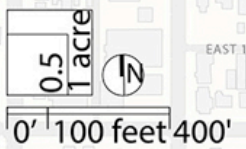
The background of the image is a dark green, semi-transparent map of the University of Oregon campus. The map shows various buildings, walkways, and green spaces, with a grid-like pattern of streets and paths. The text is centered over this map.

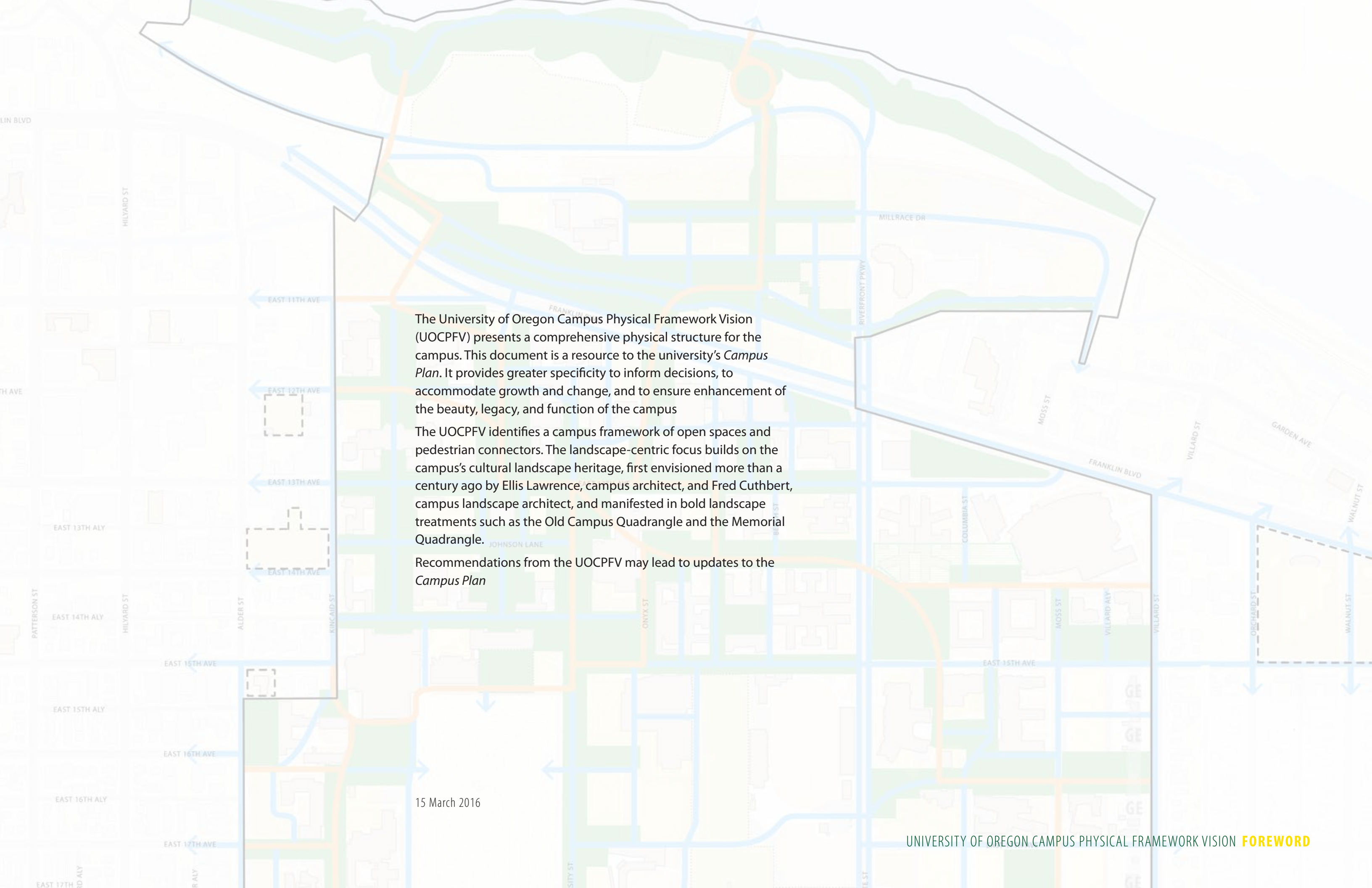
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
CAMPUS PHYSICAL
FRAMEWORK VISION



Place Names - Existing

- Campus boundary
- UO-owned building
- Building leased by UO
- Non-campus building





The University of Oregon Campus Physical Framework Vision (UOCPFV) presents a comprehensive physical structure for the campus. This document is a resource to the university's *Campus Plan*. It provides greater specificity to inform decisions, to accommodate growth and change, and to ensure enhancement of the beauty, legacy, and function of the campus

The UOCPFV identifies a campus framework of open spaces and pedestrian connectors. The landscape-centric focus builds on the campus's cultural landscape heritage, first envisioned more than a century ago by Ellis Lawrence, campus architect, and Fred Cuthbert, campus landscape architect, and manifested in bold landscape treatments such as the Old Campus Quadrangle and the Memorial Quadrangle.

Recommendations from the UOCPFV may lead to updates to the *Campus Plan*

15 March 2016

FOREWORD

By intent, university campuses are collegial. Each is a community interconnected in its mission to gather, create, and distribute knowledge. The ideal of campus planning and design is to define a physical framework vision for an intellectual, social, and cultural environment that supports an institution's academic, research, and community mission. Properly conceived and nurtured, this vision promotes a strong sense of place—a sense of belonging for current and future generations. Physical framework visions do this by addressing the unique character of a campus. They reinforce a shared identity bound by purpose and culture.

Early campus planning in the United States produced physical visions that have endured for decades. The best exemplified an institution's mission and setting. The physical character of their plans conveyed the aspirations of the institution and took inspiration from the locale and region. For example, Frederick Law Olmsted's plan for the College of California, now the University of California, Berkeley, established a strong open space system and building areas that created a dominant axial view to the Golden Gate. This plan, devoid of specific buildings, provided a framework for generations of planners and designers.

Thoughtful campus leaders are reassessing the values that foster their campus culture and unique sense of place. And many universities are reexamining their campuses, to understand the essential elements of their physical makeup and how to best link their academic mission with the campus physical framework.

Beauty is no longer disdained but sought as characterizing a place that is both attractive and useful. In the 21st Century, the physical campus and its beauty is increasingly important to academic life as a way to balance the reliance on digital, remote, and simulated communication.

At the same time, the need to lessen environmental impacts requires universities to think differently about physical infrastructure. They are applying greater scrutiny to the need to build, employing innovative strategies to new development, and taking a systematic view of campus energy consumption, carbon emissions, water use, storm-water runoff, and support of ecosystem. Additionally, universities are tying physical framework visions to capital financing strategies.

The University of Oregon is housed on a mature 295-acre campus. The university's 2005 *Campus Plan* (updated in 2011 and amended in 2014) outlines a series of procedures and policies to use as development projects are designed and executed. The *Campus Plan* sets a framework intended to protect and expand the best parts of the campus environment while allowing the development of new facilities as academic needs are identified and funded.

Mature stands of fir trees and views of near and distant wooded hills lend an unique character to the campus. The existing open-space framework is a hallmark of the University of Oregon campus. It consists of interconnecting quadrangles, greens, and courtyards, all reinforced by the placement of buildings. This comprehensive *Campus Physical Framework Vision* further defines and expands the open spaces, defines where activities are placed on campus, addresses issues of density and capacity, and defines locations for new buildings.

Campuses change. It is inevitable.

Change within a shared physical vision will enhance the University of Oregon's identity, maximize its resources, and direct its investments to the benefit of current and future generations.

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1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

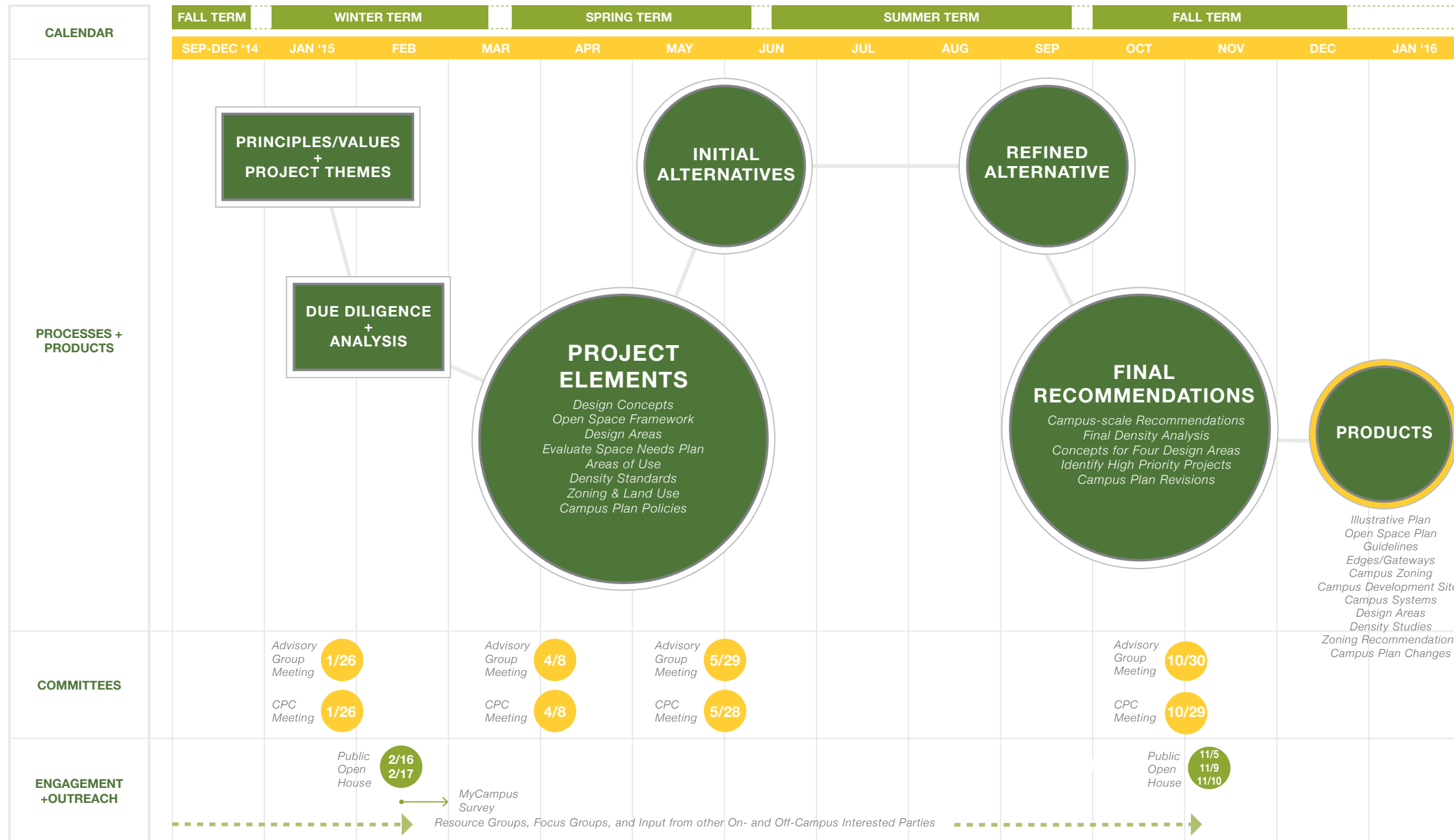
The *University of Oregon Campus Physical Framework Vision (UOCPFV)* presents a comprehensive physical structure of the campus. This consultant-prepared document, developed over 14 months, is a resource to the university's *Campus Plan*. It provides greater specificity to inform decisions to accommodate growth and change, and to ensure the enhancement of the campus's beauty, legacy, and functionality.

The fundamental question this study sought to answer was:

Can the campus accommodate growth while respecting and enhancing its beauty and culture demonstrated in its landscape and ensemble of buildings?

The UOCPFV identifies campus open spaces and pedestrian connectors, the placement and uses of buildings, and support systems. The UOCPFV's landscape-centric focus builds on the campus's cultural landscape heritage first envisioned more than a century ago by Ellis Lawrence and manifested in the campus by bold landscape treatments such as the Old Campus Quadrangle and Memorial Quad.

Recommendations from the UOCPFV would require updates to the *Campus Plan* (and in some cases, City Land Use Code amendments).



PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Develop campus-wide planning-design concepts and their application to a discrete number of design areas.
- Evaluate *Campus Plan* open space typologies, standards, requirements, and needs.
- Examine existing *Campus Plan* design areas and recommend changes.
- Evaluate the application of the four scenarios from the *Space Needs Plan* to determine whether additional land is needed and/or determine whether changes are needed to the *Space Needs Plan*.
- Include building footprints and opportunities for additions to existing buildings.
- Consider areas of use (e.g., adjacencies and agglomerations of uses within discernible districts or zones).
- Evaluate the *Campus Plan* density standards and recommend changes in relation to potential revisions to open space and density standards, design areas, and *Space Needs Plan*.
- Determine whether City zoning and/or land use changes are required to meet recommendations and objectives.
- Recommend changes to the *Campus Plan* policies and standards to achieve these objectives.

PRINCIPLES/VALUES AND CAMPUS THEMES

Principles /Values

The University of Oregon campus in Eugene supports the University Mission Statement by

- Being **accessible, safe, and welcoming** to foster social and academic collaboration—a responsibility shared by open space and buildings.
- Enhancing **identity through memorable places** embodied by its high-quality open space system, distinctive cultural heritage, architecture, and unique location.
- Being a **residential campus**—a second home for its students.
- Integrating **ecological care** into all aspects of campus life, practices, and operations.
- Being **distinctive** in character and, yet, **connected and welcoming** to its neighbors.
- Providing an **extension of the learning environment**—in mind, body, and spirit.

Campus Themes

Applying Principles/Values to the campus's physical environment

Open space framework comprised of

- Connected series of open spaces
- Quadrangles, courts, axes, and greens

Campus access giving priority to

- Pedestrians first
- Entire community

Campus linkages to

- Millrace
- Research Park
- River
- Autzen Stadium Complex
- EWEB, Downtown, Walnut Station, Glenwood

Edges that serve as

- Transitional space between uses
- Blend the margins
- Good neighbors to adjacent uses

Loose fit—long life (growth and flexibility) to

- Meet space needs
- Allow flexible use

Engage and celebrate the Millrace and Willamette River to

- Be an educational resource
- Restore the Millrace and the Willamette River edge
- Accommodate campus uses
- Be a functional storm-water system
- Be a living laboratory

PROCESS

The 14-month planning process included four work sessions with the Campus Planning Committee and the Advisory Group that the university created for the UOCPFV.

The four work sessions addressed

- Scope, Schedule, Products, Principles, Values and Themes, and Ecological and Sustainable Planning
- Analysis, Planning Considerations, Framework
- Refined alternatives
- Final Recommendations

The university conducted an on-line survey and held open houses for the campus community and neighbors as well as five public outreach sessions with interested on-campus groups and campus neighbors.

KEY FINDINGS

1. The campus has excess capacity for the projected program needs to accommodate 34,000 full time equivalent (FTE) students.
2. The campus can meet expansion needs by building upon the established and well-functioning campus framework of open spaces and pedestrian connectors.
3. Implementing better tools along with strong leadership will be needed to guide growth and change on the campus.

Capacity Findings

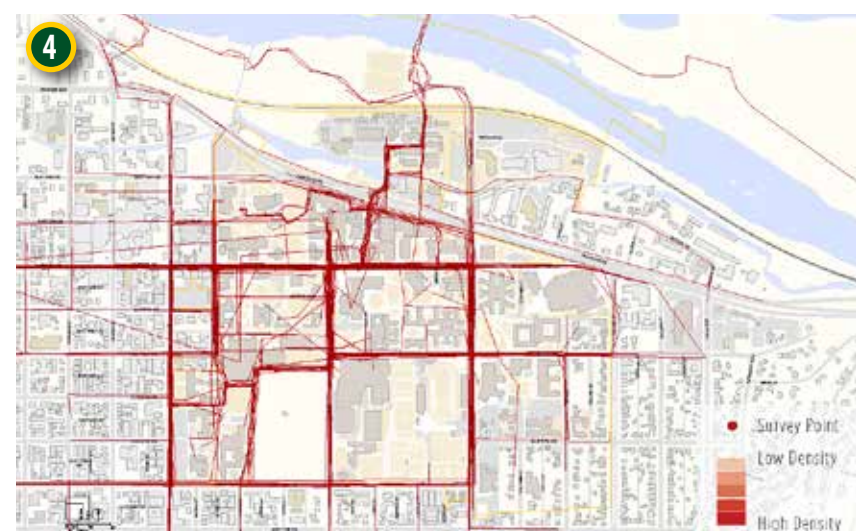
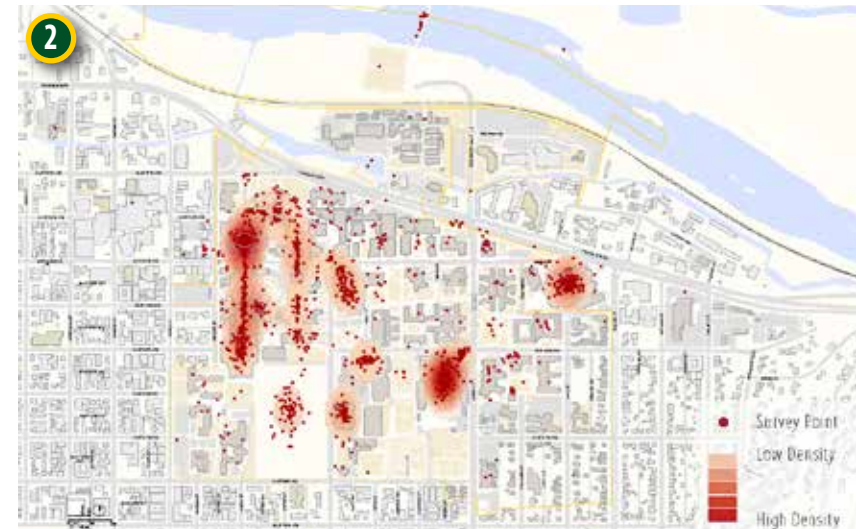
- Infill opportunities exist in the established areas of the campus, achievable without compromising the campus's beauty and function.
- Land north of the railroad tracks is only needed for playing fields.
- While the university needs some of the area in North Design Area between the railroad tracks and Franklin Boulevard, a large portion of the land is not needed to meet the 34,000 student enrollment. This may offer a significant opportunity to the university for partnerships or as a land bank for unforeseen future program needs.
- Only a minor portion of the Walnut Station area (Romania etc.) is needed; it too offers a significant opportunity.
- Building north of Franklin Boulevard will initially challenge the culture within and among departments; this will be remedied over time as the area develops.

Campus Framework Findings

- Open space and pedestrian connectors are the key elements of the campus framework.
- The campus framework will create a cohesive campus as the university expands north of Franklin Boulevard connecting to Willamette River and east of Agate Street gracefully transitioning to Villard Street.
- The university needs to present a positive image along the campus edges and corridors.
- The university has the opportunity to create pedestrian-first zones on East 13th and 15th avenues between Kincaid and Agate streets while maintaining University Street for auto access.
- Creating a large heart-of-campus space will generate a shared focal point for the campus community.
- Safely crossing Franklin Boulevard is a challenge.

Implementation Findings

- The majority of the UOCPFV can be assimilated into the existing *Campus Plan*, guided and enforced using that policy document.
- There are minimal funds for the improvements that are not directly associated with building projects; these include changes to East 13th and 15th avenues and the pedestrian bridge across Franklin Boulevard.
- Moving to structured parking to create pedestrian zones, open space, and building sites is an essential and expensive strategy which also lacks a funding source.
- Additional analysis is needed to guide implementation, especially in the area of transportation and parking.
- Working with the City of Eugene it may be possible to create a city park at the river's edge in exchange for city-owned land useful to the university.



MYCAMPUS SURVEY

The University of Oregon Graphics Information Lab worked with the consultant team to implement an on-line survey soliciting input from students, faculty, staff, and the public. Using campus maps and written comments, the survey provided valuable information about how people use the campus. Participants located specific areas of campus (interior and exterior) according to specific activities.

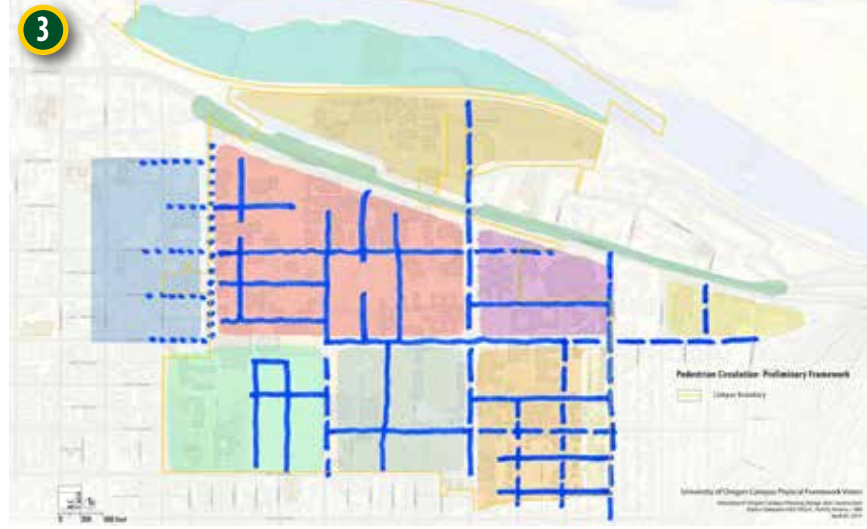
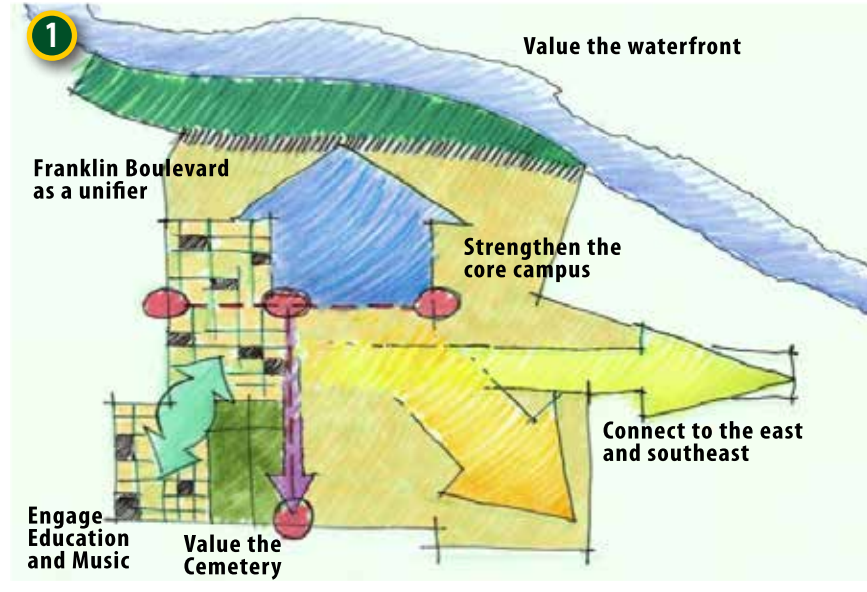
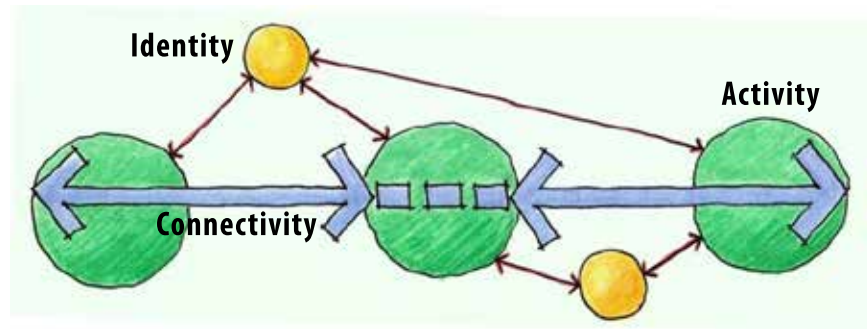
MyCampus Places addressed the following activities

- Where you typically enter campus
- Places where you eat
- Areas where you study or work
- Areas where you like to socialize
- Favorite indoor places
- Favorite outdoor places (gardens, lawns, courtyards, etc.) **(1)**
- Memorable or iconic places **(2)**
- Outdoor places that need improvement
- Areas that are difficult to navigate

MyCampus Routes addressed circulation through campus by mode of travel

- Walking **(3)**
- Biking **(4)**
- Skateboarding
- Mobility Assisted (wheelchair, guide dog, cane, etc.)
- Para-transit/Shuttle
- Car

See Appendix B: MyCampus Survey.



ANALYSIS AND PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

The qualitative analysis tested past assumptions and brought to light pertinent determinants to form the Campus Framework.

The analysis included context and zoning, ownership of large land holdings near the campus, the existing open space pattern, the condition-quality of the current designated open spaces, and the watershed patterns through the campus and surrounding areas.

See *Appendix C: Miscellaneous Analysis and Studies*.

Planning Considerations addressed

Connectivity - Unifying the campus, physical linkages, community access, moving people, services—infrastructure, views in and out.

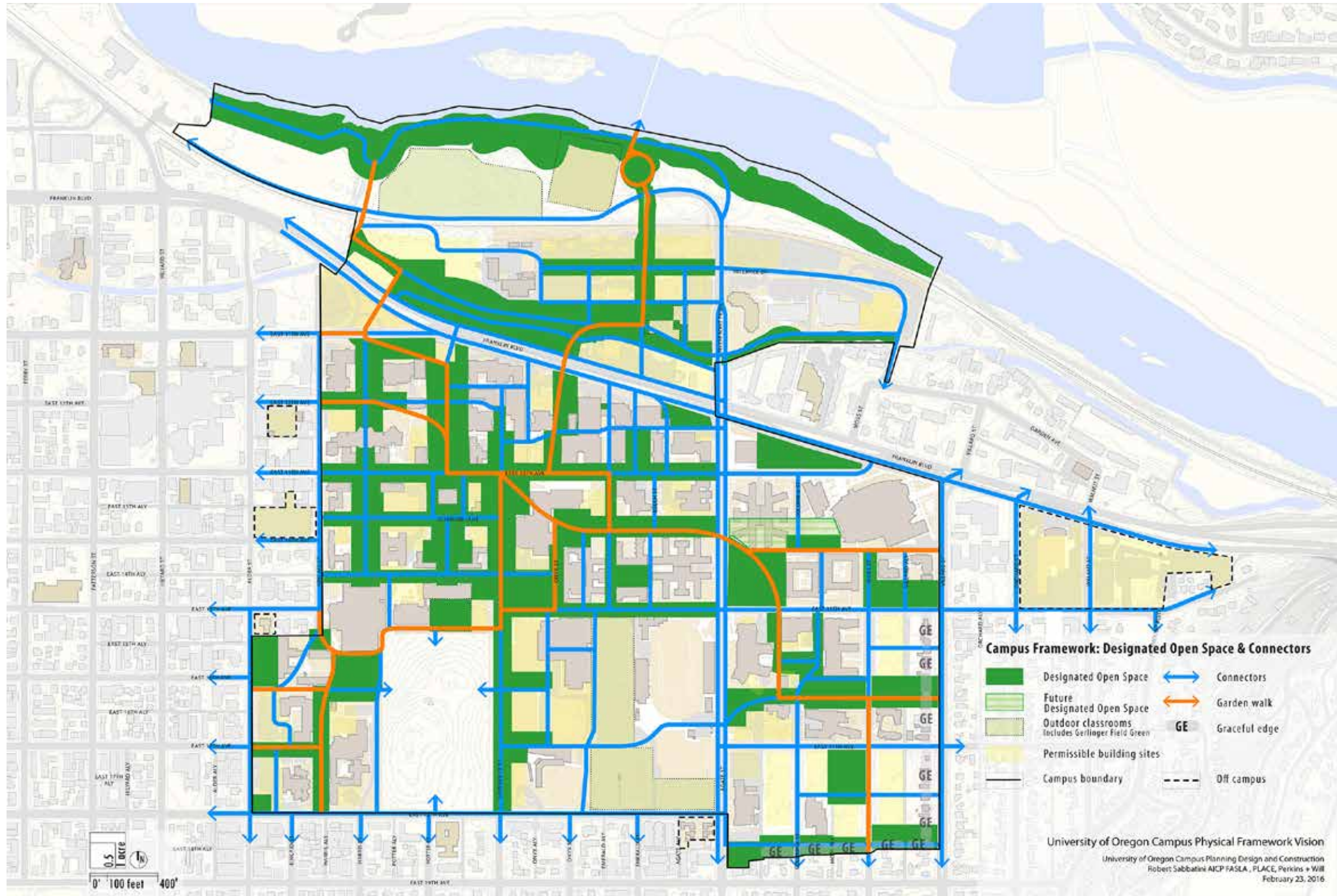
Activity - Campus life, programmable and functional space, gathering areas, day-to-day outdoor classrooms, research lands, social-athletic areas.

Identity - Defining character, Oregon landscape, heritage trees, iconic spaces-architecture, campus community.

Growth and Unification (1) - Building on the existing desire lines and open space structure and connecting the Eugene Buttes to the Willamette River.

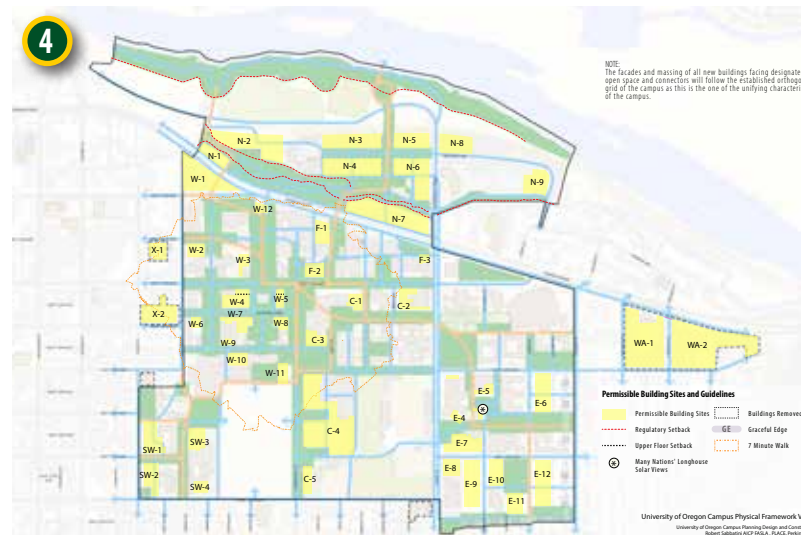
Preliminary Framework

The analysis of campus character, open space (2), circulation patterns (3), and context led to a preliminary campus framework (4) based on two integrated systems: improved connections to and within the campus and an improved designated open space system. The concept of a garden walk of a unique and intimate character (5) emerged as means to unify the campus “off the orthogonal campus grid.”



CAMPUS FRAMEWORK

The Campus Framework is comprised of Designated Open Space (DOS) and Connectors—the physical image of the campus. Together, they dictate the arrangement of buildings. They comprise a single system. See *Chapter 2: Campus Framework*.



GUIDELINES

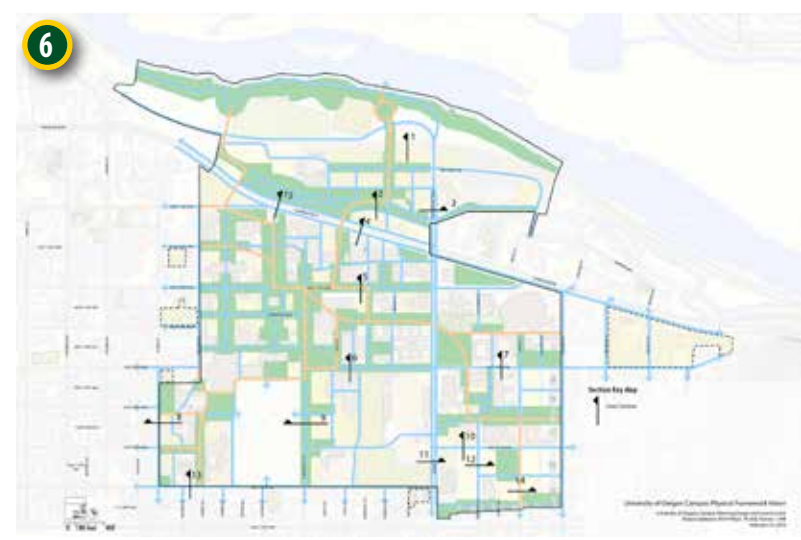
These support the structure and intent of the Campus Framework. They guide campus development from the overall campus to specific building sites.

Guidelines address

- Edges, Corridors, Gateways, and Views **(1)**
- Design Areas **(2)**
- Design Areas Coverage
- Campus Boundary **(3)**
- Permissible Building Sites **(4)**
- Permissible Uses
- Information for each permissible building site—scenario, use, gross square feet, height, etc. **(5)**
- Shared uses
- Parking structures
- Sections—address a variety of interface conditions between open space, connectors, public roadways, and permissible building sites **(6)**

See *Chapter 3: Guidelines*.

Building Number	Scenario	Primary Use	Secondary Use	No. Floors	Footprint (GSF)	
N023	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	4	13,200	52,1
N025	1	Student Health/Counseling	N/A	2	29,500	59,0
N022	2	Student Union	N/A	4	19,000	76,0
N031	4	Academic	N/A	4	47,100	188,4
N032	3	Academic	N/A	5	36,800	184,0
N033	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	2	23,500	47,0
N034	3	Student Recreation	N/A	3	62,200	186,0
N035	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	4	17,000	68,0
N047	2	On Campus Residence Halls	N/A	4	19,400	77,0
N048	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	4	18,000	72,0
N049	3	On Campus Residence Halls	N/A	4	23,000	92,0
N050	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	4	13,200	52,0
N036	4	Academic	N/A	4	3,900	15,0
N038	3	Museums	N/A	1	4,400	4,0
N039	4	Academic	N/A	3	9,500	28,0
N037	2	Museums	N/A	2	11,900	23,0
N040	4	On Campus Residence Halls	N/A	4	12,800	51,0
N041	4	On Campus Residence Halls	N/A	4	11,300	45,0
N042	3	Academic Support	N/A	2	15,700	31,0
N043	3	Administration	N/A	1	4,800	4,0
N044	2	Administration	N/A	1	7,000	7,0
N045	2	Academic Support	N/A	4	10,800	43,0
N046	3	Parking Structure	N/A	6	53,600	321,0





DESIGN AREA RECOMMENDATIONS

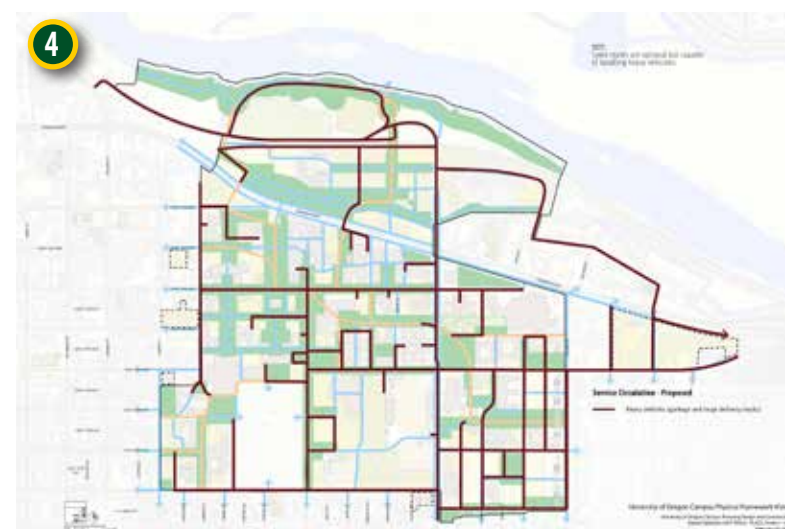
Describes the application of the Campus Framework and guidelines to further inform planning and design within and contiguous to four of the nine design areas

- **North (1)**
- **Central (2)**
- **West (3)**
- **East (4)**

For each design area, recommendations address

- Primary Uses
- Open Space
- Connectors and Circulation
- Buildings
- Edges and Corridors
- Gateways
- Landscape Ecology Strategies
- Planting Approach

See *Chapter 4: Design Area Recommendations*.



CAMPUS SYSTEMS

Identifies existing and proposed campus systems.

- Pedestrian circulation
- Bicycle circulation
- Vehicle circulation
- Service circulation
- Emergency circulation
- Utilities infrastructure

Developing the diagrams allowed the project team to test and refine the Campus Framework. See *Chapter 6: Campus Systems*.

Further Recommendations

Has suggestions for

- Changes in the *Campus Plan*
- Future work and studies
- Priority projects
- Peer-review process

See *Chapter 7: Further Recommendations*.

Appendix

Includes the **Coverage and Capacity Model** that addresses

- Coverage for each design area—a factor used to monitor and guide the desired character of each design area.
- Capacity of the campus to accommodate program needs in four growth scenarios.

See *Appendix A: Coverage and Capacity*.

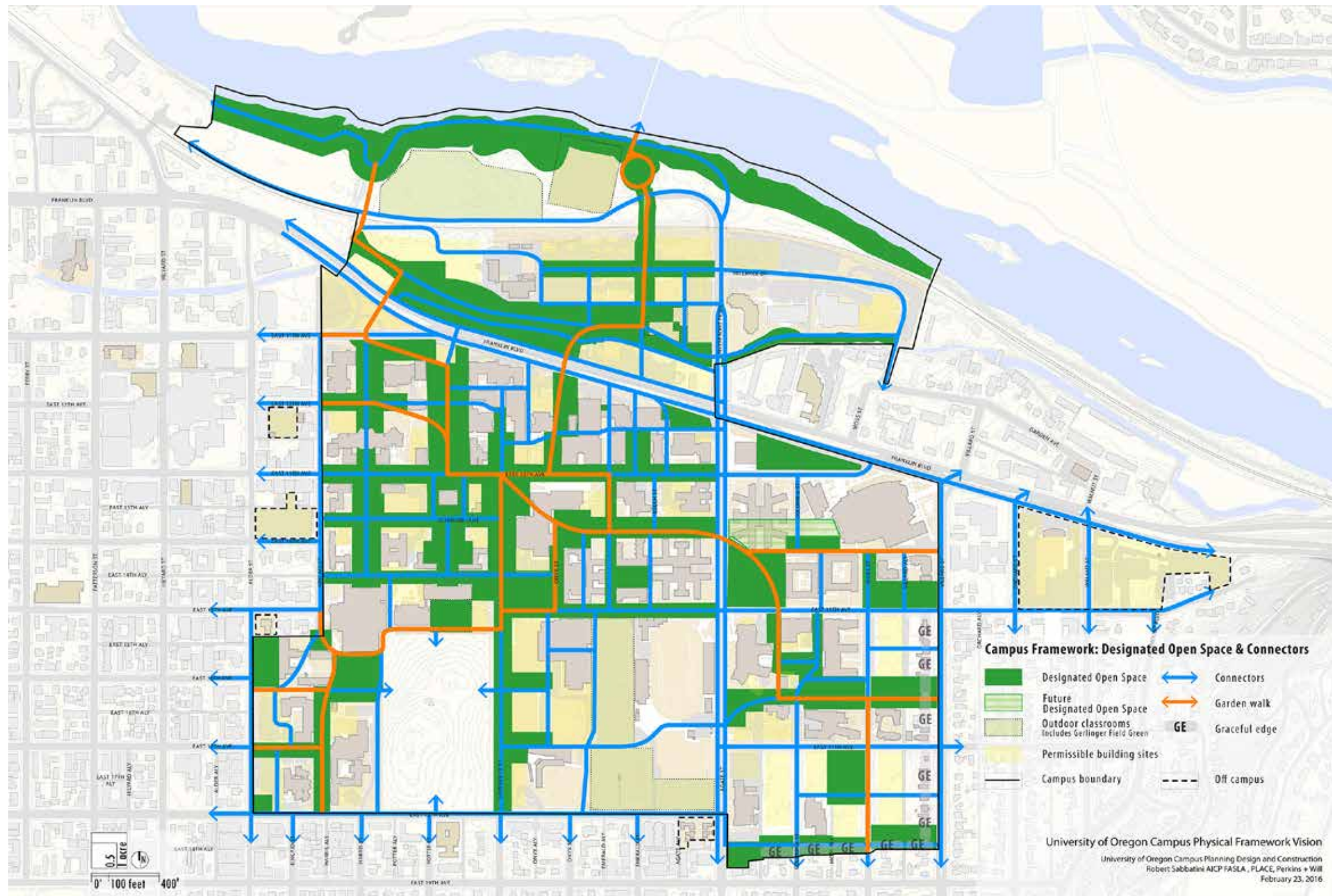


Illustrative - Proposed

2

CAMPUS FRAMEWORK

Designated Open Space (DOS) and Connectors are the primary elements that define the Campus Framework—the physical image of the campus. Together, they dictate the arrangement of buildings. They comprise a single integrated system.





Changes in Designated Open Space—Proposed

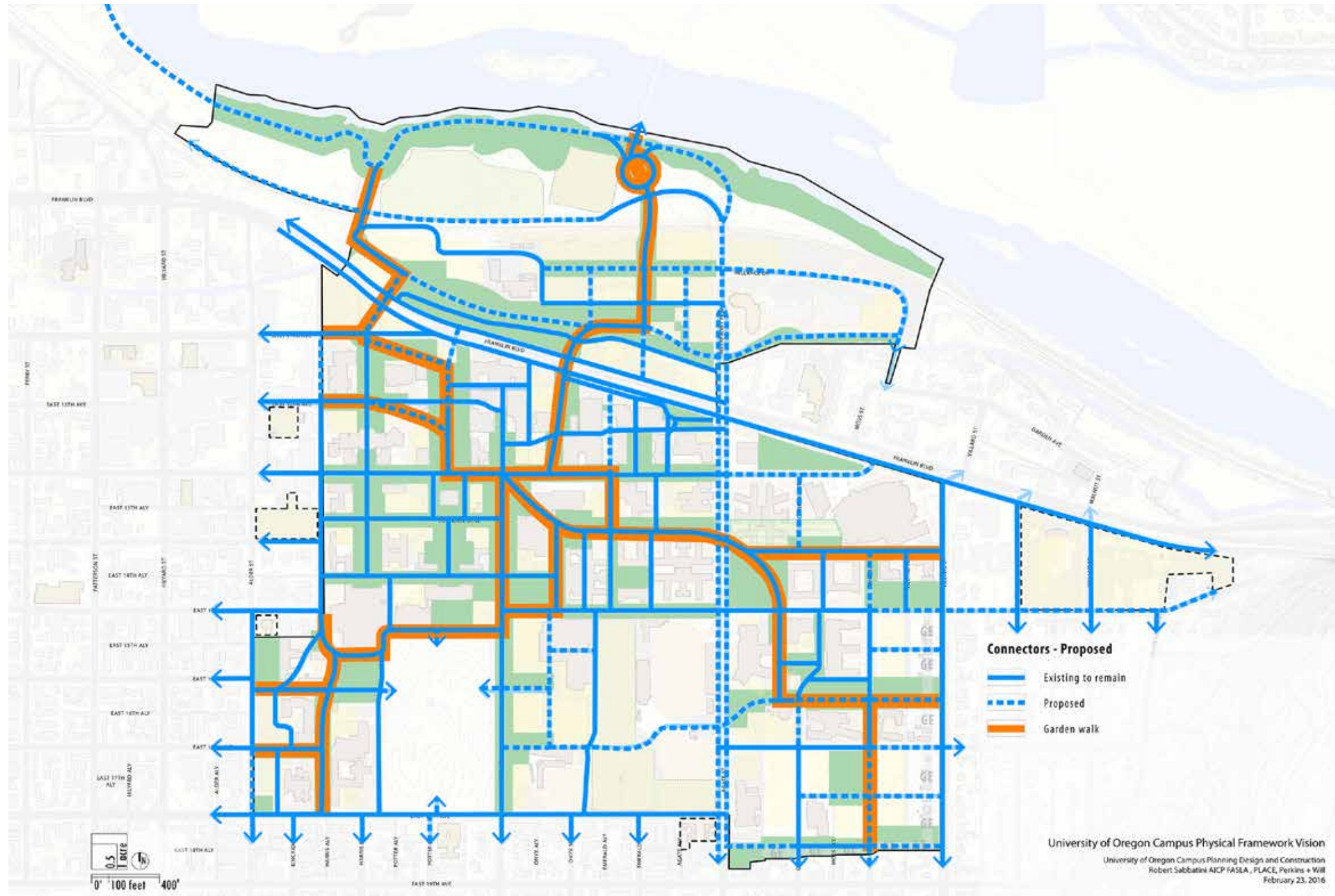
Designated Open Space (DOS) is shared campus open space. It welcomes the entire campus community, encouraging shared activities and places to spend time.

