OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

CAMPUS LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

2011

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY
CAMPUS LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

NOVEMBER 2011

Prepared by:

Alaback Design Associates
studioINSITE
Fehr & Peers

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Oklahoma State University Campus Landscape Master Plan was developed with assistance and input from a broad group of campus organizations and individuals. Special thanks go to the many OSU faculty members, staff and students who provided valuable guidance to this planning effort. Appreciation is also extended to Oklahoma State University's Senior Administration for their commitment to the development of a master plan that strives to meet the University's expectation to achieve excellence.

The City of Stillwater has been an important partner in this effort to create a plan that will mutually enhance the University and the entire community. Thanks are also extended to the staff of OSU's office of Long Range Facilities Planning for their unwavering support and involvement throughout the process to complete the new Campus Landscape Master Plan. Lastly, sincere appreciation is extended to Dale Maronek for leading the Steering Committee and to Nigel Jones for his dedication and passion as project coordinator for this important planning initiative.

OSU Campus Landscape Master Plan Steering Committee

Dale Maronek, Head, Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture - Chair

Nigel Jones, University Architect, Long Range Facilities Planning - Co-Chair

Ann Hargis, President's Office

Suzanne Bilbeisi, School of Architecture and Campus Facilities and Space Planning Committee

Beth Caniglia, Sociology, Sustainability Task Force, Faculty Council

John Ritter, Landscape Architecture

Mike Schnelle, Horticulture

Mike Buchert, Director, Long Range Facilities Planning

Tom Jordan, School of Architecture (Emeritus), Faculty Council

Board of Regents for the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges (Fall 2009 Membership)

Mr. Douglas E. Burns, Chairman
Mr. Calvin J. Anthony, Vice Chairman
Mr. Fred L. Boettcher
Mr. Joe D. Hall
Mr. Jay L. Helm
Mr. Andrew W. Lester
Mr. Greg L. Massey
Mr. Terry L. Peach
Mrs. Lou Watkins

Oklahoma State University Administration

V. Burns Hargis, President
Joseph B. Weaver, Vice President for Administration and Finance

Consulting Team

Alaback Design Associates
studioINSITE
Fehr & Peers







LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

V. Burns Hargis, President
107 Whitehurst
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078-1015
405-744-6384; Fax: 405-744-6285
Email OSUpres@okstate.edu

Oklahoma State University has a long tradition of comprehensive campus planning dating back to the early 1930's. In October of 1930, a far-reaching, twenty-five-year master plan for the development of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College's Stillwater campus was approved. Commissioned by President Henry G. Bennett and developed by Professors Phillip A. Wilbur (the first campus architect) and D. A. Hamilton, the Bennett Plan as it came to be known, laid out the basic plan and development principles for the appearance of the Oklahoma State University – Stillwater campus.

It is remarkable that the guiding principles of the original Bennett Plan have served as the foundation for campus development up to modern times. The commitment to adhering to a unified architectural appearance and organization of campus space has resulted in a campus of historical significance. The focal point and symbolic, iconic center of the campus was, and still is the Edmon Low Library, with the campus spreading out from there. A series of orthogonal axes connecting landscape quadrangles are framed and unified by consistent red brick and stone Neo-Georgian style buildings.

For any master plan to endure, it must be flexible and not prescriptive. A plan should reflect the history, guiding principles, challenges and opportunities, which will serve to assist subsequent designers in the understanding of the campus and its conceptual boundaries for creative solutions. Our landscape planning process was truly comprehensive. We are extremely grateful for all of the participation and great input we received from faculty, staff, students, as well as representatives of the City of Stillwater during the planning process. I am especially thankful to OSU's Campus Landscape Master Planning Committee for all of their efforts. We now have a "total" comprehensive master plan, which will serve to guide our planning and decision-making processes. The new landscape master plan, coupled with the recently completed building master plan, will lead OSU forward for the next twenty years and continue the original goals of the Bennett plan.

It is a proven fact that an attractive campus enhances student recruitment and retention. We are well positioned to build on our campus' historical value and traditions, as well as to enhance the architectural, landscaping and cultural features that improves upon our campus environment.

We must continue to raise our standards and set goals that enrich our campus and support our environmental agenda. The OSU campus is a sacred trust and it will be incumbent to continue to invest in and protect our landscape and our buildings. To support this agenda, our administrative team has made the commitment to enrich our campus landscape environment for all concerned and provide support for our staff to achieve this goal. We have many new exciting projects being planned with an environmental focus. For example, the renovation of the Colvin Annex will include a ground source heat pump system as part of the landscape. The planned rehabilitation of Monroe Street will include a pervious paving system to minimize storm water runoff. The planned improvements surrounding the Edmon Low Library will include the renovation of International Plaza, rehabilitation of campus display gardens, and the addition of a new commemorative sundial. Also, the recent opening and continued planned development of The Botanic Garden at OSU, with its strong environmental thrust, will provide enjoyment and education for all our faculty, staff and students. I am excited about the future development of our campus and these aforementioned examples are just a few of new ventures that will enhance the fabric of our campus.

The centennial of the Bennett plan is not far away. The Campus Landscape Master Plan will reinforce the principles laid down by Wilbur and Hamilton, enriching the campus environment, while creating new campus perspectives and vision well beyond the Bennett Plan. The teamwork and creativity of Alaback Design Associates, studioINSITE, Fehr and Peers and OSU's Campus Landscape Master Planning Committee has provided the University with a set of guidelines and principles that will aid the University in achieving its goals for years to come.

Sincerely,

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Oklahoma State University Campus Landscape Master Plan is intended as a flexible tool that will guide the physical development of the campus, creating a framework for future growth that also preserves the University's unique heritage and culture. The master plan is an important document to ensure that the principles and values expressed in the OSU Strategic Plan are maximized throughout future growth of the campus. Fundamental elements of the Oklahoma State University Strategic Plan include:

Mission: Building on its land-grant heritage, Oklahoma State University advances knowledge, enriches lives and stimulates economic development through instruction, research, outreach and creative activities.

Vision: Oklahoma State University will lead in the creation of a better Oklahoma by advancing the quality of life for its people and will become one of the premier public universities in the United States.

Core Values: Excellence, Integrity, Service, Intellectual Freedom, Diversity and Stewardship of Resources

The OSU Campus Landscape Master Plan provides insights into existing opportunities and constraints, allowing for the creation of a plan that addresses current issues and needs. This plan builds on the recommendations and guidelines that were established in the original 1999 Campus Landscape Master Plan. This plan also works in tandem with and integrates the key proposals that are part of the OSU Master Plan 2025, which was adopted in 2006. *The Campus Landscape Master Plan reinforces and complements the 2025 plan, and together these two documents will guide the physical development of Oklahoma State University.*

A number of specific objectives were identified early in the master planning process. The new plan was developed to address a broad range of campus elements that included:

- Campus Landscape Design Guidelines
- Creation of Vibrant, Multi-Use Outdoor Spaces
- Vehicle, Bicycle and Pedestrian Circulation Systems
- Universal Accessibility
- Campus Art
- Campus Wayfinding System
- Definition of Campus Boundaries
- Campus Safety and Security
- Strategies for a Sustainable Campus









As part of the master planning process, it is beneficial to study OSU's history and review the most significant master plans initiated since the University's original development. This understanding provides insights that can guide future planning decisions for Oklahoma State University. OSU was established in 1890 as a land grant college and agricultural experiment station in the developing city of Stillwater, Oklahoma. The first plan for the campus was completed in 1910, establishing a formal concept of green quadrangles with buildings placed symmetrically on axis. Early planning ideas were greatly expanded in the 1930 Bennett Plan by campus architect Phillip Wilbur, with significant influence continuing to the present day campus. One of the Bennett Plan's foundational principles was the formal arrangement of academic buildings along a great lawn symbolically leading from the Library. In addition to this orderly placement of buildings, the unique Neo-Georgian architectural style at OSU contributes immeasurably to the campus image. Today, it is clear that the essence of the Bennett Plan has endured and that the plan's guiding principles have become the standard for future campus development.

A number of master plans were prepared for OSU following the Bennett Plan, including updates in 1970, 1975, 1982 and the first Campus Landscape Master Plan in 1999. In 2004, a Strategic Planning initiative resulted in the development of the OSU Master Plan 2025. This plan, completed in 2006, includes 5-year and 20-year plans for significant expansion of campus buildings. Another key proposal of this plan is the goal to reduce surface parking in the campus core (with parking replaced in more efficient parking structures) to allow for the redevelopment of green spaces. Master Plan 2025 builds on the historic traditions of OSU's planning and architecture and provides opportunities to enhance campus identity and place. Important goals of this plan, which are also now reflected in the new Campus Landscape Master Plan, include embracing sustainability, enhancing campus core vitality and incorporating aesthetics and art throughout the campus.

Before preparing design alternatives that address the real needs of the University, it was essential to understand the physical features of the campus. A thorough knowledge of existing opportunities and constraints provided the baseline information essential for planning the future of the Oklahoma State University campus. The analysis of the campus included a review of existing circulation systems, architecture, open space and landscape development, site furnishings, signage and art. The character and appearance of landscape elements are a fundamental part of Oklahoma State University's identity. The aesthetic qualities in the core campus areas are widely recognized, largely created by elegant buildings, tall trees and expansive open spaces. Valued spaces include the Library Lawn / quadrangles, Theta Pond and Old Central's historic lawn. *The Oklahoma State University campus has many memorable features located throughout the campus that have deep-rooted significance and hold special memories for the OSU family.* These unique areas, including buildings, landmarks, site features and gathering places, are most frequently found in the campus core. Many are historic places that have been part of the campus fabric for decades. OSU's most significant landmarks include the Edmon Low Library and Library Lawn, Old Central, Theta Pond, the Student Union, Formal Gardens, Gallagher-Iba Arena and Boone Pickens Stadium.

An evaluation of the physical elements of the Oklahoma State University campus would be incomplete without understanding the many activities and traditions imbedded in the University's culture. *Although campus traditions have evolved over the years with changes in society, the common thread remains a strong sense of pride in OSU.* OSU's Homecoming is regarded as "America's Greatest Homecoming Celebration" and is an event that draws more than 70,000 alumni, family and friends from across the nation. Immediately south of the Edmon Low Library, the library lawn accommodates diverse activities throughout the year. With its location as the symbolic heart of the campus, this open lawn is in constant use for organized events as well as informal play or relaxing. Building a strong college sports tradition takes passion, experience as well as "bricks and mortar." With the renovation and expansion of Gallagher-Iba Arena and the more recent completion of the Boone Pickens Stadium, OSU's state-of-the-art facilities provide outstanding venues for basketball and football games. With the locations of both these facilities in the central area of campus, game day events are a significant part of the college experience and the tradition of tailgating has grown rapidly.

The Campus Landscape Master Plan, as described and illustrated in this report, has been created through a coordinated series of guidelines, strategies, standards and planning proposals. As long as future decisions are consistent with these recommendations, the OSU Campus Landscape Master Plan can be implemented by retaining an inherent level of flexibility. *An integrated circulation network for the campus, in concert with OSU's iconic buildings and grand open spaces, provides the framework for the overall master plan.* The plan also integrates the visual character that is proposed in detailed design guidelines to establish a vision for campus streetscapes, walkways and open spaces. The master plan for OSU also integrates the elements as identified in proposed landscape design standards. While many of these standards address pedestrian-scale site elements and materials, there are also general landscape design principles to provide a framework for cohesively blending OSU's architecture and green spaces in a manner consistent with the campus's heritage.

Proposed design guidelines for OSU address three distinct site elements that must function together seamlessly - Streetscapes, Walkways and Open Spaces. For each of these systems, a proposed hierarchy has been established to define recommended visual qualities and design elements.

- Streetscape types include Beacon Streets, Identity Streets, Procession Streets, Access Streets and Pedestrian Promenades.
- Walkway types include Bennett Legacy Walks, Pedestrian Avenues, Connector Routes and Access Corridors.
- Open Space types include Legacy Spaces, Enhanced Spaces, Natural Landscapes, Auto Courts, Residential Parks and Active Recreation.

The development of a plan to integrate all modes of transportation has been one of the most important components of the Campus Landscape Master Plan. The transportation network on campus should be a multi-modal system combining the transit network and street system with a pedestrian and bicycle friendly network of paths. An enhanced transportation system can provide far-reaching environmental / energy conservation benefits through increased travel by transit, bicycles and on foot. The proposed multi-modal circulation system will facilitate bicycle travel, encourage walking and enhance the safety of all who use the campus. In general, surface parking is designed to be located on the periphery of campus with new parking structures planned to serve the campus core. In addition, proposed modifications to the transit system will enhance the mobility of students, faculty and staff.

The recommended campus street system maintains the functions of many existing streets, with proposed enhancements to better integrate bicycles and pedestrians. Major street proposals include the realignment of the west end of Hall of Fame Avenue and the development of an improved north-south corridor to align with Cleveland Street. Significant enhancements to the campus bicycle network are proposed, including improved connections to the community and the creation of several shared use paths to enhance pedestrian and bicycle compatibility.

The Campus Landscape Master Plan includes a number of broad strategies to help guide the design and management of outdoor spaces. These include strategies for landscape design, campus safety and security, outdoor art, universal accessibility and sustainability. A major focus of the master plan has also been to establish well-defined design standards for site furnishings, hardscape materials and landscape materials. A seamless relationship between architecture, site features and landscape elements enhances the quality of the outdoor environment. Standards are also recommended for exterior lighting, signage and wayfinding.

Implementation of the Campus Landscape Master Plan for OSU will be a long-term effort requiring significant resources. However, there are smaller projects that can be accomplished quickly and potentially within existing budgets. *Ten initial enhancement projects have been identified for consideration.* These recommended initiatives have been selected based on their potential to create a large impact at a relatively low cost, as well as benefits to the campus image through addressing problem areas in highly visible locations.

- Noble Center Landscape Enhancement. Currently, the large area north and east of the Noble Center is under-utilized. Landscape enhancements are recommended to create a more attractive space consistent with the high quality of the campus core.
- Edmon Low Library and Willard Hall Landscape Renovation. Landscape enhancements are proposed for two of the most prominent buildings in the historic campus core.
- Student Union Parking Garage Facade Enhancement. The exposed facade of the Student Union Parking Garage is not consistent with the quality level and materials of the campus architecture. A recommended strategy is to visually screen the exposed exterior with climbing vines and a "green screen' wire trellis.
- Scott - Parker - Wentz Courtyard / Open Space Enhancement. The open spaces around these residential towers offer a great opportunity for enhancement to create a place that encourages activity.
- Campus Bicycle Facilities Enhancement. This proposal is intended to create a bicycle friendly environment and to implement some of the basic elements of the proposed plan for the campus bicycle network.
- Ag Hall Main Entry Landscape Renovation. To achieve better visual continuity with the campus, a renovation of the main entry to Ag Hall landscaping and site features is recommended.
- University Avenue / Knoblock Street Gateway. This intersection offers excellent potential for enhancement as a campus gateway / landscape feature.

- Duck Street / Hall of Fame Avenue Gateway. *The Campus Landscape Master Plan identifies this intersection as one of the most important campus gateways*. Proposed enhancements include architectural monuments and streetscaping.
- Advanced Technology Research Center - Steps / Terrace Renovation. The existing curved concrete steps are in need of major repair to improve appearance and accessibility.
- Service Area Screening (Various Locations). Six prominent locations are proposed for visual screening (loading docks and other service functions).

In addition to the initial enhancement recommendations the following projects are recommended for consideration as high priority for implementation in the near future, as funding permits. *These identified projects have excellent potential to substantially enhance the University's image and quality of life for students, faculty, staff and visitors.*

- International Plaza Redevelopment. This prominent location provides a prime opportunity for the creation of a new "landmark" space. A comprehensive redevelopment of International Plaza is recommended to encourage interaction and pedestrian movement.
- Greek Centennial Sundial / Formal Gardens Renovation / South Lawn Arrival Plaza. Several recommendations are proposed for the iconic Library Lawn, including reconstruction of the Formal Gardens to integrate the proposed Greek Centennial Sundial. Creation of a new South Lawn Plaza (adjacent to University Avenue) is also proposed as a "front door" gateway to the campus.
- Monroe Street Enhancements / Auto Courts. Currently, OSU is in the early stages of a project to renovate Monroe Street between University and Hall of Fame Avenue. Implementation of all proposed design elements is recommended, including two auto courts, site furnishings, hardscaping, lighting, landscaping and gateway / identity features.
- Campus -Wide Signage and Wayfinding Improvements. *An important recommendation of the master plan is the development of a comprehensive signage / wayfinding system for the OSU campus*. The proposed signage / wayfinding system should include directional signage, building signage and gateway monumentation.
- Pedestrian / Bicycle Enhancements (Hall of Fame Avenue and North Monroe Street). Enhancements to Hall of Fame Avenue are recommended as a priority project between Duck and Walnut Streets to improve pedestrian and bicycle travel. Improved pedestrian and bicycle facilities are also suggested for Monroe Street (north of Hall of Fame) to accommodate travel between residential areas and the campus core.
- Bennett Legacy Walks. The walkways that flank the Library Lawn and extend east-west on the Library's south side have been designated as Bennett Legacy Walks. To further enhance these walkways, a recommended project includes the construction of amenities and design elements to reflect their historical importance.
- New Quadrangle (South of D. W. Reynolds School of Architecture). A new open space quadrangle south of the Architecture Building is recommended as a priority project. This space should include a combination of open lawns and hardscaping to encourage varied activities and use throughout the day.
- Campus Core Site Furnishings. *A recommended initiative to enhance the campus image and identity is to upgrade the site furnishings in the campus core*. Proposed design standards are provided for benches, bike racks, litter receptacles, planters and other furnishings.
- Athletic Avenue Pedestrian Enhancements. An extensive walkway enhancement is planned along an east-west axis aligned with Athletic Avenue. This walkway will provide a comfortably wide walk, to be shared by pedestrians and bicyclists, and will be enhanced with site furnishings, lighting and landscaping.
- Hester Street Renovation / Auto Court. Renovation of this street, extending from University Avenue to its terminus south of Boone Pickens Stadium, is recommended as a priority project. Hester Street is planned for enhancement to become a pedestrian-oriented street and will include a new Student Union arrival point.

Other potential projects that merit strong consideration for implementation in the near future include:

- Campus-wide Landscape Enhancements
- Boomer Creek Renovation
- Enhancement of Open Spaces in Residential Life areas west of Monroe Street
- Development of Additional Campus Gateways
- Creation of an Improved Bicycle / Pedestrian Linkage to the OSU Botanic Garden.

This Campus Landscape Master Plan is intended to be a flexible document that responds to the OSU Strategic Plan and changing circumstances. As a road map for future campus development, this plan works with the recommendations for new facilities that were proposed in the OSU Master Plan 2025. Ultimately, the successful implementation of the plan will require ongoing and diligent efforts to follow the recommended design guidelines, strategies, and standards for all new campus projects.

This is an exciting time of unparalleled opportunity for Oklahoma State University. OSU's expectations are to achieve nothing short of excellence, and the ongoing $1 billion Branding Success campaign will provide major resources to help achieve this goal. *The Campus Landscape Master Plan strives to capture the essence of OSU's unique heritage, traditions and deep-rooted sense of loyalty and family.* This master plan includes innovative strategies that will enhance OSU's sustainability initiatives and goal to become America's healthiest campus. The master plan reinforces the historic framework of the campus and there are new opportunities for vibrant gathering places. Through the guidance of this plan and with long-term commitment, Oklahoma State University can achieve excellence by building on historic elements to create an even brighter future.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Oklahoma State University Campus Landscape Master Plan is intended to guide the physical development of the campus, creating a framework for new growth that retains the integrity of the University's heritage and culture. The master plan is a flexible tool that will direct and guide the design of future campus building, site, landscaping and other construction efforts. *The master plan offers a vision for the future of the campus that is intended to provide a framework for strategic decision-making.*

While we cannot predict what the face of higher education will look like deep into the 21st Century, it is possible to outline expectations for the growth and development of the campus that are consistent with the unique vision and goals of Oklahoma State University. Some of these expectations may be realized through immediate material changes to the campus fabric; others require thoughtful and long-term commitment to strategic planning and development.

The OSU Campus Landscape Master Plan provides insights into existing opportunities and constraints, allowing for the creation of a plan that addresses current issues and needs. This plan builds on the recommendations and guidelines that were established in the original 1999 Campus Landscape Master Plan. This plan also works seamlessly with and integrates the key proposals that are part of the recently completed Master Plan 2025. *The Campus Landscape Master Plan reinforces and complements the 2025 plan, and together these two documents will guide the physical development of OSU.*

A campus that exhibits exceptional quality in its architecture, landscaping and open spaces benefits from a strong sense of identity that is appealing to visitors and prospective students. These qualities will also significantly enhance quality of life for OSU's faculty, staff and students. The selection of a college or university is often strongly influenced by appearance, and the creation of a well-defined image is of great importance. The Campus Landscape Master Plan can become an integral part of Oklahoma State University's mission to achieve excellence by building on historic elements to create an exceptional identity.

OVERVIEW

Oklahoma State University, true to its history as a land grant college, has maintained the rich tradition of being connected with its surroundings. Even as the college was being designed in the 1890s, there was a desire to create beauty through architecture and the surrounding landscape. As the college grew and expanded, University leaders put high importance on planning. This resulted in the creation of the Bennett Plan circa 1930. Among the goals of the plan were the development of uniform architectural styles for campus buildings and the development of quadrangles to impart a feeling of grandeur and encourage people to enjoy the beauty of nature. *The Bennett Plan is the primary reason why OSU's campus core is one of the most beautiful in the nation.*

In 1999, OSU developed its first campus landscape master plan. It addressed a number of issues on the campus and presented a key goal of creating a visitor-friendly campus. This goal would be accomplished by establishing identifiable gateways, cohesive signage and wayfinding systems and by the development of a hierarchy of vehicular and pedestrian pathways. The plan also aimed to develop the campus edges by improving the streetscaping of adjoining roadways. Other goals included minimizing the impact of vehicles on the campus core, enhancing the campus image with landscaping and minimizing the conflicts between vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians. Encouraging social interaction and enhancing campus safety were also high priority goals of the plan.

In 2007, the University completed the OSU Master Plan 2025. This comprehensive master plan focused on an updated circulation system and future building growth, including both five and twenty-five year facilities plans. The Campus Landscape Master Plan that is provided in this document builds on the proposals in the Master Plan 2025.

Coordinated by the OSU's office of Long Range Facilities Planning, the design team has endeavored to update the 1999 Campus Landscape Master Plan within the framework of the original Bennett Master Plan. The work included in this study builds on its guiding principles and explores new ways to create sustainable, attractive landscapes that will blend seamlessly into the campus fabric.

Photo Credit: Ian Swart

EXPECTATIONS AND GOALS

As an institution, the Oklahoma State University follows this mission statement:

> *Oklahoma State University is a multi-campus public land grant educational system that improves the lives of people in Oklahoma, the nation, and the world through integrated, high-quality teaching, research, and outreach. The instructional mission includes undergraduate, graduate, technical, extension, and continuing education informed by scholarship and research. The research, scholarship, and creative activities promote human and economic development through the expansion of knowledge and its application.*

The Campus Landscape Master Plan strives to live up to this mission through the creation of a valuable, relevant planning document which will guide the future campus development in a way that improves the lives of the campus population while protecting the environment. In addition to this over-arching objective, a number of specific objectives for this plan were identified at the beginning of the planning process. This planning effort will enhance compatibility with the Master Plan 2025 and address a broad range of campus elements including:

- A Review, Update and Integration of the 1999 Campus Landscape Master Plan
- The Nature and Characteristics of the Campus Landscaping as a Unified Whole, and of Microenvironments within the Campus
- Campus Landscape Design Guidelines
- Creation of Vibrant, Multi-Use Outdoor Spaces
- Vehicle, Bicycle and Pedestrian Systems
- Universal Accessibility
- Campus Art
- Campus Wayfinding System
- Definition of Campus Boundaries
- Campus Safety and Security
- Strategies for a Sustainable Campus

The Campus Landscape Master Plan is intended as a flexible document; providing a road map for current and future generations to continue OSU's quest for excellence. As University President Hargis has said, "*It's our goal to be the best. It's audacious. The future is now. It's our destiny.*" This high standard defines the expectations and goals for the University, and it is imperative for OSU to develop and follow a master plan that can make such a goal a reality. The expectation to achieve excellence has guided the decisions and recommendations that are outlined in the OSU Campus Landscape Master Plan.

PLANNING PROCESS

The Campus Landscape Master Plan planning team included Alaback Design Associates, studioINSITE and Fehr & Peers. This team worked under the guidance of OSU's office of Long Range Facilities Planning and with a dedicated steering committee comprised of OSU faculty, staff and administration. To accomplish the broad master plan's goals and expectations, a comprehensive planning process was defined. After meetings with the steering committee to establish objectives and schedules, the team employed the following approach:

- Data Collection
- Base Map Preparation
- Analysis of Existing Conditions
- Concept Development / Design Workshop #1
- Preliminary Master Plan Concepts / Design Workshop #2
- Draft Campus Landscape Master Plan
- Final Master Plan Development

Members of the planning team spent many weeks on campus to analyze and observe existing conditions and activity patterns. Pedestrian, bicycle and vehicle circulation patterns were studied, and the existing landscape plantings were visually surveyed. Community context, existing buildings and their relationships to the surrounding landscape, and the campus edges were analyzed for both strengths and weaknesses.

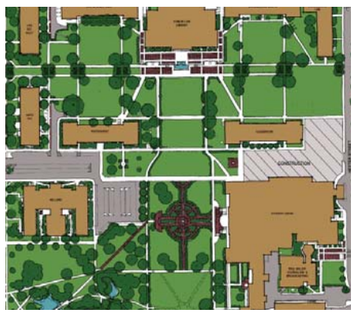
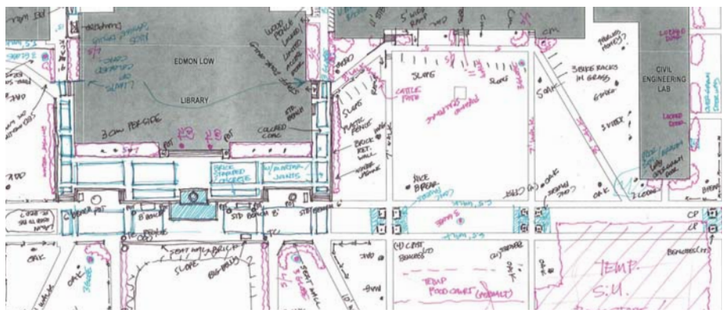
The design process also included several meetings with many campus departments, communities, senior administration, City of Stillwater representatives and other key stakeholder groups. University groups that were involved in the planning process included Administration, Residential Life, Campus Life, Parking, Transit, Safety, Risk Management, Student Government Administration, Fraternity and Sorority Affairs, Physical Plant and Long Range Facilities Planning. These meetings included initial "fact finding" sessions as well as presentations of conceptual ideas for review and feedback. Several university-wide workshops were facilitated to allow input from all interested students, faculty and staff. The first of these interactive workshops allowed for "voting" by placing colored dots on graphic displays in response to specific questions or images. The second university-wide workshop provided an open opportunity to review conceptual alternatives and provide feedback.

Ultimately, the significant participation from OSU stakeholders provided the decisions needed for refinement of concepts into final master planning proposals. After months of study, planning, committee meetings and face-to-face interaction on the campus and with the OSU family, the Campus Landscape Master Plan was completed to guide future growth.

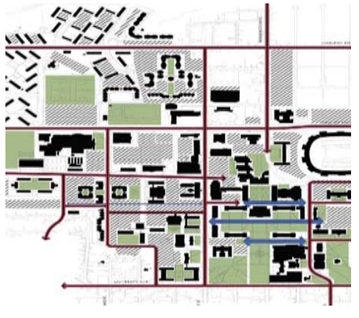
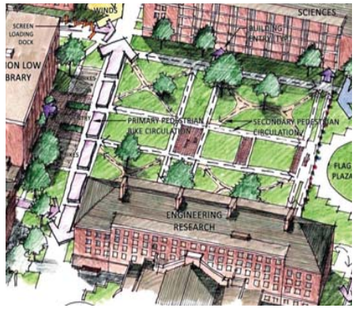
Oklahoma State University has made a major commitment to securing the resources needed to achieve the goal of becoming America's premier land-grant university. The University is well on its way to reaching its financial goals for the $1 billion Branding Success Campaign for OSU. The ultimate goal is to create excellence at the University. This level of expectation is exactly what is aspired to through the development of the updated Campus Landscape Master Plan. This new plan can enhance an already exceptional campus by creating design standards and guidelines for the next generation of University leaders. Careful planning will ensure that as Oklahoma State University grows, it will continue to excel.







2. CAMPUS INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Before preparing design alternatives that address the real needs of the University, it is essential to understand the physical features of the campus. A thorough knowledge of existing opportunities and constraints will provide the baseline information essential for planning the future of the Oklahoma State University campus. In the early phases of the master planning process, the planning team gathered information through review of existing maps and drawings, meetings with University representatives and detailed on-campus fieldwork. The analysis process included significant time walking the campus to take photographs and record detailed observations.

The analysis of the OSU campus in this section begins with an overview of the University's relationship with the City of Stillwater, as well as a review of past master planning efforts for the campus. An inventory and evaluation of the following campus elements are also included:

- Campus Architecture
- Open Space / Visual Character
- Landmarks and Gathering Places
- Vehicular Circulation
- Transit and Parking
- Pedestrian Circulation
- Bicycle Circulation
- Landscape Development
- Sustainability
- Site Furnishings
- Signage
- Art
- Utility Systems
- Lighting
- Campus Traditions and Activities

COMMUNITY-WIDE CONTEXT

An understanding of Oklahoma State University includes an evaluation of the unique relationship between the University and the community in which it is located. Building and maintaining a positive relationship between OSU and the City of Stillwater is of great benefit to both entities. As one of Stillwater's largest employers, Oklahoma State University and its student population of approximately 23,000 is a vital part of the community. The businesses, neighborhoods, recreational opportunities and amenities that Stillwater provides are an integral part of the college experience for OSU students, faculty and staff.

The City of Stillwater is located in north central Oklahoma between Oklahoma City and Tulsa at the crossroads of State Highway 51 and U. S. Highway 177. As illustrated in the photographs below, Stillwater is well-served by the regional transportation system. A seven mile spur connects 177 to the Cimarron Turnpike giving easy vehicular access to the city, and Highway 51 provides direct access to Interstate 35 to the west.. Figure 2.1 illustrates the geographic location and context of Oklahoma State University within the City of Stillwater. The campus is not visible from the existing highway network. Clearer signage to the University and the city's many attractions is needed for better interaction.

With a population of over 45,000, Stillwater is a vibrant, family-friendly community with a climate of friendliness and a diverse mix of business and industry. Cultural and recreational opportunities contribute to the city's quality of life. *As one of "America's Best Small Cities" (2010) Stillwater has a welcoming downtown, an active arts scene, a regional airport, and diverse recreational opportunities making it an attractive community to new residents, prospective students and visitors.* According to CNNMoney.com, Stillwater is one of the best places to live in America. Stillwater placed 67th on the list of 100 best places, which compares economic vitality and quality of life features.

Planning for the Oklahoma State University campus will provide consistency with the City of Stillwater's planning initiatives, including the Comprehensive Community Development Plan. This document, completed in 2001, is a citizen-based initiative for guiding the community's future. The plan included an OSU / City Relations Focus Group that provided input into community planning proposals. The comprehensive plan included a vision statement that summarizes the community's identity and future expectations:

> *Stillwater - the education community where the Pioneer Spirit lives. We are a community pioneering the new frontiers of the 21st Century. We are a community that fosters change while maintaining convenience, comfort and a special sense of place. We are a community that fervently continues the values that gave us life and sustains our presence - caring for one another, providing opportunities for all, nurturing our environment and responding in unity to challenges.*
>
> *Stillwater - a place worth caring about.*

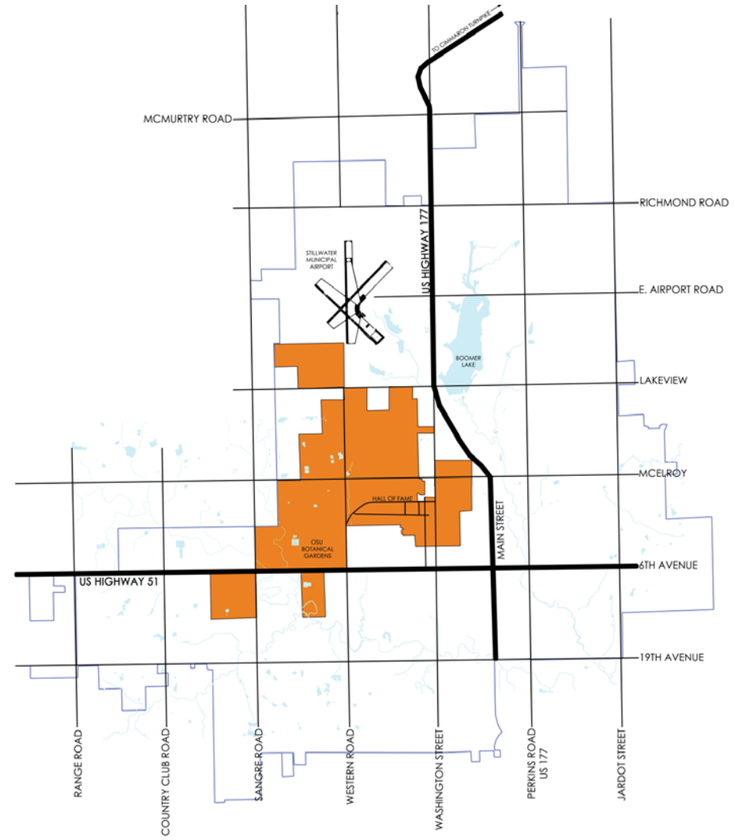


FIGURE 2.1
COMMUNITY CONTEXT

Highway 412 / Cimmaron Turnpike Westbound OSU Exit

City of Stillwater Signage
(View from Eastbound Highway 51)


The intersection of 6th and Monroe is a major campus arrival point that needs better identification.

Benefiting from a downtown Business Improvement District, Stillwater's city center is alive with unique shopping and dining opportunities. The downtown district has a revitalized Main Street with unique locally owned shops and restaurants. Special events and activities give vitality to the downtown area. Along with activities and events hosted by OSU, Stillwater has annual festivals and community events such as the OK Celtic Music and Heritage Festival and the Stillwater Arts Festival. Currently, the physical linkages between downtown and the OSU campus are underdeveloped and not clearly identified. Improved connectivity and wayfinding would benefit both the University and the City.

Commercial developments adjacent to the campus provide many "Go to Places" for students and visitors and are favorites for OSU alumni. These include:

- World famous Eskimo Joe's, Stillwater's Jumpin' Little Juke Joint, immediately east of the campus on Elm Avenue. It is an iconic attraction to students, visitors and the community. Joe's (and surrounding streets) draw very large crowds during athletic and special events.
- Located on Knoblock just south of the Campus, Hideaway Pizza has been a staple of the Stillwater community since 1957.
- Campus Corner on Knoblock Street and "The Strip" on Washington Street are alive with shops, restaurants and live music. Due to their close proximity to OSU, both of these mixed-use districts are an integral part of the campus fabric. These long-established districts have active business organizations.

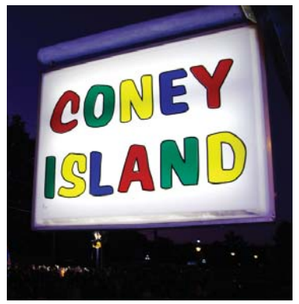
Recreational, cultural and educational opportunities abound in Stillwater. Lakes Carl Blackwell, Boomer and McMurtry provide ample opportunities for water sports, fishing and camping. There are plenty of trails for walking, running, hiking and biking. Stillwater's family friendly park system provides activities for all ages. West of Stillwater, Karsten Creek Golf Club is a beautiful and challenging world-class golf course and home to the Cowboy golf team. A new children's museum, known as the Oklahoma WONDERtorium, is planned for construction along 10th Avenue between Duck and Duncan Streets. Other cultural facilities found in Stillwater include:

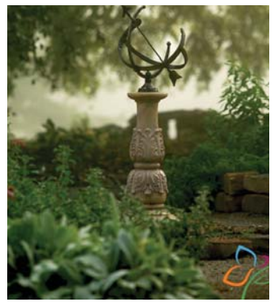
- The National Wrestling Hall of Fame and Museum
- The Sheerar Museum of Stillwater History
- The Botanic Garden at Oklahoma State University
- Downtown Stillwater Postal Plaza

Downtown Stillwater (Photo: City of Stillwater)


Karsten Creek Golf Club (Photo: City of Stillwater)


Boomer Lake (Photo: City of Stillwater)




The Botanic Garden at OSU

South Washington Street is known as "The Strip" and offers shopping, dining and entertainment for the student population and campus visitors.

Campus Corner


Located one block east of the OSU campus, Eskimo Joe's is a landmark that is popular with students and alumni.

CAMPUS PLANNING HISTORY

Oklahoma State University was established in 1890 as a land grant college and agricultural experiment station in the developing city of Stillwater, Oklahoma. Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College initially conducted its operations in temporary frame buildings and rental quarters until Old Central was completed in 1894. The first plan for the campus was completed by architect J. D. Walters in 1910, establishing a formal concept of green quadrangles with buildings placed symmetrically on axis. These ideas created the physical framework for OSU's original campus. Early planning ideas were greatly expanded in the 1930 Bennett Plan by campus architect Phillip Wilbur, with significant influence continuing to the present day campus.

The OSU campus exhibits a well-defined structure in older areas of the campus. Areas of more recent development are less formal in pattern and arrangement and have not followed the campus's original development principles consistently. With the increased emphasis on automobiles in the mid 20th Century, parking lots became prevalent on campus instead of the green quadrangles which traditionally gave the campus its unique identity.

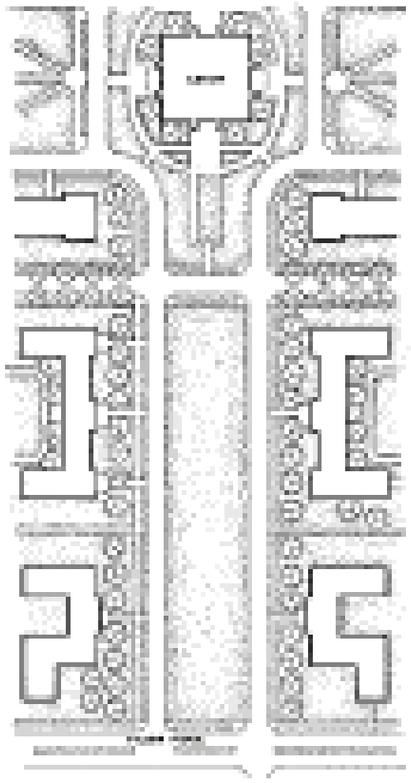
As part of the current master planning process, it is beneficial to review the most significant master plans initiated since the University's original development. The following overview of previous planning efforts provides insights that can guide future planning decisions for Oklahoma State University.

1930 BENNETT MASTER PLAN

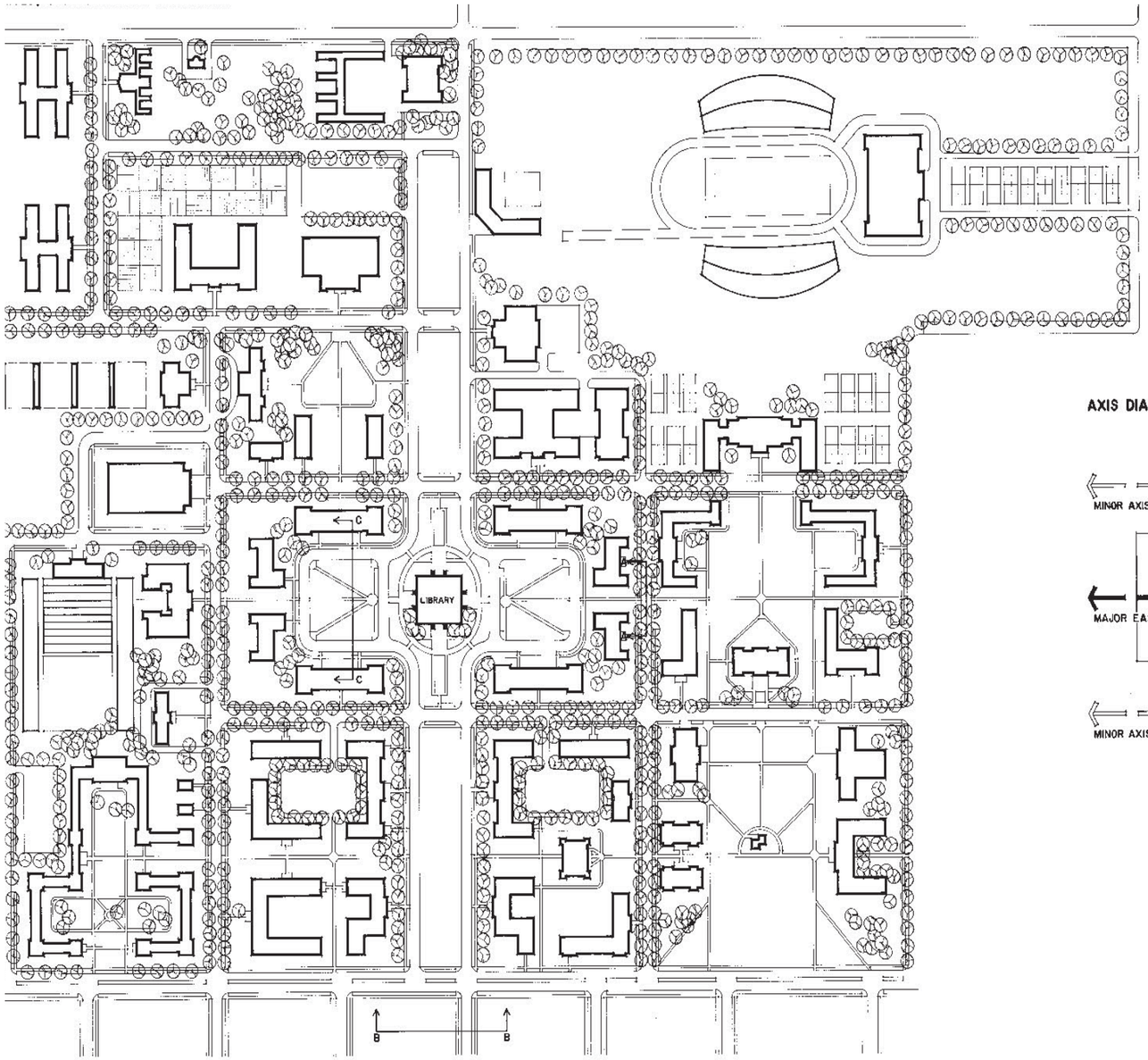
The University's tradition of planning, and the first twenty-five year master plan for any institution in the Southwest, was established during the 1920s under visionary president Henry G. Bennett. That plan and subsequent updates exemplify why OSU's Stillwater campus is nationally recognized for its beauty, orderly growth and uniform architecture. Approved in October 1930, the Bennett Master Plan for the Oklahoma A & M College campus was developed by the first campus architect, Phillip A. Wilbur (working with associate professor of architecture D. A. Hamilton).

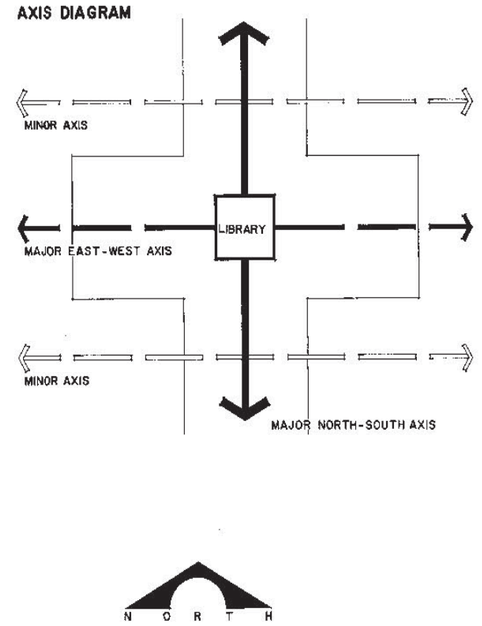
The benefits of developing a long-range campus plan were recognized during difficult economic times by citizens and leaders who were optimistic that higher education could help them achieve a brighter future. OSU's Bennett Plan appears to have been strongly influenced by the University of Virginia and also the University of Illinois - Champaign. These campuses were based upon a formal arrangement of academic activities along a great lawn symbolically leading from the library. Even more strongly, the new OSU campus with Georgian Architecture was directly influenced by the architecture of Williamsburg, Virginia. Most notably, the Library, Student Union and North Murray Hall reflect the architecture of Williamsburg. President Henry Bennett visited Williamsburg several times during the development of the OSU campus master plan.

The Bennett Plan, shown on the facing page, provided guidance for all future buildings and building additions that were envisioned as being necessary to meet current and future needs. The plan encompassed the area bounded by College Avenue (now University Avenue) on the south, Knoblock Avenue to the east, present day Hall of Fame Avenue to the north and roughly Lincoln Avenue to the west. Today, this area is generally considered the campus core, and it is the area of campus with which most OSU alumni and students feel the strongest emotional attachment. Although the Edmon Low Library was not built until 1953, it represented the first building block in President Henry Bennett's grand vision to elevate Oklahoma A&M College. President Bennett worked closely with then-Library Director Edmon Low to make the new library a reality. The pair toured other university libraries and reviewed plans for the new building as it developed. Wilbur's master plan established the Library as a focal point of the campus and the organizing point of major open spaces. Sweeping open corridors were designed north and south of the Library and flanking it to the east and west were smaller quadrangles (see drawing to the right).



Detail of 1930 Plan (Source: Historic American Building Survey / National Park Service)





Source: 1930 Plan, Special Collections and Archives, Oklahoma State University

1930 CAMPUS PLAN

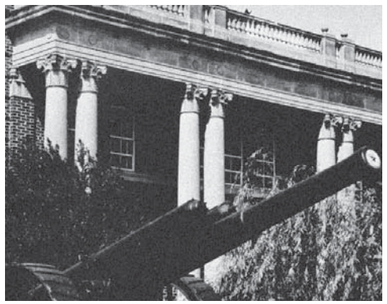
As illustrated in the photographs to the right, the unique architecture at OSU contributes monumentally to the campus image. In addition to the formal site planning concepts, the developers of the Bennett Plan also appeared to have been closely tied to the Georgian architecture at the University of Virginia. Buildings were placed in orderly compositions that created open space quadrangles and strong lines of sight. *Today, it is clear that the essence of the Bennett Plan has endured. It established an identity for the University through a recognizable framework of open spaces and building edges. The principles of this plan have become the standard for future development at Oklahoma State University.*

Campus Core

Willard Hall

Old Central

4-H Club and Student Activity Building
(Gallagher-Iba Arena)



Architecture Building

1970 COMPREHENSIVE CAMPUS PLAN

A 1970 campus master plan, prepared by C. R. S. Architects, Planners and Engineers, Inc., recommended the following:

- Acquisition of land east of campus, and the University Circle subdivision to be used for additional buildings, parking and a new street on the west side of the campus
- Street extensions and closings
- A pedestrian linkage
- Extensive building demolition
- Construction of new buildings

1975 CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The OSU Department of Architectural Services developed a campus plan with the following proposals:

- Close Monroe Street and Bennett Memorial Drive (since renamed Hester Street) for pedestrian use
- Create additional parking lots
- Construction of additional buildings

1982 DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS REPORT

The following recommendations were proposed in the Development Concepts Report prepared by Sparks Martin Easterling and William Kessler and Associates, Inc:

- Revise the campus collector road network
- Direct University Avenue south to intersect with 3rd Street
- Construct new parking lots and parking decks
- Increase the density in the central campus
- Create stronger pedestrian linkages / open space framework
- Develop gateways
- Encourage development of distinct campus districts with a major focus on the redevelopment of the area north of and including International Mall
- Develop streetscapes along critical processional and entry zones to the campus
- Develop a campus design criteria document
- Select a site for the future Noble Center

1999 CAMPUS LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

OSU's first Campus Landscape Master Plan was completed in March 1999. This plan, which is updated with this study, was developed by Howell and Vancuren, Inc. in conjunction with the Landscape Master Plan Coordinating and Oversight Committees of Oklahoma State University. This plan was developed with input from a cross-section of OSU personnel and recommended a wide range of improvements to campus systems including landscaping, walkways, streets, parking and lighting. The following overview of this important master plan is summarized from the Campus Landscape Master Plan Executive Summary. The major components of the planning effort were:

1. Composition of the Mission Statement
2. Identification of Goals and Objectives
3. Inventory and analysis of existing conditions
4. Formulation of Design Guidelines to express ideals
5. Provision of Recommendations
6. Compilation of the Schedule of Enhancements
7. Estimation of costs for implementation of recommended changes
8. Identification of tree species best suited for campus planting
9. Creation of illustrative and conceptual plans

The campus was divided into planning districts to facilitate analysis and to accommodate the planning process. An inventory of campus conditions was prepared. Design guidelines were generated as a vehicle for the expression of the ideal form and methodology. These guidelines function as a general reference guide, establishing the criteria to be used when new projects are conceived and implemented. Recommendations for improvements were developed and illustrated in concept plans, character sketches, and other illustrations (see examples below).

Goals and objectives established for the master plan included:

Create a visitor friendly campus.
- Define pedestrian and vehicular gateways and entries to campus.
- Plan to provide a uniform directional and informational signage system.
- Develop a palette of site amenities for the campus.
- Identify and enhance major campus sight lines.
- Develop a hierarchy of vehicular and pedestrian pathways.

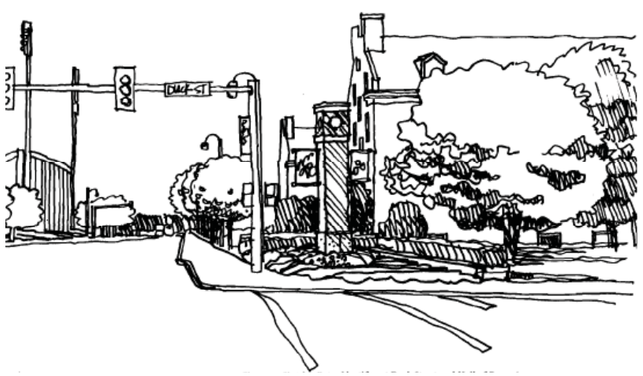
Define campus edges.
- Provide appropriate treatment for streets at campus edges.
- Coordinate with City of Stillwater to improve streetscape of adjoining and connecting streets.

Encourage social interaction within the campus.
- Create outdoor spaces with site amenities that encourage users to stop.
- Create microenvironments that encourage use by providing shade and protection from wind and noise.

Enhance the campus image with landscape plantings.
- Promote landscape diversity throughout the campus.
- Establish design guidelines for landscape and site improvements.
- Encourage use of the campus as a teaching laboratory.
- Establish policies and protocols for rehabilitation, protection and preservation of existing site amenities and features.

Minimize the impact of vehicles on campus core.
- Modify internal parking to improve appearance and pedestrian access.
- Screen parking lots from streets and pedestrian corridors.
- Minimize areas of potential conflict between pedestrians and vehicles.

Enhance campus safety.
- Increase illumination of all campus walkways and streets.
- Improve visibility under trees and around shrubbery.



Character Sketch - Entry Identifier at Duck Street and Hall of Fame Avenue
(Howell and Vancuren, Inc.)

Character Sketch - View South of Library Looking East
(Howell and Vancuren, Inc.)

MASTER PLAN 2025

In 2004, a system-wide Strategic Planning effort was initiated and as a result the Board of Regents commissioned the OSU Master Plan 2025. This planning document included the five-year Initial Development Plan and a schematic twenty-year Master Plan developed by the Benham Companies. In 2006, OSU School of Architecture faculty joined the design team and a preliminary Twenty-Year Master Plan was produced, conceptually titled "Achieving Greatness: Celebrating Tradition, Enhancing Identity and Place." Following review and refinement, the master plan was developed into the OSU Master Plan 2025. This plan builds on the historic traditions of OSU's planning and architecture and provides opportunities to enhance campus identity and place.

A stakeholder group, composed of individuals from the OSU and Stillwater communities, developed eleven guiding principles early in the master planning process. The following principles were a guide for design decisions made for the five-year Interim Development Plan and the twenty-year Master Plan:

- Incorporate Bennett Plan design principles
- Embrace recognized sustainability principles
- Enhance campus core vitality and synergy
- Value special places and buildings
- Promote safety and security through design
- Prioritize interdisciplinary interaction on campus
- Establish campus gateways
- Incorporate aesthetics and art throughout campus
- Improve wayfinding
- Encourage complementary land uses on the perimeter of campus
- Coordinate campus and community development

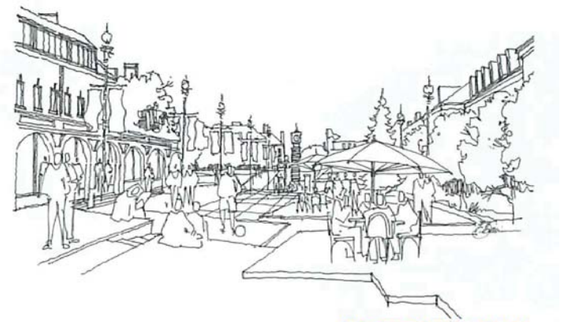
Another key component of OSU's Master Plan 2025 was the development of a set of planning assumptions that would become a foundational part of the new plan. Developed in 2006 in conjunction with OSU administration, these assumptions include:

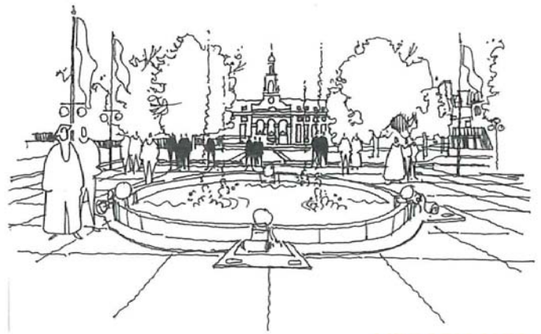
- The campus core will be focused primarily on academics.
- Academic facility growth in the twenty-year plan will be accommodated in the campus core.
- New research facilities in the technology park will supplement research needs.
- There will be limited growth in student enrollment.
- Faculty growth is predicted as outlined in the "Restore, Reward and Grow" plan.
- Facility needs and their related square footages are estimates provided by the colleges.
- The Guiding Principles developed by the Stakeholders must be followed.

As illustrated in the conceptual sketches to the right, the master plan addresses points of entry, connections, landmarks and growth. On the facing page, the master plan illustrates campus-wide proposals for transportation system improvements and future building development. (Existing buildings are shown in light grey; new / renovated buildings - 2010 are shown in orange; new / renovated buildings - 2025 are shown in dark grey).

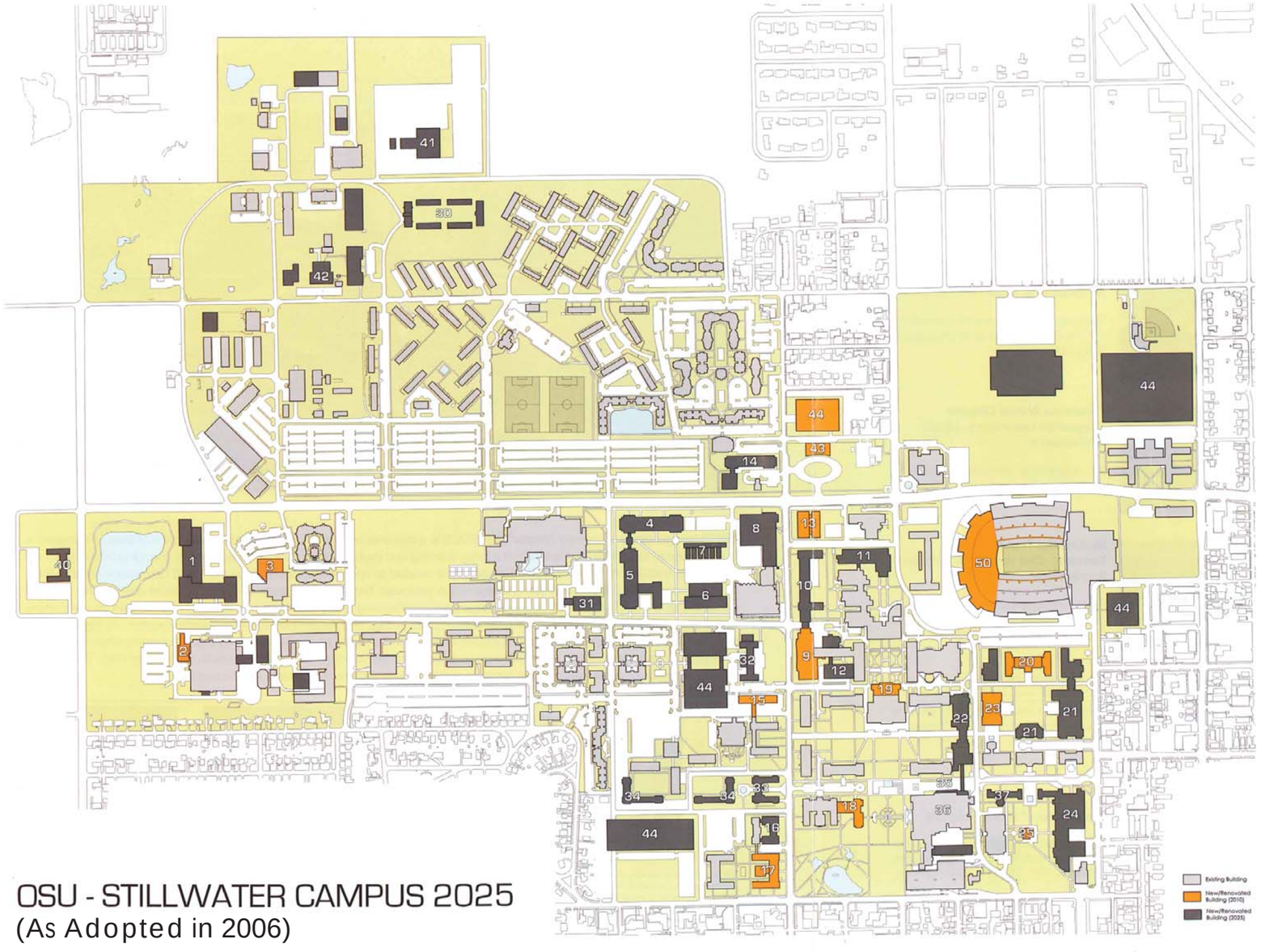
One of the most significant recommendations of Master Plan 2025 is the reduction of surface parking in the campus core, to be replaced by parking structures. Implementation of this strategy will result in the development of additional open spaces that are in keeping with the Bennett Plan and will greatly enhance the campus environment.

