

UNC GREENSBORO

**STEPPING
FORWARD**


**THE 2020
CAMPUS PLAN**

**October
2020**



**UNC
GREENSBORO**

Contents

	1.0	
	Introduction	07
	2.0	
	Stepping Forward - the Campus Plan Vision	25
	3.0	
	Campus Plan Frameworks	55
	4.0	
	Sustainability	121
	5.0	
	Design Guidelines	135
	6.0	
	Implementation	157



Existing Campus Plan



Proposed Campus Plan

- Existing Buildings
 - Potential Renovation
- Proposed Buildings
 - Existing Parking Garage
 - Proposed Parking Garage



1.0 Introduction

Introduction

The University of North Carolina Greensboro was established as a women's college by the North Carolina legislature in 1891 and officially opened in October, 1892 as the State Normal and Industrial School.

Over the years, the institution has been renamed several times reflecting changes in mission and the populations served. In 1896, it became the State Normal and Industrial College was established as a white women's college, followed by the North Carolina College for Women in 1919. As it transitioned into the Consolidated University of North Carolina in 1932, it was renamed the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina. In 1956, Bettye Ann Davis Tillman and JoAnne Smart, became the first African-American students to enroll at the Woman's College. In 1963, the current name was adopted coinciding with its new coeducational mission. Today, no name changes are contemplated; however, UNC Greensboro is Stepping Forward into a future defined by challenges in higher education funding, changes to the educational delivery model and the consequences of the Covid-19 Pandemic.

A review of history demonstrates the institution's ability to adapt in response to difficult times. UNC Greensboro has survived two epidemics. In 1899, a typhoid epidemic swept the campus. Dr. Anna M. Gove, the campus physician from 1893 to 1937 and the first licensed female physician in North Carolina, helped manage the health crisis. Today, her legacy is the Gove Student Health Center. This was followed by the Spanish Flu epidemic of 1918-19. Dr. Anna Kleegman helped the institution through this second epidemic while Dr. Gove was in Europe providing medical care to U.S. troops engaged in the World War I.

The institution emerged from Spanish Flu epidemic to embark on a decade of growth and change. From 1919 to 1928, President Julius Isaac Foust oversaw the construction of the buildings and open spaces that continue to shape the character of the campus. As part of a state-wide educational building campaign, President Foust worked closely with Harry Barton, a Greensboro architect, to design and build seventeen of the most memorable campus buildings including the residence halls that define the Quad, the UNCG Auditorium, the Brown Building and the Curry Building. Barton's signature red brick Georgian Revival architecture remains as an important feature of the campus.



Phase 2: Concept Alternatives

Phase 2 built upon the findings of the Inventory and Analysis Phase to inform the development of concept alternatives for the future of the campus. The concepts considered the relationship between the campus and the surrounding urban context. Existing academic, residential and student life facilities were integrated into the concepts, along with a careful consideration of outdoor spaces and landscapes. Each concept included strategies for coordinating the university's capital projects with broader ideas for the campus. The preferred concepts were advanced and vetted with the stakeholders with the goal of arriving at a preferred direction that aligned with UNC Greensboro's vision, mission, and the Giant Steps strategic plan.

Phase 3: Documentation

The final phase of the planning process included the development of the preferred plan in greater detail. The outcome is this report which is intended to serve as a reference and a record of the planning and design recommendations.

Stepping Forward – the Campus Plan 2020 offers guidance to the University as it navigates the changes ahead and prepares to serve a more diverse student population in new and innovative ways. The Campus Plan builds upon the long history of the institution, its resilience and the guidance provided by previous plans including the 2007 and 2014 master plans. It provides a flexible framework for continued improvement over the years ahead taking into consideration the long-standing planning principles for the campus, recent and ongoing planning studies, and the strategic plan, Giant Steps. It does so with the goal of providing the University with a flexible framework for guiding incremental change in a way that leads to a cohesive character within the established core of the campus and beyond to emerging districts, notably the Millennial Districts proposed along the Tate Street and West Gate City Boulevard corridors.

Planning Process

The Campus Plan was developed in collaboration with the campus leadership, faculty, and staff from January 2020 – July 2020. The planning team worked with the established planning committees to obtain feedback and direction throughout the process.

The process included three phases of work: Phase 1, Inventory and Analysis; Phase 2, Alternatives; and, Phase 3, Documentation.

Phase 1: Inventory and Analysis

Phase 1 focused on assessing existing conditions on the campus, and on understanding the culture of UNC Greensboro. Guided by the University's sustainability commitments, Phase 1 took into consideration equity, environment, economic and aesthetic elements. The planning team completed stakeholder interviews, toured the campus grounds and buildings, analyzed existing physical conditions and completed the space needs assessment. In addition, the enrollment trends were reviewed along with campus life trends. Careful consideration was given to the Strategic Plan, the Capital Project list, the proposed Millennial Campus Districts and previous planning studies. The synthesis and analysis of these various data sources informed the development of the planning recommendations.

Drivers of the Campus Plan

The Campus Plan is informed by several drivers that emerged during the planning consultation and analysis process. This section provides an overview of each driver and the associated planning considerations.

Driver 1: Covid-19

Development of the Campus Plan coincided with the unique circumstances of the Covid-19 Pandemic. In response, the master planning process took into consideration the immediate issues and concerns for social distancing and the utilization of technology to conduct the planning process. These circumstances, in turn, informed discussions on campus development and transformation concepts for technology-enabled learning environments, potential changes to office environments, possible changes in transportation patterns and parking demand, and opportunities for creating outdoor learning and social environments. In response, recommendations of the plan include new outdoor learning environments adjacent to the Elliot University Center and along the McIver Corridor.

Driver 2: Enrollment

Approximately 20,000 students enrolled at UNC Greensboro in the fall of 2019, including 16,500 undergraduates and 3,600 graduate students. Sixty-seven percent of students were female; 27 percent were African American; and 10 percent were Latino. Approximately, 5,600 students lived in campus housing equivalent to 34 percent of the undergraduate population.

Enrollment projections for UNC Greensboro over the next decade are anticipated to be stable. The goal is to maintain the current number of on-campus residential students while serving a more diverse student body, including more students who engage with the institution online or in hybrid learning environments.

Looking ahead, UNC Greensboro is expecting limited growth and will seek to maintain the current residential population. Enrollment levels also will be maintained by serving the commuter population on campus, online or in hybrid learning environments. In response, no new housing is proposed in the Campus Plan, however sites are held in reserve for housing.

Driver 3: UNC Greensboro Mission Statement

The stated mission of the University is as follows:

The University of North Carolina at Greensboro will redefine the public research university for the 21st century as an inclusive, collaborative, and responsive institution making a difference in the lives of students and the communities it serves.

UNC Greensboro is...

- A learner-centered, accessible, and inclusive community fostering intellectual inquiry to prepare students for meaningful lives and engaged citizenship;
- An institution offering classes on campus, off campus, and online for degree-seeking students and life-long learners;
- A research university where collaborative scholarship and creative activity enhance the quality of life across the life-span;
- A source of innovation and leadership meeting social, economic, and environmental challenges in the Piedmont Triad, North Carolina, and beyond; and
- A global university integrating intercultural and international experiences and perspectives into learning, discovery, and service.

In response, the recommendations of the Campus Plan address each of these focus areas by: focusing on the experience of resident, commuter and life-long learners; providing recommendations for the physical and virtual learning environments; including new research space; promoting partnerships; and, by establishing a welcoming environment for all.

Driver 4: The Strategic Plan – Giant Steps

Giant Steps serves as a framework for guiding the direction of the University over the next five to ten years.

The Initiatives of the Giant Steps plan fall into three categories:

- Student transformation initiatives focus on experiential learning, co-curricular and extracurricular offerings, and enrolling and graduating students.
- Knowledge transformation initiatives focus on research and creative activity and translation of research to practice.
- Regional transformation initiatives focus on engagement of faculty and staff in addressing regional challenges and opportunities for professional development and credentialing.

These initiatives are supported in the Campus Plan in ways similar to those stated for the mission.



Master Planning Workshop

	STUDENT TRANSFORMATION	KNOWLEDGE TRANSFORMATION	REGIONAL TRANSFORMATION
Health and Wellness	Students will gain understanding of and appreciation for health and wellness as it applies to their personal and professional lives.	UNCG will enhance understanding of health and wellness, health disparities, and the health professions.	UNCG will be an active partner in promoting health and wellness in the broader community.
Vibrant Communities	Students will gain the necessary knowledge and skills to be active contributors to their communities.	UNCG will enhance understanding of the elements and processes that both comprise and compromise vibrant communities.	UNCG will be an active partner in contributing to the vibrancy of the larger community.
Global Connections	Students will gain the necessary knowledge and skills to engage effectively in and contribute productively to the global community.	UNCG will enhance understanding of global issues and of challenges related to globalization.	UNCG will be an active partner in promoting an environment in which global connections grow and thrive.

Strategic Plan Principles

Driver 5: Millennial Campus Districts

The UNC System’s strategic plan, Higher Expectations, calls for campuses to identify and highlight their areas of academic distinction. In response, UNC Greensboro has identified two areas of distinction:

- **Health and Wellness** – UNC Greensboro has numerous academic programs focused on health and wellness in the School of Health and Human Sciences, the School of Nursing, the College of Arts and Sciences, and the School of Education. The University’s commitment to this area of distinction is supported in the Campus Plan by the proposed Health and Wellness Millennial District located along West Gate City Boulevard.

The Health and Wellness Millennial District is a technology hub, among others on campus, envisioned for promoting innovation in health and wellness related research. It provides opportunities for incorporating and consolidating UNCG patient clinics. These include the Speech and Hearing Center, the ADHD Clinic and the Psychology Clinic, among others. The goal is to improve the visitor experience by providing convenient access and parking.

- **Visual and Performing Arts** – UNC Greensboro has the largest College of Visual and Performing Arts in North Carolina, offering programs in Art, Dance, Music, Theater, and Arts Administration and assets of the Weatherspoon Museum. The Visual and Performing Arts Millennial District, located along Tate Street, is dedicated to supporting these programs.

The Visual & Performing Arts Millennial District is envisioned as an arts destination along the Tate Street corridor.

The Millennial Campus District initiative is designed to facilitate public-private partnerships for new academic opportunities, community services, and economic development projects. The initiative enables UNC Greensboro to enter into arrangements with private-sector entities to develop university property or facilities in support of its mission. The designation is intended to support new public-private partnerships, collaborative research projects and community-engaged research. It is also intended to facilitate university community interactions in ways that are physically, economically and culturally interwoven with the community.

The vision for the Millennial Campus Districts is guided by several principles:

- **Accessible:** the districts will focus on community-engaged research and teaching; they will be outward facing. They will facilitate partnerships and physical connections between the UNC Greensboro, campus surrounding neighborhoods and downtown.
- **Collaborative:** the districts will be designed to attract private partners and foster external engagement activities.
- **Convergent:** the districts will encourage interdisciplinary research in two focus areas: Health and Wellness and Visual & Performing Arts. The goal will be to promote research that spans health and the arts.
- **Distinctive:** the districts will reflect UNC Greensboro’s campus brand and identity while respecting the character of surrounding districts and neighborhoods.
- **Diverse Uses:** the districts will include a range of uses and amenities attractive to the UNC Greensboro community, private partners and the broader community such as dining, healthcare clinics, childcare facilities, and neighborhood service retail offerings.
- **Entrepreneurial:** the districts will include business incubator and start-up competitions.
- **Engaging:** the districts will be designed as vibrant places with spaces and amenities appealing to UNC Greensboro students. The goal is to provide students with work and internship opportunities with a community focus.
- **Enriching:** the districts will enhance the local arts and be designed as a destination for arts programs and activities.

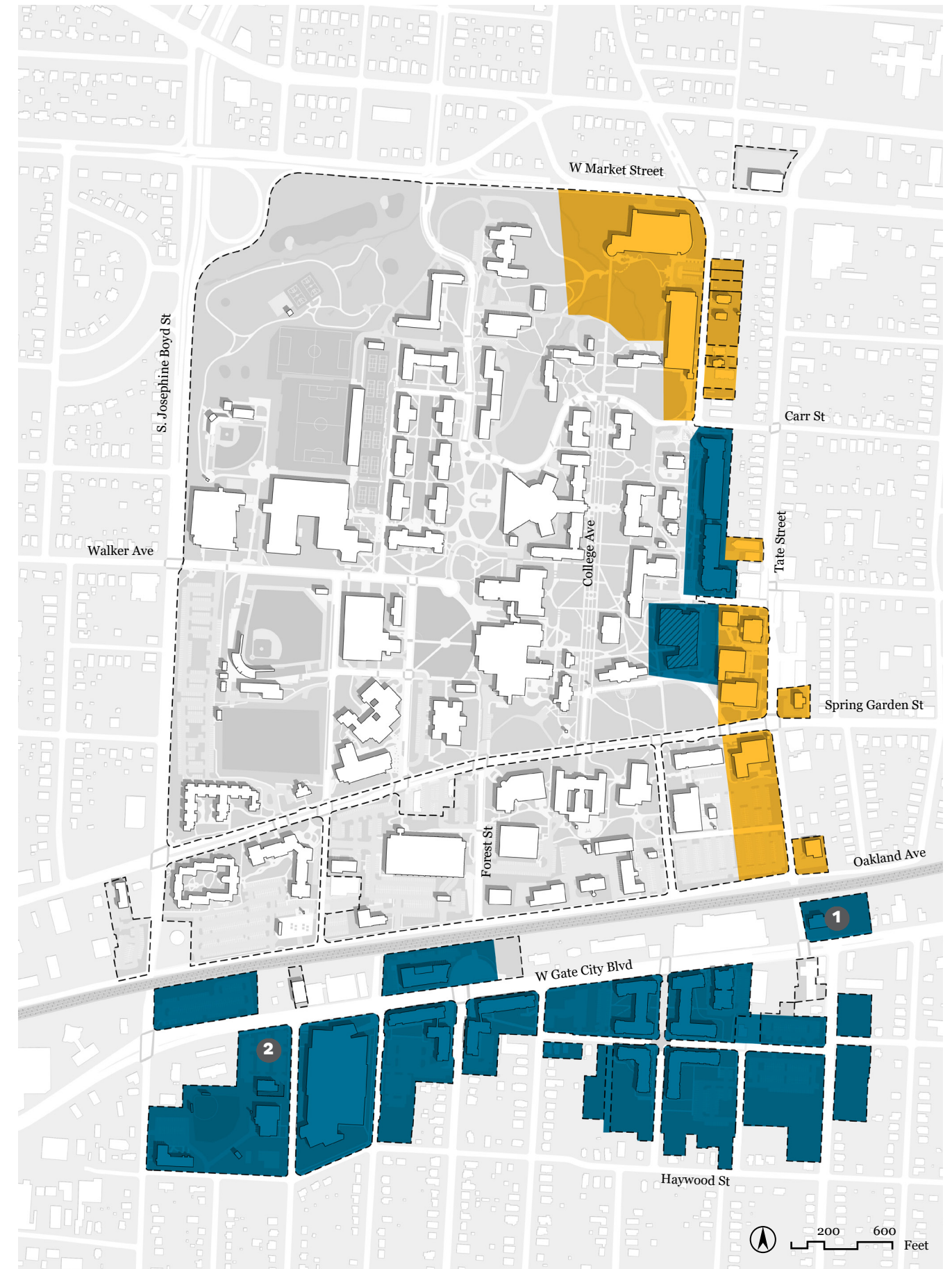
(Source: HR&A report)

Projects proposed in support of the Millennial Districts include:

1. Arts Place @ Tate & Gate: 13,500 sf, ground breaking to be determined
2. Health Science and High Tech Programs: 100,000 sf to break ground in 2021

Millennial Campus Districts ▶

- Health and Wellness
- Visual and Performing Arts



Millennial Campus Districts (map provided by UNCG)

Driver 6: Capital Projects

The Campus Plan is designed to accommodate the capital projects identified by UNC Greensboro including:

Priority Projects

The Campus Plan addresses the capital projects identified by the UNCG in its Six Year Appropriated Capital List. These include, listed in order of priority:

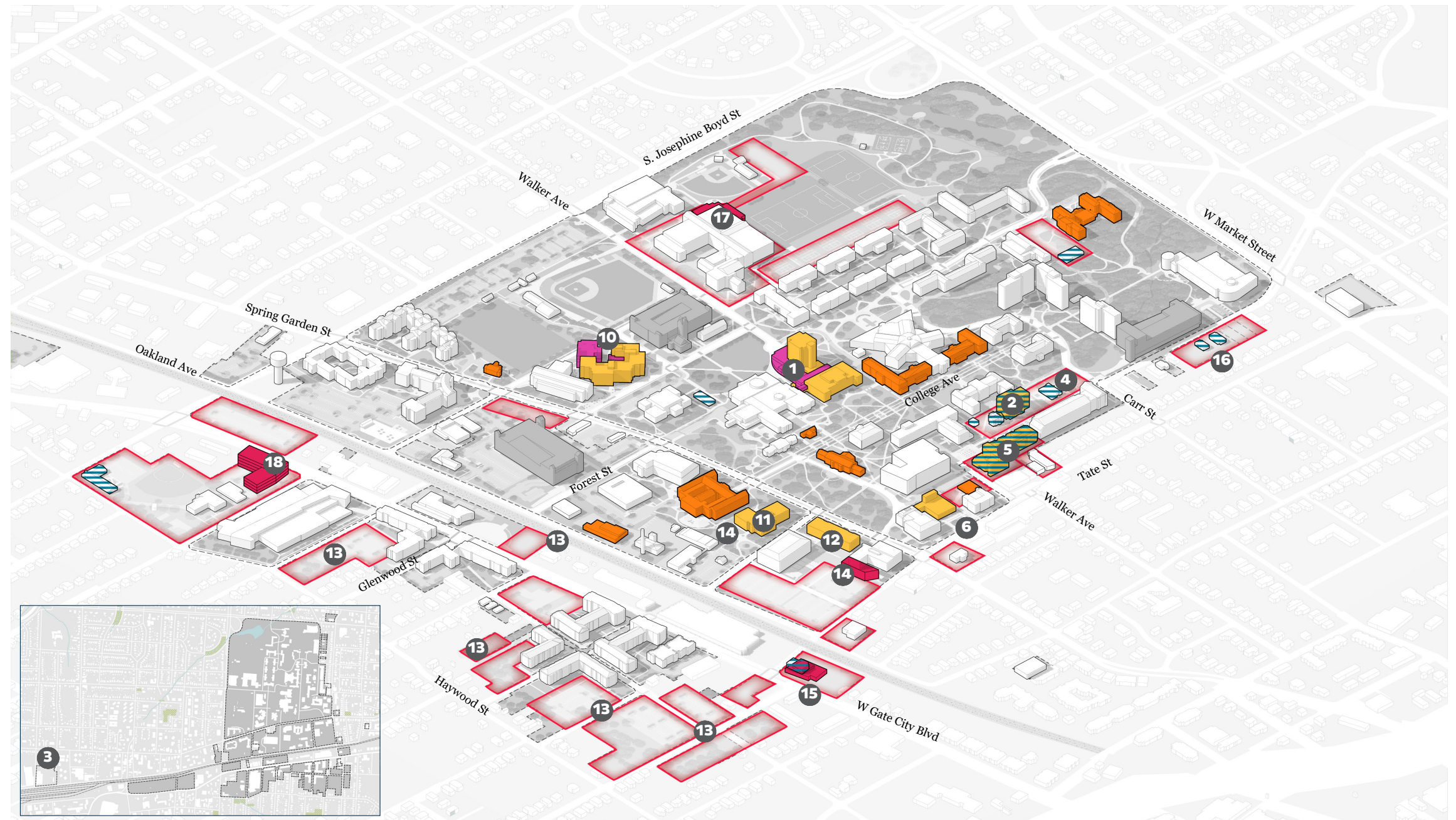
1. Jackson Library Addition & Renovation
2. Moore Nursing Renovation
3. 915 Northridge Renovation (Becher Weaver)
4. New Science Building
5. Eberhart Building Renovation
6. Taylor Theater Renovation
7. Student Services Building (not on diagram)
8. Steam Pipe Infrastructure Improvements (not on diagram)
9. Chilled Water Infrastructure Improvements (not on diagram)
10. Bryan Building Addition and Renovation
11. Ferguson Building Renovation
12. Graham Building Renovation
13. Land Acquisition (surrounding the campus especially along West Gate City Boulevard)

Source: UNCG's 2019 Six Year Appropriated Capital List

Other Projects

The Campus Plan also accommodates a number of additional projects identified during the planning consultation process and the review of previous planning studies. These include:

14. Weatherspoon Museum expansion;
15. Arts Place @ Tate & Gate, an initiative in support of the Visual and Performing Arts Millennial District;
16. Childcare center consolidation and replacement;
17. Coleman expansion to support athletics programs;
18. Tech Hub on West Gate City Boulevard, an initiative in support of the Health and Wellness Millennial District.



Projects and Opportunities

- Capital Priority Projects
- Planned Projects
- Capital Priority Renovation
- Potential Renovation
- Potential Demolition
- Opportunity Sites

Driver 7: The Campus Context

The Campus Plan takes into consideration the broader planning context including the location of the campus within the City of Greensboro and surrounding neighborhoods. It also responds to local zoning guidance and planning initiatives. In particular, the Campus Plan provides specific recommendations designed to contribute to the West Gate City Boulevard “Smart Corridor” initiative.

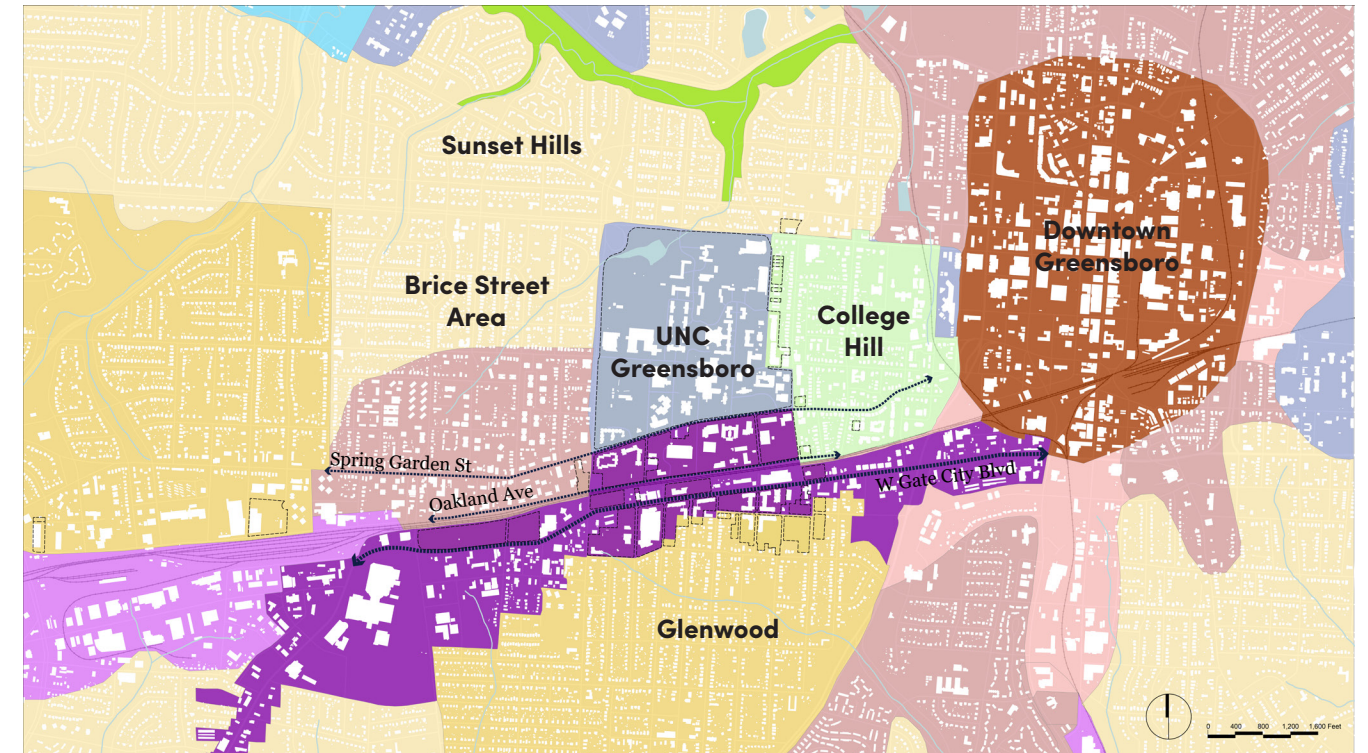
Driver 8: Sustainability

In keeping with the values of the University and the approach taken in the 2014 Master Plan, the Campus Plan promotes a sustainable approach to campus development. In doing so, it addresses the equitable, environmental, economic and aesthetic dimensions of sustainability in terms of the analysis conducted and the recommendations provided.

- **Equity** – the Campus Plan supports UNC Greensboro’s mission to be an inclusive learner centered institution that serves a more diverse student body. It addresses issues of equity by supporting the University’s ongoing strategy for improving accessibility and compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) at both the building and site level.
- **Environmental** – the Campus Plan promotes conservation of natural areas such as Peabody Park and the protection of the Buffalo Creek branches that flow through the Park. It also supports emissions reduction targets by focusing on transportation demand management and promoting online and hybrid learning.
- **Economic** – The Campus Plan supports the energy and emissions reduction goals set by the State and UNC System by promoting energy efficiency and the utilization of renewable sources of energy. It also supports UNC Greensboro’s goal of providing affordable education to its diverse student body.
- **Aesthetics** – the Campus Plan promotes place making both indoors and outdoors, to ensure a healthy and welcoming environment that is conducive to learning and working.

Greensboro Future Land Use

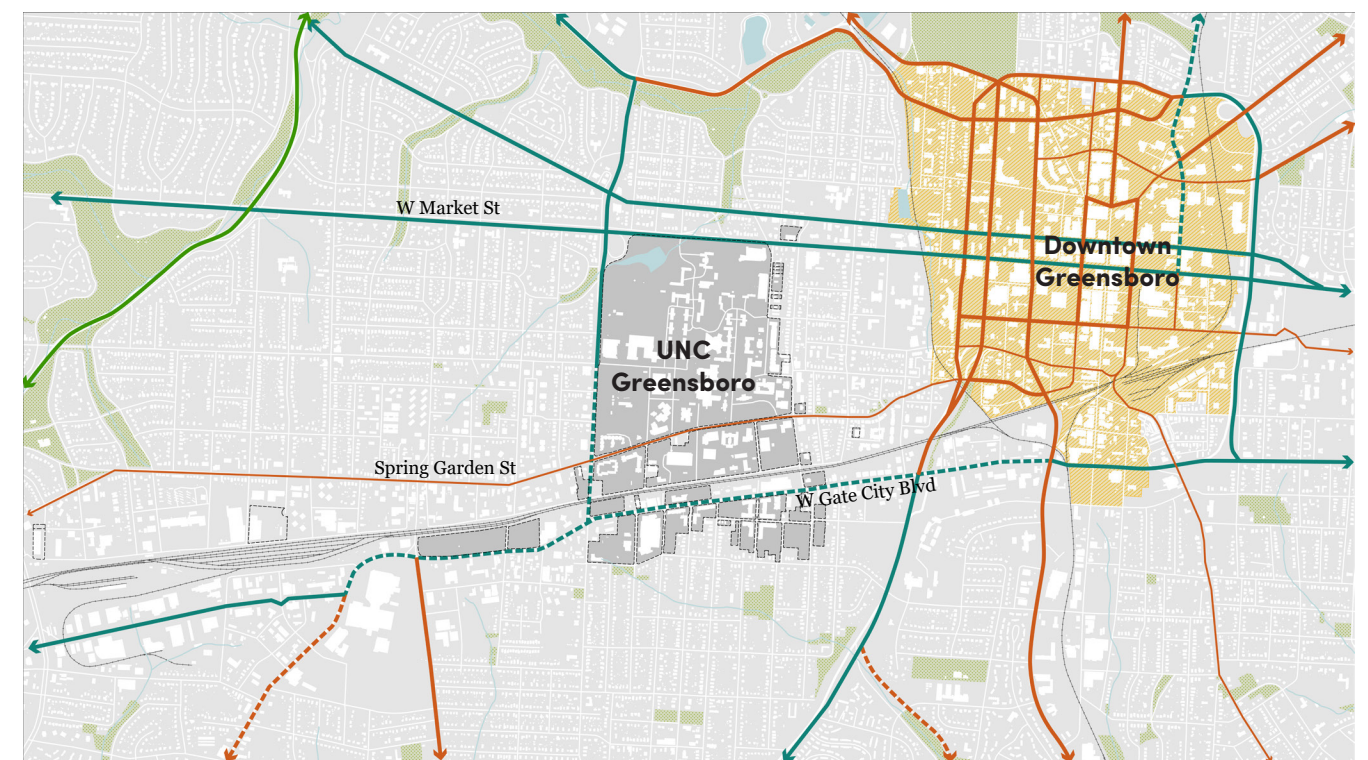
- College Hill
- Glenwood
- Mixed Use Residential
- Mixed Use Commercial
- Low Residential
- Mixed Use CBD
- Industrial Corporate
- West Gate Boulevard
- Institutional
- Friendly Ave Plan
- Park



Greensboro Future Land Use

UNC Greensboro Regional Connectivity

- UNC Greensboro
- Downtown Greensboro
- Park
- Major Thoroughfares - Existing
- Major Thoroughfares - Recommended
- Minor Thoroughfares - Existing
- Minor Thoroughfares - Recommended
- Expressways
- Boulevards - Existing
- Boulevards - Recommended



UNC Greensboro Regional Connectivity

Driver 9: The 2014 Master Plan

The Campus Plan is informed by the facilities completed in accordance with the 2014 master plan such as the Nursing and Instructional Building and housing along West Gate City Boulevard. The following diagram highlights the projects completed since 2014.

The Campus Plan is also informed by the recommendations and concepts of the 2014 master plan. Notably, the proposed central circulation and landscape corridor through the campus, known as the Forest Street Spine. It informs the landscape framework for the 2020 Campus Plan. Additionally, the streetscapes proposed for West Gate City and Forest Street between Spring Garden Street and Oakland Avenue are adopted in the 2020 Campus Plan.

Projects Completed according to the 2014 Master Plan

1. Kaplan Center for Wellness
2. Spartan Village - McCormick Residence Hall
3. Spartan Village - Lexington Residence Hall

Projects Under Construction

4. Nursing and Instructional Building
5. South Chiller Plant



Kaplan Center for Wellness



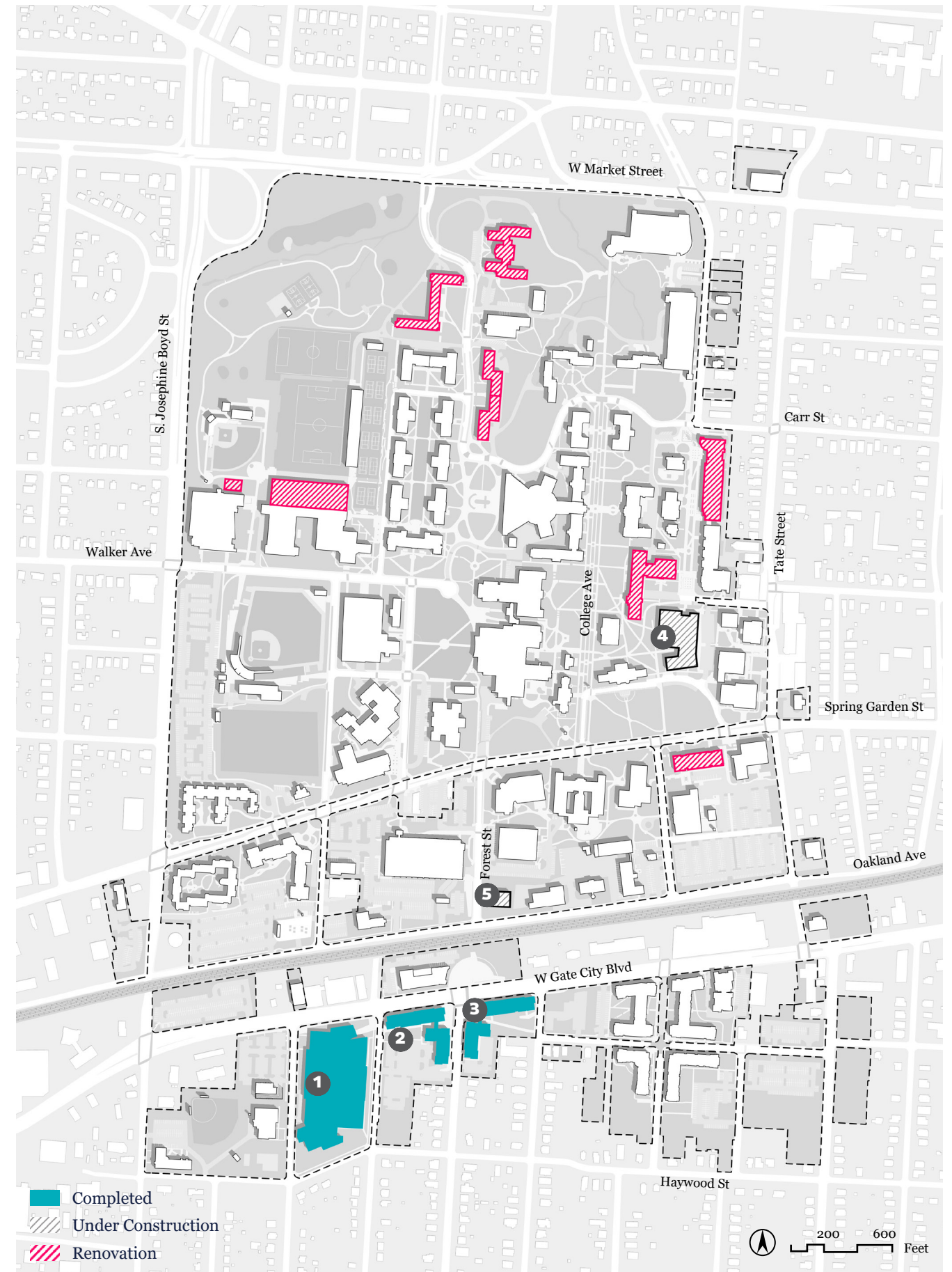
Spartan Village



New Nursing Sciences Building (Under Construction)



South Chiller Plant (Under Construction)



Projects Completed according to the 2014 Master Plan



Enhanced crosswalks at West Gate City Boulevard and Glenwood Avenue

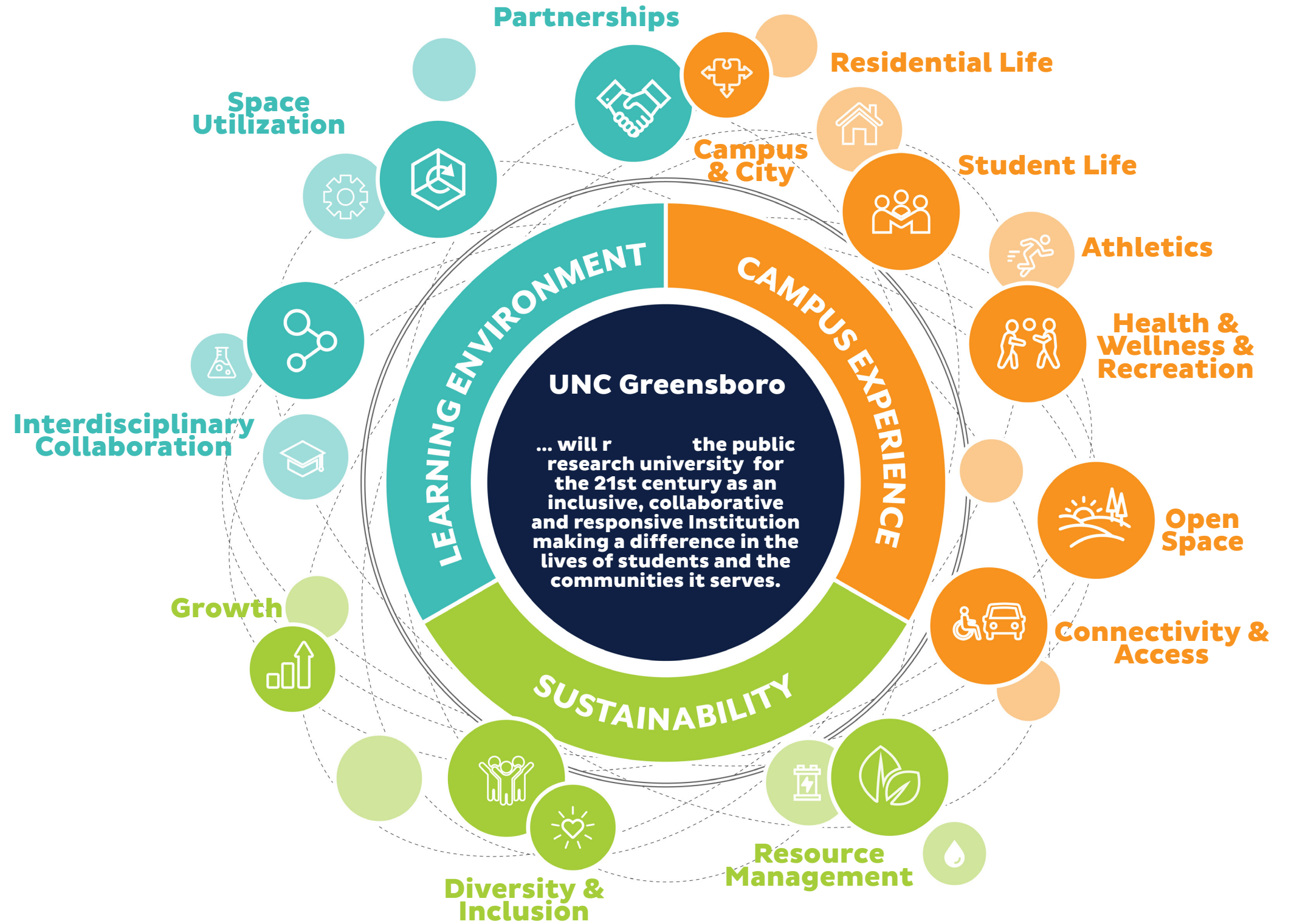


Elliot University Center

Planning Approach

The planning approach utilized to develop the Campus Plan included a review and analysis of the planning drivers, data and other information provided by UNC Greensboro. Data sources are grouped into three categories: 1) the learning environment; 2) the campus experience; and, 3) sustainability. The learning environment category broadly assesses academic, research and potential partnership opportunities. The campus experience category examines the various population groups of the university, taking into consideration the facilities and amenities that contribute to the quality of their educational, research, living and working experiences. Information examined included the major student life, housing and recreation facilities of the campus. The sustainability category takes into consideration the goals and objectives set out by the university relative to the way in which it educates students, manages resources and operates the campus.

