Open Space and Landscape

The key to establishing the identity of North Campus will be developing the open-space framework. It provides character for the neighborhoods while buildings and development provide the background. The idea is not creation of a uniform pattern of open space. Rather, creation of a rich sequence of different spaces, views and materials is envisioned.

Three sections describe the character and guidelines for open space. They are: the system for the open-space framework, guidelines for landscape development of projects, and specific design recommendations for the open space framework of each district. The open space framework’s relationship to present and future buildings is illustrated in Figure 26.

**SYSTEM: THE FRAMEWORK**

The open space framework consists of areas with defined boundaries established by the Site Dimensions plan. The concept however is not to reinforce these lines. The landscape should be a cohesive system that integrates with development.

The three types of campus landscape are rustic, transitional and discrete. They were established by the Master Plan study to define open space character. A slightly different interpretation is given to the Master Plan in North Campus. Transition landscapes will be minimized. Contrast rather than transition will be emphasized between rustic and discrete landscapes. Rustic landscape will predominate. Discrete landscapes will be limited to courtyards, terraces and other major activity areas.

The North Campus landscape concept involves the two major regional landscapes: Torrey Pine groves and Eucalyptus groves. These landscapes in a sense meet at the ridge at the highpoint. The blue-gray pines and gray-green Eucalyptus are part of the environment of ocean and fog. The denser and greener Eucalyptus will link North Campus to the Park to the south and east while the Torrey pines will relate North campus to the bluffs to the north and west. New plantings of Eucalyptus trees should not duplicate the 8-foot plantation grid of the historic grove. Planting patterns can provide subtle distinction between districts in the neighborhoods.
Rustic Landscape

Rustic landscape elements form the basis for creating three districts in North Campus: Torrey Pines, Academic Grove and the Ridge districts. (Figure 27) In addition to the Torrey Pines mesa and the Eucalyptus groves in the Park discussed above, the Eucalyptus hedgerows along the ridge are a prominent visual feature of the neighborhood and a historic reminder of the character of old Highway 101 before it became ridge walk.

Connections and Edges
The rustic landscape of North Campus is its connecting framework. Connections are defined in the Master Plan study as both view corridors and circulation corridors. View and circulation corridors often coincide.

View Connections
Views on North Campus will primarily define axes of development sites from the ridge to the vistas of mountains or ocean. These are three-dimensional envelopes of space which overlay open space parcels and development sites (see earlier Figure 18).

- **Broad Views:** Special priority is given to views from the ground level along ridge walk. View cones have been established for the highpoint wedge and entry wedge. They provide wide views of the ocean and complement the more open view from the ridge north of RIMAC. This view is of fields, Park and mountains. Development within broad view corridors must enhance and protect vistas. The highpoint and entry wedges are described under the Torrey Pines district.

- **Narrow Views:** All narrow view corridors north of the highpoint wedge will connect to ridge walk. In addition, a new corridor is proposed between the Institute of the Americas and the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies.

- **Incidental Slots and Found Views:** This type of view is recommended as part of site design and not defined by corridors. There should be eccentric and unique view opportunities from individual sites, including porches, courtyards and upper level terraces. Views should be part of gathering areas. They should also be incorporated at the most intimate level of project landscape design.

Circulation Corridors
The circulation corridor system exists in both open space parcels and through development parcels. Within development parcels, it may be used to link discrete landscape spaces. The Site Dimensions plan (Figure 18) defines the physical limits of both view and circulation corridors.

- **Pedestrian Walkways:** Pedestrian walkways have a dual role in North Campus. They link various activities while at the same time allow the walker to enjoy the landscape and nature. Pedestrian walkways take on the character of the area through which they pass.
LANDSCAPE CONCEPT PLAN
Figure 26
Planting and Open Space design reinforce the framework, views, and the character of the three Districts. Relate character to adjacent regional landscapes: drought tolerant understory, with eucalyptus and Torrey Pines.