The Oklahoma State University Master Plan 2025 is a tool that will guide future development on the Stillwater campus. It was not intended to be definitive but rather a living, working and evolving document that responds to changing circumstances. It is recognized that further detailed development is needed to update and incorporate the 1999 Landscape Master Plan, to study haw to incorporate public art, and to develop vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian traffic systems and policies (these tasks are part of the updated Campus Landscape Master Plan). The office of Long-Range Facilities Planning is the "keeper" of the Master Plan and will be recommending appropriate updates. At the beginning of 2009, capital improvement projects in excess of $250 million were on the drawing board and currently other large-scale projects are under discussion. All of these projects support the Strategic Plan and respond to the Master Plan. It is evident that Master Plan 2025 is responding to the needs of the campus and is beginning to have a positive and lasting impact.





Character Sketches (by Professor Mohammed Bilbeisi, RA)



OSU - STILLWATER CAMPUS 2025
(As Adopted in 2006)

ACADEMIC
1 Center for Veterinary Health Sciences Research
2 BVMTH Academic Center
3 OADDL
4 DASNR Ag Hall I
5 DASNR Ag Hall II
6 Biosystems & Agricultural Engineering
7 Teaching Greenhouses
8 Animal Science/4-H
9 Interdisciplinary Science Research I
10 Interdisciplinary Science Research II
11 Interdisciplinary Science Research III
12 Interdisciplinary Science Research IV
13 OSU-NOC Classroom Building
14 Northern Oklahoma College
15 College of Human Environmental Sciences
16 North Murray hall
17 Murray Hall
18 Willard Hall
19 Edmon Low Library
20 Donald W. Reynolds School of Architecture
21 East Quadrangle Academic Buildings
22 Hester Street Academic Buildings
23 William S. Spears School of Business
24 Seretean Center for the Performing Arts
25 Old Central - Honors College

STUDENT LIFE
30 North Residence Halls (Brumley North)
31 Student Health Services
32 West Commons
33 Student Academic Center
34 Southwest Residence Halls
35 East Commons
36 Student Union and Atherton Hotel
37 Honors Residence Hall

INFRASTRUCTURE
40 Administrative Services, Communications & Security
41 Transportation Services
42 Central Dining Services
43 Multi-modal Transportation Facility
44 Parking Structure

ATHLETICS
50 Boone Pickens Stadium West End Zone

Bold type indicates 5-year IDP projects

CAMPUS ANALYSIS

CAMPUS OVERVIEW

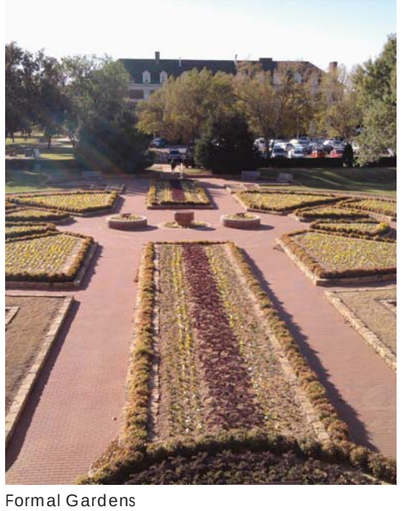
The Stillwater campus is the flagship institution of the Oklahoma State University system, a multi-campus public land grant educational system focusing on integrated, high-quality teaching, research and outreach. The University offers bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees in a large number of fields, as well as the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degrees. OSU's 2 million volume library, its modern research laboratories and its excellent physical education, recreation and student union facilities provide an exceptional educational and social environment. The University also benefits from outstanding cultural events, nationally recognized residence hall programs and thirty-six fraternities and sororities.

Oklahoma State University is regularly named to "best value" college lists, and with more than 400 student organizations, campus life is full of opportunities. OSU's mission is well summarized in its motto: "Create / Innovate / Educate." The University has a unique culture that inspires deep loyalty and pride in its students, faculty, staff and alumni. Simply put, all who are part of the OSU family do indeed "bleed orange". The pages that follow will provide a detailed analysis of the OSU Stillwater campus, including visual character, landscaping, circulation and major site features such as art, furnishings and signage.

The campus is comprised of several distinct areas, each of which has unique functions and character. The historic Old Central district is the site of the original Oklahoma A&M College. This area has a park-like setting, large trees and several historic buildings. The central campus core is the heart of today's campus, anchored by the Edmon Low Library, Theta Pond and expansive quadrangles. The north central zone of the campus has seen significant growth over recent years, including the Advanced Technology Research Center, Noble Research Center, Multi-Modal Transportation Facility, Classroom Building North and the new Henry Bellmon Research Center.

The majority of OSU's residential living is in the west portion of the campus, along with a large zone of residential buildings north of Hall of Fame Avenue. Residential housing options include community-style towers and three to four story apartments and suites. Over recent years, OSU's primary athletic facilities have undergone significant changes. Boone Pickens Stadium and Gallagher-Iba Arena are iconic facilities that have had dramatic renovations / expansions. Immediately north of the football stadium, a new Athletic Village is planned to accommodate state-of-the-art facilities for a number of OSU's intercollegiate athletic teams. The far west and northwest areas of the campus are less densely developed than the campus core. Important functions in these areas include the Veterinary Medicine facilities, recreational sports fields, research facilities, service / support facilities and a planned Transportation Operations and Maintenance facility.

The Oklahoma State University Stillwater campus, as viewed from the southeast in 2006.



Formal Gardens

Edmon Low Library

CAMPUS ARCHITECTURE

There is no element more important to the quality of the visual environment on the Oklahoma State University campus than its buildings. *The consistency and rich detailing of the campus architecture, in conjunction with grand open spaces, creates a strong sense of identity and an image of excellence.* As illustrated through the representative photographs to the right, Oklahoma State University's architecture has maintained a cohesive visual environment since the construction of Old Central in 1894.

The architectural style of the OSU campus is Neo-Georgian. Although there is no single, commonly accepted set of design principles that define the Georgian architectural style, it is among the most long-lived styles of American architecture. One of the key identifying features of the Georgian style is a central entryway, typically capped with an elaborate pediment supported by pilasters. Georgian architecture also may include decorative cornices, brick, tiled hip roofs with dormers and prominent chimneys. Collegiate Georgian architecture follows the same classical style on a grand scale that integrates orderly building placement. This style can be found on many college campuses in the United States, including the University of Virginia, the College of William and Mary, the University of Illinois - Champaign, Harvard University and Oklahoma State University. Characteristics of the Stillwater campus include:

- Building heights of three to four stories,
- Roofs as unifying elements, which often include chimneys, dormers and towers on the most important buildings,
- Walls with a strong base that frequently include interesting patterns of doors, windows and cornices. Facade materials are typically brick of a consistent color with stone accents.

Buildings in the historic campus core are generally cohesive and finely detailed. The campus architectural style has evolved over the past century, with many of the 1950s and 1960s buildings not in the Georgian style (e.g., Engineering North, Life Sciences East, Math Sciences, Agriculture Hall). However, these buildings are generally compatible because of their basic texture, color and scale. In contrast, many of OSU's high-rise residential buildings on the west side of the campus have ignored traditional scale and building placement. Over the past several decades, OSU's new buildings have been much more cohesive with the campus style and scale (e.g., Robert M. Kerr Food and Agricultural Product Center and the North Classroom Building). The recent expansion and improvement to Boone Pickens Stadium has also created an iconic structure that is a significant asset to the campus environment. The University has also completed several outstanding renovations and expansions of historic structures such as Murray Hall, Old Central, the Donald W. Reynolds School of Architecture and Gallagher-Iba Arena. The value of preserving the University's historic architecture and heritage is immeasurable.


Old Central


Student Union


North Classroom Building


ConocoPhillips OSU Alumni Center


Boone Pickens Stadium


Bennett Hall


South Murray Hall


Donald W. Reynolds School of Architecture


Edmon Low Library

OPEN SPACE AND VISUAL CHARACTER

The aesthetic qualities in the core campus areas are widely recognized; largely created by elegant buildings, tall trees and expansive open spaces. For campus areas that are generally west of Monroe Street and north of Hall of Fame Avenue, there are fewer green spaces and Neo-Georgian buildings. As a result, the campus image and identity in these areas is not as strong. An analysis of the visual environment at the OSU campus is illustrated in Figure 2.2. This drawing provides an evaluation of major focal points, significant views, gateways and campus identity features. Other identified visual elements are key open spaces and campus areas that are currently unattractive or under-utilized.

Gateways are one of the most important elements of the campus visual analysis; these symbolic entrances to the campus are important for several reasons. The "front doors" are important in establishing a strong image of the University to visitors and the surrounding community. Well-designed campus entrances convey a sense of arrival and impart feelings of importance and pride. With no visibility of the OSU campus from the adjacent highways, these gateways are vitally important in defining access to the campus. The entrances to the University are currently underdeveloped and undefined with the exception of the Monroe Street / University Avenue intersection which has been recently enhanced with attractive brick pylons. There is also very little signage to direct visitors to parking areas. In the 1930 master plan, North and South Washington were designated to be main entrances to the campus. *Between Theta Pond and the Student Union Parking Garage, the south end of the Library Mall has excellent potential to be developed into the symbolic "front door" of the University.*

Although Knoblock Street clearly defines much of the east side of the campus, parking lots function as entrances and edges to the campus in several areas. These entries and edges and do not reflect the importance or character of the University. The mixed-use district east of Knoblock Street includes Eskimo Joe's and Campus Corner's Hideaway Pizza, the Wooden Nickel, etc. As illustrated in Figure 2.2, recent streetscaping projects on University Avenue, Monroe Street and Hall of Fame Avenue have created a strong identity and definition of the campus edge. Also shown are locations where future streetscaping can continue to expand OSU's identity through the use of themed elements. The northwest edge of the campus is poorly defined, fading into research land parcels and other low-density uses. Most students are unaware of where the campus property actually ends.

The visual analysis of OSU illustrates key view corridors which were originally established in the campus core through the use of axial sight lines according to the Bennett Master Plan. The north-south axis of the Edmon Low Library is one of the most striking and memorable spaces on campus. East-west view corridors on each side of the Library are also important site features, although the view east and west from the Library's south edge is interrupted by small clusters of trees in the middle of the walkways.

A new gateway at Monroe Street and University Avenue has created a well-defined campus entry. This intersection is beautifully flanked by the historic architecture of Murray Hall and the charm of Theta Pond.

The visual identity of the Oklahoma State University campus is defined by cohesive architecture and picturesque landscape spaces including (from left to right) the Edmon Low Library, the Library Mall, Old Central and Theta Pond.

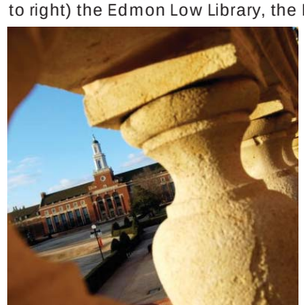
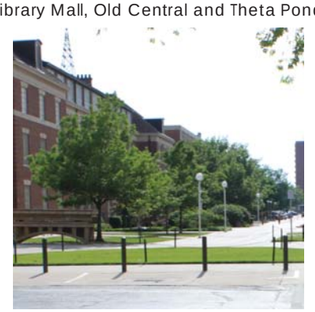


Photo Credit: Daily O'Collegian

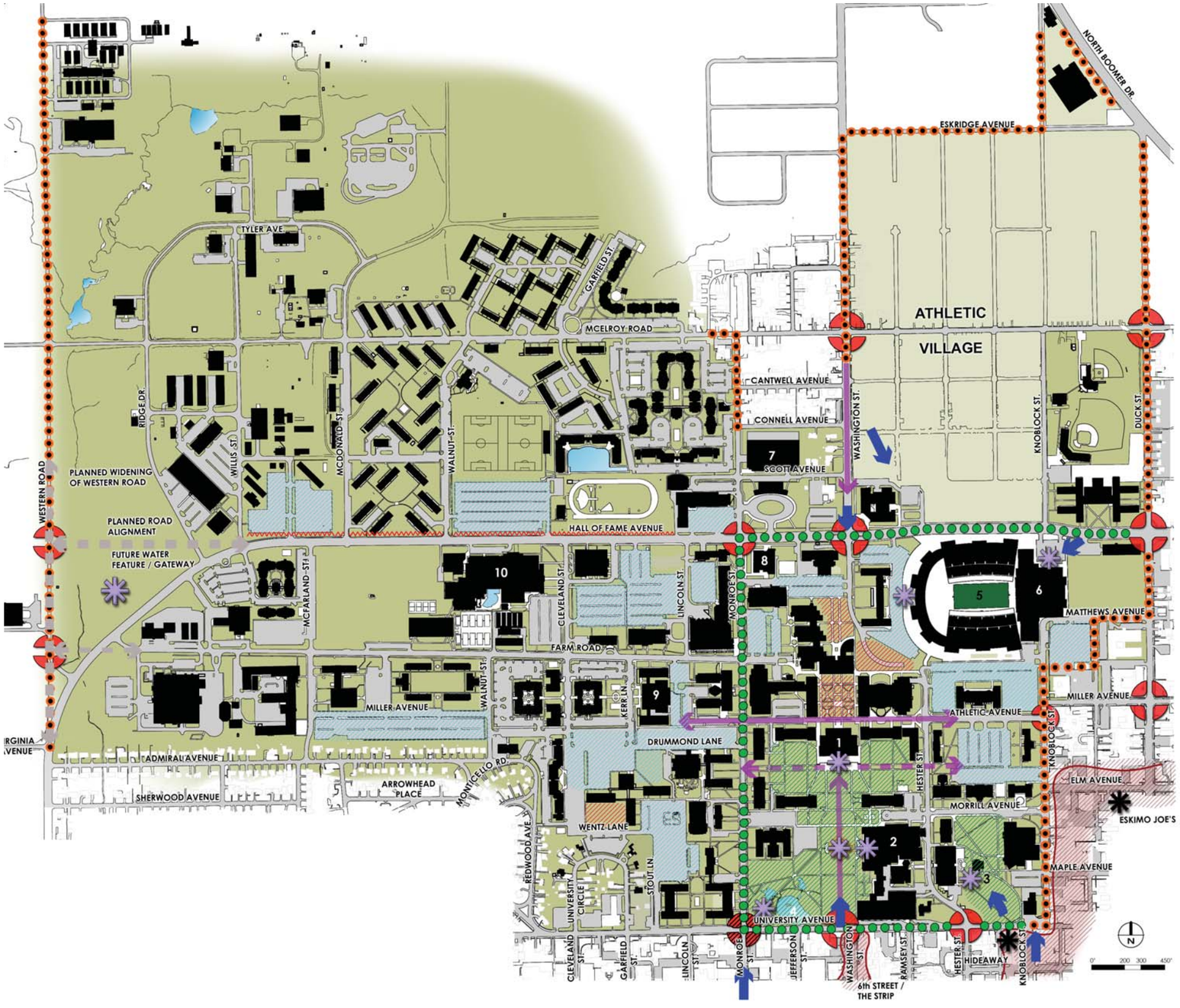
Library Mall
(From Student Union Balcony)



View Corridor
(Looking West from Hester Street)

Unattractive Parking Lot (South of Ag Hall and Drummond Hall)

Future Gateway Opportunity
(Monroe St. / Hall of Fame Ave.)



LEGEND

- STREETSCAPING / STRONG CAMPUS IDENTITY
- OPPORTUNITY FOR ENHANCED CAMPUS IDENTITY
- MAJOR FOCAL POINT / LANDMARK
- WELL DEFINED CAMPUS GATEWAY
- POTENTIAL CAMPUS GATEWAY
- SIGNIFICANT VIEW
- VIEW CORRIDOR
- "SIGNATURE" OPEN SPACE
- UNATTRACTIVE OPEN SPACE
- VISUAL SCREEN NEEDED
- EXPANSIVE PARKING AREA
- CAMPUS EDGE COMMERCIAL / MIXED-USE AREA

MAJOR BUILDING KEY

1. EDMON LOW LIBRARY
2. STUDENT UNION
3. OLD CENTRAL
4. THETA POND
5. BOONE PICKENS STADIUM
6. GALLAGHER-IBA ARENA
7. MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION
8. NORTH CLASSROOM BUILDING
9. KERR-DRUMMOND HALL
10. COLVIN RECREATION CENTER

FIGURE 2.2

VISUAL ANALYSIS

LANDMARKS AND GATHERING PLACES

The Oklahoma State University campus has many memorable features located throughout the campus. These campus elements have deep-rooted significance and hold special memories for the thousands of students, staff, faculty and alumni that make up the OSU family. These unique areas, including buildings, landmarks, site features and gathering places, are most frequently found in the campus core. Many are historic places that have been part of the campus fabric for decades. Newer landmarks and pedestrian spaces have also been created over recent years. The following provides an overview of the most significant campus landmarks and gathering places.

Old Central

Originally constructed in 1894, Old Central was the first building on the OSU campus and is now an iconic landmark that identifies the University's early history. It is the oldest building at any land grant institution in the state of Oklahoma. The building has been restored several times, including in the late 1970s and a recently completed renovation to accommodate the Honors College. The open lawns and large trees that surround Old Central should be maintained as a park-like setting in order to preserve the University's heritage.

Theta Pond

With its prominent location northeast of University Avenue and Monroe Street, Theta Pond is arguably the most beloved natural feature on the OSU campus. The feature includes several ponds, walkways and bridges, decorative stone walls and large trees in an informal natural setting, Theta Pond is home to many long-standing traditions and is one of the most photographed spaces on campus.

Edmon Low Library

Located at the heart of the OSU campus, the Edmon Low Library is one of the most visible and recognizable buildings. Considered the "jewel" of OSU's Neo-Georgian architectural style, the library is capped with a signature eight-story tower with a bell that chimes distinctively on the hour. The library received its official name in 1977, in honor of former head librarian Edmon Low. As the central element of the Bennett Master Plan, the library has truly become the focal point of the campus and the home to frequent activities. The large fountain on the south side of the library is also a popular campus landmark and a symbol for Oklahoma State University.

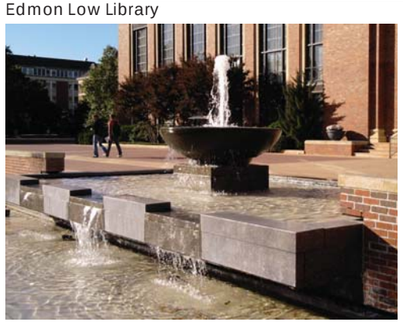

Edmon Low Library


Old Central

Monroe Street / University Avenue Gateway


Library Lawn


Library Lawn


Edmon Low Library Fountain


Theta Pond


Theta Pond

Library Lawn and Formal Gardens

The expansive open space south of the Edmon Low Library is one of the most important spaces at Oklahoma State University. The Library axis, with its great lawn and formal gardens, was designed as an integral part of the Bennett Master Plan. This formal open space provides an appropriate complement to the campus buildings and is an important icon for the University. The Library Mall includes two separate lawn quadrangles, showcasing the beautiful formal gardens in the center. The open spaces immediately south of the library are a particularly popular place for diverse activities and events.

Other important campus landmarks and gathering places include:

- Boone Pickens Staduim
- Gallagher-Iba Arena
- The Student Union / Chi-O Clock and Plaza
- Campus Fire Station No. 2
- ConocoPhillips OSU Alumni Center (Including an Outdoor Terrace)
- Gateway Pylons at Monroe Street and University Avenue
- International Plaza
- Courtyard between Morrill Hall and the Bartlett Center
- Spirit Rider Sculpture and other Campus Art
- The Botanic Garden at Oklahoma State University
- Technology Park
- National Wrestling Hall of Fame
- Wes Watkins Center for International Trade Development


Boone Pickens Stadium


Gallagher-Iba Arena


Football Game Day Tailgating


Student Union / Formal Gardens


Chi-O Clock


Campus Fire Station


Terrace (East of Morrill Hall)


Alumni Center Terrace

VEHICULAR CIRCULATION

The vehicular circulation system that supports OSU's large campus is an integral part of its function and appearance. This network of city streets, campus roads and drives is necessary to provide access to buildings, parking lots, service areas and other destinations. In addition to its everyday functions, the circulation system is of great importance during athletic events and other large campus functions; those times when large numbers of vehicles are entering and exiting the campus. A thorough understanding of the existing vehicular circulation system, including problem areas, is essential to planning for future campus development. A key focus for the master plan, included as Section 6 of this study, is the creation of a coordinated transportation network that accommodates all modes of transportation.

On the facing page, Figure 2.3 provides an analysis of the existing campus circulation system. Depending on traffic volumes and level of importance to the campus, existing streets and drives have been classified as major thoroughfares or primary or secondary circulation routes. Other existing circulation features shown include major service areas and controlled access road locations. From a review of the parking lots shown, it is apparent that asphalt covers significant areas of the campus core as well as the large areas west of Monroe Street associated with residence halls. The extent of campus parking has steadily increased as the automobile has become a major part of the culture over the last fifty years. As described previously, a key recommendation in OSU's Master Plan 2025 is the reduction of surface parking lots in the campus core and the construction of several multi-level parking structures. *This strategy can be tremendously beneficial by allowing redevelopment of core campus open spaces to reflect the spirit of OSU's Bennett Plan.*

The OSU campus is well-served with east-west traffic corridors, including University Avenue, Farm Road, Hall of Fame Avenue and McElroy. North-south circulation is more limited, with good corridors on the west and east edges of campus. However, through circulation in the center of campus is limited to Monroe Street. As illustrated, Monroe Street (as well as Hester Street) has gated segments to restrict access during normal campus hours. This strategy has been relatively effective in reducing through traffic that would be in conflict with pedestrians.

Long-term transportation plans propose widening Western Road and realigning its intersection with Hall of Fame Avenue. This improvement would facilitate traffic flow around the campus, with traffic using Western Road and Lakeview Road instead of cutting through campus on Hall of Fame Avenue. One of the most significant circulation issues observed at OSU is the lack of a well-defined main entrance for vehicular traffic. *Although there are several gateways that visibly identify entry points, there is not an appropriate "grand entry" to destinations such as the Atherton Hotel and Student Union.*



Hall of Fame Avenue is a major thoroughfare bisecting the campus. The street carries significant traffic volumes that create safety concerns for pedestrians and bicyclists.

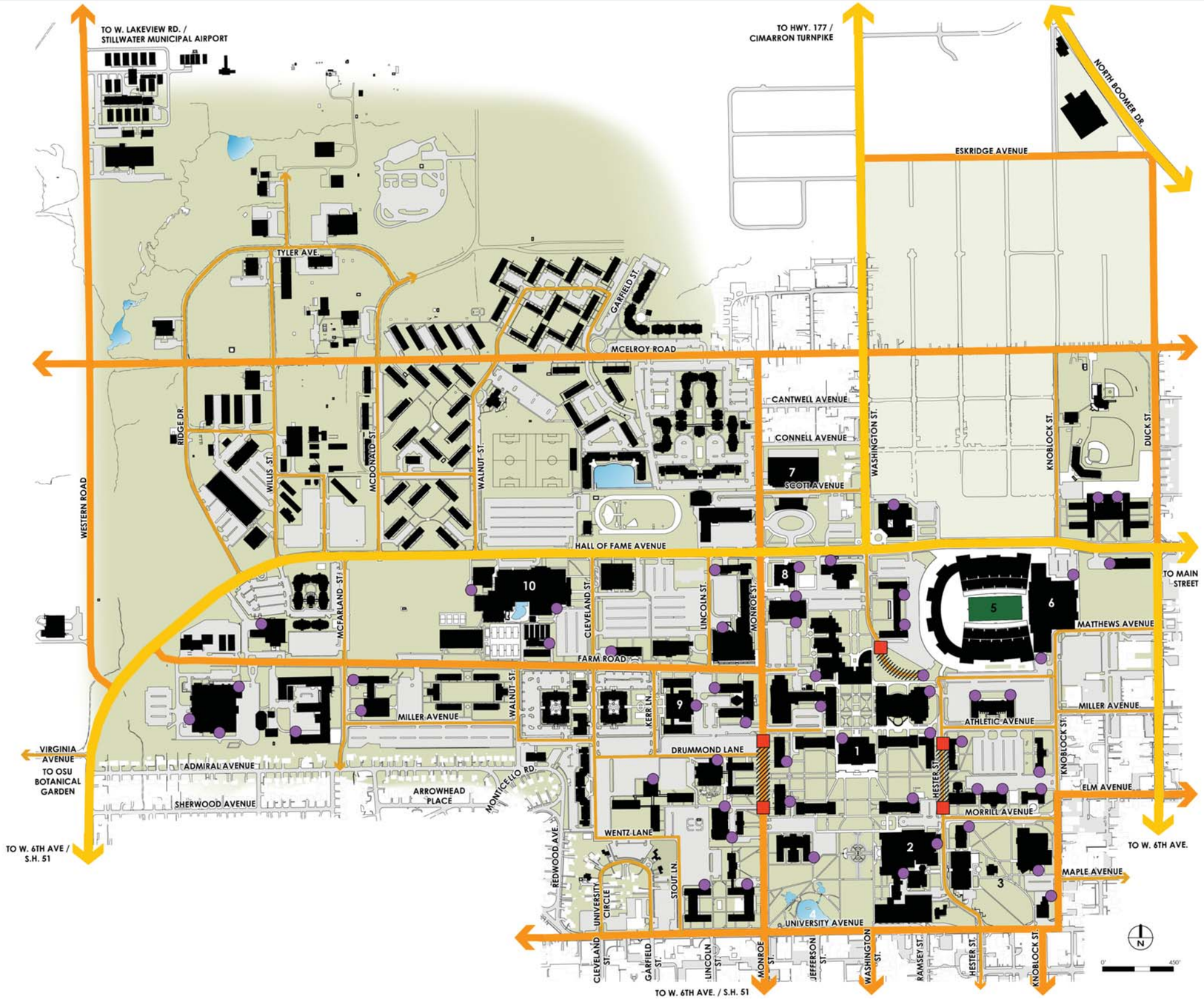


Monroe Street runs north-south through the heart of the campus. A renovation is planned between Hall of Fame and University, allowing the opportunity to balance the needs of automobiles, pedestrians, bicycles and transit.

University Avenue

Hester Street

Cleveland Street (Currently a Parking Lot Aisle)



LEGEND

- MAJOR THOROUGHFARE
- PRIMARY VEHICULAR CIRCULATION
- SECONDARY VEHICULAR CIRCULATION
- CONTROLLED ACCESS ROAD
- CONTROLLED ACCESS GATE
- MAJOR SERVICE AREA
- CAMPUS PARKING

NOTES

1. Future transportation plans in OSU's Master Plan 2025 include widening Western Road, and realigning Hall of Fame Avenue to create a 90° intersection with Western Road.

MAJOR BUILDING KEY

1. EDMON LOW LIBRARY
2. STUDENT UNION
3. OLD CENTRAL
4. THETA POND
5. BOONE PICKENS STADIUM
6. GALLAGHER-IBA ARENA
7. MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION
8. NORTH CLASSROOM BUILDING
9. KERR-DRUMMOND HALL
10. COLVIN RECREATION CENTER

FIGURE 2.3

EXISTING VEHICULAR CIRCULATION

TRANSIT AND PARKING

Existing Transit Service

As the OSU campus continues its focus on sustainability and energy conservation, transit should become an increasingly important part of the overall transportation system. The OSU Parking and Transit Services group provides transit services for OSU and the City of Stillwater. Nine routes are maintained by the transit group which includes three routes internal to the OSU campus core. As shown in the graphic on the facing page, the three campus core routes are the Black, Orange, and Gold routes. These routes have approximately 29 bus stops located between McElroy to the north, University to the south, Duck to the east and Ridge / Willis to the west including the Multi-Modal Transit Facility.

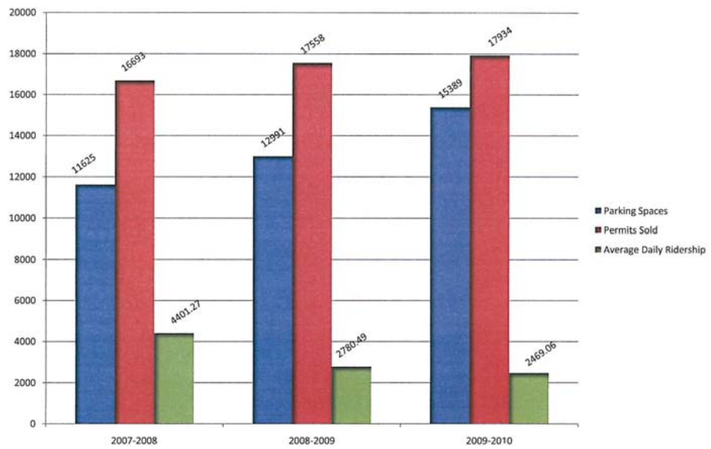
Figure 2.4 shows the stop locations and the campus core routes. Of the stops, the boarding and alighting follow similar trends, meaning that if the boarding at a stop is high, the alighting is high. This is the case at all but one stop which is located on Monroe between Hall of Fame and Farm Road. The boarding for the northbound direction is medium, while the alighting northbound is low. The boarding for the southbound direction is low, while the alighting is medium. The highest boarding and alighting trends are noticed along Hester, Monroe, Hall of Fame and McElroy. The lowest trends are noticed along University, Farm Road and Willis / Ridge.

The transit agency is in the process of upgrading the fleet of buses to Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) buses. As of April 2011, 18 transit buses operated on CNG. In terms of operational performance, these vehicles are similar to their diesel counterparts but demonstrate a reduction in CO_2 emissions and emit less noise. Also, CNG powered vehicles have lower maintenance costs due to the CNG combustion process and chemical properties of the fuel itself. *The environmental and economic value of a transit system is further increased by the adoption of CNG.*

The agency maintains 54 buses, and of those 9 are shuttles to Tulsa and 5 are rentals as needed. Eighteen CNGs have been delivered and 13 diesel busses are pending disposal. This will leave a total of 41 buses within the fleet.

Parking and Transit

Between 2007 and 2010 approximately 3,750 new parking spaces have been added to the OSU campus. During this time, transit ridership has decreased approximately 22%. The graph shown to the right illustrates this trend. As shown on the previous page in Figure 2.3, the campus has many large surface parking lots, particularly west of Monroe Street. Important multi-level parking structures include the Student Union Parking Garage and a relatively new structure north of the Multi-Modal Transportation Center.

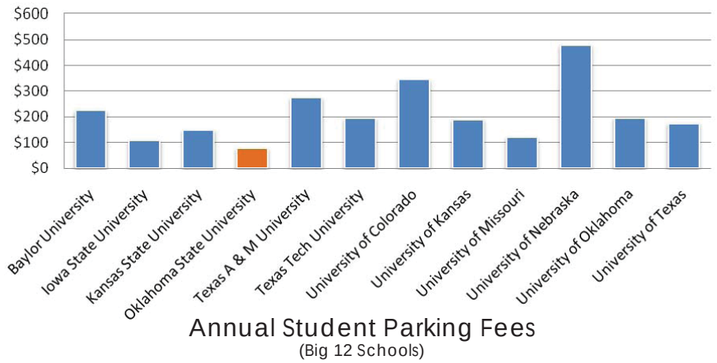


Transit Ridership at OSU
Source: Oklahoma State University

Multi-Modal Transportation Facility

Student Union Parking Garage

Oklahoma State University's transit operations will be significantly enhanced by the new Clean Energy fueling station which is also open to the public 24 hours a day.



Annual Student Parking Fees
(Big 12 Schools)

The Nationwide Personal Transportation Study based analysis suggests that parking pricing is a more potent tool for decreasing single occupant vehicle commutes than either enhancing transit access or increasing transit service levels (Dueker, Strathman and Bianco, 1998). Charging for parking has been shown to reduce vehicular usage by increasing the cost of driving, thereby shifting travelers to other modes, usually carpooling and transit.

OSU currently charges a nominal student parking fee; today the fee is $54/ year. That fee has been approved for an increase which will bring the total cost of parking up to $76/ year. The increase will bring the fee up to the low end of the other Big 12 Conference schools. A comparison of OSU parking costs with the increase and the Big 12 Conference schools is shown in the graph above.

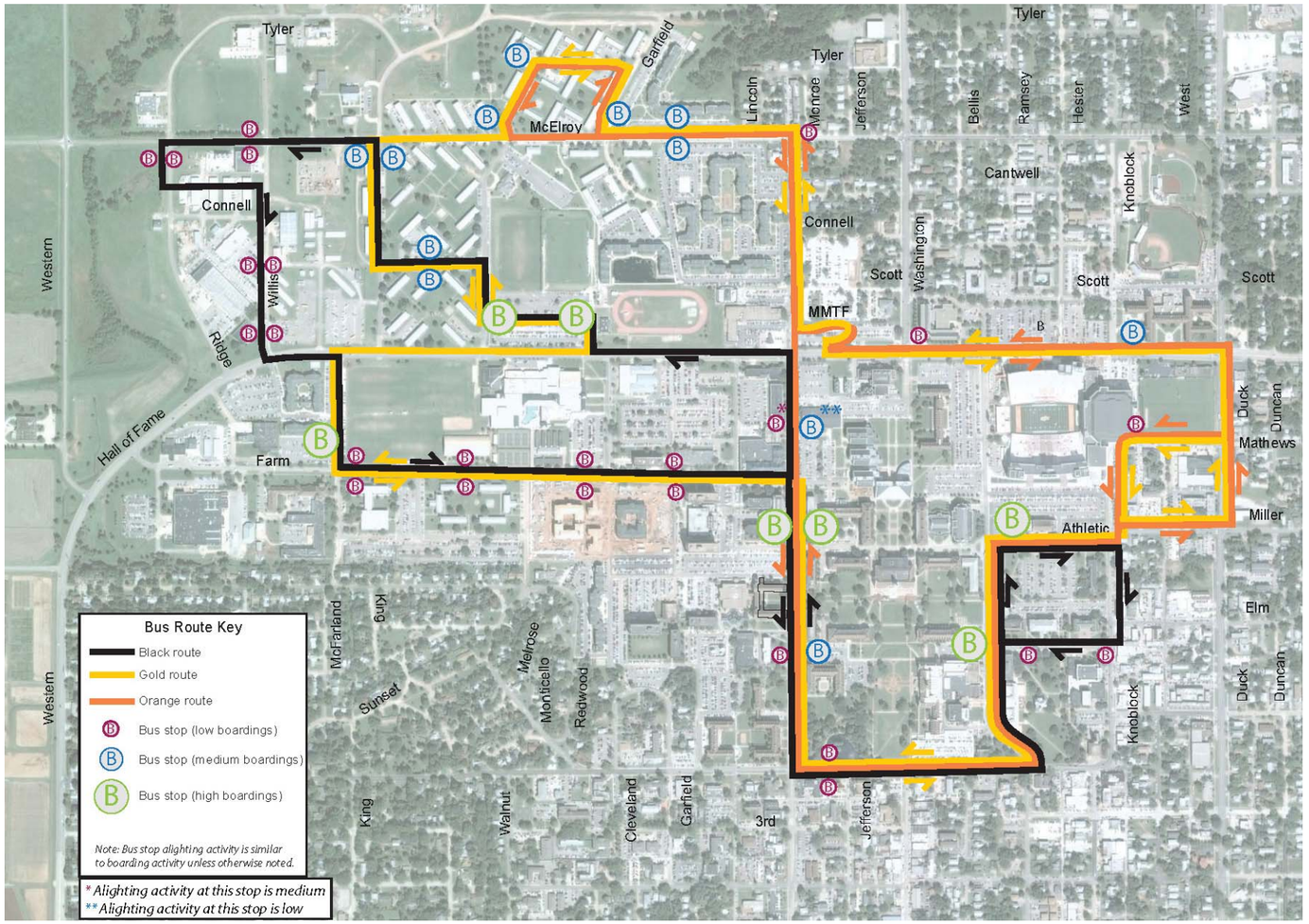


FIGURE 2.4
EXISTING TRANSIT CIRCULATION

PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

The pedestrian network on the OSU campus is extensive and is fundamental to the campus's function and appearance. The sidewalk system is generally formal in its layout; walks are typically linear and in character with the formal arrangement of buildings. Diagonal walks occur in several areas such as the Greek Walk through the Theta Pond area and walks across the Old Central lawn. The majority of the campus would benefit from significant pedestrian improvements including the addition of new walkways. As illustrated in the second row of photographs to the right, sidewalks are typically too narrow throughout much of the campus.

The existing campus walkway network is illustrated in Figure 2.5. Primary and secondary pedestrian routes are shown to identify major traffic patterns along the existing sidewalks. In addition, this drawing identifies locations where a significant number of pedestrians walk through parking lots to reach their destinations. These undefined pedestrian routes are particularly prevalent west of Monroe Street, where residence halls and large parking lots are concentrated.

The University's most heavily traveled pedestrian corridors include walks on both sides of Monroe Street, north-south walks on each side of the Library Mall and the east-west walks that flank both sides of the Library. Currently, many students walk to the central campus along Monroe Street from the large residential areas north of Hall of Fame Avenue. This pedestrian travel would be greatly enhanced by the development of a widened sidewalk along Monroe Street north of Hall of Fame Avenue. An enhanced pedestrian corridor is also needed running east-west (south of Drummond Hall) to better connect the campus core with the primary residential zone. Other specific pedestrian issues for the campus are summarized below:

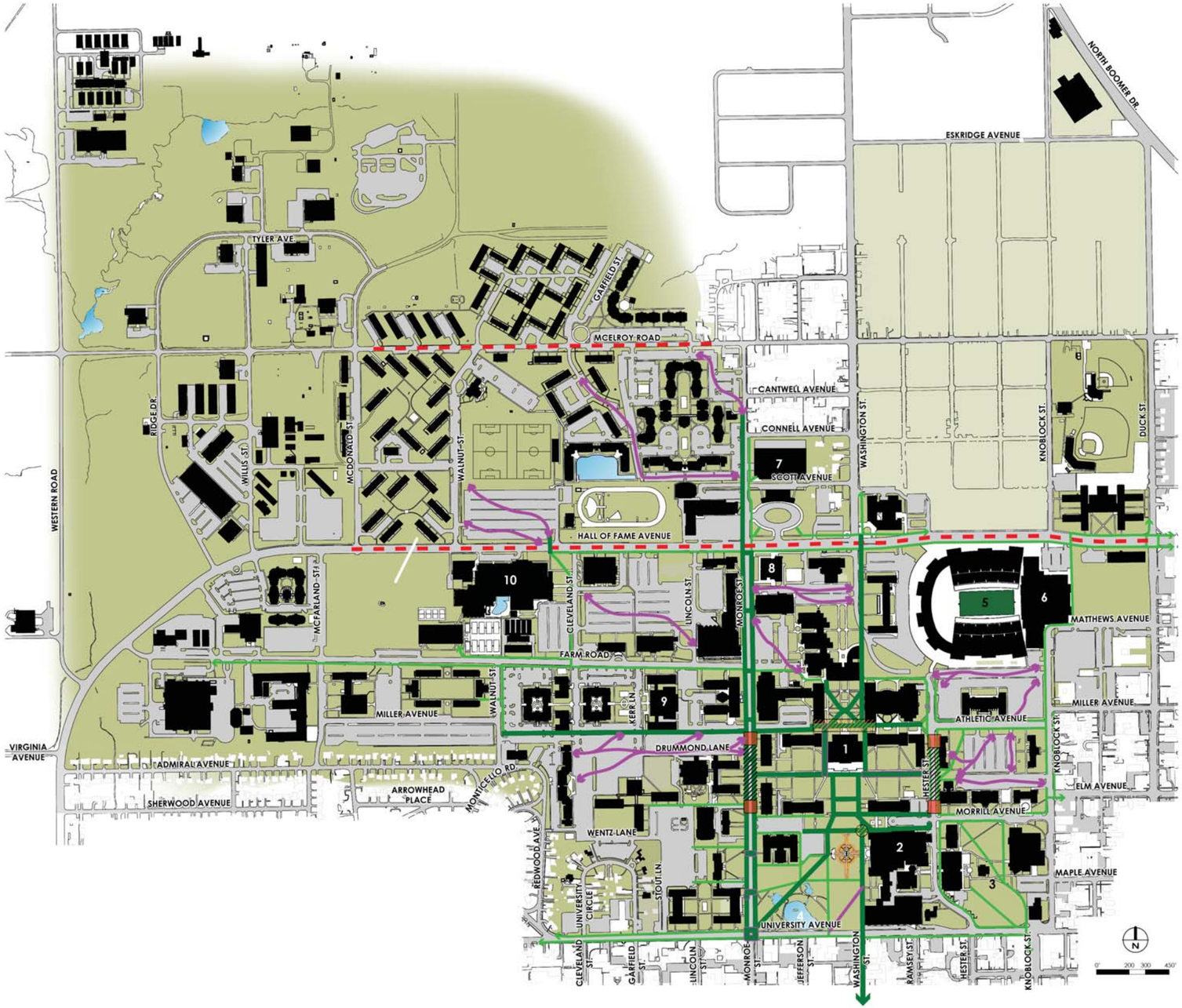
- With the significant growth of the OSU campus to the north of Hall of Fame Avenue, this street is now a significant barrier and safety concern to pedestrians crossing this heavily-travelled thoroughfare. (Refer to a more detailed discussion in Section 6.)
- As shown in Figure 2.5, there are several areas where bike and pedestrian traffic conflict. These conflicts are most frequent in the busy area north of the Library and adjacent to the Student Union.
- Cut-through traffic is a persistent issue in a number of areas, where pedestrians walk across lawns and create unattractive "cattle paths." Attempts to control this include the use of low "post and chain" barriers and hedges (including the thorny Trifoliate Orange hedges that have been removed in most areas).
- As illustrated to the right, there are a number of areas on campus where handicap accessibility can be improved. Additional work is needed to meet current codes and create consistent standards for ramps, railings and detectable warning devices.

The campus core includes pleasant walks through spaces like Theta Pond, the Library Mall and the historic Old Central lawn.

The majority of the campus is served by walkways that are too narrow. Prime examples are walks along Monroe Street (left) and walks along Hall of Fame Avenue (center).

The campus would benefit from improvements to several of the primary pedestrian corridors which are inadequate to handle large volumes of pedestrian traffic.

Improvements are needed in many areas to address accessibility and general maintenance issues.



LEGEND

- PRIMARY PEDESTRIAN ROUTE
- SECONDARY PEDESTRIAN ROUTE
- POORLY DEFINED PEDESTRIAN ROUTE
- RESTRICTED ACCESS STREET
- ACCESS CONTROL GATE
- PEDESTRIAN / BIKE CONFLICT
- PEDESTRIAN BARRIER
- CAMPUS PARKING

MAJOR BUILDING KEY

1. EDMON LOW LIBRARY
2. STUDENT UNION
3. OLD CENTRAL
4. THETA POND
5. BOONE PICKENS STADIUM
6. GALLAGHER-IBA ARENA
7. MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION
8. NORTH CLASSROOM BUILDING
9. KERR-DRUMMOND HALL
10. COLVIN RECREATION CENTER

FIGURE 2.5
EXISTING PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

BICYCLE CIRCULATION

Bicycles are an important mode of transportation for students, faculty and staff within the OSU campus and the City of Stillwater. To help identify future needs, the existing bicycle transportation facilities have been studied as part of the master planning process. *Currently, bicycle facilities on campus are limited and would benefit from improvements to encourage greater use of this healthy form of travel.*

On the facing page, Figure 2.6 illustrates the existing bike facilities on the OSU campus. As shown in this figure and the photographs, there are dedicated bike lanes in several locations in the campus core. These striped lanes are all east-west; occurring north of the Library to Hester Street, along Morrill Avenue between Hester and Knoblock and across the Library Mall between Willard Hall and the Student Union. *These narrow bike lanes are shared with sidewalks and they conflict significantly with pedestrian traffic*. This congestion is particularly a problem north of the Library due to the many building entries and north-south sidewalks that intersect with the bike lanes.

In addition to the dedicated bike lanes, there are several on-street bicycle routes through the campus. As shown in Figure 2.6, these routes follow major streets including Monroe Street, Hall of Fame Avenue, McElroy Avenue and Washington Street. These bike routes are part of a community-wide bicycle plan that has been developed by the City of Stillwater. The City has recently revised their strategy from bicycle lanes to bicycle routes, with a wide inside lane but not a designated / striped bike lane. Currently most of these heavily traveled roads do not have sufficient width to adequately accommodate both vehicles and bicycles. Traffic volumes and speeds on Hall of Fame Avenue make this route difficult and infrequently used for bicycle travel. Improvements to OSU's transportation system to address all modes of transportation, including bicycle riding, will be a major focus of this master planning effort. (Detailed transportation proposals are provided in Section 6 of this study.)

Bike Lane North of Library (Looking West)

Bike Lane South of ATRC (Looking West)

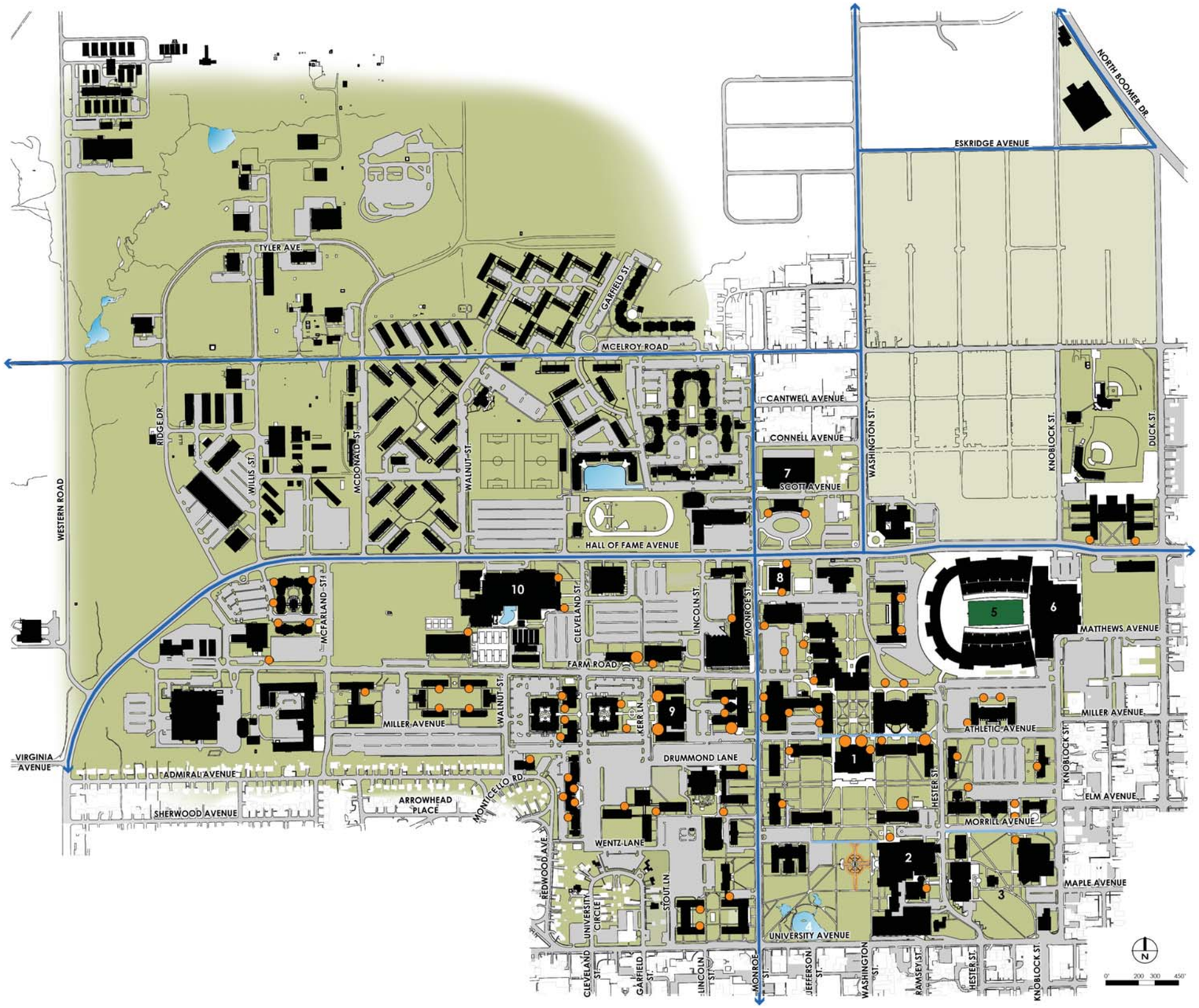
Bike Lane (Morrill Avenue)

Bike Lane North of Student Union

Bike Lane Across Library Mall

Bike Lane (Looking West)

Hall of Fame Avenue Bicycle Route



LEGEND

- ON-STREET BICYCLE ROUTES
- OFF-STREET BICYCLE ROUTES (BIKE LANES)
- BIKE PARKING (CAMPUS CORE)

NOTES

1. Existing on-street bicycle routes are shown in accordance with the city of Sillwater's Draft Multi-Use Trail and On-Street Bicycle Route Master Plan.

MAJOR BUILDING KEY

1. EDMON LOW LIBRARY
2. STUDENT UNION
3. OLD CENTRAL
4. THETA POND
5. BOONE PICKENS STADIUM
6. GALLAGHER-IBA ARENA
7. MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION
8. NORTH CLASSROOM BUILDING
9. KERR-DRUMMOND HALL
10. COLVIN RECREATION CENTER

FIGURE 2.6

EXISTING BICYCLE CIRCULATION

LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

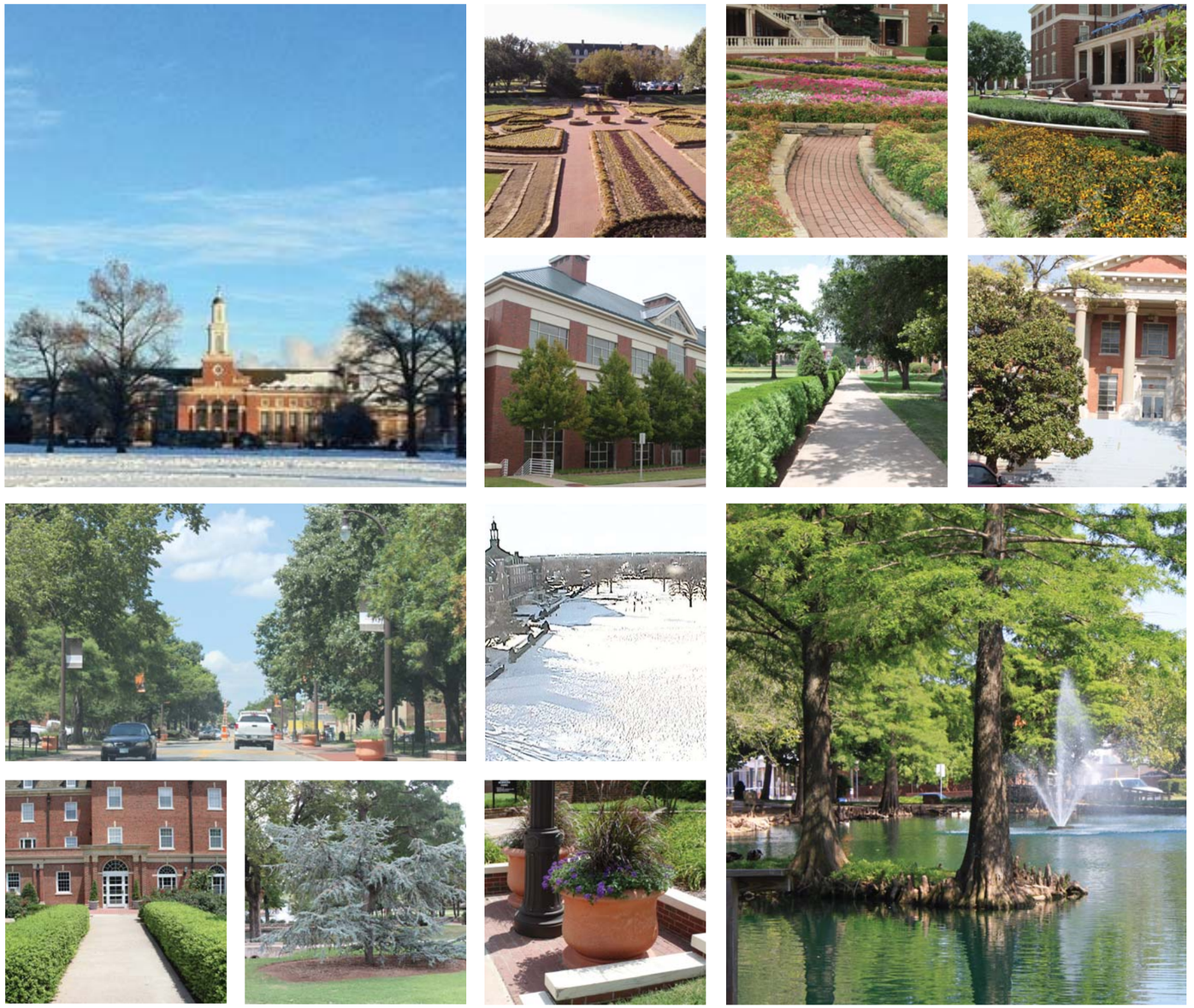
It is widely recognized that the campus and its visual qualities play an important role in recruiting students to universities and enhancing enjoyment for all people on campus. The character and appearance of landscape elements are a fundamental part of Oklahoma State University's identity. As illustrated to the right, the existing landscape at OSU is diverse and offers many places of striking beauty. *With its planning framework as a collegiate Georgian campus, the landscaping at OSU serves as a unifying element. Large trees and formal quadrangles are the most basic elements of the landscape.* And while the buildings at OSU are generally arranged symmetrically, the trees typically do not conform to this rigid pattern and are informally placed in most areas. As a result, the existing trees do not reinforce the character of the campus to the degree to which they could.

On the facing page, Figure 2.7 illustrates the existing landscape conditions in the central area of the campus. From an on-site inventory done for this study, general locations are shown for trees, shrubs, planting beds and lawns. (A campus tree survey was also completed in 2008 through the OSU Landscape Architecture program for Hall of Fame Avenue and Monroe Street.) The largest and most valued trees on campus are in this more historic campus core, with fewer / smaller trees existing in newer areas of campus to the west and north. Many of OSU's parking lots lack green spaces and large trees and as a result, are visually bleak. The addition of large islands in paved expanses would create more aesthetically pleasing and comfortable parking areas.

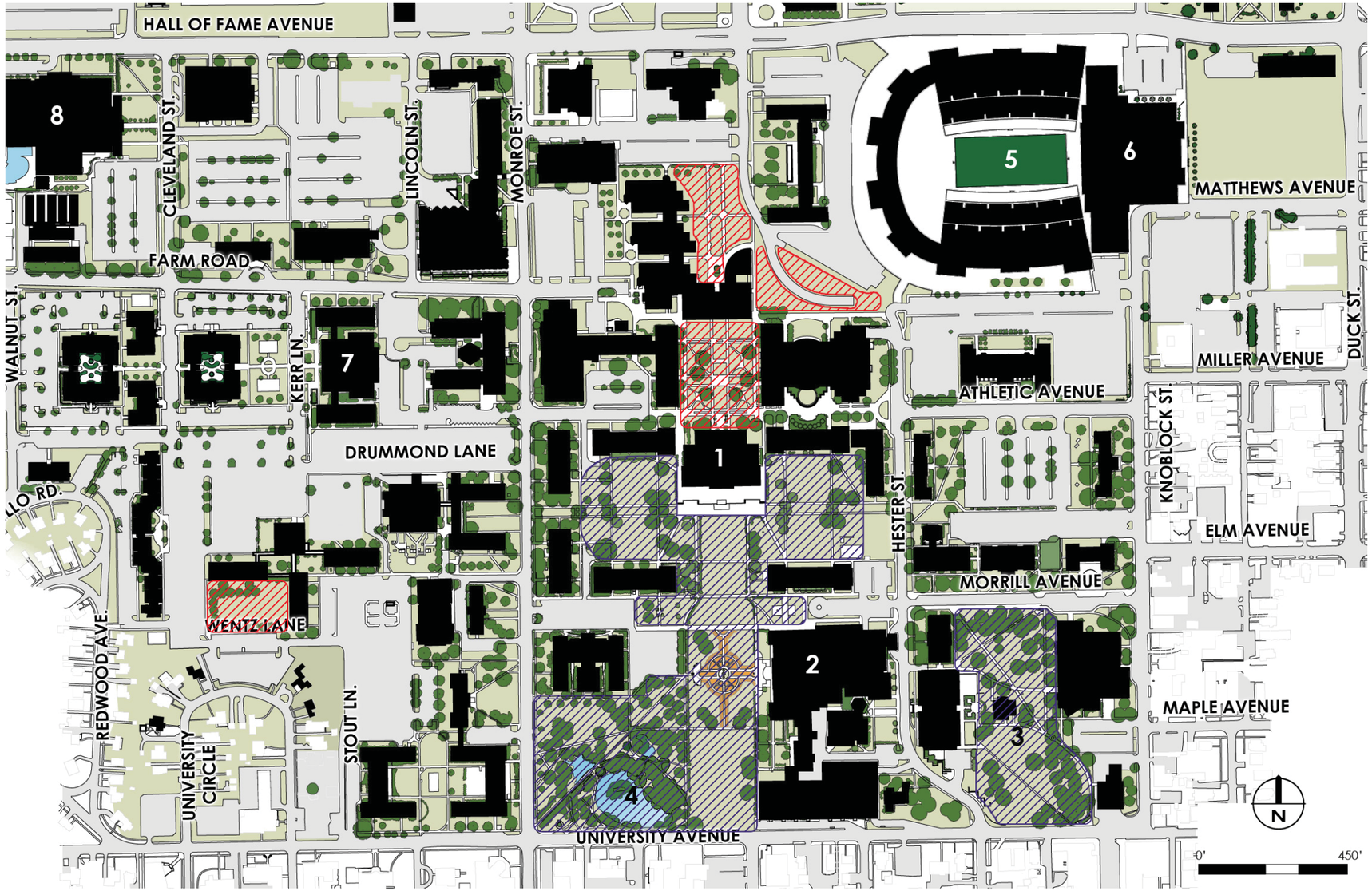
Figure 2.7 also illustrates open space areas that are of great importance at Oklahoma State University. It is critical to maintain these open space areas to preserve the integrity of the Bennett Plan principles and to complement the campus architecture. These valued spaces include the open space quads adjacent to the Library, as well as Theta Pond and the Old Central lawn. Theta Pond, with its natural character that contrasts to the rigid geometry of Neo-Georgian architecture, is an important landmark that is closely tied to numerous campus traditions.

Many of the trees growing throughout the campus have become outstanding specimens and are of great value to the University. The following is a brief summary of some of the most significant campus trees:

- Older Burr Oaks, Bald Cypress and Southern Magnolia trees at Theta Pond are noteworthy.
- Oak trees in the park-like setting surrounding Old Central include many specimens that are among the best on campus.
- Monroe Street is home to many excellent Bald Cypress, Oaks and Elms.
- Oaks adjacent to Life Sciences West and Math Sciences are impressive.



Campus landscaping is a combination of many distinct styles and spaces that collectively create a recognizable image. Each type of space or setting contributes to the character and identity of Oklahoma State University.



