The original University of Cincinnati Master Plan (dated September 1991) was developed within the President’s Cabinet, in consultation with University staff, deans, faculty and students. That document was approved by the University of Cincinnati Board of Trustees in November 1991.

The 1991 Master Plan developed a Connective Strategy for the campus that focused on:

- Emphasizing Education
- Nurturing Diversity
- Creating Strong Connections
- Celebrating Innovation

Three years later, the first update to the Master Plan was developed in a similar manner and approved by the Board of Trustees in April of 1995. That first update recognized the implementation of a number of building and open space projects and policies outlined in the original Master Plan, and addressed changes made necessary by the rapidly evolving needs of the University. That update included an evaluation of the development, success that had been achieved since 1991 within the context of the 1991 Master Plan, and recognized the profound and positive effect that the completed building and open space projects had on the educational experience at the University of Cincinnati.

The mission of the 1995 Master Plan was to achieve a campus environment that contributed in every way to the University’s functional mission as defined by the President in 1993:

To serve with the highest of quality our multiple clients from the region and worldwide: to educate, to create, to problem solve, to assume needed leadership roles, to provide services related to our educational and research mission, and to serve as a model for freedom on intellectual interchange.

The 1995 Master Plan focused on Three Imperatives:

- **Academic**: Provide new academic space and facility upgrades on campus.
- **Open Space**: Create places and spaces throughout the campus that are defined by existing and new development.
- **Connectivity**: Develop a pedestrian campus through the provision of physical links between the East and West Campuses, and between and among the various districts within each campus.

Significant progress has been made in the past five years on each front. During this time, new internal and external initiatives on campus have led to the development of the Fourth Imperative: The Quality of Student Life and Services.

The mission of the 1995 Master Plan was to achieve a campus environment that contributed in every way to the University’s functional mission as defined by the President in 1993:

To serve with the highest of quality our multiple clients from the region and worldwide: to educate, to create, to problem solve, to assume needed leadership roles, to provide services related to our educational and research mission, and to serve as a model for freedom on intellectual interchange.

The University needs to maintain, if not surpass, the range and quality of student life and services facilities found at other institutions if it is to remain competitive, and attract and retain quality students. A strong campus community, fostered by an attractive and cohesive, interconnected physical environment, with a high quality of student services, is critical for the University to remain competitive academically.

The Master Plan and Update I have facilitated substantial progression in transforming the physical environment of the University. This second update demonstrates the University’s commitment to the goals and objectives of the Master Plan, with particular emphasis on the Quality of Student Life and Services.

This Master Plan Update II was approved for publication by the Board of Trustees in September 1999 and was published in April 2001.
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EDUCATION, PLANNING AND QUALITY OF LIFE

INTRODUCTION

Master Plan 2000 was born from a series of new institutional, community, corporate and regional initiatives, some of which are direct or indirect outgrowths of the planning process, others of which are completely new to it. Many of the issues arose coincident with the publication of the 1995 Master Plan Update, while others have continued to evolve. In addition, enough new work has been accomplished to justify—in fact, to demand—an update to the plan. This continuing evolution recognizes the critical moments of institutional growth and development, while actively applying and extending the core mission of the University.

The ten year master planning process has been a vital, living mechanism for growth and change. Since its inception, the Master Plan has been guided by the overriding principles outlined below. Now, with the inclusion of the effects of the recent internal and external initiatives, a conceptual framework has been recast—the Four Imperatives—and embodies the heart of the University’s mission and structures, and the work that has occurred there for over a decade. This work and its four foundational imperatives are described herein.

EDUCATION, PLANNING AND QUALITY OF LIFE

The mission of the University of Cincinnati is education. The President’s Cabinet has identified the number one objective of the campus Master Plan: “to emphasize education by contributing to the educational experience.” The establishment of this objective recognizes that physical planning, and the implementation of a physical plan, can indeed enhance education. This master planning mission further recognizes that education does not just occur in the classroom, but is an experience involving the total environment: academic, social, cultural and physical.

It was understood at the outset of the planning process that without a master plan, the resolution of potential conflicts between the need for additional buildings and the need for creating an open space framework for the campus would be difficult.

Building Needs

The need for a master plan was first recognized and acted upon primarily as the result of the need for approximately one million square feet of new academic and research space on each of the two campuses. More recently, an awareness of the need to increase the capacity of the on-campus social, residential and dining facilities has also become a driving force within the campus master planning process.

Open Space

Beyond the pragmatic need for additional building square footage, it became apparent in early master planning discussions that the nature of campus open space accounted in large measure for the functional efficiency of the campus, as well as the quality of campus experience and the image that the University projects to the world. The quality of open space is a primary contributor to the overall image and therefore desirability of any university, and consequently affects its longevity as an institution in competition to attract students.

Traditionally, a university campus is defined by its open space. Its edges are green open space edges, setting it apart from its surroundings; its interior is made up of groupings of buildings arranged around open space quadrangles. Open space is thus traditionally the primary structural fabric into which buildings are placed. Decisions about the placement of new buildings should be determined based upon an established open space campus structure, rather than the converse, with open space as the leftover area around buildings.

The University had only one true quadrangle at the time master planning was begun. At that time Baldwin Quad was the only major campus open space which had not been at least partially transformed into a parking lot.

The Master Plan establishes the open space framework for the entire central campus, which includes both the West and East Campus superblocks, as the primary structural element into which new buildings must fit. This open space framework provides an overall campus unity, and the physical means for connection between buildings and the academic disciplines they represent. It also creates the setting for a people-friendly campus—the common ground for the exchange of ideas.

Pedestrianization

For some time, University Administrators and users have expressed the desire to pedestrianize the entire Central Campus, to strengthen key pedestrian connections and create new ones where none existed. This basic and significant move has been recognized as critical to making the campus a safe and comfortable place in
Housing
There is a demand for additional on-campus housing, which will create a more dense and active environment and a safer community as a whole. The University has addressed this issue through various avenues, including the research conducted by Brailsford & Dunlavey, who recommended:

- Construction of smaller-scale buildings, organized in the form of clusters or villages.
- Suites or apartments configured with three to five rooms centered on a common living space, with private shared bathrooms within suites rather than dormitory-style baths.

Additionally, to meet current and future demands and lifestyles, Brailsford & Dunlavey, based on survey responses and focus groups, advised that:

- High-rise dorms with three to five people per room and gang showers are no longer a viable option.

New options for on-campus housing should focus on location, type and facilities. Location should be at the center or periphery of campus, and should create or be adjacent to open space. Types of units should be either singles or doubles in suites or apartments. Facilities should have private shared baths and small common areas, and some units with kitchens.

These new housing initiatives were developed as Three Rings, which represent decreasing rings of University control and investment:
1. On-Campus Housing
2. Housing adjacent to campus (2–3 blocks)
3. Off-Campus Housing (4–10 blocks)

On-Campus Recreation
This initiative is driven by the need on campus for state-of-the-art student recreational facilities, and the creation of a “Varsity Village” that will house Varsity Athletics on campus.

External Initiatives
The initiatives brought to the University Community from the outside are comprised of factors relating to the medical campus, as well as to the off-campus issues of the light rail and partnerships with the surrounding communities.

The Alliance/Departure of the Hospital
In order to respond to the changing world of health care, the University of Cincinnati Hospital institutionally separated from U.C. to form with other local hospitals the Greater Cincinnati Health Care Alliance. It required new planning strategies that dealt with a radically new real estate, institutional and academic conditions. This evolution has created for the first time the opportunity to develop a coherent academic Medical Campus.
for the University. With this opportunity come several objectives:
· Organize and/or reorganize the philosophical and physical space of the current and proposed Hospital.
· Create a sense of separation between the University and the Hospital.
· Reorient the physical development along Eden Avenue.
· Create campus open spaces consisting of major quadrangles, courtyards and gateways.

The Medical Campus has been reorganized through the creation of three districts, which are organized through circulation and orientation.
1. The Academic District
2. The Hospital District
3. The Conference/Administration District

**Off-Campus/Community Partnerships**
Over the last several years, the University of Cincinnati has come to understand that the campus community does not end at its borders, but rather, is a part of the larger community. The quality of student campus life is affected by and dependent upon interaction with the surrounding community. There are opportunities for development in partnerships with the community involving both commercial opportunities (retail and office) and opportunities for housing.

**Off-Campus Athletic Facility**
The establishment of on-campus recreational fields is needed in order to meet Title IX requirements. Additionally there exists, at the University, a need to create state-of-the-art varsity athletic facilities that will allow for Division 1 top-50 athletics programs across the board. The accommodation of these needs requires the establishment of a Varsity Athletics training center off campus, within a fifteen-minute drive.

**The Development of a Light Rail System**
OKI proposed a regional transit system whose first phase included a link from downtown Cincinnati to Blue Ash, along the I-71 corridor.

**FOUR IMPERATIVES**

Philosophically, it was important for the University to address these internal and external initiatives and to meet these new needs. However, the University also realized that—just as ten years ago, when runaway growth almost consumed the institution and put at risk its future—it was an imperative that such responses occur for the long-term survivability of the institution. Hence the development of the original three imperatives ([Academic, Open Space and Connectivity](#)) as a guiding structure for the Master Plan. A new understanding emerged, making it clear that given the current state of many of the facilities on campus, it was not possible for the University to attract the students it needed, nor would it be possible to convince quality students to stay at the school. In fact, while applications to the University have steadily risen during the past years, acceptance of admission saw a steady decline. When asked why they turned down admission offers, students repeatedly cited a lack of contemporary and state-of-the-art student life facilities at U.C., much in contrast to what is currently offered at other schools in the state of Ohio and around the country. Thus was born the Fourth Imperative: **Quality of Student Life and Services**. Now that strides in meeting have been made the first three of the imperatives, the University can and in fact must focus on the fourth.

The Four Guiding Imperatives of the Master Plan 2000 are:
· **Academic**: The establishment of state-of-the-art teaching and research facilities that put the University at the forefront of learning, culture and research development the world over.

· **Open Space**: The creation of a campus environment for students that is conducive to learning and reinforces the University’s image and identity.

· **Connectivity**: The creation of a campus as a fully connected pedestrian environment whose many distinct districts and campuses are connected, for both functional gathering and for reinforcing coherent identity.

· **Quality of Student Life and Services**: The recognition that learning extends beyond classroom and the provision of the various recreation, retail, social, dining, residential, cultural, and administrative facilities and services that will radically remake the University campus into a thriving, energetic, round-the-clock hub that stimulates all parts of a student’s development.

**CONCLUSION**

The need for the Master Plan and an institutionalized design review process, was driven by continually evolving programmatic, planning, urban design and architectural issues, and the need to respond within the context of the University’s reason for existence: education. It is to this end that the University has committed itself to the Master Plan, its implementation and the continued maintenance of its guiding principles.
PHILOSOPHICAL PRINCIPLES

COMMITMENT TO THE MASTER PLAN

The following is a summary and outgrowth of discussions at meetings of the President’s Cabinet (1989–90 and 1998), setting the direction for growth and establishing a master planning strategy for the University. Since adoption of the original 1991 Master Plan, the philosophical principles, which emerged from those meetings, withstood the test of time during a period of considerable development on the central campus. Principles have been amended and expanded in response to developing technologies, potential impact on education and physical planning, and renewed emphasis on the quality of campus life and community. The University remains steadfastly committed to these goals and objectives.

GOAL

The goal of the Master Plan is to create an identity, or image, and establish a “place” for the University of Cincinnati as an international leader in education and research.

OBJECTIVES

I. Emphasize Education/Enhance Quality of Life

The campus environment should contribute to the total educational experience. In all ways possible, physical planning of the campus should emphasize the University’s primary reason for existence—education. Every contact made with the University, physical or virtual/electronic, should be a way to learn.

Education is inherently ambiguous. Questions, questioning, and multiple answers and meanings are all part of the process of learning. The environment of the University should give physical expression to that ambiguity.

The University of Cincinnati is a place of lifelong learning. Programs at the University are geared toward all ages. Evening classes relate to older students. The events and programs of the music school reach out to all ages. Athletic events and programs serve the entire community. Mixed-use developments on campus can augment the University’s interaction with the community. The University of Cincinnati provides a learning environment for ages six to seventy. The physical environment of the University should reflect that age range; it should invite and stimulate inquiry and discovery by all.

Education is enhanced by connection of academic disciplines. Theoretical connections can be supported by physical connections, and symbolic connections can abstract those which cannot be physically embodied. The University’s physical environment can and should help make connections, both symbolic and physical.

Students at all class levels should be encouraged to live on campus. As much as possible, the campus should become the “location of choice” for all types of students, for faculty and for staff life. The University of Cincinnati is a 12-month, 24-hour campus. Optimal interaction implies a need for the development of gathering places (attractive to students and faculty) distributed throughout campus. A fundamental purpose of the University is to allow intellectual exchanges within a context of physical interaction—face-to-face meetings and dialogue.

Create an Environment for Discourse. The Campus environment should provide a variety of indoor and outdoor spaces which facilitate and encourage student and faculty social interaction and discourse.

Emphasize Campus Open Space. Campus open space should be developed as the primary structural element of the campus environment, linking together existing and proposed buildings, and providing spaces for interaction of all kinds. The campus environment should be made people-friendly in every possible way. The scale of all new campus development should enhance the human experience. Open space designs and plantings should create outdoor gathering places of various sizes, with appropriate furniture, amenities and programmed functions to encourage gathering and socializing. In addition, buildings should be clustered around central

Campus Open Spaces Encourage a High Degree of Interaction
open spaces as college-wide or University-wide gathering places.

II. Nurture Diversity and Promote Creativity

The University should continue to nurture the generation of new ideas. The diversity of the University of Cincinnati should be nurtured and its individual components revealed. The campus should not be a physical expression of a dogmatic or uniform approach to learning. As a place, the campus should acknowledge the element of controversy that is a part of the healthy exchange of ideas. For example, the indoor and outdoor places of the University should nurture intellectual exchange and social interaction among people. The architecture of buildings and landscape can evoke the controversy inherent in strong ideas, thereby fostering an environment of creativity. Public Art should herald freedom of expression, exchange of ideas and creative conflict that are a part of the University and of the world.

The diversity of the University population should be acknowledged and affirmed in any physical plans. The heterogeneity of the population is an asset to the life of the University that should be reflected in its environment. The character of the campus should interest and comfort all ages and the broadest cross-section of peoples.

The goals of the University as a whole are diverse, as are the goals of the various academic and health care disciplines, as well as those of each individual student, staff or faculty member. This diversity of goals should be recognized in the process of physical planning.

Traditions of the University of Cincinnati also add to the diversity of its campus, student body and academic programs. These traditions should be recognized in the process of the ongoing physical planning of the campus. Examples of traditions to be planned for and built upon include: the use of Nippert Stadium as a commons; the choice of Union Bridge as a spot for student gatherings; and the use of the open space surrounding DAAP as a site for temporary installations.

The University should be able to respond to the uneven rate of change which has occurred and continues to occur across the campus. Progress happens in spurts relative to the growth or shrinkage of individual academic programs, change in delivery methods or shifts in paradigm. Physical needs arise as a result of these spurts, and changing needs demand flexibility in planning. There is a constant need to recognize and protect the traditions of U.C., while at the same time establishing U.C. as a leader in change and progressive evolution.

The diversity of the physical context of the campus should be addressed in the physical planning effort for the University. The campus presents a wide range of architectural styles, and the growth of the campus over many years reflects a variety of campus planning trends. The character of the land upon which the University sits is also diverse, with steep topography and the remnant of a once dramatic ravine. The amount of elevational change provides the potential for a variety of views within the campus, and beyond to its surroundings. Land uses surrounding the University are also highly diverse, and need to be recognized in the planning of entrances and edges, or in planning for expansion and development.

III. Create Connection, Campus Identity and a Stronger Sense of Community

Individual programs and disciplines should have a clear self-identity with a physical heart or central gathering place, which is in turn connected to the larger university fabric. Campus open space should be developed as the primary structural element of the campus environment. It should link together existing and proposed buildings, and provide spaces for interaction of all kinds.

Regional campuses’ connectivity and sense of belonging to the University should be emphasized in planning, both physical and virtual.

There is a need to create a greater sense of connection and community throughout the University. Create and reinforce connections within and without the University of Cincinnati to connect the diverse elements. This need for connectivity exists because of all the ways in which the University is so diverse. In short, there is a need for connectivity of diversity. An attempt to address this need must recognize the dependence of each of the diverse units upon all of the others. Diversity makes the University rich; connectivity makes that richness more accessible. Successful connectivity, achieved without compromising diversity, will create a sense of adventure, discovery and fun at the University of Cincinnati.

The need for greater connectivity is most literally translated to the need for better physical linkages within and between both East and West Campuses. All of the ways in which each campus is physically diverse necessitate greater and more careful attention to physical connections.
These connections might be made by pedestrianizing certain roads, building bridges, making a better transit link to remote campuses or by acquiring additional land.

**Linkages between academic disciplines will allow each program to build upon the others and create a sense of unlimited access to learning.** Programming, symbolic gestures, or physical connections such as bridges or common plazas and open spaces might express these linkages.

**Linkages are desirable between diverse cultures within the University of Cincinnati in order to facilitate exchange, understanding and tolerance.** Linkages between various student populations and other University users, and linkages with the community and the University’s past, are all a part of cultural connectivity. Better connection of the entire University population to its own cultural facilities, and the creation of a variety of places for people to gather, are methods of enhancing cultural linkages.

**Greater connectivity to the surrounding community will enrich the University and the community.** The proximity to Burnet Woods, the zoo, various community institutions and numerous neighborhood business districts should be capitalized on more effectively, thereby expanding the University as a place of learning within a larger learning matrix.

**Connectivity between the University and its constituents will broaden the University to include more effectively the external population that the University serves.** Constituents include alumni, donors, local officials, parents of students, local residents and others. Providing these groups with better access to the University and its activities, and with better systems of communication, might be effective in creating that connectivity. “Places” within the campus that welcome or include constituents might also be appropriate.

**Connectivity of the University with the city and uptown neighborhoods will also enrich both the University as a place and the city as a place.** The city of Cincinnati as a resource for the University, and vice versa, is a connection that should be more actively pursued. Promoting the 24-hour life of the University—for example, echoing themes of the city on the U.C. Campus, such as bridges, river, fountains and public art—could strengthen the urban connection.

**Physical linkages between the University and its surroundings, as well as linkages within the campuses, should be studied in any physical planning for the University.** These linkages might be oriented to: improved public transportation; signage; the creation of views and campus entrances; or to the manipulation of land uses on the campus edges to link with the immediately surrounding uses.

**Connectivity between the University’s history and its future should be sought and given physical expression.** One method of expressing both might be in the recognition of “firsts” that the University has experienced or produced, thus leading to anticipation and realization of future “firsts.” Exposing the public to the older campus buildings and using the older areas of campus to guide the planning of the new, are other ways of recalling history.

**Emerging technologies necessitate that a stronger campus identity be developed.** The emergence of technologies which better facilitate distance learning, as well as the continuation of commuting as a significant mode for interacting with the University, require the establishment of a stronger campus identity in order to instill a sense of belonging. Concurrently, commuters (students, faculty and staff) should be encouraged to identify with campus community life. Isolated gathering and research areas, or niches, as well as faculty offices, should be given a sense of connectedness with the larger campus whole.

### IV. Celebrate Creativity, Innovation and Uniqueness

The University should continue to nurture the generation of new ideas. Innovations of the University of Cincinnati are the qualities which set it apart from other universities and should be celebrated. Technological innovation should be celebrated. However, the University as a whole should be technology optimizing rather than technology driven. Planning at the University must recognize and reflect the change in pedagogy that has resulted from the rapid growth of technological problem solving.

**The University of Cincinnati has a unique physical setting.** The character of open spaces and buildings varies within and around campus. The spaces between and within buildings are highly varied. The University has a distinct physical prominence “on top of the hill.” Topographical variation within the campus is unique and affords many opportunities for exciting spaces. However, the typography is also a source of potential problems for circulation and building expansion. The proximity of the campus to the river makes U.C. distinct. Views of the river from campus and suggestions of the river’s nearness could be enhanced.
The University of Cincinnati is an institution that is not afraid to be a pioneer. This should be encouraged and built upon as a University objective.

The physical solutions to the objectives outlined in “Connectivity” will have to be specific to U.C. and innovative in character. “Combination” solutions will be required to create some of the needed connections.

The multidisciplinary approach of the University of Cincinnati is distinctive and innovative. The multidisciplinary approach should be expressed and enhanced in the physical planning of the campus. Buildings that combine disciplines, common gathering spaces that serve multiple buildings or disciplines, and bridges that make real connections and emphasize success of the whole University as a learning place, could all enhance the multidisciplinary approach.

The University “firsts” should be celebrated. This celebration could take many forms. For example, open spaces and elements within them could tell a story that weaves throughout the campus, forming a physical fabric of the University’s history. Galleries could display the evidence of “firsts.”

The age of the University of Cincinnati and the depth of its roots should be recognized in any physical planning effort. An understanding of the past should be the first step in any plan for the future.

The University of Cincinnati is a 12-month, 24-hour campus. This calendar should be emphasized in its physical environment. A campus that is safely accessible and “welcoming” at night is critical to this objective. Student Service is a non-stop 24-hour phenomena at U.C. Nighttime campus life and activities could be expanded. Gathering places within the campus that function at night (and throughout the seasons) could help accomplish this objective. The use of campus during the summer also creates a need for specific types of open spaces.

The degree of commuter use gives the University of Cincinnati a distinct character. The variety of modes of daily travel to and from the campus by a large number of people, presents specific planning issues regarding edges, entrances, and vehicular and pedestrian circulation.

ASSUMPTIONS

1. The Campus should be a Place of Beauty. An overall image consistent with the excellence of the University should be projected by the physical appearance of the campus.

2. The Campus should be a Place for People. Open spaces and buildings must be designed to encourage socialization and the open exchange of ideas.

3. The Campus should Operate Effectively. Operational effectiveness covers all aspects of operation any planning effort must address, including: efficiency, cost of maintenance, durability and affordability.

4. The Campus should provide Comfort, Safety and Security. The University is a 24-hour environment, essentially open to the public and “home” to many. One must feel secure to be comfortable, and while the campus environment should welcome visitors, the University must also strive to offer security to its inhabitants and users. This is often a difficult balance.

5. The Campus should be Accessible, Flexible and Adaptable. Adaptability is essential to the University’s ability to progressively evolve. Flexible solutions must be considered in any planning effort.

6. The Campus should be a Community. A sense of community is essential for the coherence of student life on campus, and extends outward, embracing the large community of Cincinnati as a whole.

7. The Campus should be a Place of Heritage and Tradition. The rich history of the University is the cornerstone of its identity and must form the foundation on which all future work is undertaken.
CAMPUS HISTORY
AND IMAGE

INTRODUCTION

In order to set directions for the future development and growth of the University, the history of the physical evolution of both campuses must be given careful consideration. By exploring past development, the present configuration and character of the campuses can be understood, and strategies for the future can be established.

The master planning effort began with two tasks: to gather and evaluate the environmental images used in promotional material for both East and West Campuses; and to explore the history of the development of the two campuses. With knowledge of the current campus image and an understanding of the University’s evolution, master planning for the future began.

WEST CAMPUS HISTORY AND IMAGE

Early History to 1900

The University of Cincinnati began as Cincinnati College in 1819 at Fourth and Walnut Streets, in what is now downtown Cincinnati. The first president of this city college, in a river town of nine thousand people, was the Reverend Elijah Slack. Slack was born in the same county in Pennsylvania as the future founder of the University of Cincinnati, Charles McMicken.

McMicken’s last will and testament provided for the establishment of a university on his homestead, where classes began in 1875. The building was on the slope of Vine Street Hill, between Clifton Avenue and Hamilton Road (now McMicken Street), "in a commanding position, yet one of easy access by street cars." As the years passed, the neighborhood changed from rural in character to industrial, and in 1885 the single university building burned. By 1900 the University was moved to the "beautiful and healthful" site of Burnet Woods, where it remained and still continues to grow today.

1900 to 1920

The first building on the Burnet Woods site was McMicken Hall, followed immediately by Hanna and Cunningham Halls, the Van Wormer Library and the athletic field. The cornerstone of McMicken Hall was laid by the Chairman of the Board of Directors Dr. Cornelius G. Comegys, who had been instrumental in the realization of the new University site and buildings, and who many people feel was the real creator of the University of Cincinnati. In September 1895 he led the students on a processional march through McMicken Hall in celebration of the opening of classes.

These first buildings were sited along the ridge top that parallels Clifton Avenue. On this high point, the University had a commanding presence and became known as "the University on the hill." The buildings’ linear configuration was fairly atypical at the time, when most campus planning adopted the Beaux Arts style, arranging buildings around interior courtyards. This atypical arrangement of buildings was largely a result of two factors: the site itself being the linear ridge top, and the fact that the University was even then a commuter school, serviced by street cars that ran on Clifton Avenue. The University thus began with an outward orientation rather than an inward one.

However, by the 1920s the linear building arrangement had been augmented by a series of buildings which were arranged in a cluster around an interior courtyard. Now known as Baldwin Quad, this grouping of buildings is more typical of the Beaux Arts style of planning. Beginning with Baldwin Hall, home of the engineering school, this quadrangle of buildings, surrounding an interior open space, grew to eventually reach the northwest side of McMicken Hall. Baldwin Quad was built to follow a natural ridge line, and therefore is not orthogonal, but sits at an obtuse angle to the first University buildings and Clifton Avenue. Also by 1920, a third arrangement of buildings had evolved. These buildings followed the ravine that had formed the last edge of the early campus. The athletic field was placed in the ravine, taking advantage of the topography to
form a natural stadium-like setting. The power plant, Schmidlapp Hall and the first gymnasium were then developed on this axis, thus forming a third system of geometry for building plans on the campus—the same three geometric systems which continued to guide West Campus development. And finally, by the mid-1920s, with the addition of Beecher Hall to the last of the original row of buildings, a courtyard, or quadrangle, was formed, which followed the original ridge line development and joined with the west end of Baldwin Quad.

