

PLAN BIG

UNL CAMPUS & LANDSCAPE
MASTER PLANS

NOVEMBER 2013



ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF THE GUIDELINES

The goal of the campus design guidelines is to achieve a comprehensive campus design that is memorable and unique, economical and practical to maintain, responsive to functional and environmental constraints, and in which all parts of the campus relate to each other to establish an integrated whole. The purpose of campus design guidelines is to encourage visual unity and functional consistency in the overall development of the campus built environment over time, while at the same time creating a distinctive and pervasive sense of place appropriate for Nebraska and UNL's campus. The guidelines do not prescribe specific designs for the campus, but rather establish a design direction and series of performance objectives for landscape and architectural character.

PLAN BIG GOALS

In June 2012, the University of Nebraska Lincoln (UNL) launched Plan Big: UNL Campus and Landscape Master Plan, which will guide the University's growth over the next fifteen years and beyond. The goals of this planning effort also establish the aspiration lens for the campus design guidelines. These are:

1. A Charge for Growth

Providing a framework for this growth that ensures the highest quality campus learning environments, which will help the University achieve its tripartite mission.

2. A Premier University

Instituting a design, review and guidelines process that supports a high quality landscape and built environment befitting a premiere institution in the Midwest.

3. A Memorable Identity & Sense of Place

Understanding and developing the campus as a collection of interconnected memorable places, spaces and buildings that relate to each other and create an integrated whole.

FUTURE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

On both City and East Campus, the master plan identified ample room for growth to accommodate future needs for new buildings and expansions, locating development potential of between 2.8 million and 3.6 million gross square feet (with buildings ranging from four to five stories) on City Campus and between 800,000 and 1 million gross square feet (with buildings ranging from three to four stories) on East Campus.

Architectural and Landscape Guidelines provide key principles for how this growth can be accommodated on campus to achieve the aforementioned goals. By focusing on the principles for building form and its relationship to key landscape and open spaces, the guidelines allow for projects that are individually creative and inspired while ensuring a cohesive sense of identity for the campus as a whole.

THE CAMPUS LANDSCAPE

The campus landscape should be understood as a composition of several related landscape typologies, each of which has a desired set of qualities that contribute to the campus as a whole. The following document prescribes guidelines for each typology, and offers examples of how the landscape should be developed for several enhancement areas on both City and East Campus.

The aspirations for this document are to both support the upkeep and maintenance of existing landscapes on campus and to support the design of new spaces throughout City and East Campuses to establish a premier sense of place and identity for UNL. The content and definitions of the following landscape typologies grew out of a lengthy engagement process of meetings and workshops between the master plan design team and the UNL community.



Figure One: Existing City Campus

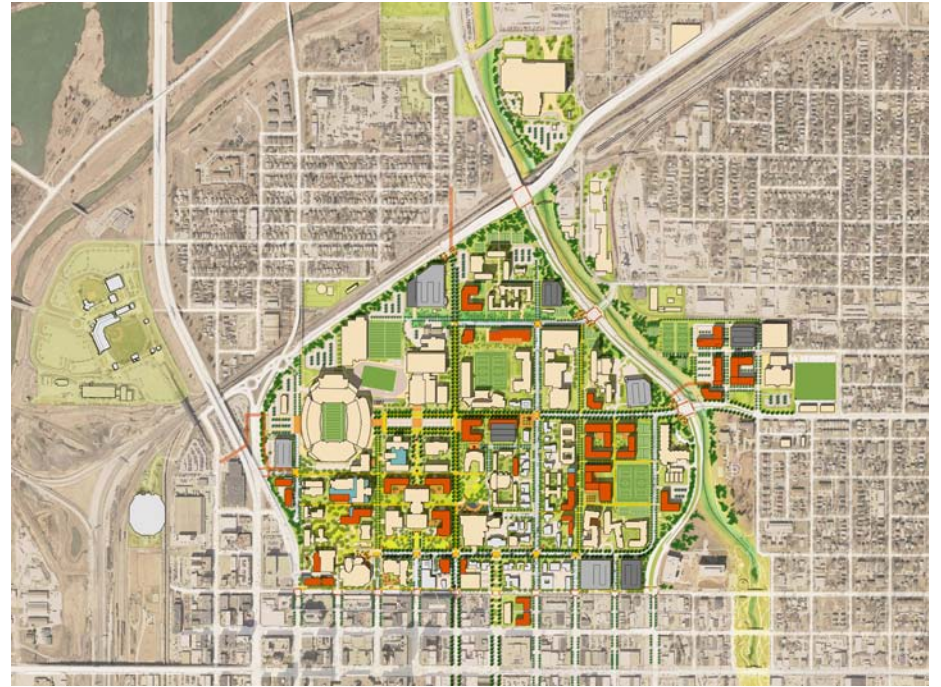


Figure Three: Proposed City Campus

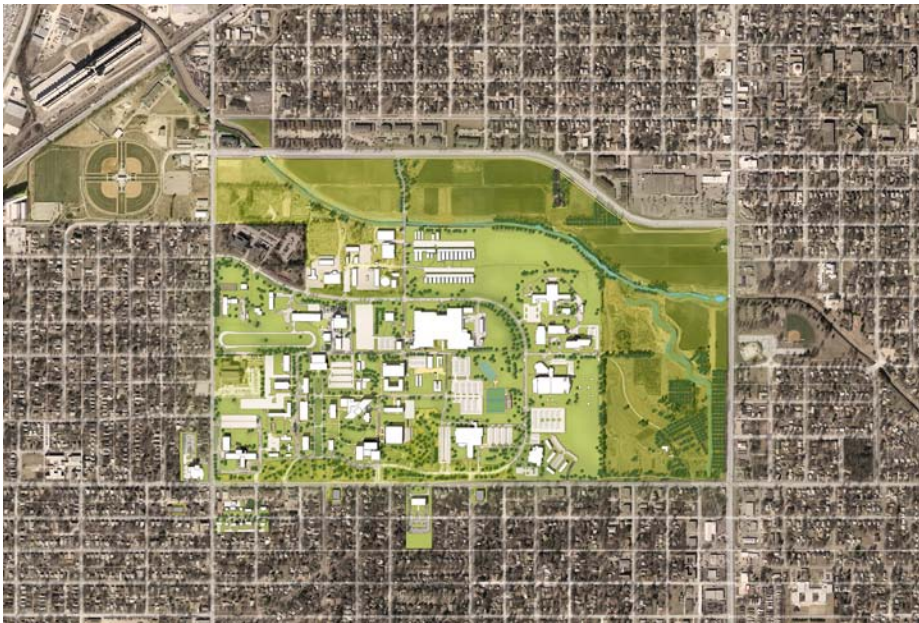


Figure Two: Existing East Campus



Figure Four: Proposed East Campus

THE PLAN BIG CONTEXT

Figures One and Two (Existing City and East Campuses) are illustrations of the existing campus in 2013. Figures Three and Four (Proposed City and East Campuses) are illustrations of the preferred future organization of the campus envisioned in the 2013 campus and landscape master plan titled Plan Big. The preferred plan illustrates the vision for the University of Nebraska, Lincoln's two campuses, City and East. As one can see by comparing the existing plan with the Plan Big vision, a series of structural design changes are established in the preferred plan.

CITY CAMPUS

For City Campus, Plan Big proposes the following key initiatives:

1. Expand the pedestrian-friendly, human-scaled and walkable academic core
2. Enhance “The Crossroads”, 14th Street and Vine Street as the two defining, multi-modal urban corridors for City Campus
3. Allow for the future option of restoration of Memorial Mall as an iconic green space

4. Create the Love Library Commons; rethinking Love Library as a collaborative learning environment with strong adjacent academic uses, an activated ground floor, and outdoor learning spaces
5. Develop areas of campus to the north and east – the 17th Street District and Textron/Whittier sites, for example – with a strong sense identity and scale
6. Green the border of campus with increased tree canopy, integrated stormwater management strategies and strengthened gateways
7. Enhance the relationship within the “Zipper Zone” of Downtown via programmatic connections along 12th Street (the Arts District), 14th Street (the Campus Life Spine), 17th Street (Residential District) and Q Street.

EAST CAMPUS

For East Campus, Plan Big proposes the following key initiatives:

1. Establish clear vehicular and pedestrian circulation systems by adjusting and editing the existing loop road

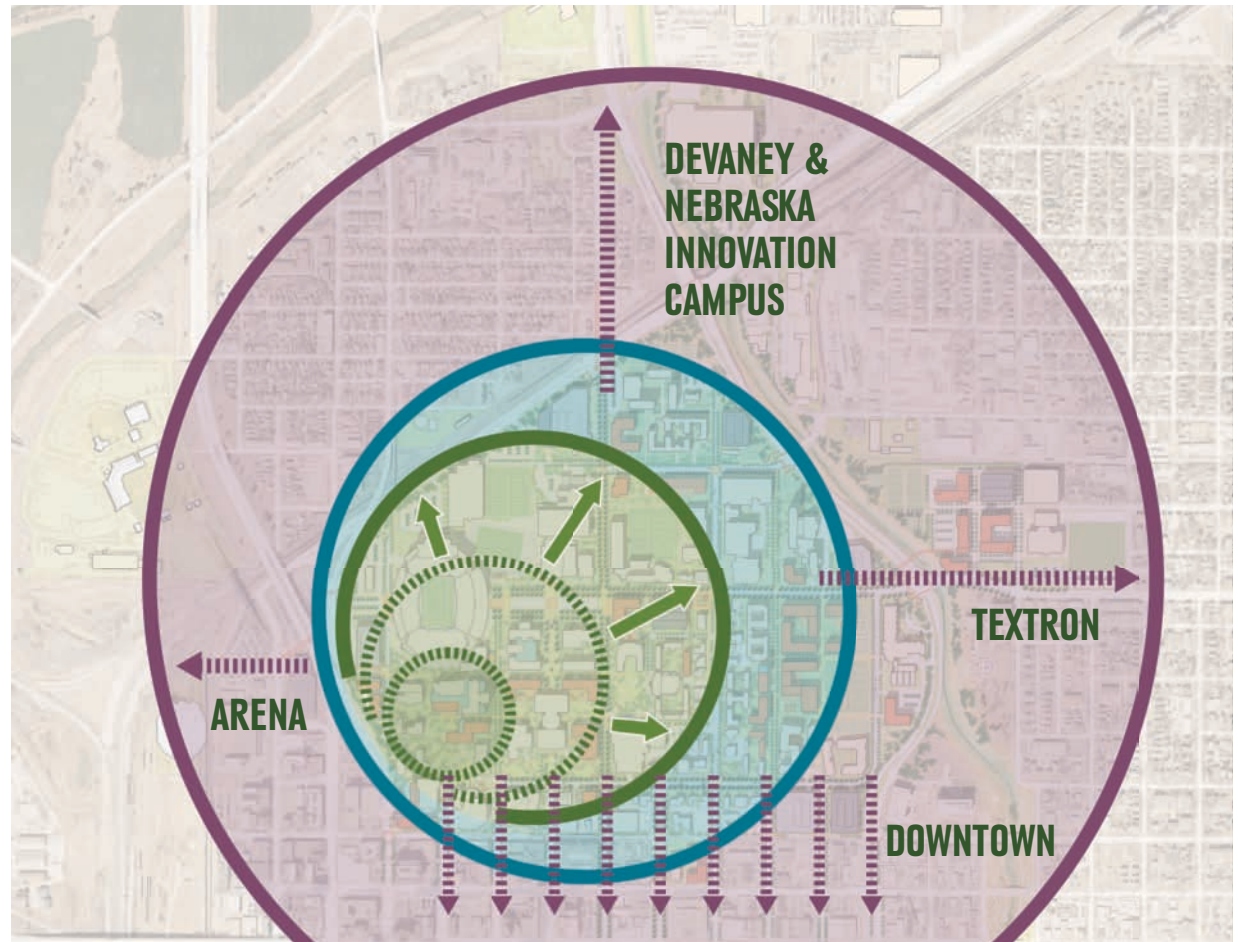
2. Establish two great quadrangle spaces—the East Campus Quadrangle and The South Meadows
3. Establish robust naturalized stormwater drainage corridors, including improvement of the existing stormwater landscapes (at Maxwell Arboretum) and creation of a new north/south channel parallel to the Loop Road
4. Utilize new development to reinforce the academic core (infill) or create a stronger sense of place in district's along the Loop Road
5. Preserve the agricultural and research lands for continued research and future use.

These major adjustments to each campus reflect a desire to strengthen each campus and look for ways to unite and connect the campuses with each other and with the surrounding communities. It is important to note that the preferred vision was reviewed and vetted by the University administration, the campus community, neighborhood representatives, representatives from the Downtown Lincoln Association and departmental representatives from the City of Lincoln.

PROPOSED CITY CAMPUS CHARACTER ZONES

Building off of current observations and strengths of City Campus, Plan Big has proposed a series of improved character zones for future development on campus. A key finding of Plan Big's City Campus analysis is that the existing campus fabric is divided and fragmented. Walking from one side of campus to the other is not a unified or consistent experience. These Plan Big character zones help to strengthen the campus as a whole and allow for the master plan goals and objectives to impact and unite the campus. As illustrated in the accompanied diagrams, the character zones:

1. Identify the Historic Core and Beaux Arts Campuses
2. Expand the walkable, vibrant academic cores to Vine Street and 14th Street.
3. Strengthen connections to the outer edges of campus.
4. Make the perimeter of campus more human-scaled.
5. Improve programmatic and physical connections to the surround context (Devaney/Innovation Campus, Textron, Downtown, and Arena)

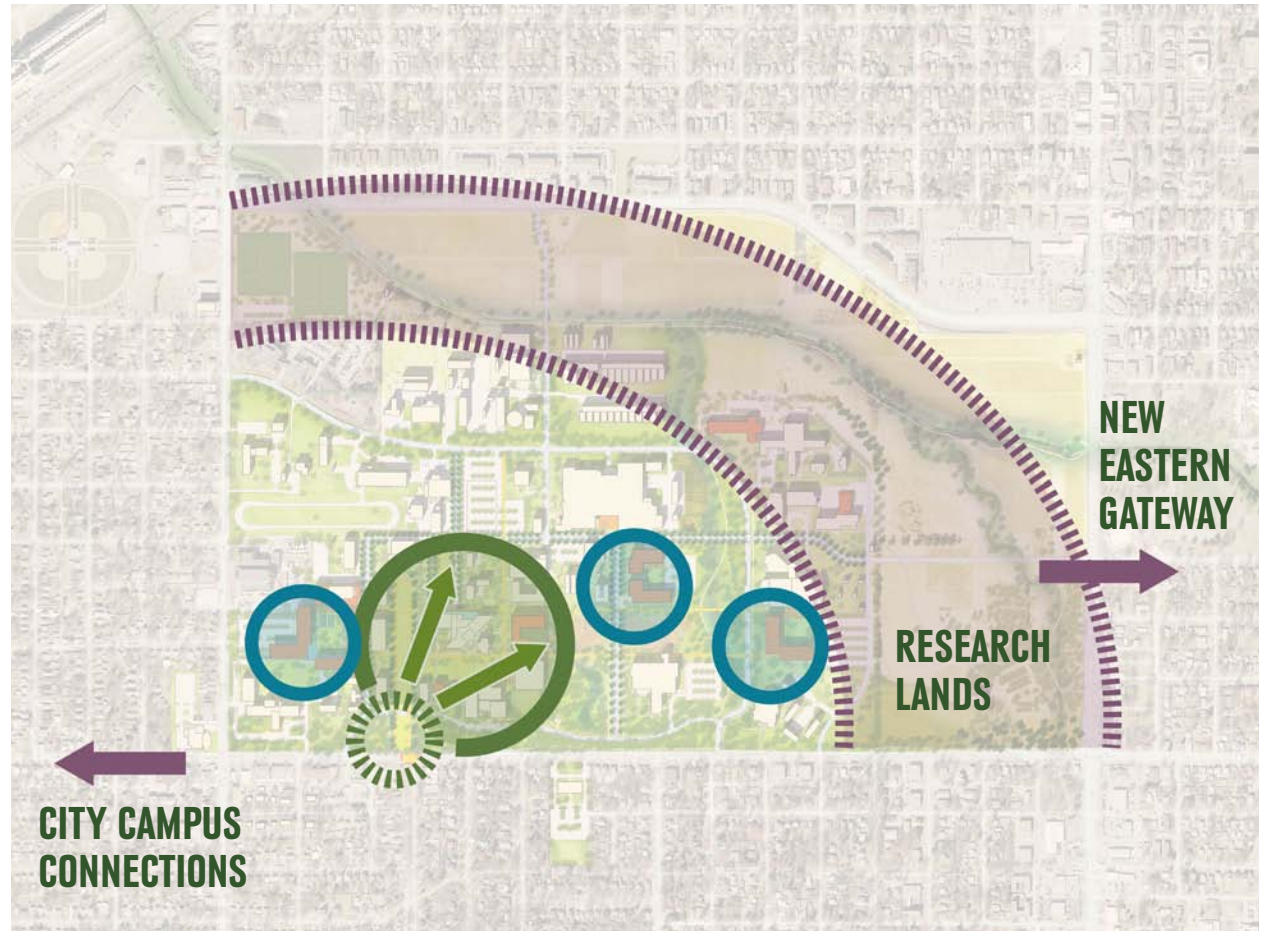


The plan for City Campus expands the compact, walkable core and improves connections to surrounding partners.

PROPOSED EAST CAMPUS CHARACTER ZONES

Similar to City Campus, East Campus character zones build off of historic development of campus and look to strengthen the campus as a whole.

1. Connect the Historic Core to Student Life Quadrangle
2. Create collaborative program clusters (Hardin Hall, Professional Schools District and a series of flexible growth zones)
3. Preserve the agricultural lands on East Campus and clarify connections to surrounding context through clear gateways and campus entrances.



The plan for East Campus creates a compact, walkable district at the historic campus center, and preserves the agricultural lands and clarify connections.

ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES



PRINCIPLES

1. Buildings must relate to and define outdoor campus spaces.
2. Material and color selections should contribute to a contextual and integrated aesthetic environment.
3. Places should embody design qualities that express UNL's place as a premier, forward-looking institution where high levels of achievement are the standard.
4. Successful buildings will consist of massing that is proportional to their context and comprehensible to human-scale.
5. Places should create spaces that inspire social and intellectual collaboration.
6. Building performance should influence architectural character.
7. Design of facilities should respect the existing campus fabric yet allow for exceptions that create landmark focus.
8. Buildings should possess a comfortable human-oriented scale.



PRINCIPLE 1

BUILDINGS MUST RELATE TO AND DEFINE OUTDOOR CAMPUS SPACES.

The location, massing and façade alignment of buildings must be planned to create conditions that support the master plan and landscape master plan, particularly the concepts of malls, courtyards and plazas. Building faces should be public spaces with intentional connections to pedestrian circulation, while building courtyards should create people-scale spaces that encourage social and cultural opportunities. While specific program requirements may necessitate adjustments to these parameters, the place-making intentions of the Master Plan are to be honored.



PRINCIPLE 2

MATERIAL AND COLOR SELECTIONS SHOULD CONTRIBUTE TO A CONTEXTUAL AND INTEGRATED AESTHETIC ENVIRONMENT.

The palette of materials already established on each respective campus should be foundational for future material selections. The selection of an appropriate building material palette should prioritize harmony in color, texture and character over replication of any specific architectural language derived from distinguished historic structures or neighboring buildings. Materials should be chosen for their durability, strength, natural beauty and ability to express the building's function and vision. While existing primary materials consist of red brick on City Campus and buff brick on East Campus, a broad range of other quality materials is encouraged to complement and expand the existing campus palette. Regional materials should be given preference where possible.



PRINCIPLE 3

PLACES SHOULD EMBODY DESIGN QUALITIES THAT EXPRESS UNL'S PLACE AS A PREMIER, FORWARD-LOOKING INSTITUTION WHERE HIGH LEVELS OF ACHIEVEMENT ARE THE STANDARD.

The architecture on UNL's campuses must create a sense of place that perceptually inspires a conscious feeling of high achievement and excellence. This can be achieved both through direct physical elements and indirect intuitive place-making. Buildings designs should convey this sense of excellence in both interior and exterior spaces to elevate UNL's identity as a premier learning environment.



PRINCIPLE 4

**SUCCESSFUL BUILDINGS WILL CONSIST OF
MASSING THAT IS PROPORTIONAL TO THEIR
CONTEXT AND COMPREHENDIBLE TO
HUMAN-SCALE.**

Massing of structures should emphasize visual and compositional balance using architectural shapes and forms of human-scale proportions. Architectural elements on the ground level of buildings are particularly encouraged to use human-scale proportions to provide visual cues to building users for access and orientation. Building entry points should be given emphasis through distinctive façade treatments and adequately-sized human scale outdoor plazas.



PRINCIPLE 5

PLACES SHOULD CREATE SPACES THAT INSPIRE SOCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL COLLABORATION.

Design of structures must animate spaces to intentionally shape interactive learning environments. Design should focus on creating active student and faculty collaborative spaces that foster innovation and learning. Buildings should support scheduled interactions but also encourage unplanned and informal encounters to stimulate creativity and interdisciplinary thinking. Building transparency is encouraged to allow learning to be visible and engaged with the campus community. Collaboration spaces should be directly visible from campus pedestrian circulation systems, providing a distinctive presence and a welcoming entry.



PRINCIPLE 6

BUILDING PERFORMANCE SHOULD INFLUENCE ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER.

Design of facilities should demonstrate a commitment to longevity – to sustaining human activity and preserving the integrity of the natural environment. The architectural form and character of new buildings should originate from an authentic and fundamental approach to sustainable design practices. Essential to this is integration of landscape best practices, the selection of long-term durable building materials, and use of building systems that minimize energy consumption and maximize occupant health. A sustainable approach also encourages the reuse of existing buildings, the creation of efficient buildings with life spans greater than 50 years, and the design of flexible facilities capable of adapting to new uses over time.



PRINCIPLE 7

DESIGN OF FACILITIES SHOULD RESPECT THE EXISTING CAMPUS FABRIC YET ALLOW FOR EXCEPTIONS THAT CREATE LANDMARK FOCUS.

Decisions on site selection, building identity and relative extent of design prominence should be based on the concept of “fabric” & “focus”. Fabric buildings demonstrate a visual and aesthetic consistency with their immediate context. Focus buildings have a unique identity and character that is considered exceptional within their context. A collection of fabric buildings are necessary to create a context by which focus buildings are contrasted. Decisions on whether a building is a fabric or focus building should be discussed as early as possible in the planning and programming process and should consider the context and balance of the project area.



PRINCIPLE 8

BUILDINGS SHOULD POSSESS A COMFORTABLE HUMAN-ORIENTED SCALE.

While Plan Big identifies different approaches to density on City Campus and East Campus respectively, buildings on both campuses should be scaled in relationship to outdoor public spaces and incorporate sufficient articulation on the pedestrian level to create a comfortable, human-oriented scale. With its proximity to Downtown, City Campus should be viewed as an urban setting with a need to create greater density in the core to accommodate new developments. Buildings on City Campus should generally be three to five stories in height. East Campus, due to its agricultural tradition, has more open space available and is focused on creating clusters of buildings two to three stories in height.



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17TH STREET AND X STREET DEVELOPMENT

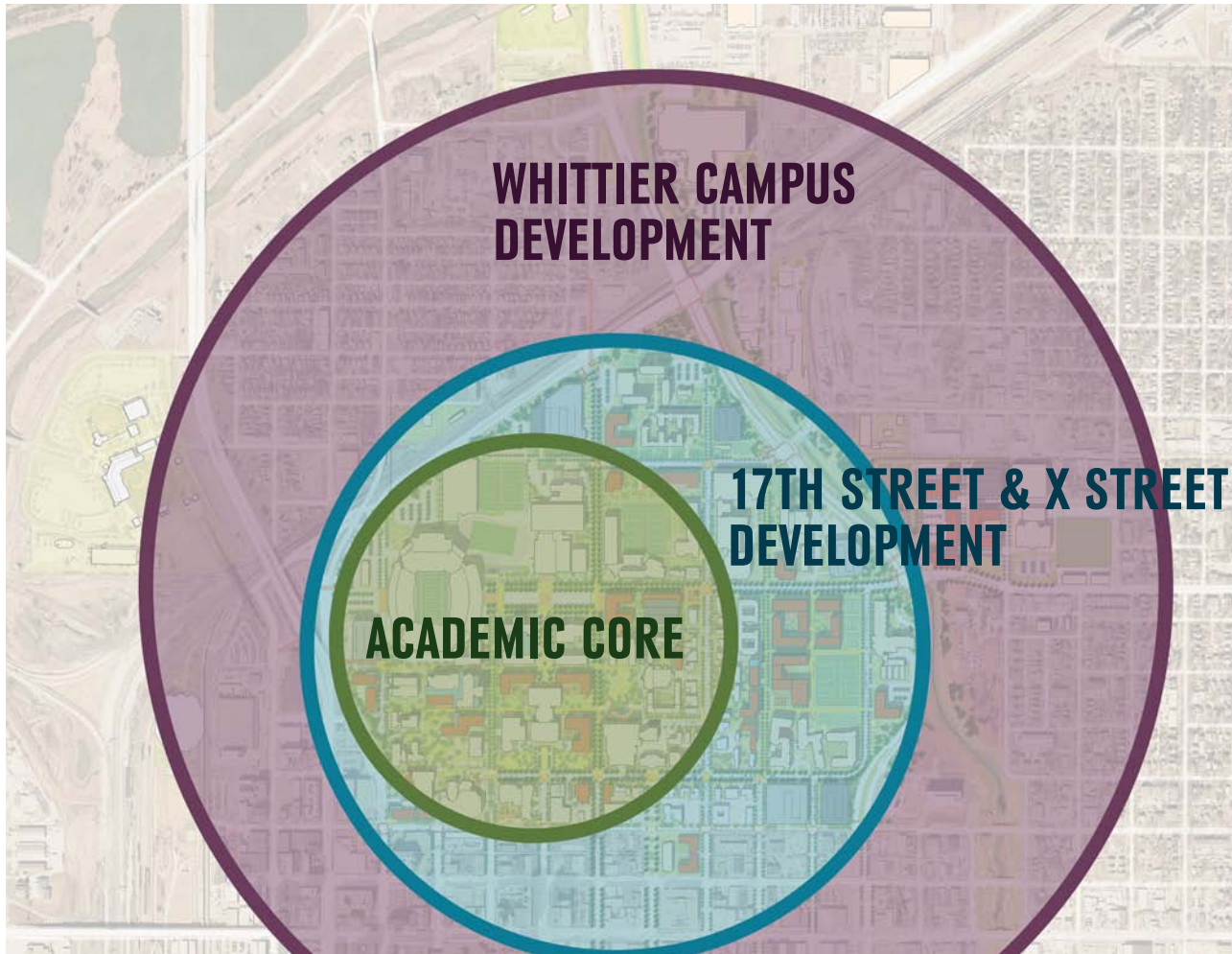
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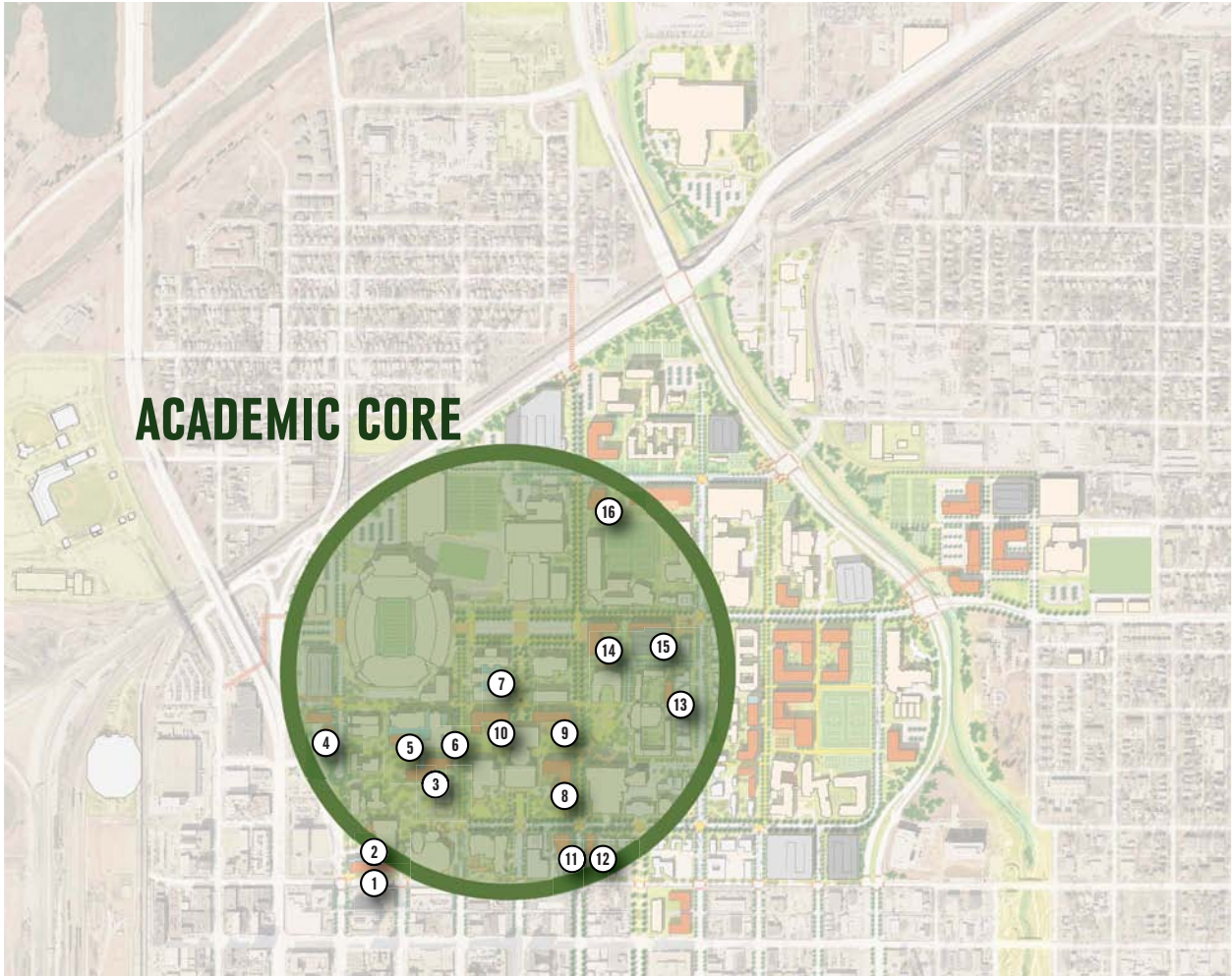
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CITY CAMPUS SITES: CHARACTER ZONES



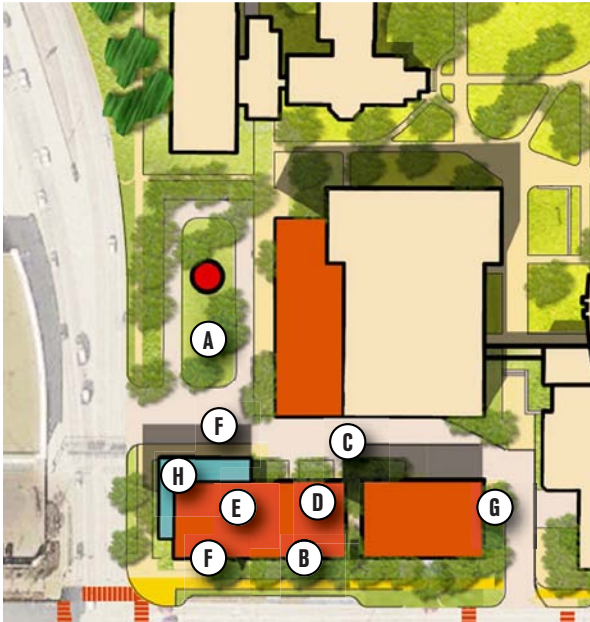
Three character zones comprise City Campus

CITY CAMPUS SITES: ACADEMIC CORE



Academic core sites

CITY CAMPUS SITES: ACADEMIC CORE



SITE 1: 10TH & Q STREETS–NORTHEAST

The location is prominent for both the city and the University. Development here requires a quality and memorable solution.

- A. Development needs to anchor a new auto court to the north.
- B. The south facade should align with the south edge of the Lied Center to the east and be built to align with the urban context east and west along Q Street.
- C. The distance between this development and Westbrook Hall must allow service vehicle access through the north public alley.
- D. The height of a building on this site should be not less than 35' and may be much greater.
- E. The geometry of the site lends itself to a building design that takes advantage of passive solar and daylighting techniques to lower energy use.

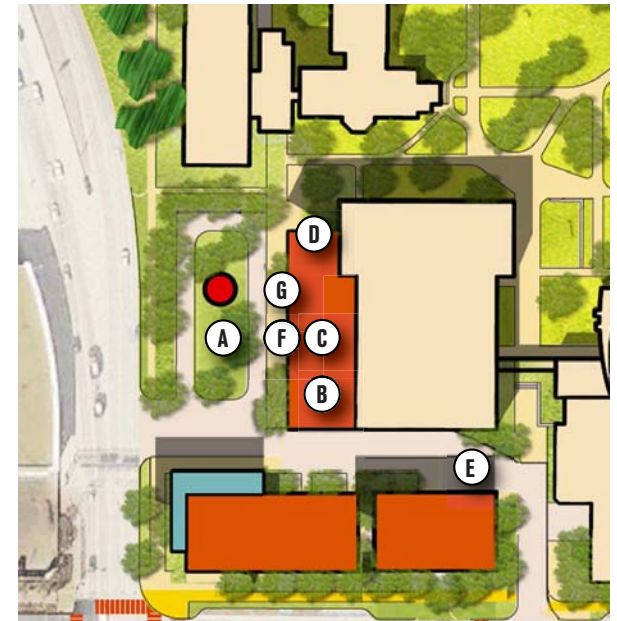
- F. The building's primary entrance should be located either on the north auto court or at the 10th & Q Street intersection.
- G. To create a stronger 11th Street vista, the east facade on 11th Street must establish alignment with Westbrook Hall to the north and Embassy Suites to the south. A service plaza should be located in the northeast corner of the site for shared staging with the Lied Center for Performing Arts. A secondary entrance to the building should also be located on 11th Street to foster pedestrian opportunities, with appropriate screening of the service area.
- H. A collaborative, street side space is envisioned for this site. Social and interactive activities within the building should be located on the north and be accentuated by transparency in the building façade.

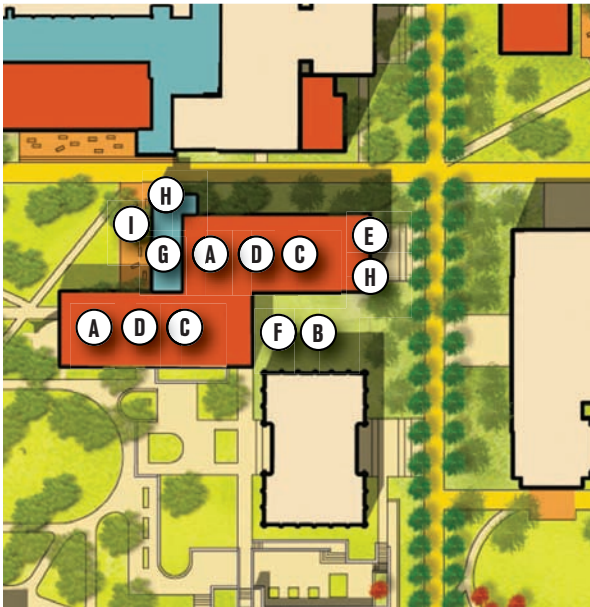
SITE 2: WESTBROOK MUSIC BUILDING

ADDITION

The site development in this location is intended to physically connect and extend Westbrook Hall on the west.

- A. Development needs to anchor and frame a new auto court to the west. The extent of the buildable area must not prohibit the proper function of vehicle drop off in that area. Access to the drop-off will be through right-in movement off 10th Street. Site circulation should be coordinated with development of Site #1 to the south and must maintain access through the south public alley.
- B. The geometry of the site will create a challenging orientation for building performance. Building design should seek solutions to mitigate the extensive western exposure of the envelope.
- C. The height and scale of an addition on this site should be the same as Westbrook Hall.
- D. The north and south facades of the addition should align with the existing façades of Westbrook Hall.
- E. A pedestrian-oriented service plaza should be located in the southeast corner of the site for shared staging with the Lied Center for Performing Arts. The service area should be screened from direct view.
- F. The building's program should include areas necessary to accommodate an indoor climate controlled transit station for students to access the campus shuttle system.
- G. The west facade should include an appropriately scaled setback from the auto court.





SITE 3: WOODS REPLACEMENT SITE

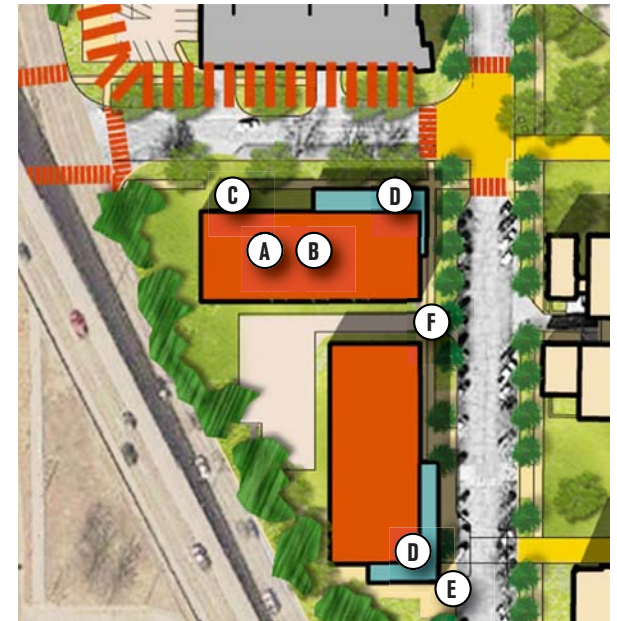
Site development in this location envisions a new replacement building for the Woods Art Building that extends northward to the S Street mall and eastward to the 12th Street mall. The new structure should anchor the important pedestrian intersection of the two campus malls and provide a strong enclosure for the Sheldon sculpture garden on the south side of the west wing.

- A. The geometry of the site lends itself to a building design that takes advantage of passive solar and daylighting techniques to lower energy use.
- B. The distance between this development and the Sheldon Museum of Art must respect the existing museum building as a campus “focus” structure by maintaining adequate setbacks on the south and west.
- C. The height and scale of a building on this site should be not less than 35' and no greater than the scale of the existing museum building.
- D. Materials selection for a building on this site may be influenced by the lighter neutral palette found existing among its neighboring buildings.
- E. The east façade on the 12th Street mall should align with the east façade of the Sheldon Museum of Art. The north facade should align with the existing College of Business to the east to reinforce the S Street mall vista.
- F. The building service access should be shared with the Sheldon Museum of Art.
- G. A collaborative space is envisioned on the northwest area of this site with transparency in the building façade. Social and interactive activities within the building should be located on the north and west side of the building with access from the S Street mall.
- H. The primary entrance should be located on the north side facing the S Street mall with a secondary entrance on the 12th Street mall (east). The building’s entrances should be gracious and responsive to both malls.
- I. An outdoor plaza space is envisioned on the northwest area of this site. The plaza should be located adjacent the collaborative space and create a human-scaled transition space between the building and the existing west green space.

SITE 4: 501 BUILDING SITE

This development is intended to replace the existing 501 building and associated parking lot to the north. Development in this location is envisioned as two distinct structures. Possibilities exist for design of “focus buildings” to provide a dynamic terminus to the S and T Street pedestrian campus malls.

- A. The height of a building on this site should not be less than 35' or three stories.
- B. Material and color selection in this location should be given latitude. The transitional nature between campus and city suggests that a number of alternatives could be appropriate.
- C. The building's services and access should be located on the northwest edge of the development area.
- D. Primary entrances should be located on the south and north corners of the development area along 10th street where the site intersects and terminates the S and T Street pedestrian malls. The entrances should be transparent and inviting, engaging 10th Street.
- E. The south edge of the building should have a purposeful axial relationship to the S street mall which connects this site to Love Library and the Student Union to the east.
- F. The east facades of the buildings should be aligned to create urban edge conditions on Stadium Drive and maximize the area available for development.





SITE 5: LIFE SCIENCES ADDITION

The development of this site is intended to create a space that allows multiple programs the ability to collaborate within a cohesive multi-purpose learning environment.

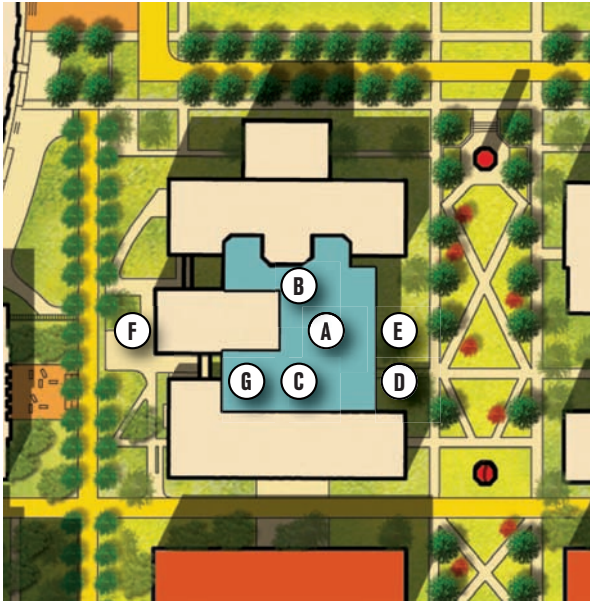
- A. The geometry of the site lends itself to a building design that takes advantage of passive solar and daylighting techniques to lower energy use.
- B. The south edge of the building should have a purposeful designed relationship to the S Street mall which connects this site to Love Library and the Student Union to the east.
- C. The height of a building on this site should be not less than 35' or three stories and may be extended to four if the building program supports the additional area.
- D. Material selection for a building on this site should be strongly influenced by the surrounding context and seek to balance Manter and Hamilton Hall.
- E. An outdoor plaza space is envisioned for this site and described further in the landscape master plan. The building's entrance should create a front door and the outdoor space should work together to create a human scaled transitional space between the interior of the building and the campus mall system.
- F. The building's service access should be located on the north side and combined with existing service access for Manter Hall.
- G. The building's primary entrance should be located on the south face of the building and establish a relationship with the S Street mall.
- H. Because of the plaza's solar orientation on the south of the site, shading strategies for both the building façade and the plaza should be carefully studied and implemented to ensure comfort.

SITE 6: HAMILTON HALL ADDITION

Site development in this location is intended to physically connect to Hamilton Hall, with the goal of reducing the existing visual scale in relationship to the 12th Street mall on the east. These additions are envisioned as collaborative spaces with transparency incorporated in the building façades. Social and educational activities within the additions should be made visible from both the S and 12th Street malls.

