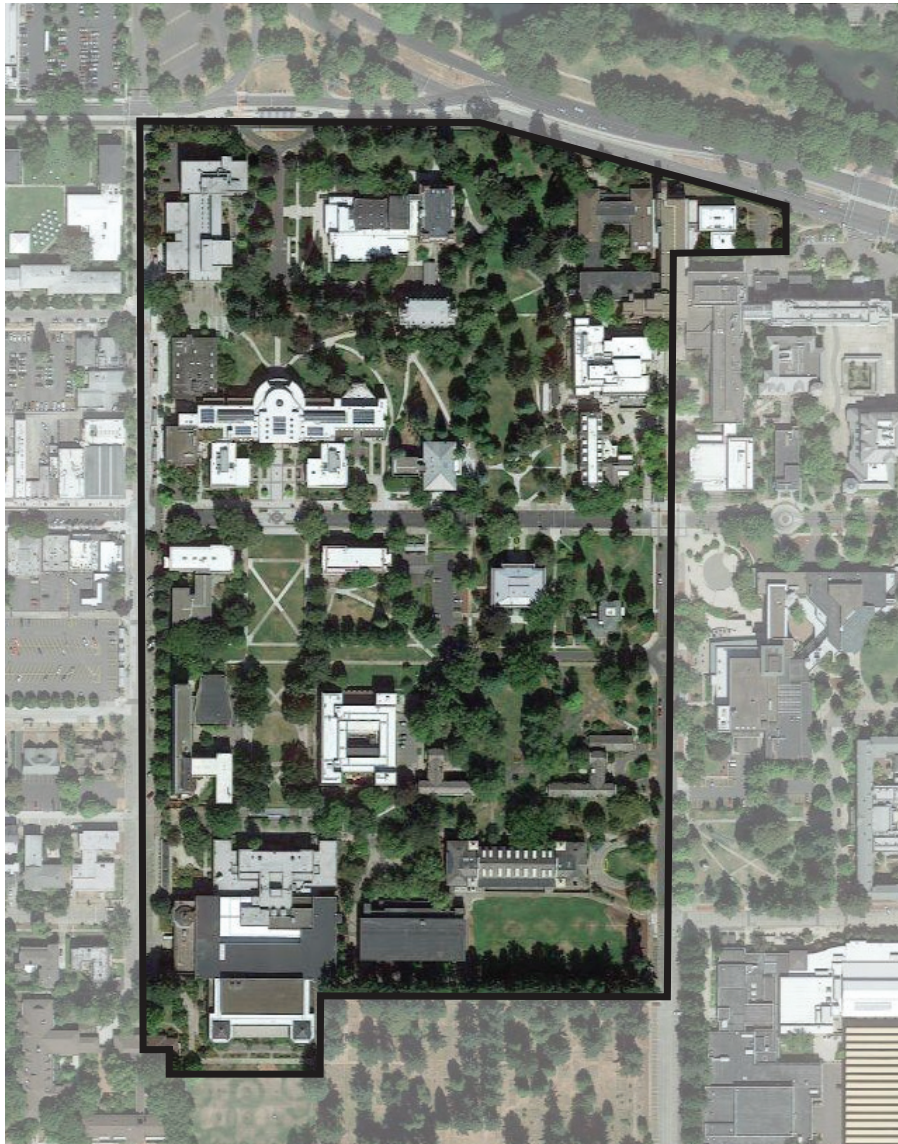


Academic Center & Historic Core Diagnosis

Campus Planning and Real Estate
November 2013



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

Academic Center and Historic Core Diagnosis

Campus Planning and Real Estate

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Academic Center and Historic Core Focus Group:

Rich Margerum	Planning Public Policy & Management (Hendricks Hall)
Randy McGowen	History (McKenzie Hall)
Garrick Mishaga	Campus Operations
Rick Mowday	Lundquist College of Business (Lillis Business Center)
Dan Rosenberg	Clark Honors College (Chapman Hall)
Nancy Slight-Gibney	Knight Library (Knight Library)

Campus Planning and Real Estate:

1276 University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon 97403-1276
<http://uplan.uoregon.edu>
(541) 346-5562

Project Contacts:

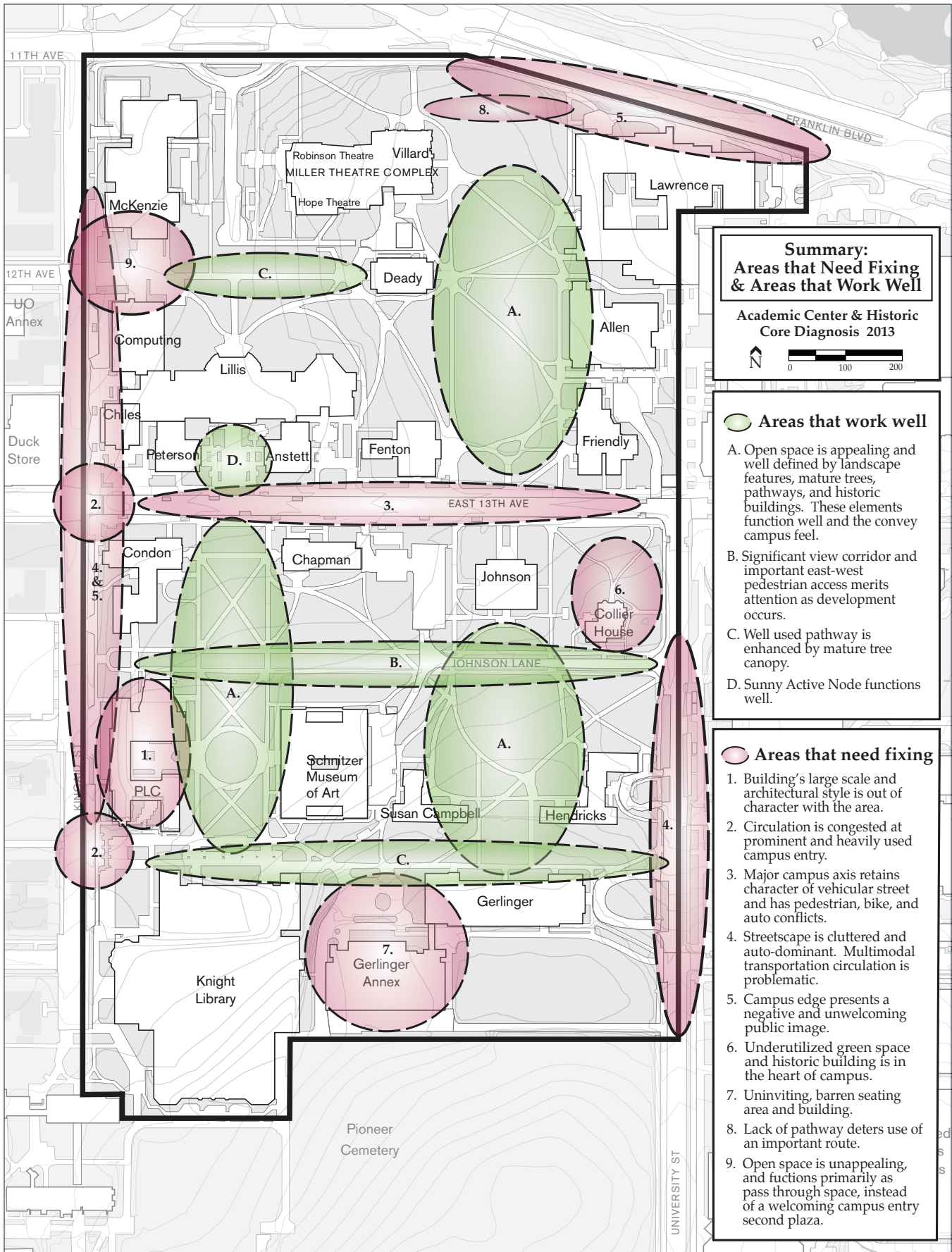
Christine Thompson, Planning Associate
Vivian Schoung, Student Assistant
Zeta Fernando, Student Assistant

Chris Ramey University Architect and Associate VP

Martina Bill, Planning Associate
Emily Eng, Planning Associate
Gene Mowery, Planning Associate
Shawn Peterson, Planning Analyst
Amy Salmore, Real Estate Specialist
Cathy Soutar, Planning Associate/Space Analyst
Marie Swarrigim, Planning Administrative Assistant
Fred Tepfer, Project Planning Manager
Lew Williams, Real Estate Analyst/Developer

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Summary:
Areas that Need Fixing & Areas that Work Well

Academic Center & Historic Core Diagnosis 2013

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- Areas that work well**
- A. Open space is appealing and well defined by landscape features, mature trees, pathways, and historic buildings. These elements function well and the convey campus feel.
 - B. Significant view corridor and important east-west pedestrian access merits attention as development occurs.
 - C. Well used pathway is enhanced by mature tree canopy.
 - D. Sunny Active Node functions well.

- Areas that need fixing**
- 1. Building's large scale and architectural style is out of character with the area.
 - 2. Circulation is congested at prominent and heavily used campus entry.
 - 3. Major campus axis retains character of vehicular street and has pedestrian, bike, and auto conflicts.
 - 4. Streetscape is cluttered and auto-dominant. Multimodal transportation circulation is problematic.
 - 5. Campus edge presents a negative and unwelcoming public image.
 - 6. Underutilized green space and historic building is in the heart of campus.
 - 7. Uninviting, barren seating area and building.
 - 8. Lack of pathway deters use of an important route.
 - 9. Open space is unappealing, and functions primarily as pass through space, instead of a welcoming campus entry second plaza.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

This diagnosis resulted in a series of maps and related information that depict the university's current *Campus Plan*'s policies/patterns and existing conditions overlaid with information describing which portions of the study area need fixing. A summary map showing key areas that need fixing and areas that work well is provided on the reverse of the Table of Contents. Maps depicting more specific information about areas that need fixing are provided in the Diagnosis Maps section.

Suggested revisions to existing *Campus Plan* policies and design area special conditions are identified below.

Proposed Revisions to *Campus Plan* Policies

The diagnosis maps indicate the potential to further enhance the study area through amendments to the *Campus Plan*. The following proposed amendments should be undertaken only after thoughtful consideration:

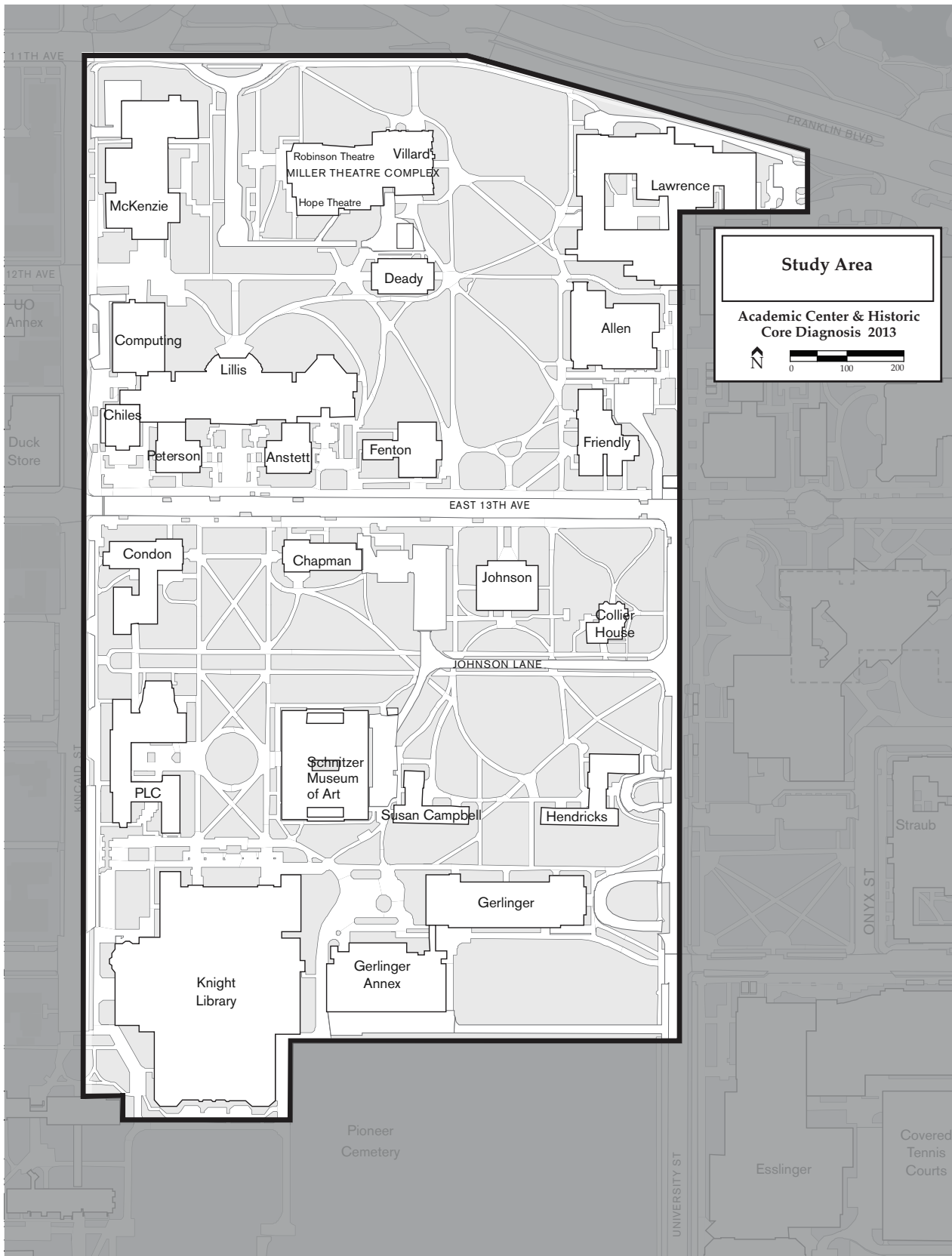
- Consider designating an east/west pedestrian route along the north edge of the Old Campus Quadrangle designated open space (refer to the Heritage Landscape Plan).
- Consider ways to protect and enhance the Johnson Lane Axis designated open space, including potentially widening the open-space boundaries.
- Review the existing and desired character of the open space between Deady and Lillis/Fenton Halls (including views of Deady Hall from 13th Avenue) and consider the option to establish a portion of it as a designated open-space.
- Evaluate the need to establish a service area for buildings that do not have one. Consolidate service areas identified as redundant.

- Reference the diagnosis studies in the *Campus Plan*, for example in the introductions to the Policy and Pattern Framework and the Design Area Special Conditions. Consider adding a map showing the completed studies in an appendix.
- Consider amending the designated "Outdoor Lighting Walkways" in the Campus Outdoor Lighting Plan to include all *Campus Plan* primary pathways.
- Update the Long Range Campus Transportation Plan to address identified transportation-related issues.
- Complete a Landscape Master Plan to assess how to enhance and develop all open spaces.
- Update the Campus Tree Plan and/or integrate key policies/patterns into the *Campus Plan*. Be sure to address the need to retain open sunny spaces.

Proposed Revisions to Design Area Special Conditions

The following proposed revisions to the Design Area Special Conditions should be considered:

- Integrate the proposed *Campus Plan* policy revisions described in the prior section if deemed appropriate.
- Describe some of the key suggested improvements noted in the "need fixing" notes on the diagnosis maps.



Map: Academic Center and Historic Core Diagnosis Study Area Boundary

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Introduction

This study records the existing conditions of the portion of campus known as the “Academic Center and Historic Core Design Area” as they relate to the university’s *Campus Plan’s* policies and patterns. The diagnosis maps contained in this report depict areas that need fixing and areas that work well.

The study will aid in decision making for potential development of the area, as well as help identify the need for future amendments to the *Campus Plan*.

The principle of diagnosis is one of the six basic principles of the planning process adopted by the university in 1974, known as “The Oregon Experiment,” and elaborated upon in the *Campus Plan*:

Areas of the campus shall be studied periodically for their health. These diagnostic studies shall enumerate shortcomings and assets contained within the study area. These studies allow for the identification of areas needing repair. This in turn opens possibilities for site repair as part of future construction projects in the area. In this way individual projects contribute to the improvement of the campus as a whole (p. 26).

This diagnostic study is only one step in the planning process to guide future development. As stated by Christopher Alexander in his book *The Oregon Experiment*, “The diagnosis tells us what is wrong, now, in the present” (p. 157). The diagnosis is not intended to establish policies and patterns, but determines how the established policies and patterns are working. It is not intended to present the university with specific solutions for individual projects, but analyzes the combined effect past projects have had on the university environment.

Study Area

The Academic Center and Historic Core Design Area is bounded by Franklin Blvd on the north, the University Street Axis on the east, the Pioneer Cemetery on the south, and Kincaid Street on the west.

The area encompasses the historic academic and administrative core of campus. It also includes the Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art, a playing field, and a parking lot for several hundred cars. Kincaid Street is the university’s most active pedestrian edge and connection to the University Business District and the community. Future plans for development could have an impact on all portions of this study area.

Process

This study was conducted primarily by Campus Planning and Real Estate staff. In addition, a focus group of area users was formed and numerous staff members were consulted to gather input.

Prior to engaging the focus group, applicable *Campus Plan* patterns and policies were identified. A series of base data maps showing existing conditions related to these policies and patterns were prepared to assist in determining whether the *Campus Plan’s* policies and patterns are effective in the study area.

At a work session, the focus group was asked to provide input about the health of the study area. Prior to the meeting, focus group members were asked to take a tour of the area to acquaint themselves with, or remind themselves of, the opportunities and issues that relate to this area. Comments from focus group members and staff were incorporated into the diagnosis maps that depict areas that need fixing and areas that work well.

Background

To be effective a diagnosis of the overall campus should be completed in advance of capital construction projects to anticipate necessary improvements and to incorporate them into future projects. The large size of the campus, however, makes a campus-wide diagnosis impractical. Therefore, instead of an overall diagnosis, the campus has been divided into manageable sections modified somewhat as future proposed development dictates.

The first diagnostic study of this area, the South Central Diagnosis (2002), assessed the southern half of the study area. The northern portion has not been the subject of a diagnostic study.

Other studies (e.g., the Campus Heritage Landscape Plan) have diagnosed portions of the study area as noted in the Past Projects and Studies Map. Site diagnoses related to specific construction projects ready to move forward with schematic design have provided additional diagnostic opportunities. Unfortunately, by the time a project reaches the design phase, site diagnosis must be accomplished very quickly. Improvements to surrounding areas are difficult to address at that time because they may not have been anticipated, and their costs are seldom included in the funding for capital construction projects.

Effects of Existing Diagnoses

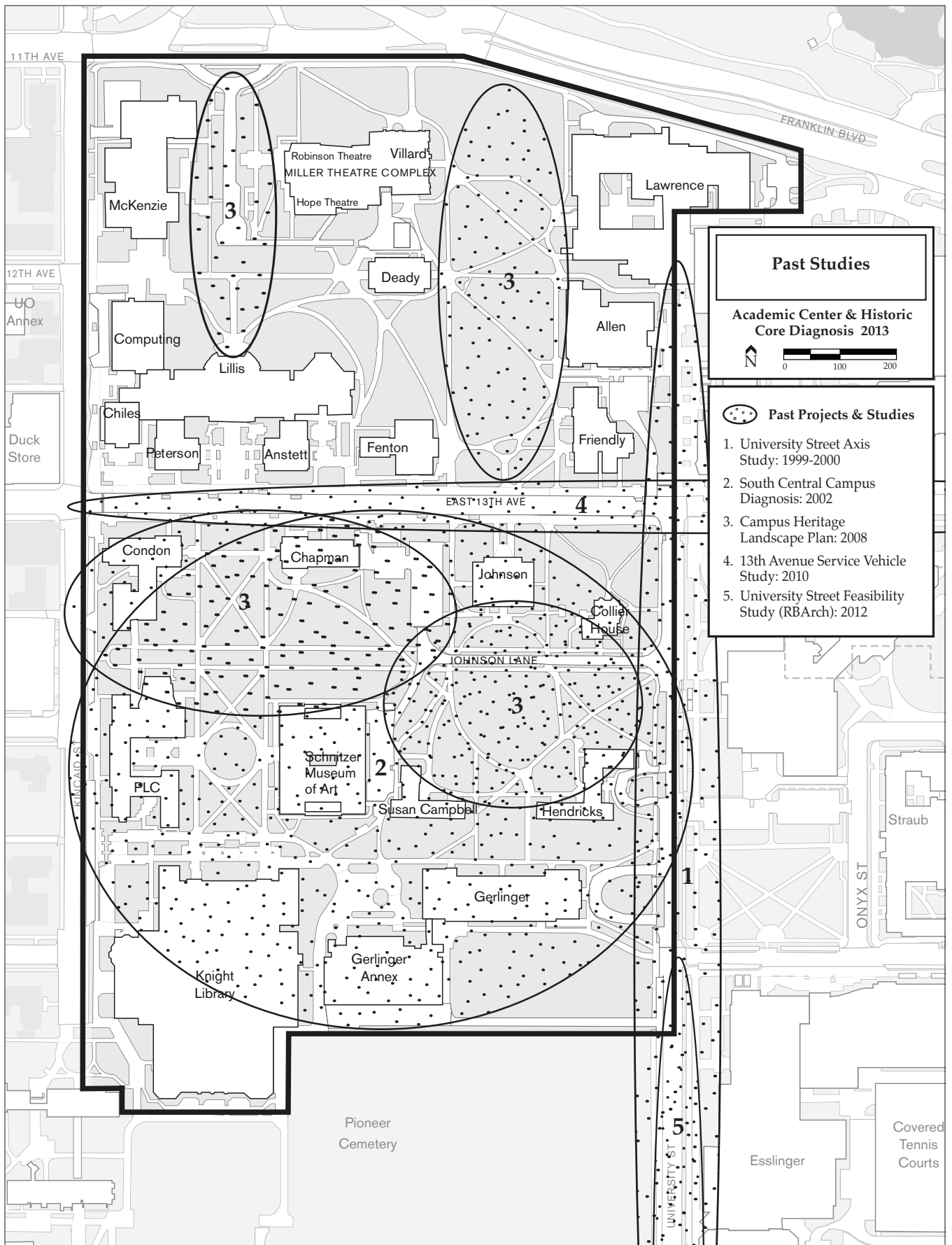
Prior diagnoses (and special area studies) have helped define the scope and design of subsequent development projects.

In addition, prior diagnosis studies recommended a series of new *Campus Plan* patterns. The proposed new patterns have been integrated into the *Campus Plan* as appropriate. Some existing patterns were amended to relate better to current practices yet retain their original intent. A few were removed. (Refer to the Northeast Campus Diagnosis document for more information.)

An assessment of campus open spaces resulted in a series of *Campus Plan* amendments including the expansion of the Women's Memorial Quadrangle open space and additional Design Area Special Conditions.

In addition, technical corrections affecting maximum allowed densities were made as recommended.

Finally, suggested additions to Design Area Special Conditions were incorporated into the *Campus Plan*.



