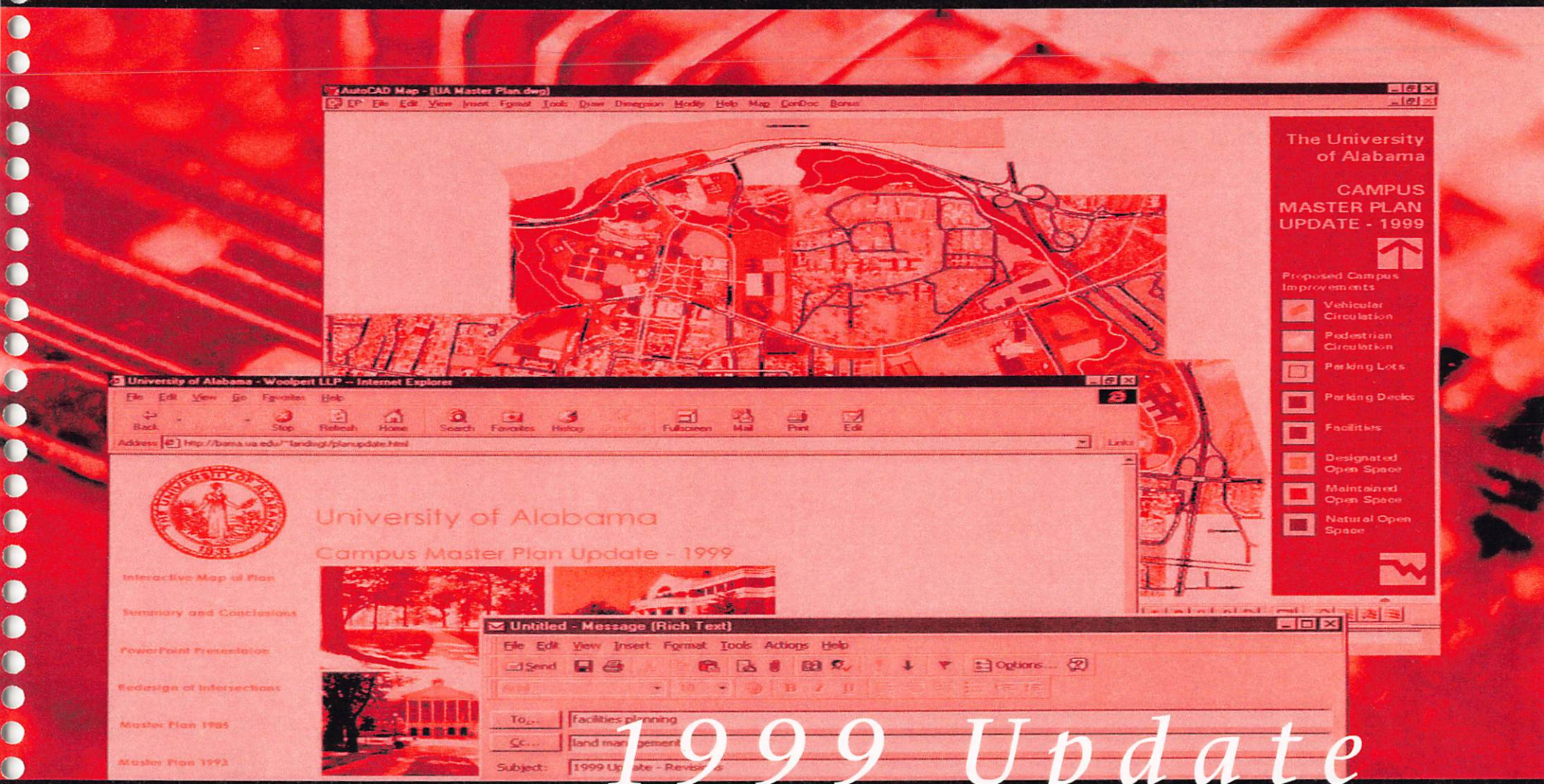
The University of Alabama
Campus Master Plan



1999 Update

Woolpert LLP
Mobile, Alabama • Dayton, Ohio

The cover of the 1999 Update illustrates the use of digital technologies for its development and production. The image is a composite of a plan shown in AutoCAD, the UA web site viewed in a web browser, and an e-mail message.

The 1999 Update: Using the Latest Technology to Enrich a Long Tradition of Campus Planning

The 1999 Update is part of a process which started in 1829 when William Nichols envisioned the first campus master plan for The University of Alabama. However, both the process and the product of this update have used some of the latest computer and digital technologies available. Consequently, the document that follows is a product of both rich tradition and cutting-edge technology.

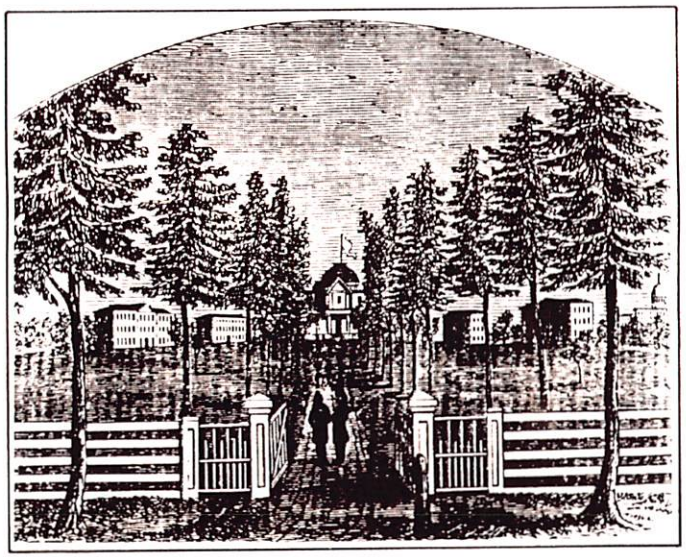
Active participation of the campus and surrounding community has been a hallmark of campus planning at The University of Alabama, and advances in software and internet technologies have provided increased opportunities for involvement and interaction. The use of "real-time" planning, using images generated with laptop computers and digital projection equipment, enabled participants to be actively involved in plan proposals as they were being developed. Posting meeting summaries and plan graphics on the University's web site broadened the access to the planning process as it occured. E-mail communications from campus, area residents, and alumni provided many opportunities for comments and suggestions that were incorporated in the planning.

People and dialogue are always the most important part of a successful planning process. Technology increased their opportunities for involvement in the process. The result is a 1999 Update that is an interactive document which has benefited from an active and involved collaboration.

Contents

The Quadrangle

Background



The University of Alabama—the early years.

The University of Alabama is rich in history and tradition. The institution has a strong foundation in planning, starting with the earliest campus master plan envisioned in 1829 by State Architect William Nichols. In 1907, this foundation was strengthened by the Greater University Plan that located Smith, Comer and Morgan Halls, and again in 1922 by the Million Dollar Campaign Plan. Campus planning continued to guide the growing university through the 40s, 50s, and 60s, culminating with the 10-year Greater University Development Program that kept pace with the period of ambitious growth which lasted until the 1970s.

Enrollment at The University of Alabama has grown from 12,000 students to ~~more than 20,000~~ approximately 19,000 in the last two decades. Along with the increased student population, the automobile has also had a significant impact on the physical expansion of the campus. In response to this growth, many infrastructure and physical improvements have been successfully completed recently to lessen this impact and maintain a pedestrian-oriented core campus around the Quadrangle.

Campus Master Plan—1985

The most recent period of campus planning and growth has occurred since 1985. That year the Board of Trustees adopted The University of Alabama Campus Master Plan after a yearlong planning process involving the campus community, adjacent institutions, and the local community. Extensive involvement with university committees, campus-wide forums, the surrounding community, and adjacent institutions provided opportunities for valuable participation in a meaningful and collegial planning process.

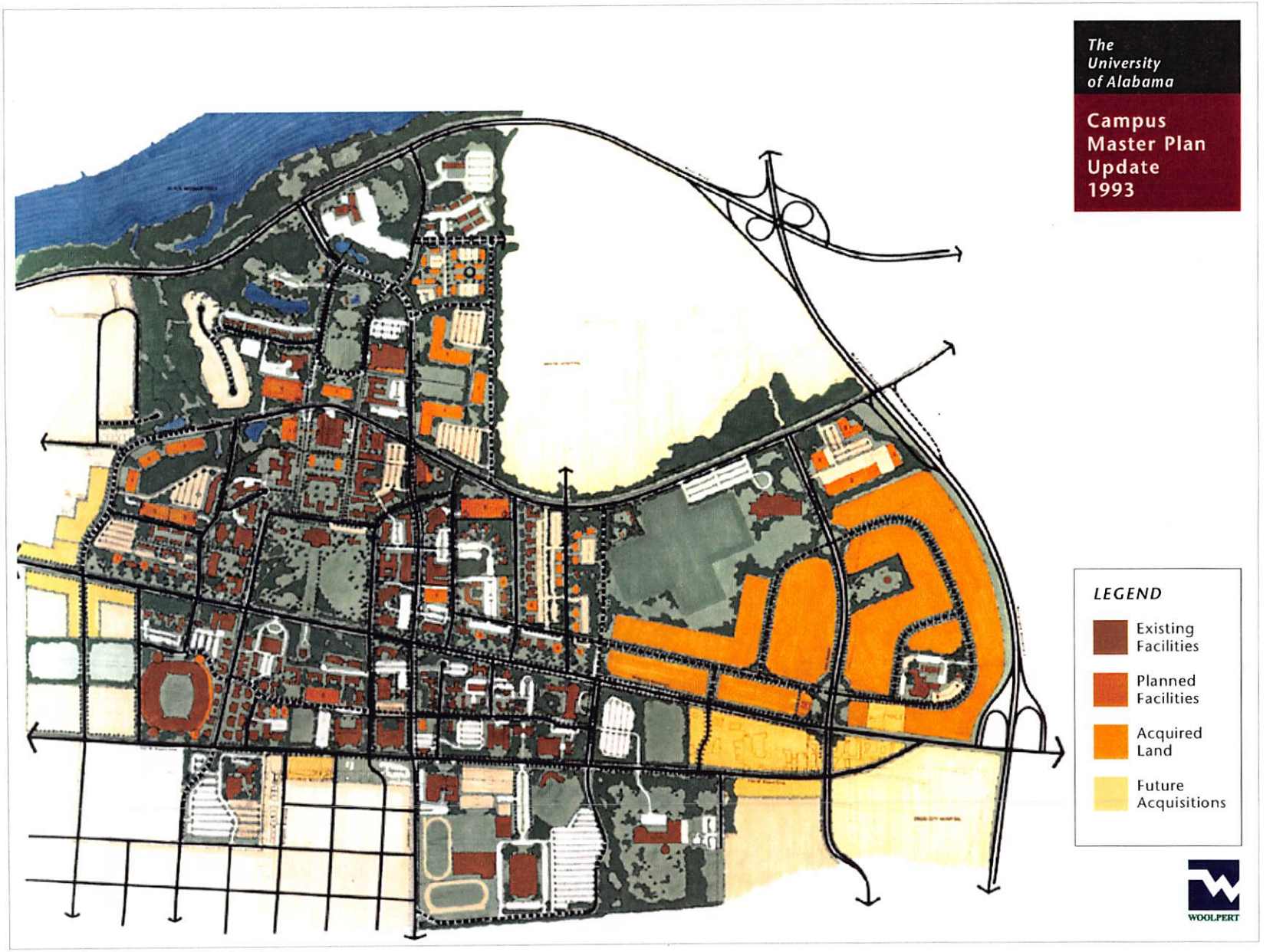
In 1985 the plan proposals, a detailed implementation strategy, and a capital improvement plan budget were integrated to complement the University's capital budgeting process (the section from the 1985 Campus Master Plan, entitled "Administration of the Campus Master Plan and Recommended Planning and Design Guidelines," is included in Appendix C). These guidelines were included as a part of the 1985 Plan to establish administrative procedures and requirements for increasing continuity in the appearance of campus buildings and grounds. With these additional guidelines, the 1985 Campus Master Plan contributed successfully to guiding campus improvements throughout an eight-year period of significant growth and physical expansion during which enrollment increased from 16,000 to 20,000 students.

Campus Master Plan

Campus Master Plan—1993 Update

The Campus Master Plan—1993 Update built upon the success of the 1985 plan. A broad-based campus participation process involving university committees, students, and campus-wide forums provided opportunities to review and evaluate campus growth since 1985, and plan for future buildings and campus improvements. In particular, the process focused on a key recommendation included in the 1985 Plan: the closing of McCorvey Drive from Capstone Drive to Campus Drive, and Seventh Avenue from Campus Drive to Capstone Drive. This recommendation—creating two pedestrian corridors in the center of the campus, the Crimson and White Promenades—was reaffirmed and included in the 1993 Update. The updated plan also included recommendations for locating new buildings, roadway and parking improvements, new campus entrances, and the expansion of the campus onto land acquired from the adjacent Bryce State Hospital. The capital plan budget also was updated based on the new plan proposals and priorities determined as a part of the planning process.

The 1985 Plan and 1993 Update have been used by the University to guide campus growth through a period of significant building activity and campus improvement. The success of the planning process facilitated by Woolpert has been based on the participatory process and active involvement of the university community. Plan graphics and the planning issues, goals, and objectives that were a part of the 1985 Campus Master Plan and Campus Master Plan—1993 Update are included in this current document.



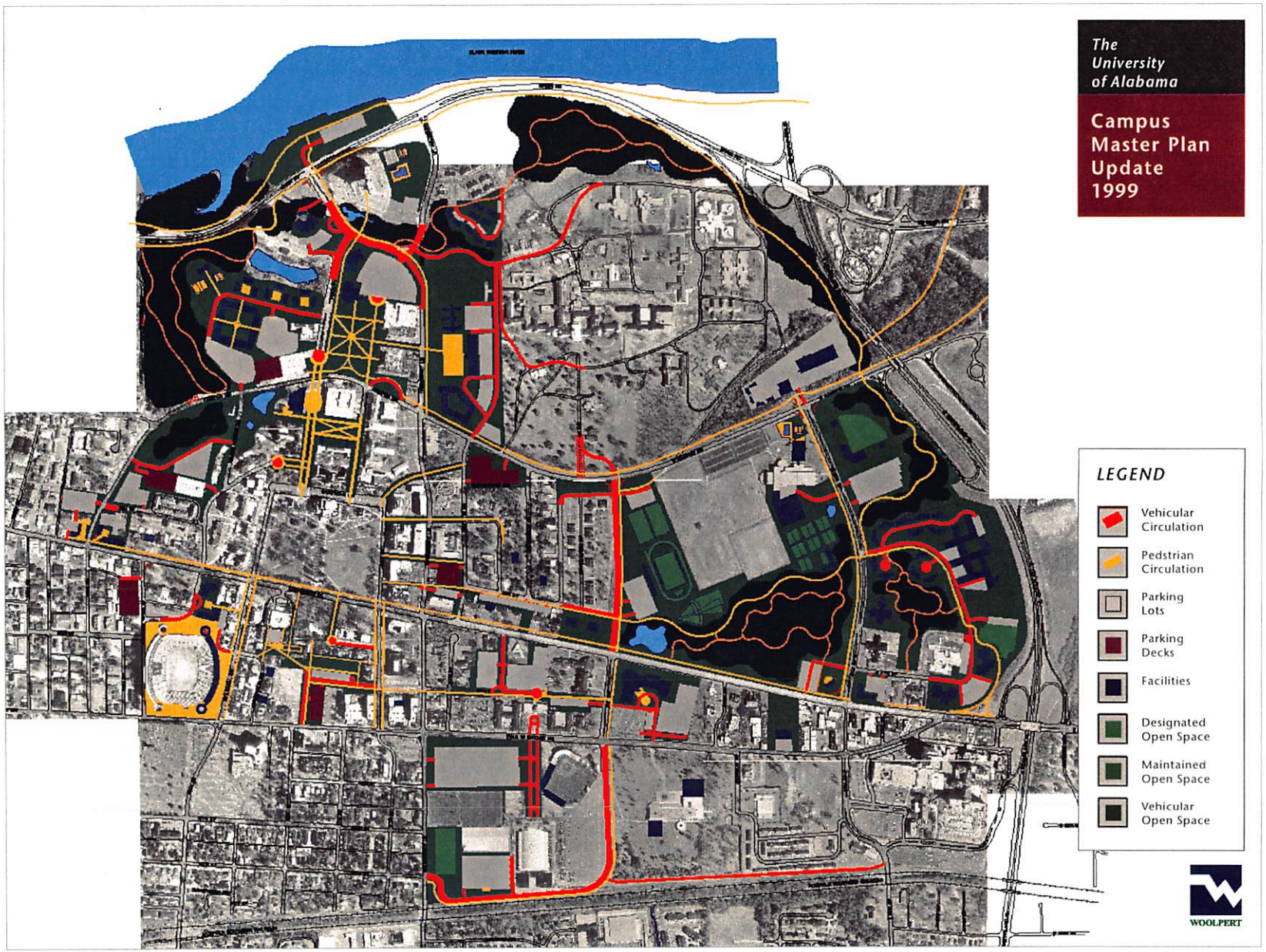
Campus Master Plan

Campus Master Plan—1999 Update

Since the Campus Master Plan—1993 Update was accepted by the Board of Trustees, the University has completed many campus improvements developed in accordance with the master plan including infrastructure, facility, and open space projects. The Athletic Facilities Master Plan, incorporating land in the East Campus and around Coleman Coliseum, was prepared by HOK Sports in 1997. Continuing in its commitment to actively plan for the future, The University of Alabama again conducted a campus wide planning process for updating the plan in 1999. The approach and process for the Campus Master Plan—1999 Update have been consistent with previous planning efforts.

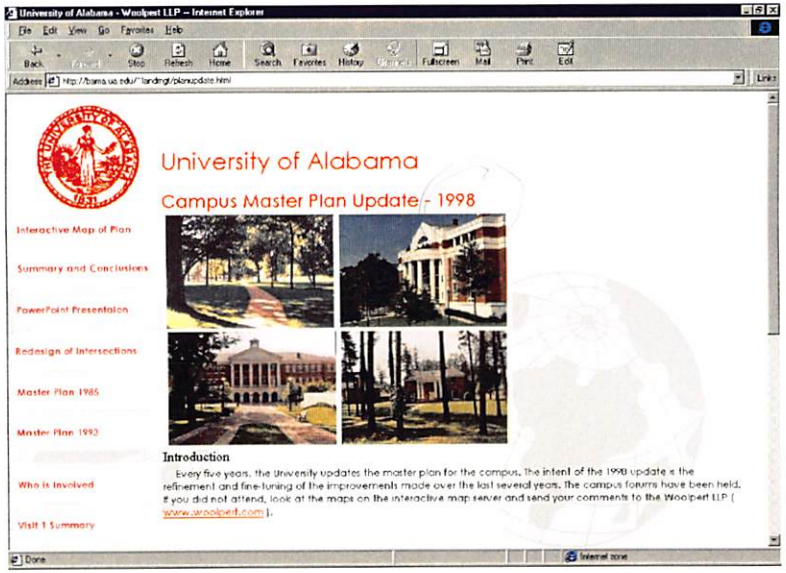
An in-depth study of traffic circulation and parking was incorporated in the scope of work for the 1999 Update. This study evaluated existing traffic operations along several major campus thoroughfares, provided analysis of on-street and off-street parking lot areas on campus, and also studied traffic circulation at approximately twelve key intersections on campus. Preliminary plans for seven of the intersections were prepared as a part of the Campus Master Plan and are included in the 1999 Update.

The more detailed traffic study report, entitled "Campus Circulation and Parking Assessment," was prepared by Skipper Consulting, Inc. for Woolpert and The University of Alabama and is a companion document to the updated plan. The plan proposals and recommendations are incorporated in the updated master plan.



Campus Master Plan

Planning Process



Computer Aided Planning and Design for the Campus Master Plan Update included interactive presentations on The University of Alabama's web site.

Campus master planning is both a visionary and problem-solving process consisting of several related steps or phases. Following a structured and open process ensures that the plan which is developed reflects past and current conditions, and charts a course for future improvements and requirements based on the mission, goals, and objectives of the institution.

The planning process for the 1999 Update was conducted from April through November 1998 and included four on-campus visits. During these visits, members of the Planning Team—including Skipper Consulting, Inc.—conducted working meetings with university committees, interviewed university officials, and held open campus forums for obtaining ideas and comments from the campus community at large.

The committees that participated in the planning process included the Campus Master Plan Committee, Resource and Priorities Committee, Parking Services, Safety Committee, Faculty Senate, and the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association. University organizations and departments included Facilities Planning & Design Services, Land Management, Student Affairs, Housing and Residential Life, Athletics, and Public Safety.

The Planning Team also met with the University Provost and Deans, and worked with members of the campus and external community including Bryce State Hospital, DCH, the City of Tuscaloosa Planning and

Engineering Departments, and the Tuscaloosa Transportation Department. Campus wide forums and informal discussion groups also took place throughout the process.

These activities took place from May 4-7, July 27-30, and September 5-8, 1998. A presentation also was made to the University Administration including the President, Provost, Vice Presidents, and representatives of the Board of Trustees on August 26, 1998.

Participation through Technology - Computer Aided Planning and Design

In previous campus planning programs, static, paper-based documents required time for preparation, development, graphic presentation, and review. The ability to present ideas, identify and prepare concepts, and review and discuss the proposals was time consuming and fragmented owing to the preparation of plan illustrations, which were accomplished between campus visits.

Advances in technology and the availability of digital aerial photographic mapping were an important part of the 1999 Update, and contributed to increased participation, "hands-on" involvement, and accessibility to the planning process. New technology, small and powerful personal computers, and new software capabilities have been combined to provide the opportunity for dynamic planning as a part of the 1999 Update. The application of technology allowed broad-based participation and involvement in the process on a "real-time" basis. This approach and the creative use of technology were extensively used in all campus meetings and forums to facilitate the planning process. The following methodology was used to support the process:

- Digital aerial photography and topographic mapping of the campus and surrounding area was obtained from the city of Tuscaloosa. The digital mapping was downloaded into computer files to provide a computer-based, scale-accurate base map for planning and more detailed preliminary design activities. This mapping can be manipulated, projected, and plotted in hard copy at varying scales and levels of detail to support the master planning process.

- AutoDesk software (AutoCAD Release 14) was used to "draw" plan proposals ranging from large-scale land use concepts to detailed, small scale site plans and preliminary design solutions showing campus landscape, topographic features, building footprints, parking, traffic and pedestrian circulation site-specific graphic information and plans.

- The campus and adjacent areas were organized in quadrants, based on the prevailing type and character of existing campus development and land use. This enabled the Woolpert planning team members, using computer-driven projection equipment, to project the images of the campus mapping and plan at the varying scales and details

necessary to explore existing conditions (as illustrated by the aerial photography and topographic mapping).

- This graphic source provided a dynamic base map and plan illustration for adding/deleting uses and facilities considered in the planning. Alternative plan proposals (from large-scale overviews to small-scale details) could be illustrated and viewed to facilitate review and discussion in an open or group setting, encouraging "real-time" participation in the planning. Laser light pointers were used by the participants to suggest, delineate, and promote various solutions, which were illustrated on the spot, incorporated in the graphic plan, and could be discussed and refined as they were being developed.

- As concepts evolved and were developed in more detailed form, the alternative concepts and variety of images could be saved and reviewed as a part of completing the agreed-upon plan and layout.

- The university web site was used to graphically display the plan as a work in progress, including the comments recorded in written text format to describe the issues and record of discussions that were taking place during the meetings and forums.

- This information was accessible on the web site, in a timely manner, to provide opportunities for ongoing discussion throughout the process. E-mail communication provided the opportunity for participants and observers of the process, as well as the campus community, interested alumni, and other parties, to communicate with members of the Planning Team.

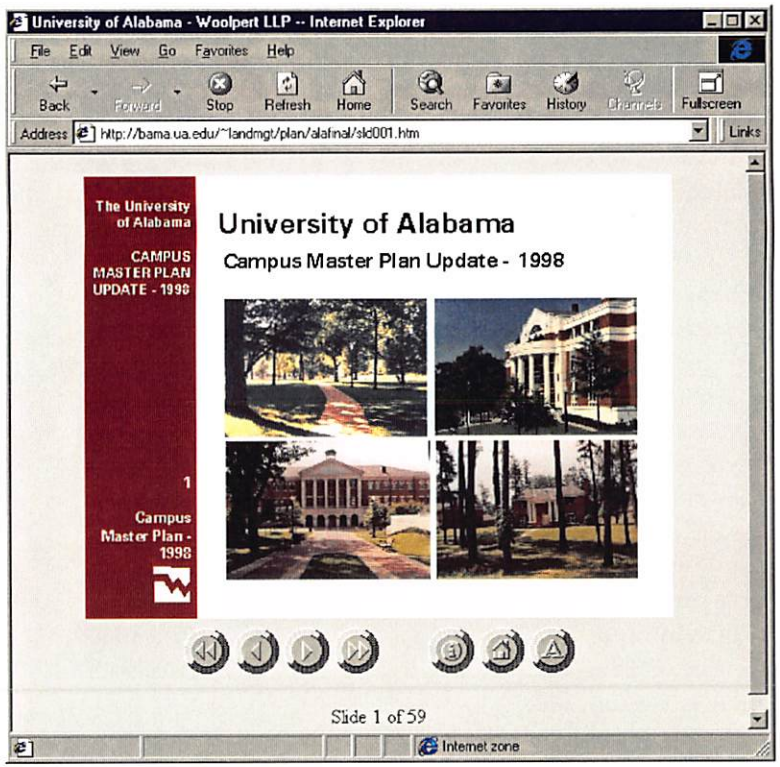
- As the plan was revised and updated, current information was downloaded onto the web site to keep the information up to date and available for review.

The application of this technology and approach has helped to produce a dynamic, readily accessible plan document that can be used to guide plan implementation. The availability of the plan on the university web site permits and encourages a high level of participation in the ongoing process of improving the campus and adapting to changing requirements. While the method of plan preparation and presentation has been advanced by technology, active participation, discussion, and the participatory process remain the keys to successful master planning.

The formulation of the Campus Master Plan—1999 Update progressed through the following related work phases:

Inventory and Analysis—Current knowledge about the existing campus physical situation was gathered through the following activities:

- Conducting interviews and meetings with Facilities Planning & Design Services, Land Management, Parking Services, Safety, Student



As the 1999 Update was being developed, online presentations were available on the UA website. Students, faculty, and staff were encouraged to e-mail their comments to the planning team.

Affairs, Housing and Residential Life, Athletics, community officials, and representatives of adjacent institutions

- Meeting with university committees and offices; conducting campus forums

- Completing walking and driving tours of the campus and adjacent area; preparing photographic inventories of campus; reviewing campus aerial photographs; and obtaining plans for projects completed since 1993

- Obtaining information about projects in the planning and design phase.

The Campus Master Plan—1999 Update also included an inventory and analysis, study of specific roadways and intersections, and plan proposals for improving campus traffic circulation and parking. Skipper Consulting, Inc. of Birmingham performed this work. The report, "University of Alabama Campus Circulation and Parking Assessment," is a companion piece to the 1999 Update.

Planning and Design Framework—Each of the four campus visits involved committee meetings, campus forums and comment sessions, and on-campus planning and design sessions which helped to identify planning issues and opportunities, establish goals, and discuss objectives

for the updated plan. Two presentations to the Administration also were a part of the planning process. The use of a computer/projection aided "real-time", interactive planning process contributed to increased participation in the planning process and helped to define concepts for the framework of the master plan.

Alternative Plan Concepts—An important part of the formulation of the campus master plan update involved "hands on" participation of the campus and external community in the planning and design activities. Plan concepts and preliminary site plan designs were outlined during the on-campus meetings and further developed between meetings for review during subsequent visits. As the concepts and alternative plan approaches were identified, illustrated, and discussed, they were evaluated and incorporated into the recommended plan.

The same approach was followed in the development of the traffic circulation and parking proposals. Schematic design level concepts and layouts were prepared for the proposed roadway and intersection improvements.

Recommended Campus Master Plan—1999 Update—The plan proposals and recommendations were incorporated in the Recommended Plan, which evolved as a work-in-progress owing to the use of computer aided design, data storage, and access on the university web site. The plan proposals have been discussed throughout the on-campus meetings, forums, and web site reviews.

E-mail communication between the campus community and the Planning Team has enabled ongoing participation, dialogue, and a timely discourse that hopefully will be continued throughout the course of each year (versus a periodic dialogue which occurred every five years as a part of the updating process). The interactive process is encouraging access to a continuing, contemporaneous plan which will contribute to increased awareness of the plan and ultimately help guide its implementation.

Final Report and Plan Documentation—The Recommended Campus Master Plan—1999 Update will be available in a number of formats. In the past, reports were presented as a static, printed document using graphic illustrations and written text in a hard copy format. The 1999 Update will be available on the university web site, in a hard copy format, and on CD-ROM. The illustrated graphic plan data base also has been downloaded on the University Land Management Office's computer data base and can be plotted in map form, at any scale for the entire campus, or for any area of the campus. This accessibility will facilitate reference to the plan as required. As revisions are considered and updated, they will be incorporated into this computer-based file. The Campus Master Plan will be able to be kept up-to-date, and will be available for distribution on a timely basis.

Campus Functional Classification and Organization

Campus Functional Classification
Beginning with the planning process and approach that guided the formulation of the Campus Master Plan -1985, the physical setting of the campus has been organized into three functional classifications. This approach was followed in the 1993 Update, and has been continued in the 1999 Update. The three functional classifications are based on the purpose and use of the campus land and infrastructure. Each has different characteristics.

The classifications are Circulation (vehicular, parking, service, pedestrian and bicycle), Open Space (formal and informal spaces, quadrangles, plazas, landscaped areas, gathering spaces, natural areas, and athletic, intramural, and play fields), and Facilities (buildings and structures).

Circulation - Circulation-related infrastructure includes roadways serving the campus and surrounding area, service areas, parking, walkways, plazas, building entrance areas, and dedicated bikeways. Circulation planning requires coordination with university, community, and state organizations such as the Parking and Traffic Committees, Facilities Planning, Construction Administration, City of Tuscaloosa Community Development and Engineering, City of Tuscaloosa Department of Transportation, Bryce State Hospital, DCH Regional Medical Center, and the Alabama Department of Transportation.

Circulation uses serve as the "skeleton" or "linear framework" that provide access to the campus open spaces and facilities. They are critical to the operation of the campus. Accordingly, the 1999 Update includes a more detailed study of campus circulation and parking, and recommendations for roadway and intersection, parking, pedestrian and bicycle route improvements. This work was coordinated by Woolpert and Skipper Consulting.

Open Space - Campus Open Space includes a variety of formal and informal spaces such as lawn areas, play fields and athletic facilities, plazas (landscaped and hard surfaced), wooded and natural areas, and undeveloped areas.

Open Space provides the physical setting of the campus landscape, and includes a variety of types and sizes of spaces designed for different functions and uses. Open spaces form the connections that tie things together, and serve as settings within which campus buildings are situated and planned.

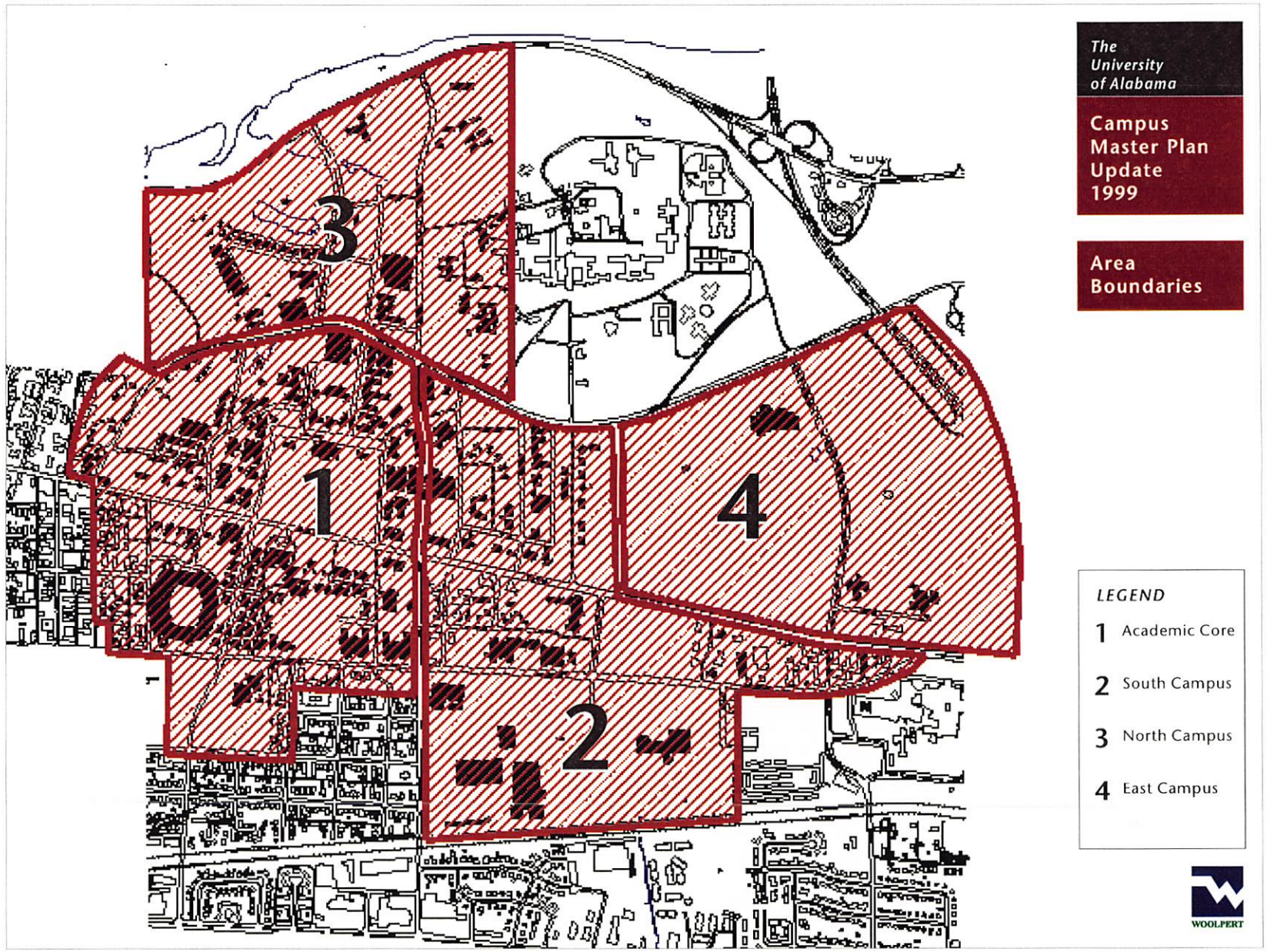
The 1999 Update placed additional emphasis on open space recommendations and the development of planned and managed open space corridors throughout the campus.

