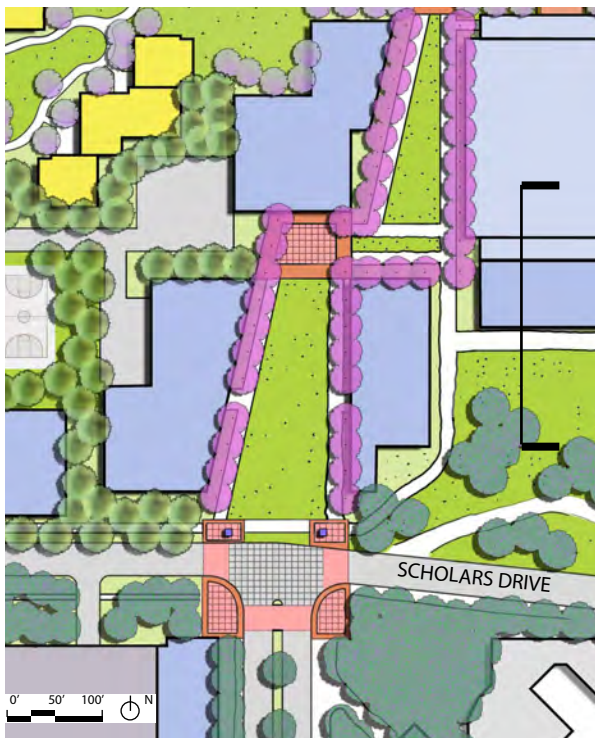


Figure 34 - Revelle Entry Quad Illustrative Plan

the space of the building to conceal service activities and equipment.

- G. Entry markers should be provided at the two pedestrian entries to the Revelle College Gateway Quad from the intersection. These markers should contain special lighting and design features and serve as pedestrian scale gateway elements.
- H. The central area of the Gateway Quad will be planted in an open fashion to allow unimpeded views to the landmark building on Parcel 5.
- I. The primary Ridge Walk design elements (tree planting, lighting, and signage) should be used along both sides of the Gateway Quad and align with the adjacent walkways to complete Ridge Walk.
- J. The north end of the Revelle College Gateway Quad in front of the landmark building at Parcel 5 should have a special element, such as a water feature, art, ornamental planting, or special paving.
- K. Ridge Walk paths will align with crosswalks across Scholar's Drive.
- L. Planting along Scholars Drive fronting Parcel 2 and in spaces between buildings to the west of Ridge Walk will be of the coastal planting palette.

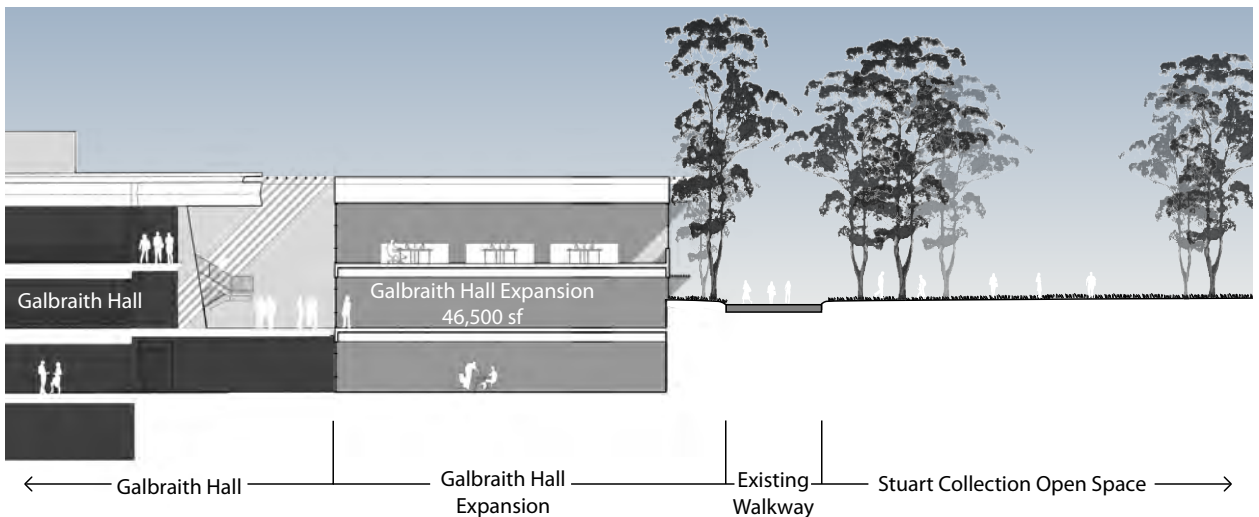


Figure 35 - Galbraith Hall and Parcel 4 Cross Section Looking East



Revelle Plaza

Revelle Plaza, once the heart of the new UCSD campus, remains one of the largest plaza spaces on campus. However, while it once was the center of campus life for the entire university, it now suffers from a diminished role and a design that makes it seem a bleak and unattractive place to linger.

The size of Revelle Plaza suggests that it is perhaps over-scaled as a college space. However, comparisons with other university and college spaces, as shown on the opposite page, illustrate that Revelle Plaza is not necessarily too big to be an active and vital space and a key element of the social life of this great university.

However, the design of the plaza itself and the lack of active uses surrounding it sap it of much of its energy. While it may be possible in the long run to reprogram buildings around the plaza to have more active ground floor uses, in the short run this strategy is unlikely to result in much change. Instead, insertion of a small pavilion into the plaza, with food and coffee service, will activate the plaza and provide a destination at all hours of the day for students, faculty and staff. Correctly designed, this pavilion will become a college landmark, and will draw many to linger in the plaza.

Coupled with the programmatic changes to Revelle Plaza, improvements to the design of the space are also needed to complete the transformation. The sections below describe the overall design intent for the plaza and specific guidelines.

Design Intent

Revelle Plaza will be reconfigured and reprogrammed to make it once more the heart of the college and a place for college and campus gatherings. A pavilion-like structure will be added in the northwest quadrant; an adjunct of the Revelle Commons facility, it will be a venue for informal food service, café, indoor and outdoor dining, and a place to meet over coffee or to work outside of the office or residence.



