V. DESIGN GUIDELINES

A. Introduction

1. Intent

The design guidelines for the South Scripps Neighborhood are prepared to promote an overall design vision through broad-based criteria and controls in four major categories: site development, architecture, landscape architecture, and circulation. Design guidelines do not regulate the detail of new development; rather, they offer minimum guidelines about the "big moves" - the buildings, the infrastructure and the landscape - that are likely to impact the urban quality of the place.

*How to Apply the Guidelines:* The design guidelines should be used as a base for continued discussion about how the neighborhood should evolve in the decades to come. As such, each guideline discussion includes:
- intent of the guideline; and
- specific guideline recommendations.

2. Environmental Setting

In the South Scripps Neighborhood, the "big moves" relate fundamentally to the relationship of the structures to the larger landscape. The hills, bluffs, and ocean that characterize the neighborhood coalesce in ways that are unique in UCSD. No other precinct on the UCSD campus is as close to the ocean, for example, nor as dramatically wedged between the coastal hills and the coastline bluffs, as the South Scripps Neighborhood.

Proximity to the ocean also presents unique environmental concerns, the most important being solar glare and cool breezes from the west, and corrosion from the moist salt air.

- Ensuring that the structures reflect the neighborhood's unique environment is one of the fundamental objectives of these design guidelines.

3. Cultural Setting

The South Scripps Neighborhood, however, is also unique as a cultural place. UCSD started here. Its first researchers were pioneers, in ocean and earth sciences, and establishing new methods of investigation and interdisciplinary collaboration. Buildings such as Old Scripps and Old Ritter Hall are testimony to the initial sparks that in time gave birth to what is today one of the nation's outstanding institutions of higher education and research.

Yet the South Scripps Neighborhood, like all SIO, has defied incorpora-
tion into the larger culture of the UCSD campus. The research in earth sciences, oceanography and marine biology, occurring in this neighborhood is unique to UCSD. It is a source of pride that is openly displayed in the work areas around the buildings and in the special research equipment they contain.

- Ensuring that the structures and buildings reflect the neighborhood’s unique history and culture is a fundamental objective of these design guidelines.

B. Site Development

The urban identity of the South Scripps Neighborhood is defined by a number of key factors: the affordability of ocean views; the diverse and eclectic nature of its buildings and landscape; and the undulating hillside topography. The following site development guidelines are intended to ensure that these factors continue to define the urban quality of the neighborhood, and that they are engaged in the development of new facilities as primary form-givers.

1. View Corridors

Views of the Pacific Ocean characterize the South Scripps Neighborhood for both the public traveling along La Jolla Shores Drive and for SIO campus population within the neighborhood.

- Views to the ocean from existing gaps and openings in the building fabric should be maintained and enhanced. No buildings should be erected or remodeled to the detriment of these view corridors, as described in Figure IV-2.

- Landscape improvements within these view corridors should be carefully designed so as to enhance the overall framing and filtering of ocean views.

- Public views from points along La Jolla Shores Drive and El Paseo Grande towards the ocean should be maintained. Vistas from points along La Jolla Shores Drive should not be blocked by buildings or plant massings.

- Views to the ocean should be enhanced from campus open spaces, in particular the “green”, the southern most entry, and the Scripps Pier View Corridor. No buildings should block these views. Likewise, the landscape in these open spaces should enhance these ocean vistas.

- Discrete views include those of the ocean and coastline from office and laboratory buildings. Buildings should be designed to provide ocean views from interior common areas such as hallways, staircases, lounges or entries, wherever feasible. Views from individual offices and laboratories are not necessarily required.

- Vistas to the ocean from campus community facilities, such as the “commons building”, the student lounge, the lobby for the Summer Auditorium replacement facility and the existing Hubbs Hall conference room should be maintained where currently available and encouraged in the new construction.
3. Building Orientation

Some buildings in the South Scripps Neighborhood, such as Hubbs Hall, Old Ritter, and Sverdrup Hall, are oriented to the cardinal directions (north/south-east/west grid); others, such as Scholander Hall, the SIO Library, and the Director's House, are oriented parallel to the Scripps Pier. The play between these two orientations creates an appearance of informality in the urban form that is unique at UCSD.

- New building alignments should alternate between one orientation and the other to maintain this quality (except as specifically noted in the section addressing building massing for the Center for Coastal Studies, Ritter replacement and geochemistry facilities).