Facilities - Facilities include all the buildings and structures (such as utility substations) on campus.

Campus Organization and Planning Framework

In 1993 and in 1998, the campus was organized and delineated in four areas or "zones" for planning purposes. While the rationale and approach were, in part, based on the functional differences in the use of the four areas, in 1998 this approach was continued to provide manageable graphic file sizes for the computer database. In the 1999 Update, the four areas are referred to as the Academic Core, South Campus, North Campus, and East Campus. In 1993 the corresponding areas were respectively referred to as the Central Campus, South Campus, North Campus, and East Campus (see page 15).

A summary description of each of these areas, their general character and use, and the planning issues and considerations discussed throughout the planning process follows. Graphic illustrations and photographs of each area also are included to convey the character of the campus physical setting.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Area Boundaries
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WOOLPERT

Amelia Gayle Gorgas Library

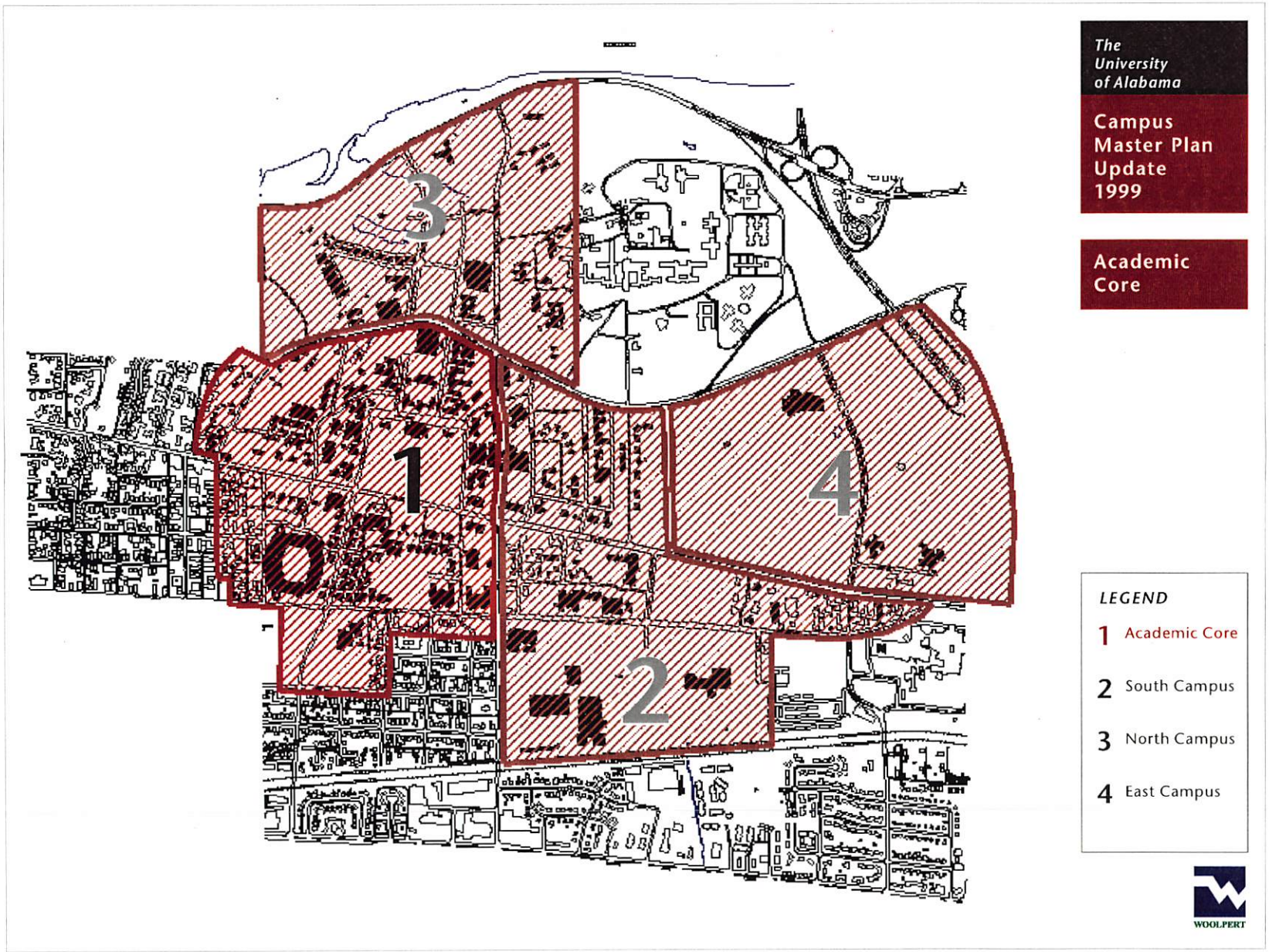
Improved pedestrian walkway at Stadium Drive

Academic Core: Academic, Administrative, and Student Living

This area includes the most densely developed and oldest portion of the campus including the historic Quadrangle. The Academic Core is generally bounded by Campus Drive and Tenth Avenue on the west; Bryant-Denny Stadium, the Julia Tutwiler Residence Hall complex, and Paul W. Bryant Drive on the south; Hackberry Lane on the east; and Campus Drive on the north as shown on page 17.

The classical appearance and strong, positive image of The University of Alabama are the result of the formal arrangement of the buildings and open spaces of the traditional, historic academic core of the campus. This area is visually dominated by the Quadrangle, Denny Chimes, Amelia Gayle Gorgas Library, President's Mansion, Bryant-Denny Stadium, traditional academic buildings, tree-lined University Boulevard, sorority row, and Tutwiler Residence Hall complex.

Primary roadways serving the Academic Core include University Boulevard, Paul W. Bryant Drive, Hackberry Lane, and Campus Drive. Many campus streets, drives, and pedestrian walkways also serve this area and radiate from the central core of the campus.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Hackberry Lane—Gordon Palmer Hall

Walkway—Bruno Business Library to Quadrangle

The Academic Core consists of level terrain, is dominated by pedestrian and vehicular activity, and is largely developed. Opportunities for new development will be limited to the selective addition/renovation of existing buildings, in-fill development, improvement of the internal blocks where so much pedestrian activity takes place, enhancements to the campus landscape, consolidation of existing parking and increased parking supply, and pedestrian-oriented and bicycle circulation improvements. Existing conflicts between vehicular traffic, bicycles, and pedestrians can be reduced by continuing to plan and enhance the Academic Core as a "pedestrian preferential" area. This is in keeping with one of the primary goals for the 1999 Update: the enhancement of the campus and facilities to encourage additional student activity and use of the campus.

The Four Points Hotel

Football Complex—Practice Area

South Campus: Academic, Student Living, and Athletics

The South Campus is the other largely developed area of the campus. This irregularly shaped area is located to the east of Hackberry Lane between Campus Drive on the north and the rail lines on the south. It is further framed and defined by the DCH complex on the east, Paul W. Bryant Drive, and Bryce Lawn Drive, as shown on the following page.

Primary roadways serving the South Campus include Campus Drive, Hackberry Lane, University Boulevard, Paul W. Bryant Drive, and Bryce Lawn Drive.

Land uses found within this area include the following: academic buildings, student living areas predominated by fraternity housing and student apartments, athletic facilities, and open space.

Examples of facilities located within the South Campus include the Russell Student Health Center, Alumni Hall, Aquatic Center and Natatorium. Other significant buildings include The Four Points Hotel, Paul W. Bryant Museum, Bryant Conference Center, Moody Music Building, Athletic Complex (Coleman Coliseum, Bailey Track Stadium, Crisp Indoor Facility, Football Complex, and Sewell-Thomas Baseball Field), and the Alabama Law Center.

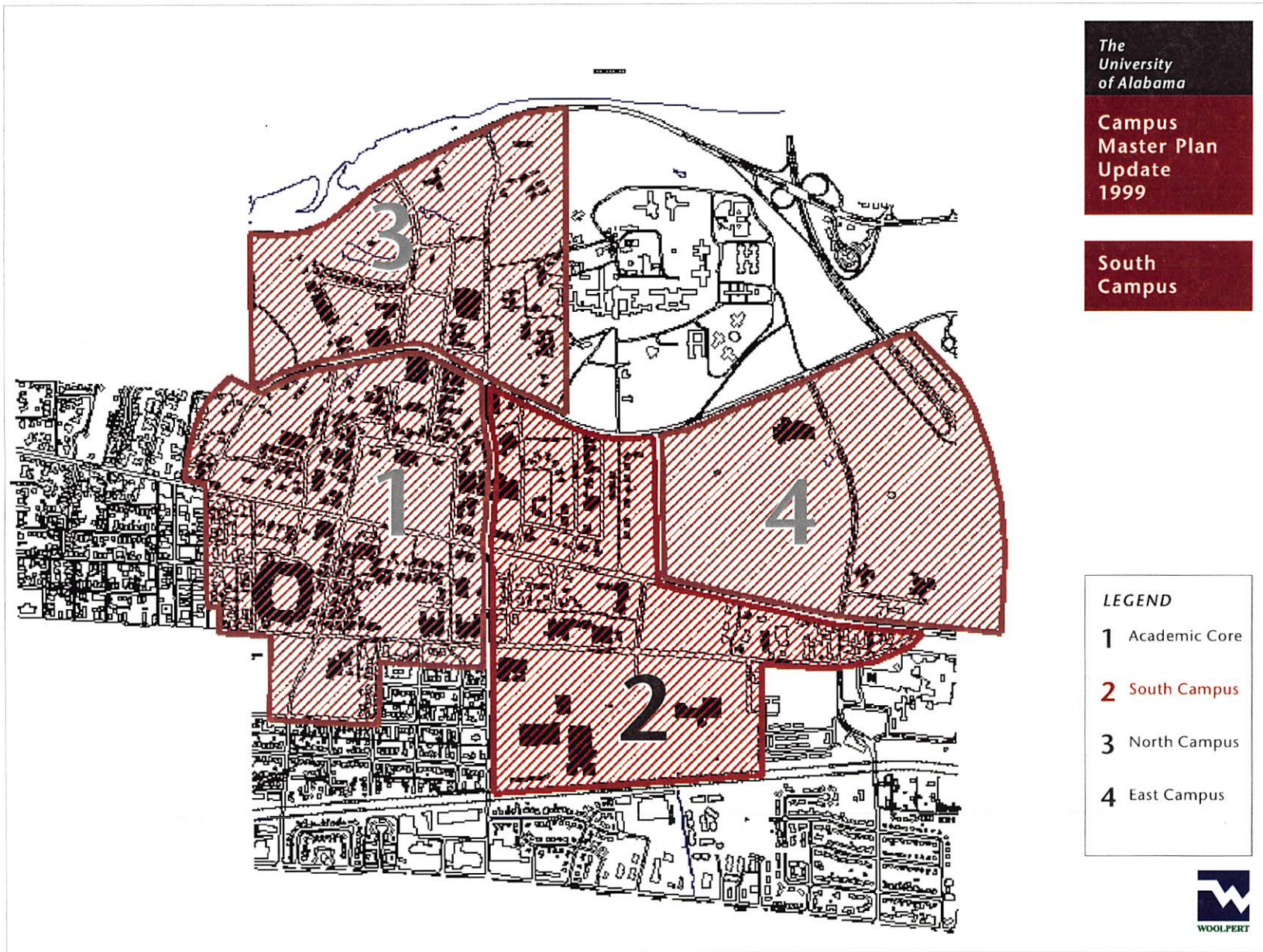
Walkway near Bryant Conference Center

Smith Woods

The terrain in this area is level.

The South Campus is both pedestrian and vehicle-oriented. There are limited opportunities for additional development. Emphasis should be placed on increasing the pedestrian orientation of the area (especially east to west), enhancing pedestrian walkways and bicycle paths, and improving intersections, the streetscape, and appearance and use of the internal blocks linking the area to the Academic Core and the East Campus.

Additional parking is needed in this area to serve the campus and Athletic Complex. The consolidation and improvement of vehicular drives, numerous curb cuts, and small, fragmented parking areas also should be incorporated in the updated plan.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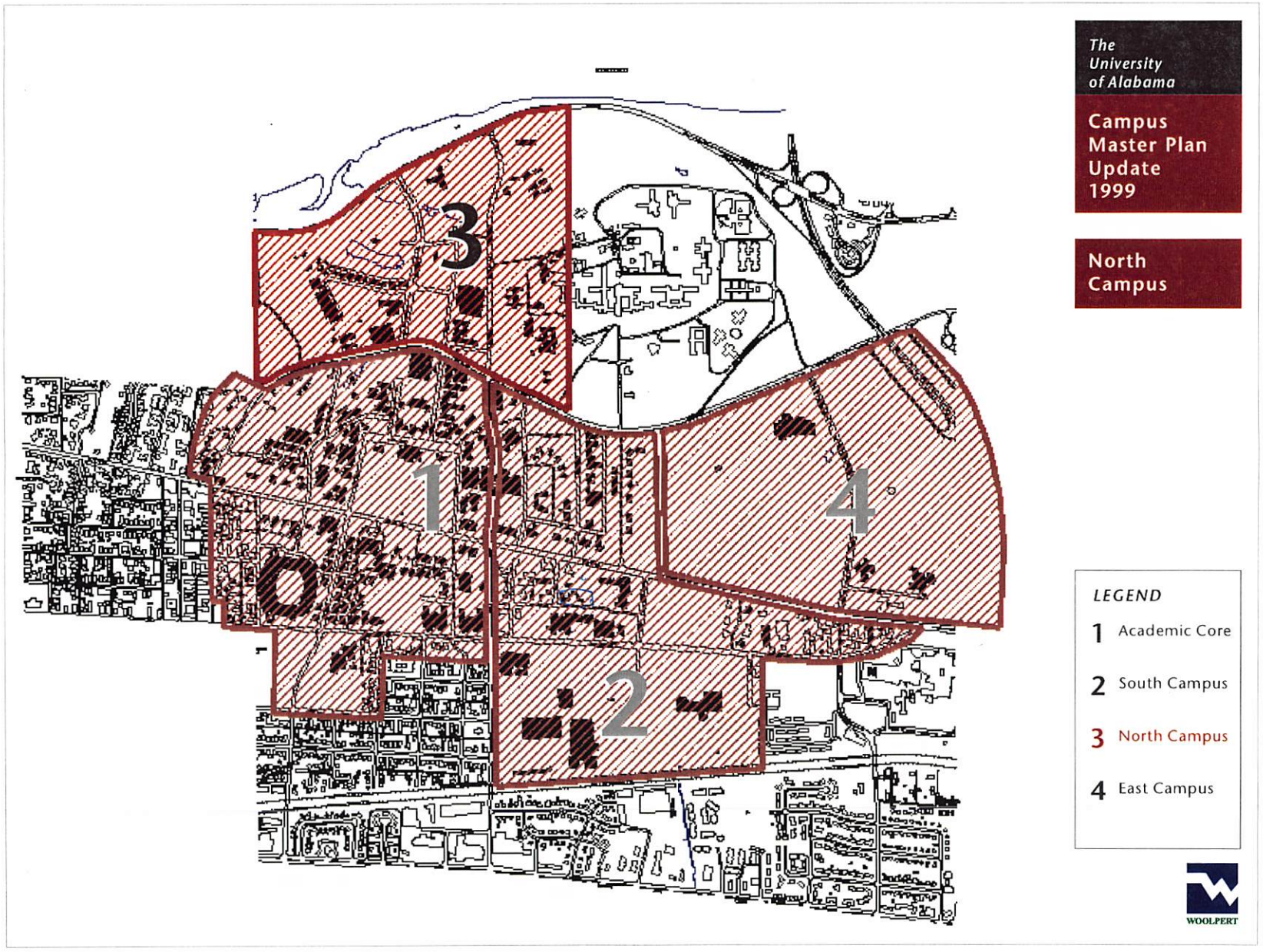
North Campus: Academic, Student Living, and Open Space

The North Campus offers the greatest opportunity for new development on the campus. Black Warrior River and River Road bound the area on the north, Bryce State Hospital on the east, Campus Drive on the south, and Campus Drive/Thomas Circle to the west (see following page).

Land use and facilities in the North Campus includes River Road Park and open space along River Road and west side of McCorvey Drive, the Presidential Pavilion, Rose Towers, and the Highlands Apartments. Paty, Bevill, and Comer Halls as well as the facilities (and 37 acres of land) acquired from Bryce State Hospital for campus expansion are also located here. Additional facilities and uses include the new parking garage (north of the Student Services Building), physical facility shops and warehouses, and the ravine forming the west edge of the North Campus.

Primary Circulation routes serving the North Campus include River Road, McCorvey Drive, Hackberry Lane, and Campus Drive.

The North Campus is distinguished by its diverse terrain and openness punctuated by a few larger buildings.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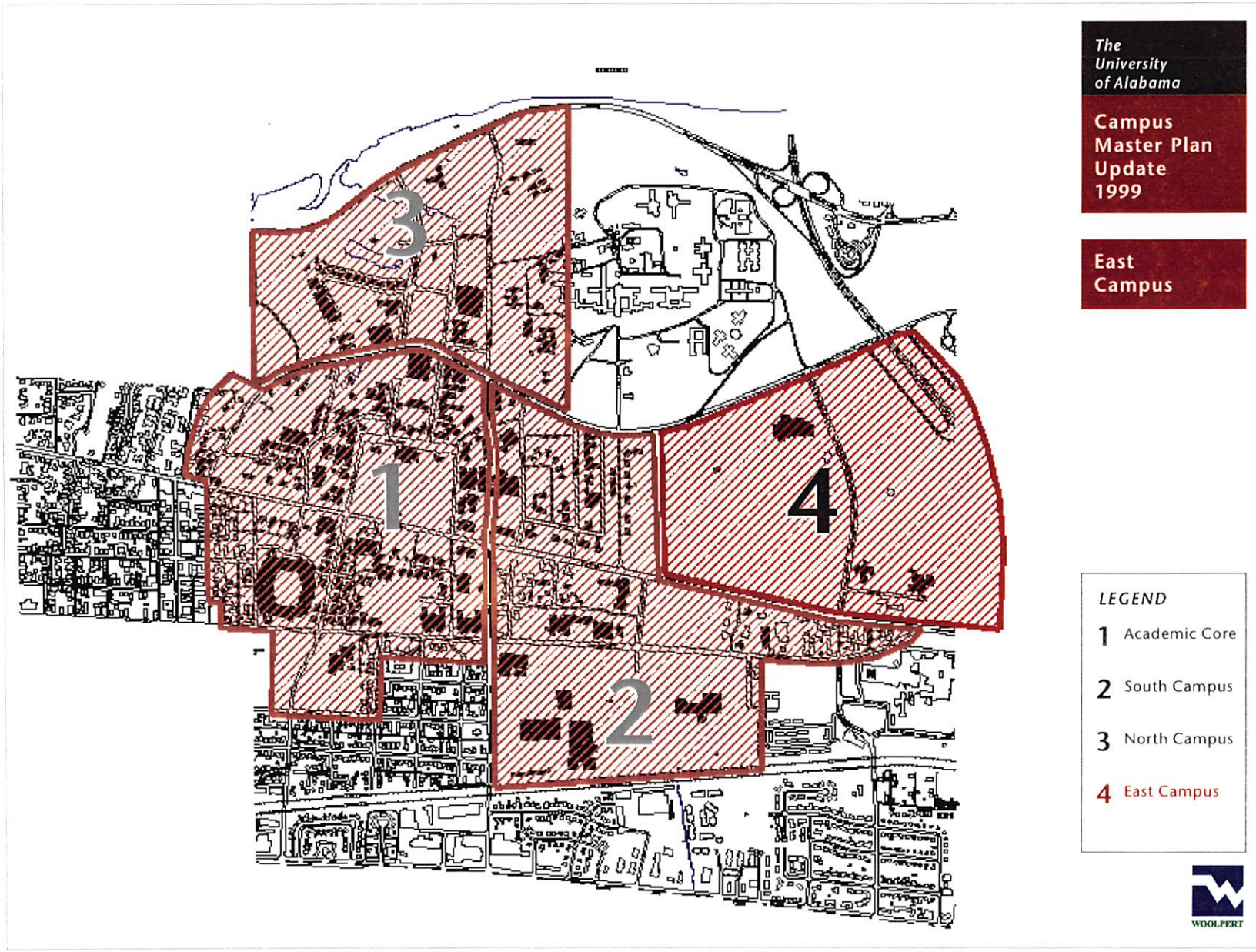
Planned future facilities in the North Campus were identified at the beginning of the plan update process. These include the proposed Alabama Institute for Manufacturing Excellence Building (AIME) and the Interdisciplinary Sciences Building. Future academic buildings (including the adaptive re-use of some of the former Bryce Hospital buildings) include the University Blount Undergraduate Initiative Program Complex, improved campus entrance at River Road and McCorvey Drive, the Party Barn, new amphitheater and outdoor pool, and connection to the River Road Park.

McCorvey Drive near River Road

Rose Towers

Paty Hall

Pedestrian Bridge to campus near Rose Towers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Student Recreation Center

Campus Drive—looking east to McFarland Boulevard

East Campus: Recreation, Athletics, Student Living, and the Retirement Center

The East Campus is the other area of the campus that offers significant opportunities for new development. Forming the eastern land area of the campus, the boundaries are generally formed by Campus Drive on the north, Bryce Lawn Drive on the west, Paul W. Bryant Drive and the rail lines on the south, and McFarland Boulevard on the east (see following page). Bryce State Hospital and the DCH campus, two large institutions with campus settings, are also located adjacent to the university in the East Campus.

The Student Recreation Center, Recreation and Athletic Fields, Stallings Center (RISE), Capstone Medical Center, student housing along Bryce Lawn Drive, Women's Softball Stadium, open space, and undeveloped land comprise the facilities and land uses found in the East Campus.

Campus Drive, Bryce Hospital Drive, University Boulevard, Paul W. Bryant Drive, and Fifth Avenue East are the roadways serving the East Campus. McFarland Boulevard forms the eastern edge of the campus and is one of the primary routes to The University of Alabama.

Planned uses identified at the outset of the planning process include the Retirement Center, Tuscaloosa Fire Station Number 2, Ambulatory Care Center, and the Welcome Center. The Athletic Facilities Master Plan revised during the planning update proposes additional development of athletic facilities and play fields in the East Campus. Establishing new land management approaches following the "Greening of the Campus" concepts—including natural areas succession, wildlife habitats, and trail and bicycle paths—also have been suggested for the East Campus, with connections to other areas of the larger campus.

East Campus—looking toward DCH

Planning Issues, Goals and Objectives—1985 to 1999

Completed in 1985, the Campus Master Plan was developed using an extensive campus-wide participation program. This collegial approach resulted in a plan that was endorsed by the administration, campus community, external community, and adjacent institutions. The University of Alabama Board of Trustees formally accepted the plan in 1985. The approach for the planning process involved a series of multi-day on-campus work sessions for fieldwork, committee meetings, interviews, working meetings, and campus forums.

The approach and process were very successful and employed again for both the 1993 Campus Master Plan Update and the current planning process. A part of the continuing success of the university's planning process has been due to the fact that many of the same people involved in the 1985 Plan also participated in the 1993 and 1999 updates. There also have been new participants since 1985 and 1993 who have contributed a fresh viewpoint to the planning, review, validation, and new thinking that are typically a part of the planning process.

Campus master planning is a challenging experience involving many viewpoints and constituencies that are a part of a campus community. Each group, organization, and the people involved—collectively and individually—has expressed specific aspirations, concerns, needs, and issues that are a part of establishing goals, objectives, and the priorities that guide the framework for a master plan. This active participation has

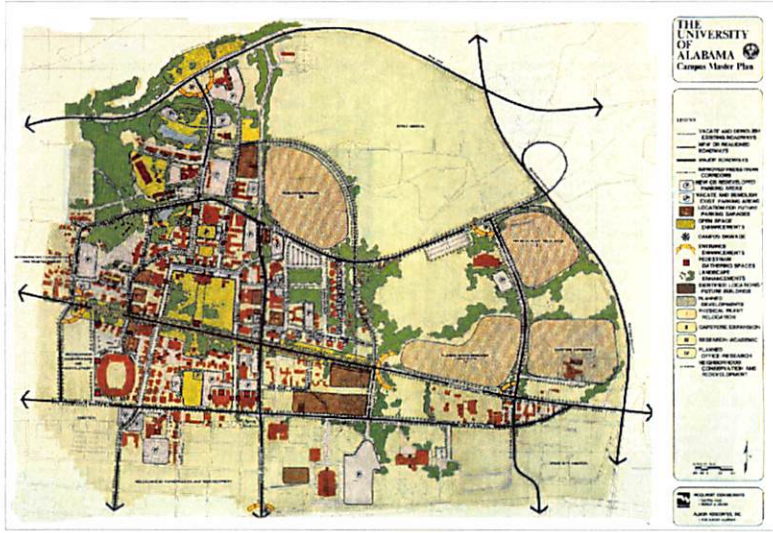
been a part of the planning process, from 1985 through 1998 (and in early 1999 as the current document was being completed). The results include valuable insight, opinions, and observations that have been incorporated in the plan throughout the process.

The Campus Master Plan 1985 involved the most in-depth application of the entire process. Implementation of the Campus Master Plan has been a work in progress since that time. The issues, goals, and objectives remain valid; however, the priorities have changed as the plan has been implemented, and campus conditions are different from what they once were. To provide some background and perspective, the planning principles, goals and objectives established in the 1985 Plan are provided below as they were stated in the 1985 master plan report:

To establish a formal planning framework to guide decisions affecting the improvement, enhancement, growth, and expansion of The University of Alabama campus and its adjacent neighborhoods.

- *Adopt the Campus Master Plan and Campus Landscape Master Plan and use these plans to guide decisions affecting the campus.*

- *Establish a permanent Campus Master Plan Committee with the responsibility: (1) to review and update the Campus Master Plan and Campus Landscape Master Plan on a regular basis; (2) to review and approve all additions and changes to campus physical facilities; (3) to*



Campus Master Plan—1985 (see also page 3)

review and approve all amendments to these plans; and (4) to establish and adopt procedures for conducting its activities and orienting staff and design professionals involved with campus improvement projects.

- *Establish and adopt procedures for incorporating the recommendations contained in the Campus Master Plan and Campus Landscape Master Plan into the University's financial planning and budgeting process.*

- *Establish priorities and a schedule for completing the improvements identified in the Campus Master Plan and Campus Landscape Master Plan.*

To preserve and enhance the quality of the campus, recognizing the historic and cultural significance of many of its buildings and open spaces, especially those around the Quadrangle.

- *Preserve, maintain, and enhance the condition of all campus buildings and open spaces, especially the Quadrangle.*

- *Establish and adhere to planning and design guidelines for all campus improvements that require the use of similar materials, design features, and details which incorporate the proportions, massing, and scale of older buildings in the design and construction of new buildings, additions, renovations, and open spaces.*

- *Establish a program for increasing the number of historical and informational signs, campus sculpture and artwork, and site amenities (lighting, outdoor furniture, landscaping, plazas and gathering areas) to improve the use of the campus.*

- *Identify areas for future buildings on campus.*

To improve the public image of The University of Alabama

- *Establish a University Area Task Force to review and discuss periodically the mutual concerns of Bryce Hospital, Druid City Hospital, the City of Tuscaloosa, representatives of the student body, adjoining neighborhood residents, area businesses, and The University of Alabama.*

To improve the appearance of the campus and facilities of the University and surrounding area.

- *Place a high priority on improving the appearance of all campus entrances, edges, streetscape areas, parking areas, drives and walkways, student activity and living areas, open spaces, recreational areas, athletic facilities, and service areas.*

- *Provide compatibility and visual continuity between buildings, older and newer areas of campus, open spaces, signage, site furnishings, walkways, roads, drives, parking and service areas by using similar architectural, landscape architectural, and engineering design details.*

- *Enhance attractive buildings and define building entrances and related open spaces with signage, lighting, furnishings, and landscaping.*
- *Locate compatible uses adjacent to each other.*
- *Separate, buffer or screen conflicting uses.*
- *Screen and improve the appearance of service areas, parking areas, aboveground utilities, and objectionable views.*

To improve and enhance pedestrian, vehicular and service circulation on campus and within the surrounding area.

- *Identify pedestrian, vehicular, service, and emergency traffic circulation needs for the campus and surrounding area in cooperation with the City of Tuscaloosa, Bryce Hospital, and Druid City Hospital.*
- *Distribute vehicular traffic to and through the campus area more evenly by improving existing roads, alignments and intersections, and by developing new roads, connections between roads, and a new interchange between the extension of Third Street and McFarland Boulevard. This would provide alternative entrances to the campus area and reduce existing heavy traffic volumes on University Boulevard and Paul W. Bryant Drive.*
- *Identify, establish, and provide attractive entrances to the campus from the south, east, west, and north.*
- *Locate and develop attractive parking areas on campus along major thoroughfares, near actively used facilities and student living areas. These parking areas should have attractive, well-lighted pedestrian walkways to provide convenient and safe connections between the parking areas and other campus facilities.*
- *Reduce or eliminate conflicts between pedestrian and vehicular traffic, especially around the Quadrangle and Ferguson Center, and in actively used and student living areas.*
- *Improve and widen existing walkways and develop new walkways where necessary.*
- *Provide improved routes, pathways and storage areas for bicycles.*
- *Improve the campus streetscape, especially in more recently developed areas of campus, through the initiation and implementation of a street tree-planting and replacement program on campus and the surrounding area (in cooperation with the City of Tuscaloosa) to improve and define the appearance of the University, and to provide human scale along the campus street network.*

To provide open spaces and encourage their use for educational, recreational, informal, and formal activities.

- *Identify the purpose, function, and intended use of open space areas on campus.*
- *Enhance and improve existing open space based on its intended use.*
- *Provide additional fully accessible outdoor spaces, placing emphasis on hard surface plazas and gathering spaces near popular facilities and within student living areas.*
- *Provide additional amenities (lighting, signage, outdoor furniture, landscaping, artwork and sculpture) throughout the campus.*
- *Modify and enhance the microclimate through proper design, orientation, and provision of shelter and landscaping to make outdoor areas comfortable and encourage their use.*

To improve safety and the feeling of security on campus and the surrounding area.

- *Establish planning and review procedures between the University Campus Police, City of Tuscaloosa Police and Fire Department, and City Traffic Engineering Department.*
- *Identify emergency access requirements and routes.*
- *Provide improved campus lighting, signage, and visitor information.*
- *Eliminate overgrown vegetation that obscures areas where increased visibility is desirable.*
- *Reduce conflicts between vehicles, pedestrians, and bicycle riders.*
- *Remove on-street parking on a selective basis in high traffic areas on campus, including the area around the Quadrangle, along University Boulevard adjacent the Quadrangle, and along a portion of McCorvey Drive between Third Street and Capstone Drive near the Ferguson Center.*
- *Coordinate intersection, cross section, and signal improvements along Paul W. Bryant Drive and University Boulevard with the City of Tuscaloosa City Traffic Engineering Department.*

To reduce and eliminate unnecessary maintenance where possible and improve campus operations and maintenance requirements through improved planning, design and construction.

