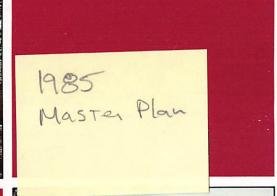
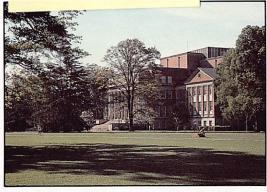
THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA CAMPUS MASTER PLAN











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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

September, 1985

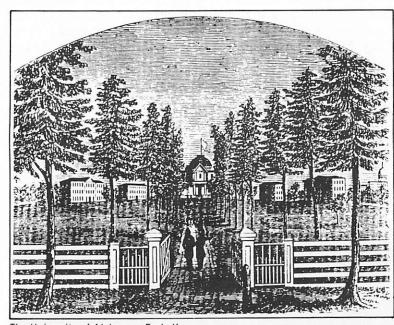
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The University of Alabama - Early Years

PREFACE

The physical arrangement of The University of Alabama campus dates back to its formal opening in April of 1831. Since this formative period, including the near destruction of the campus in early April 1865 by Croxton's Union Raiders, the essential style and beauty of the campus have been preserved. Today, the physical setting and facilities remain the beneficiary of the earliest planning activities that established the course that has been followed for more than 150 years.

This Campus Master Plan, which has been formulated during the past year, is based upon strengthening the planning principles first established by State Architect William Nichols in the early 1800s. The Quadrangle remains the focus of the University and is envisioned as playing an even more important role in the campus.

The Campus Master Plan is intended to guide the enhancement and development of the campus through the turn of the century. Its purpose also should be viewed in the broader sense of continuing the mission of The University of Alabama as it meets the challenges of the future.

INTRODUCTION

The Board of Trustees of The University of Alabama has challenged each campus to formulate and adopt a Campus Master Plan to guide its improvement and future development. These Campus Master Plans are to be used to help determine how campus lands and buildings will be used; to guide decisions affecting pedestrian and vehicular circulation, campus utility systems, signage and landscaping; to establish goals and objectives for future campus enhancement and expansion; and to provide a picture of the campus as it will evolve during the next 15 years and beyond.

Early in 1984, the University Administration appointed a Campus Master Plan Committee to formulate the Campus Master Plan and to guide its implementation. Woolpert Consultants and Almon Associates, Incorporated were selected to work with the Campus Master Plan Committee to accomplish the mission set forth by the Board of Trustees and the University Administration.

The planning process was established during the summer, and work was begun in the fall. This process has involved the performance of four related phases of work, including: Inventory and Evaluation; Identification of Goals, Objectives and Planning Issues; Framework for the Campus Master Plan; and Formulation of the Recommended Campus Master Plan.

Many groups and individuals have played an important role in the formulation of the Campus Master Plan, including those associated with The

University of Alabama, the City of Tuscaloosa and the State of Alabama. Throughout the year-long planning process, there have been numerous Committee meetings; interviews with faculty, staff and administrative officials; informal working sessions with representatives of the City of Tuscaloosa and the State of Alabama Departments of Highways and Mental Health; and project team meetings. Information has been obtained from a variety of sources. Many hours were spent on campus to observe its use, to record physical data, and to enjoy the wide variety of activities that take place within the attractive setting of The University of Alabama.

The Campus Master Plan is drawn from this experience. As such it reflects both a recognition of what has been, and represents a vision of what is to come.



Gorgas House

Photographs/James Ezell

BACKGROUND

In recent years, The University of Alabama has focused its efforts on the improvement of its academic programs, faculty, student services, campus and facilities. Among the major thrusts and goals involved in the University's quest for excellence are the concentration of efforts on becoming a comprehensive research university and the formulation of plans to guide systematically the building of a new University of Alabama.

The 1984-85 Institutional Plan (prepared annually) and several key component documents including the Campus Master Plan, Campus Landscape Master Plan, Facilities Development Program, and Annual Capital Development Program are tools to be used to foster growth in the years to come. These documents represent a sound basis for decision-making and are to be considered as a part of the working plan for the University.

Much has been accomplished to date in this quest for excellence; more challenges remain to be met. It is important to keep in mind that the University's goals are those that have been set by The University of Alabama. The purpose for everyone's continuing involvement will be to improve the planning process.

The recommendations contained in the Campus Master Plan should be incorporated into the University's budget and financial-planning process. Implementing these recommendations will require a variety of funding sources, including new state dollars, reallocation of existing state

dollars, private gifts and grants, and sponsored projects. Among the ideas expressed in the 1984-85 Institutional Plan that have been addressed in the formulation of the Campus Master Plan are the following:

- The University of Alabama is the oldest public university in Alabama.
- The University is involved in a quest for excellence.



The Quadrangle and Denny Chimes

 Gorgas University Library is the only statewide research library facility in Alabama.

- The University's purpose is to advance the intellectual and social condition of all people . . . through quality programs of research, instruction and service.
- Emphasis should be placed on improving the delivery of student services, renovating residence halls and the historic Quadrangle, and implementing the Campus Landscape Master Plan.
- As one of the two major residential campuses in the state, the University enhances the academic and personal growth of its students through its on-campus student-life environment.
- Education is a life-long endeavor that offers a wide array of educational opportunities to adult and non-traditional students.
- Research and instructional programs provide a base for extensive service activities, enabling continuous linkages with business, industry and government.

Requirements for the Campus Master Plan

The requirements for the Campus Master Plan, as outlined in Board Rule 470 of the Board of Trustees of The University of Alabama, provide that the Plan should:

Define a system for land acquisition and use;

- Address building location and site densities;
- 3. Indicate locations for parking;
- 4. Establish a system for pedestrian and vehicular circulation;
- Identify existing utility systems;
- 6. Describe campus services; and
- 7. Provide guidelines for improvement projects, campus landscaping and signage.

The Board of Trustees is committed to building, preserving and enhancing quality campus physical facilities that provide an efficient, functional and pleasant environment for the fulfillment of the University's established roles and missions. As such, the Campus Master Plan should establish long-range goals and a plan for projected development. In keeping with these requirements:

- 1. Campuses should reflect efficient and effective land use;
- A thoughtful and sensitive integration of buildings, open spaces, landscaping and signage;
- 3. Orderly utility and service networks; and

 Safe and accessible vehicular and pedestrian systems.

The Campus Master Plan Committee has played an important role in the formulation of the Plan. This involvement will continue to be instrumental in future efforts to implement the Campus Master Plan. The representative group that has participated in the process of identifying the Plan will continue its role in overseeing Plan implementation and revision. The Committee is responsible for reviewing and making recommendations to the President in regard to all additions and changes to campus physical facilities.

The Campus Master Plan is to be submitted to and be approved by the Board of Trustees, and must be reviewed and updated on an annual basis.

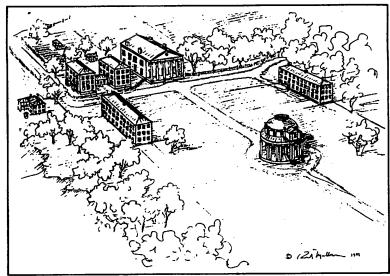
PLANNING ANALYSIS History of The University of Alabama Campus

The University of Alabama campus is situated east of the City of Tuscaloosa. Surrounded on the west and south by residential neighborhoods, on the north by the Black Warrior River, and on the east by Bryce Hospital, McFarland Boulevard and Druid City Hospital, the campus is made up of developed areas and a variety of open spaces.

In the classical tradition, the central academic and administrative areas of The University of

Alabama are oriented around a beautiful Quadrangle that has been the focus of the campus since its earliest days. Then and now, the Quadrangle conveys the strong, lasting and positive image and appearance of The University of Alabama.

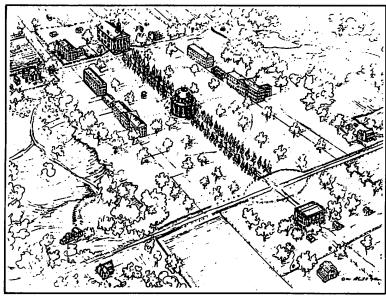
From its inception in 1829 when the State Legislature and Board of Trustees selected the area around Marr's Spring as the site for the new university, the early development of the campus was based upon a thoughtfully conceived master plan drawn by William Nichols, then State Architect of Alabama.



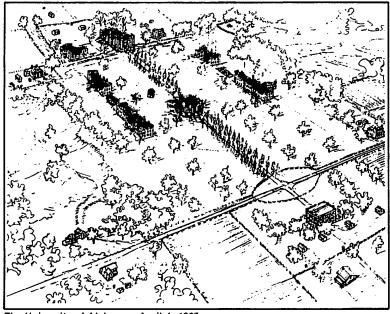
The University of Alabama - 1831

The original plan placed importance upon the Rotunda, a building situated in the center of a Quadrangle area surrounded by other academic buildings and student dormitories. The physical

relationship and proportion of these buildings to each other and to the surrounding open space was important. The present Gorgas House, originally named The Hotel, was constructed in 1829 and is the only building designed by William Nichols to have survived the destruction of Croxton's Raiders in 1865.



The University of Alabama - April 3, 1865



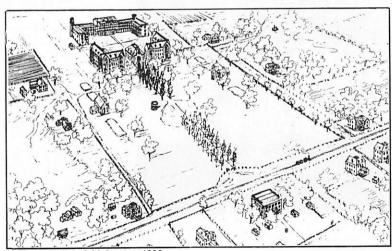
The University of Alabama - April 4, 1865

From 1860 to 1903, the institution was organized as a military university to promote discipline and to improve the "moral character" of the students. A total of 13 presidents served the institution during this period. Through the turn of the century, the University survived a difficult period and experienced some stability and rebuilding following the 1870s.

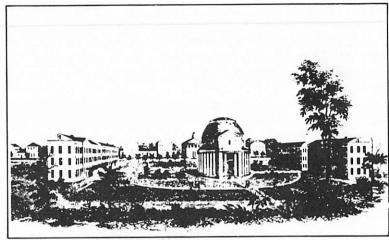
The modern university was begun in 1903 and is generally considered to encompass two periods, the first from 1903 through 1941, and the second from 1941 through the present. With the emphasis now being placed upon building a new university with a strong orientation to research, it may be considered that a third

period has initiated in the 1980s - the New Era of The University of Alabama.

Development of the campus during the University's first 125 years was largely centered around the Quadrangle. Student living areas were located to the north and south of this area. The strong sense of organization that exists today within this central area of the campus is the result of the arrangement, appearance, similar style and proportion of the buildings oriented around the Quadrangle. The physical relationships between these buildings and open spaces did not just happen. They were carefully planned over a period of many years starting with the original Nichols' Plan for the University.



The University of Alabama - 1892



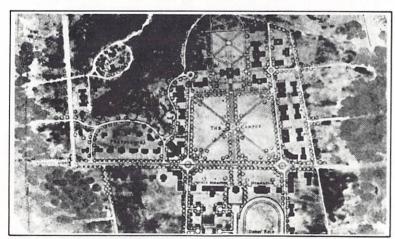
The Rotunda - Williams Nichols Plan

John William Abercrombie was the first of 10 presidents of the University during the time period since 1903. His term in office began in 1902 and ended in 1911. An important accomplishment of this period was the formulation of plans for the Greater University prepared in 1907 by the Samuel Parsons Company of New York under the direction of the Alumni Society. While only three of the buildings envisioned by this plan-Smith, Comer and Morgan Halls--were completed, the Greater University Plan introduced a new vision for the campus. The plan called for all buildings to be designed in a similiar modified classical style using yellow brick.

In 1912, George Hutcheson Denny became the President of The University of Alabama for the first of two terms (1912 to 1936 and 1941 to 1942). During his terms, the University grew

from an institution with nine major buildings and an enrollment of 400 students, to a university of 5,000 students and a physical plant of 23 major buildings, 35 fraternity and sorority houses and a football stadium.

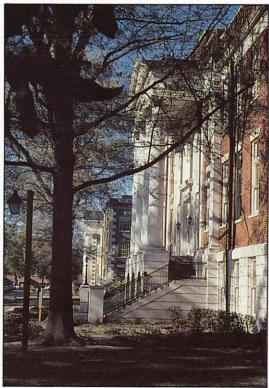
The 1907 Greater University Plan was updated to provide for the new Million Dollar Campaign Plan prepared in 1922. The Million Dollar Campaign Plan expanded upon and revised the Greater University Plan in two significant ways. First, it was no longer required that all buildings be constructed of yellow brick. Second, it called for the removal of Clark, Manly, Garland and possibly Woods Halls to provide a site for a new library. However, this proposal was not implemented.



Million Dollar Campaign Plan - 1922

The continuity of appearance between the buildings constructed during this period of growth contributes significantly to the

present-day, attractive, unified appearance of the Quadrangle. This continuity came about because most of the buildings were designed in a short time by the same firm, Miller, Martin and Lewis of Birmingham, and followed a specific architectural style.



Nott Hall

Following the Depression and before World War II, another building period took place during the term of President Richard C. Foster. The Amelia Gayle Gorgas Library (1939), which stands

on the approximate site of the original Rotunda, and many residence halls were completed during this short time period, interrupted by the untimely death of Foster and the United States' entry into World War II.

Another building program was initiated during the term of President John M. Gallalee (1947 to 1953). Following World War II, the enrollment grew to more than 9,000 students, which required the construction of additional residence halls, academic buildings and administrative facilities, and the renovation and planning of others.

During the '50s and '60s, the University was served by two presidents, Oliver Cromwell Carmichael (1953 to 1957) and Frank A. Rose (1958 to 1969). Although a number of buildings, including the Music and Speech Building, men's residence halls and apartments for married students were constructed during the Carmichael tenure, more ambitious growth and development activities took place as a part of the 10-year Greater University Development Program carried out during the administration of President Rose.

Student enrollment increased from 12,000 to almost 20,000 students, extensions located in Birmingham and Huntsville became Branches of the University, and the School of Medicine located in Birmingham gained in its national reputation.

As the University's physical plant grew, its boundaries also were extended. Development

began to take place in the outer frame around the buildings oriented to the Quadrangle. Encroachment into adjacent neighborhoods contributed to the emerging ill-defined edges of the campus. As the campus grew to meet increasing enrollments, facilities were built without the careful planning done in the early years or the sensitivity for relating these buildings to each other, the campus landscape and open spaces. Instead, the size and style of buildings changed, resulting in a loss of the visual continuity that is characteristic of the more mature portions of the campus.

Buildings completed in the 1960s include a 13-story women's residence hall (Julia Tutwiler Hall), an addition to the Gorgas Library, Memorial Coliseum, Frank Anthony Rose Hall (Rose Administration Building), Gordon Palmer Hall, the 14-story Tommye Rose Tower, the Russell Student Health Center, ten Hoor Hall, Walter Bryan Jones Hall, Mary Burke and Martha Parham Halls, Paty Hall, the Hugh Moss Comer Hall (the Mineral Industries Building), and the Paul William Bryant Athlete's Residence Hall. Denny Stadium, Hardaway, Lloyd and Farrah Halls also were enlarged during this same period.

Ferguson Center (including a student center, theater, post office, bookstore, art gallery and meeting rooms) was completed in 1973 on a site north of the Quadrangle.



Ferguson Center

The University of Alabama Law Center, situated on a large site east of the Coliseum, was completed in 1976.

As the automobile became more predominant on campus, areas between older and newer buildings began lacking appeal, with the continuity between buildings suffering as a result. As the campus has grown, the number of vehicular and pedestrian entrances has increased, and these entrances are not well-defined. Pedestrian and vehicular circulation has become confused, and conflicts between the two also have developed.

Most recently, the land east of the campus bounded by Fraternity Row on the west, Bryce Hospital on the north, McFarland Boulevard on the east and Paul W. Bryant Drive on the south has been acquired for future expansion. The Student Recreation Center, Capstone Medical Center and intramural play fields are presently located within this area. The Moody Music Center, Continuing Education Center, Alumni Hall and Paul W. Bryant Museum are planned for construction on sites between University Boulevard and Paul W. Bryant Drive in the western portion of this area closest to the developed portion of the campus.