Although DOS serves primarily pedestrians, they are not merely passages. They are “no-build” zones that direct the siting of buildings.

The UOCFV recommends refinement to the boundaries of some existing DOS, the removal of others, and the introduction of new DOS throughout the campus.

Intent for new DOS

1. Restore river edge
2. Expand Gallery Walk Axis
3. Use new major quadrangle as an anchor for new buildings
4. Restore Millrace and pond
5. Improve DOS on either side to unify campus
6. Create an inviting primary gateway
7. Expand soft edge along Franklin Boulevard
8. Create direct connection to Matthew Knight Arena
9. Soften Villard Street edge and create open space for adjacent student residents
10. Create a major quadrangle as an anchor similar in stature to the Memorial Quadrangle
11. Provide open space for adjacent student residents
12. Soften southern edge of campus; possible location of an additional Urban Farm
13. Align open space with pedestrian connector across Agate Street
14. Develop outdoor rooms for new buildings
15. Soften campus edge
16. Center view corridor on Beall Concert Hall
17. Preserve large trees



Connectors—Proposed

Connectors are integral to the Campus Framework. They provide critical pedestrian connections within the campus and to adjoining neighbors. While the alignments shown are diagrammatic, these 24/7 connections must be established and enhanced.

Garden Walks

Garden Walks are a subset of connectors. Their design exhibits an added level of detail and intimate scale. They promote places to sit and linger. They share characteristics of a finer grain of design elements with some variations in character by design area to convey unique locations and functions. They orient users on the campus and within design areas.

The campus is organized on an orthogonal north-south east-west grid that parallels the city street system. Desire lines of diagonal movement and the interruption by superblocks and large buildings often create a disjointed experience for pedestrians.

Garden Walks create a new layer of order to connect these pedestrian flows. They use a series of definable and repeatable elements for identity and orientation. As a Garden Walk goes through the campus, its character relates to the surroundings, for example, echoing the formality of the classical character of the Memorial Quadrangle, the natural forms of the Millrace, or the socially active areas at the Erb Memorial Union.

Passing through and along buildings and academic programs, the Garden Walk should relate to the program within adjacent buildings by its physical expression and interpretive signage. A Garden Walk can tell a story through

	Connectors Critical pedestrian connections within and between Design Areas. Connectors are an integral part of the Campus Framework.	Garden Walks Subset of connectors with added level of detail and intimate scale; promotes places to sit and linger as desired. Characteristics can vary by Design Area. Used to create orientation within and between Design Areas.
Pavement Material	Scored concrete or asphalt	Specialized paving: scored concrete with paver banding or etching
Pavement Width	8 to 20 feet	6 to 16 feet
Planting	Campus environment	Tree groves and specialty gardens
Site Lighting	Campus standards	Campus standards and art installations
Rain Gardens (Storm Water)	Selected areas	At major nodes
Art	Selected areas	At major nodes and building entries
Site Furnishings	Campus standards	Campus standards and possible themed units

Characteristics of Connectors and Garden Walks



planting, sculpture or simply enhance campus identity by creating memorable places.

Plantings can define a Garden Walk within each design area, possibly using clusters of a themed flowering tree for multi-season interest. Rolling in a verdant swath, the walk will have specialty gardens such as rain gardens for storm-water cleansing, pollinator gardens, and possibly test plots to explore a new idea or inspire a poet. At key points, additional seating clusters can provide opportunities for people to gather or individuals to simply reflect in a beautiful space.

Possible Themes

- Anthropology—ethnobotanical garden
- Fine arts – sculpture, rotating display kiosks
- Geology – rock garden
- Literature – poetry boxes
- Natural sciences – pollinator or migratory bird gardens
- Extensions of the learning environment – small-scale gathering spaces or organized outdoor classrooms
- Connections to community by welcoming neighbors into campus at the edges

Physical Form

- Concrete pavement with edge banding
- Scale – narrow at the corners of the campus—6 to 8-feet; wider at the center of campus—12 to 16-feet
- Flowing forms
- Small-canopy trees, multi-stem, flowering, i.e., magnolia, cherry, crab apple, or dogwood
- Seating– campus bench, specialty seat walls, sculpture
- Art – sculptures and etched concrete paths

3

GUIDELINES

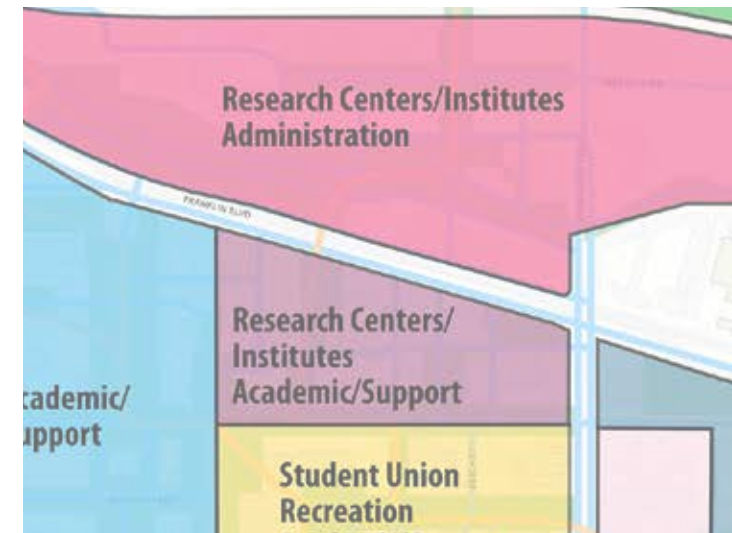
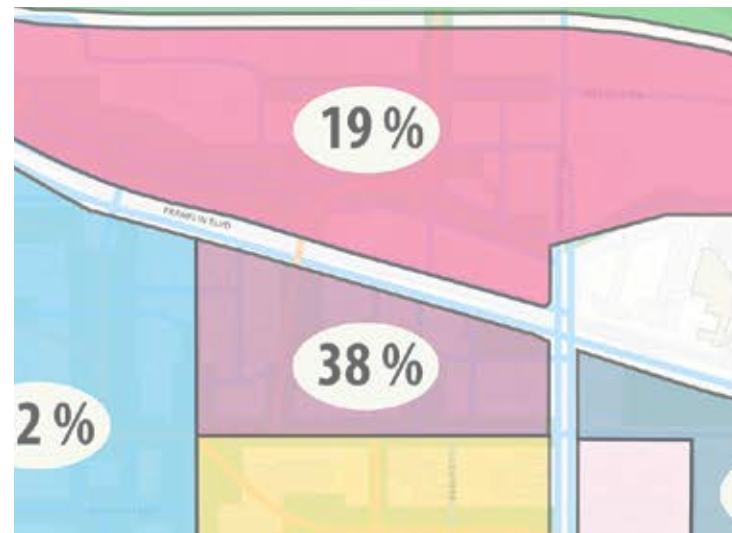
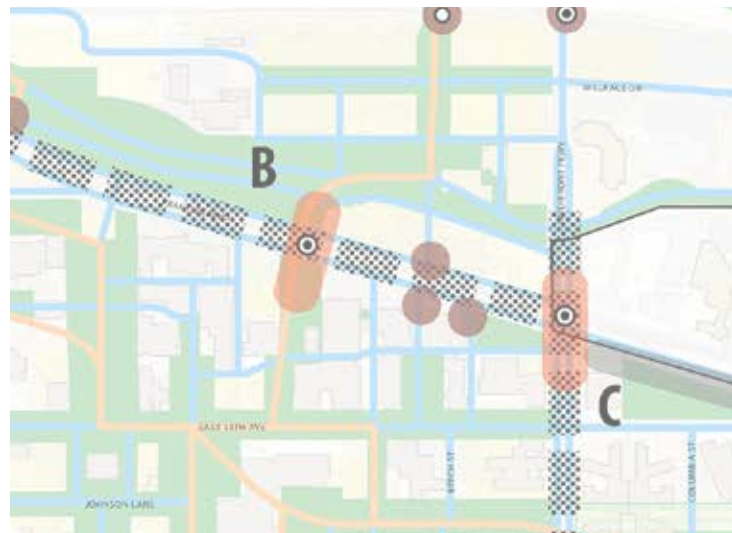
The guidelines support the structure and intent of the Campus Framework. They provide a layer of specificity with the intent of maintaining and enhancing the campus character while accommodating growth.

The guidelines advise campus development on a range of subjects from the overall campus to specific building sites:

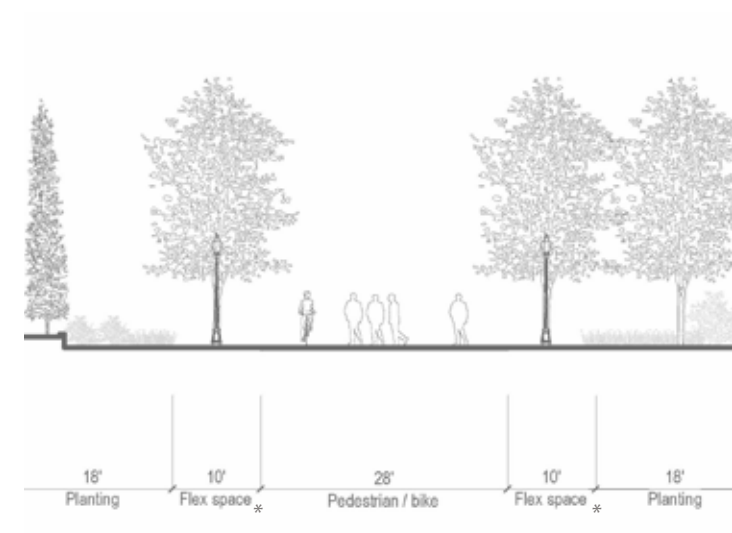
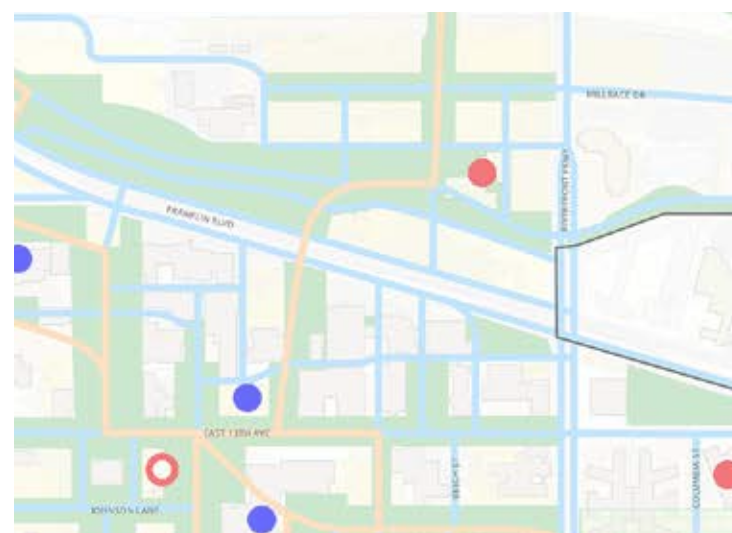
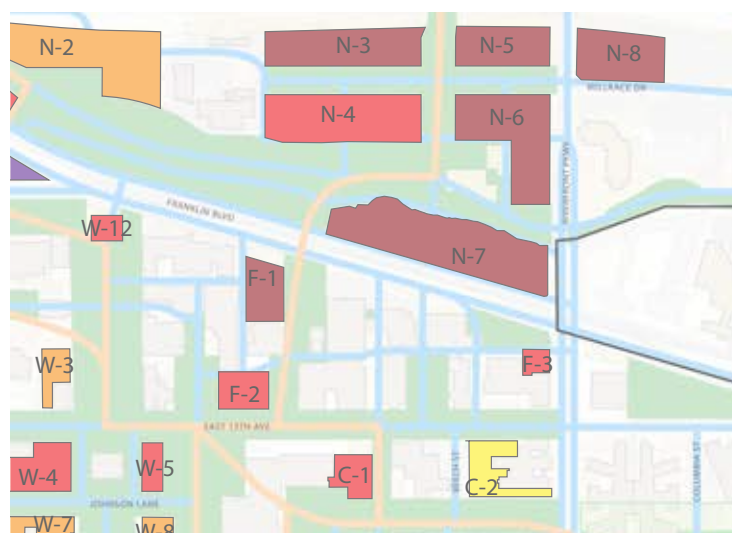
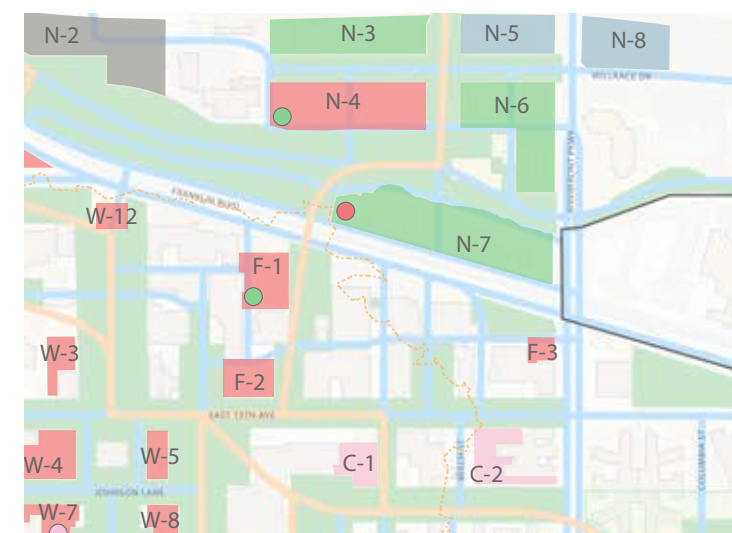
- Edges, Corridors, Gateways, and Views
- Design Areas
- Design Area Coverage
- Campus Boundary
- Permissible Building Sites
- Permissible Uses
- Permissible Building Sites Table
- Permissible Building Heights
- Shared Uses
- Parking Structure—Ten-Minute-Walk Radius
- Sections

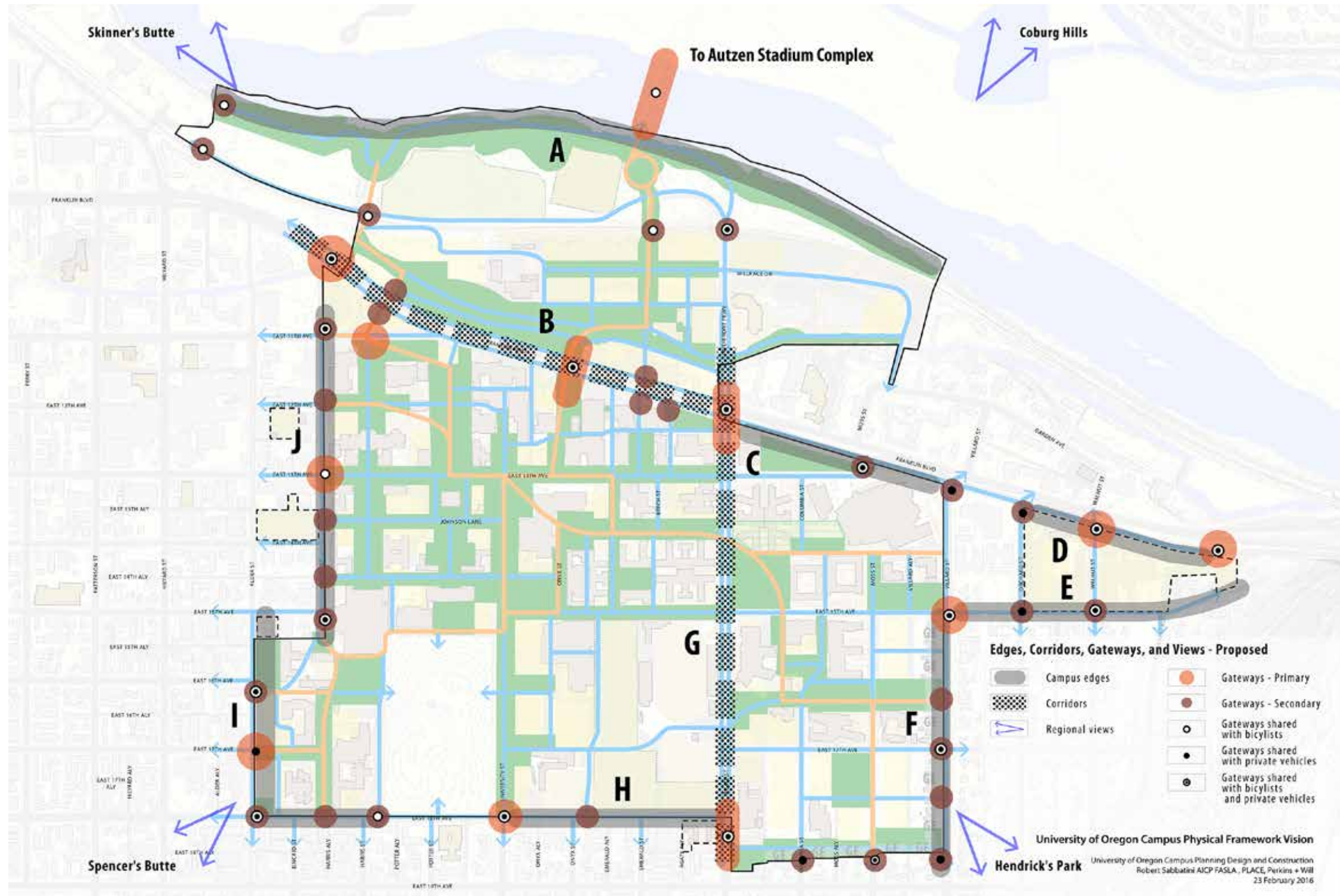
Appendix A: Coverage and Capacity informed guidelines related to coverage, building sites, uses, building heights, and sections.

See *Chapter 4: Design Area Recommendations* for landscape ecology strategies.



-4	N035	5	Flexible Use	Fl
-10	N047	2	On Campus Residence Halls	N/
-11	N048	5	Flexible Use	Fl
-12	N049	3	On Campus Residence Halls	N/
-12	N050	5	Flexible Use	Fl
-2	N036	4	Academic	N/
-3	N038	3	Museums	N/
-4	N039	4	Academic	N/
-5	N037	2	Museums	N/
-6	N040	4	On Campus Residence Halls	N/
-6	N041	4	On Campus Residence Halls	N/
-7	N042	3	Academic Support	N/
-7	N043	3	Administration	N/
-7	N044	2	Administration	N/
0	N045	0	Administration	N/





EDGES, CORRIDORS, GATEWAYS, AND VIEWS—PROPOSED

Edges, corridors, and gateways convey the look and feel of the campus to a large audience, including some who may never set foot on the campus but pass it daily. These elements also set visual boundaries to the campus, and, notably, set a tone for the interface between the campus and its neighbors. Regional views give the campus users a context with the natural setting of hills and buttes, their silhouettes heightened by the cover of evergreen trees, a character iconic to the city and region.

Shared considerations include:

- Further studies to improve sidewalks, plantings, lighting, wayfinding, etc.
- Protect and enhance historically significant structures and landscapes.
- Augment tree planting
- Support critical Garden Walk crossings at public streets to foster a continuous character throughout campus.
- Encourage all new university, public, and private development on edges and corridors to have active ground-floor uses and transparent facades to visually engage the public and active building entrances to foster pedestrian activity.
- Enhance gateways to be welcoming entrances into the campus.

Several chapters in particular—*Chapter 3: Guidelines* and *Chapter 4: Design Area Recommendations*—provide added detail to the text that follows.

Characteristics and Considerations

Edges

- Are most visible to the public.
- Share a public right-of-way; will require coordination with neighbors and the City of Eugene.
- Announce the presence of the university.
- Offer aesthetic transitions to adjacent neighborhoods.
- Convey the university's public role, mission, and history.
- Encourage positive interaction between the university and community.
- Define boundaries that contain welcoming gateways.
- Convey unique features.
- Have intentional design treatments suited to the site and edge context.

Corridors

- Are high-flow vehicle routes that transect the campus and offer views into the campus.
- Share a public right-of-way; will require coordination with neighbors and the City of Eugene
- Convey the university's public role, mission, and history.
- Encourage positive interaction between the university and community.

Gateways

- Are points of entry into the campus at campus edges and corridors and are open and welcoming.
- Reinforce the sense of arrival at the campus and a particular design area—share a common set of elements and are particular to the location.
- Are divided as primary and secondary dependent on their prominence of location and volume of users.

Regional Views

- Include views to and from the regional setting: Skinner's Butte Coburg Hills, Hendricks Park, Spencer's Butte, and the taller buildings of downtown Eugene.
- Connect to near and distant views of tall stands of trees to provide orientation and broaden the visual setting of the campus with this borrowed landscape.

- Consider these contextual views throughout the campus case by case.

A—Willamette River Edge

Existing Characteristics and Considerations

- The university community and the public view the north and south sides of this edge as they traverse the Frohnmayer Bridge (informally known as the Autzen Stadium Footbridge) daily and for sporting events at the Autzen Stadium Complex.
- The edge of the Willamette River is a neglected resource. It is degraded environmentally with considerable fill and invasive, non-native vegetation lining the banks and within the riparian setback area. (City code establishes development setbacks from the top of bank and regulatory standards for development beyond setbacks within the Willamette Greenway; i.e., from the river to the Millrace).
- The river is home to threatened and endangered fish species and has high ecological research, education, and recreation potential.
- Large stands of vegetation line the majority of this edge and provide cover for homeless encampments along the riverfront.
- Access to this edge is limited to two railroad underpasses for bicyclists and pedestrians from the campus core to the Frohnmayer Bridge via the northern terminus of Riverfront Parkway and the Gallery Walk Axis.



Willamette River looking west from the Frohnmayer Bridge

Proposed Improvements

- Improve the ecosystem and add opportunities for outdoor classrooms, research, recreation, and minor support buildings.
- Increase pedestrian and bicyclist access to the university and surrounding community.
- Provide a third access under the railway to connect pedestrians and bicyclists at the western end of this corridor to the Willamette River waterfront and bicycle path. (Coordinate with the City of Eugene which is considering a similar crossing nearby.)

B—Franklin Boulevard West Corridor (West of Agate Street)

Existing Characteristics and Considerations

- Franklin Boulevard, a major arterial street and state controlled, is highly visible to a large and diverse public making it important in communicating the beauty and presence of the university.
- A park-like landscape and a variety of buildings, some in disrepair, dominate the north portion of this corridor.
- A variety of large university buildings—most fronting the interior of the campus and turning their backs to Franklin Boulevard—visually dominate the south portion of the corridor. It is heavily devoted to service drives and parking.
- A concrete retaining wall and narrow sidewalk visually dominate the western segment of the corridor near the Old Campus Quadrangle.
- Existing paths are not continuous, often broken by parking or service drives—a safety concern for pedestrians and bicyclists.
- The area is not pedestrian or bicyclist friendly because of the number of lanes and the speed of the traffic on Franklin Boulevard. Off-street bicycle and pedestrian paths exist, but do not provide direct street access.
- Significant historic structures and landscapes along this edge include Dad's Gates, Villard Hall, Condon Oak, and the Old Campus Quadrangle.
- The western campus edge at Kincaid Street and East 11th Avenue on Franklin Boulevard is undefined.



Franklin Boulevard looking west between Riverfront Parkway and Onyx Street

Proposed Improvements

- Site buildings and create a unified landscape on both sides of the boulevard using an orthogonal alignment of buildings and shared plantings—to visually promote this corridor as part of one contiguous campus.
- When expanding or replacing existing buildings, introduce a softer edge by establishing a set back and folding back the concrete retaining wall when present.
- Maintain and enhance selected views into the large open spaces.
- Evaluate the safety and comfort of drivers, pedestrians, and bicyclists using and crossing this corridor.
- Functionally and visually improve the Onyx Street crossing as part of a primary gateway.
- Reorient the Onyx Bridge replacement building to create an open space on Franklin Boulevard and a primary gateway in scale with the importance of the Onyx Street crossing.
- Consider a general-purpose pedestrian-bicyclist bridge connecting the North Design Area to the Old Campus Quadrangle. It is an opportunity to announce the university's presence over a major public thoroughfare.
- The bridge connection planned between LISB and the proposed research buildings north of Franklin Boulevard is an internal building connection to link scientific functions; i.e., it is not intended for general use. It is an opportunity to announce the university's presence over a major public thoroughfare.

- Develop setbacks and open space treatments on both the north and south sides of the corridor to create a campus (park-like) setting for all buildings (new, replacements, and expansions). Select plant materials to allow views into the campus. Orthogonal siting of buildings will promote a varied depth of open space along the corridor.
- Improve the southern edge of the corridor bounded by Lawrence Hall and Lewis Integrated Sciences Building (LISB) by consolidating the service drives and parking to improve pedestrian access and open space treatments.

C—Franklin Boulevard (Between Agate and Villard streets)

Existing Characteristics and Considerations

- Franklin Boulevard, a major arterial street and state controlled, is highly visible to a large and diverse public making it important in communicating the beauty and presence of the university.

Proposed Improvements

- Enhance safe connections across Franklin Boulevard; requires coordination with the City of Eugene and the State of Oregon.

D— Franklin Boulevard East Edge (Off Campus)

Existing Characteristics and Considerations

- Franklin Boulevard, a major arterial street and state controlled, is highly visible to a large and diverse public making it important in communicating the beauty and presence of the university.
- Large underdeveloped land areas, including the historic Romania Dealership Showroom site, bound this edge.
- This edge is not contiguous with the campus and is not targeted for a significant amount of university program; as such, edge treatments will likely be guided by its commercial-retail context and the City of Eugene.

Proposed Improvements

- Promote a mixed-use development edge to convey a positive front-door image to Franklin Boulevard
- Explore design character in relationship to the campus
- Take into consideration the historic Romania Dealership Showroom.
- Recognize that the eastern portion of this edge is a primary gateway.

E—East 15th Avenue (West of Villard Street; Off Campus)

Existing Characteristics and Considerations

- A mix of residential and institutional uses bound this residential-scale local street.
- The edge is not contiguous with the campus and is not targeted for a significant amount of university program; as such, edge treatments will likely be guided by its residential context to the south and the City of Eugene.
- Large underdeveloped land including the Romania Showroom and EmX Walnut Station sites bound this edge.
- The eastern point of this edge terminates at the base of the heavily wooded Hendricks Hill.

Proposed Improvements

- The UOCPFV identifies the majority of the land to the north of this edge for flexible uses, most likely a mixed-use development to include student residences, administration, retail, and parking, given its proximity to the Walnut EmX station and the campus.
- Separated several blocks from the existing campus, develop this edge to promote quality connections (e.g., walks, wayfinding, plantings, and lighting) in keeping with the university's image.
- Develop the massing and streetscape to respect the residential neighborhood to the south.

F—Villard Street Edge

Existing Characteristics and Considerations

- The two-lane Villard Street, with its tree-lined median, conveys an intimate scale in keeping with the residences to the east.
- The generous plantings of canopy trees creates a soft residential edge.
- The university identifies this as a “Graceful Edge” with low-density residential zoning and development controls.

Proposed Improvements

- Other than suggesting to enhance the landscape and recognizing that development in this area should be sensitive to the residential area to the east, the UOCPFV does not address this edge.

G—Agate Street Corridor

Existing Characteristics and Considerations

- Agate Street includes tree-lined medians north of East 15th Avenue and striped medians to the south. Parking along the street is limited to the portion south of East 15th Avenue.
- As the only north-south road that transects the campus, Agate Street offers users a more intimate view of the campus than that offered from Franklin Boulevard, due in part by the level topography, slower vehicle speeds, frequent stops, and the campus users that walk along and cross the street.
- The public frequents this street often for events at Hayward Field located on its western edge.
- A constant flow of users from the residence halls cross this street to access the campus core.



Agate Street looking south from East 15th Avenue

Proposed Improvements

- Establish a planted median south of East 15th Avenue similar to the median to the north

H—East 18th Avenue Edge

Existing Characteristics and Considerations

- The open character of this edge allows unencumbered views of active recreation and athletic fields, a positive and unique image for the campus.
- Sidewalks are approximately six feet wide (narrow compared to other areas of the campus).

- Tree plantings along this edge are sparse, even with the recent plantings.
- The intersection of East 18th Avenue and University Street is a primary gateway from the south.

Proposed Improvements

- Maintain the majority of the open views of the recreation and athletic fields.
- Further study the area to improve sidewalks, crosswalks, plantings, lighting, wayfinding, etc.

I—Alder Street and 18th Avenue Edge

Existing Characteristics and Considerations

- The majority of Alder Street along this edge is comprised of one lane of one-way (southbound) vehicle traffic and a cycle track (a dedicated bi-directional bicycle lane).
- Parking lots visually dominate the campus side.
- Gentle slopes at the northern portion of this edge become significantly steeper as Alder Street approaches East 18th Avenue to the south.
- Smaller two- and three-story campus buildings set back into the landscape characterize the edge along East 18th Avenue making it relate well to its neighbors.
- The sidewalks along Alder Street and East 18th Avenue are narrow compared to other areas of the campus.



Alder Street looking south from East 17th Avenue

- The Eugene Pioneer Cemetery greatly contributes to the open space character of this edge.

Proposed Improvements

- Maintain a view corridor to the Beall Concert Hall.
- New buildings along this edge will likely match those to the east with parking below at ground level. This would require proper treatment of the parking-level facade and open space to present a positive image along Alder Street.
- An open space at the corner of Alder Street and East 18th Avenue further softens this edge of the campus, preserving an existing stand of mature trees.

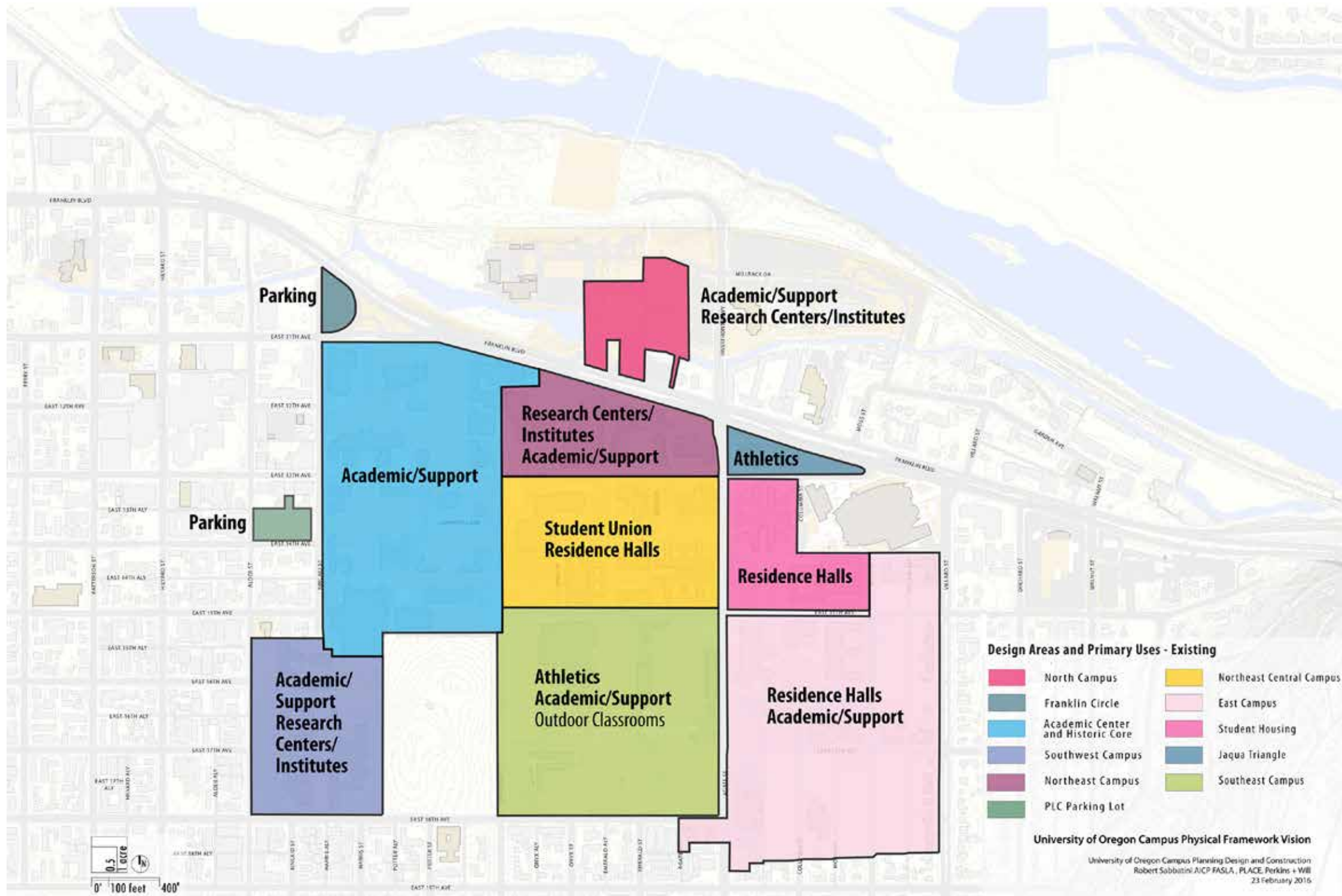
J—Kincaid Street Edge

Existing Characteristics and Considerations

- This edge faces campus-serving retail and Northwest Christian University.
- It provides access to heavily-used transit stations and is the most urban area bordering the campus.
- Along this edge, the campus is approaching the maximum desired density, with the exception of the PLC parking lot which is a potential building area.
- University buildings do not face Kincaid Street but open onto campus connectors and open spaces.
- The edge is highly porous to pedestrians as demonstrated in the MyCampus Survey. See *Appendix B: MyCampus Survey*.
- The southern terminus of Kincaid Street is an abrupt dead-end.

Proposed Improvements

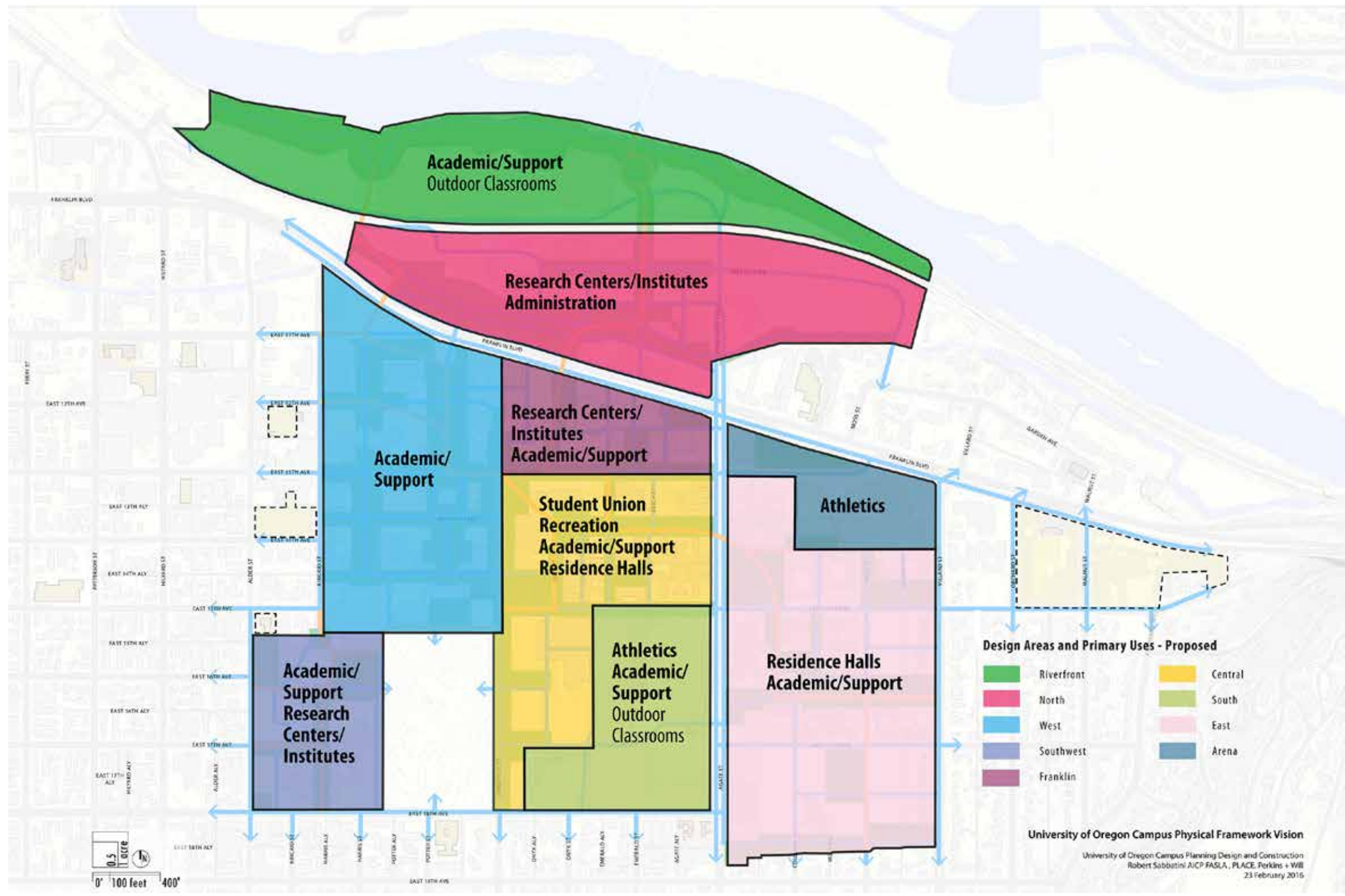
- Aesthetic quality needs improvement because portions of this edge are visually cluttered with car parking, bicycle parking, overgrown vegetation, etc.
- Improve the gateway at the southern end of this edge to favor pedestrians.



DESIGN AREAS

Existing

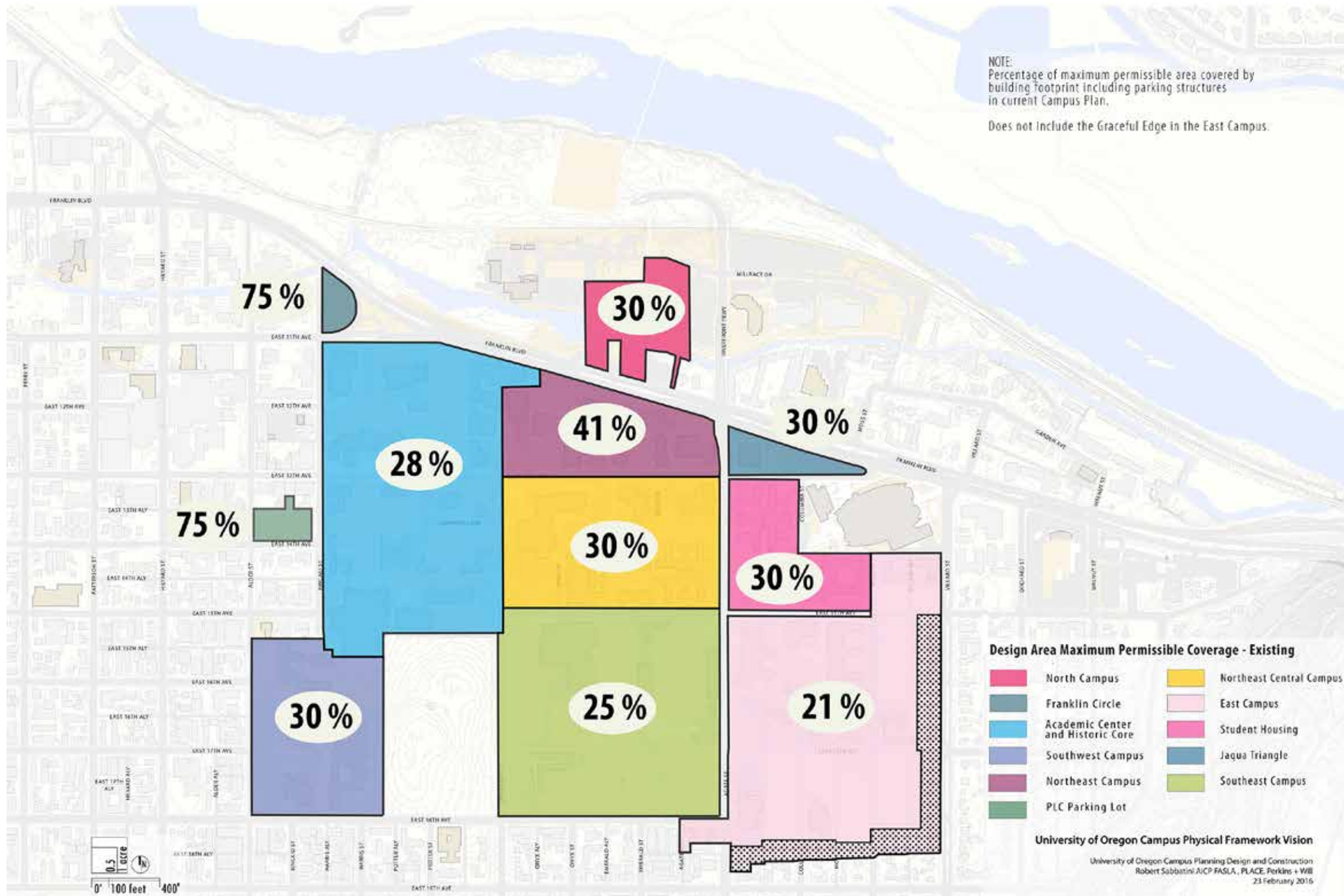
The campus currently has 11 design areas.



Design Areas—Proposed

The purpose of the design areas is to maintain or achieve a desired character—a sense of place—reflective of each area’s cultural significance, geography, location, and primary uses. Analysis of these factors led to defining nine design areas on the campus. Land not contiguous to the campus is dependent on specific context and is therefore, not considered a design area.

