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Section 1

Executive Summary

5

San Diego Mesa College Design Guidelines 



View to Southeast



View to Northwest

Executive Summary

The San Diego Mesa College Design Guidelines present general concepts for the design of buildings, landscaping, and exterior spaces at Mesa College. They identify fundamental ideas that will guide the design of new projects on the Mesa College Campus.

The existing buildings, dating from the late 1950s and early 1960s, reflect a uniform design, material, and color palette. This uniformity, however, presents repetitive experiences with little variety or richness. The strongest elements of the original campus are the mature trees. The addition of the Learning Resources Center (LRC), opened in 1998, created a strong visual focus and in some respects identified a "center" to the campus. It also established a higher quality standard for both design and material. The atrium space was the first multi-story interior space on campus in contrast to the uniform, exterior, one-story arcades of the original buildings.

The architecture should place special emphasis on the main building entrances. Where the location permits, the principal entrance should face the diagonal path that runs from the east entrance of campus to the LRC. Atrium and stairs should be transparent, connecting the interior circulation spaces to the exterior, when possible and appropriate.

The landscape of Mesa College is characterized by two unique features of the campus: large, mature shade trees and adjacency to an open space canyon to the south and west. When addressing the landscape, emphasis should be placed on preserving and enhancing these elements. Existing trees should be preserved whenever possible and in some cases, significant trees should be considered for relocation. The relationship to the canyon edge should be improved to eradicate non-native and invasive species and re-vegetate with native tree and shrub species indigenous to the canyon.

When building projects come online, landscape improvements for the projects should extend beyond the footprints of the buildings to encompass significant portions of the campus landscape associated with each project. This will ensure that redevelopment and improvement of the campus landscape coincides with new building development and construction.

The Design Guidelines present ideas for organizing the architecture, landscape and open spaces without demanding that the buildings have a uniform architectural vocabulary. Design teams for each new project must examine context, orientation, neighboring buildings, and relationship to pathways and open spaces in order to determine the appropriate design response. However, the fundamental concepts identified in the guidelines should be integrated into each project. The goal is to create a campus with visually interesting architecture and a variety of exterior spaces and pathways.



Section

Goals and Objectives

9

San Diego Mesa College Design Guidelines



Location

Located in the City of San Diego on an artificial mesa, San Diego Mesa College reflects its name. It is bordered to the east and north by the Clairemont residential neighborhood. The south and west edges of the campus are steep hillsides with significant biological resources.

Access to the campus is limited to two principal points of ingress and several minor pedestrian points. The principal ingress locations are from I-163 via Mesa College Drive from the east and Genesee Avenue from the west. A redesigned east entrance will be completed in 2009. While studies have examined an alternate west entrance, no plans for design are in progress.

The majority of the college buildings are located on the mesa. A small cluster of buildings is located near the intersection of Marion Way and Genesee Avenue. This cluster of buildings is for specialty purposes and their design is not included in this study because of its detached location.

Campus Image and Experience

San Diego Mesa College is characterized by two strong visual elements:

- Natural Elements
 - The canyons and steep slopes at the perimeter
 - Mature trees many of which are native
- Man-Made Elements
 - The mesa and Parking Lot 1
 - The original one and two story tilt-up concrete buildings
 - The Learning Resources Center (LRC)

Mesa College students arrive by private vehicles, bicycle, and public transportation. Arrival is complicated by the distant location of parking lots and bus stops from the central campus. This places great emphasis on the arrival experience and pathways leading to the central campus. Emphasis should be placed on cohesive visual and experiential entries at both the east and west. A new "parkway" entrance and parking structure scheduled for completion in 2009 will resolve in part the east arrival experience. Further attention is required at the intersection of Mesa College Drive and Armstrong Street in the form of portal elements and signage. Similar elements should be repeated at the west entrance at the time that area is redesigned.

The current campus plan reflects a formal grid south and east of the existing F100 buildings. (See Section 7 for Existing Campus Plan). F100 and buildings north and west of that point break from the grid. The Learning Resources Center and G100 building function as a portal to West Mesa neighborhood. Several multi-story and quasi-two story building such as the gymnasium are also present. The original campus buildings reflect a uniform rectangular geometry in tilt-up concrete. Arcades are typically on the longest sides of each building. While many spaces between existing buildings have an elegance of scale resulting from the one story arcades and large trees, they also present a "sameness" that does not create a rich and ever changing experience. The minimal color palette contributes to the "sameness" quality.

Cohesive Architecture and Landscaping

The campus goal is for an integrated architecture, landscape, and graphics that create a memorable experience. To achieve this goal it is essential that the designers consider fundamental campus design concepts identified in this document.

Goals and Objectives

Designs should reflect individuality while complementing neighboring building and the landscape. Where possible buildings should express interior functions and activities on the exterior façade. The concept of “bring the exterior” into the building should be employed in the design with the maximum transparency at entries, stairs, and atria.

Landscape Materials / Preservation / Canyons

Two significant conditions exist at Mesa College that influence the contextual character of the campus: mature specimen trees on campus and the adjacency to the native canyon to the south and west. These guidelines will identify mature trees considered to be of great value to the campus both environmentally and socially. Significant trees will be identified for preservation and/or relocation. New development and re-development projects on campus will need to take into account and consider significant tree locations during the design process for each project.

The adjacent canyon bordering the south and west edges of the campus are equally significant and vital to the identity of Mesa College. As a community, Kearny Mesa has embraced the canyons for their beauty and significance to the environment. As a neighbor to the canyon, new development at Mesa College should strive to improve the canyon edge whenever possible. Existing non-native trees and shrubs should be eliminated and the canyon edge re-vegetated with indigenous tree and shrub species whenever possible.

Sustainability and Recycling

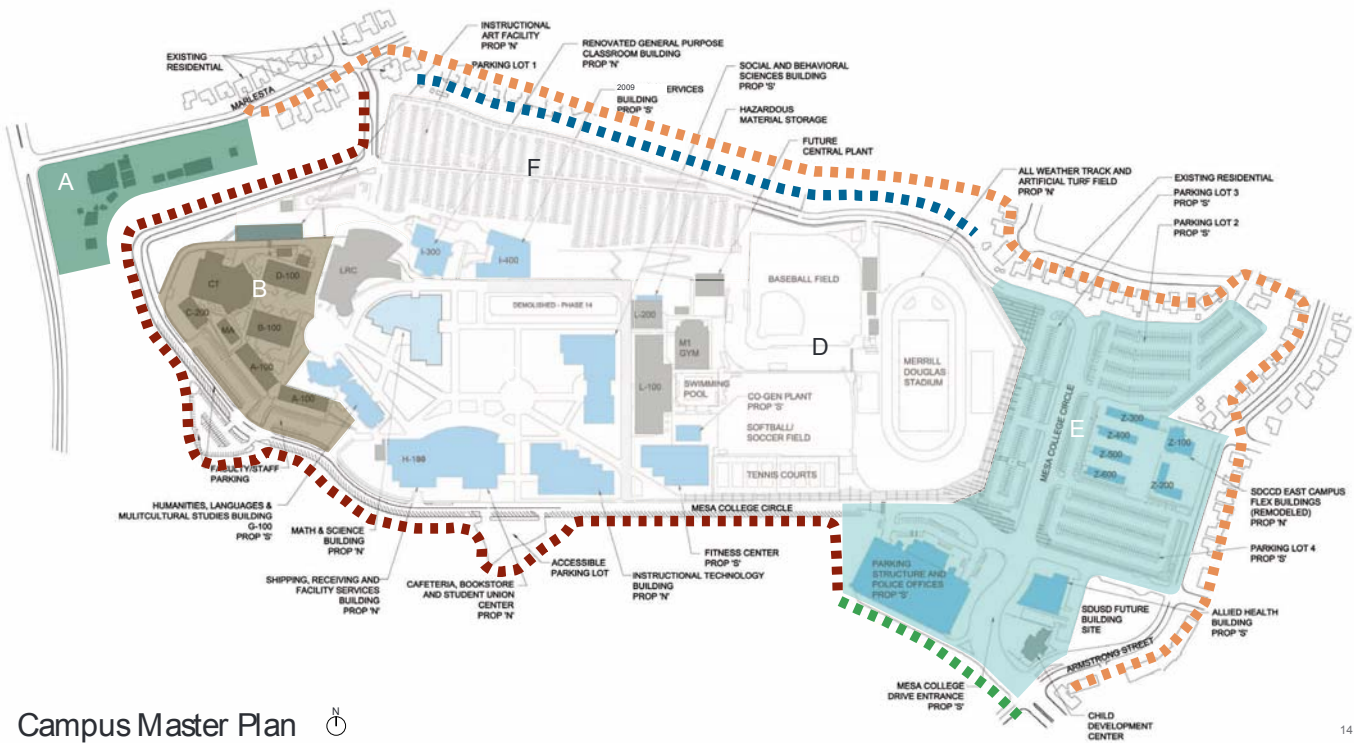
Projects at San Diego Mesa College should be designed in conformance with District policy for sustainable and energy efficient design. Design consideration should include but not be limited to the following:

- All buildings should be designed with the objective of achieving a minimum of LEED Silver Certification.
- Buildings should include an educational component that informs users of the sustainable and energy efficient aspects of the design.
- Project designers should coordinate the project design with local utility agencies for the purpose of receiving design assistance and financial incentives.
- Attention should be given to water conservation throughout projects.



Section 3

Campus Neighborhoods and Edges



Neighborhood Legend		Campus Edge Legend	
A	Genesee	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	Hillside Edge A
B	West Mesa	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	Hillside Edge B
C	Central Mesa	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	Community Edge
D	Athletic Complex	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	Park Edge
E	East Mesa		
F	North Hillside/ Parking		

Genesee

The Genesee Neighborhood is isolated from the main campus by significant vertical elevation, distance, and private residences. The activities that occur at this site are special uses and campus support. The area has very little direct contact with either the student population or faculty. Current structures are one story partially concealed by landscaping.

The buildings designed for this neighborhood should be designed recognizing their location at a visual gateway to the campus while recognizing that their functions do not require landscape architecture. It is strongly recommended that be designed as "background" buildings blending into the landscape. All yard areas should be entirely screened from both Genesee and Marion Way.

Special paving and pathways connecting the building are not a requirement but joint use exterior break areas are desirable. Landscaping should be employed to screen new buildings. If future multi-story buildings are planned for this site greater emphasis should be placed on the design to project architecture equivalent in appearance to the main campus.

West Mesa

The West Mesa Neighborhood is the administrative center for the campus. In addition to the administrative services, West Mesa is also anchored by the Apollid Theater. Overall, the landscape is very mature and could utilize an updated planting scheme that will tie into the new campus landscaping palette. The main entry to the administrative offices is somewhat formal, but is dated and is in need of a more functional and aesthetic re-design.