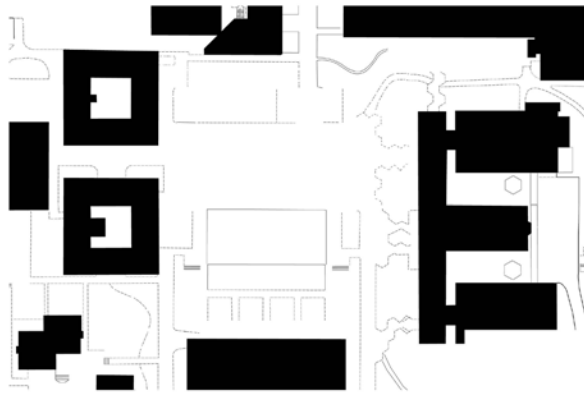
Outdoor seating for coffee, lunch or studying will help activate Revelle Plaza



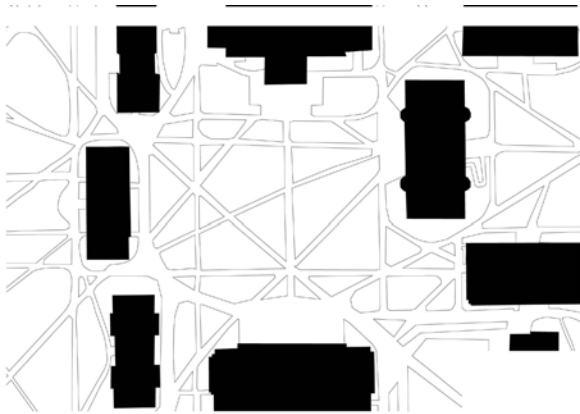
A small pavilion structure can fit in Revelle Plaza, providing food and coffee as well as space for student activities



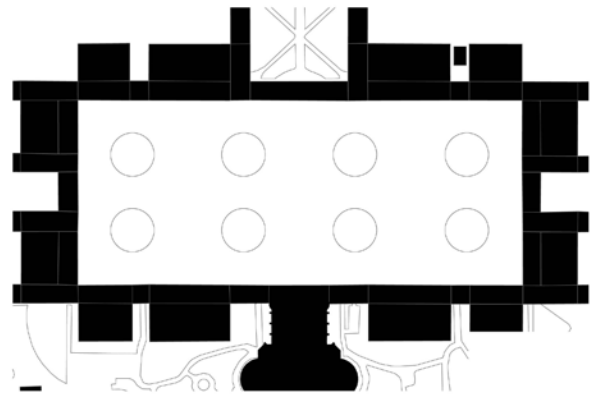
Seating can be provided in the plaza by seat walls as well as benches or chairs



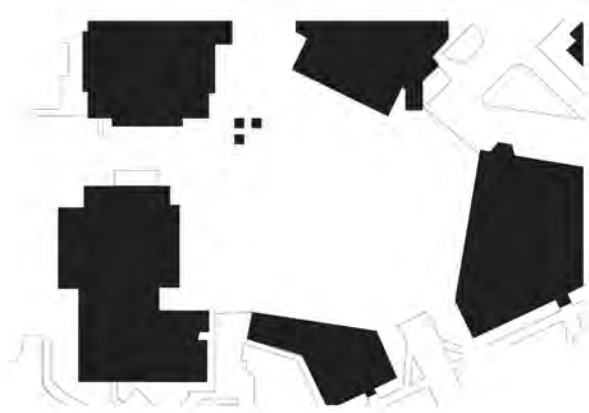
UCSD Revelle Plaza



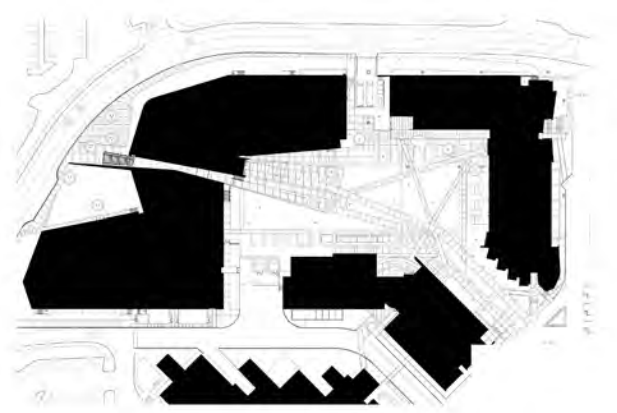
Harvard Square



Stanford Main Quad



University of Washington Red Square



UCSD Warren Quad

Figure 36 - Scale Comparisons of Revelle Plaza with other successful university plazas and quads

- Provide more variety in sun and shade, soft and hard surfaces, and formal and informal areas.
- Accommodate a wide variety of public activities and still be conducive to intimate thought and reflection.
- Provide more active uses in and around Revelle Plaza.
- Rebalance the design of the Revelle Plaza to have more soft surfaces.

Design Guidelines

- The plaza should have a primary open area oriented to Galbraith and York Halls. The ground plane should be approximately 50% grass, suitable for outdoor gathering and relaxing, and 50% hard surface. Due to its historical importance, the water feature located in the center of Revelle Plaza should remain, although it could be relocated.
- A small pavilion structure, which will serve as a café, will be located in the northwest corner of Revelle Plaza. A building in this location will screen the lower levels of Blake and the Urey addition, and has direct access from the Science Quad and from Revelle Commons. The pavilion structure will be oriented to face the center of the plaza space. Indoor and outdoor seating should be provided, with an opportunity to open the facility to the outdoors. The pavilion structure should be of a unique design, should be no more than two stories in height, and transparent to allow visibility of the activities inside.
- The area to the southeast of the pavilion should have special paving and moveable seating. The existing water feature in the Plaza may be relocated to this location.
- A permanent raised stage element may be located in front of Galbraith Hall, York Hall, or both, and sized and configured to accommodate bands,

