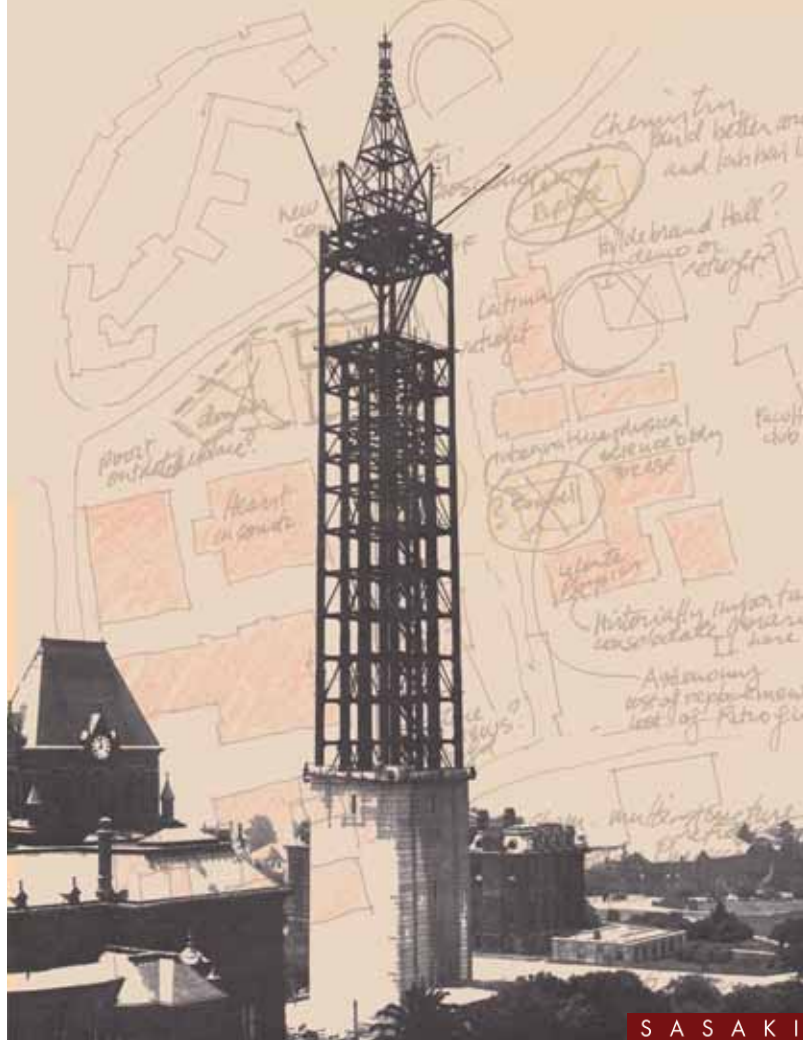



PROCESS SKETCHBOOK

NEW CENTURY PLAN

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY





Process Sketchbook New Century Plan University of California, Berkeley

What is often missing in campus master plans is documentation of the process the designers and planners undertook to achieve the final plan. As designers and planners, we use numerous diagrams to test our knowledge of the campus environment. The process involves developing plans and designs to challenge and refine our thinking.

This Process Sketchbook contains the diagrams, plans, and designs that Sasaki Associates prepared for the New Century Plan. We worked in a highly collaborative effort with the University of California planners and designers.

PARTICIPATING PLANNERS AND DESIGNERS

University of California

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Patricia Sonnino
Robert Sabbatini
Christina Wong

Wilbur Smith Associates - Transportation

Timothy Wells - Perspective Illustrations



Early sketch of campus framework





Composition of buildings and landscape





Built edges





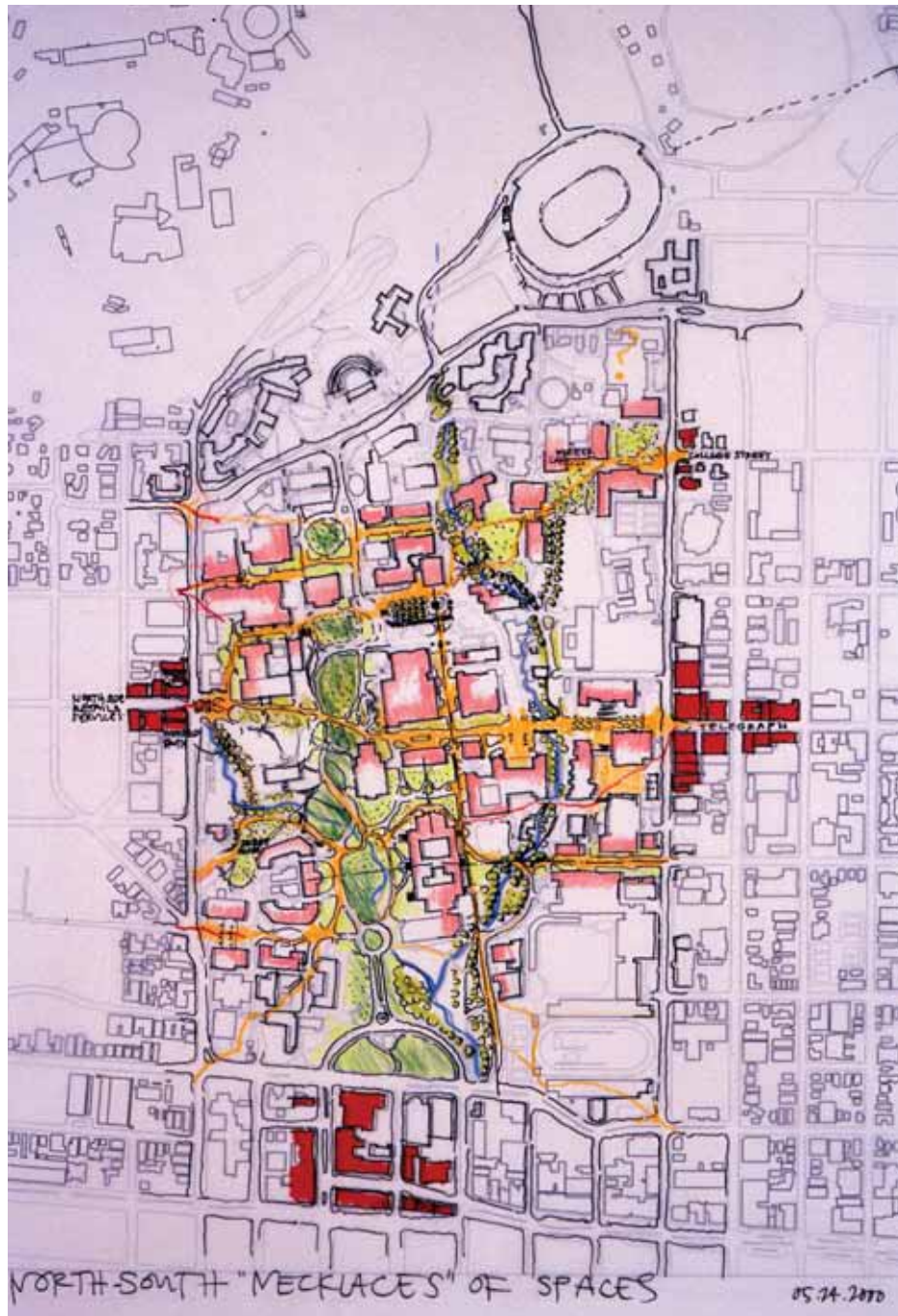
Building responsibilities in defining campus open space





