



Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (CASBS) Collaboration Building PLN20-048

ASA submission – Statement of Compatibility



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January 8, 2021

Manira Sandhir & Charu Ahluwalia,
County of Santa Clara
70 West Hedding Street, East Wing, 7th floor
San Jose, CA 95110

Re: Statement of Compatibility for Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (CASBS) Collaboration Building PLN20-048

Dear Ms. Sandhir & Ahluwalia,

This report documents the compatibility analysis for a new construction project for the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (CASBS) Collaboration Building PLN20-048, located in PARCEL: 142-12-002 comprised of the following buildings:

Main Building	12-200	75 Alta Road	Contributing to WBE complex
Studio 1-6	12-210	71 Alta Road	Contributing to WBE complex
Studio 7-12	12-220	73 Alta Road	Contributing to WBE complex
Studio 13-16	12-230	79 Alta Road	Contributing to WBE complex
Studio 17-20	12-240	83 Alta Road	Contributing to WBE complex
Studio 21-25	12-250	81 Alta Road	Contributing to WBE complex
Studio 26-29	12-260	85 Alta Road	Non-contributing to WBE complex
Studio 30-37	12-270	87 Alta Road	Contributing to WBE complex
Studio 38-54	12-280	77 Alta Road	Contributing to WBE complex
North Storage Shed	12-290a	90a Alta Road	Non-contributing to WBE complex
South Storage Shed	12-290b	90b Alta Road	Non-contributing to WBE complex
Restroom/Shower	12-290c	90c Alta Road	Non-contributing to WBE complex
Cottage	12-295	74 Alta Road	Non-contributing to WBE complex

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The project would construct a new building in the parking lot of CASBS district. The scope of this report is to review the new Collaboration Building (project) design for compatibility with the eight contributing Wurster + Bernardi & Emmons (WBE) complex within the CASBS district (Figure1). As per the 2000 GUP mitigation, monitoring and reporting program, whenever new development is proposed in the immediate vicinity of a historic resource, Stanford submits a Statement of Compatibility (SOC) to the County Planning Office confirming that the new building construction has been reviewed and is compatible (as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards) with the historic resource.

The significance of a historic resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters the physical characteristics of a historic resource that conveys its historic significance and justify its inclusion or potential inclusion in the California



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Register. Under CEQA, a project that meets the Secretary of Interior's Rehabilitation Standards (SIS) for the treatment of Historic Properties is presumed to result in only a less-than-significant impact. The compatibility analysis of the current project demonstrates that the project meets the SIS Rehabilitation Standards for the treatment of Historic Properties and would result in a less-than-significant impact to the CASBS complex – a historic resource – located in the immediate vicinity of the project site. The proposed design would not result in a **substantial adverse change** such that the significance of the historic resources would be materially impaired.



Based on this analysis, the County of Santa Clara Planning staff can make a determination that the project is within the scope of the existing 2000 Community Plan/General Use Permit EIR (2000 EIR) and does not require further CEQA review. The proposed project is within the scope of the 2000 EIR because it is an allowed use under the 2000 General Use Permit, it is within the square footage envelope that was evaluated in the 2000 EIR, and it is located within the geographic area that the 2000 EIR contemplated development would occur. Because the project is within the scope of the 2000 EIR, no further environmental document is required as long as the project would not result in a new or substantially more severe significant effect as compared to the environmental impacts disclosed by the 2000 EIR. This analysis shows that a new or substantially more significant impact to historic resources would not result from the



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proposed project.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The following [Office of Historic Preservation](#) documents were referenced for the SOC:

1. Code of Federal Regulation (CFR)
 - § Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 68 – [Secretary of Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties](#)
2. National Parks Service (NPS)
 - National Register Bulletin (NRB-15) – [How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation](#)

The bulletin clarifies the distinction between building and district, “For purpose of National Register nominations, small groups of properties are listed under a single category, using the primary resource ... ‘Building’ may also be used to refer to a historically and **functionally related unit**, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn,” whereas, a district “derives its importance from being a unified entity, even though it is often composed of a **wide variety of resources**.”¹

- Technical Preservation Services (TPS) – [Applying Rehabilitation Standards for New Construction](#).
- TPS Preservation Brief #14 – [New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings: Preservation Concerns](#). (attached)

