Master Plan Context – 2009/2010

» One of several major planning initiatives
  » University strategy
  » Academic re-structuring
  » Declining enrollment
  » Building conditions
  » Outdated residence halls and dining
  » Budget pressures.

» Significant deferred maintenance concerns (40% of BGSU’s buildings are 40 years of age or older)

» 2010 Master plan provides an overall logic to capital spending
  » Aligns physical development of the campus with university strategy, academic initiatives and other priorities so that capital deployment can achieve the highest possible impact.

» Currently being implemented through Executive Team
Master Plan – Big Ideas – Major Themes

» Re-align campus for major changes facing public higher education
  » Contract footprint – move academic functions toward academic core and away from perimeter
  » Reduce square footage devoted to academic buildings by demolishing or repurposing buildings with no long-term strategic value. Over 200,000 square feet of academic space will be removed from service (demolition or re-purposing of 6 buildings).
  » More accessible, convenient campus

» Regenerate teaching and learning platform through large-scale renovations and/or adaptive re-use of at least 7 academic buildings

» Substantial improvements in academic space use resulting from university-wide planning and programming

» Significant investments in student life

» Address long-standing deferred maintenance needs

» Enhance classroom functionality throughout campus (modernization in about 10-12 buildings)

» Improve environment through investments in landscape, civic structure and infrastructure
A Re-Cap of Selected Accomplishments

Academic Projects

Residence Halls

Dining Centers

Student Life
Phase 2: The Next Opportunity –

- Regenerating the Campus Core
  - The Traditions Core
  - North Campus Core

Regenerating the Academic Core
South Hall – School of Media and Communication
Health and Human Services

- Construction start in fall 2014
- Phased completion in 2016
Education Building – Classroom Upgrades

Second Floor – Existing

Second Floor – Proposed
Olscamp Hall – Classroom Upgrades

First Floor

Second Floor
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Number of Classrooms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Math Science</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Administration</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eppler Complex</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Project Scope: Carpet, Paint, Furniture, Other Improvements
Objectives:

» Maximize impact of initial capital investment
   » “New Building” experience vs. long term incremental renovation
   » Align with strategic goal of improving student experience

» Preserve flexibility for future upgrades

Concept: Universal Science & Technology Platform

» Accommodate broad spectrum of teaching lab space needs, including science and computer technology

» Classrooms & Teaching labs shared across departments

» Keep options open for longer term investment in existing science buildings
Lab layouts

Instructor touchdown

Collaboration spaces
Admissions
- Outreach (Leadership group – directors, graduate assistants)
- “Front of House” – counselors, tour guides, student recruitment teams
- “Back of House” – call center, student services, development team

High Impact Programs
- Experiential Learning:
  - UG Research
  - COSMOS and STEM programs
  - AIMS
  - Service Learning
  - Residential Learning Community Office
- International student services
- Study Abroad
Greek Housing

LANDSCAPE PLAN

BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY
REPLACEMENT GREEK HOUSING

BGSU.
Bowling Green State University
Parking Lot and Road Improvements
Infrastructure Construction
**Build the Brand: Wayfinding**

» **Develop** a system-wide University signage system & wayfinding standards.

Sign Types located around the perimeter of campus & in the interior outdoor spaces of campus.
Tentative Capital Project Board Action Items: FY 2015

December 5, 2014  Greek Housing – approval of construction
Career Center and Student Employment – approval of entire project
Traditions Infrastructure - approval of construction
Eppler Hall – approval of entire project
Architecture/Park Avenue Warehouse – approval of entire project
Classroom upgrades – approval of entire project
Parking Lot and Road Improvements

February 20, 2015  Perry Stadium improvements

June 18, 2015  Moseley Hall – approval of final design and construction
University Hall – approval of final design and construction (approval date subject to change)

Enabling projects will be defined, phased and scheduled for Board approval as warranted.
Campus Operations budget and revenue to support it

Decisions on construction of new buildings
  - Determined through 2010 Master Plan process
  - Bidding process to select construction firms
  - Centennial, Falcon Heights, Carillon, Oaks
  - WCH/Falcon Health Center, Aviation building