- *Use the Campus Master Plan and Campus Landscape Master Plan to guide all planning, design, and construction-related activities. Orient all involved university staff and design professionals to required procedures.*

- *Develop a catalog of durable and attractive materials that require minimal maintenance for use on campus.*

- *Select and use plant materials based upon growing, maintenance, and seasonal appearance characteristics for use within the campus landscape.*

- *Establish a university nursery to provide an economical source of locally grown plant materials for use on campus, especially in the street tree-planting and tree- replacement program.*

- *Establish regular maintenance procedures, schedules, and personnel training programs to improve campus maintenance.*

Planning Issues, Goals, and Objectives - Campus Master Plan Update 1993

The 1993 Update involved an abbreviated planning process which placed emphasis on conducting a series of meetings, interviews, and campus forums over a six month time frame. Efforts were focused on updating the campus inventory to reflect the building and campus enhancement projects, land acquisition, and infrastructure improvements that had been completed since the adoption of the 1985 Plan.

The University of Alabama experienced growth in enrollment from approximately 16,000 to 20,000 students during this period, requiring significant improvements to and additions of campus facilities. The 1993 Update was conducted to reflect the impact of these improvements, and to establish planning direction and priorities for guiding and updating ongoing implementation of the Campus Master Plan including a revalidation of several of the original plan proposals. Examples of the projects being reviewed included the development of the land acquired from Bryce State Hospital, the closure of McCorvey Drive from Campus Drive (formerly Third Street) to Capstone Drive, and improvement of traffic circulation through improved roadways and intersections.

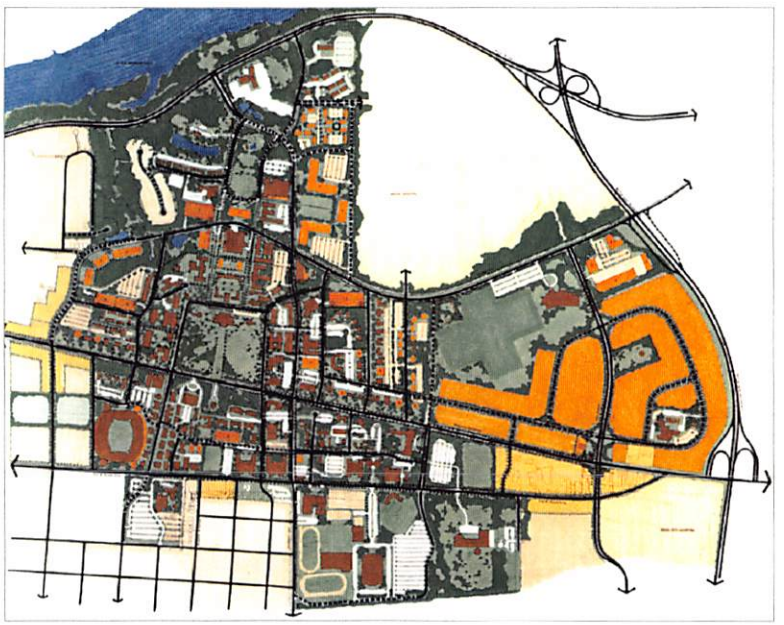
While the planning issues, goals, and objectives identified during the 1993 Update built upon directions established during the 1985 planning process, the emphasis focused on in 1993 addressed the following priorities:

- Improving traffic circulation and safety on and through campus.

- Enhancing pedestrian circulation on campus and extending improved pedestrian routes into surrounding residential areas where many students live.
- Establishing designated bicycle routes and improved, strategically located bicycle storage areas to support the significant increase in bicycle use since 1985.

- Identifying sites for future construction of a Welcome Center and academic/instruction, student services, housing, and physical plant/ shipping and receiving facilities.

- Identifying sites for in-fill of smaller buildings.



Campus Master Plan—1993 Update (see also page 5)

- Locating campus entrances and identifying attractive, well-signed routes to campus.

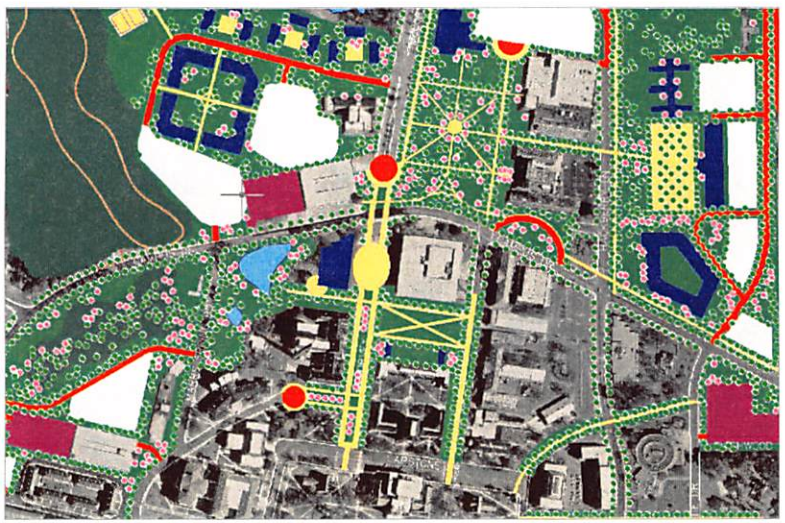
- Providing more parking near the core of campus.

- Establishing new parking policies to reduce traffic circulation and congestion on campus.

- Planning for the use and phased development of land acquired from Bryce Hospital and the land east of campus.

- Continuing efforts with the city and adjacent neighborhoods to improve off-campus student housing and the quality of these areas.

The 1993 Update continued to be used to guide plan implementation, with many campus improvements, intersection improvements, and the Bryce State Hospital land acquisition being completed in accordance with the plan. The application of design guidelines included in the 1985 Plan also had a positive impact on the design and completion of the new buildings completed during this time period.



Pedestrian-oriented enhancements connect several important locations within the Academic Core and North Campus.

The "Big Idea"

Several proposals included in the original Campus Master Plan were described as "Big Ideas". They included the closure of McCorvey Drive and Seventh Avenue from Campus Drive on the north to Capstone Drive on the south, just north of the Quadrangle. This recommendation involved creating a more pedestrian-oriented core campus, and providing important connections between the Quadrangle, Gorgas Library, and the Ferguson Center. Other pedestrian-oriented enhancements also were proposed within the Academic Core.

The acquisition of land from the western portion of Bryce State Hospital also was proposed as a "Big Idea". This acquisition would provide needed land for expansion of the Academic Core, to support new buildings and campus improvements.

The third "Big Idea" involved the addition of a new interchange on Campus Drive at McFarland Boulevard, and a series of roadway and intersection improvements along Campus Drive to provide a new entrance to the campus, and improve traffic circulation throughout the campus.

Each of these proposed recommendations has been successfully accomplished by the university, and has contributed to its improvement and function.

During the planning process for the 1993 Update, the university continued the implementation of the 1985 plan proposals and recommendations, and placed additional emphasis on the improvements of traffic and pedestrian circulation. Intersection improvements were completed in cooperation with the City of Tuscaloosa and the Alabama Department of Transportation. New buildings and pedestrian corridors were designed and constructed following the Recommended Planning and Design Guidelines, and the proposed budgets included as a part of the plan were used to guide capital funding of campus improvements.

The 1999 Update continues in this approach and philosophy. The "Big Ideas" included in the current plan build on improving vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle circulation. Proposals place emphasis on the refinement and enhancement of the interior areas of the campus through consolidation of drives, parking areas, and pedestrian walkway systems, as well as establishing dedicated bicycle routes on and through campus. Intersection improvements are identified along with preliminary plans for the improvements. Additional property acquisition from Bryce State Hospital is also proposed to establish connections between the East, North, and Academic Areas, and to introduce new opportunities for pedestrian and bicycle circulation, trails, and the improvement of natural habitat areas on campus.

Emphasis on improving the outdoor campus landscape to support and enhance the quality of life for students, faculty, and staff is a central theme of the 1999 Update. Important new projects also are supported and encouraged by the update, including partnerships between the university and private developers (the improvement of the streetscape and retail area on University Boulevard, west of the campus, and the new Retirement Village in the East Campus are examples of these partnerships). The Blount University Initiatives project, the New Century Campaign for the College of Communications and Information Science, locations for the AIME and Interdisciplinary Sciences Buildings, and the development of the North Campus and East Campus are also examples of the "Big Ideas" included in the current update.

Each of the proposals have been discussed and promoted through an active, involved planning process conducted on a campus-wide basis, as has been the practice and tradition with past planning at the university. This involvement has continued to be the force leading the planning process, and the strength behind the vision and excitement that are a part of planning for The University of Alabama.

Recommended Campus Master Plan – 1999 Update

The Recommended Campus Master Plan is shown on the plan map. Plan recommendations are illustrated on the map, and are classified as plan proposals for Circulation (vehicular, pedestrian, bicycle, and parking), Open Space, and Facilities improvements.

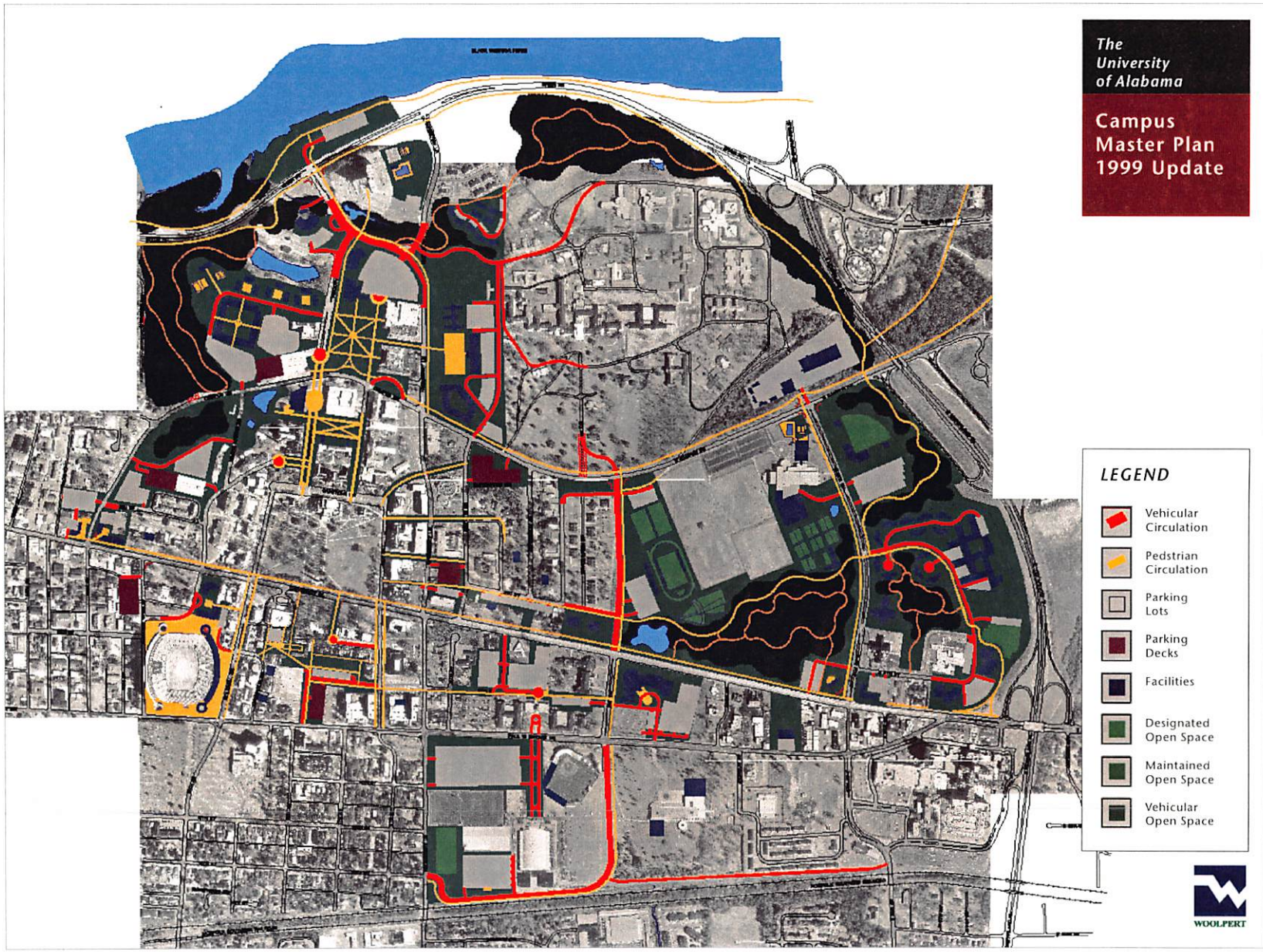
Recommendations for the four areas of the campus—Academic Core, South Campus, North Campus, and East Campus—are provided throughout the report to illustrate the plan.

The plan is available from a number of sources and in several formats. While the plan was being updated, information from the meetings on plan issues and ideas, along with illustrated plan proposals and concepts under consideration, were accessible via the university's web site. The recommended Campus Master Plan – 1999 Update also will be available on the web site when completed. The information will be updated from time to time to reflect ongoing revisions to the plan and completed campus improvements. In a sense, the plan will become a dynamic "living document" rather than the more traditional static report that was revised and updated every five years.

Hard copy versions of the plan will be able to be prepared and printed as required, reflecting the current status of the plan as it is updated on the university's database files maintained by the Facility Planning Office and Land Management Office. The plan, including text and graphics, is also available in CD-ROM format for reference and use on personal computers. This will provide a convenient source of information for the committees involved with plan implementation, and for planning and design professionals involved in projects that are a part of plan implementation. The Campus Master Plan – 1999 Update map also will be available in plotted form, for the entire campus or specific areas of the campus, at any scale required for the intended use. These plan maps are available from the Land Management Office.

The database also will be able to be used in cooperation with Land Management and university planning officials in its interactive format to facilitate the ongoing planning process. The original status of the plan should be maintained. Updated versions should be prepared as separate documents to record changes and modifications as they are completed and incorporated into the current document.

Reference to the Campus Master Plan – 1999 Update facilitates an understanding of the planning process, issues and opportunities, plan proposals and recommendations.



Campus Master Plan

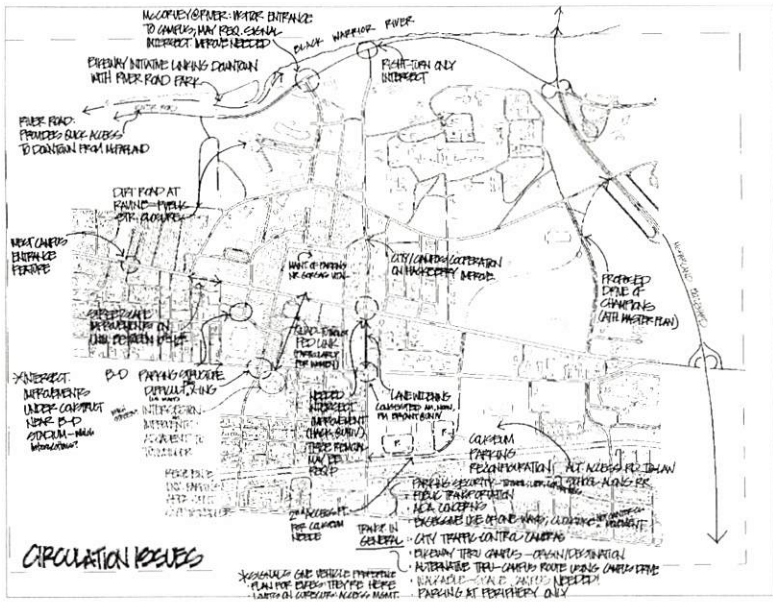
Planning Issues & Opportunities for the Campus Master Plan—1999 Update

The following summary of planning issues describes the topics and discussions from the meetings, working sessions, interviews, and fieldwork completed in May 1998. These discussions served as the foundation and framework for initiating direction and guidance for the 1999 planning process. Subsequent discussions continued throughout the planning process during the other campus visits and via e-mail. Following these issues are summaries of the discussions that covered the planning direction for the four areas of the campus.

Circulation – Circulation (vehicular, pedestrian, bicycle) is a continuing issue. Implementation of past plan recommendations has helped to improve circulation on and through campus. The pedestrian emphasis placed on the center of campus, closure of some key streets, and new parking will continue to improve traffic circulation in the campus core. The 1999 Plan places continued emphasis on circulation, improving opportunities for pedestrian and bicycle circulation, and proposes additional intersection improvements, new parking (structured and surface lot), and selective removal of on-street parking to improve safety.

Federal Transportation Efficiency Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) funds are available for these improvements, especially with the cooperation of the city and the addition of designated bicycle routes on and through the campus.

Parking – Parking remains a topic of lively discussion. Many opinions on this subject have been freely offered throughout the planning process.

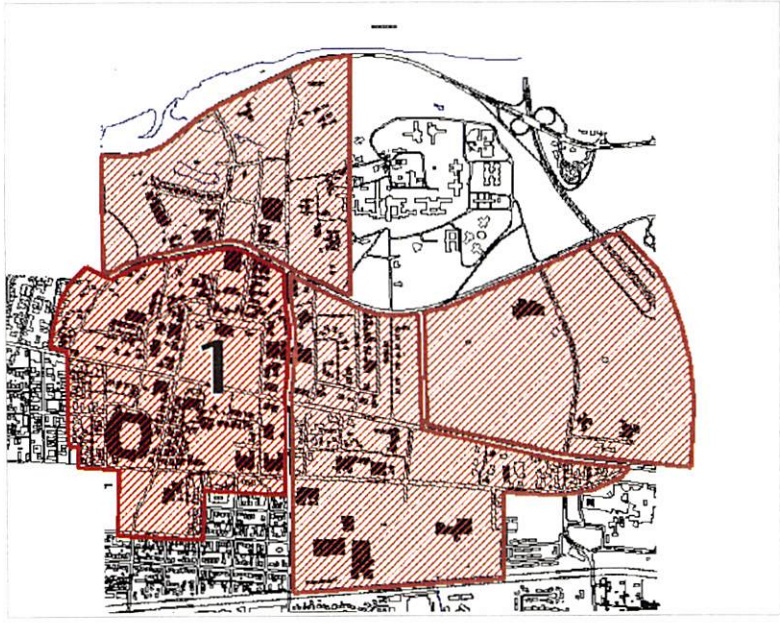


Circulation Issues—Working Document

The 1999 Plan does recommend the construction of strategically located parking decks, consolidation of parking lots, and improvement of well-defined pedestrian corridors connecting parking areas to the academic and student activity facilities on campus and student living areas. Discussion also focused on the consideration of possible parking policies (zoned permits, restrictions on first-year students, special parking for special situations) that will improve the parking and traffic circulation situation. While it is true that parking will always be an issue, the Planning Team believes that it is time to evaluate parking and parking policies in greater detail.

Property Acquisition – The selective acquisition of land from Bryce Hospital, including the 19-acre parcel on the north side of Campus Drive adjacent to McFarland Boulevard, and the acquisition of selective parcels to consolidate parking and further define campus edges are considered to be important.

Loper Lumber Company Property – The long-term use of the Loper Property is a plan issue. The Planning Team continues to believe that Physical Plant's daily operations would be best and most cost-effectively served with some presence on campus, most likely in strategically placed satellite locations or zones. Maintenance shops for working on larger projects requiring time for completion and central storage/warehousing will be good uses for the Loper Property. Careful, more detailed study of the Loper Property location and operations should be completed to evaluate the use of this property in terms of evaluating the costs of travel time, staff availability, and neighborhood conflicts.



Academic Core

Academic Core: Academic, Administrative, and Student Living

The continued refinement and enhancement of the Academic Core—the central, most developed area of the campus—is a key recommendation of the 1999 Update. Plan proposals and recommendations are focused on the following types of improvements: traffic circulation and intersection improvements; consolidation of smaller surface parking lots and elimination of curb cuts to reduce traffic congestion, pedestrian improvements and amenities; development of gathering spaces at key pedestrian activity nodes and in student living areas; lighting; additional parking capacity through the construction of the proposed decks; and streetscape improvements. They will require careful study and detailed design. Adherence to the principles and plan proposals originated in the 1985 Plan (included in Appendix C of this document) will ultimately help the University achieve the full potential of this most important of areas on campus.

Planning issues and ideas for the Academic Core identified and discussed throughout the planning process include the following examples of proposed campus improvements, to be incorporated into the 1999 Update:

The University of Alabama

Campus MasterPlan 1999 Update

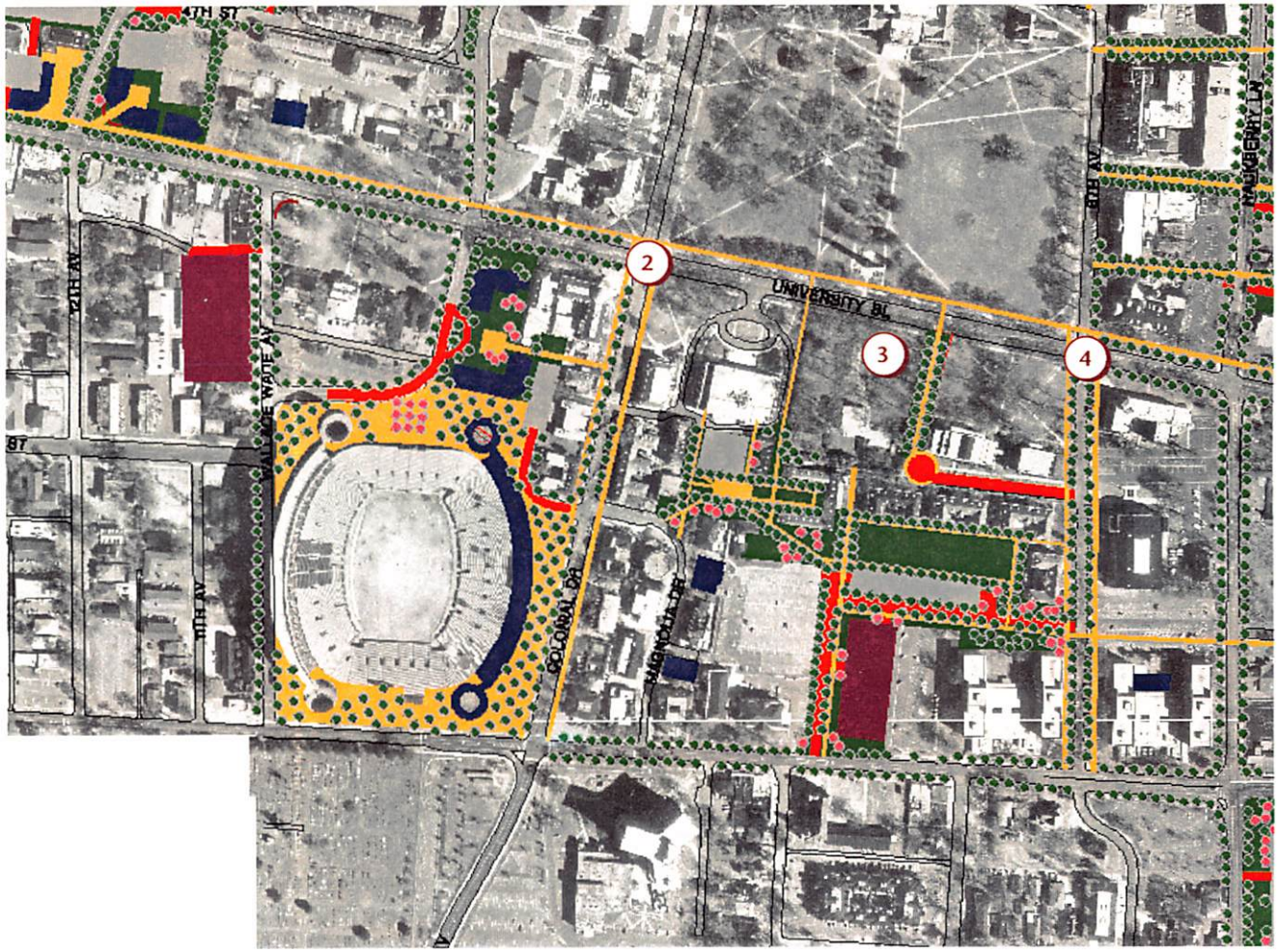
Academic Core—North

LEGEND

- Vehicular Circulation
- Pedstrian Circulation
- Parking Lots
- Parking Decks
- Facilities
- Designated Open Space
- Maintained Open Space
- Vehicular Open Space

(#) = Intersection Improvements—see pages 43 and 44 for key maps

WOOLPERT



The University of Alabama

Campus MasterPlan 1999 Update

Academic Core—South

LEGEND

- Vehicular Circulation
- Pedestrian Circulation
- Parking Lots
- Parking Decks
- Facilities
- Designated Open Space
- Maintained Open Space
- Vehicular Open Space

(#) = Intersection Improvements—see pages 43 and 44 for key maps

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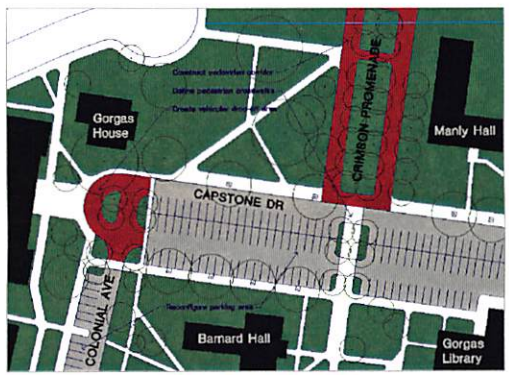
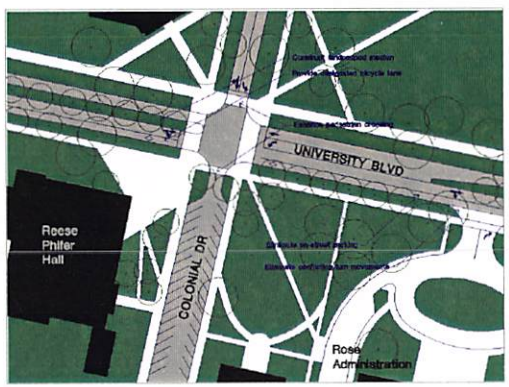


1 Capstone Drive & Colonial Avenue
(see Appendix—page B2 for larger view)



2 University Boulevard & Colonial Drive
(see Appendix—page B3 for larger view)

Circulation and Parking Recommendations

- Completion of the Crimson and White Promenades from the Ferguson Center to Capstone Drive, along the closed portions of McCorvey Drive
- Increasing the amount of parking in this area of campus by adding to the ten Hoor Parking Deck and constructing new strategically located decks on Wallace Wade Avenue adjacent to Bryant-Denny Stadium, and along Paul W. Bryant Drive west of Martha Parham Hall.
- Consolidation of surface parking lots as shown on the plan
- Improvement of the intersections at University Boulevard and Colonial Drive, along Capstone Drive, at Hackberry Lane and University Boulevard, and Hackberry Lane and Paul W. Bryant Drive
- Streetscape and pedestrian crossing improvements along University Boulevard, Paul W. Bryant Drive, Capstone Drive, at Campus Drive at the Ferguson Center

Open Space Recommendations

- Enhancement of the streetscape and open space areas in the internal blocks for pedestrian oriented activity
- Enhancement of the Marr's Springs area

- Improved pedestrian-oriented open spaces—including walkway systems with street furnishings, landscaping, lighting, and signage throughout the central area of campus—providing improved connections to academic and student living areas

- Continued enhancement of the campus through the implementation of the plan and improvement of the campus landscape

Facility Recommendations

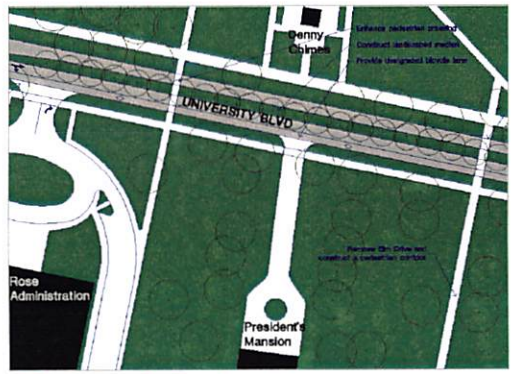
- Implementation of the New Century Campaign Plan for The College of Communication and Information Sciences, at the southwest corner of University Boulevard and Colonial Drive

- Coordination of the improvement of the retail shops and streetscape improvements along University Boulevard west of the campus with private developers and the City of Tuscaloosa

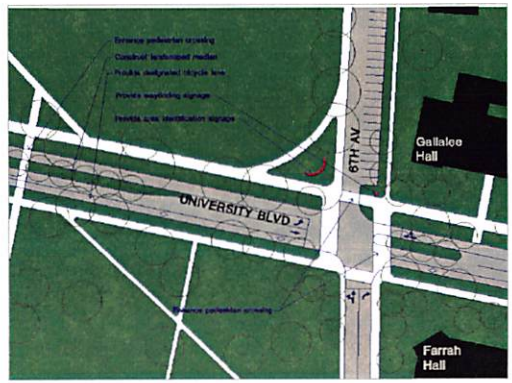
General Recommendations

- Enforcement of Design Guidelines and Plan Compliance in project planning, design, and implementation

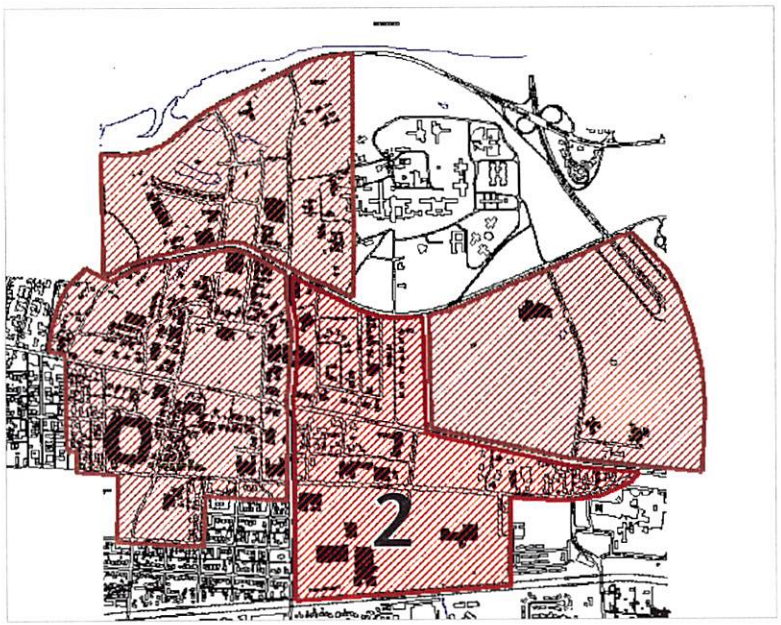
- Continue coordination of the planning process and plan implementation activities with the City of Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa Transportation Department, Bryce State Hospital, and DCH.



3 University Boulevard
(see Appendix—page B4 for larger view)



4 University Boulevard & 6th Avenue
(see Appendix—page B5 for larger view)



South Campus

South Campus: Academic, Student Living, and Athletics

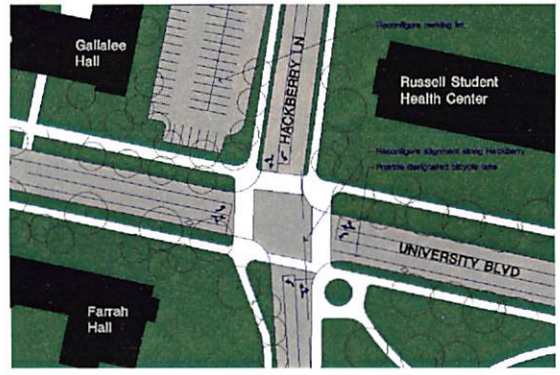
This South Campus is located to the east of Hackberry Lane from Campus Drive on the north to the rail lines on the south. This area contains a variety of uses and facilities including academic, student living, athletic, recreation, and special facilities such as the Four Points Hotel, Paul W. Bryant Museum, Bryant Conference Center, Alumni Hall, and the Moody Music Center.

The same type of recommendations as those proposed for the Academic Core should be addressed by the implementation of the plan update. Proposals incorporated in the updated plan include the enhancement of traffic and pedestrian circulation, intersection and roadway improvements, addition of designated bicycle routes to connect this area and the East Campus to the Academic Core improvement of campus and streetscape amenities, and identification of sites for new facilities and parking. These development sites will include in-fill sites and land that becomes available as a result relocating existing facilities.

Planning issues, considerations, and proposals identified in the discussions for the South Campus include the following:

Circulation and Parking Recommendations

- Improvement of the Hackberry Lane roadway alignment and intersections at University Boulevard and Paul W. Bryant Drive
- Construction of two new parking decks located along the south side of Campus Drive between Devotie Drive and Jefferson Avenue, and just east of Hackberry Lane north of the Russell Student Health Center
- Consolidation and improvement of the layout of internal block vehicular and pedestrian traffic circulation and parking, reduction in number of on-street curb cuts, and improvements in pedestrian circulation through these areas
- Improvement of pedestrian and bicycle route connections between Central Campus/East and East Campus, and Central Campus/West
- Roadway construction and improvement for an improved connection from Hackberry Lane eastward around the south side of Coleman Coliseum and then northward to Paul W. Bryant Drive aligning with the intersection at Second Avenue.
- New roadway construction of a gated drive from the Athletic Complex, eastward and parallel to the rail lines to Fifth Avenue East



5 University Boulevard and Hackberry Lane
(see Appendix—page B6 for larger view)

- Improvement of university entrance and directional signage along Paul W. Bryant Drive and Hackberry Lane
- Addition of bicycle routes through the neighborhood west of Hackberry Lane through the Athletic Complex connecting other campus areas with the South Campus and East Campus.