Three courtyards exist on the West Campus: one between the Apollid Theater and the C-100 classrooms, one between the art gallery (D-100) and the B-100 classrooms, and the third between the west wing of the A-100 building and the B-100 classrooms. The courtyards lack well programmed, functional space that can be used by students for studying and/or socializing. Shade tree species in courtyards include Jacaranda, Podocarpus, and Koelreuteria. Ground plane plantings include a variety of treatments including turf, groundcovers, and shrub plantings.

Central

The Central Mesa Neighborhood houses two of the college's newest buildings, the Learning Resource Center (LRC) and the Humanities, Languages, and Multicultural Studies Building (G Building). The Central Mesa Neighborhood is the academic hub of the college with strong connections to the West and North neighborhoods. Currently, a large, open plaza connects the LRC to the Humanities building. Characterized by large expanses of open paving, a necessary fire lane, and ill-placed utility structures, the space provides students with very little functional gathering space for studying and socializing. To the east, two large outdoor courtyard areas adjacent to the F-100 and F-200 buildings do provide students with two functional outdoor gathering areas with shade provided by large, mature sycamores, large lawn areas, and picnic tables. Farther to the east smaller academic buildings provide poorly connected, small outdoor courtyard areas for students with a variety of concrete benches and tables. These smaller, older buildings have also prevented the establishment of a strong central axis through the campus.

As a whole, Central Mesa lacks unity through hardscape materials and landscape plantings. Paving is simple broom finished gray concrete. Tree plantings are random and lack structure and organization. Significant species include Platanus racemosa, Podocarpus gracilior, Liquidambar styraciflua, and Jacaranda mimosifolia. The ground plane is characterized by evergreen shrub and groundcover plantings and turf areas.

Campus Neighborhoods and Edges

Athletic Complex

The Athletic Complex is comprised of the physical education building, sport courts, gymnasium, football stadium, baseball field, soccer field, swimming pool, and tennis courts. Simple, linear walkways provide circulation between buildings with minimal landscape treatments. Evergreen and deciduous canopy trees include *Podocarpus gracilior* and *Liquidambar styraciflua*. The ground plane is characterized primarily by turf areas with limited evergreen shrub plantings.

East Mesa

The East Mesa Neighborhood is currently undergoing redevelopment to include a new main entry drive to the campus, a new parking structure and Police Offices, a new Allied Health Building, and new surface parking lots. New hardscape improvements include a pedestrian plaza and pedestrian promenade providing pedestrian circulation from East Mesa student parking areas to the Central Mesa. This new promenade serves as the model for the Primary Walkways to be developed on the Central Mesa. The promenade incorporates enhanced concrete paving with colored banding and flanked by broad canopy Tipuanu tipu trees to provide a comfortable, shaded walkway to the Central Mesa. The landscape design for the new East Mesa improvements consist of low water-use plant materials necessary to meet the LEED Silver certification goals for both the Allied Health Building and Police Offices.

North Hillside/Parking

A large slope exists along the south edge of Parking Lot 1, creating a grade separation with the main campus on the mesa above. The slope is heavily vegetated with a variety of mature, primarily ornamental tree and large shrub plantings. The density of plant material is a safety concern.

This sloped area is also comprised of the I-300 and I-400. I-300 currently serves as labs and classrooms for the Natural Sciences Department and is planned for future renovation into general purpose classrooms for the Mathematics Department. I-400 is the existing student services building and will be demolished and replaced with a new student services building slated for completion in 2011.

The North Hillside/Parking Neighborhood is characterized by an extremely large expanse of uninterrupted asphalt paving lacking green space and shade trees. The drive aisles and parking stalls are narrow and difficult to negotiate. The North Parking Lot serves as a primary entry point to the campus and experiences a large volume of both vehicular and pedestrian traffic. In addition to its physical attributes, the North Campus Parking Lot also serves as a buffer and edge for the residential community to the north.

North and South Edges and Hillside

The campus edge hillside to the north and south of campus are vital to the contextual relationship of the campus to the residential neighborhood to the north and the natural canyon to the south. The north and south edges have very unique and distinct aesthetic characters that should be enhanced by future development of the campus. Care should also be taken when designing improvements at the campus edges to preserve and protect stormwater quality and reduce erosion through the implementation of permanent best management practices.

North Edge – The north edge of campus adjoins a residential neighborhood. The landscape along this edge should be characterized by large trees to screen the campus parking from the views of the homeowners to the north. Plantings should be low water-use and low-maintenance. Groundcovers or ornamental grasses should be used on the ground plane to stabilize the slope and help mitigate stormwater. Landscape Best Management Practices (BMPs) such as vegetated

swales or rain gardens should be implemented at the base of the slope to promote infiltration of stormwater and to provide infiltration of excessive flows before entering the storm drain system.

South Edge – The south edge of campus is bordered by an expansive, primarily native canyon providing open canyon views to the south and southwest. The canyon has been inhabited by several non-native and invasive plant species including, but not limited to *Washingtonia robusta* (Mexican Fan Palm), *Cortaderia selloana* (Pampas Grass), and *Arundo donax* (Giant Reed). Despite the occurrence of non-native species, the canyon exists in a primarily native state comprised of typical coastal chaparral species. The top edge of the canyon along Mesa College Circle has previously been planted with tree species including *Eucalyptus* spp., *Schinus terebinthifolius* (Brazilian Pepper), and *Pinus torreyana* (Torrey Pine). Development along the edge of the canyon should be sensitive to the adjacency of native species and habitat. At every opportunity, non-native tree species along Mesa College Circle should be removed and replanted with native species, primarily *Quercus agrifolia* (Coast Live Oak). Tree plantings could be supplemented with additional species such as *Platanus racemosa* (California Sycamore) and *Pinus torreyana* (Torrey Pine), but keeping in mind that these two species are not indigenous to the top edge of the canyon. Tree plantings should be arranged to provide a street tree character along the south side of Mesa College Circle, but the plantings should occur in random groupings as opposed to being evenly spaced as street trees typically are. This will help preserve and enhance the character of the canyon. Opportunities exist for native plant gardens to be developed that could become outdoor classrooms for horticulture and natural science classes offered at Mesa College. All development along the canyon edge must include permanent BMP measures to prevent stormwater flows over the edge of the canyon which would result in serious erosion conditions. Parking lots along the edge of the canyon should be designed to direct flows away from the canyon. Stormwater mitigation could be accomplished with a variety of sustainable drainage solutions including vegetated swales, rain gardens, and pervious paving.

Campus Neighborhoods and Edges

Section 4

Architecture

01

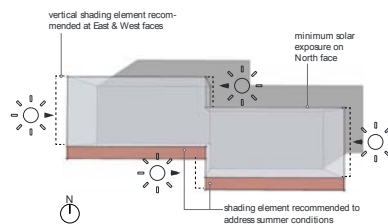


Architectural Intent

The San Diego Mesa College Design Guidelines present ideas for organizing campus architecture, landscape and open spaces without demanding that buildings have a uniform architectural vocabulary.

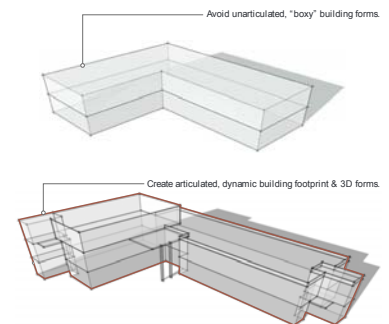
Site Design & Building Orientation

Building options for ideal sustainable design orientation may be limited by program requirements, existing buildings, utilities, mature trees, and campus phasing. To the extent possible buildings should be oriented to minimize east and west solar heat gain and excess light.



Building Form & Massing

Building forms should avoid unarticulated "boxy" massing, particularly at the ground level. A balance of solid and void should be employed to create dynamic forms and to suggest variation in interior spaces. Where possible vertical circulation should be expressed as formal elements, varying building massing and transparency. The design of all building forms should seek to optimize solar orientation, spatial efficiency, and program functionality.



02

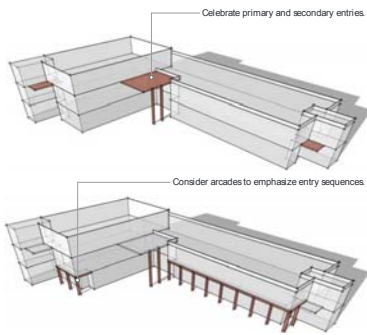
Architecture

Primary & Secondary Entrances

The principal entrance for each building should be "celebrated" on both the exterior and interior of the design. The principal entrance should exceed one story in height, where budget and design consideration permit.

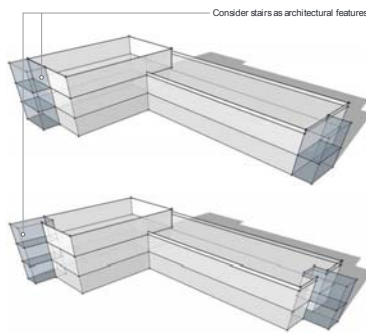
The design at entrances should create the maximum transparency. Where possible exterior paving and floor material should be or appear to be continuous into the lobby area.

Buildings that face the Commons (Diagonal) should have the principal or ceremonial entrance facing the Commons. Secondary entrances should provide access to adjacent walks and patios.



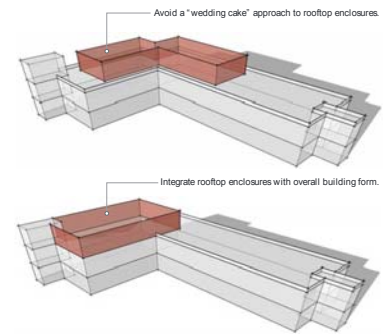
Stairs and Vertical Circulation

Where possible stairs should be placed on the exterior and designed as open or transparent elements. Equally important are interior atrium stairs that enhance the visual quality of the atrium while providing convenient access to adjacent floors, therefore reducing demand on elevators.



Rooftop Mechanical Enclosures

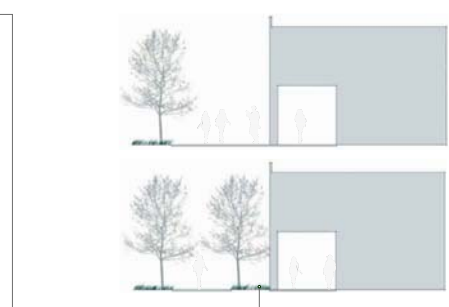
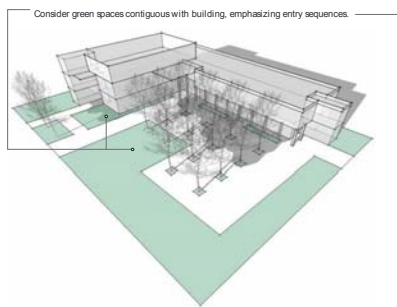
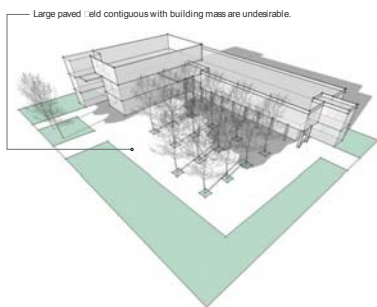
All roof top mechanical equipment must be fully screened as viewed horizontally. Roof parapets and mechanical screens should be designed as integral elements of the architecture rather than "wedding cake" fences set back from the building edge.