Past Studies

Academic Center & Historic Core Diagnosis 2013

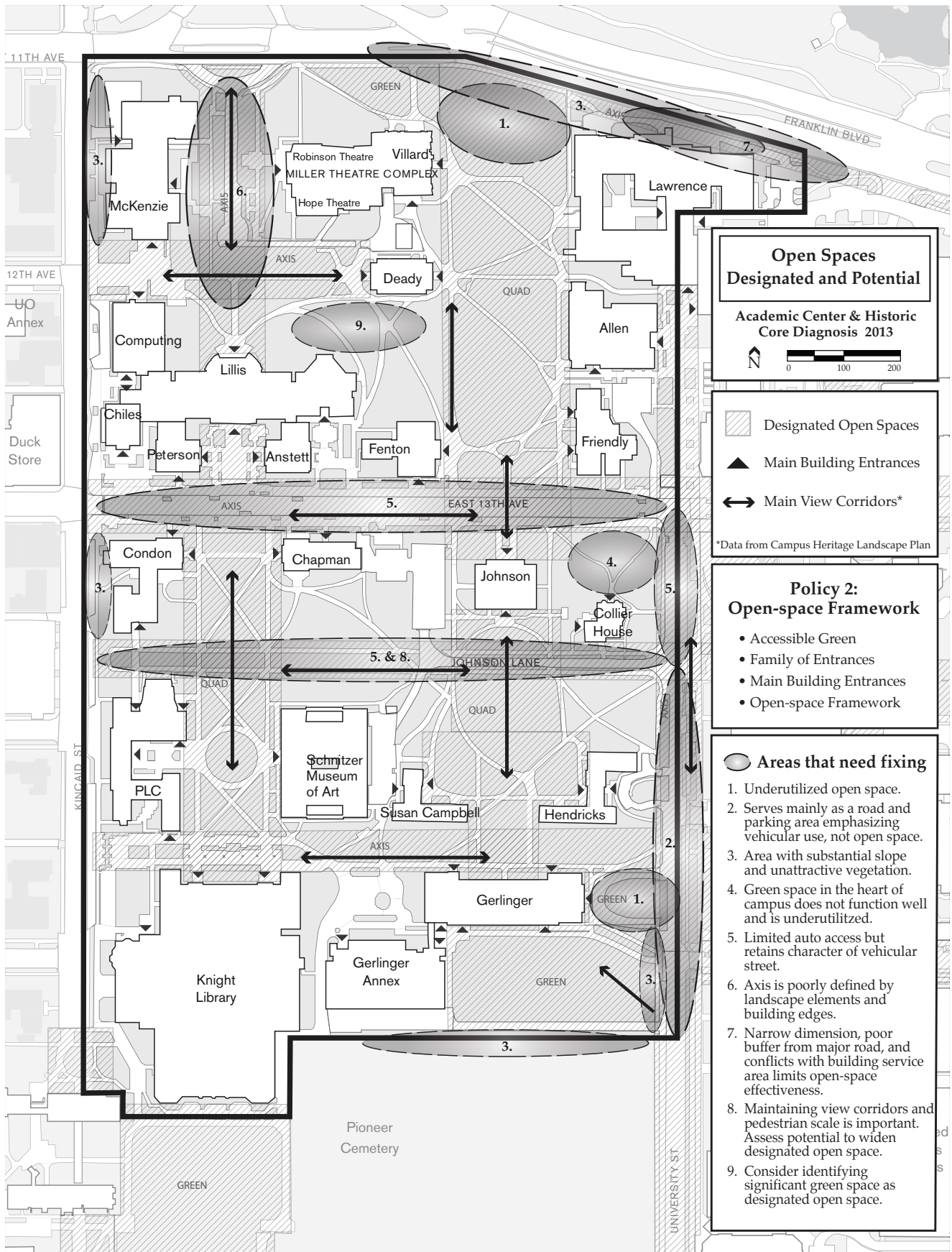
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Past Projects & Studies

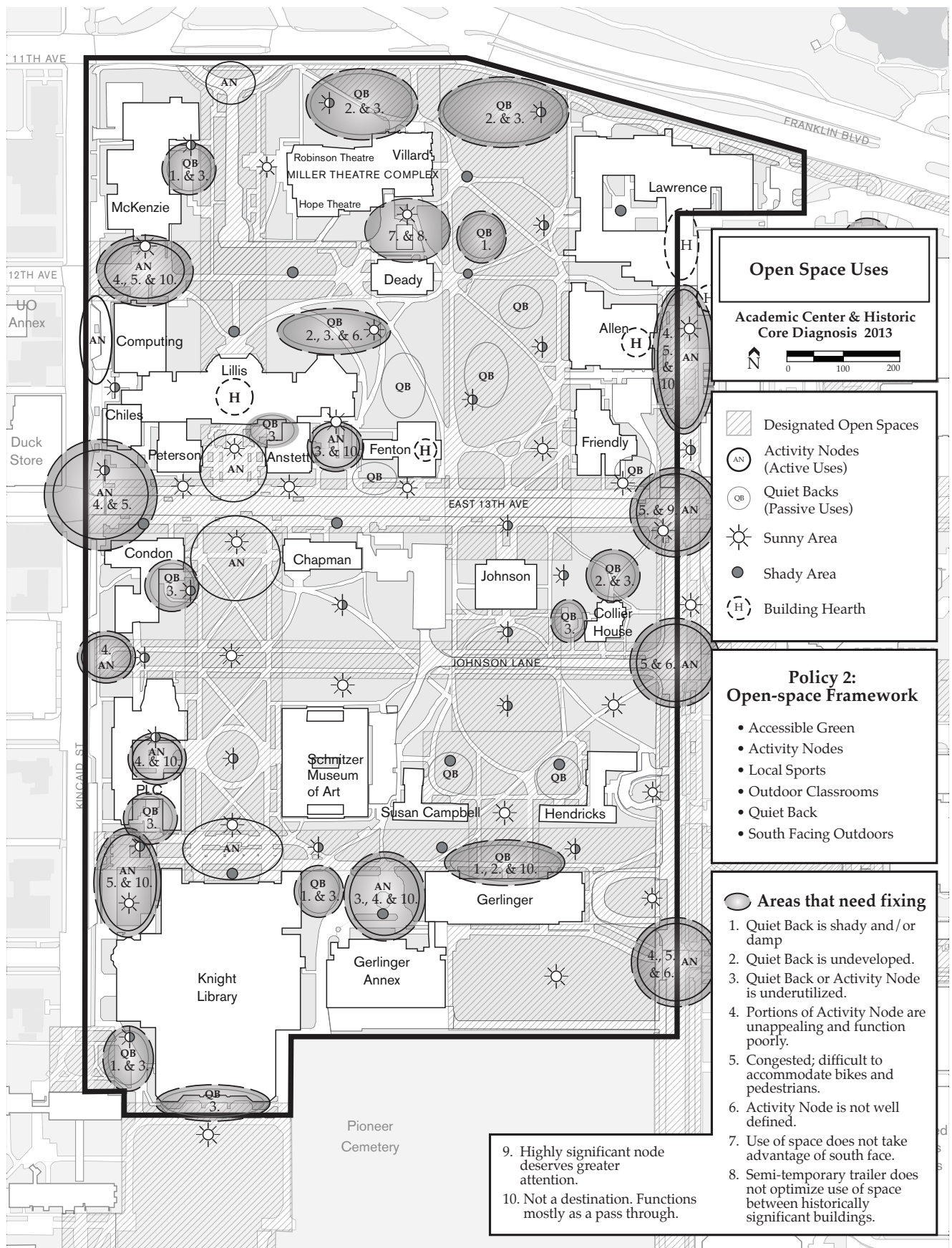
1. University Street Axis Study: 1999-2000
2. South Central Campus Diagnosis: 2002
3. Campus Heritage Landscape Plan: 2008
4. 13th Avenue Service Vehicle Study: 2010
5. University Street Feasibility Study (RBArch): 2012

DIAGNOSIS MAPS

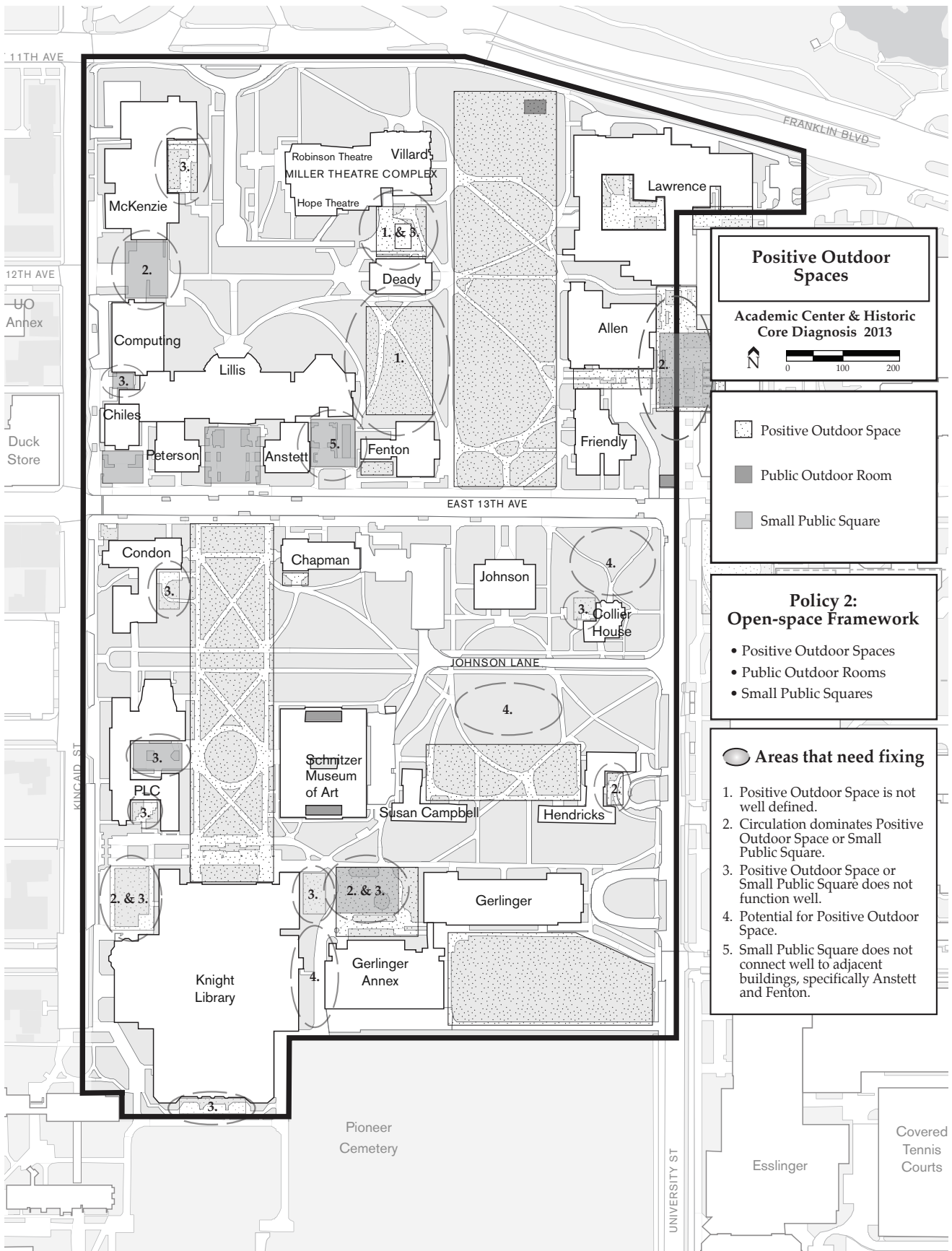




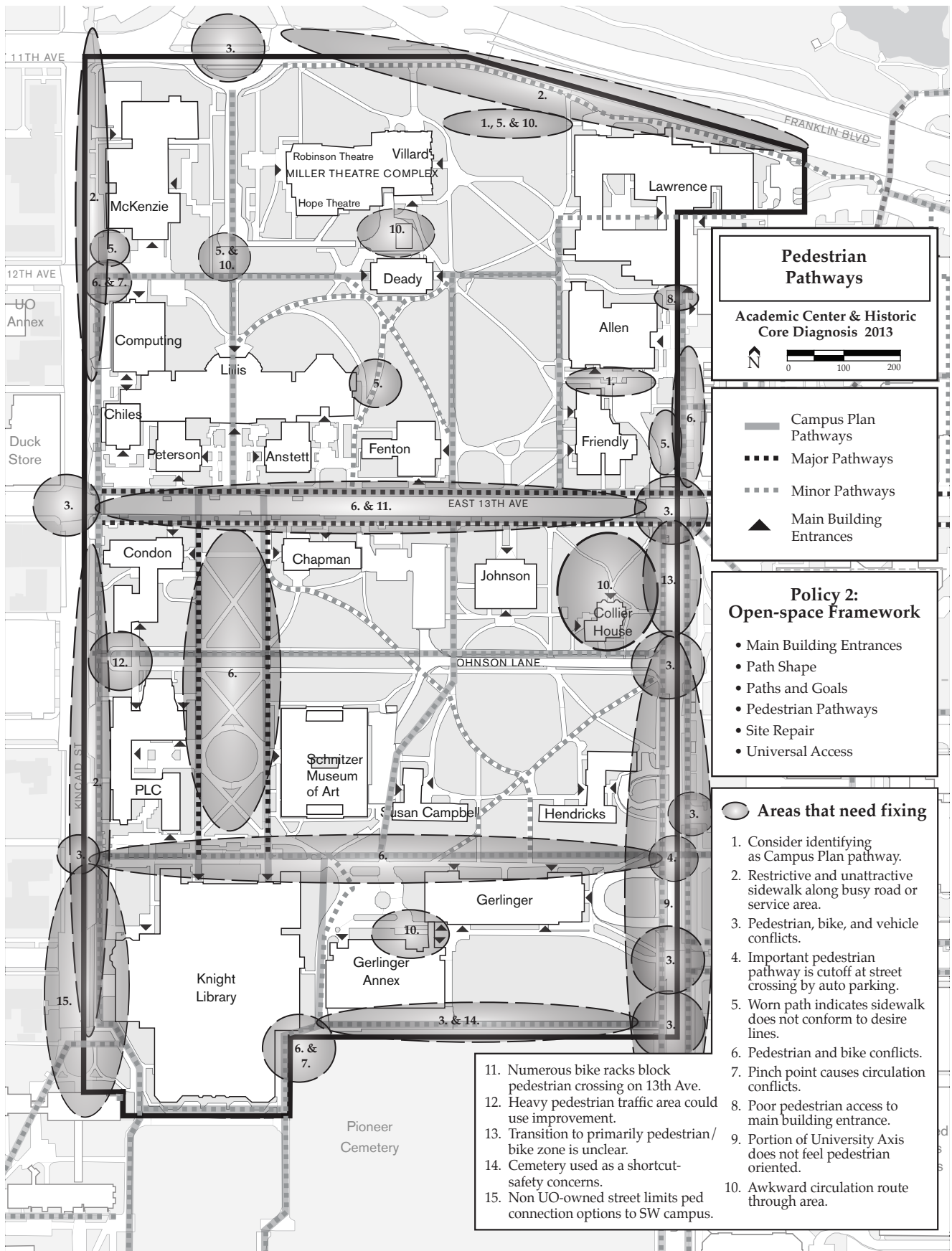
Refer to page 28 for a description of applicable Campus Plan Policies and Patterns.



Refer to page 28 for a description of applicable Campus Plan Policies and Patterns.



Refer to page 28 for a description of applicable Campus Plan Policies and Patterns.



Pedestrian Pathways

Academic Center & Historic Core Diagnosis 2013

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- Campus Plan Pathways
- Major Pathways
- Minor Pathways
- ▲ Main Building Entrances

Policy 2: Open-space Framework

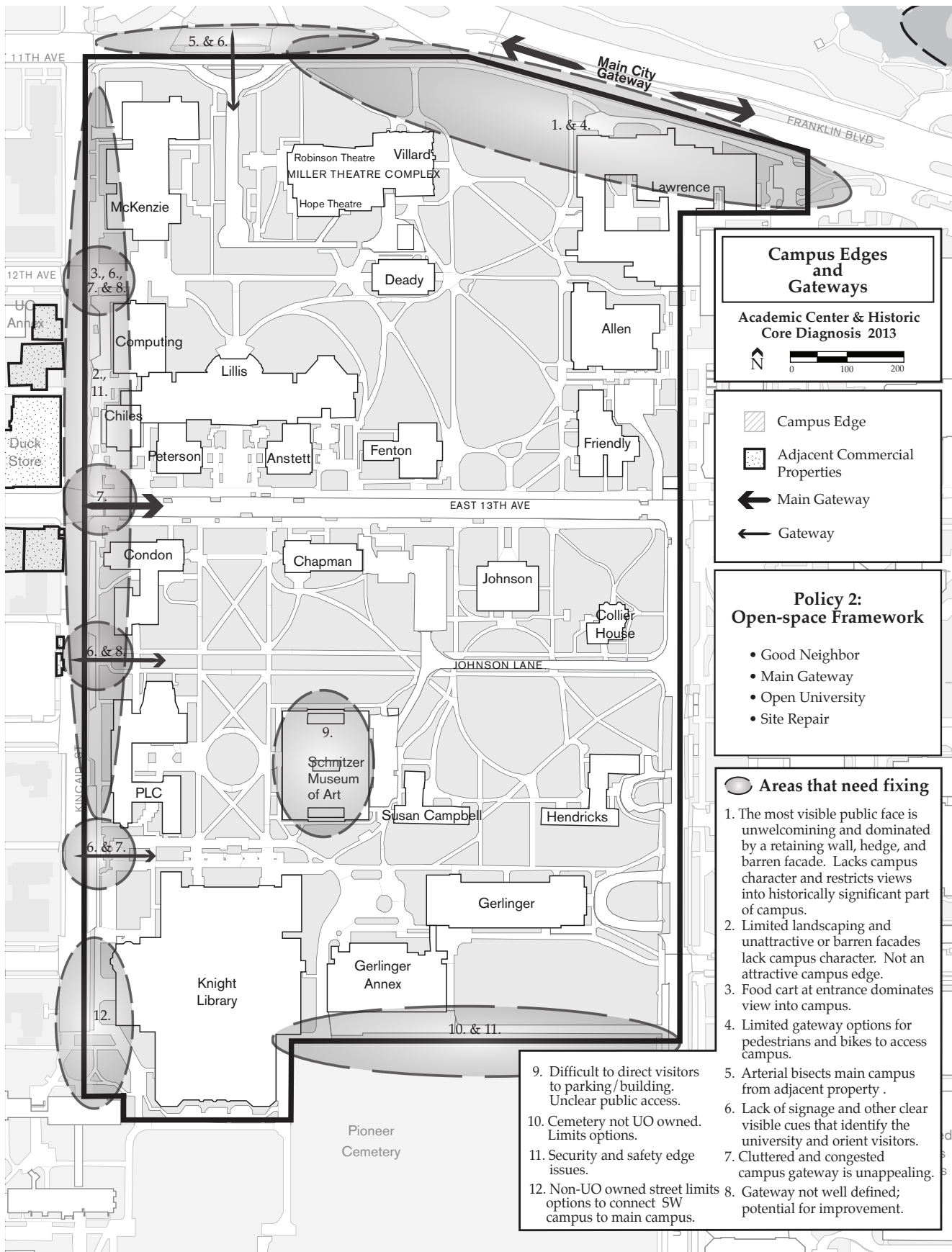
- Main Building Entrances
- Path Shape
- Paths and Goals
- Pedestrian Pathways
- Site Repair
- Universal Access

Areas that need fixing

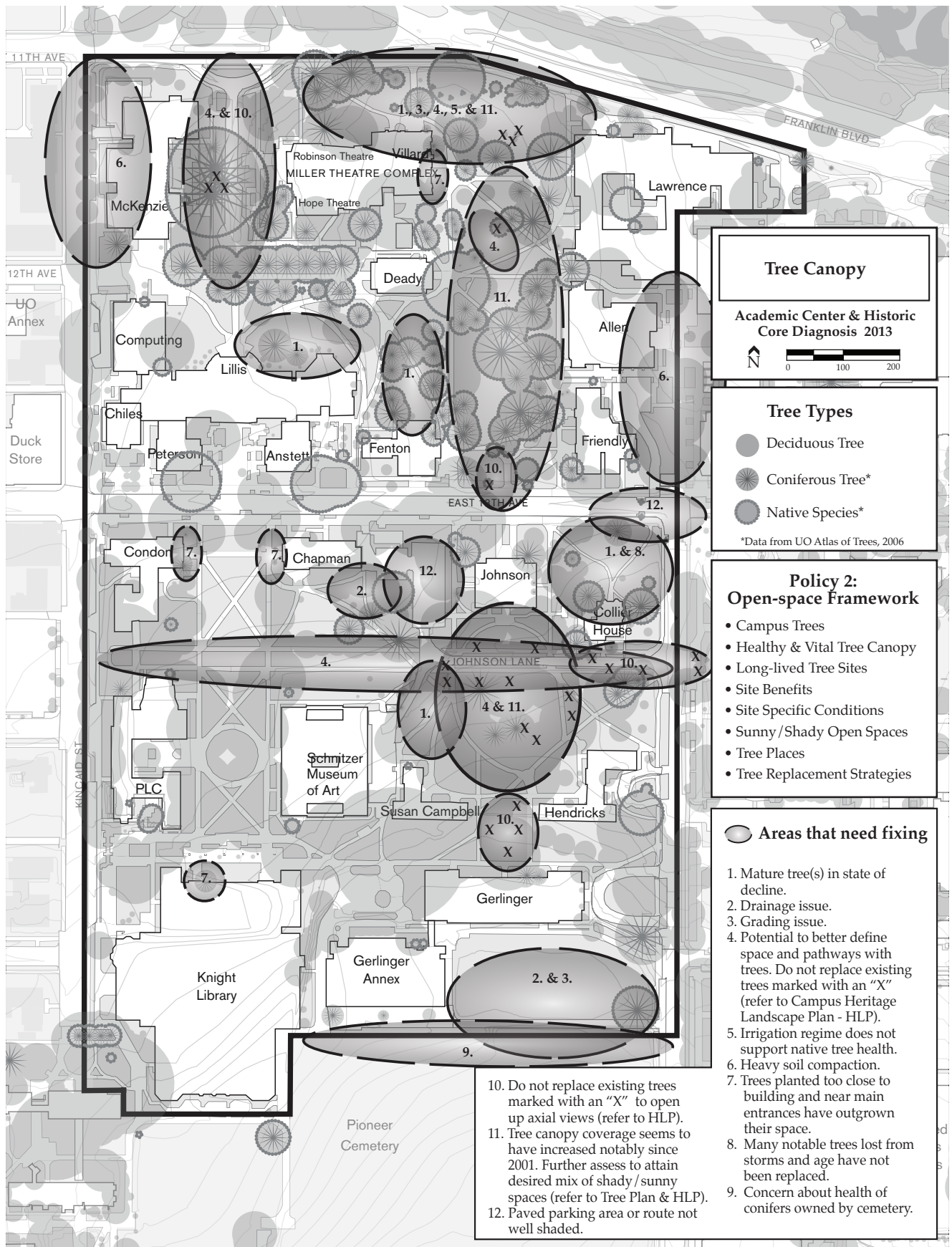
1. Consider identifying as Campus Plan pathway.
2. Restrictive and unattractive sidewalk along busy road or service area.
3. Pedestrian, bike, and vehicle conflicts.
4. Important pedestrian pathway is cutoff at street crossing by auto parking.
5. Worn path indicates sidewalk does not conform to desire lines.
6. Pedestrian and bike conflicts.
7. Pinch point causes circulation conflicts.
8. Poor pedestrian access to main building entrance.
9. Portion of University Axis does not feel pedestrian oriented.
10. Awkward circulation route through area.

