



The Berkeley campus has long been recognized for its distinguished architecture and dramatic landscape setting. For many of us, the plazas, pathways and glades, which comprise the campus park, shape both first impressions and lasting memories of our time at Berkeley.

We are fortunate to have reaped the benefits of such a rich landscape legacy from prior generations. The natural setting of the campus and America's most famous landscape architects, including such luminaries as Fredrick Law Olmsted, Lawrence Halprin, Thomas Church and Hideo Sasaki have all contributed. But time and use have taken their toll, and it is now our time to honor this legacy by rededicating ourselves to the stewardship of this precious resource. A decade of intense construction and constrained budgets has left its mark throughout the campus. Disease and age has begun to erode the forested settings that frame the campus glades and embrace Strawberry Creek. And heavily used paths and plazas do not meet their potential to contribute to the intellectual and social interaction of the campus community.

This Landscape Master Plan sets forth a renewed vision for the campus. It is intended to inspire and guide investment in the campus landscape, and provide a foundation for renewal of this special place we call Berkeley. To achieve the ambitious goals and realize the many creative initiatives outlined in this plan will require significant funding and years of determined effort.

I ask all of who read this plan, to ask yourself what you can do to help make this vision a reality. Students, faculty, alumni, employees, administrators and benefactors, all have a role to play. Let it be said of us, at the turn of the next century, that we did our part to make the Berkeley campus environment a reflection of the excellence that is the hallmark of this great institution.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert M. Berdahl". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Robert M. Berdahl  
Chancellor

January 2004



# Table of Contents

## section 1

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>The Plan</b>      | 1 |
| Plan Principles      | 3 |
| The Process          | 4 |
| Related Campus Plans | 4 |
| Scope and Need       | 5 |

## section 2

|                         |    |
|-------------------------|----|
| <b>Design Framework</b> | 7  |
| Design Context          | 9  |
| Design Systems          | 10 |
| Natural Systems         |    |
| Views                   |    |
| Open Space Elements     |    |
| Circulation Systems     |    |
| Perimeters and Gateways |    |

## section 3

|                         |    |
|-------------------------|----|
| <b>Policy Framework</b> | 19 |
| Policy Objectives       | 21 |
| Goals and Policies      | 21 |
| Educational Mission     |    |
| Campus Image            |    |
| Historic Continuity     |    |
| Stewardship             |    |
| Landscape Character     |    |
| Community               |    |

# Table of Contents

|                              |    |
|------------------------------|----|
| <b>section 4</b>             |    |
| <b>Plan Initiatives</b>      | 25 |
| Plan Principles              | 27 |
| Initiatives                  | 27 |
| <b>Natural Areas</b>         | 28 |
| South Fork Renewal           |    |
| Eucalyptus Grove             |    |
| Observatory Hill             |    |
| Founders' Rock               |    |
| <b>Glades</b>                | 32 |
| West Oval Glade              |    |
| Campanile Glade              |    |
| Faculty Glade                |    |
| Wheeler Glade                |    |
| Grinnell Glade               |    |
| Edwards Glade                |    |
| <b>The Classical Core</b>    | 37 |
| Campanile Environs           |    |
| Mining Circle                |    |
| Gilman-LeConte Way           |    |
| West Circle                  |    |
| Campanile Way                |    |
| Sather Road                  |    |
| <b>Places of Interaction</b> | 45 |
| Sproul Plaza                 |    |
| Lower Sproul Plaza           |    |
| Wheeler-Dwinelle Plaza       |    |
| College Plaza                |    |
| Arts Quad                    |    |
| University Walk              |    |
| Tolman Plaza                 |    |
| Wellman Courtyard            |    |
| <b>Campus Greens</b>         | 53 |
| West Hearst Field            |    |
| <b>Edges and Gateways</b>    | 54 |
| Hearst Frontage              |    |
| Oxford-Fulton Frontage       |    |
| Bancroft Frontage            |    |
| Gayley Road                  |    |
| <b>contributors</b>          | 59 |
| <b>references</b>            | 60 |

# The Plan

Plan Principles

The Process

Related Campus Plans

Scope and Need

This illustrative is a diagrammatic plan indicating future open space development on the UC Berkeley campus. The illustrative portrays the prominent existing open space elements such as the tree canopy layer following the course of Strawberry Creek, the Central Glade axis, and the contrasting layers of picturesque and classical landscape forms. Use of color within the plan emphasizes the areas of importance, rather than indicating specific use of materials.



Our mission at UC Berkeley is to deliver programs of instruction, research, and public service of exceptional quality to the State of California. The excellence of this University is a testament to the enduring vision and public spirit of the State of California. A critical aspect of supporting the UC mission is the enhancement of quality of life on campus. While the fabric that forms a campus is composed of buildings and open space, the Berkeley campus is widely recognized for the value its landscape lends to the University and community. This Master Plan identifies the cultural and physical values of the campus landscape and provides a vision for its future.

The Landscape Master Plan (LMP) is a comprehensive long range plan that guides the stewardship of the campus open space. The Plan presents a broad physical framework for the use and treatment of open space within the central campus. By establishing a vision for the form and expression of the landscape, the University ensures appropriate long-term development of the campus and associated support of the University mission.

**Plan Principles** | Although intensely developed, the Berkeley campus retains a park-like setting. The landscape armature of the campus is comprised of four complementary elements: the natural backdrop of the hills; the sinuous form of Strawberry Creek and its related tree canopy; the broad open lawns of the Central Glade; and the geometry of the core. This layering of the natural and designed landscape systems is a powerful signature of the campus, expressing the value of the intrinsic landscape and the contrasting overlay of plazas and circulation elements

introduced over time. This synthesis provides the campus with a rich variety of open spaces, and a counterpoint to the intensity of urban life surrounding the University.

The basis for the campus plan is the historical Beaux-Arts frame, initiated by the Hearst - Howard plan of 1914. Howard established the construct of the Central Glade, aligned on axis with the view to the Golden Gate, while preserving the naturalistic frame of Strawberry Creek, and the north-south cross axes of the Classical Core. Although the view axis had been conceived earlier by Frederick Law Olmsted, the Howard plan embodied the aesthetic principles of the Beaux-Arts tradition using formal axes, bilateral symmetry, and monumental scale to frame the campus buildings around the Glade. Even as these formal principles were employed, Howard was sensitive to the natural order of the site, terracing the topography down from the east, retaining the character of the Creek, and orienting the campus to the western view.

While the Beaux-Arts design is the one for which UC Berkeley is most noted, it is the middle layer in a 'trilogy' representing three important eras in American landscape architecture. The campus landscape demonstrates a symbiosis of three eras - the Picturesque, the Beaux-Arts, and the Modernist - each of which makes a strong visual and functional statement. The landscape gains its power, rather than loses coherence, in the manner the layers meet each other and coexist. As in any symbiosis, something new is gained that no single layer alone could offer. The Berkeley campus is notable for the ways it provides a living continuum of over 150 years of America's primary landscape design styles and the design theories that informed them.



The 1914 Howard Plan as it evolved out of the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Competition - note the Central Glade axial configuration.

While subsequent layers of landscape design have been applied to the open space, the construct of the Central Glade has prevailed as an ideal, but has never been fully realized. An important premise of this plan is to reemphasize the presence of the Glade as the central idea, and use this emphasis to organize the campus' physical form. The reinforcement of this gesture must be in balance with addressing the contemporary needs of a large public institution.

**The Process** | The Landscape Master Plan vision is presented in a series of landscape initiatives, which comprehensively form the heart of our future planning effort. The initiative sites were selected to preserve, enhance and strengthen the overall integrity of the University open space based on historical importance, resource preservation, areas of high use, and emphasis on creating areas of interaction for the campus community. Although some open space elements are clearly in greater need of attention than others, the initiatives are not comprehensively prioritized. They are grouped according to their type and geographic relationship, and can thus be addressed as individual initiatives, or larger developments. This approach provides for a flexible implementation over time in conjunction with reaffirming and recovering the immense value of the campus's physical assets.

The process of developing the initiatives was informed by establishing goals and policies for the Landscape Master Plan. The goals and their supporting policies embody the principles to be employed throughout all aspects of planning, developing and maintaining the campus landscape. Six goals were established with the following themes:

- Educational Mission**
- Campus Image**
- Historic Continuity**
- Stewardship**
- Landscape Character**
- Forming Community**

The purpose of the goals is to set a positive framework of preservation, renewal and management for the future vision of the campus landscape.

**Related Campus Plans** | The campus is currently undertaking an innovative approach to planning for the 21st century. A series of comprehensive plans are being developed to address the academic and physical aspects of the campus in a cohesive, coordinated manner. The first and most important of these documents, the *New Century Plan*, has been completed and will set the tone for several companion documents to be developed in the near future. The *New Century Plan* provides a comprehensive strategic plan for the University's capital investment program. The program sets the policy for all future University development of campus buildings and landscape through the middle of the century.

The Landscape Master Plan (LMP) is the second of these documents, specifically formulated to reference and tie into the overall strategies presented within the *New Century Plan*, while advancing the role of the campus landscape. The *Landscape Heritage Plan*, in the process of development, will emphasize the important aspects of the campus's cultural landscape, as the premier Beaux-Arts campus in the nation. The *Long Range Development Plan*, to be completed in 2004, establishes the campus growth entitlement



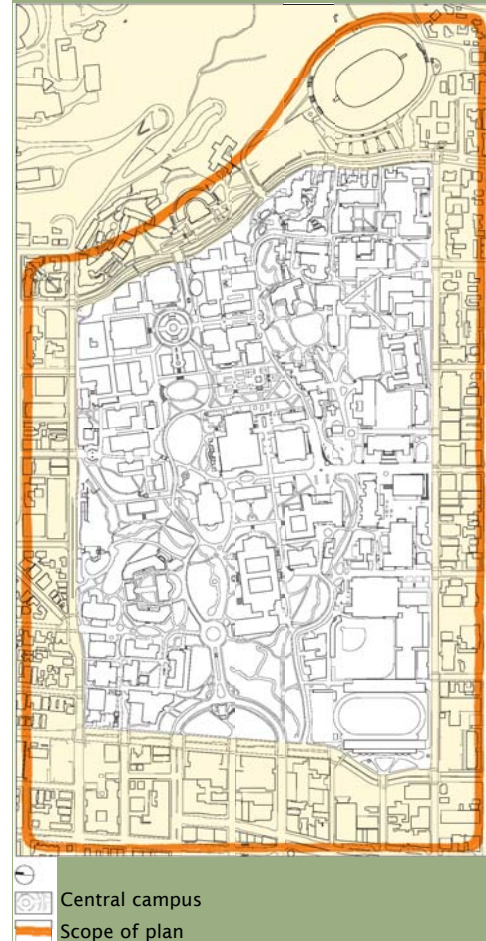
The landscape provides the environment for an outdoor classroom in a campus glade, with students enjoying Berkeley's temperate climate.

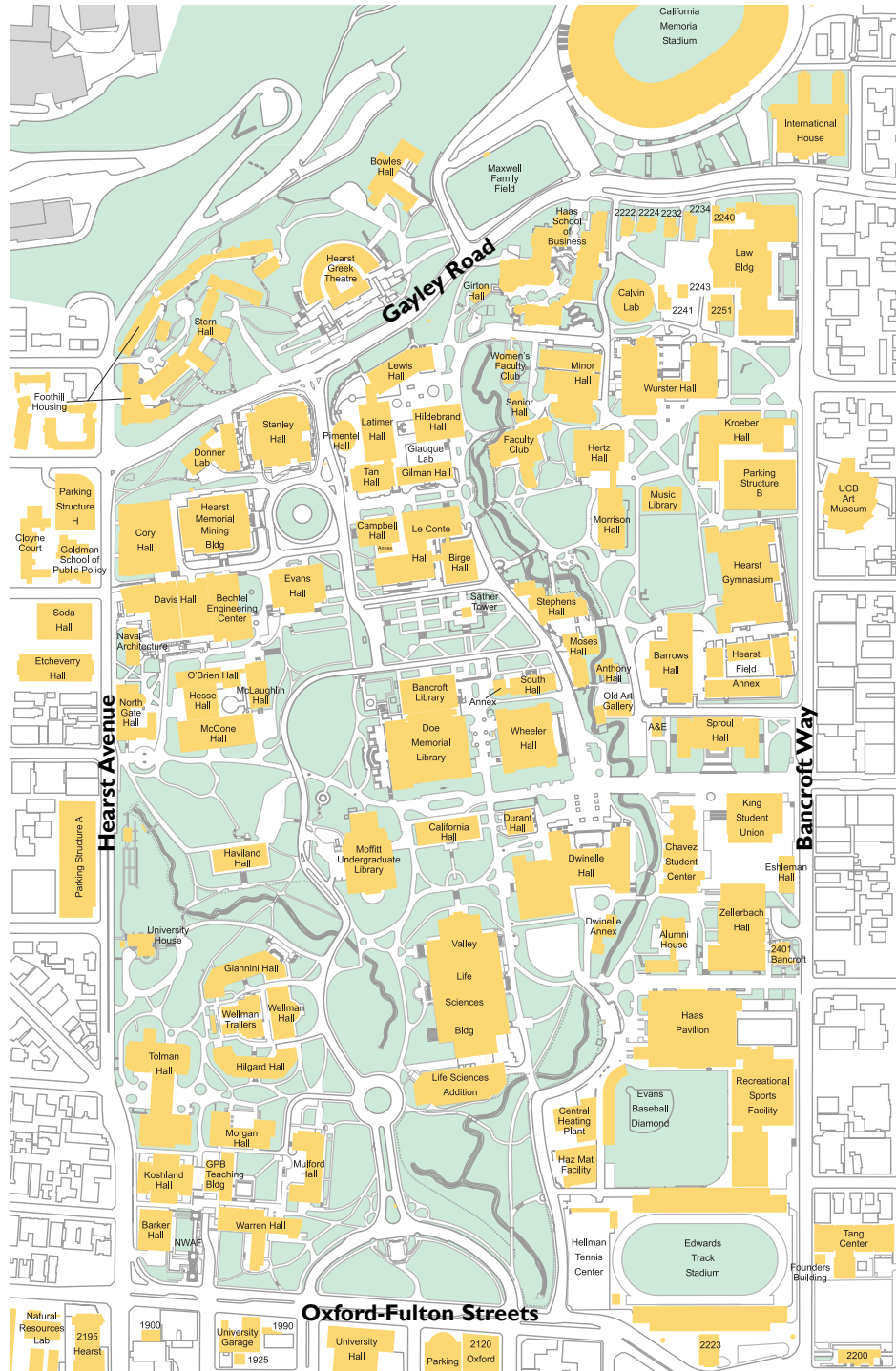


for the next 15 years, and has the important role of the principal regulatory document developed by the University.

**Scope and Need** | The Landscape Master Plan addresses the Berkeley central campus and its direct context. The central campus is bound by Gayley, Hearst, Bancroft, and Oxford-Fulton; this study incorporates one block beyond each of these avenues and streets to integrate the campus and the city.

The University has not had a comprehensive Landscape Master Plan since the development of Howard's plan in 1914. The campus has completed only one large landscape project in the last fifty years, the development of Memorial Glade. The University is in the process of identifying new major initiatives, and this document is needed to guide future campus landscape planning, design and implementation. Those involved with the Plan implementation include campus faculty, staff and students who will carry out and be most directly served by the Plan; design consultants who will use the document to guide specific plans; and the philanthropic community who will in large measure enable the initiatives to become a reality. While some members of the audience will engage the entire document, others will be looking for specific information pertinent to their concerns. The document is organized in a manner to address both types of needs. Building the support and recognition of the plan within the campus community will be of primary importance if this plan is to become an effective tool for guiding future landscape planning and initiatives. This will be accomplished by actively engaging with campus committees and constituencies in the ongoing work of the Plan.





The campus map provides building names and shows the four roads bounding the central campus.