In addition to the SIS Rehabilitation Standards, this compatibility analysis references the Technical Preservation Services (TPS) recommendations for [New Construction within the Boundaries of Historic Properties](#). A companion to the SIS for Rehabilitation, these practical guidelines specifically define how related new construction can be successfully integrated into a context while protecting the historic resource’s integrity and setting.²

3. California State Laws
 - California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines §15064.5(b) of the California Code of Regulations
 - Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), [Technical Assistance Series #6](#)
 - Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), [Technical Assistance Series #10](#)

The OHP “recognizes that the long-term preservation and enhancement of historical resources is dependent, to a large extent, on the good will and cooperation of the general public and of the public and private owners of those resources,” therefore the intent of the legislature is to “... encourage the owners to perceive these resources as assets rather than liabilities, and to encourage the support of the general public for the preservation and enhancement of historical resources.”³

¹ National Register Bulletin (NRB-15), NPS 1995, P. 4-5

² TPS is the Cultural Resources directorate of the NPS. As the author of the SIS, the TPS is responsible for developing and guiding standards for historic buildings, and has produced an extensive amount of technical, educational, and policy guidance on the maintenance and preservation of historic buildings.

³ California State Law & Historic Preservation, Legislative Intent. [5020.7 Technical Assistance Series #10](#)



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HISTORIC STATUS OF CASBS

1. This compatibility analysis addresses the CASBS district that has been evaluated twice and determined potentially eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources both times:
 - a. Historic Resources Survey submitted in 2017 (County concurred with use of the Survey for purposes of CEQA compliance).⁴
 - b. Recent evaluation by Stanford University documented in the CASBS Evaluation – January 2021. (Submitted with this application)
2. The north and south storage shed and restroom building, located in the vicinity of the project site has been evaluated and determined noncontributing accessory structures not eligible for listing:
 - a. Recent evaluation by Stanford University documented in the CASBS Evaluation – January 2021. (Submitted with this application)

Because these buildings are not contributors to the CASBS district, they will not be further addressed as historic resources in this document. This analysis will only address the contributing buildings of the WBE complex.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Designed by Wurster + Bernardi & Emmons as a retreat for scholars, the existing complex was located at the top of a hill south of Junipero Serra Boulevard overlooking Lake Lagunita and Stanford University main campus at the site of the previous Lathrop Estate (Figure 2).

Located remote, WBE complex is a functionally related unit within the larger Stanford University campus. It was designed and realized as a single unit composed of several related sections that were intended to function altogether, therefore for this report the eight WBE buildings are treated as a single building entity defined as a complex (*adj.* consisting of many different and connected parts) but to parallel the 2021 DPR this report refer to CASBS as a ‘District’ composed of several resources.

⁴ Stanford University’s Historic Resources Survey 2018 GUP application provides comprehensive context.
https://www.sccgov.org/sites/dpd/DocsForms/Documents/SU_2018GUP_App_Tab11a_Historic.pdf
https://www.sccgov.org/sites/dpd/DocsForms/Documents/SU_2018GUP_App_Tab11b_Historic_Appendices.pdf



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Figure 2 - Site Context and Location Plan. Source: University Architect / Campus Planning and Design Office (UA/CPD).

The WBE complex has two types of related buildings: a large central cruciform **main building** that forms the community spaces and several linear **studio buildings** that form the monastic enclave for the visiting scholars. The dual building typology was in response to the program: the studies served as a quiet respite for researchers to introspect while the central space serves as collaborative meeting area for the exchange of knowledge. The first director Ralph W. Tyler's (1954-1966) vision was that the center would help visiting scholars "acquire new perspectives, new energy, new vision



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of what they can do.”⁵ To foster “cross-disciplinary understanding among the scholars” he prioritized “Setting up a good dining room ... to prevent the fellows at the Center from lunching only with people in their own disciplines.”⁶

The main building is the communal core of the WBE complex and contains administrative offices, meeting rooms, kitchen/dining, a reading room and bathrooms in an orthogonal cross-axis plan. These spaces are connected by exterior covered walkways and the building and adjacent buildings define four distinct courtyards that are accessed via large sliding glass doors, the exterior walkways and other paths in the landscape. Generous windows on the east and west ends of the main building frame views to the larger Stanford campus (north) and to the CASBS complex entry and parking lot (south). Seven one-story individual private study buildings form the perimeter with covered entries on their public sides and decks or patios on the opposite more private side facing the landscape. The eighth two-story building is an older Alta Vista Farm building that was retained and repurposed into a study building located on the edge of the WBE plan and is a non-contributor to the CASBS district.