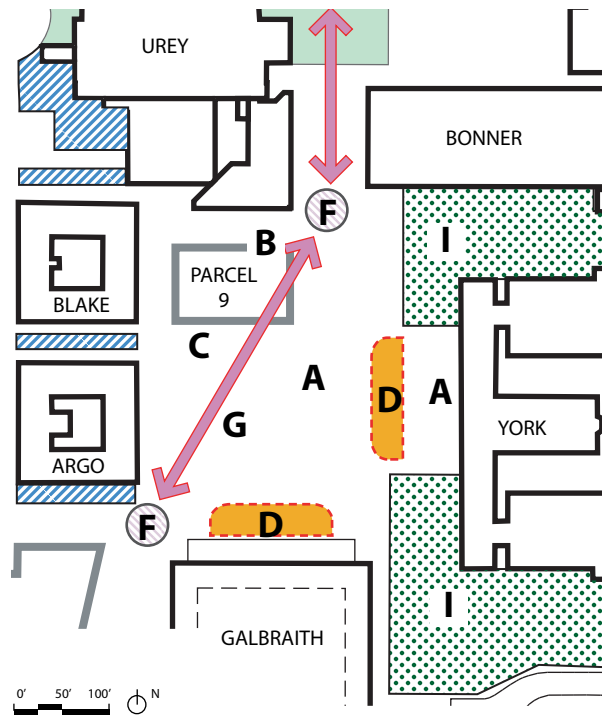


Figure 37 - Revelle Plaza Plan

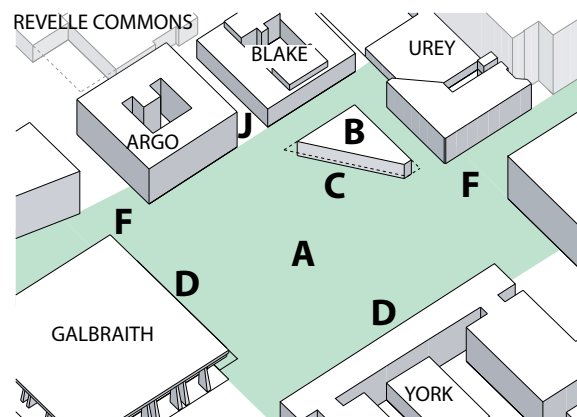


Figure 38 - Revelle Plaza Axonometric



Figure 39 - Revelle Plaza Illustrative Plan

- speakers, or theatre events. The stage should be well integrated with the design of the Plaza, with steps, seatwall planters and other features. The stage area could be integrated into a new stair/entry into Galbraith Hall from the Plaza.
- E. Provide conveniently spaced and secure utility outlets for events in appropriate locations throughout the Plaza.
 - F. The two main entries to Revelle Plaza will be clearly visible.
 - G. Ridge Walk should continue across the plaza and be clearly indicated. The paving for Ridge Walk may be a different material or have a different finish than the other walkways traversing the plaza.
 - H. The primary Ridge Walk design elements (tree planting and lighting) will be used to express the continuity of Ridge Walk through the plaza and clearly indicate the Ridge Walk entry and exit points. However, the configuration of the planting should be creatively expressed to reinforce the spatial design of the plaza rather than a simple double-line linear arrangement
 - I. Eucalyptus trees from the Grove will extend around to the west side of York Hall and be aligned on the grid of the existing Eucalyptus grove.
 - J. Maintain direct visual connections between the Revelle Commons dining hall and Revelle Plaza.

Revelle Housing and Quad

Design Intent

Through the addition of 800 new undergraduate student beds, and the removal of Fleet Housing, the configuration of the student life component of Revelle College will be significantly improved.

It is the intent for this enhanced college housing area to:

- Focus around and frame a new residential quad oriented toward a renovated Revelle Commons.
- Engage Blake and Argo Halls, in order to create a compact, fully-integrated and active zone for all students.
- Provide active uses at ground level surrounding the open space and configure the open space to accommodate a range of activities.

Design Guidelines

- The residential buildings will vary in height and massing to reduce their apparent size, create identity for clusters of residences, and to allow sunlight and breezes to enter the quad from the south and west. Buildings should not exceed twelve floors.
- Parcel 6, as defined, is large enough to accommodate the full 800-bed program including a central open space of significant size. The final configuration of the housing area must incorporate this central open space and must orient it so as to connect to the quad space fronting Revelle Commons and to provide a visual connection to the two residence halls, Blake and Argo. The notch in the southeast corner of Parcel 6 is provided to ensure that Parcel 5, a major academic site, has adequate space for a major loading dock service area. If this service area is not required, Parcel 6 may be expanded to recapture this southeast site area.
- An informal recreation area will be south of the new housing. This area will include lawn area and courts.

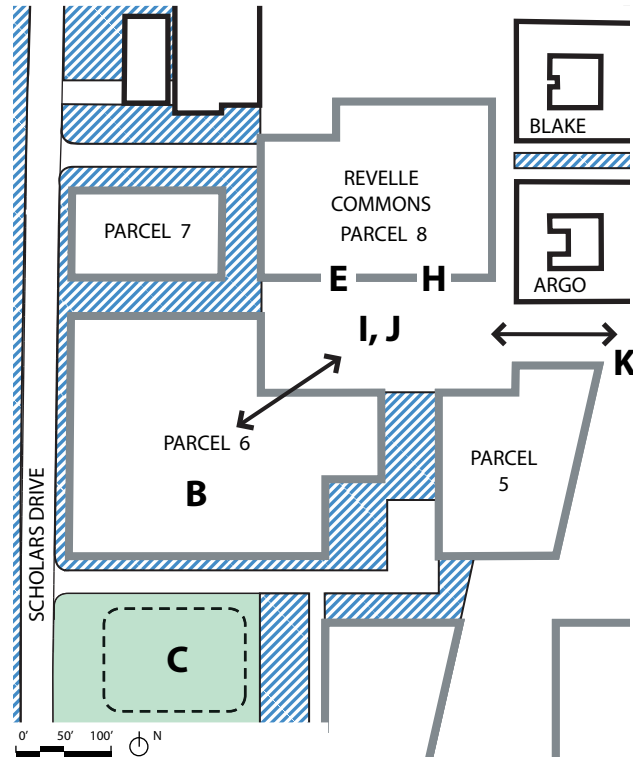


Figure 40 - Revelle Housing Plan

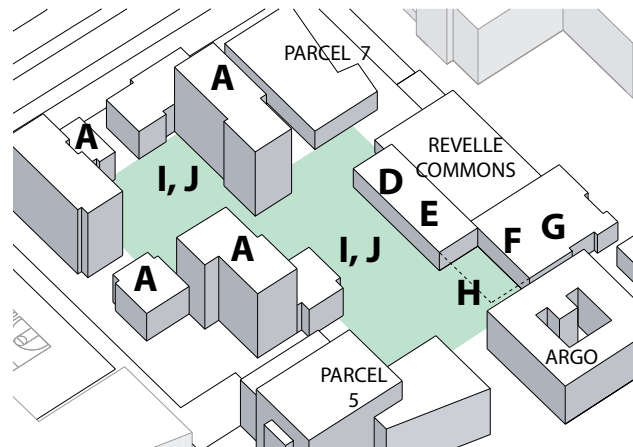


Figure 41 - Revelle Housing Axonometric



Figure 42 - Revelle Housing Illustrative Plan

- D. The Revelle Commons renovation/addition should be two to three floors in height to balance the scale of the new residential buildings.
- E. The south edge of the commons should be programmed with active uses such as dining. Offices

or other quiet uses should not be located on this façade at ground level.

