

UC SAN DIEGO CAMPUS HISTORIC RESOURCES GUIDE 2020



Image: Mayer Hall

From the earliest built development at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography to the iconic modern buildings and landscapes of the La Jolla Campus, innovation and discovery have been at the heart of the University's mission. Our built environment can reveal much about where we have been but can also help chart our path forward. With sustainability, conservation and resiliency as core motivators in the way we plan, careful consideration of preservation, restoration and adaptive reuse must be part of our future decision making.

The UC San Diego Campus Historic Resources Guide (CHRG) was developed to assist campus leadership, project managers, planners and consultants in the processing of projects associated with historic resources located on the UC San Diego campus. Historical resources are considered to be a part of the environment and are thereby subject to review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Section 21084.1 of the California Public Resources Code states that for purposes of CEQA, "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." CEQA requires a lead agency to identify measures to mitigate significant adverse impacts to historical resources. The CEQA Guidelines state that "the lead agency shall ensure that any adopted measures to mitigate or avoid significant adverse changes are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures" deemed prudent and feasible.

As required by the 2018 Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) and associated Environmental Impact Report (EIR), a survey was conducted on the UC San Diego campus to identify eligible historic resources on campus. 277 buildings, structures, objects and landscapes met the survey criteria (e.g. construction prior to 1985), with 40 resources identified as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register and/or California Register.

PROCESS

When a project is submitted to Campus Planning for environmental review, potential impacts to historic resources will be evaluated and a determination for historic review will be made at that time. If a project's implementation proposes alterations or modifications to an individual historic resource, and the scope of work conforms to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, specifically the Standards for Rehabilitation (36 CFR Part 67.7) (Standards), it would be presumed that there are no impacts to historic resources, and no additional review would be required for purposes of CEQA.

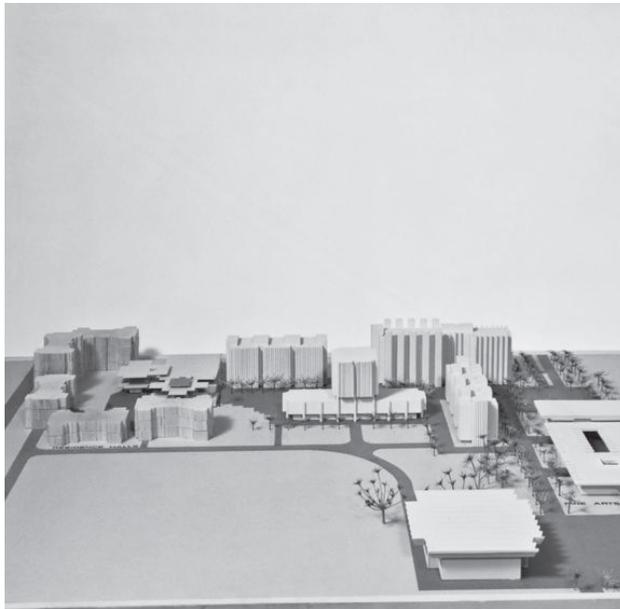
Alternatively, if a project proposes alterations or modifications to a historic resource, and the proposed scope of work does not conform to the Standards as determined by a historic architect, it must then be evaluated whether impacts to the resource can be avoided through redesign or mitigated to a level of less than significant. To be effective, mitigation must lessen the physical impacts that the project would have on the historical resource, often through re-designing the project to eliminate its "objectionable or damaging aspects" (e.g., retaining rather than removing a character-defining feature, or reducing the size or massing of a proposed addition).

When conformance verification with the Standards is required, the determination must be made by a qualified historic architect who meets all requirements as outlined by the US Department of the Interior. The minimum professional qualifications are a professional degree in architecture or a State license to practice architecture, plus one of the following:

- At least one year of graduate study in architectural preservation, American architectural history, preservation planning, or closely related field; or



Images: William Pereira (top left), Bonner and Mayer Hall (top right), and Sverdrup Hall (bottom).



Images: Scripps Institution of Oceanography (top), Roger Revelle (bottom left), and John Muir College model (bottom right).

- At least one year of full-time professional experience on historic preservation projects.

Such graduate study or experience shall include detailed investigations of historic structures, preparation of historic structures research reports, and preparation of plans and specifications for preservation projects.