4. Sunlight

Natural light for offices and laboratories should be preserved and enhanced. The steep hillside to the east of La Jolla Shores Drive precludes the capturing of early morning light in offices and laboratories. Still, by 9 AM the sun's altitude, at equinox (42 degrees altitude, 70 degrees azimuth), is high enough to shine fully on most east-facing building facades.

- Unless there are overriding considerations, the siting of new buildings should not impact negatively upon existing patterns of sunlight affecting habitable spaces. This is of special concern to the east-facing offices in the north wing of Ritter Hall.

5. Service Areas

Outdoor service/staging areas are integral elements of the neighborhood's activities. They reflect the culture of the place and the nature of its research.

- The construction, testing and staging of equipment in service yards is a vital part of the research and such yard areas should be honestly celebrated as work places rather than being disguised or screened.

- If security is required for these service areas, it should be provided with fences and gates rather than walls.

C. Architecture

In the SIO Campus, it is the landscape - the horizon, the ocean, the pier, and the bluffs - that set the place apart as an academic precinct. Buildings should be subdued and "rest easy" in this landscape, burrowing into the hillside, terracing down the slopes, or breaking down into pods and wings to make optimum use of the site's topography.

In the South Scripps Neighborhood, most of the buildings that rise fully out of the ground and stand out in the landscape are historic: the Director's
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House, Old Ritter Hall, and Old Scripps. It is the intent of these design guidelines to reinforce the character of the place by giving the historic structures as much prominence as possible, and by keeping new buildings as background elements which help define the open space and magnify the natural and historic features of the landscape.

1. Historic District

- New buildings or sections of buildings within view of the Director's House, Ritter Hall, and Old Scripps should be sympathetic to their scale, massing, and overall character, but without diminishing their historical value through direct imitation of style or articulation of detail.

- As a rule, new building frontages facing the historic structures should not exceed in length the south facade of Old Ritter. Openings, gaps, insets, and offsets should be used to break up frontages where building programs require greater facade extensions.

2. Building Massing

Most buildings in the SIO campus exhibit a predominantly horizontal massing orientation, that is, buildings tend to lie on the ground rather than rise against it. Such disposition enhances the view of the hillside and the ocean, as there are few objects that break the continuity of the landscape.

- New buildings in the South Scripps Neighborhood should maintain this massing orientation. Towers, shafts, and other vertical extensions should be used only when required for the infrastructure or utilitarian purposes of the building, rather than as a design embellishment.

- To preserve a sense of openness towards the coastline, larger and taller buildings should occupy the eastern area of the neighborhood, smaller and lower buildings should be set in the western area. Buildings along the bluffs should be broken down into finer blocks not larger in scale than Old Scripps.

The hillside topography undulates within the neighborhood, creating landforms of "coves" and "peninsulas." The Director's House is sited on a "peninsula," while the sites for the proposed Center for Coastal Studies, Ritter replacement and geochemistry buildings occupy "cove-like" landforms.

- To the degree that it is practical, the massing of the Center for Coastal Studies, Ritter replacement and geochemistry buildings should reflect the general disposition of the land through lines and forms that bend or curve along the hillside contours.

- In general, the architectural "signature" of any building should come through the detail rather than its overall mass and form. Buildings should help frame and clarify the larger landscape rather than obscure it.

- Building heights are limited with the intent to allow views over them. Heights are defined on Figure IV-4.
3. Building Facades

Many of the existing buildings derive their character out of the resolution between drawing in ocean views and controlling western glare and breezes. These seemingly opposing needs are often mediated by arcades, overhangs, awnings, trellises, facade insets and sun-shading baffles. Such devices should be standard fare in the South Scripps Neighborhood, particularly on the western facade of buildings.

- In South Scripps, buildings should not have "front" and "back" elevations; all elevations should be inviting.

- Although security concerns may limit the number of "front doors" into any given building, all building entrances should be legible and given an adequate entry area and design treatment.

4. Roofs

- Roofs should be viewed as a building's "fifth facade," deserving simple detailing and careful treatment of mechanical equipment. Light colors that induce glare should be avoided. The maintenance department considers the unique copper-coated "wave" roof on the SIO’s Hydraulics Lab building to be very successful. Like copper, high quality zinc roofing should also be both cost effective over the life of the building and contribute to the visual quality of the neighborhood. The use of similarly elegant roof forms and materials is encouraged.

