UCSF

IN and OF the City

- Introduction
- Themes
- Process and Organization
- Learning from Parnassus
- UCSF Vision
- Learning from Mission Bay
- Next Steps

Themes

UCSF 's
Role
IN and OF
the City

Parnassus Heights

Mount Zion

Mission Bay

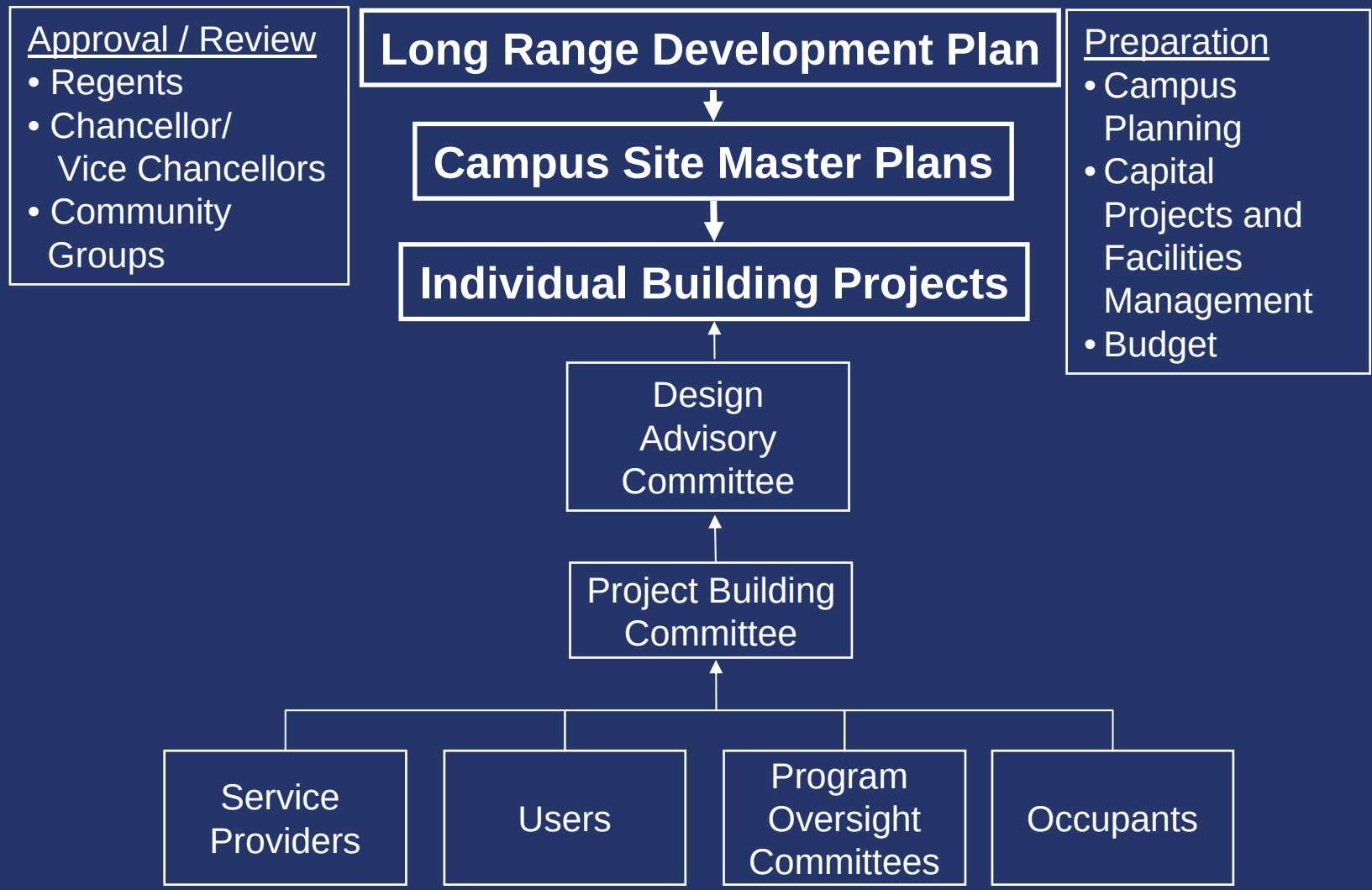
Themes

Unique Health Sciences Focus

Themes

Accelerated
Rate of Change

Process and Organization



Learning from Parnassus

Learning from Parnassus

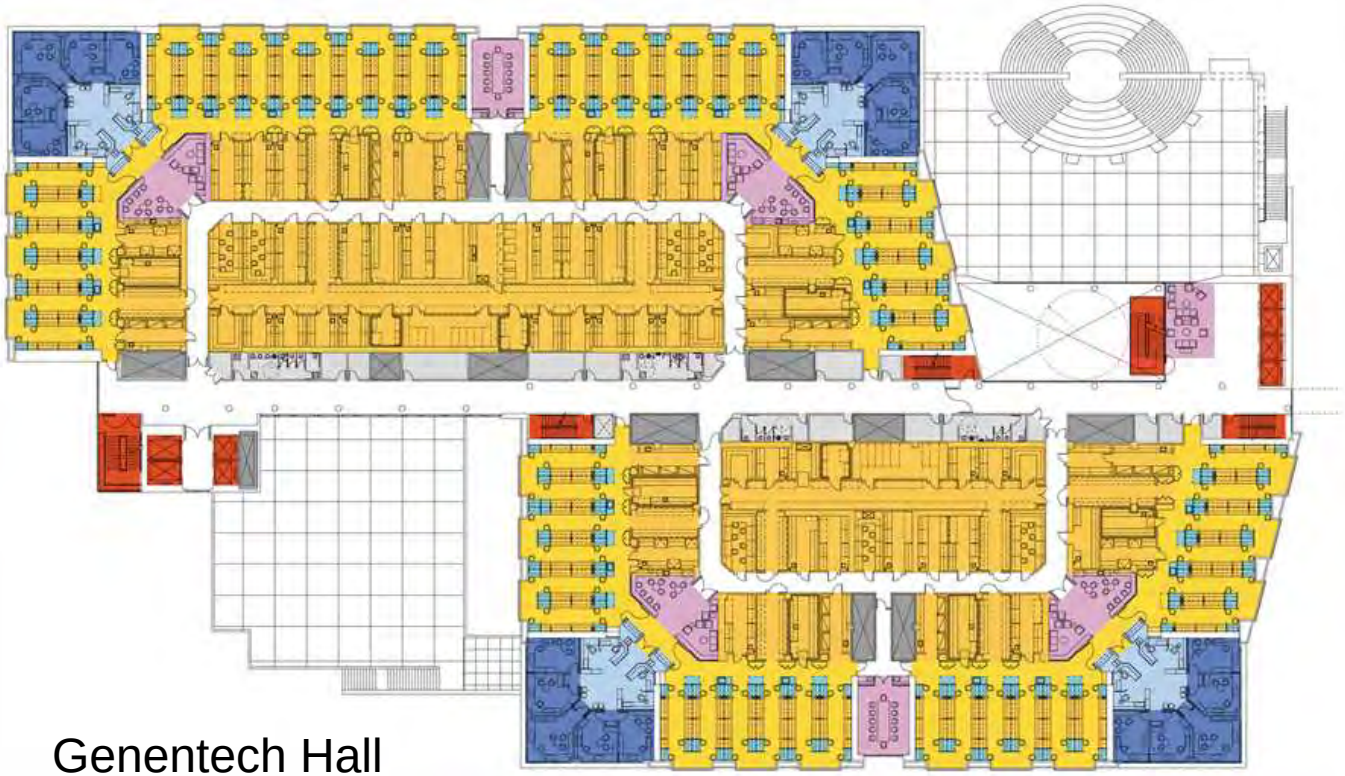
What not to replicate

- Piecemeal Expansion
- Visual Chaos
- Difficult Circulation
- Little Sense of Place