11. Numerous bike racks block pedestrian crossing on 13th Ave.
12. Heavy pedestrian traffic area could use improvement.
13. Transition to primarily pedestrian/bike zone is unclear.
14. Cemetery used as a shortcut-safety concerns.
15. Non UO-owned street limits ped connection options to SW campus.

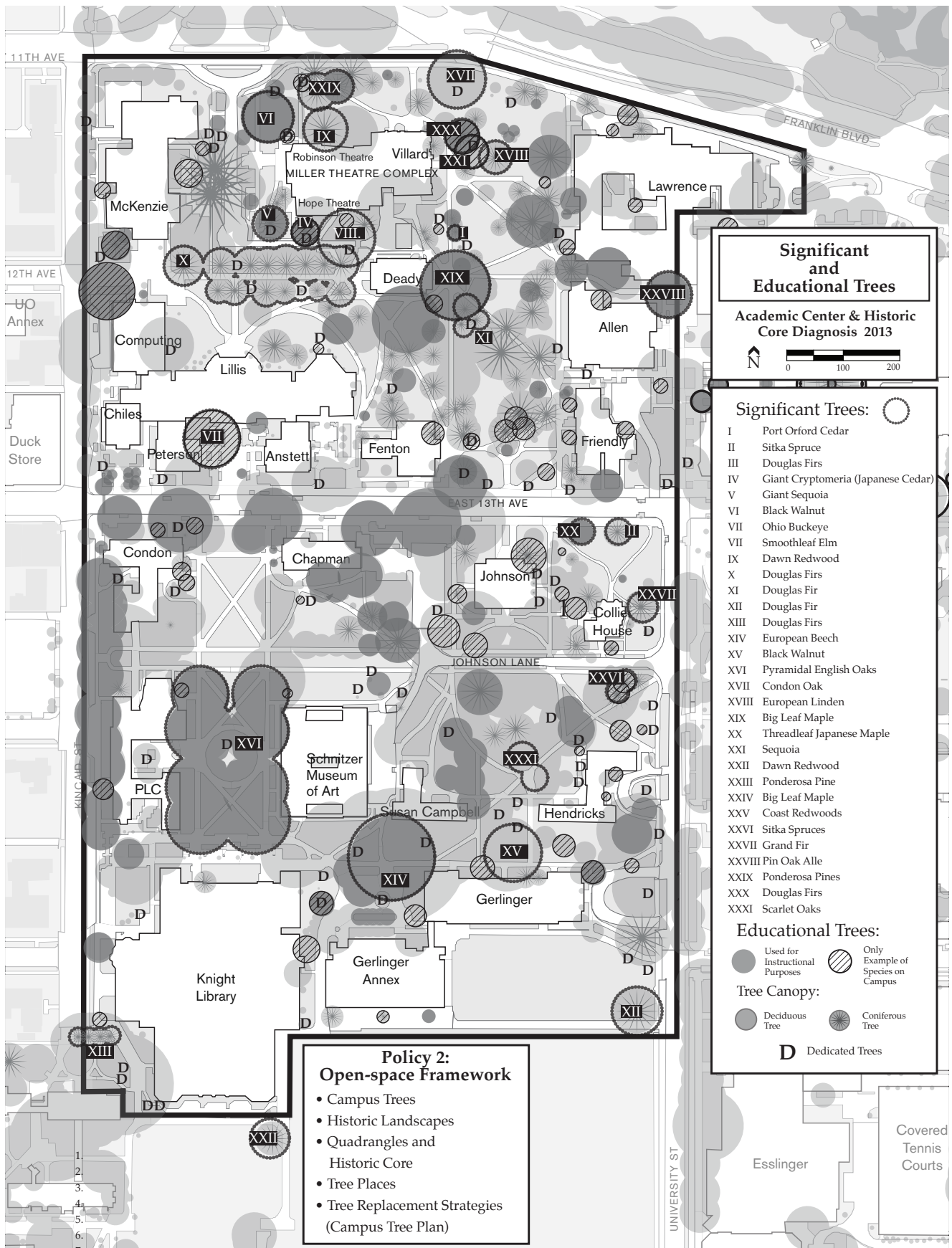
Refer to page 33 for a description of applicable Campus Plan Policies and Patterns.



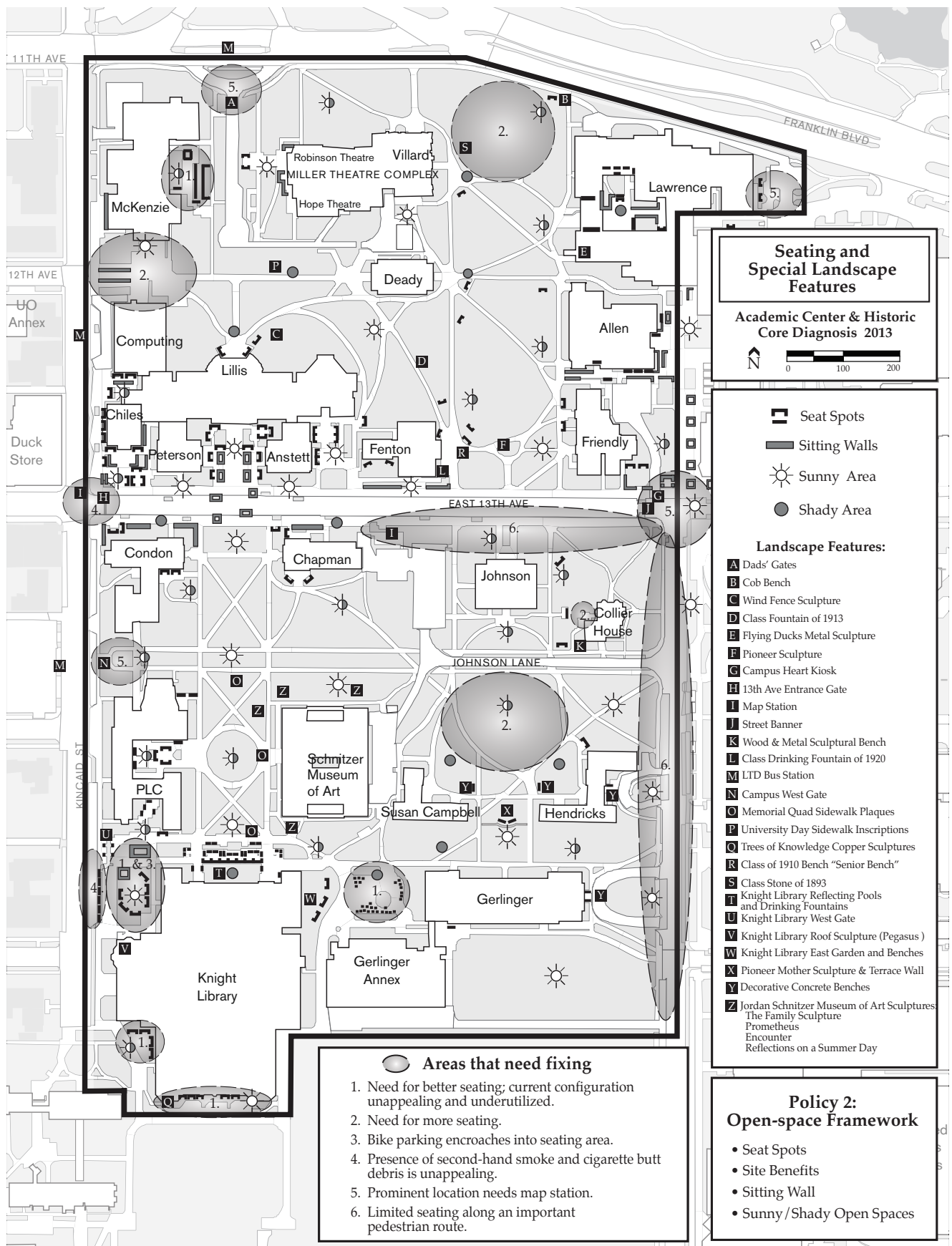
Refer to page 37 for a description of applicable Campus Plan Policies and Patterns.



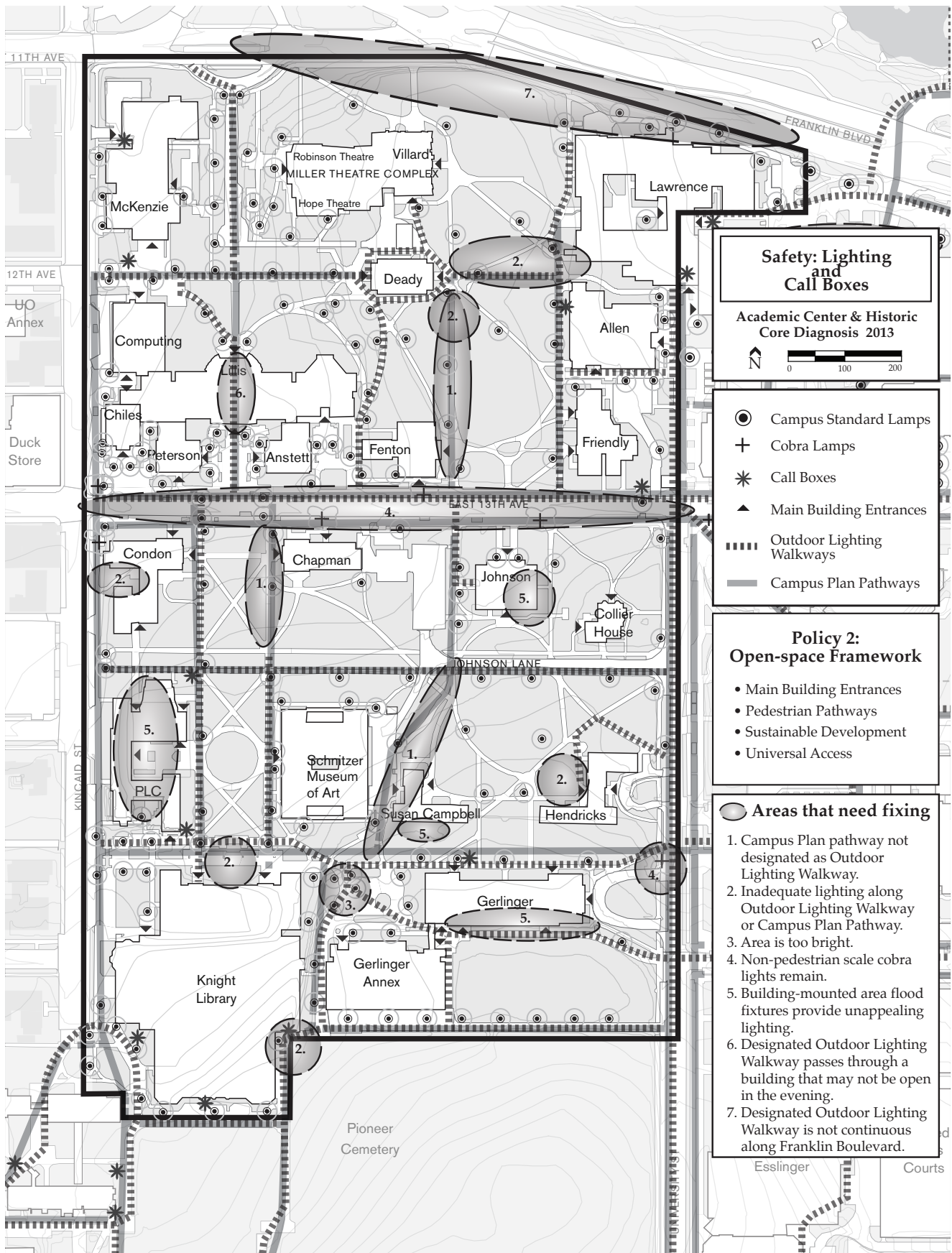
Refer to page 40 for a description of applicable Campus Plan Policies and Patterns.



Refer to page 40 for a description of applicable Campus Plan Policies and Patterns.



Refer to page 40 for a description of applicable Campus Plan Policies and Patterns.



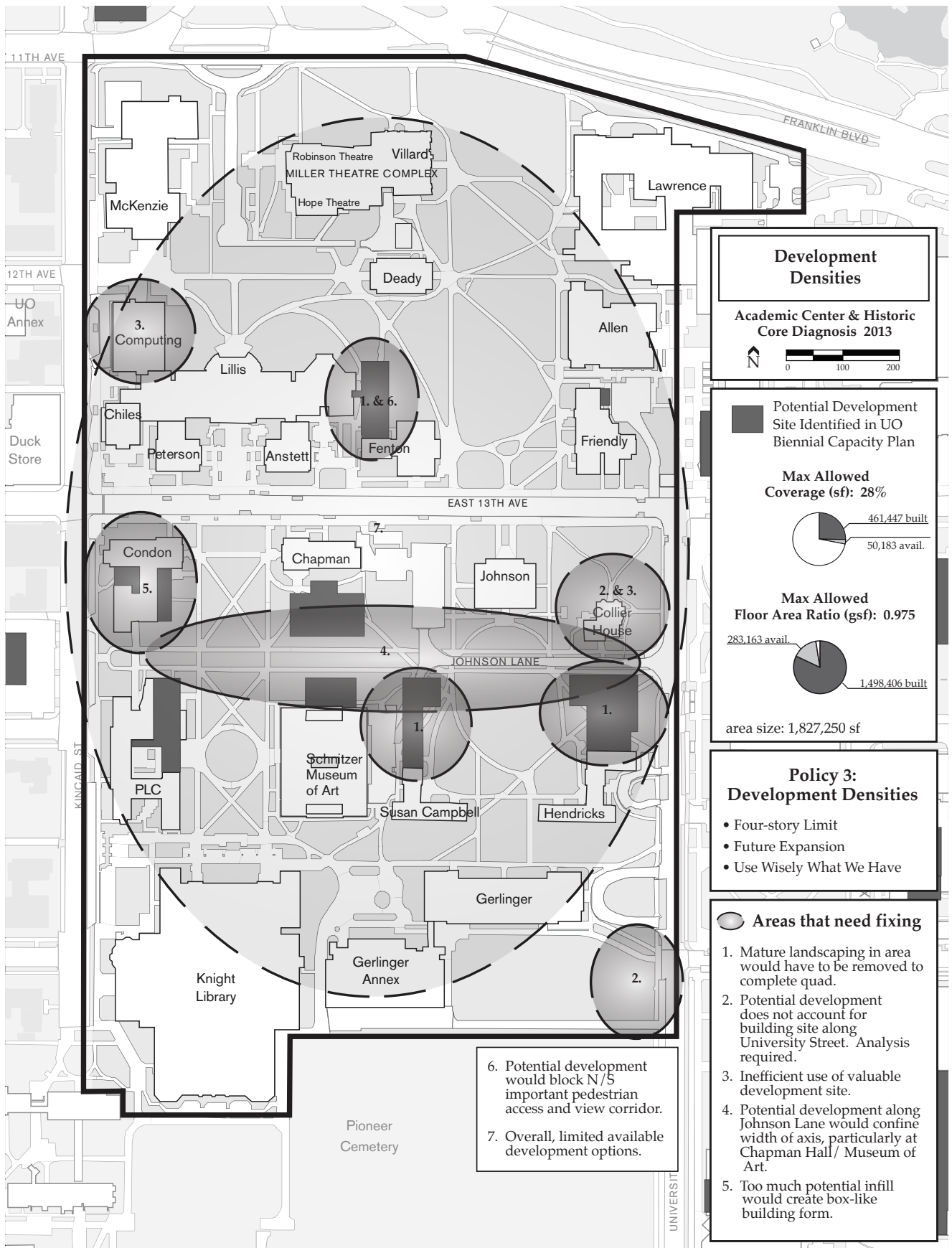
Safety: Lighting and Call Boxes
Academic Center & Historic Core Diagnosis 2013

- Campus Standard Lamps
- ⊕ Cobra Lamps
- * Call Boxes
- ▲ Main Building Entrances
- Outdoor Lighting Walkways
- Campus Plan Pathways

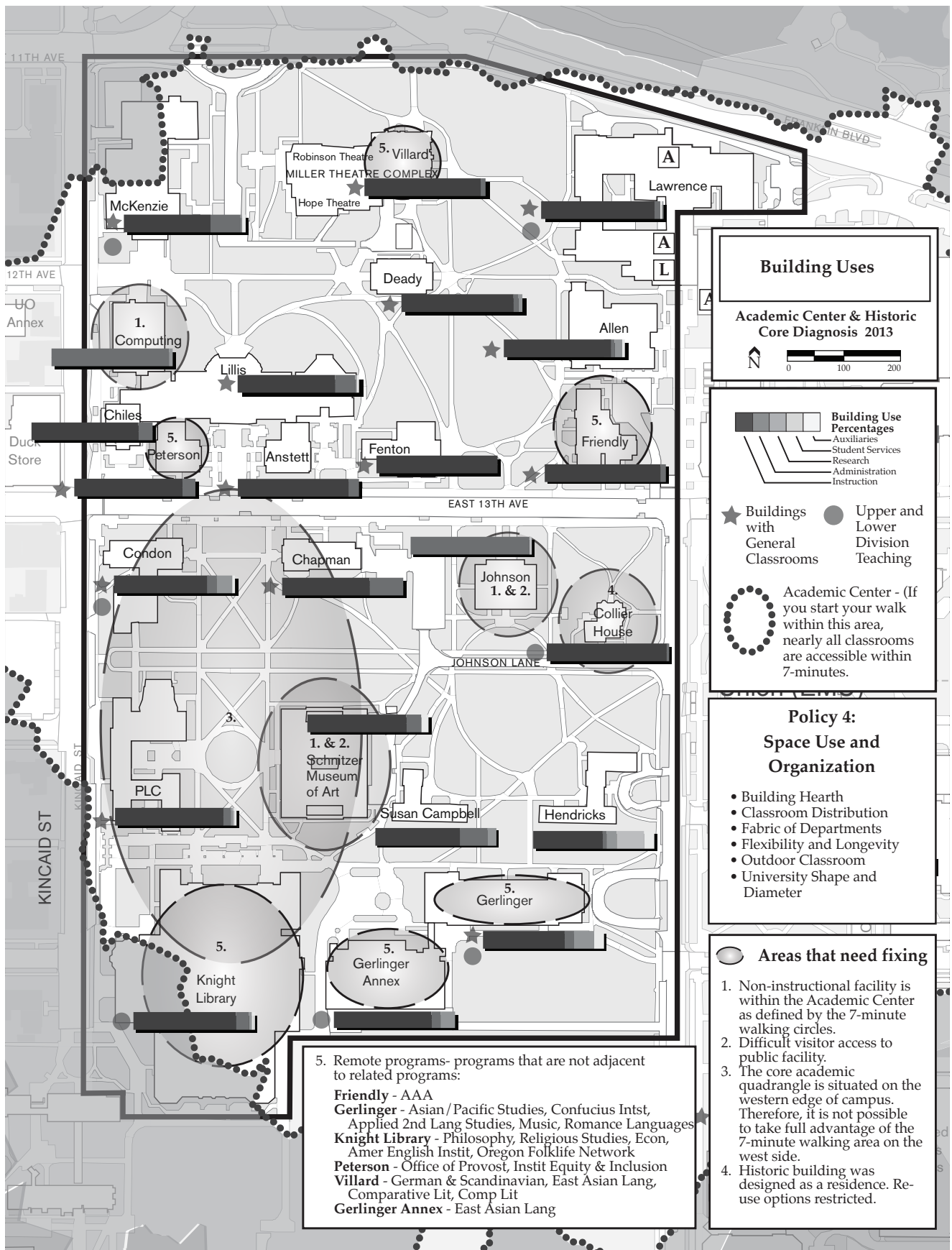
- Policy 2: Open-space Framework**
- Main Building Entrances
 - Pedestrian Pathways
 - Sustainable Development
 - Universal Access

- Areas that need fixing**
1. Campus Plan pathway not designated as Outdoor Lighting Walkway.
 2. Inadequate lighting along Outdoor Lighting Walkway or Campus Plan Pathway.
 3. Area is too bright.
 4. Non-pedestrian scale cobra lights remain.
 5. Building-mounted area flood fixtures provide unappealing lighting.
 6. Designated Outdoor Lighting Walkway passes through a building that may not be open in the evening.
 7. Designated Outdoor Lighting Walkway is not continuous along Franklin Boulevard.