5. Exterior Materials

The selection of exterior building materials should recognize that the SIO campus is the most corrosive environment at UCSD, and that maintenance concerns take the precedence over purely aesthetic or economic considerations. Structural materials should be determined by programmatic and site requirements. SIO and Physical Plant Services have provided a list of exterior materials and system recommendations based upon maintenance history at SIO. This may be found in Appendix A: Building Materials and Applications. In all cases, the lifecycle costs of the materials should be taken into account prior to selection, given this coastal environment.

a. Predominant Exterior Materials:

- Concrete and wood, such as redwood and cedar, do well in the coastal environment. Both of these materials are used effectively in the North Scripps Neighborhood and should also predominate in the South Scripps Neighborhood. The use of T-111 (textured plywood siding) is prohibited as an exterior material.

- In general, concrete should be seen as "nestling" the building into the landscape through foundation walls, column supports, and shear walls. Wood, by contrast should appear to "float" in the form of verandas, railings, window and door frames, eaves, paneling, etc.

- If for budgetary reasons, concrete block and stucco are selected as predominant materials, the concrete block should be clean and straight-forward. Focusing on the special character of Old Scripps Building as an example, the use of stucco on new buildings should not diminish the character of the older historical buildings.
Concrete block, for example, should not be heavily textured, and should be assembled to de-emphasize joint and coursing articulation.

b. Accent and Ancillary Exterior Materials:
- As stated in the above section, "Predominant Exterior Materials," the recommended exterior materials are concrete and wood. Accent and ancillary exterior materials should be used judiciously and in no case should they dominate the material palette.
- Masonry, such as stone, should be in its natural state, rather than a reflective, polished finish. Stone used should be characteristic of the San Diego coastline, such as sandstone. Cobbles should be limited to low garden walls, such as those found in the La Jolla area.
- Stucco should be used judiciously so as not to upstage or compete with the earlier use of stucco in the neighborhood (pre-1960). In these cases, stucco was often applied over concrete, allowing for a longer life cycle. Recent examples of stucco (CCS and Scholander Addition) have not followed the earlier pattern. If stucco is used, it is should be applied over concrete or concrete masonry units rather than wood or steel frames. In all cases the stucco should be of a smooth finish.
- When exposed to wind driven rain, concrete block (concrete masonry units/CMU) has a history of leaking on this part of the campus. If used, it should be clad, coated or buffered from rains.
- The use of glazed terra-cotta on building facades is preferred over ceramic tile.
- Metals such as stainless steel, aluminum, copper, and bronze must be of the highest grade to minimize corrosion, including staining and pitting. Field welding should not be permitted on exposed metals. Even protected H.V.A.C. ducts are known to corrode in this environment.
- There is a precedence for using "modern" materials in innovative ways at South Scripps, such as was done nearly a century ago with reinforced concrete and glass block at Old Scripps. Inventive materials are encouraged and should be in keeping with the overall intent of the architectural guidelines.

c. Prohibited Exterior Materials:
- Reflective or glare-inducing materials, including mirrored glass, are not permitted.
- T-111 (textured plywood siding) is not permitted.

6. Colors
- Building colors should be subdued and come from the materials themselves rather than from painted applications. Paint is discouraged. Salt corrosion tends to fade strong hues and peel the paint. Clear preservatives on wood, and integral color in concrete are permitted. Accent colors should be muted and low key also. Building entries provide the only appropriate opportunity for brighter colors. All color selections should follow the specific guidelines of the SIO South Scripps Neighborhood Master Exterior Palette (1996).
7. Windows

- Windows and other wall openings afford the opportunity for regulated, manually operated natural ventilation, and shall be used to the greatest extent possible.

8. Life Cycle Costing Analysis

The coastal environment of the SIO neighborhood is extremely corrosive to building materials. Additionally, maintenance is limited on the UCSD campus.

- Life cycle costing analysis should be included in the value engineering process of all construction and restoration projects. This is critical to thoroughly consider the value of the initial expense of high grade materials versus the cost of maintenance and replacement of cheaper materials through the life of the project. The design and materials include interior mechanical systems, building exteriors and site furnishings.