The project scope is limited to:

1. The construction of a modest compatible **Collaboration Building** in the existing parking lot that would provide collaboration spaces, staff offices and support spaces.
2. Demolition of the existing storage sheds and the shower facility located at the far end of the parking lot at a considerable distance from the WBE complex.

The proposed project would locate the new building in the existing parking lot so that it does not affect the existing complex (main buildings and studios) and the existing cottage.

**CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDY IN THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES -
STATEMENT OF COMPATIBILITY (SOC)**

The SIS encourages the preservation of historic properties through the preservation of character-defining features and materials. The standards guide the maintenance, repair, replacement of historic materials and provide design guidance for compatible new additions to historic resources to ensure that the resources are preserved for generations to come. The SIS for the Treatment of Historic Properties provides four options for compliance – **preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction.**

This compatibility analysis references the **Rehabilitation Standards** defined as “the act or process of making possible an efficient compatible use for a property through repair, alterations and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural or architectural values.”⁷

⁵ Ralph W. Tyler, *Founding the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences*. Vitae scholasticae. 1988 V.7 P.233

⁶ Ibid. P.230

⁷ The Standards for Rehabilitation, *Definitions*, codified in [36 CFR, Chapter 1, Part 68.2](#).



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**ANALYSIS - SECRETARY OF INTERIOR STANDARDS FOR
REHABILITATION**

Standard #1

*A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires **minimal change** to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.*



Figure 3 - Proposed Collaboration Building at south-east corner of the WBE complex. Source: SWA Landscape Architects

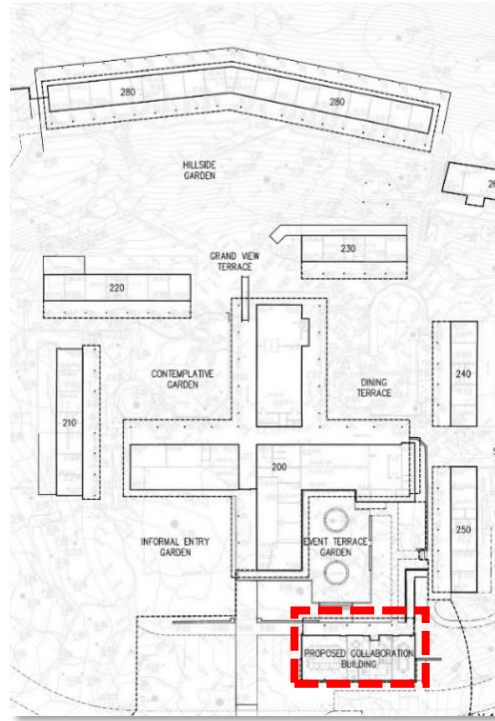


Figure 4 - Proposed Collaboration Building location at south-east corner of the WBE complex. Source: Olson Kundig Architects

The main facility fulfills the overall mission of the institution: “The Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (CASBS) at Stanford University brings together deep thinkers to advance understanding of the full range of human beliefs, behaviors, interactions, and institutions. A leading incubator of human-centered knowledge, CASBS facilitates collaborations across academia, policy, industry, civil society, and government to collectively design a better future.”⁸

In order to advance the mission of the institution and the CASBS scholars as they “wrestle with this century’s greatest challenges,” the new Collaboration Building

⁸ CASBS, 12.21.20 < <https://casbs.stanford.edu/> >



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(Figure 3-4) fulfills a two-fold purpose that will align the “physical infrastructure” with “the ambition and scope of their work.”⁹

1. The new building will accommodate flexible collaborative spaces with high-tech capabilities for group projects
2. The building will help frame a multi-use courtyard between itself and the dining room to provide expanded opportunities for serendipitous interaction

Consistent – The project would not alter the existing use of the WBE complex; all the historic buildings and open spaces will continue to function as they currently do. The modest addition located off to the south-east corner of the main building in the parking lot would enclose the fourth side and form a south-east event terrace garden mirroring the north-west contemplative garden and north-east dining terrace located directly contiguous to the main building. The project would retain and enhance the indoor-outdoor spatial relationships that characterize the property and would be consistent with Standard #1.

