Considerations

Considerations include information related to the planning, design, and approval of a typical building and/or landscape architecture campus project. It is to be reviewed as a resource identifying locations of materials that UW project teams reference most often. Not all projects will require each identified item. All projects should review the reference list and determine with the UW project manager applicability to the project.

Site Amenities & Vegetation

- 2015 Landscape Development Standards
- Division of Facilities Development Master Specifications–Division 32
- UW-Madison Technical Guidelines–Division 32

Past Plans

- 2006 Lakeshore Nature Preserve Master Plan
- 2007 Recreational Sports Facilities Master Plan
- 2014 University Avenue Corridor Neighborhood Plan
- 2016 Letters & Science Facilities Master Plan

Restoration/Preservation Efforts

- Willow Creek Restoration Project

Neighborhood Specific Conditions

- Viewshed Protection Agreement–WARF
- Friends of Lakeshore Nature Preserve
- Regent Neighborhood Association

Historical and Cultural Resources

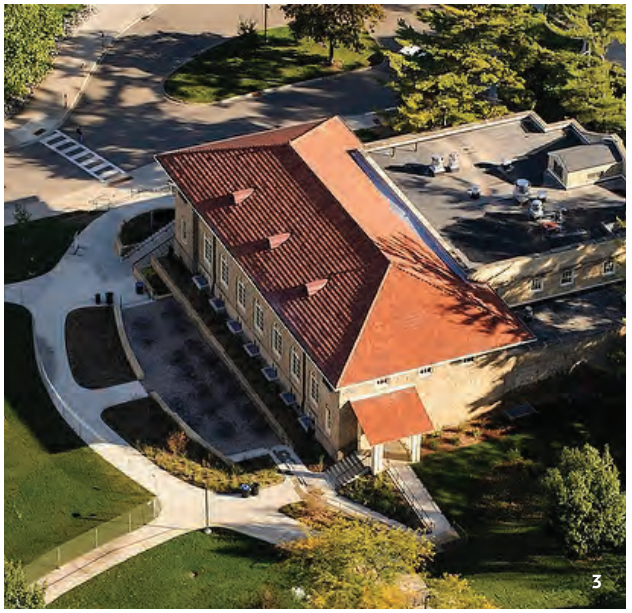
- 2005 Cultural Landscape Report
- Historic Property Review Requirements
- Archaeological Site Review Requirements

Well Head District/Locations

- City of Madison Unit Well 27 (N. Randall Ave. & Bike Path)

City of Madison Zoning (Chapter 28)

- Campus Institutional District (CI)



1. Dejope Residence Hall

2. Porter Boathouse

3. Carson Gulley Center

Lakeshore Neighborhood

Overview & Location

Defined as the core residential life neighborhood along the Lake Mendota shoreline, this area should embrace its natural context and reorient itself to the lake. The neighborhood shall create places for community gathering and student-oriented activities.

Development in this area should be kept to an appropriate human scale with generally lower height buildings oriented around community quadrangles, terraces, and/or courtyards. An emphasis should be placed on creating a cohesive environment between building and site that heightens the student-life experience while fostering interaction and with peers and nature. Design should embrace its context through the use of natural materials and organic forms. Where appropriate, design is encouraged to inform and educate the user and/or viewer in the areas of stormwater management, ecosystem services, flora and fauna habitat, renewable energy, geomorphology, and sustainability.

The design neighborhood is bounded by Willow Drive to the west, Observatory Hill to the east, Near East Playfields/Cole Beach to the south, and Lake Mendota to the north. It contains a mix of traditional residence halls oriented around interior courtyards (Tripp/Adams Halls) as well as the more recent DeJope Hall which embraces the lake via expansive views and open space to the water's edge.

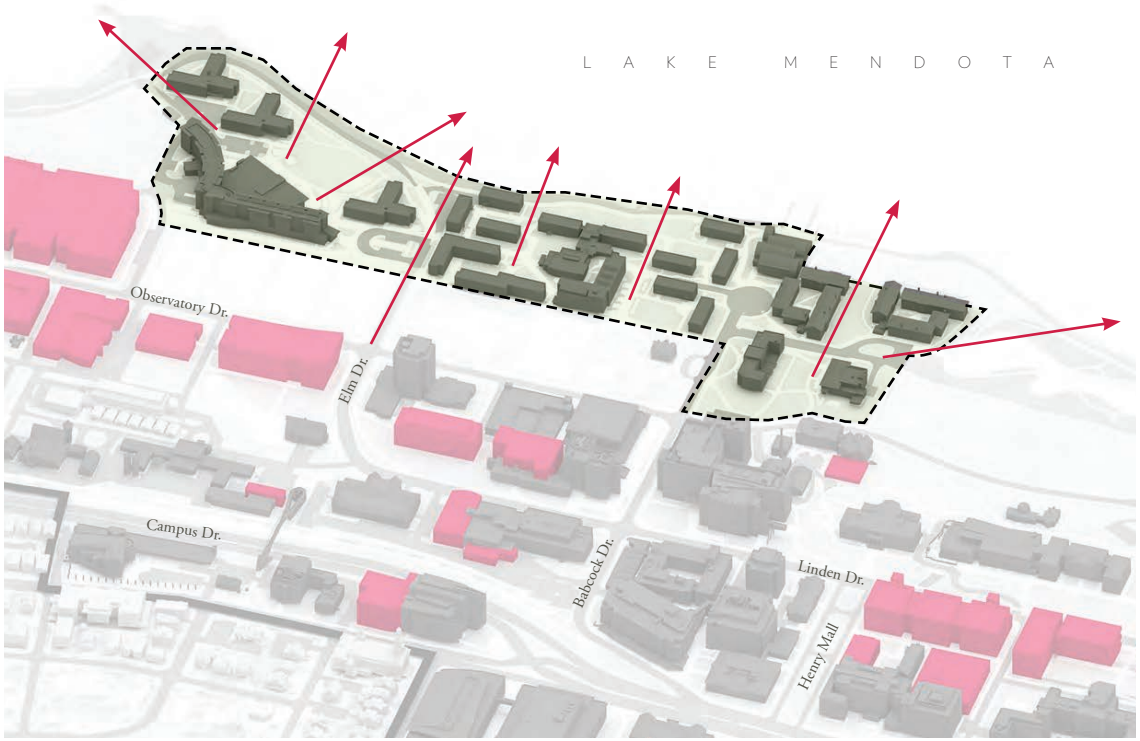
Area: 24 acres *(4% of 636 acre planning area)*

Lakeshore
Neighborhood Key Plan

Key Plan

Massing & Scale

- Building edges facing important pedestrian corridors, gathering spaces, or exceptional natural resources shall have transparent treatments to enhance visual access between inside and outside as well as enliven outdoor spaces to promote activity. Transparency shall occur where building activity is highest to counterbalance energy efficiency needs.
- Buildings shall have a base, middle, and top. Visual emphasis is to be given to the ground floor through door and window scale, architectural detailing, and greater floor-to-floor heights.
- Minimize footprint widths as necessary to balance program need with interior building daylighting and energy efficiency.
- Begin each new building with symmetry in plan, although asymmetrical ideas can be introduced when necessary. Use an assemblage of repeating and overriding forms for interest and economy of costs. Buildings should follow a typology that will allow for flexibility of simple plan forms.
- Utilize architectural articulation such as changes in material, fenestration, architectural detailing, or other elements to break down the scale.
- Proposed building massing shall consider daylight penetration into all spaces of the building.



NOTES:

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2. Where discrepancies arise between adopted plans, most current plan takes precedent.
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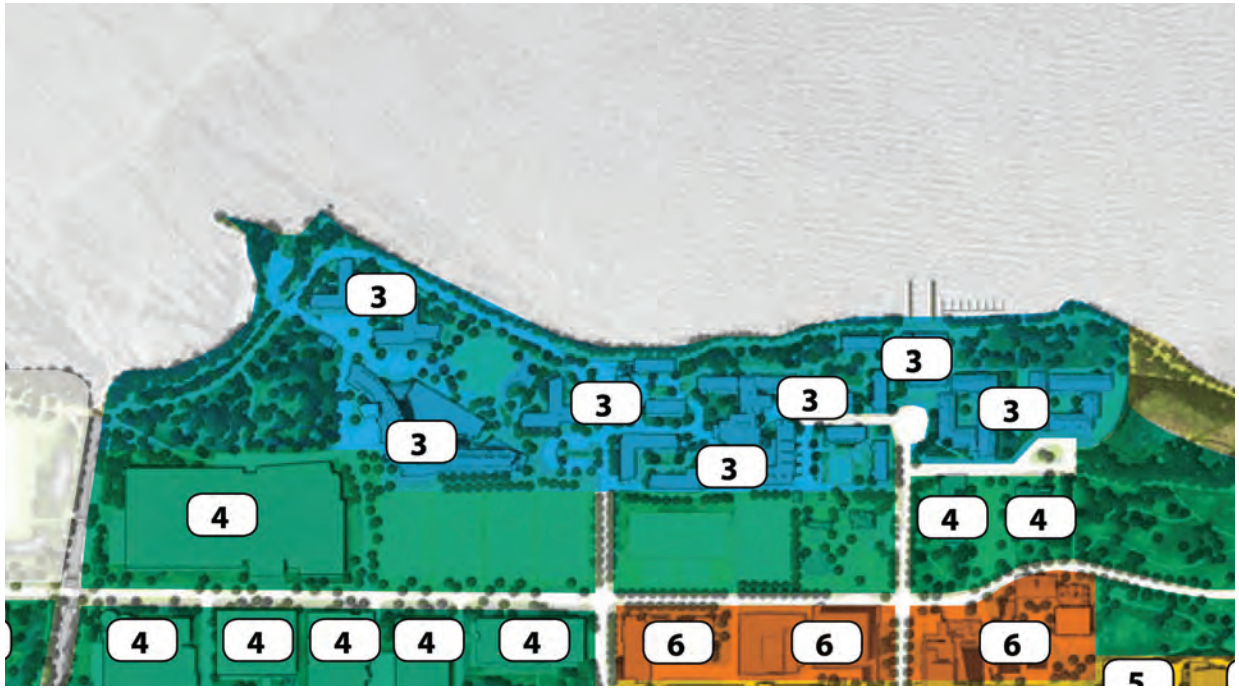

University Avenue Corridor Plan

Adopted May 6, 2014 #32635

- 4 Stories: 41-60'
- 6 Stories: 60+'

Regent Street - South Campus Neighborhood Plan

Adopted July 1, 2008 #09234

- 3 Stories: 46'
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- 8 Stories: 116'
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- 12 Stories: 172'
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*More recent plan takes priority

City of Madison Downtown Plan

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- 6 Stories: 64-88'
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UW-Madison Campus Master Plan

Anticipated Adoption December, 2016

- 2 Stories: 28-34'
- 3 Stories: 45-51'
- 4 Stories: 60-68'
- 5 Stories: 75-85'
- 6 Stories: 90-102'
- 7 Stories: 105-119'
- 8 Stories: 120-136'
- 9 Stories: 135-153'
- 10 Stories: 150-170'

Building Heights

- Building heights are to generally match the context and stay below the mature tree canopy heights.
- Consider existing topography and the natural campus setting when determining building heights.
- Building heights are recommended to be set below the adjacent tree canopy and have limited visibility when viewed from Lake Mendota.
- Buildings should generally have hip or gabled roofs.
- Consideration of accessible and/or highly visible green roofs shall be considered above building steps.

Key Plan

Build-To Lines

- Refer to the Build-To Dimensions matrix for specific distances related to street frontages and major open space corridors.
- The primary build-to lines in the Lakeshore neighborhood involve interaction with uses to the south and allow for more freedom of placement along Lake Mendota.
- Where buildings are proposed adjacent to open spaces and the lake, it is recommended that planning and design reference and acknowledge this unique and limited campus condition.
- Build-to lines are given to prevent flat, expansive, lifeless street or open space facades. The majority of the building facade should be brought to the suggested build-to line while still achieving facade articulation and interest that is compatible within the neighborhood.

Note: *The placement of new buildings should respond to the alignment of adjacent buildings and adhere to the landscape framework plan which defines signature open space corridors. New buildings should be placed to engage and improve the quality of the campus landscape. While proposed buildings should be placed to maximize efficiency and use of the site, they should not block major pedestrian, habitat, stormwater, or visual corridors. Placement is ultimately dictated on a site by site basis to respond to the immediate context and ensure the building positively contributes to the whole of the campus.*

Build-To Dimensions

The neighborhood matrix references each of the streets within the campus design neighborhood and further identifies the nuances along that street frontage to provide guidance when determining architectural build-to limits. These limits ensure architectural framing of the street is occurring where appropriate, green space is preserved, and that a pleasing human-scaled pedestrian realm is created that allows for street activation and socialization.

- *Street Name: Name of street located within the neighborhood.*
- *Description: Segment of street in neighborhood, as widths and character may vary.*
- *Existing Corridor Width (CW): Identified existing corridor width is per Dane County mapping data.*
- *Orientation: What side of street segment guidelines are being applied.*
- *Build-To Line: Distance from back of sidewalk where majority of building should interface.*
- *Building Ht. Max: As identified by neighborhood/city plans and per anticipated UW program need.*
- *Step Back Req'ts: Recommended story height at Build-To line/distance (feet) of step back.*
- *CW Stormwater: Is the area between the sidewalk/path and street appropriate for green infrastructure.*

5. LAKESHORE NEIGHBORHOOD							
Street Name	Description	Existing RW*	Orientation	Build-to Line from RW*	Building Ht. Max.	Step Back Req'ts	RW* Stormwater
Tripp Circle	Lot 35 to Lot 34	62'	N	10'	3	None	NO
			S	10'	4	None	NO
Observatory Drive	Babcock Dr. to King Hall	64'	N	80'	4	None	NO
Willow Drive	Lot 58 to Observatory Dr.	68'					
			E	-	3	None	YES
Elm Drive	Lot 37 to Cole Beach	60'	W	10'	3	3rd & Above - Min. 15'	YES
			E	10'	3	3rd & Above - Min. 15'	YES
Babcock Drive	Lot 35 to Observatory Drive	62'	W	30'	3	None	NO
			E	55'	4	None	NO

* RW = Street corridor width

Key Plan

Landscape Principles

The Lakeshore Neighborhood is unique in that it is in use 24 hours a day, seven days a week, during the academic year. This high level of use puts additional demands on the landscape. Dominated by residence halls, the landscape spaces are intimate in scale, defined by the historic buildings. The character of the neighborhood is one of a small community nestled in the remnant forest along the lake.

- Maintain the UW-Madison identity through the preservation and enhancement of the lakeshore. Manage vegetation to promote engagement with the lakeshore and support habitat for a diverse mix of flora and fauna.
- Promote a park-like, naturalistic aesthetic of irregular groupings of native trees with a clear ground plane and open sight lines.
- Create key interventions where natural plantings interrupt the park character, bleeding the transition between the natural lakeshore edge and picturesque residence hall grounds.
- Manage stormwater on site implementing green infrastructure approaches such as rain gardens and bioswales.

Note: *The list of statements characterize the neighborhood in regard to the Landscape Master Plan Guiding Principles. These principles were established to assist landscape recommendations in reaching the goals of the Campus Master Plan. Refer to the Landscape Master Plan and Landscape Development Standards for further information.*

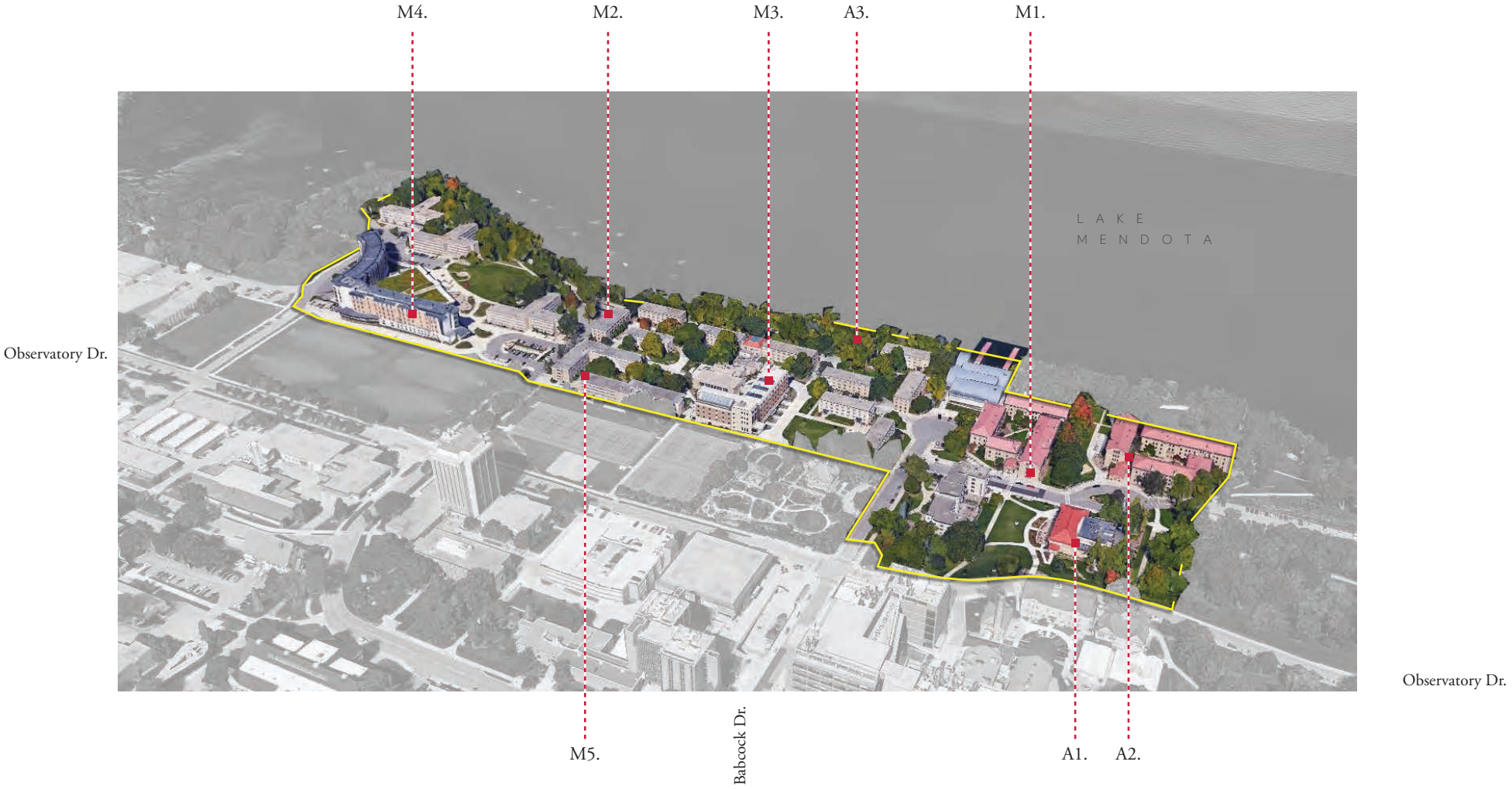
Landscape Guidelines

- **Campus fabric:** Transitional landscape from the formal lawns of the Historic Campus Neighborhood to the naturalized lakeshore edge. The campus fabric should be naturalistic, enhancing the connection to the lake. Plant irregular stands of native trees and convert low-use areas of turf grass to no-mow fescue or short-grass meadow.
- **Campus green:** Maintain the campus greens at DeJope Residence Hall and Carson Gulley as flexible, passive open spaces.
- **Naturalized landscapes**: Maintain the natural lake edge and the character of the Howard Temin Lakeshore Path. Selectively remove trees to open up views to the lake.
- **Courtyards, plazas, terraces, and gardens:** Intimate courtyards and plazas should respond to the surrounding building architecture and be designed with enduring-high quality materials. Integrate pervious paving to promote infiltration of stormwater, reducing direct discharge to the lake.
- **Parking and service:** Screen views of parking from Lake Mendota. Maintain view sheds to the lake.