LEGEND

- EXISTING TREES
- PLANTING BEDS / SHRUB MASSING
- LAWN AREA
- FORMAL GARDENS
- HIGHLY VALUED OPEN SPACE
- UNDER UTILIZED OPEN SPACE

MAJOR BUILDING KEY

1. EDMON LOW LIBRARY
2. STUDENT UNION
3. OLD CENTRAL
4. THETA POND
5. BOONE PICKENS STADIUM
6. GALLAGHER-IBA ARENA
7. KERR-DRUMMOND HALL
8. COLVIN RECREATION CENTER

FIGURE 2.7

CAMPUS CORE LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Shrubs and groundcover are generally planted adjacent to buildings, and vary widely in variety and aesthetic value. Many shrubs are overgrown and require significant maintenance. In other areas, shrubs planted at the bases of tall buildings are small and not in scale with the architecture. Hedges are in use along many walkways in the campus core. Seasonal plantings and perennials are not widely used. OSU's Formal Gardens, although in need of renovation, are a campus landmark with beautiful seasonal flowers.

As illustrated on the previous page, the OSU campus also includes several open space areas that are noticeably under-utilized, unattractive or both. During the information gathering phase of this study, an interactive exercise was conducted to allow students, faculty and staff to identify the most and least successful landscaped spaces at OSU. The map in the upper right corner illustrates the results. These "opportunity sites" include the open lawn south of Wentz Hall and open spaces north and east of the Noble Center. Another space that is a prime opportunity for enhancement is International Mall. Located north of the Library and flanked on all sides by major buildings, International Mall currently is not attractively landscaped and not popular as a gathering place.

The growth of existing landscape materials is significantly affected by the soil quality. Most soils on campus are classified as Renfrow-Urban Land Complex, which has a clay subsoil underlaid with shale. Permeability is very slow, and as a result, many of the relatively flat areas of campus are poorly drained. Soils tend to retain water and are deficient in oxygen, and plants that are not well-adapted to these conditions grow very poorly or die. Future landscape design for the OSU campus should focus on plant varieties that are well adapted to the campus soils and drainage issues.

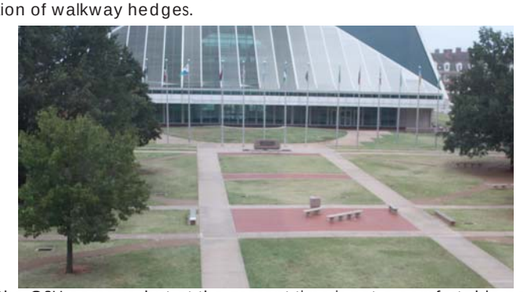
Over recent years, the tradition of tailgating on football game days has grown rapidly in popularity with students and alumni. Although this tradition adds excitement and enjoyment to the game day experience for OSU fans, there are signifi cant negative impacts for campus grounds. Damage to lawns, trees and landscape areas are costly and time-consuming to repair.

The Botanic Garden at Oklahoma State University is an important asset to the OSU campus landscape. Located on 100 acres west of Western Road, this excellent facility accommodates the Oklahoma Gardening studio set, the turf and nursery research centers and the Integrated Environmental Research and Education Site. The Headquarters Garden features over 1,000 species of herbaceous and woody plants. The arboretum was originally established as a teaching, research and extension entity within OSU's Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture. Planning for the campus should consider opportunities to provide better physical connection to the Botanic Garden, as well as to increase visibility for this important resource.

The Botanic Garden at Oklahoma State University

A campus-wide survey sought opinions on which campus spaces were successful. In the final analysis of the voting results, red and yellow dots indicated a negative perception while blue and green indicated positive feedback.

OSU's large campus includes several areas that can be enhanced to become more attractive and useful spaces. These include (from left to right)the south end of the Library Mall, the large area north of the Noble Center and the open space adjacent to the football stadium service ramp. Other campus landscape issues include improving plantings adjacent to buildings and renovation of walkway hedges.



International Plaza is a very prominent space within the OSU campus, but at the present time is not a comfortable pedestrian space. As shown in the photo to the left, poor drainage is an issue on the International Plaza, as well as many other areas across the campus

SUSTAINABILITY

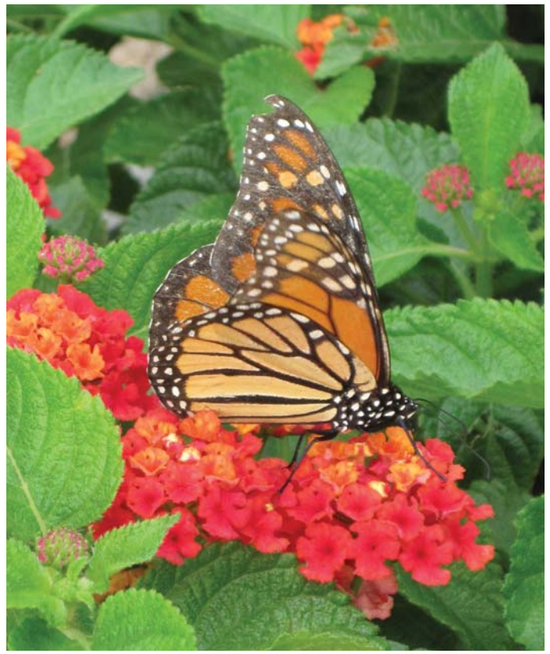
One of the guiding principles of OSU's Master Plan 2025 is to embrace recognized sustainability principles. In concert with this objective, the Campus Landscape Master Plan also strives to define strategies for a sustainable campus. This section provides a brief summary of current campus sustainability efforts related to the exterior environment at OSU. (Section 4 will provide proposed sustainability strategies.)

Oklahoma State University is advancing sustainability through its instruction, research, outreach, administrative decision-making, innovative design and operation of facilities and daily behavior. Through the work of a task force representing faculty, staff and administration, this initiative seeks to promote sustainability efforts across each of OSU's four campuses and encourage adoption of sustainability principles and practices at OSU and beyond. Formed in early 2007, the Sustainability Task Force coordinates OSU's sustainability efforts through three main areas of emphasis:

Sustainability Applications. The Task Force's application committee explored opportunities to apply sustainability development principles at OSU campuses. Current activities and potential applications were identified in recycling, energy and water conservation, renewable energy use, green building construction, integrated transportation, low maintenance landscaping, use of hybrid/electric vehicles, emissions reduction, and waste minimization. *There are opportunities for OSU to enhance its sustainability operations across many campus areas.*

Sustainability Education. The Task Force's education committee worked with departments and interdisciplinary programs interested in sustainability education to encourage inclusion of sustainability principles throughout the university's core curricula. The committee identified 6 current courses for which the central focus was sustainability, 19 current courses for which sustainability is a secondary focus, and 76 courses for which sustainability is a peripheral focus. The idea is to promote existing courses and to develop new courses that focus on sustainability. Further, the committee encouraged the development of sustainability options within existing degree programs.

Sustainability Research. The Task Force's research committee worked with the VPRTT's Institute for Sustainable Environments (ISE) to form groups of like-minded sustainability researchers organized around identified sustainability themes. The themes include, but are not limited to, environmental systems, engineered systems, energy systems, waste management systems, and sustainable rural communities. In addition, strategies to leverage the interests of major donors to OSU should be considered in the area of energy conservation and renewable energy sources.



As the primary environmental awareness organization on the OSU campus, ECO-OSU hosts many activities including Earth Fest each spring to celebrate the nationally recognized Earth Day.

Through a Fall 2010 evaluation from the Sustainable Endowments Institute (SEI), Oklahoma State University has demonstrated continued improvement during the past few years. The SEI surveyed 322 schools to evaluate nine factors including climate change and energy, green building and investment priorities. OSU's grade of B- reflects the University's emphasis to improve sustainability efforts and curb energy consumptions. The following summary provides an overview of OSU's progress in relation to the nine sustainability areas evaluated by the SEI:

Administration. Recommendations from the President's Task Force on Sustainability resulted in revisions to the campus master plan and the strategic plan, with the strategic plan now including a separate goal to specifically address sustainability in instruction, research, engagement, and operations. Ninety-five percent of Oklahoma State's computers and servers are EPEAT certified, and the administration has allocated $40,000 for student-directed sustainability programming.

Climate Change & Energy. Oklahoma State completed its first greenhouse gas emissions inventory in January 2009. Employing an energy management system in 85 percent of buildings, the university conducts energy audits and monitors energy use from its on-campus cogeneration plant. Ninety percent of building space has high-efficiency lighting.

Food & Recycling. The university is building partnerships with local vendors and purchases 30 percent of its food from local processors and growers. Since spring of 2010, Oklahoma State has been trayless in their all-you-care-to-eat dining facilities. During move-out, a student-run operation called *Real Pokes Pass It On* collects and sells unwanted items, donating the proceeds to local charity.

Green Building. *Oklahoma State requires that all major renovations and new construction achieve the highest performance certification attainable if the additional cost of certification will be recouped within five years.* Ten buildings on campus are Energy Star labeled, and low-flow faucets and shower heads have been installed in 15 percent of building space.

Student Involvement. In fall 2009, the student government's sustainability committee collected over 450 30-gallon bags of aluminum cans at 7 home football games as part of their *Real Cowboys Recycle* program. Three students serve on the President's Task Force on Sustainability. During last year's POWER DOWN dorm energy conservation competition, the winning dorm reduced its energy use by 23 percent.

Transportation. Monday to Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., motor vehicles other than transit busses are prohibited from interior campus streets. Oklahoma State has a bike-sharing program and free public transportation for students, staff and faculty. *Thirty percent of students commute via environmentally preferable means.*

Endowment Transparency. The Oklahoma State University Foundation makes a list of all holdings available to trustees, senior administrators and other select members of the school community.

Investment Priorities. The foundation aims to optimize investment returns, and the endowment is currently invested in renewable energy funds.

Shareholder Engagement. The foundation asks that its investment manager handle the details of proxy voting.

OSU has achieved a number of significant milestones in sustainability recently. One of the University's most important developments was the opening of a public fueling station for compressed natural gas (CNG) vehicles. The Clean Energy fueling station, which opened north of campus in January 2011, houses OSU's transit buses. The fueling station is also open to the public 24 hours a day. OSU has converted all 18 of its transit buses to run on CNG, and the University is also converting its fleet cars to CNG. By the end of 2011, OSU plans to have 90 fleet CNG vehicles. The University's commitment to sustainability is further evidenced through its substantial use of transit to save energy, as well as by its agreement to purchase wind power as an alternate energy source from OG & E.

Oklahoma State University is approaching $15 million in savings after investing in sustainability education and new green policies. The OSU Physical Plant was selected by the ISE to receive the 2011 Staff Award for Outstanding Environmental Service. One of the Physical Plant's major initiatives is the ongoing effort to retrofit lighting in Residential Life student housing. By replacing old lights with CFL and Pulse Start metal halide technology, lamp wattage can be reduced without sacrificing usable light in parking areas, on roadways and walkways. Light pollution is also reduced through this retrofitting project.

OSU's sustainability emphasis is evidenced by its goal to become America's healthiest campus. As discussed further in Section 4 of this study, this includes a major focus on physical activity and healthy eating. The University's sustainability efforts are aided by *ECO-OSU*, an action-oriented club that collaborates with campus and community initiatives. This organization works closely with *Sustainable Stillwater* and *SGA Sustainability*. ECO-OSU is dedicated to creating stronger environmental awareness and taking action toward the goal of sustainability on the OSU campus, the community of Stillwater, on a state and national level, and in turn on a global front. ECO-OSU, with a grant from SGA's Green Student Initiative, has joined with the Physical Plant to make OSU the first major university in Oklahoma to become Tree Campus USA certified. Tree Campus USA is sponsored by the Arbor Day Foundation and fosters effective tree management, connectivity and engagement on university campuses. A tree inventory of the 22-acre plot in the heart of campus will include a GPS point and photographs for every tree. The data will be used to develop an Arboretum Master Plan for the campus.

Oklahoma State University's focus on sustainability has resulted in several recent milestones, including the recent opening of the Clean Energy fueling station. The effort to convert buses and fleet vehicles saves the state money while promoting the use of a clean, locally abundant fuel.

A tree planting ceremony in March 2011 kicked off OSU's recent effort to pursue Tree Campus USA status.

SITE FURNISHINGS AND MATERIALS

A very important part of the visual analysis of the OSU campus is an evaluation of the existing site elements. These hardscape materials and furnishings make a significant contribution to the overall aesthetics of the campus. *The appearance and image of the University can be greatly enhanced with site furnishings and materials that are of the same quality and style as OSU's outstanding buildings and open spaces.*

During the planning team's on-site inventory of the campus, the following elements were evaluated:

- Benches
- Bike Racks
- Bollards
- Railings
- Walls
- Monuments and Memorials
- Pedestrian Paving
- Litter Receptacles / Recycling Containers

In addition, site elements on the campus include planter pots, bus shelters and other furnishings. The following pages provide a brief summary of the major site furnishings and materials that are in use at Oklahoma State University. Like most of the other site elements on campus, hardscape materials include a wide variety of styles and aesthetic qualities.

For each site element category, photographs have been included to provide representative examples of the most common styles of furnishings and site materials. These typical photographs illustrate the significant diversity that exists today, including both positive and negative features.

Benches

In general, the quantity and locations of benches in the core areas of campus appear adequate. However, there are over twenty different bench styles being used, resulting in a loss of cohesiveness and identity. Some of the oldest benches, such as those near Theta Pond and Old Central, have historic character and should be retained as part of OSU's heritage. Many of the bench styles used in recent decades do not reflect the architectural context in the areas in which they are placed. These include the recycled wood benches in the heavily used east-west walk on the Library's south side. In addition to benches, pedestrian seating is also provided in many areas with concrete bollards and seat-height walls.

The 1999 Campus Landscape Master Plan established a standard for two bench styles, as shown in the photographs below (top row). These recommendations are an improvement over the current inventory of bench styles, and they have been installed in several areas on campus. Section 5 of this study will provide updated recommendations for standardized bench styles at OSU.



There is a wide variety of bench styles in use on the OSU campus. The top two photographs show currently recommended standards.

Bike Racks

Bicycle parking areas are dispersed throughout the campus, as previously illustrated in Figure 2.5. Depending upon the location of the bike racks, the number of provided parking spaces varies considerably. Some of the most common styles of bike racks are shown below; they vary significantly in age, color and appearance. Many of the largest areas, including those used north of the Library, are outdated and do not function acceptably.

Although a standardized bike rack style was proposed in the 1999 Campus Landscape Master Plan, it has not been installed in very many locations. Currently, bike parking areas have surfaces that include concrete pavement, gravel and bare soil. Future campus development should include removal of older bike racks and consistent use of the recommended style.




Bike rack styles vary, and include the "ribbon rack" style (bottom row) that has been used on recent projects.

Bollards

Bollards are not used extensively on the OSU campus, and as a result, they are generally consistent in style and compatible with the visual environment. As shown below, the predominant style of bollard is constructed of metal with a black finish. Where used, bollards are effective in providing clear separation of different modes of travel.

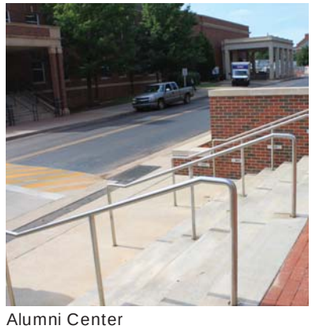
The photograph below (top), also provides an example of the small, temporary "post and chain" barrier that is used throughout many areas of the campus to control pedestrian movement. This technique has been somewhat effective in preventing the foot traffic across lawns that results in worn "cattle paths." However, the post and chain is constructed from fiberglass and is not durable enough for a campus setting. Many of the posts are leaning and do not create an image of quality for the University.

Existing bollard styles are generally consistent, including those near Hester Street / Athletic Avenue (top) and north of the Student Union.

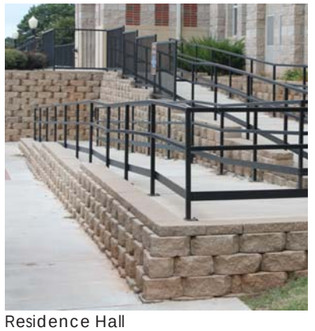
Railings

Because railings have been in use extensively throughout the campus's development, they vary considerably in appearance and are among the least consistent site elements. Rails are used adjacent to walls, site stairs, building steps, accessible ramps and service areas. As a general observation, handrails installed over the last two or three decades are contemporary in design and lack a refined level of detail that is appropriate for OSU's Neo-Georgian style.

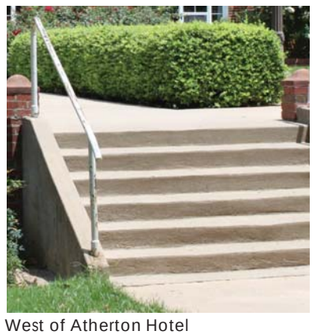
Railings built at the Human Environmental Sciences building and Willard Hall reflect appropriate color, detailing and style. Railings in use at Life Sciences East, the Noble Research Center and Engineering South are examples of a style that would benefit from more refined detailing. The use of a consistent handrail color is also recommended. Currently, color variations include black, white, brushed aluminum and galvanized. While it is essential for railings to comply with accessibility codes (e.g., Americans with Disabilities Act), the campus image can be enhanced by site details that are seamless with the campus architecture.



Alumni Center



Residence Hall



West of Atherton Hotel

Student Union Parking Garage

Walls

Many types of walls exist throughout the OSU campus. In general, older walls in the campus core match the architectural character of nearby buildings and convey an appropriate image. Brick walls with cast stone caps are most prevalent, including free-standing walls that are frequently used for seating. The low brick walls that abut the south edge of the Library are particularly popular with students. In less formal areas of the campus, such as Theta Pond, limestone walls add to the picturesque setting. Stone walls have also been used effectively at Kerr-Drummond Hall, where the wall material matches lower areas of the building facade.

The campus also has many areas where wall materials do not match the character of adjacent buildings and do not convey the desired campus image. Railroad ties are in use in several areas and are inappropriate for use on campus. Modular block walls of various color and style have been used extensively in recent years. Where adjacent to traditional buildings (e.g., Morrill Hall, Gundersen Hall, Ag Hall and many new residence halls), the resulting appearance is inappropriate and incohesive. Small poured-in-place concrete walls have also been used to accommodate grade changes / ramps in various areas of the campus.

Limestone (Drummond Hall)

Brick (Bellmon Research Center)

Stone (Animal Sciences)

Segmental Block (Morrill Hall)

Monuments and Memorials

As illustrated in the representative photographs below, the OSU campus is home to a significant number of monuments and memorials. These include donor recognition plaques and pavers, memorials and special monuments. Generally, these are constructed from high-quality materials such as granite, marble and bronze. Two of the more significant monuments are the time capsule in the center of the Formal Gardens and the large granite marker in International Plaza. Future planning for the campus should include development of design guidelines to ensure compatibility between location and new monument design.

Significant monuments on the OSU campus include a large campus sign (lower left) and the Bicentennial Time Capsule (lower right).

Pedestrian Paving

On a campus as large as Oklahoma State University, there is a significant amount of pedestrian paving and walkways. OSU's sidewalks and plazas have been constructed over an extended period, and consequently the condition and age of existing paving varies considerably. The predominant walkway material is poured-in-place concrete, particularly in the older areas of the campus core. Concrete unit pavers have also been used in a number of areas, including the Formal Gardens, Greek Walk and in large plaza areas at Boone Pickens Stadium.

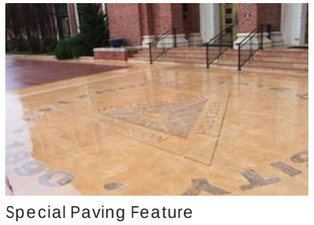
Stamped concrete has also been used in several areas of campus, including in decorative bands along University Avenue and south of the Library. Tile has been used north of the Library and in International Mall, although there have been significant maintenance problems and slip-resistance issues. Durable brick pavers are arguably the best and most attractive paving material on campus, as seen on the terraces east of Morrill Hall and south of the D. W. Reynolds School of Architecture building.

Concrete Paving

Concrete Pavers

Tile Paving

Brick Pavers



Special Paving Feature

Stamped Concrete

Litter Receptacles / Recycling Containers

Disposal and removal of trash and recyclable materials on the OSU campus is a significant undertaking. (A separate map that shows locations and truck routes for trash dumpsters is available.) Litter receptacles, as illustrated in the top right photograph below, are relatively standardized and simple in design. Areas of the campus that are of greatest significance would benefit from the use of litter receptacles with higher visual quality. This photograph also illustrates the typical recycling container currently in use, although there are on-going discussions regarding alternatives.

In an effort to explore new trash collection options, the university purchased a unit called "BigBelly". This product represents a recycling kiosk that includes a solar compactor unit, paper recycling unit and plastic recycling unit. On a trial basis, the unit was placed in a high traffic area just north and west of the Student Union. From a functional standpoint, the units had relatively small openings and as a result, trash was often left outside the unit. From an operational standpoint, there seemed to be more frequent pick-ups needed as each unit filled at a different rate. The overall experiment was useful in defining that this product was not well received by the students or by the Physical Plant staff.

Litter receptacles, recycling containers and trash dumpsters are a necessary element on the campus that affect the visual environment. Visual screening for trash dumpsters and large recycling bins varies across campus. As shown above, there are locations where dumpsters are poorly screened and other areas where simple brick screen walls effectively hide them.

SIGNAGE

As illustrated in the photographs to the right, the signage system for Oklahoma State University's Stillwater campus encompasses a wide variety of styles, sizes and functions. *Like many elements of the campus, the current signage system has been built over a period of many years and lacks cohesiveness and a unified theme.* The signage system should provide effective way finding for campus visitors, beginning on highways outside the city limits to specific destinations at Oklahoma State University.

As a general observation, the existing signage system is most effective in identifying individual buildings. Consistent metal letter signage is mounted on building facades, and buildings have a small black site sign that clearly identifies the facility's name (see photo in upper left corner for typical example). However, most of the other signage on campus is less effective and lacks a cohesive style. There are several kiosk-style campus maps, including a pull-off location on the south side of Hall of Fame Avenue (near the west edge of the campus) and one along Monroe Street near the Math Sciences building. Kiosk-style maps are also located north of the Seretean Center and west of the University Avenue / Monroe Street intersection. These kiosks are currently limited in their effectiveness due to their locations and quality. There are also a number of large post-mounted informational signs along major streets, although they contain so much information that they are difficult to read.

As shown in the photograph in the lower right corner, the recently constructed brick / cast stone pylons are a great addition to the OSU campus. Located at the University Avenue and Monroe Street intersection, these two attractive monuments help identify this location as a "gateway" entry point into the campus. Although the OSU signage on the pylons is subtle, the architectural style matches the campus buildings and creates a sense of identity for the University. Other locations for these gateway markers are currently planned.

In general, there is very little wayfinding signage within the campus boundaries to direct visitors to their destinations. *The campus would benefit significantly from a comprehensive signage / wayfinding system to clearly convey directional, informational and identification information.* Section 5 of this study provides conceptual ideas for signage and wayfinding.

Typical Building Identification Sign

Typical Informational Sign
(Monroe Street)


Temporary Signs at Library

Temporary Directional Sign
(Hester Street)

Directional Signage
(Southbound on Knoblock)


Information Kiosk
(South Side of Hall of Fame Avenue)

Campus Signage
(University Avenue)

Monroe Street / 6th Street

Typical Signage

Student Union Parking
Garage


Campus Map
(Monroe Street)

Gateway Pylon
(University Avenue / Monroe Street)

Highway Signage
(Highway 412 Westbound)

Highway Signage
(I-35 Northbound)

Off-Campus Directional Signage
(Perkins Road Southbound)

ART

Public art is an important component of the visual environment at Oklahoma State University. Although it is dispersed across a large area, there is a significant amount of exterior art elements on the campus. Public art has the potential to enrich the cultural experience for students, faculty, alumni and campus visitors. Well executed art can add to the campus's diversity and can also visibly communicate OSU's unique heritage and culture.

As illustrated in the photographs on this page, campus art can include many varied forms of expression. These include sculpture, water features, masonry / stonework, military artifacts, flags, banners and creative signage. Numerous small sculptures and monuments are placed throughout the campus. Some of the larger and most notable exterior art elements on the OSU campus include:

- Spirit Rider Sculpture
- Sculpture South of the Bartlett Center for the Visual Arts
- Globe Sculpture and Fountain at the Wes Watkins Center
- Harp Player Sculpture at the Seretean Center
- Henry G. Bennett Statue East of Whitehurst Hall
- Fountain at Edmon Low Library
- Airplane and Cannons West of Thatcher Hall - Air Force ROTC
- Wrestling Mural on National Wrestling Hall of Fame Building

Oklahoma State University is currently in the process of developing its first Public Art Master Plan. With direction provided by the office of Long Range Facilities Planning, this plan will include a comprehensive inventory of all outdoor art installations (both temporary and permanent works). An important initial focus for the Art Master Plan will be to evaluate and learn from the other educational institutions known for excellent public art programs. The Art Master Plan for OSU will also identify the desired procedures / approvals for implementing future art projects, particularly on "sacred" areas of campus - those areas most significant to the campus's environment. The Art Master Plan will also determine strategies for accommodating temporary art displays.


Blue and Rust
(Bartlett Center for the Visual Arts)


Monument to Peace
(International Mall)

Airplane west of Thatcher Hall


Cannons west of Thatcher Hall


Edmon Low Library


Henry G. Bennett
(Whitehurst Hall)

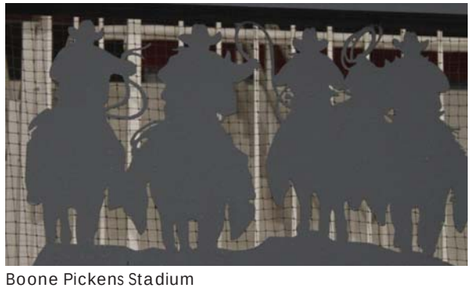
David Playing Harp
(Seretean Center)


Atherton Hotel


Wes Watkins Center


Theta Pond


International Mall


Boone Pickens Stadium


Untitled
(Bartlett Center)

The Spirit Rider
(Hall of Fame Avenue)
(Photo: City of Stillwater)

UTILITY SYSTEMS

Oklahoma State University has a significant network of utility systems that serves the large campus and its buildings. As a supplement to this master plan document, maps are available for natural gas lines, fiber optic distribution, emergency telephones, electrical distribution, domestic water, chilled water, sanitary sewer and storm sewer lines.

OSU's Utility and Energy Management department utilizes a centrally located Power Plant to produce and distribute electricity, steam and chilled water to the campus core. The plant in use today was constructed in 1948 at the intersection of Hall of Fame Avenue and Washington Street. Heating steam is produced and distributed to all core campus buildings west of Duck Street, north of University Avenue, east of Western Road and south of Hall of Fame Avenue. Chilled water is also produced in the Power Plant building and in a stand alone facility in the northwest corner of the campus.

OSU utilizes an extensive tunnel system for distribution of piping that includes eight miles of steam piping and twenty miles of chilled water piping. The tops of these large tunnels are very near the ground surface, and consequently their locations must be carefully considered when planning new buildings or site features. At the present time, OSU is evaluating the option of constructing a new central plant farther from the campus core.

SITE LIGHTING

Exterior lighting is an important site element of the OSU campus in terms of visual appearance, safety and security, The existing lighting system has been developed over a period of many decades as the University constructed buildings, streets, walkways and parking areas. As a result, there is a wide variety of lighting fixture style and illumination levels. Available as a supplement to this report, a Lighting Plan map shows locations of exterior light fixtures on the OSU campus.

Over ten different styles and types of fixtures are used throughout the campus, including standard cobra head fixtures on many street and several styles in parking lots. New light fixture styles were recommended as part of the 1999 Campus Landscape Master Plan. There are now significant areas of the campus where implementation of these standards has created better visual cohesiveness for the University. The 1999 plan recommended four fixture styles - one for streets, one for parking lots and two for walkways. As illustrated in the photographs below, recent street projects have included standardized lighting and banners that create a strong identity for the campus. These streetscape projects included University Avenue (from Knoblock to Monroe Street), Monroe Street (from University Avenue to Hall of Fame Avenue) and Hall of Fame Avenue (from Monroe to Duck Street).

The 1999 Campus Landscape Master Plan recommended acorn-style fixtures for walkways in Theta Pond and the Old Central area, although no fixtures of this style were observed during the current study's analysis of the campus. Globe-style light fixtures have been used on many walkways, although they do not provide visual continuity with OSU's Neo-Georgian architecture. Light poles and fixtures also vary in color throughout the campus; they include black, bronze and white. Section 5 of this study will provide updated recommendations for light fixture styles and color.

Globe Style Light Fixtures near the ATRC (left) and Atherton Hotel

Monroe Street Lighting


University Avenue Lighting


Hall of Fame Avenue Lighting

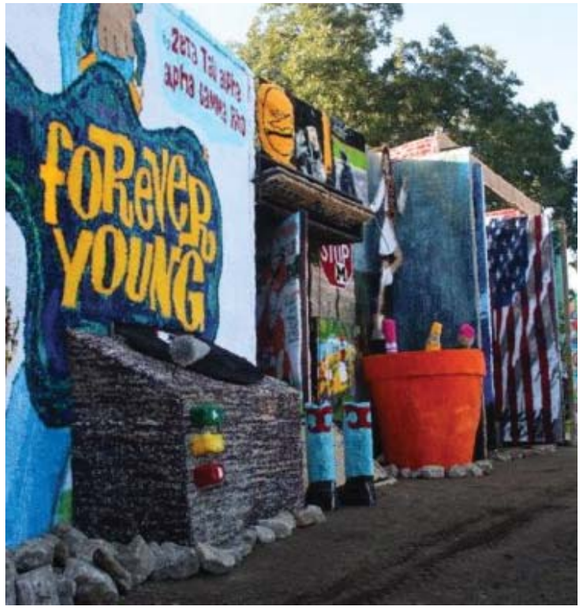
CAMPUS TRADITIONS AND ACTIVITIES

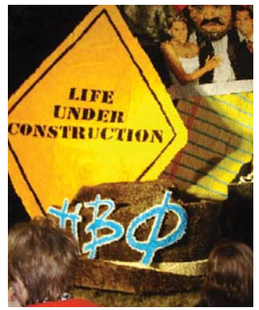
An evaluation of the physical elements of the Oklahoma State University campus would be incomplete without understanding the many activities and traditions imbedded in the University's culture. Planning for the campus's future must accommodate a wide variety of activities that occur now as well as provide flexibility for future events. It is also important to understand the loyalty and deep-rooted emotional attachment that is felt by the OSU family. The Cowboy Nation includes students, faculty, staff and alumni, as well as fans of all ages across the state. *Although campus traditions have evolved over the years with changes in society, the common thread remains a strong sense of pride in their University. The following discussion provides a brief overview of some of the most important campus traditions and activities.*

OSU's Homecoming is regarded as "America's Greatest Homecoming Celebration" and is an event that draws more than 70,000 alumni, family and friends from across the nation. Presented by the OSU Alumni Association, the two-day celebration is the conclusion of nearly a month of festivities. Traditional events include the Friday evening "walkaround" for visitors to view the large, elaborate house decorations on the lawns of fraternity and sorority houses. There is also a "Sea of Orange" Parade down Main Street in Stillwater held Saturday morning with decorated floats and marching bands. Capping off the festivities is the traditional homecoming football game at Boone Pickens Stadium. Hester Street is painted with words of encouragement for the football team as part of "The Walk"; the tradition where thousands of Cowboy fans line Hester Street as the team walks from the Student Union to the stadium. In recent years, the men's basketball team has hosted their annual "Homecoming and Hoops" in Gallagher-Iba Arena on Homecoming day. Theta Pond is traditionally lined with orange lights and the water in the fountain in front of Edmon Low Library is dyed orange during Homecoming week.

As one of the most widely recognized college mascots in the United States, Pistol Pete is an integral part of OSU's heritage. Oklahoma A&M began using this new mascot in 1923 (to replace their tiger mascot), but "Pistol Pete" was not officially adopted until 1958. He has also assumed a significant role as an ambassador and symbol for Oklahoma State University at large, with appearances in parades, community festivals and corporate functions.

Many factors contribute to the college experience, not the least of which is gaining a feeling of belonging and a sense of loyalty. OSU students have historically engaged in a wide-variety of impromptu and unplanned activities, particularly with members of their residence hall or Greek house. Some of these informal traditions are shown to the right. Although these activities and rituals change with time, the OSU campus remains a place for having fun and making memories.



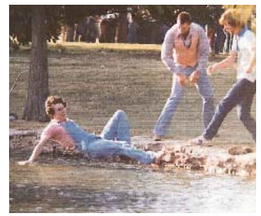


With incredible decorations and many events, Homecoming is regarded as OSU's greatest tradition.

Hester Street Painting

OSU Mascot Pistol Pete

Creative enhancement of the Library Fountain includes turning the water orange during Homecoming and winter artwork.



Long-time OSU traditions include cooling off on a hot day, throwing friends into Theta Pond and "rating" guys and gals from the Library Mall.

Building a strong college sports tradition takes passion, experience as well as "bricks and mortar." With the renovation and expansion of Gallagher-Iba Arena and the more recent completion of the Boone Pickens Stadium, OSU's state-of-the-art facilities provide outstanding venues for basketball and football games. With the locations of both these facilities in the central area of campus, game day events are a significant part of the college experience. As illustrated in photographs to the right, the tradition of tailgating has grown rapidly, especially over the past 5-10 years during each home football game. Tents, chairs, grills and smokers are set up by alumni, students and various groups for socializing and celebrating throughout the day and evening. Tailgating festivities occur in parking areas around the Boone Pickens Stadium and throughout large areas of campus, particularly south of the stadium as far as University Avenue. Hall of Fame Avenue is also closed to vehicular traffic north of the stadium on game days, allowing space for large tents and vendors. Although the unprecedented expansion of tailgating adds tremendous excitement to the entire campus on game days, it also must be managed to reduce negative impacts to campus grounds / lawns.

Immediately south of the Edmon Low Library, the library lawn accommodates diverse activities throughout the year. With its location as the symbolic heart of the campus, this open lawn is in constant use for organized events as well as informal play or relaxing. The south end of the library lawn is also well used for activities and informal recreation. This large open lawn is also the traditional practice site for the Cowboy Marching Band.

A relatively new campus event is the *Remember The 10* Run. Organization of this memorial event began in 2006 to recognize and honor the lives of the 10 men who were lost in a tragic airplane accident following a basketball game in 2001. Other important campus events include student enrollment, Grandparent University and Camp Cowboy (student orientation). OSU's Greek Community is also an important part of the many traditions and activities on campus. Although it began almost 100 years ago, OSU's many fraternities and sororities continue to flourish with nearly 3,000 Students as members.

The passion of OSU fans is evident in the tailgating celebrations that occur across the campus on home football dates. Hester Street accommodates "the walk" where the football team is greeted by thousands of fans.

Student Enrollment

Grandparent University Picnic

Sorority Rush

Remember the 10 Run

Activities on the Library Lawn are an integral part of the OSU experience.

The Cowboy Marching Band practices on the south end of the Library Mall.

3. DESIGN GUIDELINES

The Design Guidelines for outdoor spaces at Oklahoma State University are intended to provide a vision for future improvements to the campus grounds. *These guidelines outline a framework of expectations for the design and function of different elements of the campus open space network*, and are organized to describe and illustrate typical spatial characteristics of the varied space types on campus. The Design Guidelines have been organized around three major types of open spaces that contribute to the overall outdoor campus experience and include Streetscapes, Walkways, and Open Spaces. A hierarchy of spatial types has been applied to each of these categories in order to define the level of influence of each on the overall campus experience.

The proposed Design Guidelines offer a holistic vision for the development and quality of the outdoor spaces on the Oklahoma State University. These guidelines do not establish prescriptive expectations for improvements in order to allow flexibility for the campus to adapt to circumstances in the years ahead. Because each space has its own unique opportunities and constraints, it is important that the guidelines describe the desired character and expression of each space type while also being flexible enough to allow for design to respond to the aspects of each individual space. By following these Design Guidelines, in conjunction with the Design Standards described in Section 5, the University will develop a landscape character that reflects an appropriate image and serves the functional needs for the varied activities and uses across the campus.

Proposed Design Guidelines for Oklahoma State University address three distinct site elements that function together to create the physical framework for the campus:

- Streetscapes
- Walkways
- Open Spaces

On the pages that follow, detailed guidance is provided for each of these primary systems that addresses recommended design elements and desired visual character. Photographs are also included as precedent imagery to further communicate the desired qualities and identity. The photographs include images from the OSU campus as well as other locations that illustrate appropriate aesthetic qualities.

STREETSCAPES

The design of campus streetscapes needs to consider much more than vehicular flow. These corridors are the first opportunity to make an impression on campus visitors and passers-by, provide orientation to campus destinations, and accommodate multiple transportation modes (including transit services, bicycles and pedestrians). It is important to recognize the distinct character and function of campus streets and streetscapes relative to the overall campus open space network, and to design these corridors holistically in order to serve the entire population.

A hierarchy of streetscapes has been developed in the Campus Landscape Master Plan to describe the desired character, expression, and contribution to the overall campus of each of five Streetscape types. These include:

- Beacon Streets
- Identity Streets
- Procession Street
- Access Streets
- Pedestrian Promenades

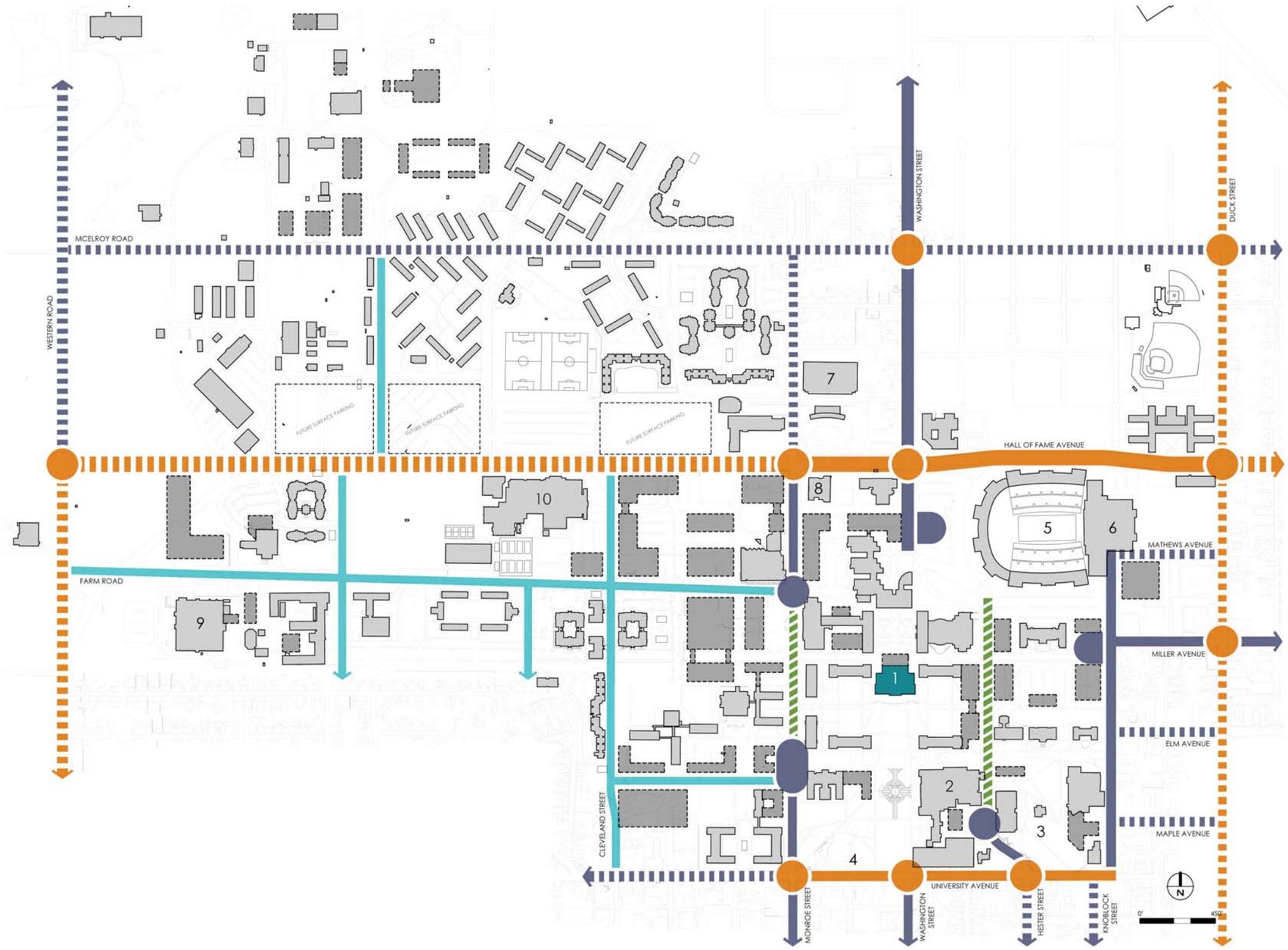
Many of the major streets that cross through OSU or define the edge of the campus are public streets. Future development of proposed streetscape elements will require a cooperative effort between the City of Stillwater and Oklahoma State University. Proposed elements within public street right-of-ways will need to meet or exceed City of Stillwater standards and be coordinated with utility locations. An effective partnership will result in the creation of streets that mutually benefit the community and campus.

PRECEDENT IMAGERY









LEGEND

- BEACON STREETS
- IDENTITY STREETS
- PROCESSION STREETS
- ACCESS STREETS
- SERVICE STREETS
- PEDESTRIAN PROMENADES
- IDENTITY NODES
- PROCESSION NODES

MAJOR BUILDING KEY

1. EDMON LOW LIBRARY
2. STUDENT UNION
3. OLD CENTRAL
4. THETA POND
5. BOONE PICKENS STADIUM
6. GALLAGHER-IBA ARENA
7. MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION
8. NORTH CLASSROOM BUILDING
9. BOREN VETERINARY MEDICINE HOSPITAL
10. COLVIN RECREATION CENTER

FIGURE 3.1
CAMPUS STREETSCAPE CHARACTER

BEACON STREETS

The concept of the Beacon Street within the Oklahoma State University streetscape network is to provide concentrated nodes of elements and activity that reflect the history, celebrate the culture, and/or express the collegiality of the campus. The design of Beacon Streets should differentiate these corridors from surrounding vehicular axes, placing the emphasis on an inviting campus experience as opposed to focused vehicular movement.

Beacon Streets are notable for their central campus locations and adjacency to iconic campus buildings, destinations and open spaces. Attention should be given to creating broad gathering areas at appropriate locations within the streetscape zone (outside of vehicular and pedestrian axes) that encourage active use of the space and accentuate signature campus vistas. A combination of architectural monumentation, banners and event signage, enhanced paving materials, generous gathering areas and diverse seating opportunities should create a sense of excitement, comfort and welcoming throughout these grand promenades. Materials used along Banner Streets should be of a comparatively high quality relative to the general campus environment.

Intersections of Beacon and Identity Street (see following pages) provide opportunities for high-profile campus gateway nodes. As described in the following sections, these Identity Nodes should be designed to reflect a sense of gateway and threshold – thereby clearly defining the vehicular transition to the campus core.

Beacon Streets include the following:
- Hall of Fame Avenue, from Monroe Street to Duck Street.
- University Avenue, from Monroe Street to Knoblock Street

Character and Expression

The design of Beacon Streets should strive to reflect the following attributes:

Collegiality

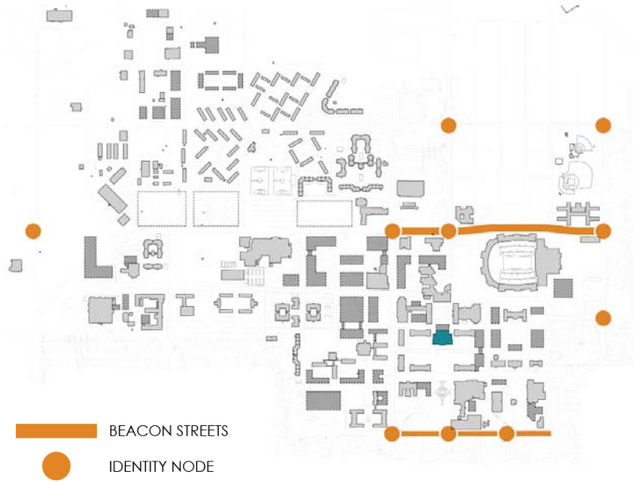
Beacon Streets are those campus streetscapes that are intended to best express the vitality and pageantry of the collegiate experience. As such, efforts should be made to express the varied activities that occur on the campus – either through elements of signage and monumentation, or in the creation of spaces for events, congregation, etc.

Quality

The quality of materials used throughout and adjacent to Beacon Streets should reflect the importance of the University. Where appropriate, architectural site elements (seat walls, broad steps, monuments, etc.) and unit pavers should be used in lieu of standard furniture and concrete to reflect a sense of investment in the open space while providing varied opportunities for the occupation of these spaces.

Comfort

The design of Beacon Streets should strive to invite visitors into the campus and encourage active pedestrian use of the streetscape and adjacent spaces. Inherent in that vision is the comfort of the pedestrian relative to passing vehicles. Efforts should be made to bring consistency to the design of the entire streetscape – including vehicle and bike lanes, sidewalks, plazas, and adjacent open spaces. Such consistency will alert passing motorists to the importance of the entire space, encouraging the reduction of vehicular speeds through the enhanced awareness of their surroundings.



KEY MAP: BEACON STREETS

PRECEDENT IMAGERY





Design Elements

Surface Materials and Finishes

- Walkway and plaza paving surfaces along Beacon Streets should consist primarily of unit pavers to enhance the quality of the groundplane.
- Orientation of paving materials should express directional pedestrian axes and designated street crossings.

Site Features

- The use of architecturally-detailed retaining walls, seat walls and broad stairs should be considered as appropriate to provide scale and definition to Beacon Streets and adjacent open spaces.
- Architectural monumentation and signage features should be considered along Beacon Street to enhance campus identity.

Landscape Design

- Formal tree allees immediately adjacent to Beacon Streets are discouraged to maintain open views onto campus, specifically in front of Library Lawn and Boone Pickens Stadium. Instead, shade should be provided by strategically placed trees.
- Planting zones along Beacon Streets should be designed with a formal expression, with attention paid to year-round interest.
- Turf or groundcover planting zones (tree lawns, etc.) between the street and sidewalk are discouraged; however, where necessary, they should be raised and detailed with an architectural quality.

Site Furnishings

- Standard site furnishings (benches, trash receptacles, etc.) are discouraged within Beacon Street corridors. Architectural seat walls or broad steps should be used in lieu of stand-alone seating elements.

Lighting

- Campus standard street lights with banner arms should be used along Beacon Streets.
- Pedestrian-scale light fixtures are generally inappropriate along these corridors, but may be used in adjacent plaza areas.

Signage

- Signage along Beacon Streets should be restricted to campus identity signage (such as architectural signage monuments or markers) to the extent possible.

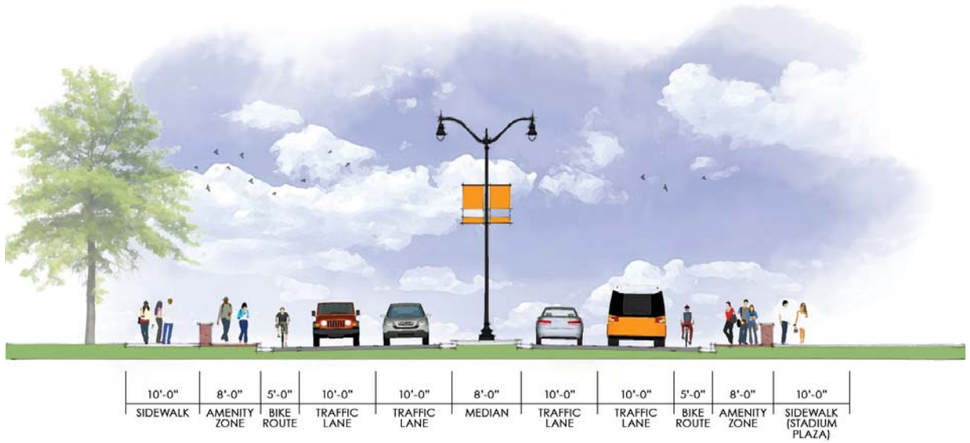


Figure 3.2 - Recommended Hall of Fame Avenue Section (between Duck Street and Monroe Street)
(Note: This section of Hall of Fame Avenue has recently been reconstructed. The recommended lane widths shown for vehicular traffic and bicycles work with the existing curb to curb street width.)

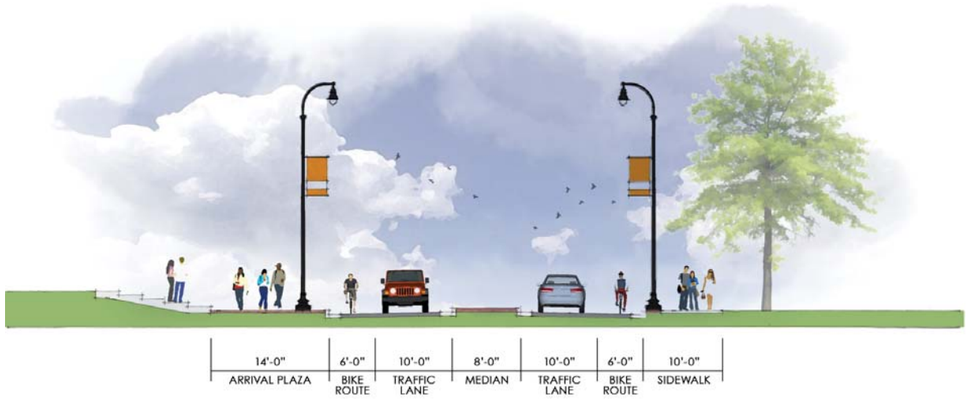


Figure 3.3 - Recommended University Avenue Section (Note: The recommended lane widths shown are compatible with the current street width.)

IDENTITY STREETS

Identity Streets are those that serve to orient the campus visitor both to the physical location and boundaries of the campus within the larger City of Stillwater and to campus destination buildings. These streets are the primary opportunity to direct first-time visitors to the campus and to establish an identity for the University within the city street network.

Identity Streets are typically high-volume corridors that either serve as boundaries to the campus or provide access within the campus to destination facilities and primary parking areas. As such, there is great value in locating visual elements along the corridors that identify Oklahoma State University either literally (through signage, etc.) or figuratively (through the use of campus standard elements).

Identity Streets include:
- Hall of Fame, from Western Road to Monroe Street
- Western Road, from 6th Street to Farm Road
- Duck Street, from 6th Street to Boomer Road

In addition to linear streetscapes, opportunities exist at certain intersections to create identifiable entry points to the campus. These intersections, or Identity Nodes, provide opportunities for enhanced monumentation, signage and landscape features that indicate the importance of the node as a gateway to the campus.

Identity Nodes include:
- the intersections of Farm Road and Hall of Fame with Western Road
- the intersections of Monroe, Washington and Duck Streets with Hall of Fame
- the intersections of Hester, Washington and Monroe Streets with University
- the intersections of Washington and Duck Street with McElroy
- the intersection of Miller with Duck Street

Character and Expression

The design of Identity Streets and Nodes should strive to reflect the following attributes:

Threshold

The identification of gateway streets and intersections is an important aspect of campus identity and orientation. In particular, the design of the Hall of Fame streetscape and Identity Nodes along the corridor should reflect the town-gown transition.

Boundary

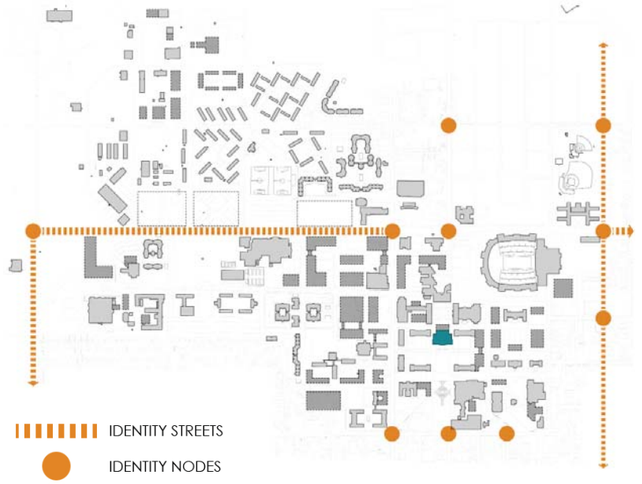
With a campus as large in area as Oklahoma State University, it is desirable to define perceived boundaries to express the extent of the physical influence of the campus. By incorporating consistent streetscape treatments along high-volume traffic corridors at the campus edges (including Duck Street and Western Road), the University may clearly identify its intended area of influence.

Orientation

Identity Streets should incorporate elements that both identify the physical campus and orient visitors to destination facilities and visitor parking areas - and do so in a manner of progression to allow campus visitors time to anticipate access corridors.

Pageantry

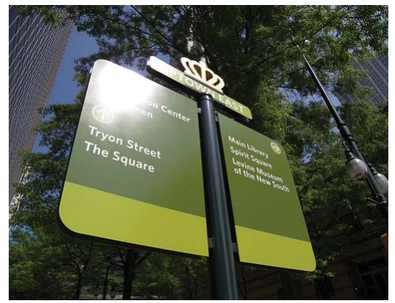
As with Beacon Streets, the pageantry of the University experience should be accentuated along Identity Streets. The use of banner and event signage to reflect elements of history, innovation, culture, enthusiasm, etc. is an example of pageantry - and incorporating these systems into quality materials and standard fixtures and furnishings may enhance the campus identity.



KEY MAP: IDENTITY STREETS

PRECEDENT IMAGERY






Design Elements

Surface Materials and Finishes

- Axial walkway surfaces along Identity Streets should consist primarily of standard gray concrete, while unit pavers should be the primary paving treatments within Identity Nodes.

Site Features

- Vertical features should be considered along the edges of Identity Street (including ornamental fencing, architectural site walls, architectural piers, etc) to express campus boundaries.
- Architectural monumentation and signage features should be considered at Identity Nodes to enhance campus identity.
- Transit shelters should be located along Identity Streets as appropriate.

Landscape Design

- Landscaped tree lawns should be included within Identity Streetscapes to separate vehicular and pedestrian traffic, including the regular spacing of street trees within these zones.
- Where medians are a component of the street section, these are to be landscaped and are to include street trees at a spacing consistent with those in tree lawn areas.
- Focused, formal planting areas should be considered at Identity Nodes, with attention given to plant materials with year-round interest.

Site Furnishings

- While site furnishings are generally not necessary along Identity Streets, campus standard benches and trash receptacles should be located at transit stops.

Lighting

- Campus standard street lights with banner arms should be used along Identity Streets.
- Pedestrian-scale light fixtures are generally inappropriate along these corridors, but may be used in Identity Nodes.

Signage

- Campus standard directional signage should be provided as appropriate along Identity Streets to direct visitors to key campus destinations.

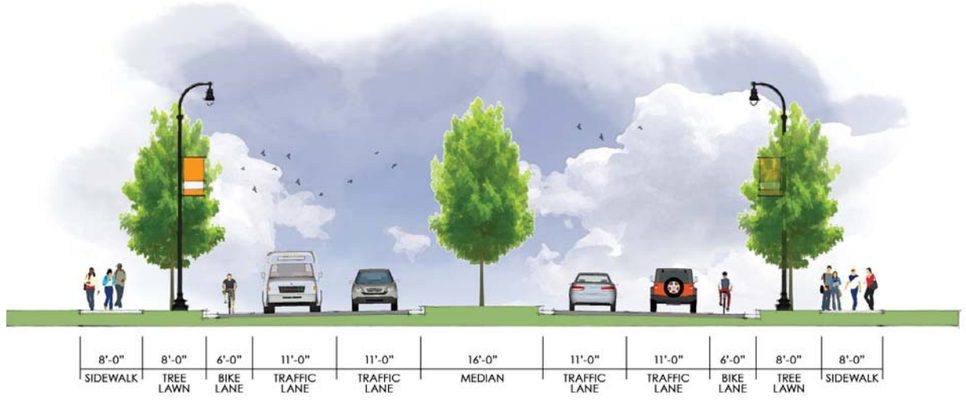


Figure 3.4 - Recommended Hall of Fame Avenue Section

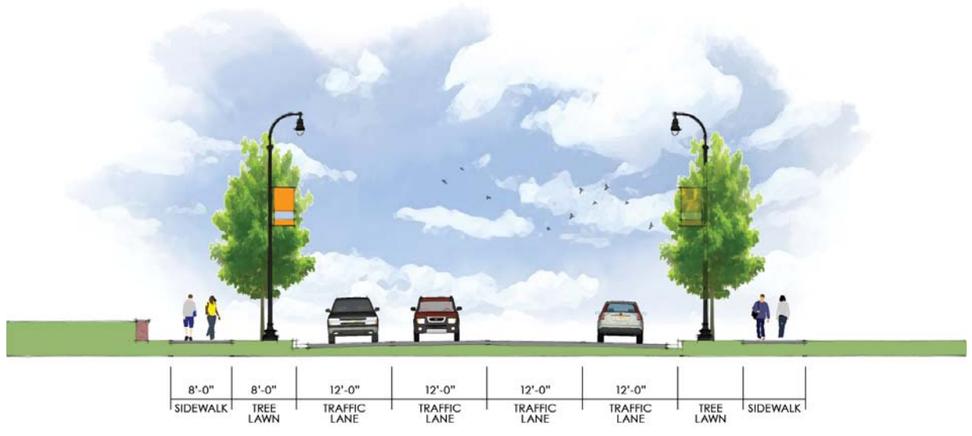


Figure 3.5 - Recommended Duck Street Section

PROCESSION STREETS

Procession Streets are the primary transitions from Beacon and Identity Streets into the campus core, providing access to major campus destination facilities and planned drop-off areas. These streets best signify the campus arrival and are integral to wayfinding and orientation for campus visitors. Procession Streets should be clearly distinguished as internal campus arrival corridors, with attention paid to the transition of the use of campus standard materials, site furnishings and signage.

The design of Procession Streets should focus views on terminal elements of these streets, providing a linear expression of orientation and destination. Where possible, a consistency in the treatment of these streetscapes and their cross-sections should be achieved in order to provide clarity of arrival to points at each of the ordinal sides of the campus core.

Procession Streets include:
- Knoblock Street, south of Mathews Avenue
- Monroe Street, from Hall of Fame Avenue to Farm Road; from Parker Lane to 6th Street
- Washington Street, north of the campus terminus of Washington Street; south of University Avenue
- Hester Street, south of Maple Avenue

In most cases, Procession Streets are intended to terminate at Procession Nodes (see also *Auto Courts*, page 3-32). These areas serve as clear gateways into the campus core, each with a defined auto court for the drop-off of passengers at destination facilities. The design of Procession Nodes should signify the transition from vehicular to pedestrian traffic while also reflecting the importance and quality of adjacent buildings, walkways, and open spaces.