# Design Framework

## Design Context

### Design Systems

Natural Systems

Views

Open Space Elements

Circulation Systems

Perimeters and Gateways



**T**he University of California, Berkeley is known for its academic eminence, its physical setting, and the character of its open spaces. The 178-acre academic core known as the central campus is densely developed, with an average daytime population of 44,000 students, faculty and staff. While the campus has a prominent architectural heritage, it is the landscape that firmly establishes the image of the University.

The campus landscape has changed dramatically over the 135 years of its service to higher education. The once sloping, grassy plain embraced by the wooded forks of Strawberry Creek has evolved into a descending chain of glades framed by buildings on terraces and mature trees. As the City of Berkeley developed around it, the campus became a park within the city. Increases in the University's urban population and built density over the last half century have changed the role of the campus open space, and greatly increased its value to the campus and community.

**Design Context** | The 160-acre rural site was chosen in 1858 by the College of California for its hillside location framed by the wooded forks of Strawberry Creek, the rolling open landscape, and the primary views to the Golden Gate. The University was established in 1868 through a merging of the College of California with an institution formed by the Morrill Act land grant. The campus and adjacent townsite had been named for George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, who had visited the colonies in 1729 with the intention of founding a university.

In 1866 Frederick Law Olmsted was invited to design a plan for the new campus, reflecting the

young college's inspirational ideals. Using the principles of picturesque landscape design, Olmsted aligned the campus axis with the symbolic Golden Gate while utilizing the natural topography to site proposed buildings. The first campus buildings were sited on an upland plain, among trees lining the main fork of Strawberry Creek. This approach set the campus apart from its surroundings while providing views to the Golden Gate.

Through the late 1800s, there was considerable emphasis on agricultural and horticultural development of the campus. This included farm crops, an agricultural experimental station, a forestry plantation, a botanical garden and conservatory, and the establishment of large groves of trees such as the Eucalyptus Grove.

The Phoebe Hearst Competition of 1900 brought a synthesis of landscape and architecture conceived on a grand scale. John Galen Howard envisioned Berkeley becoming the "Athens of the West," and his Plan established the framework of the future campus form. The two main east-west axes were Campanile Way and the Central Glade, with a minor north-south axis along Sather Road. In contrast to the Plan's grand formality of neoclassical buildings set on ascending terraces, buildings near the creeks were designed and arranged with an informal theme. Professor John Gregg guided the landscape development during much of this period and under his direction, the design was based on formal and picturesque relationships.

Campus landscape development largely followed the pattern set by Professor Gregg up to the 1950s, at which time the University experienced rapid expansion with both positive and detri-

**The campus landscape is comprised of a typology consisting of five types, used to describe and organize the physical attributes and historic context of the campus open space system. The order of the types below reflects the chronology of their development.**

**Rustic type** - The original campus landscape character featuring native plant dominance, rustic character, low maintenance requirements, and relating to neoclassical or rustic architecture. Example: Founders' Rock

**Natural type** - A landscape that appears natural in the campus, but has been altered. Native or indigenous plant dominance, low maintenance requirements; may support neoclassical or rustic architecture. Example: Grinnell Natural Area

**Picturesque type** - The picturesque Olmsted-style landscape of rolling pastoral lawns, informal mixed tree borders, mixed exotic and native plants, high maintenance requirements, and not directly related to particular architectural styles. Example: Faculty Glade

**Neoclassical type** - Rigid architectural landscape framing neoclassical and Beaux-Arts campus buildings, with typically exotic plants selected to enforce the architectural styling and moderate to high maintenance requirements. Example: Campanile Esplanade

**Urban type** - Typically exotic landscape plantings in contemporary, geometric urban plazas - popular as places of interaction - with building forms dominant and moderate maintenance requirements. Example: Sproul Plaza



- Rustic type
- Natural type
- Picturesque type
- Neoclassical type
- Urban type

mental effects. During this growth phase, important views were blocked by the insensitive design and siting of buildings such as Barrows and Evans Halls. However, campus planning became a department and a number of significant planning studies occurred including the first (1956) *Long Range Development Plan (LRDP)*, which proposed a program to regain the "green heritage" of the campus. This commitment to open space on the central campus instituted a land acquisition program to accommodate campus auxiliary uses, such as student housing, parking and other service facilities, off-campus. In addition, the plan endorsed a specific commitment to open space protecting Strawberry Creek, Faculty Glade, the Eucalyptus Grove, Observatory Hill, and the Central Glade; while recognizing pedestrian needs by describing pedestrian routes as "the primary circulation network of the campus."

Since that time, the University has continued to produce *LRDP's* (1956, 1962, 1990) and is now preparing its fourth to direct campus development to 2020. Building replacement and infill projects have continued throughout the campus, with landscape improvements generally limited to the areas immediately surrounding buildings. As a result, landscape development has not been guided by an overall landscape planning concept. The current program of large-scale seismic upgrades to University buildings imposes a protracted period of heavy construction throughout the campus. These projects present an opportunity to jointly install landscape initiative improvements in accord with this master plan.

**Design Systems** | The landscape of the Berkeley campus is composed of unique **natural** and **designed** open spaces. Those of the natu-

ral environment include **natural systems** and **views**, which have evolved from the native, original landscape. The designed systems include **open space elements, circulation elements, and perimeters** and **gateways**. The contrast and interlacing of the natural and designed systems is a powerful signature of the Berkeley campus.

**Natural Systems** | The campus' physical form and image resulted from the extraordinary richness of its natural setting. The natural systems are the elements of this setting: the forks of the creek, the upper and lower tree canopy, and the topography of the land. The natural quality of these elements enhances the vitality of the campus environment.

**Strawberry Creek** and its riparian corridors provide unity to the campus organization. The creek was the key element in the siting of the campus, considered a visual, recreational and resource amenity since the early history of the campus. As the creek wends its way through campus, it links and defines a variety of campus open space elements, structuring a dramatic spatial experience. Primary campus pathways, which follow and cross over the creek, derive their gently meandering forms from the creek's course. The creek banks provide places for gatherings as well as secluded spots for reflection or study. Culturally, the creek functions as a link between the present day and past generations of campus users.

The biological habitat associated with Strawberry Creek and the designated Natural Areas is irreplaceable and of special public value in the visual and experiential environment of the

campus. The creek and its environs provide wildlife habitat, ecological diversity and are the focus of field studies for students to learn the workings of an aquatic ecosystem. To perpetuate the health of this valuable resource, this plan proposes a management system for the creek and its associated natural areas.

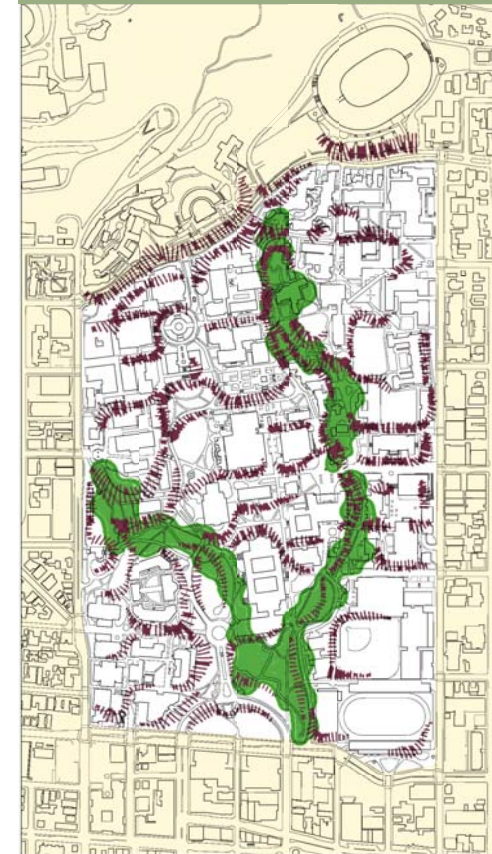
The natural areas of Strawberry Creek are part of the campus' Natural Preserves established by the *New Century Plan* in order to implement a management and phased restoration plan for the creek and its riparian landscape. The natural landscape along the two forks of the creek requires careful ecological management and protection from the impacts of adjacent campus development. The phased plan is based on the coordination of two creek zones. Zone 1, the riparian zone, is defined as a section of at least 100' in width, centered on the stream course along the entire length of the creek (this width may vary due to local conditions). The vegetation includes native and naturalized plants that form dense woodlands along the stream course. Zone 2 is a broader zone and includes other rustic woodland areas adjacent to the riparian landscape, which have a strong complementary relationship to the creek and also often have a strong historic and symbolic identity in their own right, such as the Eucalyptus Grove. This zone consists of large trees with a naturalized understory.

It is proposed that the management and renewal of zones 1 and 2 be based on ecological principles, including replacing invasive exotic plants with native plants suited to their biotic zone, replacing unhealthy plants and plants at the ends of their natural lives and preserving and enhancing the habitat value of the zone.

In some cases, Zone 2 includes campus glades adjacent to the creek. Glade-creek interfaces should be designed and managed with special care in terms of both plant selection and design features. An example would be when an adjacent glade provides direct access to the riparian woodlands and creek bank, the creek banks must be protected through erosion control and filtering systems.

One of the campus' greatest assets is its mature **tree canopy**. In addition to the bands of vegetation following the forks of Strawberry Creek, a legacy of established native and specimen trees constitute a significant part of the campus landscape. The tall tree canopy imparts a sense of spatial order, visual clarity and a sense of time and grandeur to the campus. A few distinctive trees and groves such as the Eucalyptus Grove have become campus landmarks based on their history and visual prominence.

Much of the campus' tree canopy has reached the end of its natural lifespan. In particular, the Eucalyptus Grove, planted in the late 1870s, the Monterey pines planted in the 1910s, and many older California live oaks are in serious decline. Frequently trees fall into poor health due to the impacts of construction and other human activities. By comparing early campus photographs of Faculty Glade with its appearance today it is easy to see that the number of California live oaks has dwindled through age, disease, summer irrigation, grading and other disturbances. An additional impact is the proliferation of indigenous species that were not native to the original campus. The dominance of coast redwoods along Strawberry Creek exemplifies this trend, where many of the native species are in decline due to crowding.



Legend:  
Creek canopy  
Terrace slopes



The broad species diversity of the campus tree collection is an outgrowth of the early interest in agriculture and the worldly travel of the faculty. In the last forty years, the collection has dropped from 300 to 200 species due to building expansion and declining campus interest in the collection. New interest is needed in attracting unique specimens to replenish the international character of the arboretum, and install the next generation of successful campus trees.

While the tall tree canopy is visually significant, the **lower canopy** arrangement of groundcovers, shrubs and small trees has a direct impact on our perception of the landscape. The campus' unique sense of place owes much to the repetition and blending of a broad species mixture of Mediterranean, Australian, Asian, and native west coast plants. Certain plant palettes reinforce the landscape types: the neoclassical type uses plant materials commonly found in formal European landscapes accentuating architectural forms; the picturesque type features plants with naturalistic forms; the natural and rustic types are composed of remnants of native vegetation mixed with drought tolerant imports.

While helping form the character of campus open spaces, low vegetation plays an important role in screening unsightly areas. The shrub and small tree layer mask incongruous buildings, utility and service areas and forms appealing barriers. The care of new and established vegetation on campus is, however, compromised by a lack of clearly defined practices, chronic low staff levels and funding support that lags behind comparable institutions. Although the maintenance of the landscape is generally repetitious, plants require constant adjustments for the changing campus uses and horticultural requirements at various

stages of their lives. Emphasizing good maintenance practices is critically important to the health and longevity of the campus landscape.

The campus' impressive **topography** heightens the visual impact of natural and architectural features, and affords a dramatic westward vista to the Golden Gate. This provides the University with an inspirational connection to a landscape greater than the extent of its own boundaries. Through the 1920s, neoclassical campus buildings were placed atop grassy man-made terraces that accommodated the campus' natural topography and created a dignified series of plinths for buildings. This technique of stepping down terraces through the campus, allows for the creation of dynamic open spaces and framed views. While some of this terracing practice has diminished due to the density of campus buildings, it is still an evident attribute of the campus. A challenging aspect of this topography is the adaption to a universally accessible environment. Providing for these needs while preserving the experiential quality of campus topography is an important aspect of planning for future development on campus.

**Views** | Given the spectacular setting of the campus on a gentle west facing slope at the base of the Berkeley Hills, views have always been a defining element of its plans. The primary example is the alignment of the campus' historic core with the view of the Golden Gate. The growth of the campus in terms of building density, placement, and mature tree cover has reduced opportunities for views down to a few key corridors. Many views are now only enjoyed from the upper floors of buildings in comparison to the early days on campus of ground-based views.



The grove of California live oaks near Faculty Glade enrich this area of the campus.



While many inspiring views have been compromised over the years, several remain and must be protected. Views are categorized as: views into the campus from the community; views within the campus as internal wayfinding devices; and the views out from the campus. The campus will continue to look for opportunities to re-open views that have been closed, while actively managing current and future projects to retain and enhance available views.

**Views into campus** from its gateways and beyond define the University image, and help orient visitors. Sproul Plaza is a front door of the campus and the most heavily used gateway. The vista through Sproul Plaza and along Sather Road is defined by classical architecture, formal terraces and axes of pollarded London Plane trees. The view of campus from the West Crescent is where the image of the "campus park" is the strongest. The view includes stately trees, a glimpse of the Central Glade and the wooded hills forming a dramatic backdrop. The view through the formal North Gate invites visitors to the primary pedestrian route down Observatory Hill into the heart of the campus. The views in from East Gate and College Avenue are less significant than other gateways, but clearly draw the observer's eye into the campus core.

**Views within campus** emphasize orientation, scale, sense of space and the framing of important elements. The vista through the Central Glade encompasses many of the campus' historic landmarks as well as some of its principal academic facilities. The view corridor from the foot of Sather Tower, down Campanile Way, defines a primary route of travel through campus and emphasizes the tower's central place as a cam-

pus landmark and wayfinding device. The view of Sather Tower from Faculty Glade enhances this key campus historic and ceremonial open space. An expansive view from inside North Gate serves as an important wayfinding device - encompassing Memorial Glade, Doe Library and the Campanile - it frames the campus' spatial and symbolic core.

**Views out from** the campus lead the viewer to the connections beyond the campus. The view from the base of Sather Tower towards the Golden Gate serves to set the campus in its regional context. This breathtaking vista of the bay was one of the primary amenities considered when the site was selected in the 1860s. A second important view from the upper Central Glade also aligns the viewer with the Golden Gate, creating a powerful connection to the world beyond. This ground view has been compromised by Evans Hall, Moffitt Library and the growth of redwoods from Strawberry Creek to Memorial Glade.

**Open Space Elements** | Campus open spaces provide settings for a variety of activities as well as the common social fabric for the campus community. These elements are part of the designed systems on campus. The types of open spaces are categorized broadly as glades, woodlands, places of interaction and greens. One experiences the campus as a sequence of diverse spaces, linked by paths and roads, which contrast dramatically in their scale, mood and materials. Even the briefest walk on campus can take one through dense urban plazas, leafy woodlands, open glades and serene formal esplanades. This careful sequencing of contrasting spaces is a defining quality of the campus experience.



- Views out of campus
- Views within campus
- Views into campus



Traditionally, a **glade** is defined as a grassy clearing in a forest. Glades on the Berkeley campus are characterized by open expanses of lawn defined by a naturalistic perimeter of trees. Berkeley glades typically have an organic form in plan, framing gently rolling topography. The glades are key elements of the campus landscape. They have been a constant unifying element in all major campus landscape plans. They provide a place for individual passive recreation, informal and ceremonial gatherings and a setting that complements the campus' diverse architecture. The Central Glade, including the West Crescent, West Oval and Memorial Glade, forms an axial sequence of open spaces that define and spatially unify the central campus. Faculty and Grinnell glades are more intimate spaces separate from this central axis. They have a distinct and rich sense of place about them which derives from their topography, venerable plantings and the high quality of the surrounding architecture.