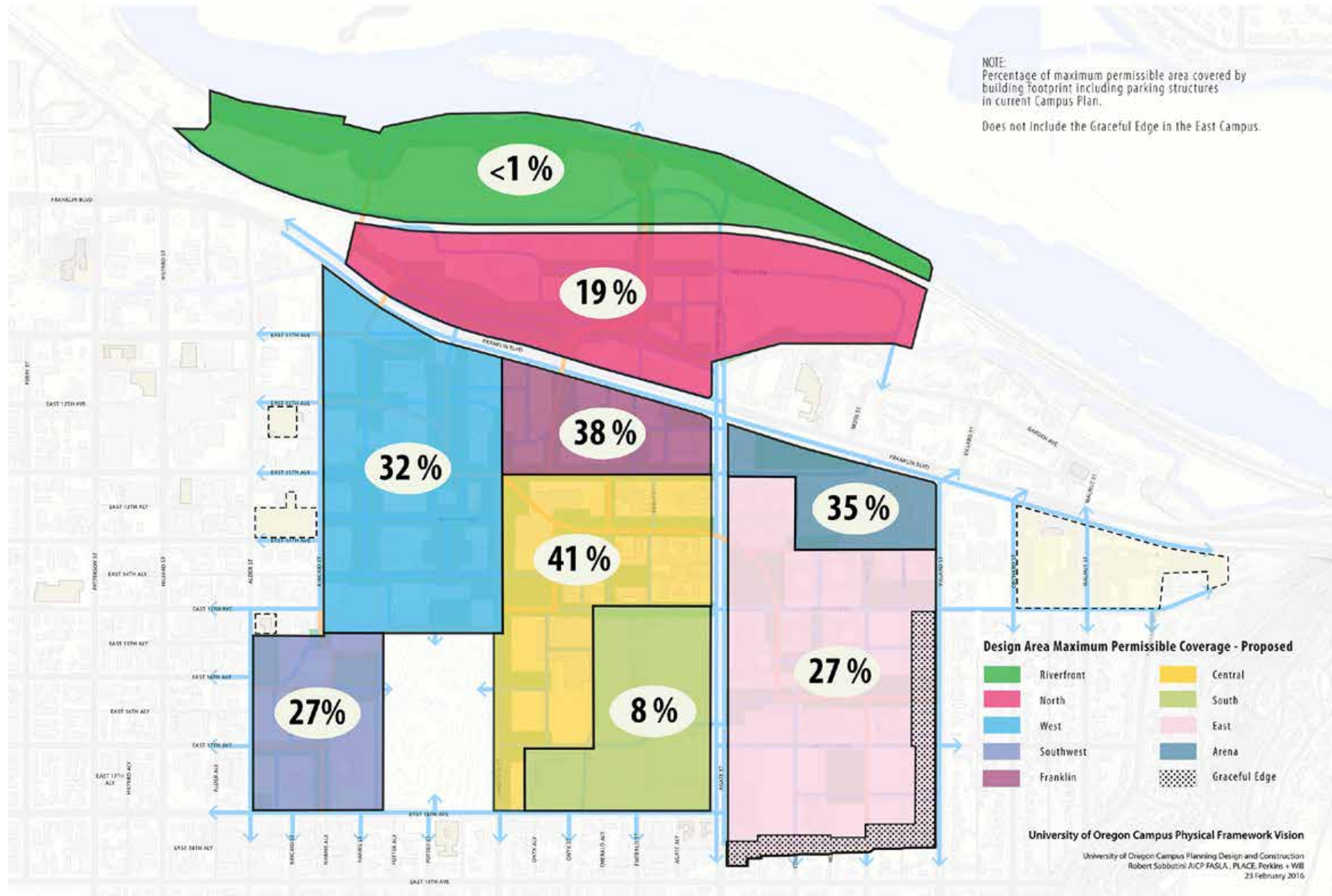
The chief determinants of each design area’s desired character are based on its primary uses and the building heights specific to the intended primary uses all within the context of the framework of open space and connectors.



COVERAGE

Maximum Permissible—Existing

The maximum coverages reflect the desired character of each design area as currently allowed in the *Campus Plan*.



Permissible Coverage—Proposed

The maximum coverages reflect the desired character of each design area. They are based on analysis from the Coverage and Capacity model developed as part of the UOCPFV. The coverage reflects all permissible building sites and their associated capacities based on reasonable footprints and building heights.

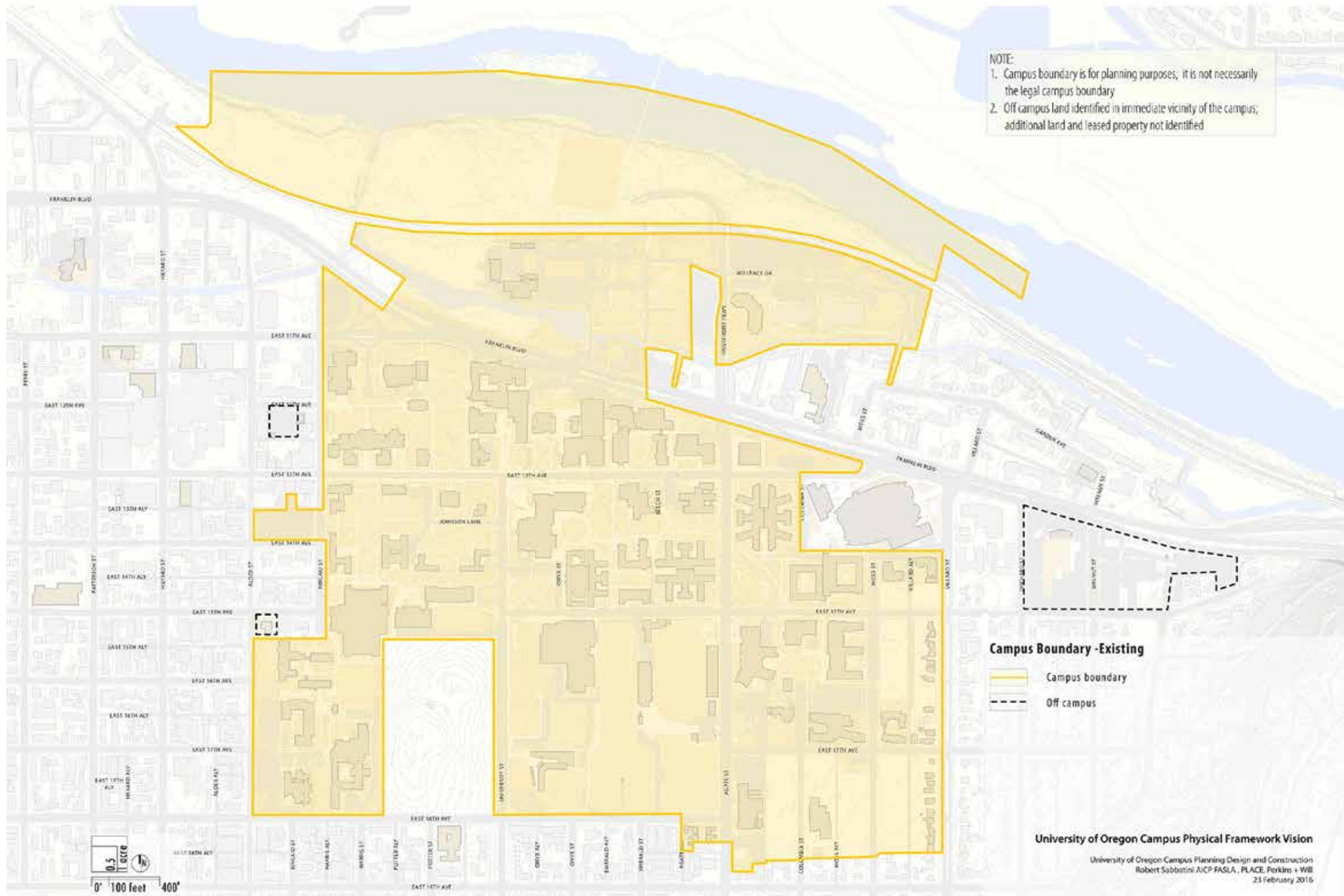
See *Appendix A: Coverage and Capacity*.

- The differences between the existing and proposed include
- Reconfiguration of the design areas based on their dominant and potential uses, location, and natural or man-made divisions such as a major public streets.
 - The use of infill in already developed areas of the campus such as the West Design Area.
 - The introduction of designated open space such as that envisioned for the North and East design areas.
 - The inclusion of the majority of public streets.

While the coverages address all new buildings (permissible building sites), they do not include the modest additional coverage resulting from the expanded footprints of existing buildings or their replacement.

See *Permissible Building Sites—Proposed*, later in this chapter.

Coverage for off-campus land will be guided by their urban context.



CAMPUS BOUNDARY
Existing



NOTE:
 1. Campus boundary is for planning purposes; it is not necessarily the legal campus boundary
 2. Off campus land identified in immediate vicinity of the campus; additional land and leased property not identified

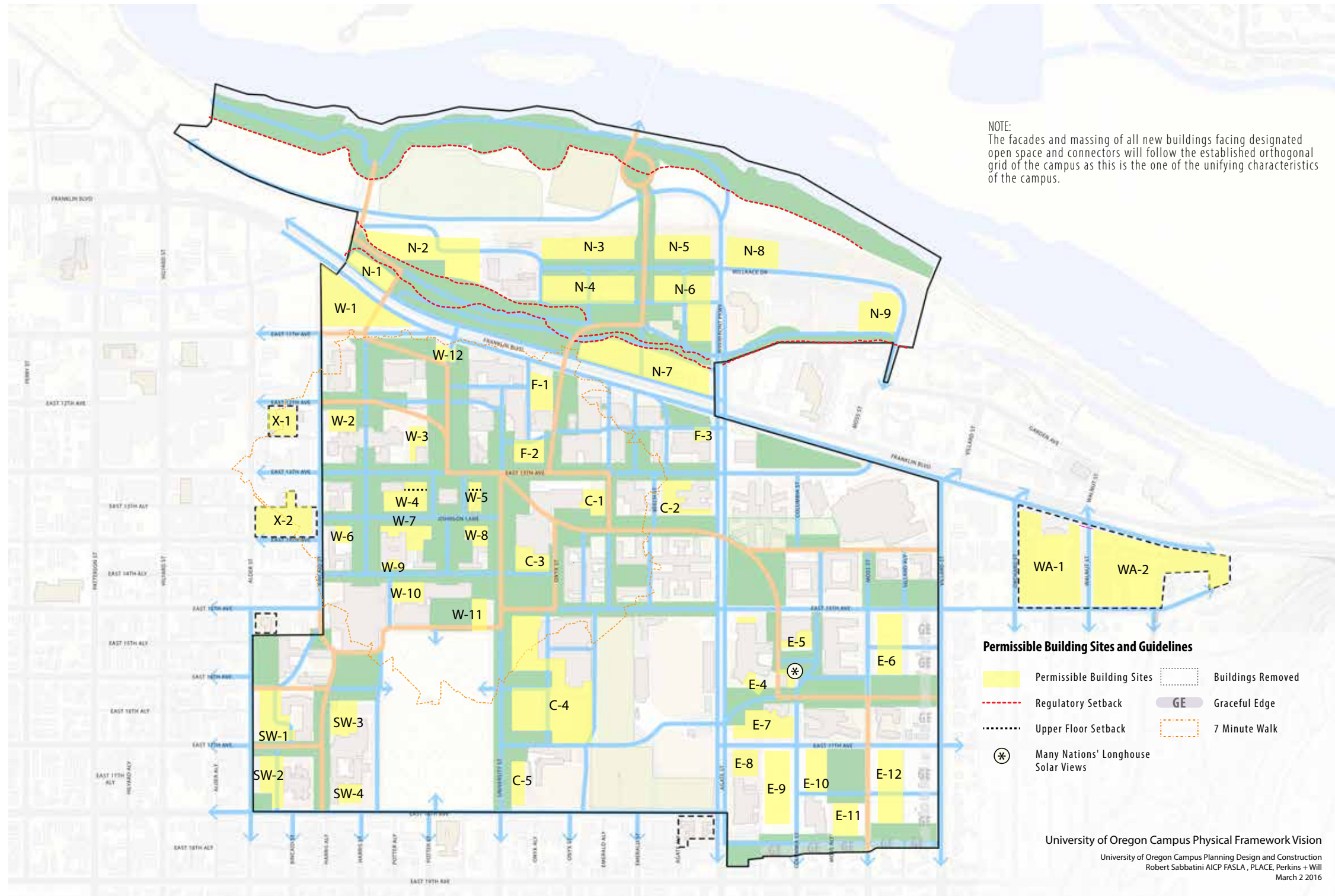
Campus Boundary—Proposed

The campus boundary is for planning purposes only and includes properties not owned by the university.

The proposed campus boundary includes all of the proposed design areas.

Major changes from the existing boundary are

- Inclusion of the railroad tracks (1), Franklin Boulevard (2), the Matthew Knight Arena (3), and the Eugene Pioneer Cemetery (4)
- Identification of off-campus properties (5)



The permissible building sites (PBS) numbering correspond to the *Table of Uses by Permissible Building Site* found later in this chapter as well as the *Coverage and Capacity Model* described in Appendix A.

PERMISSIBLE BUILDING SITES—PROPOSED

Designated Open Space

- No building may occur in a Designated Open Space (DOS) although landscape improvements are allowed; exceptions noted below
- Ideally, the majority of building facade(s) will align with the edge of the DOS

Permissible Building Sites

Buildings should frame and define adjacent designated open space and adjacent connectors. (See *Sections* later in this chapter for examples.)

- Sites available for development
- The edges are equivalent to setback lines
- Up to 25 percent of the facade may extend up to 15 feet into a DOS
- Requires detailed review as part of the site selection process ; e.g. Campus Planning Committee, design review board, etc.

Undesignated areas not facing public streets

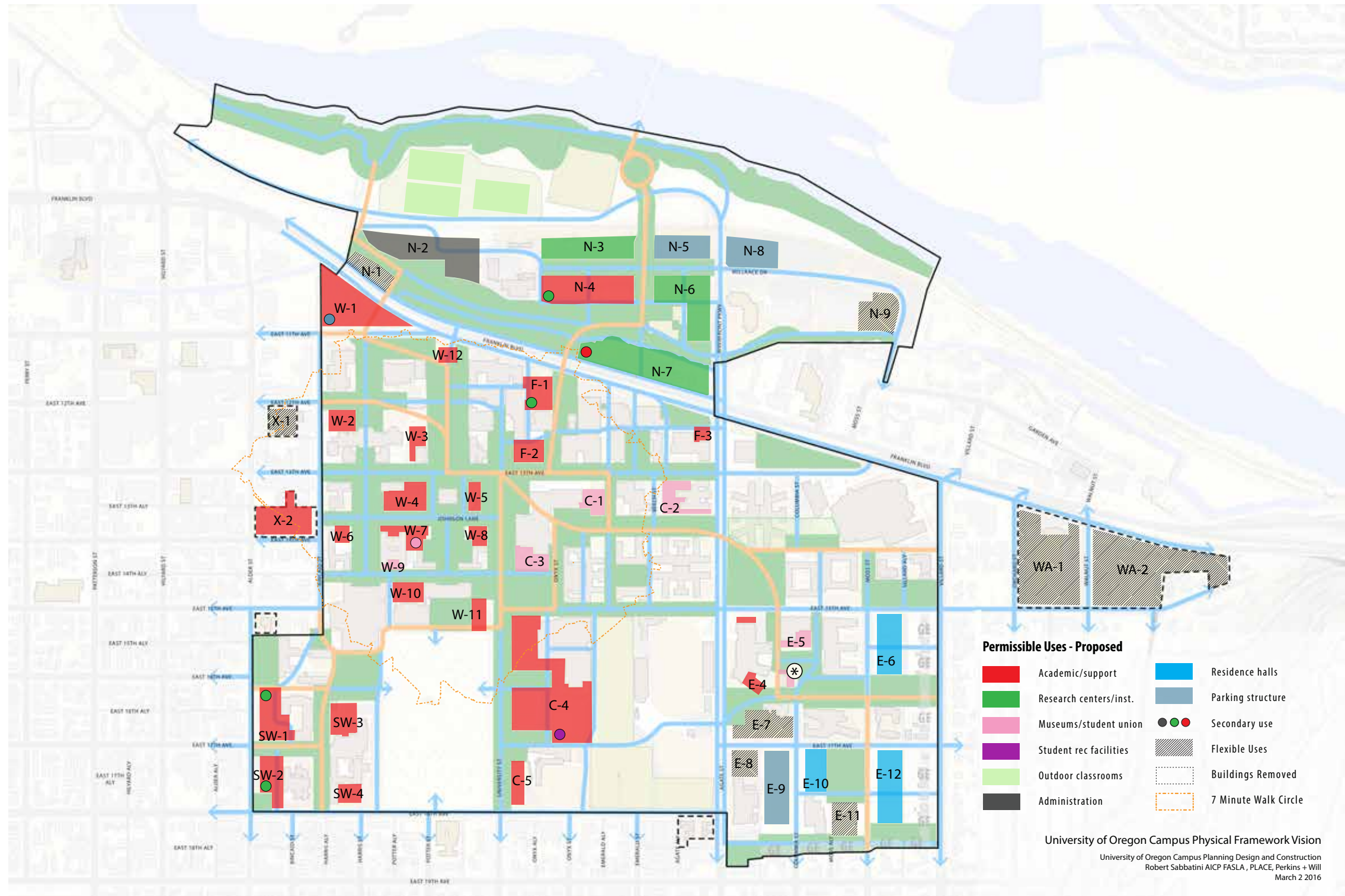
Building expansions into areas not facing public streets or DOS must respect the context of surrounding buildings and include active entrances when adjacent to campus connectors. (See *Sections* later in this chapter for examples.)

- Available for extensions of established buildings (kept in place or replaced)
- Maximum of 2,000 square feet of footprint and up to 15 feet may extend into adjacent land
- Requires detailed-review; e.g. Campus Planning Committee, design review board, etc.

Undesignated areas facing public streets

Building expansions facing public streets should frame and activate the street's pedestrian environment. (See *Sections* later in this chapter for examples.)

- Available for existing building expansion or replacement
- Build to city setback and locate active entrances along this frontage



PERMISSIBLE USES—PROPOSED

The primary uses per permissible building sites (PBS) reflect the primary uses by design area. Primary uses assigned to the PBS support space needs and growth of the university. Primary uses within the seven-minute walk circle primarily accommodate Academic/Support uses to foster the established academic uses. PBS in this zone support at least one level (preferably the ground floor) of general use classrooms accessible to all departments. The university can assign secondary uses on a case-by-case basis where noted. Flexible Use provides alternative building locations and should reflect the primary and secondary uses of the design areas. The following page describes each of the use classifications.

PROGRAM USE DEFINITIONS

The following program use definitions were established in the *University of Oregon Space Needs Plan*, September 2012 (SNP).

Academic

Facilities allocated to schools and colleges; includes department administrative space, department-controlled instructional space, labs, and faculty and staff offices.

Academic Support

Student academic support space for functions ranging from the enrollment process to various aspects of student life.; includes Enrollment Management, Undergraduate Studies, the Career Center, and other units providing student services. It excludes the Student Union, Student Recreation Facilities, and Student Health/Counseling.

Administration

Facilities allocated to administrative offices overseeing administration of the entire institution; includes the president, provost, vice-presidents, and their staff in units that provide university-wide support for the function of the university, except those student services listed under Academic Support. Also includes such non-research service centers as Central Power Station, Printing and Mail Services, Telecommunications, Information Services, etc.

Flexible Uses

Unassigned use flexible to support various program needs. Assumes use is compatible with the intended uses for the design area. Permissible Building Sites identified as Flexible Use provide alternative locations for program needed by the university.

General Use Classrooms

Primarily formal instructional space—registrar-controlled and joint-controlled classrooms and seminar rooms. Does not include department classrooms, studios, or class laboratories.

Research Centers/Institutes

Centers and institutes in the portfolio of the Vice President for Research and Innovation; includes core research services such as Animal Care Services, Genomics, Neuroimaging, Histology, Technical Science Administration, etc.

Libraries

Spaces under the direction of the institutional librarian and within the university library system for general university use and research (not departmental libraries or reading rooms). Includes Knight Library, Price Research Library, A&AA Library, Math Library, Law Library, Archives, and CMET.

Museums

Museums and art galleries, i.e., the Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Oregon State Museum of Anthropology, and Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art.)

Parking Structures

On-campus above-, below-deck, and below-grade parking structures.

Recreational Playing Fields

Outdoor fields for student recreational and intramural sports and play.

Residence Halls

On-campus student residence halls (dormitories) owned and managed by the university.

Student Health/Counseling

Facilities providing clinical health services, therapy, testing, consultation, outreach, and referral services to university students.

Student Recreation

Facilities providing recreation and fitness activities for students; includes Student Recreation Center and Student Tennis Center. Does not include Recreational Playing Fields.

Student Union

Student Union administrative offices, meeting rooms, lounges, and student activity areas, such as student-body offices, activity areas for student groups, arts and crafts areas, etc.

PERMISSIBLE BUILDING SITES TABLE—PROPOSED

The table provides basic information about primary and secondary uses for each permissible building site. Note that some sites, such as N-2, can accommodate more than one building.

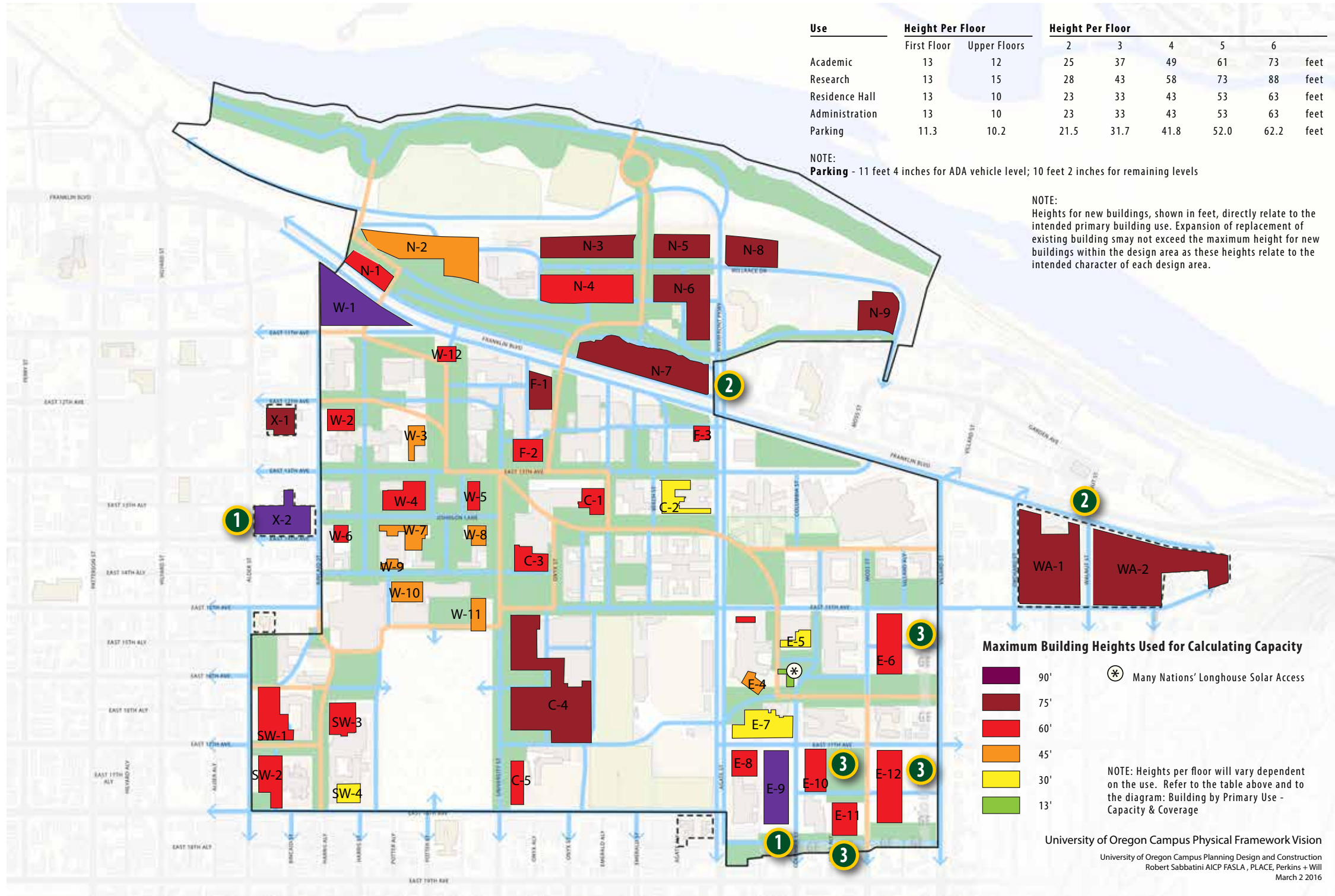
See Appendix A: Coverage and Capacity for detail.

Permissible Building Site	Building Number	Scenario	Primary Use	Secondary Use	No. Floors	Footprint (GSF)	GSF
C-1	N023	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	4	13,200	52,600
C-2	N025	1	Student Health/Counseling	N/A	2	29,500	59,000
C-3	N022	2	Student Union	N/A	4	19,000	76,000
C-4	N031	4	Academic	N/A	4	47,100	188,400
C-4	N032	3	Academic	N/A	5	36,800	184,000
C-4	N033	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	2	23,500	47,000
C-4	N034	3	Student Recreation	N/A	3	62,200	186,600
C-4	N035	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	4	17,000	68,000
E-10	N047	2	On Campus Residence Halls	N/A	4	19,400	77,600
E-11	N048	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	4	18,000	72,000
E-12	N049	3	On Campus Residence Halls	N/A	4	23,000	92,000
E-12	N050	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	4	13,200	52,800
E-2	N036	4	Academic	N/A	4	3,900	15,600
E-3	N038	3	Museums	N/A	1	4,400	4,400
E-4	N039	4	Academic	N/A	3	9,500	28,500
E-5	N037	2	Museums	N/A	2	11,900	23,800
E-6	N040	4	On Campus Residence Halls	N/A	4	12,800	51,200
E-6	N041	4	On Campus Residence Halls	N/A	4	11,300	45,200
E-7	N042	3	Academic Support	N/A	2	15,700	31,400
E-7	N043	3	Administration	N/A	1	4,800	4,800
E-7	N044	2	Administration	N/A	1	7,000	7,000
E-8	N045	2	Academic Support	N/A	4	10,800	43,200
E-9	N046	3	Parking Structure	N/A	6	53,600	321,600
F-1	N007	2	Academic	N/A	5	22,200	111,000
F-2	N008	3	Academic	N/A	4	14,300	57,200
F-3	N009	4	Academic Support	N/A	4	5,100	20,400
N-1	N056	4	Administration	N/A	4	21,000	84,000
N-2	N057	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	2	20,000	40,000
N-2	N058	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	2	13,800	27,600
N-2	N059	4	Administration	N/A	2	8,900	17,800
N-3	N060	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	5	22,500	112,500
N-3	N061	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	5	22,600	113,000
N-4	N062	2	Academic	N/A	4	17,500	70,000
N-4	N063	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	4	29,300	117,200
N-5	N064	2	Parking Structure	N/A	5	34,700	173,500
N-6	N065	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	4	12,100	48,400
N-6	N066	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	4	10,800	43,200
N-6	N067	2	Research Centers/Institution	N/A	5	26,600	133,000
N-7	N068	1	Research Centers/Institution	N/A	5	13,500	67,500
N-7	N069	1	Research Centers/Institution	N/A	5	20,000	100,000
N-7	N070	3	Research Centers/Institution	N/A	5	10,400	52,000

Permissible Building Site	Building Number	Scenario	Primary Use	Secondary Use	No. Floors	Footprint (GSF)	GSF
N-8	N071	5	Parking Structure	N/A	5	37,800	189,000
N-9	N072	4	Research Centers/Institution	N/A	5	15,800	79,000
R-1	N073	2	Student Recreation	N/A	1	2,400	2,400
R-1	N074	2	Student Recreation	N/A	1	2,400	2,400
SW-1	N026	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	4	19,600	78,400
SW-1	N027	5	Academic	N/A	4	5,100	20,400
SW-2	N028	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	4	15,100	60,400
SW-3	N029	5	Academic	N/A	4	24,100	96,400
SW-4	N030	1	Academic	N/A	2	5,200	10,400
W-1	N001	5	Parking Structure	N/A	6	29,900	179,400
W-1	N002	3	Administration	N/A	4	19,100	76,400
W-2	N004	3	Administration	Academic	4	11,300	45,200
W-3	N006	2	Academic	N/A	3	14,100	42,300
W-4	N017	1	Academic	N/A	4	15,000	60,000
W-5	N019	4	Academic	N/A	4	11,600	46,400
W-6	N012	2	Academic	N/A	4	8,400	33,600
W-7	N014	2	Museums	N/A	3	4,400	13,200
W-7	N018	4	Academic	N/A	3	6,400	19,200
W-8	N020	2	Academic	N/A	3	9,400	28,200
W-9	N015	3	Museums	N/A	3	5,200	15,600
W-10	N016	4	General Use Classrooms	Academic	3	14,400	43,200
W-11	N021	3	Academic	N/A	3	9,900	29,700
W-12	N005	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	4	10,000	40,000
WA-1	N051	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	5	29,500	147,500
WA-1	N052	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	5	51,400	257,000
WA-2	N053	5	Parking Structure	N/A	5	47,500	237,500
WA-2	N054	2	Administration	N/A	5	22,900	114,500
WA-2	N055	2	Administration	N/A	5	14,000	70,000
X-1	N003	5	Flexible Use	Flexible Use	5	24,400	122,000
X-2	N010	1	Academic	Parking Structure	6	41,400	248,400

1,320,600 5,529,100

- NOTES
- 1 All proposed buildings with Academic as the primary use within the seven-minute walking circle have a portion of the total GSF assigned to General Use Classrooms.
 - 2 Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.



PERMISSIBLE BUILDING HEIGHTS—PROPOSED

The proposed building heights allow greater program capacity through new construction on permissible building sites (PBS) and by expansion or replacement of existing buildings while maintaining a variation of heights and intended character within each design area.

Heights for new buildings, shown in feet, directly relate to the intended primary building use since floor heights vary by use. Expansion or replacement of existing buildings may not exceed the maximum height for new buildings within the design area because these heights relate to the intended character of each design area.

Building height is measured from finished grade. Given that the campus does not have extreme slopes on any single PBS, the measurement equates to the greatest proposed condition.

An additional 15 feet is allowed for the required screening of mechanical equipment and the placement of rooftop lighting, in the case of parking structures and roof decks. These elements should be set back to screen views from the ground as well as to screen views from adjacent buildings.

See *Appendix C: Analysis* for zoning and related building heights of off-campus and adjacent properties. Note:

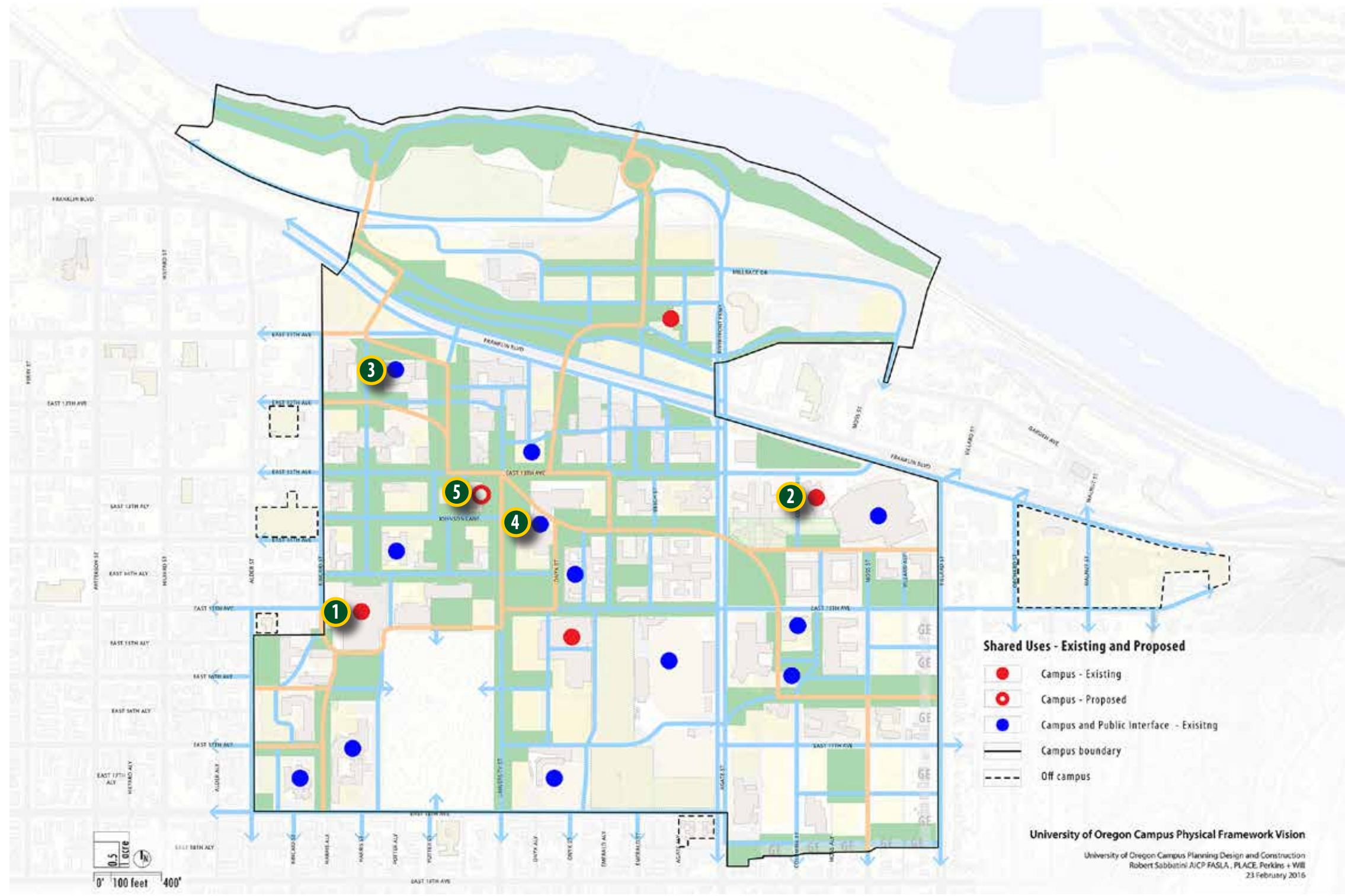
1. Building height located within 50 feet of an abutting residential zone is limited to the height allowed in the abutting residential zone.
2. Walnut Station Special Area Zone allows 90 foot maximum/seven stories, with a 15-foot step back above specified upper floors.
3. Some heights are not in compliance, requiring amendment of current city code.

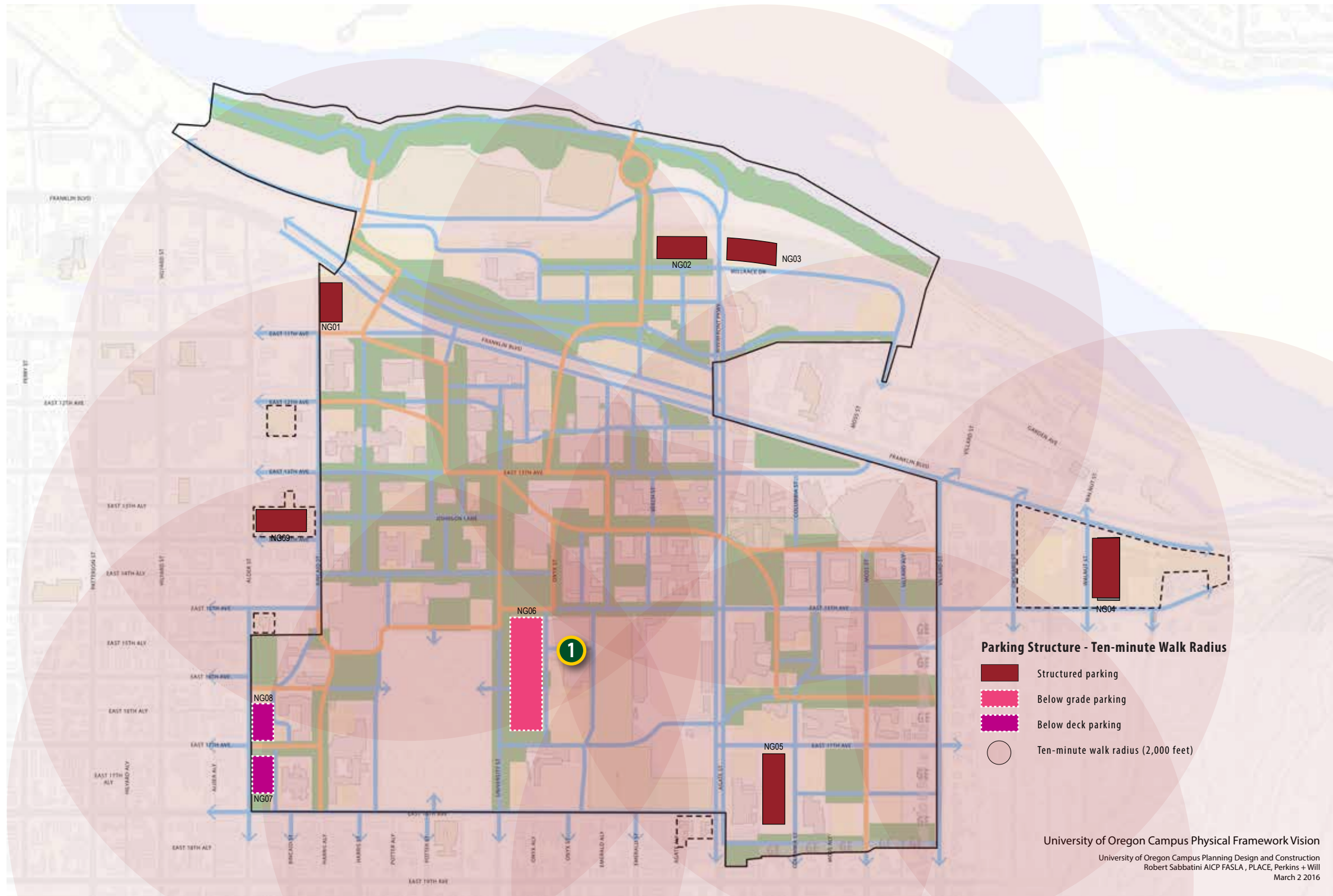
SHARED USES—EXISTING AND PROPOSED

Shared uses include university buildings that serve the campus community and those buildings that also serve the public.

Examples of campus community buildings include the Knight Library (1) and the Ford Alumni Center (2). Buildings that also serve the public include the Miller Theater Complex (3) and the Erb Memorial Union (EMU) (4).

Of particular interest is the permissible building site in the heart of campus (5). Given its prominent location, its future use would be best shared with the campus community.





PARKING STRUCTURE LOCATIONS—PROPOSED

The UOCPFV locates parking structures at the periphery of the campus to minimize the intrusion of vehicles in the campus and the resulting conflicts with pedestrians and bicyclists. Combined, the parking structures locations provide pedestrian access to the entire campus within a ten-minute walk.

The below-grade parking **(1)** accessed from University Street provides parking close to the core of the campus, within an easy walk to numerous shared uses including the Schnitzer Museum of Art and the Erb Memorial Union (EMU). The university will need to decide whether the location and ease of access is commensurate with the high cost of parking below grade. Without this structure, there is adequate capacity in the remaining structures to support the program needs identified in the Coverage and Capacity study Scenario 4 (34,000 student FTE). For further detail, see *Appendix A: Coverage and Capacity*.

The campus community favors modes of travel other than private vehicles. In 2014, 82 percent of the students and 38 percent of faculty and staff walked, biked, or bused to and from the campus.

The estimated quantity of parking in the UOCPFV uses current metrics of parking demand per FTE. In addition, this work did not investigate off-campus parking. The UOCPFV recommends that the university undertake a comprehensive transportation and parking master plan to address all modes of travel and all reasonable parking alternatives and to monitor parking demand on a regular basis.

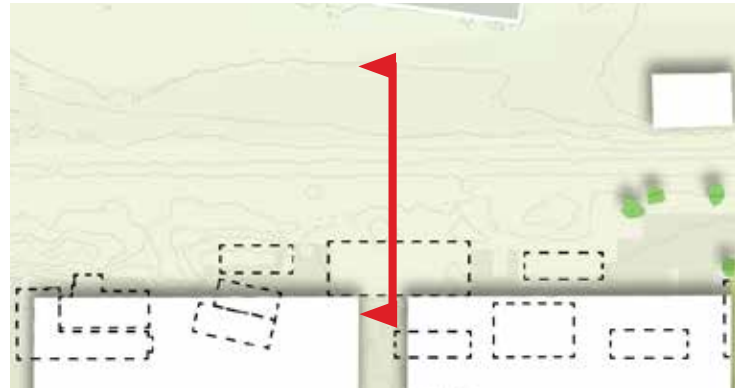
University of Oregon Campus Physical Framework Vision
 University of Oregon Campus Planning Design and Construction
 Robert Sabbatini AICP FASLA, PLACE, Perkins + Will
 March 2 2016



SECTIONS

The sections share a common purpose—to create a functional and beautiful experience throughout the campus. They address a variety of interface conditions between open space, connectors, public roadways, and permissible building sites (PBS). Buildings shown in the sections illustrate buildings built up to the edge of the PBS. These buildings can be set back further if desired, although the guidelines encourage positive interface between buildings, open space, and connectors. City setback lines and dimensions within the public rights-of-way are approximate.

See discussion of *Edges and Corridors* in *Chapter 3: Guidelines*.



The University acquired property along the south side of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) tracks (TL 5500) that may be proposed for surface parking in conjunction with future redevelopment of maintenance facilities in the north campus area. However, SPRR reserved easements for above- and below-ground communications and fiber optic facilities that could limit or prohibit the ability to develop the surface parking considered.

Section 1—Railroad

Intent

To locate service and emergency access and surface parking between the proposed buildings and the base of the railroad slope embankment. To create a planted buffer for the lower building stories while allowing views from the upper stories.

Existing

This area consists of a collection of campus operations structures, dispersed parking, and a railroad bank covered with invasive plants.

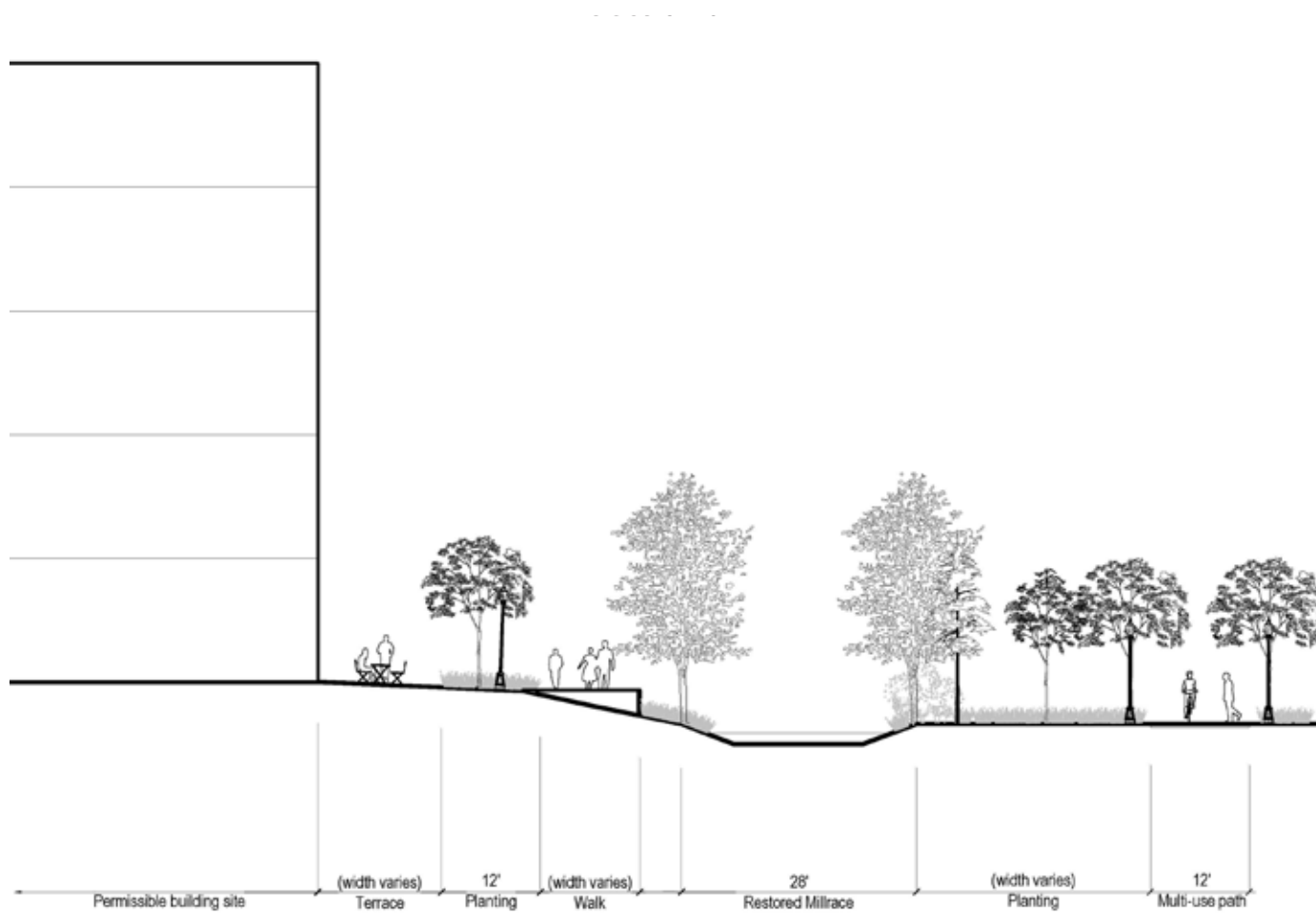
Response

Develop a multi-layered linear landscape to support circulation and services. The setbacks in this corridor can support rain gardens, service yards, and buffer plantings. The plantings can be more refined on the building side of the corridor and informal against the parking and railroad tracks. Preserve distant views from the upper stories and views aligned with the gaps between the buildings.