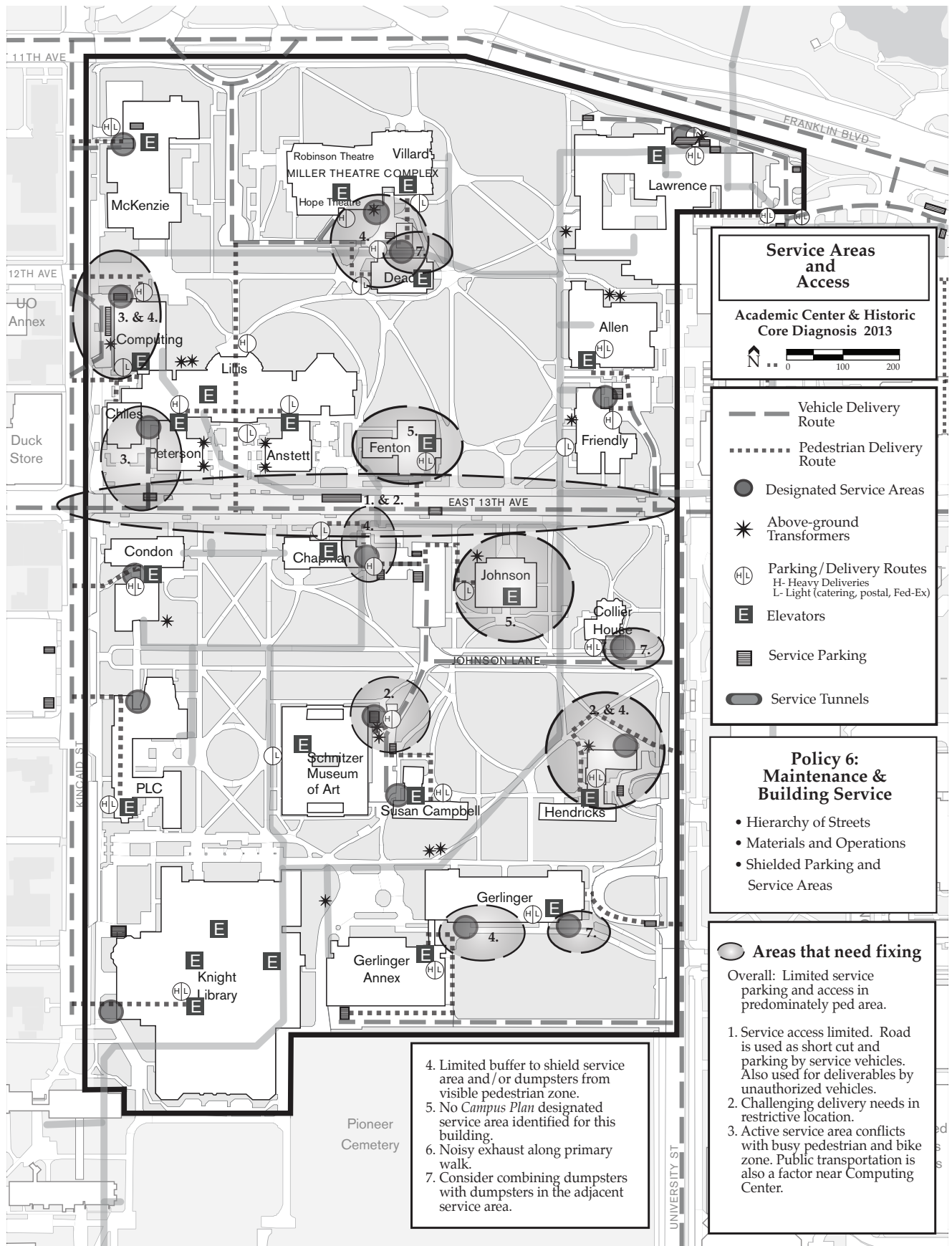
Refer to page 40 for a description of applicable Campus Plan Policies and Patterns.



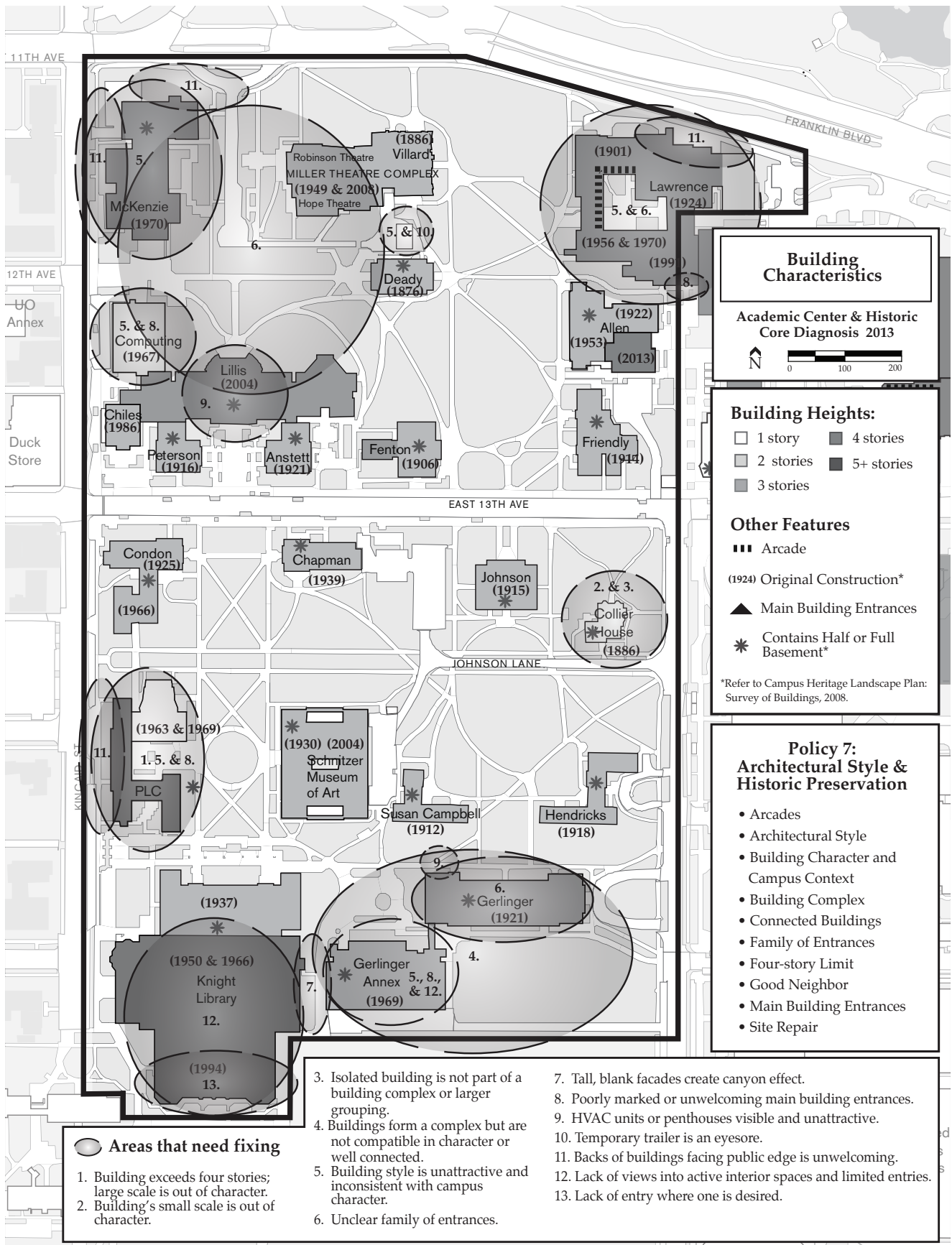
Refer to page 46 for a description of applicable Campus Plan Policies and Patterns.



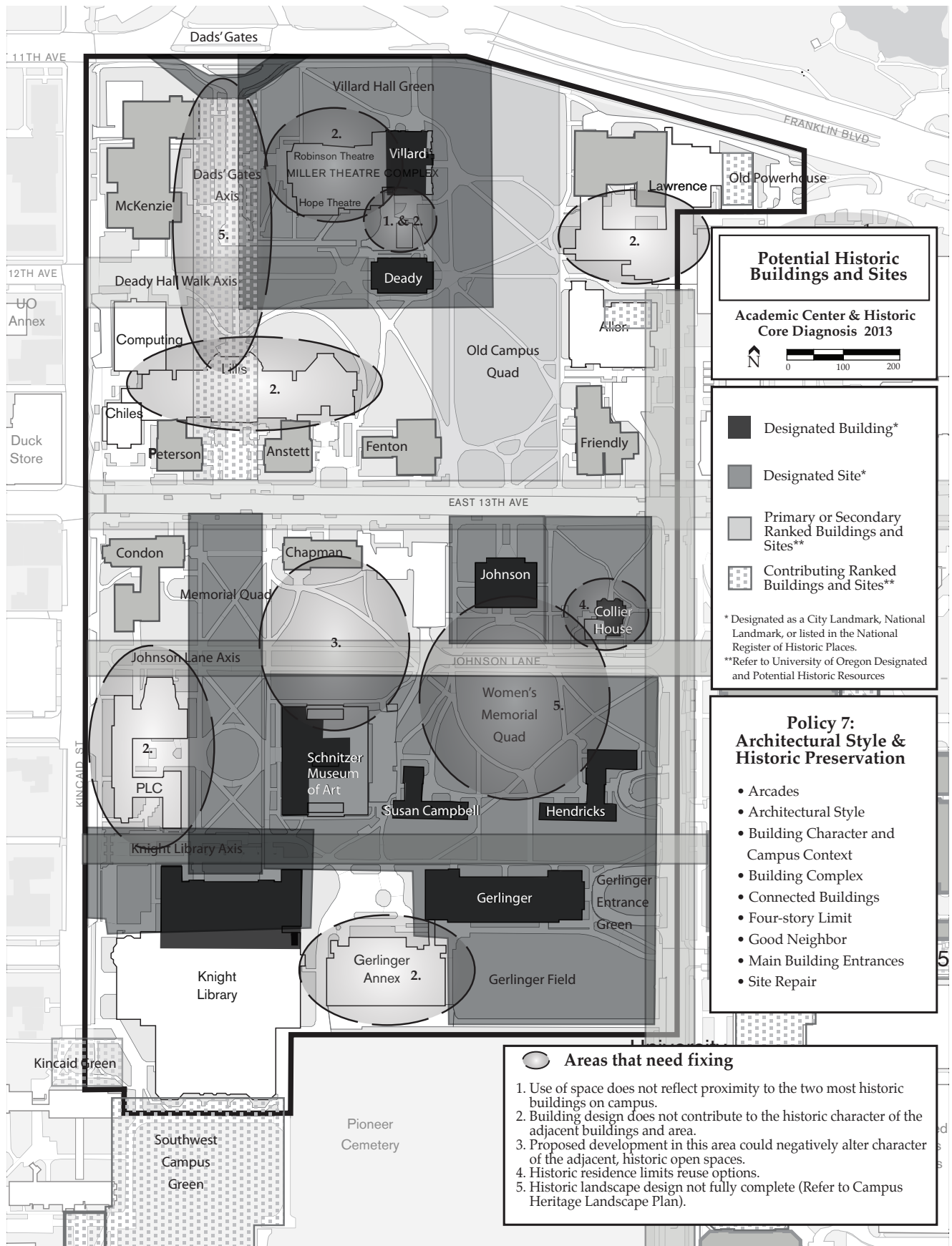
Refer to page 48 for a description of applicable Campus Plan Policies and Patterns.



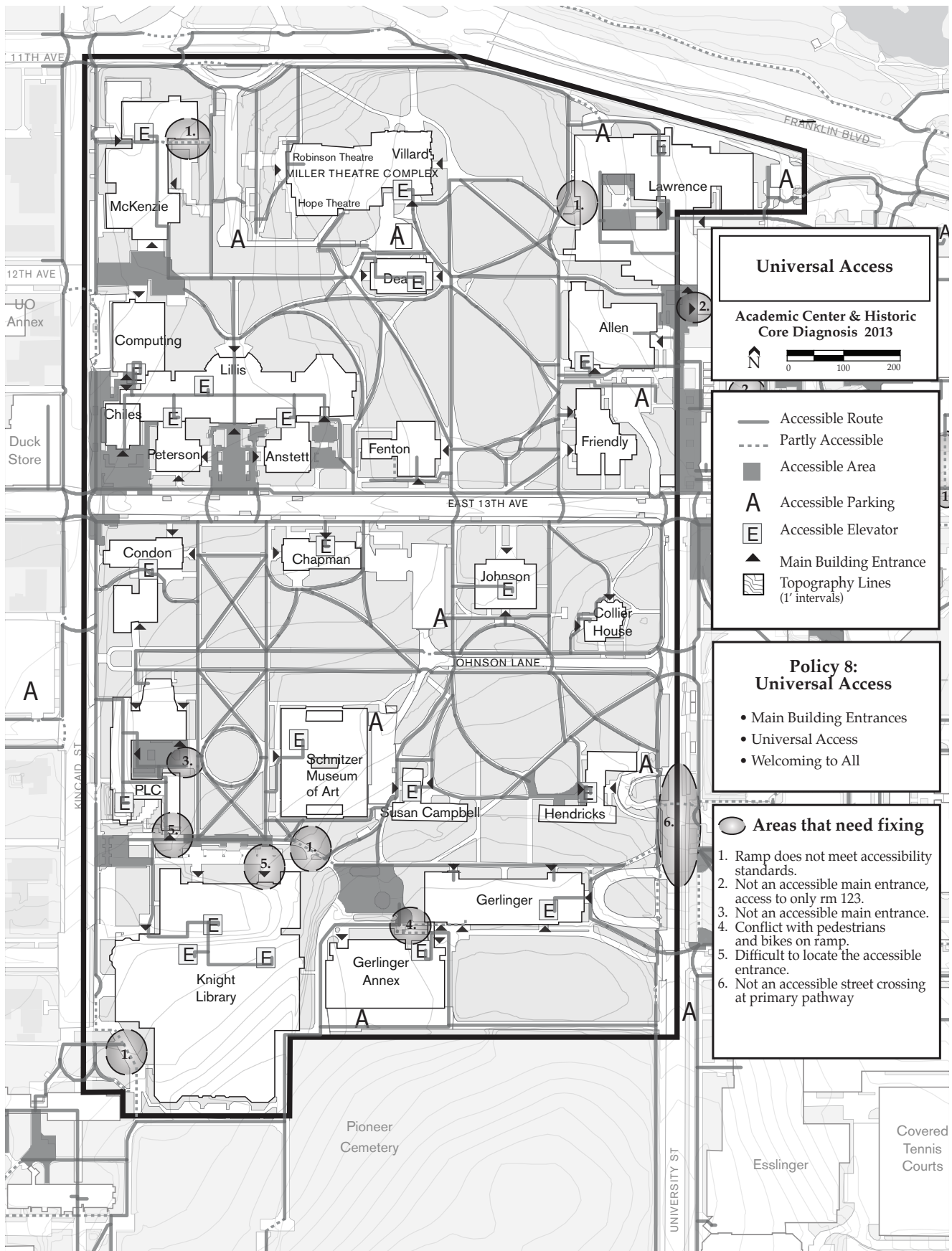
Refer to page 50 for a description of applicable Campus Plan Policies and Patterns.



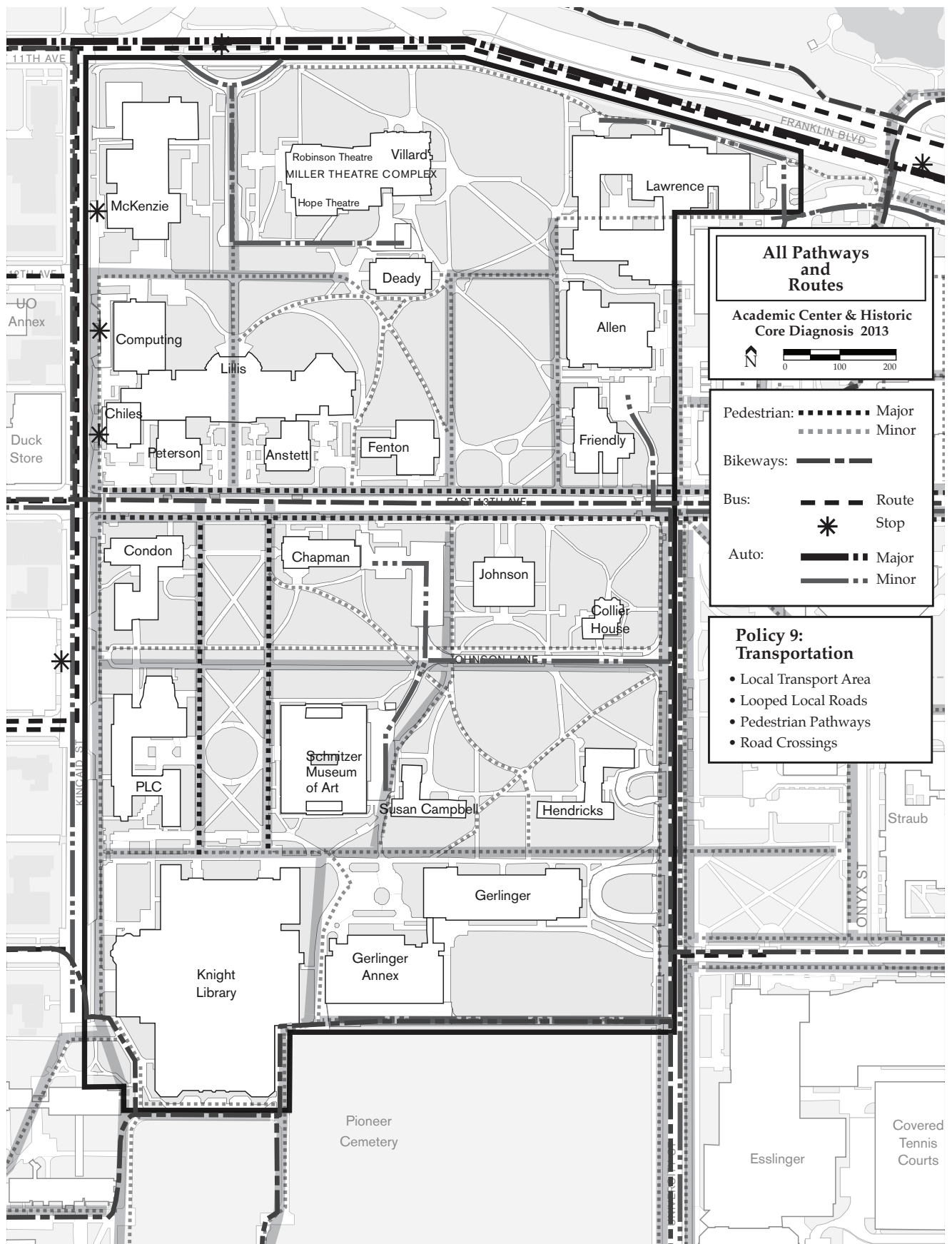
Refer to page 52 for a description of applicable Campus Plan Policies and Patterns.



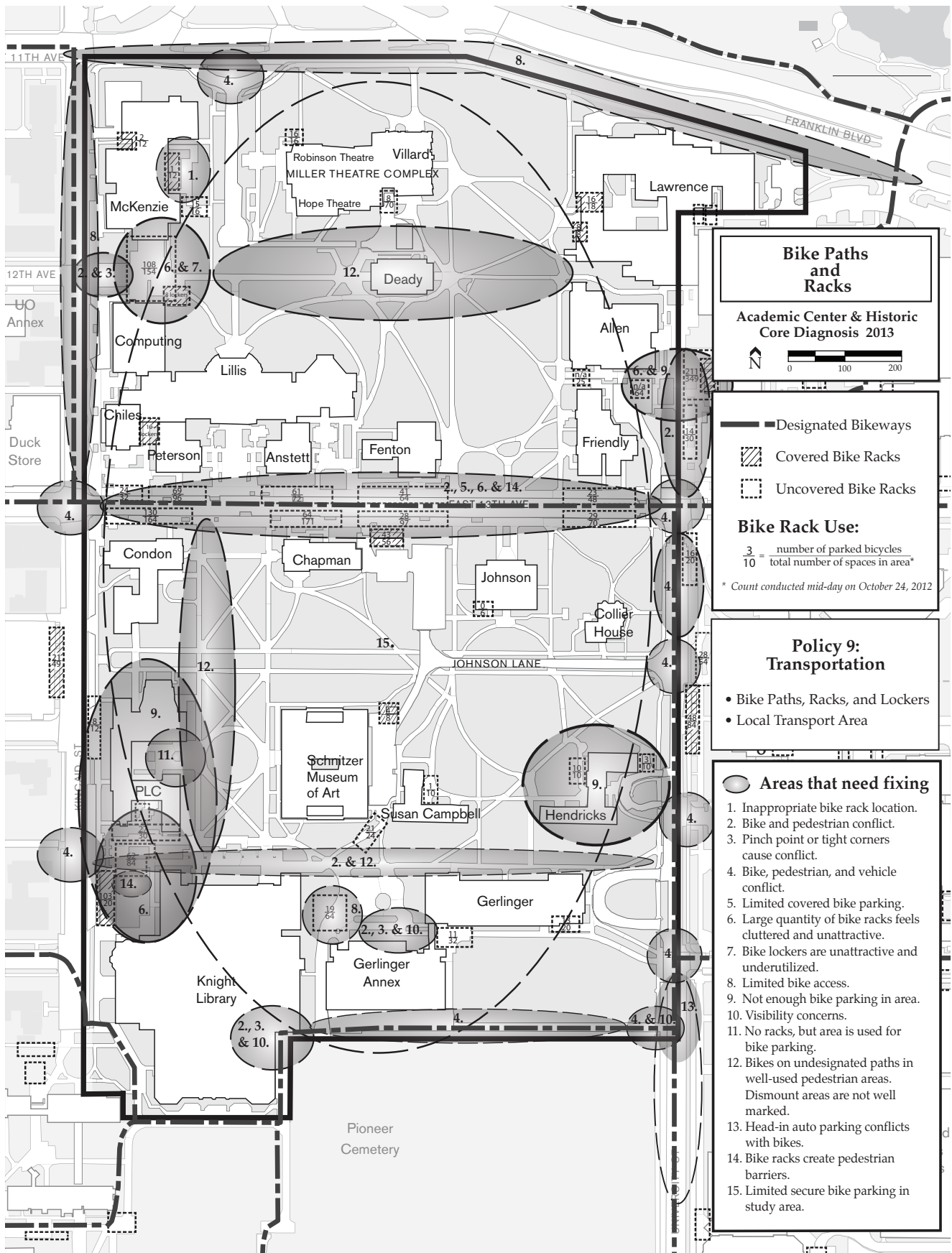
Refer to page 52 for a description of applicable Campus Plan Policies and Patterns.