Process Summary

Early coordination with Campus Planning is an important step in the process. When a project is being considered, initiated and/or a project manager is assigned a project, Campus Planning will review the project and identify whether the building or its location is listed as a historic resource or is within the bounds of an identified historic district. To determine next steps, the project manager should contact Campus Planning to review the project scope (this would include all work associated with the project, both interior and exterior, construction staging, etc. as applicable). After review of the project scope, Campus Planning will determine if a historic architect review or consultation is required. If one is required, Campus Planning will notify the project manager. Preferably this occurs before a final project budget is established.

A list of qualified consultants may be provided by Campus Planning in consultation with Design Development Services/Capital Program Management, if needed. The historic architect will review the proposed plans to determine if the project design complies with the Standards. Prior to construction, the project manager will provide a memorandum or report from the historic architect describing the review findings to the environmental planner to be included in the CEQA documentation for the project.

PROCESS

Steps

Step 1 - Campus Planning will determine if the proposed project occurs within or at a historic resource.

Step 2 - Following review of scope, Campus Planning will determine if the project requires further review from a historic architect.

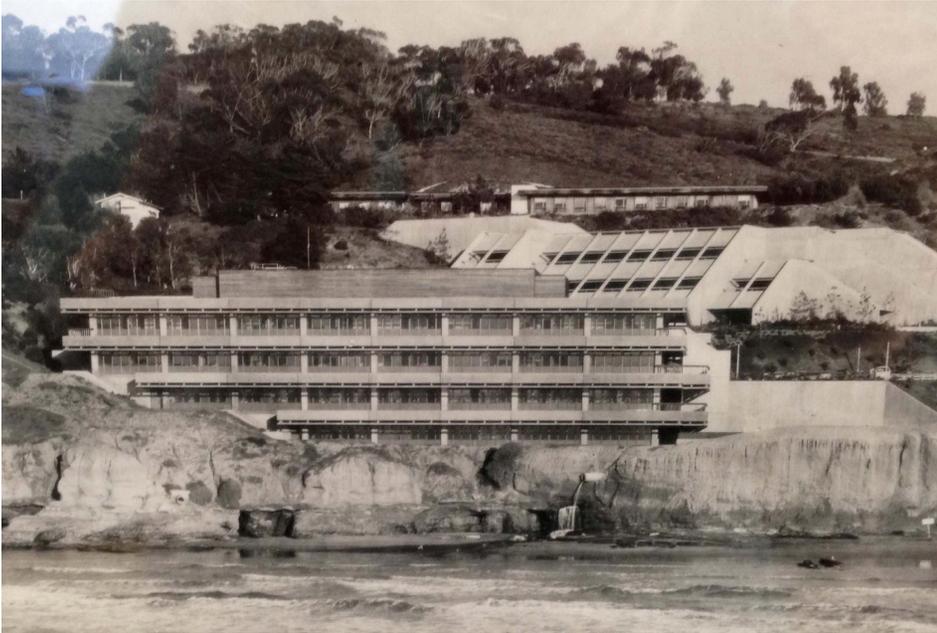
Step 3 - Historic architect will review and provide input on project plans and determine if historic resource impacts are expected and how they can be mitigated.

Step 4 - If no impacts are anticipated, memo to environmental planner is provided (as part of the CEQA record).

Step 5 - If consistency is not achievable, further environmental review and a greater level of environmental documentation may be required.



Images: Revelle Residence Halls (top left), Ritter Hall (top right), Scripps pier (bottom left), and Galbraith Hall (bottom right).



Images: Hubbs Hall (top), and Argo Hall (bottom).

Frequently Asked Questions

My Project includes a historic resource, what do I need to do?

See 'Process Summary' above.

Who can help identify if the project has a historic component?

Please contact Campus Planning.

What if I'm working in the landscape next to a historic resource?

Nearly all eligible resources have component historic landscapes.

Please contact Campus Planning.

What if my project is within the interior of a building that has been identified as a historic resource? Some historic resources on the campus have historic features on the interior of the building. Please contact Campus Planning.

I talked to Jane Doe and she said this building was historically eligible but it wasn't "designated" so this process doesn't apply in my case, right? Nope! Jane Doe is incorrect; eligible and designated resources are treated the same under CEQA.

I already did my Design Review Board (DRB) review, so all of this was approved, right? DRB and historic review happen in parallel but are separate review processes. Historic review is part of the CEQA process with oversight by Campus Planning. You need both. Review of the overall project scope and its potential to impact a Historic Resource should be known well in advance of DRB or other design review.

