

A P P E N D I X I

SOUTHEAST CAMPUS INTEGRATED  
PROJECTS DESIGN GUIDELINES  
REVISED DRAFT 3/5/05





These guidelines address a capital investment program under consideration for the Southeast Campus Projects, located in an area comprised of Memorial Stadium and the southeast corner of the Campus Park, bisected by Piedmont Avenue. The guidelines apply to the Project Area shown in figure 1.

### **POLICY GUIDANCE**

These project guidelines are based on the campuswide policies and guidelines in the UC Berkeley 2020 Long Range Development Plan<sup>1</sup> and Landscape Master Plan.<sup>2</sup> Although these documents establish general design principles for all projects, the 2020 LRDP states “...each major project also requires project-specific guidelines, to ensure the unique features of the site and environs are respected.” The guidelines for the Stadium and environs are also informed by the Historic Structure Report.<sup>3</sup>

The Project Area guidelines also incorporate those mitigation measures prescribed in the 2020 LRDP Environmental Impact Report<sup>4</sup> relevant to project design at this conceptual level. The project guidelines presented below include references to the corresponding provisions of these documents.

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

As currently envisioned, the capital investment program for the Project Area includes these elements:

- Renovation of Memorial Stadium, including seismic improvements, the creation of both new and renovated space for athletics programs within the Stadium walls, and site improvements.
- Construction of a new Academic Commons building, to provide space for the Schools of Law and Business and other campus programs, as well as campus parking, on the site now occupied by Calvin Hall, two small wood frame buildings, and a surface parking lot.
- Renovation of the five historic houses along the Piedmont frontage.

The general design framework in these guidelines also covers the potential future reconstruction of Maxwell Field, indicated as site 11 in figure 1, although program objectives for this project have not yet been defined.

### **GUIDELINES ZONES**

The areas east and west of Piedmont Avenue are quite different in terms of both use and character. The area east of Piedmont includes the Stadium, a monolithic structure of neoclassical design, set behind a deep setback of rustic oak woodland along the Piedmont frontage, as well as adjacent surface parking lots and the artificial turf Maxwell Field.

The area west of Piedmont includes numerous academic buildings in a wide range of ages, sizes, and architectural styles, with a Piedmont frontage of converted homes and front lawns distinctly residential in scale and character. The east side is devoted to athletics and recreation programs, while the west side is comprised mostly of professional schools and small academic and administrative units.

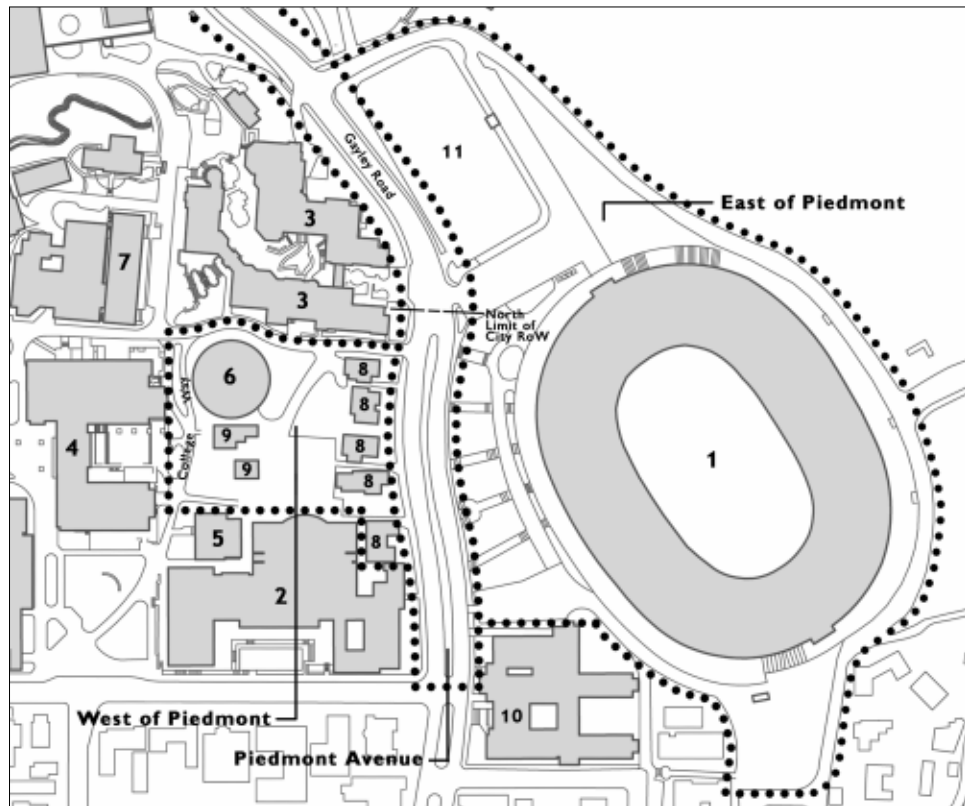
Although the areas east and west of Piedmont differ in terms of the context they present, they share a relationship to Piedmont Avenue, designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, and the main surviving feature of his 1865 plans for the campus environs. Olmsted "... envisioned a roadway that would follow the natural contours of the land, and be sheltered from sun and wind by an overarching bowery of foliage. This curvilinear, tree-lined parkway was Olmsted's first residential street design, and served as a model for similar parkways across the nation." <sup>5</sup>