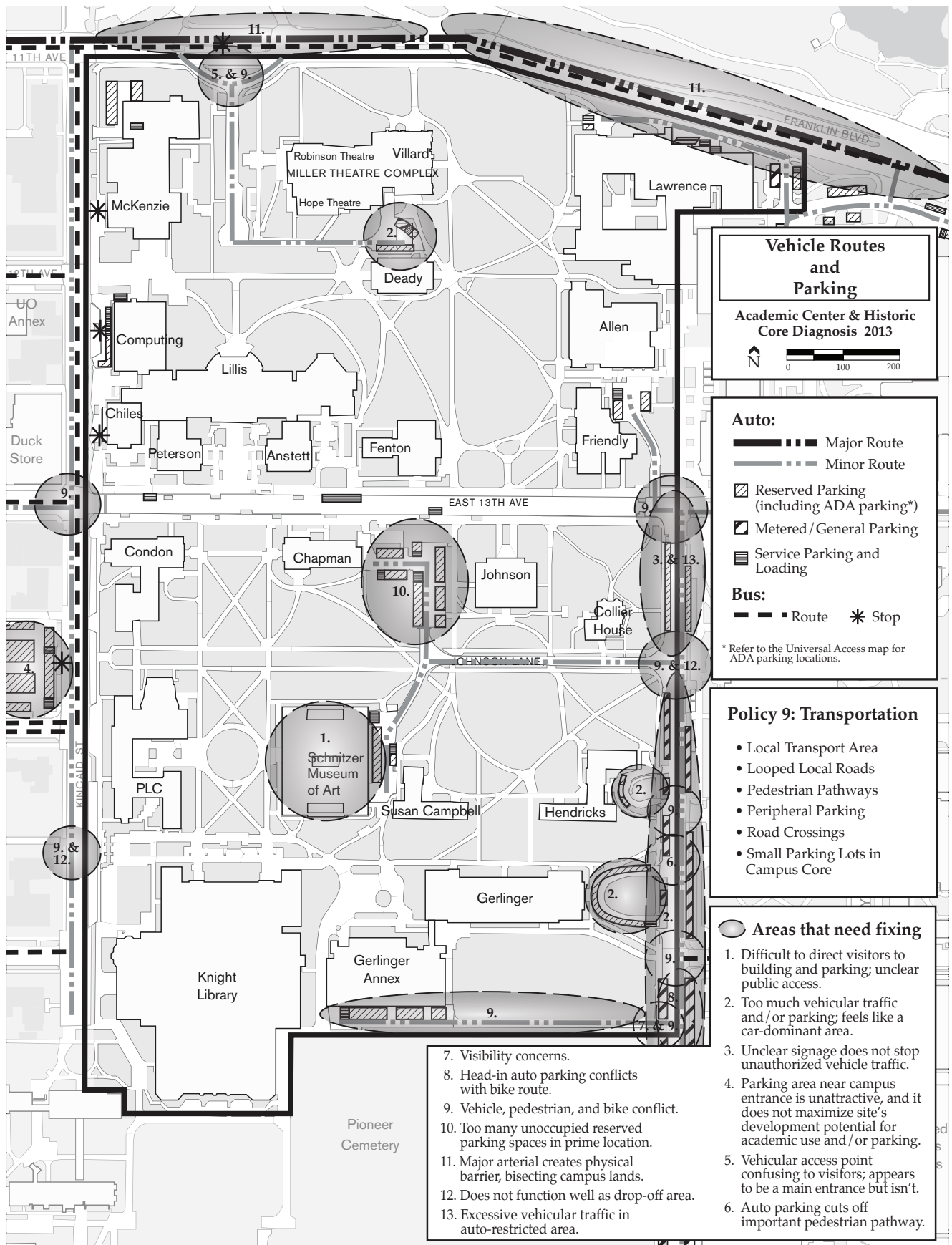
Refer to page 56 for a description of applicable Campus Plan Policies and Patterns.



Refer to page 57 for a description of applicable Campus Plan Policies and Patterns.



Refer to page 57 for a description of applicable Campus Plan Policies and Patterns.



Vehicle Routes and Parking
Academic Center & Historic Core Diagnosis 2013

North arrow and scale bar (0, 100, 200 feet).

Auto:

- Major Route
- - - Minor Route
- ▨ Reserved Parking (including ADA parking*)
- ▩ Metered/General Parking
- ▧ Service Parking and Loading

Bus:

- - - Route
- * Stop

* Refer to the Universal Access map for ADA parking locations.

Policy 9: Transportation

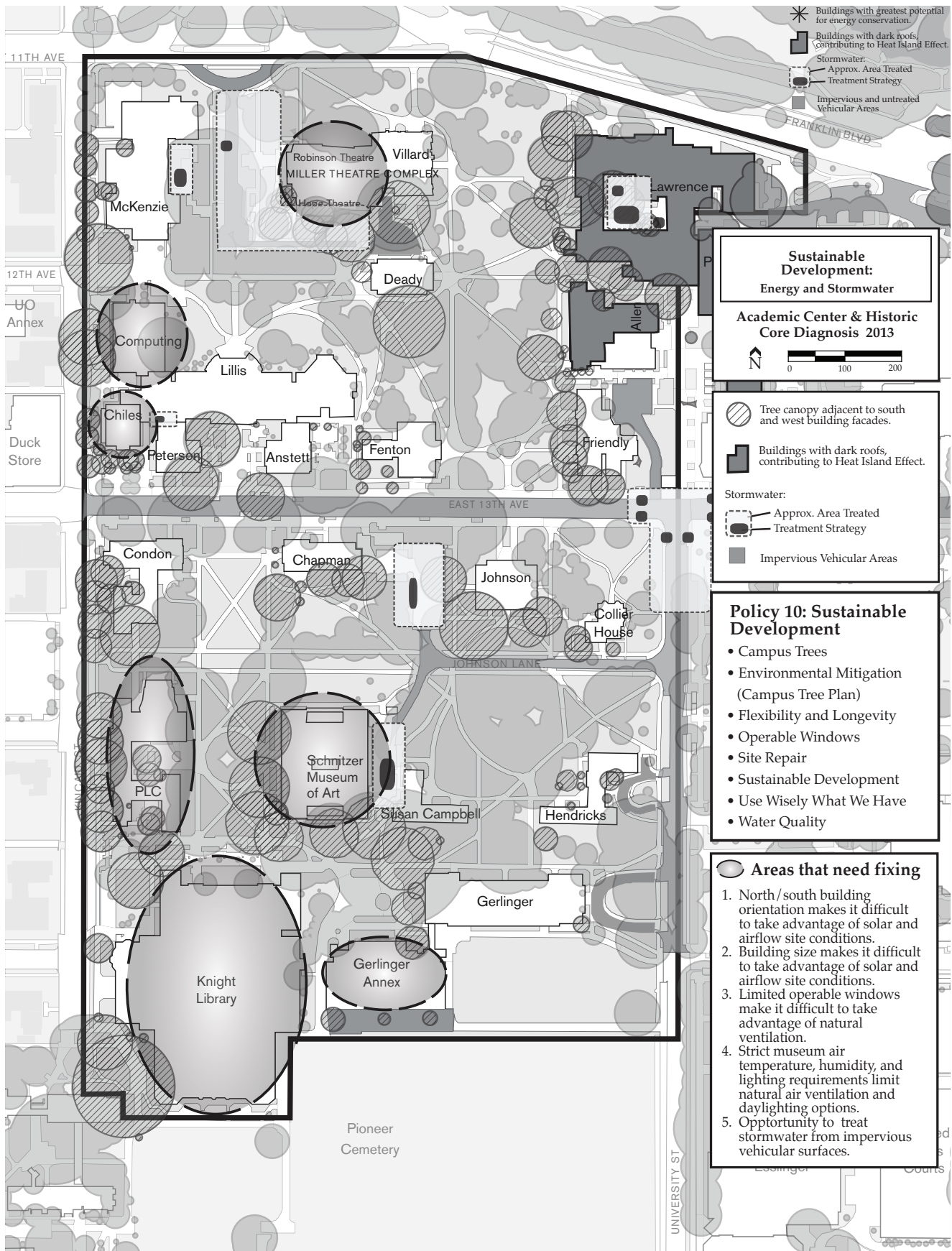
- Local Transport Area
- Looped Local Roads
- Pedestrian Pathways
- Peripheral Parking
- Road Crossings
- Small Parking Lots in Campus Core

Areas that need fixing

1. Difficult to direct visitors to building and parking; unclear public access.
2. Too much vehicular traffic and/or parking; feels like a car-dominant area.
3. Unclear signage does not stop unauthorized vehicle traffic.
4. Parking area near campus entrance is unattractive, and it does not maximize site's development potential for academic use and/or parking.
5. Vehicular access point confusing to visitors; appears to be a main entrance but isn't.
6. Auto parking cuts off important pedestrian pathway.

7. Visibility concerns.
8. Head-in auto parking conflicts with bike route.
9. Vehicle, pedestrian, and bike conflict.
10. Too many unoccupied reserved parking spaces in prime location.
11. Major arterial creates physical barrier, bisecting campus lands.
12. Does not function well as drop-off area.
13. Excessive vehicular traffic in auto-restricted area.

Refer to page 57 for a description of applicable Campus Plan Policies and Patterns.



Refer to page 61 for a description of applicable Campus Plan Policies and Patterns.

CAMPUS PLAN POLICIES AND PATTERNS



OPEN-SPACE FRAMEWORK: Designated Open Spaces & Other Public Spaces

Map: Open Spaces: Designated and Potential (p. 8)

Map: Open Space Uses (p. 9)

Map: Positive Outdoor Spaces (p. 10)

The maps associated with this section address the following *Campus Plan* policies and patterns:

Policy 2: Open-space Framework

The University of Oregon campus is organized as a system of quadrangles, malls, pathways, and other open spaces and their landscapes. This organizational framework not only functions well, but also serves as a physical representation of the university's heritage.

As opportunities arise, the fundamental and historic concepts of the university's open-space framework and its landscape shall be preserved, completed, and extended. All development projects shall follow the policy refinements.

Patterns (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete pattern text.)

- Accessible Green
- Activity Nodes
- Building Complex
- Connected Buildings
- Family of Entrances
- Local Sports
- Main Building Entrance
- Open-space Framework
- Outdoor Classroom
- Positive Outdoor Space
- Promenade
- Public Outdoor Room
- Quiet Backs
- Site Repair
- Small Public Squares
- South Facing Outdoors

Policy Refinement Excerpts (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete text.)

Designated Open Spaces

(a) The *Campus Plan* identifies the significant open spaces on campus (Designated Open Spaces), which are the fundamental and historic open spaces within the university's open-space framework.

(b) Protect: No development (enclosed building space) shall occur in these Designated Open Spaces unless an exception is noted in "Policy 12: Design Areas Special Conditions."

(c) Enhance: In the absence of a source of funding to create, improve, and expand Designated Open Spaces, individual construction projects are responsible for contributing to their development and improvement. All construction projects must enhance (create, improve, or expand) open spaces within their Design Area as part of the project scope as described in the *Campus Plan's* "Open Space Enhancement Requirements."

(d) Form and Character: Proper design of open spaces is essential to their success as individual spaces and, more importantly, as a cohesive open-space framework.

(e) In addition to Designated Open Spaces, which are intended for use by all campus users, smaller open spaces frequently are integrated into the design of new construction. These include the courtyards at the Education complex, Lawrence Hall, and the Knight Law Center. Because such spaces are primarily for use by building occupants, they may not qualify as Designated Open Spaces. However, their enhancement and creation are encouraged, and a project's responsibility in contributing to the development, improvement, or expansion of Designated Open Spaces should not be seen as a substitute for the development of smaller, project-associated open spaces.

The Forms and Character of Designated Open Spaces

The campus is developed around a series of open spaces connected by pathways. This system is the framework that dictates the arrangement of buildings. Public open spaces are intended for use by the entire campus community. The *Campus Plan* refers to these spaces as Designated Open Spaces and Pathways.

Public and Welcoming: The most important aspect of these spaces is that they feel as though they are public and that they are welcoming to anyone who would pass through or spend time in them. They should not give the impression that they belong to the occupants of nearby buildings, although those kinds of spaces also exist and are to be encouraged as well.

Connected: An important characteristic of public spaces is that of allowing people to pass through them. They should not be dead-end spaces and should always include a connection to other spaces along one edge or through one end.

Use and Environmental Benefits: The intended use (active/passive) and environmental benefits (for example, light and wind) of the open spaces are important considerations.

Forms: The campus is home to four primary types of Designated Open Spaces: Quadrangles, Axes, Promenades, and Greens.

Design Area Special Conditions

Area-wide Space Use Comments - To the extent possible, surface parking within this region shall be minimized and developed as parking courts or plazas with emphasis on pedestrian movement. An example of this is located to the east of Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art. Another candidate for this treatment is the area between Deady and Villard Halls.

VILLARD HALL GREEN

Current Use - This area is used by pedestrians. Within the Villard Hall National Landmark boundary, it is prominently situated adjacent to 11th Avenue and Franklin Boulevard and provides views of Villard Hall.

Form - This area has a traditional, informal arrangement of mature conifers interspersed in a lawn setting.

DADS' GATES AXIS

Current Use - The primary use of the axis is by pedestrians, with some service vehicles and autos using the few short-term parking spaces within the area. This axis originally was conceived by Ellis Lawrence as the formal entrance to the campus. The southern end facing the Memorial Quadrangle is heavily used as an informal gathering place.

Form - The axis begins at Dads' Gates (at 11th Avenue), continues to 13th Avenue, and is bisected by the Lillis Hall atrium space. The portion north of Lillis Hall is defined by two big-leaf lindens and two European beeches flanking Dads' Gates as well as the landscaping associated with Miller Theatre Complex. It consists partly of a service drive and partly of grassy, open space interspersed with informal plantings of conifers. The portion of the axis south of Lillis Hall (Gilbert Plaza) is defined primarily by Anstett and Peterson Halls (both Ellis Lawrence buildings) and a mature yellow buckeye.

Opportunities and Constraints - The portion of the axis south of Lillis Hall (Gilbert Plaza) should remain open as an intentionally sunny, south-facing spot.

DEADY HALL WALK AXIS

Current Use - This walkway, which aligns with 12th Avenue, is used exclusively by pedestrians. In the early years of the university, it was the path by which townspeople came to the university from Eugene, which lay entirely to the west of the present-day campus. It is an important view corridor to Deady Hall, the most historically significant building on campus.

Form - Its form derives from the row of Douglas firs and the rise in elevation to the west door of Deady Hall. The plaza at Kincaid Street is defined by main building entrances to the north and south.

Opportunities and Constraints - Proposals for development in this area (for example, McKenzie Hall plaza improvements or a vertical addition to the Computing Center) need to preserve and strengthen this view corridor.

OLD CAMPUS QUADRANGLE

Current Use - This area is heavily used by pedestrians and serves as a quiet refuge from the surrounding activities.

Form - Historically this quadrangle represents the first open space on campus and has evolved into a quiet, park-like setting. It is defined by the university's oldest and most historically significant buildings, Deady and Villard Halls, among others. At its southern end is Johnson Hall; its northern end terminates at a wall several feet above Franklin Boulevard. Main building entrances generally face the quadrangle.

Opportunities and Constraints - The view corridor from The Pioneer Mother through the Johnson Hall lobby to the Pioneer and the view north to the Millrace and the river should be preserved.

13TH AVENUE AXIS: KINCAID STREET TO UNIVERSITY STREET

Current Use - This primary axis has heavy pedestrian and bicycle use (only restricted service traffic is allowed) and connects the Heart of Campus to Kincaid Street and to the Memorial and Old Campus Quadrangles. Special events such as the street fair take place in this area.

Form - This axis has a traditional street design modified by projects such as the Lillis Business Complex and the Heart of Campus. Landscape elements within the paved street area have enhanced the street's pedestrian quality through the removal of curbs, new tree planting areas, and special paving. Buildings help define the axis and its relationship to intersecting open spaces. Although most buildings are entered from the adjoining quadrangles, the main entrances are clearly visible from the axis.

Opportunities and Constraints - Development of the axis where it crosses the Memorial Quadrangle and the Old Campus Quadrangle must recognize these quadrangles by leaving the axis free of bicycle parking and other elements that might interrupt the space. A good example of this is the Memorial

Quadrangle where it crosses the axis at Lillis Hall. In addition, the view corridor from The Pioneer Mother through the Johnson Hall lobby to the Pioneer should be preserved. (Refer to the South Central Campus Diagnosis.)

MEMORIAL QUADRANGLE

Current Use - This quadrangle is used exclusively by pedestrians and is the university's largest formal outdoor space. The northern end is intentionally sunny and is heavily used as both a formal and an informal gathering place.

Form - This quadrangle is defined by an ensemble of Lawrence buildings. The quadrangle represents the university's most formal "outdoor room" and, as befitting a traditional quadrangle, all of the surrounding buildings have their front doors facing this open space.

Opportunities and Constraints - Any new construction, repair, or replacement abutting the Memorial Quadrangle (for example an addition to Chapman, Condon, or PLC Halls) shall acknowledge the special significance to the university of this ensemble of buildings and open spaces. The view between Knight Library and Lillis Business Complex shall remain open.

WOMEN'S MEMORIAL QUADRANGLE

Current Use - This quadrangle is a quiet pedestrian area that provides a view corridor from The Pioneer Mother through the Johnson Hall lobby to the Pioneer. The space is often used for formal gatherings.

Form - This grassy area has a traditional campus character with informal plantings of mature large-canopy shade trees. It is defined by the ensemble of Ellis Lawrence buildings and Johnson Hall.

Opportunities and Constraints - Projects in this area should preserve and strengthen the quadrangle while completing the composition of buildings (Hendricks, Susan Campbell, Gerlinger, and Johnson Halls) begun by Ellis Lawrence and all listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

KNIGHT LIBRARY AXIS

Current Use - The primary purpose of this axis is to connect pedestrians from Kincaid Street on the west end to the Memorial Quadrangle, the Women's Memorial Quadrangle, the University Street Axis, and finally the Straub Hall Green on the east end.

Form - This is the third of three axes that cross and connect the major open spaces created by Ellis Lawrence. Its north edge is formed by PLC, Susan Campbell, and Hendricks Halls; its south edge is formed by Knight Library's terrace and fountain and by Gerlinger Hall.

UNIVERSITY STREET AXIS: LAWRENCE HALL TO 15TH AVENUE

Current Use - The portion of the axis north from 13th Avenue (known as the Lawrence Hall view corridor) provides exclusive pedestrian access to Lawrence, Allen, and Pacific Halls. The portion of the axis from 13th to Johnson Lane crosses through the Heart of Campus and is primarily a pedestrian-use area. This portion also is used by bicycles and service vehicles and for parking, with one-way south auto traffic. From Johnson Lane to 18th Avenue the axis is open to auto and bicycle traffic, with parking and sidewalks on the street edges in much the same manner as a typical city street. The axis provides a view of Lawrence Hall.

Form - For most of its length the axis is largely defined by the street, street trees, and sidewalks. For the portion north of 13th the axis is defined on its edges by pavement and regularly spaced trees and is completed by Lawrence Hall at the northern end. A majority of adjacent buildings have main entrances facing the street.

Opportunities and Constraints - The axis, including the Heart of Campus at the intersection of 13th Avenue and University Street, is to be protected and enhanced. The UO's University Street Study (2001) provides additional information.

GERLINGER ENTRANCE GREEN

Current Use - The turnaround serves as a drop off for users of the building and contains some parking and service parking. This open space also preserves the view of the historic Gerlinger east entry façade, the entrance to Gerlinger Lounge.

Form - The turnaround is formed by the mature trees to the north and south, the trees along University Street, and Gerlinger Hall itself.

GERLINGER FIELD GREEN

Current Use - The field is used for instruction as an "Outdoor Classroom" and for passive recreation. It also preserves the view of the southern façade of Gerlinger Hall, one of the most well-known views on campus. The path along the south side of the field serves as an important pedestrian and bike connection to Southwest Campus.

Form - The playing field is formed by Gerlinger Hall, Gerlinger Annex, and the trees edging the cemetery and University Street.

Opportunities and Constraints - The view of the south façade of Gerlinger Hall, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, shall be preserved as well. Opportunities exist to work with the Eugene Pioneer Cemetery Association to make the area more appealing and safe.

FRANKLIN BOULEVARD AXIS

Use - This landscaped area serves as an important public view corridor and conveys the campus image. It usually provides the first and sometimes only impression of the university for visitors and community members. It is intended primarily for pedestrian and bicycle use. Portions of adjacent parking and service areas project into this open space. It is adjacent to Franklin Boulevard, which is a state highway. Franklin Boulevard is used heavily by automobiles and serves as the primary automobile access to the university.

Form - This open space is formed by the street edge, the pedestrian/bicycle pathway, and landscaping. Although it is considered an axis due to its linear nature, buildings do not define its edge in a typical axial fashion; rather they serve as a backdrop.

Opportunities and Constraints - This area is highly visible to the public. Every opportunity should be taken to improve its visual qualities and convey the university's public role, mission, and history. University ownership on both sides of the boulevard gives an opportunity to convey the image of driving "through" rather than "by" the campus. Consider expanding designated open-space boundaries to accomplish this.

OPEN-SPACE FRAMEWORK: Designated Pathways

Map: Pedestrian Pathways (p. 11)

The map associated with this section addresses the following *Campus Plan* policies and patterns:

Policy 2: Open-space Framework

Refer to page 28.

Patterns (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete pattern text.)

- Family of Entrances
- Main Building Entrance
- Open-space Framework
- Path Shape
- Paths and Goals
- Pedestrian Pathways
- Promenade
- Site Repair

Policy Refinement Excerpts (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete text.)

- (a) Identify: Pathways that provide connections between open spaces are designated on Map 4 of the *Campus Plan*.
- (b) Preserve: Connections essentially similar to those shown on Map 4 are to be preserved. While the path location or shape may change, the connection is to remain.
- (c) Enhance: All development projects must consider the pathway needs of the area in which they are located. Extending or improving existing pathways or creating new ones is to be considered during project design.

Design Area Special Conditions

Campus Edges: 11th Avenue/Franklin Boulevard and Alder Street/Kincaid Street - The edge along 11th Avenue has become more active with the completion of the bus rapid transit EmX route and stop at Dads' Gates making pedestrian amenities that enhance access and safety more important. The highest levels of pedestrians, bicyclists, and bus riders enter the university from here, particularly at 13th Avenue. Pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit buses have priority.

VILLARD HALL GREEN

Pathways/Gateways - Pedestrian use of this area increased due to the completion of the bus rapid transit EmX station at Dads' Gates.

DADS' GATES AXIS

Pathways/Gateways - This axis serves as a pedestrian gateway to campus. Pedestrian use substantially increased with completion of McKenzie Hall, the Lillis Business Complex, and the bus rapid transit EmX station at Dads' Gates. The axis has become an important link between 11th Avenue and 13th Avenue.

Opportunities and Constraints - Public pedestrian access through the Lillis atrium space should be preserved to maintain the important north/south axial pathway. Pedestrian improvements are encouraged, and parking should not be featured.

DEADY HALL WALK AXIS

Current Use - This walkway, which aligns with 12th Avenue, is used exclusively by pedestrians. In the early years of the university, it was the path by which townspeople came to the university from Eugene, which lay entirely to the west of the present-day campus.

Pathways/Gateways - Its intersection with Kincaid Street is one of a series of pedestrian entries to the university from the west and makes an important connection to the Old Campus Quadrangle.

OLD CAMPUS QUADRANGLE

Pathways/Gateways - This space is crisscrossed with pedestrian pathways. The southern end of this quadrangle is crossed by the 13th Avenue Axis, an important east/west connection on the campus. The pathways along the east and west edges of the quadrangle connect the 13th Avenue Axis to buildings and to minor pathways leading to destinations on the east and west edges of the quadrangle.

13TH AVENUE AXIS: KINCAID STREET TO UNIVERSITY STREET

Pathways/Gateways - The western end of this axis is a major entry to the campus from the nearby west university business district and two major LTD bus transit stations. In some ways this is the premier campus pathway as it connects practically every aspect of the campus to each other, to the business district on the west, and to the residential areas to the east.

Opportunities and Constraints - Special attention should be given to the safety of pedestrians and bicyclists, who share this axis with service, delivery, and emergency vehicles. The design of this axis emphasizes pedestrians and bicycles; however, a system of paving is needed to delineate more clearly the paths each type of user should take in order to ensure safe movement within the axis. Landscape features such as bicycle racks, trash cans, lights, and signage can be employed to serve as indicators of these paths. Development of the edges of the axis should accommodate the large volumes of pedestrian traffic while also providing seating opportunities (like low walls) and discrete areas for seating. (Refer to the South Central Campus Diagnosis.)