Planning Process

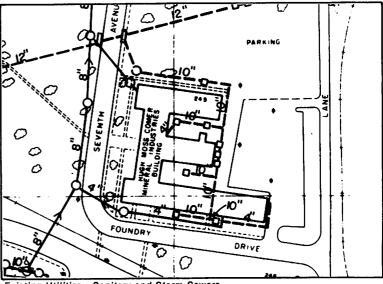
The planning process has been conducted over 10months and has involved the following activities: (1) appointing the Campus Master Plan Committee and selecting the project team; (2) identifying the work to be performed; (3) gathering historical and current data about the campus and the growth trends affecting the University over the next 15 years; (4) identifying planning issues, goals and objectives for campus improvement; (5) identifying plan framework and concept for the campus preliminary plan proposals and recommendations; (6) formulating the Recommended Campus Master Plan and related guidelines and implementation strategies; and (7) obtaining the adoption of the Campus Master Plan by The University of Alabama and Board of Trustees of The University of Alabama.

During fall of 1984 and spring of 1985, a comprehensive physical inventory and evaluation was conducted of the campus grounds, landscape, and adjacent residential and commmercial development. Information and observations were recorded in the form of written field notations, on campus maps and on 35-mm photographs. At the

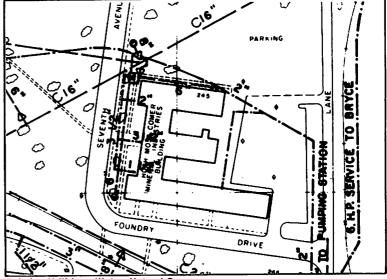
same time, university, city, state and utility company records were reviewed to compile a system of maps showing utilities serving the campus.

A series of maps have been prepared showing this information. These maps include the following: Physical Character, Campus Operation, and Image and Appearance Inventory Maps; Problems and Opportunities Analysis Map; and the Utilities Maps comprising of four map sets showing the location of existing utilities based on available information. They are: Sanitary and Storm Sewers, Water and Natural Gas, Power, and Steam and Cable Television. (The Utilities Maps are available from Engineering Services.)

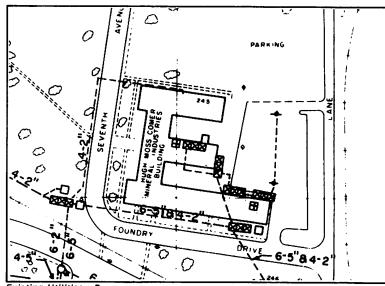
This information is shown on a standard base map of The University of Alabama Campus and surrounding lands, including Bryce Hospital. The maps are drawn at 1"=200' scale for the inventory and analysis, field work and review maps; and 1"=400' for the utilities maps, which are prepared on a set of pin-registered overlays designed to be updated, reproduced and later digitized to become part of a future digital data base for the University's physical plant operations.



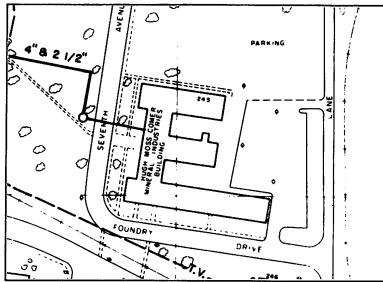
Existing Utilities - Sanitary and Storm Sewers



Existing Utilities - Water, Natural Gas



Existing Utilities - Power



Existing Utilities - Steam and Cable Television

The first four months of the study involved the Inventory and Evaluation phase of the planning process. The physical data obtained through fieldwork and records research was augmented by personal interviews conducted by the project team. The team spoke with a representative group of university, city and state officials to obtain information about The University of Alabama campus from a variety of sources and viewpoints. During the next six months, work focused on the Identification of Planning Issues, Goals and Objectives, establishment of the Framework for the Plan, and formulation of the Recommended Campus Master Plan. Throughout this process, working meetings, additional fieldwork to test ideas, and follow-up interviews were conducted by the project team.

All of this information was compiled and evaluated to prepare working documents for review and discussion with the Campus Master Plan Committee at meetings held throughout the course of the study. A series of Campus Master Plan Notes was prepared to record the information obtained through the interviews, to describe the status of the work being performed, and to outline and present information describing the evaluation of existing conditions, problems and opportunities, planning issues, goals and objectives, plan framework and Campus Master Plan proposals. The Recommended Campus Master Plan, accompanied by planning/design studies of the area around the Quadrangle and Ferguson Center, the streetscape along a portion of University Boulevard, and "beforeand-after" perspective sketches of different

areas of the campus have been prepared to convey visually the plan proposals and recommendations.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Existing Conditions

Existing physical conditions were identified by the project team to evaluate the use, function appearance and image of The University of Alabama campus. This was accomplished by conducting driving tours and more detailed walking tours of the campus and its adjoining neighborhoods, including Bryce Hospital. To provide a complete picture of the campus, follow-up driving and walking tours were conducted throughout the planning period to observe the use of the campus during different times of the day and night, at different times of the academic year and during the different seasons.

Information about the campus was recorded on four large maps entitled Existing Land Use, Physical Character, Campus Operation, and Image and Appearance. This information is also described in written form and on 35-mm photographs. The inventory and subsequent analysis are organized into several subject areas, namely Circulation, Open space and Facilities.

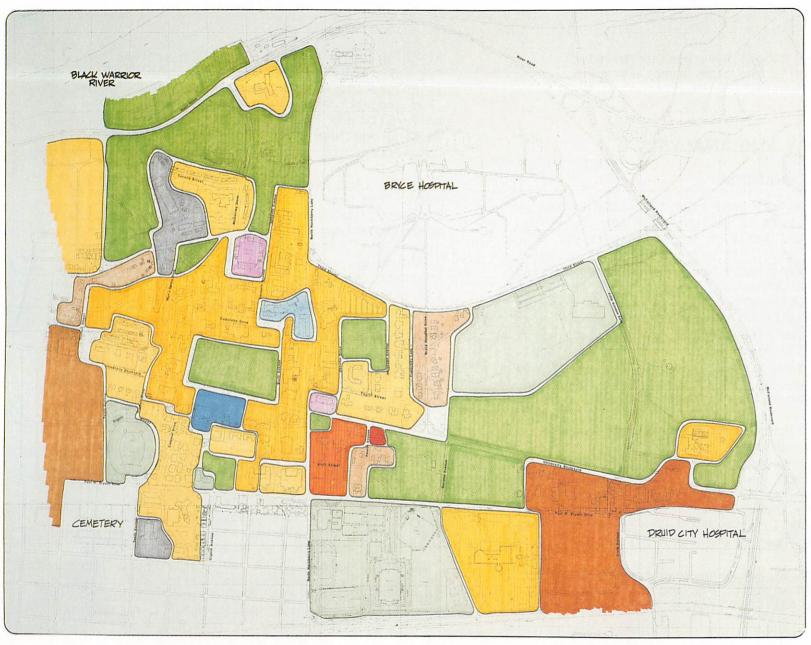
The analysis of existing conditions also is described in written form and is illustrated on a large map entitled Problems and Opportunities.

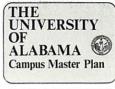
Planning Principles, Goals and Objectives for the Campus Master Plan are based upon the Inventory and Analysis and information learned from project research, interviews with university and local officials, and a series of working meetings with the Campus Master Plan Committee.

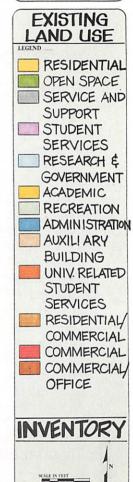
Existing Land Use is shown on the following map. Within the campus area, land uses include academic, student living, athletic, recreational, administrative, circulation, open space and undeveloped land. There are institutional, residential, recreational and commercial uses adjacent the campus, with Bryce Hospital comprising the largest of these landholdings.

As shown on the map, academic and administrative uses, with the exception of the Law Center and Capstone Medical Center, are found within the central area of campus, oriented around the Quadrangle. Student living areas are concentrated to the south, west, north and east in the periphery of the academic area.

Athletic and student recreational uses are located in three areas, including Bryant-Denny Stadium in the southwest corner of the campus, the athletic complex in the southern portion of the campus, and the Student Recreation Center and intramural fields in the eastern portion of the campus. Large open spaces and undeveloped land exist to the north and east. Druid City Hospital, and commercial and office development are found east of the campus along University Boulevard and Paul W. Bryant Drive. Two smaller







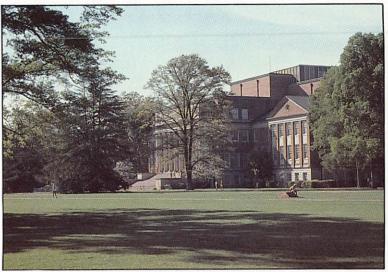


neighborhood/campus-oriented commercial areas exist along Paul W. Bryant Drive immediately south of campus and along University Boulevard adjacent the campus to the west. Neighborhood residential areas are found to the west and south of the University.

The Physical Character of the campus is illustrated on page 16. This map depicts the location of buildings, open spaces and vegetation. It also shows topographic contours, the direction of surface water runoff, areas of steep and moderate slopes, the University's property line and the floodplain of the Black Warrior River.

The water storage tank near McFarland Boulevard sits on the highest land elevation on campus. This area slopes westward toward the central area of campus, which consists of flat to gently rolling terrain. The land located north of the central academic area includes several prominent ravines with steep hillsides sloping northward to the Black Warrior River.

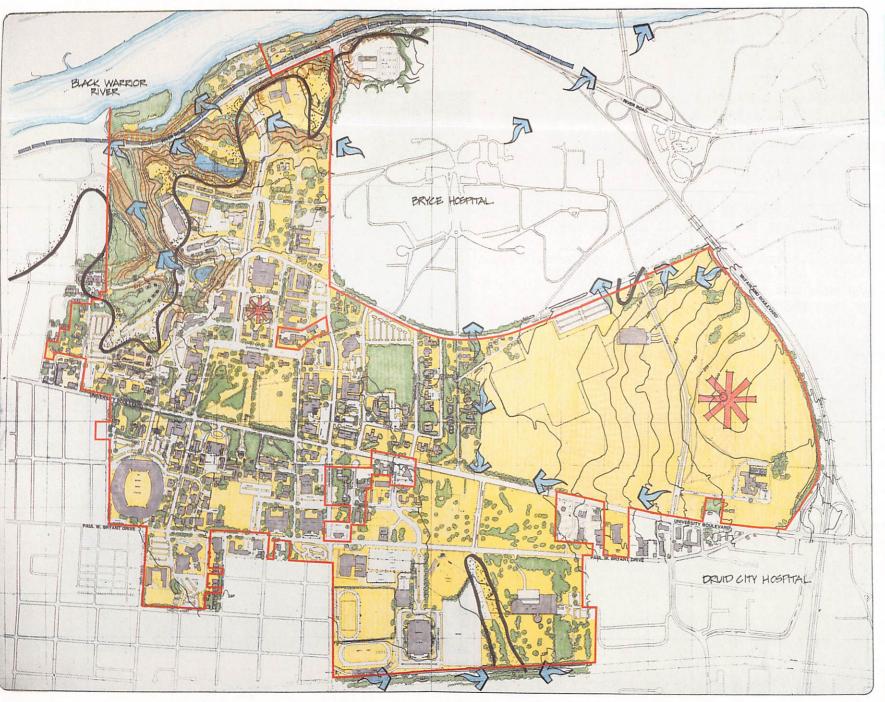
The land to the east lends itself to development with few natural constraints, while the wooded ravines to the north are made up of soils that are more difficult to develop.



The Amelia Gayle Gorgas Library



Marr's Spring



THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA Campus Master Plan

PHYSICAL CHARACTER

LEGEND

- BUILDING FOOTPRINT
- WATER RUNOFF AND DIRECTION
- * ELEVATIONAL HIGH POINT
- -10 CONTOUR LINE
- PROPERTY LINE
- MODERATE
 SLOPE
- STEEP SLOPE
 FLOOD PLAIN
 LIMIT
 - POOR SOILS FOR DEVELOPMENT
- SOFT SURFACE

 HARD SURFACE

INVENTORY





Campus Operation is shown on the map on page 18 and includes information about vehicular circulation, the location of campus service areas (including building entrances and service dock locations), the location and type of parking areas, the location and type of open space areas, and the zoning classification of areas adjacent the campus. Campus buildings and the property line also are shown on this map.

CIRCULATION within, around and through the campus area includes a variety of major streets, boulevards, campus drives, walkways, paths and parking areas. Pedestrians, automobiles and trucks, including university, local and non-local traffic, all use these routes. As a result, there are numerous conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles, especially within the actively used academic areas around the Quadrangle and the Ferguson Center.

Circulation patterns along major routes are reasonably straightforward, but the lack of signage is a problem for visitors and those new to the campus. Within the campus, circulation patterns are more confusing, with automobiles seemingly parked everywhere. For the student or faculty or staff member who is familiar with the campus, the situation is manageable. For the first-time or occasional visitor, orientation to the campus is more bewildering.

In the most actively used areas, conflicts between pedestrians, the automobile, service-related traffic and through traffic are a problem.

Other examples of circulation problems include: the lack of campus lighting; the lack of signage and adequate outdoor furnishings throughout campus; the lack of screening of objectionable views and service areas; the lack of improved, attractive student activity areas/plazas and appealing walkway systems between the academic, student living, recreational and parking areas on the campus; and the lack of more clearly defined campus edges and entrances to the campus.



Bidgood Hall



THE UNIVERSITY ALABAMA Campus Master Plan

CAMPUS **OPERATION**

- BUILDING FOOTPRINT
- SERVICE AREA · BUILDING ENTRY
- MAJOR VEHICULAR CIRCULATION
- MINOR VEHICULAR
- CIRCULATION IMAJOR PASSIVE
- OPEN SPACE
- IMAJOR ACTIVE OPEN SPACE
- PARKING LOTS PROPERTY LINE
- WHITE DECAL ANY STUDENT LIVING
- R RED DECAL NON FRESHMAN STUDENT LIVING OF LAMPUS
- P FURPLE DECAL FRESHMAN STUDENT LIVING
- G GREEN DECAL FACULTY, ADMINISTRATION

- ZONING
 SINGLE FAMILY
 NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL
 HIGHWAY RELATED
 COMMERCIAL
 ENERGY INTUSTRAL
 INSTITUTIONAL





The analysis of the Image and Appearance of the campus is shown on page 20. The information illustrated on this map includes the following: ratings of the image/appearance of existing buildings: the location of important visual axes; vegetation; the location and classification of campus open spaces (e.g., hard surface, vehicular-oriented uses such as streets, parking and service areas; hard surface, pedestrian-oriented spaces such as sidewalks, walkways, plazas and courtyards; and soft-surface areas such as the Ouadrangle, lawns in front of buildings and intramural fields); campus art and signage; entrances to campus; good and bad views; unattractive features; and designated sites for buildings under construction or currently being designed.

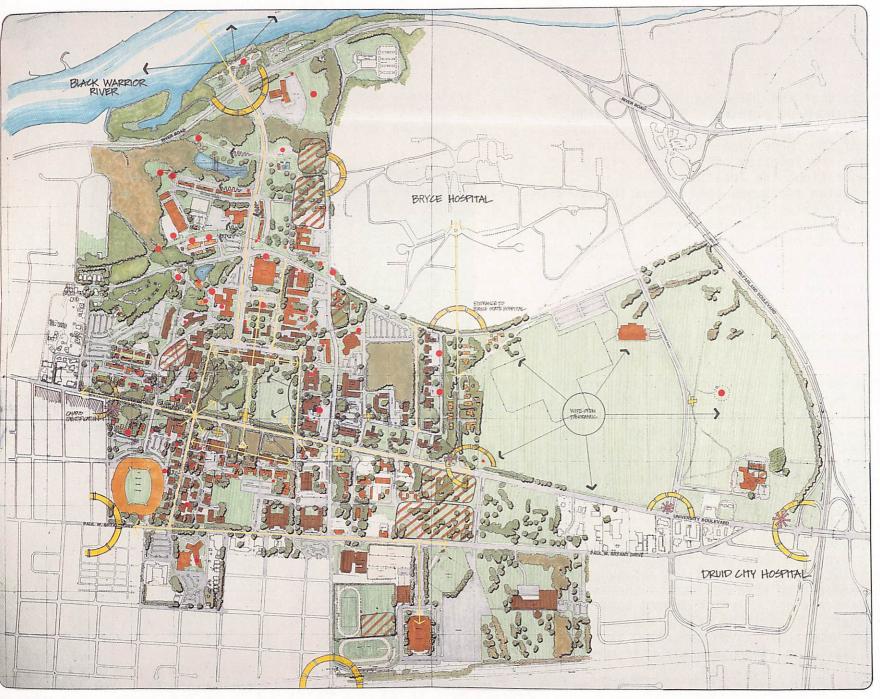
The IMAGE of The University of Alabama conveys a positive impression, especially in the areas oriented around the Quadrangle. A strong, classical impression of an attractive traditional university campus is characteristic of the area around the Quadrangle. This area conveys a sense of organization and uniform style that gives an excellent first impression of The University of Alabama.