- A. Align the north and south facades of the additions with the existing façade lines of Hamilton Hall.
- B. The height and scale of the additions should aesthetically blend with Hamilton Hall and relate to the human scale of the 12th Street mall. The shape and scale of the additions will need to account for maintaining the existing air intakes located on the east side of Hamilton Hall.
- C. Materials selection for the additions may be strongly influenced by the lighter neutral palette found existing among its neighboring buildings. Although located within the campus academic core, this site may offer greater latitude in selecting materials.
- D. The eastern edge of the additions should have a intentional relationship to the 12th Street mall vista which frames the west edge of the Love Library commons development.
- E. An addition on this site may alter the primary entrance for Hamilton Hall on the east. The design should redefine the entry making it more engaged with the 12st Street mall.





SITE 7: BURNETT-OLDFATHER-BESSEY

COLLABORATIVE

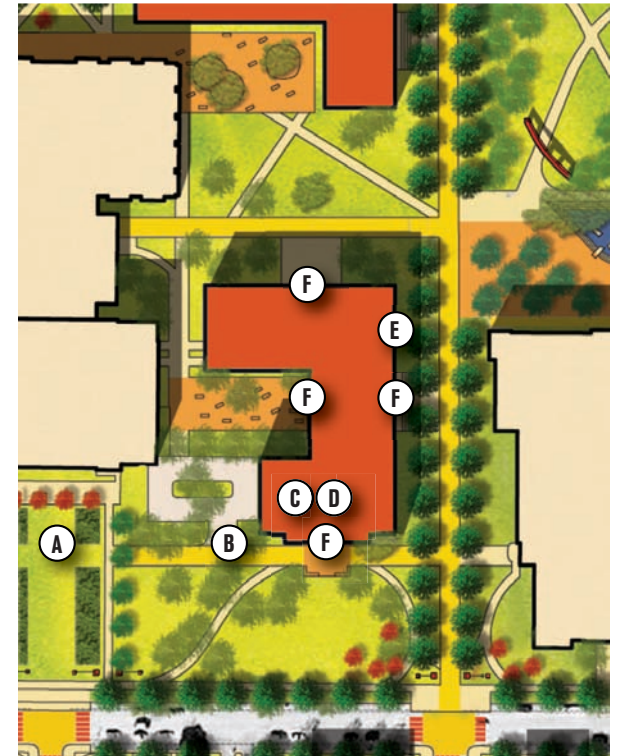
The development of this site area is envisioned as a collaborative multi-purpose learning and study space for multiple programs residing within Burnett, Bessey and Oldfather halls.

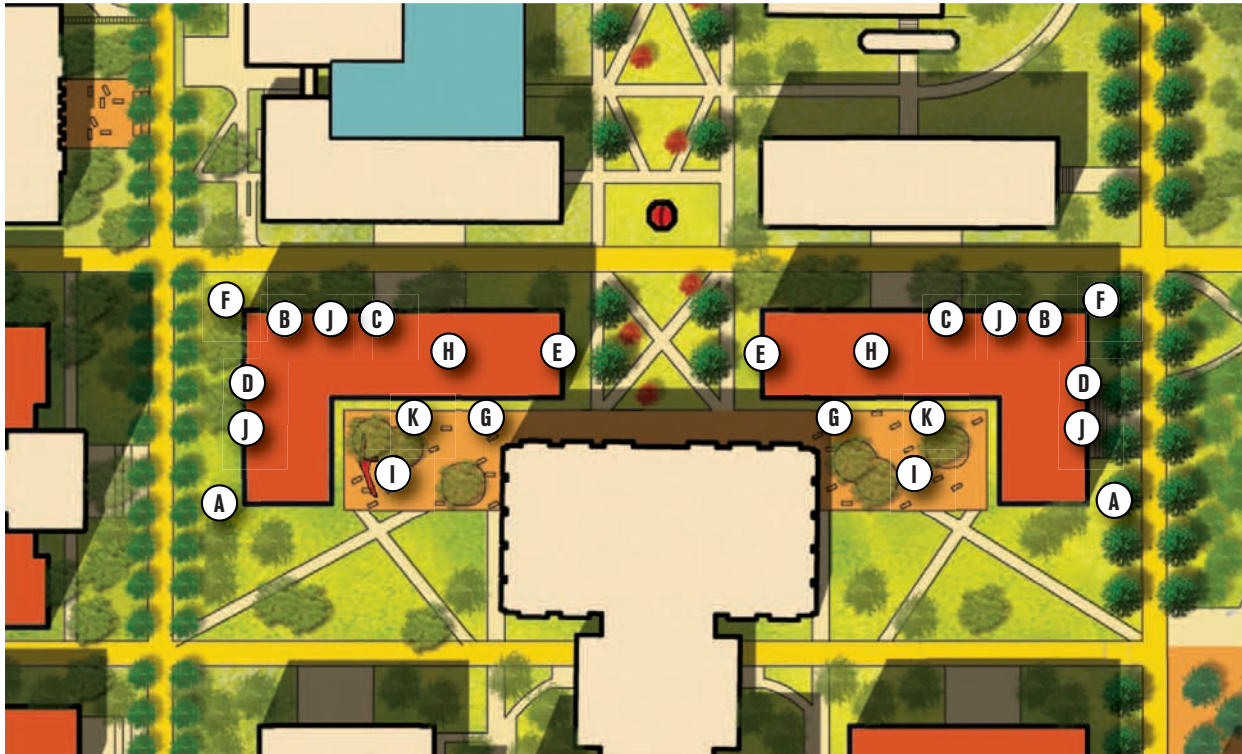
- A. The design should explore the use of daylighting techniques to lower energy use and ensure the spaces created are open and expansive.
- B. The height and scale of an addition should be great enough to allow for views into the collaborative environment from more than one level. The scale will need to consider the impact on each of the surrounding three structures.
- C. Due to the potentially expansive amount of new roof created, the resulting views from surrounding windows onto this new roof area should be taken into account. Examine alternatives that will create a visually attractive roof area.
- D. Materials selection should be strongly influenced by the need to create transparency in the building façade. Glass should be the dominating material chosen to express and reveal the collaborative function of the interior.
- E. The building's new primary entrance should be located on the east and engage and activate the Enright Mall. Secondary entrances should connect the 12th Street mall on the west.
- F. The services for the completed complex should be combined into a single location if possible and accessed from the west.
- G. The building's program statement should reflect a project dominated by interactive social areas. Normal benchmarks for efficiency and definitions of circulation areas should be evaluated early in the process.

SITE 8: CANFIELD SITE

The development of this core campus site is envisioned to maintain a vibrant academic core to the campus, define multiple critical edge boundaries, and further establish the region surrounding Love Library as the center of the city campus.

- A. Development needs to anchor and formally frame the historic Love Library at the terminus of 13th Street.
- B. Building construction on this site should extend to but not beyond the southernmost façade of the present day College of Business Administration.
- C. The height and scale of a building on this site should not be less than 35' and no greater than scale of Love Library on the west.
- D. Material and color selection for a building on this site should be strongly influenced by the material and color palettes of the existing Student Union to the east and Love Library to the west. The desired outcome relative to the visual character of this location is a unifying composition on R Street with a strong visible presence fronting 14th Street.
- E. Align the east façade along the 14th Street mall with the other building faces to the north also fronting the mall.
- F. The building's entrances should be gracious and responsive to the both the S Street and 14th Street malls. An additional entry point should be provided at the courtyard in order to activate the plaza envisioned adjoining Love Library.





SITES 9 & 10: LOVE LIBRARY COMMONS— NORTHWEST & NORTHEAST

The development of this core campus site is envisioned as a vibrant indoor and outdoor collaborative learning environment to further activate the area surrounding Love Library.

- A. Building construction on this site should not exceed the mid-point between the T and S Street malls so as to preserve usable green space and important lines of sight.
- B. The geometry of the site suggests building solutions that takes advantage of passive solar and daylighting techniques to lower energy use.
- C. The height and scale of development for both sites should not be less than two stories or 35' and comparable to that of Burnett and Andrews halls to the north, and Love Library to the south.
- D. The west façade of the northwest building should form a strong edge on the 12th Street mall and may be similar in alignment to the west face of Burnett Hall to the north. Similarly, the east façade of the

northeast building should form a strong edge for the 14th Street mall and may be similar in alignment to the east face of Andrews Hall to the north.

- E. To provide a visual framework for Enright Garden, the east façade of the northwest building should be aligned with the east face of Burnett Hall and the west façade of the northeast building should align with the west face of Andrews Hall.
- F. Building services should be incorporated within each respective building envelope and concealed from view.
- G. Outdoor plazas are envisioned on the south side of each respective building. Social and interactive activities within each building should be located at grade level on the south side of the buildings and be accentuated by transparency in the building façades.
- H. Program space on the ground level must include the kinds of social areas necessary to activate the proposed outdoor plazas.
- I. Development should incorporate spaces for sculpture as focal element of the courtyards.
- J. The entrances for the northwest building should face the T and 12th Street malls respectively. Similarly, entrances for the northeast building should face the T and 14th Street malls respectively. These entrances should be gracious and responsive to the malls. Additional entry points should be provided on the south side of each building in order to activate the plaza space envisioned surrounding Love Library North.
- K. Shading strategies for the south sides of both buildings adjacent the plazas should be carefully studied and implemented to ensure comfort.



SITES 11 & 12: 14TH & R STREET—SOUTHWEST & SOUTHEAST

These developments are located in the transitional “zipper zone” between the south edge of city campus and the north edge of downtown Lincoln. Development here needs to support a strong visual entry to campus on the 14th Street mall and provide an urban design response that knits together the surrounding city and campus fabric.

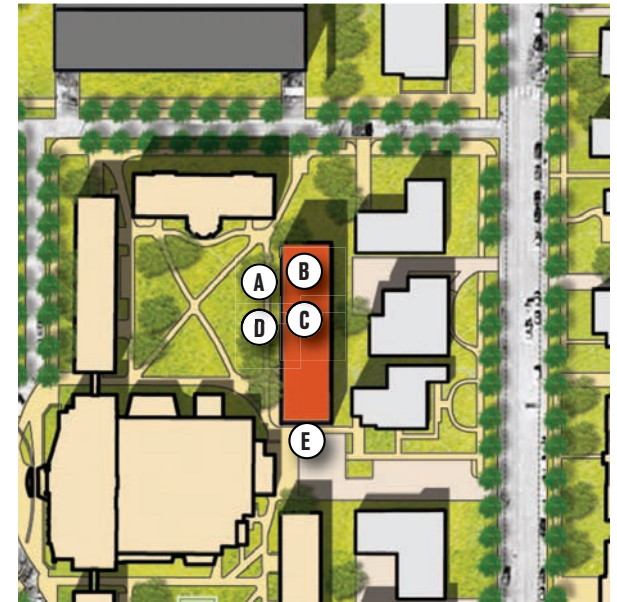
- A. The setbacks on the north facades of these buildings should be carefully evaluated during development to respect the alignment of the existing fraternity buildings on R Street. The 14th Street facades should be developed to create strong urban edges and acknowledge the context of transitional location between downtown and the city campus.
- B. The height of a building on this site should be not less than 35' and may be much greater.
- C. Material and color selection in this location should be given broad latitude. The transitional nature between campus and city suggests that a number of alternatives could be appropriate.
- D. The primary entrances for these buildings should be located either on the longest building face or at the street intersection.

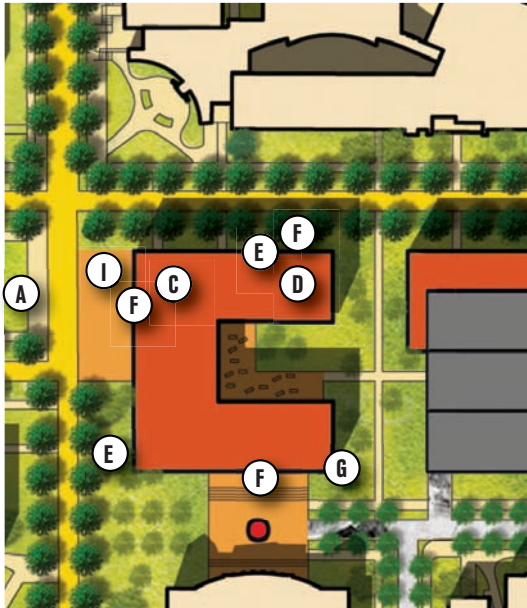
SITE 13: FAIRFIELD-BENTON SITE

Site development in this location is intended to replace both Fairfield and Benton Halls and needs to re-establish the Selleck quadrangle north of the dining hall.

- A. Development needs to anchor and formally frame the east edge of the Selleck north quadrangle.
- B. The height of a building on this site should be not less than 35' or three stories and may be extended to four if the building program supports the additional area.
- C. Material selection for a building on this site should be strongly influenced by the material and color palettes of those buildings bordering the green space to the west. The desired outcome relative to the visual character of this location is for a cohesive composition employing similar materials and colors to its quadrangle neighbors.

- D. Buildings bordering quadrangles should have well connected and visible entrances. The building's primary entrance should be located on the west face of the building and establish a strong relationship with the green space.
- E. The building's services and access should be located on the south where they can be shared with service for the Selleck Dining Hall.





SITE 14: NEW COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

ADMINISTRATION SITE

This location is vital to the success of several key elements of the master plan. It is a prominent location on the city campus, and as such, requires a quality and memorable solution that engages the surrounding campus context. Design of a “focus building” is appropriate for this site.

- A. Site development needs to be an important moment along 14th Street and anchor the eastern end of Memorial Mall.
- B. Plan Big envisions Vine Street as a pedestrian mall between 14th and 16th Streets with new setbacks and plantings. Development should accommodate the new mall with a 45-foot setback from Vine Street to allow adequate green space and site features.
- C. The height of a building on this site should be not less than 35' and may be greater if supported by the building program.
- D. Material selection should balance a need for compatibility with desire to project a new and modern image for the university. The desired outcome is for an innovative expression that engages its surrounding context.
- E. It is essential to the definition of Memorial Mall that the building have a strong west facade. The length of the building's west facade should extend from the setback described in item B to approximately the north face of Morrill Hall.
- F. The building's main entrance should be positioned on the northwest and serve as a terminus to Memorial Mall. Secondary entries should be located in response to the 14th Street mall on the west, Vine Street mall on the north, and Kauffman Center on the south. The south entrance should embrace and respect the north facade of the Kauffman Center.
- G. Services for the building should be on the east with access from U Street.
- H. Outdoor plazas are envisioned for the site in three areas: west adjacent the 14th Street mall; east forming an interior courtyard; and south between the new building and the existing Kauffman Center. Building's entrances in these locations should create a human-scaled transition between the interior of the building and the outdoor plazas.



SITE 16: NEW OUTDOOR RECREATION CENTER SITE

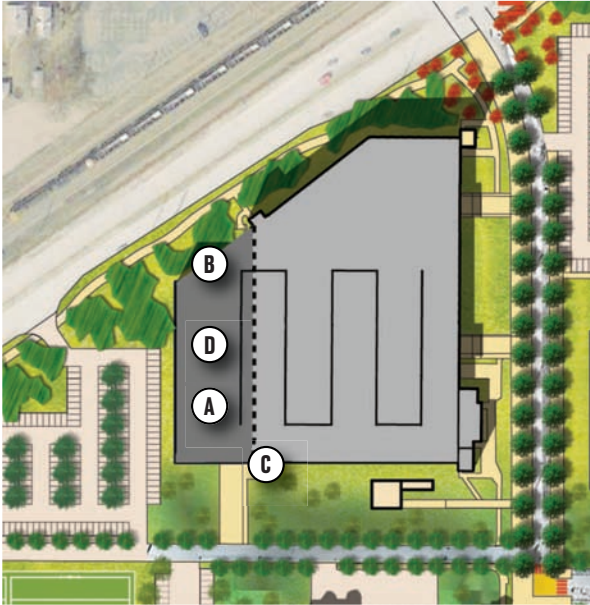
This location on campus is important to the University and the successful implementation of the master plan. At the time of this publication, a building project was underway for this area and had been developed to a level of detail that did not allow it to respond to further input. For that reason, this site is identified but is noted without further comment.

CITY CAMPUS SITES: 17TH STREET AND X STREET DEVELOPMENT



17th Street and X Street development sites

CITY CAMPUS SITES



SITE 17: 14TH & AVERY PARKING

GARAGE ADDITION

Site development in this location is intended to physically connect to the Avery parking structure and expand its parking capacity.

- A. The height and scale of an addition should be the same as Avery parking garage.
- B. The northern edge of the addition shall not encroach upon the bike trail or its landscape.
- C. Align new and existing facades where possible.
- D. Material selection should be strongly influenced by the material and color palettes of the existing parking structure to the east.

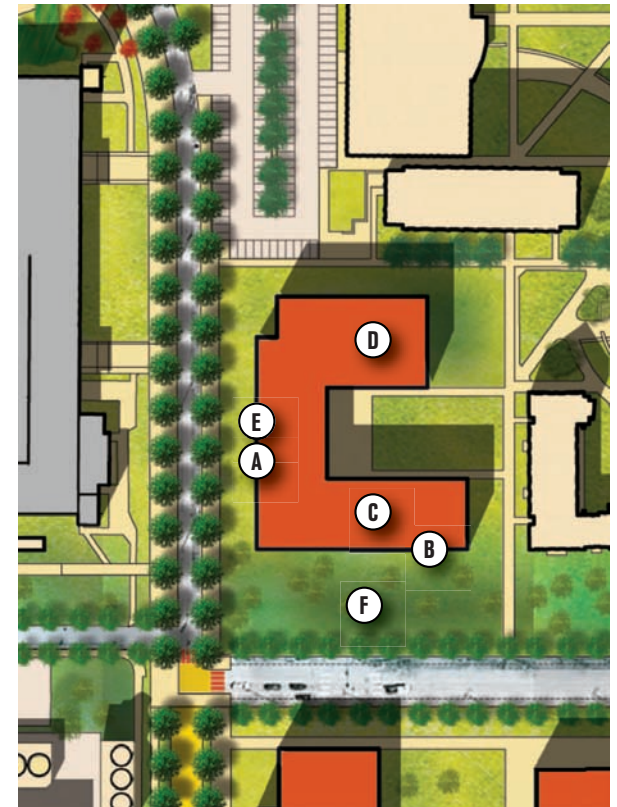
SITE 18: 14TH & AVERY–NORTHEAST

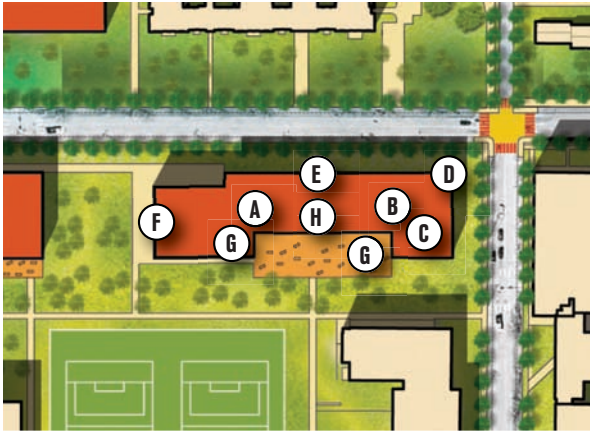
This location is an important anchor for the University. Development here needs to support the northern entry to campus on the 14th Street mall and establish a firm edge with its built surroundings.

- A. Development here must anchor the intersection at 14th and X, and should establish a strong building edge along the 14th Street mall by aligning the west façade with Mabel Lee Hall to the south.
- B. Building construction on this site should not extend beyond an alignment with the southernmost façade of Husker Village Residence Halls to the east.
- C. The height of a building on this site should not be less than 35' or three stories and may be extended to four or five stories if the building program supports the additional area.
- D. Material selection for a building on this site should be influenced by the material and color palettes of

those buildings on the 14th Street mall. The desired outcome relative to the visual character of this location is for a cohesive composition as perceived from the street perimeter.

- E. The building's primary entrance should be located on 14th Street with a secondary entrance on the east. The building's entrances should be gracious and accentuated by transparency in the façade.
- F. Adequate clearance should be maintained on the south side of the building to avoid disruption of utilities and drainage located on the north side of W Street.





SITE 19: 16TH & X STREET SITE

This location is an important anchor for the University. Development here needs to support the northern entry to campus on X Street and establish a firm edge with its context.

- A. The geometry of the site suggests a building solution that takes advantage of passive solar and daylighting techniques to lower its energy use.
- B. The height of a building on this site should not be less than 35' or three stories and may be extended to four or five stories if the building program supports the additional area.
- C. Material and color selection should be strongly influenced by the material and color palettes of the buildings adjacent and opposite along 16th Street. The desired outcome relative to the visual character of this location is for a cohesive composition.
- D. The facades of this building should be placed to establish urban edge conditions on both 17th and W Streets, and maximize the area available for recreation to the south. To accomplish this, the north facade should align with the Outdoor

Recreation Center to the west and the east facade should align with the Nanoscience Research Center and Jorgensen Hall to the south.

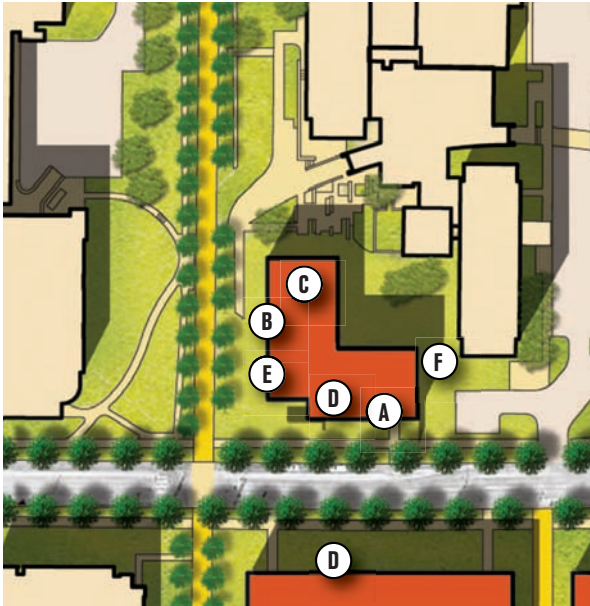
- E. The building's primary entrance should be located on the north side with a secondary entrance on the east. The building's entrances should be gracious and responsive to both the 16th and W Street edges.
- F. The building's services and access should be located on the western edge of the development area where they can be combined with existing service areas
- G. A collaborative indoor and outdoor environment for students and faculty is envisioned for this site. Social and interactive activities within the building should be located at grade level on the south side of the building and be accentuated by transparency in the building façade.
- H. Shading strategies for both the building façade and the plaza should be carefully studied and implemented to ensure comfort.

SITE 20: X STREET GARAGE

The development of this site is intended for a new UNL parking structure. Its highly visible location fronting the Antelope Valley Parkway suggests a quality solution with visual compatibility to the campus.

- A. Access to the parking structure shall be from the west.
- B. The west face of the garage structure should be setback from 16th Street to allow for the continuation of street trees and associated streetscape elements.
- C. The height and scale of the garage will be determined by the desired number of parking stalls. It is recommended that the number of floors in the structure be limited to five or a maximum 60' in height.
- D. Material selection should be strongly influenced by the material and color palettes of other existing parking structures such as the 14th and Avery Garage to the west and the 19th and Vine Street garage to the south.





SITE 21: 17TH & VINE STREET–NORTHEAST

Development of this site is envisioned to anchor an important campus intersection and frame the Vine Street corridor enhancing it as a major visual entryway to the Campus.

- A. The south building facade on Vine Street should be located in a position that aligns with the south facade of Othmer Hall to the west.
- B. The setback from 17th Street (west facade) should be carefully evaluated to engage development sites #22 and #24 envisioned to the south. These three buildings are an integral part of reinforcing a pedestrian-oriented streetscape on the east side of the proposed 17th Street mall.
- C. The height of a building on this site should not be less than 35' and may be greater if supported by the building program.

- D. Material selection for a building on this site should be influenced by the intent to achieve a cohesive visual composition along Vine Street. Materials should be complementary flanking both sides of Vine Street (sites #21 & #22) and deflect attention to the re-envisioned Memorial Mall area two blocks west.
- E. The building's primary entrance should be located on 17th Street with a secondary entrance on the north near the entrance to the Abel Sandoz Dining Hall. The building's entrances should utilize a pedestrian-oriented scale to engage the proposed 17th Street mall.
- F. Services for the completed building should be combined into a single location and accessed from the east with screening from direct view.

SITE 22: 17TH & VINE STREET–SOUTHEAST

Development of this site is envisioned to anchor an important campus intersection and frame the Vine Street corridor enhancing it as a major visual entryway to the Campus. The open area of this site comprises approximately a full city block, making this an appropriate location for large scale building programs.

- A. The setback from 17th Street (west facade) should be carefully evaluated to engage development sites #21 and #24 envisioned on the 17th Street mall. These three buildings are an integral part of reinforcing a pedestrian-oriented streetscape on the east side of the proposed 17th Street mall. A strong edge should also be created fronting Vine Street aligning approximately with the Courtyard residence hall to the west and the Beadle Center to the east.
- B. The openness of this site and existing infrastructure supports the presence of larger scale buildings. Within the vision created by Plan Big, this site is one of the prime locations on City Campus where taller buildings are strongly encouraged. The height and scale of buildings constructed on this site should not be less than three stories or 35', with a preference for up to five stories (60') if supported by the respective building programs.
- C. Material selection for buildings on this site should be influenced by the intent to achieve a cohesive visual composition along Vine Street. Materials should be complementary flanking both sides of Vine Street (sites #21 & #22) and deflect attention to the re-envisioned Memorial Mall area two blocks west.
- D. Buildings constructed on the site should address Vine Street and 17th Street with their primary entrances. These entrances should be accentuated by transparency in the façade and connect people through the buildings to the outdoor space in the middle of the site.
- E. An outdoor plaza is envisioned for the interior of the site. Buildings should frame and enclose the outdoor space with interactive program functions located on grade level.
- F. Shading strategies for both the building façade and the plaza should be carefully studied and implemented to ensure comfort.





SITE 23: 19TH & VINE STREET–NORTHEAST

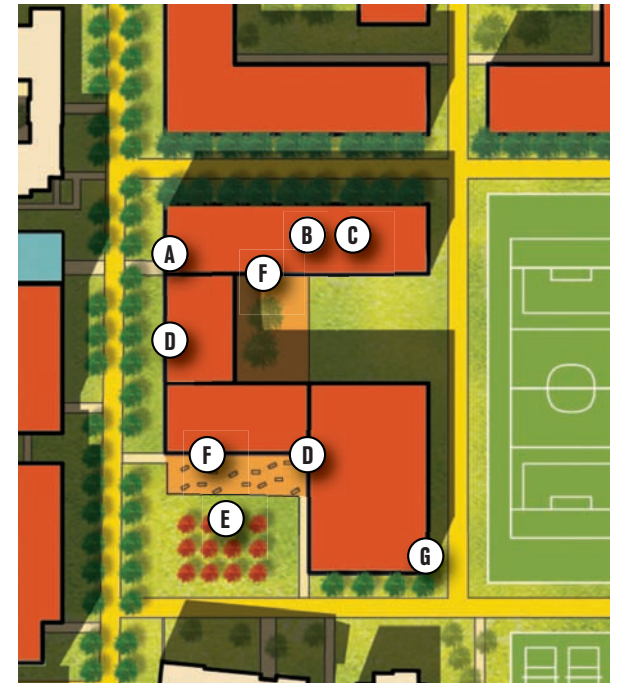
This location is a prominent site for the University and is envisioned to frame the Vine Street corridor and establish an aesthetic benchmark for the eastern gateway to City Campus. The solution here should create a quality and memorable first impression.

- A. The Vine Street building edge should align with the Courtyards residence hall to the west and the Beadle Center to the east to establish a consistent edge framing the street and providing visual focus to the re-envisioned Memorial Mall area two blocks west.
- B. The openness of this site and existing infrastructure supports the presence of larger scale buildings. Within the vision created by Plan Big, this site is one of the prime locations on City Campus where taller buildings are strongly encouraged. The height and scale of buildings constructed on this site should not be less than three stories or 35' with a preference for up to five stories (60') if supported by the respective building programs.
- C. Material selection should be influenced by the intent to achieve a cohesive visual composition along Vine Street and a striking first impression from an easterly approach to campus.
- D. Buildings should front Vine Street or an interior courtyard with their primary entrances. These entrances should be gracious and accentuated by transparency in the façade, and connect people through the building to the outdoor space in the middle of the site.
- E. An outdoor plaza is envisioned for the interior of the site. Buildings should frame and enclose the outdoor space with interactive program functions located on grade level.
- F. Shading strategies for both the building façade and the plaza should be carefully studied and implemented to ensure comfort.
- G. A primary campus steam line is currently located on the north end of the site and will need to be accommodated in the design of the north structure

SITE 24: 17TH STREET—EAST

This location is vital to the success of several key elements of the master plan. It is envisioned to be a central point of student residential life and as such, requires a quality and vibrant solution that will connect and create the residential fabric of the area.

- A. The setback from 17th Street (west facade) should be carefully evaluated to engage development sites #21 and #22 envisioned on the 17th Street mall. These three buildings are an integral part of reinforcing a pedestrian-oriented streetscape on the east side of the proposed 17th Street mall.
- B. The openness of this site and existing infrastructure supports the presence of larger scale buildings. Within the vision created by Plan Big, this site is one of the prime locations on City Campus where taller buildings are strongly encouraged. The height and scale of buildings constructed on this site should not be less than three stories or 35', with a preference for up to five stories (60') if supported by the respective building programs.
- C. Material selection should be influenced by the desire to achieve a cohesive visual composition along 17th Street and by the precedence of recent student housing projects in the area and elsewhere on campus. Limited use of vibrant color should also be considered.
- D. Buildings constructed on the site should front 17th Street or an outdoor plaza area with their primary entrances. These entrances should be gracious and accentuated by transparency in the façade.
- E. An outdoor plaza space with southern exposure is envisioned for the site. Buildings must frame and enclose a strong outdoor space and support it programmatically with interactive functions located on grade level.
- F. Shading strategies for both the building façade and the plaza should be carefully studied and implemented to ensure comfort.
- G. Building services will be an important consideration. If possible, they should be combined into a single location and accessed from the east—screened from view.





SITE 25: CATHER HALL SITE

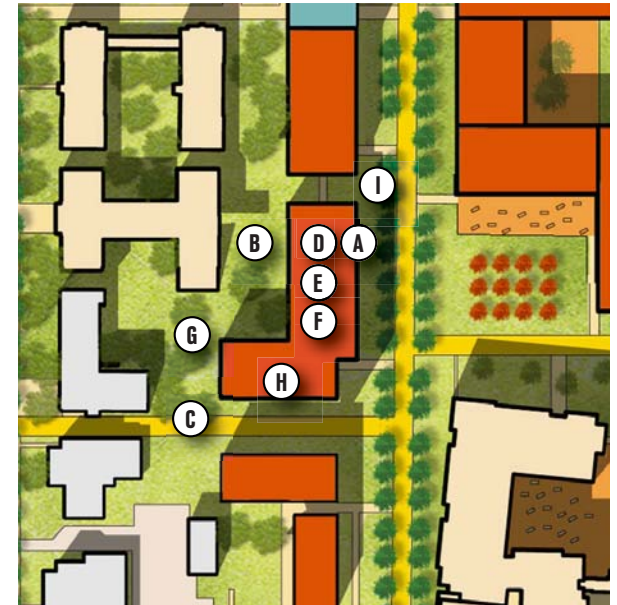
Site development in this location is intended to replace Cather Hall and will need to re-establish the western edge of the 17th Street corridor.

- A. The east face of the structure should align with the Courtyards residence hall to the north and urban context along 17th Street, allowing for the continuation of street trees and associated streetscape elements.
- B. The distance maintained between this development and Heppner Hall to the west must remain adequate to support landscape.
- C. The geometry of the site may create a challenging orientation for building performance. Designs should carefully address the extensive western exposure of the envelope.
- D. The height of a building on this site should not be less than 35' or three stories as benchmarked from the west side of 17th Street. An additional height of one or two stories is acceptable if necessary.
- E. Material selection for a building on this site should be influenced by the intent to achieve a cohesive visual composition along 17th Street. Materials and colors along the street should complement each other without resorting to obvious imitation.
- F. The building's primary entrance should engage and activate 17th Street with a secondary entrance to the north connecting to a collaborative area. The building's entrances should be gracious and accentuated by transparency in the façade.
- G. A collaborative space is envisioned for the north end of this site and should provide an open pass-through space for the pedestrian route between 16th and 17th Streets. Social and interactive activities within the building should be located in or adjacent this space with generous transparency in the building façade.
- H. The services for the structure should be integrated into the lower level, accessed from the southeast and screened from view.

SITE 26: POUND HALL SITE

Site development in this location is intended to replace Pound Hall and re-establish the western edge of the 17th Street corridor.

- A. The east face of the structure should align with the Site #25 and the Courtyards residence hall to the north, allowing for the continuation of street trees and associated streetscape elements.
- B. The distance maintained between this development and Neihardt Hall to the west must remain adequate to support landscape.
- C. Building construction on this site should not extend beyond an alignment with the southernmost façade of the present day Piper Hall.
- D. The geometry of the site may create a challenging orientation for building performance. Designs should carefully address the extensive western exposure of the envelope.
- E. The height of a building on this site should not be less than 35' or three stories as benchmarked from the west side of 17th Street. An additional height of one or two stories is acceptable if necessary.
- F. Material selection for a building on this site should be influenced by the intent to achieve a cohesive visual composition along 17th Street. Materials and colors along the street should complement each other without resorting to obvious imitation.
- G. The building's primary entrance should engage and activate 17th Street. Entrances should be gracious and accentuated by transparency in the façade.
- H. Social and interactive activities within the building should be located along the southern pedestrian route between 16th and 17th Streets.
- I. Access to an existing private parking lot should be maintained on the west side of the site. Services for the building should be integrated into this area and screened from direct view.





SITE 27: 420 UNIVERSITY TERRACE SITE

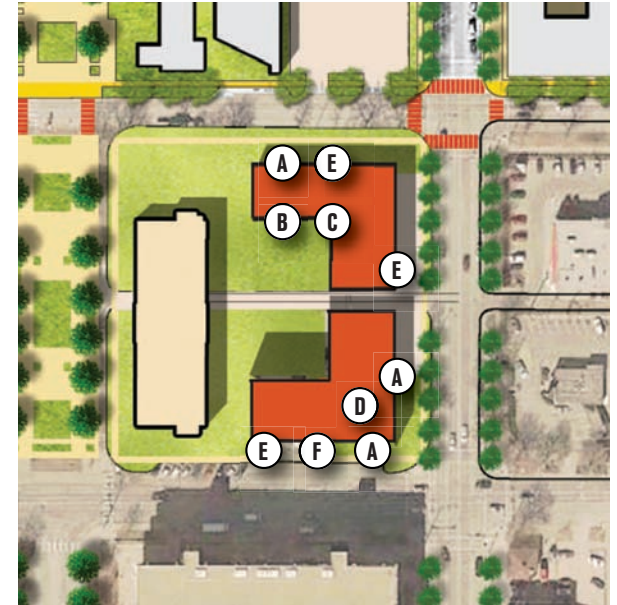
Site development in this location is intended to replace University Terrace, frame a new pedestrian mall on the north, and establish a strong western edge on the 17th Street mall.

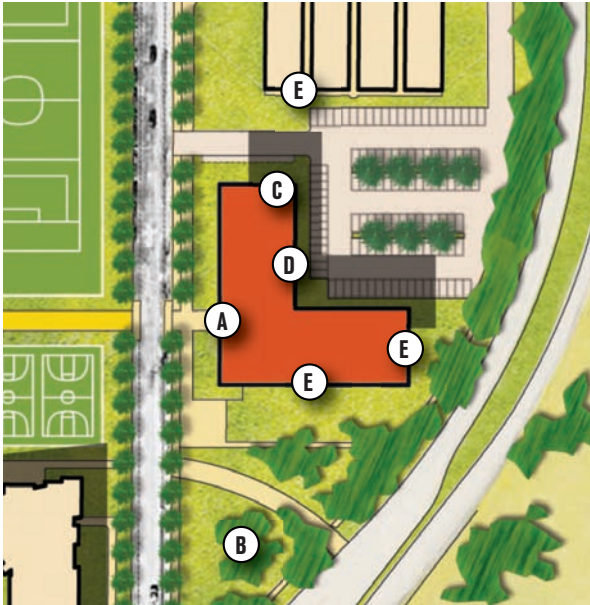
- A. The east face of the structure should align with Site #25 and #26, and the Courtyards residence hall to the north, allowing for the continuation of street trees and associated streetscape elements.
- B. Adequate area for a proposed pedestrian mall must be provided along the northern edge of the site. Building construction should be careful not to extend into the pedestrian corridor.
- C. The height of a building on this site should not be less than 35' or three stories. An additional height of one or two stories is acceptable if the building program supports it.
- D. Material selection for a building on this site should be influenced by the intent to achieve a cohesive visual composition along the 17th Street mall. Materials and colors along the street should complement each other without resorting to obvious imitation.
- E. The building's primary entrance should engage and activate 17th Street. Entrances should be gracious and accentuated by transparency in the façade.
- F. Social and interactive activities within the building should be located along a new proposed pedestrian route between 16th and 17th Street and be accentuated by transparency in the building façade.
- G. Access to an existing public alley must be maintained between the two buildings. Services for the building may be integrated into this area and screened from direct view.

SITE 28: ANDERSEN HALL EAST

This location is important for both the city and the University. Development here needs to support the program needs of the university, and activate the P Street corridor to create a strong urban response that knits together the surrounding city/campus fabric.

- A. Façade alignment with the street R.O.W. on P, Q and 17th Streets is strongly encouraged to hold and establish each of the urban edges and maximize the area available for development.
- B. The geometry of the site suggests a building solution that takes advantage of passive solar and daylighting techniques to lower energy use.
- C. The height of a building on this site should not be less than 35' or three stories and may be greater if supported by the building program.
- D. Material and color selection in this location should be given broad latitude. The transitional nature between campus and city suggests that a number of alternatives could be appropriate.
- E. The building's primary entrance should be located facing the campus on Q Street with possible secondary entrances on the east and south. The building's entrances should be gracious and accentuated by transparency in the façade.
- F. The building's program should consider active, multi-use space along P & Q Streets to support the city's current planning objectives for this corridor. Conversation with the City is recommended early in the programming process to determine if common public-private partnership objectives can be achieved.



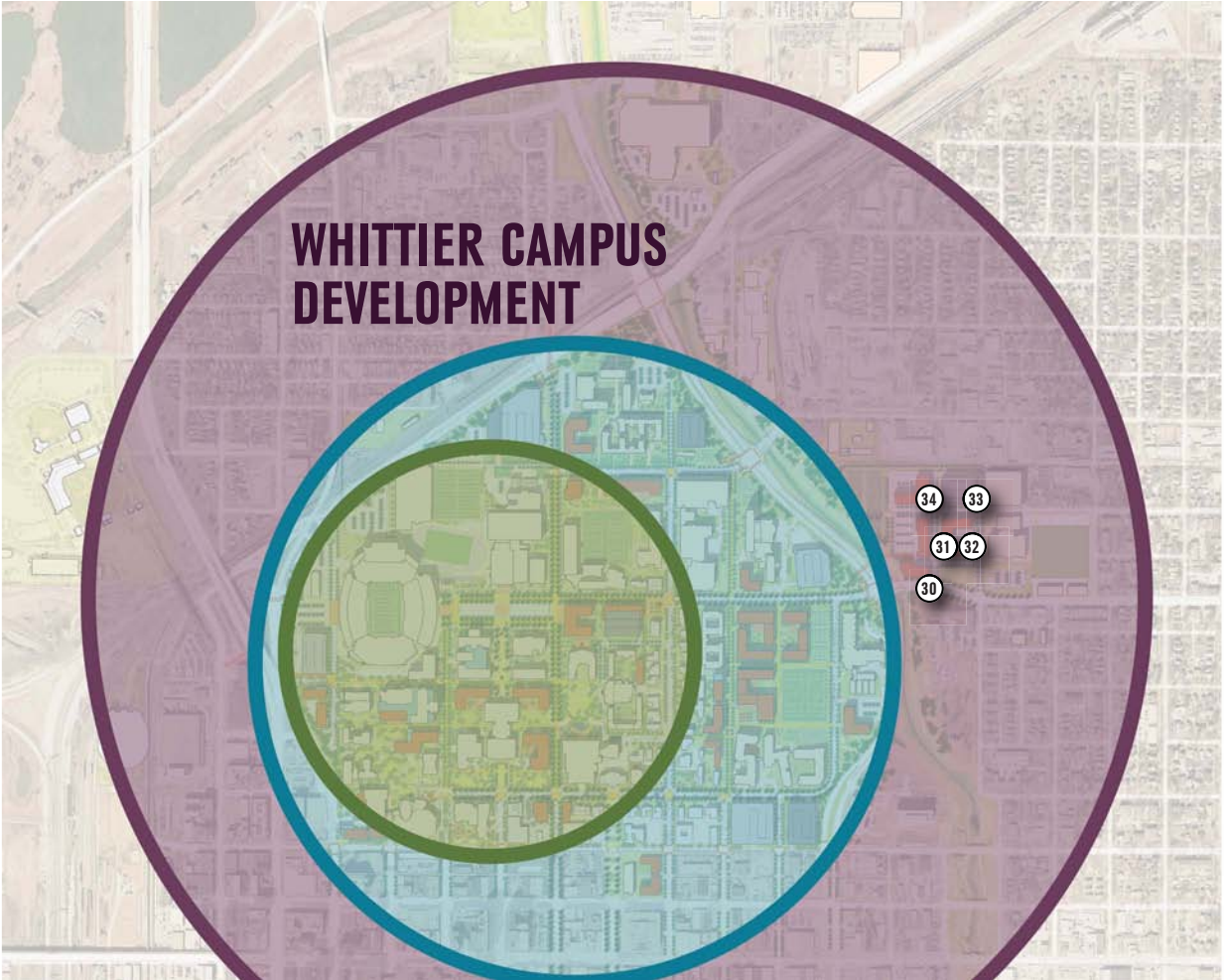


SITE 29: 19TH & S STREET SITE

This development site is significant to the successful implementation of the master plan on the City Campus. Development in this location will shape the identity of what is currently the western edge of City Campus where new development is currently in progress—Knoll Housing Phase 3 and the mixed-use garage/housing building known as the “Wrap”. This site is highly visible from Antelope Valley Roadway, which affords open unobstructed views of the south, east and north sides of the building. At the time of publication, a building project was currently underway for this site involving development of a new Student Health Center. Important design considerations for the site include the following:

- A. The height of the structure and massing of the west façade should create a strong visual terminus for the primary pedestrian corridor located on the north side of the Knoll Housing development.
- B. Site features such as pedestrian paths, site furnishings and landscaping should be coordinated with the site development of the “Wrap” project immediately southwest of this site to create a cohesive visual environment.
- C. Building service should be located on the north side of the building with appropriate screening from direct visual contact.
- D. Design of the exterior facades should recognize that all sides of the building will have open unobstructed views, particularly the east, south and north facades as viewed from Antelope Valley Roadway.
- E. Studies should be conducted on the building orientation and roof geometry to ensure that the research greenhouses for the Beadle Center to the north are not placed in building shadows.

