County of Santa Clara
Department of Planning and Development
Planning Office
County Government Center, East Wing, 7th Floor
70 West Hedding Street
San Jose, California 95110-1705
(408) 299-5770 FAX (408) 288-9198
www.sccplanning.org

STAFF REPORT
Zoning Administration
October 7, 2021

Public Hearing Item No. 2

Staff Contact: David Rader, Senior Planner
(408) 299-5779, david.rader@pln.sccgov.org

PLN21-040 (STANFORD UNIVERSITY)

Architecture and Site Approval and Grading Approval - Bridge Building

Summary: Concurrent land use application for an Architecture and Site Approval (ASA) and Grading Approval (G) for the construction of a new 157,500 square-foot Bridge Building, and associated site improvements. The project site is located at the former site of Herrin Hall and Herrin Labs on the Stanford Campus, adjacent to the Old Chemistry Building (a potential historic resource) and northeast of the Main Quad (a listed historic resource). Proposed grading quantities associated with the Grading Approval include 13,938 cubic yards (c.y.) of cut and 146 c.y. of fill, with a maximum depth of 17 feet for the lower level basement and an outdoor sunken garden court.

Owner: Stanford University
Applicant: Paul Forti, Project Manager
Address: 389 Jane Stanford Way, Stanford
APN: 142-05-024

Community Plan Designation: Academic Campus
Zoning: A1 (General Use)
Project Area: 2.46 acres
Supervisorial District: 5

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

A. Accept Addendum to the Stanford University 2000 Community Plan and General Use Permit Program Environmental Impact Report ("2000 GUP Program EIR"); and

B. Continue the item to November 4, 2021 and direct the Applicant to redesign the project based on the recommendations of staff and Historic Heritage Commission identified in the Staff Report.

ATTACHMENTS INCLUDED

Attachment A – Addendum to the 2000 Stanford Community Plan/ GUP EIR
Attachment B – Vicinity Map
Attachment C – Plans
Attachment D – Bridge Building Statement of Compatibility (prepared by Stanford)
Attachment E – County Hired Historic Consultant (JRP Historical Consulting, LLC) Peer Review Memorandums and Stanford's Response to JRP Memo
Attachment F – ASA Guidelines
Attachment G – 2000 Stanford GUP EIR Excerpt (Historic Resources Chapter)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project includes the construction of a new 157,500 square-foot Bridge Building, with associated site improvements. The site is located in the Campus Center development district, as identified under the 2000 Stanford General Use Permit. Attachment A includes a location and vicinity map of the project site.

The Bridge Building is a four-story interdisciplinary research building with east and west wings, and a single basement level that opens onto an outdoor sunken garden court. The building would occupy the former site of Herrin Hall and Herrin Labs, which were demolished under a previously approved permit (Record Number: PLN15-10829). Attachment B includes the site plan, floor plans, and elevations for the proposed project.

The proposed height of the new Bridge Building is 74 feet-10 inches, as measured from the ground level to the highest roof ridge, which is on the east wing. The four floors contain a mixture of research offices, conference rooms, and public meeting spaces. The rooftop level contains mechanical equipment that is screened by the sloped tile roof. The basement level is comprised of mechanical utility rooms, mechanical and elevator shafts, a classroom, a study area, a covered patio, and the uncovered south garden sunken court. The basement level also includes a connection to the existing below grade loading dock located at the northwest corner. The east wing, which faces the Lomita Mall, is mostly rectilinear in shape, while the west wing is in the shape of an offset oval. The two wings are connected on each floor through an open passageway intended for collaboration.

Site improvements, which would create approximately 77,000 square feet of impervious surfaces, would include the following:

- landscaped, sunken court at the southwest corner providing outdoor study spaces;
- a north-south walkway between Gilbert Hall to the west and Bridge Building;
- a street-level court on the north side of the Bridge Building;
- a fire lane and walkway on the north side between the Bridge Building and the SAPP center;
- bicycle parking on the east side along Lomita Mall.

Proposed grading quantities associated with the Grading Approval include 13,938 cubic yards (c.y.) of cut and 146 c.y. of fill, with a maximum depth of 17 feet. The grading is for excavation

of the lower level basement and an outdoor sunken garden court enclosed by retaining walls (5-foot high and stepped on the west side along Gilbert Hall, and 20-foot high along Jane Stanford Way).

Two oak trees and six non-oak trees over 12-inches in diameter are proposed for removal, to be replaced by six new oak trees and six new non-oak trees. All remaining trees with a 12-inch or greater diameter surrounding the project site will be considered protected. No new parking is proposed with this project.

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION

A. Environmental Review and Determination - California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA")

The proposed project is in conformance with both the Stanford University 2000 Community Plan ("SCP") and General Use Permit ("GUP"), and has no new effects beyond those analyzed in the Stanford University 2000 GUP Program Environmental Impact Report ("Program EIR" or "EIR"), certified by the Board of Supervisors in December 2000. The Program EIR analyzed the environmental impacts of campus development allowed under the SCP and GUP. The proposed project is within the scope of the campus development analyzed in the 2000 GUP. The 2000 GUP allows Stanford to construct up to 2,035,000 net square feet of academic and academic support uses, 3,018 new housing units, on Stanford lands in specified development districts, but does not identify the precise locations within particular development districts where construction will occur. Thus, site specific analysis for Stanford projects is required to assess any potential impacts to listed historic resources or potential historical resources.

The significance of a historic resource is materially impaired when a project is demolished or materially alters the physical characteristics of a portion of a historic resource that conveys its historic significance, thereby justifying its inclusion or potential inclusion in the California Register. Under CEQA, a project that meets the Secretary of Interior's Rehabilitation Standards (SIS) for the treatment of Historic Properties is recognized to result in only a 'less-than-significant' impact.

The proposed Stanford Bridge Building Project (project) is located on the Stanford University (Stanford) campus in an area that has highly sensitive historical resources or potentially historic resources. The proposed project is in the campus core that is defined by the landscape design first envisioned by Frederick Law Olmstead and includes the landscape elements known as Lomita Mall and Oval Park. New construction for this project would be adjacent to these landscape elements and its site would also be diagonally across the street from Main Quad, the most distinctive and character defining built environment on the campus, and next to another sensitive historical resource, the Old Chemistry building.

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 SOC concluded that the Bridge Building design meets the applicable SIS because it would relate in size and general appearance to adjacent buildings and the neighborhood context in which it is located. JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, which peer reviewed the SOC for the County, concurred that the project meets applicable SIS and is not incompatible with the nearby historical resources.

A CEQA Addendum to the 2000 GUP EIR has been prepared (See Attachment C) to record the site specific analysis for this project, which determines the impact to historical resources near the project site, as *'less-than-significant,'* pursuant to CEQA.

B. Project Compliance

1. Stanford Community Plan and GUP: The 2000 Community Plan and GUP governs development projects on the Stanford campus. Research and administrative facilities are a permitted use within the Academic Campus land use designation, and the project would be a research and administrative use. The project will result in a net new construction of 157,500 academic square footage. As of September 2021, the existing square footage in the Campus Center Development District is 227,835 sq.ft. Should this project be approved, the balance allocation in the Campus Center District would be 70,335 sq. ft. This project would meet the GUP square footage allocation.

2. ASA approval:
While the proposed project complies with the use type allowed under the SCP, the project does not substantially conform with the required ASA Guidelines for projects subject to GUP Condition D.1.a, which states, *"[n]ew construction, reconstruction, relocation, and remodeling of academic uses…shall be subject to ASA."* Staff has concerns regarding design compatibility of the proposed project with the character of the immediate neighborhood, specifically the adjacent Old Chemistry building. Staff is unable to make the ASA Finding Nos. "2", "8" and "10," pursuant to Section § 5.40.040 of the County Zoning Ordinance and the County ASA Guidelines. Review and approval of an ASA is required to be heard before the Zoning Administration Hearing Officer through a duly noticed public hearing. Additionally, when there is potential for impacts to historic resources, review of the project by the County's HHC is required, prior to the ZA public hearing.

A full project analysis follows in Sections C and D of this report. The HHC is being asked to review the project, with consideration of the entire administrative record, including Staff analysis of ASA and Grading Approval required findings of fact with all associated attachments, and provide a recommendation to the ZA Hearing Officer.

C. ASA Findings:

Pursuant to §5.40.040 of the County Zoning Ordinance, the Zoning Administration Hearing

Officer may grant an ASA contingent upon specific findings. In the following discussion, the scope of review findings are listed in **bold**, and an explanation of how the project meets the required standard is in plain text below.

1. **Adequate traffic safety, on-site circulation, parking and loading areas, and insignificant effect of the development on traffic movement in the area;**

   Long-term traffic
   The project is an academic use (interdisciplinary research building) that would be located within an established area of the Stanford academic campus. Traffic impacts of academic projects in the core of the campus have been assessed in the programmatic 2000 General Use Permit Environmental Impact Report ("GUP EIR"). Many of the trips generated from the proposed project are anticipated to be on bicycles, walking or riding the Marguerite shuttle, rather than driving. The overall traffic coming to the Stanford campus would continue to be the same or would be well within the confines of the 2000 General Use Permit. Therefore, the traffic would be consistent with that analyzed in the programmatic 2000 GUP EIR.

   Short-term construction traffic
   The project will result in short-term impacts related to construction activities; however, standard Conditions of Approval could be added to this project to mitigate these short-term impacts to a less than significant level, if approved. As a condition, all construction trucks would be required to use approved truck routes, for transporting construction materials to and from the site. Additionally, the project could be conditioned to limit the number of construction material deliveries to non-peak hours, as defined in the 2000 GUP EIR. Compliance with standard Conditions of Approval would ensure that the short-term construction traffic associated with this project will not have a significant effect on traffic movement in the area.

   Parking
   The project has no new proposed parking or removal of parking spaces. The nearest commuter parking can be found at the Roth Way Garage, but the Via Ortega and Roble Field garages are also walkable from the project site. Stanford addresses parking needs at the University in a comprehensive manner, staying within the parking cap established under the 2000 GUP. There is adequate commuter parking within this region of the campus to address current needs.

   For the reasons stated above, this finding *can* be made.

2. **Appearance of proposed site development and structures, including signs will not be detrimental to the character of the surrounding neighborhood or zoning district;**

   As noted in the County ASA Guidelines (see Attachment F), the intent of ASA is to *"…maintain the character and integrity of the neighborhood…and encouraging the most appropriate development…in harmony with the neighborhood."*

Description of the surrounding neighborhood:
The subject project site is located within the core academic campus of Stanford, at the northwest corner of the intersection of Jane Stanford Way and Lomita Mall. The Bridge Building would be prominent as a pedestrian moved from north to south along Lomita Mall. Starting at the Old Chemistry building (potentially eligible historic resource), a person would experience a wooded area to the left (west of the Oval) and the rectilinear east wing of the Bridge Building on the right side. The Main Quadrangle (a historic resource listed on the County HRI) would be visible to the south as the pedestrian neared Jane Stanford Way. Along west wing of the Bridge Building, and the Gilbert Biological Sciences Building. The Serra Grove would be visible to the right.

Compatibility with Historic Resources
Pursuant to the 2000 GUP, 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 outlining the project design and its compatibility with the historic resource(s). Stanford University provided a SoC for the Bridge Building (see Attachment D) with a compatibility analysis of the project to nearby historic resources—Old Chemistry, Lomita Mall, the Oval, and the Main Quad. The SoC was prepared by Stanford on March 24, 2021, and updated July 2, 2021.

The SOC concluded that the Bridge Building design meets the applicable Secretary of Interior's Rehabilitation Standards (SIS) and would be compatible with nearby historic resources. JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, which peer reviewed the SOC for the County, concurred that the project meets the applicable SIS and is not incompatible with the nearby historical resources, by doing the minimum necessary to meet compliance. However, to make the rectilinear mass of the Bridge Building more compatible with the character-defining features of the neighboring, Old Chemistry building, JRP included some design recommendations for consideration (see Attachment E).

As such, from a historical compatibility standpoint, the impacts review is limited to the limited to the SIS findings. The project is also subject to ASA Guidelines, as described below.

A historic resource could also be damaged from adjacent construction through vibrational impacts, (construction blasting or pile driving), or from other physical impacts through collapse and damage from construction machinery. If the project were to be approved, standard Conditions of Approval, requiring a construction protection plan, and monitoring during construction would prevent these indirect impacts.

Neighborhood Compatibility – ASA Guidelines
The proposed Bridge Building would front Lomita Mall to the east, which was originally designed as a broad street with width ranging from approximately 100-115 feet. Lomita Mall serves as the main frontage street for the Cantor Arts Center and the

Old Chemistry Building. The area between the Lomita Mall and the Oval is primarily landscaped with native oak trees.

The site of the proposed Bridge Building is located south of the Old Chemistry Building, which is potentially eligible for listing on the California Register because it is the only remaining sandstone building erected under Jane Stanford's direction at the turn of the century and is considered an excellent representation of a work completed by Northern California architect, Clinton Day."

According to the ASA Guidelines, *"[s]tructures should relate in size and general appearance to adjacent* [emphasis added] *buildings and to the neighborhood in which they are located…[n]o structures will be approved which [are]* ***aesthetically incompatible with the best neighboring structures****."*

Lomita Mall and Oval. The proposed Bridge Building provides an opportunity to restore Lomita Mall to its original wider width of approximately 110 feet. Herrin Lab, which originally occupied the site, had reduced the width of Lomita Mall by 39 feet. The existing mature vegetation lining the Oval edge would remain undisturbed and continue to provide a well- defined landscaped edge to the oval. In addition, the Bridge Building would be located further away from the Old Chemistry building compared to the previous Herrin Hall, which was perpendicular to Lomita Mall. As such, with respect to siting, the project meets the ASA Guidelines.

Old Chemistry. Appropriate building height and massing is derived from immediate context, and character objectives of the immediate neighborhood. The rectilinear portion of the proposed Bridge Building and Old Chemistry are relatively similar in height, width, and length. However, the design of Old Chemistry offsets its massing through architectural articulation such as differentiation in its wall plane (primary plane of the Old Chemistry building central mass is setback and auxiliary masses step forward from the main plane) along Lomita Mall as well as variation in the roof form, and variety in window styles. In contrast, the proposed Bridge Building has a more monolithic wall plane along Lomita Mall, little to no variation in roof form, and a dense composition of windows with no window differentiation. In short, this portion of the building along Lomita Mall lacks architectural articulation and features to reduce visual bulk, such that the new Bridge Building would dominate the historically significant Old Chemistry building, and the viewshed along Lomita Mall.

It is staff's determination that due to the rectilinear portion of the building's lack of articulation to reduce visual bulk, the proposed design would not be "aesthetically compatible" with the Old Chemistry building, "the *best neighboring structure"*, as viewed from Lomita Mall. Therefore, the project design requires refinement to better relate *"in size and general appearance"* to Old Chemistry building.

Based on the discussion above, this finding ***cannot*** be made. **(see Staff Recommendation below)**

Staff Recommendation: Despite Staff not being able to support the project as currently designed, Staff is of the opinion that design refinements could be made to the rectilinear portion of the proposed Bridge Building that would make it *"aesthetically compatible"* with the neighboring Old Chemistry building, as viewed from Lomita Mall by incorporating all or several of the following recommendations:

a. Add variation in window design to better relate with the Old Chemistry building facade.

b. Reduce height of the Bridge Building to be the same or shorter height than Old Chemistry Building, to reflect "*a pleasing sense of scale with the neighborhood structures*" (ASA Guideline I.A.2) and to help preserve the historic prominence of Old Chemistry.

c. Refine the roof design of the Bridge Building to better harmonize with the varied roof forms of Old Chemistry, by incorporating varied roof heights rather than having just one or two massive roof planes, and increasing the eave overhangs.

With some combination of these refinements incorporated into the design, Staff is of the opinion that a project may be supported, and this finding could be made. While Staff has informed the applicant of design concerns, revised plans have not been submitted for analysis. As such, as currently proposed and submitted, Staff cannot support this finding. Therefore, Staff recommends to the ZA Hearing Officer a continuance to allow Stanford the opportunity to refine its design.

3. Appearance and continued maintenance of proposed landscaping will not be detrimental to the character of the surrounding neighborhood or zoning district;

The GUP and the SCP requires tree replacement for removal of protected trees that are 12 inches or greater in diameter, as measured at 4.5 feet from grade level. Tree replacement ratio is 3:1 for all protected oak trees and 1:1 for all protected non-oak trees. Two oak trees and six non-oak trees over 12-inch diameter are being removed and replaced by six new oak and six new non-oak trees. All remaining trees with a l2-inch or greater diameter surrounding the project site will be considered protected. The trees proposed for removal count as protected trees under the 2000 Stanford GUP.

A preliminary landscape plan was submitted by the applicant for review. No preliminary issues of concern were found and the plan meets County requirements. The final landscape plan submitted into plan check, should the application be approved, shall meet the requirements of the SCP and GUP, be in substantial conformance to the landscape plan submitted with this application, and shall be similar to the existing site landscaping to ensure that the landscaping will not be detrimental to the character of the surrounding area. The final landscape plan would also be subject to the requirements of the County Sustainable Landscape Ordinance. As such, the final landscape plan will blend in with the character of the surrounding area. As such, this finding *can* be made.

4. No significant, unmitigated adverse public health, safety and environmental effects

of proposed development;

The Program GUP EIR certified by the Board of Supervisors in December 2000 analyzed the environmental impacts of Stanford campus development allowed under the SCP and GUP. The proposed Bridge Building is within the scope of the development analyzed in the 2000 GUP EIR. All appropriate conditions of approval would be added to ensure conformance with the 2000 GUP EIR.

The CEQA Addendum analysis (Attachment C) concluded that construction of the new Bridge Building, would not result in any significant environmental impacts as it relates to historic resources. The project has been reviewed with respect to all applicable regulations relating to public health and safety by County subject matter experts, including Land Development Engineering, Department of Environmental Health, and the Fire Marshal. All subject matter experts have determined that the project will not result in significant, unmitigated adverse public health, safety or environmental effect. Furthermore, the CEQA analysis for the project determined that with standard conditions of approval, the project would not result in any significant environmental impacts. As such, this finding *can* be made.

5. **No adverse effect of the development on flood control, storm drainage, and surface water drainage;**

   The project site does not contain any creeks or streams. The project site is not located within a 100-year flood zone. The project has been reviewed by County staff with respect to all applicable regulations relating to drainage and flood control. If approved as proposed the project would be conditioned to comply with the C3 requirements of the NPDES permit. As such, this finding *can* be made.

6. **Adequate existing and proposed fire protection improvements to serve the development**;

   The Fire Marshal's Office has reviewed and conditioned the project to ensure existing and proposed fire protection access and water supply are in conformance with applicable regulations. If approved as proposed the project would be conditioned to ensure compliance with County regulations relating to fire protection. For these reasons, this finding *can* be made.

7. **No significant increase in noise levels;**

   Due to the nature of the proposed use, and its location within the Stanford Campus area, the project is not anticipated to cause any significant increases in noise levels to surrounding properties. The project may create short-term/temporary construction noise impacts due to construction activities and construction traffic. If approved, the project would be conditioned to require submittal of a Traffic and Construction Management Plan prior to building permit issuance. Furthermore, construction activities would be limited to the hours of 7AM and 7PM, Monday through Saturday, with no construction

activity occurring after 7PM, or on Sundays. Therefore, this finding *can* be made.

8. Conformance with zoning standards, unless such standards are expressly eligible for modification by the Zoning Administrator as specified in the Zoning Ordinance.

The property is zoned A1, which is the "General Use" zoning district that provides for general purpose uses subject to discretionary land use approvals. The standards applicable to development within this zoning district are listed in Table 2.50-2 of the County Zoning Ordinance.

The proposed new Bridge Building has four floors above grade and has a maximum height of approximately 75 feet as measured from the ground floor level to the roof ridge, which is over the general 35-foot zoning standard limitation in A1 district. The height of adjacent Old Chemistry Building is 66 feet, Gilbert Biological Sciences Building is 83 feet and the Gates Computer Science Building is 81 feet.

Although the proposed Bridge Building height is taller than the general 35-foot zoning standard limitation in the A1 district, the ZA Hearing Officer is allowed to make an exception based on the location and design of the project, subject to ASA findings. Additional analysis in ASA findings "2" and "10" suggests that design of the Bridge Building may benefit from height reduction as it would reduce visual bulk of the proposed project, with reference to the Old Chemistry Building, as viewed from Lomita Mall. Since Staff is recommending a continuance to allow Stanford an opportunity to refine design of the Bridge Building, this finding *cannot* be made until this project can meet all other findings.

9. Conformance with the general plan and any applicable area or specific plan, or, where applicable, city general plan conformance for property located within a city's urban service area; and

The Stanford academic campus is primarily designated as Major Educational and Institutional Use within the Santa Clara County General Plan. The SCP identifies the project site for development of the Bridge Building as Academic Campus. The proposed project is part of the surrounding academic buildings and complies with the applicable policies set forth in the Community Plan, with reference to SCP-LU1 and SCP-LU2, which allow research and administrative facilities as permitted uses within the Academic Campus land use designation. Based on the discussion, this finding *can* be made.

10. Substantial conformance with the adopted *"Guidelines for Architecture and Site Approval"* and other applicable guidelines adopted by the County.

As discussed in more detail above under ASA Finding No. "2", the proposed project site is located adjacent to Old Chemistry (a potentially eligible historic resource) and along a formal and prominent public viewshed on campus—Lomita Mall and the

adjacent Oval Park, are considered important landscape elements. The project site is located northeast of the Main Quad, the most distinctive and character-defining built environment on the campus. The Main Quad is potentially eligible for listing on the California Register and is included in the County's Heritage Resource Inventory. The discussion under ASA Finding No. "2" is also applicable and recounted for this finding (Finding No. 10).

Below are excerpts of the "*Guidelines for Architecture and Site Approval,*" whereby Staff is able to support the project as currently designed:

> Guideline for Architecture and Site Approval, Chapter 1- Design, Section A - Architecture, Compatibility with Neighbors:
> *Structures should relate in size and general appearance to adjacent buildings and to the neighborhood in which they are located. No structures will be approved which [are] aesthetically incompatible with the best neighboring structures. Site design, arch architecture and landscaping; use of similar roofing, wall material and complementary colors are means by which a proposed project can be made compatible with its neighbors.*

As discussed above under ASA Finding No. 2, staff determined that due to the rectilinear portion of the building's lack of articulation to reduce visual bulk, the proposed design would not be aesthetically compatible with the Old Chemistry building as viewed from Lomita Mall. Therefore, this finding ***cannot*** be made. **(see Staff Recommendation under "2" above)**

D. Grading Findings:

Pursuant to Section C12-433, all Grading Approvals are subject to specific findings. In the following discussion, the scope of review findings are listed in **bold**, and an explanation of how the project meets the required standard is in plain text below.

1. **The amount, design, location, and the nature of any proposed grading is necessary to establish or maintain a use presently permitted by law on the property.**

   Proposed estimated grading quantities associated with the grading approval are 13,938 c.y. of cut and 146 c.y. of fill, with a maximum depth of 17 feet. The majority of the cut generated will be due to the excavation of the lower level basement. Site Grading will conform to natural terrain and existing topography of the site as much as possible on the east and south sides of the project, conforming at Lomita Drive and Jane Stanford Way. To the west and north, the new building will conform to the existing service yard that will remain. The amount, design, location and the nature of proposed grading is necessary to establish the new building, which is a permissible use in the Al zoning district, for the existing permitted use. As such, this finding *can* be made.

2. **The grading will not endanger public and/or private property, endanger public health and safety, will not result in excessive deposition of debris or soil in the watercourse.**

The applicant will be required to obtain a Grading Permit through the County's Land Development Engineering, which will ensure that that the project adequately drains to an approved location. No excessive material will be deposited onsite. All excess grading will be hauled to a County-approved off-site facility. Furthermore, no grading is proposed near a creek that may impair any existing spring or watercourse. As such, this finding *can* be made.

3. **Grading will minimize impacts to the natural landscape, scenic, biological and aquatic resources, and minimize erosion impacts.**

   The proposed grading has been designed to minimize impacts to existing landscaping, and will not result in any scenic, biological, or aquatic resource impacts. Two oak and six non-oak trees over 12-inch diameter are being removed and replaced by six new oak and six new non-oak. These trees count as protected trees under the 2000 Stanford GUP. If approved, compliance to the conditions of approval would be required to minimize impacts to the natural landscape, scenic, biological and aquatic resources, and minimize erosion impacts. As such, this finding *can* be made,

4. **For grading associated with a new building or development site, the subject site shall be one that minimizes grading in comparison with other available development sites, taking into consideration other development constraints and regulations applicable to the project.**

   The proposed Bridge Building would be constructed in the same location as the former site of Herrin Hall and Herrin Labs. By reusing this location, the project would avoid grading on a new development site. The grading associated with the Grading Approval is primarily used to excavate the lower level basement. The proposed grading is in conformance with all applicable regulations. As such, this finding *can* be made.

5. **Grading and associated improvements will conform with the natural terrain and existing topography of the site as much as possible and should not create a significant visual scar.**

   The new proposed Bridge Building is designed to conform with existing topography to the maximum extent possible, to minimize grading and visual impacts. If approved, Staff would add Conditions of Approval requiring that the landscaping meet the requirements of the SCP and GUP, as well as be similar to the existing site landscaping in the immediate area. As such, this finding *can* be made.

6. **Grading conforms with any applicable general plan or specific plan policies; and**

   The proposed grading is in conformance with specific findings and policies identified in the County General Plan. The proposed grading would be designed to minimize grading and to reduce visual impacts from surrounding uses in keeping with General Plan policies. The proposed grading is compatible with the surrounding

academic facilities in the area. As such, this finding *can* be made.

7. Grading substantially conforms with the adopted *"Guidelines for Grading and Hillside Development"* and other applicable guidelines adopted by the County.

The project site is in the Al zone on the academic campus of Stanford University. This finding *does not apply* to the site.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

E. Historical Heritage Commission (HHC) Review & Recommendation

Role of HHC

Pursuant to the GUP Condition of Approval 'O.2,' 2000 GUP EIR Mitigation Measure HA-1(a)(2), and related 2000 GUP EIR Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program ("MMPR");

> *"If a construction project to be carried out pursuant to the General Use Permit includes remodeling of, or* ***development that could physically affect, a structure that is included in the Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory,*** *the California Register of Historical Resources, or the National Register of Historic Places, or that County planning staff determines is eligible for listing or is a potential historic resource, the following shall apply:*
>
> > *2. New Development:* ***New development plans shall be reviewed by the Santa Clara County Historic Heritage Commission for appropriateness of design and siting to ensure that the historical significance of the structure is not adversely affected.*** *If the structure is listed on the California Register or the National Register, the HHC shall request SHPO comment prior to approving the proposed project."*

The aforementioned EIR Mitigation Measure HA-1(a)(2) requires Stanford University ASA applications to be referred to the HHC, prior to the Zoning Administration public hearing, if the new development is located in proximity to historic or potentially historic resources, such as the subject application.

HHC Recommendation

The proposed Bridge Building Project was reviewed by the HHC at the September 23, 2021 special meeting. At the meeting, the HHC forwarded a recommendation to the Zoning Administration (ZA) Hearing Officer to continue the item to a date uncertain and direct the Applicant to redesign the project based on Staff's recommendations identified in the Project Staff Report, with emphasis on refining the roof design of the Bridge Building to better harmonize with the varied roof forms of Old Chemistry and adding diversity in the window design, including making changes to the curtain glazing on each end of the facade of the rectilinear building facing Lomita Mall.

BACKGROUND

On December 12, 2000, the County of Santa Clara approved the 2000 Stanford University Community Plan and General Use Permit, governing development projects on the Stanford campus. The GUP allows Stanford to construct up to 2,035,000 net square feet of academic and academic support uses, 3,018 new housing units, and 2,300 net new parking spaces on Stanford lands. The GUP was subsequently amended three times to move permitted academic square footage from one district to another, provide flexibility in type of housing construction, and for additional housing. The proposed project is located in the Campus Center Development District. The project will result in a net new construction of 157,500 academic square footage. As of September 2021, the existing square footage in the Campus Center Development District is 227,835 sq.ft. Should this project be approved, the balance allocation in the Campus Center District would be 70,335 sq. ft.

On April 14, 2021 a concurrent land use application for an Architecture & Site Approval and Grading Approval was submitted for the project. The application was initially deemed incomplete for processing on April 28, 2021. The applicant resubmitted on June 3, 2021, with the application deemed incomplete on June 29, 2021. The application was resubmitted on July 7, 2021 and deemed complete on August 5, 2021, pending a 30-day CEQA determination. In a separate August 12, 2021 letter, County staff conveyed concerns relating to consistency of the Bridge Building design with the County's ASA Guidelines (Attachment F).

Following the CEQA determination, the project was scheduled for a special meeting of the Historical Heritage Commission on September 23, 2021 as well as the October 7, 2021 Zoning Administration hearing. A public notice was mailed to all property owners within a 300-foot radius, and to the Stanford Master Mailing list on September 17, 2021

STAFF REPORT REVIEW

Prepared by: David Rader, Senior Planner

DocuSigned by: David Rader 70AA501202DD4D8...

Reviewed by: Manira Sandhir, Principal Planner, AICP

DocuSigned by: Manira Sandhir 6BD23CC8C7554B3...

ADDENDUM TO 2000 STANFORD COMMUNITY PLAN/ GENERAL USE PERMIT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (EIR)

Pursuant to Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines, the County of Santa Clara has determined that the project described below is pursuant to or in furtherance of an Environmental Impact Report which has been previously adopted and does not involve new significant impacts beyond those analyzed in the previous Environmental Impact Report.

File Number	**APN(s)**	**Date**
PLN21-040	142-05-024	09/16/2021
Project Name	**Project Type**	
Bridge Building	Architecture and Site Approval and Grading Approval	
Owner	**Applicant**	
Stanford University	Stanford University / Paul Forti	
Project Location		
389 Jane Stanford Way, Stanford		
Project Description		
The proposed project is construction of a new 157,500 square-foot Building former site of Herrin Hall and Herrin Labs, with associated site improvements. The project site is located immediately adjacent to the Old Chemistry Building (potentially eligible historic resource) and diagonally across the street from the Main Quad (a listed historic resource), along Lomita Mall and Jane Stanford Way, on Stanford Campus. The Bridge Building is a four-story interdisciplinary research building with east and west wings and a single basement level that opens onto an outdoor sunken garden court. Proposed grading quantities associated with the Grading Approval include 13,938 cubic yards (c.y.) of cut and 146 c.y. of fill, with a maximum depth of 17 feet. The grading is for excavation of the lower level basement and an outdoor sunken garden court.		
Background and Summary of Findings		
Per the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970 (as amended), all discretionary County actions that have the potential for environmental effects are subject to environmental review. A new Negative Declaration or EIR is not required if a previous CEQA document has been prepared and adopted or certified which adequately address all the possible environmental impacts of the proposed project and (a) no substantial changes are proposed in the project which will result in new significant environmental effects, (b) no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which will result in the identification of new significant impacts, or (c) no new information is available which shows that the project will have new significant impacts or mitigation measures and alternatives which were previously found to be infeasible would now in fact be feasible (CEQA Guidelines 15162). The Planning Division evaluated the project described above and has determined that none of the circumstances exist which would require additional environmental review. The environmental impacts of the project have been adequately evaluated in the program Environmental Impact Report adopted by the Board of Supervisors on December, 15, 2000 for the project entitled Stanford University Community Plan and General Use Permit ("2000 GUP EIR"), and no further environmental review is required under CEQA, and an Addendum to an EIR may be prepared for the described project.		
Consistency of Project with Program EIR		
The analysis below evaluates specific potential environmental impacts of the proposed project and consistency of these potential impacts with previous analyses conducted as part of the 2000 GUP EIR. The proposed project would not result in any new significant effects, as identified below for historic resources.		

Historic Resources: The 2000 GUP allows Stanford to construct up to 2,035,000 net square feet of academic and academic support uses, 3,018 new housing units, on Stanford lands in specified development districts, but does not identify the precise locations within particular development districts where construction will occur. Thus, site specific analysis for Stanford projects is required to access any potential impacts to listed historic resources or potential historical resources.

The significance of a historic resource is materially impaired when a project is demolished or materially alters the physical characteristics of a portion of a historic resource that conveys its historic significance, thereby justifying its inclusion or potential inclusion in the California Register. Under CEQA, a project that meets the Secretary of Interior's Rehabilitation Standards (SIS) for the treatment of Historic Properties is recognized to result in only a 'less-than-significant' impact.

The proposed project is construction of a new Bridge Building on the former site of Herrin Hall and Herrin Labs, with associated site improvements. is located on the Stanford University (Stanford) campus in an area that has highly sensitive historical resources. The proposed project is in the campus core that is defined by the landscape design first envisioned by Frederick Law Olmstead and includes the landscape elements known as Lomita Mall and Oval Park. New construction for this project would be adjacent to these landscape elements and its site would also be diagonally across the street from Main Quad, the most distinctive and character defining built environment on the campus, and next to another sensitive historical resource, the Old Chemistry building.

Pursuant to the 2000 GUP, 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 outlining design principles for the proposed new construction's compatibility [as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards ("SIS")] with the historic resource(s). Stanford University provided a SoC for the Bridge Building (see Attachment D) with compatibility analysis of the project with to nearby historic resources – the Old Chemistry Building, Lomita Mall, the Oval, and the Main Quad - located in the immediate vicinity of the project site. The SoC was prepared by Stanford on March 24, 2021, and updated July 2, 2021.

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. The proposed project meets the SIS Rehabilitation Standards # 2, # 3, # 9 and # 10, for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Table 1 below summarizes the SIS findings.

Table 1
Summary of Findings for Secretary of Interior Standards

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation		**Analysis**	**Findings**
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.	The proposed project scope does not alter the use of neighboring historic properties.	Not Applicable
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.	Proposed project would not alter historic character-defining features of the neighboring historic resources. Enhancing the physical separation and open space between the neighbors the new building would reinforce the original formal spatial relationship between historic resources and would	**Meets Standard**

		not adversely affect the historic setting. The project is consistent with Standard #2 (For detailed discussion please see Statement of Compatibility prepared by Stanford, Attachment D)	
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.	There are no changes proposed that might be mistaken for original features. The proposed 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. The project is consistent with Standard #3 (For detailed discussion please see Statement of Compatibility prepared by Stanford, Attachment D)	**Meets Standard**
4	Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.	The proposed project scope would not effect changes to properties that have acquired historic significance.	Not Applicable
5	Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.	The proposed project and boundary would be contained and separated from the neighbors. The proposed project would not alter any distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or craftsmanship that characterize the neighboring historic resources.	Not Applicable
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.	The current physical condition of the neighboring historic resources will be preserved as-is; the project scope does not affect any existing historic features.	Not Applicable
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.	The current physical condition of the neighboring historic resources will be preserved as is; the project scope does not affect any existing historic materials.	Not Applicable
8	Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.	The proposed project is located on the footprint of a previously demolished building; no archeological resources are expected within the project boundary. If such resources are found during construction they will not be disturbed, unless monitored and mitigated by a qualified archeologist.	Not Applicable
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	The size, scale, proportion, and massing, and architectural features of the rectilinear building would be compatible and relate to the context by establishing continuity with	**Meets Standard**

	differentiated from **the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing** to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.	the historic character, architectural styles and periods using compatible materials, appropriate fenestrations, roof form, and details. Whereas the interpretive simplified form of the organic building mass would respond to the dual architectural expression of being both traditional and contemporary.	
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.	The proposed building would be completely detached therefore if removed it will not impair the essential form and integrity of the neighboring historic resources. The project is consistent with Standard # 10	**Meets Standard**

Prepared by: David Rader, Senior Planner	For David Rader **Signature**	September 16, 2021 **Date**
Reviewed by: Manira Sandhir, Principal Planner	_____ **Signature**	September 16, 2021 **Date**

Attachment B

Location and Vicinity Map

Project Vicinity Map

File No. PLN21-0140
APN 142-05-024
Stanford University

0 125 250 500
Feet

Attachment C

Proposed Plans - Bridge Building

STANFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDGE BUILDING

07/01/2021

ASA SUBMITTAL

LMN Architecture
Urban Design
Interiors

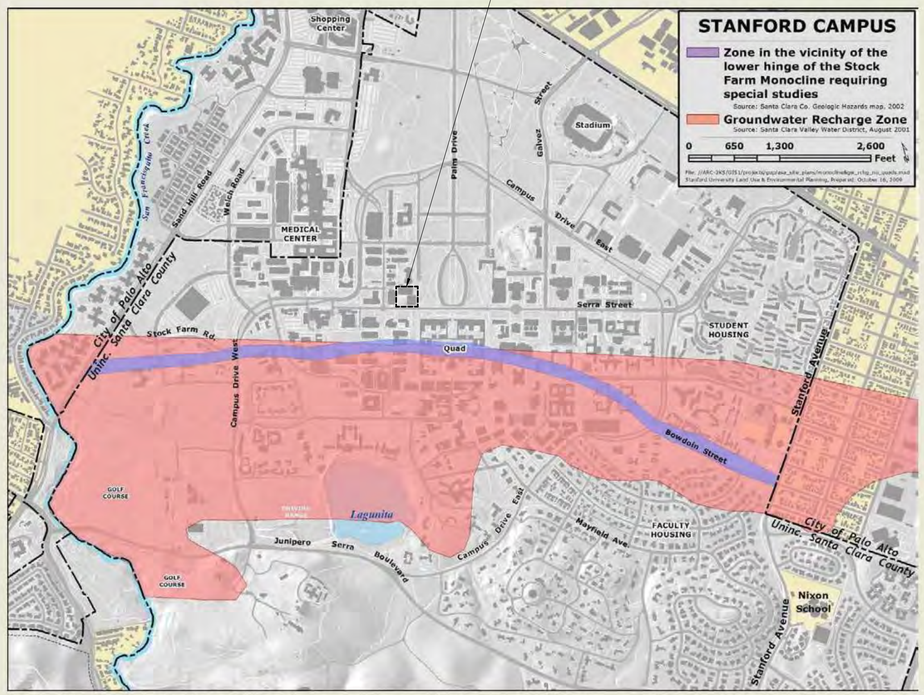
801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

LMN Proj No 19029-01

Printed: 5/28/2021 3:35:23 PM

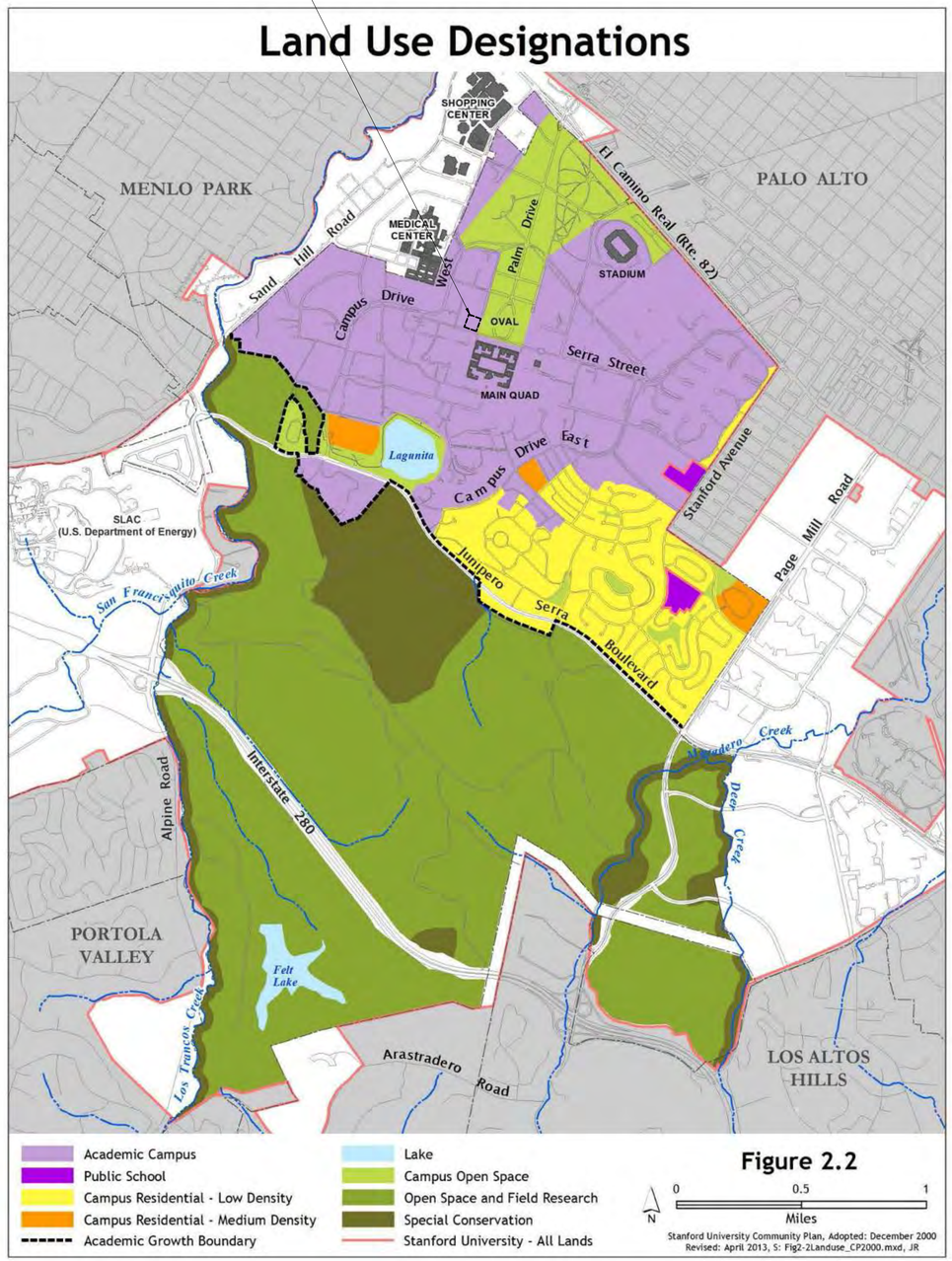
PROPOSED SITE

Figure 7: Groundwater Recharge / Stockfarm Monocline



Note: Red groundwater recharge zone represents the unconfined zone discussed in the GUP.

PROPOSED SITE



LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors

801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

STANFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way
Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No. Date Description

Drawn	Author
Checked	Checker
LMN Proj No	19029-01
Date	5/28/21

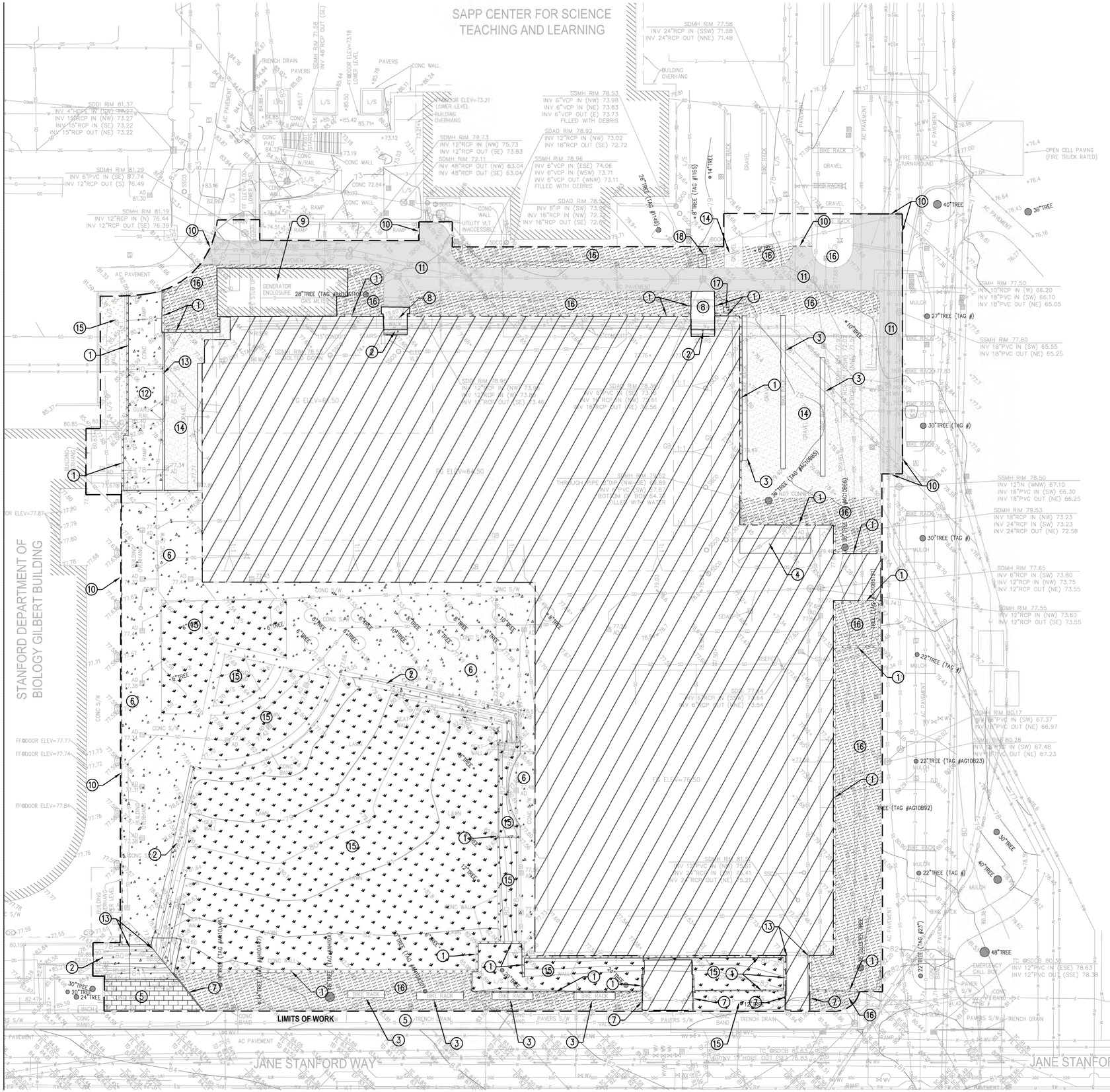
Sheet Title

SITE LOCATION PLANS

Sheet Number

G-003

Printed: 5/28/2021 3:35:29 PM



GENERAL NOTES

1. PROVIDE TREE PROTECTION FOR ALL TREES TO REMAIN. ALL TREES ARE TO REMAIN UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON PLANS. SEE LANDSCAPE PLANS SHEET L011 FOR TREE PROTECTION PLAN.