Standard #2

The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.



Figure 5 - Bird's eye view with the location of new building in parking lot. Source: Olson Kundig Architects

William Wurster received American Institute of Architects (AIA) First Honor in 1956 for his CASBS design and he was also recognized as the recipient of the 1969 AIA Gold Medal. His firm's 43 years practice was grounded in the belief that the “work we

⁹ CASBS, Web accessed 12.21.20 < <https://casbs.stanford.edu/> >



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do is for the client and not in our own image”¹⁰ Wurster claimed “Gone are the days that importance is placed on permanence and massiveness,” his pioneering modern designs consisted of “simple structures ... [not] clothed with the debris of ancient civilizations” that represented a shift in “architectural thinking” prevalent in the American west-coast during this time.¹¹

Wurster’s buildings display the distinctive characteristics of the Second Bay Area Tradition – European modernism combined with California vernacular – which is characterized by understated buildings based in nature with generous overhangs/eaves, large expanses of glass and use of redwood cladding. The existing WBE complex as identified by the Historic Resources Survey submitted in 2018 and the CASBS Evaluation – January 2021 exemplifies Wurster’s architectural philosophy and displays these character-defining features¹²:

1. Dual and programmatic response of the building. Wurster created a new building typology that responded to a specific program and included the spaces directly outside the building as part of the program. This was an innovative concept at the time to use the exterior spaces as living spaces. CASBS exhibits a duality of spaces that reveal themselves as one approaches the more private spaces from the more public:
 - 1) The large public spaces around the main building are designed for the CASBS scholars to gather and communicate.
 - 2) The study buildings provide smaller private spaces. The individual studios that lead to balconies and decks are designed for the scholars to reflect.
2. Landscape and architecture relationship (Wurster and Church in collaboration)
 - 1) Integration of the building with the site through the vegetation, topography, and views.
 - (a) Muting the structures decoratively: keeping their proportions low, bending and
 - (b) stepping them to respect the contours of the land resulted in a great intimacy with
 - (c) the landscape.

¹⁰ Wurster, William W. *A Third Generation of Clients: Words upon Receiving the Gold Medal*. American Institute of Architects. Journal, vol. 52, no. 3, 1969, pp. 77. ProQuest, < <https://www-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/55959597?accountid=14026>.>

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Stanford University’s Historic Resources Survey 2018 GUP application provides comprehensive context. https://www.sccgov.org/sites/dpd/DocsForms/Documents/SU_2018GUP_App_Tab11a_Historic.pdf
https://www.sccgov.org/sites/dpd/DocsForms/Documents/SU_2018GUP_App_Tab11b_Historic_Appendices.pdf



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- (d) most of surrounding vegetation was retained, the edges of the project were blurred
- (e) and borrowed the vistas from neighboring environments.
- 2) Indoor-outdoor relationship: the indoor spaces have floor to roof openings that connect to the exterior, both physically with large sliding doors and visually with the use of transparent glass.
- 3) outdoor rooms serve as gathering and contemplative spaces programmatically.
- 3. Outdoor circulation. The building takes full advantage of the California climate and brings most the circulation outdoors to fully take advantage of the weather, materials, and environment.
- 4. Materiality appropriate to surroundings
 - 1) extension of spaces that borrowed outdoor views, adding spaciousness to otherwise basic
 - 2) Exterior redwood siding
 - 3) Fenestration formed by large panels of glass and steel sliding doors that connected to the exterior.
 - 4) interior spaces that allowed the outdoor to flow indoors.
 - 5) Interior wood paneling and exposed post and beams
 - 6) Low-pitched shingle roofs and wide eaves
 - 7) Single story, simple volumes adapted to the land contours

The proposed Collaboration Building would be a modest single-story structure located in the parking lot (Figure 5). The location was purposefully selected to avoid altering any character- defining features.