**1920 to World War II**

From the 1920s through the 1930s, development of the West Campus continued to build on this basic campus plan structure, with buildings typically clustered around central open spaces, following the three established plan geometries: Clifton Avenue (the city street grid and the original ridge top buildings), Baldwin Quad and the ravine. The texture and scale of these buildings was balanced with the texture and scale of the open spaces between them, and the campus grew to be quite beautiful, with a bucolic and gracious presence harmonizing with its Burnet Woods setting.

In the early 1930s, master planning was undertaken for West Campus. While it does not appear to have been followed, in general, the plan showed the continued development of buildings around quads.

With the onset of World War II, any significant new campus development was, of course, stalled and did not commence until the late 1940s and early 1950s. After the end of the war, the campus population soared.

**World War II to 1991 Master Plan**

Two significant events occurred in 1950: The University was granted additional land for expansion into Burnet Woods (though not without years of great controversy) and McMicken-Hanna-Cunningham Hall was replaced with a new building. The 1950 McMicken Hall is a Georgian style brick building with a replica of a Christopher Wren spire—"simple and impressive from afar, suggestive of the function of a great University which is the search for wisdom and for truth" (McGrane, Reginald. _The University of Cincinnati: A Success Story in Urban Higher Education_. New York: Harper and Row, 1963.) The new building complemented the style of the Student Union and contained bricks from the original McMicken Hall. The traditional lions, Mick and Mack, guard the entrance. President Raymond Walters accepted the new building on behalf of the University on April 28, 1950.

In 1952 the Alms Memorial Building was erected on a hilltop on the new Burnet Woods property, and the following year the French Residence Hall and the Armory Field House were dedicated. With the construction of these buildings, the nature of the development of West Campus changed. No longer were new buildings grouped around open spaces. The open spaces became the leftover edge remnants, while the buildings increased in size and lacked the textural complexity and interest of the early campus buildings. This drastically changed the scale of the new areas of campus; the proportion of buildings to open spaces was no longer balanced. The construction of the three residential towers on Jefferson by the early 1960s, and the expanse of parking in front, marked the next even more
dramatic leap into large-scale buildings, with open spaces as small remnants—in this case, the fifteen feet between parking lot and building entrance.

By the late 1960s, Brodie Hall and Crosley Tower were in place. Crosley was to be the first of six high rises recommended in a 1963 master plan for the northwest (Burnet Woods) sector of campus. The other residential towers in place by this time were Daniels, Calhoun and Siddall. The College Conservatory of Music was built in the ravine, in the location of an earlier outdoor amphitheater east of Schmidlapp. As the technology for building large structures advanced, the 1970s brought the addition of Sanders Tower, Rhodes Hall, Zimmer Auditorium and Langsam Library—all large buildings placed on sites with small amounts of open space left around them. The large building boom culminated in the 1980s with the construction of Shoemaker Center and Lindner Hall.

None of the buildings added to West Campus after 1950 were planned in such a way as to create outdoor spaces central to building clusters. No major open spaces (other than practice athletic fields) were planned or created after 1950 to complement the enormous amount of building square footage and student population added to the campus during this time. The physical presence of the campus suffered in quality. Land became scarce, making difficult the continued addition of new buildings without a guiding master plan.

EAST CAMPUS HISTORY AND IMAGE

Early History to 1900

The Medical College of Ohio was established in 1819 and was located at 91 Main Street in 1820. The founder of the college was Daniel Drake, whose lifelong dream was to make Cincinnati a great medical center. In 1821 he also established a public infirmary at 12th and Central Parkway, to be known as the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum for the State of Ohio. It was to be staffed by the faculty of the Medical College.

Drake left the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio in 1822. In 1824 the school moved to the building once occupied by the Miami Exporting Company and Banking House, on Front Street near Sycamore. In 1826 the College purchased land on Sixth Street between Vine and Race Streets, on which to erect a college building. There the College flourished.

In 1830 Daniel Drake founded a new rival medical college, the Medical Department of
Miami University, which lasted only three years. Drake's next move was to form the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College in 1835, which was very successful during the four years of its existence. It was "the crowning achievement of Drake's career."

In 1850 the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy was established and was located above Gordon's Drugs, at Eighth and Western Row (now Central Parkway). It ceased to exist with the onset of the Civil War, but was revived in 1871 in the Cincinnati College building on Walnut Street. The Commercial Hospital was rebuilt across the canal from the College of Music, and renamed Cincinnati Hospital. Education of nurses began there in 1889.

1900 to World War II

In 1915 Cincinnati Hospital became Cincinnati General, "the model hospital of the world." Its new facilities, which included the administration building and pavilions located on Burnet Avenue, continued to grow as East campus expanded. The administration building remained until 1989 and some of the hospital pavilions still remain. The Holmes Hospital was dedicated in 1929 and still stands today.

The University of Cincinnati and the Medical College of Ohio tentatively merged in 1896. In 1909 they formed a union of the Medical College of Ohio and the Miami Medical College, creating a new Medical Department of the University. In 1918, largely due to the efforts of Dr. Christian R. Holmes, the new Medical College building was dedicated as the administrative seat of the Medical Center on East Campus, where the building stands today. In 1929 the Charles Franklin Kettering Laboratory for Applied Physiology was built to the west of the first college building. It is currently part of the academic facilities of the Department of Environmental Health.

The early development of the hospital on East Campus was influenced significantly by Dr. Holmes. The buildings were designed by Samuel Hannaford and Sons Architects. The original master plan was based on a planning theory which addressed both functional and human issues. The hospital was arranged in a series of pavilions, each separated by a courtyard, and ran along a central axis aligned to the city grid. The establishment of individual pavilions allowed for separation of contagious diseases, this being the most effective means known at that time of controlling the spread of disease. Dr. Holmes also believed strongly that an abundance of sunlight and fresh air was conducive to healing and that the arrangement of buildings around open spaces provided areas of respite for patients and staff. It is worthy of note, however, that even then, Dr. Holmes' conviction notwithstanding, the pavilion and main hospital building were connected by enclosed tunnels.

World War II to 1991

Post-World War II development on East Campus followed the same trend that emerged on West Campus and that was typical of many University campuses across the country. An escalating population and advances in building technology led to the construction of larger buildings. No longer clustered around open spaces, new buildings filled sites, while open space became remnant edges.

The construction of the new hospital, in particular, marked a dramatic move away from the early pavilion/open space pattern. The new hospital, completed in 1969, is a single large building. Its design was dictated not only by advanced building technologies, but advanced medical technologies as well.

Werry and Kehoe Halls were added in 1959 and 1964, and both maintained the general scale of the original Medical College building. They were not, however, designed to incorporate open space (other than surface parking) as a central feature. With the expansion of the college and hospital much of the open space of East Campus became relegated to surface parking.

In 1974 the completion of the new Medical Sciences Building, as the new home of the medical school, marked the culmination of the trend toward megastructures on East Campus. This very large and bulky building is attached to
the hospital, making it possible to traverse much of East Campus without emerging out of doors. The evolution of East Campus development satisfied functional needs and the demands of advanced technologies. But, with the exception of Levine Park, it lost sight of the humanistic and aesthetic qualities of the early East Campus plan. Outdoor places of respite for either study or healing were no longer available, and the overall aesthetic quality of the campus was compromised.

Although the majority of the East Campus plan remains orthogonal, as originally planned in 1915, the addition of Procter Hall (the College of Nursing) in the 1970s added a new plan geometry—that of Baldwin Quad.

SINCE ADOPTION OF THE MASTER PLAN

Since adoption of the Master Plan in 1991, and its update in 1995, a number of building and open space projects have been completed and others are in progress on both the West and the East Campuses. The Engineering Research Center was developed as an infill building, preserving potential campus open space sites. The program for Edwards Center was expanded beyond that proposed by the Master Plan for this site, and the building footprint grew to include what had been designated a landbank building site for future development. The building’s massing makes a significant reference to a geometric planning orientation established by the Master Plan. Phase I of McMicken Commons has transformed the character of the Academic Ridge, and its use and popularity attest to the need for passive recreational open space on West Campus.

The decision to raze Sanders Tower clearly demonstrates the University’s commitment to progressive change in the direction of a more humane campus environment. Continuing in the transformation of the campus, the site of the former high rise has now become Sigma Sigma Commons, another major open space for the West Campus. Lot 1 Parking has been transformed into Campus Green, a major open space for the campus and a significant green window into the University.

Since adoption of the Master Plan, the Kettering Complex and Cardiovascular Sciences, the Vontz Center for Molecular Studies, the Kingsgate Conference Center and University Hall have been developed as infill buildings without sacrificing potential open space sites. For example, after consideration of various sites, Cardiovascular was ultimately placed on an infill site oriented to a future major open space. It incorporates a design reference to a geometric orientation established by the Master Plan as a means of creating unity, which begins the process of making symbolic links between the two campuses. The Cardiovascular Building is an example of how the basic premises of building site selection and design development have changed now that they are undertaken within the context of the Master Plan.

University Commons, another major new open space, has been developed as outlined in the Master Plan. It has created a major open space window into the East Campus, transforming the campus image, and providing much needed multi-use outdoor space.

PRESENT CAMPUS IMAGE

Prior to adoption of the Master Plan and implementation of some of its components, the positive images which the University used to promote West Campus depicted buildings that were all in existence before 1950. Most often used were images from Clifton Avenue, with an upward view through the trees, of McMicken Hall. There the viewer would see the McMicken Hall spire framed by trees, and Mick and Mack, the two lions standing guard at the entrance to McMicken Hall. The most desirable image for West Campus was projected through its pre-1950 development.

Since adoption of the Master Plan and development of several of the projects outlined in the Master Plan, the overall campus character and image have begun to change rapidly. The development of McMicken Commons and Sigma Sigma Commons, in particular, demonstrate the power of open space projects in contributing to the overall campus experience.

Through recent development, the East Campus has now begun to take on a sense of being a part of the greater campus. The images used in promotional material for East Campus are not exterior campus views, but rather, are related to medical technology and the teaching or practice of medicine. Photographs of equipment and people predominate in East Campus brochures and promotional presentations.

Since adoption of the Master Plan, and the implementation of only a few of the projects it outlines, the character of East Campus has begun to change, offering a glimpse of its future transformation.
CONCLUSION

The scale and texture of West Campus development that was established prior to 1950, should continue to be translated to areas developed since that time. The same planning principle of a balance of buildings to open spaces that guided development prior to World War II, should be followed in the development of new buildings and open spaces. However, this balance can and should be achieved without literally imitating historic forms; rather, the form and character of new development should be relevant to its own place and time.

Planning for East Campus was originally guided by a strong philosophy. Development since World War II has reflected significant technological and medical advancement, but has left out the balanced philosophy of earlier planning and building. The significant technical/medical advances within the hospital and colleges should be accommodated in a campus environment that also expresses humanistic and aesthetic concerns, thereby achieving a more complete whole. Development today and tomorrow must project a campus image that reflects the caliber of the Medical Campus, while at the same time it weaves a coherent pattern through the academic campus fabric.
TOPOGRAPHY

Topographic change within West Campus amounts to a total of approximately 125 feet. This dramatic variation in elevation creates issues pertinent to building sites, and pedestrian connection and access (particularly for the disabled). At the same time, it offers the advantage of views.

The location of DAAP on the former Burnet Woods hilltop makes a connection to the Academic Ridge difficult. The connection is now achieved by way of long flights of steps. However, its corner high point site "in the woods" creates a positive image to passersby and a pleasant environment for students, faculty, and staff.

The Academic Ridge occupies a high point from which to project the image of the historic "University on the Hill."

The area between Corry Boulevard and Calhoun near Jefferson represents another high point, offering views out over the campus. Edwards Center now takes advantage of this high point.

The ravine that once ran diagonally all the way through the middle of West Campus remains a significant topographic feature. It bisects the southwest corner of campus, creating difficulties in connection and access. Pedestrian access from the ridge "through" CCM, through the Union and down Campus Drive is difficult. The bridge at the Union is one of the more successful solutions to the problem presented by the ravine.

The new system of ramps at the Engineering Research Center and Library Square has simplified access in this area of considerable elevation change. The recent remodeling of CCM also addresses access issues related to ravine topography. In addition, the ravine's eastern slope reaches the elevation level of the Three Sisters, forming an edge to that side of Campus Green.

The most significant topographic change on East Campus is the corner of Jefferson and MLK, which is a regionally significant high point and the major break between the East and West Campuses. The main body of the medical campus is divided by a ravine that has now become University Commons, the major open space of the East Campus. This low open space creates a hinge between Procter Hall and East Campus and a major green window into the East Campus.

The same grade change that separates Procter from the rest of East Campus also creates a vertical separation between Veterans Affairs Hospital and East Campus. In addition, the topographic change within the main area of East Campus is significant; an elevation change of approximately sixty-five feet exists between Eden Avenue and Burnet Avenue, creating problems of interior and exterior circulation and access.

USE DISTRICTS
The academic district of West Campus extends along the original University ridge: from CCM and the Law School at its south end, to DAAP at its north, and eastward through Baldwin, Rieveschl, the library and Lindner Hall. The remaining academic district is comprised of French Hall, portions of Sanders Dining Hall, Laurence Hall and, currently, Edwards.

The central area of West Campus is a district of student and faculty services which includes the bookstore, Alumni Center, Faculty Center, Student Union, and Campus Services building. At the heart of this people-oriented core area of campus is the old power plant.

South of this service district is the recreation district: the Fieldhouse, Nippert Stadium, practice fields and Shoemaker multipurpose facility. The other recreation district is comprised of the tennis courts east of French Hall.

Housing and surface parking borders the Jefferson and Calhoun edges of West Campus.

The core district of East Campus is Eden Avenue, with concentrations of academic on the north and west edges. As on West Campus, the core of East Campus is occupied by the power plant.

The current use districting is a logical outgrowth of the desire to keep less traffic-producing uses concentrated on the interior, while high-traffic areas remain easily accessible on the exterior of the campus.

CAMPUS EDGES

The "traditional" west edge of the campus (Clifton Avenue) comprises institutional and residential uses, residential being largely fraternities and sororities. A "university feeling" predominates here, with houses on one side of Clifton, and on the other, the wooded slope up to the traditional Academic Ridge or "University on the Hill."

The neighborhood shopping district of Calhoun Street forms the southern edge of West Campus.

The east edge is a mixture of residential and commercial, though mostly commercial. This edge has a mix of university-oriented and neighborhood-oriented uses, with Vine Street as the primary shopping street.

The north edge of West Campus is formed by Martin Luther King Jr. Drive and Burnet Woods, and the Environmental Protection Agency headquarters, with a small pocket of residences in between. The majority of this edge is park-like in character.

East Campus is surrounded by institutional uses on three sides. Veterans Affairs Hospital forms the west edge. Children's Hospital Medical Center and the zoo form the north edge. Jewish Hospital, the Shriners Burns Institute, and the City of Cincinnati Department of Health form the east edge; and Rollmans is on the south edge, adjacent to a residential neighborhood on Martin Luther King Jr. Drive. There is no service or retail district directly associated with East Campus.

Significant points of entry into campus from
surrounding neighborhoods deserve recognition as precinct gateways, whether the entrance serves a particular neighborhood precinct or a particular campus district, or both. These include McMicken Circle on Clifton, College Court, Woodside Place, the Campus Green entrance on MLK, University Avenue, Corry Boulevard and Corbett Drive.

REAL ESTATE

Two gaps exist in the land ownership of West Campus within the boundaries of the campus super block (formed by Clifton, MLK, Jefferson and Calhoun). They are: the YMCA on Calhoun Street, and St. George Church and School located on the prominent southeast corner of campus.

The significant gaps in land ownership within the East Campus super block are: Piedmont Mews, the City of Cincinnati Department of Health site at the prominent corner of MLK and Burnet, and the Hamilton County Forensic Medicine site.

Another area for consideration for U.C. expansion in future decades is the EPA site. Its acquisition would make a stronger physical and symbolic connection between East and West Campuses possible.

OPEN SPACE
Clifton Arc is the foreground of the historic front door of the University and should be preserved as open space for all time.

With the removal of Old Tech and the development of the first phase of McMicken Commons, this area has emerged as the primary campus outdoor gathering place. Prior to construction of McMicken Commons, the Nippert Stadium field functioned as the true "commons" of campus, the place where students gathered for passive and active recreation.

The remaining piece of Burnet Woods around DAAP is a leftover landscape, but is also a major open space in terms of campus image and student use.

Baldwin Quad is a historic campus open space used for passive recreation and gathering between classes. Heavy use has resulted in considerable wear and tear, which should be addressed; however, the traditional quadrangle character should be preserved.

Library Square is now a primary campus gathering place at an important intersection of campus life. Enclosed by the library, Zimmer Auditorium, Rhodes Hall and the new Engineering Research Center, the square created new, simpler linkages between the surrounding buildings, and from the Academic Ridge to the lower area of campus around the bookstore.

The Lot 1 parking area has for some time been envisioned as a major campus open space, presenting a front-door image for the University on Martin Luther King Jr. Drive. With the recent completion of Campus Green, it has been transformed from the largest parking area on the campus into a major open space and green window into the campus.

Existing secondary open spaces identified on West Campus are those which have some open space presence, but lack spatial definition or the potential to become major gathering places. The first of these is the area on the Academic Ridge in front of Blegen and Beecher, and within the courtyard of Teachers College. This open space could be made more meaningful and useful with a stronger connection to McMicken Commons and the elimination of roadways and surface parking.

Another secondary open space is the area in front of Braunstein, where Baldwin Quad and McMicken Commons meet. This area is currently isolated from McMicken Commons by Campus Drive.

The steps and plazas adjacent to the bookstore provide tables and chairs for outdoor eating. Modification of this space and development of the open field in front of the Fieldhouse (already a high-use area, despite its random position as an unused building site) would improve the character and use of this outdoor space.

Additional open spaces are defined as leftover space around buildings and at campus edges. These spaces are not considered potential gathering places, but some do help enhance the campus' green setting and provide important pedestrian connections. However, much of this open space is in the form of roadways and parking, and their effect on the quality of campus life demands serious consideration.

Recreational open space consists of practice
fields and tennis courts. The athletic fields have recently been renovated, with the baseball field and track field upgraded to NCAA standards; and the stadium’s artificial turf field has been replaced, with the old turf re-used on one of the practice fields. Although these open spaces provide a sense of openness while serving their primary function for active recreation, they do not serve for social gatherings or passive recreation.

East Campus, which in general lacks significant open space, does, however, have two primary open spaces: University Commons and Levine Park. University Commons is now the primary open space of the Medical Campus, providing a multi-use outdoor space and a green window into the campus. Levine Park projects a historic campus image and should be preserved. It includes an herb garden reminiscent of the courtyard gardens that once existed between the old pavilions. Use of the park could be enhanced with some modification and improved access.

The historic character of the Health Professions Building (the original college) is partly due to its foreground of open space. This is also true of Holmes. These two secondary open spaces could be of prime importance if they were better connected to the Medical Sciences Building entry plaza, and could contribute significantly to the overall campus character.

EXISTING VEGETATION

Significant stands and patterns of vegetation can produce three-dimensional effects similar to those formed by buildings, creating spatial definition and directional orientation, and they are equally worthy of consideration in the design of new campus development. However, most vegetation on campus is not significant enough to consider in this way. Vegetative patterns are largely sporadic and random, though a very few examples of significant vegetation patterns do exist.

The University’s major new open space is Campus Green. In the green, significant stands of trees mimic the braided stream that once flowed through the ravine, and form the backbone of a campus arboretum.

A few remaining remnants of Burnet Woods vegetation exist in the northwest sector of campus, at the intersection of MLK and Clifton Avenue. This significant stand of trees still retains some three-dimensional impact.

The arc of McMicken Circle is expressed three-dimensionally by its tree-lined pattern. This vegetative pattern makes the historic front-door image more pronounced and positive.

A row of trees lines the south side of Corry Boulevard, beginning to give the street an actual boulevard character. The trees also give a three-dimensional frame to views over campus from the boulevard.

The trees and hedges that line the edges of the central lawn of Baldwin Quad create a strong border. This three-dimensional frame, which emphasizes the traditional quadrangle, is so strong, however, that it creates a seemingly impenetrable wall around the central green.

The trees which drift along Corbett Drive,
adjacent to Calhoun Street and behind the Law College, are dense enough to create a wooded valley scene, recalling the ravine that once ran through this area.

Vegetative patterns on East Campus are even weaker than those on West Campus. Until very recently, less attention had been paid to the landscape setting of East Campus.

University Commons provides stands of river birch, pines and hornbeams that reinforce the sculptural quality of the landscape. Now replanted, Eden Avenue is lined with rows of sycamores, giving strength to the streetscape spine at the heart of the campus.

Prior to widening of the street, a landscape of large mature trees bordered the north side of MLK between Procter Hall and Eden Avenue. This landscape provided a significant green setting at the place where East and West Campuses meet, and created a parkway character along MLK. The city’s expansion of MLK removed this landscape, but trees have now been replaced, beginning recreation that lost landscape.

Levine Park is bordered by trees, shrubs and flowers, typical of a garden border. This border encloses Levine Park three-dimensionally, almost to the point of isolating it from potential users.
students who live or park to the west of campus. The stairs connecting DAAP to the Academic Ridge also receive heavy traffic, as do the stairs that connect Calhoun Street to the Academic Ridge through CCM and the dorms on Calhoun.

The presence of steps creates barriers for pedestrians, particularly those who are disabled, and further promotes the use of cars on campus.

In some cases pedestrians carve well-used paths through buildings. The Union, with its interior escalators, creates a convenient route between the core areas of the upper and lower parts of campus. CCM creates a bridge over the ravine, connecting the Calhoun Street residence halls to the Academic Ridge. Traffic through Baldwin, Rhodes, Rieveschl and the library offers an interior route from Baldwin Quad to the lower campus. This route was often preferred over the exterior maze of steps and ramps, which were replaced with construction of Library Square.

The major pedestrian links on East Campus are within buildings, through tunnels and through enclosed bridges. This is due in part to the nature of the use of East Campus, but also to the lack of development of exterior pedestrian ways and open spaces that would invite more use.

The newly developed University Commons, Kingsgate Conference Center and University Hall unite along a pedestrian path system that connects the Jefferson MLK Intersection with Eden Avenue at the heart of the campus.

The other major East Campus exterior pedestrian ways connect parking to buildings, and the Health Professions Building to Holmes and the Medical Sciences Building. These pedestrian routes basically follow the street sidewalk system. The quality of streetscapes and open spaces is therefore important to the continuing pedestrianization of East Campus.

The majority of East Campus pedestrian connections are within enclosed bridges and tunnels. Exterior connections are lacking altogether or exist only as street sidewalks.

Interior connections serve the main hospital, the pavilions, the Medical Sciences Building, all major parking structures, the laundry facilities and other hospital support functions. These connections which vitally link supplies and care to patients must be maintained.

Pedestrian traffic from the Health Professions Building, and the academic buildings around it, to the Medical Sciences Building is heavy. This route is the most significant exterior pedestrian connection on East Campus. There is also significant pedestrian traffic to and from the surrounding hospitals. Pedestrian connectors should link the Barrett Center with Goodman Garage; Holmes with Health Professions; and Children’s Hospital Medical Center with the Medical Sciences Building connecting underground.

VEHICULAR CIRCULATION AND PARKING

West Campus is fragmented by through
vehicular traffic which can follow a number of routes. This creates many problems, the most significant of which is a liability to the University. This issue is of critical importance. The presence of through traffic conflicts with any attempts to create a true campus atmosphere. While much progress has been made, the aesthetic quality of a completely green pedestrian campus has yet to be achieved at U.C.

Emergency and service vehicular access must be accommodated, but with as little disruption as possible to university life, pedestrian circulation and campus atmosphere.

Surface parking lots on West Campus are a low-value use of high-value land. While convenient and inexpensive for motorists, they are eyesores, they impede pedestrian traffic, and are generally an inefficient method of storing cars.

Many surface parking lots on West Campus have been phased out and replaced with structured parking. Small lots for accessible and visitor parking, and drop-off use are appropriate in certain locations. Parking on campus streets will be eliminated with the removal of most of those streets.

In addition, the University has also adopted an aggressive program of Traffic Demand Management (TDM), which includes encouraging use of mass transit and car pooling, with various incentives.

The loop road system of Eden and Burnet Avenues on East Campus functions well. Clarity and simplicity are important to a medical campus, and the loop system provides this. The addition of the Nixon-Goodman entrance road has dispersed traffic to and from East Campus between Vine Street and Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, which improves East Campus traffic flow. The much needed improvements to Eden Avenue, which feeds the large Eden Avenue parking garage, have greatly improved the core of the medical campus.

The most significant circulation problem remaining on East Campus is the lack of a clear entrance on MLK.

East Campus made the transition to structured parking earlier than West Campus, with few surface lots remaining. The density of buildings and number of cars on East Campus require consideration of underground parking, either below open spaces or below new buildings. As has been accomplished with the parking for the University Hall/Kingsgate Conference Center, this move recognizes the value of the land in such a dense area, and allows for an improved atmosphere on East Campus.
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With the focus on student life and services, the Master Plan 2000 develops a distinct clarity of land use zones.