- F. The south and east façades of Revelle Commons should be transparent to allow views in and out. Where possible, façades should have wide operable doors and bays to allow activities to flow between inside and outside.
- G. Sun shading devices should be incorporated into the commons facade and roof design to provide shading and cooling for the building and for associated activities.
- H. An outdoor dining terrace should be provided, and should be visible from all areas of the Quad.
- I. The landscape of the quad may be formal or informal in design but should provide a variety of active and passive, social and intimate spaces.
- J. Paved area should not exceed 50% of the total surface area of the Quad to provide an attractive, green living environment. The quad should incorporate different levels to provide a sense of both public and semi-private spaces for quiet outdoor conversation and study. Planting in the quad should provide shade and sun.
- K. A strong visual connection should be maintained between the Revelle residential open spaces and Revelle Commons.

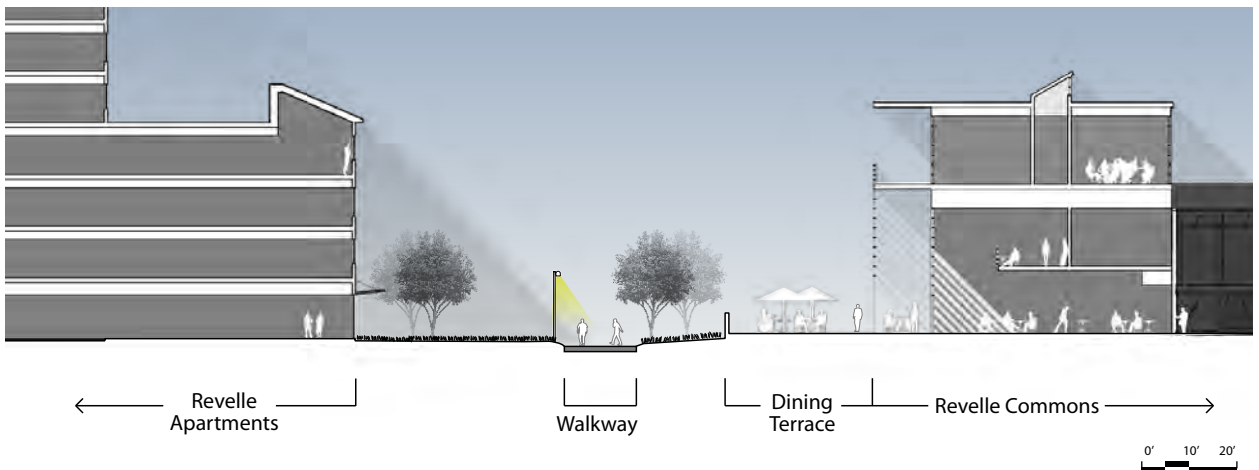


Figure 43 - Cross Section at Revelle Commons and Housing Facing West

Revelle Science Plaza

Design Intent

The Revelle Science Plaza is an important academic quad, providing primary access to the Natural Sciences Building and Pacific Hall and to the new science building which will be constructed on Parcel 10 on the northwest corner. It also provides secondary access to Urey Hall and must be used for heavy service access to the loading dock at Urey Hall. In the future, the machine shop located in Urey Hall should be moved to a more easily accessible location; in the meantime, the conflicts inherent in this situation must be minimized.

The design intent is to:

- Create a design that embraces and focuses on all of the primary building entries that face the space: Revelle Commons, Natural Sciences, and Parcel 10.
- Create a unified appearance and free pedestrian movement throughout the plaza space, while also clarifying where service vehicles are allowed.
- Create usable and attractive areas within the plaza space that allow it to function as a place to stop, relax and socialize, not just a space to pass through.

Design Guidelines

- The Revelle Science Plaza generally will be designed as an open, pedestrian-oriented environment. The majority of the Plaza may be hardscape.
- Service and emergency vehicles can traverse Revelle Science Plaza but should be limited to specific access routes, controlled with bollards, raised planters, markers, special paving or other devices that do not impede open and free-flowing pedestrian movement.
- The service access route should be paved with pavers or materials the same or similar in appearance and dimension to those used elsewhere in the

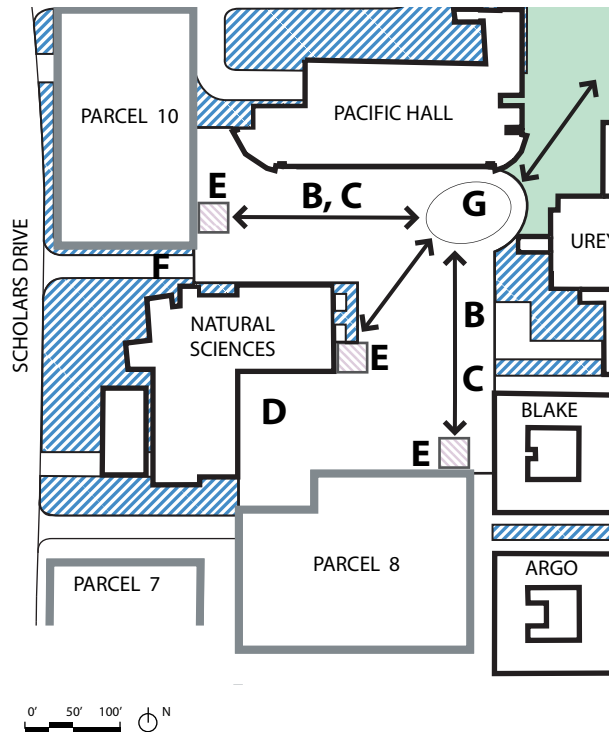


Figure 44 - Revelle Science Plaza Plan

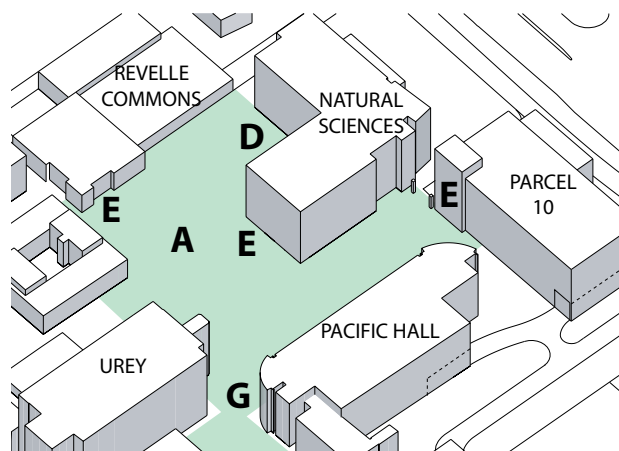


Figure 45 - Revelle Science Plaza Axonometric



Figure 46 - Revelle Science Plaza Illustrative Plan

quad for pedestrian areas. The grade of the service access route should be flush with the grade of adjacent pedestrian areas. It should not be demarcated by standard curbs but rather will bollards, planters or trees.