This section of Piedmont Avenue presents its own unique set of design conditions: not only is it a city street, and thus not under university control, it is also only the northernmost portion of the Olmsted designed parkway which extends south to Dwight Way, and which, given its California Historical Landmark status, requires a design treatment that maintains the esthetic integrity of the parkway as a whole.

These guidelines, therefore, are organized into three zones:

- Piedmont Avenue
- West of Piedmont
- East of Piedmont

Piedmont Avenue is defined as the area within the city right of way. However, although the city right of way, and the parkway designed by Olmsted, terminates at the Haas School, the roadway continues north as the university-owned Gayley Road. The Piedmont Avenue provisions below, therefore, also include guidelines relevant to Gayley Road.



**Figure I. Guidelines Zones**

- |                               |                    |                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 California Memorial Stadium | 5 2251 College Way | 9 2241 & 2243 College Way |
| 2 Boalt School of Law         | 6 Calvin Hall      | 10 International House    |
| 3 Haas School of Business     | 7 Minor Hall       | 11 Maxwell Family Field   |
| 4 Wurster Hall                | 8 Piedmont Houses  |                           |

## PIEDMONT AVENUE

The section of Piedmont Avenue from Dwight Way to the Haas School was designed by Frederick Law Olmsted as the central boulevard of an elegant residential district, and represents the most significant surviving feature of his 1865 plan for the campus environs. Within the Project Area, the median has an informal, rustic character similar to the east frontage, but the west frontage consists primarily of formal lawns, reflecting the boulevard's residential origins.

Efforts toward the restoration of Piedmont Avenue are already underway, through a partnership of the city, the university, and civic historical organizations. Because the university is already committed to this partnership, and because the avenue is in fact within the city right of way and not under university control, the university can not prescribe its own unilateral design solution.

However, because the restoration of Piedmont Avenue is critical to the image and experience of the Southeast Campus, the Southeast Campus projects should include the following initiatives:

- Budget the Southeast Campus Projects to include a dedicated fund adequate to renovate the section of Piedmont Avenue within the Project Area, including repaving the roadway; undergrounding utilities; replacing sidewalks, curbs, and lighting; and relandscaping the parkway strips and median.
- As soon as the Southeast Campus Projects are defined to a level adequate for project environmental review, initiate conversations with the city and civic historical organizations on the preparation of a master landscape plan for Piedmont Avenue as a whole, to guide future improvements.