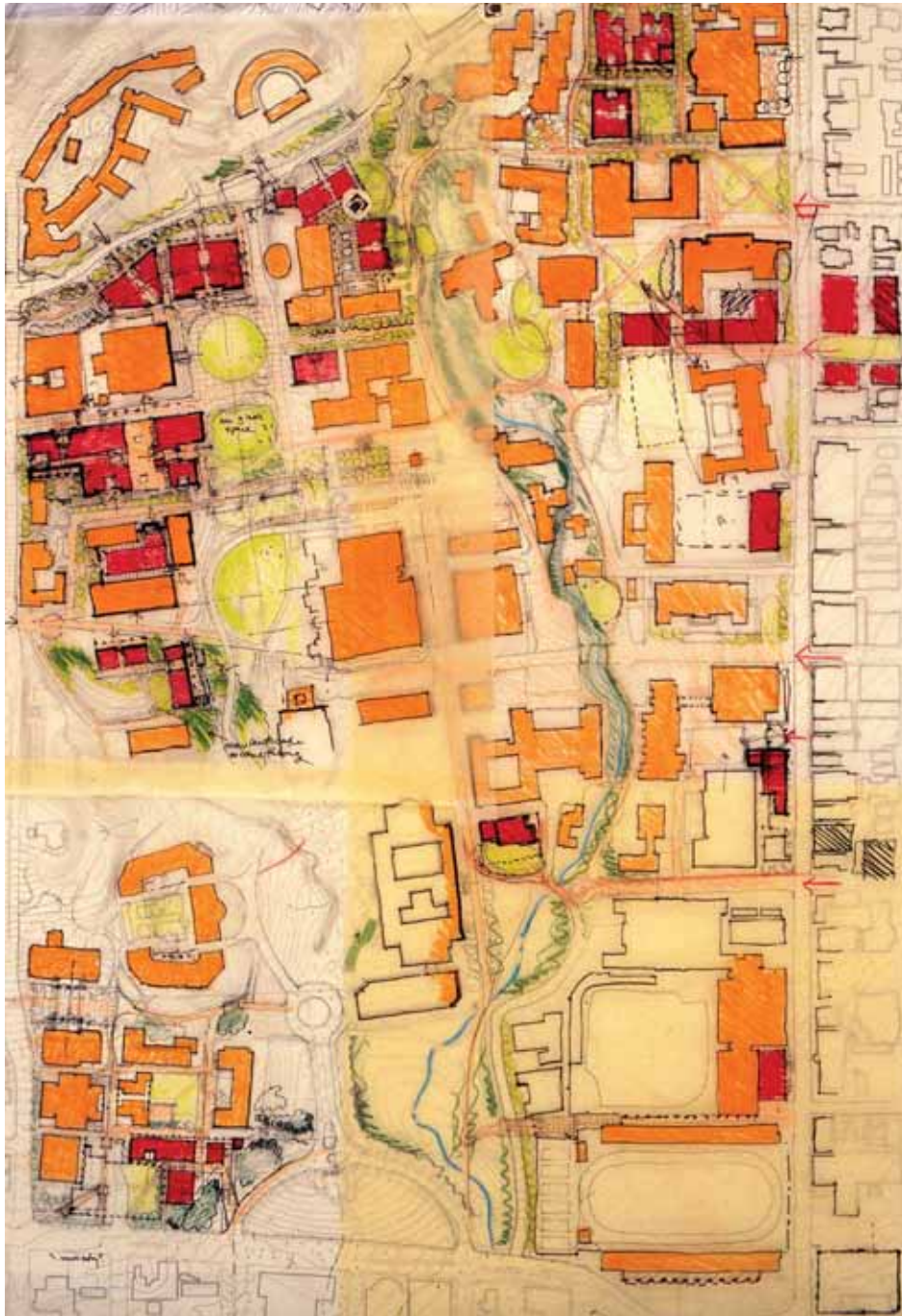
Early building composition study





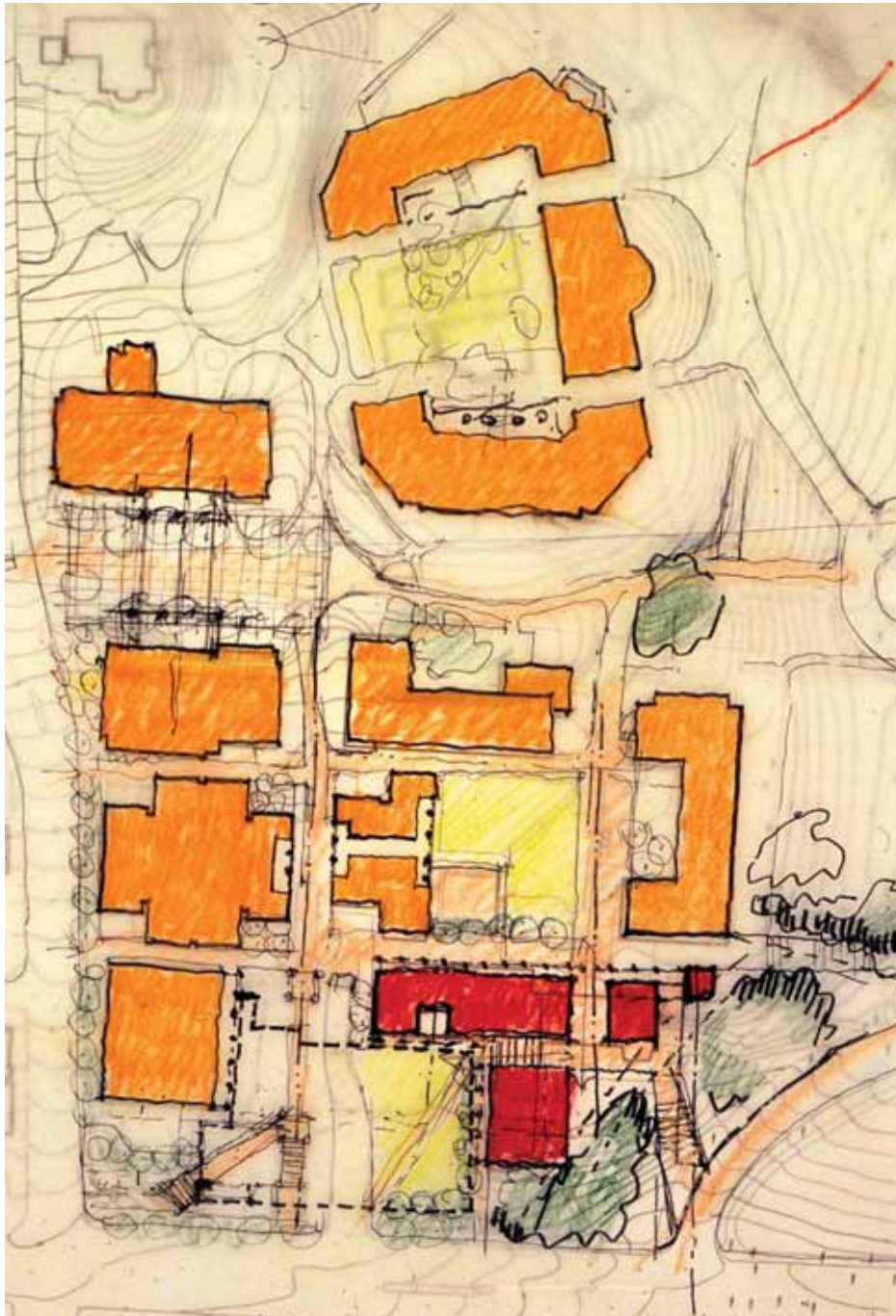
North - South "Necklaces of Spaces"