RUSTIC LANDSCAPE
- Soft, Rustic Edge
  - Eucalyptus and Pine
  - Pines define entries and N. Torrey Pines Road Edge
- Dense Rustic Edge
  - Eucalyptus & understory screen plants
- Hedgerows on Ridgewalk
  - Eucalyptus and rustic understory recall old 101
- Nodes on Ridge
  - Australian Willows at Wedge, Paving, Seating
- Campus Loop Road
  - Flowering Eucalyptus, break at view wedges
- Wedge Meadow
  - Sage scrub, groundcovers, lawn at amphitheater

DISCRETE LANDSCAPE
- Prescribed Malls and Quads
  - Size of space required, design flexible
- Courts and Terraces
  - Location Configuration and design, flexible
- **Loop Road System:** The loop road is a campus circulation system. On North Campus, it includes Scholars and Hopkins Drives. London Plane trees have been planted on part of the system but are not doing well. The Design Review Board has recently recommended that flowering Eucalyptus substitute for the London Planes. There should be a break in the trees at the entry wedge and highpoint wedge. Planting under the trees should fit district landscapes. Sidewalks should be on the side of the road closest to the ridge and contiguous with the curb. They should be on both sides of the road where pedestrian traffic or drop-off requirements warrant.

- **North Torrey Pines Road:** The North Torrey Pines Road edge should provide continuity with the campus landscape concept, which delineates Eucalyptus south of Salk Institute Road and pine trees to the north. Torrey Pines will define entries at the new north entry drive and at Salk Institute Road. If sound walls are used at residences, they should be placed a minimum of 40 feet from the curb and fully screened with shrubs. Planting patterns for Eucalyptus and pines should reflect tree massing for adjoining districts. The proposal for broad, open meadows and masses of trees in the Torrey Pines District will require relandscaping Salk Institute Road and the edge of North Torrey Pines Road at the highpoint wedge. The new north entry drive should be landscaped when constructed.

- **Automobile Entries:** They serve both as an entry for vehicle traffic and in orienting visitors to the campus pedestrian system. All vehicle entries should incorporate Torrey pine groupings. Symmetrical tree or shrub plantings should not be used to frame these entries. Instead, masses of trees should heighten contrasts between sunny meadows and dense edges, as at the former south campus entrance. Signage should be incorporated into site walls related to pedestrian circulation. This would reinforce the emphasis placed on pedestrian rather than vehicle traffic. The major vehicle entry is at the visitor kiosk. A secondary but visually important entry follows Salk Institute Road along the south edge of the wedge.

**Nodes**

Nodes are crossings of view and circulation corridors. They provide meeting places, orientation to the neighborhood and a sense of entry. Nodes are part of the rustic landscape and should have seating to take advantage of views and to allow for casual interchanges. They should be paved with modular concrete or stone in gray to buff colors and should be distinguished by spatial relationships of building and landscape and not by accent trees which would contrast with the gray-green character of the rustic landscape. Nodes are discussed in more detail in the Ridge District Section.

- **Major Nodes:** Major nodes occur at district intersections and are defined as specific open space areas. These intersections are along the ridge and provide entry, orientation, meeting and gathering places and views. Features of these nodes are described in the Ridge District Plan.
• **Secondary Nodes:** These are primarily functional pedestrian arrival points, such as bus stops, parking entry areas or cross walks. They are not defined as specific parcels but can be part of either open space parcels or development sites. Distraction from the continuity of rustic landscapes by use of framed spaces, accent trees or formality should be avoided.

### Discrete Landscape

This landscape type will create a system of intimate spaces that provide an internal focus for development sites and districts. These spaces can contrast with rustic landscape in form or in the use of plant materials. Discrete landscapes should be linked by the secondary circulation systems. Discrete landscape planting and paving may be peculiar to an individual building or complex. It need not be limited to the plants recommended in the Campus Landscape Study and can include small areas of lush, green planting. Design should emphasize sun and shadow patterns, view and a conscious relationship with the rustic landscape (either continuity or contrast). (Figure 28).

