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Introduction

executive summary

The University of California, San Diego (UC San Diego) has conducted many thorough planning studies over the past five decades. These studies have primarily focused on land use issues, traffic access, parking and siting and massing for specific facilities and programs. Through the development of the various neighborhood planning studies the University has been able to more specifically guide the development of the campus in consideration of program development. This idea of connectivity is a fundamental component of the physical framework of the campus. UC San Diego contains many world class works of architecture, a historic Eucalyptus grove as well as several natural and rustic canyons that traverse the campus. Prior campus plans including the 1989 Master Planning Study envisioned that these “open spaces” would provide the connectivity and legibility of a unified campus. The UC San Diego Open Space Master Planning Study (OSMPS) was undertaken as a means to better understand the overall goal of the campus open spaces, and to provide planning and design guidelines for the creation of a safe and convenient system of open spaces.

This plan seeks to identify the preservation and enhancement of open space through the UC San Diego campus. The OSMPS has been prepared under the direction of the UC San Diego Open Space Committee (OSC) which is composed of faculty representatives from the Committee on Campus Community and Environment (CCCE), staff representatives from the Campus and Community Planning Committee (CCPC),
the Associated Students, Graduate Students Association, professional Landscape Architects, Facilities Management, Physical & Community Planning, and the Campus Architect. This group is additionally charged with the review of campus landscape projects and serves as a steward for campus open spaces.

The resulting Open Space Master Planning Study is intended to be used as baseline information that is a frame of reference from which future land use and development decisions can be made. The OSMPS will provide useful guidance for determining how improvements associated with specific projects will ultimately contribute to a holistic system of open spaces; spaces that serve as the circulatory vehicle for the campus and the medium for campus wide sustainability goals.

**what is open space?**

Open space is the space not occupied by buildings or other structures. There are several types of open spaces at UC San Diego. These include plazas, quads, courtyards, and walks as well as our natural Ecological Reserve, Grove Reserve, and Restoration lands. Often these areas host other vital pieces of the campus urban landscape, including roads, utilities, pedestrian and bicycle paths. Whereas buildings typically serve individual groups on the campus, open space is a shared entity. For this reason, the open spaces should be attractive and functional to best serve the entire campus community. They should reflect the values of excellence that focus on students, research, and public service.

“We will align our efforts to be a student-centered, research-focused, service-oriented public university.”

- UC SAN DIEGO’S STRATEGIC PLAN.
Introduction

document overview

open space planning principles
The Open Space Planning Principles serve as general guidelines for open space planning at UC San Diego. Each of the principles synthesizes campus wide goals from UC San Diego plans including the 2014 Strategic Plan and the 1989 Master Plan and applies their relevance to general goals for open spaces. The Open Space Planning Principles are referenced in the subsequent chapters and serve as broad guidelines that can be applied to the creation, maintenance and preservation of all open spaces on campus. Principles include:
- Legibility
- Identity
- Mobility
- Social Spaces
- Resiliency

open space framework
The Open Space Framework provide a campus wide structures for organizing various scales of open space. Chapter 3 includes several diagrams to outline open space relationships at the campus scale. Each section contains diagrams of the geographic manifestation of the framework and outlines its definition and guiding principles. The Campus Open Space Framework includes:
- Entries
- Seams
- Circulation
- Loop Road
- Grove Reserve
- Restoration Lands
- Ecological Reserve
- Stuart Collection
- Historic Places
- Landscape Planting Typologies

campus public places
The Campus Places Section, while not a prescriptive guide, identifies strengths of each open space “Place” that contribute positively to the campus identity as a whole. The term “Places” suggests these are identifiable locations that warrant specific attention. In select locations, the plan explores potential improvements that embody the principles discussed in the OSMPS with conceptual graphics and analyses. Chapter Four includes these descriptions with associated analysis and conceptual graphics. All of the campus public places are not outlined in this document, however, that does not make them less important to campus identity.
Pawka Green is the central gathering space in the Scripps Institution of Oceanography Neighborhood.
Introduction

planning context

history

UC San Diego’s rich beauty is complemented by an interesting history. UC San Diego began as the Scripps Institution of Oceanography which formalized in 1925. In 1955, the San Diego City Council offered the land that was occupied by Camp Matthews to the University of California. In 1959, a Bill of Congress was introduced to transfer Camp Matthews to the University of California Campus. Roger Revelle, the Scripps Institution Oceanography Director at the time, along with other scholars, were instrumental in the recruitment of professors and administrators and the creation of the University of California, La Jolla, later renamed University of California San Diego.

From coastal bluff and military base to one of the world’s premier research universities, several important historical elements that exist on campus today are markers of the evolution of UC San Diego.

Historic image from the Camp Matthews UC San Diego dedication ceremony

plan updates

From the 1987 Open Space Study to the 2004 Long Range Development Plan, UC San Diego has conducted planning studies to guide everything from detailed design to long range planning. Previous plans have been referenced in order to remain consistent with open space planning principles that exist in other documents. For instance, the open space principles outlined in the 1989 Master Plan are still valid today, including preservation of the Grove, Ecological Reserve and Restoration Lands. Main forms of pedestrian circulation outlined in the plan are still important circulation routes for students. Neighborhood plans provide historical background, areas of change and primary framework elements for specific campus places that relate to academic and housing centers.

However, this plan also revisits some evolving concepts that differ from previous plans. While the concept of preserved open space is valid from previous plans, the idea of the Grove and its plant material is evolving to reflect approaches more relevant today.

This plan is part of the pre-planning for the Long Range Development Plan Update (anticipated completion in 2018). Additionally, the document serves to meet the goals of the UC San Diego Strategic Plan. Existing and planned open spaces will help facilitate the goals of the plan, particularly Goal 4, “Manage the Campus Landscape...” and Goal 5, “Guide Future Developments.” These goals align with the Open Space Planning Principles mentioned later in the document.

ongoing and future projects

Physical campuses are not static entities. They may be changed dramatically by single projects yet also may be shaped slowly over time by external forces. For example, leaders respond to new opportunities for investment in student centered facilities and infrastructure. Challenges presented by climate change are another driver for campus renewal. Goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions have catalyzed transit programs, bringing people to campus in new ways and points of arrival. Green infrastructure—the use of planting areas to filter and cleanse stormwater runoff—promotes new thinking about how campus open spaces can be multifunctional. This plan describes open space principles that are drivers for a more resilient campus and provides more detailed place descriptions to guide future projects.
Open space is the space not occupied by buildings.
Introduction

purpose of this planning study

how to use this document

The UC San Diego Open Space Master Planning Study focuses on all existing and planned campus open spaces. These spaces are important to the identity of campus in the present and the future as outlined previously in the 1989 Master Planning Study. Rather than referring to them as spaces, they are referred to as Places in this document, distinguishing them as important parts of the overall campus open space framework. This document provides descriptions of each of these open spaces and how they relate to the larger campus framework. Additionally, several campus Places have been selected for a more in-depth observation and conceptual design investigation. These places have been chosen due to their improved function or as part of a preservation strategy to strengthen campus identity.

Additionally, this document gives special consideration to landscapes that are identified in the 1989 Master Planning Study. The Ecological Reserve is a high quality landscape consisting of native plant and biological communities. Sustainable management of this area is required by the 2004 UC San Diego Long Range Development Plan Environmental Impact Report (LRDP EIR). The Grove Reserve is a cultural landscape and a significant part of the campus aesthetic.

This document supports the goals of the Strategic Plan and will inform future updates to the LRDP. Additionally, this study is meant to guide ongoing development so that new buildings and their relationship to existing or future development is addressed in all projects moving forward. Projects as small
as replacing lighting on a paved path and those as large as designing a new district for campus should consult this OSMPS, as everything on campus that exists outside of buildings is part of the open space referenced in this document.

Finally, this document is meant to outline objectives to protect and preserve both existing and planned open spaces, recognizing the importance of present and future spaces on campus.

Utilities, lighting, bike facilities, etc. are all considered integral components of the campus open space.
Introduction

purpose of this planning study

document goals and objectives

1. identify campus public places

GUIDELINE: This plan should provide descriptions and context maps of campus places.

This document is focused on describing campus public places, how they are designed and maintained. The planning guidelines in this document should be applied to all of these places in different capacities. Each description highlights what makes these places special, existing conditions and the overall concept for the use of the space. For several places, the planning ideas are applied to show a conceptual design.

2. guide overall campus open space framework

GUIDELINE: Campus places should be part of a larger open space network that addresses mobility, campus identity and legibility.

The open space framework is part of a larger landscape relationship to the campus that relates to mobility, neighborhood identity and legibility. Additionally, those places that are part of the Grove, Restoration Lands and Ecological Reserve should be preserved in order to preserve an integral part of the campus framework. The framework should also take into account new developments and modes of transportation, providing a network for comfortable travel to and from campus.

3. document UC San Diego’s landscape identity

GUIDELINE: Outline present and future landscape typologies including plant and material palettes and identify the unique elements that make open spaces authentically UC San Diego.

Place character at UC San Diego is often manifested as part of a strong landscape planting and material palette. These palettes should be made clear in order to serve as a guideline for new landscapes and the maintenance of existing ones.
4 **manage the campus landscape to preserve character and historic places**  
**GUIDELINE:** Specific places should be managed and preserved as part of the larger open space framework.

Special campus places containing historic landscapes, those with Stuart Collection artwork and sensitive ecologies should have specific outlines for maintenance and preservation. This is important to the diversity of places on campus and should be preserved to promote a strong campus landscape identity.

5 **guide future developments and their interface with campus places**  
**GUIDELINE:** Guide future developments and how they interface with campus places and the larger landscape framework.

Each project should address campus places directly surrounding the building as well as the larger campus open space framework. These opportunities offer a critical opportunity to reinforce campus open space objectives. This builds on the 1989 Master Planning Study Principle of Connections.

6 **highlight donor opportunities**  
**GUIDELINE:** Outline donor opportunities for funding and maintenance of open space.

Several alumni and friends of the University have expressed interest in funding future landscape projects as well as contributing to the redesign and maintenance of existing campus places. This document highlights these opportunities.
Open Space Planning Principles
Open Space Planning Principles

I. Legibility

The experience of entering and circulating within the entire UC San Diego campus should be facilitated and enhanced by the effective use and sequencing of districts, outdoor spaces, wayfinding, planting, lighting, and furnishings.