Composite of detailed studies of campus





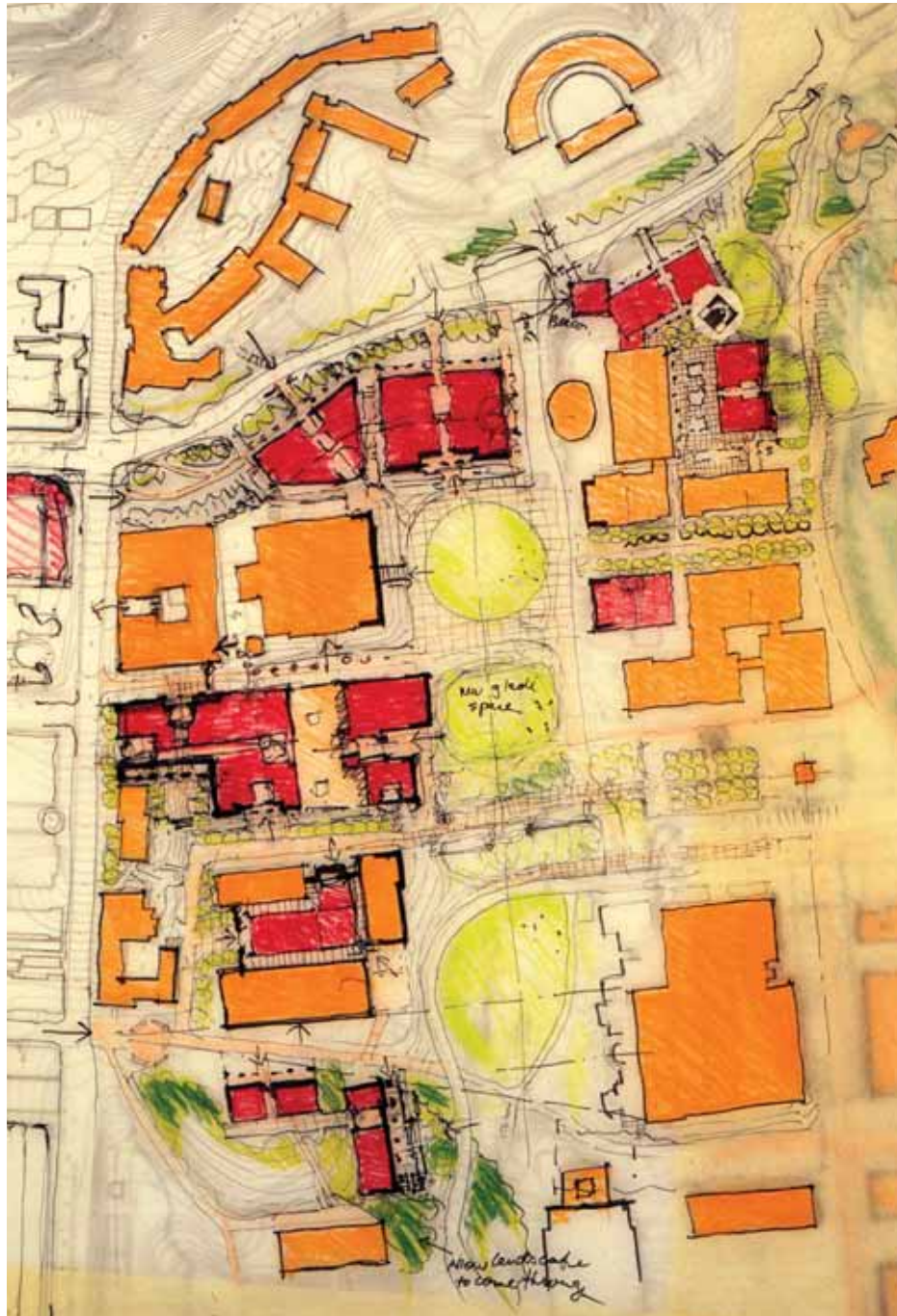
Detailed study of northwest quadrant





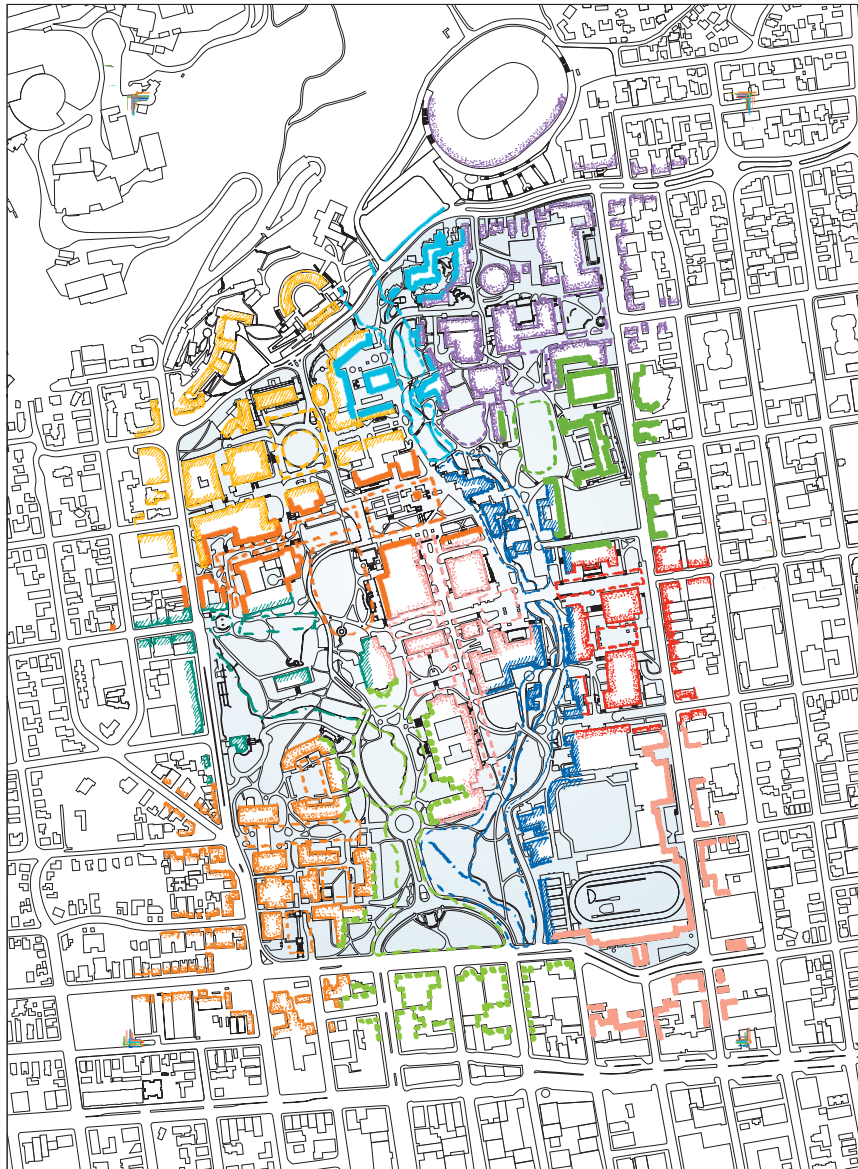
Detailed study of southeast quadrant





Detailed study of northeast quadrant





CAMPUS COMPOSITIONS

The buildings and open space form spatial compositions. The form of the compositions vary. Some are formal and axial, relating to the beaux art tradition of the campus or to the city street grid. Other spaces are natural, established by the campus natural systems and topography. Individual buildings may contribute to one or more of these spatial compositions.

Physical design policies

- Identify the role of new building and open space development in reinforcing the character of the individual campus compositions



BUILDING TYPOLOGIES AND AXIAL RELATIONSHIPS

The campus buildings are not planned out of a single grand order. They vary in form, style, scale, and texture. The formation of the buildings as a whole demonstrates a purposeful public order, and offers a variety of powerful campus spaces.

Physical design policies

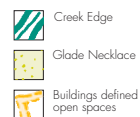
- Recognize and enhance the order of the four systems - the creek, the campus building grid, the city street grid, and the hillside
- Strengthen the campus grid system with the opportunities provided by future campus projects





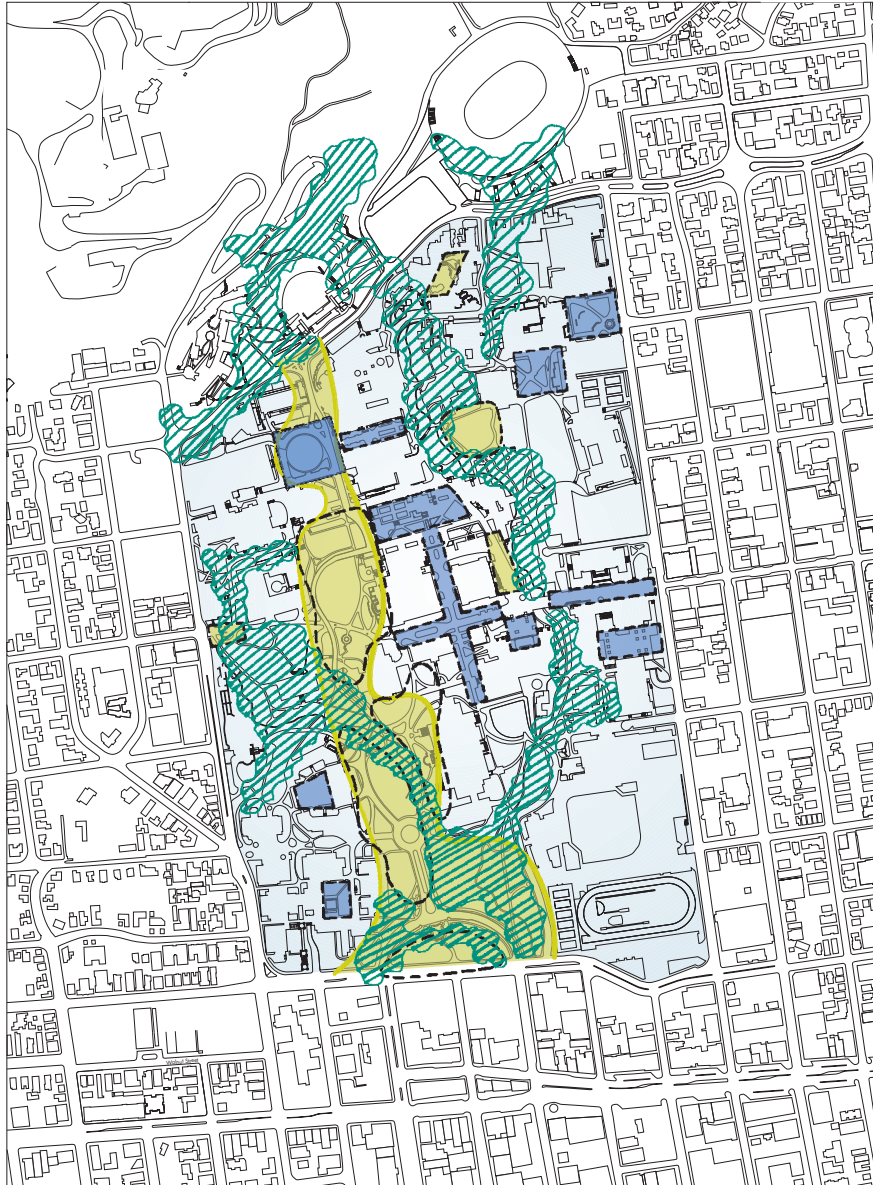
SEQUENCE OF SPACES

A network of linked open spaces connecting east-west and north-south lend structure to the campus. The adjacencies of buildings and open spaces establish patterns of movement and social encounter opportunities for exchange. Plazas and glades are linked with sinuous paths, forming a web of circulation and events throughout the campus. The strength of these linkages vary.



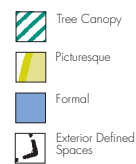
Physical design policies

- Identify linkages requiring repair and definition
- Strengthen activities along these spaces through ground floor building uses and points of access
- Identify the role and programmatic requirements of these spaces



CAMPUS OPEN SPACE

The natural system of creeks, glades, and woodlands creates the armature of the campus open space system. A network of formalized spaces, primarily plazas and courtyards formed by the buildings, overlays the natural system. There is an apparent ambiguity between the historic and contemporary roles of the central open space system, evidenced by building development and the mature vegetation.



Physical design policies

- Resolve the role of the central open space system
- Reinvigorate and protect the creek system
- Recognize the role of the tree canopy in defining campus space



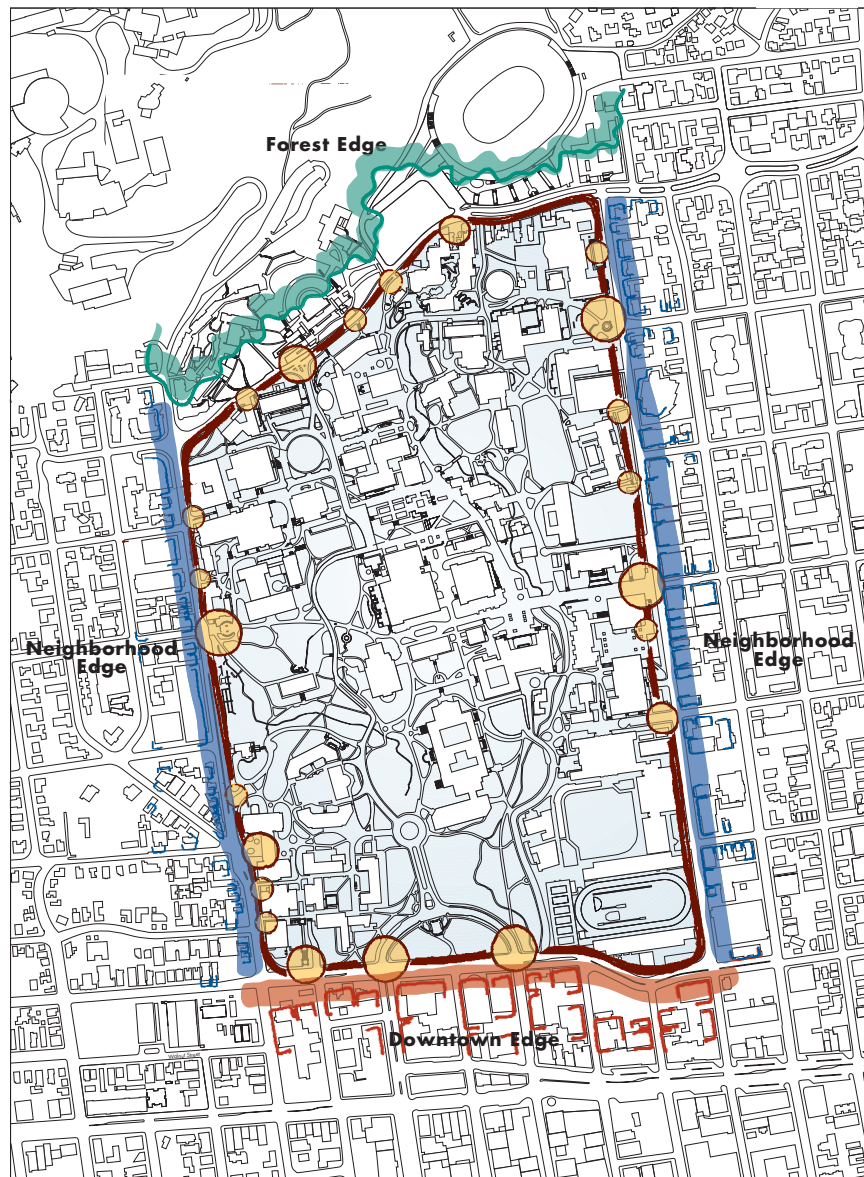
CAMPUS TOPOGRAPHY

The topography is a significant characteristic of the campus environment. Starting from the urban west edge of the campus, the topography ascends increasingly to the east, where it meets a forested edge. Within the campus, the topographic variation creates pockets and terraces of varying character. Often, the topography rising adjacent to buildings offers a landscape backdrop to the built environment, further reinforcing the park-like qualities of the campus.