This comprehensive approach is further informed by a detailed space utilization and needs assessment. The space analysis is used to determine the amount and types of learning, research and support environments required to support the UNC Greensboro population, mission and strategic plan.





2.0

Stepping Forward- The Campus Plan Vision

The 2020 Campus Plan provides a flexible framework for the future; it is designed to enable a variety of development outcomes in response to the needs of the University.

It provides frameworks for land use, landscape, and mobility with the aim of unifying the established campus with the surrounding context. It integrates long-established sustainability principles and integrates the millennial campus district concepts. It continues previous initiatives to extend the positive qualities and character of the established campus to the West Gate City Boulevard and Tate Street corridors on the periphery of the campus. These corridors are identified as the Health and Wellness and Visual and Performing Arts Millennial Districts, respectively.

The Plan is guided by nine Design Principles.



Illustrative Site Plan ▶

- Existing Buildings
- Potential Renovation
- Proposed Buildings
- Existing Parking Garage
- Proposed Parking Garage

Design Principles



Create a welcoming campus environment that reflects UNC Greensboro's mission to be ***diverse, inclusive, collaborative, responsive, and resilient.***



Foster academic excellence, collaborative scholarship, and interdisciplinary connections by ***providing flexible and adaptive learning environments*** that integrate technology for diverse pedagogies and research.



Improve space planning with the strategic distribution of programs to ***accommodate efficiencies and enhance departmental synergies.***



Envision ***Millennial Districts*** as a 21st Century opportunity to strengthen strategic partnerships while ***connecting to and enhancing*** the Greensboro community and serving as catalysts for transformation in the region.



Enhance student success and support lifelong learning by enriching the ***campus life*** experience with unique spaces for ***mind, body, and spirit.***



Promote ***integrated, efficient*** and ***accessible*** mobility.



Celebrate the ***unique campus landscape and public realm*** as an environmental resource and social amenity.



Embrace a holistic approach to sustainable systems that integrates ***the environment, economics, social equity, and aesthetics.***



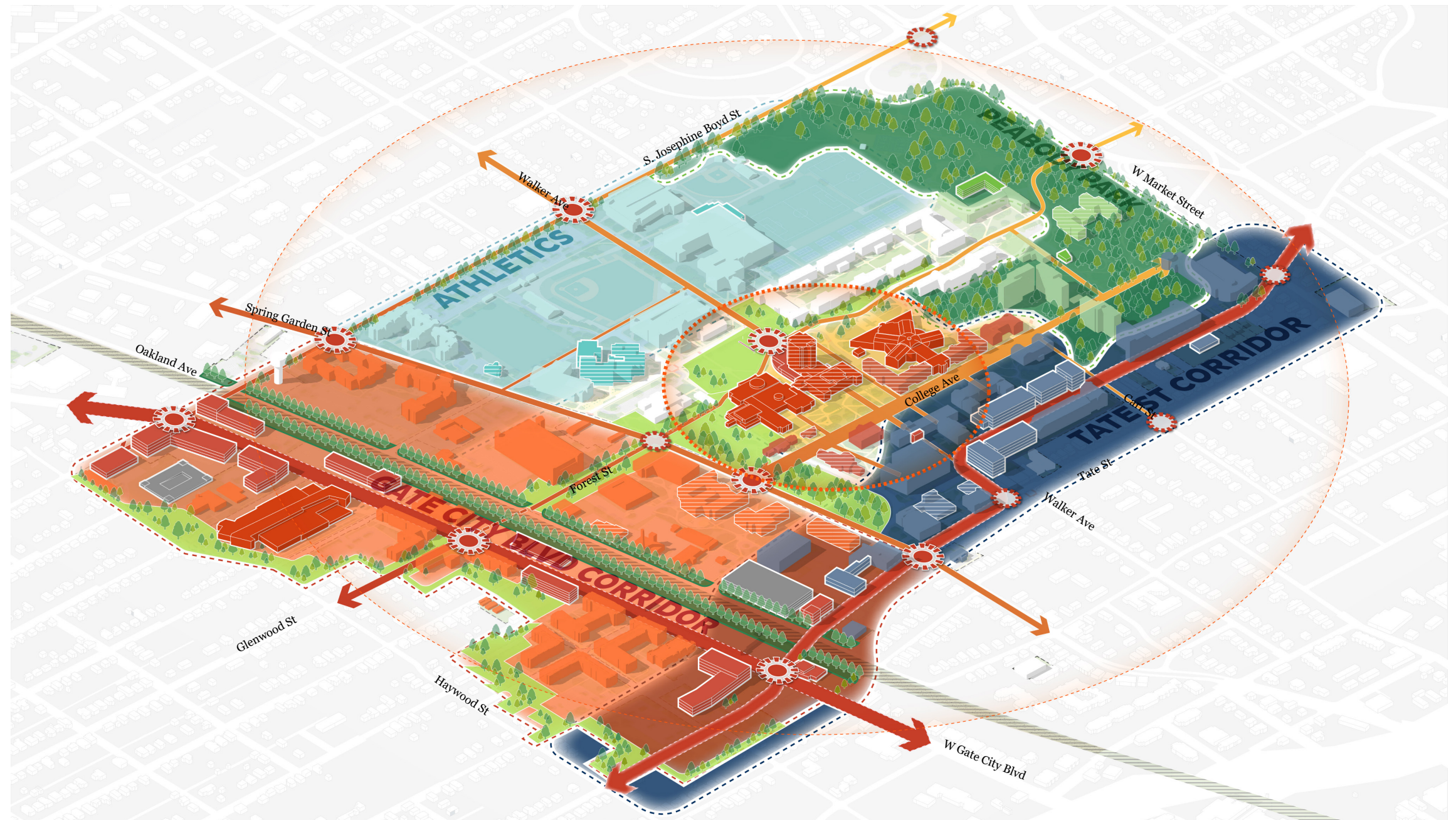
Support the University's mission for ***service & outreach*** through the development of strategic collaboration areas.

Campus Plan Concept

The concept for the Campus Plan is structured by the land use, landscape and circulation frameworks that define the campus. These frameworks organize future campus development and facilities in an integrated and coordinated manner, including those on the capital projects list as well as others identified during the planning process.

The 2020 Campus Plan builds upon the planning strategies established in the 2014 master plan. These include the central student life and landscape corridor known as the Forest Street Spine. Conceptually designed to connect Peabody Park to the “Glen” in Spartan Village, this central circulation and landscape spine connects the major open spaces and circulation routes of the campus. The Glen is a wooded area south of Union Street identified for restoration as a park-like environment.

The Campus Plan Concept is based on the idea of concentric rings of development placing student-facing and student-focused uses at the heart of the campus including core academics facilities, student services, and student gathering locations such as the Elliot University Center. This ring is surrounded by student life facilities including housing, dining, and recreation. At the campus periphery, the concentric ring concept is merged with ideas for the Millennial Districts: the Visual and Performing Arts District along the Tate Street Corridor; and, the Health and Wellness District along the Gate City Boulevard Corridor. The outer ring is reserved for administrative, operational and partnership uses.



Campus Plan Concept

Campus Plan Projects & Development Districts

Within the overall framework for the campus defined by land use, landscape and circulation, the campus is divided into districts to provide additional detail in the areas where significant change is proposed and where proposed facilities are sited. The districts include: the Central Campus District; McIver District; the Athletics and Recreation District; Tate Street Millennial District; and West Gate City Millennial District. The following overview of each district summarizes the major changes proposed in the Campus Plan.

Major Projects of the Campus Plan

The Campus Plan incorporates the facilities on UNC Greensboro's Capital Priority List as well as other facilities identified during the planning process. The following provides an overview of the projects.

Central Campus District

1. Jackson Library Addition
2. Bryan Building Renovation and Addition

McIver Corridor District

3. Science Building Site 1 (Day Care)
4. Science Building Site 2 (Moore)
5. Science Building Site 3 (Eberhart)
6. Stone Addition
7. Consolidated Day Care Center

Athletics and Recreation District

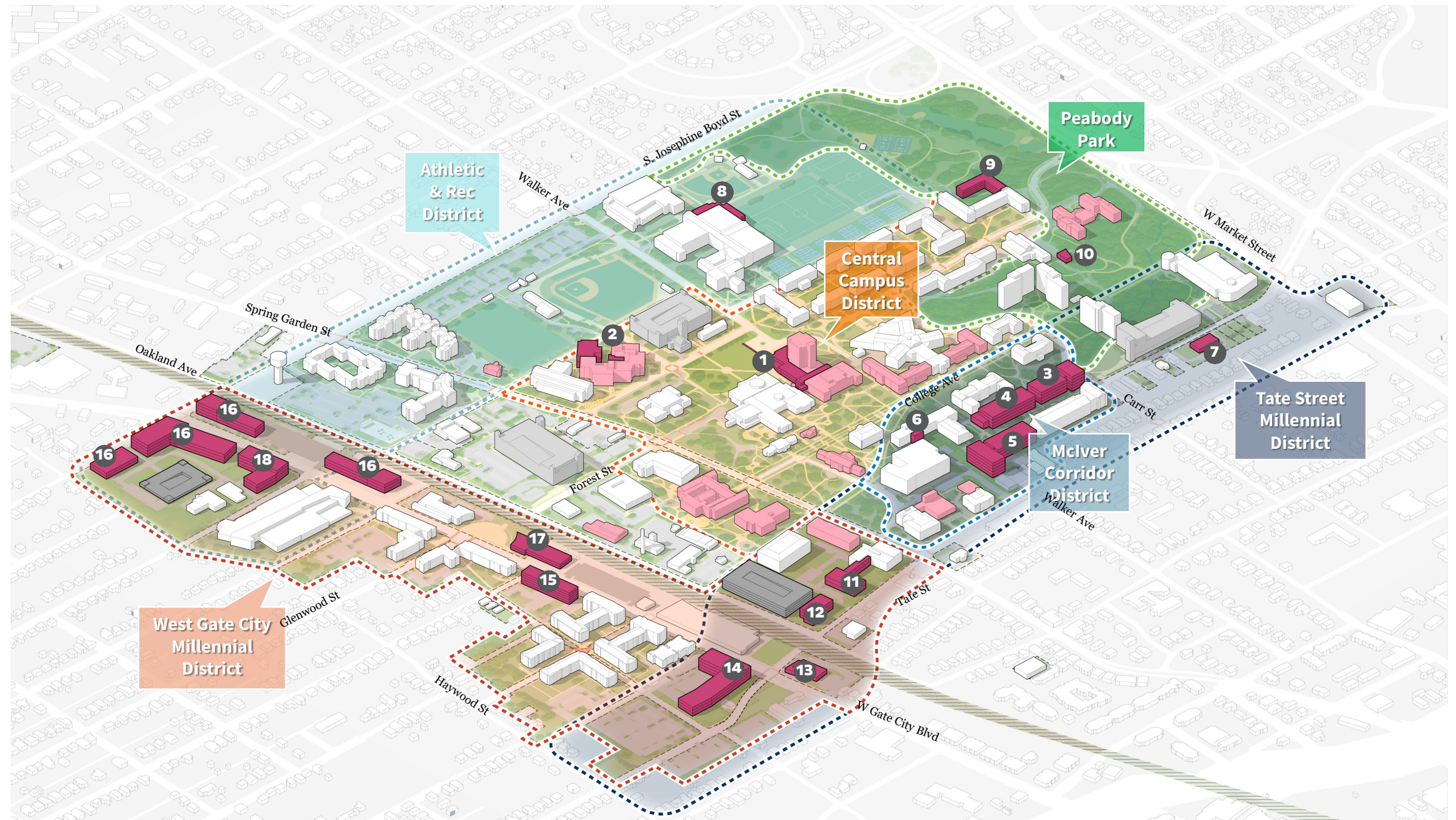
8. Coleman Addition
9. Moore-Strong Residential Hall Addition
10. Peabody Park Pavilion

Tate Street Millennial District

11. Weatherspoon Museum Addition
12. Art Studios/Visitor and Admissions Center
13. Arts Place at Tate and Gate

West Gate City Millennial District

14. P3 at Tate/Silver
15. P3 Site at West Gate City & Lexington
16. Future P3 Development
17. Future P3 Administrative Building
18. Health Science and High Tech



Campus Plan Projects & Development Districts

- Existing Buildings
- Potential Renovation
- Proposed Buildings
- Existing Parking Garage
- Proposed Parking Garage



- Existing Buildings
- Potential Renovation
- Proposed Buildings
- Existing Parking Garage
- Proposed Parking Garage

Central Campus District

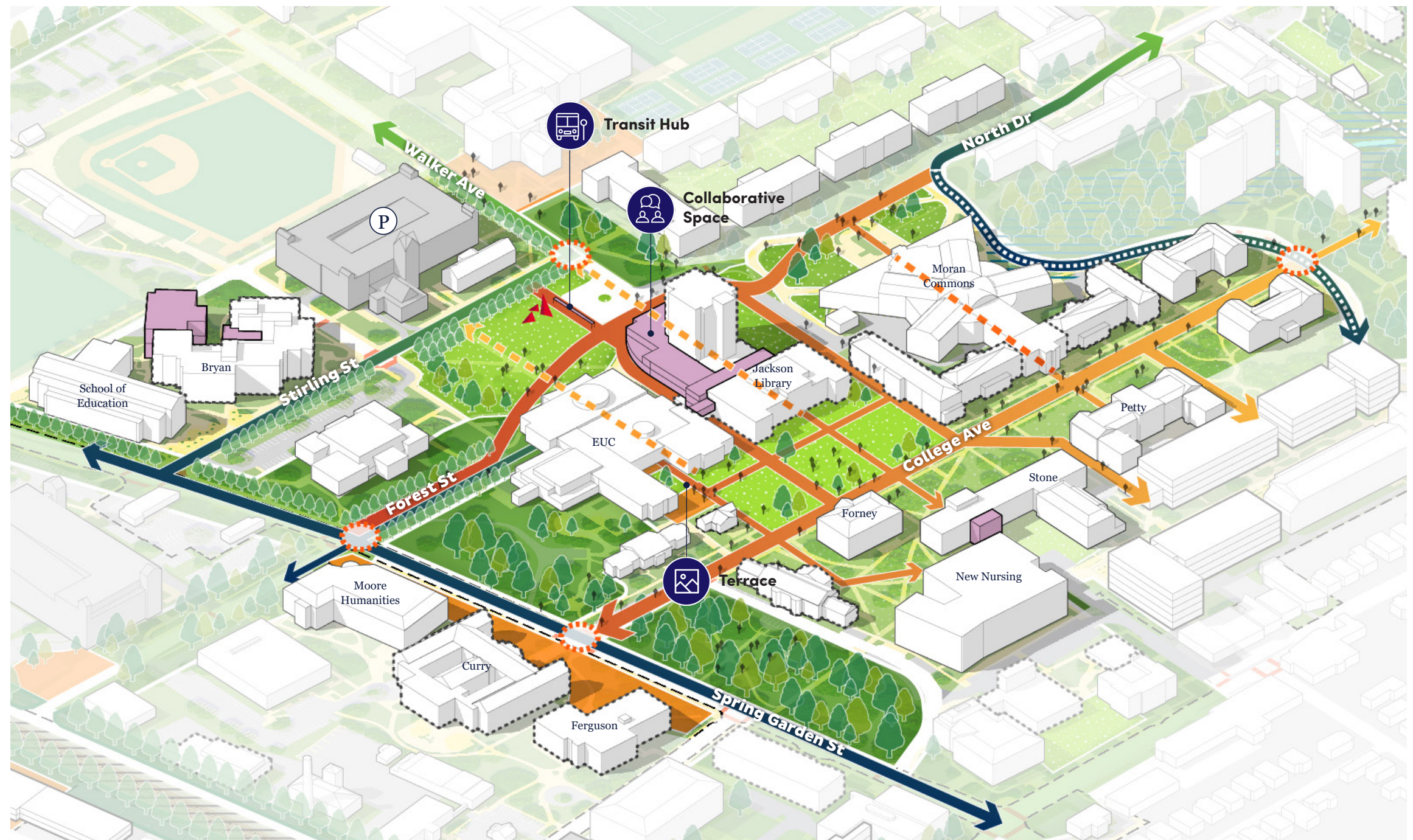
The Campus Plan supports long-term and ongoing initiatives to expand and renovate the Jackson Library to provide additional student study, collaboration and convening space, and gathering space along with other amenities and upgrades. The goal is to position the library as the academic and social heart of the campus. Details for the library are as follows:

Jackson Library Expansion

A major expansion is proposed for the Jackson Library to create a 21st learning hub integrating technology-enabled group study rooms, central convening spaces, space for individual study, student academic success services and research resources. Additionally, there the Library expansion offers the opportunity for a visitor's center program and convening spaces to support it. Designed to integrate learning at the heart of the campus, the library expansion is planned to meet the needs of the current enrollment, upgrade technology for learning and rationalize the internal layout of the building. It also is designed to address deferred maintenance and code compliance issues, resolve ADA issues, notably in the library stacks, and provide a proper archival storage environment.

The proposed spaces in the expansion are as follows:

- **Central convening spaces:** a new west entrance providing access to a large vestibule and atrium for campus tours, a café, a medium sized event space for 80 students and a flexible event space for up to 300 people.
- **High-Tech Group Study Rooms:** 60 technology-enabled group study rooms for six people and eight (8) rooms for 12-18 people.
- **Individual Study Areas:** quiet study areas and seating for 20 percent of the current FTE (full time equivalent). The current facility is sized for a student body of 7,000 students; today UNC Greensboro enrolls in the range of 20,000 students.
- **Center for Student Academic Success:** centralized facilities for student academic support units from across campus, including the writing center, speaking center, tutoring, Digital Action and training, academic skills, and supplemental education.



Central Campus District

- Major Plaza/Pedestrian
- Key Corridors
- Major Crossings
- Existing Buildings
- Potential Renovation
- Proposed Buildings
- Existing Parking Garage

- **Transformative Research Resources:** space for traditional and next generation information resources for research, including a Digital Scholarship Center and a data visualization space.
- **Chancellor and University Counsel:** a highly visible office suite for the Chancellor.

Elliot University Center (EUC)

The Elliot University Center serves as the gathering and support services center for the student and broader university community. Overall, the facility generally meets current needs with shortcomings noted for student organization space and student hangout space. It currently lacks a “living-room” space for informal gathering and lounging space.

Looking ahead, the intent is to integrate the EUC with the Jackson Library expansion in a more deliberate manner. The expansion provides additional student hangout and gathering space. For that reason, the Campus Plan proposes no major changes to the EUC building.

Outdoor Learning and Social Terrace

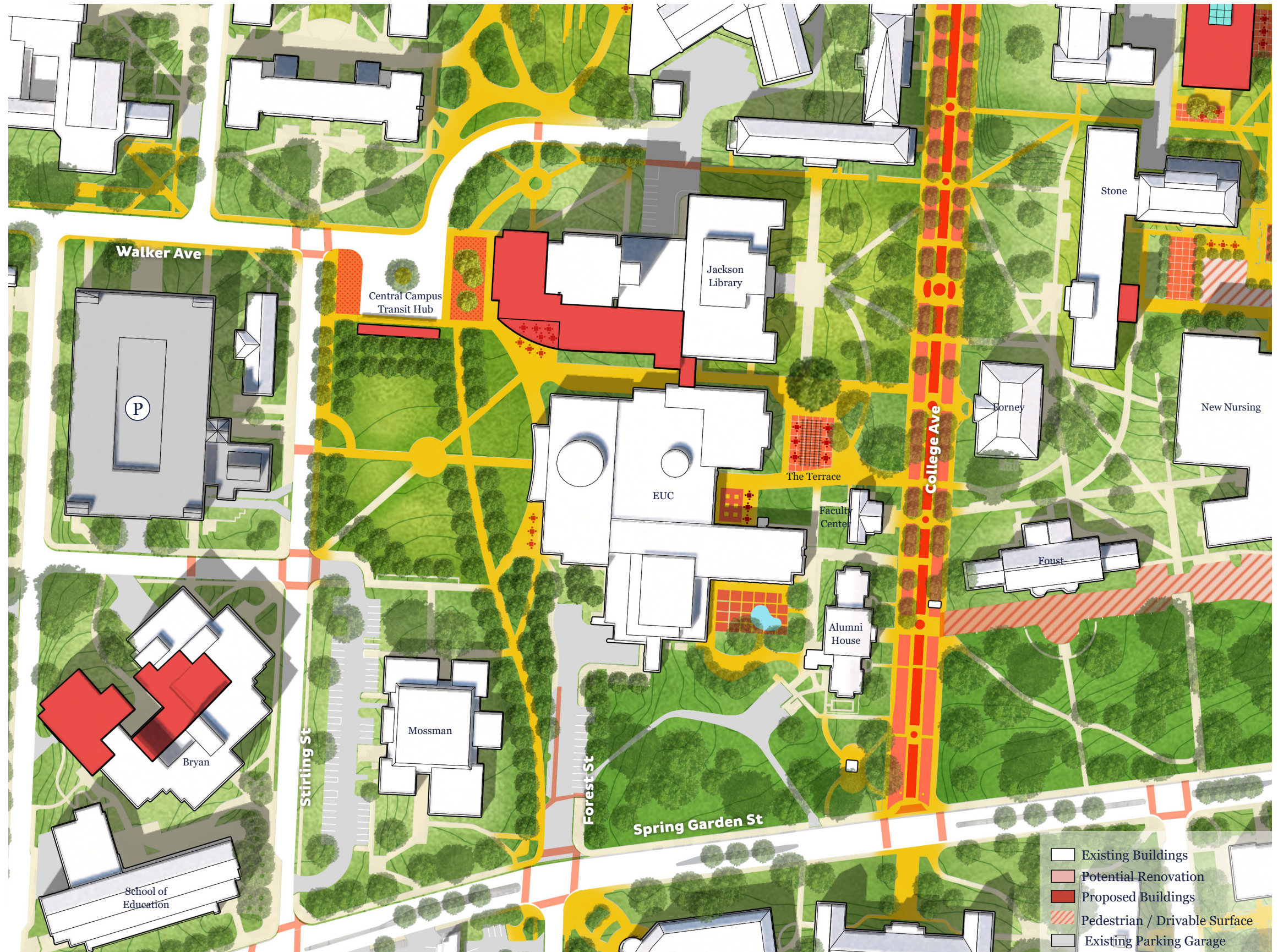
To provide additional hangout space in the near term, the Campus Plan identifies an outdoor learning and social terrace east of the EUC. The terrace includes shade trees, shade structures and movable tables and furniture, effectively creating an outdoor living room and dining space.

Central Campus Transit Hub

A new and reorganized Transit Hub is proposed on Walker Avenue, directly west of the Jackson Library Expansion. This central location serves as the portal into-and-out of the campus for transit users. With that in mind, it is designed to improve the user experience by providing bus shelters, seating and information systems. Operationally, the Hub takes into consideration bus queuing and turning movements.

Bryan Addition and Renovation

The Campus Plan integrates proposals to expand and renovate the Bryan Building in support of the mission and strategic plan for the School of Business and Economics. The expansion plans include partial infill of the existing courtyard to provide additional student gathering, study and collaboration space. The expansion also includes additional office space for recent and future hires. The overall goal is to adapt the 1980s era Bryan Building to provide contemporary amenities and facilities found in the business school buildings of UNC Greensboro’s peer institutions.



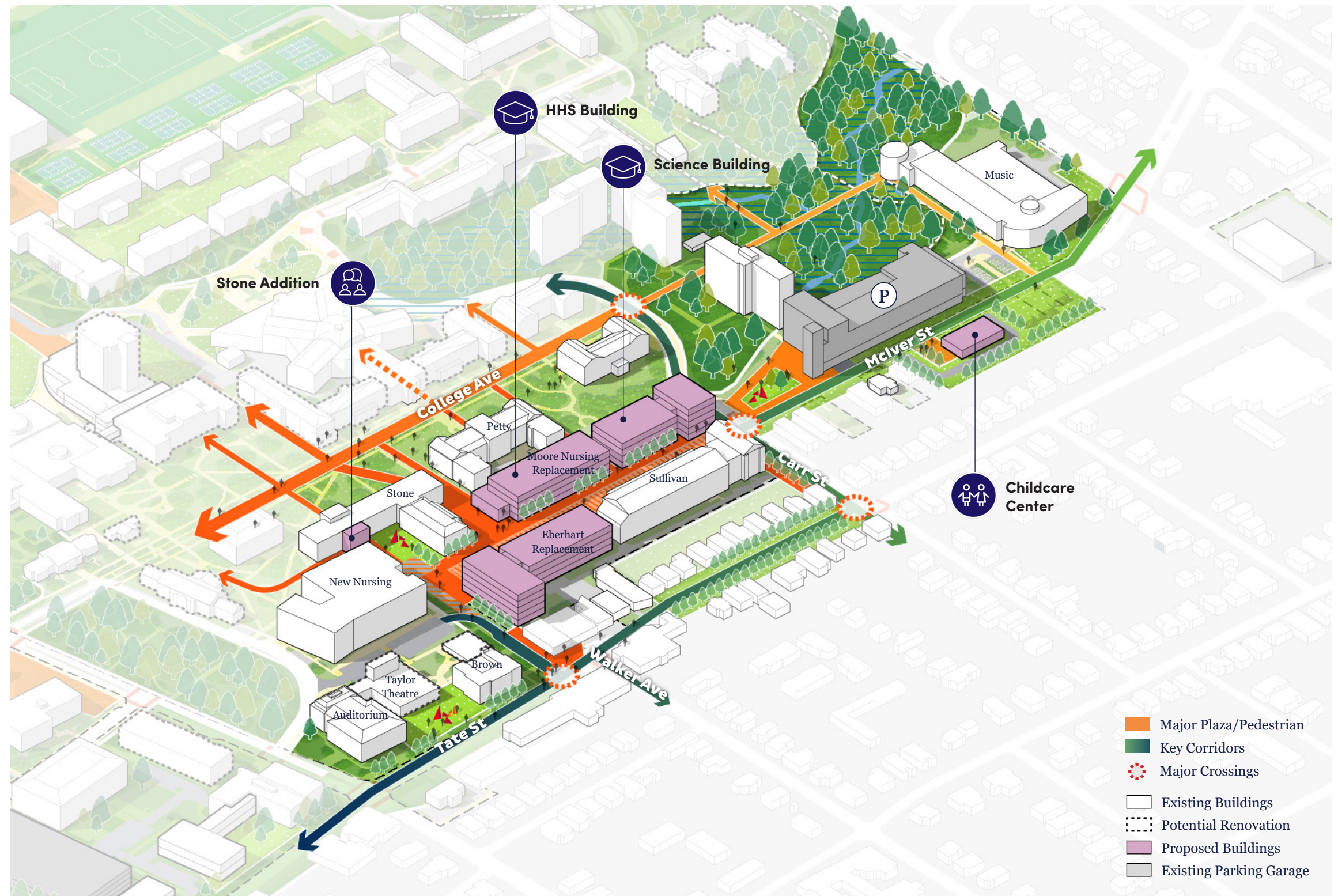
Central Campus

McIver Corridor District

The major science and nursing buildings of the campus including Sullivan, Eberhart, Moore Nursing and Annex and the new Nursing Instruction Building define the McIver Corridor. The McIver corridor connects with the arts facilities along Tate Street including Brown, Taylor Theatre and the UNCG Auditorium. It effectively links the Arts and Sciences and is part of a broader strategy for creating a Visual, Performing Arts, Health and Science Millennial District along the eastern edge of the campus.

The McIver Corridor is a key development area identified in the Campus Plan for future science-related facilities. The plan identifies two potential sites for the future science building noted on the UNC Greensboro's capital projects list. These include the Moore Nursing Building and Annex site and the Daycare Center site, both of which are reserved for future development. Pending further study, either site works for the science building. In the near-term, renovation of Moore will accommodate Mathematics and Statistics as well as the College of Arts and Sciences and the School of Health and Human Sciences. Programmatically, the science building will provide a state-of-the-art academic and research facility for the biology programs and research activities currently located in Eberhart. Two possible outcomes for Eberhart include renovation for less intensive uses or demolition and replacement. Future feasibility studies will determine the best approach for the University, including strategies for relocating ongoing research, academic programs and major support facilities in Eberhart.

Investment in new facilities and renovation along the McIver Corridor provides opportunities for landscape and circulation improvements. Specific recommendations include accessible east-to-west circulation pathways and the introduction of stormwater best management practices for the runoff associated with the future development and renovation projects. The east-to-west routes resolve the existing grade changes that limit accessibility. The recommendations also include outdoor learning and gathering spaces associated with the new buildings.



McIver Corridor

A renewed gateway from Tate Street into the campus along Walker Avenue features street trees, signage elements and a new ADA entrance to the Stone Building. The proposed addition to Stone serves as a terminus for Walker Avenue axis and as a location for additional public space in the building.

In order to accommodate future development on the existing Daycare Center site, the Campus Plan recommends a consolidated facility east of the McIver Parking Garage. The facility features a drop-off and pick-up area as well as an outdoor play space. Reasons for recommending this site include its peripheral location, the low traffic volume on McIver Street and the scale of the surrounding residential neighborhood. The size of the Daycare Center can be determined with further study.

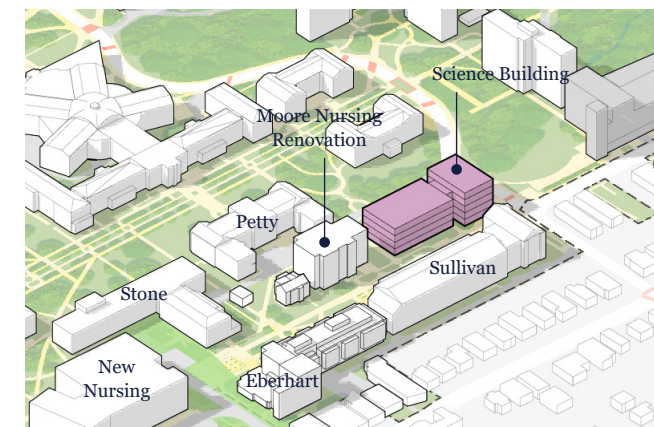


View of McIver Corridor

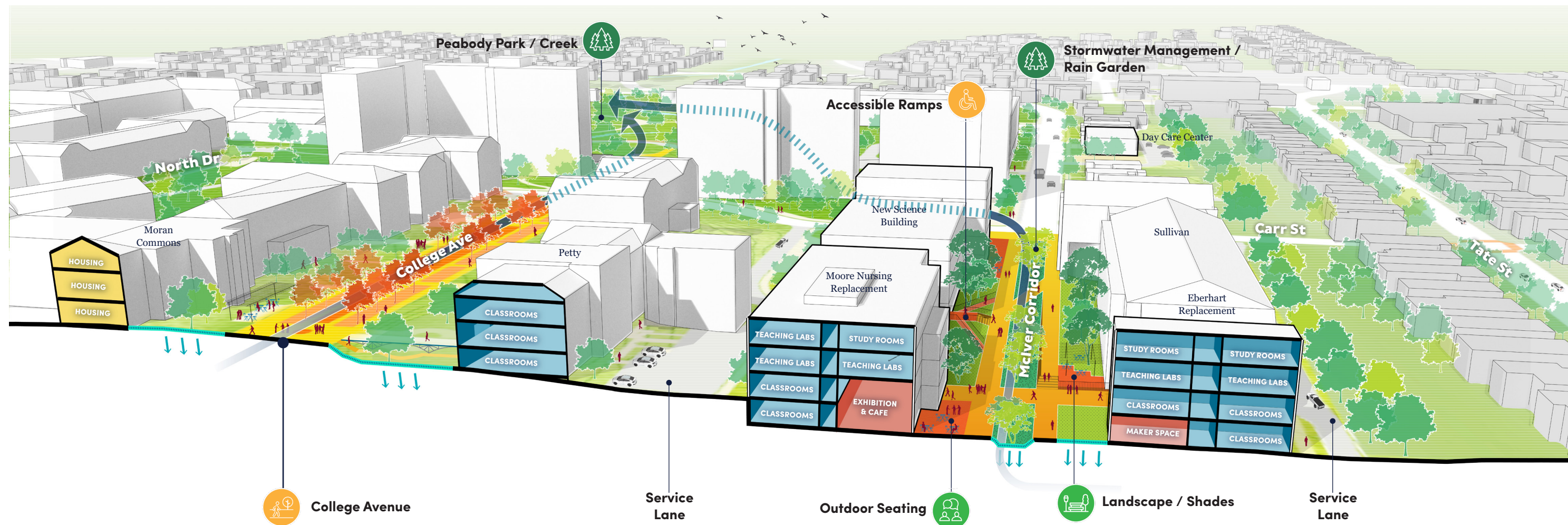
McIver Corridor Interim Strategy

Given the near-term investment planned for Moore Nursing, a strategy for accommodating additional lab space is needed. The proposed strategy calls for the construction of the new Science Building on the Childcare site and retention of the Moore Nursing Building.

The new Science Building is envisioned to consolidate HHS programs and to accommodate wet labs from Eberhart. Eventually, as needs for science labs increase, an HHS building is recommended for the Moore Building site. For more information on the details of the proposed space moves, please see the Space Needs Assessment and Recommendations in the Appendix.



McIver Corridor interim strategy



Athletics and Recreation District

The Athletics and Recreation District is located on the west side of campus and extends from Peabody Park on the north to the Recreation Field (Theta Street) on the south. The district includes the athletics and recreation fields of the campus as well as the Coleman Building, the major athletics facility. Fields include North Field, the Soccer Stadium, the Tennis Courts, the Softball Stadium, the Baseball Stadium and the Recreation Field.

Coleman Expansion

The Campus Plan integrates the previously developed athletics expansion plans for Coleman. The proposed three story addition to the northwest corner of the building is designed to include:

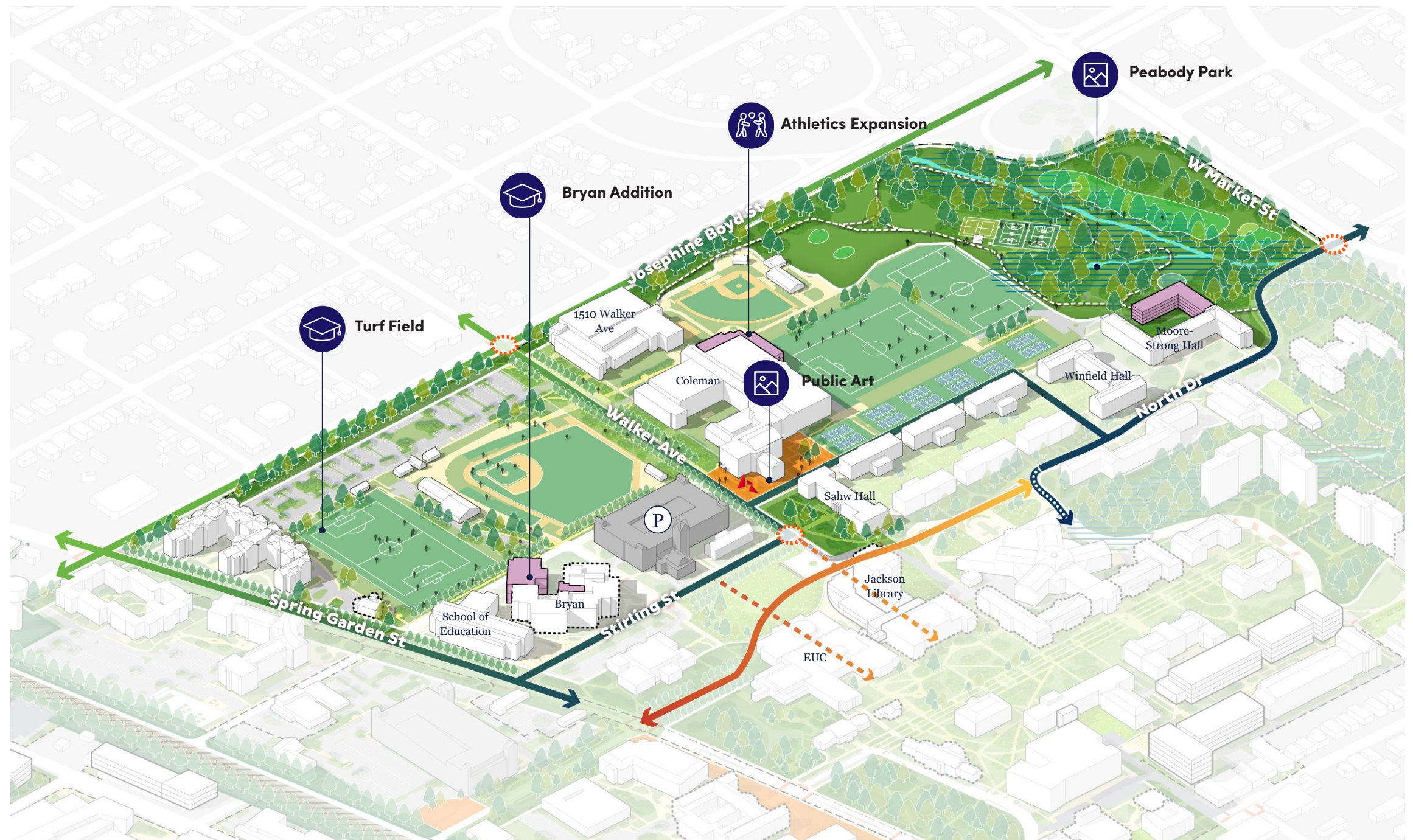
- strength and conditioning rooms, a rehabilitation, therapy and sports medicine suite on the ground floor;
- student academic support suite with classroom, group study and offices spaces on the second floor; and,
- the basketball office suite on the third floor including offices and video viewing rooms for the men's and women's teams. A viewing platform of the soccer fields is proposed at the third level.