- D. Retain the existing Natural Science outdoor courtyard as a quiet, intimate corner of the Plaza.
- E. Primary building entries will be aligned to face the plaza space; the entry for Parcel 10 should contain a special element, such as a pediment, portecochere, or tall feature oriented to the east-west axis of the plaza.
- F. The vehicular entry to Revelle Science Plaza will be marked with special features such as lighting, signage, paving, etc. to indicate the transition into a pedestrian-dominated space.
- G. The design treatment of the open space should allow unobstructed views of Revelle Commons and Parcel 10 from the corner closest to Urey Green.
- H. Vertical planting should be used on the edges of the plaza to accentuate the views of terminating buildings and to screen the Urey Hall service area. Tree species along the edges of the plaza should be of consistent species to give the space a single identity tying the two arms together. A tree exhibiting season color other special characteristics, such as the Jacarandas currently located in the plaza, would be appropriate.

Recreation Fields

Design Intent

As an important and active open space on campus, this field area will remain in place with minor modifications to allow access to new development on its periphery.

The design intent for the fields area is to:

- Keep the fields as a prominent green feature along North Torrey Pines Road and Scholars Drive and a backdrop for the academic and residential uses that surround them.
- Improve the surrounding landscape to correspond to the coastal landscape.
- Retain the usability of the fields for recreation events with room for spectators and teams.
- Clarify access and circulation routes for academic buildings, the Main Gym and Natatorium, and the new Wellness Center.

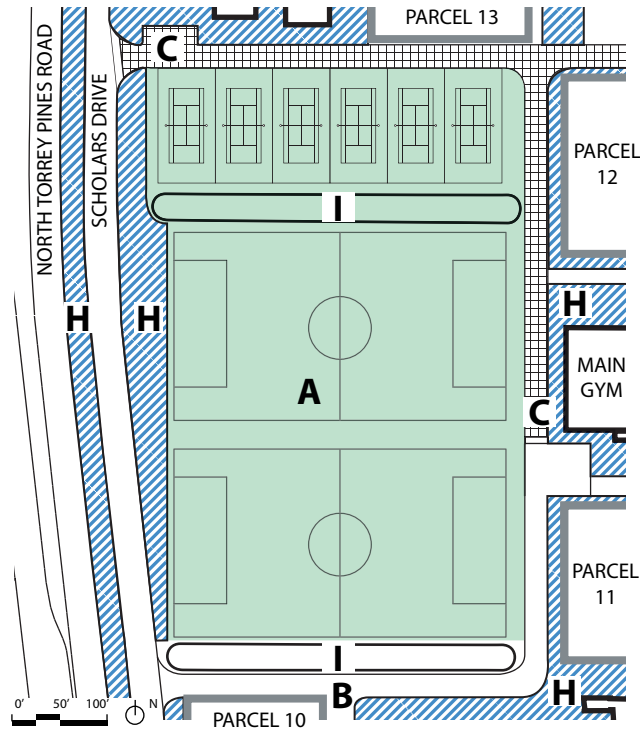


Figure 47 - Recreation Fields Plan

Design Guidelines

- An open lawn area with suitable athletic turf and a minimum dimension of 420 feet by 350 feet will be provided. The turf area will allow for a flexible layout for various recreation and sporting events, such as two parallel soccer fields with sufficient space between for teams and coaches.
- Public vehicular access will be limited on the new service road to deliveries and vehicles destined for the gym or natatorium for drop-off or pick-up.
- Special paving, signage and/or a curb cut will be used to indicate the transition to a limited access roadway. Service lanes should be set off from general access roads and drop-off with a curb cut driveway to indicate a no-access zone for general traffic. They should be at the same grade as campus walkways, and consist of scored concrete or unit pavers rather than asphalt concrete.

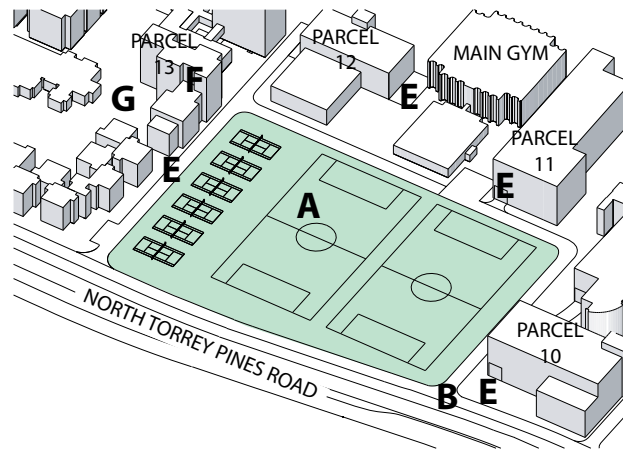


Figure 48 - Recreation Fields Axonometric



Figure 49 - Recreation Fields Illustrative Plan

- D. Lighting will be relocated as needed to allow for maximum field use.
- E. Service docks will be enclosed within the space of the building of all surrounding parcels to conceal service activities and equipment.
- F. The Muir College residential buildings should be varied in height and massing to reduce their apparent bulk and to allow sunlight and breezes to enter the Muir Residential Quad from the south/southeast.
- G. The Muir College residential buildings (Parcel 13) should open and orient toward the main Muir residential quad to actively engage this new housing site with the rest of the college.
- H. Plantings from the coastal landscape palette should be located along North Torrey Pines Road and Scholars Drive and in the interstitial spaces east of the fields. They should be spaced to allow occasional views of the field and campus buildings from North Torrey Pines Road.
- I. 4-foot high turf berms should be located along the south and north edges of the field to provide informal seating for spectators. The slope of the berms should not exceed 25%.

Wellness Quad

Design Intent

Construction of the new Wellness Center (Parcel 12) will complete an important area that serves the entire UCSD campus with health, sports, arts and other student activities from the combined resources of the Main Gym and Natatorium, Wellness Center and Recreation Gym, Original Student Center and Mandeville Center and Mandeville Gallery.