Areas around the periphery of the central campus do not convey the same good impression, because they are less well organized and defined, are overwhelmed by the predominance of the automobile, and are not oriented around appealing open spaces. In addition, these areas do not follow a theme that can be perceived as clearly and positively as the Quadrangle. In many

instances, what was once the "back door" of The University of Alabama campus recently has become one of the many "front doors" to the campus.



University of Alabama Law Center



THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA Campus Master Plan

IMAGE AND APPEARANCE

- FACILITY IMAGE
- GOOD
- FAIR
- VISUAL AXIS
- PLANT MASSING
 - SOFT SURFACE HARD SURFACE
 - (VEHICULAR ORIENTED)

 HARD SURFACE
 - (PEDESTRAN PRIENTED)
- · VISUAL BLIGHT
- CAMPUS ENTRY OTHER ENTRANCES
- # CAMPUS IDENTIFICATION FEATURE
- + PUBLIC ART
- & GOOD VIEWS IN BAD VIEWS
 - JIMPROVED PARKING
 - UNIMPROVED PARKING
- PUTURE BUILDING SITES

INVENTORY





Campus edges are essentially formed by River Road and Bryce Hospital to the north, McFarland Boulevard to the east, Paul W. Bryant Drive and the athletic complex to the south, and Tenth Avenue and Thomas Street to the west. For the most part, these edges are ill defined and do not convey a clear sense of entry to the campus area. While entrance signs do exist along University Boulevard to the east and west, they are poorly sited and are unimpressive. Visual awareness of entrances to the campus from the south and the north does not exist. Awareness of being on campus is apparent only as the central area of the unversity is approached and is strongest along University Boulevard near the Quadrangle and on McCorvey Drive between the Ferguson Center and the Quadrangle.



Campus Entrance Sign

While the Law Center is situated in an attractive setting with an expansive lawn area, the use and purpose of this building are not clear, especially to a first-time visitor. because there is no appropriate identification sign.

The Ouadrangle is the most important and attractive OPEN SPACE on The University of Alabama campus. Within the older, academic areas, there are many examples of good physical/ functional relationships between buildings, entrances to buildings, roads and the open spaces around buildings. During the growth that occurred in the 1960s, when many new buildings were constructed in the areas framing the Quadrangle, the relationship of buildings to open spaces (e.g., the entrance of one building is oriented toward the service area of another). the connections between older and newer areas of campus, the style and appearance of newer buildings the increasing impact of the automobile on campus, and the general lack of amenities within the campus landscape have diminished the quality of the physical setting of The University of Alabama.

The evaluation of existing conditions has been compiled as a statement of PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES about the campus and the area surrounding the University. This statement is organized to describe problems and opportunities relating to Circulation, Open Space and Facilities.

Each problem reflects the project team's evaluation of an existing condition or situation observed during the early months of the work during Fall 1984. Each stated problem establishes a corresponding opportunity to be addressed and met through the formulation and implementation of the Campus Master Plan. The PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES are illustrated in graphic form on page 23 and are described in the accompanying text. They form the basis for the identification of Planning Principles, Goals and Objectives, the establishment of the Plan Framework and formulation of the Recommended Campus Master Plan.

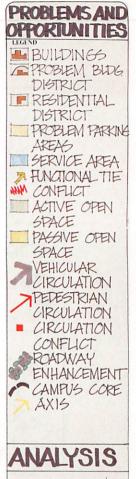
Problems with CIRCULATION include:

- Signage and appropriate entrance treatment are lacking along vehicular routes as the campus area is approached.
- The streetscape along University Boulevard shows signs of age and wear. This is an important area, as it forms a first impression of the campus and the image of the University.
- 3. The location of Bryce Hospital on the northeastern edge of campus is confusing for those entering the campus from the east, and especially for first-time visitors.

- 4. There are numerous conflicts between vehicular and pedestrian traffic along University Boulevard, around the Quadrangle and Ferguson Center.
- Accessibility by students, faculty, staff and visitors to Ferguson Center is hampered by the roads and parking that surround the Center on three sides.
- There is no focal point at the intersection of McCorvey Drive and Capstone Drive. The circulation pattern established along McCorvey Drive is lost when it empties into the parking lot along Capstone Drive.
- 7. The parking lot on Capstone Drive is unattractive and encroaches on the Quadrangle, the most important area on campus.
- 8. There are numerous vehicular/pedestrian conflicts along the routes connecting the student living areas of campus and the central academic area that are traveled by students.
- 9. The eastern portion of Third Street is not defined by adequate streetscape. This area lacks human scale and presents a poor image of campus.

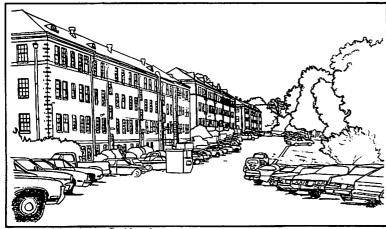




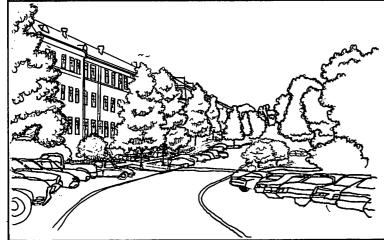




10. Parking lots are inadequately landscaped and screened. Some parking areas are unpaved and lack well-defined spaces. This creates maintenance problems, surface runoff problems and confusion.



Student Living Area - Parking Area



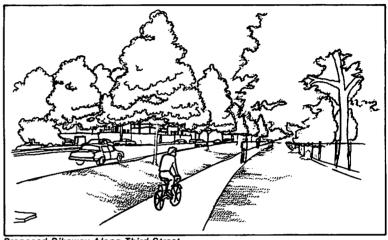
Student Living Area - Parking Area Enhancement

- 11. Circulation within many campus parking lots is confusing and inefficient.
- 12. The lack of enforcement of traffic and parking regulations creates unnecessary confusion, safety concerns and disorganization.
- 13. The paved Campus walkway system does not respond completely to established pedestrian circulation patterns.
- 14. Numerous walkways are too narrow for the number of pedestrians they serve.
- 15. There is poor pedestrian circulation in the sorority area because of inadequate parking, narrow walkways and the large number of pedestrians traveling the area.
- 16. There are no provisions for bicycle circulation; bike racks are few and poorly located.

OPPORTUNITIES for improved CIRCULATION include:

 Treat McCorvey Drive as a major entrance to campus with appropriate signage and landscaping.

- 2. Provide an attractive focal point at the north terminus of McCorvey Drive by improving the riverfront area in cooperation with the City of Tuscaloosa.
- 3. Use Third Street as a major thoroughfare to direct traffic from University Boulevard and the core of campus.
- 4. Use the boulevard and ample green space along Third Street to enhance the streetscape.
- 5. Locate additional parking on the perimeter of campus. Consider strategically located parking garages in the most actively used areas of campus.
- 6. Provide additional parking near the sorority area along Colonial Drive to serve the sororities, the stadium and the Rose Administration Building.
- 7. Reduce pedestrian/vehicular conflicts by selectively removing some roadways and on street parking areas from the center of campus.
- Improve the railroad corridor, making it a major east-west connector for pedestrian and bicycle circulation.

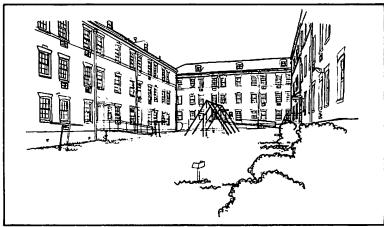


Proposed Bikeway Along Third Street

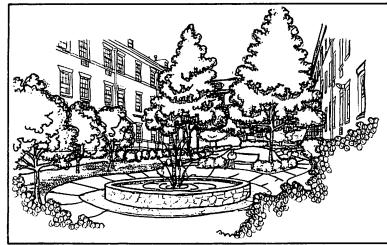
PROBLEMS with OPEN SPACES on campus are:

1. Many open spaces on campus are not well defined and are not designed to accommodate their intended use and function.

2. There is a lack of improved plazas and gathering areas on campus.



Student Living Area - Interior Courtyard

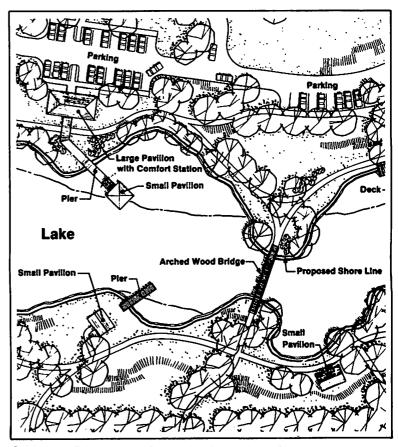


Student Living Area - Enhanced Interior Courtyard

- 3. There is a lack of adequate amenities such as benches, pedestrian lighting, signage and trash receptacles throughout the campus.
- 4. There is a lack of diversity of types of plant materials to provide seasonal color, interest, form, scale and texture
- 5. Improved landscape maintenance is required especially in areas of high public visibility and use, e.g., along University Boulevard and within the Quadrangle.
- 6. Student living areas lack adequate outdoor recreation areas and open spaces for field and court sports and for outdoor gathering.
- 7. The intramural recreation fields in the eastern part of campus lack a sense of enclosure and human scale.
- 8. The hilly topography of the northern portion of campus presents circulation difficulties and some constraints on future development in this area.
- 9. The lack of attractive landscape enhancement and user amenities, as well as apparent poor water quality, discourages use of Palmer Lake as passive open space.

OPPORTUNITIES for improving campus OPEN SPACES include:

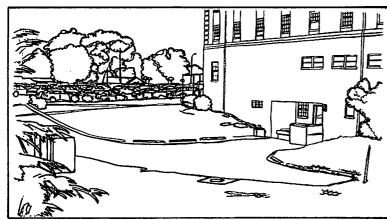
- 1. Improve campus image by landscape enhancement and maintenance improvements.
- Establish an attractive green-space corridor between the Quadrangle and the riverfront.
- 3. Provide additional open space and gathering areas for active and passive recreation.
- 4. Enhance Palmer Lake by landscaping and pedestrian-oriented development.
- 5. Develop Marr's Spring to serve as secondary green space near the core of campus.
- 6. Use hilly topography and existing vegetation in the northern part of campus to provide an exciting open-space development.
- 7. Use riverfront property to develop an exciting open space for the students.



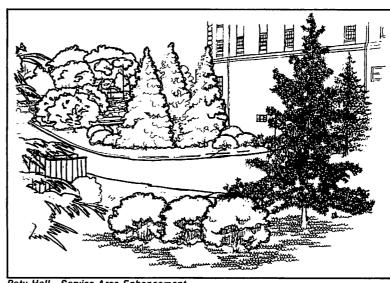
Palmer Lake Enhancement - Campus Landscape Master Plan

PROBLEMS with FACILITIES on campus include:

- There is a lack of campus/building 1. identification and directional signage.
- Many recent buildings are poorly sited in 2. relationship to circulation, parking and open space.
- 3. The Music and Speech Building and ten Hoor Hall are poorly sited in relation to nearby buildings and to each other.
- Most buildings lack landscape enhancement and site amenities, especially at building entrances.
- The majority of service areas are poorly screened and/or located and are unattractive.



Paty Hall - Service Area



Paty Hall - Service Area Enhancement

- Functional uses of buildings are not always compatible with a building s location on campus.
- Denny Chimes lacks the enhancement and amenities that are warranted by its status as a major campus landmark. Certain highly visible campus landmarks (the water tower and radio tower) are unattractive.
- The contemporary style of Ferguson Center is not appropriate for its location adjacent the historic core of campus.
- Bryant-Denny Stadium has an unappealing facade and no pedestrian amenities.

- 10. The physical plant service buildings and open storage areas are highly visible and unattractive.
- 11. Saffold and Abercrombie Halls are isolated from the rest of the dormitories by McCorvey Drive.
- 12. The backs of two buildings Saffold and Abercrombie Halls are visible along McCorvey Drive; their entrances open onto an unattractive parking lot.
- 13. The swimming pool is uninviting because of the lack of enhancements and user amenities.
- 14. The married student housing in Rose Tower is isolated from the rest of campus. Pedestrian and bicycle circulation is further hampered by the steep grades surrounding this area.
- 15. Outdoor play facilities for preschool and young children in the married student living areas are inadequate.
- 16. The Vietnam War Memorial seems insignificant because of its siting and lack of enhancement.
- 17. There are numerous difficulties (water crossing pedestrian routes, standing water and erosion) with surface water runoffs.

OPPORTUNITIES for improving FACILITIES and AREAS ADJACENT THE CAMPUS are:

- 1. Emphasize attractive campus buildings with appropriate landscape enhancement.
- Establish attractive transition zones between areas on campus to encourage compatible architecture and landscaping and improved physical relationships on and around campus.



Enhance Popular Gathering Places

 Maintain attractive image in fraternity and sorority areas.



Fraternity Housing on Jefferson Avenue

- Develop cooperative working relationships with the city, adjacent businesses and neighbors to improve areas next to the campus, especially to the south and west.
- Develop formal procedures, guidelines and monitoring of planning/design activities for future buildings and campus improvements.

PLANNING PRINCIPLES, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The planning principles, goals and objectives are based upon the inventory and evaluation of existing conditions, project research, interviews with University and local officials, and working meetings with the Campus Master Plan Committee. They will be used to establish the framework within which the Campus Master Plan proposals and recommendations are identified and refined.

The primary purpose of the Campus Master Plan is to enhance and improve the physical facilities, setting and campus environment of The University of Alabama. Emphasis is placed on the development of a quality campus to enable the University to become more competitive in attracting students and faculty, and businesses and industries involved in research and improved funding. This will help The University of Alabama accomplish its goals and objectives as stated annually in the Institutional Plan.

The Campus Master Plan is intended to provide a phased, creative and practical approach to university improvement and growth. Its use and implementation will help decisions affecting the campus during the next 15 years.

The goals and objectives for the Campus Master Plan are based upon principles established during the planning process.

The Campus Master Plan should address:

- 1. The improvement of the appearance of the campus and the surrounding area to contribute to the University's efforts to improve its physical plant and to enhance its public image.
- The improvement of the use, function, operation and maintenance of the physical facilities of the University.
- The improvement of safety and the feeling of security on campus.
- 4. The improvement of regional, area and local access to the campus through the development of alternative routes and improved entrances to the campus, and improved vehicular circulation within, around and through the campus area.
- The improvement of vehicular, service and pedestrian circulation with access to conveniently located, attractive and secure parking.
- improvement planning and budgeting procedures; improved campus planning, facilities design, and construction-monitoring practices and procedures; and improved campus maintenance to support the University's quest for excellence, established roles, missions and institutional goals.

- 7. The establishment of improved coordination with Bryce Hospital, Druid City Hospital, the City of Tuscaloosa, area business interests and neighborhood groups so that mutual concerns may be addressed.
- 8. The formulation of a strategy for working with the City of Tuscaloosa on the improvement of commercial development, residential areas and traffic circulation adjacent the campus.

The Goals and Objectives identified to help shape the formulation of the Campus Master Plan are as follows:

TO ESTABLISH A FORMAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK TO GUIDE DECISIONS AFFECTING THE IMPROVEMENT, ENHANCEMENT, GROWTH, AND EXPANSION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA CAMPUS AND ITS ADJACENT NEIGHBORHOODS.

- Adopt the Campus Master Plan and Campus Landscape Master Plan and use these plans to guide decisions affecting the campus.
- Establish a permanent Campus Master Plan Committee with the responsibility: (1) to review and update the Campus Master Plan and Campus Landscape Master Plan on a regular basis; (2) to review and approve all additions and changes to campus physical facilities; (3) to review and approve all amendments to these Plans; and (4) to establish and adopt procedures for conducting its activities and orienting

staff and design professionals involved with campus improvement projects.