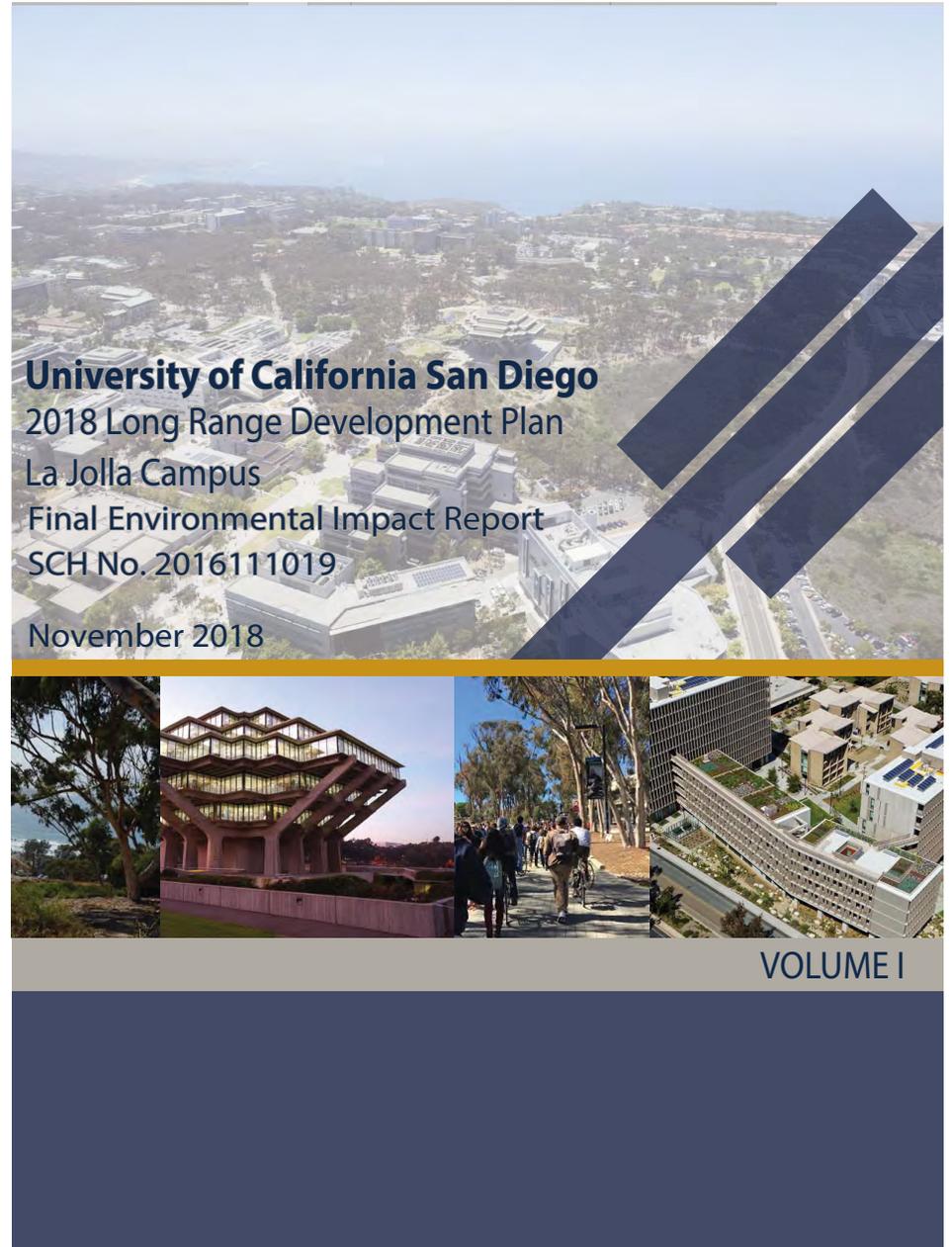
For additional information, please contact Campus Planning:

- Lauren Livers, Senior Environmental Planner
- Ginger Stout, Associate Planner

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Long Range Development Plan EIR Summary

The 2018 Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) acts as the Campus' land use planning guide that identifies anticipated campus space and development needs to accommodate projected growth through its 2035-2036 planning horizon. The associated LRDP Environmental Impact Report (EIR) evaluates the potential for impacts to historic resources resulting from the implementation of the 2018 LRDP. CEQA guidelines dictate public agencies are charged with the duty to avoid or substantially lessen significant environmental effects that may be caused by projects. The 2018 LRDP EIR provides more detailed guidance with respect to historic resources and a thorough understanding of these resources is key to future decision making under the 2018 LRDP.