**Major Quads and Courtyards**

These serve neighborhood-wide roles although they may be part of individual projects. Within or linked to residential areas, they provide space for entertainment, casual sports (like volleyball), and semi-commercial uses such as the commons, satellite bookstore and café. They should be sheltered from wind and have connections to the ridge and the pedestrian spine system.

**Academic Courts, Terraces and Porches**

These areas occur within academic development on the ridge and can include terraces, porches, or protected courts partially enclosed by buildings. Porches can project into the rustic landscape of the Torrey Pines Terrace (Open Space parcel O8). These can have both a view into the trees and glimpse of ocean. The trees provide a buffer between residential and academic uses. Casual encounters between faculty, students and visitors would be encouraged by courts open to ridge walk and the terrace. Access walks from residential areas along view corridors should connect with academic courts.

### Stuart Collection and Public Art

Involvement of artists in the design of facilities and open space in North Campus is encouraged. Artists who become involved should be interested in the natural environment and natural phenomena. Projects may involve the Stuart Foundation, in either artists’ individual work or collaboration with design teams. Examples of potential project locations are the highpoint at the wedge, view corridors, tree groves, courtyards and terraces, the bridges to the colleges, or a belvedere at the north end of ridge walk.
LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

Landscape guidelines deal more with site development landscapes for facilities than with the open-space framework. Designers should refer to related sections for an understanding of how their sites fit into the larger landscape. The guidelines are based on a broad definition of landscape, which includes site relationships, grading, outdoor spaces, circulation, paving, landscape structures and plantings. Contrast between rustic and discrete landscapes is encouraged and the use of transition “foundation” planting is discouraged. Site design and landscape of the outer edges of development should enhance the continuity of rustic landscape. (Figure 29)

Resource Conservation

Landsapes should use as few non-renewable resources as possible. Drought tolerant plants should be used along with efficient irrigation. Recycled building products and those requiring little energy in manufacture should be used when possible.

Environment

High winds and damp, cool air mark the climate of North Campus and can make outdoor activities uncomfortable. Wind protection from the west and solar exposure to the south should be provided.

Rustic Edges

Avoid ringing new buildings with something similar to foundation plantings. Rustic landscapes should flow directly up to building walls. Site edges facing rustic landscapes should be integrated into the district landscape.

Contrast not Transition

A discrete landscape such as a porch or terrace may adjoin a rustic landscape in some cases but should be separated by a clear grade change, wall, hedge or architectural gateway. When this occurs, the discrete landscape may change scale and character, but should maintain the gray-green color of adjacent rustic landscape.
**View Edges**

Views over development sites are intended to include landscape in the foreground. Often views will be over or through trees, and buildings will appear to be set in groves of Torrey Pine or Eucalyptus trees.

**Circulation (Activity Edges)**

Accent plantings or linear treatment should not be used to highlight circulation through rustic landscape. Ridge walk is an exception. Walks, terraces and stairs should appear to be following the landscape.

**Buffer Edges**

Landscape buffering should appear as a seamless part of the rustic landscape. Buffering and screening can be achieved with integrated grading, walls, and dense plantings that fit into overall character of the district. This applies to screening of parking and residential areas and to the buffer of Eucalyptus trees between Marshall College and North Campus.

**Eccentricity**

Surprise and discovery are welcome elements in discrete landscapes for revealing or framing views. A windswept tree in a blustery opening or a unique bench in a secluded spot are examples.

**Plant Materials**

The description of landscape character which focuses on the discrete landscape is given in this section. Rustic landscape plant materials are described further by district and a list of representative rustic plant material from the Campus Landscape Study is provided in Appendix B.

There should be a greater richness and diversity of plant materials in discrete landscapes than rustic landscapes; however, all discrete landscapes should stay within the theme of the California courtyard rather than exotic variations. The California courtyard as used here, includes design which is sensitive to outdoor use, scarce but appreciated water, and a focus on natural phenomena of light, shadow, scent and color and texture. Consider use of broad canopy trees, small flowering orchard trees such as oranges and pears, and small gray-green canopy trees such as Australian willow or agonis. Broad leaf tropical plants which require extensive irrigation and high maintenance should be avoided as should generic bright green trees commonly associated with tract residential development (podocarpus and
carrotwood). Examples of exotic theme landscapes which are considered inappropriate are English style brick and ivy courts, or Polynesian paradise gardens.