Physical design policies

- Maintain and emphasize slope - terrace relationship for the variety of experience
- Step buildings down sympathetically with the campus topography
- Make use of the topography to reduce the scale and mass of campus buildings



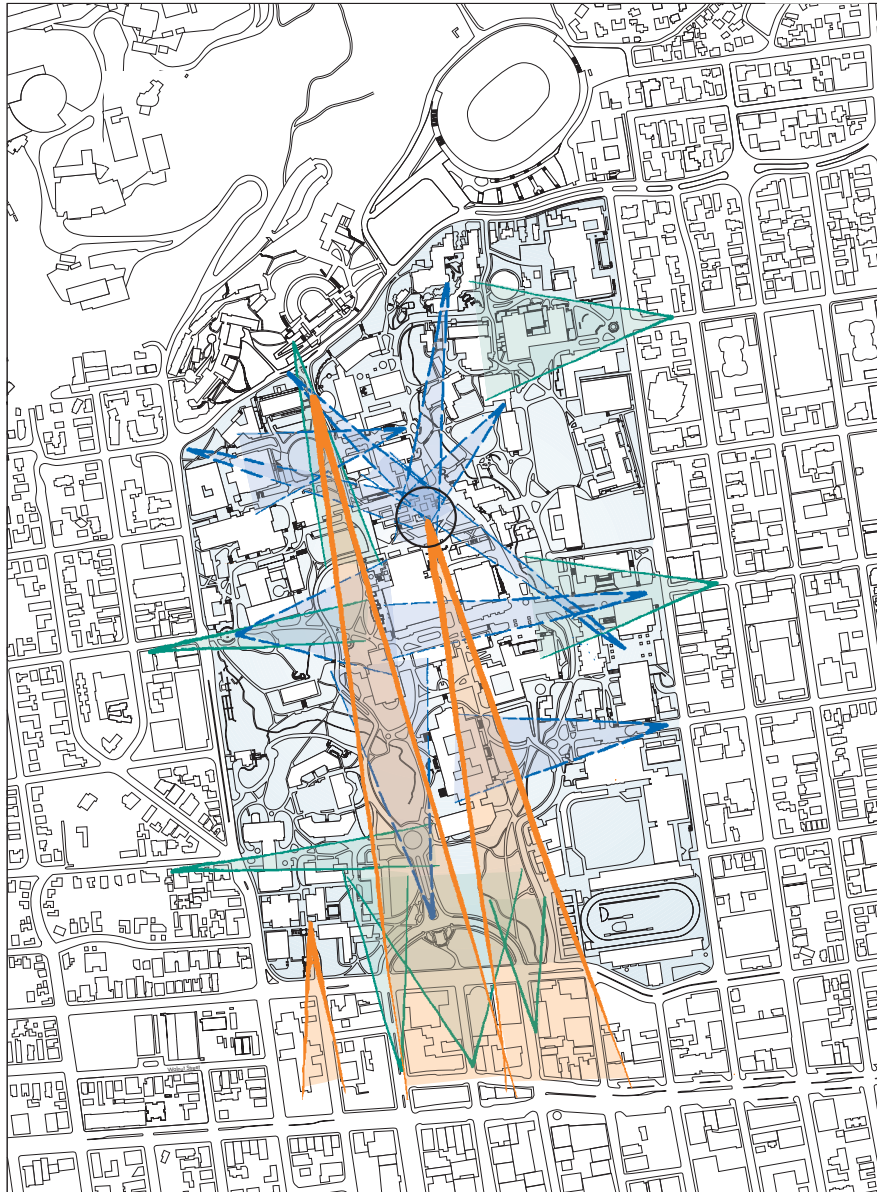
CAMPUS CONTEXT

The campus edges merge with three types of context - the forested edge of Gayley, the larger scale blocks and buildings of the downtown, and the finer scaled grain to the north and south. Formal gateways, and incidental linkages form connections between the campus and the adjacent community. Some campus edges lack proper linkages.



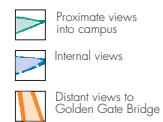
Physical design policies

- Form additional linkages from the campus
- Blend the west edge of the campus with the City context to form a closer relationship between the two
- Bring the forested eastern edge into the campus to emphasize the character of the natural environment
- Improve campus gateways to provide additional opportunities for access to the campus



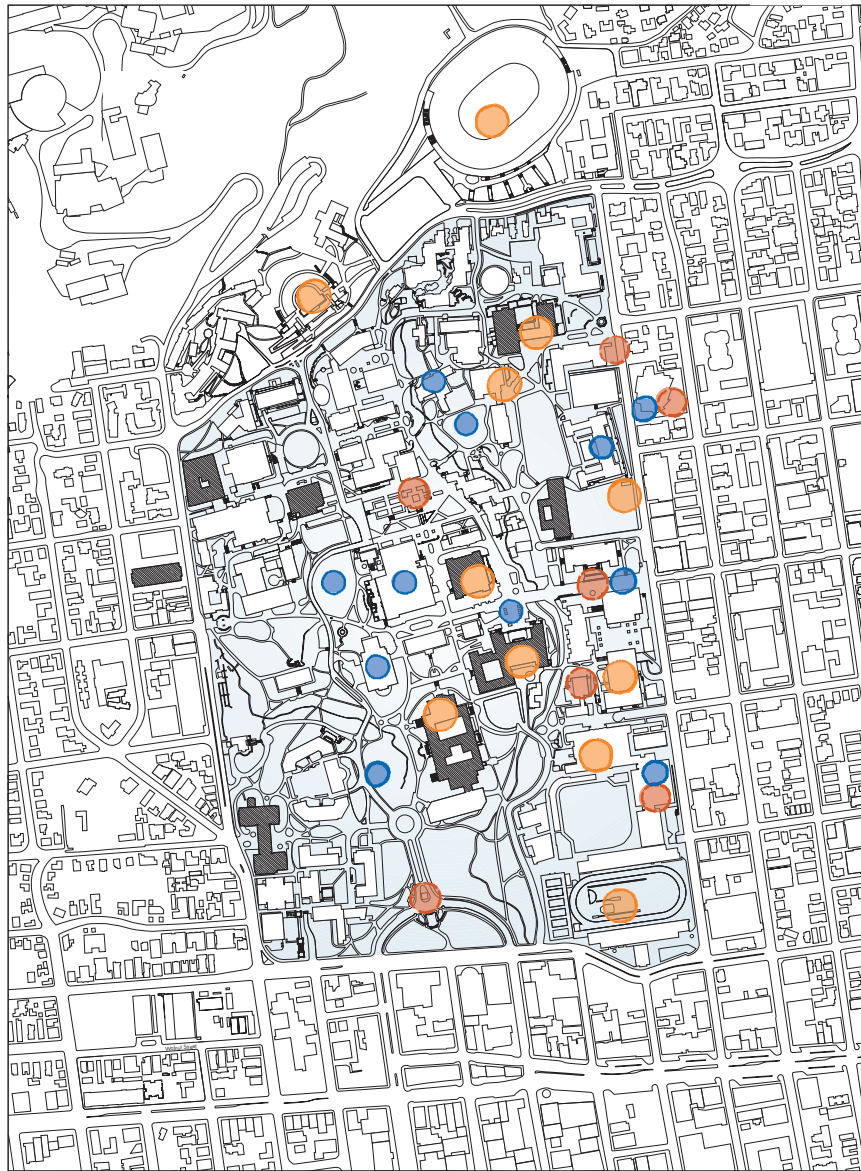
SIGNIFICANT CAMPUS VIEWS

Distant views from the campus focus on the Golden Gate and the City of San Francisco. Inter campus and intra campus-community views create opportunities for orientation. Many of the inter campus views focus on the Campanile.



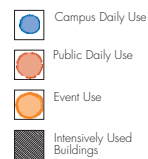
Physical design policies

- Identify key view corridors to be maintained and enhanced
- Identify opportunities to utilize campus landmarks for orientation



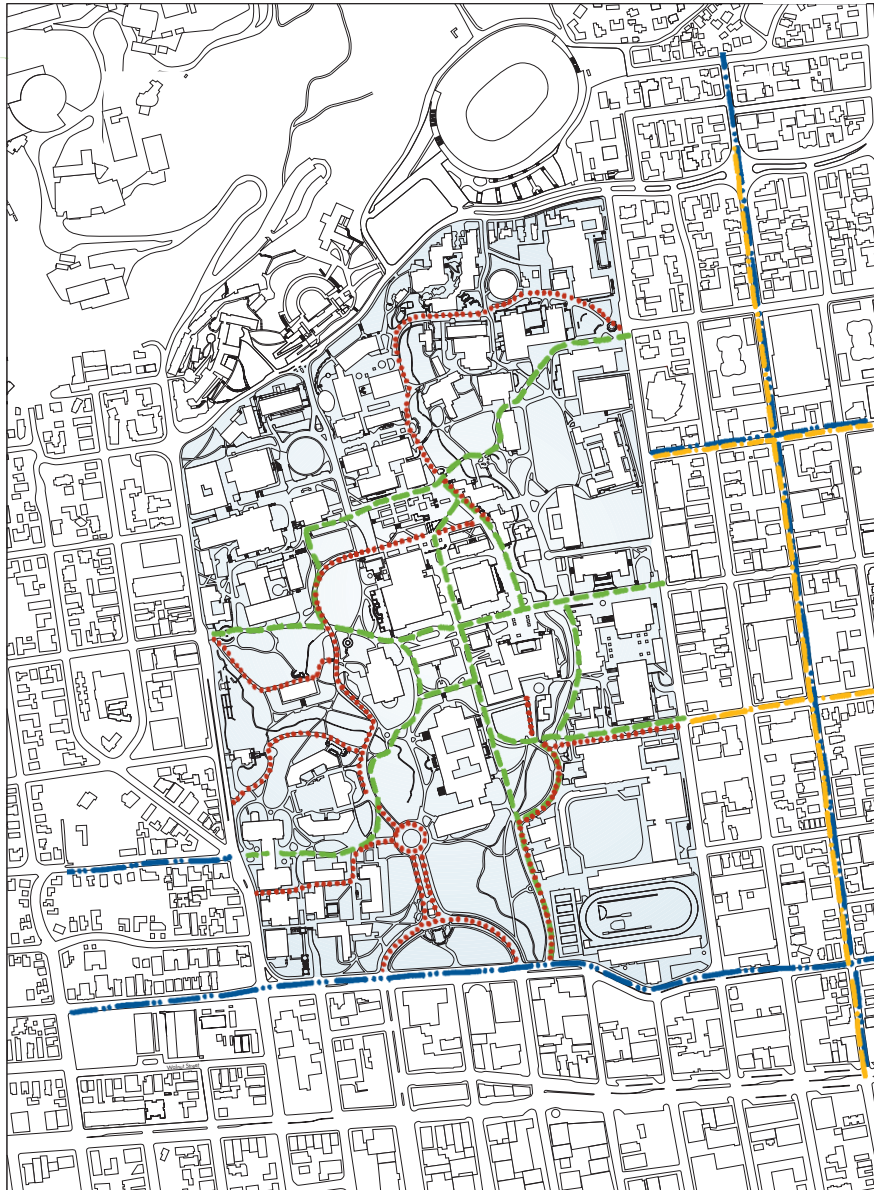
CAMPUS FOCUS

Certain Campus places act as magnets for activity, some on a daily basis, others for events.



