COURTYARD TWO

- Courtyard Two, surrounded on three sides by the new Social and Behavioral Sciences Center, the Geology-Physics building, and Braunstein, is to be developed as a terraced gathering space.
- The courtyard is to be hardscape, with a cluster of benches and a discreet water feature under a grove of trees.
- Stairs at the northwest corner of the courtyard are to align with the widened path leading to the DAAP entrance.
- In order to accommodate the change in grade from the intersection of Clifton Avenue and Snake Road to the Geology-Physics building, seatwalls and steps are to be placed parallel to the realigned Snake Road.
- The service dock for Braunstein is to be maintained by ramping along the back of the Social and Behavioral Sciences Center and across the southern edge of the paved courtyard.
- The geometries of the courtyard are to be aligned with the McMicken force field.
- A breezeway through the new Social and Behavioral Sciences Center is to connect Courtyard One to Courtyard Two and another breezeway through Geology-Physics is to connect Courtyard Two to Courtyard Three.
OPEN SPACE

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 designated 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.

Main Street and Eden Avenue are called out as a special hybrid of open space. Both provide a spine of student life and activity 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. These open spaces provide gathering places for eating and studying, seeing and being seen. Pedestrian lighting in these spaces 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 space consists of the stadium field, the practice fields, track, and tennis 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 and socializing.
Physical Frameworks OPEN SPACE

CONNECTIVE QUADRANGLES

The campus open space plan expands on the system of open space windows by creating hierarchies and layers of open spaces, in support of the overarching Master Plan concept of creating connective tissue through 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, with a new path and steps accentuating the rise to the Academic Ridge. University Plaza and its arrival fountain connect Clifton Arc with McMicken Commons, leading to the open spaces of Baldwin Quad, Zimmer Plaza, and Library Square, as well as the proposed McMicken College of Arts and Sciences courtyards. From McMicken Commons, Main Street creates a synergy of activity organized around a descending series of steps, seatwalls, and plazas. Main Street flows into Campus Green Crossing and Sigma Sigma Commons, with its seatwalls and landforms, which ripple through Campus Green. From the cone at the north end of Campus Green, and the extension of Campus Green to the corner of the proposed realigned MLK-Vine intersection, new crosswalks and tree-lined pedestrian pathways link West Campus to East Campus. At the corner of East Campus, the cone and lawns of University Commons lead to the arching trees of Eden Avenue, which connect with the HPB Courtyards and finally Eden Quad.
"Force fields" are formal mechanisms with which the goal 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. As with Master Plan 2000, the plan geometries used in Master Plan Overlay 2004 for the campus respond to existing force fields to further 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. Continuing to adopt 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 existence of this framework makes it possible to achieve an overall spatial and historic continuity for both campuses, furthering the University's goal of connectivity.
LANDMARKS AND VIEWSHEDS

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 throughout the campus, and 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 the framework becomes a process of infill. This strategy will help ensure that new building masses 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 part of the campus "fabric." The Master Plan Overlay Design 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 use 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 Master Plan 2000 recognized that the role of open space in the overall campus environment is primary. Therefore, no sites beyond those designated by the Master Plan 2000 and the updates in this Master Plan Overlay as new building infill or landbank sites may be considered for future buildings.
ART ON CAMPUS

The overall campus art collection is to be assessed, and a new master plan for the placement of art in open, public spaces – interior and exterior – is to be developed. It is to provide clear guidelines as to where art, as it is acquired, may be located on campus. A public art advisory consultant has been engaged to guide the placement of art, recommend artists, and help define the goals of a twenty-first century arts master plan.

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. The program, created by the Ohio Legislature, provides funds for the acquisition, commissioning, and installation of works of art for new or renovated public buildings. UC is committed to using one percent of the total construction costs of a building project for art, which goes beyond the state’s one percent contribution. Moreover, UC has decided that they money from various building projects can be grouped together, such that new art may serve a district of campus, as opposed to being associated with just one particular building.

As a first step in developing a twenty-first century arts master plan, existing art locations on campus are identified here and grouped into the following categories: icon elements, art in a courtyard or quad, commemorative pieces, indoor public spaces with art, and galleries. In addition to locating existing art on campus, desirable sites for the incorporation of works of art are provisionally identified here, the locations informed by current and future building and open space construction. The arts master plan is to confirm the appropriateness of these locations and further refine the categories of art.
The retail program of the recently opened on-campus Main Street is part of a response to 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, published by Chan Krieger & Associates and Economic Research Associates prior to Master Plan 2000, 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. The Uptown Consortium continues to study this area, which serves as the local retail hub for the Corryville neighborhood and as the regional entertainment district with its numerous entertainment and music concert venues. The area is to be further strengthened as a retail zone following the realignment of the MLK-Vine intersection. This realignment will increase traffic on Vine Street, thereby increasing the flow of people through this retail district.

The Calhoun Street study conducted by D'Agostino Izzo Quirk Architects prior to Master Plan 2000 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, services 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 retail program is campus-supported and consists of retail, food, and services. This district is intended to energize the heart of campus with activity and retail programs, drawing in members of the surrounding community as well as students, faculty, and staff.
Community Partnerships
OFF-CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT

Development opportunities 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 by Economic Research Associates, Chan Krieger & Associates, D'Agostino Izzo Quirk, and Thomas Ricca Associates, published prior to Master Plan 2000. The Uptown Consortium is currently further studying the opportunities of the area.

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

A similar redevelopment and infill strategy informs the Jefferson Vine Corridor District, where proposed retail and commercial structures are to strengthen Vine Street as a retail corridor and proposed housing along Jefferson Avenue is to strengthen it as a residential spine. Just above the northern end of the district, two University of Cincinnati buildings are proposed. The intent is for these buildings to serve the community and UC equally, providing a hub of activity where the community and East and West Campuses collide.

Continuous outdoor pedestrian passage creates a strong link between the primary on-campus retail zone – Main Street – and the adjacent off-campus retail zones: Calhoun Street Retail District and Jefferson Vine Corridor District.
A consistent vocabulary of design and materials for the significant vehicular entrances to both campuses helps to unify the campuses, and creates clarity for the traffic entering campus. A system of gateway markers has been developed which are unique to the University. The gateways are easily identifiable as University entrances, and 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 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 bear only the established gate name, the University logo and “University of Cincinnati.” No directional signage is allowed on the markers themselves. A secondary signage system is provided for directional wayfinding. By clarifying and assisting with wayfinding, the development of campus gateways improves 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, 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 highlights locations of open spaces to promote their use for social interaction and enhances the human scale of the campus by using pedestrian-scale signs. This makes the campus a more inviting place.

The wayfinding system improves 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 is 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 uses the UC seal to provide consistency as well as a symbolic connection to the University's past. The system allows 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 are 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.
COURTYARD THREE

- Courtyard Three, adjacent to the Old Chemistry building, is to provide improved circulation from Braunstein to Rieveschl and from Geology-Physics to Zimmer Plaza.
- A formal allée in front of Old Chemistry is to create shade for pedestrian passage across the courtyard.
- A wider allée, running across the western edge of the courtyard, is to connect Snake Road to Baldwin Quad.
- A rectangular lawn, with paved paths cutting through it, is to offer a counterpoint to the hardscape of the plaza.
- An informal drift of shade trees is to screen the courtyard from Snake Road.
- Grand stairs are to connect the courtyard to Zimmer Plaza; another set of wide stairs is to connect the courtyard to Baldwin Quad.
- A new pedestrian corridor, located in the place of the existing service road just south of Rieveschl, is to connect Courtyard Three to Library Square.
- The grade change from Snake Road to Courtyard Three is to be accommodated by steps, seatwalls, and an accessible ramp.
- Deliveries to the Old Chemistry building are to be made by dolly.
- The geometries of the courtyard are to be aligned with the Baldwin Quad force field.
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, contributes to the overall aesthetic of the campus. In daylight, the appearance of the fixtures impacts 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.

The 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 to strengthen the "University Precinct." Site furnishings, like lighting fixtures, should present a consistent family of elements—elements which are recognizable as University site furnishings.
Infrastructure Policies

SERVICE ACCESS AND LOADING DOCKS

Service access and loading docks must be organized within an efficient network that serves all buildings. Service access is to 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 is to signify that transition. The service access areas within the campus interior are not to appear as roads; they are to look like pedestrian ways, but are to 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.
Infrastructure Policies

EMERGENCY ACCESS

Emergency access is important in maintaining the safety of the University. Emergency access routes, therefore, have been designated 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 designated 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 former West Campus power plant was originally built at the edge of campus. Over time, University building development surrounded the plant, so that it eventually occupied the very heart of West Campus. Relocation of the central plant to its present location at the intersection of Martin Luther King Jr. Drive and Vine Street has allowed for this core area of campus to be freed for other University uses. The result of the move is that the original power plant site has become 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. Continual growth has left the plant in a prime core area of campus. While the plant has yet to be relocated, the recent construction of the Eden Avenue streetscape includes a new façade treatment for the power plant, improving the experience of passing by the plant. It is also possible that the central plant may eventually meet the power needs of both campuses, thereby enabling the elimination of the plant on East Campus.

The steam tunnel is the major utility corridor that connects West Campus with East Campus. The location of the central plant at the MLK-Vine intersection was determined in part due to its proximity to the tunnel. The location of the new Recreation Center also considers the tunnel’s route. Similarly, 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 and hazardous waste facility is to be built on East Campus, just northwest of Eden Garage, across the access road. The hazardous materials storage facility on West Campus is to be removed in order to allow for the construction of Jefferson Quad. All future hazardous materials from both campuses are to be stored at the new East Campus facility.