MEMORIAL QUADRANGLE

Current Use - This quadrangle is used exclusively by pedestrians and is the university's largest formal outdoor space.

Pathways/Gateways - Three east/west pathways (13th Avenue, Johnson Lane, and Knight Library Axes) cross this quadrangle at its ends and across its center. North/south pathways form the east and west edges of the quadrangle. An important pathway to the Southwest Campus connects to this space along Kincaid Street.

WOMEN'S MEMORIAL QUADRANGLE

Current Use - This quadrangle is a quiet pedestrian area that provides a view corridor from The Pioneer Mother through the Johnson Hall lobby to the Pioneer. The space is often used for formal gatherings.

Pathways/Gateways - The northern portion is crossed by the Johnson Lane Axis, an important east/

west connector for the campus. The southern edge is crossed by the Knight Library Axis, which is also an important east/west connection.

KNIGHT LIBRARY AXIS

Current Use - The primary purpose of this axis is to connect pedestrians from Kincaid Street on the west end to the Memorial Quadrangle, the Women's Memorial Quadrangle, the University Street Axis, and finally to the Straub Hall Green on the east end.

Pathways/Gateways - It connects to two important pathways leading to the Southwest Campus area. This axis connects to a path along the edge of the Straub Hall Green that is centered on the entrance to Straub Hall and could become a significant pathway to the residence hall area (through Straub and Earl Halls) when the ground floor of Straub Hall is remodeled.

Opportunities and Constraints - The sidewalk arrangement east of the Memorial Quadrangle is informal with one sidewalk transversing the axis's southern edge. Opportunities may exist to create a more formal arrangement of sidewalks.

UNIVERSITY STREET AXIS: LAWRENCE HALL TO 15TH AVENUE

Current Use - The portion of the axis north from 13th Avenue (known as the Lawrence Hall view corridor) provides exclusive pedestrian access to Lawrence, Allen, and Pacific Halls. The portion of the axis from 13th to Johnson Lane crosses through the Heart of Campus and is primarily a pedestrian-use area.

Pathways/Gateways - The sidewalks are heavily traveled along this axis. Numerous east/west axes intersect this axis, including 13th Avenue at the Heart of Campus and the pathway adjacent to the Amphitheater Green, both of which are heavily used pedestrian-activity areas. The Knight Library Axis crosses University Street to meet up with the Straub Green pathway leading to Straub Hall.

Opportunities and Constraints - The axis, including the Heart of Campus at the intersection of 13th Avenue and University Street, is to be protected and enhanced. An effort should be made to introduce pedestrian-friendly designs (and de-emphasize the automobile) as demonstrated by the Heart of Campus project. An opportunity exists to enhance the pedestrian crossing at the Knight Library Axis.

GERLINGER ENTRANCE GREEN

Pathways/Gateways - The University Street sidewalk along the east edge of the turnaround is a connection from the south campus area to the center of the campus. The Knight Library Axis defines the northern edge.

Opportunities and Constraints - Improvements along the edge of University Street that emphasize pedestrian movements are to be encouraged.

GERLINGER FIELD GREEN

Pathways/Gateways - The designated bicycle and pedestrian route along the southern edge of the field (part of the 15th Avenue bike route) is an important part of the east/west connection to Southwest Campus.

Opportunities and Constraints - Pedestrian and bike access shall be preserved.

FRANKLIN BOULEVARD AXIS

Pathways/Gateways - This axis contains a primary east/west pathway for pedestrians and bicyclists traveling to and through the university. This pathway continues east along Franklin Boulevard through the Agate Street Entrance Green and west along the northern edge of the Old Campus Quadrangle.

Opportunities and Constraints - Preserve and enhance pedestrian and bike access along Franklin Boulevard. Also preserve pedestrian access into campus and enhance it when opportunities arise.

OPEN-SPACE FRAMEWORK: Edges & Gateways

Map: Campus Edges and Gateways (p. 12)

The map associated with this section addresses the following *Campus Plan* policies and patterns:

Policy 2: Open-space Framework

Refer to page 28.

Patterns (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete pattern text.)

- Good Neighbor
- Main Gateways
- Open University
- Site Repair

Policy Refinement Excerpts (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete text.)

The look and feel of campus edges have a significant impact on the campus environment as well as the greater community.

- (a) Campus edges are the parts of campus that are most visible to the public. Every opportunity should be taken to improve views into and out of the campus. The overall quality of the edges is most important, whether open spaces, buildings, or landscape features define them.
- (b) It is important for the university, a public institution, to maintain a positive and visible association with the adjacent community and the general public. The campus edges should convey the university's public role, its mission, and its history. The character-defining features of the campus's open spaces, landscapes, and building designs should be evident at the campus edges.
- (c) The transition between the campus and the community should encourage a positive interaction between the two. Although it may not be desirable to establish a strong boundary between the campus and community (see Open University pattern), it is beneficial to identify the campus edges through welcoming gateway elements and other design features.
- (d) The primary edges are identified on the Campus Edges diagram in the *Campus Plan*. Each edge has unique features and design issues that should be addressed. All development shall adhere to the special-edge design considerations defined in "Policy 12: Design Area Special Conditions."

Design Area Special Conditions

Campus Edges: 11th Avenue/Franklin Boulevard and Alder Street/Kincaid Street - Franklin Boulevard is classified as a state highway maintained by the City of Eugene. The university owns land on both sides of this busy boulevard, and development along the Franklin Boulevard edge is highly visible to the public. It is the primary automobile entrance to the university and often provides the first (and sometimes only) impression of the university for visitors and community

members. Every opportunity should be taken to improve the visual qualities of this area and convey the university's public role, mission, and history.

Extra care should be taken to preserve and enhance views into and of the campus, in particular views of historically significant features including Dads' Gates, the Villard Hall Green (and Villard Hall), and the Old Campus Quadrangle (the Condon oak in particular).

The edge along 11th Avenue has become more active with the completion of the bus rapid transit EmX route and stop at Dads' Gates making pedestrian amenities that enhance access and safety more important. The large, blank retaining wall at the intersection of 11th Avenue and Franklin Boulevard is a poor example of an inviting campus edge, both for the pedestrian and auto driver.

The Alder Street/Kincaid Street edge is adjacent to a highly active university-related commercial area and Northwest Christian University. The highest levels of pedestrians, bicyclists, and bus riders enter the university from here, particularly at 13th Avenue. Prior gateway improvements at the 13th Avenue and Knight Library Axes have been very successful. Similar gateway and sidewalk improvements at other pedestrian points of entry are encouraged in order to create a more welcoming university entrance, convey a positive image, and deter cut-through foot traffic in landscaped areas.

Construction along Alder Street and Kincaid Street should consider the policies in the City of Eugene's West University Refinement Plan.

VILLARD HALL GREEN

Current Use - Lying within the Villard Hall National Landmark boundary, it is prominently situated adjacent to 11th Avenue and Franklin Boulevard and provides views of Villard Hall.

DEADY HALL WALK AXIS

Opportunities and Constraints - A good opportunity for an entrance gate exists where the walk intersects with Kincaid Street.

OLD CAMPUS QUADRANGLE

Form - Its northern end terminates at a wall several feet above Franklin Boulevard.

Pathways/Gateways - The northern end of the quadrangle is a visual gateway to the Millrace and the river and their associated mature landscapes.

13TH AVENUE AXIS: KINCAID STREET TO UNIVERSITY STREET

Pathways/Gateways - The western end of this axis is a major entry to the campus from the nearby west university business district and two major LTD bus transit stations. In some ways this is the premier campus pathway as it connects practically every aspect of the campus to each other, to the business district on the west, and to the residential areas to the east. As a public institution, the university needs to be welcoming and open to the public. The west end of this axis is one of several campus places for a public gateway and entrance. This gateway is a symbolic marker of the connection between the community and the university.

Opportunities and Constraints - Maintaining and enhancing the gateway at the intersection of 13th and Kincaid is important to acknowledging the symbolic and literal relationship between the public and the institution, that serves it.

KNIGHT LIBRARY AXIS

Pathways/Gateways - Its western end is framed by the library gateway.

FRANKLIN BOULEVARD AXIS

Use - This landscaped area serves as an important public view corridor and conveys the campus image. It usually provides the first and sometimes only impression of the university for visitors and community members. It is intended primarily for pedestrian and bicycle use. Franklin Boulevard is used heavily by automobiles and serves as the primary automobile access to the university.

Opportunities and Constraints - This area is highly visible to the public. Every opportunity should be taken to improve its visual qualities and convey the university's public role, mission, and history. The university's edge should serve as a green respite from the commercial development along Franklin Boulevard. While it is desirable to buffer parking and service areas, open-space and landscape elements should enhance views into campus whenever possible rather than serve as buffers. Clear visual clues (preferably through design features rather than signage) identifying the university and entry or parking routes are essential. Previous gateway improvements at Agate Street and Onyx Street are examples.

OPEN-SPACE FRAMEWORK: Landscape Features

Map: Tree Canopy (p. 13)

Map: Significant and Educational Trees (p. 14)

Map: Seating and Special Landscape Features (p. 15)

Map: Safety: Lighting and Call Boxes (p. 16)

The maps associated with this section address the following *Campus Plan* policies and patterns:

Policy 2: Open-space Framework

Refer to page 28.

Patterns (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete pattern text.)

- Access to Water
- Campus Trees
- Open-space Framework
- Seat Spots
- Sitting Wall
- Tree Places

Additional *Campus Tree Plan* (CTP) Patterns:

- Healthy and Vital Tree Canopy
- Long-lived Tree Sites
- Site Benefits
- Site-specific Conditions
- Sunny/Shady Open spaces
- Tree Replacement Strategies

Policy Refinement Excerpts (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete text.)

Landscape

PLANT MATERIALS

- (a) Landscape materials are assets to the campus and are to be carefully selected and properly maintained. The university campus is in fact an arboretum. The plant materials on the campus have an aesthetic significance and constitute a valuable teaching resource.
- (b) Vegetation should be planted and managed to avoid excessive damage to buildings, reduce susceptibility to pest infestation, minimize reliance upon the use of pesticides, and contribute to the aesthetic quality and enjoyment of the campus as a whole.
- (e) Whenever possible and appropriate, plant materials are to be used to screen such uses as parking lots and service areas and to soften the visual impact of fences and similar barricades.
- (g) Trees that help form or reinforce the identity of Designated Open Spaces and Pathways are significant trees and are to be afforded extra care. (Refer to the *Campus Tree Plan*.)
- (i) Select and position landscape materials to aid in achieving energy efficiency. Take advantage of

trees to reduce cooling loads and use hedgerows or shrubbery to help channel cool summer breezes into the building.

- (j) Protect wetlands, wildlife habitats, and watersheds to the greatest extent possible.
- (k) Consider how the landscaped areas are linked to one another and create natural corridors for plants and birds. Integrate bird food sources and shelter. Tie these corridors in with the established open-space framework.
- (l) Use native or well-adapted species for landscaping when appropriate while recognizing the importance of a variety of plant materials necessary for instructional use.
- (m) Maintain an Integrated Pest Management approach, which carefully considers plant selection and design and minimizes use of herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, and irrigation.
- (n) Work to preserve the integrity of the site, in particular trees, significant plant materials, and topsoil. First consider development on previously disturbed areas.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

(benches and other site furniture, signs, etc.)

- (a) Properly placed and designed, benches and other outdoor accessories enhance the appearance and use of campus open space. (Refer to the Campus Construction Standards for a description of the approved campus standard designs.) Seating integrated into the landscape or building design (for example, seating walls) is encouraged.
- (b) The purpose of signage on campus is to ensure safety, provide direction, and provide information about campus departments and events. Every effort shall be made to limit signage on campus with the understanding that some signage is essential to support the university's mission. (Refer to the *Campus Outdoor Sign Plan*.)

CAMPUS SAFETY

The university acknowledges the need for the campus to be as safe and comfortable as possible at all times of the day and night. Campus buildings and landscapes should be designed with this in mind. Safety parameters, however, should not detract from the overall campus aesthetic.

- (a) Vegetation should be planted and managed in a way that eliminates conditions that lead to personal safety concerns yet contributes to the aesthetic enjoyment of the campus as a whole.
- (b) The university recognizes the necessity of campus lighting and exterior building lighting to address adequately the personal safety requirements of students, faculty, staff, and campus visitors without significantly damaging its nighttime aesthetic qualities, as well as to be consistent with its commitment to energy conservation. The campus standard light fixture is free standing; building-mounted fixtures are to be avoided. (Refer to the separate *Campus Outdoor Lighting Plan* and the Campus Construction Standards.)
- (c) The system of emergency call boxes should be preserved and expanded. (Refer to the Campus Construction Standards for the campus standard design.)

Also address Policy 7: Architectural Style and Historic Preservation.

Historic Landscapes Policy Refinement Excerpts:

- (a) Protect and steward the campus's historic landscapes in the context of an evolving university.
- (b) Identify, evaluate, and consider preservation treatment for all potential historic landscapes—designated open spaces and others.
- (g) Integrate historic landscape characteristics into new elements and areas.

(Refer to the UO Campus Heritage Landscape Plan, section “1.0 Landscape Preservation Guidelines and Description of Historic Resources” for a description of treatment approaches.)

Design Area Special Conditions

VILLARD HALL GREEN

Form - This area has a traditional, informal arrangement of mature conifers interspersed in a lawn setting.

Trees/Landscape - Significant trees include mature Douglas firs and two mature ponderosa pines flanking the walkway leading from Dads' Gates to Villard Hall. The Dawn redwood north of Robinson Theatre is a significant nearby tree. (Refer to the UO Campus Heritage Landscape Plan and Survey of Historic Buildings and Landscapes.)

DADS' GATES AXIS

Trees/Landscape - The giant cryptomeria class tree (class of 1879) and the sequoia class tree (class of 1880) in the area north of the Deady Hall Walk are of special significance. The black walnut class tree (class of 1894) near Dads' gates is also of special significance. The class tree of 1898, a California laurel located in front of Robinson Theatre, died this past decade and was replaced. The Ohio Buckeye located in Gilbert Plaza is of special significance.

Two trees adjacent to the designated open space are of special significance. They are the smoothleaf elm class tree (class of 1883) north of the Deady Hall Walk Axis, and the Dawn redwood north of the Miller Theatre Complex, which was one of the two Dawn redwoods planted on the campus from the original shipment of seed from China. The 1885 Normal Gate adjacent to the Miller Theatre Complex is of special significance. (Refer to the UO Campus Heritage Landscape Plan and Survey of Historic Buildings and Landscapes.)

Opportunities and Constraints - The portion of the axis south of Lillis Hall (Gilbert Plaza) should remain open as an intentionally sunny, south-facing spot. Proposals for development and tree plantings in this area should preserve and strengthen the axis, in particular its northern portion. A replacement program to anticipate the decline of the numerous mature trees and maintain the desired canopy character along this axis is necessary. The remaining class trees and Normal Gate deserves special care.

DEADY HALL WALK AXIS

Trees/Landscape - This axis leads from Deady Hall to Kincaid Street and is clearly delineated by two formal rows of Douglas firs bisected by the Dads' Gates axis. Nearby significant trees include the Giant

sequoia and Dawn redwood. (Refer to the UO Campus Heritage Landscape Plan and Survey of Historic Buildings and Landscapes.)

Opportunities and Constraints - The Douglas firs are to be afforded extra care and should be replanted as they die.

OLD CAMPUS QUADRANGLE

Trees/Landscape - The quadrangle has an informal landscape arrangement primarily of conifers with understory shrub plantings interspersed in a lawn setting. The open space in which the remaining Condon oak is situated is to be preserved. A number of other trees in this quadrangle are significant: the European linden located east of Villard Hall (1895 class tree), the big-leaf maple near the southeast corner of Deady Hall (the sole survivor of the original campus planting of 1884), the sequoia (class of 1892), and the threadleaf Japanese maple near 13th Avenue northeast of Johnson Hall (because of its size and unique character). (Refer to the UO Campus Heritage Landscape Plan and Survey of Historic Buildings and Landscapes.)

Opportunities and Constraints - In contrast to the Memorial Quadrangle, well-located seating within this quadrangle is encouraged. Some outdoor furniture and similar accessories intended to aid in the enjoyment of this special area would be appropriate.

13TH AVENUE AXIS: KINCAID STREET TO UNIVERSITY STREET

Trees/Landscape - The axis is lined on either side with a double row of primarily large-canopy trees including big-leaf maples, London plane trees, and catalpas. Nearby significant trees include the Threadleaf maple in front of Johnson Hall, and the Port Orford cedar and Sitka spruce on the Collier House grounds. (Refer to the UO Campus Heritage Landscape Plan and Survey of Historic Buildings and Landscapes.)

Opportunities and Constraints - A system of paving is needed to delineate more clearly the paths each type of user should take in order to ensure safe movement within the axis. Landscape features such as bicycle racks, trash cans, lights, and signage can be employed to serve as indicators of these paths. Development of the edges of the axis should accommodate the large volumes of pedestrian traffic while also providing seating opportunities (like low walls) and discrete areas for seating. Good examples include the area south of Fenton Hall, the area east of Friendly Hall, and the area north of Condon Hall near the 13th Avenue / Kincaid Street gateway.

Development of the axis where it crosses the Memorial Quadrangle and the Old Campus Quadrangle must recognize these quadrangles by leaving the axis free of bicycle parking and other elements that might interrupt the space. A good example of this is the Memorial Quadrangle where it crosses the axis at Lillis Hall. In addition, the view corridor from The Pioneer Mother through the Johnson Hall lobby to the Pioneer should be preserved.

Efforts to shade the street surface, particularly to replace the missing large-canopy trees, are a priority. However, care should be taken not to interfere with adjacent sunny open spaces, such as the Memorial Quadrangle and Gilbert Plaza. Placement of trees should not block the ground-level view from Lillis Hall to Knight Library. The historic character of Collier House (City Landmark) and Johnson Hall (National Register) site should be considered when selecting and placing trees; in particular, new plantings should recognize the unique nature of the plantings around Collier House.

MEMORIAL QUADRANGLE

Current Use - The northern end is intentionally sunny and is heavily used as both a formal and an informal gathering place.

Trees/Landscape - The eight pyramidal English oaks at the southern end are significant trees, which help form the identity of the quadrangle. (Refer to the UO Campus Heritage Landscape Plan and Survey of Historic Buildings and Landscapes.)

Opportunities and Constraints - Seating, such as benches, is prohibited within the quadrangle's confines but is encouraged along its edges. Extra care is to be given to the quadrangle's repair and renovation and to the introduction of any new plantings. The treeless sunny northern end of the space is a significant gathering place for students in good weather and should remain treeless. The view between Knight Library and Lillis Business Complex shall remain open. (Refer to the South Central Campus Diagnosis.)

WOMEN'S MEMORIAL QUADRANGLE

Form - This grassy area has a traditional campus character with informal plantings of mature large-canopy shade trees.

Trees/Landscape - The axis contains several mature trees placed in an informal arrangement. Careful planning will need to precede further development of buildings surrounding this axis in order to preserve the forested nature of the area. The Scarlet oaks are of particular significance. (Refer to the UO Campus Heritage Landscape Plan and Survey of Historic Buildings and Landscapes.)

Opportunities and Constraints - The view corridor from the Pioneer to The Pioneer Mother (through the Johnson Hall lobby) is to be preserved. Some of the existing trees associated with this open space are not located within the Designated Open Space and may be subject to removal when future development takes place. An effort to plan for this outcome by planting trees within the designated Women's Memorial Quadrangle and the adjacent Johnson Lane Axis, which are less likely to be affected by future development and the re-establishment of the oval walkway, would minimize this potential loss. (Refer to the design guidelines in the UO Campus Heritage Landscape Plan.)

KNIGHT LIBRARY AXIS

Trees/Landscapes - The axis has a traditional campus character with informal plantings of mature, large-canopy shade trees planted on either side of the walkway. The large European beech tree south of Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art is an excellent example of its type, and it contributes significantly to the character of the axis. The Black Walnut tree is significant as well. (Refer to the UO Campus Heritage Landscape Plan and Survey of Historic Buildings and Landscapes.)

UNIVERSITY STREET AXIS: LAWRENCE HALL TO 15TH AVENUE

Trees/Landscapes - The pin oaks that dominate the portion north of 13th Avenue are to be afforded extra care. Nearby significant trees include the Grand Fir on the Collier House grounds and the Sitka Spruces on the Collier House grounds and at the southwest corner of the Johnson Lane and University Street intersection. (Refer to the UO Campus Heritage Landscape Plan and Survey of Historic Buildings and Landscapes.)

Opportunities and Constraints - Outdoor furniture and similar accessories intended to aid in the enjoyment of this area would be appropriate. The UO's University Street Study (2001) provides additional information.

GERLINGER ENTRANCE GREEN

Trees/Landscape - The area is home to several mature trees along its edges. (Refer to the UO Campus Heritage Landscape Plan and Survey of Historic Buildings and Landscapes.)

Opportunities and Constraints - The area in front of Gerlinger Hall should be kept free of large trees to preserve views of the building and its entrance from University Street. Improvements along the edge of University Street that emphasize pedestrian movements are to be encouraged.

GERLINGER FIELD GREEN

Trees/Landscape - The Douglas fir at the southeast corner of the field is a significant tree. Although not part of the open space, the conifers along the southern edge of Pioneer Memorial Cemetery contribute to the area's character and are maintained by the university.

Opportunities and Constraints - Plantings along the east edge (along University Street) should be managed to allow views into the green. Opening this space to University Street would enhance views into it and to the south façade of Gerlinger Hall.

FRANKLIN BOULEVARD AXIS

Trees/Landscape - This axis is informally lined with a mix of coniferous and deciduous trees, some of which are the only on-campus example of a species. The Himalayan pine is of particular note (it is also used for educational purposes).

Opportunities and Constraints - The university's edge should serve as a green respite from the commercial development along Franklin Boulevard. While it is desirable to buffer parking and service areas, open-space and landscape elements should enhance views into campus whenever possible rather than serve as buffers. Pay particular attention to noted trees.

Densities

Map: Development Densities (p. 17)

The map associated with this section addresses the following *Campus Plan* policies and patterns:

Policy 3: Densities

Development densities are established to preserve the historic character of the university campus as a setting conducive to thoughtful and reflective endeavor, while at the same time allowing for accommodation of new facilities.

To control the look and feel of the campus, no construction project shall result in a density in excess of the maximum densities established below.

Patterns (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete pattern text.)

- Four-story Limit
- Future Expansion
- Use Wisely What We Have

Policy Refinement Excerpts

The following policy refinements establish allowed densities.

(a) The campus is divided into Design Areas to address localized conditions and define appropriate development densities. No development shall result in a density exceeding the allowed maximum densities established for each Design Area. A maximum building footprint (sf) and maximum gross square footage (floor area ratio) are established for each Design Area.