The design intent for the new Wellness Quad is to:

- Create a clearly defined space that will serve as the forecourt for the primary entries of Mandeville Center and the new Wellness Center planned for Parcel 12.
- Incorporate Ridge Walk, which will pass through Wellness Quad.

Design Guidelines

- Align the entry to the building on Parcel 12 with the entry to Mandeville Gallery. Provide a prominent facade feature at the entry.
- The Parcel 12 building facade should be transparent and open to allow views into the building to active uses within. Orient interior active uses such as sports courts, and dance/athletic studios, gymnasiums to be visible from the Wellness Quad.
- The Wellness Quad space should have a clearly defined form. The design of the space should be oriented to define an ellipse, rectangle, or other well defined directional geometric form between the two primary building entries.
- The primary Ridge Walk design elements (trees, lighting) should be incorporated into the design of Wellness Quad. These elements may be used to define the perimeter of the space.

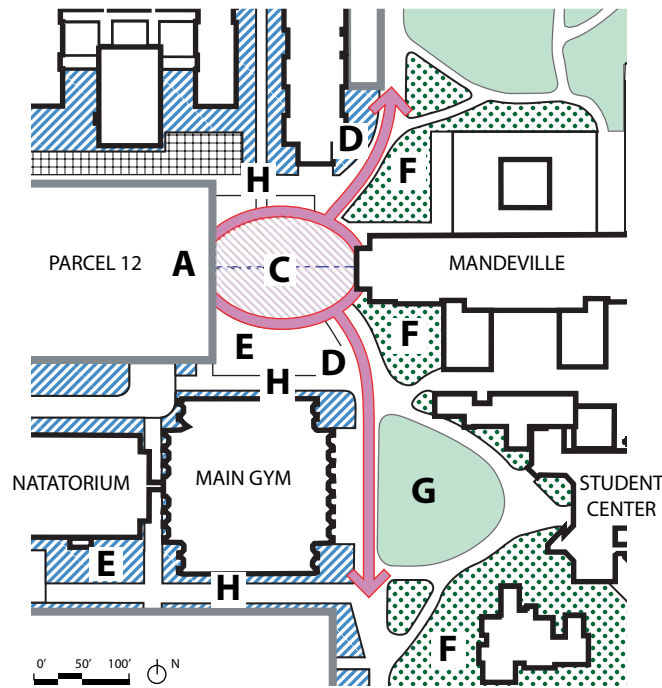


Figure 50 - Wellness Quad Plan

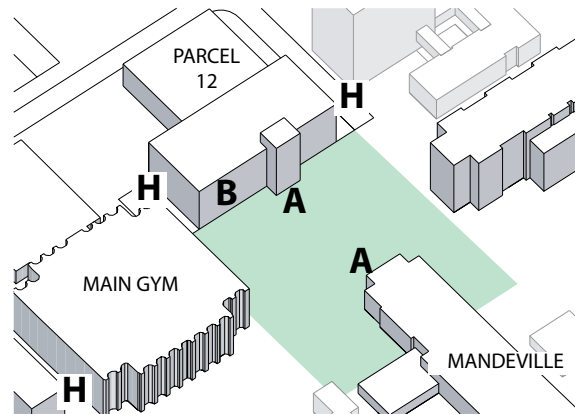


Figure 51 - Wellness Quad Axonometric



Figure 52 - Wellness Quad Illustrative Plan

- E. The coastal landscape palette will be used to frame the quad space and in all interstitial spaces west of Ridge Walk.
- F. The Eucalyptus palette of the Grove will be used in the interstitial spaces to the east of Ridge Walk.
- G. The grassy berm (“The Hump”) in front of the Original Student Center will remain, and Ridge Walk planting in its vicinity should be placed in informal groupings.
- H. Pedestrian connections east-west on either side of Parcel 12 and on the south side of the Main Gym should be retained and/or improved.

Muir College Gateway Quad and Sun God Lawn

Design Intent

The Muir College Gateway Quad marks the northern entry to the college from Ridge Walk and the transition from the straight configuration of Ridge Walk in the north to the curvilinear configuration of Ridge Walk as it occurs within Muir College.

The design intent is to:

- Retain the existing meandering alignment of Ridge Walk and other pedestrian routes in the area.
- Create informal spaces between existing buildings and the Sun God Lawn.
- Retain the existing naturalistic landscape and reinforce this forest-like character.

Design Guidelines

- A tall building element on Parcel 15 should reflect the adjacent Applied Physics & Mathematics Building and form a gateway between the Quad and the Sun God Lawn.
- Building massing on the east facade of the Parcel 15 building should step down to reduce impacts on height and sunlight access to the Faculty Club.
- The Faculty Club and Thurgood Marshall access road will be redesigned to provide only limited vehicular access for service and emergency vehicles, special permit vehicles, and Faculty Club visitors.
- Planting in the Muir Gateway Quad should be unique to this location. It could be naturalistic and forest-like, consistent with plantings throughout Muir College. Large scale trees could be used for background planting (e.g. Redwood, Melaleuca, Douglas fir, Torrey Pine) with the coastal landscape palette for understory plantings.
- Ridge Walk should be curvilinear and naturalistic as it extends through Muir Gateway Quad to the Sun God Lawn area. Throughout this area, the primary Ridge Walk tree should be planted in informal groupings.