Building Edges at Ground Plane

Many options are suitable for resolving the intersection of the building walls to the ground plane. The preferred approach is to avoid large paved areas immediately adjacent to the building facades except at entrances and "outdoor rooms". Outdoor rooms should provide seating areas near cafes, study areas, and where faculty might conduct teaching.

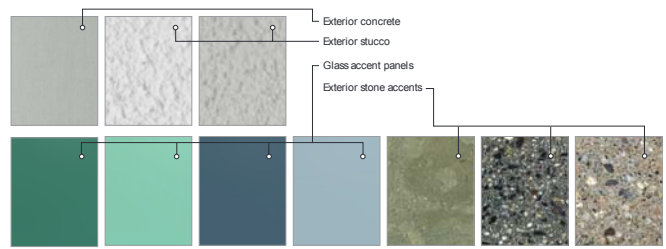
Large paved areas near the building contribute to excess glare and solar heat gain and should receive attention with regard to orientation and shading. Where large paved areas occur near or contiguous to buildings, canopy trees that provide shading should be integrated into the design.



Materials, Colors, and Finishes

Harmony of materials, colors, and finishes can contribute substantially to campus design continuity. The existing LRC and Humanities buildings, along with the currently under construction Allied Health Building and East Campus Parking Deck and Police Headquarters, provide a foundation palette for future design. This palette includes durable materials—concrete, stone, stucco, and glass—in a range of neutral gray, green, and blue colors. Bolder accents in stone and glass provide complimentary variations to this base pallet. New campus buildings and landscape elements can promote campus design harmony by further complimenting these existing materials, colors, and finishes.

Key Materials & Color Palette for Allied Health and new East Campus Parking Deck/Police HQ Buildings



Section 5

Landscape Architecture



Landscape Intent

The intent of these guidelines is to develop an underlying landscape fabric that will provide unity and structure as the campus evolves through its various stages of re-development to replace old buildings and outdoor spaces with newer facilities. Naturally, as new buildings are designed and built on the campus, variations in architectural styles and aesthetics will occur even with conformance with the architectural guidelines set forth in this document. This is a positive development direction in that it will provide interest and character to the campus. It becomes crucial then that the landscape and hardscape provide the foundation to integrate all the architectural elements of the campus. The following guidelines provide recommendations for both landscape and hardscape design to accomplish this goal.

Neighborhood Inventory of Significant Plant Materials and Physical Features

A comprehensive tree survey has been conducted to inventory and locate all existing trees on the Mesa campus. The Existing Tree Inventory exhibits provide tree species, locations, and diameter at breast height (DBH) for each campus neighborhood. Additionally, the plan provides suggestions for trees to be preserved in their current location, trees that could be potentially relocated, and trees that should be removed.

Neighborhood & Campus Edge Themes

The Design Guidelines identify six distinct campus neighborhoods: Genesee, West Mesa, Central Mesa, Athletic Complex, East Mesa, and North Hillside/Parking. Each neighborhood has a

unique identity expressed through architecture and academic function. The campus landscape is the common thread that connects and unifies the neighborhoods into a cohesive campus. While landscape themes and treatments will vary slightly between campuses, a consistent, underlying framework of pedestrian corridors, outdoor classrooms/courtyards, hardscape elements, landscape plant material, and site furnishings will provide the Mesa College campus as a whole with its own distinct identity.

Genesee

The Genesee neighborhood is contiguous to wetlands and native plant resources. Future projects should avoid disturbing these valuable resources. Projects should examine removing invasive non-native plant materials that are on or contiguous to the project site. Best practice should be employed to avoid construction process contamination of the wetlands and surrounding areas.

West Mesa

As the administrative hub of the campus, the West Mesa functions as the front door for visitors, new students, faculty, and District administrators visiting the campus. The entry to the administrative offices should be considered a circulation node on the Primary Walkway. As a main portal to the campus, the main entry should be designed with enhanced paving, site furnishings, and a formal landscape aesthetic to identify the entry and facilitate wayfinding. Existing courtyards should be re-designed to provide Outdoor Classrooms/ Courtyard spaces as described in Section 6. The courtyards should be redesigned to provide programmed, usable outdoor space for students and faculty as described above.

Central Mesa

As the Central Mesa is developed, a Primary Walkway will form a strong central axis with Circulation Nodes providing important connections to the West, North, and East Mesas. A central commons area will provide large, passive gathering spaces for students directly north of the cafeteria and bookstore. The Central Commons should resemble the existing sycamore groves of the

existing courtyards to provide shade, comfort, and definition to these new outdoor spaces. Tree plantings along the Primary and Secondary Walkways should be unique to each type of walkway and arranged with uniform spacing. Landscape plant materials should be low water-use, non-invasive species consistent with the College District's sustainable design goals.

Athletic Complex

As development of the Athletic Complex progresses, canopy trees should be aligned along walkways to compliment the Primary and Secondary Walkways of the Central Campus. Turf areas should be limited to active use areas for athletics, physical education, and recreational uses. Whenever possible, unnecessary turf areas should be replaced with low water-use, non-invasive plantings.

East Mesa

The East Campus is currently undergoing redevelopment to include a new main entry drive to the campus, new parking structure and Police Offices, new Allied Health Building, and new surface parking lots. New hardscape improvements include a pedestrian plaza and pedestrian promenade providing pedestrian circulation from East Mesa student parking areas to the Central Mesa. This new promenade serves as the model for the Primary Walkways to be developed on the Central Mesa. The promenade incorporates enhanced concrete paving with colored banding and flanked by broad canopy Tipuanu tipu trees to provide a comfortable, shaded walkway to the Central Mesa. The landscape design for the new East Mesa improvements consists of low water-use plant materials necessary to meet the LEED Silver certification goals for both the Allied Health Building and Police Offices.

North Hillside/Parking

Improvements to Parking Lot 1 would include restriping to increase the drive aisle widths and parking stall sizes. Additionally, landscape islands and medians should be planted with shade

trees to soften the harsh parking environment and to reduce the heat island effect of the parking lot. Pedestrian-only circulation routes should be established with wayfinding enhanced by landscape and tree plantings. The northern most edge of the campus adjacent to the residential neighborhood should be designed with layered plantings of groundcover, shrubs, and trees to provide a natural buffer between the parking lot and homeowners. To improve stormwater quality, landscaped islands and medians could be designed to function as stormwater retention areas or rain gardens to mitigate and treat stormwater flows.

A large slope exists along the south edge of the parking lot creating a grade separation with the main campus on the mesa above. The slope serves as a natural buffer between activity on the campus and the activity in the parking lot. The slope should function as a transitional landscape as students move back and forth between the campus and the parking lot. The overall desired landscape character is informal and naturalistic with formality and structure expressed at circulation nodes and entry points to the campus to facilitate wayfinding. Plant selections should be durable, low maintenance and low water-use species. Species should be selected and installed to mitigate stormwater and erosion to the fullest extent possible.

Campus Edges

The campus edge hillsides to the north, south, and west of campus are vital to the contextual relationship of the campus to the residential neighborhood to the north and the natural canyon to the south and west. The north and south edges have very unique and distinct aesthetic characters that should be enhanced by future development of the campus. Care should also be taken when designing improvements at the campus edges to preserve and protect stormwater quality and reduce erosion through the implementation of permanent best management practices.



North Edge

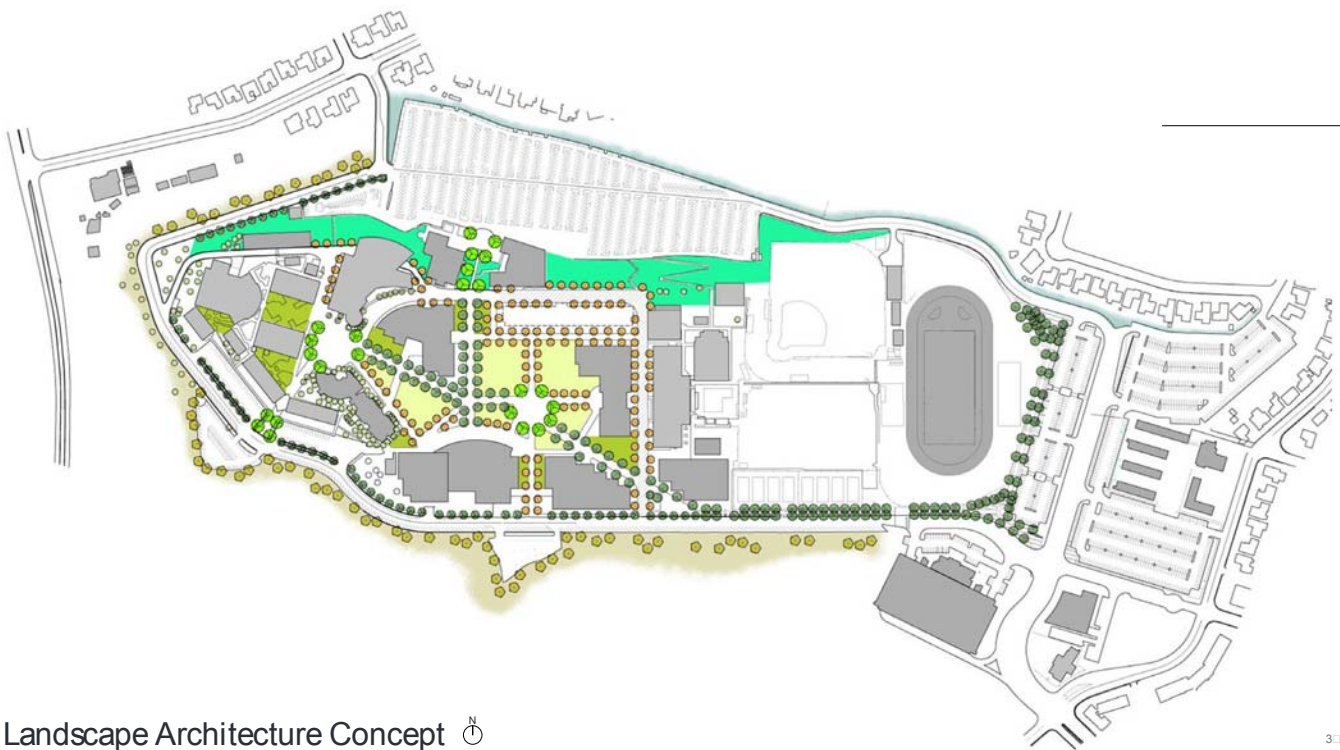
The north edge of campus adjoins a residential neighborhood. The landscape along this edge should be characterized by large trees to screen the campus parking from the views of the homeowners to the north. Plantings should be low water-use and low-maintenance. Groundcovers or ornamental grasses should be used on the ground plane to stabilize the slope and help mitigate stormwater. Landscape BMPs such as vegetated swales or rain gardens should be implemented at the base of the slope to promote infiltration of stormwater and to provide filtration of excessive flows before entering the storm drain system.