The campus **woodlands** function both as elements of the campus' picturesque park landscapes and its more rustic natural areas. Three major woodlands have been designated as natural areas: Grinnell, Goodspeed and Wickson. These natural areas follow the course of the two forks of Strawberry Creek as it runs through the central campus. Campus woodlands incorporate remnants that approximate the appearance of the landscape before the advent of the University, as well as some exotic survivors from the campus' first Botanical Garden. These include groves of coast redwoods and giant sequoias brought from their native coastal range, and exotics planted by the agricultural station - which includes the landmark Eucalyptus Grove. Campus woodlands are utilized for field studies

by a variety of undergraduate and graduate level courses. They serve as buffers between the creek and the campus helping to maintain its viability as a natural habitat and preserving its sense of calm respite. Spatially, the woodlands function as screens that create distinct landscape elements, and mitigate the impact of large buildings on the campus landscape.

The campus' **places of interaction** are architectural and social spaces, including plazas and esplanades. Plazas are defined as centrally located paved open spaces that facilitate social interaction. Esplanades are unique to the Classical Core and are circulation spaces with a formal structure of pathways and plantings. Places of interaction play a vital role on campus by creating a sense of community, fostering new academic initiatives through casual interactions and facilitating campus safety through the activation of outdoor spaces.

Neoclassical places of interaction, such as the Campanile environs and Gilman-LeConte Way, derive their character from the work of John Galen Howard and his collaborator, John Gregg. They feature elements from traditional European landscapes such as axial pathways, terraces, flat planes of lawn and allées of pollarded London Plane trees. These spaces accommodate heavy foot traffic and limited service access within well-defined areas of hardscape complemented by regularly placed plantings.

Modern places of interaction, such as Dwinelle Plaza, the Sproul Plazas, Spieker and College Avenue Plazas, serve as entry courts and casual breakout spaces for large modern academic facilities. These places of interaction provide ample opportunities to sit with café amenities and

direct adjacency to important pedestrian pathways. These spaces generally feature broad paved areas, with limited plantings confined to beds or raised planters. They successfully promote a lively sense of common space and exchange, which is often lacking within adjacent large, vertically organized buildings. Designed in a format similar to urban plaza prototypes, modern spaces of interaction support the density of campus gatherings.

Campus **greens** are the recreational play fields intermixed within the central campus. Some of the greens are located within the larger athletic/recreational zone of campus and others are remnants of historical uses. Edwards Stadium and Evans Diamond are within walled structures while Maxwell and Hearst North are open fields. The greens may consist of natural or artificial turf and often make use of field lighting.

These greens are vitally important to the health of the campus population, including the physical education program, intramural sports, club sports, intercollegiate athletics and the marching band. Access to these facilities is limited and in high demand.

**Circulation Systems** | Berkeley's campus circulation system includes pedestrian, universal access, bicycle, vehicular and service routes. Providing convenient and safe access to campus facilities while enhancing the campus landscape is becoming a greater challenge as the campus density and hours of operation increase. The safety and convenience of the pedestrian is the primary consideration in campus circulation. Bicycles are a convenient and sustainable mode of travel within campus and their use should be encour-

aged on designated routes. Private vehicular access to the campus is limited by traffic control bollards.



The meandering character of many **pedestrian pathways** on campus belies the inherent logic and flow of the network. The serpentine forms of many campus paths are an important link to the picturesque type. In contrast, the axial pathways and avenues of the Classical Core are the legacy of the campus' classical type. Together these two systems create a very diverse visual experience. The pedestrian paths are comprised of a variety of materials, but there are a large number of asphalt paths intermixed with specialized paving in areas of higher significance. The dominant use of asphalt for pedestrian pathways is based partly on its original use for roads, but also because of its uniformity, low cost and convenience. The landscape would benefit from a consistently applied hierarchy of surface materials that clearly define plazas, pedestrian pathways, vehicular and shared routes. Use of modular, replaceable materials for campus paving applications is desirable to support sustainable design.

Two major pedestrian paths cross the campus from south to north: one from Sproul Plaza to North Gate, and the second from College Plaza, past the Campanile Esplanade to North Gate. The major west/east artery runs from the West Crescent, through the Grinnell Natural Area, along Campanile Way and South Drive to Haas School of Business. The second west/east artery runs from West Crescent to West Circle, skirting to the south of the central glades, to East Gate. Dozens of secondary routes expand off of these major arteries, or traverse corners of the campus completely distinct from them.



Sproul Plaza - the heart of the campus and a vibrant place of interaction.



 Primary pedestrian routes  
 Primary bicycle routes

The provision of **ADA access** within a hilly historic campus environment is a challenge. The current campus condition includes provisions for disabled access, but the system is by no means comprehensive and is in need of improvement. The University has completed a detailed study (2002) to address this challenge through a program of measures that will be implemented over time. The focus of the program is to provide access to campus programs, services and activities through the regular campus network of paths, parking facilities and transit services. In some areas of the campus, primarily the northeast quadrant, steep topography and a lack of open space require the use of building elevators to create accessible connections. This condition is minimized to the extent feasible, so that as campus facilities are renovated and constructed, a passive accessible network can be incrementally implemented. These pathways, along with an informative signage system, and a network of accessible parking spaces and transit service, provide the comprehensive system needed for universal access on campus.

**Bicycles** are an increasingly popular, practical and efficient means of getting to and around campus. The campus has a south to north designated bike route from Spieker Plaza to Tolman Hall and a second route planned from College Plaza to North Gate. The designated bike paths define and encourage use on these cross-campus collector routes in order to improve pedestrian safety on campus. The campus' bike system has been planned to coordinate with the City of Berkeley's extensive network of designated bike lanes and bike boulevards. Bicycle parking is provided in lighted areas throughout campus. Where the parking demand is the greatest, such as in the Dwinelle and Wheeler Hall area, con-

solidated bike parking is planned to alleviate clutter and congestion around building entrances.

Private **vehicles** have limited access to the central campus. The East and West Gate entrances are controlled by gatehouses with University Drive forming the connection between them for shuttle buses and service traffic. Along this route, limited private vehicular traffic is allowed for access to parking areas. Four major city routes form the edges of the central campus and traffic is routed around the campus on these streets. The limited vehicular access systems are managed through an arrangement of removable traffic controls, which allow for extended access for fire and other emergency service vehicles.

The campus **shuttle** system circulates on the four major routes surrounding the central campus, University Drive through the core, and extends to adjacent residential and research campus properties such as the Clark Kerr residential campus, the Hill research units and Strawberry Creek recreational area. The campus shuttle is supplemented by an extensive network of AC Transit buses, which serve the regional area surrounding the campus. Campus access to the larger Bay Area is provided by BART, the Bay Area Rapid Transit system.

**Service** access is provided by the four major routes surrounding the central campus, combined with the use of University Drive and additional access points within the campus. While the campus has extensive service needs ranging from small maintenance trucks to large delivery vans, the current arrangement is problematic where pedestrian use and service access needs overlap in confined areas. University policy restricts service vehicles to a limited number of

access points and destinations, however the campus would benefit from better operational management. Not only do these vehicles pose a hazard to pedestrians and the disabled community, particularly on busy routes, they also damage paving and the landscape, which the campus rarely has resources to repair.

There are limited **parking** areas within the central campus; parking structures and lots are provided on the periphery. The number of parking spaces within and adjacent to the central campus falls far short of the demand. While an adequate supply of parking is critical to the effective functioning of the University, the limits of the urban setting and available funding underscore the need for alternative strategies. The evolution from widespread vehicular access to limited parking mainly at the perimeter of the core, has enhanced the park-like and pedestrian-friendly qualities of the campus. The overall access strategy is addressed in detail in the *New Century Plan*. The essential elements include:

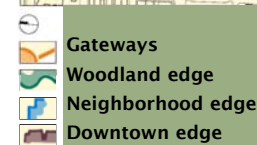
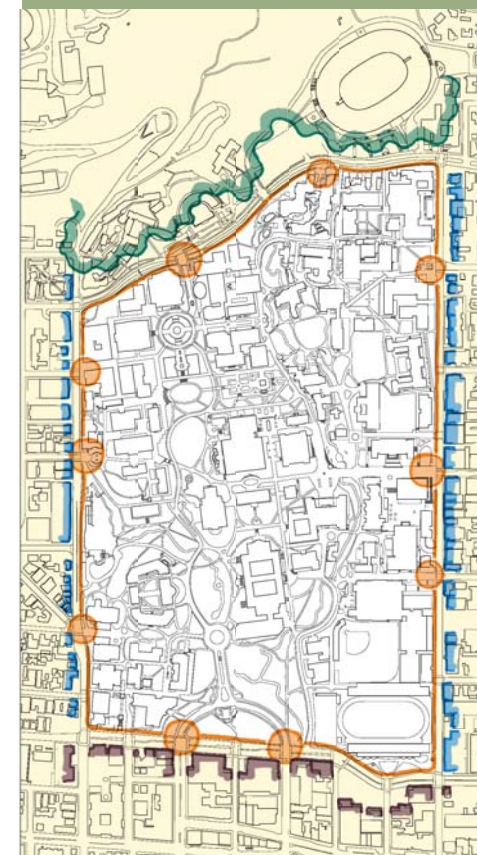
- Ensuring housing and access strategies are integrated
- Collaborating with the city and transit providers to improve service to campus
- Providing additional incentives through trip-reduction and car-pooling systems
- Addressing replacement and consolidation though limited parking construction
- Implementation of the campus bicycle plan

**Perimeters and Gateways** | The central campus is the academic center, while auxiliary uses such as housing are sited within the larger

campus context. This separation of academic and residential facilities differs from the traditional paradigm of the residential campus where these facilities are intermixed. To support the relationship between the academic center and auxiliary uses, the campus edges are porous and open to the surrounding community. Today the campus edges form an intensely used space accommodating a constant flow of people entering and leaving through the campus gateways. The commercial districts adjacent to the edges at Bancroft Way, Center Street and Euclid Avenue, have assumed a central role in the day-to-day life of the University.

The **perimeter** of the central campus is established by public roads on four sides. The campus faces a different context on each edge. To the north and south are neighborhoods that are primarily residential. Northside maintains the leafy appearance of an Arts and Crafts community, while the Southside has developed a lively mixed-use character with small stores and large University housing complexes. To the west is Berkeley's central business district, with large buildings on a city grid. To the east of the campus are wooded foothills with University housing and the Lawrence Berkeley National Lab.

The campus' **gateways** define the University's image and emphasize the campus' sense of place. The Southside gateways along Bancroft Way reflect the lively context and the intensive flow of pedestrian traffic accessing the campus. Sproul Plaza and College Plaza are broad open spaces with heavy foot traffic. The gateway at Spieker Plaza is greener and less frenetic. The west gateway is a ceremonial entrance with lush plantings and mature trees which screen the University from downtown Berkeley. This formal





The impressive view of Sather Tower dominates the vista along Campanile Way.

entrance retains the park-like character envisioned by early plans for the campus. On the north side, the gateways at Tolman Plaza and North Gate reflect the quieter, residential flavor of the neighborhoods they face. A recently added neoclassical gateway and plaza at North Gate give this entrance a stately appearance. The east campus edge along Gayley Road fuses the campus' densely developed east end with the rustic scenery of the foothills. East Gate has lower pedestrian use than other campus gateways and serves largely as a vehicular gateway. The east side's most accessible and well-articulated pedestrian gateway is the pedestrian route through the courtyard of the Haas School of Business.

The preceding description of the natural and designed landscape systems summarizes their current composition, condition, use and issues facing management of the campus's outdoor environment. The following sections, Policy Framework and Landscape Initiatives, present policy guidance and the future vision of renewal for twenty-nine initiative areas on the central campus.

## **Policy Framework**

### **Policy Objectives**

#### **Goals and Policies**

Educational Mission

Campus Image

Historic Continuity

Stewardship

Landscape Character

Community





The preceding Design Framework section describes the historic evolution of the campus, and how it is perceived and used today. The role of the Landscape Master Plan is to prescribe enhancements and corrective strategies to the existing high-quality campus landscape where they are needed. This is accomplished through a dual approach. The first element is the framework of goals and policies in this section and the second is a vision for site specific physical improvements within the Landscape Initiatives.

**Policy Objectives** | The following long-term goals set a positive framework of preservation, renewal and management for the future vision of the campus landscape. As a companion document to the *New Century Plan (NCP)*, the Landscape Master Plan supplements the *NCP* landscape-related goals and policies. The Landscape Master Plan goals are based on the campus-wide objectives listed below.

- Educational Mission
- Campus Image
- Historic Continuity
- Stewardship
- Landscape Character
- Community

The Landscape Initiatives presented in Section 4 support these goals and policies by prescribing a vision for specific improvements.

**Goals and Policies** | Each of the Landscape Master Plan goals stated below are followed by a group of policies that direct actions or define management in support of the goal.

**Goal I: Educational Mission** | Develop the campus landscape in support of the educational mission of the University.

Many attributes of the campus landscape support the teaching, research and public service mission of the University. It provides places of academic and social interaction, outdoor classroom space and places to study. The biological habitat associated with Strawberry Creek and the Natural Areas are irreplaceable and of special public value in the visual and experiential environment of the campus. The diversity of the plant collection contributes visually, educationally and ecologically to the value of the campus. Finally, the dramatic scale and beauty of the campus serves as an inspiration to the campus community.

#### **Policies**

**PI-1** Reserve core campus space for functions that serve or directly involve students as prescribed by the *New Century Plan*.

**PI-2** Within new capital investments, prioritize the development of outdoor spaces that are conducive to creative interaction as prescribed by the *New Century Plan*.

**PI-3** Define a program of investments for places of interaction, and a sequence for implementation as prescribed by the *New Century Plan*.

**PI-4** Promote outdoor teaching opportunities to support diversity in the campus environment.

**PI-5** Establish a landscape advisory committee composed of faculty and staff to provide oversight to landscape and grounds development issues.



A sequential experience of the campus is evident here as visitors leave the formality of Sproul Plaza at Sather Gate and cross over Strawberry Creek to enter the Classical Core.



The campus affords many locations for people to enjoy time outdoors, in the pleasant Berkeley climate.

**Goal 2: Campus Image** | Maintain the campus image of buildings in a park.

The appearance of the landscape reflects on the image of the University. The landscape and open space of the Berkeley campus is the common element that ties the architecture together, provides visual clarity, orients visitors and creates a sense of community. As the campus building density increases, the value of the open space increases in importance throughout the campus. An important aspect of improving the campus image is to implement a program of fundraising and investment for the open space system.

### Policies

**P2-1** Implement an ongoing program of investment to restore and renew the campus park landscape prescribed by the *Long Range Development Plan*.

**P2-2** Implement a program of strategic investment in new and enhanced campus open spaces prescribed in the *Long Range Development Plan*.

**P2-3** Preserve, enhance and protect the qualities of distinctive and high quality open spaces from inappropriate new campus developments or other negative impacts.

**P2-4** Plan new building and open space improvements jointly and with the same degree of quality to ensure each new investment elevates the quality of campus life.

**P2-5** Convey an image distinct from the adjacent community through well-planted perimeter open spaces and gateways on the south, west, and north edges of the central campus.

**Goal 3: Historic Continuity** | Preserve and enhance the campus landscape features that provide continuity with the past.

As a vital element of perception and experience, the landscape contributes greatly to the historic value of the Berkeley campus. Traditional treatments of planting, pathway patterns and materials are essential to maintaining the appropriate setting for historical open spaces. Strengthen the character of the distinguished national register sites with complementary landscape design.

### Policies

**P3-1** Develop standards of historic and cultural significance for the campus landscape, and perform a survey to identify significant campus sites and structures per the *New Century Plan*.

**P3-2** Protect historic areas of the campus and those areas with unique landscape qualities to ensure they are not conspicuously altered.

**P3-3** Preserve and strengthen the unique characteristics of the five landscape types- rustic, natural, neoclassical, picturesque and urban-through physical design and landscape management.

**P3-4** Preserve and enhance important distant views, the Beaux-Arts axes and spatial compositions in the siting and design of new buildings.

**P3-5** Design the landscape setting for any new or remodeled building as an integral part of the site, with consideration for the qualities of the context landscape type.