Legibility of the campus refers to those physical features – circulatory routes, vegetation, signage, plazas, etc. – which can be easily read to guide to one’s experience of the campus. New students and visitors benefit from clarity of access for wayfinding and orientation. Entries that are well marked, consistent planting that reinforces the campus framework, and direct paths that organize the campus are important types of features to reinforce clarity. The entire campus: staff, faculty, undergraduate and graduate students, visitors and alumni take pride in a well-organized campus that fosters a strong sense of place. A readable hierarchy of circulation routes, gathering spaces that promote activity, logical campus and neighborhood centers, and long vistas support campus legibility goals to these users. Legible features are memorable. Landscape elements can contribute to intuitive wayfinding and provide legibility with visual cues and sequencing. Alumni may recall with nostalgia the iconic place of grandeur and equally, the quiet glade where studying was completed in solitude. The open spaces of the campus – large such as Town Square or small such as the intimate eucalyptus glade west of Warren Mall—should read as a diversity of distinct spaces that contribute to the overall campus network of places through function and the vegetation character they reinforce.
guidelines for legibility

- The UC San Diego campus should be legible from its perimeter as described in the seam and entry sections of the framework chapter in this document.

- Zones such the University Center which serves as the “downtown” of the campus should be defined as a district with consistent treatments such as paving, trees, furnishings, and lights.

- Neighborhoods should read as distinct areas through signage and general open space character.

- Major cross-campus paths such as Ridge Walk, Loop Road, and Library Walk should have clear identity to distinguish from local areas. Wayfinding should be incorporated.

- Secondary walks such as Rupertus, Lyman, Mandeville, and others, serving a local neighborhood or district should receive consistent treatments to improve legibility.

- Wayfinding should be incorporated into circulation routes.

- Vegetation, furnishings, and paving should be appropriately used to help define districts, streets, and campus open spaces regardless of project boundaries or buildings.

- Project boundaries should respond to and incorporate the elements required to further define open space.
Open Space Planning Principles

II. Identity

The campus open space should convey a positive image of the University to support its mission as a student centered, research focused public university consistent with the UC San Diego Strategic Plan.

The quality and character of the open spaces of the campus reflect the identity of the University. While a legible environment is one that is easily read, the identity an environment fosters is the subject of this principle. UC San Diego has described in its strategic plan the emphasis on students, research, and public service. In this way, campus treatments should promote ideas that transform UC San Diego into a living, learning university. Campus outdoor spaces and furnishings should be comfortable and adaptable to student lifestyle. Design and maintenance quality should be considered in parallel with academic quality, instilling pride in students and visitors. Features that highlight the campus as a living learning laboratory particularly relate to this principle. Places that can engage users and model best practices of resiliency, energy production, ecological processes, restoration, and mitigation of human impacts are central to the University’s identity. Campus vegetation also reflects the University’s identity. With early roots in the natural coastal setting and a proximity to world class beaches, adapting contextual ecological influences into the campus landscape is appropriate. In dense campus cores and courtyards, application of the urban San Diego character of planting which draws on the diverse Mediterranean climate appropriate palettes, is equally relevant.

The pedestrian bridge over Gilman has a strong identity as a campus gateway.

The Grove gives campus landscapes an identity evoking the history of campus development.

Entry signage provides a clear identity for the University.

Revelle Plaza, shown here in 1966, is an open space with a strong identity that still exists today.
guidelines for identity

- Open space and the specific places at UC San Diego should be considered integral to the identity of the campus to promote Strategic Plan importance of students, research, and public service.
- Planting should be used to communicate a sense of place and connection to the ecological zones beyond the campus.
- Designs for new spaces and maintenance of existing ones should reinforce the imageability of campus.
- Perimeter treatments including those along seams, should create a clear identity for the university.
- Entry signage should be consistent and unique to UC San Diego.
- Consistent application of landscape treatments such as trees, planting, sidewalks, lights, walls, and furnishings should be utilized to establish campus identity and reinforce a legible campus organization.
- A consistent and coordinated system of wayfinding should be employed to provide clear, easy to understand guidance on how to move through the campus, and to reinforce a high quality image for the campus.
- Planting palettes should reinforce campus identity zones such as neighborhoods and natural areas.
Open Space Planning Principles

III. Mobility

Maximizing connectivity and accessibility by providing clear and efficient routes for all travel modes including pedestrians, bicycles, transit and vehicles, is the best strategy for minimizing unnecessary vehicle trips, enhancing public safety, and encouraging use of transit options.

Recognizing the value of multimodal access and the importance of integration into the campus open space is a principle of the OSMPS. Legible pathway layout and wayfinding, reduced conflict points, accessible surfaces, and comfort are factors of campus open space considered by the OSMPS. Path design, material selection, and the organization of bicycle parking are additional components of mobility planning important to the campus open space.

Provisions for active transportation choices on the campus can be considered in relation to the principle of resiliency. The open space should accommodate a path network which provides direct access for bicyclists and pedestrians while minimizing points of conflict with vehicles and each other. These forms of mobility reduce carbon gas emissions and encourage healthy exercise. By integrating pedestrians and bicycles with transit through access and station enhancements, mobility options are again expanded further, reducing vehicle trips. As stated in the 1989 Master Planning Study, “...reinforce connections among neighborhoods and between them and the University Center.”

Additionally, implementation of improvements to pedestrian walks such as the Campus Meander, Osler Walk, Lyman Lane, and others should be more legible in order to facilitate more informal pedestrian linkages around campus.
guidelines for mobility

• Mobility components should be clear and consistent across the University in order to manifest campus identity and create legible circulation routes.
• Enhanced transit facilities should provide comfort, lighting, signage and real time traffic information.
• Direct and legible formal and informal walking routes on campus should be as comfortable as they are accessible.
• Dedicated and shared bike routes should be established to maximize efficiency and safety for users.
• The 2012 Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan should be considered in guiding design for new and existing open spaces including enhancing campus bike lanes and secure bike parking.
• Bike share should be provided at critical multi-modal points and be available for students, faculty and university visitors, especially near regional transit stations.
• Parking areas should be defined to avoid conflict with circulation and to avoid damage to planting.
• The university is endeavoring to create a plan for cart circulation in order to ensure safety for all users.
• Vehicular circulation around campus should be designed for safety and be restricted in areas that are predominately bicycle and pedestrian networks.
Open Space Planning Principles

IV. Social Spaces

Outdoor places for gathering, collaboration, meeting, and entertainment offer students and faculty the opportunity to interact around research, academics, and for the general enjoyment of the campus experience.

The year round climate of San Diego encourages students to spend time outdoors as part of their academic and entertainment pursuits. The campus open space hosts locations for academic learning, collaboration, active recreation, demonstrations, school spirit activities, and contemplation. It is the purpose of this study to strengthen the function of outdoor spaces for use by students, faculty, staff, and the public for improved learning. Outdoor classrooms that allow groups to bring their subject matter outside are encouraged. Spaces where professors and students mix casually or schedule meetings foster opportunities for academic advancement. Community gardens foster stewardship and interaction.

The study recognizes the role of large common spaces for events and socializing. The campus quad is a feature of many universities and central to student life traditions. Several spaces are identified on campus to serve as neighborhood centers for special programmed events.

When students, faculty, and visitors are not in classrooms or attending campus events, they occupy the variety of social spaces on campus. These places are necessary in order to provide a range of places for the diversity of users. From informal recreation to outdoor performance space, different design considerations should be considered.

In designing new social spaces and considering those that already exist, the importance of variety should be kept in mind. Places such as Matthews Quad provide quiet solace in a bustling district, while Library Walk facilitates the gathering of student groups and socializing.
guidelines for social spaces

- Gathering spaces should be provided to vary in size and scale in order to accommodate individual or small group activities and large group events.
- Large gathering places should be designed and maintained to allow for a variety of events throughout the academic year.
- Some social spaces should relate to surrounding building uses such as housing or performance art in order to facilitate more meaningful outdoor programming and user engagement.
- Outdoor spaces should be organized to address hierarchy of overall campus, neighborhoods, building clusters, and discrete, semi-private spaces.
- Select open spaces should provide amenities to encourage interaction between diverse groups such as faculty and students.
- Places should showcase design features that enliven the experience and generate memorable places.
- Technology such as Wi-Fi, interactive displays, and apps should be explored to provide ways to connect people with campus places, research, historic information, and current events through their personal devices.
Open Space Planning Principles

V. Resiliency

A changing global climate requires greater attention to conservation strategies and management of the landscape to reduce resource inputs and maximize ecological function.

Climate change requires campus leaders to consider strategies to make UC San Diego more resilient. Recent decades of drought and rising labor maintenance costs have challenged traditional planting approaches that require high water input and a robust maintenance regiment. The campus has made good progress to define and promote low water use planting strategies and implement xeriscape treatments that reduce maintenance needs.

Assessing resiliency of campus open spaces involves understanding which areas can evolve and which require maintenance to sustain a particular function. Lawns, for example, require extensive water resources and mowing. While eliminating obstacles is key to overall water conservation strategies, grass fields that specifically support active recreation are highly valued and may be worth the

Water retention and stormwater management should be tested in spaces such as this one in Revelle College.

The Grove is a resilient landscape that should be evaluated in order to continue its success as a campus asset.

Skeleton Canyon at Scripps Institution of Oceanography is an example of an Ecological Reserve with thriving coastal plant communities.
resources. Eucalyptus forests are managed with very little resource inputs and are valued as an iconic campus landscape typology. The forests lock up carbon and have beneficial stormwater attributes. During exceptionally dry periods, some supplemental irrigation might be considered due to the long term environmental benefits the forest provides. A very long term view might contemplate how a new plant community might serve a similar function. In these ways, each landscape area should be evaluated according to its resource requirements and functions with an understanding of how it may evolve and change over time.

If the campus should serve as a model for other universities, setting the standard for sustainable open spaces that react to inputs including limited resources and climate change while retaining the character of the university.
V. Resiliency

A changing global climate requires greater attention to conservation strategies and management of the landscape to reduce resource inputs and maximize ecological function.

Solar panels and other forms of energy capture can exist in open spaces around campus.

Roger’s Community Garden works with areas around the university to divert pre-consumer waste from landfill.

Signage that notes recycled and grey water use will help educate the community.