DEMOLITION NOTES

1. REMOVE CONCRETE WALL
2. REMOVE CONCRETE STAIRS
3. REMOVE BIKE RACK
4. REMOVE BIKE LOCKER
5. REMOVE PAVERS
6. REMOVE CONCRETE SIDEWALK
7. REMOVE CONCRETE BAND
8. REMOVE WOOD WALK
9. REMOVE GENERATOR ENCLOSURE AND CONCRETE PAD, GENERATORS REMOVED BY OTHERS
10. NEATLY SAWCUT PAVERS AND CONCRETE / ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVEMENT
11. REMOVE ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVEMENT
12. REMOVE CONCRETE RAMP
13. REMOVE GUARD RAIL
14. REMOVE GRAVEL
15. REMOVE GRASS, BUSHES, AND PLANTS
16. REMOVE MULCH
17. REMOVE CONCRETE PAD
18. REMOVE BOOK DROP

LEGEND

- REMOVE PAVERS
- REMOVE CONCRETE
- REMOVE ASPHALT CONCRETE
- REMOVE GRAVEL
- REMOVE MULCH
- REMOVE LANDSCAPE AREA
- ALL STRUCTURES WITHIN THE FOOTPRINT OF THE EXCAVATION SHALL BE DEMOLISHED AND REMOVED UNDER SEPARATE PERMIT
- SAWCUT / WEDGE CUT LINE
- REMOVE WALL
- LIMITS OF WORK
- HERRIN LAB DEMOLITION UNDER SEPARATE PERMIT

GRAPHIC SCALE

20 0 10 20 40 80

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 20 ft.

LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors
801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

BKF
4670 WILLOW ROAD
SUITE 250
PLEASANTON, CA 94588
(925) 396-7700
www.bkf.com

STANFORD BRIDGE BUILDING

Santa Clara, CA

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No. Date Description

Drawn	AR
Checked	JL/SH
LMN Proj No	19029.01
Date	02/05/2021

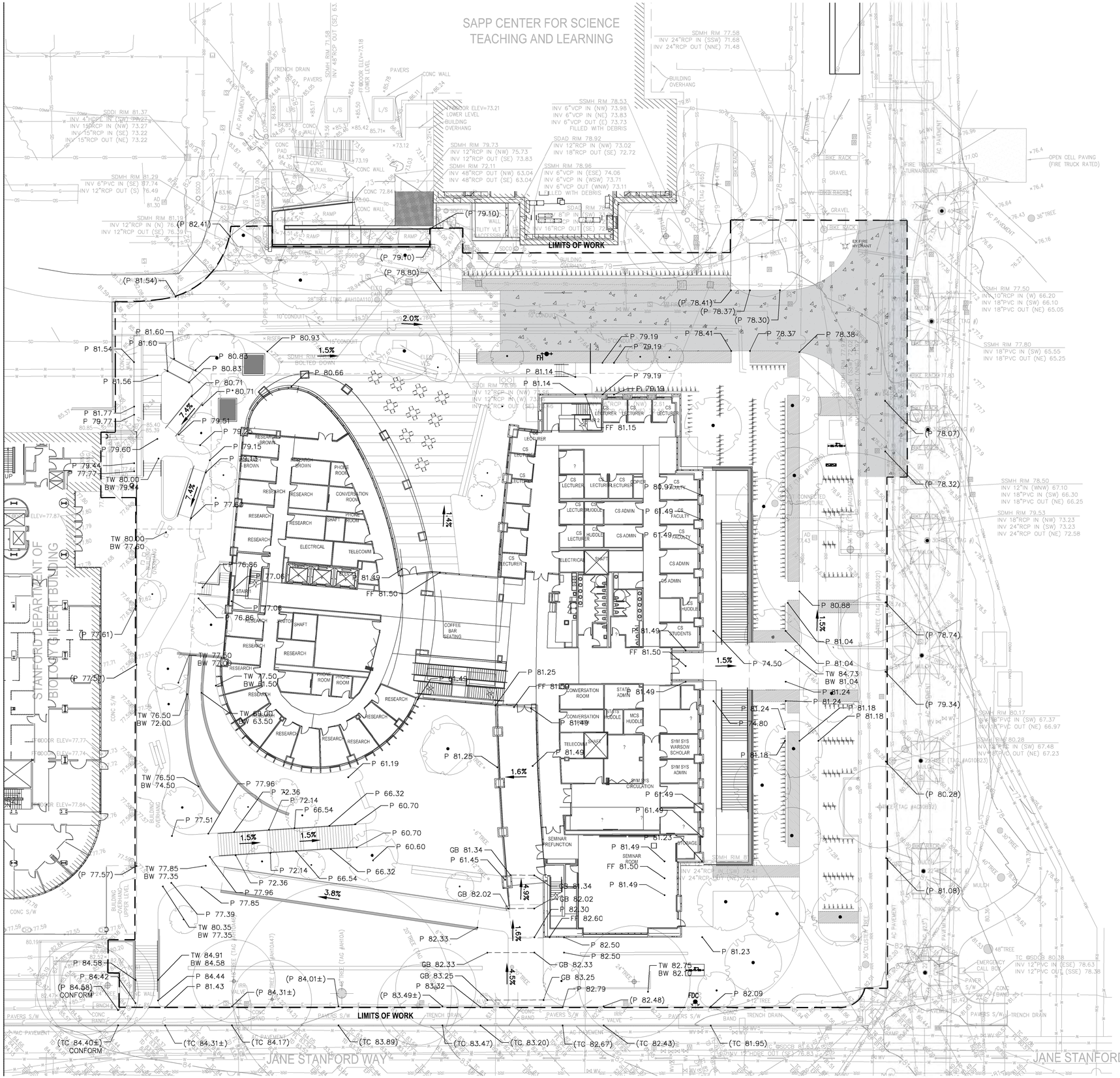
Sheet Title

SITE DEMOLITION PLAN

Sheet Number

C2.00

Printed: 5/18/2011 3:16:48 PM



LEGEND

- PROPOSED VEHICULAR CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- PROPOSED PEDESTRIAN CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- (P 81.05) EXISTING GRADE
- P 81.00 PROPOSED GRADE
- FL 81.05 FLOWLINE ELEVATION
- DRAINAGE SWALE
- LIMITS OF WORK

ABBREVIATIONS

BW	BACK OF WALL
BLDC	BUILDING CORNER
BM	BENCHMARK
CONC	CONCRETE
EP	EDGE OF PAVEMENT
FF	FINISHED FLOOR
FL	FLOWLINE
GB	GRADE BREAK
HP	HIGHPOINT
P	PAVEMENT ELEVATION
TC	TOP OF CURB
TS	TOP OF SLAB
TW	TOP OF WALL

GRAPHIC SCALE

20 0 10 20 40 60

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 20 ft.

LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors
801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

BKF
4670 WILLOW ROAD
SUITE 250
PLEASANTON, CA 94588
(925) 396-7700
www.bkf.com

STANFORD BRIDGE BUILDING

Santa Clara, CA

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No. Date Description

Drawn AR
Checked JL/SH
LMN Proj No 19029.01
Date 02/05/2021

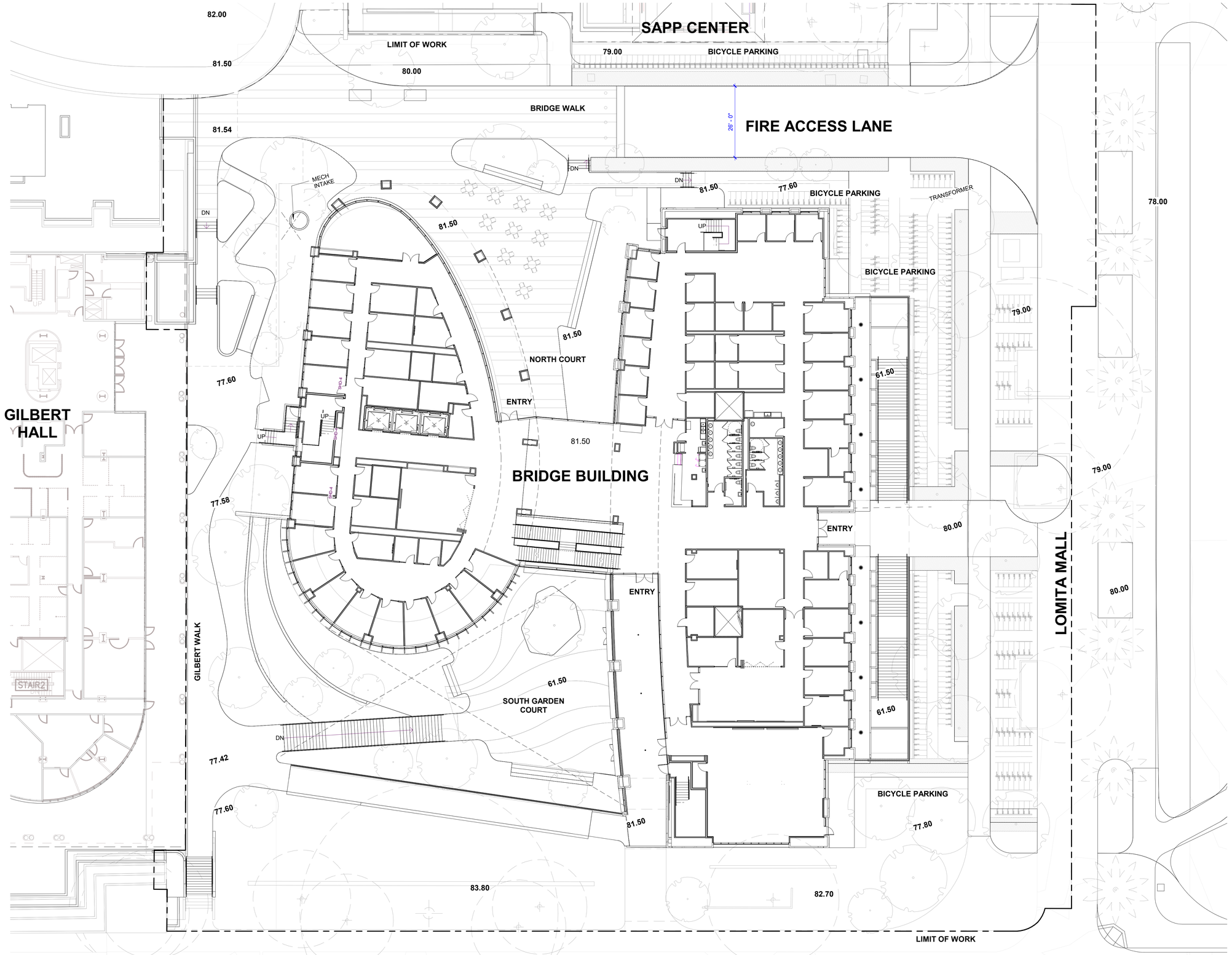
Sheet Title

SITE GRADING PLAN

Sheet Number

C5.00

Printed: 5/18/2011 3:16:48 PM



1 ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN

A-011 1/16" = 1'-0"

Printed: 5/28/2021 3:25:04 PM

LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors

801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

STANFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way
Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No. Date Description

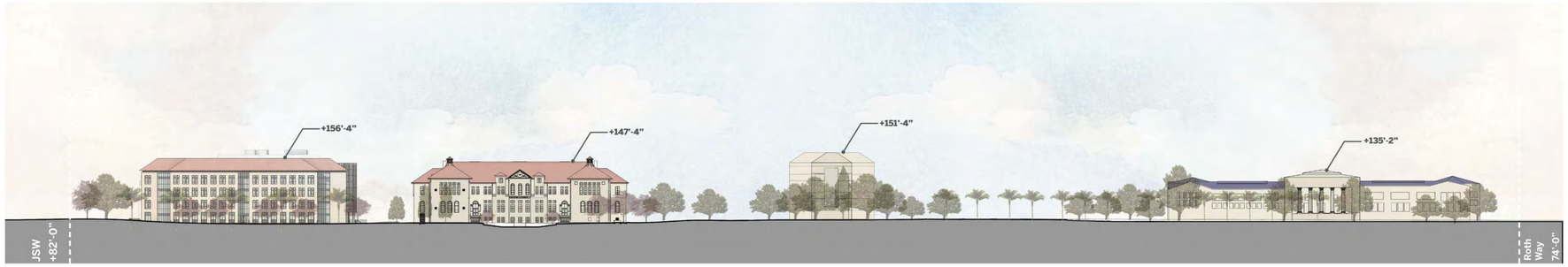
Drawn	CW
Checked	.
LMN Proj No	19029-01
Date	3/8/21

Sheet Title

ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN

Sheet Number

A-011



LOMITA MALL (WEST)

1 Bridge Building (Project)

2 SAPP Center

5 The Keck Science Building

7 Iris & B. Gerald Cantor Center for Visual Arts

1

2

3

4

Printed: 5/28/2021 8:50:29 AM

LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors

801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

STANFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way
Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No. Date Description

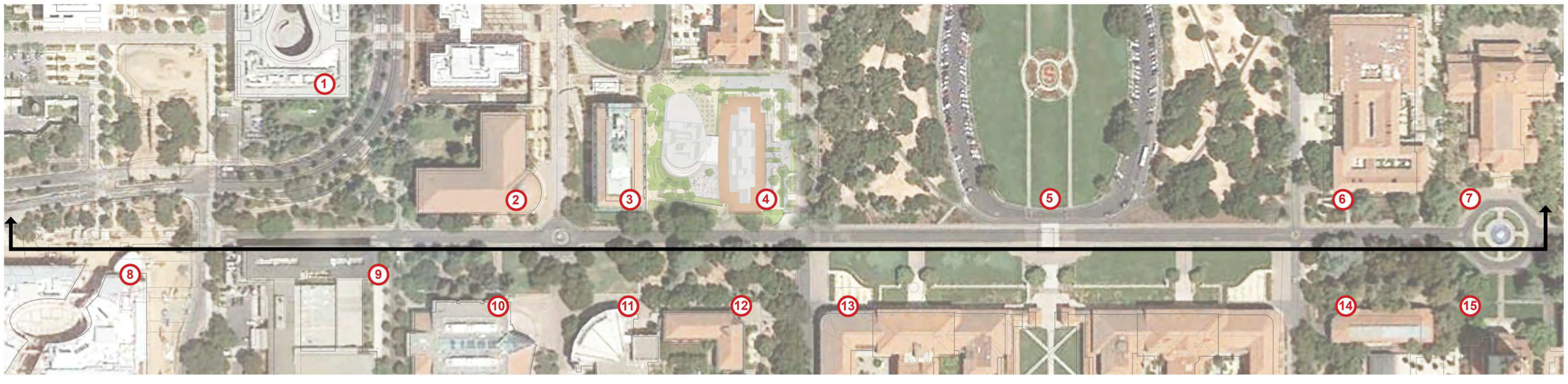
Drawn	Author
Checked	Checker
LMN Proj No	19029-01
Date	3/8/21

Sheet Title

LOMITA MALL CONTEXT

Sheet Number

A-012



JANE STANFORD WAY (NORTH)

1 James H. Clark Center
2 Gates Computer Science Building
3 Gilbert Biology Building
4 Bridge Building (Project)
5 The Stanford Oval
6 Lathrop Library
7 Memorial Auditorium

JANE STANFORD WAY SOUTH

8 ChEM/H Neuro Research Complex
9 Paul G. Allen Building
10 Electrical Engineering Building
11 Hewlett Teaching Center
12 Sequoia Hall
13 Main Quad
14 Art Building
15 Hoover Tower


1


2


3


4


5


6


7


8


9


10


11


12


13


14


15

LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors

801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

STANFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way
Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No. Date Description

Drawn	Author
Checked	Checker
LMN Proj No	19029-01
Date	3/8/21

Sheet Title

JANE STANFORD WAY CONTEXT

Sheet Number

A-013

Printed: 5/28/2021 8:50:37 AM

JANE STANFORD WAY (SOUTH)

1 Memorial Auditorium

2 Lathrop Library

3 Main Quad

4 Bridge Building (Project)

1

2

3

4

Printed: 5/28/2021 8:50:44 AM

LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors

801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

STANFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way
Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No. Date Description

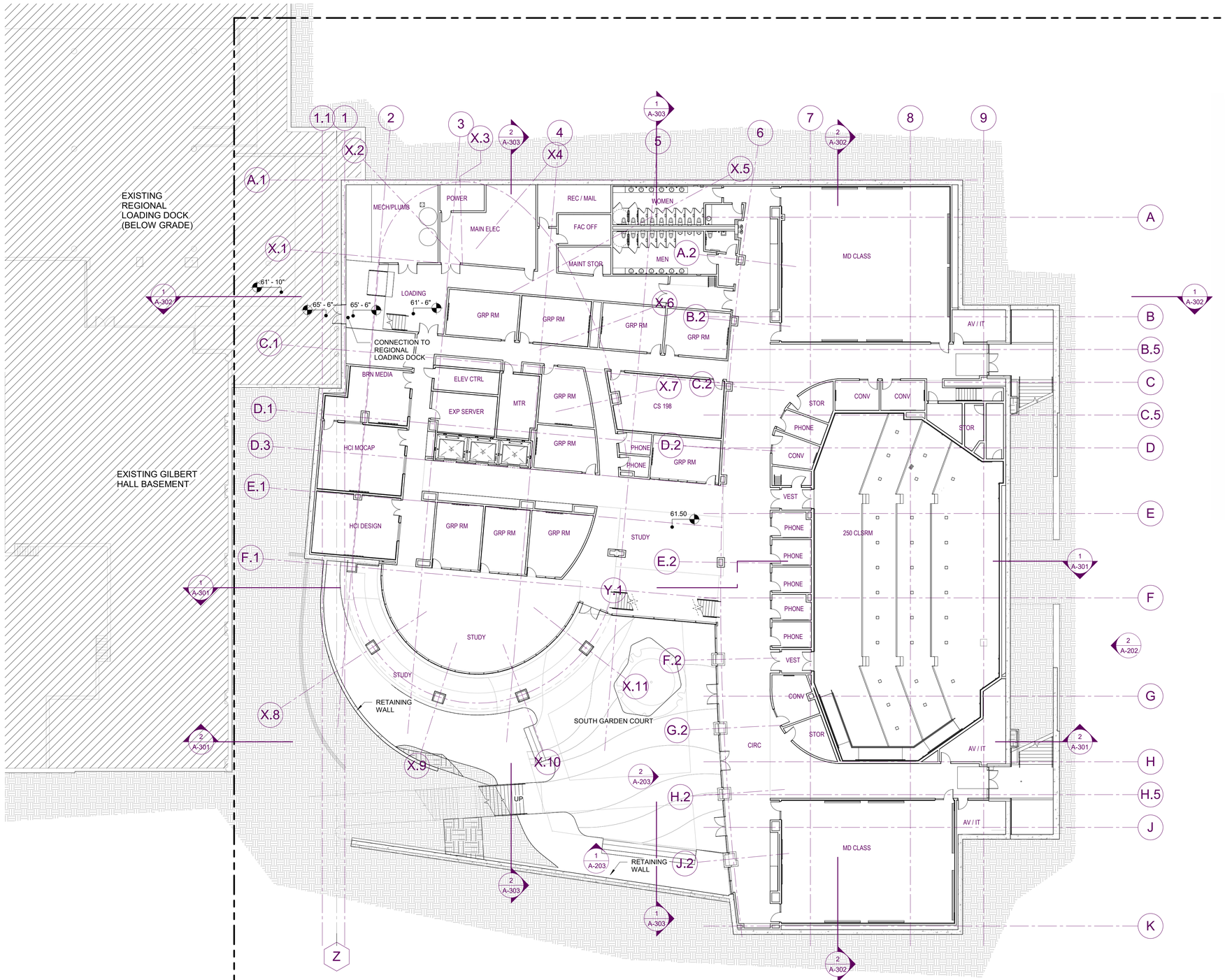
Drawn	Author
Checked	Checker
LMN Proj No	19029-01
Date	3/8/21

Sheet Title

MAIN QUAD/
JSW CONTEXT

Sheet Number

A-014



	GUP Area	Gross Area
Basement Level	47,473	47,473
Adjustments		
Covered Patio	*1,106*	*1,106*
Exterior Uncovered	*7,561*	7,561
Mechanical & Elevator Shafts	*240*	240
Mechanical Utility Rooms	*4,894*	*Included*
Basement Adjusted Area	**33,672**	**38,566**

1 BASEMENT PLAN-ASA
A-100 1/16" = 1'-0"

0' 8' 16' 32' 64'

PLAN NORTH

LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors
801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

STANFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way
Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No. Date Description

Drawn	Author
Checked	Checker
LMN Proj No	19029-01
Date	5/28/21

Sheet Title

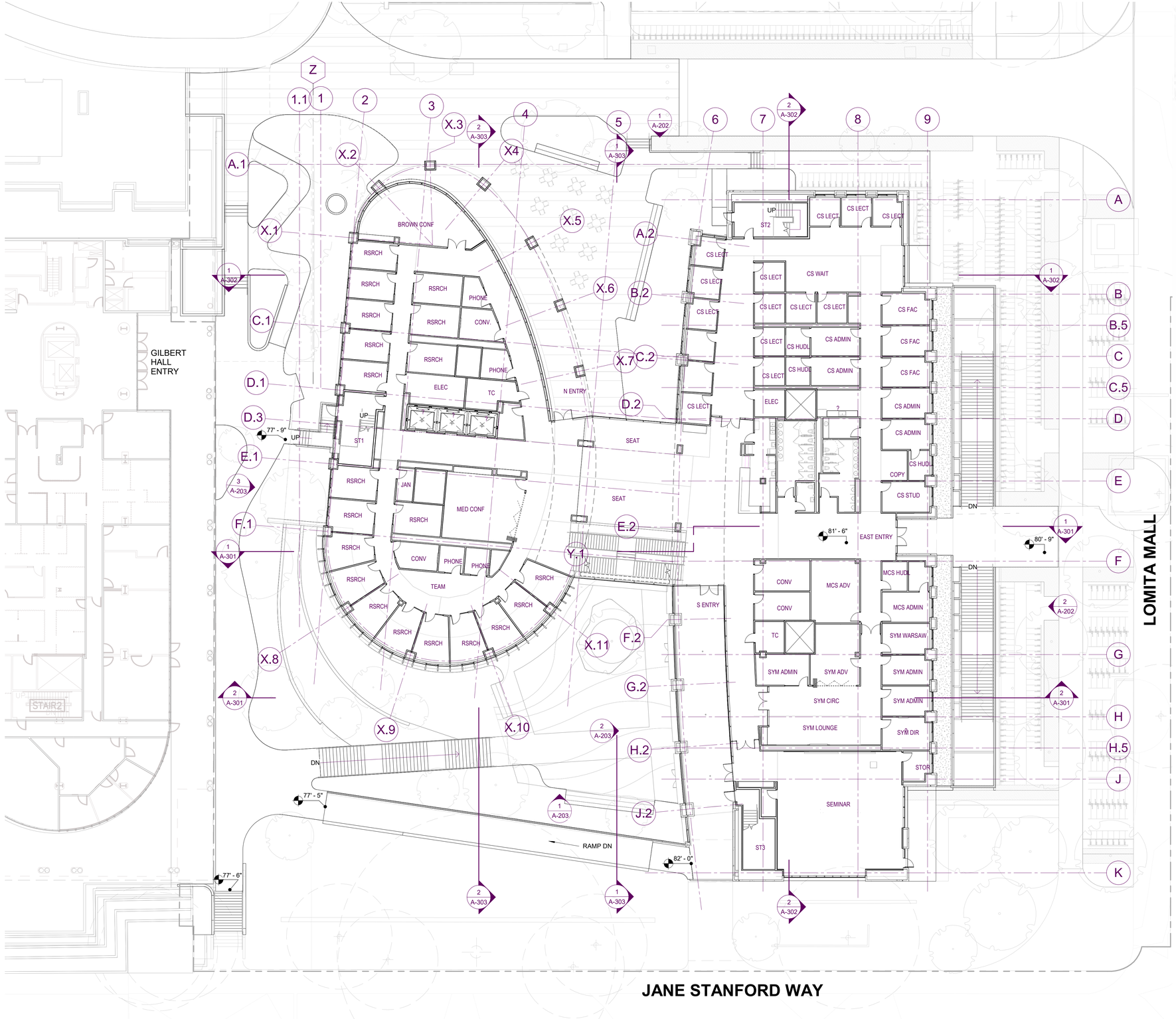
BASEMENT LEVEL - FLOOR PLAN

Sheet Number

A-100

Printed: 5/28/2021 3:25:06 PM

	GUP Area	Gross Area
Level 1	32,601	32,601
Adjustments		
Covered Patio	*2,654*	*2,654*
Mechanical & Elevator Shafts	*608*	*608*
Mechanical Utility Rooms	*602*	*included*
Stair Landing	*323*	*included*
Level 1 Adjusted Area	**28,414**	**29,339**



1 LEVEL 1 FLOOR PLAN
A-101 1/16" = 1'-0"

0' 8' 16' 32' 64'

PLAN NORTH

Printed: 5/28/2021 3:25:17 PM

LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors

801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

STANFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way
Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No. Date Description

Drawn .
Checked .
LMN Proj No 19029-01
Date 3/8/21

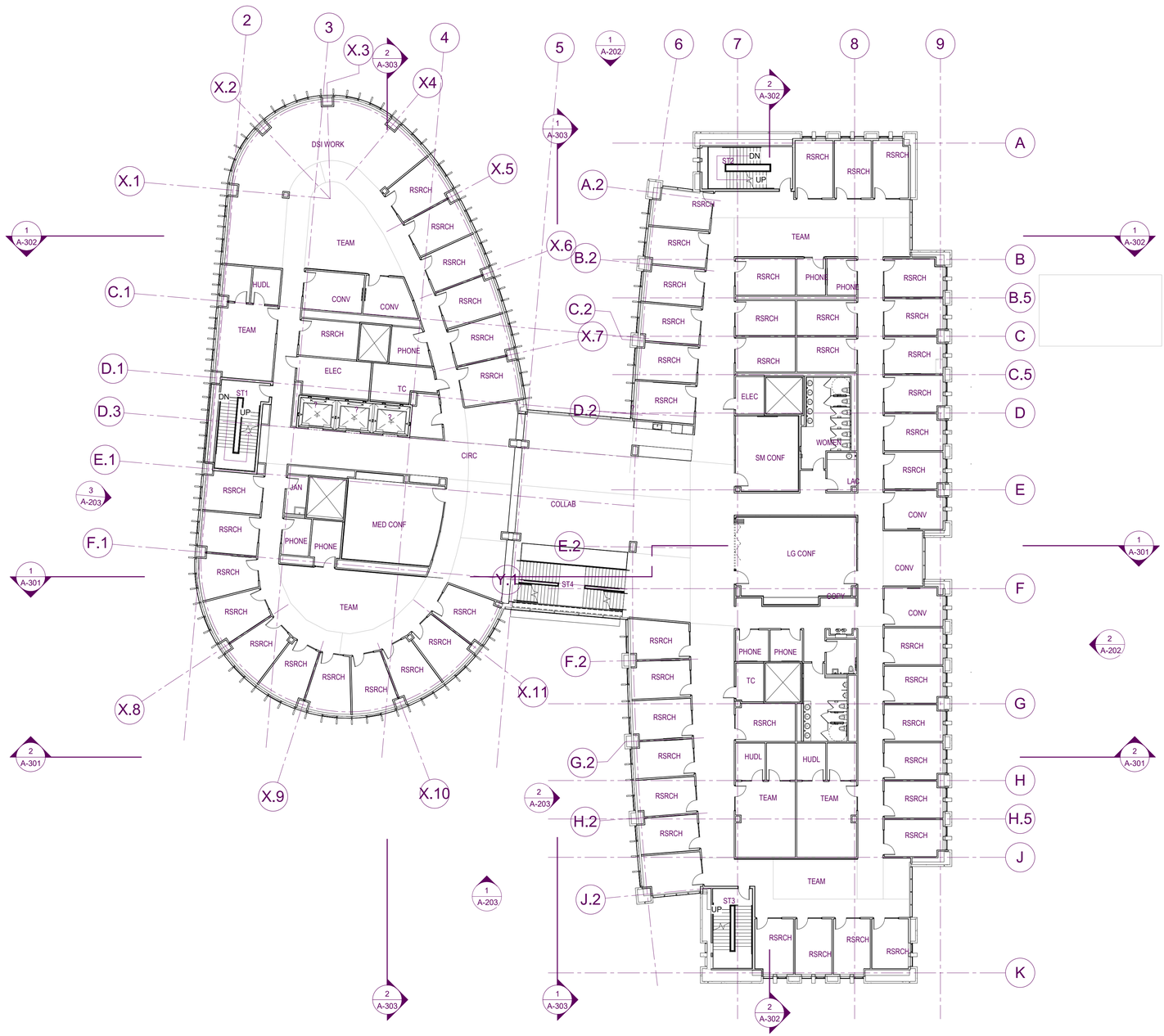
Sheet Title

LEVEL 1 - FLOOR PLAN

Sheet Number

A-101

	GUP Area	Gross Area
Level 2	32,644	32,644
Adjustments		
Mechanical & Elevator Shafts	*599*	*599*
Mechanical Utility Rooms	*529*	*included*
Stair Landing	*235*	*Included*
Level 2 Adjusted Area	**31,281**	**32,045**



1 LEVEL 2 FLOOR PLAN
A-102 1/16" = 1'-0"

0' 8' 16' 32' 64'

PLAN NORTH

LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors

801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

STANFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way
Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No. Date Description

Drawn	Author
Checked	Checker
LMN Proj No	19029-01
Date	3/8/21

Sheet Title

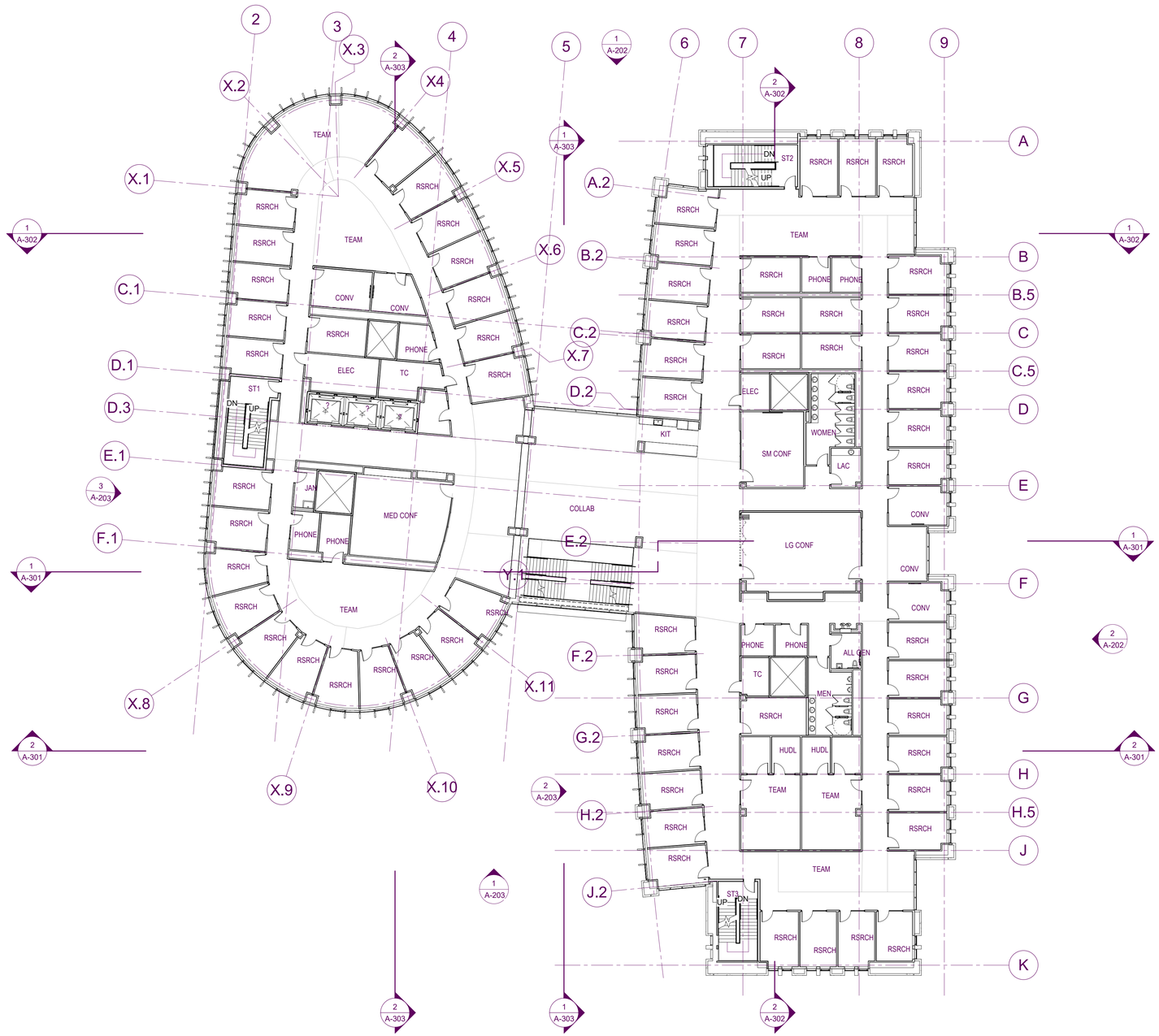
LEVEL 2 - FLOOR PLAN

Sheet Number

A-102

Printed: 5/28/2021 3:25:20 PM

	GUP Area	Gross Area
Level 3	32,644	32,644
Adjustments		
Mechanical & Elevator Shafts	*599*	*599*
Mechanical Utility Rooms	*529*	*included*
Stair Landing	*235*	*Included*
Level 3 Adjusted Area	**31,281**	**32,045**



1 LEVEL 3 FLOOR PLAN

A-103 1/16" = 1'-0"

0' 8' 16' 32' 64'

PLAN NORTH

Printed: 5/28/2021 3:25:21 PM

LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors

801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

STANFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way
Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No. Date Description

Drawn	Author
Checked	Checker
LMN Proj No	19029-01
Date	3/8/21

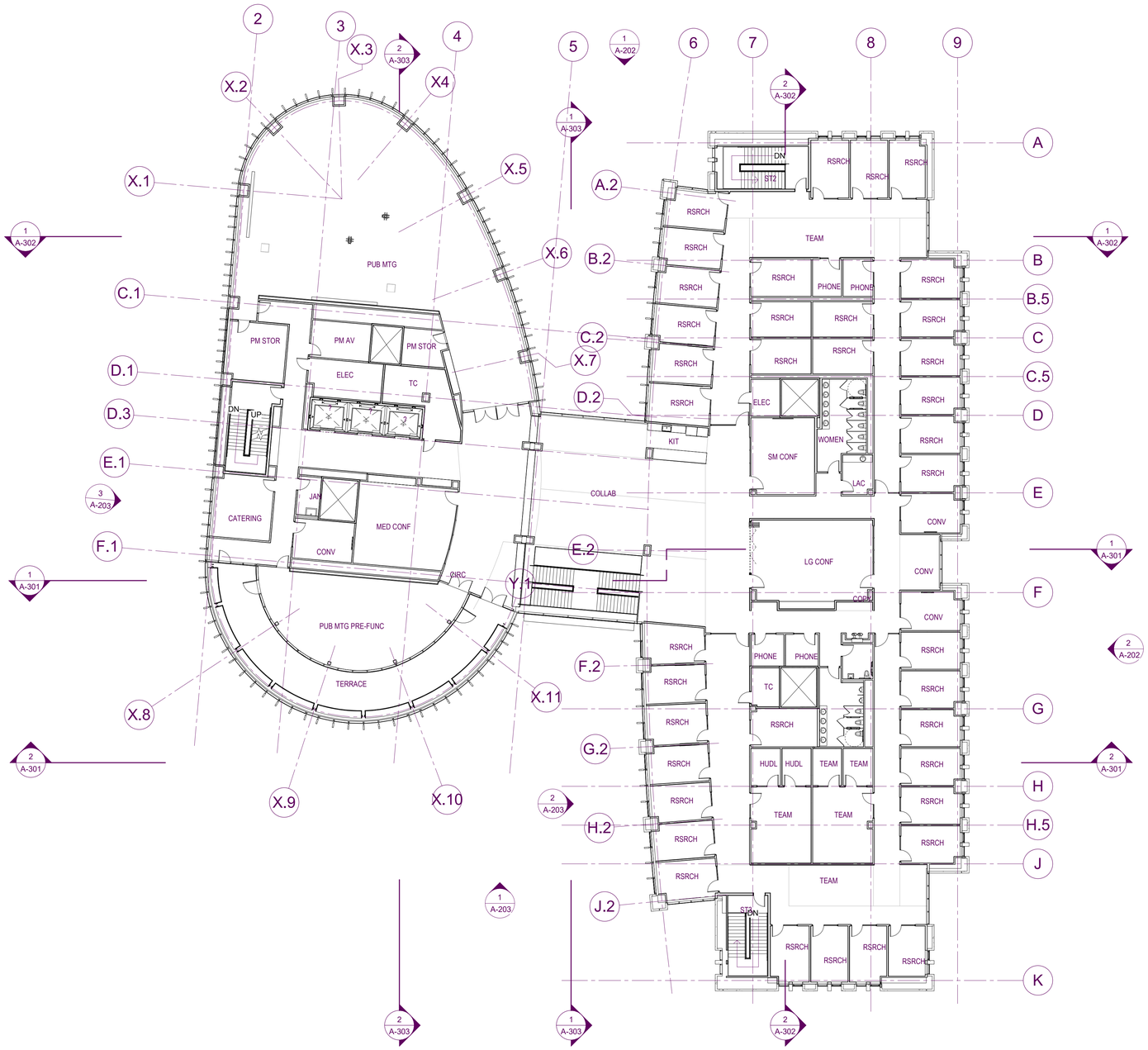
Sheet Title

LEVEL 3 - FLOOR PLAN

Sheet Number

A-103

	GUP Area	Gross Area
Level 4	33,877	33,877
Adjustments		
Covered Patio	*2,654*	*Included*
Mechanical & Elevator Shafts	*599*	*599*
Mechanical Utility Rooms	*528*	*included*
Stair Landing	*252*	*Included*
Level 4 Adjusted Area	**29,844**	**33,278**



LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors

801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

STANFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way
Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No. Date Description

Drawn	Author
Checked	Checker
LMN Proj No	19029-01
Date	3/8/21

Sheet Title

LEVEL 4 - FLOOR PLAN

Sheet Number

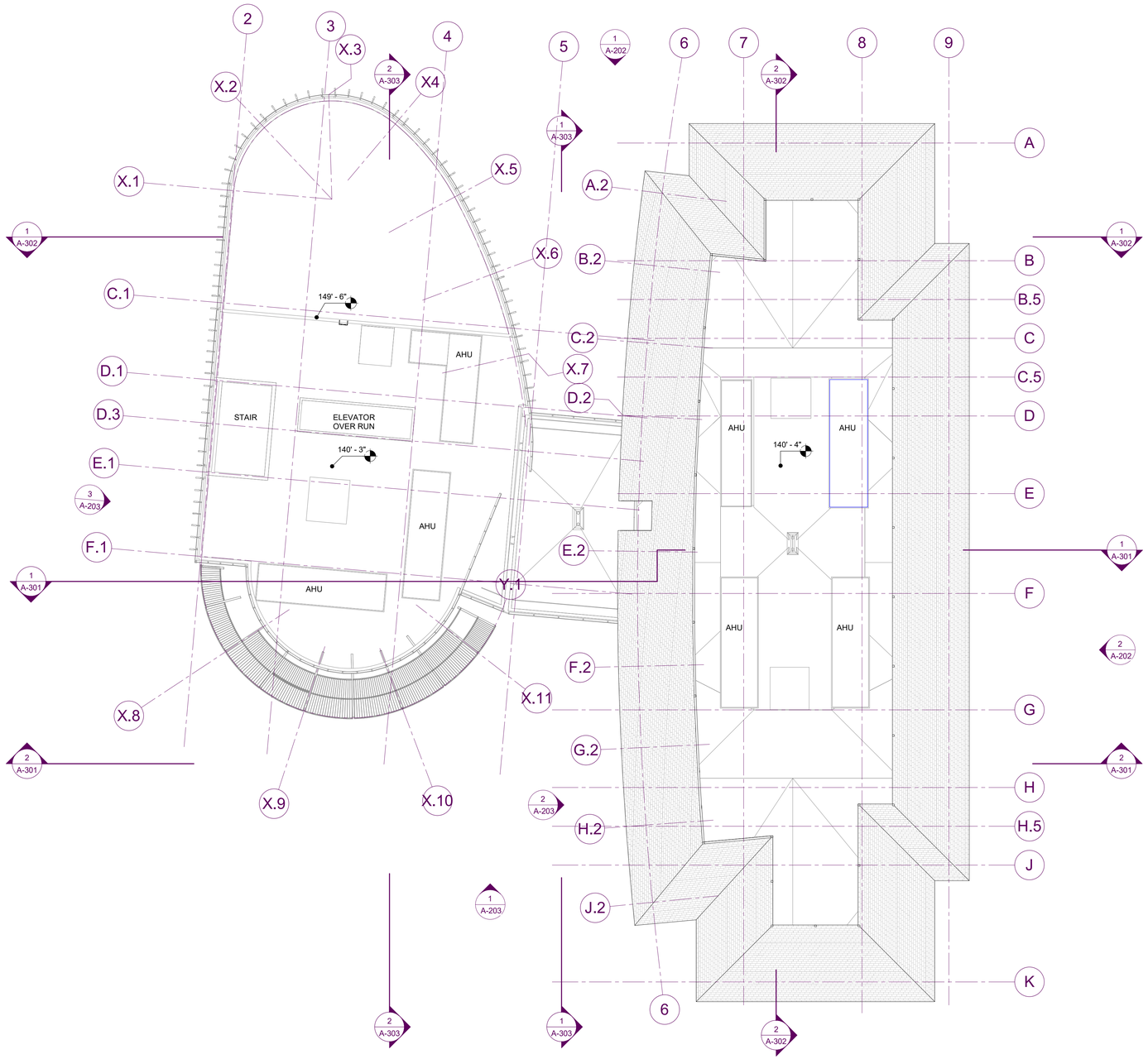
A-104

1 LEVEL 4 FLOOR PLAN
A-104 1/16" = 1'-0"

0' 8' 16' 32' 64'

PLAN NORTH

Printed 5/28/2021 3:25:23 PM



1 UPPER ROOF

A-105 1/16" = 1'-0"

0' 8' 16' 32' 64'

PLAN NORTH

Printed: 5/28/2021 3:25:24 PM

LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors

801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

STANFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way
Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No. Date Description