Guidelines

- Provide a landscape-storm-water zone at building interface
- Provide a 24-foot-wide service drive
- Provide parking at the railroad
- Frame views to the river with native vegetation
- Screen the railroad with evergreens while allowing views to the river

See *Chapter 4: Design Area Recommendations*.



Section 2—Millrace

Intent

To enhance the Millrace as an unifying landscape element and to increase its ecological value and contribution to the campus.

Existing

The Millrace is a poorly functioning, artificially augmented drainage system. It has extensive assets including mature trees, a bicycle path, and multiple buildings fronting its southern bank. The Millrace is crossed at three key points in the North Design Area: Onyx Street Bridge, Gallery Walk Axis Bridge, and Riverfront Parkway.

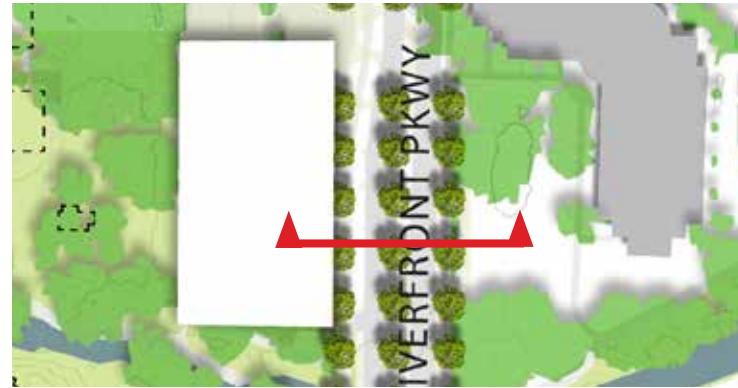
Response

As a unique ecological asset, the Millrace provides the opportunity to restore habitat, treat campus storm-water, provide a campus landscape asset, and deliver a desirable building setting. Improvements to the waterway's plantings, water source, and overall physical structure will allow it to function as an ecological asset. The permissible building sites offer the opportunity to actively engage the Millrace with improved circulation and access.

Guidelines

- Provide a 12-foot-wide multi-use path along the north bank as a continuous connector
- Provide a 6-foot-wide walking path along the south bank to link building sites
- Restore the waterway and water system as a district effort
- Provide active spaces overlooking the water
- Complement the Urban Farm
- Remove invasive species

See *Chapter 4: Design Area Recommendations* and *Chapter 5: Focus Studies*.



Section 3—Riverfront Parkway

Intent

To fully improve the corridor with new university buildings and improved connections.

Existing

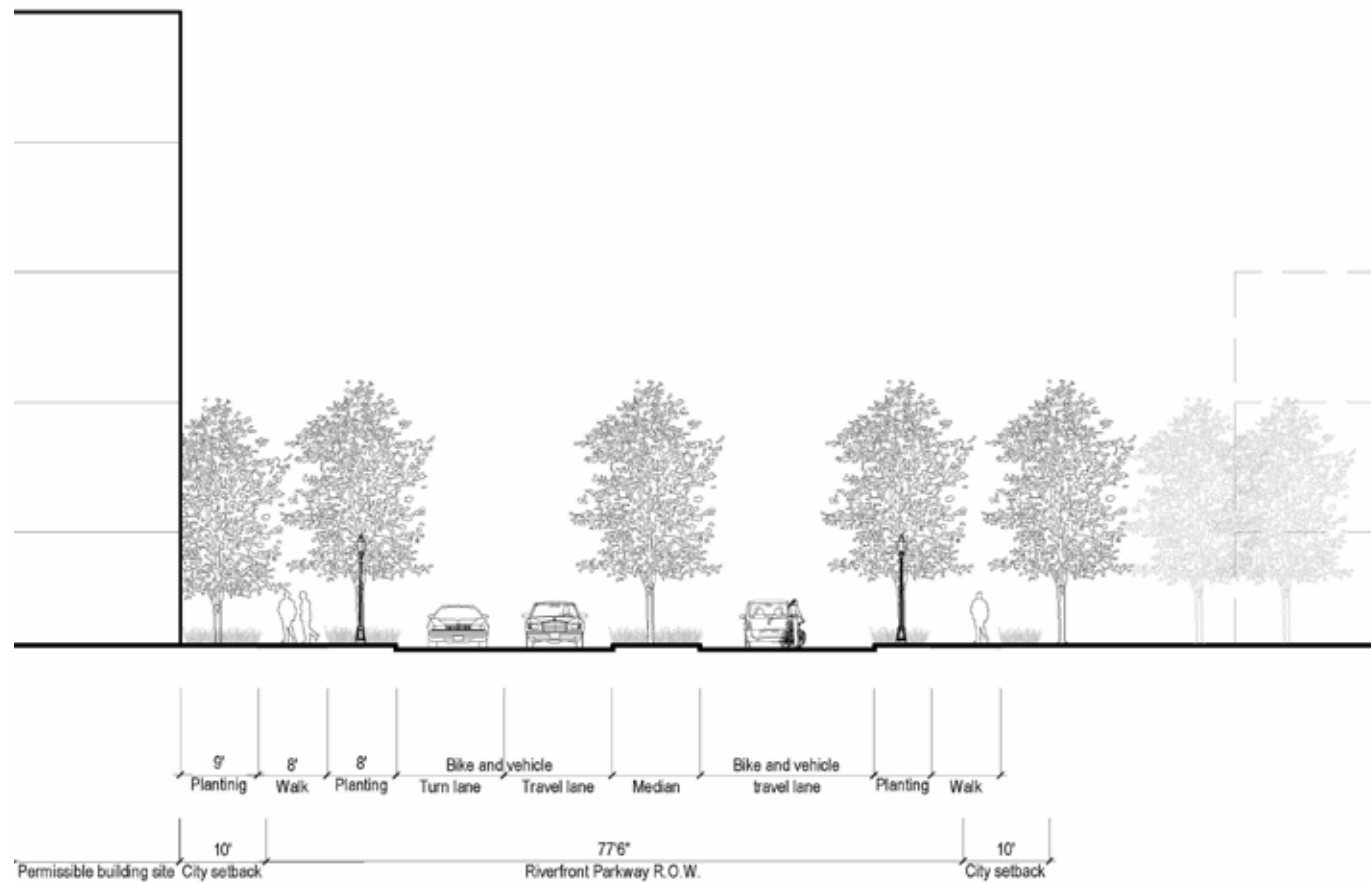
A city-owned street with a planted median and bicycle lanes, the Riverfront Parkway meets current circulation needs of the research park but lacks multiple points of pedestrian access to the west.

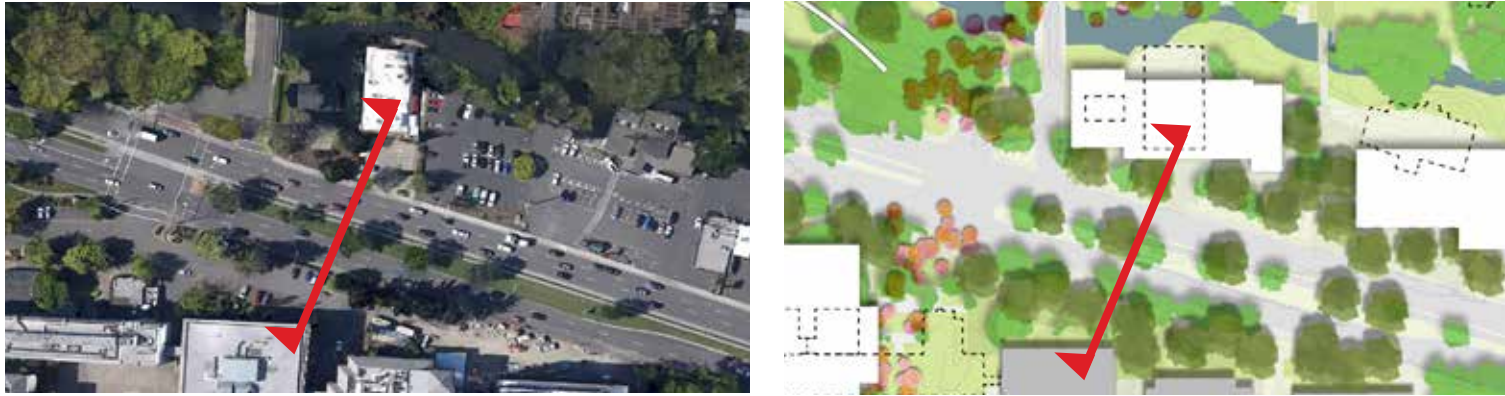
Response

Provide wider sidewalks to accommodate the future increase of pedestrians associated with new development and parking structures. Locate new development along the west side of the corridor at the city setback line to reinforce the corridor. Refresh the current landscape with new large-scale trees in the median.

Guidelines

- Provide 8-foot-wide sidewalks
 - Select street trees with high canopies
 - Locate new buildings at the city setback line
- See *Chapter 4: Design Area Recommendations*.





Section 4—Franklin Boulevard

Intent

To develop the permissible building sites flanking Franklin Boulevard to present a cohesive campus image to people passing through the corridor.

Existing

As a state highway, Franklin Boulevard divides the campus fabric in image and function. Typically composed of three lanes of traffic in each direction, a wide, planted median with a bus rapid transit lane and intermittent sidewalks, Franklin Boulevard allows few north-south crossings. There are no bicycle lanes and buildings are typically set back from the curb with parking facing the street.

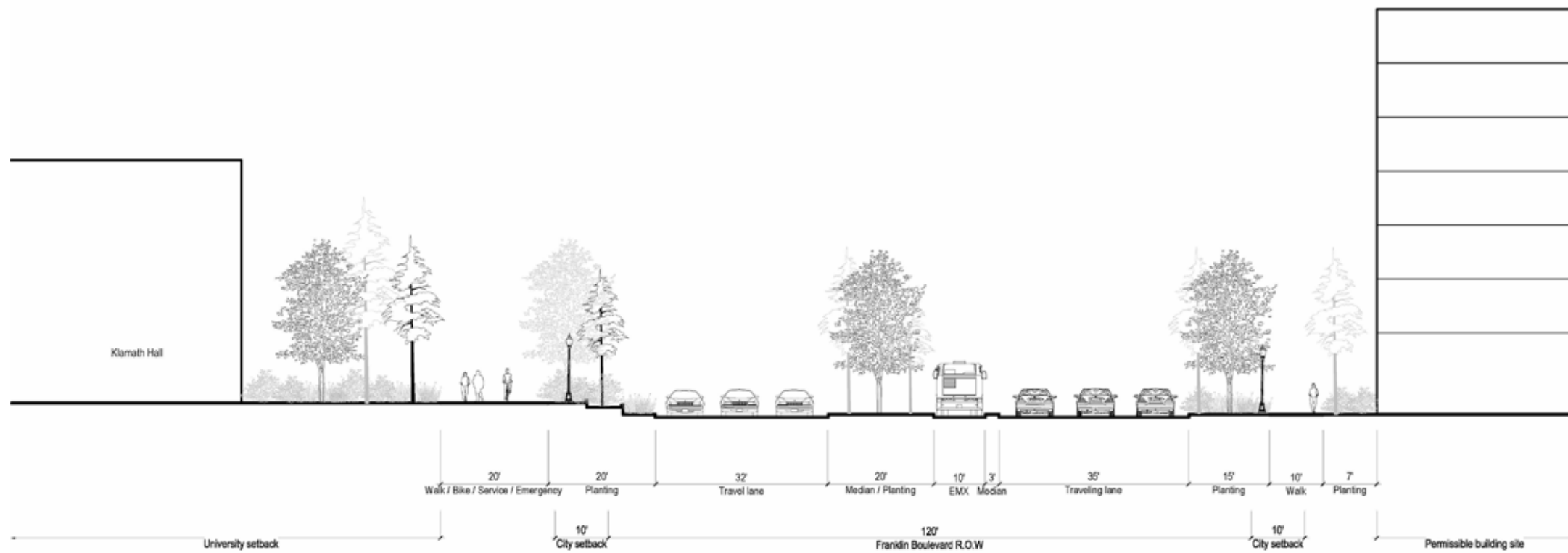
Response

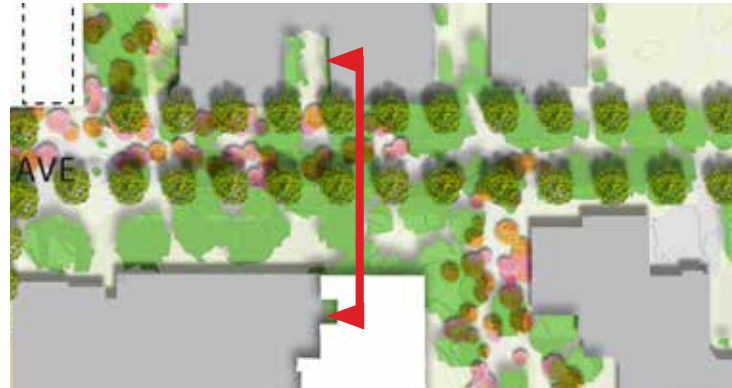
Site buildings to retain the campus orthogonal grid. On the south side, create a multi use path for pedestrians, service, and emergency access. Plant heritage-scaled trees to flow across the boulevard and visually meld the campus lands. Do not plant a regiment of street trees because this would emphasize the boulevard as a dividing element.

Guidelines

- Provide a 20-foot-wide multi-use path along the southern frontage
- Establish a 20-foot-wide planting area along the south edge
- Focus plantings to highlight entries
- Establish campus-scale trees to span Franklin Boulevard and provide visual cohesion
- Screen service areas from public view

See *Chapter 4: Design Area Recommendations*.





Section 5—East 13th Street between Kincaid and Agate streets

Intent

To establish a pedestrian-first street that provides efficient and safe circulation for pedestrians and bicyclists in this most populous area of the campus.

To create a campus-defining connector to support student movement.

Existing

East 13th Avenue between Kincaid and Agate streets, owned by the university, has extensive on-street bicycle parking west of University Street and limited vehicle parking east of University Street. The street corridor has significant mature street trees and a mix of historic and new buildings. Broad sidewalks serve heavy student circulation.

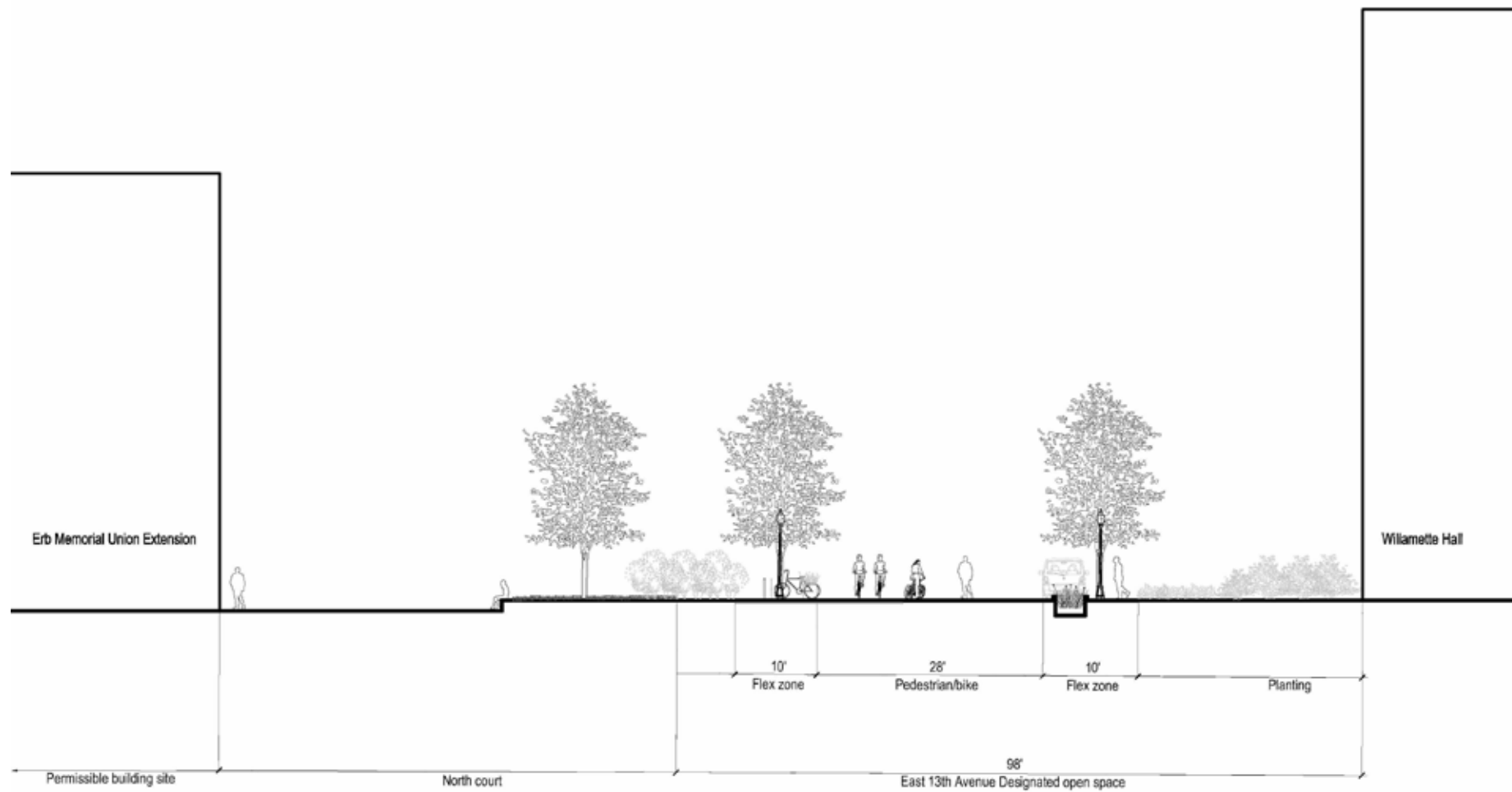
Response

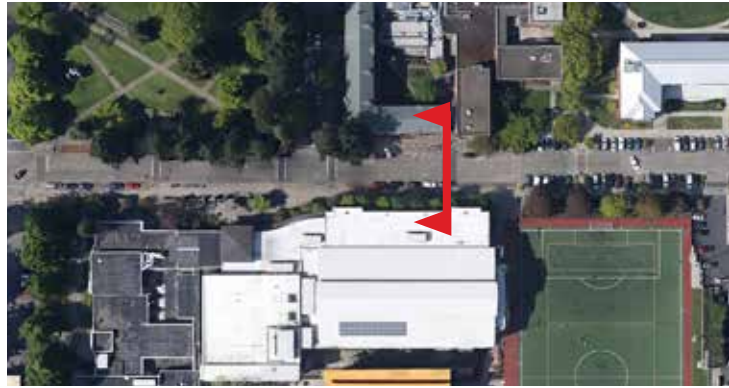
Create a shared central corridor for pedestrians and bicyclists. Identify and reinforce north-south connections with plantings, lighting, changes in pavement, and signage. Provide flex space adjacent to the corridor to support service-vehicle parking, storm-water planters, bicycle parking, and temporary installations such as tents, tables, movable outdoor flexible seating, etc.

Guidelines

- Provide a 28-foot-wide central circulation corridor
- Provide a 10-foot-wide flex space along each side of the circulation corridor
- Engage the street corridor with building entries and forecourts
- Define key crossings
- Expand large-scale street-tree planting with a defined pattern and species selection

See Chapter 4: Design Area Recommendations.





Section 6—East 15th Avenue between University and Agate streets

Intent

To establish a pedestrian-first street that provides efficient and safe circulation for pedestrians and bicyclists.

To support student movement from the residence halls to the student recreation center and campus core.

Existing

East 15th Avenue west of Agate Street is owned by the university and has extensive on-street parking. The street corridor has young street trees.

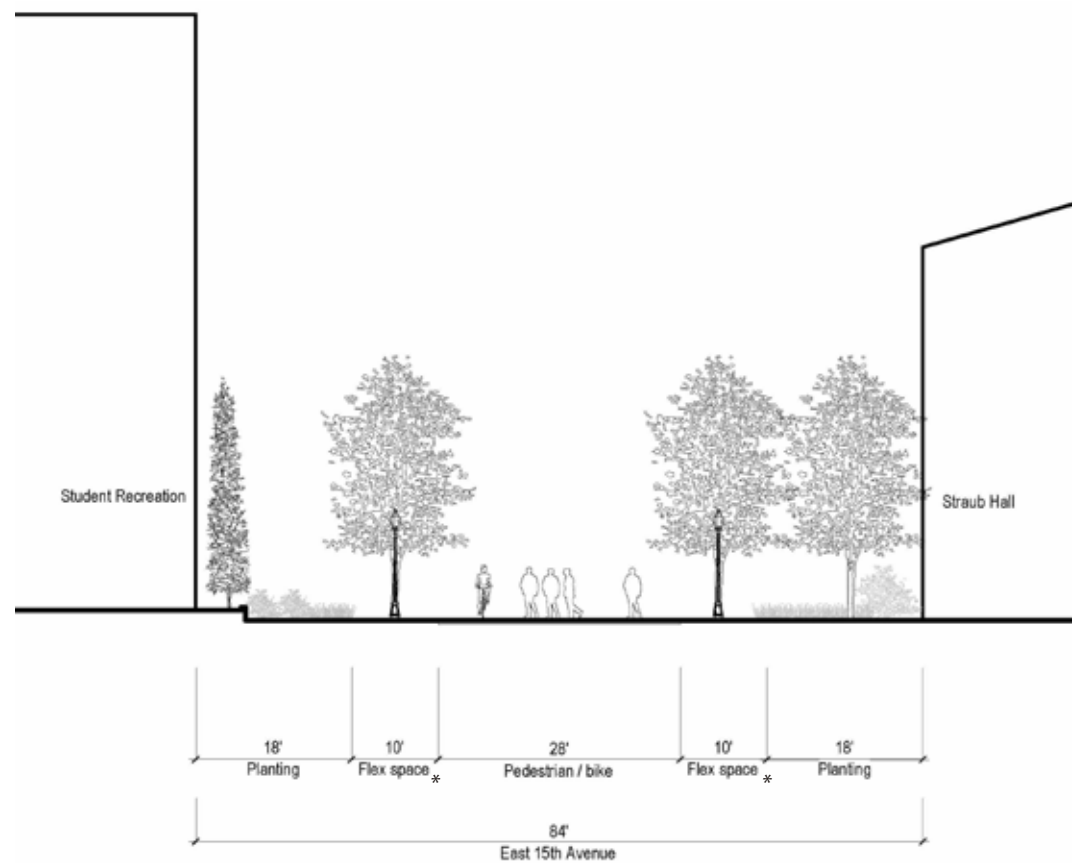
Response

Create a shared central corridor for pedestrians and bicyclists. Identify and reinforce north-south connections with plantings, lighting, changes in pavement, and signage. Provide flex space adjacent to the corridor to support service-vehicle parking, storm-water planters, bicycle parking, and temporary installations such as tents, tables, movable outdoor flexible seating, etc.

Guidelines

- Provide a 28-foot-wide central circulation corridor
- Provide a 10-foot-wide flex space along each side of the circulation corridor

See *Chapter 4: Design Area Recommendations*.





Section 7—East 15th Avenue east of Agate Street

Intent

To improve East 15th Avenue to support pedestrian movement from the residence halls to the campus core while maintaining private vehicle access.

To reinforce the street's character to clearly communicate its integration with the campus although it is a public right of way.

Existing

East 15th Avenue east of Agate Street is a public street with metered on-street parking. Mature street trees line the northern side with a mix of mature and newly planted trees along the southern side. Six-foot-wide sidewalks are too narrow to safely or comfortably accommodate pedestrians.

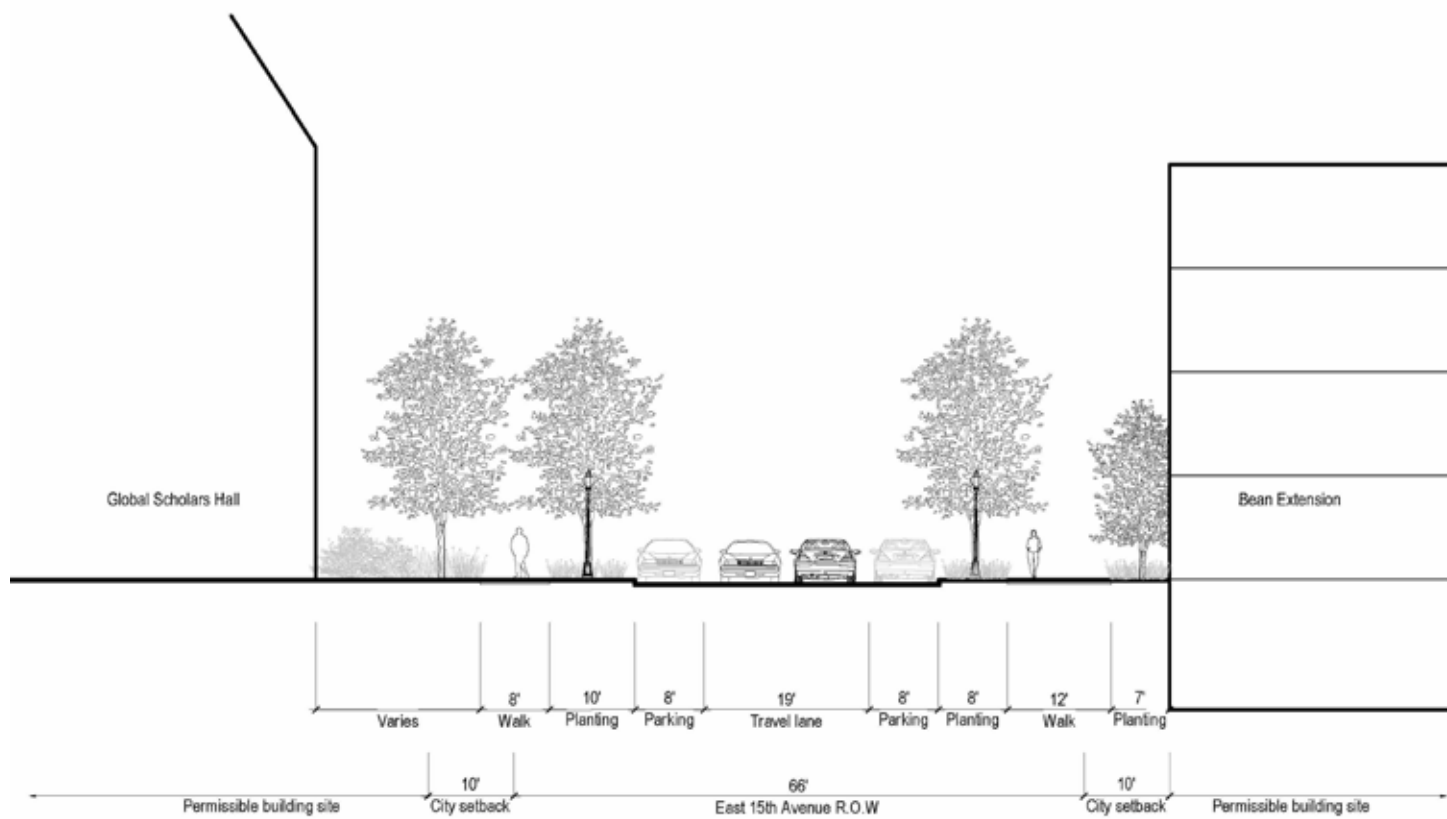
Response

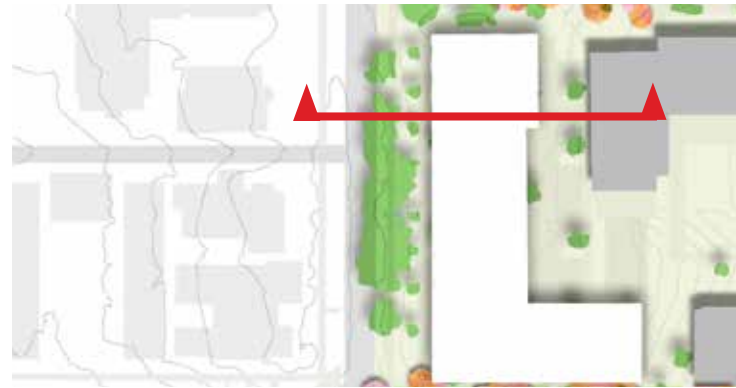
Provide wider sidewalks to accommodate current pedestrians and future increases, focusing on the north side where adequate space exists. Maintain and build on the campus character by adding university site furnishings. Consider an enlarged and raised mid-block crossing at the Museum of Natural and Cultural History to facilitate the strong pedestrian diagonal flow.

Guidelines

- Provide a 12-foot-wide sidewalk on north side of East 15th Avenue
- Provide an 8-foot-wide sidewalk on south side of East 15th Avenue
- Maintain a strong street tree statement
- Provide university street furnishings—trash and recycling containers and seating
- Develop a mid-block crossing with storm-water planters

See *Chapter 4: Design Area Recommendations*.





Section 8—Alder Street

Intent

To enhance Alder Street to support improved pedestrian circulation and increased campus density while relating to the neighborhood’s scale.

Existing

Alder Street’s defining characteristics are south-bound one-way vehicle traffic and a two-way bicycle track along the east edge abutting the campus. The southeast corner of campus lacks architectural presence.

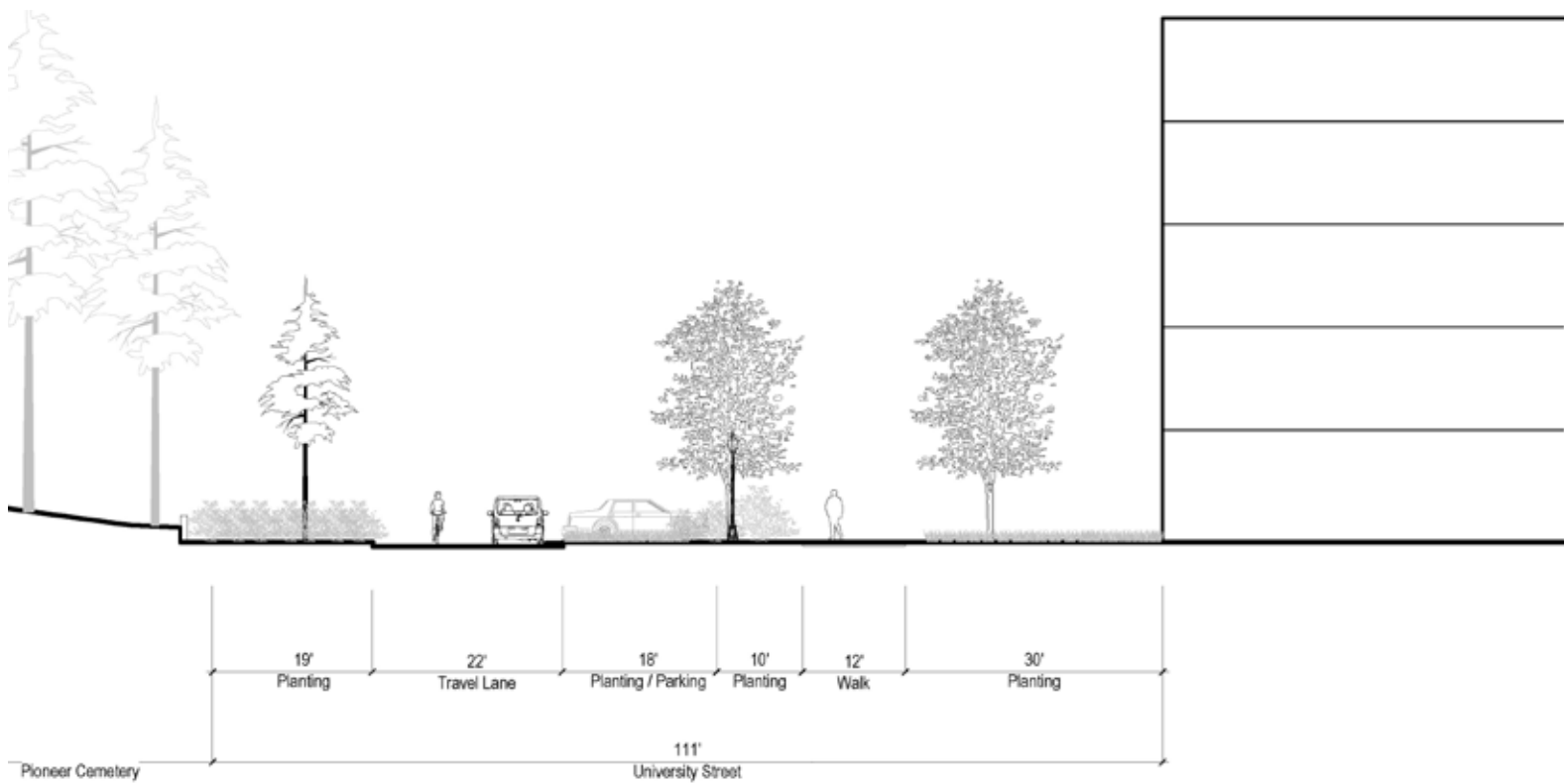
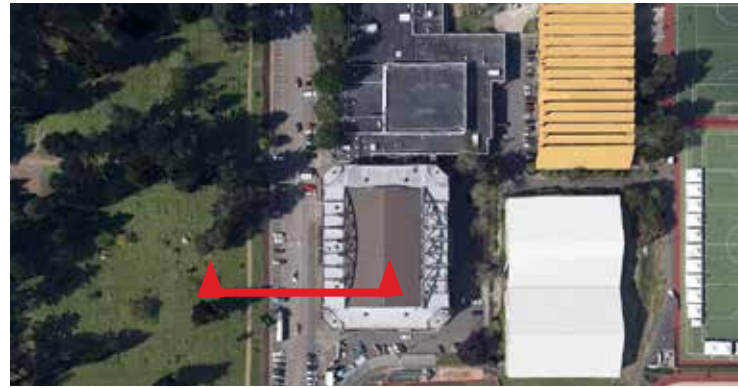
Response

Build out the university in this area to expand toward the street and define the campus edge. Provide a broad planting area to ground the future buildings and allow a smooth transition to the neighborhood scale. Wider sidewalks and continuous plantings to unify this campus edge.

Guidelines

- Provide an 8-foot-wide sidewalk on east side of Alder Street
- Provide a planting setback with campus-scale trees and garden-quality landscape
- Develop storm-water treatment at the planting setback





Section 9—University Street

Intent

To establish University Street as a high quality southern open space and a connector into the central campus for visitors arriving by car as well as pedestrians and bicyclists.

To create a linear open space that connects buildings and open spaces to the campus core.

Existing

University Street is owned by the university. It has extensive on-street parking. The street corridor has few street trees and is overly wide with an awkward scale and lack of definition between the Eugene Pioneer Cemetery to the west and a mix of campus structures to the east.

Response

Redefine the street corridor by placing an emphasis on the eastern edge with a continuous pedestrian walk alongside a combination of open spaces, buildings, and entry courts. Develop the western portion as a shared vehicle-bicycle street to access on-street and below-grade parking and a drop-off at East 15th Avenue.

Guidelines

- Provide 22-foot-wide paving for travel lanes
- Provide a 12-foot-wide sidewalk on east side of the street
- Provide strong tree planting along the pedestrian walk
- Re-establish the evergreen edge that once defined the boundaries of the cemetery
- Develop outdoor rooms at intersections of University Street and DOS
- Integrate storm-water planters and buffer planting at parking

See *Chapter 4: Design Area Recommendations* and *Chapter 5: Focus Studies*.



Section 10—East 17th Avenue

Intent

To develop new buildings with an active street presence.

To redefine the street as a high-quality campus landscape setting in the campus.

Existing

A public street, East 17th Avenue has a typical road section to accommodate two-way traffic and parallel parking. It has intermittent mature street trees. It is a key connection to the Fairmont neighborhood and Agate Street.

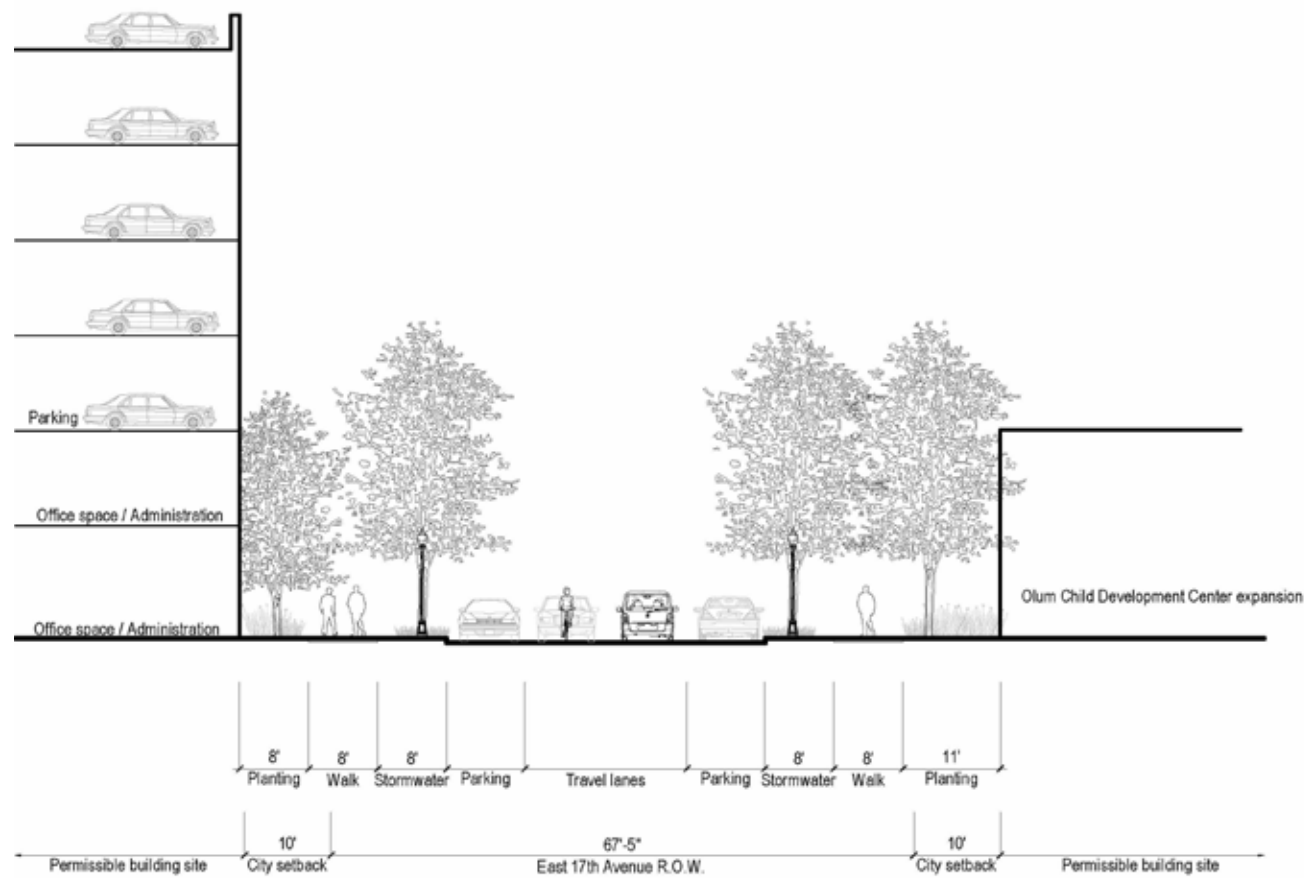
Response

Buildings sited at the city setback line will reinforce the street and define the character of this section of East 17th Avenue. Face entries onto East 17th Avenue for visibility and to bring activity to the street. The street is two-way, provides parking on both sides, and is capable of being redeveloped with green infrastructure.

Guidelines

- Preserve and infill quality street trees to retain character
- Provide 8-foot-wide planting strips with large-canopy deciduous trees
- Provide 8-foot-wide sidewalks
- Maintain on-street parking

See *Chapter 4: Design Area Recommendations*.





Section 11—Agate Street

Intent

To enhance Agate Street to better support the role of this community arterial and campus corridor.

To clearly communicate its integration with the campus through tree planting, lighting, and generous walks.

Existing

Agate Street is a public street. Its north-south alignment is a key connection between Franklin Boulevard, the campus, and the neighborhood beyond. Buildings are typically set back from the street edge with a consistent line of mature street trees that define the street edges.

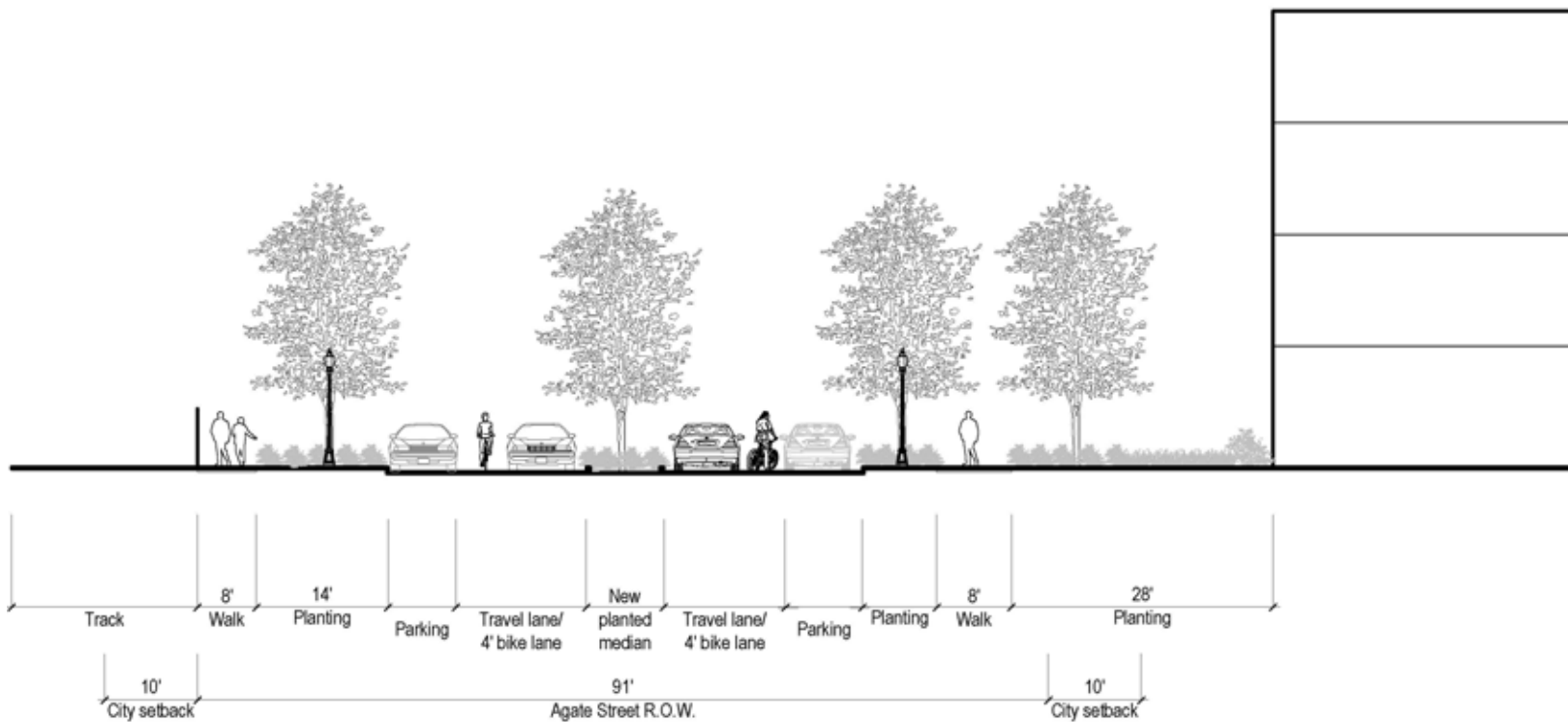
Response

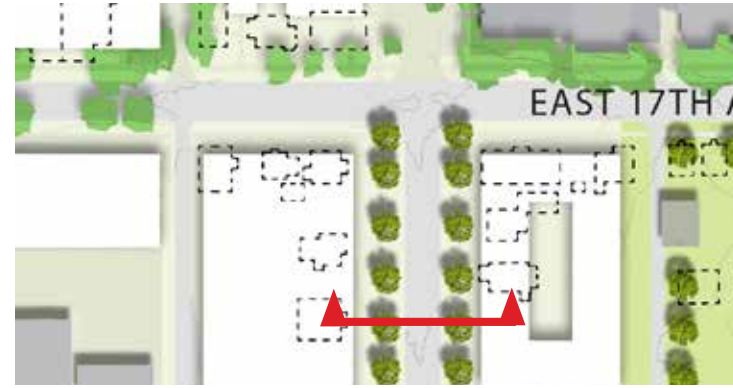
Reinforce Agate Street’s role in the campus by developing strong tree planting along widened walks. Replace the painted median south of East 15th Avenue with a tree-lined median.