**Goal 4: Stewardship** | Provide stewardship to enhance the distinctive natural and physical attributes of the campus.

Groves and mature specimen trees, the riparian zone around the forks of Strawberry Creek and the expression of the westward slope with views are the principal natural attributes of the campus landscape. The tree canopy contributes character, stability and dignity to the campus, shaping the spatial order and reducing the mass of large buildings. The creek channel and attendant riparian tree canopy create a sinuous natural form that complements the Beaux-Arts formality of the original campus plan. The views expand the campus to its environs and the region beyond.

#### **Policies**

**P4-1** Site and design new buildings and related landmarks to preserve and enhance key views into, within and from the campus as prescribed by the *New Century Plan*.

**P4-2** Ensure all projects within the Natural Preserves are compatible with and protect ecologically based management objectives prescribed by the *New Century Plan*.

**P4-3** Manage Strawberry Creek as an open, natural-appearing creek and riparian corridor.

**P4-4** Develop a long range management program to sustain and renew mature trees as an important component of the campus structure and environment.

**P4-5** Develop diversity in plant species within the open space system to promote species health, visual diversity and the use of the campus as an arboretum for teaching and research.

**Goal 5: Landscape Character** | Provide and maintain sustainable, quality landscapes that enhance the use of campus open space.

The Berkeley campus needs a high quality landscape that depends on good comprehensive design and high quality materials. Maximizing campus resources and creating consistently high environmental quality landscape is important in planning for this goal. The character and form of the campus landscape provides useful outdoor spaces that accommodate individual, educational, social and recreational activities.

#### **Policies**

**P5-1** Incorporate the principles of sustainable design in the design, construction and maintenance of projects as prescribed in the *New Century Plan*.

**P5-2** Siting and design of new or renovated open spaces shall consider climactic and other environmental factors to encourage use of the campus environment.

**P5-3** Ensure site furnishings are well designed, durable and relate to the context landscape types of the campus environment.

**P5-4** Provide for site furnishings to include paving upgrades, plant and irrigation renewal, bike parking, public art, wayfinding, lighting and waste enclosures.

**P5-5** Establish training for landscape management and maintenance to develop improved and consistent practices for the landscape types within the central campus.



A quiet, picturesque glade near Giannini Hall.



The campus icon, "The Campanile", stands tall above its historic esplanade and the greater community beyond.

**Goal 6: Community** | Provide and maintain a welcome, safe and accessible campus environment.

The campus landscape is the site of constant movement as the University population moves on, off and through it on a daily basis. The increasing traffic at gateways, plazas and on pathways and roads emphasizes the need for improved and clarified pedestrian conditions. The University must be rigorous in providing safe and accessible paths of travel for its disabled community across the challenging, but ever-improving campus landscape.

#### **Policies**

**P6-1** Plan, design and manage routes within the central campus for the primary use of pedestrians. Where space permits, access routes for various types of vehicles shall be established separating pedestrians from vehicular traffic.

**P6-2** Integrate universal access standards with the most feasible routes relative to terrain and landscape quality, in providing equal access for disabled and able-bodied persons in the design of new and renovated facilities.

**P6-3** Designate two north-south cross campus bicycle routes to convey high traffic volumes and locate consolidated free bicycle parking in secure lots along these routes.

**P6-4** Combine the approach of consolidating commuter and visitor parking in structures outside but within walking distance of the central campus, while investing in a comprehensive program of transportation demand as prescribed by the *New Century Plan*.

**P6-5** Designate parking spaces for disabled persons as needed in parking areas throughout the central campus, located on level sites with ample room for maneuverability and free from conflict with service vehicles.

**P6-6** Restrict private, service and delivery vehicles to designated exterior and interior routes, and admit them to interior routes only from 8am - 5 pm as prescribed by the *New Century Plan*.

The preceding goals and policies represent broad campus objectives and actions designed to better preserve, renew and manage the campus landscape. The initiatives in Section 4 are the physical manifestations of the goals and policies as they relate to site specific locations.

## **Plan Initiatives**

### **Plan Principles**

#### **Initiatives**

Natural Areas

Glades

The Classical Core

Places of Interaction

Campus Greens

Edges and Gateways

Conclusion



The preceding Policy Framework section described the goals and policies that support the preservation, renewal and improved operation of campus open space. The Plan Initiatives in this section apply the goals and policies to physical improvements in specific areas of campus. Although the goals and policies apply evenly across the campus, the most beneficial use of limited resources will come from focused investments. The campus is a large, complex environment with excellent natural features and wonderful spatial variety. While topography and landscape are the primary form givers of the campus, buildings play a key role in framing and imparting character to campus open space. It is crucial that new building and open space improvements are planned jointly and with the same degree of quality, to ensure each new investment elevates the quality of campus life.

### Plan Principles

The gradual conversion of the campus from previous widespread vehicular access to a predominantly pedestrian core implies a greater need to provide related benefits and a clear path of travel for those with disabilities. One of the functions of the landscape is to act as a conveyance. However, as the hillside campus becomes increasingly pedestrian and universal standards for access are applied throughout the campus, more improvements are needed. UC Berkeley has a long history of providing accommodations for the disabled community. The campus is committed to providing universal access as broadly as funding and site conditions permit. One of the fundamental considerations for any renewal project will be to improve access for those with disabilities. The campus has completed a barrier survey in 2002, and prepared a

master plan for path of travel access improvements and corrections along the major pedestrian routes as identified in the *New Century Plan (NCP)*. Nearly all of the Landscape Master Plan (LMP) initiative areas intersect with these paths. Observatory Hill, Sproul Plaza and the Mining Circle present especially challenging access issues that were deferred in the *Central Campus Access Study* for resolution in the implementation of the LMP initiatives.

It is important to acknowledge a set of common underlying principles for the vision of the twenty-nine initiative areas. Actions to renew or preserve the campus landscape must always respect and promote principles of sustainability, historic preservation, environmental quality and, when working within the designated Natural Areas, ecological management.

### Initiatives

The LMP presents detail and direction to guide the development of the campus landscape and open space initiatives. The portfolio of twenty-nine projects is deliberately broad and ambitious, addressing all campus landscape types. Located throughout the central campus, the sites have been selected to restore, retain and preserve the overall integrity of the campus open space. In some cases the existing physical condition of the spaces is either deteriorated or a remnant of an earlier purpose that no longer suits current uses. These sites will be designed to reshape their character and address the needs of the campus in the 21st century. Parameters used to determine the initiative sites include: historical importance; the need to preserve a valuable resource; areas of high use and a desire to create places of interaction for the campus community.



The initiatives are organized in six groups, generally aligning with the campus landscape systems introduced in Section 2. Each initiative is represented with a description and the opportunities for renovation or recommendations for future development. Given the limits imposed by both resources and logistics, the campus has selected **10 priority initiatives** (in italics below) that should be addressed first. The priority initiatives were chosen based on their campus significance and the substantial improvement they would provide to the campus community. Although any initiative may be realized at any time, the Landscape Master Plan emphasizes the priority initiatives (noted below) to focus a program of investment on the renewal of these key sites.

#### **Natural Areas**

- South Fork Renewal
- Eucalyptus Grove
- Observatory Hill***
- Founders' Rock

#### **Glades**

- West Oval Glade***
- Campanile Glade
- Faculty Glade***
- Wheeler Glade***
- Grinnell Glade
- Edwards Glade

#### **The Classical Core**

- Campanile Environs***
- Mining Circle***
- Gilman-LeConte Way
- West Circle
- Campanile Way***
- Sather Road***

#### **Places of Interaction**

- Sproul Plaza***
- Lower Sproul Plaza
- Wheeler-Dwinelle Plaza***
- College Plaza
- Arts Quad
- University Walk
- Tolman Plaza
- Wellman Courtyard

#### **Campus Greens**

- West Hearst Field

#### **Edges and Gateways**

- Hearst Frontage
- Oxford-Fulton Frontage
- Bancroft Frontage
- Gayley Road

**Natural Areas** | The Natural Area initiatives represent those special places where the early character of the campus is still expressed. These sites are in need of renewal or have worthwhile opportunities not yet realized. They include a range of venerable campus icons, each under pressure from the development and use of the campus, including Strawberry Creek, Observatory Hill, Founders' Rock and the unique and majestic Eucalyptus Grove showing significant signs of decline. Observatory Hill is a priority initiative that will create significant, positive benefits for the campus landscape and users. The "natural areas" category in this plan should not to be confused with the three formally designated Campus Natural Areas: Wickson, Goodspeed and Grinnell, which are all located along and in association with Strawberry Creek.



## I South Fork Renewal

Pedestrian pathways afford the greatest continuous visibility of the Strawberry Creek south fork, from Sather Gate to the intersection with Campanile Way. The focus of this initiative area is a 1,200 linear foot stretch of the creek, significantly altered in the 1960s, and partially urbanized with sections of concrete channel and stone walls. Within this area are four bridges, including a picturesque wooden bridge designed by Thomas Church in 1968 to surround a bay laurel tree growing on the creek bank. This replaced earlier bridges dating back to the 19th century that once connected the campus to Dana Street and Allston Way.



### Initiative

Enhance this significant section of the creek by maximizing its natural riparian attributes. This open, lower creek section is seen from heavily-used pedestrian paths and four bridges. The initiative strives to correct unstable creek embankments, deteriorated bridges, hydrological and fishery concerns and increase the use of native vegetation. The renovation proposes to:

- Enhance deficient planting with a broad selection of native trees and shrubs
- Replace the lawn slope with a naturalized sitting area adjacent to the creek
- Open views to the creek from the bridges
- Restore the four bridges and correct code deficiencies
- Replace check dams with boulder cascades

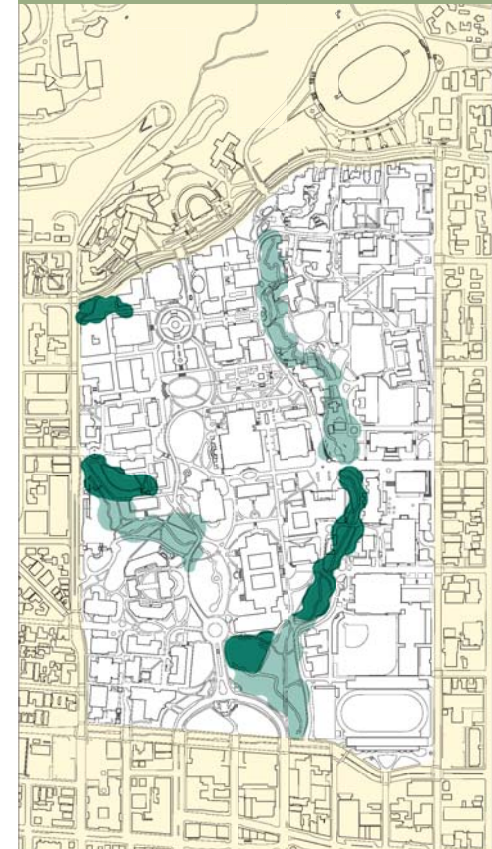
and natural-appearing concrete walls

- Provide a disabled pathway to the edge of the channel within the redwood grove

This initiative increases the opportunity for enjoying a quiet refuge from higher use areas, stabilizes and improves the appearance of creek banks, improves the fish habitat and upgrades the bridge. Strawberry Creek is a unique natural resource enjoyed by the entire campus community. It requires periodic investment to manage and strengthen its dynamic natural character and qualities within the campus setting.

## 2 Eucalyptus Grove

The Eucalyptus Grove was planted in 1877 as a fast-growing windbreak for the Cinder Track running oval, which was constructed to its east. The Eucalyptus Grove has four levels of historical and biological importance. It is the only largely intact planned landscape feature from the early days of the University that has survived in close to original condition on the central campus. As such, it provides a rare living link to the era of those who worked to plan and plant the campus when the University was new. Second, the grove is believed to be the tallest stand of hardwood trees in North America with individual specimens rising over 200 feet, attaining national significance. Third, the grove has accrued cultural and historical value, serving as a gathering place for campus activities and a quiet respite for generations. Finally, the grove has been a prominent visual feature of the campus since the 1880s. Viewed from the west, it screens larger buildings from view from down-



Natural area initiatives  
(Light green identifies natural areas)

town Berkeley and makes an important contribution to the park-like character of the campus.

Although the life expectancy of *Eucalyptus globulus* growing in these conditions is not known, the genus is generally considered to be fast growing and relatively short-lived (under 200 years). The current grove consists of 80 trees on a one-acre site. Advancing age, disease, deposition of soil from floods, fills and soil compaction have contributed to root rot and accelerated the much regretted, but anticipated wide spread decline of the grove. The perimeter trees generally protect the center trees, but as individual trees at the edge fail and are removed, the weak trees at the center are placed at risk. An individual tree assessment begun in 2002 will provide an initial report on the grove condition.

### Initiative

The goal of the initiative is to retain the natural and historic character of the site. The tall tree grove acts as an important spatial element on campus, screens campus buildings and forms a tree canopy behind the picturesque Crescent Glade entrance. As a longstanding sacred spot located at the confluence of the two forks of Strawberry Creek, it must retain its natural character as a contained and accessible open space at the edge of the creek. The renewal proposes to:

- Assess the condition of the eucalyptus stand in a management report prepared by certified arborists and horticulturists with expertise in management of eucalyptus
- Enact an annual program of inspection and actions to sustain/restore the grove in a condition that ensures the safe use of the space and adjoining building; an Advisory Committee should be created to provide

oversight to the program

- Reconstruct the confluence area at the base of the north fork of Strawberry Creek with low boulder cascades

The Eucalyptus Grove is a unique open space on the Berkeley campus and in North America. The power and majesty of the reflected light, scale and spacing of these towering pale-trunked trees cannot be replicated by another species. The grove also has an important role on campus for its historical contributions and in providing an area of respite for the University. This initiative is designed to sustain the grove in its historic form as long as it is safe to do so. The long-term use of the space should remain the same so that as trees are removed, a horticulturally sound program for replanting will be put into practice.

## 3 Observatory Hill

Observatory Hill slopes to the west and south from the North Gate, descending to Haviland Hall on the west and Memorial Glade on the south. In the 19th century the hill became the site of the Students' Observatory, a complex of small wooden buildings near the top, and the Conservatory, a large, Victorian-style greenhouse at the base. Observatory Hill is culturally and historically important as the last remaining portion of the rustic landscape on the central campus. With its heavily wooded character, it has served as an open space icon and a place of quiet refuge for the campus community. The hill is host to numerous pedestrian paths, including the primary north-south route through campus.



Other paths form a network of informal trails leading to hillside benches secreted under the oaks. Prominent tree species on the hill include the historical live oaks, along with introduced deodar cedars and dawn redwoods. The south and west side of the hill are possible sites for two campus buildings, per the *New Century Plan*.

#### Priority Initiative

Observatory Hill is a vital representative of the historic rustic character and diversity of the campus landscape. This initiative endeavors to retain that character in proposing to:

- Install a xeriscaped demonstration garden consistent with the rustic character of the hill; include benches and a disabled access pathway leading from North Gate to Memorial Glade
- Remove non-native plants on the west and south facing slopes to restore the character of the live oak woodland
- Maintain the introductory character of the campus park at North Gate entrance by retaining the green forecourt and hilltop of lawn backed by mixed evergreen/deciduous trees and grasses
- Within the landscape, commemorate the historic uses of the hill

Observatory Hill is a significant natural campus landmark and creates a first impression to visitors at a principal campus gateway. This initiative preserves the diversity of open space types present on the central campus by retaining the rustic character, and its historic connections to the original landscape. The initiative provides a critically needed passive disabled access route along a primary pathway and demonstrates the bene-

fits of drought tolerant landscapes. The prospect of new buildings at the edge of this site offers an opportunity to jointly design a beneficial project.

#### 4 Founders' Rock


Founders' Rock is a natural rock outcropping that once stood prominently on an open slope at the base of the Berkeley Hills. The rock has seminal cultural, historic, and traditional value to the University. Providing a panoramic view to the west over San Francisco Bay, the site was used in 1860 to dedicate the land to educational use by the College of California, the University's predecessor institution. Later generations of students and University dignitaries followed a tradition of gathering at the rock on ceremonial occasions. Founders' Rock had gained such significance in University lore that when the UCLA campus was established, a large boulder was imported to its Westwood site providing a "Founders' Rock" for that campus. Although the original panoramic view to the west is now blocked by Cory Hall, the site remains largely in its natural state. Shrubbery, live oaks and a small stand of eucalyptus nearby recall the 19th century character of the campus.