The academic zone extends along the ridge of the original University on West Campus. This area is referred to now as the Academic Ridge. Anchored by Nippert Stadium, the recreation zone includes indoor and outdoor facilities. Holding the south and east edges of the West Campus, housing is to be increased substantially and in several different varieties. Knitting these elements together, is the student activity/mixed-use zone of Main Street. Main Street reaches from the Academic Ridge at Clifton Street on the west, ties in to recreation facilities in the central West Campus and finally joins with the housing components along the east side of West Campus. An additional, smaller student activity/mixed-use zone builds on the commercial area of Calhoun Street.

With the realization of several projects on the East Campus, a fresh focus on student life and services is beginning to take hold in this area. The academic zone of East Campus arranges itself around the organizing datum of Eden Avenue. Academic buildings will be oriented to this major open space area. With the future realization of Eden Quad, at the corner of Eden Avenue and Bethesda Street, the Medical Sciences Building Expansion and other infill projects, additional variety in student life and services will be realized on East Campus.
Physical Frameworks LAND USE

BUILDING USE WITH RELATED LAND USE

Generally, building use is similar to the land use for the zone in which the buildings on campus are located. The retail/activity zone of Main Street ties these zones together with a rich mixed-use program.

The retail/student activity zone has a wide range of elements, many of which are located in multi-use buildings. Along Main Street, the University Pavilion contains administration, student services and the Visitors Center. Tangeman University Center has food service and retail space, including a new campus bookstore, as well as student organization office and meeting space, and even recreational activities such as ping-pong and pool. The Student Life Center is the model for multi-use, with retail and food service along the street level, and student services, student life administration and a wellness center, along with other programs, in the upper floors. The Recreation Center houses a diverse range of facilities besides just recreation. These include classroom space and even a housing component.

The Medical Sciences Building will eventually provide space for many different services for students of the Medical Colleges. They will include retail and food, student services and student activities. An East Campus Wellness Center, potentially located in one of the HPB Landbanks or MSB, will provide recreation and fitness facilities, and a wellness center.

Within the other land use zones, building use is not as entirely exclusive as the zone plan implies. Colleges, such as DAAP and CCM, will have satellite cafes within the schools, so that options for food within the school will exist beyond the vending machine offerings now available. Calhoun Street Housing includes ground floor retail similar to the retail district that it abuts.
Physical Frameworks LAND USE

STUDENT LIFE

Master Plan 2000 is generated by the Fourth Imperative, the Quality of Student Life and Services. This imperative focuses on issues relating primarily to students, student life and the physical environment which they inhabit. Primary among these objectives are the following: attract and retain top-quality students; provide a “college experience” with a full range of academic and social events; physically manifest the idea that learning takes place in and beyond the classroom; create a residential campus environment and campus community; and, focus on students’ leisure, social and recreational needs and provide the services required to incorporate these into students’ daily lives. An attractive connected physical environment with a high quality of student services is the primary means of accomplishing these objectives, with campus open space structuring the placement of new facilities.

The above objectives will be achieved through new and reorganized facilities in the following areas: administration, food and retail, housing, recreation. Mixed-use corridors, including Main Street and Calhoun, provide a concentration of these facilities and are located strategically throughout the University. Administrative needs are primarily addressed on Main Street. Food and retail are located at academic and social cores to meet the demand for these facilities to be close at hand. Housing is distributed around major open spaces and provides an around-the-clock presence on campus. On-campus, indoor and outdoor recreation is expanded for varsity and non-varsity programs.
physical frameworks land use

housing rings

the university of cincinnati master plan internal initiatives include a net increase of student housing, both on- and off-campus (near the campus). the brailsford & dunlavey survey indicates a demand for up to 10,000 beds on or near campus. this master plan update proposes supplementing on-campus housing and potential sites for off-campus housing, to be realized through public-private partnerships.

the proposed configuration of student housing is illustrated as a series of concentric rings that build in density as they approach the center. the outer ring is composed of lower-density, detached student and non-student housing. immediately adjacent to the campus are higher-density apartment buildings along jefferson avenue and calhoun street that reflect the boulevard and retail corridor qualities of those streets.

off-campus housing sites have been identified at the east end of calhoun street at the jefferson avenue intersection, and the north end of short vine street as part of multi-use buildings that would include retail and/or commercial spaces on their ground floors. single-use residential structures proposed on the eastern side of jefferson avenue provide a new edge, linking the corryville neighborhood to the residential east side of campus.

at the periphery of the campus, large existing dormitories are infilled with larger proposed multi-use housing structures on calhoun street, while smaller housing structures are proposed for the interior of the campus.

on-campus housing is proposed at the periphery of the campus green open space, on martin luther king jr. drive across from burnet woods, and along calhoun street along the southern edge of the campus. on-campus housing is also proposed on the east campus, north of university center.
The Brailsford & Dunlavey survey recommends an on-campus target of 4,000 to 5,000 beds. The ideal unit mix will be a combination of existing dormitories, reconfigured dormitories and new construction of suites (units with several bedrooms, shared common space and bathrooms, but without kitchens), and new construction of apartments with kitchens. New construction is proposed to be limited to low-rise buildings, typically not exceeding four to five floors, adjacent to campus open spaces.

Proposed undergraduate housing is located either at the campus core, such as the units surrounding Campus Green, or is associated with an adjacent school, such as the units on Martin Luther King Jr. Drive that could be associated with the design school. All proposed undergraduate housing is to be developed in close proximity to open space.

Graduate housing is proposed along Calhoun Street and adjacent to both University Center and the hospitals on East Campus. The location along Calhoun Street offers older students and students with families a stronger association with the surrounding community, while also enabling them to be on-campus, and near the retail establishments in that district. Associations of graduate programs with adjacent housing are also possible at the Law School with the westernmost housing on Calhoun Street and the hospitals with East Campus housing.
A pattern for the pedestrian system emerges based on the force field geometries. Desired pedestrian routes are overlaid with additional paths to form particular spatial characteristics or symbolic references. This creates a human scale and texture. A path system creating spatial references with the force field geometries to the older parts of campus, creates symbolic as well as literal connections.

The pattern of connections on the Academic Ridge responds to the historic campus layout of McMicken Commons and Baldwin Quad. Main Street provides an urban context with fully accessible routes from the Academic Ridge to Campus Green, while stairs and ramps connect Library Square with Campus Green. The path system of Campus Green reflects the three force field geometries: those of the city grid, Baldwin Quad and the ravine. The meandering walk, which “braids” its way through Campus Green, expresses the stream-bed character of the old ravine. This network extends to Corry Boulevard.

Jefferson Quad links Edwards Center to the rest of West Campus. Here an arced path, referring to McMicken Circle, recalls the historic entrance to campus. Remaking Corry Boulevard into a tree-lined avenue will create a connection to Shoemaker, the stadium and CCM.

The reconfiguration of the Jefferson and MLK intersection will facilitate a critical pedestrian and symbolic open space link, joining two parts of the campus. This connection is currently a difficult route and does not express a symbolic link.

The concept for the pedestrian system on East Campus is to create symbolic relationships between East and West Campuses. By using the force field geometries, a symbolic link is established. This also creates a human scale more consistent with the earlier development of the medical campus.

The Baldwin Quad (Procter Hall) geometry defines the network of the University Center area. The arc proposed for the Eden Avenue gateway to East Campus recalls McMicken Circle, creating connections between the campuses. The proposed Eden Quad will create a link between the Health Professions Building and the Medical Sciences Building. Finally, Levine Park is modified to create stronger connections between the entrance to MSB and the Cardiovascular Research Center.
In terms of the overriding principle of “connectivity,” it is the goal of the Master Plan that all buildings and open spaces be fully accessible, and that the proposed pedestrian path system will accommodate the physically challenged by providing barrier-free access in all major and connective open spaces. Additionally, the benefits to all pedestrians, in terms of safety and comfort, of minimizing vehicular traffic on-campus will be an even greater benefit to the physically challenged user.

All projects developed within the context of the Master Plan will meet requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Designated accessible parking is provided primarily within parking structures, both existing and proposed, and, additional accessible parking spaces will be reserved in all proposed short-term and visitor parking lots, as well as in some service areas at the interior of the campus. Designated accessible parking is dispersed evenly, with spaces provided in all the major use zones of campus.
Vehicular access is restricted primarily to the periphery of the University, creating a campus that is pedestrian in nature. Shuttle bus service is essential to the effective implementation of this pedestrian campus plan, and is instrumental in the connectivity of a large campus such as the University of Cincinnati. Shuttle bus service overlaps with other University circulation systems—pedestrian, automobile and parking—to make movement around the campus a seamless experience.

Shuttle bus routes were devised as a three-part system: the East/West Express Shuttle Loop, the East/West Bus Loop, and the CAS/CSB (College of Applied Science/Campus Services Building) Bus Loop. The East/West Express Shuttle Loop connects East Campus to the center of West Campus at six-minute intervals. The East/West Bus Loop circles the periphery of the campus in twenty-six minute intervals, and services neighborhood housing to the east of the West Campus. The CAS/CSB Bus Loop links West Campus to the College of Applied Science and Campus Services Building every thirty-five minutes. Frequency of service is increased by having more and smaller shuttles. Shelters will be provided at designated shuttle stops throughout the campus.
Automobile traffic will no longer penetrate the interior, making the campus environment one of green pedestrian places. Interior roads and surface parking will be largely eliminated. East Campus automobile circulation is within two loops with arterial connections—one serving University Center and the other the hospitals to the east. West Campus circulation accommodates access to the four corners.

Automobile traffic will enter the campuses only to access parking structures, all providing accessible parking for the physically challenged. Several small-scale lots within campus provide additional accessible parking and visitor parking. The operations and management of visitor parking and access will change accordingly. Guards will no longer be needed at campus entrances; roads will lead only to parking structures, which will themselves be patrolled for both safety and parking access. Visitor lots will be monitored for their use.

The Scioto-Jefferson parking structure is proposed to be reconstructed to accommodate lower-rise housing on its roof. Structured parking is proposed as part of both the Calhoun mixed-use complex and Law School Housing on the southern edge of campus. Additional structured parking will be proposed off-campus along Clifton Avenue.

Service access will penetrate the campus as needed. The service access areas within the campus interior will not appear to be roads; they will appear to be pedestrian ways, but will accommodate service vehicles with the proper paving support, truck turning radii, and access width and length.

Emergency vehicles will have access to the interiors of both campuses. They will also be able to cross the campuses to reach the source of an emergency without having to exit the campus to try another entrance. These requirements are addressed in the design of the major open spaces and other connections for both campuses.
The light rail alternatives plan is the result of a process undertaken by the University of Cincinnati and the surrounding community partners to provide feedback and guidance to OKI’s initial plans for light rail routes through the uptown area of Cincinnati. The initial plans proposed a west-side running track along Jefferson Avenue and a north-side running track along Martin Luther King Jr. Drive. In response, a study to understand and define community goals for a light rail extension to uptown was undertaken, with the help of transportation consultants, Zimmer Gunsul Frasca.

The light rail alternatives plan locates the route on a new Jefferson Avenue median, and provides two alternatives for the route beyond the intersection of MLK Jr. Drive and Vine Street. The center run layout on Jefferson Avenue would allow for the redevelopment of the divided boulevard, with the light rail station located in proximity to the Short Vine Street/Corry Boulevard retail district. The light rail would cross the Jefferson/Vine/MLK Intersection on an overpass over MLK Jr. Drive. Two alternatives are provided for the route north of the overpass. One alternative would bring the route north on Vine Street to a station at the Cincinnati Zoo, and then southeast to an additional station in the vicinity of Logan Hall, in the geographic center of the hospital complex. A second alternative brings the route along the south side of MLK Jr. Drive. This route would have a station at the intersection of MLK Jr. and Bellevue Avenue, providing access to the main hospital entrance and also to development on MLK Jr. Drive.

The proximity of campus to the proposed light rail, particularly the Jefferson Avenue stop, is a favorable addition to the University. The light rail will help build a strong connection to downtown Cincinnati and provide the opportunity to connect the campus with Raymond Walters College.
At the edges of the campus, the Master Plan open space framework provides four open space windows into the campus. These are: Clifton Arc, the historic open space window; Campus Green, the contemporary open space window; Jefferson Quad, the recreational open space window; and University Commons, the Medical Campus open space window.

Each open space window is different in character and in use, but they all further the goal of connectivity in the open space framework system. They provide “green” windows into the campus, and act to draw people visually and physically into the campus, strengthening its overall image. These spaces allow views into the campus, presenting a more open and positive image of the University and fostering a positive relationship with its neighbors.

The Burnet Woods connection is realized by a special treatment of the northwest edge of West Campus at Martin Luther King Jr. Drive. Planting in this zone focuses on preserving mature trees and planting additional trees in informal drifts to relate to the loose plantings of Burnet Woods.
Open spaces across campus are divided into five categories to define the different characteristics of open space on campus.

Primary open spaces include spaces which serve as gathering places and often as important intersections. Primary open space is designed space with clear spatial definition. Primary open spaces may be paved plazas, traditional quadrangle spaces with lawns and paths, and open green spaces which allow for passive and active recreation. The remaining piece of Burnet Woods around DAAP is a leftover landscape, but is also a primary open space in terms of campus image and student use.

Main Street and Eden Avenue are called out as a special hybrid of open space. Both provide a spine of student life and activities in their respective areas of the campus. They are active open space corridors that are distinctly urban in character, and that concentrate both pedestrian flow and programmed and casual activity among the campus life facilities on West Campus and among Medical Campus facilities on East Campus. The open spaces provide gathering places for eating and studying, seeing and being seen. Pedestrian lighting creates higher light levels, a further indication that the area is an active zone.

Secondary open spaces are those spaces which have some open space presence, but lack spatial definition. This includes leftover space around buildings and space on the campus edges. Typically, these spaces are not considered gathering places, but they contribute significantly to the impression made by the campus' green setting. The areas of campus with the most surface paving have the least amount of secondary open space.

Recreational open space consists of the stadium field, the practice fields, the track, and tennis and basketball courts. These open spaces contribute to the green setting of the campus and provide for active recreation, but they do not serve social gatherings or passive recreation.

Connective open space is space which serves primarily as a route or path from one area to another. Connective space may be paved or a combination of paved and green space. These spaces are smaller in scale and provide fewer opportunities for gathering or socializing.
Physical Frameworks OPEN SPACE
CONNECTIVE QUADRANGLES

The campus open space plan expands on the system of open space windows creating hierarchies and layers of open spaces, and including the overarching Master Plan concept, the connective tissue of the open space. The connective quads establish a direct open space connection between West Campus and East Campus on the force field diagonal.

The material of the connective quads is the language of the landscape of the University. It is a system created by interwoven landscape elements. Trees, lawn, paving, landforms, fountains, granite steps and seatwalls, and sculpture proceed from one area to the next, interlacing each open space with the one adjacent to it.

Historic Clifton Arc begins the sequence on West Campus, a new path and steps accentuating the rise to the Academic Ridge. University Plaza and its arrival fountain connect Clifton Arc with McMicken Commons seatwalls, sculpture and lawn, and the open space of Baldwin Quad, Zimmer Plaza and Library Square. From McMicken Commons, Main Street creates a synergy of activity organized around a descending series of steps, seatwalls and plazas. Main Street flows into Sigma Sigma Commons, with its seatwalls and landforms, which ripple through Campus Green. From the cone at the north end of Campus Green, the connective quads weave the two campuses together across the light rail cap at the Jefferson Avenue and Martin Luther King Jr. Drive Intersection. A bridge crosses Vine Street to continue through sweeping ramps and steps and past the cone and lawns at University Commons, finally moving north through the arching trees of Eden Avenue to the HPB Courtyards and Eden Quad.
FORCE FIELDS

“Force fields” are those formal mechanisms with which the goal of the third imperative, that of “connectivity,” is carried out in the development of the campus. Force fields are those three-dimensional spatial characteristics generated by buildings, landforms and vegetation, projected into space along particular alignments or axes. The plan geometries used in the Master Plan layouts for the campus respond to existing force fields to create an overall structure for the layout of the campus that is based on historically and topographically significant orientations.

This is achieved by following the two dominant campus alignments which deviate from the orthogonal city street grid: “Baldwin Quad“ and “the Ravine“ (Represented by Nippert Stadium and CCM). These alignments are to be expressed in the design of new buildings and open spaces. Overlayed on the force fields are landscape constructs, or significant topographical or geometric elements, which guide the form and disposition of buildings and open space.

Use of the existing force field geometries in the design of new campus development links the historic campus to the contemporary by transposing the scale and texture of the older parts of the campus to the present, and by making spatial and symbolic references to the historic campus plan geometries. This response to existing force fields in the design of new buildings and open spaces presents familiar forms and orientations that activate collective memory—the recollection of those areas of campus from which they are generated.

Force field geometries provide a framework within which to subdivide open spaces and develop new buildings that will create the desired scale and texture—that of the historic (pre-World War II) campus. Adopting this framework for new development based on plotting existing force fields, will provide not only a link to the past, but will preclude the introduction of new plan orientations which would dilute attempts at unifying the campuses. The establishment of this framework makes it possible to achieve an overall spatial and historical continuity for both campuses, furthering the University’s goal of connectivity.
Landmarks and viewsheds work in concert with the University open space system as a way of organizing the campus. They are located to take advantage of the open spaces, and connect the campus visually as well as physically. To be effective, landmarks and viewsheds must remain unobscured by building development.

Landmarks are monuments that are located around and through the campus, and that can be used as large-scale wayfinding devices. Viewsheds highlight existing monuments, such as the McMicken Hall tower, as well as new and proposed elements, including the Ronald F. Walker Tower of Light and the Vontz Center. Viewshed positions at the edges of campus open space windows, visually connect the periphery of these spaces with the interior of the campus. Landmarks and viewsheds reinforce the identity of the University both from within the campus as well as from the outside.

Landmarks are reinforced by more tangible directional tools, which include gateways, kiosks, vehicular and pedestrian signage, and building identification.
Building infill and landbank locations are determined by the organizing principle of the force fields and are reinforced with the definition of campus viewsheds. Adding buildings within this framework becomes a process of infill. This strategy will help ensure that new building massing will physically relate to that of both old and new structures. By adding building mass in this way, as addition or new building, new development will retain a spatial and symbolic connection to existing and past development. New infill building will reinforce and create closure in those areas of campus with poorly defined edges. In doing so, new development will become a part of the overall campus fabric, rather than alien pieces which force further separations within the campus.

While all new buildings are to be viewed as part of the overall fabric of the campus, some should generate a new image for areas in need of such a change; and others should respond to the positive architectural image that exists. Some buildings should be treated as "foreground" buildings, while others should be considered campus "fabric." The Master Plan district guidelines for specific infill development create a framework that recognizes this distinction within the context of the historic development of the campus.

For the purposes of this plan, building infill is defined as buildings which have been planned and programmed for specific uses. Landbanks are defined as sites which have the potential for new building, but which have not been planned beyond that assessment. In all cases, building replacement must be based on physical due diligence analysis to assess the current usability and potential of existing facilities and the long-range costs of modifying or rebuilding in order to meet the needs of the University.

The mission set forth by this Master Plan recognizes that the role of open space in the overall campus environment is primary. Therefore, no sites beyond those designated by the Master Plan as new building infill or landbank sites may be considered for future buildings.
Physical Frameworks ART

ART ON CAMPUS

Works of art to be located on the University campuses should be integrated into their specific sites and the overall campus environment. In design and subject, they should reinforce and express the goals of the Master Plan by contributing to an environment which enhances the learning experience. Art can stimulate awareness, communicate meanings through narrative, and provide insights into the natural and cultural history of a specific site or the University as a whole.

Two committees will be established to oversee artist selection and review specific proposals for artwork in order to achieve a fit between site, program, concept and artist, and to ensure that artworks are consistent with the University’s goals and objectives: the Art Advisory Selection Committee (AASC), and the Art Review Committee (ARC). (See standards and procedures).

In most cases the program for a new building will require an art element (or elements) as part of the design goals and objectives set by the University and the design team, and as part of the Ohio Arts Council Percent for Art Program. These works should be integral with the building in design, and expressive of the nature and use of the specific building in subject. Works of art which are conceived of as discrete objects should be avoided in favor of works which are part of the building.

Specific campus open space sites are identified here as appropriate and desirable for the incorporation of works of art. The Art Master Plan overlays and strengthens the open space on campus. The concept for any work of art to be incorporated into an open space should be specific to the site, both in design and subject. The work is to be realized concurrently with the design and development of the open spaces, rather than added later. Types of art for open spaces and the respective appropriate locations are presented here. Icon elements are large pieces which can be architectural or sculptural. Icon elements add to the landmarks system of the campus. Similarly, site-specific art contributes to wayfinding on campus. Four sculpture gardens provide outdoor locations for collections of pieces. Temporary installations are encouraged in a fifth sculpture garden, which is associated with the design school. Commemorative and theme pieces are to be associated with specific schools or facilities.

The University’s art collection will continually be added to with gallery pieces. The active curatorial management and showing of this collection is the responsibility of the University Curator.
Community Partnerships
COMMUNITY
RETAIL DISTRICTS

The proposed retail program of the on-campus Main Street project is part of a series of retail studies that investigated both on- and off-campus, existing retail facilities. The goal of these comprehensive studies was to ensure that new retail did not compete with existing businesses and that each district was given a clear identity to guide future growth.

The Short Vine Street study, by Chan Krieger & Associates and Economic Research Associates, examined the Short Vine Street corridor from Martin Luther King Jr. Drive to Corry Boulevard, and included parcels adjacent to the Calhoun Street/Jefferson Avenue intersection. This retail district serves as the local retail hub for the Corryville neighborhood, and as a regional entertainment district with several entertainment and music concert venues.

The Calhoun Street study by D’Agostino Izzo Quirk Architects examined the Calhoun Street/McMillan Avenue blocks from Jefferson Avenue to Clifton Avenue, and the extension along McMillan Avenue west to Ravine Street. This retail zone serves the Clifton Heights, University Heights and Fairview (CUF) neighborhoods. Within the greater campus study area, this district serves as a regional retail zone with a variety of merchandise, and service and food establishments. It also acts as a transition zone from the University to the residential areas to the south.

The on-campus Main Street project is proposed as campus-supported retail consisting of retail, food and services. This district is intended to energize the heart of campus with activity and retail programs.
Development opportunities existing both on and adjacent to campus have been identified and planned to create a wider range of products and services available to the campus and surrounding district, and to ensure that the various co-existing districts do not replicate services. Both the economic and urban design opportunities of the districts are outlined in reports produced by Economic Research Associates, Chan Krieger & Associates, D’Agostino Izzo Quirk, and Thomas Ricca Associates.

The existing Calhoun Street Retail District is reinforced with on- and off-campus infill structures along its length, which will create a nearly continuous ground floor retail and restaurant environment from Clifton Avenue to Jefferson Avenue. A series of new, mixed-use developments anchor the eastern end of Calhoun Street and serve as a gateway to the uptown district when approaching from downtown Cincinnati to the south.

A similar infill strategy anchors the southern end of the Short Vine Street District, where proposed retail and commercial structures link Short Vine Street more strongly with Jefferson Avenue along Corry Boulevard. At the northern end of the district, commercial, medical or high/emerging-technology office space is proposed in tandem with housing and a small amount of retail, to provide a link between the retail district to the south and East Campus.

The proposed Main Street Retail District and its building components are described further in the Design District Guidelines section of this Master Plan. The two existing retail zones, Calhoun and Short Vine Streets, are linked with Main Street by a pedestrian passage on which campus services, recreation, administration and health services are located.

The three retail districts will benefit from the implementation of a light rail and stop along a new Jefferson Avenue median, redeveloping the streetscape and connecting the on- and off-campus retail districts with downtown Cincinnati.
Campus Elements

CAMPUS GATEWAYS

A consistent vocabulary of design and materials for the significant vehicular entrances to both campuses will help to unify the campuses, and create clarity for traffic entering campus. Those campus entrances which are to be developed as gateways are indicated here. A system of gateway markers has been developed which are unique to the University. The gateways will be easily identifiable as University entrances, and will provide indicators to show if the entrance is primarily a visitor or symbolic entrance, or if the entrance leads to parking.

Campus gateways fall into one or both of the following categories: symbolic gateways leading to a visitor drop-off, usually with only limited short-term or accessible parking; and those gateways which lead to significant long-term parking. A system of gateway markers has been developed to provide consistent cues to the appropriate use for each campus entrance. The design and materials of the markers themselves reflect the character of historic campus buildings, within the framework of the Master Plan geometries, while presenting a gateway image with objects which are unique to each gateway.

Symbolic gateways are marked by a single long arced wall. The walls are oriented to be visible from approaching vehicles. Vehicular gateways which lead to long-term parking, are marked by vertical pylons which either flank the entry road or are arranged in a grid adjacent to the roadway.

Each gateway is given a name to appear on the gateway marker, so that names may be easily referred to in giving directions. The gateway markers will bear only the established gate name, the University logo and “University of Cincinnati.” No directional signage will be allowed on the markers themselves. A secondary signage system is provided for directional way-finding. By clarifying and assisting with wayfinding, the development of campus gateways will improve the interface with surrounding neighborhoods.
A program of consistent wayfinding signage has been developed within the context of the campus gateway system. This wayfinding system includes highway trailblazers, gateway identification, vehicular and pedestrian directional signage, orientation maps and informational signage, traffic regulatory signage, exterior building identification, parking structure signage and interior signage.