CITY CAMPUS SITES: WHITTIER CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT



Whittier Campus development sites

CITY CAMPUS SITES: WHITTIER CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT



WHITTIER CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT— EXISTING SITE AND LOCATION

The University of Nebraska owns a multi-block site immediately east of the City Campus. This seventeen-acre site has been titled Whittier Campus for its proximity to the newly renovated Whittier Research Center. The site is located at 900 North 21st Street, placing it east of Antelope Valley Parkway and north of Vine Street. Its northern boundary is formed by a railroad corridor that runs one block south of Y Street. The eastern boundary is 22nd Street, with the recently renovated Whittier Building located immediately east of the site. Currently, the full site is occupied by one single-story building that was formerly owned by the Textron/Cushman Company. All existing buildings on site will be demolished. A number of alternatives could be appropriate.

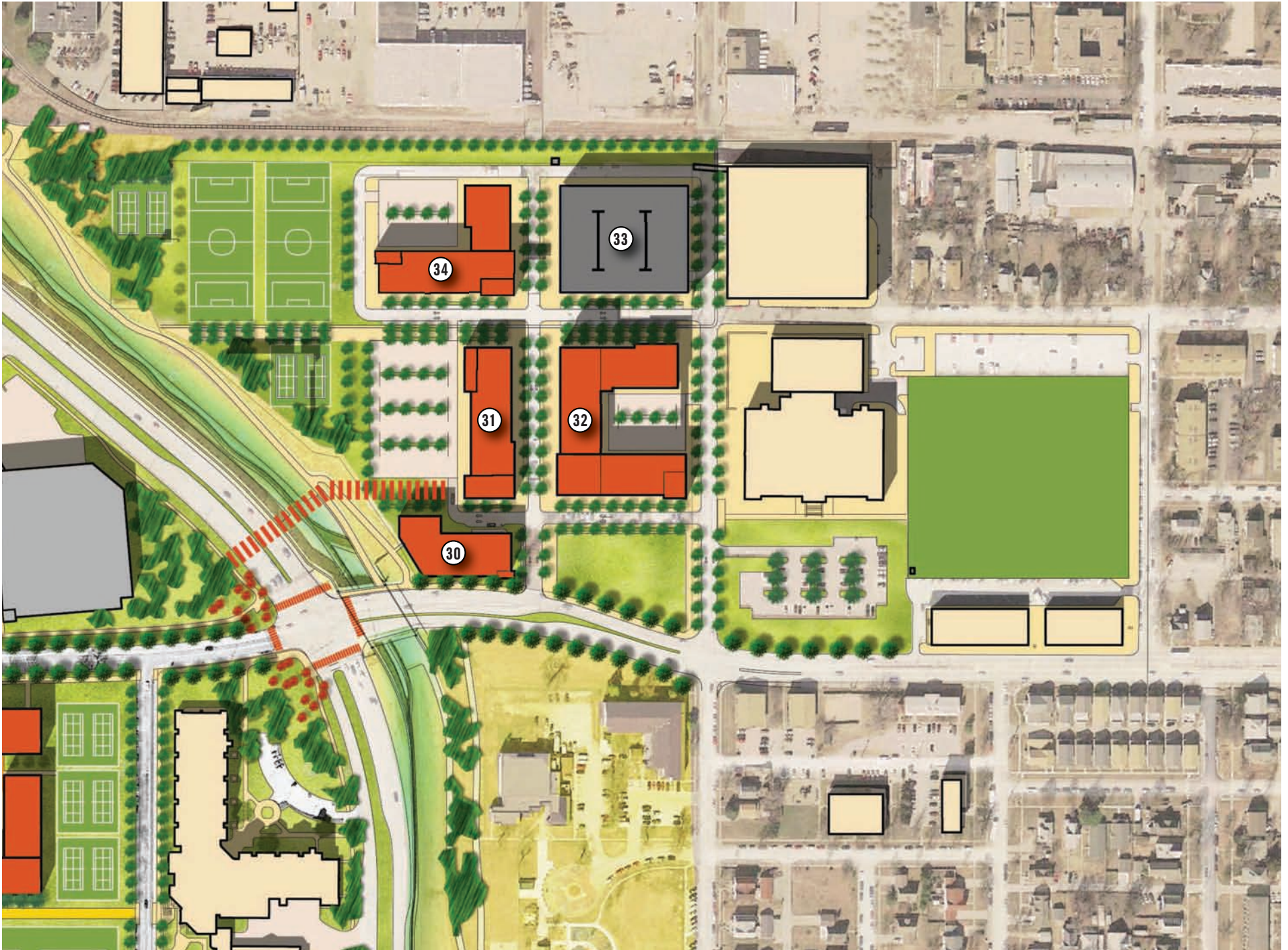
CONCEPTS FOR DEVELOPMENT



Perspective view of the new Whittier Campus

The Whittier Campus site plan is meant to allow for flexible and incremental redevelopment of the site that coordinates with the Master Plan as demand for new space increases. The primary development concepts for the campus include the following:

1. Re-integrate the site with the smaller-scale fabric of the historic Lincoln city grid system.
2. Create a strong connection to City Campus and a cohesive sense of place for the district.
3. Create smaller development blocks that mimic the scale of existing city blocks and align with existing streets to improve pedestrian, vehicular, and bike mobility to and through the Whittier Campus.
4. Organize new development along an orthogonal grid, based on the historic street grid underlying the current Textron/Cushman building. North 21st Street, W Street, and Lynn Street (aligned with the southern edge of Whittier) should be extended into the site.
5. Utilize Vine Street as an important east/west connection from City Campus to the new Whittier Campus.
6. Create north-south and east-west pedestrian spines to organize circulation and give a “human scale” to the core.
7. Establish two vehicular traffic entries: a.) along 22nd Street where traffic currently accesses Whittier Research Center; and b.) along an expanded 21st Street.
8. The relationship of new buildings on Vine Street should respect the historic Whittier building to the east.
9. Locate the first building at Antelope Valley and Vine Street to anchor the corner closest to City Campus and create a visual connection.
10. Buildings should be planned outside of the flood plain, with recreation fields located along Antelope Valley.
11. Provide a mixture of surface, on-street and structured parking, in coordination with expected phasing and development over time.
12. Develop a potential pedestrian/bike bridge at X Street to help connect non-vehicular traffic from Whittier Campus west to City Campus.
13. All main streets within the site should provide ample pedestrian sidewalks with street trees and lighting that creates a safe pedestrian realm.



Preferred plan

WHITTIER CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT SITES

- Redevelopment of the Whittier Campus provides four prime building sites, as well as a site for a future parking garage. In total, the site offers approximately half a million square feet of potential development space.

SITES	GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE
#30	54,300 SF
#31	94,400 SF
#32	212,700 SF
#33	1,200 stalls
#34	141,300 SF
TOTAL	502,700 SF

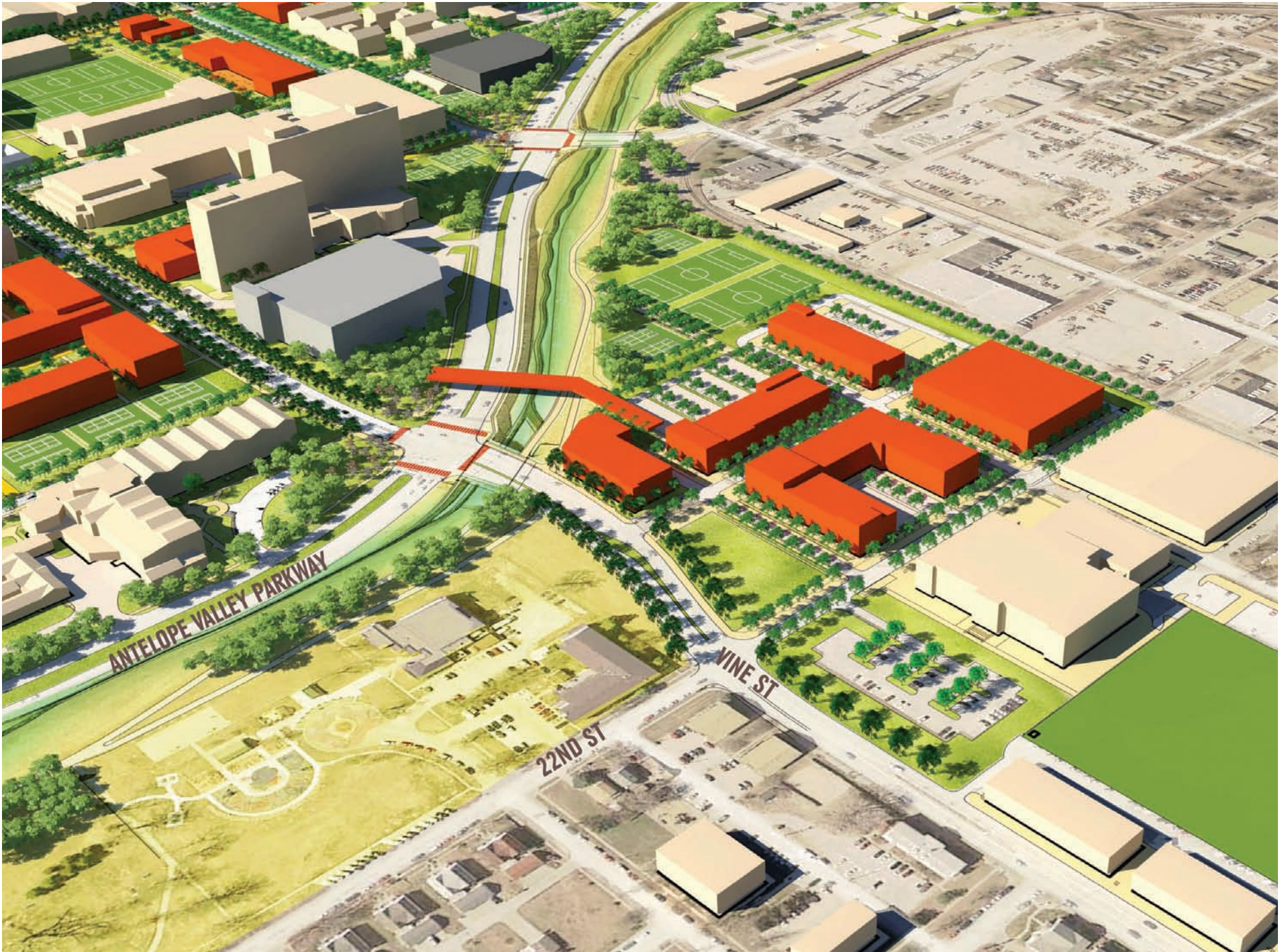
- Building heights range from three to five stories across the site to provide variety and a sense of density and place. The first building site (#30) at Antelope Valley and Vine Street is proposed at

three stories along the street edge, and heights are increased moving north internal to the development.

- With the exception of Site #30 along Vine Street, some “front door” parking is located within the same development parcel as each building.
- The multipurpose fields should be developed early in the process since demand already exists for these uses.
- Parking should be coordinated in phases with the development, with surface parking first and the parking garage planned for later stages as total demand increases.

SITE 30: ANTELOPE VALLEY AND VINE STREET–NORTHEAST

This building should address both Vine Street and Antelope Valley Roadway to reinforce edge conditions on these primary circulation corridors. This site should create a critical visual link across Antelope Creek to City Campus and have a minimal setback along Vine Street with the intention of creating an urban edge. The building should be three stories along the Vine Street edge and provide an anchor to the development corner closest to City Campus. Material selection for a building on this site should balance a desire for contextual compatibility with the desire to express a progressive and modern image for the university. The desired outcome relative to the visual character of this location is for an innovative expression that is comfortable in its surroundings.



SITES 31 & 32: WHITTIER CAMPUS SOUTH AND 22ND & X STREET–SOUTHWEST

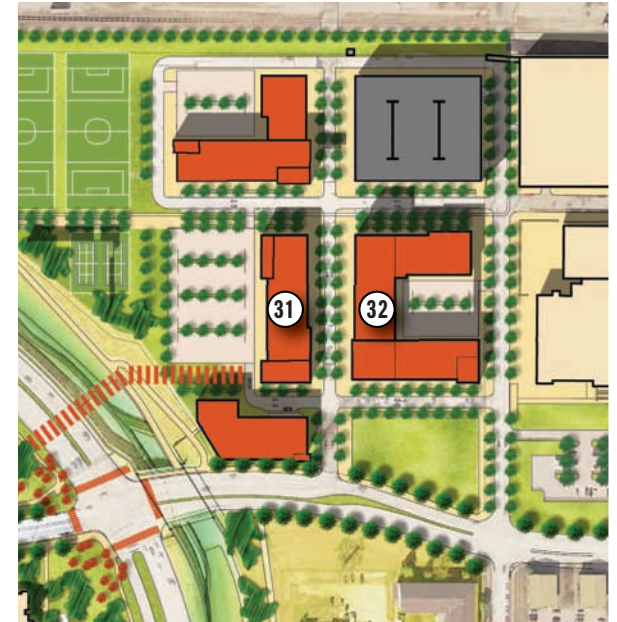
After development of site #30 on the corner of Antelope Valley and Vine Street, the setback of the Whittier Campus from Vine Street is intended to “step back” to the north with buildings on sites #31 and #32 aligning Lynn Street (southern edge of Whittier Research Center). Establishing this deeper setback from Vine Street will reinforce the planning goal of creating a new grid in the Whittier Campus that aligns with the circulation patterns of existing city streets. Aligning buildings on these two sites with Lynn Street also allows views of Whittier Research Center, which has an important historic foreground bordering Vine Street.

The architectural character of sites #31 and #32 should depict the university as a progressive and future-oriented institution. Combining contemporary and traditional materials is encouraged, and should be accomplished in a manner that depicts the university as a place for creativity and innovation. This can be achieved through an integrated use of traditional brick and stone masonry materials found on the fabric buildings of City Campus with glass and metal materials present in contemporary campus structures.

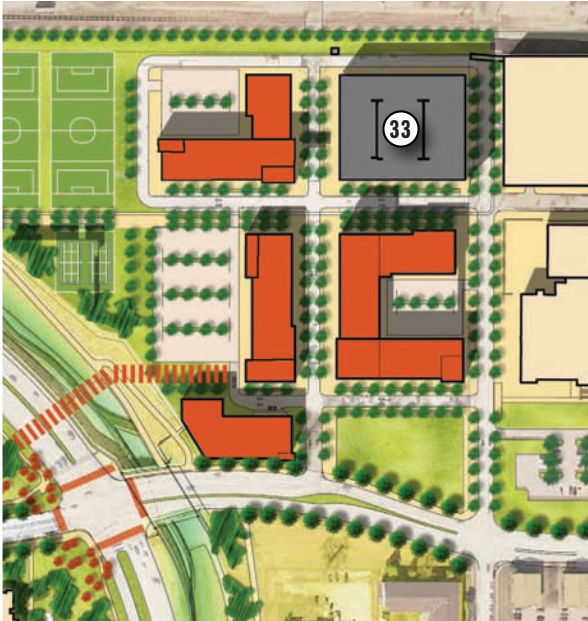
Building heights for these two sites are identified as both four- and five-story scale structures. Site #31 is intended to be entirely a four-floor structure, while Site #32 is projected as a combination of four- and five-stories in height.

Both buildings should be oriented to create front doors and primary facades along 21st Street, which is intended to be a tree-lined, pedestrian-friendly street that brings people from Vine Street into the heart of the Whittier Campus. Active, informal spaces should be concentrated on the ground level of these buildings to engage the pedestrian-level activity of 21st Street.

While these buildings should form a strong edge along 21st Street, facades on the ground plane should be transparent and welcoming. The 21st Street facades should be articulated into constituent parts to mediate between the pedestrian scale and the scale of the whole building. Similarly, long horizontal building dimensions should be mitigated by scaling elements that break the building into smaller volumes with varied treatment of materials, fenestration and rooflines.



Building and open space orientation for these sites should take advantage of solar angles and prevailing breezes. Deep eaves, sun-shading and outdoor shaded spaces should be incorporated into building designs. Incorporating techniques to capture daylight is also highly recommended as a means to achieve pleasant, human-oriented environments.



SITES 33: 22ND & X STREET–

NORTHWEST GARAGE

This site development is proposed as a 1,200 space parking garage located on the northwest corner (22nd and W Street) of the Whittier Campus. The garage may be phased in two smaller six-hundred car garages if desired. Alternatively, if the full garage is built before the full build-out of the Whittier Campus, the garage could serve as an alternate remote parking garage for overflow from City Campus. Primary access to the garage should be from 22nd Street, with additional access from 21st Street if functional design studies necessitate separate entry/exit for maximizing parking capacity.

The garage facades should reinforce the street grid and align with the facades of adjacent buildings on sites #31, #32, and #33. To accomplish this, the south facade should be built to the right of way line of W Street; the west facade to 21st Street; the north façade to the railroad corridor; and the east façade to 22nd Street. While the height and scale of the garage will be determined by the desired number of parking stalls, it is recommended that the number of floors in the structure be limited to five, or a maximum height of 60-feet.

The proposed garage on site #33 is in visual proximity to the UNL 19th and Vine Street garage constructed in 2009-10. While the new garage may take aesthetic cues from the 19th and Vine Street garage, it should be a higher priority to select primary materials and colors that are based on the palette established by the preceding new development sites within the Whittier Campus (#30, #31, #32 and #34). Allowing a divergence from typical UNL garage materials should be recognized as an acceptable guideline to help reinforce an integrated sense of place for the Whittier Campus.

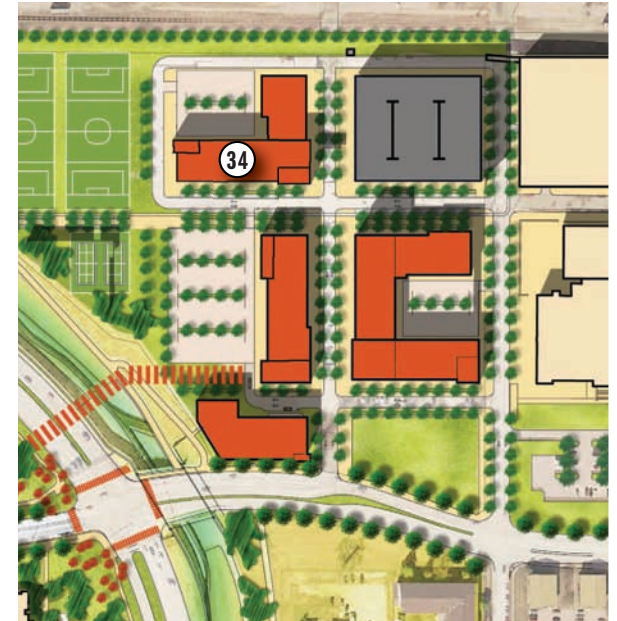
SITES 34: WHITTIER CAMPUS NORTH

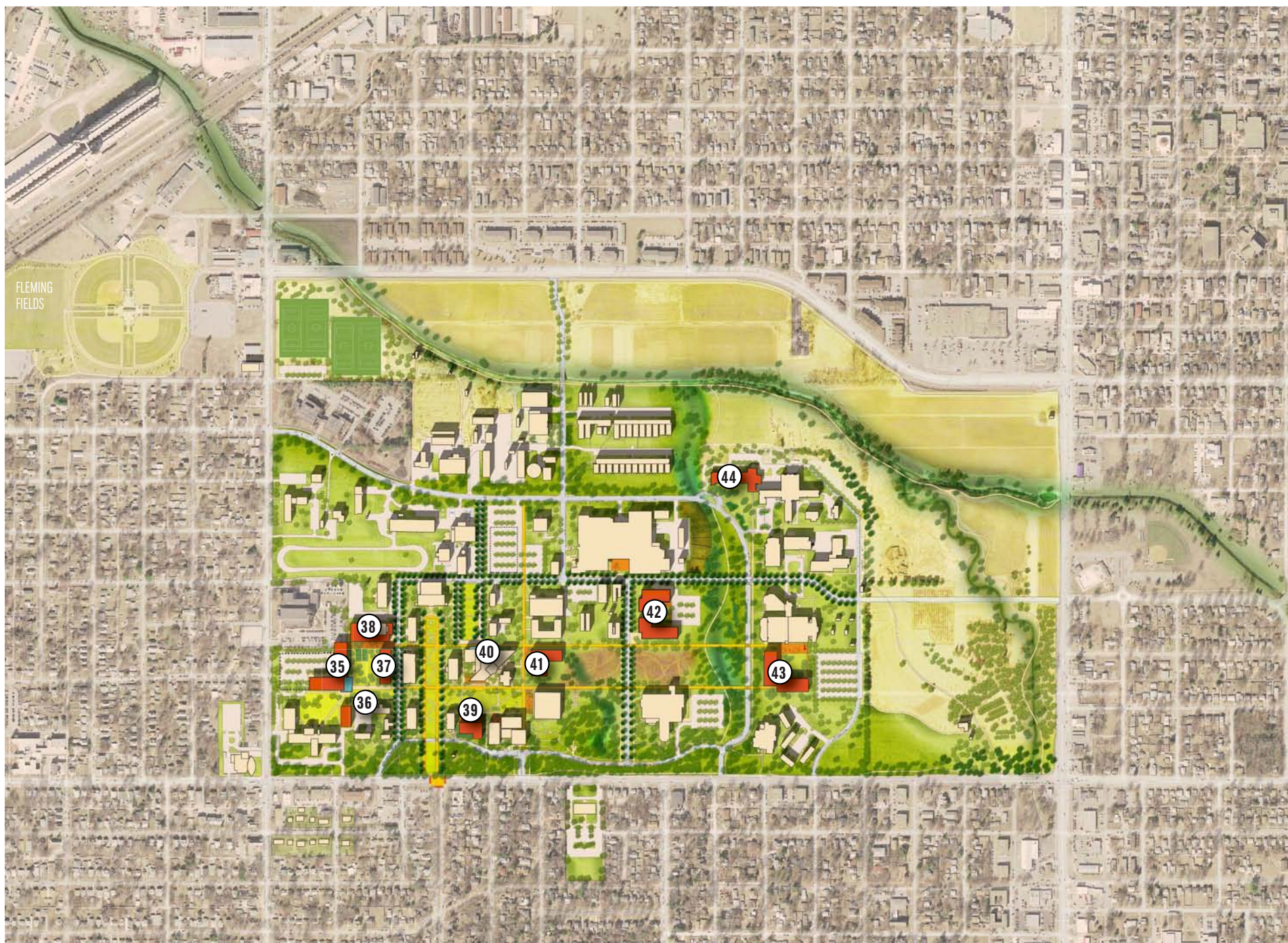
Under the proposed implementation of Plan Big, Site #34 is the final building planned for development on the Whittier Campus. This site is located at the northwest corner of 21st and W Street. As with sites #30, #31 and #32, the architectural character of the site should depict the university as a progressive and future-oriented institution. Combining contemporary and traditional materials is encouraged, and should be accomplished in a manner that identifies the university as a place for creativity and innovation. This can be achieved through an integrated use of traditional brick and stone masonry materials found on the fabric buildings of City Campus with glass and metal materials present in contemporary campus structures.

The building on site #34 should be oriented to reinforce the 21st and W Street corridors, with primary facades facing both streets. The south and east facades of this building should align with the faces of sites #31 and #33, resulting in the south façade built to the W Street right of way line and the east façade to the 21st Street right of way. This recommendation reinforces the planning goal of creating a new grid in the Whittier Campus that aligns with the circulation patterns of existing city streets.

Primary entry into this building can be located on both 21st Street and W Street, or combined in the building corner of these intersecting streets. Surface parking should be located behind the building and concealed from views off 21st and W Streets. Service to the building should be located on the north side and accessed from the parking lot. Secondary building entry points can be included from the parking lot on the north.

Building scale for this site is identified as a combination of five floors fronting W Street with four floors on 21st Street. As with sites #31 and #32, any long building façades should be articulated into constituent parts to mediate between the pedestrian scale and the scale of the whole building. Active, informal spaces should be concentrated on the ground level of this building to engage the pedestrian-level activity of both streets. Creating strong east-west pedestrian connections are particularly encouraged. W Street plays an important role in connecting to the Antelope Parkway trail system and the recreational fields west of the site. In the future, the east-west rail corridor along the northern site boundary may also provide an enhanced pedestrian connection.





EAST CAMPUS SITES

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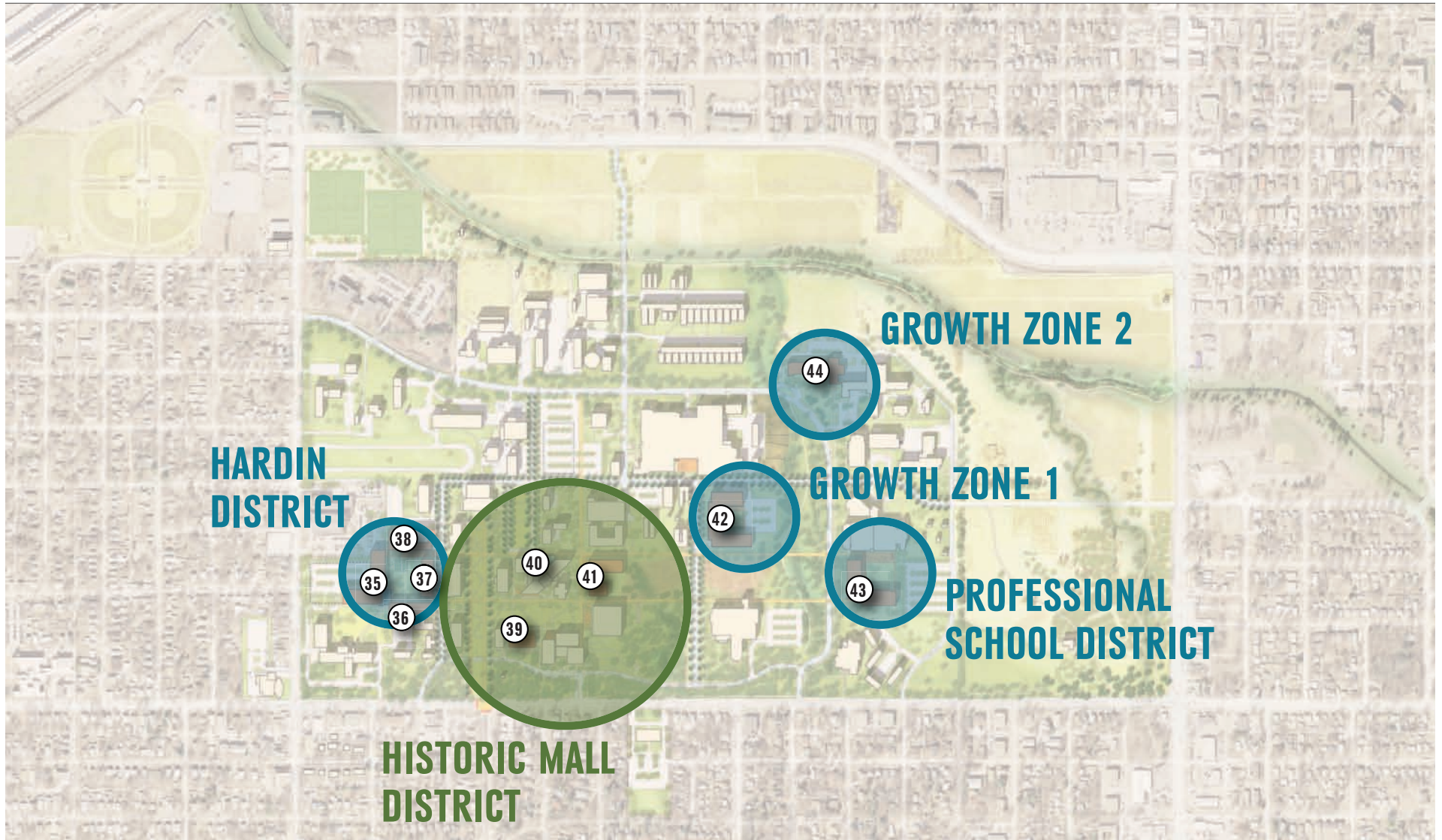
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EAST CAMPUS SITES: CHARACTER ZONES



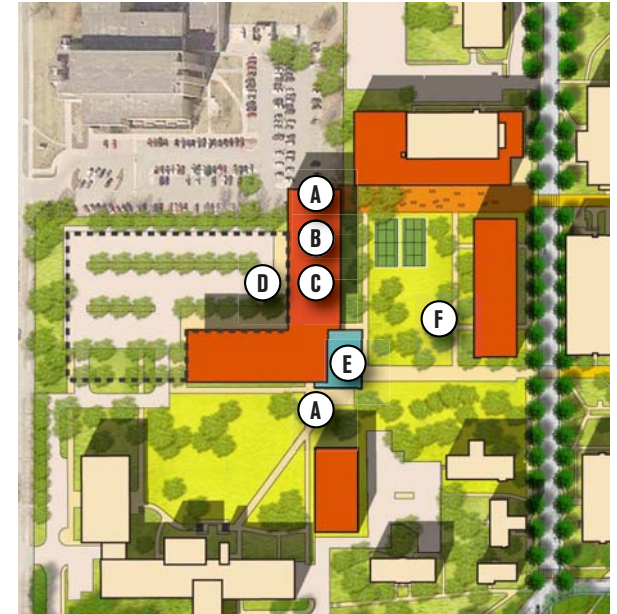
EAST CAMPUS SITES: HARDIN DISTRICT

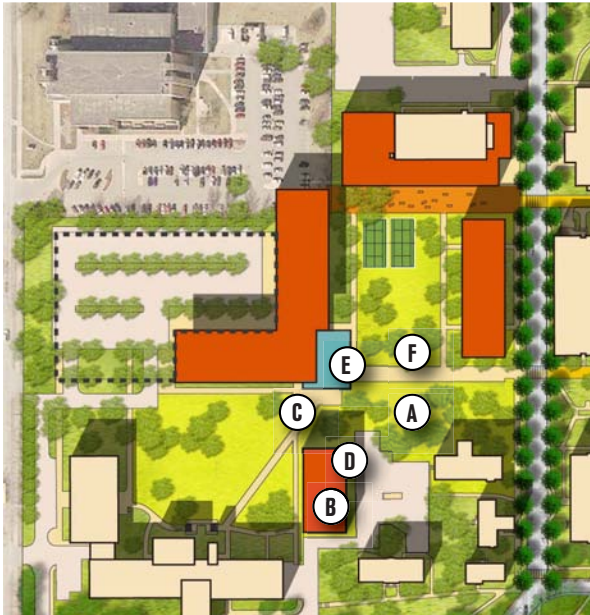
SITE 35: EAST CAMPUS ACTIVITY CENTER

QUADRANGLE—WEST

This location is an important anchor for East Campus. Development here should define a high quality west edge to the campus and establish strong terminations to the Plan Big's proposed east-west pedestrian malls.

- A. The building placement and configuration should reinforce the edges of the proposed east-west pedestrian malls—Center Street mall (north) and South Meadows mall (south). The scale of the structure should be substantial enough to formally frame the west edge of the interior quadrangle green space.
- B. The height of a building on this site should not be less than 35' or three stories and may be extended to four or five stories if the building program supports the additional area.
- C. Material selection for a building on this site should be strongly influenced by the material and color palettes of the adjacent buildings bordering the green space (#36, #37 & #38). The desired outcome relative to the visual character of this location is for a cohesive composition employing similar materials and colors to its quadrangle neighbors.
- D. A significant grade change exists on this building site with the grade dropping in a westerly direction toward 33rd Street. Additionally, a future garage structure is envisioned on the west within the dashed lines as indicated. Consideration of the grade change and garage structure are important aspects in the design, with particular impact on the west facade. Buildings entrances should be well-connected and highly visible, with access from the west facing the parking area, as well as a significant entry on the east that establishes a strong relationship with the green space.
- E. A collaborative space for students and faculty is envisioned for this site. This space must be designed to allow pedestrians the ability to traverse the east-west grade change (item D).
- F. A steam tunnel currently exists on this site and will require coordination during program development and building design.





SITE 36: EAST CAMPUS ACTIVITY CENTER QUADRANGLE—SOUTH

Site development in this location is envisioned as a replacement for Burr Hall and is intended to relate to the new quadrangle as well as one of Plan Big's proposed east-west pedestrian malls

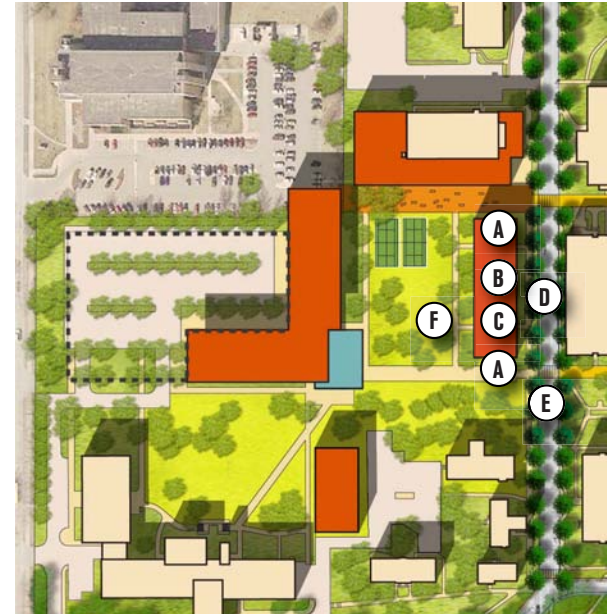
- A. Due to a steam tunnel location, development needs to balance a setback from the east-west pedestrian mall (South Meadows Mall), while relating carefully to the quadrangle to its west.
- B. The height of a building on this site should not be less than 35' or three stories and may be extended to four or five stories if the building program supports the additional area, and the design is sensitive to existing buildings.
- C. Material selection for a building on this site should be strongly influenced by the material and color palettes of the adjacent new buildings bordering the green space, as well as the existing neighboring buildings. The desired visual character is for a cohesive composition employing similar materials and colors to its quadrangle neighbors.
- D. Buildings should have well connected and visible entrances. The building's primary entrance should be located on the east facing the parking area, but have a significant entry also on the north that establishes a strong relationship with the green space and the South Meadows pedestrian mall.
- E. A collaborative space for students and faculty is envisioned for this site. Social and interactive activities within this building should be located on the west end of the building and be accentuated by transparency in the façade. A significant grade change exists on this site with the grade dropping in a westerly direction toward 33rd Street. This collaborative space must be designed to allow pedestrians the ability to traverse the east-west grade change.
- F. A steam tunnel currently exists on this site and will require coordination during program development and building design.

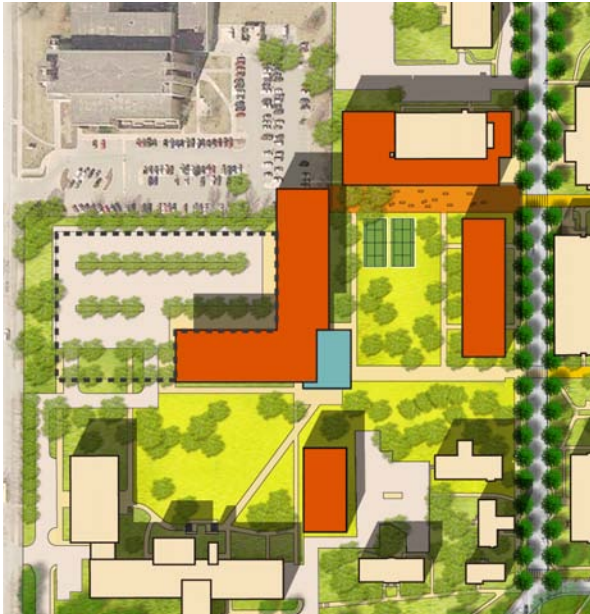
SITE 37: EAST CAMPUS ACTIVITY CENTER

QUADRANGLE—EAST

Site development in this location is envisioned as a replacement for Burr Hall and is intended to anchor the eastern edge of a new quadrangle and re-establish a strong pedestrian edge along North 35th Street.

- A. The building placement and configuration should reinforce the edges of the proposed east-west pedestrian malls—Center Street mall (north) and South Meadows mall (south). The scale of the structure should be substantial enough to formally frame the east edge of the interior quadrangle green space. Design solutions should also engage and relate to the renovated Recreation Center (Activities Building) and proposed south plaza.
- B. The height of a building on this site should not be less than 35' or three stories. A similar height relationship to the Home Economics building on the east is desirable. The east facade should align with the 35th Street corridor to define a strong edge and reinforce the street corridor.
- C. Material selection for a building on this site should be strongly influenced by the material and color palettes of those buildings bordering North 35th Street. The desired outcome relative to the visual character of this location is for a cohesive composition employing similar materials and colors to its quadrangle neighbors.
- D. The building's primary entrance should be located on North 35th Street, but have a significant entry also on the west that establishes a strong relationship with the green space.
- E. The services for the completed facility should be combined into a single location if possible and accessed from the southeast.
- F. A steam tunnel currently exists on this site and will require coordination during program development and building design.





SITE 38: EAST CAMPUS ACTIVITIES BUILDING

This location on campus is important to the University and the successful implementation of the master plan. At the time of this publication, a building project was underway for this area and had been developed to a level of detail that did not allow it to respond to further input. For that reason, this site is identified but is noted without further comment.

SITE 39: UNION QUADRANGLE—SOUTH

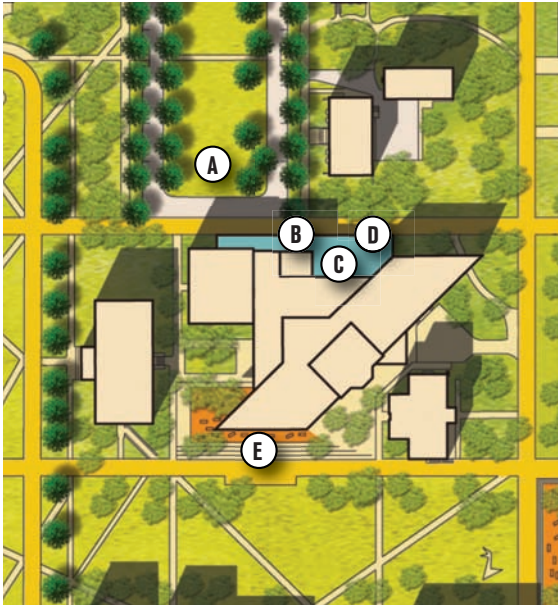
Site development in this location is intended to infill the area between the Agricultural Communications building and Filley Hall. A project on the site will strengthen the campus edge facing Holdrege Street and provide definition to the South Meadows mall on the north.

- A. The boundaries of building construction on this site should be carefully considered. On the south, the building face should mediate between the southernmost façade of the present day Agricultural Communications building and the west entrance of Filley Hall.
- B. Utilities constrain the northern boundary of construction to an alignment with the north face of Filley Hall. Consult utility maps in this area for underground services.
- C. The height of a building on this site should not be less than 35' or three stories. A similar height relationship to Filley Hall on the east is desirable.
- D. Material selection should be strongly influenced by

the material and color palettes of Filley Hall. The desired outcome relative to the visual character of this location is for a cohesive composition employing similar materials and colors to its Italianate Style neighbors.

- E. The building's primary entrance should be located on the south, but may also have a significant entry on the north adjacent a proposed plaza to establish a strong relationship with the South Meadows mall. The building's south entrance should be gracious and inviting.
- F. The distance maintained between this development and neighboring buildings to the east and the west must remain adequate to support landscape.
- G. The services for the completed facility should be combined into a single location if possible and accessed from the southwest.





SITE 40: UNION COLLABORATIVE SPACE

The development of this core campus site is envisioned to extend and enhance the vibrant social center of campus, define critical edge boundaries, and further establish the student union environs as the focus of east campus activity. Site development will physically connect and extend the student union on the north and re-invent its relationship to the outdoors on the south.

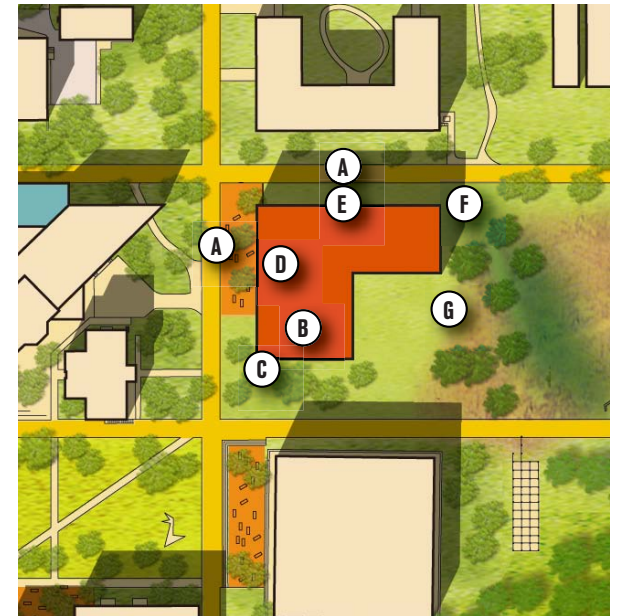
- A. A collaborative space addition is envisioned on the north side of the student union. This addition should serve as a beacon to support orientation and anchor a new auto drop off proposed on the north.
- B. The northern edge of an addition should have a purposeful designed relationship with the intended east-west campus mall (Center Street) and shall not encroach upon its pathway nor inhibit the proper installation of its landscape.
- C. Materials selection should be strongly influenced by the need to create transparency in the building façade. Glass should be the dominating material chosen to express and reveal the collaborative function of the interior.

- D. A major renovation to the entrance that includes collaborative space for students and faculty is envisioned for the Union. Social and interactive activities within the building should be displayed on the north side of the existing building and be accentuated by transparency in the building façade.
- E. An engaging outdoor plaza space is envisioned for the south side of the Union and described further in the landscape master plan. Shading strategies for both the building façade and the plaza should be studied and implemented to ensure comfort during warm seasons.

SITE 41: UNION QUADRANGLE—NORTHEAST

The development of this core campus site is envisioned to build upon and enhance the academic core of campus and provide definition to the area edge boundaries and pedestrian pathways. It is intended to replace the current USDA research building (Biochemistry Hall).