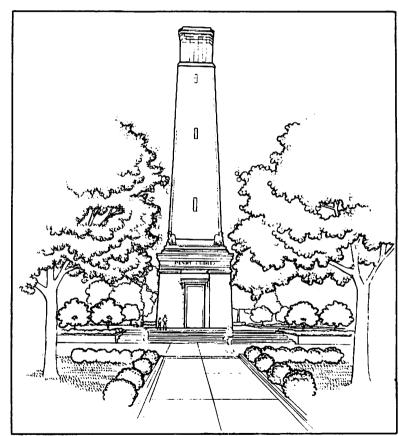
- Establish and adopt procedures for incorporating the recommendations contained in the Campus Master Plan and Campus Landscape Master Plan into the University's financial planning and budgeting process.
- Establish priorities and a schedule for completing the improvements identified in the Campus Master Plan and Campus Landscape Master Plan.

TO PRESERVE AND ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF THE CAMPUS, RECOGNIZING THE HISTORIC AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MANY OF ITS BUILDINGS AND OPEN SPACES, ESPECIALLY THOSE AROUND THE QUADRANGLE.

- Preserve, maintain and enhance the condition of all Campus buildings and open spaces, especially the Quadrangle.
- Establish and adhere to planning and design guidelines for all campus improvements that require the use of similiar materials, design features, and details, which incorporate the proportions, massing, and scale of older buildings in the design and construction of new buildings, additions, renovations and open spaces.
- Establish a program for increasing the number of historical and informational signs, campus sculpture and artwork, and site amenities (lighting, outdoor

furniture, landscaping, plazas and gathering areas) to improve the use of the campus.

Identify areas for future buildings on campus.



Denny Chimes - Landscape Enhancement

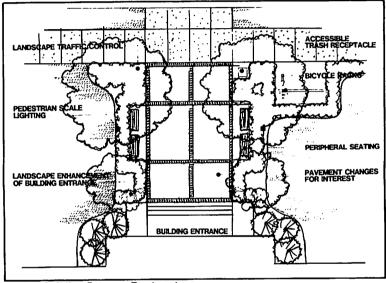
TO IMPROVE THE PUBLIC IMAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

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

TO IMPROVE THE APPEARANCE OF THE CAMPUS AND FACILITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY AND SURROUNDING AREA.

- Place a high priority on improving the appearance of all campus entrances, edges, streetscape areas, parking areas, drives and walkways, student activity and living areas, open spaces, recreational areas, athletic facilities and service areas.
- Provide compatibility and visual continuity between buildings, older and newer areas of campus, open spaces, signage, site furnishings, walkways, roads, drives, parking and service areas by using similar architectural, landscape architectural and engineering design details.

 Enhance attractive buildings and define building entrances and related open spaces with signage, lighting, furnishings and landscaping.

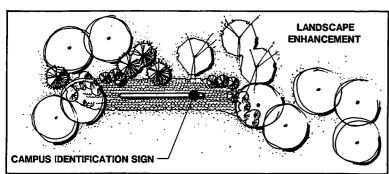


Typical Building Entrance Treatment

- Locate compatible uses adjacent each other.
- Separate, buffer or screen conflicting uses.
- Screen and improve the appearance of service areas, parking areas, above-ground utilities and objectionable views.

TO IMPROVE AND ENHANCE PEDESTRIAN, VEHICULAR AND SERVICE CIRCULATION ON CAMPUS AND WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA.

- Identify pedestrian, vehicular, service and emergency traffic circulation needs for the campus and surrounding area in cooperation with the City of Tuscaloosa, Bryce Hospital and Druid City Hospital.
- Distribute vehicular traffic to and through the campus area more evenly by improving existing roads, alignments and intersections, and by developing new roads, connections between roads and a new interchange between an extension of Third Street and McFarland Boulevard. This would provide alternative entrances to the campus area and reduce existing heavy traffic volumes on University Boulevard and Paul W. Bryant Drive.
- Identify, establish and provide attractive entrances to the campus from the south, east, west and north.



Entrance Sign Treatment - Campus Landscape Master Plan

- Locate and develop attractive parking areas on campus along major thoroughfares, near actively used facilities and student living areas. These parking areas should have attractive, well-lighted pedestrian walkways to provide convenient and safe connections between the parking areas and other campus facilities.
- Reduce or eliminate conflicts between pedestrian and vehicular traffic, especially around the Quadrangle and Ferguson Center, and in actively used and student living areas.
- Improve and widen existing walkways and develop new walkways where necessary.
- Provide improved routes, pathways and storage areas for bicycles.
- Improve the campus streetscape, especially in more recently developed areas of campus, through the initiation and phased implementation of a street tree-planting and replacement program on campus and the surrounding area (in cooperation with the City of Tuscaloosa), to improve and define the appearance of the University and to provide human scale along the campus street network.

TO PROVIDE OPEN SPACES AND ENCOURAGE THEIR USE FOR EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL, INFORMAL AND FORMAL ACTIVITIES.

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

TO IMPROVE SAFETY AND THE FEELING OF SECURITY ON CAMPUS AND THE SURROUNDING AREA.

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

TO REDUCE AND ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY MAINTENANCE WHERE POSSIBLE AND IMPROVE CAMPUS OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS THROUGH IMPROVED PLANNING, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.

- Use the Campus Master Plan and Campus Landscape Master Plan to guide all planning, design and construction-related activities. Orient all involved university staff and design professionals to required procedures.
- Develop a catalog of durable and attractive materials that require minimal maintenance for use on campus.
- Select and use plant materials based upon growing, maintenance and seasonal appearance characteristics for use within the campus landscape.
- Establish a university nursery to provide an economical source of locally grown plant materials for use on campus, especially in the street tree-planting and tree-replacement program.
- Establish regular maintenance procedures, schedules and personnel training programs to improve campus maintenance.

RECOMMENDED CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The Recommended Campus Master Plan is desgined to be implemented over 15 years, from 1985 to 2000. The plan proposals are based upon recognition of the past development of The University of Alabama. They represent both a practical and creative vision of how the campus should be developed and enhanced.

Plan Framework

The framework for the Campus Master Plan is based upon strengthening the planning concepts originally envisioned by William Nichols at the founding of The University of Alabama. These concepts were implemented during the first 100-years and were again expressed and reinforced in subsequent plans including the Greater University Plan (1907) and the Million Dollar Campaign Plan (1922).

Enrollments peaked in the 1960s and 1970s when 20,000 students attended The University of Alabama. Present enrollment is approximately 15,000 students, which is considered by the Administration to be just below what is anticipated in future years. It is neither expected that enrollment will grow substantially in the 15 years encompassed by the planning period, nor is it the University's goal to foster such growth. In this regard, the objective of the University is to encourage modest growth in the years ahead, with the enrollment becoming stable at 16,000 students. The size and arrangement of the existing campus is well suited for accommodating this

anticipated enrollment. The growth of The University of Alabama will be expressed in terms of the improvement of the quality, appearance and image of the institution. The framework for the Campus Master Plan is based upon this principle.

Important objectives have been stated by The University of Alabama that will have an impact on the campus in the future. They are related to the University's quest for excellence and to its goal to become a comprehensive research institution. These objectives are:

- To improve the University's academic programs, faculty, student services, campus and physical facilities;
- To provide a quality setting and environment enabling the University to become more competitive with other universities, and to accomplish its institutional goals and objectives; and
- To establish a plan systematically guiding the building of a new University of Alabama.

While enrollment will remain nearly the same in the future, the many elements of the University will be changed in significant ways.

First, there will be a need to provide land in the right location to accommodate the development of research/academic facilities close to the academic area of the campus.

Second, there will be a need to provide Tand to meet future building replacement and expansion requirements and sites for the construction of new facilities.

Third, will be the need to provide more amenities, improved student living accommodations and student recreational activities on campus to make the University more attractive to potential students.

Fourth, will be the need to make changes on campus that will enable the University to maintain the anticipated total enrollment while increasing the number of graduate and post graduate students relative to the number of undergraduate students.

Fifth, will be the need to meet on-campus parking requirements through: the redevelopment of existing parking lots where capacity can be increased; the development of new parking lots in proposed locations close to major roads and pedestrian walkways; and through the construction of strategically located parking garages in the most densely developed areas of campus.

Sixth, will be the need to provide more efficient operations and maintenance to enable the University to care for an improved and expanding physical plant in the most cost-effective way.

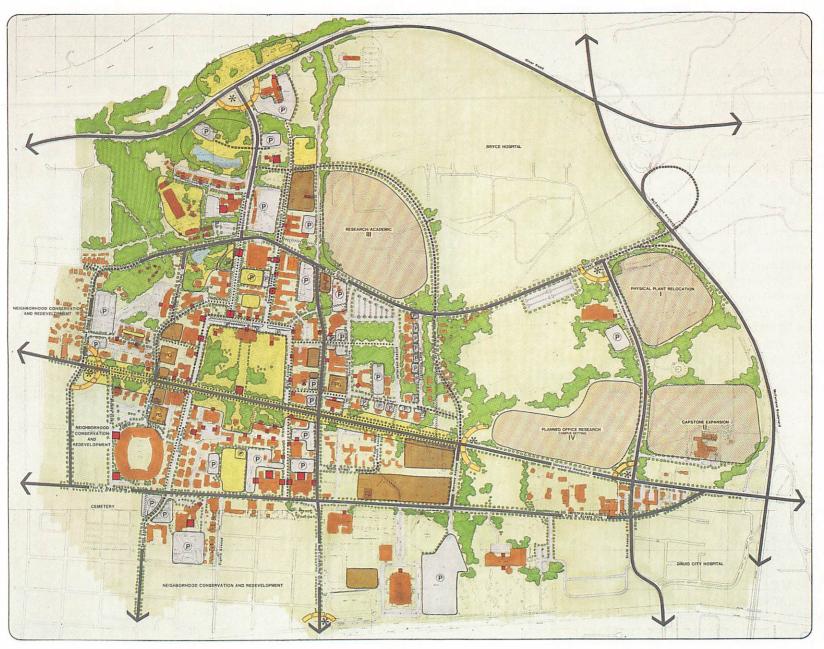
Seventh, will be the need to offer increased educational opportunities to the non-traditional student through the expansion of evening, weekend and media-delivered programs.

Eighth, will be the need to play a greater role in the improvement of the neighborhoods adjacent the campus and cooperate with other area institutions in solving mutual concerns.

Each of these needs has been identified and discussed during the planning of the Campus Master Plan. These needs have had a direct relationship on the formulation of the plan framework and Campus Master Plan for The University of Alabama.

The framework is organized around CIRCULATION, OPEN SPACE and FACILITIES. It also addresses the expansion of the campus to provide an adequate land base enabling The University of Alabama to become a comprehensive research institution.

The Recommended Campus Master Plan is shown on page 39. Many of the plan proposals and recommendations illustrated are based upon the inventory and analysis. Others are the result of campus improvements identified through interviews with university and city officials and the Campus Master Plan Committee.







The Ouadrangle is the most attractive and impressive feature of The University of Alabama. The land from the present location of University Boulevard, northward to the area just behind Woods Hall, made up the original area of the Quadrangle. The Rotunda was situated in the center of this area (approximately where the Library is now located) and was flanked by buildings on three sides. The President's Mansion, facing the Quadrangle on the fourth side, remains one of the key features of the campus. The Campus Master Plan recommends preserving, enhancing and expanding the Quadrangle by improving the area between of the Gorgas Library and Ferguson Center. This will provide the opportunity to incorporate additional buildings, especially Ferguson Center, in the area that was once the Ouadrangle. This improvement will have a positive impact on the campus by enabling more buildings and open spaces to be linked to the Quadrangle.

To accomplish this, the Campus Master Plan recommends the selective removal of on-street parking spaces along McCorvey Drive (between Third Street and Capstone Drive) to create an attractive, pedestrian oriented campus promenade. This portion of the drive will become the central focus of the extended Quadrangle. The selective removal of on-street parking in key areas around the Quadrangle will enhance views in this area, better serve the large numbers of students who gather in front of buildings around the Quadrangle, and increase safety on campus by reducing the conflicts

between pedestrian and vehicular traffic that occur in this area.

The Development Plan for the Quadrangle and Surrounding Area is shown on the following foldout map.



Enhance Views of Quadrangle

A second key recommendation proposed by the Campus Master Plan involves the expansion of the boundaries of the campus to provide strategically located land that will accommodate the development of future academic and research-oriented facilities close to the academic core of the campus. While university-owned lands include vacant and developable land east of the campus, this area is not ideally suited for future academic/research-oriented facilities because it is not close to most academic buildings, especially those related to engineering and the sciences.

The presence of Bryce Hospital immediately adjacent The University of Alabama campus represents an opportunity for the University to obtain land for expansion. Because the railroad lines that were once a barrier between the campus and the western portion of Bryce Hospital have been abandoned and removed, and because this portion of the hospital grounds consists largely of open land, acquisition in this area is ideal, especially since both are state institutions. This acqusition will enable the University to expand its campus in the most desirable manner and location. Construction of a new road linking Paul W. Bryant Drive, University Boulevard and Third Street will improve access to and through the campus and to Bryce Hospital and will provide additional land for development in a location that can be incorporated effectively and functionally into existing campus operations.

The third major component of the Campus Master Plan involves the proposal to use vacant lands in the eastern portion of the campus for (1) relocating the campus physical plant and maintenance operations from their present location west of Paty Hall to make additional land near the center of campus available for other uses; (2) expanding the Capstone Medical Center and related facilities; and (3) using land along University Boulevard for development of research and technically oriented office development in a planned campus setting, where the location of such businesses proximally to The University of Alabama would be mutually beneficial.

The Campus Master Plan also recommends that the University play an increased role with Bryce Hospital, Druid City Hospital, and adjacent neighborhoods, in the improvement of adjacent land uses. Increased awareness by the University of its community role, and the greater recognition by the city, area institutions and neighborhoods of the importance of a vital University of Alabama will provide significant opportunities for cooperative action. Among the mutual concerns that can be addressed in a more effective manner are: vehicular and pedestrian traffic circulation. signage, streetscape design, neighborhood improvement, and safety-and security-related matters.



The following recommendations describe the development actions for the enhancement and development of the campus. To facilitate their review, the recommendations are shown on three maps entitled CIRCULATION, OPEN SPACE and FACILITIES.

Circulation:

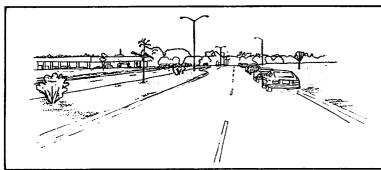
Vehicular: (See Map on page 43.)

- Encourage better use of River Road and McCorvey Drive to provide improved regional and area access.
- Promote the addition of a new interchange on McFarland Boulevard and Third Street to improve access to the central area of campus.
 - a. Improve street linkages in the west area of campus to enable a convenient east-west arterial through the central campus.
- 3. Develop a connection from Third Street, through the western portion of Bryce Hospital grounds to McCorvey Drive that will remove traffic from the center of campus, and provide an improved entrance to Bryce Hospital and a good access to the proposed Research/Academic area.

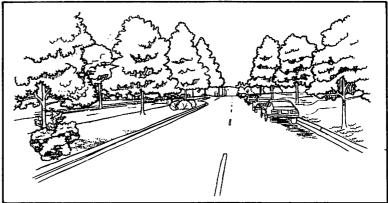
- 4. Realign the intersection of Bryce Drive and Second Avenue at University Boulevard to improve vehicular circulation.
- 5. Realign Tenth Avenue, at Paul W. Bryant Drive, to provide direct connection with Colonial Avenue and to reduce the number of traffic signals along Paul W. Bryant Drive.
- 6. Realign the intersection between Twelfth Avenue and Thomas Street as a part of the improvement of Third Street as a central campus east-west arterial through the central campus.
- 7. Improve the 5th-Street-6th-Street link, between University Boulevard to Paul W. Bryant Drive, to include:
 - a. restriction of left-turn movement from University Boulevard to Paul W. Bryant Drive (near Druid City Hospital), and
 - right turns only from Paul W. Bryant
 Drive to eastbound University
 Boulevard.
- Complete improvements along Hackberry Lane to improve traffic flow.
- 9. Promote the closure of McCorvey Drive, from Third Street southward to the Quadrangle, to create an attractive campus promenade in the most actively used area of campus. Redesign the parking area on Capstone Drive

and on Seventh Street between Ferguson Center and Woods Hall.