A primary goal of the wayfinding system is to give students, faculty, staff and visitors a sense of safety through the implementation of a signage system that provides clear circulation routes. The wayfinding system will highlight locations of open spaces to promote their use for social interaction and will enhance the human scale of the campus by replacing existing large-scale signs with smaller, pedestrian-scale signs. This will make the campus a more inviting place.

The wayfinding system will improve connectivity by: creating a sense of place for the University as a whole through a single signage system unified across both campuses; by promoting student and faculty interaction with the community through information about destinations beyond the campus boundaries; and by providing a sense of welcome to the outside community.

To accomplish these goals, the wayfinding signage will be consistent in design so that it may be readily identified. Wayfinding signs are to be of aluminum round posts in black, with red and grey panels with white lettering in Times Roman letter style. All signage will use the U.C. seal to provide consistency as well as a symbolic connection to the University’s past. The system will allow for multipanel units to yield maximum flexibility. Signage should be easily read, but may not detract from the open space character or contribute to visual clutter.

Campus facilities which host large public events will be provided with changeable message marquee signs to be located at public streets leading to facilities. Shoemaker Center, Nippert Stadium and CCM are now served by an event sign located on Jefferson Avenue. Opportunities to announce conferences and events at the Kingsgate Conference Center should be explored at a location away from Eden Avenue. These marquee signs could also be programmed to announce upcoming events at other campus locations when necessary.

Detailed guidelines for signage have been prepared by Campus Planning and Design (see reference appendix).
Campus Elements

CAMPUS LIGHTING

In addition to providing an atmosphere of safety and accessibility, exterior campus lighting is the most dominant visual feature of the campus at night. The quality and intensity of light, as well as the rhythm and pattern created by placement of fixtures, will contribute to the overall aesthetic character of the campus. In daylight, the appearance of the fixtures will also impact campus character.

The lighting plan addresses new lighting to be implemented with the continued development of the campus. It presents a hierarchy of lighting types and a family of fixtures that are appropriate to the campus. The lighting plan prioritizes major pedestrian connections and pedestrian plazas. Open spaces are addressed, after the major pedestrian connections are established, with ambient lights and lighting of special landscape features and planting. Finally, vehicular lighting is addressed with lighting of gateways, streets, service roads and parking.

This plan is not intended as a complete lighting plan for the University. It does not address specific lighting of existing building entrances or athletic fields. It should, however, be recognized that lighting of building entries is important in contributing to campus safety. Entry lights should glow brightly making building destinations easily identifiable.

Minimum light levels will be provided in areas of pedestrian use. Safe nighttime routes will be clearly indicated. Areas of campus where nighttime users are not encouraged to go, will remain unlit or lit to a lower level.

Site furnishings are closely related to lighting fixtures as elements in the landscape. For site furnishings, a consistent palette of form and color for the site furniture elements should be employed to reinforce a sense of unity, and strengthen the "University Precinct." Site furnishings, like lighting fixtures, should present a consistent family of elements—elements which become recognizable as University site furnishings (see standards and procedures).
Service access and loading docks must be organized within an efficient network that will serve all buildings. Service access will penetrate the campus as needed, with appropriate loading docks at designated buildings. Where service access penetrates beyond automobile access into the pedestrian campus, access route design will signify that transition. The service access areas within the campus interior will not appear to be roads; they will look like pedestrian ways, but will accommodate service vehicles with the proper paving support, truck turning radii, and access width and length.

Service to the center of West Campus will incorporate McMicken Commons, Main Street, Campus Green and the Recreation Fields. Underground service will tunnel below Main Street with access to the Recreation Center, Housing, and the Armory, with a multipart loading dock beneath the Recreation Center. East Campus service will be accommodated primarily on the existing roads. One exception is the proposed relocation of University Hospital service from the Medical Sciences Building dock off of Eden Avenue to an underground service dock east of the Cardiovascular Research Center. This option would significantly reduce service traffic in the heart of East Campus.
Emergency access is important in maintaining the safety of the University. Emergency access routes, therefore, have been designed to serve emergency vehicles in the most efficient manner possible.

The following standards were established to accommodate this priority. Emergency vehicles will have access to the interiors of both campuses, with passage through all districts, and no regional dead ends. In this way they will also be able to cross the campuses to reach the source of an emergency without having to exit the campus to try another entrance. This traffic will be the most infrequent vehicular traffic on the campuses, but will involve large trucks. Therefore, the most critical issue is that the emergency access routes allow for the turning movements of these vehicles.

All buildings will be accessible by emergency vehicles from two sides. Emergency access routes will be designed with 18-foot wide minimum horizontal clearance on hard surfaces. Routes will also be designed with outside turning radii of 45-feet to allow the turning movements of emergency vehicles. Surfaces will be reinforced turf or reinforced pedestrian pavements in the most heavily traveled areas of campus to support the weight of the emergency vehicles.
The West Campus power plant was originally built at the edge of campus, but subsequent growth surrounded the plant, so that it now occupies the very heart of West Campus. Equipment replacement and redesign of the power center space will ensure that this core area of campus is freed for other University uses. The new central power center could eventually meet the power needs of the entire University. The result of these moves is that the previous power plant site becomes a part of the new Recreation Center and Main Street housing complex.

The location of the East Campus power plant was also originally at the edge of campus. Continued growth has left the plant in a prime core area of campus. A streetscape treatment will be applied to the entire length of Eden Avenue, which will include a new facade treatment for the power plant, to improve the character of Eden Avenue. The new central power center, may also enable the eventual reduction or elimination of the plant on East Campus.

The steam tunnel is the major utility corridor that connects West Campus with East Campus. The new power center location was determined in part due to its proximity to the tunnel. The location of the new Recreation Center also considers the tunnel’s route. The route of the steam tunnel on East Campus must be recognized in the planning of new buildings or open spaces near the tunnel.

The age of utilities on campus is a critical issue. Because systems have been added over many years, complete knowledge of the location and condition of all utilities is probably not possible. Therefore, a detailed local survey of utility conditions is necessary in the preparation for any major building or open space project.

A new radiation safety facility is to be built on East Campus. Possible locations for this facility include sites north of HPB or west of Eden Garage, across the access road.

The continued implementation of the power center and phasing out of West Campus and possibly East Campus plants, will be critical in addressing the utility issues of the campus. The campus would benefit from an inventory of utilities and the development of a utilities master plan, in addition to the continued development of the power center.
Infrastructure Policies

LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

An adaptable custom-designed maintenance regimen is an essential tool for successfully preserving the appearance and design integrity of the diverse landscapes of the campus open space. Throughout the open spaces of the University, distinct areas that offer noticeable variety and challenge can be identified as requiring special maintenance attention. This necessitates a plan which calls out the specific tasks and levels of maintenance for open space across the campus. Additionally, this plan addresses staff skills needed to realize the maintenance responsibilities.

The University’s facilities management staff is responsible for providing landscape management services that range from minimal to intensive. The grounds keeping program that has been implemented covers the range from simple custodial attention to a very detailed horticultural protocol. Included in this management plan are mowing, pruning, planting, mulching, fertilizing, integrated pest management, leaf and snow removal, and other inventive strategies that comprehensively meet the requirements of the open space areas, while they also demonstrate environmental sensitivity and sensibility.

Four maintenance schedules have been developed to address the needs of four categories of landscape used to define the many campus open spaces. The categories are based on amount of attention needed to maintain the landscape as appropriate to the design and range of plant materials for each area. These schedules outline the specific maintenance tasks and timing for each distinct area.

Finally, the challenges of open space management have resulted in a new system of staff development and organization. Landscape maintenance “teams,” including horticultural specialists, have been assembled to responsibly address the inherent landscape challenges, and to guarantee that the original essence of the design is preserved and continued.
## DESIGN DISTRICT

### GUIDELINES

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Eight distinct districts make up the campus of the University of Cincinnati. Each is clearly defined by topography, architecture, character and use.

The **Academic Ridge District**, the open spaces and historic campus buildings along the ridge of “the University on the hill.”

The **Main Street District**, the center of student life on campus linking the Academic Ridge with Jefferson Avenue.

The **Campus Green District**, the major green open space and surrounding development of West Campus.

The **Clifton North District**, the prominent corner establishing a renewed connection to Burnet Woods.

The **Recreation Fields District**, the recreation fields and surrounding facilities in the southeast quadrant of West Campus.

The **Calhoun Street Corridor District**, the development forming a new edge along the southern border of the campus.

The **Uptown Ridge District**, the connection between West and East Campuses at the central high point.

The **East Campus District**, the Medical Campus.

This section of the Master Plan identifies these districts, defines their essential character and elements, and outlines a series of guidelines to specifically guide the further development and definition of each.
Legend

- Force Field
- Landscape Construct
- Circulation Connection
- Program Corridor
- View
- Gateway
- Art

- Existing Building
- Proposed Building
- Building Alignment
- Building Setback
- Permeable Building Edge
- Building Entrance

- Plaza
- Outcrop
- Paved Surface
- Service Area
- Drift Trees
- Formal Trees
- Hedge
- Grass/Groundcover
ACADEMIC RIDGE DISTRICT

- This district is defined by a topographical ridge running parallel with Clifton Avenue, then turning to the northeast at Baldwin Quad.
- Historically, this was the first development area on campus and it is characterized by simple, rectilinear buildings that define the edges of simple campus quads.
- Open space and building development in this district is designed to adhere closely to the primary force field geometry of the proposed site.
- Definition of the Academic Ridge open spaces is to be reinforced by “frames” of lighting around the campus quads.
- Finer-grain pedestrian pathways selectively trace desire lines through the open spaces.
- Clifton Gate marks the important symbolic and visitors’ entry to campus and is to be marked.
- The Ridge District spans the upper campus from Clifton Arc to Library Square and includes University Plaza; Teacher-Dyer Courtyard; McMicken Commons and TUC Plaza; Baldwin Quadrangle; Zimmer Plaza; Library Square; and the buildings surrounding these open spaces.
CLIFTON ARC

- Clifton Arc is to be reinforced as the major historic open space and threshold to the western edge of the University.
- A gateway wall is to announce Clifton Arc as the significant symbolic entry point of the campus.
- The design of the arc is to retain the existing character of the space, while adding elements that punctuate it and align it with the force field geometries.
- Trees are to be strategically removed and drifts of trees are to be strengthened to allow views through Clifton Arc to the campus, and to encourage use of the space.
- The existing meandering path is to be replaced with a V'd path which steps up the hill. This path should be sensitive to the relocation of the crossing light and improved walkway from the Stratford Lot.
- At the edge of the arcing lawn, the drive is to be reduced by one lane and a hedge is to be added to reinforce the form of the curve.
McMICKEN COMMONS AND TEACHER-DYER COURTYARD

- McMicken Arc is to be extended south toward the entrance of University Pavilion and north into Baldwin Quad to amplify its symbolic and functional role.
- Major routes through the commons are to include a pedestrian connection from University Plaza to the main entrance of TUC, and a combination pedestrian and emergency vehicle route that extends the arc of Main Street.
- Outcrops, combinations of steps and seatwalls, are to articulate grade changes and create gathering spaces.
- Major existing trees are to be preserved and augmented strategically with drifts of shade trees at the edges of the commons to recall a connection to Burnet Woods.
- The Academic Ridge “frame” light fixtures are to be used on all sides of the commons.
- The south edge of the commons is to be depressed to meet building entrances and to create a subspace that may be used for events.
- A major piece of heroic-scale sculpture is to mark the convergence of paths from Main Street and the McMicken Arc.
- Teacher-Dyer Courtyard is to retain a formal character, with paths aligning to the force fields, and with trees at the edges and open space in the center.
- An outdoor sculpture garden is to be created with the strategic placement of art locations.
- Seatwalls are to be introduced as an element that links this open space with McMicken Commons.
Baldwin Quad

- Pedestrian paths through the quad are to extend the McMicken Commons Arc on a regional level and are to recognize desire lines between the primary entrances of Swift and Old Chem.
- Formal rows of columnar trees are to line the north and south sides of the central lawn in order to amplify the connection from McMicken Commons to the architectural centerpiece of the Quad: the Beaux Arts facade of Baldwin Hall.
- A drift of shade trees on the central lawn is to provide a visual counterpoint to the linear trees and extend the loose planting of the commons and the Academic Ridge.
- A formal planting of ornamental trees is to flank the Baldwin Hall facade to reinforce the building symmetry and to provide spring color and scent.
- The Academic Ridge “frame” light fixtures are to reinforce the definition of this simple quad.
- Benches along the facades of Swift and Baldwin Halls are to provide seating refuges looking into the center of the space.
ZIMMER PLAZA

- Next to Library Square, Zimmer Plaza is the northernmost element in the series of open spaces which make up the Academic Ridge. This is to be reinforced by incorporating the Academic Ridge “frame” lighting fixture.
- Zimmer Plaza is to continue to serve as a major connector for pedestrian traffic from the Academic Ridge to Campus Green, and is to reflect the major pedestrian traffic patterns which cross the rooftops.
- The open space is to serve as a campus oasis, a place for quiet passive recreation. To create this oasis-like setting, it is to be designed as a rich environment that includes a variety of both flowering and non-flowering plant materials to define spaces for sitting and studying within the garden setting.
- Formal rows of trees are to be incorporated to provide shade, as allowed by the structure of the Zimmer Auditorium below, and to reflect the Baldwin Quad force field, which is the basis for the orientation of the building.
- Zimmer Plaza is to be designated one of the campus outdoor sculpture gardens. Art in this sculpture garden is to be integrated into the design of the space and should focus on the natural environmental phenomena of the space —light, wind and sound.
Legend

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MAIN STREET DISTRICT

- This district is defined as an intensively programmed open space and pedestrian circulation corridor that begins at University Plaza, moves through the campus along the route of Campus Drive, and extends east along Daniels Street to Jefferson Hall housing at Jefferson Street.
- Main Street is to provide accessible circulation routes that traverse open spaces and move through buildings between the Academic Ridge and Daniels Street.
- Main Street is to be characterized by a coherent landscape material palette, including uniform special paving, granite “outcrops,” a unique lighting that is noticeably brighter than in other areas, and a unique graphic and wayfinding system.
- Main Street is to change in character as it traverses the distinct campus open spaces and districts. Main Street overlaps the rectilinear quads of the Academic Ridge, becomes the broad sweeping arcs of the extended Main Street Open Space geometry, and is characterized by the city street grid in the Jefferson Street residential area.
- Buildings are to have a contemporary expression and are to adopt a material palette of stone, metal and glass, distinct from the red brick on campus. Buildings may incorporate brick elements, especially where existing buildings are retained.
- Buildings are to adopt the massing and layout characteristics of the district in which they are located—the simple force field geometries of the ridge, the curvilinear geometries of the abstracted braid, and the north-south, and ravine geometries used as organizational devices near Jefferson Street.
UNIVERSITY PAVILION AND UNIVERSITY PLAZA

- Replacing Beecher Hall, the University Pavilion is conceived as the one stop for students’ administrative needs. It is also to house the Visitors Center for the University.
- Following the orthogonal city grid, University Pavilion is to adopt the simple, rectilinear orientation of the Academic Ridge to fit with the established building vocabulary and to help define University Plaza and McMicken Commons.
- The building massing is to be of relative scale to the buildings around it and the building height is not to exceed the ridgeline of McMicken Hall.
- The building is to incorporate public circulation paths through it, including a passageway from University Plaza to the Lower Commons at TUC, and a bridge from University Plaza to CCM.
- The north facade of the building is to allow for reciprocal views in and out, and is to work in concert with the steps that articulate the grade change between University Plaza and the Lower Commons, to create a gathering spot near the lower building entrance.
- The building is to adopt a contemporary expression of the Main Street material palette of stone, metal and glass.
- University Plaza, replacing parking south of McMicken Hall, is to be the University's arrival plaza and gateway to Main Street, with seating and a linear fountain element.
- The geometries of University Plaza are to be aligned with the force fields of the Academic Ridge.
TUC, TUC PLAZA AND LOWER COMMONS

- The TUC building renovation is to retain the scale and important architectural features of the historic structure, and is to recognize the force field geometries and the curving arcs of Main Street.
- New construction is to adopt the Main Street palette of stone, metal and glass to connect to Main Street and to also highlight the historic brick.
- The building is to accommodate programmed public circulation corridors and active food, retail and lounge spaces to make connections to entrances on the McMicken Commons, Main Street and Stadium Alley levels. The building is to have a 24-hour presence.
- Building facades are to encourage activity to spill out to exterior plazas and connect to the CCM bridge.
- The service dock is to be accessible from CCM Drive and is to include a tunnel connection to University Pavilion.
- The Lower Commons and TUC Plaza are to be a gently sloped area to accommodate multidirectional pedestrian flow and spill-out activity from the bookstore cafe.
- A cluster of benches and shade trees is to provide opportunities for sitting. The temporary student organization tables currently at Memorial Bridge are to relocate to this area.
- The grade change between University Plaza and the main entrance to TUC is to be articulated with stone outcrops in order to create meeting spots, and is to provide an accessible entry.
MAIN STREET OPEN SPACE

- The open space corridor is to be developed as an urban pedestrian corridor.
- Open space forms are to be generated from the arcs emanating from Campus Green Braid. Microscale geometries are to be influenced by force field geometries.
- The landscape material palette, including special paving, granite "outcrops," unique lighting, and a special graphic and wayfinding system, are to be utilized to establish the district character.
- Existing pedestrian connections are to be retained and new connections along Nippert Stadium and through the Main Street buildings are to be created.
- Main Street is to be graded with continuous accessible sloping arcs connected by switchbacks.
- Grade changes are to be concentrated in granite outcrops of steps and seatwalls.
- Outcrops along the Student Life Center are to form elevated terraces overlooking the corridor and allowing activity to spill out of the building.
- A central plaza is to be a gathering and performance space; shade trees, a water feature, and movable chairs and tables are to be part of the flexible space. The existing wall at corner of Nippert Stadium is to be removed to open views from the plaza.
- Arcs of trees and meandering paths are to make the formal transition from Main Street to the Campus Green Braid, and a shuttle bus turnaround is to be provided at this area.
- Landforms are to make the transition from Sigma Sigma Commons to the architectural forms of the Recreation Center.
STUDENT LIFE CENTER

- The Student Life Center is to express itself as a fabric infill building that reinforces the sweeping arcs of Main Street and the Campus Green Braid.
- The building mass is to have degrees of articulation and differentiation, stepping down the hill to play with the grade change.
- The Main Street facade of the building is to be expressed as a permeable filter, allowing activity to spill out onto covered arcades, porches and terraces, and create an active building edge down the entire length of Main Street.
- Program distribution within the building is to be organized so that the most active and public program components are located on the ground floor of the building, directly accessible from Main Street.
- The building is to accommodate major exterior pedestrian connections from Main Street to Baldwin Quad and to Library Square.
- Swift Hall is to be reorganized and linked to the Student Life Center in a way that provides direct pedestrian access from the primary entrance to Swift from Baldwin Quad, through to the Student Life Center and out to Main Street.
RECREATION CENTER

- This building complex occupies a critical juncture on campus that is to be recognized in both formal and programmatic development.
- The complex is to recognize and adopt four form-giving geometries: the curvature of the Main Street Open Space and all three force field geometries.
- Portions of the building located in the ravine may be articulated in order to retain a sense of the ravine topography.
- The building mass is to be differentiated so that various program pieces may be understood from both inside and outside.
- The building is to be open and light-filled to create exciting interior spaces.
- The building is to incorporate a major, highly programmed public pedestrian corridor linking Main Street to the west and Sigma Sigma Commons and the Jefferson Connector to the east.
- The building is to be organized to include pedestrian connections across the open end of Nippert Stadium and along the west side of the Armory to connect to Shoemaker Center, and to CBA and Woodside garages.
- The north edge of the building along Main Street is to establish both physical and visual connections between inside and outside, allowing activity to spill onto Main Street, or be seen from it.
MAIN STREET AND JEFFERSON CONNECTOR

- This portion of Main Street is to recognize the predominance of the extended street grid of the city into the campus.
- The space currently semi-enclosed by Dabney and French Halls is to be developed into a plaza for studying and meeting people.
- Grade changes between the west end of Daniels, the proposed plaza, and the Armory are to be articulated with the Main Street palette as stone outcrops, thus forming gathering spaces along the edges.
- Main Street paving and lighting are to be utilized along the Daniels Street right-of-way to establish connection with the rest of Main Street.
- Daniels Street is to be opened to Jefferson Street and is to function as a low-traffic service road with a drop-off at the corner of Daniels and Scioto Streets.
- The Daniels Street corridor is to be planted with linear rows of shade trees along both edges in order to reinforce its street character.
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CAMPUS GREEN DISTRICT

- Campus Green and Sigma Sigma Commons together are the major open space for the northeastern quadrant of West Campus. Campus Green has replaced a vast parking lot with a landscape that satisfies a proven need for open space in this area, and has created a new destination and social meeting place at the core of the campus. The density of the residential population in adjacent dormitories, both existing and proposed, supports the addition of this new green space, which now dominates the district.

- The green is the campus’ primary open space window from the northern edge of West Campus and gives the University greater presence on Martin Luther King Jr. Drive.

- Both the force field geometries and the irregular geometries of the braid and the arboretum along its length are overlaid onto the site, asserting the significance of the green as a gathering place “intersection” for the entire campus.

- As a nexus, both visual and pedestrian connections are created, linking the green and East Campus, and along its eastern edge a pedestrian link is made south to Scioto Street, University College, Jefferson Quad and the recreation fields.

- Bordered by the new Recreation Center; residential structures, and major academic buildings, Campus Green is where students, faculty, administrators and alumni can find generous outdoor space for passive recreational use and respite from classes, as well as more intimately scaled spaces for discussion and study.
CBA AND ALUMNI HOUSING

- The precinct of buildings is to be located around the existing Alumni Hall. Space is to be made available for new buildings by the relocation of the Faculty Club.
- The new residential buildings are to be separated by an open space that permits a visual corridor from Library Square across Campus Green to East Campus.
- The southern building is to align with the Sigma Sigma Tower to preserve view of the ERC Building’s full facade when viewed from University Avenue.
- A vehicular drop-off is to be created along the site’s northern edge, retaining Alumni Hall’s existing north-south entry sequence.
- The proximity of this housing to Lindner Hall may allow the possible association of the housing with the business school.
CAMPUS GREEN HOUSING

· New housing east of Campus Green will replace at least one, if not all three of the highrise residence halls—Morgens Hall, Scioto Hall, and Sawyer Hall—with a complex of buildings of lower density and height.
· The force field geometries from the Campus Green are to organize the buildings and permit pedestrian access to Jefferson Avenue to the east.
· Constructed over a new Jefferson/Scioto parking structure, these residence halls are to form a more hospitable edge to Campus Green.
· Western building facades are to align and create a continuous edge to Campus Green.
· The buildings are to be oriented east-west to maximize views toward Campus Green and to create small exterior spaces between the buildings.
· Architectural development of the northernmost building is to articulate the corner of Campus Green and accent the view corridor from Library Square to East Campus.
· Access to the parking structure is to be maintained on both the north and south sides of the site.
JEFFERSON HOUSING

- Jefferson housing is to extend the residential district of the existing Daniels Hall northward, to connect with Campus Green and the housing to the north.
- The organization of the buildings is to be guided by force field geometry and a north-south pedestrian corridor that cuts diagonally across the block, providing cross circulation from the northeast to the southwest.
- Buildings are to be set back from Jefferson Avenue in alignment with Daniels Hall to accommodate an existing utility tunnel.
- Small open spaces are to exist between buildings for passive recreational use by the residents.
- Daniels Street is to be part of a pedestrian corridor that links Main Street with Corryville and Short Vine Street.
RECREATION CENTER HOUSING

- The creation of new housing along the northern face of the Armory and incorporated in the new Recreation Center, allows a new architectural face to define the southern edge of Sigma Sigma Commons.
- The eastern end of the Recreation Center Housing is to have a wide setback from French Hall to allow an existing pedestrian corridor to connect Jefferson Quad and the recreation fields to Sigma Sigma Commons.
- The Recreation Center Housing is to have views of Campus Green to the north and Nippert Stadium to the south.
- The Recreation Center Housing is to maintain the view corridor from Main Street to Campus Green and act as a gateway between the two.
CLIFTON NORTH DISTRICT

- Located at the corner of Martin Luther King Jr. Drive and Clifton Avenue, the Clifton North District is to have two new projects proposed adjacent to the Aronoff Center, the district’s major anchor.
- The geometries of the district, both building and open space, are to be organized by overlaying the orthogonal city grid with the Baldwin Quad force field.
- Snake Road is to be realigned in order to create a larger site for the Wilson Landbank building on Clifton Avenue, to regularize the district’s open spaces and to decrease the size of the useless building setback spaces.
- Both the Wilson research/academic building and MLK building developments are to be sited to address the street more than internal campus conditions.
- Both projects are to create small open spaces in association with new buildings to provide this dense district of campus with open space.
- The topography of the district is to be accommodated and expressed by terracing the open spaces and inserting the proposed buildings into the hillsides.
WILSON LANDBANK