Note: *The list of statements characterize the nature of the identified typologies as defined by the Landscape Master Plan. Refer to the Landscape Master Plan and Landscape Development Standards for further information.*

Materials & Styles: Existing Conditions

Reference the opposite page for material (Mx) and architectural feature (Ax) references.

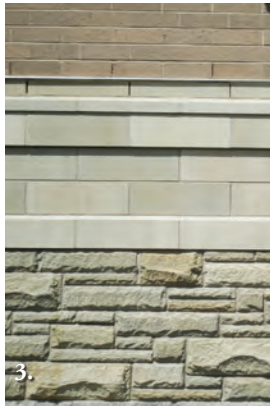


Materials & Styles

The Lakeshore Neighborhood is defined by both it's materials and spaces created by its architecture. Materials reference the lakeside setting and are typically more rusticated, earth toned, and natural in origin than throughout the rest of campus. Appropriately scaled materials are imperative to maintaining a sense of intimacy and reflecting its context within campus. Durability and weathering are also important considerations due to the users of these buildings and the location along Lake Mendota.

Materials

M1. Red Brick/Bedford Limestone/Terra Cotta (Roof)
M2. Bedford Limestone
M3. Tan Brick/Limestone
M4. Limestone (Multiple Finishes)
M5. Tan Brick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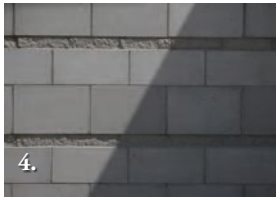
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Architectural Styles

– *Beaux Arts*
– *Classical Revival*
– *Richardsonian Romanesque*
– *Environmental Modernism*

Architectural Features

A1. Human Scaled Spaces and Courtyards
A2. Classical Forms and Ornamentation
A3. Natural Picturesque Views


1.


2.


3.

Building Inventory

The building inventory lists all of the buildings within the defined campus neighborhood. Buildings are listed alphabetically by the official campus building name (per the Campus Map). Additional inventory information includes:

- *Year building construction was completed.*
- *Year(s) major renovation projects were completed.*
- *Defining architectural style.*
- *Primary exterior material use.*

Building	Built	Renovated	Style	Materials
Adams Hall, Van Hise Dormitories	1925	1999, 2011, 2013 add.	Renaissance Revival	Steel, Concrete, Madison Sandstone Rubble, Stucco, Stone
Bradley Residence Hall	1959	2013 reno.	Post World War II	Concrete, Brick
Carl Schuman Shelter	1963			Wood
Carson Gully Commons	1926	2012	Renaissance Revival	Stone, Concrete, Steel
Chamberlin House	1938	--	Renaissance Revival	Stone, Steel
Cole Residence Hall	1957	1962 add., 1970 remodel, 2003	Post World War II	Concrete, Brick
Conover House				Limestone
Dejope Residence Hall	2010			Limestone Brick, Concrete
Gilman House	1938	--	Renaissance Revival	Limestone
Goodnight Hall (elm drive dorms)	1959	--	Post World War II	Concrete, Brick
Holt Center				Limestone Brick
Humphrey Hall (short course dorms)	1949	2005 remodeled	Post World War II	Limestone
Jones House	1938	--	Renaissance Revival	Limestone
Jorns Hall (short course dorms)	1949	2003 remodeled	Post World War II	Limestone
Kronshage Hall	1938	2002	Renaissance Revival	Limestone
Leopold Residence Hall	2012			Brick, Stone
Mack House	1938	--	Renaissance Revival	Limestone
Phillips Residence Hall	1959	1975 add.	Post World War II	Concrete, Brick
Porter Boathouse	1966	2003 new	Modern	Sandstone, Lead Coated Copper Roof
Showerman House				Limestone
Slichter Hall	1946	1962 add., 1996	Post World War II	Brick, Concrete, Lannon Stone
Sullivan Hall (Holt Dormitories)	1957	2003, 2014	Post World War II	Concrete, Brick
Swenson House	1938	--		Stone
Tripp Hall, Van Hise Dormitories	1925	1998, 2010 add.	Renaissance Revival	Steel, Concrete, Madison Sandstone Rubble, Stucco, Stone
Turner House	1938	--		Limestone

Considerations

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Past Plans

- 2006 Lakeshore Nature Preserve Master Plan
- 2006 UW Housing Facilities Master Plan

Restoration/Preservation Efforts

- University Bay Restoration
- Tree Canopy Preservation

Neighborhood Specific Conditions

- Friends of Lakeshore Nature Preserve

Historical and Cultural Resources

- 2005 Cultural Landscape Report
- Historic Property Review Requirements
- Archaeological Site Review Requirements

Well Head District/Locations

- City of Madison Unit Well 27 (N. Randall Ave. & Bike Path)

City of Madison Zoning (Chapter 28)

- Campus Institutional District (CI)

1. Agricultural Hall

2. DeLuca Biochemical Sciences Building

3. Education Building

Historic Campus Neighborhood

Overview & Location

Defined as the academic and historic core of campus the area primarily includes classrooms and offices for faculty and staff. As the oldest portion of campus it presents a traditional collegiate aesthetic with an architecturally rich building inventory set in a verdant landscape setting.

While being the most building-dense neighborhood on campus, the entire area feels less urban than south of University Avenue. This is related to quantity and quality of open spaces, including the iconic Bascom Mall quadrangle which is appropriately scaled and massed to relate to the architecture. An emphasis is placed on pedestrian walkability and scale, with limited street infrastructure throughout the area. This design neighborhood is most commonly associated with the UW-Madison identity and as such material use and design principles shall be of a quality and craftsmanship on par with a world class institution.

Although the streets around and through this design neighborhood shall have a clear and consistent quality per the streetscape typology recommendations, the architecture is allowed more freedom to draw from its immediate adjacencies. The identified Architectural Mixing Zones are highlighting primary streets within the campus development boundary where building styles and materials can most appropriately draw from their immediate context. In essence, the goal is promote a dialogue along these corridors that is not identifiable with any one design neighborhood, but part of the UW-Madison physical experience.

The design neighborhood is bounded by Babcock Drive to the west, N. Park Street to the east, University Avenue to the south, and primarily Observatory Drive to the north. The area also includes Elizabeth Waters Hall and Williams H. Sewell Social Science Building located north of Observatory Drive.

Area: 80 acres *(12% of 636 acre planning area)*

Historic Campus
Neighborhood Key Plan

Key Plan

Massing & Scale

- Buildings are to support the campus civic structure, giving architectural definition to the campus streets, quadrangles, and other open spaces. Buildings are to front directly onto these spaces and to support them by their form, massing, and the design of their facades.
- Buildings shall have a base, middle, and top. Visual emphasis is to be given to the ground floor through door and window scale, architectural detailing, and greater floor-to-floor heights.
- Minimize footprints as necessary to balance program need with providing an exemplary collegiate setting.
- Begin each new building with symmetry in plan, although asymmetrical ideas can be introduced when necessary. Use an assemblage of repeating and overriding forms for interest and economy of costs. Buildings should follow a typology that will allow for flexibility of simple plan forms.
- Utilize architectural articulation such as changes in material, fenestration, architectural detailing, or other elements to break down the scale.
- Proposed building massing shall consider daylight penetration into all spaces of the building.

NOTES:

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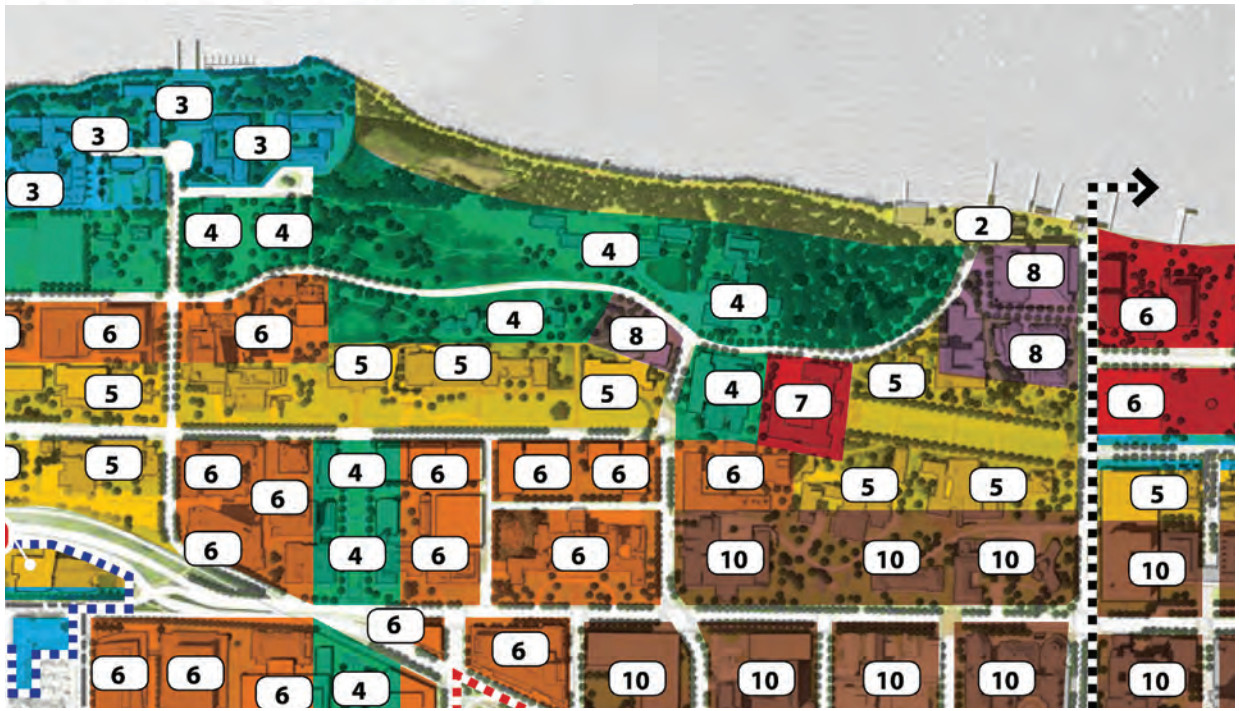

University Avenue Corridor Plan

Adopted May 6, 2014 #32635

- 4 Stories: 41-60'
- 5 Stories: 60+'

Regent Street - South Campus Neighborhood Plan

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- 6 6 Stories: 90-102"
- 7 7 Stories: 105-119'
- 8 8 Stories: 120-136'
- 9 9 Stories: 135-153'
- 10 10 Stories: 150-170'

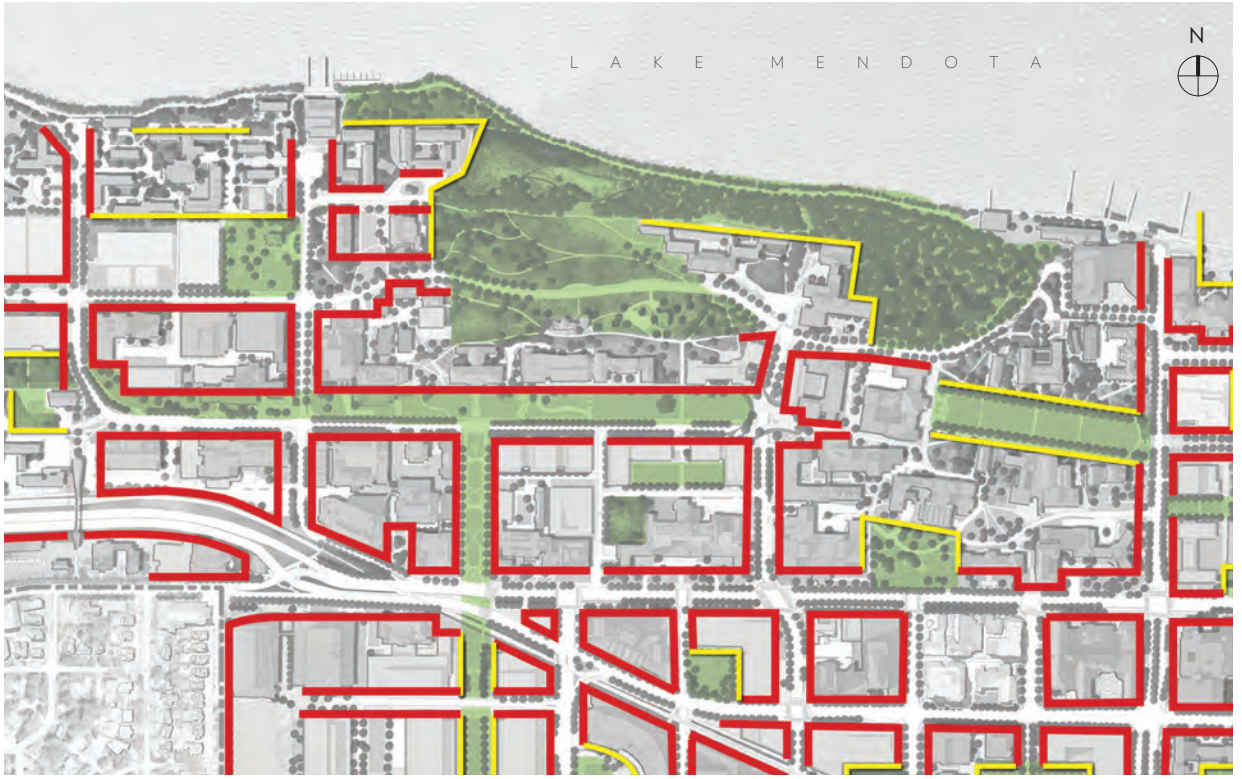
Building Heights

- Building heights are to generally match the urban context to the south and east, crescendo in height along the campus arterials of University Avenue and Johnson Street and become lower as the lakeshore is approached.
- Consider existing topography and the natural campus setting when determining building heights.
- Buildings along the edges of the neighborhood may be taller, but should be designed to lessen their mass and bulk against these more natural areas of campus.
- Consider building heights in conjunction with exemplary view corridors (i.e. Looking up Bascom Hill to Bascom Hall and seeing Van Hise in the background).
- Buildings should generally have hip or gabled roofs.

Key Plan

Build-To Lines

- Refer to the Build-To Dimensions matrix for specific distances related to street frontages and major open space corridors.
- The primary build-to lines in the Historic neighborhood promote existing quadrangle definition and arterial corridor definition.
- Build-to lines are given to prevent flat, expansive, lifeless street or open space facades. The majority of the building facade should be brought to the suggested build-to line while still achieving facade articulation and interest that is compatible within the neighborhood.
- Build-to lines are the most strict around open spaces in this neighborhood to reinforce the importance and prominence of structures in these areas.



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Build-To Dimensions

The neighborhood matrix references each of the streets within the campus design neighborhood and further identifies the nuances along that street frontage to provide guidance when determining architectural build-to limits. These limits ensure architectural framing of the street is occurring where appropriate, green space is preserved, and that a pleasing human-scaled pedestrian realm is created that allows for street activation and socialization.

- *Street Name: Name of street located within the neighborhood.*
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- *Existing Corridor Width (CW): Identified existing corridor width is per Dane County mapping data.*
- *Orientation: What side of street segment guidelines are being applied.*
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- *Building Ht. Max: As identified by neighborhood/city plans and per anticipated UW program need.*
- *Step Back Req'ts: Recommended story height at Build-To line/distance (feet) of step back.*
- *CW Stormwater: Is the area between the sidewalk/path and street appropriate for green infrastructure.*

6.HISTORIC CAMPUS NEIGHBORHOOD							
Street Name	Description	Existing RW*	Orientation	Build-to Line from RW*	Building Ht. Max.	Step Back Req'ts	RW* Stormwater
Observatory Drive	Babcock Dr. to King Hall	64'					
			S	10' (steps)	6	None	NO
	King Hall to N. Charter St.	64'	N	20'	4	None	NO
			S	70'	4|8	None	NO
	N. Charter St. to N. Park St.	60'	N	20'	4	None	NO
			S	20'	4|5|7|8	None	NO
Linden Drive	Babcock Dr. to Henry Mall	68'	N	100'	5	4th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
			S	30'	4|6	4th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
	Henry Mall to N. Charter St.	68'	N	100'	5	None	NO
			S	30'	4|6	4th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
New E/W Street (60' RW* min.)	New N/S Street to N. Charter St.	-	N	10'	6	5th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
			S	10'	6	5th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
University Avenue	Henry Mall to N. Charter St.	100'	N	50'	4|6	5th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
	N. Charter St. to N. Park St.	100'	N	50'	10	5th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
Babcock Drive	Observatory Dr. to Linden Dr.	60'					
			E	35'	5|6	4th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
	Linden Dr. to University Avenue	42'					
			E	20'	6		NO
Henry Mall	Linden Dr. to University Avenue	114'	W	15'	4	4th & Above - Min. 30'	NO
			E	15'	4	4th & Above - Min. 30'	NO
New N/S Street (60' RW* min.)	Linden Dr. to University Avenue	68'	W	10'	6	None	NO
			E	10'	6	None	YES
N. Charter Street	Observatory Dr. to Linden Dr.	62'	W	30'	5|8	3rd & Above - Min. 15'	NO
			E	20'	4	3rd & Above - Min. 15'	NO
	Linden Dr. to University Ave.	62'	W	40'	6	3rd & Above - Min. 15'	YES
			E	20'	6|10	3rd & Above - Min. 15'	YES
N. Park Street	Observatory Dr. to State Street Mall	62'	W	50'	8	5th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
	State Street Mall to University Ave.	70'	W	45'	10	8th & Above - Min. 15'	NO

* RW = Street corridor width and/or City of Madison right-of-way

Key Plan

Landscape Principles

The Historic Campus Neighborhood is the heart of campus. This landscape encapsulates the history of campus. Care should be taken to restore and enhance these spaces with attention to reinforcing the original formal design gestures.