University of California, San Diego Historic Resources Survey Report

Prepared for:

University of California, San Diego, Physical and Community Planning
La Jolla, California

Prepared by:



Pasadena, California

June 10, 2016

UC San Diego Historic Resources Survey Report Summary

In June 2015, the University of California, San Diego (UC San Diego) retained Architectural Resources Group (ARG) to conduct a historic resources survey of its La Jolla campus, which includes the main UC San Diego campus, the Scripps Institution of Oceanography campus, a portion of the Torrey Pines Gliderport site that is owned by the University of California, and three off-site properties that are also owned by the University. The ARG historic resources survey included all built resources at UC San Diego's La Jolla Campus that were constructed between the earliest period of campus development and 1985. In total, 277 campus buildings were evaluated as part of the survey, as were several structures, landscapes, planning features, and other elements of the built campus environment. Survey findings informed the 2018 Long Range Development Plan by identifying areas of opportunities and constraint as related to historic resources and future campus development. The survey identified a total of 40 resources as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register and/or California Register.

For additional information, please contact Campus Planning:

- Lauren Lievers, Senior Environmental Planner
- Ginger Stout, Associate Planner

HISTORIC RESOURCES

As documented in the 2018 UC San Diego Historic Resources Survey Report, the campus contains over forty identified historic resources. Historic resources are considered part of the environment and must be taken into consideration during a project's review. Impacts to historic resources are evaluated by determining the potential for development and/or improvements that may affect the integrity and character-defining features of historic resources. Given the breadth of potential scenarios that may occur, projects undertaken are evaluated on a case-by-case basis.



Images: Natatorium (top left), Eucalyptus Grove (top right), Revelle Plaza (bottom left), and York Hall (bottom right).