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 central power plant.
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 maintenance 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 address the needs of the four categories of landscape used to define the many campus open spaces. The categories are based on the 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 are tackled by landscape maintenance 'teams,' including horticultural specialists. These teams responsibly address the landscape issues, and guarantee that the original essence of the design is preserved and continued.
RAYMOND WALTERS COLLEGE

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RAYMOND WALTERS COLLEGE

The Raymond Walters Campus is located on the cleared and leveled half of a 136-acre site. The remaining undeveloped portion of the site is rolling and wooded, lending the campus the feel of being carved out of the forest. Three primary buildings – Muntz Hall, the Science and Allied Health Building, and the Florey Center – serve the students, faculty, and administrators, while there are three major parking lots for their cars. The buildings surround a central quadrangle that is lined on its north and south sides with double rows of trees. Several diagonal paths cross the quad, connecting buildings, entry plazas, and parking lots.

Visitors to the campus arrive via the entry road off of Plainfield Road, where a turnaround allows for drop-off at an entry plaza. The plaza anchors the east end of the quad and a grove of trees in it provides shade for those arriving and those waiting to be picked up. Visitors can also proceed directly to one of the parking lots. A wide landscape strip planted with informal drifts of trees creates a visual buffer between two of the parking lots and Plainfield Road.

Over the past decade, Raymond Walters College has begun to form a more cohesive identity through building development, the creation of the quad and entry plaza, improvements to pedestrian and vehicular circulation, and tree planting. As the College continues to grow, there is a need for all future building and open space development to be in accordance with the geometries and character that have begun to emerge. Additionally, there is an opportunity for further enhancement of the woodland character on campus.
SITE CONDITIONS

TOPOGRAPHY

The Raymond Walters campus is located on the cleared and leveled half of a hilltop site. The surrounding steep slopes and ravines define a natural limit for future development.

LAND USE

Three primary buildings serve the students, faculty, and administrators, and there are three major parking lots for their cars. The college has recently expanded its land and real estate holdings, acquiring a 9-acre farm located just north of the campus, and adjacent to Plainfield Road, as well as a 2-acre parcel across the road from the farm. The 2-acre parcel contains a building of 6,500 NSF. The total acreage for the campus is now 136 and the buildings currently in use total 194,000 NSF.

CAMPUS EDGES

While dense woodlands and ravines immediately enclose the buildings and open spaces of the campus, single-family residential developments surround the property on all sides.

OPEN SPACE

Carved out of the surrounding forest, the Raymond Walters campus is organized around a central defining open space, the quadrangle. Anchoring its eastern end is an entry plaza. Paths connecting buildings and parking lot cut largely through lawn and occasionally through pieces of the forest. A soccer field south of Muntz Hall allows for active recreational space.

VEGETATION

Dense woodlands surround the campus. A fragment of a ravine lies between the Flory Center and the Science and Health Building. While the forest is not currently a defining feature of the campus, it could establish another type of outdoor gathering space on the campus. Picnic tables are already set up under a drift of trees west of the quad. A formal double row of trees lines the north and south sides of the quad, and a formal grove occupies the entry plaza.

VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

The main entry road into campus from Plainfield Road is a simple, unmarked turnaround. It is not distinguished from the parallel road just north of it, which leads directly to the main parking lots. Just as there is not a hierarchy between the two main roads into campus, there is not a clear hierarchy of roads within the site. Moreover, the campus lacks a continuous internal system of roads that allows for access to all parts of the site.

Current pedestrian circulation is functional and well lit. However, it lacks an overall geometric logic. Moreover, it could take greater advantage of the campus open space and surrounding woods.
DESIGN DISTRICT GUIDELINES

PHASE ONE

- Raymond Walters College is to be developed in phases to accommodate a larger student population and to further establish its physical identity.

- In Phase One of development, 69,200 GSF of new instructional space is to be added, bringing the total to 286,900 GSF.

- A new three-story technology and professional development center of 40,000 GSF is to anchor the western end of the central quadrangle.

- A new one-story veterinary technology center of 9,000 GSF is to be sited in the northwestern corner of the campus.

- The theater in Muntz Hall is to be significantly expanded, adding 20,200 GSF.

- The ravine that runs between the Flory Center and the Science and Health Building, and across the quad, is to be enhanced. Meandering paths are to be developed in the ravine.

- A new parking lot, directly south of the western lot, is to be built, adding 400 parking spaces, bringing the campus total to 2,008. Selected islands of the forest are to be preserved in the new parking lot.

- The paths which line the north and south sides of the quad are to be extended west, creating direct connections to the existing and proposed parking lots.

- Pedestrian circulation is to evolve with a clearer overall geometric logic. The campus is to develop a continuous internal system of roads that allows for access to all parts of the site.

- New buildings are to be in alignment with the existing orthogonal geometries.
COURTYARD FOUR

- A new courtyard, Courtyard Four, is to be developed just north of Rieveschl, and just west of the new Crosley Replacement, covering the DAAP open garage.
- The courtyard's central feature is to be a rectangular lawn, banded on its north and south sides by a row of trees. A drift of trees is to occupy the eastern half of the lawn.
- A paved curving path is to cut across the lawn, leading to a pedestrian breezeway through Crosley Replacement. A straight path aligned with the entrance to Rieveschl is to bisect the lawn.
- Two rows of benches on either side of the lawn, one in sun and one in shade, are to provide views into the courtyard and out to Burnet Woods.
- The geometries of the courtyard are to be aligned with the Baldwin Quad force field.
PHASE TWO

In Phase Two of development, a southern quad and three new buildings are to be built. All are to be in alignment with the existing orthogonal geometries.

The new quad is to be perpendicular to the main quad, and anchored on its northern edge by the Technology and Professional Development Center. It is to be further surrounded by the three new buildings as well as the expanded Muntz Hall.

The new buildings are to be three stories, relating in scale to the other campus buildings. 200,000 GSF of new instructional space is to be added, bringing the total to 486,900 GSF.

The building on the northwestern edge of the quad is to be an expansion of the technology center, and rectangular in shape. The other two buildings are for future academic use and are to be "L"-shaped, framing the southern end of the quad.

Meandering and straight paths are to cut across the quad, connecting buildings, parking, and open space. The ravine that runs across the western edge of the main quad, and the meandering paths within it, are to be extended across the new quad.

A path lined by a double row of trees is to edge the northern end of the quad while a drift of woodland trees is to slip along its southern edge, and behind the two "L"-shaped buildings.

A parking lot below the new quad is to be built, adding 735 spaces. Selected islands of the forest are to be preserved in the lot. It is to be linked to the lot to its northwest.
The development, in phases, of the Raymond Walters campus will help create a strong and coherent identity for the College. Both formal and loose geometries will guide this development, at once connecting the campus to the surrounding landscape while establishing it as a rational clearing in the woods.

In Phase One, the expansion of the theater in Muntz Hall and the addition of a technology and professional development center will further frame the central quadrangle. The ravine which runs across the western half of the quad will be enhanced and paths along it will become places for leisurely, shady strolling. The extension of the straight, tree-lined paths on the north and south sides of the quad will intersect the meandering ravine paths, allowing for movement between the two systems. West of the quad, a new parking lot will be built and islands of forest will be preserved in it, while new ones will be planted in the existing lot to its north.

Phase Two of development will bring three new buildings, a second quad, and another parking lot to the campus. The addition of a southern quad will create a second defining, outdoor gathering space around which buildings can be organized. In contrast to the orthogonal geometries of the quad and buildings, the ravine will be further extended, running across the southern quad. In the elaboration of the ravine and the development of a new quad, the juxtaposition of the meandering woodland geometry and the rational orthogonal geometry will be heightened on campus.
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CROSEY REPLACEMENT

- Crosley Tower is to be demolished because it is outmoded and inhospitable. The demolition is to create a site for Crosley Replacement, which is to be new science research and instructional space.
- The new building is to make its primary address on Martin Luther King Jr. Drive and is to have views to Burnet Woods. The main part of Crosley Replacement is not to exceed five stories, preserving views from Martin Luther King Jr. Drive to DAAP. One part of the new building, in the area just north of Rieveschl, is to reach eight stories.
- The existing curving staircase leading to DAAP is to be connected to Crosley Replacement.
- A breezeway through Crosley Replacement is to allow for passage from Courtyard Four to Courtyard Five and to Library Square.
- The geometries of the building are to be aligned with the Baldwin Quad force field.
- The main entrances to Brodie and DAAP Garages are to be reached by traveling from Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, beneath Crosley Replacement, and on to the parking area underneath Courtyard Four and Rieveschl.
COURTYARD FIVE

- Between Crosley Replacement and the Langsam Library Expansion, Courtyard Five is to be created. It is to serve as the northeastern open space gateway to the Arts and Sciences District.
- A series of stairs and ramps, bordered by lawn planted with drifts of trees, are to lead from Woodside Gate to the courtyard.
- Terraced lawn and seatwalls between the stairs to the courtyard and the Langsam Library expansion are to create spaces for relaxing and studying, with views to Burnet Woods.
- The primary courtyard space is to be developed as hardscape, and is to be planted with both loose and formal arrangements of trees.
- The geometries of Courtyard Five are to be aligned with the Baldwin Quad force field.
- A breezeway through Crosley Replacement will connect Courtyard Five to Courtyard Four.
LANGSAM LIBRARY EXPANSION

- Langsam Library is to adopt a new automated archival system. The expansion is to be built on the west side of the existing Langsam Library.
- The west face of the expansion is to be permeable, allowing interaction between the library interior and Courtyard Five.
- The structure is to be a minimum of 170 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 56 feet high.
- The geometries of the expansion are to align with the McMicken force field.
- The Langsam and Rieveschl service areas are to be reconfigured under Courtyard Five. A service road from Martin Luther King Jr. Drive will replace the Snake Road access to the loading docks.
EXISTING CONDITIONS