- A. The north, south and west faces of a building should have a purposeful designed relationship with the intended pedestrian malls and shall not encroach upon its pathway nor inhibit the proper installation of its landscape. A plaza is planned on the north end of the west facade. Program space on the ground level must include the kinds of social areas necessary to activate the proposed outdoor plaza.
- B. Color selection may be strongly influenced by the lighter neutral palette found existing among its neighboring buildings. Although located within the campus academic core, this site may offer greater latitude in material expression and stylistic detail based upon its surrounding building context.
- C. It is essential to the definition of the South Meadows mall that the building on this site creates a strong corner and edge. The west building face should align with the west face of Keim Hall, and the south face should not exceed a distance of 80' from C. Y. Thompson library. Consult utility maps for constraints along the southern edge.
- D. The height of a building on this site should not be less than 35' or three stories and may be extended to four stories if the building program supports the additional area.
- E. Buildings should have well connected and visible entrances. The building's entrances should be located on the north facing Keim Hall, but have significant entries also on the west and south faces that establish strong relationships with the pedestrian malls.
- F. The building's services should be located on the northeast corner of the development area.
- G. The building's east facade should be designed to engage the prairie site to the east.





SITE 42: FAIR STREET SITE

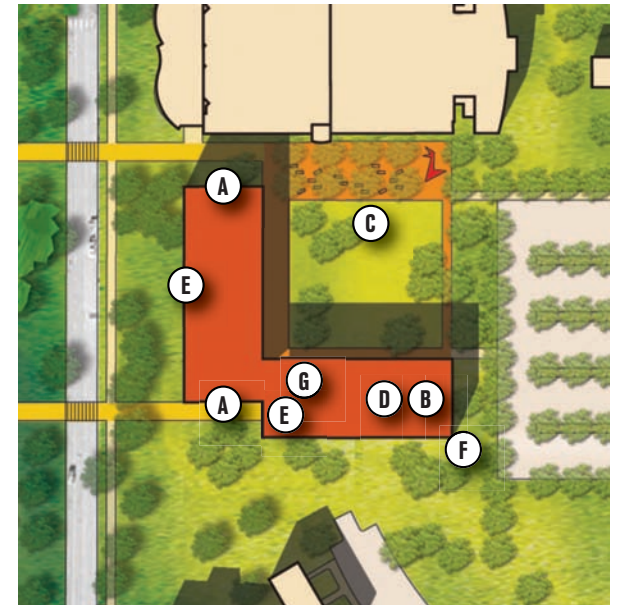
Development is intended to build upon and enhance the research core of campus and provide well-designed street edges for new through roads. This site may hold a single large structure or two companion structures within its boundaries.

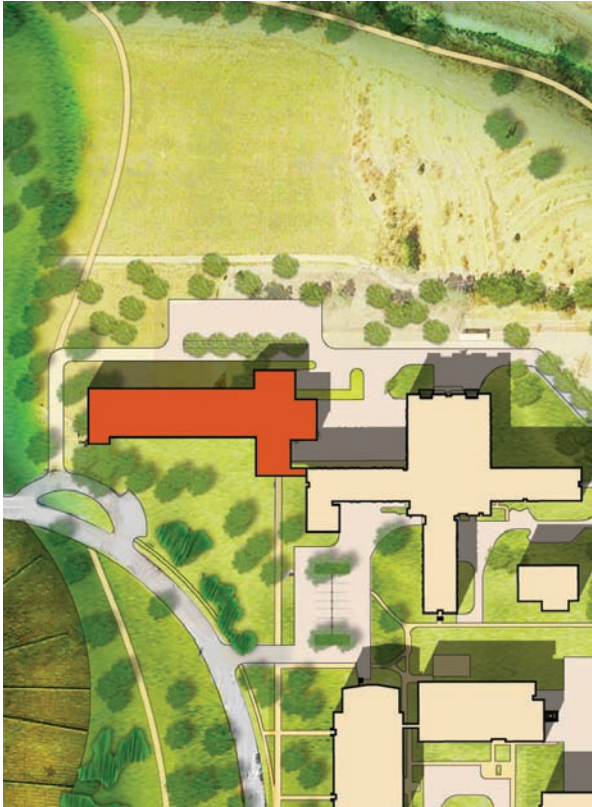
- A. The south face of any building should have a purposeful designed relationship with the intended pedestrian mall and shall not encroach upon its pathway nor inhibit the proper installation of its landscape.
- B. Material and color selection should be strongly influenced by the lighter neutral palette found existing among its campus neighbors. This site is more remote from the core academic area of campus and as such, may offer greater latitude in material expression.
- C. Parking on the site should be located to the east and accessed from the extended Fair Street on the north. Only on street parking should be considered on the west or north, and no parking along the south edge.
- D. The height of a building on this site should not be less than 35' or three stories and may be extended to four stories if the building program supports the additional area.
- E. Buildings should have well connected and visible entrances. Entrances should be located on Fair Street to the north and near the southwest corner of the site where the pedestrian mall and new north/south street intersect.
- F. The building's services should be located on the east side of the development area.
- G. The design should explore the use of daylighting techniques to lower its energy use and ensure the spaces created are open and expansive.
- H. A plaza is planned on the south side of the north building. Program space on the ground level must include the kinds of social areas necessary to activate the proposed outdoor plaza.

SITE 43: EAST CAMPUS EAST SITE

Development is intended to anchor the eastern edge of campus and provide a well-designed terminus to two campus pedestrian malls.

- A. The building placement and configuration should reinforce the edges of the proposed east-west pedestrian malls—Center Street mall (north) and South Meadows mall (south). The north and south face of the building should have a purposeful designed relationship with the intended pedestrian malls and should engage them generously.
- B. Material and color selection should be strongly influenced by the lighter neutral palette found existing among its campus neighbors. This site is more remote from the core academic area of campus and as such, may offer greater latitude in material expression.
- C. The building's geometric shape should frame a new outdoor space located between the Law College and the site. The plaza area created between structures should be comfortable and activated with ground level social program areas.
- D. The height of a building on this site should not be less than 35' or three stories and may be extended to four stories if the building program supports the additional area.
- E. Buildings should have well connected and visible entrances. The primary entrance should address the loop road on the west, with other important entry points north and south.
- F. The building's services should be located in the southeast corner of the site if possible.
- G. The design should explore the use of daylighting techniques to lower its energy use and ensure the spaces created are open and expansive.





SITE 44: VETERINARY DIAGNOSTICS

This location on campus is important to the University and the successful implementation of the master plan. At the time of this publication, a building project was underway for this area and had been developed to a level of detail that did not allow it to respond to further input. For that reason, this site is identified but is noted without further comment.



LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

SITE DESIGN AND CAMPUS IDENTITY

The quality and hierarchy of outdoor spaces are critical contributors to campus identity. For this reason, “Big and Green”, a description of a renewed investment in landscape at UNL, is one of three major themes in Plan Big. These outdoor spaces, if designed and maintained properly, can foster UNL’s mission. They can be places of uniqueness, identity and collaboration.

To achieve this, outdoor spaces must be designed with the same level of investment, process and understanding as what is currently achieved with campus architecture. That is to say, campus landscapes are more than just planting strategies delivered at the end of a process. Rather, they should be considered as holistic compositions of hardscape, plant materials, and site elements, such as walls, lighting and furnishings, aimed at created unified outdoor environments for the greater benefit of the campus community. While engineers plays a critical road in technical aspects of utilities and drainage, landscape architects should be the primary hand in the design of all outdoor spaces.

For these reasons, the University will be best served if the landscape design develops in parallel with proposed

infrastructure changes or building design. To do so, the Campus Landscape Architect or consultant landscape architect needs to be an integrated and collaborative member of the overall project team, from concept design through construction documents for any new project on either campus. As members of the design team, landscape architects should attend design work sessions as well as attending all major project meetings.

These landscape guidelines are organized by two key ways of understanding and organizing the campus landscape:

THE CAMPUS PALETTE

One way is through the actual objects, materials and elements that compose the landscape. Plan Big described this as the Campus Palette. The Campus Palette is composed of planting (including species, composition, and maintenance considerations), stormwater and component materials and furnishings.

Planting

- Planting Character
- Species and Diversity
- Composition and Scale
- Campus Gardens
- Planting and Security
- Planting and Irrigation
- Planting and Maintenance
- Turf and High-Use Areas
- Mulch Material and Execution
- Tree and Shrub Replacement Policy
- Maintenance

Stormwater

- Integrated Approach
- Naturalized Infiltration Systems
- Large Storage and Treatment Systems
- Hardscape Systems

Components

- Seating
- Trash and Ash Receptacles
- Bicycle Storage
- Bollards
- Picnic Tables
- Lighting
- Site Walls
- Fencing and Gates
- Paving

LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGIES

The other way is through a set of typologies. Typologies are the arrangement of campus palette elements to support specific landscape program (e.g. use) and experience. Typologies are a useful tool to formulate design responses as they are clear, but relatively loosely defined, thereby enabling a level of consistency without restricting specific and/or unique design potentials. The Landscape Typologies are:

The Academic Core

- A. Malls
- B. Quadrangles
- C. Plazas
- D. Building Entrances
- E. Gardens

Auxiliary Areas

- F. Courtyards
- G. Recreation
- H. Gateways

Mobility Systems

- I. Streetscapes
- J. Secondary Paths
- K. Service Drives
- L. Parking

PLANTING

This section addresses planting principles and plant lists that apply to all areas of the campus. Planting recommendations for specific areas of the campus are addressed in the Landscape Typologies section of this document.



Trees give spatial order as well as visual interest

The spatial organization of the campus landscape is primarily determined by three major components: buildings, topographic form, and woody plants consisting of trees and shrubs. Roads and paths also play an important organizing function; however, their role is subordinate to the three-dimensional strength of

buildings, land, trees and shrubs. The limits, emphasis, and character of all views within and around the campus are largely defined by these elements.

Trees and shrubs, therefore, should not be understood as merely superficial decorative objects to be set out on the campus grounds, but rather as elements that define the basic spatial order of the campus and significantly affect the quality of the campus environment. Trees and shrubs should be used purposefully to achieve desired functions and spatial effects, such as limiting or directing views, creating microclimates, creating overhead canopy for greater intimacy, framing spaces to create compositional closure, or defining and reinforcing major spaces and pathways of the campus. While individual buildings or plants may possess characteristics that are attractive in themselves, the emphasis of campus design should be on the larger relationships of formative elements to space.



Early 20th C. on East Campus - "... scarcely a tree would grow"

For these reasons, the University will be best served if the landscape design develops in parallel with proposed infrastructure changes or building design. To do so, the Campus Landscape Architect or consultant landscape architect needs to be an integrated and collaborative member of the overall project team, from concept design through construction documents for any new project on either campus. As members of the design team, landscape architects should attend design work sessions as well as all major project meetings.

PLANTING CHARACTER

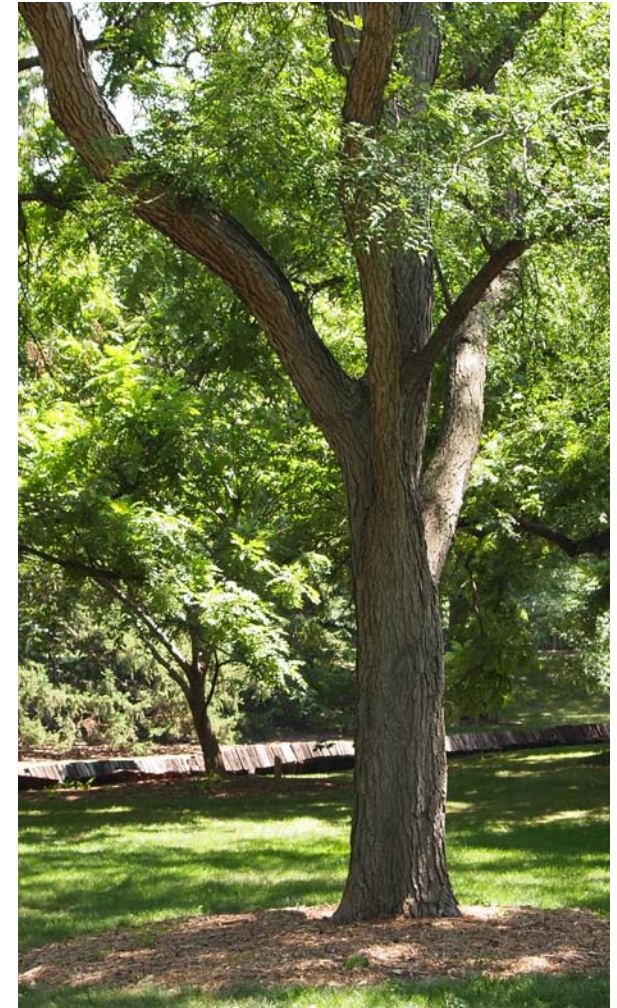
Lincoln is bordered by Kuchler's native plant community (#89) Northern Floodplain Forest, dominated by species such as populus (cottonwood), salix (willow) and ulmus (elm), and is surrounded by the vast (#66) Bluestem Prairie community of andropogon, panicum and sorghastrum. Unlike all of the other institutions within the Big Ten Conference that enjoy many inches of annual precipitation and exist within the fertile landscape zones of the United States, UNL is uniquely positioned at the edge of the High Plains, a vast, relatively featureless landscape that serves as the geologic core of the American Great Plains. The challenges of inhabiting this dry, wind-swept, and ice-storm prone environment were paramount in the early days of the University. Efforts to cultivate tree canopy for human comfort and delight were repeatedly thwarted by the harshness of the prairie landscape.

This challenge also led to great innovation. For the past hundred years, members of the University community and faculty have pursued and tested plants, both native and introduced, to develop a plant palette capable of adapting to periods of climatic intensity, including drought, high winds, and ice storms. The campus today

possesses many testaments to this innovation, including status as a Botanical Garden and Arboretum and a Tree Campus USA, a relatively dense canopy of diverse species, and places of great educational value like the Maxwell Arboretum. This legacy can and should be preserved through the preservation of healthy plant materials, where possible, and the pursuit of a Tree Replacement Policy for instances where trees must be removed for development or campus structural changes. Where possible, this innovation should be interpreted for educational purposes, whether through interpretive signage, campus maps, or online resources.



Spring bloom at the City Campus Student Union



UNL's has a legacy as a Botanical Garden and Arboretum

PLANTING SPECIES AND DIVERSITY

To the practical extent possible, tree and shrub plantings should consist of species suited to the specific habitat conditions found on the two UNL campuses. The plant list on the following page is Plan Big's edited version of UNL's current planting list. Plan Big's preferred framework tree species are highlighted in red. The preferred framework list identifies trees that are reliable, climate adapted, attractive, have reasonable maintenance demands, and available in the nursery trade. These trees should be considered for significant civic plantings on campus in the future.



The landscape lacks unity and order in places.

Most of the plants on the list are native, and those that are not native are not considered invasive. In most cases, only the species of a given plant is listed, not cultivars; however, this is not to exclude cultivars from use in cases where educational value or specific characteristics of the cultivar fulfill design intent.

Campus planting should be sufficiently diverse both in species and age of plants to maintain resilience in the event of unforeseen changes in the environment, such as disease or severe climatic stress that may target plants of a specific type. Simultaneously, however, visual unity should be fostered. Variety within unity can be achieved by planting in groups of similar species or different species with similar forms and colors. Plantings containing a wide variety of singular specimens with varying forms and colors in one area should be avoided.

COMPOSITION AND SCALE

The chief compositional goals of the campus plantings are to achieve proper scale and unity within and among the campus districts. The size of shrubs and plant beds should be considered with respect to their scale and

compositional relationship to adjacent campus buildings, roads, and spaces. In general, plantings should be simple and conceived in broad strokes that are appropriately scaled to the campus. Intricate, domestic scaled plantings are inappropriate when arbitrarily located next to institutional size buildings or floating in the large lawns and open spaces of the campus.

Unity is a particularly important function of campus plantings because of the significant variety that exists among campus architectural designs. A prevailing visual-sensory unity of tended duration that can be felt



Foundation planting emphasizes the main door.



RECOMMENDED SPECIES FOR THE CAMPUS LANDSCAPE

EVERGREEN TREES

Abies balsamea	Balsam Fir
Abies concolor	Concolor Fir
Abies koreana	Korean Fir
Abies nordmanniana	Nordmann Fir
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn Redwood
Juniperus scopulorum	Skyrocket Juniper
Picea abies	Norway Spruce
Picea glauca	White Spruce*
Picea glauca densata	Black Hills Spruce*
Picea omorika	Serbian Spruce*
Picea pungens	Colorado Spruce*
Picea pungens var. glauca	Blue Spruce
Pinus parviflora	Japanese White Pine
Pinus strobus	White Pine*
Taxodium distichum	Baldcypress
Taxodium distichum	Shawnee Brave Baldcypress

DECIDUOUS TREES

Acer ginnala (and cultivars)	Amur Maple*
Acer negundo	Boxelder Maple
Acer nigrum	Black Maple*
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple
Acer rubrum	Red Maple*
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple
Acer x freemanii	Hybrid Red Maple
Amelanchier a laevis	Serviceberry
Amelanchier 'Coles Select'	Coles Select Serviceberry
Betula nigra	River Birch*
Carpinus caroliniana	American Hornbeam*
Celtis occidentalis	Common Hackberry*
Ginkgo biloba	Autumn Gold Ginkgo*
Gledistia triacanthos inermis	Honeylocust Thornless*
Gymnocladus dioicus	Kentucky Coffeetree*
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree
Ostrya virginiana	American Hophornbeam
Platanus x acerifolia	London Planetree
Quercus bicolor	Swamp White Oak*
Quercus macrocarpa	Bur Oak*
Quercus muehlenbergii	Chinkapin Oak*
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak*
Quercus prinoides	Dwarf Chinkapin Oak
Quercus rubra	Red Oak*
Quercus velutina	Black Oak*
Tilia americana	American Linden
Tilia cordata	Littleleaf Linden
Ulmus americana	'Valley Forge' American Elm

FLOWERING TREES

Amelanchier x grandiflora	Apple Serviceberry
Cercis canadensis	Redbud
Cornus alternifolia	Pagoda Dogwood
Cornus mas	Corneliancherry Dogwood
Magnolia x soulangiana	Saucer Magnolia
Magnolia stellata 'Royal Star'	Royal Star Magnolia
Malus 'Donald Wyman'	Coralburst Crabapple
Malus 'Indian Magic'	Indian Magic Crabapple
Malus 'Indian Summer'	Indian Summer Crabapple
Malus 'Prairiefire'	Prairiefire Crabapple
Malus 'Snowdrift'	Snowdrift Crabapple
Malus 'Sugartyme'	Sugartyme Crabapple
Malus 'Zumi'	Zumi Crabapple
Syringa reticulata	Japanese Tree Lilac

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Buxus 'Glencoe'	Glencoe Boxwood
Buxus 'Green Velvet'	Green Velvet Boxwood
Juniperus chinensis	Kallay's Compact Juniper
Juniperus sabina 'Mini Arcadia'	Mini Arcadia Juniper
Juniperus sabina 'Buffalo'	Buffalo Juniper
Juniperus sabina	'Monna' Calgary Carpet Juniper
Juniperus sp.	Juniper species
Picea abies 'Nidiformis'	Bird's Nest Spruce
Picea abies 'Pumila'	Pumila Dwarf Spruce
Picea pungens 'Globosa'	Globe Blue Spruce
Pinus mugo 'Pumilo'	Dwarf Mugo Pine
Pinus strobus 'Blue Shag'	Blue Shag White Pine
Taxus x media 'Dark Green'	Dark Green Yew
Taxus x media	Emerald Spreader Yew
Taxus x media 'Everlow'	Everlow Yew
Taxus x media 'Tauntoni'	Tauton Yew

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Aronia melanocarpa	Autumn Magic Chokeberry	Prunus besseyi 'Pawnee Buttes'	Pawnee Buttes Western Sandcherry
Berberis	Barberry	Rhododendron 'PJM'	PJM Rhododendron
Callicarpa dichotama 'Isaai'	Isaai Beautyberry	Rhus aromatica 'Gro-Low'	Gro-Low Sumac
Caryopteris	Blue Mist Spiraea	Rhus trilobata 'Autumn Amber'	Autumn Amber Sumac
Calycanthus floridus	Sweetshrub	Ribes alpinum 'Greenmound'	Greenmound Alpine Currant
Clethra alnifolia 'Hummingbird'	Hummingbird Clethra	Rosa 'Chateau Merlot'	Chateau Merlot Shrub Rose
Clethra alnifolia	September Beauty Clethra	Rosa 'Flower Carpet White'	Flower Carpet White Shrub Rose
Cornus sericea 'Isanti'	Isanti Dogwood	Rosa 'Knockout'	Knockout Shrub Rose
Cornus	Kelsey Dogwood	Rosa 'Nearly Wild'	Nearly Wild Shrub Rose
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Horizontal Cotoneaster	Rosa 'Pink Knockout'	Pink Knockout Shrub Rose
Euonymus alatus compacta	Compact Burning Bush	Spiraea x bumalda 'Dart's Red'	Dart's Red Spiraea
Euonymus alatus 'Rudy Haag'	Rudy Haag Burning Bush	Spiraea x bumalda 'Froebel'	Froebel Spiraea
Euonymus fortunei 'Coloratus'	Wintercreeper	Spiraea sp.	Spiraea
Forsythia 'Courtasol'	Gold Tide Forsythia	Symphoricarpos orbiculatus	Coralberry
Forsythia viridissima	Bronx Forsythia	Symphoricarpus x chenaultii	Hancock Coralberry
Fothergilla gardenii	Dwarf Fothergilla	Syringa meyeri 'Palibin'	Dwarf Korean Lilac
Hamamelis vernalis	Witchazel	Syringa patula 'Miss Kim'	Miss Kim Lilac
Hydrangea arborescens	Annabelle Hydrangea	Syringa sp.	Lilac sp.
Hydrangea quercifolia 'Pee Wee'	Pee Wee Hydrangea	Viburnum carlesii	Koreanspice Viburnum
Hydrangea quercifolia	Sikes Dwarf Hydrangea	Viburnum dentatum	Blue Muffin Viburnum
Ilex verticillata 'Jim Dandy'	Jim Dandy Winterberry	Viburnum plicatum 'Newzam'	Newport Doublefile Viburnum
Ilex verticillata 'Red Sprite'	Red Sprite Winterberry	Viburnum trilobum 'Alfredo'	Alfredo Compact Viburnum
Itea virginica 'Henry's Garnet'	Henry's Garnet Sweetspire	Viburnum x juddii	Judd Viburnum
Itea virginica	Little Henry Sweetspire	Viburnum sp.	Vinca minor
Lonicera japonica 'Halliana'	Halls Honeysuckle	Vinca	Vinca sp.
Mahonia aquifolium 'Compacta'	Compact Mahonia	Vinca minor 'Alba'	White Vinca
Mahonia repens	Reeping Mahonia	Weigela florida 'Java Red'	Java Red Weigela
Philadelphus lewesii 'Blizzard'	Blizzard Mockorange	Weigela florida 'Minuet'	Minuet Weigela

across large areas of the campus speaks to a different order of aesthetic experience than a campus landscape composed of competing visual compositions designed as separate projects, sharing only coincidental adjacencies. Landscape unity, extending over broad areas and part of a larger campus framework, produces an appropriate expression for a public institution of higher education, research, and public outreach.

The natural form of plants is best maintained through proper pruning. This is particularly noteworthy when considering shrubs. Shrubs should be planted in arrangements that allow for their natural shape to



Dense shrub plantings

be retained through periodic renewal pruning. Tree pruning should be started early in the life of campus trees to ensure that a proper form is established and that the canopy is sufficiently high to provide clear visibility beneath the trees and to allow adequate light to the grass area below.

The overall foundation planting on campus should consider location around building; size of planting material; color, texture and fragrance of planting material and spacing of planting beds. Foundation planting should emphasize unity over variety along a building facade. The size of shrub masses and plant beds should be considered with respect to their scale relationship to campus buildings. Plantings that are small or spotty in relationship to large buildings can appear out of place. Plantings should be simple rather than overly intricate, and be conceived in broad strokes that are appropriately scaled to their surroundings and the larger campus. In addition, planting color should connect to the building materials. If cost is an issue, foundation planting should emphasize the main entrance to the building.

There are many instances across both campuses where overgrown or inappropriately located shrubs prevent key views between campus landscape spaces. Planted as



EXISTING: Shrubs at Enright Gardens block views.



PROPOSED: Lower plantings define edge while maintaining views

ornamental displays or to prevent “cut-throughs”, these plantings detract from a sense of visual unity and order. The shrub plantings at Enright Gardens, for instance, limit views between core landscape places and spaces, detracting from the historic axial order and providing for a minimized sense of personal safety. Care should be taken to identify these zones and develop a pruning and/or replanting strategies.

City Campus

Name	Defined As...	Plan Big Typology
Cather Garden	Garden	Quadrangle
Donaldson	Garden	Quadrangle
Meier Commons	Garden	Quadrangle
Enright Gardens	Garden	Mall
Andrews Gardens	Garden	Mall
Burnett Gardens	Garden	Mall
Madden Garden	Garden	Plaza
Lied Plaza	Garden	Plaza
Westbrook	Garden	Courtyard
Love Garden	Garden	Garden
Sheldon	Garden	Garden
Holling Garden	Garden	Garden

East Campus

Name	Defined As...	Plan Big Typology
Mazwell	Garden	Garden
Yeutter Garden	Garden	Garden
Fleming Slope	Garden	Garden

CAMPUS GARDENS

At UNL, the term “garden” is applied to spaces that are commemorative, endowed and/or planted with display or ornamental plantings. According to the definitions of the various landscape typologies in these Landscape Guidelines, which are based on highest and best use and spatial definition, many of these “gardens” would be classified differently.

This master plan suggests that this distinction is of paramount importance for the future of the campus landscape. These spaces which have been considered and designed as gardens occupy much of the campus core of City Campus. Defining and designing them as gardens limits their contribution to community life. Madden Garden, for instance, is at an intensely urban intersection of campus, but has characteristics that are more suburban (winding paths, mounded lawns, and minimal seating). This limits the potential for outdoor programming and expresses an identity inconsistent with the context. Cather Garden, though centrally located and adjacent to the Library, is primarily used as pass-through space, minimizing the potential for a great community gathering and studying space.

Gardens are important to campus identity in that they provide spaces for quiet and contemplation. They can also play a significant role in connecting the campus community to the broader, regional landscape—through interpretive signage and plant displays. Lastly, they have the potential to strengthen fundraising efforts, giving a clear, identifiable target for potential donors. Plan Big suggests enhancing the garden-like qualities of the gardens on campus as a rich asset and expression of heritage (e.g. the Love Garden and Maxwell Arboretum) and redefining and re-designing the spaces that have a higher and better programmatic use (like Cather Garden and Madden Garden).

Plan Big suggests a critical evaluation of the existing endowment arrangements, and future fundraising potentials should be a next step undertaken by the University. A strategy that consolidates funding and donations into a campus-wide public realm improvement fund (versus a discreet, single garden endowment) could yield a campus landscape with more unity, use and identity – and create a broader sense of “ownership” of the overall campus landscape.

PLANTING AND CAMPUS SECURITY

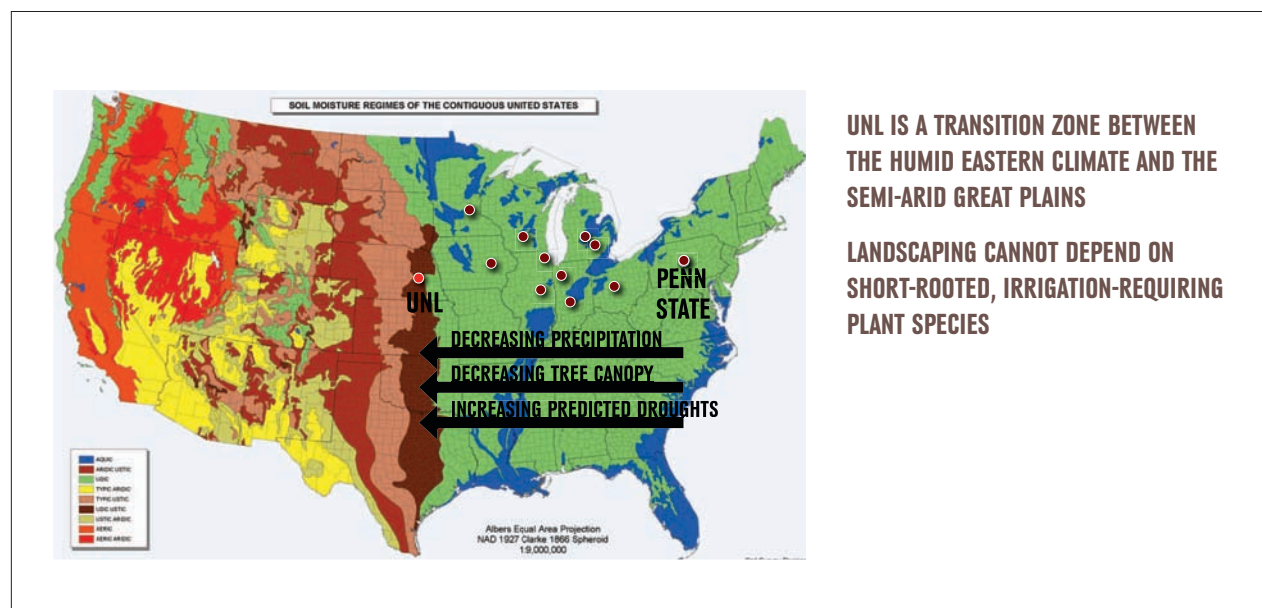
One of the factors that accounts for a feeling of security on campus is visual openness, particularly at night. Areas of dense shrubbery can sometimes be perceived as shadowy and unsafe in the nighttime environment. With full recognition that campus security is the result of many factors (activity level, policing, informal and organized surveillance, light levels, hour of day, etc.), it is recommended that vegetation be selected, organized, and maintained to promote a general feeling of openness and good visibility. The goal should be to maintain reasonable levels of visibility in the most frequented areas of the campus without dispensing with the attractive, space-defining qualities that plants can bring to the environment, or working against the natural branching habits of campus trees and shrubs. All plant pruning for purposes of enhancing campus security should be carefully reviewed with the Campus Landscape Architect prior to execution.

PLANTING AND IRRIGATION

UNL is at the transition between the humid climate of the Eastern United States and the semi-arid Great Plains climate, an area that typically receives 30 inches

of rain annually, but is predicted to see more drought in the next century than was evident in the past. Given this and the recent experience of the 2012 drought, it is recommended that all planted landscape areas be designed to minimize the need for supplementary irrigation after the establishment period. This is consistent with today's landscape practices on campus and is evidenced in UNL's Irrigation Management Plan (<http://www.unl.edu/landscape/watermgtpplan>).

It is recommended that all lawn and planting areas be supplied with planting soils designed with adequate moisture retention capacity. During the establishment period of all plantings, it is recommended that a two-year supplementary watering program be implemented as part of the landscape installation contract or as part of scheduled in-house maintenance operations. This will be insurance against serious stress injuries during the establishment period when root systems are not fully balanced with top growth.



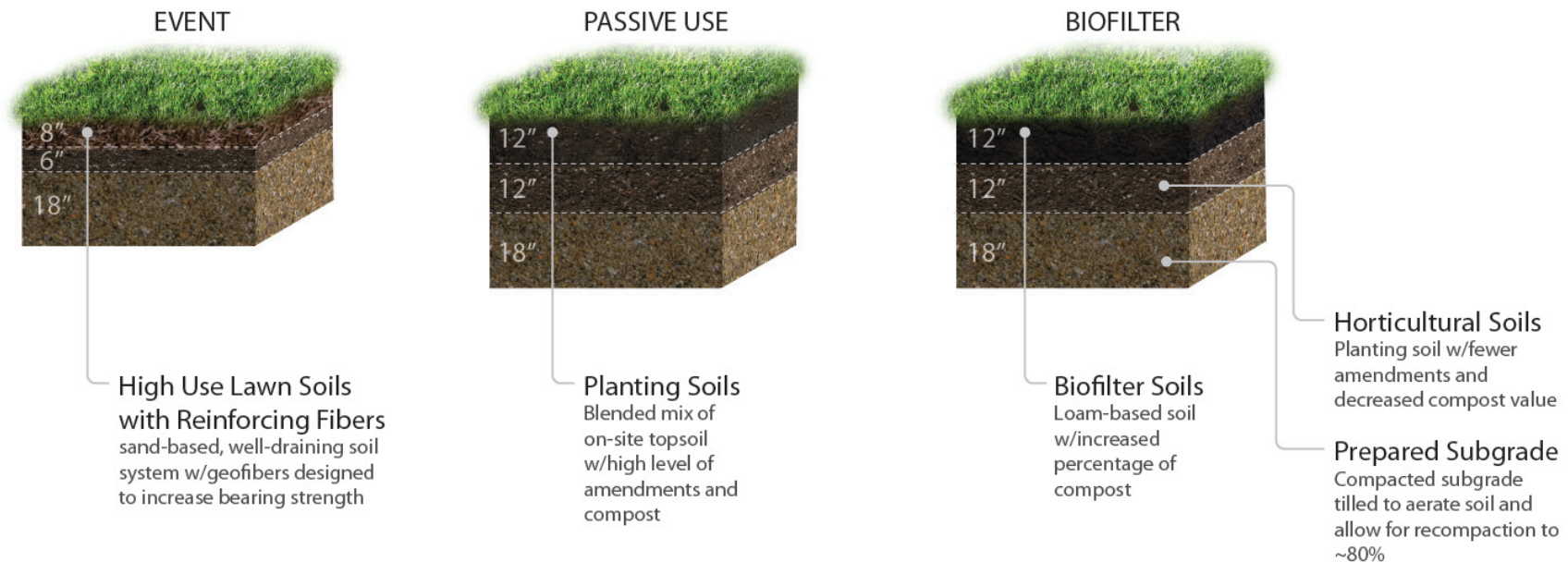
UNL's Position within the Soil Moisture Regimes and Big Ten Conference

TURF AND HIGH-USE AREAS

Fescue lawns are an important part of the campus landscape, providing open spaces that are visually appealing—promoting views and openness, as well as functional—providing spaces for community gathering, passive and active recreation, and small-scale gathering and outdoor study. There are a number of instances where these lawns see high levels of use (e.g. Meier

Commons) and potentially could support occasional vehicular parking (e.g. Memorial Mall). In these areas, care should be taken to design a high-performance turf section with appropriate soils, drainage, and reinforcement, where needed. The example shown is for informational purposes only. A cross-section appropriate to the specific soil and use conditions of any

area contemplated should be developed in concert with a soil scientist. The investment in a high-performance cross-section in the short-term will minimize wear in the long-term, lowering maintenance demand (e.g. reseeding) and improving appearance.



Example turf cross-sections based on various use types: event (high use with occasional vehicles), passive (daily activities) and biofilter (for stormwater management and quality).

MULCH MATERIAL AND EXECUTION

Mulch material should be, to the highest extent possible, consistent across all campus areas. Material selection is to be determined on an on-going basis by campus Landscape Facilities, based on variables such as availability and cost.

The preferred mulch material in 2013, at the time of this writing, is shredded hardwood bark. This is preferred for a number of reasons, including microclimate (bark mulch lowers heat island effect), plant health (bark mulch retains moisture and adds organic material to soils), and aesthetic (bark mulch applied consistently across campus can help unify campus zones).

Mulch execution shall be applied in a manner that encourages plant health. The preferred depth for mulch applications is two inches. Mulch shall not be applied touching the bark or root flare of trees and shrubs. Excessively deep application and applications around the trunks of trees and shrubs should be avoided.

TREE AND SHRUB REPLACEMENT POLICY

UNL should develop a Tree and Shrub Replacement Policy to augment the guidelines set forth in 2013 Master Plan Landscape Guidelines. The purpose of the policy is to establish stewardship policies and procedures for the campus trees and shrubs. The policy should address the following five items:

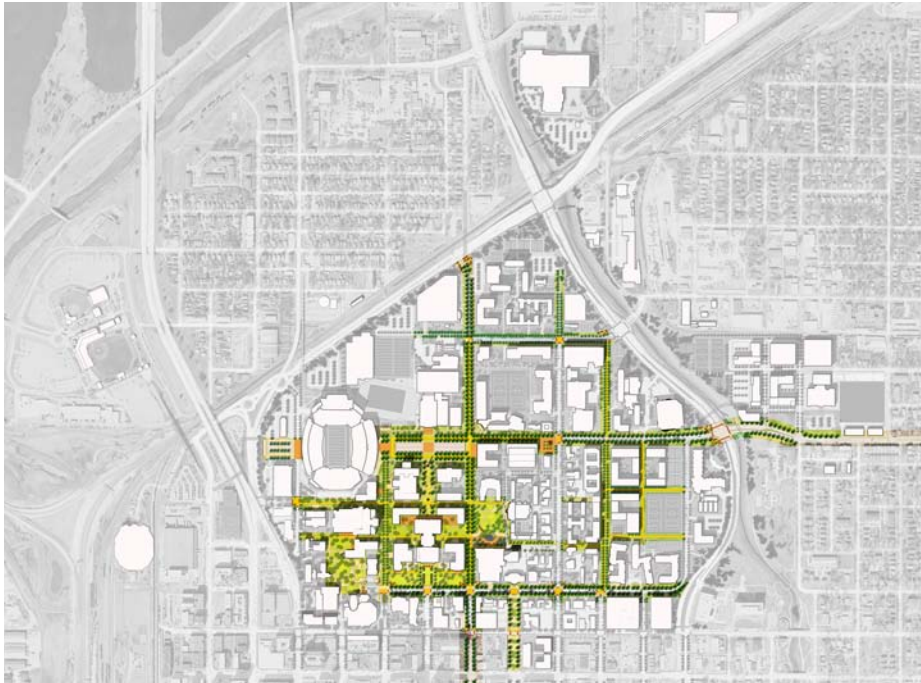
- Explain the purpose of the Tree and Shrub Replacement Policy
- Create a governance committee for the policy
- Outline the role and responsibilities of this committee
- Describe technical tree and shrub procedures on campus
- Outline the University's proposed replacement methodology

MAINTENANCE

Compared to many of its peers, UNL's campus landscape is very well-maintained. The condition of plant materials, in particular, demonstrates a significantly capable and agile staff. This is truly exceptional in the context of the relatively small size of the maintenance staff against the size of the two campuses.

UNL should develop a campus wide maintenance strategy for the University's landscapes. Emphasis should be on defining best practices and strategically utilizing resources. Developing a maintenance strategy should be an inclusive process to build a shared understanding and consensus of high priority areas and issues.

The following diagrams outlines areas of high priority based on the campus master plan findings. These high priority areas should receive the highest level of maintenance on campus.



Highlighted area reflects High Priority maintenance zones on City Campus.



Highlighted area reflects High Priority maintenance zones on East Campus

STORMWATER BEST PRACTICES

UNL recognizes the importance of effective stormwater management to protect water quality, minimize erosion, and recharge groundwater. Rather than directing runoff from rooftops and pavement into concrete ditches and pipes, new development and redevelopment at UNL will make the best use of soils, vegetation and topography to slow down, filter, and eliminate runoff.

In the last twenty years, managing runoff has evolved using a combination of natural and engineered strategies. Different practices are designed to meet different goals. For instance, some areas mostly need flood control (rate and volume), while other areas target a pollutant, such



Green Street in Portland, Oregon

as phosphorus which causes algae blooms. The drainage area, soil types, depth to groundwater, and settings—urban versus rural, new versus retrofit development—suggest the most appropriate strategies for managing stormwater. The most useful of these practices will be listed for each typology.

INTEGRATED APPROACHES

Manage stormwater through the overall approach to design or by combining stormwater best practices in a larger design. An integrated approach constructs stormwater treatment trains—a sequence of practices—which remove different pollutants and amounts of runoff at different places in the sequence. In most cases integrated approaches reduce construction, operating, and maintenance costs compared to conventional development design and runoff management approaches.

Minimizing Connected Impervious Cover (CIC)

- Rooftops, pavement, hard surfaces, street gutters and pipes create a continuous pollution delivery train to streams, ponds and wetlands

- Minimizing connected impervious cover is an important design principle in new developments and retrofits
- Reduce and interrupt impervious cover in site layout, including downspout routing to lawns and gardens, curb cuts and other runoff diversions, street planters, and depressed parking lot islands.

Native Planting

- Native planting replaces turf, annual beds, and other high-input plantings
- Implement a design philosophy that reduces irrigation and carbon footprint, and that reduces maintenance costs through design to need little weeding
- Proper placement is key to success

Green Streets

- Use a combination of stormwater best practices to create attractive, safe, and artistic stormwater management systems
- Portland is widely known for its Green Streets program, but many communities have similar initiatives



EXISTING: The Loop Road is curbed with standard catch basins



PROPOSED: New drainage swales on the Loop Road.

NATURALIZED INFILTRATION SYSTEMS

Manage stormwater using best practices that allow runoff to soak into the ground. Although vegetated with perennial plants or turf, these practices use sand, gravel or modified soils to increase the runoff infiltration rate. Construction, operating and maintenance costs are lower than for most hardscape systems.

Rain Gardens

- Shallow, flat-bottomed depressions with attractive plants, are designed to drain in 1 to 3 days
- Remove suspended solids, infiltrates water, and removes nutrients by vegetation uptake
- Soil amendments and an underdrain may be needed in heavy soils and high water tables

Bioswales

- Vegetated drainageways with gentle slopes slowly convey runoff while filtering sediment and pollutants and percolating runoff into the ground
- Low check-dams further slow and manage runoff

Filter Strips and Flow Spreaders

- Vegetated areas manage sheet-flow runoff
- Remove pollution by filtering, infiltrating, and settling pollutants and particles
- Vegetation is usually perennial grasses, but can also be more diverse plantings

Infiltration Trenches

- Vegetated ditches are backfilled with sand and gravel, sometimes with an underdrain
- Provide rapid infiltration of runoff, but runoff must be treated if it will reach the groundwater
- Pores clog if fine material enters the trench; filter strips are often placed between parking lots and infiltration trenches

HARDSCAPE SYSTEMS

Use man-made materials, more intensive designs, and less vegetation to manage stormwater runoff. Best use is in high density residential, commercial, and industrial settings where space to manage runoff is limited. These practices minimally treat nitrogen, a common urban pollutant. In most cases, they remove less pollution per unit cost than other systems. Green roofs are the most expensive of these practices, while cisterns and small runoff treatment systems are least expensive.