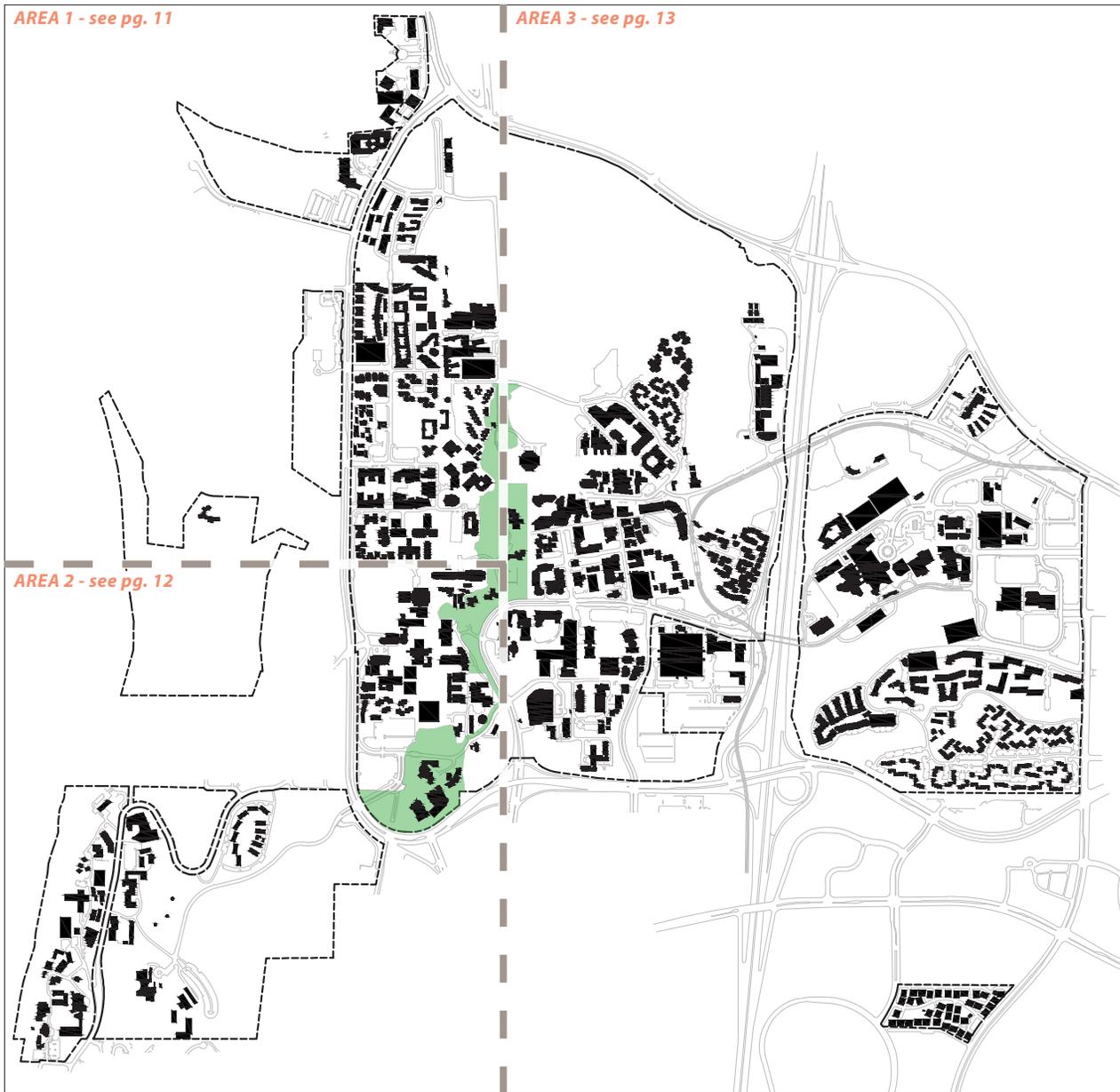


Images: Summer Auditorium (top), Mandeville Center (middle left), Main Gym (middle right), and Blake Hall (bottom)