Discrete landscape ground plane planting may include cascading plants and vines in walled areas. Native or slow growing, low maintenance plants such as rhus and raphiolepis should be used for rustic hedges to minimize formal clipping. Groundcovers should be selected to minimize trimming around shrubs and walls, for instance favor white gazania over ivy. Additions to the Campus Landscape Study for discrete landscapes are also included in Appendix B.

Walls and Structures

Stone or concrete with natural gray to gray-buff colors should be used for landscape walls and structures so they will relate to native soil colors and buildings.

Paving

Paving should be simple, broad surfaces of natural and gray-buff colored concrete or aggregate finish asphalt. Texture for large areas can include broom finish, sand finish, and light-wash aggregate finish. Warmer gold to beige colors may be used for accent in either smaller scored modules of poured concrete, modular concrete pavers or stone. Accent areas should be focused at nodes, in discrete landscapes or small features in the rustic landscape rather than creating a patchwork throughout the neighborhood. Brown or red brick or tile pavers may be used within discrete landscapes but not in the rustic landscape.

Color of Landscape Elements

Color for landscape elements should follow the guidelines described above. For a broader discussion of color, refer to Appendix C. In general, colors for landscape elements should complement the colors of architectural elements. Ground plane elements other than Discrete Landscape elements should be warmer, natural colors which relate to the surrounding natural environment. These could range from gray-buff and natural concrete colors to beige or warm gold accent colors. Colors for Discrete Landscape elements are specific to particular areas or buildings. They should contrast with the surrounding rustic elements, plantings for example may include more vivid greens, but should also be sensitive to neighboring elements. Tree colors should maintain the gray-green color of the surrounding rustic trees, except in Discrete landscape areas where the greens and flower colors of small orchard trees may be appropriate.
**LANDSCAPE PARADIGMS**

**Examples of Discrete Landscapes**

The Women's Club Courtyard in La Jolla is an informal enclosed space with an appropriate level of detail for the most developed courtyards. A trellis and simple paving contrast with the strong planes in the building. Planting is rugged and yet offers interesting textures, blooming shrubs and vines.

The Price Center on campus offers an example for a major activity courtyard at the Commons. This space should offer a sense of partial enclosure and orientation to the sun, a mixture of uses and the opportunity for activities to overlook each other at different levels as well as to spill to the north into the wedge.

The older courtyards at Muir provide good examples for both the academic and residential courts. The planting and hardscape takes an alternative approach to the La Jolla Women's Club in using informal tree groves and shrub masses. They still provide interesting detail and change of scale to contrast with the rustic landscape on the outside of building clusters.

**Examples of Rustic Landscapes**

UCSD Eucalyptus groves: The North Campus Academic Grove district should have a character similar to Revelle and Muir colleges where large scale buildings are set among the large trees.

Salk Institute grove: This was a powerful example of how a strong contrast can be established between rustic landscape and discrete courtyard landscape which once provided the juxtaposition of the small Eucalyptus grove and the entry to the open view plaza. The Torrey Pines Terrace could recall the feeling of the original Salk entry.

The Mediterranean: Many ridgeline parks and building complexes in the Mediterranean offer examples relevant to the Torrey Pines district of North Campus. Buildings on various levels open out to terraces with views of the sea which are in turn framed by picturesque pines.
LANDSCAPE DESIGN BY DISTRICT

Torrey Pines District

This district will have the same density of program and building development as the Academic Grove district to the south but should have an image which is somewhat more open and informal. Academic development is located on the ridge to take advantage of the view. Residential use may include undergraduate College B, if it is developed, or a combination of unaffiliated graduate and undergraduate housing. Gray-green Eucalyptus trees and Torrey pines that dramatically interplay with the fog are a feature of the landscape. Backdrop trees such as Melaleuca and Metrosideros should be used to soften and screen development. Plantings at the edge of the neighborhood should fit in with the coastal sage scrub of Torrey Pines State Reserve (Figure 31).
TORREY PINES DISTRICT
Figure 31

A NORTH POINT
Tennis and a high-profile institute are alternatives. The site is important to the image of the campus. Grade tennis into the slope to be hidden from view.