Learning from Parnassus

What Works

- Lab Floor Plan
- Collegiality
- Mixed-Use buildings
- Maximum Density



Genentech Hall

Health Science Towers

Learning from Parnassus

Historical Development of Parnassus

1900

1937

1958

2003

Mt Zion

Mission Bay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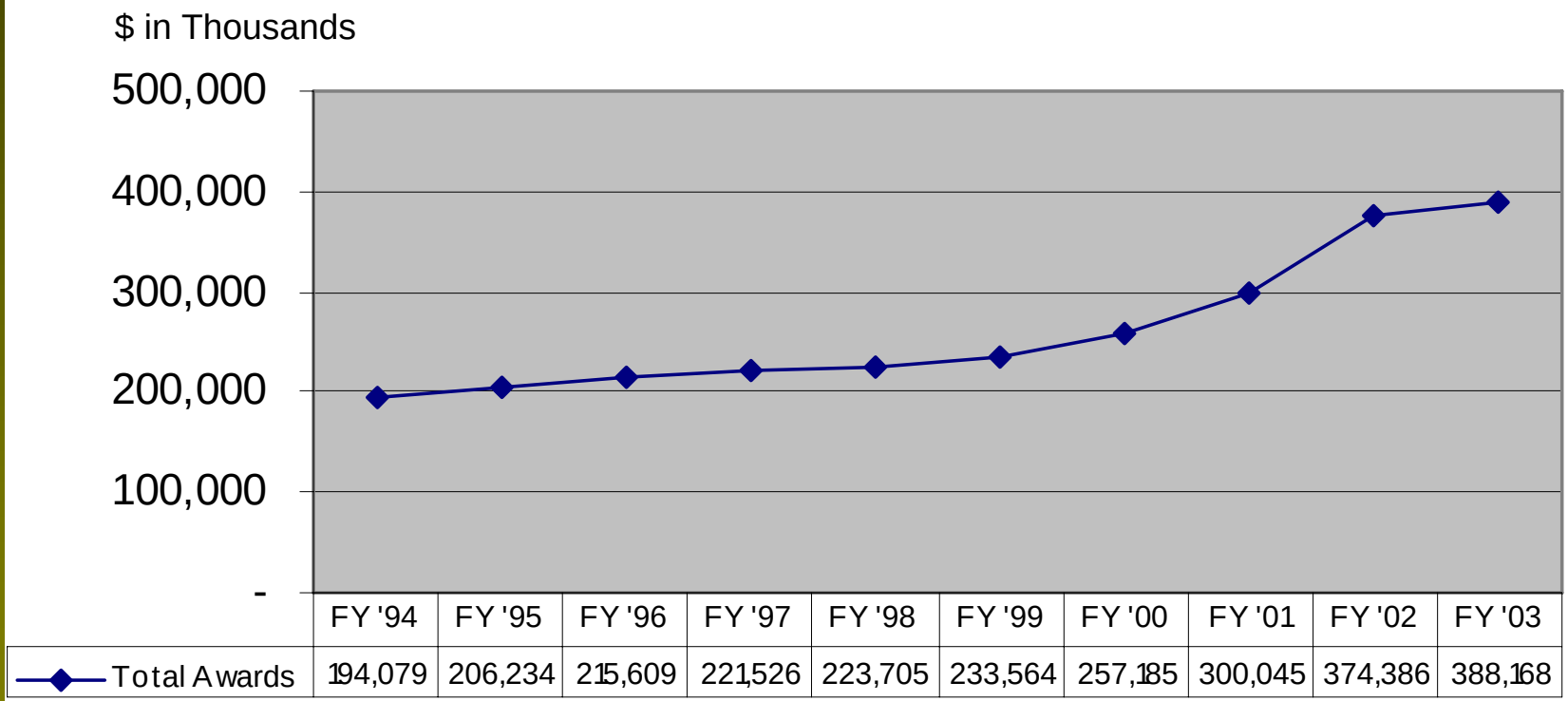
Current Drivers of Expansion

Total National Institutes of Health Funding to UCSF



	FY '94	FY '95	FY '96	FY '97	FY '98	FY '99	FY '00	FY '01	FY '02	FY '03
Total Awards	194,079	206,234	215,609	221,526	223,705	233,564	257,185	300,045	374,386	388,168

Current Drivers of Expansion

- New Technology
- Improved Functionality
- Community Service
- Programmatic Direction
- Seismic Codes

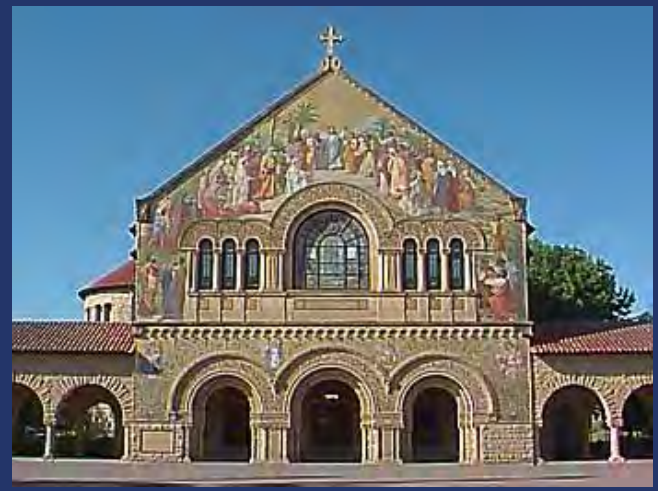
Vision

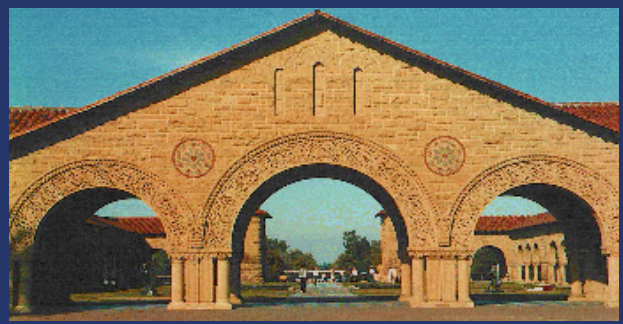
Any institution that aims to illuminate the processes of life must be more than an observer. It must be a driver, a risk-taker, an exploiter of opportunities that promise to improve the health of humanity.