South Edge

Development along the edge of the canyon should be sensitive to the adjacency of native species and habitat. At every opportunity, non-native tree species along Mesa College Circle should be removed and replanted with native species, primarily *Quercus agrifolia* (Coast Live Oak). Tree plantings could be supplemented with additional species such as *Platanus racemosa* (California Sycamore) and *Pinus torreyana* (Torrey Pine), but keeping in mind that these two species are not indigenous to the top edge of the canyon. Tree plantings should be arranged to provide a street tree character along the south side of Mesa College Circle, but the plantings should occur in random groupings as opposed to being evenly spaced as street trees typically are. This will help preserve and enhance the character of the canyon. Opportunities exist for native plant gardens to be developed that could become outdoor classrooms for horticulture and natural science classes offered at Mesa College. All development along the canyon edge must include permanent BMP measures to prevent stormwater flows over the edge of the canyon which would result in serious erosion conditions. Parking lots along the edge of the canyon should be designed to direct flows away from the canyon. Stormwater mitigation could be accomplished with a variety of sustainable drainage solutions including vegetated swales, rain gardens, and pervious paving

Site Furnishings

A common family of site furnishings should be established for use throughout the campus. These furnishings should be pre-cast concrete with the Mesa College logo cast and painted. Benches should be simple, backed benches with a uniform surface to accept the cast logo. Picnic tables can vary slightly to provide various opportunities for students ranging from intimate two-seat tables, to more group focused tables capable of seating up to eight people. Trash and recycling containers should also be pre-cast concrete with a cast logo. Colors and finishes should be consistent across all site furnishings. Commonality will provide ease of maintenance and replacement of matching furnishings.



Major Landscape Areas

- Outdoor Classrooms/Courtyards**
Outdoor classrooms/courtyards are intended as semi-formal gathering spaces that can function as both outdoor instructional spaces and informal gathering and seating for students and faculty. Improvements should include enhanced paving, seawalls, raised planters, and site furnishings. Plant materials should be chosen to create inviting, comfortable spaces, employing broad canopy shade trees and low water-use ornamental shrubs and groundcovers.
- Central Commons**
The central commons are the core gathering spaces on the campus. The commons will be used by students for informal gatherings, studying, lounging between classes, and even organized gatherings such as rallies, speeches, and performances. The commons should be characterized by large turf areas with plenty of picnic tables and benches around the perimeter and large canopy shade trees such as *Platanus racemosa* (California Sycamore).
- Canyon Edge Landscape**
Development along the canyon edge should focus on preserving the native character of the canyon. This will be accomplished by protecting native trees and shrubs and by replacing non-native and invasive tree and shrub species with restorative plantings of trees and shrubs indigenous to the canyon.
- North Campus Residential Edge Landscape**
The North Campus edge is the primary buffer between the campus and the residential community to the north. The landscape should be characterized by large tree and shrub screening. As development of the parking lot occurs, incorporating tree-island islands will help mitigate the heat island of this large paved area. Landscape BMP's such as vegetated swales and rain gardens should be implemented as possible to mitigate storm water runoff. Plant material should be low water-use and low maintenance.
- North Campus Hillside Landscape**
The North Campus Hillside is a transitional landscape between the parking lot and the main campus on the mesa at the top of the slope. Currently the hillside is comprised of a mix of ornamental tree and shrub species. Development and restoration of the slope should consider replacing ornamental and invasive species with native and adaptive tree and shrub species. Emphasis should also be put on storm water and erosion mitigation.

Primary Tree Types

- Primary Walkway/Mesa Circle Street Trees**
Canopy Trees Such As:
Tipuanu tipu (Tipu Tree)
Ulmus parvifolia (Chinese Elm)
- Secondary Walkway Trees**
Canopy Trees Such As:
Koeleruteria bipinnata (Chinese Flame Tree)
Liquidambar styraciflua (Liquidambar)
Podocarpus gracilior (Fern Pine)
- Circulation Node Trees**
Canopy Trees Such As:
Platanus racemosa (California Sycamore)
Koeleruteria bipinnata (Chinese Flame Tree)
Podocarpus gracilior (Fern Pine)
- Canyon Edge Trees**
Native Trees Such As:
Quercus agrifolia (Coast Live Oak)
Platanus racemosa (California sycamore)
- Existing Trees**

The landscape of Mesa College should be developed to provide clear wayfinding, passive outdoor gathering areas, and bring unity to the campus.

Wayfinding

Wayfinding is established with the designation of primary and secondary walkways. Primary Walkways are a continuation of the pedestrian mall developed with the 2008 East Entry Realignment project. Primary Walkways direct pedestrian traffic into the heart of the campus from surrounding parking areas and public portals. The use of a common themed canopy tree will identify the Primary Walkways.

Secondary Walkways direct circulation throughout the campus and provide connections between buildings, Outdoor Classrooms/Courtyards, and the Central Commons. Secondary Walkways should also be designated by a common, themed tree species.

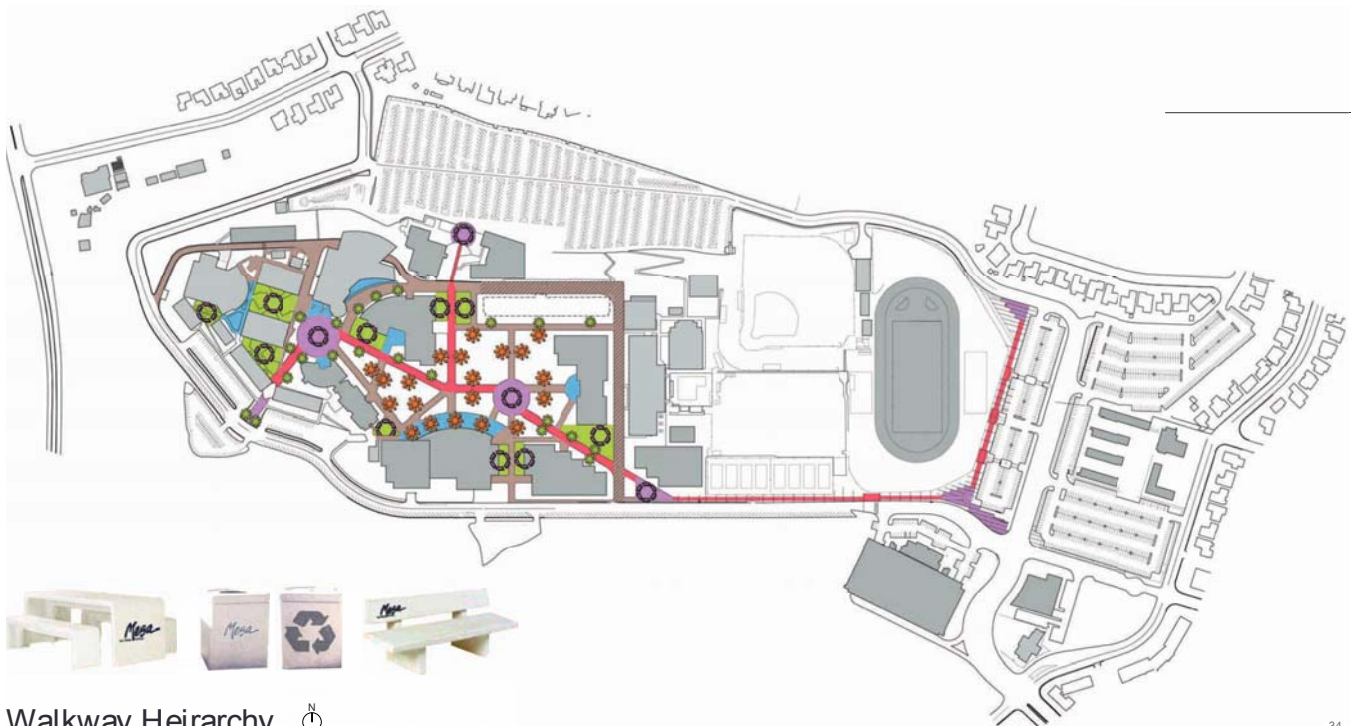
Gathering Spaces

Outdoor landscaped gathering spaces should be developed in the form of Outdoor Classrooms/Courtyards and the Central Commons. Tree and shrub species within the Outdoor Classrooms/Courtyards should be selected on a project by project basis with an underlying goal of selecting sustainable materials to reduce maintenance and water needs.

The Central Commons should consist of large, passive-use turf areas with broad canopy shade trees. In an effort to reflect and preserve the character of the existing common area between the F100 and F100 classroom buildings, *Platanus racemosa* (California Sycamore) should be used. Circulation Nodes are gathering spaces characterized more by hardscape features than landscape. The Nodes should be identified with a common tree species.

Campus Edges

The landscape along the campus edges should be developed to provide a harmonious relationship between the campus and its contextual neighbors. To the south, non-native tree and shrub species should be eradicated and replaced with native species indigenous to the area. To the north, the campus edge should be planted to provide screening for the residential homeowners.






Walkway Hierarchy

Landscape Architecture | Hardscape Character

Concrete Colors & Finishes



Hardscape Legend

	<p>Primary Walkways Primary Walkways should be characterized by enhanced colored concrete to match patterns established by the East Entry Realignment improvements. Site furnishings should include benches, tables, and trash/recycling receptacles.</p>	 <p>Benches Paired with trash and recycling receptacles as necessary.</p>
	<p>Secondary Walkways Secondary Walkways should be simple natural gray concrete with light broom or acid wash finish. Site furnishings should include benches, tables, and trash/recycling receptacles.</p>	 <p>Picnic Tables Paired with trash and recycling receptacles as necessary.</p>
	<p>Building Entries Building Entries should be characterized by enhanced colored concrete. Site furnishing should be limited to benches and trash/recycling receptacles.</p>	 <p>Any combination of site furnishings as necessary.</p>
	<p>Circulation & Gathering Nodes Nodes should be characterized by subtly enhanced colored concrete to complement the Primary Walkway connections. Site furnishings should include benches, tables, and trash/recycling receptacles.</p>	
	<p>Outdoor Classrooms/Courtyards Courtyards should be characterized by subtly enhanced colored concrete. Site furnishings should include benches, tables, and trash/recycling receptacles.</p>	

The design and selection of site furnishings and paving features are vital to developing a unified campus aesthetic and, like landscape features, are important aspects of wayfinding.

Pedestrian Paving Design

Hardscape materials should be carefully chosen based on the hierarchy of outdoor spaces and circulation routes identified in this section. The Circulation Nodes should be the most enhanced areas of the campus, followed by major Building Entries, Primary Walkways, and Outdoor Classrooms/Courtyards. The design and specification of paving materials will define Primary and Secondary Walkways, Building Entries, Circulation and Gathering Nodes, and Outdoor Classrooms/Courtyards.

Primary Walkways should be designed as a continuation of the pedestrian mall developed with the 008 East Entry Realignment. Concrete paving enhanced with integral color and banding will support a themed, rhythmic design that identifies Primary Walkways and aids wayfinding.