- The current Edgecliff location of the College of Applied Science is constrained. It cannot physically accommodate current program requirements, much less allow for responsible future growth of the College.
- Enrollment in the College of Applied Science has grown significantly in recent years. Thus if the College were to stay on the Edgecliff site, it would need to grow to 500,000 GSF. The University has determined that degree of growth would create an inappropriate massing in the neighborhood.
- A site for the College on the main campus has been identified in the area of Dabney Hall, Sander Hall, and Sander Annex. All are to be demolished since they are outdated and dining services are to move to Main Street. The African American Center is to relocate to Alumni Housing in the Campus Green District. The demolitions will make room for the development of the new College of Applied Science District.
COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE DISTRICT

- The College of Applied Science District is to be located between Jefferson Housing and Jefferson Quad, bordered on its east side by Jefferson Avenue.
- This district is to be the new home of the College of Applied Science, relocating the College to this site from its current branch campus location, 2 miles away.
- The relocation is a response to the limits of its current site, the identification of a desirable site on the main UC campus, the College's need for a strongly defined spatial identity, and its desire for access to the collegiate atmosphere and services offered by the main campus.
- Students are to benefit from direct access to main campus facilities – such as dining on Main Street and intramural fields.
- In moving onto the main campus, the College is to become part of the cohesive UC identity.
- An exit team, consisting of individuals from the University, the neighborhood, Hargreaves Associates, and the City, is to be created in order to determine what the appropriate development strategy should be for the Edgecliff site once the College leaves.
APPLIED SCIENCE OPEN SPACE

- A main quad surrounded by the new Applied Science buildings is to anchor the new College of Applied Science District and provide outdoor gathering space for the College.
- The quad is to be planted in grass, with drifts of trees around its edges.
- A wide paved pathway is to run through the quad, linking Jefferson Avenue to two pedestrian corridors just west of the quad. The pathway is to be in alignment with the Ravine force field and is to be defined by a formal alée of trees.
- The first pedestrian corridor the pathway encounters is to stretch between the two north-south College of Applied Science buildings, connecting Scioto Street and Champions Avenue.
- The pedestrian corridor just west of it is to be in alignment with the Baldwin Quad force field. It is to be marked by staggered, parallel rows of trees. Seatwalls, stairs, and ramps are to accommodate changes in grade. The corridor is to be generously scaled, operating as both passageway and gathering space. It is to provide a link between the Main Street District and the Recreation Fields District, through the College of Applied Science District.
APPLIED SCIENCE BUILDINGS

- The new site on the main campus is to provide 301,300 GSF of instructional space for the College of Applied Science.
- Three buildings are to be built by three different architecture firms.
- The buildings are to relate in scale to the surrounding neighborhood.
- The building furthest west is to run north-south, sited in the place of Dabney Hall. A breezeway is to cut through it, connecting the College of Applied Science Quad with the new pedestrian corridor that is to lead to the Main Street District and the Recreation Fields District.
- The area north of the breezeway is to be a 9-story tower. The tower is to be an iconic structure for the College. The area south of the tower is to be bar-shaped and seven stories.
- An 8-story north-south building is to be across from the bar, defining the western edge of the quad.
- Perpendicular to this building is to be the third building, also eight stories, anchoring the southern edge of the district.
- The building alignments are to be primarily informed by the McMicken force field.
- The building construction is to be phased, with the tower building constructed first, followed by the other two buildings.
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EXISTING CONDITIONS

- A mixed-use campus edge is being developed in the eastern half of the Calhoun Street Corridor District, and a marketplace, townhouses, and park are under construction across Calhoun Street. In response to this increased commercial density, a more porous campus edge, with visual and pedestrian connections to the adjacent residential neighborhood, needs to be created in the western half of the Calhoun Street Corridor District. Currently, this southwestern edge offers neither a compelling view nor an inviting pedestrian connection into campus.
- The YMCA is to be acquired and demolished, thereby providing a key development site.
CALHOUN SIDDALL GATEWAY PARK, CONNECTOR AND LANDBANK

- The area, bordered by Calhoun Street, Corbett Drive, Memorial Hall, the soccer and track field, and the Marketplace Development, is to be developed in phases. In addition to creating connections between the campus and the city, the reorganization of the area is to help establish a cohesive identity for this edge of campus.

- In Phase One, the YMCA is to be acquired and developed, thereby providing a key development site. A connector, in the form of a grand staircase that allows for smooth pedestrian movement into campus, is to be constructed. The staircase is to flow into the plazas adjacent to Siddall and Siddall Dining, which are to be raised, allowing for improved pedestrian accessibility.

- Also in Phase Two, a terraced park is to be constructed, creating an inviting green open space gateway into campus along Calhoun Street.

- In Phase Two, a landbank is to be sited between the staircase and the gateway.

- The McMicken force field is to organize the building and open space geometries.
CALHOUN SIDDALL OPEN SPACE

- In Phase One of development, a terraced park is to be constructed along the western edge of the Calhoun Street Corridor District. It is to be a gateway into the southern edge of campus. Also in Phase One, a connector in the form of a grand staircase is to be built east of the park.
- The gateway park is to consist of terraced paths aligned with the sidewalk. The paths are to lead to a small plaza underneath a loose arrangement of shade trees.
- The paths are to be backed by steeply sloped earthworks planted in grass and each edged by a straight row of trees which are to echo the line of the street trees to be planted above the park.
- The bus stop on the corner is to be preserved and the waiting area expanded into a plaza.
- The staircase connector is to further allow this edge of campus to be both visually and physically more porous. It is to link Calhoun Street to the two plazas adjacent to Siddall and Market Point as well as connect to CCM plaza.
- Seatwalls are to compose a section of the staircase, allowing this area to be one in which to pause as well as to move through.
CALHOUN SIDDALL LANDBANK

- The YMCA is to be acquired and demolished, making room for the construction of the staircase connector in Phase One of development, and a landbank in Phase Two.
- The landbank is to provide 57,150 GSF. It is to be constructed just west of the staircase, eliminating a portion of the gateway park.
- The landbank is to be six stories high, with a sculptural, cantilevered overhang on its east side, casting a shadow over a portion of the staircase connector.
- The landbank is to be modern in its expression, a signature building on this edge of campus.
- It is to further elaborate the developing urban edge of campus along Calhoun Street, while helping to frame views and access into campus on both its west and east sides.
- Stairs along the western edge of the landbank are to provide direct access to Corbett Drive as well as to the passageway in front of the landbank, which will connect to the improved Siddall plazas.
- ADA access to Corbett Drive and the Siddall plazas is to occur through the landbank.
EXISTING CONDITIONS

- The complex housing the Alumni Center and Faculty Club is outdated and fails to provide sufficient amenities and services for its occupants.
- The complex occupies a pivotal point on campus – between Campus Green and Main Street – and yet is unremarkable in character and lacks a meaningful green space. The building is to be demolished.
- The surface parking lot to the north of the complex and the surrounding vehicular traffic interferes with the smooth flow of pedestrian movement among Campus Green, the College of Business, and Main Street.
- The demolition of the Alumni Center/Faculty complex and removal of its parking lot is to allow for the development of a new node on West Campus: Campus Green Crossing. In particular, the demolition is to make room for three new buildings and the extension of Campus Green.
CAMPUS GREEN CROSSING

- The development of Campus Green Crossing is to establish a significant node on West Campus, a pivot point between Campus Green and Main Street.
- The new development is to be composed of three buildings surrounding a green open space.
- Campus Green is to extend around this new area.
- Campus Green Crossing is to feel porous, allowing pedestrians to flow in and around the buildings from all directions.
- The buildings are to provide space for the Alumni Center, the African American Center, and the Honors Program, as well as honors and other student housing.
- The variety of uses among the buildings is to encourage interaction among students, faculty, alumni, staff and visitors.
- Campus Green Drive is to be eliminated, thereby removing significant vehicular traffic though this area. A new vehicular drop-off between the College of Business and Campus Green Crossing and just off of Woodside Drive is to be constructed.
- The development of this area is to happen in phases. The Alumni Center building is to be constructed first, followed by the African American Center and Honors Program.
CAMPUS GREEN CROSSING OPEN SPACE

- The landscape fabric of Campus Green is to extend through Campus Green Crossing.
- Grass is to surround the three Campus Green Crossing buildings, and a grass courtyard is to be the open space center of the area.
- The courtyard is to be crisscrossed by paths and drifts of trees are to provide shady gathering spaces within the courtyard.
- The paths within the courtyard and the paths around the buildings are to connect the buildings of Campus Green Crossing to each other and are to provide passage through and alongside this node, making Campus Green Crossing a crossroads between Main Street, Library Square, the College of Business and Campus Green.
- Formal alignments of trees are to define paths.
- The alignment of trees and buildings is to reinforce and preserve views between ERC and the Ronald F. Walter Tower of Light and between Library Square and Campus Green.
CAMPUS GREEN CROSSING BUILDINGS

- Campus Green Crossing is to be composed of three buildings arranged in a U-shape, framing a green courtyard.
- All three buildings are to be seven stories high. The easternmost building is to provide space on the ground floor for the Honors Program, with honors housing and other student housing occupying the space above it. It is to be 92,750 GSF and provide 198 beds.
- The northernmost building is to house the Alumni Center on the first floor, with student housing above it. It is to be 82,350 GSF and provide 176 beds.
- The first floor of the westernmost building is to be home to the African American Center. Student housing is to occupy floors two through seven. It is to be 71,900 GSF and provide 154 beds.
- The buildings are to be modern and subtle, both relating to each other and respectful of the distinctive architecture – such as the Recreation Center and the Engineering Research Center – nearby.
- All of the buildings are to be aligned with the McMicken force field. The southern edges of the African American Center building and the Honors Program building are to be in alignment with the Ronald F. Walker Tower of Light.
EXISTING CONDITIONS

- In the northeast corner of West Campus, the Three Sisters residential high-rise buildings, together with Scioto Garage, block the possibility of a physical and visual connection between East and West Campuses. Additionally, these buildings are substandard.
- The northernmost residential high-rise, Morgens, is to be demolished, and the other two towers, Scioto Hall and Sawyer Hall, are to be renovated.
- Scioto Garage is to be rebuilt, with its footprint shrinking significantly.
MORGENS LANDBANK

The northeast corner of West Campus is to become a pedestrian gateway into campus and a vital physical and visual link to both the surrounding community and East Campus.