(b) Desired maximum densities also are defined for each sub-area within the Design Areas.

(c) Basements and all structures with roofs (including grandstands and parking structures) are included in density calculations. Basements and covered walkways/arcades are to be encouraged because they preserve open space and reduce density above ground. Accordingly, projects designed with basements may request from the Campus Planning Committee additional gross square footage allotments beyond the established maximums, although automatic acceptance by the committee is not implied.

Design Area Special Conditions

Design Area General Comments - This design area includes the original university campus, and it continues to be the major academic core. Although it is not particularly densely developed, the requirements for passive open space and preservation of historic resources preclude additional development in significant amounts.

VILLARD HALL GREEN

Opportunities and Constraints -There is no potential for development in this area.

OLD CAMPUS QUADRANGLE

Opportunities and Constraints - For all practical purposes the area is developed to capacity, and additional academic program space will need to be developed from modest vertical expansion (for example, on Lawrence Hall) or from reassignment of existing space. (Refer to the design guidelines in the UO Campus Heritage Landscape Plan.)

MEMORIAL QUADRANGLE

Opportunities and Constraints - Few additional possibilities exist for new buildings along the edges of the quadrangle, but there are options for additions to existing buildings. Any new construction, repair, or replacement abutting the Memorial Quadrangle (for example, an addition to Chapman, Condon, or PLC Halls) shall acknowledge the special significance to the university of this ensemble of buildings and open spaces. The quadrangle itself, along with Knight Library and Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Additions should not overpower or detract from the existing buildings and should be set back from the quadrangle edge. One exception to this could be an addition to Prince Lucien Campbell Hall, which might both establish a formal entrance to the building from the quadrangle and create a balance to Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art.

WOMEN'S MEMORIAL QUADRANGLE

Opportunities and Constraints - Projects in this area should preserve and strengthen the quadrangle while completing the composition of buildings (Hendricks, Susan Campbell, Gerlinger, and Johnson Halls) begun by Ellis Lawrence and all listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The composition of buildings needs to enhance the quadrangle by having the buildings' long dimensions parallel to Johnson Lane.

KNIGHT LIBRARY AXIS

Opportunities and Constraints - No opportunities exist for new buildings along its edges, and replacement buildings should have their main entrances off the surrounding quadrangle or axis.

FRANKLIN BOULEVARD AXIS

Opportunities and Constraints - Ensure that development does not create a "wall" of buildings along Franklin Boulevard. Unlike most open spaces, buildings should not define the edge of this open space, which parallels Franklin Boulevard. A stepped form of development, interspersed with pathways and larger open spaces that provide access and views into campus, is more appropriate.

Space Use

Map: Building Uses (p. 18)

The map associated with this section addresses the following *Campus Plan* policies and patterns:

Policy 4: Space Use and Organization

When a university is too spread out, people cannot make use of all it offers. On the other hand, a campus diameter based strictly on the ten-minute class break is needlessly restrictive. The location of program spaces greatly affects how the campus functions and influences the degree of positive interaction.

In order to distribute the campus's available space in ways that are functional, flexible, and compatible, all proposed projects and space assignments shall meet the policy refinements below.

Patterns (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete pattern text.)

- Building Hearth
- Classroom Distribution
- Fabric of Departments
- Flexibility and Longevity
- Outdoor Classroom
- University Shape and Diameter

Policy Refinement Excerpts (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete text.)

Walking Circles: Instructional Core

Map 6 in the *Campus Plan* identifies the general dimensions of the instructional core through the use of walking circles, the areas that can be traversed within the ten minutes allowed between class changes (a seven-minute walk). Some fixed features, such as Franklin Boulevard, provide barriers to pedestrian travel and need to be accounted for when interpreting walking circles.

- (a) To the maximum extent possible locate instructional facilities that are scheduled in accordance with the university's fifty-minute daily time schedule within an instructional core that can be traversed within the ten minutes allowed between class changes.
- (b) Except in unusual circumstances the priority for space in facilities situated within the instructional core should be given to programs and activities that either are affected directly by the university's fifty-minute daily time schedule or can function satisfactorily only in proximity to major instructional spaces.
- (c) To maximize future opportunities for concentrating instructional activities within the instructional core, to the greatest extent possible locate new (or relocate existing) programs, activities, and offices on the periphery of the instructional core if they can function satisfactorily without proximity to major instructional spaces.

Flexible and Compatible Use

- (a) Site buildings and program spaces so they provide opportunities for facility expansion and adaptation that will allow for future program growth.

- (b) To the extent possible locate program components in adjacent or reasonably proximate facilities. The intent of this policy is to facilitate the administration and management of resources available to program units; to provide more effectively for informal interaction among faculty, staff, and students; and to assist in the development of cohesive communities of intellectual interest.
- (c) The development and dissemination of knowledge in a complex society often involve the interaction of a number of disciplinary interests. Evaluate opportunities for establishing or enhancing interactions among related disciplines and activities in the process of siting new or expanded facilities.
- (d) Some activities that are essential ingredients of established programs have characteristics that render them incompatible with other activities even within the same community of interest. Kilns, foundries, machine shops, and heavy nighttime occupancies are examples. Locate activities of this sort in such a way as to minimize the resulting conflicts.
- (e) University policy encourages interaction that enhances the free and open exchange of ideas characteristic of a university. To this end the university recognizes the importance of providing some place that can establish an identity for each department and contribute to the coalescence of communities of interest.
- (f) Within buildings situate major pedestrian destinations, such as classrooms and departmental offices, so that adjacent activities are not unnecessarily disrupted by pedestrian traffic. For example, locate large lecture halls on the ground floor of multi-storied buildings; if necessary, locate smaller classrooms, seminar rooms, and departmental offices adjacent to stair towers or elevators on upper levels.

Outdoor Classrooms

Many campus open spaces serve as vital classrooms (see diagram in the *Campus Plan*). These functions require open, sunny spaces (for example, sports fields, marching-band practice areas, the Urban Farm, and informal, outdoor meeting spaces).

- (a) Consider the use of the open space when siting buildings and trees, taking care to provide sunny, outdoor spaces for formal class meetings and informal group meetings and activities.
- (b) Outdoor classrooms used as a part of curricular offerings are identified in the *Campus Plan*. These open spaces should not be thought of as potential building sites without adequate provisions being included for the replacement of these activities in equivalent spaces. Consideration also should be given to other open spaces that are not part of curricular offerings but serve as “outdoor classrooms.”

Design Area Special Conditions

Area-wide Space Use Comments - In consideration of the existing and traditional use of buildings in this area for central administrative purposes, the general policy favoring use of central campus buildings for instructional or instructionally related purposes is modified. It would be appropriate to locate in this area an administrative office that requires frequent face-to-face contact with the faculty or with the president in order to perform satisfactorily the duties assigned to it.

GERLINGER FIELD GREEN

Opportunities and Constraints - This area shall be preserved as an Outdoor Classroom.

Service Areas and Infrastructure

Map: Service Areas and Access (p. 19)

The map associated with this section addresses the following *Campus Plan* policies and patterns:

Policy 6: Maintenance and Building Service

The university was established over 135 years ago and is likely to continue far into the future. Its continued viability depends on the creation of a campus that is long lasting, easily maintained, and easily serviced.

The university's campus and facilities shall be designed to meet long-term university needs and to be efficiently maintained and operated in accordance with the policy refinements below.

Patterns (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete pattern text.)

- Hierarchy of Streets
- Materials and Operations
- Shielded Parking and Service Areas

Policy Refinement Excerpts (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete text.)

Building Service

- (a) For each campus building or building complex, establish a designated building service area. Each service area should provide facilities for loading and package delivery, garbage and trash collection, recycling, and parking for maintenance and service vehicles. (Refer to diagram in the *Campus Plan*.)
- (b) Integrate the location and design of service areas into the building and landscape design so they are not detrimental to the campus aesthetic.

Also refer to the policy refinement addressing landscape screening in Policy 1: Open-space Framework Policy.

Campus Utilities and Infrastructure

- (d) Generally, accessory equipment such as transformer vaults are to be buried or located inside buildings to eliminate clutter, preserve the campus character, and prevent equipment damage. HVAC equipment may be located on roofs if it is not in public view.

Design Area Special Conditions

13TH AVENUE AXIS: KINCAID STREET TO UNIVERSITY STREET

Current Use - This primary axis has heavy pedestrian and bicycle use (only restricted service traffic is allowed).

Opportunities and Constraints - Special attention should be given to the safety of pedestrians and bicyclists, who share this axis with service, delivery, and emergency vehicles.

FRANKLIN BOULEVARD AXIS

Use - It is intended primarily for pedestrian and bicycle use. Portions of adjacent parking and service areas project into this open space. Franklin Boulevard is used heavily by automobiles and serves as the primary automobile access to the university.

Opportunities and Constraints - While it is desirable to buffer parking and service areas, open-space and landscape elements should enhance views into campus whenever possible rather than serve as buffers.

Architectural Style and Historic Preservation

Map: Building Characteristics (p. 20)

The map associated with this section addresses the following *Campus Plan* policies and patterns:

Policy 7: Architectural Style and Historic Preservation

The continuity and quality of the university's campus environment are materially affected by the character and architectural style of the buildings. Furthermore, the university's historic buildings and landscapes, which are important defining features of the campus, are artifacts of the cultural heritage of the community, the state, and the nation.

To preserve the overall visual continuity and quality of the campus and as a commitment to the preservation and rehabilitation of identified historic resources, all construction projects shall follow the policy refinements below.

Patterns (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete pattern text.)

- Arcades
- Architectural Style
- Building Character and Campus Context
- Building Complex
- Campus Quadrangle and Historic Core
- Connected Buildings
- Four-story Limit
- Good Neighbor
- Historic Landscapes
- Main Building Entrance
- Open-space Framework
- Site Repair

Policy Refinement Excerpts (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete text.)

Architectural Style

(a) The design of new buildings and additions shall be compatible and harmonious with the design, orientation, and scale of adjacent buildings, though they need not (and in some cases should not) mimic them.

(b) In order to create a cohesive campus, new buildings and additions should be responsive to the overall campus character and reflect the materials (e.g., brick) and composition of the Lawrence-era buildings. Emphasis should be placed on creating high-quality, human-scaled, and carefully detailed buildings. Address the campus characteristics described in the *Campus Plan*:

Building Meets the Sky - Building should have complex rooflines that draw your eye upwards.

Composition - Buildings should be vertically composed of three parts: top, middle, and bottom. Provide distinction through the use of horizontal lines, such as banding, use of different materials, or variation in patterns and textures.

Main Building Entrance - Provide a clear sense of where to go, how to enter the building; a feeling of arrival, building presence, and weather protection.

Secondary Entrances - These are not as bold as a main entrance, but still easy to locate and with visual interest.

Rhythm of Windows - Repetition of windows break up the scale of the facade (e.g., openings separated by columns or other vertical elements or recessed windows). As a general (but not absolute) rule, avoid large, blank facades, large areas of glazing, or unbroken, horizontally oriented windows (ribbon windows).

Operable Windows and Window Details - Operable windows allow fresh air and ability to adjust personal environment. Window details can include change in material with banding, brick patterns, type and color of frame.

Details - Contribute to the richness of the campus character by giving each building a sense of individuality. Humanize buildings and integrate art.

Historic Preservation

(a) When altering buildings and landscapes listed in the National Register of Historic Places or as a City Landmark, projects must follow the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*.

(b) When altering interior or exterior resources that are listed or eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the university, through the office of Campus Planning and Real Estate, will consult with the State Historic Preservation Office as appropriate.

Design Area Special Conditions

Design Area General Comments - Although it is not particularly densely developed, the requirements for passive open space and preservation of historic resources preclude additional development in significant amounts.

OLD CAMPUS QUADRANGLE

Form - It is defined by the university's oldest and most historically significant buildings, Deady and Villard Halls, among others. At its southern end is Johnson Hall; its northern end terminates at a wall several feet above Franklin Boulevard. Main building entrances generally face the quadrangle.

Opportunities and Constraints - Proposals shall account for buildings and landscape features with historic significance including those listed as National Landmarks (Villard and Deady Halls) or in the National Register of Historic Places (Johnson Hall). The view corridor from The Pioneer Mother through the Johnson Hall lobby to the Pioneer and the view north to the Millrace and the river should be preserved.

VILLARD HALL GREEN

Current Use - Lying within the Villard Hall National Landmark boundary, it is prominently situated adjacent to 11th Avenue and Franklin Boulevard and provides views of Villard Hall.

DADS' GATES AXIS

Trees/Landscape - The 1885 Normal Gate adjacent to the Miller Theatre Complex is of special significance. (Refer to the UO Campus Heritage Landscape Plan and Survey of Historic Buildings and Landscapes.)

Opportunities and Constraints - Proposals should acknowledge that Dads' Gates create a visible public gateway that is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining class trees and Normal Gate deserves special care.

DEADY HALL WALK AXIS

Current Use - It is an important view corridor to Deady Hall, the most historically significant building on campus.

Form - The plaza at Kincaid Street is defined by main building entrances to the north and south.

Opportunities and Constraints - Proposals for development in this area (for example, McKenzie Hall plaza improvements or a vertical addition to the Computing Center) need to preserve and strengthen this view corridor. Proposals also should acknowledge that Deady Hall is a National Landmark.

13TH AVENUE AXIS: KINCAID STREET TO UNIVERSITY STREET

Form - Buildings help define the axis and its relationship to intersecting open spaces. Although most buildings are entered from the adjoining quadrangles, the main entrances are clearly visible from the axis.

Opportunities and Constraints - The historic character of Collier House (City Landmark) and Johnson Hall (National Register) site should be considered.

MEMORIAL QUADRANGLE

Form - This quadrangle is defined by an ensemble of Lawrence buildings. The quadrangle represents the university's most formal "outdoor room" and, as befitting a traditional quadrangle, all of the surrounding buildings have their front doors facing this open space.

Opportunities and Constraints - Few additional possibilities exist for new buildings along the edges of the quadrangle, but there are options for additions to existing buildings. Any new construction, repair, or replacement abutting the Memorial Quadrangle (for example an addition to Chapman, Condon, or PLC Halls) shall acknowledge the special significance to the university of this ensemble of buildings and open spaces. The quadrangle itself, along with Knight Library and Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Additions should not overpower or detract from the existing buildings and should be set back from the quadrangle edge. One exception to this could be an addition to Prince Lucien Campbell Hall, which might both establish a formal entrance to the building from the quadrangle and create a balance to Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art.

WOMEN'S MEMORIAL QUADRANGLE

Form - It is defined by the ensemble of Ellis Lawrence buildings and Johnson Hall.

Opportunities and Constraints - Projects in this area should preserve and strengthen the quadrangle while completing the composition of buildings (Hendricks, Susan Campbell, Gerlinger, and Johnson Halls) begun by Ellis Lawrence and all listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The composition of buildings needs to enhance the quadrangle by having the buildings' long dimensions parallel to Johnson Lane. The main entrances to these buildings should be from University Street or Johnson Lane. The view corridor from the Pioneer to The Pioneer Mother (through the Johnson Hall lobby) is to be preserved.

KNIGHT LIBRARY AXIS

Form - This is the third of three axes that cross and connect the major open spaces created by Ellis Lawrence. Its north edge is formed by PLC, Susan Campbell, and Hendricks Halls; its south edge is formed by Knight Library's terrace and fountain and by Gerlinger Hall.

Opportunities and Constraints - No opportunities exist for new buildings along its edges, and replacement buildings should have their main entrances off the surrounding quadrangle or axis.

UNIVERSITY STREET AXIS: LAWRENCE HALL TO 15TH AVENUE

Current Use - The axis provides a view of Lawrence Hall.

Form - A majority of adjacent buildings have main entrances facing the street.

GERLINGER ENTRANCE GREEN

Current Use - This open space also preserves the view of the historic Gerlinger east entry façade, the entrance to Gerlinger Lounge.

Opportunities and Constraints - Proposals should acknowledge that Gerlinger Hall is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

GERLINGER FIELD GREEN

Current Use - It also preserves the view of the southern façade of Gerlinger Hall, one of the most well-known views on campus.

Opportunities and Constraints - The view of the south façade of Gerlinger Hall, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, shall be preserved as well. Opening this space to University Street would enhance views into it and to the south façade of Gerlinger Hall.

FRANKLIN BOULEVARD AXIS

Form - Although it is considered an axis due to its linear nature, buildings do not define its edge in a typical axial fashion; rather they serve as a backdrop.

Opportunities and Constraints - Ensure that development does not create a "wall" of buildings along Franklin Boulevard. Unlike most open spaces, buildings should not define the edge of this open space, which parallels Franklin Boulevard. A stepped form of development, interspersed with pathways and larger open spaces that provide access and views into campus, is more appropriate. University ownership on both sides of the boulevard gives an opportunity to convey the image of driving "through" rather than "by" the campus.

Universal Access

Map: Universal Access (p. 22)

The map associated with this section addresses the following *Campus Plan* policies and patterns:

Policy 8: Universal Access

In addition to complying with applicable federal and state requirements, the university is committed to making all new facilities welcoming and accessible to all users without discriminating on the basis of ability. This inclusive environment enables all users to participate equally in the university's programs, activities, and services.

To ensure access for all members of its community, all construction projects shall follow the policy refinements below.

Patterns (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete pattern text.)

- Main Building Entrance
- Universal Access
- Welcoming to All

Policy Refinement Excerpts (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete text.)

- (a) The built environment, including but not limited to buildings, outdoor areas, signs, furniture, amplification systems, alarms, and other features and facilities, shall be designed and constructed to be welcoming to all and conveniently usable within the fullest range of human need. Main entrances, offices, classrooms, laboratories, all other assignable spaces, restrooms, and general circulation spaces shall be inclusively accessible and usable for the entire population.
- (b) Design of modifications to existing facilities must be guided by the Universal Access pattern and result in fully accessible spaces to the greatest extent feasible. Consideration also should be given to the possibility of extending a project to include other parts of the facility in order to improve the accessibility of the affected program or building. Projects that substantially renovate entire buildings or floors of buildings or sites are expected to result in a continuous barrier-free environment and not leave patches or islands of barriers.
- (c) When a program is created or relocated, the existing degree of accessibility shall not be diminished and, to the greatest extent possible, should be improved.
- (d) Major capital construction projects, including new construction and renovation that could affect the usability of a site or building, shall be reviewed by the Physical Access Committee.

Pathways and Transportation

Map: All Pathways and Routes (p. 23)

Map: Bike Paths and Racks (p. 24)

Map: Vehicle Routes and Parking (p. 25)

The maps associated with this section address the following *Campus Plan* policies and patterns:

Policy 9: Transportation

Carefully addressing transportation needs is vital to creating a cohesive, functional campus. A complete transportation policy includes coordinating transportation efforts with the larger community.

To ensure the safe, efficient, and affordable transportation needs of the campus community, all construction projects shall follow the policy refinements below.

Patterns (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete pattern text.)

- Bike Paths, Racks, and Lockers
- Local Transport Area
- Looped Local Roads
- Main Gateways
- Paths and Goals
- Pedestrian Pathways
- Peripheral Parking
- Road Crossings
- Small Parking Lots in Campus Core

Policy Refinement Excerpts - Land Use and Transportation (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete text.)

(a) The central area of campus (between Alder and Kincaid Streets on the west side, 18th Avenue on the south, Agate Street on the east, and Franklin Boulevard on the north) is primarily regarded as a pedestrian and bicycle zone. Unnecessary automobile traffic in that area is discouraged, and internal campus streets should not serve as throughways.

(b) The following priorities are established for making transportation-related decisions:

The highest priority is given to:

1. emergency vehicles, followed by:
2. pedestrians and people with disabilities,
3. bicyclists,
4. public transportation,
5. service vehicles,
6. car pools,
7. motorcycles,
8. scooters, and, lastly,
9. personal cars.

(c) The university acknowledges it has assumed responsibility to provide a reasonable level of affordable parking for students, faculty, staff, and visitors while preserving the quality of the campus and adjacent neighborhood environments and encouraging the use of alternative modes of

transportation. Thus, the university will continue to pursue programs and projects that both meet the need for affordable automobile parking and encourage alternative forms of transportation, thereby reducing the demand for automobile parking.

(d) Building projects will comply with the *UO Bicycle Management Program* and the 1991 *University of Oregon Bicycle Plan*.

(e) Activities with a high degree of public interaction will be located in peripheral locations where facilities to accommodate greater concentrations of vehicular traffic can be developed if they are not already in place.

(f) Activities that depend on frequent delivery service, especially by large trucks, will be located adjacent to major thoroughfares or sited in a way that does not require or encourage truck travel through the central campus.

Community Transportation Coordination

(a) The university adopts by reference the City of Eugene transportation plans as they pertain to the University of Oregon and adjacent lands:

- *Transplan (The Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area Transportation Plan)*, 2002; and
- *Central Area Transportation Study (CATS)*, 2004.

(b) The university adopts and reaffirms the concepts adopted as part of the *University of Oregon Long Range Campus Transportation Plan* initially adopted by the Campus Planning Committee in April 1973 and approved by the president in April 1975.

(c) In accordance with the City of Eugene code provision allowing a fifty-percent reduction in the minimum required off-street parking spaces for university uses, the university must have a Transportation Demand Management (TDM) plan approved by the city demonstrating that the use of alternative modes of transportation will reduce expected vehicle use and parking space demand. The TDM plan will establish benchmarks by which the plan's effectiveness will be monitored annually.

Design Area Special Conditions

Area-wide Space Use Comments - To the extent possible, surface parking within this region shall be minimized and developed as parking courts or plazas with emphasis on pedestrian movement. An example of this is located to the east of Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art. Another candidate for this treatment is the area between Deady and Villard Halls.

Campus Edges: 11th Avenue/Franklin Boulevard and Alder Street/Kincaid Street - Franklin Boulevard is classified as a state highway maintained by the City of Eugene. The university owns land on both sides of this busy boulevard, and development along the Franklin Boulevard edge is highly visible to the public. It is the primary automobile entrance to the university and often provides the first (and sometimes only) impression of the university for visitors and community members. Every effort should be made to locate auto parking near this high-traffic edge to avoid auto traffic in the campus core and adjacent neighborhoods.

The Alder Street/Kincaid Street edge is adjacent to a highly active university-related commercial area and Northwest Christian University. The highest levels of pedestrians, bicyclists, and bus riders enter the university from here, particularly at 13th Avenue. Providing safe routes of travel

for all modes of transportation at this very active edge is a challenge. Pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit buses have priority.

VILLARD HALL GREEN

Current Use - This area is used by pedestrians.

DADS' GATES AXIS

Current Use - The primary use of the axis is by pedestrians, with some service vehicles and autos using the few short-term parking spaces within the area.

Form - It consists partly of a service drive and partly of grassy, open space interspersed with informal plantings of conifers.