Procession Nodes include:
- the intersection of Monroe Street with Farm Road
- the campus terminus of Washington Street
- the campus terminus of Miller Avenue
- the intersection of Hester Street and Maple Avenue
- the intersection of Monroe Street and Parker Lane

Character and Expression

The design of Procession Streets and Nodes should strive to reflect the following attributes:

Arrival

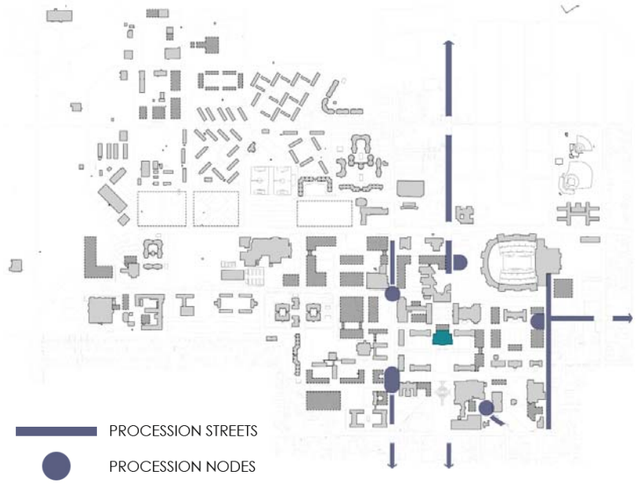
Procession Streets are intended to provide a clear sense to the visitor that they have arrived on the campus. As such, the design of the streetscapes should convey the impression of entry and orientation, giving visual definition to the campus experience. Views to destinations at the termini of Procession Streets should be captured through a consistent cadence of campus standard lighting, furnishings, street trees and plant materials.

Distinction

The character of Procession Streets should be distinct from other internal streets in order to signify their place in the campus streetscape hierarchy. The use of enhanced paving materials and/or patterns in hardscape areas is encouraged along these streets, and planting areas within the streetscape should be well-defined and well-maintained – with an emphasis on perennial and annual planting and a minimization of turf areas.

Comfort

Procession Streets carry the broadest array of transportation modes on campus, with pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and public transportation all using these corridors. Attention should be paid to insuring that all of these modes are aware of the presence of one-another, with a subtle-yet-distinct separation between each zone of movement.



KEY MAP: PROCESSION STREETS

PRECEDENT IMAGERY





Design Elements

Surface Materials and Finishes

- Walkway surfaces along Procession Streets should consider the use of enhanced paving materials, patterns, or textures to elevate the quality of the ground plane along these corridors.
- Street surfaces within Procession Nodes should extend the character and materials of adjacent walkways in order to express the importance of the pedestrian environment over that of the automobile.

Site Features

- Raised planters or planter pots should be considered as appropriate to separate vehicular and pedestrian corridors.
- Consideration should be given to the use of unique design expressions to separate pedestrian and vehicular zones within Procession Nodes (including bollards, distinct paving treatments, etc.).
- Transit shelters should be located along Identity Streets as necessary.

Landscape Design

- Landscaped tree lawns are encouraged within Procession Streetscapes where appropriate (with the exception of Monroe and Hester Streets). Attention should be paid to creating landscapes within these zones that have year-round appeal, and should include a regular cadence of street trees.
- The planting design within raised planters or planter pots should provide a formal structure with interchangeable perennial or annual plantings for seasonal interest – including the regular spacing of street trees.

Site Furnishings

- Campus standard benches and trash receptacles should be provided as appropriate along Procession Streets to the outside of sidewalks.

Lighting

- A regular spacing of campus standard street lights (with banner arms) should be located along Procession Streets.
- The lighting of building facades adjacent to Procession Streets should be encouraged.

Signage

- Campus standard directional should be provided as appropriate along Procession Streets to direct visitors to key campus destinations and parking facilities.
- Campus standard building signage should be located at building entrances that address Procession Streets.

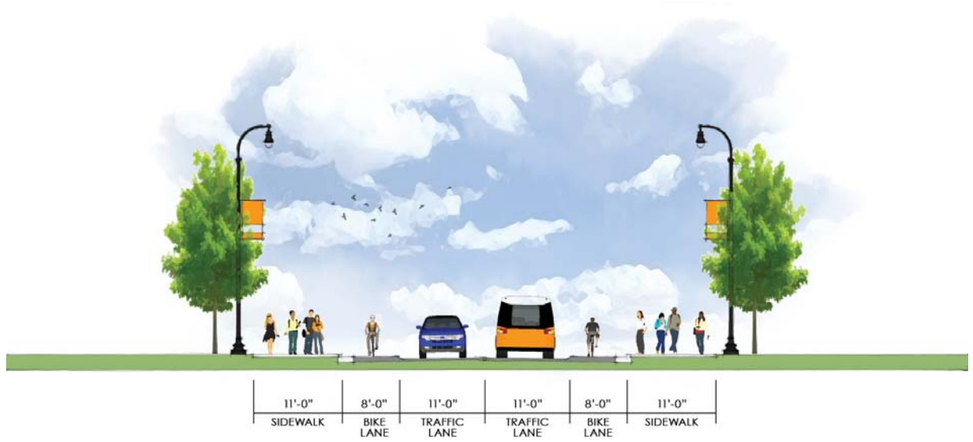


Figure 3.6 - Recommended Monroe Street Section

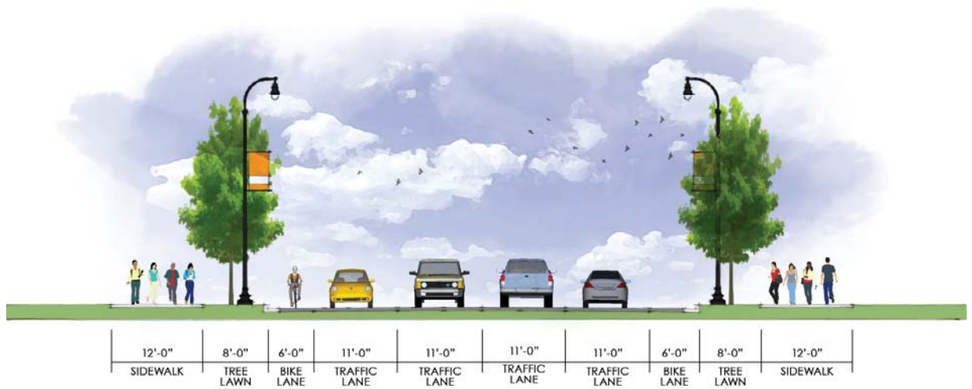


Figure 3.7 - Recommended Washington Street Section (North of Hall of Fame Avenue)

ACCESS STREETS

Access Streets are secondary corridors accessing the campus core and primary parking areas. While these streets are the workhorse corridors for vehicular circulation within the campus, attention must also be paid to the enhancement of their pedestrian environments, as they provide connections from parking areas to campus buildings and open spaces for day-to-day campus users.

Access Streets should be designed to provide efficient vehicular flow both to and from the campus. Corridors should reflect the campus landscape character in its simplest application, providing continuity to the campus street network in an understated way as compared to Beacon, Identity, and Procession Streets. Because efficiency of vehicular access is important on these streets, efforts should be separate pedestrian and vehicular traffic to the extent possible – and to define and accentuate those areas where it is necessary for these modes to converge.

Access Streets include:

- McElroy Road, between Western Road and Boomer Road
- Western Road, north of Hall of Fame Avenue to Lakeview Road
- Monroe Street, between McElroy Road and Hall of Fame Avenue
- University Avenue, east of Monroe Street
- Mathews Avenue, between Knoblock Street and Duck Street
- Elm Avenue, between Knoblock Street and Duck Street
- Maple Avenue, between Knoblock Street and Duck Street

Character and Expression

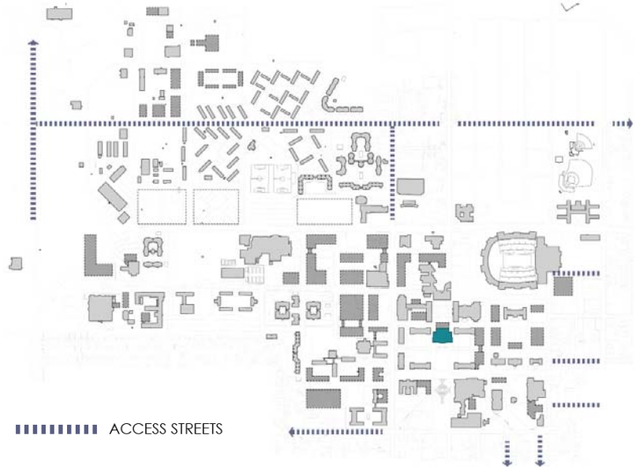
The design of Access Streets should strive to reflect the following attributes:

Efficiency

Access Streets are those used daily by students, faculty and staff to move to and from the campus. The design of the streetscape should provide efficient access to motorists, with sufficient infrastructure to load and unload campus parking lots at high-turnover times of day. In the same way, efficient pedestrian connections should be provided along Access Streets that direct campus users to their destinations.

Safety

As along Beacon Streets, pedestrian experiences should be enhanced to soften the experience of the campus and allow visitors to traverse the campus comfortably.



KEY MAP: ACCESS STREETS

PRECEDENT IMAGERY

Design Elements

Surface Materials and Finishes

- Walkway surfaces along Access Streets should generally be standard grey concrete, but the use of enhanced patterns or textures to elevate the quality of the ground plane along these corridors is encouraged.

Landscape Design

- Landscaped tree lawns are encouraged within Access Streetscapes where there is sufficient space available. In general, these tree lawns should primarily consist of irrigated turf and street trees; however, at intersections and important pedestrian crossings, the use of shrub and perennial materials within the space is recommended to reinforce street crossings.
- A consistent cadence of street trees should be provided on both sides of Access Street, either within the tree lawn or to the outboard side of attached sidewalks.

Site Furnishings

- Campus standard benches and trash receptacles should be provided as appropriate along Access Streets, primarily at intersections with pedestrian corridors or building entrances.

Lighting

- A regular spacing of campus standard street lights should be located along Access Streets.

Signage

- Campus standard directional should be provided as appropriate along Access Streets to direct visitors to key campus destinations and parking facilities.
- Campus standard building signage should be located at building entrances that address Access Streets.

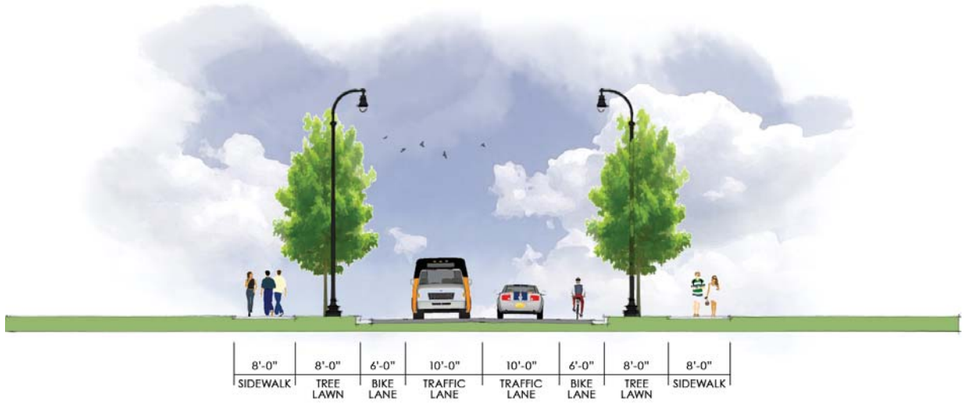


Figure 3.8 - Recommended Access Street with Detached Sidewalks

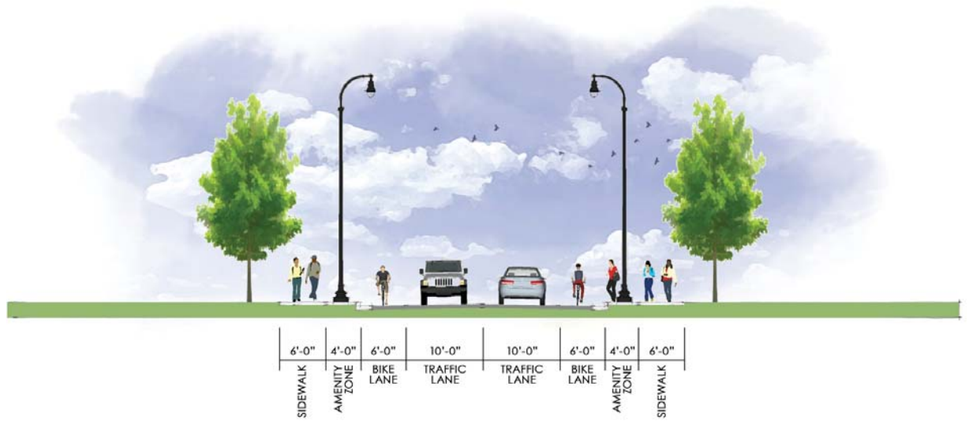


Figure 3.9 - Recommended Access Street with Attached Sidewalks

PEDESTRIAN PROMENADES

Pedestrian Promenades should be the most flexible streetscape corridors on campus. The design of these streets should strive to create an environment that is focused on pedestrian movement, comfort and safety. Pedestrian Promenades are unique streetscapes on campus due to the significant consideration for the pedestrian experience and the animated surroundings. These streets encourage both social interaction and movement, and should be designed to carry the highest volumes of north-south pedestrian traffic.

While these corridors are intended to remain closed to regular campus through-traffic during the day, they must remain accessible to transit, service, and emergency traffic through these hours. The design of street and walking surfaces must indicate to all users that automobiles will sometimes uses these corridors, and a creative delineation of pedestrian-only corridors from vehicular drive lanes – without compromising the ability to freely cross the streets – is important to the overall experience of Pedestrian Promenades.

Pedestrian Promenades include:

- Hester Street, from Maple Avenue to Farm Road
- Monroe Street, from Parker Lane to Farm Road

Character and Expression

The design of Pedestrian Promenades should strive to reflect the following attributes:

Comfort

Pedestrian Promenades are unique on campus in that they serve primarily as pedestrian corridors during the day yet are open to general vehicular use during the evenings and early mornings. They also provide transit and service access throughout the day. Because of their pedestrian focus, it is important to create a sense of place that elevates foot traffic above all other modes, so that pedestrians, bicyclists and motorists alike can be comfortable in sharing these mixed-mode corridors.

Quality

Unlike other campus streetscapes, the experience along Pedestrian Promenades should be more of an extension of the campus open space rather than an efficient way of moving cars. In order to achieve that sense, the materials used throughout the streetscape section should be elevated to a character and quality not found on other campus driving surfaces, and should create comfortable transitions to adjacent building forecourts and entries.

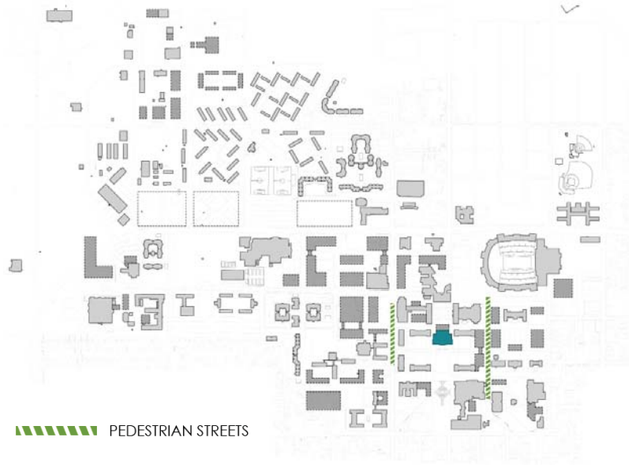
Design Elements

Surface Materials and Finishes

- Enhanced paving materials should be used across all Pedestrian Promenade paving surfaces, including the potential use of unit pavers in varied colors, sizes and/or patterns to distinguish vehicular corridors from pedestrian areas.
- The elevation of the vehicular surface along Pedestrian Promenades is to be at the same elevation as adjacent walkways, allowing for unencumbered crossings of the streets by pedestrians.

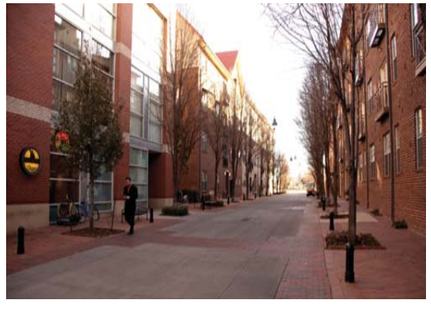
Site Features

- Building forecourts addressing Pedestrian Promenades should be designed as welcoming and gracious transitions from the street to building interiors. Architectural site walls are encouraged as appropriate to provide opportunities for social activity and rest.
- Consideration should be given to the use of architectural seat walls or vertical markers at intersections with major east-west pedestrian corridors.
- A regular cadence of bollards or similar vertical features should be considered to separate pedestrian-only corridors from vehicular corridors.
- Transit shelters should be located along Pedestrian Promenades as necessary.



KEY MAP: PEDESTRIAN PROMENADES

PRECEDENT IMAGERY






Landscape Design

- Planters or planter pots with irrigation should be considered along Pedestrian Promenades to separate pedestrian-only corridors from vehicular corridors. Materials used within these pots should provide seasonal interest and beauty throughout the year.
- Formal tree allees along Pedestrian Promenades are discouraged. Shade should be provided by strategically-planted trees located between buildings and the street.
- Perimeter plantings should generally be designed in association with adjacent buildings.
- The design of building forecourts addressing these corridors should include enhanced plantings, including formal hedge treatments, and perennial and annual planting as appropriate.

Site Furnishings

- Paired or ganged clusters of campus standard seating with trash receptacles should be provided as appropriate along Pedestrian Promenades. These may be located within the amenity zone dividing vehicular and pedestrian zones, or on the outboard side of the streetscapes.
- Campus standard seating and trash receptacles should be considered at building forecourts and intersections with east-west pedestrian corridors.

Lighting

- A regular spacing of campus standard street lights (with banner arms) should be located along Pedestrian Promenades.
- The lighting of building facades adjacent to Pedestrian Promenades is encouraged.

Signage

- Campus standard building signage should be located at building entrances that address Pedestrian Promenades.
- Campus maps should be considered at intersections with major east-west pedestrian corridors.

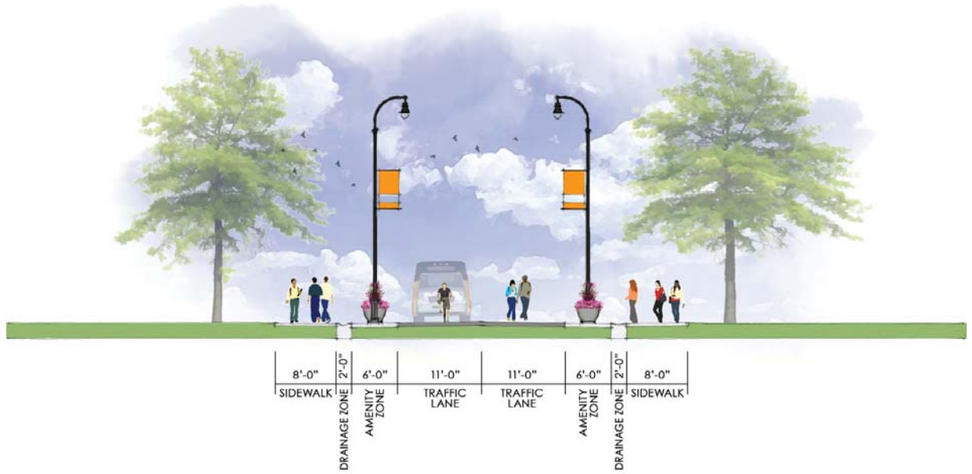


Figure 3.10 - Recommended Monroe and Hester Street Section

WALKWAYS

The most socially-successful higher education campuses are those that encourage students, faculty and staff to move across the campus primarily on foot throughout the day. The pedestrian pathway system is not only intended to connect building to building and space to space, but should also provide opportunities for interaction, lingering, and rest. While a legible and efficient network of walkways is critical to a successful pedestrian campus, consideration must also be given to creating a sense of comfort and safety along pathways that encourages the campus population to use the outdoor spaces and leave cars parked while on campus.

As with Streetscapes, a hierarchy has been established in this plan to describe the desired character, expression, and contribution to the overall campus of each of four Walkway types.* These include:

- Bennett Legacy Walks
- Pedestrian Avenues
- Pedestrian Promenades
- Connector Routes
- Access Corridors

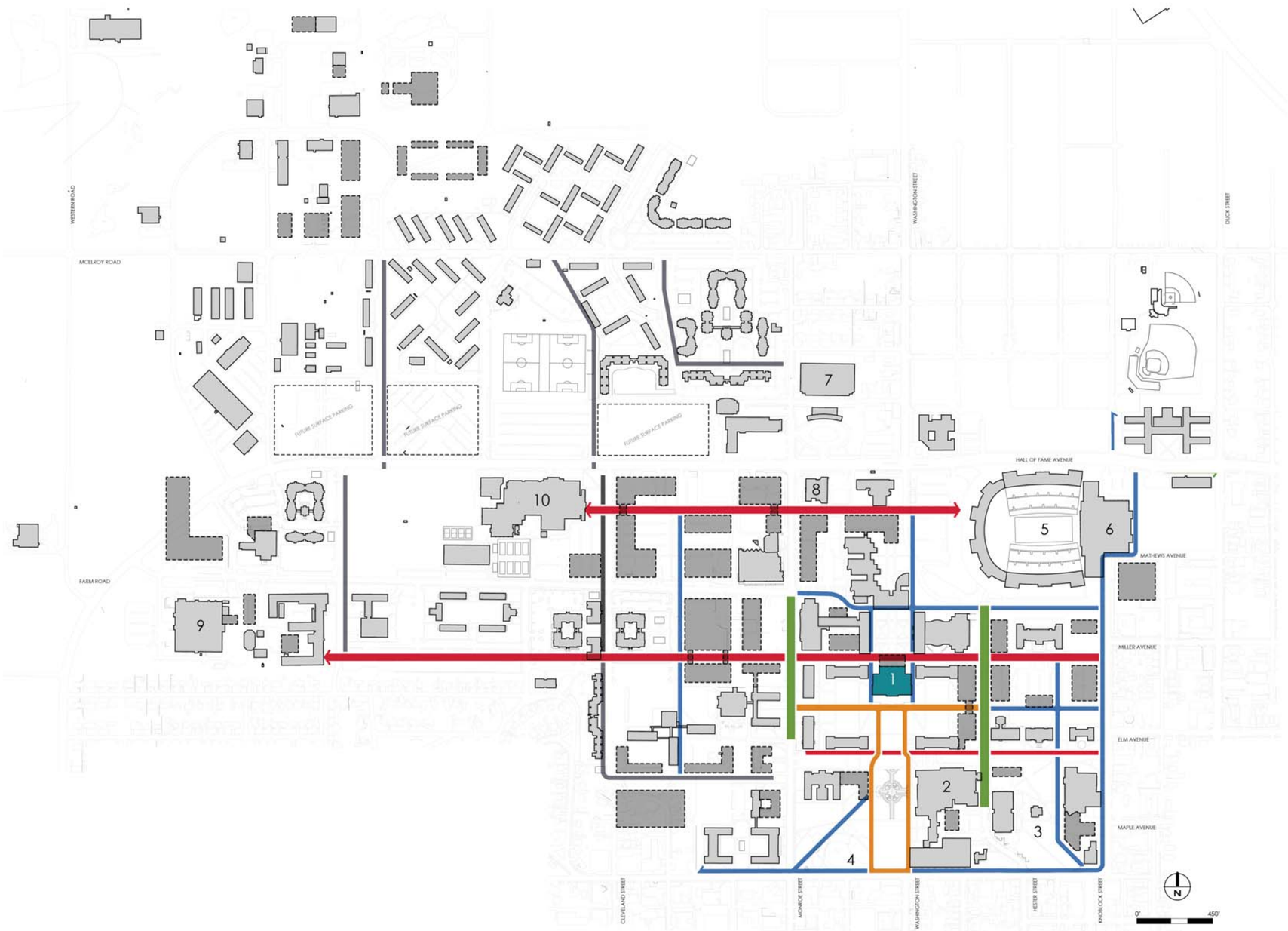
** Please note that this hierarchy does not include all campus walkways. Ancillary walkways beyond those defined herein should be considered independent of these Walkway guidelines, as they typically function as an element of the landscape rather than as people-movers. However, ancillary walks can include some of the same materials and design elements to provide continuity with the overall campus identity. For Pedestrian Promenades, refer to the discussion in the Streetscapes section of this chapter for proposed character and design elements.*

PRECEDENT IMAGERY









LEGEND

- BENNETT LEGACY WALKS
- PEDESTRIAN AVENUES
- PEDESTRIAN PROMENADES
- CONNECTOR ROUTES
- ACCESS CORRIDORS

MAJOR BUILDING KEY

1. EDMON LOW LIBRARY
2. STUDENT UNION
3. OLD CENTRAL
4. THETA POND
5. BOONE PICKENS STADIUM
6. GALLAGHER-IBA ARENA
7. MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION
8. NORTH CLASSROOM BUILDING
9. BOREN VETERINARY MEDICINE HOSPITAL
10. COLVIN RECREATION CENTER

FIGURE 3.11

CAMPUS WALKWAY CHARACTER

BENNETT LEGACY WALKS

The historic core of the campus, outlined in the Bennett Plan and defined by the Library, Student Union, and Library Lawn - provides the quintessential collegiate environment at Oklahoma State University. While the buildings and open spaces in this area are its signature features, the walkways that link these elements provide opportunities to elevate the overall experience of the campus core and enhance the physical identity of the University.

In order to define areas of distinction within the walkway network of the campus core, the concept of Bennett Legacy Walks has been developed in this Plan. While Bennett Legacy Walks are important elements of the campus circulation network, they have greater value in expressing the character and importance of adjacent buildings and open spaces and in enhancing the overall campus experience. As such, the design of these corridors should be elevated to include the highest quality materials found in the outdoor environment.

Bennett Legacy Walks include:
- the walkways surrounding the Library Lawn
- the east-west walkway on the southern side of Library Lawn, extending from Monroe Street to Hester Street

Character and Expression

The design of Bennett Legacy Walks should strive to reflect the following attributes:

Collegiality

Like Beacon Streets, Bennett Legacy Walks are those campus pathways that are intended to best express the vitality of the collegiate experience. As such, efforts should be made to express the architectural quality of adjacent buildings within the walkways and to create seamless transitions to signature open spaces where appropriate and desirable.

Pageantry

The use of artwork, banners, and event signage is encouraged along Bennett Legacy Walks to reflect a sense of history, culture, enthusiasm, etc. These elements can enhance the identity of the University, and reflect the excitement of the varied activities and experiences available on campus.

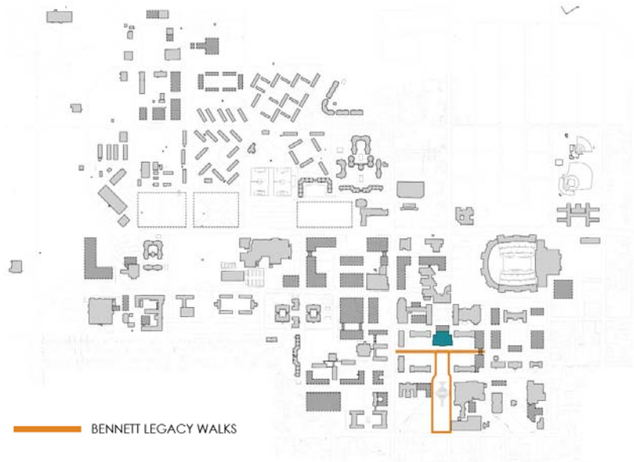
Quality

The quality of materials used throughout and adjacent to Bennett Legacy Walks should reflect the importance of the University and the quality of adjacent buildings. Where appropriate, architectural site elements and manicured hedges should be used to define axes, intersections or thresholds, and unit pavers should be used in lieu of concrete as an expression of the historic architecture on the ground plane.

Design Elements

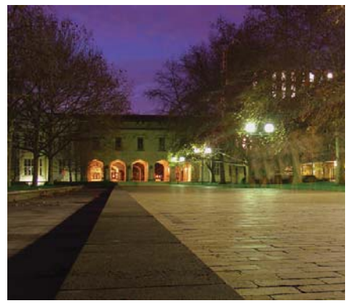
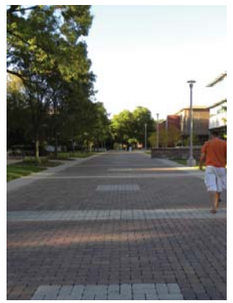
Surface Materials and Finishes
- Enhanced paving materials should be used across all Bennett Legacy Walk surfaces, with consideration given to a consistent and interesting design pattern.

Site Features
- Low architectural seat walls or broad steps should be considered adjacent to Bennett Legacy Walks where grade transitions provide opportunities for gathering areas.
- Vertical architectural elements should be considered at the termini of Bennett Legacy Walks.
- Permanent art and sculpture installations may be considered along or adjacent to Bennett Legacy Walks; however, a deliberate site and material selection process is important to protect the integrity of this historic campus space.
- The proposed east-west walkway, shown in figure 3.12, extends from Monroe Street to Hester Street as a 22 ft. wide walkway. This width will accommodate the significant pedestrian traffic that occurs in the campus core. In addition, this pavement width and quality level can also be used for a wide variety of campus events and activities.



KEY MAP: BENNETT LEGACY WALKS

PRECEDENT IMAGERY




Landscape Design

- The continued use of formal hedge treatments at the inside of north-south Bennett Legacy Walks is recommended.
- Shade should be provided on Bennett Legacy Walks through the formal shade tree planting at the outside perimeter of Legacy Walks, except where vistas to important campus buildings (including the Library and Student Union) would be compromised.

Site Furnishings

- Campus standard benches should be located at regular intervals along the outboard side of Bennett Legacy Walks, except where architectural seating opportunities within the landscape are provided.

Lighting

- A regular spacing of campus standard pedestrian lights should be located along Bennett Legacy Walks.
- The lighting of building facades adjacent to Bennett Legacy Walks is encouraged.

Signage

- In general, campus signage is discouraged adjacent to Bennett Legacy Walks. Where major building entrance address these walks, careful consideration should be given to the location and orientation of building signage to reduce visual clutter along these corridors.

Figure 3.12 - Typical East-West Library Lawn Section

Figure 3.13 - Typical North-South Library Lawn Section

PEDESTRIAN AVENUES

On a campus as large as Oklahoma State University's, it is important to provide convenient pedestrian access on dedicated high-volume corridors that connect all campus precincts. Such a strategy for moving pedestrians creates clear wayfinding across the campus and focuses foot traffic along distinct corridors that efficiently connect the campus.

The Landscape Master Plan recommends the development of three Pedestrian Avenues running east-west across the campus. These walkways, combined with the north-south Pedestrian Promenades (see page 3-12), are located to provide pedestrian access from residential and parking areas to destination campus facilities and open spaces, and are spaced to insure that primary pedestrian corridors are within a city block of nearly every campus building south of Hall of Fame. Pedestrian Avenues should be designed to a width that accommodates significant foot (and sometimes bike) traffic, with the east-west axis to the north of the Library (aligning with Athletic Avenue) receiving the primary emphasis. Strong axial definition of these corridors is encouraged through a regular cadence of shade trees and lighting, although other encumbrances (such as seating, etc.) immediately adjacent to Pedestrian Avenues should be avoided.

Pedestrian Avenues include:
- the Athletic Avenue axis
- the Morrill Avenue axis, from Hester Street to Monroe Street
- a future corridor south of Hall of Fame, linking the Colvin Recreation Center and Boone Pickens Stadium

Character and Expression

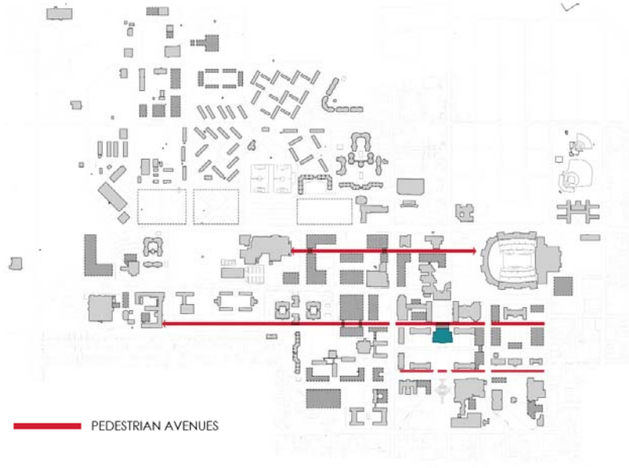
The design of Pedestrian Avenues should strive to reflect the following attributes:

Orientation

The design of Pedestrian Avenues should draw clearly indicate the importance of these corridors to the campus pedestrian network. A regular cadence of consistent landscape materials, paving materials and lighting should define the linear nature of these corridors, and both directional and building signage should be located to direct pedestrians to destination buildings and primary building entries. At intersections with Pedestrian Promenades, Connector Routes (see page 3-20), and building entry forecourts, consistent paving enhancements should be considered to change the visual and physical texture of the walk surface.

Efficiency

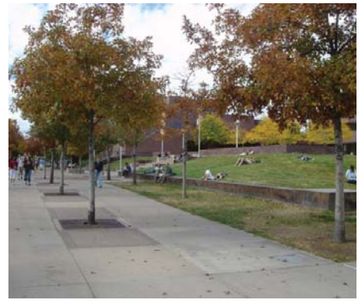
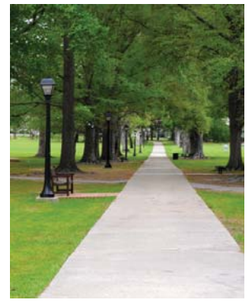
Pedestrian Avenues are intended to carry the highest number of pedestrians of any of the pathways on campus. The design of these walkways should provide sufficient width to support high class-change volumes, including the accommodation of bicycles and service vehicles. Intersections with Pedestrian Promenades, Collector Routes, and building entry forecourts should be designed wide enough to accommodate multi-directional traffic and to discourage cross-cutting through adjacent landscaped areas.



KEY MAP: PEDESTRIAN AVENUES

PRECEDENT IMAGERY




Design Elements

Surface Materials and Finishes

- Standard grey concrete should be the primary paving material used in Pedestrian Avenues, although consistent accents such as bands of unit pavers or color/texture treatments are strongly encouraged.
- The use of enhanced paving materials should be used at intersections with major north-south pedestrian corridors and building forecourts to highlight these transition points.

Site Features

- Pedestrian Avenues should generally be unencumbered by site features. However, the use of architectural site walls or similar features may be appropriate at building forecourts.

Landscape Design

- A consistent allee of shade trees should be developed on both sides of Pedestrian Avenues to express these axes.
- Landscapes adjacent to Pedestrian Avenue corridors should be designed in association with adjacent buildings and building forecourts. Plant materials and design should consider the high volumes of foot traffic these corridors accommodate.

Site Furnishings

- The use of campus standard benches along Pedestrian Avenues should be limited to paired or ganged clusters of seating (with trash receptacles) with sufficient separation from the walkways as not to impact clear pedestrian movement.

Lighting

- A regular spacing of campus standard pedestrian lights should be located along Pedestrian Avenues.

Signage

- Campus standard building and directional signage should be located near intersections with major north-south corridors and at primary building entrances.
- The location of campus maps at intersections with major north-south corridors is encouraged as appropriate.

Figure 3.14 - North Library Pedestrian Avenue Section

Figure 3.15 - Typical Pedestrian Avenue Section

CONNECTOR ROUTES

Connector Routes are campus walkways that provide secondary access between Pedestrian Promenades and Avenues, providing direct connections between campus buildings and notable open spaces. These axes allow students to move safely and quickly between campus buildings, and are not necessarily intended for lingering or passive use – but rather for efficient movement throughout the campus.

The alignment of Connector Routes should be direct, following major pedestrian desire lines connecting campus buildings and open spaces as well as off-campus destinations. In order to indicate their importance in the overall pedestrian network, the width of and materials used in Connector Routes should be consistent across the campus.

Notable Connector Routes include:

- The west side of Knoblock Street, from Hall of Fame Avenue to University Avenue
- University Avenue, from Knoblock Street to Stout Lane
- A future connection on Stout Lane, from Wentz Lane to Hall of Fame Avenue
- Direct access from the Seretean Center for the Performing Arts to the Reynolds School of Architecture building
- An extension of Farm Road, from Monroe Street to Knoblock Street
- The walkways to the east of the Noble Center, connecting Hall of Fame to the core of campus.
- Diagonal axes into the campus from University Avenue at Monroe and Knoblock Streets

Character and Expression

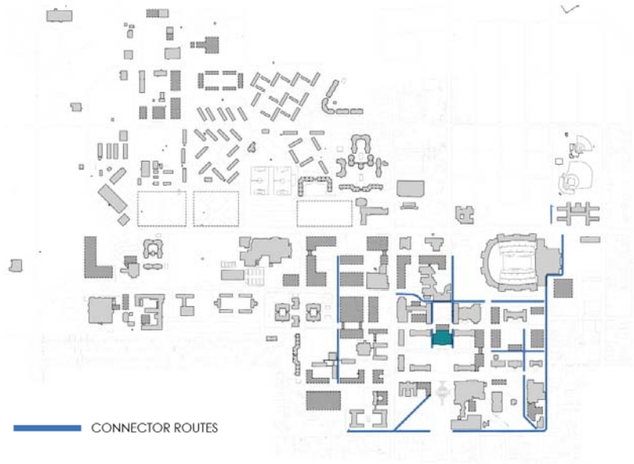
The design of Connector Routes should strive to reflect the following attributes:

Orientation

The location and design of Connector Routes should be focused on providing direct, visible connections between destination points, including major destination buildings and outdoor gathering spaces. When combined with Pedestrian Promenades and Avenues, this network of walkways should serve most directional campus pedestrian traffic – providing access to the large majority of academic and student life buildings on campus. Unlike with Pedestrian Avenues, it is not necessary to accentuate these axes through a consistent cadence of vertical landscape and site elements – rather, the landscape at the perimeter of Connector Routes should be related to the adjacent buildings or open spaces.

Efficiency

Like Pedestrian Avenues, Connector Routes are intended to carry high volumes of pedestrians and the design of these walkways should provide sufficient width to support these volumes. Intersections with crossing Pedestrian Promenades, Pedestrian Avenues, and building entry forecourts should be designed wide enough to accommodate multi-directional traffic and to discourage cross-cutting through adjacent landscaped areas.



KEY MAP: CONNECTOR ROUTES

PRECEDENT IMAGERY






Design Elements

Surface Materials and Finishes

- Standard grey concrete should be the primary paving material used in Connector Routes, although consistent scoring or textural accents are encouraged.

Site Features

- Temporary and/or permanent art and sculpture installations are encouraged along Connector Routes.

Landscape Design

- Shade should be provided along Connector Routes through the strategic placement of shade trees near these corridors.
- In general, the landscapes surrounding Connector Routes should be maintained as lawn areas. However, a more highly-developed landscape may be appropriate where these corridors run adjacent to buildings or important outdoor gathering areas.

Site Furnishings

- Campus standard furnishings should be located as appropriate and where shade is available.

Lighting

- Campus standard pedestrian lighting is to be used along these corridors, with generous spacing to provide minimal light levels while maintaining a sense of safety and security.

Signage

- Campus standard building signage should be located at primary building entrances adjacent to Connector Routes.

Figure 3.16 - Typical Connector Route Section

ACCESS CORRIDORS

Access Corridors generally serve to connect outlying student housing, academic/research buildings, and recreational facilities with parking areas and Pedestrian Avenues. Because many of these Corridors run along (or through) large parking areas, their design should pay careful attention to safety and security – both in the reduction of conflict areas between pedestrians and vehicles, as well as in the appropriate lighting of these corridors that see much night-time use.

Noteworthy Access Corridors include:

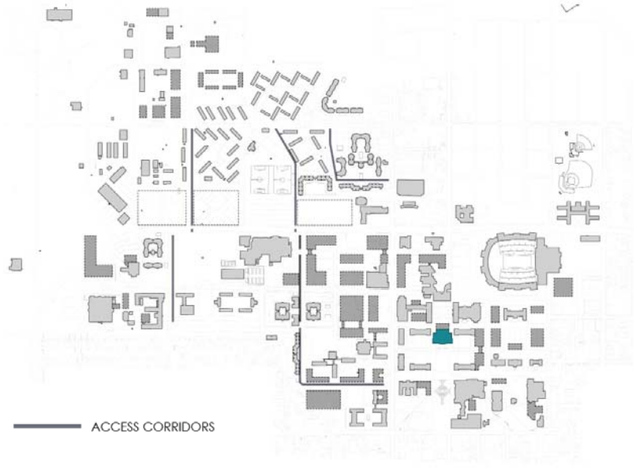
- Parker Lane, from Monroe Street to Cleveland Street
- Cleveland Street, from Parker Lane to McElroy Road
- McFarland Avenue, from Athletic Avenue to Hall of Fame Avenue
- McDonald Street, from Hall of Fame Avenue to McElroy Road

Character and Expression

The design of Access Corridors should strive to reflect the following attributes:

Safety

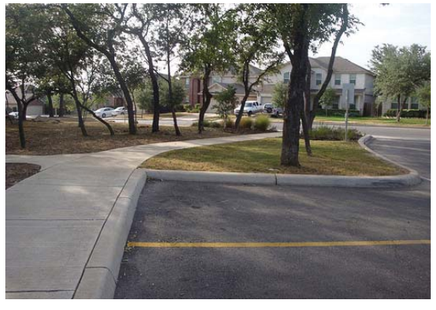
The most important aspect of Access Corridors is the sense of safety and security they provide to pedestrians. Given their location in primarily-residential areas and access to (and through) vast parking lots, these walkways carry the largest volumes of night-time pedestrian traffic as well as the most potential conflict areas between pedestrians and vehicles. Attention should be made to providing clear, generally-linear walkways that are physically removed and buffered from directional vehicular traffic. Lighting is also a critical aspect of these walkways, and the lighting design along or near Access Corridors should be independent of parking lot lighting and appropriately scaled to the pedestrian environment.



KEY MAP: ACCESS CORRIDORS

PRECEDENT IMAGERY



Design Elements

Surface Materials and Finishes

- Standard grey concrete should be the primary paving material used in Access Corridors.
- At crossings with streets or drive lanes, paving materials and orientation should be consistent with Access Corridors and supersede those of traffic lanes.

Site Features

- Permanent or fixed site features are not generally appropriate along Access Corridors.

Landscape Design

- Where access corridors run adjacent to or through parking lots, landscape areas with shrub and perennial planting should be provided to separate the pedestrian zones from vehicular areas.
- Shade should be provided along Access Corridors through either formal or irregular tree planting at sidewalk perimeters.

Site Furnishings

- Campus standard furnishings should be located as appropriate and where shade is available.

Lighting

- Campus standard pedestrian lighting is to be used along these corridors at regular intervals.

Signage

- Campus standard building signage should be located at primary building entrances adjacent to Access Corridors.

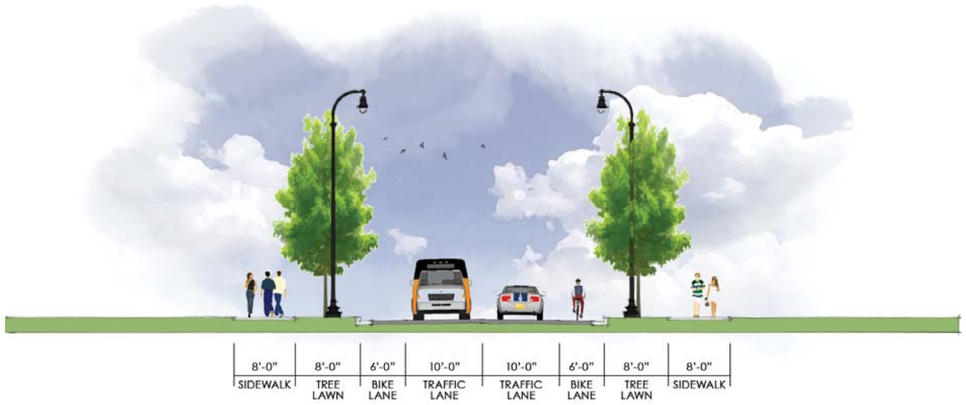


Figure 3.17 - Typical Access Corridor Section with Detached Sidewalks

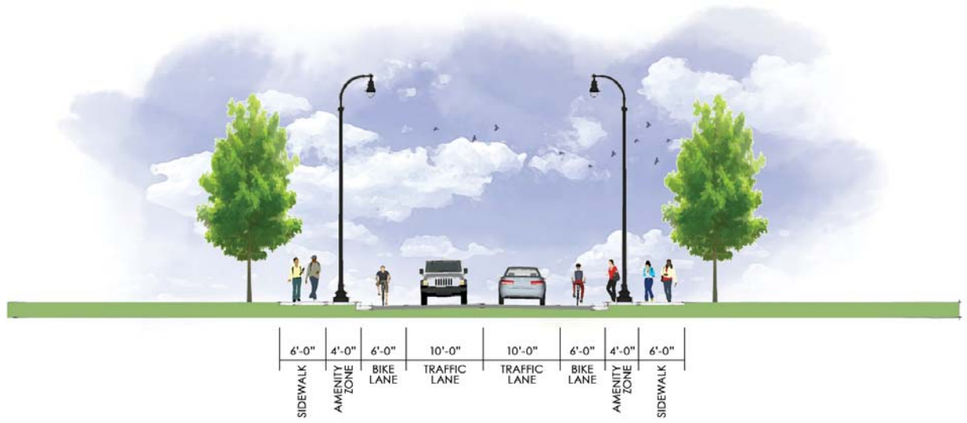


Figure 3.18 -Typical Access Corridor Section with Attached Sidewalks

OPEN SPACES

The open spaces on university campuses are integral to the life of the campus in many ways. They often are the first impression that visitors take away from campus – either through their own beauty, the way they frame views to landmark buildings, or the activities that occur in them. Open spaces provide a reprieve to students, faculty and staff from the rigor of the academic environment, and also serve as opportunities for outdoor learning. Open spaces provide comfort, activity, and distinct character to the campus, while also providing the backdrop to some of the most memorable moments of a person's time at the University.

It is important that the open space network at Oklahoma State University is developed to provide a range of spatial types and size in order to support all aspects of the outdoor life of the campus. Large areas available for congregation or active use need to be balanced with small-scale spaces for quiet, passive use. Traditional formal quadrangles and bucolic, natural settings each have their important place on the campus. And for every hardscaped plaza, there should also be moments of intensive, beautiful plantings – each of which enliven the outdoor environment in their own way.

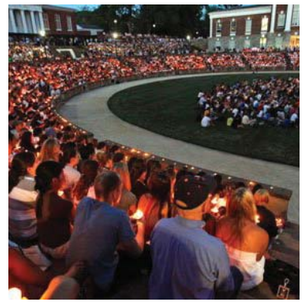
The Landscape Master Plan has identified a series of Open Space types to be applied to the campus outdoor environment. These include:

- Legacy Spaces
- Enhanced Spaces
- Natural Landscapes
- Auto Courts
- Residential Parks
- Active Recreation

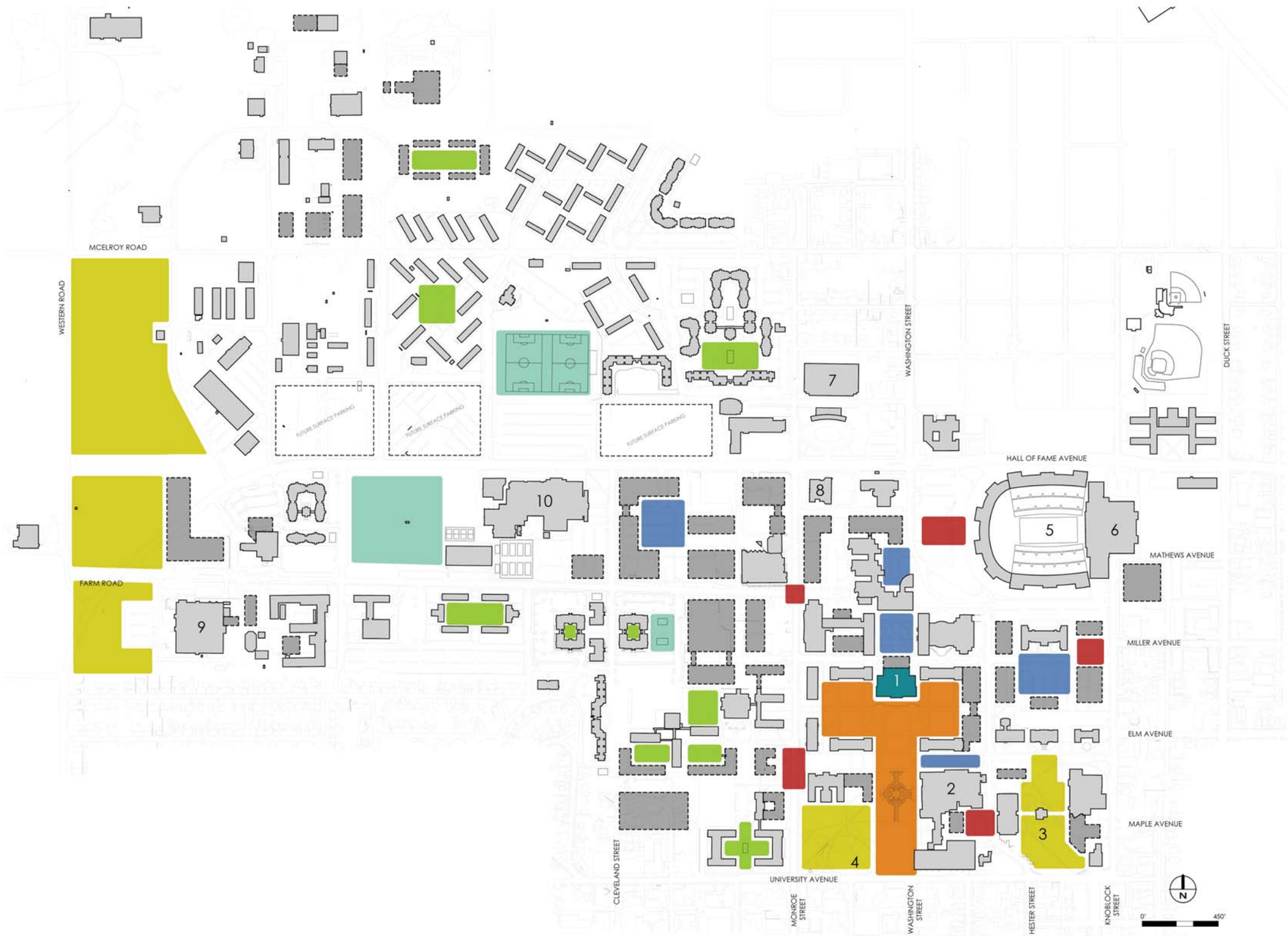









PRECEDENT IMAGERY



LEGEND

- LEGACY SPACES
- ENHANCED SPACES
- NATURAL LANDSCAPES
- AUTO COURTS
- RESIDENTIAL PARKS
- ACTIVE RECREATION

MAJOR BUILDING KEY

1. EDMON LOW LIBRARY
2. STUDENT UNION
3. OLD CENTRAL
4. THETA POND
5. BOONE PICKENS STADIUM
6. GALLAGHER-IBA ARENA
7. MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION
8. NORTH CLASSROOM BUILDING
9. BOREN VETERINARY MEDICINE HOSPITAL
10. COLVIN RECREATION CENTER

FIGURE 3.19

CAMPUS OPEN SPACE CHARACTER

LEGACY SPACES

Legacy Spaces at Oklahoma State University are those that reflect the traditional sense of the American college campus, either as a manicured foreground to signature campus buildings or through the framing of spaces by landmark academic or student life buildings. Often associated with traditional quadrangles, Legacy Spaces represent both the academic focus of the campus (with their relationship to building entries and forecourts) as well as the symbolic heart of campus life.

The design of Legacy Spaces should be both formal in the organization of landscape, walkways, plazas, and site amenities and flexible in the accommodation of congregational events and active use. These spaces are some of the most visible outdoor areas on campus, and their design should be focused on creating environments that encourage the use of the space throughout the day. As discussed earlier in the Campus Traditions and Activities section in Chapter 2, OSU's culture is enhanced by its collegiate environment and wide range of events. Many of these are focussed in the Library Lawn and adjacent quadrangles that are proposed for designation as Legacy Spaces. (Refer to the Campus Activity Areas section in Chapter 5 for more specific guidance on activities that are appropriate for OSU's Legacy Spaces.)

Legacy Spaces Include:
- The Library Lawn and contiguous quadrangles north of Whitehurst Hall and the Classroom Building

Character and Expression

The design of Legacy Spaces should strive to reflect the following attributes:

Tradition

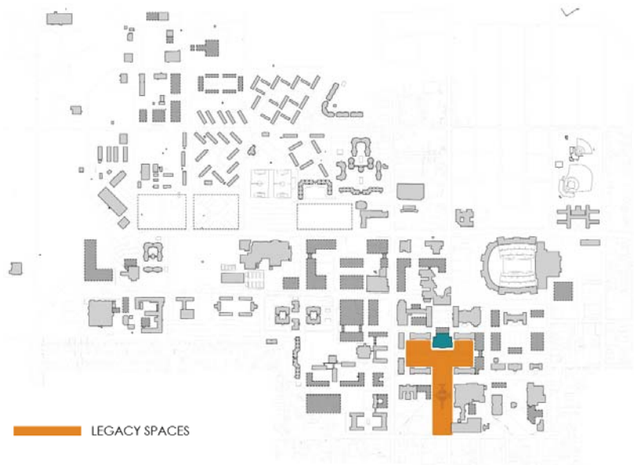
With the backdrop of some of the most important academic and student life buildings on campus, a wide variety of social, academic, and cultural activities occur within these Legacy Spaces. As some of the most visible and active outdoor environments on campus, the design of these spaces should reflect the traditions of Oklahoma State University – in activity, pageantry, and architectural and landscape quality.

Craftsmanship

Due to their visibility to campus visitors and their relationship to signature campus buildings, Legacy Spaces should be designed using the highest quality materials and refinement of any of the campus open spaces. Attention should be paid to details within these environments that indicate to campus users and visitors the distinction of these spaces and elevate the overall quality of the campus.

Comfort

While Legacy Spaces are intended to be generally formal in their design, they must functionally provide comfortable environments for both organized activities and casual use by the campus community. Efforts should be made in each of these spaces to incorporate flexible seating areas, broad open lawn areas, interesting landforms and shade to encourage varied activity from all sides.



KEY MAP: LEGACY SPACES

PRECEDENT IMAGERY

Photo Credit: Ian Swart

Design Elements

Site Features

- Attention should be given to providing interest in Legacy Spaces through the design of site-specific site features. These may include architectural site or seat walls, broad steps, water features, plazas, monumentation, art or sculpture, etc. Legacy Spaces should be designed to encourage uses that are appropriate to each individual space. Site features should be used only to enhance the viability of the space as a signature element of the campus experience.

Landscape Design

- Formal landscape design is generally appropriate in Legacy Spaces. Treatments may include allees of trees, the use of space-defining hedges, open lawn areas, formally-designed shrub and perennial gardens.
- Landscape design at the base of buildings adjacent to Legacy Spaces should express the character of the open space rather than any specific building character. The impression of being in these spaces should be that the buildings are an integral component of the open space.

Site Furnishings

- Campus standard furnishings may be located in grouped areas within Legacy Spaces that are immediately adjacent to building entries or gathering areas, or along perimeter walkways facing into the space.

Lighting

- Campus standard pedestrian lighting may be used at the perimeter of these spaces as appropriate; however, primary lighting of these spaces should come from the up-lighting of adjacent building facades.

ENHANCED SPACES

Much like a student union, Enhanced Spaces are those outdoor environments that concentrate social activities to distinct locations on campus. The intent of these spaces is to provide students, faculty and staff dedicated environments that support outdoor dining and casual study areas while encouraging informal social activity and lingering.

The design of these spaces should be focused on providing multiple seating opportunities in plaza environments that also have access to shade, focal landscape features, and iconic architectural or sculptural elements. Considerations should be given to year-round usability of these outdoor environments to the greatest extent possible.

Enhanced Spaces Include:
- International Plaza
- The outdoor space to the north and east of the Noble Research Center
- The plaza to the north of the Student Union building
- A future quadrangle south of the D. W. Reynolds School of Architecture
- A future quadrangle to the east of the Colvin Recreation Center

The areas proposed as Enhanced Spaces include significant diversity in scale and function. Some of these spaces, such as International Plaza and the area north of the Noble Center, are existing spaces that currently do not encourage activity and are not visually pleasing. Other Enhanced Spaces, such as the proposed quadrangles south of the Architecture Building and east of the Colvin Center, do not yet exist as open space areas. (There may also be smaller-scale Enhanced Spaces that could be identified on campus, including the plazas north and south of the School of Architecture.)

Character and Expression

The design of Enhanced Spaces should strive to reflect the following attributes:

Animation

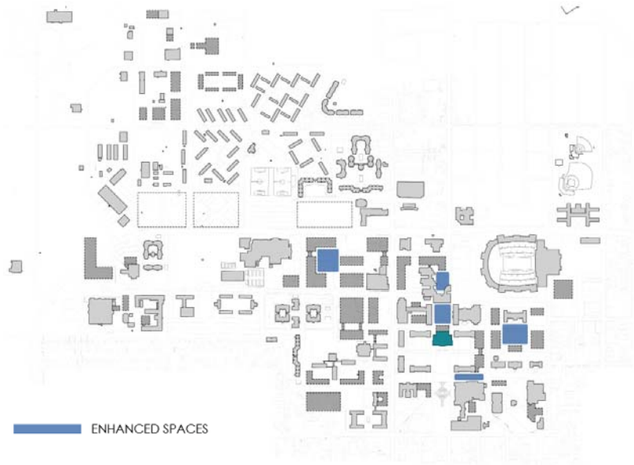
The intent of these spaces is that they are to be heavily used by many members of the University community, and elements should be provided in these environments that draw people to them. Varied seating opportunities, focal architectural or site features, art and sculpture, and water are all elements that should be considered for Enhanced Spaces in order to animate the space.

Comfort

In order to encourage people to linger in these spaces, the creation of comfortable environments is critical to their success. Shade is an important component of Enhanced Spaces, particularly associated with seating areas. Site features that encourage lounging should be considered in the design of these spaces, and site furnishings should be carefully chosen to provide comfort for long-term use. Materials used in the ground plane (including both landscape and hardscape treatments) should elevate the quality of the space above adjacent walkways, encouraging people to occupy the space.

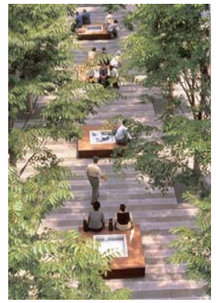
Threshold

In many respects, Enhanced Spaces are an extension of adjacent indoor environments. These spaces should be designed to serve as thresholds to the neighboring building interiors, allowing social activities to flow from inside-out – much in the way a broad front porch interacts with the living room of a home. A consistency in the transition from indoor space to outdoor space should be a motivation in the design of these spaces.



KEY MAP: ENHANCED SPACES

PRECEDENT IMAGERY



Design Elements

Site Features

- Attention should be given to providing a focal element in Enhanced Spaces through the design of site-specific site features. These may include architectural site or seat walls, broad steps, water features, plazas, monumentation, art or sculpture, etc., and are to be designed to encourage uses that are appropriate to each individual space.
- Architectural site and seat walls, pergolas, and other vertical elements are encouraged within Enhanced Spaces to encourage social interaction and long-term occupation of these spaces
- Enhanced Spaces should include a significant level of paved surfaces, using enhanced materials, textures, and patterns to elevate the space above its surroundings.

Landscape Design

- Shade should be provided in Enhanced Spaces through the use of trees in or near seating areas.
- Planting design within Enhanced Spaces should animate the space through the development of sensory interest (color, scale, texture, scent, etc.).