A LEED Platinum Certification was given to the Charles David Keeling Apartments, the drought tolerant landscape and green roof are two examples of resilient elements.

guidelines for resiliency

energy use and resource extraction

- The entire UC system has pledged to become carbon neutral by 2025. Open spaces at UC San Diego should be designed and maintained for energy efficiency and use renewable energy when possible.
- Greenhouse gas emissions should be targeted for reduction through public transit and active transportation initiatives such as bicycling and walking.
- Existing open spaces should be evaluated for their resource use and modified accordingly through changing plant palettes, maintenance practices, and material selection.
- Management of existing landscape assets should be evaluated periodically to allow evolution with changing environmental conditions such as climate change.

water use

- Open space design and upkeep should continue to reduce potable water use and increase grey water and recycled water irrigated landscapes.
- Stormwater should be viewed as a resource and designs should include resources for treatment, detention and storage of stormwater.
- Campus planting should feature low water use plants that are appropriate to an urban campus landscape. Similarly,
guidelines for resiliency

- Cultural needs and maintenance practices should reflect resiliency strategies.
- When possible, low maintenance and xeriscaping should be incorporated into existing open spaces and designs for future plant palettes in order to decrease resource inputs.

ecosystem creation and restoration

- Campus planting should feature vegetation that supports the larger San Diego coastal ecosystem.
- Educational programs should be featured to promote the campus environment as a living laboratory.
- Focus on projects in the restoration lands in order to revitalize habitats and create open spaces that contribute to the San Diego ecosystem.

landscape as infrastructure

- Campus open space should incorporate green infrastructure programs to function as treatment areas and to capture stormwater.
- Open spaces should be thought of for the utility as well as aesthetic quality. Working landscape features should be incorporated into existing and proposed open spaces as much as possible.
Open Space Framework
Entries are the gateways into the campus. They should reflect the unique character of the University, assist in wayfinding, and contribute to a sense of place. Consistent treatments reinforce the legibility of the campus open space. Although plantings in these areas should be culturally complementary with those plantings found along the campus seams, they should also be distinct. Campus entry identity can be shaped by tree species, understory character, and topography.

- Due to its unique silhouette and character, the native Torrey Pine has been identified as the dominant campus entry tree. These should be planted at all campus entries where adequate space exists. Dense groupings in these areas are appropriate to create stately, conspicuous and welcoming campus entries.
- In locations where a strong open space identity already exists, such as at Revelle College Drive, the incorporation of other trees may be considered.
- Each entry has a corresponding signage element appropriate to its hierarchy as described in both the 1998 SIO and West Campus Comprehensive Signage Program and 2015 East Campus Signage Study.
- Entries should incorporate both wayfinding and identity in signage and vegetation.

Open Space Framework

places

- Gilman Bridge/Entry
- Revelle College Drive Entry
- North Point Entry Design by LandLab
- North Point Entry Signage
location map

CAMPUS ENTRY LOCATIONS

1. North Point Drive
2. Pangea Drive
3. Muir College Drive
4. La Jolla Shores Drive
5. Revelle College Drive
6. La Jolla Village Drive
7. Villa La Jolla Drive
8. Gilman Drive/Medical Center Drive
9. Voigt Drive
10. Campus Point Drive
11. Genesee Avenue
12. Health Sciences Drive
13. Athena Way (Science Research Park)
14. Regents Road
15. Miramar Street
16. El Paseo Grande
17. Naga Way
18. Biological Grade Entry
description

UC San Diego is bordered and bisected by various streets that serve as the interface between the campus and the surrounding community. These seams establish the physical presence of the University within the local community and shape the public’s perception of the campus. They should serve as a space where the campus identity is established while also integrating the character of the surrounding natural landscape. The seam’s aesthetics should promote UC San Diego’s goals for identity and resiliency. For example, East Campus exerts influence on the campus perimeter treatments along Regents Road through its style of signage and planting.

- Balance consistent treatments to unify the seam with site specific ecological influences such as Grove, Restoration Lands, and Ecological Reserve.
- Encourage neighborhood character to inform the treatment of each seam.
- Recognize non-University jurisdiction over right of way and need to partner with others to achieve goals.
- Consistency of vegetation along seams should exist to reinforce University character and regional ecology.
- Each seam should incorporate entries, and identity signage.
- Retaining walls, building surface treatments, and open spaces should be seen as opportunities for enhancements.

places

North Torrey Pines Road

Genesee Avenue

Regents Road
location map

CAMPUS SEAM LOCATIONS

1. Interstate 5
2. La Jolla Village Drive
3. North Torrey Pines Road
4. Genesee Avenue
5. Genesee Avenue (East)
6. Regents Road
7. La Jolla Shores (North)
8. La Jolla Shores (South)
circulation

The circulation system at UC San Diego is an integral part of the Open Space Framework. The design of circulation integrates several aspects of open space design. For instance, the same road that transports people on multiple modes also filters stormwater, and serves as growing medium for plants and trees. The physical design of these functional components make up a significant part of the open space area. UC San Diego is in constant motion—bicyclists, pedestrians, transit riders, and vehicle drivers are all an important part of this circulation network.

- Develop inviting and accessible transit areas that incorporate a variety of uses and activities that incorporate all transit modes and the needs associated with them.
- Ensure that the circulation network continues to provide accessibility for all modes of transit with the creation and maintenance of strong, legible connections.
- Evaluate the network for those circulation connections that may be considered unnecessary in the future.
- Create circulation networks that enhance human scale and embraces the campus landscape identity.
- Pedestrian circulation on the campus should be intuitive, safe, and well defined.
- Infrastructure including transit shelters, dedicated lanes, symbols and informational signage should continue to be installed around campus in order to facilitate ridership.

places

Lyman Lane

Warren Mall

The Grove

Gilman Drive
There are a number of regional trails that connect into the campus and overlap with existing circulation routes. These may include regional bike routes, Coastal Rail Trail and the California Coastal Trail.
The Loop Road, also known as “The Loop,” is a circulation element identified in the 1989 Master Plan Study that was established to efficiently move people around the campus and maintain a pedestrian core void of vehicular traffic. It is the major circulation route for campus shuttles and cars but is also used extensively by bicyclists and pedestrians. The Loop Road should have unique wayfinding and branding to reinforce it as one of the campus’ major circulation features. Sycamore Trees are part of the Loop Road palette and should be used where there is space and the species is appropriate. Within a particular neighborhood or campus district, planting should be used to reinforce the Loop Road as well to reflect the surrounding landscape character.

- Multiple design tools should identify and strongly brand “The Loop” in terms of wayfinding, shuttle stops, lights, banners and vegetation.
- The Loop Road should have a distinct branding and multimodal wayfinding treatment.
- Features such as way finding should unify the Loop Road appearance while planting should respond to the local context of the campus area.
- Planned Loop Road alignment changes include a bridge extension of Gilman over I-5 to the east campus, the realignment of Scholars Drive to Muir College Drive, and the realignment of Campus Point Drive.
location map

LOOP ROAD NETWORK

- Loop Road Network
- Loop Road Planned Realignment
- Planned Declassification of Street When New Segment is Built
Through the development of the OSMPS, the individual land use designations of the Grove Reserve, Ecological Reserve and Restoration Lands have been elevated to reflect the distinct and unique character of each of these areas. The 1989 Master Planning Study grouped all of these land uses within the Park. The OSMPS identifies these land uses separately in order to best plan and manage these lands in a manner consistent with current campus plans and in conjunction with the anticipated 2018 LRDP update.

The Eucalyptus Grove is a significant part of the campus’ cultural landscape. It was developed within an existing stand of Eucalyptus trees, which predated the University by over sixty years. The University has embraced the Grove as part of the campus identity and seeks to protect the aesthetic and physical quality that has been created within the Grove. However, years of deferred maintenance, competition, disease and drought have left many parts of the Grove in poor condition. If the Grove is to thrive and serve its envisioned purpose as a defining physical feature of the campus, measures must be taken to identify where The Grove is to remain and commitments need to be made to fund the maintenance and reforestation. However, the Grove is a changing idea. The campus should retain the spirit of the Master Plan, while incorporating the Open Space Principle of Resiliency.

- Continue to envision The Grove as one of the defining physical features of the UC San Diego Campus.
- Identify successful Grove restoration areas and evaluate their application to other areas of need.
- Recognize the changing nature of the Grove and continue to diversify and strengthen it as an asset.
2018 LRDP update will contain most current Grove Reserve, Ecological Reserve and Restoration Lands mapping. Contact Physical & Community Planning Office for most current LRDP area boundaries.
Open Space Framework

**description**

Through the development of the OSMPS, the individual land use designations of the Grove Reserve, Ecological Reserve and Restoration Lands have been elevated to reflect the distinct and unique character of each of these areas. The 1989 Master Planning Study grouped all of these land uses within the Park. The OSMPS identifies these land uses separately in order to best plan and manage these lands in a manner consistent with current campus plans and in conjunction with the anticipated 2018 LRDP update.

Restoration Lands are open spaces that have been diminished through development, pre-university military use, or contain non-native or invasive plant species. As the campus continues to develop, these areas provide an opportunity for restoration and creation of native plant habitats. Through development of the campus infrastructure, it is envisioned that Restoration Lands can be used to meet environmental mitigations. In the future and as funds become available, Restoration Lands will be restored to a condition consistent with a designation of Ecological Reserve.

- Educate the students, faculty, visitors and neighbors on the importance of restoring the areas designated as Restoration Lands.
- Evaluate the priority areas of restoration and strategically restore those zones.
- Continue to discover areas that could be designated as Restoration Lands.

**places**

- Restoration Lands Near Interstate 5
- Restoration Lands at SIO
- Restoration Lands North of Geisel Library
- Restoration Lands North East of Warren College

UC San Diego Open Space Master Planning Study
“The Restoration Lands include slopes on both the east and west frontages of Interstate 5, the canyon north of Geisel Library, the canyons and slopes east of Interstate 5, the ocean bluffs at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography campus, and the slopes adjacent to the Birch Aquarium and Museum.”

- 2004 LRDP
Open Space Framework

ecological reserve

description
Through the development of the OSMPS, the individual land use designations of the Grove Reserve, Ecological Reserve and Restoration Lands have been elevated to reflect the distinct and unique character of each of these areas. The 1989 Master Planning Study grouped all of these land uses within the Park. The OSMPS identifies these land uses separately in order to best plan and manage these lands in a manner consistent with current campus plans and in conjunction with the anticipated 2018 LRDP update.