- The demolition of the outmoded and ADA-non-compliant Wilson Auditorium will create a site for a new research/academic building that is to house a portion of the program now housed in Crosley Tower.
- Because of its siting adjacent to the Academic Ridge, this building is to have its primary face toward Clifton Avenue and be set back in alignment with the Aronoff Center. This setback is to allow a continuation of the green space at Clifton Arc and diagonal views of the Aronoff Center when approaching from the south.
- The reconfiguration of Snake Road is to create a larger site for the building and regularize the open spaces between the Aronoff Center and the Wilson Landbank Building.
- A gateway to the district on Snake Road is to be created between the massing of the existing southwest corner pavilion of the Aronoff and the new structure.
- Diagonal pedestrian circulation from the Snake Road/Clifton Avenue Intersection to the Academic Ridge is to be maintained.
- The north-south pedestrian circulation between Snake Road and McMicken Hall, east of the proposed Wilson Landbank Building, is to be maintained.
- A quadrangle space is to be created east of the Wilson Landbank Building that will link the Geological and Physical Sciences Building with Braunstein Hall, and provide open space within this dense district.
MLK BUILDING

- The future demolition of Crosley Tower will create a building site with views to Burnet Woods.
- The building mass is to permit views to Burnet Woods from windows facing onto the courtyard.
- The courtyard and fenestration of the buildings are to make their primary address to Martin Luther King Jr. Drive.
- The reconfiguration of both the loading zone at Rieveschl Hall and service road is to provide vehicular access to the building and make a connection to Martin Luther King Jr. Drive.
- The proximity of the MLK Building to the Aronoff Center also creates a possible association of the building and the design school.
RECREATION FIELDS DISTRICT

- This district is defined as a primarily recreational corridor and facilities off of Jefferson Avenue, with limited mixed uses located in adjacent areas.
- The district is characterized by an extension of the north-south city grid into campus and the inclusion of automobile traffic in select locations.
- Gateways mark Charlton Street and Corry Boulevard as symbolic and parking entry points into the campus.
- Scioto Street is to be opened to automobile traffic only during events, so that pedestrian circulation is privileged along this street.
- Linear hedgerows and circulation paths reinforce the north-south grid through the recreational field area, define subspaces tailored to field requirements, and establish connection south through the Calhoun Street Corridor District and north through Campus Green.
- Buildings are to also reflect the north-south force fields, but should offer site specific counterpoints that reiterate the Baldwin geometry, the ravine geometry and the gateway arc.
- Buildings are to allow for view corridors from Jefferson Avenue to penetrate campus.
- Building development is to be of low- to mid-scale (4–6 stories) and should relate somewhat in scale to the neighborhoods across Jefferson Avenue.
JEFFERSON QUAD

- The quad is to be the frontpiece of a major open space window from Jefferson Avenue into campus.
- The Jefferson Avenue side of the quad is to incorporate an arc of trees to mark this important ceremonial entry to campus and to recall the arc along Clifton Avenue.
- A gateway wall with the words “University of Cincinnati” and the University seal is to be positioned in front of the arc of trees just north of Charlton Street.
- The design of the quad is to recognize the Baldwin Quad force field as a circulation and orientation device that reinforces the geometry of the Edwards Center.
- The quad is to provide a large, level playing field for recreational use.
- Slopes are to integrate bleacher seating and other devices for people to gather along the edges of the field and watch activity.
- A grid of gateway pylons indicating a parking entrance is to mark the corner of Corry Boulevard and Jefferson Avenue.
RECREATION FIELDS

- Playing fields and courts are to be laid out on the north-south force field in order to achieve optimal solar orientation and efficiency relative to the street corridor and the adjacent building edges.
- Playing fields are to be separated by rows of columnar tree plantings that reinforce the field orientation, break down the expanse of lawn into subspaces, and recall the agricultural hedgerows from the region.
- North-south pedestrian connections are to be established between fields and along edges; at least one pathway through the fields is to be accessible.
- A range of fields and courts is to be provided; some of the facilities may be overlaid for multiple sports and designated as multi-use.
- Tennis courts may be terraced and sunk into grade in order to minimize the visual impact of their surrounding fences.
- Bleacher seating for some sports venues is to take advantage of steep slopes and be designed as an integral element.
VARSITY VILLAGE AND VARSITY PLAZA

- Composed of the proposed Athletic Center, the modified Shoemaker Center, and the possibility of a Varsity Natatorium, Varsity Village is to be the new center for varsity athletics on campus. Student Health Services and classrooms, as programatic elements, are also to be included in the Varsity Village.
- The physical geometries of the Varsity Village development are to be based on the orthogonal city grid, knitting the new development into the campus fabric.
- The development will extend the Baldwin force field geometry from Jefferson Quad north as an organizing device for circulation and planting.
- Varsity Plaza is to be created as a major public gathering space and outdoor staging area for events at Shoemaker Center and as an active and memorable center piece for Varsity Village.
- The plaza is to have a direct and level connection to the proposed drop-off at the end of the Charlton Street extension, and to the eastern entrance to Shoemaker and the entrance to the Athletic Center.
- The Main Street connection through the north end of Varsity Village should be maintained and reinforced both with materials, furniture and geometries.
- In the newly developed Varsity Plaza, the existing statue of Oscar Robertson is to be located as a primary element.
Corry Boulevard and Schmidlapp Plaza

- Corry Boulevard is to maintain the city grid and tie in with the recreation fields in this area of the campus.
- Corry Boulevard is to be developed as an elegant drive lined with shade trees and sidewalks.
- Corry Boulevard is to provide automobile access to the CCM Plaza and Schmidlapp Plaza for access to the stadium. Corry Boulevard is to also provide a pedestrian connection to CCM and the stadium from Jefferson Avenue.
- Schmidlapp Plaza is to provide direct and barrier-free access to Nippert Stadium via steps and ramps from the new drop-off at Corry Boulevard.
- Planting at Schmidlapp Plaza is to reinforce the informal drifts of trees existing in the area.
· The Calhoun Corridor infill buildings along the campus’ southern edge are to be organized to create a continuous campus edge along Calhoun Street, but are to be strategically punctuated by openings that allow framed views into the campus.
· The existing orthogonal city grid and view corridors into the campus are to organize building and open space geometries.
· North-south pedestrian connections to campus are to be created and typically can be separate from the north-south visual corridors.
· Proposed buildings are to be placed adjacent to the sidewalk, creating an urban edge condition with setbacks only in places where gathering places are proposed.
· Relating to existing community conditions, the proposed buildings are to be mixed-use and have ground floor retail programs to strengthen the retail activity already existing in the Calhoun District.
· Formal street trees along Calhoun Street are to provide continuity between the buildings and a continuous and coherent pedestrian and vehicular streetscape experience.
LAW SCHOOL HOUSING

- The sloped site south of the CCM Building is proposed to be developed as a mixed-use building, housing two levels of parking below the elevation of Calhoun Street, as well as ground floor retail, and residential units above.
- The proximity of the project to the Law School creates the possible association of the housing with the Law School.
- A visual corridor north onto campus from West Clifton Avenue is to be maintained to the building's west side.
- A 40-foot setback is required between the housing and the YMCA. Alternatively, the YMCA could be reconfigured and incorporated in the housing project so that the two buildings would be physically connected. North-south pedestrian circulation west of the YMCA building could be maintained in the setback between the existing and proposed building, or under a connector bridge between the two buildings, depending on which option is implemented.
- Parking is to be accessed directly from the service road at two levels, thereby eliminating the need for internal ramps between the levels.
CALHOUN STREET RETAIL AND HOUSING

- The Calhoun Street retail and housing project is to create an important link between Calhoun Street and the campus through visual and pedestrian corridors.
- A plaza space is to create the most pronounced physical manifestation of this connection and serve as both an open space amenity to the Calhoun retail district, and as an urban open space for the campus.
- An open space at the corner of Dennis and Calhoun Streets is to act as a gateway to the project, and will partially meet the neighborhood’s need for additional open space.
- The mass of the building is to step down from the Calhoun Street side toward the track, to diminish the apparent size of the building on its northern side. The building along Dennis Street may also step, to follow the topography of the hill and to take advantage of views.
- Mixed-uses for the building are to include three-levels of below-grade parking, maintenance and academic support uses, ground floor retail, and student apartments above.
- North/south pedestrian circulation is to connect the campus at Corry Boulevard with the Calhoun/Ohio Street Intersection.
- East/west pedestrian circulation is to be provided between the track and the building.
- The northern wall of the parking structure is to accommodate spectator seating for the track and soccer field.
Legend

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UPTOWN RIDGE DISTRICT

- The district is defined as the knuckle between East and West campuses and occurs at the intersection of Jefferson Avenue, Vine Street and Martin Luther King Jr. Drive.
- The district is characterized by an open space connection that knits together the campuses visually and physically, providing safe and barrier-free access between campuses.
- Critical to the definition of the district are the opening of views and establishment of direct open space connections to Campus Green on the west, and the development of a coherent and penetrable building edge on the east.
- The Baldwin/Procter force field is extended as the primary organizational device for pathways, major lines of vegetation and building infill.
- The north-south force field is utilized in filling out the pedestrian network, establishing finer grain connections to campus and the neighborhood, and creating subspaces within the open space corridor.
JEFFERSON AND MLK INTERSECTION

- The connection is to establish direct, barrier-free pedestrian access between Campus Green and the University Center promenade.
- The Baldwin/Procter force field geometries are to have a three-dimensional presence in order to visually establish connections between campuses and reinforce building development.
- The north-south force field geometries are to be overlaid to break down the scale of space and to provide complexity.
- Linear tree plantings are to reinforce major connective paths, while low shrubs are to be used to create more intimate sitting and sunning areas along the connections.
- A major heroic sculpture or significant architectural development is to mark the intersection, calling attention to both the University and to the uptown community.
- The roadway is to be sunk below the grade of pedestrian walkways and the light rail corridor to minimize disruptions to pedestrian movement.
- Informal plantings of shade trees are to occur in lower-level traffic islands to further screen traffic and to provide foliage along the pathways on structure.
GOODMAN DRIVE BUILDING AND PROCTER LANDBANK

- The major geometries of the district are to be aligned along the Procter/Baldwin force field geometries to knit these buildings closely into the campus fabric.
- The Goodman Drive Building is to align with University Center, keeping the same setback from Vine Street. To the north, the building is to be setback from Goodman Gate.
- The Goodman Drive Building is proposed for graduate housing, research, academic or additional office use that provides close proximity to the hospitals.
- Vehicular access is to be provided to the east of the building.
- The Procter Landbank, a replacement building for the existing Procter Hall, is to be an L-shaped building aligned with the Baldwin/Procter force field.
- The building is to maintain the street line on Vine Street created by University Hall.
- The building is to be six stories tall, matching the height of University Hall.
- The building is to be configured to create an outdoor rooftop terrace, even with the entrance level of University Hall. This will create a stronger connection to University Hall and a usable open space overlooking University Commons.
- The building is to have an entrance at the lowest floor onto the University Commons open space.
EAST CAMPUS DISTRICT

- The district is defined as the academic and mixed-use area that is located adjacent to the Medical Center. The district is characterized by academic and support facilities organized along the Eden Avenue open space spine and mixed-use development that creates programmatic circulation and visual connections to the southwest.
- Three types of open space define the district: the open space window along MLK, which includes Eden Gate supported by University Commons; the intensely developed linear open space corridor along Eden Avenue; and the center of the Medical Campus, situated around the signature Eden Quad, the HPB Courtyards and Levine Park.
- Building development is to be organized by both the north-south and the Baldwin/Procter force field geometries, thus reinforcing and expanding on the existing fabric.
- New building development between Goodman Drive and Eden Quad are to have ground-floor programs that open onto and activate Eden Avenue. This district recognizes the importance of vehicular traffic and creates overlaid networks of both automobile and pedestrian circulation routes that establish continuity and function efficiently.
- Pedestrian connections are to create a tight network, particularly in the north section, that knit the buildings together and create an enclosed campus character.
EDEN AVENUE

- Eden Avenue is to be the organizing space around which the major building and open space components of the Medical Campus are arranged.
- The boulevard is to act as both a linear circulation spine and as a gathering space with pleasant places to sit, eat and meet people.
- Articulation of the boulevard is to recognize and respond to the district characteristics of these three subsections: the southern gateway, the central development corridor and the northern academic campus.
- The intersection of Eden Avenue and Martin Luther King Jr. Drive is to be articulated as both a ceremonial and automobile gateway.
- The existing utility corridor on the west side of Eden Avenue is to be developed as a thickened circulation and open space spine, with seating and a double row of shade trees in raised planting areas, to allow roots adequate space.
- Tree plantings on the east side are to mirror the rhythm established on the west side, but are to be eliminated from the north section in order to open views to the Eden Quadrangle.
- The northern end of the open space at HPB is to integrate slopes and ramps to establish barrier free access to the main building entrance.
- Common paving, planting and lighting palettes are to be utilized on both sides of the boulevard.
EDEN QUADRANGLE AND MSB EXPANSION

- Eden Quad is to be developed as the signature open space of the Medical Campus.
- Force field geometries are to be adopted to establish connections to the open space fabric and the MSB Expansion.
- Paths are to provide access from the corner directly to the building entrances. An accessible path is to create a connection between Eden Avenue and Kresge Plaza.
- The quad is to be developed as an open lawn and amphitheater facing the elevated MSB Expansion plaza.
- The change in grade across the quad is to be articulated with a series of lawn terraces with linear plantings of flowering trees to provide shade and offer seasonal interest.
- A formal grove of trees on the elevated MSB Expansion plaza is to recognize the Baldwin/Procter force field.
- A major water feature is to be located in the quad to provide interest and mask traffic noise.
- A significant sculpture is to be located at the corner to mark the end of Eden Avenue and establish a visual landmark.
- The MSB Expansion is to be developed as an addition to the Medical Sciences Building.
- The building is to recognize north-south and Baldwin/Procter force fields and should include arcades and building overhangs.
- Program components that create activity are to have direct access to the quad.
- The building is to incorporate clear public passageways from the plaza drop off directly into the MSB.
HPB COURTYARDS

- The HPB Courtyards are to provide an intimate open space counterpoint to Eden Quadrangle, while establishing a coherent campus fabric around which are knit both existing and proposed academic facilities.
- Both north-south and Baldwin/Procter force field geometries are to be adopted in order to establish a connective network of pedestrian pathways.
- Linear plantings of columnar trees are to mark the primary north-south spine that unites the three spaces, and also appropriate the Baldwin/Procter force field alignment to create a spatial overlay that plays off existing building geometries.
- The courtyards are to be developed around a series of related landscape themes, such as earth-water-sky, to establish both continuity and uniqueness.
- As the largest of the three, the southern courtyard should incorporate both lawn slopes and informal terraces with movable tables and chairs for gathering.
- The southern courtyard is to be designated one of the campus sculpture gardens.
HPB LANDBANKS

- The HPB Landbanks are to extend the dense development of the central portion of Eden Avenue and are to define the southern and western edges of the HPB Courtyards.
- The buildings are to recognize both the north-south force field and the Baldwin/Procter force field.
- All these buildings are to have major entries that open onto a plaza and drop-off at the elbow of the Eden Garage access road.
- The eastern building is to be articulated as a bar that extends to the projected eastern face of the garage and creates a larger open space to the north.
- The entire north facade is to be articulated so that activity from the interior may spill out onto an informal terrace adjacent to the north, while an entry on the eastern face is to provide direct access to Eden Avenue.
- The western buildings are to be articulated as multiple pieces aligned on the Baldwin/Procter force field in order to pull away from, and provide open and direct access to Environmental Health and capitalize on views southwest to University Hall, the Kingsgate Conference Center and the West Campus.
- Direct access from the buildings to the HPB Courtyards is to be provided.
- The space between the two west building components may be developed as an exterior garden or an interior atrium.
EDEN AVENUE LANDBANKS

- The Medical Center Landbanks are to amplify the densely developed character of the central section of Eden Avenue.
- The buildings are to recognize both the north-south and Baldwin/Procter force field geometries in order to help knit to the University Center development along the corridor.
- Building alignments along Eden Avenue are to coincide with buildings just to the north.
- The landbanks are to include building entrances along Eden Avenue and immediately around their southern corridors to increase pedestrian traffic along the corridor.
- The west building is to extend south to front Goodman Drive in order to reinforce the building fabric established by the conference center.
- The eastern building is to pull north, close to the power center, in order to create a cafe terrace at Ruth Lyons Way, and a clear open space and circulation connection to the main entrance of University Hospital.
EDEN GREEN

- Eden Green is to be developed as an identity open space and gathering space that complements the Vontz Center, an iconic work of architecture.
- As the grade falls from east to west along MLK, a sweeping landform is to rise from the slope and draw the eye in toward the Vontz Center and along to Eden Avenue.
- The level area atop the landform is to be developed as a formal bosque with lighting that creates a pleasant spot for sitting, reading, talking and/or eating.
- An iconic cone-shaped landform is to punctuate the intersection of MLK and Eden Avenue.
- A curving gateway wall is to rise out of the grade and should include lettering to identify it as “University of Cincinnati” and “Eden Gate.”
- A grid of gateway pylons is to extend up Eden Avenue, signifying the presence of major parking facilities beyond.
LEVINE PARK

- Renovations to Levine Park are to focus on improving circulation connections between Eden Quad, Kresge Plaza, Logan Hall, Bethesda Avenue, the Cardiovascular Research Center and a possible light rail stop located at or near Logan Hall.
- Pedestrian paths are to adapt the north-south and Baldwin/Procter force field geometries and are to improve circulation to and around the existing informal amphitheater.
- New planting should supplement existing, with an emphasis on drifts of shade trees and open lawns.
PERIMETER STREETSCAPES

- Perimeter streetscapes are to be developed where streets pass alongside the University precinct to provide definition to the University zone. Planned to be a collaborative effort between the city and the University, landscape medians and streetscapes are proposed to help achieve this goal.
- Trees are to be planted to diffuse the visual influence from surrounding commercial and residential elements. Trees are to be used to create a sense of place and order, and to provide continuity in areas such as Burnet Woods.
- The designs for the perimeter streetscapes are to vary due to the uniqueness of the settings.
- Street tree plantings are to break at major campus gateways to allow gateway monuments and signage to be fully visible.
- Streetscapes are to be designed with appropriate plant materials. Plants are to be selected for minimal maintenance requirements, including tolerance to drought, pollution, salt and compaction; and they are to be selected for disease resistance.
- Site furnishings such as pedestrian lights, benches and trash receptacles are to occur along sidewalks on the campus side of perimeter streets.
- Median and easement plantings are suggested for: Martin Luther King Jr. Drive between Clifton and Burnet Avenues; Clifton Avenue from Martin Luther King Jr. Drive to Calhoun Street; Jefferson Avenue between MLK Jr. Drive and Calhoun Street; and Calhoun Street from Clifton to Jefferson Avenue.
MLK JR. DRIVE AND CALHOUN STREETSCAPES

- A median is to be added on Martin Luther King Jr. Drive from Clifton Avenue to Jefferson Avenue.
- Informal drifts of trees are to be added along Martin Luther King Jr. Drive to reference the original woodland character of Burnet Woods. Zones of existing trees are to be built upon.
- Tree planting in the median is to follow the drift-like pattern of Burnet Woods from Clifton Avenue to Woodside Gate. East of Woodside Gate, median planting is to follow a regular pattern.
- A pedestrian connection across Martin Luther King Jr. Drive to Burnet Woods is to be clearly indicated.
- Martin Luther King Jr. Drive between Eden Avenue and Vine Street has been developed as a boulevard with a planted median with flowering trees, low-growing shrubs and perennials.
- A double alternating row of shade trees along the north sidewalk adjacent to the University has been planted. A matching double alternating row of shade trees along the south sidewalk is proposed.
- The plan for Calhoun Street is to expand green space, commercial and residential development, and parking to accommodate the intended diversification of uses for this corridor.
- Street tree plantings along both sides of the street are to be added to reinforce the character of this area.
CLIFTON AND JEFFERSON STREETSCAPES

- Clifton Avenue is to be developed as a boulevard of a smaller scale than Martin Luther King Jr. Drive.
- The median is to include a single row of large-growing shade trees, and lighting is to complement the “historic” style of the fixtures that line the street.
- Parking is to be removed as needed to accommodate the median and allow two traffic lanes in each direction.
- Jefferson Avenue is to be reconfigured to accommodate the light rail with a median. The median is to extend from where the light rail emerges at Calhoun Street to where it elevates above the intersection of Martin Luther King Jr. Drive and Jefferson Avenue.
- The light rail tracks are to be flanked with a single row of trees, with the exception of platform areas between University Avenue and Charlton Street, which are to remain unplanted. In these areas, special paving, indicating a pedestrian zone, and a platform shelter are to be incorporated.
- The east side of Jefferson Avenue is to feature a sidewalk with a paved easement that is to be planted with a single row of trees. The layout of the west side is to mirror the east with a row of trees planted in the tree lawn. An additional alternating row of trees is to be investigated for the west side on University property.
# MASTER PLAN

## DEVELOPMENT

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Further development of the Master Plan has been completed for distinct building and open space projects in seven of the campus districts.

The Academic Ridge District, the open spaces and historic campus buildings along the ridge of “the University on the hill.”

The Main Street District, the center of student life on campus linking the Academic Ridge with Jefferson Avenue.

The Campus Green District, the major green open space and surrounding development of West Campus.

The Recreation Fields District, the recreation fields and surrounding facilities in the southeast quadrant of West Campus.

The Calhoun Street Corridor District, the development forming a new edge along the southern border of the campus.

The Uptown Ridge District, the connection between West and East Campuses at the central high point.

The East Campus District, the Medical Campus.
ACADEMIC RIDGE
CLIFTON ARC

Hargreaves Associates, Cambridge, San Francisco, Landscape Architects
Bentley Koepke Inc., Cincinnati, Associate Landscape Architects

Clifton Arc is an open space window that functions as the historic gateway to the Academic Ridge and the primary entrance for visitors. The design preserves the character of the space, with open lawns and mature trees, strengthens the arc and opens up views to the historic facades and McMicken Tower. A tall hedge along the crescent marks its elegant form. Smaller trees are transplanted to create more distinct contrasts between planted and open. Shrubs are removed from McMicken Hall and Teacher-Dyer to allow lawns to engage the buildings in the landscape. The path is replaced by two paths aligned to the force field geometries. Stone steps at the slope provide a sitting area.

The gateway at the south end will be marked with a long emerging wall. The wall will carry the University logo and the words “University of Cincinnati.” The road provides access to a drop-off at University Plaza for University Pavilion, with the Visitors Center; to temporary parking for visitors along the McMicken Circle; and to an accessible parking lot.

Beyond the arc, the completion of the Academic Ridge open spaces is underway. Teacher-Dyer Courtyard will be realized as one of the five campus sculpture gardens. McMicken Commons will be completed on the south with the construction of the Lower Commons and TUC Plaza, important pieces of the Main Street series of buildings and open spaces. The removal of Campus Drive will allow the completion of the north part of the commons as it connects to Baldwin Quad.
ACADEMIC RIDGE
Baldwin Quad

The Baldwin Quad renovation is intended to serve three purposes: establish Baldwin Quad as a participating piece of the Academic Ridge open spaces; improve the image of the quad and allow it to better highlight its architectural focal point, the Beaux Arts facade of Baldwin Hall; and improve pedestrian routes through the space to better respond to campus-wide circulation networks.

The Academic Ridge frame lighting is extended around the quad to better define its edges. Rows of columnar trees along the Quad’s north and south edges establish a partial spatial frame that accentuates the connection to McMicken Commons on the west and better features the Baldwin Hall facade on the east. A few carefully placed trees extend the light drift of informal shade trees from McMicken Commons into the quad. The central lawn is traversed by paths that extend the McMicken Commons Arc and its cross-campus pedestrian flow. The paths recognize microscale connections diagonally between the commons and Zimmer Plaza, and between the front doors of Swift Hall and the Old Chem Building. Stone seatwalls at the commons edge provide sunny areas for sitting and sunning, while bench seating along the facades of Swift and Old Chem provide quiet, shady retreats along the edges of the quad.
The planned renovation of Zimmer Auditorium was the impetus for the reevaluation of the existing Zimmer Plaza. The redevelopment of the roofscape takes a bleak, spatially disconnected and underused place and transforms it into an oasis—a space which will have a dramatic impact when encountered. The new roofscape will strengthen the connection from the Academic Ridge to Campus Green.

The plaza is designed as a rooftop quad which draws its geometries from the pedestrian traffic routes which cross the space. The redesign also ties the plaza firmly to its location at the north end of Academic Ridge. Lighting and paving will continue the palette used along the Academic Ridge. While the rooftop location creates limitations for the plantings and other elements, the planting plan incorporates a palette of flowering trees and flowering perennials to provide an ever-changing diversity and richness, and to define subspaces within the garden setting. Green planted panels with long grasses and mown lawn rise out of the paving to provide texture to the space. The lawn areas provide opportunities for sitting and playing in the open space. The designation of the plaza as one of the University’s sculpture gardens provides an additional layer of interest for the space. Art pieces selected during the design process provide focal points across the expanse of the space and within the context of the surrounding engineering buildings.
University Plaza is a significant new campus entry at the beginning of Main Street. The space orients visitors to the campus and the nearby University Pavilion, housing the Visitors Center, and provides open circulation to accommodate heavy pedestrian traffic moving along Main Street and though the Academic Ridge. Here, Main Street and the Academic Ridge create a crossroads, linking new and old.

The Main Street palette is established at University Plaza. Special paving is utilized to define the plazas and commons on Main Street, from University Plaza to the Main Street-Jefferson Connector. Stone is also used throughout Main Street. The fountain is a major stone element in the center of the space. Finally, plaza lighting, used throughout Main Street, emphasizes the beginning of Main Street.