The construction of a special use landbank, Morgens Landbank, is to create an architectural beacon on this corner, which constantly invites the community onto campus.

The extension of Campus Green eastward is to connect an iconic green space of the University to the neighborhood.

The redesign of this corner of West Campus is to occur in three phases. Scioto Garage is to be rebuilt first, followed by the demolition of Morgens and the construction of Morgens landbank. Then Sawyer and Scioto Halls are to be renovated.
## DESIGN DISTRICT GUIDELINES

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MORGENS LANDBANK OPEN SPACE

- The demolition of Morgens and the rebuilding of Scioto Garage are to allow for the expansion of Campus Green to the corner of Martin Luther King Jr. Drive and Jefferson Avenue. Consequently, Campus Green — with its paths cutting through lawn and both formal arrangements and drifts of trees — is to extend to the northeastern edge of West Campus, touching the neighborhood.
- Bringing Campus Green all the way to the corner is to open West Campus up not only to the neighborhood but also to East Campus.
- The new green space is to be part of an improved pedestrian connection between East and West Campuses.
- In addition to the expansion of Campus Green, a sculpture court is to occupy the space between the new Morgens Landbank and the rebuilt Scioto Garage. This court is to be another piece of the improved pedestrian system between East and West Campuses as well as an outdoor gathering space on the south side of Morgens Landbank.
MORGENS LANDBANK BUILDINGS

- The demolition of Morgens and the rebuilding of Scioto Garage are to make room for the construction of Morgens Landbank.
- At the northeast corner of West Campus, the landbank is to be highly visible from the street and from the southwest corner of East Campus.
- It is to be a special use landbank, engaging both the University and the surrounding community.
- Morgens Landbank is to be a signature building that speaks of the University's commitment to the community.
- It is to have an articulated roof plane, and rise to a maximum of 40 feet.
MLK-VINE CROSSING OPEN SPACE

- Green space is to surround the MLK landbank connecting East and West Campuses.
- Paths are to cut across the green space, some aligned with the city street grid, others aligned with the Baldwin-Quad force field.
- Formal straight lines of trees are to reinforce the paths and provide shade for pedestrians. Additionally, the trees are to act as noise and pollution buffers between pedestrians and vehicles.
- New at-grade crossings across the narrowed Jefferson Avenue, across Vine Street and across Martin Luther King Jr. Drive are to be built, clarifying the pedestrian route between East and West Campuses.
- These crossings are to link directly to the path systems of each campus and to the paths in the new landscape northwest of the Power Plant.
MLK-VINE CROSSING

The Jefferson Avenue, Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard and Vine Street intersection is to be reconfigured from a 5-way intersection into a 4-way intersection. This simplification is to vastly improve the pedestrian connection between East and West Campuses.

The center point of the intersection is to shift east, realigning Vine Street and Short Vine. Jefferson Avenue, currently a 72'-wide, high-volume thoroughfare, is to become a 40'-wide local street. Residual spaces north of West Rochelle are to be consolidated into a green space with a landbank.

The green space is to contain paths. At-grade street crossings are to be improved. Together, the paths, improved street crossings and reconfigured intersection are to strengthen and simplify pedestrian circulation between East and West Campuses.

Two landbanks – MLK Landbank and Vine Landbank – are to be built in the reconfigured area, adding program and pedestrian flow to this intersection. The buildings are to serve both the University and the community.

In addition to its local impacts, the new intersection is to reestablish continuity of vehicular traffic between downtown and points north, in effect reconnecting Short Vine to the main artery of north-south Cincinnati circulation.

The development is to occur in phases. First, the intersection is to be realigned and the connecting landscape built. These are to be followed by the construction of MLK Landbank, in turn followed by the construction of Vine Landbank.
MLK-VINE CROSSING OPEN SPACE

- Green space is to surround the MLK landbank connecting East and West Campuses.
- Paths are to cut across the green space, some aligned with the city street grid, others aligned with the Baldwin-Quad force field.
- Formal straight lines of trees are to reinforce the paths and provide shade for pedestrians. Additionally, the trees are to act as noise and pollution buffers between pedestrians and vehicles.
- New at-grade crossings across the narrowed Jefferson Avenue, across Vine Street and across Martin Luther King Jr. Drive are to be built, clarifying the pedestrian route between East and West Campuses.
- These crossings are to link directly to the path systems of each campus and to the paths in the new landscape northwest of the Power Plant.
MLK-VINE CROSSING BUILDINGS

- In the reconfigured space two new landbanks are to be built. Both are to equally benefit the University and the surrounding community.
- MLK Landbank is to be sited in the enlarged block between the reconfigured Jefferson Avenue and Vine Street, in the area just northwest of the Power Plant. It is to be part of the fabric of the pedestrian system linking East and West Campuses. It is to be aligned with the Baldwin Quad force field.
- Vine Landbank is to occupy the northern end of the block just east of Vine Street and facing Martin Luther King Jr. Drive. It is to be aligned with the city street grid.
- The buildings are to be modern in style yet fit in with the surrounding neighborhood.
- The programmed uses of the buildings are to encourage pedestrian flow throughout the day and night.
EXISTING CONDITIONS

- Running alongside the eastern edge of West Campus, Jefferson Avenue functions as a thoroughfare from Uptown to Downtown Cincinnati. The volume of traffic on this seven-lane road inhibits the flow of pedestrian traffic between the University and the Corryville neighborhood.
- This heavy traffic especially limits smooth and safe pedestrian movement immediately across Jefferson Avenue, affecting the potential close association of the eastern side of the street with West Campus.
- Moreover, the routing of major traffic along Jefferson Avenue as opposed to down Vine Street detracts from the commercial vitality of Vine Street.
- Further compounding the problem of Vine's capacity to be a truly vibrant commercial strip is the fact that Vine is not a through street, terminating on its south side in a shopping complex.
DESIGN DISTRICT GUIDELINES

Eight distinct districts originally made up the campus of the University of Cincinnati. Each is clearly defined by topography, architecture, character, and use. Since the Master Plan 2000, three new districts have been created.

The Arts and Sciences District, gathering the programs and functions of the McMicken College of Arts and Sciences into one campus area, defined by five linked courtyards.

The College of Applied Science District, a new home on the main campus for the College of Applied Science.

The Jefferson Vine Corridor District, creating a strong housing edge along the east edge of West Campus, on Jefferson Avenue, and a revitalized retail corridor along Vine Street.

In addition, significant changes are to be made to the following districts.

The Calhoun Street Corridor District, defining a strong urban edge along the southern border of the campus.

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

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

This section of the Overlay Master Plan Overlay 2003 defines these districts, identifies their essential character and elements, and outlines a series of guidelines to specifically guide further development and definition of each.
EXISTING CONDITIONS

- The programs of the McMicken College of Arts and Sciences are physically disconnected.
- The College lacks significant outdoor gathering spaces.
- Continuous ADA-accessible passage among the buildings and programs of the College does not exist.
- Heavy vehicular traffic interferes with the possibility of smooth pedestrian connections.
- Wilson Auditorium and Crosley Tower are outdated and dysfunctional. They are to be demolished. The demolitions are to allow for the development of the new Arts and Sciences District. In particular, the demolition of Wilson is to make room for a new Social and Behavioral Sciences Center, which is to consist of a Social and Behavioral Sciences building and an Auditorium building, while the demolition of Crosley is to make room for Crosley Replacement. Langsam Library is to expand as well.
UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI  
MASTER PLAN OVERLAY 2004  
OVERLAY TO MASTER PLAN 2000

The University of Cincinnati Master Plan Overlay 2004 represents the fourth document in a series developed by the President's Cabinet in consultation with University staff, deans, faculty, and students. The first three documents were the Master Plan, Master Plan Update I, and Master Plan 2000 (Update II). This Master Plan Overlay refines Master Plan 2000, introducing both policy changes and updates to master plan development.

The 1991 Master Plan was based on a Connective Strategy for the campus and focused on:

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

It was followed in 1995 by Master Plan Update I, which outlined three new imperatives that became the basis for guiding campus development. The imperatives were:

- 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 among the various districts within each campus.

Master Plan 2000 (Update II) introduced the fourth imperative: The Quality of Student Life and Services. This imperative concentrated on objectives concerning the quality of student life and the physical environment they inhabit at the University of Cincinnati. Primary among them were:

- The attraction and retention of top quality students.
- The provision of a "college experience" with a full range of academic and social events.
- The creation of a physical environment reflecting the idea that learning takes place at all times in a range of places in and beyond the classroom.
- The creation of a residential campus environment and college community.

The recognition of the leisure, social, and recreational needs of students and provision of the services required to enhance the daily lives of students in these areas.

The University of Cincinnati Master Plan Overlay 2004 recognizes the success of these previous Master Plan documents. They have guided the construction of more than 35 new public spaces and buildings at the University over the past 12 years, effectively transforming it into a renowned academic and architectural facility. The past four years have also seen higher student enrollment and grade point averages, the development of a highly unified pedestrian system, and a stronger alliance between the University and local communities, which has resulted in urban design proposals for adjacent streets and open spaces.

The Master Plan Overlay is designed to be used in conjunction with Master Plan 2000 (Update II). It returns to the first Master Plan imperative to develop a Connective Strategy. In particular, it proposes to further strengthen connections through Collegiate Restructuring, Program Consolidation, and Community Outreach. A desire for college spaces distributed differently and for environments that are more dense and urban drives this revisiting of the first imperative, as does the University's interest in continuing to strengthen its physical connections with the surrounding communities.

In addition to returning to the first imperative, the Master Plan Overlay supports the vision of the Academic Master Plan. It outlines a physical campus that facilitates the Academic Master Plan's goal of a futuristic, student-centered, 24/7 university with strong ties to the community.