The Ecological Reserve contains native flora and fauna that are unique to our region. In recognition of the higher quality and biological sensitivity of the native habitats located there, an open space management program (OSMP) was developed in 2004 in conjunction with the LRDP and EIR. The OSMP was not a mitigation for the 2004 LRDP EIR, but rather to provide a framework for the ongoing maintenance or enhancement of the existing biological values within the Ecological Reserve. The OSMP outlines general management, maintenance and monitoring guidelines that when implemented serves to protect and maintain the sensitive resources present in the Ecological Reserve; the implementation tool is the 2010 UC San Diego Habitat Management Plan (HMP). The HMP identifies specific management tasks, the timing of those tasks, associated costs, and reporting requirements. There is also a public awareness and education component. HMP implementation has been consistently funded each year since 2010.

• Create a pilot project that will serve as an educational resource for UC San Diego and outsiders.
• Continue to evaluate existing species and their importance and survivability in this zone as it relates to the Open Space Planning Principle of Resiliency.
• Raise awareness about the ecological reserve.

places

Ecological Reserve Near I-5

Ecological Reserve Planting

Skeleton Canyon at Scripps SIO

Short leaved Dudleya
location map

ECOLOGICAL RESERVE

“... the Ecological Reserve lands include most of UCSD’s stands of native vegetation, this area when appropriate can serve as an important resource for teaching and research.”
- 2004 LRDP

2018 LRDP update will contain most current Grove Reserve, Ecological Reserve and Restoration Lands mapping. Contact Physical & Community Planning Office for most current LRDP area boundaries.
stuart collection

description
The Stuart Collection is a unique aspect of the UCSD built environment that incorporates art through indoor and outdoor installations around UCSD. The art that is placed around buildings and open spaces provides points of interest throughout the campus. Some of the pieces could be categorized as land art, while others can be described as large sculptures and building treatments. Examples include “Bear” placed in the middle of a passive Quad and “Two Running Violet V Forms” wrapped around eucalyptus trees in the Grove. The Stuart Collection pieces are surrounded by areas of influence that serve to further merge the campus open space with the art work it hosts.

- Create new opportunities to showcase Stuart Collection Pieces.
- Celebrate and educate about existing Stuart Collection pieces in the landscape.

places

Niki de Saint Phalle, Sun God- Muir College

Tim Hawkinson, Bear - Warren College

Robert Irwin, Two Running Violet V Forms - Central Grove

Alexis Smith, Snake Path- Warren Mall
location map

STUART COLLECTION

1. Terry Allen
   Trees

2. Michael Asher
   Untitled

3. John Baldessari
   READ/WRITE/
   THINK/DREAM

4. Jackie Ferrara
   Terrace

5. Ian Hamilton Finlay
   UNDA

6. Richard Fleischner
   La Jolla Project

7. Tim Hawkinson
   Bear 2005

8. Jenny Holzer
   Green Table

9. Robert Irwin
   Two Running Violet
   V Forms

10. Barbara Kruger
    Another

11. Elizabeth Murray
    Red Shoe

12. Bruce Nauman
    Vices and Virtues

13. Nam June Paik
    Something Pacific

14. Niki de Saint Phalle
    Sun God

15. Alexis Smith
    Snake Path

16. Kiki Smith
    Standing

17. Do Ho Suh
    Fallen Start

18. William Wegman
    La Jolla Vista View

19. John Luther
    Adams*

* Piece in Progress

*Refer to Appendix for
Area of Influence or
use stuartcollection.
ucsd.edu.
Open Space Framework

**historic places**

**description**

Several historic campus places exist at UC San Diego and contribute to its unique identity. These places are established as culturally historic, however the term “historic” should not be interpreted in a manner that requires state, local and federal regulation. From old Camp Matthews parade grounds, to an historic Highway 1 Eucalyptus tree alee, a diverse array of historic places dot the campus, each varies in their level of preservation. These historic places should be celebrated and recognized as important open spaces on campus. In some cases, informational signage may be appropriate to display and educate the public on the significance of the space. Other places are still well used and elements should be restored in order to improve their longevity and continue their place in the public realm.

- Incorporate signage and other forms of education about historic places.
- Restore elements in historic places as necessary.

**places**

- Camp Matthews, 1940s
- Revelle Plaza, 1966
- Ridge Walk, 1980
- George H. Scripps Marine Memorial Biological Laboratory, 1910s
HISTORIC PLACES

1. The Wedge
2. Ridge Walk
3. Revelle Plaza
4. Town Square
5. Matthews Quad
6. The Hump
7. Gardens at IGPP
8. Muir College
9. Scripps Institution of Oceanography Director’s Office
Vegetation is a primary material in the identity of campus open space. As part of the overall landscape, plant species compositions express a particular character such as history, geography, formality, aridity, and ecology. Landscape, like architecture, is one way a campus can exhibit its own identity or brand. Similarly, planting compositions convey a specific geography. UC San Diego has the benefit of a mild climate and diversity of ecotones from coastal bluffs to coastal chaparral canyons to protected courtyards with eclectic tropical. This plan identifies broad planting typologies that exist on the campus having been conceived over time by designers, maintenance personnel, and horticulturists. The plan is not prescriptive about recommending particular strategies or species, however the section can serve as a guide to campus open space enthusiasts and visiting designers.

Stormwater drives our plant choices in various locations on campus. These plants need to serve multiple purposes including filtering and storing stormwater. Muhlenbergia, Carex and Festuca are a few in a long list of species appropriate for this purpose. This relates back to the principle of resiliency, and plant choices should support the larger San Diego ecosystem.

Ornamental Zone: San Diego Eclectic
Several plazas and larger places on campus have a palette that evokes the dry desert areas around San Diego. These plantings include rock mulch and sometimes stormwater management, could be described as having an ‘urban chic’ character.

Ornamental Zone: Coastal Native
This typology exists along and near the coastal areas of campus. They include mostly native species such as Eriogonum sp., Ribes sp. and Bacharris sp.

Ornamental Zone: Subtropical
The subtropical zones are located in smaller plazas and squares throughout campus that distinguish themselves from other public zones. Species vary depending on design intent.
The Grove is a well documented Eucalyptus Forest spanning across the campus with distinct boundaries. Natural bark mulch replaces most understory planting.

Torrey Pines Chaparral
This typology is seen on N. Torrey Pines Road and extends into seams and edges on North Campus.

Restoration Lands
Restoration lands have a distinct boundary laid out in this document. Species include native trees, shrubs and groundcover that foster the restoration of native habitat.

Eucalyptus Forest
Eucalyptus Forests exist where there are groves of Eucalyptus Trees that are not classified as “The Grove.”

Open Lawns and Trees
Lawns for informal recreation and events.

Species:
- Pinus Torreyana
- Arctostaphylos spp.
- Ceanothus spp.
- Baccharis, spp.

Species include:
- Eucalyptus spp. and various groundcovers

Species:
- Eucalyptus, spp.
- Pinus torreyana
- Quercus agrifolia

Species:
- Plants native to the San Diego region.

Species:
- Eucalyptus spp.

Species:
- Dudleya brevifolia
- Heteromeles arbutifolia
- Ribes spp.
- Erigonum spp.
- Rhus integrifolia

Species:
- Native flora and fauna that are unique to the San Diego Region including chaparral.
Planning Concepts for Public Places
Campus Public Places

introduction

The following campus public places are a selection of open spaces that exist on campus. However, this is not a comprehensive list of valued open spaces on campus, these are only a sample of places where principles and frameworks can be applied to open space. Each place is located in the key map and corresponds with frameworks explained in the previous chapter. These places were chosen as open spaces that illustrate a variety of conditions on campus, from streetscapes and entries, to historic plazas and open spaces. All of the places sections contain descriptions of existing conditions along with key observations and some suggested site improvements when necessary. The places outlined in this chapter can be subdivided into two categories. One category is successful open spaces, examples of places that demonstrate UC San Diego’s identity and are enjoyed by students, faculty and visitors. The other categories are those places that have a potential for change, with conceptual recommendations at a variety of scales.
CAMPUS PUBLIC PLACES

1. Gilman Drive
2. Ridge Walk
3. Revelle Plaza
4. Theatre District
5. The Wedge
6. Library Walk
7. Warren Mall
8. Osler Walk
9. Academic Mall
10. Pawka Green
11. Gardens at IGPP
12. Lyman Lane
13. Town Square
14. Matthews Quad
15. Pepper Bowl/Canyon
16. Rupertus Lane
17. Health Sciences Walk
Campus Public Places

gilman drive

place description
Gilman Drive is a primary entry to the campus, with a sense of arrival that provides a truly authentic UC San Diego experience. This entry moves through the Grove Reserve, for many it is their first introduction to the iconic Eucalyptus imagery of the campus. It is this type of imagery that is central to the master planning principle of “Park” outlined in the 1989 Master Planning Study. The sense that the campus is part of this grove is a landscape aesthetic that the University seeks to maintain. In its central portion, it transforms into a street that also serves as an important transit hub for the campus. Gilman Drive crosses through the Grove, traverses the Health Sciences and University Centers Neighborhoods before it turns and parallels Interstate 5 with a future planned connection via a bridge to the East Campus. Each of these segments is characterized by different conditions from the Grove to building edges and transit shelters. Along the street itself, transit will become a main priority due to shuttle connections to nearby future LRT stations.

An important multi-modal entry for west campus.
Due to Gilman Drive’s multi-modal role on west campus, the street design should keep in mind how bicyclists, pedestrians and vehicles arrive to campus. There are several entries along Gilman Drive, each of these entries should be legible and demonstrate a strong identity in their design. Planted edges and building setbacks from Gilman in the University Center area will create a distinct, unifying character for this street. In crosswalks, including the one pictured, having legible crosswalks will improve mobility and pedestrian connections. The future connection at East Campus via the Gilman Bridge must be considered as well, in order to facilitate multimodal users to move from east to west safely and seamlessly.

The above rendering shows a new, pedestrian friendly cross-walk at Gilman Drive and Myers Lane, special paving along Myers Lane and a vegetated buffer and building setbacks along Gilman.

The existing photos from left to right illustrate two diverse conditions along Gilman Avenue. Left photograph illustrates the current condition at the University Core, looking east. Right picture shows the Gilman Pedestrian Bridge through the Grove, a familiar visitor entry for many UCSD students and returning visitors.
Campus Public Places

ridge walk

existing conditions
Ridge Walk is one of the primary non-vehicular circulation routes on campus, traversing north and south through four of the six colleges on campus. It is a major bicycle and pedestrian thoroughfare serving the west campus and local access to buildings, housing, and recreational fields. The Walk passes through Revelle, Muir, Marshall, Roosevelt, and North Campus neighborhoods. Each extends its character influencing the context along Ridge Walk. For example, at Muir College, the path meanders around lawn covered mounds that typify the historic neighborhood open spaces. Organic paving textures from the surrounding area mark path intersections along the walk. Vegetation varies by neighborhood. The plant palette of North Campus features Torrey Pines and an eclectic understory. At the far south end, the Grove character envelopes the Walk. Overall the palette is mixed and reflects localized decision making rather than a comprehensive planting approach. Social spaces occur intermittently, often adjacent in small plazas, courtyards, or buildings.