(#) = Intersection Improvements—see previous page for key map

Open Space Recommendations

- Landscaping and site amenities (lighting, furnishings, information signs) throughout this area of campus, with particular emphasis on the enhanced pedestrian connections through the internal areas of the blocks, the streetscape, and student living areas

- Improvement of the linear space corridor as a pedestrian connection and plaza between Coleman Coliseum and the Paul W. Bryant Museum

- Creation of additional practice fields in the athletic complex south of the football practice field on a portion of the former track stadium site

Facility Recommendations

- Relocation of the natatorium and tennis court complex to the East Campus to provide increased parking to serve the central campus and athletic complex

- Relocation of the track stadium and field events to the East Campus to provide space for increased parking to serve the athletic complex

- Expansion of Sewell-Thomas Baseball Stadium

- Location of the proposed Performing Arts Center on a signature site at the corner of University Boulevard and Second Street, east of the Moody Music Center

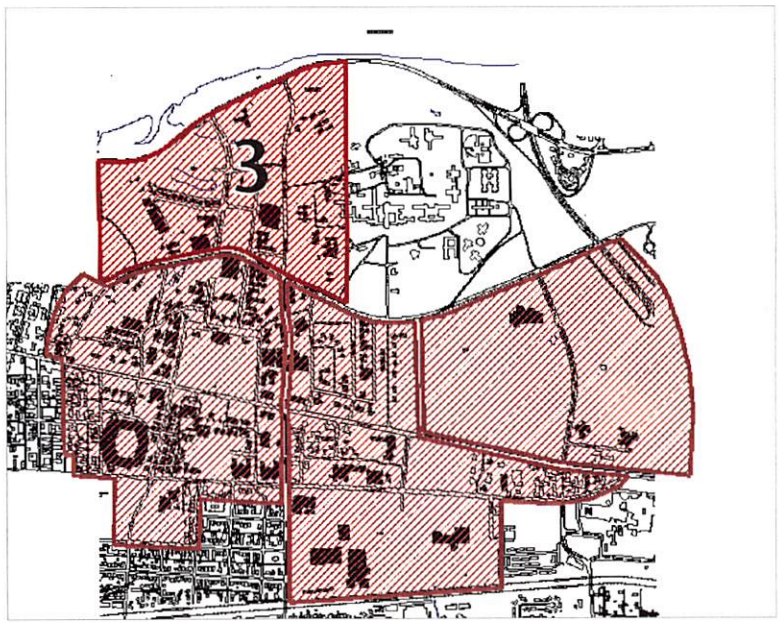
- Completion of Tuscaloosa Fire Station Number 2 on the south half of the former Armory Facility

- Future expansion of the Alabama Law Center

General Recommendations

- Enforcement of Design Guidelines and Plan Compliance in project planning, design, and implementation

- Coordination with city of Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa Transportation department, Bryce Hospital, and DCH



North Campus

North Campus

The North Campus offers great future development potential for the university. Improved student living areas, development of student activity-related facilities, and landscape amenities will contribute to recruitment, retention, and keeping students on campus over the weekends. An improved campus entrance at River Road and McCorvey Drive, the improvement of River Road Park by the city and university, location of planned new buildings (e.g. AIME, the Blount University Initiatives project, and the Interdisciplinary Sciences Building), and construction of additional student housing and activity areas will be the cornerstones for this area.

Other campus enhancements include circulation improvements, additional pedestrian and bicycle connections between the campus, river, and community, and the relocation of the physical plant facilities from the North Campus. Future development of the North Campus reflects many of the remaining important "Big Ideas" which been have developed and refined since the 1985 Plan. These include the closing of McCorvey Drive from Campus Drive to the Quadrangle, the enhancement of this pedestrian corridor and gathering space as the Crimson Promenade, the new entrance at McCorvey Drive and River Road, and the long-term development of the land acquired from Bryce State Hospital.

The Planning Team believes that the thoughtful development of the North Campus as shown on the plan will serve the university well in the future. Dedication to the plan concepts, further refinement of the planning, and plan compliance will be of the utmost importance for the North Campus.

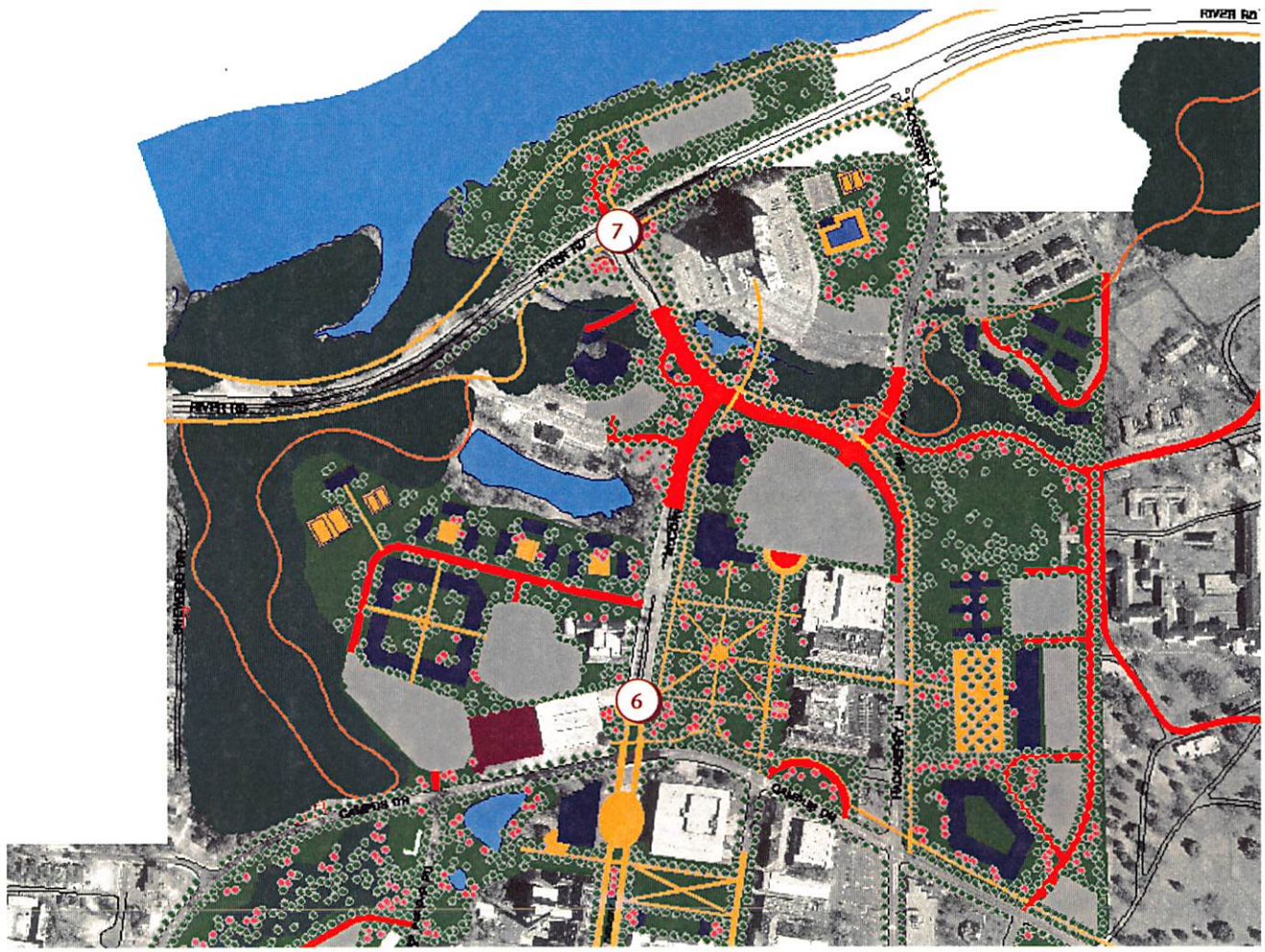
Planning issues, ideas, and recommendations for the North Campus which were discussed throughout the planning process include the following:

Circulation and Parking Recommendations

- Improvement of the River Road and McCorvey Drive Entrance
- Establishment of land management policies and practices to preserve and protect the natural environment and habitats in the ravine, on hillsides, and along designated open space corridors
- Providing pedestrian and bicycle oriented pathways along sections of these linear corridors connecting various areas of the campus and River Road Park
- Increasing the number of parking spaces to support phased development of the North Campus, including a planned addition to the Ferguson Student Center deck, and new surface lots
- Completion of the roadway realignments, including McCorvey Boulevard and Hackberry Lane and the intersection improvements as shown on the plan
- Development of the Party Barn and improved opportunities for student activities
- Future development of facilities and related open spaces on the land acquired from Bryce State Hospital

Open Space Recommendations

- Completion of the North Campus Green and related smaller open spaces and plazas
- Preservation, management, and enhancement of the ravine and open space corridors, complete with pedestrian and bicycle trails as shown on the plan
- Coordination with the city of Tuscaloosa on the River Road park improvements and connections between the campus and river corridor.



The University of Alabama

Campus MasterPlan 1999 Update

North Campus

LEGEND

- Vehicular Circulation
- Pedestrian Circulation
- Parking Lots
- Parking Decks
- Facilities
- Designated Open Space
- Maintained Open Space
- Vehicular Open Space

WOOLPERT

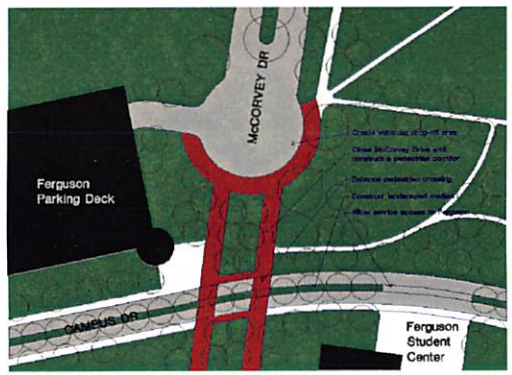
(#) = Intersection Improvements—see page 52 for key maps

Facility Recommendations

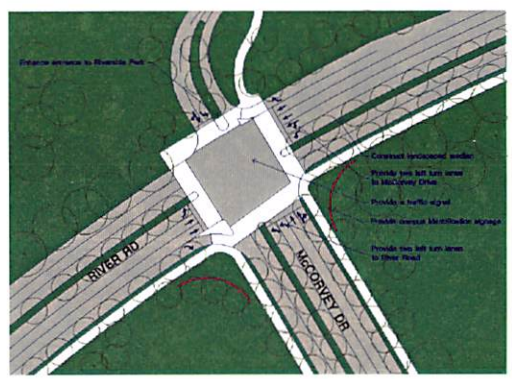
- Completion of the AIME and Interdisciplinary Sciences Buildings
- The phased completion of the University Undergraduate Initiatives Program
- Expansion, improvement, and replacement of student housing and related student activity spaces as shown on the plan
- Completion of the new Party Barn and related outdoor activity areas in the area east of the ravine.
- Relocation and construction of the new amphitheater in a natural bowl north of the Presidential Pavilion
- Adaptive re-use of the former Bryce State Hospital building, located north of the site, for the Interdisciplinary Sciences Building
- Designation of two site for future academic buildings

General Recommendations

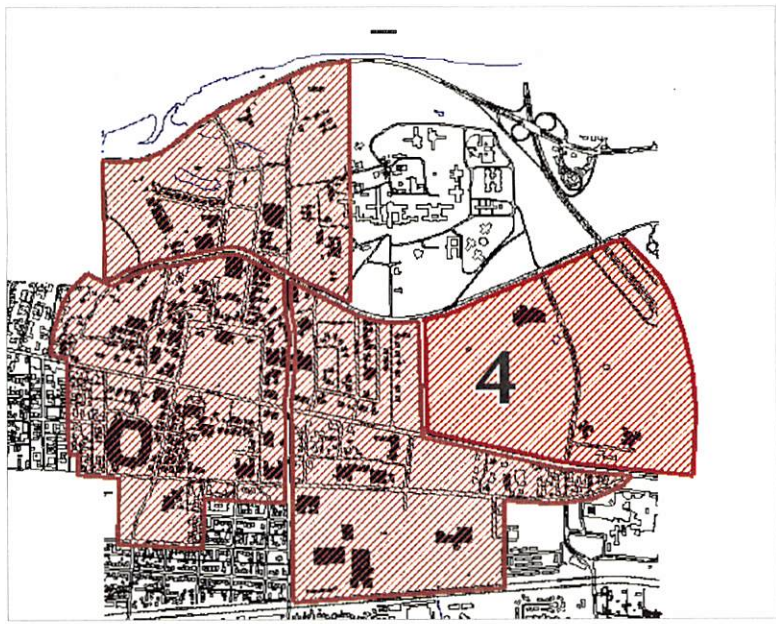
- Enforcement of Design Guidelines and Plan Compliance in project planning, design, and implementation
- Coordination with city of Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa Transportation department, Bryce Hospital, and DCH.



6 McCorvey Drive & Campus Drive
(see Appendix—page B7 for larger view)



7 McCorvey Drive & River Road
(see Appendix—page B8 for larger view)



East Campus

East Campus

East Campus is the other portion of campus with development potential. The use of East Campus has been a topic of considerable discussion and study. Past planning has recommended a mixed-used, planned approach for this area. During the 1999 Update, the Planning Team placed emphasis on the reconciliation of the Campus Master Plan and the Athletic Facilities Master Plan formulated by the university in 1997. The biggest issues with the East Campus are the development of vacant land, shared use of recreational/athletic facilities, storm water drainage, and the acquisition of additional land from Bryce Hospital that they will not require for their long-term use and plans.

Planning issues for East Campus, and proposed improvements and uses requested by the university and discussed during the planning process include completion of the Athletic Facilities Master Plan (including the Women's Softball Stadium), and development of a twenty-acre site for the Retirement Center. Other plan proposals include the following:

Circulation and Parking Recommendations

- Development of attractive, improved entrances to The University of Alabama on University Boulevard, and Campus Drive at McFarland Boulevard

- Construction of a new Second Avenue roadway from Campus Drive to Paul W. Bryant Drive

- Selective reduction of curb cuts and intersections along Campus Drive to improve traffic flow, safety, and improve the physical setting for the student housing along Bryce Lawn Drive.

- Realignment of the entrance road to Bryce State Hospital

- Traffic, pedestrian, and bicycle circulation improvements linking the East Campus to other campus areas.

Open Space Recommendations

The open space is critical for a number of reasons. It will provide for linkages around and through campus, contribute to the solution of drainage problems, and reduce maintenance costs. Open space also will serve as a buffer between land uses, provide habitat and study areas related to university science curricula, and provide for trails and designated bicycle routes connected with the campus and community. The open space should be ~~been~~ proposed for hillside areas and drainage ways, further described in the "Campus Open Space Corridor" on page 58.

- Preservation open space and land management practices to protect / establish natural habitat in conjunction planned facilities and uses

- Acquisition of specific land and linear corridors from Bryce State Hospital for creating the proposed system of campus open space corridors, and to provide designated future development sites for Physical Plant facilities

- Implementation of the Athletic Facilities Master Plan as shown on the Campus Master Plan – 1999 Update

Facility Recommendations

- Expansion of the Stallings Center – RISE

- Providing a site for a Children's Learning and Child Care Center

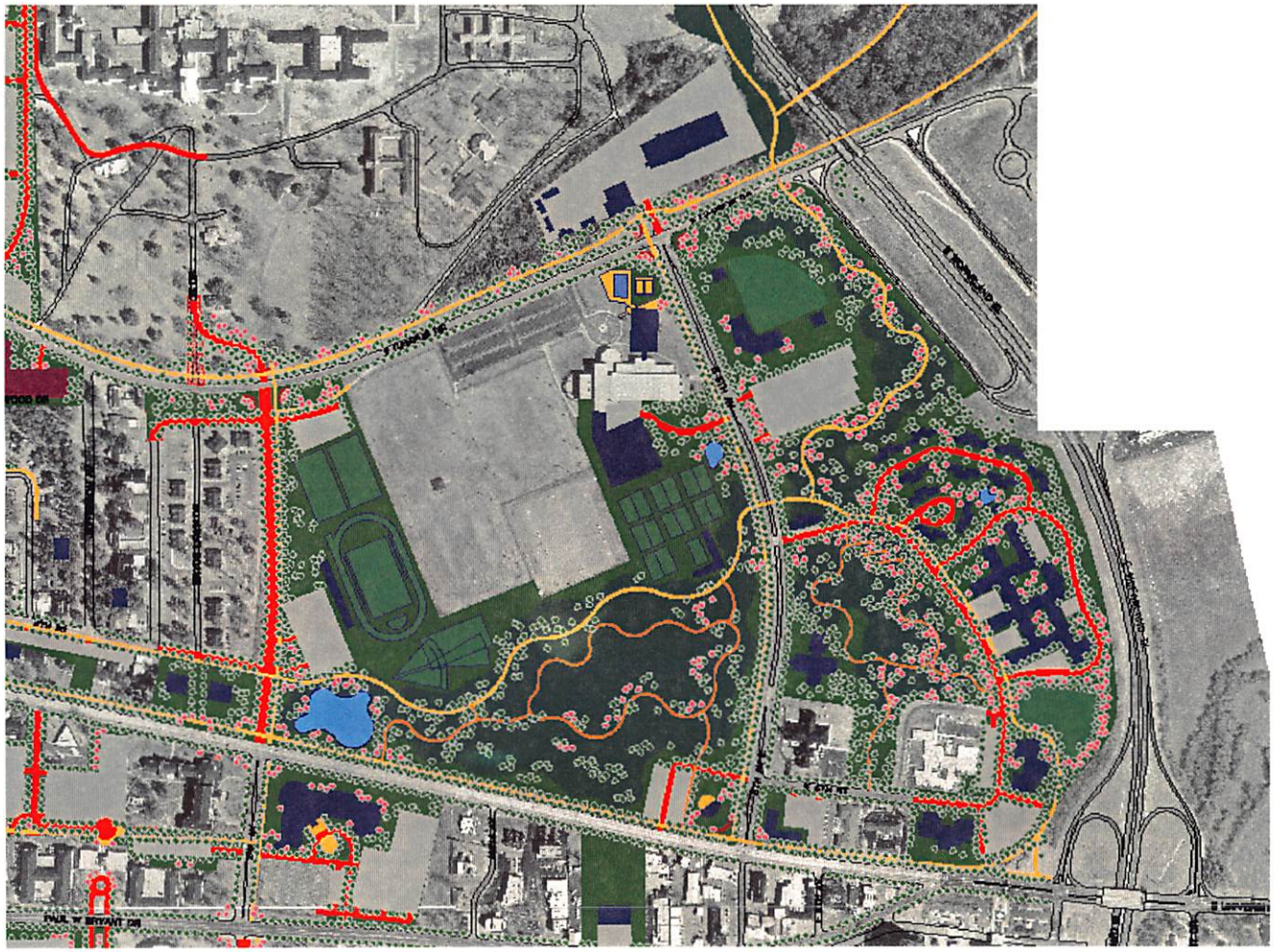
- Expansion of the Capstone Health Care Center

- Completion of the University Welcome Center and Campus Safety Offices along the north side of University Boulevard

- Private development of the Retirement Center on the twenty-acre site

- Identifying a site for the relocation of indoor/outdoor tennis courts, natatorium and outdoor pool, and a collegiate soccer/track stadium and field events, and intramural play fields

- Development of on campus Physical Plant facilities on a portion of the land proposed for acquisition from Bryce State Hospital



The University of Alabama

Campus MasterPlan 1999 Update

East Campus

LEGEND

- Vehicular Circulation
- Pedstrian Circulation
- Parking Lots
- Parking Decks
- Facilities
- Designated Open Space
- Maintained Open Space
- Vehicular Open Space

WOOLPERT

General Recommendations

- Enforcement of Design Guidelines and Plan Compliance in project planning, design, and implementation

- Coordination with City of Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa Transportation department, Bryce Hospital, and DCH

Campus Open Space Corridor

During the planning process for the 1999 Update, substantial discussion focused on the management and preservation of open space on campus. The designation of this open space on the plan will serve many purposes, as previously cited, and provides a significant opportunity to establish and improve connections between different areas of the campus. The designation of certain natural areas with special habitats, topographic diversity, and other distinguishing features was a part of the campus inventory and evaluation conducted by the Planning Team and university faculty members in the summer of 1998. A summary of the information obtained as a part of this inventory includes the following points:

- Half of the breeding bird diversity on campus property is represented in the small remnant habitat areas found within the ravine, along the Black Warrior River, and in the East Campus grasslands

- Over eighty percent of the plant diversity on campus is contained within the ravine and river area, and in the East Campus grasslands on the hillsides near the water tower

- Two state-listed species of birds are nesting on campus, but no rare plants were identified during the period of the survey

- Opportunities exist to preserve and improve open space areas on campus for education, recreation, and conservation

- Control of exotic species, implementation of other measures to encourage a diversity of plant and animal life, and provision of safe access to natural areas should be the major objectives for management of the designated natural areas on campus.

Other discussions during committee meetings introduced the suggestion that additional land acquisition of unused portions of the Bryce Hospital campus may be possible, since it is not anticipated that this land will be required for current or future use. Consisting of perimeter land "outside the fence" of the hospital landholdings, the acquisition of linear corridors on the north and east sides of the Bryce campus provides the opportunity to connect the East and North Campus. Trails, bicycle paths, lighting, and signage enhancements will enable these connected open spaces to be linked to form a pedestrian and bicycle oriented system of open space corridors linking student living, recreational, outdoor study, and managed open space habitats throughout many areas of the campus.

The University of Alabama

Campus MasterPlan 1999 Update

East Campus: Open Space Corridor and Athletic / Recreation Facilities

LEGEND

- Vehicular Circulation
- Pedstrian Circulation
- Parking Lots
- Parking Decks
- Facilities
- Designated Open Space
- Maintained Open Space
- Vehicular Open Space

WOOLPERT

"Greening of the Campus"

One important function and use of the open space relates directly to university academic programs in the earth sciences. The "Greening of the Campus" is an approach for sustainable design, and for identifying, evaluating, studying, and practicing land management policies in campus planning and campus operations. There are many benefits to this approach, including cost-effective land management, campus diversity, study, wellness, and circulation, while at the same time adding significant interests, site planning and design opportunities for the campus.

The quality and character of The University of Alabama can elevate our expectations about our environment and ourselves. Campus planning and design can be more mindful of climate in the way spaces are shaped, buildings and open spaces are oriented, and the campus landscape and physical setting is used and are viewed. Discussion topics identified during the planning process included the following:

- Identifying areas of the campus for new approaches in land management and preservation for education, recreation, land conservation, and pedestrian/bicycle circulation
- Planning open space corridors for linking areas throughout the campus, connecting the campus to River Road Park, and the downtown and river oriented open space
- Bikeway improvements serving the campus, community, and region

- Plant and animal habitat preservation
- Connecting campus open space to the larger campus and the external community
- Educating the community about the management, use, and enjoyment of natural areas

Other Planning Issues

- Providing habitats for diversity of plant and animal life
- Protection, management, and study of rare plant communities and habitats
- Naturalization of selected habitats on campus to manage grasshopper sparrows

Plan proposals include the acquisition of property currently owned by Bryce Hospital just west of McFarland Boulevard, along with the perimeter areas on the eastern and northern edges of the Bryce property. Other recommendations include preservation of the ravine areas in the North Campus (adjacent to the Highlands Apartments and west of the existing physical plant shops), and interconnection and management of designated open spaces throughout the campus and along the river. The management and enhancement of these open space corridors will add significantly to the quality and diversity of the university physical setting.

- Loper Property redevelopment and location of Physical Plant Facilities satellite facilities
- University parking policy
- Coordination of traffic circulation, monitoring, and traffic signal timing with the City of Tuscaloosa
- Obtaining funding (through the TEA-21 program) for traffic circulation, intersection, bicycle routes, and roadway improvements with the Tuscaloosa Department of Transportation, and Alabama Department of Transportation
- Campus, community, and regional bikeway route planning and development
- Coordination with DCH and Bryce State Hospital; additional selective land acquisition from Bryce State Hospital
- Development of amenities and facilities to promote student recruiting, retention and on-campus activity
- Deferred maintenance
- Neighborhood improvements, redevelopment, and student housing privatization opportunities

Appendix A: 1999 Update—Proposed Projects and Estimated Development Costs

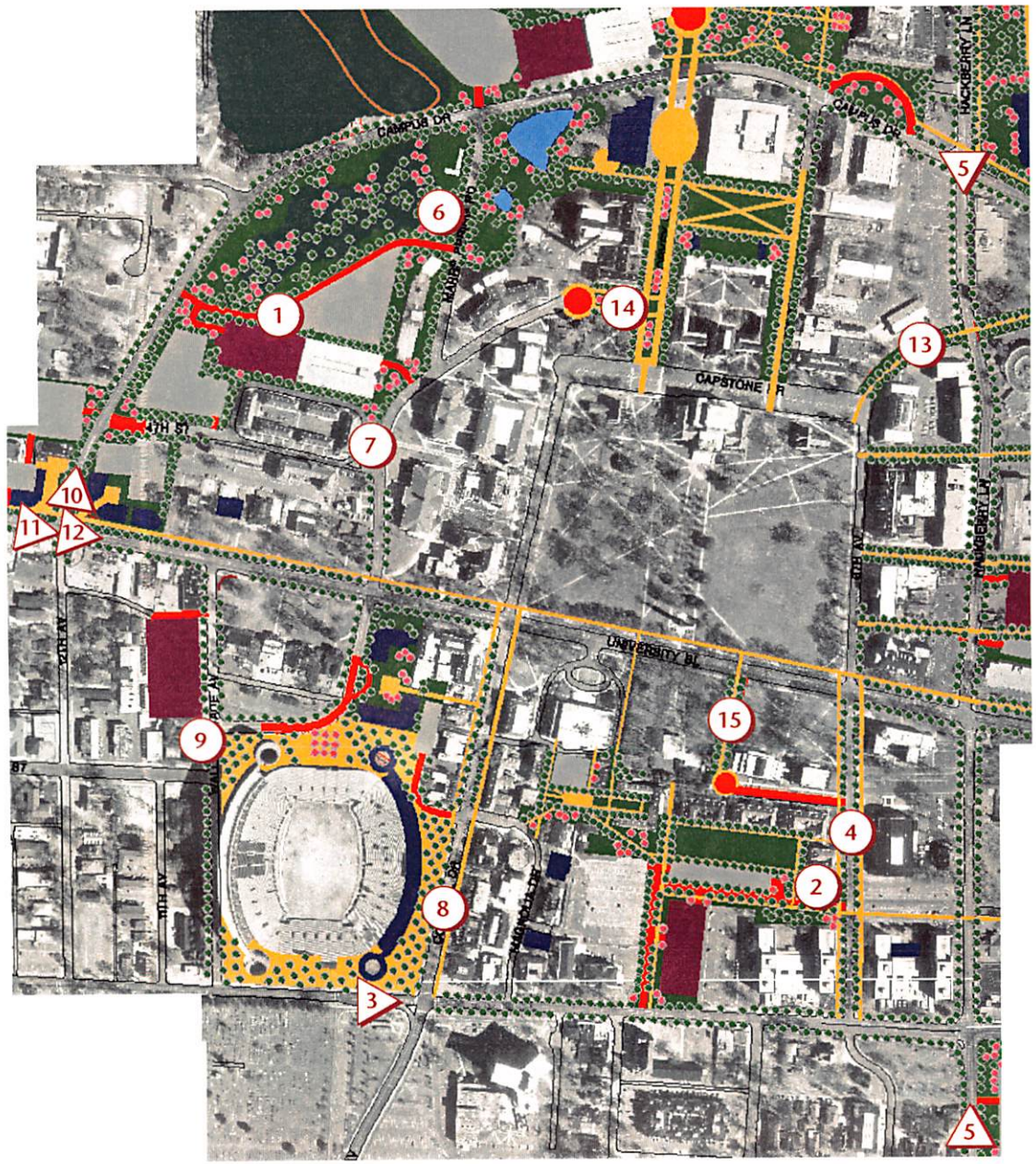
The proposed projects and estimated development costs for the campus improvements are described in the following tables. The projects include proposed developmenrs and improvements to the campus, and do not include new or renovated building and facility improvements.

Key maps are provided for the Academic Core, South Campus, North Campus, and East Campus to aid in locating the proposed projects that are listed in the tables.

Priorities are based on three timeframes:

- High priority (2000-2005)
- Medium priority (2006-2010)
- Low priority (2010-2015)

The estimated costs are preliminary and are intended to assist with the planning and budgeting process of The University of Alabama (all costs are based on present dollars for 1999). This information is included as a part of the 1999 Update to also provide a general understanding of the magnitude of the costs associated with the implemetation of the plan. This same approach was used in 1985 and 1993, and has served the university in its planning and budgeting process for nearly fifteen years.



(#) *Site specific projects*

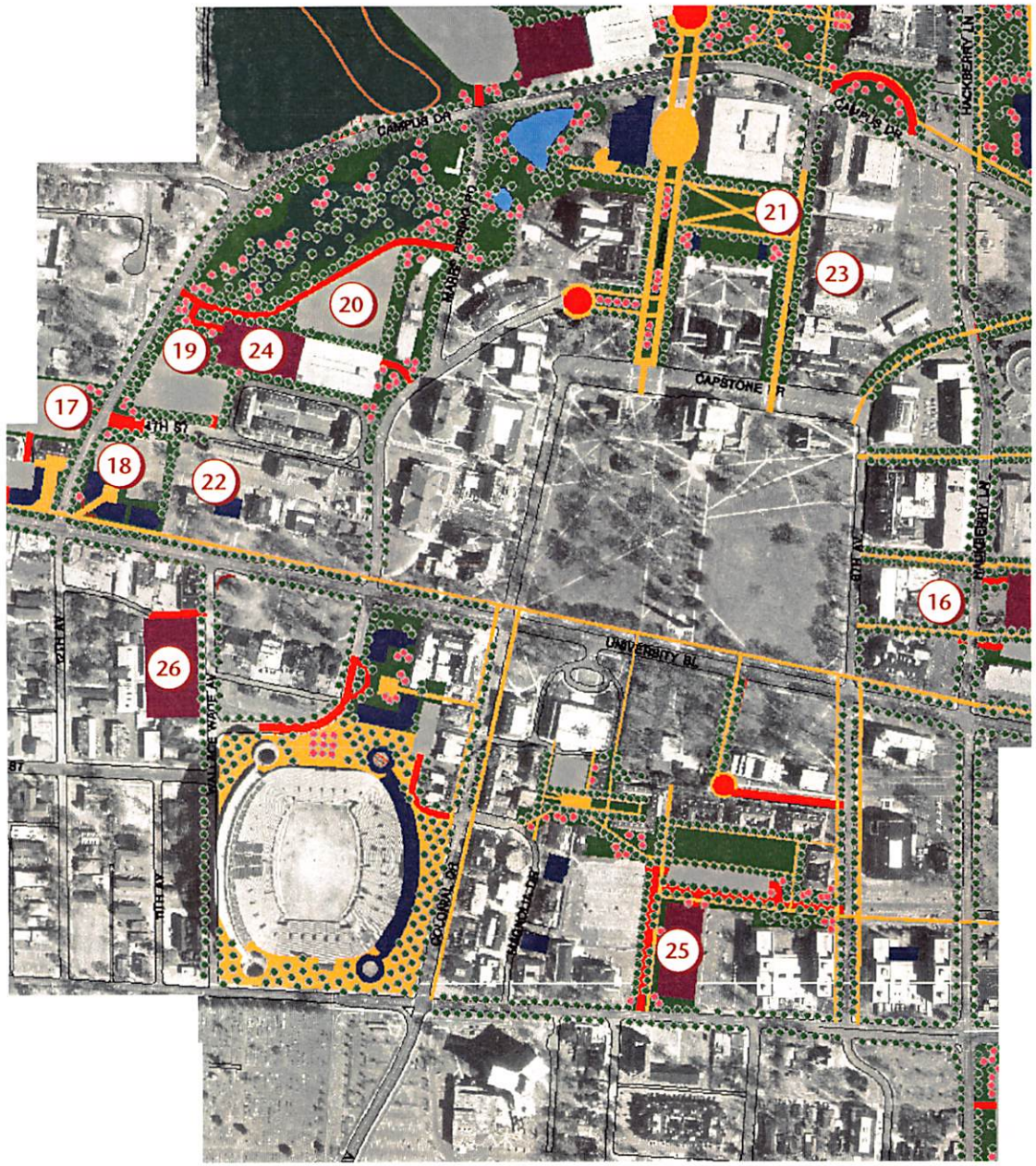
(#) *Projects that begin and end in different locations, e.g., roadway improvements*

Academic Core Plan

Proposed Projects and Estimated Development Costs: Academic Core

ROADWAY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
1.	New access drive between Campus Drive and Marr's Spring Road—ten Hoor lot and green space	$245,000	2006/2010	Medium
2.	New access drive west of Sixth Avenue and north of Paul Bryant Drive—adjacent new parking deck	$475,000	2006/2010	Medium
Landscape/streetscape improvements on the following roadways:				
3.	Paul Bryant Drive between Colonial Drive on the west to its intersection with University Boulevard on the east *	$400,000	2006/2010	Medium
4.	Sixth Avenue between University Boulevard and Paul Bryant Drive	$80,000	2000/2005	High
5.	Hackberry Lane between Thirteenth Street and Campus Drive	$240,000	2006/2010	Medium
6.	Marr's Spring Road between Stadium Drive and Campus Drive	$50,000	2000/2005	High
7.	Stadium Drive between Marr's Spring Road and University Boulevard	$45,000	2000/2005	High
8.	Colonial Drive between University Boulevard and Paul Bryant Drive	$65,000	2000/2005	High
9.	Wallace Wade Avenue between University Boulevard and Paul Bryant Drive	$85,000	2000/2005	High
10.	Campus Drive from University Boulevard on the west to McFarland Boulevard on the east—entire length *	$350,000	2000/2005	High
11.	Streetscape improvements along University Boulevard from Fourteenth Avenue on the west to Second Avenue on the east—including designatedpedestrian crossings, planted medians, signage, and street lighting* (improvements within the Right-of-Way)	$2,034,000	2006/2010	Medium
12.	University Boulevard from Fourteenth Avenue on the west to McFarland Boulevard on the east—entire length * (Landscape plantings)	$720,000	2000/2005	High
13.	Vacate/demolish Margaret Drive and redevelop as a pedestrian corridor including walkways, lighting, and landscape improvements	$135,000	2000/2005	High
14.	Cul-de-sac terminus to Stadium Drive near Rowand-Johnson Hall—includes vacating/demolishing the portion of Stadium Drive from its new terminus to McCorvey Drive	$75,000	2006/2010	Medium
15.	Vacate/demolish the narrow drive connecting Elm Drive with University Boulevard—includes a new cul-de-sac at the west end of Elm Drive, and landscape Improvements	$65,000	2000/2005	High
	Roadway Development and Improvements Total—Academic Core	**$5,064,000**		

** Includes projects that are located in more than one area of the campus, i.e. (Academic Core, South Campus, North Campus, East Campus)*



Academic Core Plan

(#) *Site specific projects*

(#) *Projects that begin and end in different locations, e.g., roadway improvements*

Proposed Projects and Estimated Development Costs: Academic Core (cont.)