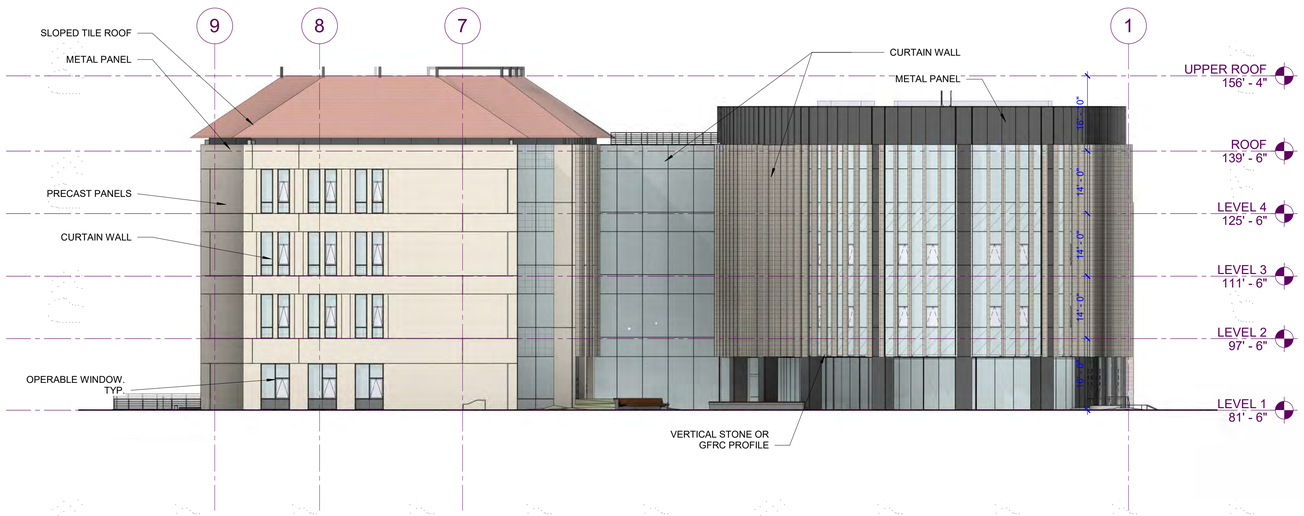
Drawn	Author
Checked	Checker
LMN Proj No	19029-01
Date	05/07/21

Sheet Title

ROOF PLAN

Sheet Number

A-105



1 NORTH ELEVATION - ASA

A-202 1/16" = 1'-0"

2 EAST ELEVATION - ASA

A-202 1/16" = 1'-0"

Printed: 5/28/2021 3:29:37 PM

LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors

801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

STANFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way
Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No. Date Description

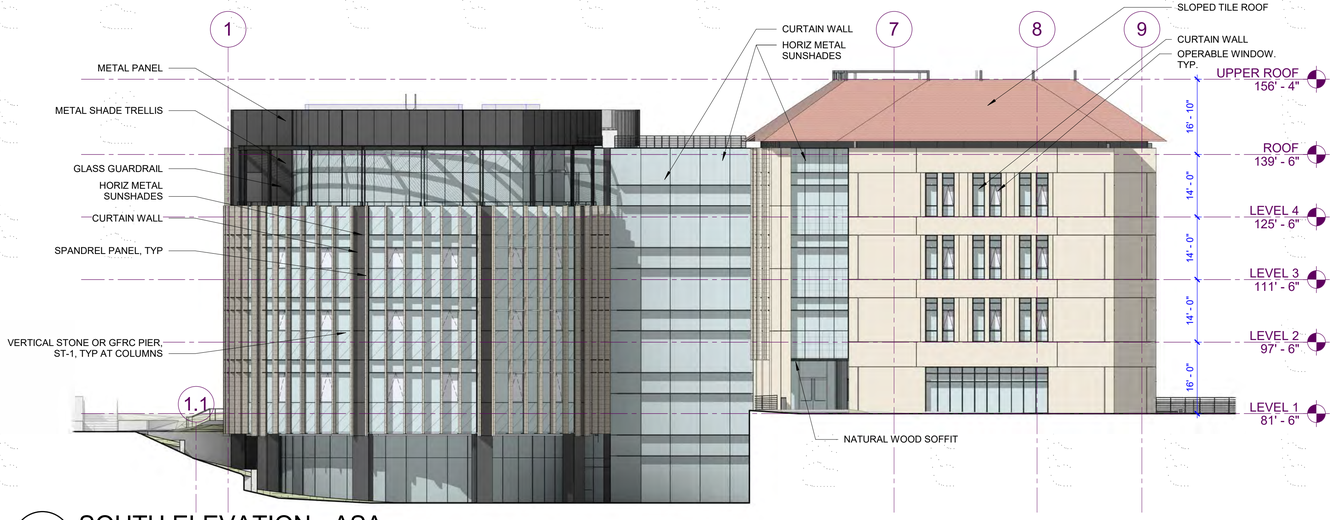
Drawn	Author
Checked	Checker
LMN Proj No	19029-01
Date	3/8/21

Sheet Title

NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS

Sheet Number

A-202

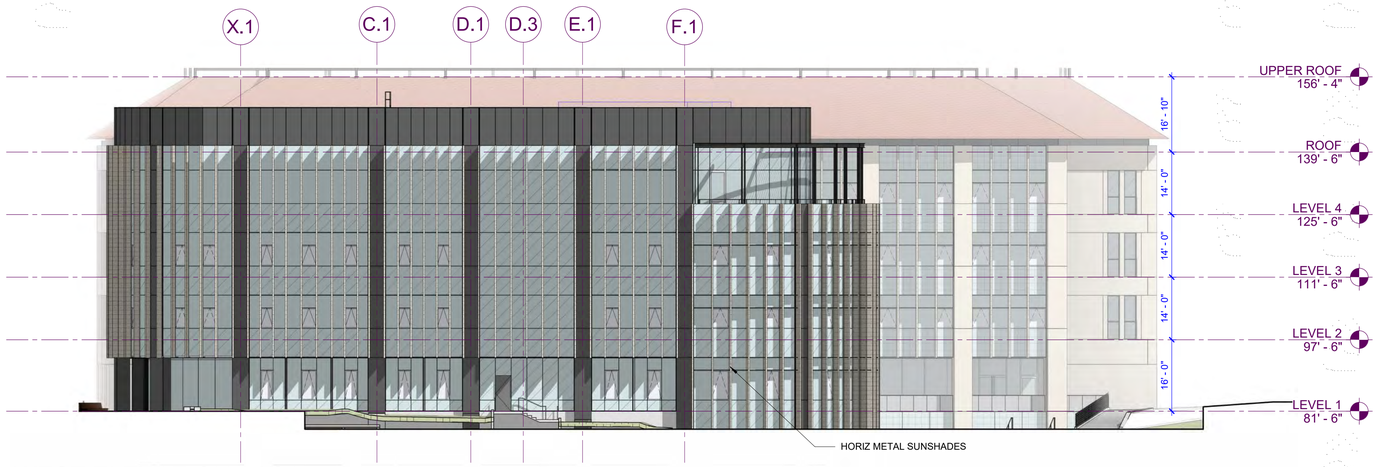


1 SOUTH ELEVATION - ASA

A-203 1/16" = 1'-0"

2 WEST BAR HIDDEN ELEVATION - ASA

A-203 1/16" = 1'-0"



3 WEST ELEVATION - ASA

A-203 1/16" = 1'-0"

Printed: 5/28/2021 3:34:04 PM

LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors

801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

STANFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way
Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No.	Date	Description

Drawn	Author
Checked	Checker
LMN Proj No	19029-01
Date	3/8/21

Sheet Title

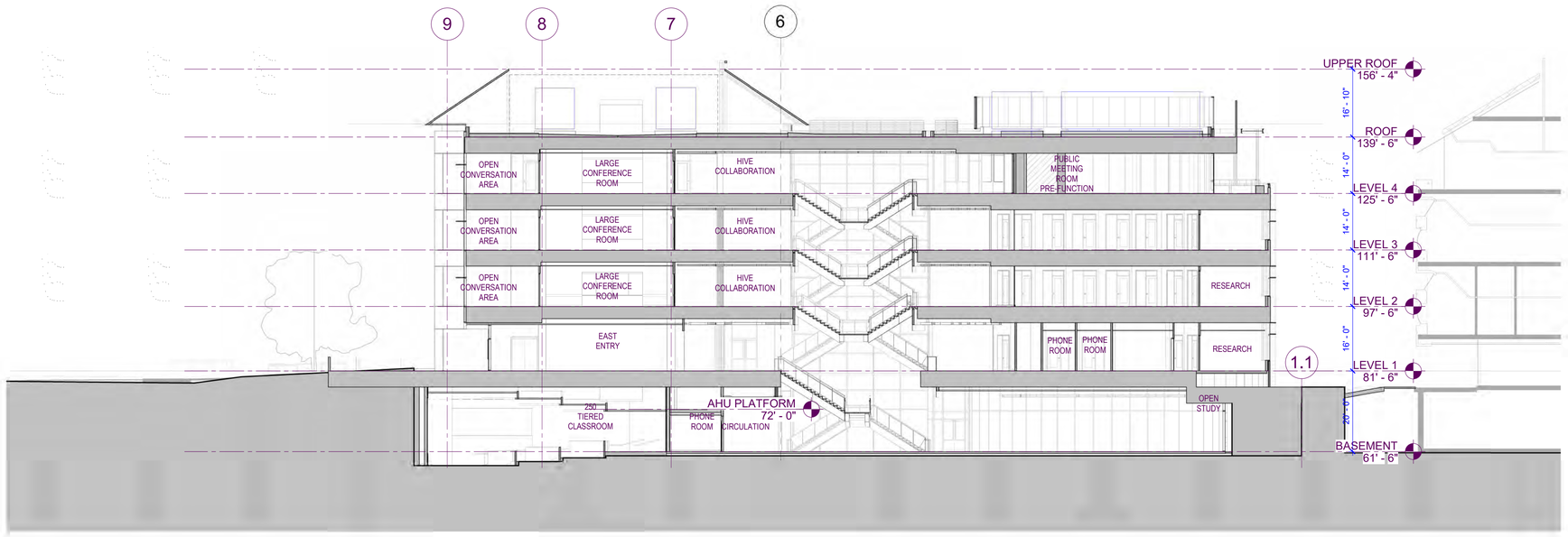
SOUTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS

Sheet Number

A-203

SECTION- EW THROUGH SOUTH COURTYARD - ASA

2 A-301 1/16" = 1'-0"



SECTION- EW THROUGH HIVE - ASA

1 A-301 1/16" = 1'-0"

Printed: 5/28/2021 3:34:28 PM

LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors

801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

STANFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way
Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No. Date Description

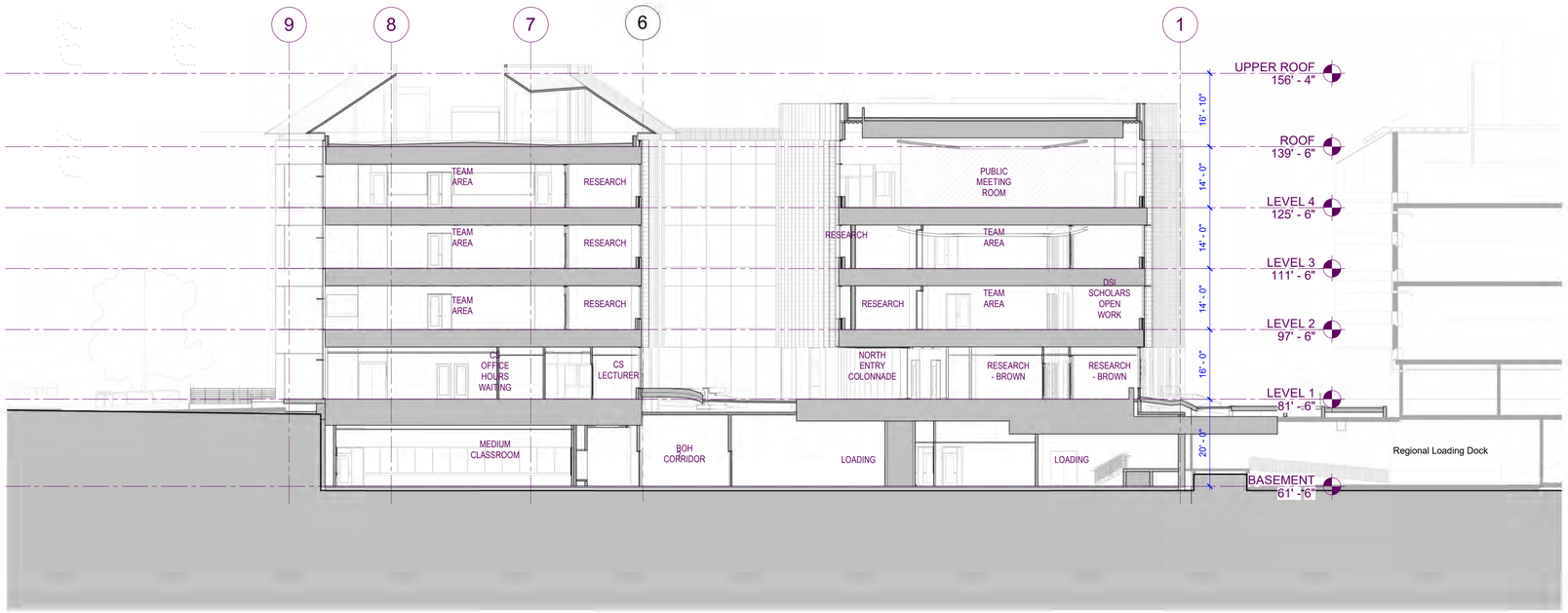
Drawn PH
Checked -
LMN Proj No 19029-01
Date 3/8/21

Sheet Title

BUILDING SECTIONS

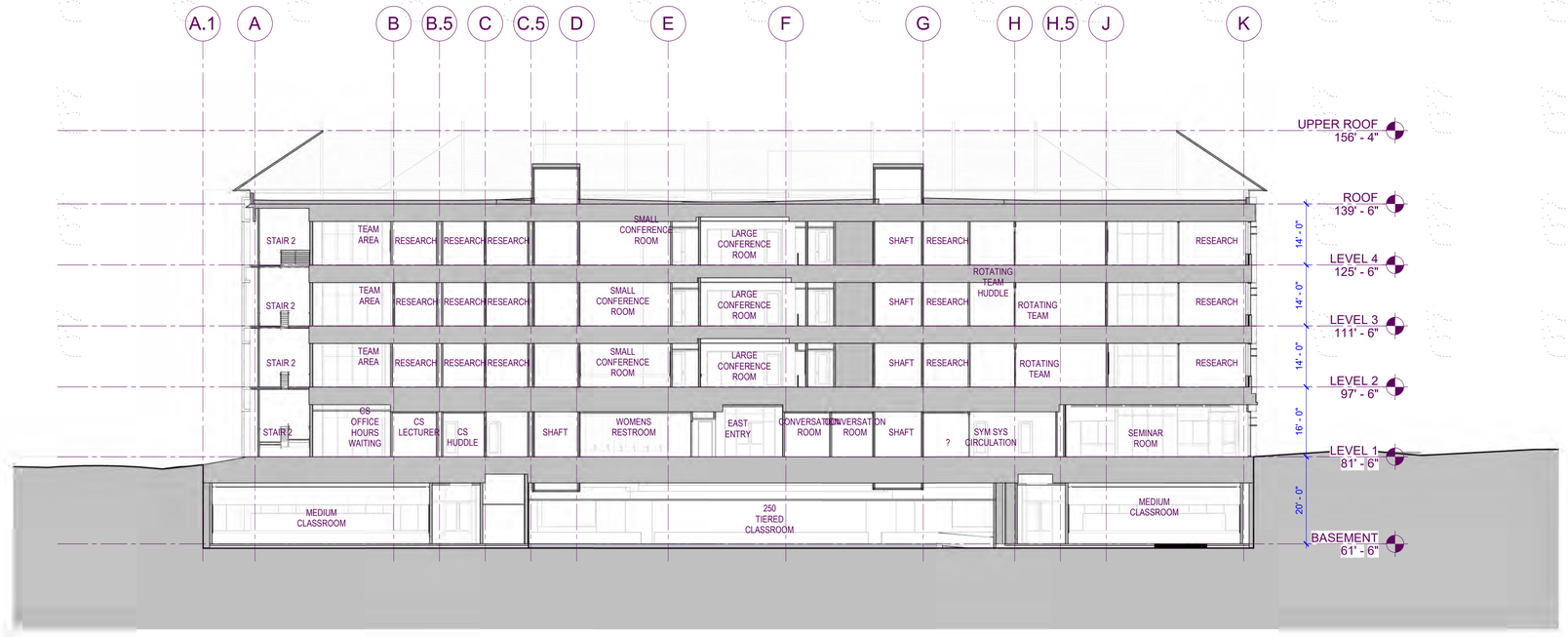
Sheet Number

A-301



1 SECTION- EW THROUGH NORTH COURTYARD - ASA

A-302 1/16" = 1'-0"



2 SECTION- NS THROUGH EAST BUILDING - ASA

A-302 1/16" = 1'-0"

Printed: 5/28/2021 3:34:52 PM

LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors

801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

STANFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way
Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No. Date Description

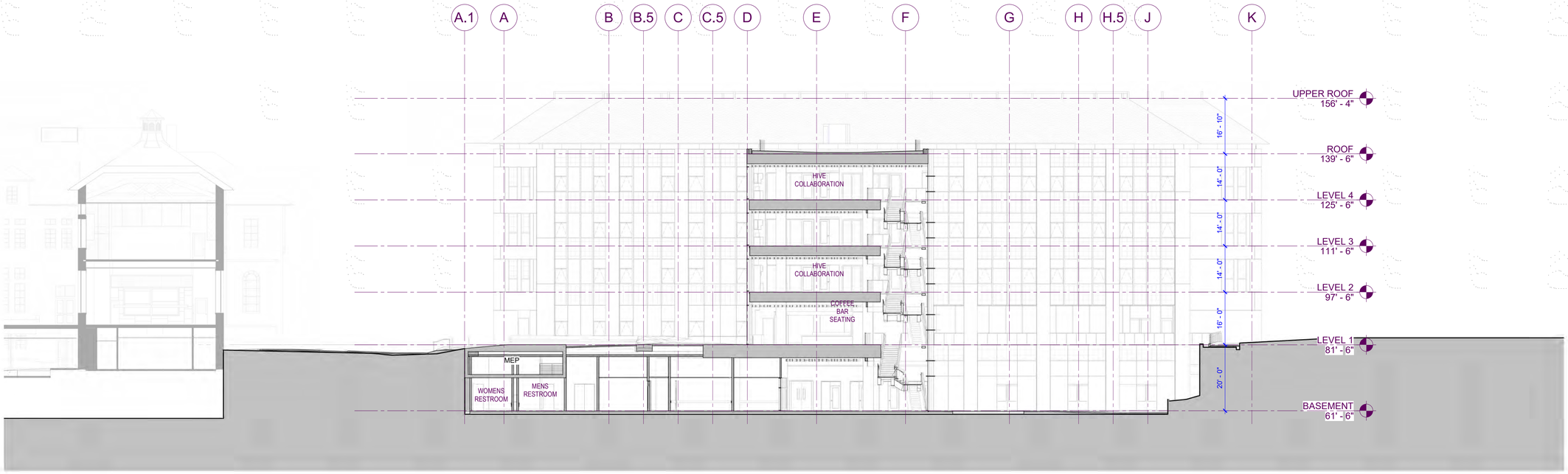
Drawn	PH
Checked	Checker
LMN Proj No	19029-01
Date	3/8/21

Sheet Title

BUILDING SECTIONS

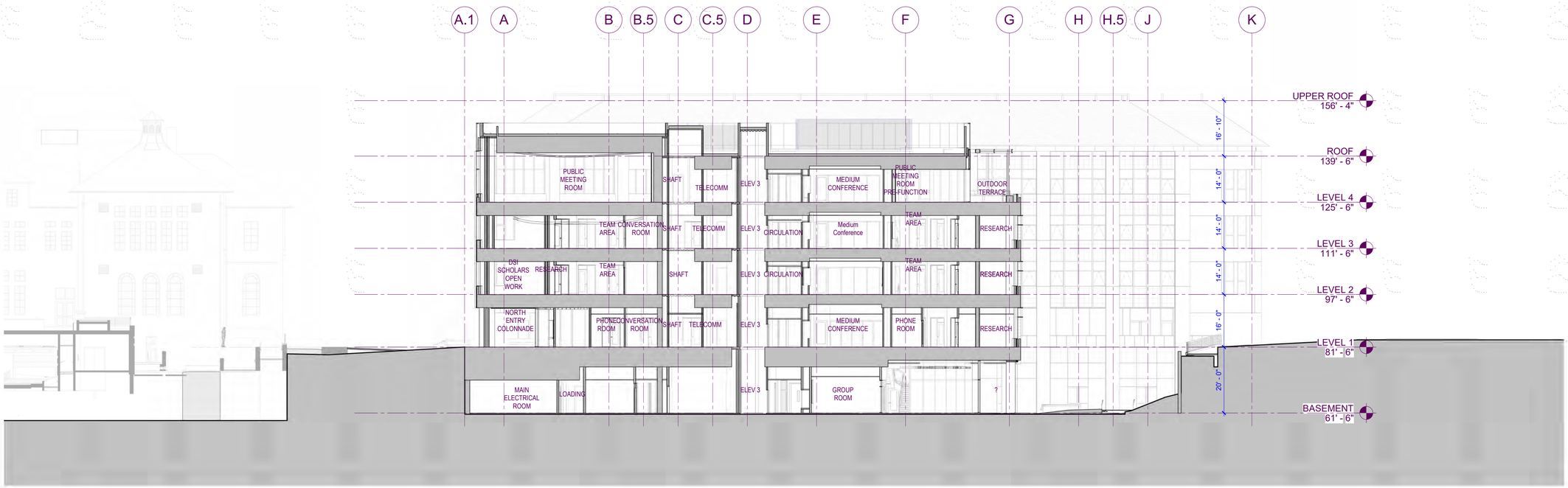
Sheet Number

A-302



1 SECTION- NS THROUGH HIVE - ASA

A-303 1/16" = 1'-0"



2 SECTION- NS THROUGH WEST BUILDING - ASA

A-303 1/16" = 1'-0"

Printed: 5/28/2021 3:35:23 PM

LMN Architecture
Urban Design
Interiors

801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

STANFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way
Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No. Date Description

Drawn	PH
Checked	Checker
LMN Proj No	19029-01
Date	3/8/21

Sheet Title

BUILDING SECTIONS

Sheet Number

A-303

TREE PROTECTION NOTES

1. Complete a pre-construction site-clearing and tree protection site walk through with the Owners Representative and the Landscape Architect prior to beginning site clearing.

2. Existing heritage trees are identified with numbers that correspond to the Arborist's Report.

Tree protection guidelines are provided for each of the areas listed below. Protective measures to comply with Stanford University and City of Palo Alto Tree Protection requirements and standard details.

3. The protection of all trees will entail a number of treatments. The Tree Protection Measures will differ based upon the tree location and activities.

- Fencing: The most basic protection involves the installation of Tree Protection Fencing at the limit of the designated tree Root Protection Zone (RPZ). Fencing will be chain-link type fencing.
- Tree Protection when Encroachment must occur into the designated tree protection area: Protection measures for work activities that occur within the designated area require arborist supervision and hand work. Trees will require protections from physical injury to trunk and scaffold limbs as well as soil and root protections. Details for individual treatments are provided. Whenever possible, existing pavement surrounding the tree is best allowed to remain in place during demolition activities to protect soil from compaction.
- Prior Health Mitigation: Trees of significant value that will be retained require mulching, irrigation and possibly mitigation of soil compaction. Trees for which retention is not planned due to tree condition or location will not receive health mitigation or supplemental irrigation. These trees are to be noted in the drawings as requiring mulching and supplemental water.

5. Discussion of Tree Protection Procedures:

a. Construction Plan Note: RPZ (Denoted by circle or boundary line)

Designate Tree Root Protection Zone: The tree Root Protection Zone (RPZ) designates an area surrounding a tree or grouping of trees that is to be fenced off from all access unless otherwise designated by Arborist. The RPZ is commonly defined as one (1) foot radial distance for every one (1) inch in tree diameter (DBH). Example: A single stem tree measuring 30 inches in diameter, (measured at 54 inches or 4.5 feet above grade) would have a critical root zone with a radius of 30 feet. This is roughly equivalent to the area commonly referred to as the "drip zone." No construction materials or chemicals may be stored in this area and all activities that occur within the designated RPZ must be monitored by arborist.

b. Construction Plan Note: RPZ FENCING

Tree Root Protection Zone Fencing - Tree Protection Fencing shall be 6' tall chain link type, secured to steel posts driven two-feet into the ground at a spacing of 10 feet. Fencing shall have signage in place stating: "Tree Protection Area - Do Not Enter" at 20 foot spacing.

c. Construction Plan Note: SAW CUT PAVEMENT

Saw Cut around Trees - For trees located in areas surrounded by pavement, a saw cut can be made at the limits of the RPZ. Saw cuts can be made around individual trees or grouping of trees. For grouping of trees, saw cut location is based on largest tree DBH in the group. Tree Protection Fencing is erected just inside of the saw cut location. Pavement inside the saw cut to remain.

Modification of RPZ by Project Arborist - Arborist can modify the location of the designated RPZ and Tree Protection Fencing based upon investigation to determine the presence of roots.

Soil and Root Investigation: It is often the case that roots do not develop out into soil conditions where soil compaction is in excess of 85% ASTM. If roots are not present the RPZ area can be reduced.

Under Arborist supervision, a two foot exploratory trench can be excavated by machine, beginning at the outer limit of the RPZ. Excavation proceeds toward the tree until arborist observes tree roots. Once the location of roots is determined, the RPZ can be adjusted toward the tree.

Alternative method to establish root presence: Ground penetrating radar may be useful to determine root presence under pavement.

Work Activities Occurring Within the Designated RPZ

In situations where work activities will occur within the designated RPZ, arborist must be present to designate protection fencing relocation and oversee activities and tree protection measures.

d. Construction Plan Note: TRUNK AND SCAFFOLD ARMORING

Trunk and Scaffold Protection: Whenever construction activity must occur inside the Tree Protection Zone, the base of the tree and the first eight-feet of the trunk must be protected. Protection is generally provided by wrapping the trunk up to the first branch with 10 wraps of orange plastic construction fencing or use of straw waddles wrapped around the tree. Additional protection can be provided by either straw bales or use of vertical 2x4 boards strapped to the tree. Arborist may require any or all of the trunk protection measures depending upon the situation.

TREE PROTECTION NOTES

e. Construction Plan Note: SOIL PROTECTION

Soil Protection: Open soil areas within the designated RPZ that cannot be fenced require protection from compaction. Root protection is not required is areas where pavement remains.

The effects of foot traffic within the RPZ can be mitigated through the use of six (6) inches of wood chip mulch and ¾ inch plywood placed on top.

Soil protections when equipment operates within the RPZ must be covered by trenching plates, two layers of ¾ inch plywood or one layer of 1 1/8 inch plywood.

Soil Moisture Control: Supplemental irrigation is required whenever tree roots are uncovered or severed due to trenching or grading. Open trenches with exposed roots require minimum two layers of damp burlap or other acceptable covering at all times. An arborist will determine the amount of supplemental watering required based upon soil moisture investigation and weather conditions.

Required Method of Trenching Within Critical Root Zone: Carefully hand excavation or tunneling shall be the accepted method for installing underground utilities. The Air Spade can also be used much more efficiently when a large amount of such trenching must be undertaken. Arborist is to supervise any such activity.

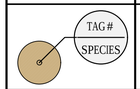
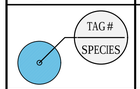
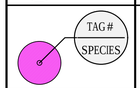
6. Guidelines

a) Pre-Construction Meeting with all Construction Personnel Required: It is important that construction crew understands the tree protection requirements. All personnel working on site informed of the Tree Protection requirements.

b) Observe Fenced RPZ: This area is off limits to all personnel, equipment, materials storage, or any other activities. Fencing may be relocated only under arborist supervision.

c) Trees Located Closely Adjacent to the Structure being Demolished: Care is taken when trees are located adjacent to buildings.

TREE SURVEY LEGEND

SYMBOL	TYPE
	Existing Trees to be Removed
	Existing Trees to Remain and be Protected
	Tree - Good Health
	Tree - Fair Health
	Tree - Poor Health
	Tree Protection

TREE SURVEY

Tag #	Species	Common Name	DBH	Remove/ Keep	Previous ASA Submittals
AG10B8	*Cedrus atlantica*	Atlas Cedar	36	REMOVE	County File #: 10829-7-82-15A-15G
AG10B7	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	25	KEEP	`
AG10B24	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	28	REMOVE	County File #: 10829-7-82-15A-15G
AG10B61	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	21	KEEP	County File #: 10829-7-82-15A-15G
AG10B65	*Cedrus atlantica*	Atlas Cedar	36	REMOVE	County File #: 10829-7-82-15A-15G
AG10B66	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	26	KEEP	County File #: 10829-7-82-15A-15G
AG10B69	*Pinus thunbergia*	Japanese Black Pine	9*	REMOVE	County File #: 10829-7-82-15A-15G
AG10B175	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	12	REMOVE	County File #: 10829-7-82-15A-15G
AG10B182	*Parrotia persia*	Persian Ironwood	5*	REMOVE	County File #: 10829-7-82-15A-15G
AG10B183	*Parrotia persia*	Persian Ironwood	4*	REMOVE	County File #: 10829-7-82-15A-15G
AG10B184	*Parrotia persia*	Persian Ironwood	13	REMOVE	County File #: 10829-7-82-15A-15G
AG10B185	*Cedrus deodara*	Deodar Cedar	37	REMOVE	County File #: 10829-7-82-15A-15G
AG10B192	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	24	KEEP	County File #: 10829-7-82-15A-15G
AG10B197	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	7*	REMOVE	County File #: 10829-7-82-15A-15G
AH10A20	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	19	KEEP	--
AH10A45	*Chionanthus retusus*	Chinese Fringetree	2*	REMOVE	--
AH10A46	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	17.5	KEEP	--
AH10A47	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	18.5	KEEP	--
AH10A48	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	42	KEEP	--
AH10A49	*Aesculus californica*	California Buckeye	3	KEEP	--
AH10A51	*Prunus serrulata*	Cherry	4*	REMOVE	--
AH10A52	*Pittosporum undulatum*	Victorian Box	12	REMOVE	--
AH10A53	*Pittosporum undulatum*	Victorian Box	5*	REMOVE	--
AH10A54	*Pittosporum undulatum*	Victorian Box	8*	REMOVE	--
AH10A55	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	7*	REMOVE	--
AH10A56	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	8*	REMOVE	--
AH10A57	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	11*	REMOVE	--
AH10A58	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	6*	REMOVE	--
AH10A59	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	9*	REMOVE	--
AH10A60	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	9*	REMOVE	--
AH10A61	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	7*	REMOVE	--
AH10A62	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	8*	REMOVE	--
AH10A63	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	7*	REMOVE	--
AH10A64	*Pistacia chinensis*	Chinese Pistache	9*	REMOVE	--
AH10A65	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	6*	REMOVE	--
AH10A66	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	8*	REMOVE	--
AH10A67	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle	6*	REMOVE	--
AH10A70	*Fraxinus velutina 'Modesto'*	Modesto Ash	22	REMOVE	County File #: 10829-7-82-15A-15G
AH10A71	*Parrotia persia*	Persian Ironwood	3*	REMOVE	County File #: 10829-7-82-15A-15G
42	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	22	KEEP	--
43	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	16	KEEP	--
44	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	30	KEEP	--
108	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	8	KEEP	County File #: 10478-7-82-13A-13G
109	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	14	KEEP	County File #: 10478-7-82-13A-13G
1165	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	8	KEEP	County File #: 10478-7-82-13A-13G
1149	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast Live Oak	26	KEEP	County File #: 10478-7-82-13A-13G

*Per County Code Section C16-2, a woody plant falls below the Santa Clara County trunk size (37.7 inches or greater in circumference: 12 inches or more in diameter) that requires permit for removal.

LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors
801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

CMG Landscape Architecture
444 Bryant St
San Francisco Ca 94107
415 495 3070
www.cmgsite.com

STANFORD BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way, Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No.	Date	Description

Drawn WC
Checked LS
LMN Proj No
Date 05/28/2021

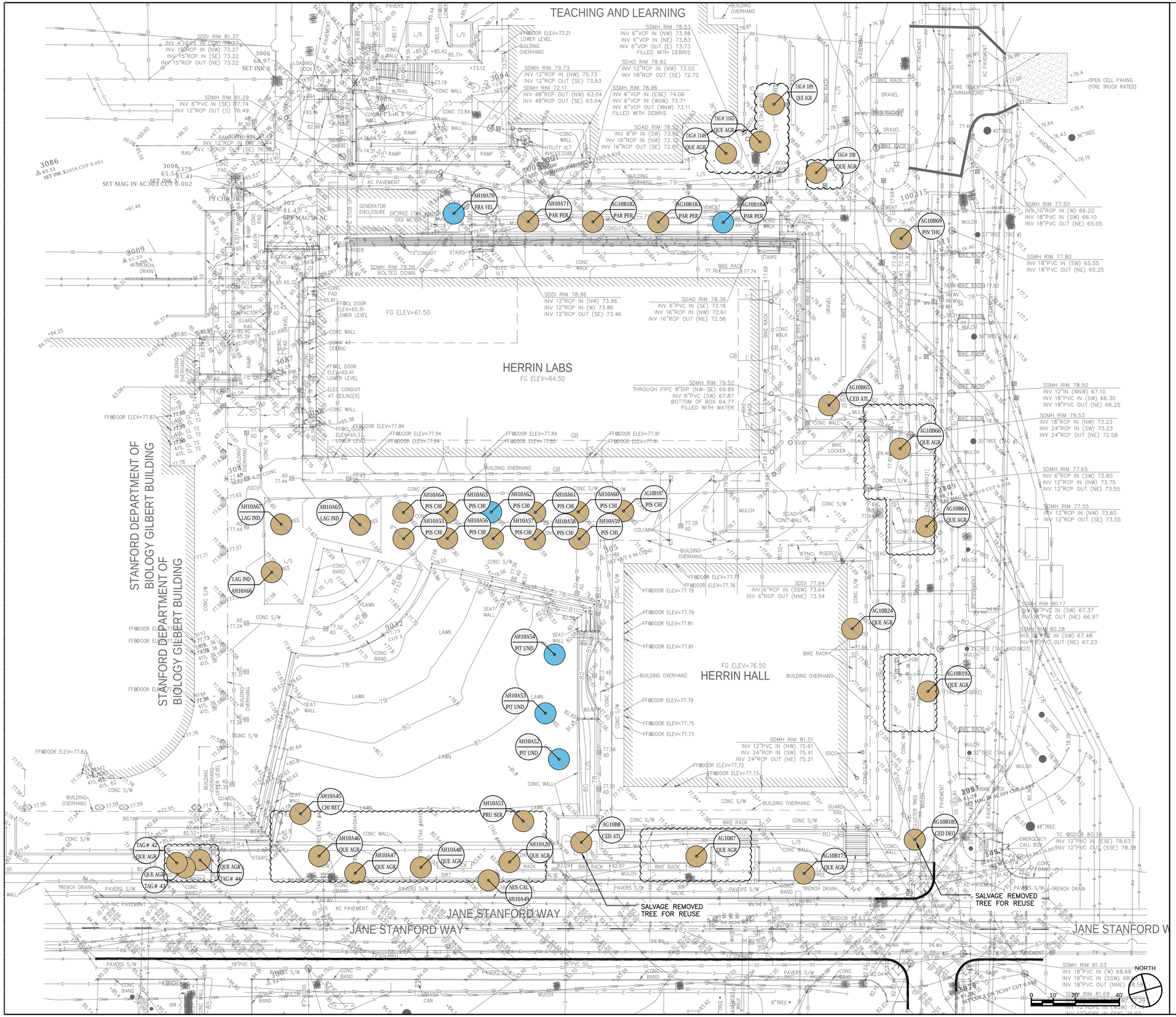
Sheet Title

TREE PROTECTION AND DEMO-SCHEDULE

Sheet Number

L020

Printed:



LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors

801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

CMG
Landscape Architecture
444 Bryant St
San Francisco Ca 94107
415 495 3070
www.cmgsite.com

STANFORD BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way, Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No.	Date	Description

Drawn WC
Checked LS
LMN Proj No

Date 05/28/2021

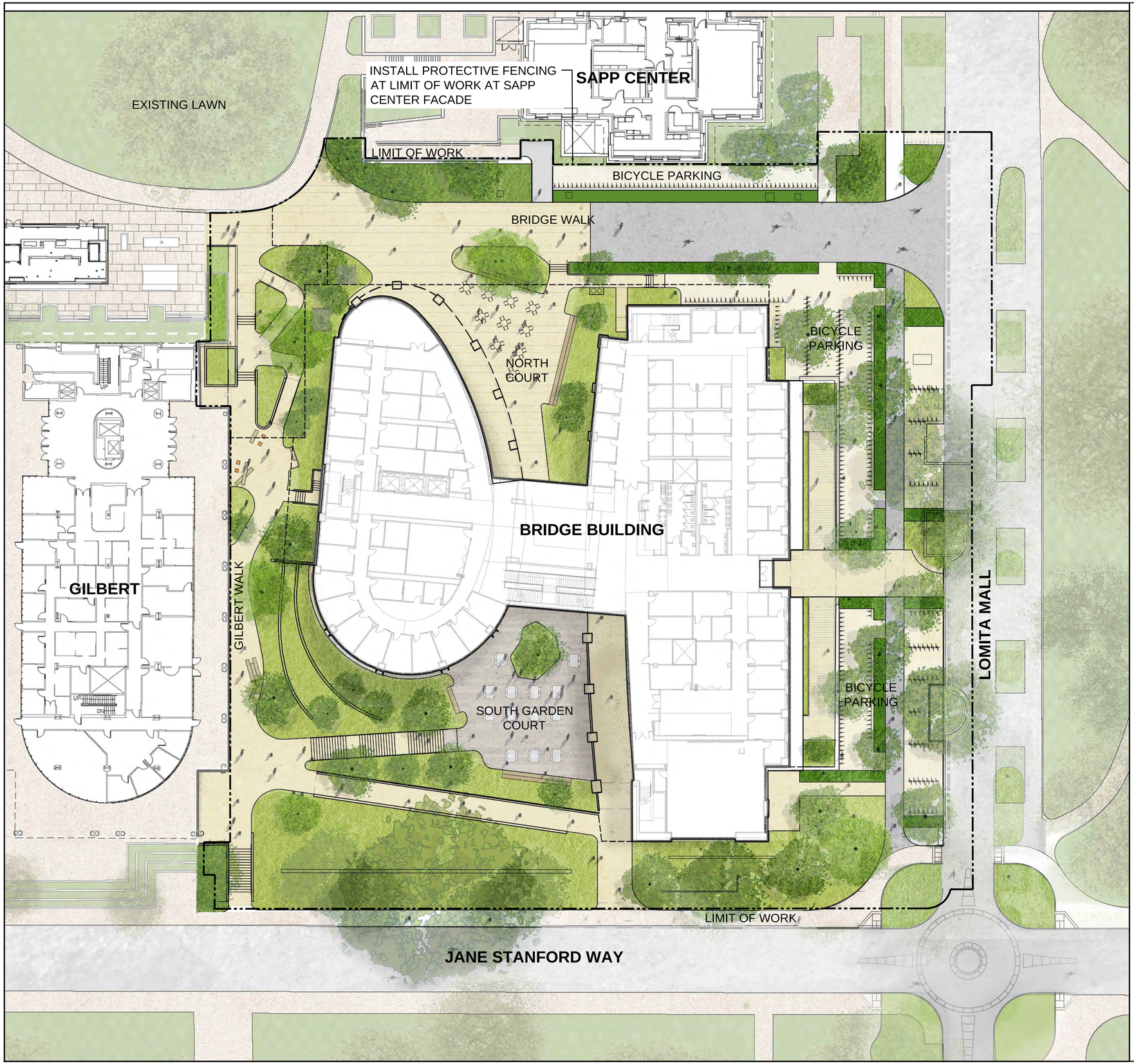
Sheet Title

TREE PROTECTION + REMOVAL PLAN

Sheet Number

L021

Printed:



Printed:

LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors

801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

CMG Landscape Architecture
444 Bryant St
San Francisco Ca 94107
415 495 3070
www.cmgsite.com

STANFORD BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way, Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No.	Date	Description

Drawn WC
Checked LS
LMN Proj No
Date 05/28/2021

Sheet Title

ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN

Sheet Number

L030

PLANTING -- TREE SCHEDULE

TAG	COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	SIZE	QTY	FORM	WUCOLS
ACE FRE	FREEMAN MAPLE	ACER X FREEMANII	60" BOX	1	STANDARD	M
AES CAL	CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE	AESCULUS CALIFORNICA	36" BOX	2	NATURAL	VL
ARB MAR	--	ARBUTUS 'MARINA'	48" BOX	5	MULTI	L
CER CAN	EASTERN REDBUD	CERCIS CANADENSIS	48" BOX	4	MULTI	M
COR EDD	EDDIE'S WHITE WONDER DOGWOOD	CORNUS EDDIES WHITE WONDER	48" BOX	9	STANDARD	M
LAG NAT	NATCHEZ CRAPE MYRTLE	LAGERSTROEMIA 'NATCHEZ'	48" BOX	5	MULTI	L
NYS SYL	BLACK TUPELO	NYSSA SYLVATICA	60" BOX	2	STANDARD	M
QUE AGR	COAST LIVE OAK	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	60" BOX	10	STANDARD	VL
QUE VIR	SOUTHERN LIVE OAK	QUERCUS VIRGINIANA	60" BOX	6	STANDARD	M
			TOTAL	**44**		

SOIL PREPARATION NOTES

NOTES

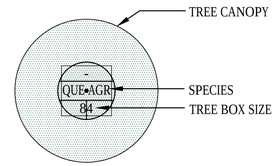
1. Project Landscape Architect to provide CAD files for staking of tree pits/continuous trenches.
2. Provide percolation test at each tree in areas noted on plan.
3. Provide dry well subdrain per detail as required by test results and specifications.

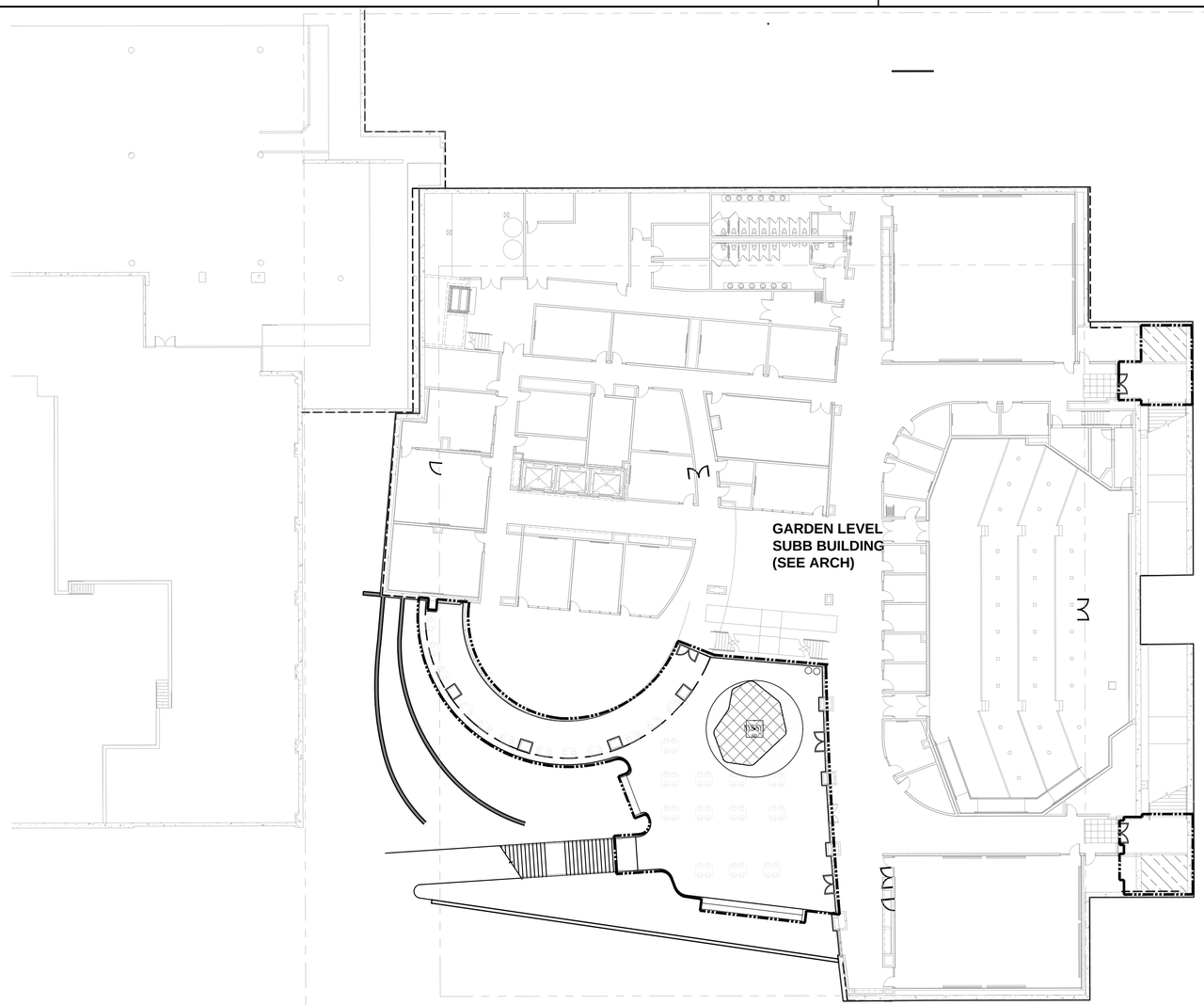
PLANTING -- TREE NOTES

NOTES

1. See Stanford Standard Specifications and 32 84 00 and 32 90 00 for more information about irrigation and planting.
2. All site trees shall have sub-drainage per typical planting details unless otherwise noted by landscape architect.
3. Trees should be irrigated on dedicated stations. Provide (2) bubblers for each tree. .
4. Coordinate protection, removal vs relocation of trees impacted by new construction.