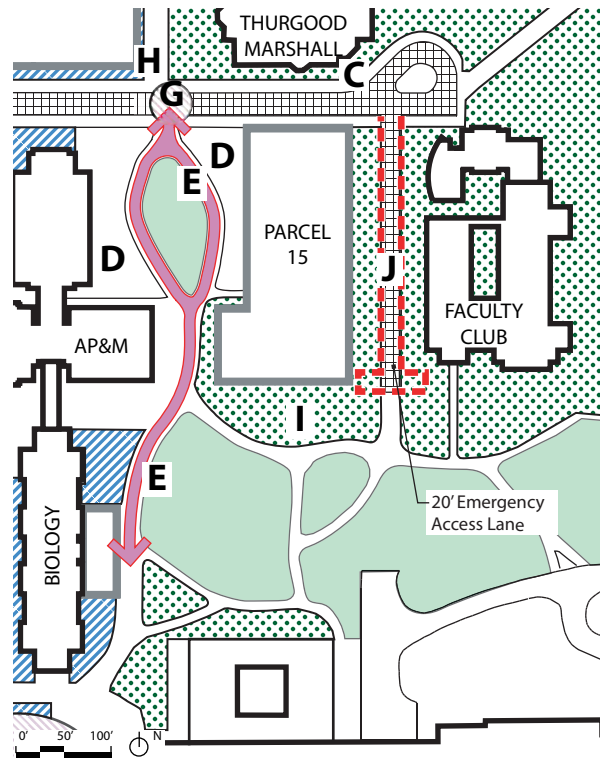


Figure 53 - Muir Gateway Quad and Sun God Lawn Plan

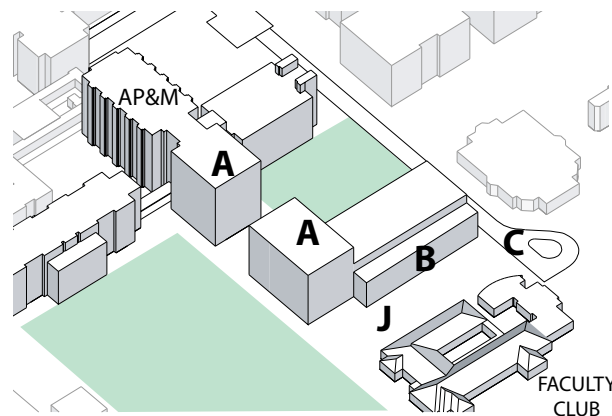


Figure 54 - Muir Gateway Quad and Sun God Lawn Axonometric



Figure 55 - Muir Gateway Quad / Sun God Lawn Illustrative Plan

- F. The Muir College Gateway Quad space should be a continuation of Sun God Lawn; the edges of the two spaces should flow smoothly between Parcel 15 and the Applied Physics and Mathematics Building.
- G. Gateway markers identifying Muir College should be located on either side of Ridge Walk where it crosses the Faculty Club service lane to establish a clear threshold of entry to Muir College.
- H. The intersection of Ridge Walk with the Faculty Club limited access road should receive special treatment designed to slow traffic and clearly indicate to drivers that they are in a pedestrian area.
- I. The Grove Eucalyptus planting should be extended west along the north side of Sun God Lawn up to meet Ridge Walk. Eucalyptus should be planted on the same layout grid as the existing Grove.
- J. The space between the Faculty Club and Parcel 15 must have a 20' wide paved emergency access lane. This lane will provide Faculty Club access and will accommodate emergency, service and pedestrian traffic. It should be paved and detailed in a pedestrian material such as concrete, not asphalt.
- K. During construction of Parcel 15, a temporary Faculty Club parking lot should be provided.

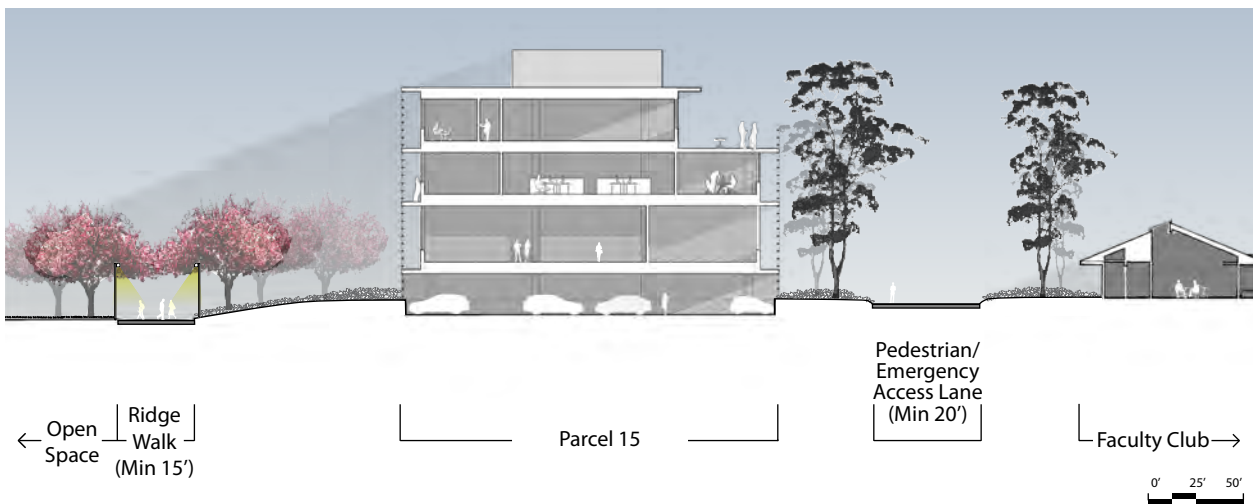


Figure 56 - Cross Section at Parcel 15 and Faculty Club

Muir College North

Design Intent

Expansion of Muir College north to include the building sites on parking lot P207 will allow the college to have a more formal entry and a complex of complementary academic buildings.

The design intent here is to:

- Reconfigure the roadway as a continuation of Ridge Walk, a pedestrian mall rather than a vehicular roadway with sidewalks.
- Provide strong pedestrian connections between the new development and surrounding college uses and parking.
- Provide usable and enjoyable outdoor spaces.

Design Guidelines

- Locate new buildings on Parcels 16 and 17 to define the north side of a new Muir College vehicular entry and drop-off.
- Provide a paved plaza that serves as the pedestrian-friendly drop-off/turnaround for visitor traffic to Muir College. The plaza should address the entries of the new buildings and the existing Muir entry walk. It should be specially paved and could be slightly raised to clearly indicate to vehicles that pedestrians have priority.
- East of the plaza/turnaround, the limited-access roadway to the Faculty Club should be paved in a pedestrian material such as concrete with a driveway curb-cut at the plaza to indicate limited access to general traffic. The roadway should be reconfigured to be primarily a pedestrian walk with service and emergency access allowed.
- New buildings on Parcels 16, 17 and 18 should frame a new courtyard. Connections from this space will be made to Ridge Walk, Thurgood Marshall College, and walkways leading to and from the Muir Parking Structure to the west.