- 10. Remove some parking from Capstone Drive to develop improved pedestrian walkways, channel traffic through the area, and reduce conflicts between pedestrian and vehicular circulation.
- 11. Align Stadium Drive with Marr's Spring Road to provide a better north-south connector between Third Street and University Boulevard.
- 12. Establish a campus-wide program for introducing street trees along campus and area roadways.



Fifth Avenue East Streetscape



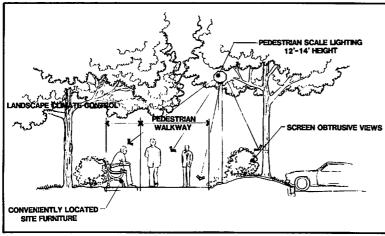
Fifth Avenue East Streetscape Enhancement

13. Improve vehicular circulation on campus through the development of an improved, unified signage system.

Pedestrian Circulation:

- Extend the Quadrangle area northward along its original historical axis to Ferguson Center; close McCorvey Drive from Third Street to Capstone Drive to public vehicular traffic; remove parking on a planned basis.
- Enhance the primary north-south pedestrian corridors between Ferguson Center, Gorgas Library, the Quadrangle and the student living areas in the southern portion of campus.

3. Enhancement of east-west pedestrian connections between the Fraternity Row area and the Quadrangle, by improving pedestrian walkways between Smith and Lloyd Halls and between Nott and Gallalee Halls.



Pedestrian Walkway Enhancement

- 4. Establish an attractive pedestrian link between the residential area (Wyman Hall, Lupton Hall, Powers Hall, etc.) and the Quadrangle, by improving walkways between Bidgood Hall and the Old Administrative Building.
- 5. Establish a pedestrian corridor from Rose Tower via extended Seventh Avenue. Key facilities along this route include the swimming pool, new amphitheater, Engineering and Science areas, Ferguson Center and the Quadrangle.

- 6. Improve the pedestrian walkway along Sixth Avenue between University Boulevard and Paul W. Bryant Drive.
- 7. Remove parking along University Boulevard in the central area of campus; establish wide walkways, planted median and designated street crossing locations to facilitate the existing high levels of pedestrian traffic in this area; remove conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles; and enhance the appearance and image of the Quadrangle and surrounding area.



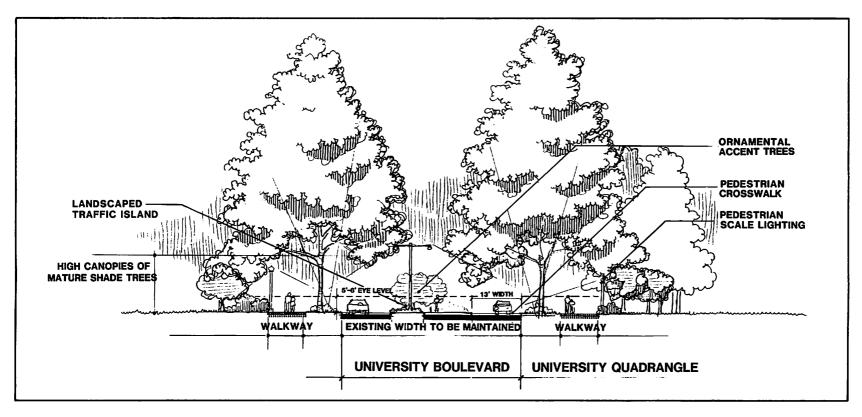
Open Space: (See Map on page 47.)

- Define the entrances and edges of the campus through the use of coordinated landscape plantings, street furnishings, lighting and signage.
- 2. Enhance landscaping of the Quadrangle by introducing plantings, lighting and pedestrian amenities.
- Improve pedestrian-oriented lighting on a campus-wide basis.
- 4. Provide amenities (signage, sculpture, plazas, benches, landscaping, streetscaping, etc.) throughout the campus with emphasis on the area between Ferguson Center and the Quadrangle and in student living areas.
- Address maintenance needs in high visibility areas to help create a positive first impression of the University.
- 6. Effect site improvements to Marr's Spring and the nearby pond and surrounding open space to enhance the appearance and increase use of this area.
- 7. Remove parking and create a large open space adjacent Ferguson Center designed for passive recreational needs and the enhancement of the physical relationship between Ferguson Center and the Quadrangle.

- Develop open play fields adjacent the student housing in the former physical plant/maintenance facilities site.
- 9. Redevelopment of Palmer Lake and surrounding areas according to the <u>Campus Landscape Master Plan</u>.
- 10. Develop Riverfront Park, in cooperation with the City of Tuscaloosa and The Corpr of Engineers, as a recreational area to increase use of the Black Warrior Riverfront areas.
- 11. Develop useable multiple-purpose spaces adjacent student living areas as shown on Open Space Plan.
- 12. Enhance the streetscape along University Boulevard, from Thomas Street to Bryce Drive, including development of a planned median, designated street crossing locations, wider walkways, new plantings, lighting and signage.
- 13. Enhance campus open spaces by introducing landscape plantings, lighting, site furniture and a unified signage program.
- 14. Develop a program for screening unattractive areas and features on campus.

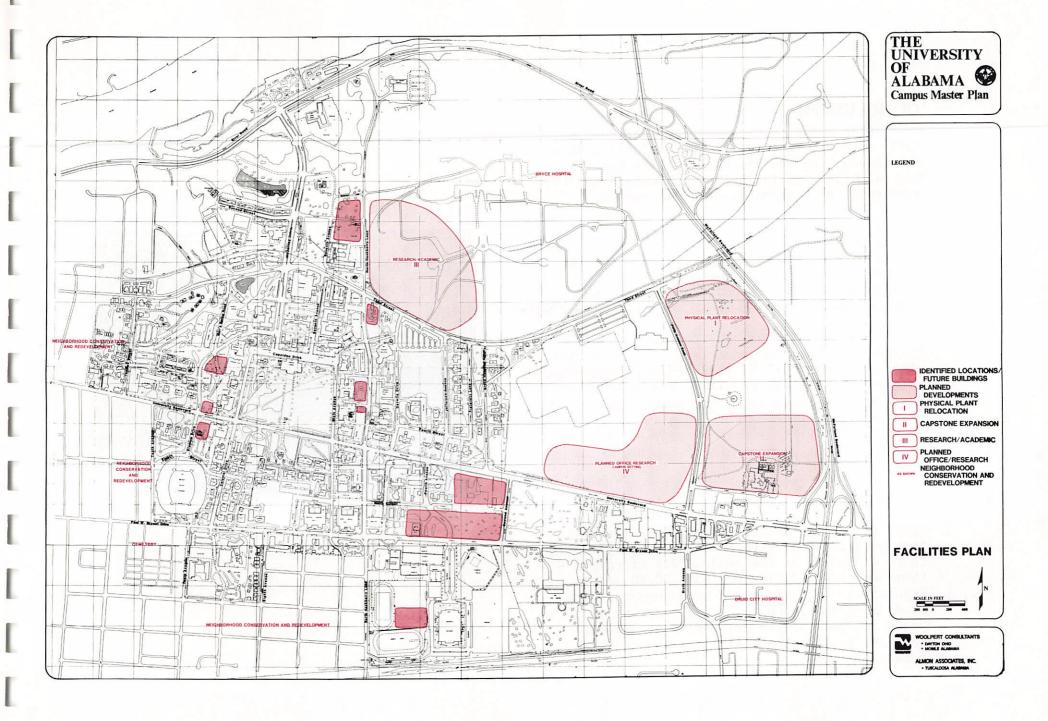
Facilities: (See Map on page 50.)

 Include all proposed building project sites of the University as shown on Facilities Plan Map.



- 2. Identify additional potential building sites on the campus and the proposed Research/Academic area.
- 3. Relocate physical plant/maintenance facilities to eastern area of campus.
- 4. Identify potential sites for parking lots and garage along major pedestrian and vehicular routes.

- 5. Promote a variety of improvements to enable full use of Ferguson Center as a true student union.
- 6. Concentrate the location of student services in student living areas.
- 7. Enhance all outdoor areas with emphasis on the Quadrangle and surrounding area, and student living areas.



CONCLUSION

Every plan needs "a big idea", a challenge to rally around to accomplish successfully a major objective. The Seattle World's Fair had its Needle, Disney World its Magic Mountain and The University of Alabama has the Quadrangle.

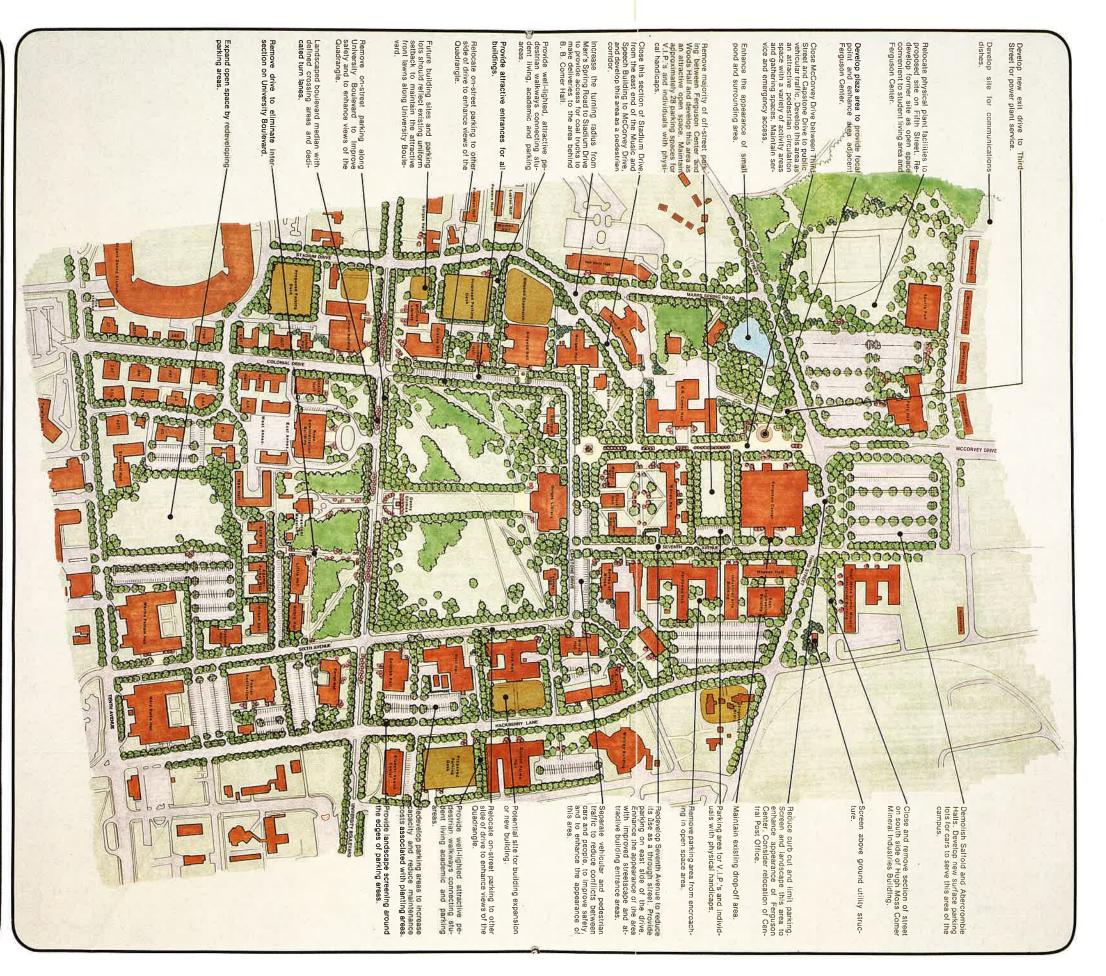
Many years have passed since development of the campus began around this important open space. The lasting quality and positive image of The University of Alabama are rooted around the Quadrangle, and so it should be in the years that are ahead.

There is much to be accomplished in the Campus Master Plan. For the most part, the ideas and visions embodied in the plan proposals are ones that are designed to reinforce and strengthen the campus, especially in the areas close to the Quadrangle. The thrust of the plan is to enhance and fine tune what already exists. Recommendations concentrate on improving circulation, open space and facilities throughout the campus and the surrounding area.

The Big Idea is to concentrate efforts on the small things, so the big things work the way they were originally envisioned. There is more to be worked on in the newer areas of campus - those developed during the past 30-40 years. Emphasis is focused on the enhancement of the Quadrangle and surrounding area, for this is the heart and soul of The University of Alabama. Both are important and vital to a successful future.

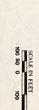


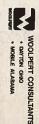
President's Mansion



DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1985/2000 QUADRANGLE AND SURROUNDING AREA Campus Master Plan

of Alabama





ALMON ASSOCI

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COSTS

The Recommended Campus Master Plan is designed to be implemented through the completion of many individual projects according to a coordinated. planned approach. The proposed projects are organized by the type of improvement (i.e. Roadway Improvements, Parking Lot Redevelopment, New Parking Facilities, Pedestrian Circulation Improvements, etc.). The time frame for the plan extends over a 15 year period, and is divided into three phases. The first covers the years from 1985 through 1990, the second from 1990 to 1995, and the third is from 1995 through 2000. Priorities are assigned within each of the three phases, based upon the ranking of each project according to its being considered to be either a High, Medium or Low Priority.

The assignment of the various projects is based upon the information obtained throughout the planning process and is further based upon the need to proceed with certain improvements to meet specific needs and schedules established by The University of Alabama. While certain improvements require the completion of other projects (e.g. the removal of on-street parking from the proposed campus promenade between Ferguson Center and the Quadrangle depends on the development of new parking within the same general area) others can be carried out independently.

The rationale for the implementation strategy is based upon (1) working to establish procedures

for administering the plan, completing a number of campus enhancement projects designed to reinforce and strengthen the physical setting of the campus, and preparing for future improvements in the first five years; (2) moving forward with a number of important large projects that will have a long-term impact on the improvement of the campus during the years from 1990 to 1995; and (3) continuing with the implementation of both large and small projects in the third period from 1995 to 2000.

The program is flexible. The implementation of the Campus Master Plan can be approached in a variety of ways. The University of Alabama should review the proposed projects on a regular basis, and should incorporate the overall program into their financial planning and budgeting procedures.

The Proposed Projects and their Estimated Development Costs are described in the following Table. Information about the criteria and basis for developing the Estimated Development Costs also are included at the conclusion of the table. A summary of the costs, by the type of improvement and time period proposed also is provided.

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
A	ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS			
1.	Construct realignment of Fourth Avenue to Ninth Street (200 lineal feet); includes vacating and demolishing Fourth Avenue, south of Ninth Street to Paul Bryant Drive (700 lineal feet); cost is based on Type B roadway construction.	\$ 53,400	1985 - 1990	High
2.	Construct roadway section connecting Seventh Avenue, north of Third Street (100 lineal feet); includes vacating and demolishing Foundry Drive, south of the Hugh Moss Comer Mineral Industries Building (180 lineal feet); cost is based on Type B roadway construction.	\$ 22,960	1985 - 1990	Medium
	1985 - 1990 SUBTOTAL	\$ 76,360	and the second s	
3.	Construct improvements on University Boulevard between Thomas Street on the west and Bryce Hospital Drive on the east (4800 lineal feet); includes planted medians, designated pedestrian - crossing areas, signage, and street lighting.	\$ 1,008,000	1990 - 1995	High
4.	Construct one-way service road for coal delivery trucks from back of B.B. Comer Hall to Third Street (600 lineal feet); cost is based on Type C roadway construction.	\$ 42,000	1990 - 1995	High
5.	Construct cul-de-sac terminus to Stadium Drive near the Music and Speech Building; includes vacating and demolishing portion of Stadium Drive east to McCorvey Drive; does not include landscape redevelopment.	\$ 34,000	1990 - 1995	High

^{*}See Notes - Estimated Development Costs.