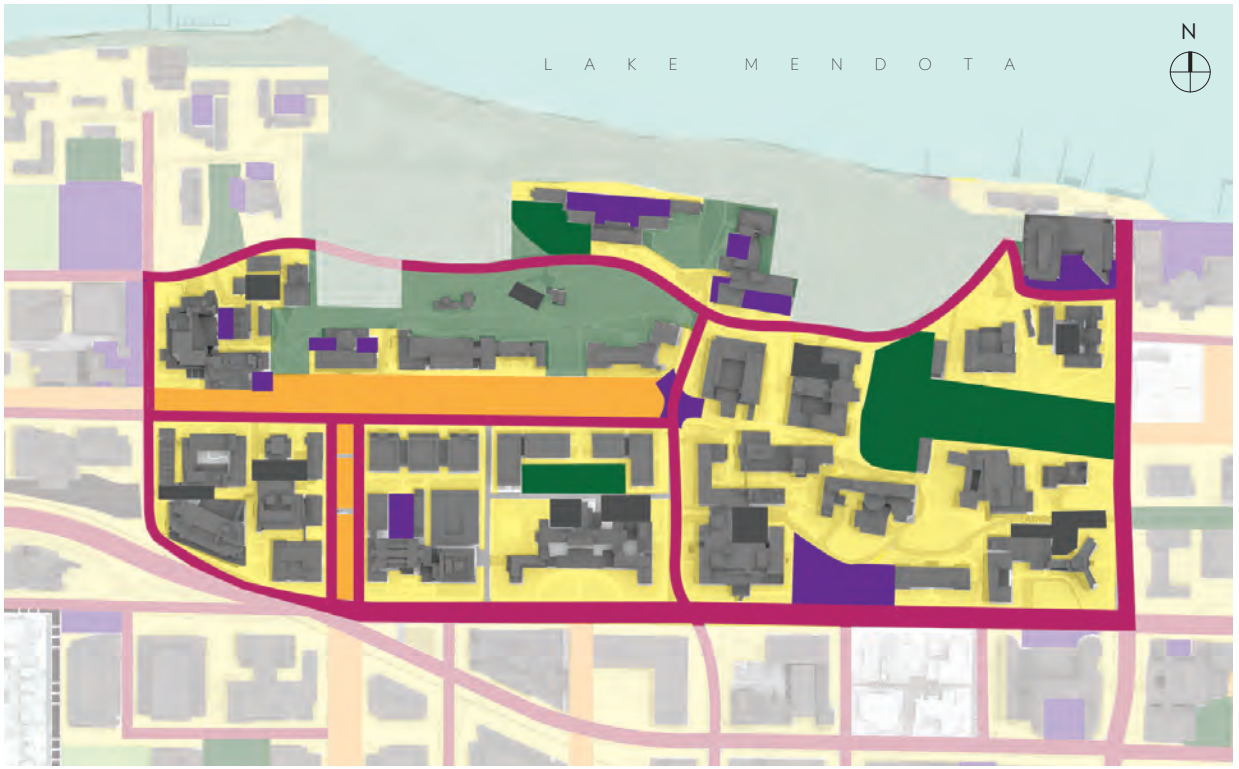
- Preserve and enhance the formal quality of the landscape.
- Restore original malls to give campus clearer legibility.
- Focus on high quality materials that enhance the stature of the Historic Campus Neighborhood.
- Expand naturalized landscapes on Observatory Hill.
- Manage stormwater on site through green infrastructure approaches such as rain gardens and constructed wetlands.

Note: *The list of statements characterize the neighborhood in regard to the Landscape Master Plan Guiding Principles. These principles were established to assist landscape recommendations in reaching the goals of the Campus Master Plan. Refer to the Landscape Master Plan and Landscape Development Standards for further information.*

Landscape Guidelines

The Historic Campus Neighborhood is composed of a series of formal malls and greens between which the campus fabric connects and knits together the space.

- **Campus fabric:** Traditional lawn and irregularly spaced shade trees.
- **Campus green:** Maintain the Bascom green and add new greens through the redevelopment of the Medical Sciences campus.
- **Campus malls:** Reinforce originally designed spaces that organized the first expansion of the UW-Madison campus preserving the original sense of place.
- **Naturalized landscapes**: Restore and naturalize Observatory Hill creating a contrast between the two major drumlins on campus and showing the importance of natural spaces within campus.
- **Courtyards, plazas, terraces, and gardens:** Courtyards and plazas should respond to the surrounding architectural context and be constructed of high quality materials and craftsmanship.

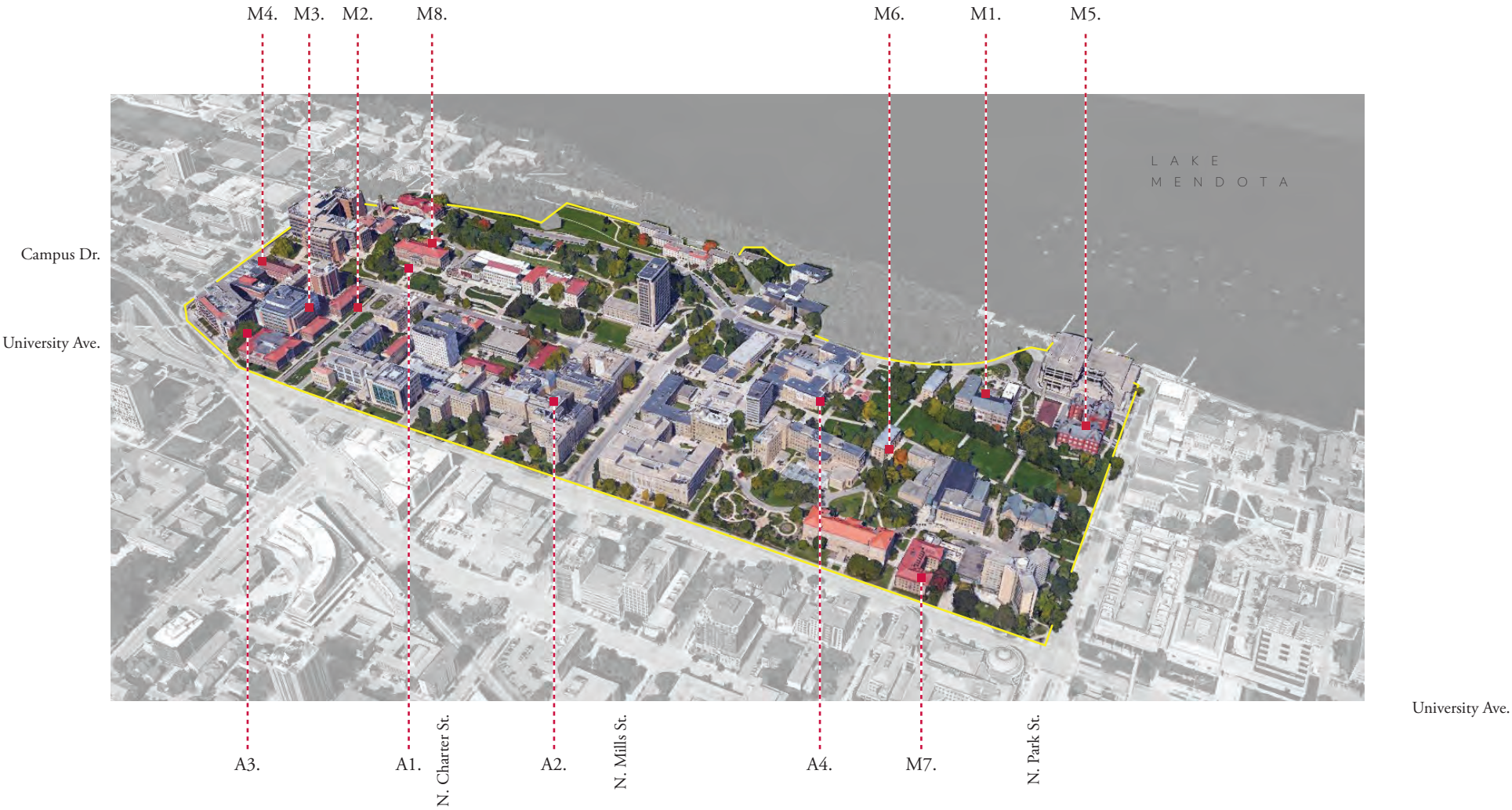


Campus Greens
Courtyards, Plazas, & Gardens
Campus Fabric
Naturalized Landscapes
Streetscapes
Parking and Service

Note: *The list of statements characterize the nature of the identified typologies as defined by the Landscape Master Plan. Refer to the Landscape Master Plan and Landscape Development Standards for further information.*

Materials & Styles: Existing Conditions

Reference the opposite page for material (Mx) and architectural feature (Ax) references.



Materials & Styles

Many materials have been used on campus over the years, with good effect. The Historic Campus Neighborhood has a large number of Madison Sandstone and Superior Sandstone buildings that identify this part of campus. Other common materials and styles are identified below. New construction need not duplicate these historical features, however consideration should be made towards achieving a similar level of quality through detail and fenestration of building facades. Context should inform proposed materials and styles, but ultimately development should be of the present time.

Materials

M1. Grey Brick/Bedford Limestone
M2. Red Brick
M3. Terra Cotta/Anodized Aluminum
M4. Limestone Quoins/Lintels/Pediments
M5. Berlin Ryholite
M6. Madison Sandstone
M7. Superior Sandstone
M8. Bedford Limestone

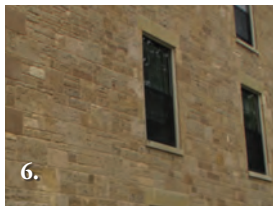

1.


2.


3.


4.


5.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7.


8.

Architectural Styles

– *Beaux Arts*
– *Classical Revival*
– *Richardsonian Romanesque*
– *Modern*
– *Environmental Modernism*

Architectural Features

A1. Articulation and Ornamentation
A2. Density of Architectural Variety
A3. Courtyards and Insets
A4. Portico


1.


2.


3.


4.

Building Inventory

The building inventory lists all of the buildings within the defined campus neighborhood. Buildings are listed alphabetically by the official campus building name (per the Campus Map). Additional inventory information includes:

- *Year building construction was completed.*
- *Year(s) major renovation projects were completed.*
- *Defining architectural style.*
- *Primary exterior material use.*

Building	Built	Renovated	Style	Materials
1433 Monroe St.	1970			Concrete
445 Henry Mall	1961			Brick, Mixed Rock
Agricultural Bulletin Building	1889			Brick
Agricultural Engineering Building	1907			Brick
Agricultural Engineering Laboratory	1959			Brick
Agricultural Hall	1903			Brick, Concrete
Bardeen Medical Laboratories	1924			Limestone Brick
Barnard Hall	1913	1960 remodel, 1997, 2007 refurnishing	Renaissance Revival	Madison Sandstone, Concrete
Bascom Hall	1857	1899, 1906, 1927,	Italian Renaissance	Stone, Concrete
Birge Hall	1910	2014	Renaissance Revival	Madison Sandstone
Bock Laboratories	1965			Brick, Concrete
Bradley Memorial Building	1918			Limestone Brick
Carillon Tower	1934			Limestone Brick
Chadbourne Hall	1959	2008, 2010	Post World War II	Brick, Concrete, Steel
Chamberlin Hall	1905	1911, 1927, 1954, 1970 add.	Beaux Arts	Brick, Limestone, Concrete, Tile
D.C. Smith Greenhouse	1953	--		Brick, Glass
DeLuca Biochemical Sciences Building	2008			Metal
DeLuca Biochemistry Building	1912	1938, 1954 add., 1965 remodel, 2013 reno.	Beaux Arts	Concrete, Brick
DeLuca Biochemistry Laboratories	1996	--		Brick
Education Building	1899	2009 add. & reno.	Art Classical Revival	Brick, Limestone, Terra Cotta, Anodized Aluminum Metal Panels
Elizabeth Waters Hall	1938	1997, 2015	Renaissance Revival	Steel, Lannon Stone
Genetics Biotechnology Center	1994	2004 add.	Modern	Stone, Steel
Helen C. White Hall	1968			Brick, Concrete
Henry Mall	1906	1922, 1961, 1993 add.	Landscape	Grass, Pavement
Hiram Smith Annex	1908			Limestone Brick
Hiram Smith Hall	1891	2007 reno.	Normandy Design	Stone
Horticulture	1910	1932,1983 add.	Georgian Revival	Brick, Bedford Limestone
Ingraham Hall	1954			Limestone Brick
King Hall				Sandstone Brick, Brick
Lathrop Hall	1909	1930 add., 1973 remodel	Renaissance Revival	Madison Sandstone, Red Tile Roof
Law Building	1891	1963 add., 1997 reno.	Contemporary	Sandstone, Glass
Medical Sciences	1924			Limestone Brick
Medical Sciences Center	1924	1958	Post World War II	Limestone Brick, Limestone
Microbial Science	2004	--		Limestone Brick
Middleton Building	1965			Concrete
Moore Hall - Agronomy				Brick
Music Hall	1878	1985 reno.	Collegiate Gothic	Madison Sandstone, Superior Sandstone
Nancy Nicholas Hall (School of Human Ecology)	1912	2009 add.	Modern	Buff Vitreous Brick, Limestone Trim, Brick, Cast Stone
North Hall	1851	2011	No Style Listed	Sandstone Blocks

...continued

Building	Built	Renovated	Style	Materials
Nutritional Sciences	1930			Limestone Brick
Observatory Hill Office Building	1855			Wood Panels
Radio Hall	1887			Sandstone Brick
School of Social Work Building	1918			Limestone Brick
Science Hall	1887	1917, 1929, 1948, 1958, 1981, 1988, 2004, 2008	Richardsonian Romanesque	Red Brick, Rhyolite, Terra Cotta, Steel
Service Memorial Institute	1924			Limestone Brick, Concrete
Sewell Social Sciences	1961			Limestone Brick, Concrete
Signe Skott Cooper Hall	2012			Sandstone, Brick
Soils Building				Limestone Brick, Concrete
South Hall	1855	2011	No Style Listed	Sandstone Blocks
Sterling Hall	1914	2008	Beaux Art	Madison Sandstone
Stovall Building	1951			Limestone Brick
Taylor Hall	1952	--		Steel, Reinforced Concrete, Brick
Van Hise Hall	1965	1998	Post World War II	Steel, Reinforced Concrete, Stone, Precast Concrete Panels
Van Vleck Hall	1961	2001	Post World War II	Steel, Reinforced Concrete
Washburn Observatory	1878			Sandstone Brick

Considerations

Considerations include information related to the planning, design, and approval of a typical building and/or landscape architecture campus project. It is to be reviewed as a resource identifying locations of materials that UW project teams reference most often. Not all projects will require each identified item. All projects should review the reference list and determine with the UW project manager applicability to the project.

Site Amenities & Vegetation

- 2015 Landscape Development Standards
- Division of Facilities Development Master Specifications–Division 32
- UW-Madison Technical Guidelines–Division 32

Past Plans

- 2006 Lakeshore Nature Preserve Master Plan
- 2006 UW Housing Facilities Master Plan
- 2016 Letters & Science Facilities Master Plan

Restoration/Preservation Efforts

- Bascom Mall
- Henry Mall Historic District
- Observatory Hill

Neighborhood Specific Conditions

- Friends of Lakeshore Nature Preserve

Historical and Cultural Resources

- 2005 Cultural Landscape Report
- Historic Property Review Requirements
- Archaeological Site Review Requirements
- Archaeological Management Guidelines

Well Head District/Locations

- City of Madison Unit Well 27 (N. Randall Ave. & Bike Path)

City of Madison Zoning (Chapter 28)

- Campus Institutional District (CI)

Machado-silvetti

1. East Campus Mall & Chazen Museum of Art

2. Memorial Union

3. Ogg Residence Hall

East Campus Neighborhood

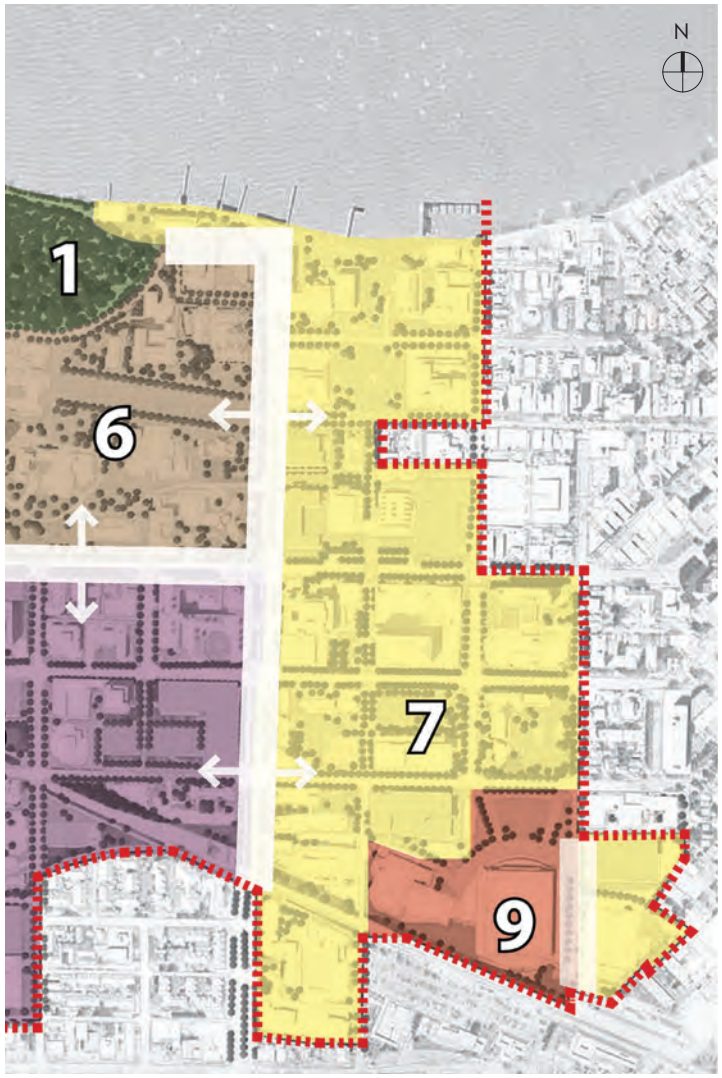
Overview & Location

Defined as the portion of campus where town and gown interface. A mixed use neighborhood with housing and student services set along side performing arts, communication, and administrative activities. The inclusion of Memorial Union, Library Mall, and conference facilities make this area a social hub. East Campus Mall provides a critical north-south linkage through this area connecting the following uses and characteristics of each block (north to south):

- Lake Mendota to State Street. Buildings with traditional architecture buildings frame Library Mall and Alumni Park. Beyond the university faculty, staff, and student populations, a large percentage of users include visitors and public patrons making this area a vibrant node of campus at all times of the year.
- State Street to University Avenue. Composed of a mix of architectural styles and urban courtyards the area supports both academic buildings and performance/ visual art facilities.
- University Avenue to W. Johnson Street. An area consisting of large-footprint buildings that are a mix of institutional and partnership development.
- Regent Street to W. Johnson Street. The location of the southeast residence halls and home to a large population of underclassmen including supporting recreational and food establishments.

The design neighborhood is most cleanly bounded by N. Park Street on the west and Lake Mendota on the north. The remaining two edges interface with the City of Madison but can generally be defined as Regent Street/Railroad to the south and N. Lake Street/N. Francis Street to the east. It is important to denote the sliver of State Street that is not within the campus development boundary and the far southeastern corner of the campus which includes the Art Loft Building and parking Lot 91 which is shared with the Madison Metropolitan School District located in the Doyle Administration Building.