A few projects slated for the Coleman expansion have been completed or are underway, including:

- Strength and Conditioning
- Academic Success Center
- Men's Basketball Team Lounge

Moore-Strong Housing Addition

While not an athletic or recreation use, an addition is proposed for the existing Moore-Strong Residence Hall located on the eastern edge of the Athletics and Recreation District. Planned for several years, the proposed addition is reserved in the Campus Plan to accommodate future growth and upgrades to campus housing.



Athletics and Recreation District

- Major Plaza/Pedestrian
- Key Corridors
- Major Crossings
- Existing Buildings
- Potential Renovation
- Proposed Buildings
- Existing Parking Garage

Tate Street Corridor

- the Visual and Performing Arts Millennial District

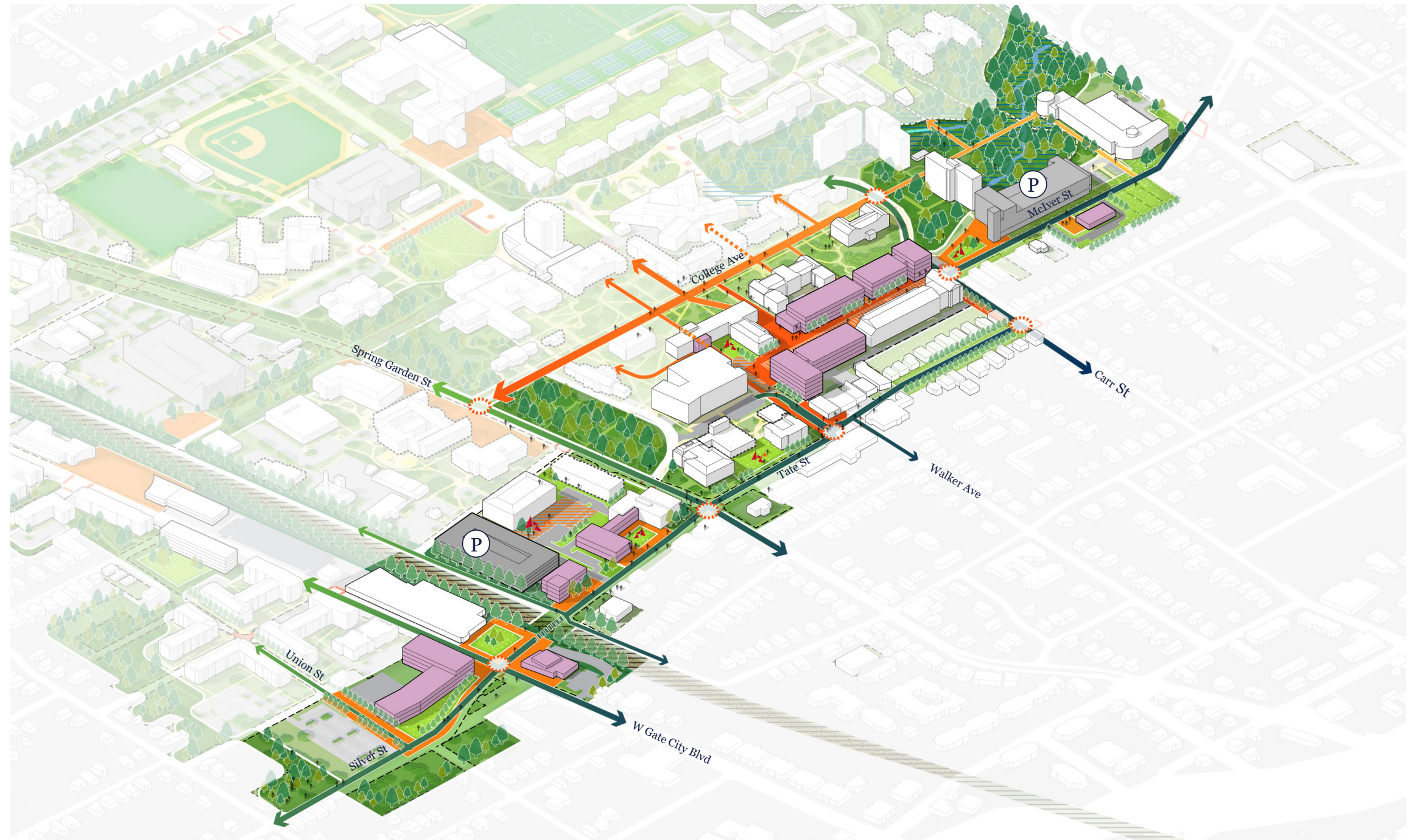
Tate Street is envisioned as the Visual and Performing Arts Millennial Campus District. The Street is defined by existing and proposed arts-related facilities. The existing facilities include the Weatherspoon Art Museum, the UNCG Auditorium, the Taylor Theatre and the Brown Building. The District extends into the campus and northward along the McIver Corridor to include the Music Building located on the north edge of the campus. Existing and proposed buildings within the Tate Street Corridor are linked both programmatically and geographically. The cross-pollination and inter-disciplinary connections within this area foster important innovation.

Other existing facilities could also be considered for arts-related programs. These include 996 Spring Garden (northeast corner of Tate and Spring Garden) and 525 Tate Street. Both of these former commercial buildings are owned by the University and currently utilized for support functions.

Existing Performing Arts Venues

The Tate Street corridor includes the most significant performance venues of the campus:

- **The UNCG Auditorium** - a 1,642 seat proscenium-style theatre, completed in 1927. Renovated in 2008, the facility supports musical productions, operas, symphonies, ensembles, concert and lecture series, faculty and guest dance performances, and various other performing arts events.
- **The Taylor Theatre**, completed in 1967, is a 409-seat proscenium space utilized for plays, operas and other musical performances. It is included on UNC Greensboro's capital projects list for renovation and upgrades.
- **The Pam and David Sprinkle Theater**, located in the Brown Building, seats 140 people in a flexible performance space used as a studio classroom for acting and directing. When not being utilized for productions, students utilize the space for workshops.



Tate Street District

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Major Plaza/Pedestrian | Existing Buildings |
| Key Corridors | Potential Renovation |
| Major Crossings | Proposed Buildings |
| | Existing Parking Garage |
| | Proposed Parking Garage |

- **The Music Building**, located on McIver Street and completed in 1999, includes the following performance spaces:
 - **Tew Recital Hall**, a 350-seat performance hall for musical performances.
 - **Organ Hall**, 130-seat recital features a 35-rank pipe organ.

Weatherspoon Museum and Addition

The Weatherspoon Museum is housed in the 42,000-square foot Anne and Benjamin Cone Building, completed in 1985. Designed by Romaldo Giurgola of Mitchell/Giurgola Architects, the Cone Building features six galleries, a sculpture garden, atrium, auditorium, and storage vaults. The permanent collection of the Museum focuses on modern and contemporary art.

A 35,000 sf addition is proposed to improve the visitor experience by providing additional amenities and dedicated parking directly adjacent to the building. The addition is planned to include new galleries for the permanent collection and for traveling exhibits and to support outreach activities and educational programming. It is arranged around an expanded courtyard and sculpture garden positioned to create visual interest. It is also positioned to create a new gateway from Tate Street and to contribute to the identity of the Visual and Performing Arts Millennial District.

Future Development at Tate and Oakland

The Campus Plan identifies a future development site at the northwest corner of Tate and Oakland. This highly visible gateway location offers opportunities for future arts-related programmatic needs or P3 development.

A future garage is located just west of Tate Street on Highland Street, a site within a five minute walk of the UNC Greensboro Auditorium, Taylor Theatre and Brown Building. To facilitate access, a new shaded pedestrian corridor is proposed to connect the garage to Spring Garden Street and beyond to arts facilities on Tate Street.

Arts Place at Tate and Gate

A Community- and Arts-focused facility located at the intersection of Tate Street and West Gate City Boulevard is a catalytic project for the Visual and Performing Arts Millennial District. It includes a performance space; convening space for 200-300 people; gallery and exhibition space; meeting and academic facilities; space for public arts and pop-up events, and, potentially, UNC Greensboro related retail space. The 13,500 sf building serves as gateway to both the Visual and Performing Arts and the Health and Wellness Millennial Districts. The stated goals for the project are as follows:

Project Goals

- To foster an active partnership between UNC Greensboro and the surrounding local and regional arts community.
- To create an inspiring, innovative collaborative and experimental space focusing on the arts, culture and community engagement.
- To provide a multi-purpose facility with flexible spaces to maximize efficiency of usage.
- To integrate technology such as Immersive Projection or green screen projection to inspire innovative performing, research and learning.
- To enhance the gateway to the campus at Tate Street and West Gate City Boulevard.
- To deliver a beautiful, functional building that meets the University’s programmatic, operational, economic and sustainability goals.

Tate Streetscape Improvements

The Arts Place at Tate and Gate project serves as the new entrance or gateway to the campus along West Gate City Boulevard. Streetscape improvements combined with new programmatic elements are envisioned to create a vibrant gateway from Gate City Boulevard, reflecting the programmatic vision for the Visual and Performing Arts Millennial District. North of Spring Garden, the idea is to continue the streetscape improvements toward a proposed gateway to the campus at Tate and Walker. This gateway is envisioned as a renewed entrance to the campus. Proposed streetscape features include renewed sidewalks, lighting, street trees and UNC Greensboro branding elements such as banners and signs.

At the Taylor Theatre, improvements to the foreground landscape are proposed to create a more welcoming entrance to the building and to resolve existing ADA challenges. The idea is to create a new public space, known as Taylor Square, where outdoor activities and events can be hosted as part of programs offered in the surrounding buildings.

Tate and Gate Development

The strategy for future development concentrates facilities at the corner of Tate and Gate where the long-term plan is to redesign the intersection to align Tate Street with Silver Avenue. Potential land uses at this intersection include P3 development focused on the Health and Wellness related uses such as the major community-based clinical facilities offered by the University. The intent is to position these facilities on the periphery of campus where they are more accessible and where convenient parking is possible. Clinics identified for potential relocation include:

- **The Psychology Clinic** – an outpatient facility currently located in 1105 West Market Street, offering mental health and therapy services for adults, adolescents, and children and families.
- **ADHD Clinic** – a clinic offering ADHD treatment and management.
- **Health Coaching** – located in Coleman, health coaches help clients gain the knowledge, skills and self-efficacy to be active participants in achieving their self-identified health goals.
- **The Speech and Hearing Center** – located in the Ferguson Building and providing comprehensive service programs for diagnosis and therapy in language, speech, and hearing for adults, adolescents and young children.
- **The Nicholas A. Vacc Counseling and Consulting Clinic** – a state-of-the-art training facility located in the Ferguson Building and dedicated to providing counseling services to the members of the UNC G and greater Greensboro communities.

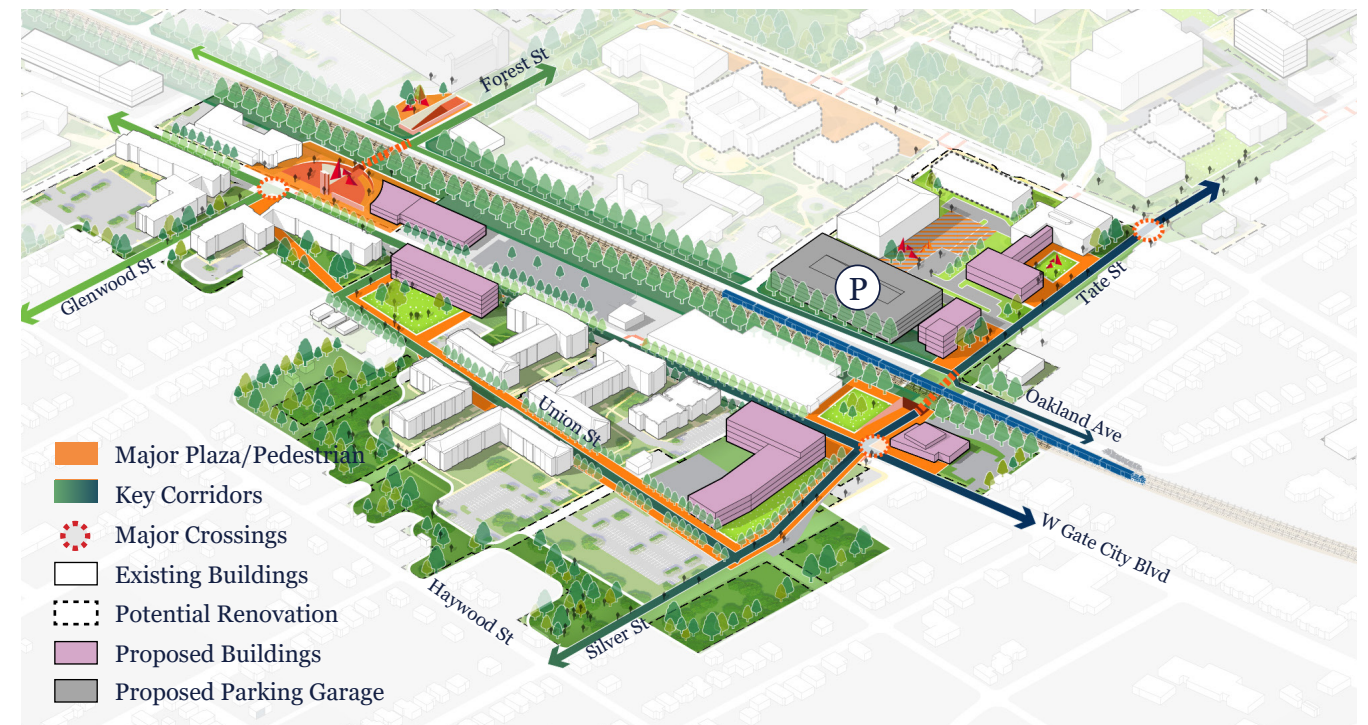
Other potential uses include the various centers located along West Gate City Boulevard including:

- The Center for New North Carolinians, located at 915 West Gate City Boulevard
- The Center for Youth, Family and Community Partnerships, located in the Lee Residence Hall
- The Center for Community Engaged Design located at Tate & Gate

Redevelopment Sites North of West Gate City Boulevard

The Campus Plan identifies future development opportunities on the north side of West Gate City Boulevard, parallel to the existing railway. Sites in this area include those owned by UNC Greensboro, the private sector and other organizations. The goal over the long-term is to assemble this land under UNC Greensboro ownership, including the Industries of the Blind building located at the corner of Tate and West Gate City Boulevard. Alternatively, UNC Greensboro may wish to enter into a partnership with the Industries of the Blind. In either scenario, it is recommended that the existing building be maintained as current railway setback requirements restrict the total amount of redevelopment on the site.

Future development along the north side of West Gate City Boulevard is limited by the setbacks established for rail safety. In response, future development is narrow in footprint and positioned along the West Gate City edge of the site with parking located adjacent to the railway, similar to the layout of the UNC Greensboro Police Building. Future development is envisioned to include P3 partnership facilities with adjacent parking.



Tate and Gate

Gate City Boulevard Corridor

- the Health and Wellness Millennial District

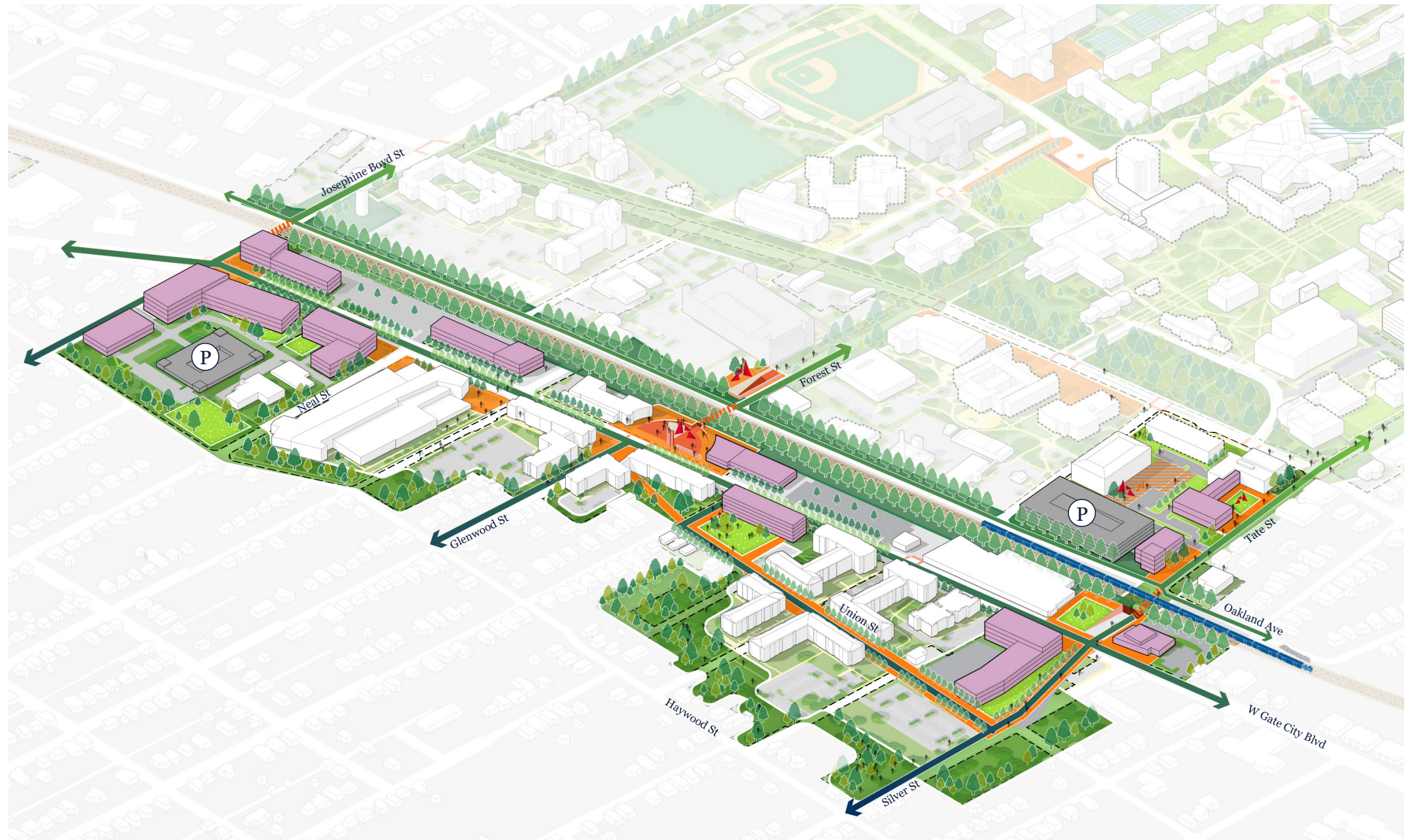
The proposed West Gate City Health and Wellness District extends from Tate Street on the east to Josephine Boyd on the west, from the railway on the north to Haywood Street on the south. Infill development over the long term will define the Health and Wellness Millennial District. The Campus Plan calls for the long-term redevelopment of the corridor as land becomes available, and as opportunity and development needs arise.

West Gate City Boulevard Streetscape

The West Gate City Boulevard corridor serves as a gateway to the campus and the City of Greensboro. Improvements planned by the City include a landscaped median and other traffic calming elements designed to channel pedestrian movement to crossing points where signals and designated crosswalks are possible. The proposed medians include planting and a decorative central fence to minimize mid-block crossings. Proposed pedestrian crossings include the Josephine Boyd, Glenwood - Gate City Plaza and Tate Street intersections. While UNC Greensboro endorses the City's plan for streetscape improvements in the right-of-way, the University is not planning to invest in the improvements.

Overall, the goal along West Gate City Boulevard is to create a vibrant mixed-use corridor that extends the character of the campus to the south. The potential mix of uses include health and wellness, technology, entrepreneurship, innovation and the arts (along with existing / potential residential).

West Gate City Boulevard also is designated a Smart Multi-modal Corridor by the City of Greensboro with special bus routes connecting the Joseph S. Koury Convention Center to the Greensboro Coliseum, the UNC Greensboro campus, other campuses and downtown. Campus Plan recommendations in support of the Smart Corridor include information kiosks that provide information on events, attractions, shopping, and educational opportunities.



**West Gate City Boulevard:
The Health and Wellness Millennial District**

- Major Plaza/Pedestrian
- Key Corridors
- Major Crossings
- Existing Buildings
- Potential Renovation
- Proposed Buildings
- Proposed Parking Garage

Future Development on West Gate City Boulevard

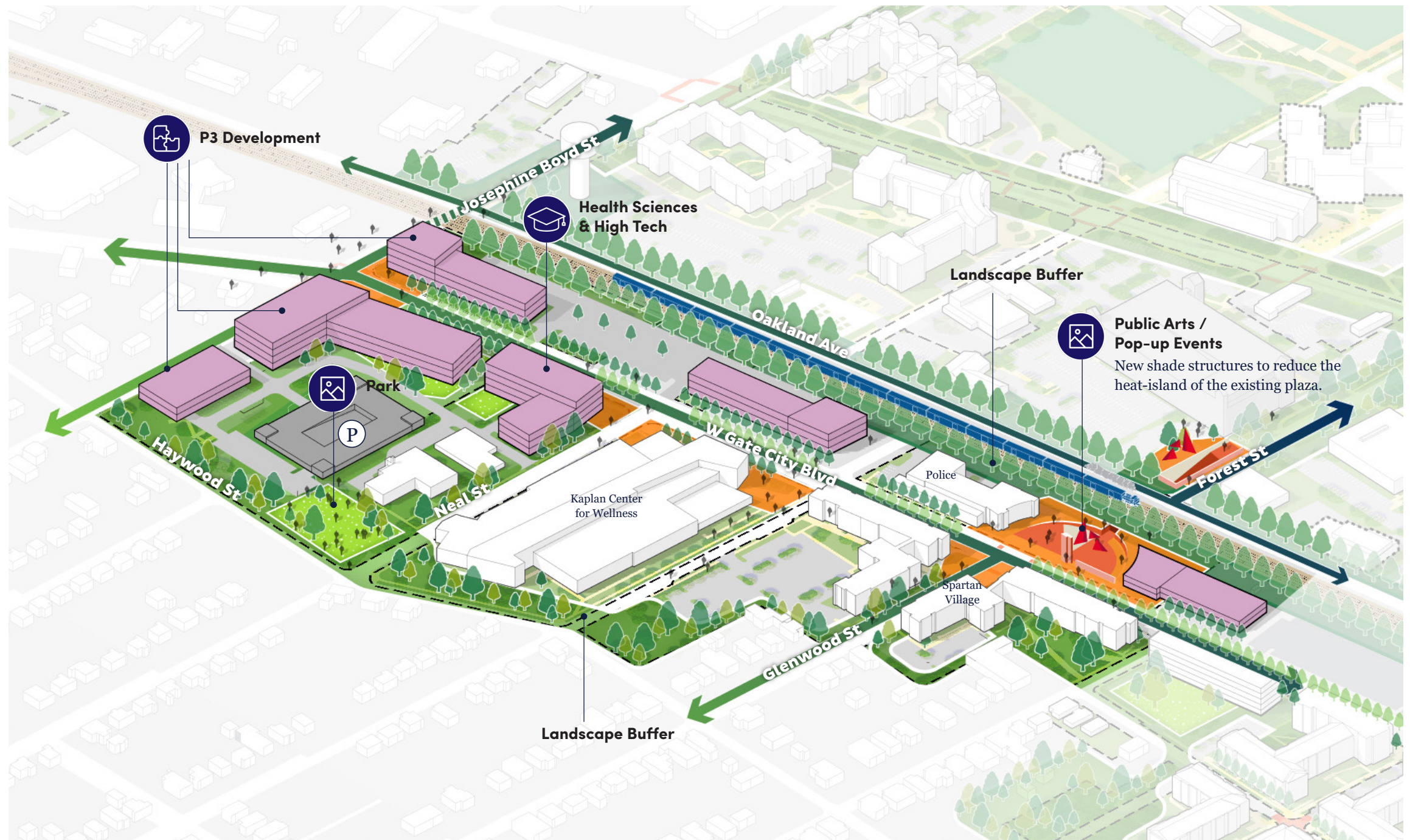
Future development along the West Gate City corridor is anticipated to include Public-Private Partnership funded (P3) office and research functions related to the Health and Wellness Millennial Campus District. Sites owned by the UNC Greensboro, as well as those held by the private sector, are considered in the development vision.

The plan calls for the continued redevelopment of the West Gate City Boulevard corridor building upon the investment in the Spartan Village housing and retail, the Kaplan Health and Wellness Center, the Police Building and Gate City Plaza. Future development includes the aforementioned Tate and Gate Community Arts Facility and future infill development along the north and south sides of the street. Proposed development is envisioned to be in the three to four story range.

Technology and Health Science Hub

The Campus Plan locates a mixed-use technology and health science development at the intersection of Josephine Boyd and West Gate City Boulevard. This site is envisioned as a key opportunity for P3 development engaging both UNC Greensboro and private sector partners. The development includes three buildings of three-to-four stories each positioned to define the edge conditions along Josephine Boyd and West Gate City. The development includes a combination of parcels owned by the University and the private sector. An on-site parking garage is proposed to meet the development criteria of private sector partners.

A technology- and health science-related building is proposed as a catalytic project at the intersection of Neal Street and West Gate City Boulevard, adjacent to the Kaplan Center for Wellness. The 100,000 sf building is identified as a potential location for UNC Greensboro's Computer Science and Informatics and Analytics programs as well as other health-and-human sciences research activities. The facility is seen as collaboration hub for community and business partners and as a way to contribute to the City's "Smart Corridor" and "Smart City" initiatives, including the Piedmont Regional Data Collective, the Forward Guilford Community Indicators Project, and other public-private technology partnerships.



Technology and Science District

- Major Plaza/Pedestrian
- Key Corridors
- Potential Renovation
- Proposed Buildings
- Proposed Parking Garage
- Existing Buildings
- Potential Renovation
- Major Crossings



3.0 Campus Plan Frameworks

The Campus Plan is made up of a series of interrelated and coordinated frameworks that function together to address the needs of the campus population, support the mission of UNC Greensboro and facilitate the operation of the campus.

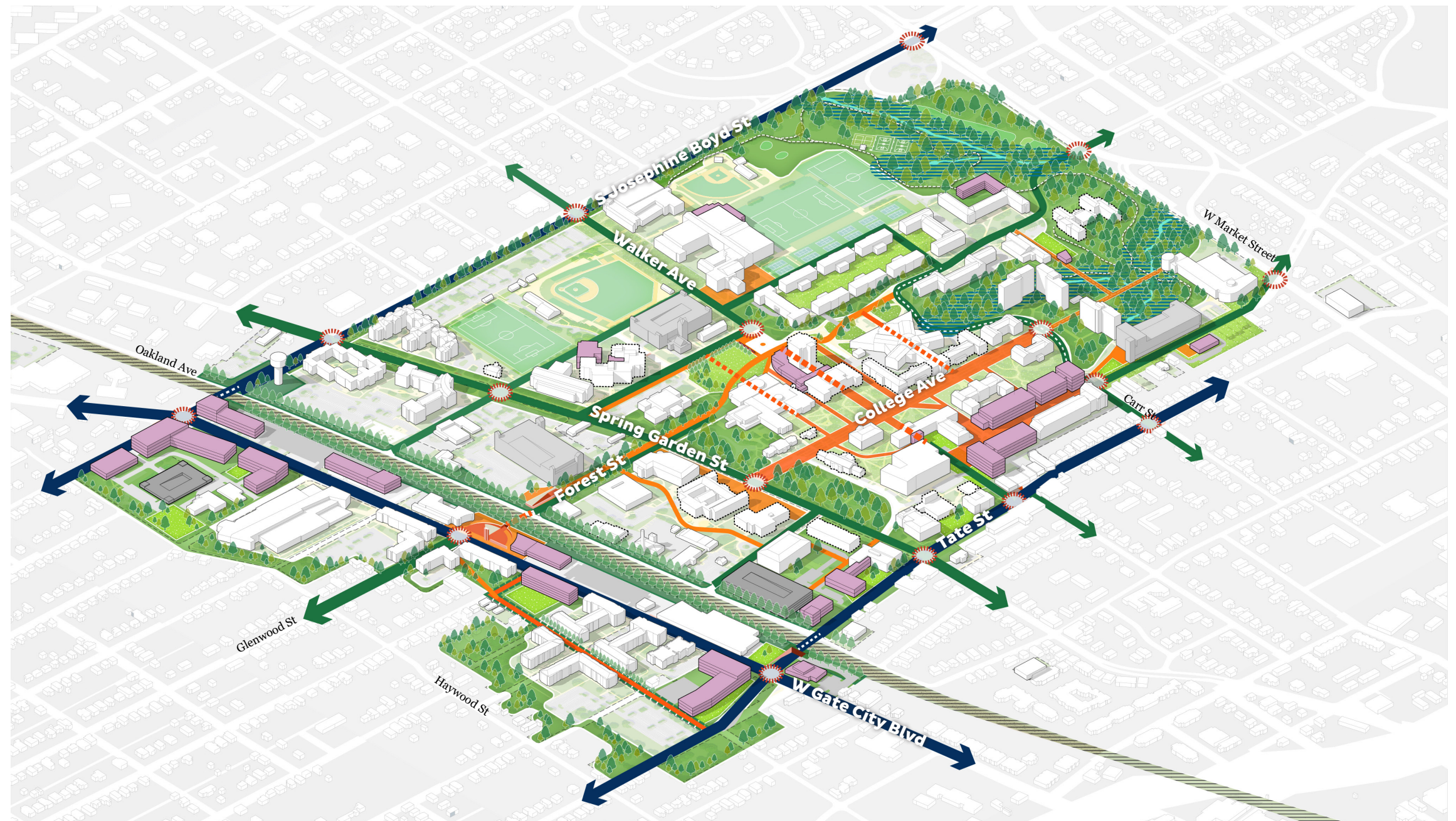
These “systems frameworks” include: 1) physical frameworks; 2) programmatic frameworks; and 3) functional frameworks. Collectively, they provide the overarching structure for the academic, campus life and athletics facilities of the campus. This section provides an overview of each framework.

Physical Frameworks

The physical frameworks describe the sense of place and overall organizational structure of the campus. They include the Land Use and Landscape Frameworks.

Physical Frameworks

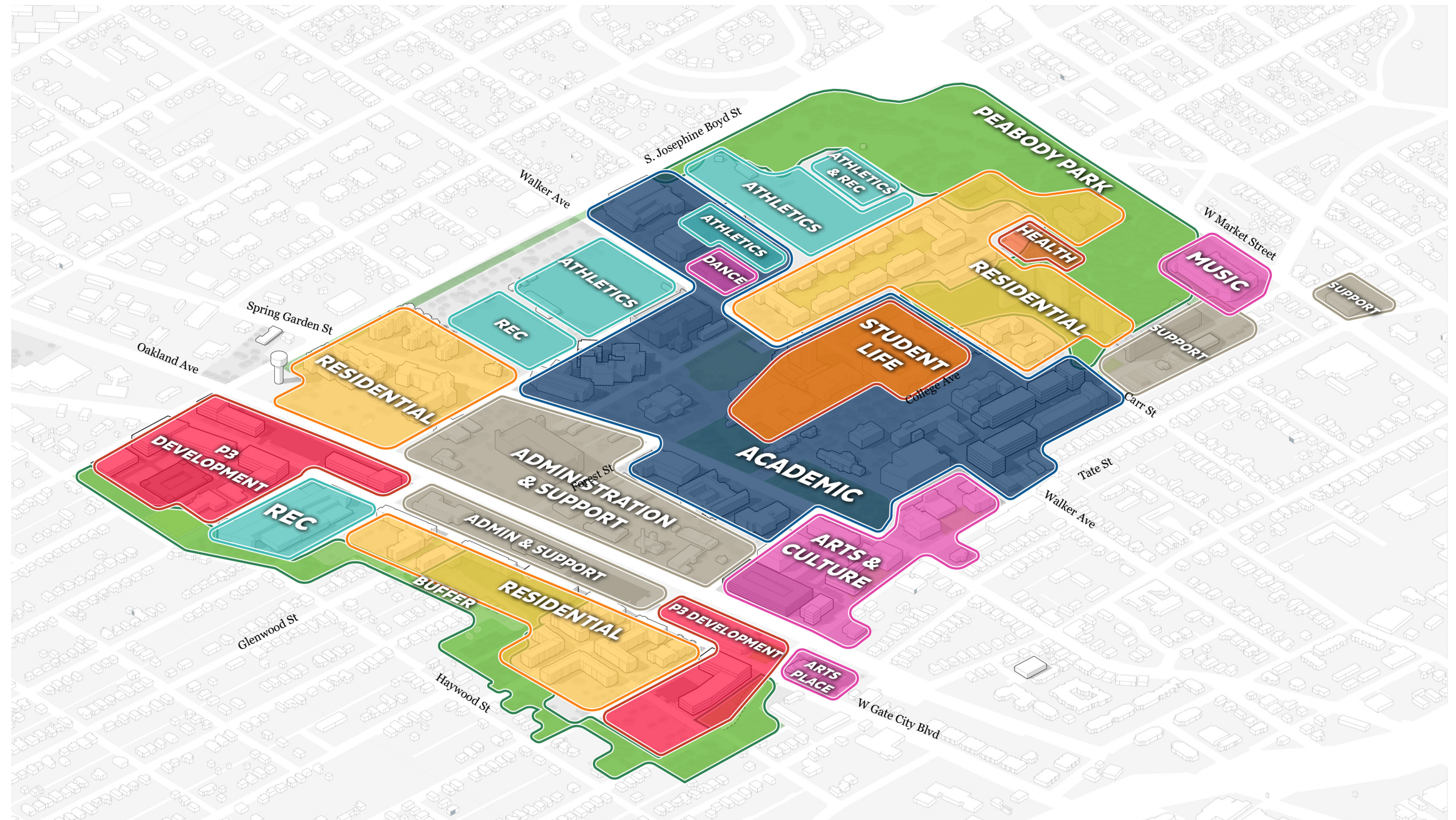
- Forest/Green Buffer
- Waterbody
- 100 ft Creek Buffer
- Rail Roads
- Railroad Buffer
- Civic Open Space
- Major Plaza/Pedestrian
- Athletic Fields
- Green Boulevard
- Key Corridors
- Major Crossings
- Existing Buildings
- Potential Renovation
- Proposed Buildings
- Existing Parking Deck
- Proposed Parking Deck



Physical Frameworks

Land Use Framework

The land use framework organizes development and buildings according to concentric rings of uses. Academic, research and student amenities are located at the center of the campus followed by the supporting housing, dining and recreation facilities. Administrative and operational uses are located on the periphery of the campus. The outer most layer of land uses includes the potential public-private partnership uses associated with Health and Wellness and Visual and Performing Arts Millennial Campus Districts.



Land Use

Landscape Framework

The landscape framework is defined by the major wooded areas, stream corridors, floodplains, circulation corridors, streetscape and open spaces of the campus. It is closely aligned with the mobility framework of the campus.

Conceptually, the landscape framework features a central landscape “spine” following the Forest Street alignment. Known as the Forest Street Spine, it is designed to link Peabody Park on the north to West Gate City Boulevard and the Glen on the south by means of tree planting and landscaped pathways. The goal is to create a continuous landscape expression from north-to-south through the center of the campus. Improvements to the Forest Street Spine and the railway underpass are inherent to this idea of north-to-south landscape connectivity. The Glen, located south of Union Street mirrors Peabody Park on the north and connects Union Street with a natural landscape.

The following provides an overview of each area of the campus that contributes to the landscape framework. These areas include:

- Peabody Park;
- the North-South Corridors;
- the East-West Corridors; and,
- the open spaces of the campus.

Landscape Frameworks

- Forest/Green Buffer
- Waterbody
- ▬▬▬ 100 ft Creek Buffer
- ▬▬▬ Rail Roads
- Railroad Buffer
- Civic Open Space
- Major Plaza/Pedestrian
- Athletic Fields
- Green Boulevard
- Key Corridors
- ⊗ Major Crossings
- Existing Buildings
- Potential Renovation
- Proposed Buildings
- Existing Parking Deck
- Proposed Parking Deck



Landscape Framework

Peabody Park

Peabody Park, the urban forest on the north edge of the campus, originally included 125 acres of forests and fields. The Park dates back to 1901, a time when UNC Greensboro's predecessor institution focused on educating women to become teachers. With a gift from Philanthropist George Foster Peabody, the President at the time, Charles Duncan McIver, proposed an educational park. His vision called for a series of walking paths punctuated by granite blocks and monuments positioned at key points in the landscape. Each block, provided by a private donor, was to have included information on educational leaders or significant events in North Carolina history. In this way, students would be "educated" during their mandatory daily walks in the park. President McIver's vision also called for pavilions and seating areas near the blocks and other monuments. Unfortunately, his early death prevented full implementation of the plan; however, there are a few remaining memorial markers in the Park today.

Warren Henry Manning was born in 1860 in Reading, Massachusetts. A self-taught designer, Manning initially worked Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape architect for Central Park in New York. In 1901, he started work on the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial school campus (UNC Greensboro) and was named the official architect of the university in 1909. He worked under the university on a variety of projects until 1921 with his most memorable contribution being the layout of College Avenue. Manning's notable works beyond the campus include the Biltmore Estate near Asheville, North Carolina.

Park Design

The original pathway network of Peabody Park was laid out by landscape architect, Warren H. Manning, a promoter of informal and naturalistic "wild garden" design. Originally,

the Park included five miles of drives and walkways and was utilized for natural science classes, student ceremonies, dramatic productions, and for the mandatory walking period. Natural history students, under the direction of faculty member, Professor T. Gilbert Pearson (1873–1943), utilized the park for research and classwork. Pearson was a conservationist and founder and president of the National Audubon Society. From 1904 to 1954, May Day festivals were held in the Park. During the 1920s and 30s, an annual Park Night was held to honor students who best illustrated the ideals of scholarship and service.