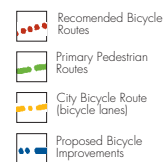
Physical design policies

- Program facilities and spaces to create strategically focused opportunities for activity throughout the campus
- Recognize the physical programmatic differences in activities (day/evening; daily/events; etc.)



PEDESTRIAN - BIKE SYSTEM

Pedestrians and bicyclists have free access throughout campus. Pedestrian activity, however, is focused on several main corridors and the University has designated bicycle routes to direct bicycle circulation. In January of 1999, the City of Berkeley Bicycle Plan was adopted, which recommended several bicycle improvements to facilitate bicycle access around campus.



Physical design policies

- Improve pedestrian conditions at major intersections (widen sidewalks, limit right turns on red, install corner sidewalk bulbs)
- Support recently-approved City of Berkeley Bicycle Plan
- Promote bicycle use by providing additional bicycle amenities (secured parking, shower and locker facilities, bicycle-actuated signals)



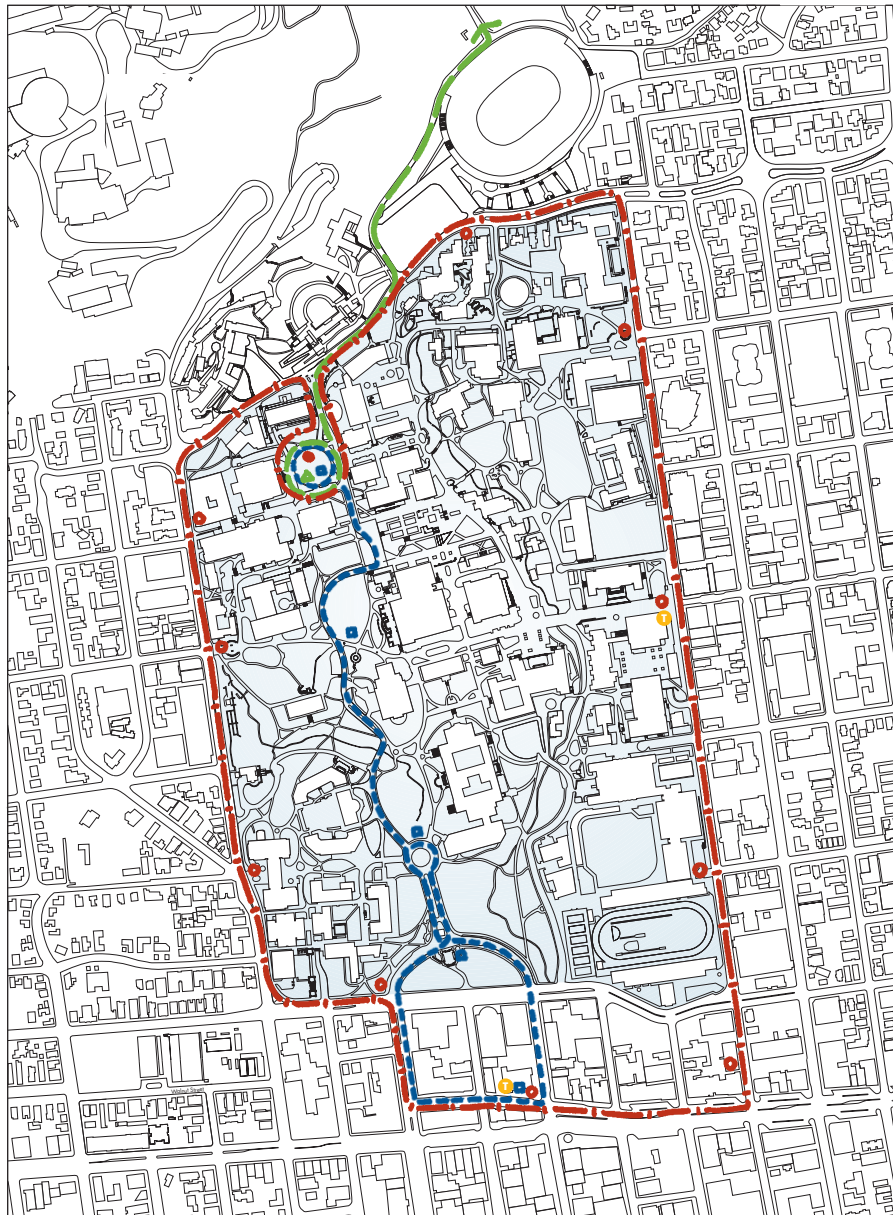
PEDESTRIAN & BIKE SPEED OF TRAVEL

The majority of the central campus is easily accessible via walking and bicycling. However, due to the elevation changes (the up-slope from west to east) and curvilinear roadways, travel speeds can be fairly slow. Overall, most of the main campus buildings can be accessed from Doe Library within a 12 minute walk or 4 minute bicycle ride.



Physical design policies

- Locate essential services within convenient walk/bicycle travel times
- Provide adequate parking for bicycles
- Identify and mitigate potential pedestrian/vehicular/bicycle conflicts

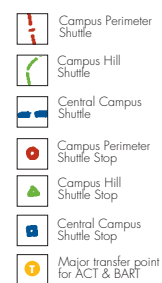


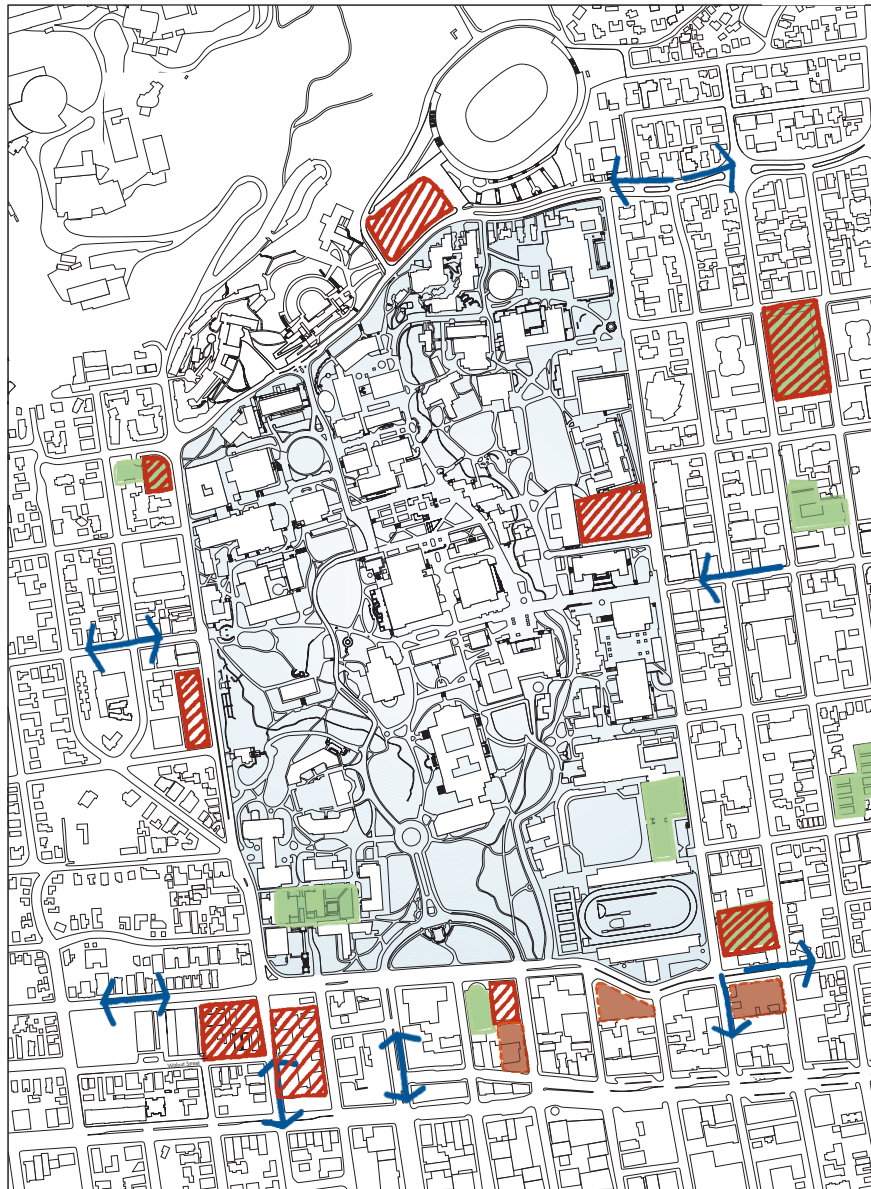
TRANSIT - SHUTTLE SYSTEM

Campus is well-served by transit, including campus shuttles (Perimeter, Central and Hill) and nearby BART and AC Transit lines. In addition, there are several night and door-to-door shuttles. The main Perimeter shuttle operates at 8 to 10 minute headways, from 6:50 AM to 8:40 PM. However, the Perimeter shuttle only operates in a one-way loop (clockwise) and Central shuttle serves only the northern side of campus.