Area: 76 acres *(12% of 636 acre planning area)*

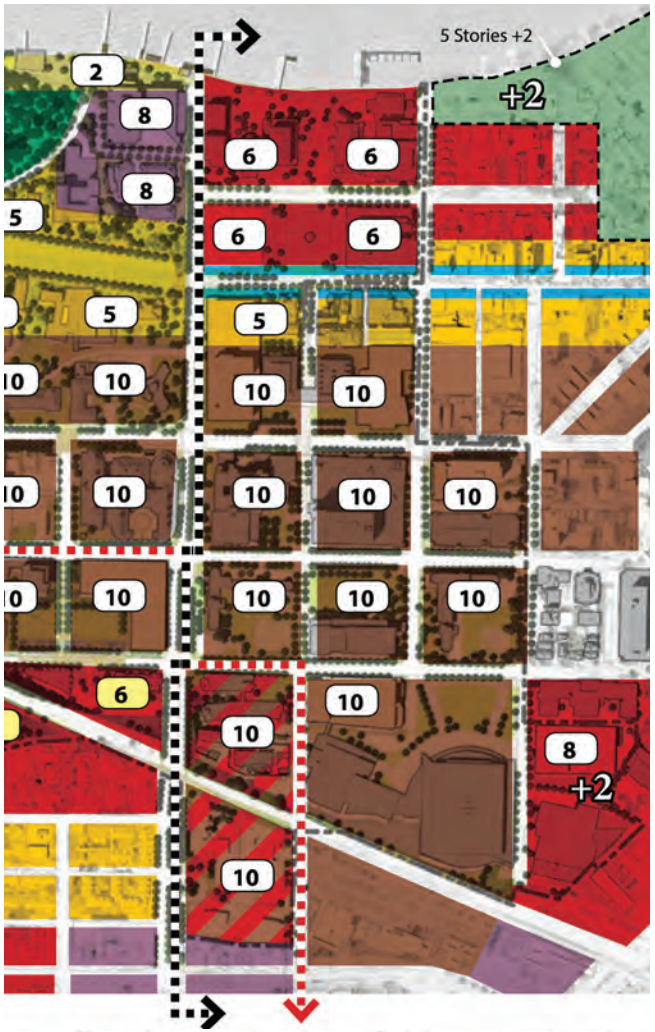


Massing & Scale

- Buildings are to support the campus civic structure, giving architectural definition to the campus streets, quadrangles, and other open spaces. Buildings are to front directly onto these spaces and to support them by their form, massing, and the design of their facades.
- Architectural composition should particularly emphasize a distinct identity for the buildings along East Campus Mall. This identity should be legible from critical viewpoints, as well as within the overall campus skyline when seen from a distance.
- Buildings shall have a base, middle, and top. Visual emphasis is to be given to the ground floor through door and window scale, architectural detailing, and greater floor-to-floor heights.
- Begin each new building with symmetry in plan, although asymmetrical ideas can be introduced when necessary. Use an assemblage of repeating and overriding forms for interest and economy of costs. Buildings should follow a typology that will allow for flexibility of simple plan forms.
- Where buildings are set back at upper stories, use lower roofs as green roofs, balconies, terraces, and gardens.
- Utilize architectural articulation such as changes in material, fenestration, architectural detailing, or other elements to break down the scale.

NOTES:

1. Colors relate to building heights.
2. Where discrepancies arise between adopted plans, most current plan takes precedent.
3. (x) Numbers indicate UW-Madison 2015 Campus Master Plan proposed maximum building heights. Floor quantities indicated equate to 15-17' floor to floor heights.
4. (x) Indicate proposed HIGHER maximum heights than approved plans.
5. (x) Indicate proposed LOWER maximum heights than approved plans.
6. "+2" Additional floors approved for exceptional design/LEED.
7. [1] Zoned Conservancy District, buildings not anticipated
8. [2] Viewshed agreement, any proposed buildings require additional approval.



University Avenue Corridor Plan

Adopted May 6, 2014 #32635

- 4 Stories: 41-60'
- 6 Stories: 60+'

Regent Street - South Campus Neighborhood Plan

Adopted July 1, 2008 #09234

- 3 Stories: 46'
- 4 Stories: 60'
- 6 Stories: 88'
- 8 Stories: 116'
- 10 Stories: 144' (+2 bonus for LEED)
- 12 Stories: 172'
- 8 Stories Regent Plan / 12 Stories Downtown Plan*

*More recent plan takes priority

City of Madison Downtown Plan

Adopted July 17, 2012 #24468

- 4 Stories: 44-60'
- 6 Stories: 64-88'
- 8 Stories: 84-116'
- 10 Stories: 104-144'
- 12 Stories: 124-172'
- 8 Stories Regent Plan / 12 Stories Downtown Plan

*More recent plan takes priority

UW-Madison Campus Master Plan

Anticipated Adoption December, 2016

- 2 Stories: 28-34'
- 3 Stories: 45-51'
- 4 Stories: 60-68'
- 5 Stories: 75-85'
- 6 Stories: 90-102'
- 7 Stories: 105-119'
- 8 Stories: 120-136'
- 9 Stories: 135-153'
- 10 Stories: 150-170'

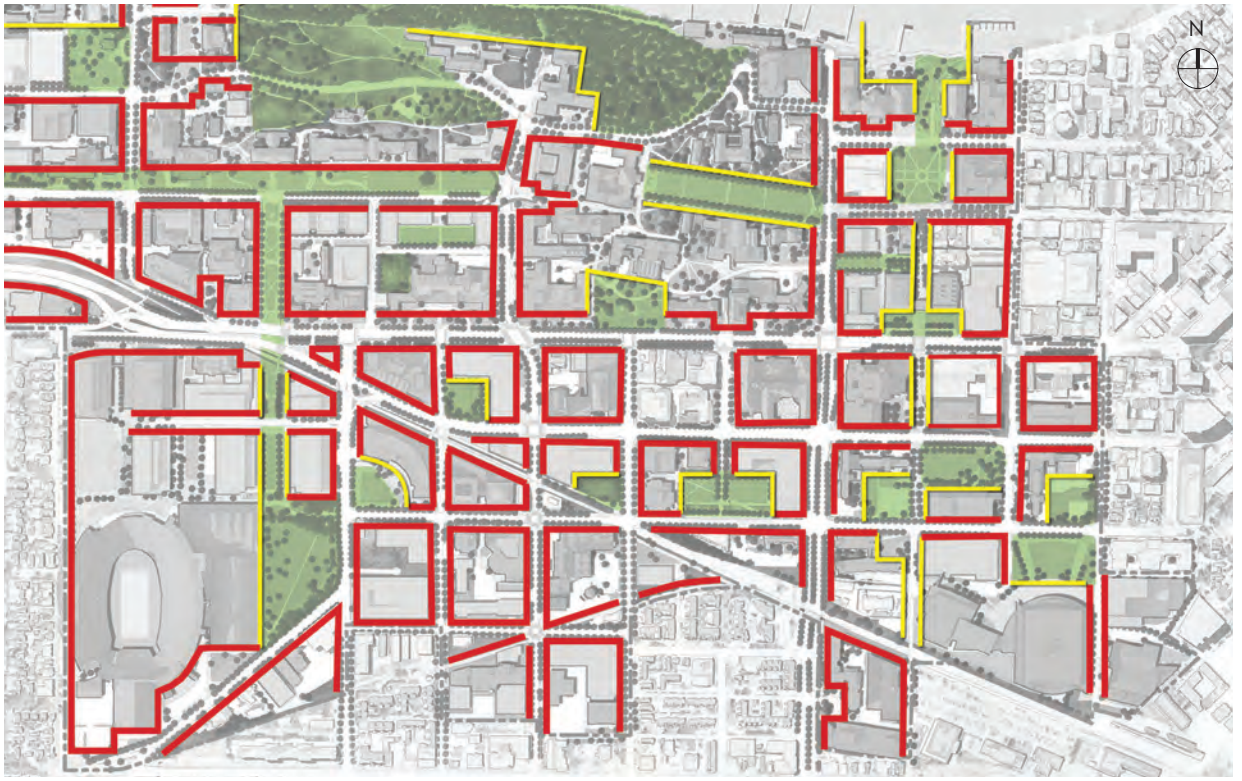
Building Heights

- Building heights are to generally match the urban context to the south and east, crescendo in height along the campus arterials of University Avenue and Johnson Street and become lower as the lakeshore is approached.
- When directly abutting the community, building heights should not significantly exceed that of neighboring community buildings. Height differences shall be mitigated by orienting taller building masses toward the campus. Similarly, upper floors may be stepped back away from the street frontage.
- Buildings should generally have a mix of roof shapes.
- Consideration of accessible and/or highly visible green roofs shall be considered.

Key Plan

Build-To Lines

- Refer to the Build-To Dimensions matrix for specific distances related to street frontages and major open space corridors.
- The primary build-to lines in the East Campus neighborhood involve interaction with existing street right-of-ways and the creation of traditional urban forms.
- Build-to lines along the East Campus are indicated as open space and therefore shall interplay and offer a diversity of first floor offsets and indoor/outdoor experiences.
- Build-to lines are given to prevent flat, expansive, lifeless street or open space facades. The majority of the building facade should be brought to the suggested build-to line while still achieving facade articulation and interest that is compatible within the neighborhood.



Note: *The placement of new buildings should respond to the alignment of adjacent buildings and adhere to the landscape framework plan which defines signature open space corridors. New buildings should be placed to engage and improve the quality of the campus landscape. While proposed buildings should be placed to maximize efficiency and use of the site, they should not block major pedestrian, habitat, stormwater, or visual corridors. Placement is ultimately dictated on a site by site basis to respond to the immediate context and ensure the building positively contributes to the whole of the campus.*

Build-To Dimensions

The neighborhood matrix references each of the streets within the campus design neighborhood and further identifies the nuances along that street frontage to provide guidance when determining architectural 'Build-To' limits. These limits ensure architectural framing of the street is occurring where appropriate, green space is preserved, and that a pleasing human-scaled pedestrian realm is created that allows for street activation and socialization.

- *Street Name: Name of street located within the neighborhood.*
- *Description: Segment of street in neighborhood, as widths and character may vary.*
- *Existing Corridor Width (CW): Identified existing corridor width is per Dane County mapping data.*
- *Orientation: What side of street segment guidelines are being applied.*
- *Build-To Line: Distance from back of sidewalk where majority of building should interface.*
- *Building Ht. Max: As identified by neighborhood/city plans and per anticipated UW program need.*
- *Step Back Req'ts: Recommended story height at Build-To line/distance (feet) of step back.*
- *CW Stormwater: Is the area between the sidewalk/path and street appropriate for green infrastructure.*

7. EAST CAMPUS NEIGHBORHOOD							
Street Name	Description	Existing RW*	Orientation	Build-to Line from RW*	Building Ht. Max.	Step Back Req'ts	RW* Stormwater
Langdon Street	N. Park St. to N. Lake St.	68'	N	50'	6	4th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
			S	25'	6	5th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
University Avenue	N. Park St. to N. Francis St.	100'	N	20' / 100' Step	10	4th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
			S	20'	10	8th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
W. Johnson Street	N. Park St. to N. Franics St.	68'	N	10'	10	8th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
			S	15'	10	4th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
W. Dayton Street	N. Park St. to N. Lake St.	68'	N	10'	10	4th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
			S	20'	10	8th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
	N. Lake St. to Frances St.	68'	N	20'	10	4th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
N. Park Street	Lakeshore path to Langdon St.	46'	W	30'	2	4th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
			E	5'	6	4th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
	Langdon St. to University Ave.	70'					
			E	10'	5|6|10	4th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
	University Ave. to W. Johnson	120'					
			E	0'	10	5th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
	W. Johnson St. to W. Dayton St.	120'					
			E	10'	10	4th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
	W. Dayton St. to 21 N Park St.	134'					
			E	20'	10	4th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
East Campus Mall	State St. to University Ave.	66'	W	15'	5|10	4th & 9th - Min. 15'	YES
			E	15'	5|10	4th & 9th - Min. 15'	YES
	University Ave. to W. Johnson St.	66'	W	15'	10	4th & 9th - Min. 15'	YES
			E	15'	10	4th & 9th - Min. 15'	YES
	W. Johnson St. to Railroad Bridge	66'	W	15'	10	4th & 9th - Min. 15'	YES
			E	15'	10	4th & 9th - Min. 15'	YES
N. Lake Street	Lake Mendota to University Ave.	68'	W	10'	5|6|10	3rd & Above - Min. 15'	NO
	University Ave. to W. Johnson St.	72'	W	20'	10	4th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
			E	20'	10	4th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
	W. Johnson St. to W. Dayton St.	68'	W	20'	10	4th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
			E	20'	10	4th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
N. Frances Street	University Ave. to W. Dayton St.	62-72'	W	15'	10	3rd & 9th - Min. 15'	NO
	W. Dayton St. to Railroad Tracks	66'					
			E	15'	8	5th & Above - Min. 15'	YES

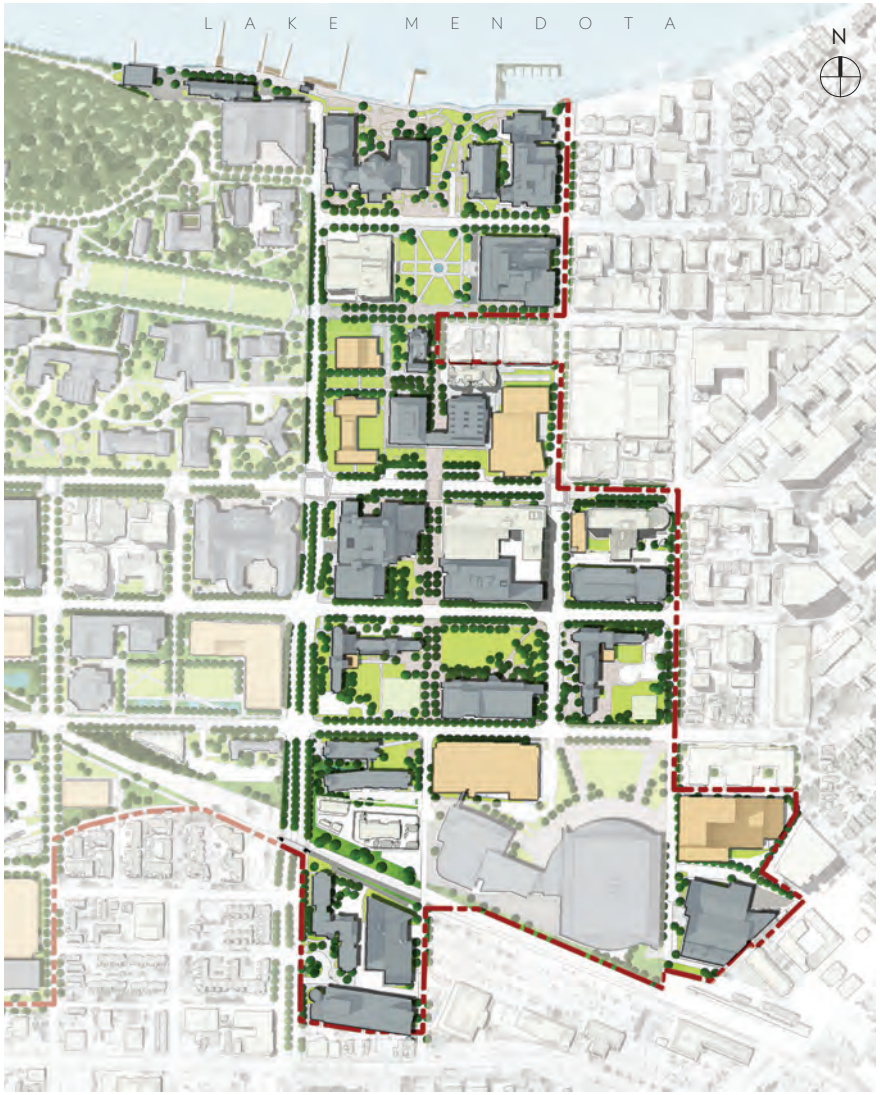
* RW = Street corridor width and/or City of Madison right-of-way

Key Plan

Landscape Principles

The East Campus Neighborhood's civic character transitions the City of Madison to the Historic Campus Neighborhood. The East Campus Mall is the defining spatial organizing element, providing free pedestrian movement from Regent Street to Lake Mendota. Library Mall, one of the most prominent and heavily used spaces on campus, functions as a confluence between the two malls at the termination of State Street.

- Predominated by urban hardscape spaces amid higher building densities.
- Simple, low-maintenance landscapes. Avoid overly fussy detailing and design.
- Consider underground stormwater management approaches where space is limited.
- Material use should be robust, durable, and relate to the greater campus vernacular.
- Robust street tree program, calming streets, and reinforcing character.
- Consider landscape experience and views from the pedestrian level as well as the elevated adjacent residential tower perspective.



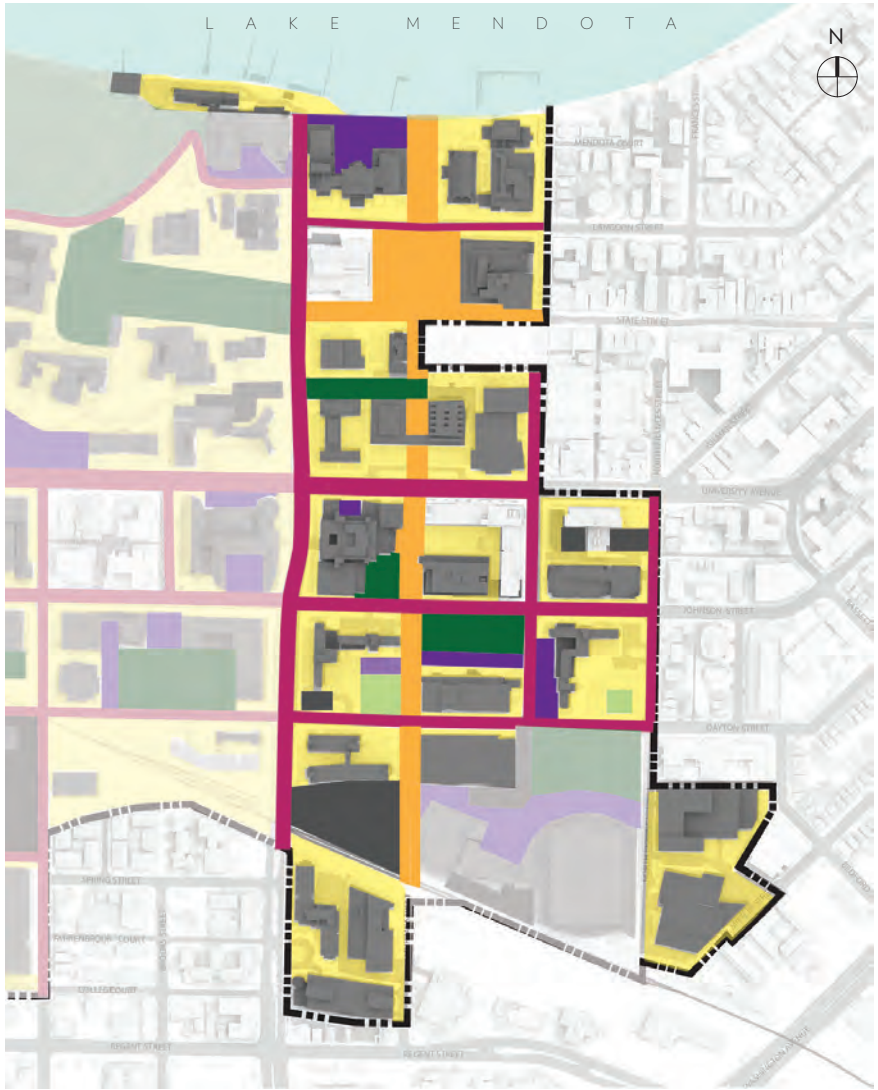
Note: *The list of statements characterize the neighborhood in regard to the Landscape Master Plan Guiding Principles. These principles were established to assist landscape recommendations in reaching the goals of the Campus Master Plan. Refer to the Landscape Master Plan and Landscape Development Standards for further information.*

Landscape Guidelines

The East Campus Neighborhood is organized along the East Campus Mall.