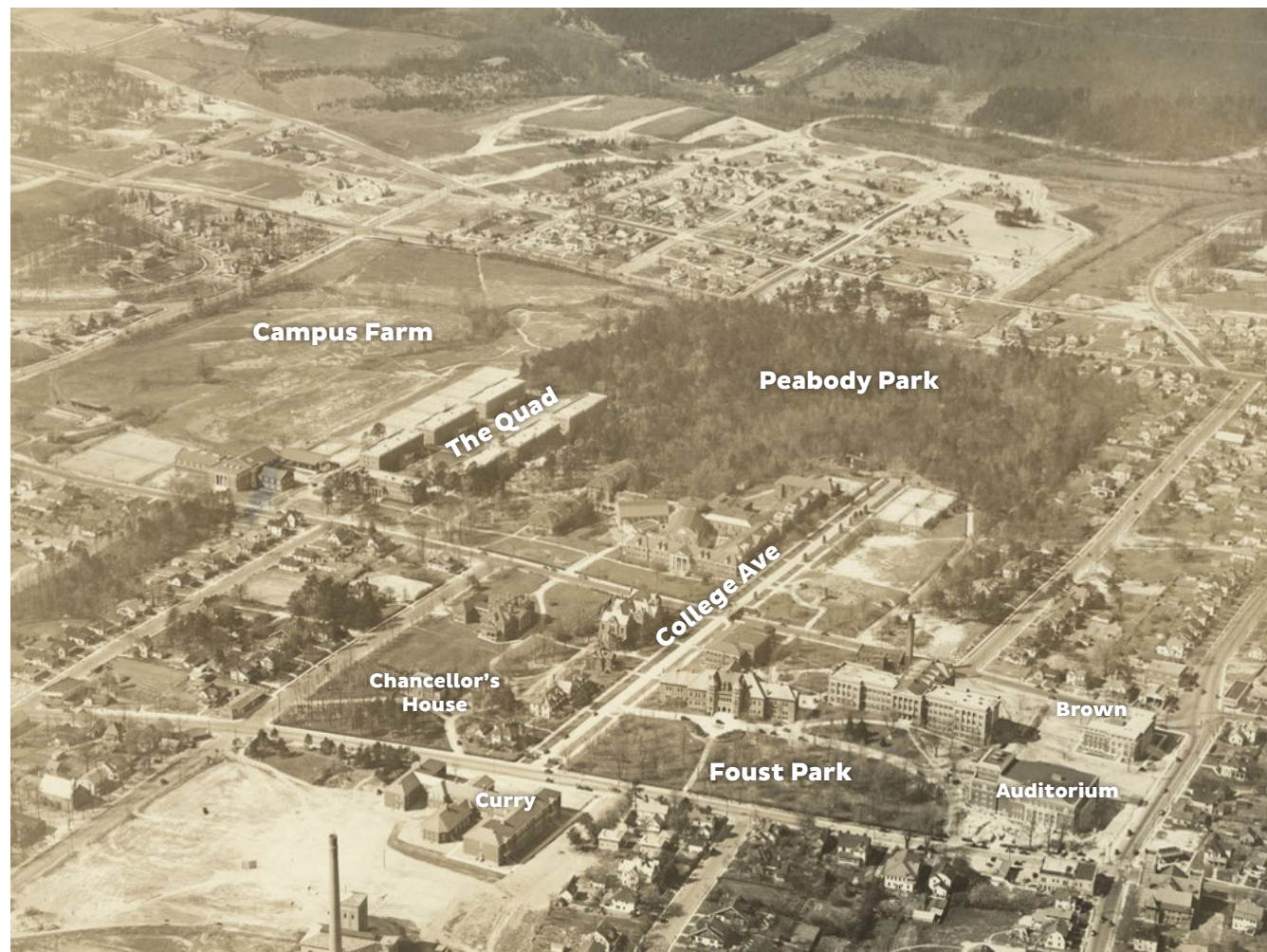
The Campus Farm and Golf Course

The open field or golf course area of Peabody Park was originally purchased in 1897 by President McIver, and utilized as for the campus farm. It included a dairy located near the current Quadrangle. The farm supplied milk, pork, and produce to the institution's dining halls and served as a horticulture teaching laboratory. In 1923, the farm relocated to a 250-acre site in Friendship Township, in western Guilford County.

In the 1930s, during the Great Depression, the farm land was repurposed for recreational uses including a nine-hole golf course, amphitheater and man-made lake constructed as part of a Civil Works Administration (CWA) project. The amphitheater was used for concerts, pageants, and plays until 1954 when the lake was removed to make way for a renewed golf course. The initial golf course proved to be difficult to maintain and finance especially during the lean years of World War II. It was replaced by a new golf course in 1957 developed with leadership by alumnae and faculty member Ellen Griffin, one of the three original organizers of the Women's Professional Golf Association (now the Ladies Professional Golf Association, or LPGA). Over the years, the golf course was displaced by other land uses including the campus recreation center on Walker Avenue, outdoor recreation fields, and parking. In 1998, the golf course was consolidated to the current 150-yard practice fairway and greens located adjacent to West Market Street. 1

Current Park Conditions

Today, Peabody Park includes a native Piedmont oak-hickory forest habitat and the Piedmont prairie habitat (former farm land and golf course). The forest is typical of predevelopment conditions in North Carolina and contains native trees, shrubs, and wildflowers. The open field includes native Piedmont Prairie plants. Buffalo Creek runs through the Park with two branches flowing through the forested area and two flowing through the fields. In the wooded area, the branches converge near West Market Street and flow north into Lake Daniel Park. In the field area, one branch flows into campus from the west, and the other flows from the southwest in culverts under the sports fields. The creek branches are surrounded by floodplains which limit development, especially in the north campus area near West Market Street (area of the practice fairways).



Peabody Park Historic Image



Students in Peabody Park during Walking Period

1. Source: <https://encyclopedia.wp.uncg.edu/golf-course/>

Peabody Park Preservation Committee

In the 1990s, a renewed appreciation emerged for Peabody Park, the total area of which had been reduced over the years by major campus developments such as the high rise residence halls. In response, Chancellor Patricia Sullivan established the Peabody Park Preservation Committee in 1997 to oversee the maintenance and preservation. The mission of the Preservation Committee is to preserve and maintain Peabody Park Woods as a natural mixed hardwood forest characterized by species native to the piedmont of North Carolina. Specific responsibilities of the Committee include:

- Maintenance and safety of the Woods.
- Posting signage to educate the community about restoration efforts and species in the Woods.
- Developing recommendations to the Chancellor about any permanent structure that might be placed in the woods.
- Establishing UNC Greensboro’s Tree Campus USA designation and facilitating the annual renewal process. (UNC Greensboro has been received Tree Campus USA designation from the Arbor Day Foundation each year since 2009).

The Committee oversaw major restoration works from 2004-2005, including:

- the relocation of roads;
- the addition of new bridges and walkways to help preserve key natural spaces;
- stream restoration;
- invasive plant removal;
- native tree and herb planting;
- educational signage;
- the establishment of a Piedmont Prairie in the western area of the Park, including native wildflowers and grasses; and,
- the construction of two wetlands.

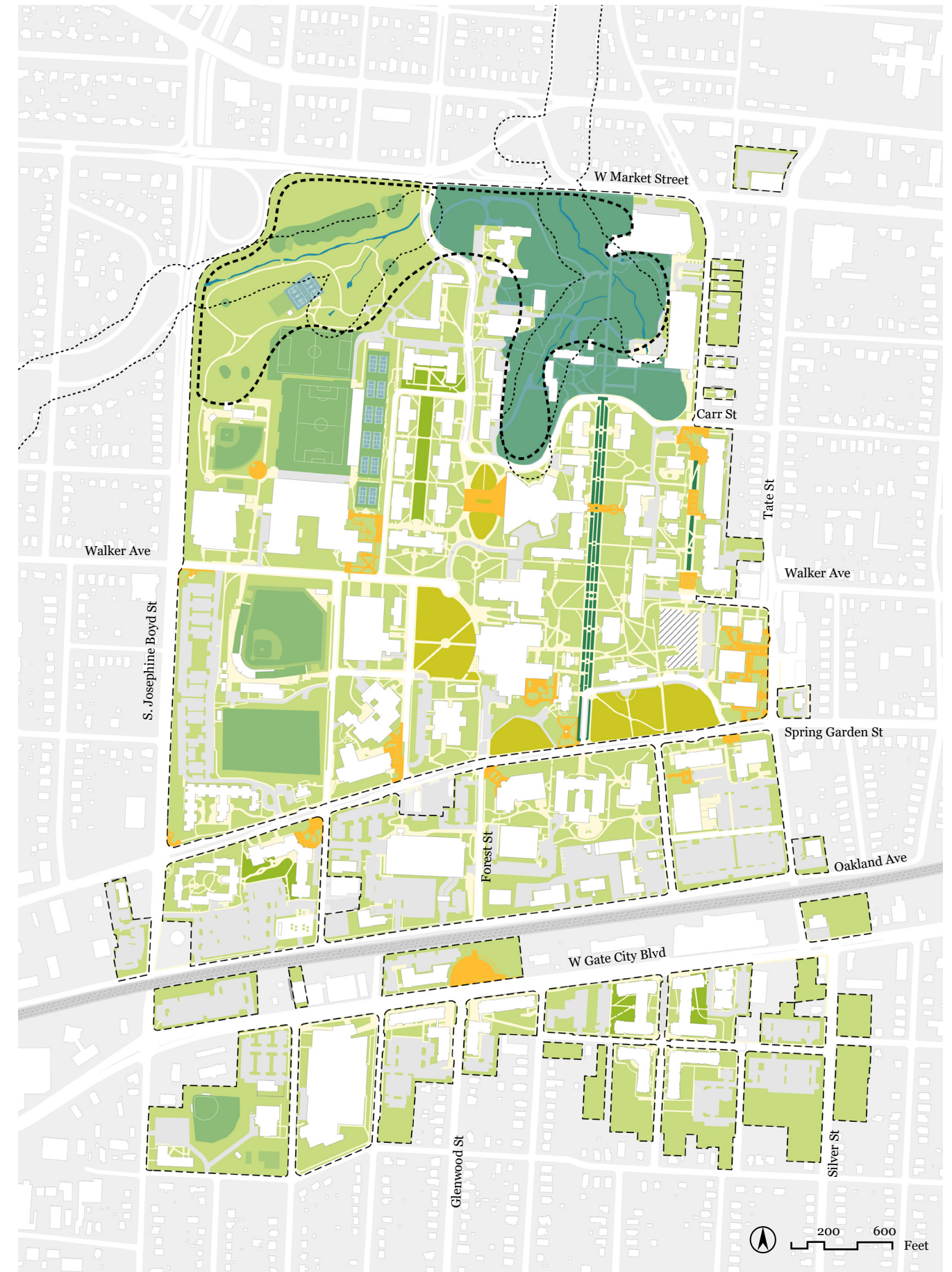
Over the years, the focus has expanded from the wooded areas to include the prairie in the western half of the Park.

Peabody Park Recommendations

Consistent with previous master plans, Peabody Park is protected and enhanced in the Campus Plan. The idea is to reinforce the original design vision as an educational park. Recommendations include additional markers to highlight the history and ecology of the park. The Campus Plan also suggests creating an Environmental Interpretive Center on the site of the existing Gray Home Management House. A pavilion structure is envisioned to serve as the public access point to the Park and an interpretive center consistent with the original vision for an educational park. It also is envisioned to serve as a unique venue for small campus events and gatherings. Alternative locations throughout Peabody Park can be considered.

Key Landscape Elements

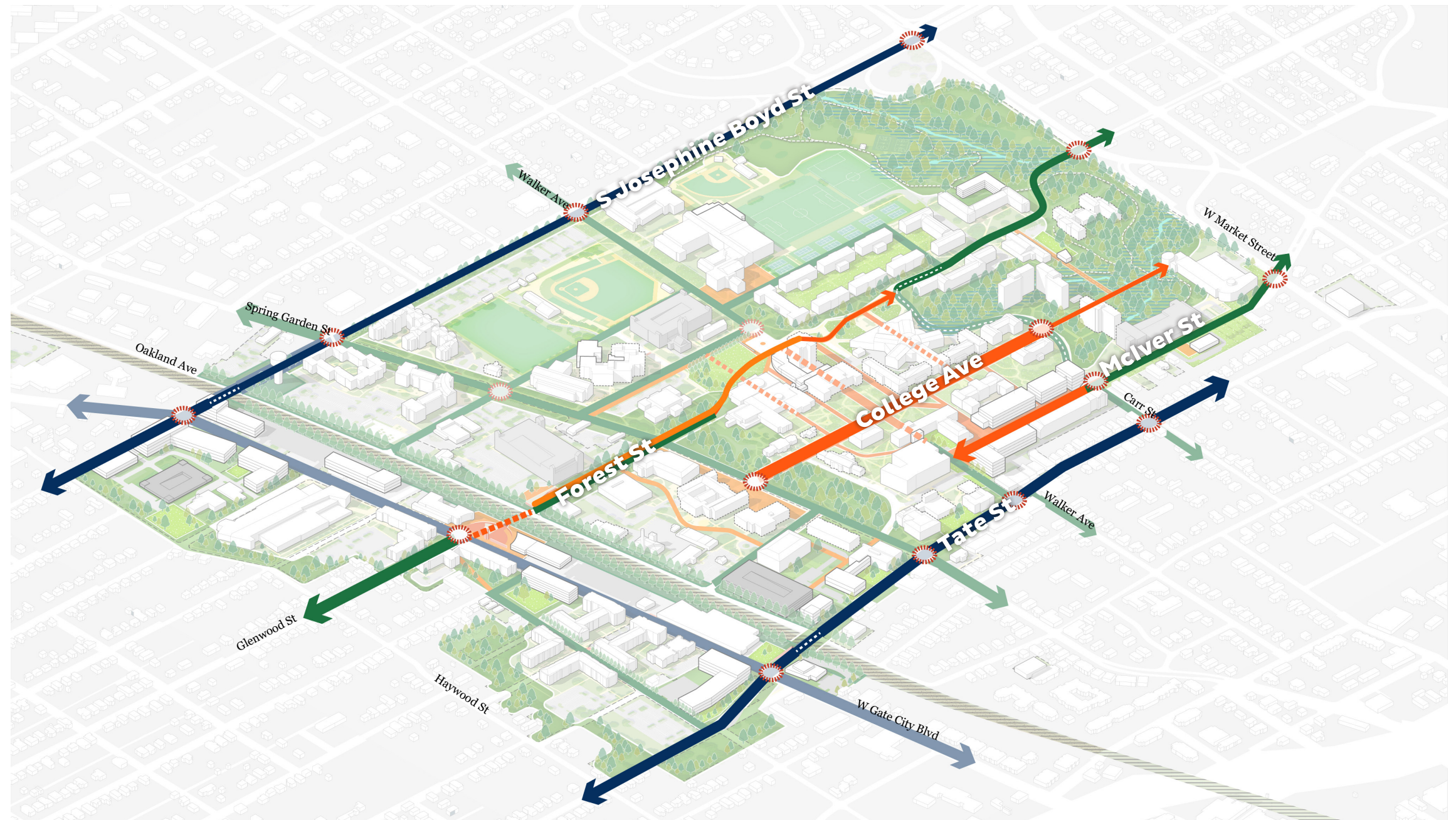
- Forest/Green Buffer
- Waterbody
- ⋯ 100 ft Creek Buffer
- ⋯ Protected Area
- Civic Open Space
- Key Plaza



Key Landscape Elements

The North-South Landscape Corridors

The UNC Greensboro campus is distinguished by several major north-south landscape and circulation corridors. These include McIver Street, College Avenue and the proposed enhanced and extended Forest Street Spine. External to the campus, the Tate Street and Josephine Boyd corridors link the established campus to the emerging Spartan Village area of the campus located along West Gate City Boulevard.

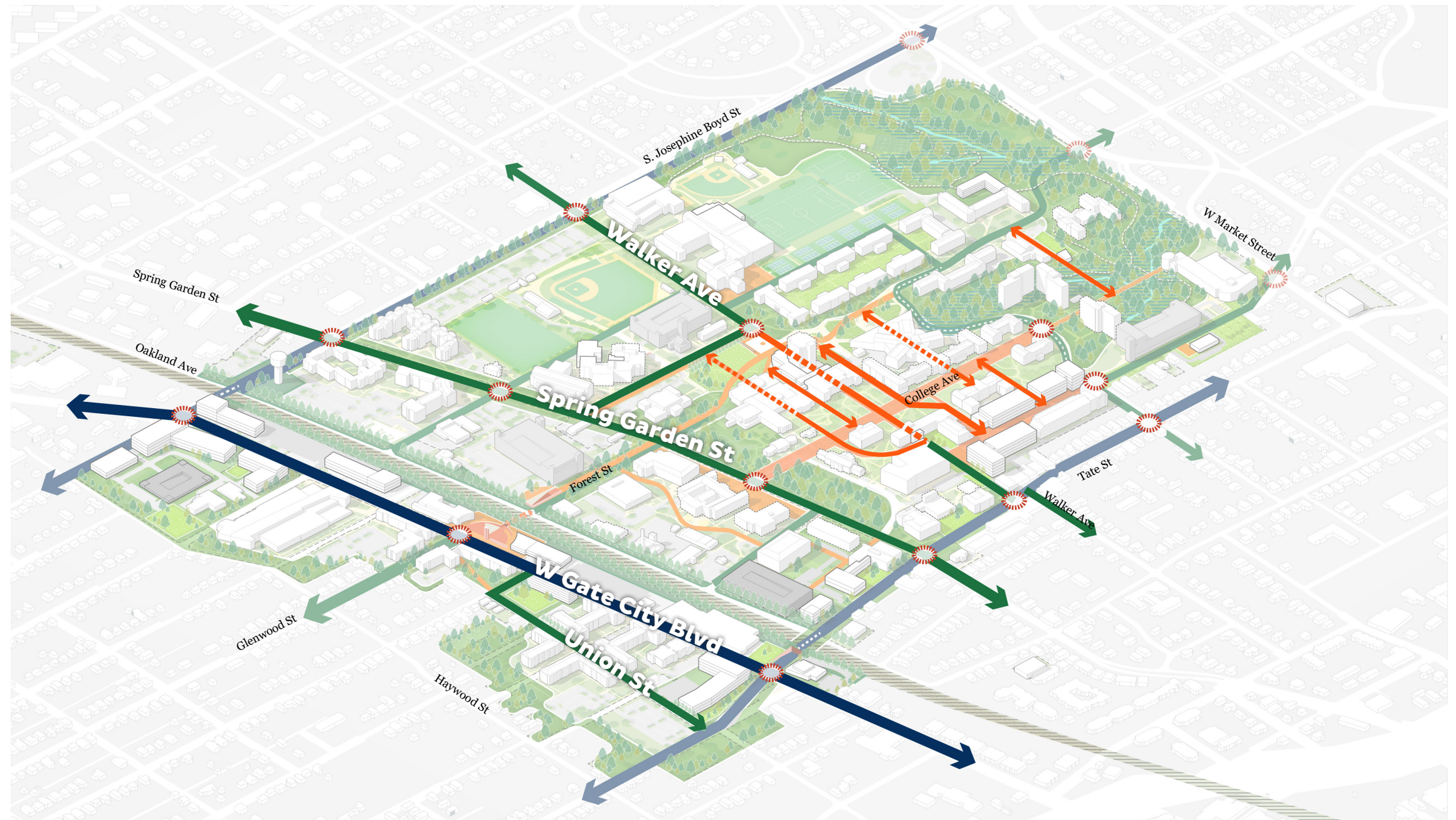


North South Corridors

- Major Plaza/Pedestrian
- Green Boulevard
- Key Corridors
- ⊗ Major Crossings

The East-West Landscape Corridors

The structure of the campus is well-defined by the north-south landscape and circulation corridors; however, the east-west routes lack the same clarity. The framework plan addresses this shortcoming by improving three existing routes with the goal of facilitating east-west circulation. These routes connect College Avenue with the McIver Corridor. The route north of Petty Science is enhanced in association with future construction on the Day Care Site. In enhancing this route, an accessible connection is proposed from College Avenue to McIver, including ramps integrated with the site and landscape recommendations for the building. The second route is located south of Petty Science. Enhancements to this route are made possible by the proposed removal of the chiller plant north of Stone, and the redevelopment of the Moore Annex site. It also includes accessible ramps along McIver Street.



East West Corridors

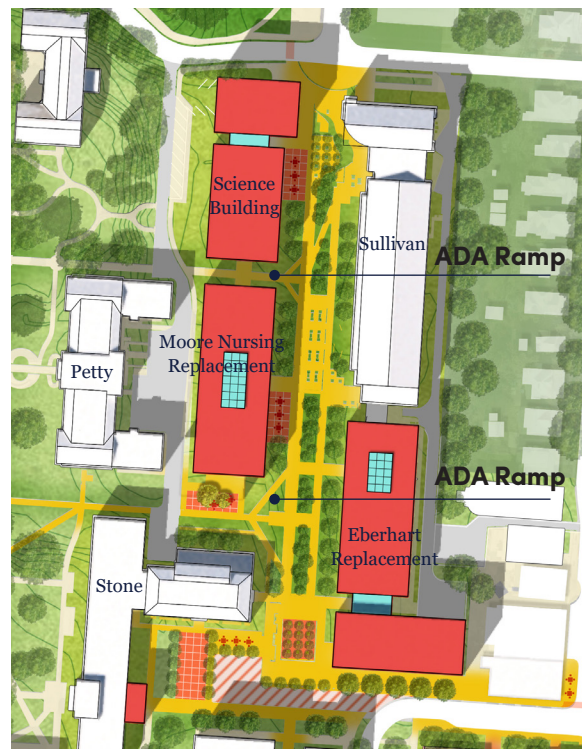
- Major Plaza/Pedestrian
- Green Boulevard
- Key Corridors
- ⊗ Major Crossings

McIver Corridor

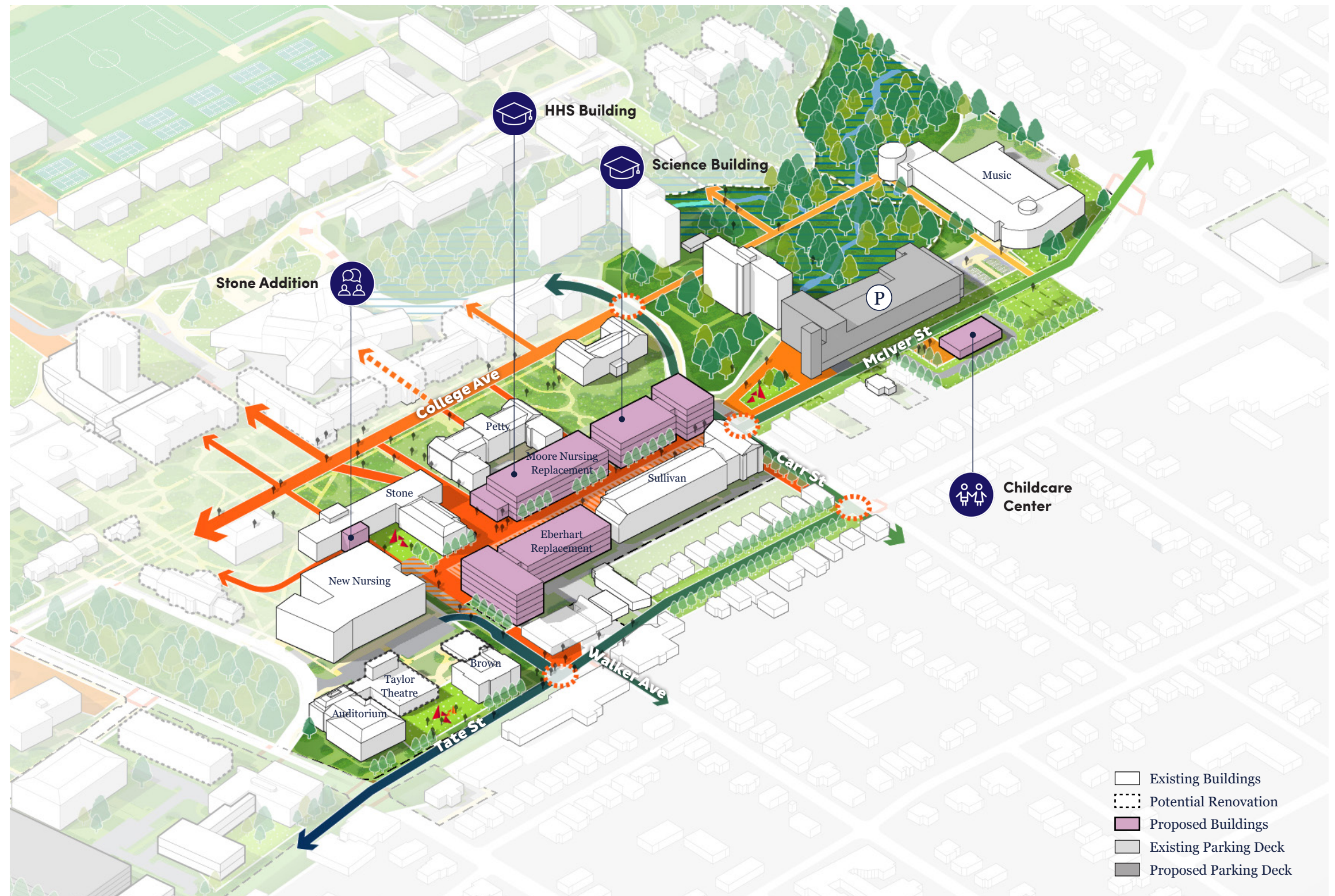
The McIver Corridor is reimagined to accommodate new development and renovation. Potential development sites include the Moore Nursing Building, a new Science Building on the Day Care Center site, and renovation and/or replacement of the Eberhart Building.

Potential development on the Moore and Day Care sites provides the opportunity to address the significant slope issues and resolve current ADA and accessibility challenges along the west side of the McIver Street corridor. To that end, the landscape framework includes recommendations for reconfiguring the landscape and circulation to provide accessible routes and stronger connections to College Avenue. The proposed removal of the existing Chiller Plant (north of Stone) and the potential redevelopment of the Moore site provides opportunities to reinforce these routes as a landscape and accessible corridors. New ramps are proposed to resolve the topographic challenges on the east-west routes.

In addition, new landscape planting is proposed along the west side of the corridor to reinforce and enhance the edge conditions. The proposed landscape also features integrated rain gardens to manage stormwater from development on the Moore and Day Care Center sites.



Ramp Locations



McIver Corridor

College Avenue

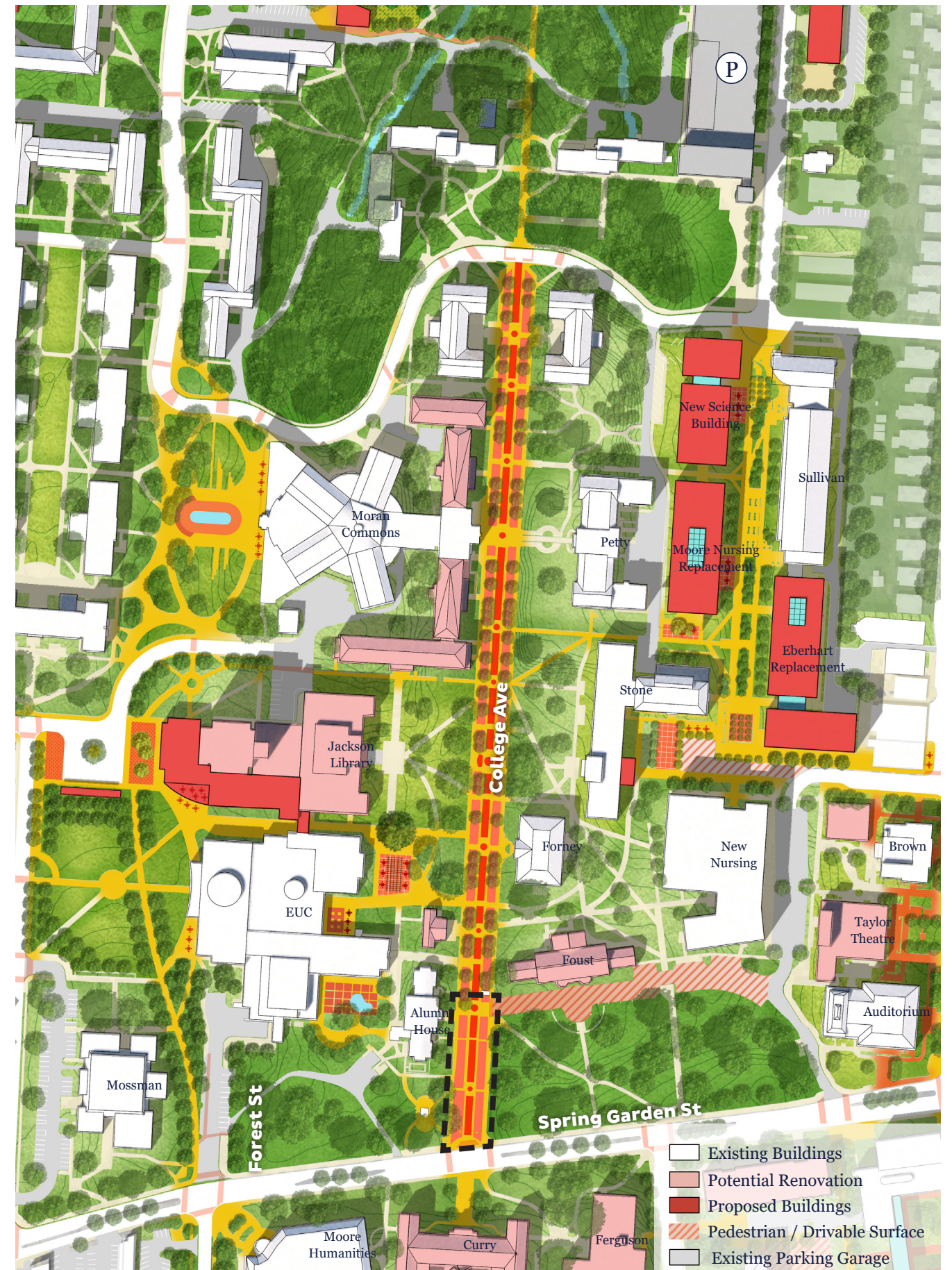
Designed by landscape architect Warren Henry Manning (same landscape architect for the Peabody Educational Park), College Avenue dates to the early 1900s as a central circulation route and armature for organizing major facilities including the EUC, the Jackson Library and the Stone Building, among others. Pedestrianization of College Avenue occurred in 2004 followed in 2005 by an extension through Peabody Park via the Peabody Park Bridge to connect to the Music Building.

The landscape framework calls for the restoration of Manning’s original design intent at the intersection of Spring Garden Street. This segment of College Avenue adjacent to Foust Park has been reconfigured as part of the roadway around the park. It is recommended that it be redesigned as an extension of the pedestrian environment with the understanding that auto traffic will still occur.



COLLEGE AVENUE, NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

College Avenue in the early 1900s



College Avenue

Forest Street Spine

Consistent with the 2014 master plan, enhancements to the Forest Street Spine create a central landscape corridor through the campus conceptually connecting Peabody Park on the north to “the Glen”, a wooded area located south of Union Street designated as a natural area for recreational and scientific use. This central organizing spine extends north of Spring Garden Street as an accessible pedestrian path to connect with Kaplan Commons and the proposed expansion of the Jackson Library. It extends south of Spring Garden Street to connect with the railway pedestrian tunnel and beyond to Gate City Plaza and ultimately to Union Street and the Glen. From Spring Garden Street to the tunnel, the spine follows the west side of the existing street, which will remain open to traffic. Improvements in this area require coordination with the City of Greensboro.



Forest Street Section - Existing



Forest Street Section - Proposed

South Josephine Boyd Street

The City of Greensboro is planning several changes to the Josephine Boyd street section. These include:

- the introduction of a central median featuring landscape elements and street trees;
- pedestrian crosswalk enhancements at the Walker Avenue intersection; and,
- a new pedestrian and bicycle path on the east side the street extending northward to West Market Street.



South Josephine Boyd Street Section - Existing



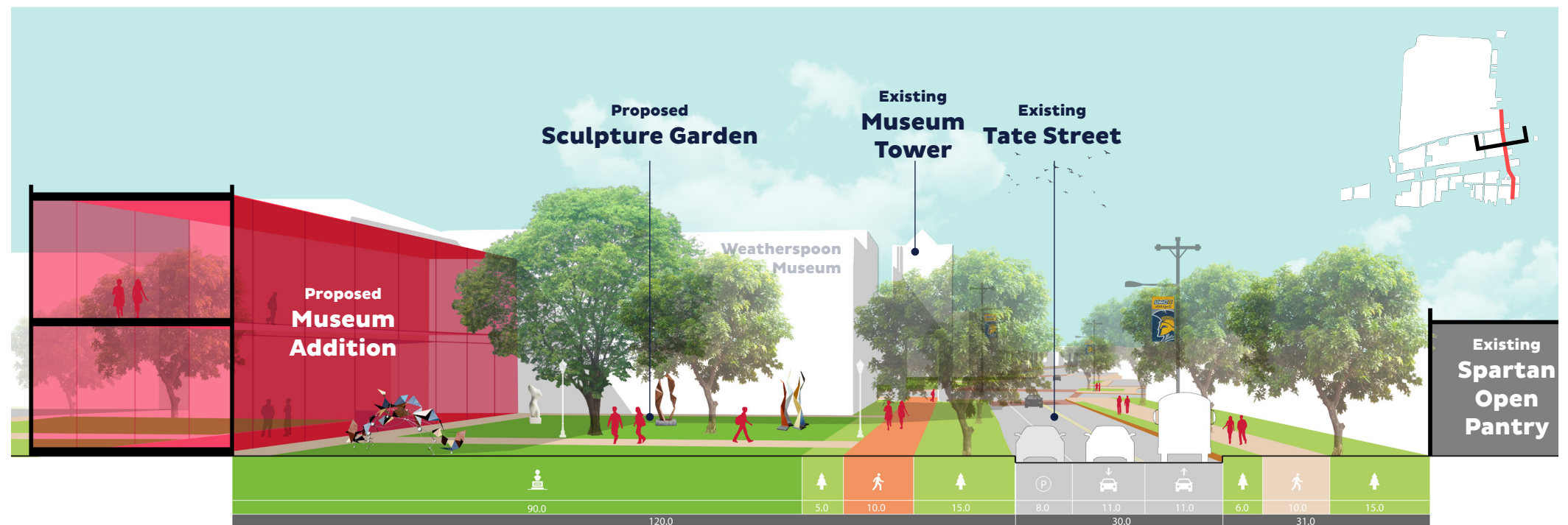
South Josephine Boyd Street Section - Proposed

Tate Street

North-south connectivity is reinforced in the framework plan along Tate Street by means of sidewalk, landscape, signage, wayfinding and programmatic improvements. The street is envisioned as a renewed gateway to the campus designed to reinforce the Visual and Performing Arts Millennial District extending from West Gate City Boulevard on the south to the Tate and Walker Gateway. From there it extends along side the campus and continues along the McIver Corridor northward to the Music Building. Sites for new programmatic uses are identified on the west side of Tate Street between Oakland and Spring Garden Street, including the long-planned expansion of the Weatherspoon Museum and its associated sculpture garden. Additional green space enhancements are proposed in front of the Taylor Theatre in association with the proposed renovation of the building. Known as Taylor Square, the renewed space is intended to support activities in Taylor Theatre, the UNCG Auditorium and the Brown Building.



Tate Street / Sculpture Garden Section - Existing



Tate Street / Sculpture Garden Section - Proposed

Gate City Boulevard Landscape

The Campus Plan envisions West Gate City Boulevard as a campus street. Over the long term, the idea is to establish UNC Greensboro's brand and identity from Tate Street on the east to Josephine Boyd on the west. University buildings, partnership buildings, landscape features, programs and signage will redefine this stretch of roadway as a unique campus district. The intent is to reinforce the health and wellness millennial district designation given to this area as well as reinforce the Smart Corridor concept envisioned by the City of Greensboro. To that end, opportunities for health and wellness related uses and "smart" street furnishings, such as digital kiosks, are proposed. Street trees and understory planting will define both sides of the street and the central median.

Railway Landscape Buffer

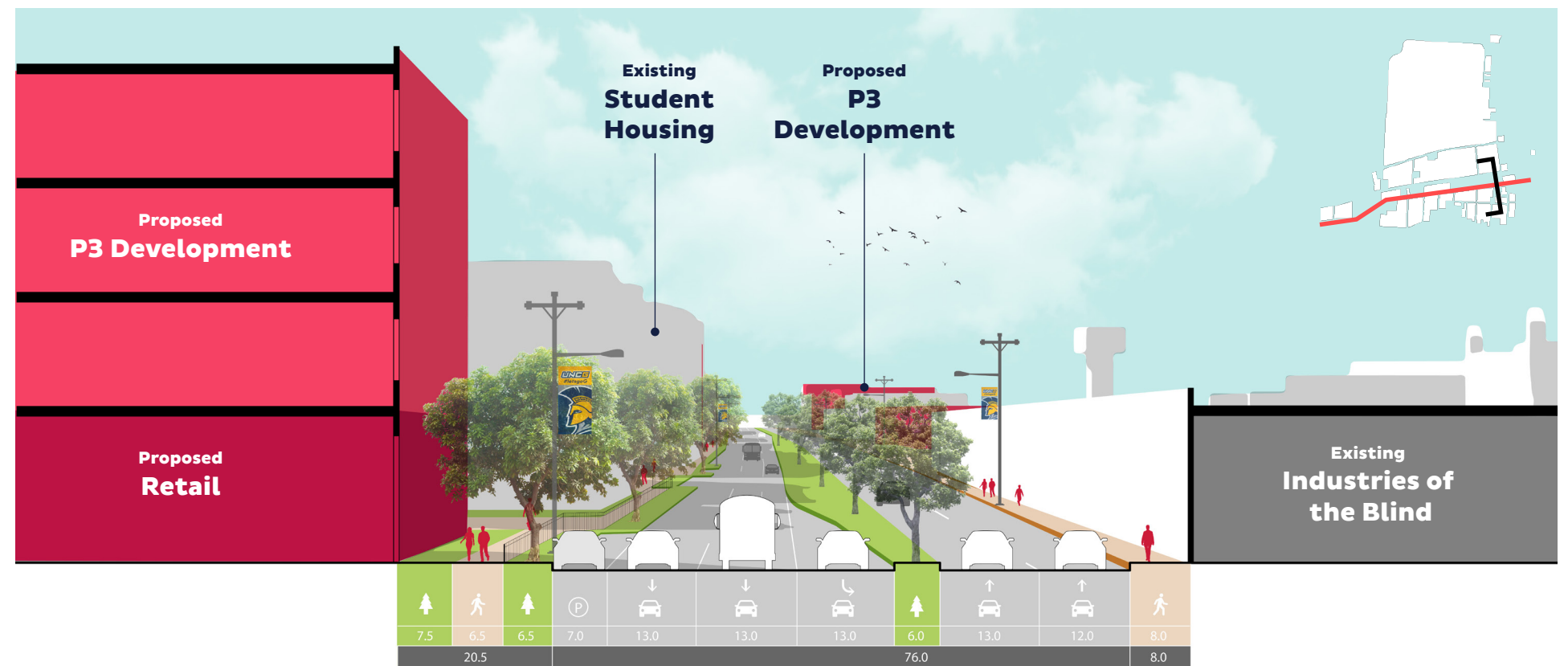
A landscape buffer featuring evergreen shrubs or trees is proposed along the length of the railway edge extending from Josephine Boyd to Tate Street. The buffer is intended to screen the railway from view and to provide a visual backdrop for the proposed new development along the north side of West Gate City Boulevard. It is also proposed along the north side of the railway along Oakland Street, where possible.