Guidelines

- Provide 8-foot-wide planting areas along the corridor
- Provide 8-foot-wide sidewalks
- Add a planted median with large-canopy trees south of East 15th Avenue
- Develop a mid-block crossing at the west end of East 17th Avenue
- Integrate storm-water planters
- Maintain on-street parking and bicycle lanes
- As a shared vehicle-bicycle roadway, design the street with traffic-calming elements

See *Chapter 4: Design Area Recommendations*.





Section 12—Columbia Street

Intent

To develop proposed buildings while retaining vehicle and pedestrian connections at a neighborhood street scale.

To redevelop the street as a high-quality campus landscape.

Existing

Columbia Street south of East 17th Avenue has a broad public right-of-way—a typical road section with wide parking strips and intermittent mature street trees. The street is two-way, provides parking on one side, and is capable of being developed with green infrastructure. The street is shared with bicycles.

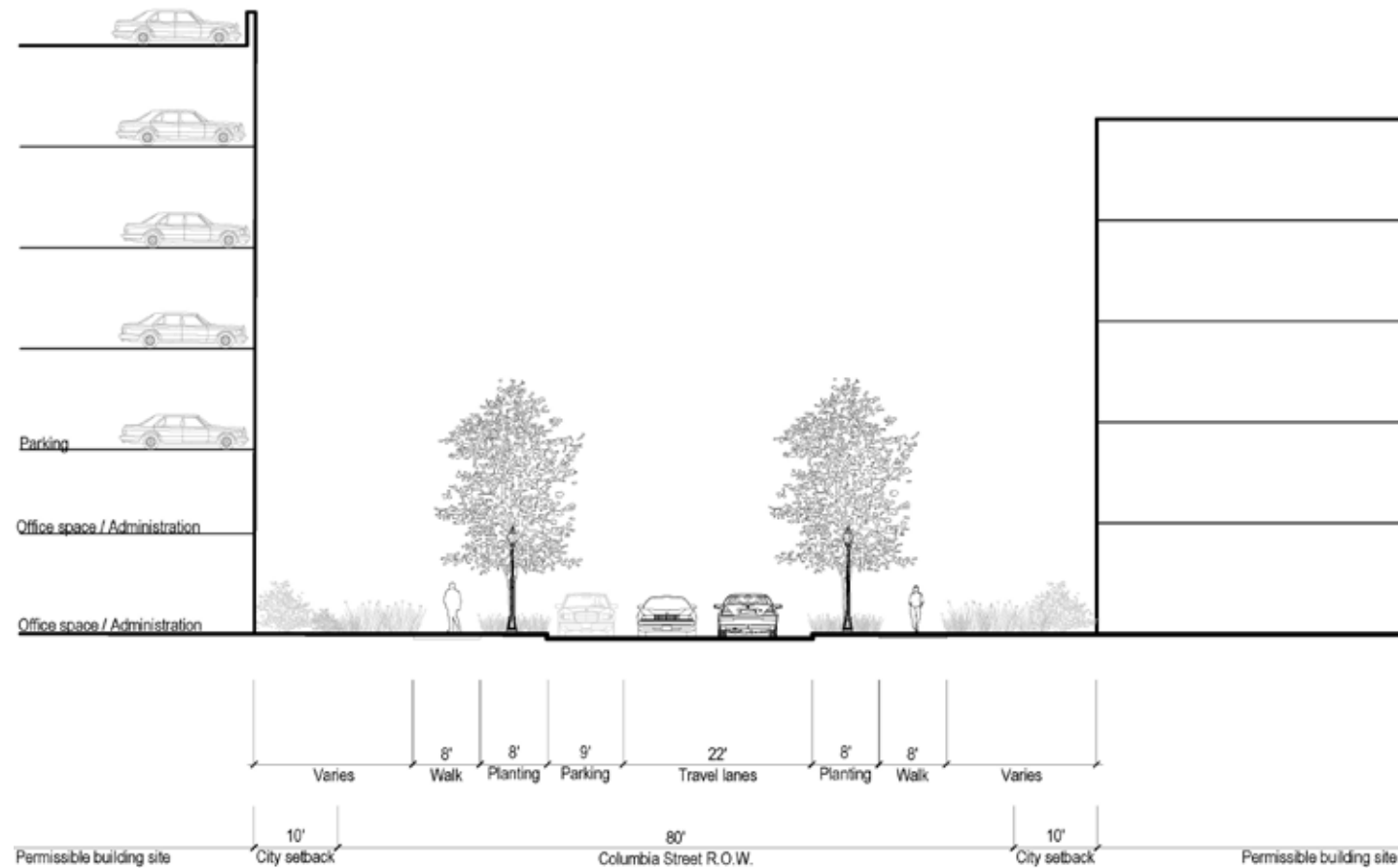
Response

When adding larger buildings, such as the parking structure, balance them with ample setbacks and dense plantings. Wider sidewalks will support increased pedestrian movement.

Guidelines

- Preserve quality street trees to retain character
- Provide 8-foot-wide planting strips with large-canopy deciduous trees
- Provide 8-foot sidewalks to improve connectivity
- Provide campus-scale trees at the back of the walk on both sides of the street
- Redevelop the corridor with green infrastructure for buildings and street
- Maintain on-street parking on one side

See *Chapter 4: Design Area Recommendations*.





Section 13—East 18th Avenue

Intent

To improve the campus’s appearance and connection to the community along East 18th Avenue.

Existing

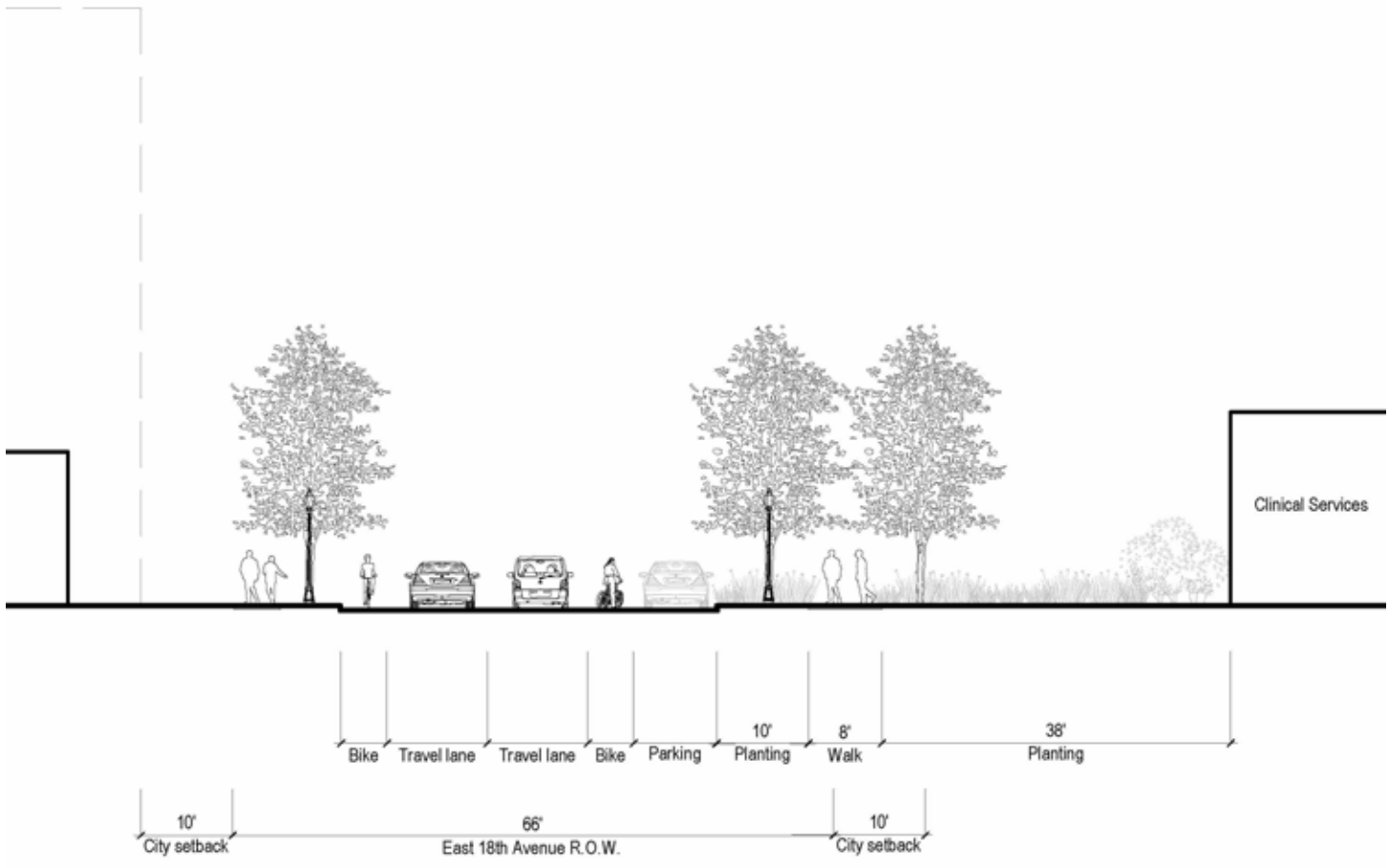
Clinical Services currently has unbuffered parking near the back of the sidewalk. Walks are extremely narrow in this area of the campus.

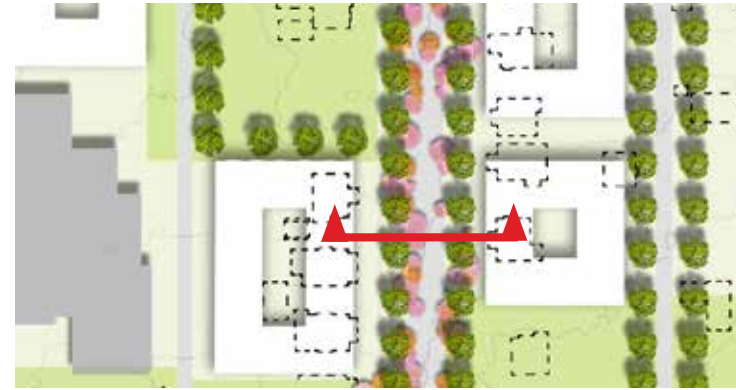
Response

New buildings and structured parking at the southwest corner of the campus presents the opportunity for wider walks and generous plantings to form a consistent and attractive campus edge. To create a safer environment and softer appearance, move the walk inward alongside a planting strip that accommodates storm-water flows.

Guidelines

- Provide 8-foot-wide sidewalk on the north side of East 18th Avenue
- Provide 8-foot-wide planting strip on the north side of East 18th Avenue
- Integrate a storm-water system





Section 14—Moss Street

Intent

To retain vehicle and pedestrian connections at a neighborhood street scale while developing a high-quality campus landscape.

Existing

Moss Street south of East 17th Avenue has a broad public right-of-way—a typical road section with wide parking strips and intermittent mature street trees. Moss Street is two-way, provides parking on one side, and is capable of being developed with green infrastructure.

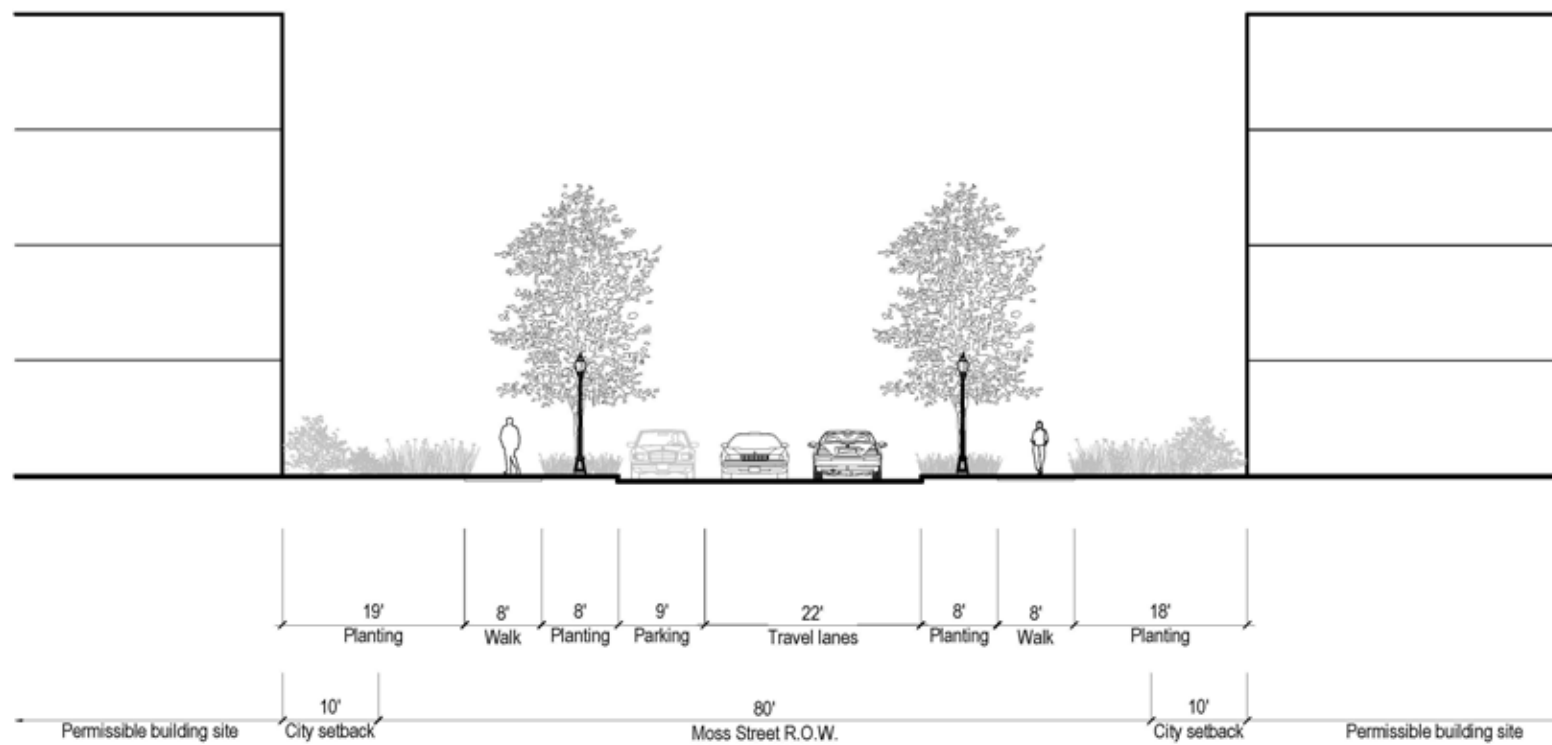
Response

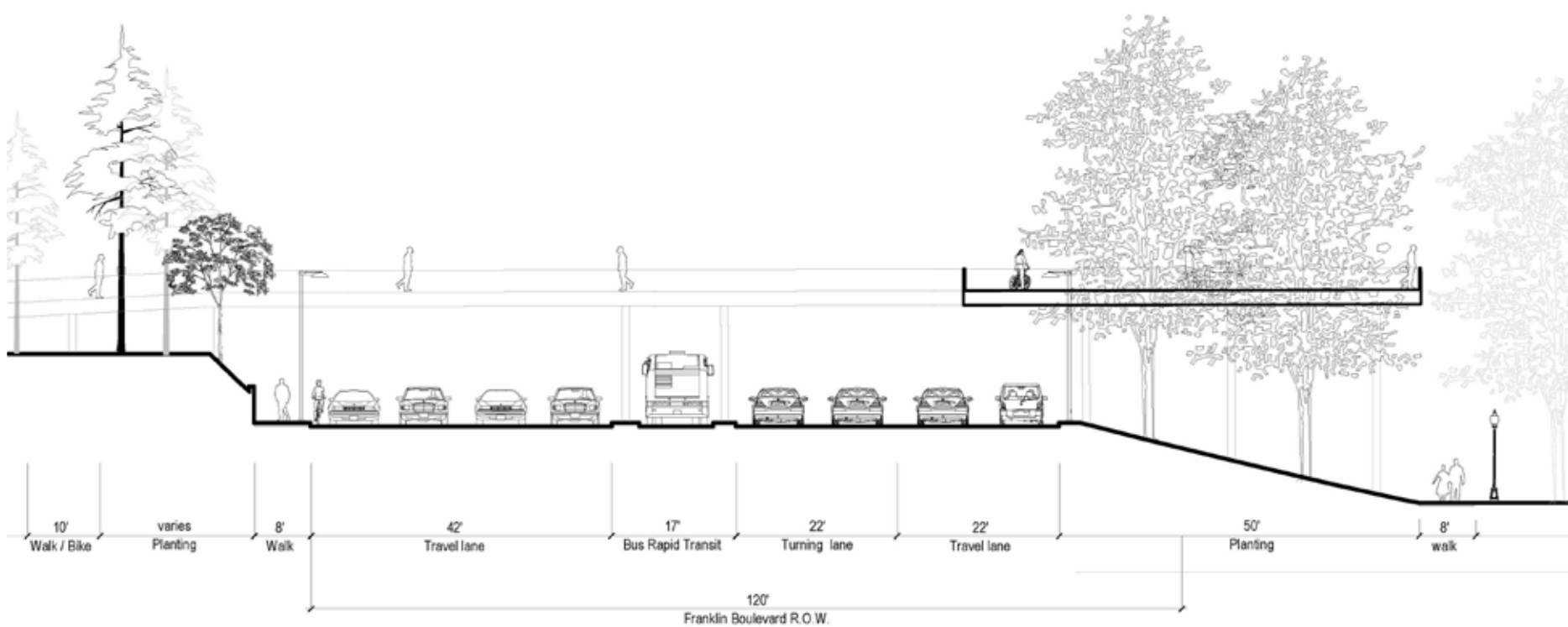
The southeast campus character with its street and alley grid has the ability to support a vibrant landscape. The walk along the west side, along the future open space and parking will be an extension of the garden walk.

Guidelines

- Preserve quality street trees to retain character
- Provide 8-foot-wide planting strips with large-canopy deciduous trees
- Provide 8-foot-wide walks
- Maintain a strong street tree statement
- Develop a Garden Walk on the west side
- Integrate green infrastructure
- As a shared vehicle-bicycle roadway, design the street with traffic-calming elements

See *Chapter 4: Design Area Recommendations*.





Section 15—Franklin Bridge

Intent

To create an uninterrupted campus circulation route across Franklin Boulevard by spanning the corridor with an elegantly designed bridge.

To connect the campus core to the north side of Franklin Boulevard to strengthen connections within the campus and to the surrounding community. Bicyclists and pedestrians will gain clear access to the Willamette River, while those in the North Design Area and communities north of the river will have safer and faster connections to the campus core.

Existing

At-grade crossings along Franklin Boulevard are limited, congested, and sometimes hazardous. The Onyx Street intersection is the primary street crossing for pedestrians, bicyclists, and service vehicles. With an active campus population north of Franklin Boulevard and plans to increase density, a better connection is needed. The ground level at the north end of the Old Campus Quadrangle is approximately ten feet above Franklin Boulevard and is bracketed by mature trees.

Response

Develop a gracefully curving contemporary bridge to reinforce the campus's beauty and identity while unifying the campus across Franklin Boulevard. The bridge will be constructed without ramps for universal access, engineered to be a dynamic structure, positioned to preserve trees, and safely connected to the existing circulation system.



Streiker Bridge, Princeton University



Jarrold Pedestrian Bridge, Norwich, UK



Guidelines

- Establish a strong contemporary university identity with the bridge design
- Provide 16-foot clearance under the bridge for travel lanes
- Use a universal design approach: maximum slope 1:20 to prevent the need for handrails and landings
- Provide a 12-foot-wide passage for pedestrians and bicyclists
- Develop an overlook at the bridge intersection above the Millrace open space
- Preserve mature trees

See Chapter 4: Design Area Recommendations for additional detail.



North Design Area



West Design Area



Central Design Area



East Design Area

4

DESIGN AREA RECOMMENDATIONS

The design area recommendations in this chapter describe the application of the Campus Framework and guidelines. The purpose is to further inform the future planning and design within and contiguous to four of the nine design areas

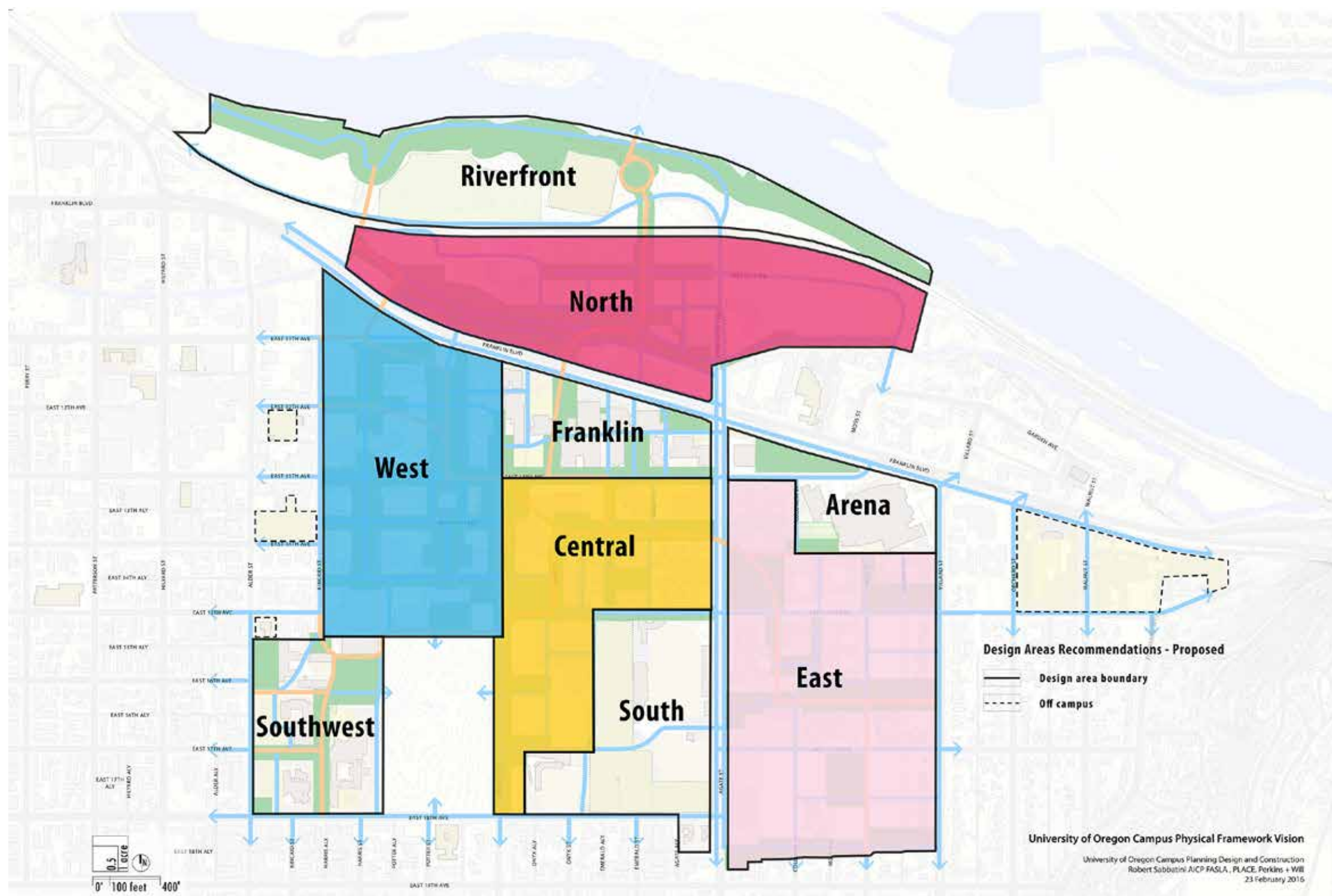
- **North**
- **West**
- **Central**
- **East**

The recommendations provide an additional layer of content and understanding of the campus framework of open spaces and connectors. The recommendations sometimes include items unique to a design area. While not building-oriented, the recommendations do address the role of buildings in their locales.

For each design area, the recommendations address

- **Primary Uses**
- **Open Space**
- **Connectors and Circulation**
- **Buildings**
- **Edges and Corridors**
- **Gateways**
- **Landscape Ecology Strategies**
- **Planting Approach**

For the most part, the discussion avoids repeating detailed information stated elsewhere in the UOCPFV, such as in the circulation diagrams, and detailed studies already prepared by University of Oregon Campus Planning, Design, and Construction, such as those addressing historic and cultural resource and campus trees. Therefore, the recommendations in this chapter must be viewed in context with the entirety of the UOCPFV and other pertinent university planning studies.



CAMPUS LANDSCAPE

The campus landscape defines the university's sense of place. It demonstrates the university's values to its students, faculty, staff, the community, and alumni. As the campus develops, it is critical to perpetuate the strengths of the landscape and to preserve its notable open spaces. These efforts enhance the campus character.

A beloved hallmark of the campus, the University of Oregon's landscape has the ability to demonstrate the university's values and mission. At this institution of higher learning, the landscape has multiple roles—it is beautiful, functional, programmable, sustaining, memorable, and connected to the larger Willamette Valley ecology. The existing diversity from ordered to natural landscapes offers space for interaction, inspiration, recreation, and living laboratory. The university must nurture these roles as the campus evolves with new landscape treatments.

The university promotes a strong, comprehensive program to operate sustainably. Many elements of the program affect the campus landscape. This program can be expanded by reinforcing the campus connection to the larger ecosystem, managing the grounds as a resilient system, and paying special attention to resources such as water.

As the campus grows by infill in established areas and by improvements in the under-developed North and East design areas, the landscape must continue to define campus character. The university can retain horticultural diversity and ecological complexity by integrating the wild character of the Willamette River landscape through variations of order.

LANDSCAPE ECOLOGY STRATEGIES AND DESIRED OUTCOMES

The campus is part of the larger Willamette Valley ecosystem and, in effect, its own campus ecosystem with definable watersheds, flora, fauna, and micro climates. With growth and expansion, the university must balance its need to improve and expand facilities while limiting its ecological impact—factors that are not mutually exclusive. The university will continually evaluate the character of the campus landscape and the spectrum of aesthetics, local habitat, water quality, conservation, and broader issues of climate change.

Approaches

- Connect to nature throughout the core campus—biophilic landscapes
- Link to the broader Willamette Valley Landscape—flora and fauna
- Develop intentional landscapes to support education and communication—learning landscapes
- Intertwine with the existing resources—Buttes to Rivers Trail
- Conduct active research and river restoration—Willamette River
- Integrate food production into the campus—fruit trees, apiculture, expansion of the Urban Farm
- Decentralize the storm-water system—rain gardens, flow-through planters, Millrace corridor

In planning and design of campus projects, landscape ecology strategies will be essential in determining the best path forward for the campus as a learning landscape, the operational care of the campus, and the beneficial environmental impacts. These strategies will help shape the physical character of the campus. Based on their place on campus and their relationship to existing character, sites will need different strategies. The university should evaluate projects and strategies based on their potential, and implement with active ecological solutions.

Monitoring systems for consideration

- Salmon Safe
- Sustainable Sites

Landscape Ecology Strategies Matrix

To better understand how the UOCPFV principle of “Integrating ecological care into all aspects of campus life, practices, and operations,” each design area has a matrix of relationships and opportunities for physical landscape strategies and outcomes. The matrix is a tool for the university to use to evaluate the shared and unique opportunities for each design area to better understand the potential for each. The university can also use this tool at a project level.

The university could develop a campus landscape program similar to the Oregon Model for Sustainable Development, which focuses on energy and has multiple modes of implementation.

In part, the matrix emerges from the University of Oregon Office of Sustainability mission statement: “Our mission is to lead the integration of sustainability into the University of Oregon’s operations, curriculum, co-curriculum, research, and engagement with the broader community.”

The matrix for each design area contains seven elements

Biodiversity/Habitat Support

Diversify the campus landscape for resiliency and to support local and migrating wildlife

Water

Improve water quality, reduce flooding, and promote conservation

Climate

Reduce the impacts on climate change and reduce resource consumption

Connection to Regional Landscape

Establish references to the larger regional landscape in support of the campus’s sense of place

Education-Research

Embrace the campus fabric with landscape components to support learning and research

Social-Community

Promote interaction with a diverse community

Aesthetics

Create landscapes that add to the delight and beauty of the campus

These are starting points for the university to examine and refine.

The university can apply the matrix to specific projects or design areas to identify the best strategies for lightening the ecological impact and the best means for achieving sustainability goals. The strategies have a subjective score of 0 to 3. The higher number identifies the better outcome. The matrix allows weighting of the outcomes to reflect specific circumstances.

In this way, each strategy evaluates the outcomes in concert with the unique character of a design area or project.

Approach to Campus Plantings

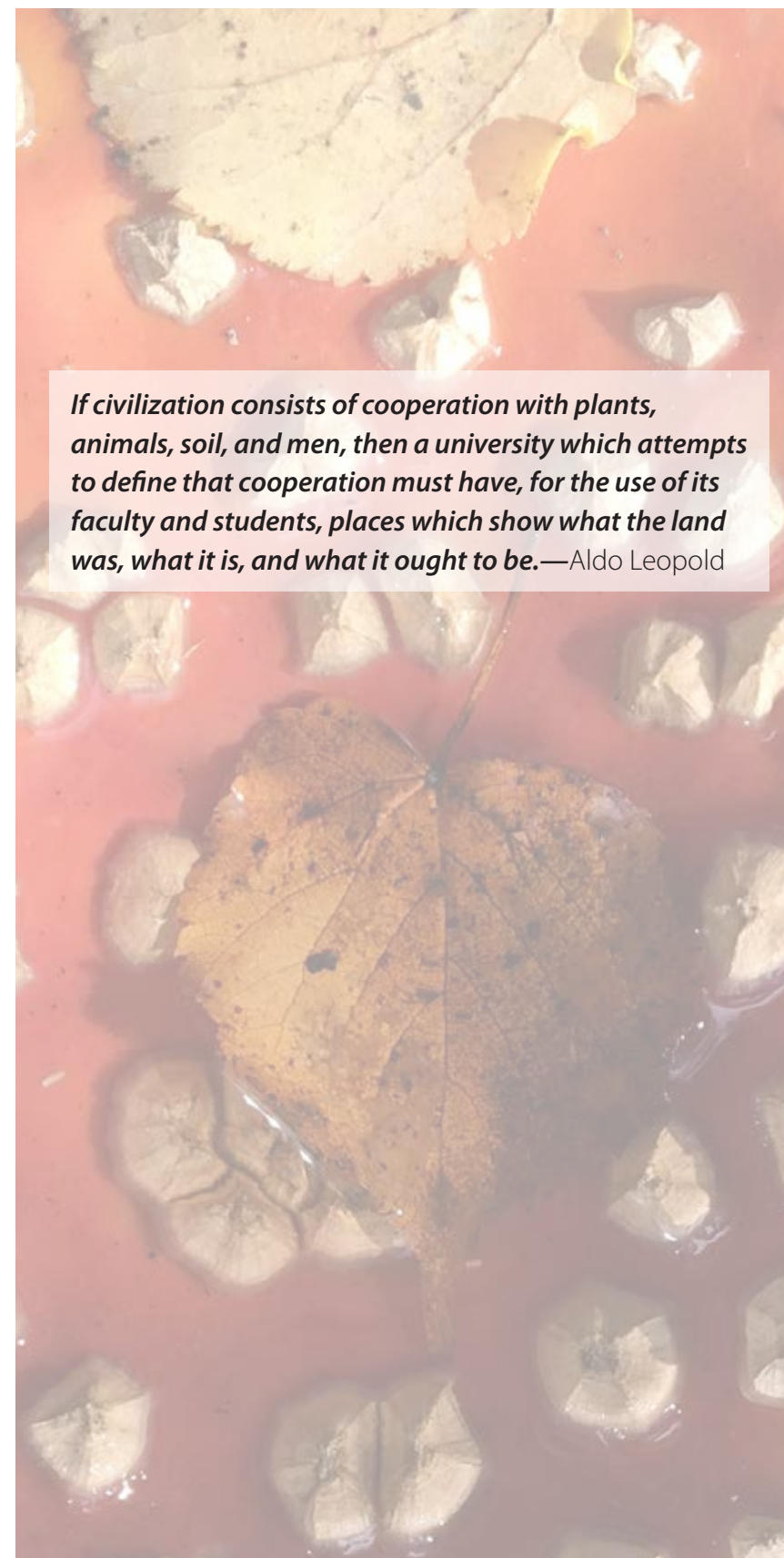
The campus landscape is diverse, with multiple typologies and characteristics of open spaces and plant materials. While preserving the historic character of the traditional quadrangles, more resilient, contemporary landscapes will be created throughout the campus. Expansive lawns with stately trees and clipped foundation plantings are an appropriate and defining part of campus character. Lawns carpet the beaux-arts quadrangles, provide places for gatherings, and knit together these campus spaces.

The campus has over 500 different species represented among the more than 4,000 trees populating the grounds. Within this abundance of canopy there are a series of significant trees which are special both for their heritage quality and their uniqueness. As the campus grows, the university should continue to consider informed preservation and integration of these distinctive trees. Stately trees define the campus skyline, mark boundaries, and organize spaces. When developing new areas, the use of native plant communities can contribute to reinforcing campus identity and a sense of place. Native plantings also require less maintenance and can better support the local ecosystem. Select new campus trees for their resilience, character, durability, scale, and aesthetic appeal. As an example, the Friends of Trees selects trees based on resiliency, availability, and characteristics that include compatibility with Eugene's ecosystem.

These preferred trees cover the range of broad canopy trees and majestic conifers to flowering trees and native understory selections. Select specific trees to unify specific campus landscapes, such as the new quadrangles in the East and North design areas and existing open spaces, such as East 13th Avenue and public

streets. Avoid monocultures elsewhere to resist disease and pest infestations. Because of the threat of pests, the university should limit use of certain selections of *Fraxinus*, *Betula*, and *Pinus*.

Plant selection is critical to support migrating song birds, local bird populations, and especially pollinator insects. Continuing integrated pest management approach for landscape maintenance supports these goals. Together, progressive design, balanced landscape character, maintenance regimes, and sound plant palettes will promote a landscape that builds campus identity and supports the environment.



If civilization consists of cooperation with plants, animals, soil, and men, then a university which attempts to define that cooperation must have, for the use of its faculty and students, places which show what the land was, what it is, and what it ought to be.—Aldo Leopold



NORTH DESIGN AREA

Primary Uses

Research, Academic, and Administration

Intent

Open Space

To allow phased, incremental growth to establish a strong open space system defined by current and future buildings.

To honor the Urban Farm **(1)**, enhance the character and ecological value of the Millrace **(2)**, and incorporate storm-water collection systems.

Connectors and Circulation

To enhance and increase connection to the Millrace **(2)** and the Willamette River. **(3)**

To resolve vehicle conflicts with pedestrians and bicyclists by

- Consolidating the majority of surface parking in new parking structures that serve nearby and general campus users
- Limiting heavy service vehicles to two points of access
- Enhancing the existing north-south flow of pedestrians and bicyclists and adding a connector at the western edge of the design area

Buildings

To create ordered form to define open spaces and reflect the campus orthogonal grid.

To locate major entrances that promote connectivity within the design area, and to activate adjacent open spaces.



Edges and Corridors

On the Franklin Boulevard corridor **(4)**, to create the effect of driving *through* the campus rather than *by* the campus. Accomplish this with swaths of tree plantings that cross the corridor and orthogonal siting of new buildings with transparent facades and active entrances fronting the boulevard.

Gateways

To establish a primary gateway for pedestrians and bicyclists at Onyx Street. **(5)**

Recommendations

Open Space

A1 Formal Quadrangles

To develop a series of distinctive outdoor rooms framed by buildings with active entrances and formal tree planting patterns. Incorporate rain gardens.

A2 Informal Quadrangles

To incorporate an informal character as an extension of the Millrace landscape.

See Planting Approach at end of this section.

A3 Railroad Tracks

Create a low, continuous planting to screen the view from lower floors of adjacent buildings while maintaining views of the riverfront and beyond from upper floors.

Connectors and Circulation

B1 Garden Walk

Design a Garden Walk that borrows from the character of the Millrace, the Urban Farm, and the Gallery Walk Axis. This is an extremely important connector as it the major pedestrian and bicyclist circulation route from the north, crossing Franklin Boulevard at Onyx Street.



B2 Gallery Walk Axis

Maintain and enhance the view corridor from Franklin Boulevard. Design an expansive walk with pedestrian-scaled lighting, seating, etc.

B3 Onyx Street Intersection

Improve pedestrian safety and ease of movement by eliminating private vehicle access to the campus at this point. Reconfigure the intersection to guide pedestrians and bicyclists crossing Franklin Boulevard.

B4 Old Campus Quadrangle Pedestrian-Bicyclist Bridge

Consider a bridge to allow pedestrians and bicyclists to cross Franklin Boulevard. Bridge and approach paths should have less than five percent (1:20) slopes and must provide universal access.

B5 New West Access

Establish a new approach for pedestrians, bicycles, and vehicles off of Franklin Boulevard. Vehicles will connect to a new service road paralleling the railroad tracks. The intersection will likely be right-in and right-out only.

B6 Pedestrian-Bicycle Access to the Riverfront

Establish a new pedestrian-bicyclist route under the railroad tracks to connect to the riverfront and to future development further west along the river. Coordinate with City of Eugene.

See Chapter 3: Guidelines, Section 15.

Buildings

C1 Buildings Near the Railroad Tracks

Space buildings to allow light into the quadrangles and to link the buildings with entry courts.

C2 Buildings North of Millrace

Study spacing and heights of buildings to allow light into the quadrangles.

C3 Franklin Boulevard Frontage

Design buildings fronting Franklin Boulevard to be transparent and visually active, i.e., not back doors. Orthogonally site buildings to reflect campus buildings south of the boulevard. The varied open space pattern will avoid a wall of buildings along the boulevard and will allow views into the campus.

C4 Riverfront Parkway

Design buildings fronting Riverfront Parkway to be transparent and visually active, i.e., not back doors.

C5 Facilities Management and Services Area

Consolidate Facilities Management and Services in this area. If needed, relocate ancillary services such as material storage off campus. Locate new buildings to provide physical and visual access to the Millrace.

C6 North Restaurant Site

Investigate purchasing private property for supportive uses and for an alternative point of vehicle access to university property.

C7 Riverfront Research Park

Minimum modifications are anticipated because development opportunities are constrained by existing lease agreements, the roadway, and surface parking. Redevelop the eastern end that is currently occupied by the Innovation Center.

C8 Parking Structures at the Railroad Underpass

Build two parking structures for the North Design Area users, general campus users, and Riverfront Research Park. Connect pedestrian access points in structures to the adjacent connectors. Locate vehicle access on the north side of the parking structure, west of the Riverfront Parkway, to minimize conflicts with pedestrians and bicyclists.

Edges and Corridors

D1 Franklin Boulevard Corridor

Franklin Boulevard, a major state-controlled arterial, physically and perceptually divides the campus.

This corridor should be an unifying element to campus land north and south of the boulevard. This can be accomplished through building siting (see **C3** above) and setbacks to accommodate informal plantings of heritage-scale trees.

Although the UOCPFV does not attempt to balance vehicle-transit-bicycle-pedestrian travel on the boulevard (this should be a joint university-city study), there are several ways to use the adjacent land to create the perception that the boulevard passes through the campus, rather than divides it.

- Site all buildings fronting the boulevard orthogonally to continue the established campus grid.
- Locate active entrances and design transparent facades facing the boulevard to exhibit activity day and night.
- Plant random swaths of trees that cross over the boulevard rather than lining both sides with rows of trees that would emphasize the corridor as a division.

See *Chapter 3: Guidelines-Campus Edges and Corridors* and *Section 4*.

Gateways

E1 Onyx Street Crossing

There are several primary crossings of Franklin Boulevard in this design area. This Onyx Street crossing has the greatest potential to enhance the pedestrian and bicyclist experience because it serves a major stream of pedestrians and bicyclists to and from the North Design Area and beyond the Willamette River to the Autzen Stadium Complex and private sector housing. The design of this primary gateway must address both sides of Franklin Boulevard. Prohibiting private vehicles from entering the campus on Onyx Street on both sides of the boulevard could allow this gateway to become a beautiful and safe environment for pedestrians and bicyclists.

E2 Riverfront Gateway

Make this pedestrian and bicyclist crossing under the railroad tracks an attractive and safe experience, well lighted by natural and artificial lights.

Unique Considerations

U1 Millrace Water Garden

Develop a simple storm-water treatment system with plantings, bank edge improvements, and natural aeration and filtration systems. Improve water quality and enhance the aesthetics of the storm-water management system. Restore the Millrace water channel to operate effectively in low-flow and high-flow conditions. Improve habitat with restored vegetation, grading modifications, and snags.

See *Landscape Ecology Strategies* on following page.

U2 Millrace Pond

Enhance and improve the park-like Millrace Pond setting. Improve the pond banks for pedestrian access and habitat improvements.

U3 Urban Farm

To design open space with plant materials to complement the adjacent Urban Farm.

Because of its topography, this open space will likely contain a significant storm-water collection area.

U4 Service

Access for heavy service vehicles will parallel the railroad tracks with entry points from the Riverfront Parkway and Franklin Boulevard. The service drive heading west off Riverfront Parkway runs between the parking structure and the railroad tracks. Grades allow the drive to go over the north-south connector (**B2**) avoiding conflicts with pedestrians and bicyclists.

Landscape Ecology Strategies

The North Design Area presents unique opportunities because it has the strongest connection to the natural systems on campus and the greatest amount of land facing significant change.

The landscape ecology strategies for the North Design Area address significant new development and make bold landscape statements. One focus is the Millrace as an enhanced habitat, circulation, and storm-water asset. Active intersections bring people to the Millrace. Re-purposing the channel and upstream drainage system can transform the Millrace into a powerful piece of green infrastructure, providing improved water quality and habitat. Secondary spaces build from the corridor and the Garden Walk to preserve mature trees, complement the Urban Farm, and create new research quadrangles. These spaces provide the opportunity to create a living laboratory supporting and connecting with the programs within the buildings.

The matrix below identifies and ranks selected strategies for this design area.

Planting Approach

The planting approach for the North Design Area has two distinct tracks. The first is a native-restoration approach focused on the Millrace corridor. Planting in this area will provide improved habitat, replacing invasive species, and providing water-cooling shade. The Millrace enhancements should improve the range of zones from aquatic through the riparian forest edge to create a more intact and functional habitat. These plants should be selected for their water-quality attributes, habitat production, and longevity. Many native riparian trees are short-lived and their scale in proximity to the Urban Farm and gathering places make them problematic. New plantings should focus on smaller scaled trees with a mix of native and adaptive species. Fruit-bearing understory and pollinator plantings will fit well in this design area.

Away from the Millrace the planting can retain natural and loose forms along with the buildings’ orthogonal order. Groves of flowering trees will flank the Garden Walk, leading from the bustle of Franklin Boulevard to the more tranquil Willamette River. These trees can be cultivars of the Pacific dogwood or possibly serviceberry. Lawn areas should be limited to zones of active student gathering and considered as eco-lawn or meadow plantings to fit the character of the area and reduce ecological impacts. Mature trees in this area are limited and require care and preservation.