J. Michael Bishop, MD
Chancellor, University of California, San Francisco

Vision

Stanford University



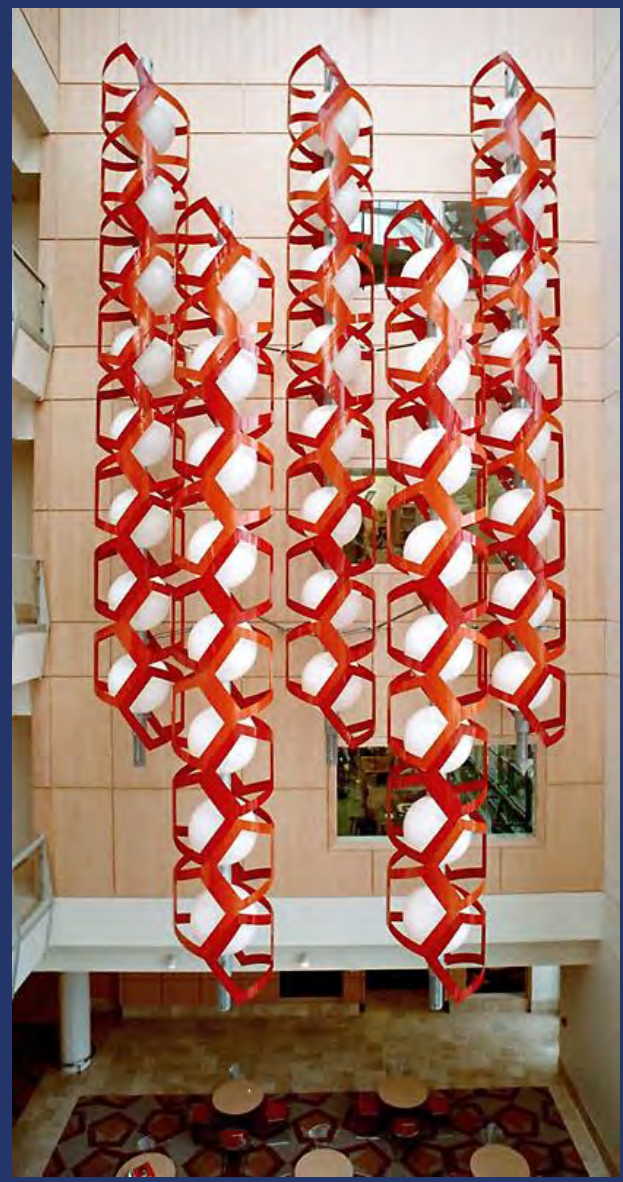


Vision

Columbus, Indiana

Vision

Innovative and Creative Expression



Vision

Master Plan

UCSF

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO
MISSION BAY CAMPUS
MASTER PLAN & DESIGN GUIDELINES

Learning from Mission Bay

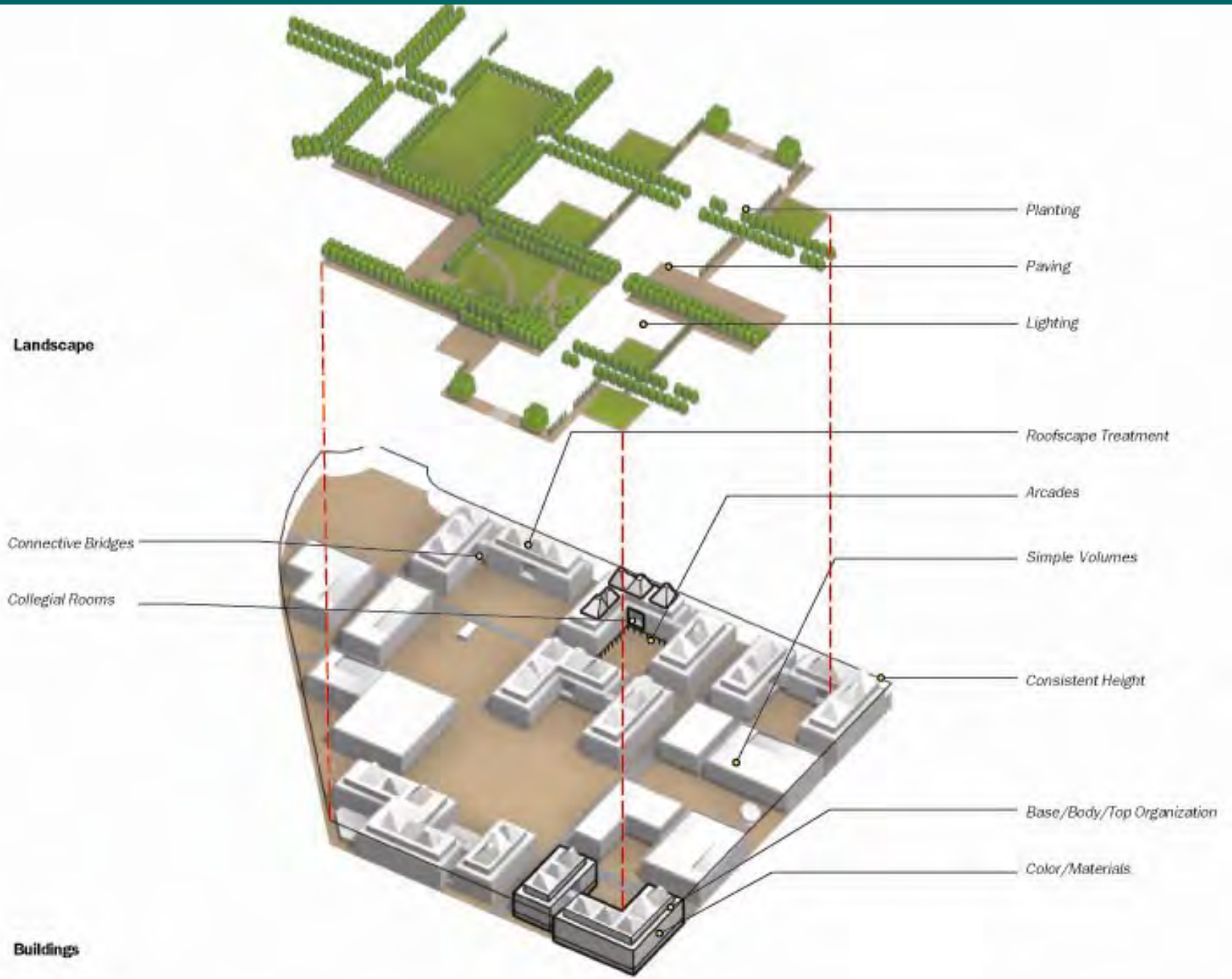
- Context
- Cohesiveness
- Connectivity
- Collegiality