This example of a California live oak woodland representing the rustic character of the original campus site, remains desirable on the slopes of Observatory Hill and Founders' Rock.

Today the site is located on the busy corner of Hearst Avenue and Gayley Road, with an adjacent path providing access to the northeast corner of the campus. A commemorative plaque remains attached to the rock. Many of the eucalyptus trees growing on the site were recently removed to make way for utility connections supporting the Hearst Memorial Mining Building.



 Glade initiatives  
 (Light green identifies campus glades)

### Initiative

This initiative will enhance the historic qualities of the site, while providing a quiet overlook to enjoy the view from the campus. Pedestrian access into campus should be redirected to the Stanley Hall and Cory Hall routes that also provide access to the disabled community. The initiative includes:

- Remove and replace ornamental plants on the site with appropriate native plants
- Provide a flagstone pathway and low stone wall along the northeastern site edge with interpretative signs at the viewpoint
- Remove the existing asphalt path to the campus and stabilize the hillside with low-growing native plants
- Widen the sidewalk at the intersection and coordinate with the City of Berkeley to remove the vehicular right turn lane

These important changes will enhance the rustic landscape character of this site, by reshaping the space and enriching site materials to preserve its natural and historic resources. Addressing pedestrian and ADA circulation will provide for safer use of the site and distribute campus access to universally accessible campus gateways.

**Glades** | The glades of the Berkeley campus are significant elements of the open space system. The glades include those of the Central Glade axis and the meadow-like spaces related to Strawberry Creek. First envisioned by Frederick Law Olmsted in his Plan of 1866, the chain of glades along the central east-west campus axis - the Central Glade - parallels Campanile Way and aligns with the Golden Gate.

The concept of this open space mall in the center of campus became the primary organizing element of the Phoebe Hearst Plan for the Berkeley campus. The subsequent John Galen Howard Plan of 1908 strengthened the axial space as a place "suited for the construction of a great monumental group of buildings."

Olmsted and Howard's vision for the glades remained intact for a good part of the 20th century, but campus expansion resulted in the development of some buildings within the Central Glade. The campus is in the process of reinstating the continuity of the Central Glade, as well as repairing creek-related glades to their former prominence. As such, the West Oval, the Mining Circle and Faculty Glade are all priority initiatives within the glades category. Each represents a major open space element that, through its renewal, will have a significant positive influence on the perception and enjoyment of the campus landscape.

### 5 West Oval Glade

The West Oval Glade, bisected by the North Fork of Strawberry Creek and its dense riparian cover, is a vital link within the chain of the campus historic central glades. Although planned with axial connections between the Valley Life Sciences Building and Wellman Hall, this glade differs from the more formal planted and ornamented terraces to the east. It is significant because it is the first glade encountered from the west wholly within the central campus. The long view up the glade from the West Circle



or down the glade from the Wickson Bridge area show its picturesque qualities. The sloped lawn is continuously framed by evergreen and deciduous trees as they follow the creek channel.

### Priority Initiative

The West Oval Glade is a grand space that is currently hidden by overgrown riparian vegetation. A renovation would open and restore the expansive space by connecting the north-south axial relationship of Wellman Hall and Valley Life Sciences Building and creating new creek habitat opportunities. The renovation proposes to:

- Regrade to open the stream channel and selectively replant to create a backbone of native riparian plants
- Reposition Wickson pedestrian Bridge towards a north/south alignment and create an adjacent accessible creekside path
- Create a small fish habitat pond with the use of boulder cascades

The reconfiguration of this framed meadow space and its location along the North Fork of Strawberry Creek, provide opportunities for passive recreation and aquatic habitat development while still maintaining the historic character as part of the campus' Central Glade.

## 6 Campanile Glade

"Campanile Glade", a new campus open space, is presently a bowl shaped lawn on axis with Sather Tower. The area was originally an open, grassy swale used to grow hay for the campus draft animals. This use gave



way to the Botanical Gardens that extended west to the campus Conservatory. In the early 20th century, the space was a part of the Beaux-Arts axis descending through the campus from the Mining Circle. The removal of temporary buildings installed in the glade after WWII allowed for the creation of the adjacent Memorial Glade in the 1990s. The Campanile Glade area was at that time planned as a building site and not improved. There are a few remnant plantings, including a sequoia and a copse of melaleuca trees that were part of the original campus Botanical Garden.

### Initiative

A *New Century Plan* initiative directs the eventual replacement of Evans Hall with a pair of smaller pavilion buildings, restoring the view of the Golden Gate from the Mining Circle. The development of Campanile Glade could precede the removal of Evans Hall, but if the projects are coupled, the potential result is far more significant. The landscape initiative concept is to:

- Create a formal oval lawn with a perimeter walk on axis with Sather Tower, and a broad staircase connecting the glade with the College of Engineering to the north
- Plant the four corners of the oval with large evergreen trees to frame the views and anchor the buildings
- Selectively limb or remove trees down slope to open the view to the Golden Gate
- Create pedestrian paths and stairs to the Mining Circle and Campanile Esplanade
- Relocate University Drive south of Campanile Glade to extend the curvilinear alignment up to the Mining Circle



The West Oval Glade initiative reshapes the North Fork of Strawberry Creek, establishes streamside access and provides new riparian planting.



The Campanile Glade initiative creates a raised formal promenade connecting pedestrians on both the north-south and east-west axes.



The elevated Campanile Glade terrace could appear much like this campus open space.



Slopes in the West Oval could be terraced with granite slabs for sitting, sunning or special events such as this installation in Indianapolis.

The completion of Campanile Glade will restore another link to the Central Glade in fulfillment of one of the campus' earliest core organizing concepts. This investment elevates the quality of the space, creates a transition between the classical and picturesque landscape and connects surrounding features together.

## 7 Faculty Glade

Faculty Glade is a two-acre slope of lawn and shallow valley dotted with live oaks and bracketed on three sides by Stephens Hall, the Faculty Club, and Morrison Hall on the hilltop to the south. The South Fork of Strawberry Creek, with its canopy of redwoods and bay laurels, forms the north boundary. Frequently cited as a most favorite space on campus, the glade is an intimate, picturesque enclave crossed by busy pathways with a sunny center and shaded perimeter. Called "Co-ed Canyon" in the 19th century, Faculty Glade originally sat at the edge of campus. Early in the 20th century, Faculty Glade acquired several character-defining features: the Faculty Club, the Class of 1910 and 1923 Bridges, the Stephens Hall student union, flagstone pathways and redwoods amongst the native vegetation along Strawberry Creek. Both the Faculty Club and Stephens Hall are on the National Register of Historic Places.



One of the most historic and venerable landscapes on the campus, Faculty Glade has seen over a century of use for student activities and University ceremonies. It serves as the site for notable sculptures including A. Stirling Calder's

"The Last Dryad" and Richard O'Hanlon's "Voyage", and is the site of a landmark California Buckeye tree planted in 1873. Significant features of the glade include its large live oaks, the two older bridges and the relationship to the creek, a redwood grove, and spectacular views of Sather Tower. Several major oaks are succumbing to old age and disease, but a program of replacement trees has not yet been established.

### Priority Initiative

The goal of this initiative is to renew the preeminence of the glade consistent with its historic context. The initiative proposes to:

- Plant new flowering shrubs at the edge of the glade and new oaks in the lawn to establish the next generation of trees
- Replant creekside riparian groundcovers and overstory to screen South Drive view and enhance the glade's sense of enclosure
- Add informal seating within the glade
- Restore the bridges and bring them up to current code for pedestrian safety
- Re-establish the suspended lights in the trees over two of the bridges
- Realign the asphalt path between the 1923 Bridge and the Faculty Club with a new flagstone walk in the original alignment
- Replace the post and chain pedestrian barriers consistent with the picturesque character of the space
- Relocate the Pappy Waldorf sculpture to a new entry plaza for Memorial Stadium as a tribute to the Cal athletics program
- Conserve the "The Last Dryad" and "Voyage" sculptures



A careful, coordinated plan of long-term investment is required to conserve the remaining venerable trees, while nurturing the next generation of replacement trees. New lights, plantings and pathway paving would enrich the character of the glade. Faculty Glade is a sacred space at the historic core of the campus. It must be renewed to reverse its gradual, but noticeable decline.

## 8 Wheeler Glade

"Wheeler Glade" describes a new open space that will be created with this initiative. The site focuses on Strawberry Creek upstream from Sather Bridge. In the early 20th century, Sather

Gate was constructed adjacent to a concrete balustrade bridge that replaced a wooden bridge in the same location. By the mid-20th century the campus expanded to incorporate the block of Telegraph south of the Gate, making Sather Gate a symbolic entry.

This area retains significant vestiges of its native riparian bay laurel and live oak trees, constrained by the encroachment of asphalt and plantings of redwoods adjacent to Sather Gate. The redwoods



In this initiative, the landscape is reclaimed upstream from Sather Gate and transformed into a glade framing Strawberry Creek.

have shaded the area and the oaks, bays and other riparian vegetation are in decline. A little used rustic amphitheater sits on the south embankment below the parking lot. The concrete high water bypass is an unnatural intrusion into the creek channel.

### Priority Initiative

The development of Wheeler Glade will create a new place of interaction and engage the creek visually and physically in this popular area of the campus. The initiative depends upon the removal of the Sproul parking lot and the small A&E building, (see the NCP) and proposes to:

- Narrow and improve the quality of the paved ground plane in front of Wheeler Hall
- Install a series of contoured seat walls on the north slope of the creek to create a campus place of interaction
- Selectively remove trees to open views, provide light to the bottom of the creek channel, and establish a visual connection to the façade of the Old Powerhouse
- Create a shallow pond at the center of the open space that doubles as a stormwater detention area during periods of high flows
- Install a new lawn on the south slope with a bio-filtration system integrated into the water's edge to protect the creek

This new open space, located in the heart of the campus's high activity area, will provide a sunny, picturesque glade in which to enjoy the creek. The initiative will reduce central campus parking and its associated chemical stormwater runoff into the creek. The hidden stormwater detention device will help meet mandated stormwater management requirements. These important

improvements to the creek quality contribute to the campus's environmental objectives.

## 9 Grinnell Glade

This naturalized landscape does not have the green meadow-like character of the Central and Faculty glades. The natural part of the glade is currently an oak and redwood woodland directly adjacent to Strawberry Creek. The adjacent open area that was previously a lawn for light recreation has been used as a construction staging area for an extended period of time. The woodland is composed of a number of large specimen live oaks, an impressive specimen Copper Beech - the last mature tree of this species surviving on campus and the sole remaining early 20th century flagstone pathway on campus. Such pathways, created in the early 20th century, were once found in several locations near the creek. This well used pathway exhibits several important and interesting monuments including: the Class of 1905 "Student Self-Government" marble bench; Douglas Tilden's "The Football Players", a notable work of sculpture and the oldest piece of outdoor art on the campus; and the Grand Army of the Republic redwood memorial.



### Initiative

The Grinnell Glade [9] initiative adjoins the South Fork Renewal [1] and Campanile Way [15] initiatives. This initiative seeks to restore historic elements, establish a long-term horticultural program to sustain specimen trees and support establishment of a diverse plant community. Key



aspects of the initiative propose to:

- Re-establish the original flagstone pathway and make improvements for accessibility including bollards for vehicular control
- Restore the lawn area of the glade with a water conserving, underground irrigation system as a demonstration installation
- Conserve the Tilden statue and marble class bench, and include additional benches
- Prepare a horticultural report to sustain the viability of the oak woodland, the specimen trees and introduce new native plantings to enrich the diversity of species

This initiative repairs and preserves the historic and natural resources of this glade while providing links to adjacent initiative areas. All three initiatives could be done as one project, although individual initiative improvements will greatly enhance the campus.

## 10 Edwards Glade

Located on the western edge of the campus, this area was acquired by the University in the late 1920s. Providing a forecourt to Edwards Stadium, the landscape is composed of a parking lot, and lawn and ivy panels under clusters of evergreen trees. Two concrete ticketing kiosks flank each end of the site. With the removal of the 2223 Fulton building (see *NCP*), Edwards Glade could best function as a green buffer to the downtown district and provide an improved forecourt for stadium events.



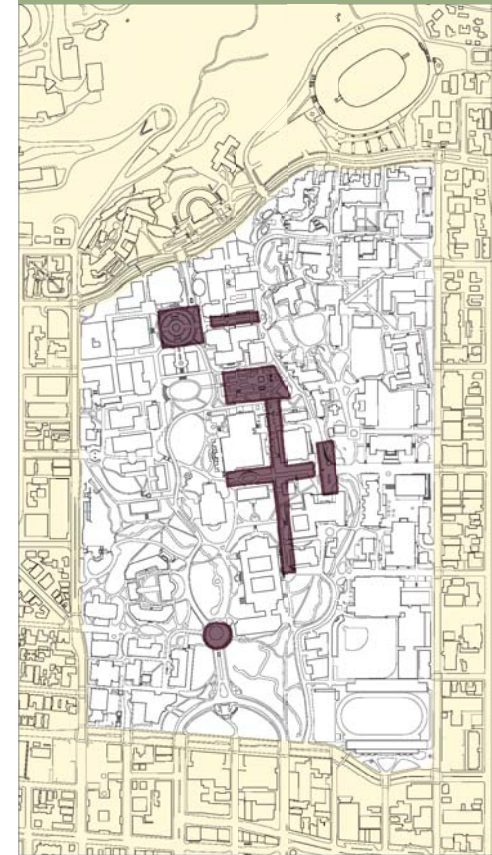
## Initiative

Edwards Glade is a visible site at the edge of the central campus, located at an important city intersection and in front of a 22,000-seat stadium. Improvements will be designed in coordination with the Oxford-Fulton Frontage initiative [27], and the City of Berkeley's street tree plan. The initiative proposes to:

- Remove the 2223 Fulton building (an *NCP* initiative) and associated parking lots
- Create new entry plazas at Bancroft Way and Kittredge Street providing seating with concrete and brick pathways
- Upgrade the two ticketing kiosks and install a new campus information kiosk
- Install a fiber-reinforced lawn for special event staging and parking
- Plant an informal backdrop of evergreen trees consistent with the picturesque West Crescent further north on Oxford

The 'corners' of the central campus are significant points of connection to the city and are often where people first see and develop an impression of the campus. Development of this initiative would allow the campus to restore a section of perimeter open space.

**The Classical Core** | The Classical Core initiatives lie at the heart of the University's great expansion during the first half of the 20th century. These initiatives underscore the importance of John Galen Howard's terraced assembly buildings and associated open spaces. The gradual replacement of on-campus parking to perimeter locations allows the campus landscape to make a clear shift away



Classical Core initiatives



from the vehicle dominated system of roads and places new emphasis on pedestrian use. No place within the campus is more deserving of this conversion than the Classical Core. The essence of these initiatives is to restore the Classical Core to its original intent as the Beaux-Arts heart of the campus. Four of the six projects in this group are priority initiatives.

### II Campanile Environs

The Campanile (Sather Tower) sits within a formal plaza/garden of brick paths and lawn panels shaded by a grid of pollarded London Plane trees. One of the campus' more beautiful discrete classical open spaces, it is in near original

condition with decorative brick paving and a grid of London Plane trees relocated from San Francisco's Panama Pacific Exposition of 1915. A remarkable element of the esplanade is the view from the base of the tower - straight out through the Golden Gate - the gateway of the West. Other notable aspects of the site include its relationship adjacent to the Central Glade. Just west of the Campanile is South Hall Road. This street and landscape form an important connector to other historic



The popularity and significance of this area cannot be overstated, given that Sather Tower is the icon of the Berkeley campus. The renewal of the Campanile Esplanade has started with the replication of four historic benches at the center of the space, as a gift from the class of 2002.

corridors as the foreground for both South Hall and the Bancroft Library, parallel to the Campanile Esplanade. The esplanade and Campanile environs are the sites of several notable works of art and decorative elements, including the Mitchell Fountain and a bronze bust of Abraham Lincoln created by Gutzon Bourglum, sculptor of Mount Rushmore. The initiative area also includes Esplanade Drive, east of the Campanile Esplanade, that serves as the entry to LeConte Hall.