Improvements to Piedmont Avenue, as well as future improvements to the university owned Gayley Road, should follow these basic principles:

- Design the avenue landscape in a naturalistic character which not only respects Olmsted's original vision of the parkway, but also utilizes native and other climate-suited plants, to conserve water and to create a graceful transition to the oak woodlands adjacent to the east.
- Continue this same naturalistic character north along the entire length of Gayley Road to Hearst as funds permit, including introduction of a median and more generous landscaped setbacks. No portion of a new building should be closer than 20' to the curblineline. [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.2*]
- In the design of the improvements to Piedmont Avenue and Gayley Road, consider solutions that take advantage of the natural contours and elevations to separate pedestrians and vehicles and provide for a unique pedestrian experience, both along Piedmont/Gayley and at the pedestrian crossings.

## WEST OF PIEDMONT

Projects in the West of Piedmont zone include construction of the new Academic Commons, as well as the renovation of the historic houses fronting on Piedmont Avenue. Because the renovations of the houses are not expected to significantly change their character, save to the extent they restore original character-defining elements, they are covered by a separate set of guidelines at the end of this section. The balance of the West of Piedmont guidelines address the site, building, and landscape improvements related to the Commons project.

### **SPATIAL ORGANIZATION**

The Commons is envisioned to include program space for both Boalt Law School and Haas Business School. Its exterior and interior spaces and entrances, therefore, should be located and designed to create strong linkages *and* universal access to both schools. At the same time, because the Commons may also include space for other campus programs, it must also relate positively to the campus as a whole, particularly to College Way and to Wurster Hall and Courtyard.

As recognized in the 2020 LRDP, the Commons site also has potential as a “place of interaction.” Pathways and open spaces designed to encourage informal interactions both within and among disciplines are crucial to a vital intellectual community. Buildings should be designed so active interior spaces frame and observe major pathways and open spaces, and help ensure the campus is a safe and welcoming place to work and study both day and night. [2020 LRDP: *Campus Open Space*]

### **PLACE OF INTERACTION**

- Design the Commons to include an exterior courtyard, visible from College Way, and configure the building to create a favorable microclimate for the courtyard, as shown in figure 2. [*Campus Park Design Guidelines Figure 12*]
- Program interior spaces at the level of the courtyard to house functions with a high frequency of human presence and activity, such as lounges, display spaces, libraries, and other common spaces, as shown in figures 2 and 3. [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.5*]
- Consider a multilevel design for the courtyard if such a design yields a better relationship to the site and adjacent buildings.

### **CIRCULATION**

- Reconstruct College Way to meet code access criteria and to create a safe route for pedestrians, bicycles and, as necessary, emergency and campus service vehicles, while excluding private and delivery vehicles and preserving its pastoral character.
- Locate and design access routes and entrances to create direct and universal access to the Commons from Haas, Boalt, College Way and Piedmont Avenue.
- Provide a universal access route to Piedmont Avenue from the courtyard at the current driveway location. Realign the existing avenue crossing with this route and improve it as part of the restoration of the avenue.
- Ensure future interior renovations to Boalt Hall create a clear, direct, and inviting path to the Commons entrance.

- Design ground level spaces along College Way to be as active and transparent as the program allows.<sup>6</sup> [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.14*]
- Locate the Commons parking entrance on Optometry Way to avoid conflicts with pedestrians crossing from the Haas School.
- Provide a Commons parking exit to Piedmont Way at the current location.
- College Way is a designated campus bicycle route: provide consolidated covered and secure bicycle parking at the entrance on College Way.
- Provide adequate service and delivery vehicle access not only to the Commons itself, but also to Wurster, Boalt, and 2251 College.

## **ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN**

The Commons site is located within the area designated in the 2020 LRDP as the “picturesque ensemble”. In contrast to the geometric formality of the campus’ classical ensemble, buildings in the picturesque tradition, such as the Faculty Club, are designed as informal, articulated volumes with pitched roofs that respond to the natural contours and features of the site, and draw upon the arts and crafts esthetic. The Haas School is an example of how even large, modern buildings can incorporate elements of this tradition. [*2020 LRDP: Campus Park Framework*]

Yet, while a new work of architecture can be informed and enriched by a respect for historical precedent, it is also important to ensure the architectural solution reflects its own time and place and avoids historical caricature. The guidelines below prescribe general principles which respect the picturesque tradition, yet allow modern interpretations within these principles.