B PARKING
Keep the upper level below Ridge walk, terrace levels, divide and soften from above with planting.

C NORTH ENTRY
Create open, meadow-like approach to Entry Kiosk. Berm and plant to screen parking.

D NORTH OF WEDGE RESIDENTIAL
This area may be College B or unaffiliated. Create an open, picturesque building profile and landscape.

E TORREY PINES TERRACE
Develop as a park-like grove of trees to buffer residential and academic uses.

F GRADUATE HOUSING
Create rustic informal hill town streets and courts that frame views. Provide a central "mall" to connect with undergraduate housing and the Ridge.

G ACADEMIC CLUSTERS
Orient academic facilities around quads and terraces that overlook the Torrey Pines.

H WEDGE MEADOW
Create a transition from rustic near North Torrey Pines Road to more manicured (turf play area) at the amphitheater.

I WEDGE COTTAGES
Integrate the lower density housing in the Wedge into a picturesque Torrey Pine grove.

J NORTH OF WEDGE MALL AND QUAD
Create an internal open space as a focus for this district that visually connects the major undergraduate quad with the ridge.

K NORTH OF WEDGE SPINE
Create an activity link along the north side of the wedge between the highpoint, RMAC, fields, and the Torrey Pines Park.
North Entry Wedge, Highpoint Wedge
Views at these two scenic spots will be framed by open groves of pines and gray Eucalyptus trees. Signage will be provided by stone or concrete walls that are built into the sloping landform. A seasonally changing meadow of native grasses at both wedges near North Torrey Pines Road can provide a unique entry image. Plantings can include sage, buckwheat, drought tolerant grasses and prostrate acacia. The non-athletic open space areas should be graded and layered with permeable soils, characteristic of the Torrey Pine bluffs, to provide a suitable soil base for native and naturalized plantings as well as turf and meadow grasses.

There should be a recreational lawn and perhaps an amphitheater at the top of the highpoint wedge. (Figure 30) Treatment of this wedge would be more formal than the entry wedge. Terraces and circulation will define its north edge. Informal rows of Eucalyptus trees are placed along the south edge. A cluster of two and three story residential buildings create a picturesque cluster in the wedge west of Scholars Drive. This development can be screened from the highpoint by Torrey pine trees and should recall the scale and character of contemporary beach houses nestled in the pines. If College B is developed in the Torrey Pines district, the wedge should be directly connected to a central residential quad to the north of the wedge.

HIGHPOINT WEDGE
The Wedge is a rustic meadow from North Torrey Pines Road
Residential Landscape Setting
There should be a picturesque blending of housing and groves of Torrey pines and eucalyptus trees in the residential areas of the Torrey Pines District. Randomly spaced trees will frame views. Ground plane planting should have a naturalized character that includes native shrub masses like sage, ceanothus and limonium as well as meadow-like areas of groundcovers and small lawn areas.

Academic Landscape Setting
A more refined landscape is called for at the academic clusters along the ridge than along North Torrey Pines Road. There should be informally spaced groves of trees west of the buildings. Groundplane plantings should define edges of entry spaces and terraces. Use of large trees should be avoided between the buildings and hedgerows along ridge walk to maintain the historic character of the hedgerows.

View and Circulation Corridors
Development site view corridors should differ from the more public corridors defined in the Development Control Plan. Public corridors should be framed by random trees and yet be axial. Trees should frame the view and also screen out intrusive foreground features such as traffic signals and roof tops. Perspective drawings should be used to site buildings and trees in order to preserve views of the horizon and sunsets.

Torrey Pines Terrace
This area is a buffer between academic and residential uses which can have a unique woodland garden character. Tree plantings would create a canopy similar to the former tree grove at Salk Institute to soften foreground views from the academic buildings and terraces. Underplanting on slopes should be rustic and naturalized in character. The terraces and porches should have the feeling of projecting out into the trees.