D. Landscape

The landscape of the South Scripps Neighborhood is as diverse as its buildings. Three distinctive landscape corridors terrace down the hill towards the coast: rustic hillsides, ornamental gardens, and coastal bluffs see Figure IV-3. The intent of these guidelines is to reinforce the character of each corridor through the definitions of their function, boundary, plant material, and interface with adjacent buildings. In addition, the guidelines address the specific functional and design intent of the neighborhood's principal gathering and social space: The Green.

The growing conditions for plants at the South Scripps Neighborhood are unique within the UCSD campus. Plants must be able to grow and thrive in a climate greatly influenced by the ocean, and in the soils of the bluffs. Plants must not over burden the maintenance capacity of the campus, and the palette of plants must serve a variety of purposes such as, enhancing views, buffering adjacent land uses, and discouraging pedestrians from hazardous areas.

1. Hillside Corridor

a. Function

The Hillside corridor is a "Rustic Landscape" and is defined in the Campus Landscape Planning Study. It is characterized by a dry, "classically Californian" vegetation typical of the coastal environment. This is a "background" landscape that sets a rustic coastal tone for the entire SIO campus while buffering and screening buildings from La Jolla Shores Drive. Such a role for this landscape should be maintained and enhanced wherever possible.

The following are the general guidelines of the Campus Landscape Planning Study associated with the Hillside corridor.

- "A legacy of the past landscape on the campus site should be maintained by the use of native or naturalistic shrubs and groundcovers combined with groves of eucalyptus or other rustic trees."
"Plant materials in the rustic landscape should be compatible with the muted gray-greens of the eucalyptus and native chaparral vegetation and should include species with colorful foliage or flowers that will add visual interest to the campus landscape."

"The rustic landscape should emphasize low water use and low maintenance; it should not contain manicured or formal planting areas and exotic, water-loving species. Irrigated lawns are discouraged, unless located in areas highly used by the campus community."

"Although native and drought-tolerant plant materials will be used in the rustic landscape, some supplemental irrigation is necessary to establish new plantings and maintain the landscape in a healthy condition. Water conserving irrigation systems and alternative water sources (i.e. deionized lab water, reclaimed waste water, and storm runoff) are encouraged."

Specifically for planting along La Jolla Shores Drive:

"Use only native or xeric plant materials with native characteristics along this street adjacent to the campus frontage. Existing landscape areas with exotic vegetation should be revegetated with native or xeric species, whenever feasible. Turf may be retained in areas along this street that would function as scenic overlooks of SIO and the ocean."

The Campus Landscape Planning Study calls for the use of one or more recurring shrub or groundcover species along the length of La Jolla Shores Drive to provide continuity.

"Low shrub species should predominate the landscape, particularly in the view corridors to the ocean. Rustic trees, such as Torrey Pines, Catalina Ironwood and eucalyptus species should be planted sparsely to avoid blocking ocean views. Similarly, tall dense stands of shrubs, such as the existing myoporum, should be removed if obscuring scenic views or the ocean."

"Emphasize the presence of SIO to heighten public recognition. Buildings along La Jolla Shores Drive should be complemented by filtered plantings, rather than dense screening. Additionally, the landscape design should have a cohesive character along this edge and should use one or more recurring shrub or groundcover species along both sides of the street to further define this segment of the UCSD campus."

b. **Boundaries**

In the south side of the neighborhood, the Hillside Corridor should extend from the western edge of La Jolla Shores Drive to the eastern edge of Sverdrup and the Ritter replacement, and geochemistry development sites. This includes the 60+ building setback from La Jolla Shores Drive. In the northern side, the hillside vegetation should extend to the edge of the development site for the Center for Coastal Studies.

c. **Plant Materials**

Typical plants in the Hillside Corridor could include:

Arctostaphylos spp., Manzanita
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Baccharis pilularis 'Twin Peaks', Prostrate Coyote Brush
Ceanothus spp., California Lilac
Dudleya brittonii, Britton's Chalk Dudleya
Eriogonum parvifolium, Coastal Buckwheat
Eucalyptus species, Eucalyptus
Heteromeles arbutifolia, Toyon
Lyonothamnus floribundus, Catalina Ironwood
Pinus torreyana, Torrey Pine
Prunus lyonii, Catalina Cherry
Rhus integrifolia, Lemonade Berry
Rosa californica, California Wild Rose
Salvia species, Sage
Sisyrinchium bellum, Blue-eyed Grass
Trichostema lanatum, Wooly blue Curls
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Prostratus', Creeping Rosemary
Westringia 'Wynyabbe Gem', Westringia

d. Building Interface
• The corridor's rustic planting should fill the areas around buildings, parking lots, and service yards to the fullest extent possible.