Haywood Street Landscape Buffer

The Haywood Street Landscape Buffer includes lawns, ground covers, and informal groupings of trees and serves to separate campus activities from the surrounding residential areas. It encompasses the existing wooded area known as the Glen.



Gate City Boulevard Street Section - Existing



Gate City Boulevard Street Section - Proposed

Major Open Spaces of the Campus

The iconic open spaces of the campus are maintained and enhanced in the landscape framework. The major existing and proposed spaces are summarized from north to south in this section:

- The Herring Garden** is located south of the Music Building and serves as a gateway to Peabody Park. Funds to construct the Garden were donated by Dr. William Herring in 1999. The Garden includes a fountain and reflecting pool and features a design inspired by the forms and rhythms associated with music.
- The Quad** is defined by the residential buildings designed by Harry Barton, the influential architect that helped shape the character of the campus today. Restoration of the Quad landscape took place as part of the Quad renewal project.



Moran Commons - Fountain View

- Moran Commons** is named in honor William E. Moran who served as the chancellor of UNC Greensboro from 1979 until 1994. Built in 1991, the plaza is located between the Dining Halls and the Quadrangle, and consists of landscaped terraces and a fountain.
- Kaplan Commons** is located west of the Elliot University Center and functions as a central gathering lawn and as a location for passive recreation. The Commons is defined by diagonal walkways that converge in the center where two large sculptures are located: "Mohawk" by Andy Dunnill and "The Lion's Roar" by John Isherwood. The Commons is enhanced by means of tree planting along the west and south to provide shaded seating areas and to define the edges of the lawn. The proposed extension of the Forest Street Spine passes through the Commons to improve connectivity

between the Library and the emerging West Gate City Boulevard District of the campus. Other improvements include the Central Campus Transit Hub and shelters located along Walker Avenue, west of the Jackson Library addition. Demolition of the Graduate School Welcome Center is planned over the long-term.

- College Avenue Lawns** - Several lawns are located along College Avenue in association with surrounding buildings. These include the EUC lawn, the Jackson Library Lawn and the Stone Building lawn. Each of these lawns serve as the foreground to their namesake buildings and are used for various campus events. No major changes to the lawns are proposed.
- Taylor Garden** is located south of the EUC and features a grid paving pattern with grass strips and a kidney shaped water feature. No changes are proposed to this iconic example of modern landscape design which serves as a location for outdoor dining and study.
- Taylor Square** is the renewed foreground landscape proposed as part of the renovation of Taylor Theatre. It is envisioned as an outdoor event space supporting activities in Taylor, the UNCG Auditorium and the Brown Building. It is intended to extend the qualities of the Rachel Hull Gaylon Garden, located directly adjacent to the UNCG Auditorium.
- Rachel Hull Galyon Garden** is located adjacent to the UNCG Auditorium and includes drought-resistant plants such as prairie grasses and wildflowers.
- Foust Park**, originally known as "Front Campus," Foust Park is used for Earth Day events and Employee Field Day. It includes over 75 unique trees and shrubs as well as the "Graduate Walk," a central pathway featuring bricks engraved with alumni names and class years.
- Gate City Plaza** serves as the pedestrian gateway to the campus from the Spartan Village and other uses along West Gate City Boulevard. The Campus Plan includes recommendations for additional tree planting and shade structures to make this public space more hospitable. It also is the suggested location for additional public art and "pop-up" events and UNC Greensboro branding elements.
- Union Avenue Fitness Park** - In the Spartan Village area, a new open space is proposed at the corner of Lexington Avenue in association with a future housing site. This open space is envisioned as a central gathering and fitness park as part of the Union Street landscape corridor. The idea is to include outdoor gym equipment to promote student fitness and to contribute to the Health and Wellness Millennial District.



Illustrative Site Plan



Elizabeth Herring Garden



Kaplan Commons



Taylor Garden



Foust Park

Public Art

The landscape framework of the campus is punctuated by several prominent public art pieces and elements important to the history and traditions of the campus. These include:

- The Vacc Bell Tower, located in Student Anniversary Plaza at the corner of College Avenue and Spring Garden Street.
- “The Rawk,” a 12.7 ton rock donated by Alpha Phi Omega fraternity in 1973 located between the Library and Moran Commons; it serves as the “student graffiti center.”
- The statue of Charles Duncan McIver (“Charlie”), the first president of the institution, is located on the lawn of Jackson Library
- Minerva Statue – the goddess of Wisdom and Women’s Arts, Minerva and symbol of UNC Greensboro is located in the east courtyard of the Elliot University Center. The sculpture, donated by the class of 1953, depicts Minerva with one hand beckoning and the other outstretched summoning and encouraging learners. It was donated by the class of 1953.
- “Mohawk” by Andy Dunnill and “The Lion’s Roar” by John Isherwood are located at the center of Kaplan Commons.

The Campus Plan identifies several opportunities for future public art installations across the campus. Please see the diagram to the right for suggested locations.



Open Space and Public Art Plan

- Forest / Green Buffer
- Existing Open Space
- Proposed Open Space
- Plaza
- Public Art - existing
- Public Art - proposed

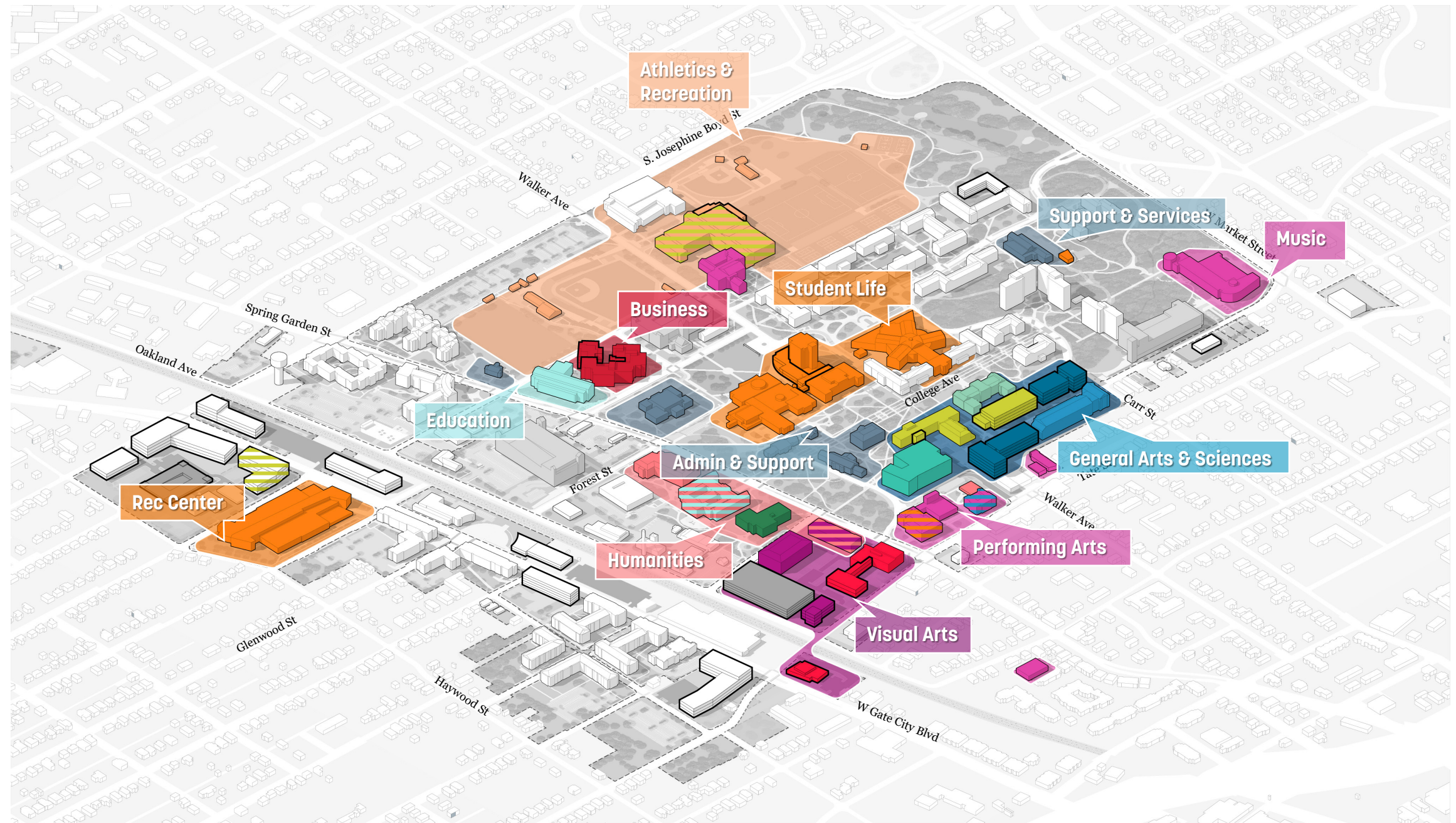
Programmatic Frameworks

The programmatic frameworks describe the manner in which academic, research, administrative, campus life, athletics and recreation facilities are accommodated in the Campus Plan.

A detailed programmatic strategy for each building is outlined in Chapter 8 of the Appendix: Space Needs Assessment and Recommendations.

Campus Programming

- Applied Science
- Athletics
- Physical Sciences
- General Sciences & Wet Labs
- Health and Human Sciences(HHS)
- Humanities
- Nursing
- Education
- Social Science
- Business
- Visual Arts
- Performing Arts
- Student Life
- Academic Support/Student Services
- Museum and Arts Place



Campus Programming

Academic, Research and Administrative Facilities

The Campus Plan supports and reinforces the mission and strategic plan of the University by providing guidance for existing and future buildings and the programmatic relationships among these buildings. The following provides an overview of the major campus academic, research and administrative buildings including their history, original and current uses and planning considerations. Future programmatic uses are introduced and detailed in Chapter 8 of the Space Assessment & Recommendations Appendix. Buildings are reviewed in chronological order.

Academic and Research Buildings

- **1892: Foust Building** - houses the College of Arts and Sciences, Religious Studies, and International and Global Studies are located in this building. The building is identified in the Campus Plan for renovation and upgrades to address deferred maintenance issues and ADA access.
- **1905: Forney Building** - houses Information Technology Services. No renovations or major changes are proposed.
- **1925: Brown Building** - is home to both academic and administrative departments including the University radio station, WUAG, and the Media Studies department, including the Sprinkle Theatre.
- **1926: The Curry Building** - houses a range of departments from the College of Arts & Sciences. It is identified for renovation in the Campus Plan given the overall condition assessment for the building.
- **1927: The UNCG Auditorium Building** - is used for commencement programs, chapel programs, lectures, and concerts. Renovations completed in 2008 include updating and improving acoustics, enlarging the orchestra pit, building new dressing rooms, and adding handicap access.
- **1928 – 1931: Stone Building** - houses the departments of Nutrition, Consumer Apparel and Retail Studies, Human Development and Family Studies, and Social Work. The Campus Plan recommends renovation of Stone and the addition of an east side entrance to improve ADA access, provide additional public space, and create a visual terminus for the Walker Avenue Gateway.
- **1940: Petty Building** - is home to the Physics and Astronomy, Mathematics and Statistics, and Computer Science departments. Minor renovations are proposed after Mathematics is relocated to Moore to make way for Computer Science expansion.
- **1950 & 1973: Jackson Library** – The Campus Plan incorporates the expansion plans to provide additional study, technology and convening spaces, including a much-needed space for 300-400 people. It also envisions the library as key social and cultural engagement hub at the center of the campus, including a potential visitor center.
- **1967: Taylor Theatre** - is on the capital list for renovation. The Campus Plan extends the renovation recommendations to include the open space east of the building. Taylor Square is envisioned to create a more welcoming entrance to the Theatre, establish a new event space along Tate Street and to resolve ADA issues.
- **1967: Carmichael Building** originally housed the educational television and radio center. Today, it houses programs in the Department of Media Studies. Over the long-term, the goal is to demolish this building.
- **1969: Margaret C. Moore Building** - The building is identified for renovation in the near term to accommodate Mathematics and Statistics. Over the long-term, demolition is planned to make way for a future academic building.
- **1970: Graham Building** - is home to the Geography, Anthropology, and Sociology departments. It is on the capital list for renovation.
- **1971-77: Eberhart Building** - completed in two stages in 1971 and 1977, Eberhart is home to the departments of Biology and Psychology. It is on the capital list for renovation. Potential demolition also is considered in the Campus Plan depending on future conditions and needs.
- **1980: Bryan Building** - is home to the School of Business and Economics and is on the capital list for renovation and expansion. Plans include partial enclosure of the courtyard and renovation to provide additional student gathering space and faculty / staff office space.
- **1983: Ferguson Building** - is on the capital list for renovation.
- **1989 Mary Channing Coleman Building** houses ICA, School of Dance, and departments in Public Health Education and Kinesiology. An addition is proposed to provide additional space for athletics.

- **1999: The Music Building** - is home to the School of Music, Theatre, and Dance. No changes are proposed in the Campus Plan
- **2003: Sullivan Science Building** - is home to the Chemistry and the Biochemistry Department.
- **2006: Maud Gatewood Studio Arts Building** houses the visual arts programs; no changes are proposed.
- **2006: Moore Humanities & Research Administration Building** - is home to the Classical Studies, History, English, and Language, Literature, and Cultures departments, as well as to the Writing and Speaking Centers, the Center for Biotechnology, ORE and other research centers.
- **2011: The School of Education Building** - home to the School of Education.
- **2020: The Nursing and Instructional Building** – is planned to consolidate the School of Nursing programs. In addition to spaces for the School of Nursing, the facility includes teaching and flexible laboratory research space for Biology, Chemistry, and School of Health and Human Sciences as well as classroom space.
- **1975: Mossman Administration Building** - serves as a central administration building. It is identified in the Campus Plan as a possible student service center. To free up space for these uses, non-student facing uses are targeted for relocation to leased space off campus, potentially downtown.
- **2015: The Police Building** - located on West Gate City Boulevard and houses the Campus police department and serves as the campus 911 call center.
- **1100 West Market** - is an office building purchased by the university on West Market Street. Today, it houses the Psychology Clinic, University Communications, and University Teaching and Learning Center. It is identified as the new home for Facilities Design and Construction in the Campus Plan.
- **1510 Walker Ave.** is home to the GCS Early Middle College, the Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, and Right Track. It is the former campus recreation center. The current uses are not anticipated to change.

Administrative and Support Buildings

- **1923: Armfield Preyer Admissions Center and Visitor Center** (Chancellor's Residence) located at the corner of Spring Garden and Kenilworth Street.
- **1937: Alumni House** - An extensive renovation of the interior and exterior of the building began in 2007 and was completed in 2008.
- **1948: The Faculty Center**
- **1954: The North Drive Child Care Center**, or "Nursery School," – serves as lab school and day care center. It is replaced by a new consolidated day care center located east of the McIver Garage in the Campus Plan.

Campus Life Facilities

The Campus Life Framework is composed of the gathering, dining, living and recreation facilities that contribute to the student experience and overall quality of life on the campus. Major campus life facilities include the Elliot University Center (EUC), and the Kaplan Center for Wellness (recreation center).

Elliot University Center

Designed by Northrup O'Brien the Elliot University Center (EUC), the original portion of the building opened in 1953. It is named in honor of Harriet Wiseman Elliott, the Dean of Women from 1935 to 1947. Expanded and renovated in 1968 and again in 2006, the EUC serves as the central student gathering and activity facility of the UNC Greensboro campus.

Space needs associated with the EUC, including much needed gathering and hang-out space, are proposed as part of the adjacent Jackson Library expansion. The expansion is closely integrated with the EUC in the Campus Plan to create a social and academic hub at the heart of the campus. No major changes are proposed for the EUC in the Campus Plan; however, a new terrace is proposed in the east courtyard of the building to provide outdoor dining and hang-out space.

Dining Locations

Several dining facilities are provided across the campus to service the distributed nature of the population. Existing dining locations include:

- **William E. Moran Commons:** Multiple dining venues are located in the Moran Commons including a retail restaurant and cafeteria. The facility incorporates the historic Dining Halls built over a span of thirty-five years from 1904 to 1939. The complex reopened in 2015 following extensive renovation.
- **Elliot University Center:** The EUC dining includes the Spartan Market, Chick-Fil-A, Barnes and Noble Cafe, and the Food Court.

No additional dining or food service locations are proposed in the Campus Plan.



Campus Life Framework

- Student Life
- Parks and Open Space
- Athletics and Rec Fields
- Museum
- Housing
- Library
- Dining
- 5 Min Walking Radius
- 10 Min Walking Radius

Leonard J. Kaplan Center for Wellness

Completed in 2016, the 216,000 sf Kaplan Center for Wellness includes the following:

- 3-Court Multi-Purpose Gym
- 2-Court Multi-Purpose gym
- 2-Court Multi-Activity Court (MAC)
- Weight/cardio space
- Group Fitness Studios
- Climbing Wall
- Bouldering Wall
- Natatorium (Lap and Leisure Pools)
- Outdoor Pool Patio
- 2 Racquetball Courts
- Mat Room
- 3-Lane Indoor Running Track
- Gaming Area (Table Tennis, Billiards, Shuffleboard)
- Large and Small Meeting Spaces

It also is home to the Center for Student Well-Being, a program operated by the Department of Recreation and Wellness, and HealthyUNCG. The Center offers educational programs on student health and well-being, including programs for alcohol and substance use prevention, sexual health, nutrition and body image, mental health, and violence prevention.



Leonard J. Kaplan Center for Wellness



Health and Wellness

- Athletics
- Health and Wellness Facilities
- Housing
- 5 Min Walking Radius
- 10 Min Walking Radius

Campus Recreation

The UNC Greensboro campus includes several outdoor fields and facilities available for student recreation and club sports programs. They are maintained and enhanced in the Campus Plan to address known needs. In particular, additional recreation field space is needed to address current and anticipated demand for recreation and club sports activities.

- **Recreation Field** - Intramural, club sports, and informal recreation programs are scheduled on the Recreation Field located on Kenilworth Street, just south of the Campus Baseball Stadium. Artificial turf is proposed for this lighted field to extend use and decrease required maintenance.
- **North Field** – artificial turf also is proposed for the North Field to facilitate its extended use for both athletics and recreation needs.

- **The Irwin Belk Recreation Track** loops around the athletics and recreation facilities of the north campus area. The Campus Plan maintains the loop and links it to the Peabody Park trail network to create a broader range of walking and fitness opportunities.
- **Tennis Courts** - Twelve lighted tennis courts are provided north of the Coleman Building. The courts are noted to have perpetual maintenance problems related to the foundations and initial installation. An extensive reconstruction and renovation of the courts is recommended over the longer term.
- **The outdoor basketball and volleyball courts** are located just north of the Softball and Soccer Stadiums and west of Moore-Strong and Weil-Winfield Residence Halls.
- **Six golf practice greens** are located in the north campus area. As remnants of a nine-hole golf course that once occupied this area of the campus, the greens currently are available for casual use by campus community. Over the long-term, recommendations include removal of the greens in favor of expanding Peabody Park and providing additional outdoor learning opportunities.



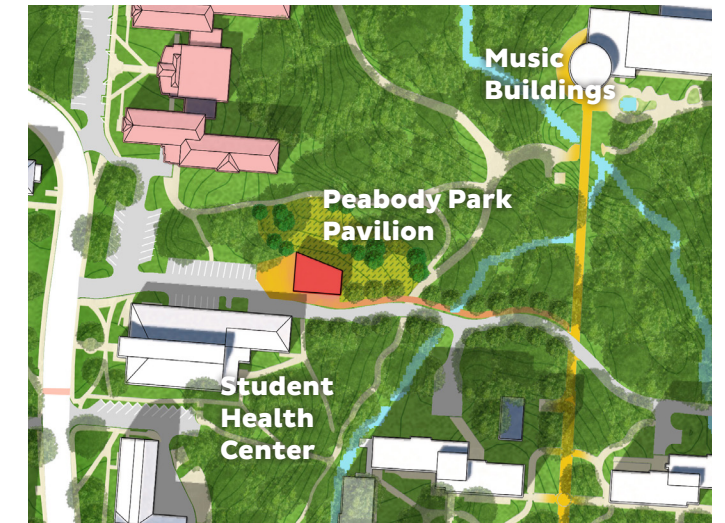
UNC Greensboro Soccer Stadium

Student Health Center

UNC Greensboro’s Student Health Services building is named in honor of Anna Marie Gove, who served as the campus physician from 1893-1937. Designed by Northrup & O’Brien, the current facility opened in 1953 with renovations and expansion opening in 2006. In order to meet demands for additional counselling service space, interior renovations are proposed in the Campus Plan. Future feasibility studies are recommended to determine the specific details of a renovation and space allocation strategy.

Gray Home Management House

The Campus Plan identifies the Gray Home Management House site for redevelopment. In the interest of flexibility, potential uses include: 1) counseling space (renovation of the existing building); 2) a new counseling building; and, 3) Peabody Park Pavilion, a building designed to accommodate education programs in the Park.



Gove Student Health Center

Campus Housing

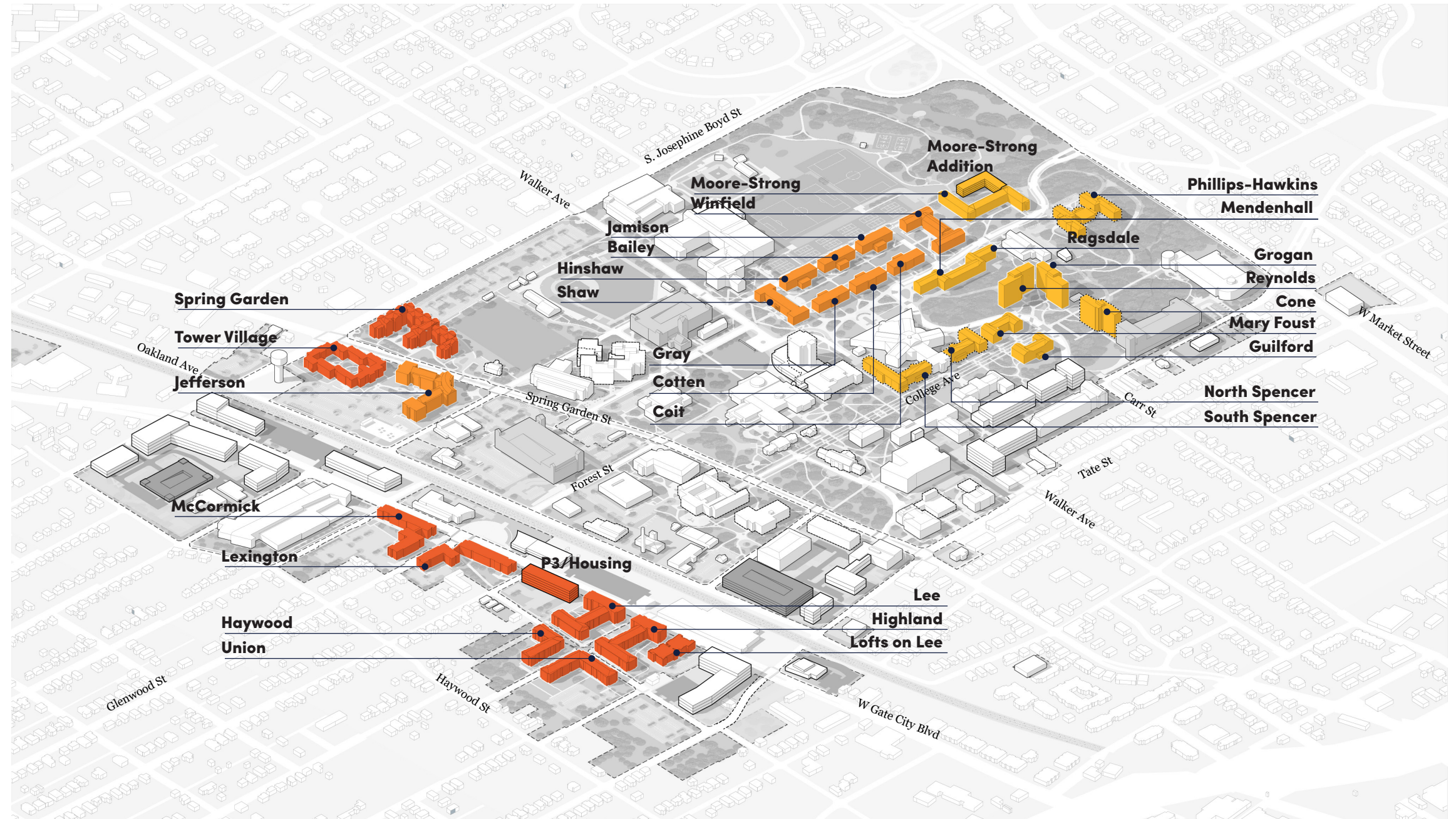
UNC Greensboro’s goal is to provide housing options for undergraduate students seeking the residential college experience. Over the past decade, the University has increased the supply and types of housing on offer as part of a concerted effort to increase the number of students living on campus from 30 percent to 40 percent. This includes significant investment in Spartan Village and renovation of the housing stock within the established campus core.

The University currently has the capacity to house 5,665 students in a range of traditional, suite, and apartment-style buildings across the campus including the most recent initiatives at Spartan Village. Today, in the range of 80 percent of freshmen live on campus. The following table provides a summary of the campus residence halls.

Residential Colleges and Learning Communities

UNC Greensboro Housing and Residence Life offers a variety of on-campus housing options, including:

- **Three residential colleges** for students who seek to live with their learning community peers;
- **Seven living-learning communities** for students who want to live and enroll in courses with their learning community peers while participating in related co-curricular programs; and
- **Honors College** residence programs
- **North Spencer** - available for first year, sophomores, junior and seniors (200 beds)
- **South Spencer** - available for first year, sophomores, junior and seniors (100 beds)
- **Gray Hall** - available for sophomores, junior and seniors (80 beds)



Campus Housing

- Traditional Residential
- Suite Style
- Apartment Style

The Residential Colleges

UNC Greensboro’s Residential Colleges are the most intensive form of curricular and co-curricular academic communities designed around high-impact educational practices. The Residential Colleges include:

- **Ashby Residential College** which focuses on contemporary media literacies and ethical engagement in civic and academic life. It is based in Mary Foust Hall.
- **Grogan Residential College** which offers an academic experience building on professional competencies through project-based learning focused on ethical reasoning, intercultural competency, and critical thinking. It is based in Grogan Hall.
- **Strong Residential College** which focuses on exploring sustainability and its broader implications. It is based in Guilford Hall.

Learning Communities

UNC Greensboro also offers Living-Learning Communities designed for first-year students and those in transition. Each focuses on a unique theme.

- **CONNECT** is designed to assist transfer students as they transition into UNC Greensboro. It is based in Lee Hall.
- **Global Village** focuses on the foreign language immersion for first year students and is based in the Phillip-Hawkins Residence Hall.
- **The IMPACT Living and Learning Community** includes first year and second year students, with an emphasis on leadership skills, critical thinking skills and the ability to work with others. It is based in Jefferson Suites.

- **Make a Difference House** is designed for new first-year students of any major dedicated to individual and collective service to the community. It is based in Moore-Strong.
- **The MOSAIC** living-learning community provides first-year undergraduate students with living and learning opportunities in an inclusive educational environment focused on social justice, intercultural engagement, and diversity. It is based in Phillips-Hawkins.
- **Spartan Wellness** is open to new first-year students with a desire to cultivate and maintain a healthful lifestyle based on the eight (8) Dimensions of Wellness. It is based in Weil-Winfield.
- **Studio 91** is a living community housed in Cone Residence Hall focused on the arts. Many residents are majors or minors in art, dance, music or theatre.

Future Housing

Looking ahead, the goal is to maintain current levels of occupancy on the campus. No additional housing is proposed for the foreseeable future, however, housing sites are reserved in the Campus Plan so as not to preclude future expansion. The sites include the southeast corner of West Gate City Boulevard and Lexington Street, the last remaining Spartan Village site. Additional sites are reserved along the east side of Silver Street where the university owns parcels suitable for townhouse or apartment style. Within the established core, a housing site is reserved west of the Moore-Strong Residence Hall.



The Quad

Campus Housing Facilities	Year Built	Suite Double	Suite Single	RA Rooms	Trad. Single	Trad. Double	Trad. Triple	Apt Single	TOTAL
Gray Drive/North Drive									
Mendenhall	1950			3		146			149
Ragsdale	1950			3		152			155
Moore-Strong	1960			8		254			262
Phillips-Hawkins	1967			10	3	320			333
Sub-total		0	0	24	3	872	0	144	899
Peabody Park/High Rises									
Cone	1967			8		346			354
Grogan	1963			7		322			329
Reynolds	1963			7		318			325
Sub-total		0	0	22	0	986	0	0	1008
The Quad									
Bailey	1922	54	27	2					83
Coit	1923	54	27	2					83
Cotten	1922	50	27	2					79
Gray	1921	54	27	2					83
Hinshaw	1922	50	24	2					76
Jamison	1923	50	27	2					79
Shaw	1919	74	43	3					120
Weil-Winfield	1939			7		270	12		289
Sub-total		386	202	22	0	279	12	0	892
College Avenue									
Guilford	1928			3		134			137
Mary Foust	1928			3		114			117
North Spencer	1904			4	1	203			208
South Spencer	1907			3	3	101			107
Sub-total		0	0	13	4	552	0	0	569
Spring Garden st.									
Jefferson		140	256	9					405
Spring Garden Apts	2006			14				384	398
Tower Village	1993			6				299	305
Sub-total		140	256	29	0	0	0	683	1108
West Gate City									
Haywood	2014			3				127	130
Highland	2014			6				216	222
Lee	2019			4				201	205
Union Res Hall	2014			4				201	205
Lofts on Lee	2010							64	64
McCormick	2017			3				144	147
Lexington	2017			5				172	177
Sub-total	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	1,164	1,189
TOTAL		526	458	135	7	2680	12	1847	5665

Athletics Facilities

UNC Greensboro competes in the Southern Conference, which is made up of 10 schools across five states in the Southeast. Current athletics teams compete in Division 1 and include:

- **Men's Sports:** Baseball, Basketball, Cross Country, Golf, Soccer, Indoor Track, Women's Indoor Track, Tennis, and Track.
- **Women's Sports:** Basketball, Cross Country, Golf, Soccer, Softball, Indoor Track, Tennis, Track, and Volleyball.

Athletics Facilities

The athletics programs are accommodated in the following facilities:

- **Greensboro Coliseum** – home to UNC Greensboro's men's basketball team.
- **Fleming Gym (Coleman Building)** - The Michael B. Fleming Gymnasium is located in the Coleman Building and is the home to women's basketball and volleyball teams. Seating capacity is 1,800 for basketball and 1,200 for volleyball. The building opened in 1989 and was renovated in 2006-07. Renovation of the team locker rooms occurred in 2011.

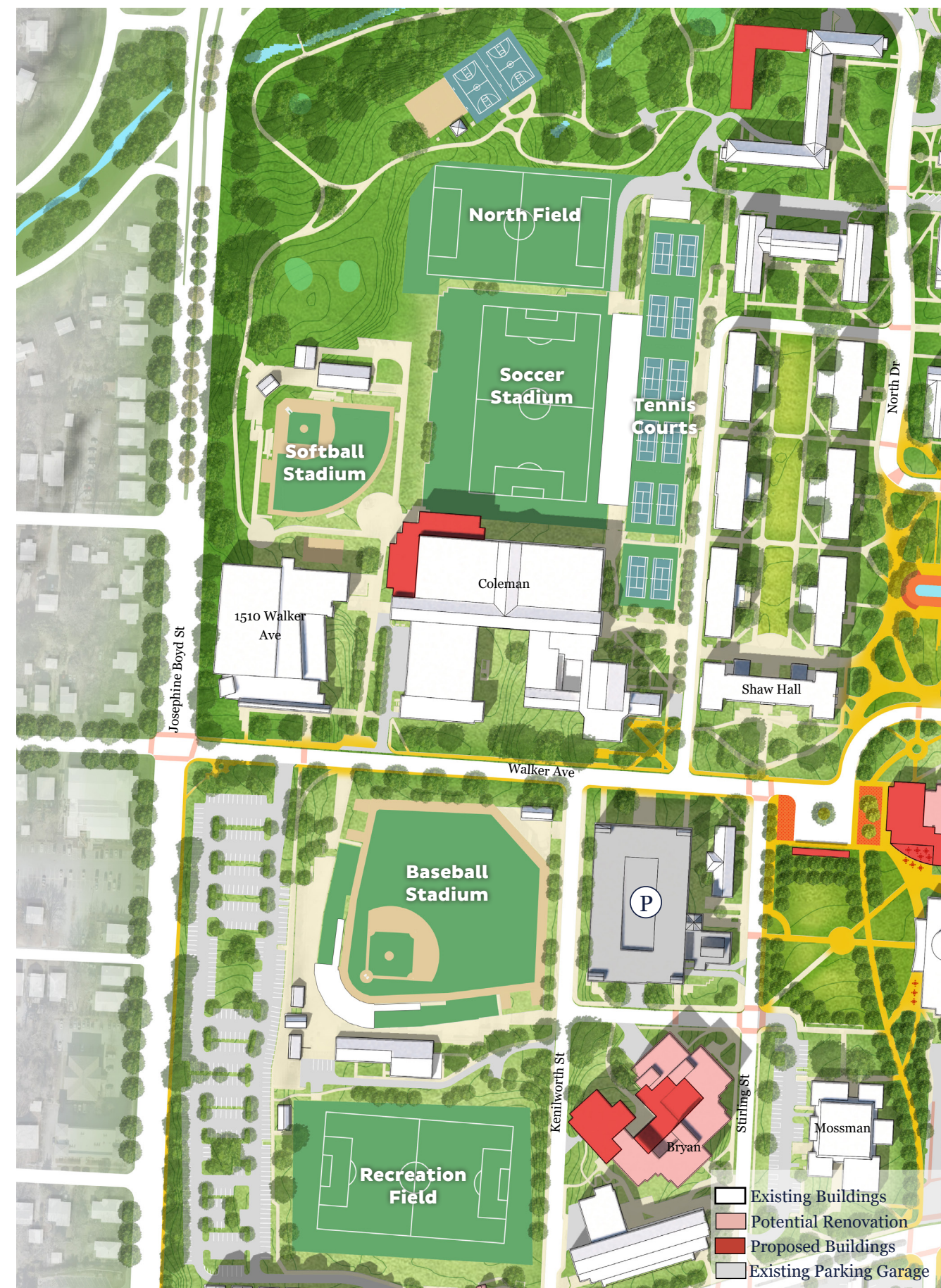
The gym includes the following facilities for intercollegiate athletics: three courts; a separate, two-court practice area; a weight-training area; a sports medicine area; locker rooms and team rooms; offices for coaches and athletics staff (first and third floors); and ticket office and concessions areas.

- **Coleman Addition** - The Campus Plan integrates previously developed athletics and HHS expansion opportunities around Coleman. The proposed three story addition to the northwest corner of the building is designed to accommodate strength and conditioning rooms, and a rehabilitation, therapy and sports medicine suite on the ground floor; student academic support suite with classroom, group study and offices spaces on the second floor; and the basketball office suite on the third floor including offices and video viewing rooms for the men's and women's teams. A viewing platform of the soccer fields also is proposed at the third level.

Athletics Fields

The outdoor facilities and fields for UNC Greensboro's athletics programs include the following:

- **UNC Greensboro Baseball Stadium** - Completed in 1999, the Baseball Stadium accommodates approximately 3,500 spectators. The 13-acre complex includes a state-of-the-art field, offices for coaches, a press box, a ticket office, concession building, public restrooms and a grounds maintenance building. In 2010, a 10,000 sf field house was completed including locker rooms, a lounge for players, batting cages, equipment room, and an athletic training room.
- **UNC Greensboro Softball Stadium** - Completed in 2006, the Softball Stadium includes 500 permanent seats, a press box, concession area, restroom facilities, a grounds storage building and an indoor hitting facility with two batting cages.
- **UNC Greensboro Tennis Courts** - Constructed in 2000, the Tennis Courts are the home facility for the men's and women's tennis teams. The current facility includes 12 courts, a meeting area on the south end of the courts, 24 player benches and elevated seating for approximately 350 fans. The facility underwent renovations in the summer of 2010 including resurfacing of the courts. The courts are noted to have constant maintenance issues resulting from poor foundation conditions. Over the long-term, an extensive renovation is recommended to address these persistent problems.



Athletic District

Campus Gateways and Branding

It is recommended that UNC Greensboro develop specific policies to guide the utilization and placement of digital signage on the campus.

Established Gateways

Within the established core of the campus, the major gateways include:

- Spring Garden Street at Tate and Josephine Boyd
- Josephine Boyd and Walker Avenue
- Tate and Walker Avenue
- North Drive and West Market Street
- McIver at West Market Street

Of these, new gateway signage and enhancement features are proposed at and Tate and Walker. The idea is to enhance this gateway as part of the proposed Visual and Performing Arts Millennial District. New signage and streetscape improvements are proposed along with potential improvements to the Tate Street retail frontage.