The Commons project also presents an opportunity to create an architectural “keystone” that unites the disparate styles of Haas, Minor, Boalt and Wurster into a pleasantly varied but coherent district. The Commons should avoid flamboyant gestures of its own in favor of an understated elegance that complements and elevates, rather than competes with, its eclectic neighbors.

## **SUN & CLIMATE**

- Consider shading devices, including landscaping, on the south and west facades to reduce heat gain in summer and admit natural light in winter. All façade treatments should respond to their respective exposures with regard to heat, light and airflow: for example, less glass and greater thermal mass on sun-exposed south and west facades, and operable windows to promote natural ventilation. [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.4*]

## **HEIGHT**

- Scale the Commons building to admit sunlight to the courtyard. Building forms to the south and west of the courtyard should be no greater than 65’ in height above the courtyard, nor greater than 2/3 of the dimension of the courtyard perpendicular to those forms.<sup>7</sup> [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.8*]
- Building forms with pitched roofs may have greater heights if the shadowing impacts are not significantly greater than for a flat roof at the heights described above.



Figure 2. Illustrative Site Diagram

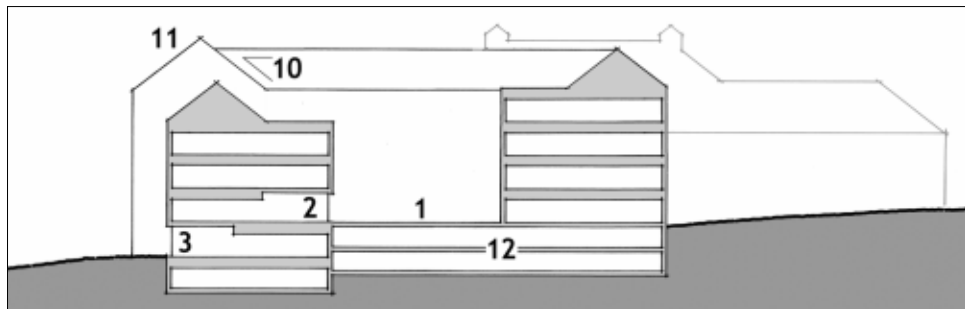


Figure 3. Illustrative West-East Section

The illustrative site diagram and section represent only one of many ways in which the Commons project could be built out under the guidelines, and serve to demonstrate how the guidelines inform the physical organization of the project and its relationship to adjacent buildings and access routes.

**Notes on Figures 2 & 3**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Courtyard framed by building forms</li> <li>2 Active interior spaces face courtyard</li> <li>3 Active interior spaces face College Way</li> <li>4 Entrance to main lobby from College Way</li> <li>5 Create route from Boalt to Commons</li> <li>6 Commons entrances located proximate to both Haas and Boalt</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 Accessible path from courtyard to Piedmont Ave</li> <li>8 College Way rebuilt as accessible route for pedestrians and bicycles with service/emergency access</li> <li>9 Parking entry located to avoid pedestrian conflicts w/Haas students; parking exit on Piedmont Ave</li> <li>10 Roof pitch uniform and no greater than Haas</li> <li>11 Tallest building element at northwest corner</li> <li>12 Below grade parking with courtyard above</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

### COMPOSITION

- Design the Commons building to reduce its perceived mass and impart a human scale to the campus. Each building form with a horizontal dimension greater than 200' should incorporate changes in both façade plane and vertical height. [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.9*]
- Incorporate a distinct base into each building form over 3 stories in height. Distinguish the base in ways integral to the building architecture, for example by a different pattern of solids and voids,<sup>8</sup> rather than by superficial changes in surface materials. [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.9*]
- Locate the tallest element of the building at the northwest corner of the site.