2. Garden Corridor

a. Function
Much of the La Jolla community developed in the early decades of the 20th century, a time of romantic attachment in design to traditional styles in architecture and gardens. In the landscape, the introduction of exotic plants and their arrangement in formal patterns that recalled well known historic models - the Mediterranean and the Asian in particular - served to enhance many private and public places, such as Balboa Park and the La Jolla Women's Club.

At the South Scripps Neighborhood, Sverdrup Park and the palm-lined pier approach road are expressions of such a landscape typography. The courtyard south of Ritter Hall is a modernist garden, but it shares an ornamental, manicured flair with its "historical" counterparts. The Garden Corridor is recognized as a "Discrete Landscape," defined by the Campus Landscape Planning Study as the ornamental landscape adjacent to the active buildings and gathering areas. All three areas are "formal" landscapes in that what is seen, and how people engage them as places to gather, is carefully controlled. However, each of them has a specific function which should be maintained and enhanced:

• Discovery Way at the pier: to frame the view to the pier and ocean, and to mark with color and ornament the potential future entrances to the Ritter Replacement and Marine Biotechnology and Biomedicine facilities.

• The Green (the central space, including the existing "modernist" courtyard): to afford a variety of spaces and micro-environments for large and small gatherings associated with the adjacent research, administrative, and commons facilities, and to compliment Old Scripps as a unique structure in the neighborhood. See the detailed description of the Green following the building interface section.
Sverdrup Park: to mark the transition into the campus from La Jolla and to guide visitors to the SIO campus entrance. This area is defined in the Campus Landscape Study as a secondary entry/gateway. Sverdrup Park is valued as an area of open, rolling turf beneath an informal stand of mature ficus and pine trees. Views across the open space should be maintained while providing screening of the parking facility. The existing paths and drainage features are not necessary to the landscape character nor function of the area.

From the Campus Landscape Planning Study

*A different adaptation of the entry concept is recommended for SIO. The intent of the entry statement at this segment of the campus is to identify the entity of SIO rather than focusing on individual access points located on La Jolla Shores Drive. As such, it is recommended that gateways be developed at the north and south ends of SIO to heighten the public's awareness of this area... The gateways will have a simple design of landscaping and signage... The existing pine tree plantings will be the primary landscape element at the south gateway.*

b. Boundary
The Garden Corridor is essentially the middle zone between the hillside and coastal bluff corridors. Unlike the other two, the Garden Corridor does not flow continuously through the neighborhood but rather occurs as distinctive spaces, connected by the Scripps Ladder.

c. Plant Materials
In addition to lawn areas, the Garden Corridor should contain a variety of native and ornamental plants intended to enliven the landscape through color, texture, and form. In gathering areas, along walkways, and around building entrances, the plant material should be integrated with the hardscape - paving, raised walls, planters, trellises and other such features. To provide for specific functions typical plants in the garden corridor listed below could:

* Accent a building entrance or mark a path
  - Brahea species, *Hesper Palms*
  - Cupressus forbesii, *Tecate Cypress*
  - Cycas revoluta, *Sago Palm*
  - Dracaena draco, *Dragon Tree*
  - Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa', *Hollywood Juniper*

* Provide shade
  - Calodendrum capense, *Cape Chestnut*
  - Vitex lucens, *New Zealand Chaste Tree*

* Provide exotic color, scents and forms
  - Echium fastuosum, *Pride of Maderia*
  - Lantana spp., *Lantana*
  - Lavendula angustifolia, *Lavender*
  - Phormium tenax, *New Zealand Flax*
  - Strelitzia reginae, *Bird of Paradise*
  - Tecoma capensis, *Cape Honeysuckle*
  - Turf Grass*
• Carry on the tradition of historic exotic plantings
  Washingtonia robusta, *Mexican Fan Palm*
  Rosa species, *Rose*

• Relate to the planting of adjacent landscape corridors
  Ceanothus spp., *California Lilac*
  Sisyrinchium bellum, *Blue-eyed Grass*

d. **Building Interface**
• The Garden Corridor should be characterized by a strong fusion of plantings and building forms through vine structures, trellises, raised planters, garden walls, and other similar structures. Buildings should be seen as growing out of the landscape, and the landscape should be seen as acquiring formal expression from the buildings.