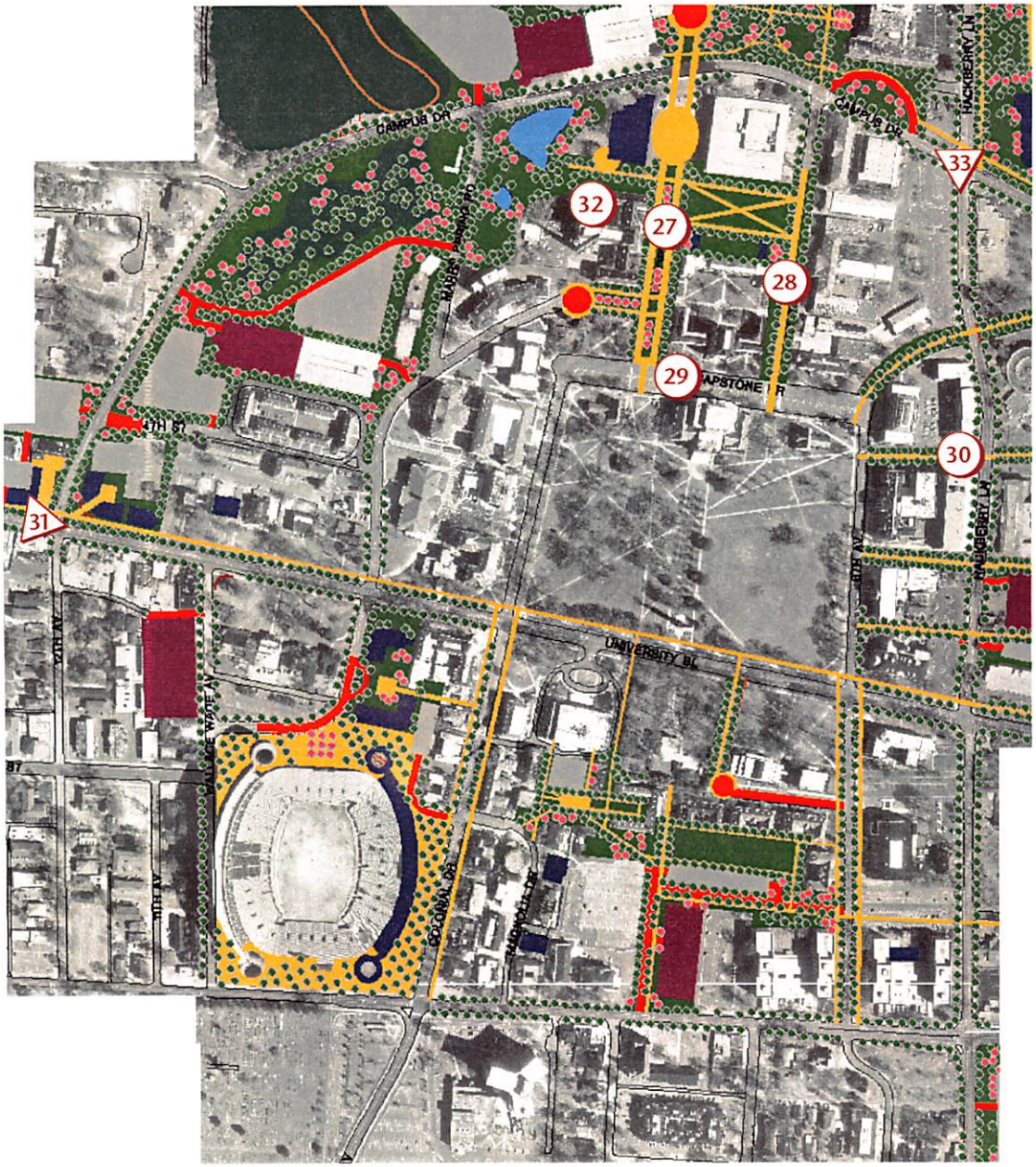
PARKING LOT DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS

Item	Proposed Development	Estimated Cost	Time Frame	Priority
16.	Improve parking lot located adjacent Nott and Gallalee Halls	$52,000	2000/2005	High
17.	Two new parking lots/access drives on the northwest corner of Campus Drive and University Boulevard in conjunction with retail development—215 car capacity	$675,000	2000/2005	High
18.	New parking lot/access drive on northeast corner of Campus Drive and University Boulevard in conjunction with retail development—40 car capacity	$125,000	2000/2005	High
19.	New parking lot east of Campus Drive and north of Fourth Street—190 car capacity	$240,000	2000/2005	High
20.	Reconfigure/improve the parking lot north of ten Hoor parking deck—240 car capacity	$180,000	2000/2005	High
21.	Remove the parking lot south of Ferguson Center (leaving designated spaces for accessible parking). Proposed open space improvement to be concurrently developed with other area improvements	$35,000	2000/2005	High
22.	Improve/consolidate parking lots north of University Boulevard and south of West Fourth Street, between Thomas Street and Stadium Drive.	$102,500	2011/2015	Low
23.	Hardaway Hall and the Industrial Arts Building—Improve/consolidate parking lots	$135,000	2006/2010	Medium
	Parking Lot Development and Improvements Total—Academic Core	**$1,544,500**		

NEW PARKING DECKS AND ADDITIONS

Item	Proposed Development	Estimated Cost	Time Frame	Priority
24.	Addition to ten Hoor parking deck west of Stadium Drive—500 car capacity	$5,400,000	2000/2005	High
25.	New parking deck north of Paul Bryant Drive, west of Martha Parham Hall—475 car capacity	$4,500,000	2000/2005	High
26.	New parking deck west of Wallace Wade Avenue and south of University Boulevard (includes building demolition)—700 car capacity	$7,000,000	2006/2010	Medium
	New Parking Decks and Additions Total—Academic Core	**$16,900,000**		

** Includes projects that are located in more than one area of the campus.*



Site specific projects

Projects that begin and end in different locations, e.g., roadway improvements

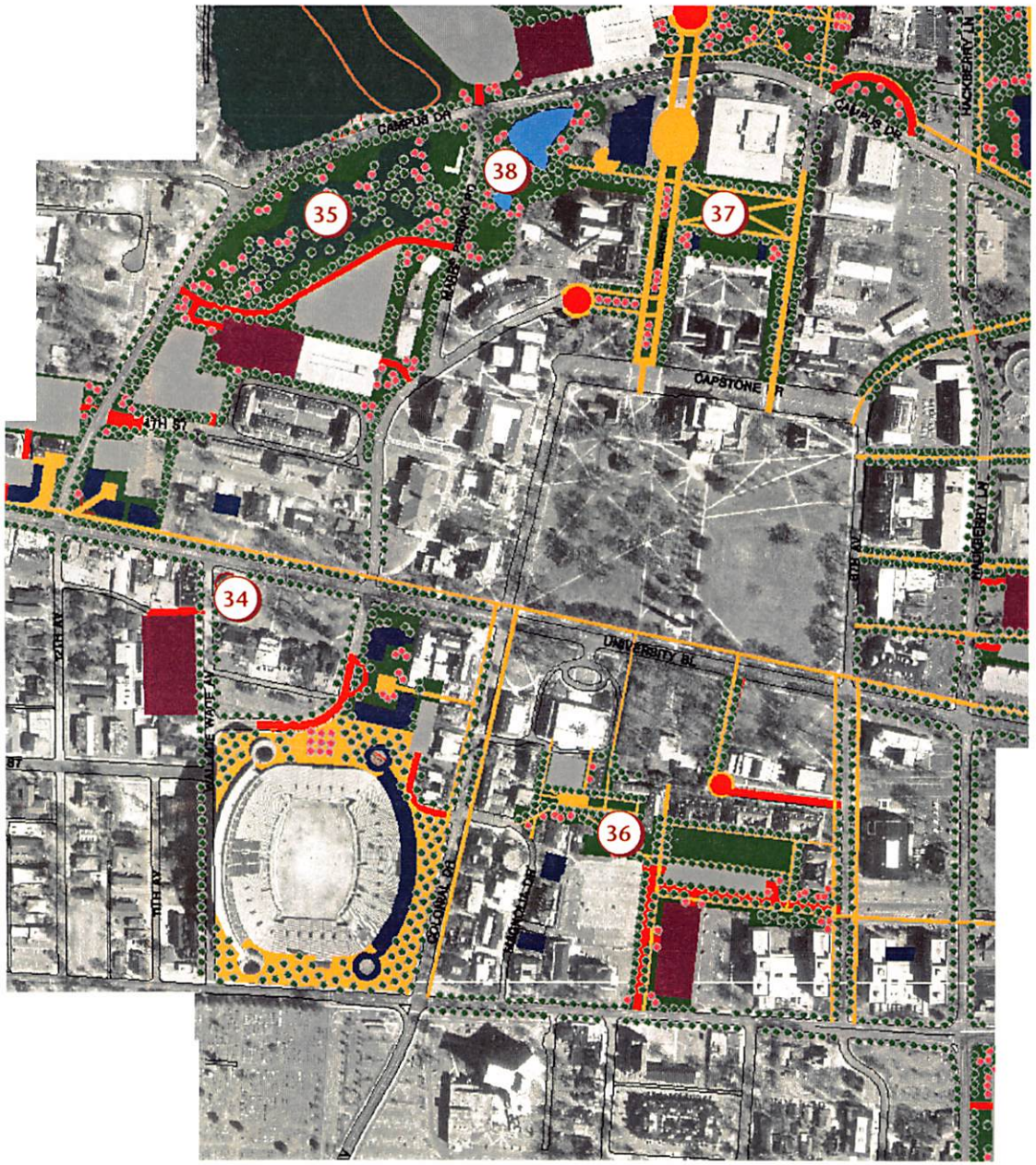
Academic Core Plan

Proposed Projects and Estimated Development Costs: Academic Core (cont.)

PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION IMPROVEMENTS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
27.	Crimson Promenade Improvement—Ferguson Center to Capstone Drive (includes street demolition and redevelopment as a pedestrian corridor)	$1,650,000	2000/2005	High
28.	White Promenade—redevelopment of Seventh Avenue from Ferguson Center to Capstone Drive (includes street demolition and redevelopment as a pedestrian corridor)	$1,750,000	2000/2005	High
29.	Improve Capstone Drive Parking Lot—includes development of pedestrian amenities, walkways, lighting, site furniture, and landscape plantings	$350,000	2000/2005	High
30.	Pedestrian corridor improvements between buildings on east side of the quadrangle from Sixth Avenue to Devotie Drive—this project includes 9 segments	$1,450,000	2006/2010	Medium
31.	Improve University Boulevard pedestrian environment from Campus Drive to the proposed extension of Second Avenue includes walkways, pavement, site furniture, signage, and landscape enhancements.	$780,000	2000/2005	High
32.	New pedestrian corridor south of Student Services Center between the Alumni Gardens and Crimson Promenade	$275,000	2000/2005	High
	Pedestrian Circulation Improvements Total—Academic Core	**$6,255,000**		

BICYCLE CIRCULATION IMPROVEMENTS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
33.	Hackberry Lane bikeway *	$238,000	2000/2005	High
	Bicycle Circulation Improvements Total—Academic Core	**$238,000**		

** Includes projects that are located in more than one area of the campus.*



(#) *Site specific projects*

(#) *Projects that begin and end in different locations, e.g., roadway improvements*

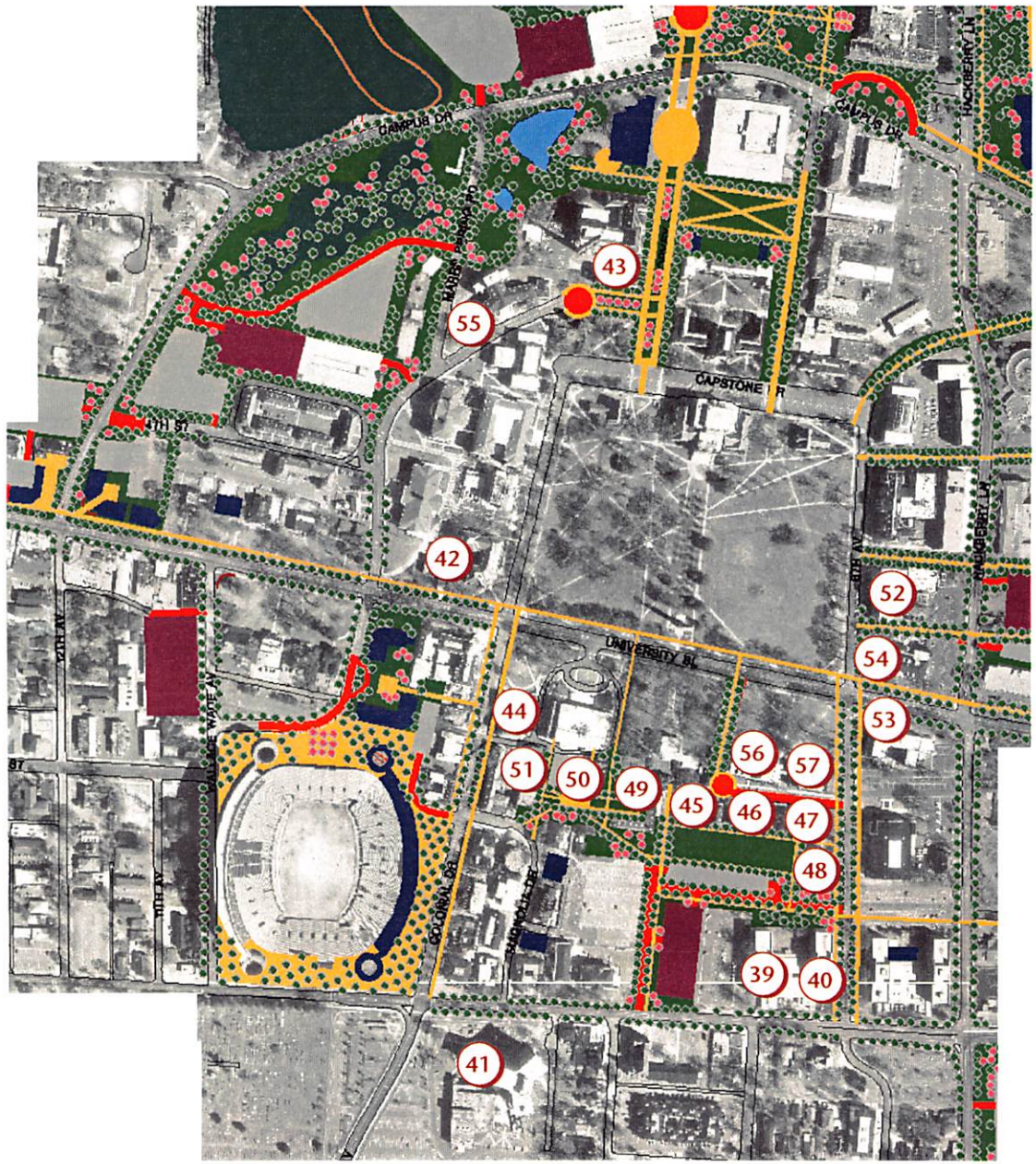
Academic Core Plan

Proposed Projects and Estimated Development Costs: Academic Core (cont.)

CAMPUS ENTRANCE AND IDENTIFICATION FEATURES				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
34.	Campus Entrance—northwest corner of University Boulevard and Wallace Wade Avenue	$125,000	2000/2005	High
	Campus Entrance and Identification Features Total—Academic Core	**$125,000**		

OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT AND CAMPUS ENHANCEMENTS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
35.	Improve open space south of Campus Drive and west of Marr's Spring Road—includes demolition of existing buildings and development of walkways, lighting, pedestrian amenities, and landscape plantings	$1,250,000	2011/2015	Low
36.	Improve/redevelop the internal area of the block generally located south of Rose Administration and the President's Mansion—including interconnected plazas with walkways, pedestrian amenities, site furniture, water features, and landscape improvements	$750,000	2006/2010	Medium
37.	New open space area between Ferguson Center and Woods Hall (formerly a parking lot)—includes walkways, lighting, landscape improvements	$450,000	2006/2010	Medium
38.	Alumni Gardens improvement located west of the Student Services Center, at the intersection of Campus Drive and Marr's Spring Road	$350,000	2000/2005	High
	Open Space Development and Campus Enhancements Total—Academic Core	**$2,800,000**		

** Includes projects that are located in more than one area of the campus.*



(#) *Site specific projects*

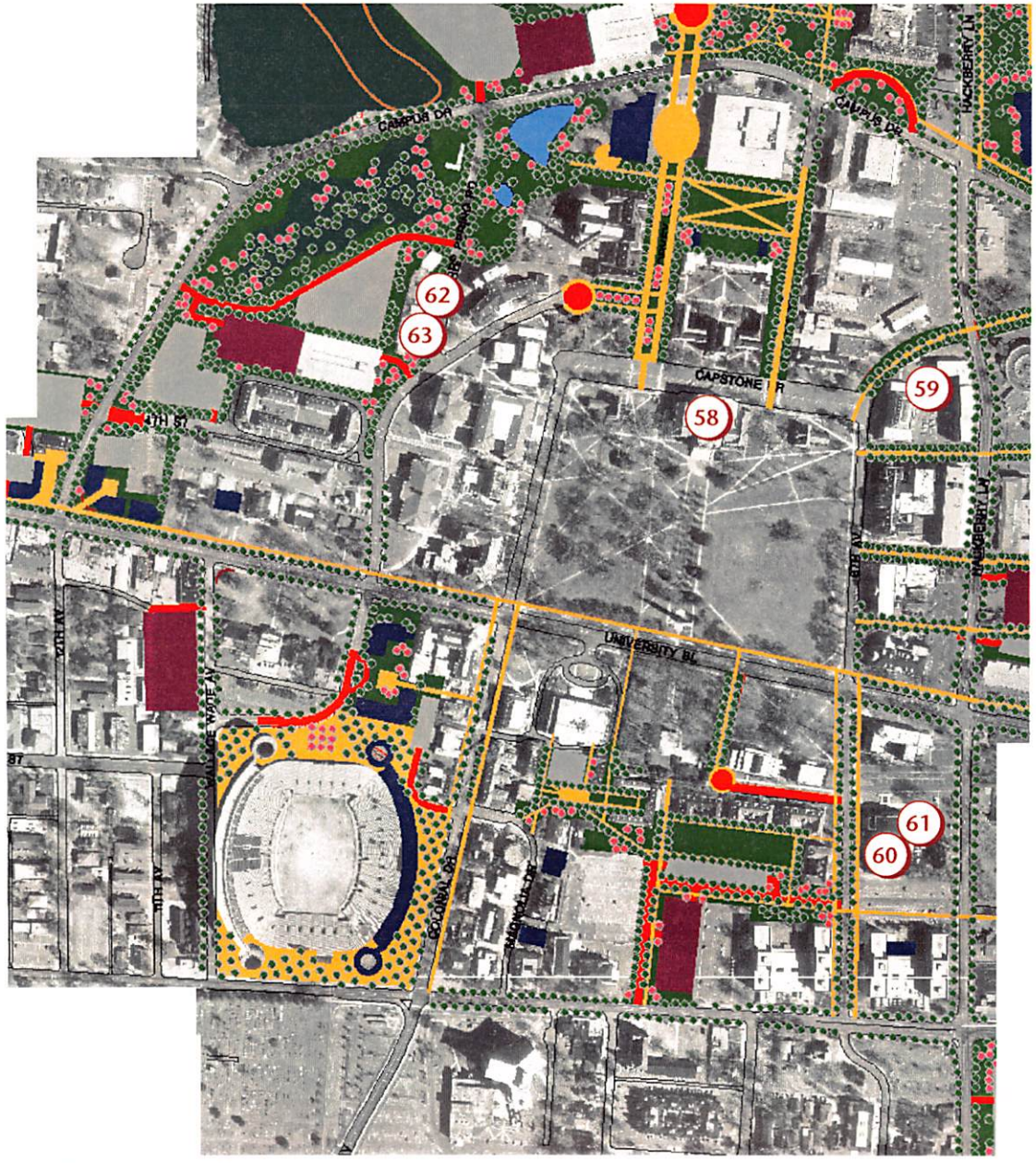
(#) *Projects that begin and end in different locations, e.g., roadway improvements*

Academic Core Plan

Proposed Projects and Estimated Development Costs: Academic Core (cont.)

BUILDING ENTRANCE AREA ENHANCEMENTS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
39.	Mary Burke Hall—improve west entrance, as shown in the Campus Landscape Master Plan—includes lighting, paving, site furniture, and landscape improvements	$50,000	2000/2005	High
40.	Mary Burke Hall—improve east entrance, as shown in the Campus Landscape Master Plan— includes lighting, paving, site furniture, and landscape improvements	$50,000	2000/2005	High
41.	Tutwiler Hall—north entrance includes site furniture and landscape improvements	$25,000	2000/2005	High
42.	McClure Library—entrance includes site furniture, lighting, and landscape improvements	$35,000	2006/2010	Medium
43.	B. B. Comer Hall—east entrance includes paving, site furniture, lighting, and landscape improvements	$65,000	2000/2005	High
44.	Doster Hall—north entrance includes paving and site furniture	$35,000	2000/2005	High
45.	Byrd Hall—north entrance includes site furniture, lighting, landscape improvements	$20,000	2000/2005	High
46.	Parker-Adams Hall—north entrance includes site furniture, lighting, and landscape improvements	$20,000	2000/2005	High
47.	Wilson Hall—north entrance includes site furniture, lighting, and landscape improvements	$20,000	2011/2015	Low
48.	Osband Hall—east entrance includes site furniture, lighting, and landscape improvements	$20,000	2011/2015	Low
49.	New Hall—west entrance includes site furniture, lighting, and landscape improvements.	$25,000	2011/2015	Low
50.	East Annex—west entrance includes site furniture and landscape improvements	$15,000	2011/2015	Low
51.	Adams Hall (West Annex)—east entrance includes site furniture and landscape improvements	$15,000	2006/2010	Medium
52.	Nott Hall—west entrance includes site furniture and landscape improvements	$20,000	2000/2005	High
53.	Farrah Hall—northwest entrance includes site furniture and landscape improvements	$15,000	2000/2005	High
54.	Gallalee Hall—west entrance includes site furniture and landscape improvements	$15,000	2000/2005	High
55.	Rowand-Johnson Hall—south entrance includes site furniture and landscape improvements	$25,000	2006/2010	Medium
56.	Little Hall—north entrance includes site furniture and landscape improvements	$15,000	2000/2005	High
57.	Moore Hall—north entrance includes site furniture and landscape improvements	$15,000	2000/2005	High

** Includes projects that are located in more than one area of the campus.*



Site specific projects

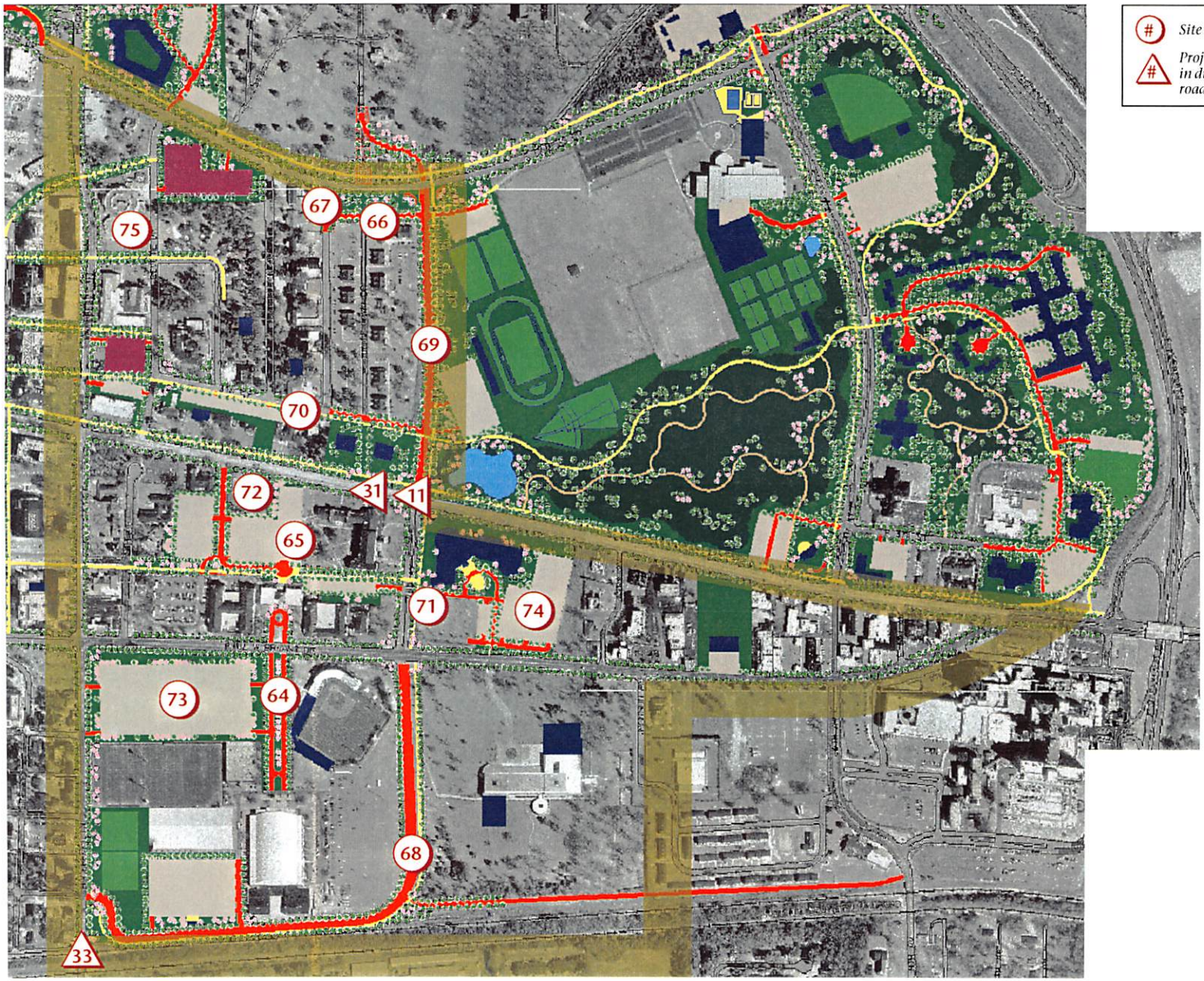
Projects that begin and end in different locations, e.g., roadway improvements

Academic Core Plan

Proposed Projects and Estimated Development Costs: Academic Core (cont.)