### FACADES

- Design the Commons building as a coherent architectural composition, which employs a single, unifying vocabulary of forms, details and materials on all building facades. [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.11*]
- Compose building facades primarily of solid planes with punched windows. In general, windows should have a greater vertical than horizontal dimension. [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.11*]

### ROOFS

- Design the Commons building with a roof profile which reduces perceived mass and admits light to the courtyard: preferably, with a hip or gable roof with a pitch at least equal to Boalt (1:2) but no greater than Haas (1:1.5).
- Enclose roof top equipment within the roof volume so the equipment itself is not visible. [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.10*]
- Consider the incorporation of solar energy devices as integral elements of the building architecture. [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.10*]

### MATERIALS

- Select architectural materials to convey quality and durability. Suitable primary facade materials for the Commons building include stone and/or architectural concrete. Suitable roof materials include concrete tile or unglazed clay tile.
- Create visual interest by the articulation of planes and volumes, not by arbitrary changes in surface materials. Confine changes in surface materials to the inside corners of changes in surface plane. [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.12*]

### INTERIOR SPACES

- Consolidate fixed, immovable elements at the core and perimeter, and minimize or eliminate such elements elsewhere. Demise interior spaces with easily reconfigurable partitions. [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.17*]
- Provide floor-to-floor heights of at least 15 ft, in order to accommodate a wide range of instruction and research functions and the infrastructure they require. A greater height on the main level may be desirable to accommodate larger public and assembly spaces, such as libraries or lecture halls. [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.15*]

- Configure floors to accommodate a broad range of functions. The need to provide for a specific program in the near term must be balanced against the rapid pace of cultural and technological change, and the long lives of campus buildings. In general, a building width of 75-80 ft can accommodate a variety of office, lab and classroom layouts. [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.16*]
- At least some top floor space with views should be reserved for conference/event rooms available for use by the entire campus. This is an emerging campus tradition, begun in Barrows and continuing in Wurster, Tan and Haas, and should be encouraged as a way to foster intellectual collaboration. [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.18*]

#### **SITE & LANDSCAPE DESIGN**

While most of the Commons site is a paved surface parking lot, a number of large trees exist in the unpaved areas west of the Piedmont houses, as well as along College Way. If the site is to be fully utilized, including a parking structure under the courtyard, some of these may be displaced. The guidelines below incorporate the provisions of the 2020 LRDP EIR for the preservation, relocation, and replacement of specimen trees.

The front yards along Piedmont reflect its residential origins, and are integral to the historic integrity of the houses and the avenue itself. The guidelines below propose these simple patches of lawn, which continue along the Haas School frontage, be relandscaped in a style which, although preserving their residential scale, is more consistent with Olmsted's vision of the avenue as a parkway lined with lush gardens and overarching trees.

#### **LANDSCAPE**

- Group plants with similar water and care requirements into zones to optimize both water use and maintenance. Limit high maintenance zones to building entrances and other visible and heavily used places. [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.13*]
- Conduct a survey of trees on the site under the supervision of the Campus Landscape Architect. For those specimen trees which must be removed, determine if any are feasible and desirable to relocate and, if so, incorporate them into the design. [*2020 LRDP EIR Best Practice BIO-1A*]
- Any specimen tree which must be removed, and which is not feasible or desirable to relocate, must be replaced with one 60" box or three 24" box specimens of the same species on the site or in a suitable location elsewhere on campus. [*2020 LRDP EIR Best Practice BIO-1A*]

#### **HARDSCAPE**

- Reconstruct College Way to meet code access criteria and to create a safe route for pedestrians, bicycles and, as necessary, emergency and campus service vehicles, while excluding private and delivery vehicles and preserving its pastoral character.
- Suitable paving materials for courtyards and primary pedestrian routes include brick, cast and natural stone, and concrete. Limit the use of asphalt to vehicular roadways and narrow, secondary pathways. [*Campus Park Design Guidelines G.13*]

- Design paved surfaces for durability and safety, and to maximize the amount of permeable surface to minimize or detain water runoff. [*Campus Park Design Guidelines G.13*]
- Where retaining walls are necessary, face them in stone, following the example of existing retaining walls along College Way.

#### **LIGHTING**

- Utilize existing campus lighting standards. At least 1 foot-candle is required at building entrances and exits and in garages, and at least .5 foot-candle along campus pathways.

#### **SERVICES**

- Conceal all bulk trash containers and building equipment within enclosures designed as integral elements of the architecture. Screen loading docks from direct views from pathways and common spaces [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.7*]
- Utilize standard campus trash receptacles. Locate receptacles along major pathways, at pathway intersections, and at building entrances.