SITE LEVEL: PLANTING -- TREE LEGEND





NORTH

0 10' 20' 40'

LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors

801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

CMG Landscape Architecture
444 Bryant St
San Francisco Ca 94107
415 495 3070
www.cmgsite.com

STANFORD BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way, Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No. Date Description

Drawn WC
Checked LS
LMN Proj No
Date 05/28/2021

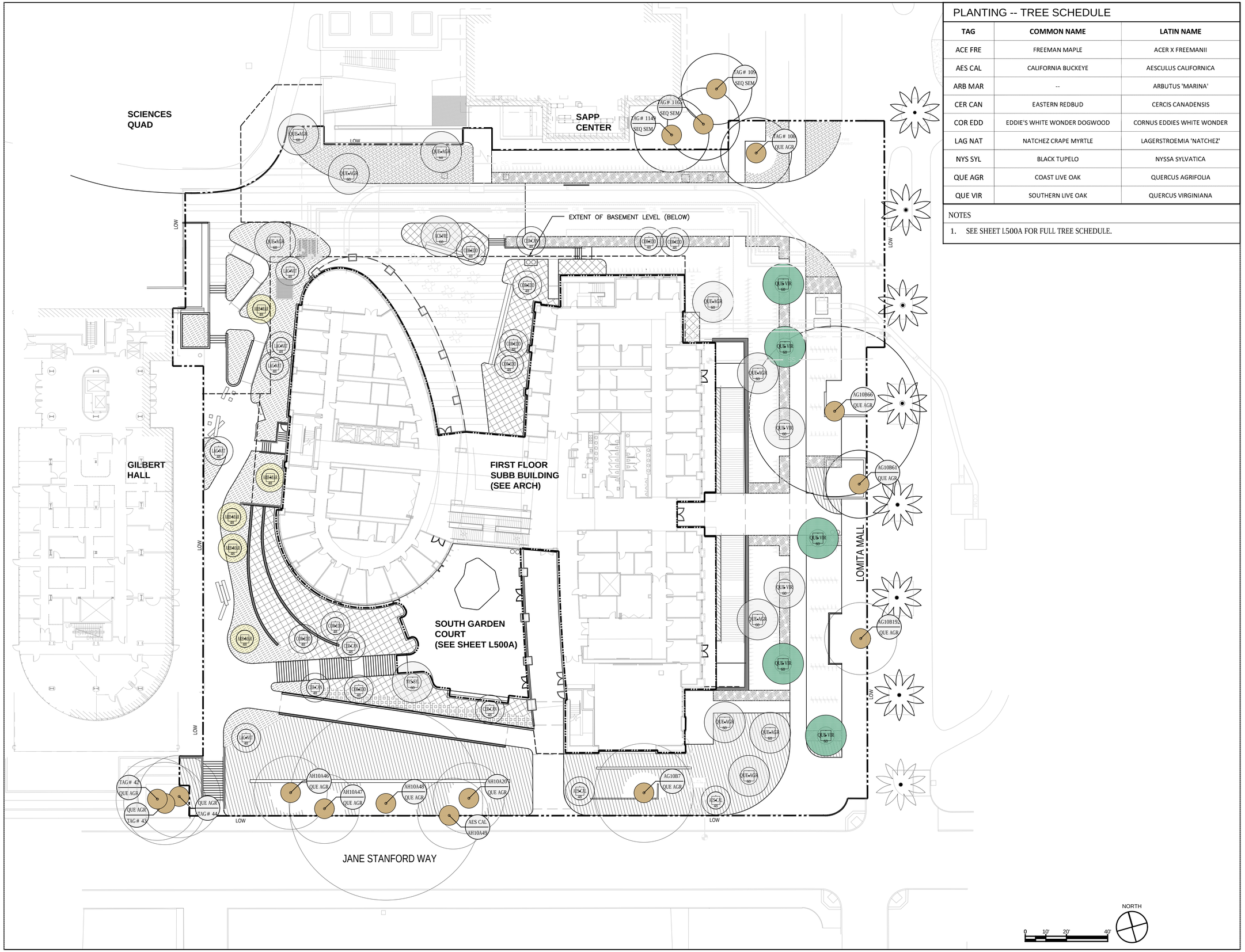
Sheet Title

TREE PLAN - SCHEDULE AND GARDEN LEVEL

Sheet Number

L500A

Printed:



PLANTING -- TREE SCHEDULE

TAG	COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME
ACE FRE	FREEMAN MAPLE	ACER X FREEMANII
AES CAL	CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE	AESCULUS CALIFORNICA
ARB MAR	--	ARBUTUS 'MARINA'
CER CAN	EASTERN REDBUD	CERCIS CANADENSIS
COR EDD	EDDIE'S WHITE WONDER DOGWOOD	CORNUS EDDIES WHITE WONDER
LAG NAT	NATCHEZ CRAPE MYRTLE	LAGERSTROEMIA 'NATCHEZ'
NYS SYL	BLACK TUPELO	NYSSA SYLVATICA
QUE AGR	COAST LIVE OAK	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA
QUE VIR	SOUTHERN LIVE OAK	QUERCUS VIRGINIANA

NOTES

1. SEE SHEET L500A FOR FULL TREE SCHEDULE.

LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors
801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

CMG
Landscape Architecture
444 Bryant St
San Francisco Ca 94107
415 495 3070
www.cmgsite.com

STANFORD BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way, Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

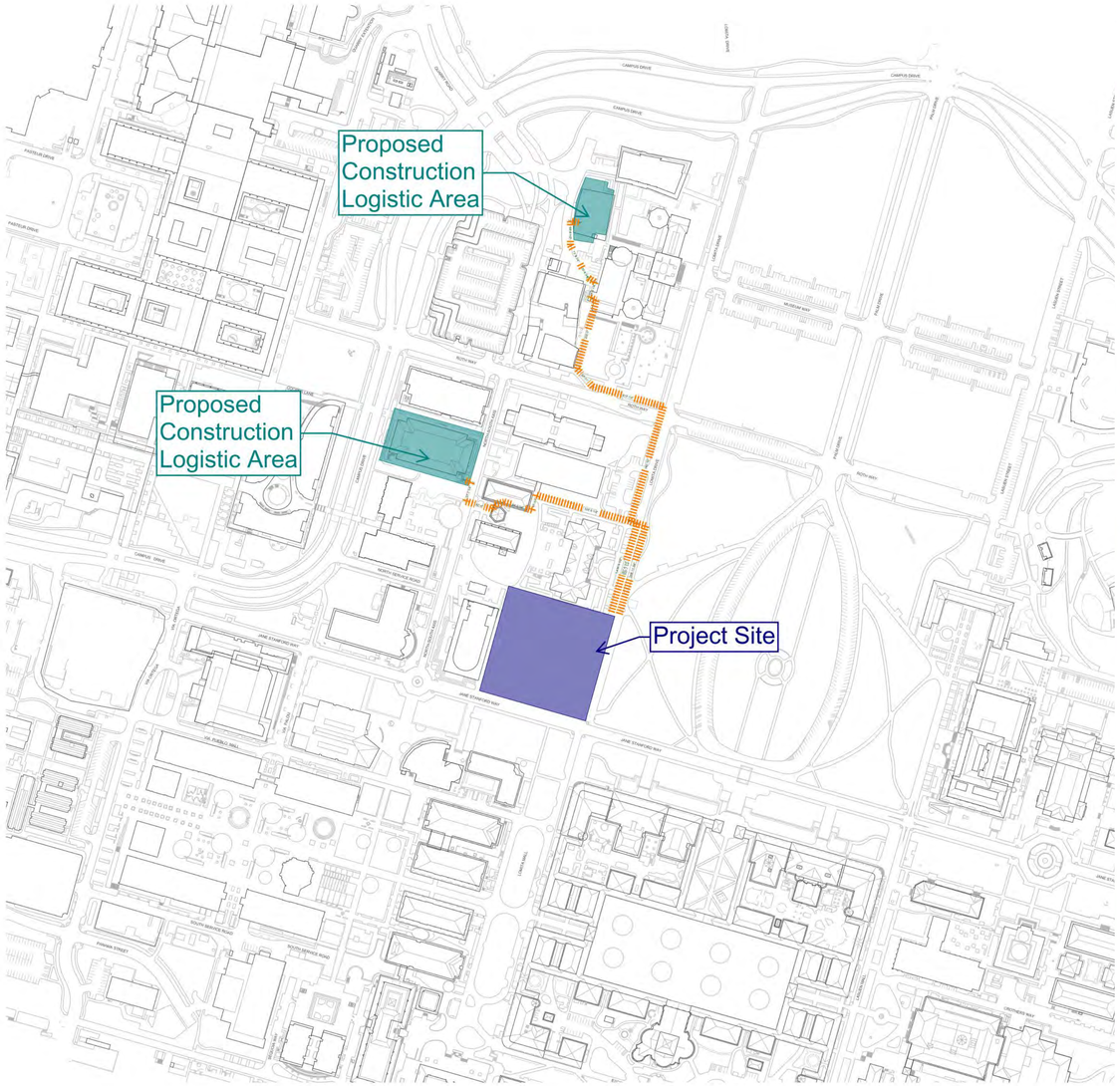
No.	Date	Description

Drawn WC
Checked LS
LMN Proj No
Date 05/28/2021

Sheet Title
TREE PLAN - SITE LEVEL

Sheet Number
L500B

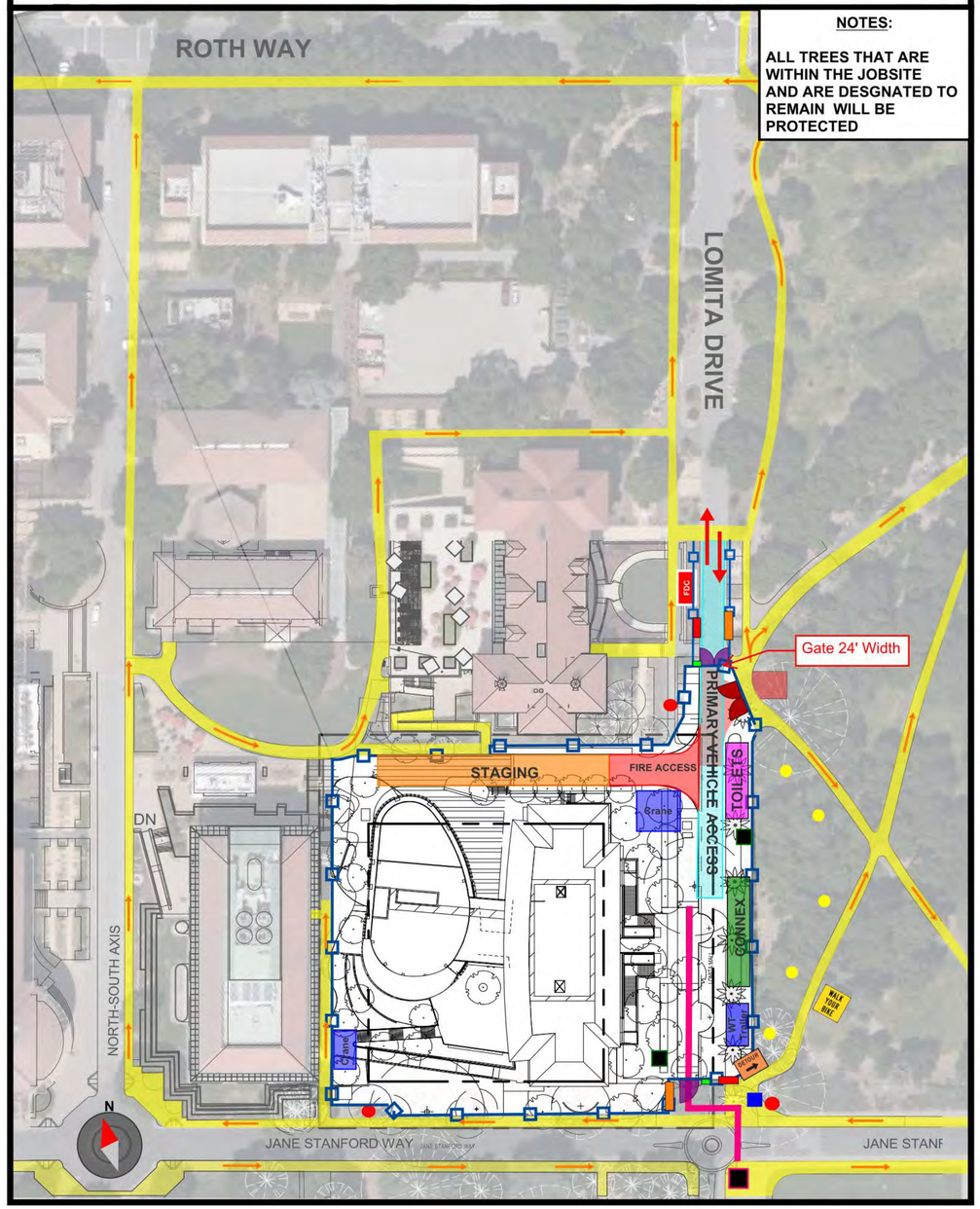
Printed:



Bridges Building
Site Logistics Plan

LEGEND

- Fire Hydrant
- Covid Signage
- Emergency Assembly Point
- FDC
- Jobsite Signage
- Pedestrian Access
- Emergency Vehicle Turnaround
- Fire Turn Around
- Knox Box
- Primary Vehicle Acess
- Restroom
- Sanitation Station



LMN Architecture Urban Design Interiors

801 Second Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, Washington 98104
T 206 682 3460
F 206 343 9388
www.lmnarchitects.com

STANFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDGE BUILDING

389 Jane Stanford Way
Stanford, CA 94305

Submittal

ASA SUBMITTAL

Revisions

No. Date Description

Drawn	Author
Checked	Checker
LMN Proj No	19029-01
Date	5/28/21

Sheet Title

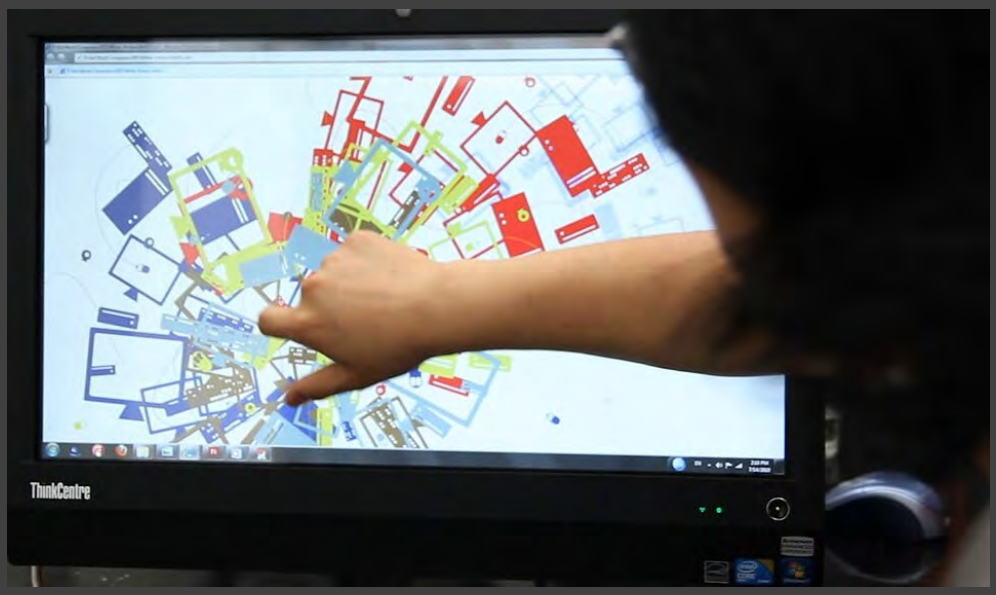
SITE LOGISTICS PLAN

Sheet Number

G-002

Printed: 5/28/2021 3:35:27 PM

Stanford University, 125th Anniversary Credits: L. Cicero / Stanford News Service



Data Visualization, Credits: Cory M. Grenier

Bridge Building

ASA submission

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY ARCHITECT / CAMPUS PLANNING AND DESIGN

July 2, 2021

Dave Rader, 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 the Bridge Building

Dear Mr. Rader, Ms. Sandhir & Ahluwalia,
This report documents the compatibility analysis for the Bridge Building Project (Stanford Project # 5480, BLDG ID: 07-430; PARCEL: 142-05-024) located at 389 Jane Stanford Way, Stanford, California 94305.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Bridge Building Project (project) proposes to create a new cross-disciplinary hub for Data Science that will attract scholars from across Stanford campus to exchange ideas and engage in research. The scope of this report is to review the compatibility of the new building in the context of its neighbors: Main Quad and Old Chemistry (aka. SAPP Center). 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 to justify its inclusion or potential inclusion in the California Register. Under CEQA, a project that meets the Secretary of the 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 therefore would result in a less-than-significant impact to the nearby historic resources – Main Quad and Old Chemistry – 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 listed 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 Bridge Building 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 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)
    - Technical Preservation Services (TPS) – Applying Rehabilitation Standards for New Construction.
    - National Register Bulletin (NRB) – How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

    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.[1]
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."[2]
4. Santa Clara County
    - Planning Commission, Guidelines for Architecture and Site Approval

[1] 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.
[2] California State Law & Historic Preservation, Legislative Intent. 5020.7 Technical Assistance Series #10

HERITAGE RESOURCES INVENTORY (HRI)

Santa Clara County Planning Office maintains a county-wide Heritage Resources Inventory (HRI). In January of 2001, Santa Clara County commissioned Jones & Stokes to prepare the evaluation for Old Chemistry, and in March 2004, during the Phase II-HRI update Main Quad was evaluated by Archives & Architecture. Though the county identified both buildings as potentially eligible for listing on the California Register only Main Quad was formally included in the County Inventory.[3] The assessments identified physical characteristics of the historic resources that convey their historic significance as following:

Resource	Period of Significance	Character Defining Features
Main Quad SCL911	1887-1954	**Eligible Criteria A/1, B/2, C/3:** "Overall composition and plan. Hierarchy of detailing. Arcades (including columns, stonework, flooring, and ceiling materials), tile roofs and eave details, stone bas-relief, mosaics. Original windows and doors."[4]
Old Chemistry	1903	**Eligible Criterion 3:** "The Old Chemistry building is significant because it is the only remaining sandstone building erected under Jane Stanford's direction at the turn of the century. In addition, this building is an excellent representation of a work completed by Northern California architect, Clinton Day."[5]

Additionally, Main Quad and Old Chemistry (Sapp Center) were both reassessed in the Historic Resources Survey submitted in 2017 (County concurred with use of the Survey for purposes of CEQA compliance).[6] The assessments identified physical characteristics of the historic resources that convey their historic significance as following:

Main Quad	1875- 1899	The character-defining features of the property are: • Bi-axial symmetry • Enclosed courtyard • Entry towers with round top arches • Covered Romanesque arcades • Rough-faced, monochromatic ashlar stonework • Deeply recessed window openings

[3] Santa Clara County Resources Inventory
https://www.sccgov.org/sites/dpd/Programs/HistoricPreservation/Pages/Inventory.aspx
[4] L. Dill, Archives & Architecture, Main Quad - SCL911, 3/31/04 DPR, P.6
[5] Jones & Stokes 2001. Inventory and Evaluation of Six Buildings at Stanford University, Santa Clara County, California. January 2001. Sacramento CA.
[6] 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

		• Ornamental capitals • Red tile, steeply pitched hipped roof • Floral ornament in polychrome stonework • Widely overhanging wood eaves and soffit The additional individual character-defining features of Memorial Church are: • Antonio Salviati's mosaics • Intricate carvings • Frederick Lamb's stained-glass windows
Sapp Center for Science Teaching and Learning (Old Chemistry)	1875- 1899	The character-defining features of the property are: • Axial symmetry • Round-topped arches • Floral ornament in polychrome stonework • Widely overhanging wooden eaves • Rough-faced, monochromatic ashlar stonework • Deeply recessed multi-pane wood windows • Red tile hipped roof • Pedimented shaped gable • Multiple dormers and cupola

HISTORIC STATUS

1. This compatibility analysis addresses the Main Quad, which has been evaluated twice and determined to be potentially eligible and is included in Santa Clara County's HRI.
2. For this compatibility analysis the discussion also will reference Old Chemistry that has been determined to be potentially eligible but is not included in Santa Clara County's HRI or listed on the State of California Register of Historic Places, or the National Register of Historic Places.
3. Both historic resources have retained architectural integrity. The historic resources analysis for the Main Quad found that the Quad "maintains integrity as per the National Register's seven aspects of integrity. It maintains its location, historic setting, feeling, and association."[7] Similarly, the historic resources analysis for the Old Chemistry Building found that despite the demolition of the Assay lab and the new terrace addition, overall, the "Old Chemistry Building has retained a remarkable degree of integrity to the time it was constructed in 1903."[8] As per the National Register Bulletin, "All properties change over time. It is not necessary for a property to retain **all its historic physical features or characteristics**. The property must retain, however, the essential physical features that enable it **to convey its historic**

[7] L. Dill, Archives & Architecture, Main Quad - SCL911, 3/31/04 DPR, P.6

[8] Jones & Stokes 2001. Inventory and Evaluation of Six Buildings at Stanford University, Santa Clara County, California. January 2001. Sacramento CA. P.3

identity."[9] Like every American University, Stanford's campus has changed over time. As shown by Stanford University's Historic Resources Survey Report submitted in support of the 2018 General Use Permit application, the campus features numerous architectural styles, with buildings of different styles interspersed and located close to one another. New buildings have been constructed near the Main Quad and Old Chemistry, and some of the original buildings have been altered or removed. Old Chemistry was evaluated and found significant for architecture under **Criterion C** and Main Quad was found significant under **Criteria A/1, B/2, C/3.** The Main Quad buildings were identified as the original "symbolic core" whose "spatial composition, siting and Romanesque Revival style" according to Archives & Architecture "represent an enduring image of Stanford University and the West."[10] National Register Bulletin notes that for properties like Main Quad and Old Chemistry that have been identified for **architectural significance** "retention of design, workmanship, and materials will usually be more important than location, setting, feeling, and association."[11] Since Main Quad and Old Chemistry "retain those physical features that characterize the type, period, or method of construction" their significance would **not** be materially impaired despite alterations to the setting.[12]

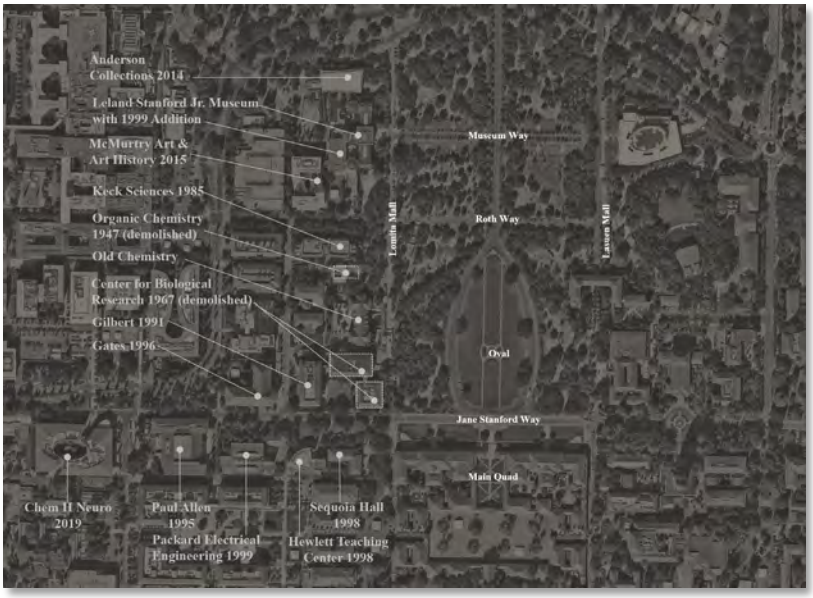


Figure 1 Lomita Mall and Jane Stanford Way neighborhoods Source: University Architect / Campus Planning and Design Office (UA/CPD)

[9] National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interiors, National Register Bulletin (NRB) *How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* P.46
[10] L. Dill, Archives & Architecture, Main Quad - SCL911, 3/31/04 DPR, P.6
[11] National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interiors, National Register Bulletin (NRB) *How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* P.48
[12] Ibid.

These neighborhoods (Figure 1) along Jane Stanford Way (originally called Serra Mall) and Lomita Mall have gradually transformed; old buildings have been modified and new contemporary buildings have been introduced, for instance:

- Starting in **1893-1905**, under Jane Stanford's direction, the campus plan and architecture shifted from the Olmsted General Plan and Richardsonian Romanesque architecture to Classical Revival. Following her husband's death, Jane used her personal funds to complete the **Main Quadrangle, the Church**, and finance the **Chemistry Building** and two wings of the museum along Lomita Mall followed by the **Gymnasium and Library** on Lasuen Mall. These new buildings not only stylistically contrasted with the Main Quad's Richardsonian style, but drastically modified the overall scale of the Stanford campus. The **1906** earthquake destroyed these original buildings.
- During the earthquake recovery effort, the University restored portions of the **Museum and Old Chemistry**, but the **Library and Gymnasium** were never rebuilt. The Main Quad was rebuilt, but the **Church lost its steeple**, and the gigantic **Memorial arch** was also lost. Had these buildings survived the earthquake the scale and setting of the Stanford campus would have been dramatically different toady.
- The **Stanford Museum** suffered significant damage in the 1906, and again in the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake. Though several portions of the large museum complex were lost forever, in 1999, the main central building was restored, and a distinctly modern addition was introduced that successfully reinterpreted the neoclassical style. In 2014, the **Anderson Collection** building was introduced to the neighborhood. Set deep into the landscape just north of the museum, the contemporary building was approached by a path under tree canopies that enabled one to proceeds under the floating volume of the galleries above – a modern interpretation of the outdoor colonnades. Then in 2015, the jaunty **McMurtry Art and Art History** building was introduced into the neighborhood. The Museum area along Lomita Mall has been transformed into a vibrant cultural hub, the contemporary buildings are clearly differentiated from the original Museum in massing and form, yet the neighborhood is held together through the use of related materials.
- Like the Museum neighborhood, the sciences neighborhood anchored by Old Chemistry on Lomita Mall has been undergoing a transformation. During the 1906 earthquake **Old Chemistry** lost a section of its front façade and 39 chimneys that punctuated its roofline. Despite the damage the building was restored and continued to serve the chemistry department from 1903 to the mid-1980s when it was closed for three decades due to lack of programmatic space and seismic issues. In **1947**, a one-story **Organic Chemistry Building** was introduced directly north of Old Chemistry. In **1967**, the new **Center for Biological Research (aka. Herrin Hall & Lab)** was introduced directly south of

Old Chemistry. The building comprised of two large masses: a rectangular mass (Herrin Hall) perpendicular to Lomita Mall located approximately 52 feet from Old Chemistry and a square mass (Herrin Lab) that reduced the width of Lomita Mall by 39 feet. In **1985, Keck Sciences Building** was introduced north of the Organic Chemistry building. The **2016** Old Chemistry rehabilitation project finally converted the mothballed and unused building into a dynamic undergraduate hub for chemistry and biology (renamed **Sapp Center**). A lower-level underground addition accommodated a large auditorium and classrooms. Internally the building was gutted and reconstructed to comply with life-safety codes. The Organic Chemistry building was demolished in **2016** and the Center for Biological Research building was recently demolished in **2021**.

- Like Lomita Mall, Jane Stanford Way also experienced gradual transformation. Jane Stanford Way, West of the Main Quad, remained rural and undefined. The original women's dormitory, **Sequoia Hall** built in **1918** was the only building on this street west of the Quad until haphazard development started immediately after the World War II. Several non-significant structures were quickly constructed in the neighborhood but nothing directly on Jane Stanford Way until **Gilbert Biology** became the first large laboratory building built in 1991 west of the Main Quad. The large **Paul Allen** building was subsequently constructed in **1995** followed by the construction of the **Gates Computer Science Building** and the demolition of Sequoia Hall in **1996** to make way for the first new buildings of the **Science and Engineering Quad**. The contemporary Statistic building was inaugurated in **1998,** it adopted the name of the original dormitory **Sequoia Hall** and was located directly west of the Main Quad very near the site of the original dormitory building. The contemporary **Hewlett & Packard Buildings** followed immediately in **1998 & 1999** respectively. Recently in **2019**, **Chem H Neuro** Building was added to this neighborhood on Jane Stanford Way.

It is not the role of this compatibility analysis to revisit or redefine the character-defining features of the historic resources that were identified by the qualified experts who prepared the analyses for the Main Quad and Old Chemistry. Nevertheless, this compatibility analysis will discuss the relationship of the proposed new building to the setting of Main Quad and Old Chemistry. The primary view of the Main Quad is from Palm Drive and the Oval as one approaches the Stanford campus. Therefore, the analysis will focus on the setting of the Main Quad when viewed from Palm Drive and the Oval. The Bridge Building project would rehabilitate Lomita Mall without altering the existing mature vegetation. Views of the Main Quad from Palm Drive and the Oval will remain unaltered, and the new building will be located behind existing mature vegetation when viewed from the Oval.

PROJECT SUMMARY[13]

The Bridge Building project would introduce a new interdisciplinary academic building for computation and data research on the Stanford Campus. This facility is envisioned programmatically to adapt and evolve with the ever-changing and growing field of data science. A flexible framework of permanent offices, rotating research team spaces, collaboration areas, classrooms, and undergraduate student study spaces would be distributed throughout the facility to catalyze ground-breaking, cross-disciplinary research and engage a broader campus-wide Stanford community.

The new building would be a complementary neighbor to the Main Quad and Old Chemistry and would not result in a material adverse effect on the settings of these historic properties. The building would be organized into two masses: a *rectilinear* east mass, and an *organic-curvilinear* west mass. These two masses would be centrally connected through *the hive* - a community oriented collaborative space - comprised of shared amenities including: lounge, conference rooms, elevators, stairs, copy/print rooms, and restrooms. While the *hive* would nurture the exchange of ideas both horizontally across each floor level and vertically between multiple levels, each floor would consist of individual working teams clustered in research neighborhoods that would provide flexible and customizable open workspaces and create unique team cultures.

BRIDGE BUILDING- 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, and 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."[14]

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.*

[13] For detailed project scope and drawings refer to LMN architecture, Urban Design and Interiors, **Stanford University Bridge Building ASA submission** (LMN Project No. 19029-01).
[14] The Standards for Rehabilitation, *Definitions*, codified in 36 CFR, Chapter 1, Part 68.2.

Not Applicable – The proposed project scope does not alter the use of neighboring historic properties. The limit of work would be marked by post driven construction fence along the site boundary (Refer to Stanford University Bridge Building ASA submission sheet G-002) to ensure that Old Chemistry would remain protected from construction equipment during the course of new project construction. Construction activity in the vicinity of Old Chemistry is mostly landscape related and will be contained within the construction fence boundary.

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.*

The National Parks Services guidelines for **New Construction within the Boundaries of Historic Properties** suggest that "it is possible to add new construction" 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. … new construction needs to be built in a manner that protects integrity of the historic building(s) and the property's setting."[15]

Figure 2- Existing Site and Context, Source: University Architect / Campus Planning and Design Office (UA/CPD) overlay on Nearmap base

[15] National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interiors, Technical Preservation Services (TPS) *New Construction within the Boundaries of Historic Properties*

The proposed Bridge Building would not be built within the boundaries of any historic properties, would not alter the character defining features of any historic properties, would not affect existing spatial relationships of buildings within the Main Quad and Old Chemistry. The primary view of the Main Quad is from Palm Drive and the Oval. As discussed below, the Bridge Building would not change these views of the Main Quad. Old Chemistry's setting was altered in 1967 with construction of the **Center for Biological Research.** This Biology Research building was inserted on Lomita Mall between Main Quad and Old Chemistry, it comprised of two masses: the rectangular mass (Herrin Hall) was located approximately 52 feet from Old Chemistry whereas the square mass (Herrin Labs) reduced the width of Lomita Mall to approximately 71 feet. Although, the original setting for Old Chemistry has been altered, overall Old Chemistry retains integrity and would continue to retain integrity after construction of the proposed Bridge Building.

The proposed Bridge Building provides an opportunity to restore Lomita Mall to its original wider width of approximately 110 feet. The footprint of the proposed Bridge Building would improve compatibility with the setting of Old Chemistry compared to conditions that existed when Center for Biological Research (Herrin Hall and Lab) was located on the project site. Also, the buildings near Old Chemistry feature a variety of architectural styles and heights. Old Chemistry is surrounded by taller modern buildings such as Gilbert Biology by Arthur Erickson Architects, Keck Biology by Hoover Associates and Gates Computer Science Building by Robert Stern Associates. Therefore, introduction of a modern building would not constitute an adverse change to the existing setting of Old Chemistry.

The **spatial relationship** of the buildings within the Main Quad and Old Chemistry would be maintained by **preserving significant viewsheds** along three main public ways:

Oval Viewshed – The vista of the Main Quad from the oval will remain unaltered (Figure2, 3). Characteristic of a typical Beaux-art influenced design, the oval's long-view down Palm Drive terminates at the Main Quad and Memorial Church. The thick mature vegetation along Palm Drive and the edge of the depressed Oval keeps the focus singularly trained on the terminus. The vehicular and pedestrian approach is undistracted by buildings occurring on either side of the axis. The new Bridge building located in the background of a thick grove of trees will not distract from views of the Main Quad along the main approach.

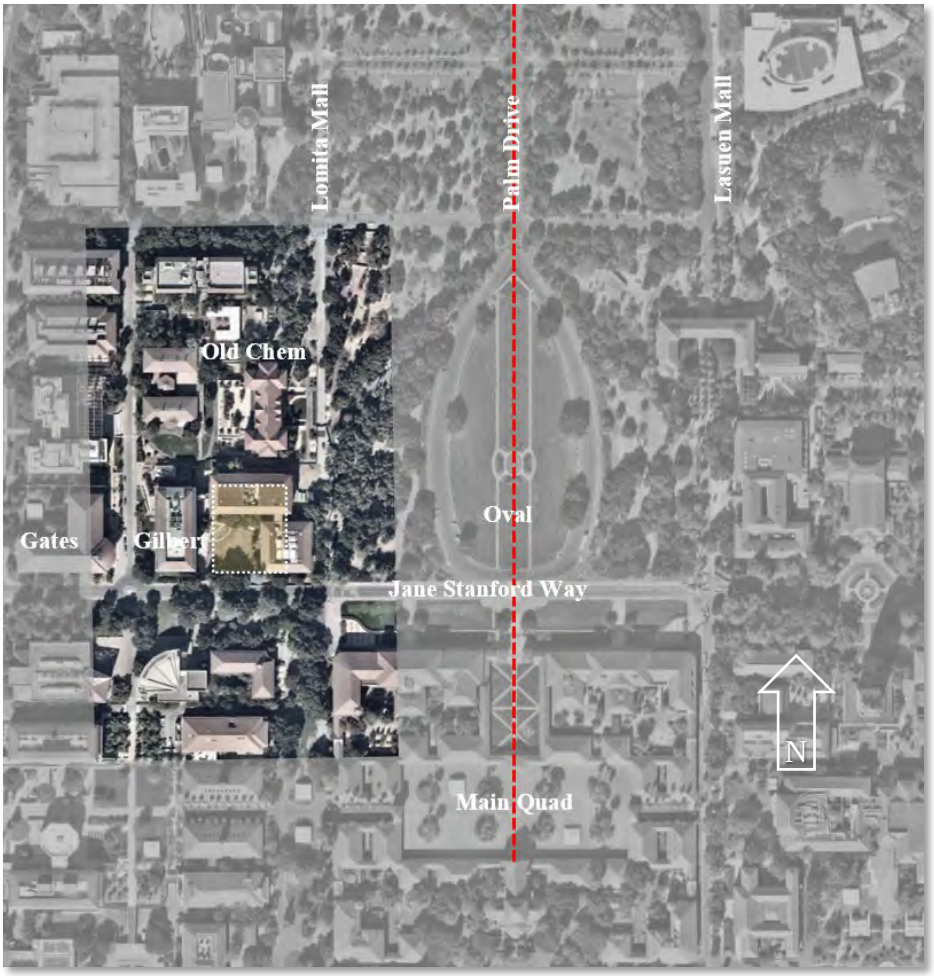


Figure 3– Existing Site and Context, Source: Nearmap Base with UA/CPD Overlay

Historically, vistas designed for monumental effect frequently terminated in a symmetrical ensemble. Several American cities and universities applied this framework to create monumental approaches to important buildings (e.g., U. S. Capitol, and California State Capitol Figure 4,5). By contrast, the edges of these malls leading to the monumental building or symmetrical ensemble of buildings have often evolved over an extended period of time, resulting in an asymmetrical composition with a multitude of architectural styles, heights, materials and massing.

Similarly, Stanford's Main Quad itself is bi-axially symmetrical, but the buildings that flank Lasuen and Lomita Mall are asymmetrically placed. The buildings represent a variety of architectural styles, heights, materials, and scales. Since these structures are visually obscured from the Palm Drive approach and only partially revealed at major cross-street intersections the asymmetry is inconsequential (Figure 3). The vegetation along the Oval edges largely obscures the buildings close to the Main Quad at the top of the Oval, ensuring that the Main Quad continues to remain the focal point throughout the approach (Figure 6,7).

Figure 4 – "National Mall" Washington, D.C., Credits: Vlastula licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0

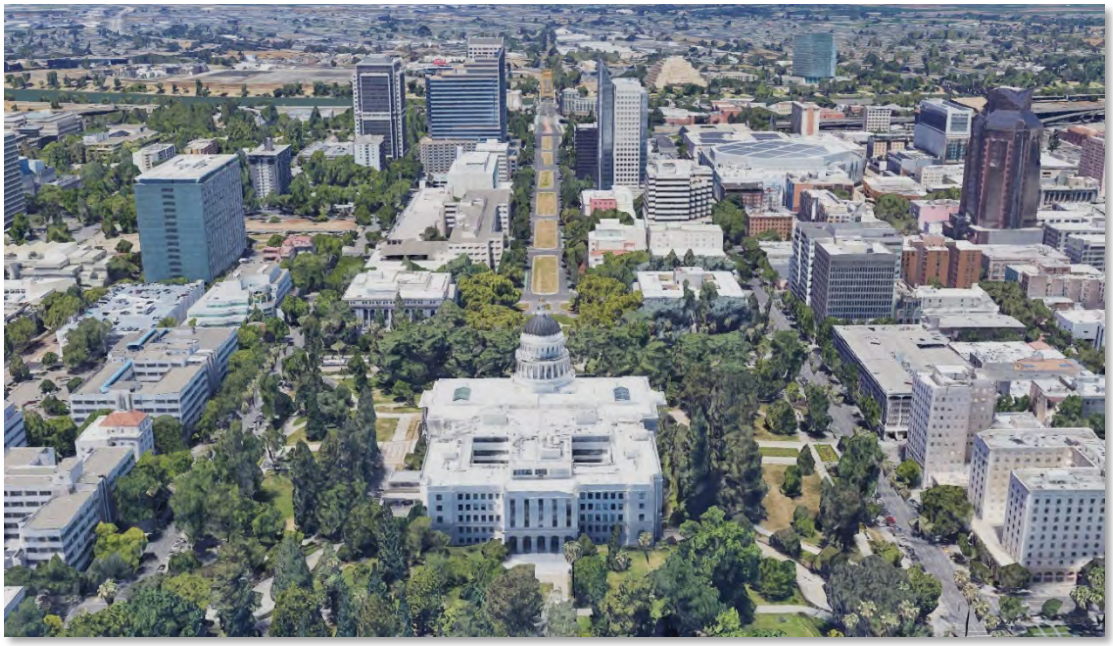


Figure 5 – California State Capitol, Source: Google Earth

Figure 6 – Palm Drive vista with Main Quad at the terminus of the axis, Source: Farrin Abbott / Stanford News

Figure 7 – View looking at North East corner of the Main Quad with bridge building site hidden behind the thick vegetation lining the edges of the depressed Oval, Source: UA/CPD

The siting, massing, form, and architectural vocabulary of the new Bridge Building would complement the ceremonial campus approach along Palm Drive to the Main Quad. The Bridge Building would be located parallel to Lomita Mall to reinforce the edge of the Oval and preserve the viewsheds along the Jane Stanford Way - Lomita Mall pedestrian ways. The existing mature vegetation lining the Oval edge will remain undisturbed and continue to provide a well- defined landscaped edge to the oval "maximizing the advantage of existing site conditions, such as wooded areas or drops in grade, that limit visibility," and create a visual barrier as highly recommend by the SIS.[16]

[16] National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interiors, Technical Preservation Services (TPS) *New Construction within the Boundaries of Historic Properties.*

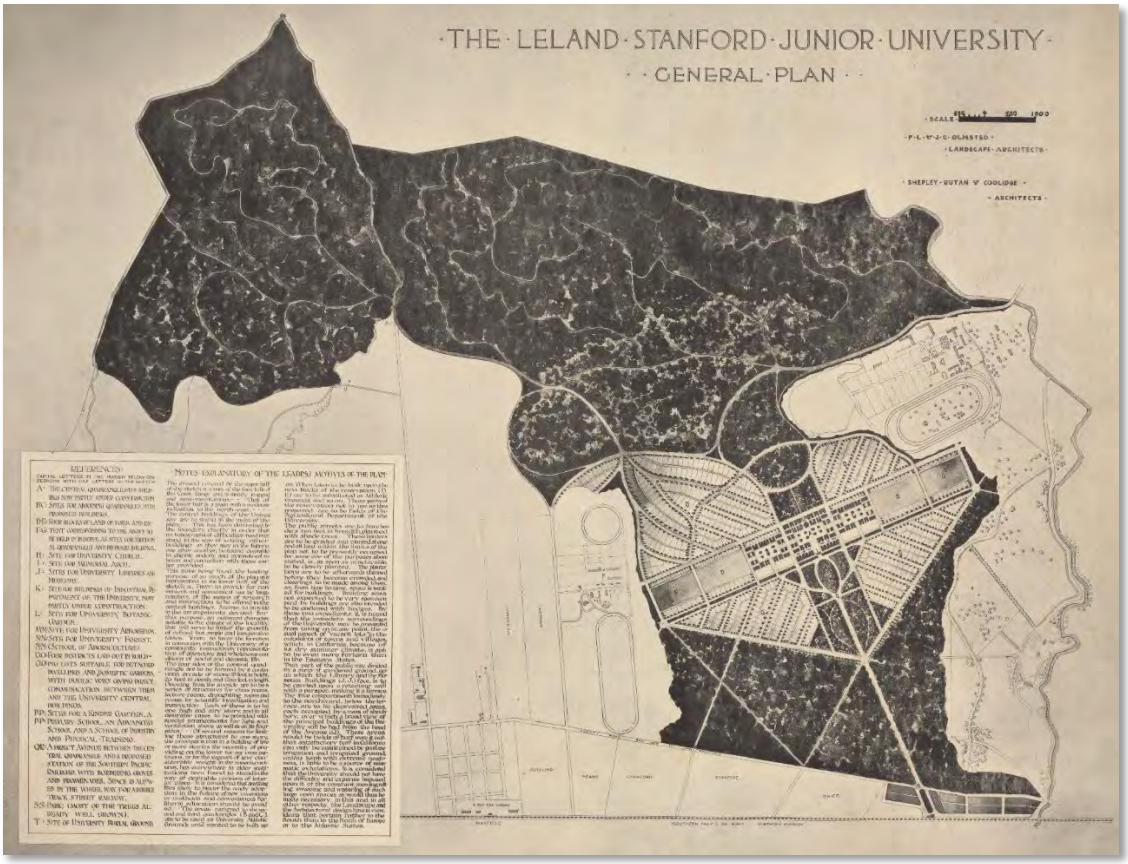


Figure 8 – F.L. & J.C. Olmsted and Shepley Rutan & Coolidge General Plan Source: University Archives

Figure 9 – Early Aerial Source: PC0141 Stanford University Archives

Figure 10 – 1925 Campus – aerial view #1, Source: Photo ID 1544 Stanford University Archives, Berton Crandall Collection

Lomita Mall Viewshed – The original F.L. & J.C. Olmsted and Shepley Rutan & Coolidge General Plan envisioned Lomita Mall and Lasuen Mall as major north-south throughfares that served as gateways to four housing neighborhoods with each radiating diagonally from the four corners of the Main Quadrangle (Figure 8). While the Main Quad and the two Malls were constructed as envisioned, the overall plan and the residential neighborhoods were never realized as designed (Figure 9-10). Lomita Mall was designed as a broad street with width ranging from approximately 100-115 feet serving as the main frontage street for the Museum and Old Chemistry. The landscape treatment along Lomita Mall varied, the formal character and vegetation treatment at intersecting street was carried forward beyond the intersection such as: Museum Way, Roth Way, Jane Stanford Way. By contrast, the edges of Lomita Mall between the intersection were maintained fairly natural and informal. The two edges of Lomita Mall were not treated equally, the east edge of Lomita Mall was less defined compared to the west edge except at the Oval where both edges were clearly defined. A single line of palm trees forms the edge of Lomita Mall at the ears-of-the-oval. Though not part of the original General Plan the formal line of trees is clearly visible in the 1925 aerial (Figure 10).