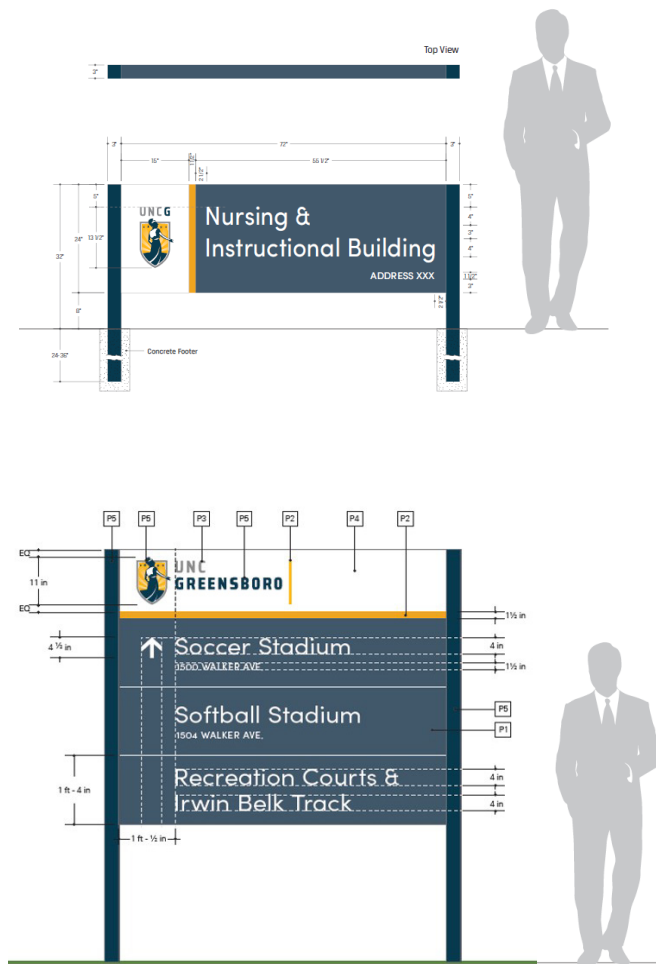
It is recommended that UNC Greensboro develop specific policies to guide the utilization and placement of digital signage on the campus.

West Gate City Boulevard

The Campus Plan reinforces West Gate City Boulevard as an emerging campus district and to that end includes recommendations for the streetscape and the key gateway points including Tate and Gate intersection; Gate City Plaza; and at the S. Josephine Boyd intersection.

At Tate and Gate, the new community arts building establishes a gateway feature and the opportunity to integrate UNC Greensboro signage. Coupled with the potential P3 site at the southwest corner of realigned intersection, UNC Greensboro has the opportunity to create an entrance to the campus for west bound traffic. Similarly, the proposed buildings and signage features possible at the corner of Josephine Boyd and Gate City also provide the opportunity to create a gateway to the campus for east bound traffic. In the short term, it is recommended that signage be located at the northeast corner on the land currently owned by UNC Greensboro. The mid-point of the district at the Gate City Plaza at Glenwood creates a central gateway point for pedestrians and transit riders.

UNC Greensboro's Branding and Signage guidelines are designed to inform and unify all signage and gateway elements on the campus.



Exterior Wa
anding



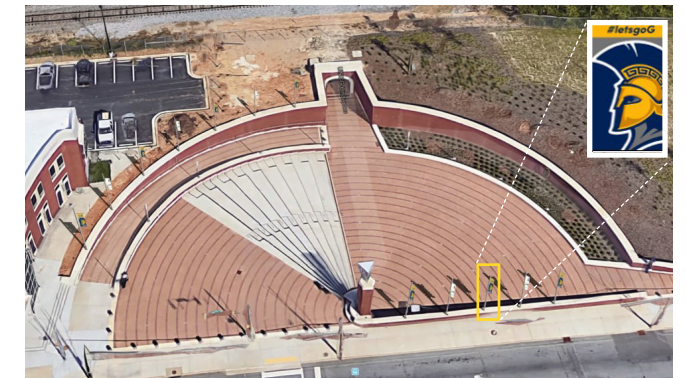
Josephine Boyd Underpass



Kaplan Center



West Gate City Boulevard Banners



West Gate City Boulevard Branding



West Gate City Boulevard Brand Locations

Functional Frameworks

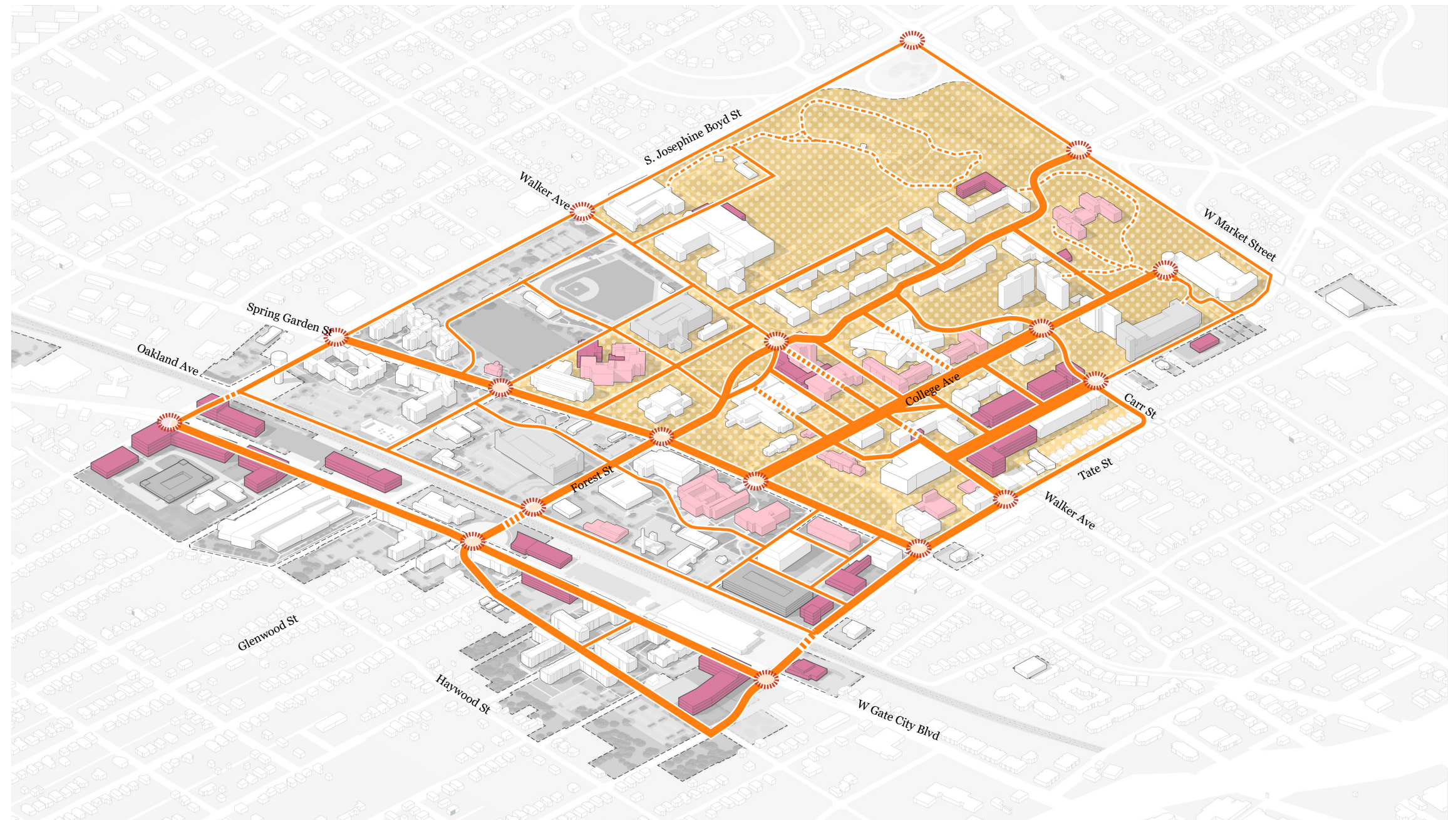
The functional frameworks of the Campus Plan describe how the vision is coordinated with the circulation and infrastructure systems. This section includes a high-level overview of the mobility framework and infrastructure plans. The Appendix includes detailed reports for mobility and infrastructure as prepared respectively by Davenport, the transportation consultants and AEI, the Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing (MEP) consultants for the Campus Plan

Mobility Framework

The mobility framework integrates and coordinates all modes of movement on the UNC Greensboro campus including the accessible pathways, pedestrian routes, bicycle, transit and vehicular networks. The purpose of the mobility framework is to promote a balanced approach to campus circulation taking into consideration the transportation needs of various campus groups including daytime student commuters, evening student commuters, resident students, staff, faculty and visitors.

In support of the sustainability goals of the university, the overarching goal is to decrease transportation related greenhouse gas emissions. To that end, the priority is given to the accessible pathway, bicycle and transit networks.

For detailed transportation recommendations, please see the report in the Appendix.



Pedestrian Network

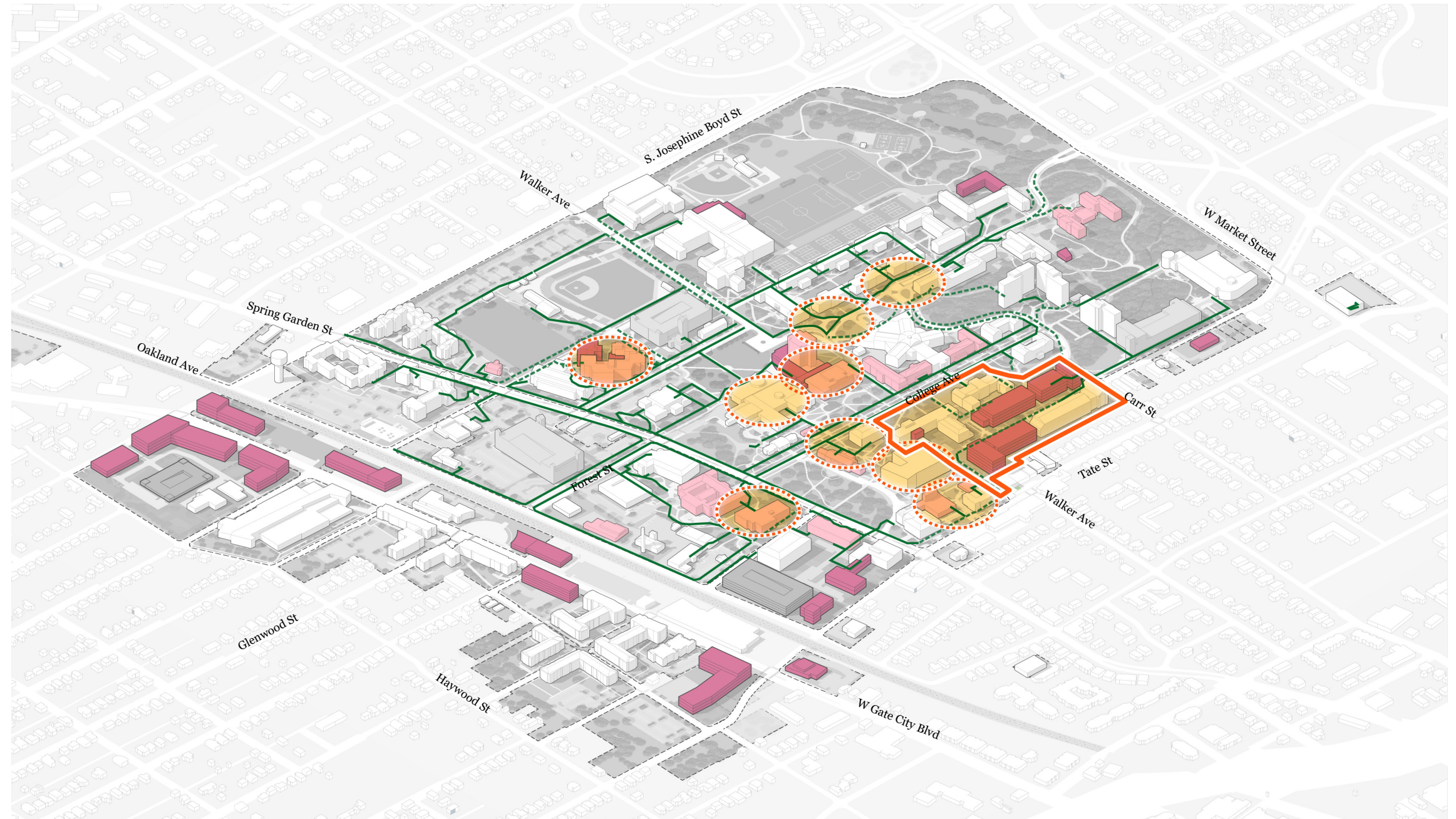
- Pedestrian Network** ▶
- Existing Building
- Potential Renovation
- Proposed Building
- Existing Parking Deck
- Proposed Parking Deck
- Pedestrian Walkways
- Interior Connections
- Pedestrian Gateways
- Pedestrian Zone

Pathway Network

The mobility framework plan supports the long-standing goal of establishing an accessible campus core. The pathway network consists of the pedestrian network as well as those portions of the network that are accessible according to the criteria of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The adjoining diagrams illustrate the overall pathway network, portions that are accessible, and where improvements are proposed. The mobility framework highlights opportunities for creating a more comprehensive and accessible pathway network over time, especially in areas where major changes or construction is proposed. These include the McIver corridor and the Forest Street corridor where major construction and landscape projects are proposed.

Pathway Network and Accessibility

- Existing Building
- Potential Renovation
- Proposed Building
- Existing Parking Deck
- Proposed Parking Deck
- ADA Projects Underway
- ADA Improvement Opportunity
- Wheelchair Route
- Usable but Steep



Pathway Network and Accessibility

North-South Pathways

The existing pathway network of the campus located along major roads and other established internal routes is reinforced in the mobility framework by means of improvements to the north-south and east-west corridors. The key routes and proposed improvements of note are as follows:

- **McIver Corridor:** The Campus Plan enhances the existing McIver Street pedestrian corridor between North Drive and Walker Drive. The intent is to reinforce this corridor as a major north-south accessible route connecting the McIver Parking Deck to the Nursing and Instructional Building.

Enhancements are proposed to connect with the proposed east-west routes located on the north and south side of Petty Science. Such improvements are coordinated with future construction proposed for the Moore Nursing Building / Annex and the existing Daycare sites. Existing topographic challenges and ADA issues are addressed as part of the overall site circulation strategy proposed for this area of the campus.

- **College Avenue:** Pedestrianized in 2004, College Avenue is an important central route connecting the Music Building located on West Market Street to the Curry Building located on Spring Garden Street. Enhancements are proposed to College Avenue from Administration Drive to Spring Garden (at Foust Park).
- **Forest Street Spine:** To enhance connectivity between Spartan Village and the central core of the campus, Forest Street is reimagined as the Forest Street Spine, a landscape corridor through the campus. Conceptually, the Forest Street Spine connects Peabody Park, Kaplan Commons, the railway underpass and the Glen and Union Street corridor south of West Gate City Boulevard. It is imagined as an accessible tree lined route connecting the Peabody Woods to the wooded Glen located south of Union Street in Spartan Village.

The proposed pathway improvements are designed to link the expanded Jackson Library to points south via a new pathway connecting the Library to Forest Street immediately to the west of the EUC. Once at the EUC, the route continues southward down Forest Street and through the pedestrian tunnel. At the tunnel, the pathway passes through the West Gate City Plaza to connect with Glenwood Avenue. From there, it curves eastward to connect with Union Street. The pathway also extends north of the Library to connect with West Market Street via existing sidewalks.

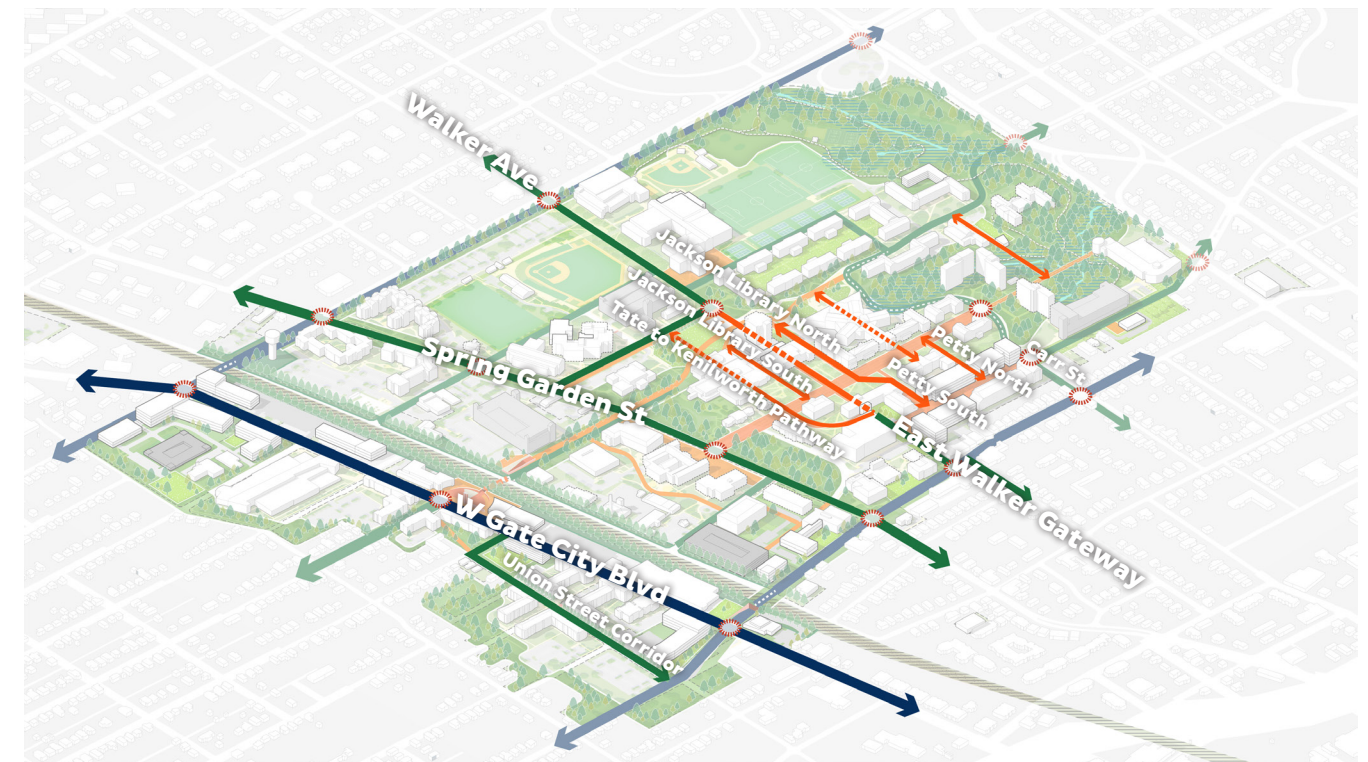
East-West Pathways

A goal of the Campus Plan is to improve and enhance the east-west pathways in the central core of the campus to connect the major north-south routes: Forest Street Spine, College Avenue and the McIver Corridor. Each pathway is envisioned as a circulation and landscape corridor. The following routes are the focus of the improvements:

- **Jackson Library North:** The existing sidewalks and pathways north of the Jackson Library are enhanced to connect Walker Avenue to College Avenue.
- **Jackson Library South:** The existing route located between the EUC and Jackson Library is improved to connect with the above noted east-west link. It too connects the EUC and proposed expansion of the Jackson Library to the McIver corridor.
- **Petty South:** Major improvements are focused in the area between Stone and the Moore Nursing Annex where new ramps are proposed to transition the grade down to the McIver corridor. This east-west route is designed to connect the Library and EUC more directly to the McIver Corridor.
- **Petty North:** The route north of Petty Science is reimagined in conjunction with future development proposed for the Daycare Center site. Connections between College Avenue and the McIver corridor are envisioned in this area as well.
- **East Walker Gateway:** Building upon the site improvements associated with the new Nursing and Instructional Building, Walker Avenue east of the Stone Building is enhanced in the mobility framework. New street trees, gateway features and branding designed to link Tate Street to the McIver corridor are proposed. To enhance accessibility and the character of this route, an addition is proposed to the Stone Building featuring an ADA entrance which will also serve as the architectural terminus to Walker Avenue.
- **Tate to Kenilworth Pathway:** A longstanding planning goal is to enhance and reinforce the pedestrian connections from Tate Street to Kenilworth south of the campus buildings along Spring Garden Street. This pathway is reinforced in the Campus Plan by means of continued improvement and extension to the Weatherspoon Art Museum.
- **Union Street Corridor:** South of West Gate City Boulevard, the Union Street Corridor connects the intersection of Glenwood Avenue and Union Street to establish the main east-west circulation to the Spartan Village Housing. It is envisioned as a continuation of the Forest Street Spine.



North South Pathways



East West Pathways

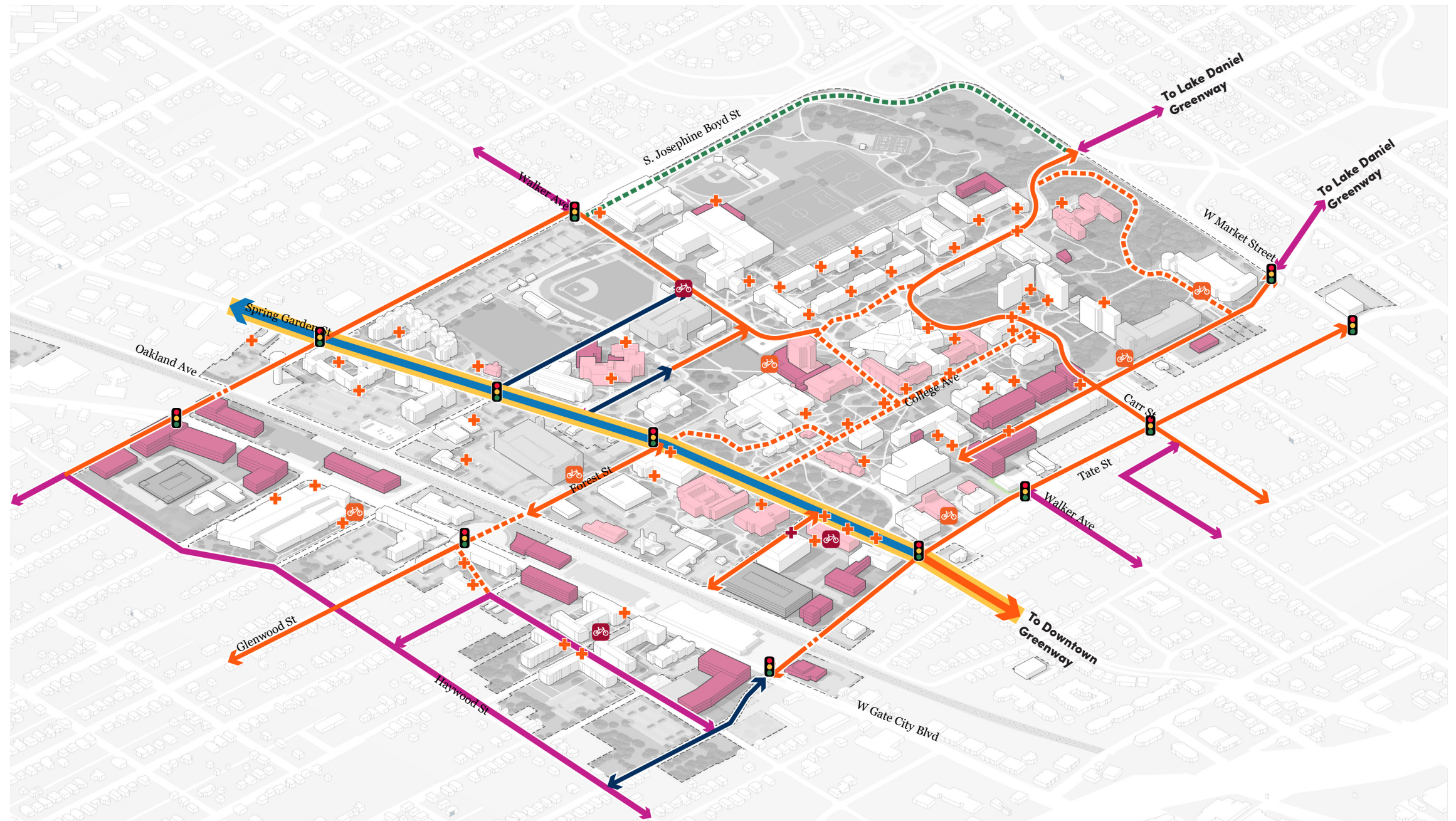
Bicycle Network

The framework plan adopts UNC Greensboro’s planned bicycle network illustrated in the 2012 Transportation Master Plan. It connects to the larger Greensboro bicycle network along Haywood Streets south of West Gate City Boulevard. North to south routes are proposed on Josephine Boyd Street and on Tate Street. Along Tate Street, a bicycle path is coordinated with the proposed realignment of Tate and Silver Street. Within the campus, shared paths are shown on McIver, North Drive, Walker Avenue, Stirling Street and Kenilworth Street.

North to south bicycle movement within the campus is proposed on the Forest Street Spine to the underpass which is designated as a dismount zone. This path continues southward along Glenwood Avenue, south of West Gate City Boulevard.

Bicycle Network

-  Existing Building
-  Potential Renovation
-  Proposed Building
-  Existing Parking Deck
-  Proposed Parking Deck
-  Existing Bicycle Lane
-  Existing Sharrow
-  Proposed Sharrow
-  Proposed Bicycle Boulevard
-  Proposed Bicycle Lane
-  Proposed Multiuse Path
-  Proposed Off-road Campus Connector
-  Existing Bicycle Racks
-  Proposed Bicycle Racks
-  Existing Bicycle Repair Station
-  Proposed Bicycle Repair Station
-  Bicycle Detection to Traffic Lights



Bicycle Network

Transit

The mobility framework supports and reinforces the bus transportation strategy for the campus and enhances the major transit hubs of the system. While many bus stops are identified for the transit network, the following major hubs are integrated in the plan and enhanced by means of new shelters and streetscape improvements.

- **Central Campus Transit Hub:** A new and reorganized hub is proposed on Walker Avenue, directly west of the Jackson Library Expansion. This central location serves as the portal into and out of the campus for transit users. With that in mind, it is designed to improve the user experience by providing bus shelters, seating and information systems. Operationally, the Hub takes into consideration bus queuing and turning movements.
- **McIver Street:** A major hub is proposed on North Drive directly in front of the Day Care Redevelopment site. It is integrated with the proposed redevelopment of the site.
- **Gate City Plaza:** For westbound bus services, the Campus Plan identifies a potential transit hub on West Gate City Boulevard at Gate City Plaza, directly adjacent to the police station. This location offers access to railway underpass and to points south of West Gate City. The Campus Plan recommends future discussion and coordination with the City of Greensboro to determine the actual need and feasibility.
- **Kaplan Center for Wellness:** A transit hub is located on McCormick Street near the main entrance to the Kaplan Center. A lay-by is proposed to facilitate bus queuing and vehicular movements.

Transit Network

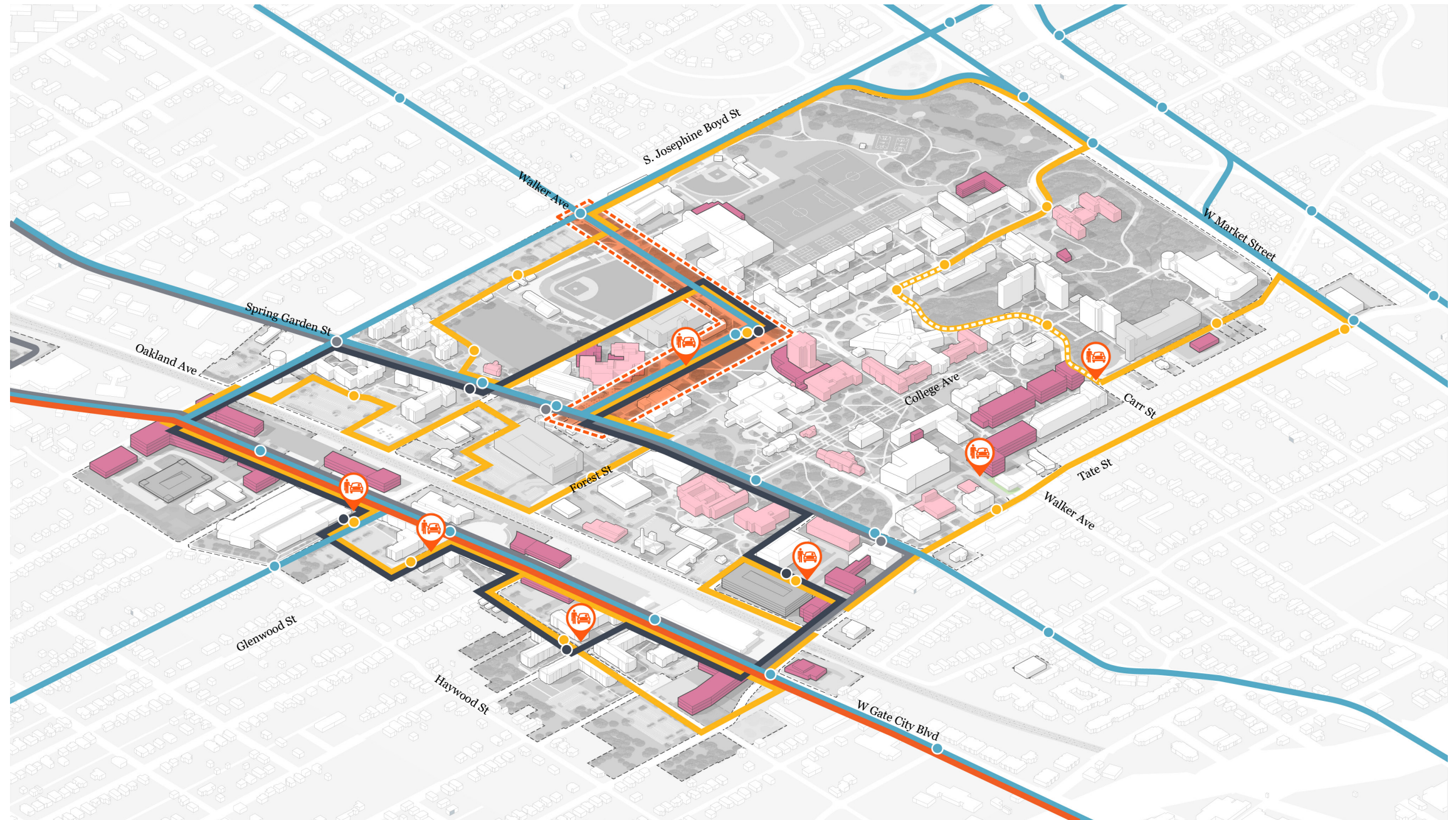
- Existing Building
- Potential Renovation
- Proposed Building
- Existing Parking Deck
- Proposed Parking Deck

City Bus Service

- GTA / HEAT
- PART

UNCG Bus Service

- Campus Loop
- Park and Ride
- Spartan Village Express
- Bus Zone
- Uber / Lyft Drop-off



Transit Network

Vehicular

The Campus Plan reinforces the existing vehicular routes of the campus and proposes no major changes to the existing network other than the partial closure of North Drive from McIver Street to West Drive from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. The intent is to minimize pedestrian-vehicular conflicts and to reinforce the accessibility and pedestrianization goals in the core campus area.

In the long-term, recommendations include the realignment of the Tate Street intersection at West Gate City Boulevard to connect directly to Silver Street. To that end, the proposed land use pattern south of West Gate City holds the necessary land in reserve to facilitate this transition.

Uber/Lyft - The Campus Plan includes Uber and Lyft pick-up and drop-off points at key points across the campus. Associated recommendations include signage and lane markings to help manage this activity.

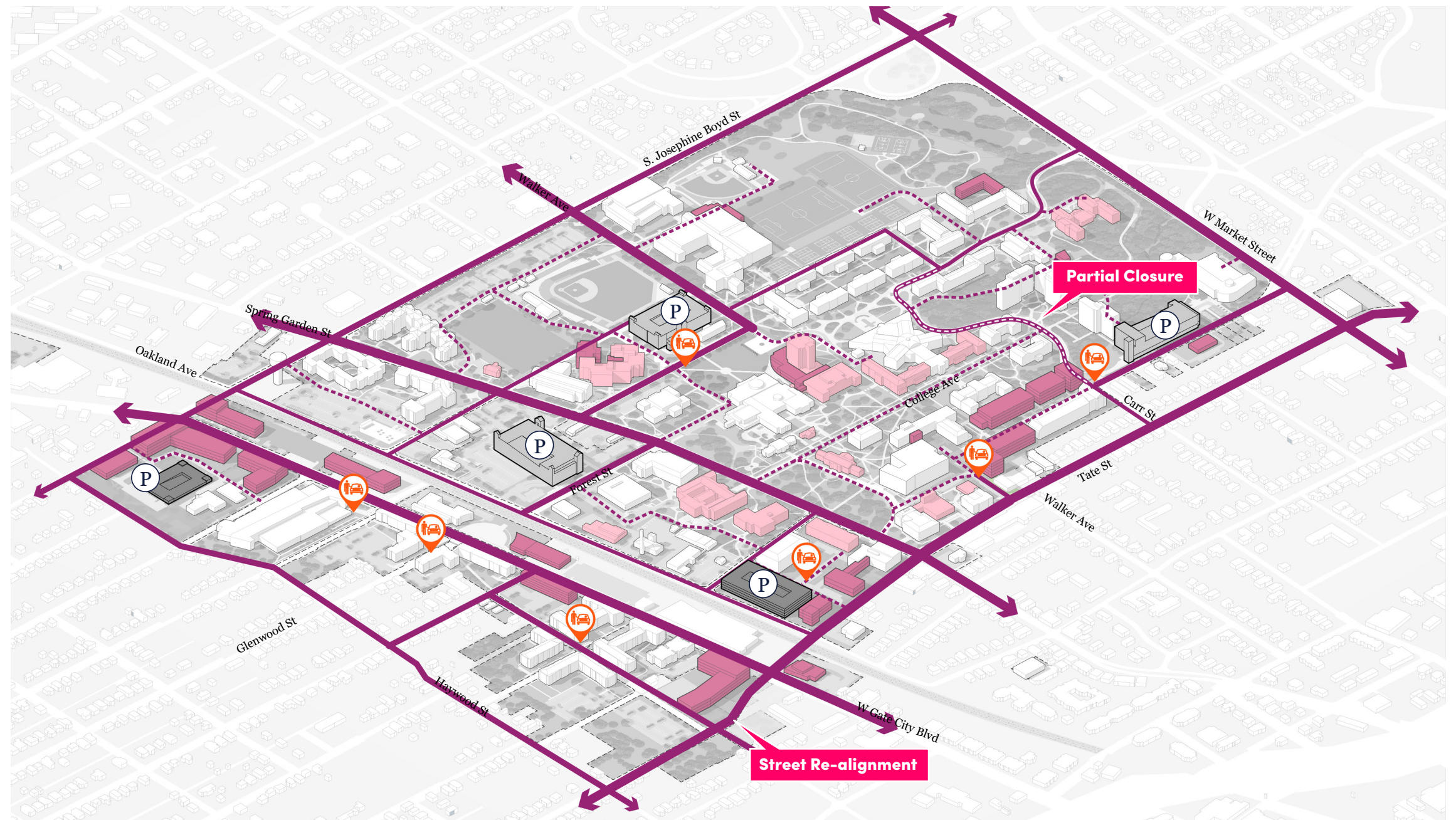
Parking

Parking is considered in two ways in the mobility framework according to the populations served and the campus location. Parking within the core campus is provided to serve resident students, commuting students, faculty and staff. Generally, the parking is concentrated in three existing parking decks. Walker Avenue, Oakland Street and McIver Street, along with numerous small surface parking lots. No major reductions in parking are proposed within the core.

Parking along West Gate City Boulevard is provided to serve Spartan Village resident students and potential occupants of future public-private partnership buildings proposed as part of the Health and Wellness Millennial District along this corridor.

Bicycle Network

- Existing Building
- Potential Renovation
- Proposed Building
- Existing Parking Deck
- Proposed Parking Deck
- Major Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Service Lane
- Gateway
- Uber / Lyft Drop-off



Vehicular Network

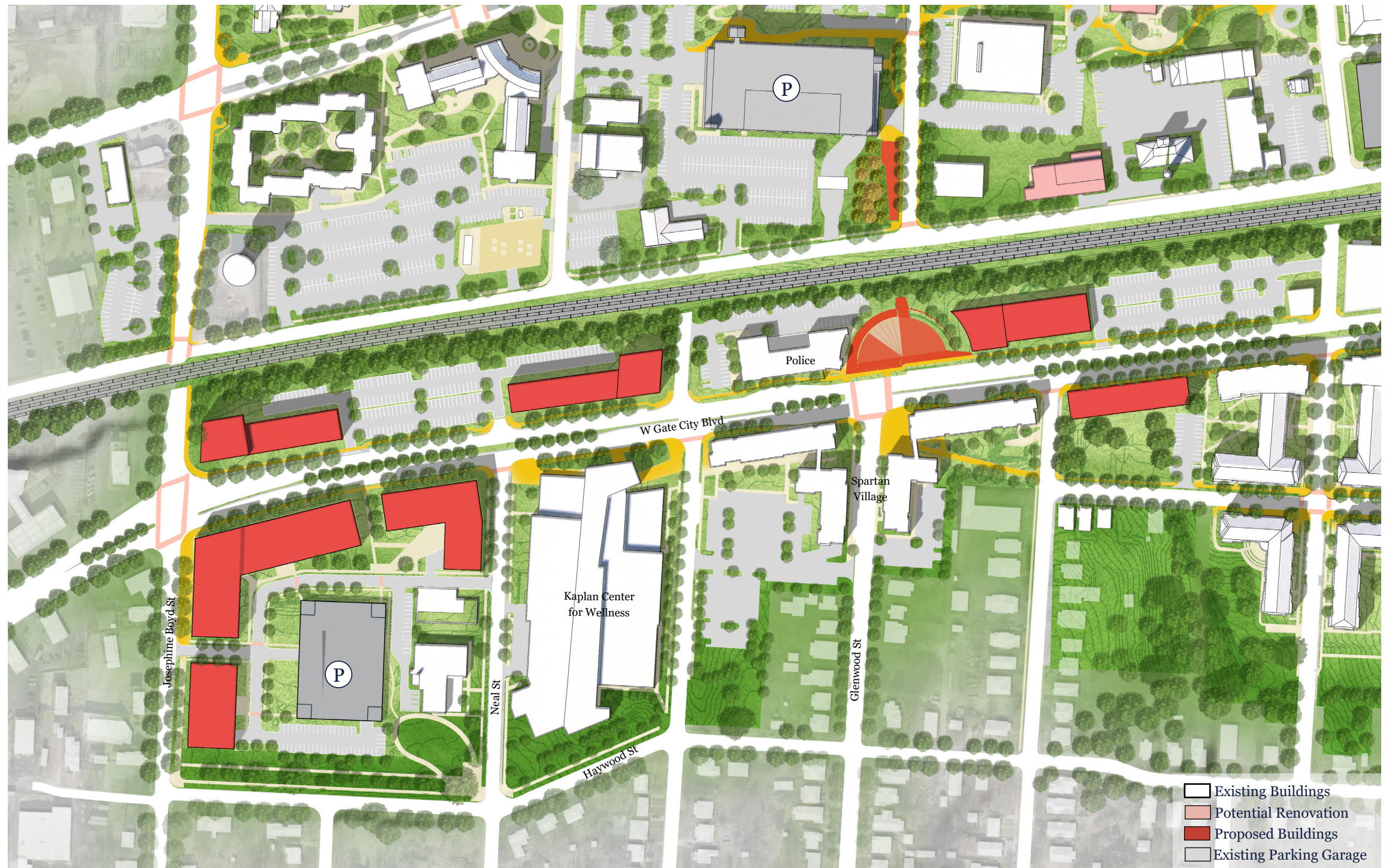
Core Campus Parking Recommendations

Existing parking on the campus is maintained except in areas where development is proposed. Of note is the parking located south of the Weatherspoon Museum, Lots 7N and 7S. Future development in this area includes an expansion of the Museum, a future arts-related facility (or potentially a new Visitor and Admissions Center) and a parking garage along Highland Street. The proposed garage addresses existing parking shortfalls during peak hours and to provide convenient parking for major events in the UNC Greensboro Auditorium, Taylor Theatre, Brown Building and the Museum. The Highland Garage is planned to include 887 spaces.