Learning from Mission Bay

Context

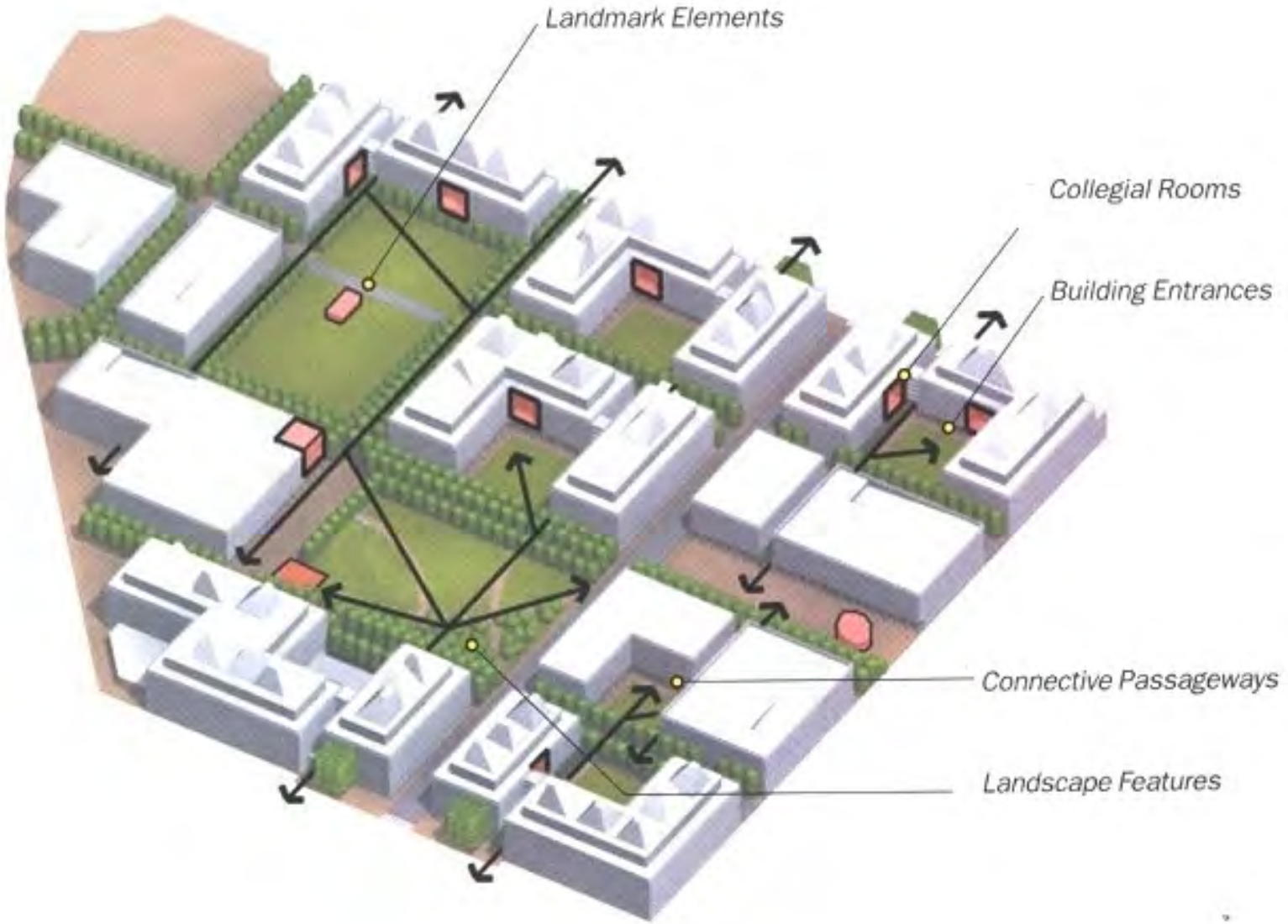
Learning from Mission Bay

Cohesiveness



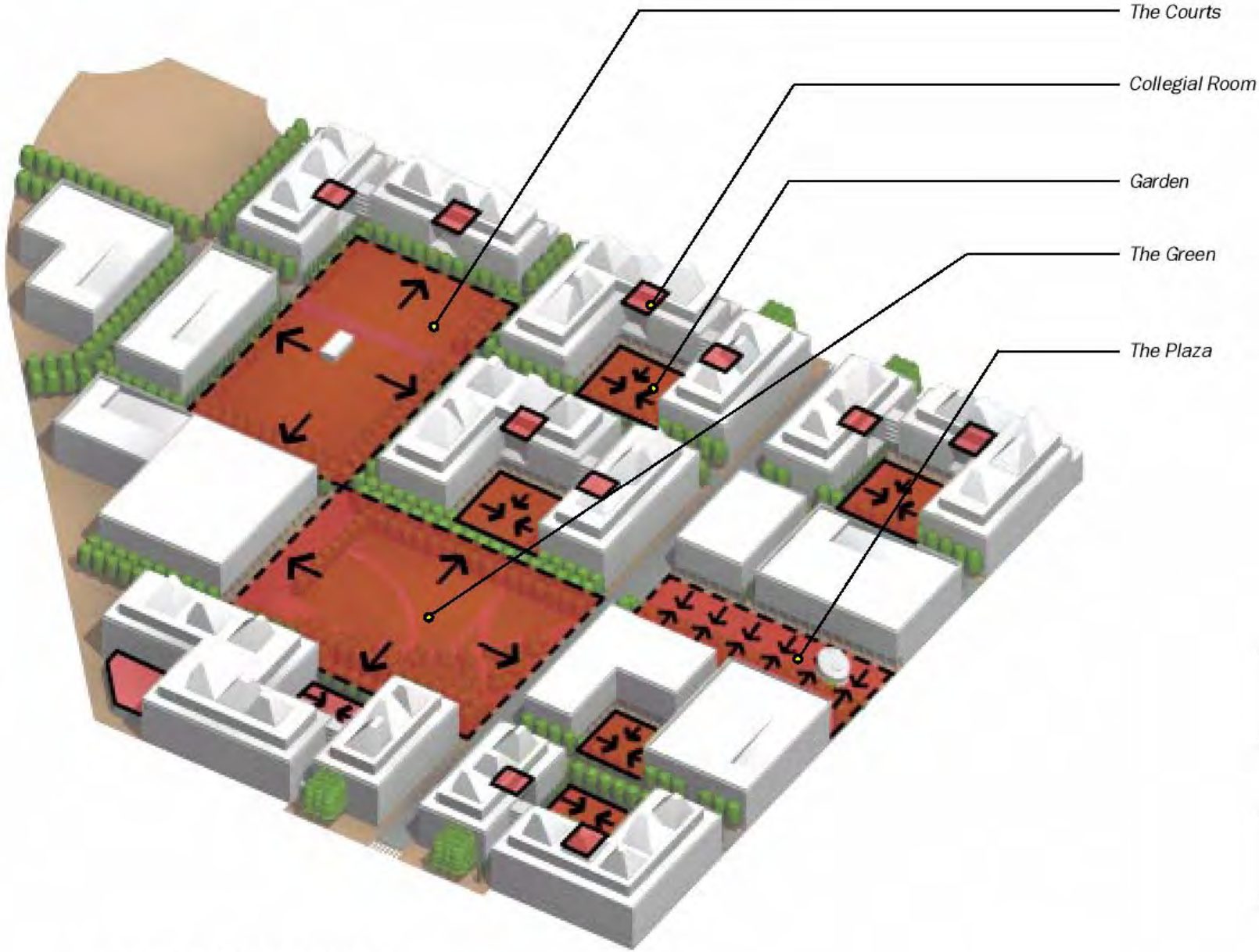
Learning from Mission Bay

Connectivity



Learning from Mission Bay

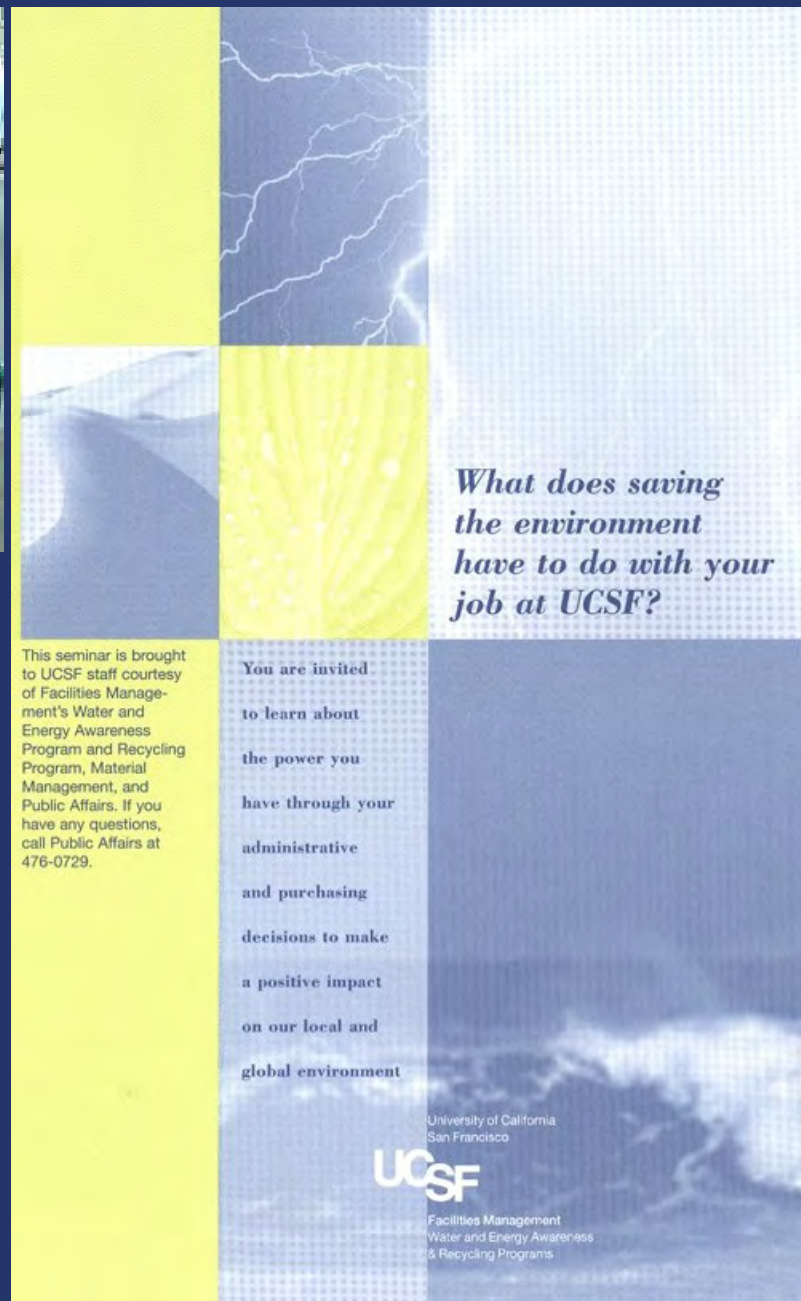
Collegiality



Hierarchy of Collegial Spaces

Learning from Mission Bay

Environmental Sustainability



Learning from Mission Bay

UCSF Campus Sites

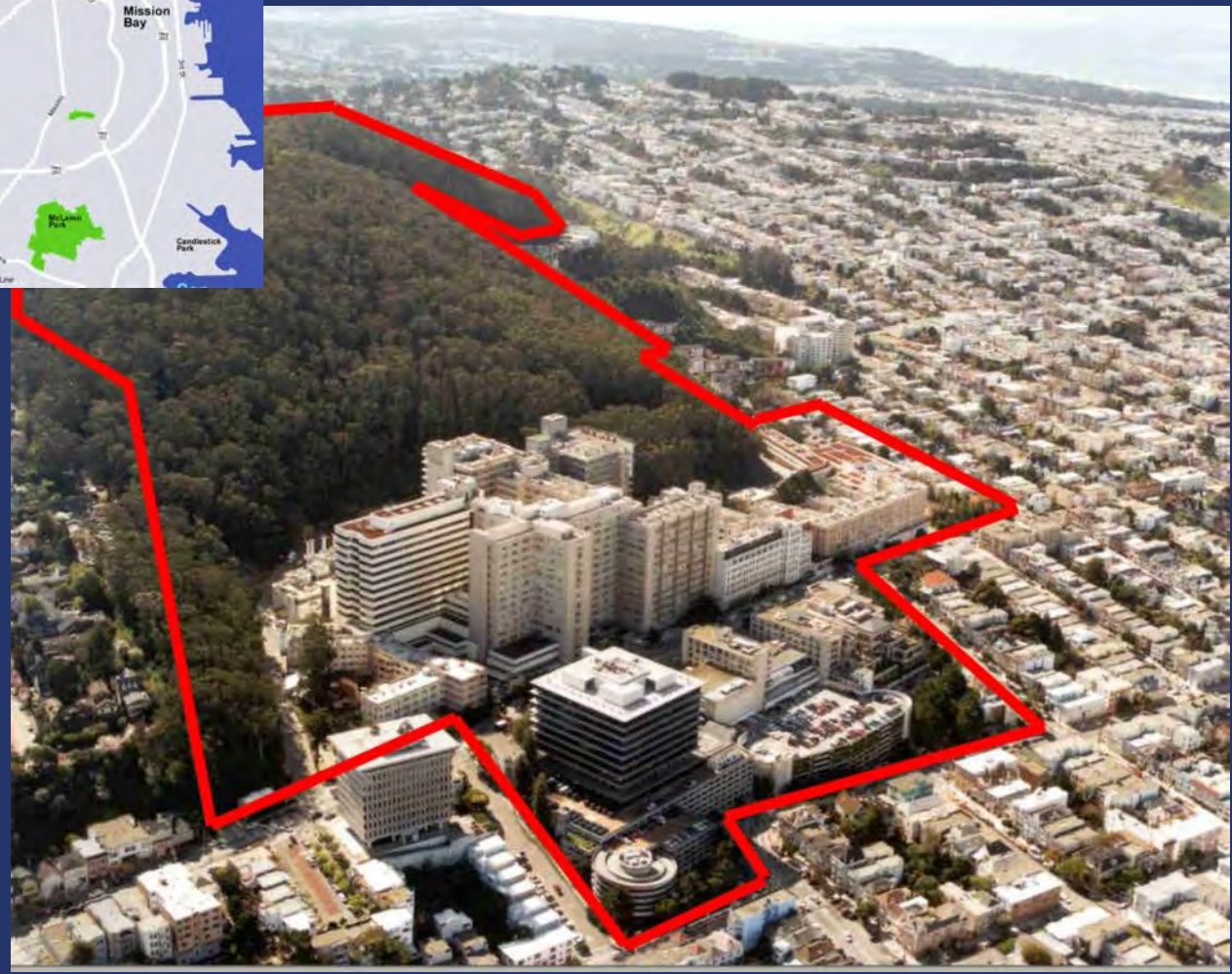
Parnassus Heights

Mount Zion

Mission Bay

Learning from Mission Bay

Parnassus



Learning from Mission Bay

Parnassus Context

Learning from Mission Bay

Parnassus Cohesiveness

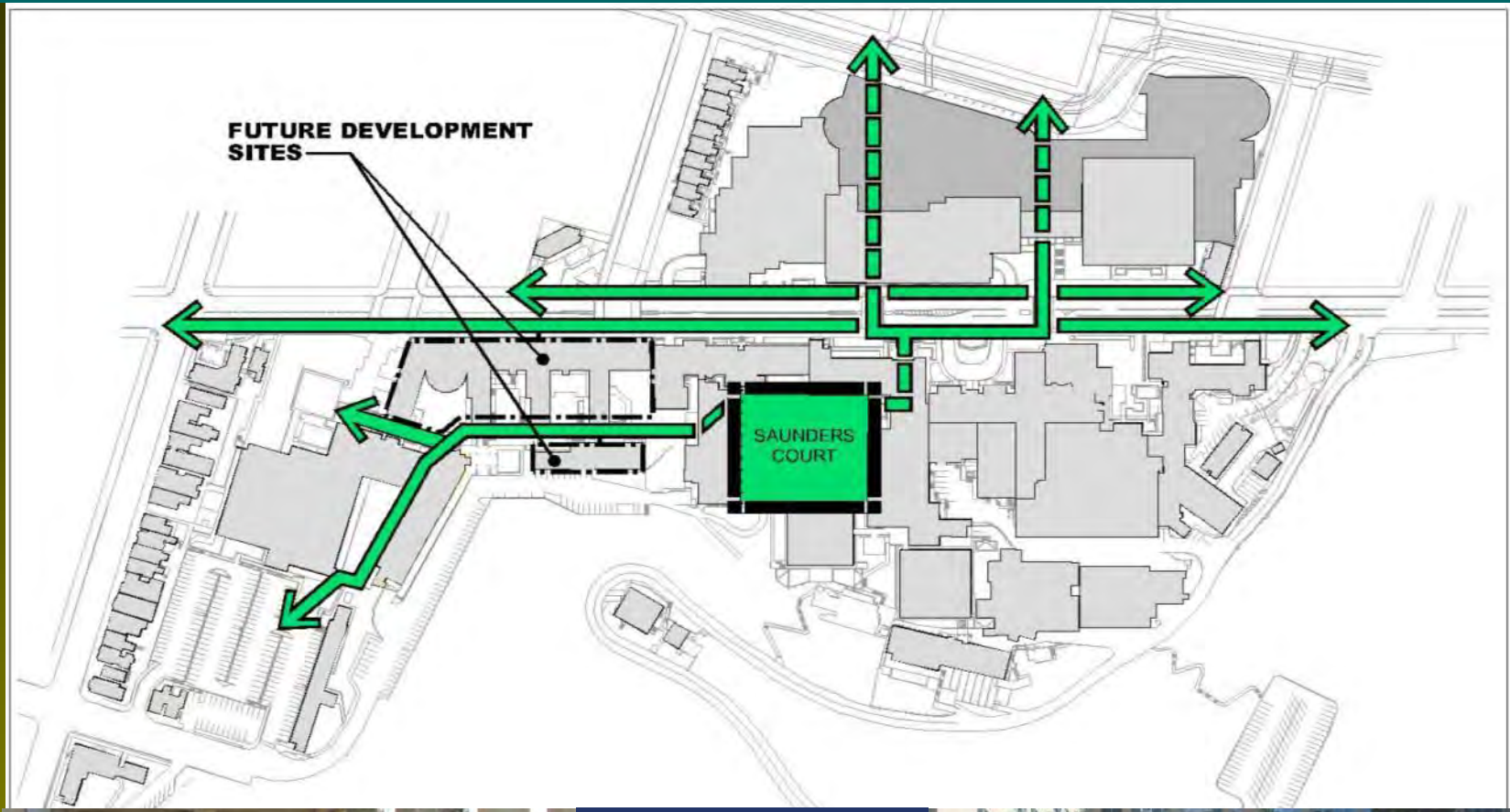
UC Hall 1917 – Horizontal Form

Moffitt 1955 – Vertical Form

Kalmanovitz Library 1990 – Terraced Form

Learning from Mission Bay

Parnassus Connectivity

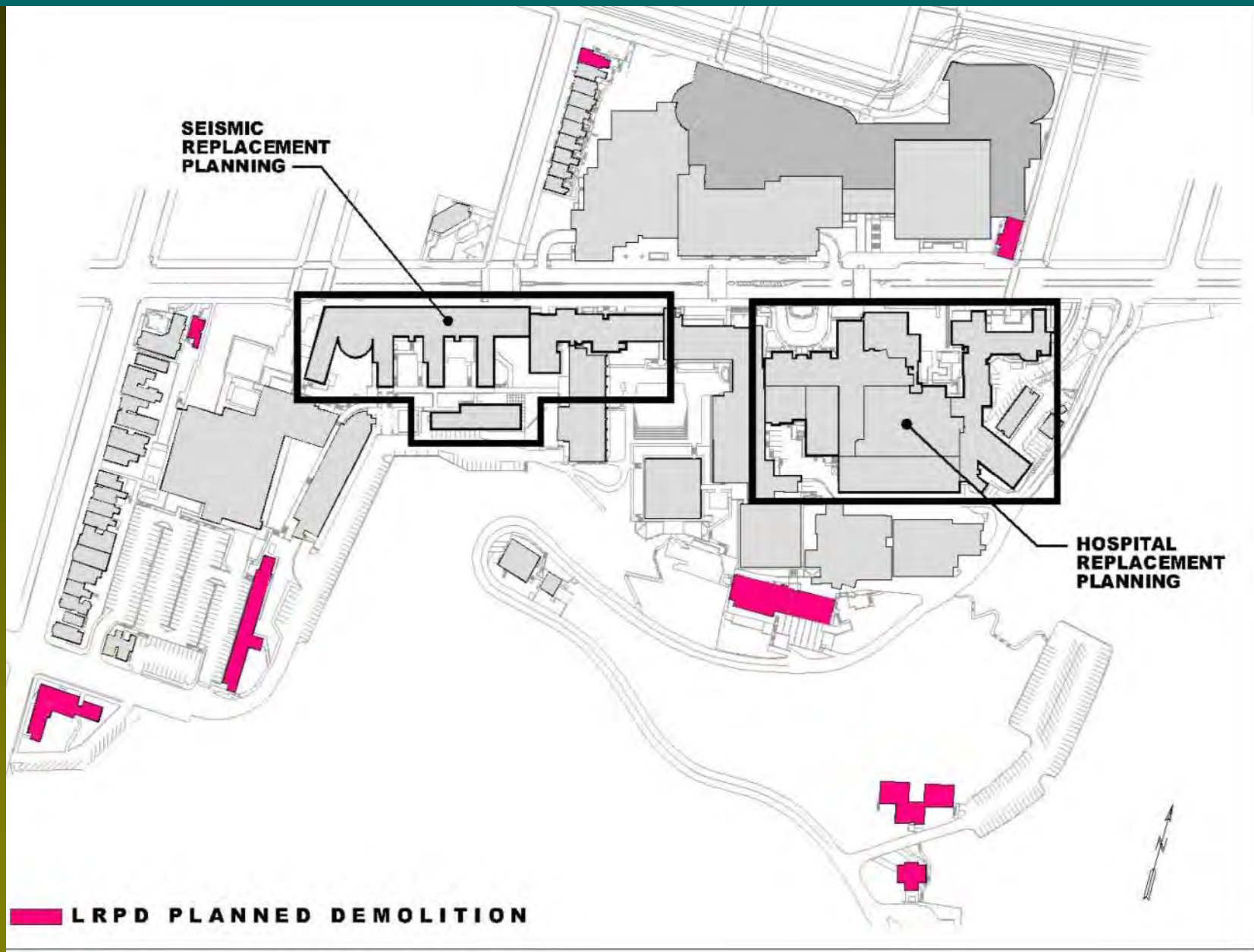


Learning from Mission Bay

Parnassus
Collegiality

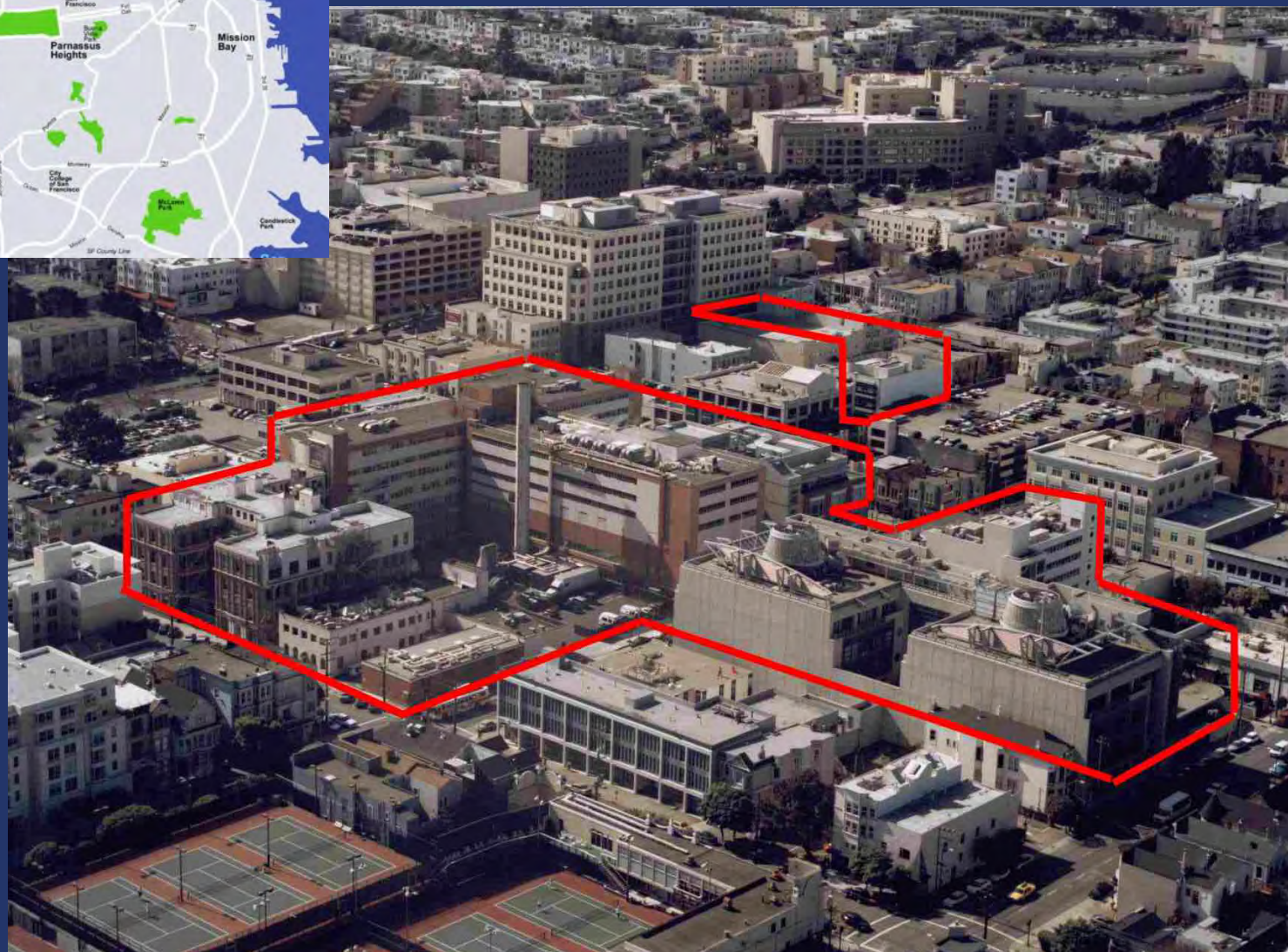
Learning from Mission Bay

Parnassus Planning Opportunities



Learning from Mission Bay

Mount Zion



Learning from Mission Bay

Mount Zion Context

Learning from Mission Bay

Mount Zion Cohesiveness

Early 1900s- Brick

Mid 1900s- Concrete

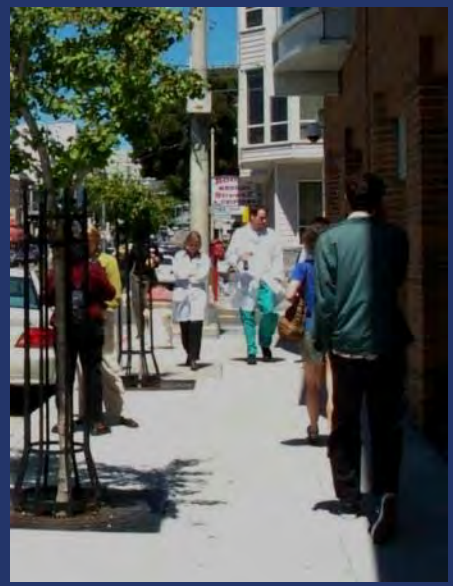
Late 1900s- Glass & steel

Learning from Mission Bay

Mount Zion Connectivity

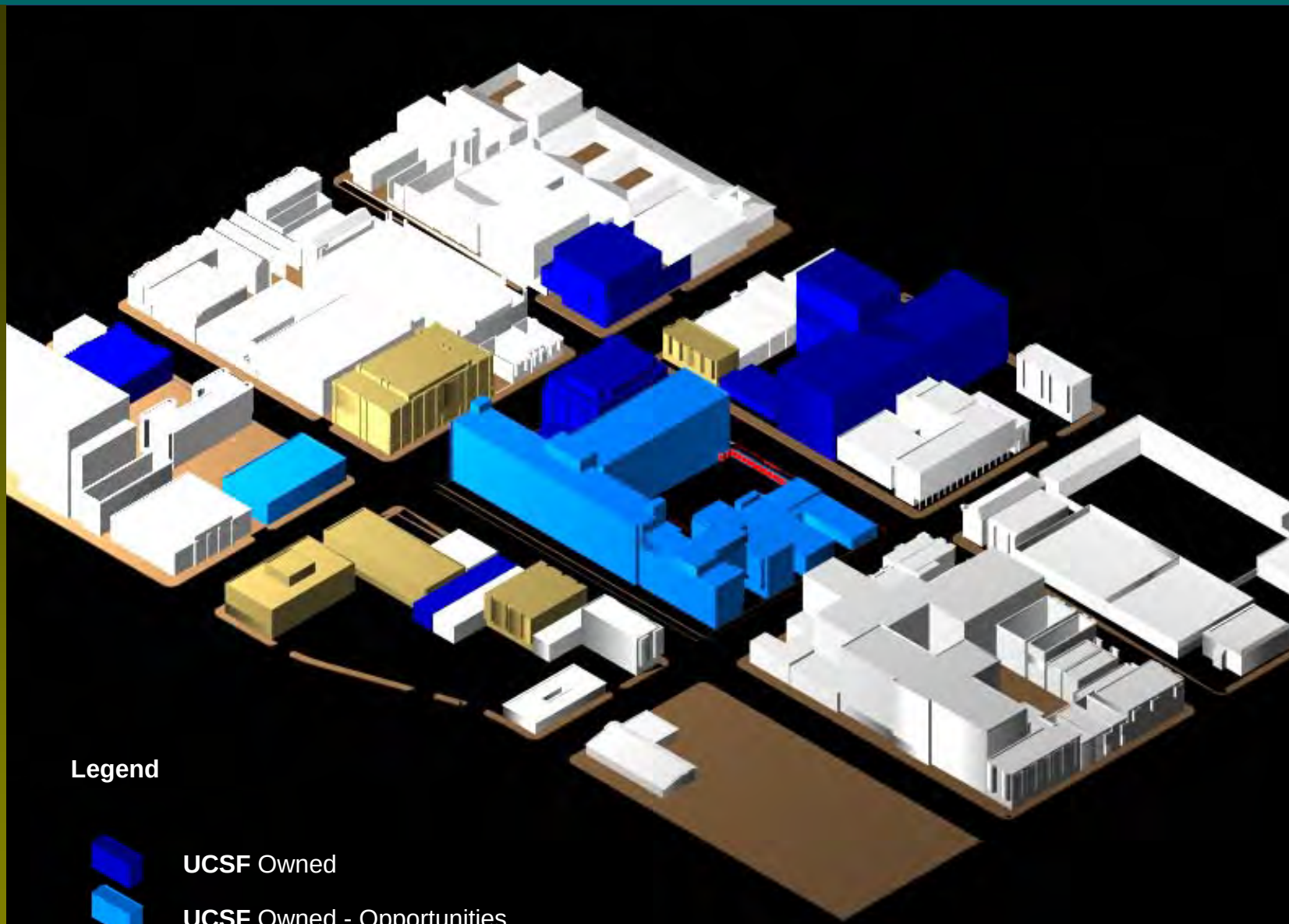