Parking Facility Plantings
The parking facility on North Point should be screened from North Torrey Pines Road by a bermed slope and dense planting which blends with the rustic landscape. A large east/west planting area is indicated which follows the alignment of the north entry drive to provide light and ventilation as well as reduce the visual mass of the facility.
**Academic Grove District**

This district will contain College A and a central gathering space near ridge walk. It is more introverted than the Torrey Pines district in terms of view, and connects the neighborhood to the rest of central campus more than the regional landscape.

Buildings and view corridors are set in a grove of mixed Eucalyptus trees which differ from those in the Park. A combination of Eucalyptus sideroxylon, rudis and citriodora in a 12 foot triangular spacing is an example. The light and dark trunks of these varieties would create a visual interplay against a background of building walls.

This district’s character is a tightly knit network of framed views, quads, plazas, walkways and terraces. It’s major features are contained spaces treated in a formal manner that reflects the existing buildings in the district. This formality and strongly defined edges of tree masses and building walls contrasts with the open and less formal character of Marshall College (Figure 32).

**College A Landscape Setting**

There are several college development sites on either side of the ridge. They should be developed as a series of linked courtyards. Parts of the college away from the ridge may be set in dense groves of trees on their external edges. Internal courtyards, however, should be open and sunny. Site walls and terracing may provide stronger architectural definition of edges for housing than in the Torrey Pines district. Groundplane planting should be dark green to contrast with the light gray-green landscape in the Torrey Pines district.

**College A Pedestrian Spine**

College A should be connected directly to ridge walk at the wedge with a pedestrian and activity link in addition to the more formal college mall related to I of A. This pedestrian spine connects a series of three spaces which should provide key activities and services for both College A and College B. These services include the commons, a satellite bookstore, administrative offices and gathering spaces. The commons is recommended to occur on site 11, and it should have views over the wedge as well as protected outdoor space facing to the south and west. The satellite bookstore and a cafe should occur near the wedge and ridge in a central location. A bridge over Scholar’s Drive should be provided to connect the commons to the college quad on site 12. A second bridge could be considered between site 6 and site 11. Design of this spine should place an emphasis on ground floor entry and uses to maximize activity. It should have the character of a pedestrian street and incorporate rich paving materials, seating, seat walls and an appropriate scale of planting. For example, repeating the grove of willows proposed for RIMAC on the west side of ridge walk could provide a small scale entry plaza for the spine.
ACADEMIC GROVE DISTRICT
Figure 32

A COMMONS AND CENTRAL SQUARE
The Commons, Bookstore, Deli/Cafe, should create a focus for the neighborhood around a plaza. Provide views over the wedge and a protected urban courtyard.

B COLLEGE A MALL AND QUAD
Create a formal visual mall from I of A to the residential quad west of Scholars Drive.

C WEST PARKING
Keep the upper level below Scholars Drive, provide a landscape swath on the upper level on the view axis from RIMAC, buffer from North Torrey Pines Road and Marshall College with grading and planting.

D PRIMARY PARKING ACCESS WALK
This walk will be highly used by visitors to access RIMAC and academic facilities along the Ridge. Provide an orienting plaza on Scholars Drive and a clear view to the Ridge.

E COLLEGE A RESIDENTIAL
Provide a formal and traditional quad as the focus for College A. Incorporate recreation.

F MARSHALL COLLEGE/ NORTH CAMPUS BUFFER
Provide a deep setback and dense grove of eucalyptus as the neighborhood buffer on the south.

G HOUSING
Orient to an internal quad and away from IR/PS.

H I-HOUSE
An appropriate location for I-House would be near the Central Square.

I EAST PARKING
Set the parking below the floor level of Social Sciences and screen views over the upper level with dense tree canopy. Screen from Hopkins and Voigt.

J COLLEGE A PEDESTRIAN SPINE
Provide an activity link from Undergraduate Residential and the Commons to the Ridge. Bridge Scholars Drive.