- **Campus mall**: Maintain the East Campus Mall as a linear corridor and civic space. Hardscape materials and planting should remain simple and highly resilient. State Street Mall is a continuation of the city State Street corridor.
- **Campus green:** Maintain the campus greens associated with residence halls Gordon Dining & Event Center and Vilas Hall as flexible, passive open spaces. Create a new campus green through the redevelopment of the Humanities Building. These lawns should be designed with proper drainage and base materials to withstand heavy pedestrian use.
- **Courtyards, plazas, terraces, and gardens:** Courtyards and plazas should respond to the surrounding building architecture. Maintain civic scale and urban character.
- **Streetscapes**: Invest in streetscapes, implementing the streetscape guidelines recommended in the Landscape Master Plan. Create a contiguous urban tree canopy with robust understory planting in terraces.

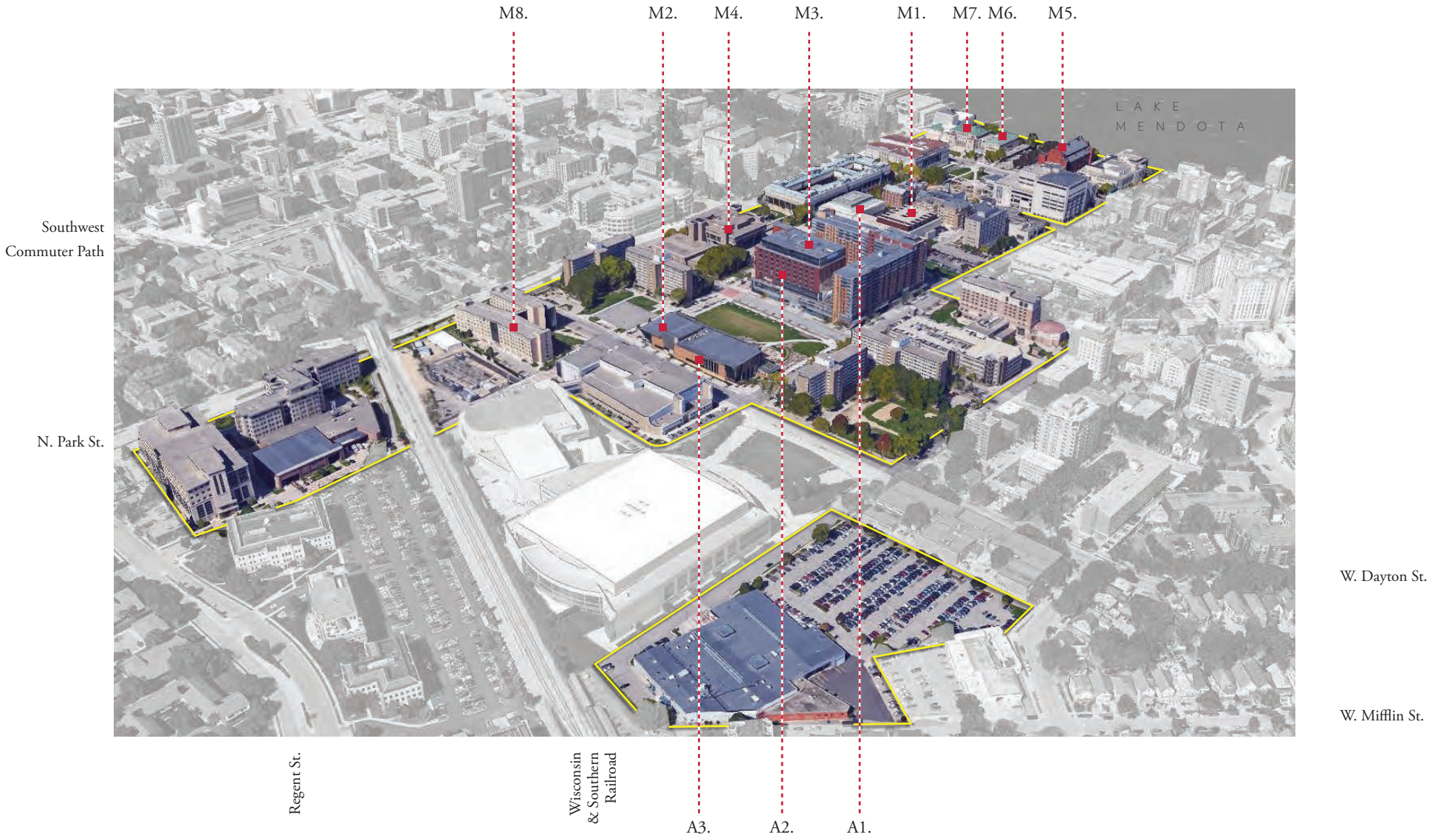
Note: *The list of statements characterize the nature of the identified typologies as defined by the Landscape Master Plan. Refer to the Landscape Master Plan and Landscape Development Standards for further information.*



- Campus Greens
- Courtyards, Plazas, & Gardens
- Campus Fabric
- Naturalized Landscapes
- Streetscapes
- Parking and Service

Materials & Styles: Existing Conditions

Reference the opposite page for material (Mx) and architectural feature (Ax) references.

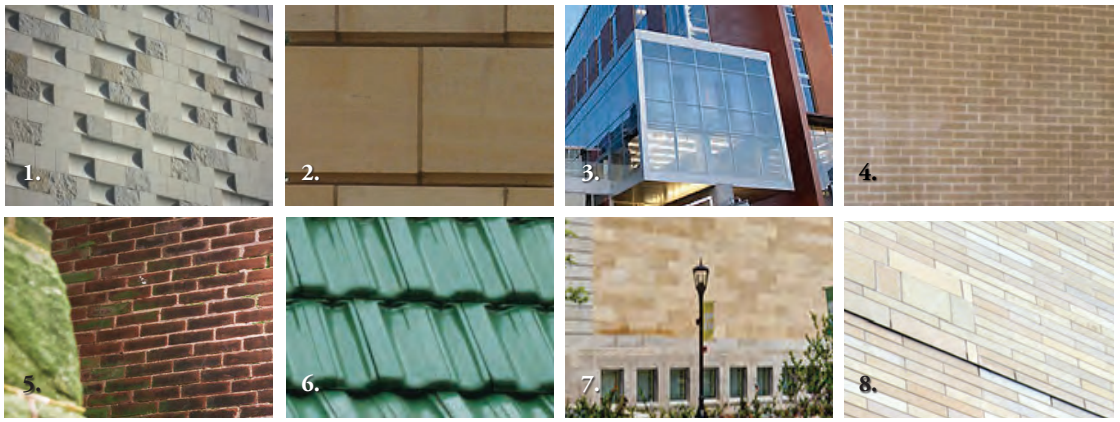


Materials & Styles

The East Campus Neighborhood draws heavily on its adjacent context to the west. North of University Avenue the neighborhood reflects the Historic Campus Neighborhood with classical styles and architectural ornamentation. South of University Avenue building materials and styles are more mixed and reflect the time period they were constructed. Most recently buildings in this area are using more golden buff-toned stone along with large expanses of glazing. Ultimately, all materials and styles in this area shall engage the East Campus Mall and effectively transition the university to the City of Madison. Town and gown blend within this neighborhood.

Materials

M1. Stone Textural Variety
M2 Golden Buff Limestone
M3. Anodized Aluminum/Glazing
M4. Brown Brick
M5. Berlin Rhyolite/Red Brick
M6. Green Tile Roof
M7. Bedford Limestone/Madison Sandstone (Winona Travertine)
M8. Buff Brick



Architectural Styles

– *Italianate*
– *Romanesque Revival*
– *Classical Revival*
– *Modern*
– *Post World War II*
– *Environmental Modernism*

Architectural Features

A1. Orientation Around Pedestrian Mall
A2. Mixed-Use Urban Interaction
A3. Larger Expanses of Glazing
A4. Rusticated Stone
A5. Buildings Frame Open Spaces

Building Inventory

The building inventory lists all of the buildings within the defined campus neighborhood. Buildings are listed alphabetically by the official campus building name (per the Campus Map). Additional inventory information includes:

- *Year building construction was completed.*
- *Year(s) major renovation projects were completed.*
- *Defining architectural style.*
- *Primary exterior material use.*

Building	Built	Renovated	Style	Materials
21 N. Park Street	2004	--	Postmodernism	Steel, Concrete, Stone
432 East Campus Mall				Brick
711 State St.	1971	1996	Postmodernism	Concrete
Art Lofts	2009	--	Unknown	Concrete, Brick
Below Alumni Center	1965	--	Post World War II	Steel, Reinforced Concrete
Chazen Museum of Art	1970	2009-addition	Post World War II, Modern	Concrete, Steel
Conrad A. Elvehjem Building	1965			Sandstone Brick
East Campus Mall	2009	--	Unknown	Steel, Brick, Concrete, Glass
Environmental Protection & Safety Building	1984	--	Post World War II	Brick
Extension Building	1960			Limestone Brick, Concrete
Fluno Center	1998	--	Postmodern	Brick, Limestone
Gordons Dining and Event Center	1964	2013 remodeled	Post World War II, Modern	Brick, Sandstone
Lowell Center	1965			Limestone Brick
Memorial Library	1950	1975, 1988 add.	Post World War II	Steel, Bedford Limestone, Brick
Memorial Union	1927	1939, 1956, 1964, 1975 add.	Renaissance Revival	Bedford Limestone, Madison Sandstone, Tile Roof, Winona Travertine
Mosse Humanities Building	1966			Concrete, Sandstone Brick
Ogg Hall	1963	2007 new	Post World War II	Stone, Concrete
Pyle Center	1956	1998 reno.	Modern	Brick
Red Gym	1894	--	Richardsonian Romanesque	Red Brick
Sellery Hall	1961	1998, 2016	Post World War II	Reinforced Concrete, Brick
Smith Residence Hall	2004			Limestone, Concrete
Southeast Recreational Facility	1982	--		Steel, Concrete, Brick, Aluminum
State Historical Society	1901	1914, 1940, 1965, 2009 reno.	Classical Revival	Steel, Bedford Limestone
University Club	1908	1912, 1924 add.	Eclectic Resurgence	Dark Brick, Concrete
University Square	2006	--	Modern	Brick, Metal, Concrete, Glass
Vilas Communications Hall	1969	--	Post World War II	Brick, Precast Concrete
Witte Hall	1962	2001, 2011, 2018	Post World War II	Reinforced Concrete, Brick

Considerations

Considerations include information related to the planning, design, and approval of a typical building and/or landscape architecture campus project. It is to be reviewed as a resource identifying locations of materials that UW project teams reference most often. Not all projects will require each identified item. All projects should review the reference list and determine with the UW project manager applicability to the project.

Site Amenities & Vegetation

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Past Plans

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- 2006 Wisconsin Union Facilities Master Plan
- 2006 UW Housing Facilities Master Plan
- 2007 Recreational Sports Facilities Master Plan
- 2012 City of Madison Downtown Plan
- 2016 Letters & Science Facilities Master Plan

Restoration/Preservation Efforts

- Memorial Union Terrace
- Library Mall

Neighborhood Specific Conditions

- Capitol Neighborhood Inc.
- Friends of Lakeshore Nature Preserve

Historical and Cultural Resources

- 2005 Cultural Landscape Report
- Historic Property Review Requirements
- Archaeological Site Review Requirements

Well Head District/Locations

- City of Madison Unit Well 27 (N. Randall Ave. & Bike Path)

City of Madison Zoning (Chapter 28)

- Campus Institutional District (CI)
- Planned Development (PD)

1. College of Engineering Overview

2. Grainger Hall

3. Union South

South Campus Neighborhood

Overview & Location

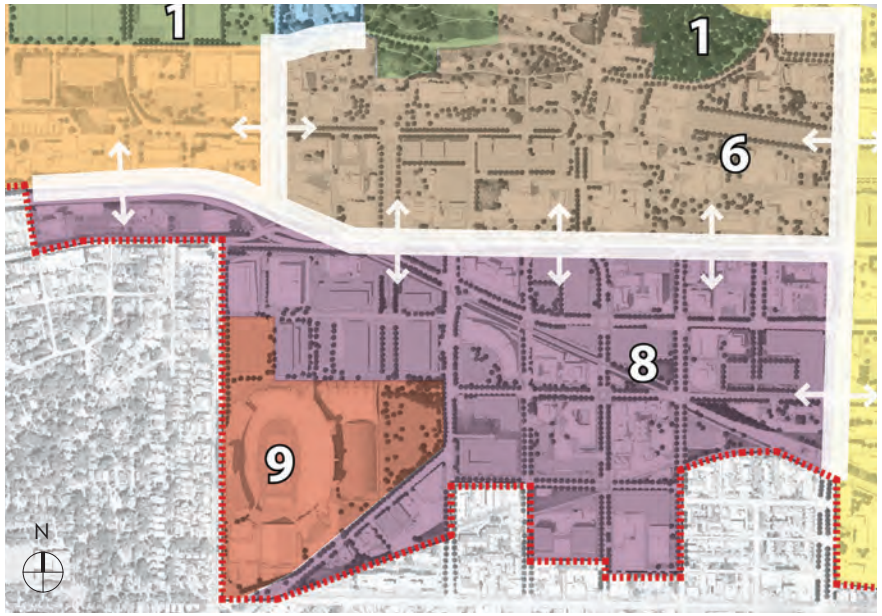
Defined generally as the area south of University Avenue, it contains a number of individual schools and departments. Research, classroom, and office space are the primary uses of the area. Taller buildings with minimal setbacks lend an urban character that is in need of additional open space. Area should maintain active street frontage uses to encourage a sense of civic life. This area is also unique to the campus in that the street right-of-ways are owned and maintained by the City of Madison. Close collaboration and planning needs to occur between the city and university to ensure the vision and goals of both entities are being met.

This design neighborhood can be divided into a variety of identifiable areas which the Master Plan intends to better unify through the following:

- Open space creation and connectivity.
- Streetscape definition and consistency.
- Civic-use and transparent ground floor building spaces.
- Sustainable architecture that blurs the line between indoor and out.
- Emphasis on pedestrian and multi-modal transportation enhancements.

The design neighborhood is bounded by the Regent Neighborhood to the west, N. Park Street to the east, University Avenue/Campus Drive to the north, and private student housing/Regent Street corridor businesses to the south. The southern edge of the campus development boundary generally aligns with the Southwest Commuter Path, receding back to Spring Street for one-block between N. Randall Avenue and N. Orchard Street and pushing down to Capitol Court/College Court extension between N. Orchard Street and N. Mills Street.

Area: 90 acres *(14% of 636 acre planning area)*

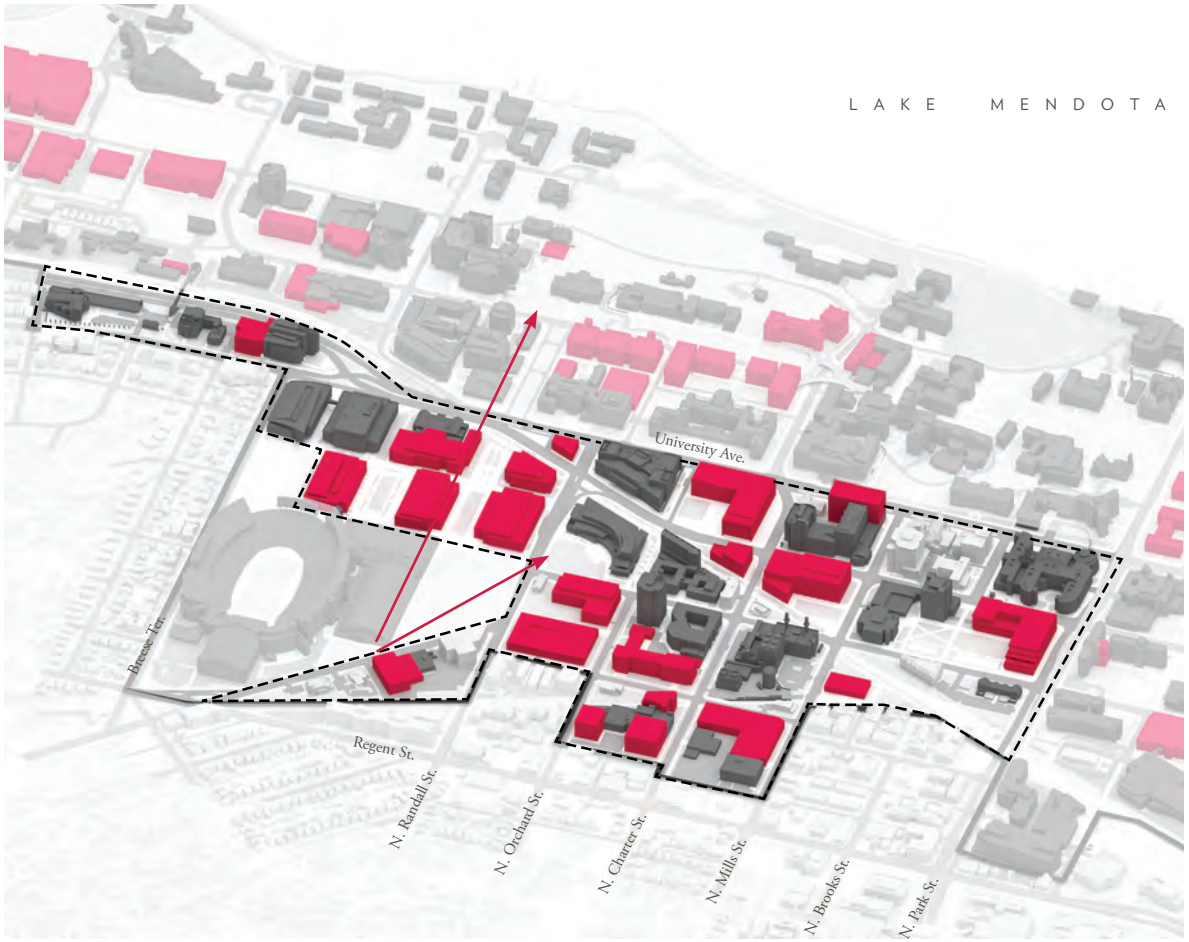


South Campus
Neighborhood Key Plan

Key Plan

Massing & Scale

- Buildings are to support the campus civic structure, giving architectural definition to the campus streets, quadrangles, and other open spaces. Buildings are to front directly onto these spaces and to support them by their form, massing, and the design of their facades.
- Buildings shall have a base, middle, and top. Visual emphasis is to be given to the ground floor through door and window scale, architectural detailing, and greater floor-to-floor heights.
- Build out structures toward railroad right-of-way with the understanding this area may become a public transportation corridor in the future. Do not neglect the public face this corridor could play in the future.
- Provide larger, more meaningful open spaces framed by architecture with a strong indoor/outdoor relationship.
- Where buildings are set back at upper stories, use lower roofs as green roofs, balconies, terraces, and gardens.
- Buildings to be planned around internal open spaces, courtyards, and/or green roofs.
- Utilize architectural articulation such as changes in material, fenestration, architectural detailing, or other elements to break down the scale.