Learning from Mission Bay

Mount Zion
Collegiality



Learning from Mission Bay

Mount Zion Planning Opportunities



Learning from Mission Bay

Mission Bay

Learning from Mission Bay

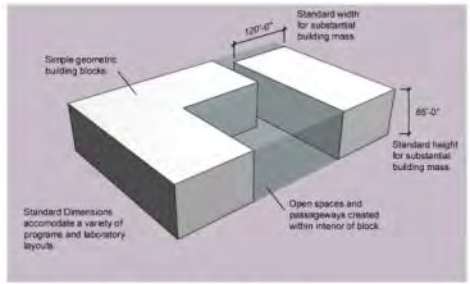
Mission Bay Context

Learning from Mission Bay

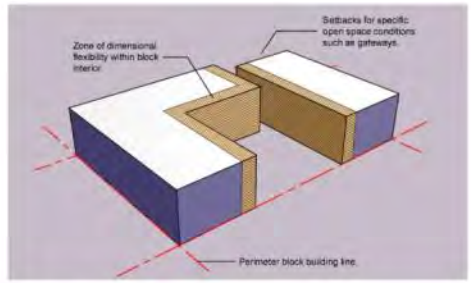
Mission Bay Context

Learning from Mission Bay

Mission Bay Cohesiveness



Simple Massing (Rooftop equipment not shown for clarity) D.4



Build-to Lines D.5

Building Massing

The massing of campus buildings is defined by the expression of simple volumes. Simple building volumes promote a basic level of conformity among adjacent buildings while accommodating a range of possible architectural solutions and building types. This approach also offers flexibility to accommodate unanticipated modifications in individual building programs and functions. Moreover, the clearly delineated edges of simple building volumes contribute to the formation of campus streets and cohesive open spaces.

The standards suggested by the Master Plan for building footprints and massing are based upon the basic functional requirements for each building type. The suggested size and location of research buildings, for example, meet the basic height and width requirements for multiple story laboratory buildings. These standards are subject to some variation, and change may be accommodated within specific zones on each block.