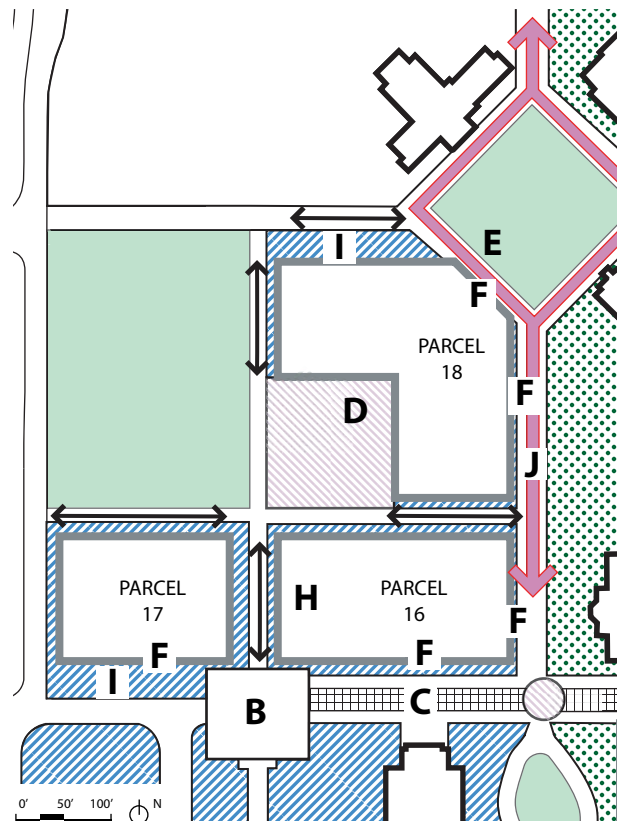


Figure 57 - Muir College North Plan

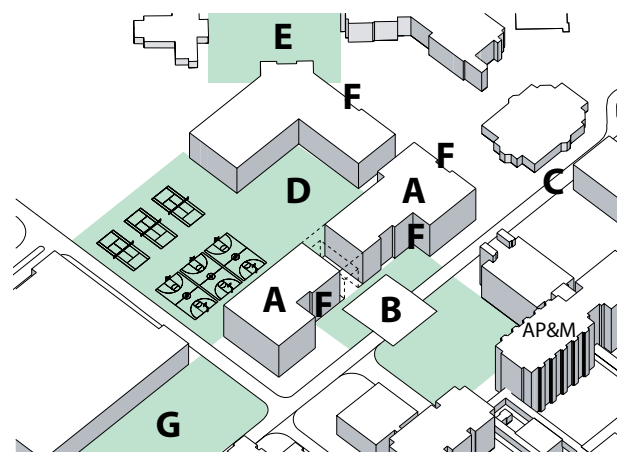


Figure 58 - Muir College North Axonometric

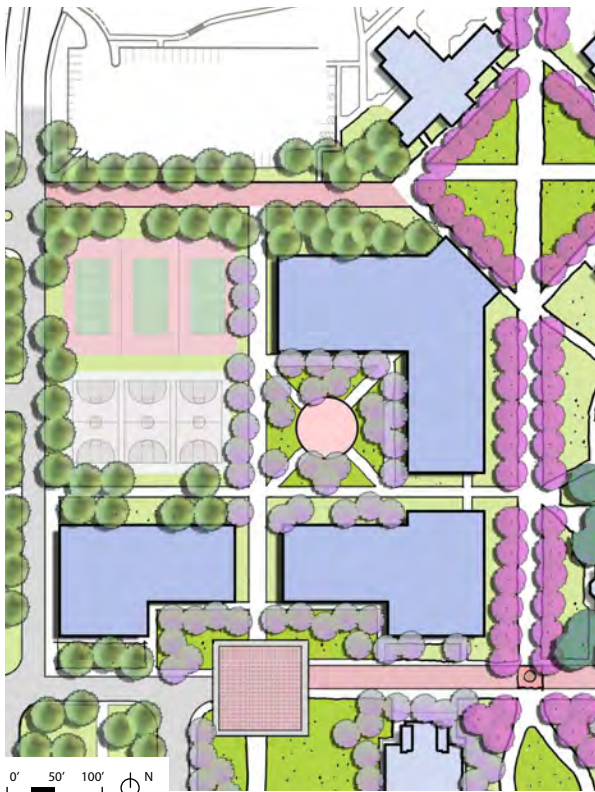


Figure 59 - Muir College North Illustrative

- E. Reflect the orientation of existing Marshall College buildings with the orientation of the new building on Parcel 18. Create a special Ridge Walk quad or plaza space at this location.
- F. Primary building entries will be aligned to face Ridge Walk and Muir Lane.
- G. South of the parking structure provide a lawn area for informal recreational use.
- H. The visual axis between the Muir entry plaza and Parcels 16, 17 and 18 should remain open. If a single building were proposed for Parcels 16 and 17, an open atrium, arcade or breezeway would be required to maintain the visual and pedestrian connection.
- I. Landscape improvements throughout the Muir College North area should have an informal character consistent with the existing Muir College landscape. The coastal landscape palette should be used in plantings up to the edge of Ridge Walk. A portion of this area may be used for a community garden for the college.
- J. Ridge Walk will have a straight alignment in this area. The paved surface of Muir Lane should be replaced with concrete; curbs should be eliminated to create a continuous surface.



Acknowledgements

6

Planning Advisory Committee (PAC)

Name	Department		
<i>Members</i>		<i>Consultants</i>	
Don Chadwick	Recreation	Tom Allen	Academic Affairs
Mark Cunningham	Housing and Dining Services	Richard Benton	Fire Marshal
Judy Dolan	Theatre and Dance	Joel Ross	Deputy Fire Marshal
Boone Hellmann, FAIA	Facilities Design and Construction	Pam Daener	Biological Sciences
Jared Feldman	AS Student Representative (Revelle College)	Dave Weil	Facilities Management
Beth Kaelberer	AS Student Representative (Muir College)	Mark Maltby	Theater and Dance
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Julian Schroeder	Cell & Developmental Biology	Milt Phegley, AICP	Community and Government Relations
Susan Smith	Provost Muir College	Brad Werdick, AICP	Physical Planning
Nicholas Spitzer	Neurobiology		
Ed Spriggs	Student Affairs		
Helen Szkorla	Academic Affairs		
Daniel Wulbert	Provost Revelle College		

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Name	Area
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Larry Carter	Academic Senate
Paola Cessi	Academic Senate
Alain Cohen	Academic Senate, Co-Chair
Philip Gill	Academic Senate
Boone Hellmann	Resource Management and Planning
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Gary Matthews	Business Affairs
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Helen Szkorla	Academic Affairs, Co-Chair
Susan Taylor	Academic Senate
Willem Westra	Academic Senate
<i>Alternates</i>	
Nigel Calcutt	Academic Senate
Jeannie Huang	Academic Senate
Louis Montrose	Academic Senate

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