West Gate City Parking Recommendations

Parking along West Gate City Boulevard differs from the central campus in the population groups it serves, primarily residents of the Spartan Village Housing and retail. Recommended parking includes surface lots for residents and on-street parallel parking along the south side of West Gate City Boulevard for retail uses. At this writing, the City's plans for West Gate City are under revision. Alternative plans may be required to serve retail uses if the City eliminates on-street parking. This may include limited areas of on street parking where dimensionally feasible or options for surface lots.

Future development proposed along West Gate City Boulevard includes potential Public-Private-Partnership (P3) sites. In response, parking associated with these developments is provided on-site and at ratios consistent with market-rate properties. To that end, parking is proposed at 2.8 spaces per 1,000 gross square feet of development. Where possible, surface parking is provided, notably in association with development sites north of West Gate City Boulevard and at the southwest corner of Tate Street. The future development cluster indicated at the southeast of the intersection of Josephine Boyd and West Gate City Boulevard requires a central parking garage to support the amount of development shown.



West Gate City Boulevard - P3 Development Area



4.0 Sustainability

Sustainability

“At UNCG, we define sustainability as the enduring interconnectedness of social equity, the environment, economy, and aesthetics. We believe this interconnectedness provides a foundation from which to discover, implement, and enrich sustainable principles and practices that promote and instill justice, civility, and grace in our communities.”

Sustainability initiatives at UNC Greensboro are coordinated with the Office of Sustainability, the mission of which is “to encourage and support the development and implementation of sustainable practices in administrative units of the university and create a meaningful link between academics and operations that supports use of the campus as a teaching laboratory.”

The Office has defined the following action areas:

- energy;
- green buildings;
- greenhouse gas emissions;
- grounds;
- water;
- transportation;
- dining;
- materials management;
- waste; and
- investing.

Sustainability Focus of the Campus Plan

Given the physical design emphasis of the planning process, the Campus Plan focuses on the action areas most related to the campus context. With that in mind, the dining, materials management, waste and investing action areas are not addressed in the Campus Plan. Specifically, the Plan addresses the following aspects of the campus environment:

1. **Grounds** – the Plan maintains the natural systems of the campus in order to protect habitat areas and promote an appreciation of important campus assets, such as Peabody Park and the Glen. It also promotes a working landscape and stronger connectivity to the formal landscapes and the natural features of the campus. This includes stormwater best management practices proposed in conjunction with major landscape improvements.

2. **Water Resources** – the Plan protects the branches of Buffalo Creek that run through Peabody Park by encouraging progressive stormwater management strategies and best management practices (bmps).
3. **Energy, Green Buildings and Greenhouse Gas Emissions** – the Plan supports the energy management and climate neutrality goals of the University by recommending robust Energy Use Intensity (EUI) targets tailored to each of the capital improvement projects, in addition to the adopted LEED policies.
4. **Transportation** – the circulation network improvements are enhanced to promote walking and greater accessibility for all individuals. This also promotes health and wellness goals by encouraging exercise.

Grounds

Peabody Park

Peabody Park provides a number of ecosystem services which the Campus Plan aims to protect by locating development in previously disturbed areas. The Peabody Park nature and fitness trails are intended to provide stronger connections from the developed areas of the campus to the natural areas. Over time, interpretive signage and educational information is recommended to enhance the trail network drawing upon the original concept to create an educational park, and the golf greens can be removed for more passive recreation or wetland and stream management areas. The Plan also recommends creating an Environmental Interpretive Center for educational and social learning opportunities.

Landscape

UNC Greensboro has received a Tree Campus USA designation from the Arbor Day Foundation since 2009. Tree Campus USA is a program which honors colleges and universities and their leaders for promoting healthy trees and engaging students and staff in the spirit of conservation. Conservation initiatives on the campus are evidenced by the activities of the Peabody Park Preservation Committee.

UNC Greensboro Grounds crews prioritize pollinator-friendly plantings to encourage and support populations of honeybees, butterflies, hummingbirds, etc., which are essential to agricultural food production. Likewise, plant selection for turf, shrubs, and trees is targeted for drought tolerance, which reduces maintenance costs, dependence on irrigation, fertilizers, and replanting.

Other initiatives include:

- Smart electronic irrigation systems that use “rain-stop” devices to prevent watering in the rain.
- Underground and drip irrigation systems.
- Organic or slow-release fertilizers used for less frequent applications, decreasing labor and fuel costs.
- Removal of invasive species (English Ivy and Bush Honeysuckle) from Peabody Park.
- No harmful mowing of stream banks to reduce erosion and promote healthy water ecosystems.
- Fuel-efficient, biodiesel mulching mowers are used; mulched grass clippings that remain on turf reduce the need for fertilizers and irrigation.
- When necessary, trees and leaves are chipped into mulch for use on campus.

The Campus Plan expands on UNC Greensboro’s progress and provides recommendations for establishing a working landscape. A landscape that:

- assists in managing rainwater by incorporating a variety of best management practices including green roofs, rain gardens, and bio-swales among others;
- provides shade along pedestrian routes and in gathering areas; and,
- incorporates shade trees along building facades subject to excessive heat gain (east and west facades).

The landscape recommendations also are intended to provide stronger connections to the natural systems of the campus as a way to enhance education and recreation opportunities as well as a general appreciation of the campus ecosystem.



Grounds

The Plan maintains natural systems to protect habitat areas and promote an appreciation of important assets, such as Peabody Park and the Glen. It also promotes a working landscape.

Water Resources

The landscape, circulation and urban design structure of the Campus Plan collectively support the goal of protecting the water resources of Buffalo Creek by:

- Locating a majority of proposed buildings on previously developed sites;
- Utilizing stormwater bmps such as green roofs, rain gardens, bioswales and other strategies to reduce runoff, to slow down the rate of flow, and to improve water quality. The use of bmps is recommended for all landscape, renovation and new construction projects.
- Protecting the various branches of the Buffalo Creek streams.

Potable water consumption on campus has decreased 75% per GSF since 2003, surpassing the 30% savings goal of the State.



Water Resources
The Plan protects the branches of Buffalo Creek by encouraging progressive stormwater management strategies and best management practices (bmps).

■ Waterbody
■ 100 ft Protected Zone

Energy, Green Buildings and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Climate Action Plan

As a signatory of the Climate Commitment (2011), UNC Greensboro is working toward climate neutrality. The Climate Commitment requires tangible actions for reducing the six greenhouse gases addressed under the Kyoto Protocol, the most significant of which is carbon dioxide (CO₂).

In 2013, UNC Greensboro approved a Climate Action Plan to guide the University to climate neutrality by 2050. It is understood that 71% of campus greenhouse emissions are derived from the central steam plant and purchased electricity.

In 2018, UNC Greensboro's emissions totaled 63,368 Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MTCDE), an 8% reduction since 2009. This reduction is significant, given that the University increased the total square footage of the campus by 21%, adding over 1.2 million square feet of new construction during this same period, and increased the campus population by 2,600 students. In this same time period, greenhouse gas emissions per GSF decreased by 18%.

This continuing reduction in GHG emissions is due to several factors:

- New construction and major renovations are designed to LEED Silver standards for improved energy efficiency. LEED-certified spaces are now equivalent to 21% of total campus GSF.
- Energy conservation upgrades to existing buildings and mechanical systems.
- Energy data management via the campus Building Automation System.
- Continual investment in Steam Plant, Chiller Plant and distribution improvements.
- Reductions in Duke Energy's (the electricity provider) carbon intensity by 36% from 2008-2018.
- Continued efforts to increase on-campus housing, to reduce student commuting.
- Behavior change initiatives.
- 3.1 kW solar PV and solar thermal installations.

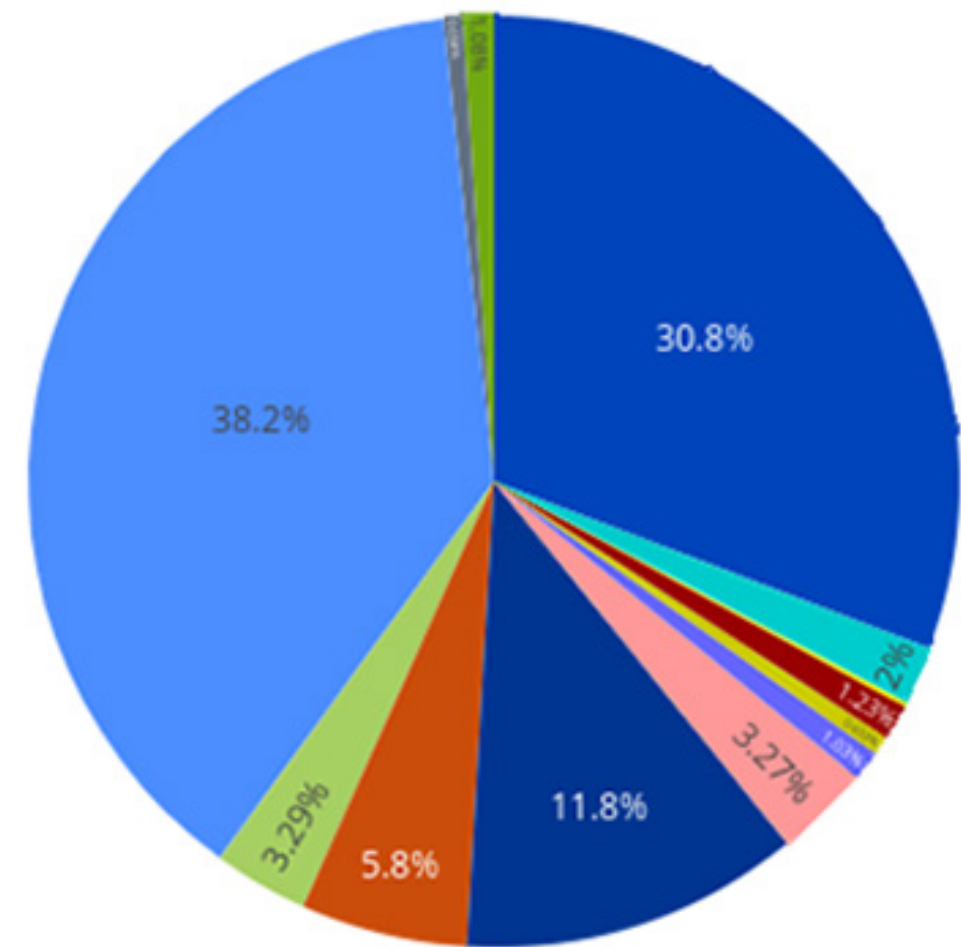
As the University continues to work toward climate neutrality, consideration will need to be given to the current greenhouse gas emissions profile of the campus as measured in three categories or "Scopes". In 2018, emissions attributable to each Scope were as follows:

- **Scope 1: Direct Emissions** – 32.6% of emissions were attributable to on campus sources primarily the burning of fossil fuels.
- **Scope 2: Indirect Emissions** – 38.2% of emissions were attributable to purchased electricity from off-campus sources.
- **Scope 3: Induced Emissions** – 29.2% of emissions were attributable to sources not owned or controlled by the University but central to operations or activities (e.g. non-fleet transportation, employee/student commuting, air travel funded by the University).

Climate Action Plan-Related Recommendations

Building upon the ongoing initiatives and the opportunities for the University, the Campus Plan includes the following recommendations to advance UNC Greensboro's continued efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions:

- Utilize existing building space efficiently before building new space, recognizing the connection between space, energy and emissions.
- Continue to improve the energy performance of existing buildings by investing in mechanical and lighting systems upgrades, and envelope improvements.
- Specify high performance and robust energy usage intensity (EUI) targets for renovation and new construction, in addition to LEED certification, to continue campus energy conservation efforts to reduce Scope 1 emissions from fossil fuels for mechanical systems.
- For new construction and additions, consider rooftop solar photovoltaic (PV) installations to generate renewable on-site energy, and reduce Scope 2 emissions including purchased electricity.
- Integrate geothermal feasibility studies in the concept design process for new construction where feasible or appropriate.
- Develop additional on-campus housing to reduce Scope 3 emissions related to student commuting.



2018 Carbon Emissions

- Other On-Campus Stationary
- Direct Transportation
- Refrigerants and Chemicals
- Fertilizer and Animals
- Purchased Electricity
- Faculty Commuting
- Staff Commuting
- Student Commuting
- Directly Financed Air Travel
- Other Directly Financed Travel
- Solid Waste
- Wastewater
- Paper Purchasing
- T&D Losses

Energy

Purchased Electricity and Natural Gas

UNC Greensboro purchased \$5.3 million for 83.7 million kWhs from Duke Energy in fiscal year 2018-2019. Natural gas purchases from Piedmont Natural Gas in fiscal year 2018-2019 totaled \$2.08 million for 384,777 million BTUs (3.85 million therms). No. 2 fuel oil is used for backup fuel. Together, the energy costs for natural gas and fuel oil backup totaled \$2.1 million.

Although UNC Greensboro's total annual electrical consumption (kWh) increased 27% in the last ten years, electric consumption per square foot decreased by 17% since 2003. Similarly, natural gas consumption per square foot decreased 16% in this same period.

Renewable Energy Opportunities, and Net-zero or 'Energy-Positive' Buildings

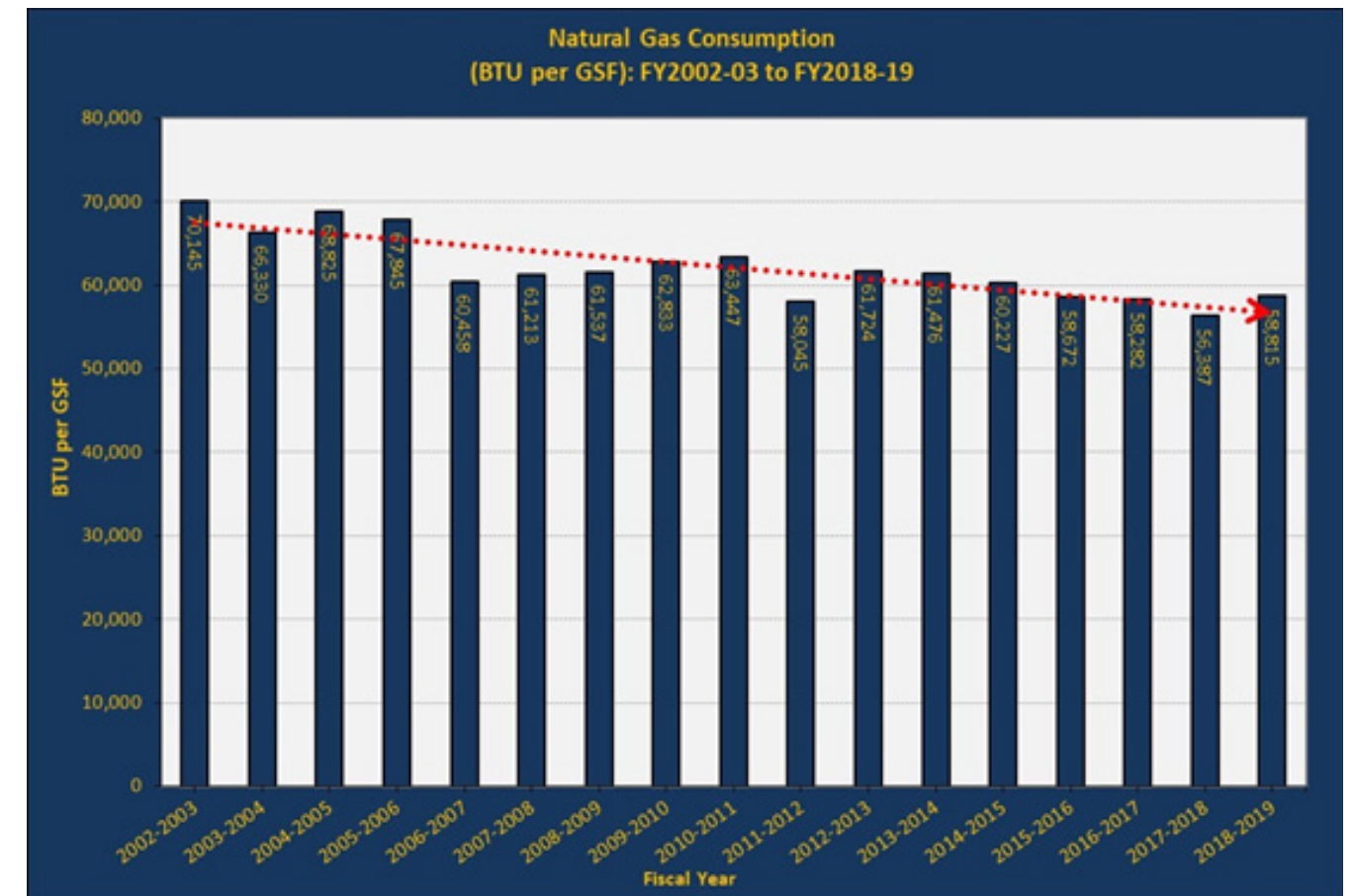
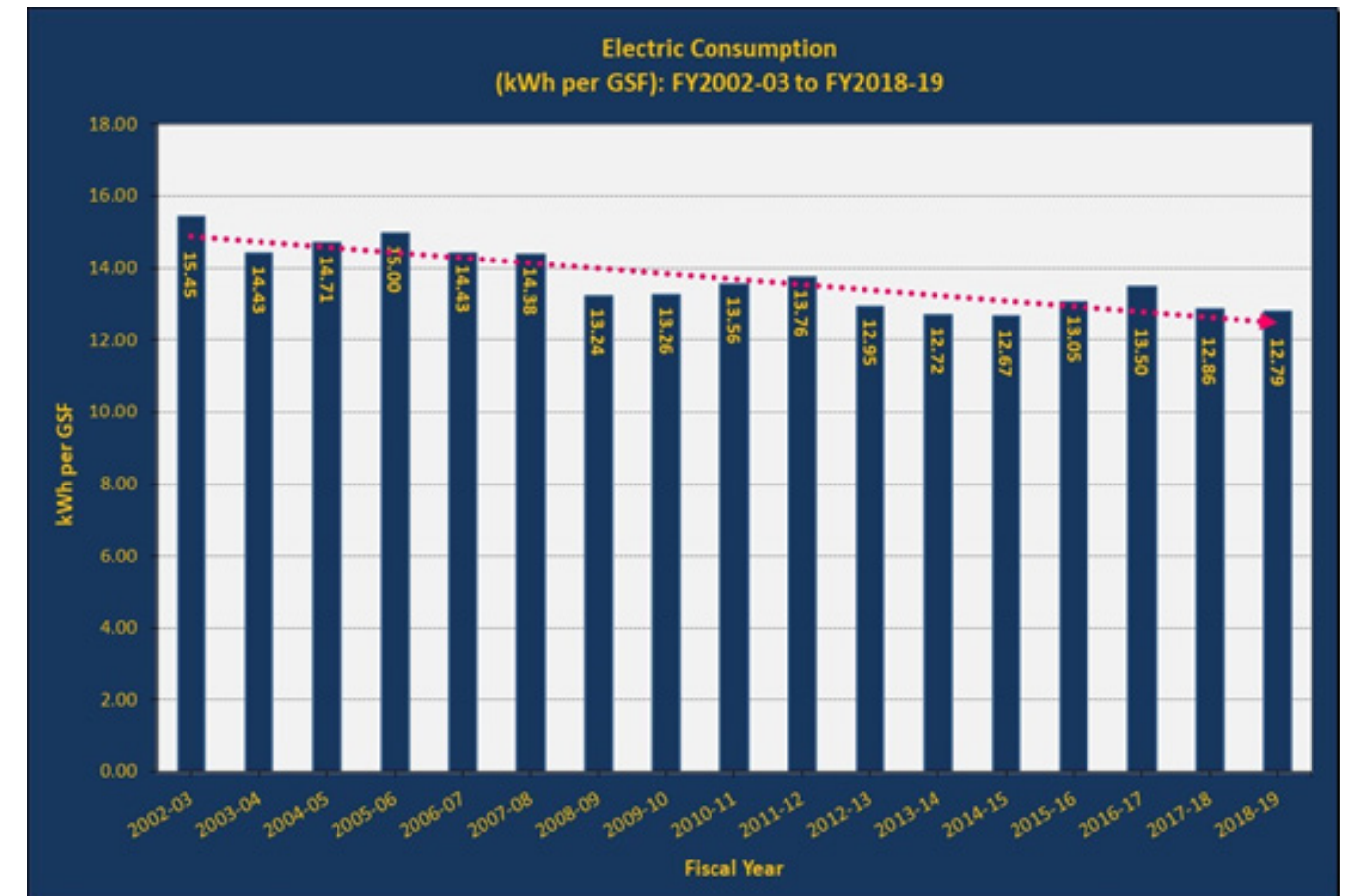
Looking ahead, renewable energy options will be required to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. With that in mind, the University may want to consider rooftop solar PV arrays on new construction projects like those provided on the Nursing and Instructional Building (90-panel PV array) as well as future renovations projects. Existing structures such as the McIver, Walker and Oakland parking decks also offer opportunities for solar.

Green Buildings

In 2011, UNCG committed to design all future buildings to a LEED Silver level. As of 2020, 19 LEED buildings had been completed, totaling 24% of UNC Greensboro's total gross square footage, with 9% LEED Gold certified. The LEED buildings include:

- School of Education - LEED Gold certification
- Jefferson Suites – LEED Silver
- Quad Residence Halls – LEED Gold
- Moran Commons – LEED Certified
- JSNN – LEED Gold
- Spartan Village Residence Halls – LEED Silver
- UNC Greensboro Police Building – LEED Silver
- Kaplan Center for Wellness – LEED Gold
- Nursing and Instructional Building

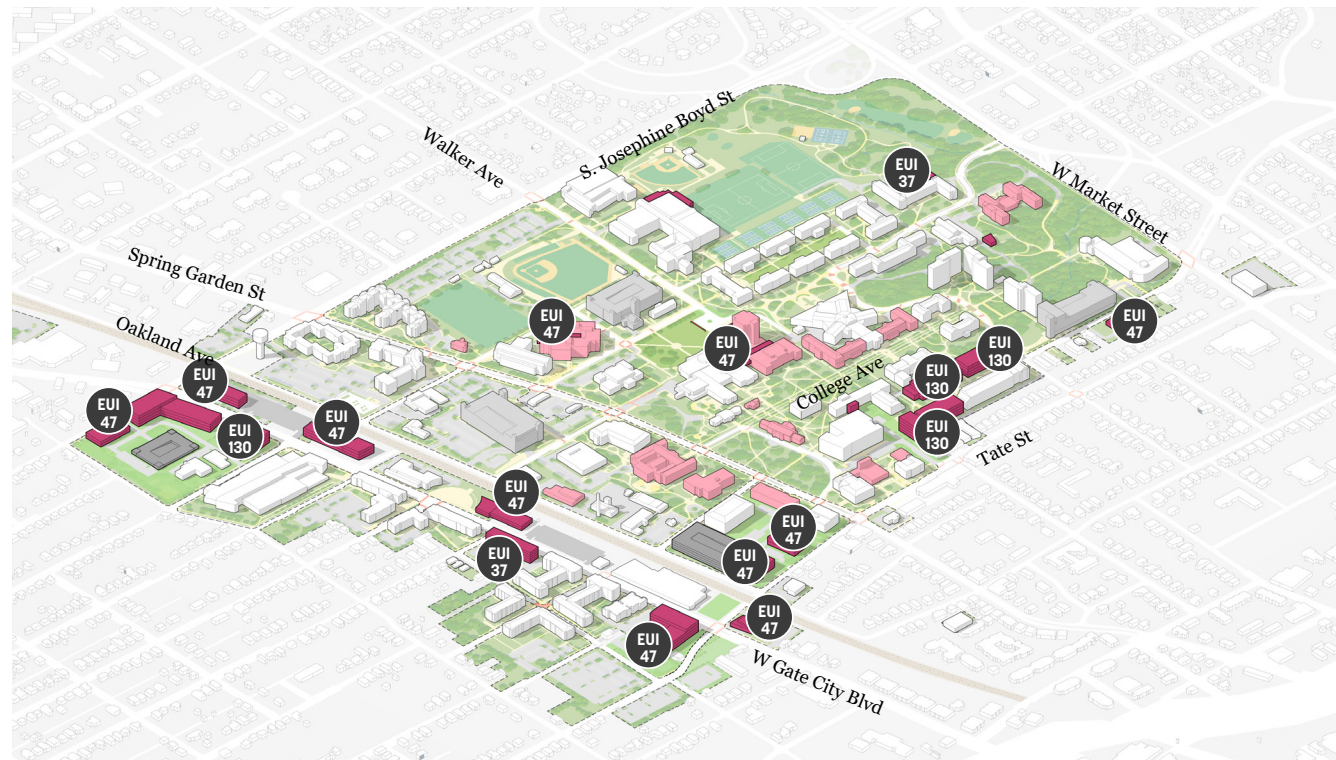
Electric and Natural Gas Consumption (Source: UNCG Strategic Energy Plan Update 2019)



Future Building Energy Performance

As the UNC Greensboro implements the Campus Plan, approximately 1.25 million GSF of new facilities will be added to the campus. With this increase comes the responsibility and challenge of providing mission-related space while reducing energy consumption and emissions. To that end, UNC Greensboro will need to continue ongoing initiatives to: 1) improve the efficiency of existing facilities; 2) implement efficient operational practices; 3) transition to renewal sources of energy; and, 4) focus on behavioral change and education.

To meet this challenge, it is recommended that UNC Greensboro go beyond LEED to focus more specifically on energy consumption as measured by energy use intensity (EUI) in kBtu/sf/year. To improve the energy use efficiency and reduce the emissions associated with existing buildings and new construction EUI targets are suggested for future buildings outlined in the chart to the right.



EUI Targets for future buildings

Capital Project	Use	Target EUI	Opportunities
Jackson Library Reno + Addition	Library	47	
Bryan Building Reno + Addition	Education/Campus	47	
Science Building 1, Day Care Site	Laboratory	130	Rooftop Solar PV
Science Building 2, Moore Site	Laboratory	130	Rooftop Solar PV
Science Building 3, Eberhart Site	Laboratory	130	Rooftop Solar PV
New Day Care Center	Education, K-12	47	Rooftop Solar, potential for net-zero
Coleman Addition	Athletics/Offices	47	
Moore-Strong Res Hall Addition	Residence Hall	37	Rooftop Solar PV
Weatherspoon Art Museum Addition	Entertainment/Culture	47	Rooftop Solar, potential for net-zero energy
Art Studios/Visitor and Admissions Center	Entertainment/Culture	47	Rooftop Solar, potential for net-zero energy
Arts Place (Tate&Gate)	Entertainment/Culture	47	Rooftop Solar, potential for net-zero energy
Art Gallery and meeting space	Entertainment/Culture	47	Rooftop Solar, potential for net-zero energy
P3 Public-Private Partnerships			
P3 Tate & Gate - Arts Place	Education/Campus	47	Rooftop Solar PV
P3 Site at West Gate City and Lexington	Residential, mid/high rise	37	Rooftop Solar PV
P3 Site at Gate City Plaza	Office-medium	47	Rooftop Solar PV
P3 Site at West Gate City and Neal: Bldg 1	Laboratory	130	Rooftop Solar PV
P3 Tech Center at Josephine Boyd and West Gate: Bldg 2	Laboratory	130	Rooftop Solar PV
P3 Tech Center at Josephine Boyd and West Gate: Bldg 3	Laboratory	130	Rooftop Solar EV
P3 North of Kaplan	Education/Campus	47	Rooftop Solar PV
P3 Northeast Corner of Josephine Boyd and West Gate City	Education/Campus	47	Rooftop Solar PV

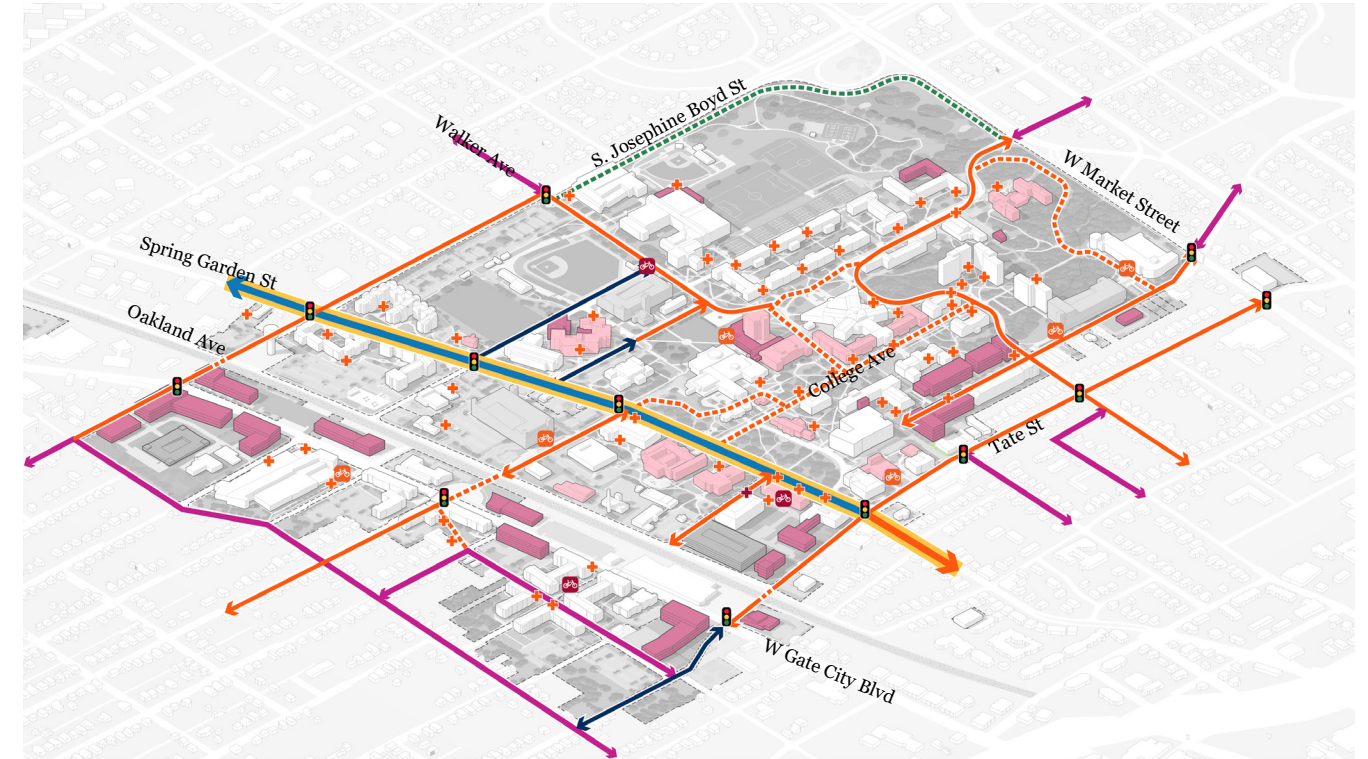
Mobility

UNC Greensboro aims to provide multi-modal transportation infrastructure to help offset transportation-related emissions, 21% of which are generated by single-occupancy commuter vehicles. In 2011, UNC Greensboro was the first university in North Carolina to achieve a Bike Friendly University designation from the League of American Bicyclists, which “recognizes institutions of higher education for promoting and providing a more bike-able campus for students, staff and visitors.” To that end, the bicycle network is extended in the Campus Plan to connect with the routes in the city and surrounding neighborhoods.

The recommendations of the Campus Plan also promote a walkable and accessible campus with the goal of decreasing reliance on auto use, especially for movement within the campus. The Campus Plan addresses pedestrian and accessibility challenges with the intent of improving the experience of moving across and through the campus and promoting health and wellbeing objectives.

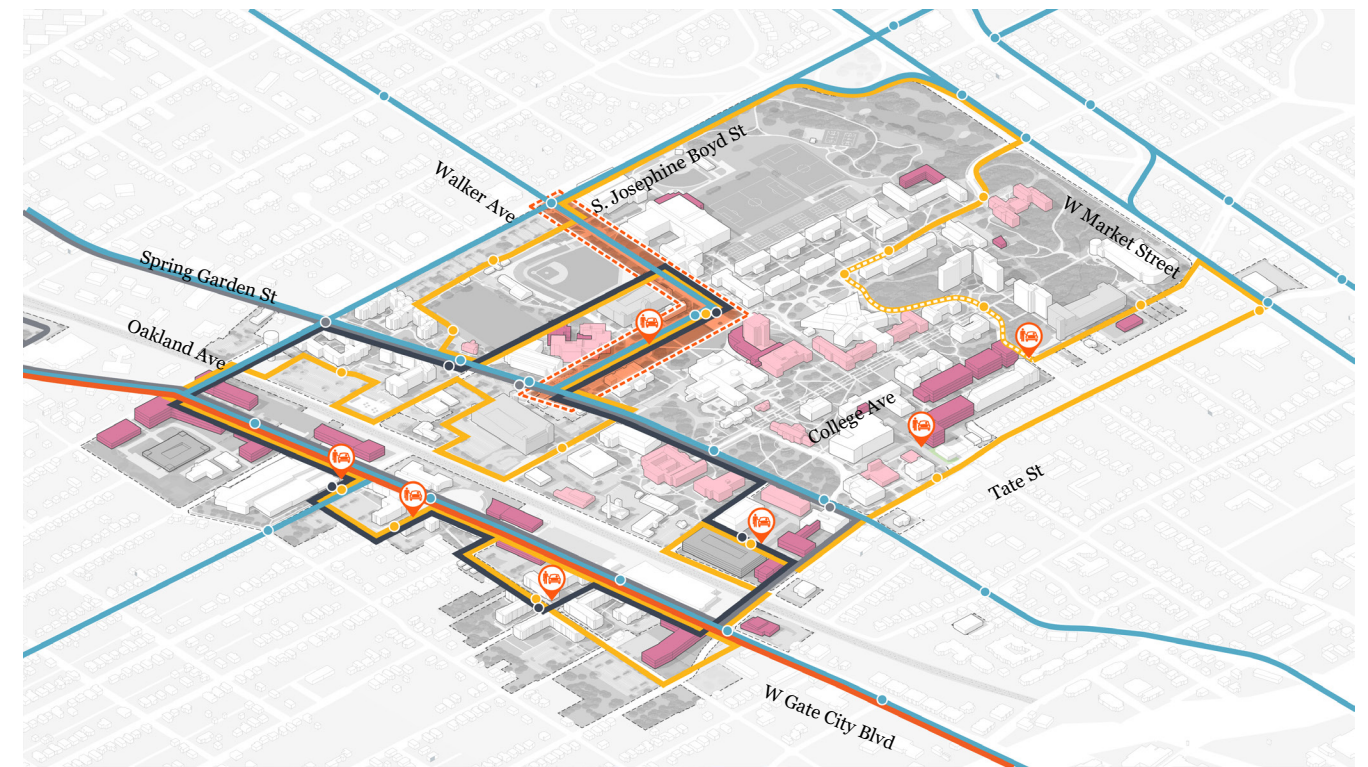
Mobility - Pedestrian Connectivity

The Plan provides multi-modal transportation infrastructure to help offset transportation-related emissions. The pathways of the campus are enhanced to promote walking and greater accessibility for all individuals. This also promotes health and wellness goals by encouraging exercise.



Mobility - Bicycle Network

The campus bicycle network integrates the campus routes with those provided by the City of Greensboro.



Mobility - Transit

Campus and community bus services are designed to provide access to the pedestrian core of the campus. Uber/Lyft points are provided across campus.



5.0 Design Guidelines

Campus Design Principles

Drawing from an understanding of history, the Campus Design Principles build upon the established sense of place formed by the landscape and architectural character of the campus. The principles are provided to ensure that the established character of the campus is enhanced as new development is integrated. They also are provided to offer guidance as the campus expands beyond its traditional boundaries, notably along the West Gate City Boulevard corridor.

UNC Greensboro Campus Design Principles:

1. UNC Greensboro's identity is defined by the whole of its built environment (landscape and architecture).
2. Building character should allow for continued design evolution with respect for campus history.
3. Buildings should have appropriate mass and form yet be human-scaled and pedestrian oriented.
4. UNC Greensboro's transitional spaces are important for continuity and creating connections through campus.
5. The use of color and materials should be balanced to integrate buildings into the existing campus fabric and new areas.
6. The values of permanence and maintainability should be integrated into building aesthetics while promoting practical approaches to operational requirements.