NOTES:

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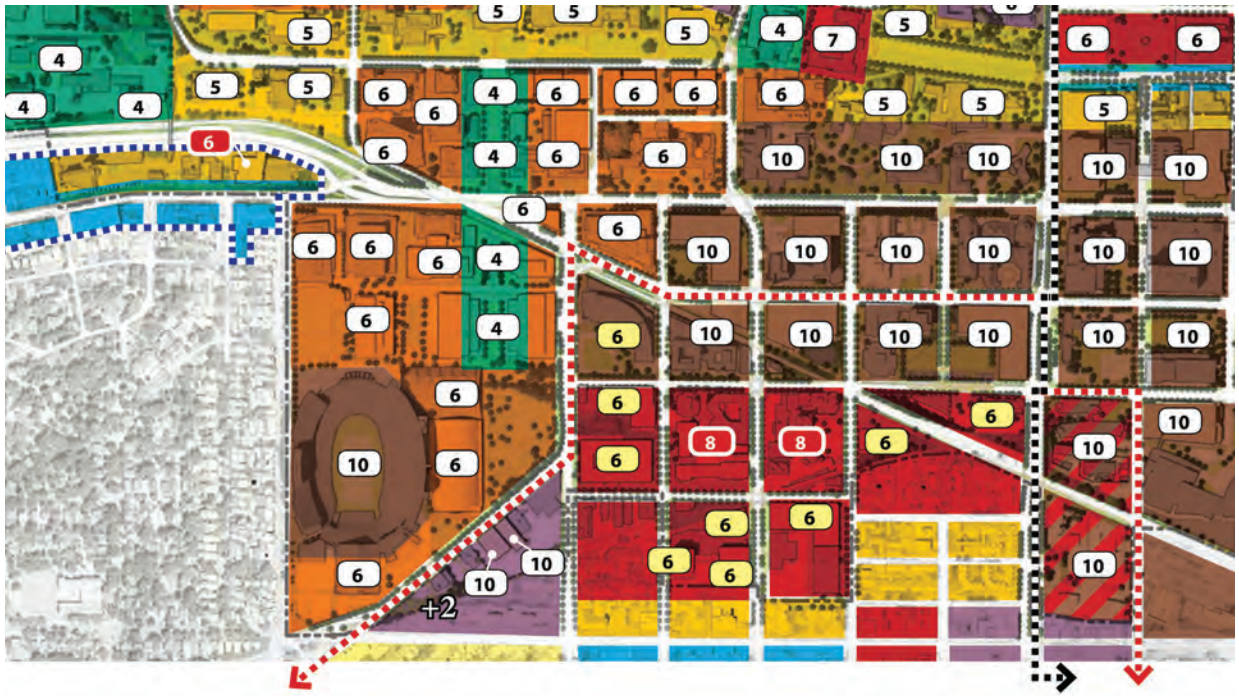

University Avenue Corridor Plan

Adopted May 6, 2014 #32635

- 4 Stories: 41-60'
- 6 Stories: 60+'

Regent Street - South Campus Neighborhood Plan

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UW-Madison Campus Master Plan

Anticipated Adoption December, 2016

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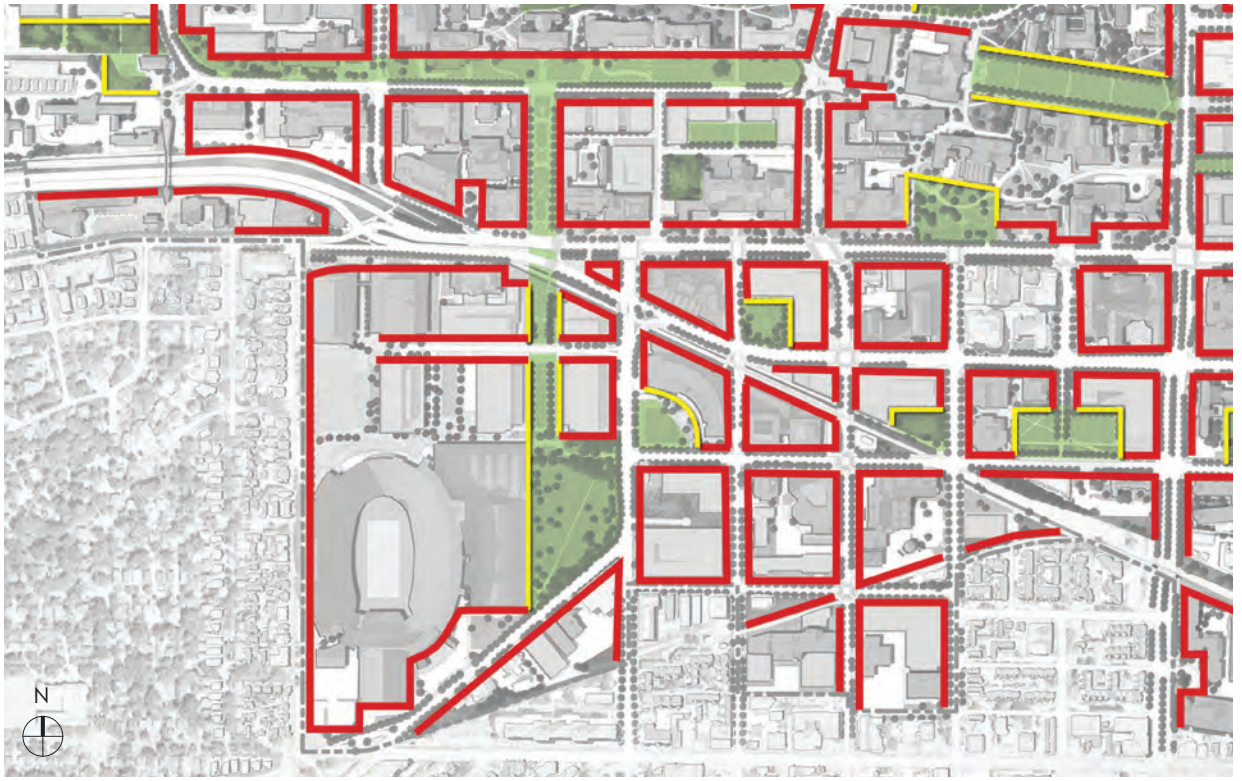
- 7 Stories: 105-119'
- 8 Stories: 120-136'
- 9 Stories: 135-153'
- 10 Stories: 150-170'

Building Heights

- Building heights are to generally match the urban context. Crescendo in height along the campus arterials of University Avenue and Johnson Street and become lower as Regent Street is approached.
- When directly abutting the community, building heights should not significantly exceed that of neighboring community buildings. Height differences shall be mitigated by orienting taller building masses toward the campus. Similarly, upper floors may be stepped back away from the street frontage.
- Buildings should generally have flat roofs with an emphasis on multiple planes.
- Consideration of accessible and/or highly visible green roofs shall be considered to create a greater availability of useable open space in the south campus.

Build-To Lines

- Refer to the Build-To Dimensions matrix for specific distances related to street frontages and major open space corridors.
- The primary build-to lines in the South Campus neighborhood involve interaction with the city of Madison right-of way.
- Build-to lines are given to prevent flat, expansive, lifeless street or open space facades. The majority of the building facade should be brought to the suggested build-to line while still achieving facade articulation and interest that is compatible within the neighborhood.
- Buildings should visually embrace the rail line and physically embrace the multi-use commuter path as prominent corridors of campus.



Note: *The placement of new buildings should respond to the alignment of adjacent buildings and adhere to the landscape framework plan which defines signature open space corridors. New buildings should be placed to engage and improve the quality of the campus landscape. While proposed buildings should be placed to maximize efficiency and use of the site, they should not block major pedestrian, habitat, stormwater, or visual corridors. Placement is ultimately dictated on a site by site basis to respond to the immediate context and ensure the building positively contributes to the whole of the campus.*

Build-To Dimensions

The neighborhood matrix references each of the streets within the campus design neighborhood and further identifies the nuances along that street frontage to provide guidance when determining architectural build-to limits. These limits ensure architectural framing of the street is occurring where appropriate, green space is preserved, and that a pleasing human-scaled pedestrian realm is created that allows for street activation and socialization.

- *Street Name: Name of street located within the neighborhood.*
- *Description: Segment of street in neighborhood, as widths and character may vary.*
- *Existing Corridor Width (CW): Identified existing corridor width is per Dane County mapping data.*
- *Orientation: What side of street segment guidelines are being applied.*
- *Build-To Line: Distance from back of sidewalk where majority of building should interface.*
- *Building Ht. Max: As identified by neighborhood/city plans and per anticipated UW program need.*
- *Step Back Req'ts: Recommended story height at Build-To line/distance (feet) of step back.*
- *CW Stormwater: Is the area between the sidewalk/path and street appropriate for green infrastructure.*

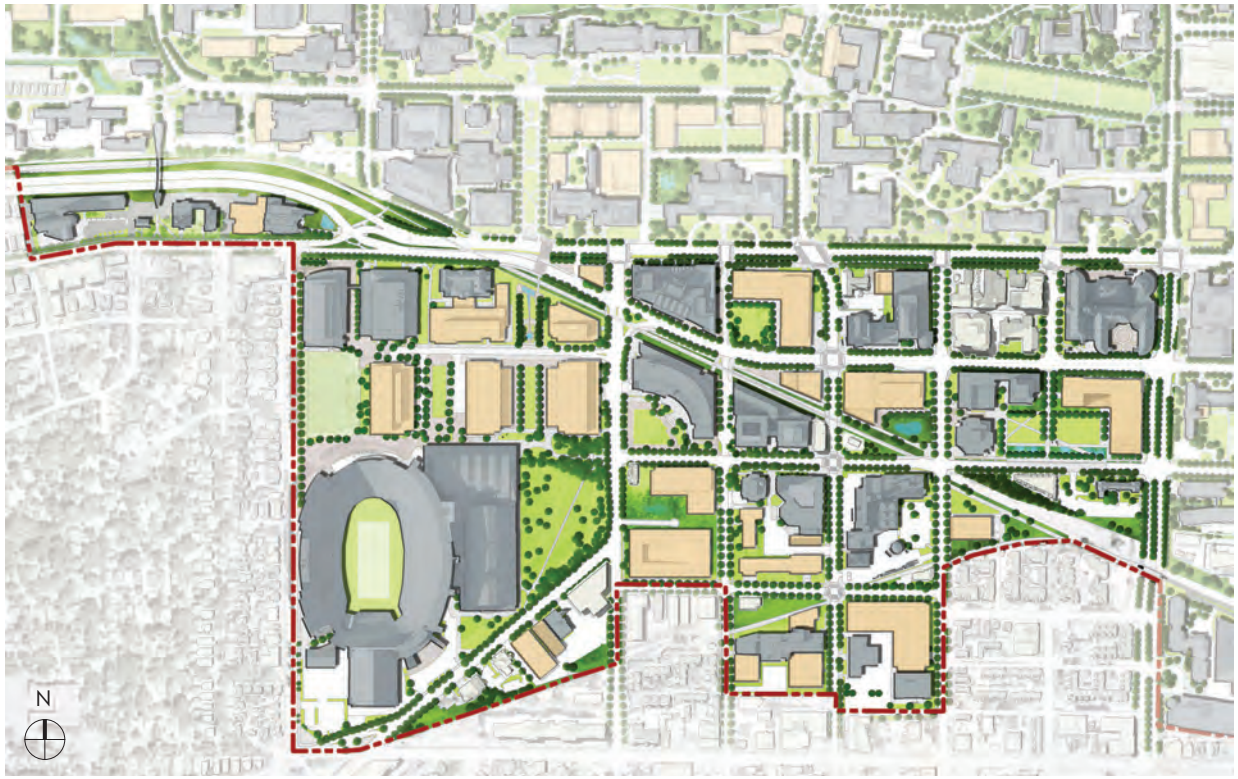
8. SOUTH CAMPUS NEIGHBORHOOD							
Street Name	Description	Existing RW*	Orientation	Build-to Line from RW*	Building Ht. Max.	Step Back Req'ts	RW* Stormwater
Campus Drive	West edge to University (incld. RR)	156'	S (W/E)	20'	6	None	NO
University Avenue	1848 University Ave. to Breese Ter.	Varies	N	-	6	3rd & Above - Min. 15'	NO
	Intersection to N. Charter St.	100'	S	10'	4|6|10	5th & Above - Min. 15'	Buffer Only
	N. Charter St. to N. Francis St.	100'	S	10'	10	5th & Above - Min. 15'	Buffer Only
Engineering Drive	Lot 17 to N. Randall Ave.	64'	N	25'	4|6	None	YES
			S	20'	4|6	4th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
W. Johnson Street	N. Orchard St. to N. Park St.	68'	N	20'	10	8th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
			S	20'	10	4th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
W. Dayton Street	N. Randall Ave. to N. Park St.	66'	N	20'	10	4th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
			S	20'	6|8	4th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
Monroe Street	N. Breese Ter. to Randall Ave.	70'	S	10'	10	4th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
Spring Street	N. Randall Ave. to N.Mills St.	66'	N	15'	6|8	None	YES
			S	15'	6	3rd & Above - Min. 15'	YES
N. Breese Terrace	University Ave. to Engineering Dr.	60'	E	10'	6|10	4th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
N. Randall Avenue	Univirsity Ave. to bike path	70'	W	35'	10-Jun	None	NO
			E	25'	6	4th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
N. Orchard Street	University Ave. to Capitol Ct.	66'	W	15'	6	5th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
			E	15'	6|8|10	5th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
N. Charter Street	University Ave. to W. Dayton St.	68'	W	30'	10	4th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
			E	20'	10	4th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
	W. Dayton St. to south boundary	68'	W	20'	6|8	4th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
			E	20'	6|8	4th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
N. Mills Street	University Ave. to College Ct.	72'	W	15'	6|8|10	5th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
			E	30'	6|10	5th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
N. Brooks Street	University Ave. to W. Dayton St.	66'	W	15'	10	5th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
			E	10'	10	5th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
N. Park Street	University Ave. to W. Dayton St.	120'	W	10'	10	5th & Above - Min. 15'	YES
	W. Dayton St. to railroad	120'	W	20'	6	4th & Above - Min. 15'	YES

* RW = Street corridor width and/or City of Madison right-of-way

Landscape Principles

The South Campus Neighborhood is an increasingly urban and institutional neighborhood that is experienced primarily by streetscape.

- Improve neighborhood streetscapes making them more walkable and sustainable.
- Plant a robust and contiguous urban tree canopy improving human comfort, while providing urban wildlife habitat and reducing the heat-island effect.
- Provide new campus open spaces for social interaction.
- Emphasis shall be placed on subgrade soils and infrastructure to support vegetative growth and to meet stormwateter goals.

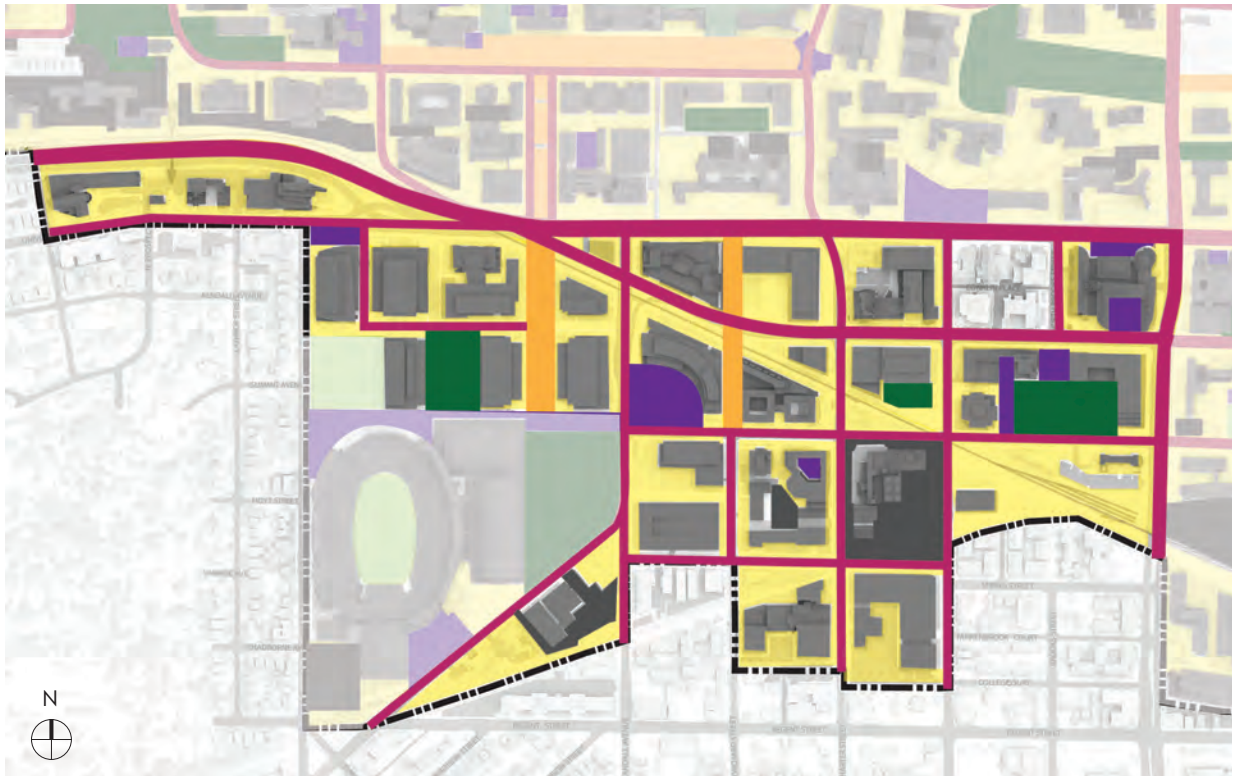


Note: *The list of statements characterize the neighborhood in regard to the Landscape Master Plan Guiding Principles. These principles were established to assist landscape recommendations in reaching the goals of the Campus Master Plan. Refer to the Landscape Master Plan and Landscape Development Standards for further information.*

Landscape Guidelines

The South Campus Neighborhood is structured by the urban grid. Invest heavily in streetscapes to improve the landscape quality of the neighborhood.

- **Streetscapes:** Develop a clear hierarchy of streetscape treatments as defined in the Landscape Master Plan.
- **Campus fabric:** Urban character characterized by minimal building setbacks. Provide shade trees and understory planting between the building and sidewalk for human scale and comfort. Lawn areas are discouraged.
- **Campus green:** Flexible and programmable open spaces, these lawns should be designed with proper drainage and base materials to withstand heavy pedestrian use.
- **Courtyards, plazas, terraces, and gardens:** Courtyards and plazas should respond to the surrounding building architecture's general urban character. Planting may be native , but primarily ornamental.



Note: *The list of statements characterize the nature of the identified typologies as defined by the Landscape Master Plan. Refer to the Landscape Master Plan and Landscape Development Standards for further information.*

Materials & Styles: Existing Conditions

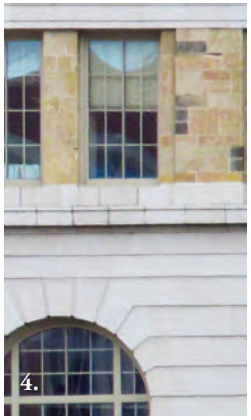
Reference the opposite page for material (Mx) and architectural feature (Ax) references.

Materials & Styles

The South Campus Neighborhood is defined by the urban street grid and the repetition this land use creates. Materials and styles are the most varied throughout this neighborhood and reflect a block by block development pattern. While there are connections in material use and styles to other parts of the campus it is the heterogenous collection within the urban grid that is most distinctive. Structures proposed within this campus design neighborhood have the most latitude in material use and architectural style. Ultimately, the increase in green space and indoor/outdoor engagement shall help inform building materials and architectural styles.