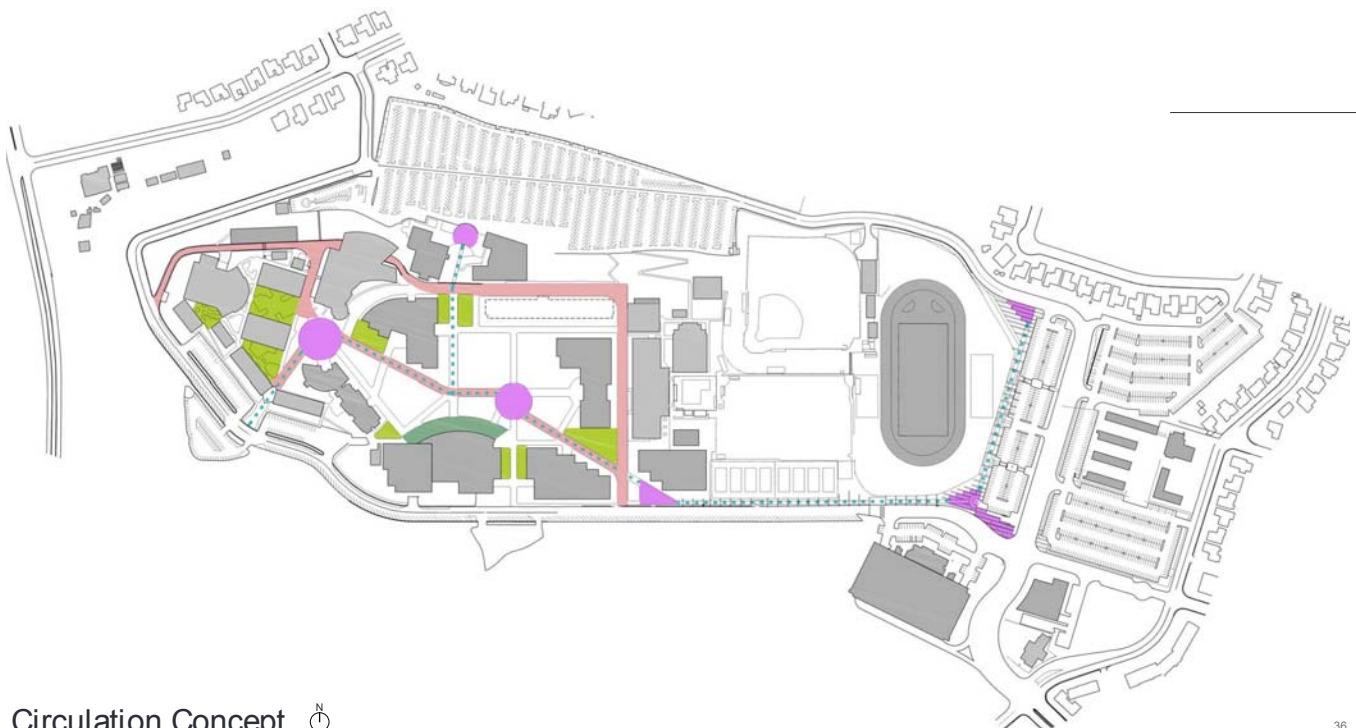
Secondary Walkways should be simple, light to medium broom finished concrete.

Building Entries should be designed on a project by project basis to respond to architectural design and enhance the site improvements associated with the project.

Circulation and Gathering Nodes should consist of concrete paving enhanced with integral color, scoring patterns, and specialty finishes. Nodes should be unique but at the same time complementary to the Primary Walkway along which they occur.

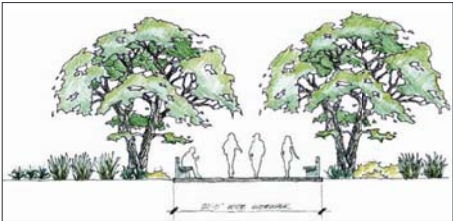
Outdoor Classrooms/Courtyards should be designed on a project by project basis. Paving should be enhanced with integral color, scoring, and specialty finishes.

Fire Lanes occur as indicated on the Circulation Plan. In an effort to minimize the visual impact of the 6' wide lane, a suggested design solution is a 10' wide concrete walkway flanked by 7' wide strips of grasscrete. (See Circulation Plan sections).



Circulation Legend

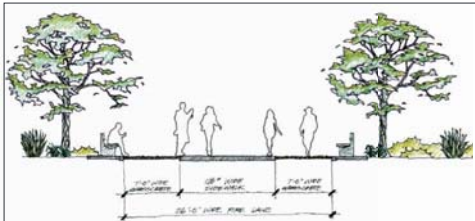
- Fire Access
- Circulation & Gathering Nodes
- Outdoor Classrooms/Courtyards
- Cafeteria Plaza
- Primary Pedestrian Walkways



Typical Walkway Concept



Outdoor Classroom/Courtyard Concept



Typical Fire Lane/Walkway Concept

Landscape Architecture | Tree Survey

In an effort to minimize the negative impact on existing, mature trees, the following survey of significant existing trees is provided to assist with the planning of future developments on the Mesa College Campus. The goal of the survey is to preserve, whenever possible, those trees that contribute to the aesthetic beauty and comfort characteristic of the campus and to limit tree removals to only those trees determined to be undesirable. As future development progresses, conflicts with existing trees will be unavoidable. When preservation of desirable tree specimens is not possible, relocation should always be considered before absolute removal.



Landscape Architecture | Tree Survey: Genesee

- **High Priority Trees to be Preserved**
High Priority Trees are mature specimens that contribute to Mesa College's landscape identity. Every effort should be made to preserve and protect High Priority Trees. In the event existing trees in this classification should conflict with future developments, relocation should be the first consideration.
- **Mid Priority Trees**
Mid Priority Trees are specimens with some aesthetic value but not critical to the landscape fabric of Mesa College. If conflicts with developments occur, these trees should be considered for relocation prior to permanent removal.
- **Low Priority Trees**
Trees in this classification offer no value to the campus aesthetic and/or are considered to be invasive or pest species. These trees should be removed when possible and replaced with more desirable ornamental or native tree species.

As a primarily service-oriented portion of the campus, trees should be preserved with functionality in mind. Trees providing shade for students and faculty working outdoors should be preserved as well as those large trees providing screening along the north edge adjacent to Marlesta Drive.

Existing Tree Legend

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
1 Acacia cyclops	Coastal Wattle	13 Eucalyptus rostrata	Red Flowering Gum	6 Malosma laurina	Laurel Sumac	39 Salix Spp.	Willow
2 Acacia longifolia	Sydney Golden Wattle	14 Eucalyptus lehmannii	Bushy Yate	7 Metaleuca quinquenervia	Paperbark Tree	40 Schinus Terebinthifolius	Brazilian Pepper Tree
3 Albizia julibrissin	Silk Tree	15 Eucalyptus polyanthemus	Silver Dollar Gum	8 Olea europea	Olive	41 Tipuana Tipu	Tipu Tree
4 Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	King Palm	16 Eucalyptus spp.	Eucalyptus	9 Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine	42 Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm
5 Bauhinia variegata	Purple Orchid Tree	17 Ficus microcarpa	Indian Laurel Fig	30 Pinus halapensis	Aleppo Pine	43 Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple
6 Brachychiton populneus	Bottle Tree	18 Geijera parviflora	Australian willow	31 Pinus torreyana	Torrey Pine	44 Brachychiton acerifolius	Flame Tree
7 Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	19 Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	3 Pinus thunbergii	Japanese Black Pine	45 Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar
8 Cotinus coggygria	Smoke Tree	10 Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	33 Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore	46 Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud
9 Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Carrot Wood	1 Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'	Hollywood Juniper	34 Podocarpus gracillior	Fern Pine	47 Eriobotrya deflexa	Bronze Loquat
10 Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress	11 Koeleruteria bipinnata	Chinese Flame Tree	35 Podocarpus maki	Shrubby Yew Pine	48 Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree
11 Erythrina caffra	Coral Tree	3 Lagerstroemia spp.	Crape Myrtle	36 Prunus cerasifera	Purple Plum	49 Pyrus calleryana	Bradford Pear
1 Eucalyptus citriodora	Lemon-Scented Gum	4 Liquidambar styraciflua	American Sweet Gum	37 Ravenia glauca	Majesty Palm	50 Quercus agrifolia	Coastal Live Oak
		5 Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	38 Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	51 Tabebuia chrysostricha	Golden Trumpet



Landscape Architecture | Tree Survey: West Mesa

- **High Priority Trees to be Preserved**
High Priority Trees are mature specimens that contribute to Mesa College's landscape identity. Every effort should be made to preserve and protect High Priority Trees. In the event existing trees in this classification should conflict with future developments, relocation should be the first consideration.
- **Mid Priority Trees**
Mid Priority Trees are specimens with some aesthetic value but not critical to the landscape fabric of Mesa College. If conflicts with developments occur, these trees should be considered for relocation prior to permanent removal.
- **Low Priority Trees**
Trees in this classification offer no value to the campus aesthetic and/or are considered to be invasive or pest species. These trees should be removed when possible and replaced with more desirable ornamental or native tree species.

The West Mesa is the administrative and arts center for the campus. This portion of the campus is outside of the campus core and will be less impacted by the upcoming development needs of the college. Of particular importance is a large grove of Pinus torreyana (Torrey Pines) that exist on the western most edge of the campus including the edge of the adjacent canyon. These trees are excellent candidates for preservation as no future development is currently identified in their location.