Landscape Ecology Strategies	Examples	Ecological Outcomes				Education-Social Outcomes			Score
		Bio-diversity / Habitat Support	Water	Climate	Connect to Regional Landscape	Education-Research	Social-Community	Aesthetics	
Bioswales / Rain Gardens	Enhance Millrace	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	20
Demonstration/Program Garden	Possible living machine - research plots	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	18
Habitat Conservation / Restoration	Willamette & Millrace	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	18
Diversify landscape species	Build on riparian corridor	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	18
Use Native Species	Mix of applications at building zones	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	15
Contiguous Veg/Corridors/patches	Willamette & Millrace	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	15
Increase Pollinators - target plantings	Pollinator pathway gardens	1	3	2	3	3	0	3	15
Increase Pervious Surface - infiltration	Remove large parking - storage areas	3	1	2	3	1	1	3	14
Increase lawn substitutions	Consider eco-lawn for typical turf areas	2	3	2	0	2	0	1	10
Water Management	Millrace as a major storm water feature	3	1	1	1	3	0	0	9
		25	24	23	22	25	11	22	

Landscape Ecology Strategies Matrix—North Design Area



WEST DESIGN AREA

Primary Uses

Academic/Support.

Intent

Open Space

To reinforce open space with limited adjustments.

To create a multi-purposed campus plaza in the heart of the campus **(1)**

Connectors

To make East 13th Avenue a pedestrian-first street. **(2)**

To maintain and enhance the porosity of connections along Kincaid Street. **(3)**

To limit private vehicle access and parking to promote a pedestrian-first environment.

Buildings

To allow strategic building infill, respecting the landscape and architectural heritage of this design area.

To site new buildings to reinforce the strong classical character of the area.

Edges and Corridors

To establish a "front door image" along Franklin Boulevard with new and existing building expansions and replacements and by eliminating the existing concrete retaining wall by laying back the landscape. **(4)**

To use tree plantings to emulate and expand on the tree pattern across Franklin Boulevard.

Gateways

To recognize the importance of Franklin Boulevard's western edge and of Dad's Gate as a primary gateway to be improved to announce the university to all corridor users. **(5)**



Recommendations

Open Space

A1 Dad's Gate Axis

Enhance the pedestrian character of the north end of this open space by reducing the vehicle paving (actual area and appearance).

A2 Fenton Hall—Deady Green

When developing an addition to the north side of Fenton Hall, maintain the landscape character of the adjoining open space even though it is not a designated open space.

A3 Old Campus Quadrangle

At the south end of the quadrangle, consider modifying the existing plantings and raising the lower tree branches to allow better visual connection to the heart of the quadrangle without losing the special character of the mature vegetation.

A4 East 13th Avenue

Develop East 13th Avenue as an open space primarily serving pedestrians and bicyclists. Landscape enhancements include new and infill tree planting, street lighting, paving treatments, flex spaces—areas adaptable for a variety of uses—and pedestrian-scale furnishings. Ensure that the design character is unique to the university and its context, not a cookie-cutter solution.

A5 Johnson Lane

Johnson Lane is an important east-west visual corridor connecting the EMU to Kincaid Street and the PLC lot proposed for development. Trim overhanging branches to improve this view corridor and investigate enhanced lighting and seating.

A6 Women's Memorial Quadrangle

Use new buildings to reinforce this significant open space. Retain significant trees within the open space as much as possible.



A7 Gerlinger Field Green

Preserve the core of the Gerlinger Field Green as a lawn and outdoor classroom.

A8 University Street

Change the character of this vehicle-dominated street to favor pedestrians and bicyclists. Narrow the lanes and relocate parking to one side. Provide a wider pedestrian walk flanked by decorative plantings and trees. Allow private vehicle parking up to East 15th Avenue with access to the proposed parking structure and drop off. Manage vehicle access beyond East 15th Avenue. Bicyclists will share this vehicle roadway with access north to meet up with East 13th Avenue.

Parking removed from University Street would be relocated to temporary parking lots or parking structures, dependent of the timing of implementation.

See Chapter 4: Guidelines, Section 9 and Chapter 5: Focus Studies.

Connectors

B1 Old Campus Quadrangle Pedestrian Bridge

Consider a bridge to allow pedestrians and bicyclists to cross Franklin Boulevard and connect to the campus. The bridge alignment is subject to further study. Its profile should not interfere with the adjacent historic structures. Bridge and approach paths must meet universal access and current accessibility codes.

B2 Dads' Gate to Lillis Business Complex

Improve the pedestrian connection between Dads' Gates and Lillis Business Complex. This corridor is part of the proposed garden walk from the EmX stop to the core of the campus via the Old Campus Quadrangle.

B3 East 12th Avenue

Add campus lighting, seating, and sheltered and screened bicycle parking. Consider extending Deady Hall Walk Axis literally or symbolically to meet Kincaid Street.

B4 Old Campus Quadrangle and the Garden Walk

Extend the Garden Walk through the Old Campus Quadrangle to connect to the northwest corner of campus. Gently introduce the character of the Garden Walk while respecting the historic significance of the quadrangle.

B5 North of University Street and East 13th Avenue

In conjunction with the design of the Campus Heart (see *Chapter 5: Focus Studies*), unify the myriad of circulation paths that lead to Friendly, Columbia, Allen, Pacific, and Lawrence halls. Eliminate separate service drive behind Allen Hall. Provide campus lighting, seating, and sheltered and screened bicycle parking. Limb up trees to allow views to Lawrence Hall.

B6 East 13th Avenue

Develop a beautiful pedestrian-first street. Accommodate bicyclists. Investigate creating a flush plaza (no curbs) promenade with decorative paving, linear storm-water elements, bicycle parking, and custom seating that enhances the existing seating and added trees. Remove existing sidewalks that currently bound the roadway to focus circulation into the center.

The current recommendation is to have pedestrians and bicyclists share the 28-foot wide paved connector assuming that the density of the pedestrian flows will calm the bicyclists to safely travel this route together. Circulation patterns are subject to further study in a campus multi-modal transportation plan.

B7 Knight Library—Eugene Pioneer Cemetery

This narrow point along the connector is heavily constrained by the library to the west and the cemetery to the east. Its aesthetics are that of a service/utility drive, not reflecting its importance as a connector for pedestrians and bicyclists. In the near-term, widening the connector is not likely. The area can be enhanced through better lighting, paving, and signage. Consider adding sculptural elements to visually activate the large expanses of the library's blank walls and better demarcate the cemetery boundary. In the long-term, the university should investigate the feasibility of widening

this constricted passage in cooperation with the Eugene Pioneer Cemetery.

Buildings**C1 Franklin Circle**

Revitalize the area with a possible new visitor center and parking structure to activate the East 11th Avenue street frontage. This new visitor gateway to campus needs a clear, strong pedestrian connection across East 11th Avenue to the campus. Carefully consider views from Franklin Boulevard. The university will need to acquire land from the Oregon Department of Transportation to remove the existing slip lane from Franklin Boulevard to East 11th Avenue. Since the land area is limited and oddly shaped, consider holding off development in this area until future disposition of the land to the west along with potential partnerships is better understood.

C2 North End of Old Campus Quadrangle

Consider a new building that will activate this end of the quadrangle and Franklin Boulevard with entrances on both frontages. Because this is a culturally important area of the campus (a Primary Historic Landscape), pay special attention to existing trees when siting the building in this historic setting. The permissible building area's east and west boundaries align with those of Johnson Hall to the south. As such, it allows the landscape to flow around the building extending to Franklin Boulevard. The resulting building size is characteristic of its historic context.

C3 Fenton Hall Expansion

When developing an addition to the north side of Fenton Hall, take care to maintain the landscape character of the space between, even though it is not a Designated Open Space. Locate an active building entrance facing the Old Campus Quadrangle.

C4 Active Shared-Use Building

Given its prominent location in the heart of campus, this site should serve the broadest range of the campus community and should promote activity on the ground floor, inside and outside of the building. Proposed development of the adjacent open space can accommodate the Collier House in the near-term. Future development of a proposed building will require moving Collier House to another location yet to be determined.

C5 Women's Memorial Quadrangle

Complete the framing of the quadrangle with two buildings. Their interior facing ends are offset from the east-west ends of Johnson Hall to maintain views and connections north to East 13th Avenue.

C6 Knight Library Axis

This new building should provide an improved north-south connection and further activate the Knight Library Axis open space. There is also an opportunity to redevelop the Shakespeare Garden located along the south-facing facade of the library into a more engaging space.

See *Chapter 5: Focus Studies—Campus Heart*.

C7 East 15th Avenue Terminus

Use the proposed academic building for visual orientation at the western terminus of East 15th Avenue. Consider offsetting the building to the south to allow a visual connection between Gerlinger Green, Gerlinger Hall, and East 15th Avenue. Enhance the adjacent pedestrian and bicyclist routes.

Edges and Corridors**D1 Franklin Boulevard**

Franklin Boulevard, a major state-controlled arterial, physically and perceptually divides the campus. Although the UOCPFV does not balance vehicle-transit-bicycle-pedestrian travel on the boulevard (this should be part of joint university-city study), there are several ways to use the adjacent land to create the perception of the boulevard passing through the campus, rather than dividing it. Future expansion or replacement of buildings along the boulevard offer the opportunity to take advantage of the recommendations below:

- Site all buildings fronting the boulevard orthogonally to continue the established campus grid.
- Locate active entrances and design transparent facades facing the boulevard to exhibit activity day and night.
- Plant random swaths of trees that cross over the boulevard rather than lining both sides with rows of trees that emphasize the corridor as a division.
- Remove the concrete retaining wall by laying back the landscape, allowing views of the landscape from the boulevard.

See *North Design Area Recommendations* for further discussion.

D2 Kincaid Edge

This edge is one of the most porous edges of the campus affording multiple points of connection to the west. While portions of this edge have a high visual quality commensurate to the campus, other portions do not. Work with the City of Eugene to explore the selective removal of on-street parking spaces and expand sidewalks to add visual quality in these areas. Enhance visual access to campus gateways and improve sight lines at pedestrian crossings.

Gateways

E1 Franklin Boulevard West

In conjunction with a potential visitor center near Dad’s Gate, this gateway can be a visual marker for the campus appropriate to the scale of the boulevard.

E2 Dads’ Gate

Improve Dads’ Gate with campus lighting and seating and a reduction in paving. Improve views into campus by selectively raising lower branches of trees. See **B2** above for further discussion.

Unique Items

U1 Campus Heart

The campus, while having an abundance of green spaces, lacks a place to accommodate a range of student activities. Create a space that is visually active at varying levels of use. This space should be flexible, preserve significant heritage trees, foster social interaction, allow solar access, and address topography for accessibility. The design of this space, as for East 13th Avenue, needs to be unique to the university culture in character and scale.

See *Chapter 5: Focus Studies—Campus Heart*.

U2 Vehicle Drop Off

Incorporate a vehicle drop off and turn around at the intersection of East 15th Avenue and University Street for convenient access to the EMU and the Schnitzer Museum of Art.

Landscape Ecology Strategies

The West Design Area has the highest concentration of historic buildings and formal open spaces, limiting the strategies to improve ecology in comparison to the other design areas of the campus. The campus grounds in this area have great historic character with grand trees, expansive lawns, and mature foundation plantings. Opportunities to improve campus ecology can be

achieved with the redesign of East 13th Avenue and general landscape improvements, some associated with new buildings.

East 13th Avenue is envisioned as an improved pedestrian open space and connector. With these improvements, the integration of rain gardens, infill of new resilient trees, and reduction in impervious areas will make an immediate impact. New buildings present opportunities for landscapes with native or naturalized plantings, in addition to green roofs and rain gardens.

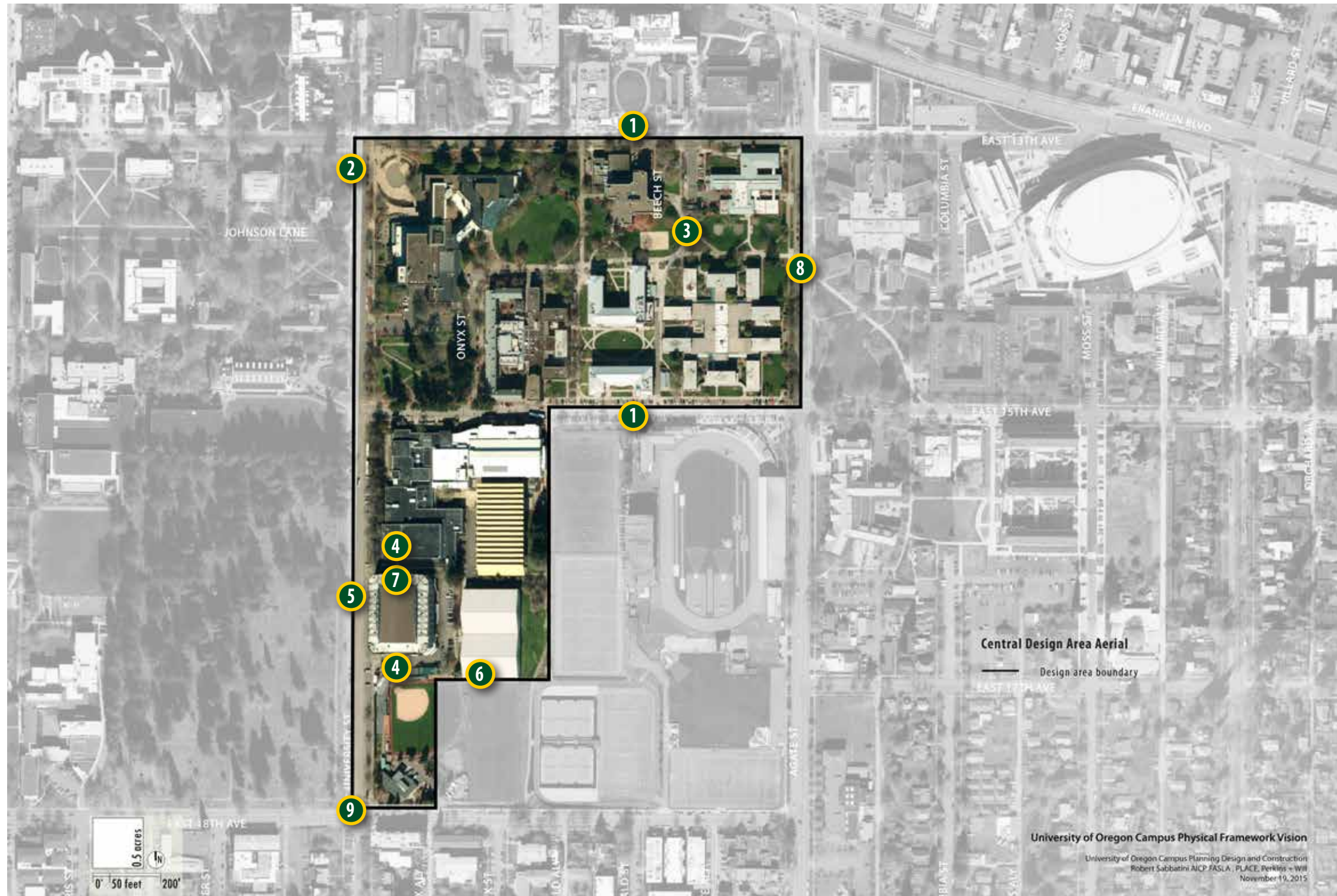
The matrix below identifies and ranks selected strategies for this design area.

Planting Approach

Planting in this design area ranges from the formal order of the Memorial Quadrangle and the Deady Hall Walk Axis to the flowing informal forms of the Old Campus Quadrangle. This variety, richness in character, and unique identity define the campus landscape. Heritage trees provide much of this structure. Their preservation is key. Selectively replace poor-quality trees with choices that have the potential to contribute to the campus landscape heritage. Lightly used lawn areas at the Old Campus Quadrangle can be mowed less or become native meadows.

Landscape Ecology Strategies	Examples	Ecological Outcomes				Education-Social Outcomes			Score
		Bio-diversity / Habitat Support	Water	Climate	Connect to Regional Landscape	Education-Research	Social-Community	Aesthetics	
Bioswales / Rain Gardens	New development and East 13th Avenue	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	18
Demonstration/Program Gardens	Garden Walk demonstration gardens	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	18
Diversify landscape species	New resilient street and campus trees	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	18
Use Native Species	Old Campus Quadrangle - meadow, understory	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	16
Increase Pollinators - target plantings	Test gardens along the garden walk	3	2	2	3	2	1	2	15
Target Habitat	Resident and migratory birds - food/cover	3	1	2	3	3	1	1	14
Increase Pervious Surface - infiltration	Redevelopment of East 13th Avenue - parking	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	14
Innovative landscapes-materials	Garden Walk - test pervious paving	2	3	2	0	3	2	0	12
Manage mowing regime - O&M	Reduce mowing at peripheral turf	1	3	2	3	1	0	1	11
Expand Integrated Pest Management	O&M of new and existing landscape	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	8
		25	24	23	22	21	13	16	

Landscape Ecology Strategies Matrix—West Design Area



CENTRAL DESIGN AREA

Primary Uses

- Student Union
- Recreation
- Academic/Support
- Residence Halls

Intent

Open Space

To transform East 13th and 15th avenues into a significant campus open space. **(1)**

To create a campus heart **(2)**

To renew the Promenade to serve all campus users and the adjacent student residents. **(3)**

To punctuate University Street with a series of “outdoor rooms” that relate to proposed open space and new buildings. **(4)**

Connectors

To claim East 13th and 15th avenues as pedestrian-first streets. **(1)**

To reclaim a significant portion of University Street for pedestrians and bicyclists. **(5)** Part of this is the Garden Walk.

To establish an east-west connector from University Street to Agate Street. **(6)**

To reduce surface parking lots and vehicle access while accommodating visitors and special events.

Buildings

To replace low-density or obsolete building sites to define open space and improve capacity.

To consider a new underground parking garage that is close to core campus functions. **(7)**

Edges and Corridors **(8)**

To maintain tree-lined edges and median.

To promote views into the campus.



Gateways

To physically reinforce the south gateway with formal tree plantings, signage, and potential building. (9)

Recommendations

Open Space

A1 East 13th Avenue

Develop East 13th Avenue as an open space primarily serving pedestrians and bicyclists. Landscape enhancements include new and infill tree planting, street lighting, paving treatments, flex spaces—areas adaptable for a variety of uses—and pedestrian-scale furnishings. Ensure that the design character is unique to the university and its context, not a cookie-cutter solution. See *Chapter 3: Guidelines—Section 5*.

A2 Promenade and the Garden Walk

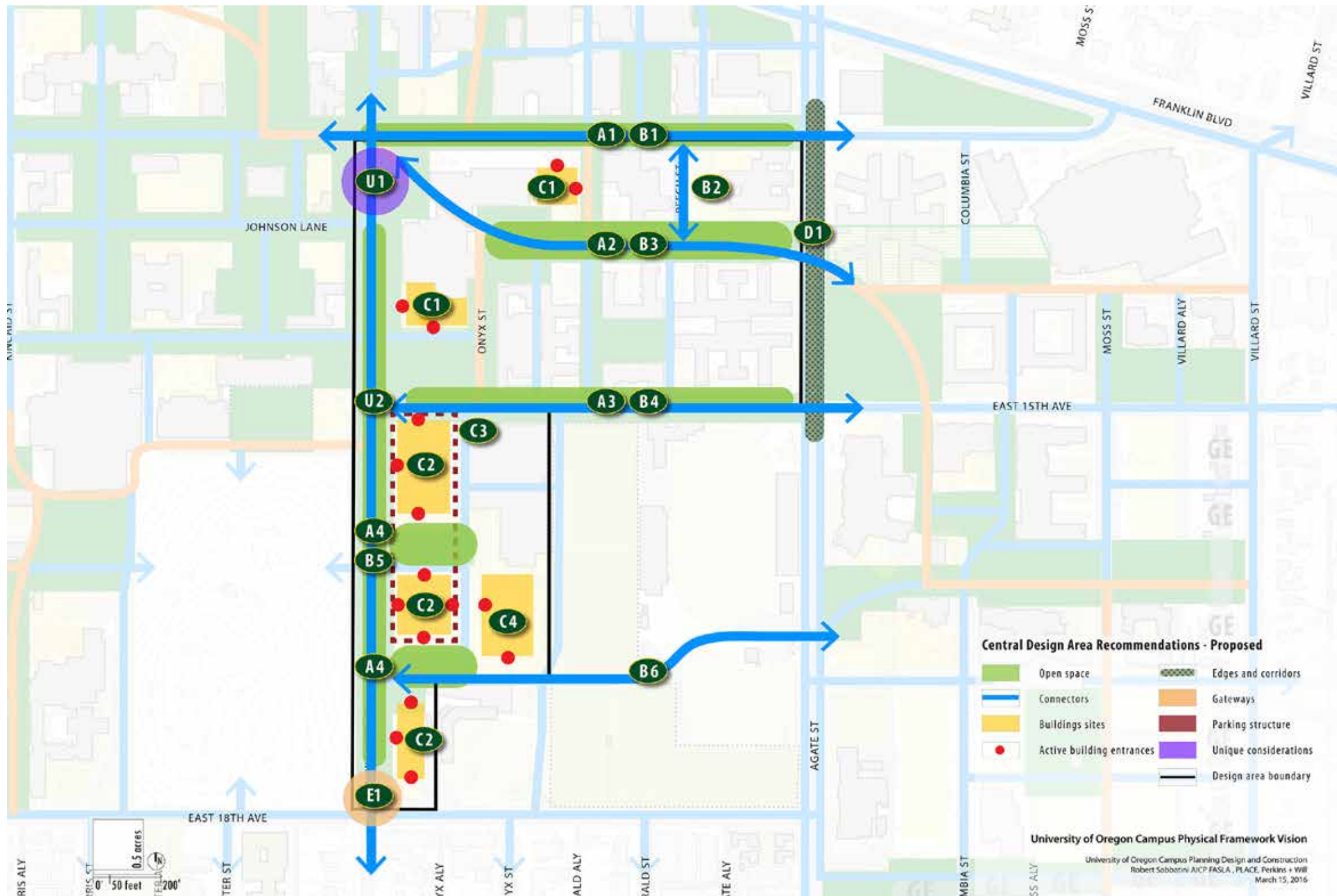
Maintain flexibility for a wide variety of campus life activities for both large- and small-scale gatherings and social interaction. Establish open spaces that are primary outdoor gathering areas for the entire campus with specific informal recreation opportunities (basketball, volleyball, etc.) for nearby student residents. See *Chapter 5: Focus Studies—Garden Walk in Central Design Area*.

A3 East 15th Avenue

Redesign this street as a pedestrian-first street gracious to pedestrian flows. Accommodate managed vehicular access to off-street parking, move in/out days, and campus festivals and events.

Parking removed from both East 13th and 15th avenues would be relocated to temporary parking lots or parking structures, dependent of the timing of implementation.

See *Chapter 3: Guidelines—Section 6*.



A4 Outdoor Rooms along University Street

Design new open spaces engaging University Street in a series of “outdoor rooms.”

See *Chapter 5: Focus Studies—University Street*.

Connectors

B1 East 13th Avenue

Develop a beautiful pedestrian-first street. Accommodate bicyclists. Investigate creating a flush plaza (no curbs) promenade with decorative paving, linear storm-water elements, bicycle parking, and custom seating that enhances the existing seating and added trees. Remove existing sidewalks that currently bound the roadway to focus circulation into the center.

The current recommendation is to have pedestrians and bicyclists share the 28-foot wide paved connector assuming that the density of the pedestrian flows will calm the bicyclists to safely travel this route together. Circulation patterns are subject to further study in a campus multi-modal transportation plan.

See *Chapter 3: Guidelines—Section 5*.

B2 Improved Connector

With the western expansion of the University Health, Counseling, and Testing building and the relocation of that facility’s parking to be adjacent to Carson Hall, improve this connector for pedestrians and bicyclists. Visually and physically design the connector in support of this, downplaying the dominance of the vehicular access and parking.

B3 The Promenade

Simplify the alignment of this east-west connector to better orient users.

See *Chapter 5: Focus Studies—Garden Walk in Central Design Area*.

B4 East 15th Avenue

Develop a beautiful pedestrian-first street. Investigate creating a flush promenade (no curbs) with decorative paving, linear storm-water elements, bicycle parking, and custom seating that enhances the existing seating, and added trees. Remove existing sidewalks to focus circulation into the center. Circulation patterns subject to further study in a campus transportation plan.

See *Chapter 3: Guidelines—Section 6*.

B5 University Street

Develop a beautiful street that emphasizes the pedestrian experience. Accommodate bicyclists mainly from the campus community. Investigate creating a flush plaza (no curbs) promenade with decorative paving, linear storm-water elements, bicycle parking, custom seating, and new trees. Reduce the width of the travel lanes and shift them west to allow a generous area for pedestrians on the west side of the street. Ensure that the design character is unique to the university and its context. Re-establish the coniferous tree planting that once defined the eastern boundary of the cemetery. Circulation patterns are subject to further study in a campus multi-modal transportation plan.

See *Chapter 5: Focus Studies—University Street*.

B6 East-West Connector

Establish a new east-west connector from north of the softball stadium to Agate Street and the East Design Area beyond.

Buildings**C1 Additions to the EMU**

Use the additions to activate the adjacent open spaces and connectors. Consider incorporating the loading dock-service area into the southern addition to avoid visual and functional conflicts with pedestrians. Accommodate visitor parking in new parking structure to the south accessed from University Street.

See **C3** below.

C2 Use New Buildings to Activate New Open Spaces

Site new buildings to frame open space and to create “outdoor rooms.” Foster pedestrian activity with active ground floor uses and active entrances.

C3 Parking Structure

Consider a below-grade parking structure. The location of this structure would provide close-in parking to the center of campus and its associated shared campus and public uses. The university will need to weigh the benefits of its location close to the heart of campus and the higher costs of such structures. This parking is not needed for replacement of parking on East 13th and 15th avenues that can be replaced by surface lots in the East Design Area.

Edges and Corridors**D1 Agate Street Corridor**

This segment of Agate Street functions well with its tree-lined edges and median and views into the campus.

Gateways**E1 University Gateway**

Reinforce the intersection as the formal southern gateway into the heart of the campus.

Unique Items**U1 Campus Heart**

The campus, while having an abundance of green spaces, lacks an urban space to accommodate a range of student activities. Create a space that is visually active at varying levels of use. This space should be flexible, preserve and add significant heritage trees, foster social interaction, allow solar access, and address topography for accessibility. The design of this space, as for East 13th Avenue, needs to match the university culture in character and scale. [See *Chapter 5: Focus Studies—Campus Heart*.

U2 Vehicle Drop Off

Incorporate a vehicle drop off and turn around at the intersection of East 15th Avenue and University Street for convenient pedestrian access to the EMU and the Schnitzer Museum of Art. Vehicular access north of East 15th Avenue will be managed for those needing to access Johnson Hall, EMU, and the Schnitzer Museum of Art.

Landscape Ecology Strategies

With a high density of structures and a mature landscape, the Central Design Area’s ecological framework is fairly rigid. The ability to make significant change lies in two main zones—the street corridors and the Promenade. Redesigning the streets will reduce private vehicle access, improve bicycling, and increase pervious cover. Storm-water planters, resilient tree plantings, and the possibility of reduced lawn area are key landscape ecology strategies. As University Street, East 13th Avenue, and East 15th Avenue are repurposed as pedestrian-first streets, their ecological improvements will contribute to campus identity and character.

As this area is redeveloped, the university should consider how to integrate landscape ecology strategies to contribute to sustainability.

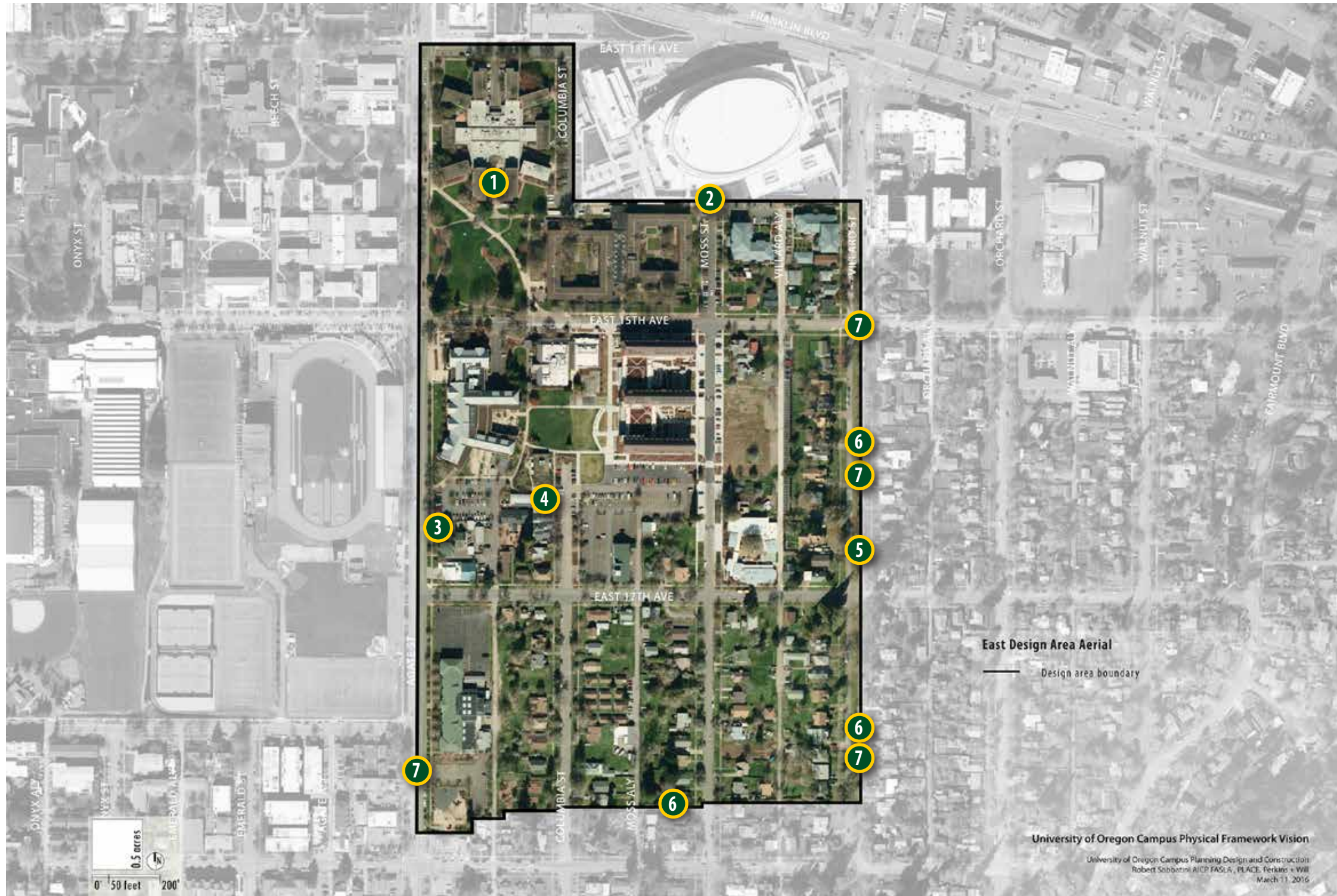
The matrix below identifies and ranks selected strategies for this design area.

Planting Approach

Planting in the Central Design Area focuses on the redevelopment of the Promenade and new resilient street tree plantings. Both will have integrated green infrastructure from storm-water planters and a focus on water quality, avoiding large detention areas. This will promote smaller planters and better integration with the Garden Walk. Along the Garden Walk clusters of cherry or magnolia trees can define seating areas, recreation courts, and gathering spaces near residence halls. There is a history of using magnolias on campus especially in the historic areas. Specialty gardens along the Garden Walk will also promote native plantings and pollinator gardens intended to bring more habitat into the center of campus.

Landscape Ecology Strategies	Examples	Ecological Outcomes				Education-Social Outcomes			Score
		Bio-diversity / Habitat Support	Water	Climate	Connect to Regional Landscape	Education-Research	Social-Community	Aesthetics	
Bioswales / Rain Gardens	New development and East 13th Avenue	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
Demonstration/Program Garden	Garden Walk demonstration gardens	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	18
Diversify landscape species	New resilient street and campus trees	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	18
Use Native Species	Mix of applications - meadow, understory	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	16
Increase lawn substitutions	Consider eco-lawn for turf areas	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	16
Target Habitat	Resident and migratory birds - food/cover	3	1	2	3	3	1	1	14
Increase Pervious Surface - infiltration	Redevelopment of University Street	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	14
Innovative landscapes-materials	Garden Walk - test pervious paving	2	3	3	0	3	3	0	14
Manage mowing regime - O&M	Reduce mowing at peripheral turf	1	3	2	3	1	0	1	11
Expand Integrated Pest Management	O&M of new and existing landscape	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	8
		25	25	25	23	22	15	15	

Landscape Ecology Strategies Matrix—Central Design Area



EAST DESIGN AREA

Primary Uses

- Residence Halls
- Academic Support

Intent

Open Space

To design new open space areas to share characteristics of established campus open space and address the needs of student residents.

To identify future opportunities for expanded open space currently occupied by buildings. **(1)**

Connectors

To reinforce the Garden Walk.

To create a strong connector to and along the Matthew Knight Arena to Villard Street **(2)**

To facilitate connection to a recommended east-west connector to University Street **(3)**

To balance pedestrian and vehicle needs.

Buildings

To reinforce open space.

To preserve solar access for the Many Nations Longhouse. **(4)**

To develop surface parking lots on permissible building sites in the short-term prior to constructing parking structures.

Edges and Corridors

To maintain porosity of pedestrian walks along edges. **(5)**

To maintain Graceful Edge polices. **(6)**

Gateways

To establish primary and secondary gateways of open space to the adjacent neighborhood and entries to the campus. **(7)**



Recommendations

Open Space

A1 Future Open Space

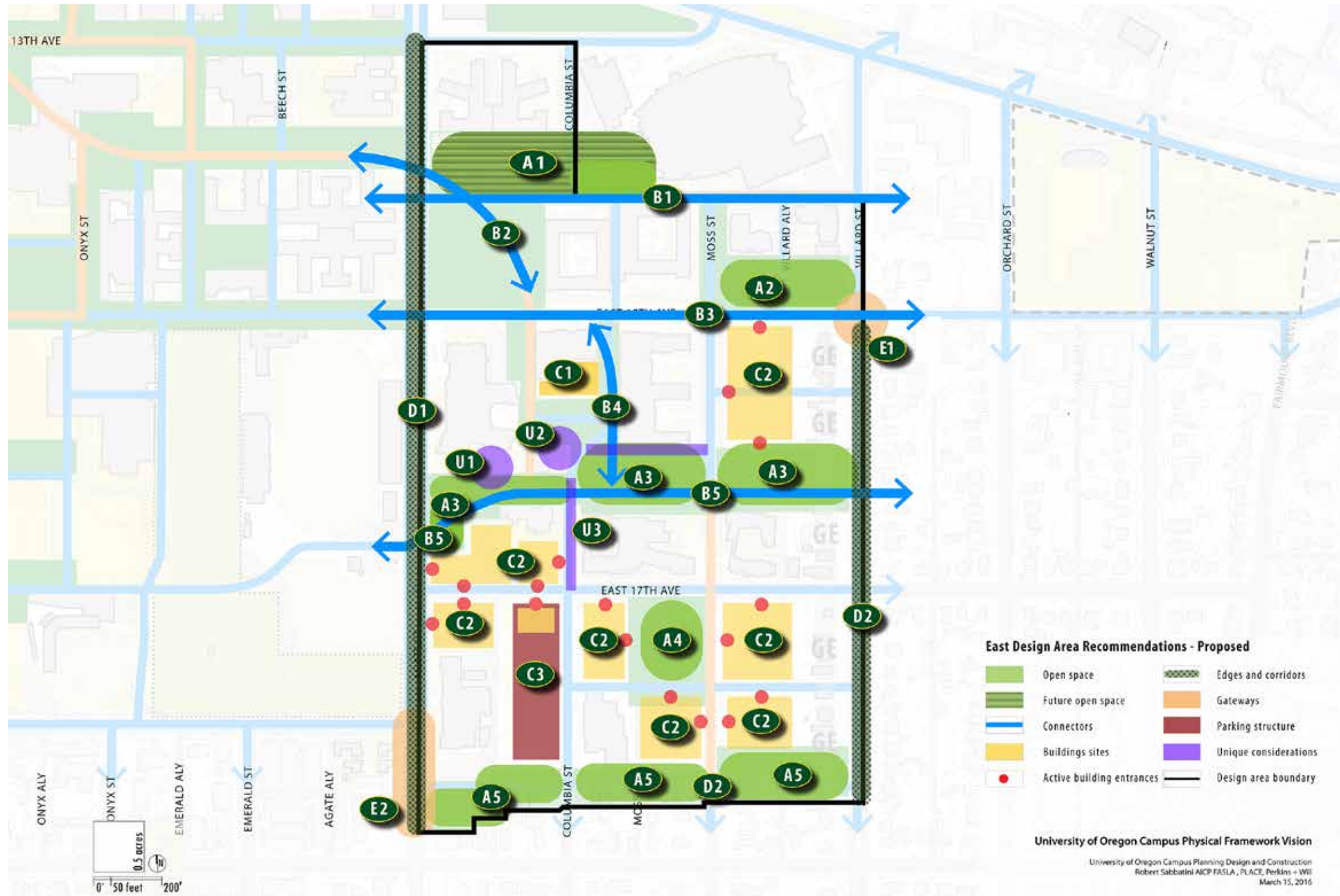
The campus lacks a direct connection of a proper scale to the Mathew Knight Arena. Reclaim a portion of the Bean Hall service area and reserve the area currently occupied by the southern portion of Hamilton Hall for a future designated open space if the building is replaced in the future. Unlike the Promenade west of Agate Street, the expanded open space would be flexible to serve campus functions and those of the student residents.

A2 New North Open Space

Replace buildings and parking to provide new open space for campus and student residents functions.

A3 New Central Open Space

Create a large unifying open space to provide a focal point to the design area commensurate with the quadrangles in the established areas of the campus. Use large-scaled trees to provide definition to the open space in addition to buildings. This open space will be flexible to program a variety of uses and will also contain improvements directly related to student residents. Maintain topographic level of open space as it intersects roadways, thus giving preference to the pedestrians and warning to drivers. The open space will provide a significant green statement along Villard Street. Going west, the open space will be adjacent to the planned Many Nations Longhouse Expression Place and Axis. As the open space meets Agate Street, it dips south to facilitate a perpendicular crossing to the proposed connector south of Hayward Field that connects to University Street.



A4 New South Open Space

Program the new open space to serve students in the residence halls that will flank its east and west sides. As in the other new open spaces in the East Design Area, make the space flexible to serve a variety of uses.

A5 New Open Space Buffer

This open space is unique because its southern boundary borders the back of privately owned residences. One of its primary benefits is that it will buffer neighbors to the south. It is perhaps best suited for campus-neighborhood functions such as an extension of the Urban Farm. The open space’s east and west ends also offer significant green statements as they touch Villard Street and Agate Street respectively.

Connectors and Circulation

B1 Connector to Matthew Knight Arena and Villard Street

Create a strong pedestrian route to and along the Matthew Knight Arena to Villard Street. Enhance with lighting and planting. This route, while currently used, is uninviting as it borders the backs of buildings and flows through parking lots.

B2 Humpy Lumpy Green

Maintain this connector because it accommodates a major flow of students between the residence halls to the campus core.

B3 Enhance East 15th Avenue

Balance the vehicle and pedestrian roles of this connector with improved sidewalks, a strong tree canopy, and pedestrian-scaled lighting. Consider raising the roadbed to pedestrian walk level near the Museum of Natural and Cultural History to make drivers aware of the strong diagonal flow of students across this street. See Chapter 3: Guidelines—Section 7.

B4 Clear North-South Connection

Create a clear, strong pedestrian connection from East 15th Avenue to engage the existing and planned residence halls to the south.

B5 New East-West Connector

This connector passes through new open space and crosses several streets. It also is part of the Garden Walk. Its adjacency to the residence halls would provide spaces scaled for smaller groups with some areas devoted to passive uses, including outdoor picnic tables and barbecues.

Buildings**C1 Museum Expansion**

While the museum will likely maintain its single point of entry, the design of the new facade should be visually engaging to avoid a large expanse of blank facade bordering the open space to the south.

C2 New Buildings

Locate active entrances on building frontages adjacent to open space and connectors. When facing public streets, build up to the City of Eugene setback lines.

C3 Parking Structure

As part of the strategy of increasing pedestrian zones in the interior of the campus design areas and the removal of surface parking to free up areas for open space and buildings, this parking structure would provide parking for users and residents in the East Design Area and the overall campus. Located just off of Agate Street provides immediate access to vehicles to the north and south ends of the parking structure. This minimizes their intrusion into the design area. Explore activating the street face on East 17th Avenue by designing the lower levels of the structure to include academic support uses.

Proximity to low density residential will require special consideration.

See *Chapter 3: Guidelines; Section 10*.

Edges and Corridors**D1 Agate Street**

Extend the planted median north of East 15th Avenue to the south to minimize the visually and environmentally detrimental expanse of asphalt. Strengthen the tree canopy throughout because the street offers the opportunity to visually announce the campus to a broader public audience. Widen sidewalks where possible and increase lighting.

D2 Graceful Edge

Strengthen the tree canopy, widen sidewalks, and augment lighting along the edge that borders Villard Street. Refer to the *University of Oregon 2003 Development Policy for the East Campus Area* for more detail.

Gateways**E1 Villard North**

Establish a gateway at this intersection because it is an important east-west route through the East Design Area.

E2 Agate South

Create a gateway that announces the campus when viewed from East 19th Avenue.

Unique Considerations**U1 Knight Law Building Expansion**

Due to prior studies to add another wing to the Knight Law building, the permissible building site for the expansion overlaps the proposed DOS. Ideally, any future expansion of this building should not encroach into the DOS, but instead, frame the open space.

U2 Maintain Many Nations Longhouse Expression Place Solar Access

Set the heights of new buildings south of the Many Nations Longhouse (MNL) Expression Place to respect sunlight requirements on December 21st, Winter Solstice. Building heights in the UOCPFV have accounted for this and will require further study when developing new buildings.

U3 Columbia Street

Design Columbia Street to improve safe pedestrian access and to serve the Vivian Olum Child Care Center and the Many Nations Longhouse (MNL). Provide a drop-off turn around near MNL and limited parking. Maintain the south view corridor for the MNL.

Landscape Ecology Approach

Much of this area is yet to be improved. It offers the opportunity to incorporate green infrastructure, connect open space, and use landscape strategies to improve campus ecology. A key aspect of this design area is the dense residential street grid, much of it within the public right-of-way, with its expansive pavement and the presence of private vehicles. Redesign of the streets has the ability to improve pedestrian connections, improved character, integrated storm-water gardens, and specialty gardens.

The matrix below identifies and ranks selected strategies for this design area.

Planting Approach

Use resilient trees when replanting the streets and designing new open spaces. Native and naturalized plantings combined with limited lawn zones will blend the character of the new campus plantings into the surrounding neighborhood. The Moss Street Children’s Center Care is a good example of this approach. Additionally, the Garden Walk touches Villard Street and East 19th Avenue thus having the potential to be richly planted entries into the campus. The Garden Walk passes through the Museum of Cultural and Natural History’s courtyard; a stellar example of a specialty garden along the Garden Walk.

The Museum of Natural and Cultural History garden the Many Nations Longhouse (MNL) landscape are distinctive in character, represent each building’s use, and present the broader qualities of equity, inclusion and culture. Specifically, future landscape improvements such as the MNL’s Walk of the People and development of the Expression Place are unique and exemplify the concept of the Garden Walk’s ability to connect people to a building’s program through its landscape.