Materials

M1. Creme Brick
M2. Brown Brick
M3. Buff Precast/Dark Granite
M4. Madison Sandstone/Bedford Limestone
M5. Terra Cotta Panels
M6. Ochre Brick/Metal Panel/Reddish Brick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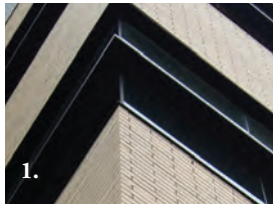
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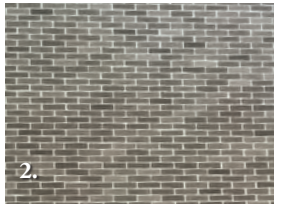

2.

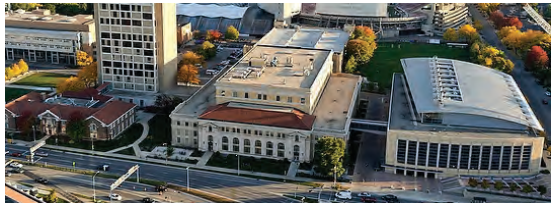
3


5.


6.

Architectural Styles

– *Modern*
– *Post World War II*
– *Modern Prairie Style*
– *Modern Historicism*
– *Environmental Modernism*



Architectural Features

A1. Sustainable Design
A2. Prominent corner/views Architecture
A3. Dense Pedestrian and Vehicular Traffic


1.


2.


3.

Building Inventory

The building inventory lists all of the buildings within the defined campus neighborhood. Buildings are listed alphabetically by the official campus building name (per the Campus Map). Additional inventory information includes:

- *Year building construction was completed.*
- *Year(s) major renovation projects were completed.*
- *Defining architectural style.*
- *Primary exterior material use.*

Building	Built	Renovated	Style	Materials
1220 Capitol Ct.	1946			Brick
1410 Engineering Dr.	1938			Brick
1610 University Ave.	1942			Brick
1800 University Ave.	1909			Wood Panels
206 Bernard Ct.	1911			Wood Panels
209 N. Brooks St.	1929			Brick
215-217 N. Brooks St.	1931			Brick
30 N. Mills St.	2009			Brick
45 N. Charter St.	1962			Mixed Rock
Atmospheric, Oceanic and Space Sciences	1966	1989		Limestone Brick
Brogden Psychology Building	1964			Brick
Charter Street Heating & Cooling Plant	1958	1965, 1973 add.	Post World War II	Brick
Chemistry Building	1960	1999 add. & reno.		Brick, Concrete, Steel, Glass
Computer Sciences & Statistics	1965	1970 add., 1986 add.	Post World War II	Concrete, Steel
Davis Residence Hall	1961			
Discovery Building	2008			Granite, Metal
Educational Sciences	1970	--	Post World War II	Concrete, Brick
Engineering Centers Building	2000	--	Modern	Stone, Glass
Engineering Hall	1948	1952, 1962, 1993	Post World War II	Brick, Steel
Engineering Research Building	1966			Limestone Brick, Concrete
Enzyme Institute	1949	1959, 1968 add.	Post World War II	Brick
Fleet & Service Garage	2004	--	Garage	Brick, Steel
Grainger Hall	1992	2002 add.	Contemporary	Limestone, Glass
Harlow Primate Lab	1964	2009 add.	Post World War II	Brick
Materials Science and Engineering Building	1910	1975, 1996 add.	Georgian Revival	Red Brick, Red Tile Rood, Brick, Modillion Cornice
Mechanical Engineering	1929	1959, 2007 add., 1978, 1981 remodel	Renaissance Revival	Madison Rubble Sandstone, Bedford Limestone, Red Tile Roof
Meiklejohn House	1914			Wood Panels
Merit House	1985	2011		Brick
Noland Zoology Building	1970			Limestone Brick
Rust-Schreiner Hall	1955			Limestone
Service Building	1910			Limestone Brick
Service Building Annex	1908			Limestone Brick
Teacher Education	1971	2014	Post World War II	Concrete, Brick

...continued

Building	Built	Renovated	Style	Materials
Union South	2009	--	organic prairie-style	Stone, Metal, Brick
UW Foundation	1994	--		Metal
UW Police Station	1927	1990		Limestone Brick
Weeks Hall	1972	--	Post World War II	Brick
Wendt Library	1976	2011	Post World War II	Brick
Wisconsin Energy Institute	2010			Limestone Brick, Metal
Wisconsin Institutes for Discovery	2008	--	Modern	Terra Cotta Tiles, Glass
Wisconsin Primate Center	1964			Limestone Brick, Concrete
Zoe Bayliss Co-Op	1955			Limestone
Zoology Research Building	1962			Limestone Brick

Considerations

Considerations include information related to the planning, design, and approval of a typical building and/or landscape architecture campus project. It is to be reviewed as a resource identifying locations of materials that UW project teams reference most often. Not all projects will require each identified item. All projects should review the reference list and determine with the UW project manager applicability to the project.

Site Amenities & Vegetation
- 2015 Landscape Development Standards
- Division of Facilities Development Master Specifications–Division 32
- UW-Madison Technical Guidelines–Division 32

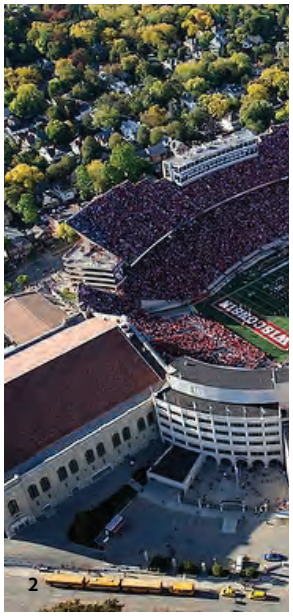
Past Plans
- 2006 Wisconsin Union Facilities Master Plan
- 2006 UW Housing Facilities Master Plan
- 2007 Regent Street South Campus Neighborhood Plan
- 2015 College of Engineering Master Plan
- 2016 Letters & Science Facilities Master Plan

Neighborhood Specific Conditions
- Greenbush Neighborhood Association
- Vilas Neighborhood Association
- Regent Neighborhood Association
- Wisconsin & Southern Railroad

Historical and Cultural Resources
- Historic Property Review Requirements

Well Head District/Locations
- City of Madison Unit Well 27 (N. Randall Ave. & Bike Path)

City of Madison Zoning (Chapter 28)
- Campus Institutional District (CI)
- Conservancy District (CN)
- Commercial Corridor-Transitional District (CC-T)
- Planned Development (PD)
- Traditional Residential-Urban District 2 (TR-U2)
- Traditional Shopping Street District (TSS)



1. Kohl Center

2. Camp Randall

3. Nielsen Tennis Stadium & Goodman Softball Complex

Event Center Neighborhoods

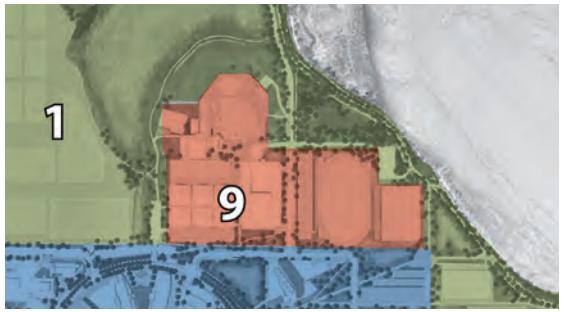
Overview & Location

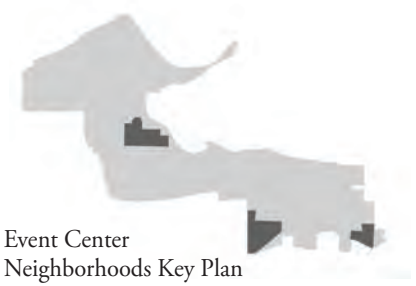
Defined as three distinct nodes within campus that contain the major event venues and as such must be accessible for thousands of campus users and visitors. Areas must be respectful of adjacent neighborhoods and consider treatments that break down the scale of the large building masses. Areas must provide for extensive pedestrian access, event security, and programming while maintaining a campus feel when not in use.

The area north of the Health Sciences Neighborhood currently sees events at both Goodman Field and the Nielsen Tennis Stadium. The 2015 Campus Master Plan is recommending the relocation of the McClimon Track facility north of Marsh Drive, making this area a multi-season event center. Bounded by Lake Mendota and the Lakeshore Nature Preserve to the east, the 1918 Marsh to the north, and active recreation fields to the west, the area is set within a more natural landscape with broad expanses of lawn and lake. Considerations during project development shall consider the historical lake-bed land use, northeasterly winds off Lake Mendota, and the adjacent neighborhood in regard to noise, light pollution, structure height, and visual aesthetic.

W. Dayton Street is an important internal campus transportation corridor and also connector between Camp Randall and the Kohl Center. Constructed in 1916, Camp Randall borders the Regent, Dudgeon-Monroe, and Vilas neighborhoods. Any proposed development within this area shall have close resident coordination as well as convey a design aesthetic and quality fitting of a Division I athletic program. The Kohl Center area is located in the southeast portion of campus and also provides a large green space for use by the general public.

Area: 62 acres *(11% of 636 acre planning area)*





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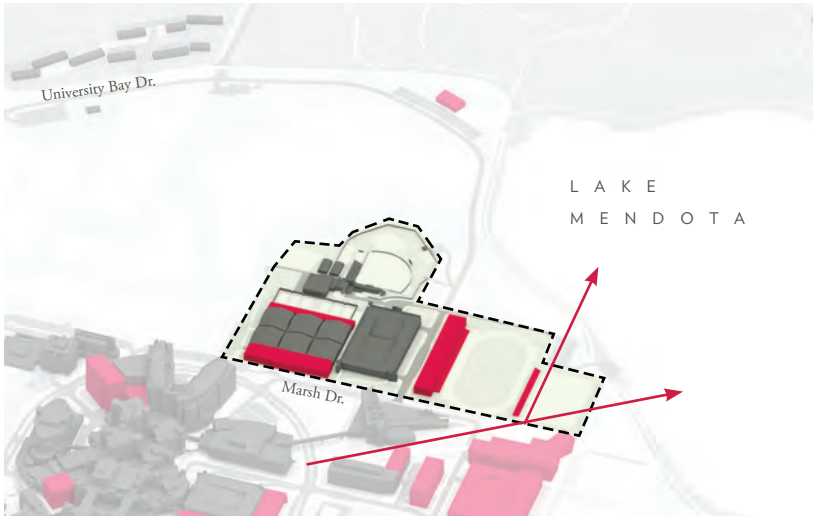
- New buildings should correspond to their neighbors in volume, scale, and level of detail. Necessarily large buildings should either be located among other such buildings or be broken down into smaller masses and given an appropriate level of detail.
- Utilize architectural articulation such as changes in material, fenestration, architectural detailing, or other elements to break down the scale.
- The existing Field House building is a recommended reference for architectural detail, scale adjacent to a neighborhood, and materiality.
- Design neighborhood appropriate for signature architectural expressions.



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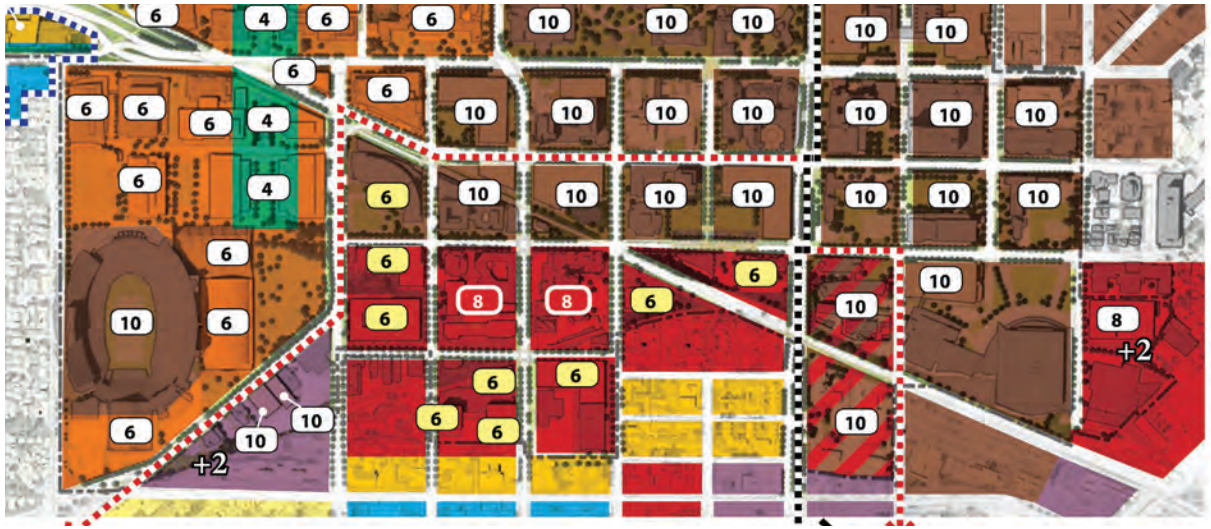

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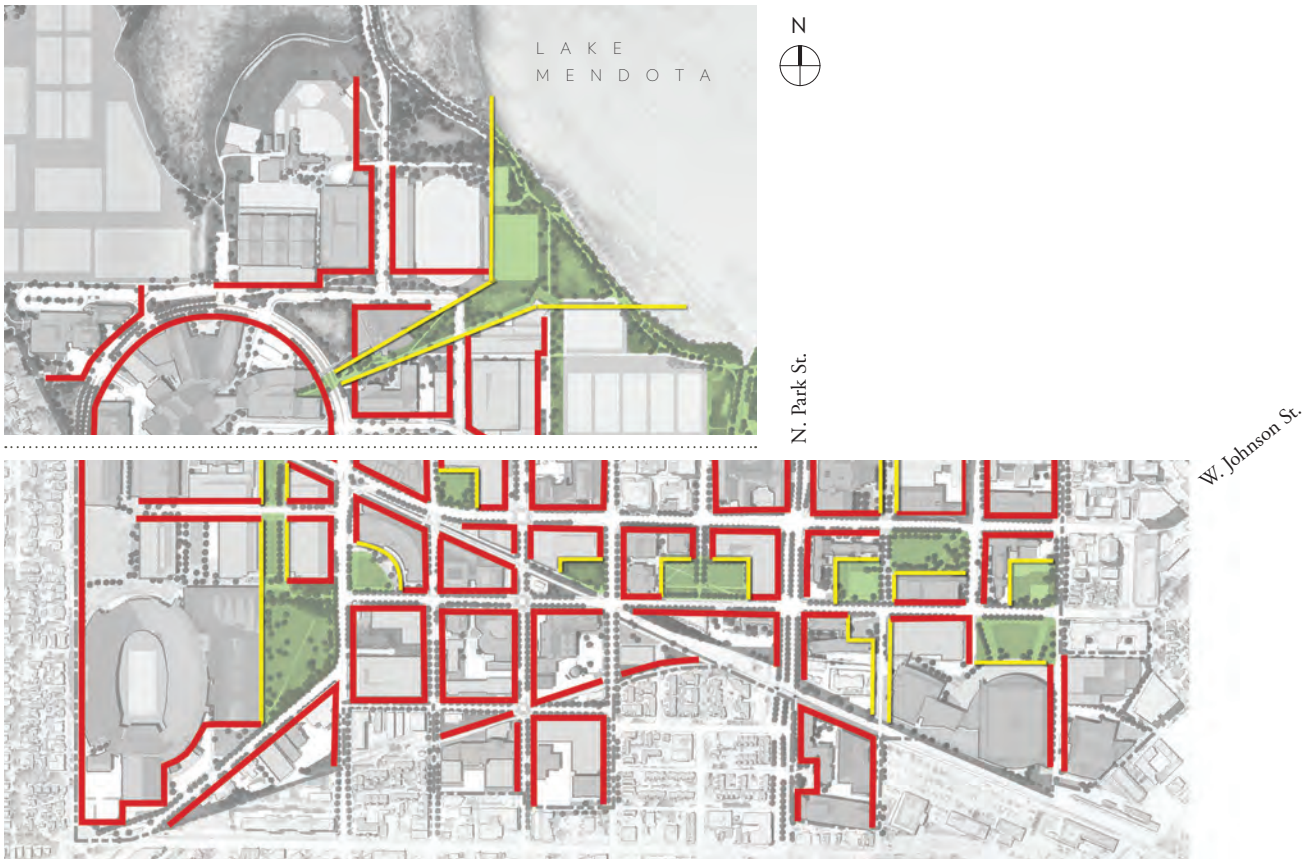
Building Heights

- Building heights shall remain sensitive to their context and in the case of south campus may be taller to reflect existing conditions or to support Division I athletic programming needs.
- Height differences shall be mitigated by orienting taller building masses toward the campus. Similarly, upper floors may be stepped back away from the street frontage.
- Buildings roofs should generally reflect the program for which they are constructed. Variation and articulation in both the vertical and horizontal plane is encouraged.
- The Field House is an appropriate example of a large building with a gabled roof.

Key Plan

Build-To Lines

- Refer to the Build-To Dimensions matrix for specific distances related to street frontages and major open space corridors.
- The primary build-to lines in the Event Center neighborhood reflect a strong campus edge condition and allow for prominent building placement.
- Build-to lines are given to prevent flat, expansive, lifeless street or open space facades. The majority of the building facade should be brought to the suggested build-to line while still achieving facade articulation and interest that is compatible within the neighborhood.
- Camp Randall Memorial Park and the Kohl Center Lawn are two important open spaces that shall not be infringed upon with facility expansion.



Note: *The placement of new buildings should respond to the alignment of adjacent buildings and adhere to the landscape framework plan which defines signature open space corridors. New buildings should be placed to engage and improve the quality of the campus landscape. While proposed buildings should be placed to maximize efficiency and use of the site, they should not block major pedestrian, habitat, stormwater, or visual corridors. Placement is ultimately dictated on a site by site basis to respond to the immediate context and ensure the building positively contributes to the whole of the campus.*

Build-To Dimensions

The neighborhood matrix references each of the streets within the campus design neighborhood and further identifies the nuances along that street frontage to provide guidance when determining architectural build-to limits. These limits ensure architectural framing of the street is occurring where appropriate, green space is preserved, and that a pleasing human-scaled pedestrian realm is created that allows for street activation and socialization.

- *Street Name: Name of street located within the neighborhood.*
- *Description: Segment of street in neighborhood, as widths and character may vary.*
- *Existing Corridor Width (CW): Identified existing corridor width is per Dane County mapping data.*
- *Orientation: What side of street segment guidelines are being applied.*
- *Build-To Line: Distance from back of sidewalk where majority of building should interface.*
- *Building Ht. Max: As identified by neighborhood/city plans and per anticipated UW program need.*
- *Step Back Req'ts: Recommended story height at Build-To line/distance (feet) of step back.*
- *CW Stormwater: Is the area between the sidewalk/path and street appropriate for green infrastructure.*

9. EVENT CENTER NEIGHBORHOOD							
Street Name	Description	Existing CW	Orientation	Build-to Line from CW	Building Ht. Max.	Step Back Req'ts	CW Stormwater
University Bay Drive	Lot 76 entry to Marsh Dr.	68'	W	40'	3	3rd & Above - Min. 15'	YES
			E	20'	3	None	YES
Marsh Drive	Highland Ave. to Walnut St.	60-82'	N	15' (Nielsen) / 100'	3	3rd & Above - Min. 15'	YES
Monroe Street	N. Breese Ter. to Randall Ave.	70'	N (W/E)	65'	6	3rd & Above - Min. 15'	NO
N. Breese Terrace	Lot 17 to Regent St.	60'					
			E	10'	6|10	3rd & Above - Min. 15'	NO
N. Randall Avenue	W. Dayton St. to Monroe St.	70'	W	-	-	None	NO
East Campus Mall	W. Dayton St. to Railroad	68'					
			E	10'	10	3rd & 9th - Min. 15'	NO
W. Dayton Street	N. Lake St. to N. Frances St.	70'					
			S	195'	10	9th & Above - Min. 15'	NO
N. Frances Street	W. Dayton St. to railroad	66'	W	30'	10	5th & 11th - Min. 15'	YES

* RW = Street corridor width and/or City of Madison right-of-way

Landscape Principles

The Event Center Neighborhood landscape must be resilient and endure infrequent but very intense use. Designed open spaces must accommodate large volumes of people, provide a strong visual brand to visitors and be enjoyable during all seasons of the year.