BUILDING ENTRANCE AREA ENHANCEMENTS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
58.	Amelia Gayle Gorgas Library—north entrance includes site furniture and bicycle racks	$35,000	2000/2005	High
59.	W. B. Jones Hall—east entrance includes site furniture and lighting	$15,000	2000/2005	High
60.	Foster Auditorium—west entrance includes site furniture, lighting, and landscape improvements	$32,000	2006/2010	Medium
61.	Foster Auditorium—north entrance includes site furniture and landscape improvements	$35,000	2006/2010	Medium
62.	ten Hoor Hall—west entrance includes site furniture, lighting, landscape improvements	$45,000	2006/2010	Medium
63.	ten Hoor Hall—east entrance includes site furniture and landscape improvements	$30,000	2000/2005	High
	Building Entrance Area Enhancements Total—Academic Core	**$692,000**		
	TOTAL COST OF IMPROVEMENTS—ACADEMIC CORE	**$33,618,500**		

** Includes projects that are located in more than one area of the campus.*



(#) *Site specific projects*

(#) *Projects that begin and end in different locations, e.g., roadway improvements*

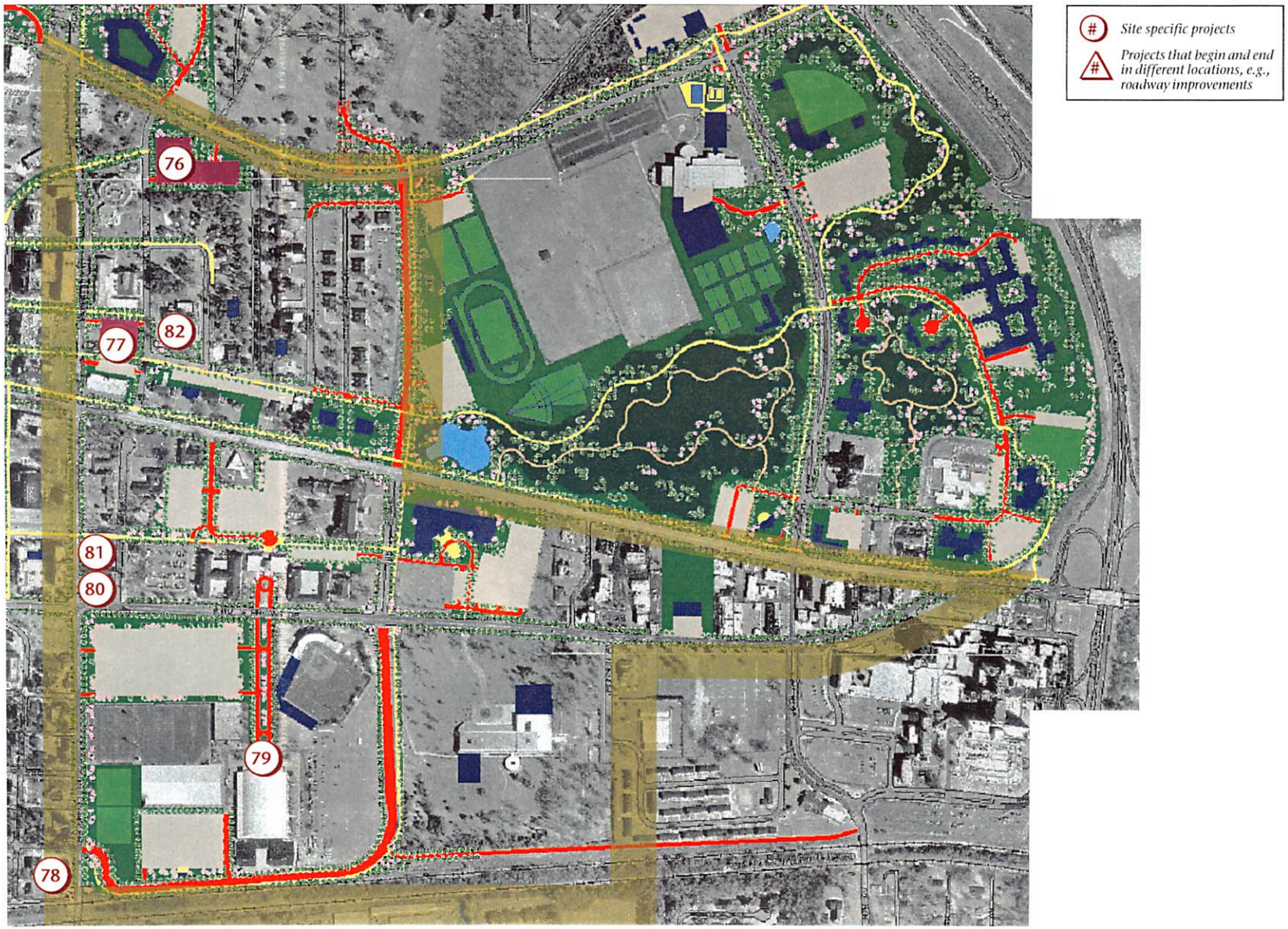
South Campus Plan

Proposed Projects and Estimated Development Costs: South Campus

ROADWAY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
64.	New entrance boulevard, connecting Coleman Coliseum and Bryant Museum—includes drives, walkways, lighting, signage, and landscape improvements	$650,000	2000/2005	High
65.	Moody Hall—new access drive, cul-de-sac, and landscape improvements west of Second Avenue	$750,000	2011/2015	Low
66.	Fourth Street (extend to the east)—the intersection of the realigned Bryce Hospital Drive	$223,000	2011/2015	Low
67.	Fraternity Lane—vacate/demolish between Fourth Street and University Boulevard (includes landscape improvements)	$65,000	2006/2010	Medium
68.	Athletic Complex—improve loop roadway between Paul Bryant Drive to the north and Hackberry Lane to the west	$705,000	2000/2005	High
69.	Second Avenue extension—new road between University Boulevard to the south and Campus Drive to the north *	$624,000	2011/2015	Low
	Roadway Development and Improvements Total—South Campus	**$3,017,000**		

PARKING LOT DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
70.	Fraternity Housing/Smith Woods—consolidate, expand, and improve parking lots south of Fourth Street	$148,000	2011/2015	Low
71.	Moody Music Building—expand existing parking lot east of building to 340 spaces	$450,000	2011/2015	Low
72.	New parking lot west of Fourth Avenue and south of University Boulevard (includes buildings demolition)—200 car capacity	$520,000	2011/2015	Low
73.	New parking lot located on the southeast corner Paul Bryant Drive and Hackberry Lane (includes building demolition)—945 car capacity	$2,100,000	2006/2010	Medium
74.	Proposed Performing Arts Center—new parking lot and access drives east of the proposed building site—410 car capacity	$1,200,000	2011/2015	Low
75.	Biology Building and Gordon-Palmer Hall—improve parking lot between buildings, including pedestrian corridor development	$87,500	2006/2010	Medium
	Parking Lot Development and Improvements Total—South Campus	**$4,505,500**		

** Includes projects that are located in more than one area of the campus, i.e. (Academic Core, South Campus, North Campus, East Campus)*

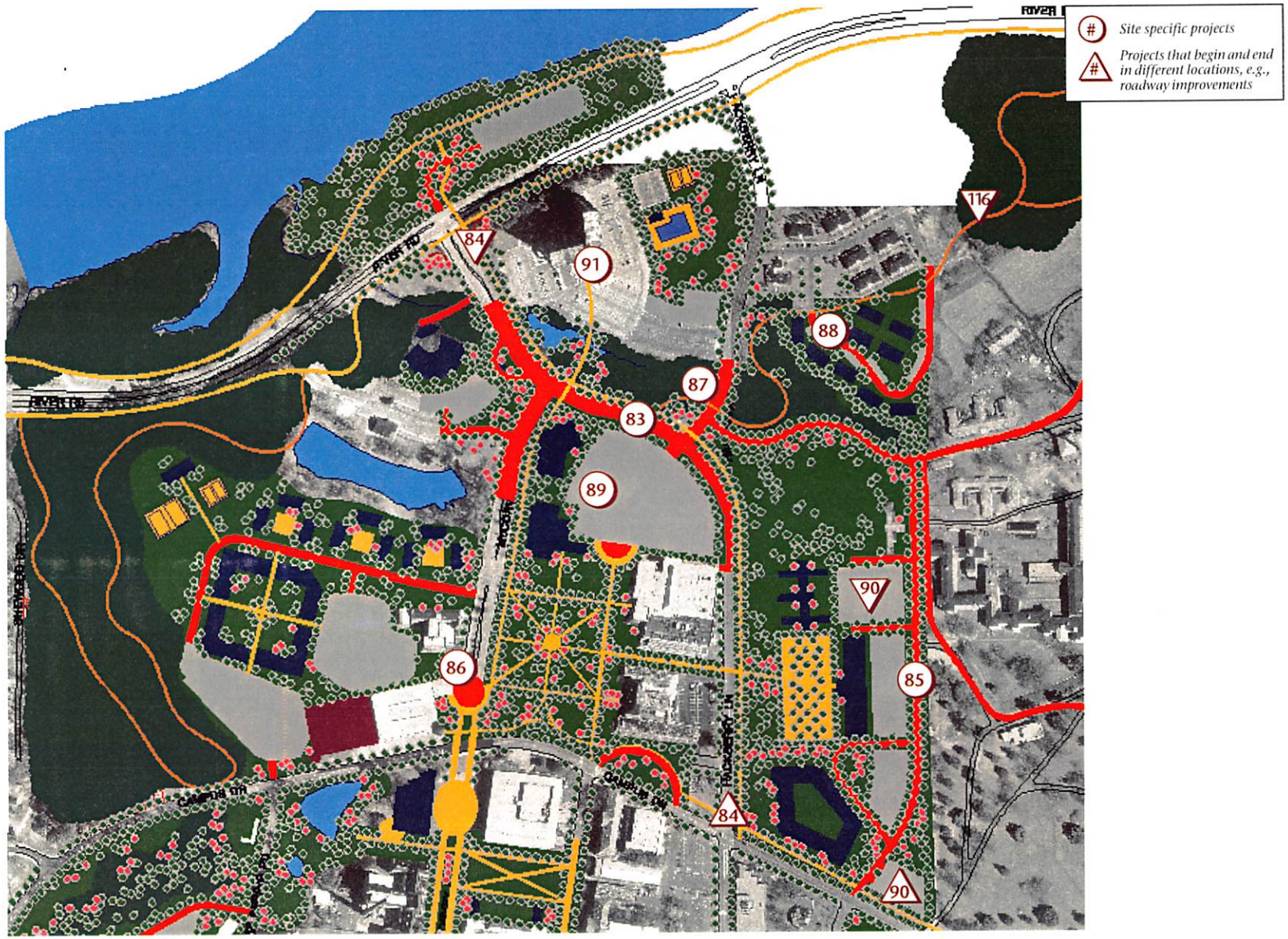


South Campus Plan

Proposed Projects and Estimated Development Costs: South Campus (cont.)

NEW PARKING DECKS AND ADDITIONS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
76.	New parking deck south of Campus Drive and east of Devotie Drive—725 car capacity	$6,500,000	2006/2010	Medium
77.	New parking deck east of Hackberry Lane and north of Fourth Street—460 car capacity	$4,300,000	2006/2010	Medium
	New Parking Deck and Additions Total—South Campus	**$10,800,000**		
CAMPUS ENTRANCE AND IDENTIFICATION FEATURES				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
78.	Hackberry Lane Campus Entrance—east side of Hackberry Lane just north of the railroad tracks	$125,000	2000/2005	High
	Campus Entrance and Identification Features Total—South Campus	**$125,000**		
CAMPUS ENTRANCE AND IDENTIFICATION FEATURES				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
79.	Memorial Coliseum North Entrance—includes exterior building improvements and site furniture.	$50,000	2000/2005	High
80.	Russell Student Health Center South Entrance—includes site furniture and landscape improvements	$15,000	2000/2005	High
81.	Russell Student Health Center North Entrance—includes site furniture and landscape improvements	$30,000	2011/2015	Low
82.	Paul W. Bryant Hall Southwest Entrance—includes site furniture, lighting, landscape improvements	$40,000	2006/2010	Medium
	Building Entrance Area Enhancements Total—South Campus	**$135,000**		
	TOTAL COST OF IMPROVEMENTS—SOUTH CAMPUS	**$18,582,500**		

** Includes projects that are located in more than one area of the campus.*



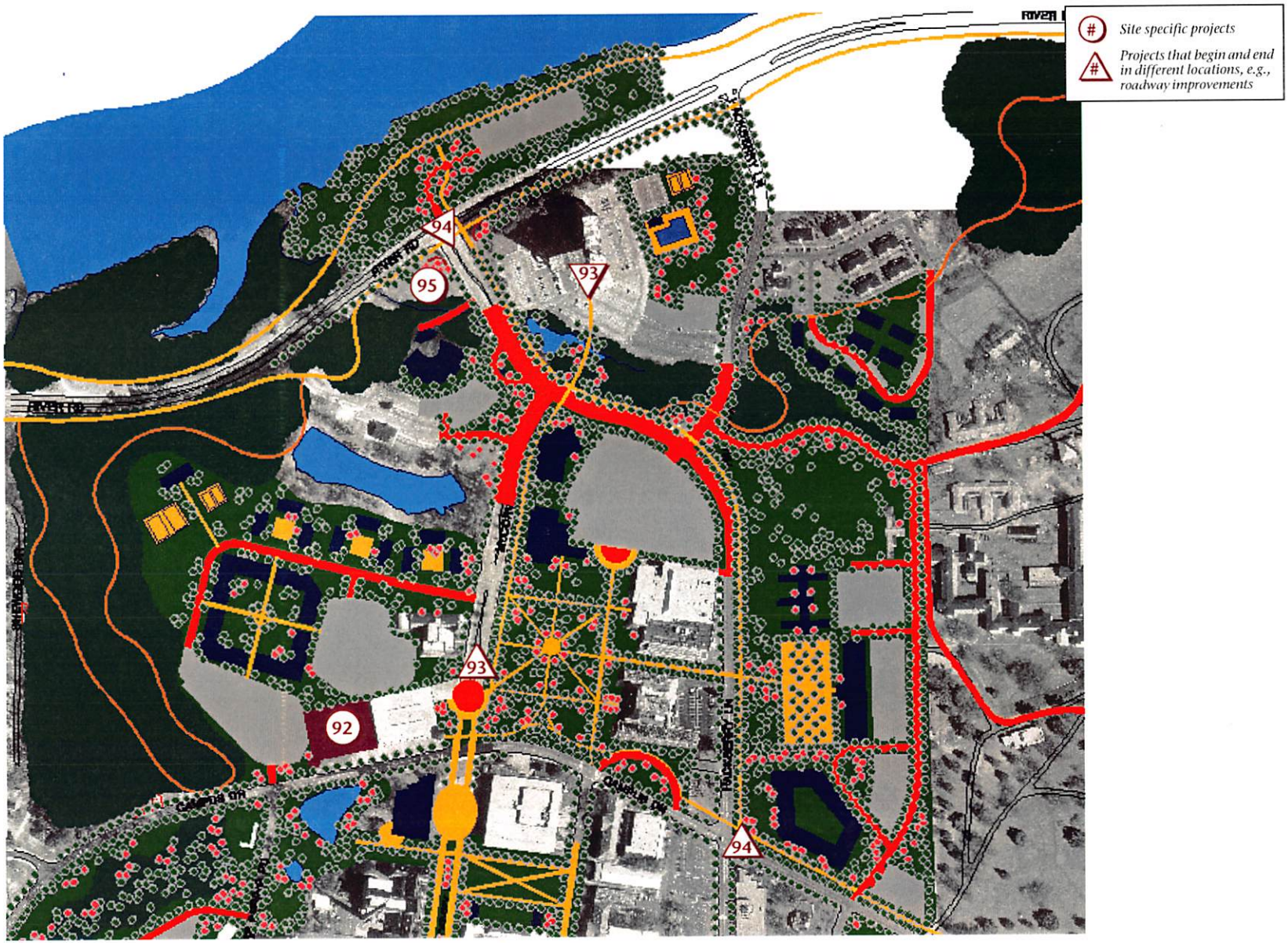
North Campus Plan—Campus Drive to River Road

Proposed Projects and Estimated Development Costs: North Campus

ROADWAY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
83.	McCorvey Drive/Hackberry Lane realignment—new roadway and intersections at Hackberry Lane and McCorvey Drive	$780,000	2000/2005	High
84.	Hackberry Lane landscape—from Campus Drive to River Road	$125,000	2011/2015	Low
85.	New campus roadway—along west edge of area acquired from Bryce State Hospital (Campus Drive to the new road to Bryce Campus—the new roadway is on campus)	$450,000	2011/2015	Low
86.	McCorvey Drive—cul-de-sac terminus just north of Campus Drive	$150,000	2000/2005	High
87.	Hackberry Lane (portion to be renamed)—new campus road to the Bryce State Hospital west entrance	$208,000	2011/2015	Low
88.	Highlands Student Housing—new roadway serving expanded residential development	$260,000	2000/2005	High
	Roadway Development and Improvements Total—North Campus	**$1,973,000**		

PARKING LOT DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
89.	New parking lot northeast of the proposed AIME Building (includes demolition of swimming pool and amphitheater)—540 car capacity	$1,600,000	2006/2010	Medium
90.	New parking lots (4) and access improvements east of the proposed Interdisciplinary Sciences Building—480 car capacity total	$1,400,000	2006/2010	Medium
91.	Rose Tower parking lot—reconfigure parking layout, improve access and safety, and add 80 additional parking spaces	$360,000	2000/2005	High
	Parking Lot Development and Improvements Total—North Campus	**$3,360,000**		

** Includes projects that are located in more than one area of the campus, i.e. (Academic Core, South Campus, North Campus, East Campus)*

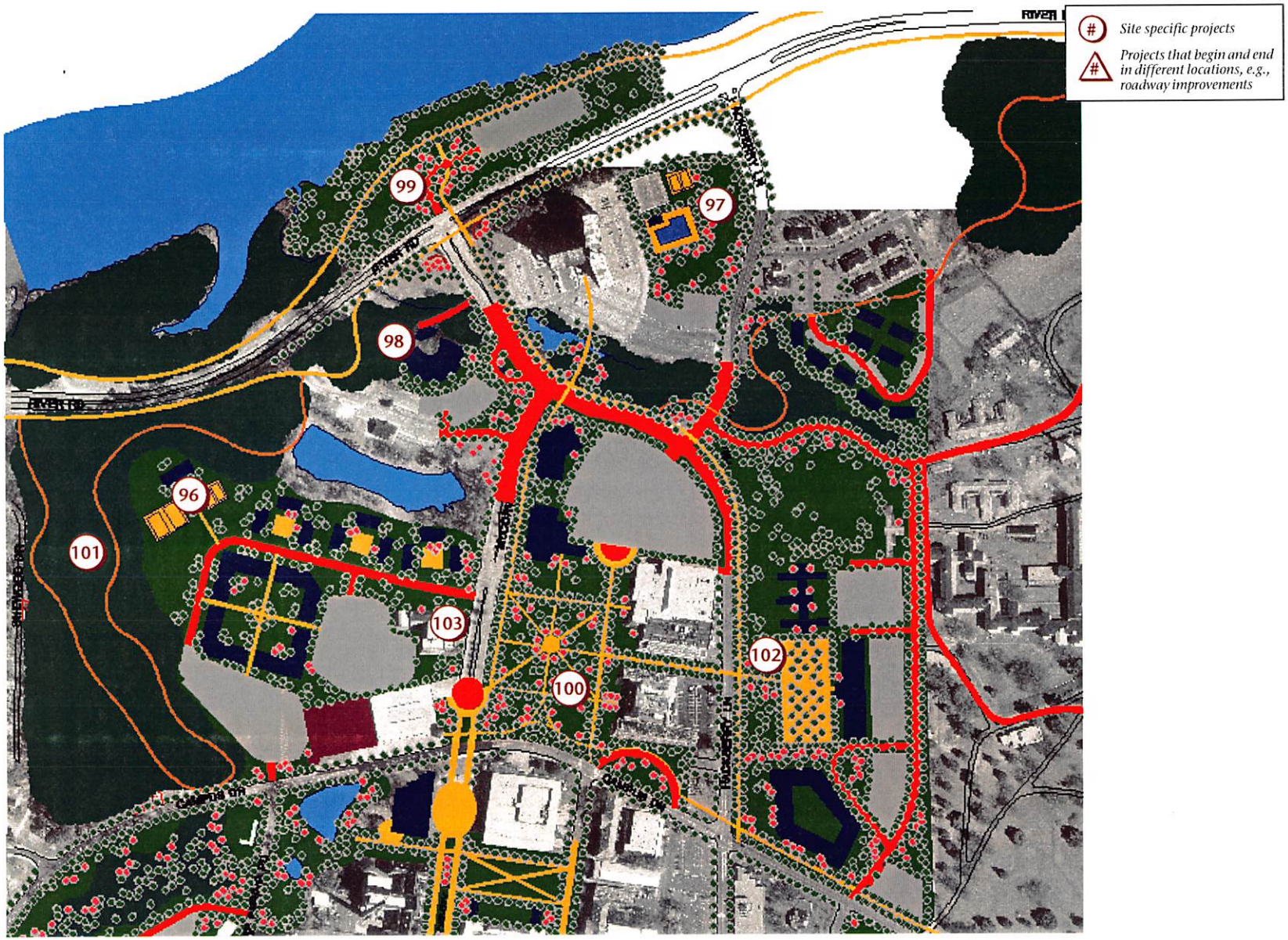


North Campus Plan—Campus Drive to River Road

Proposed Projects and Estimated Development Costs: North Campus (cont.)

NEW PARKING DECKS AND ADDITIONS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
92.	Addition to parking deck north of Campus Drive and west of McCorvey Drive (north of the Student Services Center)—600 car capacity	$5,400,000	2000/2005	High
	New Parking Decks and Additions Total—North Campus	**$5,400,000**		
PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION IMPROVEMENTS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
93.	Pedestrian corridor improvements—east side of McCorvey Drive between Campus Drive and Rose Tower	$455,000	2011/2015	Low
	Pedestrian Circulation Improvements Total—North Campus	**$455,000**		
BICYCLE CIRCULATION IMPROVEMENTS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
94.	Campus Drive bikeway *	$285,000	2000/2005	High
	Bicycle Circulation Improvements Total—North Campus	**$285,000**		
CAMPUS ENTRANCE AND IDENTIFICATION FEATURES				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
95.	McCorvey Drive and River Road campus entrance—southwest corner.	$200,000	2000/2005	High
	Campus Entrance and Identification Features Total—North Campus	**$200,000**		

** Includes projects that are located in more than one area of the campus.*

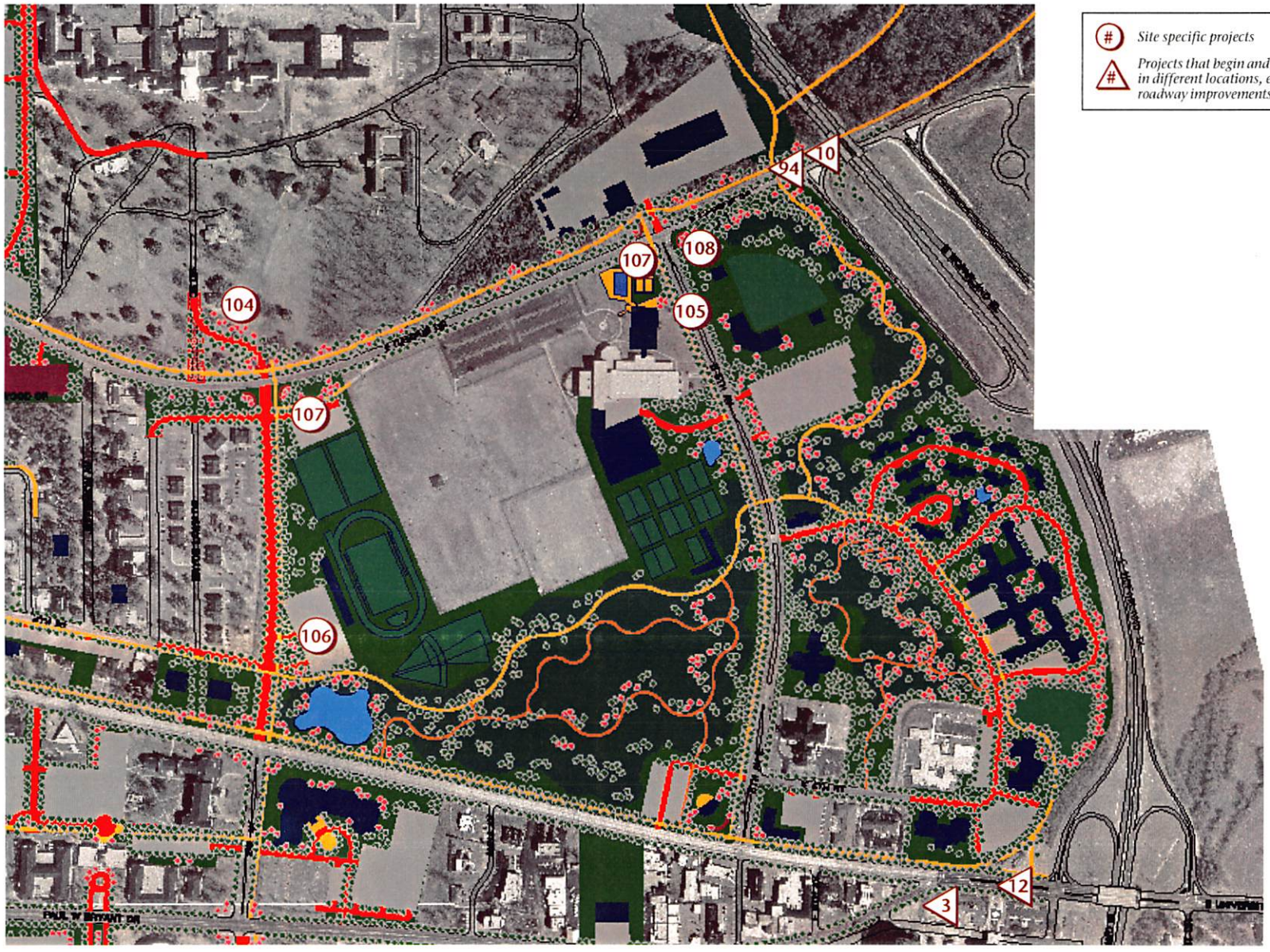


North Campus Plan—Campus Drive to River Road

Proposed Projects and Estimated Development Costs: North Campus (cont.)

OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT AND CAMPUS ENHANCEMENTS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
96.	"Party Barn" site improvements—open space and outdoor recreation	$800,000	2006/2010	Medium
97.	New outdoor pool and related site and recreational improvements to the east of Rose Towers	$650,000	2006/2010	Medium
98.	New outdoor amphitheater—west of McCorvey Drive and north of Palmer Lake Pavilion	$700,000	2000/2005	High
99.	River Road Park improvements—includes access drive, parking, walkways, lighting, and landscape improvements	$750,000	2000/2005	High
100.	North Campus Green—includes development of plazas, walkways, pedestrian amenities, lighting, and landscape improvements	$1,450,000	2000/2005	High
101.	Improve open space in the ravine area east of Sherwood Drive and south of River Road as a part of the proposed open space corridor system	$250,000	2006/2010	Medium
102.	New campus plaza—includes development of plaza, walkways, pedestrian amenities, lighting, and landscape	$1,000,000	2006/2010	Medium
	Open Space Development and Campus Enhancements Total—North Campus	**$5,600,000**		
BUILDING ENTRANCE AREA ENHANCEMENTS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
103.	Paty Hall—north building entrance Includes grading, paving, site furniture, lighting, landscape improvements	$65,000	2011/2015	Low
	Building Entrance Area Enhancements Total—North Campus	**$65,000**		
	TOTAL COST OF IMPROVEMENTS—NORTH CAMPUS	**$17,338,000**		

** Includes projects that are located in more than one area of the campus.*

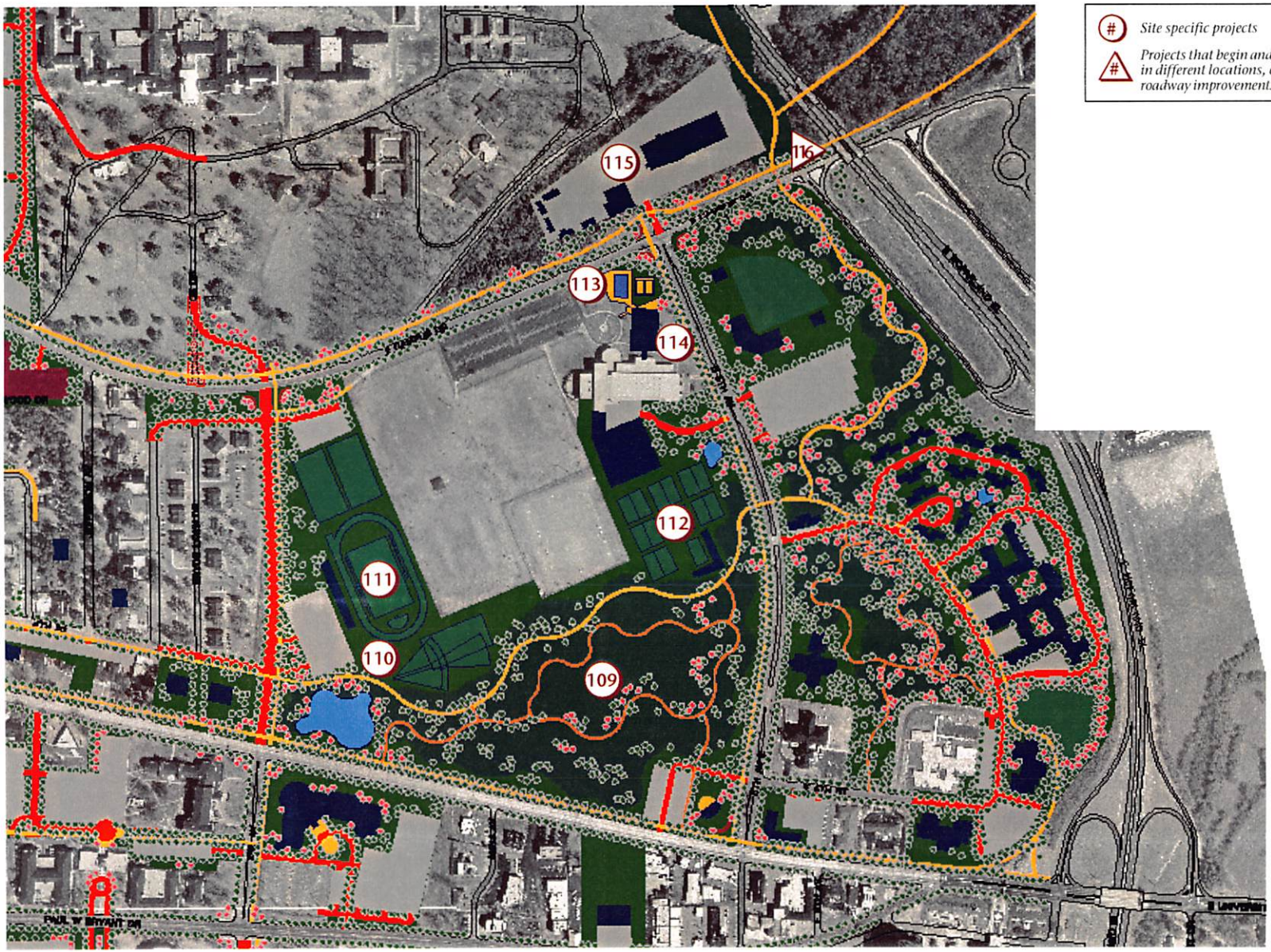


East Campus Plan

Proposed Projects and Estimated Development Costs: East Campus

ROADWAY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
104.	Bryce State Hospital entrance road realignment—north of Campus Drive (Second Avenue/Campus Drive)	$300,000	2011/2015	Low
105.	East Fifth Avenue—University Boulevard to Campus Drive	$150,000	2006/2010	Medium
	Roadway Development and Improvements Total—East Campus	**$450,000**		
PARKING LOT DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
106.	New parking lot serving proposed track/field and soccer field complex—240 car capacity	$650,000	2000/2005	High
107.	New parking lot and access drive—intersection of Second Avenue (extended) and Campus—110 car capacity	$350,000	2000/2005	High
	Parking Lot Development and Improvements Total—East Campus	**$1,000,000**		
CAMPUS ENTRANCE AND IDENTIFICATION FEATURES				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
108.	Campus Drive/ East Fifth Avenue—west of McFarland Boulevard	$225,000	2000/2005	High
	Campus Entrance and Identification Features Total—East Campus	**$225,000**		

** Includes projects that are located in more than one area of campus, i.e. (Academic Core, South Campus, North Campus, East Campus)*



East Campus Plan

The University of Alabama

Proposed Projects and Estimated Development Costs: East Campus (cont.)

OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT AND CAMPUS ENHANCEMENTS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
109.	Open Space Preservation improvements—includes land management, detention basin, bikeway/ walkway, trails, and lighting	$1,200,000	2011/2015	Low
110.	Intramural Sports Fields—east of proposed Second Avenue extension	$400,000	2000/2005	High
111.	Track/field, soccer field, field sports, and Million Dollar Band practice area	$2,500,000	2000/2005	High
112.	New tennis court complex—includes 15 courts, stadium seating for center courts, locker rooms/ restrooms, fencing, lighting, and landscape improvements	$2,200,000	2000/2005	High
113.	New outdoor pool and sand volleyball courts (north of the Student Recreation Center)—includes lighting, fencing, and landscape improvements	$1,200,000	2000/2005	High
	Open Space Development and Campus Enhancements Total—East Campus	**$7,500,000**		

BUILDING ENTRANCE AREA ENHANCEMENTS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
114.	Student Recreation Center—east entrance including site furniture	$15,000	2006/2010	Medium
	Building Entrance Area Enhancements Total—East Campus	**$15,000**		

BUILDING ENTRANCE AREA ENHANCEMENTS				
Item	**Proposed Development**	**Estimated Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Priority**
115.	Acquisition of 19+/- acres west of McFarland Boulevard and north of Campus Drive for future development (undetermined at this time)	Unknown	2000/2010	High/ Medium
116.	Acquisition of linear open space corridor connecting the East Campus to the North Campus (as shown on plan)	Unknown	2000/2010	High/ Medium
	Future Property Acquisition from Bryce State Hospital Total—East Campus	***Unknown***		
	TOTAL COST OF IMPROVEMENTS—EAST CAMPUS	**$9,190,000 *plus Acquisition***		

** Includes projects that are located in more than one area of the campus.*

Summary of Campus Development/Improvement Costs

CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT/IMPROVEMENT COSTS				
Proposed Development	Estimated Costs			
	2000-2005	2006-2010	2011-2015	Total
Roadway Development and Improvements	$4,140,000	$3,684,000	$2,680,000	$10,504,000
Parking Lot Development and Improvements	$2,667,000	5,322,500	$2,420,500	$10,410,000
New Parking Decks and Additions	$15,300,000	$17,800,000	—	$33,100,000
Pedestrian Circulation Improvements	$4,805,000	$1,450,000	$455,000	$6,710,000
Bicycle Circulation Improvements	$523,000	—	—	$523,000
Campus Entrance and Identification Features	$675,000	—	—	$675,000
Open Space Development and Campus Enhancements	$9,550,000	$3,900,000	$2,450,000	$15,900,000
Building Entrance Area Enhancements	$490,000	$242,000	$175,000	$907,000
TOTAL	**$38,150,000**	**$32,398,500**	**$8,180,500**	**$78,729,000**

Appendix B: Traffic Studies

The following traffic studies were developed in conjunction with Skipper Consulting, Inc. for The University of Alabama. Additionally, "Campus Circulation and Parking Assessment"—a more detailed traffic study report—was developed by Skipper Consulting. While not included as part of this 1999 Update document, "Campus Circulation and Parking Assessment" is a companion piece to the information provided herein and is available from the Facilities Planning and Design Services office.