Ridge Walk is an early coastal alignment of Highway 1. The mature Eucalyptus tree allée at the far north end is a remnant of the corridor’s past. The walk is also historically significant; at the highest elevation of campus, along Ridge Walk, where once expansive views occurred, Roger Revelle described his vision for the campus to colleagues. The spot is adjacent to the Wedge where a view corridor to the ocean remains.

A historic & well used campus circulation route.
Some areas of Ridge Walk are very well used by pedestrians, including this portion through Marshall College.

As pictured above, historic landscape treatments exist on portions of Ridge Walk at Muir and Revelle Colleges.

At Roosevelt and Marshall Colleges, Ridge Walk interfaces with vehicular traffic.

Some buildings turn their back on Ridge Walk, creating a less engaged environment.

Amenities including seating and bicycle parking exist along stretches of Ridge Walk in North Campus.

Building frontage articulation that faces Ridge Walk with active uses is present in the North Campus.
opportunities and framework

Ridge Walk is a pedestrian and bicycle path that traverses very diverse conditions along campus, therefore a design framework should address all of these different conditions. An adaptable toolkit should be deployed to address the entire Walk, providing a series of consistent elements. The consistent elements could include: paving material, markers and wayfinding signage. A basic, consistent paving material could signify that Ridge Walk is a singular entity, separate from other roads and paths. Markers and wayfinding signage that evoke the history of Ridge Walk can be a consistent element that provide a layer of identity and legibility.

Flexible elements are necessary along Ridge Walk in certain areas that allow for new development, wider paths and planters and other varied conditions. These elements include: path of travel width, lighting, planting, furnishing, seating and interpretive signage. The flexible elements create larger gathering spaces on Ridge Walk in certain places, enhancing consistent elements and creating distinct spaces.

The Ridge Walk Plant Palette will be provided to consultants who are engaged in projects along Ridge Walk. This plant palette is not prescriptive, rather a concept for planting along Ridge Walk. Campus Planning Documents envision a “Revelle Entry Quad” at the south terminus of Ridge Walk. This will provide a pedestrian oriented campus entry at the southern end of the campus. The northern terminus of Ridge Walk is at Genesee. These two locations provide the space and opportunity to establish a Ridge Walk Plant Palette. This palette can then be used in part or whole to reinforce the Ridge Walk design. Large specimen trees including California Live Oak can be used at these locations. In concept, a palette of low water, low maintenance, yellow and blue flowering plant materials will be used. These plantings will help to create a unique landscape along the length of the Walk and further will highlight the University’s commitment to conservation and sustainable development. The use of California native species will be encouraged to create a sense of place and to tie this landscape to the Coastal Scrub plant communities located just to the west.

toolkit

CONSISTENT ELEMENTS
- paving material
- markers and wayfinding signage

FLEXIBLE ELEMENTS
- path of travel width
- lighting
- planting
- furnishing
- seating
planting palette

**TREES**
- Acacia spp.
- Cercidium floridum
- Pinus Torreyana
- Quercus agrifolia
- Thevetia thevetioidea
- Tabebuia caraiba

**SHRUBS**
- Agave attenuata
- Agave vilmoriniana
- Aloe striata
- Arctostaphylos ‘Howard McMinn’
- Arctostaphylos ‘Sunset’
- Ceanothus ‘Julia Phelps’
- Ceanothus spp.
- Dendromecon rigida
- Cistus spp.
- Echium fastuosum
- Fremontodendron californicum
- Heteromeles arbutifolia
- Lantana spp.
- Leonotis leonurus
- Mahonia aquifolium
- Mimulus guttatus
- Rhamnus spp.
- Rhus integrefolia
- Rosmarinus ‘Tuscan Blue’
- Salvia clevelandii
- Salvia leucophylla
- Scenecio mandraliscae

**GROUNDCOVER**
- Arctostaphylos spp.
- Armeria maritima
- Baccharis p. ‘Pigeon Point’
- Ceanothus griseus horizontalis
- Coprosma kirkii
- Muhlenbergia capillaris
typologies
Three typologies are shown that demonstrate the common conditions on Ridge Walk. These typologies illustrate to certain areas, however they are not limited to those specified. Each of these typologies addresses existing conditions related to planting, paving and surrounding building context.

TYPE 1
Existing historical material and vegetation interface

TYPE 2
Building entrance interface
TYPE 3
Planted buffer interface

Typical North Campus condition
revelle plaza

existing conditions
Revelle Plaza is one of the most historic places on campus. It was at its inception the central open space for the newly established UC San Diego campus. It continues to serve this purpose for the Revelle College. Surrounded by the original college buildings, Revelle Plaza is an integral space for outdoor campus activities. In the 1960s and 1970s, the plaza played host to important speakers and protests of those times. Today, it is an optimal place for large scale informal and formal events. It is surrounded by modernist buildings, mature Eucalyptus trees and links to the southern section of Ridge Walk. The existing materiality of Revelle Plaza includes historic rock walls, pavers and benches. Several landscape elements provide both historic context and are defining features of the Plaza. Lava rock walls border the central portion of the Plaza and extend through open space adjacent Galbraith Hall. Unique brick paving is used at the central paved portion of the Plaza while large lawns provide suitable informal gathering spaces. Recently, original benches have been repaired with new ipe wood tops. While portions of the adjacent plantings are well kept, the paving is in disrepair and should be restored.

A historic & revitalized public plaza.
Revelle Plaza in 1966. In the past, the plaza has been used for everything from protests to famous speakers.

Revelle Plaza’s lawns are used for informal recreation. However, when it is sunny outside, few existing shade trees shelter these areas.

The historic paving patterns of Revelle Plaza are in disrepair in several locations. This paving material should be carefully restored and celebrated as a unique design element.

The lava rock walls at Revelle Plaza are a defining feature.

The Eucalyptus Forest in front of York Hall creates an interesting juxtaposition of natural branching structures and modernist architectural elements.

While historic architectural elements should be restored, new interventions in Revelle Plaza should be evaluated for their appropriateness in this historic setting.

existing site photos
Campus Public Places

revelle plaza

opportunities and framework

Due to Revelle Plaza’s historic nature, important elements of the landscape should be preserved while still functioning as a modern plaza. The paving and planting areas should be preserved. For all paving preservation work, a study by Heritage Architecture and Planning, UC San Diego- Revelle Plaza Historic Treatment Recommendations, should be referenced. Elements such as the fountain and lava walls should be kept intact or restored as they contribute to the strong identity of the Plaza.

New framework elements for the Plaza are meant to enhance the space and provide greater utility, while strengthening its historic nature. Strategically placed new shade trees can allow for recreation and places to sit. Relocating the flagpole to the corner of the lawn will create a more usable open space for gathering. Some of the lawn can be converted to planting as a conscience effort to reduce water use and introduce new plant material to the Plaza. Outdoor study rooms in the north lawn can provide shaded seating for a range of activities. Lighting will make the space more usable at night. In the northwest corner, a development site was established in the Revelle and Muir Colleges Neighborhood Plan, the informal seating and outdoor study rooms can accomplish the goals of a formal gathering space in the interim and provide outdoor seating for uses that border the Plaza.
framework elements

LEGEND

1. Relocated Flag Pole
2. Converted Lawn (Shrubs + Groundcover)
3. Outdoor Study Rooms
4. Landscape Lighting
5. New Shade Trees
6. Repair Plaza Paving

Northwest Corner Parcel for Roger’s Cafe from Revelle/Muir College Plan by BMS Design Group

Activation of Planting Area
Campus Public Places

revelle plaza

precedents: framework elements

Outdoor Study Room

Convert Lawn to Climate Appropriate Groundcover

Landscape Lighting for night effect and safety

Roger’s Cafe

Temporary Event

New Shade Trees
program capacities

OUTDOOR MOVIE

Organizing an outdoor movie on Revelle Plaza activates and utilizes the plaza.

FESTIVAL OR FAIR

A festival or fair with individual tents organized on the central paving area is big enough for several stalls while leaving the lawn as a unprogrammed space.

CEREMONY OR RECEPTION

A ceremony or reception is also possible on Revelle Plaza.
Campus Public Places

theatre district

place description
At the southern terminus of Ridge Walk, accessed off of North Torrey Pines Road, the Theatre District provides a unique opportunity for UCSD to interact with the public and surrounding community. Home to a cluster of buildings that serve both the La Jolla Playhouse and UC San Diego Department of Theatre and Dance, the area serves as a community interface for UC San Diego. Set in the historic Eucalyptus Groves, the landscape provides continuity and a strong sense of place. This is a major point of entry for the campus primarily for pedestrians and cyclists entering the campus from neighboring communities to the south. In addition to performance art, the Theatre District is also home to three significant public art installations that are part of the internationally renowned Stuart Collection. Current plans include a stormwater project will address the site south of Revelle College Drive. that will showcase the University’s commitment to sustainable and resilient landscape design.

A community interface around the arts at UC San Diego.
existing site photos
Campus Public Places

the wedge

place description
The highest elevation of the campus is located not far from where the Wedge terminates at Ridge Walk. Magnificent westerly views are framed by buildings north of the Wedge providing a dramatic visual connection of the campus to the Pacific Ocean. The high point of the campus at Ridge Walk adjacent the Wedge is well documented as a location that was used by Roger Revelle as he recruited new faculty to the fledgling campus. Three significant circulatory spines traverse the Wedge. North Torrey Pines Road provides the most public exposure to the site, while a portion of the Campus Loop Road along Scholars Drive and Ridge Walk provide important internal circulation north and south through the campus. The Wedge serves both an internal and public function. It provides an open planted space within a densely populated center for student housing. Further, it visually softens the campus edge along North Torrey Pines Road. The plant palette is rustic and native to reflect the adjacent native plant communities of the coastal scrub and chaparral. There is a formality to the paths closest to the development on the north, informality to the paths located south and meandering through the space. Additionally, this area contains stormwater features to help clean and slow runoff of adjacent development. A resiliency opportunity exists as noted on the context map; design ideas include stormwater treatment and solar energy collection.

context map

“Can't you see a great campus rising all around here?”- Roger Revelle, 1959
existing site photos
**library walk**

**place description**
Library Walk is the iconic campus open space and one of the most successful and functional landscape features at UC San Diego. The Walk provides structure and a strong wayfinding feature to a densely populated area. A multi-functional open space, it serves as a location for campus gatherings and fairs throughout the year. Library Walk is a north and south pedestrian spine that runs through the heart of the campus and terminates at Geisel Library, surrounded by the Grove on the west side and University Center on the east. Future plans include various enhanced pedestrian and bike paths that will intersect the Walk accommodating circulation to and from the planned LRT Station. Important views of Geisel Library originate from the campus entry corridor along Gilman Drive. Larger buildings to the east and the historic Eucalyptus Groves on the west provide the frame to these views and define Library Walk. Grove Trees, special paving, lights along the corridor and a consistent seating element are the main materials that compose Library Walk.