Figure 11 – c.1940-1989 Aerial View demonstrating encroachment into Lomita Mall. Source: PC0141 Stanford University Archives

Figure 12 – 1967 Center for Biological Sciences (aka, Herrin Hall & Lab) Source: Time & Tim Remembered, a tradition of Bay Area architecture p.67 Joshua Freiwald

In 1967, the siting of the Center for Biological Research disturbed the clear order and dramatically reduced the width of Lomita Mall (Figure 11, 12). The two individual masses of the Biological Research Building affected Old Chemistry setting. The longer rectangular mass was located approximately 52 feet from Old Chemistry whereas the square mass encroached into Lomita Mall and reduced its width from 110 feet to

approximately 71 feet. Consequently, as the Oak trees gradually replaced the lawn and filled-in the ears-of-the-Oval the Main Quad was no longer visible from Old Chemistry. Lomita Mall has evolved over time, the residential neighborhoods envisioned by the original General Plan were never implemented and the streets and vegetation surrounding Main Quad and Old Chemistry have changed over time. Additionally, buildings in the Old Chemistry neighborhood along Lomita Mall features a variety of architectural styles with taller floor to floor heights specifically required for the laboratory function. Similarly, buildings in the Museum neighborhood visible from Lomita Mall such as Anderson and McMurtry also feature varying styles, heights, and massing.

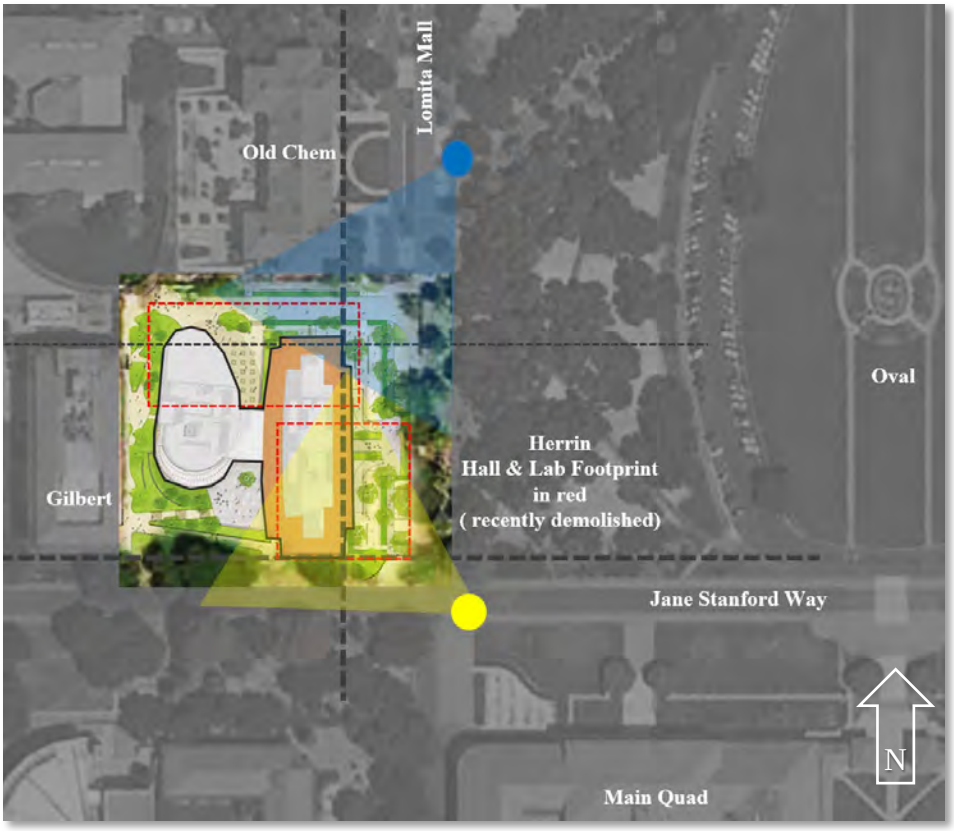


Figure 13 – Proposed footprint with the recently demolished Herrin Hall & Lab (viewing angles for next 3 images also overlayed), Source: Nearmap with project overlay

The proposed Bridge Building has been sited to restore Lomita Mall to its original width, preserve viewsheds, and enhance the existing pedestrian environment. The Bridge Building would remain restrained within a **compact footprint** (Figures 13-15). Similarly, Bridge Building's north facade would step away from Old Chemistry's south façade and create a **generous space** between the Bridge Building edge and Old Chemistry. This additional open space would feel comfortable, human-scaled, and facilitate easy movement of pedestrians and bicycles. Bridge Building design would not materially alter the planting along Lomita Mall, ears-of-the-Oval or the Oval. The Palm and Oak trees that form the eastern edge of Lomita Mall would remain undisturbed.

Figure 14 - View along Lomita Mall from Old Chemistry looking South, Source: LMN Architects

Figure 15: Jane Stanford Way and Lomita Mall intersection view looking West, Source: LMN Architects

Jane Stanford Way Viewshed – The new Bridge Building would preserve and complement the viewshed along Jane Stanford Way. Like Lomita Mall, Jane Stanford Way has evolved over time. Designed as a major East – West connector, Jane Stanford

Way functions as the portal to several groups of buildings including the traditional Main Quad and the contemporary Science and Engineering Quadrangle. The vegetation along the south edge of the street has generous setbacks and is composed of alternating panels of "groves and lawns" with the lawn areas marking entry portals (Figure 9 -11). By contrast, the north edge of Jane Stanford Way is defined by buildings located much closer to the edge with the Oval as the only expansive open space located at the center. Currently, the street spans from Campus Drive East to Campus Drive West and is comprised of buildings from various periods of varying styles, heights and programmatic functions.

The **south facade** of the new building along Jane Stanford Way would be setback to enable Stanford University to leverage much of the existing vegetation and provide an expansive sunken gathering space in the foreground of the building (Figure 16-22).

- The new building would have a series of welcoming **entry points** from Jane Stanford Way that would integrate the new building seamlessly into the existing pedestrian circulation networks.
    - The **pedestrian throughfare** between Gilbert Biology and the Bridge Building would be designed as a green belt with gracious staircase that would descend into the sunken courtyard. Additionally, the **wrapping colonnade** along the base of the organic building would invite the campus community to actively engage and enter the central *hive* (Figure 16-19).
    - Similarly, the **embedded colonnade located along the west-side of the rectilinear building base** would anchor Jane Stanford Way and draw the community from the direction of the Main Quad and the east campus towards the hive (Figure 20-22).

Figure 16 – Proposed footprint with viewing angles for next 5 images displayed, Source: Nearmap with project overlay

Figure 17 - View along Jane Stanford Way looking East towards Main Quad Source: LMN Architects

Figure 18 – View of South Façade setback from Jane Stanford Way Source: LMN Architects

Figure 19 West Entry with wrapping colonnade and descending staircase, Source: LMN Architects

Figure 20: View of East Enrty collonade and Sunken Courtyand Source: LMN Architects

Figure 21 View of Sunken Courtyard and decending staircase from colonnade along rectalinear building, Source: LMN Architects

Figure 22 –Bird's eye View of the South Façade with sunken court Source: LMN Architects

Consistent – The proposed project would not alter any character-defining features of the Main Quad and Old Chemistry, nor would it result in a material adverse effect on the setting of these properties such that they would no longer be eligible for inclusion in the California Register. The Bridge Building's location would assist in re-establishing "the historic relationship between buildings," and in restoring "significant viewsheds" compared to conditions that existed when Herrin Hall and Lab building was located on the project site.[17] Widening Lomita Mall by approximately 39 feet and enhancing the physical separation with about 9 feet of additional open space between Old Chemistry and the new building, as compared to the siting of the former Herrin Hall and Lab, would reinforce the spatial relationship between neighboring buildings and restore the original alignment of Lomita Mall. Similarly, the expansive sunken courtyard along Jane Stanford Way with an embedded colonnaded entry sequence would reinforce the relationship between the new buildings and its neighbors. The project is consistent with Standard #2 (Figure 2-22).

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.*

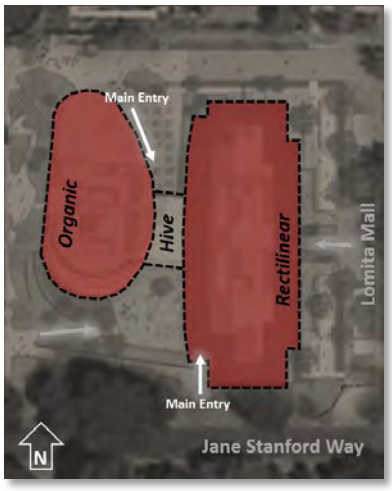


Figure 23 Two distinct masses: the rectilinear bar and the organic-curvilinear object, Source: Nearmap Overlay

Consistent with the guidance provided by the SIS, "New construction should also be distinct from the old and must not attempt to replicate historic buildings elsewhere on site and to avoid creating a false sense of historic development" the proposed project would be composed of **two distinct masses: *the rectilinear bar* and *the organic-curvilinear object* that are connected at the center by a transparent volume called *the hive*** (Figure 23).[18] These two distinct building masses would relate to the

[17] National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interiors, Technical Preservation Services (TPS) *New Construction within the Boundaries of Historic Properties.*
[18] Ibid.

neighborhood context through the use of **complimentary mass, materials,** and **contemporary construction methods** that would enable the new building to **blend** yet be **recognized as a physical record of its time** preventing the historic neighbors from being devalued.

Figure 24 View along Lomita Mall from Old Chemistry looking South, Source: LMN Architects

The **east rectilinear bar** along Lomita Mall would continue to harmonize with the more traditional campus-wide aesthetic through the use of typical Stanford University **volumetric relationships and terracotta hipped-tile roofing** (Figure 24, 25).

- Along Lomita Mall, the new building roof with overhanging eaves would maintain continuity with Main Quad and Old Chemistry roofscapes.
- The eastern façade of the Bridge Building along Lomita Mall would align with Old Chemistry's protruding wings.
- The central mass of the Bridge Building would step forwards and relate to the central projecting mass of the Main Quad.

Figure 25 The rectilinear and curvilinear volume comparison, Source: LMN Architects

The **west organic-curvilinear building** along Jane Stanford Way would be conceived as an organic form, with no straight lines, no axial symmetries, and no front or back. In contrast to the rectilinear massing, the organic massing would read as a separate volume rather than as an extension of the historic vocabulary (Figure 25).

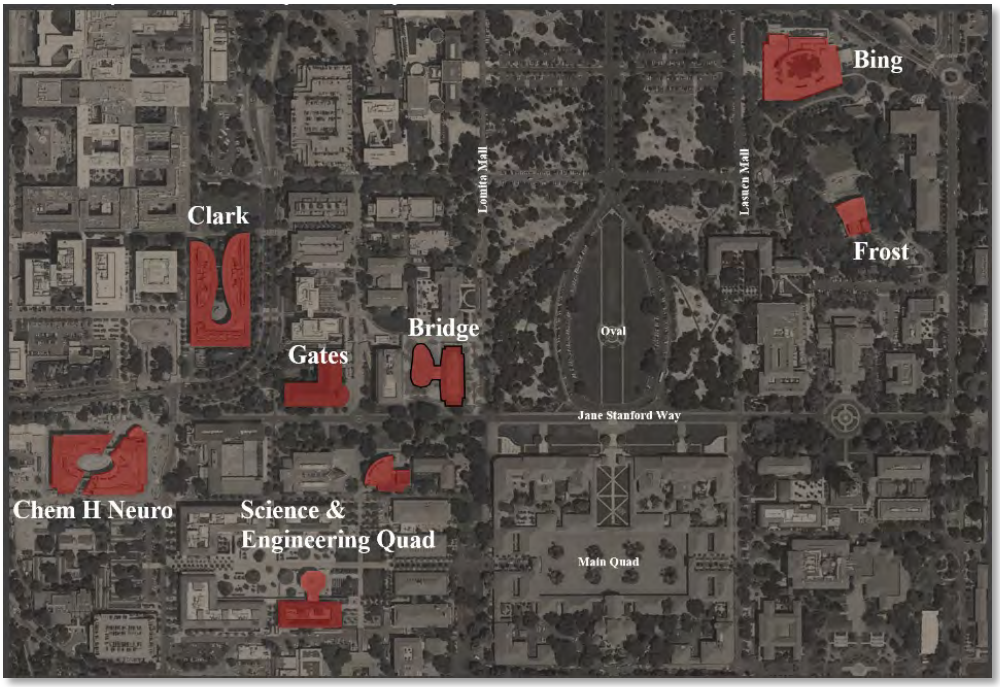


Figure 26 Unique forms within the surrounding context, Source: Nearmap Overlay

Figure 27 Unique forms within the surrounding context, Source: Stanford News Service

- The gently **curving glass façade** with beige vertical fins would harmonize the east and west masses.
- The **curved form** would create distinction and visual interest and help draw pedestrians from all directions. The form would be inspired from the more unique forms of the various research facilities located in the surrounding context (Figure 26-27). It would symbolically reflect the cutting-edge teaching and research program housed within.
- The organic form would create an informal and relaxed movement along **curving colonnades** - covered pedestrian walkways - that would wrap around the base and lead into the **transparent *hive*** from both directions: the sunken courtyard to the south and the patio area to the north (Figure 28).

Figure 28 View of sunken court and wrapping colonnade leading to the Hive, Source: LMN Architects

A compatible **material palette** would provide scale and visual continuity but also would be effective in creating distinction. Recent contemporary additions in the vicinity have successfully borrowed material expression from traditional buildings without architecturally mimicking them. The neighborhood context comprised of a variety of architectural styles has established a cohesive continuity using complimentary material palette held together by a **dominant buff-tone Stanford color**. For instance, Main Quad and Old Chemistry are clad in traditional sandstone, whereas Lathrop Library and Gilbert Biology both located on Jane Stanford Way have a precast envelope. The more recent buildings are clad in a variety of materials ranging from the red color roofs of Clark Center and Chem H Neuro to the integral color cement plaster at Bing Concert, and the French limestone and metal panels of the Science and Engineering Quadrangle (Figure 29).

Figure 29 Material Context, Source: Stanford News Service & UA/CPD

Figure 30 Bridge Building Elevations with Material Palette, Source: LMN Architects & UA/CPD

The Bridge Building's **material palette** would be carefully selected based on color, texture, and detailing to provide **scale and visual continuity** with the neighbors. Each façade of the building would respond appropriately to the varying context and the different environmental conditions such as **sun exposure and daylight** to responsibly meet sustainability objectives (Figure 30).

1. The Bridge building would borrow the **roofscape and material expression** from its neighbors. The roof would be clad in the typical Stanford roof tiles along Lomita Mall and Jane Stanford Way to harmonize with historic neighbors. Similarly, the trellis located on the top floor of the organic building would recall the warm tones of the roof tiles.
2. The façades along major public throughfare would be predominantly composed of warm buff-tone **precast envelope** that would blend into the campus setting. The overall precast texture would be smoother to differentiate from the rusticated-chiseled sandstone yet the course and fine aggregate, matrix, and precast finish will closely align with the sandstone. The **jointing pattern** of the panelized system would offer a contemporary interpretation of the randomized stone coursing and joint patterns at the Main Quad and Old Chemistry (Figures 31, 32). Similarly, the vertical fins wrapping around the organic building would recall the typical Stanford warm buff-tone color and harmonize the traditional with the contemporary.

Figure 31 rusticated-chiseled typical sandstone with randomized jointing

Figure 32 warm buff-tone precast envelope with fine and coarse aggregate finish with panelized jointing

3. The **paired fenestration** of the rectilinear building would emulate the proportions of the punched deeply recessed openings at the Main Quad. The dark color of the contemporary metal would resemble the black windows at the quad, but the dimensions would represent current manufacturing practices and differentiate itself from the original.

4. Anodized aluminum storefront **window walls** would provide a contemporary expression and clearly differentiate the new building from the historic neighbors.
    - Fenestration locations would take advantage of the campus views both from inside looking out and from outside looking towards the building. Transparent materials would assist in expressing circulation areas, meeting and gathering spaces, and window walls would enhance the indoor-outdoor relationship especially at the hive and along the sunken courtyard.
    - Sun exposure and programmatic parameters would inform the design of the facades and fenestrations. Gathering spaces located below grade along the sunken garden would have window walls that provide transparency and allow natural light to penetrate deep into the building core.

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 nearby resources with contemporary design and construction methods inspired by the historic resource. The Bridge Building would take design **cues** from, but not copy, the historic buildings and respond to dual architectural character unique to this neighborhood context. The rectilinear building would anchor the corner of Jane Stanford Way and the Oval and be compatible with the traditional architectural character of the Main Quad, whereas the organic building would architecturally unite the different eras represented in the neighborhood. Consistency and unity would be achieved through **materials, color, and architectural detailing.** The rectilinear east building would emulate the mass and varying facades of the historic Main Quad whereas the organic west building would recall the form of the more contemporary neighbors like the Bing Concert Hall and the SEQ. The juxtaposition of these two buildings would create variations and visual interest. "The massing, size, scale, and architectural features" of the Bridge Building would be compatible with Main Quad and Old Chemistry.[19] The project is consistent with Standard #3 (Figure 23-32 for detailed analysis on mass and height refer to Standard #9).

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 neighboring properties that have acquired historic significance.

Standard #5

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

[19] National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interiors, Technical Preservation Services (TPS) *New Construction within the Boundaries of Historic Properties.*

Not Applicable - The proposed project scope and boundary would be contained and separated from the neighbors. The proposed project scope would not alter any distinctive features, finishes, construction techniques and craftmanship that characterize the neighboring historic resources. (For a detailed description, scope of project & boundary, please refer to complete ASA submission).

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 - The current physical condition of the neighboring historic resources will be preserved as-is; the project scope does not affect any existing historic features. (For a detailed description, scope of project & boundary, please refer to complete ASA submission)

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 – The current physical condition of the neighboring historic resources will be preserved as is the project scope does not affect any existing historic materials. (For a detailed description, scope of project & boundary, please refer to complete ASA submission)

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 building; no archeological resources are expected within the project boundary. If such resources are found during construction they will 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 **historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing** to protect the **integrity** of the property and its environment.*

Following the SIS ensures that the historic property does not get devalued and is able to convey its historic character. The standards protect those visual qualities that made the building eligible for listing. Consistent with the standards, the proposed project would not alter the character defining features of the Main Quad and Old Chemistry. The SIS

notes that "The limitations on the size, scale, and design of new construction may be less critical the farther it is located from historic buildings."[20] Therefore, the rectilinear building would have a hipped clay tile roof and buff-tone precast exterior that complements Main Quad and fits well within the surrounding context of Old Chemistry and the Oval edges defined by Lomita and Lasuen Mall.

The **size, scale, proportion, and massing**, **and architectural features** of the rectilinear building would **be compatible** and relate to the context by establishing continuity with the historic character, architectural styles and periods using compatible materials, appropriate fenestrations, roof form, and details. Whereas the interpretive simplified form of the organic building mass would respond to the dual architectural expression of being both traditional and contemporary (Figure 33, for massing and material compatibility refer to a detailed analysis in Standard #3). The **primary façade and main entry** of the Bridge Building would be located along Jane Stanford Way, whereas the secondary façade and entry would front Lomita Mall (Refer to Figure 23, for entry points). The Bridge Building would comfortably fit into the neighborhood context without competing in scale, or design.

The **rectilinear building mass** on Lomita Mall would not exceed four stories above grade to maintain the prominence of the original Old Chemistry Building along Lomita Mall. The mass of the new building would be **articulated vertically and horizontally** to align with its neighbors (Figures 33-38). The Bridge Building's façade, proportion, and rhythm would borrow from the Main Quad and Old Chemistry without imitation.

The grade along Lomita Mall gradually rises gradually as one travels towards Jane Stanford Way. Existing buildings along Lomita Mall feature varying ridge heights ranging from 151'-4" to 135'-2". The height continues the trend along Jane Stanford way and rises to 168'-5". The Bridge Building height would create a gradual transition from Old Chemistry towards the taller buildings of the neighborhood that require taller floor to floor heights and robust roof-mounted ventilation equipment code-mandated for laboratory buildings (For additional context on neighborhood height refer to Stanford University Bridge Building ASA submission sheets A-012, A-013 & A-014). The Bridge Building ridgeline at 156'-4" would be 9 feet taller than Old Chemistry (Figure 34). Correspondingly, the Gilbert Biology building ridgeline at 164'-6" would be 8 feet taller than the Bridge Building, and Gates Computer Science Building at 168'-5" would be 4 feet taller than Gilbert Biology (Figure 35).

[20] National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interiors, Technical Preservation Services (TPS) *New Construction within the Boundaries of Historic Properties.*

Figure 33 View of the organic-shaped and rectangular-shaped buildings composed in tripartite layers, Source: LMN Architects

Figure 34 Lomita Mall Elevation, Source: LMN Architects

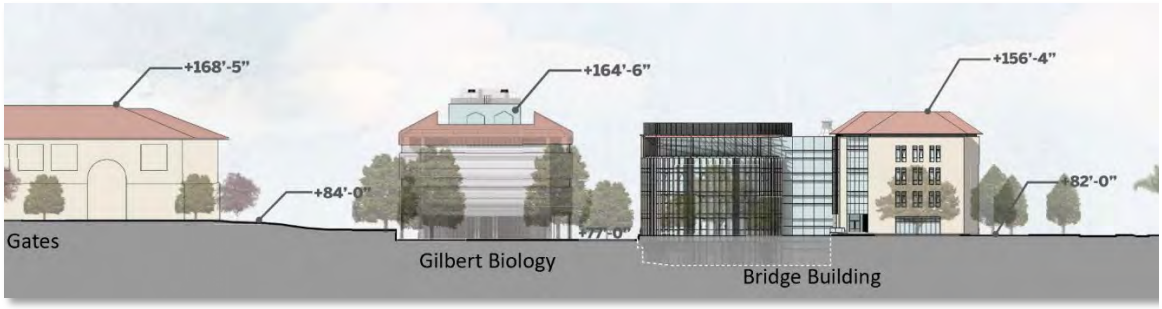


Figure 35 Jane Stanford Way View, Source: LMN Architects

Horizontally the Bridge Building mass would be subdivided into three distinct layers: the top layer would be defined by a typical Stanford University hipped-tile roof, the middle would be expressed as a unified façade and composed of paired-deeply-recessed Stanford windows, and the base would have pronounced pilastered openings. The Bridge Building façade along Lomita Mall would recall Main Quad's **tripartite composition.** Main Quad's monolithic wall plane is clearly articulated into distinct parts (base-middle-top) where the base is composed of a continuous arcade, the top is composed of an

uninterrupted hipped roof, and the middle is composed of grouped rectangular windows located directly above a continuous horizontal cornice (Figure 36).

Figure 36 View of Main Quad's central projecting mass. Source: UA/CPD

Figure 37 View of Old Chemistry with the Herrin Lab buildings before demolition. Source: UA/CPD

Compared to Main Quad's horizontal expression the Old Chemistry façade has a vertical expression. Instead of the tripartite composition of the Main Quad, the Old Chemistry building is articulated into distinct masses without a continuous horizontal datum. The primary plane of the central mass is setback and pedimented. Interrupting the roofline symmetrically a pair of vertical tower-like elements flank the pediment and auxiliary masses step forwards from the main plane (Figure 37) to form an "I" shaped configuaruation.

Transitioning from the Main Quad to Old Chemistry, the Bridge Building would be **compatible and complimentary yet distinct,** it would borrow the **proportions and rhythm of the Main Quad** without mimicking shapes**. Vertically** the corner mass of the Bridge Building would be setback and appear solid with deeply recessed fenestration to be more responsive to Old Chemistry, whereas the central mass would be solid and protrude forwards to be more responsive to the Main Quad massing. Vertical full height transparent window-walls would interrupt the solid mass to create a rhythmic inter-play of solid and void, light and shadow, transparent and opaque, dynamic and static. The roofline would remain continuous and uninterrupted yet setback at the corners to reduce scale. The simple and ordered composition of the Bridge Building façade would not compete with the more lyrical and ornamental order of the Old Chemistry façade or the iconic Main Quad facade.

Similarly, the **organic-curvilinear mass** along Jane Stanford Way would be no taller than the Gilbert Building (Figure 35). The tripartite composition with a colonnade at the base and a deep-set terraced top floor highlighted by a trellis structure will continue along the curved facade. Massing would take advantage of the existing dropped grade and would appear reduced because the building would be set into a sunken court. Similarly, the top floor would step-back from the main façade while the first floor would

step-back and have a wrap-around colonnade (Figure 16-22 refer to detailed analysis in Standard #2).

Figure 38 View of Gilbert Biology, Source: UA/CPD

Consistent – The new work would be coherent, and clearly differentiated from the old to protect the integrity of the property and its environment. The massing of the proposed project would not impact the integrity of the neighboring historic resources. As recommended by the SIS, the proposed design would take "advantage of existing site conditions, such as wooded areas or drops in grade, that limit visibility," to reduce mass and provide a visual barrier.[21] The rectilinear building mass and detailing would take its cues from Main Quad and Old Chemistry, whereas the organic building mass and detailing would be distinct yet complimentary with the historic and contemporary neighbors.

Stanford's architectural aesthetic is grounded in the historic Main Quadrangle. Like most American universities, Stanford has a rich variety of architectural styles, building typologies, varying setbacks, and a play of heights that creates an interesting skyline. Despite the diversity in architecture, the campus has achieved architectural coherence through a consistent material palette, appropriate scale, well-proportioned fenestration, and a strong connection between the built environment and the surrounding landscape. These elements assist in creating a memorable environment by blending a range of historical and contemporary styles respectfully and cohesively together. The project is consistent with Standard #9 (Figure 33-38, for spatial relationships refer to Standard #2, and for massing and material compatibility refer to detailed analysis in Standard #3).

[21] National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interiors, Technical Preservation Services (TPS) *New Construction within the Boundaries of Historic Properties.*

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 Bridge Building would be completely detached therefore if removed it would not impair the essential form and integrity of the Main Quad or Old Chemistry. 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]

In conclusion, the proposed project would comply with the Secretary of Interiors Standards and ASA. The project would relate in size and general appearance to adjacent buildings and the neighborhood context in which it is located. As demonstrated, the "use of similar roofing, wall materials, and complementary colors" would maintain the character and integrity of the neighborhood and make the project compatible with the best neighboring structures.[23]

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.

Sincerely,

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

Preparer's 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 Standards for: Historic Architect, Historic Preservation, and Conservation as defined by

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

[23] Guidelines for Architecture and Site Approval, Planning Commission Resolution No.9494, County of Santa Clara, State of California. Adopted March 19, 1981. P.10
https://www.sccgov.org/sites/dpd/DocsForms/Documents/ASA_Guidelines.pdf

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 has taught 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

Attachments:

1. Main Quad – SCL911, 3/31/04 DPR Archives & Architecture for Santa Clara County
    - **SoC Attachment 1-16**
2. Old Chemistry – Jones & Stokes 2001for Santa Clara County
    - **SoC Attachment 17-23**

Additional Information:

1. Stanford University - Design Philosophy for Architectural Compatibility – April 2020
    - **SoC Attachment 24-36**
2. Architectural Team Qualifications
    - **SoC Attachment 37-40**

SoC Attachemnt

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # .....
HRI # .....
Trinomial .....
NRHP Status Code 3S .....
Other Listings HABS CA-2172, 2172A .....
Review Code ..... Reviewer ..... Date .....

DRAFT

Page 1 of 16 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SCL911 Quadrangle and Memorial Church

P1. Other identifier: .....

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Santa Clara

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto Date 1991 T 6S ; R 3W ; ..... 1/4 of ..... 1/4 of Sec ..... ; Mt. B.M.

c. Address 450 Serra Mall City Stanford Zip 94039

d. UTM:(give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S ; 573396 mE/ 4142599 mN

e.Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

A.P.N. #142-07-086 -085

*P3a. Description:

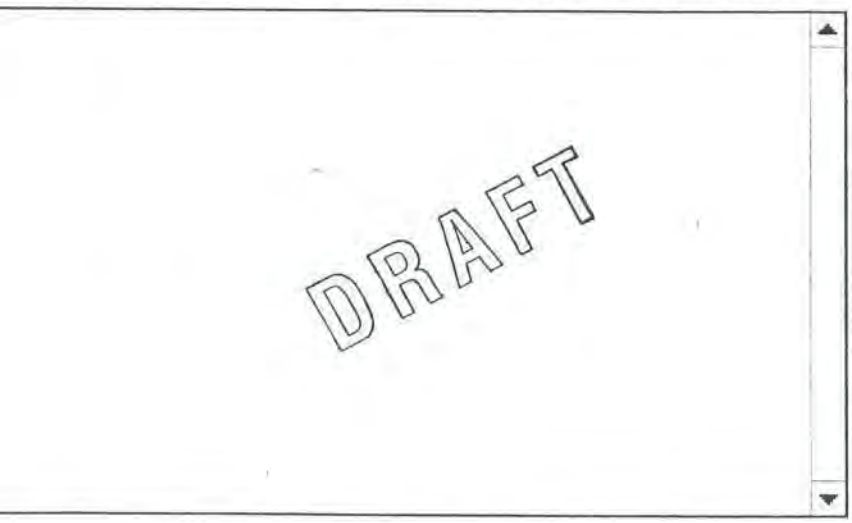
Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This historic core of the Stanford campus is distinctive for its Romanesque style materials, details, and forms. It is nationally significant as a representation of the people, events, and architecture associated with the founding and enduring image of Stanford University. The sandstone buildings and arcades, built from stone quarried near New Almaden, are tied together by a continuous series of hipped and gabled red tile roofs. The stone is highly carved and ornamented in some locations and made rough-cut in others; it is laid in an ashlar pattern. The eaves project deeply and feature paneled sheathing between heavy exposed rafter tails.
(Continued on page 4, DOR523L)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational building

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for building, structures, and objects.)



P5b.Description of Photo: (View,date, accession #)
See Continuation Sheets

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Inner Quad,1887-1891; Outer Quad,1898-1906; Memorial Church, 1899-1902.

*P7. Owner and Address:
Leland Stanford Jr. University, Lands Management
2770 Sand Hill Road
Menlo Park, CA 94025

*P8. Recorded By:(Name, affiliation, and address)
L.Dill,M.J.Ignoffo,F.Maggi,Archives&Architecture,
1901 S.Bascom Ave.#1530, Campbell CA 95008

*P9. Date Recorded: 3/31/04

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive-level resurvey of the Heritage Resource Inventory

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".)
Archives & Architecture; Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory Update - Phase II, for the Santa Clara County Planning Office.

*Attachments:

None	☒ Continuation Sheets	☐ District Record	☐ Rock Art Record	☐ Other (List)	
Location Map	☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record	☐ Linear Feature Record	☐ Artifict Record		
Sketch Map	☐ Archaeological Record	☐ Milling Station Record	☐ Photograph Record		

DPR 523A (1/95) * Required Information

SoC Attachemnt

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Primary # .....
HRI # .....

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SCL911 Quadrangle and Memorial Church

B1. Historic Name: Stanford Quadrangel and Memorial Church

B2. Common Name: Stanford Quadrangle and Memorial Church

B3. Original Use: University core and church B4 Present Use: University core and church

*B5. Architectural Style: Romanesque influenced by California Mission Revival

*B6. Constuction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Inner Quad,1887-1891; Outer Quad,1898-1906; Memorial Church, 1899-1902. Round room added to Memorial Church in 1902. Church Tower and Memorial Arch destroyed in 1906 earthquake, not replaced. Reconstruction after 1989 earthquake.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: ..... Original Location: n/a

*B8. Related Features:

Landscape designed by Frederick Law Olmstead

B9a. Architect: Sheply, Rutan and Coolidge b, Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Education / Architecture Area Stanford

Period of Significance: 1887-1954 Property Type Educational Applicable Criteria A(1), B(2), C(3)

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Leland Stanford (1824-1893)-railroad magnate, ex-Governor of California, ex-U.S. Senator-and his wife, Jane Lathrop Stanford (1828-1905) built a college as a memorial to their only child, who died while the family was touring Europe in 1884. At the time of the boy's death, the senior Stanford had been formalizing plans to build an estate at Palo Alto. Those plans evolved into the new university campus.

In 1887, a master plan for the university was presented to the Stanfords by Frederick Law Olmstead, renowned landscape architect and designer of New York's Central Park, and Francis Walker, president of M.I.T. in Boston and a consultant to the Stanfords. Plans called for a central quadrangle of open arcades, which would ultimately be surrounded by ever expanding outward quadrangles.

Continued on page 4, DPR523L)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP29. Landscape architecture

*B12. References:

Continued on page 4, DPR523L)

B13. Remarks:

None

*B14. Evaluator: Leslie Dill

*Date of Evaluation: March 31, 2004

(This space reserved for offical comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

DPR 523B (1/95)

*Required Information

SoC Attachemnt

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

DRAFT

Primary # .....
HRI # .....
Trinomial .....

Page 3 of 16 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SCI 911 Quadrangle and Memorial Church

* Map Name: USGS Palo Alto Quadrangle * Scale: n.t.s. * Date of Map: 1/1/1997

450 Serra Mall Stanford 94039

Map created with TOPO!® ©2003 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com/topo)

DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required Information

(Continued from page 1, DPR523a, P3a)

The Main Quad complex is symmetrical overall although specific details are highly individualistic. The entire footprint is roughly square plan, with two, regular-shaped ceremonial courtyards ("Memorial Court" and "Inner Quad") along the main north-west axis, and clusters f more private, irregular courtyard areas distributed within the complex. The ceremonial front entrance is centered on the main axis that rminates at the face of Memorial Church to the south. The church is expressed as a curved Greek Cross. The complex is referred to as aving an "inner quad" and an "outer quad." Classroom and administrative buildings face outward toward the campus along the edge of e outer quad except at the rear of the complex where there is a gap in the arcade and the courtyards and open space flows around lemorial Church. Additional classroom and administrative buildings face inward into two main courtyard spaces within the inner quad.

Palm Drive, from Palo Alto, El Camino Real, and the train station, centers on the main entrance of the quad. The drive circles and rminates at the Oval, a grassy area that is recessed to accentuate the scale of the front façade. Serra Mall, used for bus, bicycle, edestrian, and service traffic only, crosses in front of the raised complex. Between the mall and the building is a stone railing with turned alusters, decorative urns, and freestanding clusters of Romanesque columns that support wrought iron light standards. The sides and ear of the quad are bordered by landscaped pedestrian walkways and service roads with some parking at the rear. Many nearby uildings and landscaped areas are situated to respond to the axes of the Main Quad.

The Outer Quad features a number of highly ornamented multi-story buildings linked by a perimeter arcade. The front (north) façade a symmetrical composition of hipped-roof buildings, each with two monumental stories. The arcade breaks at the center front entrance Memorial Courtyard. This entrance once featured a triumphal arch ("Memorial Arch") that was lost during the 1906 San Francisco arthquake. The opening has been flanked for almost a century by a pair of low, solid, hipped-roof towers with battered lower walls. The ur corners of the outer quad are named for their association with courses of study. To the northeast is History Corner; to the southeast Language Corner; to the southwest is Geology Corner also known as "Braun Corner", and to the northwest is Math Corner also known s "Sloan Corner." They feature monumental arched openings with intricately carved Romanesque stonework and columns. The two ont corners are raised and have large staircases for access. The rear corners are closer to grade, but all of the arcades are raised one ranite step from grade. Portions of the front of the complex, west side, and interior courtyards have been graded to provide light, air, and ccess to a basement level.

Between the main entrance and the corners of the front façade are a symmetrical pair of buildings that are larger and more highly e[illegible]ed than the ones that flank them. Although they appear on the exterior to be two stories, their scale is monumental, and they include [illegible]e stories. Their center arches are accented by projecting carved brackets for statuary, and their upper windows include more ansoms, and more highly carved mullions, than their neighbors. These buildings also feature massive skylights.

To the sides of the Outer Quad, near the front and rear of the complex, the arcades open to irregularly shaped landscaped courtyards he courtyards provide light and air to the backs and sides of the adjacent buildings. The arcades have gabled roofs along their eestanding length, and each features a cross-gable with a single large arch. To the east side, a sculpture by George Segal, Gay beration, is sited in front of the archway. Arcades also enter the complex perpendicularly from the sides. As one traverses from the uter to the Inner Quad, the building massing shifts from one side of the arcades to the other, then the central arcades become open on th sides.

The transverse axis of the Main Quad is marked by a tower on each end. The towers are recessed into the plan of the complex behind rcaded forecourts, flush with the Inner Quad arcade. The eastern forecourt is secured by stone walls and an iron gate at the outer erimeter. The western forecourt is more open. The towers are the equivalent of two-and-one-half stories, with a monumental arched pening beneath rectangular openings and carved, thin decorative arches like Romanesque crenellations. Each tower has a hipped roof.

Memorial Courtyard is rectangular in plan, running north-south between a perimeter arcade. The courtyard is landscaped with lawn nd flowerbeds divided by angled pathways. The larger-than-life-sized Auguste Rodin sculpture, Burghers of Calais, is sited at the utheast corner of the courtyard. Along the sides of the court, the buildings are pulled away from the far sides of the arcades, so they e freestanding with gabled roofs. The entrance to the Inner Quad is accented by a wide, low, gabled portico with large arched penings. The portico is ornamented with colored stone in floral patterns, as well as decorative carving at the arches. Three narrow as-relief arches with decorative stonework fill the gable end.

The wide, open Inner Quad is a simple rectangle in plan. It is roughly symmetrical and surrounded by a one-story arcade and ne-story buildings. The main axis leads across the short distance from the arcade that opens from Memorial Court (north) to the center Memorial Church (south). The entrance to the quad from Memorial Court is the mirror image of the design that faces Memorial Court. he two tower entrances on the transverse axis are centered at the two ends of the quad (east and west). The quad is mostly hardscape urrently interlocking pavers) with eight, slightly raised, circular planting areas. The planting areas include many mature trees and shrubs at provide a "California" or "xeriscaped" flavor, including oaks, camphors, and many varieties of palms.

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

Memorial Church is a more refined and larger-scaled representation of the Romanesque Style. Instead of rough stonework between intricately carved bas-relief arches, the flat front (north) façade features gilded and elaborate mosaics, and the windows are arched stained glass. The doors are bronze with intricate cutwork; even the light fixtures in the continuous arcade are larger and more complex than in the rest of the Quad. Although the rear and sides of the church have the same materials as the rest of the Quad, the exterior form, scale, and massing are distinguished through its curving walls, layered massing, arched stained glass windows, stone buttresses and decorative stone banding. The height of the church is proportionately taller than the surrounding Inner Quad buildings, and the Outer Quad is stepped back from the rear of the church. The plan of the church is cruciform, with a semi-circular chancel and transepts, as well as a round vestry at the southwest corner of the church, near the west transept. The crossing, once topped by Romanesque pinnacles prior to the 1906 Earthquake, is now covered with a hipped red-tile roof capped by a pyramidal metal skylight with final. The transepts have gabled roofs that terminate in semi-circular cones, and the chancel roof is also conical.

The arcade flooring is red-and-neutral checkerboard pattern. Occasionally the surface is identified as "George Goodman's Artificial Stone / Leland Stanford Jr. University / 1890. Corners are decorated with inlaid floral motifs. The arcades have beaded board ceilings above heavy timber beams, and distinctive acorn-shaped light pendants hang regularly from the arcade structure.

The arcades display a variety of column rhythms throughout the Main Quad. For example, at the main Outer Quad buildings, the columns are paired, some engaged and some freestanding together. Some freestanding columns have been connected with stucco, likely a seismic strengthening technique. At the open side arcades, the columns are divided by large, rustic, stone wall segments. At the Inner Quad, the columns are placed individually around most of the arcade, but at the entrance to Memorial Courtyard pairs of columns are separated by rough-cut wall segments that transition into paired, fluted pilasters at the center arches. The arcades are divided at intervals by cross-arches that mark changes in adjacent buildings.

The stone columns are carved with ornamental capitals that are randomly designed. The main arches are highly carved with additional, organic Romanesque motifs, including scrolls, floral, and leaf patterns. The spandrel panels along the main axes of the complex and at the corners are decorated with of flush floral medallions made from colored stone.

Although some windows and doors have been modified at the Main Quad, the majority is original. The original fenestration includes wood, double-hung one-over-one windows. Some are asymmetrical, with larger upper and lower sash. The windows are recessed deeply in the stone walls; most are grouped, including a series of tall main individual windows surmounted by varying rows of individual transoms. Some of the groups are surrounded by rough-cut stone posts and lintels, some are divided by more delicate columns or carved vertical mullions; under the arcades, most are divided by simple vertical stone mullions and wooden spandrels. Original doors are heavy oak paneled doors with single lites and integral transoms.

Character-defining Features: Overall composition and plan. Hierarchy of detailing. Arcades (including columns, stonework, flooring and ceiling materials), tile roofs and eave details, stone bas-relief, mosaics. Original windows and doors.

(Continued from page 2, DPR523b, B10)

In November 1886, Frederick Law Olmstead submitted a report to Mr. Stanford that succinctly describes what he, Stanford, and Walker had agreed upon. " . . . a plan that, spreading from a nucleus . . . shall not only show how additions may from time to time be made . . .but how several series of buildings may be arranged, the buildings of each series radiating connectedly from the common center" (Turner et al., 1976). A central oval was bisected by an axis in the north-south and in the east-west directions. Organized along an axis, which became Palm Drive, it led to the Main Quad, Memorial Arch and Memorial Church.

The Boston firm Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge was hired to design the buildings. The cornerstone was laid in 1887, on would have been the young Stanford's 19th birthday. Although the Inner Quadrangle and its Memorial Church were designed by the Boston architects, they were heavily influenced by the personal taste and preferences of Leland and Jane Stanford. The two were well traveled and called upon sites they had seen in Europe. The collaboration between the Stanfords, Olmstead, Walker, and the Coolidge architecture firms was complicated by distance and diverging opinions. The most critical disagreement was over the placement of the central core of the campus. Olmstead argued that it should be set in the foothills, to capitalize on the natural surroundings. Stanford insisted that the campus be placed on the flat land, out in the open: he wanted it to be large in scale and suggested that he was concerned about future expansion. The result was "a kind of medieval cloister drawn out to California scale" (Joncas et al., 1999). It reflected both the natural landscape and the Mission architecture that has become typically Californian, and it anticipated the Mission Revival period in California architecture (Turner et al., 1976). *(Continued next page)*

Page 6 of 16 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SCI 911 Quadrangle and Memorial Church

* Recorded By L. Dill, M.J. Ignoffo, and F. Maggi * Date 3/31/2004 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

(Continued from previous page)

By the time Stanford opened to students in the fall of 1891, most of the Inner Quadrangle buildings were completed, overshadowed by 100-foot high Memorial Arch. On its face was a massive frieze, a sculpted "Progress of Civilization."

According to Stanford architecture historian Paul Turner, "this degree of monumentality had never before been seen in American ollege planning" (Turner et al., 1976). It was a milestone in the history of university planning in America.

In 1889, Leland Stanford fired the Boston architecture firm, but retained a draftsman who had worked for the firm, Charles E. Hodges. e was appointed Resident Architect, and he directed most design tasks over the next decade.

The Inner Quad buildings were set on broad foundations, which protected them from earthquake (Joncas et al., 1999). Outer uadrangle buildings were not so supported, and suffered more serious damage from earthquakes both in 1906 and in 1989.

Charles Coolidge designed the Memorial Church in 1887, modeling it after H. H. Richardson's 1876 Trinity Church in Boston (Joncas al., 1999). It remains the focal point of the long Palm Drive main entrance to Stanford. Jane Stanford transformed Coolidge's design ith opulent Victorian embellishments, including a large towering belfry designed by Clinton Day of San Francisco. He also added the ound room to the back of the church in 1902. The tower collapsed in the earthquake of 1906, and was not rebuilt. The same fate befell emorial Arch. Subsequent architectural experts have concurred that the overall scheme was improved with the loss of the tower and e arch.

Jane Stanford also commissioned a mosaic by a Venetian artist, Antonio Paoletti, depicting a Biblical scene. It was heavily damaged the 1906 earthquake, but was replaced by Salviati and Company (Joncas et al., 1999).

The Main Quadrangle is historically significant because it provided a new model for American college campus design. In addition, it ghlighted elements of Mission architecture, predating Mission Revival architecture in California. The campus, as conceived by tanford, Olmstead, and Walker, called for provisions for orderly and consistent expansion over time.