e. **The Green**
A component of the Garden Corridor is the central open space or “Green”. One of the principle objectives of the plan is to gain a central, multi-purpose space that can function as the heart of the neighborhood. This open space is bounded by Old Ritter Hall to the north; Sverdrup Hall, the proposed commons building and New Scripps to the south; and the proposed geochemistry building to the east. The neighborhood “Green” would be the repository of large and small gatherings, and would provide pedestrian linkages between buildings. The following are key criteria that should be considered in the design of this space:

f. **Focus on Old Scripps**
Giving the Old Scripps building a dignified setting is another key objective of the plan. Old Scripps should be viewed from as many corners of the neighborhood as possible, particularly from the Green.

For this reason, the Scripps Green should have a centrally open spine aimed at Old Scripps from as far east within the space as possible. The orientation of this spine would follow the alignment of the pier to reinforce the play between the two alternating orientations that define the neighborhood’s urban form.

g. **Ocean Window**
A gap or “window” currently exists between Old Scripps and Ritter Hall through which the ocean is seen.

• This window should be maintained free of high growing vegetation or other visual clutter to ensure continued viewing of the ocean from the Green.

• A variety of outdoor gathering opportunities designed for the variety of climatic conditions should be provided to allow for the maximum use of the landscape. For example, gathering spots should be available in the shade of canopy trees, and in the sun out of the wind on the southeast side of a building.

h. **Terracing**
The proposed Green will likely have a 15- to 20-foot grade differential between its eastern and western edges.

• To afford optimum flexibility for gathering functions, terracing should be favored over a continuous slope. Amphitheater steps such as those at the west end of Warren Mall on the main campus may be considered. Ramps should be
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used to connect the terraces, following the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements in the spirit of the Scripps Ladder.

1. **Active Edges**
   - The edges of the Green should have active areas suitable for seating and informal gathering, particularly around building entrances and the Commons. In general, the edges should contain more paving, planters, trellises, seating walls, shade trees and palms, etc., than the central spine, which should remain open.

2. **Coastal Bluff Corridor**

   a. **Function**
      - No other precinct of the UCSD Campus is as proximal to the Pacific shore as the South Scripps Neighborhood. At 30 feet above mean sea level, the land facing the ocean is the lowest in elevation and as close to the water's edge as is possible. The function of the landscape corridor along the coastal bluffs is to capitalize on this condition by establishing a continuous oceanfront park for relaxing and strolling in full view of the beachfront.

      - The landscape should retain an open character to take full advantage of the sun, vistas and scenery. Lawn and palm trees should predominate in the open areas, with trees and shrubbery focused around buildings, for bank protection and in dedicated gathering areas such as the Commons.

   b. **Boundary**
      - The Coastal Bluff Corridor should extend from the bluffs to the undulating path east of Old Scripps along the entire length of the neighborhood.

   c. **Plant Material**
      - The line of widely spaced palm trees should be continued along Discovery Way south of the commons, parallel to the coast. Typical plants to meet the specific needs along the Coastal Bluff Corridor listed below could:

      - Discourage pedestrian traffic at the bluff
        - Aloe arborescens, *Aloe*
        - Agave Shawii

      - Accent the coastal bluff and enhance views
        - Cupressus guadalupi, *Guadalupe Cypress*
        - Lychnothamnus floribundus, *Catalina Ironwood*
        - Pinus torreyana, *Torrey Pine*
        - Washingtonia robusta, *Mexican Fan Palm*
        - Turf Grass

      - Provide seasonal color, or contrasting textures and forms
        - Cistus 'Sunset', *Rockrose*
        - Coreopsis species, *Sea Dahlia*
        - Dracaena draco, *Dragon Tree*
        - Dudleya species, *Dudleya*
        - Limonium californicum, *Coastal Statice*
        - Sisyrinchium bellum, *Blue-eyed Grass*

      - Minimize slope erosion
        - Eriogonum parvifolium, *Coastal Buckwheat*
        - Juniperus conferta, *Shore Juniper*
        - Rhus integrifolia, *Lemonade Berry*
d. **Building Interface**
- Buildings should appear as freestanding objects in the landscape, attracting a foundation of coastal plant material to contrast with the otherwise open lawn areas of the park. Trees should be used to punctuate the space rather than be arranged in groves to compete with the building massing.