The Master Plan Overlay aims to strengthen the first imperative and support the Academic Master Plan in part by proposing two new design typologies for the campus: the breezeway, a covered pedestrian passage through buildings linking open spaces, and the architectural landmark, an iconic, signature building that establishes a clear visual identity for a particular college or special use building.

The Master Plan Overlay report is divided into four sections:

- Design District Guidelines, which represent major policy changes. This section expands and qualifies the Design District Guidelines presented in Master Plan 2000 (Update III), which provided a detailed elaboration by district of the development rules for the campus. The Overlay Design District Guidelines further proposes two new districts and significantly alters five existing districts to better address the objectives described by the four imperatives.

- Master Plan Development, which proposes refinements to the strategies guiding the development of particular open spaces and buildings.

- Site Conditions and Master Plan Policies, which updates the Master Plan 2000 Site Conditions and Master Plan Policies.

- Raymond Walters College, which addresses the particular design and master plan development needs of this branch campus.

Hargreaves Associates, Planners
Cambridge, MA
San Francisco, CA
New York, NY

The University Architect
The University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, Ohio
JEFFERSON-VINE DISTRICT

The realignment of the MLK-Vine intersection is to set the stage for the transformation of both Jefferson Avenue and Vine Street.

Jefferson Avenue is to become a slower, local road terminating in a new park at its southern end.

Vine Street is to replace Jefferson as the preferred route from Uptown to Downtown Cincinnati. The commercial intensity of Vine Street is to benefit significantly from the increased flow of traffic.

Four-story townhouses and eight-story residential towers are to be developed on the eastern side of Jefferson Avenue. The addition of over 750 beds for students is to create a residential edge adjacent to the eastern border of West Campus.

As a result, there is to be a constant stream of students back and forth across Jefferson as students move from residences to campus and back again.

Additionally, this new corridor of housing just east of West Campus is to draw students into the Corryville neighborhood, and onto Vine Street, thereby further mixing the community and the University and further boosting the commercial vibrancy of Vine Street.
JEFFERSON-VINE STREETSCAPE

- Jefferson Avenue is to become a local street that encourages pedestrian flow across it. It is to be transformed from a seven-lane thoroughfare into a three-lane street. There are to be two lanes of traffic and one lane of parking on the community side.
- The southern end of Jefferson Avenue is to be closed off by a new park, further establishing it as a local, pedestrian-friendly street.
- The amount of greenspace alongside Jefferson is to be increased and a double row of trees is to be planted on each side. These changes are to give Jefferson a leafy boulevard quality.
- The blocks on the eastern side of Jefferson are to be developed so that they contain clusters of student housing. In addition to the housing, there is to be a green open space spanning the width of each block, framed by the residential buildings, allowing for informal outdoor social gatherings among the residents.
- While Jefferson Avenue is to become a local road terminating in a new park, Vine Street is to become a clear thoroughfare from Uptown to Downtown Cincinnati. On its northern end, the realignment of the MLK-Vine intersection is to allow for traffic to flow directly from north to south down Vine Street, straight across Martin Luther King Jr. Drive. Additionally, Vine Street is to be reopened at its southern end, allowing for smooth passage along Vine to downtown.
- The character of Vine should become more urban and intense as a result of increased automobile and pedestrian traffic and the expected resultant upswing in commercial activity.
### MASTER PLAN DEVELOPMENT

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In addition to the creation of new districts, further development and revision of the Master Plan has been completed for distinct building and open space projects in seven of the campus districts, including the three new ones. These districts are:

**The Arts and Sciences District**, the consolidation of programs and functions of the McMicken College of Arts and Sciences.

**The Applied Science District**, the new home on west campus for the College of Applied Science.

**The Calhoun Street Corridor District**, the development forms a strong porous urban edge along the southern border of the campus.

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

**The Jefferson Vine Corridor District**, a strong housing edge along the east edge of West Campus, along Jefferson Avenue, and a revitalized retail corridor along Vine Street.
SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES CENTER AND COURTYARD ONE

Anchoring the western edge of the new Arts and Sciences District, the Social and Behavioral Sciences Center and Courtyard One are to create a compelling visual identity for the McMicken College of Arts and Sciences. The two buildings composing the Center— an Auditorium and an L - shaped academic building — are to have striking architectural presences. Iconic and innovative, the Auditorium building is to be felt as much from Clifton Avenue as from the internal campus, in concert with the space’s flexibility for both College and public activities. The other building is to adopt a modern yet contextual appearance, sensitive to the meaningful architecture in the area, such as McMicken Hall.

Courtyard One is the first in a series of five that defines the open space of the district. It is the western gateway to the primary pedestrian circulation system through the district. Made up of two rectangular plazas, it is also to be the heart of the Social and Behavioral Sciences Center. A small formal group of trees in the middle of each plaza creates low-key, shaded gathering spaces. On the northern plaza, benches and a water feature allow for sitting down before an event at the Auditorium, or for studying on a sunny day. The courtyard’s overall geometry, benches, and trees is aligned with the Center’s main building, along the city grid. The water feature, however, responds to the Ravine force field, a dynamic diagonal mark across the ground.
COURTYARD TWO

Courtyard Two is at once part of the open space pedestrian circulation system through the Arts and Sciences District and is a space in which to pause, study, chat with a professor, or gather with a group of friends. While sheltered on three sides by buildings (the new Social and Behavioral Sciences Center, the Geology-Physics building, and Braunstein), Courtyard Two is also quite permeable. On its northern side it opens onto Snake Road, connecting to the main DAAP entrance; its western side is linked by a breezeway to Courtyard One; and its eastern side is linked by another breezeway to Courtyard Three. A grand staircase connects Courtyard Two to Baldwin Quad. Additional sets of stairs and ramps offer multiple ways to move into and out of the courtyard. Seatwalls along the northern edge of the courtyard provide sunny gathering spaces adjacent to Snake Road.

The central space of the courtyard is to be defined by a rectangular paved surface and a formal grove of trees, under which benches and a small water feature are to be placed. These details are to resonate with the landscape features of Courtyard One, helping to establish the open space character of the Arts and Sciences District.
ARTS AND SCIENCES DISTRICT

- Located in the northwest corner of West Campus, the new Arts and Sciences District is to gather the currently dispersed programs and functions of the McMicken College of Arts and Sciences into one campus area.
- A strong physical identity for the College is to be created through the development of a cohesive open space structure, defined by five linked courtyards, and the construction of a new flagship complex, the Social and Behavioral Sciences Center.
- In addition to contributing to the definition of the physical identity of the district, the open space structure is to be a connective strategy, allowing for smooth passage throughout the district. Breezeways through the buildings are to further enable these connections.
- The development of the district is to occur in phases, beginning with the construction of Courtyard Three, in conjunction with the construction of Zimmer Plaza. After that, Wilson Auditorium is to be demolished, followed by the construction of the Social and Behavioral Sciences Center and Courtyards One and Two. Then, Crosley Tower is to be demolished, followed by the construction of Crosley Replacement, Courtyard Four, the Langsam Library Expansion, and Courtyard Five.
COURTYARD THREE

Courtyard Three occupies the space where there is a shift in geometry in the Arts and Sciences District, from buildings and courtyards aligned with the McMicken force field to buildings and courtyards aligned with the Baldwin Quad force field. At this moment of shifting, which is also the physical center of the district, Courtyard Three sets up a momentum of movement. Crisscrossed with paths defined on the ground and by trees, the courtyard connects Braunstein to Rieveschl, Geology-Physics to Zimmer Plaza, and Snake Road to Baldwin Quad. Two allées, perpendicular to each other, create a dynamic of shady pedestrian corridors across the courtyard. Wide staircases, ramps, and a breezeway further connect Courtyard Three to Courtyards Two and Four.

Perpendicular to the rectangular paved courtyard space, there is a lawn with benches along its southern edge. Here, one can pause in sun or shade, and watch the traffic through the center of the district go by.
CROSLEY REPLACEMENT AND COURTYARD FOUR

The replacement of Crosley and the construction of Courtyard Four orient a piece of the Arts and Sciences District towards Martin Luther King Jr. Drive and Burnet Woods. But even as the new building and courtyard engage areas beyond campus, they also act as critical connectors in the open space system of the district. A breezeway through Crosley Replacement allows pedestrian passage from Courtyard Four to Courtyard Five; paths along the edge and through the central lawn of the courtyard encourage passage to DAAP and Courtyard Three.

With its central lawn bordered by trees, Courtyard Four echoes the interior green spaces of Zimmer Plaza and Baldwin Quad. Straight lines of trees define paths, and there is seating in both sun and shade. And as is the case with Zimmer Plaza and Baldwin Quad, as well as with the other courtyards in the district, Courtyard Four operates at once as both a pedestrian corridor and a place of respite and gathering.

The clear geometry of Crosley Replacement, aligned with the Baldwin Quad force field, defines an edge for both Courtyards Four and Five, helping to establish an assertive structure for these open spaces at the eastern edge of the district.
LANGSAM LIBRARY EXPANSION AND COURTYARD FIVE

The northeastern open space gateway to the Arts and Sciences District, Courtyard Five is framed by the Langsam Library Expansion and Crosley Replacement, drawing people into the District from Martin Luther King Jr. Drive. At this gateway, the two defining geometries of the district collide, with the Langsam Library Expansion aligning with the McMicken force field and Courtyard Five and Crosley Replacement aligning with the Baldwin Quad force field. In this shifting space, the vocabulary of the district’s open space persists, with benches and seatwalls positioned in sun and shade, and with aligned rows of trees defining paths and shady gathering spots.