K THURGOOD MARSHALL COLLEGE
College A Mall
Because there are few ground-level views at the site of College A, an inward, traditional college quad will work well as the terminus for the existing I of A view axis. This axis would be developed as a formal mall with three courtyards on the three development sites. The college quad on parcel 12 should contain recreational uses and be framed by arcades, building entries, overlooking terraces, meeting rooms, and lounges. Paving details should be refined and plants classic and formal.

Neighborhood Buffer/
North Campus/Thurgood Marshall College Gateway at Ridge Walk
The neighborhood buffer is a deep setback with a dense band of Eucalyptus trees which reinforce the buildings at ridge walk as a gateway into North Campus from Thurgood Marshall College. Concrete retaining walls along Voigt access way should further define these edge plantings. The planting of tristania trees along the south side of the IR/PS School should be replaced with Eucalyptus trees. For treatment of the North Campus/Thurgood Marshall College Gateway at ridge walk see the Ridge district section.

Relation of New Development to Existing IR/PS: Site 13
There may be inherent incompatibility in proposed housing on Site 13, west of the IR/PS Graduate School. Design should orient noisy areas of housing away from IR/PS, especially if it is used for undergraduate housing. Consider view over development on these sites.

Vehicular Access to I of A
As site 11 is to include a commons facility, vehicular access for drop-off to I of A should be retained. This access could be combined with the pedestrian access between sites 11 and 13, or with service access or parking beneath site 11 construction.

North Torrey Pines Road Edge,
The landscape along the road should slope up to development. Dense understory planting should buffer both residential use and parking from the road.

Narrow View and Circulation Corridors
The access corridors both east-west and north-south in the Academic Grove should be framed with Eucalyptus. Long views are less significant from the ridge in this area than in the Torrey Pines district.
**Ridge District**

This district is the backbone of North Campus and consists of its Academic Corridor, ridge walk, the edge of the athletic fields and the four neighborhood nodes. The Park and the recreation fields are not part of the neighborhood, however their edges and views are among the most important characteristics of North Campus. The approved drawings for ridge walk should be implemented as designed with the exception of future modifications of nodes.

Nodes are locations where the 20 foot square paving module of the current walk design should be changed over time as the nodes are implemented. The four nodes should have a paving and planting character which is cohesive with each other but with individual characteristics reflecting each site. For instance, at each location, a scored or modular paving grid of concrete or stone (2.5'-5') should unify the space to create a plaza. Ridge walk hedgerows should continue through these plazas in 10' square tree cutouts except as required for roads, or major view corridors. Furniture, seat walls, bicycle parking and signage should be placed to encourage casual gathering, provide clarity to circulation, and take advantage of views. (Figure 34)

*Ridge Walk North Terminator Node*

This area should create an identity for the campus as a whole as well as North Campus when seen from the intersection of North Torrey Pines

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**Possible Spectator Court Location**

Realignment of Genesee and North Torrey Pines Road creates an opportunity for a unique pedestrian entry image for North Campus. Restore the hedgegrow and grade of the historic highway.
A RIGDEWALK NORTH TERMINUS
Create an overlook to the north along the ridge, provide a strong edge for the Campus with the hedgerows, meadow, campus sign and Torrey pines backdrop.

B NORTH ENTRY PLAZA
Improve pedestrian linkage along Ridgewalk through the Entry Kiosk area by rearranging parking. Redesign paving and landscape as an arrival plaza. Maintain continuity of tree rows through plaza.

C INTERSECTION REALIGNMENT
Work with City to to reinforce continuity of hedgerow landscape and maintain view corridor across new landscape area. Could accommodate a tennis spectator court.

D NORTH CAMPUS/MARSHALL COLLEGE GATEWAY
Create paved pedestrian plaza which connects IR/PS and Social Sciences to form a gate-like entry to North Campus.

E RIGDEWALK LANDSCAPE
Reinforce rustic character of hedgerows with drought tolerant groundcover, simple plant palette.