AREA 1 - see pg. 11

AREA 3 - see pg. 13

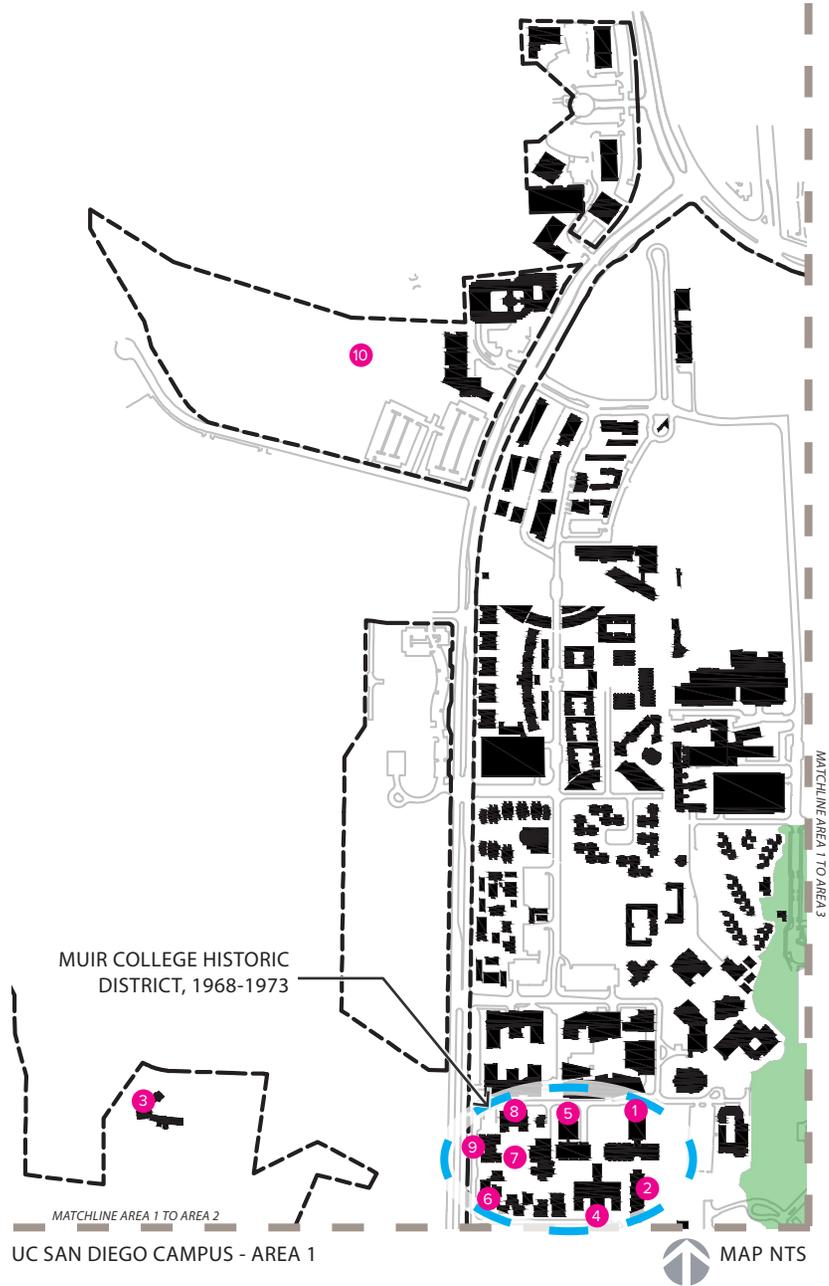
AREA 2 - see pg. 12



- LEGEND
-  MATCHLINE
 -  HISTORIC GROVE

UC SAN DIEGO CAMPUS KEY MAP AREAS





Images: Stewart Commons (top left), Tioga Hall (top right), Humanities and Social Sciences (bottom left), and Applied Physics & Mathematics (bottom right).

LEGEND

- 1 APPLIED PHYSICS & MATHEMATICS, 1969
- 2 BIOLOGY, 1970
- 3 WILLIAM BLACK RESIDENCE/UNIVERSITY HOUSE, 1952
- 4 HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, 1970
- 5 MCGILL/MANDLER HALL COMPLEX, 1970
- 6 MUIR COLLEGE APARTMENTS, 1971
- 7 STEWART COMMONS, 1970
- 8 TENAYA HALL, 1968
- 9 TIOGA HALL, 1968
- 10 TORREY PINES GLIDERPORT, 1930
- HISTORIC DISTRICT
- MATCHLINE
- HISTORIC GROVE

*Area 1 includes the Torrey Pines Gliderport & adjacent properties, and Eleanor Roosevelt, Marshall and Muir College.
 **For information on specific resources, see the ARG Historic Resources Survey Report Summary.



Image: Bonner Hall

LEGEND

- 11 ARGO HALL, 1968
 - 12 BLAKE HALL, 1968
 - 13 BONNER HALL, 1964
 - 14 CHE CAFE, 1943
 - 15 ECKART BUILDING, 1976
 - 16 GALBRAITH HALL, 1965
 - 17 GEORGE H. SCRIPPS MEMORIAL LABORATORY, 1910
 - 18 HUBBS HALL, 1976
 - 19 HYDRAULICS LABORATORY, 1964
 - 20 IGPP-MUNK LABORATORY, 1963
 - 21 MAIN GYMNASIUM, 1968
 - 22 MANDEVILLE CENTER, 1974
 - 23 NATATORIUM, 1967
 - 24 OLD DIRECTOR'S HOUSE, 1913
 - 25 REVELLE COLLEGE PROVOST OFFICE, 1968
 - 26 RITTER HALL, 1931
 - 27 SUMNER AUDITORIUM, 1960
 - 28 SVERDRUP HALL, 1960
 - 29 UREY HALL, 1963
 - 30 YORK HALL, 1966
- HISTORIC DISTRICT
 - MATCHLINE
 - HISTORIC GROVE

HISTORIC RESOURCES



UC SAN DIEGO CAMPUS - AREA 2



*Area 2 includes Revelle College, the Theatre District and Scripps Institution of Oceanography.
 **For information on specific resources, see the ARG Historic Resources Survey Report Summary.



UC SAN DIEGO CAMPUS - AREA 3



Images: Biomedical Library (top), Geisel Library (bottom left), and Medical Teaching Facility (bottom right).

LEGEND

- 31 BIOMEDICAL LIBRARY, 1969
- 32 BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES BUILDING, 1969
- 33 CAMP MATTHEWS SENTRY BUILDING, 1942
- 34 GEISEL LIBRARY, 1970
- 35 MEDICAL TEACHING FACILITY, 1978
- 36 THIRTY BLOCKS SCULPTURE, 1976
- HISTORIC DISTRICT
- MATCHLINE
- HISTORIC GROVE

*Area 3 includes Warren College, University Center, Health Sciences West, and east campus.
 **For information on specific resources, see the ARG Historic Resources Survey Report Summary.