Existing Tree Legend

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
1 Acacia cyclops	Coastal Wattle	13 Eucalyptus rostrata	Red Flowering Gum	6 Malosma laurina	Laurel Sumac	39 Salix Spp.	Willow
2 Acacia longifolia	Sydney Golden Wattle	14 Eucalyptus lehmannii	Bushy Yate	7 Melaleuca quinquenervia	Paperbark Tree	40 Schinus Terebinthifolius	Brazilian Pepper Tree
3 Albizia julibrissin	Silk Tree	15 Eucalyptus polyanthemus	Silver Dollar Gum	8 Olea europea	Olive	41 Tipuana Tipu	Tipu Tree
4 Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	King Palm	16 Eucalyptus spp.	Eucalyptus	9 Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine	42 Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm
5 Bauhinia variegata	Purple Orchid Tree	17 Ficus microcarpa	Indian Laurel Fig	30 Pinus halapensis	Aleppo Pine	43 Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple
6 Brachychiton populneus	Bottle Tree	18 Geijera parviflora	Australian willow	31 Pinus torreyana	Torrey Pine	44 Brachychiton acerifolius	Flame Tree
7 Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	19 Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	3 Pinus thunbergii	Japanese Black Pine	45 Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar
8 Cotinus coggygria	Smoke Tree	10 Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	33 Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore	46 Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud
9 Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Carrot Wood	11 Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'	Hollywood Juniper	34 Podocarpus gracilior	Fern Pine	47 Eriobotrya deflexa	Bronze Loquat
10 Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress	12 Koeleruteria bipinnata	Chinese Flame Tree	35 Podocarpus maki	Shrubby Yew Pine	48 Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree
11 Erythrina caffra	Coral Tree	3 Lagerstroemia spp.	Crape Myrtle	36 Prunus cerasifera	Purple Plum	49 Pyrus calleryana	Bradford Pear
1 Eucalyptus citriodora	Lemon-Scented Gum	4 Liquidambar styraciflua	American Sweet Gum	37 Ravenia glauca	Majesty Palm	50 Quercus agrifolia	Coastal Live Oak
		5 Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	38 Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	51 Tabebuia chrysostricha	Golden Trumpet



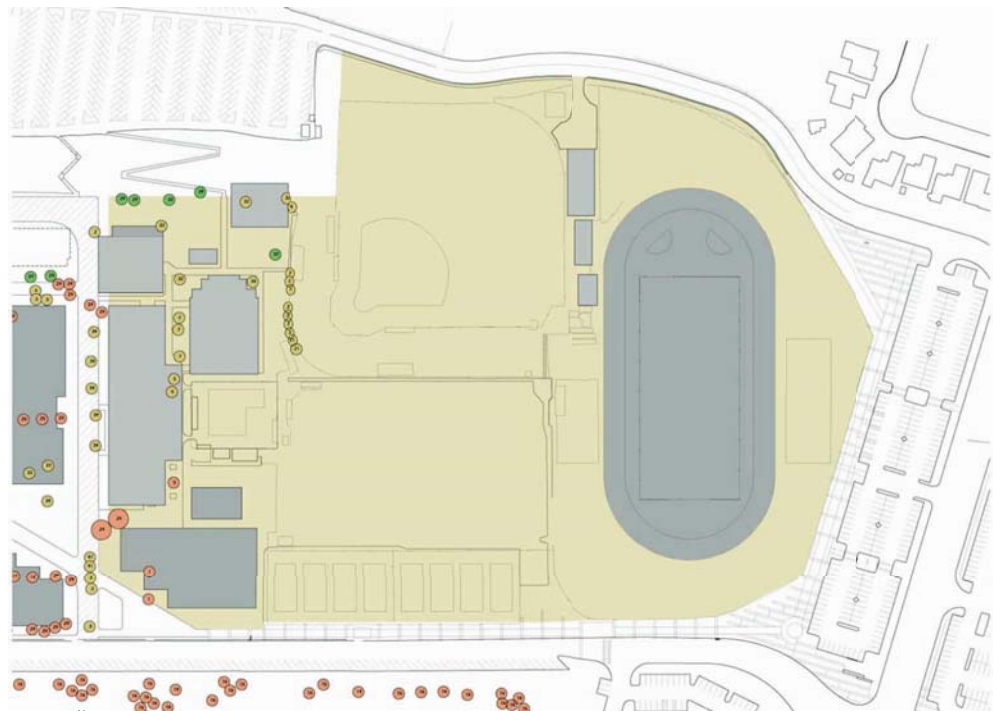
Landscape Architecture | Tree Survey: Central Mesa

- **High Priority Trees to be Preserved**
High Priority Trees are mature specimens that contribute to Mesa College's landscape identity. Every effort should be made to preserve and protect High Priority Trees. In the event existing trees in this classification should conflict with future developments, relocation should be the first consideration.
- **Mid Priority Trees**
Mid Priority Trees are specimens with some aesthetic value but not critical to the landscape fabric of Mesa College. If conflicts with developments occur, these trees should be considered for relocation prior to permanent removal.
- **Low Priority Trees**
Trees in this classification offer no value to the campus aesthetic and/or are considered to be invasive or pest species. These trees should be removed when possible and replaced with more desirable ornamental or native tree species.

The Central Mesa will see the majority of re-development as the center for math, sciences, the LRC, and student services. The Central Mesa is currently and will continue to be the hub of student life and activity on campus. The Central Mesa is also home to the majority of Mesa College's significant tree species. Planning and development within the Central Mesa should carefully evaluate existing tree species and locations to maximize tree preservation and the Mesa College aesthetic. As the Landscape Architecture Concept Plan suggests, the proposed themed tree types for Primary Walkways, Secondary Walkways, Nodes, and the Central Commons can be interrupted to allow for the preservation of existing trees.

Existing Tree Legend

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
1 Acacia cyclops	Coastal Wattle	13 Eucalyptus rostrata	Red Flowering Gum	6 Malosma laurina	Laurel Sumac	39 Salix Spp.	Willow
2 Acacia longifolia	Sydney Golden Wattle	14 Eucalyptus lehmannii	Bushy Yate	7 Melaleuca quinquenervia	Paperbark Tree	40 Schinus Terebinthifolius	Brazilian Pepper Tree
3 Albizia julibrissin	Silk Tree	15 Eucalyptus polyanthemus	Silver Dollar Gum	8 Olea europea	Olive	41 Tipuana Tipu	Tipu Tree
4 Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	King Palm	16 Eucalyptus spp.	Eucalyptus	9 Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine	42 Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm
5 Bauhinia variegata	Purple Orchid Tree	17 Ficus microcarpa	Indian Laurel Fig	30 Pinus halapensis	Aleppo Pine	43 Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple
6 Brachychiton populneus	Bottle Tree	18 Geijera parviflora	Australian willow	31 Pinus torreyana	Torrey Pine	44 Brachychiton acerifolius	Flame Tree
7 Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	19 Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	3 Pinus thunbergii	Japanese Black Pine	45 Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar
8 Cotinus coggygria	Smoke Tree	10 Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	33 Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore	46 Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud
9 Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Carrot Wood	1 Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'	Hollywood Juniper	34 Podocarpus gracilior	Fern Pine	47 Eriobotrya deflexa	Bronze Loquat
10 Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress	11 Koeleruteria bipinnata	Chinese Flame Tree	35 Podocarpus nagi	Shrubby Yew Pine	48 Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree
11 Erythrina caffra	Coral Tree	3 Lagerstroemia spp.	Crape Myrtle	36 Prunus cerasifera	Purple Plum	49 Pyrus calleryana	Bradford Pear
1 Eucalyptus citriodora	Lemon-Scented Gum	4 Liquidambar styraciflua	American Sweet Gum	37 Ravenia glauca	Majesty Palm	50 Quercus agrifolia	Coastal Live Oak
		5 Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	38 Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	51 Tabebuia chrysotricha	Golden Trumpet



Athletic Complex Tree Survey

Landscape Architecture | Tree Survey: Athletic Complex

- **High Priority Trees to be Preserved**
High Priority Trees are mature specimens that contribute to Mesa College's landscape identity. Every effort should be made to preserve and protect High Priority Trees. In the event existing trees in this classification should conflict with future developments, relocation should be the first consideration.
- **Mid Priority Trees**
Mid Priority Trees are specimens with some aesthetic value but not critical to the landscape fabric of Mesa College. If conflicts with developments occur, these trees should be considered for relocation prior to permanent removal.
- **Low Priority Trees**
Trees in this classification offer no value to the campus aesthetic and/or are considered to be invasive or pest species. These trees should be removed when possible and replaced with more desirable ornamental or native tree species.

The Athletic Complex is the sports and physical education center of the campus. Because of space requirements for activities such as tennis, swimming, baseball, soccer, and football, few significant tree specimens exist. Primarily, existing trees occur in the form of large Eucalyptus species surrounding the football stadium. As opportunities present themselves, large canopy shade trees should be introduced when feasible to provide shade to field users and screening in areas such as the tennis courts, football stadium, and building service areas.

Existing Tree Legend

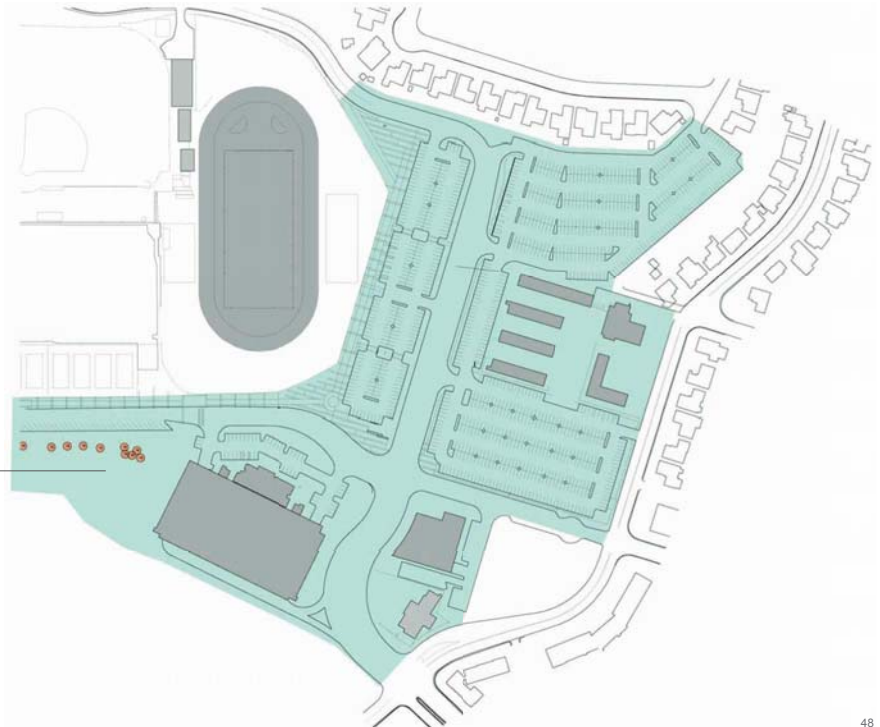
Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
1 Acacia cyclops	Coastal Wattle	13 Eucalyptus rostrata	Red Flowering Gum	6 Malosma laurina	Laurel Sumac	39 Salix Spp.	Willow
2 Acacia longifolia	Sydney Golden Wattle	14 Eucalyptus lehmannii	Bushy Yate	7 Melaleuca quinquenervia	Paperbark Tree	40 Schinus Terebinthifolius	Brazilian Pepper Tree
3 Albizia julibrissin	Silk Tree	15 Eucalyptus polyanthemus	Silver Dollar Gum	8 Olea europea	Olive	41 Tipuana Tipu	Tipu Tree
4 Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	King Palm	16 Eucalyptus spp.	Eucalyptus	9 Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine	42 Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm
5 Bauhinia variegata	Purple Orchid Tree	17 Ficus microcarpa	Indian Laurel Fig	30 Pinus halapensis	Aleppo Pine	43 Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple
6 Brachychiton populneus	Bottle Tree	18 Geijera parviflora	Australian willow	31 Pinus torreyana	Torrey Pine	44 Brachychiton acerifolius	Flame Tree
7 Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	19 Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	3 Pinus thunbergii	Japanese Black Pine	45 Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar
8 Cotinus coggygria	Smoke Tree	10 Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	33 Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore	46 Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud
9 Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Carrot Wood	1 Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'	Hollywood Juniper	34 Podocarpus gracilior	Fern Pine	47 Eriobotrya deflexa	Bronze Loquat
10 Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress	11 Koeleruteria bipinnata	Chinese Flame Tree	35 Podocarpus maki	Shrubby Yew Pine	48 Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree
11 Erythrina caffra	Coral Tree	3 Lagerstroemia spp.	Crape Myrtle	36 Prunus cerasifera	Purple Plum	49 Pyrus calleryana	Bradford Pear
1 Eucalyptus citriodora	Lemon-Scented Gum	4 Liquidambar styraciflua	American Sweet Gum	37 Ravena glauca	Majesty Palm	50 Quercus agrifolia	Coastal Live Oak
		5 Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	38 Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	51 Tabebuia chrysostricha	Golden Trumpet

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San Diego Mesa College Design Guidelines



Shaded area to be landscaped as part of 008-009 East Campus Improvement Projects.