Protect Historical Setting and Preserve Significant Viewsheds: Stanford University commissioned Olson Kundig to design the new Collaboration Building because the design teams' values aligned with Wurster's design philosophy. Olson Kundig's architectural practice "tell[s] an authentic story of a place" their architecture blurs the boundary between inside and outside and aspires to remind "people that they are deeply intertwined with the environment."¹³ The project was designed to uphold and strengthen the legacy of the existing WBE complex. The proposed new Collaboration Building was carefully integrated into the site context, allowing the existing buildings to remain the focus of the site.

¹³ Olson Kundig, Web accessed 12.21.20 < <https://olsonkundig.com> >



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Figure 6 - Primary view looking north towards CASBS, Source: UA/CPD



Figure 7 - Primary view looking north towards CASBS with Collaboration Building at right hand corner, Source: Olson Kundig Architects

The formal and most public view of the existing WBE complex is from the pathway that guides the visitor to an entry door from a covered walkway and informal entry garden accessed from the parking lot. This view is maintained, the new building is located off to the side (Figure 6-7). The proposed building would replicate the existing site conditions comprised of studio buildings arranged to define courtyards and make the courtyard between the existing collaboration building, dining hall and the new administrative building more usable –



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1. Sited directly south of the main building of the WBE complex, the project maintains and strengthens the existing arrival sequence.
2. The original hierarchy of the WBE complex is maintained, including courtyards.
3. The formal and most public view of the WBE complex is from the parking lot walkway, this view will remain unaltered

The new collaboration building serves as subtle wayfinding for visitors entering the campus for the first time, directing them towards the main building.

Consistent – The proposed project would preserve significant viewsheds, and not alter the character-defining features of the historic resource. The Collaborative Building is physically separated by an open space from the WBE complex. This enables the historic resource to maintain the formal spatial relationship between the original buildings and its new neighbor that would not adversely affect the setting. The project would be consistent with Standard #2

Standard #3

*Each property will be **recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use.** Changes that create a **false sense of historical development**, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.*

Authors Grimmer and Weeks in TPS Preservation Brief #14 highlight a prevalent misunderstanding that inclusion in the National Register “prohibits any physical change outside of a certain historical period – particularly in the form of exterior additions.”¹⁴ “Listing,” the authors explicitly clarify, does not mean that the resource is “frozen in time and that no change can be made without compromising the historical significance.”¹⁵ While they acknowledge that “there is no formula or prescription for designing a new addition that meets the Standards,”¹⁶ the authors emphasize that “A new addition to a historic building that meets the Standards can be any architectural style-traditional, contemporary or a simplified version of the historic building.”¹⁷

The new Collaboration Building would relate to its neighborhood context by using **compatible materials** to establish continuity with the historic character, architectural style, and period. Imitation is discouraged, because “when the new work is highly replicative and indistinguishable from the old in appearance, it may no longer be possible to identify the “real” historic building.”¹⁸

¹⁴ TPS Preservation Brief #14, P. 1

¹⁵ Ibid, P. 1

¹⁶ Ibid, P. 7

¹⁷ Ibid, P. 7

¹⁸ Ibid, P. 4



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Material and Architectural Compatibility: Without duplicating the existing buildings of the WBE complex, the proposed project would borrow the color palette and materiality from its immediate neighbor and conform to the standards (Figure 8):

1. The new building is meant to honor Wurster's exposed wood framed buildings that have large windows and covered exterior walkways.
2. Like the original WBE buildings, the new Collaboration Building would have large windows, a covered exterior walkway, and vertical wood cladding with a deep brown pine tar finish on cedar. Refer to ASA submission drawing set, sheet A2.01.
3. 9-by-10-foot window walls relate to the elevations of the WBE complex, echoing the original rhythm.

The new building is meant to complement and dissolve into the existing landscape. The transparency, scale, and materiality of this new building would allow the building to integrate into its context, allowing the existing architecture to remain the focus of the site. Extensive glazing would maximize the experience of the surrounding landscape and integrate the new building into its context. Refer to ASA submission drawing set, sheet A3.01.