The plaza accommodates a 120-foot long stone fountain that establishes a strong visual connection between Clifton Arc and the University Pavilion. The fountain is formed as a series of alternating stone fins that rise out of the plaza, as the water spills in a series of water-spouts into a small pool near the pavilion. Lawns extend beyond the paved surface to engage both Van Wormer and McMicken Halls. A double row of formal trees on the north edge reinforce the spatial definition of the plaza. Existing informal plantings are extended in the lawn and plaza to create shaded seating on the south edge of the plaza. Wayfinding elements and student information kiosks are included in the design.
The University Pavilion is one of a series of new buildings which are programmed to provide a full range of services for students. The building, on the site of Beecher Hall, belongs to both the Main Street and Academic Ridge Districts. Its materials connect it to the contemporary facilities of Main Street. Its rectilinear form fits in with the Academic Ridge.

Circulation routes reinforce the idea of connectivity. The glass curtain wall of the north facade defines an atrium that connects the upper and middle parts of Main Street, visually links all building floors and allows for the inside activity to be seen from outside. A bridge establishes a connection to the College Conservatory of Music and its parking facility.

Programmatically, the University Pavilion uses the multiple facades and grade changes. The west facade, on University Plaza, is the primary entrance to the Visitors Center. The limestone facade and four-story mass make a connection to the surrounding historic buildings. The Lower Commons entrance is the primary student entrance. Registration and financial aid services will be located at a “One-Stop Service Center.” A loggia and canopy at the top of the north facade mark the President’s and Vice President’s offices and meeting spaces for the Board of Trustees and Cabinet. Administration is on the middle floors. Offices, located one floor beneath the commons, open onto two small gardens to the south and east.
Lower McMicken Commons extends the iconic open space south to embrace the University Pavilion. Seatwalls and steps provide seating areas and establish pedestrian routes along the edges of and through the commons. This creates an active zone for “seeing and being seen.” A large lower lawn forms a space between the University Pavilion and TUC that can accommodate large tents.

The paved plaza accommodates pedestrian traffic between the Academic Ridge, Main Street and the south campus via a pedestrian bridge to the College Conservatory of Music. The southern portion of the plaza includes shaded benches, which double as an armature for setting up student organization tables, currently located on Memorial Bridge. The plaza will also accommodate spill-out activity from the cafe in the proposed new bookstore wing of TUC, further animating the plaza.

While the northern portion of the plaza slopes to meet Main Street, steps and a sloped path at the main entrance to the historic facade of TUC reinforce the building’s architectural formality and allow for barrier-free access at the main entrance. Stone seatwalls across from the front entrance of TUC create a small meeting spot at the building’s front door and articulate the grade change to the common above. A five percent ramp along the upper edge of the seatwalls provides an exterior-accessible connection between McMicken Commons and Main Street.
The Tangeman University Center, consisting of a student center and new bookstore, is designed to work with the force field geometries and the curvilinear forms of Main Street to pivot traffic from the Lower Commons and TUC Plaza into Main Street. The building’s design will provide activity along McMicken Commons, Main Street and Stadium Alley. The new building will envelop existing Tangeman Hall, retain the historic facade, and provide contemporary forms and materials on Main Street. The interior will be redesigned, opening up a dramatic four-story atrium beneath the cupola, which will retain its prominence as a historic landmark.

TUC will serve both academic and retail activities. The McMicken Commons level, with its historic entry and new atrium, will serve as the primary retail area with connections to the bookstore. An overhang at the bookstore will provide shelter and shade for outdoor dining and retail, and for those coming from CCM. The Main Street level, accessible from the north, will accommodate a food court, retail and a theater classroom. The lower level, accessed from the east, will be recreational, providing a video game room, pool and ping-pong, and a sports club. The upper floors of the building will provide meeting rooms, study lounges and a large gathering space. These facilities will provide resources to student groups and organizations. The mix of uses will create continuous activity.
Main Street is the heart of student life and activities. Urban in character, it is an active open space corridor that concentrates pedestrian activity among the campus life facilities.

The backbone of Main Street is universal accessibility made physical with a grading plan that sets a five percent route from the Lower Commons and TUC Plaza to the connection to Campus Green, sixty feet below. Two concentric arcs constitute the sloped route. This allows for a constant slope from TUC to the east end of the Student Life Center, and from Nippert Stadium to the Engineering Research Center. The switchback between accommodates traffic to Library Square; to the Stadium and CCM; and across a bridge to Shoemaker Center and the recreation fields.

Broad-sloping paved areas and granite steps accommodate pedestrians in and out of the buildings. Simultaneously, a series of granite outcrops, in the form of seatwalls and terraces, provide a series of overlooks and gathering spaces for eating and studying, seeing and being seen. Along the street, plaza lighting will create higher-than-normal light levels, an indication that this is an active zone throughout the night. Rows of columnar trees begin the transition from the urban Main Street corridor to the lush plantings and open lawns of Campus Green. In combination, the circulation and gathering spaces establish a highly concentrated yet diversified ground that remakes the center of campus.
The new Student Life Center will form the primary commercial and student service spine of the Main Street corridor. Forming a 550-foot long street wall along the north edge of Main Street, it is one of the principal spatial elements reinforcing the character and geometry of Main Street.

The building is defined by a four-story facade of stone, glass, and steel with a first-story arcade. With graphics identifying retail, food and student activities offices incorporated into the building architecture, the arcade will be the primary focus of activity. The combination of activities along the first floor and the array of gathering areas, porches and adjoining stairs will serve to create an intense zone of activity along the entire length of the Main Street facade. A wide variety of interior gathering and sitting areas will provide views of the activity on Main Street.

The building is punctuated by passages to the spaces beyond Main Street, such as Baldwin Quadrangle and Library Square. The design of the Student Life Center has been combined with a renovation of Swift Hall. A dramatic glass and steel canopy will create a multilevel connection between the buildings. On the north side of the building, a series of courtyards will create private spaces for individuals or small group meetings.

The program of the Student Life Center and Swift Hall is the most diverse of any on Main Street. It includes classrooms, offices for student organizations, computer labs, dining, retail, information and resource areas, and a wellness center. These programmatic elements will create a building complex with constant activity.
Bearcat Plaza occupies a place at the center of Main Street, situated island-like between the primary circulation zones of the street. The plaza is overlooked by pedestrians on the upper street and by those gathered on granite seatwalls near the northern entrance to TUC. It occupies an elevated terrace that allows for extensive and dramatic views into Nippert Stadium and to the southeast portions of campus. By removing a portion of the stadium wall and relocating restrooms in this area, the dramatic space of Nippert Stadium is drawn into Main Street and makes for a very rich, airy place.

On a daily basis, the plaza is activated by students on the surrounding steps and seatwalls and on or around movable chairs and tables under the trees within the space. The space can be used for small- to medium-sized gatherings and for events intended to capture the attention of passersby. Impromptu performances, announcements, speeches and other spontaneous activities are provided with an appropriate setting here. Other programs may be invented as students come to appropriate this intentionally flexible space. To activate the space during lower-use periods, a water feature will be incorporated into the design of the plaza to provide sound, movement and a play of light, particularly noticeable during quieter times of the day. A closely spaced grid of lights will announce the plaza as an important place during evening hours.
The new Recreation Center complex acts as the gateway to Main Street—the transition between the urban streetscape of Main Street and the open space of Campus Green.

With its sweeping architectural forms, the Recreation Center embraces the geometry of Main Street. The facade is a curving form of glass and steel reflecting the Main Street palette. The glazing along Main Street allows for a visual connection between interior and exterior activities. A passageway through the building brings pedestrian traffic into and through the building.

The programs in the Recreation Center will create a zone of activity both inside and outside. The building accommodates a large number of sports activities, including basketball, volleyball, swimming, deck hockey, fitness training, racquet ball and weight training. The area beneath the Stadium bleachers will accommodate marching band practice, and storage. The housing and classroom components of the building will help generate continuous activity, particularly with the market, food court, and convenience store.

In front of the Recreation Center, a shuttle bus stop will be located. Landforms will break the expanse of paving and create a formal transition to the tilting lawns of Sigma Sigma Commons. Pedestrian paths aligned to force field geometries and the curving braid morphology, connect Main Street to the open space network of Campus Green.
CAMPUS GREEN DISTRICT

CAMPUS GREEN HOUSING

By replacing at least one, if not all three, of the Three Sister high-rise housing (Morgens Scioto and Sawyer), the Campus Green District Housing re-creates the eastern edge of Campus Green with a complex of lower height and density. The rebuilt Scioto-Jefferson Garage is submerged below a newly constructed groundplane that slopes up from the elevation of Campus Green to the roof of the garage. The building massing similarly steps down to the green from taller structures located along Jefferson Avenue.

The fingers of open space between the buildings extend the open space of the green into the complex and allow more student rooms to view the green. These courtyard spaces are organized by the extension of the green’s diagonal walks that penetrate the site from the west. The northernmost walk connects East and West Campuses and is marked with a tower.
CAMPUS GREEN DISTRICT
JEFFERSON HOUSING
AND OPEN SPACE

Fronting Campus Green on the southeast corner is the Jefferson Housing site. The buildings are arranged around a semiprivate exterior triangular courtyard, which opens on one side to views of Campus Green and the Walker Tower. Small landforms to the northwest of these buildings negotiate the grade change of the site, providing level grade conditions at the bases of the buildings.

The buildings on the eastern edge of the site are held back from Jefferson Avenue in alignment with Daniels Hall to accommodate underground utilities and provide a setback from the street. The buildings step down in massing from south to north—to transition from the high-rise Daniels Hall to a more pedestrian-friendly scale at University Avenue. A university gateway is proposed on the northern edge of the site at University Avenue.

Programmatically, the site contains housing, distributed into separate “houses” with individual entries and internal circulation systems. As part of the Main Street/Jefferson Connector, Daniels Street will be constructed with special paving and lighting that continues from Main Street to Jefferson Avenue.
RECREATION FIELDS
JEFFERSON QUADRANGLE AND RECREATION FIELDS

The design of Jefferson Quad has continued to evolve through the eleven-year master planning process, to include more recreational play space. Now the quad serves as the first in a series of recreational fields and courts that have been added south of Shoemaker Center in response to the University’s desire to provide more casual sports opportunities for students.

A double arc of formal trees marks the entry at Charlton and Jefferson Streets, a symbolic reference to the historic Clifton Arc on the University’s main entrance on Clifton Avenue. A broad, very gently sloping field is graded into the center of the site, overlooking Jefferson Street and overlooked by lawn and bleacher seating on slopes along Scioto Street and Corry Boulevard. Charlton Street slopes gently up to a circular drop-off at Varsity Plaza at Shoemaker Center and Varsity Village. Two wide lanes with one-way traffic allow for short-term drop-off parking along Charlton and Scioto Streets.

Within the recreation and varsity fields, there is a sharing of space to maximize the availability of recreation facilities—varsity football practice and recreation share two large fields south of Shoemaker, varsity soccer and track and recreation share the track area, and tennis courts are shared also. Additionally, two multipurpose recreation fields and outdoor full- and half-court basketball courts are provided. An additional goal is to provide intramural fields and additional tennis courts off-campus.
Varsity Village is a concept structured to provide athletic facilities at the University that will reflect the general excellence of the University’s emerging campus and will support Bearcat teams competing consistently among the elite top-50 NCAA Division One programs in every sport. At the heart of Varsity Village is the new Athletic Center, a major new campus building providing space for the University’s intercollegiate programs. The Athletic Center will be connected by a below-grade skylit atrium to the Shoemaker Center, which will be rebuilt for varsity athletics. Finally, the potential also exists for a varsity natatorium southeast of the Athletic Center.

Centered in the new "village" complex, Varsity Plaza will be the major identifiable open space. The redevelopment and extension of the existing plaza on the east side on the Shoemaker Center will strengthen the connection from the southeast corner of the campus to the center of the campus. It will make the location and entrances of the Athletic Center, including a central ticket office, and Shoemaker Center more apparent to the public and easier to reach. The level, open plaza creates a strong connection to the new drop-off at Scioto and Charlton Streets and the pedestrian zone of Scioto Drive, expanding this important public open space for use during large events. A statue of Oscar Robertson, donated to the University, will be placed in the plaza.
RECREATION FIELDS
CORRY BOULEVARD

The enhancement of Corry Boulevard will create two-way access to the College Conservatory of Music drop-off and parking, access for sporting event drop-off and ticketing, accessible parking for the physically challenged, and access to the garage at Edwards Center. Streetscape improvements create a boulevard character, with allees of trees flanking pedestrian paths on either side of the street, all with dramatic views overlooking the new recreation fields to the north. The streetscape improvements will enhance and reinforce the public gateway to CCM and the stadium, while they will also contribute significantly to the overall greening of the campus.
RECREATION FIELDS
SCHMIDLAPP PLAZA

East of the Dieterle Vocal Arts Center in Schmidlapp Hall, a new drop-off point and entry plaza creates a major public entry to Nippert Stadium from Corry Boulevard. Steps and switchback ramps accommodate pedestrians of all physical abilities, creating an elegant procession down the slope and among a scattering of trees. This pedestrian link will become increasingly important as gates to the stadium are left open and pedestrians are allowed to walk along the upper promenade all the way to Main Street. A drive serving accessible parking and the Shoemaker Center is retained, but reconfigured along the east side.
The Calhoun Street Retail and Housing project will be an important anchor for the Calhoun Street retail corridor. The building is set back from the street for a portion of its length to scale down the building mass, and to provide a plaza space for restaurants or retail spaces to occupy and animate the sidewalk. At the center of the project, a large opening between the buildings allows views from Calhoun Street to the landmark buildings on the Academic Ridge and to the campus in general. A series of cascading terraces from the street elevation spatially connects the street and track.

The building sits on a podium of parking structure that takes advantage of the steeply sloping site. The parking is accessed from Calhoun Street on the west and from Dennis Street to the east. Bleacher seating for the track and athletic field mask the parking garage on the north side and provide spectator seating. At the base of the bleacher seating, a circulation path links Dennis Street to the east with lower portions of campus to the west.

On the east side of the project, the housing massing steps down the hill following Dennis Street and encloses the east end of the athletic field.
JEFFERSON AND MLK INTERSECTION

The intersection of Jefferson Avenue, Vine Street and Martin Luther King Jr. Drive is a critical link between the east and west halves of the campus. Two long-term strategies and one short-term strategy have been developed by the University with the City of Cincinnati, the EPA and stakeholders in Uptown Cincinnati to provide a strong, barrier-free pedestrian connection.

The most current long-term alternative for the intersection is from the Uptown Transit Study, created to make recommendations for the regional light rail line. The solution sinks the intersection and creates a series of bridges and tunnels to provide pedestrian links and accommodate the light rail. Pathways are aligned to the force field geometries. Columnar trees along the edge provide a strong three-dimensional link.

The alternate long-term plan from previous versions of the Master Plan calls for the sinking of the roadways beneath a large pedestrian green. The three-acre open space would be crossed by paths organized on the force field geometries. The pathways allow for the subdivision of space using low hedges to create smaller “rooms” and reinforce the visual connection.

The short-term plan was catalyzed by the city’s desire to simplify the intersection. Grids of columnar trees occupy the traffic islands at the intersection. Trees are aligned on the Baldwin grid in order to establish a University presence and to visually link the campus.
EAST CAMPUS
EDEN AVENUE

Hargreaves Associates, Cambridge, San Francisco, Landscape Architects
Vivian Llambi and Associates, Inc., Cincinnati, Associate Landscape Architects
THP Limited, Cincinnati, Engineers

Eden Avenue is a quarter-mile-long open space spine along which all the medical colleges and support facilities of the East Campus will be organized. The main portion of the spine is located between Goodman Drive and Bethesda Avenue. The pedestrian way consists of bench-lined broad pedestrian walks surrounded by low landforms, planted with groundcover and a double row of trees on the west side of the street. On the east side of the street, plantings mirror the other side, as practical, but stop at the north end of the street to provide a clearing for Eden Quadrangle.

Seating along the primary north-south path allows for outdoor sitting and lunching, and places to occupy while waiting after class or work. Paving bands of contrasting pavers mark building entrances and establish a rhythm of alternating hard and soft landscape zones. The north end of the spine splits in two; the lower portion forms a waiting zone, while the upper zone provides the start of a slope to the main entrance and ADA ramp of the Health Professions Building. A diagonal path from the corner of Eden Avenue and Bethesda Avenue provides access to parking beyond HPB and also to the HPB entrance on Eden Avenue.
EAST CAMPUS
EDEN QUADRANGLE
AND MSB EXPANSION

Eden Quadrangle is the major signature open space for the Medical Campus. Located on the current site of the MSB parking garage, it is in the center of the major academic facilities—including the Medical Sciences Building, the proposed MSB Expansion, the Health Professions Buildings and proposed landbank buildings across Eden Avenue—and provides a significant gathering space in the heart of a clearly defined East Campus.

The southern edge of the quadrangle is an elevated plaza with a force field grid of trees and an automobile drop-off at the MSB Expansion. The plaza looks out onto a prominent water feature, a sloping lawn and a series of grass terraces that step up to the plaza at the Kresge Auditorium. Seatwalls mark the edges of the shady terraces and emerge as freestanding walls just across a curving path; this path links the upper and lower plazas and establishes an accessible route through the quadrangle. The water feature near the lower plaza is to be programmed as a continually changing grid of water jets, which could be turned off to accommodate large gatherings.

The Medical Sciences Building is envisioned as the future home of the Colleges of Nursing, Pharmacy and Medicine, to bring these programs together in the heart of the Medical Campus. The Medical Sciences Building Expansion will include a distinctive interior common space for the Medical Campus as well as additional laboratory space.
EAST CAMPUS
HPB COURTYARDS

Upon removal of Weary Hall and relocation of the Radiation Safety Facility, a series of new courtyards is proposed between the Health Professions Building, Environmental Health, and proposed landbank buildings to the south and west.

A north-south pedestrian spine just east of Environmental Health lends structure to the courtyards and links them to a proposed plaza and drop-off to the south, which will be surrounded by the landbank buildings.

The courtyards themselves are structured by linear rows of trees aligned with the force field geometries. They are based on three simple but universal themes: earth, water and sky. The southern courtyard, Earth, is the largest of the three and will provide space for informal outdoor seating and sunning; its centerpiece is a large grassy landform that stretches to the east and establishes a direct open space link with Eden Avenue and the Eden Quadrangle. The southern courtyard is designated as a campus sculpture garden. The center courtyard, Water, will feature a low water element. And the north courtyard, Sky, will contain a grove of sculptural poles that direct one’s attention upward. These two smaller courtyards will provide a greater degree of intimacy and solitude.
EAST CAMPUS
LEVINE PARK AND
LOGAN REDEVELOPMENT

Improvements focusing on circulation and planting for Levine Park are intended to increase its visibility and better connect the park to Kresge Auditorium, the Cardiovascular Research Center and a renovated Logan Hall.

The park’s informal amphitheater will be retained, and the overall open space will be extended to the southeast, allowing for direct connections to Bethesda Avenue and proposed garages and landbank buildings on the University Hospital property. The system of paths utilizes the Baldwin Quad geometry, directing pedestrian traffic from Levine Park to the new entrance for Cardiovascular Research. Trees planted in drifts across the park recall the original character of the area and Burnet Woods.

Upon consolidation of the Medical Sciences Building and relocation of various programs from Logan Hall, Logan will be renovated, with a building program yet to be determined. The Logan Hall area has also been recommended as a location for the Medical Center Station location on the proposed light rail route; this location would best serve the University’s Medical Campus, the University Hospital, Children’s Hospital to the north, and the Shriners Burns Institute to the west.
Eden Green, at the intersection of Eden Avenue and Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, is the primary symbolic entry gate to the East Campus. It marks the beginning of the East Campus along the length of Eden Avenue, and is framed by gateway landscape elements on the east and the Vontz Center for Molecular Studies, by Frank O. Gehry Associates on the west.

The gateway consists of a symbolic entrance wall emerging from a lawn cone and rising along an arc. This composition is similar to the gateway wall and cone at Campus Green. The cone is flanked by a grid of pylons, which has now become the standard for a gateway with parking available beyond. The cone is paired with a curving landform that emerges from the change in grade between Bellevue Avenue and Eden Avenue. The landform is topped by a bosque of trees that forms a shaded sitting area for both students and medical staff. Street trees along Martin Luther King Jr. Drive are omitted along the street side of the green to strengthen the open space window and views into the campus.
GATEWAYS AND STREETSCAPES

CAMPUS GREEN GATE

The Campus Green Gate is a major symbolic and visitor entrance at the largest central open space on the west half of the campus. The gateway is marked with an arced wall which emerges from the cone that encloses the northern terminus of Campus Green at Martin Luther King Jr. Drive. This entrance also leads to the CBA Garage, so the gateway will also be marked by a grid of pylons to the west of the roadway.
McMicken Circle, the arced entry road on Clifton Avenue, is the most important symbolic entrance to the campus. It is the historic gateway to the Academic Ridge and will become a major visitor entrance and drop-off with the development of the Visitors Center in University Pavilion. The gateway at the south end of the one-way entry road will be marked with a single long wall, emerging from the hillside and stretching out toward Clifton Avenue, to reach a height of approximately five feet. The wall will carry the University logo and the words "University of Cincinnati" and "Clifton Gate" on both sides. No significant parking is accessed at this entrance, and it is therefore marked only by the wall.
GATEWAYS AND STREETSCAPES
CHARLTON STREET AND CORRY BOULEVARD GATES

Charlton Street Gate and Corry Boulevard Gate are a paired set of gateways at the Jefferson Quad open space on Jefferson Street.

Charlton Street Gate serves as the symbolic gateway and is indicated with a low arced wall that follows the arc of trees of Jefferson Quad, recalling the symbolic gateway of McMicken Circle. Charlton Street leads to a drop-off at Varsity Plaza and Varsity Village, allowing access to Varsity Village facilities as well as Nippert Stadium. Limited traffic is allowed along Scioto Street for special events to make this drop-off function efficiently.

Corry Boulevard Gate is marked with pylons signifying long-term parking in the area. The gateway is the main access point for vehicle traffic to the Corry Garage and the CCM Garage. Corry Boulevard also provides access for vehicle traffic to drop-off locations, including CCM Plaza and Schmidlapp Plaza, providing access to CCM, Nippert Stadium and the Shoemaker Center.
The entrance to campus at College Court leads to long-term parking in Rieveschl and the DAAP Garage. It is not, however, a symbolic or visitor entrance to the University. The gateway is marked by pylons only. As sufficient room and grade change exist south of College Court, the pylons are arranged in a large grid and appear to emerge from the slope at the Wilson Landbank site. The pylons here range in height from twelve feet to two feet.

University Avenue will be an important campus entrance leading to parking in the Scioto-Jefferson Garage (and its eventual replacement), and to visitor and accessible parking in front of University College. Space at this gateway limits the development of markers to pylons only, lining both sides of the roadway. Due to the topography at this site, the roadway descends into campus, so the pylons will increase in height further into campus while their tops remain level. The rows of pylons will frame a view into campus on axis with ERC.
The streetscape concept for Martin Luther King Jr. Drive is intended to establish a parkway character where the street passes through the campus, creating a distinct "University zone." East and West Campuses will have a stronger link as this streetscape is realized. Parking is removed from MLK, which will allow for a planted median. Utilities along MLK will be put underground, and the street will be lined with double rows of trees on both sides wherever possible, with a single row down the median strip.

The double rows of street trees break at the major campus gateways along MLK: Woodside, Campus Green, and Eden, to allow the gateway markers to be clearly visible. The double row along the north side of MLK also breaks at Eden Green to emphasize the symbolic sweeping arc of this important gateway to East Campus.

Where Martin Luther King Jr. Drive passes through Burnet Woods, a special treatment will be employed. The rows of trees will shift to planting in casual drifts rather than straight rows, both along the side of MLK and in the median, to strengthen the woodland character of the area and to reflect the continuation of Burnet Woods to the south side of the street.
GATEWAYS AND STREETSCAPES

CALHOUN STREETSCAPE

Additional commercial and residential development, and expanded green space, will continue to add to the multi-use of the Calhoun Street Corridor. Parking will be increased to accommodate the growing use of the area. To unify the street, a single dense row of street trees will be planted in tree lawns, or tree pits with tree grates where paving extends to the street, on both sides of the street. This will help to add human scale to the wide street, but will not decrease traffic capacity.
Clifton Avenue is to be developed into a boulevard with a tree-planted median. The boulevard is planned to carry the same amount of traffic as the street does now. Some parking will be removed to accommodate the median and traffic. The tree planting will be a single dense row along the median planted in lawn. Additional lighting will be added to the street to complement the historic style lighting that lines the street.
Jefferson Avenue will be widened to accommodate the light rail median and two traffic lanes in both directions. Turn lanes will keep traffic from jamming at the intersections. Shade trees will be planted along the sidewalks on both sides of the street. A single row will be planted on the east side in tree grates to accommodate a wider sidewalk along potential retail uses. On the west side of the street, a row of trees will be planted to match the east side in the tree lawn. An additional alternating row on U.C. property, west of the west sidewalk, is suggested to tie in with the green campus. The light rail median will be planted with a smaller tree on both sides of the rail, with the exception of the platforms for the light rail stations, which will have no trees. The platforms will have some kind of architectural shelter which would call out the boarding location. Special paving will also call out these pedestrian zones.
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COLLEGE-CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Pei Cobb Freed and Partners, New York, Architects
NBBJ, Roth, Cincinnati, Columbus, Associate Architects
Hanna Olin, Philadelphia, Landscape Architects

The new CCM building establishes the College as a prominent destination within the University and creates an architectural image befitting the College’s prestigious reputation. CCM occupies a prominent but difficult site within the overall University context, spanning the historic ravine that once ran through campus. The design creates gathering places specific to the college within the network of University open space and provides critical campus-wide pedestrian connections. With these improved connections, and those made through the building’s new interior ‘arcade,’ the CCM building creates a successful pedestrian public connector bridge over the ravine.