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One of the clearest landscape features at UC San Diego.
existing site photos
Campus Public Places

warren mall

existing conditions
Warren Mall is a large scale, formal open space framed to the west by the sculptural Library atop the hill and terminating to the east at the engineering building and courtyard. Art and engineering buildings front the sides of the space. Topography accentuates views along the corridor. The high point occurs at the west end near the entry to the Jacob’s Engineering Building where views stretch each direction. At any point along the Mall, the library is a clear point of reference and gives identity to the space. Planting consists of a partial alleé of Eucalyptus citriodora and panels of lawn. At the west end near the library, coastal scrub covers the hill. To the east and along the corridor, tree and understory is varied as part of local buildings and related site landscape planning. Paving and furnishings are basic and are in need of repair. The original vision for its design, described later, was only partially implemented.

The narrative of the Mall builds on the Paradise Lost art installation by Alexis Smith. The piece conceptualizes a serpent seeking knowledge in the form of a winding path moving towards Warren Mall. The overall space bridges between the arts and the Engineering Building with its metaphorically themed forecourt and courtyard landscape design. The original vision explored the connection between arts and science in the measured precision (circle and bollards) of the forms in the courtyard of EBU II. The forecourt displayed a botanical collection of climate appropriate trees. The rest of the mall was envisioned to be fully lined with trees and be enlivened by adjacent housing.

context map

While the vision for the Mall was celebrated in the 1990’s, some elements were not implemented as planned and adjacent uses were developed with less active connections than hoped. Never-the-less, the Mall hosts popular events such as art shows and graduation parties in addition to accommodating casual seating on the lawn. The visual connection to the library remains strong. To enhance Warren Mall, these creative origins can be revisited and its program updated to better serve the campus population.
existing site photos

Warren Mall is framed by a consistent building edges on three sides.

Events such as the Ring Ceremony for graduates are active uses at Warren Mall.

The paving at the eastern edge of Warren Mall accentuates the geometry of the space, but it is bare and uninviting.

Currently, Warren Mall's lawns are underutilized.

The Stuart Collection piece transitions in vegetation and material from the rest of Warren Mall.

At times, Warren Mall is a high traffic pedestrian zone, however there are very few respites.
Campus Public Places

warren mall

opportunities and framework

This study recommends a series of strategic enhancements to strengthen the Mall as an important campus landscape. The framework for Warren Mall addresses programming needs while keeping the integrity of the long, linear space, preserving views and site axes. A Eucalyptus tree allée extension achieves a consistent vegetated edge along each side of the entire mall. A distinctive cafe structure—glass or metal—with outdoor seating provides a locus of activity in the center of the Mall at the highest point. Sculptural pavilions envisioned to accommodate student/faculty meetings, or study groups, will create visual interest and provide sheltered gathering spaces outdoors. Renovated paving and circulation paths at the east end clarify circulation and access and can house events such as the Ring Graduation Ceremony. Seatwalls and the lawn amphitheater face the library steps and allow for spectating and performance, working with the lawn’s topography.

LEGEND

1. Eucalyptus Tree Allée Extension
2. Cafe with Outdoor Seating in Plaza
3. Engineering Meeting Pavilions
4. Renovated Paving and Circulation Paths
5. Seatwalls and Lawn Amphitheater
Movable chairs and tables within planted zones, like those seen in Grand Park in Los Angeles provide flexibility and informal interaction.

A small amphitheater addresses slope challenges on a site while managing to create human-scale spaces.

The cafe pictured here provides a respite with movable furnishing.

Places for quiet contemplation or small meetings, displayed above, could funnel activity from inside buildings to Warren Mall.
Osler Lane is a major east-west transit route within the Health Sciences Neighborhood. Currently, Osler Lane is utilized by vehicles, however plans call for this to evolve towards a pedestrian mall with only limited vehicular access. Osler Walk should include ample bicycle parking, generous sidewalks and planting that create a path through the Academic Mall. In the future, with the development of an LRT station to the east and a parking structure to the west, active circulation along Osler Walk will be dramatically increased. As future projects are developed design should seek to strengthen pedestrian and bicycle safety while providing service and emergency access to adjacent buildings. Further the importance of Osler Walk will be elevated, as the Osler/Gilman Intersection and the Osler/Villa La Jolla intersection will be important drop off loops/entries that allow vehicles to enter from busy streets. Future projects in this area should consider multi-modal design that allows for safe and comfortable crossings At high traffic intersections.

An important east-west connection at Health Sciences Neighborhood.
Building entries, site furnishings and bicycle parking create a pedestrian and bicyclist friendly Osler Walk.

Bicycle parking is heavily used on Osler Walk.

Bicycle facilities including more bicycle parking and storage should be planned on other areas for Osler Walk.

A change in material can denote a change in hierarchy for bicyclists, pedestrians and vehicles. This may be applicable to the drop-off zones of Osler Lane.

Above is a pedestrian mall with a unique paving pattern, furnishing and vegetation to facilitate pedestrians and bicyclists.
academic mall

place description

Academic Mall is the heart of the Health Sciences Neighborhood. It serves as the main north/south circulation network for pedestrians. The Mall is organized as a linear space with a series of formal lawns flanked by active building edges and stormwater infiltration on either side. Additionally, site lines are clear, with views to the Stuart Collection piece by Kiki Smith to the north and views of the Rita L. Atkinson residences to the south. The Mall is an example of a resilient space; its formal lawns and planting contrast with the Grove and Eucalyptus forest that borders the Health Sciences Neighborhood to the west. The “special study area,” noted here is a temporary landscape condition that could use an interim design until the development of the two southern building sites complete the southern portion of the Mall. Clear, accessible paths and planting that inhibits cross circulation will help define the space and foster stronger connectivity to the north.

The linear open space of Health Sciences Neighborhood.
Steps down the south Academic Mall can also provide seating opportunities like the elements shown above.

Specific planting can provide visual interest and deter people from veering off of the preferred path.

The formal lawn of Academic Mall has views of the Kiki Smith Sculpture.

The edges of Academic Mall engage with the building, including this trellis structure.

Benches along the Academic Mall serve as seating opportunities, and the cobble band behind it provides stormwater treatment.

Trees clustered in the lawn create visual interest while still maintaining site lines.

existing site photos

precedent images
pawka green

place description
Pawka Green provides a central open space for the Scripps Institution of Oceanography Neighborhood. Pawka Green is optimally sited to frame views across the Pacific on either side of the historic Director’s Office which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It provides multi-functional gathering space for informal and more formal events. Seating can be provided for up to 400 people via incorporated seat walls. Additionally, the grass terraces can be used for seating and other events. Pawka Green is partially defined by several internal pedestrian paths that allow for circulation between various adjacent buildings. Existing plantings in this area reflect the coastal influence and are also low water and low maintenance.

Any future plantings contemplated for this area should be guided by the principles set forth in this document. Resiliency in landscape design should be of particular importance at this site given the very public nature of the space and the cutting edge research and science conducted at Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

context map

A central open space at the heart of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography Neighborhood.
Ornamental, subtropical planting is showcased at Pawka Green.

Pawka Green has the capacity to host larger events for the college with stepped seating and an open lawn.

Pawka Green is situated near some of the historic buildings at Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

Subtropical planting zones along building edges help unify the space.

The amphitheater at Pawka Green provides seating opportunities while addressing the challenges of an extreme slope.
Campus Public Places

igpp munk gardens

place description
The gardens at the Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics (IGPP) are a series of informal, historic gardens nestled in the landscape above the coastal bluff that surrounds the building. The design of both the building and landscape are closely tied to both Judy and Walter Munk. The gardens are notable for their integration of indoor and outdoor space created through the design of both the building and surrounding landscape. Very careful attention was paid to the siting of this building to ensure the integrity of the views from the building and integration of existing site topography.

These gardens provide a discrete setting to the lab, offices and conference room providing a physical extension of the buildings environment. The garden at the northwest corner of the site contains a sculpture by world renowned sculptor Donal Hord. “Spring Stirring.”

context map

Historic gardens that overlook the pacific ocean.
site photos

Spring Stirring by Donal Hord.

IGPP shortly after construction, 1964.
Campus Public Places

lyman lane

existing conditions
Lyman Lane is an east-west corridor bordered by University Center buildings including the Price Center, and open spaces such as Matthews Quad and Town Square. Some buildings back entrances face Lyman Lane, creating a service street environment. Lyman Lane allows restricted vehicular access but is also used as a campus bike and pedestrian route. Consistent tree palettes exist in segments of Lyman Lane, mostly at recently completed building entries. The paving is varied on Lyman Lane with asphalt and concrete interspersed throughout. Lyman Lane transitions to Lyman Avenue west of Library Walk, with areas for bicyclists, pedestrians and service vehicles.

context map

An important linear plaza through University Center.
The concept for Lyman Lane envisions the area as a linear plaza in the University Center Neighborhood, favoring pedestrian circulation. Lyman Lane will bring the activities that occur inside various buildings, including the Price Center and Student Services Center outside. This concept explores enhanced paving, furnishing, human scaled lighting and shade structures to create a unified pedestrian space.

A view looking west towards Library Walk shows how activity from the Price Center can funnel onto Lyman Lane.

A shade structure can offer shading as a substitute for street trees in some areas.

Unified paving, planting and other elements create a unified plaza as shown in this precedent.
Campus Public Places

lyman lane

typologies
Three typologies demonstrate the various conditions on Lyman Lane. While the concept explores a pedestrian mall, it interfaces with existing buildings and other open spaces that are addressed below. Lyman Avenue varies in its condition as it is situated within the Grove and will be used by pedestrians, bicyclists.