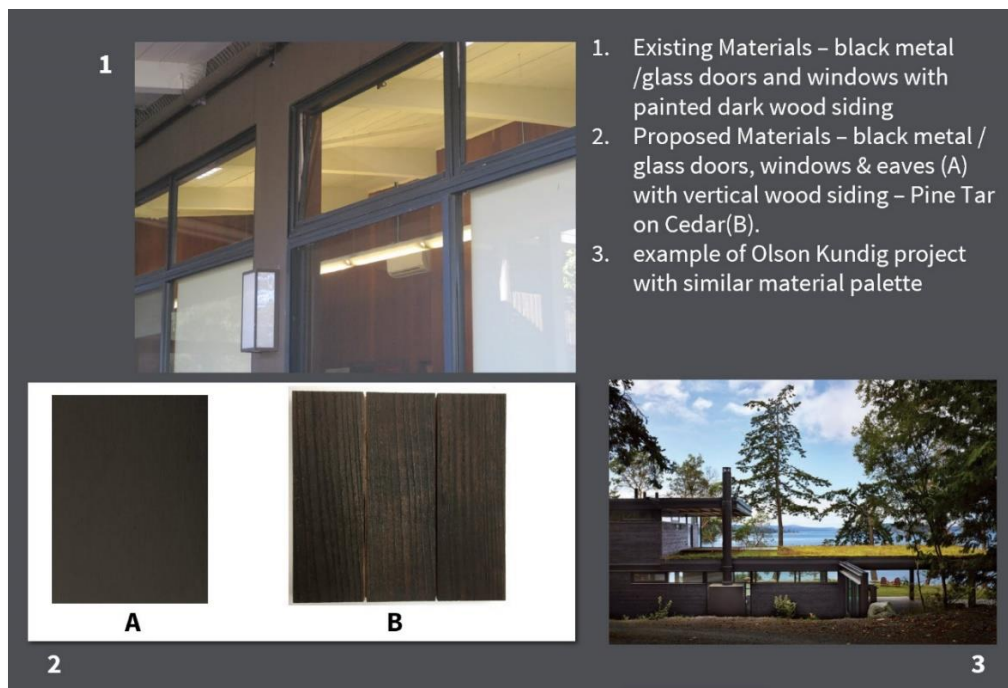


Figure 8 - Material Palette, Source: UA/CPD & Olson Kundig Architects

Consistent - There are no changes proposed that might be mistaken for original features. The project's compatible material palette represents its time, place, and use, yet appropriately establishes continuity between the historic character and architectural styles of the neighboring resources with contemporary design and construction methods inspired by the historic resource. The project is consistent with Standard #3.



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Standard #4

Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

Not Applicable - The proposed project scope would not effect changes to properties that have acquired historic significance over a period of time within the CASBS district.

Standard #5

Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

Consistent - Project scope does not include any restoration or replacement work to existing buildings in the CASBS district. The pathway from the parking lot to the main building would be upgraded for ADA access, the Thomas Church designed stone wall flanking this walkway would be restored along with the restoration of the southeast courtyard so that the new walkways and existing walkways blend seamlessly.

Standard #6

Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

Not Applicable – Project scope does not include any restoration or replacement work to existing buildings in the CASBS district.

Standard #7

Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

Not Applicable – Treatments that cause damage would not be used.

Standard #8

Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

Not Applicable – The proposed project is located on the footprint of an existing developed area; no archeological resources are expected within the project boundary. If such resources are found during construction they would not be disturbed, unless monitored and mitigated by a qualified archeologist.

Standard #9

New additions, exterior alterations or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the



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historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

New construction can be added near historic properties without materially impairing the significance of the historic property if site conditions allow and if the design, density, and placement of the new construction respects the overall character of the site. The proposed Collaboration Building was designed to protect the setting of its historic neighbors and compatibly fit into the neighborhood context.

Experts Grimmer and Weeks recommend that to be **compatible** new construction:

1. should not be “so different that it becomes the **primary focus**. The difference may be subtle, but it must be clear.”¹⁹
2. should always be **subordinate** to the historic building and not compete in **size, scale, or design**.
3. should take its **design cues** from, but not copy, the historic building. A compatible new addition and/or related new construction “neither copies the historic building exactly nor stands in stark contrast to it.”²⁰

The standards protect those visual qualities of the resource that made it eligible for listing, the standards promote that **new work should be differentiate from the old** to ensure that the historic property does not get devalued and is able to convey its historic character.

Alterations must “**balance between differentiation and compatibility** in order to maintain the historic character and the identity of the building being enlarged.”²¹ The massing, height, proportions, size, scale, and architectural features of the new Collaboration Building are distinct, respectful, and compatible with the architecture of the existing WBE complex.