Green roof installation

Cisterns

- Used for centuries to capture, store, and re-use water
- Clean rooftop runoff can be stored in cisterns and re-used for irrigation
- Parking lot and street runoff can be used but needs cleaning
- Location is flexible; size depends on source and use; blending in with building architecture disguises cisterns; disinfection is needed for some uses

Green Roofs

- Either an intensive, deep-soil system or an extensive, shallow-media systems; roof loading is an important issue
- Absorbs, stores, and evapotranspires rainfall, reducing runoff and incrementally releasing water
- Transforms flat roofs into park or garden, and insulates buildings
- Expensive if judged only on results for stormwater management

Pavers, Porous Pavement and Grids

- Pavers or modular blocks, with structure and spacing that allows water to pass between or through them
- Poured-in-place asphalt or concrete with low-density matrix, makes it porous
- Turf reinforcement grids often installed in overflow parking areas where turf is preferred over pavement
- Sand or gravel underlayment, sometimes with underdrain; a liner can be used to separate from underlying soil



Porous paving installation

Street Planters

- Provide attractive, intentional plantings with significant stormwater management benefits
- Often on roads and paths
- Planted with trees, shrubs, flowers, and attractive grasses
- Engineered to capture, store, filter and/or infiltrate runoff

Sand Filters

- A sealed bed of sand into which the most-polluting first flush of runoff is sent for filtration
- Runoff collects in a perforated pipe and is discharged downstream
- Often at outlets of detention basins and edges of parking lots
- “Enhanced” sand filters use layers of peat, limestone, topsoil and/or iron to improve pollutant removal rates

Small Runoff Treatment Systems

- Oil/grit separators removes heavy particulates, attached pollutants, and hydrocarbons
- Grate inlet inserts are a new oil/grit separator that fits inside a standard grate inlet and has one or more trays with a filtration medium
- Other new systems exist, such as the SAFL Baffle and Vortex separators



Green roof installation in Boston, Massachusetts

LARGE STORAGE AND TREATMENT SYSTEMS

Manage a large volume of runoff by holding, then infiltrating or releasing it afterwards. This is often used to manage runoff lower in the stormwater treatment train, usually at the end of piped systems and when upstream infiltration is constrained. These need more land than other systems. Created wetlands manage more pollution per unit cost than the other systems, when construction, operations, and long term maintenance are included. Dry detention does not stabilize downstream waters as well as the other three practices here.



Drainage channel in Maxwell Arobertum

Extended Dry Detention Basins

- Large, vegetated basins with a small outlet or enough infiltration to regulate the flow of water preventing downstream flooding; a 40-hour drain time is recommended for the first half inch of runoff
- Detention systems do not protect streams as well as retention systems because most runoff is released
- Remove much of the fine particulates and attached pollutants, and help stabilize stream banks by controlling the rate of release

Retention Ponds, Wet Ponds

- Large vegetated basins remain partially filled most of the time and reduce the total amount of runoff sent downstream through storage, infiltration and evapo-transpiration; maintains stability of water bodies downstream
- Water is partially replaced in a storm, but usually returns to normal water level in 12 to 24 hours
- Remove fine particulates and attached pollutants and nitrogen, which most systems cannot do

Constructed Wetlands

- Resemble natural wetlands, provide good wildlife habitat
- They are shallow retention ponds or wetland-bottomed channels
- Slow runoff; promote settling of particulates, and biological uptake of nitrogen, which most systems cannot do
- Require a reliable source of water to sustain wetland vegetation

Infiltration Galleries

- Large-capacity underground systems that hold a large quantity of runoff and infiltrate it over time
- Can be top-dressed with soil and turf or covered by parking lots



Herman Miller Factory Precedent



SEATING A



TRASH RECEPTACLE



PICNIC TABLE



PAVING PATTERN B



SEATING B AND PAVING PATTERN A



BICYCLE RACK A



BOLLARD



LIGHTING A



SEATING C



BICYCLE RACK B



SIGNAGE



LIGHTING B

EXISTING PALETTE

Currently, UNL has a series of campus standards for site furnishings. The material in this list came from the Facilities Planning and Construction guidelines dated January 2011, located on the UNL website. These are:

Area Lighting: Light shielded fixtures w/metal halide lamps: Kim LED Fixture PT-CCS21P5-12-L5K-208V-DB-A31-PRA16-4188-DB

Bench: Maglin MLB 400, Black with Ipe wood slats

Trash: Provided by UNL Landscape Services

Bicycle: Wabash Valley BL100N, black with Plastisol coating

Tree Grates: Neenah, Deeter or approved equal

Ash Receptacle: Forms&Surfaces, Model SUB-LGW black cylinder, black end cap; wall or post mounted

Picnic Table: Landscape Forms, Gretchen w/o umbrella hole, IPE wood with black powder coat surface mount support

Removable Bollards: Custom manufactured by Sourceone Machine Shop

Signage: UNL is currently implementing an Exterior Signage and Wayfinding Master Plan developed by Corbin Design in July of 2008. This includes wayfinding elements between the two campuses, gateway elements at campus entrances, and signage systems for building identity on campus.

Although standards exist, the landscape components vary throughout campus, lacking a unified vision and style. The academic core, athletic areas and housing districts vary in the approach toward landscape components. The prior tends towards a more gardenesque style whereas the latter opts for a simpler contemporary style. Further,



Signage standard

many of the furnishings on campus are not expressive of a unified, high-quality campus environment, with a greater emphasis on utility than aesthetics.

Plan Big suggests a critical evaluation of site furnishings. This chapter begins a process of evaluating the current palette, suggesting, on the following pages an alternative palette from a single manufacturer (to ensure consistency and economy of scale). After that, each of the major components is evaluated both in terms of the quality of the actual component as well as the particular siting of the component.

Changing the campus furnishings palette is a significant undertaking. Care should be taken to create an inclusive process to generate consensus on a preferred direction. A phasing and funding strategy should also be developed.

PROPOSED FURNITURE PALETTE



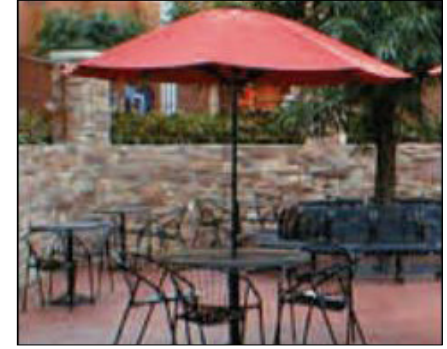
BENCH—AVAILABLE WITH WOOD OR METAL SEAT, OR AS A SINGLE SEAT BENCH



MOVABLE CHAIR AND FIXED OR MOVABLE TABLE



LIGHTWEIGHT MOVABLE CHAIR THAT IS STACKABLE AND AFFORDABLE



TABLES WITH UMBRELLAS USING UNL LOGO RED COLOR



FIXED TABLE AND CHAIRS



TRASH RECEPTACLE



RECYCLING RECEPTACLE



CONCRETE PLANTERS



BIKE LOOP—ALLOWS FOR SURFACE MOUNTING



ASH URN



12" BOLLARDS — EMBED OR REMOVABLE. CAN HAVE LOW LEVEL LIGHT FOR REFLECTOR TYPE



6" BOLLARDS — EMBED OR REMOVABLE. CAN HAVE LOW LEVEL LIGHT FOR REFLECTOR TYPE

PROPOSED FURNITURE PALETTE

Another option would be to develop a new family with a more contemporary, clean feel. The UNL Landscape Services group composed this palette which is comprised of all Landscape Forms furnishings. When implementing the new palette, please note that:

- Color of metal is to be determined.
- Bench is also available as a single seat bench
- Movable chair options are stackable
- Planters match the existing style used on campus at the Sheldon Museum of Art and sculpture garden.
- The selected bike rack allows for surface mounting to address stakeholder concerns of embedded loop construction and to allow for retrofitting of existing bike parking.
- The fixed table and chair option replaces traditional picnic tables in locations where group seating should be fixed.

Landscape Forms

800.521.2546 phone

269.381.3455 fax

431 Lawndale Avenue

Kalamazoo, MI 49048

www.landscapeforms.com

SEATING



Existing: Maglin bench at Love Garden



Proposed: Offering diverse conversation-style seating

THE COMPONENT

Currently, a variety of seating exists across campus. The 12th Street Mall, for instance, has backless platform-style stone benches arrayed architecturally parallel to the path. The Donaldson Garden has Maglin's backed, wood-slat benches (Model #MLB 400) arranged in right-angled configurations among brick paving along the space's pathway. Recreation and housing utilize different standards for exterior spaces. Currently, there are few examples of flexible seating types – with limited options for moving seating to customize outdoor collaboration.

A more unified palette of seating would assist in the creation of an overall campus identity and brand. In order to do this, Plan Big recommends:

- Identify a manufacturer with a family of seating that may work across various landscape types and applications (e.g. backed, backless, with and without arms, with and without metal slats, ground-mounted and embedded, movable and fixed). In the suggested palettes, Maglin and Landscape Forms have been explored. Both are quality furnishings manufacturers.
- Standardize color and finish where possible. Utilizing a custom color that coordinates with lighting, bollards,

signage, bicycle racks and other furnishings will help create cohesion across various products and applications.

- All stakeholders that will be responsible for implementing recommended palettes – including the representatives from landscape services, campus planning, housing, and campus recreation as well as the Lincoln Downtown Association – should be engaged in the process of final selection.
- Custom or non-standard applications should be evaluated based on a strong necessity for variation (e.g. to complement a historic and/or otherwise significant architectural setting or to accommodate a specific, unusual need).



MIT cluster seating precedent



Existing: Benches in Donaldson Garden



Proposed: Seating offers protected spot off of the main path

SITING RECOMMENDATIONS

Benches should be arranged in ways appropriate to the given setting and intended purpose.

- In campus quadrangles and large open spaces, benches should be located at the edges of the space, providing sheltered places to observe activity within the space and people-watch. Siting these elements in the middle of the space prevents “prospect/refuge”—e.g. the sense of being in a protected space and looking into a clearing, in favor of a “fishbowl”—e.g. being watched in a way that minimizes comfort.
- On campus malls, seating should be sited in a way that respects the formal order of the malls. This can be in conversation style (e.g. facing each other or on facing corners) or in a line, but should always relate to the rhythm of overall mall elements of lighting, tree spacing and paving modules.
- In smaller scale plazas and courtyards, movable tables, chairs and umbrellas should be introduced, enabling flexibility and collaboration. These spaces occur at either highly-public or highly visible spaces, enabling a higher level of surveillance or ownership. Regardless, securing these furnishings (whether through storage

or locational security measures) may be necessary, but should not detract from the experience of these elements.

- Where possible, seating should be distributed to foster collaboration – e.g. in conversation-style relationships (in U or L formations), adjacent to wireless technology and power infrastructure and in places with comfortable microclimate (shaded and with wind-protection).
- Care should be taken to avoid siting seating (1) too close to trash cans (creates insect, smell and visual nuisance), (2) too close to plant materials (creates physical discomfort), and (3) in the middle of doorways, large spaces, and formal landscapes (creates visual clutter and awkward fishbowl effect).
- Benches shall always be mounted on level concrete or other paving with sufficient space provided for convenient lawn mowing and snow plowing.

TRASH AND ASH RECEPTACLES



Existing: Trash receptacle, current standard



Proposed: Maglin Trash Receptacle

THE COMPONENT

Currently, trash receptacles are fairly uniform across campus and are manufactured by Landscape Services. These receptacles skillfully address many practical concerns (e.g. loading, unloading, weather protection, and wear), but do not perform as well aesthetically being relatively coarse in shape and simple in construction. These guidelines suggest finding a standardized, mass-produced alternative that accomplishes both the functional and aesthetic requirements. Ideally, the chosen model would be within a similar manufacturer family as the benches, ash urns, and bicycle racks – both for consistency of finish and quality and economy of scale. For trash and ash receptacles, the following performance is key:

- Durable and vandal-resistant
- Side-loading
- Sized for given maintenance capacity
- Integrated ash urn potential is ideal
- Self-levelling
- Covered for rain protection



Existing: Trash receptacle atop stairs on City Campus



Proposed: Trash receptacle is convenient, not prominent

SITING RECOMMENDATIONS

Trash and ash receptacles should be arranged in ways that facilitate collection but minimize visual presence.

- Trash receptacles in all open spaces (quadrangles, plazas, courtyards and gardens) should be near (but not at) key pathway intersections, near (but not at) seating areas, and near (but not at) building entrances to facilitate convenience but minimize immediate adjacencies.
- Trash receptacles at building entrances should be visible, but not prominent. Ash receptacles should never be placed within 10 to 25 feet of building entrances.
- In general, one in every four receptacles shall include both trash and ash capabilities. Ash urns shall be located away from significant seating and/or gathering areas.
- Care should be taken to avoid siting trash and ash receptacles (1) too close to seating (creates insect, smell and visual nuisance), (2) in plant beds without a pad (creates visual and maintenance challenges), and (3)

in the middle of doorways, large spaces, and formal landscapes (creates visual clutter and diminished sense of quality).

- Trash and ash receptacles shall always be mounted on level concrete or other paving with sufficient space provided for convenient lawn mowing and snow plowing.

BICYCLE STORAGE



Existing: Bike racks on City Campus today

THE COMPONENT

Plan Big proposes a series of campus-wide strategies to better integrate bicycles into campus circulation systems, including dedicated bicycle lanes within campus malls and a series of larger bicycle storage zones. Today, there are many different kinds of bicycle racks, although the campus standard is Wabash Valley (Model #BL100N). Moving forward, the University may be well-served by choosing a model within a similar manufacturer family as the benches, ash urns, and trash receptacles – both for consistency of finish and quality and economy of scale.

Some of the key criteria for selection include:

- Simple and elegant in form and ornamentation
- Durable and vandal-resistant
- Coated or finished with a durable, scratch-resistance finish
- “Loop-style”—e.g. having two well-spaced vertical members
- Embed-mount preferred for new projects, surface-mounted for retrofits.
- Free-standing or movable racks should be avoided.



Proposed: Fixed bike racks at the University of Wisconsin - Madison



Proposed: Gang of fixed bicycle racks along a path at Kansas State University



Bike Oasis in Portland, Oregon



Well-designed bike hub in England

SITING RECOMMENDATIONS

Bicycle racks should be arranged in ways that facilitate convenient storage, but do not interfere with the use and appearance of campus spaces and places. Two kinds of bicycle storage options (long-term and short-term) can also help offer alternatives to bicyclists.

- Short-term bicycle storage facilities should be located in places convenient to campus destinations, but should not be placed in places of visual prominence, e.g. at the front doors at buildings, along campus malls, or at campus gateways.
- Spaces and secondary paths between buildings are good locations for shared bicycle storage facilities.
- Bicycle rack locations should be designed with a durable surface material and should account for the size of the bicycle (e.g. preventing bicycles from protruding into planting beds or paths of travel).
- Where more significant storage may be needed, bicycle racks can be enclosed (e.g. in an outdoor room) created with vegetation or site walls. This will give an orderly boundary and appearance.
- Long-term facilities – often called bike hubs—are larger bicycle parking facilities with amenities for cyclists (warming stations, lockers, covering). There is a location map for future bike hubs in Plan Big’s Mobility section.
- Long-term facilities should be viewed as high-quality public realm furnishings or small pieces of campus architecture. As such, they should be well-constructed and designed in a way to complement the campus landscape palette (e.g. complementary or matching finishes, materials, etc.).

BOLLARDS



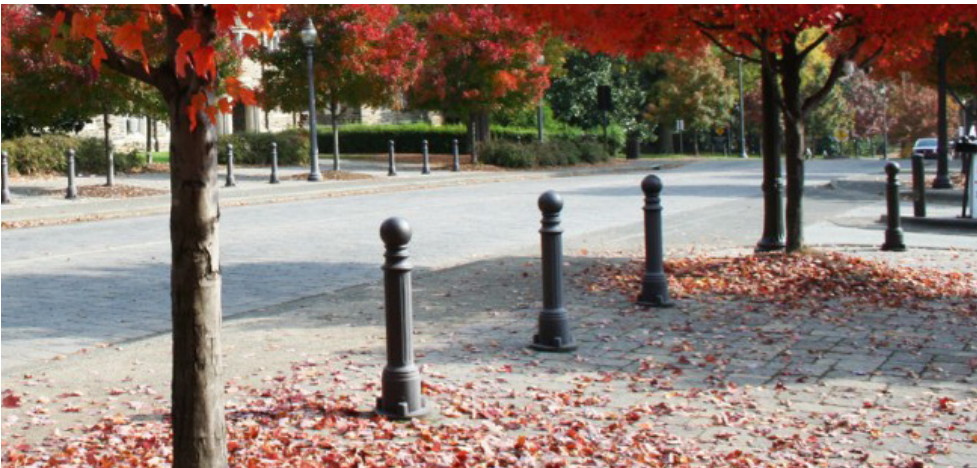
Existing bollard

THE COMPONENT

Bollards are sometimes necessary to limit vehicular access on campus. Currently, UNL uses a custom-manufactured bollard by Sourceone Machine Shop. Though ingenious in its hidden ability to be removed, the bollard design privileges function over aesthetic. The proposed palette includes a versatile bollard: fixed, removable or with integrated lighting. Key criteria for selecting bollards include:

- Simple in form and minimal in ornamentation
- Durable, scratch-resistance finish

- Complimentary to the overall campus landscape palette.
- When removable, bollards should be able to be moved during snow, ice and other inclement weather. Locations for temporary relocation should be accommodated.
- It may be preferable to vary fixed bollards from removable bollards—both for clarity of function, but also to minimize heaviness (e.g. removable bollards tend to have sturdier profiles)



Proposed: A rhythm of bollards contributes to the aesthetic of the streetscape (Duke University)



Proposed: To prevent cut-throughs and wear, post-and-chains offer a light, elegant look



Existing: Bollards have minimal relationship to path or paving.

SITING RECOMMENDATIONS

Bollards, when integrated into an overall paving and path system, can provide a sense of gateway and order in the landscape.

Key siting criteria:

- When used at vehicular to pedestrian transitions, bollards should be positioned intentionally and architecturally aligned with the existing street amenity zone (e.g. not “floating” in undifferentiated pavement at path intersections).
- Bollard spacing should reflect a sense of gateway (e.g. rhythmically arranged, expressive of symmetry, geometrically aligned).
- Where occasional or service traffic must be permitted, removable bollards can be interspersed with permanent bollards.
- Where bollards are deployed to prevent cut-throughs, simpler, more civic systems (e.g. post-and-chain) should be considered.



Proposed: To prevent vehicular access, fixed bollards relate to paving and street furnishing zones.



Proposed: Bollards relate to paving and street furnishing zones.

PICNIC TABLES



Picnic tables in the Sheldon Sculpture Garden

THE COMPONENT

Picnic tables occur in locations across both campuses and provide places for small-scale gathering, outdoor studying, and impromptu collaboration. The current standard, though slightly under-scaled, provides for these uses in an effective way and is withstanding the wear and tear of use and climate. Plan Big suggests this component could remain the standard (notwithstanding a significant palette shift). It further recommends the introduction of more flexible collaborative seating, in the form of movable tables, chairs and umbrellas,

to supplement the seating supply and promote more outdoor learning.

- Currently, UNL uses the Landscape Forms “Gretchen” model without the umbrella hole, comprised of IPE wood with black powder coat surface mount support.
- Introduce durable and securable movable tables and chairs in key campus collaboration spaces (e.g. plazas, building entries). Colorful umbrellas can also reinforce identity and create interest in the landscape.



Catena tables and chairs by Landscape Forms



Equinox tables and chairs by Landscape Forms



Picnic tables by Landscape Forms



A cluster of picnic tables on City Campus

SITING RECOMMENDATIONS

Picnic tables should be located in places that are intended for group dining and studying. Care should be taken to create a composition of seating, shade and enclosure that is comfortable and human-scaled. Picnic tables should not be sited in highly formal or civic landscapes. Colorful umbrellas can add visual interest and increase campus identity.

UNL should explore the use of movable tables and chairs as shown in the examples at Penn State and St. Edwards

University. Though the use of these furnishings requires additional maintenance, storage and security demands, they create excellent, customizable collaboration spaces. Proper locations for these elements are described in the Landscape Typologies section.



Proposed: Movable tables and chairs (St. Edwards University)



LIGHTING



Older, and less sustainable standards still exist on campus



The campus standard is evolving toward LED lamps.

THE COMPONENT

Currently, UNL has a series of light fixtures in place—from globe lights in the academic core of City Campus to relatively new LED pedestrian fixtures. Plan Big suggests maintaining the current campus standard - the Kim LED post-top fixture (PT-CCS21P5-12-L5K-208V-DB-A31-PRA16-4188-DB), using capital projects and retrofitting as a means of standardizing fixtures over time.

- Lamps should be relatively consistent across campus—either LED or metal halide depending on cost, uniformity and effectiveness. Lamps should be dark sky compliance.
- The use of UNL-branded banners on light poles should be considered in certain areas—namely key malls and streetscapes - of the campus.
- The older campus standards fixtures should no longer be used and existing obsolete fixtures shall be phased out of use.



Banners attached to current landscape lighting standards



Integrating light pole foundations with paving systems and paths.

SITING RECOMMENDATIONS

Lights should frame open spaces and reinforce the overall structure of campus streets, walkways, quadrangles and open spaces. Lights should be spaced far enough apart to avoid visual clutter during the day and over lighting at night. Light levels in campus spaces should be designed to conform with IES standards (<http://www.ies.org>).

- Mounting details for light fixtures should minimize maintenance while promote aesthetic integration. This can be accomplished with flush mow strips (rather than above grade foundations) or “tabs” off of campus walkways to support light pole mounting systems.
- Lighting should be sited in a way appropriate for its setting.
- In quadrangles, lighting should be kept to the edges of the space (to minimize visual clutter and maximize a flexible, unimpeded interior space). Typically, lighting locations are coordinated with tree and furnishings locations. See Quadrangles typology.
- Along campus malls, light fixtures should be directional and formally ordered, with a clear and intentional relationship to path paving module and geometry. See Malls.
- In campus plazas, courtyards and building entrances, lighting should operate primarily at the pedestrian scale, including step/wall lights, accent lighting, planting uplights, downlights and spill-over building lighting.
- In recreational landscapes, lighting should help foster uniformity for performance while also minimizing impact to adjacent uses (e.g. residential areas) by deploying cut-off fixtures and management policies.

SITE WALLS



Site walls at Sheldon Sculpture Garden



Site wall in an architectural context (University of Connecticut)

THE COMPONENT AND SITING

Site walls may be used to retain grades, define building entrances, terraces, landings and ramps, screen service areas and utility appurtenances, define campus gateways, define edges of the campus, and as seat walls at campus gathering areas. There are a variety of wall types:

- Campus walls shall be constructed of durable high quality masonry materials. The materials and workmanship of site walls built in association with buildings should closely match the quality and finishes of the building walls. The use of rustic or inferior site wall materials, such as concrete masonry units, or bare concrete walls should be avoided. If either are necessary for cost reasons, careful patterning of joints, cap, and other detailing should be employed to add scale and a higher level of finish.
- In garden and agricultural settings, dry laid rustic stone walls may be used, however, they should be of high quality workmanship and artfully constructed.
- Seat walls are encouraged as a way to create informal meeting and gathering places at locations that naturally attract people, such as building entrances and intersections of major walks. Seat walls should be generously sized to allow for comfortable, informal use.
- Walls to separate service and pedestrian areas should be compatible with adjacent architecture or with screen plantings. Where this is not possible, service areas should be designed to an aesthetic quality that aligns with the campus environment.
- All walls should comply with applicable building codes.

FENCING AND GATES



The Garden Gates at Love Library



Suggested metal fencing.

THE COMPONENT AND SITING

Fences and gates on campus can be utilized to contain space, limit or control access, screen undesirable views or create a sense of boundary or gateway.

- For applications in most campus areas, barrier fences should be consistent with existing high-quality fencing on campus such as the Garden Gates or the 14th Street Gateway (e.g. metal with a dark grey or black finish).
- Chain-link fencing or other low-cost utilitarian fencing shall not be used in permanent installations.
- In the interest of creating a continuous campus environment, simple steel picket fencing is preferred over ornamental fencing.
- Architecturally compatible site walls rather than fences should be used to visually screen utility, trash and service areas. Where budget does not allow for site walls, simple fencing, designed to match the scale, color and directionality of adjacent architectural materials shall be used. Decorative effects should be avoided.

- In agricultural or research areas away from the core of campus, wood fencing can be used. All agricultural fencing along public roads should be visually consistent to create a unified campus image.

PAVING



Existing: Concrete paving on a City Campus mall



Scored concrete infill and brick edging (Penn State University)

THE COMPONENT

Paving is a critical functional and aesthetic element, creating the systems of movement across campus and expressing hierarchy (through path widths, materials, etc.). The typical campus walkway is scored, cast-in-place concrete. Special spaces and important paths sometimes have a higher quality paving (e.g. unit pavers, exposed aggregate concrete or, rarely, stone). The following recommendations relate to specific campus paving materials:

- Paving materials should be durable, slip-resistant and comply with all applicable codes (e.g. ADA Guidelines, Building Codes, etc.).
- Pavements should be designed with significant consideration to subsurface conditions to ensure durability, with adequate amounts of compacted, sub-base and reinforcement, as required.
- Paving materials that wear or erode over time (e.g. exposed aggregate pavements with larger than ¼ inch aggregates or stone dusts/gravels) or are subject to damage from deicing salts or freeze-thaw damage, (e.g. limestone or bluestone) shall be avoided.
- Cast-in-place concrete walks should typically be broom-finished with scoring perpendicular to the walk.
- Special pavements shall be of high quality material such as brick, stone, or concrete unit pavers.
- Pavers shall be selected to be compatible with adjacent landscape and architectural materials and setting methods.
- Pavement patterns within special pavements should be kept simple and relate to their immediate context.



Exposed aggregate concrete and brick paving on 12th Street Mall

SITING RECOMMENDATIONS

Changes in paving should follow and reflect the overall hierarchy of spaces on campus.

- Typical campus walkways should consist of a simple, consistent scored concrete.
- Campus malls should have a uniform, yet distinct paving pattern. The Mall typology section has specific recommendations. Typically, malls will have a dominant pattern that operates at a larger scale (e.g. a module of repetition that relates to tree and light

spacing) and an infill pattern (e.g. a simple subdivision or infill to create an appropriate size concrete panel). The entire system should be simple to construct.

- Special paving (e.g. unit pavers, bricks, etc.) should be reserved for campus gateways, intersections of campus malls, plazas, courtyards and building entrances. Clay bricks should not be used in vehicular applications.
- Permeable pavements/pavers should be used, where appropriate, for stormwater management.



Stone pavements help to create a sense of place at a gateway (National Harbor, Maryland)



Special paving helps to create distinction in a campus plaza (University of Connecticut)

LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGIES

LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGIES

Plan Big creates a context where UNL's two campuses will have very distinct use zones. For the purposes of these guidelines, these zones are defined as the Academic Core, Auxiliary Areas and Mobility Systems. Each of these campus zones includes landscapes that share characteristics and can be loosely defined as "landscape typologies". These typologies served as a framework for analyzing the current condition of the campus landscape and defining recommendations for the future, in the form of these guidelines.

In the subsequent pages, for each typology, a definition, a series of design principles, stormwater best practices, and a few planning vignettes are provided. The definitions provided are based on an understanding of traditional campus landscape places and spaces. The principles for each typology were established during a series of intensive work sessions with members of the UNL community and campus landscape services in December 2012/January of 2013. Stormwater best practices represent typology-appropriate strategies for managing

runoff and water quality. The planning vignettes illustrate application of the design principles on a few prototypical campus spaces. Far from being an exhaustive re-design of the campus landscape, these typologies and associated recommendations are intended to provide a roadmap for decision-making and design exploration for years to come.

Also important to note: although the typologies are defined as independent entities, the most successful campus landscapes integrate the experience of spaces into an interconnected whole; placing as much care and emphasis on the seams between places as the places themselves. Landscape types should not operate independent of one another in experience and should be interconnected within the ongoing implementation of landscape improvements.

The Academic Core

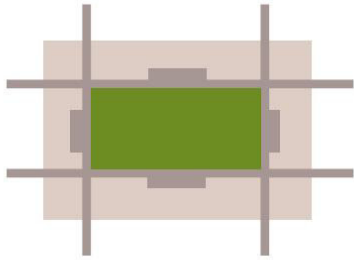
- A. Malls
- B. Quadrangles
- C. Plazas
- D. Building Entrances
- E. Gardens

Auxiliary Areas

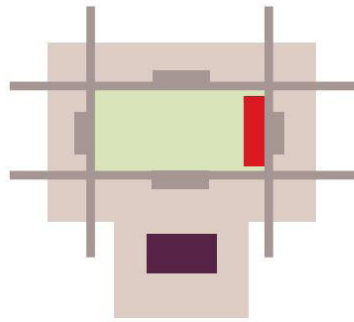
- F. Courtyards
- G. Recreation
- H. Gateways

Mobility Systems

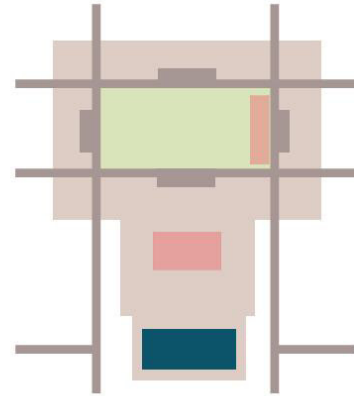
- I. Streetscapes
- J. Secondary Paths
- K. Service Drives
- L. Parking



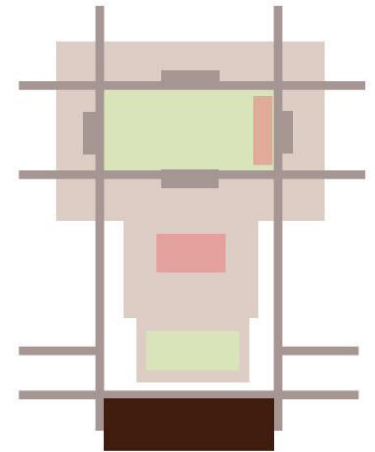
QUADRANGLE



COURTYARD + PLAZA



GARDEN



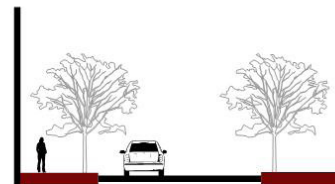
PARKING



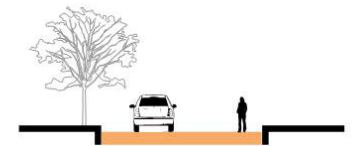
MALLS



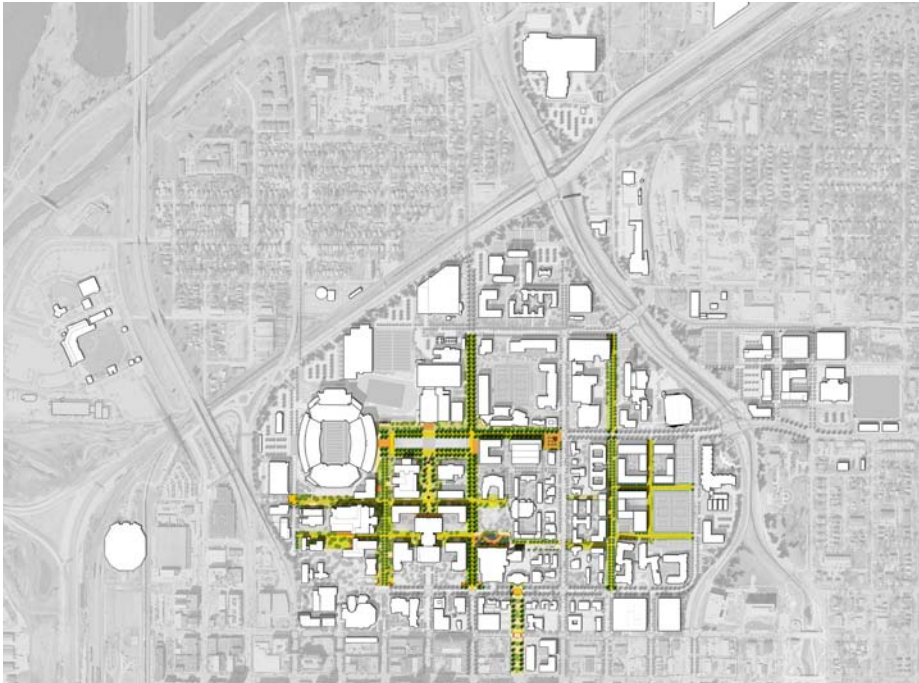
SECONDARY PATHS



STREETSCAPES



SHARED USE



City Campus malls



East Campus malls

THE ACADEMIC CORE: THE MALLS

DEFINITION

- Typically closed streets, malls conform to the prevailing city grid scale and geometry.
- Malls are often the main circulation system providing structure to of urban campuses.
- Malls accommodate significant capacity of movement with wide sidewalks.
- Often, malls are ordered spaces, with formally arranged elements and lines of shade trees.
- Malls include amenities to support pedestrian experience and comfort such as seating, lighting, planting and shade.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1. Malls on campus should offer a continuity of experience and design, with a typically linear form, standard paving systems, well-defined edges and a uniform width of 20 feet.
2. All buildings adjacent to the mall should respond and connect to the overall mall structure and have gracious, designed relationships to the mall.
3. Malls should be well shaded with an appropriate shade tree canopy on either side of the paved area. Shade trees are trees with a full, broad, high and robust canopy. Lower branches, interfering with pedestrian circulation and movement, should be removed.
4. Malls should always have a gracious terminus, with either a concluding space, view or landmark architectural expression. Malls terminating in service areas or parking lots should be avoided.
5. In some cases, the malls should also function as service access and fire lane to the campus interior. This function should be accommodated through pavement cross-section and durability, but the design of the mall should be pedestrian oriented.
6. Along the edges of the mall, associated with building entrances, benches or seat walls should be installed to offers places to sit in the shade and support conversation and collaboration.
7. Malls should be constructed with good paving materials that can be readily maintained over time.
8. Lighting should occur systematically along the mall, providing a comfortable lighting uniformity, and respond to the overall structure of the mall (e.g. paving pattern and tree spacing). Light location should support overall safety goals and pedestrian circulation at night.
9. Stormwater management can be integrated into mall design.

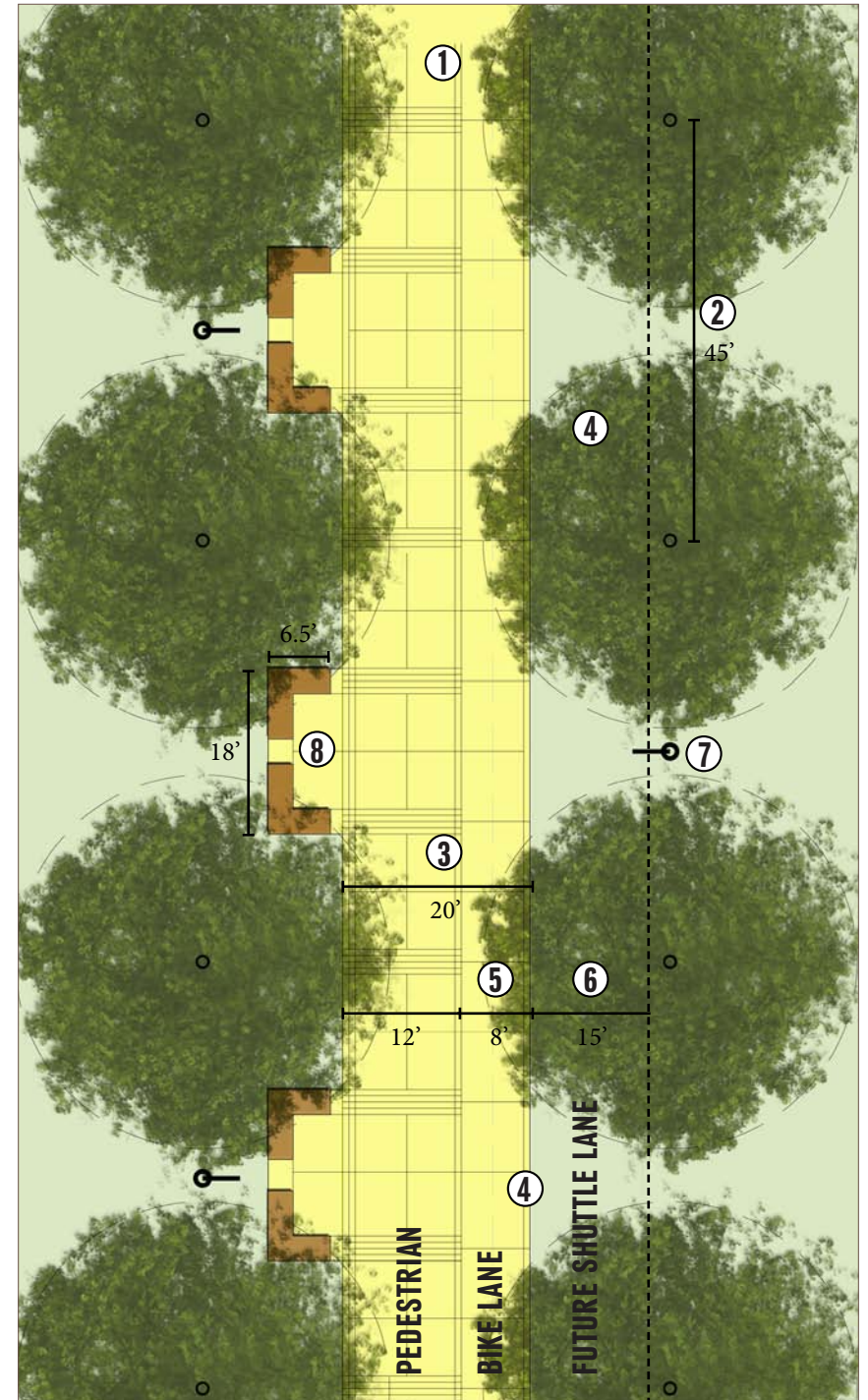
STORMWATER BEST PRACTICES

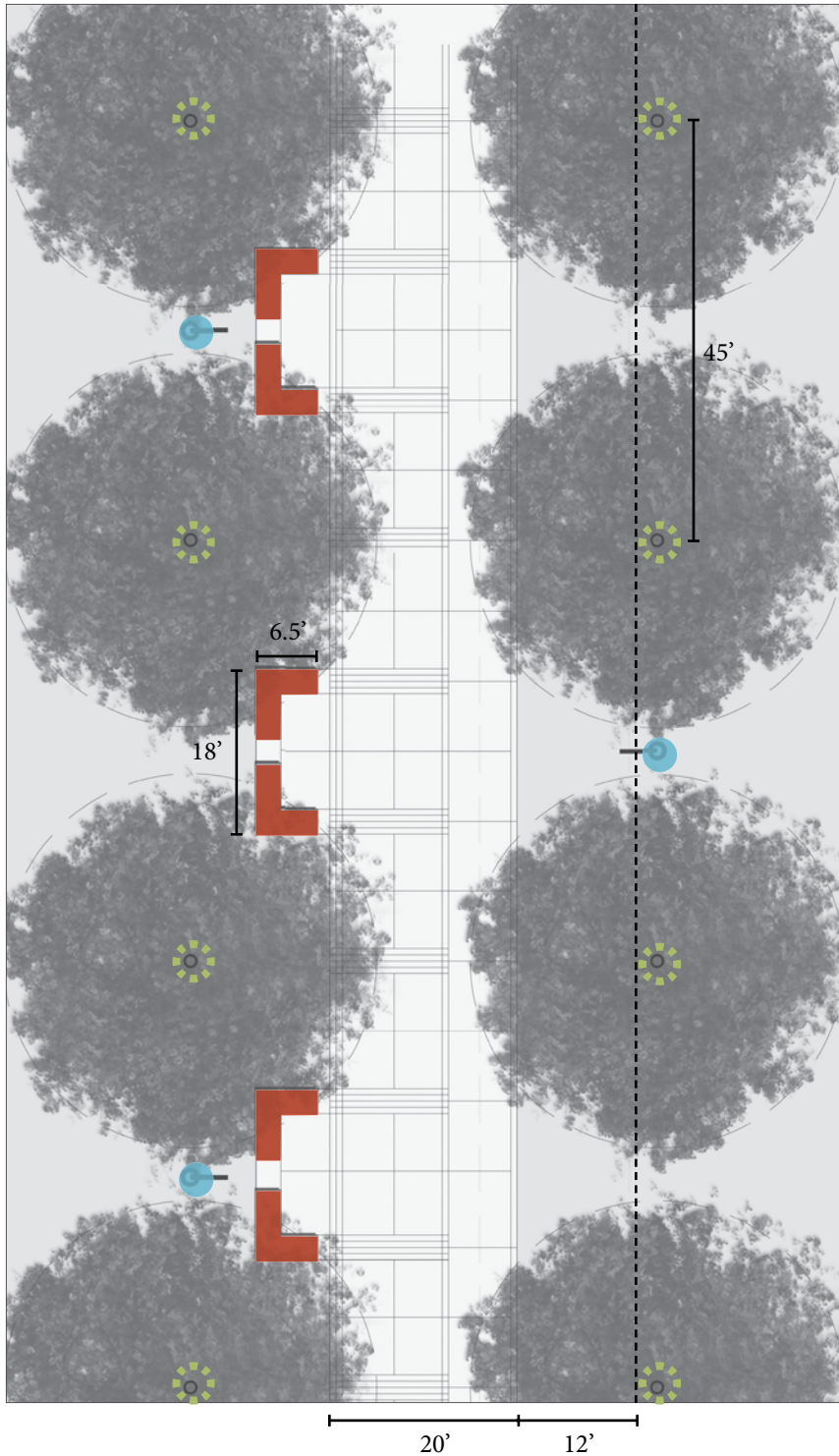
- Native Planting
- Porous Pavement, Pavers and Grids
- Infiltration Galleries

PLANNING VIGNETTE: NORTH/SOUTH MALLS





North/South malls are the primary connective corridors between campus and the city grid.

1. Integrating multimodal circulation creates gracious spaces for students, faculty and staff to gather and move about campus.
2. Planting trees evenly extends the sense of connection to the urban streetscape. Depending on the species, the spacing could range from 30 to 45 feet.
3. North/South malls have a unified width of 20' and have a distinct paving pattern/scoring pattern.
4. Malls are well maintained with clear path edge and distinction between zones of use.
5. An 8 foot bicycle lane is created in the north/south malls.
6. A future shuttle lane is proposed for the eastern most portion of the mall. Eastern trees are planted with a 15 foot offset to accommodate the future shuttle lane.
7. Lighting elements are alternating with planted trees.
8. Benches are strategically placed along the mall to create spaces for collaboration and gathering.