Landscape Ecology Strategies	Examples	Ecological Outcomes				Education-Social Outcomes			Score
		Bio-diversity / Habitat Support	Water	Climate	Connect to Regional Landscape	Education-Research	Social-Community	Aesthetics	
Bioswales / Rain Gardens	Redevelopment of streets & new buildings	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
Demonstration/Program Garden	Continued expansion of Urban Farm	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
Diversify landscape species	New resilient street tree plantings	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	20
Increase Pervious Surface - infiltration	Remove large parking area - landscape	2	3	3	3	1	1	3	16
Use Native Species	Mix of applications - trees and shrubs	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	16
Increase lawn substitutions	Consider eco-lawn for in place of turf	3	3	3	3	2	0	1	15
Green Roofs	New buildings - smaller scale	2	3	3	2	2	0	1	13
Increase Pollinators - target plantings	Pollinator pathway	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	10
Target habitat	Resident and migratory bird	3	0	0	3	2	1	1	10
Shade buildings	Plant deciduous trees to shade windows	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	6
		26	21	22	29	20	11	19	

Landscape Ecology Strategies Matrix—East Design Area



5

FOCUS STUDIES

Focus studies explore designs of four campus areas to illustrate the application of the campus framework, guidelines, and design area recommendations highlighting outdoor improvements. They display a range of conditions. The university can implement a significant proportion of each focus study because each design is not totally dependent on new building construction.

The four focus studies are

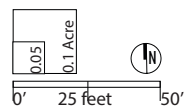
1. Garden Walk in North Design Area
2. Campus Heart
3. Garden Walk in the Central Design Area
4. University Street

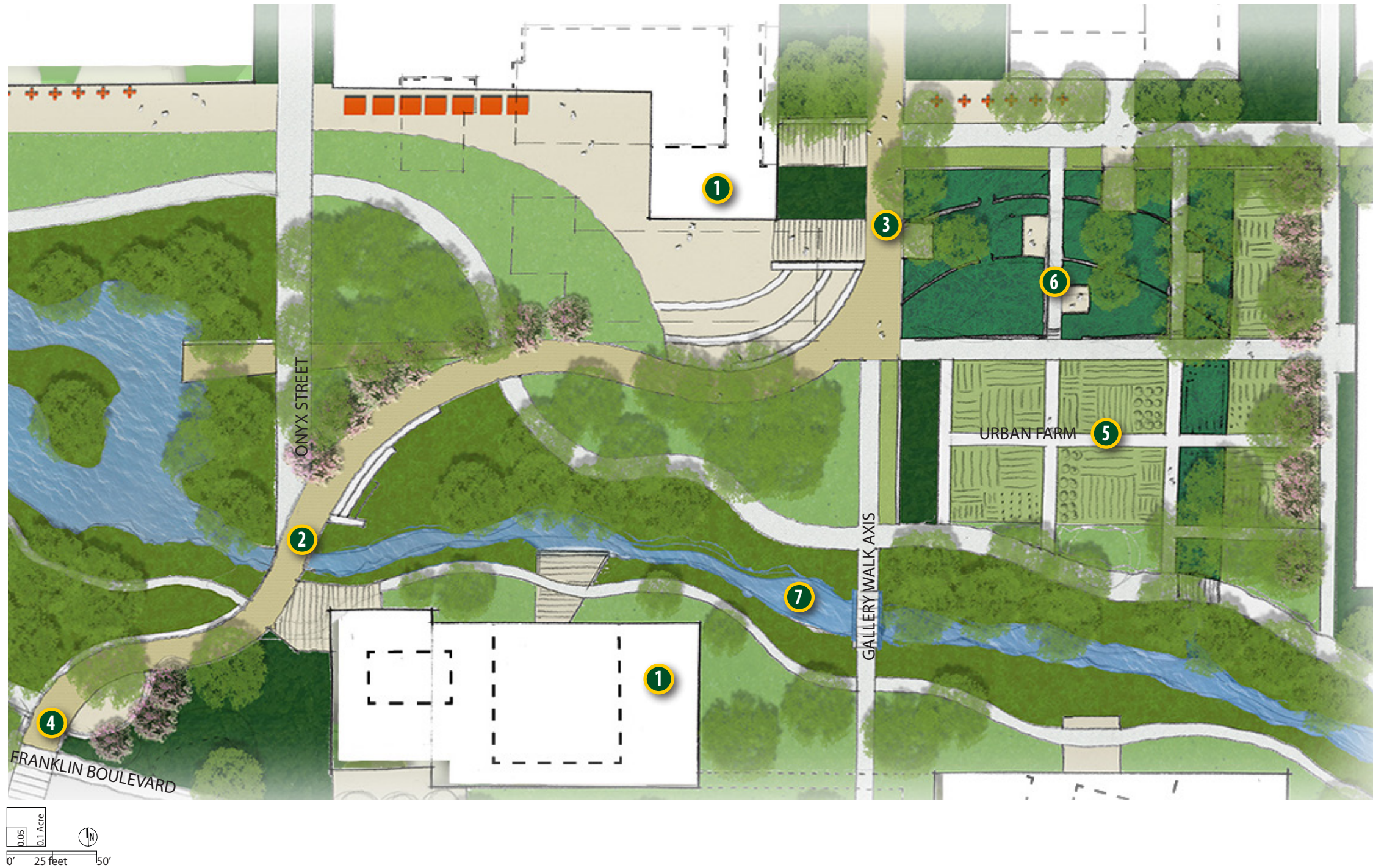




GARDEN WALK IN NORTH DESIGN AREA

Existing





Garden Walk in North Design Area— Proposed

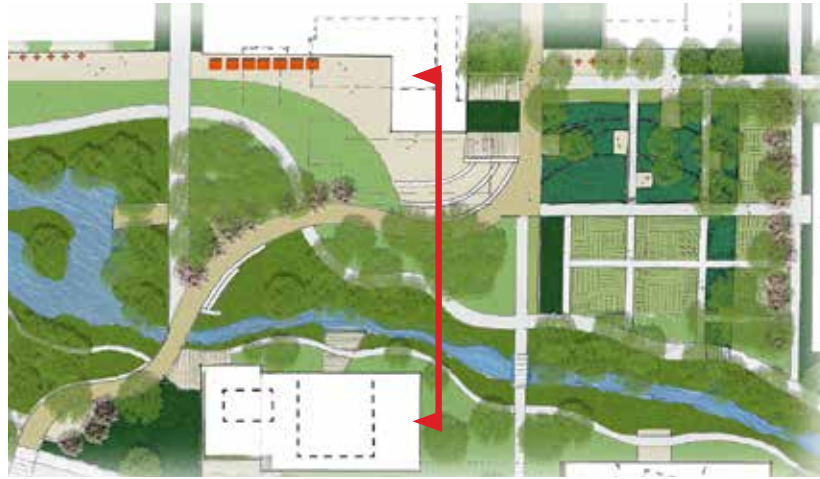
As the university expands north of Franklin Boulevard, open space proximate to the Millrace should build on and enhance the character and function of the natural systems. To emulate the campus south of the boulevard, buildings should be orthogonally sited to define new quadrangles.

This arrangement of new buildings (1), mature trees, the flowing Garden Walk, linked quadrangles and informal open space, and the absence of automobiles will work together to support the desired campus character.

The Garden Walk (2) should build on and integrate with a portion of the Gallery Walk Axis (3), connecting with a new crossing at Onyx Street (4) and the pedestrian bridge that will cross Franklin Boulevard. To allow early implementation before construction of new buildings, the Garden Walk moves smoothly around existing buildings, through a series of gardens connecting to the Millrace, past the Urban Farm (5), and along a water garden (6), styled on the concept of a *living machine*.

The enhancement of the Millrace (7) as green infrastructure to treat storm-water and improve habitat is a key opportunity in the large-scale development of the North Design Area. The water channel needs to be restructured, new drainage connections made, water sources arranged, and invasive vegetation replaced with natives. These actions can produce a supportive landscape that helps define the area as part of the campus while highlighting the unique character of its setting.

NOTE: Dashed lines indicate existing buildings to be removed. This particular scheme can be achieved to a large extent without removing the existing buildings



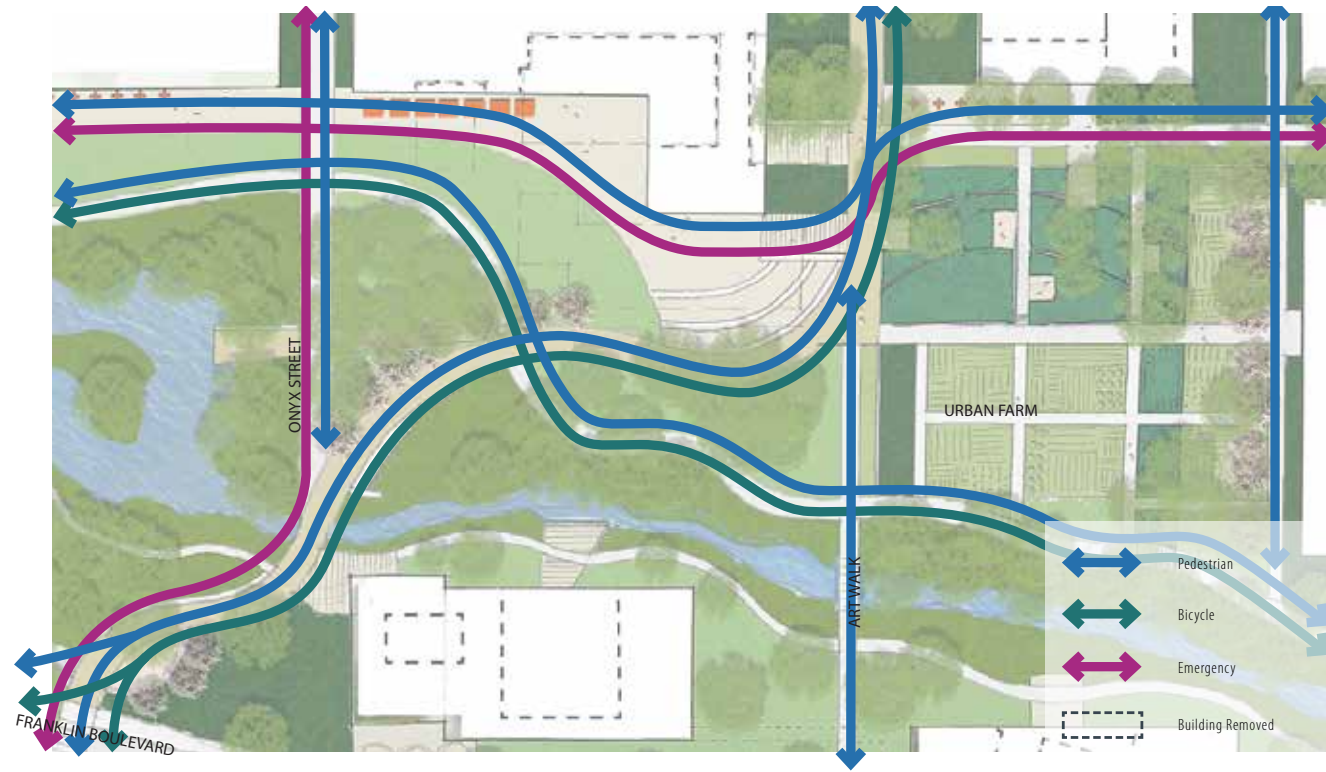
Garden Walk in North Design Area Section—Proposed

Large trees and flowing riparian vegetation define the Millrace. The area alongside the Millrace has multiple interconnected paths and walks that circulate through the area. Its informal character contrasts with the quadrangles framed by proposed buildings to the north.

Preserve mature trees and plant new heritage trees to complement future development.

As new buildings are added, create outdoor spaces at sunny south-facing entries overlooking the Millrace.





Circulation



Garden Walk in North Design Area—
Circulation and Precedents

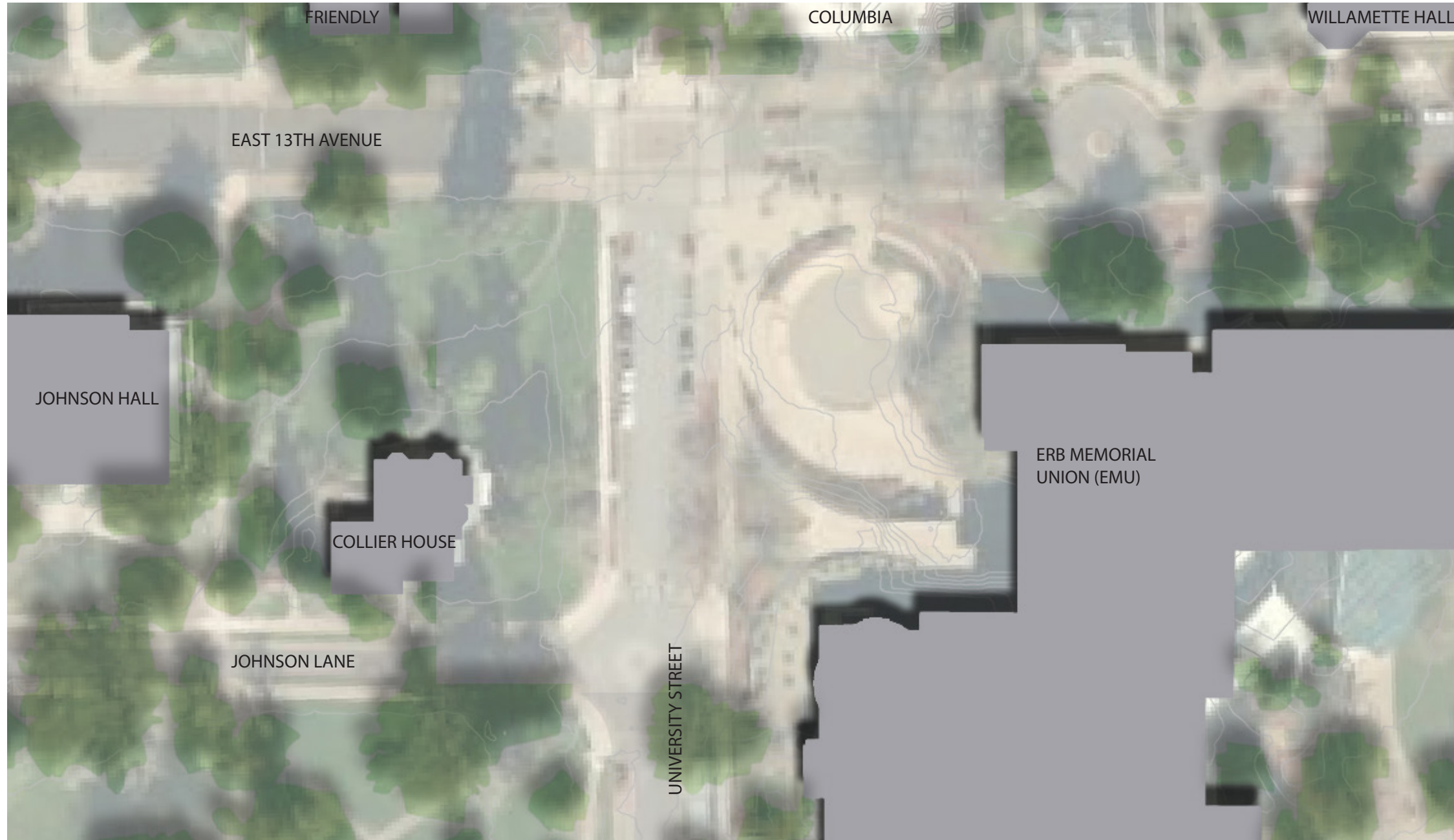
A significant water treatment element can be a defining element within the area; possibly as a research tool. (University of British Columbia)



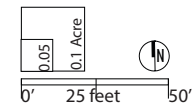
Engaging the Millrace with outdoor gathering space will provide a unique character. (Green-Park Lime Square, Reading, UK)



Native and naturalized plantings will reinforce a connection to the river corridor and larger landscape. (Tianjin Qiaoyuan Wetland Park, Tianjin City, China)



CAMPUS HEART
Existing





Campus Heart—Proposed

Currently the campus lacks a defined heart—an urban plaza where the campus community gathers. Specifically, this place needs to be a hard-surfaced, large-scale gathering space at the core of the campus. It should support a range of program needs from large-scale events to the needs of an individual. The space should be flexible and scalable for daily life, events, and gatherings but not feel abandoned during non-peak hours.

Circulation through the space, along East 13th Avenue **(1)** and University Street **(2)** will be free of private vehicles and organized to maintain clear, safe connections. Private vehicles will have managed access to parking via Johnson Lane. As part of a multi-modal transportation study, the university will consider the management of private vehicles, pedestrians, and bicyclists.

The space should be formed and defined by structures, trees, sculptural lighting, and elements such as a bank of stadium seating. In addition, an iconic glass canopy **(3)** will provide for programmed uses and shelter from the rain.

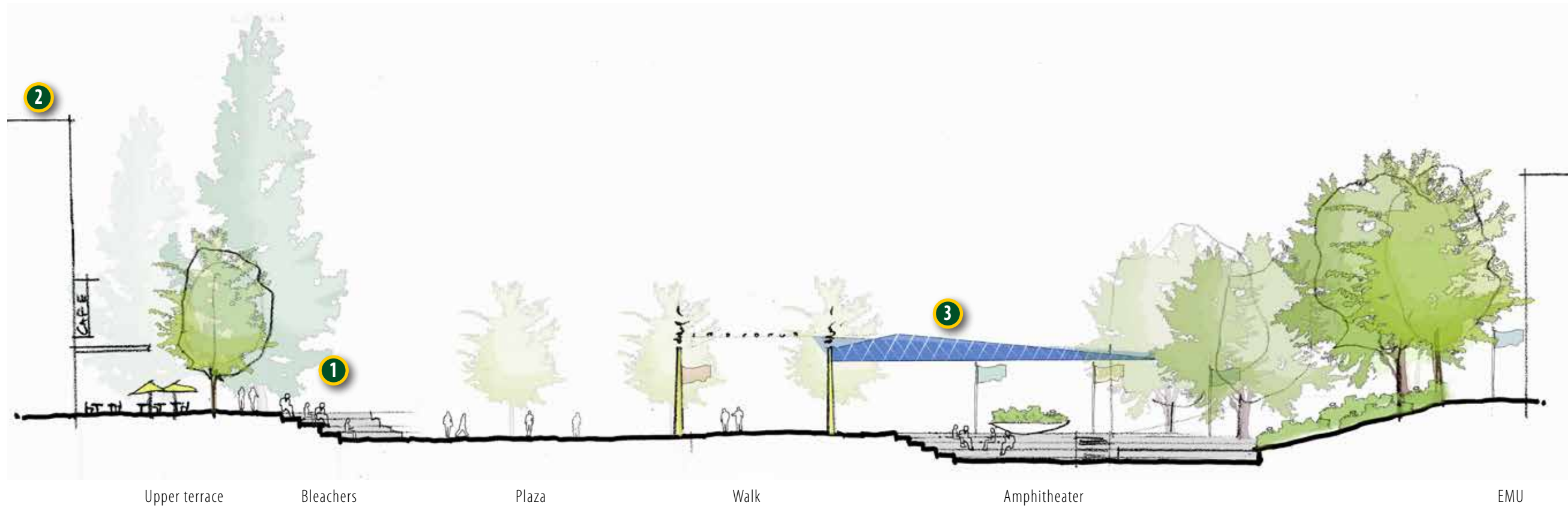
Initially, the Collier House **(4)** and its mature trees can be retained and better used for campus activities, perhaps as a coffee house or pub café. In the long-term, the Collier House can be replaced with a new building that has active, shared uses **(5)** befitting its central location and connection to the academic core.

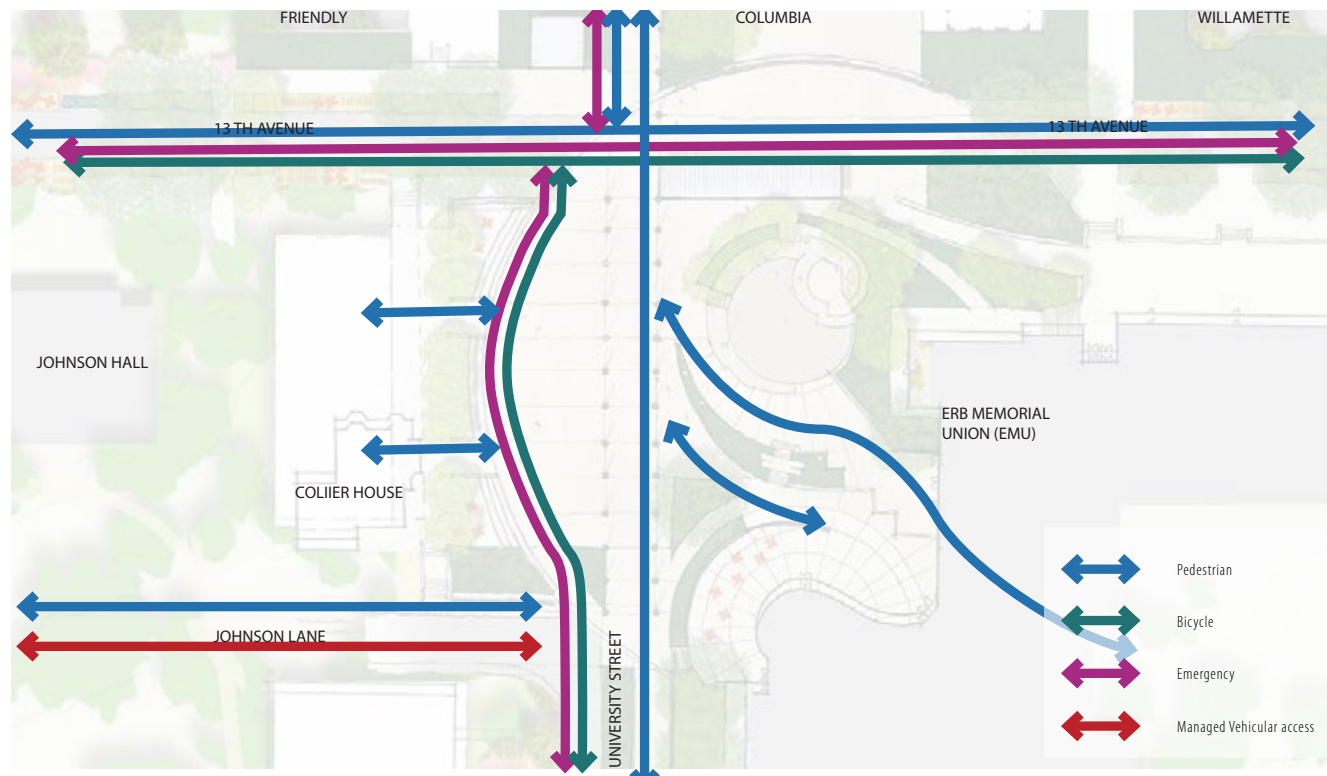
NOTE: Dashed lines indicate existing buildings to be removed. A majority of this scheme can be achieved with Collier House remaining.



Campus Heart Section—Proposed

Grade changes provide opportunities to create a diversity of activity zones and seating areas. A new, elevated upper terrace and a bank of stadium steps **(1)** at the new building **(2)** can provide a place to see and be seen and be a podium for large events. Glass canopies at the new building and a freestanding structure in the plaza can **(3)** provide shelter and be illuminated, enhancing the identity of this area.



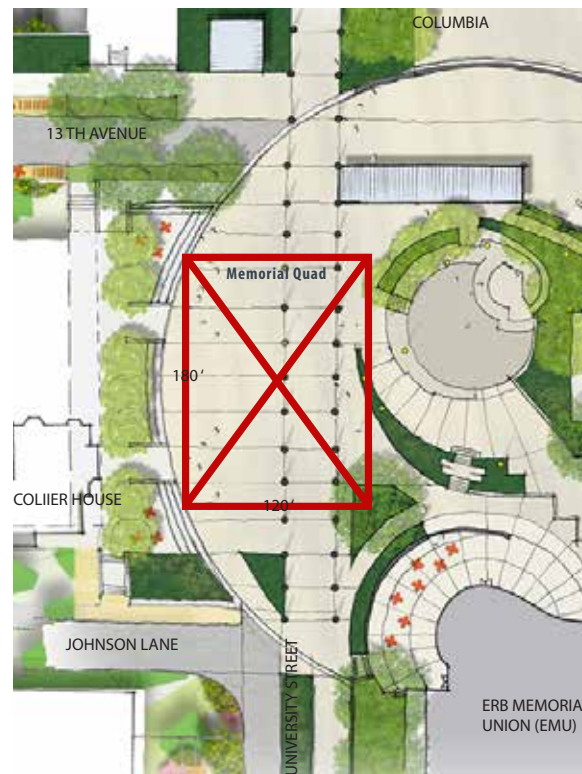
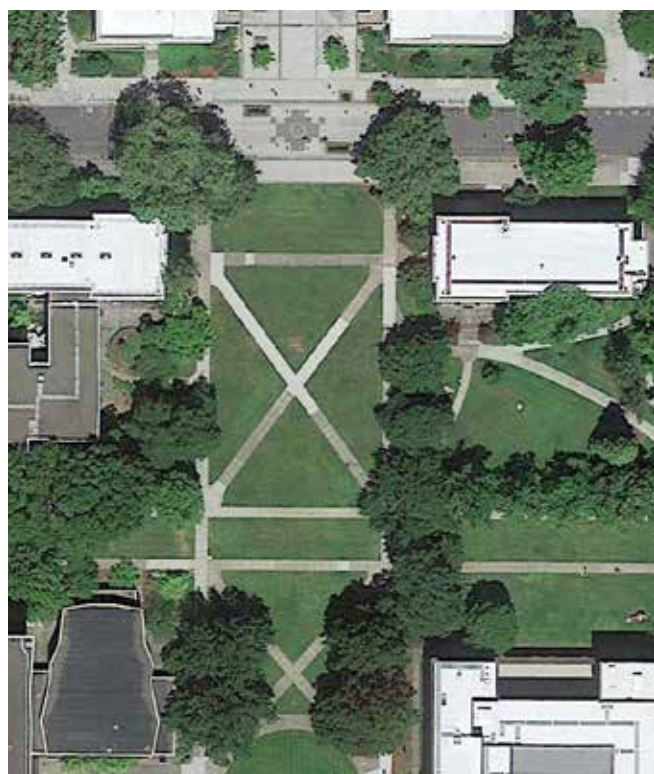


Circulation



Shelter, informal seating, and paving patterns help make this square unique and visually active. (Market square, Renens, Switzerland)

Campus Heart—Circulation, Scale Comparison, and Precedents



Scale Comparison to the Memorial Quadrangle

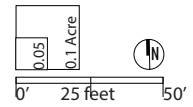


Movable furniture visually activates this plaza on a daily basis. (Manhattan, New York, NY)



GARDEN WALK IN CENTRAL DESIGN AREA

Existing





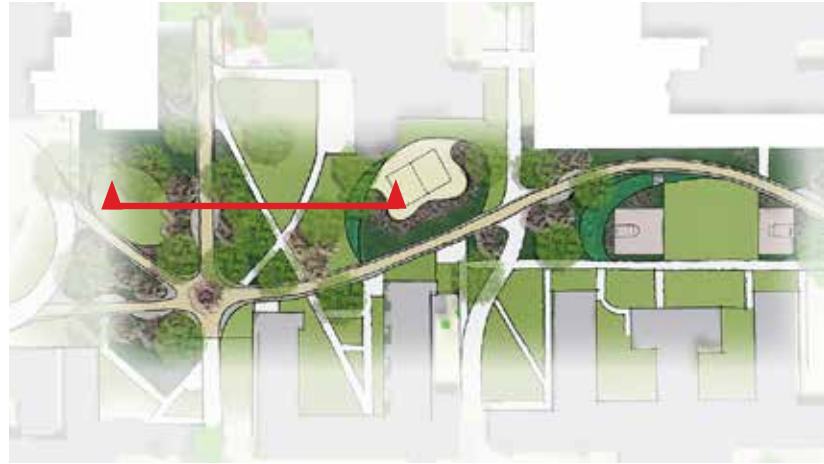
Garden Walk in Central Design Area— Proposed

An underused space on campus, the Promenade connects the Erb Memorial Union (EMU) to multiple residential halls to the east. Today, the space lacks a cohesive identity and is mainly a cross-through open space.

Redevelopment of this zone should create a central open space that is a vibrant hub of activity with opportunities for recreation and gathering. As a primary east-west connector and part of the Garden Walk, this open space can be transformed into a swath of garden—a green ribbon connecting across Agate Street.

The Garden Walk will accommodate a consistent flow of people through the area. It provides places to hang out, learn, and play. This linear garden should dedicate spaces for volleyball **(1)** and possibly courts for basketball **(2)** or futsal. Lawn areas **(3)** can accommodate larger student gatherings and student residents activities. New gardens should be located to treat storm-water, support campus ecology with native pollinator gardens, and tell the story of the adjacent building programs.

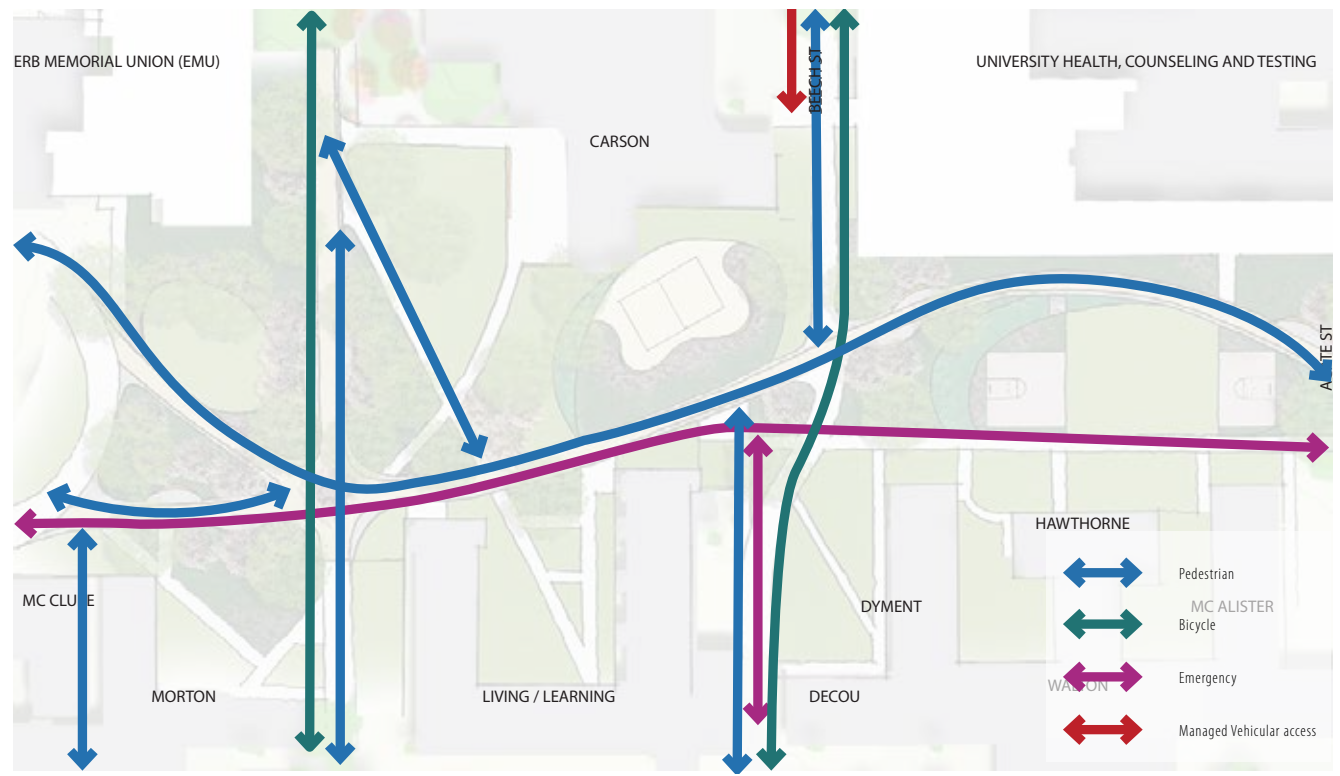
Groupings of flowering trees, such as cherries, can provide seasonal interest and an appropriate scale among the larger oaks and conifers. Sculpture is already part of this locale and additional art elements can connect the site to the Central Design Area and the entire campus.



Garden Walk in Central Design Area Section—Proposed

Although most of this area is level and defined by the surrounding buildings, the west has enough topography to create interesting spaces. The existing tree plantings should be shaped to fashion outdoor rooms and gathering areas. These spaces can provide intimate seating areas along the Garden Walk or larger recreational lawns for students from the adjacent residence halls.





Circulation



Garden Walk in Central Design Area—Circulation and Precedents

The Garden Walk clusters of flowering trees will lend this area multi season interest. (Cherry Walk, Brooklyn Botanic Garden)



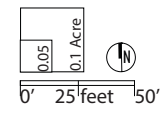
Informal recreation will continue to serve the adjacent student residents.



Provide a range of seating opportunities. (Millennium Park, Chicago, IL)



UNIVERSITY STREET
Existing





University Street—Proposed

The design of University Street should foster a sense of arrival to campus, while being efficient and safe.

As a linear open space, the mall-like entry should accommodate private vehicles, pedestrians, and bicyclists, have edges defined with trees and buildings, and have outdoor rooms at key points.

These outdoor rooms should be created where the new open spaces meet **(1)**, forming interconnected gathering spaces and forecourts to new buildings. Designed for daily use and scaled for major events such as softball tournaments, the outdoor rooms should link east to west and be defined by a new array of academic buildings.

Parking spaces **(2)** along the east side provide general convenience and easy access to the adjacent walks. In an effort to provide parking near the core of campus and the Erb Memorial Union (EMU), the buildings to replace McArthur Court and Esslinger Hall have the option to include below-grade parking that will be accessed from University Street.

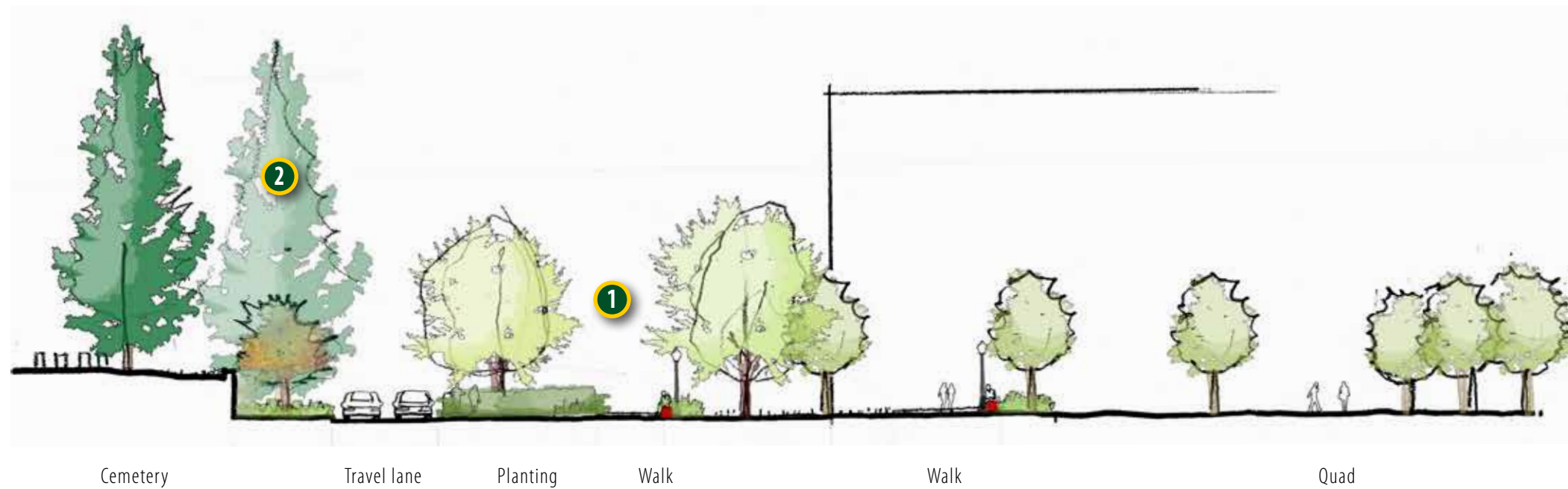
NOTE: Dashed lines indicate existing buildings to be removed. Improvements to University Street can be achieved prior to the construction of new buildings.

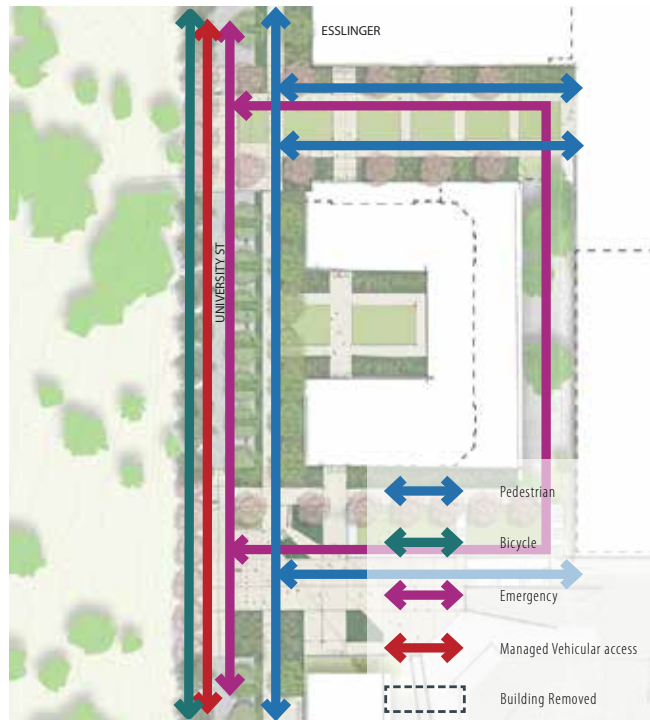


University Street Section—Proposed

This connector will welcome daily users as well as visitors. University Street's broad expanse is sufficient to provide a layered multi-modal entry into campus. The available width is enhanced by siting future buildings approximately 30-feet east of McArthur Court's west facade. This shift aligns with the northwest corner of Esslinger Hall, preserving a row of mature trees. Outdoor rooms to the east **(1)** are bracketed by surface parking.

The Eugene Pioneer Cemetery bounds the west side of University Street. A new row of Douglas fir trees **(2)** will recall the cultural landscape heritage of the cemetery once defined by such plantings.





Circulation

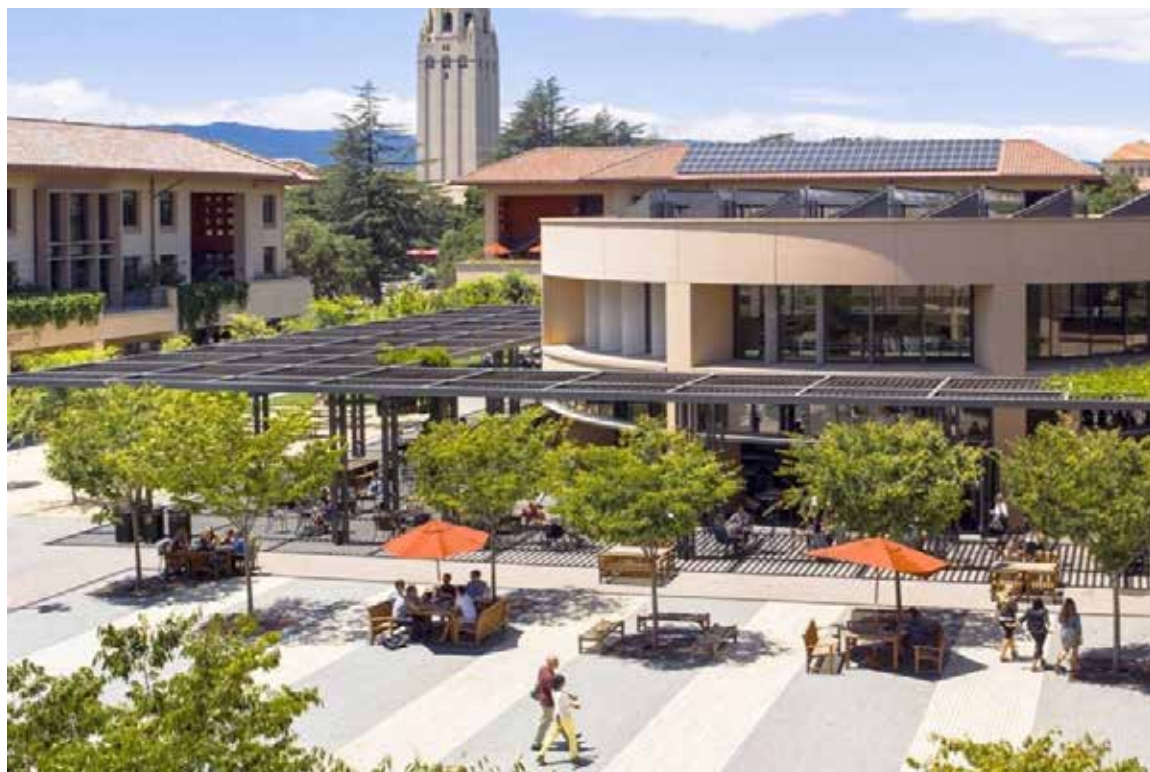


Creating a shared linear open space formalizes the south campus entry. (Stanford University)



Entry courts should intersect University Street and open spaces to create outdoor rooms. (Illinois Institute of Technology)

University Street—Circulation and Precedents



Informal space and seating opportunities can be woven into the new open spaces. (Stanford University)



Consider the use of warm and modular paving for the walk. (University of British Columbia)



6

CAMPUS SYSTEMS

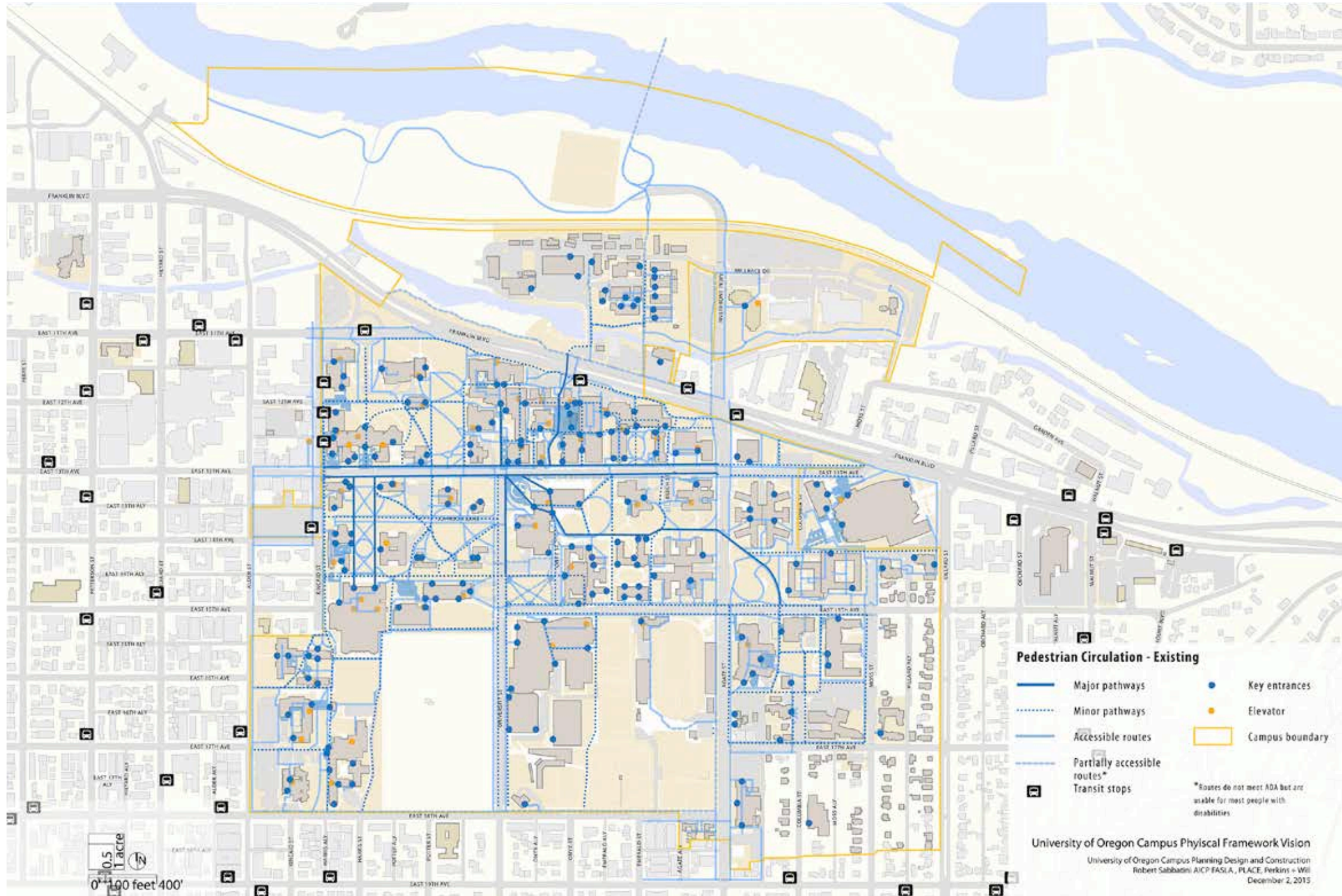
Diagrams identify existing and proposed campus systems

- Pedestrian circulation
- Bicycle circulation
- Vehicle circulation
- Service circulation
- Emergency circulation
- Utilities infrastructure

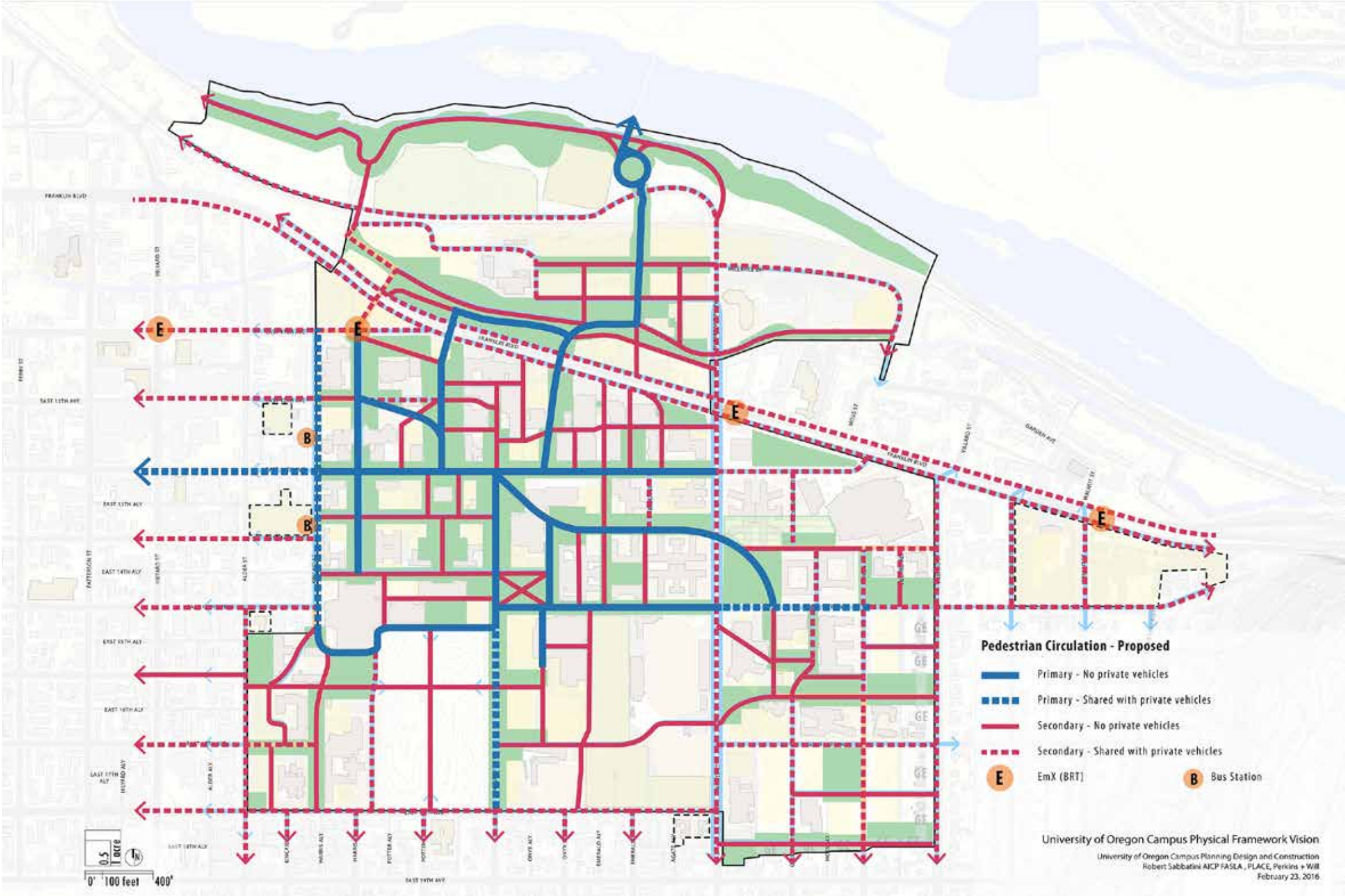
Developing these diagrams allowed the project team to test and refine the Campus Framework.