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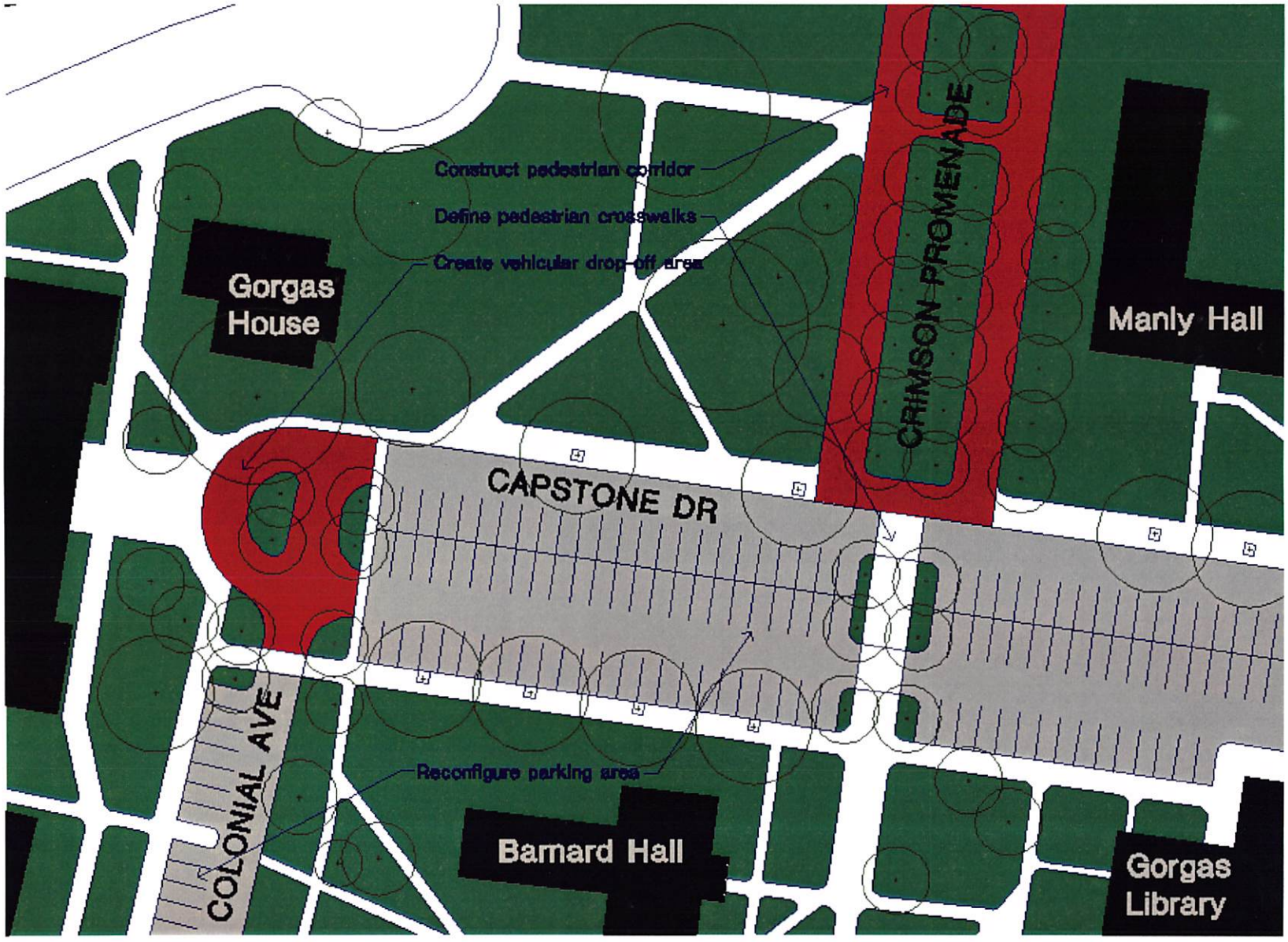
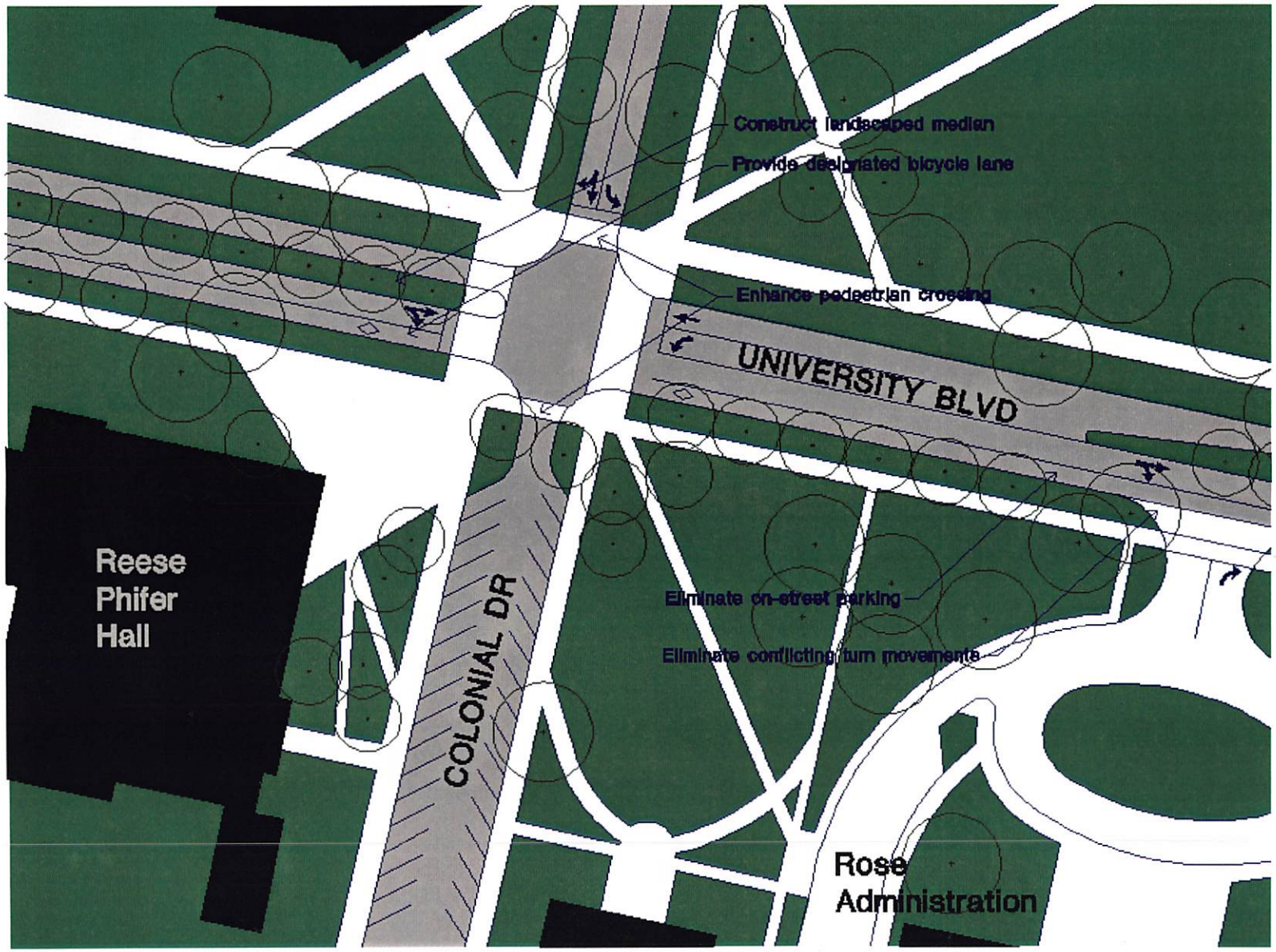
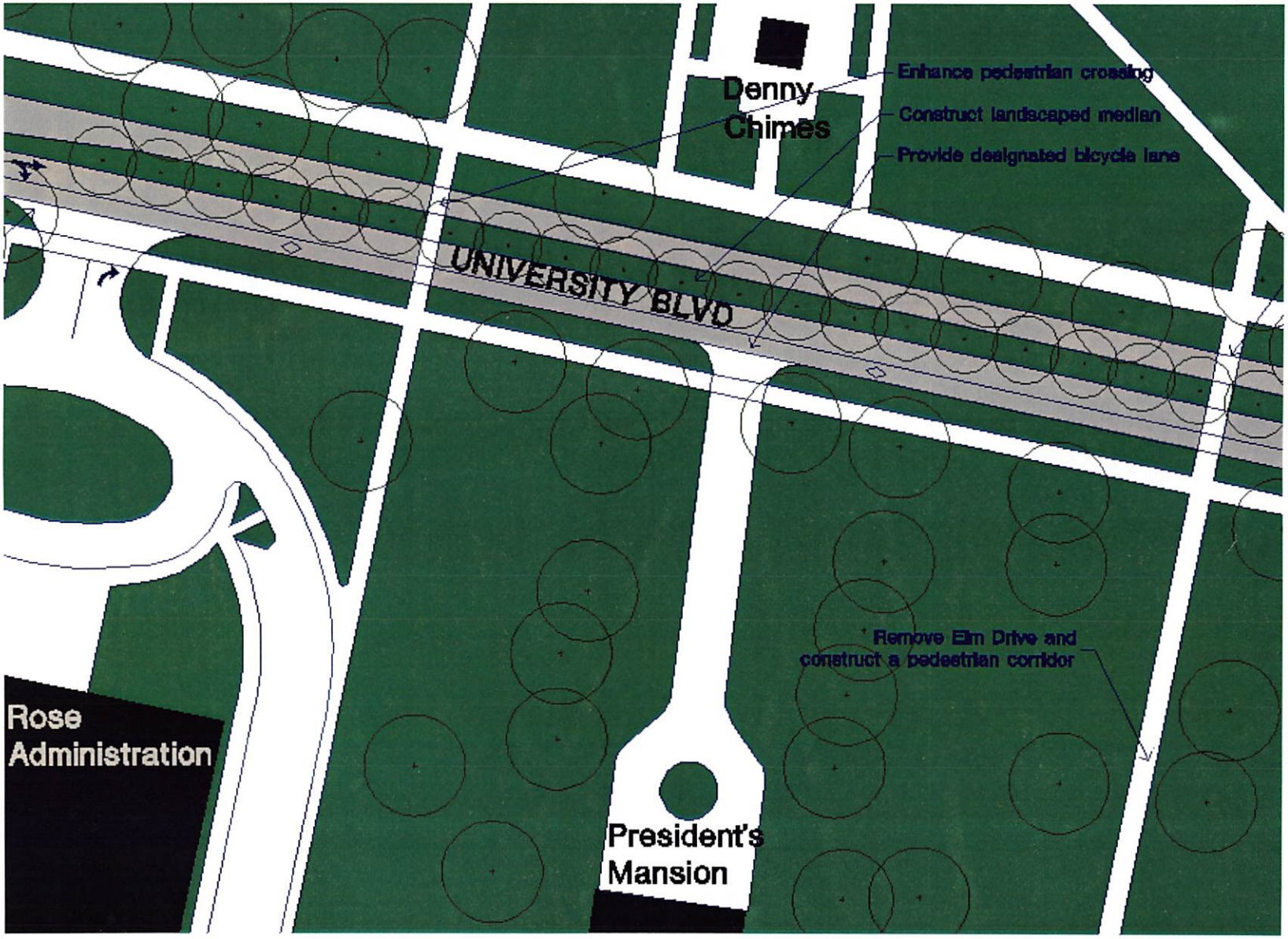


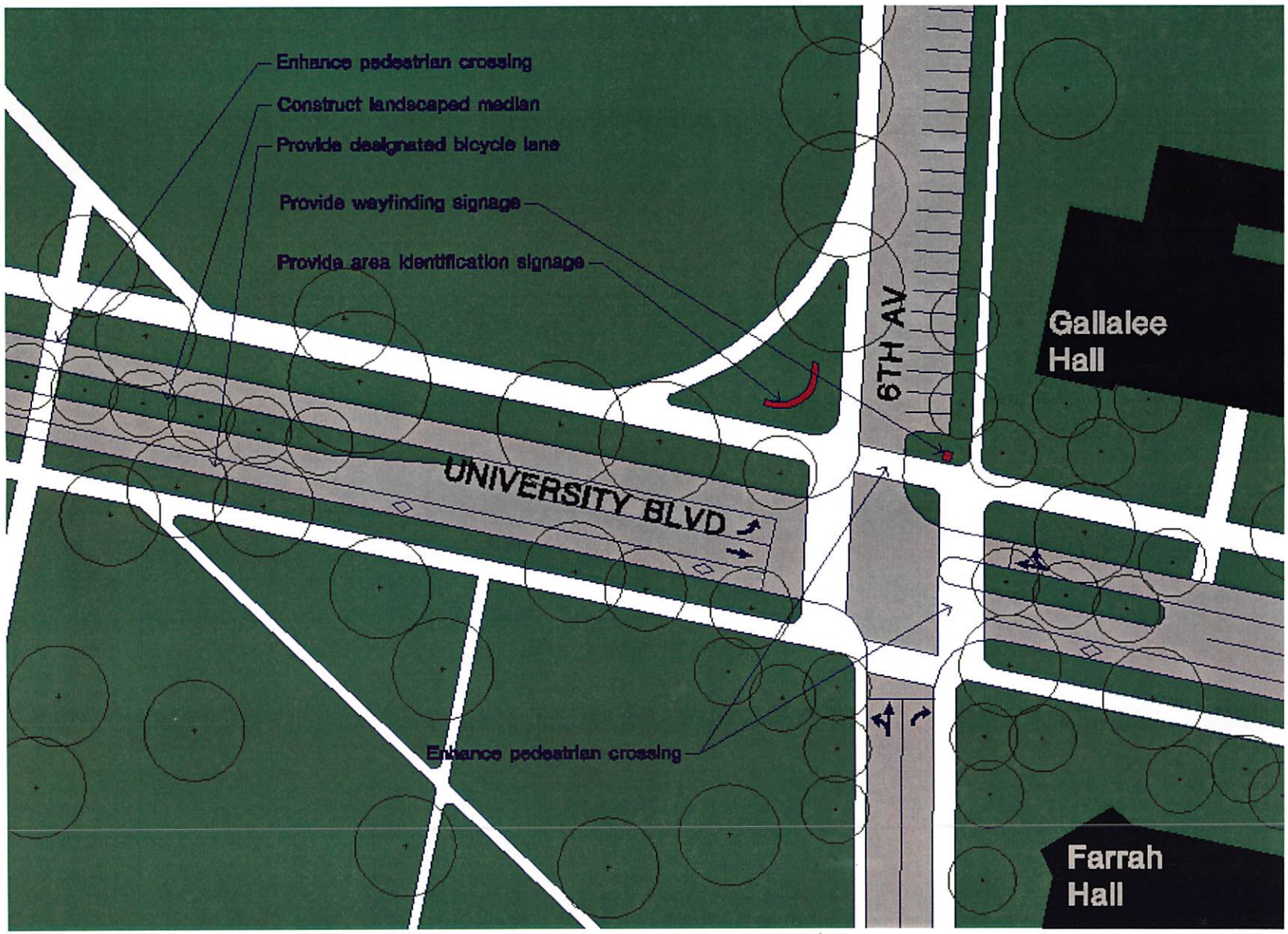
Intersection improvement—Capstone Drive & Colonial Avenue



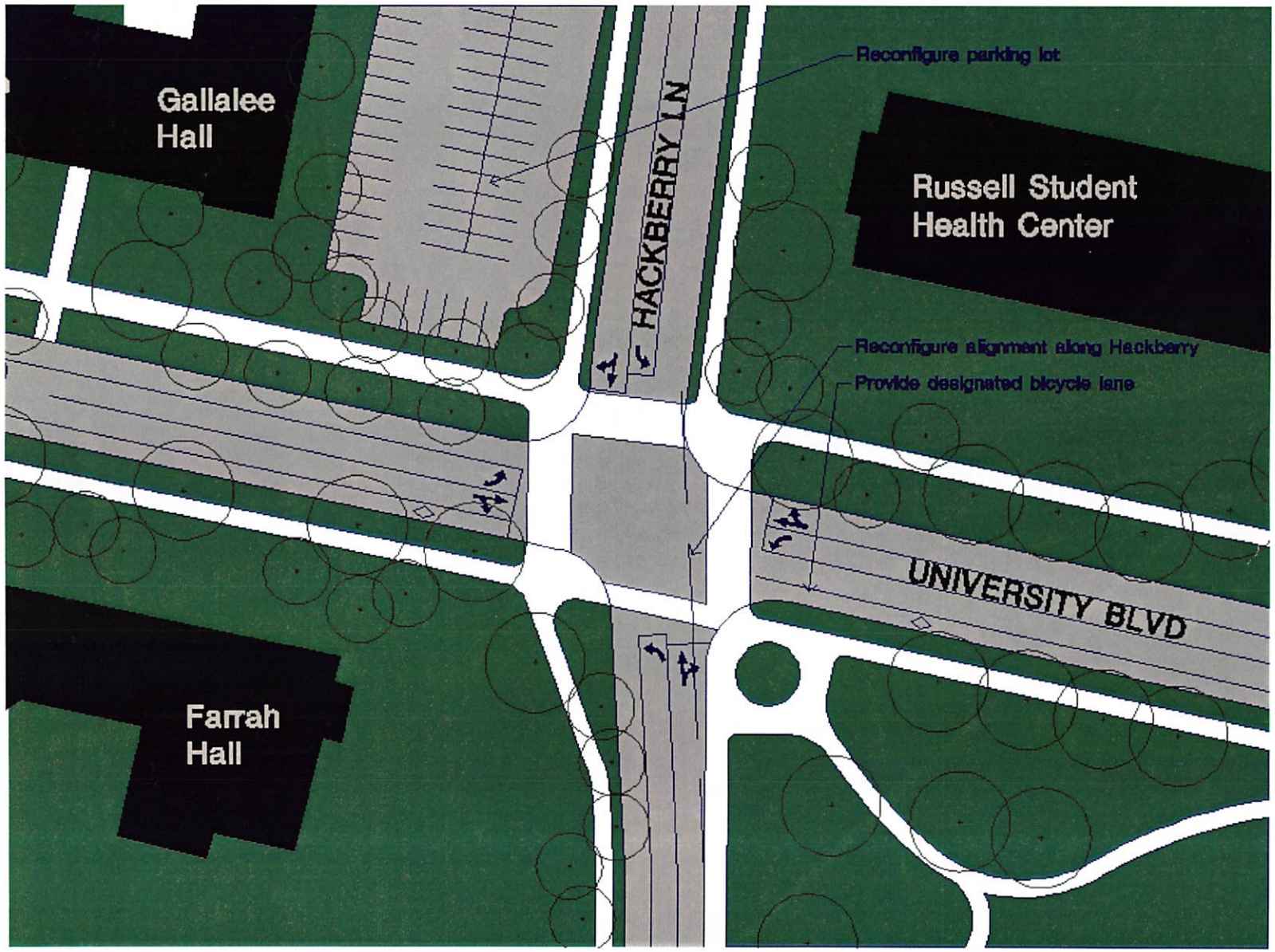
Intersection improvement—University Boulevard & Colonial Drive



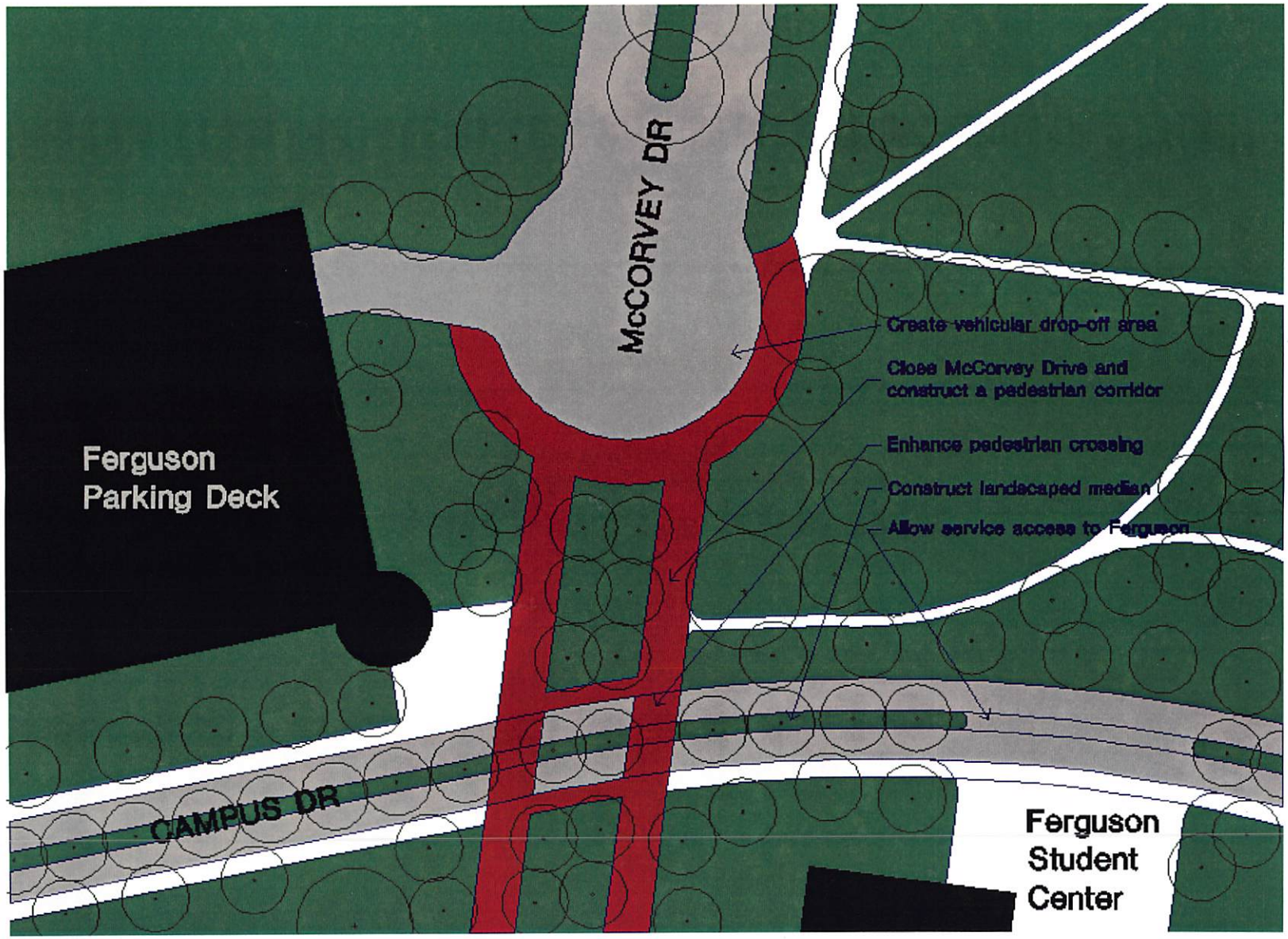
University Boulevard improvements



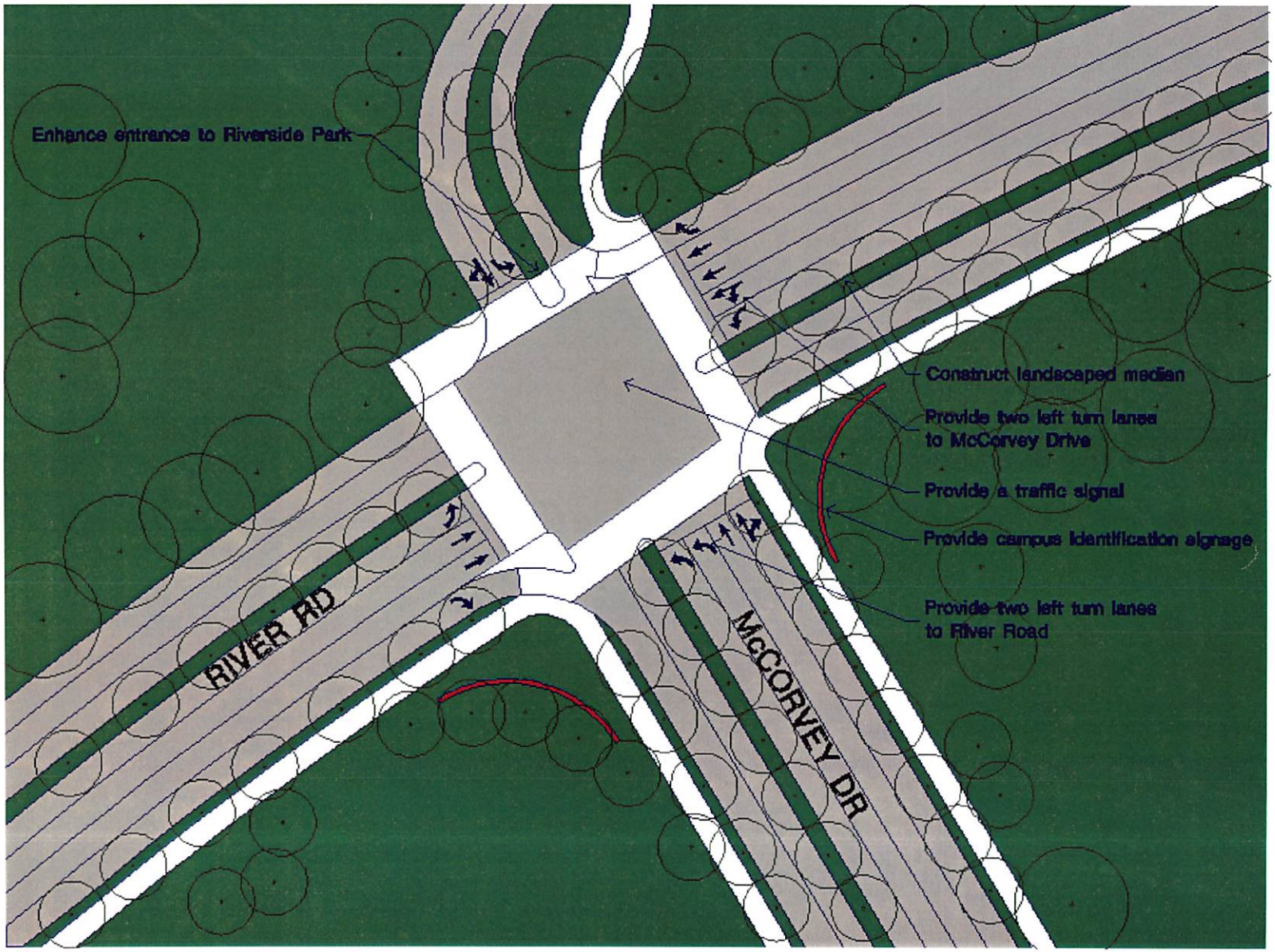
Intersection improvement—University Boulevard & 6th Avenue



Improvement of the Hackberry roadway alignment and intersection at University Boulevard

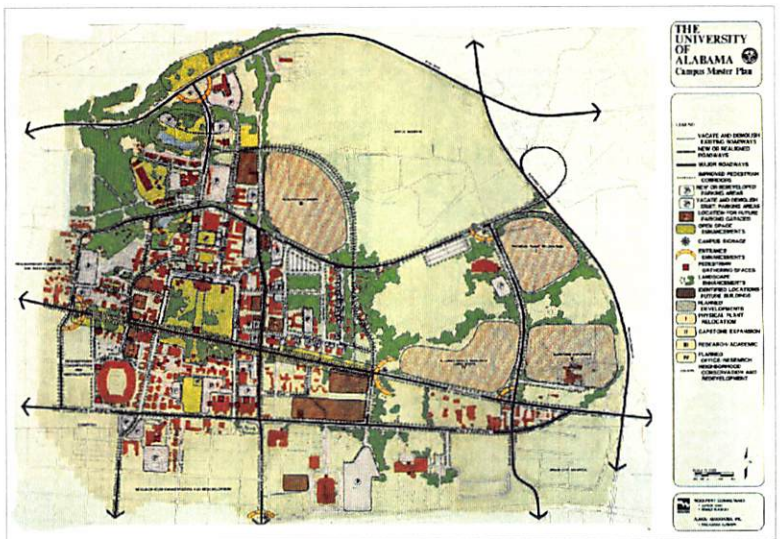


Closing of McCorvey Drive at Campus Drive



Intersection of McCorvey Drive & River Road

Appendix C: Administration of the Campus Master Plan



"Administration of the Campus Master Plan" is from the original 1985 Campus Master Plan by Woolpert LLP, and is reprinted here with some minor revisions.

Plan Implementation

Process and good communications are the key to the successful implementation of any plan. The University of Alabama must place increased emphasis on the process of administering, planning and improving its campus and surrounding area. The opportunity to use the Campus Master Plan, and other plans such as the Campus Landscape Master Plan, is great.

The following criteria are important to help foster a feeling of well-being and pride among the students, faculty and staff of The University of Alabama: the appearance and quality of academic, student living, administrative and recreational areas within an appealing, well-organized physical setting; the availability of open spaces and facilities for leisure-time activities; the existence of attractive, maintained buildings and open spaces that are developed in harmony with each other and are designed to fit human needs; and the provision for attractive, durable site amenities within the campus landscape. Institutions and communities that strive to provide and maintain an attractive physical setting that meets human needs are always considered to be "successful" because they contribute to the quality of life of the people who work, study and live there.

The coordination of many separate planning, design, construction and maintenance activities will be involved in plan implementation in the

years ahead. The adoption of the Campus Master Plan represents an important first step in this process. The successful implementation of the Campus Master Plan will require the continuing commitment of the University Administration and those directly responsible for the stewardship of the campus. Accomplishment of the plan proposals and recommendations can be achieved only through persistent adherence to the planning principles expressed in the Plan, along with regularly scheduled review, updating and monitoring of all campus planning, construction and maintenance activities.
identification of who will administer the project; a description of the factors to be considered in locating, planning, designing and constructing the improvement; and the anticipated budget and time frame for completing the project. Once approved by the University Building Committee, the Project Guidelines will be the framework for the preparation and review of all programming, planning, design and construction-monitoring activities.

When outside design professionals are involved in a project, they should be fully oriented to the planning, design and construction procedures of the University. They also should become familiar with the Campus Master Plan and Campus Landscape Master Plan, the Project Statement and Project Guidelines. These materials should be the basis for performing and monitoring all subsequent work.

Administration of the Guidelines

The administration of the project planning and design process requires regular communication among the parties involved in the process. This begins with the identification of those persons responsible for the project, the selection of the outside design professional, and the performance of all work performed through completion of the project.

When outside professionals are involved, scheduled visits to The University of Alabama should be required to make presentations about the status and progress of the work. These visits should occur at the beginning of the work to define clearly what is to be accomplished during the programming, schematic design and design development phases. More visits should follow the preparation of detailed contract documents and throughout project construction.

In addition to the administration activities associated with specific projects, there are a number of procedures that should be incorporated into the maintenance of the campus planning and development guidelines. These include:

- Conducting regular meetings to review progress on the implementation of the Campus Master Plan, the Campus Landscape Master Plan, the use of these guidelines and to discuss current and upcoming campus improvement projects.

Recommended Planning and Development Guidelines

- Maintaining good communications with university officials to promote the implementation of the Campus Master Plan and Campus Landscape Master Plan and adherence to the procedures and guidelines contained in this document.

- Conducting regular inspections of the campus and projects under construction.

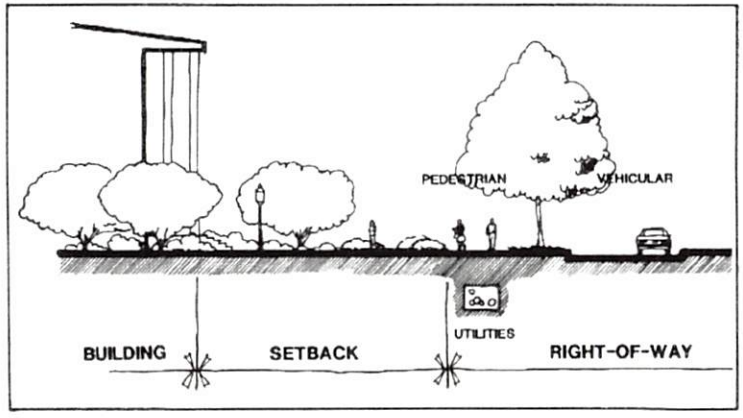
- Maintaining current records on all projects, procedures and accomplishments associated with the improvement of the Campus and the implementation of the Campus Master Plan and Campus Landscape Master Plan.

Improvement of the appearance and function of The University of Alabama campus will evolve over time as a result of the implementation of the Campus Master Plan and Campus Landscape Master Plan and adherence to the procedures set forth in these guidelines.

A compatible physical setting throughout the campus will emerge, especially between the central area of the campus and the development of new areas. The physical relationship between buildings, open spaces, and vehicular and pedestrian circulation will be improved; the arrangement and appearance of new buildings and open spaces will be enhanced; and both the appearance of new buildings and building renovations/ expansions and the continuity between new areas and existing facilities on campus will be strengthened. More emphasis will be placed on providing amenities on campus. Campus operations and maintenance activities will become more efficient in the future. In addition, the relationship with adjacent institutions, the City of Tuscaloosa, area businesses and neighborhood residents will be strengthened.

The planning and development guidelines include taken into account. recommendations about: (1) Site Planning and Placement of Buildings; (2) Massing, Proportion and Scale of Buildings; (3) Designing the Building Exterior; and (4) Landscape Design Guidelines.

Site Planning and Placement of Buildings



Site planning and placement of buildings and related open spaces within the campus landscape are important in establishing the relationship between buildings, related outside spaces and the landscape, and the people who use them.

A detailed site analysis should be completed for all campus improvement projects. This evaluation should show all developed and natural features (including utilities, drainage ways, natural and planned landscaping), wind, solar and noise conditions, traffic and pedestrian circulation, building set back requirements and adjacent buildings, parking and service areas.

Relationship to Developed Site Conditions

- Buildings should be located in accordance with the Campus Master Plan, Campus Landscape Master Plan and these guidelines.
- Opportunities to site buildings for enclosing and defining spaces, providing good visual relationships between buildings strengthened. and open spaces and meeting defined functional and use requirements should be
- The function of buildings should be considered in relationship to vehicular and pedestrian circulation and to traffic-generated noise.

- Buildings should be sited in response to reducing potential noise factors nearby. Buildings should be sited to incorporate setback, height, noise and energy requirements.

- Streets, walkways, service areas, and above-and below-ground utilities should be taken into account when buildings are sited.

- The location of existing and planned outdoor storage, materials-handling areas and loading docks should be taken into account.

Relationship to Natural Site Conditions

- Buildings should be sited to make use of surrounding topographic features and landscaping for practical and appearance reasons.