MALL LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS

-  Primary Shade Trees
-  Seating Elements
-  Lighting Elements
-  Future Shuttle Boundary

MALL PLANTING

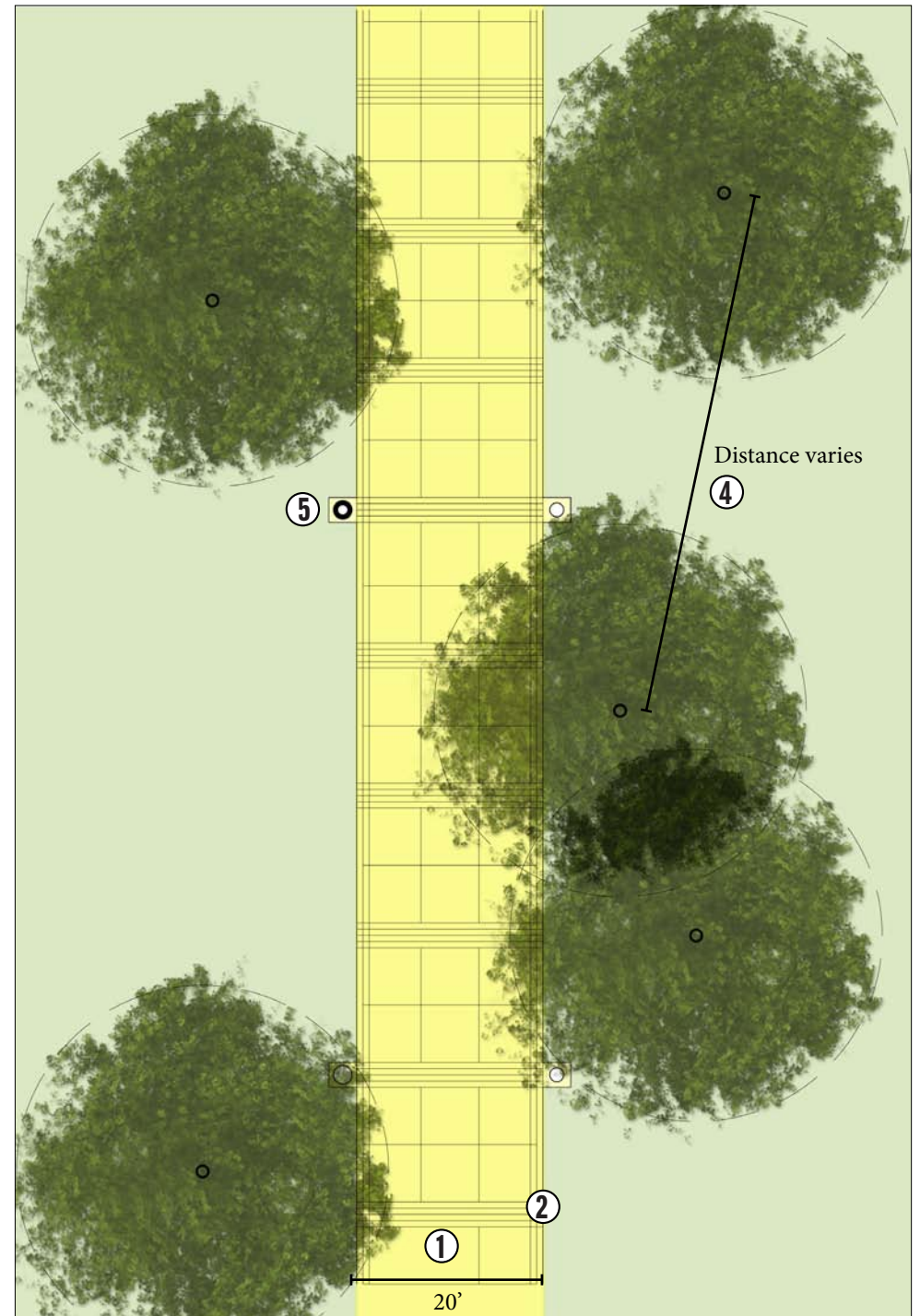
To emphasize the significance of malls on campus and their role in connecting to Lincoln's urban fabric, malls should be formally planted with deciduous trees from the Preferred Framework Tree List.

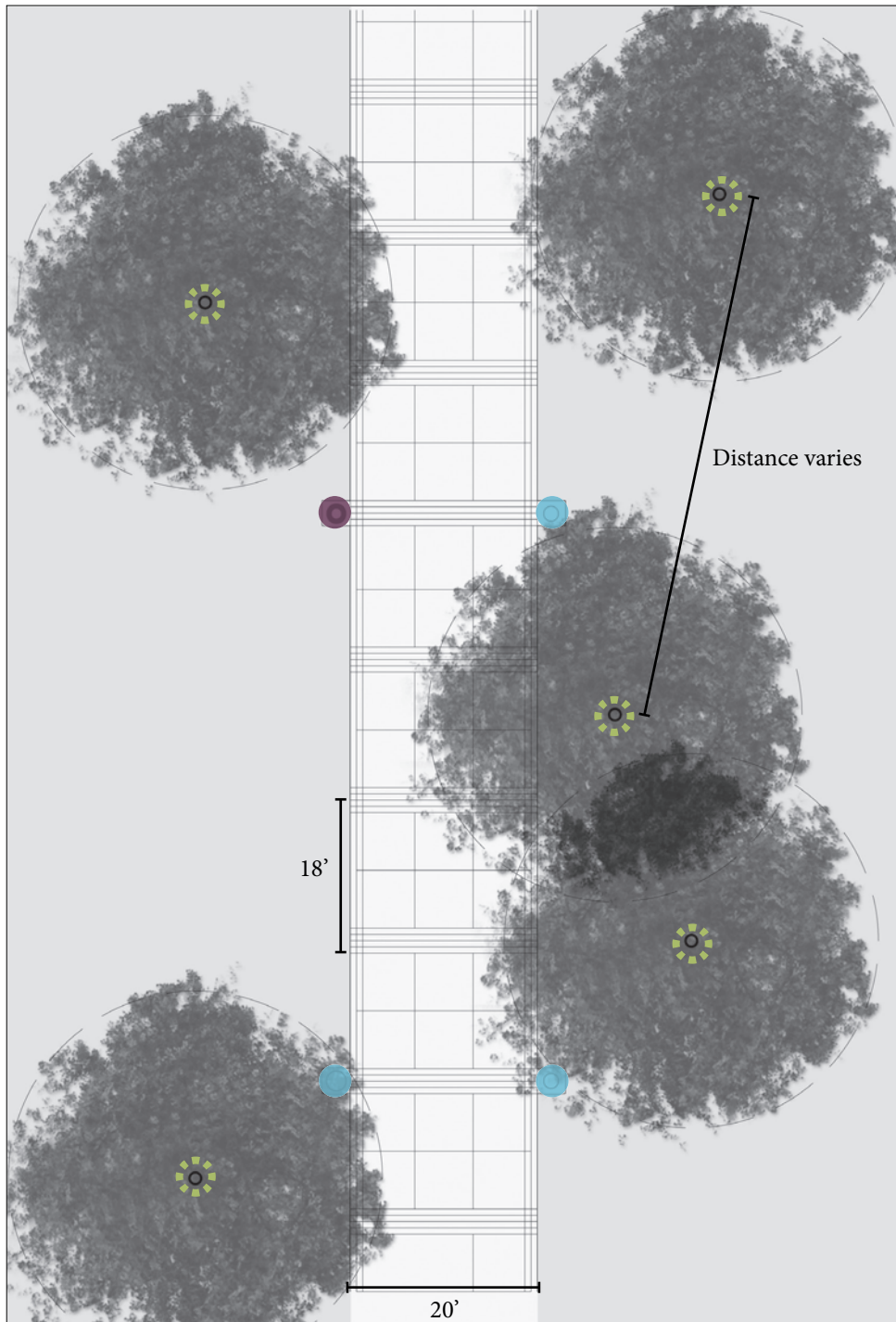
Trees should be consistently underplanted with lawn to provide visual continuity. Extensive understory and shrubbery planting should be minimized and confined to the outside edges.

PLANNING VIGNETTE: EAST/WEST MALLS





East/West malls are primarily about circulation and getting pedestrians to and from spaces on campus.

1. East/west malls have a unified width of 20 foot and have a distinct paving pattern/scoring pattern.
2. Malls are well maintained with clear path edge and distinction between zones of use.
3. There are no dedicated lanes for bicycles on the east/west malls since bicycles are accommodated on the east/west streets.
4. Tree planting on the east/west malls is less formal than the north/south malls. Trees are not planted at an even spacing. Please see vignette.
5. Lighting elements and trash receptacles are accommodated along the mall at an evenly spaced interval connected to the overall mall paving pattern. Tabs or concrete pads extend off the paving pattern to accommodate site furnishings.





MALL LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS

-  Primary Shade Trees
-  Seating Elements
-  Lighting Elements
-  Trash Receptacle

MALL PLANTING

East/west malls should be planted with deciduous and evergreen trees from the Preferred Framework Tree List. Evergreens can be used for accent and windbreak.

Tree should be consistently underplanted with lawn to provide visual continuity. Extensive understory and shrubbery planting should be minimized and confined to the outside edges.



City Campus quadrangles



East Campus quadrangles

THE ACADEMIC CORE: THE QUADRANGLES

DEFINITION

- Quadrangles are the great green civic spaces on campus.
- Well-defined areas are enclosed by buildings: large outdoor rooms.
- Buildings, rather than plant material, should create edges. Design can take cues from framing architectural expression and program.
- Quadrangles are usually formed in character with simple plantings, forms and walkway alignments.
- Quadrangles typically host many different types of uses and are designed for durability and flexibility.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1. Quadrangles are places for people; the design should support flexible and multi-purpose pedestrian use.
2. Quadrangles should support pedestrian comfort, offering amenities such as shade, lighting, seating and trash receptacles.
3. Care should be taken to site seating, lighting and other furnishings at the edges of the quadrangle rather than the center, maximizing flexibility and visual order.
4. Buildings bordering quadrangles should have well connected and visible entrances, designed to a scale appropriate to pedestrians.
5. Circulation through the quadrangle should reflect pedestrian movement and traffic patterns.
6. Quadrangles are excellent places to celebrate UNL's art collection. Care should be taken to support placement of art within these significant spaces.
7. Stormwater management can be integrated into quadrangle design.

PLANTING

Quadrangles should be planted with deciduous and evergreen trees from the Preferred Framework Tree List. Evergreens can be used for accent and windbreak.

Understory and shrubbery planting should be minimized and confined to the outside edges.

STORMWATER BEST PRACTICES

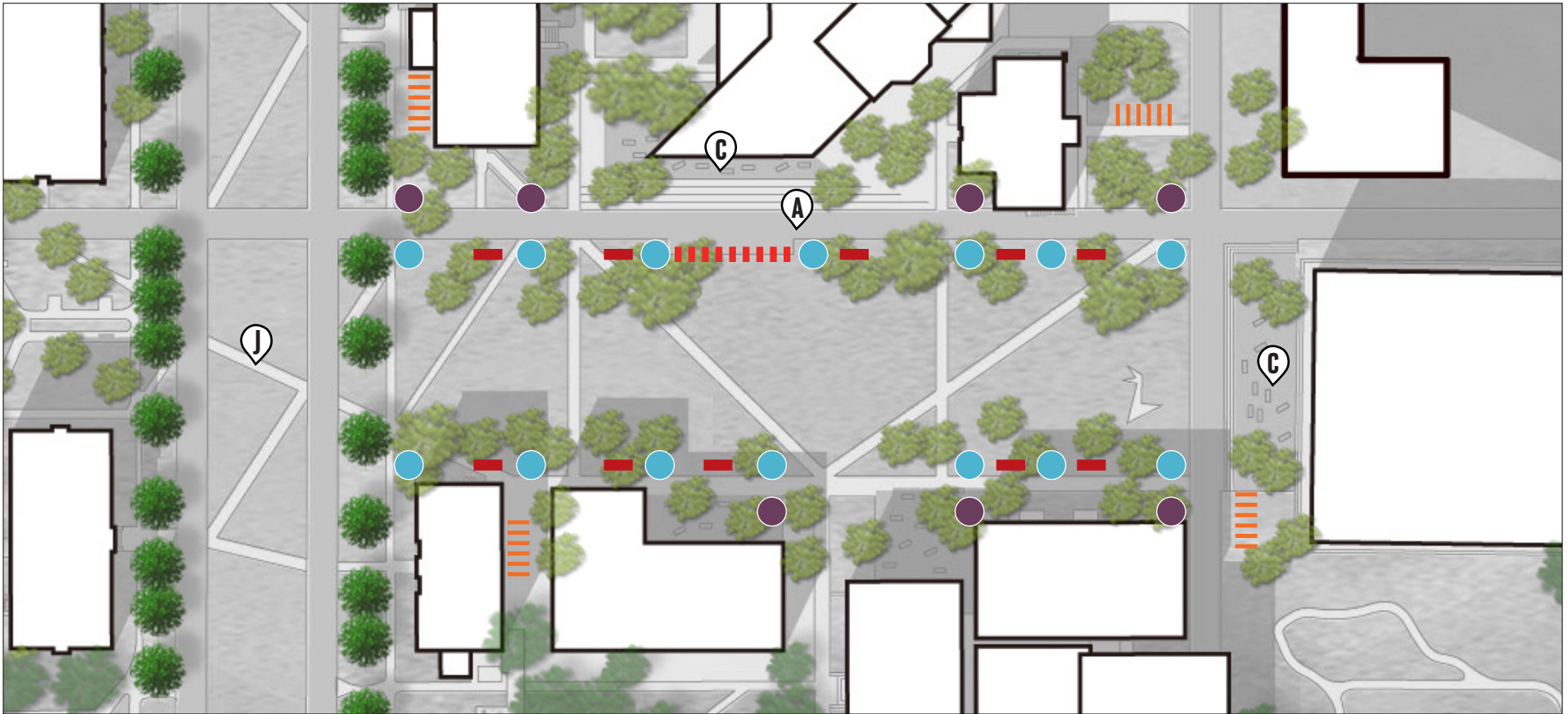
- Minimizing Connected Impervious Cover (CIC)
- Cisterns
- Native Planting
- Green Roofs
- Pavers, Porous Pavement and Grids
- Infiltration Galleries













PLANNING VIGNETTE: EAST CAMPUS QUADRANGLE/SOUTH MEADOWS

Currently, buildings adjacent to South Meadows—the East Campus Union, CY Thompson Library, Filley Hall and the Dairy—are functionally and visually disconnected from this significant and central green space. Plan Big proposes re-imagining this space as a key new community gathering space—an iconic quadrangle for East Campus. Guidelines suggest the following:

1. Creating a simplified, flexible, well-framed and evenly graded central lawn space.
2. Strengthening pedestrian connections to campus circulation systems including the historic mall to the west.
3. Engaging the public-function buildings by creating and extending plaza and terrace spaces from the buildings into the quadrangle.
4. Eliminating dense planting and mounds to promote visual connections across the quadrangle.
5. Maintaining the iconic public art within the space.
6. Relocating seating and lighting to quadrangle edges.



QUADRANGLE LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS

-  Shade Tree
-  Primary Shade Tree
-  Seating Elements
-  Lighting Elements
-  Trash Receptacle
-  Bicycle Rack Zones
-  Special Paving
-  *See Mall*
-  *See Plaza*
-  *See Secondary Paths*

EXISTING CONDITIONS





City Campus plazas



East Campus plazas/courtyards

THE ACADEMIC CORE: PLAZAS

DEFINITION

- Plazas are often social hubs, used as “stages” for campus life.
- They are places for social gathering, interaction and collaboration.
- Plazas are spatially well-defined, flexible and designed and detailed to a pedestrian scale.
- Plazas are most successful when vehicles are excluded.
- Amenities include ample seating, seasonal plantings, trash and ash receptacles, lighting and special features.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1. Plazas should have a well-defined boundary and a strong sense of place (e.g. it should be intentionally distinctive from its context, created with quality materials and elements, and memorable in its composition).
2. Many successful plazas are located at major building entrances and can help to create transitional, pedestrian-scaled spaces between building entrances and the broader campus landscape.

3. Plazas adjacent to buildings should take design cues from the architectural expression (materials, façade rhythm, building entrances, and scale).
4. Seating options should be varied within a plaza, including fixed benches, movable tables and chairs, and seatwalls. Fixed seating elements should contribute to a sense of order and spatial definition.
5. Lighting should be scaled to pedestrian comfort, and safety and support a sense of enclosure.
6. Plazas are good places for special features on campus: specialty lighting, special paving materials, art and water features.
7. Plazas are spaces for people and should not be used for service or vehicular access for adjacent uses.
8. Stormwater management can be integrated into plaza design.

PLANTING

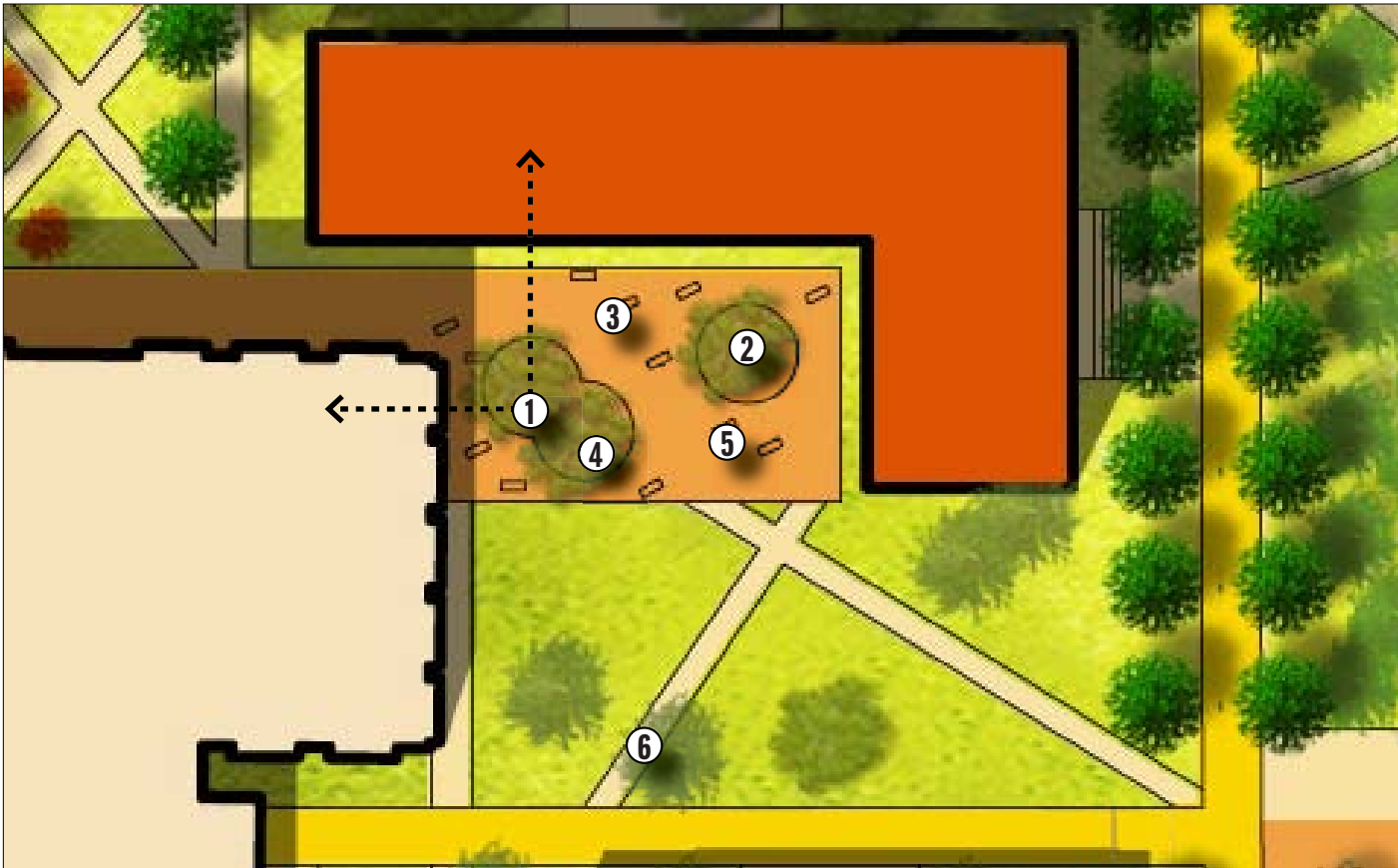
Plazas should be planted with deciduous and flowering trees from the Preferred Framework Tree List.

Understory and shrubbery planting can be utilized to create edges or as visual accents.

Plazas are good locations for accent plantings and seasonal color. Planters can be utilized for these displays.

STORMWATER BEST PRACTICES

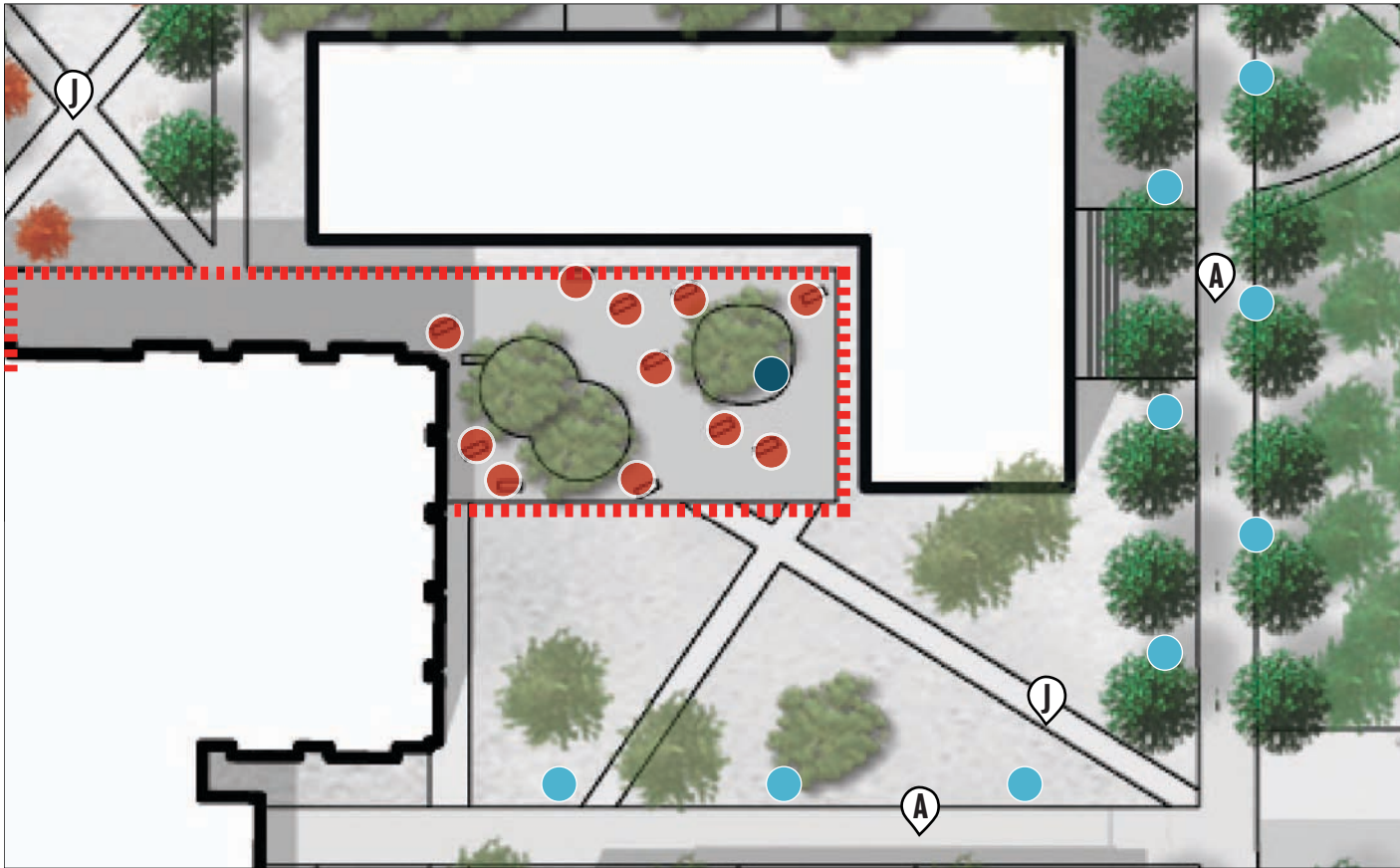
- Native Planting
- Rain Gardens
- Green Roofs
- Pavers, Porous Pavement and Grids











PLANNING VIGNETTE: LOVE LIBRARY

Plan Big proposes two new academic development sites on either side of Love Library. This proposed development will frame two new proposed academic courtyards which will activate collaboration and learning within the heart of the campus. These guidelines suggest the following for these collaboration plazas:

1. Enhancing indoor and outdoor relationships with increased transparency and glazing at the ground level.
2. Siting to allow for comfortable microclimate, with cold northern winds blocked and great southern exposure for sun.
3. Planting of a few large canopy trees for character and shading pedestrian seating areas.
4. Integrating smaller scale public art and seasonal plantings/planters for human-scaled interest.
5. Creating multiple seating environments, including an abundance of movable tables, chairs and umbrellas.
6. Linking to campus circulation, but not allowing desire lines to drive spatial configuration of the plaza.
7. Utilizing special paving materials that denote this as a distinctive, high-quality space.

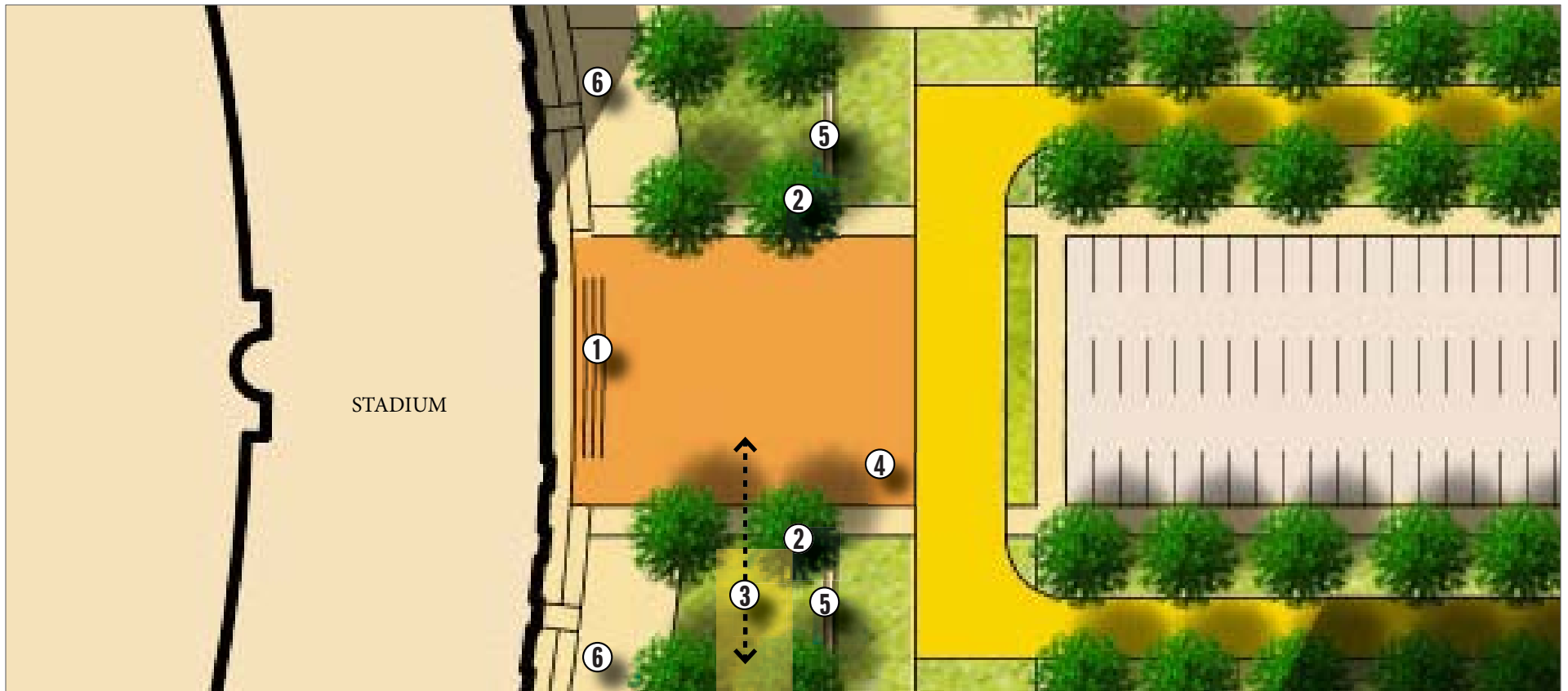


PLAZA LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS

-  Shade Tree
-  Primary Shade Tree
-  Movable Tables and Chairs
-  Lighting Elements
-  Accent Lighting
-  Special Paving
-  See Mall
-  See Secondary Paths

EXISTING CONDITIONS

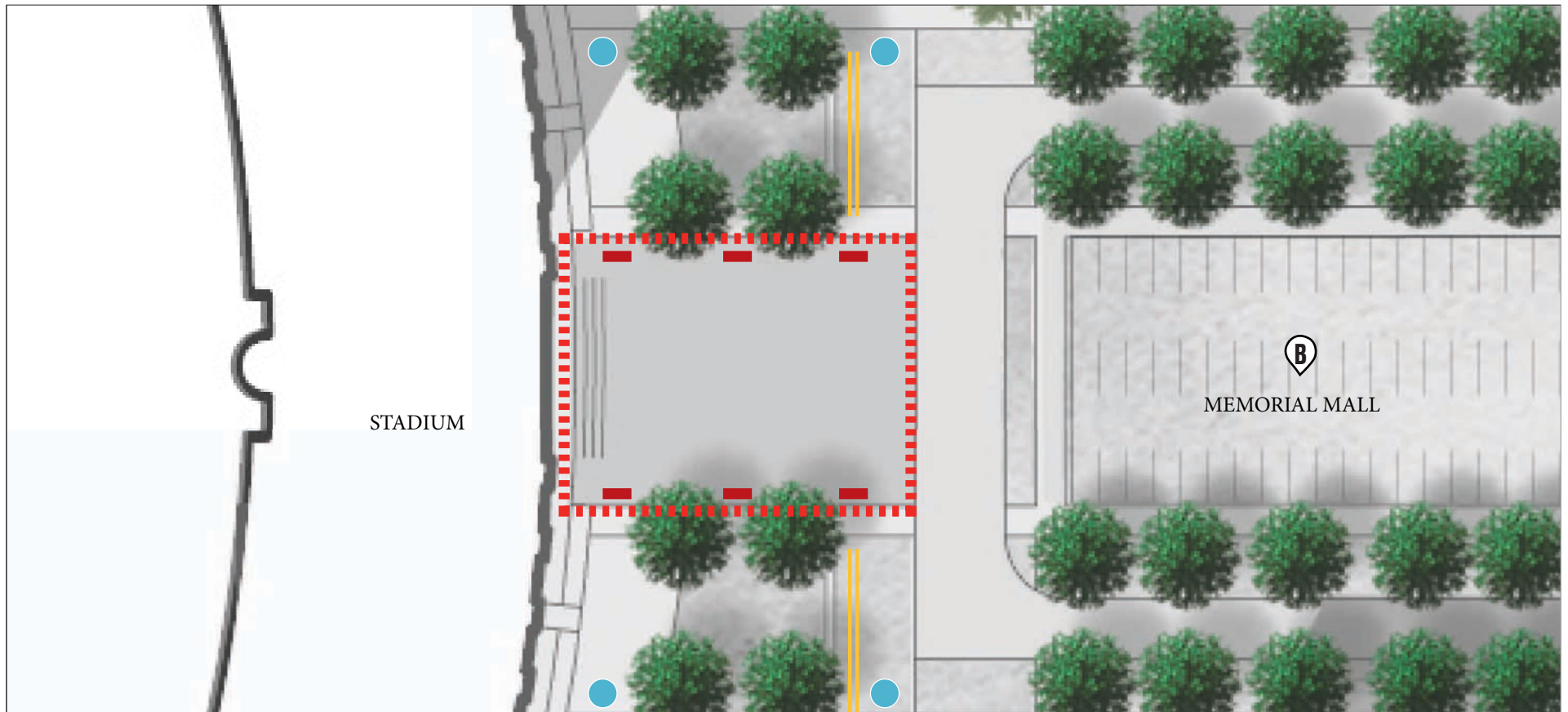










PLANNING VIGNETTE: STADIUM PLAZA

Plan Big proposes creating a series of distinct spaces at the ends of the campus malls—to create stronger views, pedestrian flows and identity. The East Stadium addition provides a key opportunity—at the civic terminus of both the 12th Street Mall and Memorial Malls to create a distinctive new place through thoughtful design and use of high-quality materials (e.g. fencing, paving, art, and planting). Plaza guidelines suggest the following for this plaza:

1. Configuring the plaza to relate to the strong architectural opening along the new eastern stadium addition.
2. Planting large canopy trees, in scale with the new stadium addition, for character and shading pedestrian seating areas. Ideally, these are planted in appropriately scaled groves that respond to the symmetry of the building façade and Memorial Mall.
3. Allowing for significant game-day pedestrian flows around the stadium, from the 12th Street Mall and from Memorial Mall. Care should be taken to create an environment that works on gameday (e.g. comfortable flow spaces) but is not empty and windswept (e.g. lacking differentiation, tree planting, or lawn) during the remainder of the year.
4. Integrating public art that speaks to the University's history and legacy, like the Columns.
5. Using fixed seating elements, like seatwalls, to provide resting places but also to define space and control pedestrian movement.
6. Configuring service and vehicular access to the plaza's edge rather than within the viewshed of the 12th Street Mall axis.



PLAZA LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS

-  Primary Shade Tree
-  Seating Elements
-  Lighting
-  Special Paving
-  Seatwall
-  See Quadrangle

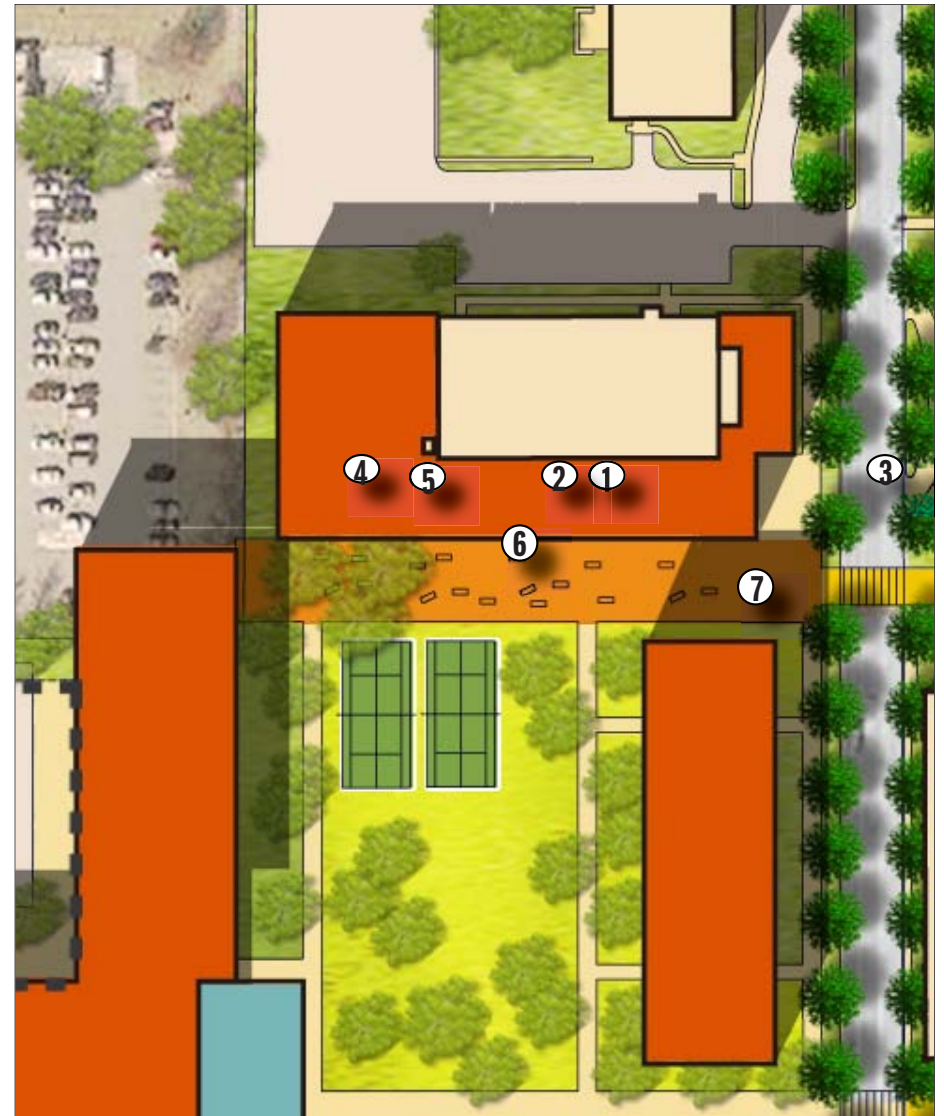
EXISTING CONDITIONS

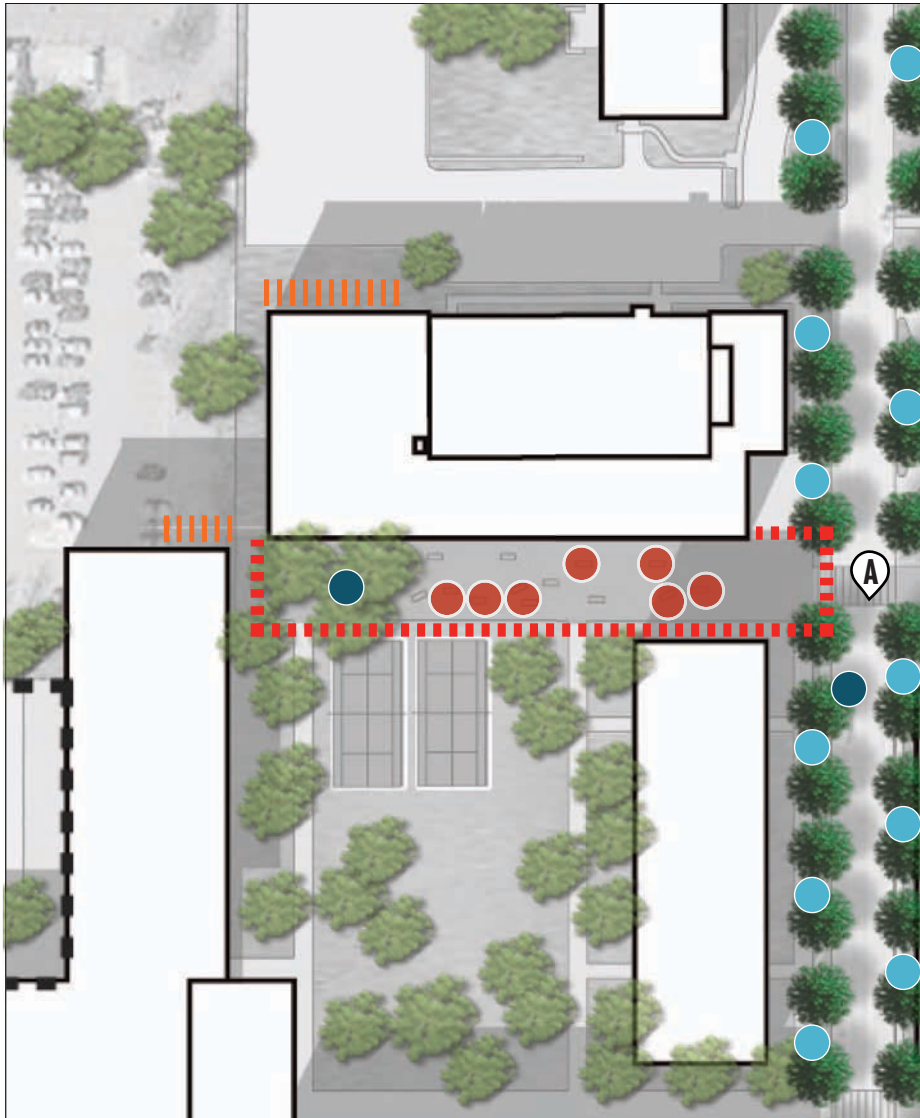


PLANNING VIGNETTE: EAST CAMPUS ACTIVITY CENTER

The East Campus Activity Center is at the terminus of the main mall on East Campus (Center Street Mall). Currently the East Campus recreation center is undergoing significant renovations. Coupling the present renovations with the aspirations of Plan Big, redevelopment of the area south of East Campus Recreation will include a new courtyard and outdoor recreation space, and eliminating parking at the terminus of the east/west mall.

1. Siting the plaza along the transparent, publicly programmed southern façade of the new center
2. Allowing for comfortable microclimate, with cold northern winds blocked and great southern exposure for sun
3. Embracing the termination of the Center Street Mall on this iconic new plaza
4. Planting of a few large canopy trees for character and shading pedestrian seating areas
5. Creating multiple seating environments, including seatwalls, benches and movable tables and chairs
6. Relating the specific plaza design to the architectural expression of the new Activity Center, particularly the openness of the glassy southern façade
7. Utilizing special paving materials that denote this as a distinctive, high-quality space





PLAZA LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS

- Shade Tree
- Primary Shade Tree
- Movable Tables and Chairs
- Lighting Elements
- Accent Lighting
- ||| Bicycle Rack Zones
- - - Special Paving
- A See Mall

EXISTING CONDITIONS





Sheldon Art Museum entrance

THE ACADEMIC CORE: BUILDING ENTRANCES

DEFINITION

- Primary building entrances are important spaces for campus identity, wayfinding and identity.
- Often, primary building entrances have architectural prominence that can inspire the landscape design.
- Campus building entrances are also important people places and tend to also serve as social and/or collaborative spaces.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1. Building entrances should always have a clear and visible path to the door.
2. Building entrances should be accessible to the broadest set of users.
3. Furnishings that support the use of building entrance spaces—such as bicycle racks, ash trays and trash receptacles—should be convenient but not located prominently nor be allowed to block circulation flows or visually dominate useful spaces.
4. For buildings along campus malls, entrances should be gracious and responsive to the mall paving system and structure with intentional circulation, planting and paving relationships.
5. Grade changes and terraces of up to four feet can help create a porch-like human-scaled, transitional space between the interior of the building and the broader campus landscape. These need to be coordinated with building floor elevations, pedestrian accessibility, and applicable codes.
6. Like plazas, building entrances can host a series of seating types—from fixed benches and seatwalls to movable tables, chairs and umbrellas.
7. Many successful building entrances have an intermediary scale of architecture, such as an awning, overhang, or roof structure.
8. Building entrances are also opportunities for special planting with colorful plantings/planters located near the entrance.

PLANTING

Building entrances should be planted with deciduous and flowering trees from the Preferred Framework Tree List.

Understory and shrubbery planting can be utilized to create edges or as visual accents.