E. **Site Furnishings**

1. **Barriers**
   - Railing, barriers, or fencing along paths or around seating areas should be designed, within applicable codes, to minimize obstruction of prominent views and the ocean horizon.
   - The use of shrubs may be utilized as pedestrian and traffic barriers. However, shrub masses must allow visibility for security and not unduly screen the service yards.
   - Groundcover plantings should be used in the Coastal Buff and Hillside Corridors to control pedestrian traffic and slope erosion.
   - Fences to provide security required for exterior storage of equipment must be designed integrally with the associated building architecture.

2. **Seating**
   - A variety of seating configurations should be provided to afford flexibility in terms of climate exposure, group size, and visual orientation. A portion of the seating in gathering areas should be movable to allow flexibility in its location and arrangement.

3. **Pedestrian Pavement**
   - Glare should be considered with the selection of paving material. Paving material should be limited to natural gray concrete. Unit pavers or native stone pavement is appropriate where additional detail is important, such as at building entries or common areas. Enhancement is desired at the front of Old Scripps and at the SiO entry courtyard at Discovery Way. Stamped concrete imitating other materials is not appropriate.

4. **Furnishings & Lighting**
   - Other furniture such as lights, flagpoles, waste receptacles, recycling barrels, drinking fountains and bicycle racks should be of corrosion-resistant materials. Wood and concrete furnishings are recommended over plastic and metal. When wood is used it should be high-grade wood treated with a clear preservative if necessary.
   - Exterior lighting should conform to the Campus Outdoor Lighting Policy.
   - Lighting fixtures should conform to the Campus Lighting Design Guidelines, with the exception of pole and bollard materials, which should be wood or concrete rather than metal because of the ocean influences on maintenance.
concrete rather than metal because of the ocean influences on maintenance.

- Exterior lighting should be designed to mount on buildings to the greatest extent feasible. Low level pedestrian standards should be used to light paths where buildings are not present.

- No lights in the neighborhood should exceed 20+ in height. Lights located west of the eastern edge of Lower Discovery Way must be less than 30+ in height to minimize impacts to the views.

F. Circulation

1. Access and Entrance Identification

A hierarchical sequence of entries mark the access to the South Scripps Neighborhood.

- The SIO campus entry is identified in Sverdrup Park at the corner of La Jolla Shores Drive and El Paseo Grande according to the Campus Landscape Planning Study. The existing sign should be redesigned to stress Scripps Institution of Oceanography at UCSD and clarify the neighborhood entrance.

- The neighborhood entry for a visitor is via El Paseo Grande. This should be made clear to visitors through signage, including a locator map, views and landscape.

- The neighborhood entry for SIO staff or service vehicles is located at La Jolla Shores Drive and Naga Way. Monument signage should be removed at this location, so as not to compete with the Sverdrup Park signage, and be replaced with service access signage.

2. Pedestrian Paths

- Scripps Ladder should be extended to attain accessible pedestrian routes throughout the neighborhood. The ladder may consist of elevators associated with buildings and ramps that meet the ADA guidelines.

- Building entries should be designed as a component of the entry sequence located on the Scripps Ladder.

3. Service and Work Yards

- Outdoor service yards and work yards must be accessible to service vehicles.

- Provide for the building’s academic/research programs specific needs for work yards such as:
  - loading dock and adjacent roll up ramp;
  - room for maneuvering and storage of a fork lift;
  - access and maneuvering area for a flat bed tractor/trailer hauling a 8' x 8' x 20' container;
  - access and room for garbage and/or recycling dumpsters;
- staging area for the outfitting of research container "vans" which are typically 20' X 8' X 8' but can be as long as 40'.

4. Fire and Emergency Access

- Access for fire and emergency vehicles should follow the routes of automobile and service vehicles and extend beyond along specially designed walkways that can handle vehicular use.

- Pedestrian walkways such as from Scholander Hall south past Old Scripps to the plaza at the Commons/Sumner Auditorium and New Scripps Administration complex on Discovery Way must be designed to also serve as fire and emergency access route.

- Turf block paving should be utilized to provide fire and emergency vehicle egress to the east of Sverdrup Hall connecting the service area of Ritter Replacement Facility and Geochemistry building to La Jolla Shores Drive.

- Roadway bollards should be designed to allow temporary removal yet maintain a physical connection to its source to reduce the possibility of disposing of the bollard.