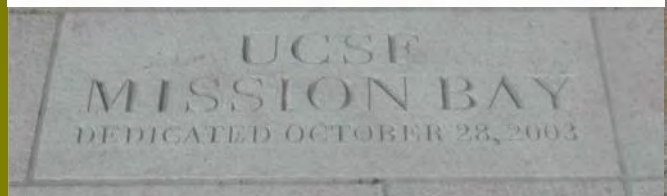
Computer Rendered Site Model: View looking North D.6
Base map illustrations contain depictions of buildings outside of the Campus Site, which are illustrative only and subject to change.

Learning from Mission Bay

Mission Bay Cohesiveness

Learning from Mission Bay

Mission Bay Cohesiveness



Learning from Mission Bay

Mission Bay Connectivity

Connective Fabric

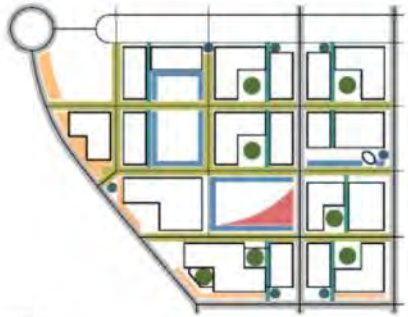
Paving C.10

- SPECIALTY PAVEMENT
- INTERNAL PAVEMENT
- CAMPUS PAVEMENT
- PUBLIC PAVEMENT
- COURT SPECIFIC PAVEMENT
- GARDEN SPECIFIC PAVEMENT

The consistent use of specific paving materials and colors for walkways and open space patterns on campus enhance campus identity and promote visual consistency during interim phases of development, and at ultimate buildout.

Paving schemes reinforce the hierarchy and variety of open space on campus, emphasizing the relative significance and use of each space. Six primary paving types are represented on campus: specialty pavement, internal walkway pavement, campus walkway pavement, public pavement, court-specific pavement and garden-specific pavement. Individual paving design solutions differ according to the intended character, vehicular versus pedestrian use and cost. See the paving diagrams in Section F for more information.