An informal drift of trees wanders up a grassy slope to the courtyard, while a measured straight row of trees marches alongside the curved path leading from Woodside Gate, past the library expansion, and into Courtyard Five. Seatwalls alongside the path allow for reflection back out of the district, towards Burnet Woods, while stairs, ramps, and rows of trees create a pull through the courtyard, onward into the district. A permeable membrane on the façade of the library expansion participates in the flow that occurs between interior and exterior spaces throughout the district.
COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE DISTRICT
COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE DISTRICT

By moving onto the main UC campus, the College of Applied Science is to become part of the larger UC identity while still maintaining a distinct identity of its own in the Applied Science District. The anchor for this district is to be a quad, surrounded by three new Applied Science buildings. The buildings are to be signatures for the College, each designed by a different architect. Outdoor green rooms within the quad contain areas for relaxing and studying.

A paved corridor, lined by an allée and in alignment with the Ravine force field, cuts across the quad from Jefferson Avenue and connects with two pedestrian corridors on the west side of the district. The first passage the corridor intersects runs north-south, linking Champions Avenue and Scioto Street. The second passage is wider and takes on the characteristics of a plaza. It respects the Baldwin Quad force field and connects to both the Recreation Fields District and the Main Street District.

The buildings are to reflect the McMicken force field, but also offer counternotes that reiterate the Baldwin Quad and Ravine geometries. They will respect view corridors from Jefferson Avenue into the campus and establish a design language for the district while still relating in scale to the neighborhood across Jefferson Avenue.

Scioto Street is to only be open to automobile traffic during events, allowing pedestrian circulation to be privileged along this street. Parking, accessed off of Charlton Street, will be provided beneath the College of Applied Science buildings, taking advantage of existing site topography.
GATEWAY PARK, CONNECTOR & LANDBANK

The continued development of the Calhoun Street Corridor District is intended to further construct an urban edge along the south side of the campus that is also porous, allowing easy pedestrian flow into the University. This will be achieved through the construction, in phases, of a gateway park and a staircase connector (phase one), and a new landbank (phase two).

The gateway park at the junction of Corbett Drive and Calhoun Street is terraced, stepping down in order to accommodate the change in grade. This is accomplished through steep geometric earthworks covered in grass that are separated by flat paths. The setting of paths backed by grassy slopes creates a subtle auditorium feel, a smooth tilting down into campus from Calhoun. New street trees, mirrored in rows of smaller trees lining the paths, provide shade. An informal arrangement of mature trees at the confluence of the paths allows for spontaneous interaction.

Just as the gateway park gradually steps down into campus, so does the grand staircase smooth out and strengthen the transition from Calhoun to the University. The staircase travels through sun and shade and contains seatwalls, encouraging pedestrian pause and flow as well as opening a view corridor into campus. It leads to the plazas around Siddall Hall and Dining and Market Point, whose raising and greening will make for a more seamless route into campus. Finally, the new building both fortifies the urban edge and frames the new visual and physical open space corridors into campus. Architecturally, it anchors the district.
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

The Campus Green District contains the major open space of West Campus, Campus Green, which has been embraced by students, faculty, alumni, and administrators. The district is to be further enriched through the development of buildings and open spaces adjacent to Campus Green, namely through improvements to the College of Business, the demolition of Morgens, and the construction of Campus Green Crossing.

The College of Business has three primary needs: additional space, an image upgrade, and increased connectivity to campus. This is to be accomplished through the reconfiguration and expansion of Lindner Hall and the extension of Campus Green up to the College. 117,000 GSF of instructional space will be added to Lindner Hall. The expanded building will surround an internal green courtyard, while a new plaza in front of the south façade of the building will create a clear entrance to the college. This plaza will abut a new pedestrian path and Campus Green will be expanded to it, thereby reinforcing the connection to the University as a whole. The space for these pedestrian-friendly areas will become available through the elimination of Campus Green Drive. The south façade of the building is to be architecturally distinctive, establishing a physical identity for the college. Together these open space and building changes will upgrade the image of the College of Business, creating a recognizable precinct for it and ensuring the College's competitive edge.
CAMPUS GREEN CROSSING

Three new buildings are to be built in the area of the existing Alumni Center, which will be torn down. These buildings, all seven stories high, will frame a grass courtyard. Together, the development will be Campus Green Crossing – a vibrant crossroads connecting Campus Green and Main Street.

The buildings and open space will serve a range of users, including students, alumni, faculty, staff and visitors, allowing for dynamic interaction among these various groups. The easternmost building will be occupied by the Honors Program on the ground floor, with honors and other student housing on the floors above. The westernmost building will house the African American Center on the ground floor and the northern building will house the Alumni Center on its ground floor. Both buildings will provide student housing on the floors above.

Campus Green will expand around the buildings, inserting them in the fabric of a vital pedestrian-focused and green landscape of the University. The new buildings will be aligned such that the visual corridor from Library Square to Campus Green and the visual corridor from the Engineering Research Center to the Ronald F. Walker Tower of Light are preserved.

A vehicular drop-off just to the north of the Alumni Center building and serving the buildings of Campus Green Crossing as well as the College of Business is to be created.
MORGENS LANDBANK

The Three Sisters high-rise housing complex, located just east of Campus Green, both limits the physical and visual connection between East and West Campuses and does not meet current UC building standards. In addition, the adjacent Scioto parking garage needs to be replaced.

In order to address these problems, the building furthest north in the housing complex, Morgens Hall, will be demolished and Scioto Garage will be rebuilt. This removal and reconstruction will open up West Campus to the corner of Martin Luther King Jr. Drive and Jefferson Avenue. Campus Green will grow eastward into this space and a special use landbank will be sited. The landbank, at a maximum height of 40 feet, is to improve public relations by having both a University-wide function and a public function, such as a university museum with interactive community programming. The building is to substantially benefit the neighborhood population. It will be highly visible, an iconic building with an articulated roof plane. A sculpture court will be created between the landbank and the rebuilt Scioto Garage. The remaining Two Sisters will be remodeled in order to upgrade living conditions while reusing the current investment.

Consequently, the northeast corner of West Campus is to become much more physically and visually penetrable. With Campus Green asserting itself at the corner and the creation of a landbank, the University will establish a new identity at this intersection, opening itself up to the neighborhood and East Campus.
MLK-VINE CROSSING

The intersection of Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, Jefferson Avenue and Vine Street will be transformed from a 5-way intersection into a 4-way intersection by shifting the nexus of the intersection east. Jefferson Avenue will be reduced to a narrower, local street and Vine/Short Vine will become the main artery. This transformation will remove heavy traffic from the eastern edge of West Campus and will hopefully bolster the commercial activity along Vine Street. Additionally, it will allow for the development of a much improved pedestrian connection between East and West Campuses.

By shifting and simplifying the intersection, a parcel between the reconfigured Jefferson Avenue and Vine will become available. It will be green space, with paths cutting across it and a landbank – MLK Landbank – sited in it. The paths will link to new at-grade crossings across Jefferson, Vine and MLK. Trees planted along the paths will shade pedestrians as they move between the two campuses, as well as further separate them from the vehicular traffic.

A second landbank, Vine Landbank, will be built on the block just east of the MLK Landbank. These buildings will provide services to both members of the UC community and members of the surrounding neighborhood, creating a flow of pedestrian traffic throughout the area, further strengthening the intersection as a pedestrian-friendly space, and further compelling cars to slow down.
The geometries of the district, both building and open space, are to be organized by overlaying the McMicken force field with the Baldwin Quad force field. The five courtyards are to be based on square or rectangular shapes.

The courtyards are to provide open space for outdoor gathering and studying in this dense part of campus. Additionally, they, along with the breezeways, are to offer accessible circulation from Clifton Avenue to Langsam Library.

The topography of the district is to be accommodated and expressed by terracing the open spaces. Stairs, seatwalls, and ramps are to allow for the creation of these architectural ledges in the district.

The new Social and Behavioral Sciences Center, Crosley Replacement, and Langsam Library Expansion are to architecturally define the identity of the district. The Social and Behavioral Sciences Auditorium building is to be an iconic building, whereas the others are to be quiet signatures.

Snake Road is to be realigned and narrowed in order to create a larger site for the Social and Behavioral Sciences Center, to regularize the district's open spaces, and to encourage pedestrian circulation. Moreover, by reconfiguring the entrance to Brodie Garage from Snake Road to Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, and by eliminating street parking along Snake Road, vehicular circulation is to be reduced.
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JEFFERSON-VINE CORRIDOR

Jefferson Avenue and Vine Street will be reorganized such that Jefferson becomes a pedestrian-friendly local road connecting UC to the Corryville neighborhood and Vine becomes an energized commercial strip.

Jefferson will be transformed in a number of ways. The road will be narrowed from seven lanes to three, and it will be closed off at its southern end with a new park. By narrowing the road, it will be possible to increase the amount of green space alongside the street. An allee of trees will be planted on both the campus and community sides of Jefferson, such that pedestrians travel underneath the allees when walking on the sidewalks. Housing clusters will be developed in the blocks on the eastern side of Jefferson. On each block, the buildings will surround a green open space spanning the width of the block, allowing for outdoor social interaction among the residents.

While Jefferson becomes a leafy, residential street adjacent to West Campus, Vine is to become the clear route from Uptown to Downtown Cincinnati. With the realignment of the MLK-Vine intersection and the opening of Vine at its southern end, Vine will see an increase of vehicular traffic. Moreover, students living in the Jefferson Avenue housing will be drawn to Vine Street, thereby further bolstering the commercial activity on Vine Street.
MASTER PLAN OVERLAY
ADDENDUM 2004

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CONCLUDING REMARKS

Master Plan 2000 addressed the following needs of the University: for a legible open space campus structure, for new buildings, for the overall pedestrianization of the campus, and for opportunities for educational interactions in a variety of settings, both interior and exterior. These needs are further met and refined here in the Master Plan Overlay. Additionally, the Overlay returns to the first Master Plan imperative to develop a Connective Strategy. It proposes to strengthen connections through Collegiate Restructuring, Program Consolidation, and Greater Campus-City Connections.