VALUATION

riteria A/1: Stanford's Main Quad complex, including Memorial Church, is the historic core of a nationally significant university campus. tanford University and its symbolic center are associated with significant academic research, the education of many significant leaders, nd in every way associated with private higher education in the West. The events and patterns represented by this complex make it e for the National Register under Criterion A or the California Register under Criterion 1.

riteria B/2: The resource is directly associated with Leland and Jane Stanford. The Stanfords, significant for their role in the opening and stablishment of the West, for participating in the construction of the trans-continental railroad, and for his role in early California politics, ncluded their contribution to California and the Nation with the founding of Stanford University. After establishing their fortune during e California Gold Rush by bankrolling the railroads, they together conceived of the school, directed its design, and established its goals nd use. As the original core of the University, the Main Quad would be considered significant based on its association with the tanfords, and would be eligible for the National Register under Criterion B and the California Register under Criterion 2.

riteria C/3: Based on an assessment of the architectural qualities of the subject property, it appears to be individually eligible for the ational Register under Criterion C and the California Register under Criterion 3, as the building is a significant and distinguishable entity the context of late nineteenth-century architecture in the United States. The complex embodies some of the best qualities of campus anning and architectural design, and is associated with nationally recognized designers. Its spatial composition, siting, and omanesque Revival style buildings represent an enduring image of Stanford University and the West.

tegrity: The property maintains integrity as per the National Register's seven aspects of integrity. It maintains its location, historic etting, feeling, and association. It has integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Some structural modifications have been made; ese have been executed in such a way that they do not impact the overall historic integrity .

(Continued from page 2, DPR523b, B12)

avis, M., and R. Nilan, The Stanford Album: A Photographic History, 1885-1945. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1989.
oncas, R., D. J. Neuman, and P. V. Turner, Stanford University: The Campus Guide. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999.
eterson, L. W. The Stanford Century, Stanford: Stanford Alumni Association, 1991.
tanford University, University Architect, Historical Survey, 1991.
urner, P. V., M. E. Vetrocq, and K. Weitze, The Founders and the Architects: The Design of Stanford University. Stanford: Dept. of Art, tanford University, 1976.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # .....
HRI # .....
Trinomial .....

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SCL911 Quadrangle and Memorial Church

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and F. Maggi * Date 3/31/2004 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photo Notes:

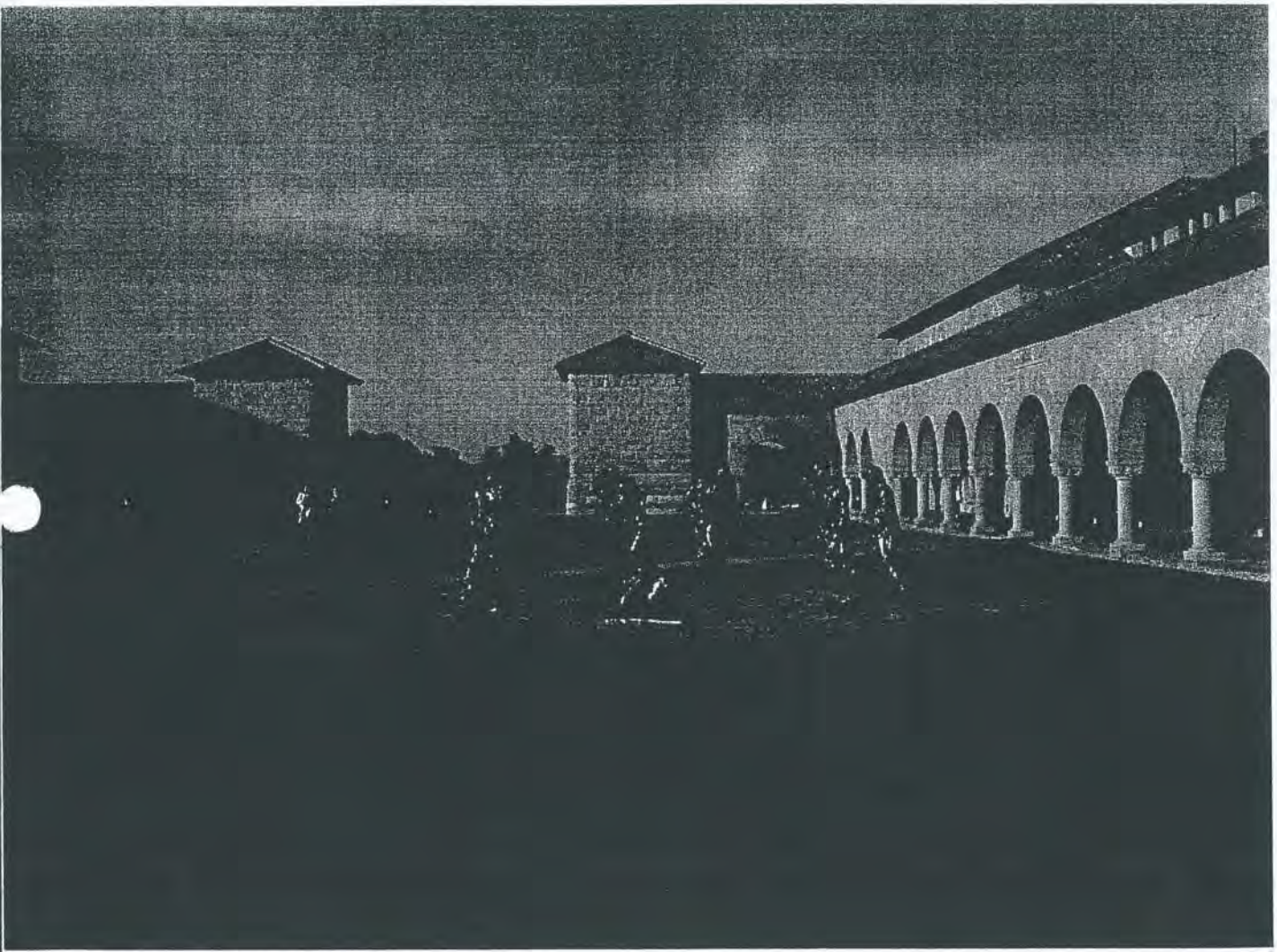


Photo Notes:

DRAFT

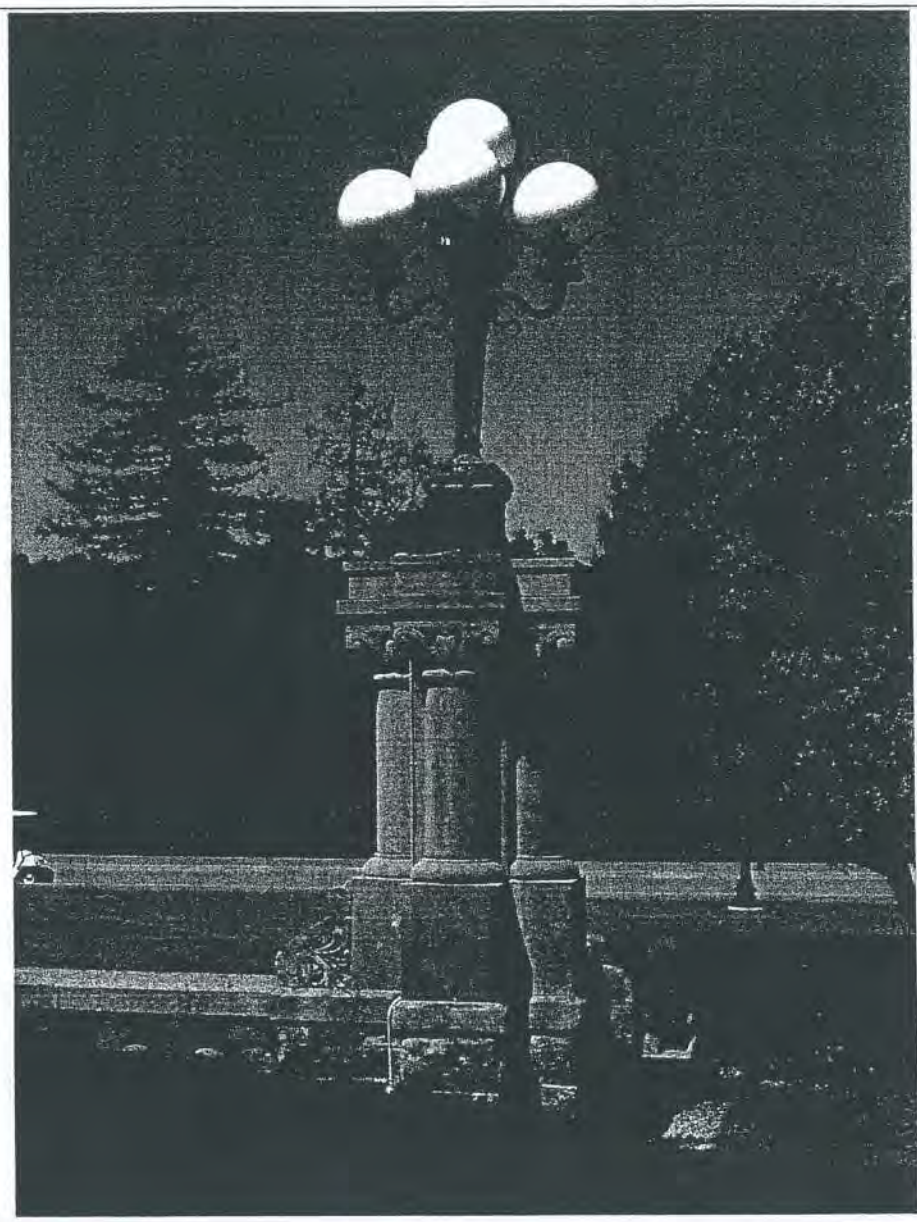


Photo Notes:

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and F. Maggi * Date 3/31/2004 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

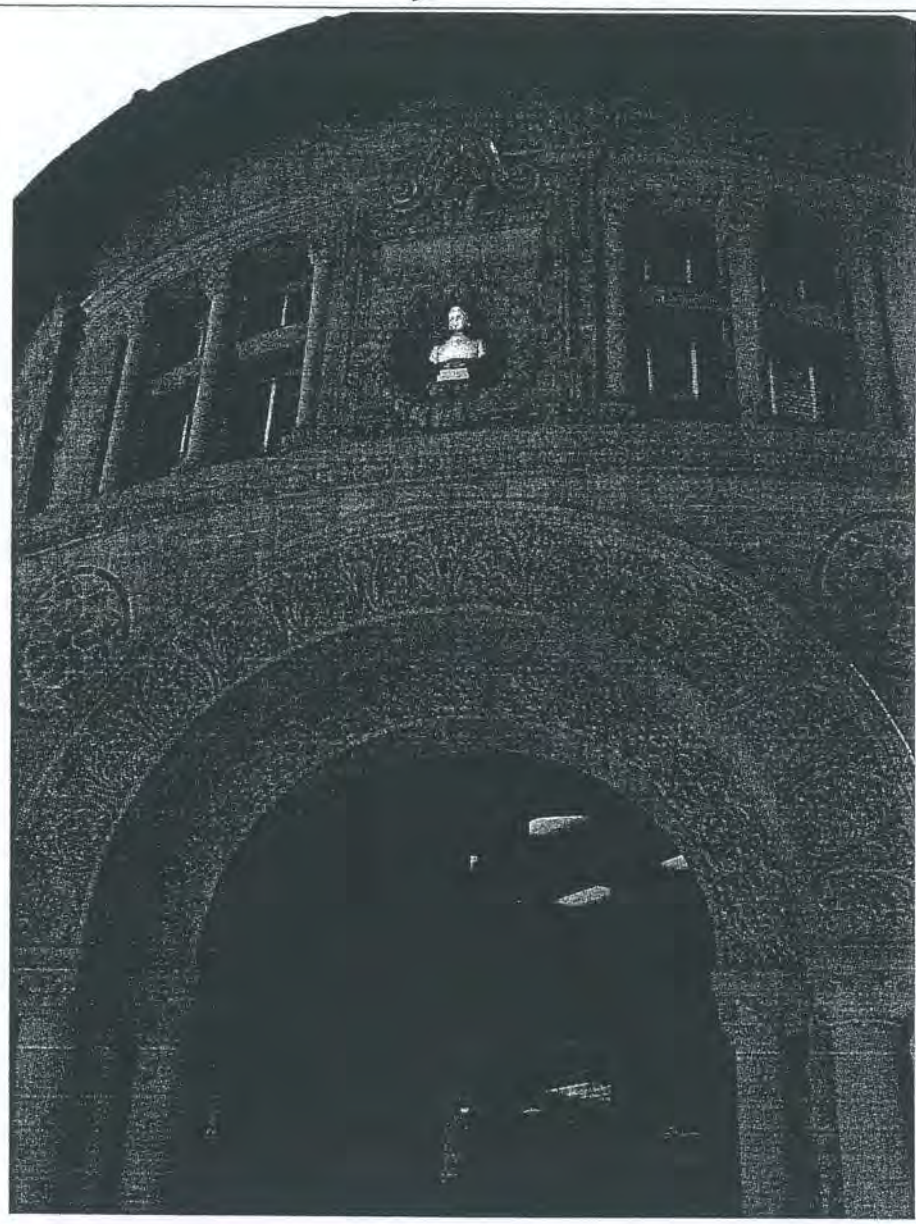


Photo Notes:

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # .....
HRI # .....
Trinomial .....

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SCI 911 Quadrangle and Memorial Church

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and F. Maggi * Date 3/31/2004 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

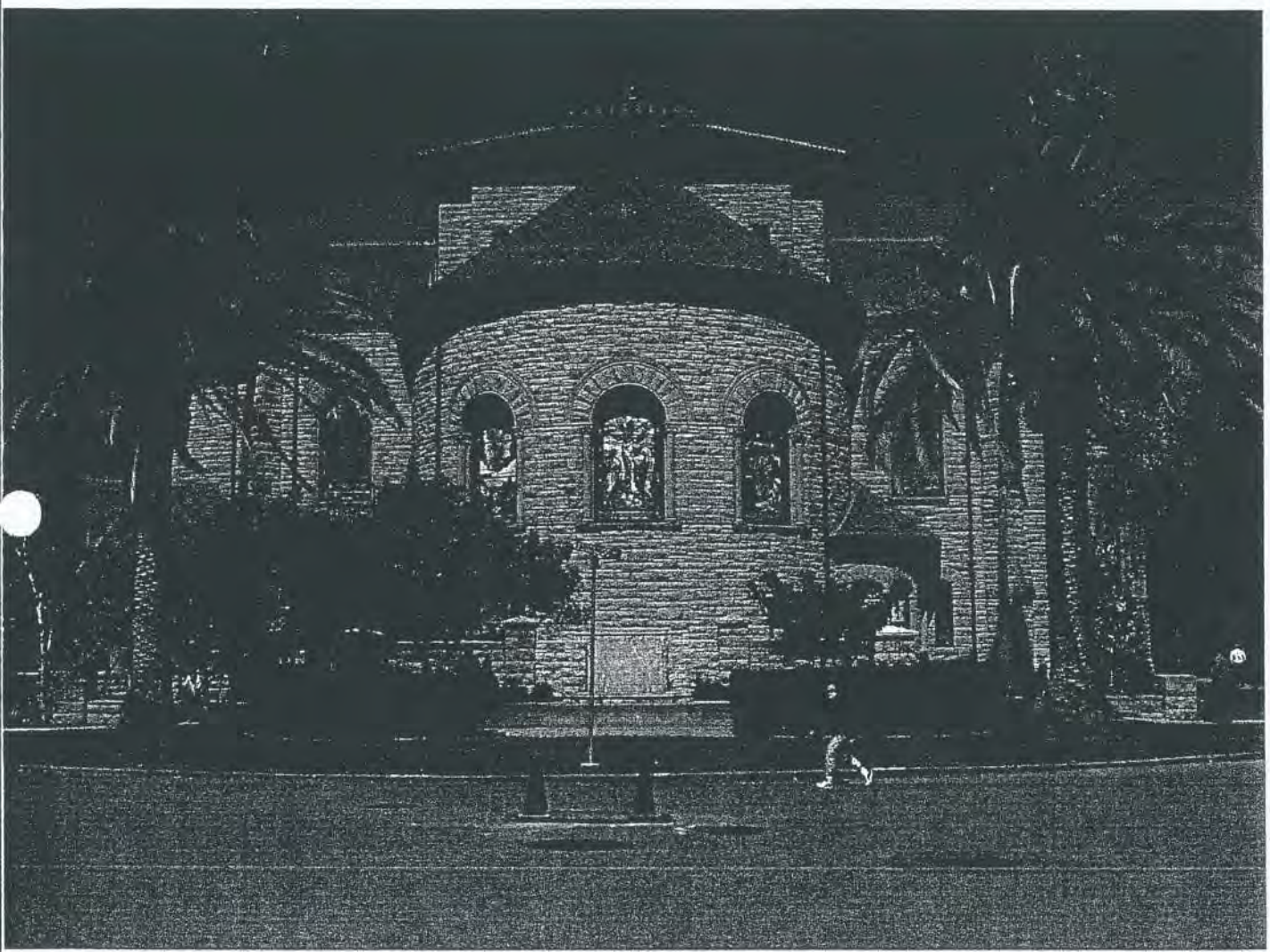


Photo Notes:

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # .....
HRI # .....
Trinomial .....

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SCI 911 Quadrangle and Memorial Church

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and F. Maggi * Date 3/31/2004 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

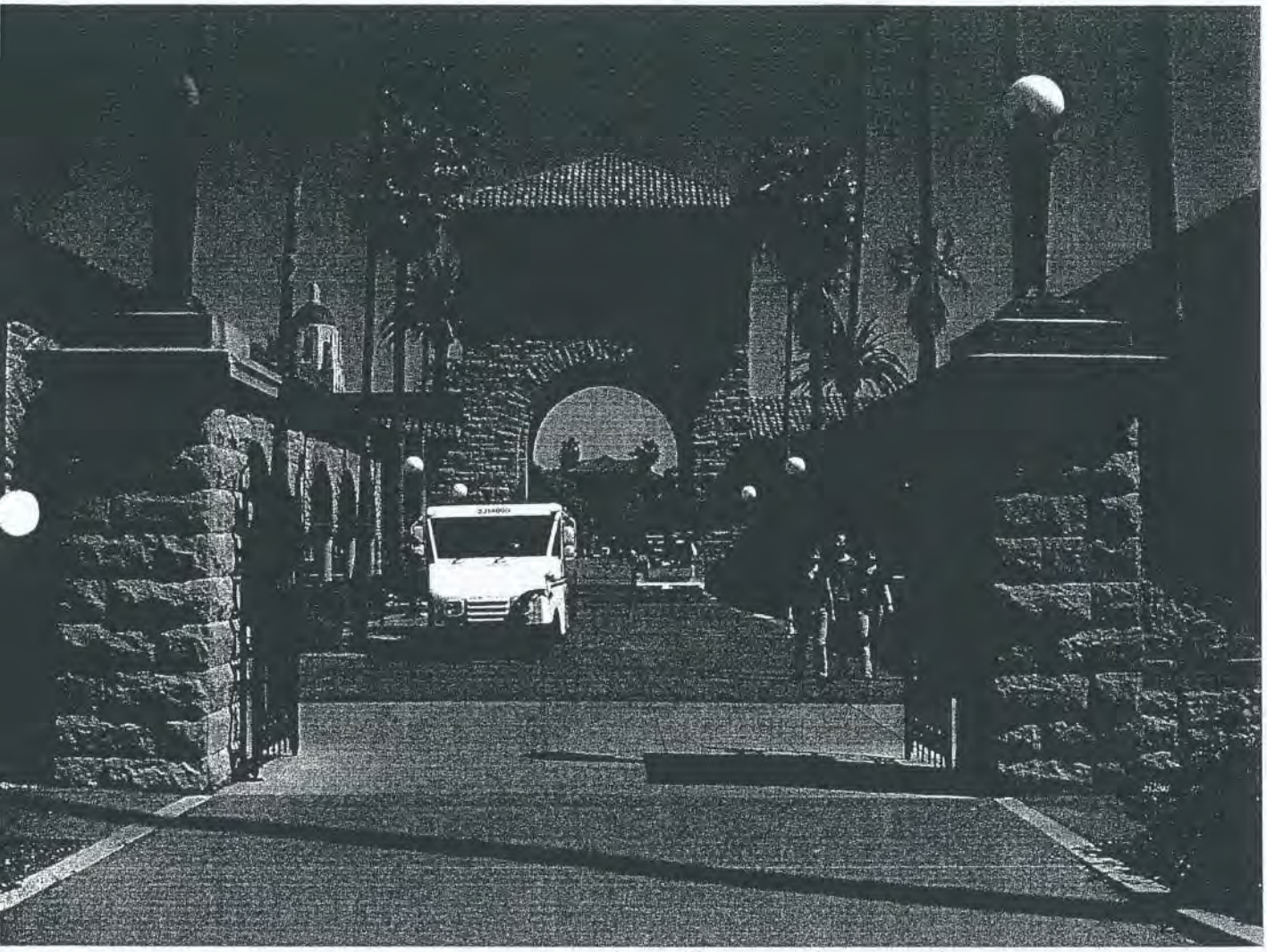


Photo Notes:

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # .....
HRI # .....
Trinomial .....

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SCI 911 Quadrangle and Memorial Church

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and F. Maggi * Date 3/31/2004 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

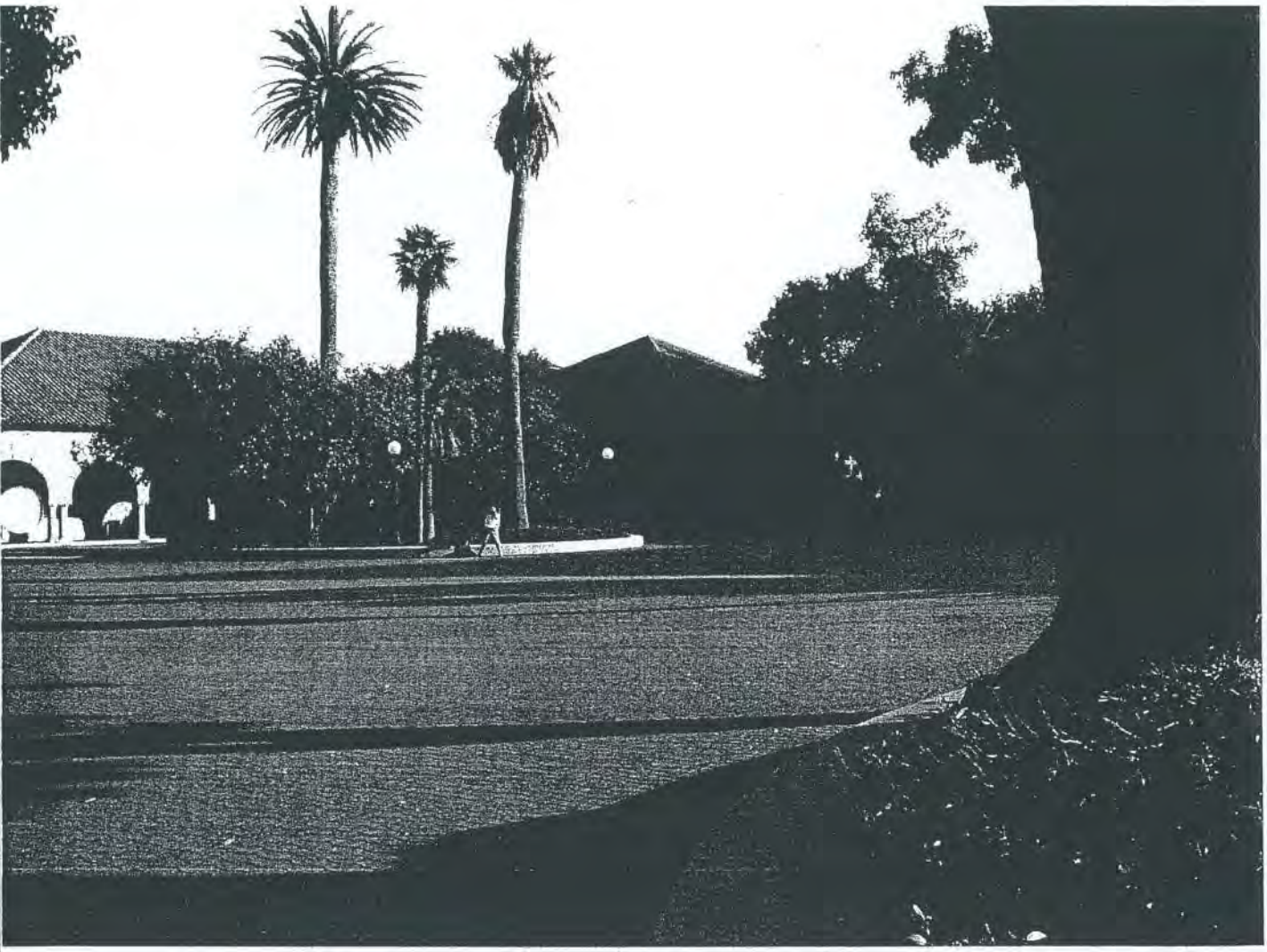


Photo Notes:

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # .....
HRI # .....
Trinomial .....

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SCL911 Quadrangle and Memorial Church

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and F. Maggi * Date 3/31/2004 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

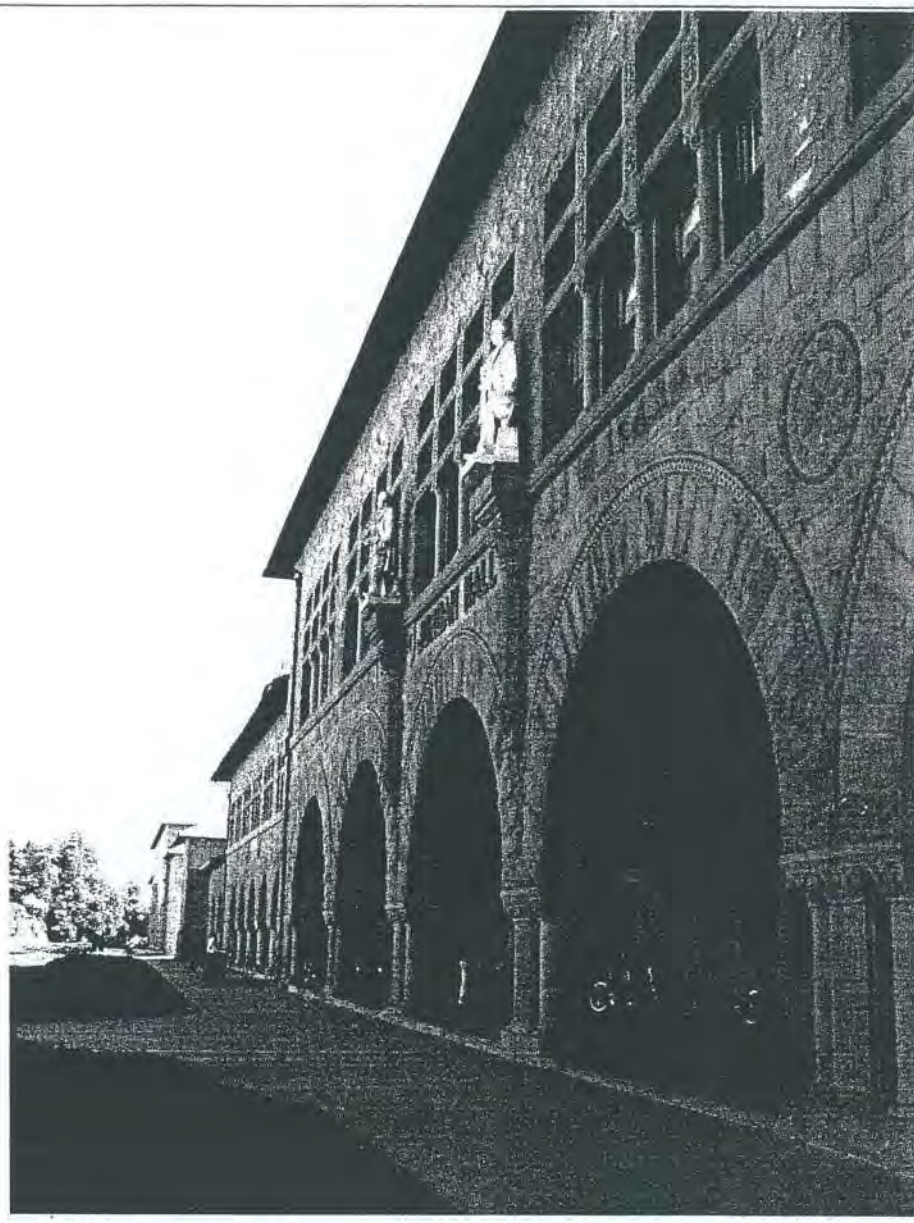


Photo Notes:

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # .....
HRI # .....
Trinomial .....

 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SCL911 Quadrangle and Memorial Church

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and F. Maggi * Date 3/31/2004 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

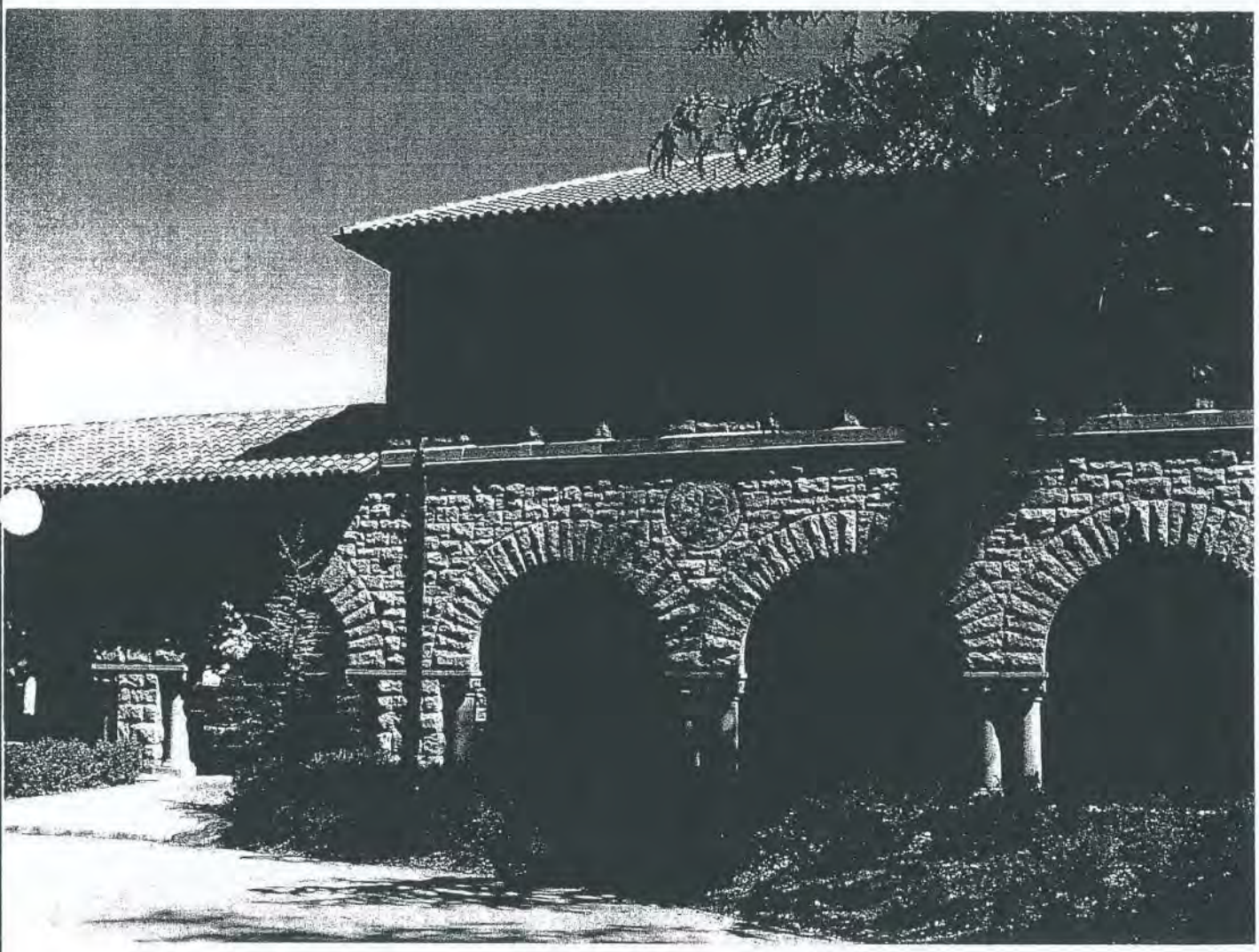


Photo Notes:

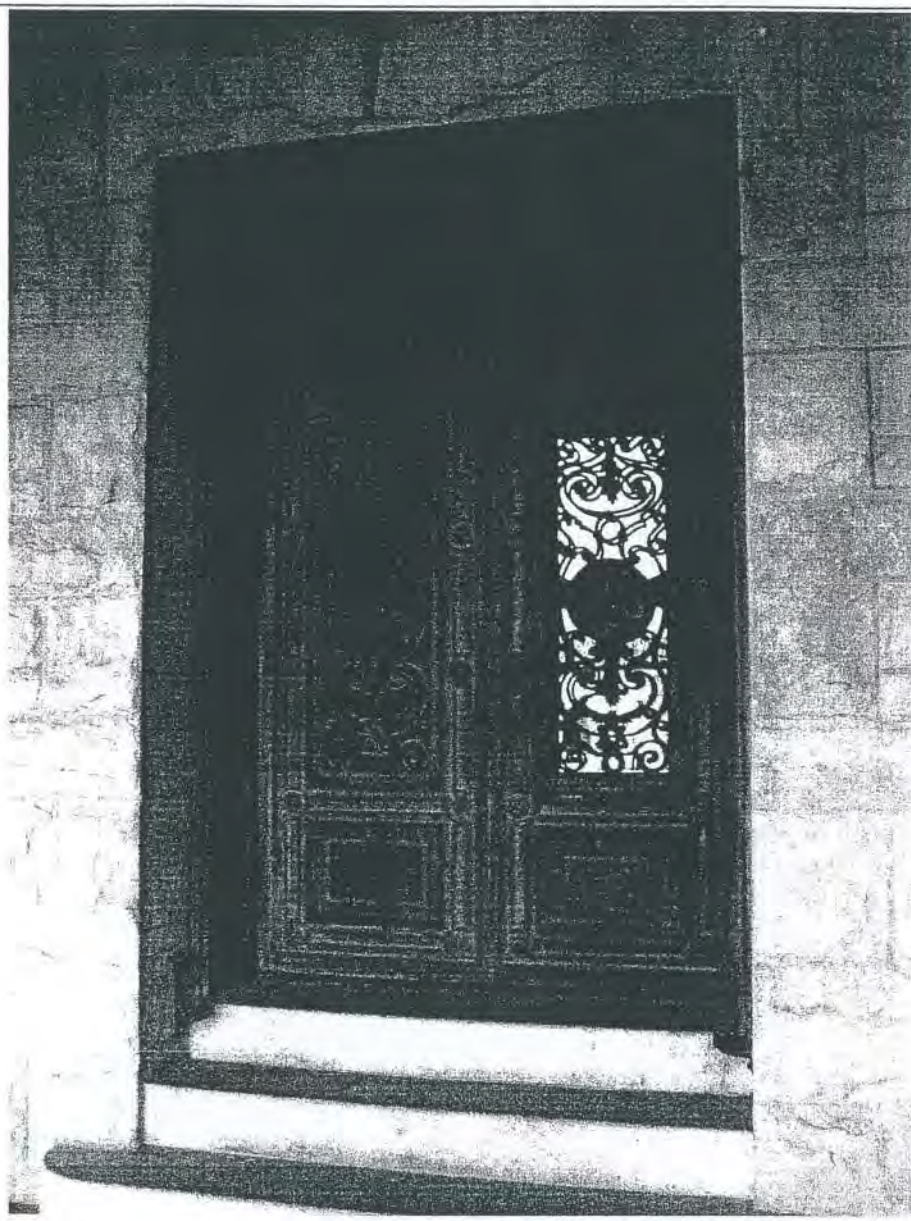


Photo Notes:

DRAFT

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3S

SoC Attachemnt

Other Listings
Review Code _____ Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 7 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) Old Chemistry Building

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Santa Clara

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto Date 1991 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; B.M.

c. Address 376 Lomita Drive City Stanford University Zip 94305

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 10 ; 573303 mE/ 4142977 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Old Chemistry Building is an approximately 60,000 square foot building located on Palm Drive. The three-story building is a Victorian interpretation of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The exterior walls are brick with standstone veneer and the roof is pitched red tile. The building features an embellished roof line, tall, arched window opening, and roof dormers. Two windows on the south elevation (**photograph 2**) have been filled in and others have been boarded over (**photograph 3**). In recent years metal stairs (depicted in **photograph 4**) and a concrete block shelter (shown in **photograph 5**) have been added to the building.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP15 Educational Building, HP45 Unreinforced Masonry

*P4. Resources present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
East Elevation
11/28/00

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1903

*P7. Owner and Address:
Board of Trustees, c/o UA/Planning Office, 655 Serra St., Stanford, CA

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Madeline R. Lanz, Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento CA, 95818

*P9. Date Recorded: 11/28/00

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes 2001. Inventory and Evaluation of Six Buildings at Stanford University, Santa Clara County, California. January 2001. Sacramento CA.

*Attachments: NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95) *Required Information

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #
HRI #

SoC Attachemnt

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 7

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Old Chemistry Building

B1. Historic Name: Chemistry Building
B2. Common Name: Old Chemistry Building
B3. Original Use: Educational/Administrative
B4. Present Use: Vacant
*B5. Architectural Style: Victorian Romanesque
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
See Continuation Sheet

*B7. Moved? [X] No [ ] Yes [ ] Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Clinton Day
b. Builder: Unknown
*B10. Significance: Architect Clinton Day
Area: Stanford University
Period of Significance: 1903
Property Type: Education Building
Applicable Criteria: 3

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Architect Clinton Day designed the Old Chemistry Building which was constructed in 1903. Since it was built, Stanford University's chemistry department continuously occupied the facility until the construction of a new building in 1977. The Old Chemistry Building is one of three sandstone structures constructed under Jane Stanford's authority located along the entrance to the University, Palm Drive. The other two buildings, the Library and the Gymnasium, collapsed in the 1906 earthquake and were later demolished. (Bartholomew and Brinegar 1999)

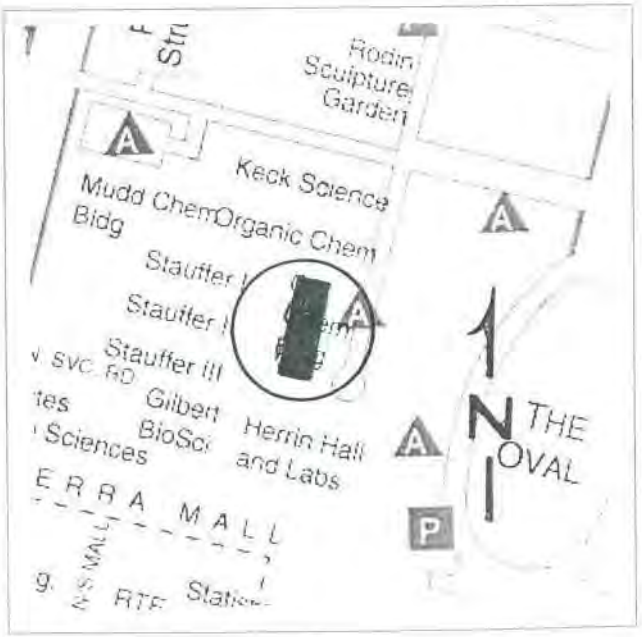
Jones & Stokes has determined that the Old Chemistry Building appears to be eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3 because of its association with Clinton Day, one of Northern California's premier architects in the late 19th century. Secondly, the Chemistry Building is the only remaining sandstone building constructed under Jane Stanford's direction following the unexpected death of Leland Stanford 1893. (See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP15 Educational Building, HP45 Unreinforced Masonry

*B12. References:

See references in evaluation report cited in P11.
Stanford University DPR 523 forms, 1997.

B13. Remarks:



*B14.Evaluat Madeline Lanz, Jones & Stokes

*Date of Evaluation: December 5, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments.)

DPR 523 B (1/95)

*Required Information

Construction History:

1903 Original construction
1907 Earthquake repairs.
1960 HVAC and basement remodeling.
1961 Library renovation.
1966 Fire code compliance.
1974 Partial basement remodel.
1976 Swain Library expansion.
1980 Second floor interior remodel.
1984 Second floor computer room.

Significance (Continued):

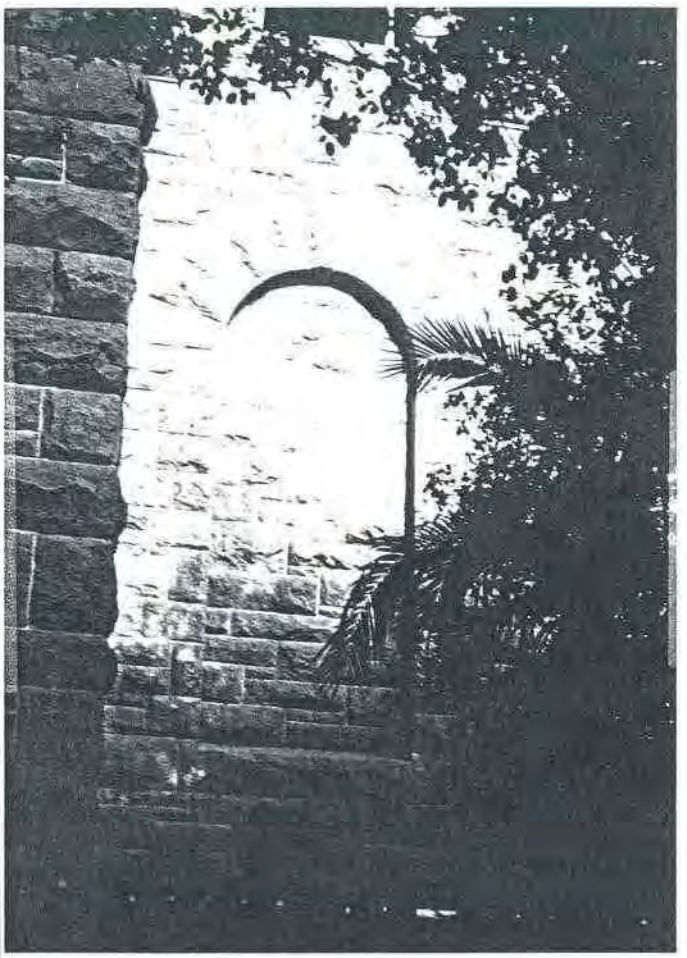
Upon its completion in 1903, the Old Chemistry Building was regarded as one of the best designed and equipped chemistry laboratories in the United States. (Davis and Nilan 1989, Allen 1980)

Clinton Day designed the Old Chemistry Building as a blend between the Quad's Richardsonian Romanesque style and the classicism of the Museum. Richardsonian Romanesque influence is evident in the use of sandstone blocks, arches, window treatment, the red roof tile, and rosettes. The classical-type pediment on the facade and the building's more vertical proportions echo the style of the nearby Museum. (Bartholomew and Brinegar 1999)

The Old Chemistry Building has retained a remarkable degree of integrity to the time it was constructed in 1903. While it sustained major damage in the 1906 earthquake including the collapse of a portion of the facade and some chimneys, and vertical displacement of up to 3 inches, overall, the building was repaired to its pre-1906 appearance. Major alterations included the removal of all chimneys and the filling in of some windows. A small secondary building, the Assay Lab, was demolished in the 1950s. In recent years metal stairs and a concrete block shelter have been added to the building. The entire structure sustained some structural damage in the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake.

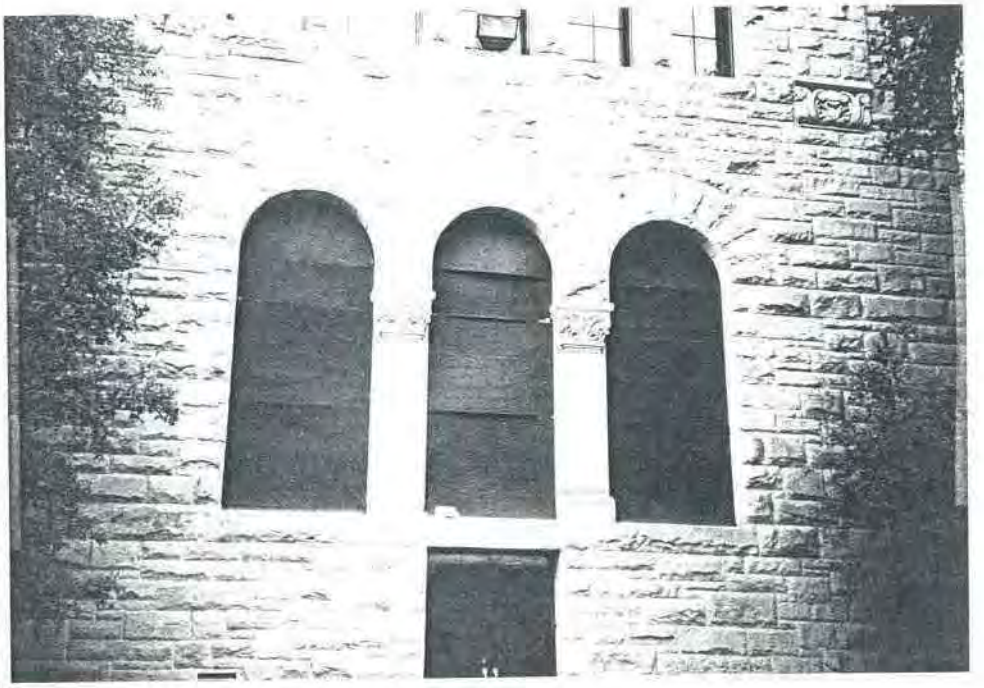
The Old Chemistry building is significant because it is the only remaining sandstone building erected under Jane Stanford's direction at the turn of the century. In addition, this building is an excellent representation of a work completed by Northern California architect, Clinton Day.