While 6th Street is considered a campus street, a dedicated drop-off for the school will be located on 6th Street as opposed to 13th to avoid conflicts with access to and egress from the parking garage in building 18A.

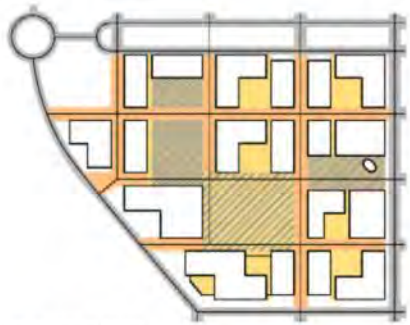


Planting C.11

- EXTERNAL TREES
- INTERNAL TREES
- OWENS AND SIXTEENTH SETBACK
- GATEWAY TREES
- WRAPPER TREES
- CHERRY TREES
- CONNECTIVE PASSAGEWAY TREES
- GARDEN TREES

The approach to planting, by using specific species to define spaces, enhances a sense of campus cohesiveness, and assures that various phases of campus development will be visually compatible.

Planting schemes on campus are generally employed in three ways: to emphasize connectivity across campus and facilitate movement through it, to enclose and define outdoor spaces, and to create a unique character for individual spaces. Perimeter streets, internal campus streets and connective passageways employ a variety of tree types arranged linearly to emphasize continuous movement and enhance sightlines. Individual gardens and gateways have planting schemes that lend unique character to individual spaces. Lastly, open spaces such as the Courts and the Green use plantings to create a sense of enclosure. Refer to Section F planting diagrams for more information.