### Priority Initiative

The vision for this initiative addresses issues and opportunities in each of three parallel areas: South Hall Road, the Campanile Esplanade, and Esplanade Drive. Improvements include:

- South Hall Road area:
 

Narrow and improve the asphalt road and sidewalks to a shared promenade under a shaded alley of high branched deciduous trees. Install brick and concrete paving materials, lighting and benches. Replant the slope below the Campanile Esplanade, and clad the adjacent concrete retaining wall bench in granite.
- Campanile Esplanade:
 

Repair brick paving and edging consistent with the historic design of the space. Restore the Mitchell Fountain to operation and provide additional pedestrian lighting and planting under the red cedars.
- Esplanade Drive area:
 

Extend the special paving at Birge Hall north to University Drive and add lighting to the entrance at LeConte Hall.

## 12 Mining Circle

Mining Circle is one of the most visually and historically significant open spaces on the campus. The circle was originally designed as the eastern terminus of the Central Glade, the forecourt to the Hearst Mining Building and the first formal landscape feature of Howard's Beaux-Arts design. Howard planned the circle as a sloping shield lawn on the hillside with a circular reflecting pool at its center. As the primary view from the circle was intended to be to the west, Howard planned a crescent of trees along the eastern rim of the circle. The former magnificent reflection of Sather Tower in the pool was compromised by the LeConte Hall Annex. The Mining Circle is currently used as a construction staging area for the replacement of Stanley Hall. The future reconstruction of the landscape and roadway provides an opportunity to create a design for the entire open space, and restore the circle in relation to its surrounding buildings.

### Priority Initiative

Restore the Mining Circle to its historic role as both an open space and a visual landmark. With the replacement of Evans Hall by two smaller pavilions (an NCP initiative), the center of the circle will be restored as the terminal viewpoint for the Central Glade and Golden Gate beyond. Even without Evans Hall being replaced, the Mining Circle has its own integrity within the cluster of buildings that surround it. It will become a terminus to the esplanade to the south and be the primary landscape feature associated with the East Gate entrance to the campus. The initiative proposes to:



The Campanile Environs initiative converts South Hall Road and Esplanade Drive into pedestrian malls and upgrades paving, lighting, site furnishings and planting.



The use of high quality materials in a powerful geometry will re-establish the Mining Circle as an elegant space, reconstructed to meet the needs of the campus.



- Restore the central reflecting pool, lawn surround and provide additional seating
- Restore the circular roadway with a special paving material, provide pedestrian pathways and shuttle and service connections
- Light the outer perimeter of the circle with ceremonial fixtures and anchor the corners of each of the surrounding buildings with deodar cedars

The Mining Circle is a significant central historic open space feature that unifies an ensemble of architecturally different building styles. Its location, close to the East Gate entrance, signifies its importance as a node and orientation device.

### 13 Gilman-LeConte Way

Gilman-LeConte Way is one of the significant Beaux-Arts north-south corridors of the campus. Originally conceived by John Galen Howard as a forecourt to LeConte and Gilman Halls, the way has evolved into a sloped pedestrian mall on axis with the Mining Circle and Hearst Memorial Mining Building. Today, the relatively modern Campbell and Tan Halls flank the upper half of the way. At the low end, Le Conte Hall and Gilman Hall, both designed by Howard, sit across from and form a contextual relationship with each other. The southern terminus connects to Strawberry Creek within the Goodspeed Natural Area.

The Mining Circle of the late 1900s (above) as it evolved from Howard's concept sketch (right).

### Initiative

The current condition of the way is poor with minimal landscaping. The north end between Tan and Campbell Halls was paved and planted with California live and red oaks in 1996, but presently doubles as a construction staging area and temporary roadway. New landscape



and hardscape improvements to the way may be coupled with the removal and reconstruction of Campbell Hall or seismic renovations to LeConte Hall. Its current use as a construction staging area presents an opportunity to restore the space; maximizing the historic setting while creating an improved space for pedestrian interaction. The initiative proposes to:

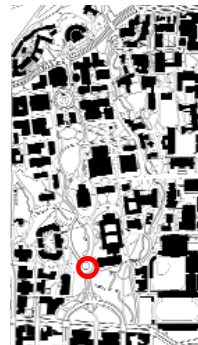
- Prioritize the use of the way for pedestrians and bicycles with a system of bollards that prohibit vehicular use
- Improve the quality of the ground plane with brick, concrete and granite paving materials sensitive to the historic character of Gilman and LeConte Halls
- Retain the open axial view from the base of the way at South Drive to the Hearst Memorial Mining Building
- Develop a focal point, such as a specimen planting or sculptural element, to anchor the southern terminus of the way at Strawberry Creek

This initiative is a joint building landscape opportunity project that relies on the reconstruction of Campbell Hall as its genesis. The restoration of the historic character and resolution of con-

licts between pedestrians and vehicles, are the long-term benefits of this initiative.

## 14 West Circle

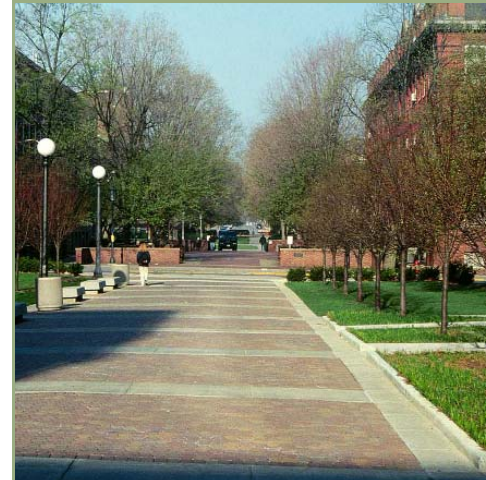
West Circle is a broad parkway, serving as a landscape and circulation connection between the West Crescent and the Central Glade. A viewer standing at the circle can look east to the dome of the Cyclotron on the hills above the campus and west towards the Golden Gate.



The circle and these features are aligned on a precise axis, the "University Axis" John Galen Howard intended as an organizing spine for the campus. West Circle and Crescent were constructed largely in their present form in 1929, based on Howard's plan. The circle is the only point on campus where Strawberry Creek is below ground, resurfacing in the Eucalyptus Grove to the southwest. The most striking element of the Circle is a monumental Tasmanian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), perhaps the largest eucalyptus remaining on campus.

### Initiative

Today the West Circle is a convenient drop-off and pick-up point where pathways and service roads converge. It is the terminus for the short, divided entry road and is separated by grade and distance from the city. Once this point is reached, visitors feel that they are truly within the embrace of the campus. It is the point of transition from the classical Beaux-Arts entry into the picturesque landscape of the Oval Glade. Initiative improvements propose to:



Special paving treatments as shown at the University of Illinois help signify major campus pathways.



The restoration of the historical elements along this long view corridor and its renewal as a primary pedestrian pathway are vital to the organization of the campus landscape, and to a successful system of safe pedestrian circulation.

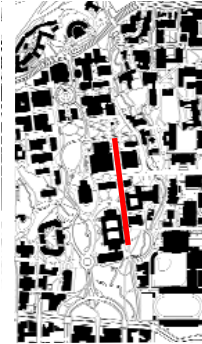
- Create a place of significance by converting the asphalt paving, ramps, curbs and walks into a level plane of special paving materials
- Control traffic uniformly with a ring of cast stone bollards like those at North Gate
- Install ceremonial pedestrian lighting at the pedestrian perimeter of the circle
- Update the west entry gatehouse in order to provide an electronic information kiosk
- Replace the grass median with evergreen flowering shrubs and replant the irregular wall of shrubs next to the Eucalyptus Grove with a tall, clipped, formal hedge
- Retain the view to Sather Tower through the management of adjacent trees

These improvements will strengthen and enhance the formal Beaux-Arts west entry to the University and simplify the flow of pedestrians and vehicles around the circle. Although the West Circle may be considered the symbolic front entrance to the campus, it is a vital and busy location. The cumulative impact from years of small, well-intended, but uncoordinated actions can be reversed by the treatment of the entire space as a coherent whole.

## 15 Campanile Way

Campanile Way is a primary east-west corridor linking the two campus axial termini: Sather Tower on the east and the Golden Gate and Pacific Ocean beyond the west. Frederick Law Olmsted and William Hammond Hall first outlined the east-west corridors in the planning for the new University of California in the 1860s and 1870s. John Galen Howard subsequently formalized both Campanile Way and the much

larger University Axis running parallel, through the central glades to the north of Doe Library. Campanile Way descends past paired campus buildings from Sather Tower west to California Hall, culminating at the junction with Strawberry Creek. The view westward to the Golden Gate is obscured beyond this point. Pollarded London Plane trees were planted in rows on either side of the pedestrian corridor early in the 20th century, and most of them remain. A formal paving material was never designated and the way was paved with asphalt. A decorative gutter of brick was also laid along part of the route, though it is currently deformed or missing along much of its length.



### Priority Initiative

As one stands at the top of the stairs below Sather Tower and gazes out toward the Golden Gate Bridge, the unfortunate condition of the spotty planting, patched asphalt surface, missing brick gutter and intermittent plane trees mar the grandeur of the space. Campanile Way has multiple roles as a view corridor, pedestrian corridor, service vehicle route and temporary parking zone; all of which are in need of clarification. The daily conflicts due to pedestrian and service vehicle use are a hazard. A proper terminus is needed at the Valley Life Sciences Building to announce the western terminus of this important axial corridor. Restoration of this primary pedestrian corridor proposes to:

- Provide a special paving for the pathway with consideration of using of a historic brick edging



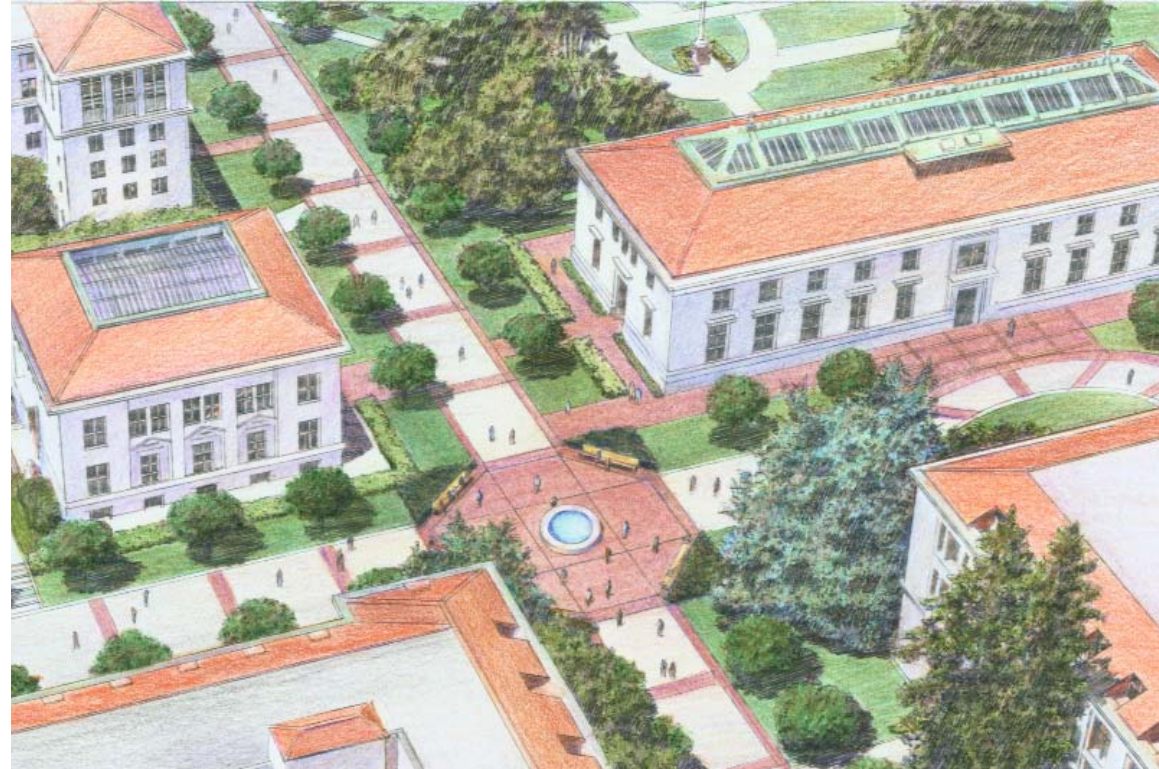
- Provide a sitting area, possibly with a small fountain or specimen planting at the Sather Road intersection and frequent seating opportunities along the route
- Infill pollarded London Plane trees and pedestrian lighting to recreate a regular sequence of elements and renew foundation planting
- Create a pedestrian forecourt at the western terminus with an axial connection to Spieker Plaza to the south from the Valley Life Sciences Building
- Improve the Thomas Church-designed ter-

minus at South Hall Road consistent with the original design as a broad plaza

- Remove South Hall Annex and restrict vehicular use by creating an enclosed service court to replace vehicular parking on Campanile Way

The improvement of Campanile Way, particularly paired with the similar improvement of Sather Road, will elevate the landscape within the Classical Core to be an appropriate setting for the exceptional architecture. Providing for management of pedestrian and vehicle conflicts is an essential goal of this initiative.

Campanile Way is refurbished for pedestrians with the addition of historically compatible planting, paving, lighting and seating. Service vehicles are relocated to South Hall Annex service court.



## 16 Sather Road

In many ways Sather Road is the 'Main Street' of the campus, as the primary north-south pedestrian corridor from Sather Gate to Moffitt Library. Designed by John Galen Howard, the corridor is the foreground of many historic buildings in the classical core of the campus. It forms one of the major pedestrian intersections on campus where it crosses Campanile Way. Sather Road was redesigned by Thomas Church in the 1950s, when traffic and parking were removed from large parts of the central campus. Important elements of the classical core landscaping include the Miller clock west of Doe

Library and the adjacent sloping lawn panel. The lawn is informally known as "Sophomore Lawn" and, for part of the early 20th century, was forbidden to freshmen students.

### Priority Initiative

As a remnant road within the campus, this pedestrian way is in need of improvement befitting its setting. An urban design and historic landscape plan that develops an appropriate palette of materials for the classical core context is in development, including



The crossroads of Sather Road and Campanile Way will become an important new node for campus life in the heart of the Classical Core.



paving materials, lighting, street furniture, adjacent landscaping and signage. Renovation of this pedestrian corridor proposes to:

- Upgrade paving, planting, wayfinding and lighting along Sather Road to announce its role as a primary pedestrian route, while differentiating it from the treatment of Campanile Way
- Create a brick forecourt east of the entrance to California Hall integrated with the sophomore lawn panel
- Add seating opportunities and benches along the length of the corridor
- Restore the continuity of the two rows of pollarded London plane trees
- Establish priority use for pedestrians with vehicular barriers and managed access

Sather Road is an important disabled access and night safety route linking Memorial Glade, Moffitt Library, Campanile Way, Wheeler-Dwinelle Plaza, Sather Gate and Sproul Plaza. Its improvement will provide for its multiple uses and elevate the landscape within the Classical Core to an appropriate pairing with the exceptional architecture.