- Buildings should be designed to take advantage of existing topography to limit the necessity for substantial grading changes.

- Buildings should be sited on stable ground capable of supporting the proposed structure and related development.

- Existing mature trees should be preserved.

- Buildings should be sited in response to climatic conditions, e.g., prevailing winds and sun angles.

- Where possible, buildings should be sited to provide views of interesting site features and related development e.g. other facilities, recreational and open space areas, open spaces, good views, and areas of natural vegetation.

Opportunities

- Future building expansion, open space and service requirements should be considered when siting buildings and related open space improvements.

- Buildings should be sited to ensure their accessibility for all people. The anticipated location for curb cuts, ramps, parking areas and drop-off areas should be noted.
  - Provide curb cuts aligned with direction of travel.
  - Provide ramps with slopes not exceeding 1:12.
  - Provide grade level entrances.
  - Designate parking for physically handicapped individuals not more than 100' from entrances.

- Indicate plans for special grading, building placement, landscape features, climatic and noise considerations and outdoor improvements on the site analysis maps.

Massing, Proportion and Scale of Buildings

The size, shape and form of buildings and related open spaces and outdoor landscaping help establish the appearance and scale of a building within the campus landscape. Massing, proportion and scale of buildings contribute to a building's interest and appearance. Because of the cultural heritage, classical style and physical arrangement of The University of Alabama campus, awareness of these building characteristics is important. Massing, proportion and scale should be considered during the site analysis and in the establishment of required building programs.

Massing relates to the form and proportion of buildings. Scale means the size of particular components and details of a building as they are related to the whole. Scale also relates the size of the building to the site and to adjacent buildings, open spaces and the people who use these areas.

Human scale means the size of a building, its architectural details and outdoor landscape features as they are related to the dimensions and proportions of the human body.

Relationship to Building Function

The size, shape and form of buildings are directly related to their function and location. Determination of massing, proportion and scale and the subsequent design of a building and related outdoor spaces should follow the completion of a site analysis and the approval of the required project program.

- Provide simple massing and form for buildings that will become facilities for indoor recreation/athletic, maintenance and storage.

- Provide varied massing and articulated forms, consistent with the University's classical style, for buildings containing functions such as administrative and academic uses, student living and multi-purpose campus activities.

Relationship to Site

- Use building massing, proportion and scale to define space, to create harmony with adjacent buildings and open spaces and to provide human scale within the campus setting.

- Use a series of smaller, proportional forms to create facades and features that are related to the adjacent, smaller buildings If a building will be substantially larger than adjacent buildings,

- Use building massing, proportion and scale to define entrance areas and related outdoor plazas and activity areas.

Opportunities

- Relate building height and proportions to adjacent buildings and to the prevailing scale within the immediate outdoor landscape.

Designing the Building Exterior

- Use massing and the form of a building to define specific exterior building elements such as entrances, service areas, outdoor plazas, courtyards and lawns.

- Arrange buildings to achieve a proper ratio between the height and width of the enclosed space and to provide human scale within the space when designing enclosed exterior space.

All exterior and interior code requirements shall be in accordance with the Southern Building Code Congress Incorporated. The exterior of a building consists of the outer walls and the roof that form the building enclosure. The form of the building exterior is determined by its function and intended use. The building appearance is established by the use of colors and the texture of materials; the arrangement and size of windows, doors, and utilities; the use of architectural details; and the relationship of the building to the campus landscape, adjacent buildings, pedestrian walkways and the streetscape, campus amenities, vehicular circulation and parking.

Building Style

The prevailing classical style and appearance of The University of Alabama Campus, especially in the areas around the Quadrangle, are significant and should be considered in the design of new buildings and related open spaces. All future building projects should incorporate similar material and architectural design features in both exterior and interior design elements to provide theme continuity and reinforce the early period of campus development. Further examples of design techniques to be considered include the replication of the shapes, proportions or forms prevalent within the campus that are reminiscent of the style and appearance of the buildings oriented around the Quadrangle.

Two recent building which were developed using these guidelines are illustrated on the following page.

Architectural Elements in Two Recent Buildings Developed According to Guidelines

Gabled Roof

Cornice

Arched Windows

Colonnaded Entry

Rusticated Base

Bruno Business Library

Gabled Roof

Cornice

Arched Windows

Entablature

Colonnaded Entry

Rusticated Base

Alston Hall

Moore Hall

In all cases, design should be based upon: (1) following forms; (2) achieving continuity between buildings and outdoor spaces; (3) working to create human scale in the campus environment; and (4) providing amenities to encourage people to use the facilities.

The Campus Master Plan, Campus Landscape Master Plan, and these guidelines recommend that all buildings, open spaces and related campus improvements be designed in response to their massing, scale, form, site planning, relationship to other buildings, use of materials, color, texture, finish and the provision of site furniture and amenities.

Function

An important part of this process involves defining the function and use of each building, open space and campus improvement at the beginning of each project. The Project Guidelines focus on this requirement. The subsequent, more detailed Program Statement further describes the specific program use and design requirements. The planning and design guidelines are the principles to be followed throughout the design process. After these procedures are applied, compatibility between buildings and their physical setting will emerge.

Use of Materials and Textures

Texture can vary from the smooth, slick surfaces of pre-finished materials, to the coarse feel and appearance of concrete and masonry surfaces.

- In relation to scale, smooth textures are appropriate for small areas, and coarse textures can be used over large, expansive areas. The use of specific textures should be considered in relation to building scale and mass, function, building placement and landscaping.

Acoustics

In general, smooth surfaces and hard materials used on exterior facades act as sound reflectors; coarse and soft surfaces will absorb sound.

- The thickness and density of the materials can affect the quality of the sound absorption or reflection.

- The use of all exterior finish materials should be evaluated for their acoustic properties in relation to the orientation of the building, and to the building's location within the campus.

Color/Finish

Color most clearly distinguishes a form from its surrounding. Color can be used to dramatically alter appearance. Color can be provided by on-site painting application or the use of pre-finished materials.

Colors should be selected in the range of colors prevalent on the campus, which complement the physical setting and relate to the colors used on adjacent buildings.

- Color palettes for all materials to be used on the exterior of a building should be selected and approved by the University Building Committee.

- Use of masonry and factory-finished materials should be used where possible to reduce maintenance.

Energy Efficiency

All materials have a resistance factor "R" that denotes quantifies the thermal conductivity of the material. To achieve optimum energy efficiency, it is necessary to balance the expense of the material with its payback in reduced building energy requirements. The use of color also can influence the thermal conductivity of materials. Both factors should be addressed in the design of new buildings on campus.

Life-Cycle Costing/Maintenance

The cost, life-expectancy and required frequency of maintenance should be considered when selecting exterior materials. Surfaces that carry comprehensive, long-term guarantees should be chosen. Masonry and factory-finished surfaces should be used where appropriate to reduce maintenance requirements.

- Product comparison and examination of published laboratory and field-testing reports should come before material selection.
  - Minimum life-span for walls - 60 years.
  - Minimum life span for roofs - 20 years.

Design of Exterior Building Fixtures
The relationship between opaque and transparent building elements (i.e. solid walls versus windows) should be considered in the design of new buildings, building expansion and renovation projects. Consideration should be given to site orientation requirements.

Materials should be used in combinations that define key exterior building elements such as the main entrance, outdoor gathering and activity areas, landscape features and service and parking areas.

A materials list and color palette for exterior materials should be developed and approved by the University Building Committee.

- Avoid the use of many different types of materials.
- Select materials that complement the building and its setting, are appropriate for their application, and require minimal maintenance.
- Select materials that can be used in harmony with materials and colors on adjacent buildings.
- Select building materials related to others used for exterior site improvements, such as site furnishings and signage elements.
- Design exterior elements to be of size, appearance and proportions related to the dimensions and proportion of the human body.
- Where possible, provide south-facing window exposure with appropriate overhang designs to reduce heat gain from summer sun but allow heat gain from winter sun.
- Keep the number of north facing windows to a minimum.

Roofing
Roofing materials that withstand weather conditions and are appropriate for the type and style of the building being designed should be selected. The use of flat, built-up roofing conditions with loose gravel ballast normally require greater maintenance than pitched roofs.

- Provide positive roof sloping configurations in all designs with provisions for positive relief through any parapet walls.
- Select roofing materials that define maximum length warranty or life expectancy periods.
  - Desired roof pitch > 1:12
  - Use of single-ply membrane, fiberglass shingle and pre-finished standing seam metal roofs preferred.

Windows

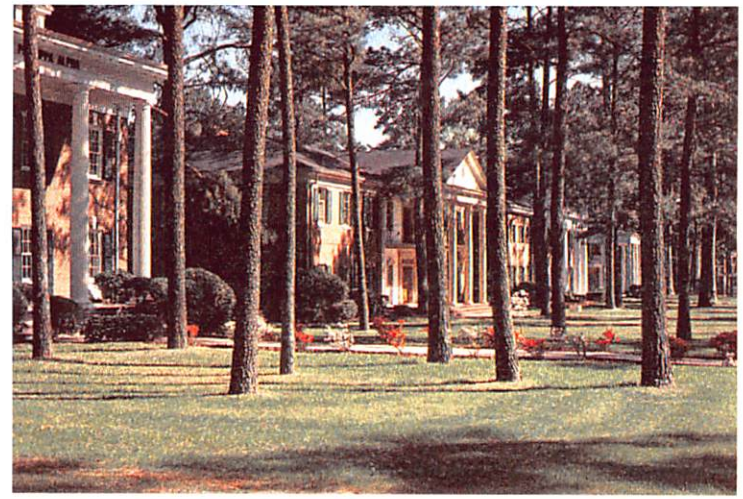
Provide windows that conform to contemporary thermal performance standards and possess functional characteristics and an appearance complementing the building's exterior. Where appropriate for the building function and use, select operable windows with interior screening.

- All window framing is to have perimeter thermal break.
- Window glass is to be of minimum double thickness for energy efficiency.
- Where natural ventilation is desirable, orient operable windows to take advantage of prevailing winds.

Entrances

The main building entrance should be treated as one of the most important building design elements, second only to the development of the building form. An entrance must be a well-defined building feature, with an obvious location and function, and must provide the user with a sense of "having arrived" at his destination.

- Entrances must be readily accessible.
- Entrances should be accessible to the handicapped.



Fraternity Housing on Jefferson Avenue

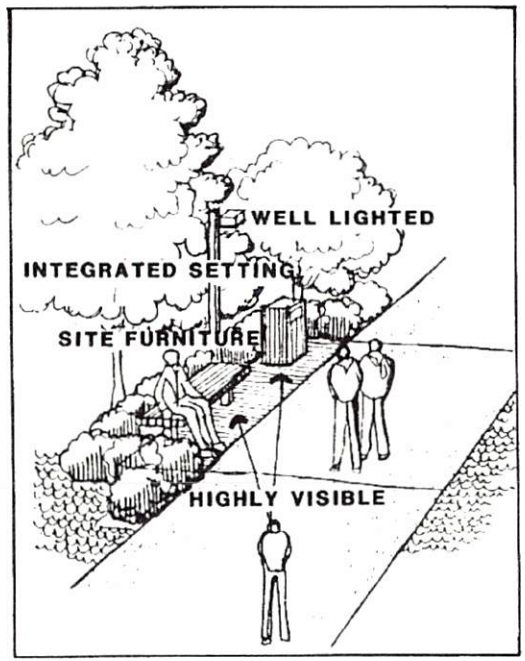
- Entrances should be visible to people approaching the building.
- Entrances should provide sheltering features against prevailing weather tendencies.
- Entrances should incorporate vestibules or air locks to limit loss of conditioned interior air.

Landscape Design Guidelines

Site Furniture
Site furniture includes a variety of outdoor furnishings to increase the level of use and human comfort in exterior landscape spaces.

Site furniture includes: benches, tables, bicycle racks, trash receptacles, information kiosks, bollards and lighting.

- Site furniture should be selected/designed and placed to be compatible with adjacent buildings and the campus landscape.
- Site furniture should be made of materials suitable for outdoor use.
- All metal structural members and fasteners should be rustproofed to protect the material, to enhance its appearance and to eliminate staining adjacent surfaces.
- Site furniture should be integrated into the physical setting and use a visual background when possible.
- Site furniture should be arranged according to its intended use.
- Site furniture should be highly visible to encourage use.
- Site furniture should be constructed of durable materials to reduce maintenance and facilitate ease of repair.
- Site furniture should typically be located on paved, hard surfaces to facilitate use and reduce maintenance.
- Site furniture should be securely anchored to the surface to ensure its safe use and to deter theft and vandalism.



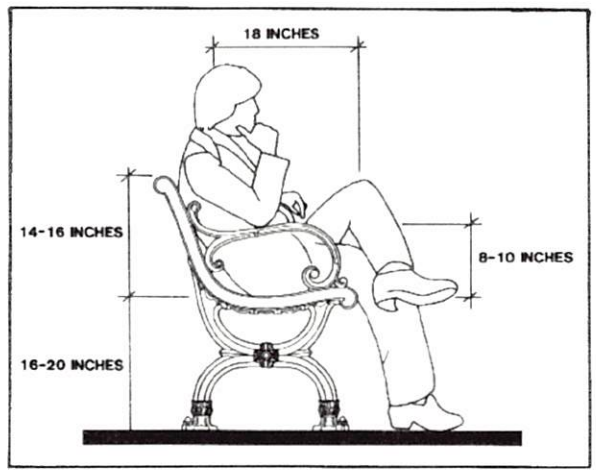
- Site furniture should be sited to reflect the proper orientation to ensure human comfort and use. This includes consideration of sun and shadow patterns, wind direction and site drainage.

Benches

A bench is generally used to provide rest and relaxation. It is typically designed to accommodate two or more persons.

Benches are usually located along walkways, within gathering spaces, within drop-off and waiting areas and adjacent recreation and sports areas.

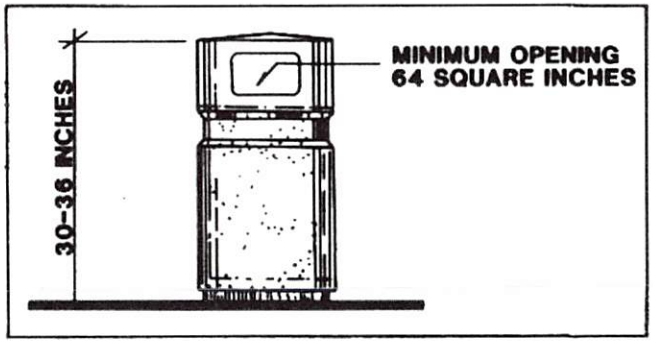
- All bench components (pedestal, seat surface, materials and details) should be proportional to each other.
- The material selected for the seating surface should provide comfort. Wood preferred because of its low level of temperature fluctuations
- The height of the seating surface should 16-20 inches.
- The minimum width of the seating surface should be 18 inches.
- Seating surfaces should be pitched provide positive drainage.
- When benches with backs are provided, the height of the back should be 14-16 inches.
- When arm rests are provided, their height should be 8-10 inches.
- Benches should be located a minimum of 24 inches from the edge of a pedestrian pathway.
- All benches should be capable of supporting a minimum of 250 pounds for each person they are designed to accommodate.



Trash Receptacles
Trash receptacles are used to receive and conceal trash materials.

Trash receptacles are typically located adjacent to sitting areas, eating areas, building entrances, gathering spaces, recreation and sport areas, and along major pedestrian pathways.

- Trash receptacles should conceal the rubbish they hold. All receptacles should have weatherproof tops.



- Trash receptacles should be capable of single-hand operation.
- The recommended height from the ground for the opening should be 30-36 inches.
- The minimum opening in a trash receptacle should be 64 square inches. A rectangular opening is preferred.
- The capacity of the trash receptacle should be based on the extent of its use and the frequency of collection.

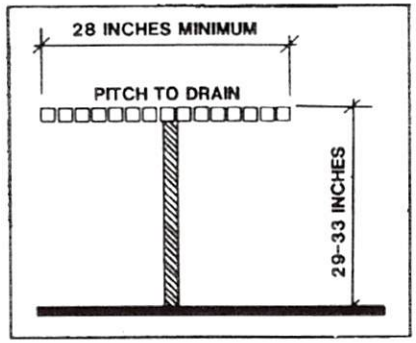
Tables
Tables encourage the use of outdoor gathering spaces, where appropriate, for eating, playing games and similar social activities.

Tables are usually provided next to buildings and in recreation areas (e.g., around a pool or in a picnic area). Tables should be limited to areas where they can be easily maintained.

- The recommended height of tables is 29-33 inches.
- The minimum width of a table top is 28 inches.
- Tables should provide at least 18 inches of unobstructed leg space beneath the tables.

- The top of the table should be pitched to drain water.

- Tables should accommodate physically handicapped individuals. A lateral space of 36 inches is required to allow for the width of a wheelchair.



Bicycle Racks

Bicycle racks are used to store bicycles in an area. Most bicycle racks are designed to provide security from theft.

Bicycle racks should be located in academic, student living, activity, recreational and athletic areas, and wherever else a concentration of bicycle users is observed.

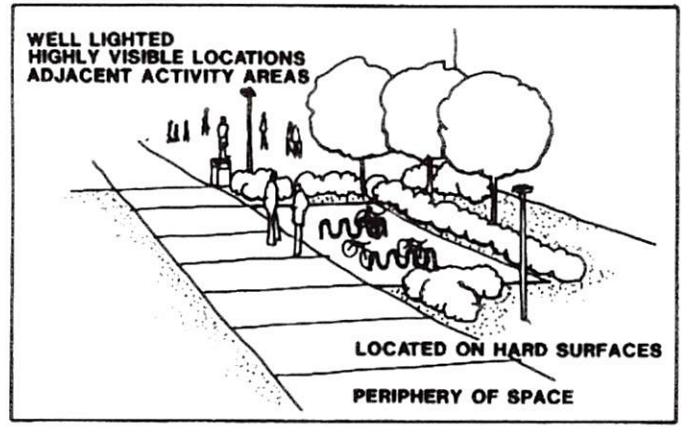
- Bicycle racks should be located to conveniently store bicycles. Proximity to facilities is important.

- Bicycle racks should be located in well lighted and highly visible spaces to ensure safety.

- The design of the bicycle rack should allow the frame of the bicycle to be secured rather than the wheels.

- Bicycle racks should accommodate a wide range of bicycle types.

- The recommended spacing between bicycles is 24 inches.

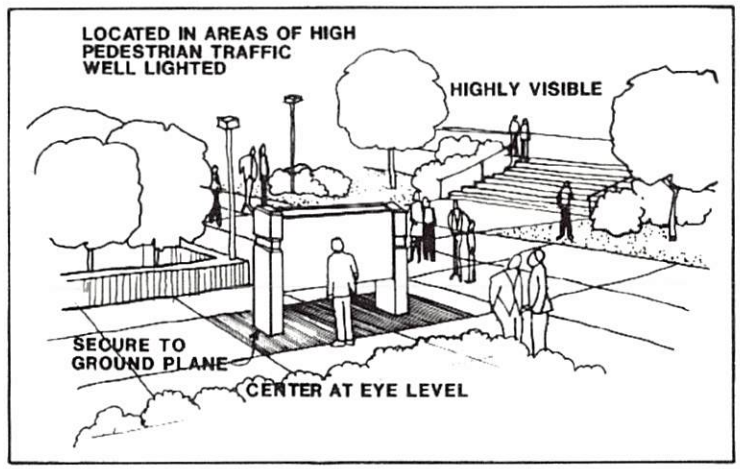


Information Kiosks

Information kiosks are intended to provide information regarding Campus events. They are free standing structures with two or more sides for displaying information.

Information kiosks should be strategically located near campus activity centers and should be highly visible.

- Information kiosks should be sited in well lighted areas to encourage their use and draw people's attention.



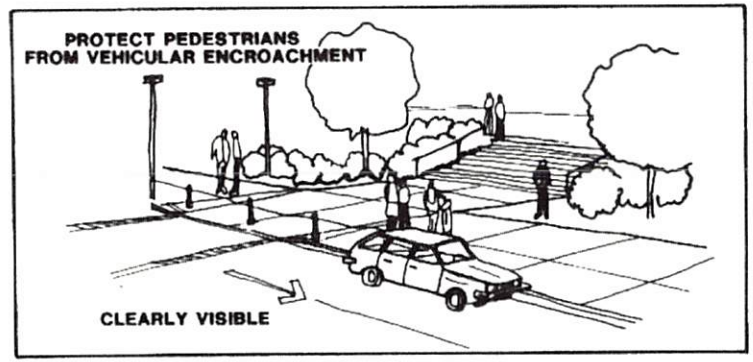
- Kiosks should be located to provide adequate room for users without impeding pedestrian traffic flow.

- The display surface should be fabricated using material that can be easily cleaned and maintained. The surface should be sufficiently resilient to withstand heavy use and outdoor climate conditions.

- The center point of the display surface should occur at approximately 5 feet, 6 inches above the ground plane.

Bollards

Bollards are used to separate different modes of transportation within an area. They are most frequently used to protect pedestrian-oriented areas from the encroachment of automobiles or trucks.



- Bollards should be designed and located for clear visibility at all times.

- Bollards should be spaced a minimum of 3 feet apart to allow pedestrian circulation.

- Bollards should be spaced not more than 5 feet apart to deter vehicular circulation.

- Bollards should be a minimum of 30 inches high to ensure their visibility.

Lighting

Good site lighting is essential to ensure safe and enjoyable use of the campus at night. Site lighting includes the use of low level and overhead standards to illuminate open spaces and provide accent lighting for special effects e.g., enhancing exterior signs, uplighting trees or highlighting building facades

- Light standards should be located to avoid interference with pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

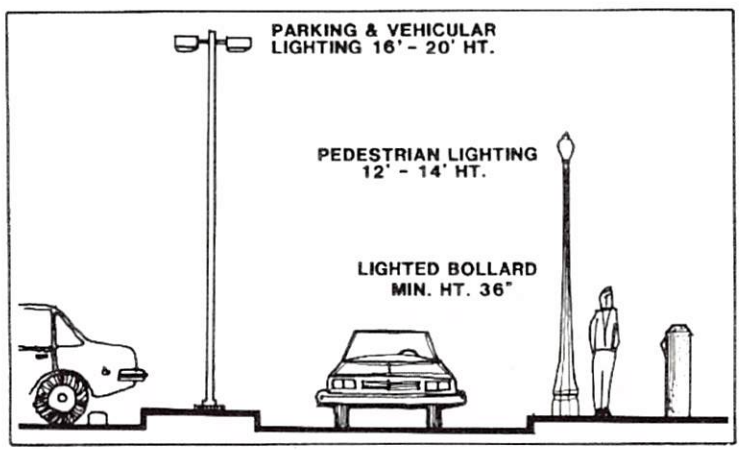
- The mounting height and size of light fixtures should relate to the lighting's function.
- The level of lighting (average maintained footcandles) should be increased in potentially hazardous locations e.g., stairs and hazardous intersections.

- The color rendition of lamps should enhance and reinforce the function of the space.

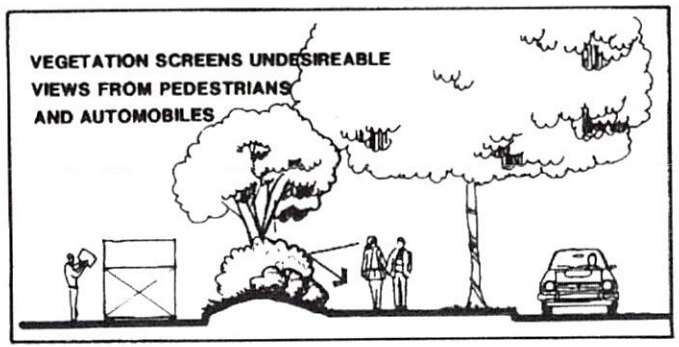
Plant Materials

The functions of plants should be the basis for their use in the campus landscape. The primary purpose for using plant materials should be for solving environmental problems; the secondary purpose should be for beautification.

The following is a list of how plant materials can be used effectively in the outdoor landscape.



- to form a screen or wall to block views;
- to form a canopy to provide shade;
- to control glare and reflection off pavement surfaces;
- to direct or guide vehicular and pedestrian circulation;
- to soften or muffle noises in the environment;
- to reduce dust and air pollution;
- to deter soil erosion;
- to provide windbreaks in open areas;



- to unify the different areas of the campus; or
- to soften harsh architectural elements.

Besides selecting plant materials based on functional and aesthetic uses, one should use the following criteria:

- Consider plant materials based upon their ability to survive in local climate conditions, soil, water, temperature, pollution, etc.
- Consider resistance to diseases and insects;
- Know the maintenance required, including the procedures of pruning, fertilizing and watering.
- Be aware of the durability and longevity of plant materials.
- Provide a sense of order in the landscape by repetition of plant material.
- Attract attention to an area by using specimen plants.
- When using many plants, they should be grouped together in clusters of three, five, seven and nine.
- Avoid locating plants with messy droppings or those having thorns adjacent pedestrian walkways or near parking areas or roadways.

- The recommended planting soil mixture is three parts topsoil, two parts peat and one part sand.
- Trees located adjacent walkways should have minimum canopy of 8 feet, 6 inches to allow unobstructed pedestrian circulation.
- Consider overhead utility lines in the selection of trees. Avoid trees that will require excessive pruning.
- Avoid planting trees less than 2 inches in caliper in areas where extensive pedestrian traffic is anticipated.
- Minimize gaps between shrub planting to reduce maintenance.

Ground Modeling

Ground Modeling refers to architectural and landscape architectural site elements that are used to delineate the ground plane.

Pavement

Pavement surfaces are the most important features to be considered in the design of outdoor spaces. Pavement provides the surface for circulation between various facilities and areas. All other landscape features are directly related to, or are arranged around pavement areas.

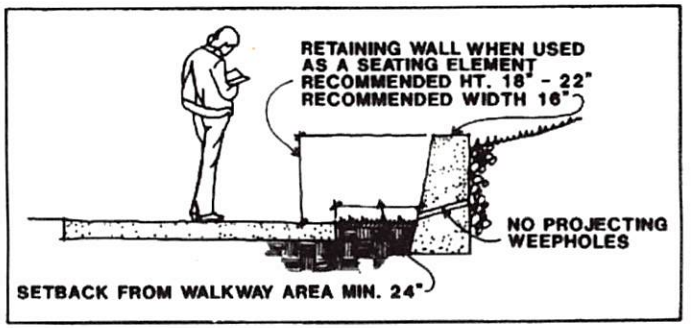
The number of pavement types used within an area should be kept to a minimum to ensure continuity of appearance within the setting. One material should dominate the design; other materials should add contrast, visual interest and relief.

- A change in paving material should be used to signify a change in use function or ownership.
- Paving materials should be selected based on their intended use and the character of the space.
- Smooth-textured pavement should predominate within a given space because it is generally less distracting.
- Large expanses of pavement should be avoided because they lack human scale.

Walls

There are two major types of walls in the landscape. They are: (1) free-standing walls and (2) retaining walls. Free-standing walls are structurally stable and stand by themselves. A retaining wall is a structure used to retain or hold back a volume of earth or other material from a lower elevation.

- Avoid use of walls greater than six feet high to maintain an open vista.

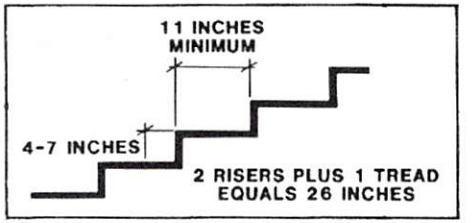


- The design of walls should be coordinated with the materials used on adjacent buildings to provide continuity of appearance.
- Locate weepholes to drain into an acceptable catchment facility.
- Soil retained by a wall should be kept at least six inches below top of the wall elevation to avoid soil washing over the top of the wall.

Stairs

Stairs are one of several means available for handling a change in elevation. They have an advantage over ramps because horizontal distance is required to transition one level to another level.

- A commonly accepted rule for the design of stairs is: (2) risers plus (1) tread should equal 26 inches.
- A riser should be at least 4 inches but no more than 7 inches high.
- A tread should be a minimum of 11 inches wide.
- The riser dimension should remain the same in any one flight of stairs.
- Each flight of stairs should have a minimum of four risers and three treads to be visually noticeable.
- The maximum vertical rise in any flight of stairs should not be more than 6 feet.
- Stairs should be located and oriented perpendicular to the primary direction of movement.
- The minimum width of stairs for two way traffic should be 6 feet.
- Handrails should be extended a minimum of 18 inches beyond the top and bottom of the flight of stairs.



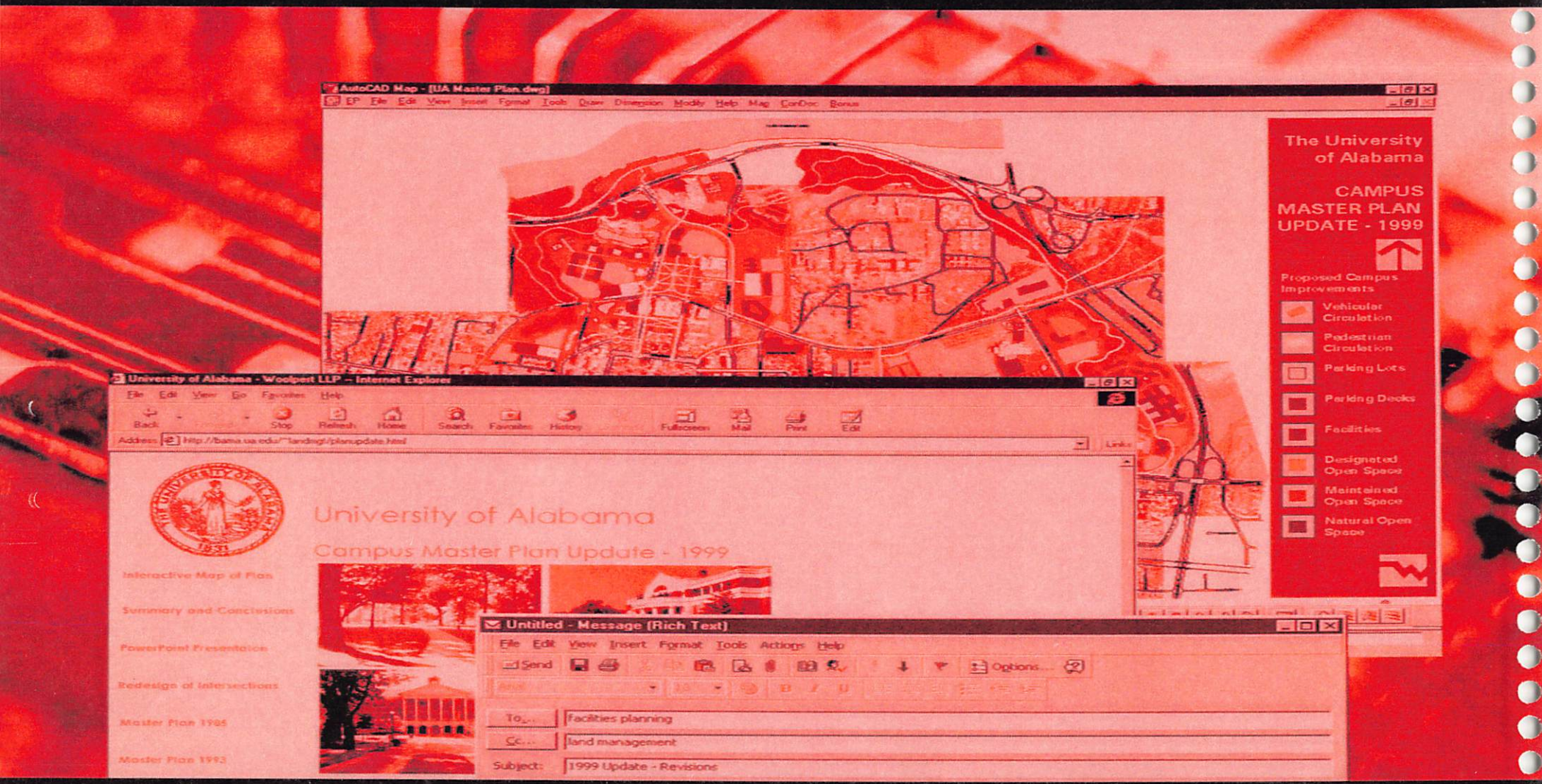
Ramps

Ramps are the other major landscape element used for circulation from one level to another. They have an advantage over stairs because they provide barrier-free access to all areas of the campus.

- The preferred maximum grade of ramps should not exceed 1:12.
- Landings should be provided at intervals not to exceed 30 feet.
- Landings should be a minimum of 5 feet long.
- Ramps should be located along primary and direct lines of pedestrian movement.
- Ramps should be designed to be integrated into the landscape.

Slopes

- Slopes provide a transition from one elevation to another. The location, steepness and cover material of a slope can influence the function, use and appearance of an outdoor space.
- All slopes should be formed of a suitable and stable subsoil and should be compacted.
- All slopes receiving vegetation should be covered with a minimum depth of 4 inches of topsoil.
- All disturbed slopes should be planted with an appropriate groundcover immediately following construction to prevent soil erosion.
- Avoid slopes less than 1 percent.
- The maximum allowable slope for mowing grass is 25 percent.



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