TYPE 1
New Building Interface

TYPE 2A
Matthews Quad and Existing Building
TYPE 2B
Price Center

tables and chairs around Price Center steps

decorative paving

shade structure

TYPE 3
Lyman/Mandeville Connection

separation of vehicles and pedestrians

pedestrian path

vehicular access

two-way, dedicated bicycle lane
Campus Public Places

town square/myers plaza

existing conditions
Town Square is at the heart of the University Center Neighborhood surrounded by student activity centers such as the Price Center, and Student Services Center. It is bordered by major pedestrian circulation routes including Lyman Lane and Rupertus Lane. Myers Drive, a key entry from Gilman to the University Center, terminates at the square. Currently, Town Square is an asphalt paved area populated with tables and umbrellas. The Farmer’s Market is a popular program at Town Square. Michael Asher’s Stuart Collection piece is an Important existing feature within the site that acknowledges the historic past of this location.

There are challenges to the Square’s success as a public place. While geographically it lies at the center of an active district, many of those surrounding buildings are oriented away from the Square. The Price Center for example presents a three story blank façade to Town Square. The Chancellors Complex to the west is not a center of activity and is buffered by a planted slope. This topography extends across the Square as a cross slope making one side awkwardly higher than the other. The Asher art piece while significant for its historic reference is not well integrated into the Square’s function. The space lacks sufficient seating, some site features are in disrepair, and the surrounding curb is left over from a time when vehicles dominated the space. Despite the lack of energy from surrounding buildings the Square, tables and chairs are well used and events are held that are well attended.

context map

Future development sites to the west and south offer opportunity for revitalization of the Square. Each would offer activation of the ground floor and resolution of grading challenges. The LRT station at Pepper Canyon will route pedestrians and bicyclists up Rupertus to Town Square, further activating the space.

An active social space at the center of the University Core.
concept exploration

The concept for Town Square explores preserving and enhancing the Stuart Collection piece, while creating a more active public space to host various programs and activities. A focus of the design is to engage new active use buildings fronting on the Square, including an alumni center and performance space. The lawn shape is expanded slightly and returned to its historic rectangle form. Curbs are removed. The area bordering the Student Services center will mimic the regular columns on the building with a regimented allée of trees and bench seating.

Myers plaza is a newly defined space at the intersection of Myers and Rupertus. It is conceived as a sub area of Town Square, sharing a common design aesthetic. The Plaza serves several key functions including courtyard for a new “Gateway” building, pedestrian link from Myers, outdoor space for ground floor uses, and turnaround for vehicles entering the campus at Myers.

view of proposed interventions and precedent images

The concept keeps the integrity of Town Square’s current layout and activating the edges to create a grand plaza with more seating opportunities and shade.

The images below show Myers Plaza and Myers Lane. The image directly below dramatically transforms Myers Lane from a service road to a campus gateway. The image at left shows Myers Plaza as an active extension of Town Square.
Campus Public Places

matthews quad

existing conditions

Matthews Quad is a historic open space that serves as a passive respite amongst the high activity University Center Neighborhood. Named after the historic Camp Matthews that occupied this space until 1964, the Quad has several historic trees that were planted during its occupation by the U.S. Marine Corps. Matthews Quad is bordered by Lyman Lane, the Student Services Center and to the east, future development opportunities. The Student Services Center edge has outdoor seating and a balcony that overlooks the Quad. The main circulation path arcing through the space traces the historic design of the quad and connects Rupertus Lane to Lyman Lane.

context map

A historic open space in University Center.
**concept exploration**

The concept for Matthews Quad keeps the integrity of the historic quad as a passive space, with large lawns and mature trees. Edge activation along Lyman Lane is suggested. Lyman Lane is planned as a future pedestrian mall, therefore, the northern part of Matthews Quad will engage with a portion of Lyman Lane and provide grouped benches for activity that transitions to Lyman Lane. The remainder of Matthews Quad will be preserved as a passive quad, and mature trees should be monitored and replaced when necessary. With the introduction of the LRT Station at Pepper Canyon, there will be increased pedestrian circulation from Rupertus to Lyman through the main path at Matthews Quad. There is a need to improve the connection of Matthews Quad to Rupertus Lane in order to foster this connectivity. With that in mind, cart parking should be relocated from areas around Matthews Quad to an area with less pedestrian and bicycle traffic.

**precedent images**

The precedent image above illustrates the potential of Matthew’s Quad’s passive lawn and mature trees as a peaceful place to walk through and sit.

The left picture illustrates new paving and furnishing that can exist along the edge of Matthews Quad at Lyman Lane. Restored passive open spaces can celebrate history and provide tranquility, pictured on the right.
Campus Public Places

pepper canyon

existing conditions
Pepper Canyon is a natural canyon within the Sixth College Neighborhood. With steep, forested terrain, it separates parts of the college. Historically, the canyon hosted indigenous plant species and seasonal drainage. Today vegetation consists mostly of Eucalyptus and non-native understory. The upper area of the canyon transitions into a less rustic condition and is framed by major research buildings such as the Structural Materials & Engineering building which creates an overlook. Existing housing along the canyon rim benefits from the quiet setting but does little to integrate with the canyon landscape. A Rim Walk trail has been proposed to provide visitors a canyon experience and serve as secondary access from adjacent uses. With the new light rail elevated track and station planned at Pepper Canyon and a bridge planned to connect passengers from the station to Rupertus, the canyon will be significantly impacted by construction activities and its context changed. The planned infrastructure will require removal of most vegetation and major regrading of the canyon slopes. The pedestrian bridge will define an upper section with new uses. This area will be known as Pepper Bowl and link the rustic canyon landscape to the rest of the campus.

context map

A natural canyon feature housing a major Light Rail Station.
Conceptual ideas for Pepper Bowl and Canyon include important changes to vegetation, access, and program. The canyon should be enhanced as a place of nature with emphasis on habitat and canyon character. Vegetation should include local natives while recognizing the cultural significance of other species such as California Pepper, Eucalyptus, agave, and palms. Passive uses such as seating, walking, and viewing are most appropriate with the potential for a bike trail or climbing structure in a manner consistent with the conservation program. Soft and hard surface trails can provide all weather access to explore the canyon and navigate its rim. Stormwater treatment can be integrated as a green infrastructure component.

The experience of arriving by trolley to the University at Pepper Canyon should be a driver for design of this open space. As a major point of arrival this area should be treated as a major campus entry. Desire for views to the campus should be balanced with the potential for high canopy trees that screen the structure and give a sense of mystery as passengers descend from the platform, like the campus introduction for vehicles at Gilman Drive. Similar mutual

View of proposed interventions and precedent images

This view of Pepper Canyon Bridge shows Pepper Bowl and Sixth College along with the planned LRT section in the foreground.

The amphitheater pictured in these photographs provides an outdoor venue that integrates the existing trees and the topography of the site.
Campus Public Places

pepper canyon

concept exploration

goals exist for the pedestrian bridge experience as people traverse the canyon and Bowl area.

More active uses and a less natural appearance is proposed for the upper area. At the Pepper Canyon Bowl, the canyon transitions to accommodate more active uses and a developed park feel with paths, planting areas, and new programs. Central to the Bowl, is the outdoor performance venue tucked into the grade near the new pedestrian bridge and the visual arts complex. The facility should preserve the open space feel by integrating the larger landscape—paths, vegetation, views, lighting, and topography—into the design.

view of proposed interventions and precedent images

The Sixth College Neighborhood Plan envisions Pepper Bowl as a developed open space at the proposed LRT station.
Current planning shows the alignment of the proposed LRT and station and concepts for Pepper Bowl.

The welcome plaza in this rendering shows a cafe next to the future phase of Structural Materials and Engineering.

This view of the future Rupertus Bridge shows how Pepper Bowl can be used as an event space with the bridge from the LRT to the left.
Campus Public Places

rupertus lane

existing conditions
Rupertus is an east-west corridor spanning between Library Walk and Russel Lane through the University Center Neighborhood. For the eastern portion, it serves vehicles including shuttles, service, and those of the general public. The two traffic lanes are very wide and shared with bicycles. Pedestrian access occurs on narrow sidewalks where vehicles are present. The portion between Myers Drive and Library Walk serves pedestrians, bicycles, and carts. The street is bordered by several important functions that shape its identity. The student services building fronts Rupertus Lane with a massive arcade. Prebys Music Center, where programs are held, is an activity center with performance spaces facing the street. Rupertus crosses Myers and the edge of Town Square, the formal, central quad of the campus.

With the new light rail station planned at Pepper Canyon and a bridge planned to connect passengers from the station to Rupertus, circulation demand of the corridor is poised to be significantly redefined. The vehicle dominated road configuration will not adequately serve the pedestrian and bicycle users accessing the campus from the transit station.

context map

The east-west promenade of University Center.
concept exploration

To serve transit riders and to revitalize the University Center Neighborhood, Rupertus should be transformed from a vehicle service street to an active, safer, multimodal corridor. The conceptual design converts Rupertus to a one way vehicular loop from Myers to Russell with a continuous cycle track for bicyclists. Emergency vehicle clearance is provided within the combined bike and car lane. Wide sidewalks on both sides accommodate pedestrians. Where no vehicles exist, the corridor converts to a shared space with bicycle lanes designated. Street trees are planted along the corridor where utilities allow. Shade trellises with flowering vines such as bougainvillea extend the existing arcade concept to the full corridor landscape. Several future development sites exist along the street suggesting opportunity for change and implementation associated with building projects. Each provides opportunity for new ground floor uses that activate the street. Of significance is the Gateway building envisioned to promote food, outdoor dining, and a welcome center where Rupertus meets Myers and Town Square. At Russell, new buildings can activate the corner and better connect Matthews Quad with Rupertus.

This view depicts a plaza that engages the music building across the street and welcome LRT arrivals to campus.