### Places of Interaction

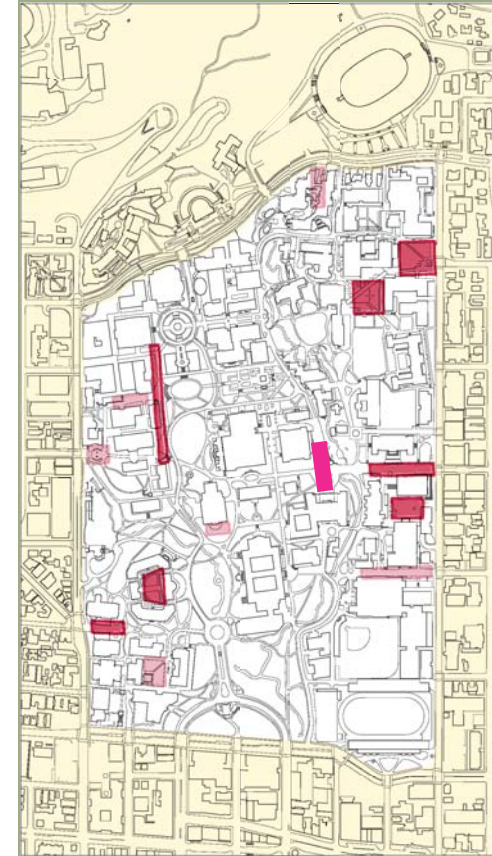
An essential attribute of a collegiate liberal arts education is the opportunity to interact with students and faculty from other fields of study in formal and informal venues. The campus landscape can promote this informal interaction by providing places that invite people to sit or meet outside of the classroom, laboratory or lecture hall. The landscape can play a vital role in enhancing a campus community by creating spaces that transcend hierarchy and cross groups: spaces that

are active, well illuminated, accessible, along busy pathways and intersections, with ample places to sit or lie on the grass, where individuals can study or groups can meet. The most successful of these spaces are at a crossroads or entry point, near classroom buildings in relatively open areas where visibility is good, associated with a nearby café. Prime examples include upper Sproul Plaza, the Free Speech Café, the courtyard at the Haas Business School, and the Dwinelle-Wheeler Plaza area. The following eight initiatives renew six existing spaces and encourage two new areas. Sproul Plaza and the Wheeler-Dwinelle Plaza are priority initiatives.

## 17 Sproul Plaza

Sproul Plaza occupies what was once the northernmost block of Telegraph Avenue. In the 1940s the University began to extend south of its traditional border at Sather Gate with the completion of Sproul Hall in 1941. Designed by Lawrence Halprin, the plaza is one of the most successful public outdoor spaces on campus, and is inextricably linked with student protests of the 1960s, which changed the character of the University and the country. It is continually vibrant with pedestrians and political activism, and provides a primary place of interaction for the campus community.

While the plaza functions as a pedestrian corridor, the center of the plaza and adjacent Sproul steps provide a stage for many campus activities. The center is end-bracketed by three rows of pollarded London Plane trees, which are intent-



Places of interaction initiatives  
(Light red identifies places of interaction)



tionally reminiscent of those on the Campanile Esplanade. Sather Gate is at the northern end of the plaza, with the campus edge and Telegraph Avenue to the south. The plaza is punctuated by Ludwig's Fountain, a circular water feature surrounded by a low seat wall, and an understated monument to the Free Speech Movement set flush with the plaza paving.

#### **Priority Initiative**

Over 40 years, Sproul Plaza's success as a public gathering space has also resulted in considerable deterioration. The plaza's site furnishings, from light standards to tree wells, benches, newsracks and plantings are deteriorated and the pavement

under the tree canopy has uplifted. Utility excavations and patches have damaged the decorative brick paving. A comprehensive plan to refurbish the plaza is underway, keeping the overall design intact but designing improvements to withstand the heavy crowds. The initiative actions include:

- Replace the asphalt paving with a concrete and brick surface that complements the central brick paving and original design
- Replace any failing pollarded plane trees with a mildew resistant cultivar
- Replace the tam juniper with lawn in front

Sproul Plaza is renovated with a traditional pattern of concrete and brick paving, improved lighting, new site furnishings, and signage. The cafe terrace is enlarged and made universally accessible.

of Sproul Hall to provide additional sitting areas and broaden the space

- Extend the café terrace to a single, accessible level closer to the plaza space
- Install new wood benches, consolidated news racks, bollards, handrails and grates
- Install two consistent message, map, news paper and informational structures that include interactive data connections
- Relocate the vending carts from the front entrance at Telegraph to designated sites
- Adjust the pedestrian lighting to improve light distribution when the trees are in leaf

Sproul Plaza is a priority initiative based on its significance as a major campus gateway, its historic cultural role in the Free Speech Movement and its high use. A renovated Sproul Plaza will significantly improve visitors' first impression of the campus and result in a more open, accessible and dignified space. This initiative addresses issues of safety, accessibility, quality and consistency to recreate an entrance to the University befitting of its stature and social significance.

## 18 Lower Sproul Plaza

Lower Sproul Plaza was designed by Lawrence Halprin as the centerpiece within a composition of four buildings - Zellerbach Hall, Eshleman Hall, the Student Union, and Chavez Center. The paving pattern and materials are similar to Sproul Plaza, although lacking the pollarded London



Plane trees since the plaza has a parking garage below. Tree plantings in Lower Sproul consist of olives in raised planters; those at the northern edge of the plaza date from its construction, while those at the southern edge were planted in the 1980s to replace alders. With varied uses surrounding it and the cross circulation design, the plaza was intended to be an animated space similar in character to Sproul. Due to changes in the use within the buildings, the underused plaza functions largely as a circulation, theater forecourt and event space.

### Initiative

Similar to Sproul Plaza, years of use in Lower Sproul Plaza have led to a degraded condition. However, the largest issue to resolve in this plaza is the relationship of the programmatic activities in the buildings, rather than the physical amenities. Originally used for dining facilities and other student activities, the Cesar Chavez Center formed a hub adjacent to the plaza. Noted as a *New Century Plan* initiative, the goals are to reinvigorate the uses of the whole complex.

- Reprogram the buildings and over-looking terraces with active day and evening uses
- Link a new transit hub at Bancroft Way with Lower Sproul Plaza
- Reconfigure or rebuild Eshleman Hall
- Repair and improve the paving materials, site furnishings and plantings

Lower Sproul Plaza is an important resource for special occasions and can benefit greatly from enhancements. It is important that the *New Century Plan* initiatives are coordinated with the improvement of this plaza, in order to complement the vitality found in Sproul Plaza.



The revitalization of the famous but worn Sproul Plaza will renew materials following the original 1960s design intent and significantly enhance the image of this busy gateway.



Formal planting and uniform, high quality surfaces can convey stature and significance to gateway plazas such as Sproul Plaza.



## 19 Wheeler - Dwinelle Plaza

In the early 20th century John Galen Howard's neoclassical buildings began to coherently frame circulation spaces in this area of the campus. Sather Gate, Wheeler Hall, and Durant Hall were designed to define the intersection of two primary circulation spines - South Drive and Sather Road. The formal neoclassical buildings and plantings contrast with the less formal riparian character of Strawberry Creek along the southern edge of this zone. Wheeler-Dwinelle Plaza is the hinge between Sproul Plaza and the major classroom buildings with congregations of students in large numbers throughout the day. Important historic landscape and built features

remaining in the vicinity are the replacement "Wheeler Oak", the neoclassical balustrades and the urns of Sather Bridge.

### Priority Initiative

An appropriate design is needed for the two plazas and Sather Road, including paving, lighting, furnishings and adjacent landscaping. Initiative actions propose to:

- Reduce the paved surface south of Wheeler Hall to provide for the



The design of Wheeler-Dwinelle Plaza will make significant improvements and link with the initiatives proposed for Wheeler Glade [8] and Sather Road [16] to become a vibrant, collegial space.



glade and upgrade the remaining surfacing with the traditional brick-concrete paving

- Reconfigure and replant a grid of shaded seating in the forecourt of Dwinelle Hall
- Consolidate bicycle parking into a single screened parking lot south of Durant Hall
- Upgrade site furnishings, wayfinding, and ceremonial/safety pedestrian lighting

Wheeler - Dwinelle Plaza is one of the most active areas of the campus. This priority initiative supports that activity by elevating the quality of materials and reshaping the space.

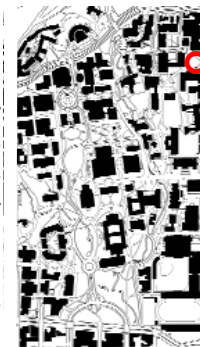
## 20 College Plaza

The edge of the original campus was adjacent to Faculty Glade, and College Avenue once extend

ed two blocks into what is now the central campus. The construction of Boalt, Kroeber, and Wurster Halls in the 1950s and 60s closed College Avenue and created College Plaza, forming a gateway for the southeast corner of the campus. Designed by Thomas Church in 1964, the plaza consists of lawn panels, pathways, low seat walls, a fountain, and a cluster of deodar cedars with a large blue gum.

### Initiative

The entry plaza is a popular meeting place and is continually occupied with people sitting on the fountain steps or benches around the plaza. The lawn space provides this plaza with many uses. This initiative proposes to:



College Plaza is renovated with new paving, planting, seating, signage and lighting. A new sitting area makes the fountain the focus of a gracious and comfortable campus gateway.



- Upgrade the plaza with new planting, paving, lighting and furnishings and public art to enhance this campus entrance and coordinate the design with Arts Quad [21] and Bancroft Frontage [28] initiatives
- Reconfigure the Class of 1914 fountain, to make the fountain accessible for enjoyment of users and to conceal the pump

College Plaza, positioned on axis with College Avenue at Bancroft Way, is an important gateway for students and visitors to the southeast corner of the campus. These proposed improvements are intended to bring the image of the campus park to the street.

## 21 Arts Quad

Like College Plaza, the Arts Quad evolved in the 1950s and 60s as new academic buildings were constructed around the edge: Hertz, Morrison, Wurster and Kroeber Halls and the new Hargrove Music Library. Defining landscape features of the quad are two diagonal pedestrian pathways that form an “X” through the space, informal lawn panels and mature live oaks and redwoods. Movement north through the plaza frames one of the campus' most impres-



The Arts Quad is redesigned to create an active student arts center for presentations, performances and exhibits as well as an inviting space for casual interactions and study.

sive views towards Sather Tower, over the Music buildings and Faculty Glade. The quad has an outdoor dining terrace and seat walls on the Wurster side, and a sculpture from the Berkeley Art Museum collection was recently installed.

### Initiative

Redesign and landscape the quad to create an active gathering and showplace for the arts disciplines around it. Provide space for displays and informal performances. The initiative proposes to:

- Create a flexible performance and display space for the adjacent academic programs in art, music and environmental design
- Upgrade the primary pedestrian pathway to accentuate the view of Sather Tower
- Integrate the existing paved plaza south of Hertz Hall with the rest of the Quad space
- Install a tree-planting scheme to mediate the architectural styles of context buildings
- Correct access deficiencies on pathways entering the Arts Quad

This initiative reshapes an evolving open space to better express the academic uses of the surrounding buildings. Bringing student work out in the open to be seen, heard and experienced by the general campus population is a provocative concept. A previous pass-through space can be transformed into a destination to experience student arts serendipitously or presented as special events. This high use space can become an enriched educational setting as well as a more effective place of interaction.

## 22 University Walk

### Description and Initiative:

“University Walk” is intended to be a new accessible pedestrian promenade overlooking Memorial Glade and linking the Mining Circle area with the proposed East Asian Library at the base of Observatory Hill. The goal of the design is to provide a legible pedestrian connection along the north edge of the Central Glade. Over its length, the walk will intersect with the south edge of the College of Engineering, the monumental staircase adjacent to McLaughlin Hall and create an accessible passage along the south face of McLaughlin. The new promenade will provide a long view across Memorial Glade to Sather Tower and Doe Library, balancing the opposing pathway on the south side of the glade. It will terminate at a pedestrian plaza and grand staircase planned between McCone Hall and the proposed East Asian Studies Library. Along its length the walk will provide staircases, ramps, terraces, plantings, benches and lighting for this new pedestrian route framing the Central Glade.



## 23 Tolman Plaza

Tolman Plaza provides a gateway into the northwest corner of campus and is the terminus for the western cross-campus bike path. The broad plaza is punctuated with low, circular planters large enough to hold substantial trees. The space is generous but shaded



The University Walk initiative provides a long-term investment in a comprehensive circulation element, as this area of campus is currently composed of multiple paths that are not ADA accessible. It also provides a balancing pedestrian route to the north edge of the Memorial Glade with significant views over the campus.



This image suggests a University Walk type of pedestrian path along the edge of the Central Glade.



The Wellman Courtyard initiative will remove trailers from the courtyard and realize the Howard vision of a garden court following the original Tuscan plant palette. This initiative also intends to provide a site for the campus outdoor sculpture collection.

by Tolman Hall and is not as heavily trafficked as other similarly sized plazas on the campus. The complex multi-road intersection on the adjacent Hearst Avenue is difficult for pedestrians and bicyclists to cross safely.

### Initiative

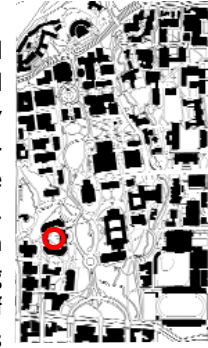
Although Tolman Plaza provides an important gateway to the northwest corner of campus, it is lightly used. The goal of this initiative is to improve the pedestrian amenities in the plaza, make a stronger statement as a campus entry and provide a more inviting place of interaction. An NCP initiative for Tolman Hall will remove the bridge structure, greatly improving the plaza. The landscape initiative proposes to:

- Upgrade the plaza with special paving, planting, lighting, and an informational kiosk to enhance its identity as a major campus entrance
- Design the plaza to create a unique entrance gateway for pedestrians in the northwest sector of the campus
- Extend improved pedestrian lighting and provide benches and upgraded paving to form a connection with the West Circle
- Coordinate with the City of Berkeley to improve intersection conditions for safety and access into the campus

Coordinate the landscape and *New Century Plan* initiative with the Hearst Frontage initiative [26]. Together the resulting space will open a new view corridor into the campus park, improve the sense of entry into the campus and create a better place of interaction at the campus edge.

## 24 Wellman Courtyard

The hilltop courtyard formed by Wellman, Giannini and Hilgard Halls is symmetrically framed with classical buildings, pollarded London Plane and Lombardy Poplar trees. John Galen Howard and John Gregg designed the setting and courtyard in the spirit of a formal Italian garden. As early as the 1930s, before the formal garden could be fully implemented, the courtyard became a parking lot. The large Lombardy Poplars and London Plane trees survived at the edges or amidst the parking spaces. In the 1980s a temporary trailer village was installed over the parking lot as surge space. The surrounding environs of the building complex continue to evoke the Tuscan theme, with the graceful sloping lawns dotted with Italian stone pines, olives, yews, and poplars. The interior lawns and pavement are worn, and some plane and poplar trees need to be replaced.



### Initiative

The presence of temporary wooden trailers does not belie the potential of this special place. Once the trailers are removed, a courtyard should be developed that would complement the setting established by the three handsome, historic buildings. This initiative proposes:

- A courtyard reflecting the formal Mediterranean landscape to complement the adjacent historic buildings
- An appropriate setting for a social space that features an outdoor sculpture garden for permanent and traveling exhibitions

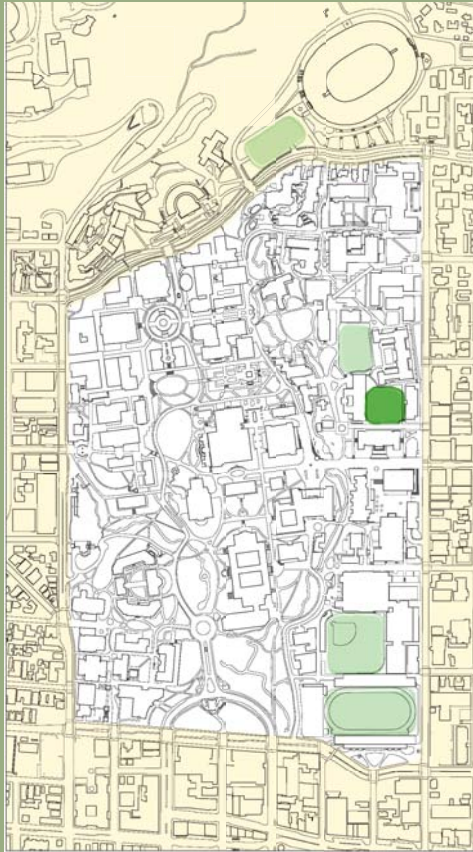





- Renewed Tuscan plantings around the perimeter of the buildings
- A replacement of the asphalt drives on the southern slope of the complex with appropriately paved axial pedestrian paths
- Brick paving and bench seating on the terrace overlooking the West Circle and Oval Glade and a staircase on axis with the Valley Life Science Building

This initiative could stand alone or be combined with the *New Century Plan* initiative providing a new building to enclose the north end of the courtyard.