- **High Priority Trees to be Preserved**
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- **Mid Priority Trees**
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- **Low Priority Trees**
Trees in this classification offer no value to the campus aesthetic and/or are considered to be invasive or pest species. These trees should be removed when possible and replaced with more desirable ornamental or native tree species.

The East Mesa Neighborhood is currently under construction, implementing a complete redesign and realignment of Mesa College Drive as it enters the campus. Improvements include new landscaping and street trees, tree-lined pedestrian promenades, plazas, a parking structure, Police Offices, and Allied Health Building. Street tree themes were established along both Mesa College Drive and Mesa College Circle. Along the east-west portion of Mesa College Circle, Tipuanu tipu is established as the theme tree because of its broad arching canopy, providing shade to the pedestrian promenade and primary route to the center of campus. This theme should be continued along Primary Walkways. Along Mesa College Drive and the north-south segment of Mesa College Circle, Koelreuteria bipinnata (Chinese Flame Tree) is established as the themed street tree. As construction is expected to be complete in 2009, the East Mesa will require no re-development in the foreseeable future and all new tree plantings are to be preserved.

Existing Tree Legend

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
1 Acacia cyclops	Coastal Wattle	13 Eucalyptus rostrata	Red Flowering Gum	6 Malosma laurina	Laurel Sumac	39 Salix Spp.	Willow
2 Acacia longifolia	Sydney Golden Wattle	14 Eucalyptus lehmannii	Bushy Yate	7 Melaleuca quinquenervia	Paperbark Tree	40 Schinus Terebinthifolius	Brazilian Pepper Tree
3 Albizia julibrissin	Silk Tree	15 Eucalyptus polyanthemus	Silver Dollar Gum	8 Olea europea	Olive	41 Tipuanu Tipu	Tipu Tree
4 Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	King Palm	16 Eucalyptus spp.	Eucalyptus	9 Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine	42 Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm
5 Bauhinia variegata	Purple Orchid Tree	17 Ficus microcarpa	Indian Laurel Fig	10 Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine	43 Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple
6 Brachychiton populneus	Bottle Tree	18 Geijera parviflora	Australian willow	11 Pinus torreyana	Torrey Pine	44 Brachychiton acerifolius	Flame Tree
7 Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	19 Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	12 Pinus thunbergii	Japanese Black Pine	45 Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar
8 Colinus coggygria	Smoke Tree	20 Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	13 Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore	46 Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud
9 Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Carrot Wood	21 Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'	Hollywood Juniper	14 Podocarpus gracilior	Fern Pine	47 Eriobotrya deflexa	Bronze Loquat
10 Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress	22 Koelreuteria bipinnata	Chinese Flame Tree	15 Podocarpus maki	Shrubby Yew Pine	48 Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree
11 Erythrina caffra	Coral Tree	23 Lagerstroemia spp.	Crape Myrtle	16 Prunus cerasifera	Purple Plum	49 Pyrus calleryana	Bradford Pear
12 Eucalyptus citriodora	Lemon-Scented Gum	24 Liquidambar styraciflua	American Sweet Gum	17 Ravenia glauca	Majesty Palm	50 Quercus agrifolia	Coastal Live Oak
		25 Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	18 Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	51 Tabebuia chrysostricha	Golden Trumpet



North Hillside/Parking Tree Survey

Landscape Architecture | Tree Survey: North Hillside/Parking



High Priority Trees to be Preserved

High Priority Trees are mature specimens that contribute to Mesa College's landscape identity. Every effort should be made to preserve and protect High Priority Trees. In the event existing trees in this classification should conflict with future developments, relocation should be the first consideration.



Mid Priority Trees

Mid Priority Trees are specimens with some aesthetic value but not critical to the landscape fabric of Mesa College. If conflicts with developments occur, these trees should be considered for relocation prior to permanent removal.



Low Priority Trees

Trees in this classification offer no value to the campus aesthetic and/or are considered to be invasive or pest species. These trees should be removed when possible and replaced with more desirable ornamental or native tree species.

The North Hillside/Parking Neighborhood is comprised of a large surface parking lot and transitional hillside between the parking lot and the main campus on the mesa above. Parking lot trees exist only on the perimeter in the form of Eucalyptus. The transitional slope is heavily planted with a mix of mature tree species including Pines, Eucalyptus, and various ornamental broadleaf species. Currently a new Student Services building is being designed to replace the existing I-400 building. Improvements will include a new plaza entry to the main campus that will function as a Circulation Node as identified in these guidelines.

Existing Tree Legend

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
1 Acacia cyclops	Coastal Wattle	13 Eucalyptus rostrata	Red Flowering Gum	6 Malosma laurina	Laurel Sumac	39 Salix Spp.	Willow
2 Acacia longifolia	Sydney Golden Wattle	14 Eucalyptus lehmannii	Bushy Yate	7 Melaleuca quinquenervia	Paperbark Tree	40 Schinus Terebinthifolius	Brazilian Pepper Tree
3 Albizia julibrissin	Silk Tree	15 Eucalyptus polyanthemus	Silver Dollar Gum	8 Olea europea	Olive	41 Tipuana Tipu	Tipu Tree
4 Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	King Palm	16 Eucalyptus spp.	Eucalyptus	9 Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine	42 Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm
5 Bauhinia variegata	Purple Orchid Tree	17 Ficus microcarpa	Indian Laurel Fig	30 Pinus halapensis	Aleppo Pine	43 Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple
6 Brachycton populneus	Bottle Tree	18 Geijera parviflora	Australian willow	31 Pinus torreyana	Torrey Pine	44 Brachycton acerifolius	Flame Tree
7 Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	19 Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	3 Pinus thunbergii	Japanese Black Pine	45 Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar
8 Cotinus coggygria	Smoke Tree	10 Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	33 Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore	46 Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud
9 Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Carrot Wood	1 Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'	Hollywood Juniper	34 Podocarpus gracillior	Fern Pine	47 Eriobotrya delavayi	Bronze Loquat
10 Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress	11 Koeleruteria bipinnata	Chinese Flame Tree	35 Podocarpus nagi	Shrubby Yew Pine	48 Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree
11 Erythrina caffra	Coral Tree	3 Lagerstroemia spp.	Crape Myrtle	36 Prunus cerasifera	Purple Plum	49 Pyrus calleryana	Bradford Pear
1 Eucalyptus citriodora	Lemon-Scented Gum	4 Liquidambar styraciflua	American Sweet Gum	37 Ravenea glauca	Majesty Palm	50 Quercus agrifolia	Coastal Live Oak
		5 Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	38 Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	51 Tabebuia chrysostricha	Golden Trumpet



Section 6

Streets, Infrastructure, and Support Elements

Major Pedestrian Paths, Secondary Paths, Nodes, & Outdoor Classrooms/Courtyards

Primary Walkways - Primary Walkways serve as the arterial pedestrian corridors bringing students, faculty, and visitors into the core campus from the outlying parking lots. The Primary Walkways also provide strong connections between neighborhoods and common exterior campus spaces. Design cues should be taken from the recently completed East Entry Realignment Improvements. As the most significant pedestrian portal to the main campus from the East Mesa parking lots and the new parking structure, a pedestrian promenade was developed to provide a comfortable and pleasant walking experience for students. The Primary Walkways should incorporate the same design aesthetic as the new East Entry pedestrian promenade. Long expanses of concrete paving are broken down into a rhythm of three foot wide colored concrete bands. The typical Primary Walkway should be (30') twenty feet wide with broad canopy shade trees and pole top lights symmetrically arranged along both sides of the Walkways with consistent spacing corresponding to the paving patterns. Site furnishings should be located on the edges of the Walkways and include benches, tables with seating, trash and recycling receptacles, and drinking fountains.

Secondary Walkways – Secondary walkways provide direct circulation routes to buildings and functional outdoor spaces. Aesthetically the Secondary Walkways are more subdued than the Primary Walkways. Concrete paving is simple gray concrete with a light broom finish with saw cut patterns and expansion joints similar to the “banded” pattern outlined under the Primary Walkway section. Similar to the Primary Walkways, the Secondary Walkways should be (30') twenty feet wide, flanked with broad canopy shade trees and pole lighting. Site furnishings should include benches, tables with seating, trash and recycling receptacles, and drinking fountains.

Circulation Nodes – Circulation Nodes occur at major pedestrian intersections along the Primary Walkway. Circulation Nodes should promote social interaction among students and faculty and provide public, outdoor gathering and function space. Potential activities could include pub-

lic speaking engagements, student rallies, and performances. Aesthetically, Circulation Nodes should have the highest level of design and enhancement of all the outdoor spaces on the campus. Paving patterns, colors, and finishes should be unique to the Nodes. Color options should be integral color, preferably Solomon liquid concrete colors for consistency. Possibilities for concrete finishes include exposed or seeded aggregate, acid wash finishes, and Lithocrete paving systems. Stamped and painted or stained concrete finishes should be avoided. Landscape elements should include perimeter shade trees of species unique to the Circulation Nodes to aid in the identification of these unique spaces.

Outdoor Classrooms/Courtyards – Outdoor Classrooms/Courtyards are intended to be intimate, functional outdoor gathering spaces. In general, these spaces should occur as courtyards adjacent to academic buildings with connections to either Primary or Secondary Walkways. Outdoor Classrooms/Courtyards will function informally as quiet gathering areas for students to study and socialize individually or in small groups. More formally, the spaces can function as outdoor classrooms for academic classes related to natural science, horticulture, and landscape architecture. Paving should be simple with subtle enhancements that could include integral color and enhanced finishes such as acid wash, or exposed aggregate. Hardscape elements could also include cast-in-place seat walls and raised planters to promote gathering and help enclose and define the intimacy of the space. Plantings should be themed to create a unique environment to each Classroom/Courtyard. As suggested by one faculty member, the Outdoor Classrooms/Courtyards could be themed around specific bio-climatic environments of San Diego County, including Coastal, Inland Valley, Mountain, Desert, etc. Conceptually, these themed Classroom/Courtyards could be arranged on the campus from west to east to reflect their natural geographic occurrence within the County. Site furnishings should include benches, tables with seating, trash and recycling receptacles, and drinking fountains as appropriate.