The new CCM project replaced an obsolete portion of the existing building and rehabilitated two historically significant buildings, Memorial and Schmidlapp. This expanded the square footage of the College without further choking the already congested site. Reducing the required size of the main building in this way allowed for the creation of a large plaza and other gathering places around which the building mass was organized. This results in building elements which are of a more human scale and which are commensurate with the scale of Memorial and Schmidlapp.

The site work associated with the construction and rehabilitation of the CCM transformed the primarily vehicular environment into a variety of pedestrian spaces, with limited vehicular access. Existing roads were modified to increase the usable open space and to limit conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles. The new building addition replaced the existing parking garage with an enclosed garage of comparable capacity. The prominent CCM Plaza, one story above the ravine, serves as both a college open space and as a vehicular forecourt for the College. The plaza provides a tree-canopied setting for daily lunchtime gatherings and for special outdoor rehearsals or performances.
The design expression of the new building and its landscape complex takes its cues from the hilltop site and the context of the existing DAAP buildings. The vocabulary of the forms developed for the complex is expressive of the curves of the hillside landform and the chevron forms inherent in the existing building. These forms play off one another to create a dynamic relationship and a framework for the organization of the space. The project included the development of a new parking structure, stepped open terraces, and major pedestrian connections to Crosley, Rieveschl and Baldwin Quad.

This infill project involved the reorganization of the existing building complex and the addition of new space to allow for the consolidation of the school’s professional planning and design programs. The new building addition, on its wooded hilltop site, projects a positive new architectural and landscape image that creates an identity specific to the college at this highly visible public corner of the West Campus.

The landscape expression consists of landforms, playing along the existing hill, interacting with the sculptural building form and winding among the remnants of Burnet Woods. While speaking to the unique architectural forms of the building, the twisting berms and dynamic peaks and valleys create a woodland setting for temporary student art installations and gathering spaces. Key to the scheme is strengthening the feeling of the continuation of Burnet Woods into the campus.

This project was designed and constructed prior to the publication of the 1991 Master Plan and was designed prior to the adoption of the Existing Tree and Site Policies. As a result, the DAAP project construction ultimately resulted in the elimination of a large number of mature trees on its prominent hilltop site (both by the actual siting of the building and by the complex staging requirements of its construction). With no specific policy in place at that time that require trees and site features to be inventoried and evaluated, the design and construction proceeded unguided in this regard. The resultant project, then, became the impetus for the development of the Existing Tree and Site Policy of the Master Plan.
SIGMA SIGMA COMMONS
Hargreaves Associates, Cambridge, San Francisco, Landscape Architects
Glaser Associates, Cincinnati, Architects
Machado and Silvetti Associates Inc., Boston, Tower Architects

Sigma Sigma Commons represents half of the Campus Green/Sigma Sigma Commons signature open space that remakes the lower campus from surface parking lot into lush campus open space. The commons provides a major gathering place and performance amphitheater as an entrance to the University College and the new Recreation Center. The commons is penetrated by a series of pedestrian walkways that allows for constant flow and activity through the amphitheater, thus rendering it a casual campus open space for quiet reading and sunning when it is not in use by performances.

A series of folded lawn planes creates both sitting areas and spatial definition for the amphitheater. Granite seatwalls and combination granite/lawn terraces form the main viewing/seating area. Seating is generally directed northeast, toward a granite stage designed to accommodate large and small events. The amphitheater opens to the lawns and planted International Arboretum of Campus Green, and is surrounded by linear plantings of columnar trees that render the form-giving force fields in three dimensions.

The Ronald F. Walker Tower of Light marks the northeastern part of the site and serves as a focal point as one enters the commons from the east. Designed by Rodolfo Machado, the tower is constructed of a series of elements symbolic of both the University and of the Sigma Sigma Honor Society, primary donors of the commons. These elements include the letters “UC” as a concrete base, the wooden handle and metal head of the fraternity’s symbolic hammer, and the stone negative of the Greek letter Sigma. The tower is topped by a perforated aluminum flame, which glows at night.

Donors and fraternity membership have been recognized throughout the commons with engravings thoroughly integrated within the design of the space. Such a strategy has established a precedent for the entire campus, whereby all recognition of contributions, whether academic, leadership or financial, are to be integrated in the design of open spaces rather than recognized on discrete objects that are then placed in open spaces.
Campus Green is the major social and academic open space of the northeastern quadrant of West Campus. Along with Sigma Sigma Commons, it replaces a parking lot with a park-like setting that satisfies a need for open space in this area, and creates a new destination and social meeting place for the entire campus population. The green also creates a new gateway and symbolic presence on Martin Luther King Jr. Drive and creates an open space window into the campus. Both the force field geometries and the addition of Burnet Woods drift-like tree plantings are overlaid onto the site, asserting the significance of the green as a gathering place "intersection" for the entire campus. The geometric layout of pathways overlaid onto the site is based on the force field orientations.

The green is divided into two planes that gently slope in opposite directions. This creates a break where the two planes meet. Along this break, running diagonally across the site, is a braided system of meandering pathways, plantings, seat walls and water elements (runnels) that recall a historic streambed. The braid forms a distinct landscape environment reinforced by rolling landforms that become a three-dimensional expression of the braid and create a setting for the arboretum. Further reinforcing the stream bed metaphor, a series of water-stair fountains is woven into the lower end of the braid, alluding to the horizontal layering of subsurface limestone native to the region.

Large areas of open lawn provide space for casual games and allow hosting large tent events associated with the Alumni Center and Sigma Sigma Commons. Formed through the intersection of the Baldwin Quad and ravine geometries, three triangular garden terraces stretch out in front of the residential buildings along the eastside of the green. These raised gardens are special places of refuge and beauty. A prominent cone-shaped earth mound marks the entry to campus at Lindner Drive, making direct symbolic reference to a regional history that includes a rich tradition of Native American burial mounds.
VONTZ CENTER FOR MOLECULAR STUDIES

Frank O. Gehry and Associates, Santa Monica, Architects
Baxter Hodell Donnelly Preston, Inc., Cincinnati, Associate Architects

The Vontz Center for Molecular Studies houses state-of-the-art research laboratories, offices and academic spaces. The building has been designed for maximum flexibility to adapt to future scientific methodologies.

Constructed in brick, stainless steel and glass, the Vontz Center breaks any preconceived ideas of what physical form a brick building can be. The building creates a dynamic 360-degree sculpture, which relates to each of the new buildings and open spaces that surround it. It addresses Eden Gate of the Medical Campus to the south and Eden Avenue to the east. To the west, a brick stepped “foot” creates a strong physical connection with the dramatic landforms of University Commons. North of the building, a loading dock is accessed from a drive built into the hill on Goodman Drive.

The building plan responds to its setting with a cruciform shape that splits the lab blocks on the north and south and the offices to the east and west. Uniting the whole, at the center of the plan, is an large open atrium. Light wells and skylights in this area allow daylight to flood the space, while providing a connection between the levels.
Completed in 1999, this major open space, central to both the East and West Campuses, provides an important symbolic and physical link between the two. The commons provides a heart to the newly developed buildings in this area, as well as a significant open space window into the East Campus.

The commons consists of strongly sculpted landforms surrounding a granite plaza and fountain. Set below the surrounding areas, it provides various qualities of landscape spaces from public to semiprivate—serving the Kingsgate Conference Center, the Vontz Center for Molecular Studies and the newly constructed University Hall. The commons serves those seeking a lunchtime getaway as well as group functions, including outdoor classes and large gatherings associated with conferences.

Running along the northern edge of the commons, a major pedestrian spine, aligned with the Baldwin geometry (and Procter Hall), makes a strong physical connection between East and West Campuses, and better connects Procter with the Medical Campus. This primary pedestrian connection occurring through the campus, rather than along MLK, provides a transition zone between buildings, parking and auto-court, and the commons. From the Eden Avenue side of the commons, a series of ramps descends from terrace to terrace into the lower green. At the same time, a spiral ramp ascends the sculpted cone to the west, and culminates in a "meditation garden" with views out over the commons and its fountain.

The dancing fountain of the commons defines the heart of activity and the image of the place. An identifying landmark, it reflects the lowland character of the area, and emphasizes the vertical drop of the site with a tilted plaza of carnelian granite. The movement and sound of the water draw people into the open space, with its changing water and fog effects. The commons is also one of the major outdoor sculpture gardens, providing a unique setting for three recently acquired pieces: Five Lines in Parallel Planes, George Rickey, 1965; Belief, Terry Allen, 1999; and Untitled, Joel Schapira, 1995.
KINGSGATE CONFERENCE CENTER AND UNIVERSITY HALL

Kingsgate Conference Center and University Hall are the first two realized buildings envisioned for the important central campus location of the block defined by MLK Jr. Drive, Vine Street, Eden Avenue and the newly constructed Goodman Drive. Located at a central intersection between west and east parts of the central campus, the development is a key element of the Master Plan, as it forms a vital symbolic and physical link between the east and west portions of the central campus. Following the building infill intent of the Master Plan, the buildings reinforce the Baldwin/Procter force field on East Campus, serving to further unite the fabric of the two halves of the campus. A 550-car below-ground parking structure helps to manage parking within the context of the open space plan for the campus.

The Kingsgate Conference Center was built as a joint venture between the University of Cincinnati and Walsh Higgins Development Company. The Marriott Corporation operates the Conference Center on behalf of the University. Designed around the needs of the attendee, the conference center offers the cutting-edge for professional meeting planning. With 40,000 square feet of meeting facilities, state-of-the-art communications equipment, and 206 guest rooms, the conference center will provide facilities for executive/business education, continuing education programs, and both academic and non-academic conferences, providing the University with a competitive edge in the region opportunities for faculty development and further connection to the professional community.

University Hall allows the University to consolidate administrative offices from various off-campus locations into one building. University Hall houses administrative service departments and the University of Cincinnati Foundation. Representative of the University’s philosophy to attract and retain professional employees, the building features natural day-lighting, open office space, shared conference and training rooms, and common spaces that encourage interdepartmental interchanges. Pieces from the University of Cincinnati art collection are displayed throughout the building.
At this prominent corner, a strong curving sandstone wall announces the University. The sandstone wall, indicating a symbolic or visitor entrance, highlights one’s arrival at the University. This gateway has no parking component, and so no pylons are used in the configuration.

Built of large finished blocks, the wall is capped with a bronze lighting fixture, light spilling from a reveal between the wall and the cap. The wall has only "University of Cincinnati" and the university seal affixed to it in large bronze letters. Additional in-ground uplighting is provided to light the face of the wall and the text.

The wall follows an arc that wraps around the corner and appears to emerge from the hillside from the east. A grid of columnar maples highlights the special quality of the corner and draws attention to the corner in the context of the loose drift-like planting of the DAAP landscape.
WOODSIDE GATE
Hargreaves Associates, Cambridge, San Francisco, Landscape Architects
THP Ltd., Cincinnati, Engineers

With the realignment of Woodside Place to meet MLK at an angle directly aligned with Burnet Woods Drive, a major landscape gateway has been developed. This West Campus entrance leads to a significant parking structure in Langsam and the CBA Garage. Since this is a heavily trafficked entrance, combining long-term parking and service, visitor traffic is diverted to the entrance on Campus Green.

The Woodside Gateway is marked only by sandstone pylons to indicate the long-term parking beyond. The pylons are arranged in a large grid on the hillside west of Woodside and a corresponding double row lining the east side of the roadway. Here the hillside condition offers the opportunity for a dramatic relationship between the pylons and the land. The tops of the pylons remain level, so that they appear to emerge from the slope. The pylons vary in height with the slope of the site, with the tallest pylon at the lowest point, adjacent to Martin Luther King Jr. Drive.

Beyond the pylon arrangement, a small landform takes up the grade to the Langson Library and Garage. The landform is planted with hemlock to provide a backdrop for the gateway and screen the garage level. On the east side of Campus Drive, columnar maples along the facade of the CBA garage reinforce the linear quality of the pylons and provide scale to the street.
GOODMAN GATE AND STREETSCAPE

Hargreaves Associates, Cambridge, San Francisco, Landscape Architects
KZF, Inc., Cincinnati, Engineers

With the recent development of the Kingsgate Conference Center and University Hall, this gateway has become an important entrance to the East Campus. The gateway announces the transition into the campus environment with the now University-wide vocabulary of the arcing low wall and triangular pylons. The arcing low wall supports a lighted cap, and the face of the wall is lighted with in-ground uplighting. The arcing low wall indicates a symbolic entrance to the Medical Campus, the visitor entrance to the Kingsgate Conference Center and University Hall.

Pylons indicate long-term parking available on Eden Avenue. The pylons back the arcing wall and form a grid on the southeast corner of the site, next to the Goodman Drive Building. The pylons are based on a small landform that helps to define the corner. As in other locations, the tops of the pylons remain level, seeming to emerge from the landform as the roadway descends into the campus.

Replacing a complicated existing connection through surface parking lots, the gently curving Goodman Drive imitates the parkway character of Martin Luther King Jr. Drive. The roadway drops gently into the valley, straightening out as it rises up to connect with the grid of East Campus.
CAMPUS ART

As the University of Cincinnati continues to add to its art collections, a direction has been developed through the Master Plan for the display of art in non-gallery locations. This approach makes the campus an outdoor museum with defined goals and rules for the commissioning and placement of art. The primary goal is the enhancement of the learning experience by a physical environment imbued with a sense of meaning specific to the University.

Many new art pieces in the university collection are funded through the Ohio Arts Council Percent for Art. This program was created by the Ohio Legislature to foster culture and the arts, and provides funds for the acquisition, commissioning and installation of works of art for new or renovated public buildings.

BUILDING ART

Art planned for buildings is to be designed as part of the building or expressive of a theme or use of the building. This is to apply to exterior elements and interior art installation and pieces. *Light Mast*, by James Carpenter, at the north-west corner of Emery Hall in the CCM village, is an example of a piece of art developed within the design process of the building. Integral with the tower of the building, the Light Mast becomes a building element landmark within the context of the CCM ravine. Located in the CCM Atrium, Sam Gilliam’s *The Three Muses*, with its clearly musical theme, is an example of a piece expressive of a theme related to the building in which it is located. Similarly, *Art Beat*, by Tim Prentice, draws on its location in the stair atrium of the Cardiovascular Research Center. *Light Mast, The Three Muses*, and *Art Beat* were commissioned with Ohio Arts Council Percent for Art.

ICON ELEMENTS

Icon elements become landmarks in the fabric of the campus. *The Ronald F. Walker Tower of Light*, by architect Rodolfo Machado, is now a significant landmark in the newly realized central greenspace of the west campus. Designed to embody the symbols of the University of Cincinnati and the Sigma Sigma Honor Society, the tower is a unique element to the University. Mick and Mack, replicas of Florentine lions, contribute collegiate imagery to the Academic Ridge and mark the historic entrance to the University at the gateway to McMicken Hall on the Clifton Arc.

Mick and Mack, Replicas from Loggia del Lanzi, Florence, Italy, 1904
CAMPUS ART

SCULPTURE GARDENS

The sculpture gardens are places of rest and passive recreation to allow a more intense art experience. University Commons is the first of five outdoor sculpture gardens planned for the campus. Three significant pieces of art have been arranged within the varied spaces of the commons. George Rickey’s *Five Lines in Parallel Planes* reaches toward the sky from its location near the top of the groundcover planted pyramid. Lighted at night, the sculpture’s five blades attract attention within the space, as they move with a light breeze and reflect light from the hillside location. The bronze *Untitled*, by Joel Shapiro, is an anthropomorphic element sited on the Fifth Third Bank Plaza. The piece rises directly from the plaza to be perceived as an integrated and accessible element within its setting. *Belief*, an oversized sculpture of a cottonwood leaf, commissioned with the Ohio Arts Council, has been placed by the artist Terry Allen in the flat lawn at the foot of the Vontz Center grand stair, to encourage student interaction with the piece. The composition of pieces at University Commons allows for the art and landscape to work together—to give appropriate attention to the art and to allow the art to highlight the varied spaces of the commons, but without overpowering the landscape structure.

COMMEMORATIVE AND THEME ART

Existing outdoor commemorative and theme pieces are located throughout the campus and are related to a specific college or program. Some examples of commemorative pieces include: Blair Buswell’s figure of *Oscar Robertson*—to be relocated from its current location east of the Shoemaker Center and become the centerpiece of the new Varsity Plaza, planned for the center of Varsity Village; the *Memorial Fountain to Clara Baur* by Clement Barnhorn, at CCM Alumni Garden. Dedicated by CCM students, alumni and faculty in 1914, the fountain becomes the focal point for this newly realized, quiet hidden garden. Finally, William T. Moore, III’s piece, *Chief Justice William Howard Taft*, is located adjacent to the College of Law.
Memorial Fountain to Clara Baur, Clement Barnhorn, 1914

Oscar Robertson, Blair Buswell, 1994


Memorial Fountain to Clara Baur, Clement Barnhorn, 1914
DESIGN REVIEW PROCEDURE

The programming of each proposed building on either campus will be reviewed by the University Architect and Design Review Committee at the beginning of the project, so that the use of the building is understood before the design is reviewed. The review of the appropriateness of the proposed program will be performed in detail by the University Provost’s office, University Architect and, in concept, by the President’s Cabinet.

The establishment of the role of University Architect within University Governance, creation of the Design Review Committee, and the fact that the Board of Trustees is the only body vested with the authority to change the plan, will ensure the continued life of this Master Plan. The ongoing review and legislation of the goals, objectives and proposals defined by the Master Plan will provide the managerial continuity and professional interpretation a master plan needs to survive. In this way, the Master Plan will become a legacy to be passed from administration to administration.

University Architect

The University Architect will oversee Campus Planning Design, Construction Management and Capital Finance Budgeting for the University Administration.

Design Review Committee

The primary role of the DRC is enforcement of the Master Plan. All open space, building and major graphics projects are to go through the Design Review Committee, at set points during the design process, under the administration of the University Architect.

The composition of the six person Design Review Committee will vary from project to project to reflect the primary design discipline involved in a specific project.

- Design Review Committee Composition for Open Space Projects:
  - Three Landscape Architects (academic and professional)
  - An Architect (professional)
  - A Lay Person
  - An Urban Designer (academic or professional)

- Design Review Committee Composition for Building Projects:
  - Three Architects (academic and professional)
  - A Landscape Architect (professional)
  - A Lay Person
  - An Urban Designer (academic or professional)

Design Review Committee submission requirements are detailed in a document available through the office of the University Architect.

Review Process/Standard Check

Schematic design concepts will be presented to the Cabinet by the University Architect. The review is to:

- assess conformance of the proposal with the intent of the Master Plan.
- assess appropriateness of the proposed orientations of a building to open spaces (both existing and proposed by the Master Plan).
- assess appropriateness of the proposed placement for the new development.
- assess appropriateness of proposed building massing and height within its campus context.
- assess appropriateness of proposed materials and design features within the building’s campus context.

MASTER PLAN REVISIONS PROCESS

Proposed changes to the Master Plan will go through a joint review by the University Architect and the Master Plan consultant. They will then be submitted to the Cabinet, and, when necessary, will go to the Board for action.

MASTER PLAN UPDATE PROCESS

The Master Plan Policies enumerated here are fundamentals that should need little change over time, and require a vote of the Board of Trustees in order to be amended. The Master Plan Development section, however, will need periodic updating in order to respond to new issues and changing conditions.

Without periodic updates to the Development section, the Master Plan will gradually become outdated—another “document on the shelf.” If the Master Plan does not adequately address changing issues as they evolve, the key concepts and policies will be more difficult to interpret and follow.
BUILDING STANDARDS

DEFINITION OF PROJECT SCOPES

With the authorship and approval of this Master Plan, the University of Cincinnati has set forth the policy of no longer constructing buildings without consideration of the adjacent open spaces or the intended pedestrian character of the campus. The design of any new building on either campus must consider the impact of buildings on the environment of the entire University, as well as the immediate surroundings of the building itself. The connection of each new building to its context must be considered.

To this end, the project scope of future buildings will include some amount of open space and pedestrian connection improvements in and around the building. The definition of the scope of each project will be reviewed by the University Architect and Design Review Committee at the outset of each project and before budgets are set.

GUIDELINES FOR SUSTAINABLE DESIGN

The University of Cincinnati has adopted the Leadership in Energy and Environment Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System 2.0, dated March 2000, from the U.S. Green Building Council as a guide for green and sustainable design.

The Green Building Rating System provides a system for rating a design in five categories, including Sustainable Sites, Water Efficiency, Energy and Atmosphere, Materials and Resources, and Indoor Environmental Quality. Each category lists requirements which are prerequisites and credits for the building being rated. Prerequisites and credits cover a wide range of issues, some of which include: site erosion control, light pollution reduction, water use reduction, renewable energy, storage and collection of recyclables, building reuse, use of local/regional materials, use of certified wood, carbon dioxide monitoring, use of low-emitting materials, thermal comfort, and providing daylight and views.

Based on the overall score for the building against the LEED Green Building Rating System, a building certification level is determined. The LEED Green Building Certification Levels include LEED Certified, LEED Certified Silver Level, LEED Certified Gold Level, and LEED Certified Platinum Level.

BUILDING MATERIALS

With the exception of prominent foreground buildings, the exterior materials used in new campus building development should respect the campus-wide pattern found in historically significant buildings as well as the use of materials found in those existing buildings surrounding the new project. The dominant pattern for historically significant University buildings is that of a limestone base, a brick body and a well-articulated cornice of stone or other contrasting material. This historic pattern is open to a wide range of interpretation as it applies to new building development. However, it should be considered as a means of creating unity for the campus environment. In special design districts, such as Main Street, as designated by the University Architect, building materials may intentionally contrast with established materials on campus to unify the district, while setting it apart as a unique part of campus.

BUILDING ENTRANCES

Building entrances should reflect a pedestrian scale, contributing to the overall human-friendly character intended for campus. In coordination with the campus lighting plan, entrances should be well lit to provide easily recognizable destinations at night, enhancing campus safety.

BUILDING IDENTIFICATION/SIGNAGE

All graphics proposed for new or existing buildings must be submitted to the same design review process. Signage proposed for new buildings must appear on schematic drawings submitted to the University Architect for presentation to the Design Review Committee and must conform to the University’s graphic standards. Signage proposed to be added to existing buildings must also be submitted through the University Architect to the Design Review Committee. No commercial advertising or murals will be permitted on the exterior of any University building.
BRIDGES

Designs for proposed bridges for connections between buildings or to span low areas of campus, should be given the same level of consideration as new buildings, and will be subjected to the same design review process. As a general rule, bridges should be considered neutral elements rather than extensions of the architecture of particular campus buildings or features. However, in certain cases a bridge may be considered an extension of architecture. The design review process will consider specific bridge proposals on a case-by-case basis.

Bridges which span streets or pedestrian ways must be level. If the walking or road surface of a bridge is required to slope, the sloping must be concealed from the outside.

ROOFSCAPES AND SERVICE COURTS

The roofs of campus buildings and other large hard-surface courts are often prominently visible from surrounding taller buildings, particularly on the densely developed Medical Campus. These areas should therefore be considered as a building facade with respect to all new building projects, and must be given appropriate design consideration, with particular attention to the treatment of mechanical systems and exposed elements. Schematic designs submitted to the University Architect for design review must include the proposed treatment of the building’s roof or service courtyard.

MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

The continued location of certain maintenance facilities on campus is becoming more problematic as greater and greater demands are placed on the limited amount of land available. For this reason, new facilities for campus maintenance, such as shops and storage yards, are to first be considered an off-campus use. Maintenance zone offices and facilities currently located inside permanent campus buildings are to remain on-campus.

Off-campus sites for the permanent home of facilities currently located in the temporary maintenance compound at Jefferson Avenue, between Corry Boulevard and Charlton Street, are to be explored, and the facility moved as soon as an appropriate site is found. This will clear the site for Jefferson Quad.

HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE

The most desirable long-term strategy for hazardous waste storage would be to consolidate storage of waste generated into a single East Campus facility. This would present licensing and regulatory issues for the transportation of waste, and might require an exception to transport rules. This scenario should be fully explored, as the long-term benefit to the campus open space environment would be considerable.
OPEN SPACE
MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE

LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE PLAN

Grounds improvements of all kinds must be coordinated with, and must meet the goals and objectives of the Master Plan. To that end, a joint planning process has been established, to be carried out by the University Landscape Architect and the University Architect, whereby a planning strategy is set in advance of the establishment of each annual budget. As specific plans are developed, they will be reviewed and approved by the University Architect, a proactive process for ensuring that improvements are in compliance with the Master Plan.

An important part of the planning process is the identification of and budgeting for the maintenance needs of the existing and proposed open spaces, especially as open space is transformed into green space with diverse maintenance requirements. To this end, the University Landscape Architect has developed a maintenance regimen that addresses the levels of maintenance required for the campus open spaces according to the design and plant materials. This plan also addresses maintenance “team” composition and skills needed to perform at the defined level of expertise.

EXISTING TREE AND SITE POLICIES

From the development boom years of the 1950s and ‘60s up until the beginning of the current Master Plan realization in the late 1990s, the overall character of the campus has suffered due to the lack of mature trees and developed open spaces. To address this, a policy to preserve existing trees and site features has been established. New campus development must include an inventory of existing mature trees and site features, and a plan to preserve the trees of value.