**Campus Greens** | The campus greens are vestiges of the campus in its early stages of development. These spaces provide for recreation in physical education classes, intramural sports, club sports and field drills in the tradition of the Berkeley campus. Intercollegiate athletics has sports venues at Memorial Stadium, Edwards Stadium-Goldman Field, Maxwell Family Field and Evans Diamond, but these locations are not generally open to casual use by the campus population. Hearst Gymnasium is located between the two remnant turf playfields. The campus landscape benefits from the open space and scale of the greens in contrast to the developed areas.



 Campus greens initiatives  
(Light green identifies Greens)

## 25 Hearst West Field

The site occupied by Hearst Gymnasium, Hearst North and West fields and Barrows Hall, was originally an outdoor athletic complex. Hearst Gymnasium was constructed on this site, surrounded on its campus sides by a broad expanse of interconnected lawns and playing fields. These spaces were bifurcated by the construction of Barrows Hall in the 1960s. Hearst West Field is now defined by a number of specimen live oaks and a southern magnolia. Some important peripheral features are the tall, vine-covered retaining wall along Bancroft Way and the adjacent neoclassical staircase.

### Initiative

Hearst West Field currently hosts a group of surge buildings - Hearst Field Annex - that provide an important element in supporting the reconstruction of campus buildings due to seismic retrofits. At some future time, the surge buildings will be removed and the field will be returned to its use as a recreational facility. The initiative proposes:

- Remove the four temporary buildings on Hearst Field while retaining the California live oaks on the east edge of the site
- Install an artificial surface intramural play field with night lighting

Historically, the University has always provided fields on the central campus. The demand for their use is so high that it is difficult to successfully maintain a natural turf field year-round. Playfields add important balance and quality to



student life. It is vitally important to restore Hearst Field in support of the educational and intramural programs that rely on outdoor field space. This landscape initiative may occur independent of the NCP initiative for a new building on Bancroft with parking under the playfield.

**Edges and Gateways** | The campus edges and gateways include the four perimeter roads that bound the central campus, and their plazas and entry points where over 40,000 people flow in and out of campus on a daily cycle. Each frontage has distinct attributes that are the result of topography, land use, parking and transportation patterns. The campus park has been protected in recent decades by decisions to build parking lots and facilities outside of the central campus. The result is a less defined edge with more pedestrian movement across the traditional perimeter roads. The goal of these initiatives is to create a graceful transition from the campus to the community by treating the landscape consistently along these edges. Vehicle and pedestrian entries need better definition and amenities to create a sense of place.

## 26 Hearst Frontage

The campus frontage between Oxford Street and University House was used as growing grounds by the College of Agriculture in the 19th and early 20th century and later became sports fields followed by research greenhouses lining the northern edge of Hearst Avenue. West of the Agricultural Complex, modern aca-



demarc buildings were placed, beginning in the 1950s, until the former open fields were largely covered with large structures. The Hearst frontage is now bordered with three large buildings- Barker, Koshland and Tolman Halls - creating an urban character. Beginning at University House, a more rustic landscape character prevails, with the redwoods and buckeye adjacent to the creek. The lack of a sidewalk along the campus edge is problematic in this area. The primary gateways into campus on this edge are at Cory Hall, North Gate and Tolman Hall plaza.

### Initiative

This initiative requires collaboration with the City of Berkeley on improvements including:

- Install a program of street tree planting, consolidate newsracks and new wayfinding signage at pedestrian entry points
- Provide sidewalk with pedestrian lighting north of University House, and provide pedestrian intersection improvements at Etcheverry Hall, Le Roy and LeConte-Arch intersections
- Eliminate the vehicular use of the free right turn lanes at the corners of Hearst /Oxford and Hearst/Gayley to improve pedestrian safety
- Provide bike lanes where possible to improve safety for both pedestrians and bicyclists
- Underground the utilities along the south side of Hearst Avenue

This initiative will make a significant improvement to the quality of the streetscape. Due to the need to access classroom buildings across the street, pedestrian safety improvements are

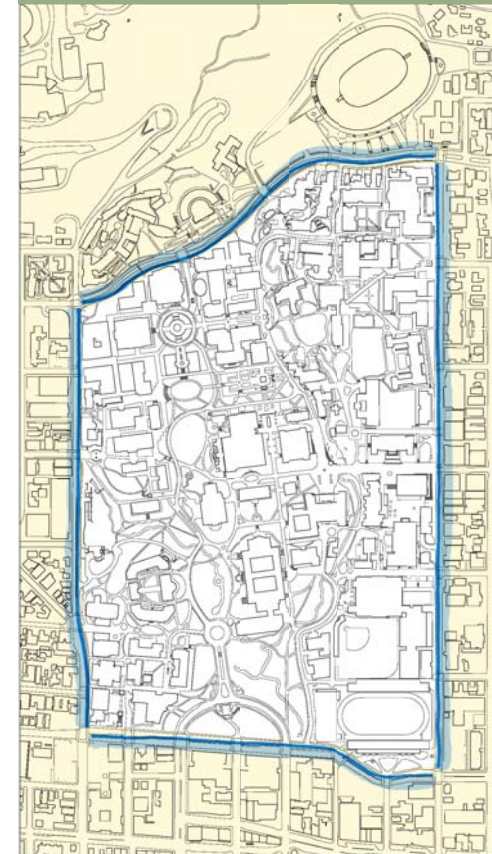
of paramount importance on Hearst Avenue. Removal of the overhead utilities would bring the character of the campus park to the street and improve the neighborhood appearance.

## 27 Oxford-Fulton Frontage

The Oxford-Fulton frontage has been a campus edge since the earliest days of the University. Oxford Street was widened into the campus by agreement with the city in the 1950s, creating a broad boulevard designed with a planted center median. Large academic buildings (Barker, Warren, Genetics and Plant Biology) rise behind a thin fringe of trees bordering the frontage from Hearst to Warren Hall, served by a pedestrian entry stairway near Hearst Avenue. The grand Central Glade meets the city at the West Crescent and establishes the green park character of the campus. Twin curving drives enter the campus at University Avenue and Center Street. A tall tree canopy rises behind each of these drives, as a mixed deep green backdrop to the sloped lawn. The busiest pedestrian entry along this edge is at the Grinnell Natural Area, where a steady flow of traffic from Center Street and the Downtown Berkeley BART station pass into the campus. The southernmost portion of the Oxford-Fulton frontage extends from the Crescent to Bancroft Way, with a forecourt west of Edwards Stadium.

### Initiative

The Oxford-Fulton edge has an important role as the ceremonial entrance to the campus. Although this edge is more cohesive than its



Edge and gateway initiatives



Bancroft Way would benefit from parkway strips like the one above to buffer traffic for pedestrians and provide better planting sites for street trees.

counterparts, it will be important for the city and University to coordinate on continued improvements. The initiative proposes to:

- Coordinate with the City of Berkeley to improve pedestrian safety at the Bancroft and Hearst intersections
- Install street trees in the Oxford median
- Add ceremonial lighting and a second campus entrance sign along the front edge of the Crescent
- Consolidate news racks and update wayfinding signage at each pedestrian entry
- Add an electronic informational and map kiosk at the West Gate

The Oxford-Fulton Frontage is the historic seam between the city downtown area and the formal entrance to the University. This initiative encourages the continuing successful joint civic and campus cooperation of the recent improvements at Center Street. Long-term investments along this frontage elevate the quality and serve both the campus and community.

## 28 Bancroft Frontage

The University originally did not own any property along Bancroft Way and the campus ended just south of the south branch of Strawberry Creek. The campus moved south to Bancroft in increments, from the early 20th century to the 1960s. As the acquisitions were incorporated into the campus, Bancroft became the southern edge and the "seam" between the



Southside neighborhood and the University proper. With a large majority of campus residences in the Southside neighborhood, this is the most active of the four edges and provides an important informal front door to the campus.

From Oxford Street to Spieker Plaza, the frontage is dominated by student athletic facilities, buffered by perimeter walls, lawns and street trees. The building frontages are close to the street, as Bancroft Way was widened in this area by agreement with the city when Edwards Stadium was built. From Spieker to Sproul Plaza, an array of urban spaces includes the historic Craftsman-style Dance Facility, the Student Union Complex and the Sproul plazas. A landscaped interlude fronts Sproul Hall, extending to the elegant Hearst Gymnasium landscape of live oaks and narrow lawns. From this area east, the frontage becomes more urban in character with College Plaza and the law complex buildings. Interspersed along this edge are campus facilities on the south side of Bancroft, such as the prominent Berkeley Art Museum. The primary gateways along this campus edge are Sproul Plaza, College Plaza and Spieker Plaza.

### Initiative

The Bancroft Way perimeter is the busiest campus edge because of the residential student population in the Southside area and the close proximity of the Telegraph Avenue business district. This initiative strives to unify the many types of campus spaces that front onto the street. Adjacent landscape initiatives are Sproul Plaza [17], Lower Sproul Plaza [18] and College Plaza [20]. Key points of the initiative include:

- Coordinate with the city to provide a new streetscape aligned with future transit



improvements including: street trees, lighting on both sides; and the possible removal of parking to widen the sidewalk on the campus edge from Dana to Oxford

- Consolidate newsracks, add seating and update wayfinding signage at entry points
- Add electronic informational and map kiosks at Spieker Plaza, Sproul Plaza and College Plaza entries

The success of the Bancroft Frontage relies on coordinating closely with the City of Berkeley to create an investment that benefits the campus and the community. This frontage needs to be upgraded to accommodate the high volume of

pedestrian traffic it serves for campus, performing arts, mass transit and sports functions.

## 29 Gayley Road

The present alignment of Gayley Road was established after World War II, when the smaller campus roadway in the same vicinity was relocated and redesigned to make way for the construction of Lewis Hall. The Gayley Road frontage is divided into two segments. Southwest of



Gayley Road is realigned and divided to extend the Piedmont Avenue median. The design provides wider sidewalk, bike lanes and rustic planting to link the central campus with the hills.



Memorial Stadium, Gayley connects with the northern block of Piedmont Avenue, which retains the character of a residential street with a median laid out by Frederick Law Olmsted in the 19th century. Gayley formally begins north of the stadium with an open, curved roadway through mature woodland punctuated with campus facilities. On the east side are the Hearst Greek Theatre, Stern Hall, and the Foothill Housing Complex. On the west side are Lewis Hall, East Gate, Donner Laboratory and Founders' Rock. Most of the buildings have substantial setbacks from Gayley Road with buffers of trees and landscape. This gives Gayley the character of a rustic parkway rather than an urban road, with primary gateways into campus at East Gate and the Business School.

### Initiative

Preserve and enhance the rustic character of Gayley Road as the seam linking the campus and the hills. The initiative proposes to:

- Redesign East Gate to improve pedestrian safety and the visual image at this major campus entry
- Working with the City of Berkeley, refurbish the historic Olmsted streetscape from the Haas Business School to Bancroft Way, improving the plantings and accommodating stadium crowds
- Consider development of a divided roadway to accommodate bike lanes and more generous sidewalks and landscaping
- Maintain an informal, varied building setback with an average depth of at least 40'
- Remove the free right turn lane from Hearst for a safer pedestrian crossing

Perimeter improvements benefit the neighborhood and campus communities together. The current conditions and width of Gayley Road deter cyclists, provide no protection between pedestrians and travel lanes and are under great use supporting the current building program in the northeast quadrant of the campus.

**Conclusion** | This collection of landscape initiatives represents a major program of investment designed to significantly improve the quality of life on campus and benefit the adjacent community. The initiatives program is a commitment to improve the long-term quality of the campus landscape and open space. While they cover only a portion of the campus, the initiatives focus on the primary sites having historical importance, valued resources, high use or places of interaction. The goals and policies provide additional direction to many smaller areas in need of detailed attention.

This Landscape Master Plan is intended to provide a broad vision for the development of the campus open space, rather than specific design direction. Following the completion of the *Landscape Heritage Plan (2004)*, the Landscape Master Plan will be supplemented with an implementation section of Design Guidelines for the UC Berkeley campus. The University will evolve as a dynamic institution and continue to face new challenges to maintain its leadership in teaching and research. The Landscape Master Plan provides flexibility by allowing the landscape to respond to the growth envisioned by the *New Century Plan*, while retaining its grandeur and legacy for generations ahead.

## Contributors

### Authors

Jim Horner, UC Berkeley  
Julia Monteith, UC Berkeley

### Publishing

Julia Monteith, UC Berkeley

### Graphics

Cory Andresen, Sasaki Associates  
Julia Monteith, UC Berkeley  
Robert Sabbatini, Sasaki Associates  
Timothy Wells, Renderings  
Gabriel Wick, UC Berkeley

### Photography

Charles Benton (arial photography), UC Berkeley  
Steven Finacom, UC Berkeley

### Review

Kate Bolton, UC Berkeley  
Edward Denton, UC Berkeley  
David Owens Duncan, UC Berkeley  
Steven Finacom, UC Berkeley  
Harrison Fraker, UC Berkeley  
Robert Gayle, UC Berkeley  
Thomas Lollini, UC Berkeley  
Louise Mozingo, UC Berkeley  
Kerry O'Banion, UC Berkeley

### LMP Worksessions

Mai Arbegast, Horticultural Consultant  
William Berry, UC Berkeley  
Jorgen Blomberg, Phil Williams Associates  
Kate Bolton, UC Berkeley  
Robert Charbonneau, UCOP  
Barrie Coates, Horticultural Consultant  
Phil Cody, UC Berkeley  
Herb Fong, Stanford University  
Eric Ellisen, UC Berkeley  
Holly Forbes, UC Berkeley  
Jeffrey Haltiner, Phil Williams Associates  
Karl Hans, UC Berkeley  
Gregg Harrington, UC Berkeley  
Gary Imazumi, UC Berkeley  
David Johnson, UC Berkeley  
Rufus Jones, UC Berkeley  
Tom Klatt, UC Berkeley  
Theron Klos, UC Berkeley  
Watson M. Laetsch, Emeritus, UC Berkeley  
Steve Maranzana, UC Berkeley  
Steven Mezger, UC Davis  
Bob Milano, Jr., UC Berkeley  
Bobby Newell, UC Berkeley  
John Sutek, UC Berkeley  
Lisa Vallech, UC Berkeley  
Adam Weinert, UC Berkeley

Published by  
University of California, Berkeley

Facilities Services  
January 2004

## References

Beatty, Russell A., Campus Landscape Study, prepared by graduate assistants in the Department of Landscape Architecture for the Committee on Conservation and Environmental Quality, December 1980.

Bolton, Kate W., The Campus Landscape as a Teaching Resource, TIES Grant Report, June 1981.

Charbonneau, Robert B., Strawberry Creek Management Plan, Office of Environmental Health and Safety, University of California at Berkeley, December 1987.

Cockrell, Robert A., and Warnke, Frederick F., Trees of the Berkeley Campus, Division of the Agricultural Sciences, University of California, October 1976.

May, Vonn Marie, and Vernon, Noel Dorsey, Historic Assessment and Preliminary Strategies - Draft: UC Berkeley Landscape Heritage Plan, Sasaki Associates for University of California, Berkeley, November 2003.

New Century Plan: A Strategic Plan for Capital Investment at UC Berkeley, University of California, Berkeley, June, 2002.  
<http://www.cp.berkeley.edu/ncp/index.html>

Task Force Report on Landscape, Open Space, Circulation, and Parking, Berkeley Campus Space Plan, November 1982.

University of California, Berkeley, 2020 Long Range Development Plan (Draft - November 2003).