Site Furnishings

- A variety of seating options should be provided within Enhanced Spaces, including standard benches, tables and chairs, seat walls, etc.
- Trash receptacles should be provided where lingering is encouraged.

Lighting

- Campus standard pedestrian lighting may be used within these spaces as appropriate; however, primary lighting of these spaces should come from the up-lighting of adjacent building facades.

NATURAL LANDSCAPES

Natural Landscapes are organic, informal park-like spaces that offer an escape from the busy campus environment and allow the population to experience a natural setting without leaving the campus. These spaces are bucolic in nature, and are intended to be experienced in a passive way. Natural Landscapes are commonly associated with a distinct feature (such as Theta Pond or Old Central) that provides a picturesque centerpiece or backdrop to the space, and these spaces often are wistfully recalled by campus alumni in their memories of their time on campus.

The Oklahoma State University campus includes two historic Natural Landscapes at Theta Pond and around Old Central. These landscapes are considered sacred ground and should be protected from any future development that threatens their integrity.

The OSU Campus Landscape Master Plan also creates an opportunity for the future development of new, large-scale Natural Landscapes. As illustrated previously in Figure 3.19, Natural Landscape areas are proposed at the western edge of campus (in the vicinity of Western Road's intersections with Farm Road and Hall of Fame Avenue). As the campus develops and Hall of Fame Avenue is realigned, this open space area should be expanded north to McElroy. And while this area does not have the historical significance as Theta Pond and Old Central Lawn, it should have similar characteristics and design features as described below.

Character and Expression

The design of Natural Landscapes should strive to reflect the following attributes:

Natural

Natural Landscapes are to be designed and maintained to reflect an informal, natural environment. Plant materials used in these areas should be selected for long-term durability, and should be used in a manner that one may find in landscapes native to the region. The use of concrete walkways in these spaces should be minimized, with incidental pathways and surfaces in seating areas constructed of natural materials. Areas designed for the intention of accommodating large gatherings are not to be included in Natural Landscapes.

Design Elements

Site Features

- In general, permanent, interactive site features should be minimized within Natural Landscape; rather, the focus of these spaces should be on their distinct inherent feature (such as Theta Pond and Old Central).

Landscape Design

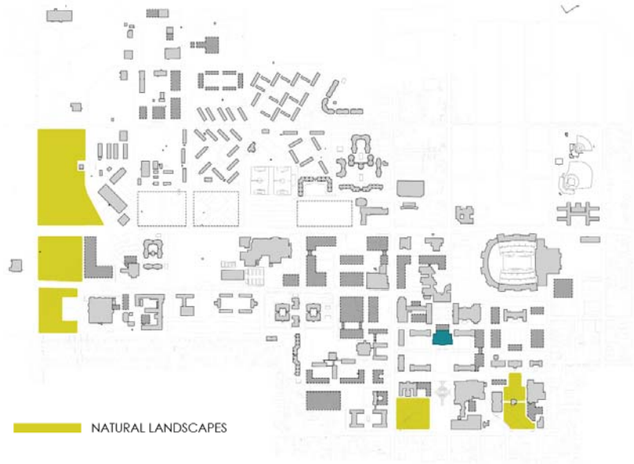
- The landscape design of Natural Spaces should be informal and consistent with the surroundings.

Site Furnishings

- Campus standard seating and associated furnishings should be provided at locations within Natural Landscapes that are removed from common walkways and offer views into these spaces.

Lighting

- Campus standard pedestrian lighting is to be used along these corridors, with generous spacing to provide minimal light levels while maintaining a sense of safety and security



KEY MAP: NATURAL LANDSCAPES

PRECEDENT IMAGERY







AUTO COURTS

Auto Courts are important gateways to the core of the campus for both visitor access and the drop-off of pedestrians. Because these spaces provide a heavy mix of both vehicular and pedestrian traffic, it is important that their design elevates the pedestrian experience and encourages automobile traffic to move slowly and deliberately through the spaces. In addition, Auto Courts should be considered important elements of the campus open space network, as they provide a critical outdoor experience to nearly every campus user. Attention to enhanced landscapes within these spaces may elevate the overall impression of the campus on both visitors and the everyday population.

Auto Courts include:
- The west entrance to Boone Pickens Stadium
- The northern and southern ends of the Monroe Street Closure Area
- The intersection of Miller Avenue and Knoblock Street
- The entrance to the Student Union building from Hester Street

Character And Expression

Auto Courts allow vehicular access without sacrificing the pedestrian experience. Their construction and design must be of high-quality to ensure the University visual identity is not compromised.

Characteristics of Auto Courts should signify the following:

Quality

Auto Courts are the primary entrances to many significant buildings, frequented by both students and visitors. As these spaces carry both automobiles and pedestrians, their materials and construction must be capable of supporting these needs.

Comfort

Pedestrian-friendly materials, overlapping edges and welcoming design invite students and visitors to enter the campus and discover its buildings and programs.

Pedestrian

While Auto Courts are programatically intended for vehicles, the campus will appear more unified and accessible with the prioritization of pedestrian needs and the calming of automotive traffic. Additionally, it is important that there are no designated parking areas within the Auto Courts.

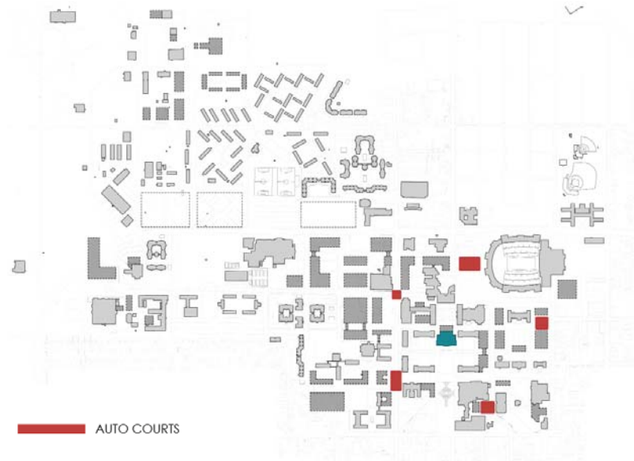
Design Elements

Site Features
- The design of paving surfaces within Auto Courts should include enhanced materials, patterns and textures – and should be an extension of adjacent pedestrian corridors.
- Creative delineation of vehicular zones and pedestrian corridors is encouraged. Consideration should be given to alternatives to curb and gutter that indicate the separation of travel modes while elevating the quality of the Auto Court above that of a street.
- Monumental signage features may be considered within Auto Courts for campus identification and spatial enhancement.

Landscape Design
- Focused, formal planting areas should be considered at Auto Courts, integrating plant materials with year-round interest.

Site Furnishings
- Campus standard seating and associated furnishings should be provided within Auto Courts (but outside of travel lanes) for those lingering in these areas.

Lighting
- Lighting within Auto Courts should come primarily from the uplighting of adjacent buildings or accent lighting within the space.



KEY MAP: AUTO COURTS

PRECEDENT IMAGERY






RESIDENTIAL PARKS

Residential Parks should be shared "backyard" spaces for student interaction. Because of their adjacency to residence halls, these spaces hold personal value to individual students. To encourage student appropriation, Residential Park boundaries should be clearly defined and access by outside visitors should be discouraged.

Residential Parks are primarily informal spaces with ample open space for casual recreational use, socialization and studying. They are more intimate than public campus open spaces and should integrate with residential areas by their small scale and clear edge articulation.

These spaces are flexible-use areas. Informal programming should allow for passive activities such as sitting, socializing or studying as well as small-scale student events and pick-up sports games.

Residential Parks include:
- Planned quadrangle areas at Cleveland Street and Parker Lane
- Existing quadrangle area at Monroe Street and McElroy Road
- Existing area between Murray Hall and Stout Hall
- University Apartments at Walnut Street between Scott Street and McElroy Road
- Planned quadrangle at McDonald Street and Tyler Avenue
- Residential community at Miller Avenue and Walnut Street

Character and Expression

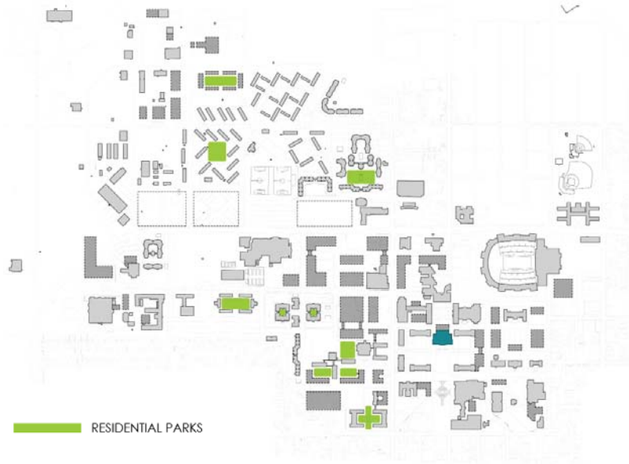
Residential Parks are campus backyard spaces that help students to share, socialize and embrace residential life on campus.

Characteristics of Residential Parks should signify the following:

Approach: These spaces mark the entrances to private residential areas and should signify access to a unique part of campus life. They are the transition zone between the larger campus and the private dorm facility.

Orientation: Residential Parks should simultaneously identify the larger campus environment and orient students and visitors to specific residential destinations.

Comfort: As a shared semi-private space, Residential Parks should offer removal from the larger Stillwater community and the busy campus environment. Feelings of safety and comfort are critical to these spaces.

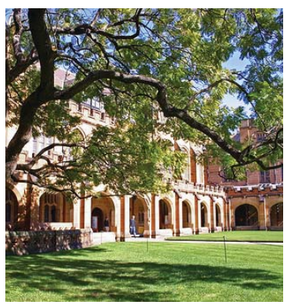


KEY MAP: RESIDENTIAL PARKS

PRECEDENT IMAGERY








Design Elements

Site Features

- Permanent site features within the core of Residential Parks should be minimized to allow for flexible use of these spaces.
- Where buildings don't define edges, vertical site features (such as ornamental fences and site walls) should be incorporated at the perimeter of Residential Parks to give definition to the open space.
- Elements such as outdoor grills, pergolas, and other social centers should be considered in the design of Residential Parks.

Landscape Design

- Residential Parks should be comprised primarily of irrigated turf areas with informal groupings of shade and ornamental trees.

Site Furnishings

- Clusters of campus standard furniture, include benches and tables and chairs, should be included in the design of Residential Parks.

Lighting

- Lighting within these spaces should occur at regular intervals at the perimeter of the space, which enhanced lighting at building entries and forecourts.

ACTIVE RECREATION

Active Recreation spaces are formally programmed for specific athletic uses. Each space is specifically designed to host popular recreational sports, including some flexible-use fields for multiple sports.

The Active Recreation Spaces on the OSU campus are removed from the academic core of the University, and will be easily accessed from planned surface parking lots. These spaces may be reserved for varsity or intramural use, as well as adopted by the general student population. They offer the campus a shared athletic element and students are able to engage in team activities without leaving the University. Activities accommodated n these areas may include soccer, lacrosse, baseball, softball, outdoor basketball and outdoor volleyball.

Active Recreation areas include:
- Cowgirl Soccer Field
- The open field at Hall of Fame Avenue and McFarland Avenue
- The open area east of Village E & F

Character and Expression

Active Recreation areas are programmed for active use and should remain popular campus destinations.

Characteristics of Active Recreation areas should signify the following:

Efficiency: As program-driven spaces, students should be able to easily access these areas and arrive quickly to their destination.

Safety: Recreational use will likely extend beyond daylight hours as students engage in after-school intramural practices and games. Campus standard lighting and enhanced pedestrian crossings should ensure that students are able to access these spaces at all hours.

Direction: Active Recreation Spaces are major campus destinations. Orientation toward and away from these fields, as well as within the open areas themselves should be efficient and legible.

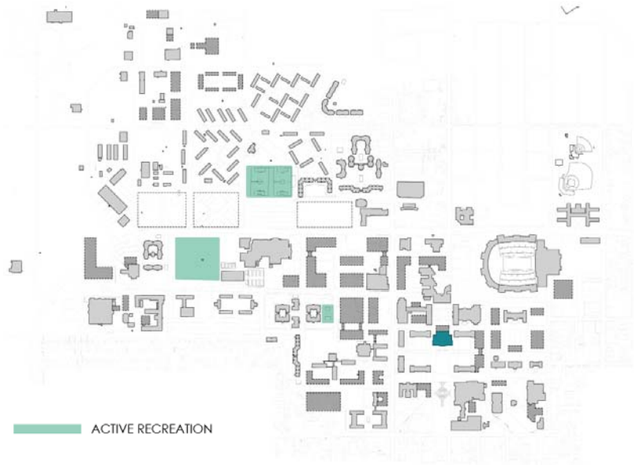
Design Elements

Site Features
- While temporary seating may be included as a component of Active Recreation spaces, these areas should generally be unencumbered by permanent site elements other than the playing surfaces.

Landscape Design
- Shade tree planting may be appropriate at the perimeter of these spaces, but enhanced landscaping is generally inappropriate.

Site Furnishings
- Site furnishings are generally inappropriate within these spaces.

Lighting
- Lighting of Active Recreation spaces should be designed specifi c to the night-time needs of the space.



KEY MAP: ACTIVE RECREATION

PRECEDENT IMAGERY






4. DESIGN STRATEGIES

A well-planned landscape has an opportunity to unify, define and visually enrich a campus for its students, faculty, staff and visitors. Grand open spaces, towering trees, endless vistas and commanding architecture create a sense of importance and add to the atmosphere of higher learning. To that end, the intent of this section is to provide a general framework for campus landscape development in order to maintain and enhance the campus image through thoughtful design. It is also is intended to describe holistic campus-wide strategies or policies that are not otherwise covered in the Design Guidelines or Landscape Design Standards. These Strategies outline overall environmental or policy-based efforts to be considered for the campus in the design of new outdoor spaces and improvements to the existing campus outdoor environment, and should be used in conjunction with the Design Guidelines and Standards to insure that campus improvements are guided by both policies and design objectives.

Design Strategies covered in this section include the following elements of the outdoor campus environment;

- General Principles of Landscape Design
- Campus Safety and Security
- Outdoor Campus Art
- University Accessibility
- Campus Outdoor Sustainability Strategies

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN

It is important for landscape design at Oklahoma State University to be created in accordance with principles that are sensitive to the overall visual character of the existing campus. Designating Edmon Low Library as the Campus centerpiece, Philip A. Wilbur designed the 1930 Bennett Master Plan. With a mandate to preserve sight lines and open spaces, the plan set an enduring tone for further development. Highly organized, well-defined quadrangles and open spaces are still relevant to the modern campus, and this character should be integrated into contemporary landscape design.

When it comes to the revitalization of aging campus landscapes, preservation of landmark spaces and development of new landscape areas, it is important to consider historic and established character, scale and the palette of available plant materials. For example, mature trees lend a sense of history, permanence and strength to an institution's image and stately trees define formal open spaces and circulation corridors. Plantings define basic spatial order, reinforce sight lines, provide unity and balance and improve the quality of campus life. The relationship between planting and architecture is strong. With good design, the landscape accentuates the architecture by softening building edges and giving greater importance to walkways and entrances. Massings of smaller ornamental trees can also be used to balance the size of the buildings. However, any tendency toward residential style and scale should be avoided.

Groupings of trees appear inconsistently on campus and vary between formal arrangements to random placement throughout the campus. Opportunities exist for the use of formal, geometrically arranged plants along street and arterial walkways to create well-defined borders and in courtyards and plazas, and those spaces regularly defined by architecture. Formality in landscape design is a hallmark of the Bennett Master Plan. Linear and regular placement of canopy and ornamental trees and the consistent use and repetition of plant materials clarify boundaries, define circulation corridors and entrances and limit or direct views. Trimmed evergreen hedges also define spaces and provide structure to the winter landscape.

In the formal landscape, trees should be used to emphasize sight lines, preserve and reinforce formal axes and provide pedestrian scale to walkways. Careful consideration should be given not only to the placement, but also to the growth and ultimate form of the tree. Informal landscapes are characterized by "natural" plantings. Although not appropriate to many of the campus spaces, areas such as Theta Pond benefit from the loose, relaxed feeling of winding paths and irregular clumps of trees and shrubs indicative of informal landscape design.







FORMAL LANDSCAPING

The Bennett Plan, which guided the development of the Oklahoma State University Campus, remains an influence in landscape development today. The geometry of the quadrangles and visual corridors in combination with the architecture create formal spaces. Hardscape improvements, landscape planting arrangements, and the selection of plant materials are used to achieve formality. The repetition and spacing of large deciduous or small ornamental trees are consistent with formal design. The beauty of formal design is in the symmetry and balance of proportion in their structure.

The detailed plantings of the Formal Gardens at the Student Union are a prime example of formal design with its focal points and geometrical design. This type of garden is labor intensive and should be preserved as a focal point rather than as a prototype for other formal plantings. Trimmed evergreen hedges are also used in formal gardens or along walkways to define spaces and provide interest in the winter landscape. Hedges require a higher degree of maintenance than other planting styles and should be limited in its use to very formal areas.

The traditional quadrangles are better served by open lawns and simplified plantings of trees at the edges of the open spaces. Tree placement will be critical in reinforcing the axes and view of the campus core.

INFORMAL LANDSCAPING

While the majority of campus open spaces are formal in nature, the landscaping around Theta Pond and Old Central has a peaceful feel and is representative of informal landscaping. The natural landscape of Theta Pond is a shady retreat with winding paths, towering cypress trees and irregular groupings of trees and shrubs. Trying to duplicate the magical feeling of this place in another area of campus would diminish the exceptional quality this space provides to the campus.

Photo Credit: Ian Swart

CAMPUS TREES

Trees represent the past and the future and invoke a sense of permanence. Trees are critical to the quality of life on campus. Large deciduous trees should be used to provide a canopy to shade pedestrians and enhance and define outdoor spaces. They are an asset not only to the environment but also to the image of the University and as such, campus trees should be highly valued. Preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of the landscape are essential to the image of the University. Therefore, ongoing tree planting should be encouraged to ensure successive generations of campus trees. A diligent, on-going maintenance program is also important to ensure that trees are healthy and reach their full potential to enhance the campus environment.

CAMPUS LAWNS

Bermuda grass turf areas are the ground plane of the campus and vital to the campus landscape. Lawns define open spaces, complement building architecture and promote the University's public image. They play a multi-faceted role in the landscape by providing space for active and passive recreation and social interaction that are essential to the campus experience. Sub-standard lawn areas give the impression of neglect and generally detract from the image of the campus.

Photo Credit: Ian Swart

CAMPUS EDGES AND ENTRIES

Creating boundaries and entries to the University to signal arrival and a sense of place are important in establishing a distinctive campus identity. Gateways between the OSU campus and adjoining community and important entry ways within the college grounds are defined by the arrangement of streets, building facades, landmarks, signature buildings, plant material and lighting. A system of entrances and edges help people identify and navigate through the campus easily.

As the OSU campus has expanded over a period of many years, the edges and entry points have blurred, and the identifying characteristics of a well-defined campus are lost. As a result, the quality and character of the current boundaries of and entry points to the University have been poorly defined. Although some of these issues are being resolved, the entries and edges of the campus that were once clearly established and easily recognized need to be redefined. Clarifying boundaries and creating strong, memorable entry ways is critical in the establishment of a strong campus image.

OPEN SPACES

Campus open space is one of the most memorable features of Oklahoma State University. In addition to the primary open spaces discussed previously in Section 3, open space consists of a network of green spaces that connect places and encourage walking. These spaces provide visual relief from the built environment – enhancing it with lawns, malls and more intimate spaces. These green spaces link the campus and provide the opportunity to improve the pedestrian experience on campus. In addition to enriching the campus quality of life, these spaces functionally unify the campus.

Theses landscape areas provide more than aesthetic value; the open areas are used for recreation, education and research. Open spaces improve the environmental and mental health of the campus and are important to quality of life issues. It plays a major role in social infrastructure by providing space for recreation, relaxation, and celebration.

Landscape treatments should define the boundaries of the open spaces while respecting sight lines and building upon the positive qualities of the campus. Simple, open grass areas and tree massing should be used to reinforce a sense of place. Individual design solutions for buildings abutting the same open area should provide a sense of continuity. The Bennett Plan should be referenced for landscape development of open spaces in the campus core. All planned development projects should incorporate open space improvements and receive approval from the Grounds Manager.



CAMPUS COURTYARDS

Courtyards on the OSU campus represent opportunities to create pleasant, pedestrian-friendly environments. Thoughtful design decisions can influence landscape performance and lower long-term maintenance and management costs. Courtyards are secondary spaces that serve an individual building or a cluster of buildings. They serve the functional purpose of connecting other spaces and the buildings they serve and can be important social and informal gathering spaces. Landscape treatment of these areas offers more flexibility on how they are enhanced and maintained. Landscaping can be formal or informal but should be used to support the qualities of the space and surrounding architecture. Design consideration should be given to the micro-climate associated with these individual spaces. While not considered primary open spaces, they are important to the overall open space network.




PARKING LOTS

Vehicular parking should be functional as well as aesthetically pleasing. The overall goals of the planting design are to enhance, beautify and aesthetically unify parking lots with the overall campus. Minimizing large areas of surface paving will help improve the environmental and climatic impact of parking lots. Parking lot planting design should be used to mitigate the issues surrounding vast expanses of paving by reducing the heat island effect and making these areas more comfortable for people. The overall impact will help project a cohesive image for surface parking areas at the University.

Large canopy trees should be utilized to provide shade and to break up the large stretches of paving. In addition to shade, trees provide a transition from parking to campus buildings in both scale and comfort making these spaces feel more like planned amenities to the campus rather than unplanned necessities. Tree placement should be designed to prevent conflicts with site lighting.

Shrubs should be planted to screen or visually buffer parking lots from campus corridors and are an important aspect of campus landscape design. Using plant materials for screening directs views away from parking areas, reduces glare and lessens the strong impact of parking on campus. Sight line consideration should be given to all planting to maintain clearance between the top of shrubs and the bottom of tree canopies. For safety and security in parking lots, shrubs should not exceed three feet in height to provide visual access to the surroundings. Selections should be made accordingly to prevent the excessive maintenance costs related to regular pruning.


CAMPUS SAFETY AND SECURITY

Few things are as important to the design of the campus environment as the creation of a perception of safety and security across the campus. A safe environment encourages pedestrian use of the campus throughout all hours of the day and night, and is one of the key factors not only in bringing students to the University but also in keeping them there. This Master Plan outlines Design Strategies specific to lighting and connectivity that describe methods of creating and enhancing the perception of safety and comfort across the campus.

CAMPUS LIGHTING

The provision of adequate and appropriate lighting across the campus is one of the most effective ways in creating a safe and secure night time environment. This section outlines strategies for lighting the campus in order to achieve an environment that is comfortable for both passage and rest, and discourages activities that may be threatening to campus users. Appropriate lighting levels differ among spatial types and activities, and this section is not intended to define campus lighting levels; rather, it is intended to describe strategies for the varied lighting conditions that should be considered for the campus.

Campus Streets

All campus streets should be uniformly lit with a regular cadence of campus standard street light fixtures, with special attention given to the adequate lighting of designated pedestrian crossings. It is generally not recommended that pedestrian-scale light fixtures be located within the street rights-of-way – the lighting of streets and their associated sidewalks should come from the street-side fixtures. However, where important campus gateway and plaza features and exist, it may be desirable to incorporate pedestrian-scale fixtures as focal design elements. In these cases, lighting levels should be designed to negate hot-spots and insure uniform and comfortable illumination of the entire space.

Campus Walkways

The lighting of walkways internal to the campus and separated from campus streets should vary depending on their hierarchical place in the pedestrian circulation framework. In general, the lighting of pedestrian walkways should not be a focal feature of the walkways – as campus lighting should strive to light the edges of open spaces rather than focusing the light along corridors of pedestrian movement. In most cases, lighting along campus walkways should be located to provide minimal yet comfortable levels of light, eliminating hot spots along sidewalks and lighting the background.

There are certain campus walkways, however, where it is desirable to provide a consistent cadence of pedestrian-scale lighting in order to stress the importance of the corridors. In the cases of both Legacy Walks and Pedestrian Avenues, campus standard pedestrian-scale light fixtures should be provided along walkways at a consistent spacing as an aspect of campus urban design. As with the lighting of campus streets, the light along these walks should provide a comfortable environment – extending, to the extent possible, to adjacent building facades and open spaces so as to not create dark areas along the perimeter of these spaces.

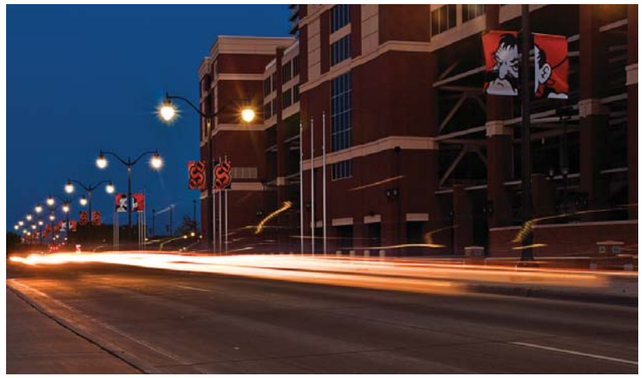
Campus Open Spaces

The lighting of campus open spaces should strive to light the backgrounds and edges of spaces. Where open spaces are bounded by campus buildings, perimeter lighting should be provided through the up-lighting of building facades and entries and the transparency into illuminated building interior spaces– allowing the edges of campus open spaces to provide ambient light and illuminate potential threatening areas rather than pedestrians within the space. This lighting approach is particularly successful in the vicinity of campus academic and student life facilities.

Where open spaces serve as vital pedestrian connections between residential areas of campus and night time activity centers, lighting should be provided within the open space to provide safe pedestrian passage. Again, the method of lighting these spaces should be to provide background illumination in areas that may be considered threatening. Walkway lighting through these open spaces should be minimized to the extent possible.

Parking Lots

The strategy for the lighting of campus parking lots should ensure that lots are evenly illuminated – both at the perimeter and internal to the lots – so that threatening areas are minimized to the extent possible. Parking lot illumination should always come from street-scale fixtures, which extend further than pedestrian-scale fixtures and thus minimize visual clutter. The design of both parking lots and their lighting should eliminate risk areas at their perimeters, providing safe passage into, out of and through parking areas.



CONNECTIVITY

One of the primary means of enhancing campus safety is through the designation of clear connections – both from building to building and from precinct to precinct. The organization of the Oklahoma State University campus has created well-defined land use zones that group similar building types, from the academic zone at the historic core of campus, to the athletic village in the northeast quadrant, to residential uses on the west. In many cases, however, there are significant barriers in the connections between the different campus precincts that limit clear campus-wide connectivity and impact the perception of safety across the campus. These barriers include major streets, large surface parking lots and undeveloped landscapes.

Street Crossings and Connections

With much of the campus residential and parking footprint – and limited other land uses – north of Hall of Fame, the importance of creating safe passage across this street is of paramount importance. The University should continue to make efforts to not only define distinct pedestrian crossings of Hall of Fame, but also to create visible connections to those crossings that discourage pedestrian crossings of the street at other areas. The creative use of paving, landscape, lighting, etc., can be used to create clear connections both across Hall of Fame (and other campus streets) and to those crossings.

Surface Parking

With a campus as large as Oklahoma State University's, large surface parking lots are an important aspect of the campus parking network. These lots, however, often are located between distinct campus land uses and in many cases are barriers to clear pedestrian movement between these zones and create conflict areas between pedestrians and vehicles. While campus surface parking will not be removed in the near term, efforts can be made within these lots to create clear and safe connections adjacent to, across, or through them.

Where possible, primary pedestrian connections should run adjacent to parking lots where there is room for wide sidewalks, enhanced landscaping and other amenities. This reduces the potential for conflict areas between automobiles and pedestrians. However, where it is necessary to provide connections through parking lots, axes should be provided within the parking area that are dedicated solely to pedestrian movement. These axes should include wide sidewalk areas with landscaping on at least one side, and should be located to minimize drive aisle crossings.

Undeveloped Landscapes

One of the easiest methods of defining connections across the campus is through the thoughtful use of landscape features. Tree allees, hedges, perennial and shrub gardens, and other enhanced landscapes encourage pedestrian use and can be used to accentuate corridors of movement. While there are pockets of well-developed landscapes on the campus today, there are many areas (particularly in residential areas) that could benefit from the development of distinctive landscape features to encourage pedestrian use and highlight desired connections. Enhanced landscapes can create a sense of scale and comfort in broad open spaces, and should be considered vital to the development of clear connectivity across the campus.

OUTDOOR CAMPUS ART

The development of a system for the organization and distribution of outdoor art should be thoughtfully considered for the Oklahoma State University campus. Outdoor art, sculpture, and monumentation can serve as organizational elements to campus open space, create memories for campus users, provide distinct (and potentially changing) experiences, and beautify the campus grounds.

While the Landscape Master Plan cannot define the structural decision-making system within the University for the selection or location of specific components of an outdoor campus art system, following are recommendations for the appropriateness of different strategies for the organization of art across the campus. Additional recommendations for the location of art, sculpture and monumentation can be found in the Design Guidelines section of this document. In addition to the general strategies discussed below, there may also be significant opportunities for art in the large plaza surrounding Boone Pickens Stadium and in the proposed Athletic Village.

HISTORIC CAMPUS CORE

The use of art, sculpture and monumentation within the historic campus core should receive the highest level of scrutiny, with care taken to select components that respect the history of not only the campus but also of the University. Pieces selected for this portion of campus – and especially related to the Library, the Student Union, the Library Lawn, and the quadrangles that flank the northern portion of the Library Lawn – should generally be permanent installations that are reflections of the University's history, population, or mission. These installations should also be focal elements of the landscape, informing the desired use of their surrounding environments through their scale, form, and location.

PERMANENCE

The campus outdoor art strategy should include elements of both permanent and temporary installations. Generally, permanent pieces should be located where the surrounding spaces are integral components of campus life or symbolic of the University – such as within Legacy and Enhanced Spaces – or where art and sculpture may serve to anchor an open space or describe a portion of the campus legacy. Temporary installations should be considered for locations whose use may change over time, either seasonally or programmatically, and where pedestrian traffic is sufficient to provide interaction of campus users with the installations.

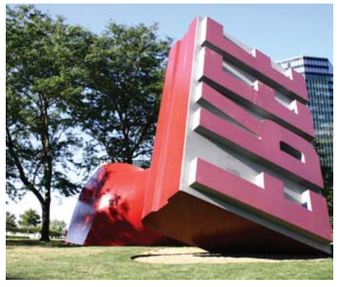
As discussed earlier in Section 2 of this study, OSU began developing its first Public Art Plan in the Fall of 2010. The goal of this plan is to create recommendations concerning the advancement of the presence of public art on campus via an analysis of already-existing art, benchmarking with other institutions, the location of special sites-of-interest, and a review of current strategies for the selection and placement of public art. It is anticipated that this plan will include a recommended process for implementing art projects within the campus. These procedures will be especially important for the "sacred" spaces in the historic campus core that must maintain a visual environment in keeping with the guiding principles of OSU's Bennett Plan. As the campus develops and grows in the years ahead, it will be important for the Public Art Plan and the Campus Landscape Master Plan to work in harmony to provide consistent guidance.

Preliminary recommendations of the OSU Public Art Plan (Phase I) include:

1. Establish a university-wide "Public Art Committee" to determine the details of a Public Art (Master) Plan.

2. Link the current public art documentation to a master database of art on campus via the OSU Art Museum Initiative and share that database with the Edmon Low Library.

3. Create a donor strategy that provides various ways to participate in a public art initiative.



UNIVERSAL ACCESSIBILITY

On college and university campuses, it is important that the campus environment is accessible to a variety of visitors and users from morning through night during and throughout the year. To invite activity for all populations, the design of spaces must take careful consideration of individual needs, wants and limitations. The following section provides recommendations for the implementation of universal accessibility practices across the campus.

PERCEPTION OF SPACE

Information on traffic patterns, directionality, spatial use and larger surroundings must be clearly expressed for all users to understand.

- Consistent and complete lighting allows extended use and ensures legibility of signs and markings. Lights along walkways should direct movement, even when vision is limited. Overhead spot-lighting at intersections and destinations should maintain a twenty-four hour sense of safety and help to illuminate larger surroundings. This lighting should also be supplemented at wayfinding signs, information boards and critical communication areas.
- Universally-understood symbols allow visitors to safely traverse an area and orient themselves within a larger environment, regardless of language or literacy. Directional signs, campus maps, facilities signage and emergency services should utilize universal symbols whenever possible. This promotes ease-of-use, allowing all visitors to comfortably traverse an area.
- The combination of audible and visual cues ensures that information can be expressed clearly at all times, despite varying abilities.

RELATIONSHIP OF SIZE AND SPACE

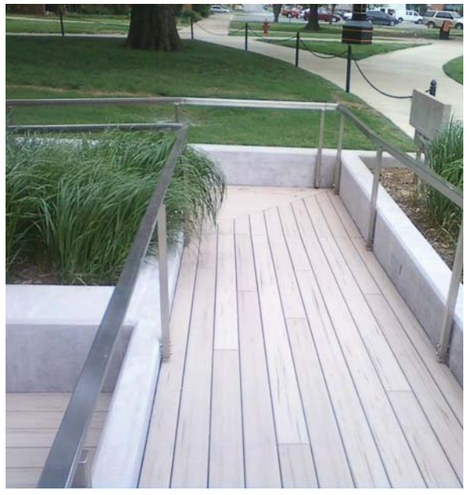
Site elements, walkways, visual lines, and communication materials must accommodate a wide range of physical sizes. This range accounts for standing height differences as well as varying types of pedestrian traffic.

- Topographical changes, site stairs and ramps, and paving materials should consider traversal by people of all sizes and means, including as wheelchairs, scooters and (where allowed) bicycles and other traffic types. Stairs should be neither too steep nor too shallow, and access ramps should be included at all grade changes.
- Building openings should consider a broad range of sizes, providing for comfortable wheeled access as well as walking traffic.
- Walkways should provide ample space for large and small users to pass one another comfortably, even during peak traffic hours.
- Site elements (including seating, fountains, trash and recycling receptacles, and site walls) should be designed for diversity in physical size as well as wheelchair and scooter access.
- Elevated signage should not protrude excessively into a pedestrian lane if it can be a dangerous obstacle to taller passers-by.
- Trash and recycling receptacle openings should be reachable for small children, shorter adults and tall users.
- Signage, maps and other communication materials should remain clearly visible from all standing heights. Lettering typeface should allow for clear reading, even from a distance. Traffic and directional signage should consider both pedestrian and bicycle and vehicular traffic (where allowed).

FLEXIBILITY OF USE

The lasting success of a space relies heavily on its ability to adapt to changing uses and needs. Shared spaces should include plans for a variety of uses and occupations and accommodate many activities by different users.

- Select site elements should be movable or adjustable wherever possible for differing traffic patterns and activities. Flexible-use site elements also see more use because of their ability to adapt to various uses (such as backless seating that can be used from multiple directions and outdoor tables that accommodate wheelchair access).
- Additional site elements should be considered to expand accessibility and user safety including: Text Telephone (TTY) and video-assisted phones and information kiosks, Braille lettering on central informational signage and emergency phones at areas that are interpreted to be unsafe.
- Seasonal changes should be considered. Water runoff should be directed away from all access corridors, snow and ice removal should be possible along all walkways. Paving materials should maintain strong traction throughout the year to allow for safe access for wheelchairs and cane and crutch-assisted pedestrians.
- Adaptability to unforeseen changes in space use and access is also desirable. Alternate access routes and multi-directional signage expand accessibility at these times.



STRAIGHTFORWARD OPERATION

User experiences of shared spaces should be as simple as possible to ensure pleasant, seamless movement through an area. Traffic direction and coordination should be as intuitive as possible and preferred access corridors should be clear and inviting. Activity within a space and the desired use of site elements should be instinctive.

- Legible, streamlined signage throughout campus corridors prevents directional confusion and directs the desired pattern of traffic.
- Simple, intuitive organization of roads and pathways help to direct visually-impaired users when signs are illegible.
- Visible site markings such as painted crosswalks, "look left/look right" markings and contrasting site work mark vehicular streets, bicycle lanes and pedestrian walkways. These markings should be clearly legible for all visitors, regardless of visual ability, language or campus understanding.
- Clearly marked facilities such as restrooms and university information areas keep users comfortable as they move through the campus.

EQUITABLE ACCESS

Campus spaces should be equally accessible for all users and visitors. No space should prioritize a particular method of access, size or physical ability. The experience of moving through and moving within the campus should be shared equally by all campus visitors.

- Site work should be careful not to prioritize any particular user, but should be easily available to users of all sizes and types of transport. Topographical shifts such as slopes and steps and ground/paving materials should provide equitable access for mobility devices and foot traffic.
- Site resources such as push-buttons, signage, walkways and site elements should be equally accessible for users of all sizes, right or left-handedness, those with mobility devices, those on-foot and those with other variations in movement or site use.

EASE OF USE

Movement through a campus space should not be a challenge for any user. Site strategies and tools ensure effortless traversal regardless of physical limitations.

- Tools and site elements such as push-button signals and crossings, automatic door openers and benches for resting minimize the need for strenuous activity.
- Sitework such as graded ramps and raised crosswalks streamline movement through the campus.
- Organizational strategies such as medians along roadways and bulb-outs at intersections slow traffic and prioritize pedestrian access giving a strong sense of safety to all users.

CAMPUS ACCESSIBILITY PRINCIPLES

In addition to the general guidelines that have been outlined for the Oklahoma State University campus, the following list summarizes additional principles for enhancing universal accessibility:

- Provide accessible parking in close proximity to buildings. Although a pedestrian-friendly campus is desired, individuals with mobility-related issues will require alternate means to move around the campus and minimize walking distances.
- Provide adequate accessible parking at large venue sites (the football stadium, the Seretean Center for the Performing Arts, etc.).
- Enhance the use of the campus transportation system for moving people across campus. Ensure accessible routes to / from bus stops and at the bus stops.
- Allow ease and flow of pedestrian traffic between and through buildings by means of multiple (preferably all) accessible entrances, contiguous accessible sidewalks and non-slip walking surfaces that are firm and even.
- Include signage that identifies accessible entrances and, at prominent locations, directional signage to the accessible entrances. Signage should incorporate color, symbols / icons and verbiage that reinforces the purpose and intent.
- Especially in plazas and larger open areas, make use of color and texture to distinguish between pathways, roadways and crossing areas.
- Present wayfinding reference points (e.g., kiosks, maps, models) and include various means of access to the information such as large print, Braille, audio and tactile.
- Allow for wheelchair access to proposed Legacy Spaces and other "green" areas (i.e., no stairs).

Photo Credit: Ian Swart

CAMPUS OUTDOOR SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGIES

Sustainable landscapes contribute to a healthy campus environment and have a positive impact on the surrounding community. Policies should support Oklahoma State University's Sustainability Initiative and its commitment to environmental stewardship. Making responsible choices and changes in practice will help build a better environment and enhance the quality of campus life. The goals of landscape sustainability are reducing the carbon footprint, saving water and energy, decreasing waste and protecting natural resources. A series of short term goals contributes to the long term success of a sustainability program. A sustainable landscape balances proper landscape design with local environmental conditions and reduces the required resource inputs such as fertilize, pesticide and water.

SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES

Implementation of sustainable policies and programs should include a variety of means to "GO GREEN." Leadership, education, innovation and participation are needed for a successful, sustainable campus and to establish environmentally responsible behavior. The following strategies are proposed to reinforce current efforts to create a sustainable campus at Oklahoma State University. These recommendations include a combination of existing and new sustainability initiatives.

Landscape Design

- Use native or non-native plants adapted to site conditions.
- Amend soils based on plants used.
- Group plants with similar moisture requirements together.
- Prevent evaporative water loss through the use of mulch in beds.
- Select the right plant for the location.
- Plan for the ultimate size of plants to reduce pruning maintenance.
- Utilize plants to modify seasonal temperature extremes and to promote energy conservation.
- Use planting to reduce the heat island effects of parking lots.
- Install xeriscape plants in non-irrigated areas.
- Plant shade trees in close proximity to sidewalks to create a more comfortable environment that encourages walking, not driving.

Rooftop Gardens

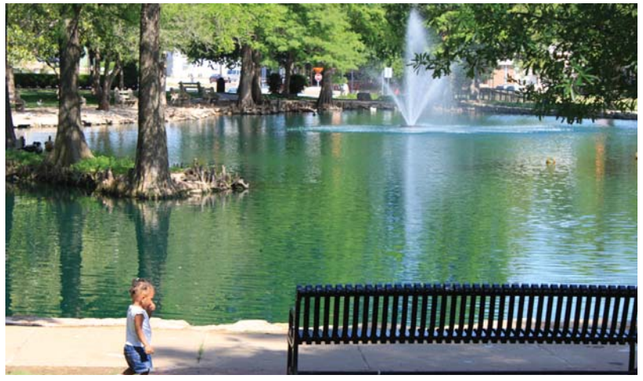
An emerging trend in sustainability is the integration of rooftop gardens on buildings. Although the OSU campus does not currently have a rooftop garden, future opportunities should be considered as new buildings are designed and constructed. Rooftop gardens, which can be simply defined as any garden on the roof of a building, have the potential to offer spectacular views of the OSU campus. A rooftop garden is actually very different from a green roof, although the two terms are often used interchangeably. Rooftop gardens are generally used for recreation, entertaining and as an outdoor living space. (in constrast, a green roof is usually constructed to cover a large area economically to improve overall energy efficiency.)

Rooftop gardens offer a number of benefits, including improved air quality, a reduction in CO_2 emissions, energy efficiency, stormwater runoff reduction and increased access to outdoor green spaces. Although existing buildings can be retrofitted with a green roof or rooftop garden, there are considerable challenges to overcome and they are much more feasible with new buildings specifically designed to accommodate them. Important considerations to be addressed with rooftop garden design include structural loading requirements, waterproof membrane / drainage systems and plant selection.

Water Conservation

A Raw Water Irrigation Study for the campus was completed in August, 2010. The purpose of the study was to analyze and recommend the requirements for utilizing Lake Carl Blackwell as a raw water source for campus irrigation. As of August 2010, twenty percent of the campus was irrigated. *With water as a precious natural resource, the University is taking a progressive approach maximizing their water resources and being less dependent upon domestic water use. This study proposed the implementation of a raw water infrastructure and campus irrigation system for the entire campus, which will have substantial sustainability benefits.*

Raw water would be pumped from the OSU water plant to a combination of existing ponds and proposed ponds within the campus. Raw water would be drawn and replaced as portions of the campus are irrigated with minimal fluctuation in the ponds' water levels. Existing irrigation systems would be converted from domestic to raw water as portions of the campus are upgraded. Drip irrigation is proposed in shrub bed areas and pop-up rotors and sprays for lawn areas. A central control system is proposed to maximize water management through programming of zones, incorporating climatic conditions in runtimes, and alarm warning of irrigation issues.



Theta pond is proposed to become an important part of OSU's planned irrigation system that will use raw water pumped from Lake Carl Blackwell.

New irrigation has been designed and recently implemented for the core area of the campus (generally north of University, east of Stout Avenue, south of Hall of Fame, and west of Knoblock). *Other water conservation strategies include*:

- Reduce water consumption across campus.
- Develop rainwater conservation system.
- Use drip or subsurface irrigation in planting beds.
- Adjust or realign irrigation heads to prevent water waste by over spraying paved surfaces.

Stormwater Management

- Develop rainwater collection systems for use in raw water irrigation system.
- Use bio-swales and rain gardens to aide in trapping water and pollutants and silt from stormwater runoff. (Soil conditions and permeability will determine the benefit of developing bio-swales.)
- Increase infiltration areas.
- Utilize permeable paving to reduce stormwater runoff.

Proposed sustainability enhancements include diverse strategies such as drip irrigation, permeable paving systems, composting and bio-swales.

Grounds Maintenance

- Mulch planting beds to prevent water loss through evaporation.
- Maintain best mowing practices.
- Evaluate and monitor use of pesticides and fertilizers.
- Utilize composted material for soil amendments.

Integrated Pest Management

The use of integrated pest management (IPM) practices are strongly encouraged for the OSU campus as sustainable and environmentally friendly techniques. It is recommended to develop detailed IPM procedures that specify sustainable horticultural practices. Preventative maintenance begins with proper selection of plant materials to ensure the "right plant in the right location" so that drainage or air circulation issues do not lead to potential problems.

Landscape plants should be monitored for pests on a regular basis with an IPM mind set which includes proper maintenance for pest prevention, accurate pest monitoring and identification, setting pest action and beneficial insect thresholds and using appropriate controls when necessary. Should pest problems occur, allow reasonable time for natural predators to manage the pest infestation. Pesticides should be used as a last resort and only when plant survivability is in jeopardy. Chosen pesticides should have the lowest toxicity, preferably natural or organic products, if available. Ground staff must be effectively and routinely trained to support this sustainability goal.

Composting

- Implement composting program.
- Compost organic material generated during site operations and maintenance.
- Recycle nutrients by using composted materials as soil amendments and to increase organic material in soil.
- Shred woody plant material for use as mulch.

Protection of Ecological Systems

- Protect natural systems.
- Encourage preservation of natural environments.

Comprehensive Recycling Program

- Encourage campus wide recycling.
- Provide recycling opportunities for students and visitors by appropriate placement of recycling receptacles.
- Create recycling programs for residential living, classrooms, office buildings and athletic events.

Fitness / Wellness

Oklahoma State University's goal to become America's premier land grant university includes a significant emphasis on health and wellness. Beginning with a major gift from Bud Seretean in 1990 that paved the way to build the Seretean Wellness Center, OSU's philosophy remains to teach people at an early age to live a healthy life. OSU provides comprehensive wellness facilities and the University is the first Big 12 school to become tobacco-free. OSU also conducts regular focus groups with students to get feedback on what they would like most in campus living. A common request has been healthy dining options, and OSU now provides an all-organic restaurant and a "Farm to Dining" program which brings local produce directly to campus dining. OSU's facilities include a $23 million state-of-the-art recreation center featuring 10 basketball courts, a climbing wall and indoor and outdoor swimming pools. OSU students have also initiated an *Orange Bicycle Program* which allows students convenient access to a fleet of bicycles. A *Cowboys on the Move* web-based program has been created to allow OSU faculty, staff and students to keep track of physical activity.

To enhance OSU's effort to become "America's Healthiest Campus," a trail system should be developed. Designated routes should have signage to indicate routes, historical or academic information, and wayfinding. Markers on predetermined routes of specified lengths would assist in the goals in encouraging employees to "walk a mile a day" or "walk three kilometers this week." Other health and wellness recommendations are:

- Make the experience of walking the campus pleasurable.
- Improve the overall campus pedestrian network (as described in Section 3) to comfortably connect building to building and space to space. A primary goal of the pathway system is to encourage the campus population to walk and leave cars parked while on campus.
- Encourage cycling by providing bicycle parking areas and clearly-marked lanes to reduce pedestrian conflicts.

Energy Conservation

- Use vegetation to minimize building heating and cooling requirements.
- Plant deciduous trees to create shade, help cool campus environments and allow penetration of sunlight in winter months
- Illuminate campus using energy efficient lights.
- Continue to retrofit existing exterior light fixtures.
- Promote the purchase of locally grown produce.

Lighting

- Use cutoff light fixtures to reduce light pollution and reduce excessive glare.
- Utilize energy efficient campus lighting.

Education

- Educate and train students on "GREEN" initiatives so they can lead the world tomorrow.
- Promote stewardship and the common interest in creating a better environment.
- Research and develop innovative conservation programs.
- Expand agricultural programs to develop and improve sustainable and organic farming practices.
- Promote the purchase of locally grown produce.
- Fully develop the Integrated Environmental Research and Education Site (IERES) as a green initiative / training site.

Sustainability Research

Sustainability efforts at OSU will also be significantly impacted by ongoing initiatives with which the University is currently engaged. An on-line survey administered by the Institute for Sustainable Environments identified the following areas in which OSU faculty members are involved:

Sustainable Agriculture. This theme addresses agricultural practices aimed at water and soil conservation, low inputs, integrated pest control, waste reduction, and other activities that can produce sustainable agricultural product yields.

Conservation of Natural Resources. Enlightened stewardship of natural resources is crucial to sustaining their production and use.

Energy. Energy research, especially into renewable energy sources, can yield results that reduces cost, reduces pollution, conserves resources, increases energy security, reduces reliance on foreign energy sources, and creates jobs.

Zero Waste / Waste Management / Pollution Prevention. Cutting down on waste production can free up landfill space and promote product reuse.

Social / Community Sustainability. Strengthening communities is an important aspect of sustainability, which can be accomplished through the promotion of social justice and equity.

Sustainable Development. Sustainable rural, urban, and suburban development that minimizes their ecological footprints are also essential components of sustainability.

Green Architecture / Landscape Architecture. Green building design reduces energy and water use, uses recycled and recyclable materials, minimizes ecological disruption, and promotes the aesthetic value of green spaces.

Green Product Design. Producing everyday items in a sustainable way, whether by using less non-renewable materials, making products that are reusable, reducing energy consumption, reducing waste generation, or using less toxic materials, is the goal of "design for the environment" initiatives that promote green manufacturing and green product design.

Industrial Ecology. Industrial ecology applies the lessons of biomimicry and other natural systems designs to industrial/manufacturing operations.

Ecotourism. Sustainable ecotourism educates people on the environment.

Business Sustainability. This theme seeks to maintain a healthy economy while also addressing environmental and social sustainability.

In addition, Sustainable Environmental Systems has been identified as one of the important themes for sustainability research. The development of the Integrated Environmental Research and Education Site can facilitate the demonstration of environmental systems applications.

President's Sustainability Task Force

OSU's Sustainability Task Force recommends the following strategies to promote sustainability for the University:

1. Designate sustainability research, education and application as a priority at OSU. (Include in speeches, writings, etc.)
2. In support of item 1, a policy statement by the President should be issued and promoted as part of OSU's strategic directions for the future.
3. Appoint a 'Sustainability Director' to coordinate sustainability activities across the OSU system.
4. Work toward being able to justifiably sign the American College and University Presidents Climate Commitment.
5. Collaborate with state government, the private sector, non-profit sectors and others to advance and promote sustainability in Oklahoma.

OSU's efforts to maximize sustainability within the University can be strengthened through partnerships and teamwork with allied organizations that have similar missions. These include organizations at the state and national level as well as local and campus organizations such as ECO-OSU, the Energy Conservation Program, Dining Services, Physical Plant Services, Parking and Transit Services and Sustainable Stillwater.

The Sustainable Sites Initiative™ is another important partner / resource to enhance OSU's sustainability efforts. It is an interdisciplinary partnership, led by the American Society of Landscape Architects, the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center and the United States Botanic Garden, working to foster a transformation in land development and management practices. Through the creation and implementation of clear and rigorous design, construction, operations and maintenance criteria, the Initiative aims to supplement existing green building and landscape guidelines as well as to become a stand-alone tool for site sustainability.

"As a premier land-grant institution, Oklahoma State University is dedicated to the stewardship of the resources entrusted to us. Through its sustainability practices, OSU seeks to more effectively and responsibly serve its university community, as well as the citizens of Oklahoma, our country and the world. OSU faculty, staff and students will advance all aspects of sustainability through instruction, research, outreach, administrative decision-making, innovative design and operation of our physical facilities, and our daily behavior."

-Burns Hargis, OSU President

Dr. Carver and students discuss biofuel research.

5. LANDSCAPE DESIGN STANDARDS

One of the most effective ways to communicate the physical expression of the university is to unify the site furnishings and materials throughout the campus landscape. *As previously stated, the primary visual strength of the Oklahoma State University campus is the continuity of the Neo-Georgian architectural style, and the intent of the Landscape Design Standards is to identify a consistent palette of site furnishings and materials that reinforces the relationship of the architecture to the visual fabric of the campus.* It is also essential to establish design standards for campus landscape plant materials. A seamless relationship between architecture, site features and landscape elements enhances the quality of the outdoor environment, which in turn, profoundly affects the success of OSU in its ability to attract and retain students, faculty, and staff and to instill a positive image and identity. The quality and character of the furnishings and materials directly affect the quality and character of the outdoor spaces on campus. Beauty, timelessness, durability, and functionality are important characteristics that these furnishings and materials should possess.

The proposed Landscape Design Standards provide guidelines and design criteria for a broad range of hardscape and landscape elements. Both of these categories contribute significantly to the overall cohesiveness of OSU's visual environment.

This section of the report is organized to include the following elements:

- Architectural Site Materials
- Exterior Lighting
- Site Furnishings
- Signage and Wayfinding
- General Landscape Standards
- Plant Selection Matrix
- Illustrated Plant Palette

ARCHITECTURAL SITE MATERIALS

The site materials used throughout the Oklahoma State University campus have the most direct and significant impact to the visual fabric of the outdoor environment. These materials create a tangible connection between the architecture of the University to the surrounding landscape, and compose the places on campus where people are most likely to congregate. Plazas, courtyards, and terraces provide opportunities for detailed design solutions where walls, steps, lighting, seating and paving are the dominant elements and their expression should be responsive to the existing Georgian architecture in materials, forms and composition. Therefore, it is imperative that the materials used be of a high quality and consistent throughout campus.

The following site materials have been selected for their design character, quality and durability. Materials and furnishings not described here within should be selected on the premise that they exhibit these characteristics, and are consistent with the following criteria. Photographs are provided on the facing page to illustrate the visual qualities of some of these materials. In addition, "or equal" materials may be acceptable under the same criteria. The Master Plan recommends the following criteria for standardized site materials:

PAVING MATERIALS

Standard grey concrete should be the primary paving material across campus - Refer to Design Guidelines for specific design elements of the different walkway types. Where appropriate, scoring and textural accents are encouraged to provide interest.

Unit Pavers are recommended as the preferred material for Enhanced Paving Materials. Unit pavers are one of the most enduring building materials, and they offering great strength and classic, timeless appeal. Additional benefits of unit pavers include:

- durability
- can be removed and replaced easily for seamless utility repairs
- snow melts faster, reducing ice hazards

Where feasible, permeable pavers are recommended for the following benefits:

- made from all natural sustainable materials - clay and shale
- contribute to LEED points
- captures "first flush" runoff and reduces pollution
- standard permeable pavers have a joint that meets ADA requirements

While there are currently numerous types and colors of unit pavers installed across campus, the recommended standards best represent the recent installation at the Donald W. Reynolds School of Architecture Building. These pavers exhibit a color range that best compliments the brick used on the buildings throughout campus. In addition, it is recommended that pavers be a minimum of 2 3/8" (60mm) thick for pedestrian and 3 1/8" (80mm) for vehicular applications. Thin, veneer, or half-thick pavers are not recommended.

Unit Pavers:

Manufacturer - Boral Brick® or approved equal (Clay Paver)
Model - 4"x 8" Clay Paver
Color - Heartland Flashed
Notes - Accent colors, banding, different patters, etc. are encouraged to provide interest, however, Heartland Flashed should be the primary color.

Manufacturer - Pavestove® or approved equal (Concrete Paver)
Model - City Stone or Holland Stone
Color - Autumn Blend (Grapevine Plant Colors)
Notes - Accent colors, banding, different patters, etc. are encouraged to provide interest.

Airfield Systems® Airpave® Porous Paving System is an alternative to standard impervious paving materials such as concrete and asphalt that allows for parking, driving or walking on a grass surface. As illustrated in the photograph on the following page, it performs the functions of concrete pavement, but with the aesthetics of a lawn - all while enhancing the environment.

Opportunities for Airpave® Porous Paving System on campus include:

- Remote or temporary parking lots
- Emergency or service access to buildings where the aesthetics of a lawn are preferred over a hard surface
- High traffic pedestrian areas
- Tailgating areas

Airpave® (or approved equal) is recommended in lawn areas on campus that receive heavy, daily pedestrian traffic to eliminate compaction of the root zone that ultimately leads to bare spots or 'cattle paths'.[1] Additionally, Grasspave[2] is recommended in lawn areas and remote parking lots that are heavily used for tailgating, but otherwise rarely used for day to day activities.

Detectable Warning Devices should be black, not red or yellow. Black is a suitable contrasting color whether in standard grey concrete or light to medium colored pavers, yet is subtle enough to not increase visual clutter in the outdoor environment.

WALLS AND ENCLOSURES

Within the campus core, retaining walls and free standing screen walls should be designed to complement campus architecture. Specifically, walls should be constructed with "OSU Blend" brick and cast stone caps.

Outside the campus core, natural stone or segmental block may be used in lieu of brick. Generally, segmental retaining walls should be limited to discreet locations, such as behind buildings and on the outlying areas of campus. Segmental walls should be designed with blocks with little or no bevel. Careful consideration should be given to the use of natural stone. Natural stone should primarily be used in Natural Landscapes (as defined in Chapter 3) and should have a character similar to the stone used at the Animal Sciences Building and around the Theta Pond area.

Segmental Block Retaining Walls:

Manufacturer - Anchor® or approved equal
Model - Diamond Pro, Straight Faced (no bevel)
Color - Sand Blend (K.C. Plant Colors)

Manufacturer - Versa-Lok ® or approved equal
Model - Standard or Mosaic, Straight Faced (non-weathered)
Color - T.B.D. (color to be similar to Anchor ® Sand Blend. Verify with manufacturer.)

Campus wide, dumpster enclosures shall be brick with cast stone caps, and double-hung doors shall be constructed of metal and finished in a durable black color, preferably powder coated. The height of the enclosures should be tall enough to completely screen dumpsters - typically 8' height is sufficient, however, heights may increase as necessary based on site conditions and the objective to hide dumpsters when the lids are left open.

Fences should only be permitted in outlying, campus service areas. Where required, fences should be constructed with ornamental metal railing (preferred) or black, poly-vinyl coated chain link. Galvanized chain link and wood fences shall not be permitted.

Standard Metal Rail Fence:

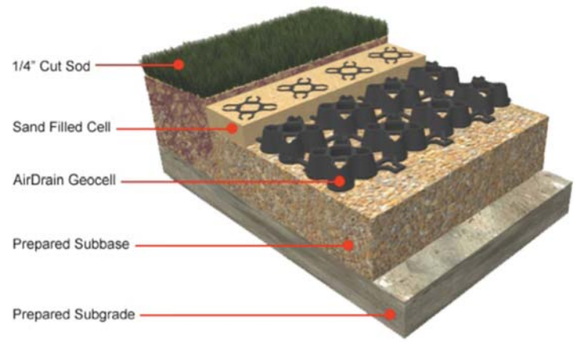
Manufacturer - Ameristar®
Model - Montage Plus ATF 3 Rail
Color - Black Powder Coat
Notes - Heights vary

RAILINGS

Hand rails and guard rails should also be compatible with the campus architecture. Railings shall be designed to minimize visual impact in the campus landscape. Railings shall be finished with black powder coating, and vertical pickets are discouraged as they add visual clutter to the landscape.

Recommended Unit Paver - Pavestone® Autumn Blend
Installed at Student Union Plaza (shown as permeable)

Recommended Unit Paver - Boral Brick Heartland Flashed -
Installed in front of the School of Architecture Building



Airfield Systems® Airpave® Porous Paving System

Chesapeake Central Car Park, Oklahoma City, OK - Airfield Systems® Airpave® porous paving system provides a durable / cool surface for festivals and recreation over a parking garage.