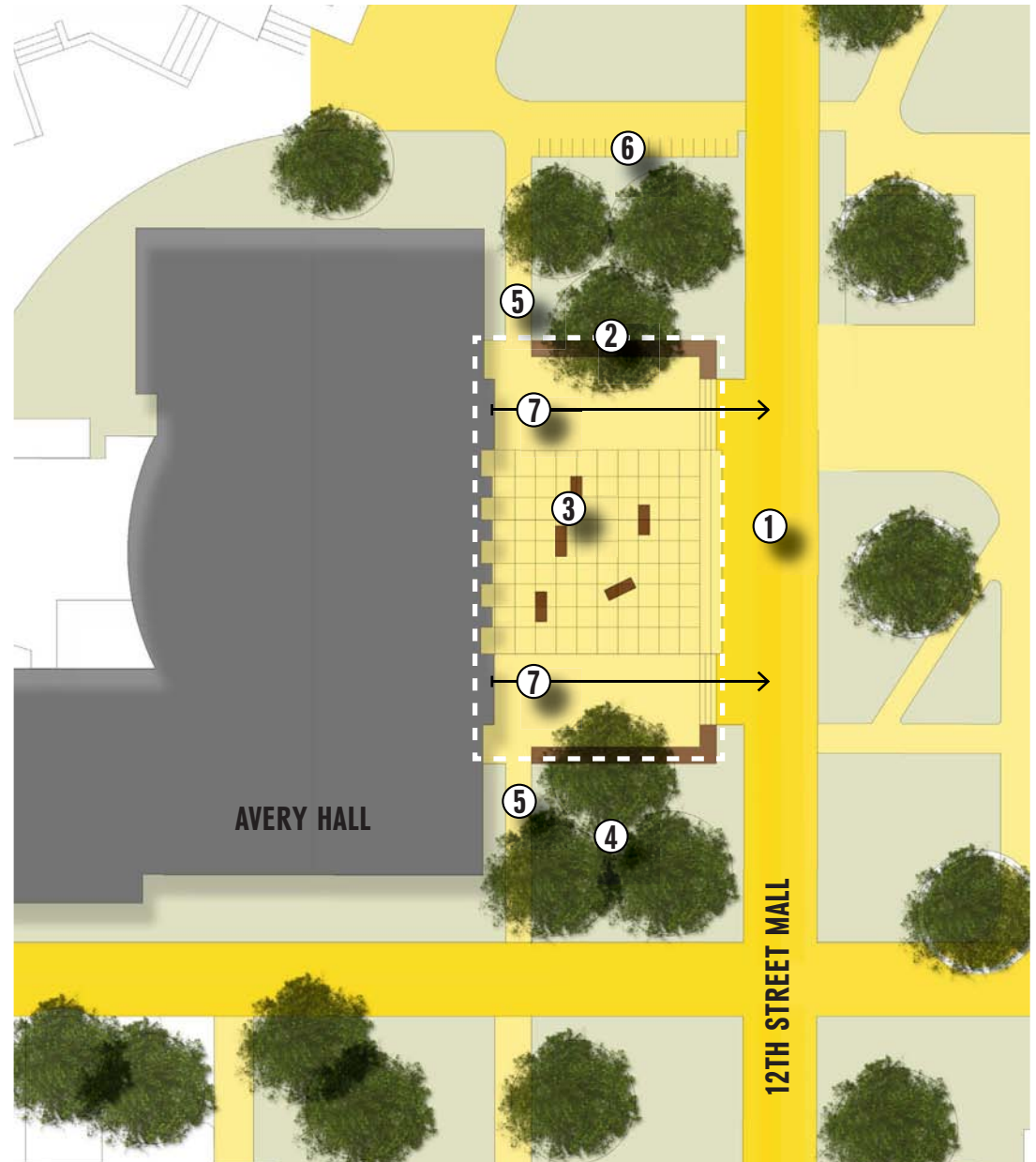
STORMWATER BEST PRACTICES

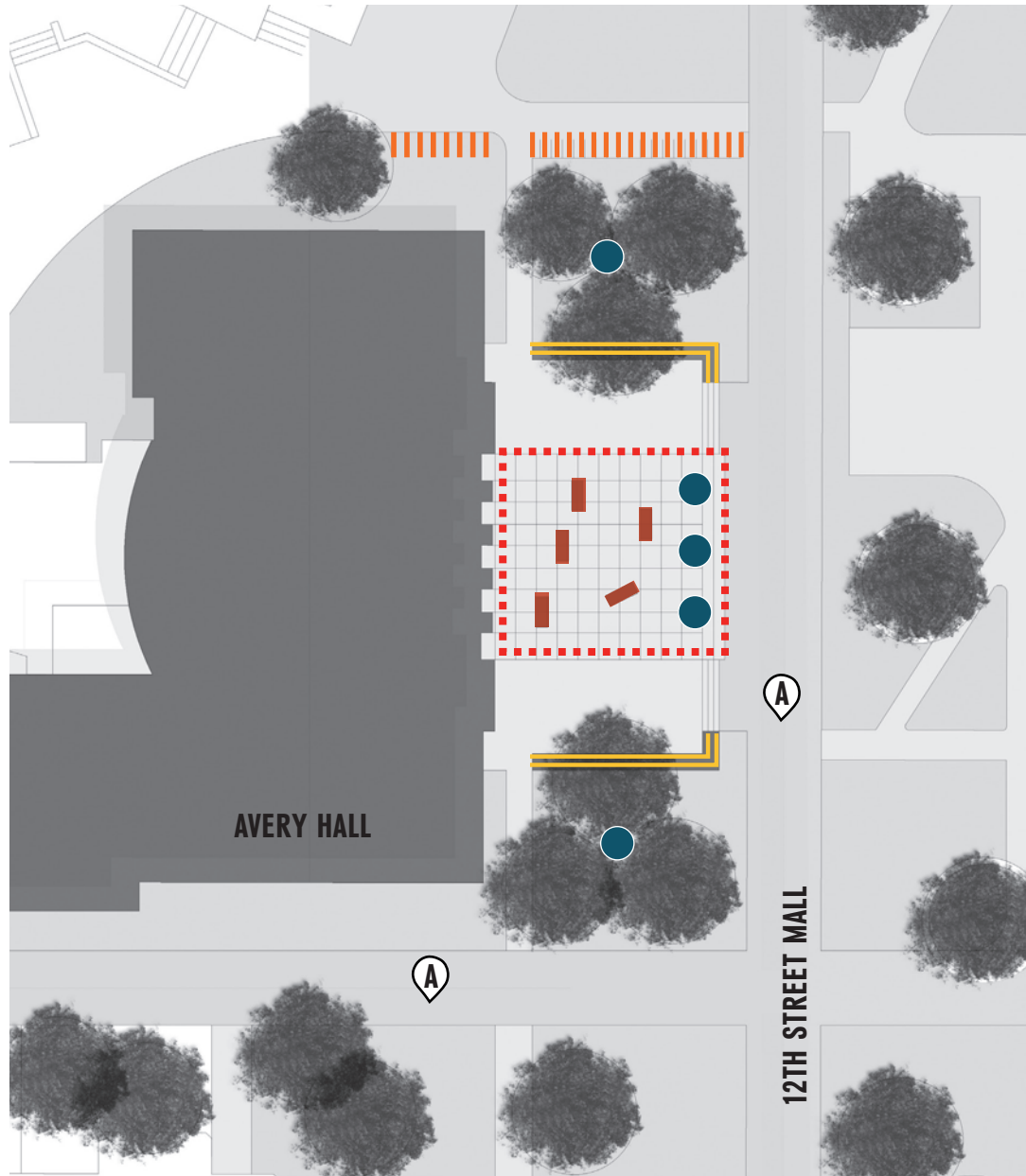
- Native Planting
- Rain Gardens
- Green Roofs
- Pavers, Porous Pavement and Grids

PLANNING VIGNETTE: AVERY HALL

Currently, Avery Hall's entrance ambiguously meets the 12th Street Mall, with no real sense of the formal relationship between elements. The space is dominated by pedestrian cut-throughs, cluttered bicycle racks and an overheated microclimate. To create a stronger building entrance, the landscape guidelines suggest:

1. Realigning and clarifying Avery's entrance with the overall geometry of the 12th Street Mall.
2. Elevating a building entry plaza above grade to create a porch-like experience and view (elevated area is dashed on vignette plan).
3. Adding a series of seating options, including seatwalls and movable seating.
4. Adding tree plantings to help mitigate microclimate issues.
5. Integrating accessible walks to the entry on either side of the plaza.
6. Relocating bicycle racks in a structured, linear gang along a nearby secondary path.
7. Maintaining clear paths to the two doorways.





BUILDING ENTRANCES LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS

- Movable Tables and Chairs
- Lighting Elements
- Accent Lighting
- Bicycle Rack Zones
- Special Paving
- Seatwall
- A See Mall

EXISTING CONDITIONS

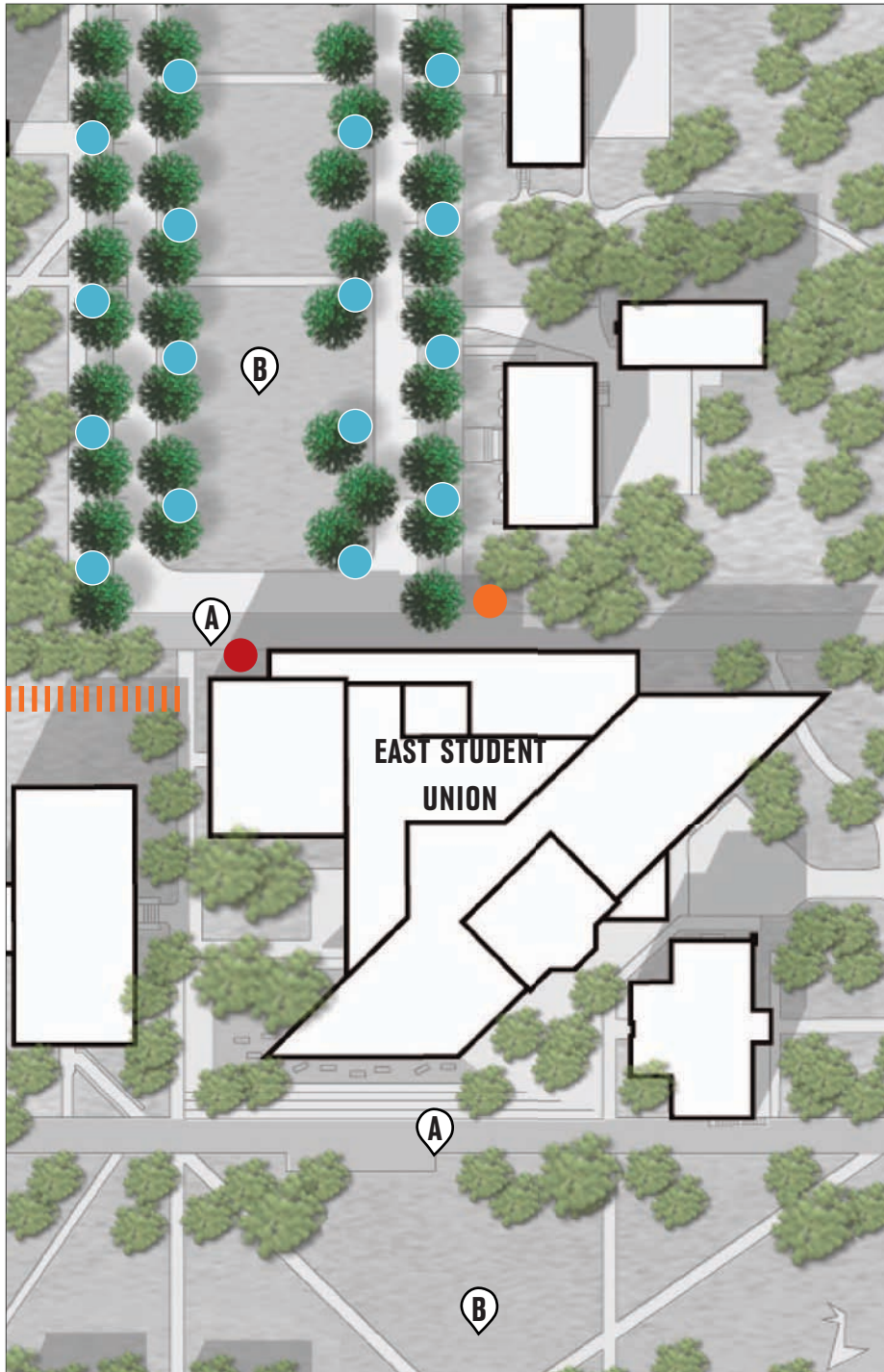


PLANNING VIGNETTE: THE EAST CAMPUS STUDENT UNION

Plan Big proposes a series of changes to make the East Campus Student Union—a campus landmark—more visible and better integrated into the campus circulation systems. Currently, the north side of the Union serves as the front door, but the entrance is recessed, shady and physically disconnected from the adjacent mall by a large, overgrown shrub planting. Building entrance guidelines would suggest:

1. Creating a stronger and more intentional relationship between the front door and the mall, shown here as an expansion of the building program to meet the edge of the mall.
2. Expanding the glazing on the northern façade to create more inside/outside connection and transparency.
3. Incorporating a shuttle stop/waiting area adjacent to the new addition.
4. Integrating building and pedestrian lighting to create a welcoming beacon at the building's entrance.
5. Incorporating fixed seating that transitions the building entrances to the broader landscape of the future Union Quadrangle.
6. Eliminating planting that screens important viewsheds between campus open spaces.
7. Preserving and enhancing iconic public art, including the clock tower.

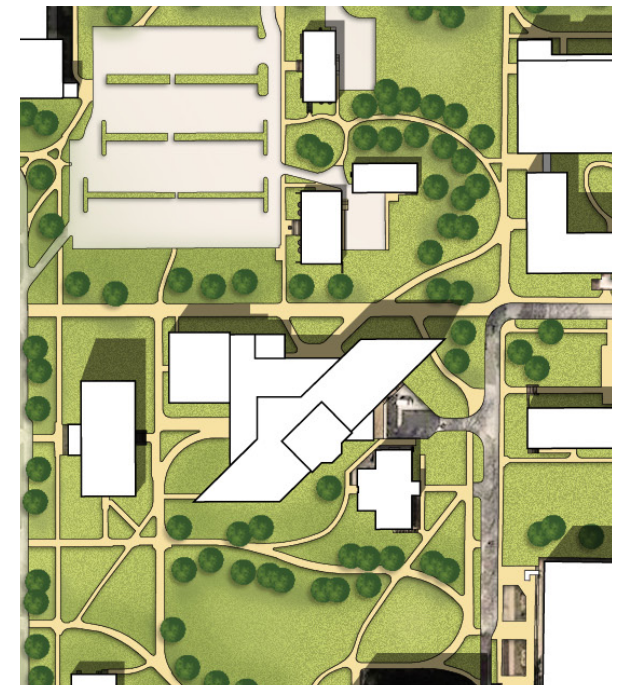




BUILDING ENTRANCES LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS

- Lighting Elements
- ▨ Bicycle Rack Zone
- Seating and/or Bus Stop Elements
- Existing Clock Tower
- A See Mall
- B See Quadrangle

EXISTING CONDITIONS





City Campus gardens



East Campus gardens

THE ACADEMIC CORE: GARDENS

DEFINITION

Note: Please see the Planting section of these guidelines for a discussion of the term “garden” within the UNL context.

- Gardens are spatially well-defined outdoor rooms.
- Gardens are appropriate places for perennials and can support diverse and educational plantings.
- They provide outdoor classroom space and a sense of the regional landscape.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1. Gardens, through their thoughtful and lush plantings, can provide a strong sense of identity to each campus.
2. Like gateways, gardens are opportunities for Nebraskan native plantings.
3. Opportunities to expand and/or link garden spaces should be explored.

4. Boundaries of gardens should be crisp and well defined, providing a sense of enclosure and visual harmony. This can be accomplished with decorative fencing, well-pruned hedges, crisp pathway edges and appropriately-scales walls.
5. Plantings should be maintained and pruned to create a clean edge on all campus paths.
6. Parking, vehicular access, and service uses should be avoided within or at the edges of important campus gardens.
7. Gardens can support a strong sense of color and seasonality with perennial and annual planting.
8. High efficiency drip or subsurface irrigation automated soil moisture sensors further reduce water needs.
9. Stormwater management can be integrated into garden design.
10. Gardens are excellent opportunities for donor engagement.

PLANTING

Gardens are opportunities for extensive and varied plantings.

STORMWATER BEST PRACTICES

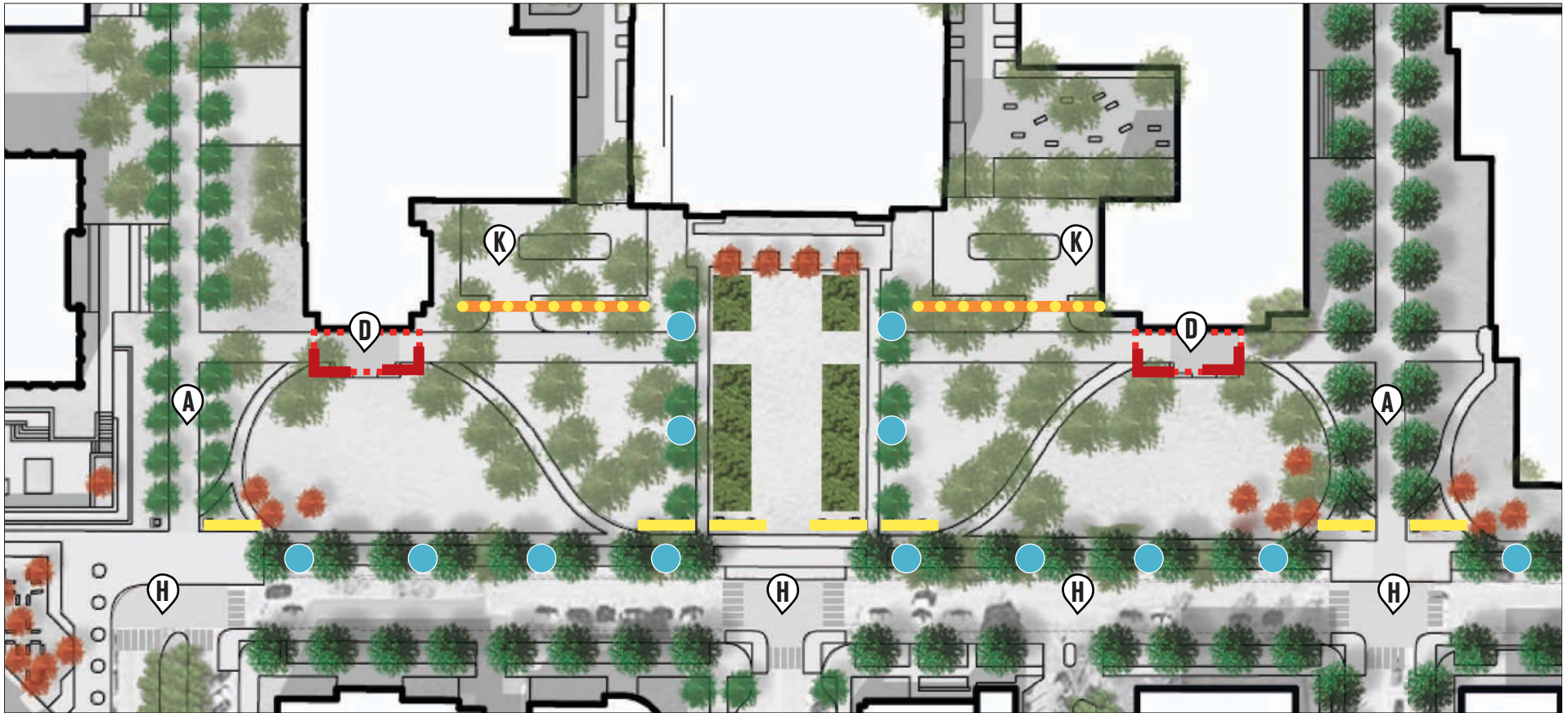
- Minimizing Connected Impervious Cover (CIC)
- Cisterns
- Native Planting
- Rain Gardens
- Bioswales
- Infiltration Trenches



PLANNING VIGNETTE: LOVE GARDENS

The R Street Gardens are a critical legacy of the City Campus landscape and an important gateway from the Downtown core. The gardens are officially funded by UNL Garden Friends. Today, the gardens lack clear spatial definition, programming or connections to the library to the north or to downtown to the south. Love Garden aligns with the unused entrances of Love Library. Service access dominates the experience of this iconic landscape. Plan Big imagines a strengthened series of spaces linked by a pedestrian-first circulation system. Garden guidelines suggest the following:

1. Reinforcing the garden perimeter with stronger, more consistent gateways along R Street.
2. Relocating service access from its current condition (through the space) to a new, wider pedestrian mall along the southern edge of the buildings.
3. Screening service areas with planting and ornamental fencing consistent with the historic fencing at the entrance to the Love Garden along R Street.
4. Configuring paths to promote connectivity between spaces and to provide a scenic experience of the landscape.
5. Removing understory plantings to open views between garden spaces and to the iconic building entrances.
6. Planting lines of canopy trees at outside edge of Love Library gardens to reinforce this primary spatial axis.

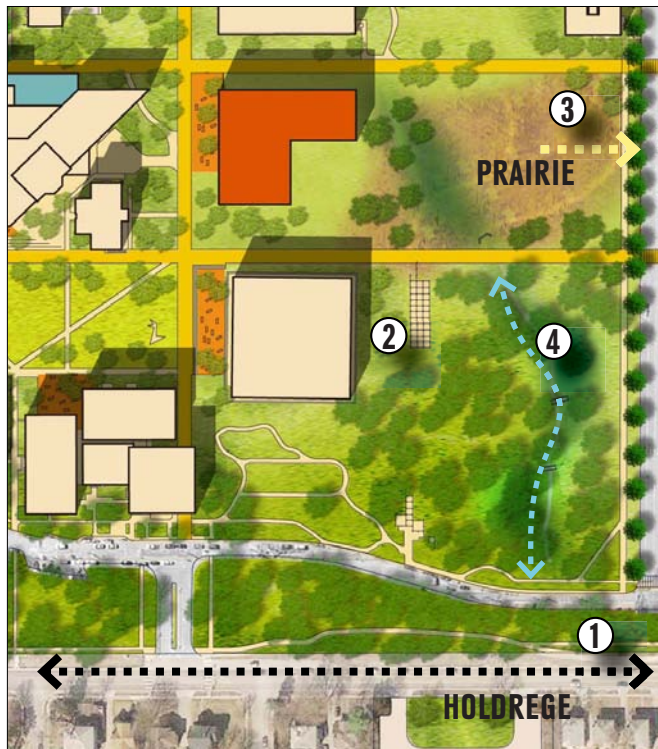


GARDEN LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS

- Shade Tree
 - Primary Shade Tree
 - Seating Elements
 - Lighting Elements
 - Service Screening
 - Ornamental Fence/Gate
 - Special Paving
- A See Mall
 - D See Building Entrance
 - H See Gateway
 - K See Service Drive

EXISTING CONDITIONS





PLANNING VIGNETTE: THE MAXWELL ARBORETUM

East Campus has a strong horticultural sense of place, perhaps most identifiably in the iconic Maxwell Arboretum. Plan Big suggests the expansion of this iconic landscape to be more continuous and form a richly-planted green boundary along the entire Holdrege Street edge of East Campus. The Maxwell Arboretum is an ideal place on campus to plant a diversity of plant species, from groundcovers to understory plantings to various tree species. Care should be taken to promote views into campus along the Holdrege Street edge at key locations, such as vehicular and pedestrian entrances and at the historic mall extension. Guidelines suggest:

1. Expanding the arboretum north and east to create a more continuous boundary to the campus and a stronger sense of enclosure within the arboretum .
2. Eliminating the small surface parking lots that hinder visual and pedestrian connectivity along the Arboretum.
3. Expanding the prairie landscape to the topographic ridgeline to the east.
4. Restoring the drainage channel with reinforced edges. Plan Big prefers keeping the drainage channel open and not in a pipe to support ecological diversity and opportunity.



City Campus courtyards



East Campus courtyards

AUXILIARY AREAS: COURTYARDS

DEFINITION

- Courtyards are semi-enclosed or completely enclosed spaces that serve the residents or users of a given building.
- Courtyards are a common typology in campus housing, providing opportunities for small-scale community gathering places.
- Courtyards are spaces that can support variety of programming like: gathering, grilling (in housing courtyards), recreational amenities, seating and studying.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1. All new proposed development on each campus is designed to form shared collaborative courtyards.
2. All features within the courtyard space should be appropriate to a human-scaled experience.
3. Courtyards on campus are opportunities for special paving material treatment appropriate for smaller and more intimate gatherings.
4. Courtyards are opportunity sites on both City and East Campus for special features like water elements or art.
5. Designs for these spaces should accommodate movable seating elements. Movable seating elements have proven to work well in existing courtyards.
6. Stormwater management can be integrated into courtyard design.
7. It is important that site furnishings within auxiliary areas (housing, dining, recreation, and athletics) also follow the overall university policies around maintenance and site furnishings. Site furnishings must be selected from the overall campus palette to support overall campus unity (*please see site furnishing palette for examples*).

PLANTING

Courtyards should be planted with deciduous and flowering trees from the Preferred Framework Tree List.

Understory and shrubbery planting can be utilized to create edges or as visual accents.

Courtyards are good locations for accent plantings and seasonal color. Planters can be utilized for these displays.

STORMWATER BEST PRACTICES

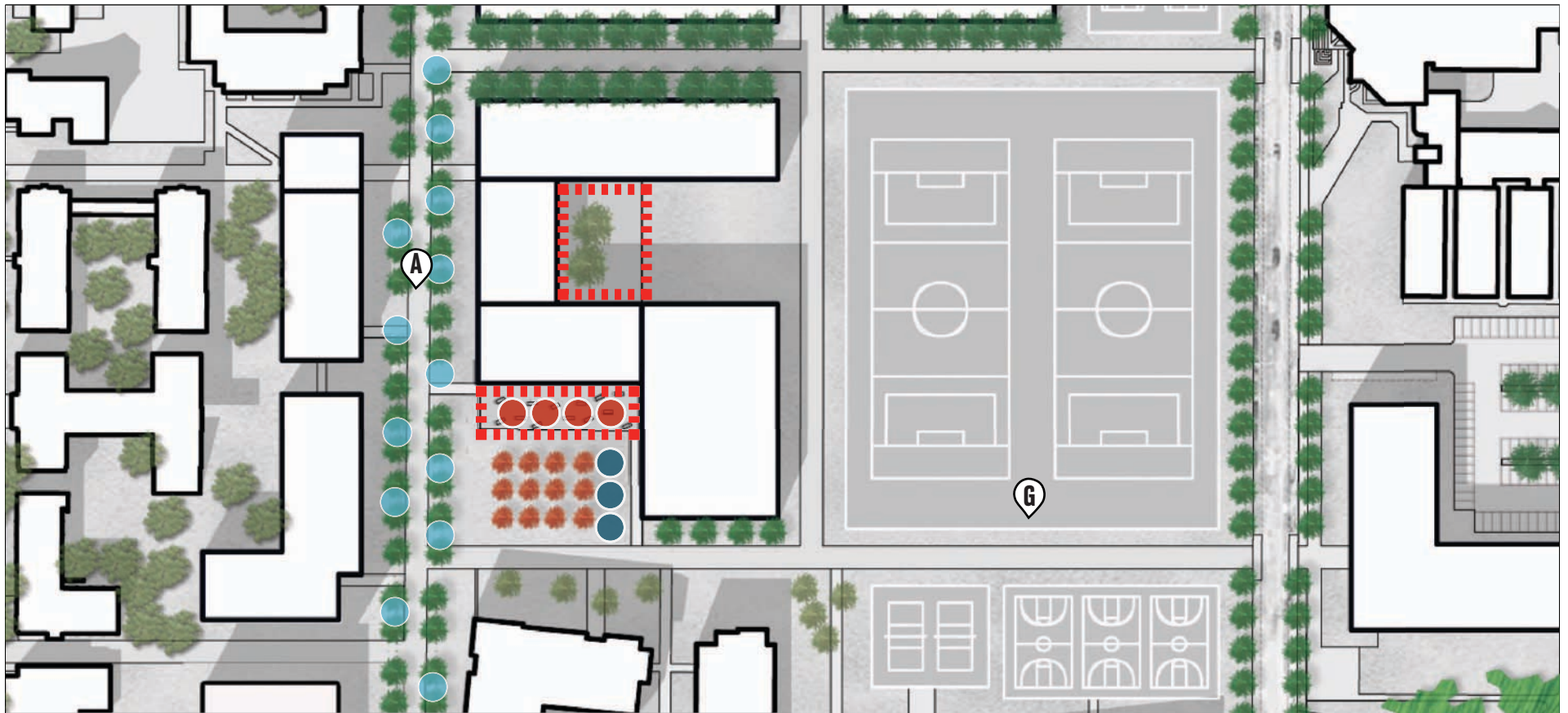
- Minimizing Connected Impervious Cover (CIC)
- Cisterns
- Native Planting
- Rain Gardens
- Bioswales
- Green Roofs
- Pavers, Porous Pavement and Grids











PLANNING VIGNETTE: 17TH STREET DISTRICT COURTYARDS

With the onset of a new dining facility most likely developed within the 17th Street housing district, Plan Big proposes creating a 17th Street and S Street dining courtyard. Guidelines suggest:

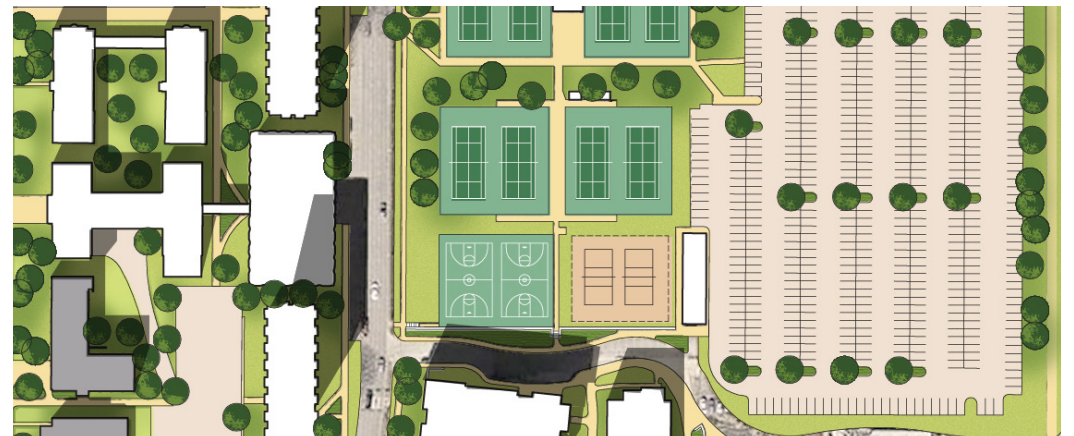
1. The proposed dining facility should be well connected to the adjacent malls (17th Street and S Street).
2. A well-defined courtyard should function as an entry carpet and community gathering space for the new dining facility.
3. This space must have a variety of seating and outdoor dining options and pedestrian-scaled site furnishings.
4. Planting should be designed to mitigate microclimate issues and assist with expanding use as long as possible (e.g. to mitigate winds in winter or provide shade in summer).
5. Trash receptacles and bike racks should not block pedestrian flows; they should be placed to the side of building entries.



COURTYARD LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS

-  Shade Tree
 -  Primary Shade Tree
 -  Movable Seating Elements
 -  Lighting Elements
 -  Accent Lighting
 -  Special Paving
-  *See Mall*
 -  *See Recreation*

EXISTING CONDITIONS





City Campus recreational landscape



East Campus recreational landscape

AUXILIARY AREAS: RECREATIONAL LANDSCAPES

DEFINITION

- Recreation landscapes are a key dimension of campus life, allowing for a greater sense of community, well-being and wellness and institutional pride.
- Recreational landscapes include field sports, court sports, trails, and other recreational amenities.
- Often, recreational uses are sited adjacent to or in close proximity to significant housing supplies.
- Courts and fields are used intermittently and are often compatible in floodplains.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1. Whenever possible, recreational amenities (fields and courts) should be distributed among residential areas and new development districts.
2. Restroom facilities, either in adjacent buildings or in well-designed bathroom pavilions, should accompany recreation areas on campus where possible.
3. Lighting should be considered for all hours of play, but point downward for improved dark-sky compliance and to minimize neighborhood impact. This is especially important for recreation around housing and neighborhood areas.
4. Turf should be reinforced where possible to minimize maintenance and allow for more active use. *See description of reinforced turf in the Planting section of these guidelines.*
5. Appropriate scaled seating and gathering spaces should accompany recreational areas to support group activities and spectator involvement.
6. The wide majority of students and community members prefer active/communal sports like sand volleyball. Whenever possible, recreational expansion should reflect desired amenities.
7. Leaf litter and seasonal changes obstruct use of a variety of recreational courts and fields. Maintenance of recreational amenities should support three season use when possible.
8. Floodwater and stormwater management can be integrated into recreational landscape.

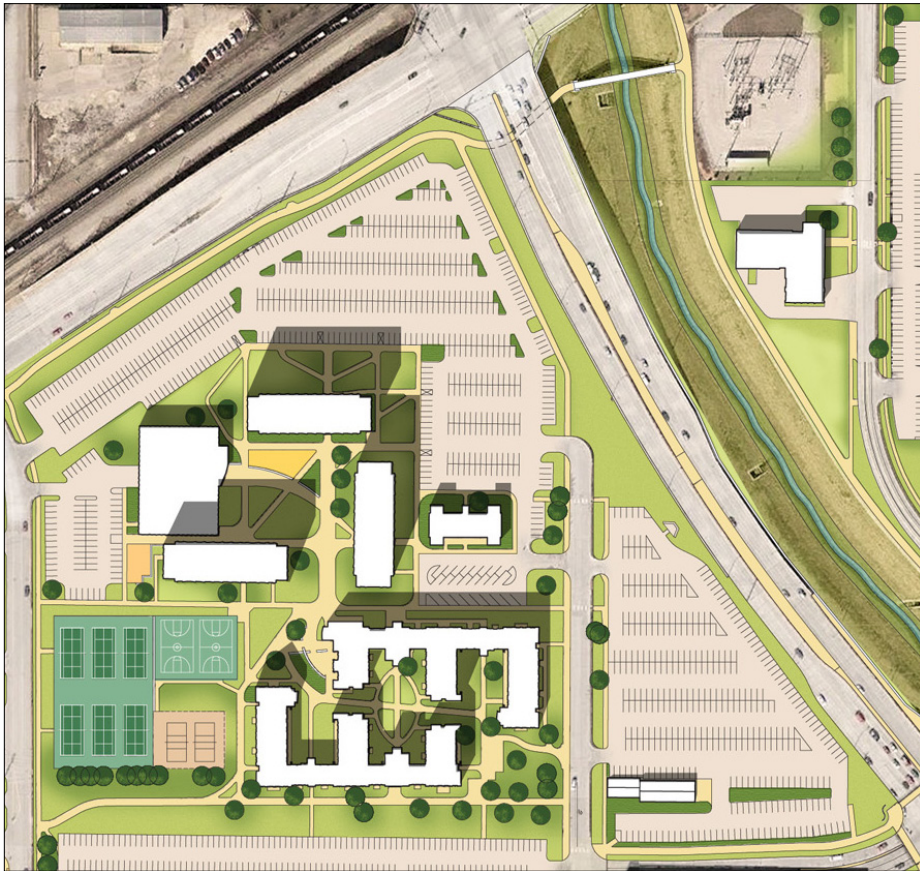
STORMWATER BEST PRACTICES

- Minimizing Connected Impervious Cover (CIC)
- Native Planting
- Rain Gardens
- Bioswales
- Pavers, Porous Pavement and Grids
- Street Planters
- Filter Strips and Flow Spreaders
- Infiltration Trenches
- Infiltration Galleries
- Extended Dry Detention Basins
- Retention Ponds, Wet Ponds
- Constructed Wetlands

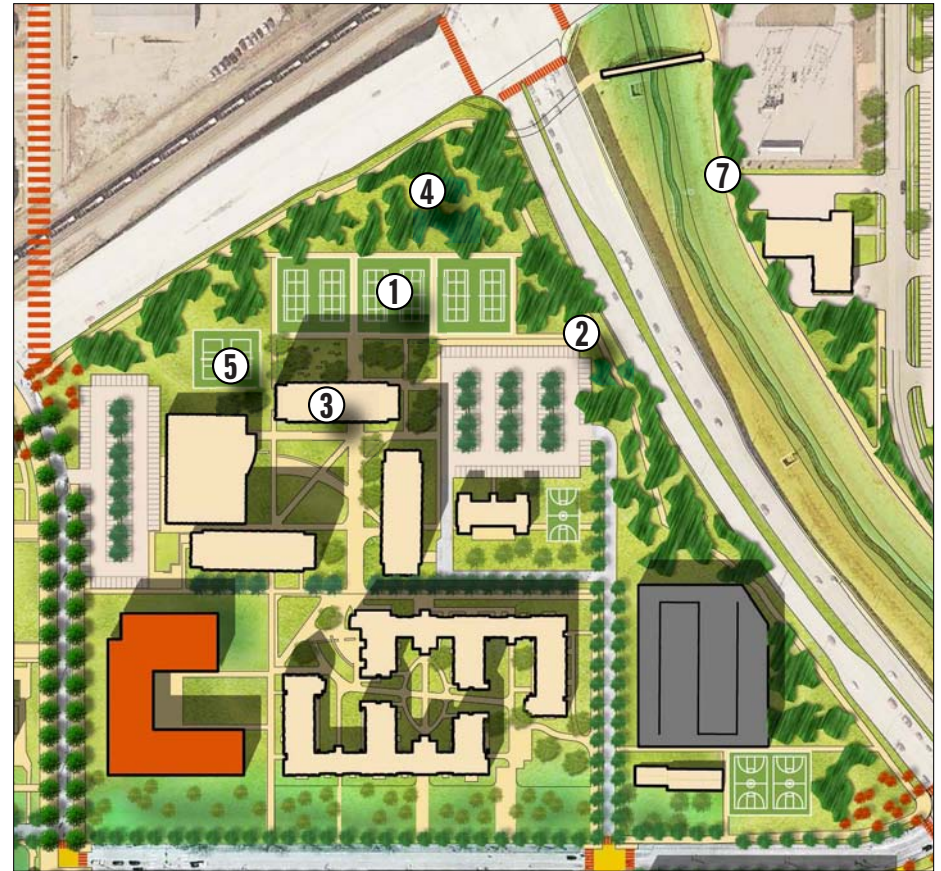
PLANNING VIGNETTE: ANTELOPE VALLEY RECREATION

Plan Big proposes coupling the Antelope Valley trail network with a robust recreation system. Situating these amenities within the floodplain will create a bold recreation corridor along the eastern side of campus.

1. To assist with the goal to green the perimeter of City Campus, Plan Big has proposed a series of recreational amenities—tennis courts, basketball courts and fields—to occupy land within the eastern border of campus.
2. Recreational amenities should be easily accessible from major circulation systems on campus.
3. Secondary paths should connect to major campus malls and roads to allow for easy access and visibility for the UNL community.
4. Secondary paths should also connect to and strengthen the Antelope Valley trail and other Lincoln trail systems.
5. Amenities should be well lit and follow University-wide security and safety principles.
6. Bathrooms and waiting areas should be adjacent to all recreational zones where possible.
7. Material selection for recreational amenities within the floodplain should be able to withstand flooding.
8. A proposed card key access system should be implemented for all facilities currently maintained and future implemented in the outer sections of campus to assist with regulating and securing facilities.



Existing Antelope Valley campus detail



Proposed Antelope Valley campus detail



City Campus gateways



East Campus gateways

AUXILIARY AREAS: GATEWAYS

DEFINITION

- Gateways are a key aspect of wayfinding and identity for a University.
- Gateways occur at critical points of arrival or transition.
- Gateways can be marked by many different types of elements, including plantings, signage, architectural markers, public art, lighting or other special features.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1. Gateways are proposed at all of the major public access points to both City and East Campus.
2. Gateways should celebrate transitions between the City of Lincoln and the University.
3. Gateways are opportunities for strong pops of color, whether through special planting materials such as flowering plants, other ornamental or native plantings or identity banners.
4. Gateway design can utilize special paving to signal transition from off-campus to on-campus.
5. Gateways occur at two scales on each campus—the pedestrian scale (transitions between vehicular streets and the pedestrian-only campus core) and the vehicular scale (at key vehicular intersections at campus perimeters or vehicular entrances to campus)

PLANTING

Gateways should be planted with deciduous and flowering trees from the Preferred Framework Tree List.

Gateways are good locations for accent plantings and seasonal color. Large planting beds can be utilized for these displays.