The Master Plan Overlay introduces policy changes and sets master plan development guidelines. In keeping with Master Plan Update II, the Overlay proposes the continued implementation of a strategy of infill that does not compromise open space to building needs and proposes the continued development of a connective design structure for building and open space that creates physical and symbolic linkages. The Overlay provides further refinement of the vision for a campus environment of human scale that nurtures the educational process, providing a rich and full experience for the students, faculty, and staff of the University of Cincinnati.

The Overlay additionally details open space and architectural development that will provide for greater connection between East and West Campuses and between campus and the surrounding neighborhood. The flow between University and City is to be achieved through the continued definition of a porous edge of campus along Calhoun Street, the development of pedestrian links across Jefferson Avenue, and the creation of greater visual and physical linkages between campus and Clifton Avenue and between campus and Burnet Woods.

As with the Master Plan 2000, 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 continues to be comprehensive enough in its scope to be truly useful to the University.
COURTYARD ONE

- On the western edge of the new Arts and Sciences District, Courtyard One is to be the open space gateway into the district from Clifton Avenue.
- The courtyard, framed by the new Social and Behavioral Sciences Center, is to be composed of two hardscape plazas, with the northern one at grade with Clifton Avenue, allowing for accessible passage into the courtyard and buildings, and the southern one six and a half feet higher.
- Steps between the plazas and along the southern side of the new Auditorium building are to lead to the southern, terraced plaza and the main entrance to the Auditorium.
- A formal arrangement of trees is to occupy each plaza. There is to be a significant yet serene water feature underneath the trees on the north plaza, as well as benches in the shade.
- The geometries of the courtyard are to be aligned with the McMicken force field, except for the water feature which is to align with the Ravine force field.
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SITE CONDITIONS & MASTER PLAN POLICIES

INTRODUCTION

Master Plan 2000 set forth Master Plan Policies that established Planning Frameworks, Campus Elements, and Infrastructure Policies. These policies are meant to guide overall campus planning as well as articulate specific policy frameworks for individual issues, such as land use, connectivity, and landscape maintenance. In this overlay to Master Plan 2000, the Master Plan Policies are updated, reflecting the adjustments made in this document to the Master Plan.

Master Plan 2000 also updated the Site Conditions diagrams, telling the story of how the physical campus changed between 1990 and 2000. Here, the Site Conditions diagrams for 2004 have been added, further documenting the evolution of the campus over the past 14 years.
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, ERC, Langsam Library and Lindner Hall. Academic uses are also found in the southeastern portion of West Campus, in French Hall, parts of Sader Dining and Turner Halls, and Edwards.

The central area of West Campus has been transformed into Main Street, a district attending to student life and services and containing the Joseph A. Steger Student Life Center and Swift Hall. Just east of Main Street are the Alumni and Faculty Centers.

South of Main Street is the recreation district, comprised of the Fieldhouse, Nippert Stadium, practice fields and the multipurpose Shoemaker. Since 2000, the tennis courts east of French Hall have been replaced by Schneider and Turner Halls, bolstering the residential character of West Campus along Jefferson Avenue.

The stretch of West Campus along Calhoun Street also contains housing above ground-floor retail. The new Marketplace Development in this area introduces a commercial vibrancy to this edge between the campus and the community.

The central corridor of East Campus is the tree-lined Eden Avenue, with concentrations of academic on the north and west edges of the campus and medical and hospital buildings on the eastern side. The core of East Campus is occupied by a power plant. Since 2000, the power plant that used to occupy the core of West Campus has moved to the intersection between East and West Campuses.
EXISTING VEGETATION

Significant stands and pattern 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 very few examples of significant vegetation patterns do exist.

In the University’s major open space, Campus Green, significant stands of trees mimic the braided stream that once flowed through the ravine. These trees also form the backbone of the 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 Clifton Arc used to be expressed three-dimensionally through an arcing line of trees. This vegetative pattern made the historic front-door image more pronounced and positive. These trees will be restored in 2005.

A row of trees used to line the south side of Corry Boulevard, beginning to give the street a boulevard character. These trees will be restored with the construction of Varsity Village.

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, though they are improving. For example, University Commons provides stands of river birch, pines, and hornbeams that reinforce the sculptural quality of the landscape.

Eden Avenue has been replanted and is now lined with sycamores, giving strength to the streetscape spine at the heart of East Campus.

On the north side of East Campus, 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. It will be transformed by the construction of Eden Quad in this area, and new patterns of vegetation will be introduced.

Large mature trees once 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 Campus es meet, and created a parkway character along MLK. The city’s expansion of MLK removed this landscape, but the trees have now been replaced, beginning the recreation of that lost landscape.
REAL ESTATE

Since 1990, the land area of West Campus has remained essentially the same. As of 2004, two significant gaps exist in the land ownership within the boundaries of the West Campus superblock. They are: the YMCA on Calhoun Street, and the Old St. George Church, located in the prominent southeast corner of campus. The purchase of these sites should be pursued.

Since 1990, the perimeter of East Campus has changed significantly. The low area between Procter and Eden Avenue was acquired, allowing for East Campus to form a continuous unit. Meanwhile, UC relinquished its ownership of land associated with a number of hospital facilities on the eastern edge of East Campus.

As of 2004, there are two significant gaps in land ownership within the East Campus superblock. They are: the City of Cincinnati Department of Health site (at the corner of Martin Luther King and Burnet Avenue), and the Hamilton County Forensic Medicine site.

In addition to the above sites mentioned, the purchase of sites along Jefferson Avenue for the development of student and faculty housing should be pursued. Another area for consideration for UC 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

Open space on campus falls into four major categories: Primary Open Space, Secondary Open Space, Connective Space, and Recreation Space. Over the past 14 years, the amount of meaningful open space has grown significantly, and the open spaces have become connected to each other in more deliberate and coherent ways.

WEST CAMPUS

Primary Open Space

Clifton Arc, in front of McMicken Hall, is the foreground of the historic front door of the University and should be preserved as open space for all time. On just the other side of McMicken Hall, McMicken Commons functions as a primary campus outdoor gathering place. Prior to the construction of the commons in 1994, the Nippert Stadium field functioned as the true “commons” of campus, the place where students gathered for passive and active recreation.

Baldwin Quad is a historic campus open space that was once used for passive recreation and gathering between classes. Heavy use resulted in considerable wear and tear. Its restoration will return it to the campus as an important open space.

Library Square is now a primary campus gathering place at a major intersection of campus life. Surrounded by the library, Zimmer Plaza, Rhodes Hall and ERC, the square provides simpler linkages between the surrounding buildings, and from the Academic Ridge to the lower area of campus around the bookstore.

Campus Green has given the University a front-door image on Martin Luther King Jr. Drive. This space has been transformed from the largest parking area on the campus into a major open space and green window into the campus.

Jefferson Quad, under construction, will be a generous primary open space that allows for informal recreation and outdoor gathering in the southeast corner of West Campus.

Secondary Open Space

Existing secondary open spaces identified on West Campus are those which have some open space presence, but lack the potential to become major gathering places. One of these is the area on the Academic Ridge in front of Blegen. Another secondary open space is the area in front of Braunstein, where Baldwin Quad and McMicken Commons meet.

A slightly different type of secondary open space is the remaining piece of Burnet Woods around DAAP. While a remnant landscape, it is an important secondary open space in terms of campus image and student use.

Connective Space

Main Street, with the first section opening recently, is to be the most significant connective space on campus. It links the primary open spaces of the Academic Ridge to Campus Green and to the recreation district while also being a central gathering space on West Campus.

Additional connective space is 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.

Recreation Space

Recreational open space consists of practice fields and tennis courts. The athletic fields have been renovated, with the baseball field and track field upgraded to NCAA standards. 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 allow for social gatherings or passive recreation.

EAST CAMPUS

East Campus, which has in the past lacked significant open space, is beginning to change. The development of University Commons has given East Campus a primary open space, which is both a multi-use outdoor space and a green opening into campus. The construction of Eden Quad will add a second major outdoor gathering space to East Campus, and transform Levine Park in the process.

The recent development of the Eden Avenue streetscape repositions this street as a well-defined connective space for pedestrians, linking University Commons and Eden Quad.

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 pattern 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 very few examples of significant vegetation patterns do exist.

In the University's major open space, Campus Green, significant stands of trees mimic the braided stream that once flowed through the ravine. These trees also form the backbone of the 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 Clifton Arc used to be expressed three-dimensionally through an arcing line of trees. This vegetative pattern made the historic front-door image more pronounced and positive. These trees will be restored in 2005.

A row of trees used to line the south side of Corry Boulevard, beginning to give the street a boulevard character. These trees will be restored with the construction of Varsity Village.

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, though they are improving. For example, University Commons provides stands of river birch, pines, and hornbeams that reinforce the sculptural quality of the landscape.

Eden Avenue has been replanted and is now lined with sycamores, giving strength to the streetscape spine at the heart of East Campus.

On the north side of East Campus, 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. It will be transformed by the construction of Eden Quad in this area, and new patterns of vegetation will be introduced.

Large mature trees once 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 the trees have now been replaced, beginning the recreation of that lost landscape.
Existing pedestrian connections, or "desire lines," exert a force on each campus, and such forces must be recognized in master planning. These worn pathway connections (developed or undeveloped) represent a set pattern of daily foot traffic.

Over the past 14 years, there have been major improvements to the pedestrian experiences of both East and West Campuses. Most notably, vehicular access to the interior of West Campus has been significantly reduced, allowing for the development of an extensive pedestrian system where people are not in constant conflict with cars. For example, the paths across Campus Green connect to Library Square and Baldwin Quad, which in turn link to the paths across McMicken Commons through to Clifton Arc, offering nearly uninhibited passage across West Campus, from Jefferson to Clifton Avenues. With the completion of Main Street, this route will be greatly improved. Paths from Jefferson Housing and the Three Sisters housing complex feed into the Campus Green pathways.