Massing

1. The new building’s size and proportions harmonize with the surrounding historic buildings, rather than compete with them.
2. Plan dimensions are similar in size and proportion to the wings of the main building and the surrounding studio buildings of the WBE complex. Refer to ASA submission drawing set, sheet A3.00.
3. Occupying a sloped grade, the wood framed building with concrete foundations ranges from 12 feet (closest to the WBE buildings) to 20 feet in height (as the grade drops). Refer to ASA submission drawing set, sheet A3.01.
4. At 12 feet height, the proposed Collaborative Building’s thin, flat canopies are slightly lower than the Wurster buildings, allowing the strong horizontal datum of the Main Building to remain the focal point.

¹⁹ TPS Preservation Brief #14, P. 4

²⁰ Ibid., P. 8

²¹ Ibid., P. 7



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Figure 9 - View of the newly enclosed Event Terrace garden from inside the new Collaboration Building, Source: Olson Kundig Architects



Figure 10 - View of the newly enclosed Event Terrace garden from walkway of the new Collaboration Building. Source: Olson Kundig Architects



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Consistent – The new work would be coherent, and clearly differentiated from the old to protect the integrity of the historic property and its environment. The project material palette and detailing are inspired from its neighbors, it takes its cues from the Wurster designed façades and would be predominantly composed of wood cladding with dark window mullions. The project is consistent with Standard #9.

Standard #10

*New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and **integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.***

Consistent – The proposed Collaboration Building would be completely detached from the WBE complex therefore if removed it would not impair the essential form and integrity of the neighboring historic resources. The project is consistent with Standard #10.

Summary of Standards Review

This analysis concludes that the project is consistent with all applicable Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties for Rehabilitation. While this project does so, projects are not required to meet all ten standards. The intent is to guide rehabilitation projects in a reasonable manner, "taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility."²²

The University Architect / Campus Planning and Design office oversees an integrated approach to strategic planning and design excellence in creating a model campus consistent with Stanford's status as one of the leading academic/research institutions in the world. This SOC report is to affirm that the new building design and construction has been reviewed by a qualified professional for compliance with the Secretary of Interior Standards. The review does not include code compliance analysis. Please contact me if you have any questions, I can be reached at (650) 644 9252.
Sincerely,

Sapna Marfatia,
Director of Architecture
University Architect / Campus Planning and Design Office

Qualifications

Sapna Marfatia is a licensed architect in the State of California, 2006. She meets and exceeds The Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualifications

²² The Standards for Rehabilitation, codified in [36 CFR 68 Chapter 1, Part 68.3](#).



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Standards for: Historic Architect, Historic Preservation, and Conservation as defined by the Federal Register ([FR DOC#97-16168, V62N119 33708](#)). She has a B.Arch. from the Academy of Architecture, Mumbai, M.S. in Architecture and Urban Design from Pratt Institute, and a Masters in Liberal Arts from Stanford University. Her professional experience in architecture and planning spans thirty-three years, with a concentration on historic preservation for the past twenty years. As the Director of Architecture with the University Architect's Office, she assists in the selection of architectural and preservation consultant teams, monitors design guidelines from formulation through construction, and collaborates with university partners to create a vision for preservation of iconic Stanford buildings. Appointed as a Historical Commissioner for two consecutive four-year terms by the Los Altos City Council, she engaged with governmental agencies, homeowners, and the local community to identify historically significant structures and create a preservation strategy. She has served as a Board Director for the Silicon Valley Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and is currently a Board member with Filoli, a National Trust Property, and Stanford Historical Society. She has presented and published several articles on architecture, taught an architectural studio on design thinking at the Academy of Architecture, and is currently teaching courses on the architectural history of the American campus for the Continuing Studies Program at Stanford University.

Sapna Marfatia	B. Arch, M.S. Urban Design, MLA	33+	Architect, Historic Architect, Historic Preservation, and Conservation
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Attachments:

1. CASBS Evaluation – 2018 GUP application
2. CASBS Evaluation – January 2021
3. TPS Preservation Brief #14 – *New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings: Preservation Concerns.*

Additional Information:

1. Stanford University - Design Philosophy for Architectural Compatibility – April 2020
2. Architectural Team Qualifications – Olson Kundig Architects