#### **SIGNAGE**

- Utilize existing campus standards for signage and wayfinding systems.

#### **PIEDMONT HOUSES**

The Southeast Campus Projects include the restoration of the five houses along the Piedmont frontage to provide office space for athletics and/or academic programs. While the proposed use is a continuation of their current use, the restoration of the houses should, to the extent allowed by the proposed use, also correct past modifications inconsistent with the historic integrity of the buildings.

- Prepare a Historic Structures Report to guide the renovations.
- Remove insensitive past alterations and repairs to the original building exteriors and interiors, and replace with materials matching the original in form, color and texture.
- Conceal modern equipment, such as mechanical, electrical, and fire protection systems, which is inconsistent with the historic character of the houses.
- Relandscape the front yards in a more naturalistic character, using native and other climate-suited plants, to restore the original design intent, create a graceful transition to the oak woodland to the east.
- Design the landscaping to optimize both water use and maintenance, and also to anticipate and avoid damage from game-day foot traffic.

### **EAST OF PIEDMONT**

Capital investment envisioned for the East of Piedmont zone includes the renovation of California Memorial Stadium, incorporating seismic improvements, the creation of both new and renovated space for athletics programs within the Stadium walls, and site and landscape improvements to the Stadium environs.

As presently envisioned, the concept for the Stadium renovation includes retention of the existing perimeter wall, but may include demolition and reconstruction of the west grandstand structure within the wall. The existing interior structure includes some elements designated as very significant to the historic integrity of the Stadium in the *Historic Structure Report*, and those would be lost. However, new construction should at least conform to the guidelines regarding visible new elements prescribed in *Composition*, below.

### **SPATIAL ORGANIZATION**

Because of its urban setting and woodland foreground, the approach to the Stadium is a remarkably intimate experience for such a large facility. Because there are few unobstructed views of the Stadium itself until one is very close, the visitor is much more aware of the environment he or she is walking *through* along the way. The multiple pathways through the woodland, and the forecourts at the main entrances, therefore, are integral elements of the visitor experience.

### **CIRCULATION**

- Redesign the parking areas at the north and south ends of the Stadium to include new plazas at the main Stadium entrances, to accommodate both visitors and ceremonial rituals such as team and band entrances.
- Reconstruct the continuous pedestrian loop around the Stadium, as well as the multiple paths through the woodland to Piedmont Plaza.
- Design the loop and the north and south plazas to accommodate emergency and service vehicles as required, but with paving, lighting, and furnishings selected to create a gracious and comfortable pedestrian experience.
- Design the north plaza to anticipate the potential future replacement of Maxwell Field with a combination field and parking structure.
- Accommodate both regular day and, in particular, game day service vehicles, such as television trucks and visiting team buses, to minimize conflicts with pedestrians and avoid detracting from the visitor experience.
- Scope the projects to include reconstruction of Stadium Rimway and Panoramic Way to provide adequate traffic circulation and emergency access from Centennial Drive to Prospect Street.

### **ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN**

The most striking feature of the Stadium is the elegant, classical shape and composition of the perimeter wall: only the scoreboard structures at the north and south ends project above the rim. The optimal renovation scheme for the Stadium would confine all new building elements within the perimeter wall and below its rim: this would be consistent with both the *Historic Structures Report* and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.

One potential concept for the Stadium includes a new structure above the west rim. While this would compromise the historic integrity of the Stadium, if pursued it should at least conform to the guidelines regarding visible new elements in *Composition*, below.

### COMPOSITION

- Retain and restore or replicate the existing perimeter wall of the Stadium. Limit all new building construction to within the outside surface plane of the perimeter wall.
- Design any new architectural elements visible from the exterior or from the Stadium seats to be clearly distinct from the original elements. Any new element must be compatible with the original elements in form, scale, and architectural design, yet must be clearly of its time and avoid a false historicism. *[Secretary of Interior Standards]*
- Except for restored or replicated original elements, construct any new architectural elements visible from the exterior or from the Stadium seats so they may be removed in the future without impairing the historic integrity of the Stadium and its environment.<sup>9</sup> *[Secretary of Interior Standards]*
- Design new architectural elements, whether interior or exterior, to respect and defer to, rather than compete with, the original elements of the Stadium.
- Preserve the view into the Stadium from the intersection of Centennial Drive and Stadium Rimway.