Physical design policies

- Enhance Perimeter shuttle operations (increase frequency, extend route to serve major parking facilities, provide HOV lanes)
- Add the Southside campus shuttle (counter-clockwise loop) to regular service
- Create transit center to consolidate AC Transit stops and facilitate transfers to shuttle
- Evaluate feasibility of new Central campus tram





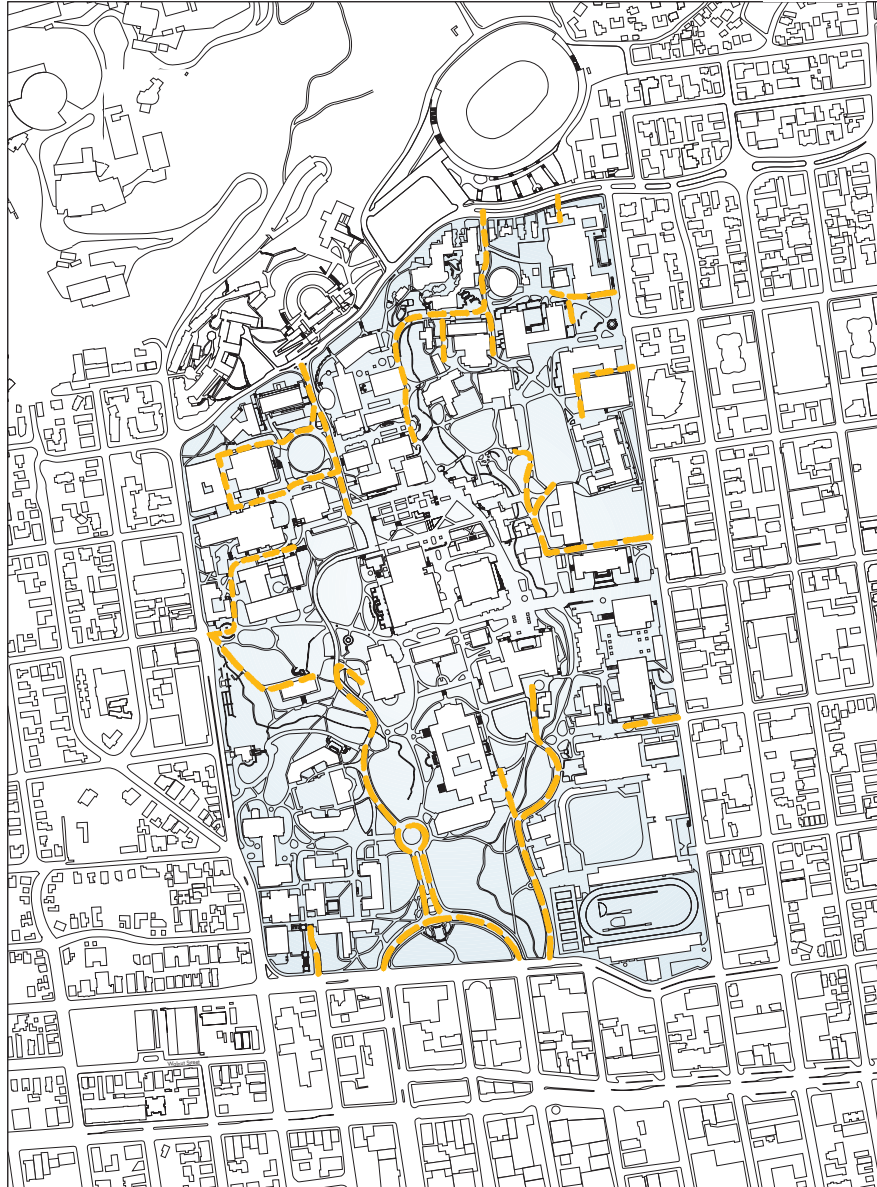
VEHICULAR PARKING

Current parking facilities are fairly well spaced around the perimeter of campus. However, major facilities within Southside are two blocks from campus, and no major facilities exist along the eastern edge. The recent UC Berkeley Campus Parking Policy & Planning Options Study identified a need for additional parking around campus, provided at new facilities or through expansion of existing facilities. To reduce the impact of future increases in vehicles, these facilities should be located along the major vehicular travel routes, and be created in conjunction with other improvements, such as trip reduction measures and traffic calming.



Physical design policies

- Create 1,500 new parking spaces to accommodate existing and future demand
- Enhance trip reduction strategies for students/staff/faculty
- Implement traffic calming measures at key locations
- Provide better signage to parking facilities, main campus, and campus attractions



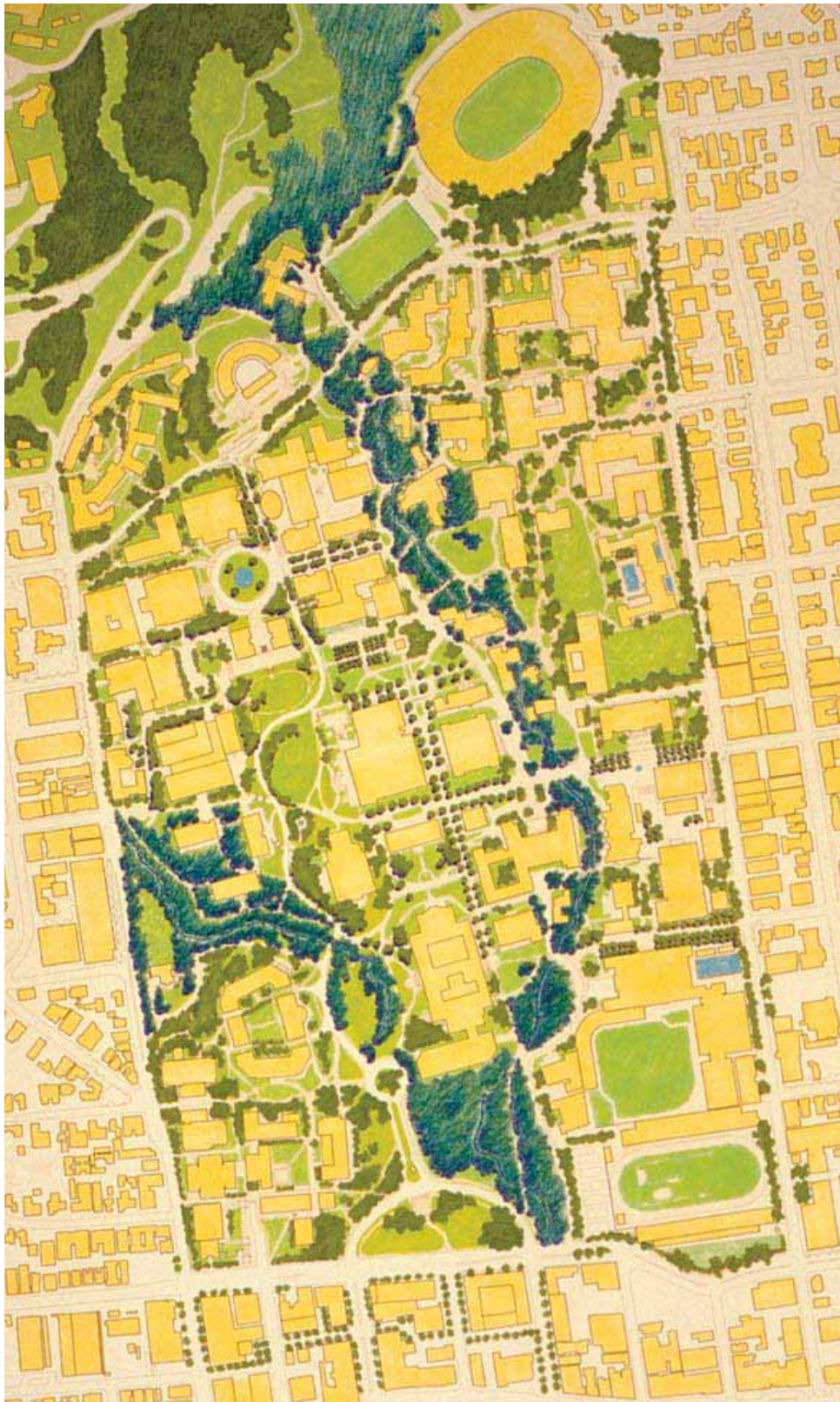
SERVICE - EMERGENCY

Although there are designated service vehicle routes, the University has identified problems with delivery vehicles parked and circulating throughout the campus. These circulation patterns create conflicts and congestion for pedestrians and other vehicles. Due to grade changes, disabled access is difficult throughout campus.



Physical design policies

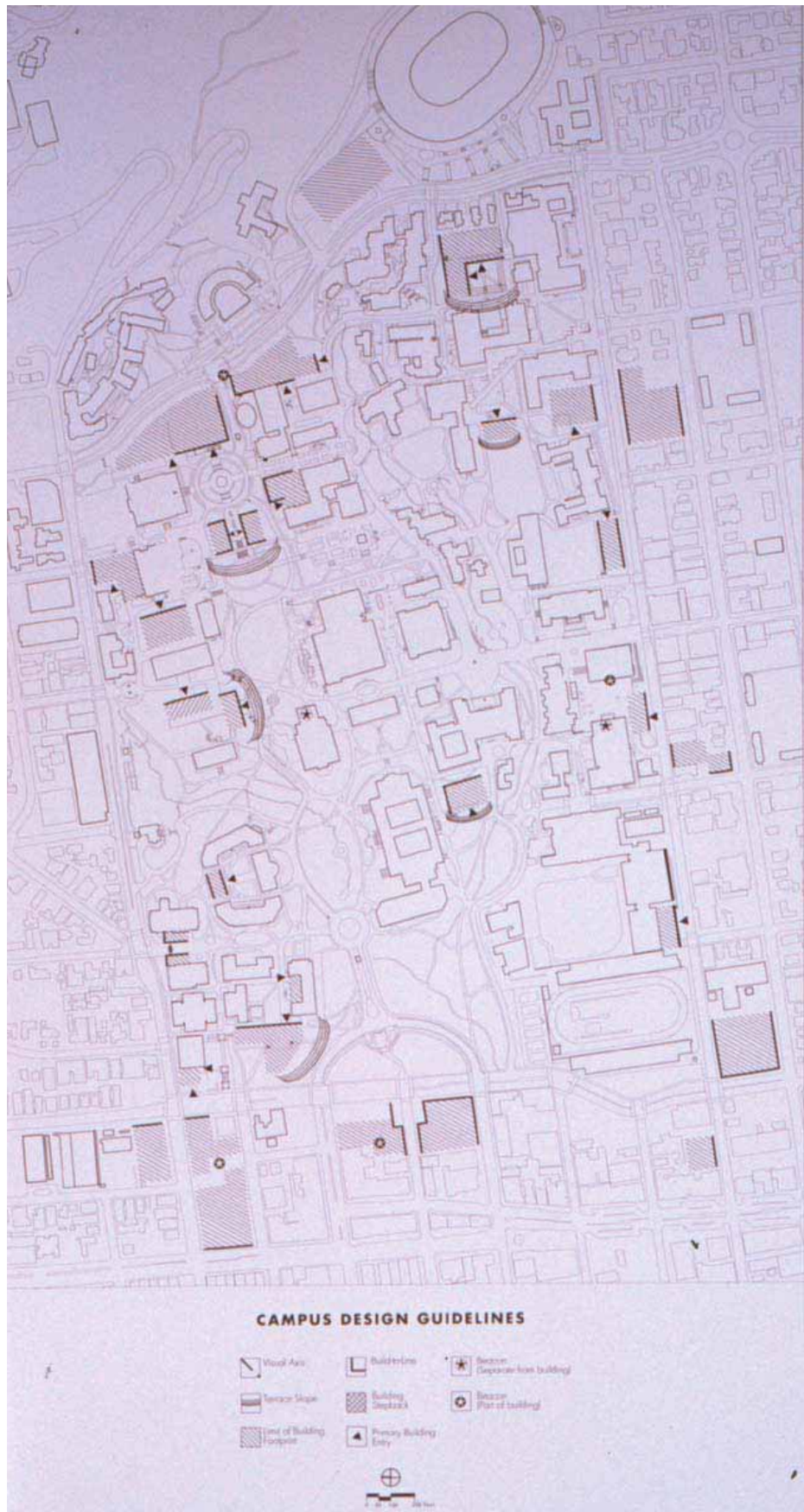
- Evaluate feasibility of centralized delivery pick-up/drop-off facility
- Create a delivery vehicle management system, including defined delivery hours, curb parking zones, and enforcement of double-parked vehicles
- Post disabled-access map at main campus entrances, transit and shuttle stops, and parking facilities
- Ensure disabled and emergency vehicle access to all facilities