- Use vegetation to provide pedestrian scale and soften building massing, particularly along campus edges.
- Construct simple, low-maintenance landscapes; use robust and durable landscape construction materials to withstand heavy pedestrian use.
- Integrate security barrier design early in project development for seamless design solutions that protect the safety of pedestrians during large sporting events.
- Mimic collegiate feel of the historic campus greens to reinforce the connection to the main campus.

Goodman Field & Nielsen Tennis Center

Camp Randall Stadium & Camp Randall Memorial Park

Kohl Center

Note: *The list of statements characterize the neighborhood in regard to the Landscape Master Plan Guiding Principles. These principles were established to assist landscape recommendations in reaching the goals of the Campus Master Plan. Refer to the Landscape Master Plan and Landscape Development Standards for further information.*

Landscape Guidelines

The Event Center Neighborhood is composed of a series of athletic competition and practice fields, campus greens, and plaza spaces. The campus fabric connects and knits together the different landscape spaces.

- **Athletics and recreation:** Both competition and non-competition synthetic turf athletic fields. Limited plant palette; maintain views to the lake or major landmarks where applicable.
- **Campus fabric:** Low-maintenance lawn with large tree and shrub massings to buffer the scale of the architecture. At the Goodman Field and Nielsen Tennis Center, the connective spaces between facilities may assume a naturalistic appearance in connection with the lake.
- **Campus green:** Maintain the green in front of the Kohl Center as an open and flexible passive use space. Maintain the picturesque quality of Camp Randall Memorial Park as a cultural landscape.
- **Courtyards, plazas, terraces, and gardens:** Open hardscape plazas designed to accommodate large pedestrian volumes. Integrate safety barrier design early in project development. Planting should be simple and low-maintenance, responding to the scale of the gathering space.

Goodman Field & Nielsen Tennis Center

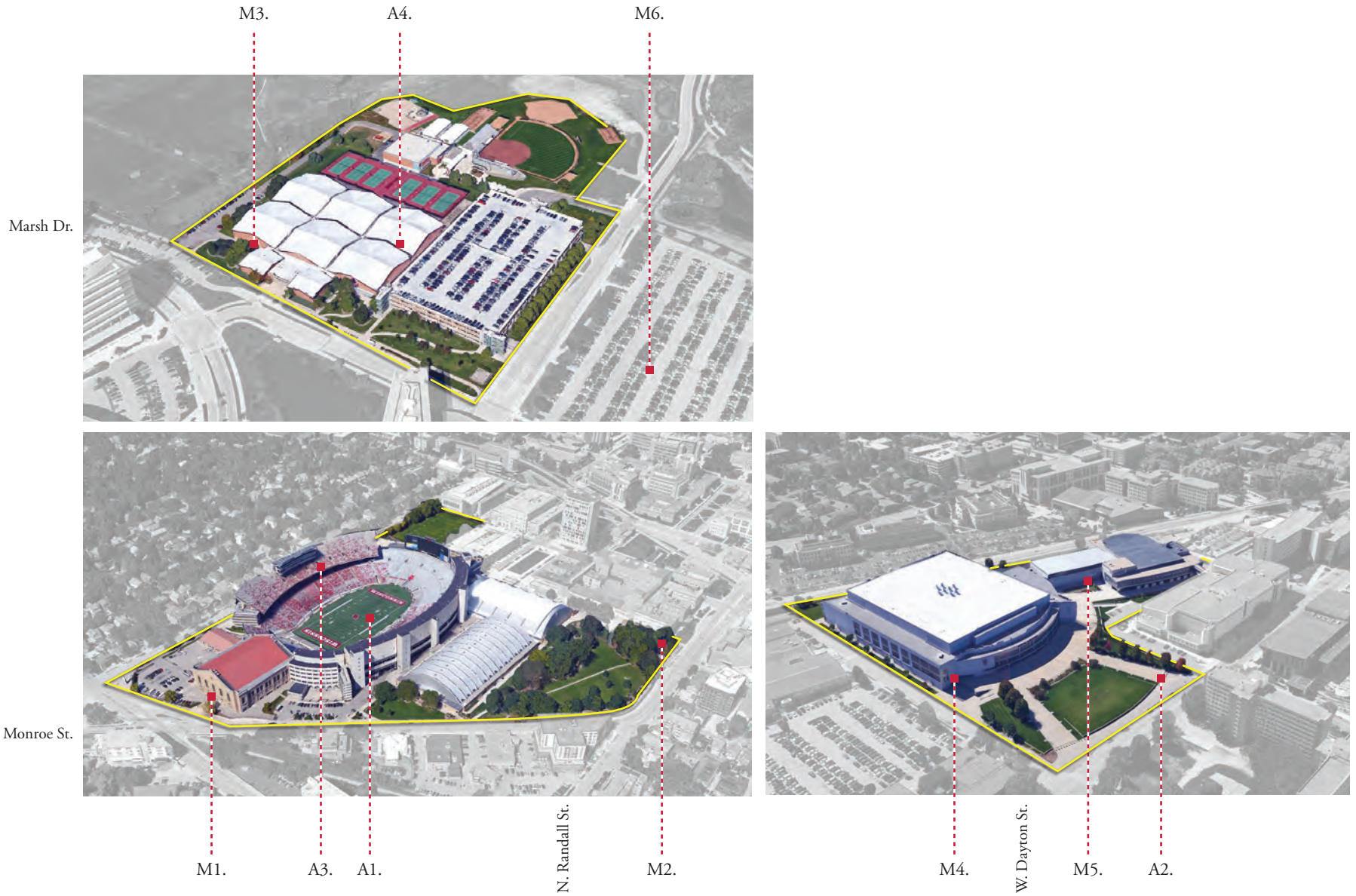
Camp Randall Stadium & Memorial Park

- Campus Greens
- Courtyards, Plazas, & Gardens
- Campus Fabric
- Naturalized Landscapes
- Streetscapes
- Parking and Service

Note: *The list of statements characterize the nature of the identified typologies as defined by the Landscape Master Plan. Refer to the Landscape Master Plan and Landscape Development Standards for further information.*

Materials & Styles: Existing Conditions

Reference the opposite page for material (Mx) and architectural feature (Ax) references.



Materials & Styles

The Event Center Neighborhood consists of three different areas of campus, each embedded within and adjacent to more traditional campus design neighborhoods. Athletic venues are unique programmatic venues on campus. Context should inform proposed materials and styles, but ultimately development should be of the present time. Generally, the Far West Neighborhood shall impose architecture more fitting of the natural environment and Lakeshore Nature Preserve. Camp Randall area additions should respect the Fieldhouse materials and the Kohl Center area should reflect more contemporary materials, forms, and styles.

Materials

M1. Madison Sandstone Rubble
M2. Bedford Limestone
M3. Ochre Brick
M4. Large Expanses of Glazing
M5. Concrete/Metal Panels Terra Cotta Trim
M6. Turf (Real & Artificial)


1.


2.


3.

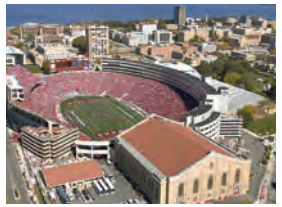

4.


5.


6.

Architectural Styles

– Italian Renaissance
– Post World War II
– Modern



Architectural Features

A1. Accommodation of Large Crowds
A2. Security Requirements
A3. Precast Concrete Graphics
A4. Roof Reflects Interior Sport Use


1.


2.


3.


4.

Building Inventory

The building inventory lists all of the buildings within the defined campus neighborhood. Buildings are listed alphabetically by the official campus building name (per the Campus Map). Additional inventory information includes:

- *Year building construction was completed.*
- *Year(s) major renovation projects were completed.*
- *Defining architectural style.*
- *Primary exterior material use.*

Building	Built	Renovated	Style	Materials
Athletic Operations Building	2002			Limestone Brick
Camp Randall	1916	1923, 1940, 1950, 1965, 2013 add.	Unknown	Concrete, Steel
Camp Randall Sports Center	1954	1974		Concrete, Steel
Field House	1929	1935 remodeled	Renaissance Revival	Sandstone, Terra Cotta Trim, Concrete
Goodman Softball Complex	1998			Brick, Metal, Concrete
Kellner Hall	2004			Limestone
Kohl Center	1996	2012 reno.	Modern Sport Arena	Steel, Glass
LaBahn Arena	2011			Metal, Concrete
McClain Athletic Facility	1987	2012 reno.	Sports Facility	Steel, Concrete
Nicholas-Johnson Pavilion & Plaza	1996	--	Modern Sport Arena	Concrete
Nielsen Tennis Stadium	1967	--	Sport Arena	Brick, Porcelain Trim, Concrete Blocks

Considerations

Considerations include information related to the planning, design, and approval of a typical building and/or landscape architecture campus project. It is to be reviewed as a resource identifying locations of materials that UW project teams reference most often. Not all projects will require each identified item. All projects should review the reference list and determine with the UW project manager applicability to the project.

Site Amenities & Vegetation

- 2015 Landscape Development Standards
- Division of Facilities Development Master Specifications–Division 32
- UW-Madison Technical Guidelines–Division 32

Past Plans

- 2006 Lakeshore Nature Preserve Master Plan
- 2007 Recreational Sports Facilities Master Plan
- 2007 Regent Street South Campus Neighborhood Plan
- 2012 City of Madison Downtown Plan
- 2016 Athletics Facilities Master Plan

Restoration/Preservation Efforts

- Class of 1918 Marsh
- Camp Randall Memorial Park

Neighborhood Specific Conditions

- Friends of Lakeshore Nature Preserve
- Greenbush Neighborhood Association
- Regent Neighborhood Association
- Village of Shorewood Hills

Historical and Cultural Resources

- 2005 Cultural Landscape Report
- Historic Property Review Requirements

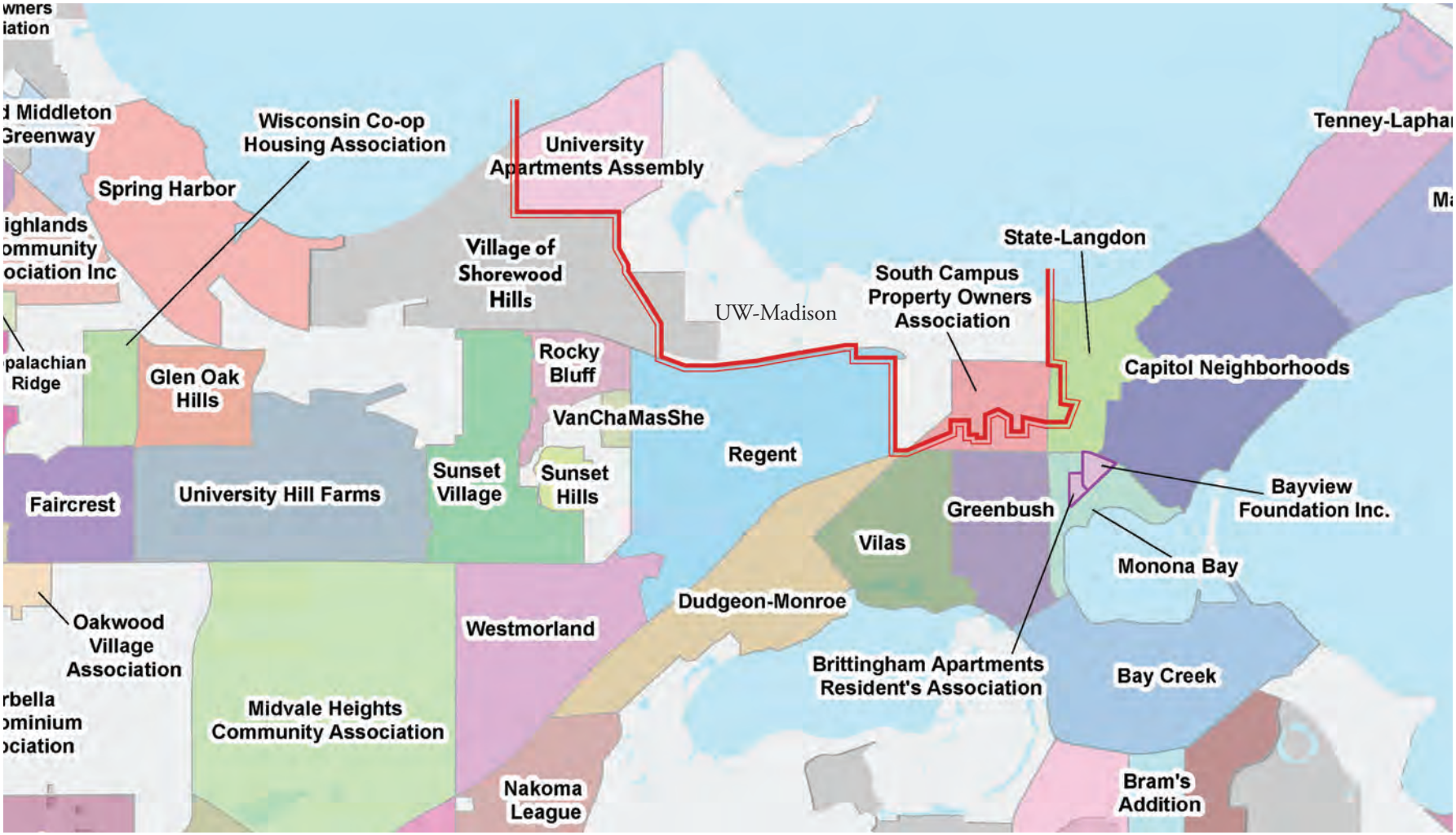
Well Head District/Locations

- City of Madison Unit Well 6 (University Bay Drive & University Ave.)
- City of Madison Unit Well 19 (Lake Mendota Drive)
- City of Madison Unit Well 27 (N. Randall Ave. & Bike Path)

City of Madison Zoning (Chapter 28)

- Campus Institutional District (CI)
- Conservancy District (CN)
- Planned Development (PD)

8. NEIGHBORHOOD COORDINATION


Middleton
Greenway
Wisconsin Co-op
Housing Association
University
Apartments Assembly
Spring Harbor
Village of
Shorewood
Hills
UW-Madison
South Campus
Property Owners
Association
State-Langdon
Capitol Neighborhoods
Rocky
Bluff
Glen Oak
Hills
VanChaMasShe
Regent
Sunset
Village
Sunset
Hills
University Hill Farms
Faircrest
Bayview
Foundation Inc.
Greenbush
Vilas
Monona Bay
Dudgeon-Monroe
Westmorland
Oakwood
Village
Association
Brittingham Apartments
Resident's Association
Bay Creek
Midvale Heights
Community Association
Nakoma
League
Bram's
Addition

8.1 Joint Campus Area Committees

Purpose & Focus

The UW-Madison's main campus is contained within the City of Madison and the Village of Shorewood Hills. It is also bordered by a number of established neighborhood associations. There is a robust tradition of shared decision making and transparency at the university (and in Madison's neighborhoods) that is deeply rooted in shared governance and the belief that we are all passionate problem solvers that can bring insights, expertise, and ideas to create a better solution.

The development that occurs on campus maintains a strong commitment to the context in which the physical campus resides. Two official city committees exist to facilitate participation in facilities planning activities which affect the campus, city, village, and surrounding neighborhoods. These joint committees are composed of university, city, and village staff, as well as neighborhood representatives, alders, mayoral appointments, and UW students. The charge of the these committees (Madison General Ordinance Sec. 33.32(1)) is to identify community-wide and neighborhood impacts of campus initiated, city/village related, and private sector development projects within the context of sound planning principles that afford the greatest benefit. Each of these committees acts as the voice of the neighhorhood/organization and is tasked with disseminating information to their neighborhood/organization and receiving/reporting that information back to the committee. The committees are identified as:

Joint West Campus Area Committee

Geographic area of projects includes lands west of N. Charter Street.
Neighborhoods Represented:
Regent, Vilas, Greenbush, Sunset Village, Shorewood Hills, Dudgeon-Monroe

Joint Southeast Campus Area Committee

Geographic area of projects includes lands east of N. Charter Street.
Neighborhoods Represented:

Coordination

The Joint Campus Area Committees are integral constituents in the review and approval process of all major campus development projects. In order to ensure the comments of these committees are integrated into the final project deliverable, currently they occur after Urban Design Commission coordination and prior to City of Madison Plan Commission approval. The Joint West Campus Area Committee also makes recommendations to the Board of Trustees for projects within the Village of Shorewood Hills.

Prior to the Adopted Campus Master Plan:
Each committee receives an introductory project presentation (35% project completion) and proposed design project presentation (60% project completion). The introductory presentation is to gain an understanding of the scope of the project and anticipated program elements. Committee members are to report back to their neighborhoods/organizations with this information and receive input to bring to the 60% project completion presentation meeting. Ultimately, the committee is asked to make a recommendation to the City of Madison Plan Commission following this later presentation. The Plan Commission considers any Joint Committee conditions and comments prior to formally approving the project.

After the Adopted Campus Master Plan:
Each committee receives an introductory project presentation (35% project completion) and proposed design project presentation (60% project completion). The introductory presentation is to gain an understanding of the scope of the project and anticipated program elements. Committee members are to report back to their neighborhoods/organizations with this information and receive input to bring to the 60% project completion presentation meeting. Ultimately, the committee is asked to make a recommendation to city planning staff following this later presentation. The city planning staff considers any Joint Committee conditions and comments prior to formally approving the project.

9. AMENDMENTS TO THE APPROVED PLAN

PROCESS FOR AMENDMENTS

No alteration of an approved Campus Master Plan, including changes to the proposed use of identified open space areas and other open space uses, shall be permitted unless approved by the Plan Commission, provided however, the Zoning Administrator may, following consideration by the alderperson of the district, issue permits for minor alterations that are approved by the Director of Planning and Community and Economic Development and are consistent with the concept approved by the Common Council. If the change or addition constitutes a substantial alteration of the original plan, the procedure in Sec. 28.097(6) is required. Substantial changes to the plan will be determined by the City of Madison Director of Planning and Community and Economic Development, or designee, and must receive Common Council approval following a recommendation from the Plan Commission to become part of the approved Campus Institutional District Master Plan. Amendments include:

Amendments to the approved 2015 Campus Master Plan Update from 2017-2025

1.

2.

3.

{Campus Institutional District Master Plan amendments}

10. APPENDIX

A. Long Range Transportation Plan

WISCONSIN
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON

Materials Available:
masterplan@wisc.edu