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
А	ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS			
6.	Construct realignment of Marr's Spring Road/Stadium Drive intersection (400 lineal feet); cost is based on Type B roadway construction.	\$ 76,000	1990 - 1995	High
7.	Construct realignment of Bryce Hospital Drive between Third Street and University Boulevard (1,200 lineal feet); includes vacating and demolishing existing road (1,100 lineal feet); cost is based on Type B roadway construction.	\$ 245,600	1990 - 1995	Medium
8.	Construct extension of Fourth Street to the intersection of realigned Bryce Hospital Drive (600 lineal feet); cost is based on Type B roadway construction.	\$ 114,000	1990 - 1995	Medium
9.	Vacate and demolish Jefferson Avenue between Fourth Street and University Boulevard (150 lineal feet); includes landscape reconstruction.	\$ 10,000	1990 - 1995	Medium
10.	Vacate and demolish narrow drive connecting Elm Drive with University Boulevard; includes developing a turnaround at west end of Elm Drive, and landscape redevelopment.	\$ 44,700	1990 - 1995	Low
	1990 - 1995 SUBTOTAL	\$ 1,574,300		100
11.	Construct realignment of the Third Street/Thomas Street intersection (900 lineal feet); cost is based on Type B roadway construction; does not include demolition of structures.	\$ 171,000	1995 - 2000	High

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
А	ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS			
12.	Construct realignment of Colonial Drive/Tenth Avenue intersection at Paul Bryant Drive (300 lineal feet); includes vacating and demolishing portion of Tenth Avenue (300 lineal feet); cost is based on Type B roadway construction.	\$ 63,600	1995 - 2000	Medium
13.	Develop new roadway through Bryce Hospital grounds, connecting Third Street to McCorvey Drive (3,500 lineal feet); cost is based on Type A roadway construction.	\$ 805,000	1995 - 2000	Medium
	1995 - 2000 SUBTOTAL	\$ 1,039,600		
14.	Construct extension of Third Street from Fifth Avenue to McFarland Boulevard; includes southbound entrance ramp to and northbound exit ramp from McFarland Boulevard.	\$ 2,269,030	2000+	High
15.	Construct realignment of Thomas Street/Twelfth Avenue intersection at University Boulevard (200 lineal feet); cost is based on Type B roadway construction; does not include property acquisition or structure demolition.	\$ 76,000	2000+	Medium
	2000+ SUBTOTAL	\$ 2,345,030		
	ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS TOTAL	\$ 5,035,290		

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
В	PARKING LOT REDEVELOPMENT			
	Redevelop surface parking lots to increase available parking spaces, to provide better circulation, and to enhance their appearance.			
	The following parking lots have been identified for improvements:			
1.	Lot between Farrah Hall and Foster Auditorium; involves combining several lots; approximate area 8,870 S.Y.	\$ 88,600	1985 - 1990	High
2.	Lot between Foster Auditorium and Mary Burke Hall; approximate area 3,840 S.Y.	\$ 57,600	1985 - 1990	High
3.	Bryant Hall lot (east side); combine various lots; approximate area 4,670 S.Y.	\$ 46,000	1985 - 1990	Medium
4.	Fourth Street Fraternity Row parking lots (5 lots); \$7,500 allowance per lot.	\$ 37,500	1985 - 1990	Medium
5.	Fraternity Lane parking areas (8 lots); combine lots where possible; \$7,500 allowance per lot.	\$ 60,000	1985 - 1990	Medium
6.	Nott Hall lot (east side); estimated cost for this lot also includes development cost for Gallalee lot; minor changes required; approximate area 4,270 S.Y.	\$ 38,400	1985 - 1990	Low
	1985 - 1990 SUBTOTAL	\$ 328,100		

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
В	PARKING LOT REDEVELOPMENT			
7.	Lot south of Ferguson Center; development should occur concurrently with development of open space (see Item F-7) approximate area 1,900 S.Y.	\$ 17,000	1990 - 1995	High
8.	Capstone Drive parking areas; implementation should be coordinated with development of pedestrian mall on McCorvey Drive; approximate area 3,350 S.Y.	\$ 30,000	1990 - 1995	High
9.	Lots east of Thomas Street and north of West Fourth Street; approximate area 18,330 S.Y.	\$ 180,000	1990 - 1995	High
10.	Lots east of Hardaway Hall and the Industrial Arts Building; project involves combining several existing lots; approximate area 9,000 S.Y.	\$ 90,000	1990 - 1995	Medium
11.	Lot between the Biology Building and Gordon Palmer Hall; approximate area 4,000 S.Y.; demolition of vacated portion of lot; pedestrian corridor site development not included.	\$ 45,000	1990 - 1995	Medium
12.	Lot north of University Boulevard (east of Thomas Street and south of West Fourth Street); includes vacating and demolishing portion or lot within the building setback line; approximate area 4,780 S.Y.	\$ 45,000	1990 - 1995	Medium
13.	Rose Tower parking area; project includes resurfacing, planter islands, and landscape plantings.	\$ 85,000	1990 - 1995	Low
	1990 - 1995 SUBTOTAL	\$ 492,000	C. C	

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
В	PARKING LOT REDEVELOPMENT			
14.	Lots (2) located to the south and west of Paty Hall; project involves combining existing lots within a portion of the vacated Physical Plant site; project depends on relocating Physical Plant facilities.	\$ 700,000	1995 - 2000	High
15.	Verner School (north side); project should be coordinated with realignment of Colonial Drive/Tenth Avenue intersection; approximate area 15,555 S.Y.	\$ 150,000	1995 - 2000	Medium
16.	Student Health Center (north side); cost of project to redevelop small lot is contingent on development of proposed parking garage. (See Item C-6).	\$ 25,000	1995 - 2000	Medium
17.	Memorial Coliseum (east side); includes minor paving changes, development of planter islands, and landscaping.	\$ 200,000	1995 - 2000	Low
18.	Tutwiler Hall (south side); approximate area 17,780 S.Y.	\$ 175,000	1995 - 2000	Low
	1995 - 2000 SUBTOTAL	\$ 1,250,000		
	PARKING LOT REDEVELOPMENT TOTAL	\$ 2,070,100		

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
С	NEW PARKING FACILITIES			
	Construct new surface parking lots, including asphalt paving, concrete curbs, lighting, signage and landscaping. Construct new parking garages.			
	The following locations have been identified for development of new parking facilities:			
1.	Surface lot east of proposed Engineering Library; project to be coordinated with construction of building; approximate area 7,000 S.Y.	\$ 112,000	1985 - 1990	High
2.	Surface lot north of Riverside Swimming Pool; approximate area 5,000 S.Y.	\$ 80,000	1985 - 1990	Low
	1985 - 1990 SUBTOTAL	\$ 192,000		
3.	Surface lot north of Ferguson Center on land to be vacated when Saffold Hall and Abercrombie Hall are demolished; project does not include demolition of residence halls; approximate area 28,000 S.Y.	\$ 448,000	1990 - 1995	High
4.	Parking garage (400-500 car capacity) southwest of the Communication Building; cost is based on \$5,000 per parking space.	\$ 2,500,000	1990 - 1995	High

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
С	NEW PARKING FACILITIES	TARRESONO TO A		
5.	Parking garage (400-500 car capacity) southwest of Bidgood Hall; cost is based on \$5,000 per parking space.	\$ 2,500,000	1990 - 1995	High
6.	Surface lot southeast of Student Recreation Center and Fifth Avenue East; approximate area $8,000~S.Y.$	\$ 128,000	1990 - 1995	Low
	1990 - 1995 SUBTOTAL	\$ 5,576,000		
7.	Parking Garage (400-500 car capacity) between Gordon Palmer Hall and the Russell Student Health Center; includes redevelopment of surface parking lot north of the Health Center; cost of garage is based on \$5,000 per parking space.	\$ 2,500,000	1995 - 2000	Medium
	1995 - 2000 SUBTOTAL	\$ 2,500,000		
	NEW PARKING FACILITIES TOTAL	\$ 8,268,000		

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
D	PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION IMPROVEMENTS			
	Develop improved pedestrian walkways from parking and student living areas to academic areas including paved surfaces, defined road crossings, traffic control devices, pedestrian scale lighting, signage, and landscape plantings. The following pedestrian routes have been identified for improvement.			
1.	From the student living area west of Stadium Drive to the Quad-rangle (one location); includes 550 lineal feet of walkway.	\$ 43,000	1985 - 1990	 Medium
	1985 - 1990 SUBTOTAL	\$ 43,000		
2.	University Boulevard from Thomas Street to realigned Bryce Hospital Drive; project should be coordinated with Item A-7.	\$ 720,000	1990 - 1995	High
3.	Construct pedestrian mall from Ferguson Center to the Quadrangle; project includes vacating and demolishing McCorvey Drive from Third Street to Capstone Drive; constructing a pedestrian oriented campus promenade with walkways, walls, lighting, site amenities and landscaping; constructing of a plaza space west of Ferguson Center; and constructing a plaza at Capstone Drive with historical, cultural and landscape features.		1990 - 1995	High

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
D	PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION IMPROVEMENTS		MERICOTETA SOTO	
4.	Colonial Drive, from Paul Bryant Drive to Capstone Drive; includes 2200 lineal feet walkway.	\$ 167,200	1990 - 1995	Medium
5.	From the student living area along McCorvey Drive to the new pedestrian mall; includes 650 lineal feet of walkway.	\$ 49,400	1990 - 1995	Medium
6.	Sixth Avenue, from Paul Bryant Drive to Capstone Drive; includes 2100 lineal feet walkway.	\$ 159,600	1990 - 1995	Medium
7.	From fraternity housing area east of Devotie Drive, to the Quadrangle (two locations); includes 2000 lineal feet of walkway.	\$ 152,000	1990 - 1995	Medium
8.	From Rose Tower to the Quadrangle, parallel to Seventh Avenue; includes pedestrian bridge over ravine; includes 3100 lineal feet of walkway.	\$ 260,000	1990 - 1995	Medium
	1990 - 1995 SUBTOTAL	\$ 3,008,200		STATE OF STA
	PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION IMPROVEMENTS TOTAL	\$ 3,051,200		

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
E	CAMPUS IDENTIFICATION FEATURES			
	Develop/enhance campus identification features. Cost includes signage, walls, lighting and landscape plantings at the following locations:			
1.	Southwest corner of the intersection of McCorvey Drive and River \ensuremath{Road} .	\$ 50,000	1985 - 1990	High
2.	Along the east side of Hackberry Lane, just north of A.G.S. Railroad tracks.	\$ 25,000	1985 - 1990	High
3.	Northeast corner of University Boulevard and Fifth Avenue East.	\$ 50,000	1985 - 1990	High
	1985 - 1990 SUBTOTAL	\$ 125,000		
4.	Northeast corner of the realigned intersection of Bryce Hospital Drive and Second Avenue at University Boulevard.	\$ 50,000	1990 - 1995	Medium
	1990 - 1995 SUBTOTAL	50,000		
5.	Southeast corner of the realigned intersection of Thomas Street and Twelfth Avenue at University Boulevard.	\$ 50,000	1995 - 2000	High
	1995 - 2000 SUBTOTAL	50,000		

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
Е	CAMPUS IDENTIFICATION FEATURES			
6.	Northeast corner of the intersection of University Boulevard and the southbound exit ramp from McFarland Boulevard.	\$ 25,000	2000+	High
	2000+ SUBTOTAL	\$ 25,000		
	CAMPUS IDENTIFICATION FEATURES TOTAL	\$ 250,000		

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
F	OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT AND CAMPUS ENHANCEMENTS			
1.	Provide additional landscape enhancements/improvements to the Quadrangle; includes paving, lighting and landscaping.	\$ 125,000	1985 - 1990	High
2.	Tutwiler Hall - South Plaza; includes pavement removal, lighting, paving, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 31,000	1985 - 1990	High
3.	Rose Tower - North Courtyard; includes pavement removal, lighting, paving, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 25,000	1985 - 1990	High
4.	Harris Hall - Entrance and Rear Courtyards; includes lighting, paving, walls, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 25,000	1985 - 1990	High
5.	Construct improvements in the Manly and Woods Hall courtyard as shown in the Campus Landscape Master Plan; includes paving, site amenities and landscaping.	\$ 115,000	1985 - 1990	Medium
6.	Interior Courtyard - Lewis, Lupton, Wyman, Powers, Jones and Clayton Halls; includes lighting, paving, water feature, walls, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 25,000	1985 - 1990	Low
	1985 - 1990 SUBTOTAL	\$ 346,000		
7.	Develop new open space area between Ferguson Center and Woods Hall; includes walkways, lighting and landscaping; demolition of existing parking lot and construction of the small lot.	\$ 175,000	1990 - 1995	High

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
F	OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT AND CAMPUS ENHANCEMENTS		MARIO DE MARIO DE LA COMPANIO DEL COMPANIO DE LA COMPANIO DEL COMPANIO DE LA COMPANIO DEL COMPANIO DE LA COMPANIO DEL COMPANIO DE LA COMPANIO DEL COMPANIO DE LA COMPANIO DEL COMPANIO DE LA COMPANIO DE	
8.	Bryant Denny Stadium - Plaza development; includes pavement removal, new paving, lighting, walls, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 250,000	1990 - 1995	High
9.	Develop/enhance small lake northwest of B.B. Comer Hall; includes new decks, walkways, pedestrian amenities and landscaping.	\$ 100,000	1990 - 1995	Medium
10.	Riverside Pool - Includes pavement removal and repair, lighting, paving, addition of lawn area, fencing, landscaping, and site furniture.	\$ 38,000	1990 - 1995	Low
11.	Little Hall - South Courtyard; includes lighting, paving, land-scaping, and site furniture.	\$ 21,000	1990 - 1995	Low
12.	Bryant Hall - West Courtyard; includes lighting, paving, land- scaping and site furniture.	\$ 13,000	1990 - 1995	Low
	1990 - 1995 SUBTOTAL	\$ 597,000		
13.	Mary Burke Hall - Interior Courtyard as shown in the Campus Landscape Master Plan; includes lighting, paving, landscaping, and site furniture.	\$ 33,000	1995 - 2000	High
14.	Martha Parham Hall - Interior Courtyard as shown in the Campus Landscape Master Plan; includes lighting, paving, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 33,000	1995 - 2000	High

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
F	OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT AND CAMPUS ENHANCEMENTS			
15.	Develop/enhance Palmer Lake (Ridgecrest Lake) area as shown in the Campus Landscape Master Plan; includes access road, parking area, walkways, decks, lighting and landscaping.	\$ 750,000	1995 - 2000	High
16.	Paty Hall - Southwest Courtyard; includes pavement removal, lighting, walls, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 33,000	1995 - 2000	Medium
17.	Develop recreational open space on the site to be vacated when Physical Plant facilities are relocated; includes grading, site amenities and/or landscaping; project does not include vacating, relocating, and demolishing Physical Plant facilities.	\$ 200,000	1995 - 2000	Medium
	1995 - 2000 SUBTOTAL	\$ 1,049,000		
	OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT AND CAMPUS ENHANCEMENTS TOTAL	\$ 1,992,000	Carlotte Control of the Control of t	

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
G	BUILDING ENTRANCE AREA ENHANCEMENTS			
1.	Bidgood Hall - East Building Entrance; includes lighting, paving, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 25,000	1985 - 1990	High
2.	Tutwiler Hall - North Building Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 5,000	1985 - 1990	High
3.	Paty Hall - North Building Entrance; includes grading, lighting, paving, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 25,000	1985 - 1990	High
4.	Mary Burke Hall - West Building Entrance as shown in the Campus Landscape Master Plan; includes lighting, paving, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 20,000	1985 - 1990	High
5.	Mary Burke Hall - East Building Entrance as shown in the Campus Landscape Master Plan; includes lighting, paving, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 20,000	1985 - 1990	High
6.	Martha Parham Hall - West Building Entrance as shown in Campus Landscape Master Plan; includes lighting, paving, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 20,000	1985 1990	High
7.	Martha Parham Hall - East Building Entrance; as shown in Campus Landscape Master Plan; includes lighting, paving, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 20,000	1985 - 1990	High
8.	Barnard Hall - and East Entrances; includes lighting, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 5,500	1985 - 1990	High
9.	Tuomey Hall - and West Entrances; includes lighting, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 5,000	1985 - 1990	High