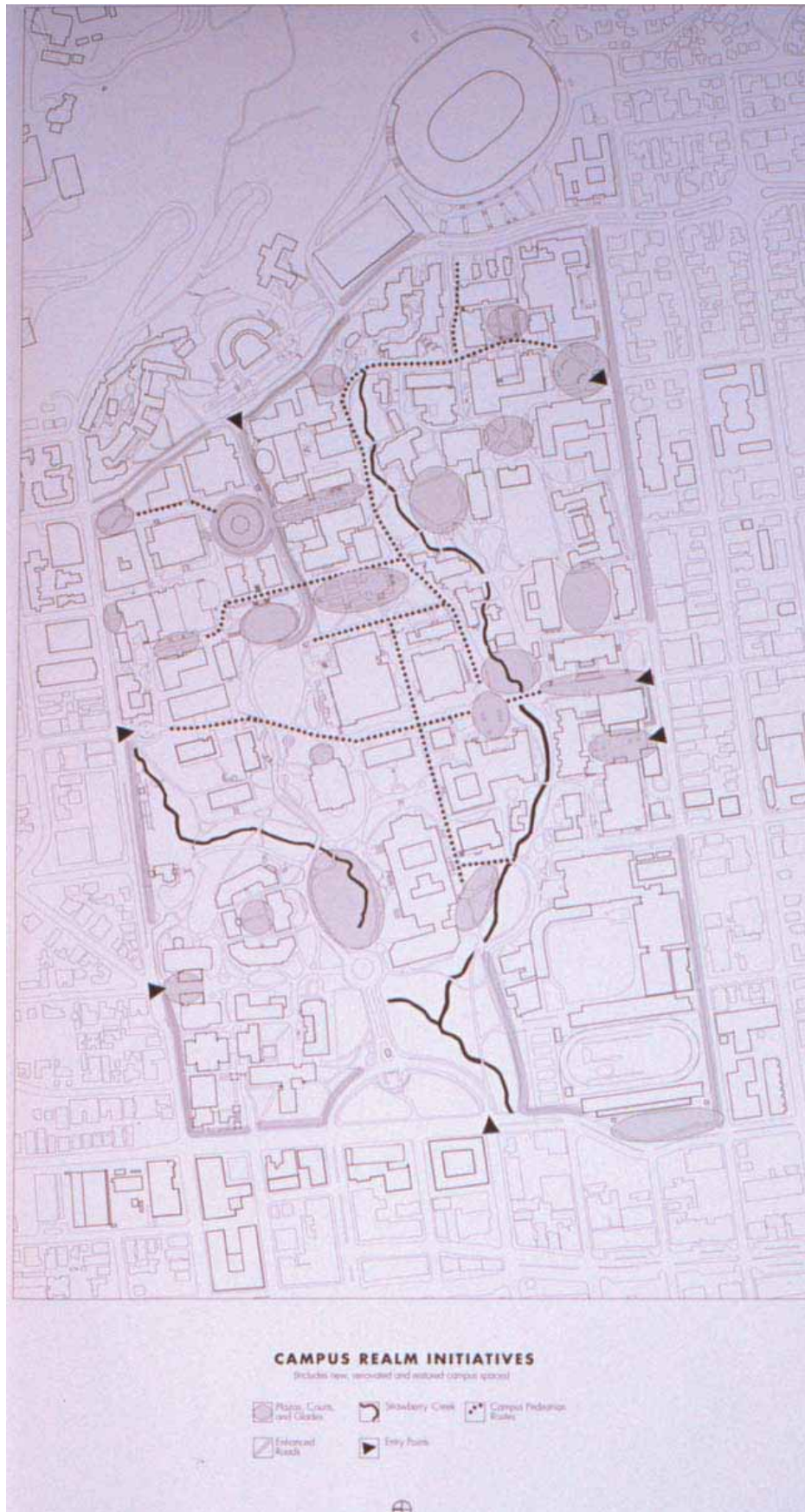


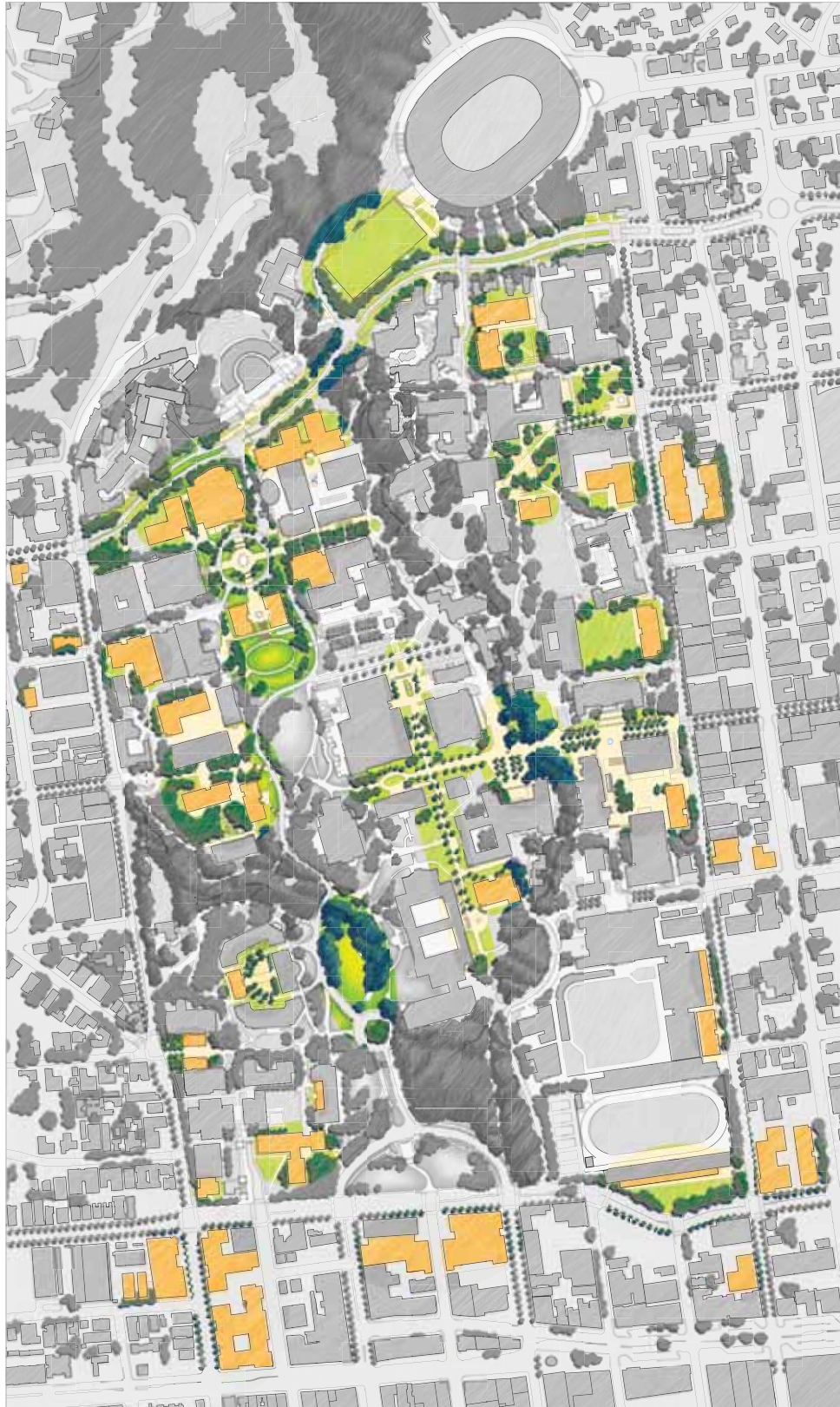
Early landscape illustration



Early illustrative



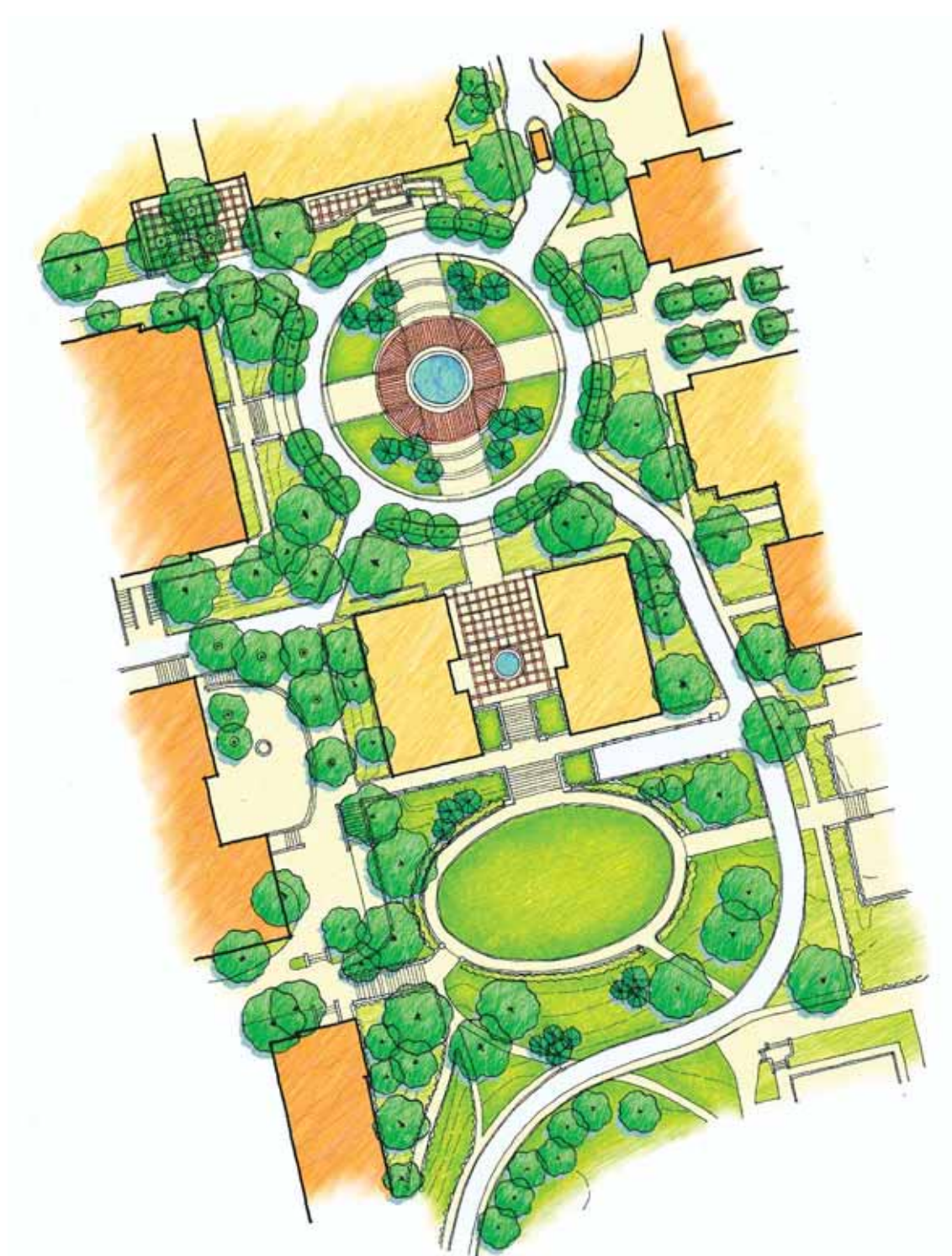




Draft illustrative highlighting improvements



Draft illustrative



Mining Circle and replacement of Evans Hall





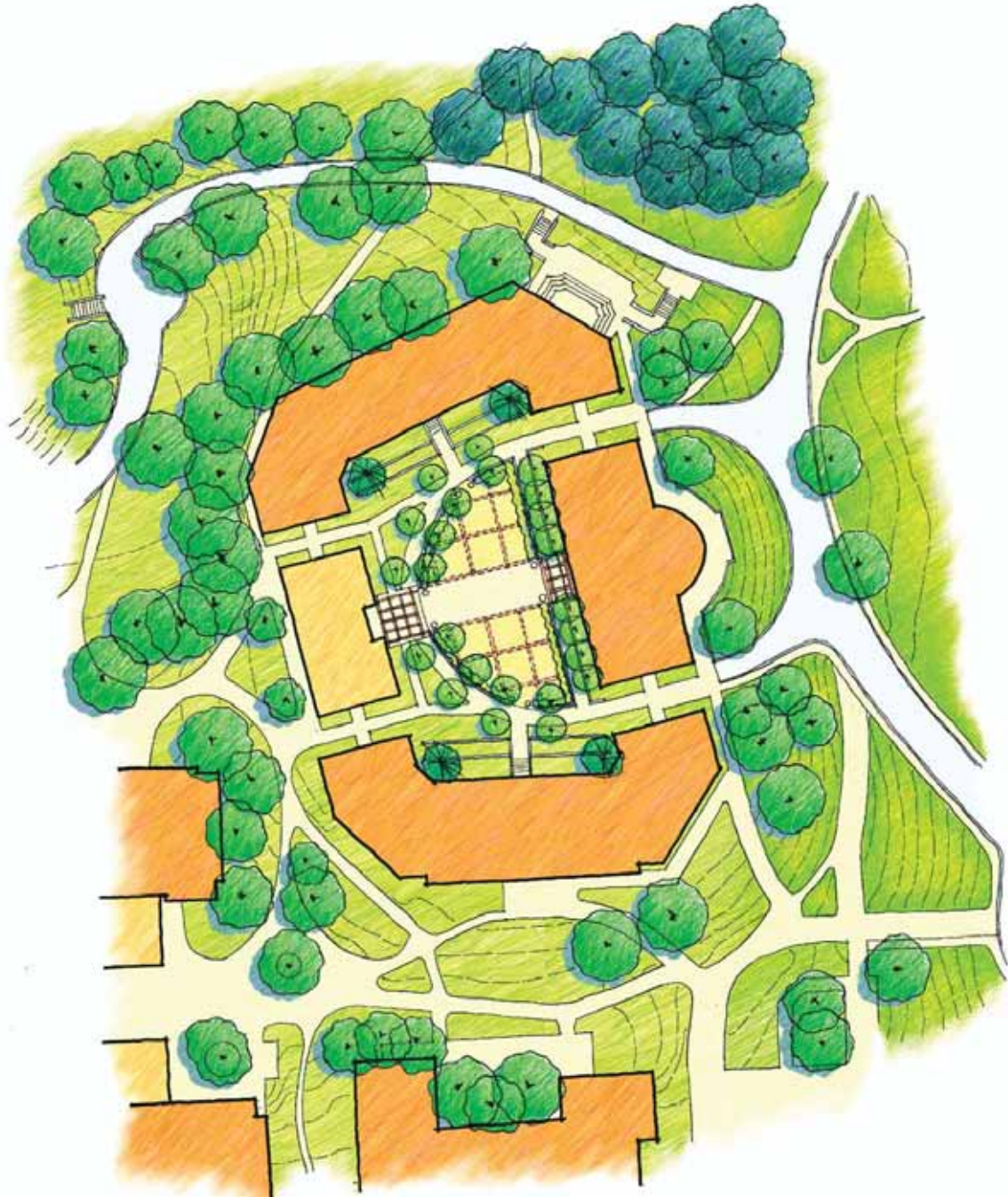
Campanile Way





Wheeler Glade





Wellman Courtyard





Sproul Plaza





Arts Quad and College Avenue entrance



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Campus Landscape
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Pedestrian Campus
City Interface
Campus Environs
Housing Initiatives
Access Initiatives
Sustainable Campus

Concept:
The Arts Quad is redesigned to create an active center for the arts disciplines around it, including spaces for performances and art exhibits as well as casual conversation and study.

The work of the university today no longer fits neatly within self-contained disciplines. Because research and instruction today are increasingly team-based and multidisciplinary, the campus must be re-envisioned to foster the interaction and information-sharing this new culture demands. Leading edge biotechnology, infotechnology, and creative services firms understand the value of places of interaction, and design for them as a matter of course: they are just as crucial to the work of the research university.

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THIS SECTION
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Strategic Goals

Capital investment shall foster social and intellectual community by:

- making spaces conducive to creative interaction a priority in new projects.
- creating places of interaction at key nodes of campus activity.
- ensuring investments in the library enhance its role as an intellectual commons.
- establishing a strategic program of investments in the teaching infrastructure.
- transforming the Sproul complex into an active 24 hour center for student life and services.
- completing the new campus interbuilding information infrastructure.
- making upgrades to intrabuilding information systems a priority in new projects.

Places of Interaction

While the compact size of the campus encourages an interactive community, its physical design does not. Buildings on the Berkeley campus provide few interior spaces conducive to informal and unstructured interaction, although the thriving cafe in Moffitt Library shows how productive such places can be.