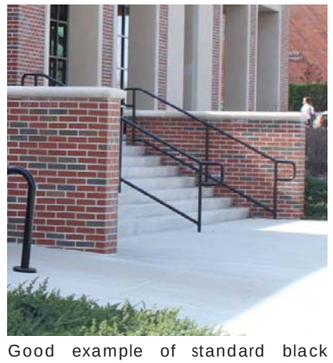
Standard Black Detectable Warning Device

Good example of freestanding and retaining walls near Old Central shows standard 'OSU Blend' brick and cast stone wall caps

Good example of a screening enclosure at the Math Sciences Building shows 'OSU Blend' brick, cast stone caps and black metal doors

Good example of a dumpster enclosure at the N. Classroom Building shows 'OSU Blend' brick and black metal doors (should include a cast stone cap)

Recommended Fence - Ameristar® Montage Plus ATF



Good example of standard black handrails at the N. Classroom Building

EXTERIOR LIGHTING

Lighting is a significant contributor to the aesthetics of the campus landscape. In addition to providing safety and security, lighting is the most important influence to the nighttime atmosphere on campus. Fluctuations in light levels throughout campus help to direct movement through corridors and focus attention on significant destinations. Properly executed, lighting can provide nighttime way-finding with little to no help from directional signage.

As well as providing nighttime lighting, light fixtures also have a considerable impact on the daytime experience of the campus environment. In this respect, consideration has been given to the architectural style of the light fixtures to not only provide visual continuity between the different light fixtures but also between the different spatial types across the campus.

The Master Plan has defined three categories of campus lighting as Architectural, Pedestrian and Vehicular. Each type plays a different role in the overall context of the nighttime campus landscape.

ARCHITECTURAL LIGHTING

The focus of architectural lighting is to highlight the architecture of important or interesting buildings on campus. The lighting of the bell tower on Edmon Low Library is an excellent example of accentuating a distinctive architectural element on a significant building on campus. Architectural lighting also provides ambiance and character to the nighttime environment of the campus. An additional benefit to lighting the façades of select buildings is illuminating the edges of open public spaces, helping to minimize dark corners and increasing public safety.

Architectural lighting extends beyond just the buildings. The monument pylons at the intersection of University Avenue and Monroe Street are a strong identification feature on campus, and visibility of this gateway is just as effective at night as during the day.

PEDESTRIAN LIGHTING

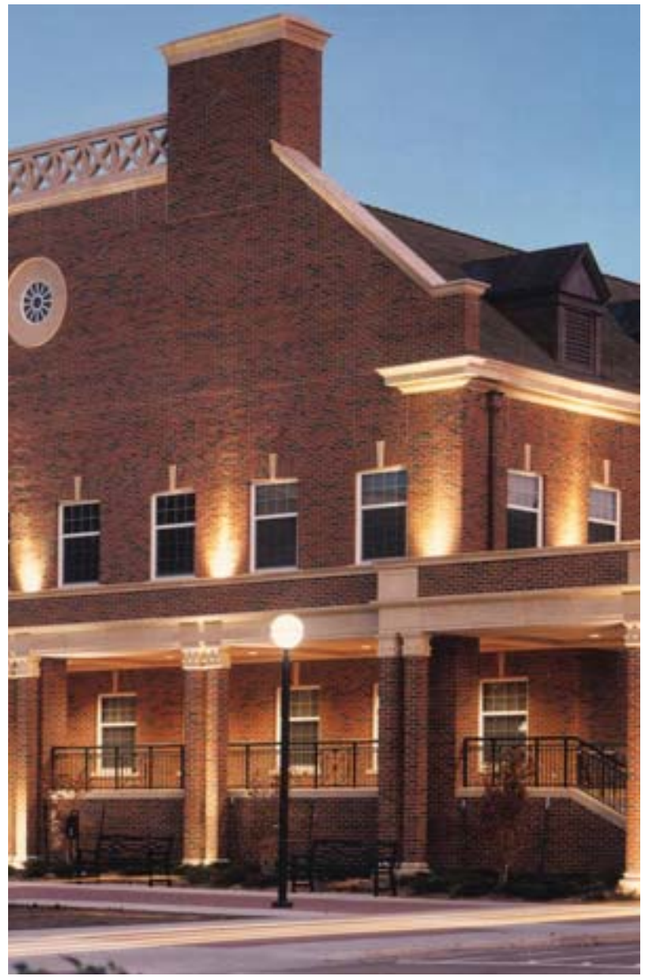
The primary objective of pedestrian lighting is to provide safety along pedestrian corridors and to provide wayfinding in the nighttime environment. The key to successfully lighting pedestrian ways is not only to provide the proper amount of light, but to focus the light where it is needed - directly down and out, onto the walkways, not up and sideways. Full cut-off fixtures are recommended to direct light rays below the horizon of the fixture, preventing light from being wasted upwards that produces glare and light pollution. Reducing glare from light fixtures is an important aspect in providing safe, functional lighting.

VEHICULAR LIGHTING

The primary intent of vehicular lighting is to provide safety and clear visibility to access ways through campus. Recent enhancements to roadway lighting on campus have achieved this including along University Avenue, Monroe Street and Hall of Fame Avenue Continued use of recently installed light assemblies is generally recommended. However, the addition of shallow skirts is recommended on existing and new fixtures to reduce glare and light trespass.

Light levels for roadways and parking lots should follow the recommendations of the Illuminating Engineers Society of North America (IESNA) Handbook.

Good example of full cutoff light fixtures directing light efficiently down onto the walkway, which is brightly lit.



Architectural lighting on the facade of the Student Union produces an excellent, yet subtle area light that creates a safe environment, offers nighttime interest and adds distinction to an important building on campus.

The following suite of standardized light fixtures describes the aesthetic properties of the light assemblies only. Detailed specifications for lighting standards can be found in the Oklahoma State University Building Design Standards - Section 16530, Exterior Lighting Fixtures:

Street Light Assembly - Single Fixture:

Manufacturer -	Holophane®
Pole -	SiteLink® Pole, 5.75" Fluted Aluminum, 24" North Yorkshire Base, 21' Height, Black Color
Fixture -	Esplanade Tear Drop, Decorative Shallow Skirt, West Liberty Leveling Fitter, Black Color
Cross Arm -	ATC Single Arm
Banner Arms -	Two 30" Long Banner Arms, Black Color

Street Light Assembly - Double Fixture:

Manufacturer -	Holophane®
Pole -	SiteLink® Pole, 5.75" Fluted Aluminum, 24" North Yorkshire Base, 21' Height, Black Color
Fixture -	Esplanade Tear Drop, Decorative Shallow Skirt, West Liberty Leveling Fitter, Black Color
Cross Arm -	West Liberty Twin Crossarm
Banner Arms -	Four 30" Long Banner Arms, Black Color

Parking Lot Light Assembly - Double Fixture:

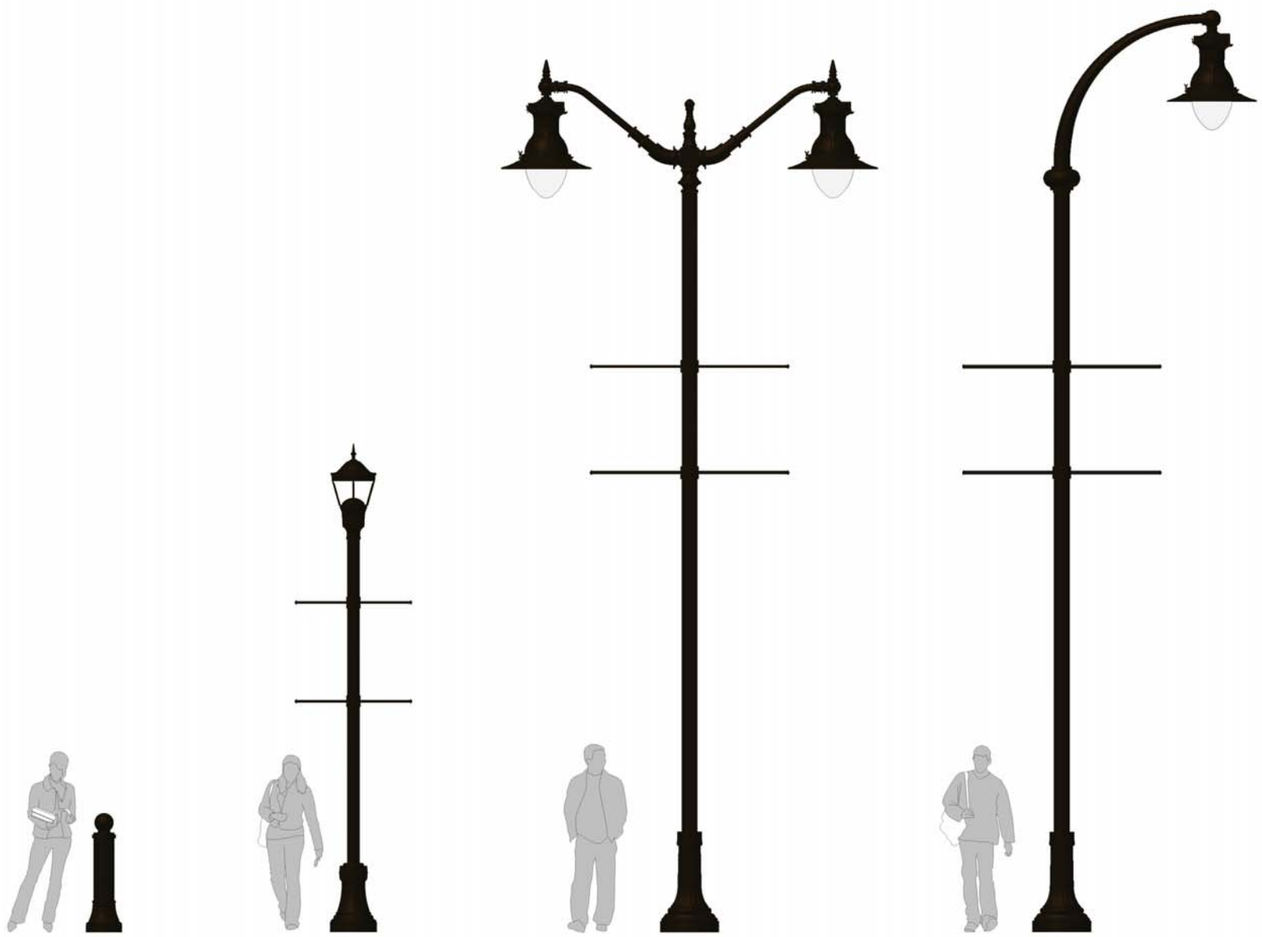
Manufacturer -	Holophane®
Pole -	SiteLink® Pole, 5.75" Fluted Aluminum, 24" North Yorkshire Base, 21' Height, Black Color
Fixture -	Esplanade Tear Drop, Decorative Shallow Skirt, West Liberty Leveling Fitter, Black Color
Cross Arm -	West Liberty Twin Crossarm
Banner Arms -	Four 30" Long Banner Arms, Black Color
Notes -	Same assembly as the Double Fixture Street Light

Pedestrian Light Assembly:

Manufacturer -	Holophane®
Pole -	SiteLink® Pole, 4.5" Fluted Aluminum, 17" North Yorkshire Base, 12' Height, Dark Bronze Color
Fixture -	Utility Postop, Full Cutoff, Spike Finial, Black Color
Banner Arms -	Four 18" Long Banner Arms, Black Color

Lighted Bollard:

Manufacturer -	Holophane®
Model -	Columbia™, 44" Height, 13" Diameter Base
Material -	Cast Aluminum or Cast Iron
Color -	Black Powder Coat
Notes -	Lighted bollards match non-lighted bollards (see Site Furnishings)



Columbia Bollard

Pedestrian Light Assembly
Utility Postop Full Cutoff

Parking Lot / Roadway Light Assembly
Esplanade Partial Cutoff

Roadway Light Assembly
Esplanade Partial Cutoff

SITE FURNISHINGS

The purpose of providing site furnishing standards is to achieve a cohesive campus environment of high quality materials that visually relate to one another. A consistent palette provides a sense of unity to the campus through the use of similar materials, colors, and styles, regardless of when and where the furnishings are installed.

The following site furnishings have a distinct visual impact on the landscape, and have been selected for the OSU campus based on their design character, quality and durability. Specific furnishings not described here within should be selected on the premise that they exhibit these characteristics, and are consistent with the following. In addition, "or equal" materials and furnishings may be acceptable under the same criteria, if they are approved by the University.

The Master Plan has recommended the following suite of standardized site furnishings:

Bus Shelters:
- Manufacturer - Tolar® Manufacturing
- Model - 10' Niagara with High Peak Roof
- Material - Metal frame and roof with tempered glass panels
- Color - Black Powder Coat (RAL9017)
- Notes - With or without advertising panels, solar or hardwire electric

Benches:
- Manufacturer - Dumor®
- Model - 58 Series Bench – 6'L or 8'L
- Material - Metal frame and seat
- Color - Black Powder Coat

- Manufacturer - Tolar® Manufacturing
- Model - 6' Steel Strap Bench with Back
- Material - Steel
- Color - Black Powder Coat
- Notes - To be used at bus shelters only

Tables:
- Manufacturer - Landscapeforms®
- Model - Steelhead™ Perforated
- Material - Metal tabletop and base
- Color - Black Powder Coat
- Notes - Available in 42" diameter - with or without umbrella hole - surface mount or freestanding - perforated top is recommended to allow for drainage of rainwater

Chairs:
- Manufacturer - Landscapeforms®
- Model - Traverse™ - with or without arms
- Material - Metal frame and metal grid insert
- Color - Black Powder Coat
- Notes - Consider 25% of chairs to be Pure Orange Powder Coat (Special RAL2004) to match umbrellas

- Manufacturer - Tropitone®
- Model - Veer Cast Dining Chair
- Material - Cast aluminum
- Color - Black Powder Coat

Umbrellas:
- Manufacturer - Landscapeforms®
- Model - Solstice™ Cygnus™ Sun Shade
- Material - Perforated metal panel - table mounted
- Color - Pure Orange (Special RAL2004) Powder Coat

Trash Receptacles:
- Manufacturer - Victor Stanley®
- Model - SDC-36
- Material - Steel with plastic liner
- Color - Black Powder Coat
- Notes - 36 gallon capacity, side deposit, side open with

Recycling Containers:
- Manufacturer - Victor Stanley®
- Model - RSDC-36
- Material - Steel with plastic liner
- Color - Black Powder Coat
- Notes - 36 gallon capacity, optional half moon liners, side deposit, side open with latches.

Pet Waste Stations:
- Manufacturer - Zero Waste USA®
- Model - Sentry or Mini
- Material - Aluminum bag dispenser and can, steel post
- Color - Black Powder Coat
- Notes - Zero Waste bag system, with or without can

Bike Racks:
- Manufacturer - Webcoat®
- Model - Bikeloop (in-ground or surface mount)
- Material - Steel
- Color - Black Powder Coat
- Notes - Inverted U-Rack can be installed in numerous figurations- see standard configuration on following page

Decorative Bollards:
- Manufacturer - Holophane®
- Model - Columbia™ (43" tall)
- Material - Cast Aluminum or Cast Iron
- Color - Black Powder Coat
- Notes - Non-lighted bollards match lighted bollards (see Lighting)

- Manufacturer - Reliance Foundry Co. Ltd.
- Model - R-7539 (36" tall)
- Material - Aluminum or Cast Iron
- Color - Black Powder Coat

Security Bollards:
Security Bollards are designed and configured to site-specific requirements and may vary in width and height. General requirements shall include color to be Black Powder Coat.

Planter Pots:
- Manufacturer - Dura Art Stone®
- Model - Campanile (various sizes)
- Material - Precast Concrete, GFRC or Glasscrete™
- Color - Nordic Cream with a Light Sand Blast Finish
- Notes - Round and square planters available, sizes to be determined by location

Post and Chain Barriers:
- Manufacturer - Hoover Fence Company
- Model - Boston Garden Post
- Material - Cast aluminum cap, extruded aluminum post, galvanized steel chain.
- Color - Black Powder Coat
- Notes - 48" or 72" post lengths, 1/4" minimum chain, 5/16" finished height of post / chain can vary with specific site conditions

Tolar® Bus Shelter

Dumor® 58 Series Bench

Tolar® Steel Strap Bench (at bus shelters only)

Landscapeforms® Steelhead™ Table with perforated top

Holophane® Columbia™ Bollard - non-lighted

Zero Waste USA® Pet Waste Station

Landscapeforms® Traverse™ Chair (color to be black)

Tropitone® Veer Cast Chair (color to be black)

Landscapeforms® Solstice™ Cygnus™ Sun Shade in Custom Orange Color

Victor Stanley® SDC-36 Trash Receptacle (color to be black)

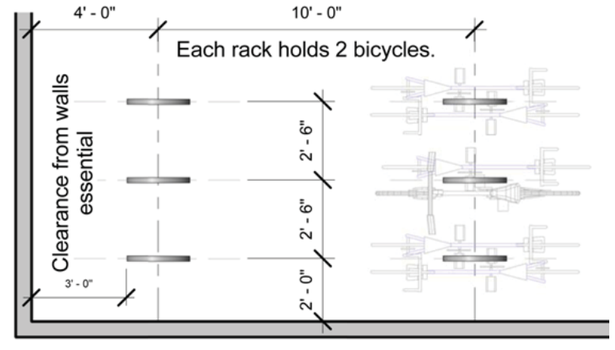
Victor Stanley® RSDC-36 Recycle Receptacle (color to be black)

Boston Garden Post and Chain

Dura Art Stone® Campanile™ Precast Planter (Square)

Dura Art Stone® Campanile™ Precast Planter (Round)

Webcoat® Bikeloop Bike Rack



Inverted U Bike Rack Parking Spacing Standards

SIGNAGE AND WAYFINDING

CAMPUS SIGNAGE AND WAYFINDING

As described in section 2, OSU's current signage system is comprised of a wide variety of signage styles. Although the current system effectively identifies building names, the system does not adequately provide wayfinding to or within the campus. The development of a comprehensive signage and wayfinding system is recommended as a high priority for the University. The Campus Landscape Master Plan provides general recommendations for a new system that should clearly convey directional, informational and identification information. In addition, conceptual ideas for the design of several signage types have been developed. (Preparation of a detailed campus-wide signage / wayfinding plan is recommended that identifies specific locations and information for all sign types and wayfinding elements.)

The consistent design and placement of signage elements across campus is important to the orientation of both campus visitors and the general daily population, and can enhance the identity of Oklahoma State University. Signage and wayfinding elements should reinforce the pedestrian scale of the campus and adjacent neighborhoods. Additionally, signage should communicate information effectively and project a clear, organized impression of the University.

Effective wayfinding does not happen without careful planning and forethought, and it requires an understanding of the campus community to identify the unique needs of each visitor. As described in ASI Sign Systems' Article The benefits of Campus-Wide Wayfinding ,

> *"You don't need an intimate knowledge of the history and science of wayfinding to understand how wayfinding impacts your life. Good signage can get you from Point A to Point B, but without a carefully constructed wayfinding plan, signage without strategy isn't wayfinding - it's visual clutter. Imagine yourself standing in the middle of a large campus university, with long rows of buildings visible in several directions. You know where you want to be - say, the student center - but not necessarily how to get there. Whether the campus is intimate or large and complex, universities are charged with creating an environment that is welcoming, while promoting their brand identity. The architecture is in constant flux, with staff and building changes, architectural renovations and construction detours. You realize that wayfinding isn't simply about signs, but about guiding people smoothly and effortlessly through the confusing thicket of change and transition that makes up modern life."*

For campus wayfinding to be effective, it must first consider campus destinations, parking areas and facilities toward which visitors should be directed. The development of new Auto Courts, as proposed in Section 3 of this report, will be a significant improvement through the provision of well-defined arrival points and passenger drop-off areas. Important consideration must also be given to the diverse pathways and arrival routes to campus that go through the City of Stillwater. On-campus wayfinding should also consider major building and activity area destinations, as well as primary circulation routes for all modes of travel. The establishment of a proposed hierarchy of walkway and streetscape types will significantly enhance wayfinding on the OSU campus. (Refer to Section 3.)

The Master Plan recommends a standard signage and monumentation system be developed to standardize campus signage types and their expected locations. (Development of off-campus wayfinding / signage will need to be coordinated with the City of Stillwater and highway agencies.) Elements of the recommended on-campus signage and monumentation family include:

- Free-Standing Directional Signage
- Building Signage
- Lighting-Mounted Directional Signage
- Gateway Monumentation

Wayfinding for visitors to Oklahoma State University must begin before their arrival on campus from highways and city streets.

FREE-STANDING DIRECTIONAL SIGNAGE

Directional signage is intended to direct campus visitors, primarily approaching the campus via automobile, to destination campus buildings, districts, and parking lots. It is important that directional signage be located to allow adequate time for motorists to identify their destination and the access route. Directional signage should be located along campus approach streets, and should be sited as close as possible to the flow-line of the street (within jurisdictional control) while not impeding pedestrian access along campus walks and plaza areas.

- Free-standing directional signage should be located at the following locations:
- Along Monroe Street and Hester Street, south of the intersection with University Avenue.
- Along Mathews Avenue, Miller Avenue, Elm Avenue and Maple Avenue, east of the intersection with Knoblock Street.
- Along Washington Street, north of Hall of Fame Avenue.
- Along Duck Street, north and south of the Hall of Fame Avenue intersection; north and south of the Miller Avenue intersection.

Campus Standard Free-Standing Directional Signage

BUILDING SIGNAGE

Building signage is important in order to consistently identify campus buildings to either passing motorists or campus pedestrians. The consistency in the design of building signage can help to visually integrate the campus, contributing to a positive image of the University and orientation to campus users. As illustrated in the photograph below, existing building signage on the OSU campus is effective and appropriate to be retained as part of the overall signage system.

Building signage should be located with the following considerations:

- Each building on campus should be identified through free-standing building signage.
- Building signage should be located in the vicinity of primary building entries, either along campus streets or primary or secondary pedestrian pathways, and in clear view of passing motorists or pedestrians.
- Building signage should be oriented so that the face of the sign is perpendicular to the primary axis of passing motorists or pedestrians.

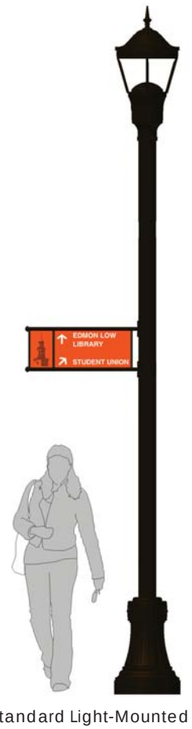
Existing signage for OSU's buildings are consistent in design and function effectively.

LIGHT-MOUNTED DIRECTIONAL SIGNAGE

Pedestrian-scale lighting offers an opportunity to provide additional directional signage in an unobtrusive way. This signage should be located to direct motorists to destination facilities and campus parking lots.

Light-mounted directional signage should be located with the following considerations:

- Signage should be provided along campus streets to provide direction to parking facilities and key destination buildings. As a rule, no more than one sign should be located on a single block in each direction of travel.
- Signage may be located along primary or secondary pedestrian pathways to assist in pedestrian orientation, however, this should be considered only near campus activity centers.



Campus Standard Light-Mounted Directional Signage

GATEWAY MONUMENTATION

Gateway monumentation is recommended to identify the campus along streets that provide connections to the campus. While not signage per se, these monuments express the boundaries of the campus through a consistent architectural marker that provides effective wayfinding.

Gateway monuments are recommended at the following intersections at a minimum:

- The intersections of University Avenue with Monroe Street (existing) and Hester Street
- The intersections of Duck Street with McElroy Road, Hall of Fame Avenue and Miller Avenue
- The intersections of Hall of Fame Avenue with Western Road and Monroe Street

In addition to these intersections, monuments are recommended at the proposed arrival plaza at the south edge of the Library Lawn. As illustrated below, the existing gateway monuments at Monroe Street and University Avenue reflect the campus architectural style and should be a prototype for future gateway locations.

Monroe Street / University Avenue Gateway Monumentation

GENERAL LANDSCAPE STANDARDS

In addition to site furnishings and hardscape materials, the development of guidelines and standards for landscape elements is an important component of this master plan. Trees, shrubs and groundcover play a vital role on the Oklahoma State University campus. It is imperative that design, installation and management programs work together to insure long-term sustainable benefits. Designs for new projects and the revitalization of existing landscapes requires landscape standards as well as well-defined procedures for review and approval by campus staff. Campus planting design should be influenced by architectural style and the spaces and uses should influence the selection of plant material. *Proper species selections for site conditions is one of the most important aspects of quality landscape design.* The importance of growth habit, size and environmental suitability cannot be overstated. Trees and other plantings should be used as design elements to define basic spatial order, reinforce site lines, provide unity and balance, and improve the quality of campus life. Landscaping and its relationship with the arrangement of buildings and open spaces are crucial design elements for the campus. Landscape planting should be used to fulfill the desired aesthetic and functional purposes such as:

- Clarifying boundaries
- Defining major open spaces, circulation corridors and entrances
- Limiting or directing views
- Creating comfortable microclimates
- Establishing an ecologically responsible and fiscally prudent landscape
- Reinforcing campus image

CAMPUS TREES

Campus trees strengthen the spatial definition of the campus. They can be used to define campus boundaries, enhance lines of sight, frame or buffer views and provide shade. *The large scale of OSU's buildings is complemented through the use of trees to provide balance and harmony while transitioning to the pedestrian scale.* One important aspect of large trees in a University setting is to give a sense of permanence. Scale should also be a consideration in planting small ornamental trees. Groups of small trees can provide the visual weight necessary to balance architectural scale as compared with a single small tree that would be lost in the context of the expansive campus setting.

- Refer to Section 3 Landscape Design Guidelines for Streetscape, Walkway and Open Space landscape guidelines.
- Tree locations should be coordinated with walkways, lights and signage.
- The planting of trees should have purpose and should not be installed through indiscriminate placement.
- Trees should be used to define open spaces and visual axes.
- Shade, screening, scale, and structure of the trees should be considered when selecting trees for planting plans.
- Evergreen tree placement should be carefully considered to avoid screening of significant views or creating adverse conditions which include the prevention of snow or ice melt on walkways due to winter shadows.
- Flowering trees should be selected for their spring or summer flowers, fruit, colorful foliage and attractive bark in the winter.
- Species diversity, especially in informal spaces, can contribute to the educational opportunities for the University.

STREET TREES

Street Trees project the image, establish the boundaries and give an identifying character to the campus. Their presence should be use to reinforce vehicular corridors and distinguish them from the adjacent landscape. The regular spacing of street trees gives a cadence to the driving experience and promotes a sense of arrival. Proposed street trees will establish a cohesive identity for the hierarchy of street types as described in Section 3. (Refer to Section 3 - Design Guidelines for more information on Streetscape guidelines.) The following criteria are recommended to guide the design and placement of street trees for the OSU campus:

- To provide visual cohesiveness, mixing trees species within a particular section on a street is discouraged. However, there should be a number of tree species used throughout the campus streets. This variety will minimize the impact of unforeseen diseases and cultural problems. The need for biodiversity prohibits the planting of a single species on the perimeter of the campus.
- When selecting street trees consider the mature height and massing of the tree. Street trees should have strong branches that are generally upright in form to minimize maintenance.
- Street trees should be regularly spaced approximately 30 – 40 feet on center depending on site-specific conditions and design intent. However, the locations of new street trees should respond closely to site specific conditions. New street trees will need to be coordinated with existing utilities (overhead and underground), sidewalks and existing trees. Proposed street trees locations should also be adjusted as needed to maintain desirable views of buildings, open spaces and other campus features.
- Trees along walks and streets should be pruned of lower branches to a minimum height of six feet for safety and security concerns.
- Boundary tree planting should be coordinated with the City of Stillwater.

CAMPUS SHRUBS

Shrub choices should be based on the year-round contribution the plant can make to the campus landscape. The character of the planting should be based on visual continuity with the simple Neo-Georgian style architecture found on campus. Signature areas of the campus will require more detailed shrub and seasonal color plantings. The area around the Student Union, which includes the Formal Gardens, is a classic example of an area where more intricate planting would be appropriate.

In general, simplified shrub plantings, appropriately scaled for the campus setting, should be used for campus plantings. More detailed garden scale plantings and flower beds are important; however, plantings of this type are more appropriate choices in the formal gardens, smaller-scale courtyards or at the entrances to buildings where people congregate. Complex, detailed plantings that are out of character with the campus setting and residential-scale gardening should be avoided.

Foundation planting should complement the style of architecture rather than mimic architectural elements. However, the absence of foundation planting can sometimes enhance a building's architecture.

- Shrubs should be used to enhance entrances and direct pedestrian traffic.
- Shrubs should be used to separate and buffer parking and service areas.
- Shrubs near walkways and parking lots should not obscure visibility or limit visual access of the surroundings.
- Shrubs used in mass plantings should be the same species.
- Foundation plantings should be determined building by building. Building size may deter the use of foundation plantings because of the proportional relationship between the size of the plant and the height and/or size of the building.
- Shrub selection should be based on the mature size and character of the plant. Scale of the building usually indicates the use of shrub massing rather than single row planting.
- Prevent security issues near dormitories and in residential areas by limiting shrub plantings near first floor windows or building entrances. Plantings in these areas need to be well-thought out for safety and security reasons.

GROUNDCOVERS, ANNUALS AND PERENNIALS AND ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

While trees and shrubs add structure, groundcovers, perennials and annuals are also important components of campus landscape. By providing character, color and interest to the landscape, these plants enhance pedestrian areas and emphasize building entrances and gateways. Annual plantings of flowers are appropriate in OSU's Formal Gardens and other high impact areas to celebrate seasonal changes. However, because they are labor intensive, this type of planting should be limited. Perennials offer the opportunity to provide color and excitement to the landscaping with less ongoing maintenance demands. Planting beds using perennials should be planned for year-round interest with a long bloom season. Flower stalks, dried foliage and fruit should be considered for seasonal interest. Native and ornamental grasses thrive in the sunny conditions found on campus. Requiring little maintenance, grasses introduce color, texture and motion to the landscape. As a backdrop they can be used to add contrast and interest to evergreen shrubs and enhance perennial color. They are also a source of interest in the winter landscape.

LAWNS

Open lawn areas contribute to the appeal of the campus and the feeling of collegiality. Beyond the varied activities that can be accommodated by these lawn areas, they provide the ground plane on which campus architecture sits. Building architecture can be enhanced by an expanse of lawn that flows to the foundation of the building. High quality turf areas reinforce the image of the University and should be managed to maintain the health and coverage of the lawn. Management practices that encourage deep root systems can help reduce water requirements. OSU's recent automatic irrigation system installation in the campus core will be of significant benefit to management of lawns (and other types of landscaping, as well).

The typical grass found on campus is Bermuda grass. It produces a dense turf and is highly adapted to the local climate in sun areas. Bermuda grass has low maintenance requirements, but can aggressively move into planting beds without frequent edging treatment. There are many new and improved varieties of Bermuda, including those developed by the OSU Extension Service and Turfgrass Science programs. Zoysia grass is a slower growing turf grass which also produces a dense turf. Because of its slow growth rate it does not encroach as readily into planting beds, however that same characteristic makes it slower to recover when damaged. Bermuda grass and Zoysia grass are warm season grasses that are dormant during much of the academic year. Tall fescue is a cool season grass that grows in part shade to shade conditions during summer months. It requires higher maintenance to remain attractive, particularly during the summer heat. A blend of several Fescue varieties is recommended for best results. Consideration should be given to over-seeding highly visible, high use lawn areas where providing a stand of green grass throughout the year would be an asset. An example of this type of area is the Library Lawn.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

A well maintained campus is essential in promoting a sense of pride in Oklahoma State University. A program to assess and maintain the health of trees and shrubs should be prepared. Routine scheduled maintenance should be implemented to monitor the condition and health of trees and other plant materials. Dead plant materials should be promptly removed. Damaged or diseased plants should be evaluated for viability. Successive generations of trees should be planted to mitigate loss of trees from disease, storms or age. Preservation and protection policies should be established to prevent damage to trees and their root systems during maintenance and construction activities. Tree protection should be enforced and preservation measures such as drip line boundary fencing should be included.

General maintenance should incorporate proper pruning techniques in order maintain the natural forms of the plant material. When installing new plantings, serious consideration should be given to the mature size of trees and shrubs and the space limitations of the planting area. Failure to provide proper growing space increases the amount of maintenance required, such as shearing in order to maintain a specific size. Formal hedges would be the exception. Pruning should begin early in the life of campus tree to ensure proper growth form. To provide visual clearance, lower limbs should be removed to a minimum height of seven feet. This type of pruning should maintain proper trunk / canopy proportion based on the size and type of the tree.

Bare soil areas have an unkempt appearance and detract from the campus image. These areas should be mulched if part of a planting bed or replanted with turf if part of a lawn. Revegetation or mulching will help minimize washing or erosion of soil. Lawn areas should be evaluated for poor soil, compaction, poor drainage or improper grading. Reestablish a healthy lawn after problem areas have been resolved. Consideration should be given to the installation of groundcover beds where turf grasses struggle to survive, such as in the shady areas beneath trees or along the north sides of buildings.

Skateboarding is a campus activity that has become a maintenance issue by causing damage to walls, benches and other hardscape elements. In addition to developing and enforcing guidelines for skateboarding on campus, there are techniques that can be implemented with the design of new hardscape areas to help minimize skateboard damage. Pavement textures that are "rough" such as concrete pavers deter skateboarding. Anti-skating hardware devices can be integrated into walls, steps and furniture to prevent aggressive in-line skaters and skateboarders from performing stunts like riding rails and grinding curbs. As an optional technique, concrete walls can be designed with "v"-shaped joints that deter skating and skateboarding.

PROTECTING THE LANDSCAPE / TAILGATING GUIDELINES

While tailgating on football game days is an OSU tradition, there are valid concerns and issues regarding tailgating activities on campus open spaces. Although the University does have a current tailgating policy (2011 Football Gameday and Tailgate Guidelines), there have been on-going impacts to the campus grounds due to the growing popularity of tailgating activities. Enforcement of current guidelines is challenging and the associated costs to repair damage and clean up the campus grounds are substantial. Landscape and turf areas are negatively impacted by soil compaction and damage from high traffic volume, tent staking and the improper disposal of trash. After each major tailgating event, there is a significant effort required for clean-up of trash and repairs to damaged lawns. There is potential for significant on-going cost savings through better management of tailgating activities.

In order to reduce the impact of these tailgating activities, consideration should be given to prohibiting tailgating in sensitive places, designating special tailgating areas, restricting vehicular and trailer parking on grass and providing adequate trash and recycling receptacles to encourage proper disposal and recycling. Landscape protection policies to protect open space areas on game days should be developed and integrated into the existing tailgating policy. *To minimize the effect of tailgating on the campus grounds the following guidelines and procedures are recommended*:

- Prohibit tailgating on the lawn of Old Central and around mature trees that are more sensitive to soil compaction. *Carefully evaluate the campus core to determine other "sacred" spaces within the campus where tailgating should not be allowed.*
- Reserve designated parking lots specifically for tailgating to alleviate the sprawl of tailgating throughout the campus.
- Develop additional areas that are specifically designed to accommodate tailgating (also see discussion on facing page). The preliminary master plan for OSU's new Athletic Village includes plazas, lawns and parking areas that should offer great places for tailgating. Consider the use of reinforced turf grass systems for the designated areas to minimize soil compaction and damage to turf grass.
- Develop maps that clearly state areas that are prohibited and those that are available for tent or vehicular tailgating.
- Provide barriers to protect sensitive landscape areas and existing trees.
- Encourage trash disposal and recycling by placing receptacles in high use areas. Empty or replace as required throughout the day.
- Reinforce efforts to communicate tailgating policies, and identify new opportunities to promote OSU's guidelines.
- Enforce OSU policies regarding moving or removing barricades or other traffic control devices.

CAMPUS LANDSCAPE ETIQUETTE

Preserving and improving OSU's beautiful campus requires that campus residents and visitors respect the University's environment and traditions. This sense of respect begins with the Cowboy Community Standards that OSU's students aspire to follow. These behavioral standards include *Citizenship* (being civically responsible and engaged to improve the campus and community), in addition to *Academics*, *Responsibility*, *Diversity* and *Safety*. Oklahoma State University can foster a culture among students and all those who work on or visit the campus that encourages pride and personal responsibility in taking care of their campus. A sense of pride and ownership can be developed as OSU creates an even more attractive landscape.

The University should also develop definitive guidelines for campus etiquette that are clearly communicated to the OSU family. As Oklahoma State University invests in campus enhancements in the years ahead, it will become increasingly important to ensure that all who visit or live on campus take responsibility and treat the campus grounds with respect. The following basic guidelines and recommendations are proposed for the OSU campus:

- Keep the campus neat - do not litter. Place trash in litter receptacles and recyclable materials in recycling containers.
- Walk on sidewalks, not across lawns or through planting beds. (Well maintained lawns and planting beds may help to discourage foot traffic.) Where needed, "post and chain" railings can be used on walks to reduce cut-through traffic.
- Drive on designated roads and paved parking lots only.
- Park bicycles in bike racks only. Do not chain bikes to trees, railings, etc.
- Tobacco Free Campus. Communicate and enforce this campus policy.

- Clean up after your dog. Properly dispose of waste in plastic bags and place in designated litter stations strategically placed to include bags for waste clean up and disposal. (These should be separate from regular trash receptacles.) Encourage pet owners to be responsible and considerate with their pets and keep dogs on-leash. Communicate policies to the University population, and take advantage of the OSU Veterinary Health Sciences resources to promote desired guidelines.
- Encourage others to obey campus rules and take pride in their University. Positive acts will be seen by others and create a culture of personal responsibility and respect.
- Educate new students, faculty and staff to clearly communicate the campus landscape etiquette guidelines.

CAMPUS ACTIVITY AREAS

As discussed previously in Section 3, open spaces are a vital part of the physical framework of the campus. They are an important part of OSU's identity; they provide a reprieve and places to relax; and they create opportunities for outdoor learning. Open spaces also create much-needed places for a wide range of activities. The master plan identifies a hierarchy of open space types including *Legacy Spaces*, *Enhanced Spaces*, *Residential Parks*, *Active Recreation*, etc.

For each type of activity that happens on campus, there should be places that are intrinsically suited with an appropriately sized space and nearby functions and amenities that are compatible. *Currently, the majority of outdoor activities and events occur in the north end of the Library Lawn. As the heart of the campus, this is a wonderful location for focussed activities that fosters an atmosphere of collegiality*. Many high visibility events that bring positive recognition to the campus are well-suited to this location, including orientation / recruitment events, ESPN Gameday activities and numerous others. However, the popularity of this space has resulted in over-use issues with soil compaction and stress on the lawn areas. Many activities staged in this area also require vehicles and other large elements. Although the Library Lawn should remain a primary location for future events, other locations have been identified as alternates. In particular, events that require vehicles or vehicular access may be better served in other locations. Events that are longer-term in nature, or do not present an appropriate appearance for the heart of the campus, should also be considered for alternate locations.

More specifically, alternate locations should be considered for events that cause substantial damage to the Library Lawn, cause soil compaction from vehicular access or detract from the aesthetic qualities of the Library for a significant period of time. To address the concerns for over-use of the Library Lawn, the following alternate sites are proposed for consideration:

- A new quadrangle, planned south of the D. W. Reynolds School of Architecture, will be an excellent location for activities. With a combination of green space and hardscaping, this space can also readily accommodate gameday tailgating.
- The existing open space between Engineering South and the Classroom Building can accommodate activities that do not require extensive set-up or vehicles.
- As illustrated previously in Figure 3.19, there is a combination of existing and proposed open spaces to the southwest, southeast and north of Scott - Parker - Wentz that can be enhanced as alternative activity locations.
- On the south edge of the Library, the proposed Bennett Legacy Walks are planned to have a width of 22 feet (between Monroe and Hester Streets). These broad walkways create excellent locations for events that would benefit from hard surface paving and high visibility.
- With a location in close proximity to Boone Pickens Stadium, the open space east of the Noble Research Center (including the open space surrounding the stadium service ramp) could be enhanced to accommodate tailgating and other appropriate events.
- North of the football stadium, the proposed Athletic Village master plan includes plazas and large open lawns that can accommodate many types of activities (including tailgating).
- Monroe and Hester Streets are proposed for significant enhancement to include large-scale pedestrian promenades with limited vehicular access. These pedestrian-oriented streets create excellent locations for large events that would benefit from vehicular access, including an expanded role during Homecoming. Monroe Street may also include a "pull-off" area to allow for parked vehicles without blocking traffic.

PLANT SELECTION MATRIX

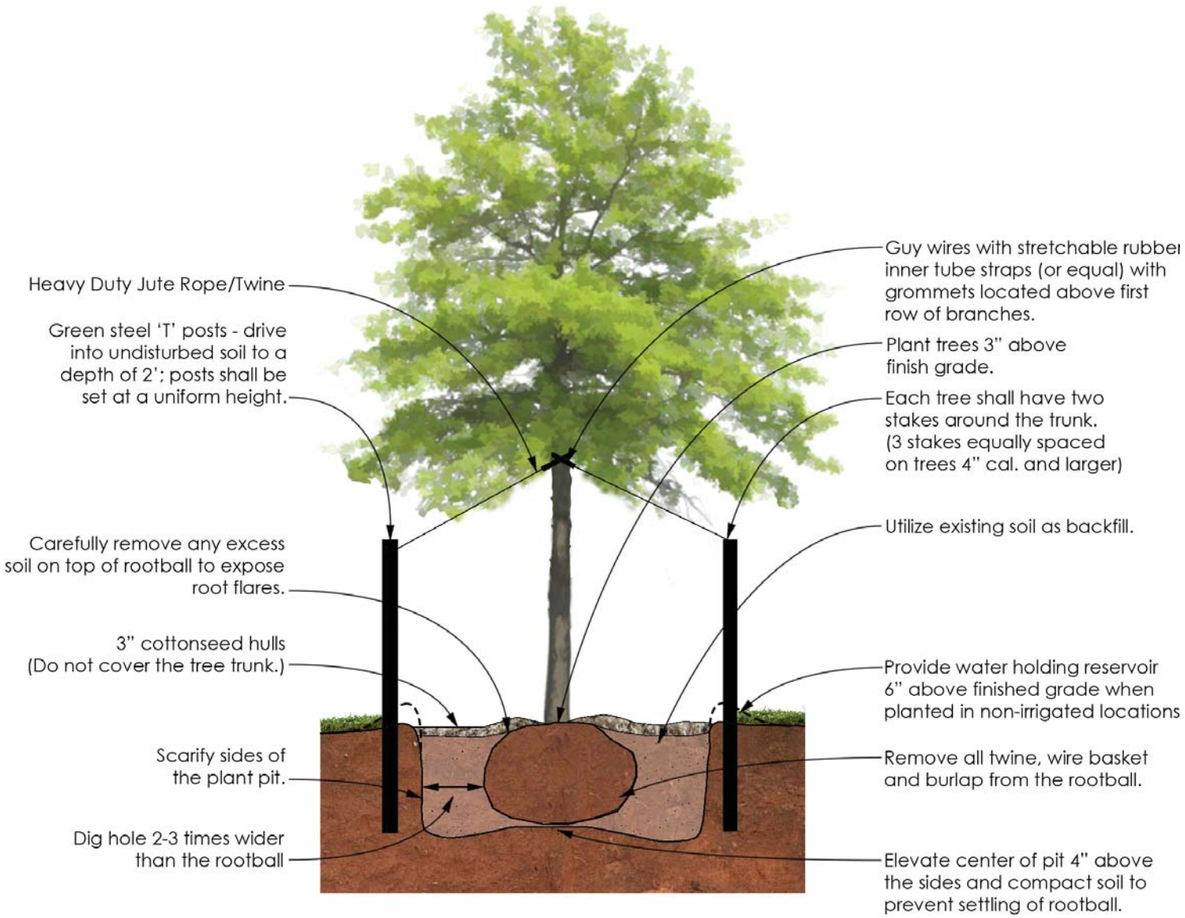
The purpose of the Plant Materials Matrix is to provide a list of acceptable plant species that are well-adapted for use when new tree, shrub and groundcover plantings are planned for the Oklahoma State University Campus. The matrix recommends plant materials for use in specific campus areas such as streetscapes, walkways and open spaces as well as for general campus use. (Refer also Section 3 - Design Guidelines.)
An illustrated plant palette has also been included as a reference for plants listed in the matrix.

Both native and non-native plants have been included in the matrix. Plant materials were chosen based on their ability to survive and thrive under local environmental conditions. Traits considered important for inclusion were heat tolerance, cold hardiness, adaptability, water use and soil requirements, and seasonal interest. It is important to understand that each plant listed will not be appropriate for every location.

The Plant Materials Matrix is not a comprehensive list. It is understood that improved varieties and new cultivars will continue to provide more diversity to this guide. Consideration will be given to species and variety selection for educational purposes.

Campus spaces should influence the selection of plant materials for specific projects and design areas. Design solutions need to show the understanding of specific site conditions and aesthetic, functional and environmental concerns and issues. Selecting appropriate plants for each location will help lower required maintenance. Understanding the horticultural requirements of plant material such as sun/shade, soil pH, and soil moisture is needed for successful landscape establishment. (For reference, a recommended tree planting detail has been included to illustrate key methods to provide the best long-term success.)

New selections will be based on approval by the Campus Grounds Manager. A formalized review policy should also be developed by the University that includes the OSU Campus Grounds Manager during the design and final development of landscape plans. All landscape plans should be reviewed and approved by the OSU Grounds Manager prior to implementation.



Typical Tree Planting Detail

PLANT SELECTION MATRIX

		Beacon Streets	Identity Streets	Procession Streets	Access Streets	Service Streets	Pedestrian Streets	Legacy Walks	Campus Mall	Pedestrian Avenue	Connector Routes	Legacy Spaces	Enhanced	Natural Landscape	Auto Courts	Residential Parks	Active Recreation	Parking Lots	General Campus	Courtyards / Small Spaces	Formal	Informal	Foliage Color	Flowers / Fruit	Unique Form / Character	Screening
DECIDUOUS TREES - LARGE (>60' HEIGHT)																										
Celtis occidentalis	Northern Hackberry													✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓				
Ginko biloba	Ginko (Male)											✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓		✓	
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree										✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓		✓		
Platanus occidentalis	American Sycamore													✓								✓				
Platanus x acerifolia	London Plane Tree													✓				✓	✓			✓				
Quercus alba	White Oak										✓	✓		✓		✓						✓				
Quercus bicolor	Swamp White Oak											✓		✓		✓						✓	✓			
Quercus macrocarpa	Bur Oak													✓								✓				
Quercus macrocarpa x robur 'Clemons'	Heritage® Oak		✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓			✓				
Quercus nigra	Water Oak		✓			✓				✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓			✓				
Quercus nuttalli	Nuttall Oak		✓			✓						✓		✓		✓		✓	✓			✓				
Quercus phellos	Willow Oak		✓			✓				✓	✓			✓		✓			✓			✓				
Quercus rubra	Northern Red Oak										✓			✓		✓						✓	✓			
Quercus shumardii	Shumard Oak	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓			
Taxodium distichum	Bald Cypress									✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	
Ulmus americana libertas	Liberty American Elm				✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓			
Ulmus americana (Improved Cultivars)	American Elm				✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓				
DECIDUOUS TREES - MEDIUM (30'-60' HEIGHT)																										
Acer rubrum	Red Maple												✓	✓		✓						✓	✓			
Acer saccharum 'JFS-Caddo2'	Flashfire™ Maple						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
Acer saccharum 'John Pair'	John Pair Maple						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
Acer saccharum 'Legacy'	Legacy Sugar Maple								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓			
Acer truncatum x platanoides 'Warrensred'	Pacific Sunset® Maple						✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓			
Acer x freemanii 'Jeffersred'	Autumn Blaze® Maple									✓			✓			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓			
Betula nigra	River Birch													✓								✓			✓	
Carpinus betulus	European Hornbeam											✓	✓						✓		✓				✓	
Celtis laevigata	Sugar Hackberry													✓				✓	✓							
Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Urbanite'	Urbanite® Ash											✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓				
Gymnocladus dioicus	Kentucky Coffee Tree (Male)													✓					✓				✓		✓	
Koelreuteria paniculata	Golden Raintree									✓	✓			✓				✓	✓				✓			
Liquidamber styraciflua	Fruitless Sweetgum													✓	✓				✓				✓			
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn Redwood													✓							✓		✓		✓	
Nyssa sylvatica	Black Gum													✓		✓			✓			✓	✓			
Pistacia chinensis	Chinese Pistache		✓		✓					✓	✓							✓	✓			✓				
Quercus acutissima	Sawtooth Oak													✓				✓	✓			✓				
Quercus rober	English Oak													✓							✓					
Quercus x warei 'Long'	Regal Prince® Oak		✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓			✓			✓	✓
Sapindus drummondii	Western Soapberry													✓					✓							
Tillia cordata 'Greenspire'	Greenspire Linden																		✓			✓				
Ulmus parvifolia 'Emer II'	Allee® Lacebark Elm					✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓			✓	
Ulmus parvifolia 'Frontier'	Frontier Lacebark Elm					✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓			✓	
Zelkova serrata	Zelkova													✓								✓				

PLANT SELECTION MATRIX

		Beacon Streets	Identity Streets	Procession Streets	Access	Service	Pedestrian	Legacy	Campus Mall	Pedestrian Avenue	Connectors	Legacy Spaces	Enhanced	Natural Landscape	Auto Courts	Residential Parks	Active Recreation	Parking Lots	General Campus	Courtyards / Small Spaces	Formal	Informal	Foliage Color	Flowers / Fruit	Unique Form / Character	Screening	Hedge
DECIDUOUS TREES - SMALL (< 30' HEIGHT)																											
Acer palmatum	Green Japanese Maple																		✓			✓	✓				
Acer palmatum var. *dissectum*	Red Threadleaf Japanese Maple																		✓			✓	✓				
Acer palmatum var. *dissectum*	Green Threadleaf Japanese Maple																		✓			✓	✓				
Acer palmatum 'Bloodgood'	Bloodgood Japanese Maple																		✓			✓	✓				
Acer truncatum	Shantung Maple						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				
Amelanchier x grandiflora	Autumn Brilliance™ Serviceberry												✓					✓				✓	✓	✓			
Cercis canadensis	Texas Whitebud						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓				
Cercis canadensis 'Oklahoma'	Oklahoma Redbud						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓				
Chionanthus virginicus	White Fringetree													✓				✓	✓			✓	✓				
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washinton Hawthorne																		✓			✓	✓				
Crataegus viridis 'Winter King'	Winter King Hawthorne																		✓		✓	✓	✓				
Ilex decidua	Deciduous Holly												✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		
Lagerstroemia indica	Crapemyrtle							✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		
Magnolia soulangiana	Saucer Magnolia							✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓			✓		✓			
Magnolia stellata	Star Magnolia							✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		
Malus 'Prairiefire'	Prairiefire Crabapple							✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			
Malus x 'Sutyzam'	Sugar Tyme™ Crabapple							✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			
Malus x 'Spring Snow'	Spring Snow Crabapple							✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			
CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS																											
Juniperus virginiana 'Canaert'	Canaert Juniper													✓				✓			✓	✓				✓	
Pinus taeda	Loblolly Pine													✓				✓				✓				✓	
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa Pine													✓				✓				✓					
Pinus cembroides / Pinus edulis	Pinyon Pine													✓				✓				✓					
Thuja occidentalis 'Holmstrup'	Holmstrup Arborvitae													✓				✓				✓				✓	✓
BROADLEAF EVERGREENS																											
Ilex vomitoria	Yaupon Holly									✓	✓			✓				✓		✓	✓				✓		
Ilex x attenuata 'Fosteri No. 2'	Foster Holly									✓	✓			✓					✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Ilex x 'Conaf'	Oak Leaf™ Holly									✓	✓			✓					✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Magnolia 'Little Gem'	Little Gem Southern Magnolia									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia											✓	✓	✓					✓		✓				✓	✓	

PLANT SELECTION MATRIX

SHRUBS		Foundation	Accent	Screening	Hedge	Foliage Color	Flowers / Fruit	Unique Form / Character	Evergreen	Sun	Partial Shade	Shade	Sheltered
Abelia x grandiflora	Glossy Abelia	✓		✓			✓			✓	✓		
Abelia x 'Canyon Creek"	Canyon Creek Abelia		✓				✓			✓	✓		
Berberis thunbergii	Barberry		✓			✓				✓	✓		
Buxus microphylla 'Wintergreen'	Wintergreen Boxwood	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓		
Euonymus alatus 'Compactus'	Dwarf Burning Bush	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓		
Hydrangea quercifolia 'Snowflake'	Snowflake Oakleaf Hydrangea	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Ilex cornuta 'Burfordii Nana'	Dwarf Burford Holly	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		
Ilex glabra 'Compacta'	Compact Inkberry	✓			✓				✓		✓		
Ilex vomitoria	Dwarf Yaupon Holly						✓			✓	✓		
Ilex verticillata	Winterberry									✓			
Itea virginica 'Henry's Garnet'	Henry's Garnet Sweetspire					✓	✓			✓	✓		
Itea virginica 'Sprich'	Little Henry® Dwarf Sweetspire					✓					✓		
Juniperus chinensis	Juniper	✓							✓	✓			
Lagerstroemia indica 'Red Filli'	Red Filli Crapemyrtle		✓				✓			✓			
Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei 'Pocomoke'	Pocomoke Crapemyrtle		✓				✓			✓			
Nandina domestica	Nandina	✓					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Nandina domestica 'Compacta'	Dwarf Nandina								✓	✓	✓		
Nandina domestica 'Gulf Stream'	Gulf Stream Nandina								✓		✓		
Pyrcantha x 'Mohave'	Pyracantha			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		
Rosa	Knock Out® Rose		✓				✓			✓			
Spiraea x bumalda	Goldmound Spiraea		✓			✓	✓			✓			
Spiraea japonica 'Little Princess'	Little Princess Spiraea		✓				✓			✓			
Viburnum carlesii	Korean Spice Viburnum					✓	✓				✓		
Viburnum plicatum 'Summer Snowflake'	Summer Snowflake Viburnum				✓	✓					✓		
Viburnum x judii	Fragrant Viburnum				✓	✓					✓		
GROUNDCOVER													
Euonymus fortunei 'Coloratus'	Purple Leaf Wintercreeper					✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Juniperus chinensis 'Sea Green'	Sea Green Juniper					✓			✓	✓			
Juniperus confertav 'Blue Pacific'	Blue Pacific Juniper					✓			✓	✓			
Juniperus procumbens 'Nana'	Dwarf Procumbens Juniper					✓			✓	✓			
Juniperus sabina 'Buffalo'	Buffalo Juniper					✓			✓	✓			
Juniperus sabina 'Broadmoor'	Broadmoor Juniper					✓			✓	✓			
Liriope muscari 'Big Blue'	Big Blue Liriope					✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
Liriope muscari 'Royal Purple'	Royal Purple Liriope					✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
Ophiopogon japonicus	Mondo Grass					✓			✓		✓	✓	
Vinca minor	Common Periwinkle					✓			✓			✓	

PLANT SELECTION MATRIX

PERENNIALS AND GRASSES		Foliage Color	Flowers / Fruit	Unique Form / Character	Screening	Sun	Partial Shade	Shade	Sheltered
Artemesia schmidtiana 'Silver Mound'	Silver Mound Artemesia	✓				✓			
Calamagrostis x acutiflora 'Karl Foerster'	Karl Foerster Feather Reed Grass			✓		✓			
Canna	Canna	✓	✓			✓			
Coreopsis verticillata	Moonbeam Coreopsis		✓				✓		
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Cone Flower		✓			✓			
Gaillardia x grandiflora	Indian Blanket		✓			✓			
Hemerocallis 'Pardon Me'	Pardon Me Daylily		✓			✓	✓		
Hemerocallis 'Stella D'Oro'	Stella De Oro Daylily		✓			✓	✓		
Heuchera	Coral Bells	✓	✓					✓	
Hosta	Hosta	✓	✓					✓	✓
Miscanthus sinensis 'Yaku Jima'	Yaku Jima Dwarf Maiden Grass		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Miscanthus sinensis 'Adagio'	Adagio Dwarf Maiden Grass		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Miscanthus sinensis 'Gracillimus'	Maiden Grass		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Muhlenbergia capillaris var. filipes	Muhly Grass	✓	✓	✓					
Nassella tenussima	Mexican Feather Grass			✓					
Pennisetum alopecuroides 'Hameln'	Hameln Dwarf Fountain Grass	✓		✓					
Perovskia atriplicifolia	Little Spire Russian Sage	✓	✓			✓			
Rudbeckia fulgida var. sullivantii 'Goldsturm'	Goldsturm Blackeyed Susan		✓			✓	✓		
Salvia nemerosa 'East Friesland'	East Friesland Salvia		✓			✓	✓		
Verbena canadensis 'Homestead Purple'	Homestead Purple Verbena		✓			✓			
NATIVE GRASSES									
Panicum virgatum 'Dallas Blues'	Dallas Blues Switch Grass	✓				✓			
Panicum virgatum 'Shenandoah'	Shenandoah Switch Grass	✓				✓			
Schizachyrium scoparium 'Prairie Blues'	Prairie Blues Little Bluestem	✓				✓			
Schizachyrium scoparium 'The Blues'	The Blues Little Bluestem	✓				✓			
TURF GRASSES									
Buchloe dactyloides	Buffalo Grass					✓			
Cynodon dactyloides	U-3 Bermuda Grass					✓			
Fescue arundinacea	Fescue						✓	✓	
Zoyzia	Meyer Zoyzia Grass					✓	✓		

ILLUSTRATED PLANT MATERIALS PALETTE

An Illustrated Plant Material Palette has been included on the following pages to provide a brief overview of selected plants from those listed in the Plant Selection Matrix. The palette provides illustrations of the recommended plants and highlights basic horticultural information such as characteristics, form and mature size. It is divided into sections based on the type of plant material and includes sections on deciduous trees, coniferous and broadleaf evergreens, shrubs, perennials and ornamental and native grasses. The palette is intended to be used as a guide to assist in plant selection. For use on specific projects, the landscape architect should be aware of the specific site conditions and further explore the cultural requirements of each plant to ensure a successful landscape.

ILLUSTRATED PLANT MATERIALS PALETTE

DECIDUOUS TREES - LARGE

	NORTHERN HACKBERRY
BOTANICAL NAME	*Celtis occidentalis*
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	60ft. x 60ft.
ACCENT COLOR	green / pale yellow fall color
REMARKS	Broad-spreading tree with arching branches. Cork-like bark ridges. Well-suited for dry and windy conditions.

	GINKGO (MALE)
BOTANICAL NAME	*Ginkgo biloba*
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	50ft. x 30ft.
ACCENT COLOR	green / golden yellow fall color
REMARKS	Long living, slow-growing specimen tree. Cultivars have more symmetrical broad conical form. Tolerates wide range of growing conditions. Drought tolerant. Recommended cultivars include: 'Autumn Gold' 'Princeton Sentry' 'Princeton Gold'

	LONDON PLANE TREE
BOTANICAL NAME	*Platanus x acerifolia*
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	80ft. x 100ft.
ACCENT COLOR	green
REMARKS	Ornamental bark flakes off, exposing white, smooth bark underneath. Tolerates wide range of growing conditions.