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
G	BUILDING ENTRANCE AREA ENHANCEMENTS			
10.	Mallett Hall - South Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 2,500	1985 - 1990	High
11.	McCorvey Hall - South Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 2,500	1985 - 1990	High
12.	Gordon Palmer Hall - South Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 2,500	1985 - 1990	High
13.	Somerville Hall - South Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 2,500	1985 - 1990	High
14.	Rose Tower - East Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 5,000	1985 - 1990	High
15.	Gorgas Hall - South Entrance; includes lighting, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 10,000	1985 - 1990	Medium
16.	McClure Library - Includes lighting, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 5,000	1985 - 1990	Medium
17.	B.B. Comer Hall - East Entrance; includes lighting, paving, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 13,000	1985 - 1990	Medium (
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ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
G	BUILDING ENTRANCE AREA ENHANCEMENTS			
18.	Communication Building - Northeast Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 2,500	1985 - 1990	Low
19.	Graves Hall - Southeast Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 5,000	1985 - 1990	Low
20.	Carmichael Hall - East Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 5,000	1985 - 1990	Low
21.	Morgan Hall - East Entrance; includes lighting, paving, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 8,000	1985 - 1990	Low
22.	Smith Hall - West Entrance; includes lighting, landscaping, and site furniture.	\$ 8,000	1985 - 1990	Low
23.	Lloyd Hall - West Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 5,000	1985 - 1990	Low
24.	Nott Hall - West Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 5,000	1985 - 1990	Low
25.	Farrah Hall - Northwest Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 2,500	1985 - 1990	Low
26.	Gallalee Hall - West Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 2,500	1985 - 1990	Low
27.	Russell Student Health Center - South Entrance; includes land- scaping and site furniture.	\$ 2,500	1985 - 1990	Low

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
G	BUILDING ENTRANCE AREA ENHANCEMENTS			
28.	Hardaway Hall - West Entrance as shown in the Campus Landscape Master Plan; includes lighting, planters, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 25,000	1985 - 1990	Low
29.	Houser Hall - West Entrance as shown in the Campus Landscape Master Plan; includes lighting, paving, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 18,000	1985 - 1990	Low
30.	Industrial Arts Building - West Entrance as shown in the Campus Landscape Master Plan; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 10,000	1985 - 1990	Low
31.	Engineering Row - Area between buildings as shown in the Campus Landscape Master Plan; includes lighting, walk improvements, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 20,000	1985 - 1990	Low
32.	Music and Speech Building - South Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 5,500	1985 - 1990	Low
	1985 - 1990 SUBTOTAL	\$ 313,000		
33.	Little Hall - North Entrance; includes lighting, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 5,500	1990 - 1995	High
34.	Moore Hall - North Entrance; includes lighting, landscaping, and site furniture.	\$ 5,500	1990 - 1995	High

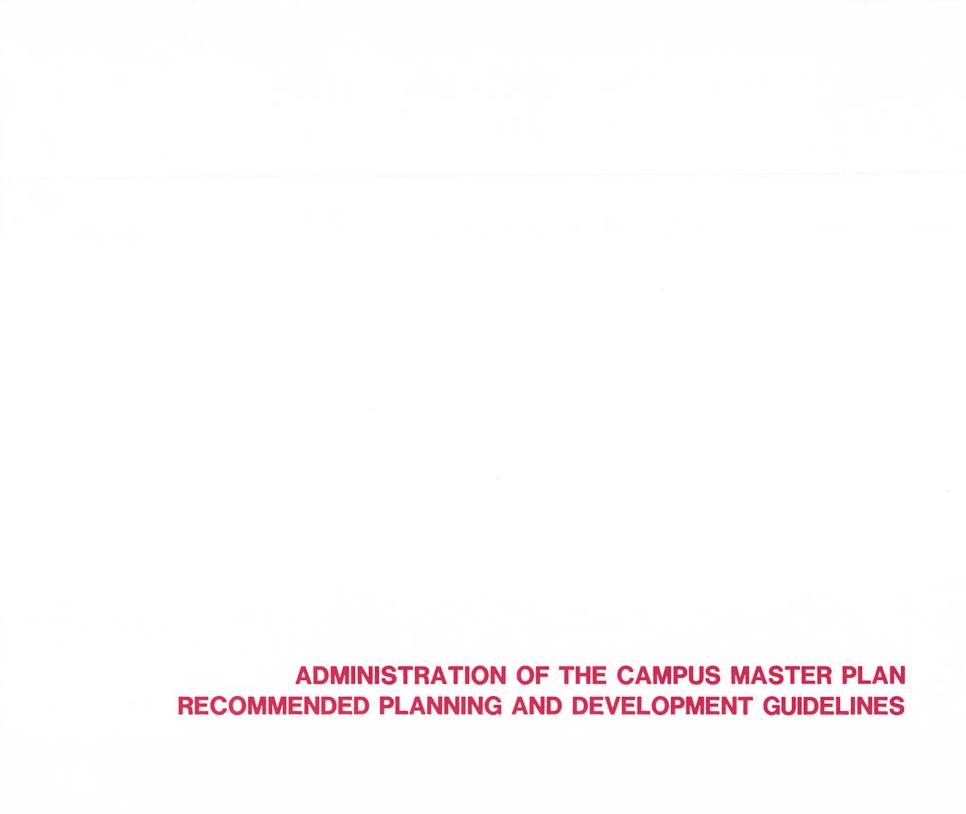
ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
G	BUILDING ENTRANCE AREA ENHANCEMENTS			
35.	Rose Administration Building (Frank Anthony Rose Hall) - North Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 2,500	1990 - 1995	High
36.	Doster Hall - North Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 2,500	1990 - 1995	High
37.	Memorial Coliseum - North Entrance; includes paving, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 10,000	1990 - 1995	High
38.	Fitts Hall - North Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 2,500	1990 - 1995	High
39.	Friedman Hall - North Entrance; includes lighting, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 2,500	1990 - 1995	High
40.	Byrd Hall - North Entrance; includes lighting, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 5,500	1990 - 1995	Medium
41.	Adams-Parker Hall - North Entrance; includes lighting, landscaping, and site furniture.	\$ 5,500	1990 - 1995	Medium
42.	Wilson Hall - North Entrance; includes lighting, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 5,500	1990 - 1995	Medium
43.	Osband Hall - East Entrance; includes lighting, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 5,500	1990 - 1995	Medium

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
G	BUILDING ENTRANCE AREA ENHANCEMENTS			
44.	Hugh Moss Comer Mineral Industries Building - West Entrance; includes lighting, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 8,000	1990 - 1995	Medium
45.	Law Center - South Entrance; includes lighting, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 11,500	1990 - 1995	Medium
46.	New Hall - West Entrance; includes lighting, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 6,500	1990 - 1995	Medium
47.	East Annex - West Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 2,500	1990 - 1995	Medium
48.	Adams Hall (West Annex) - East Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 2,500	1990 - 1995	Medium
49.	Amelia Gayle Gorgas Library - North Entrance; includes lighting and site furniture.	\$ 5,000	1990 - 1995	Low
50.	Student Recreation Center - East Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 8,000	1990 - 1995	Low
51.	Ferguson Center - East Entrance; includes lighting, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 8,000	1990 - 1995	Low
52.	W.B. Jones Hall - East Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 2,500	1990 - 1995	Low
53.	Gordon Palmer Hall - West Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 2,500	1990 - 1995	Low

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
G	BUILDING ENTRANCE AREA ENHANCEMENTS			
54.	Biology Building - South Entrance; includes lighting, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 5,500	1990 - 1995	Low
55.	Foster Auditorium - West Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 5,000	1990 - 1995	Low
56.	Foster Auditorium - North Entrance; includes lighting, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 8,000	1990 - 1995	Low
57.	Law Center - North Entrance; includes lighting, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 13,000	1990 - 1995	Low
58.	Natatorium - North Entrance; includes lighting, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 8,000	1990 - 1995	Low
59.	Bryant Hall - Southwest Entrance; includes lighting, landscaping and site furniture.	\$ 10,000	1990 - 1995	Low
	1990 - 1995 SUBTOTAL	\$ 159,500		
60.	Russell Student Health Center - North Entrance; includes land- scaping and site furniture.	\$ 5,000	1995 - 2000	Medium

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION		ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
G	BUILDING ENTRANCE AREA ENHANCEMENTS				
61.	ten Hoor Hall - West Entrance; includes lighting, landscaping, and site furniture.	\$	8,000	1995 - 2000	Medium
62.	ten Hoor Hall - East Entrance; includes landscaping and site furniture.	\$	5,000	1995 - 2000	Low
	1995 - 2000 SUBTOTAL	\$	18,000		
	BUILDING ENTRANCE AREA ENHANCEMENTS TOTAL	\$	490,500		

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT ACTION	ESTIMATED COST				
		1985 - 1990	1990 - 1995	1995 - 2000	2000+	TOTAL
А	ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS	\$ 76,360	\$1,574,300	\$1,039,600	\$2,345,030	\$ 5,035,290
В	PARKING LOT REDEVELOPMENT	\$ 328,100	\$ 492,000	\$1,250,000	-	\$ 2,070,100
С	NEW PARKING FACILITIES	\$ 192,000	\$5,576,000	\$2,500,000	-	\$ 8,268,000
D	PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION IMPROVEMENTS	\$ 43,000	\$3,008,200	-	-	\$ 3,051,200
E	CAMPUS IDENTIFICATION FEATURES	\$ 125,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 250,000
F	OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT & CAMPUS ENHANCEMENTS	\$ 346,000	\$ 597,000	\$1,049,000	-	\$ 1,992,000
G	BUILDING ENTRANCE AREA ENHANCEMENTS	\$ 313,000	\$ 159,500	\$ 18,000	-	\$ 490,500
	TOTAL	\$1,423,460	\$11,457,000	\$5,906,600	\$2,370,030	\$21,157,090



ADMINISTRATION OF THE CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

Plan Implementation

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

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

The coordination of many separate planning, design, construction and maintenance activities

will be involved in plan implementation in the years ahead. The adoption of the Campus Master Plan represents an important first step in this process. The successful implementation of the Campus Master Plan will require the continuing commitment of the University Administration and those directly responsible for the stewardship of the campus. Accomplishment of the plan proposals and recommendations can be achieved only through persistent adherence to the planning principles expressed in the Plan, along with regularly scheduled review, updating and monitoring of all campus planning, construction and maintenance activities.

The Campus Master Plan Committee and the Engineering Services Department will play key roles in the enhancement and development of The University of Alabama campus.

To provide the additional organizational structure necessary to facilitate the implementation of the Campus Master Plan, a University Building Committee and a University Area Task Force should be formed.

The University Building Committee should be appointed by the President and be charged with the responsibility of reviewing, approving and monitoring the planning and design of all campus improvements, including new buildings and campus landscape improvements such as new plazas, open spaces and similar amenities. These specific responsibilities also may be assigned to the Campus Master Plan Committee, with more participants being added to this group when it

performs this role. Outside design professionals should participate in meetings with the University Building Committee throughout the life spans of their projects.

The University Area Task Force should include representatives of the University, Bryce Hospital, Druid City Hospital, the City of Tuscaloosa, area businesses and neighborhood groups. The Task Force should meet periodically, twice or three times a year, to review the physical development activities and related concerns of the participants. The Task Force should primarily serve as a communications group; however, it also will provide an organizational structure for identifying specific improvement projects, such as the development of uniform area signage, streetscape improvements and off-street parking improvements that might be pursued jointly by the involved parties.

Planning and Development Guidelines

Planning and Development Guidelines should be established for all campus improvement projects regardless of their size. Less detail will be required for smaller projects; a more comprehensive approach is required for larger, more complex improvements. The first step in this process should be the preparation of a written Project Statement that describes, in a brief one-page document, the name of the project and what is to be accomplished, the requirements for the project, the anticipated budget and the scope of work. The next step involves the

identification of specific Project Guidelines for the improvement. This written document, to be prepared by the Engineering Services Department in cooperation with the proposed user, should provide detailed information about the project including: a description of the project purpose, objectives and requirements; identification of who will administer the project; a description of the factors to be considered in locating, planning, designing and constructing the improvement; and the anticipated budget and time frame for completing the project. Once approved by the University Building Committee, the Project Guidelines will be the framework for the preparation and review of all programming, planning, design and construction-monitoring activities.

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

Administration of the Guidelines

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

performance of all work performed through completion of the project.

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

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

- Conducting regular meetings to review progress on the implementation of the Campus Master Plan, the Campus Landscape Master Plan, the use of these guidelines and to discuss current and upcoming campus improvement projects.
- Maintaining good communications with university officials to promote the implementation of the Campus Master Plan and Campus Landscape Master Plan and adherence to the procedures and guidelines contained in this document.
- Conducting regular inspections of the campus and projects under construction.

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

RECOMMENDED PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

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

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

businesses and neighborhood residents will be strengthened.

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

SITE PLANNING AND PLACEMENT OF BUILDINGS

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

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

Relationship to Developed Site Conditions

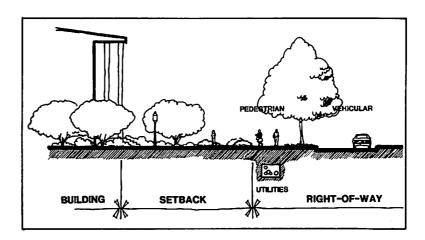
- Buildings should be located in accordance with the Campus Master Plan, Campus Landscape Master Plan and these guidelines.
- Opportunities to site buildings for enclosing and defining spaces, providing

good visual relationships between buildings and open spaces and meeting defined functional and use requirements should be taken into account.

- The function of buildings should be considered in relationship to vehicular and pedestrian circulation and to trafficgenerated noise.
- Buildings should be sited in response to reducing potential noise factors nearby.

Buildings should be sited to incorporate setback, height, noise and energy requirements.

 The location of streets, pedestrian walkways, service areas, and above-and below-ground utilities should be taken into account when buildings are sited.



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

Relationship to Natural Site Conditions

- Buildings should be sited to make use of topographic features and natural and planned landscaping for practical and appearance reasons.
- Buildings should be designed to take advantage of existing topography to limit the necessity for substantial grading changes.
- Buildings should be sited on stable ground capable of supporting the proposed structure and related development.
- Existing mature trees should be preserved.
- Buildings should be sited in response to climatic conditions, e.g., prevailing winds and sun angles.
- Where possible, buildings should be sited to provide views of interesting site features and related development e.g., other facilities, recreational and open space areas, open spaces, good views, and areas of natural vegetation.

Opportunities

- Future building expansion, open space and service requirements should be considered when siting buildings and related open space improvements.
- Buildings should be sited to ensure their accessibility for all people. The anticipated location for curb cuts, ramps, parking areas and drop-off areas should be noted.
 - Provide curb cuts aligned with direction of travel.
 - Provide ramps with slopes not exceeding 1:12.
 - Provide grade level entrances.
 - Designate parking for physically handicapped individuals not more than 100' from entrances.
- Indicate plans for special grading, building placement, landscape features, climatic and noise considerations and outdoor improvements on the site analysis maps.

MASSING, PROPORTION AND SCALE OF BUILDINGS

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

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

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

Relationship to Building Function

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

completion of a site analysis and the approval of the required project program.

- Provide simple massing and form for buildings that will become facilities for indoor recreation/athletic, maintenance and storage.
- Provide varied massing and articulated forms, consistent with the University's classical style, for buildings containing functions such as administrative and academic uses, student living and multi-purpose campus activities.

Relationship to Site

- Use building massing, proportion and scale to define space, to create harmony with adjacent buildings and open spaces and to provide human scale within the campus setting.
- Use a series of smaller, proportional forms to create facades and features that are related to the adjacent, smaller buildings If a building will be substantially larger than adjacent buildings,
- Use building massing, proportion and scale to define entrance areas and related outdoor plazas and activity areas.

Opportunities

- Relate building height and proportions to adjacent buildings and to the prevailing scale within the immediate outdoor landscape.
- Use massing and the form of a building to define specific exterior building elements such as entrances, service areas, outdoor plazas, courtyards and lawns.
- Arrange buildings to achieve a proper ratio between the height and width of the enclosed space and to provide human scale within the space when designing enclosed exterior space.