Amount of bonding – defer response
Your Questions

» Upholding of standards within Climate Action Plan/PCC
  » Energy: 20% reduction (Lighting, BAS, heat plant, building controls, LEED certification), local demand response, geothermal study, prepare overall sustainability master plan
  » Transportation: shuttle bus, electric vehicle charging stations, bio-fuel powered lawn mowers, campus vehicle fleet reductions, promote bike usage/bike paths
  » Solid Waste: increased recycling, donations of surplus supplies, green office certification, composting, reduction of dining waste
  » Education and research: centralized office sustainability, academic department, internships and service opportunities

» Other actions
  » Student Green Initiatives Fund
  » Prioritize energy conservation/sustainability in capital planning/design and construction policies
  » LEED policy – minimum of LEED silver
Your Questions

- Relocations of programs
  - 2010 Master Plan – academic core strategy
  - Enabling moves
  - Math emporium location
  - Accreditation/grants – Architecture, MMA
  - Historical value – 2010 Master Plan Facility Analysis
- Integrity of campus architecture/design guidelines
- Question faculty should be asking – how to be constructively involved?
- Our question – how to better communicate about the master plan?
Design Continuum

IMITATIVE

CONTEXTUAL

A-CONTEXTUAL

MIAMI

BGSU

CINCINNATI

BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY
“Contextual” Design

What is “Contextual” Design?
- Contextual design refers to the practice of tailoring a design to a specific context or setting
- Features that inform context may include:
  - History of the site
  - Existing open spaces and circulation
  - Architectural style of adjacent buildings
  - Climatological characteristics of the site
- A building may respond with its materiality, texture, massing, scale, and connections to adjacent open spaces

Union Quad: 80+ years of “Contextualism”
Concepts – Heritage

Traditions
- These enduring buildings represent an invaluable piece of the campus fabric
- Any renovations made to the campus’s existing facilities—particularly historic buildings—should respect their quality and character

Mid-Century Modernism
- Should have strong interior and exterior visual and physical connections
- A large portion of the campus was developed in the 1960s, and many campus buildings are now verging on 50 years of age
- They should also be viewed as a part of the campus’ heritage
Design Language

- Reinforce relationships between campus open spaces and define clear boundaries for courtyards and quads
- Respond to existing massing, materiality and scale of adjacent structures
- Design buildings to engage with open spaces at the ground level
- Strong horizontal architectural language is present in many of BGSU’s existing buildings
- Vertical elements may be used as accents to add visual interest
“Contextual” Design

Heritage
- Buildings of heritage value on the campus will be preserved
- Renovations will be made with respect to their quality and character

Massing
- The height and massing of new buildings will be balanced with and proportional to adjacent open spaces
- Buildings will be low and “connected” to the earth with strong horizontal elements
Simple Landscape
- Buildings should be open at the base
- There should be a balance between informal tree canopy and open lawn areas

Circulation & Entries
- Pedestrian routes should have a clear hierarchy

Programming
- Areas of high activity within a building should be clustered around exterior open spaces
“Contextual” Design

Facades

- Clear visual hierarchy
- Most open and programmatically varied at the ground level
- Fenestration and the articulation of facades will conform to a regular grid pattern
- Fit within their immediate context
- Emphasize the interplay of light and shadow

Materiality

- Materials should be regional
- New construction to utilize consistent brick colors where brick is specified
- New glazing to be clear glass and be consistent across the building
Concepts – “A-Contextual” Design

Design as Counter-Point
- As a general rule, a minimum of 50% of a building’s exterior must be contextual.
- However, distinctive design elements may be used as a contrast to the surrounding context.
- It is not the goal of BGSU to create a homogeneous campus aesthetic; new buildings should be unique to their time and place, but also respond to their surrounding context.

Landmarks as Visual Focus
- An aesthetically distinctive structure can serve as a campus landmark.
- Such structures—which may “break” the rules of the existing campus vocabulary—should be used sparingly and with purpose.