### FACADES

- Retain and restore or replicate the rusticated base, moldings, cornices, and other ornamental elements of the façade to their original condition.
- Avoid solid infill of the arches, and to the extent feasible remove existing solid infill in favor of open arches or windows. *[Historic Structure Report]*
- Design windows within the arches to resemble their original open form as closely as possible. Windows must be as transparent as possible, and recessed as far as possible from the outside surface of the wall. *[Historic Structure Report]*
- Plan interior spaces to eliminate or minimize the need for opaque spandrel panels or other solid elements in the arch windows.

### MATERIALS

- Remove insensitive past alterations and repairs to the original exterior and replace with materials matching the original in form, color and texture. *[Historic Structure Report]*
- Surface the perimeter wall with an unpainted concrete dash coat or other surface treatment matching the original in color and texture. *[Historic Structure Report]*

### FIELD LIGHTING

- Design and install new lighting with shields and cutoffs to minimize light spillage onto unintended receptors and surfaces and to minimize atmospheric light pollution. *[2020 LRDP EIR Mitigation AES-3A]*

### FIELD SIGNAGE

- Remove existing advertising signage. *[Historic Structure Report]* Prepare and implement specific guidelines for new advertising signage, including campus advertising, which respect the historic character of the Stadium and the architectural design of original and new elements.

- Redesign the scoreboards to respect the form and ornament of the original scoreboard structures. [*Historic Structure Report*]

#### **SITE & LANDSCAPE DESIGN**

The woodlands east of Piedmont are composed of a mix of native oaks and introduced species, primarily eucalyptus. They provide a forested backdrop to the campus and a graceful transition to the hills, and impart a unique rustic character to the student residence halls, the Greek Theater, and the Stadium, as well as Piedmont Avenue itself. Within this zone, the areas of greatest importance to the visual experience of the Project Area are the areas of oak woodland west of the Stadium and east of Maxwell Field.

As noted in *Circulation* above, the reconstruction of the pedestrian environment around the Stadium should be designed to re-establish the primacy of the pedestrian, and accommodate vehicles in ways that do not detract from the pedestrian experience.

#### **LANDSCAPE**

- Allow no intrusion of structures into the oak woodland areas west of the Stadium and east of Maxwell Field, and respect and reinforce their rustic character through the removal of invasive exotics and the use of compatible climate-suited plants in informal compositions. [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.1*]
- Conduct a survey of trees within the oak woodland areas under the supervision of the Campus Landscape Architect. Remove sub-specimen species not compatible with the native oak woodland community, and replace them with suitable native species. The decision to remove or retain specimen trees should be at the discretion of the Campus Landscape Architect.
- Conduct a survey of trees elsewhere on the site under the supervision of the Campus Landscape Architect. For those specimen trees which must be removed, determine if any are feasible and desirable to relocate and, if so, incorporate them into the design. [*2020 LRDP EIR Best Practice BIO-1A*]
- Any specimen tree which must be removed, and which is not feasible or desirable to relocate, must be replaced with one 60" box or three 24" box specimens of the same species on the site or in a suitable location elsewhere on campus. [*2020 LRDP EIR Best Practice BIO-1A*]
- Group plants with similar water and care requirements into zones to optimize both water use and maintenance. Limit high maintenance zones to building entrances and other visible and heavily used places. [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.13*]
- The landscaping installed as part of the reconstruction of pedestrian pathways and plazas should utilize the same vocabulary of native and other climate-suited plants and informal composition as the adjacent oak woodlands and the restored Piedmont Avenue.