The same is true for exterior spaces: few places are designed and furnished to be conducive to social interaction, and even fewer have any sort of visual link to the activity within the buildings around them. This is a special dilemma for the growing numbers of faculty and students who use the campus at night: exterior spaces unlit and unobserved by active interior spaces are perceived as unsafe.

Policy 4.1
Make spaces conducive to creative interaction a priority in new capital investments.

Each major capital investment should include careful consideration of how intellectual community can be advanced through design. The

Figure 4.1
Places of Interaction

Web Site Development


38.

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Figure 0.2
Campus Vision

The Campus Vision illustrated in figure 0.2 depicts one way in which the Policies, Initiatives and Guidelines might be realized on the Berkeley campus. More detailed views of this illustrative plan, with notes on the individual projects, are presented in the Project Portfolio.

Projects illustrated in the Vision and Portfolio are conceptual. New buildings are represented as prototypes, based on modular dimensions adaptable to a range of university functions. However, the buildings are configured to respect and enhance spatial and architectural relationships, and are meant to inform the design of future projects by depicting concepts consistent with the Strategic Goals.

 Existing Buildings

 Planned/Potential Buildings as of 2002



The Campus Vision illustrated in figure 0.2 depicts one way in which the Policies, Initiatives and Guidelines might be realized on the Berkeley campus. More detailed views of this illustrative plan, with notes on the individual projects, are presented in the **Project Portfolio**.

Projects illustrated in the Vision and Portfolio are conceptual. New buildings are represented as prototypes, based on modular dimensions adaptable to a range of university functions. However, the buildings are configured to respect and enhance spatial and architectural relationships, and are meant to inform the design of future projects by depicting concepts consistent with the Strategic Goals.

The Portfolio also includes details of several concepts for new public realm investments in the spirit of this vision. These same concepts and others are illustrated in the perspectives located at section breaks.




Figure 0.2
Campus Vision

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