	HERITAGE ® OAK
BOTANICAL NAME	*Quercus macrocarpa* x *robur* 'Clemons'
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	80ft. x 50ft.
ACCENT COLOR	dark green
REMARKS	Vigorous grower. Broad pyramidal become rounded with age. Resistant to mildew and tearing in the wind.

	WATER OAK
BOTANICAL NAME	*Quercus nigra*
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	60ft. x 50ft.
ACCENT COLOR	deep green
REMARKS	Tolerates most soil conditions, especially compacted soils. Tall slender tree with rounded crown that is symmetrical in shape.

	SHUMARD OAK
BOTANICAL NAME	*Quercus shumardii*
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	80ft. x 50ft.
ACCENT COLOR	dark green / red-orange fall color
REMARKS	Tolerates urban conditions and restricted root spaces and alkaline soils. Desirable large shade and ornamental tree. Recommended cultivars include: 'Panache'

	BALD CYPRESS
BOTANICAL NAME	*Taxodium distichum*
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	60ft. x 60ft.
ACCENT COLOR	green / coppery bronze fall color
REMARKS	Intolerant of shade. Does well in wet soil and tolerates a wide range of conditions. Fern-like foliage and vibrant fall color. Recommended cultivars include: 'Shawnee Brave'

	LIBERTY AMERICAN ELM
BOTANICAL NAME	*Ulmus americana* 'Libertas'
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	60ft. x 60ft.
ACCENT COLOR	green / red fall color
REMARKS	High degree of Dutch Elm disease resistance. Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions. Perfect for urban street tree planting. Recommended American Elms include: 'New Harmony' 'Princeton' 'Valley Forge'

DECIDUOUS TREES - MEDIUM

	LEGACY SUGAR MAPLE
BOTANICAL NAME	*Acer saccharum* 'Legacy'
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	50ft. x 40ft.
ACCENT COLOR	green / orange-red fall color
REMARKS	Dense, uniform oval crown and symmetrical growth habit. Holds and resists leaf tatter.

	PACIFIC SUNSET ® MAPLE
BOTANICAL NAME	*Acer truncatum* x *platanoides* 'Warrensred'
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	30ft. x 25ft.
ACCENT COLOR	dark green /yellow to red fall color
REMARKS	Outstanding summer / fall foliage. Upright spreading / rounded crown. Fine branch structure.

	JOHN PAIR MAPLE
BOTANICAL NAME	*Acer saccharum* 'John Pair'
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	40ft. x 40ft.
ACCENT COLOR	glossy green / red fall color
REMARKS	Heat resistant tree. Early red fall color, exceptional drought tolerance, and resistance to the leaf tatter. Recommended cultivars include: 'Autumn Splendor'

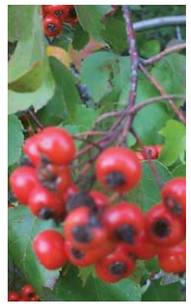
											
RIVER BIRCH	URBANITE ® ASH	KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (MALE)	GOLDEN RAINTREE	FRUITLESS SWEETGUM	BLACK GUM	CHINESE PISTACHE	SAWTOOTH OAK	REGAL PRINCE ® OAK	GREENSPIRE LINDEN	ALLEE ® LACEBARK ELM	COMMON NAME
Betula nigra	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Urbanite'	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	*Koelreuteria paniculata*	*Liquidamber styraciflua* 'Rotundiloba'	*Nyssa sylvatica*	*Pistacia chinensis*	*Quercus acutissima*	*Quercus* x *warei* 'Long'	*Tillia cordata* 'Greenspire'	*Ulmus parvifolia* 'Emer II'	BOTANICAL NAME
50ft. x 30ft.	50ft. x 40ft.	60ft. x 40ft.	30ft. x 30ft.	50ft. x 30ft.	60ft. x 30ft.	30ft. x 25ft.	50ft. x 30ft.	40ft. x 25ft.	50ft. x 40ft.	60ft. x 35ft.	MATURE SIZE (H x W)
dark green / bright yellow fall color	shiny dark green / bronze fall color	gray-green / yellow fall color	blue-green / yellow fall color	green / reddish-purple fall color	dark green / red-orange fall color	green / yellow to orange fall color	deep green / brown fall color	dark green / yellow fall color	deep green / yellow fall color	green / yellow orange fall color	ACCENT COLOR
Beautiful bark. Tolerates a wide range of soils. Heat tolerant. Adapts well to wet sites.	Performs well in hot, humid southern climates. Resistant to borers.	Light, open and loose crown. Attractive silhouette. Great tolerance for poor soils.	Striking bright yellow flowers in summer are followed by reddish-purple colored lantern-like seed pods. Adaptable to most soil conditions.	Grows fast in almost any soil, has good fall color and has few serious insect or disease problems. No fruit is produced. Pyramidal form.	Fall color appears early. Good form, foliage and fall color. Tolerates urban conditions. Fruit may be messy over sidewalk or patio.	Excellent light textured ornamental shade tree. Spectacular in fall. Nearly disease and insect free. Fruit is not a problem.	Widely adaptable fast growing oak. Leaves remain on tree in fall. Fruit may present problems on sidewalks or around patios. Tolerant of alkaline soils.	Columnar to narrow-oval oak with fastigiate branching. Excellent as a specimen, in small groups or as a tall screen. Good resistance to powdery mildew and borers.	Fragrant cream colored flowers appear in late June. Moderately tolerant to heat and extreme conditions but not drought tolerant. Prefers well-drained soils.	Upright spreading tree. Very resistant to Dutch Elm disease and elm leaf beetle. Bark exfoliates exposing various shades of gray, green and orange-brown.	REMARKS
Recommended cultivars include: 'DuraHeat' 'Heritage'										Recommended Lacebark Elms include: 'Emerald Prairie'	

DECIDUOUS TREES - SMALL



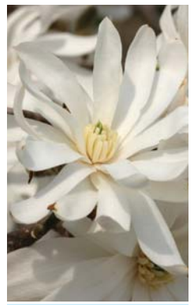
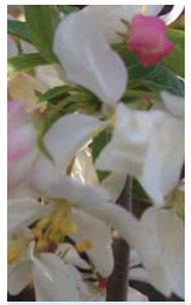





	FRONTIER LACEBARK ELM	WESTERN SOAPBERRY	JAPANESE MAPLE	SHANTUNG MAPLE	AUTUMN BRILLIANCE ® SERVICEBERRY	TEXAS WHITEBUD	OKLAHOMA REDBUD	WASHINGTON HAWTHORNE	DECIDUOUS HOLLY	CRAPEMYRTLE	SAUCER MAGNOLIA
COMMON NAME											
BOTANICAL NAME	*Ulmus parvifolia* 'Frontier'	*Sapindus drummondii*	*Acer palmatum*	*Acer truncatum*	*Amelanchier x grandiflora*	*Cercis canadensis*	*Cercis canadensis* 'Oklahoma'	*Crataegus phaenopyrum*	*Ilex decidua*	*Lagerstroemia indica*	*Magnolia soulangiana*
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	40ft. x 15ft.	30ft. x 30ft.	15ft. x 15ft.	25ft. x25ft.	25ft. x25ft.	25ft. x 25ft.	25ft. x 25ft.	25ft. x 25ft.	20ft. x 20ft.	20ft. x 20ft.	25ft. x 20ft.
ACCENT COLOR	glossy green / red fall color	yellow green / yellow fall color	vibrant green to red-purple color	green / yellow to red fall color	green / red fall color	dark green	dark green	glossy green / red orange fall color	medium green / red fruit	varies by cultivar	bright green / pink to white flowers
REMARKS	Tolerant of urban conditions, drought, poor soil, and compaction. stiff, rounded crown, smooth, grey bark with prominent orange lenticels, not exfoliating.	Long lasting white flowers. Excellent for poor compacted or alkaline soil. The strong wood makes tree very resistant to wind damage. Produces toxic fruit.	Slow growing, small tree with delicate foliage. Needs a protected location. Recommended cultivars include: 'Bloodgood' 'Seiryu' 'Crimson Queen'	Resistant to leaf scorch. Small and rounded head canopy. Heat and drought tolerant.	Multi-stemmed tree with white flowers, clean summer foliage, and brilliant fall color.	White flowering blossoms appear in early spring. Moderate to slow-growing small tree. Native over a wider range of growing conditions.	Desirable variety of Redbud. Produces deep wine-red blooms. Grows more densely than most Redbuds. Excellent as a single specimen or in a grouping.	Small, round headed and upright thorny tree. White flowers in dense terminal clusters. Not as susceptible to rust and others diseases.	Holds fruit into the late winter and sometimes early spring. Tolerates a wide range of soils. Does best with adequate moisture.	Versatile small tree or large shrub produces beautiful flowers, has great fall color and interesting bark. Recommended cultivars include: 'Muskogee' 'Pink Velour' 'Natchez'	One of the first spring bloomers. Prefers rich, moist and well-drained soils. Bark color stands out in winter. Flowers appear before leaves in spring.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

								
STAR MAGNOLIA	PRAIRIEFIRE CRABAPPLE	SUGAR TYME ™ CRABAPPLE	SPRING SNOW CRABAPPLE	CANAERT JUNIPER	PONDEROSA PINE	LOBLOLLY PINE	PINYON PINE	HOLMSTRUP ARBORVITAE	COMMON NAME
Magnolia stellata	*Malus* 'Prairifire'	*Malus* 'Sutyzam'	*Malus 'Spring Snow'*	*Juniperus virginiana* 'Canaerti'	*Pinus ponderosa*	*Pinus taeda*	*Pinus cembroides* 'Edulus'	*Thuja occidentalis* 'Holmstrup'	BOTANICAL NAME
25ft. x 25ft.	20ft. x 20ft.	18ft. x 18ft.	20ft. x 20ft.	15ft. x 15ft.	50ft. x 25ft.	100ft. x 50ft.	20ft. x 15ft.	7ft. x 3ft.	MATURE SIZE (H x W)
bright green / white flowers	red-purple / reddish green	green	bright green	green	dark green	light green to yellow green	dark green to blue green	bright green	ACCENT COLOR
Greatest bloom is usually observed in the mid spring. Leaves are not retained year to year. Long life span relative to most other plant species and a moderate growth rate.	Flower buds are red, opening to dark pinkish-red. Upright rounded form. Glossy dark red bark. Appears to be immune to the usual diseases.	Excellent upright oval tree. Pink buds and sugary-white fragrant flowers cover tree in spring. Vivid red fruits appear in fall and remain colorful throughout winter. One of the most disease resistant Crabapple selections.	Produces pure white flowers. Dense upright oval tree. Extremely heat tolerant.	Compact pyramidal growth. Develops a very picturesque appearance with age. Heavy set of small whitish-blue berry-like cones loved by birds. One of the best upright junipers. Great for specimen use as well as screen plantings.	Broad and pyramidal when young, becomes rounded with age. growth. Will not tolerate wet, poorly drained soils.	Handsome conifer. Sturdy trunk enables this pine to withstand ice /snow better than Slash Pine. Tolerates a wide range of adverse conditions.	Extremely tough and drought-resistant small tree. Tolerates a wide range of soil types and exposures. Attractive specimen for hot, dry locations with poor soils and drying winds. Will not tolerate wet, heavy, clay soils.	Attractive, semi-dwarf, compact and slow-growing, Useful as a hedge, screen or accent.	REMARKS

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

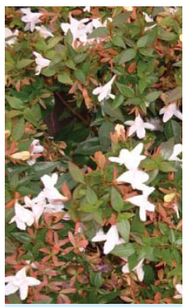
COMMON NAME	YAUPON HOLLY
BOTANICAL NAME	*Ilex vomitoria*
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	20ft. x 10ft.
ACCENT COLOR	dark green / red fruit
REMARKS	Commonly seen in the landscape as small, multi-trunk trees. The yaupon has simple, leathery, dark green leaves. Pale gray bark is marked with white patches.

COMMON NAME	FOSTER HOLLY
BOTANICAL NAME	*Ilex* x *attenuata* 'Fosteri'
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	20ft. x 10ft.
ACCENT COLOR	dark green
REMARKS	Narrow, conical form. Leaves are dark blue-green surrounded by harmless spines. Small flowers in Spring are inconspicuous, but produce an abundance of bright red berries that persist through Fall and Winter.

COMMON NAME	OAK LEAF ™ RED HOLLY
BOTANICAL NAME	*Ilex* x 'Conaf'
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	15ft. x 10ft.
ACCENT COLOR	dark green
REMARKS	Dominant vertical growth habit. Berries are orange-red, pea-sized and persist through most of the winter. Suitable for use as a specimen, hedge or mass for screening.

COMMON NAME	LITTLE GEM MAGNOLIA
BOTANICAL NAME	*Magnolia grandiflora*
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	25ft. x 15ft.
ACCENT COLOR	dark green / white flowers
REMARKS	Dwarf variety of Southern Magnolia. Dense upright growth habit. Produces an abundance of fragrant, large white flowers in early and late summer. Tremendous versatility from tall screens to framing accents.

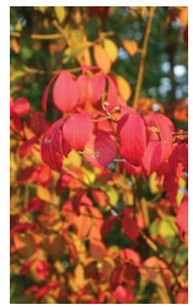
SHRUBS



COMMON NAME	CANYON CREEK ABELIA
BOTANICAL NAME	*Abelia* x 'Canyon Creek'
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	3ft. x 4ft.
ACCENT COLOR	white / copper fall color
REMARKS	Semi-evergreen with pinkish-white flower clusters summer to frost. Compact and low-growing.
	Other Recommended cultivars include: 'Rose Creek'

COMMON NAME	BARBERRY
BOTANICAL NAME	*Berberis* cultivars
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	2ft. x 2ft. to 6ft. x 6ft.
ACCENT COLOR	varies by clutivar
REMARKS	Show-stopping color from golden yellow to deep mahogany, columnar to rounded forms.
	Recommended cultivars include: 'Crimson Pygmy' 'Rose Glow' 'Concorde'

COMMON NAME	WINTERGREEN BOXWOOD
BOTANICAL NAME	*Buxus microphylla* 'Wintergreen'
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	4ft. x 4ft.
ACCENT COLOR	dark green
REMARKS	Versatile, small, dense evergreen suitable for hedges. Maintains rich green color throughout winter.

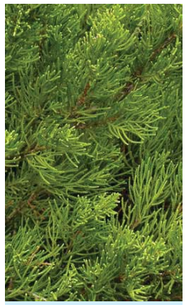
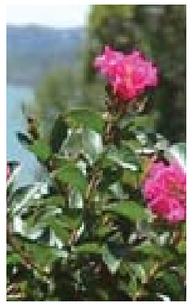


COMMON NAME	DWARF BURNING BUSH
BOTANICAL NAME	*Euonymus alatus* 'Compactus'
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	6ft. x 6ft.
ACCENT COLOR	brilliant red fall color
REMARKS	Deciduous, slow-growing, dense mound with a flat top. Use as a backdrop or accent against darker evergreens.

COMMON NAME	SNOWFLAKE OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA
BOTANICAL NAME	*Hydrangea quercifolia* 'Snowflake'
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	6ft. x 6ft.
ACCENT COLOR	white / red fall color
REMARKS	Giant, double lace-cap blooms fade to pink. Large leaves turn shades of red in fall. Peeling cinnamon bark provides winter interest.
	Other Recommended cultivars include: 'Alice'

COMMON NAME	COMPACT INKBERRY
BOTANICAL NAME	*Ilex glabra*
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	4ft. x 4ft.
ACCENT COLOR	green / black fruit
REMARKS	Carefree shrub with lustrous leaves and persistent fruit. Excellent for hedges and foundation plantings.
	Recommended cultivars include: 'Compacta' 'Chazmin' 'Shamrock'

COMMON NAME	WINTERBERRY
BOTANICAL NAME	*Ilex verticillata*
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	4ft. x 4ft. to 10ft. x 10ft.
ACCENT COLOR	green / red fruit
REMARKS	Dark, evergreen leaves and bright red persistent fruit. Needs male pollinator for berry set.
	Recommended cultivars include: 'Winter Red®' 'Afterglow' 'Red Sprite'

								COMMON NAME
SWEETSPIRE	SEA GREEN JUNIPER	POCOMOKE CRAPEMYRTLE	NANDINA	PYRACANTHA	KNOCK OUT ® ROSE	GOLDMOUND SPIRAEA	SPIRAEA	
Itea virginica	*Juniperus chinensis* 'Sea Green'	*Lagerstroemia indica x faurei* 'Pocomoke'	*Nandina domestica* cultivars	*Pyracantha*x 'Mohave'	*Rosa* 'Radrazz'	*Spiraea* x *bumalda* 'Goldmound'	*Spiraea* x *vanhoutii* 'Renaissance'	BOTANICAL NAME
3ft. x 3ft. to 5 ft. x 6ft.	6ft. x 8ft.	2ft. x 3ft.	2ft. x 3ft. to 3ft. to 8ft.	8ft. x 12ft. to 8ft. to 12ft.	4ft. x 4ft.	3ft. x 4ft.	7ft. x 8ft.	MATURE SIZE (H x W)
white / maroon fall color	green	rose pink	white flower / red fruit / red fall color	white flower / orange-red fruit / evergreen	cherry-red flowers	yellow foliage	white / orange fall color	ACCENT COLOR
Arching branches produce fragrant white flowers in summer. Fall color ranges from pink to maroon.	Fine textured foliage on arching branches. Vase-shaped and compact.	A true dwarf crapemyrtle. Dark green foliage. Blooms from midsummer to frost.	Upright evergreen shrub with lacy foliage. Colorful new growth and beautiful fall color. Red berries persist through winter.	Upright grower can be rained as an espalier or left to form an informal hedge or barrier. Red berries persist through winter.	Show-stopping floral display from spring through fall on disease-resistant plants.	Light pink flowers in June and July are secondary to the bright yellow foliage. Use as an accent in foundation plantings.	Spring fountain of white flowers on arching branches. Beautiful fall foliage. Disease resistant.	REMARKS
Recommended cultivars include: 'Henry's Garnet' 'Sprich'	Other Recommended cultivars include: 'Grey Owl' 'Broadmoor'	Other dwarf cultivars exist. Verify cold hardiness.	Recommended cultivars include: 'Compacta' 'Gulf Stream' 'Flirt™'					

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES AND OTHER PERENNIALS

											
COMMON NAME	KARL FOERSTER FEATHER REED GRASS	MAIDEN GRASS	MUHLY GRASS	MEXICAN FEATHER GRASS	DWARF FOUNTAIN GRASS	SIVER MOUND ARTEMESIA	CANNA	MOONBEAM COREOPSIS	PURPLE CONE FLOWER	STELLA D' ORO DAYLILY	PARDON ME DAYLILY
BOTANICAL NAME	*Calamagrostis x acutiflora* 'Karl Foerester'	*Miscanthus sinensis*	*Muhlenbergia capillaris* var. *filipes*	*Nassella tenussima*	*Pennisetum alopecuroides* 'Hameln'	*Artemesia schmidtiana* 'Silver Mound'	*Canna*	*Coreopsis verticillata*	*Echinacea purpurea*	*Hemerocallis* 'Stella D'Oro'	*Hemerocallis* 'Pardon Me'
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	3ft. x 3ft.	5ft. x 5ft.	2ft. x 4ft.	2ft. x 2ft.	2ft. x 2ft.	2ft. x 2ft.	3ft. to 5ft. x 3ft.	2ft. x 2ft.	2ft. x 1ft.	2ft. x 2ft.	2ft. x 2ft.
ACCENT COLOR	green / pinkish-red flowers	silvery green	purplish-pink flowers	green / silver flowers	green / tan flowers	silver-gray	varies by cultivar	green / yellow flowers	green / purple flowers	green foliage / yellow flowers	green foliage / red flowers
REMARKS	Cool season grass with upright growth habit. Flowers in late spring. Thrives in poor soils.	Tall, graceful grass with silvery green leaves turning to golden bronze in fall. White plumes in fall extend above foliage. Recommended cultivars include: 'Adagio' 'Yakujima' 'Gracillimus' 'Little Kitten' 'Morning Light'	Showy, clumping grass with airy, purplish-pink blooms in fall. Drought tolerant. Recommended cultivars include: 'Pink' 'Costal'	Dense clumping grass with silvery tops in late spring. Very fine texture. Beautiful when planted in masses.	Compact grass with ten blooms in late summer and fall. Drought tolerant.	Delicate, fern-like foliage. Soft texture. Prefers dry soils.	Flamboyant and tropical addition to the garden. Magnificent when planted in mass. Variety of colorful blooms and variegated foliage. Recommended cultivars include: 'Tropicana' 'Tropical Rose' 'Tropical Yellow'	Graceful perennial with eye-popping pale yellow flowers from June to frost. Lacy foliage. Recommended cultivars include: 'Creme Brulee' 'Zagreb'	Vigorous, spreading perennial. Produces large, intense purple flowers on upright stems.	A favorite summer bloomer. Dwarf clump forming perennial with grass-like leaves. Showy clusters of golden-yellow blooms.	Dwarf clump forming perennial with grass-like leaves. Showy clusters of deep red blooms with yellow throats.

							
CORAL BELLS	HOSTA	INDIAN BLANKET	LITTLE SPIRE RUSSIAN SAGE	BLACKEYED SUSAN	EAST FRIESLAND SALVIA	HOMESTEAD PURPLE VERBENA	COMMON NAME
Huchera	*Hosta*	*Gaillardia x grandiflora*	*Perovskia atriplicifolia*	*Rudbeckia fulgida* var. *sullivantii*	*Salvia nemorosa* 'East Friesland'	*Verbena canadensis* 'Homestead Purple'	BOTANICAL NAME
2ft. x 2ft.	2ft. x 2ft. to 4ft. x 4ft.	2ft. x 3ft.	3ft. x 3ft.	2ft. x 3ft.	2ft. x 2ft.	1ft. x 3 ft.	MATURE SIZE (H x W)
varies by cultivar	varies by cultivar	green / orange and red flowers	silvery/lavender purple flower	green/pale yellow flowers	gray green/deep purple flowers	green/purple flowers	ACCENT COLOR
Tiny bell-shaped flowers on brightly-colored stalks rise above mounded plants. Foliage ranges from bright chartreuse to deep purple and even black. Requires shade. Recommended cultivars: 'Palace Purple' 'Frosted Violet'	Large, glossy leaved perennial with heart -shaped leaves. Clump forming with tall flower spikes in midsummer. Requires shade. Recommended cultivars: 'Patriot' 'Guacamole' 'Sum & Substance' 'Alba-Marginata'	State wildflower of Oklahoma. Vigorous plant well-suited to poor soils. Mounded habit covered with bright flowers from summer to frost. Recommended cultivars: 'Burgundy' 'Dazzler' 'Goblin'	Tolerates drought and dry soil conditions. Lavender flowers make great contrast against silver foliage.	Excellent long lived perennial. Stiff, upright form. Striking yellow flowers surround brown domed center. Thrives in most soil and full sun. Recommended cultivars: 'Goldsturm'	Upright perennial producing deep purple and aromatic gray green leaves. Heat and drought tolerant.	Vigorous groundcover type perennial with deep purple velvety flowers. Spectacular all summer.	REMARKS

	NATIVE GRASSES				TURF GRASSES				
									
COMMON NAME	SHENANDOAH SWITCH GRASS	DALLAS BLUES SWITCH GRASS	PRAIRIE BLUES LITTLE BLUESTEM	THE BLUES LITTLE BLUESTEM	BUFFALO GRASS	U-3 BERMUDA GRASS	TALL FESCUE	ZOYSIA	
BOTANICAL NAME	*Panicum virgatum* 'Shenandoah'	*Panicum virgatum* 'Dallas Blues'	*Schizachyrium scoparium* 'Prairie Blues'	*Schizachyrium scoparium* 'The Blues'	*Buchloe dactyloides*	*Cynodon dactyloides*	*Festuca arundinacea*	*Zoysia spp.*	
MATURE SIZE (H x W)	3ft. x 3ft.	5 ft. x 5ft.	4ft. x 4ft.	2ft. x 3ft.					
ACCENT COLOR	green / red color	gray-blue color	gray-blue color	silvery blue color					
REMARKS	Green foliage tips turn deep burgundy in early June. Cascading form. Produces airy clouds of flowers.	Dense, upright vase shaped grass. Clump forming. Gray-blue foliage turns attractive shades of rust-brown to warm tan in winter.	Upright growth habit with gray blue foliage turning orangish/reddish in fall.	Drought tolerant native grass with dusty blue foliage. Sturdy, upright growth habit. Pleasing orangey-red color in fall.	A warm-season, sod-forming, native prairie grass that spreads by stolons. It has a fine texture and a grayish-green color. It has excellent tolerance for the heat, drought, and cold conditions found in Oklahoma. Full sun. Very minimal maintenance.	Medium fine-textured selection of common bermuda grass. It produces a dense turf cover and is fine in texture and dark green in color. This cultivar produces a nice lawn or athletic field turf with lower maintenance requirements than with the finer-textured cultivars. Full sun.	Cool-season grass for shaded, irrigated areas. Will provide a green cover the entire year if properly watered and fertilized. There are many fine-bladed varieties. A blend of several cultivars is recommended for best results.	Fine to medium-textured warm-season turfgrass that spreads by stolons and rhizomes. Its winter hardiness and its ability to grow under light shade are its desirable features. Requires more frequent watering to prevent wilting . Should only be utilized for lawns when a top-quality and high-maintenance turf is desired.	

6. CAMPUS TRANSPORTATION PLAN

The development of a plan to integrate all modes of transportation is one of the most important components of the Campus Landscape Master Plan. This new transportation network, in concert with OSU's buildings and open spaces, will create the physical framework for future campus growth. The transportation network on campus should be a multi-modal system combining the transit network and street system with a pedestrian and bicycle friendly network of paths. This fully integrated transportation system will become a vital component of Oklahoma State University's sustainability initiative and goal to become America's healthiest campus. An enhanced transportation system can provide far-reaching environmental / energy conservation benefits through increased travel by transit, bicycles and on foot. Subsequent updates to this master plan will also need to accommodate future modes of transportation that will emerge with rapid changes in energy, alternative fuels and technology.

As described in this section of the report, the proposed multi-modal circulation system will create a more bicycle-friendly campus, encourage walking and enhance the safety of all who use the campus. Classrooms, offices, the Library, the Student Union and all other facilities should be easily accessible by foot. In general, parking is designed to be located on the periphery of campus, and the transit system will enhance the mobility of students, faculty and staff. The proposed campus transportation plan presents recommendations for the following elements:

- Vehicular Circulation and Parking
- Campus Transit System
- Pedestrian Circulation
- Bicycle Circulation

VEHICULAR CIRCULATION AND PARKING

As described previously in the analysis of the campus, Oklahoma State University is served by a large network of public streets, campus roads, drives and sidewalks. These systems provide everyday access to buildings and parking areas, and they accommodate increased use during OSU's many large events and activities. *Because the campus has developed and grown over a period of many years, there are now opportunities to enhance the overall transportation system to create better integration of all travel modes.* Other general issues that should be addressed include:

- The vehicular circulation generally functions well east-west, but travel north-south is limited. OSU also lacks a well-defined main entrance for automobiles.
- The majority of the campus is served by sidewalks that are too narrow, and many sidewalks are aging and in need of repair.
- With the significant growth of the campus to the north of Hall of Fame Avenue, this street is now a significant barrier to crossing pedestrians.
- The campus bicycle network needs better connectivity with the community, and there are frequent conflicts in the campus core between bicyclists and pedestrians. Major streets such as Hall of Fame Avenue and University Avenue would benefit from modifications to allow more comfortable bicycle travel.

The transportation circulation plan is intended to address current problems and define the framework and vision for mobility on the OSU campus. *This plan builds on the existing street, transit, walking, and bicycling networks and integrates these into a cohesive plan for safe, convenient, and comfortable movement around the entire campus.* The plan is organized around the major modes of travel on campus including the roadway network, transit, pedestrian circulation and bicycle circulation. The following section of the report provides a description and illustrations for the proposed campus transportation system. In addition, the Design Guidelines (Section 3) included detailed recommendations for the function and visual character of campus streets and walkways. An illustrative master plan drawing is provided in the final chapter to further communicate proposed circulation systems.

PROPOSED VEHICULAR CIRCULATION

The overall transportation system for OSU includes a combination of campus and public streets, and planning for the vehicular circulation system integrates the University's needs with the City of Stillwater's objectives. OSU's population and large numbers of visitors who attend campus events require a regional transportation system that provides good access to adjacent highways and the City of Stillwater. The vehicular circulation plan for the campus proposes to maintain and enhance access to and from the edges of campus via the surrounding grid of streets. OSU has a history of successfully creating spaces in the campus core with limited roadway access, creating a priority for walking, transit, and bicycling. This transportation plan maintains this emphasis on convenient access to the edges of campus, and supports the OSU Master Plan 2025 recommendation to reduce surface parking lots in the campus core with new parking provided through the construction of multi-level parking structures.

On the facing page, Figure 6.1 provides a diagram of the proposed vehicular circulation system for the OSU campus. Buildings shown include existing structures and future buildings as proposed in OSU's Master Plan 2025. The proposed street network includes many existing streets that are complemented by several planned roads. Streets are classified as major thoroughfares, primary circulation or secondary circulation in terms of their planned function and importance to the overall circulation network. Figure 6.1 also illustrates locations for planned pedestrian-oriented streets, access control points, surface parking lots and parking structures. As described earlier in the Design Guidelines, several Auto Courts are also proposed to establish much-needed vehicular arrival points to the campus. Long term street network changes include new connections, improvements to surrounding streets, and realignment of streets to enhance safety. In addition to the network changes that are proposed, the design of the streets themselves (as described in Chapter 3) will create an impression on all travellers that is specific to their location and function on campus.

The street network is proposed to be significantly enhanced to reflect the unique character and function of the street spaces on campus that serve multiple purposes. As described in the Streetscape Design Guidelines, the roadway network is organized into five different streetscape types:

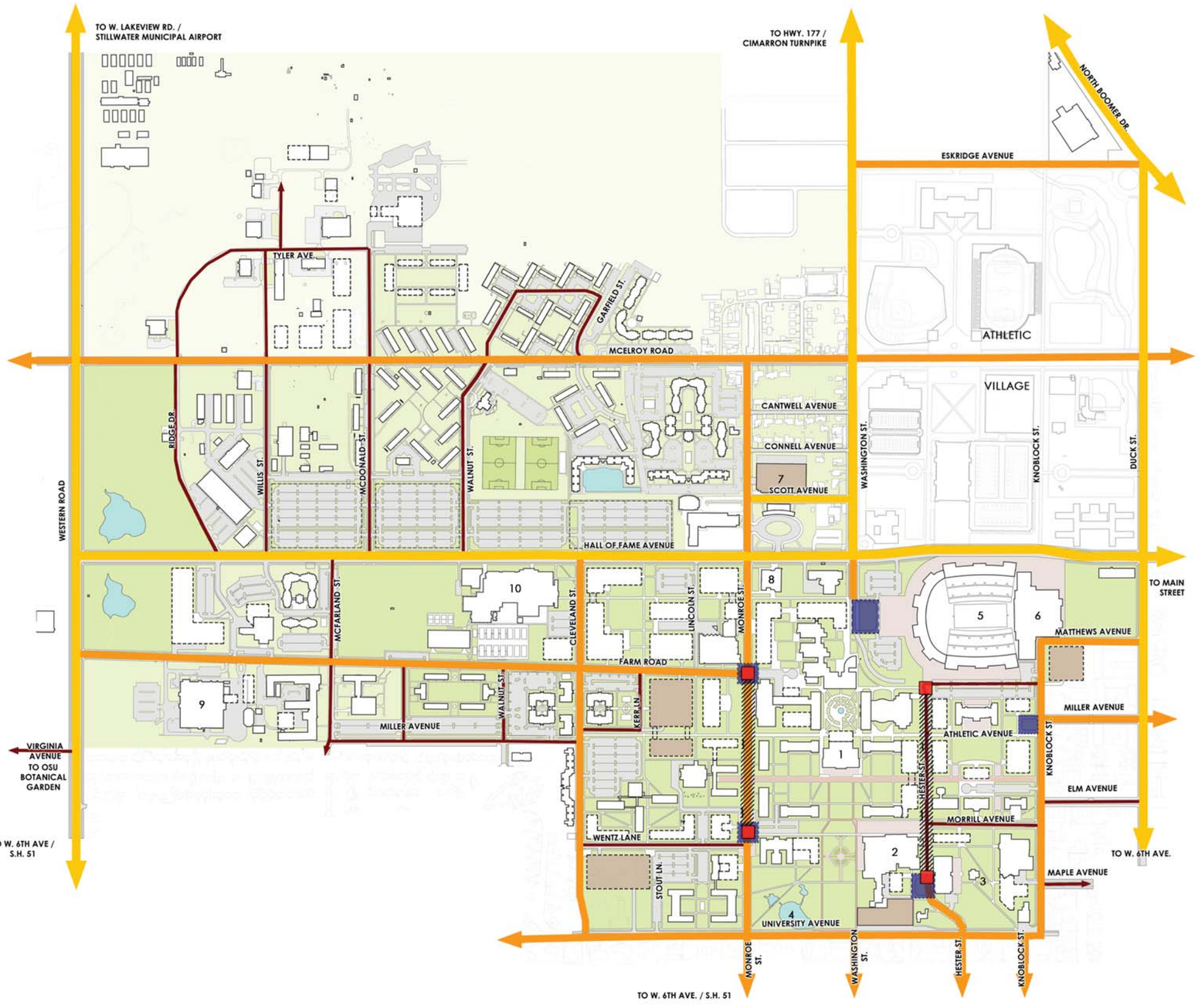
- Beacon Streets
- Identity Streets
- Procession Streets
- Access Streets
- Pedestrian Promenades

For each streetscape type, conceptual cross sections were provided in Section 3 to illustrate recommended traffic functions. These sections include vehicular lane widths and provisions for bicyclists and pedestrians. In addition to the new design guidelines and character of these streets, key changes to the street network over time will enhance access to and within the campus. This plan reinforces prior recommendations for realigning the connection between Hall of Fame Avenue and Western Road. The plan also remains consistent with widening of Western Road to enhance access to and from the north. To enhance access to the campus from the south, and to preserve the core of campus for pedestrian travel, a new connection between University Avenue and Farm Road is proposed in the Cleveland Street alignment. This connection would create a new north-south vehicular linkage and an important alternative to Monroe Street for automobiles.

Accordingly, the major roadway network recommendations include the following:

- Realign Hall of Fame Avenue (between McFarland Street and Western Road) to maintain an east-west orientation that intersects with Western Road on a 90° angle.
- Western Road is proposed to be widened between 6th Street and Lakeview Road. This improvement, coupled with the planned widening of Lakeview Road to the north of the campus, will enable more vehicular traffic to occur on the north and west perimeters of the campus. This should result in less traffic through the center of campus on Hall of Fame Avenue. *Reduced vehicular traffic on Hall of Fame would be a tremendous benefit to pedestrians and bicyclists who either cross Hall of Fame Avenue or travel along this street.*
- As illustrated in Figure 6.1, another significant transportation proposal is the development of Cleveland Street as a primary north-south route between Hall of Fame and University Avenue. This recommendation will require reconfiguration of University Circle to connect with existing Cleveland Street to the north. This new vehicular linkage will allow Monroe Street to carry less traffic and be more pedestrian-oriented. Cleveland Street should be redesigned to function as a true campus street (not as a parking aisle). Cleveland Street is proposed to provide access to adjacent parking lots, but there should be no 90° parking on the street itself and there should be clearly delineated pedestrian / bike crossings.
- Monroe Street is recommended to continue as a limited access, pedestrian-oriented street between Wentz Lane and Farm Road. Access control points are shown at each end of the street in conjunction with planned Auto Courts that function as important gateways to the campus core. The Auto Courts allow both visitor access and the drop-off of pedestrians.
- With a function and visual character similar to Monroe Street, Hester Street is also planned as a pedestrian-oriented street. Access control is provided at each end of the controlled segment of Hester Street. A planned Auto Court at the southeast corner of the Student Union creates an improved vehicular arrival point to the Student Union, Atherton Hotel and the existing parking garage. *This new gateway has the potential to create a dynamic arrival point to important campus landmarks.* (At the northwest corner of the Student Union Parking Garage, the addition of an elevator is also recommended to improve vertical circulation.)
- As illustrated in Figure 6.1, an Auto Court is also planned at the intersection of Knoblock Street and Miller Avenue. This planned gateway provides a new arrival point for the east edge of campus. (In conjunction with the development of a new open space quadrangle south of the Architecture Building, Athletic Avenue is planned for pedestrian / bicycle traffic only between Knoblock and Hester Street.)
- To the west of Boone Pickens Stadium, a proposed Auto Court provides a major gateway / arrival point form Washington Street and Hall of Fame Avenue. (Consideration should also be given to renovation of Cordell Hall to function as an integral part of this gateway / arrival point.)
- The preliminary master plan for OSU's Athletic Village is shown in Figure 6.1. Improvements to the streets that serve this nearly 120-acre complex will be required for good vehicular access to parking lots and drop-off points. McElroy Road, extending east-west through the center of the Athletic Village, will also require widening to support traffic.

Over recent years, alternative modes of transportation on the campus have diversified to include electric cars. The master plan recommends that these vehicles should be subject to the same rules, regulations and access as non-electric passenger cars. Special treatment in terms of parking locations and charging stations can be included in parking lot design if there is a desire to incentivize increased use. Electric cars should not be allowed on pedestrian pathways, with the exception of maintenance vehicles.



LEGEND

- MAJOR THOROUGHFARE
- PRIMARY VEHICULAR CIRCULATION
- SECONDARY VEHICULAR CIRCULATION
- PEDESTRIAN STREET (CONTROLLED ACCESS ROAD)
- CONTROLLED ACCESS GATE
- CAMPUS PARKING
- PROPOSED PARKING STRUCTURE
- EXISTING PARKING STRUCTURE
- PROPOSED AUTO COURT

NOTES

1. Future transportation plans in OSU's Master Plan 2025 include widening Western Road, and realigning Hall of Fame Avenue to create a 90° intersection with Western Road.
2. Refer to Section 3 of this report for typical street sections and the proposed hierarchy of streetscape types:
   - Beacon Streets
   - Identity Streets
   - Procession Streets
   - Access Streets
   - Pedestrian Promenades

MAJOR BUILDING KEY

1. EDMON LOW LIBRARY
2. STUDENT UNION
3. OLD CENTRAL
4. THETA POND
5. BOONE PICKENS STADIUM
6. GALLAGHER-IBA ARENA
7. MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION
8. NORTH CLASSROOM BUILDING
9. BOREN VETERINARY TEACHING HOSPITAL
10. COLVIN RECREATION CENTER

FIGURE 6.1

VEHICULAR CIRCULATION PLAN

CAMPUS TRANSIT SYSTEM

PROPOSED PARKING PLAN

In addition to the proposed street network, Figure 6.1 also illustrates the planned locations of campus parking. Proposed surface parking lots include a combination of existing and new lots, with significant parking expansion shown north of Hall of Fame Avenue (between Walnut and Willis Streets). The planned construction of the new Athletic Village also includes new parking lots to support new facilities and athletic events. Relocation of the varsity track to the Athletic Village creates space for a large parking lot on the north side of Hall of Fame Avenue.

Parking lots should have well-planned access points so that driveways provide minimal conflicts with pedestrians and bicyclists. It is also recommended that parking lots are designed with landscaped islands large enough to support healthy shade trees. Landscaping can be very effective to create shade, increase comfort and dramatically improve the appearance of parking lots.

The proposed campus parking strategy reflects the recommendation from the OSU Master Plan 2025 to reduce surface parking in the campus core, with parking spaces replaced by new parking structures. By consolidating parking in more efficient parking structures, valuable space is gained for green space in the campus core. *These new open spaces enhance the identity of the campus and create wonderful places for activity, relaxation, etc.* This strategic shift in parking strategy is also responsive to OSU's goals to embrace sustainability, improve quality of life and become America's healthiest campus. An increased emphasis on other modes of travel (walking, bicycling and transit) creates benefits for the environment, promotes energy conservation and increases health and fitness. As shown in Figure 6.1, parking structure locations are conveniently located throughout the main campus. Three new structures are proposed to complement the existing Student Union Parking Garage and the Monroe Street Parking Garage.

Oklahoma State University's emphasis on sustainability and energy conservation ensures that transit will become an increasingly important element of the overall campus transportation system. Transportation sources are responsible for nearly a third of U.S. climate change pollution—most of which come from cars and trucks. While many factors contribute to traffic growth, studies show that adding new road capacity and increased parking leads to more driving over the long-term, contributing to additional growth in transportation emissions. *Cars generate significantly more greenhouse gas pollution on a per passenger-mile basis than transit systems.* Thus, an infrastructure program that focuses on expanding innovative transit while using existing roads more efficiently could effectively help reduce transportation pollution and minimize traffic congestion on the OSU campus.

PROPOSED TRANSIT CIRCULATION PLAN

OSU's campus transit system will utilize the planned street network that was illustrated previously in Figure 6.1. *The proposed transit circulation plan is integrated with the closures of Monroe and Hester Streets to provide an enhanced pedestrian experience through the core of campus and to enhance transit access to key destinations in the core of campus.* The recommended plan modifies all three campus transit routes (shown previously in Figure 2.4) and the City routes that travel through campus. The biggest consideration for changing these routes will be to ensure that the stops with the highest boarding and alighting trends will be moved to convenient locations for the riders, and that ridership will not decrease due to the changes.

Some of the highest boarding and alighting on the system occurs on Monroe Street south of Farm Road, on Hester Street south of Athletic Avenue, and on Athletic Avenue east of Hester Street. All of these streets are proposed to have restricted vehicular access, and in the case of Athletic Avenue, this area will be limited to bikes and pedestrians only. With the closure of these streets to through traffic, these high boarding and alighting stops are relocated to areas that will serve the riders as well as the existing stops that serve riders today.

Figure 6.2 shows the proposed routing changes and the associated stops that are relocated. These route changes reflect discussions with transit and parking staff, as well as an analysis of the current transit functions. The proposed transit route modifications can be served with the existing and planned fleet of transit vehicles. Some infrastructure improvements will need to be constructed prior to moving these routes, especially on the west side of campus.

TRANSIT ROUTE RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommended changes to the OSU transit circulation plan are outlined below and shown in Figure 6.2. Existing bus routes that will be maintained are shown as solid lines; proposed route modifications are depicted as dashed lines. The proposed routes that are shown through parking areas should be better defined with curb, gutter and sidewalks to provide safe pedestrian connections to the new stop locations.

- Pull the route along Monroe Street from the east side of Agriculture Hall to the west side of Agriculture Hall, then west along Drummond Lane to the west side of Wentz Hall and connect Wentz Lane into Monroe Street to the east.
- Provide bus stops at Agriculture Hall and between the Telecomm Center and North Murray buildings.
- Remove the route on Athletic Avenue and provide a route that extends from Washington Street south then travels along the south side of Boone Pickens Stadium. (Before this can occur, it may be necessary to relocate vibration sensitive equipment from the basement of the ATRC Building.) This route will tie into Knoblock Street and should travel south to Morrill Avenue, then over to Hester Street. Morrill Avenue will need to be reconfigured to allow two-way traffic to accommodate bidirectional bus routes.
- Provide bus stops at Washington Street and Hall of Fame Avenue, the football stadium, Knoblock Street at Miller Avenue, and maintain the stops at the Student Union.
- In coordination with the existing city-wide transit routes, consider opportunities to add a bus stop for the Botanic Garden to encourage viewing of environmental initiatives. This improvement will also provide quick and safe transportation to and from the main campus.

The following are additional recommendations to continue a successful transit system through campus while implementing the new circulation plan:

- Continue to replace the existing fleet with CNG vehicles.
- Consider increasing the cost of an annual parking permit to bring OSU up to at least the mid range for the Big 12 schools (approximately $200/year).
- Implement a TDM plan to continue to increase ridership and integrate parking into the plan to improve the overall strategy of complementary transit and parking systems.
- Implement the closure of Monroe Street, Hester Street, and Athletic Avenue to unrestricted traffic with the recommended changes to the network per Figure 6.2.
- Monitor boarding and alighting with the new routes and stops and adjust the stops as needed.
- Provide tracking information for customers to better serve the riders of the system.

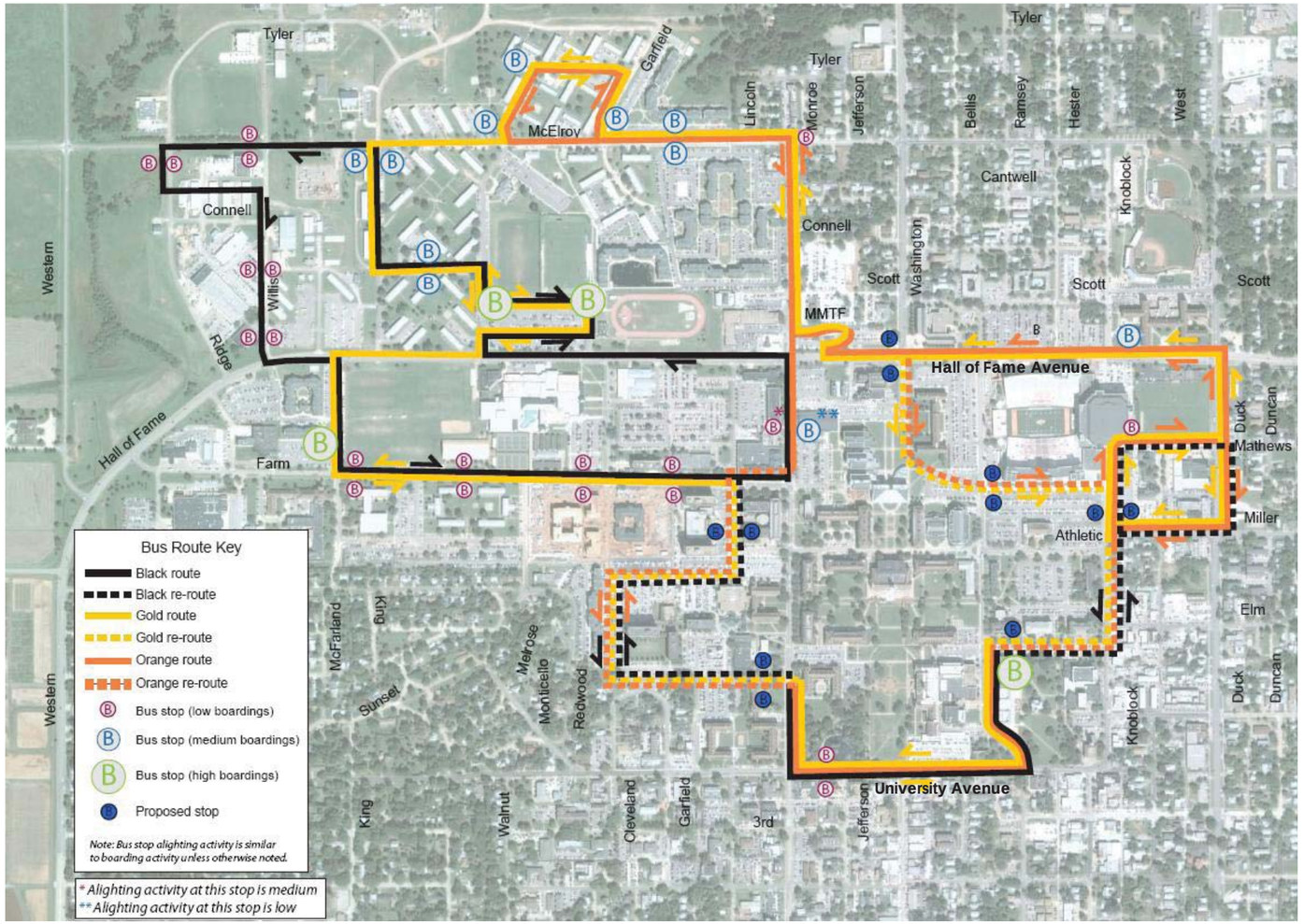


FIGURE 6.2
RECOMMENDED TRANSIT CIRCULATION

PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

PEDESTRIAN NETWORK OVERVIEW

In terms of overall function and collegiate atmosphere, there is no more important transportation element than the walkway system. Everyone that travels to and from campus becomes a pedestrian at some point. Drivers that park in a parking space exit their vehicle and continue the rest of their journey on foot. Transit riders walk to and from the bus stops, cyclists eventually park their bikes and walk to and from class. The most successful campuses encourage students, faculty, staff and visitors to move primarily on foot throughout the day. Beyond their function to physically connect places, pedestrian paths can also provide opportunities for interaction and relaxation. The pedestrian environment should consist of a safe and efficient network of sidewalks along roadways and internal paths to allow for a connected campus from a pedestrian standpoint.

The proposed plan for the OSU campus pedestrian network was discussed and illustrated in detail in Section 3 - Design Guidelines, and is further illustrated in Section 7. *The proposed pedestrian network maintains the formal geometry of OSU's early development that was guided by the Bennett Plan.* The walkway network is also integrated with planned buildings that were first identified in the OSU Master Plan 2025. There are also many proposed pedestrian enhancements that respond to current issues relating to the walkway system as it exists today. In general, the majority of campus sidewalks are too narrow for comfortable pedestrian movement and there are many areas where bicyclists and pedestrians are in conflict.

The proposed hierarchy for campus walkways includes:

- Bennett Legacy Walks
- Pedestrian Avenues
- Pedestrian Promenades
- Connector Routes
- Access Corridors

Depending on the proposed walkway category, varying levels of enhancements are recommended for landscaping, site furnishings, lighting, signage and paving materials. In general, the following minimum sidewalk widths are recommended along both sides of streets as established in the Design Guidelines:

- *Beacon*, *Identity*, and *Procession Streets* (Hall of Fame, University, Western south of Hall of Fame, Duck, Washington, Knoblock) – 8' detached sidewalks with an 8' landscape buffer
- *Access Streets* (McElroy, Farm, University west of Monroe, Monroe north of Hall of Fame and south of University) – 11' attached sidewalks
- *Pedestrian Promenades* (Monroe and Hester through the campus core) – 8' detached sidewalks with roadway closed to traffic and shared with bicycle traffic
- *Service Streets* – 8' detached sidewalks

The following summary highlights several of the most significant pedestrian improvements that are proposed. (Refer also to figure 3.11 for locations of proposals.)

- Design of campus walkways includes provisions to integrate pedestrian and bicycle traffic. (Refer also to the discussion on the following page.)
- An enhanced pedestrian corridor is created that extends east-west through campus on an axis immediately north of the Library. This new Pedestrian Avenue, extending from Knoblock Street to the Veterinary Medicine complex, will create a well-defined pathway that links the campus core with major residence halls.
- Pedestrian movement is also improved significantly by the creation of an enhanced walkway along Monroe Street north of Hall of Fame Avenue. This much-needed improvement provides a strong connection between the main campus and the large residential area to the north of Hall of Fame Avenue.
- Monroe and Hester Streets are planned for significant renovations to become Pedestrian Promenades. These corridors will be closed to regular campus traffic throughout the day, and will include a high level of amenities that complement pedestrian and bicycle movement.

PEDESTRIANS AND THE HALL OF FAME AVENUE CORRIDOR

Pedestrian movement across and along Hall of Fame Avenue has been an important area of focus for the OSU Campus Landscape Master Plan. Based upon on-site analysis and conversations with faculty and staff, the crossing of Hall of Fame Avenue is of particular concern for the campus. It is of even greater importance with the significant growth of the campus to the north of Hall of Fame Avenue over recent decades. Years ago, this roadway functioned primarily as a perimeter road on the northern campus edge. Today, Hall of Fame Avenue is a busy street that bisects the University for a distance of $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles. This 4 lane roadway carries approximately 20,000 vehicles per day and has a high demand for crossing with the Multi-modal Transportation Center, Bennett Hall, and parking on the north side of the roadway and the campus core on the south side of the road. With construction beginning in the Summer of 2011, the new Athletic Village will add another high-use area that will further increase pedestrian movement across Hall of Fame Avenue.

Signalized intersections along Hall of Fame help facilitate safe and convenient crossings of the roadway in several locations. However, high crossing demand exists at Bennett Hall with no signalized crossing. Duck Street is the closest signal and is approximately 0.1 miles (400') east of Bennett Hall. Washington Street is signalized west of Bennett Hall and is 0.25 miles west of the crossing location. Pedestrian demand and the location of the closest signalized intersection indicates a Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon or HAWK (High Intensity Activated Crosswalk) signal should be installed and the center median extended to Duck Street. The location of this new pedestrian signal should be carefully coordinated with final plans for the Athletic Village, which includes a major pedestrian corridor along the current alignment of Knoblock Street. This major pedestrian linkage across Hall of Fame Avenue will connect the new Athletic Village with the existing Athletic Center, Gallagher-Iba Arena and the football stadium. The proposed signal is a pedestrian only signal that is located at a mid-block location and provides pedestrians the opportunity to stop traffic with a signal. Prior to installing the HAWK signal, a study should be completed to determine if the new pedestrian signal should be coordinated with the signal at Duck and Hall of Fame Avenue.

Other general concerns along Hall of Fame Avenue are the narrow sidewalks along the corridor, the lack of sidewalk west of campus and the lack of crosswalk consistency at intersections along the corridor. The following treatments are recommended along Hall of Fame Avenue to enhance pedestrian circulation:

- Install minimum 8' wide detached sidewalks on both sides of the roadway. (As shown previously in Figure 3.2, wider pedestrian facilities are planned for the east end of Hall of Fame Avenue. North of Boone Pickens stadium, the existing plaza provides excellent space for high-volume pedestrian movement. On the south edge of the new Athletic Village, a detached walkway of 10' (minimum) width is planned along Hall of Fame.)
- Install countdown pedestrian signal heads at all signalized intersections.
- Install highly visible crosswalks at each leg of the each signalized intersection.
- As discussed above, install a new HAWK type pedestrian signal east of Duck Street to facilitate crossings from Bennett Hall and the new Athletic Village. (As the site plan for the Athletic Village is finalized and major projects such as the Indoor Practice Facility are implemented, carefully study pedestrian needs to ensure that safe crossings of Hall of Fame Avenue are provided.)
- For the campus pedestrian network, continue to make improvements to ensure that all walkways are in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. (Refer also to the previous discussion in Section 4 on Universal Accessibility.) Accessibility should include standardized detailing for curb ramps, crosswalks, ramps, signage, etc. for visual cohesiveness.

In summary, one of the most significant enhancements to comfortable pedestrian movement along and across Hall of Fame Avenue will be the planned widening of Western and Lakeview Roads. The addition to traffic capacity on these roads will provide an effective route that allows general community traffic to bypass the campus rather than go directly through the University on Hall of Fame Avenue. Ultimately, reducing the traffic volumes and potentially reducing traffic speeds will greatly enhance the comfort and safety of pedestrians along Hall of Fame Avenue.

BICYCLE CIRCULATION

CAMPUS / COMMUNITY BICYCLE CONNECTIVITY

Bicycle transportation plays an important role on campuses. For many students, this is the primary means of mobility. This can also be a convenient and healthy way to travel to and from campus for faculty, staff, and students. Enhancing the bicycle network, as a key element of an integrated transportation plan, has been a focal point of the planning effort for the OSU Campus Landscape Master Plan. As described in the analysis of the campus, the current bicycle facilities are limited and in need of enhancements to increase ridership and to reduce conflicts with pedestrians and cars.

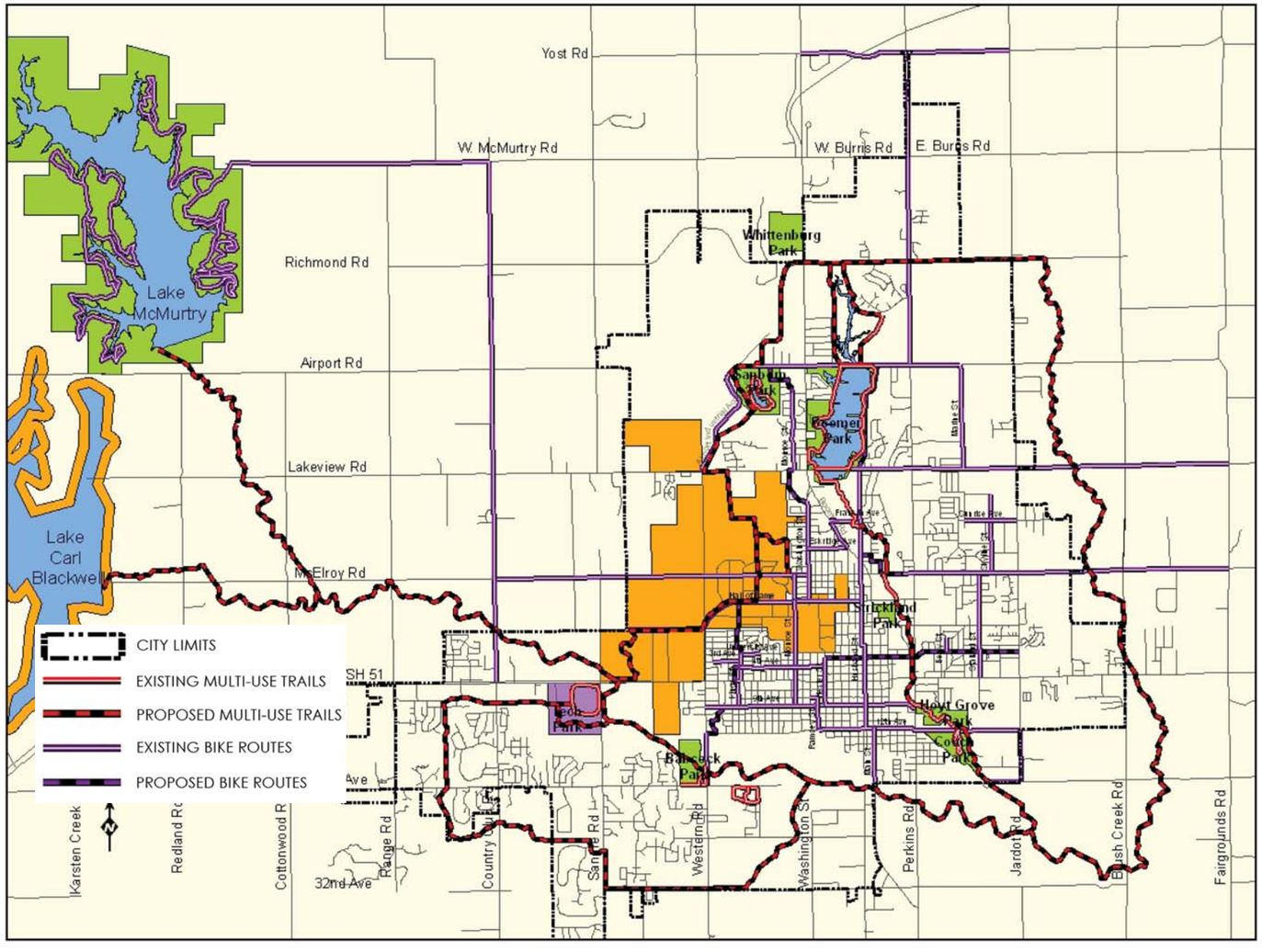
OSU's bicycle circulation network extends far beyond the campus boundaries as part of a much larger community / regional bicycle network. The City of Stillwater recently completed an update to the Bicycle Master Plan (see illustration to the right). The update included the OSU campus as an integral part of the proposed master plan. To improve regional bicycle circulation to and from campus and accommodate all cyclists, a comprehensive system of trails and bicycle routes is recommended. The proposed plan includes new and existing multi-use trails, as well as on-street "Share the Road" bike routes. As shown, the OSU campus will benefit from a significant regional bicycle network that will include linkages to the eastern and southern areas of Stillwater. Connections are also planned to the Botanic Garden, Tech Park, Boomer Lake Park, Lake Carl Blackwell and Lake McMurtry.