The precedents shown in these images are illustrations of active, multimodal streets with consistent pavings and furnishings.
place description
Health Sciences Walk is the main pedestrian spine for East Campus. It is centrally located in high traffic areas of east campus and traverses through buildings, open spaces and parking areas. Various vegetation edges, planters and seating exist along the walk to reflect the various conditions of the edges. For instance, areas through parking lots provide trees and planters as identifiers, while wider portions of the walk are created through unifying paving and low planting.

context map

The pedestrian spine of East Campus.
existing site photos and proposed interventions

New design guidelines for Health Sciences Walk include:

- Integration of the rustic landscape of the surrounding canyons to ground the neighborhood in its natural context
- Organizing the paths and routes to destinations to improve campus connection
- Making destinations memorable and high functioning
- Respecting the potentially compromised state of mind of health services clients
- Creating a positive impression of environment

*East Campus Neighborhood Planning Study by Spurlock Poirier
### Appendix

### Stuart Collection Descriptions

#### STUART COLLECTION

1. Terry Allen  
   Trees

2. Michael Asher  
   Untitled

3. John Baldessari  
   READ/WRITE/THINK/DREAM

4. Jackie Ferrara  
   Terrace

5. Ian Hamilton Finlay  
   UNDA

6. Richard Fleischner  
   La Jolla Project

7. Tim Hawkinson  
   Bear

8. Jenny Holzer  
   Green Table

9. Robert Irwin  
   Two Running Violet  
   V Forms

10. Barbara Kruger  
    Another

11. Elizabeth Murray  
    Red Shoe

12. Bruce Nauman  
    Vices and Virtues

13. Nam June Paik  
    Something Pacific

14. Niki de Saint Phalle  
    Sun God

15. Alexis Smith  
    Snake Path

16. Kiki Smith  
    Standing

17. Do Ho Suh  
    Fallen Start

18. William Wegman  
    La Jolla Vista View

19. John Luther  
    Adams*  
    * Piece in Progress

All information including the artist description excerpt, location and art photos can be found at [stuartcollection.ucsd.edu](http://stuartcollection.ucsd.edu).
Appendix

Stuart Collection Descriptions

1. Terry Allen, Trees

Allen’s diverse talents and experiences are highlighted in his first outdoor project, Trees, for the Stuart Collection. He remarks upon the continual loss of natural environment at UCSD by salvaging three eucalyptus trees from a grove razed to make way for new campus buildings. Two of these trees, preserved and encased in skins of lead, stand like ghosts within a eucalyptus grove between the Geisel Library and the Faculty Club. Although they ostensibly represent displacement or loss, these trees offer a kind of compensation: one emits a series of recorded songs and the other a lively sequence of poems and stories created and arranged specifically for this project.

2. Michael Asher, Untitled

This functional, polished, granite drinking fountain is an exact replica of commercial metal fountains typically found in business offices and government buildings. Instead of its usual context as interior office furniture, the fountain is placed monument like on a grass island in the center of Myers Drive next to the university administration offices and the Price Center. The siting of his work is fundamental to its meaning; it is juxtaposed with a large American flag and a granite landmark commemorating Camp Matthews, a World War II training center and artillery and rifle range which occupied the land on which UCSD now stands.

3. John Baldessari, READ/WRITE/THINK/DREAM

This functional, polished, granite drinking fountain is an exact replica of commercial metal fountains typically found in business offices and government buildings. Instead of its usual context as interior office furniture, the fountain is placed monument like on a grass island in the center of Myers Drive next to the university administration offices and the Price Center. The siting of his work is fundamental to its meaning; it is juxtaposed with a large American flag and a granite landmark commemorating Camp Matthews, a World War II training center and artillery and rifle range which occupied the land on which UCSD now stands.
Appendix

Stuart Collection Descriptions

4 Jackie Ferrara, Terrace

For this research center Ferrara designed a series of three distinct spaces: a small south terrace enclosed on three sides; a central area dominated by the stairs leading up to the building entrance and conference tower; and a large enclosed north terrace. Each area is paved with a similar linear pattern of green, red, and black slate and surrounded by compacted gravel. Each has a unique character, but the terraces flow into one another becoming one continuous space.

5 Ian Hamilton Finlay, UNDA

For UCSD he created a one-word poem installed at one edge of the north playing field between the Humanities Building and the student apartments of Thurgood Marshall College. UNDA consists of five stone blocks into which are carved, in various sequences, the letters U, N, D, A, and an S-like mark which is the editor’s notation for “transpose these letters.” The letters on each block in the sequence carry out the transpositions indicated by this curved mark so that regardless of the order of the letters, each block ultimately spells out UNDA.

6 Richard Fleischner, La Jolla Project

Fleischner’s La Jolla Project, completed in 1984 and the third work in the Stuart Collection, is located on the Revelle College lawn south of Galbraith Hall. Seventy-one blocks of pink and gray granite are arranged in configurations that refer to architectural vocabulary: posts, lintels, columns, arches, windows, doorways, and thresholds. Like players on a field or game pieces (Fleischner made a series of small gamelike sculptures in the late sixties), these elements transform an ordinary, nearly flat lawn into a space with allusions ranging from an ancient ruin to the contemporary construction site.
7 Tim Hawkinson, Bear

For the Stuart Collection, Tim imagined a bear constructed of boulders. Eight granite stones - torso, head, ears, arms, and legs - were found locally. Together they make a bear 23'6" feet high with a total weight of 180 tons. Bear sits in the spacious Academic Courtyard formed by three signature engineering buildings: Atkinson Hall of the California Institute for Telecommunications and Information Technology, the Computer Science and Engineering Building, and the Powell-Focht Bioengineering Hall. First proposed in 2001, assembly of the sculpture took place onsite in May 2005 and the landscaping was completed in November 2005.

8 Jenny Holzer, Green Table

For the Stuart Collection, Holzer has created Green Table, a large granite picnic or refectory table and benches inscribed with texts. Several temporary projects also were realized on the campus, including incorporating texts into existing electronic signs and into the Geisel Library computer system. Faux ads were inserted during television commercial breaks, and posters and a series of cast aluminum plaques were installed throughout the campus. Like many of the works in the Stuart Collection, Holzer’s table and benches, sited in the Muir College quad, monumentalize an ordinary and functional set of objects. Like all tables, Holzer’s work serve as an informal gathering place for students and faculty to eat, study, or play.

9 Robert Irwin, Two Running Violet V Forms

For his contribution to the Stuart Collection, Two Running Violet V Forms (his first permanent installation in California) Irwin was drawn to the eucalyptus groves east of the Mandeville Center and adjacent to the Faculty Club. The contradiction inherent in this manmade forest appealed to him; the geometric regularity of the grid of trees is balanced by the infinite variety of light and detail which the natural setting nevertheless provides. Irwin installed two fencelike structures in V-forms amidst the trees. The “fences” are blue-violet, plastic-coated, small gauge chain-link fencing supported by stainless steel poles which average twenty-five feet in height.
## Appendix

### Stuart Collection Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Art Piece</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td>Barbara Kruger, Another</td>
<td>Her work, Another is in the vast atrium of the Price Center East, a 2008 addition to the original student center. Making a visual intervention at this complex site which combines dining, studying, shopping and socializing, was both a challenge and an opportunity. The large interior wall that dominates the central space now bears a massive double image of clocks which is punctuated by terrazzo-like areas that contain the following phrases: ANOTHER DAY, ANOTHER NIGHT, ANOTHER IDEA, ANOTHER DREAM, ANOTHER SONG, ANOTHER FEAR, ANOTHER JOB, ANOTHER EXAM, ANOTHER SMILE, ANOTHER BOOK, ANOTHER SWEATER, ANOTHER CAR, ANOTHER LOVE, ANOTHER LIFE.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td>Elizabeth Murray, Red Shoe</td>
<td>Constructed over the course of 1996 in Murray’s New York studio, Red Shoe has brought to life a formerly forgotten corner of campus. It is an alluring place for children to climb, its smooth exterior giving way to a roughly hull-like interior, hinting at the enclosure of a nest or fort. Narratives come to mind as fantasy evokes the resonance of childhood rhymes and tales. In the words of Robert Storr, Dean of the Yale University School of Art, “Reason presides over universes; it remains for artists to give substance to those areas of consciousness that reason has not and perhaps cannot articulate.”</td>
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<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td>Bruce Nauman, Vices and Virtues</td>
<td>Nauman’s Vices and Virtues for the Stuart Collection consists of seven pairs of words superimposed in blinking neon, which run like a frieze around the top of the Charles Lee Powell Structural Systems Laboratory. Seven vices alternate with seven virtues: FAITH/LUST, HOPE/ENVY, CHARITY/SLOTH, PRUDENCE/PRIDE, JUSTICE/AVARICE, TEMPERANCE/GLUTTONY, and FORTITUDE/ANGER.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paik’s Something Pacific for the Stuart Collection was his first permanent outdoor installation. This work relates specifically to its site, which includes the lobby of the university’s Media Center as well as the lawns surrounding the building. Outdoors, the work features several ruined televisions embedded in the landscape; some are paired with Buddhas, and one, a tiny Sony Watchman, is topped by a miniature reproduction of Rodin’s Thinker. In striking contrast to this video graveyard, the lobby of the Media Center houses one of Paik’s lively interactive banks of TV monitors.

De Saint Phalle’s Sun God was the first work commissioned by the Stuart Collection and was her first outdoor commission in America. The exuberantly colored, fourteen-foot bird is placed atop a fifteen-foot concrete arch and sited on a grassy area between the Faculty Club and Mandeville Auditorium.

Smith’s work for the Stuart Collection, Snake Path, consists of a winding 560-foot-long, 10-foot-wide footpath in the form of a serpent, whose individual scales are hexagonal pieces of colored slate, and whose head is inlaid in the approach to the Geisel Library. The tail wraps around an existing concrete pathway as a snake would wrap itself around a tree limb. Along the way, the serpent’s slightly crowned body circles around a small “garden of Eden” with several fruit trees including a pomegranate.
Appendix

Stuart Collection Descriptions

16  Kiki Smith, Standing

Smith’s vision of the body as a fluid vehicle for intimating life - and death - suggested the School of Medicine as fertile territory for Standing, her Stuart Collection project. From the beginning her ideas evolved in relation to the site between the Medical Teaching Facility and the Basic Sciences Building amidst eucalyptus trees, sloping lawns and curving pathways. There is a sense of quiet intimacy that is activated by the flow of foot traffic between classes.

17  Do Ho Suh, Fallen Star

Suh’s small “home” has perhaps been picked up by some mysterious force and appears to have landed or crashed onto the seventh floor of Jacobs Hall at the Jacobs School of Engineering. The roof garden is part of his design and the whole creates a space with panoramic views for small groups to gather and readjust.

18  William Wegman, La Jolla Vista View

For the Stuart Collection Wegman created his first major outdoor permanent sculpture: he installed a scenic - or nonscenic - overlook at one edge of the campus, near the location of the university’s theater and dance complex. The site commands a view not of the Pacific Ocean, visible from the other side of the university, or some other pristine wilderness view, but of La Jolla’s suburban sprawl. The centerpiece of La Jolla Vista View is a long bronze map; it transposes from Wegman’s idiosyncratic drawing the supposed “points of interest” discernible from the overlook.