F ACADEMIC CORRIDOR ENTRIES
Create framed or enclosed entries that view through building clusters, separate from Ridgewalk with low walls, avoid accent plantings.

G HIGH-POINT PLAZA
Celebrate the view with an informal terraced amphitheater facing west. Include seat walls and planted terraces. Create a visual focus with a sculptural overlook to the east and above the ridge. Provide entry and gathering areas for RIMAC and College A spine.
Road and Genesee Avenue. The intersection will be lowered 15 feet in its realignment so ridge walk can “end” with a site wall that provides a belvedere-like overlook to the ocean and the highway to the north. The wall and the hedgerows of ridge walk should provide the image of the campus. The walls could be cast concrete or stone and carry University signage. (Figure 33) If considered a desirable program for UCSD, and if the land can be acquired from the City of San Diego, a 2500 seat tennis spectator court could be accommodated at the northern most tip of this area.

**Entry Kiosk Node**
Automobile and pedestrian circulation at the North Campus entry kiosk should be redesigned. Both walking and driving surfaces around the kiosk should be paved with the Node paving. This will provide greater emphasis for pedestrian circulation along ridge walk, and create the feeling of entering a pedestrian oriented campus when approaching the kiosk. The continuity of Eucalyptus trees should be improved through the node by narrowing the road and planting trees across the kiosk island. A clear north-south pedestrian path should be provided along the west side of the kiosk. (Figure 35)

**Highpoint Wedge Node**
This node is the central and most symbolic point in the neighborhood. An artwork here might pay tribute to the view and the natural phenomena of the site. This space should provide informal gathering places such as seating built into the slopes of the wedge west of the ridge. Seating should be integrated with grading. Terraced walls can provide both an informal view garden and an amphitheater. The point of the wedge is illustrated as a raised platform with a shade canopy. The platform would be a few steps above ridge walk (the original height of the ridge), and project slightly over the slope to the athletic fields. It would provide both east and west views. The design of this area should be striking in its simplicity—like a classic amphitheater, but of contemporary forms and materials. (Figure 30)
North Campus / Marshall College Gateway Node

A major pedestrian entry from Marshall College at ridge walk, as well as vehicle access from Scholars and Hopkins Drives converge at the south edge of North Campus. The two buildings at the ridge, as well as a landscape setback at the neighborhood boundary, will define the neighborhood edge. A plaza should be provided which unites the four directions of pedestrian and vehicular travel (Voigt alignments and ridge walk). This plaza should provide a sense of entry to North Campus in which the south facing edges of IR/PS and Social Sciences form a gate-like frame for the plaza. Paving, signage, artwork, seating and other furniture should reinforce the sense of entry. (Figure 36)
NORTH CAMPUS / MARSHALL COLLEGE GATEWAY

A plaza integrates Social Sciences and IR/PS to create a gateway to North Campus along the Ridgewalk.
Ridge Academic Setting and Entries

The margins of the walk (approximately 20' on each side) can be paved or planted to provide entries to facilities, but entries should not stand out with accent plantings. Low walls and shrub masses should define entries from ridge walk to the academic courts and view corridors. These should not interrupt the hedgerow character of the ridge.

Ridge Walk Landscape

The University has approved working drawings for a segment of ridge walk between the entry kiosk and I of A. That plan retains the eucalyptus hedgerows, provides irrigation and incorporates a rustic understory of groundcover, leaf litter or turf. The drawings call for paving ridge walk with sand finished concrete having expansion joints 20 feet on center. Ridge walk is a visual and historic feature and should retain the character of the historic highway and not be overly “improved”. Groundcovers in the margins can include leaf litter, lantana, iceplant (other than lampranthus) and carprobrots.

Mountain Views

There should be view sites at the east-west corridor crossings at ridge walk. These should include seating, but not accent planting.

Edge of Athletic Fields

The randomly placed eucalyptus trees on the slope between ridge walk and the athletic fields should be removed over time. They interfere with views from the ridge as well as detract from the visual strength of the Eucalyptus polyanthemos hedgerows on the ridge.