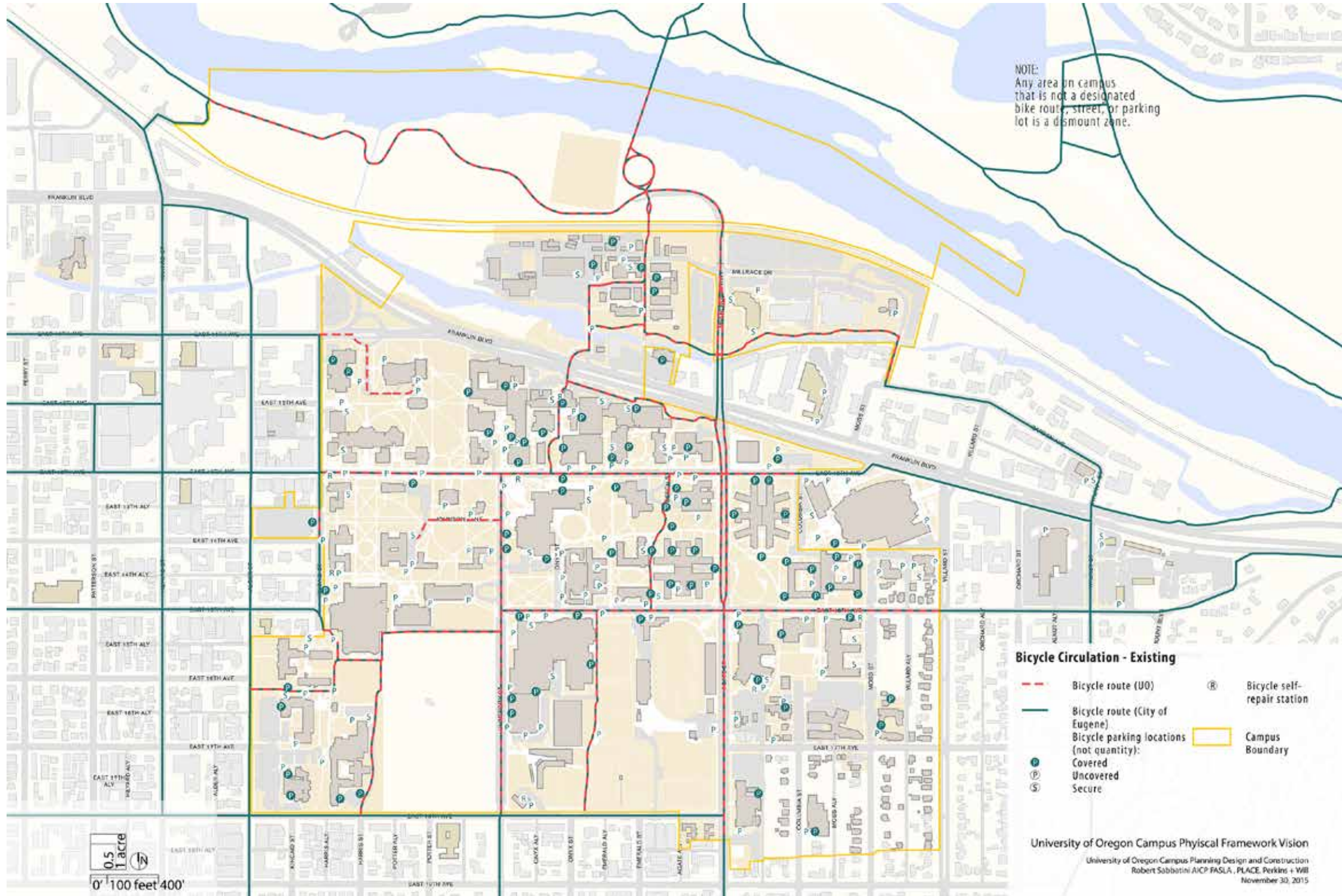
PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION—EXISTING



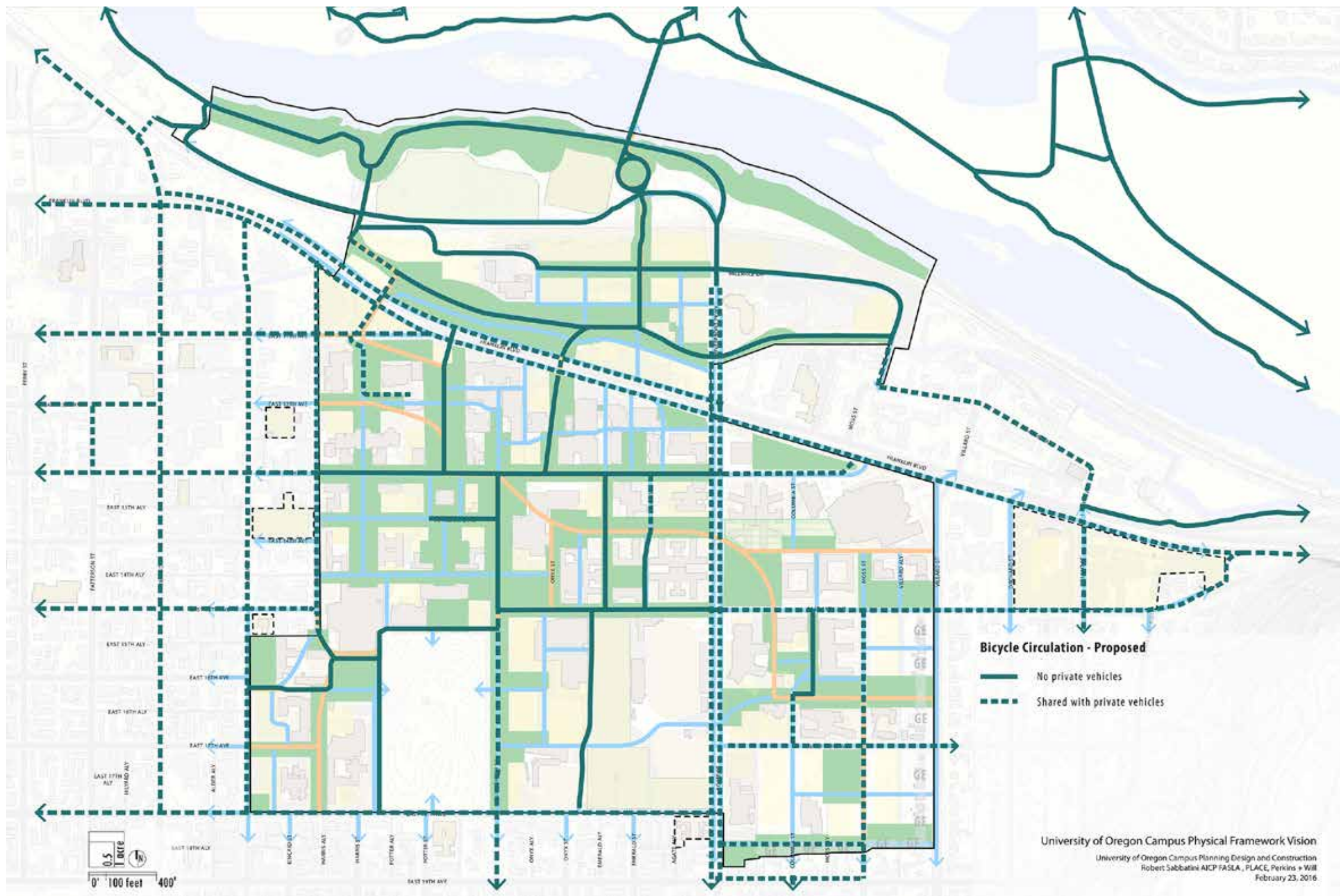
PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION—PROPOSED



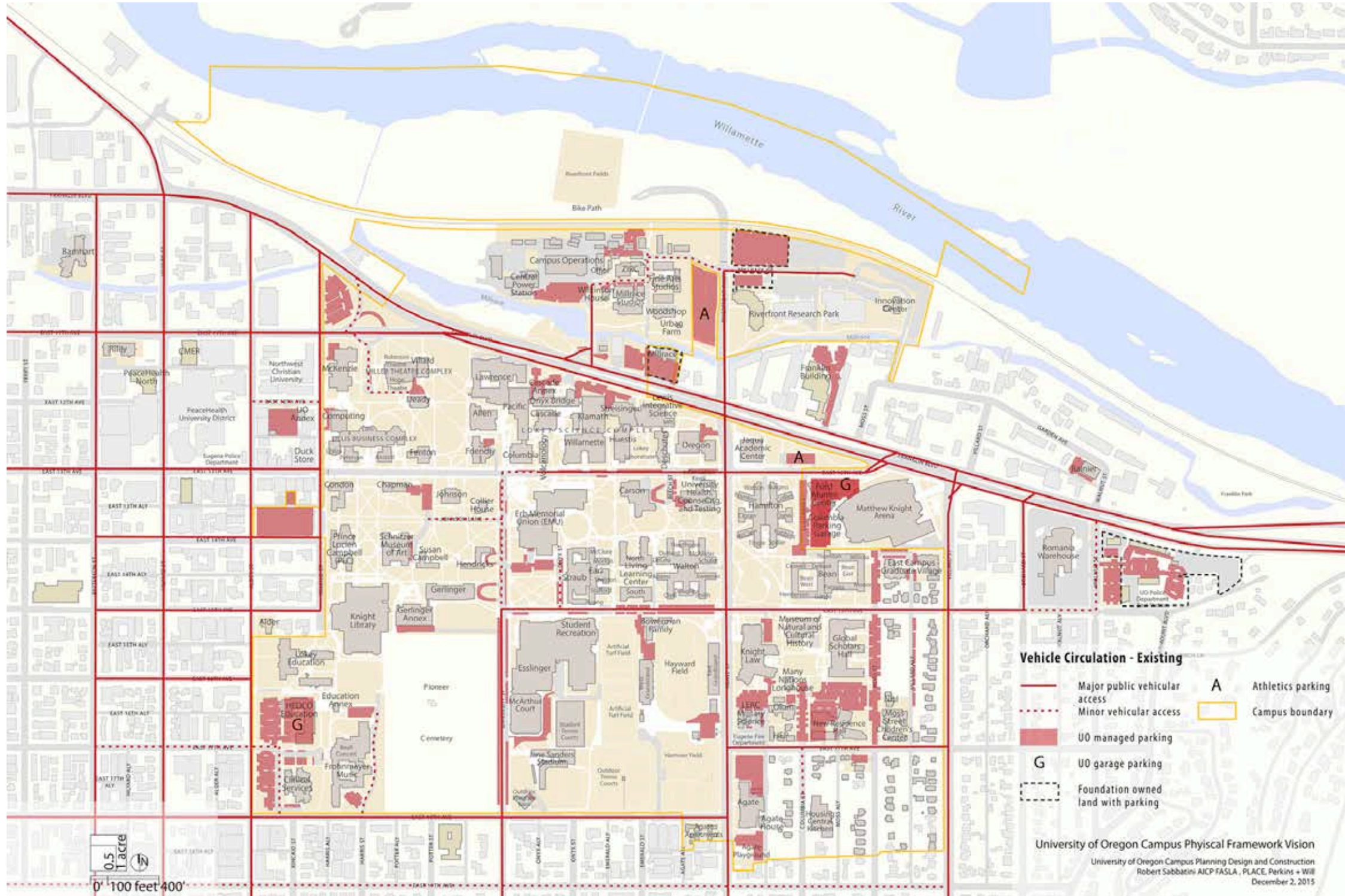
BICYCLE CIRCULATION—EXISTING



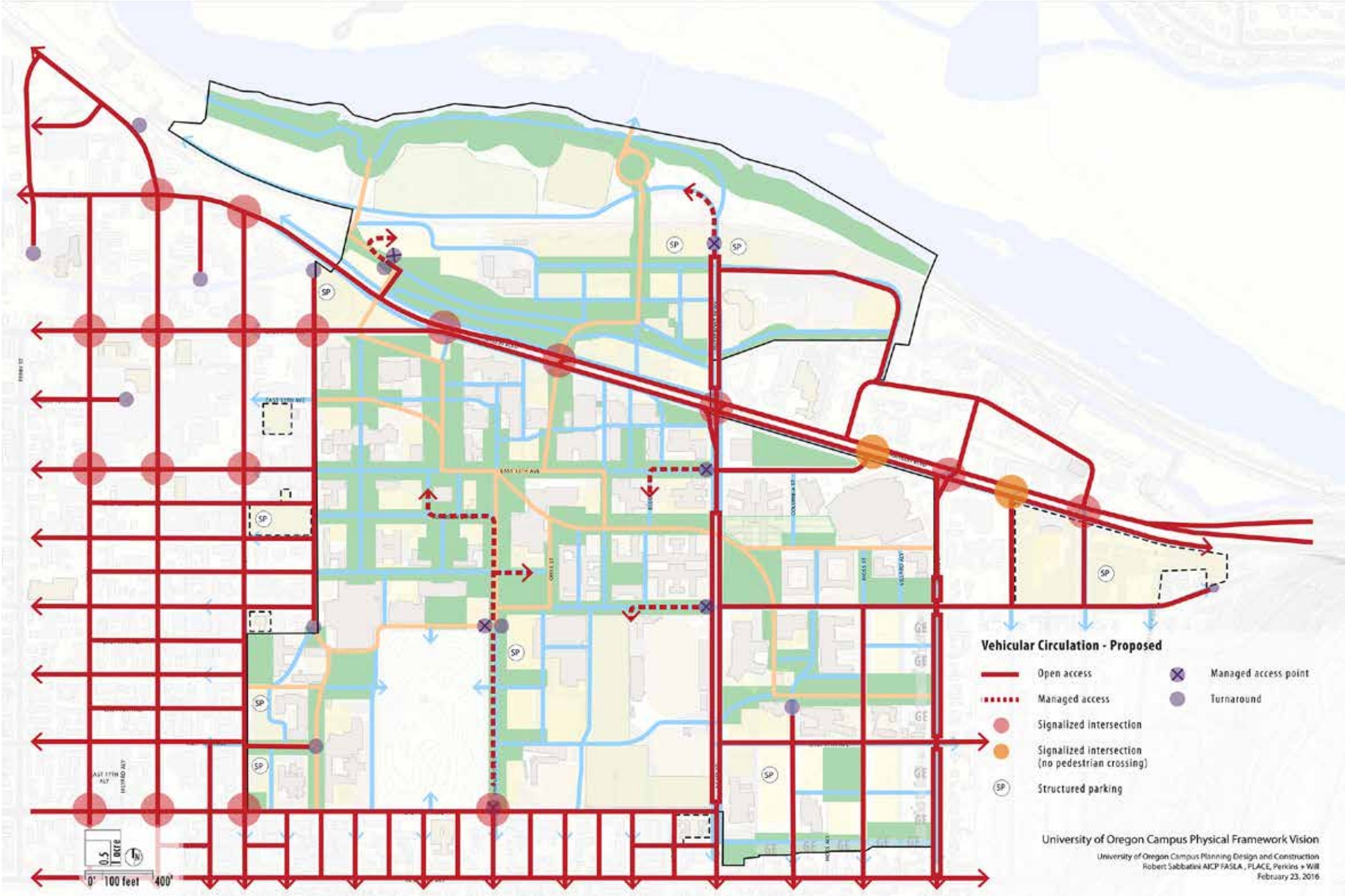
BICYCLE CIRCULATION—PROPOSED



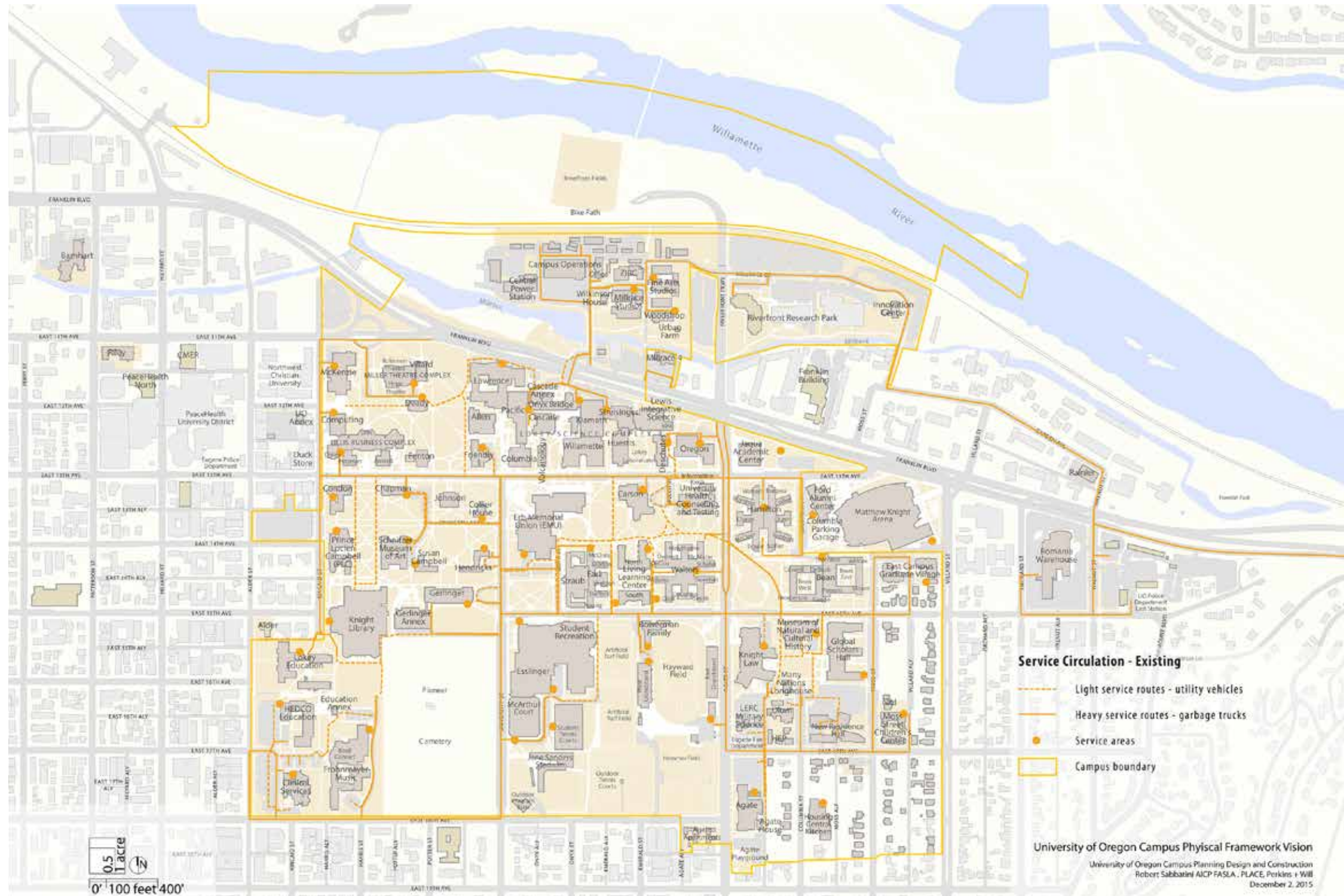
VEHICLE CIRCULATION—EXISTING



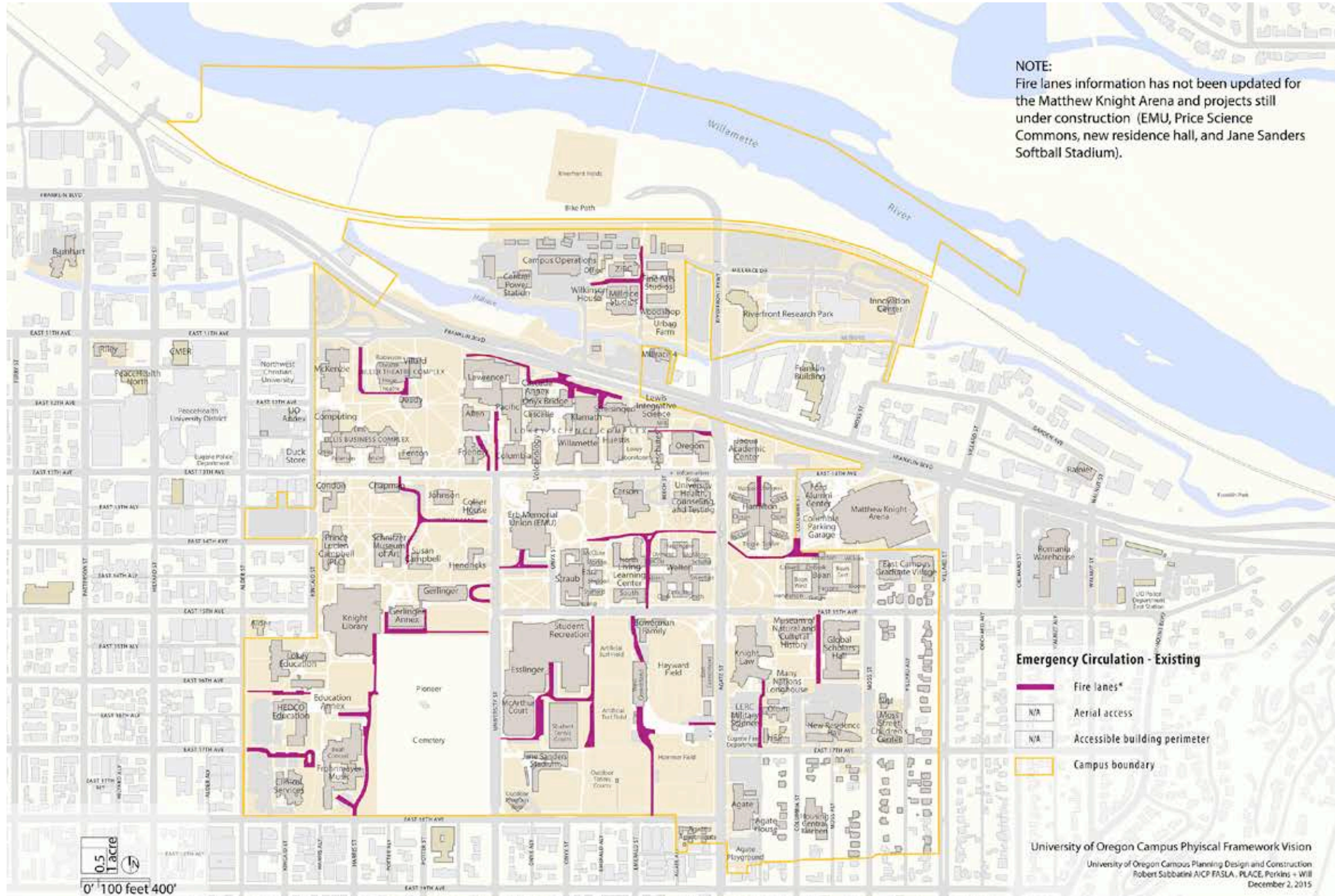
VEHICLE CIRCULATION—PROPOSED



SERVICE CIRCULATION—EXISTING

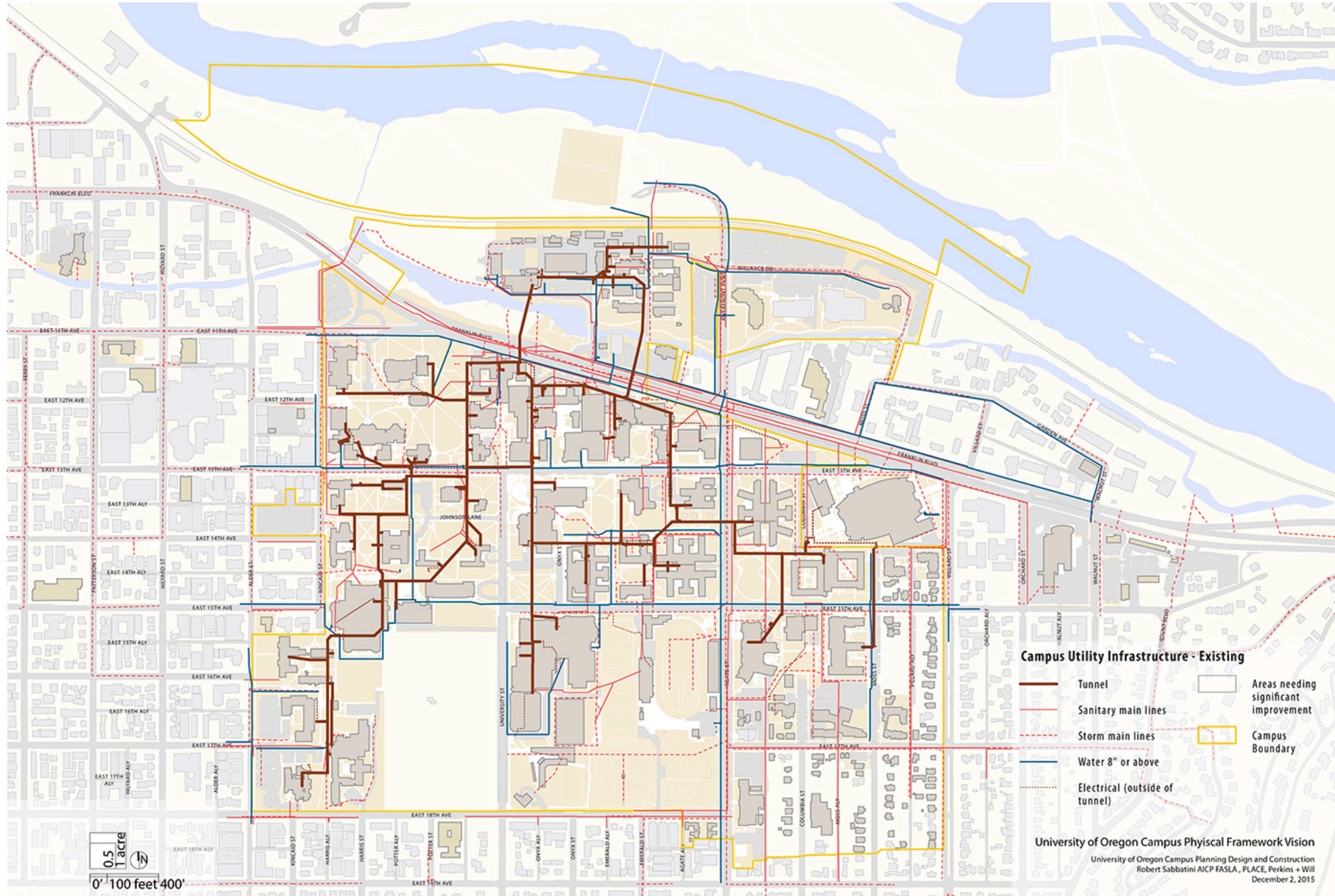


EMERGENCY CIRCULATION—EXISTING



EMERGENCY CIRCULATION—PROPOSED





UTILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE—EXISTING

Although there is no proposed diagram, the Campus Framework recognizes those utilities that may influence the UOCPFV. *Chapter 7, Further Recommendations* includes the recommendation for a campus infrastructure master plan.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter contains suggestions for

- Changes in the *Campus Plan*
- Future work and studies
- Priority projects
- Peer-review process

RECOMMENDED CHANGES TO THE *CAMPUS PLAN*

Based on the prior chapters, the following are suggested changes to the *Campus Plan*. This will require further assessment and input from the Campus Planning Committee, the campus community, and neighbors.

Revise Campus Boundary

- Revise boundary as shown in Chapter 3 of this document.

New Policy—Campus Framework

- Add a new policy before Policy 2 to describe the Campus Framework per Chapter 2 of this document.

Existing Policy 2—Open-Space Framework

- Change policy title to “Designated Open Space.”
- Update with revised designated open spaces and add typologies to new ones.
- Remove text on pathways; now in a new Campus Framework policy.
- Add diagram and text on Campus Edges, Corridors, Gateways, and Views.

New Policy—Guidelines

- Permissible Building Sites, table, and use definitions.
- Permissible Building Uses.
- Shared Uses.

Existing Policy 3—Densities

- Revise Design Areas and standards per Chapter 1 of this document.
- Retain pertinent language from the existing policy.

Existing Policy 4—Space Use and Organization

- No significant changes.

Existing Policy 5—Replacement of Displaced Uses

- No significant changes.

Existing Policy 6—Maintenance and Building Service

- No significant changes.
- Add service diagram proposed.

Existing Policy 7—Architectural Style and Historic Preservation

- No significant changes.

Existing Policy 8—Universal Access

- No significant changes.

Existing Policy 9—Transportation

- Add circulation diagrams – proposed.
- Revise text.

Existing Policy 10—Sustainable Development

- No significant changes.

Existing Policy 11—Patterns

- Revise text to reference Campus Framework in place of the Open Space Framework.
- Add diagrams including all transportation (circulation related).
- Revise height limits and add diagram.

Existing Policy 12—Design Area Special Conditions

- Replace with Chapter 4 of this document.
- Prepare diagrams and text for design areas not addressed.
- Add descriptions of existing conditions if desired.
- Complete remaining design areas.

GOVERNMENT APPROVALS AND OUTSIDE COORDINATION

City of Eugene

Currently, the university cannot build in the North and Riverfront design areas that are zoned Riverfront Park Special Area Zone. The conditional use permit for the entire zone, which was based on a master plan, expired in 2012. The university needs to resolve zoning in this area to accommodate university uses and research park uses (including leases by private tenants) south of the railroad tracks and year-round recreational fields (and associated ancillary facilities) north of the railroad tracks.

Southern Pacific Railroad Tax Lots

The university acquired property from the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) along the south side of the railroad tracks—Tax map 17033224, Lot 5500. The UOCPFV proposes an access road and surface parking within this area. SPRR reserved easements for above- and below-ground communications and fiber optic facilities that must be considered.

FUTURE STUDIES

- Review, refine, and incorporate selected items into the *Campus Plan*.
- Prepare a dimensioned CAD drawing of the designated open space and permissible building sites.
- Identify high-priority projects for the next ten years.
- Tie the UOCPFV into the university's capital investments strategy.
- Work with the City of Eugene and neighbors in the North, Riverfront, and East design areas to allow intended uses.
- Study campus gateways to identify treatments, shared elements, etc.
- Work with City of Eugene on primary gateways and city rights-of-way shared by the university and the city.
- Engage with the City of Eugene to prepare a multi-modal transportation plan.
- Prepare studies of shared pedestrian-bicycle use on East 13th and 15th avenues.

- Prepare a campus infrastructure master plan.
- Prepare a landscape master plan to identify plant materials, site furnishings, signage, lighting, and maintenance.
- Coordinate storm-water strategy for the campus and City of Eugene.

RECOMMENDED PRIORITY PROJECTS

Based on the recommendations in this document, the accompanying diagram and matrix identify high-priority projects suggested for implementation within the next ten years. This is a tool for further discussion and prioritization. The actual selection of projects and their sequence of implementation may change due to unforeseen factors. In some cases, there may be the need to start project planning sooner in order to achieve the desired results within the ten-year time frame. Examples are the Willamette Riverfront and Millrace enhancements. These require multi-jurisdictional review and coordination and multiple sources of funding. Additional projects may come to light as unforeseen opportunities appear to the university.

Criteria used to identify and evaluate the projects and rankings

- UOCPFV Principles/Values (repeated from Chapter 1)
- General Impacts.

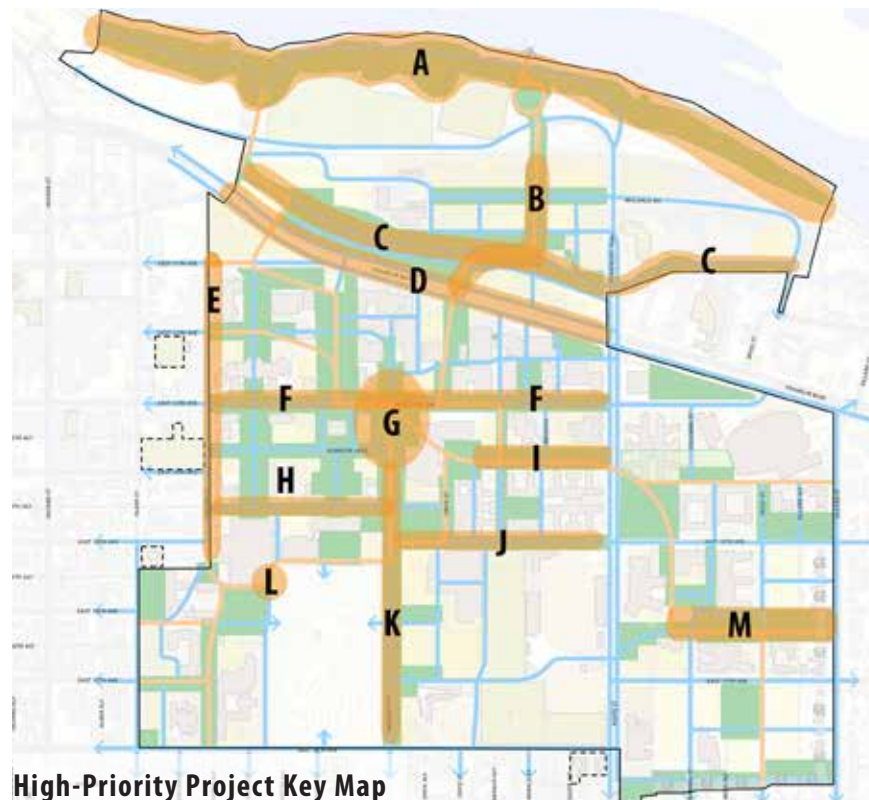
UOCPFV Principles/Values

The University of Oregon campus in Eugene supports the University Mission Statement by

Principles/Values

As discussed in Chapter 1, the University of Oregon campus in Eugene supports the University Mission Statement by

- Being **accessible, safe, and welcoming** to foster social and academic collaboration—a responsibility shared by open space and buildings.
- Enhancing **identity through memorable places** embodied by its high-quality open space system, distinctive cultural heritage, architecture, and unique location.
- Being a **residential campus**—a second home for its students.
- Integrating **ecological care** into all aspects of campus life, practices, and operations.
- Being **distinctive** in character and, yet, connected and welcoming to its neighbors.
- Providing an **extension of the learning environment**—in mind, body, and spirit.



Scoring 3 = Highest / 1 = Lowest

Project Letter and Name	Weighting	UOCPFV Principles/Values						Subtotal Score	General Impacts			Subtotal Score	Total Score	Ranking
		Accessible Welcoming Safe	Identity Via Memorable Places	Residential Campus	Ecological Care	Distinctive and Connected	Extension of Learning Environment		High Impact	Ease of Implementation	Ripple Effect			
I Garden Walk - Student Union to Agate Street		1	1	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	7	25	1
M East Campus Open Space and Garden Walk		3	3	2	3	3	2	16	3	3	1	7	23	2
B Garden Walk - North Campus		3	3	1	3	3	3	16	3	2	2	7	23	2
H Johnson Lane		3	3	2	2	3	2	15	2	3	1	6	21	3
K University Street		3	3	1	2	3	1	13	3	3	1	7	20	4
A Willamette Riverfront		2	3	1	3	3	3	15	3	1	1	5	20	4
C Millrace		3	3	1	2	3	3	15	2	1	2	5	20	4
J East 15th Avenue		3	2	1	2	3	1	12	3	2	3	8	20	4
L Knight Library / Cemetery Connection		2	2	3	1	2	2	12	3	3	1	7	19	5
G Campus Heart		3	3	1	1	3	2	13	3	1	2	6	19	5
F East 13th Avenue		3	3	1	2	3	1	13	3	2	1	6	19	5
E Kincaid Street		3	3	1	1	3	1	12	2	2	1	5	17	6
D Franklin Boulevard		3	1	0	2	3	1	10	3	1	2	6	16	7

High-Priority Projects Evaluation, Sorted by Project Ranking

Projects that score highly as accessible, safe, and welcoming include those at campus edges such as improvements along Kincaid Street. The Garden Walk and the Campus Heart have high visibility and make especially strong contributions to the campus sense of place so they score highly in the identity through memorable places. Projects with high residential campus scores include those that improve the residential experience, such as the Garden Walk between the EMU and Agate Street. The restoration such of the Millrace and river edge score high in ecologic care. Extension of the learning environment scores are high for projects that offer opportunities for learning in their design solution, such as the Garden Walk and the Millrace.

General Impacts

- **High impact**—Strong potential to improve campus outdoor space to benefit the maximum number of users.
- **Ease of implementation**—Less resources needed, quicker time line, or more simplified approval process to implement.
- **Ripple effect**—Projects that create the impetus for other improvements.

Conversion of East 13th and 15th avenues into pedestrian-first streets are examples of a high-impact projects because they serve a large number of campus users daily. Ease of implementation efforts include Johnson Lane where simple pruning of low hanging branches along with improved lighting and seating can be undertaken with less resources than required by other projects. One example of a ripple effect is the conversion of East 15th Avenue between University and Agate streets into a pedestrian-first street that could be implemented as part of the upcoming Outdoor World Track and Field Championships set for 2021. Another example is the construction of the new residence hall in the East Design Area that is creating the impetus to implement adjacent open space.

PEER-REVIEW PROCESS—PROPOSED

The goal of this recommendation is to heighten planning and design expertise in the review and guidance of landscape and architectural projects. This process will help inform the Campus Planning Committee and the user groups formed for each project.

Value

A peer-review process will bring value to project design in two ways.

- Most members of a project user group lack the experience to make informed criticism of design proposed by landscape architects and architects and would benefit from professional advice.
- The user group by definition is concerned with their own project. They may not consider the impacts to their campus neighbors and to their connection to the campus.

The process adds depth to the user group involvement by providing awareness of alternative designs. It also adds another opinion on design (beyond that of the Campus Planning Committee) to the president at the point of schematic design review and acceptance. Peer designers present expert opinions from the fields of building design, landscape design, and campus planning. The added time and cost should be minimal.

Process

There are several moments in the design process for open space or building where critical review and comment can be valuable in the outcome. The intention is to find appropriate points to insert the review team so that no additional time is added to the schedule and no additional preparation by the consultant is needed. Meetings would be either immediately before or after regularly scheduled user-group meetings.

Consultant Selection

At this stage the peer-review team would evaluate the qualifications of the consultants, narrowing submittals to three to five. Members of the peer-review team who are not local participate by phone or a video conference. The peer-review team sits on interviews and provides a brief oral summary to the user group before the user group begins deliberations.

Design

The peer-review team considers early designs of the project in a meeting with the user group chair, selected consultant, and others as appropriate. The meeting(s) is before or after scheduled user-group meetings.

The peer-review team assesses the consultant's presentation of final schematic design and provides comments to the university president.

Finally, the peer-review team examines the design during the design development phase in a meeting with the user group chair, consultant, and others as appropriate.

Membership

The peer-review team should bring expertise on design and campus planning to the process. These experts should be versed in the goals, vision, values, and practices of the campus and the project and as much as possible accept these before they agree to serve.

Total membership would be four to five people

- One or two practicing architects or landscape architects. These can be retired practitioners, or practitioners who have worked on the campus on similar projects but are not competing for this project. These professionals bring design expertise and an off-campus perspective.
- The Dean of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts or designated representative. This person should bring design expertise and a campus-wide perspective.
- A professor who is the user-group member for Architecture, Landscape Architecture, or Interior Architecture. This person brings design expertise and intimate knowledge of the project needs.
- The university architect or planner. This person brings knowledge of how to achieve a greater campus good and how campus-wide visions could be met by this project.

Cost to implement

The peer-review process results in three additional meetings for the architectural design team and one presentation of the schematic design. A critical assumption is that the peer-review team's recommendations to the president would not result in significant design changes requiring redesign. With the peer-review team included in the early stages of the design, there is less risk. However, it is possible and could result in significant costs and add time to complete a project. Out-of-town peer-reviewers donate their time but are reimbursed for travel costs.



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* New CPC members who came on board for Workshop #4

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