Fire Lanes – As a necessity to the health, welfare, and safety of Mesa College students, faculty, employees, and visitors, fire lanes will need to be integrated into the campus design. Fire lanes are to be aligned with Primary and Secondary Walkways as indicated on the overall campus Cir-

Streets, Infrastructure, and Support Elements

ulation Plan. When fire lanes occur along these pedestrian corridors, the overall, unobstructed width of the lane must be a minimum of (16') twenty six feet. To accomplish this a combination of paving and permeable pavers and/or grasscrete should be used. See Hardscape Character discussion in Landscape Architecture section.

Landscaping and Shading

Mesa College is located on a mesa subject to extended warm periods and strong breezes. The design of both the architecture and landscape architecture must give critical consideration to building design and selection of plant material to provide shade during warm weather to reduce the heat island affect.

Buildings should employ arcades and canopies to create a variety of light conditions and qualities. Care should be given in the selection of plant materials such that they reinforce the natural advantages of the mild regional climate while providing relief during extended hot periods. Season variation should be considered in the landscape design to provide variety in tree canopies and color.

Materials, Finish, and Color

Materials should be selected for durability, sustainability and high performance. Stone, metals, and glazing are preferred at grade level. If used, plaster should be employed above the first level to avoid irrigation and traffic damage.

Highly reflective finishes and mirrored glass should be avoided. Material and colors should be selected to harmonize with neighboring buildings. In general a subdued exterior palette is preferred.

Lighting and Light Types

Building and grounds lighting should be designed in a manner consistent with the City of San Diego's "Dark Sky" policy and best practices to avoid excess light "spill" into adjacent residential neighborhoods and the sky.

The selection of lights should emphasize indirect lighting over direct lighting and should avoid the projection of harsh light directly onto paths and plazas.

Lights and lighting methods selected for the East Campus parking lot and streets should also be employed where similar conditions exist elsewhere on campus. Lighting for major paths and walks should employ lighting methods comparable to those used for the East Campus projects or for the Humanities and Multicultural G Building.

Night classes occur year round at Mesa College. Multi-story buildings present the potential for pedestrian pathways and plazas to look upward into conventional ceiling lights either with prismatic or parabolic diffusers that create harsh bright light. Where possible direct-indirect lighting should be employed to mitigate this condition. The preferred types are cable mounted linear lights in larger spaces and lay in direct-indirect light in offices and classrooms.

Exterior lighting of buildings should only be used to accent principal building elements and in all cases designed with a time clock to extinguish lights after classes cease. "In paving or ground" lighting present numerous maintenance challenges. The preferred fixtures are above grade or wall mounted designs.

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San Diego Mesa College Design Guidelines



Central Plant

The District has elected to migrate from individual stand alone mechanical systems for each building in favor of a central plant. The central plant will be located on the hillside between Parking Lot 1 and the L-100 and Gymnasium buildings.

The façade of the central plant will be visible from both the parking lot and residences to the north. The façade design should be considered a part of the campus architecture. If possible glazed portions should be used to express the workings of the central plant.

Landscaping should be incorporated to screen large wall areas without penetration or undulations. Prevailing winds, cooling tower evaporation, and neighboring building air intakes should be considered in the design.

Streets, Alleys and Service Routes

Efficient service and support of the buildings, grounds, and infrastructure are essential elements of all projects. Necessary service and fire lanes should be integrated into walks and plazas in a manner that emphasizes the pedestrian experience while maintaining appropriate vehicles lane widths and turn radius.

A general concept for campus paving is identified elsewhere in the Design Guidelines. The cost of enhanced paving and replacement and repair costs should be guiding considerations in the use of enhanced paving. In primary areas of each new building enhanced paving is essential. Service lanes in secondary areas may be designed with conventional paving enhanced with saw cut patterns and expansion joints similar to the "banded" pattern illustrated in the Design Guidelines.

Service Yards

Service yards should be screened from general view and located to minimize trash collection noise impacts on nearby open spaces and buildings.

Where trash enclosures and service yards are contiguous to buildings they should "blend" into the architecture and landscape.

Ground Located Mechanical/ Electrical, Phone, Cable Equipment

The location of transformers, emergency generator, gas and water shut-offs / backflow preventers, and fire protection hook-up / shut-offs should be integrated into project designs. The preferred solution is to group utilities and conceal the apparatus and equipment with screening walls and landscaping.

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Streets, Infrastructure, and Support Elements



Section 7

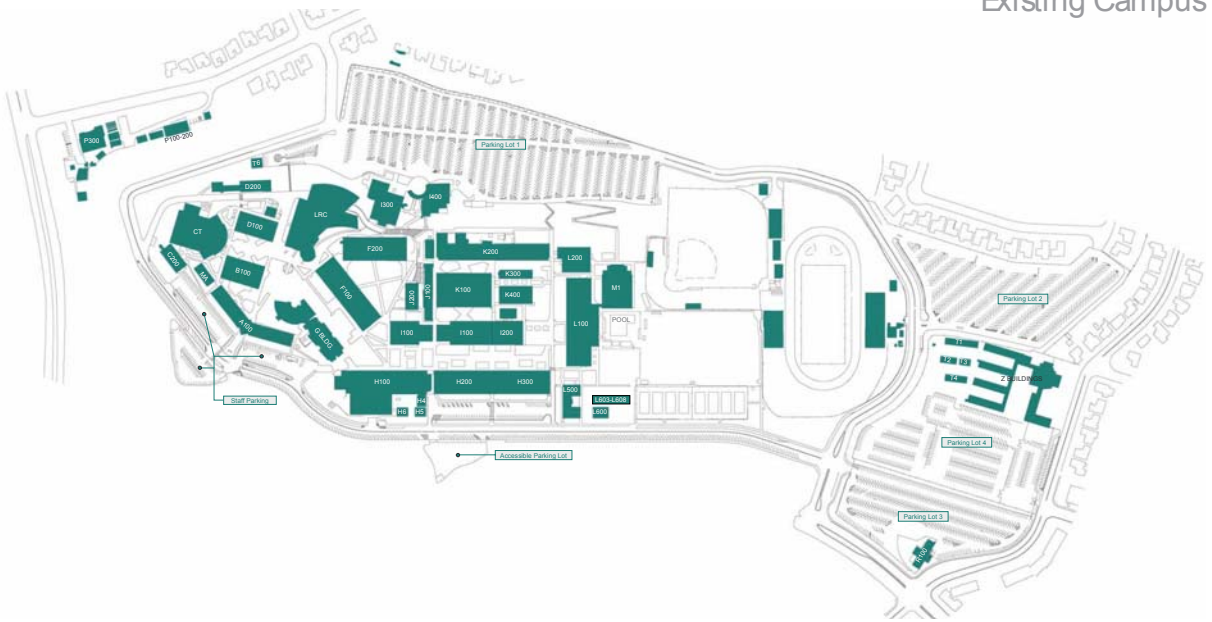
Existing Campus



Building Legend

A-100	Administration	J-00	Campus Police, Parking, Stockroom, Receiving
B-100	Classrooms	K-100	Classrooms
CT	Classrooms, Apollid Theatre	K-00	Apprenticeships, Faculty Workshops, Mail, Reprographics, Tutoring
C-00	Classrooms, Offices	K-300	Computer Labs, Classrooms
D-100	Fine Arts	K-400	Computer Application Labs
D-00	Fine Arts	LRC	Audiovisual, Center for Independent Learning, Library, High Tech Center
F-100	Classrooms	L-100	Physical Education
F-00	Classrooms	L-00	Handball, Racquetball Courts, Weight Rooms
G BLDG	Humanities, Languages, & Multicultural Studies	L-500	Classrooms, Athletic Training Room, Campus Nurse, Health Svcs.
H-100	Cafeteria, Bookstore	L-600	Classrooms
H-00	Classrooms, Bridging Lab, Disability Support Svcs	L-603-8	Classrooms
H-300	Classrooms	M1	Gymnasium
H-400 (H4)	Disability Support Services	P-100	Fine Art/ROP
H-500 (H5)	Student Affairs	P-00	Fine Art/ROP
H-600 (H6)	Student Government	P-300	Animal Health Technology
I-100	Classrooms	R-100	Child Development Center
I-00	Classrooms	T1-4, T6	Temporary Classrooms
I-300	Classrooms, Employment, Transfer Ctr, EOPS, Evaluators, Financial Aid, STAR, Teacher Dev.	Z BLDGS	Flexible Classrooms
I-400	Accounting, Admissions, Counseling, Testing, Veterans' Records, V. P. Student Services		
J-100	Operations, Dean's Offices		

Existing Campus



Existing Campus

Neighborhood: Genesee



P-100: Fine Art/ROP



P-100: Fine Art/ROP



P-300: Animal Health Technology

Neighborhood: West Mesa



A-100: Administration



B-100: Classrooms



CT: Classrooms, Apollid Theatre

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San Diego Mesa College Design Guidelines



Neighborhood: West Mesa



C-00: Classrooms, Offices



D-100: Fine Arts



D-00: Fine Arts

Neighborhood: Central



F-100: Classrooms



F-00: Classrooms



G: Humanities, Languages, Multicultural Studies

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Existing Campus

Neighborhood: Central (cont'd)



H-100: Cafeteria, Bookstore



H-100: Classrooms, Bridging Lab, Disability Support Svcs



H-300: Classrooms



H-400: Disability Support Services



H-500 (H5): Student Affairs



H-600 (H6): Student Government



Neighborhood: Central (cont'd)



I-100, I-100: Classrooms



J-100: Operations, Dean's Offices



J-100: Campus Police, Parking, Stockroom, Receiving



K-100: Classrooms



K-100: Apprenticeships, Faculty Workshops, Mail, Reprographics, Tutoring



K-300: Computer Labs, Classrooms

Existing Campus

Neighborhood: Central (cont'd)



K-400: Computer Application Labs



LRC: Audiovisual, Center for Independent Learning, Library, High Tech Center



MA: Classrooms

Neighborhood: Athletic



L-100: Physical Education



L-00: Handball, Racquetball Courts, Weight Rooms



L-500: Classrooms, Athletic Training Room, Campus Nurse, Health Services

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San Diego Mesa College Design Guidelines



Neighborhood: Athletic (cont'd)



L-600: Classrooms



L-603-608: Classrooms



M1: Gymnasium

Neighborhood: East Campus



R: Child Development Center



New Police Headquarters - Under Construction



New Allied Health Building - Under Construction

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Existing Campus

Neighborhood: East Campus (cont'd)



Z: Temporary District Offices

Neighborhood: North Campus



I300: Classrooms, Employment, Transfers, EOPS, Evaluators, Fin. Aid, STAR, Teacher Dev.



I400: Accounting, Admissions, Counseling, Testing, Veterans/Records, V. P. Student Services

Neighborhood: North Campus (cont'd)



Proposed I400: Proposed New Student Services Bldg.



T1, T11, T3: Temporary Classrooms

Parking Facilities



Lot: ①



Parking Facilities (cont'd)



Lot: ②



Lot: ③ Disability Parking



Temporary Parking/Stadium



New Mesa College Drive Entrance Parking Structure (Under Construction)

Existing Campus



Architects | Delawie, Wilkes, Rodrigues, Barker
165 India Street
San Diego, CA
9101-1715
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October 1, 2008