Photographs (Continued):



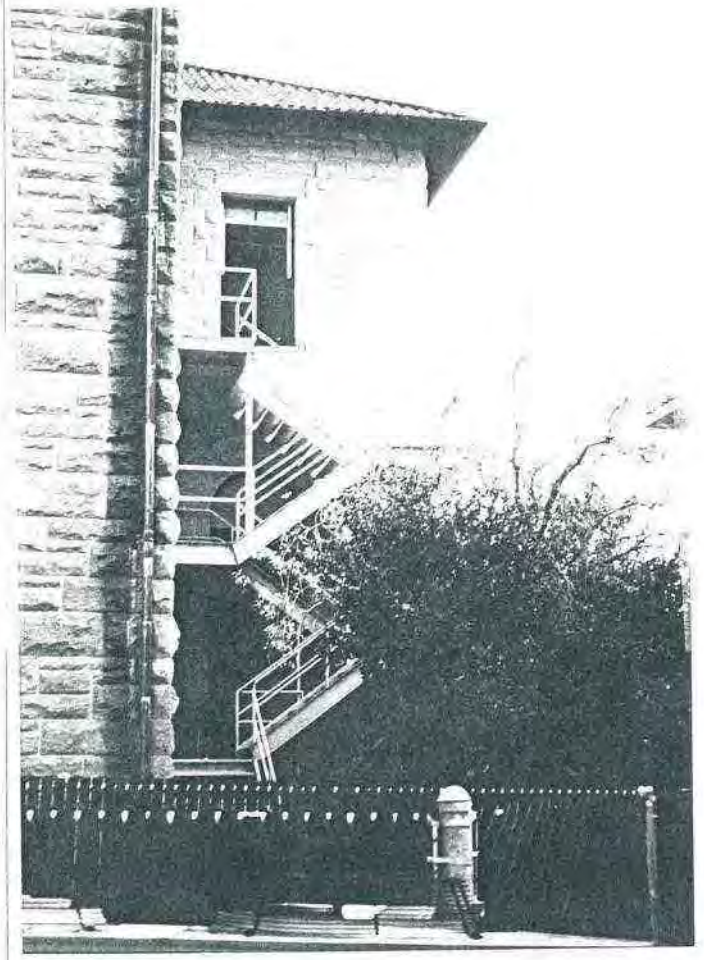
Photograph 2. Filled in window.

Photographs (Continued):



Photograph 3. Boarded up windows.

Photographs (Continued):



Photograph 4. Metal staircase.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

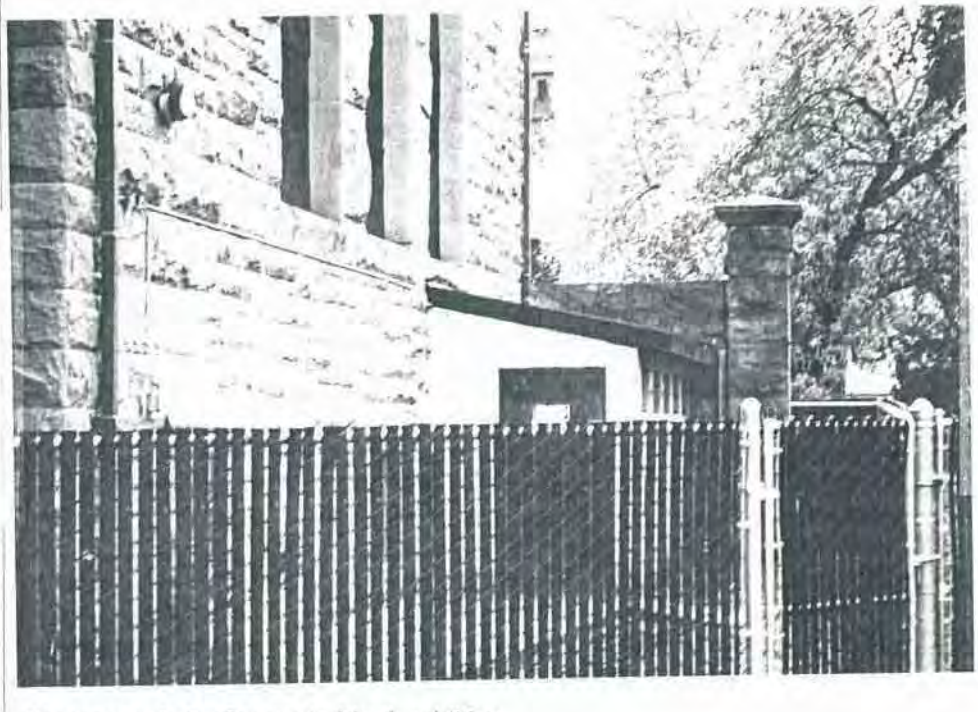
SoC Attachemnt

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Old Chemistry Building

*Recorded by Madeline Lanz, Jones & Stokes

*Date 11/28/00 [x] Continuation [ ] Update

Photographs (Continued):



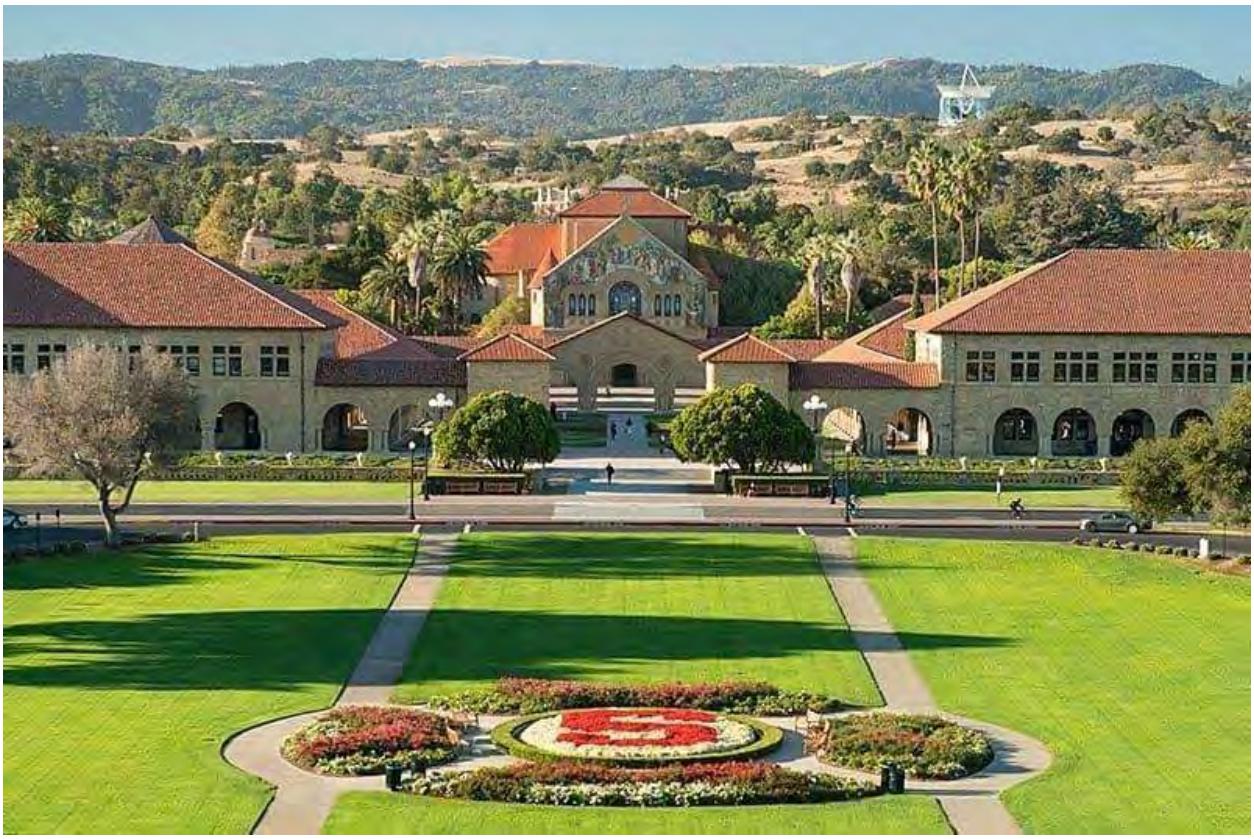
Photograph 5. Concrete block addition.

Stanford University - Design Philosophy for Architectural Compatibility

Stanford University is a place for learning, discovery, innovation, expression, and discourse. Since the opening of the university in 1891, Stanford's physical campus has played a vital role to support and enhance the university's mission and vision. Although the university's endeavors and physical campus have continued to evolve, many of the principles that have shaped the campus planning and design have remained consistent.

Stanford Campus Character

The original architecture and campus master plan have shaped the character of Stanford's built environment. Programming, planning, and architecture first and foremost support the university's academic and research mission, with a secondary goal of enriching the sense of place for the Stanford community.



Components of Stanford's general planning and architecture principles that advance the campus identity include:

- **Campus framework plan and vision**: Stanford generally sites buildings in a manner that is informed by the precepts of the original Frederick Law Olmsted Campus Plan that including a strong axial entry sequence, a framework of north/south and east/west

malls and roads, and an east/west series of quadrangles that provide order and create dynamic exterior spaces. Residential neighborhoods, as well as areas that house unique programs such as the recreation and athletics, are often organized in a less formal manner.

- **Scale & massing**: A general planning principle is to develop the campus in a compact manner with buildings designed at a sensitive human scale. Buildings are planned with a special attention to how the bases of the buildings address the ground plane, the roof and lid profiles meet the sky, and program spaces engage the landscape.
- **Exterior material consistency**: While Stanford encourages a range of architectural styles on campus , a consistent exterior palette of materials in warm earth-tone colors contributes to a sense of campus continuity.
- **Sense of place**: In new buildings and redevelopment of existing buildings, Stanford focuses on creating connections between the interior and exterior environments as well as creating hubs that relate to the programs. Standards for signs, waste and recycling containers, site furniture, lighting, and landscape details strengthen the overall consistency of the campus. Campus connective elements and standards are periodically updated to address new program needs (e.g. recycling receptacles, LED light fixtures, etc.).

Architectural Compatibility

The main Stanford campus sits predominantly in unincorporated Santa Clara County and the county guidelines (Guideline for Architecture and Site Approval, Chapter 1-Design, Section A-Architecture, Compatibility with Neighbors) are consistent with the way Stanford thinks about architectural compatibility; properly siting buildings, establishing appropriate massing, and using quality exterior materials in earth tone color palettes, serves Stanford well to ground the planning and architecture on its campus.

Many memories of the iconic Stanford campus are rooted in the architecture of the Main Quad which continues to anchor and represent the heart of the university. The Main Quad features sandstone buildings connected by arcades, hipped clay tile roofs, and an ordered rhythm of deep punched window openings. From the origins of the Main Quad, the main campus has developed to support emerging trends in academics, research, and residential life. A wide range of architectural styles and motifs has been approved by Stanford leadership as well as the County, yielding buildings that are architecturally harmonious, but also reflect a variety of individual approaches that support academics, accelerate research efforts, and sustain residential life. A key aspect of maintaining architectural integrity is to design and construct buildings of our time; architecture that complements the existing context, but also provides an inspirational nod to the future.












STANFORD CAMPUS COMPATIBLITY

The **Knight Management Center**, which houses the Graduate School of Business, is a recent example of an assemblage of buildings that is grounded in the campus planning and design principles. Hipped clay tile roofs, buff colored precast cladding, ordered rhythms of rectangular openings and fenestration, and a network of arcades connect the multiple programs housed within. A distinctive pavilion and associated trellis anchor a vibrant courtyard that generates a memorable sense of place along Jane Stanford Way.

Knight Management Center (2011)

In addition to considering compatibility from a neighborhood architectural perspective, Stanford also focuses upon and respects the context and setting of its significant historic resources. The university's practices in determining whether new construction is compatible with adjacent historic buildings is guided by the **Secretary of Interior Standards**, which outlines the means to be compatible with historic properties. Since the standards recommend differentiation of the new construction from the existing historic resources, Stanford is careful to protect the integrity of its adjacent historic architecture by practicing restraint when using stylistic motifs like ornamentation, arches, decorative columns, etc. to avoid architectural mimicry which can devalue the historic resource.

Key Guidelines - Secretary of Interiors Standards

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.

New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

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 not be impaired.

Peterson Lab Renovation/Addition (2009)

Early Example of Compatibility with a Historic Building: Encina Hall and Encina Commons

An illustration of one of the earliest examples of architectural compatibility on the Stanford campus is the addition of **Encina Commons** (1922) to **Encina Hall** (1891). Encina Hall, the original men's residence hall complemented the architecture of the Main Quad with its Richardsonian vocabulary that included arched windows and arcades, rusticated sandstone, and prominent hipped clay tile roofs. The residence hall was set on a plinth with a grand set of granite stairs leading to the primary entry. Encina Commons was constructed as the dining hub and its design complemented but was deferential to the architecture of Encina Hall. While a single arched portal in the entry tower designated the Commons entry, the arcades were not articulated by arched openings, but by simple, regularly spaced rectangular openings composed of piers supported by buttresses. In lieu of the signature rusticated sandstone, Encina Commons was clad in smooth stucco and its gable roofs were low pitched clay tile.

Encina Commons (1922)

Encina Hall (1891)

More Recent Examples of Compatibility with Historic Buildings

The following Stanford projects, constructed within the last 15 years following review and approval by Santa Clara County, further illustrate this respect for history. Many of these projects have been lauded by experts in the design and preservation industry for their sensitive design solutions. These exemplary projects demonstrate that there is not a single approach or set of rules that is or should be applied to all new construction. Rather, the Secretary of Interior Standards provide leeway to allow the university to elect how to achieve compatible design through siting, massing, and other features, while also ensuring differentiation so as not to replicate the motifs of the historic structure.

Meier Hall and Norcliffe Hall at Lagunita Court

The first example is set within the neighborhood of **Lagunita Court** (1934), a residential dorm complex that is a historic resource. Two residence hall additions (216 new undergraduate beds) were completed in 2016.

Lagunita Court, the original residence hall, has a simple but elegant series of 3-story stucco wings with double hung windows, hipped clay tile roofs and well-proportioned courtyards. An arched portal highlights the primary entry and arched windows differentiate the dining commons.

Lagunita Court Context

Lagunita Court (1934)

Meier Hall, and its sibling, **Norcliffe Hall** were designed to complement the scale, materiality, and architectural simplicity of the original Lagunita Court. The building massing, the clay tile roofs, and double-hung windows reflect the historical design. It was intentional that each of the primary entries for Meier Hall and Norcliffe Hall was not an arched expression to ensure that these buildings would not compete with and diminish the original Lagunita Court.

Meier Hall (2016)

Roble Hall and Windhover Contemplative Center

Directly adjacent to **Lagunita Court** is **Roble Hall,** and the **Windhover Contemplative Center**. Roble Hall is a Spanish eclectic style residence hall with a classical entry portico, arched articulated first floor openings with decorative pilaster panels, and earth tone stucco. The Windhover Contemplative Center was approved by the County in 2014. The program for contemplation is unique, and the architecture of Windhover is intentionally differentiated from the residential area by its deferential scale and more contemporary design. For compatibility, the architecture draws from the materiality of the surrounding buildings; the color, texture, and pattern of the rammed earth walls reflect the ornamental detailing on Roble Hall, and the warm wood cladding complements the more natural materials the area.

Roble Hall (1918)

Windhover Contemplative Center (2014)

Leland Stanford Junior Museum, Cantor Center Addition, Anderson Collection and McMurtry Art Building

The buildings surrounding the original Leland Stanford Junior Museum illustrate how, in accordance with the Secretary of Interior Standards, three new designs are compatible with a historic building, but differentiated from the original historic building. The museum vicinity is anchored by a portion of the original **Leland Stanford Junior Museum** (1891), and Stanford has constructed a contemporary **Cantor Center Addition** (1999), the **Anderson Collection** (2014), and the **McMurtry Art Building** (2015).

Leland Stanford Jr. Museum Context

Leland Stanford Junior Museum (1891)

The original **Leland Stanford Jr. Museum** was one of Jane Stanford "noble" buildings designed in the neoclassical style, which was notably different from, but compatible with the architecture of the Main Quad. The building consists of a domed central block with an iconic portico, stepped back wings, and projecting pedimented end blocks. The building envelope is concrete and treated as 'artificial stone', with mosaic panels that accentuate the exterior.

In the following image, the original museum pavilion is on the right, and the contemporary **Cantor Center Addition** is to the left. The Cantor Center Addition is differentiated so that the original historic resource can be distinctive. Its metal and glass exterior provides a greater connection between the interior and exterior commons spaces than the original museum, while its textured buff-colored stucco and bronze fenestration system harmonizes with the original museum facades.

Cantor Center (Addition 1999)

Fifteen years after completing the Cantor Center Addition, Stanford constructed two new arts buildings on sites that are adjacent to the Leland Stanford Junior Museum. The **McMurtry Building** and the **Anderson Collection** both reflect the contemporary nature of the program they house and complement the original museum in different ways. The **Anderson Collection** anchors and defines the north edge of the original museum's formal courtyard, and the Anderson Collection's scale, height, and massing reflects the original massing of the museum wings. The articulated pattern of the buff-colored glass fiber reinforced concrete panels complements, but does not match, the original scored concrete on the museum seen on the right. While the original museum pavilion has a much more solid mass, the Anderson Collection's first floor is much more transparent to invite you in and highlight the view of art from the exterior.

Anderson Collection (2014)

The **McMurtry Building**, designed to energetically reflect the art program housed within, builds on the forms and contemporary character of the 1999 Cantor Center addition to the original museum**.** While McMurtry is one of the most sculptural architectural expressions on Stanford's campus, it is intentionally sited to define the edge of the Cantor Center lawn and Rodin Sculpture Garden. Its scale and composition of mass and voids, its connection to the landscape, its material palette complement its existing neighbor. One of the wings which houses art history program is designed to extend the Cantor Center stucco addition, while the other wing, which houses the visual arts, is clad in a pre-patinated zinc panel which relates to the commonly used terra cotta clay tile on campus.

McMurtry Building (2015)

Looking to the future

A noble objective of a great university is to prepare students to make meaningful contributions to society as engaged citizens and leaders in a complex world, as well as nurture a culture of collaboration that drives innovative discoveries vital to our world, our health and our intellectual life. University campuses across the country balance the responsibility to steward their historic resources, with the aspiration to design buildings that represent the current times and support new cutting-edge programs. Stanford will continue to respect and enhance the campus context to maintain a compatible and harmonious campus that also sensitively accommodates its evolution.

Stanford University
April 2020

LMN ARCHITECTS

LMN designs environments that elevate the social experience.

Recipient of the 2016 National AIA Architecture Firm Award, our design practice has been dedicated to the health and vitality of communities at all scales since our founding in 1979. Internationally recognized for the planning and design of environments that elevate the social experience, we work across a diversity of project typologies, including higher education facilities, science and technology, civic and cultural projects, conference and convention centers, urban mixed-use and transportation.

Our office is located in Seattle with a 150-person staff that provides architectural, interior and urban design services. All disciplines are represented on project teams to comprehensively address the needs of the assignment, supported by a diversity of specialized resources, such as the LMN Tech Studio, our in-house Research & Development group.

Our work is widely regarded for enriching civic life and strengthening cultural identity. The architectural expression of each project is uniquely characteristic of its purpose and place, yet all share a common approach to how they support community.

Whether as part of a campus, city, neighborhood or workplace, we believe people share an innate need to feel connected. And that places of great utility and imagination—spaces people naturally gravitate to and are inspired by—result from an open, inquisitive dialogue from multiple perspectives.

LMN is led by ten partners who are deeply involved in the work. Project teams are organized around the specific conditions of the assignment, ensuring the highest level of program expertise, design skills and creative capacity. Over the course of our progressively evolving practice, we have earned a reputation for rigorous attention to project delivery—encompassing strict adherence to budget and schedule, innovative design/construction processes and high-performance building systems.

HIGHER EDUCATION EXPERIENCE

For many years LMN has been deeply immersed in the analysis of how the culture of higher education programs can be effectively supported and nourished by their physical environments. The knowledge we gain from each project continually advances this understanding, lending further insight into the implications of academic culture and social dynamics on architectural possibilities.

LMN offers a deep knowledge of planning, programming and design of higher education projects. Our work encompasses more than 140 higher education projects on 47 university and college campuses throughout the United States, with over 90-percent on the West Coast. In the past decade we have developed a significant presence in California and recently completed the state's first LEED Platinum, active learning classroom building at the University of California Irvine.

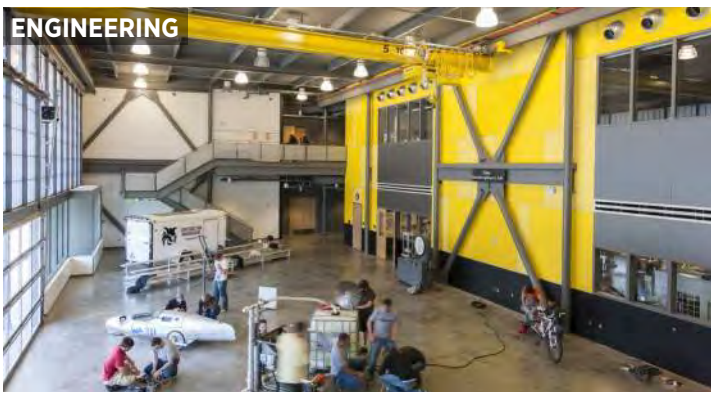
LMN has designed innovative computer science and interdisciplinary engineering facilities for a wide variety of higher education users. This work includes a broad spectrum of specialized and multi-disciplinary programs in the creation of highly interactive learning environments, that are responsive to specific program needs and essential campus influences. We respond to these opportunities with a collaborative, research-based approach that encompasses program functionality; site and environmental conditions; systems technology; quality of space; and architectural expression.

Huntsman School of Business
UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY

Voxman Music Building
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Gates Center for Computer Science & Engineering
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

PACCAR Environmental Technology Building
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY



Engineering Technology Building
CENTRAL WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Anteater Learning Pavilion
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IRVINE

DESIGNING WITHIN A HISTORIC CONTEXT

From more than 30 years in designing significant university projects within historic campus contexts, LMN is extremely well-versed in the diverse factors and design considerations essential to achieving the optimal balance of architectural expression and campus continuity. Working within the context of historic campuses requires specialized experience and a holistic design approach to reinforce critical planning principles with architectural expression that injects new academic vitality to the core campus. New university buildings should embody their time and place, while respecting the past and looking towards to the future. This translates to buildings that respond to their historic context and, at the same time, speak to their educational mission within the context of modern society. The progressive evolution of campuses over time—the people, the ideas and the physical environment—is what makes them such wonderful places. Thus with every new building within the campus core comes a collective obligation to protect and extend the continuing legacy of the institution.

POWERS COLLEGE OF BUSINESS, CLEMSON UNIVERSITY
The first all-new academic building in 100 years, the Wibur O. and Ann Powers College of Business building anchors Clemson's historic heart, strengthening the campus framework by linking the historic original campus Quad with the new student residence community.

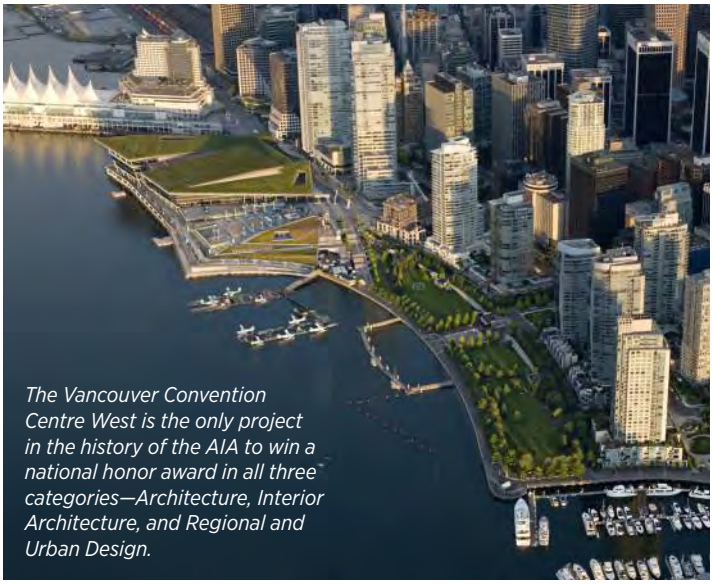
VOXMAN MUSIC BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
The Voxman Music Building is situated between the campus and the downtown core of Iowa City, embracing both academic and urban experiences. The terracotta facade was designed to match the limestone color of the signature historic buildings on campus with a subtle variation achieved by multiple textures and reflectivity on panels of the same color. Variously spread and twisted panels respond to interior daylight needs achieving a density of facade details similar to the historic buildings.

FOSTER COLLEGE OF BUSINESS, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
A three-building complex for the Foster School of Business utilizes brick, glass, and metal exterior combines a respect for the character of the campus architecture with the School's forward-looking approach to business education.

CLEVELAND CONVENTION CENTER & CENTER FOR HEALTH INNOVATION
Building the ideals and aspirations of Daniel Burnham's vision, the Cleveland Convention Center and the Global Center for Health Innovation designs continues the Cleveland Mall's presence as a grand space for civic life. Scale and massing was carefully considered throughout the design process.

DESIGN EXCELLENCE

While design awards are not a central focus of our practice, the breadth of award recognition speaks to our integrated approach and capacity for creating high performance environments for a diverse range of users. LMN projects have received more than 290 international, national, regional and local awards and have been featured extensively in publications worldwide including the New York Times. This recognition attests to excellence in design, research, sustainability, urban planning and community engagement. Our projects have received more than 95 awards across 9 different AIA component organizations, including 10 National AIA Honor Awards. In recognition of the impact of our body of work and our long-standing firm culture of collaboration, LMN was the recipient of the ***2016 AIA National Architecture Firm Award.***



The Vancouver Convention Centre West is the only project in the history of the AIA to win a national honor award in all three categories—Architecture, Interior Architecture, and Regional and Urban Design.

SELECT DESIGN AWARDS *Last five years*

2020

AIA National Honor Award for Interior Architecture
Voxman Music Building at University of Iowa

AIA Washington Council Civic Design Award
Bill and Melinda Gates Center for Computer Science & Engineering at University of Washington

AIA Washington Council Civic Design Award
Seattle Asian Art Museum

AIA Northwest & Pacific Region Design Award
Seattle Asian Art Museum

IIDA Northern Pacific Chapter INawards, INpublic Award
Octave 9: Raisbeck Music Center

AIA Seattle Chapter Honor Award
Seattle Asian Art Museum

AIA Washington Council Civic Design Award
Seattle Asian Art Museum

AIA Northwest and Pacific Region Design Award
Seattle Asian Art Museum

2019

AIA Washington Council Civic Design Award
University District GATEWAY BRIDGE

AIA Washington Council Civic Design Award
Octave 9 Raisbeck Music Center

2018

AIA National Honor Award for Interior Architecture
Sound Transit University of Washington Station

AIA Committee on Architecture for Education Facility Design Award of Excellence
Voxman Music Building, University of Iowa

AIA Northwest and Pacific Design Awards, Honor Award
Cleveland Convention Center & Civic Core

AIA Seattle Honor Awards for Research and Innovation
Post-Occupancy Data Devices

National Design Build Institute of America Awards Educational Facilities Award of Merit
University Extension Classroom Building, University of California Irvine

2017

AIA National, Honor Award for Regional and Urban Design
Cleveland Convention Center & Civic Core

AIA Washington Council, Civic Design Award of Honor
Voxman Music Building, University of Iowa

AIA Seattle, Chapter Merit Award
Voxman Music Building, University of Iowa

AIA Iowa Chapter, Excellence in Energy Efficient Design
Voxman Music Building, University of Iowa

2016

AIA National Architecture Firm Award
LMN Architects

AIA San Antonio, Honor Award
Tobin Center for the Performing Arts

AIA San Antonio, Mayor's Choice Award
Tobin Center for the Performing Arts

AIA Washington Council Civic Design Awards, Award of Merit
Tobin Center for the Performing Arts

AIA Washington Council Civic Design Awards, Honorable Mention
Sound Transit University of Washington Station

AIA Seattle Chapter, Award of Merit
Sound Transit University of Washington Station

Urban Land Institute Global Award for Excellence
Tobin Center for the Performing Arts

Attachment E

Peer Review Evaluation by County Hired Historic Consultant (JRP), and Stanford's Response to JRP's Memorandums

JRP Historical Consulting LLC

2850 Spafford Street
Davis, California 95618
530.757.2521 (voice) / 530.757.2566 (fax)
e-mail: mbunse@jrphistorical.com

MEMORANDUM

August 9, 2021

TO: David Rader, Santa Clara County Office of Planning and Development

FROM: Meta Bunse, JRP Principal
Heather Norby, JRP Senior Historian

RE: Stanford Bridge Building Peer Review, Historical Resources

---

The proposed Stanford Bridge Building Project (project) is located on the Stanford University (Stanford) campus in an area that has highly sensitive historical resources. The proposed project is in the campus core that is defined by the landscape design first envisioned by Frederick Law Olmstead and includes the landscape elements known as Lomita Mall and Oval Park. New construction for this project would be adjacent to these landscape elements and its site would also be diagonally across the street from Main Quad, the most distinctive and character-defining built environment on the campus, and next to another sensitive historical resource, the Old Chemistry building.

The project proposes to construct a new building organized into two masses: a rectilinear east mass fronting Lomita Mall and Oval Park and on the west, an organic, or curvilinear mass. JRP Historical Consulting, LLC (JRP), conducted two previous and the present peer review of Stanford's Statement of Compatibility (SOC) regarding historic architectural (built) resources for the project to assist the Santa Clara County Office of Planning and Development. The peer reviews examine the project for adequacy in its compliance with the historical resources requirements and conditions of the Stanford General Use Permit (GUP) and Stanford Community Plan (Community Plan), both dating to 2000.

On June 14, 2021, JRP submitted a second round of peer review of the SOC. This current third peer review examines the portions of the SOC revised by Stanford and provides design recommendations that could make the proposed Bridge Building more compatible with nearby historical resources, with emphasis on the closest neighbors to the new construction: Old Chemistry and Lomita Mall.

JRP agrees with the revisions Stanford made to the SOC, pages 4 and 10, regarding the analysis that Main Quad and Old Chemistry retain historic integrity of setting.

For new construction within the settings of historical resources to meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*, the architectural design must differentiate the new construction from the old while also harmonizing with it. New construction should not seek to imitate historical architecture but should be sensitive to it.

JRP agrees that the project is not incompatible with the nearby historical resources; however, there are design refinements or revisions that could make the project more compatible with neighboring Old Chemistry, as viewed from Lomita Mall. Specifically, JRP agrees with the following analyses presented in the SOC:

1. In terms of materials, borrowing the roofscape and material expression from existing neighboring buildings and use of a "course and fine aggregate," the pattern of panelized jointing, and the color of the precast material would adequately differentiate the new construction from the old and would harmonize with the nearby historical resources, as required by the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. See SOC, page 28.

2. The tripartite composition of the façade of the Bridge Building that fronts Lomita Mall would harmonize with the tripartite composition of the buildings of Main Quad. The simple ordered composition of the Bridge Building façade along Lomita Mall signals that the building is modern construction by comparison to the more lyrical and ornamental order of Old Chemistry and Main Quad. These design elements meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* that require differentiating of old from new construction in a manner that is complementary to the existing historical resources. See SOC, pages 32-33.

The proposed project succeeds in differentiating the new construction from the historical resources. The following design recommendations could make the rectilinear mass of the Bridge Building more compatible with the character-defining features of the neighboring Old Chemistry building. These recommendations are also shown in the JRP comments on the pdf version of the SOC, page 31:

1. Retaining the proposed symmetrical organization of windows shown in the plans, but adding variation to the window types, would better harmonize with Old Chemistry. JRP recommends adding variety to the Level 2 windows of the rectilinear mass. For example, using an arched window at each end of the two projections and at the south corner of the Lomita Mall (east) elevation and using a single arched window on Level 2 of the north and south elevations of the rectilinear mass would create a pattern of fenestration that would be in conversation with the placement of arched windows on Old Chemistry. Adding this variation of window types at Level 2 would allow this feature to be perceived by passersby along Lomita Mall and Jane Stanford Way.

2. Reducing the height of both masses of the Bridge Building to the same height or shorter than Old Chemistry would help preserve the architectural prominence of Old Chemistry fronting Lomita Mall and Oval Park.

3. Refinements to the roof design to better harmonize with the multiple-component roof form of Old Chemistry would make the project more compatible with the historical resources. For example, increasing the overhang of the eaves or breaking up the single hip-roof projection on the Lomita Mall elevation into two symmetrical hip-roof projections would be more cohesive with Old Chemistry.

JRP agrees that the organic curvilinear mass that does not front the Lomita Mall or Oval Park will not impact Main Quad, Old Chemistry, or the designed landscape.

JRP Historical Consulting LLC

2850 Spafford Street
Davis, California 95618
530.757.2521 (voice) / 530.757.2566 (fax)
e-mail: mbunse@jrphistorical.com

MEMORANDUM

April 28, 2021

TO: David Rader, Santa Clara County Office of Planning and Development

FROM: Meta Bunse, JRP Principal
Heather Norby, JRP Senior Historian

RE: Stanford Bridge Building Peer Review, Historical Resources

---

JRP Historical Consulting, LLC (JRP) prepared the attached peer review of the Statement of Compatibility (SOC) regarding historic architectural (built) resources for the Bridge Building Project on the Stanford University campus, under contract with the Santa Clara County Office of Planning and Development. This review examines the SOC for adequacy of compliance with the historical resources requirements and conditions of the Stanford General Use Permit and Stanford Community Plan, both dating to 2000.

The attached table provides the specific JRP peer review comments on the SOC and the review conclusions are summarized below. This peer review concludes that the SOC does not adequately address the character-defining features of historical resources and potential historical resources in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project. Without further identification of historical resources, this SOC cannot adequately support the conclusion that the proposed project meets the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*, as required by the 2000 GUP. JRP recommends the following:

1. The conclusion that the Bridge Building is compatible with Main Quad and Old Chemistry cannot be supported without a more formal identification and consideration of the settings of these two historical resources. Revise or update Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms for Main Quad and Old Chemistry that identify the settings and the character-defining features of the resources and their settings.

2. The Oval, Lomita Mall, and Jane Stanford Way are likely components of the historic designed landscape of Stanford campus. JRP agrees with the compatibility statement on page 9 of the SOC that retaining the existing mature vegetation along the Oval meets the SOI Standards. However, the description of "expanding" Lomita Mall found in

paragraph 2, page 10 could suggest a material alteration of Lomita Mall and should be revised. It is understood that the east side of the project site will be more visually open than existing conditions, but it is important to maintain the footprint and plantings of Lomita Mall.

3. The plan set shows the Limits of Work along the south wall of Old Chemistry, beneath the building overhang. Describe measures the project will undertake to protect Old Chemistry from inadvertent damage during construction. Alternatively, if the project can demonstrate that the proposed project actions have no potential to inadvertently damage Old Chemistry, we recommend revising the Limits of Work.

4. SOI Standards call for new construction (additions or new buildings within historic districts) to be differentiated from, but complementary to, existing historic buildings. The SOC argues that the exterior wall surfaces of the rectilinear mass of the proposed building will be differentiated from nearby historic buildings through use of pre-casts, different wall texture, and different joint patterns, and that color choice will be compatible with the historic buildings. Because color alone is not enough to make the wall surfaces complementary to the historic buildings, please revise or provide additional design elements that complement the historic buildings.

5. Expand textual analysis regarding compatibility of the project with the size and scale of nearby historical resources, including historic landscapes. This analysis should be performed after completing the identification of historical resources noted in Comments #1 and #2.

Attachments

Peer Review Comments Table

Section Page#	Pdf Page#	Peer Review Comment
SOC 3	4	The conclusion that the Bridge Building is compatible with Main Quad and Old Chemistry cannot be supported without a more formal identification and consideration of the settings of these two historical resources. Revise or update Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms for Main Quad and Old Chemistry that identify the settings and the character-defining features of the resources and their settings. The lists of character-defining features do not identify what aspects of setting contribute to the historic character of the resources.
SOC 4	5	The Oval, Lomita Mall, and Jane Stanford Way are likely components of the historic designed landscape of Stanford campus. JRP agrees with the compatibility statement on page 9 of the SOC that retaining the existing mature vegetation along the Oval meets the SOI Standards. However, the description of "expanding" Lomita Mall found in paragraph 2, page 10 could suggest a material alteration of Lomita Mall and should be revised. It is understood that the east side of the project site will be more visually open than existing conditions, but it is important to maintain the footprint and plantings of Lomita Mall.
SOC 5	6	Drawing L030 shows the Limit of Work along the south wall of Old Chemistry, beneath the building overhang. Describe measures the project will undertake to protect Old Chemistry from inadvertent damage during construction. Alternatively, if the project can demonstrate that the proposed project actions have no potential to inadvertently damage Old Chemistry, we recommend revising the Limits of Work.
SOC 6	7	The setting of Old Chemistry has not been described or evaluated in the SOC. The aspects of the setting of Old Chemistry should be evaluated and defined given the close proximity of the proposed construction.
SOC 10	11	The character-defining features of Lomita Mall must be defined before determining the compatibility of this restorative action. See previous comment about evaluation of the historic designed landscape.
SOC 20	21	SOI Standards call for new construction (additions or new buildings within historic districts) to be differentiated from, but complementary to, existing historic buildings. The SOC argues that the exterior wall surfaces of the rectilinear mass of the proposed building will be differentiated from nearby historic buildings through use of pre-casts, different wall texture, and different joint patterns, and that color choice will be compatible with the historic buildings. Because color alone is not enough to make the wall surfaces complementary to the historic buildings, please revise or provide additional design elements that complement the historic buildings.
SOC 22	23	Red roof tiles and the color of the proposed exterior cladding is compatible with the materials of the nearby historic buildings. Please provide additional design elements that complement the historic buildings.
SOC 22	23	Figure 26 is a good visual representation of compatibility of scale, but this SOC needs more textual analysis here related to size and scale. The compatibility of the massing, size, and scale of the proposed building (4 stories plus roof) with the

Section Page#	Pdf Page#	Peer Review Comment
		3-story Old Chemistry building and other historical resources in the immediate vicinity of the proposed new construction should be further analyzed and articulated here.
SOC 24	25	In Figure 25, please explain what is meant by tripartite layers.

Stanford University

June 2nd, 2021

Mr. David Rader
Senior Planner
Department of Planning and Development
County of Santa Clara
70 W. Hedding Street, 7th Floor, East Wing
San Jose, CA 95110

File Number: PLN21-041
Subject: Response to Bridge Incomplete Letter for Architectural Site Approval

Dear Mr. Rader,

Please see the attached response to the incomplete letter for our ASA application for the Stanford University Bridge Building project. Below is a summary of responses.

PLANNING

1. On the Architectural Site Plan (sheet A-011), for clarity, please include the same labels that are also shown on the Illustrative Plan (sheet L-030). Labeling has been adjusted to remain consistent across plan sheets.

2. On the Basement Level Floor Plan (sheet A-100), please indicate which portions are sunken (in-ground) by calling out retaining walls through labeling or use of a legend/key. Additional detail has been provided to add clarity to locations of sunken garden. Retaining walls have been called out and spot elevations have been added on sheet A-100.

3. On the Level 1 Floor Plan (sheet A-101), please clearly indicate the grade level and street level at the entrance to the building to show how the first floor relates to the street level/transitions. Please also show the stairs at the front of the east wing. Spot elevations have been added to the plan to clarify grade at street level. Notes indicating building entrances and transitions have been added. The stairs at the east side of the building down to the lower level have also been clearly documented.

4. Please include a roof plan in the ASA architectural sheets. Roof plan is now included in the ASA plan set, see newly added sheet A-105.

5. On the West Elevation (sheet A-203), please label the dark gray material (type). Material call outs have been added on the elevations to clarify material types

6. Please identify location of logistical areas and provide details about how they will be used (e.g., materials stored, equipment, parking, trailers, stockpiling, fencing, etc.). Also, discuss the current use of these areas and proposed plan and timing for rehabilitation. Construction logistics areas shown on G-002. North site is currently a gravel lot, and South Site is the location of the Mudd building (submitted for Demolition permit). These areas will primarily be used for construction parking. At the completion of the Bridge Building project, the sites will be rehabilitated to existing conditions.

7. Please explain how the Bridge Building integrates with the existing regional loading dock. Describe connections to the Gilbert Building. The Bridge Building has a direct connection to the regional loading dock at the northwest corner of the basement level, see updated A-100 for notes. There are no direct connections between Gilbert and the Bridge building. New exterior hardscape on the west side of the Bridge building will conform to existing hardscape at Gilbert. Sheet A-011 has been updated to show ground level floor plan for Gilbert Building to show relationship with Bridge building.

Incomplete Comments from JRP Peer Review of Statement of Compatibility

8. The plan set shows the Limits of Work along the south wall of Old Chemistry, beneath the building overhang. Describe measures the project would undertake to protect Old Chemistry, a potential historic resource, from inadvertent damage during construction. Alternatively, if the project can demonstrate that the proposed project actions have no potential to inadvertently damage Old Chemistry, then the Limits of Work should be revised. Limit of work location has been adjusted to be consistent across all plan sheets and is shown pulled away from Old Chemistry building overhang. Post driven construction fencing will be maintained for the duration of the project.

9. The conclusion that the Bridge Building is compatible with Main Quad and Old Chemistry cannot be supported without a more formal identification and consideration of the settings of these two historical resources. Revise or update Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms for Main Quad and Old Chemistry that identify the settings and the character-defining features of the resources and their settings. Per a conversation with County staff and JRP on May 10th, a revised or updated DPR 523 form will not need to be provided. However, the included updated Statement of Compatibility identifies and discusses the settings and character-defining features of the Main Quad and Old Chemistry.

10. The Oval, Lomita Mall, and Jane Stanford Way are likely components of the historic designed landscape of Stanford campus. JRP agrees with the compatibility statement on page 9 of the SOC that retaining the existing mature vegetation along the Oval meets the SOI Standards. However, the description of “expanding” Lomita Mall found in paragraph 2, page 10 could suggest a material alteration of Lomita Mall and should be revised. It is understood that the east side of the project site will be more visually open than existing conditions, but it is important to maintain the footprint and plantings of Lomita Mall. Included updated Statement of

Compatibility clarifies the design intent of the project, which does not include expanding or materially altering Lomita Mall.

11. Please expand textual analysis regarding compatibility of the project with the size and scale of nearby historical resources, including historic landscapes (see Comment #10). See updated Statement of Compatibility, which contains and expanded textual analysis of the compatibility of the proposed project with the size and scale of nearby historical resources.

LAND DEVELEOPMENT AND ENGINEERING

12. The C.3 Stormwater Questionnaire submitted is not the current version. In addition, some of the fields in the questionnaire have been left blank. Please note that the information provided in the questionnaire is reported to the State Water Board. Therefore, it is important to complete all fields of the form as accurately as possible. Please address the following:
    a. Submit the questionnaire using the current form, which is available at: https://stgenpln.blob.core/windows.net/document/Stormwater_CWP_Questionnaire_NC.pdf Current form has been included in the resubmitted package.
    b. Complete all applicable fields in the questionnaire. Portions of Section 1 are missing, and Sections 7 and 8 have been left blank. Current form has been completed in full
    c. Review Section 6. Have all applicable site design and source control measures been accounted for? Is the project to be treated directly by the Lomita Regional Bioretention Basin or through in-lieu credits from the East Campus Stormwater Capture Facility? Make corrections to the form as needed. Under the "Treatment Systems" column, if the project is to be treated via the Lomita Basin, then also select Bioretention area." If the project is to be treated via in-lieu credits from the East Campus Capture Facility, then also select "Rain water harvest and use." See completed form for updated information.
13. Sheet C7.0 notes that treatment is to be provided via in-lieu credits from the East Campus Water Capture Facility. Sheet C7.1 notes that treatment will be provided by C3 Basin. C.3 treatment will be provided by Lomita Regional treatment facility. The project will drain to it directly, so no in-lieu credits will be needed.