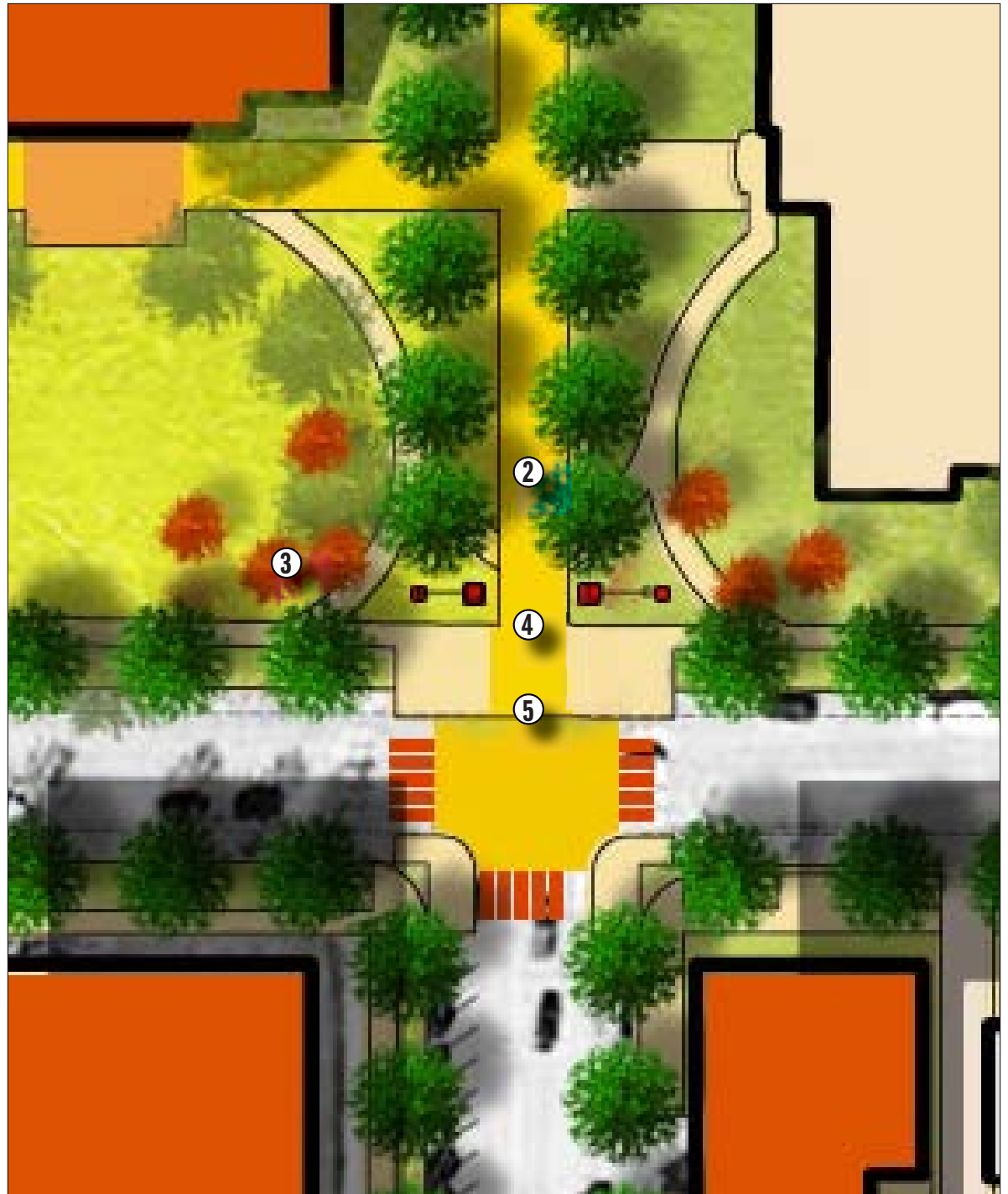
STORMWATER BEST PRACTICES

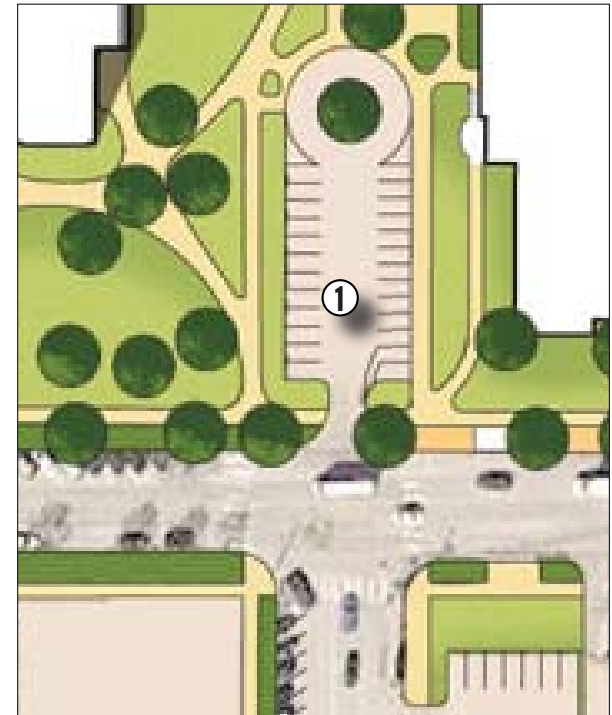
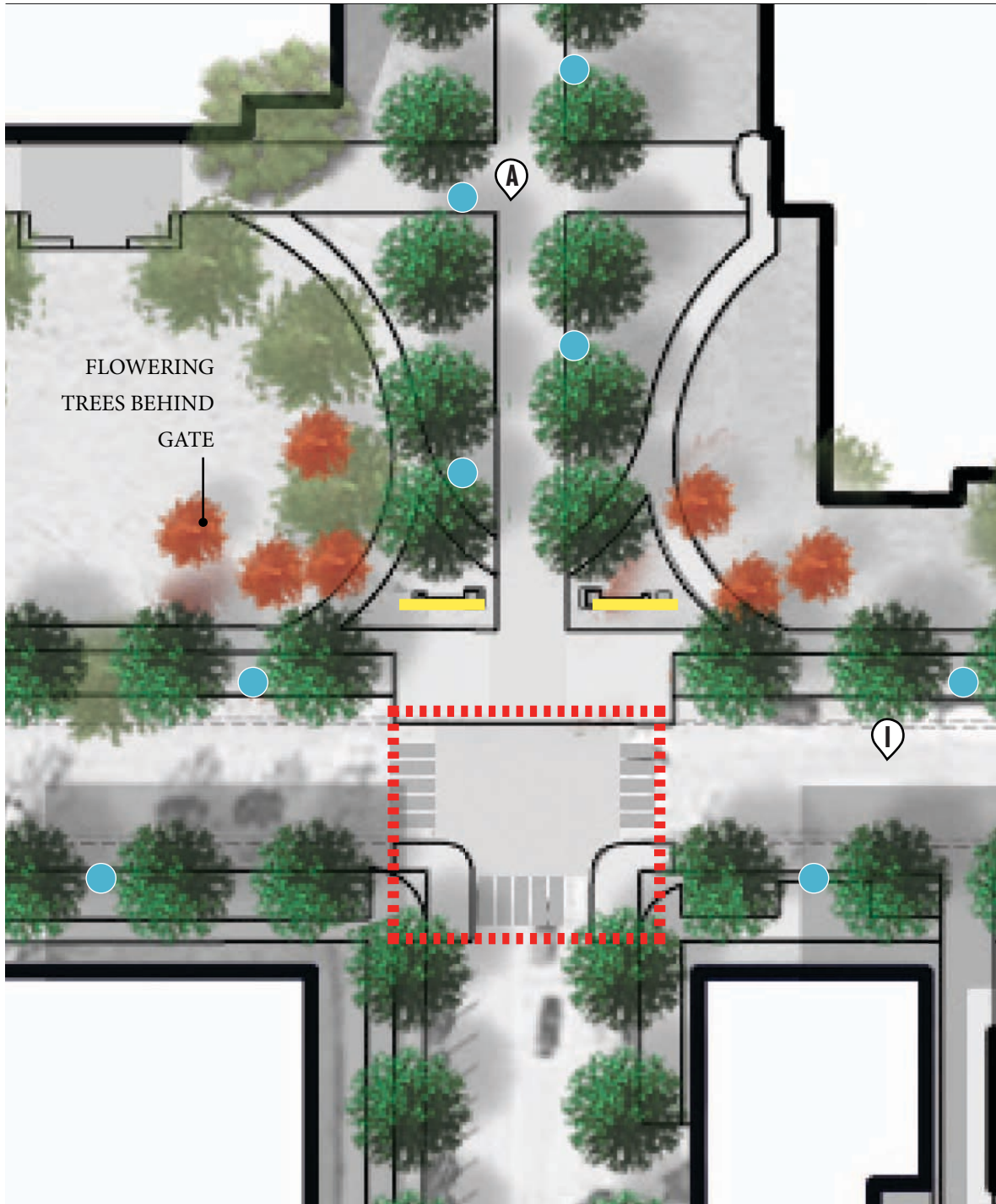
- Minimizing Connected Impervious Cover (CIC)
- Native Planting
- Rain Gardens
- Pavers, Porous Pavement and Grids
- Street Planters
- Sand Filters
- Small Runoff Treatment Systems
- Green Streets

PLANNING VIGNETTE: PEDESTRIAN GATEWAY (14TH STREET AND R STREET)

Currently, key gateways between the city grid and the pedestrian core of campus are dominated by vehicular landscapes that are both pedestrian-unfriendly and visually unappealing. Plan Big imagines replacing these lots with gracious pedestrian gateway landscapes, building off recent improvements like the 14th Street entry marker. Guidelines for these pedestrian gateways suggest:

1. Removing parking lots, service access and vehicular spaces from key pedestrian gateways.
2. Extending the mall system to R Street, expanding the pedestrian realm and clarifying points of entry.
3. Utilizing flowering trees and low, flowering groundcovers for seasonal interest.
4. Aligning dominant pedestrian walkways with gateways elements.
5. Relocating bollards at street's edge in alignment with other street amenities (meters, street trees, regulatory signage), providing security from unauthorized vehicles while minimizing clutter at key gateways. Align or create a symmetrical rhythm where possible.





Existing entrance to campus

GATEWAY LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS

-  Shade Tree
-  Primary Shade Tree
-  Lighting Elements
-  Ornamental Fence/Gate
-  Special Paving
-  See Mall
-  See Streetscape

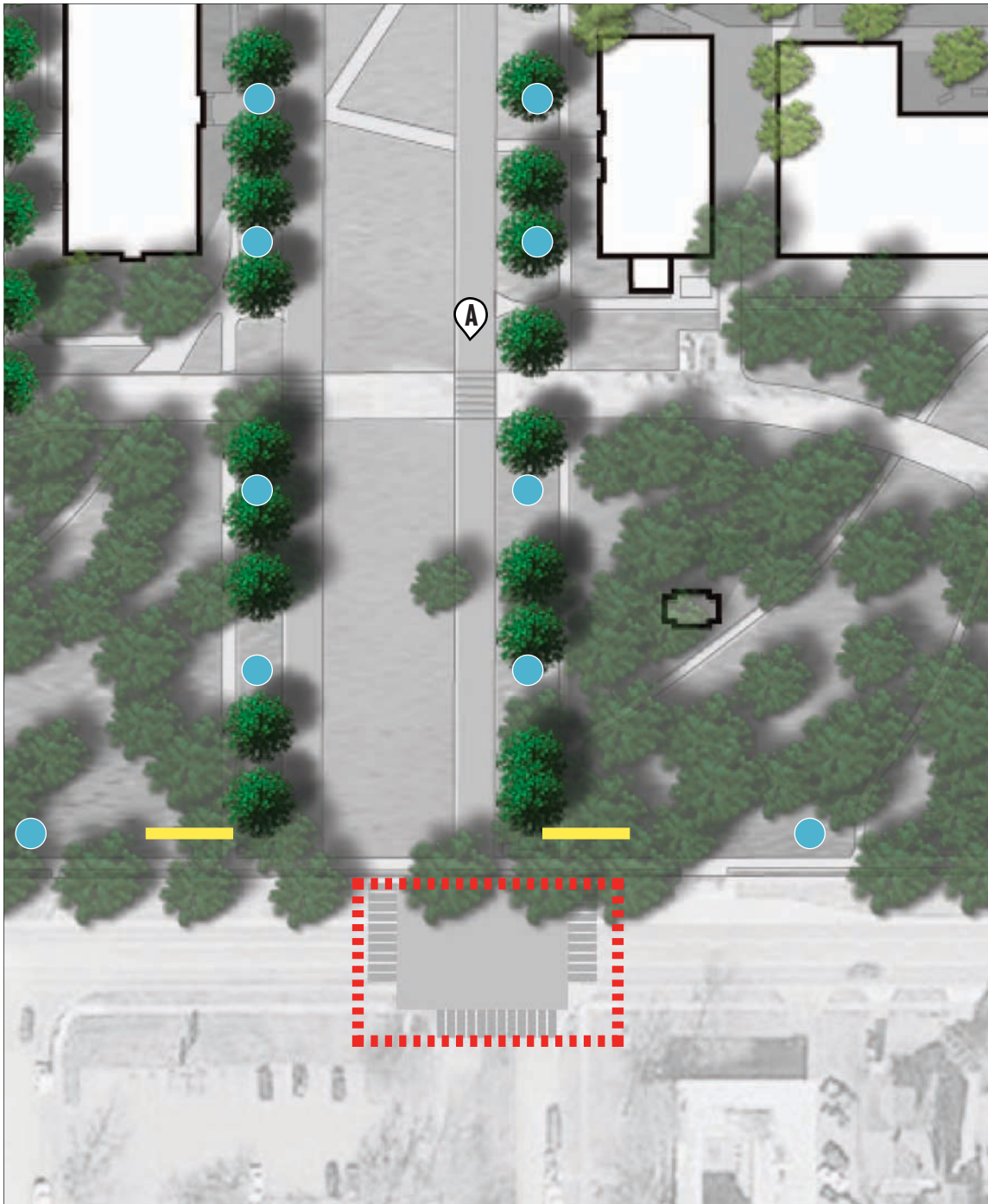
PLANNING VIGNETTE: VEHICULAR GATEWAY

(HISTORIC MALL AND HOLDREGE STREET)

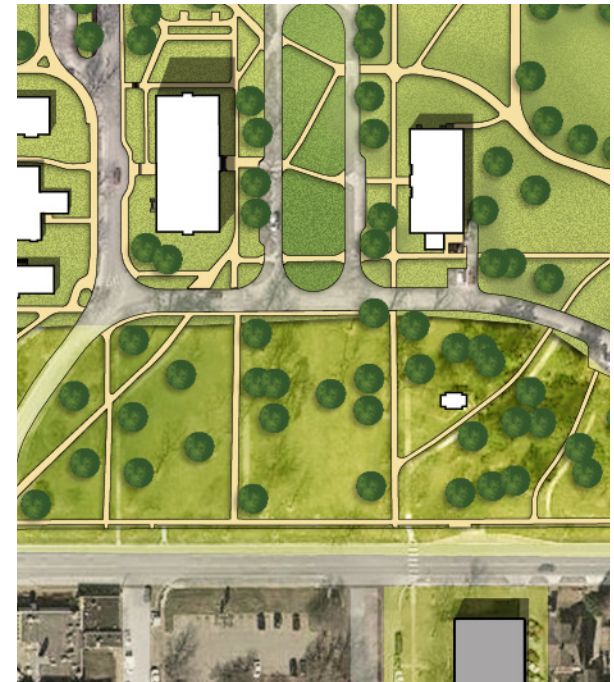
Currently, the Historic Mall on East Campus is a strong linear space iconic of that campus and its history. This landscape fails to create an impression as a front door as it falls short of Holdrege and lacks other cues of connection as a gateway. Guidelines for this vehicular scaled gateways suggest:

1. Extending pedestrian circulation systems all the way to Holdrege.
2. Reinforcing formal planting of canopy trees to Holdrege.
3. Locating an iconic, appropriately scaled gateway marker along the intersection of the mall and Holdrege Street.
4. Creating a safe and attractive pedestrian crossing in collaboration with the City of Lincoln.



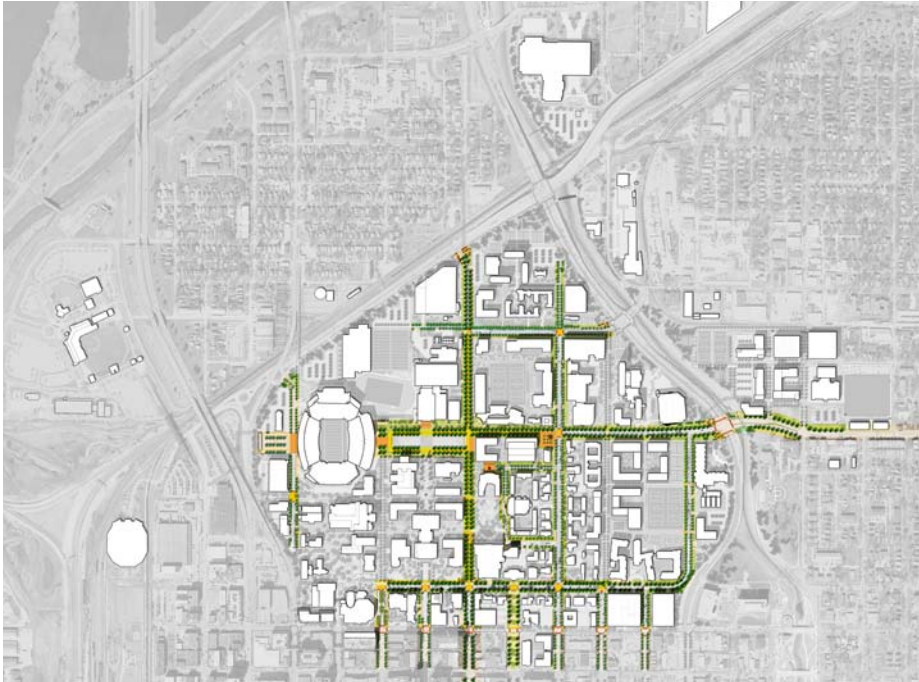


EXISTING CONDITIONS



GATEWAY LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS

-  Shade Tree
-  Primary Shade Tree
-  Lighting Elements
-  Ornamental Fence/Gate
-  Special Paving
-  See Mall



City Campus streetscape



East Campus streetscape

MOBILITY SYSTEMS: STREETScape

DEFINITION

- The overarching landscape objective for campus streets is to provide continuous shaded landscapes that present an appealing, unified image of the campus as viewed from public and campus streets, and wherever possible, to mitigate the heat island effect of large paved zones.
- Plan Big has identified a series of complete streets on both City and East Campus. These streets are:
 1. Vine Street (campus gateway);
 2. R Street (campus front door);
 3. Fair Street (East Campus central spine);
 4. Loop Road (shared-use environment).

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1. All major streetscapes on campus must establish strong tree canopies.
2. Street trees will be the most significant space—and character—defining feature of each street. The species

of trees may vary from street to street to provide biodiversity and resilience.

3. Whenever possible, other street elements such as secondary plantings, sidewalks, and campus wayfinding should be unified to the extent possible along each individual streetscape.
4. Although width varies depending on location, the typical cross section ranges from 6 to 10 feet in width. Consider “complete streets” that serve as safe, effective multi-modal transportation systems together with “green streets” that manage stormwater by combining street planters, tree boxes, rain gardens, and other best practices.
5. Major streetscapes on campus are opportunities for university banners. Plan Big proposes adding banners to the major malls like 14th Street and major streetscapes like R Street and Vine Street.
6. Due to large pollution loads, managing stormwater runoff from streets should be a priority in design.

PLANTING

Streets should be planted with deciduous trees from the Preferred Framework Tree List, with an emphasis on tolerance to urban street conditions and maintenance practices.

Coordination with the Downtown Lincoln Association (DLA) is important to ensure consistency and connectivity. UNL should work cooperatively with the DLA to create a consistent zipper zone planting palette.

STORMWATER BEST PRACTICES

- Minimizing Connected Impervious Cover (CIC)
- Native Planting
- Rain Gardens along some streets on campus
- Bioswales
- Street Planters
- Filter Strips and Flow Spreaders
- Infiltration Trenches
- Sand Filters
- Small Runoff Treatment Systems
- Green Streets



R STREET

The goal for R Street is to enhance the existing mature tree planting, add bike lanes in each traffic direction, and celebrate the corridor as the downtown gateway. As illustrated above the proposed R Street section will support:

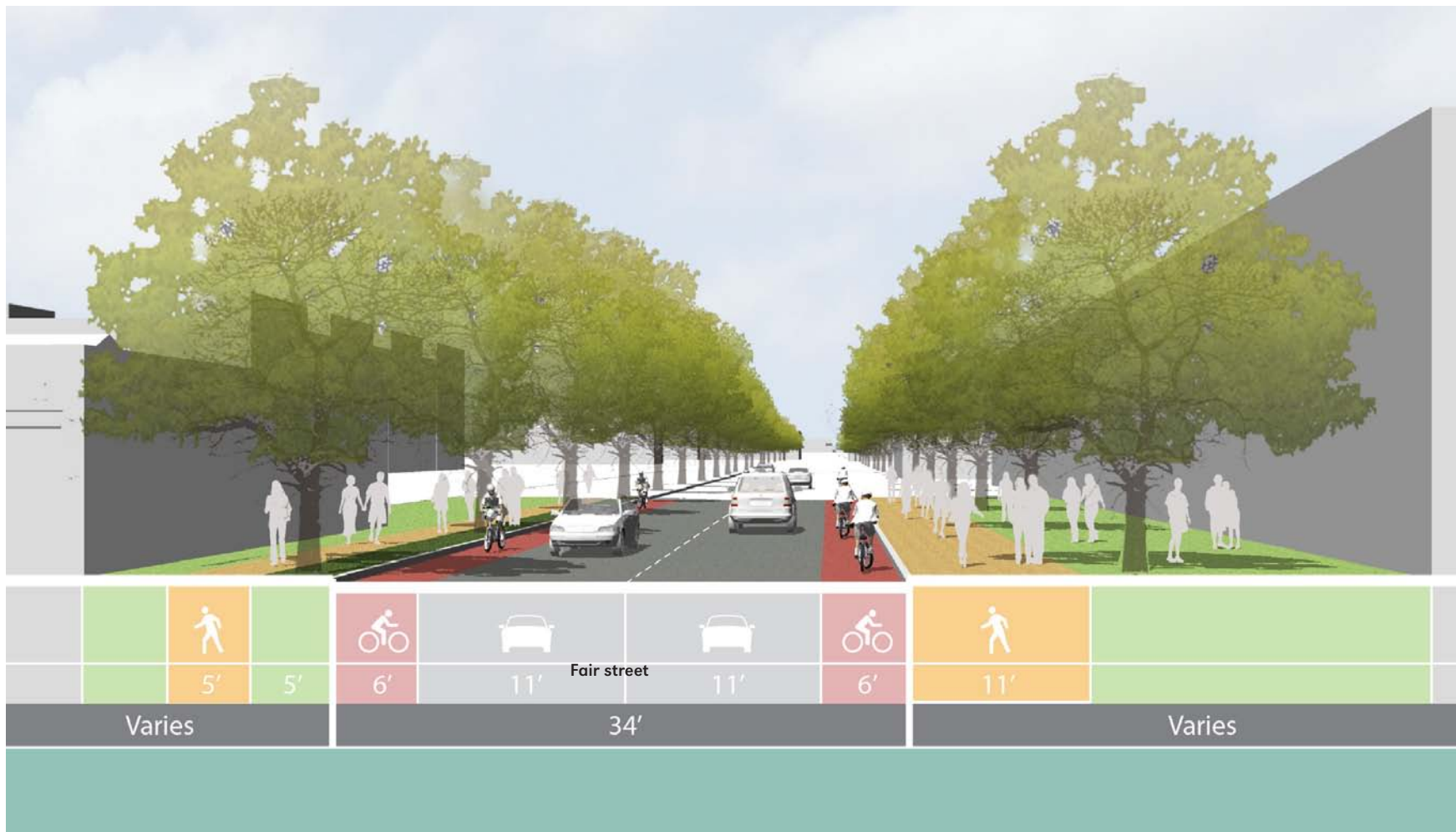
1. Two lanes of vehicular traffic (11 feet each),
2. Two bike lanes (5 feet each),
3. Two parking zones (10 feet each).
4. Two pedestrian sidewalks (8 feet wide minimum)
5. Varied planting on either side of the street section



VINE STREET

In addition to the new vision for 14th Street, Vine Street will become the other major crossroad on City Campus. Where 14th Street functions as the north/south connector, Vine Street becomes the major east/west connector on city campus. Guidelines suggest:

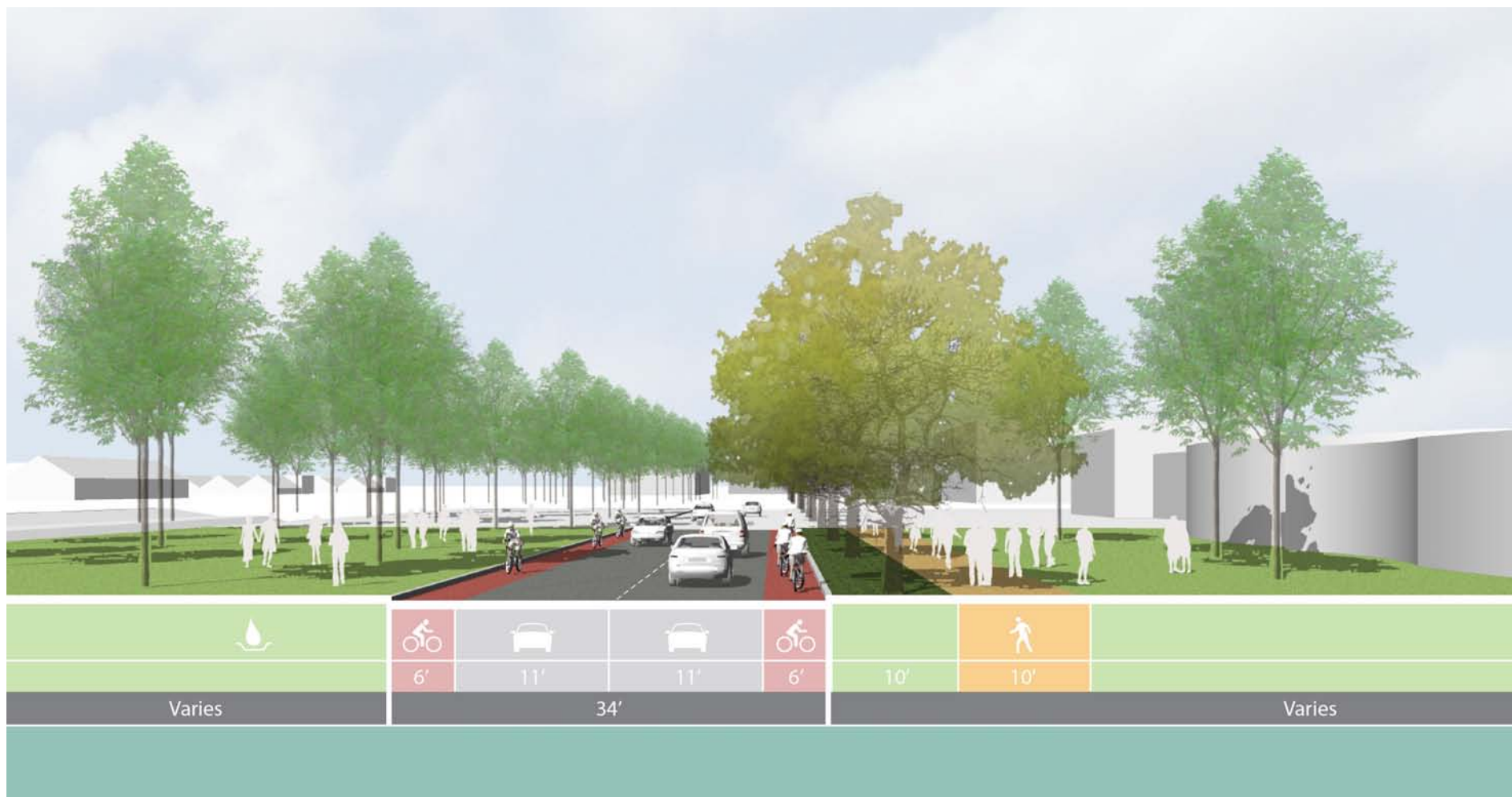
1. Vine Street is open to vehicular circulation east of 16th Street on City Campus.
2. It is a pedestrian/shuttle service only zone from 14th-16th Street.
3. The 45 foot street is divided into: Two bike lane (6 feet each, total 12 feet) and three lanes of traffic (33 feet, 11 feet each lane, total 33 feet).
4. The street is bookended by gracious planting zones (designed to accommodate strong street tree canopies 30 to 45 feet high and spaced 30 to 45 feet apart) and a 7 foot sidewalk on either side of the street. The vehicular traffic zone is bookended by each proposed bike lane. Either side of the street has a gracious 9 foot planting zone and a 10 foot sidewalk.
5. Gracious new gateways are established at each end of the street and proposed densification will occur east of 16th Street.



FAIR STREET

Plan Big repositions Fair Street as the major east/west connector on East Campus with a new proposed eastern entrance to campus. This new entrance links the heart of East Campus with 48th Street and mediates persistent circulation and wayfinding issues on East Campus. A strict development boundary is deployed around the new proposed eastern entry road in order to maintain the research and agricultural uses on East Campus.

1. The 34 foot street is divided into two bike lanes (7 feet each, total 11 feet) and two lanes of traffic (11 feet each, total 22 feet).
2. The street is bookended by a combination of gracious planting zones (varies) and pedestrian circulation paths, 5 feet and 11 feet wide.



EAST LOOP ROAD

The exiting alignment of East Campus Loop Road should be redefined to become a pedestrian, bicycle and vehicular circulation loop.

1. The 34 foot street is divided into two bike lanes (6 feet each, total 12 feet) and two lanes of traffic (11 feet each lane, total 22 feet).
2. Varied planting zones and pedestrian paths are on either side of the street.



City Campus service drive/shared use



East Campus service drive/shared use

MOBILITY SYSTEMS: SERVICE DRIVE/SHARED USE

DEFINITION

- Service Drives/Shared Use pathways are shared between service vehicles and pedestrians.
- Typically these paths are wider in width to accommodate vehicular circulation and are lined with bollards or traffic control devices.
- Currently, service drives dominate many key pedestrian circulation routes, making path hierarchy disrupted.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

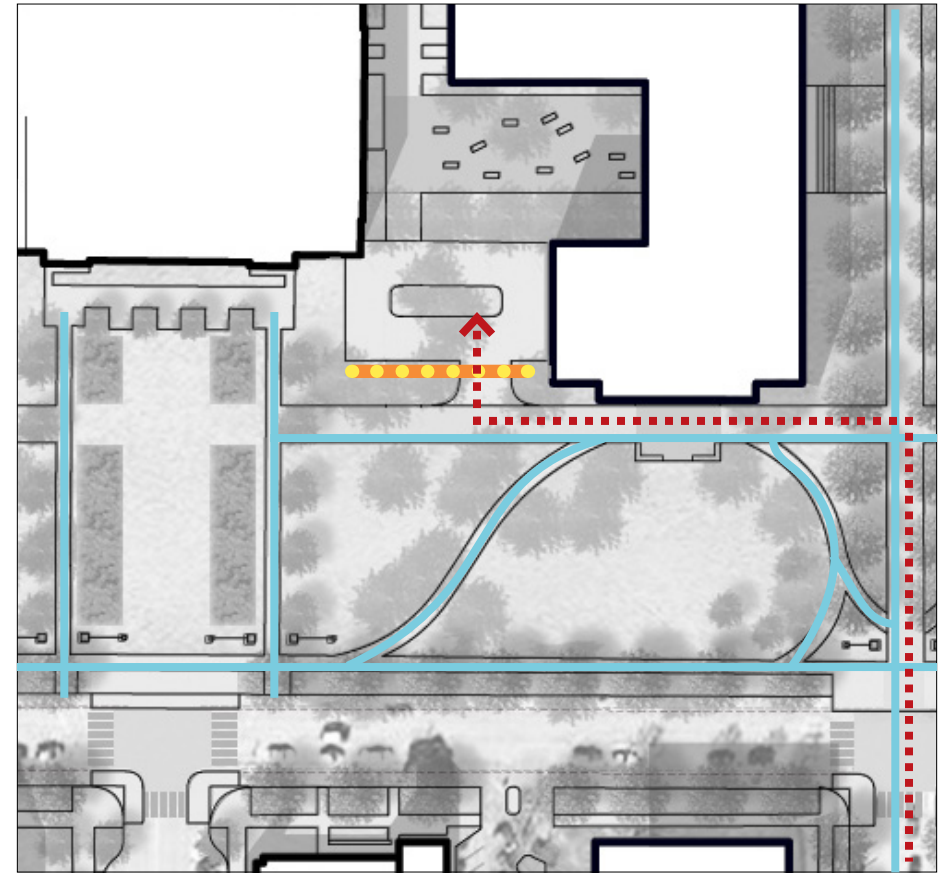
1. Plan Big proposes eliminating unidentified service drives from both campuses, allowing the malls to operate as service routes when needed.
2. The intent is to clarify circulation on and around campus.

PLANTING

Service areas should be planted with evergreen trees and shrubs from the Preferred Framework Tree List. Care should be taken to design for the screening of undesirable views.

STORMWATER BEST PRACTICES

- Minimizing Connected Impervious Cover (CIC)
- Native Planting
- Green Roofs
- Pavers, Porous Pavement and Grids
- Street Planters



PLANNING VIGNETTE: 14TH STREET SERVICE

Servicing Canfield, Love Library and the present CBA buildings on City Campus has meant a landscape dominated by service drives and bollards marching along the perimeter. This causes unclear pedestrian and vehicular circulation. Plan Big proposes moving service circulation to the adjacent malls (12th and 14th Street Malls) and creating connecting secondary paths to access loading and service docks. The intent of this transformation is to make pedestrian circulation privileged, while also accommodating needed service.

1. Malls will accommodate service needs.
2. Sprawling combined service and pedestrian circulation should be eliminated whenever possible from City and East Campus.

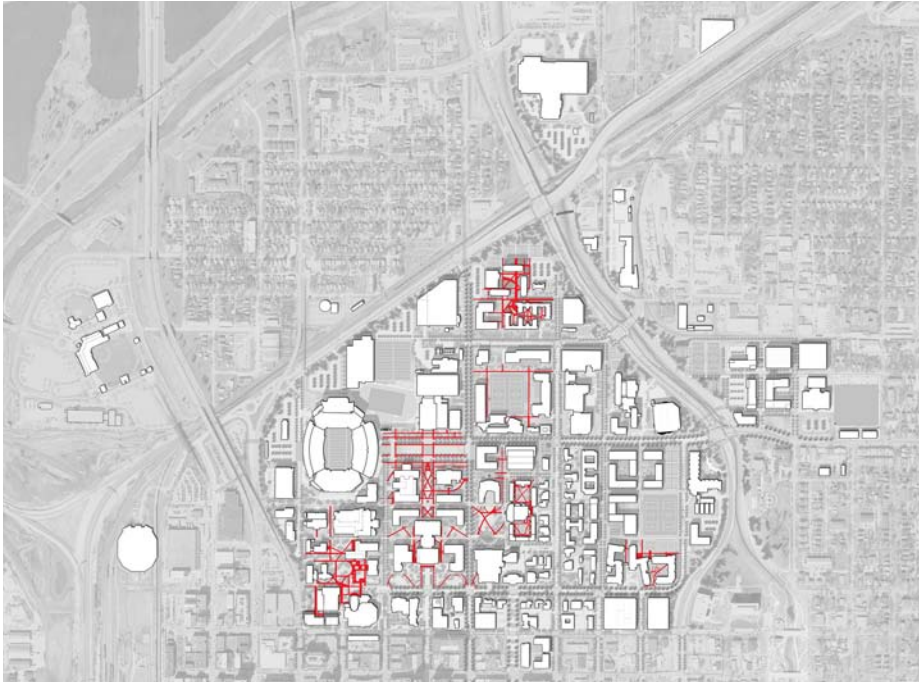
CIRCULATION

- Pedestrian
- - - Service Access
- - - - Screening Elements



CURRENT SERVICE DRIVE/SHARED USE CONFIGURATION

Currently, service drives and shared use paths on campus lack a sense of hierarchy. Bollards line these shared paths, protecting the vegetation over clarifying pedestrian and vehicular circulation.



City Campus secondary paths



East Campus secondary paths

MOBILITY SYSTEMS: SECONDARY PATHS

DEFINITION

- Secondary paths are pedestrian routes designed to accommodate low to moderate use.
- Design includes durable materials, appropriate lighting, and clear arrangement of amenities.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1. Walk width shall vary with the volume of pedestrian traffic, with 7 feet being the minimum and used only in very low volume areas; 8 feet being the standard for most campus applications where occasional service vehicle use is anticipated; 10 to 12 feet width being used for most collector pathways, and over 12 feet shall be used for major corridors, such as the malls.
2. Design includes durable materials, appropriate lighting, and clear arrangement of amenities.
3. With the proposed strengthening of malls on both City and East Campus in the Plan Big vision, secondary paths are opportunities to assist with smaller scale connections on campus.
4. Pedestrian paths should closely follow the desired patterns of pedestrian movement and reflect the shortest distance between destinations.

PLANTING

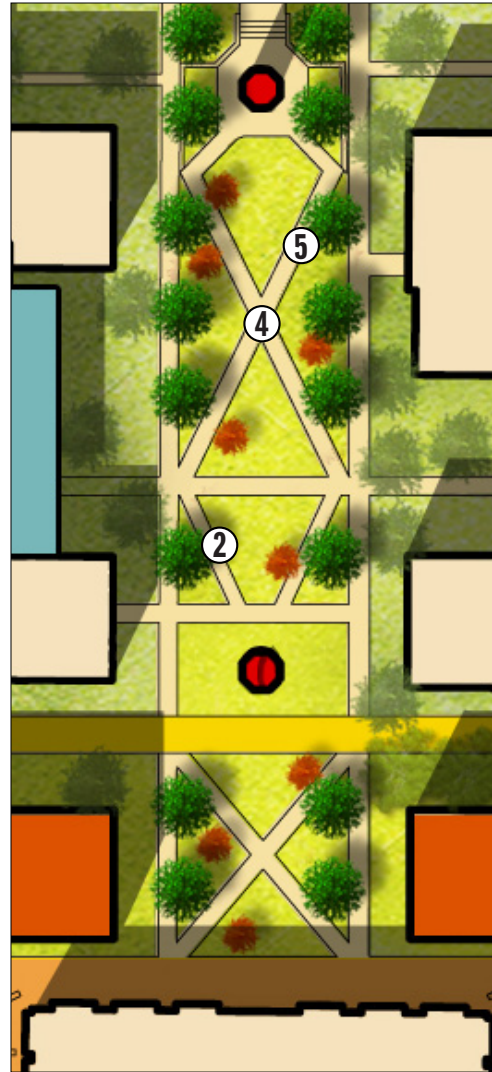
Secondary paths should be planted with deciduous trees from the Preferred Framework Tree List. Where possible, edges of the paths should be mown lawn to provide visual simplicity and elevate a perception of maintenance.

STORMWATER BEST PRACTICES

- Minimizing Connected Impervious Cover (CIC)
- Native Planting
- Filter Strips and Flow Spreaders



Existing paths



Proposed paths



Existing paths



PLANNING VIGNETTE: SECONDARY PATHS

1. Secondary paths on campus should contribute to a larger sense of order on campus.
2. Paths should have crisp edges with no overgrown planting.
3. There should be an intentional relationship between site furnishings and path.
4. The path should follow pedestrian circulation desire lines.
5. Where possible, secondary diagonal connection should be simple, uniform in width and straight.



Existing paths



Proposed paths





City Campus parking



East Campus parking

MOBILITY SYSTEMS: PARKING

DEFINITION

- Parking lots are critical spaces for vehicular storage, access and support of campus life.
- Well-designed parking lots can help establish a positive sense of arrival and place.
- Reduce small interior lots + thoughtfully design larger lots.
- Relate to the surrounding landscape.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1. Reduce small interior lots and thoughtfully design larger lots.
2. Relate surface lots to the surrounding landscape.
3. Surface parking lots should be placed on the outer edge of campus and should be removed from the center of campus.
4. The relationship between building and adjacent parking lots will now be replaced with building and pedestrian space—creating a more pedestrian—focused core of campus.
5. Surface parking lots should be nestled into a tree border covering the entire perimeter of campus.
6. Trees should also be integrated into surface parking lots to help mitigate runoff, microclimate, and shade issues.
7. Stormwater strategies should be integrated to minimize run-off and promote treatment and infiltration.
8. Tree planting should provide screening as well as shading.
9. A series of select parking garages will also be distributed along the perimeter of campus and at the intersection of Vine and 14th Street to support the new CBA building. The ground floor of parking garages on campus should be activated with appropriate student, faculty and staff retail uses.

PLANTING

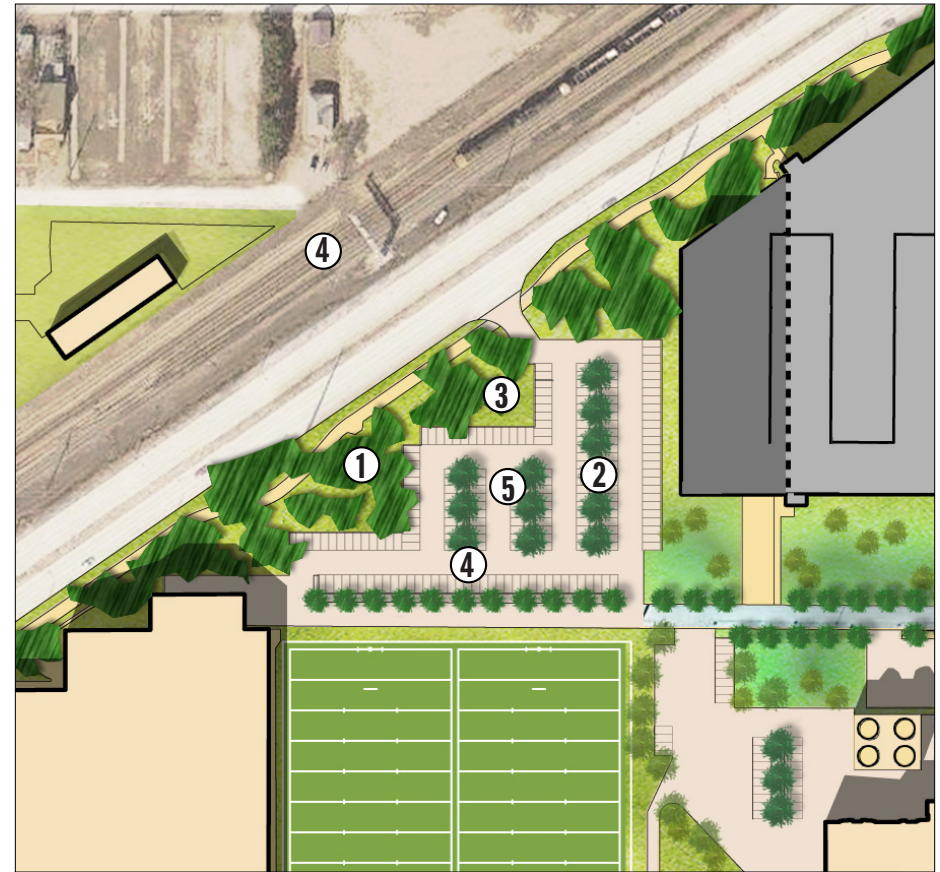
Parking lots should be planted with deciduous trees and evergreen trees from the Preferred Framework Tree List. Care should be taken to design for stormwater and microclimate, including the creation of windbreaks.

STORMWATER BEST PRACTICES

- Minimizing Connected Impervious Cover (CIC)
- Native Planting
- Rain Gardens
- Bioswales
- Pavers, Porous Pavement and Grids
- Street Planters
- Filter Strips and Flow Spreaders
- Infiltration Trenches
- Infiltration Galleries
- Sand Filters
- Small Runoff Treatment Systems
- Green Streets
- Extended Dry Detention Basins
- Retention Ponds, Wet Ponds
- Constructed Wetlands



Existing paths



Proposed paths

PLANNING VIGNETTE: NORTH CAMPUS EDGE

1. Plan Big proposes greening the border of City Campus to create a threshold/transition between the City of Lincoln and the University.
2. Canopy trees should be added to all surface parking lots on both City and East Campus.
3. Surface parking lots should be notched to allow the green border to permeate the surface parking lot.
4. The tree planting will create shelter and microclimate, as well as buffer from the Antelope Valley Parkway infrastructure and other surrounding highways.
5. Some surface lots remain along the perimeter of campus, and are redesigned to integrate plantings that provide shade and manage stormwater run-off. *Please see stormwater section for additional information about best practices.*

Sasaki
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