A number of vehicular roads continue to serve as pedestrian routes, but the vehicular traffic on them has been restricted. Of these roads, Campus Green Drive is a major pedestrian route which connects the upper campus to the lower part of campus. University Avenue and Corry Boulevard also carry a high level of pedestrian traffic.

The steps up to McMicken Circle and the ridge from Clifton Avenue are used heavily by 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, however, creates barriers for pedestrians, particularly those who are disabled.

Pedestrians have carved well-used paths through buildings. TUC, 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. Passages through Baldwin, Rhodes, Rieveschl, and Old Chemistry, to Library Square, to Rieveschl, and the Bradstreet and Old Chemistry and to Main Street.

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. There is one exception. University Commons, Kingsgate Conference Center, and University Hall unite along a pedestrian path system that connects the Jefferson/MLK intersection with the tree-lined 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 the streetscape and the open spaces is therefore important to the continuing pedestrianization of East Campus.

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 Science Building connecting underground.

Pedestrian travel between West and East Campuses is particularly difficult and potentially dangerous because of the complicated street crossings at the intersection of Martin Luther King Jr. Drive and Jefferson Avenue.
VEHICULAR CIRCULATION AND PARKING

West Campus used to be fragmented by through vehicular traffic and surface parking lots, creating many problems, the most significant of which was liability to the University. The goal of automobile traffic no longer penetrating the interior—making the campus environment one of green pedestrian places—is nearly accomplished. Interior roads and surface parking have largely been eliminated. Small lots for accessible and visitor parking, and drop-off use are appropriate in certain locations.

In addition, the University has 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.

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 University Hall/Kingsgate Center, this move recognizes the value of the land in such a dense area, and allows for an improved atmosphere on East Campus.

Emergency and service vehicular access to the interior of both campuses is accommodated, but increasingly with as little disruption as possible to university life, pedestrian circulation and campus atmosphere.
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SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES CENTER

- Wilson Auditorium is to be demolished because it is outdated, ineffective space, and unnecessarily set back from Clifton Avenue.
- The demolition is to create a site for the new Social and Behavioral Sciences Center, which is to be the McMicken College of Arts and Sciences flagship complex. The Center is to provide 200,000 GSF of new instructional space. Together with the new courtyard, Courtyard One, this area is to become the anchor for the district.
- The Center’s main building is to adopt a modern yet contextual expression and is not to exceed the eaves of the University’s signature building, McMicken Hall. Its “L”-shaped massing is to address the realigned Snake Road as well as Courtyards One and Two.
- The main building is to be sited such that it will not block the view of McMicken from Clifton Avenue. Views to DAAP from Clifton are also to be maintained. The façade is to align with the Law School.
- A separate Auditorium building is to be part of the Center. It is to be a vibrant icon, only minimally setback from Clifton Avenue. It is to interact with the neighborhood as much as it interacts with the internal campus.
- The layout of the two buildings is to frame Courtyard One, with access to the buildings limited to entrances within the courtyard.
- A breezeway through the Social and Behavioral Sciences main building is to allow for circulation from Courtyard One to Courtyard Two.
With the focus on a connective strategy, the Master Plan Overlay refines distinct land use zones defined in Master Plan 2000. This refinement supports the goals of a connective strategy: collegiate restructuring, program consolidation, and community outreach.

The main academic zone now extends from the northwestern edge of West Campus and down along the ridge of the original University, referred to as the Academic Ridge. There is also a new academic zone along the east edge of West Campus.

The recreation zone is anchored by Nippert Stadium in the center of campus and includes both indoor and outdoor facilities. Student housing holds the south and east edges of West Campus. Knitting these elements together is the student activity/mixed-use zone of Main Street. Main Street reaches from the Academic Ridge at Clifton Avenue on the west, connects with the recreation facilities in the center of campus, links up with the student activity/mixed-use zone of Campus Green Crossing, and finally joins with the housing components along the east side of West Campus. An additional student activity/mixed-use zone builds on the commercial area of Calhoun Street.

The academic zone of East Campus arranges itself around the organizing datum of Eden Avenue. With the 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.
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. The University Center has food service and retail space, including a campus bookstore, as well as student organization office and meeting space, and casual 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, on the upper floors. Similarly, the Recreation Center houses a diverse range of facilities besides just recreation. These include classroom space and even a housing component. The buildings of Campus Green Crossing will likewise be multi-use, providing space for the African American Center, Alumni Center, Honors Program, and student housing.

The Medical Sciences Building will eventually provide space for medical 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 as well as a wellness center.

Within the other land use zones, building use is not as entirely exclusive as the zone plan implies. Individual colleges, such as DAAP, have cafes within their buildings. Calhoun Street Housing includes ground floor retail similar to the retail district it abuts.
STUDENT LIFE

Master Plan 2000 was generated by the Fourth Imperative, the Quality of Student Life and Services. The imperative encompassed the following objectives: to attract and retain top-quality students; to provide a "college experience" with a full range of academic and social events; to physically manifest the ideas that learning takes place in and beyond the classroom; to create a residential campus environment and campus community; and, to 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 Master Plan Overlay updates the vision of a connected physical environment through further development of the open space fabric and placement of future buildings. In particular, it introduces open space areas - such as the proposed Arts and Sciences Courtyards, Campus Green Crossing, and the College of Applied Science District - that create more connections among various student life facilities, such as housing and retail.

Master Plan 2000 proposed new and reorganized facilities in administration, food, retail, housing, and recreation. Many are under construction while others have been refined in this Master Plan Overlay. The strategically located mixed-use corridors of Main Street and Calhoun provide a concentration of these facilities, creating space for a buzz of student activity.
There is a need for a substantial net increase of student housing, both on- and off-campus (near the campus). This Master Plan Overlay proposes supplemental on-campus housing and potential sites for nearby off-campus housing.

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 medium- and high-density apartment buildings along Jefferson Avenue and Calhoun Street, reflecting the current boulevard and retail character of Calhoun Street and the proposed boulevard character of Jefferson Avenue. Along the western edge of West Campus, the soon-to-open Stratford Heights development, across Clifton Avenue, contains 15 student residential buildings of three- to four-stories on eight acres, fitting into the residential character of the University Heights neighborhood.

On campus, some housing structures are to be renovated while new housing is to be created through infilling. This is to occur both on the periphery of campus and in its interior, such as between Campus Green and Main Street.
Physical Frameworks LAND USE

UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE HOUSING

The ideal on-campus housing unit mix is to be a combination of existing dormitories, reconfigured dormitories and new construction of suites and apartments with kitchens. New construction is proposed to be medium- to low-rise buildings, not exceeding 7 stories and should be in close proximity to open space, or along a campus edge.

The existing undergraduate housing stock is to be enhanced not only through the rehabilitation of some of the residence halls but also through improvements to the open space around residential areas, such as with the development of the Calhoun-Siddall Gateway Park and Connector adjacent to Calhoun and Siddall Halls.

Proposed new undergraduate housing is to be centrally located in three buildings in Campus Green Crossing, situated between Main Street and Campus Green. Non-residential uses are to occupy the ground floor of all three buildings, creating an energetic mixed-use environment in the area.

Graduate housing is located in Scioto Hall, next to Campus Green, and in the Marketplace Development, adjacent to Varsity Village, just off Calhoun Street. The location near 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 both the retail development and outdoor athletic activity in the area.
Physical Frameworks CONNECTIVITY

PEDESTRIAN CONNECTIONS

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 containing spatial references to the force field geometries -- which resonate with 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. The connective courtyards and breezeways in the Arts and Sciences District create a coherent and accessible pedestrian system for the northwest corner of West Campus. 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. Campus Green Crossing links Main Street and 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 and the passageways of the College of Applied Science District link Edwards Center to the rest of West Campus. Remaking Corry Boulevard into a tree-lined avenue creates a connection to Shoemaker, the stadium and CCM. The Calhoun Siddall Gateway Park and Connector allow for a smooth flow of pedestrian traffic into the southwest corner of West Campus.

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

Force field geometries guide the pedestrian system on East Campus, establishing a symbolic link between East and West Campuses. This also creates a human scale more consistent with the earlier development of the medical campus.
Physical Frameworks CONNECTIVITY

ACCESSIBLE CONNECTIONS

In terms of the overriding principle of "connectivity," it is the ongoing goal of the Master Plan that all buildings and open spaces be fully accessible, and that the extensive, campus-wide 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 the campus.
SHUTTLE AND BUS ROUTES

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.

The shuttle bus service is devised as a four-part system: the Bearcat Express Shuttle, the CAS (College of Applied Science) Express Shuttle, the CCM (College-Conservatory of Music)/Bookstore Express Shuttle, and the Uptown Shuttle. The Bearcat Express runs at 7-10 minute intervals and links the northern edge of West Campus to East Campus. The CAS Express and the CCM/Bookstore Express both run at 20-minute intervals. The CAS Express loop links West Campus to the College of Applied Science campus 2 miles away. The CCM/Bookstore Express loop links the southern area of West Campus to East Campus. The Uptown Shuttle, running at 30-minute intervals, circles the periphery of West Campus, and makes a stop on East Campus as well.

In addition to the University of Cincinnati shuttle service, city buses pass by the campus. Major routes travel along Clifton Avenue, Calhoun Street, and Vine Street, connecting the University to the greater Cincinnati area.
Physical Frameworks CONNECTIVITY
VEHICULAR ACCESS
AND PARKING

The goal, as stated in Master Plan 2000, of automobile traffic no longer penetrating the interior—making the campus environment one of green pedestrian places—is nearly accomplished. Interior roads and surface parking have largely been eliminated.

East Campus automobile circulation is within two loops with arterial connections—one serving University Hall and the other serving 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 are no longer needed at campus entrances, except at Clifton Arc; roads are to lead only to parking structures, which will themselves be patrolled for both safety and parking access. Visitor lots will be monitored for their use.

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 are to 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.
Physical Frameworks OPEN SPACE

OPEN SPACE WINDOWS

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 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.