14. In the plans, include the impervious area summary tables used for projects served by a regional stormwater treatment facility. Coordinate with the Stanford Water Resources and Civil Infrastructure Group. Impervious area summary table is included in the civil plans, and has been coordinated with Stanford Water Resources and Civil Infrastructure group.

15. Submit updated credit/capacity tracking sheets for the regional facility serving the project. In addition, submit an updated credit/capacity tracking sheet for the Lomita Regional Bioretention Basin that covers the loss of impervious area associated with the demolition of the Herrin Hall and Laboratory Buildings. Coordinate with the Stanford Water Resources and Civil Infrastructure Group. Lomita Basin usage and capacity tracking spreadsheet, provided by the Stanford Water Resources and Civil Infrastructure Group, is now shown on sheet C7.01. The spreadsheet accounts for the proposed Bridge Building and the demolition of the Herrin Hall and Lab buildings (as part of the Bass Biology project).

FIRE MARSHAL

16. Plans to state NFPA 13 Fire Sprinklers and fire pump (if proposed) will be a deferred submittal. Plan notes indicate that Fire Sprinklers will be a deferred submittal, see sheet G-001. Fire Pump is not proposed for this project.
    a. Plans to show fire pump location. Fire pump is not proposed on this project.
17. Plans to show aerial access. A minimum of 1 side of the building is to have a 26 ft drivable width located not less than 15 ft from the structure and not more than 30 ft. Proposed fire lane on north side of building is 26 feet wide and between 15-30 feet from structure. Aerial access is shown on updated sheet C9.00.
18. Plans are to clearly show 2 access routes to the structure with a minimum drivable width of 20 ft. Updated fire access plans show 2 access routes to the structure. The first is along Jane Stanford Way at the front of the building. The second is a new proposed fire lane on the north side of the building, accessed from Lomita Way.
    a. The plans do not show the entirety of the access. An example is sheet C9.0, the access is not shown as continuous. Fire access plans now show the wider network of fire access roads in the neighborhood. The project provides 2 access routes (Lomita Way and Jane Stanford Way)

19. Site Logistics Plan (Sheet G-002), is to clarify if fire department access will have a gate during construction (a Knox Box is shown on fencing). The plans will need to show the gate opening width. Construction fence will have a minimum 20' wide gate at Fire access road on Lomita Way. A knox box will be provided to access the lock on the gate. Sheet G-002 has been updated to show gate width.

20. Staging Area on sheet G-002 appears to be located on fire department access. Fire department access is to remain clear and functional at all times. Fire access road inside of construction fencing will remain clear and functional at all times. Sheet G-002 has been updated to show clear fire department access.

21. Plans show FDC location on side of building, why can FDC not be located at front of building? Fire Department Connection and Fire Water Backflow Preventor have now been relocated to the front of the building along Jane Stanford Way. See updated sheet C4.00.

Additional Comment from JRP's letter (not included in County Incomplete Letter)

22. SOI Standards call for new construction (additions or new buildings within historic districts) to be differentiated from, but complementary to, existing historic buildings. The SOC argues that the exterior wall surfaces of the rectilinear mass of the proposed building will be differentiated from nearby historic buildings through use of precasts, different wall texture, and different joint patterns, and that color choice will be compatible with the historic buildings. Because color along is not enough to make the wall surfaces complementary to the historic buildings, please revise or provide additional design elements that complement the historic buildings. See updated Statement of Compatibility for a discussion on the exterior wall surface of the proposed project.

Please feel free to contact me for any questions or clarification.

Regards,

Paul Forti
Project Executive
Stanford University

CC:
Stacey Yuen – Stanford University
Sapna Marfatia – Stanford University
Karen Hong – Stanford University
Sree Iyer – LMN Architects

Attachment F

Guideline for Architecture and Site Approval

*emphasis added to highlighted sections in attachment

PLANNING COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. 9494

County of Santa Clara, State of California

GUIDELINES FOR

ARCHITECTURE AND SITE APPROVAL

Adopted March 19, 1981

Printed 3/07

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

A. WHAT IS ARCHITECTURE AND SITE APPROVAL?

Architecture and Site Approval (ASA) is a procedure established by the County of Santa Clara Zoning Ordinance to review the quality of site and architectural design associated with proposed projects. ASA frequently results in conditions of approval being established which change and improve development design.

B. ASA COMMITTEE

In order to promote excellence of development, the Zoning Ordinance establishes a five-member committee, including one Planning Commissioner, to review each project proposal and establish conditions of approval. In carrying out this task, the committee examines numerous factors affecting development excellence, including: design, environmental impacts, landscaping, signs, traffic safety, drainage, fire protection, noise and energy.

C. INTENT OF ASA

Specifically, the County Zoning Ordinance provides that it is the intent of ASA to "secure the general purposes of this ordinance and the General Plan and to maintain the character and integrity of the neighborhood by promoting excellence of development, preventing undue traffic hazards or congestion, and encouraging the most appropriate development and use of land in harmony with the neighborhood." (Sec. 51-1, emphasis added)

D. DEVELOPMENT REQUIRING ASA

ASA is required in all industrial, commercial, professional office, historic and scenic zoning districts. It is also required in certain multiple residential zoning districts and other designated zoning districts. In addition to the specific requirements of individual zoning districts, the requirements for ASA may arise as a condition of a variance, special permit, or a use permit.

E. STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

There are three principal sources for the policy framework within which the ASA establishes the conditions of approval for individual development projects. First are the uniform standards, ordinances and resolutions adopted by the County Board of Supervisors and Planning Commission. These standards leave little room for interpretation in their application to individual projects. Requirements regarding setbacks, parking spaces, and maximum building height must either be satisfied, or a variance from these standards justified in a public hearing.

A second policy source is the County General Plan. The Plan establishes desired community conditions, goals and policies. It also contains certain criteria for

evaluating the merit of specific development proposals.

The third source for the ASA policy framework has arisen from recent experience with the functioning of various land uses both here and elsewhere in the nation. Policies toward these land uses have been developed based on both successful land development projects and problems associated with past failure to require adequate conditions of a development project.

In practice, these latter policy sources have been more akin to guidelines to reaching a goal of development excellence in the County of Santa Clara, rather than formal inflexible standards.
The guidelines approach attempts to integrate into project design an awareness of potential impacts of the proposed development, so as to bring about a better use of the land.

F. FLEXIBILITY

A key advantage of the development guidelines over standards has been their flexibility. The guidelines merely represent the most current knowledge regarding the reasons for the success or failure of land development. Unforeseen circumstances or an innovative approach may result in an approval design and site plan at variance with the guidelines. As we learn through the evaluation of different projects and designs, new guidelines may be added and former guidelines modified or removed. Nevertheless, throughout the process the basic goal of development excellence remains unchanged.

G. WHY WRITTEN GUIDELINES?

One danger of such flexible guidelines is that their implementation tends to be rather significantly affected by the attitudes and personal experiences of those who are responsible for enforcing them. Unless they are well thought out, clearly written down, and carried out in an intelligent manner, guidelines' vaunted flexibility can degenerate into inconsistency, arbitrariness and lack of fairness. This is why some jurisdictions tend to rely heavily on simplistic and inflexible written standards that are insensitive to the dynamics of new design ideas and building techniques.

These Guidelines for Architecture and Site Approval represent an attempt on the part of the County of Santa Clara to overcome the weaknesses of traditional approaches to design review. By emphasizing that they are but the current means to a goal, avoidance of simplistic implementation may be avoided. Most important, they can be easily updated and changed, based on actual experience with them.

H. HOW TO USE THE GUIDELINES

1. The first step in reviewing a submitted development proposal is reference to

the General Plan and the Zoning Ordinance. The project should be examined for its conformance with the minimal standards established for the zoning district in which it is located. If it is outside an urban service area, it should conform to the development policies and allowable uses stated in the General Plan. Items to look for regarding zoning are the building setback, height, lot coverage, etc. Staff should be aware of certain exceptions in the zoning ordinance which may be used to produce a better project. One example is the exception to residential setback requirements (Sec. 41-3) which facilitates greater compatibility with the neighborhood.

2. Secondly, standards and special ordinances have been adopted or drafted for certain special uses/areas of the County. These standards have been adopted for guidance to the staff and public. These "uses/areas" are listed below and the relevant standards and ordinances are available to the public and have been gathered together in a compendium for staff use. Should a proposed development fall within one of these use categories or geographic areas, reference should be made to the appropriate document for the preparation of possible conditions of development.

   County Resolutions, Policies, Ordinances, etc., which should be employed in certain cases during ASA review:

   a. Agricultural Stand Signs
   b. Billboards
   c. Cluster Permits
   d. Farmer's Market Standards
   e. Fire Access
   f. Historical Districts
   g. Horses
   h. Mobile Homes
   i. Off-Street Parking Standards
   j. Preschools
   k. Quarries
   l. Service Station Standards
   m. Standards for Redevelopment of Previously Approved Service Station to Convenience Commercial with Gas Service
   n. Solar Access for New Subdivision Development
   o. Timber Harvesting
   p. Summary of Zoning Regulations

3. Thirdly, staff should review the guidelines which follow in this document. Where particular guidelines are determined to be relevant to a specific development proposal, they should be translated into appropriate conditions of development. When in doubt about how to apply guidelines to a particular project, check recent ASA actions for similar projects.

   The guidelines may be reviewed as containing a series of

objectives for achieving development excellence in the County of Santa Clara. It is not the County's purpose to require each development to satisfy every applicable objective. Because of site restrictions or an innovative approach, some individual objectives may not be met. The ultimate test is whether overall, balancing very successful attainment of some objectives with not fully reaching others, the guidelines may have been satisfied by the proposed project.

4. The last step is to review any environmental assessment which may be required for the proposed project. Assessments may point out problems which could have been overlooked during the normal architecture and site approval procedure. Any such adverse impacts discovered through the assessment process would be mitigated by additional conditions imposed by ASA.

5. It should be noted that during the approval process, several additional plans may be required besides the initial site plan or building elevations/floor plan. Most commonly required is the landscape plan. Sign plans are most frequently required of commercial developments. Recently, the County has begun requiring energy conservation plans in certain cases.

6. When reviewing development proposals, staff time should not be wasted in conditioning inadequate development applications. No application should be considered complete which is in conflict with the General Plan or the Zoning Ordinance. Applications which in general fail to satisfy the guidelines or special ordinances or major aspects of them should also not be considered complete for the purpose of formal review and conditioning by the ASA Committee. In refusing to certify the application as complete, staff should make applicants aware of the specific inadequacies of their application.

I. UPDATING THE GUIDELINES

Following approval of these initial guidelines by the Planning Commission, they may be formally
updated at the request of staff or individual commissioners. Deletions, changes and additions would be presented to the Planning Commission for its approval.

GUIDELINES FOR ARCHITECTURE AND SITE APPROVAL

I. DESIGN

The appearance of spaces, buildings, and other structures has a material and substantial relationship to property values. In the past, many communities and neighborhoods have deteriorated through poor planning, a haphazard development approach, neglect of proper design standards, and the erection of buildings and structures unrelated to the sites and incompatible with the character of the neighborhood. This has resulted in such problems as the destruction of desirable natural land and vegetative forms, the creation of drainage and erosion problems on adjacent property, and the construction of structures out of scale and harmony with their neighborhoods. An objective of the design guidelines is to help alleviate these and other problems associated with poor design.

A. ARCHITECTURE

Structures should create an attractive and interesting exterior form through variation in surface, colors, textures and materials which carry through on all sides. For example, is sun and shade created through multiple outside surfaces? A change in level? Or does the project offer only expanses of blank wall completely incompatible with its surroundings? The architecture should create an enjoyable environment for those who will be working, shopping, or living in the proposed development.

1. Excellence of Design

Excellence of design is the most important architectural element making for a positive evaluation of a proposed project. A failure to achieve all the objectives suggested by the various guidelines is most likely to be accepted if all structures are of superior design and tied together with hard surfaces of quality material such as brick or tile. A key question would be whether the proposed project represents a clear improvement of the site's and neighborhood's aesthetic environment.

2. Scale

Structures should be designed to reflect a pleasing sense of scale with the neighborhood. Where massive structures out of scale with surrounding land uses are unavoidable, it is preferable that some landscaping/parking be eliminated so as to reduce building height to a scale more compatible with the neighbors. Alternately, taller buildings could be stepped down to lower buildings along the property periphery. A tall building separated from its neighbors by substantial landscaping and parking is not preferred. The result is frequently building isolation and breakup of the surrounding neighborhood. Conversely, in some more urbanized areas or

neighborhoods undergoing transition toward higher density, taller structures may be preferred over more suburban type structures.

3. Colors and Materials

Exterior colors and materials should blend with the natural setting, surrounding neighborhood and positive trends of the area. The use of natural materials and earth tones are encouraged. In some cases, such as structures built in certain cultural or architectural traditions, bright colors may be appropriate. Highly reflective surfaces and colors are discouraged. Materials should be selected for durability and ease of maintenance, as well as initial beauty. Artificial, composition type materials (including simulated wood or masonry) lacking strong evidence of durability and compatibility with traditional types of building materials are discouraged.

4. Roofs

Flat roofed box-like structures are not approved unless part of an exceptional design. Hip, gable, shed and mansard (which wrap around front and sides of the structure) roofs are usually preferred. Encouraged roofing materials include concrete tile, terra cotta tile, wood shingles and shakes (last two are not recommended in high fire hazard zones). Composition roofing may be satisfactory behind mansard roofs or on single family, duplex and triplexes. Machinery on the roof (except solar) should be screened from ground view and from neighboring buildings by projections which appear to be part of the roof.

5. Lighting

External lighting, when used, should be subdued. It should enhance building design and landscaping, as well as provide for safety and security. It should not create glare for occupants, neighboring properties or streets. Lighting fixtures should be durable and compatible with building design and landscaping. Tall fixtures that illuminate large areas should be avoided. Not allowed are festooned or naked bulb lighting, or flashing bulb lighting. Energy conservation should be given consideration when planning the amount and type of lighting. High crime areas should be well lit.

6. Compatibility With Neighbors

Structures should relate in size and general appearance to adjacent buildings and to the neighborhood in which they are located. No structures will be approved which is aesthetically incompatible with the best neighboring structures. Site design, arch architecture and landscaping; use of similar roofing, wall material and complementary colors are means by which a proposed project can be made compatible with its neighbors.

Attachment G

2000 Stanford General Use Permit EIR Excerpt

(Historical Resources)

*emphasis added to highlighted sections in attachment

4.9 HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

This section identifies potential project impacts to historic and archaeological resources. The potential to affect paleontological resources and human remains is also evaluated. Analysis includes potential effects both to known sites and previously undiscovered resources.

4.9.A SETTING

4.9.A.1 Studies of Area

The project area falls within the San Francisco Bay archaeological region as described by Moratto (1984). The prehistory of this region is not well established. Urban sprawl and unpublished data from "salvage archaeology" activities have led to a paucity of information (Moratto 1984:218, Allen et al. 1999:29). Early San Francisco Bay area archaeological field studies focused on data retrieval in advance of construction activities. "In many cases, only large sites producing showy artifacts were so recognized…[and even] these sites for the most part escaped systematic investigation or analysis" (Allen et al. 1999:29).

N.C. Nelson conducted the first intensive survey of archaeological sites in the San Francisco Bay region between 1906 and 1908. He documented more than 425 "earth mounds and shell heaps" between the Russian River and Half Moon Bay (Moratto 1984:227). In recent years, several overviews of the archaeology of the Santa Clara Valley and Central California have been attempted. A more detailed discussion and overview of the archaeology of the Santa Clara Valley is contained in Allen et al. (1999) and the reports cited therein (Bergthold [1982], Elsasser [1986], and Hylkema [1998b])..

Beginning in the 1920s, archaeological sites located on Stanford lands have been evaluated by the faculty and students (Stanford University Community Plan 1999:74). The first systematic investigation of the 8,180-acre campus was conducted in 1986 by the Campus Archaeology program. In total, 65 prehistoric archaeological sites have been identified on Stanford Campus.

4.9.A.2 Prehistory and Ethnography

The project area occurs within the territory of the Tamyen, or Santa Clara Costanoan, language group (Levy 1978; Moratto 1984), one of the Ohlone-speaking groups that inhabited the area from central San Francisco Bay to Monterey Bay and east to the crest of the Coast ranges (Allen et al. 1999:48). Today, Native Americans from this region identify themselves as Ohlone and have contributed important texts to the literature on Ohlone culture and history (Hylkema 1998a and Kehl and Yamana 1995 in Allen et al. 1999:48). A detailed discussion and overview of the ethnography of the region is contained in Allen et al. (1999), Hylkema in Allen et al. (1999), Moratto (1984), and Levy (1978) for. The following brief synthesis is distilled from those reports.

Archaeological evidence at various sites indicate that the ancestral Ohlone may have inhabited the region as recently as 9000 years ago. Levy (1978:486) dates the "arrival" of the present day Ohlone at approximately 500 A.D. The total Ohlone population just prior to and at the point of European contact is unknown. Kroeber has estimated the total Ohlone population to have been about 7,000, with an average of 1,000 individuals in each language group such as the Santa Clara Costanoan (Kroeber in Allen et al. 1999:48). Levy (1978) has placed the Ohlone population at the time of Euro-contact as being closer to 10,000, with from 200 to 2,700 individuals in each language group.

In 1770 the Ohlones lived in approximately 50 separate and politically autonomous nations or tribelets (Levy 1978:485). Each tribelet had one or more permanent village sites, as well as various seasonal, temporary camps at scattered locations within their territory. Groups of individuals periodically utilized these temporary camps to fish, hunt, and collect plant foods. Each tribelet averaged 200 individuals, with ranges from 50 to 500 persons not unheard of. Milliken has estimated population densities at this time to have been an average of 2.5 persons per square mile (Milliken in Allen et al. 1999:51).

The introduction of the Mission system to the San Francisco Bay region in the 1770s initiated a rapid and devastating population decline among the Costanoans. Mission baptismal records demonstrate that the last Costanoan tribelets living an aboriginal existence had disappeared by 1810. The people experienced cataclysmic changes in almost all areas of their life as a result of introduced diseases and declining birth rates. Their population declined from 10,000 or more in 1770 to less than 2,000 in 1832. Following secularization of the Missions by the Mexican Government, most Costanoans left the Missions to find employment at local ranches as manual laborers. Costanoan languages were considered extinct by 1935, although some families continued to retain the usage of phrases and other words until recent times.

As of 1973, only an estimated 130 to 200 people of Costanoan descent remained in the San Francisco Bay area (Levy 1978:486); however, this estimate was not based on actual U.S. Census information and many more may have been present.

4.9.A.3 History

In 1769 Gaspar de Portolá, a Spanish explorer searching for Monterey Bay, pitched camp on the northwest bank of the San Francisquito Creek (Hoover 1990:398). Father Juan Crespí, accompanying Portolá, wrote:

> We pitched camp in a plain some six leagues long, grown with good oaks and live oaks, and with much other timber in the neighborhood. This plain has two good arroyos with a good flow of water, and at the southern end of the estuary there is a good river, with plenty of water, which passes through the plain mentioned, well wooded on its banks [Guadalupe River]. This entire port is surrounded by many and large villages of barbarous heathen who are very affable, mild, and docile, and very generous.

Hoover states that "the site of the camp under a tall redwood is generally thought to be across the creek from the lone redwood tree that still stands beside the Southern Pacific railroad tracks at Palo Alto" (1990:398). The tree, called the *Palo Alto* (tall tree) by the Spaniards, was a

landmark for all: local Indians, Spanish explorers, missionaries, soldiers, and travelers along the peninsula between San Francisco and the missions of Santa Clara and San José.

During the mission period, the boundary between the pasturelands of Mission San Francisco de Asis (Mission Dolores) to the north and Mission Santa Clara to the south was defined by the San Francisquito Creek drainage (EIP 1998: 4.3-6). Following secularization of the missions, the mission lands were distributed to the "Californios" as large land grants.

The project area is partially located within the boundaries of the land grant Rancho San Francisquito, an area of 1,500 acres granted to Don Antonino Buelna by Governor Alvarado in the 1830s. The grant is bounded to the north by Rancho Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito, to the west by the San Francisquito Creek, and to the south and east by the Rancho Rincón de San Francisquito. Don Antonio's adobe, which was built near the northern edge of the present day Stanford University Golf Course is no longer extant. Following the Don's death in 1853, numerous squatters laid claim to the land. By 1863, many of these claims had been bought out by George Gordon, a wealthy San Francisco businessman who had secured title to most of the original land grant (Hoover 1990:407; Winslow 1993:18). Leland Stanford, a New York native, came to California in 1852. Upon settling in Sacramento, he and his brothers built their fortune dealing in the mercantile trade during the gold rush (Hoover 1990:418). As a prominent businessman, Leland Stanford became the first Republican governor in California in 1862. Along with Charles Crocker, Mark Hopkins, and Collis P. Huntington, (the Big Four), Stanford built and co-owned the Central Pacific Railroad (later merged with the Southern Pacific Railroad) an economic entity that monopolized rail transportation on the west coast into the 20th century.

In 1876, Leland Stanford purchased 650 acres of Gordon's Rancho San Francisquito, including the country home. He later expanded his holdings by acquiring title to 8,000 acres of adjoining lands. On these lands, Stanford built a stock farm where he spent much of his time breeding and training pedigree race horses (Davis and Nilan 1989:9). The Palo Alto Stock Farm as it was known, was named for the landmark *Palo Alto* tree which still stands today.

In 1884, the Stanfords experienced a family tragedy when their beloved 15-year-old son died unexpectedly in Florence, Italy following a bout of typhoid fever. Committed to building a memorial to their son, and a gift to humanity, the Stanfords founded the Leland Stanford Junior University in his honor. The University cornerstone was laid in the center of the Stanford lands on May 14, 1887, the anniversary of Leland Jr.s' birth. Classes began in October 1891 with a student body of 559 freshman, upperclassmen transfers, graduate students and "special" students, and a faculty of 15 (Stanford University 1999).

The campus grounds encompass several tracts including Ayrshire Farm, Hoag Farm, Coon Farm (located between San Francisquito and Los Trancos creeks), and Felt Farm (Rancho de los Trancos). Ayrshire Farm was owned by Peter Coutts, better known to locals as "the Frenchman." Coutts, whose real name was Jean-Baptiste Paulin Caperon, was a wealthy and educated French banker and publisher of La Liberte, a Royalist French newspaper (Davis and Nilan 1989:44; Hoover 1990:418). As a political exile, Coutts and his family arrived in America in 1874 and settled in the vicinity of Mayfield. Ayrshire Farm soon became a showplace for his prize winning Ayrshire and Holstein-Friesian dairy cattle and his orchards. In the early 1880s,

the political climate in France began to shift in his favor. Feeling safe to return to his homeland, Coutts returned to France where he remained until his death in 1890. In 1891, Coutts' home, located at 859 Escondido Road, became the residence of Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of the newly founded Stanford University. Dr. Jordan named the place *Escondite*, or "hiding place." Several other buildings and structures remain extant from the period of Coutts' ownership including the Frenchman's Tower, a two-story brick structure located on Old Page Mill Road. Coutts built the tower to house a tank for the underground water supply he vainly hoped he would find in the nearby hillsides but never did. Today the Ayrshire Farm tract and Escondite are located within Escondido Village, Stanford University, just east of Campus Drive.

The Campus Plan

Frederick Law Olmsted, a prominent landscape architect in America during the late 19th and early 20th century, was hired to design the University buildings and grounds. The task of actually drawing the plans and overseeing construction however, was given to Charles Allerton Coolidge, the youngest member of the prominent Boston architectural firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge. Coolidge and his Boston partners were known for their work in the style of their late mentor, H.H. Richardson, founder of the Richardsonian Romanesque building style. Initial designs for the University were submitted to the Stanfords in April 1887, barely one month before the cornerstone was laid in May of that same year.

From the beginning, Stanford maintained a controlling hand in the design of the University, resulting in a tumultuous relationship with Olmsted, who envisioned a more naturalistic plan for the buildings. Rather than constructing University buildings nestled among the foothills as was Olmsted's preference, a flat site was chosen to allow for the expansion of the university through a series of quadrangles extending laterally from the original main quadrangle. Lending to the formal arrangement of the buildings and the imposing nature of the structures on the environment, a mile long approach to the campus was designed as the major north/south axis. Palm Drive as it is known is lined with palm trees, adding to the sense of transition from the less formal to the formal. The main quadrangle is also defined with a secondary east/west axis, which was to be extended in both directions by additional quadrangles to be built as the University expanded. The architectural style of the original buildings is a combination of Romanesque and California Mission, built of local sandstone with red tile roofs, laid out in a rectilinear pattern around a central quad. The buildings are connected by long covered arcades repeating the Romanesque arch pattern along their length. The main axis/approach was designed to pass through the Memorial Arch (which collapsed in the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and has not been rebuilt), culminating at the Memorial Church, Mrs. Stanford's memorial to her late husband who died in 1893.

Building activity following the 1906 earthquake and prior to World War II included a series of buildings designed by the San Francisco architecture firm of Bakewell and Brown. These buildings, located to the east of the main quadrangle, include Green Library West, Education Building, the Art Gallery, and the Hoover Tower. Post-war architecture attempted to mimic the historical plans while taking on more modern designs and materials.

Today, the 2,300-acre central campus includes the Quad and other classroom buildings, laboratories, libraries, residence halls, golf course, athletic facilities, the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center and faculty-staff housing subdivisions.

Historic Sites on the Stanford Campus

The Santa Clara County Historical Heritage Commission (HHC) is responsible for overseeing the protection of historical resources throughout the unincorporated areas of the County. The Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory (County Inventory) is the official listing of historic sites and is maintained by the Commission. The County Inventory was first published in 1979 and is updated as new sites are approved by the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors.

The County Inventory consists entirely of sites that have been listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places and/or the California Register of Historical Resources. As of May 2000, the Inventory includes the following 21 resources located on Stanford lands within Santa Clara County:

1. Stanford University Main Quadrangle and Memorial Church
2. Cecil H. Green Library West
3. Cooksey (Synergy) House
4. Dunn - Bacon House
5. Durand - Kirkman House
6. Electioneer Statue
7. Encina Hall
8. Escondite Cottage/Remains of Ayrshire Farm
9. Fire Truck House
10. Frenchman's Tower
11. Griffen-Drell House
12. Hanna House
13. Hesperides
14. Hoover Tower
15. The Knoll
16. Leland Stanford Junior Museum/Cantor Center for Visual Arts
17. Lou Henry Hoover House
18. Owen House
19. Red Barn/Palo Alto Stock Farm Horse Barn
20. Thomas Weiton Stanford Art Gallery
21. Tower House (Frenchman's Library)/Remains of Ayrshire Farm

In addition to its responsibility for proposing additions to the County Inventory, the Santa Clara County HHC is asked by County planning staff to make recommendations to the County Planning Commission regarding proposed projects that might affect historical resources included on the County Inventory.

In 1986, Stanford created an internal planning mechanism called the Stanford University Historic Values Index (HVI) to identify historic structures and sites on Stanford lands

that are of particular significance to the community at large. Using criteria that overlap somewhat with the criteria of the National Register and California Register, but also including new "themes" such as "features which relate to University lore and humor", Stanford's Historic Values Subcommittee assigns a numerical ranking to each structure and site it reviews. Recently the Subcommittee has decided that in addition to providing an HVI ranking, the Subcommittee will also complete an informational State Record Form to record each site and structure reviewed pursuant to National Register and California Register criteria.

To date, 94 buildings and campus features have been evaluated for placement on the HVI Cumulative Evaluation Index. This number represents all Campus structures which will be at least 50 years old by 2010 and many of the landscape features, e.g., Palm Drive and the Arboretum. However, many of the structures on the HVI Cumulative Evaluation Index have not been systematically evaluated for inclusion in Santa Clara County's Heritage Resources Inventory. The HVI Cumulative Evaluation Index is available for viewing at the Santa Clara County Planning Office.

All surface areas of Stanford University have been surveyed for archaeological sites. As of August 1999, 65 prehistoric archaeological sites (including isolates, lithic scatters, millingstone/petroglyphs, and occupation sites) have been identified and mapped. A comprehensive inventory of these sites is maintained by the Campus Archaeologist. The precise locations of the sites are not set forth in this EIR to avoid public disclosure that would raise the potential for vandalism of the sites.

4.9.A.4 Paleontology

The 1989 Santa Clara County General Use Permit for Stanford University EIR (EIP 1989:15-7) states that the Berkeley Museum has recorded four paleontological sites on or near Stanford lands. The most important of these is a site near the Stanford Linear Accelerator where a Paleoparadoxia ("sea cow") was uncovered during excavation. This is the best-preserved and most complete Paleoparadoxia skeleton found outside of China. Of the other three sites, one contained the upper leg bone of a seal, one contained an Allodemus hip bone, and one contained the remains of other marine mammals.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) has recorded three fossil discoveries in addition to the Paleoparadoxia (EIP 1989:15-7). The first was a large mastodon tusk found in the bank of San Francisquito Creek. The second and third were fragments of petrified mastodon and/or dinosaur bone. One of these locations is near the Veterans' Administration Hospital in Palo Alto; the other is on Junipero Serra Boulevard west of Page Mill Road.

Other paleontological artifacts have been uncovered, collected, and catalogued by Stanford University (EIP 1989:15-8). Isolated fragments of fossil ribs and lower limbs, from late Pleistocene mammals, have also been discovered in various locations.

Most of the paleontological remains to be found in the Stanford area are marine fossils such as the remains of clams and snails (EIP 1989:15-11). In addition, Stanford lands contain old

quarries, creek beds, cut slopes and rock outcroppings which are of geological interest and educational value. The best exposed rock formations are along Arastradero Road.

4.9.B EVALUATION CRITERIA WITH POINTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15064.5 includes provisions for significance criteria related to archaeological and historical resources. A significant archaeological or historical resource is defined as one which meets the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources, is included in a local register of historic resources, or is determined by the lead agency to be historically significant. A significant impact is characterized as a "substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource."

Public Resource Code Section 5024.1 authorizes the establishment of the California Register of Historical Resources. Any identified cultural resources must, therefore, be evaluated against the California Register criteria. In order to be determined eligible for the California Register, a property must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria, modeled on the National Register criteria:

1. It is associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history and cultural heritage of California and the United States;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to the nation or to California's past;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the state and the nation.

In addition to meeting one of the above criteria, a significant property must exhibit a measure of integrity. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historic properties and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is judged in relation to location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a property is thought to be eligible.

Public Resource Code Section 21083.2 governs the treatment of unique archaeological resources, defined as "an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated" as meeting any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, appropriate mitigation measures shall be required to preserve the resource in-place, in an undisturbed state. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to 1) planning construction to avoid the site, 2) deeding conservation easements, or 3) capping the site prior to construction. If a resource is determined to be a "non-unique archaeological resource" no further consideration of the resource by the lead agency is necessary.

Table 4.9-1

Evaluation Criteria with Points of Significance - Historic and Archaeological Resources

Evaluation Criteria	As Measured by	Point of Significance	Justification
1. Will the project cause a substantial adverse change (including demolition) in the significance of an historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?	Number of historical resources affected by project activities	Greater than 0 resources	CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5 Public Resources Code § 5024.1 and § 21084.1 Santa Clara County General Plan, Rural Unincorporated Area Issues & Policies, Section O Santa Clara County Heritage Resources Inventory Santa Clara County Environmental Evaluation Checklist Item E(a) and (e)
2. Will the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a unique archaeological resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2?	Number of archaeological resources affected by project activities	Greater than 0 resources	CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5 Public Resources Code § 5024.1, § 21083.2, and § 21084.1 Santa Clara County General Plan, Rural Unincorporated Area Issues & Policies, Section O Santa Clara County Environmental Evaluation Checklist Item E(b)
3. Will the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	Number of unique resources, sites, or features destroyed	Greater than 0 unique resources, sites, or features destroyed	Public Resources Code § 5097.5 Santa Clara County Environmental Evaluation Checklist Item E(c)
4. Will the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	Number of disturbances of remains	Greater than 0 disturbances	CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5(d) Santa Clara County Environmental Evaluation Checklist Item E(d)

4.9.C IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT: **HA-1: Will the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?**

Analysis: *Significant*

As described above, 21 Stanford structures and sites are currently included in the Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory, and it is possible that other Stanford structures and sites will be added to that County Inventory in the future. The General Use Permit proposes 2,035,000 gross square feet of academic development and up to 3,018 housing units in specified development districts, but does not identify the precise locations within particular development districts where construction will occur. Those locations are not known at this time. If the General Use Permit is approved, it is possible that specific building projects would be proposed that would either remodel or demolish resources that are either currently included in the County Inventory or that are determined by the County to be historical resources.

Construction of an underground parking structure is proposed for the area beneath the "Oval" at the southern end of Palm Drive. The Oval is listed in the HVI Cumulative Evaluation Index as the "Palm Drive Open Space." Palm Drive, in its entirety, is considered a historical landscape feature with strong visual integrity. This area is also included in the proposed Campus Open Space designation. The Oval itself was an important defining element to the original campus plan. Access ramps, elevators, and ventilation equipment for the parking structure could alter the character of the Oval. In addition, sub-surface construction activities may encounter unknown archaeological resources, which should be addressed pursuant to Impact HA-2.

Remodeling

If a particular project to be developed under the General Use Permit would include remodeling an existing structure, the first inquiry would be whether the existing structure is included in the County Inventory. If the structure is included in the County Inventory, remodeling it would cause a potentially significant impact requiring mitigation.

If the structure is not on the County Inventory, the next inquiry is whether the structure is 50 or more years old. If the existing structure is not at least 50 years old, it is not generally considered by the County to be a historical resource and remodeling would cause no impact.

Demolition

If a particular project to be developed under the General Use Permit would require demolition of an existing structure, the first inquiry would be whether the

existing structure is included in the County Inventory. This is a potentially significant impact that would require mitigation. If the structure to be demolished is not included in the County Inventory, the next question is whether the structure is 50 or more years old. If not, demolition would likely cause no impact.

Mitigation: **HA-1: Protection of Historic Resources**

(a) If a construction project to be carried out pursuant to the General Use Permit includes remodeling of, or development that could physically affect, a structure that is included in the Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the National Register of Historic Places, or that County planning staff determines is eligible for listing or is a potential historic resource, the following shall apply:

1. *Remodeling:* The remodeling shall be conducted following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings, or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995).

If the structure to be remodeled is not on the County Inventory, but is 50 or more years old, Stanford will assess the structure to evaluate whether it appears eligible for inclusion in the County Inventory, and will submit its assessment to County planning staff for independent review. If County planning staff determines that the structure is potentially eligible for the Inventory, or is a potential historic resource, planning staff will submit the assessment to the Santa Clara County HHC for review. If the structure is determined to be eligible, then the mitigation described above shall be required.

2. New Development: New development plans shall be reviewed by the Santa Clara County HHC for appropriateness of design and siting to ensure that the historical significance of the structure is not adversely affected. If the structure is listed on the California Register or the National Register, the HHC shall request SHPO comment prior to approving the proposed project.

(b) Prior to demolishing any structure that is 50 or more years old, Stanford shall submit an assessment of the structure regarding its eligibility for listing to the County planning staff. If the planning staff determines that the structure is potentially eligible for listing, or is a potential historic resource, then a site-specific analysis of the impact and any feasible mitigation measures, including avoidance of the resource, shall be prepared as part of the environmental review of the project and the demolition will be referred to the Santa Clara County HHC for its recommendation prior to County approval of a demolition permit.

(c) Mitigation measures to protect The Oval from significant impacts during construction and operation of the proposed parking structure shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following.

- The parking structure shall be designed so that entrance ramps for both vehicular and pedestrian traffic are located far enough to the east and west sides of the Oval, or potentially outside the Oval itself (on the existing roadway or in the "ears" east and west of the Oval), as to not be noticeable by traffic approaching the main Campus on Palm Drive.
- Above ground ventilation systems, and other necessary structures shall be designed in a manner compatible with a park-like setting (i.e. installing the ventilation ducts below/as part of park benches). Structures will not exceed a ground height of two feet and will be placed to the east and west of the main view corridor so as not to detract the eye from the intended approach to the main Campus.
- During all construction activities, heavy equipment and earth-disturbing activities shall be screened from view by temporary construction fencing.
- Following completion of the proposed parking structure, the Oval will be returned to its pre-construction appearance and opened to public access.

After Mitigation: *Significant*

Implementation of Measure HA-1: Protection of Historic Resources would reduce significant impacts to historic resources by requiring that the County conduct a site specific analysis of any potential impacts to historic resources and identify any feasible mitigation measures for those impacts before approving any project with the potential to significantly impact historic resources. Although all feasible mitigation measures would be required for such projects, it is not possible at this time to determine whether the measures would reduce the impacts to less than significant levels because the evaluation of impacts to historic resources and corresponding mitigation is inherently site specific. Therefore, the impact is considered to be significant and unavoidable.

IMPACT: HA-2: Will the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21083.2?

Analysis: *Significant*

Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

All surface areas of Stanford University have been surveyed for archaeological sites. As of August 1999, 65 prehistoric archaeological sites (including isolates, lithic scatters, millingstone/petroglyphs, and occupation sites) have been identified and mapped. Of these, five sites are located in two Planning Districts where development is contemplated under the General Use Permit (Lathrop and West Campus). As is described under Impact HA-1 above, specific sites for development under the General Use Permit have not been identified, and it is possible that all five of the mapped prehistoric archaeological sites would be avoided. If, however, construction were proposed at one of the five mapped sites, a site-specific analysis would be required to determine whether the site

constituted a "unique archaeological resource" within the meaning of Public Resources Code section 21083.2 or a historical resource within the meaning of Public Resources Code 21084.1, and if so, whether the site would be adversely affected, thus resulting in a significant impact.

In addition, it is possible that previously unknown prehistoric archaeological sites could be unearthed during excavation or earthmoving activities for a particular project. This could cause a significant impact to a unique archaeological resource or a historical resource.

Historic Period Archaeological Sites

Stanford University has conducted a survey of potential archaeological sites on Stanford University lands dating from the "historic" period, beginning in 1769. Using county records, insurance records, and other documents, Stanford has generated maps of possible locations of archaeological sites (e.g. remains of buildings, privies, trash pits) from the historic period. Using these maps, Stanford has monitored construction activities and excavated several archaeological sites from the historic period.

It is possible that development under the General Use Permit could adversely affect one or more of the mapped sites. If an adversely affected site were determined to constitute a "unique archaeological resource" within the meaning of Public Resources Code section 21083.2(g) or a historical resource within the meaning of Public Resources Code 21084.1, the adverse effect would be considered significant.

In addition, as for prehistoric sites, it is possible that earthmoving activities outside mapped sites could result in unanticipated discoveries of sites that could result in significant impacts to unique archaeological resources or historical resources.

Mitigation: **HA-2: Protection of Archaeological Resources**

(a) Stanford shall provide a map to the County Planning Office, to be maintained as a confidential record, that shows the location of all known prehistoric and historic archaeological resources in the unincorporated Santa Clara County portion of Stanford lands. If a project proposed pursuant to the General Use Permit were sited on a mapped prehistoric archaeological site, further site-specific analysis will be required to determine whether a significant impact would occur. Site-specific mitigation shall be identified by the County in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code.

(b) Should previously unidentified historic or prehistoric archaeological resources be discovered during construction, the contractor shall cease work in the immediate area and the County and Campus Archaeologist shall be contacted. The County may choose to retain an independent archaeologist to evaluate the site. Stanford's archaeologist shall assess the significance of the find and make mitigation recommendations (e.g., manual excavation of the immediate area), if warranted. If performed by Stanford's archaeologist, the assessment shall be forwarded to County planning staff for independent review. If the County deems

it appropriate, the County may hire an independent archaeologist to review the finds, proposed treatment plans, and reports prepared by the Campus Archaeologist.

Construction monitoring shall be conducted at any time ground-disturbing activities (greater than 12 inches in depth) are taking place in the immediate vicinity of archaeological resources discovered as described above. This includes building foundation demolition and construction, tree or tree-root removal, landscape irrigation installation, and utility line excavation.

If data recovery does not produce evidence of significant archaeological resources within the project area, further mitigation shall be limited to construction monitoring, unless additional testing or other specific mitigation measures are determined by a qualified archaeologist (Stanford's archaeologist or an independent archaeologist retained by the County) to be necessary to ensure avoidance of damage to significant archaeological resources. A technical report of findings describing the results of all monitoring shall be prepared in accordance with professional standards. The archaeological monitoring program shall be implemented by an individual meeting the Secretary of Interior Professional Qualifications Standards in Archaeology (36 CFR 61); individual field monitors shall be qualified in the recognition of archaeological resources of both the historic and/or prehistoric periods and possess sufficient academic and field training as required to conduct the work effectively and without undue delay.

(c) In the event that human skeletal remains are encountered, the applicant is required by County Ordinance No. B6-18 to immediately notify the County Coroner. Upon determination by the County Coroner that the remains are Native American, the coroner shall contact the California Native American Heritage Commission, pursuant to subdivision (c) of section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code and the County Coordinator of Indian affairs. No further disturbance of the site may be made except in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws regarding Native American burials and artifacts. If artifacts are found on the site the Campus Archaeologist shall be contacted along with the County Planning Office. No further disturbance of the artifacts may be made except in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws regarding Native American burials and artifacts.

After Mitigation: *Less than Significant*

Implementation of Measure HA-2: Protection of Archaeological Resources, would ensure protection of archaeological resources, and appropriate data recovery if resources are affected by future construction. This measure would reduce impacts to less than significant.

IMPACT: HA-3: Will the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Analysis: *Significant*

Only one fossil find has been recorded near the project area: a bison humerus recovered from a deep basement excavation at the Medical Center. However, it is possible that excavation would uncover unique paleontological resources. This impact is therefore considered significant.

Mitigation: **HA-3: Protection of Undiscovered Paleontological Materials**

In the event that fossilized or unfossilized shell or bone is uncovered during any earth-disturbing operation resulting from development under the proposed project, contractors shall stop work in the immediate area of the find and notify the Campus Archaeologist and the County Building Inspector assigned to the project. The Campus Archaeologist shall visit the site and make recommendations for treatment of the find (including consultation with a paleontologist and excavation, if warranted), which would be sent to the County Building Inspection Office and the County Planning Office. If a fossil find is confirmed, it will be recorded with the USGS and curated in an appropriate repository.

After Mitigation: *Less than Significant*

Implementation of Measure HA-3: Protection of Undiscovered Paleontological Materials, would ensure protection of paleontological resources, and appropriate data recovery if resources are affected by future construction. This measure would reduce impacts to less than significant.

IMPACT: HA-4: Will the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Analysis: *Significant*

Although highly unlikely, there is the possibility that human remains, including Native American burials, will be encountered during ground disturbing activities. This impact is therefore considered significant.

Mitigation: **HA-2: Protection of Archaeological Resources**

See Mitigation Measure HA-2(c) above.

After Mitigation: *Less than Significant*

Implementation of Measure HA-2(c): Protection of Archaeological Resources, would ensure that appropriate treatment of any human remains encountered during construction will be required. This measure would reduce impacts to less than significant.

4.9.D CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Existing and probable future projects within the project vicinity include the Stanford University Medical Center, Center for Cancer Treatment and Prevention/Ambulatory Care Pavilion and Parking Structure IV, Stanford Sand Hill Road Corridor, and Carnegie Foundation Research/Office Facility. All of these projects have the potential to further affect historic and archaeological resources within Stanford owned lands.

IMPACT: HA-C1: Will the project combined with cumulative projects have a potential to disturb historical resources?

Analysis: *Significant*

As is described above, any impacts to historical resources will require analysis on a site-specific basis. The same is true for cumulative analysis of these impacts.

The Sand Hill Road Corridor Project EIR has identified that there are a significant number of known historical resources within that project area that may be impacted by project activities. Cumulatively, this project, together with the projects proposed as part of the Stanford GUP, could create a significant impact to the historical resources within Santa Clara County if effects to historic structures cannot be avoided.

Because it is unknown at this time whether historical resources can be adequately protected, even with future site-specific analysis, this impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

Mitigation: Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce the project's incremental contribution to cumulative impacts to historical resources, but it cannot be determined at this time whether feasible mitigation exists to reduce these impacts to a level that is less than significant.

HA-1: Protection of Historic Resources

After Mitigation: *Significant*

Impact: HA-C2-4: Will the project combined with cumulative projects have a potential to disturb archaeological, unique geological, or paleontological resources, or human remains?

Analysis: *Significant*

As is described above, any impacts to archaeological resources will require analysis on a site-specific basis. The same is true for cumulative analysis of these impacts.

The project's incremental contribution to cumulative impacts would be significant prior to mitigation. However, impacts to geological and paleontological resources, as well as to human remains, would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation: *Archaeological Resources*: Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce the impacts of the project to archaeological resources.

HA-2: Protection of Archaeological Resources

Other projects within Stanford lands also include mitigation, which will reduce their impacts to less than significant. The Sand Hill Road Project includes extensive mitigation to avoid resources where feasible and conduct data recovery at sites where archaeological resources would be affected.

Unique Geologic, Paleontological Resources and Human Remains: No mitigation is necessary.

After Mitigation: *Less than Significant*