The recommended improvements are designed to accommodate all types of riders. *According to American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, there are three bicycle user types which include:*

A – Advanced or experienced riders are generally using their bicycles as they would a motor vehicle. They are riding for convenience and speed and want direct access to destinations with a minimum of detour or delay. *They are typically comfortable riding with motor vehicle traffic; however, they need sufficient operating space on the traveled way or shoulder to eliminate the need for either themselves or a passing motor vehicle to shift position.*

B - Basic or less confident adult riders may also be using their bicycles for transportation purposes, e.g., to get to the store or to visit friends, but prefer to avoid roads with fast and busy motor vehicle traffic unless there is ample roadway width to allow easy overtaking by faster motor vehicles. *Thus, basic riders are comfortable riding on neighborhood streets and shared use paths and prefer designated facilities such as bike lanes or wide shoulders lanes on busier streets.*

C - Children, riding on their own or with adults, may not travel as fast as their adult counterparts but still require access to key destinations in their community, such as schools, convenience stores, and recreational facilities. Residential streets with low motor vehicle speeds, linked with shared use paths and busier streets with well defined pavement markings between bicycles and motor vehicles can accommodate children without encouraging them to ride in the travel lane of major arterials.



CITY OF STILLWATER DRAFT MULTI-USE TRAIL AND ON-STREET BICYCLE ROUTE MASTER PLAN

Three facility types are proposed for the regional bicycle system that serves the OSU campus and the City of Stillwater. The following lists describe the general characteristics and functions of Class I, II and III bicycle facilities:

Class I Facility - Shared-use paths (not sidewalks)

- Serves all rider types comfortably
- Function best as long uninterrupted corridors with minimal intersection crossings
- Best for recreation or longer-distance commuting
- If pedestrian use is expected to be significant, the path should be greater than 10' wide
- A graded shoulder (2' minimum width) is desirable on each side to ensure clearance from trees and obstructions
- A yellow centerline strip is beneficial to bicycle commuters who may use unlit bike paths after dark

Example of a Class I Bicycle Facility

Class II Facility - Striped bicycle lanes on road

- Serves type A riders comfortably, serves type B riders with a moderate comfort level and type C riders with a low comfort level
- Provides a safe space exclusively for bicycles
- Bike lanes should be marked with a bicycle symbol and signed
- Preferred Standards: minimum width (no curb and gutter) is 4', minimum width (with curb and gutter) is 5', minimum width (vehicle parking) is 5', and preferred width is 6'

Example of a Class II Bicycle Facility

Class III Facility - Roads that are designated for shared use between bicycles and vehicles

- Serves type A riders with a moderate comfort level, serves type B and C riders with a low comfort level
- Appropriate if existing roadway is too narrow to provide a bicycle lane and traffic lane
- Appropriate for low speed roadways
- Typically marked by Bike Route signs and/or Sharrows (as shown in the photograph below)

Example of a Class III Bicycle Facility

Below, Figure 6.3 illustrates the proposed bicycle circulation network for the areas adjacent to the campus. The proposed plan integrates the planned "campus to community" linkages that are part of the City of Stillwater's *Multi-Use Trail and On-Street Bicycle Route Master Plan*. Providing a bicycle network that integrates city routes with campus bicycle facilities will be a major benefit to both entities. Well-coordinated planning is particularly important since many of the proposed bike routes through campus occur on public streets. As shown, on-street bike routes are recommended as a long-term solution on McElroy Road, Hall of Fame Avenue, Western Road, Virginia Avenue, Country Club Road and University Avenue. These on-street routes include existing and proposed linkages, providing good connectivity between campus and adjacent areas of Stillwater. Bike paths or multi-use trails are recommended along the tributary that flows into Stillwater Creek to connect with the Botanic Garden at Oklahoma State University area. The proposed multi-use trail extending to the west provides a connection to Lake Carl Blackwell and Lake McMurtry. As illustrated below, proposed multi-use trails are also planned on the north edge of the OSU campus through the old golf course area. These planned trails extend north of the main campus to Sanborn Park and Whittenburg Park.

Creating a well-defined bicycle linkage from the campus to the Botanic Garden is an important objective of the master plan. As shown below in Figure 6.3, several routes are proposed to establish a safe connection from the campus to the Botanic Garden for bicyclists. Planned bike facilities along Hall of Fame Avenue and University Avenue connect with Western Road's on-street bike route. Planned bike facilities along W. Virginia Street and Stillwater Creek tributaries complete the linkage to the Botanic Garden and further south to the Tech Park.

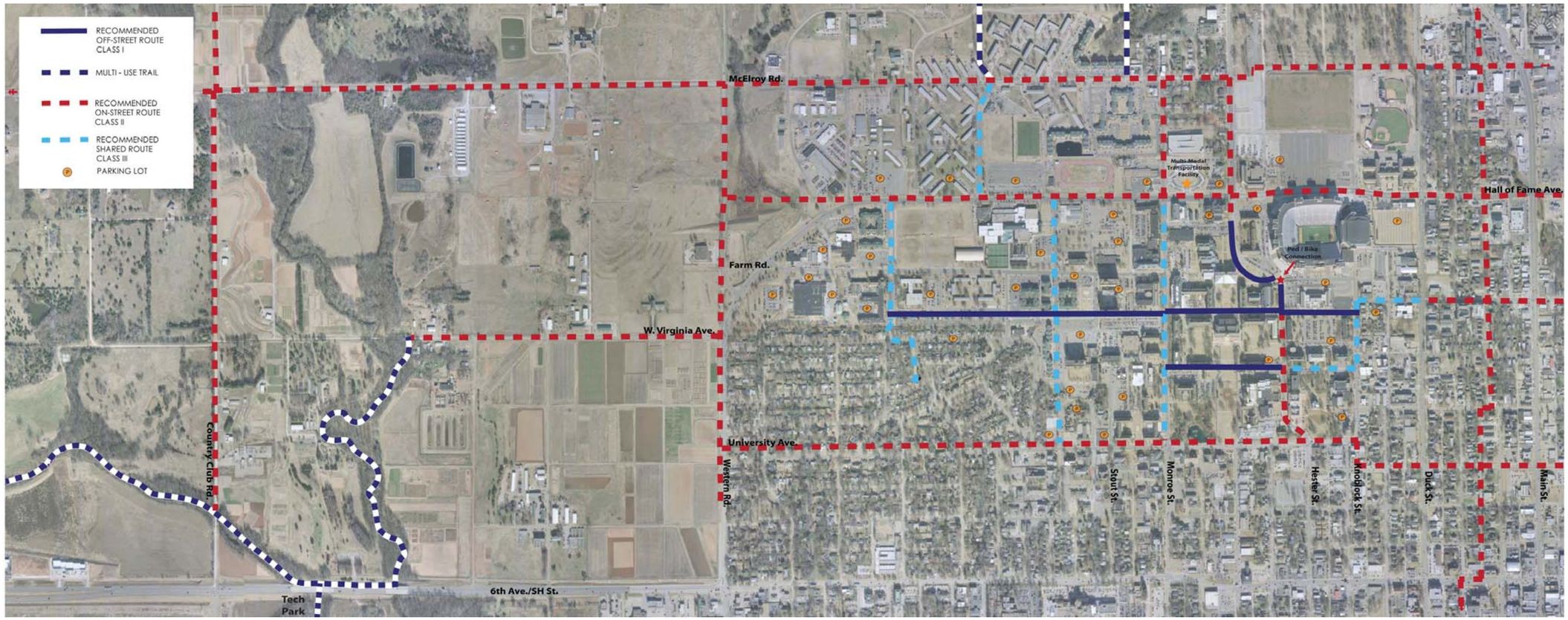


FIGURE 6.3
RECOMMENDED CAMPUS / COMMUNITY BICYCLE CONNECTIVITY

CAMPUS BICYCLE PLAN OVERVIEW

The proposed bicycle circulation plan for the Oklahoma State University campus is shown on the facing page in Figure 6.4. This proposed plan is intended to create a bicycle-friendly environment on campus that is fully integrated with other modes of transportation. It reflects planned and existing connections between the campus and the community and is intended to create a cohesive circulation system that utilizes a combination of University and public streets. The recommended plan also includes a range of bicycle facility types, as discussed previously, to provide the optimum solution for specific campus areas and to mitigate current conflicts. During development of the overall campus transportation plan, a number of options were considered for bicycle circulation. These alternatives were presented to the master plan Steering Committee, as well as to the campus population during an October 2010 workshop. Considered alternatives emphasized better circulation in the campus core and included:

- **Option 1**: Separate bicycle and pedestrian paths
- **Option 2**: Shared bicycle and pedestrian paths
- **Option 3**: Closing the core to bicycle travel with large pools of bicycle parking on the edges of the campus core

Following extensive discussion and evaluation, a decision was reached that a combination of Options 1 and 2 was the preferred solution. In general the conclusion of the planning process is that on busy streets, with many vehicles, bicycle lanes need to be incorporated in the cross section of the street. Where the streets are narrower and quieter, or are vehicle-free, the "Shared Space" concept is recommended. This strategy involves making sure that the spaces are wide enough and that speeds are low enough to allow for the transportation methods to mix with minimal conflict. For example, it is recommended that paths be at least 10' wide. The inadequate existing bicycle lanes north of the Library and the Student Union will be replaced with wider paths designated as shared pedestrian / bicycle routes.

The Design Guidelines for the campus, presented earlier in Section 3, provide detailed guidance for the integration of bicycle circulation into streets and sidewalks at OSU. Proposed street and sidewalk cross sections have been developed and include specific recommendations for the identified hierarchy of Streetscape and Walkway types. Depending upon the specific location, bicycle circulation is proposed as shared paths on sidewalks, as dedicated bicycle lanes on streets and as "Share the Road" on-street routes.

As illustrated in Figure 6.4, several multi-use trails are planned to provide bicycle / pedestrian linkages north of the campus. On-street bicycle routes, shown in red, provide bicycle facilities along main streets such as Hall of Fame Avenue, University Avenue, McElroy Road, Western Road and Washington Street. Shared use routes, shown in light blue, are proposed along many campus streets including Monroe Street, Farm Road and Cleveland Street.

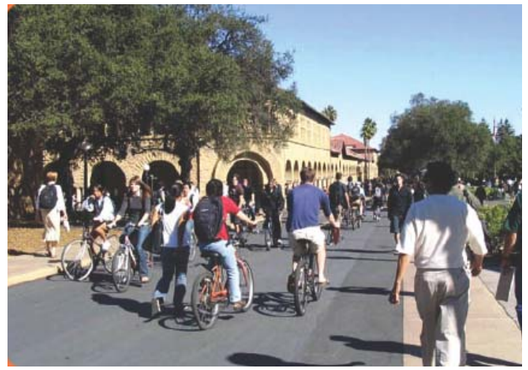
Many of the most heavily used streets will require additional improvements to comfortably accommodate vehicles and bicycles. Some recently improved streets (such as Hall of Fame Avenue north of Boone Pickens Stadium and University Avenue) will require modifications to better integrate bicycles. Hall of Fame Avenue is a designated bicycle route on the City's bicycle plan. The newly constructed section of Hall of Fame Avenue did not include a bicycle lane to accommodate the route. Due to the number of intersections along Hall of Fame a multi-use path is not recommended. However, an interim solution until the bike lane can be accommodated would be to utilize a wider walk on the north side of the street. Clear signing should be incorporated and as the roadway is improved, a bicycle lane should be added to the roadway (within the existing curb to curb street section). As shown in Figure 6.4, the long-term solution for the roadway should be to provide a bike lane along the entire corridor of the roadway.

CAMPUS CORE BICYCLE FACILITIES

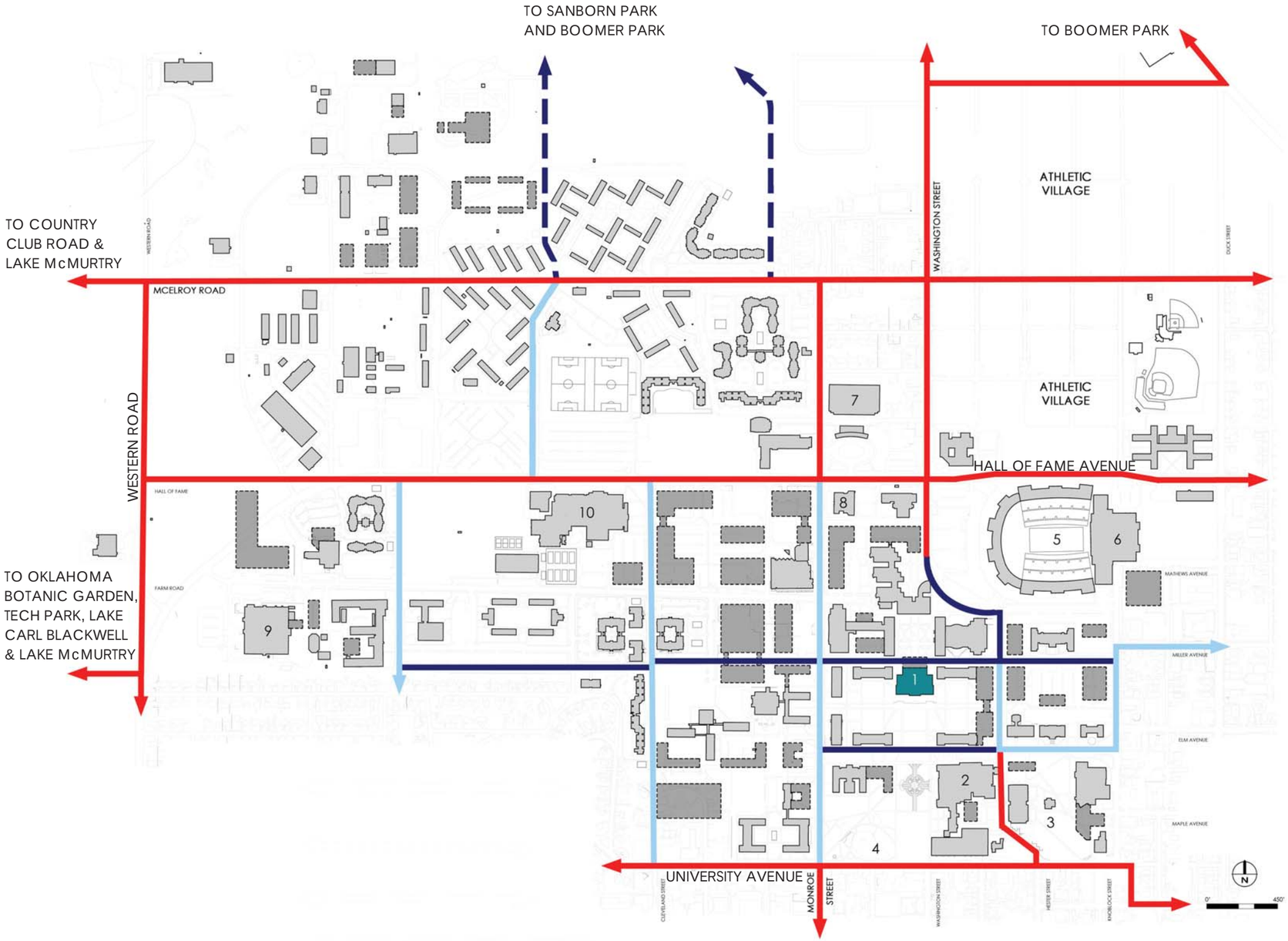
Bicycle circulation within the campus core was an area of emphasis during the planning process due to the existing long-term conflicts between bicycles and pedestrians. The existing east-west bicycle lanes through the center of the campus allowed bicycle speeds that were not compatible with the high volume of pedestrian travel, particularly where north-south sidewalks crossed bike lanes. The close proximity of bike lanes to many building entries accentuated this conflict.

As shown in Figure 6.4, two shared use paths are proposed running on an east-west alignment through the campus core. As illustrated further in Figures 3.14 and 3.15, these sidewalks have sufficient width to safely integrate bicycles and people on foot. North of the Edmon Low Library, a proposed shared use path extends east as far as Knoblock Street. This bicycle / pedestrian path also provides a much improved connection west, through the residential district / parking lots to the Veterinary Medicine complex. A second east-west shared use path is planned on an alignment to the south of the Classroom Building (between Monroe and Hester Streets).

"Share the Road" Bike Route


Stanford University
Example of Shared Bicycle and Pedestrian Path


University of California at Santa Barbara
Example of Separate Bicycle and Pedestrian Path



LEGEND

- MULTI-USE TRAIL
- SHARED USE PATH (BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN)
- ON-STREET BICYCLE ROUTE
- SHARED USE ROUTE (BICYCLE AND VEHICLES)
  Includes sections of Monroe Street and Hester Street that are normally closed to vehicular traffic

NOTES

1. Existing on-street bicycle routes and proposed multi-use trails are shown in accordance with the City of Stillwater's Multi-Use Trail and On-Street Bicycle Route Master Plan.
2. For additional clarification of proposed on-street bike routes and shared-use routes, refer to recommended street sections in Section 3 of this report.

MAJOR BUILDING KEY

1. EDMON LOW LIBRARY
2. STUDENT UNION
3. OLD CENTRAL
4. THETA POND
5. BOONE PICKENS STADIUM
6. GALLAGHER - IBA ARENA
7. MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION
8. NORTH CLASSROOM BUILDING
9. BOREN VETERINARY TEACHING HOSPITAL
10. COLVIN RECREATION CENTER

FIGURE 6.4

PROPOSED CAMPUS BICYCLE CIRCULATION

BICYCLE PARKING

An important component of the proposed bicycle circulation plan is the type and locations of bicycle parking. Currently, the bicycle parking style throughout campus is not consistent and the location of parking has not been placed strategically along bicycle routes or has been placed in areas that encourage riders to cross pedestrian paths and create conflicts.

It is recommended that the type of bicycle parking be consistent throughout campus. As described in Section 5 of this study, the inverted U (shown in the photo below) provides the most suitable bicycle parking and accommodates road, mountain, hybrid, cruiser and utility bikes alike. The following recommendations pertain to bicycle parking locations on campus:

- Bicycle parking should be located on the side of buildings in locations that are proximate to the primary entry, but not visually detracting from the building architecture.
- In the campus core, bicycle parking should be located along Pedestrian Avenues and Pedestrian Promenades, and should be avoided along Bennett Legacy Walks.
- Provide additional bicycle parking in Residential Life areas (particularly west of Monroe Street).
- Place bicycle parking on the bicycle side of separated trails to discourage weaving with pedestrian traffic in locations that minimize conflicts with pedestrians.
- Add bicycle parking to the Multi-Modal Transportation Facility and consider covered bicycle parking.
- Consider adding bicycle lockers to supplement outdoor bike racks.
- In all bicycle parking areas, provide hard surface paving at the racks and paved access to adjacent walks or streets.

BICYCLE EDUCATION PROGRAM

A comprehensive pedestrian and bicycle strategy contains a three-pronged approach including engineering, enforcement, and education programs. For OSU's bicycle network to be successful, it will be critical to improve the existing facilities to ensure adequate width for all modes of travel. This is essential for all forms of bike facilities - including shared use paths, bicycle lanes and "Share the Road" bike routes. Clear, legible signage and proper signalization is also a necessary component. (A good resource is the National Association of City Transportation Officials *Urban Bikeway Design Guide*.) Enforcement of speed and bicycle free areas will be important to ensuring a successful circulation program.

Additionally, an educational campaign that is continuous as new students arrive to the campus is critical to a successful bicycle system. An effective campaign will foster a culture of understanding and cooperation between bicyclists, pedestrians and motorists. The bicycle element of this plan should be reinforced by inclusion of a bicycle and pedestrian educational component in the traffic and parking services division activities and publications. Coordination with student organizations and academic departments has also proven to be an effective approach to enhancing safety through education. (Effective June 2011, all bicyclists at OSU must view an on-line Bicycle Training Tutorial prior to registering their bicycle and receiving a free permit.)

Ultimately, bicycle travel on the OSU campus can be significantly enhanced to become a popular, healthy and safe form of travel that is fully compatible with pedestrians, cars and transit. An effective bicycle network can help Oklahoma State University reach its goals for sustainability and physical fitness.

Example of Covered Bicycle Parking

An educational campaign was recently completed on the Colorado State University Fort Collins campus. As OSU improves and modifies its bicycle network, an educational initiative would be of great value to cooperation between bicyclists, pedestrians and drivers.

7. ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN

The combination of planning systems that has been presented in previous sections of this report provides a composite master plan for the Oklahoma State University campus. This composite represents a conceptual snapshot of potential long-term build-out of the campus in support of the OSU Strategic Plan and the future development as identified in the Master Plan 2025. The following pages provide illustrations that present an overall vision for this future campus development. It is important to note that this illustrative plan is just one concept for the future of the campus; in reality, the future growth and development of Oklahoma State University may look much different. As long as future decisions are consistent with the goals, objectives and guidelines that have been recommended, the OSU Campus Landscape Master Plan can be successfully implemented by retaining an inherent level of flexibility. *This flexibility is an essential element of the master plan, allowing it to function as a living, working and evolving document that responds to changing circumstances.*

The circulation network for the campus, in concert with OSU's elegant buildings and grand open spaces, provides the framework for the overall master plan. The illustrative plan also integrates the visual character that has been proposed in the Design Guidelines section of this report. These guidelines established a vision for future improvements to campus streetscapes, walkways and open spaces. While these guidelines provide a holistic image of the development and quality of the outdoor spaces at Oklahoma State University, they do not establish prescriptive expectations. Because each specific space on the campus is unique, these guidelines identify the desired visual character in a way that allows for tailored design to address opportunities and constraints. The illustrative plan for OSU also integrates the elements as identified in the Landscape Design Standards section of this plan. While many of these standards address pedestrian-scale site elements and materials, there are also general landscape design principles to provide a framework for cohesively blending OSU's architecture and green spaces in a manner consistent with the campus's heritage and identity.

In addition to these illustrations, this chapter also provides recommendations and strategies for implementation of the Campus Landscape Master Plan. Recommendations are provided for initial campus areas that can be enhanced in the near future to address current issues and capitalize on key opportunities. The master plan also proposes a list of ten projects that should be considered as priorities for funding and implementation.

CAMPUS LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN ILLUSTRATIONS

The illustrative campus landscape master plan for the Oklahoma State University campus is shown on the facing page in Figure 7.1. As described on the preceding page, this plan represents an overall vision for the future growth and development of the University. The illustrative plan reflects the proposed Design Guidelines for the campus, with the proposed transportation plan providing the physical framework in conjunction with open spaces and buildings.

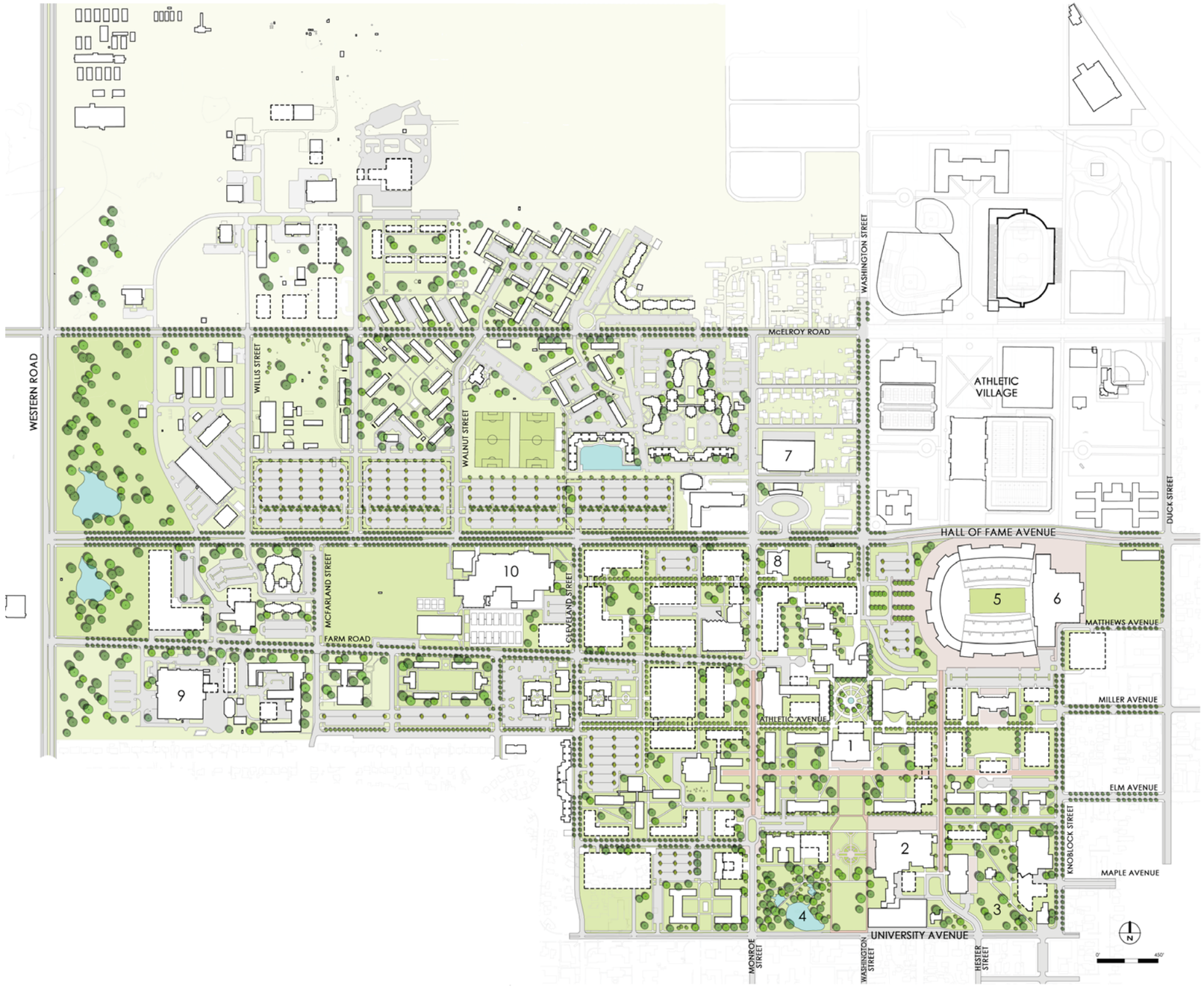
As shown in the legend, Figure 7.1 depicts existing buildings and identifies proposed buildings (dashed outlines) as called for in OSU's Master Plan 2025. The illustrative plan illustrates open spaces, existing trees and proposed tree groupings. The plan also includes a preliminary master plan for OSU's new Athletic Village (developed by Studio Architecture). As plans for this new athletic complex are finalized, it will be important for design principles and standards to stay consistent with the Campus Landscape Master Plan. This consistency will be essential to create visual cohesiveness and seamless integration with the overall campus environment.

The illustrations provided are "bird's eye" perspectives of the central campus area of OSU. These character sketches illustrate campus buildings, roadways, walks, landscape massing and other major site features. In addition, sketches have also been developed to illustrate concepts for the renovation of International Plaza. As part of the master planning process, this prominent space has been studied in depth to identify opportunities for enhancement.

As noted in the Design Guidelines, open spaces on campus are integral to the life of the University. South of Edmon Low Library are some of the most iconic and picturesque landscapes on campus. Open lawns provide panoramic vistas and mature shade trees frame views of some of the most historically significant buildings at Oklahoma State University. However, on the north side of the library, International Plaza has a more defined sense of space with limited views and less significant architecture. This is, however, one of the most heavily traveled quadrangles on campus, and therefore is an excellent opportunity to create an iconic space in the heart of campus.

International Plaza has been designated as an enhanced space by the master plan, and as such its intent is to provide students, faculty and staff with a dedicated environment that supports outdoor dining and casual study opportunities while encouraging informal social activity. It is important that this space be designed to provide elements in the landscape that draw people into the space, and provide comfort to encourage people to linger. Site features and materials used should elevate the quality of the space above adjacent walkways, encouraging people to occupy the space and enjoy spending time in it.

While maintaining the international component of the plaza, the over arching design concept for this space was developed in an attempt to incorporate a theme and design elements that are appropriate between Physical Sciences and Engineering. As a result, the basic geometry of the design is based on a fractal representation of pi. This idea, in conjunction with the Design Guidelines for Enhanced Spaces creates a space that encourages interaction and occupation from a space that is currently under utilized. The new design also includes walkways that accommodate the pedestrian movements that bisect this space in many varying directions.



LEGEND

- EXISTING BUILDING
- PROPOSED BUILDING
- EXISTING TREES
- PROPOSED TREES

NOTES

1. Proposed buildings reflect general locations shown in the Oklahoma State University Master Plan 2025. Refer to the 2025 Plan for identification of individual buildings.
2. Athletic Village site plan is preliminary / per May 2011 plan by Studio Architecture.

MAJOR BUILDING KEY

1. EDMON LOW LIBRARY
2. STUDENT UNION
3. OLD CENTRAL
4. THETA POND
5. BOONE PICKENS STADIUM
6. GALLAGHER-IBA ARENA
7. MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION
8. NORTH CLASSROOM BUILDING
9. BOREN VETERINARY TEACHING HOSPITAL
10. COLVIN RECREATION CENTER

FIGURE 7.1

ILLUSTRATIVE CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

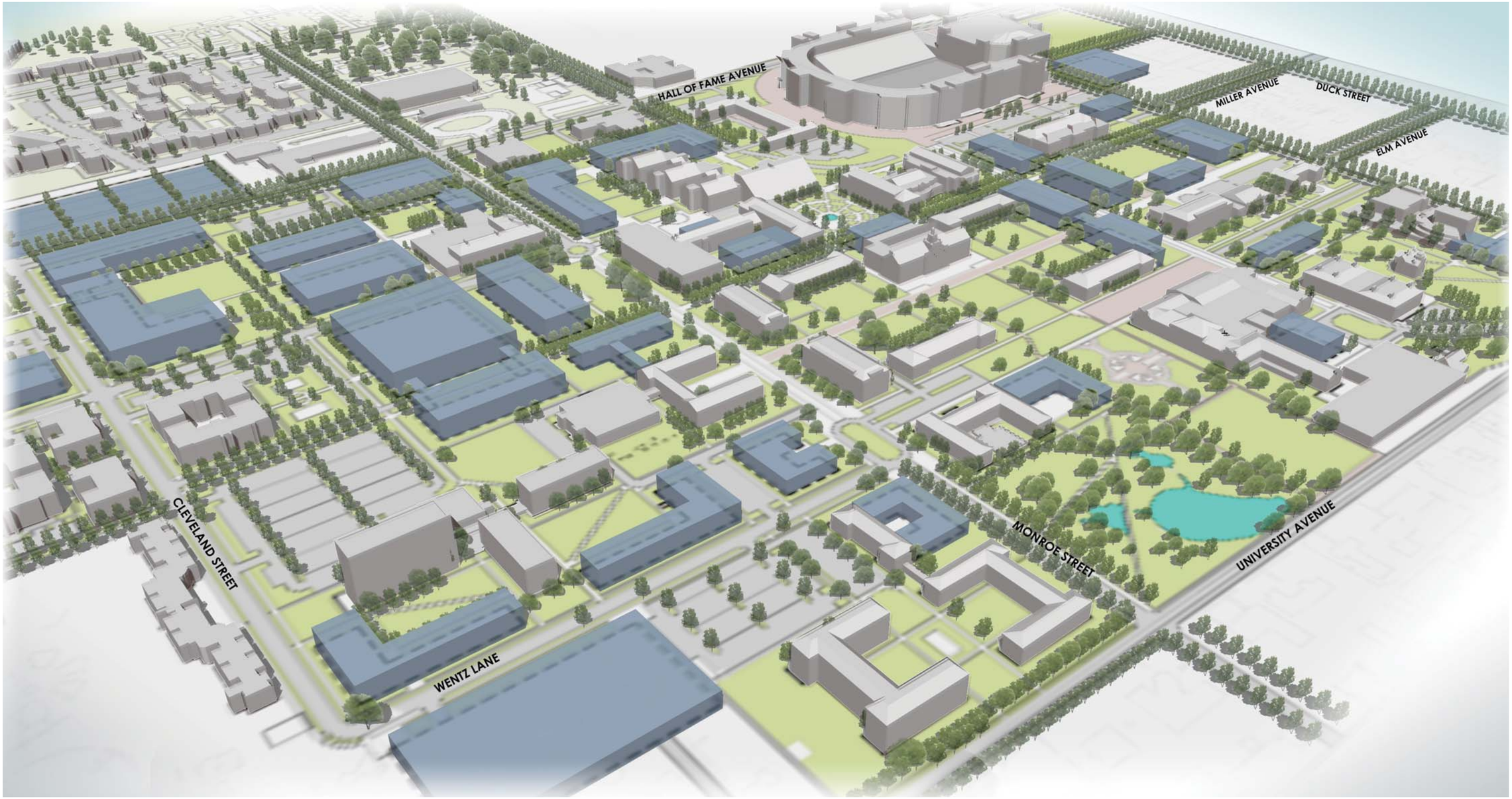


FIGURE 7.2
CAMPUS PERSPECTIVE LOOKING NORTHEAST

FIGURE 7.3
CAMPUS PERSPECTIVE LOOKING SOUTHWEST

FIGURE 7.4
CAMPUS PERSPECTIVE LOOKING NORTHWEST

INTERNATIONAL PLAZA CONCEPTUAL PLAN

FIGURE 7.5
INTERNATIONAL PLAZA LOOKING WEST

INTERNATIONAL PLAZA CONCEPTUAL PLAN

FIGURE 7.6
INTERNATIONAL PLAZA LOOKING NORTH

INTERNATIONAL PLAZA CONCEPTUAL PLAN

FIGURE 7.7
NORTH LIBRARY PLAZA LOOKING WEST

INTERNATIONAL PLAZA CONCEPTUAL PLAN

FIGURE 7.8
NORTH LIBRARY PLAZA LOOKING EAST

INTERNATIONAL PLAZA CONCEPTUAL PLAN

FIGURE 7.9
INTERNATIONAL PLAZA FOUNTAIN LOOKING NORTHEAST

INTERNATIONAL PLAZA CONCEPTUAL PLAN

FIGURE 7.10
INTERNATIONAL PLAZA LOOKING SOUTHWEST

IMPLEMENTATION / NEXT STEPS

Working in tandem with the 2006 Master Plan 2025, the proposed Campus Landscape Master Plan is intended to guide future development at Oklahoma State University. This guidance provides direction for projects that vary in size from small to quite large, and for projects that can be accomplished immediately to those that are long-term and will not be completed for many years. Although the master planning process is continuous with updates and refinements, the completion of this plan update represents an important step in the implementation of proposed improvements. Implementation will require commitment to an on-going process that includes a number of individual steps:

- Identification and Prioritization of Individual Projects
- Budgeting / Project Funding
- Detailed Project Design / Preparation of Construction Documents
- Bidding and Construction

Construction is an important part of the process to transform planning concepts into completed projects that can be enjoyed.

RECOMMENDED INITIAL ENHANCEMENT PRIORITIES

Implementation of the Campus Landscape Master Plan for OSU will be a long-term effort requiring significant funds. However, there are smaller projects that can be accomplished relatively quickly and potentially within existing budgets. Ten initial enhancement projects have been identified and illustrated in Figure 7.11. These recommended initiatives have been selected based on their potential to create a large impact at a relatively low cost, as well as benefits to the campus image through addressing problem areas in highly visible locations. Projects have also been selected based on limited future impact from construction of new buildings or site features. *The following provides a brief summary of proposed initial enhancement projects.* A photograph of each project site is also included on the following page.

1. Noble Center Landscape Enhancement

Currently, the large area north and east of the Noble Center is under-utilized and conveys a less than desirable image. Landscape enhancements are recommended to create a more attractive space consistent with the high quality of the campus core, including improvements to turfgrass and new tree plantings to frame walkways and open lawns. (Long-term, this area of the campus has been proposed as an Enhanced Space in the Design Guidelines section of this report. Additional improvements and amenities will be needed to fully achieve the goal of a space that is conducive to social activity and lingering.)

2. Edmon Low Library and Willard Hall Landscape Renovation

Many buildings on the OSU campus have shrubs and landscape materials that are overgrown and in need of renovation. Landscape enhancements are proposed for two of the most prominent buildings in the historic campus core - the Edmon Low Library and Willard Hall. (The north side of the Library landscaping is recommended to be renovated as part of the International Plaza redevelopment.)

3. Student Union Parking Garage Facade Enhancement

As illustrated in the photograph on the following page, the exposed facade of the Student Union Parking Garage is not consistent with the quality level and materials of the campus architecture. In particular, the south and west sides of the building are highly visible and impact the campus image. A long-term solution may include the construction of a new building facade that incorporates OSU's standard brick. In the interim, a recommended strategy is to visually screen the exposed exterior with climbing vines, additional planters with hedges, etc. Consideration should also be given to constructing a "green screen' wire trellis that allows for growth of creeping vines.

4. Scott - Parker - Wentz Courtyard / Open Space Enhancement

The open spaces in the center of and southwest of these residential towers offer a great opportunity for enhancement. Currently, these outdoor spaces provide very little visual interest and are not well utilized. Landscape enhancements are recommended as an initial step, including new trees, turfgrass improvements and other plantings. The large open space to the southwest of these buildings is proposed as a Residential Park in the Design Guidelines section of this report. Additional enhancements will be needed to create a comfortable setting that encourages casual recreational use, socialization and outdoor studying.

5. Campus Bicycle Facilities Enhancement

A campus-wide initiative to enhance bicycle facilities and programs can potentially be one of the most effective initial recommendations. This proposal is intended to create a more "bicycle friendly" environment and to implement some of the basic elements of the proposed plan for the campus bicycle network. This can include striping and signage to reflect the proposed circulation plan, as well as student education / promotional materials that will communicate proposed strategies. Depending upon funding, this project may also include adding or replacing a limited number of bike racks with the recommended standardized style.

6. Ag Hall Main Entry Landscape Renovation

The front door to Agriculture Hall is located on Monroe Street, and consequently this entry is very prominent. The existing landscaping and site materials are not consistent with OSU standards and landscape design principles. To achieve better visual continuity with the campus, a renovation of the main entry landscaping and site features is recommended.

7. University Avenue / Knoblock Street Gateway

The intersection of University Avenue and Knoblock Street offers excellent potential for enhancement as a campus gateway. With its location adjacent to Campus Corner, this site is visible from cars and is heavily travelled by pedestrians. Potential improvements include reconstruction of the existing stone planter, landscape plantings and hardscape elements.

8 Duck Street / Hall of Fame Avenue Gateway

The Campus Landscape Master Plan identifies this intersection as one of the most important campus gateways. Its proximity to Boone Pickens Stadium, Gallagher-Iba Arena and the proposed Athletic Village reinforces the significance of this arrival point. Proposed gateway enhancements include architectural monuments (similar to those found at Monroe Street and University Avenue) and streetscaping that would extend along Hall of Fame Avenue from Duck Street to Knoblock Street. At the southwest corner of this intersection, the planned renovation of the National Wrestling Hall of Fame will further enhance the prominence of this key gateway.

9. Advanced Technology Research Center - Steps / Terrace Renovation

The Advanced Technology Research Center south entrance includes large curved steps and a raised lawn area that creates a strong sense of arrival. However, the concrete steps are in poor condition and are in need of major repair / reconstruction to improve appearance and accessibility. Concurrently with this improvement, consideration should be given to creating a brick terrace / seating area to replace the circular lawn area.

10. Service Area Screening (Various Locations)

The campus has a number of locations where there are service areas, loading docks and other service functions that should be visually screened to improve the campus image. Depending on the site-specific conditions, screening may include landscape materials, screening walls, fencing or a combination of techniques. As shown in figure 7.11, the following areas are recommended as high priority for visual screening:

- Loading Dock south of Gallagher-Iba Arena
- Electrical Transformers north of Gallagher-Iba Arena, at north end of Hester Street and southeast of Physical Plant
- Cooling Towers west of Physical Plant (Plant trees on north side)
- Dumpsters / Recycling Bin east of Kerr Hall
- Loading Dock on east side of Edmon Low Library

1. Noble Center Landscape Enhancement

2. Edmon Low Library and Willard Hall Landscape Renovation

3. Student Union Parking Garage Facade Enhancement

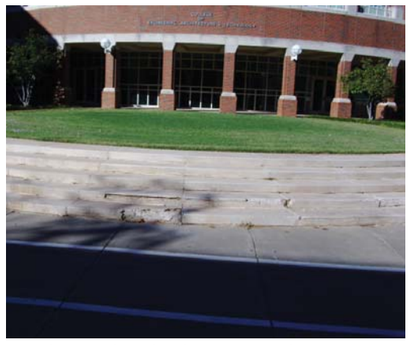
4. Scott - Parker - Wentz Courtyard / Open Space Enhancement

5. Campus Bicycle Facilities Enhancement

6. Ag Hall Main Entry Landscape Renovation

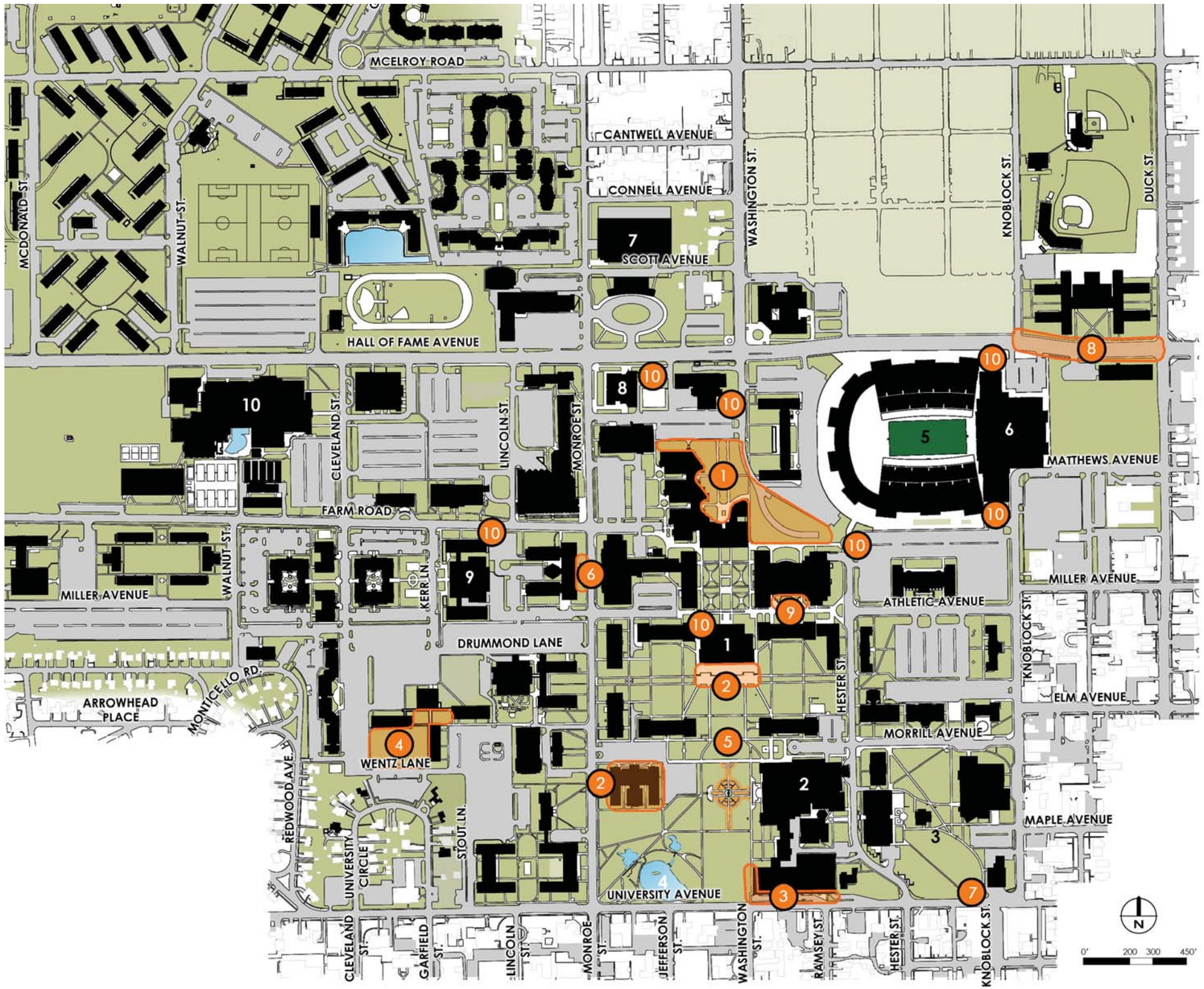
7. University Avenue / Knoblock Street Gateway

8. Duck Street / Hall of Fame Avenue Gateway



9. Advanced Technology Research Center Steps / Terrace Renovation

10. Service Area Screening



RECOMMENDED INITIAL ENHANCEMENTS

1. NOBLE CENTER LANDSCAPE ENHANCEMENT (North and East Sides)
2. EDMON LOW LIBRARY AND WILLARD HALL LANDSCAPE RENOVATION
3. STUDENT UNION PARKING GARAGE - FACADE ENHANCEMENT
4. SCOTT - PARKER - WENTZ COURTYARD / OPEN SPACE ENHANCEMENT
5. CAMPUS BICYCLE FACILITIES ENHANCEMENTS
6. AG HALL MAIN ENTRY LANDSCAPE RENOVATION
7. UNIVERSITY AVENUE / KNOBLOCK STREET GATEWAY
8. DUCK STREET / HALL OF FAME AVENUE GATEWAY
9. ATRC - STEP / TERRACE RENOVATION
10. SERVICE AREA SCREENING (Various Locations)

NOTES

1. Project number does not necessarily indicate priority. The implementation for each project can vary to meet funding availability. Projects may also be combined as desired to match funding and University priorities.

MAJOR BUILDING KEY

1. EDMON LOW LIBRARY
2. STUDENT UNION
3. OLD CENTRAL
4. THETA POND
5. BOONE PICKENS STADIUM
6. GALLAGHER - IBA ARENA
7. MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION
8. NORTH CLASSROOM BUILDING
9. KERR - DRUMMOND HALL
10. COLVIN RECREATION CENTER

FIGURE 7.11

RECOMMENDED INITIAL ENHANCEMENTS

CAMPUS PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to the initial enhancement recommendations presented previously, implementation of the Campus Landscape Master Plan will also require a phased construction strategy to construct the physical elements that have been described and illustrated throughout this report. Specific projects, varying in scale from small to large, will be identified on an ongoing basis as funding sources are developed. The following projects are recommended for consideration as high priority for implementation in the near future, as funding permits. *These projects have excellent potential to substantially enhance the University's image and quality of life for students, faculty, staff and visitors.* Proposed project locations are shown on the facing page in Figure 7.12.

1. International Plaza Redevelopment

As described earlier in this section, International Plaza's prominent location immediately north of the Edmon Low Library provides a prime opportunity for the creation of a new "landmark" space. At the present time, this space is not conducive to pedestrian use and social activity. A comprehensive redesign and redevelopment of International Plaza is recommended to incorporate site features that elevate the quality of the space and encourage interaction and pedestrian movement.

2. Greek Centennial Sundial / Formal Gardens Renovation / South Lawn Arrival Plaza

The Library Lawn, extending from the Edmon Low Library south to University Avenue, is one of the most iconic spaces at Oklahoma State University. Planning for this expansive quadrangle has been an important area of emphasis for the Campus Landscape Master Plan, and several recommendations are proposed for implementation. These include:

- Reconstruction of the Formal Gardens to integrate the proposed Greek Centennial Sundial as a focal point in the center
- Relocation of the existing Time Capsule to a new plaza at the south end of the Formal Gardens
- Creation of a new "South Lawn Plaza" (adjacent to University Avenue) across the width of the Library Lawn as a "front door" gateway to the campus

3. Monroe Street Enhancements / Auto Courts

As an important thoroughfare through the heart of campus, Monroe Street is vital to the University's image and is essential to all modes of travel. Between University Avenue and Hall of Fame Avenue, the master plan designates Monroe Street as a Procession Street and as a Pedestrian Promenade. Currently, OSU is in the early stages of a project to renovate Monroe Street. *Implementation of all proposed design elements is recommended, including two auto courts, site furnishings, hardscaping, lighting, landscaping and gateway / identity features.*

4. Campus -Wide Signage and Wayfinding Improvements

An important recommendation of the master plan is the development of a comprehensive signage / wayfinding system for the OSU campus. The consistent design and placement of signage elements across the campus is important to the orientation of both campus visitors and residents, and can significantly enhance the identity of Oklahoma State University. The proposed signage/ wayfinding system should include directional signage, building signage and gateway monumentation.

5. Pedestrian / Bicycle Enhancements (Hall of Fame Avenue and North Monroe Street)

As the OSU campus has grown, significant development has occurred on the north side of Hall of Fame Avenue. Enhancing the safety of pedestrians and bicyclists who cross this thoroughfare has been an important focus of this planning effort. As illustrated in Figure 7.12, enhancements to Hall of Fame Avenue are recommended as a priority project between Duck and Walnut Streets. Improved pedestrian and bicycle facilities are also suggested for Monroe Street (north of Hall of Fame) to accommodate travel between residential areas and the campus core.

6. Bennett Legacy Walks

The walkways that flank the Library Lawn and extend east-west on the Library's south side have been designated as Bennett Legacy Walks. These walkways have a unique opportunity to elevate the overall experience in the historic campus core as guided by the 1930 Bennett Plan. To further enhance these walkways, a recommended project includes the enhancement of the Bennett Legacy Walks to include the amenities and design elements described in Section 3 - Design Guidelines.

7. New Quadrangle (South of D. W. Reynolds School of Architecture)

One of the important principles of OSU's master plan is to recognize the value of converting surface parking in the campus core to more efficient structured parking, with the benefit of creating new green spaces. A new open space quadrangle south of the Architecture Building is recommended as a priority project. This space should include a combination of open lawns and hardscaping, along with flexible seating to encourage varied activities and continual use throughout the day. The proximity of this space to major athletic facilities creates a potential for designing this space to accommodate tailgating activities.

8. Campus Core Site Furnishings

As described in the analysis of OSU's campus, existing site furnishings have generally been installed over a period of many decades and vary widely in style. *A recommended initiative to enhance the campus image and identity is to upgrade the site furnishings in the campus core.* Proposed design standards are provided in this report for benches, bike racks, litter receptacles, railings, tables and chairs, planters and other furnishings. (As appropriate, existing furnishings removed from the campus core can be relocated to less visible areas of campus.)

9. Pedestrian Avenue (Athletic Avenue)

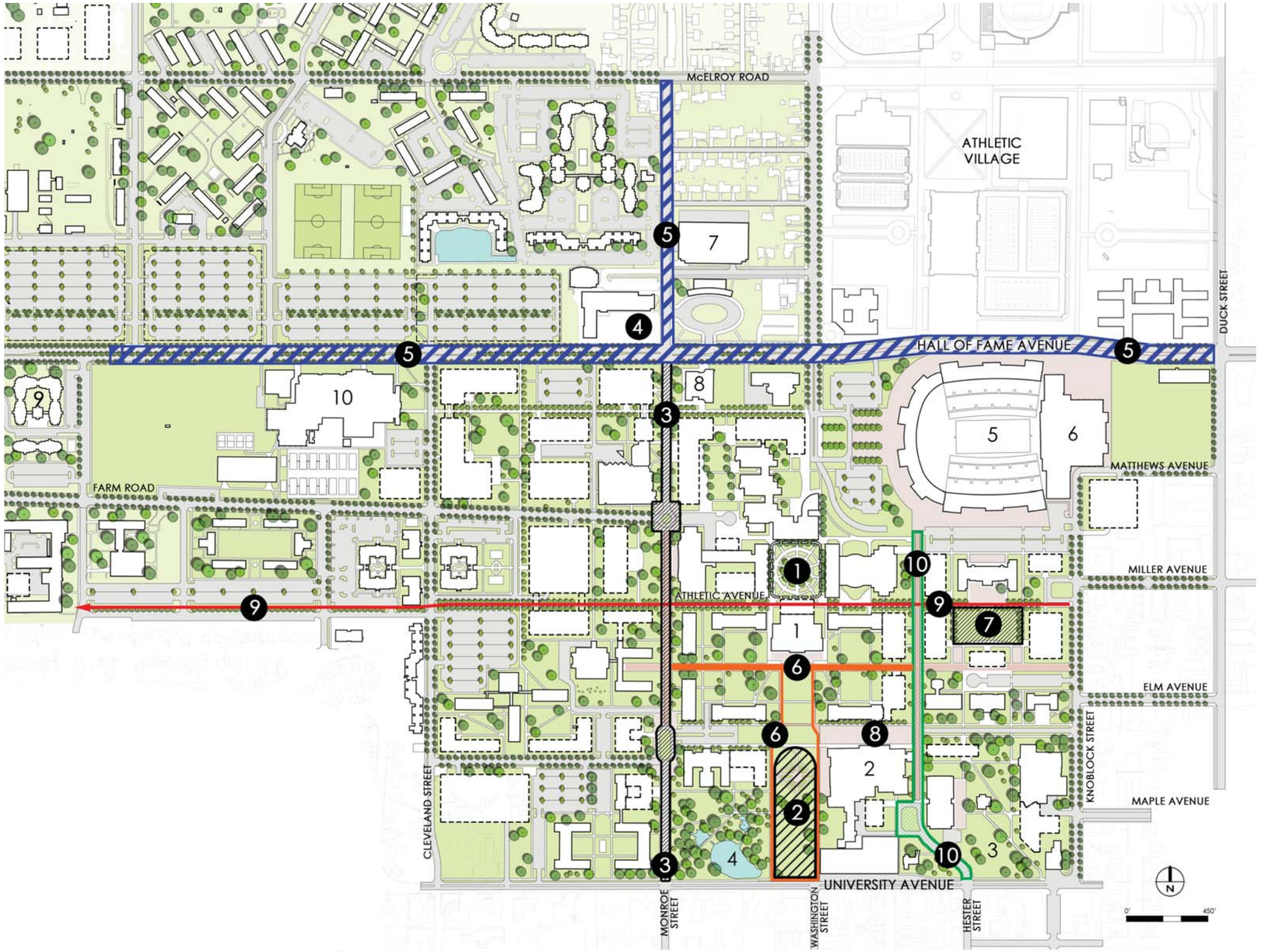
As illustrated in Figure 7.12, an extensive walkway enhancement is planned along an east-west axis aligned with Athletic Avenue. This walkway, designated as a Pedestrian Avenue, extends from Knoblock Street at its east end westward through the residential zone to connect with the Veterinary Medicine facilities. The proposed Pedestrian Avenue will provide a comfortably wide walk, to be shared by pedestrians and bicyclists, and will be enhanced with site furnishings, lighting, landscaping and signage/ wayfinding.

10. Hester Street Renovation / Auto Court

With a function similar to Monroe Street, Hester Street is designated as a Procession Street and as a Pedestrian Promenade. Renovation of this street, extending from University Avenue to its terminus south of Boone Pickens Stadium, is recommended for consideration as a priority project. Hester Street provides an important gateway to the south edge of campus, and a planned Auto Court provides a much-improved arrival point for the Student Union. To the north of the Auto Court, Hester Street is planned for enhancement to become a pedestrian-oriented street with limited vehicular access.

Other potential projects for consideration for implementation in the near future include:

- Campus-Wide Landscape Enhancements (to include trees in parking lots and renovation of plantings at buildings)
- Boomer Creek Renovation (approximately 700 ft. long, south of McElroy Road and west of Duck Street)
- Creation of High-Quality Open Space Areas (Residential Parks - in Residential Life west of Monroe Street)
- Development of Additional Campus Gateways (to include architectural monuments similar to those at Monroe / University Avenue)
- Development of an enhanced bicycle / pedestrian linkage between the OSU campus and the Botanic Garden (to include signage, landscaping, lighting and benches)



RECOMMENDED CAMPUS PROJECTS

1. INTERNATIONAL PLAZA REDEVELOPMENT
2. GREEK CENTENNIAL SUNDIAL / FORMAL GARDENS RENOVATION / SOUTH LAWN ARRIVAL PLAZA
3. MONROE STREET ENHANCEMENTS / AUTO COURTS
4. CAMPUS-WIDE SIGNAGE AND WAYFINDING IMPROVEMENTS
5. PEDESTRIAN / BICYCLE ENHANCEMENTS (Hall of Fame Avenue and North Monroe Street)
6. BENNETT LEGACY WALKS
7. NEW QUADRANGLE (South of Architecture Building)
8. CAMPUS CORE SITE FURNISHINGS
9. PEDESTRIAN AVENUE (Athletic Avenue)
10. HESTER STREET RENOVATION / AUTO COURT

NOTES

1. Project number does not necessarily indicate priority. The implementation for each project can vary to meet funding availability. Projects may also be combined as desired to match funding and University priorities.
2. Potential projects are site / campus initiatives that do not include new buildings / facilities.

MAJOR BUILDING KEY

1. EDMON LOW LIBRARY
2. STUDENT UNION
3. OLD CENTRAL
4. THETA POND
5. BOONE PICKENS STADIUM
6. GALLAGHER-IBA ARENA
7. MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION
8. NORTH CLASSROOM BUILDING
9. PETERSON-FRIEND HALL
10. COLVIN RECREATION CENTER

FIGURE 7.12
CAMPUS PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY

This Campus Landscape Master Plan is intended to be a flexible document that responds to the OSU Strategic Plan and changing circumstances. As a road map for future campus development, this plan works with the recommendations for new facilities that were proposed in the OSU Master Plan 2025. Ultimately, the successful implementation of the plan will require ongoing and diligent efforts to follow the recommended design guidelines, strategies, principles and standards for all new campus projects. As the official "keeper" of the master plan, OSU's office of Long Range Facilities Planning (LRFP) will play a pivotal role in this process and should be involved to facilitate the development of updates on a regular basis. Campus projects should also be reviewed and coordinated by the LRFP office throughout the design and construction phases to ensure that projects adhere to the master plan.

This is an exciting time of unparalleled opportunity for Oklahoma State University. The University's vision, as described in the Strategic Plan, is to lead in the creation of a better Oklahoma by advancing the quality of life for its people and become one of the premier public universities in the United States. OSU's expectations are to achieve nothing short of excellence, and the ongoing $1 billion Branding Success campaign will provide major resources to help achieve this goal. Over the past few decades, Oklahoma State University has built and renovated a number of wonderful buildings that enhance the University's objectives to create, innovate and educate. *The Campus Landscape Master Plan strives to capture the essence of OSU's unique heritage, traditions and deep-rooted sense of loyalty and family.* Through the guidance of this plan and with long-term commitment, Oklahoma State University can achieve excellence by building on historic elements to create an even brighter future.