#### **HARDSCAPE**

- Suitable paving materials for plazas and primary pedestrian routes include brick, cast and natural stone, and concrete. Limit the use of asphalt to vehicular roadways and narrow, secondary pathways. [*Campus Park Design Guidelines G.13*]

- Design paved surfaces for durability and safety, and to maximize the amount of permeable surface to minimize or detain water runoff. [*Campus Park Design Guidelines G.13*]
- Restore the existing stone retaining walls along Piedmont Avenue. Where new retaining walls are necessary, face them in stone matching the existing walls.

#### **SERVICES**

- Conceal all bulk trash containers and building equipment within enclosures designed as integral elements of the architecture. Screen loading docks from direct views from pathways and common spaces [*Campus Park Design Guideline G.7*]
- Utilize standard campus trash receptacles. Locate receptacles along major pathways, at pathway intersections, and at building entrances.

#### **EXTERIOR LIGHTING**

- Utilize existing campus lighting standards. At least 1 foot-candle is required at building entrances and exits and in garages, and at least .5 foot-candle along campus pathways.

#### **EXTERIOR SIGNAGE & FENCES**

- Utilize existing campus standards for signage and wayfinding systems.
- Utilize standard campus trash receptacles. Locate receptacles along major pathways, at pathway intersections, and at building entrances.
- Prohibit advertising signage on the Stadium exterior.
- Replace all publicly visible chainlink fencing with black wrought iron in a simple geometric pattern. The fence material should be solid metal of a gauge adequate to resist human bending.

## **SUSTAINABLE DESIGN**

As one of the world's great research universities, UC Berkeley has a special obligation to serve as a model of how creative design can both minimize resource consumption and enhance environmental quality. The design guidelines above include a number of specific measures to make the projects more responsive to site and climate, but the projects must also follow the more general policies of the 2020 LRDP and the UC Green Building Policy:

- Base capital investment decisions on life cycle cost. [*2020 LRDP: Sustainable Campus*]
- Design new projects to minimize energy and water consumption and wastewater production. [*2020 LRDP: Sustainable Campus*]
- Design new buildings to a standard at least equivalent to LEED 2.1 certification, with a goal of equivalency to LEED silver. [*2020 LRDP: Sustainable Campus*]
- Design new buildings to outperform the provisions of Title 24 of the California Energy Code by at least 20 percent. [*2020 LRDP: Sustainable Campus*]

## ENDNOTES

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- <sup>1</sup> UC Berkeley, *2020 Long Range Development Plan*, Jan 2005. The *2020 LRDP* incorporates the Campus Park Design Guidelines first published in the UC Berkeley *New Century Plan*, 2002
  - <sup>2</sup> UC Berkeley, *Landscape Master Plan*, 2004
  - <sup>3</sup> Siegel & Strain Architects, *Historic Structure Report: California Memorial Stadium*, Sep 1999
  - <sup>4</sup> UC Berkeley, *2020 LRDP Final Environmental Impact Report*, Jan 2005
  - <sup>5</sup> Friends of Piedmont Way, <http://www.piedmontway.org/>
  - <sup>6</sup> For example, the proposed Athletic Study Center could be located along the College Way frontage, with the upper floors, including the courtyard frontage, dedicated primarily to Law and Business programs.
  - <sup>7</sup> For example, if the east-west dimension of the courtyard is 75 feet, the height of the wall to the west should be no greater than 50 feet. This particular example is similar to the Haas School courtyard, which is framed to the south and west by 3-story building forms, and is roughly 70 feet wide.
  - <sup>8</sup> For example, the typical older downtown building has a base distinguished by a greater floor height, and by large, transparent glass storefronts separated by heavy columns. Many older institutional buildings, on the other hand, have a base distinguished by thicker walls and smaller windows to create a base with greater visual 'weight'. The ratio of solids to voids is reduced in the first example and increased in the second.
  - <sup>9</sup> The Secretary of the Interior's Standards state this principle should apply to all new elements. However, as currently envisioned the Stadium project entails the demolition and reconstruction of the entire west grandstand inside the perimeter wall, and therefore is not "removable": nor would any original interior elements remain to be preserved. This guideline has therefore been interpreted more narrowly, to apply to those new elements that relate to surviving historic elements visible from the exterior or from the Stadium seats.