Opportunities and Constraints - Pedestrian improvements are encouraged, and parking should not be featured.

DEADY HALL WALK AXIS

Current Use - This walkway, which aligns with 12th Avenue, is used exclusively by pedestrians.

13TH AVENUE AXIS: KINCAID STREET TO UNIVERSITY STREET

Current Use - This primary axis has heavy pedestrian and bicycle use (only restricted service traffic is allowed) and connects the Heart of Campus to Kincaid Street and to the Memorial and Old Campus Quadrangles.

Pathways/Gateways - The western end of this axis is a major entry to the campus from the nearby west university business district and two major LTD bus transit stations. In some ways this is the premier campus pathway as it connects practically every aspect of the campus to each other, to the business district on the west, and to the residential areas to the east.

Opportunities and Constraints - Special attention should be given to the safety of pedestrians and bicyclists, who share this axis with service, delivery, and emergency vehicles. The design of this axis emphasizes pedestrians and bicycles; however, a system of paving is needed to delineate more clearly the paths each type of user should take in order to ensure safe movement within the axis. Landscape features such as bicycle racks, trash cans, lights, and signage can be employed to serve as indicators of these paths. (Refer to the South Central Campus Diagnosis.)

MEMORIAL QUADRANGLE

Current Use - This quadrangle is used exclusively by pedestrians.

WOMEN'S MEMORIAL QUADRANGLE

Current Use - This quadrangle is a quiet pedestrian area.

KNIGHT LIBRARY AXIS

Current Use - The primary purpose of this axis is to connect pedestrians from Kincaid Street on the

west end to the Memorial Quadrangle, the Women's Memorial Quadrangle, the University Street Axis, and finally the Straub Hall Green on the east end.

UNIVERSITY STREET AXIS: LAWRENCE HALL TO 15TH AVENUE

Current Use - The portion of the axis north from 13th Avenue (known as the Lawrence Hall view corridor) provides exclusive pedestrian access to Lawrence, Allen, and Pacific Halls. The portion of the axis from 13th to Johnson Lane crosses through the Heart of Campus and is primarily a pedestrian-use area. This portion also is used by bicycles and service vehicles and for parking, with one-way south auto traffic. From Johnson Lane to 18th Avenue the axis is open to auto and bicycle traffic, with parking and sidewalks on the street edges in much the same manner as a typical city street. The axis provides a view of Lawrence Hall.

Opportunities and Constraints

The axis, including the Heart of Campus at the intersection of 13th Avenue and University Street, is to be protected and enhanced. An effort should be made to introduce pedestrian-friendly designs (and de-emphasize the automobile) as demonstrated by the Heart of Campus project.

GERLINGER ENTRANCE GREEN

Current Use - The turnaround serves as a drop off for users of the building and contains some parking and service parking.

Opportunities and Constraints - Improvements along the edge of University Street that emphasize pedestrian movements are to be encouraged.

GERLINGER FIELD GREEN

Pathways/Gateways - The designated bicycle and pedestrian route along the southern edge of the field (part of the 15th Avenue bike route) is an important part of the east/west connection to Southwest Campus.

Opportunities and Constraints - Pedestrian and bike access shall be preserved.

FRANKLIN BOULEVARD AXIS

Use - It is intended primarily for pedestrian and bicycle use. Portions of adjacent parking and service areas project into this open space. It is adjacent to Franklin Boulevard, which is a state highway. Franklin Boulevard is used heavily by automobiles and serves as the primary automobile access to the university.

Pathways/Gateways - Franklin Boulevard is the main automobile entrance to the campus (via Agate Street). This axis contains a primary east/west pathway for pedestrians and bicyclists traveling to and through the university. This pathway continues east along Franklin Boulevard through the Agate Street Entrance Green and west along the northern edge of the Old Campus Quadrangle.

Opportunities and Constraints - Preserve and enhance pedestrian and bike access along Franklin Boulevard. Clear visual clues (preferably through design features rather than signage) identifying the university and entry or parking routes are essential. Previous gateway improvements at Agate Street and Onyx Street are examples.

Sustainable Development

Map: Sustainable Development: Energy and Stormwater (p. 26)

The map associated with this section addresses the following *Campus Plan* policies and patterns:

Policy 10: Sustainable Development

The development, repair, maintenance, and operations of the University of Oregon today have an impact on the local environment and the ability of future generations to thrive.

All development, redevelopment, and remodeling on the University of Oregon campus shall incorporate sustainable design principles including existing and future land use, landscaping, building, and transportation plans as described in the policy refinement below.

Patterns (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete pattern text.)

- Campus Trees
- Environmental Mitigation (Campus Tree Plan)
- Flexibility and Longevity
- Operable Windows
- Site Repair
- Sustainable Development
- Use Wisely What We Have
- Water Quality

Policy Refinements (Refer to the *Campus Plan* for the complete text.)

All construction projects shall adhere to the university's **Oregon Model for Sustainable Development:**

The University of Oregon Model for Sustainable Development addresses the unique aspects of campus buildings and landscapes by focusing on what matters most: ENERGY, WATER, AND PEOPLE.

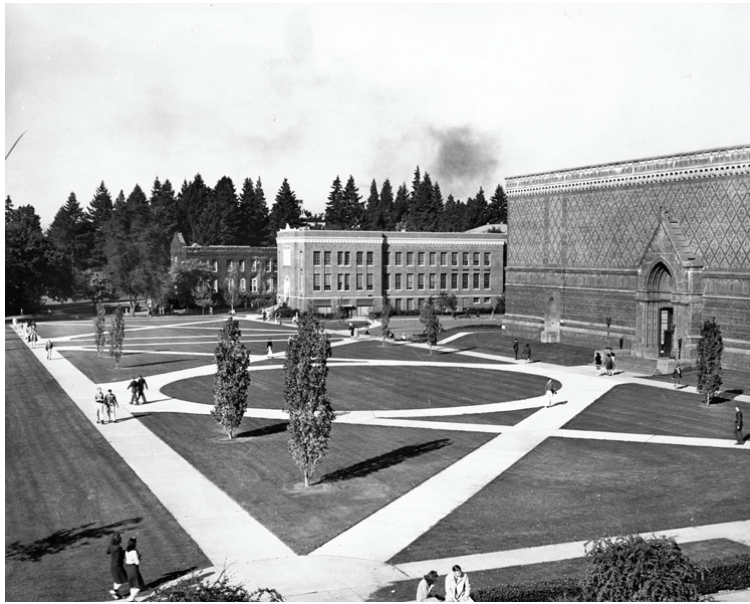
ENERGY - The university has capped total campus energy use from new development projects. This is achieved by taking a systematic campus-wide approach (as opposed to building by building). New development projects are required to achieve a state-of-the-art energy performance level—an Advanced Energy Threshold. Also, energy-savings measures are required in existing facilities to offset the resulting energy needs generated by the new projects. This will result in a net zero increase in campus energy use from new development.

WATER - The university will improve the quality of campus stormwater emitted into the region's waterways by focusing on campus areas that contribute the most to the degradation of water quality—campus streets and parking lots. New development projects are required to treat the equivalent amount of stormwater runoff as required by city code; however, some of the areas treated will be shifted outside the project site to address relatively low water quality campus areas—streets and parking lots.

PEOPLE - The university ensures sustained energy conservation habits. New development projects are required to develop a plan and implement educational/training opportunities about the building and/or landscape in order to create and sustain a shift in occupant behavior.

LEED - All new development projects must achieve Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold certification.

APPENDICES



Appendix A: Focus Group Area Tour

University of Oregon
Academic Center and Historic Core Campus Diagnosis
January 2013

Walking Tour Guide

The purpose of this tour is to collect your ideas on what is and is not working in this area of campus. The focus of the study is on the open spaces rather than the buildings.

These questions are just to get you started. Feel free to make any comments that occur to you.

As you tour the area, draw minus “-” signs on your map to indicate areas that need fixing and plus “+” signs to mark areas that you believe work well.

You may start at any point of the tour. The questions below are keyed to numbered locations on the accompanying map.

Please bring your completed tour comments to the upcoming focus group meeting.

1. Lawn space in front of the Collier House. What function does this open space serve? Do you think this is an important open space to preserve? Would it be appropriate to replace Collier House with a new academic building?
2. Women’s Memorial Quadrangle. What are the characteristics of the landscaping and historic qualities? Can you imagine additional buildings constructed to complete this quadrangle? If so, what size would they be? (You can mark problem areas and good areas on your map.)
3. University Street. Does this street work well for autos, bikes, and pedestrians? Who should get priority? Are there conflicts? (You can mark them on your map.) How well do pedestrian crossings work? How about the 15th Avenue intersection?
4. Open space between Gerlinger and the Pioneer Cemetery. Are the pedestrian and bike routes through this area safe? Do you like the look of Gerlinger Hall? How about Gerlinger Annex?

5. Gerlinger Annex plaza. How is this space used? Are there adequate seating areas? Do you like the appearance? Is the lower seating area next to the library used?

6. Area west of Knight Library. Is there adequate bike parking in this area? Would you consider this a good place to have lunch? Is the lower PLC courtyard used?

7. Johnson Lane Entrance/Kincaid Street edge. What image does the UO project to the community? Is there adequate space for pedestrians on the sidewalk? Is the entrance adequate?

8. Chapman Hall. Can you imagine an academic building or addition to the south of Chapman Hall? If so, how big? Does Memorial Quad function well as an open space? (Don't forget to mark your map.) What are the pedestrian and bike routes through this area? Are bikes appropriate on the quad?

9. 13th Avenue at the intersection of the Memorial Quadrangle. Is this an active or passive area? How well does 13th Avenue function? Where are there conflicts with bikes, pedestrians, and autos? Are service deliveries a problem? (You can mark them on your map.)

10. McKenzie Hall Plaza/Kincaid Street edge. What image does the UO project to the community? Are the street edge, plaza, and building entrances welcoming?

11. Old Campus Lane. How is this space and the adjacent sunken McKenzie Hall courtyard used? Is pedestrian, bike, and auto circulation effective?

12. 11th Avenue/Franklin Blvd Edge. What image does the UO project to the community? Do you feel safe? What is the quality of the landscaping and retaining wall?

13. Old Campus Quad. What are the characteristics of the landscaping and historic qualities? How is the quad used? Do you feel safe? Is this an active or passive area?

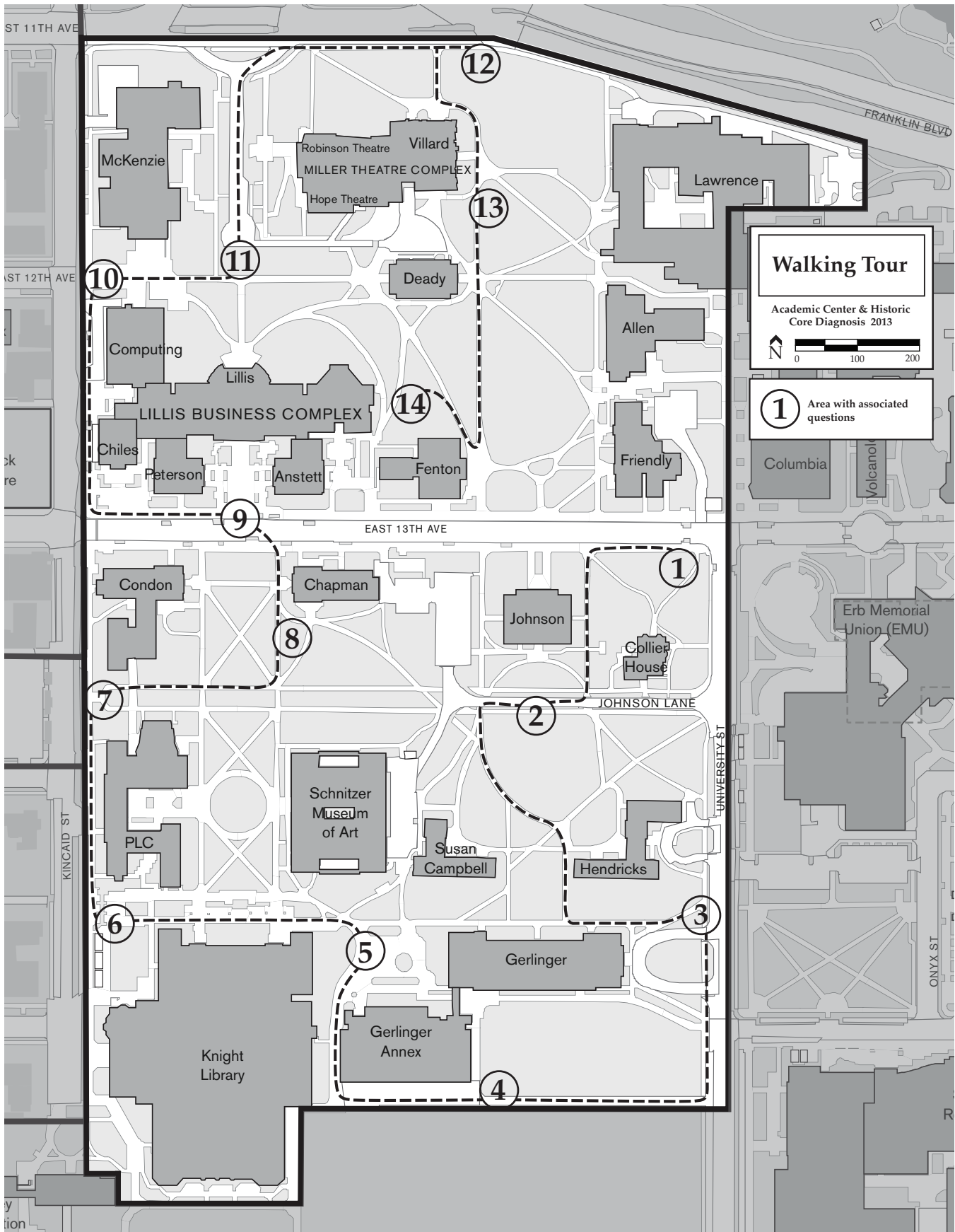
14. Landscaped Area North of Fenton Hall. What function does this space serve? Do you think this is an important open space to preserve? Can you imagine an addition to Fenton Hall?

15. Overall, where would you take a visitor if you were touring this part of campus? What areas would you avoid? Where do you spend time yourself in this part of campus? Why? (You can add minus signs to problem areas on your map and plus signs to those you like.)

16. Other comments. (For example, are there places where service deliveries, parking, or landscaping is a problem? Are there areas that need more seating?)

*Questions? Call Christine Thompson at 6-5572 or e-mail cthomps@oregon.edu
Please bring your completed tour comments to the upcoming focus group meeting. We will be
compiling comments on shared area maps. Also, you are invited to turn your comments in.*

Thank you! Academic Center and Historic Core Diagnosis



Walking Tour

Academic Center & Historic Core Diagnosis 2013

0 100 200

1 Area with associated questions

Appendix B: Building Use Categories

Building Use - May 1012

B0028A	CASCADE ANNEX WEST	4,646	0042	OREGON HALL	69,646
	9401 SCIENCE STORES	2,460		7464 MULTICULTURAL ACAD SUCCESS	8,932
	9402 TECHNICAL SCIENCE ADMIN	2,186		7465 FIRST-YEAR PROGRAMS	5,477
B0028B	CASCADE ANNEX EAST	4,552		7469 DEAN OF STUDENTS	4,865
	1914 GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES	3,293		7470 UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES	4,619
	8170 ENVIRON'L HEALTH & SAFETY	434		7471 STUDENT AFFAIRS, DIV. OF	3,324
	Non-departmental (8312, 9020, 9030)	825		8113 ACADEMIC ADVISING	3,084
B0047	CASCADE HALL	40,715		8122 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	2,793
	20 LIBRARY SYSTEM	6,233		8125 ACCESSIBLE EDUCATION CENTER	2,031
	76 JOINT GEN'L/GEOL CLASSRM	732		8210 BUSINESS AFFAIRS	1,713
	1914 GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES	20,746		8220 ADMISSIONS	1,672
	Non-departmental (8312, 9020, 9030)	13,004		8221 REGISTRAR	996
B0036	COLUMBIA HALL	24,893		8222 FINANCIAL AID	996
	99 GENERAL CLASSROOMS	6,128		8223 ENROLLMENT MANAGEMENT	964
	1905 CHEMISTRY	6,058		8255 TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES	879
	1914 GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES	3,100		9040 INACTIVE	61
	1915 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES PROG	1,172		Undefined	4,186
	2206 GEOGRAPHY	570		Non-departmental (8312, 9020, 9030)	23,054
	Non-departmental (8312, 9020, 9030)	7,865	B0035	PACIFIC HALL	110,029
B0044	DESCHUTES HALL	24,937		290 ARCHIT'RE & ALLIED ARTS	14,036
	701 COMPUTER & INFO SCIENCE	16,641		9264 INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION (IE2)	13,877
	Non-departmental (8312, 9020, 9030)	8,296		99 GENERAL CLASSROOMS	6,582
B0040	HUESTIS HALL	54,905		9402 TECHNICAL SCIENCE ADMIN	6,410
	401 BIOLOGY	20,989		1101 YAMADA LANGUAGE CTR	5,721
	2001 PSYCHOLOGY	8,170		201 CENTER FOR HOUSING INNOVATION	3,910
	9262 ZFISH RSCH PROG (NEUROSCI)	5,105		9385 AMERICAN ENGLISH INST	3,354
	9280 INST NEUROSCIENCE	135		1902 PHYSICS	3,020
	Non-departmental (8312, 9020, 9030)	20,506		1914 GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES	2,449
B0038	KLAMATH HALL/SCIENCE LIBRARY	142,783		2206 GEOGRAPHY	1,723
	20 LIBRARY SYSTEM	45,989		1120 ROMANCE LANGUAGES	1,344
	30 INFORMATION SERVICES	25,533		401 BIOLOGY	911
	401 BIOLOGY	17,648		9401 SCIENCE STORES	850
	416 INST MOLEC BIOLOGY	8,802		9220 SUSTAINABLE ENVIRON INST	715
	701 COMPUTER & INFO SCIENCE	3,413		1905 CHEMISTRY	672
	844 HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY	2,072		8170 ENVIRON'L HEALTH & SAFETY	509
	1905 CHEMISTRY	1,823		84 JOINT GEN'L/YAMADA CTR	463
	4910 VETERINARY SERVICES	1,105		416 INST MOLEC BIOLOGY	426
	8170 ENVIRON'L HEALTH & SAFETY	650		1915 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES PROG	285
	9275 CAMCOR	311		4903 CAS ASSIGNABLE	217
	9276 OREGON CTR FOR OPTICS	111		9040 INACTIVE	165
	9040 INACTIVE	13		Non-departmental (8255, 8311, 8312, 9020, 9030)	42390
	Non-departmental (8312, 9020, 9030)	35313	B0045	STREISINGER HALL	42,346
B0040A	LORRY I. LOKEY LABORATORIES	23,905		416 INST MOLEC BIOLOGY	20,078
	9262 ZFISH RSCH PROG (NEUROSCI)	12,097		4910 VETERINARY SERVICES	6,072
	9270 MATERIALS SCIENCE INST	2,303		9262 ZFISH RSCH PROG (NEUROSCI)	1,215
	9275 CAMCOR	1,580		9280 INST NEUROSCIENCE	156
	9280 INST NEUROSCIENCE	1,138		401 BIOLOGY	112
	9889 LEASED TO OUTSIDE	379		9040 INACTIVE	482
	Non-departmental (8312, 9020, 9030)	6,408		Non-departmental (8312, 9010, 9020, 9030)	14,231
B0037	ONYX BRIDGE/ENV HEALTH	49,472	B0046	WILLAMETTE HALL	106,060
	201 CENTER FOR HOUSING INNOVATION	11,471		99 GENERAL CLASSROOMS	4,123
	290 ARCHIT'RE & ALLIED ARTS	9,568		416 INST MOLEC BIOLOGY	8,689
	401 BIOLOGY	5,674		1902 PHYSICS	7,029
	416 INST MOLEC BIOLOGY	2,277		1905 CHEMISTRY	5,927
	1902 PHYSICS	871		1925 INST THEORETICAL SCIENCE	4,123
	1905 CHEMISTRY	739		8220 ADMISSIONS	3,042
	8170 ENVIRON'L HEALTH & SAFETY	502		9270 MATERIALS SCIENCE INST	834
	9264 INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION (IE2)	491		9276 OREGON CTR FOR OPTICS	137
	9385 AMERICAN ENGLISH INST	455		Non-departmental (8311, 8312, 9020, 9030)	42565
	9401 SCIENCE STORES	387	B0015	VOLCANOLOGY	16,548
	Non-departmental (8312, 9020, 9030)	17,037		76 JOINT GEN'L/GEOL CLASSRM	6,740
				99 GENERAL CLASSROOMS	4,842
				1902 PHYSICS	553
				1914 GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES	499
				2206 GEOGRAPHY	43
				Non-departmental (8312, 9020, 9030)	3781

Appendix C: On-campus Tree Species Native to the Willamette Valley¹

Based upon the Campus Tree Plan & Atlas of Trees		
<i>Abies grandis</i>	grand fir	
<i>Acer circinatum</i>	vine maple	
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	big-leaf maple	
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	red alder	
<i>rhombifolia</i>	white alder	
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	madrone	
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	incense cedar	
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	dogwood	
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	hazel	
<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	hawthorne	
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> (F.oregana)	Oregon ash	
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> ²	ponderosa pine	
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	cottonwood	
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	bitter chokecherry	
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	
<i>Quercus garryana</i> ²	Oregon white oak	
<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	California black oak	
<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	cascara buckthorn	
<i>Salix lasiandra</i> ³	pacific willow	
<i>scouleriana</i>	scouler willow	
<i>sessilifolia</i>	northwest willow	
<i>sitchensis</i>	sitka willow	
<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	pacific (western) yew	
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	western red cedar	
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	western hemlock	

1 The definition of species native to the Willamette Valley is based upon:

- The Green Guide: Eugene's Natural Landscape, by Henry W. Lawrence, Ann P. Bettman, Eugene, Or: A.P. Bettman, c. 1982
- Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington, by Jerry F. Franklin and C. T. Dyrness, Portland, Or., Pacific Northwest Forest & Range Experiment Station, Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1973.
- Trees to Know in Oregon, by Edward C. Jensen and Charles R. Ross, Corvallis, OR: Oregon State University Extension Service and Oregon Dept. of Forestry, 1994.

2 Trees native to the Willamette Valley are not necessarily well suited to the micro conditions on campus. For example, most ponderosa pines are more suited to forested areas in higher elevations. There may be a subspecies known as the valley pine that is more suited to the valley floor, but it is not identified in the campus tree data. In addition, many native species, such as the Oregon white oak, are better suited in undisturbed sites, making it very difficult to transplant and establish them in a campus environment.

3 Native willow species, e.g. those in the Millrace area, are not identified in campus tree data. Also, many are considered shrubs, e.g. piper willows.