A site plan showing the accurate location, size (caliper), species and condition of existing trees must be submitted to the University Architect with the schematic design package for all projects, regardless of scale. This plan must indicate which trees and existing site features are likely to be eliminated or impacted by the project. The plan must take into consideration: building footprint; grade changes; proposed service route locations and sizes; and construction requirements.

SHRUBS

As a general safety policy, shrubs will not be used. Pruned hedges in heavily used, lighted formal campus quads are to be an exception.

PURCHASING POLICY

All University departments must obtain approval from the University Architect prior to purchasing, from internal or external sources, any of the following: signs, site furniture, graphics, landscape elements (including plants), paving and building elements (including modifications or additions). Proposed plant selections for open space projects must be reviewed by the University Landscape Architect prior to approval by the University Architect’s office, to ensure that appropriate selections are made.

BICYCLES

One of the primary goals of the Master Plan is to create a pedestrian campus. Encouraging the use of bicycles for commuting will contribute to achieving this goal by reducing the number of cars in and around campus. The campus bicycle access system should be coordinated with the city’s bike route system, with connections to the zoo, Burnet Woods and surrounding neighborhoods.

Conflicts between bicycles and pedestrians must be minimized. Pedestrians will always have the right-of-way where conflicts are likely to occur. Bicyclists must obey traffic regulations.

Adequate bike parking is to be provided to encourage bike use and to minimize the potential impact of inappropriate parking on safety and the overall campus environment. Large bike racks will be provided where vehicular roadways terminate at the edges of the campus. Bike parking may also be provided inside parking garages. Additional bike racks will be provided at all destination buildings. Bicycles must be parked in bike racks. Registration and a valid decal will be required for bicycle parking.

Under no circumstances will bicycles be allowed to block walkways, be chained to trees, handrails, light poles or buildings, or be parked inside buildings. Bicycles displaying valid registration decals which are found in violation of these rules, may be ticketed. Bikes not showing a valid decal may be impounded.
ART PROCEDURE

ART PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

Art Advisory Selection Committee
The Art Advisory Selection Committee (AASC) is charged with procuring artists to design and execute works to be incorporated into proposed building and open space projects when they are funded by the Ohio Arts Council Percent for Art. This will include the review of concepts and artists proposed by the project design team.

The AASC will delineate the art concept and budget for a project, identify and view the work of specific artists to be considered for the work, and make the final selection of artist or artists. This will occur early in the design process, with the submission of the design development package (which is to include the proposed art concept) to the Design Review Committee (DRC).

The Art Advisory Selection Committee should be composed of:
- Two members of the Ohio Arts Council Core Committee
- The University Architect
- The University Curator
- A University art faculty representative
- An art professional of standing outside the University (such as the Curator of Cincinnati MOMA)
- A lay person
- A representative of the school or schools involved in the project or university administration

Art Review Committee
The Art Review Committee (ARC) will review artworks to be located on campus and make the final determination of the appropriateness of the work, and the siting when the project is not funded by the Ohio Arts Council.

The Art Review Committee should be composed of:
- The University Architect
- The University Curator
- A University art faculty representative
- An artist
- A University administrator

The Art Review Committee will review the proposed work of artists selected for specific projects by the AASC, as well as all proposed or existing works donated to the University. This review will occur upon generation of the specific art work proposal (presented in maquette, drawings or other media), or an existing work within the proposed building or open space site context.

The ARC reserves the right to accept or reject any submitted artwork based on quality or siting, or to recommend an alternate site. The University Architect will coordinate its efforts with the Art Advisory Selection Committee when appropriate.

UNIVERSITY ART POLICIES

Art Integrated Into Buildings
Art which is incorporated into a building project is to be physically integrated with the building design, and integrated with the building’s use or function.

To achieve this goal, artists must be included in the earliest phases of the design process for each campus building or open space project. The architectural team for each new building project is charged with developing an art program for that specific project, and recommending an artist or artists for consideration by the Art Advisory Selection Committee.

Building schematic designs submitted to the University Architect for review by the DRC must include a description of the concept for artworks to be incorporated into the project, as well as identify any artist or artists whom the design team wishes to have considered by the AASC.

The Committee will review the program developed by the architectural design team and begin the process of selecting the artist(s) to ultimately design and execute the work.

Art should also be incorporated into existing campus buildings, particularly on the medical campus, where much campus activity is restricted to indoors.

No murals or commercial advertising of any kind will be allowed on the exterior of any campus building or in any campus open space.

Open Space Art
A master plan for the placement of art in open spaces has been developed to provide clear guidelines as to where art, as it is acquired, may be located on campus. These guidelines are intended to provide a framework for an organized system for the installation of art, and to avoid the random placement of pieces. As with the building process, artists are to be brought into the process from the very first stages of schematic design following the same procedure and submission requirements as described for buildings.

Open Space Art falls into one of three major categories: 1). icon elements, 2). art in sculpture gardens and 3). theme and commemorative pieces.
Icon elements are large-scale works of art or architecture which become a landmark element in the fabric of the campus. Icon elements include the Ronald F. Walker Tower of Light at Sigma Sigma Commons and the Arc of Knowledge at McMicken Commons. Potential future sites for icon elements include: the intersection of the Arc of Knowledge and the Main Street Open Space, the prow of the Student Life Center, the plaza at ERC, the MLK-Jefferson intersection and Eden Quad.

Five sculpture gardens have been identified as locations for a discrete number of pieces to be intentionally brought together and displayed: University Commons, Zimmer Plaza, Teacher-Dyer Courtyard, the HPB Courtyards, and College Court Ravine. The College Court Ravine is a sculpture garden for temporary pieces, including pieces by students.

Theme and commemorative pieces are pieces that are associated with a specific college or program. This category includes figurative pieces. Many existing theme and commemorative pieces already exist on campus.

UNIVERSITY ART COLLECTION

A set of goals for the University Art Collection should be established by undertaking a curatorial inventory and developing a plan for the future of the collection with regard to acquisition, disposal and permanent housing of the collection, and display of permanent and temporary items on loan. With the development of a curatorial concept, the technical issues of storage, maintenance, cataloging and display will also be addressed by the University Curator. Architectural models for significant new campus buildings should be considered as possible additions to the collection.

OTHER WORKS BY NOTABLE ARTISTS

The University may accept works of art from notable artists. Locations for these pieces should be in accord with the Master Plan, to be determined by the Art Review Committee.

LIGHTING STANDARDS

FIXTURE LAMPING

All exterior campus lights are to have metal halide bulbs, as the quality of light is superior to all other types. Any advantages of other types of lights are outweighed by the visual comfort and color rendition offered by metal halide. This affects both aesthetics and safety: under metal halide lamps, buildings, landscapes and signs are rendered naturally, and the color of parked cars is accurate, which makes them easier to find. Nighttime lighting, which resembles daylight, also contributes to a psychological sense of comfort and safety.

Downtown Cincinnati is lit entirely with metal halide, creating the sense of a cohesive district. This same lighting strategy can reinforce the sense of a distinct district for the University, and contribute to a positive image of the campus as a safe learning environment.

LIGHT LEVELS

Major pedestrian routes, including all routes from parking garages to buildings, are to be lit to a minimum of 1 footcandle, with additional security provided by special lighting such as wall lights. Campus quads and open areas, where people may walk or gather at night, may be lit to a level below 1 footcandle, but must be designed to provide enough ambient light to afford security to nighttime users. Secondary pedestrian routes are to be lit to a minimum of 0.5 footcandles. Major vehicular ways, parking areas and service areas should be lit to a minimum of 2 footcandles.

FIXTURE TYPES AND APPROPRIATE USES

Major Pedestrian ‘Force Field’ Light

Major pedestrian routes are to be lit by the Bega Caged Sphere light (or comparable, as approved by the University Architect). Major pedestrian routes are defined as those with the heaviest use, as well as those which accent the formal geometric patterns of the force fields. The white globes of these fixtures will reinforce these strong geometric patterns by night or day. Two sizes of the fixture are available (22-inch diameter and 18-inch diameter). The larger globe should be used in large open spaces, and the smaller one in more confined areas such as small paved plaza areas. Fixtures are to be mounted on tapered
poles with a hinged base, with the large globe mounted 14 feet above the ground, and the smaller fixture mounted at approximately 12 feet above the ground.

Pedestrian Plaza Disk Light
The Bega Disk light is to be used for major public plazas and to highlight special elements of the campus. University Plaza will be highlighted by the use of the Disk Light, as will the sweeping arc of the Main Street Open Space. The 40-inch disk light may be used with poles of various heights, depending on the location and spacing of the fixture. The default pole height is 16 feet. In the case of the Main Street Open Space, a 24-foot tall pole may be used.

Secondary Pedestrian Light
The 17-inch diameter Gardco Form 10 Semi-Sphere fixtures are to be used along meandering or secondary pathways where lighting is required for safety, but no strong pattern is desired. These fixtures are cutoff luminaires designed to light the ground area without emphasizing the visual impact of the fixture itself. They will be used primarily among trees and will have a minimal visual impact on the campus environment in daylight. These fixtures, mounted 12 feet above the ground, will be black and subdued in appearance.

Vertical Linear Path Light
The braided paths of Campus Green are highlighted by the use of a special vertical linear path light. This fixture customized by Michaels’ Lighting (or available from Bega) provides light in the arboretum area of Campus Green and is in contrast to the major pedestrian ‘force field’ light used in other areas of the campus. The 11-1/2-foot tall fixture can be rotated after installation for precise orientation. This fixture has a painted metallic finish.

High Mast Light
The Sterner Infranor Series 715 adjustable ball lights, mounted in clusters on high poles, are to be used to provide ambient light to large open space areas of high pedestrian use, where an open area unobstructed by multiple poles is desirable. The pole extends high above eye-level and tree-tops, thus becoming less noticeable during the day. Each pole can hold several directional fixtures which can be aimed as needed to create an even level of light across a wide area (rather than limiting the light to just the pathways), to make the entire area usable and safe. Poles for the high mast light may range from 30 feet to 48 feet. The finish for fixtures and poles is to be black or natural aluminum.

Streetlights
The Spaulding Baltimore streetlights will line vehicular access ways in an offset pattern, typically 70–80 feet on center along either side of the street. These fixtures are to be mounted a minimum of 32 feet above the ground. These are the same street light fixtures used in downtown Cincinnati.

Parking Deck Light/Surface Parking Lot Light
The Gardco Form 10 Square cutoff luminaires proposed for these areas are designed to cover large expanses with minimum glare. These metal halide lights are to be used on the top deck of parking structures. They are to be confined as much as possible to the interior of the roof deck, and shall not be mounted around the exterior. Overall height shall not exceed 16 feet from the deck (12-foot pole atop 4-foot structural column). Poles shall have hinged bases. Poles and fixtures are to have a black or aluminum finish.

Because of their open structure, light from parking garages dominates the nighttime appearance of both campuses from certain vantage points. They are therefore to be considered an important element in the campus lighting plan. The interior lighting for all new parking structures is also to be metal halide, and the interior lighting of all existing garages should be converted to metal halide in phases.

These lights are also to be used in surface parking lots on and off campus (as in the Stratford Lot), but with a pole height of 30 feet.

Service Area Light
The 17-inch Gardco Form 10 Round cutoff luminaires proposed for service areas are designed to cover large expanses of paved areas with minimum glare. They are similar to the secondary pedestrian light, but have a flat top, and are to be mounted on a 18-foot tall pole with a 250-watt lamp. Poles and fixtures are to have a black or aluminum finish.

Tree Uplight
Tree uplights will provide additional security among groves of trees by eliminating the areas of shadow usually found around the trunks of trees. Uplights also create a pleasing visual effect by
LIGHTING STANDARDS
CONTINUED

highlighting the branch structure of the trees. The Hydrel 9400 Series fixture provides a housing to hold the fixture away from the surface and reduce surface heat.

Outdoor Bollard Light
The Bega Outdoor Bollard Light is currently specified at Eden Avenue Garage.

Gateway Marker Lighting
The proposed system of gateway markers for both campuses requires specific lighting types, both internal to the markers and for the exterior lighting of their surfaces. The gateway markers are a dominant feature at night, with lettering lighted to be clearly legible at night. Future gateway fixtures are to match specifications of existing fixtures.

Historic Pedestrian Light
Use of this fixture was confined to the Academic Ridge area of West Campus. Chosen as a close match to the lights on the Union Bridge, this fixture has been installed along the Hiatt Plaza edge of McMicken Commons. Use of this fixture will be phased out as University Plaza is implemented and McMicken Commons’ layout is revised.
STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

Streetlight
Spaulding, Baltimore Streetlight
BE-400-M-44 with Concentric Louver Assembly
Valmont DS80 32’-6” Round Tapered Pole with Single and Twin Davit Luminaire Arm*
or Valmont DS210 30’ Round Tapered Pole with 12” Bracket Arm**
Natural Satin Aluminum

*Poles used along MLK Drive.
**Poles used at the corner of MLK Jr. Drive and Eden Avenue.

Vertical Linear Path Light
Custom Fixture Michaels’ Lighting, Winona, Minnesota, 100W HID or Bega 8986P 75W F60T12/HO 4000 Lumen Silver Powder Coat Finish

Parking Deck/Surface Parking Lot Light
Gardco, Form 10 Arm Mount
EH Style 19” 4 Headed, 400W MH
GTS-30-11 (12’ High) Pole
Black or Natural Aluminum Paint
Fixture and pole color require approval by the University Architect.

Gateway Marker Lighting
Custom Entry Gateway Fixture

Outdoor Bollard Light
Bega 9147 MH 1-100W-ED-17 MH, Coated, Black

High Mast Light
Sterner, Infranor
Series 715, 175W MH Adjustable Ball Luminare, Vertical Shield, Yoke Mount
RTA17 or RTA19 30’-39’ Round Tapered Pole, Fixed Base
Natural Aluminum Baked Enamel

Service Area Light
Gardco, Form 10 Round
CA17, 250W MH Black
RA4 5-18 Pole
Black Anodized or Natural Aluminum

Tree Uplight
Hydrell 9400 Series

Gateway Marker Lighting
Custom Parking Pylons Fixture

Fixtures color, pole color and height require approval by the University Architect.

Fixtures and pole color and shape require approval by the University Architect.
SITE FURNITURE AND SITE ELEMENT STANDARDS

The addition of ample site furnishings to all major and connective open spaces will contribute greatly to the transformation of the entire campus into an inviting environment for people. Benches, tables, chairs and trash receptacles should be located to enhance the open space experience by providing a variety of places for outdoor resting, eating and gathering. Seating should be comfortable and of an appropriate scale and design to contribute to the humanization of the campus environment.

A consistent palette of form and color for site furniture should be employed to reinforce a sense of unity within the “University Precinct.” Site furnishings should present a consistent language—furniture which is articulated through design that is recognized as distinct to the University.

Handrails/Guardrails

All exterior handrails and guardrails on campus are to have a matte black finish. The exterior railing design for both Library Square and University College is intended to set the campus standard.

Fences

The preferred fence solution for campus open space is a landscape solution (i.e., hedges with interior wire rails). Chain-link is acceptable for certain applications (i.e., around practice athletic fields and certain service areas). Chain-link is to be vinyl coated in black. Wrought iron or painted steel fences are to be matte black. No wood fences of any kind will be allowed on campus.

Banners

Any proposal for special event banners within campus open spaces must be submitted to the office of the University Architect for review and approval. No banners will be permitted on campus light poles. Banners may be mounted from campus buildings. Those which are intended to remain for a period longer than one month must be approved by the office of the University Architect.

FURNITURE STANDARDS

The following are standard items of furniture for use in campus open spaces. Only the University Architect may grant exceptions or add to the list of standards.
Rail Seating
Forms + Surfaces - Rail Systems
AE 9961
Slot-perforated Metal without Armrests
AE 9903 Rail
Custom Satin Finish, Black

To be used along sloping paths, open spaces and plazas. Approval by the University Architect is required.

Shuttle Bus Shelter
Daytech Mfg., Inc.
ADC-04X12 D
with Lighted Information Display
44" Easy Access Bench
Black

For use at all University shuttle bus stops.

Chair
Forms + Surfaces
AE-9506 Perforated Metal
Stacking Chair
Custom Satin Finish, Black

For plazas near food services or vendors.

Table
Forms + Surfaces
AE1211 Metal Table Top with
AE1271 Permanent Mount Base
AE1291 Freestanding Pedestal
Custom Satin Finish, Black

For plazas near food services or vendors.

Drinking Fountain
Haws - Model 3376FR
Barrier-Free Pedestal Mounted
Steel Drinking Fountain - Freeze Resistant
18ga., Type 304 No.4 Satin Finish Steel Bowl and Bracket,
Polished Chrome-Plated Bubbler and Push Button Valve
Powder Coat Finish Pedestal, Black

For use at all University smoking shelters.

Trash Receptacle
Game Time-Sedona Series
Size 1. UL3930 Perforated Metal Receptacle
30" Diameter, 36" High, Galvanized Steel, Powder Coat, Black

Size 2. UL3916 Perforated Metal Receptacle
24" Diameter, 36" High, Galvanized Steel, Powder Coat, Black

Receptacle Top Connector
UL2050
1/8" Galvanized Wire Coated to 3/16"

To be used in all open spaces and lining paths as needed. Anchored to protect the receptacle against tipping and vandalism.

Bicycle Rack
Function First Bike Security
BR8 Surface Mount, Bike Rib Series III
Thermoplastic Coating
16"x84" Long
1-1/2" (1-7/8" o.d.) Schedule 40 Steel Pipe
6-1/2" Diameter x 3/16" Domed Base Plate
Black

Historic Bench
Victor Stanley Inc.
C-10 8′ Standard Bench
Black Cast Iron with Wood

To be used on the Academic Ridge only.

Ash Urn
Game Time, Sedona Series
UL3930
16" Diameter 30" High, Powder Coat Black Finish

Receptacle Top Connector
UL2050
1/8" Galvanized Wire Coated to 3/16"

To be used in all open spaces and lining paths as needed. Anchored to protect the receptacle against tipping and vandalism.
GATEWAY ELEMENTS

Gateway elements help to mark and distinguish the different gateways on campus. Symbolic gateways leading to a visitor drop-off (with only short-term parking, if any) are indicated with an arcing wall, while those gateways which lead to a significant quantity of long-term parking are indicated with vertical pylons.

Walls

The gateway walls form wide arcs which are a symbolic reference to the historic McMicken Circle entrance to the Academic Ridge, on Clifton Avenue. The walls remain level across the top, each responding to the characteristics of the specific site in which it is located. Gateway walls should not exceed five feet in height.

The walls are made of finished Ohio sandstone with a custom-designed bronze cap. A bronze edge within the reveal between the wall and the cap, reflects a strong line of light from the interior light source along the entire length of the wall. “University of Cincinnati,” the gate name and the University seal will appear on the wall with additional spot lighting from the ground.

Pylons

The gateway pylons are arranged in wide grids where space allows, and flank roadways where space is limited, indicating a major entrance to the campus where parking will be provided. The pylons are triangular in plan, drawing their design from the force field geometries of the Master Plan. Grids of pylons remain level across the top (not to exceed 12 feet in height), responding to each site differently to define the space of the gateway, creating a open space “vestibule.”

Like the gateway walls, the pylons are made of Ohio sandstone with a custom-designed bronze cap. The reveal between wall and cap is designed to match the gateway walls. The pylons emit light similar to that of the walls. The gate name and the University logo will appear on the pylon closest to the intersection, with additional spot lighting from the ground.
DONOR RECOGNITION

The University has adopted a campus-wide family of elements for the public recognition of benefactors and donors to the University of Cincinnati. The consistent palette of color, material and typography across the campus will add greatly to the continuity of the University fabric and reinforce its rich history. Conceptually, the family of elements is of a set community of designed form that responds specifically to the immediate context, while repeating the carnelian granite, the Gill Sans typeface and the general design form of the family. The elements also acknowledge a general hierarchy of donor contribution levels.

This system is exemplified by Campus Green, the first new open space project to use the donor recognition family of elements. In the naming of elements and commemoration of donors at Campus Green, five levels of gift were acknowledged. These levels of acknowledgment, and the elements used in the recognition of gifts are:

**Major Donor**
For major donors, a carnelian granite monument is used. It is shaped by the prevailing force field geometries of the immediate context. At Campus Green, Budig Commons is marked by a carnelian granite slab, 7 feet long and 18 inches high, in the form of a trapezoid described by the Baldwin Quad and McMicken/city grid geometries. The type face of the text is Gill Sans Light. The marker is located in the center of the named area.

**Garden Sponsors**
Each of the three new contemplation gardens is marked with a vertical column of carnelian granite, 7 feet high and of distinctive shape. The name of the garden and the sponsor are etched, in Gill Sans Light, into the face of the column.

**Grove Sponsors**
A smaller version of the garden marker, three and a half feet high, names individual groves of trees within Campus Green, and commemorates the donors of the groves in Gill Sans Light. As with all of the elements, the grove sponsor columns are carved from carnelian granite and are of a distinctive shape, consistent with the family of elements.

**Walk Sponsors**
The walks are marked by inset slabs of carnelian granite, shaped to conform to the walk geometries. Walks are named in Gill Sans Light for each sponsor.

**Seatwall Sponsors**
Seatwalls throughout the green are named for their donors in Gill Sans Regular, sandblasted directly into the top face of the carnelian granite. Each commemorative text is a single line of type toward the back of the wall, and justified to be read from the adjacent walkway.
Garden Sponsors
Elevation

Walkway Sponsors
Plan View

Grove Sponsors
Elevation

IN MEMORY OF HOWARD B. LUTHER BY FRANCES LUTHER

Seatwall Sponsors
Plan View
REFERENCE APPENDIX

Calhoun Street Mixed Use Development Study, Barton Myers Associates, Los Angeles, California

Calhoun Street Study, D’Agostino Izzo Quirk Architects, Somerville, Massachusetts

Campus Life Study, Brailsford & Dunlavey, Inc., Washington, DC

Campus Quality of Life, A Vision for the Future University of Cincinnati Board of Trustees, Hargreaves Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Brailsford & Dunlavey, Inc., Washington, DC

Central Uptown Development Study, Chan Krieger & Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Central Uptown Development Study: Retail Analysis, Economics Research Associates, McLean, Virginia

CUF/UC Joint Urban Renewal Study, Division of the University Architect, University of Cincinnati, Ohio, D’Agostino Izzo Quirk Architects, Somerville, Massachusetts

Food Master Plan, Thomas Ricca Associates, Englewood, Colorado

Harnessing the Intellect, President Joe Steger, University of Cincinnati, Ohio

LEED Green Building Rating System Version 2.0, United States Green Building Council, San Francisco, California

Lighting the Fire, President Joe Steger, University of Cincinnati, Ohio

Martin Luther King Jr. Phase 2 Improvements, Engineering Division with the Transportation Planning and Urban Design Division, Department of Transportation and Engineering, City Planning Department, Cincinnati, Ohio

Proposed Exterior Campus Lighting Guidelines for Safety and Security, LAM Partners Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts

Three Sisters Housing Design Study, Sasaki Associates, Watertown, Massachusetts

University of Cincinnati East Campus Executive Summary of the Joint Master Plan, Hargreaves Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts

University of Cincinnati Furnishings Standards, Division of the University Architect, University of Cincinnati, Ohio

University of Cincinnati Main Street Open Space and Urban Design Guidelines, Hargreaves Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Glaser Associates, Cincinnati, Ohio

University of Cincinnati Signage and Graphics Design Guidance, Division of the University Architect, Campus Planning and Design, University of Cincinnati, Ohio

University of Cincinnati Varsity Village and Outdoor Recreation Planning Study, Hargreaves Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts, HOK Sport, Kansas City, Missouri

Uptown Transit Study, Zimmer Gunsul Frasca Partnership, Portland, Oregon Herbert Levinson, Transportation Consultant, New Haven, Connecticut
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MASTER PLAN 2000

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CONCLUDING REMARKS

The needs of the University for an open space campus structure, for new buildings, for the overall pedestrianization of the campus, and for opportunities for educational interactions to occur in a variety of settings, both interior and exterior, are met and refined here in Master Plan 2000, that creates a unique academic environment, specific to this place and time—an environment that emphasizes the University’s mission of education.

Additionally, this update to the ongoing master planning process at the University of Cincinnati keeps the Quality of Student Life and Services as its focus—meeting the needs of the University to provide a competitive student environment to offer top-quality students a full “college experience,” including leisure, social and recreational opportunities within a college community. The Master Plan provides a vision for the future that embraces diversity and innovation, while forever affirming the University’s place within a rich historical context.

Guided by the philosophical principles of the mission, the Master Plan knits together solutions to many of the University’s issues and the needs into a cohesive whole. It establishes the policies by which to achieve a distinctive image and sense of place for the University that is both coherent and interesting in its diversity.

Through a strategy of infill that does not compromise open space to building needs, and through the adoption of a connective design structure for building and open space that creates physical and symbolic linkages, the Master Plan creates a campus environment of human scale that nurtures the educational process, providing a rich and full experience for the students of the University of Cincinnati.

Specific open spaces are developed to a level of detail which departs from traditional campus planning. The intent of this detailed design development is to ensure that the Master Plan is comprehensive enough in its scope to be truly useful to the University. Case studies set the standard for the continued development of the campus.

The Master Plan sets policies for future development and institutionalizes a process of review for all new campus development, as well as a process for renewal of the Master Plan itself, in order to ensure the success and future life of the document and its mission.
please see CIN5 plan fpo.qxd for this page
POSTER/
POCKET/
Back Cover

this pocket line is a reminder only
pocket size, shape, etc. yet to be determined