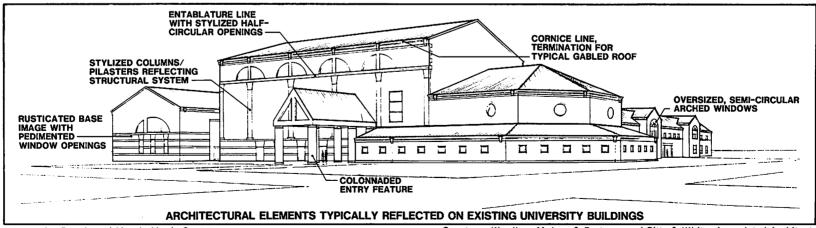
DESIGNING THE BUILDING EXTERIOR

All exterior and interior code requirements shall be in accordance with the Southern

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

Building Style

The prevailing classical style and appearance of The University of Alabama Campus, especially in the areas around the Quadrangle, are significant and should be considered in the design of new buildings and related open spaces. All future building projects should incorporate similiar material and architectural design features in



Perspective Drawing of Moody Music Center

Courtesy: Woollen, Molzan & Partners and Fitts & White, Associated Architects

Designing of Exterior Building Fixtures

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

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

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

- Avoid the use of many different types of materials.
- Select materials that complement the building and its setting, are appropriate for their application, and require minimal maintenance.
- Select materials that can be used in harmony with materials and colors on adjacent buildings.
- Select building materials related to others used for exterior site improvements, such as site furnishings and signage elements.

- Design exterior elements to be of size, appearance and proportions related to the dimensions and proportion of the human body.
- Where possible, provide south-facing window exposure with appropriate overhang designs to reduce heat gain from summer sun but allow heat gain from winter sun.
- Keep the number of north facing windows to a minimum.

Roofing

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

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

Windows

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

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

Entrances

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



Fraternity Housing on Jefferson Avenue

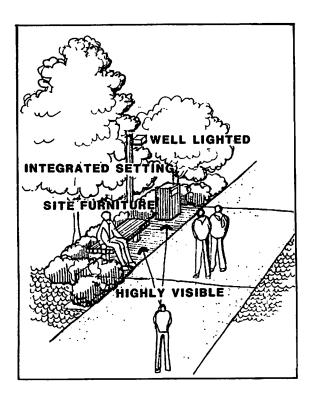
- Entrances must be readily accessible.
- Entrances should be accessible to the handicapped.
- Entrances should be visible to people approaching the building.
- Entrances should provide sheltering features against prevailing weather tendencies.
- Entrances should incorporate vestibules or air locks to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

LANDSCAPE DESIGN GUIDELINES Site Furniture

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

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

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



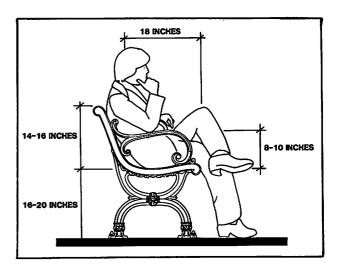
- Site furniture should typically be located on paved, hard surfaces to facilitate use and reduce maintenance.
- Site furniture should be securely anchored to the surface to ensure its safe use and to deter theft and vandalism.
- Site furniture should be sited to reflect the proper orientation to ensure human comfort and use. This includes consideration of sun and shadow patterns, wind direction and site drainage.

Benches

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

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

- All bench components (pedestal, seat surface, materials and details) should be proportional to each other.
- The material selected for the seating surface should provide comfort. Wood is preferred because of its low level of temperature fluctuations.
- The height of the seating surface should be 16-20 inches.
- The minimum width of the seating surface should be 18 inches.
- Seating surfaces should be pitched to provide positive drainage.
- When benches with backs are provided, the height of the back should be 14-16 inches.
- When arm rests are provided, their height should be 8-10 inches.



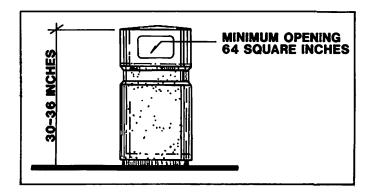
- Benches should be located a minimum of 24 inches from the edge of a pedestrian pathway.
- All benches should be capable of supporting a minimum of 250 pounds for each person they are designed to accommodate.

Trash Receptacles

Trash receptacles are used to receive and conceal trash materials.

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

- Trash receptacles should conceal the rubbish they hold. All receptacles should have weatherproof tops.
- Trash receptacles should be capable of single-hand operation.
- The recommended height from the ground for the opening should be 30-36 inches.



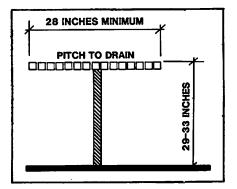
- The minimum opening in a trash receptacle should be 64 square inches. A rectangular opening is preferred.
- The capacity of the trash receptacle should be based on the extent of its use and the frequency of collection.

Tables

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

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

- The recommended height of tables is 29-33 inches.
- The minimum width of a table top is 28 inches.



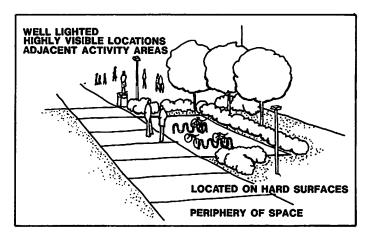
- Tables should provide at least 18 inches of unobstructed leg space beneath the tables.
- The top of the table should be pitched to drain water.
- Tables should accommodate physically handicapped individuals. A lateral space of 36 inches is required to allow for the width of a wheelchair.

Bicycle Racks

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

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

- Bicycle racks should be located to conveniently store bicycles. Proximity to facilities is important.
- Bicycle racks should be located in well lighted and highly visible spaces to ensure safety.



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

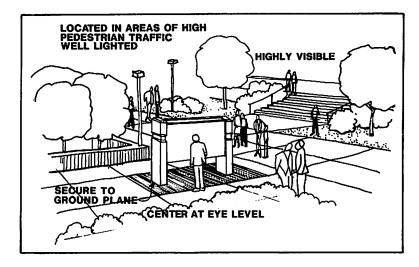
- Bicycle racks should accommodate a wide range of bicycle types.
- The recommended spacing between bicycles is 24 inches.

Information Kiosks

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

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

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

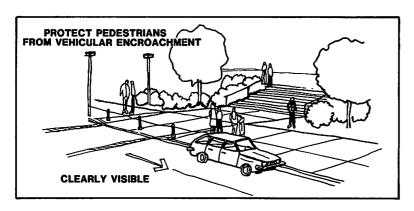


- Kiosks should be located to provide adequate room for users without impeding pedestrian traffic flow.
- The display surface should be fabricated using material that can be easily cleaned and maintained. The surface should be sufficiently resilient to withstand heavy use and outdoor climate conditions.
- The center point of the display surface should occur at approximately 5 feet, 6 inches above the ground plane.

Bollards

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

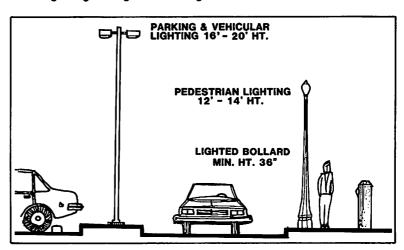
 Bollards should be designed and located for clear visibility at all times.



- Bollards should be spaced a minimum of 3 feet apart to allow pedestrian circulation.
- Bollards should be spaced not more than 5 feet apart to deter vehicular circulation.
- Bollards should be a minimum of 30 inches high to ensure their visibility.

Lighting

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



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

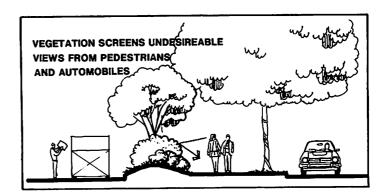
- The mounting height and size of light fixtures should relate to the lighting's function.
- The level of lighting (average maintained footcandles) should be increased in potentially hazardous locations e.g., stairs and hazardous intersections.
- The color rendition of lamps should enhance and reinforce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

Plant Materials

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

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

- to form a screen or wall to block views;
- to form a canopy to provide shade;
- to control glare and reflection off pavement surfaces;
- to direct or guide vehicular and pedestrian circulation;
- to soften or muffle noises in the environment;



- to reduce dust and air pollution;
- to deter soil erosion;
- to provide windbreaks in open areas;
- to unify the different areas of the campus;
 or
- to soften harsh architectural elements.

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

- Consider plant materials based upon their ability to survive in local climate conditions, soil, water, temperature, pollution, etc.
- Consider resistance to diseases and insects;

- Know the maintenance required, including the procedures of pruning, fertilizing and watering.
- Be aware of the durability and longevity of plant materials.
- Provide a sense of order in the landscape by repetition of plant material.
- Attract attention to an area by using specimen plants.
 - When using many plants, they should be grouped together in clusters of three, five, seven and nine.
- Avoid locating plants with messy droppings or those having thorns adjacent pedestrian walkways or near parking areas or roadways.
 - The recommended planting soil mixture is three parts topsoil, two parts peat and one part sand.
 - Trees located adjacent walkways should have minimum canopy of 8 feet, 6 inches to allow unobstructed pedestrian circulation.
- Consider overhead utility lines in the selection of trees. Avoid trees that will require excessive pruning.

- Avoid planting trees less than 2 inches in caliper in areas where extensive pedestrian traffic is anticipated.
- Minimize gaps between shrub planting to reduce maintenance.

Ground Modeling

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

Pavement

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

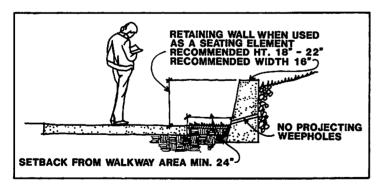
- The number of pavement types used within an area should be kept to a minimum to ensure continuity of appearance within the setting. One material should dominate the design; other materials should add contrast, visual interest and relief.
- A change in paving material should be used to signify a change in use function or ownership.
- Paving materials should be selected based on their intended use and the character of the space.

- Smooth-textured pavement should predominate within a given space because it is generally less distracting.
- Large expanses of pavement should be avoided because they lack human scale.

Walls

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

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



 The design of walls should be coordinated with the materials used on adjacent buildings to provide continuity of appearance.

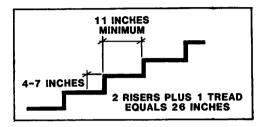
- Locate weepholes to drain into an acceptable catchment facility.
- Soil retained by a wall should be kept a minumum of six inches below top of the wall elevation to avoid soil washing over the top of the wall.

Stairs

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

- A commonly accepted rule for the design of stairs is: (2) risers plus (1) tread should equal 26 inches.
- A riser should be a minimum of 4 inches and a maximum of 7 inches high.
- A tread should be a minumum of 11 inches wide.
- The riser dimension should remain the same in any one flight of stairs.
- Each flight of stairs should have a minimum of four risers and three treads to be visually noticeable.
- The maximum vertical rise in any flight of stairs should not be more than 6 feet.

 Stairs should be located and oriented perpendicular to the primary direction of movement.



- The minimum width of stairs for two way traffic should be 6 feet.
- Handrails should be extended a minimum of 18 inches beyond the top and bottom of the flight of stairs.

Ramps

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

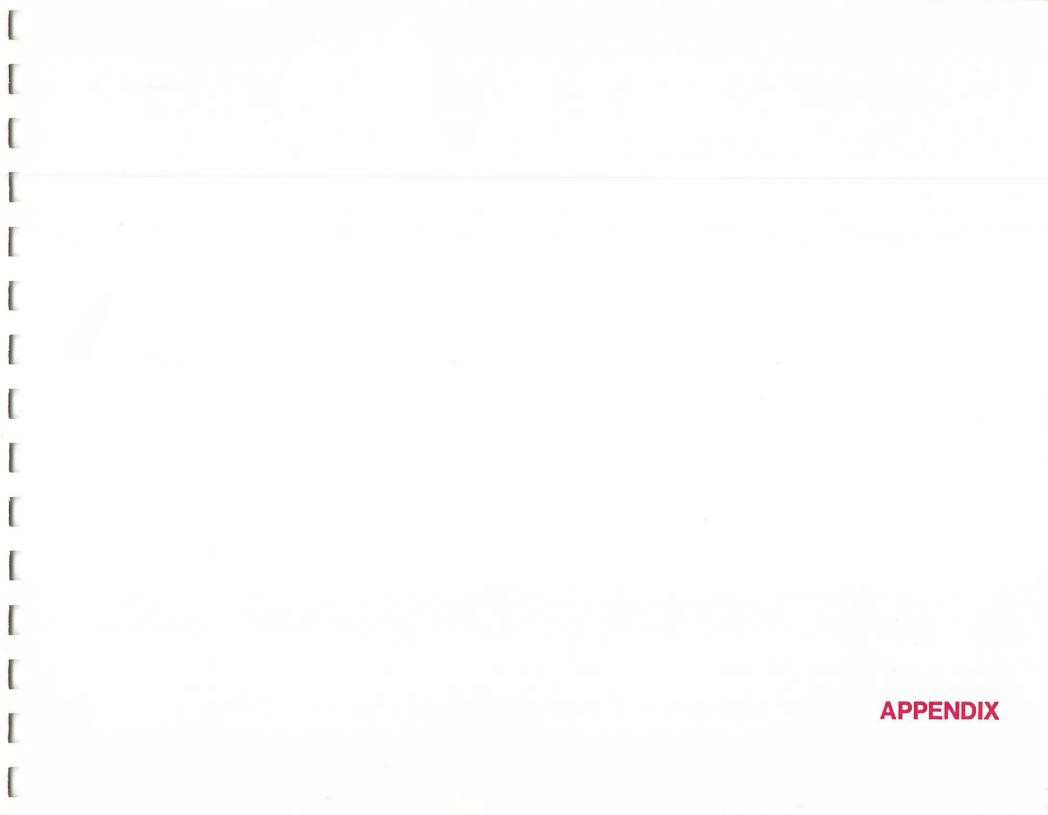
- The preferred maximum grade of ramps should not exceed 1:12.
- Landings should be provided at intervals not to exceed 30 feet.
- Landings should be a minimum of 5 feet long.

- Ramps should be located along primary and direct lines of pedestrian movement.
- Ramps should be designed to be integrated into the landscape.

Slopes

Slopes provide a transition from one elevation to another. The location, steepness and cover material of a slope can influence the function, use and appearance of an outdoor space.

- All slopes should be formed of a suitable and stable subsoil and should be compacted.
- All slopes receiving vegetation should be covered with a minimum depth of 4 inches of topsoil.
- All disturbed slopes should be planted with an appropriate groundcover immediately following construction to prevent soil erosion.
 - Avoid slopes less than 1 percent.
 - The maximum allowagle slope for mowing grass is 25 percent.



Notes - Estimated Development Costs

- Cost figures based on current cost data: Means Site Work Cost Data 1985.
- Development costs are preliminary and serve as a guide for capital budgeting.
- Development costs do not include utility relocation costs.
- Property acquisition and structure demolition costs are not included.
- 5. All roadway projects reflect cost/lineal foot including:
 - a. Asphalt pavement (2-1/2")
 - b. Aggregate base (8")
 - c. Prime coat
 - d. 6" concrete barrier curb (2 sides)
 - e. Street trees (3 3-1/2" caliper)
 - f. Concrete walks (6' wide 4" thick)
 - g. Street lighting (30'-40' standard 100' o.c.)
 - h. Storm drains (12" pipe)
- 6. All roadway development costs reflect the following standards:

TYPE	PAVEMENT WIDTH	COST/LINEAL FT.
Α	40	\$230
В	30	\$190
C	24	\$120

- 7. All pedestrian corridor projects reflect cost/lineal foot including:
 - a. Demolition of existing pavement
 - b. Concrete pavement (8' wide 4" thick)
 - c. Shade trees (3" 3-1/2" caliper 35' o.c.)
 - d. Pedestrian scale lighting (12'-14'
 standards 50' o.c.)
 - e. Traffic control elements (shrubs, bollards...)

Cost/lineal foot: \$76.00.

- 8. All new parking lots reflect cost/square yard, including:
 - a. Excavation and grading
 - b. Asphalt pavement (2")
 - c. Aggregate base (8")
 - d. Prime cost
 - e. Concrete curbs (6" barrier type)
 - f. Lot striping

Cost/square yard: \$16.00.

- All redeveloped parking lots reflect cost/ square yard, including:
 - a. Partial pavement demolition
 - b. Modification to existing sub-base
 - c. Asphalt pavement resurfacing
 - d. Concrete curbing (6" barrier type)
 - e. Lot striping.

Cost per square yard: \$10.00.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA CAMPUS MASTER PLAN



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