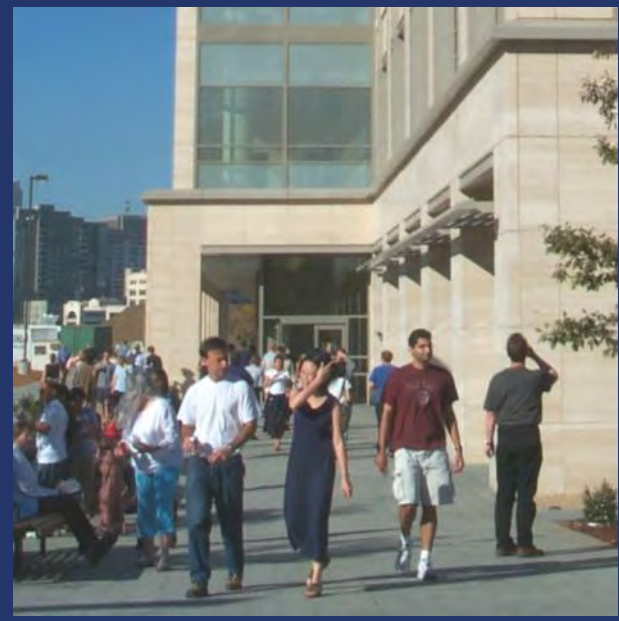
Lighting Character Diagram C.12

- PLAZA LIGHTING
- GREEN LIGHTING
- INTERNAL STREET AND WALKWAY LIGHTING
- COURTYARD LIGHTING
- ATHLETIC COURT LIGHTING
- PERIMETER STREET LIGHTING

Similar to paving and planting schemes, campus lighting reinforces the hierarchy and use of each open space. Each type of open space or pedestrian walkway has a specific, recognizable lighting scheme that differs in scale and character. Collectively, the variety of lighting types enhances connectivity on campus and adds visual interest to its landscape. Moreover, lighting along perimeter streets and Fourth Street is consistent with the Mission Bay development, reinforcing connectivity to the surrounding community. Refer to Section F campus lighting diagrams for more information.

Learning from Mission Bay

Mission Bay Connectivity



Learning from Mission Bay

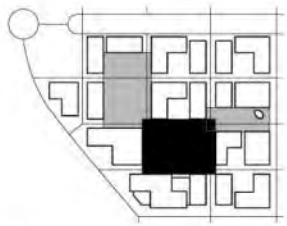
Mission Bay Collegiality

The Green: Character

The Green is the heart of the campus and all paths are directed toward this centrally located open space. It is the primary open space that will establish the character of the campus and will be the space that provides the lingering memory of the UCSF campus, in a fashion similar to the Main Quad at Stanford University, or The Lawn at the University of Virginia. Qualities that contribute to memorability and sense of place include clarity of definition, generosity, quality of materials, boldness and simplicity.

The scale of the Green is nearly identical to Union Square. Like Union Square, the Green is the place for people to move through, linger, or congregate for ceremonial occasions. Pedestrian activities will dominate the green, with the most generous path leading from the plaza. This path affords the opportunity for ceremonial activities such as graduations. Paths cross the green only in key locations with the express purpose of maximizing contiguous lawn area, yet are frequent enough to reinforce the concept of connectivity.

The paths along the north and south sides are social edges, lined with tall backed benches set within rich herbaceous and understory plantings facing toward the Green.



The Green Location Diagram C.25

Union Square, SF

Panhandle Park, SF

The scales of Union Square & Panhandle Park are approximately identical to that of the proposed Green.

C.26 C.27

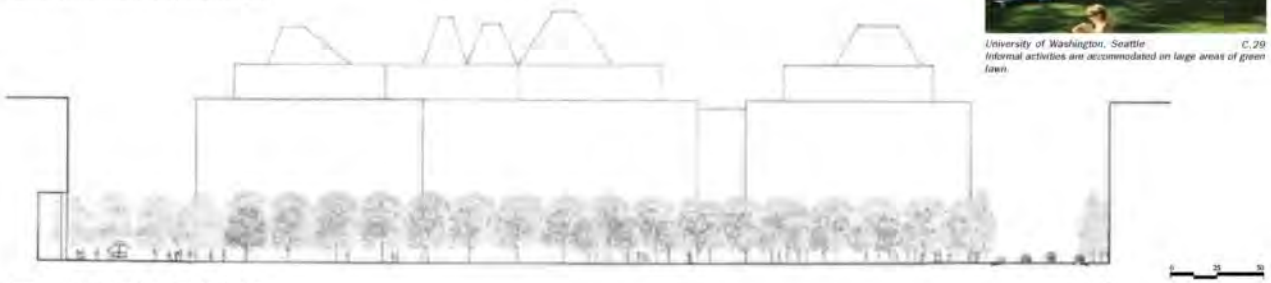
The rows of trees reinforce the interconnectivity of the campus as well as provide a definite edge to the open space. An inner wrapper of flowering trees further defines the space on three sides and reinforces the eastward topographic orientation of the space. The informal orchard of cherry trees at the southeast portion of the Green provides a strong edge to the main path and an opportunity for seating amidst the cherries, in contrast to the open lawn in the northwest protion of the Green. Refer to pages F-28 and F-29 for more information.

University of Washington, Seattle C.28

Cherry trees create a pedestrian scale and provide seasonal variation for this open space.

University of Washington, Seattle C.29

Informal activities are accommodated on large areas of green lawn.

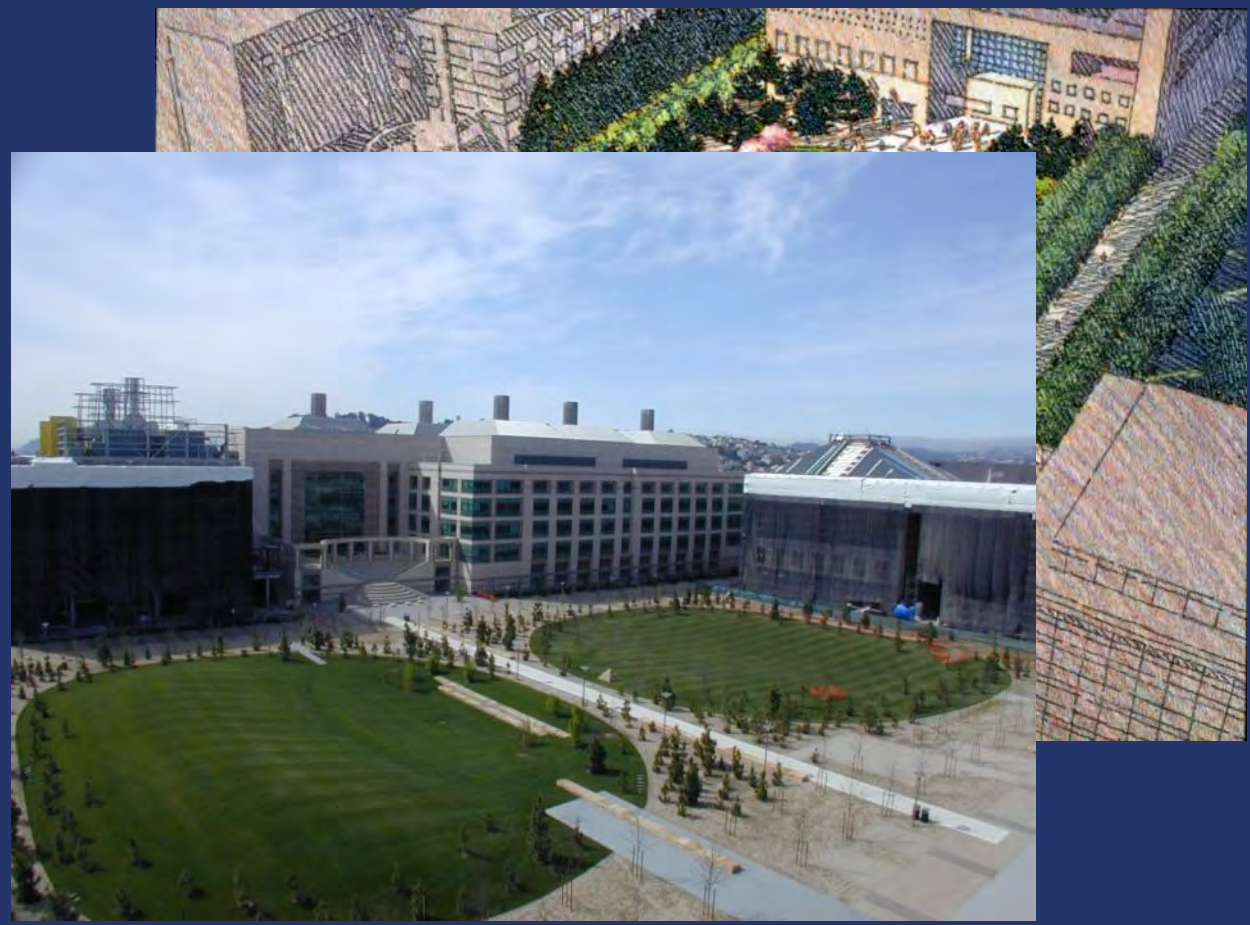


Green Section A-A Looking North: Illustrative Example

C.30

Learning from Mission Bay

Mission Bay Collegiality



Learning from Mission Bay

Mission Bay Collegiality

Implementation

Mission Bay
Pre-construction

Implementation

Mission Bay at completion

Next Steps