Principle 1: Identity

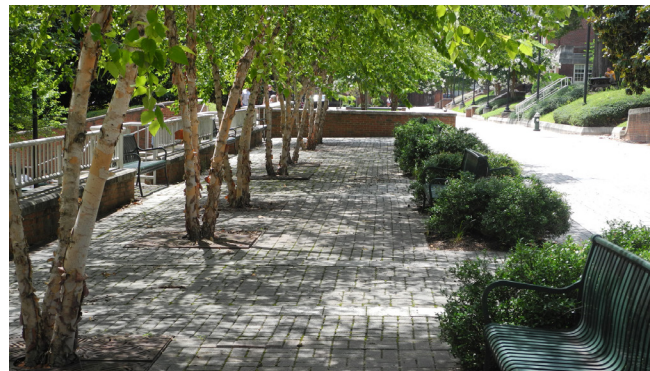
UNC Greensboro's identity is defined by the entirety of the built environment including the natural, informal and formal landscapes combined with the architectural expression. The landscape framework, including the network of circulation routes, defines the context for historic and contemporary buildings on the campus. The landscape framework also shapes the campus experience. Future campus development requires an intentional consideration of the landscape and hardscape, materials, and pathways. To promote a cohesive identity, it is recommended that UNCG:

- Provide a variety of spaces – public, private, large –intimate to allow and encourage planned and chance interactions.
- Consider the nature of the spaces being developed, including formal quads, gardens and urban streets, in order to develop the appropriate relationship of building use and site and the visibility and interaction between them.
- Promote continuity of objects, materials, forms and colors in the landscape to strengthen the campus fabric and contribute to the sense of community and sense of place.
- Acknowledge vistas and significant campus focal points to enhance wayfinding and enrich the campus experience.



William E. Moran Commons and Plaza

The William E. Moran Commons and Plaza flanked by a formal hard edge on the east and the softer topography and landscape to the west illustrates how a variety of spaces can be integrated in one area. It includes smaller gathering areas along the periphery and terraces overlooking the larger plaza both of which contribute to an active public space.



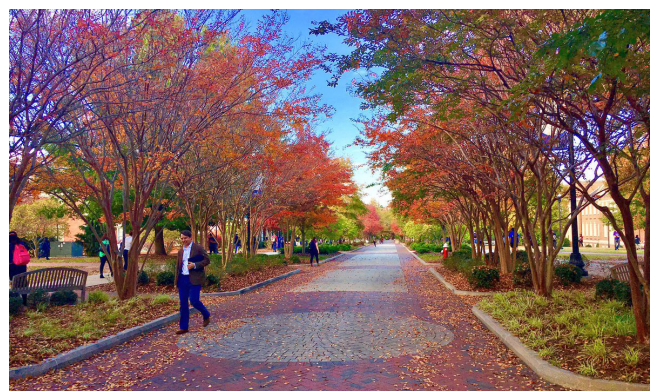
Small retreat off McIver Street

Small “retreats” located at the edge of the McIver Street corridor provide opportunities for outdoor interaction.



Herring Garden

Spaces for reflection such as the Herring Garden and the Rachel Hull Gaylon Garden provide places for solitude and quiet reflection.



College Avenue

Landmarks and Vistas such as the axial views along College Avenue create memorable campus experiences. Future development should respond to existing landmarks and prominent features of the campus.

Principle 2: Character

The character of the UNC Greensboro campus is shaped by the various periods of architectural design which offer lessons for a unified, coordinated approach to building design.

Future Building Design

Building character should allow for continued design evolution while respecting campus history.

The goal is not to mandate any particular architectural style; rather the goal is to ensure that buildings are designed in response to the program, function performance criteria and campus location.

- Building design should reflect its use, time and place within the campus context. Each project should include a review and discussion regarding its desired or intended stature.
- Material selection, including form, texture and color should be informed by the surrounding context, especially within the established core of the campus.
- Buildings should appropriately address contemporary design and technologies while being respectful of the historical context. This includes the integration of sustainable design strategies including sun screens, solar panels, etc.



Foust Building

The earliest buildings represented different approaches to design. Foust is designed in the Romanesque Revival style, while Forney features neoclassical forms and details.



School of Education Building

The School of Education Building is a contemporary example featuring sun shading devices, metal panels coupled with traditional brick and a pediment form.



Moore Humanities and Research Administration Building

This building is a “transitional” building featuring brick reveals, precast banding and material patterning. The use of columns at the main entrance references older campus architecture. The proportion of the windows, doors and arch elements refer back to the traditional buildings.



The Quad

The Quad features the Georgian Revival architecture that characterizes much of the campus today.

Principle 3: Human Scale and Pedestrian Orientation

Buildings should have appropriate mass and form yet be human-scaled and pedestrian-oriented.

- Buildings should be human-scaled featuring appropriate relationships of overall massing and fenestration treatment.

- Fenestration and patterning should offer insights into building uses including residential, classroom, laboratory, offices, food service and gathering areas. Internal activities should be made visible through ground floor transparency.
- Buildings and windows should be located in response to orientation and strategies for energy management.



Moran Commons

The inset glass wall, columns, multiple second floor balconies and sun shades keep the large wall of Moran Commons in scale with the campus and provide a level of transparency to reveal activities within the building.



Brown Building

The Brown Building is representative of the Georgian Revival approach to façade articulation and detailing.



Taylor Garden

Vertical and horizontal fenestrations help define humanscaled spaces such as the Taylor Garden, located adjacent to the Elliot University Center.



Graham Building

The elevation of the Graham Building is not sufficiently articulated or fenestrated in a manner that would help integrate the building into the campus.

Principle 4: Transitional Spaces

Transitional spaces are important for continuity and connectivity on the campus.

Some of the more memorable features of the campus are its transitional spaces which provide gathering areas as people move in and out of buildings.

- Within building interiors, lobbies should facilitate gathering by providing ample space and seating to accommodate accidental meetings and small gatherings.

- On building exteriors, porches, arcades and plazas at primary entrances should encourage informal interaction and contribute to a dynamic pedestrian environment.
- Small gardens and landscaped paths with seating help create a network and variety of gathering spaces.
- Internal circulation and building entrances should be sited to reinforce external circulation and promote greater campus connectivity. Buildings facing important plazas and formal outdoor areas should be transparent at the ground level allowing for visibility and connectivity while contributing to the pedestrian scale of the surrounding environment.



The North Spencer Hall

The porches of North Spencer Hall are residential in character, contributing to the sense of community by providing shaded external meeting spaces.



The Quad residence hall porch and patio

Improvements to the porches and patios on the Quad residence halls provide gathering spaces for interaction.



Spartan Village landscape with outdoor seating



Moran Commons with glass entrance

Principle 5: Color and Materials

The use of color and materials should be used to integrate buildings into the existing campus context.

Buildings in the established core of the campus should respond to the overall color and material palette of the core campus. Particular attention should be given to the immediate context.

Buildings along West Gate City Boulevard should be informed by the color and material choices of the Kaplan Wellness Center, the Spartan Village Housing and the Police Building.

UNC Greensboro's preference is for brick buildings with limestone or precast accents, off-white or ivory fenestrations to coordinate with accents, clear glass and pitched roofs with slate or shingles or zinc standing seams. Refer to the UNC Greensboro Design and Construction Guidelines for detailed specifications.



Stone Building: Appropriate use of color and materials palette



Kaplan Wellness Center

Variation in color and materials should be used judiciously for emphasis and expression. In general, contrasting materials are most successful when they are:

- Part of a cohesive palette used throughout a façade;
- Used to emphasize entrances, windows and roof lines;
- Create a sense of rhythm and pedestrian scape along a large façade; and,
- Used to articulate interior uses on the exterior.

Color and materials should be evaluated and considered on a twenty-four hour basis:

- Consider exterior lighting from a color, location and shadow standpoint.



School of Education: Appropriate use of acceptable color and materials palette

Principle 6: Permanence and Maintainability

The values of permanence and maintainability should be integrated into the building aesthetics while promoting practical approaches to operational requirements.

UNC Greensboro expects buildings with low maintenance requirements and a seventy-five to one hundred year or more lifecycle.

- Construction techniques, materials and form should reflect and express these values.
- Access control should be integral to the overall building design so as to provide universal access and ensure security.

- Operational and service requirements should be well planned to facilitate servicing with minimal disruption, interaction or visibility to public areas of the building and campus.
- Where service access is shared with pedestrian and bicycle routes, priority should be given to pedestrians without disrupting the physical access of service vehicles.



Screened Service Access



Shared Service Access



Mclver Parking Deck and Chilled Water Plant

Design Principles

Introduction

The UNC Greensboro campus has been shaped by a long history of planning and design, the result of which is the memorable sense of place that defines the institution today. Evolving through a series of landscape and building design decisions, the UNC Greensboro campus is a coherent, unified environment which provides the foundation for the design principles outlined in the Campus Plan.

A review of campus history reveals several important planning and design decisions that shaped the campus. These include the work of Warren Manning, the campus architect in the early 1900s, who worked on the initial plans for Peabody Park and who designed College Avenue. College Avenue ultimately became the central organizing concept for the early campus; a concept that informed the layout of the landscape, circulation and buildings.

The dominant architectural character of the campus can be traced to the decade-long working relationship between President Foust and Greensboro based architect, Harry Barton. From 1919 -1928, Barton designed 17 buildings in partnership with President Foust. The outcome: the most memorable and valued buildings of the campus include the UNC Greensboro Auditorium, the Brown Building and the Quad residence halls. Barton's emphasis on Georgian Revival architecture and the use of red brick established the sense of scale, materials, colors and textures that inform building design to this day.

In more recent years, the value and focus placed on integrated planning has ensured that design decisions contribute to and build upon the established character of the campus. The design principles provided in this section are intended to inform future designers and ensure that the campus continues to evolve in a unified, coherent manner.

Campus Buildings

UNC Greensboro's existing buildings offer several lessons for integrating new buildings into the established core and the emerging expansion areas of the campus. This section traces the evolution of campus architecture with the goal of illustrating how the sense of place, scale and character has been shaped over time by these buildings. The buildings are categorized into several periods according to architectural style and influential designers. Information also is provided on the people honored in the naming of each building with the goal of relating people and place. The details and information provided in this section are drawn from the UNC Greensboro Encyclopedia, an online resource.

Romanesque and Neoclassical Period 1892–1919

Foust, the first campus building, is characterized by Romanesque forms, stonework and arches while Forney, the second building, is defined by classical forms, featuring a central pediment, ionic pilasters, a decorative cornice and red brick. While the buildings differed stylistically, they featured red brick, a material choice that informs building design to this day.

The buildings constructed in this initial period include:

- **1892: Foust Building** - originally known as Main Building, Foust opened in 1892. Designed by Epps & Hackett of Greensboro in the Romanesque Revival Style, Foust is named in honor of Julius Isaac Foust, president of institution from 1906 to 1934. It is on the National Register of Historic Places (1980). Today, Foust houses the College of Arts and Sciences, Religious Studies, and International and Global Studies. It is identified in the Campus Plan for renovation and upgrades to address deferred maintenance issues and ADA access.
- **1905: Forney Building** - designed by Hook & Sawyer of Charlotte in the neoclassical style, Forney opened as the Carnegie Library in 1905, and was expanded in 1922. It is named for Edward Jacob Forney, a charter member of the faculty. Currently, it houses Information Technology Services. No renovations or major changes are proposed in the Campus Plan.
- **1904-07: North and South Spencer Residence Halls** - designed by W. C. Holleyman of Greensboro. North Spencer opened in 1904 followed by South Spencer in 1907. The buildings are named in honor of Cornelia Phillips Spencer, a poet, social historian, and journalist. Both buildings are residential in scale with the exception of the towers at the main entrance which are more robust, Romanesque-like quality. They are the first of three buildings designed by W.C. Holleyman.
- **Spencer Hall Dining**, the initial building of today's dining complex, was completed in 1904. This was followed by West (later Spartan) Dining Hall in 1921, South Dining Hall (later State) in 1924, the Kitchen in 1927, and North Dining Hall in 1939. The complex was renovated in 1987-1988 and again 2012-2015.

Georgian Revival Period – Harry Barton Buildings

The most memorable aspects of the campus character were established from 1919 to 1928 under the leadership of President Foust and Harry Barton, the Greensboro architect selected to design 17 buildings on the campus. As part of a state-wide educational building campaign, President Foust worked closely with Barton, to construct the residence halls that define the Quad, the UNC Greensboro Auditorium,

the Brown Building and the Curry Building, among others. Barton's signature red brick Georgian Revival architecture remains as an important character-defining feature of the campus. Today, these buildings inform the scale, materials, textures and color palettes of contemporary buildings. Harry Barton's buildings include the following:

- **1919: Shaw Residence Hall** - named for Anna Howard Shaw, a leader in the women's suffrage movement. Ms. Shaw held degrees in theology and medicine and served as President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association from 1904-1916. Although not a graduate of the institution, she visited the campus several times.
- **1921: Gray Residence Hall** - named for Robert Terelius Gray, part owner of the ten acres donated for the original campus. He was a member of the Board of Directors from 1901 to 1912.
- **1922: Bailey Residence Hall** - named for Thomas Bailey, who served on the College's Board of Directors from 1902/1903 to 1916. His daughters, Evelyn and Sarah, died in the typhoid epidemic of 1899 that swept the campus. In their memory, he established a scholarship.
- **1922: Cotten Residence Hall** - named for Sallie Southall Cotten, an advocate of women's rights and influential in the formation of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs.
- **Hinshaw Residence Hall** - named for Colonel George W. Hinshaw, a Civil War veteran and member of the Board of Directors from 1910 to 1918.
- **1923: Armfield Preyer Admissions Center and Visitor Center** (Chancellor's Residence) - served as the President's / Chancellor's Residence from 1923 to 1945. Initially located on the corner of Spring Garden and Forest Street, it was relocated to the corner of Spring Garden and Kenilworth Street and rededicated in 2005. It is named in honor of Jane Harris Armfield (Class of 1960), a civil leader and board member of Weatherspoon Art Museum, and Emily Harris Preyer (Class of 1939), student body president of the University's Alumni Association, and first chair of the University's Annual Giving Council.
- **1923: Coit Residence Hall** - named for Laura Hill Coit (Class of 1896) a faculty member until 1901 after which she served as the secretary and general assistant to the president of the College for nearly forty years.
- **1923: Jamison Residence Hall** - named for Minnie Lou Jamison (student from 1892-1893). She worked in the institution for over 50 years.
- **1921: West Dining Hall**
- **1924: South Dining Hall** (later State)
- **1925: Brown Building** - originally known as the Music Building, Brown is named for Wade R. Brown, head of the Department of Music from 1912 to 1936. Today, it is home to the University radio station, WUAG, and the Media Studies department, including the Sprinkle Theatre.
- **1925: Rosenthal Gymnasium** - originally known as the Physical Education Building, the building is named in honor of Jonathan "Joe" Rosenthal, a member of the Board of Directors from 1910 to 1927.
- **1926: The Curry Building** - named for Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry, who advocated for the establishment of the State Normal and Industrial School (UNC Greensboro), in the early 1890s. Today, Curry houses Philosophy, Political Science, Women and Gender Studies African American and African Diaspora Studies, and Communication Sciences and Disorders. It is identified for renovation in the Campus Plan given the overall condition assessment for the building.
- **1927: The UNCG Auditorium Building** – the main facility for commencement programs, chapel programs, lectures, and concerts. Renovations completed in 2008 include updating and improving acoustics, enlarging the orchestra pit, new dressing rooms, and handicap access.
- **1927: Mary Foust Residence Hall** - named for Mary Robbins Foust Armstrong (Class of 1920). Daughter of President Foust, Mary died during childbirth in 1925 in what is now the Armfield Preyer Admissions Center and Visitor Center (former President's house).
- **1928: Guilford Residence Hall** is named in honor of Guilford County.
- **1928 – 1931: Stone Building consists of two wings.** The back wing, designed by Harry Barton, opened in 1928 as the Home Economics Building. The front wing, designed by Northup & O'Brien, opened in 1951. The building is named for Mary Frances Stone (Class of 1947) who died in an accident six months after graduation. Today, it houses the departments of Nutrition, Human Development and Family Studies, Social Work, and Consumer, Apparel, and Retail Studies. Stone is identified for renovation in the Campus Plan including the addition of a new east entrance aligned with Walker Avenue. The addition is positioned to improve ADA access, provide additional public space, and create a visual terminus for the Walker Avenue Gateway.

Harry Barton

“Harry Barton (June 17, 1876 - May 9, 1937), a native of Philadelphia, moved to Greensboro in 1912 and became a leader in that city’s and the state’s architectural profession during the early 20th century, planning numerous important buildings and taking an active role in the American Institute of Architects in North Carolina.

Harry attended Temple College and completed a degree in architecture at George Washington University, then did further study at the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design. He practiced in Philadelphia and in Washington, D.C., where for a decade he worked for the Office of the Supervising Architect, United States Department of Treasury, designing federal buildings primarily in the Midwest.

After only a few years in town, he secured the commission for the large, neoclassical Guilford County Courthouse (1918-1920). His long-lasting and prolific practice concentrated in Greensboro but also covered other North Carolina communities. During the flush 1920s, Barton was Greensboro’s leading architect, along with his sometimes competitor Charles C. Hartmann, who arrived in mid-decade.

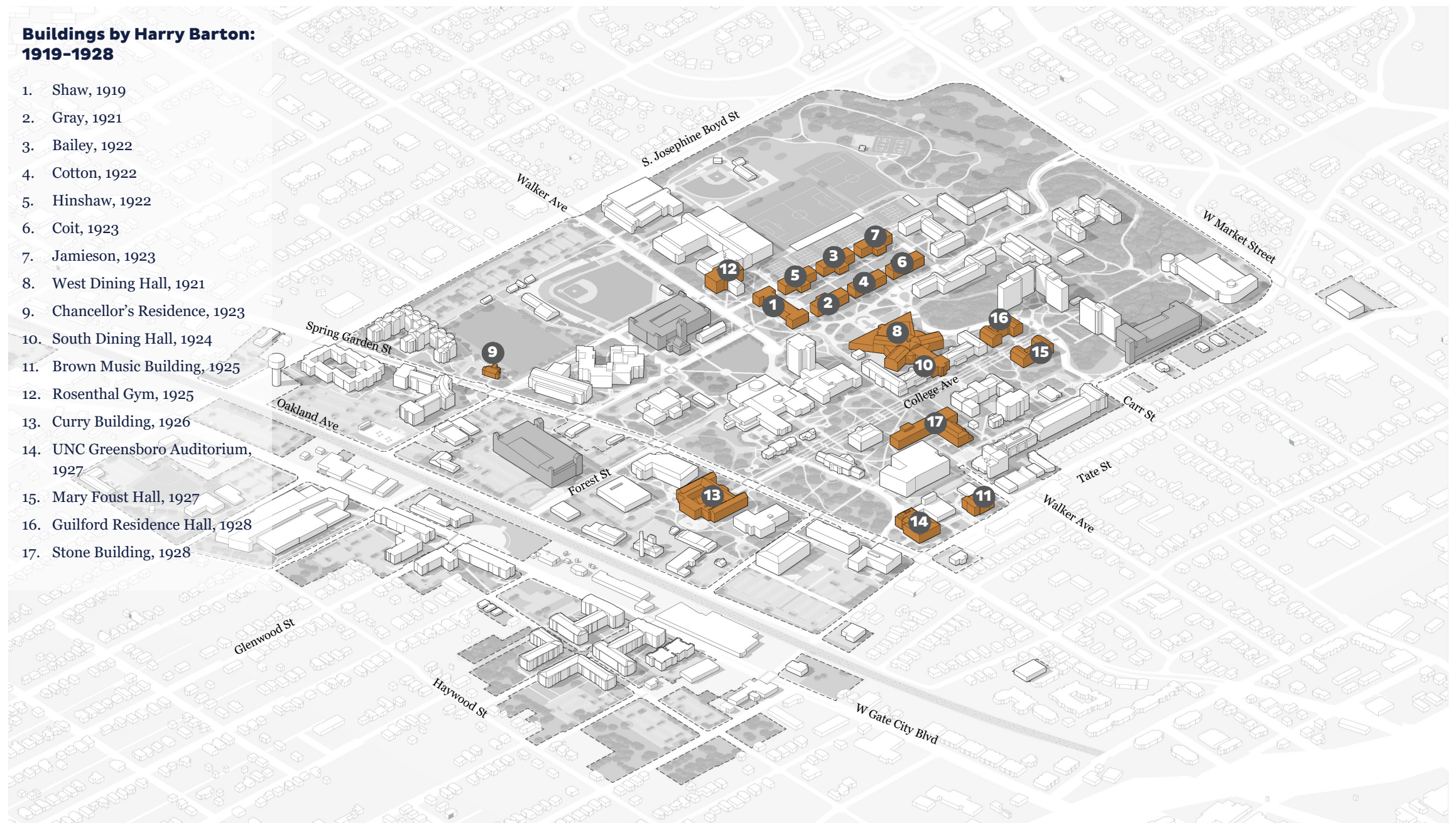
Like many architects of his generation, Barton worked confidently and skillfully in a variety of styles and building types. During the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s, he designed classically inspired courthouses and municipal buildings, churches in Gothic and classical modes, eclectic collegiate and high school buildings, Art Deco commercial buildings, and substantial residences that covered the spectrum from the picturesque and romantic to formal Georgian Revival modes.

An important series of commissions for Barton came with the expansion of the present University of North Carolina at Greensboro. In 1921 the state embarked on a vast educational building campaign. College president Julius Foust commissioned Barton to design seventeen of the thirty campus buildings constructed during the 1920s. He planned these in various renditions of red brick Georgian Revival, with the Chancellor’s House an especially handsome example.”

Source: <https://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000057>

Buildings by Harry Barton: 1919-1928

1. Shaw, 1919
2. Gray, 1921
3. Bailey, 1922
4. Cotton, 1922
5. Hinshaw, 1922
6. Coit, 1923
7. Jamieson, 1923
8. West Dining Hall, 1921
9. Chancellor’s Residence, 1923
10. South Dining Hall, 1924
11. Brown Music Building, 1925
12. Rosenthal Gym, 1925
13. Curry Building, 1926
14. UNC Greensboro Auditorium, 1927
15. Mary Foust Hall, 1927
16. Guilford Residence Hall, 1928
17. Stone Building, 1928



Harry Barton Buildings

Georgian Revival – Second Phase

Following Harry Barton’s influence on the campus, W.C. Holleyman of Greensboro, returned to campus after a 32 year hiatus (North and South Spencer 1904-1907) to design the Weil-Winfield Residence Hall, which opened in 1939 and the Science Building (Petty Science) which opened in 1940. Holleyman’s work maintained the familiar use of red brick and symmetry. His buildings and others constructed during this period include:

- **1937: Alumni House** - designed by Penrose V. Stout of Bronxville, New York. Alumni House was renovated 2007-2008.
- **1939: Weil-Winfield Residence Hall** - named in honor of Mina Rosenthal Weil, a supporter of the College, and Martha Elizabeth Winfield (Class of 1906), a member of the English Department faculty from 1906 to 1936. Designed by W.C. Holleyman, the building features red brick and a central pediment.
- **1940: Petty Building** - designed by W. C. Holleyman, Petty opened in 1940 followed by an expansion in 1952. It is named in honor of Mary Macy Petty, head of the Chemistry Department from 1893 to 1934. The Petty Building is home to the Physics and Astronomy, Mathematics and Statistics, and Computer Science departments. Minor renovations are proposed in the Campus Plan. Petty Science is characterized by a classical, ornate approach to Georgian Revival.
- **1948: The Faculty Center** - built in 1948 as the Soda Shop, the building was repurposed as the Faculty Center following the completion of the Elliot University Center in 1953.

Georgian Revival– Third Phase

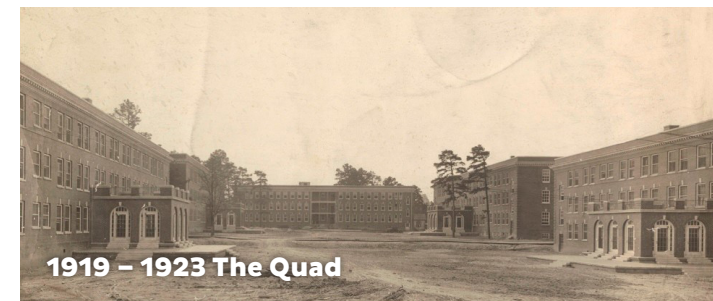
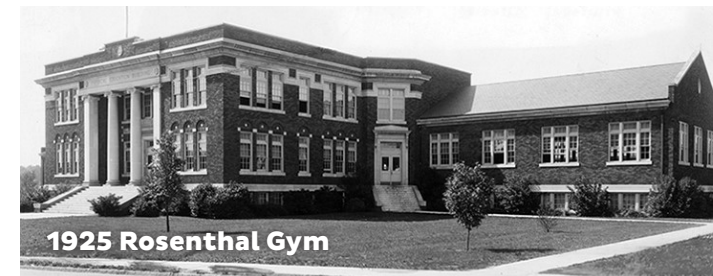
The firm of Northrup & O’Brien designed several buildings in the 1950s gradually redefining the architectural “style” of the campus from Georgian Revival to a transitional red-brick modern. This transition is consistent with the broader trend toward modern design experienced across the United States beginning in the 1950s. Northrup & O’Brien’s first “modern” transitional building was the Elliot University Center constructed in 1953 followed by the Gove Student Center and the North Drive Child Care Center in 1954. Key buildings in this period include:

- **1950: Jackson Library** – the original 1950 portion of the building designed by Northrup O’Brien of Winston-Salem replaced the Carnegie Library (Forney Building). It is named for Walter Clinton Jackson, professor, author, and chancellor from 1934 to 1950.
- **1950: Mendenhall and Ragsdale Halls** - designed by Northrup & O’Brien is named in honor of Gertrude Whittier Mendenhall, head of the Department of Mathematics from 1892 until her death in 1926. The building underwent extensive renovation in 2019-2020.

Georgian Revival

Georgian architecture is an architectural style associated with the English monarchs George I, George II, George III, and George IV who reigned from 1714 to 1830. The style was revived in the late 19th century in the United States as Colonial Revival architecture. In the early 20th century, it reemerged as Georgian Revival architecture.

While there are variations in the style, it is characterized by the symmetry, proportion and features found in Greek and Roman classical architecture. When present, ornamentation is classical but is often restrained if not lacking altogether. At UNC Greensboro, Georgian Revival takes various forms but is characterized by red brick and stone work with ornamentation varying by building use. Ornamentation ranges from restrained on the Quad residential buildings to elaborate on major buildings such as the UNCG Auditorium and the Brown Building.



Early Modern Period

Beginning in the early 1950s, buildings influenced by modern design principles began to emerge on the campus. These buildings utilized brick as the dominate material while featuring modern approaches to massing, fenestration and detailing. In this period, Northrup & O'Brien designed several major "public" buildings including the Elliot University Center and the Gove Student Health Center. The key buildings of this period are as follows:

- **1952: Coleman Gymnasium** - designed by Loewenstein, Atkins & Associates of Greensboro is named honor of Mary Channing Coleman, head of the Department of Physical Education from 1920 to 1947.
- **1953: Elliot University Center** – the original portion of the building designed by Northrup & O'Brien, is named for Harriet Wiseman Elliott, a history and political science professor and the Dean of Women from 1935 to 1947.
- **1953: Gove Student Health Center** – originally designed by Northrup & O'Brien, the student health center was expanded in 2006. It is named in honor of Anna Gove, who served as the campus physician from 1893-1937.
- **1954: The North Drive Child Care Center, or "Nursery School,"** – designed by Northrup and O'Brien, the building opened in 1954. Today, it serves as lab school and day care center. It is planned for demolition to make way for a new science building. A new consolidated day care center is proposed east of the McIver Garage.

Modern Period

The buildings of the 1960s, 70s and 80s, ushered in multiple design directions for the campus. Buildings of this period typically feature larger massing, smaller fenestrations and limited detailing. Many represent a departure from the traditional red brick, introducing a variety of brick colors and textures. The period features the work of several architects, each bringing their own approach to building design. Six Associates of Asheville was the most active firm, designing the three high-rise residence halls, Grogran, Reynolds, Cone (1963-67) and Phillips-Hawkins (1967). In general, buildings constructed from the 1960s through the early 1980s are inconsistent featuring variations in style, massing, materials and design expression. The buildings from this period include:

- **1960: McIver Building** - designed by J. N. Pease and Company of Raleigh, the building was named in honor of Charles Duncan McIver, the founder and first president of the institution. It replaced the previous McIver Memorial Building that stood from 1908 to 1958

Northrup & O'Brien

Northrup & O'Brien of Winston-Salem practiced from 1916 to 1953 and included partners Willard Close Northrup and Leet Alexander O'Brien and Luther Lashmit. The firm designed several of the major buildings that continue to define the UNC Greensboro Campus today, including:

Red Brick Georgian Revival Buildings

- Jackson Library, 1950
- Mendenhall Ragsdale Residence Hall, 1950
- Stone (front wing), 1951

Red Brick Modern Buildings

- Elliot University Center, 1953
- Gove Student Health Center, 1953
- North Drive Child Care Center, 1954

in the same location. The 1960 structure was demolished to make way for the New Nursing Instruction Building (2020).

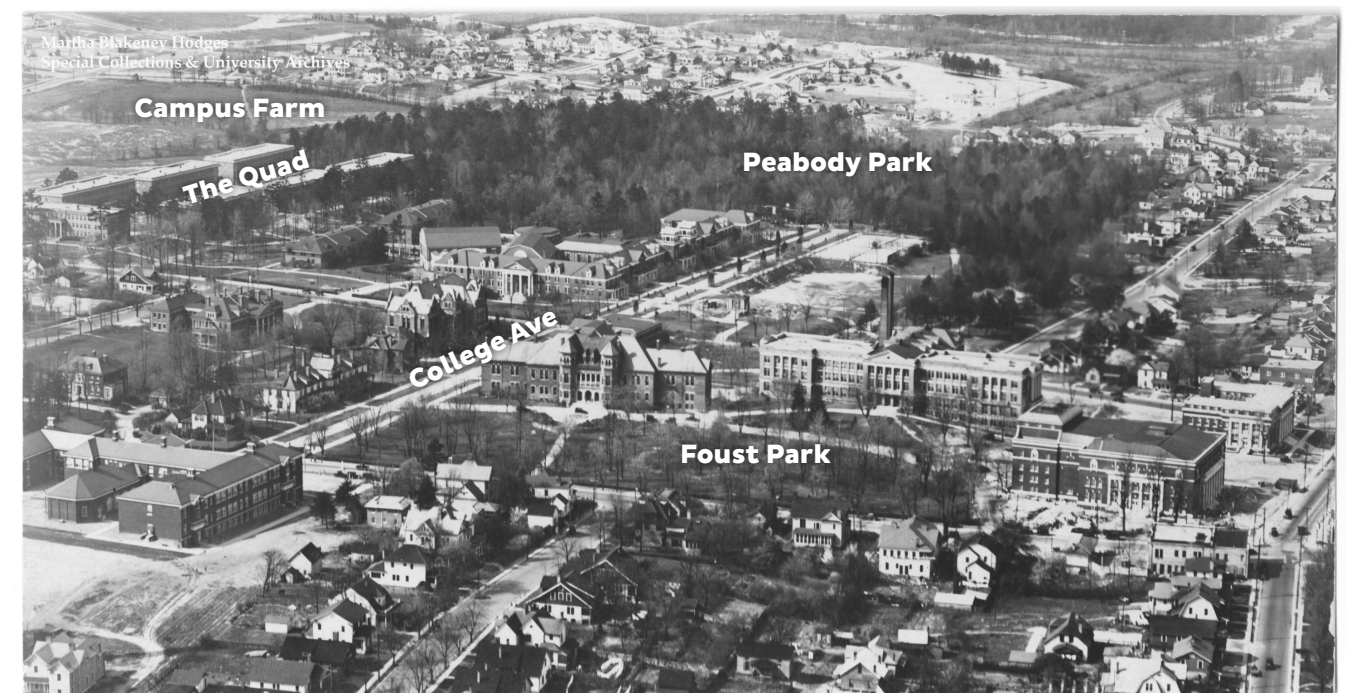
- **1960: Moore-Strong Residence Hall** - designed by J. N. Pease of Raleigh, is named for Mary Taylor Moore, Registrar from 1909 to 1948 and Cornelia Strong a member of the mathematics faculty from 1905 to 1948. The building was renovated in 1994.
- **1963: Grogan Residence Hall** - designed by Six Associates, is named in honor of Ione Holt Grogan, professor of mathematics from 1935 to 1958 and Alumnae Association president from 1945 to 1947.
- **1963: Reynolds Residence Hall**, designed by Six Associates, is named in honor of Katharine Smith Reynolds, a student from 1897 to 1900.
- **1967: Cone Residence Hall** - designed by Six Associates, is named for Laura Weill Cone (Class of 1910) who wrote the College song.
- **1967: Phillips-Hawkins Residence Hall** - designed by Six Associates, is named in honor of Charles "Mr. Charlie" Wiley Phillips Director of Public Relations from 1935 to 1962 and Kathleen Petit Hawkins, an employee of the campus for over forty-five years, most notably in the Student Financial Aid Office.
- **1967: Taylor Theatre** - designed by J. Hyatt Hammond of Greensboro and named in honor of William Raymond Taylor, a faculty member from 1921

to 1961. Taylor is on the capital list for renovation. The Campus Plan extends the renovation recommendations to include the open space east of the building. Taylor Square is envisioned as an expansion of the Rachel Hull Gaylon Garden to create a more welcoming entrance to the Theatre, establish a new event space designed along Tate Street and to resolve ADA issues.

- **1967: Carmichael Building** - originally housed the educational television and radio center. Today, it is home to programs in the Department of Media Studies. Designed by J. Hyatt Hammond Associates, it was named in honor of William D. Carmichael, Jr. who was instrumental in creating The University of North Carolina's educational communications network and WUNC-TV. Over the long-term, the goal is to demolish this building.
- **1969: Margaret C. Moore Building** - originally called the Nursing Education Building and designed by McMinn & Norfleet of Greensboro. The building opened in 1969 in honor of Margaret Catherine Moore, a member of the original faculty of the School of Nursing. The building is identified for renovation in the Campus Plan to accommodate Mathematics and Statistics on floors 1-3 and HHS research on the 4th floor. Over the long-term, the plan is to demolish the building to make way for future science-related facilities.
- **1970: Graham Building** - designed by Clemmer, Horton & Bush of Hickory, North Carolina and named for Frank Porter Graham, president of the University

of North Carolina from 1932 to 1949. Today, Graham is home to the Geography, Anthropology, and Sociology departments. It is on the capital list for renovation.

- **1973: Jackson Library Tower** - designed by Odell Associates of Charlotte, this addition to the 1950 Georgian Revival building introduced a new scale and materials palette to the campus. It is characterized by the articulated concrete structural and window panels of the south and north facades and the windowless blank walls of the east and west facades. The Tower is planned for significant alternation as part of an addition proposed and illustrated in the Campus Plan.
- **1975: Mossman Administration Building** - designed by William F. Freeman Associates of High Point, North Carolina, Mossman opened in 1975. It currently serves as a central administration building. It is identified in the Campus Plan as a possible student service center. To free up space for student services, non-student-facing uses are targeted for relocation to leased space off campus, potentially downtown.
- **1977: Eberhart Building**, completed in two stages in 1971 and 1977 and designed by Holloway & Reeves of Raleigh, Eberhart is named honor of Bruce M. Eberhart, head of the Department of Biology from 1963 to 1979. Today, it is home to the departments of Biology and Psychology. It is on the capital list for renovation. Potential demolition also is considered in the Campus Plan depending on future needs.



- **1980: Bryan Building**, designed by Baber, Cort & Wood of Asheville, the building is named for Joseph McKinley Bryan, a Greensboro businessman and philanthropist. It is home to the School of Business and Economics and is on the capital list for renovation and expansion.
- **1983: Ferguson Building**, designed by Hayes Howell Architects and known as the Arts and Sciences Building until 1985, Ferguson is named in honor of James Sharbrough Ferguson, chancellor of the University from 1967 to 1979. It is on the capital list for renovation.
- **1989 Mary Channing Coleman Building** opened in 1989 as the home to the School of Dance, Center for Women's Health and Wellness, Department of Kinesiology, and Department of Public Health Education. Designed by Six Associates, it consists of two older gymnasiums – Rosenthal, which opened in 1925 and Coleman, which opened in 1952. An expansion is proposed in the 2020 Campus Plan to accommodate athletics-related space.

Transitional Period

In the 1990's building design evolved into a "transitional" style, characterized by traditional forms, massing, details, red brick and accent stone. In taking this traditional approach, the buildings also incorporate modern materials such as glass and metal panels. Buildings in this period include the following:

- **1992: 1510 Walker Ave.** - home to the GCS Early Middle College, Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, and Right Track project. It is the former campus recreation center.
- **1999: The Music Building** - designed by Calloway, Johnson, Moore, and West in association with Howard-Montgomery-Steger, the Music Building is home to the School of Music, Theatre, and Dance.
- **2003: Sullivan Science Building** - designed by O'Brien/Atkins Associates of Durham, and Ellenzweig Associates of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the building is named in honor of Patricia A. Sullivan, chancellor from 1995 to 2008. Today, it is home to the Chemistry and the Biochemistry Department.
- **2006: Maud Gatewood Studio Arts Building** - named in honor of Maud Florence Gatewood, a nationally recognized artist and 1954 graduate of the institution.
- **2006: Moore Humanities & Research Administration Building** - designed by Calloway Johnson Moore & West of Winston-Salem, it is named for Beverly Cooper Moore (first chair of the UNC Greensboro Board of Trustees from 1972 to 1975) and Irene Mitchell Moore. It is home to the Classical Studies, History, English, and Language, Literature, and Cultures departments, as well as to the Writing and Speaking Centers, and the Center for Biotechnology, Genomics and Health Research.



Contemporary Period

Buildings constructed over the past decade, represent a new approach to design inspired by the traditional red brick and human-scaled massing of earlier buildings. These buildings are responsive to context when located in the campus core and more inventive along the campus periphery. This includes the buildings of the West Gate City expansion area which represent a departure from the buildings of the core. Buildings constructed in this period include:

- **2011: The School of Education Building** - designed by O'Brien/Atkins Associates of Durham. The building houses the School of Education. It is the first campus building to achieve LEED Gold.
- **2014-2017 Spartan Village Residence Halls** – the residence halls along West Gate City Boulevard represent a combination of the transitional approach and more contemporary design expression.
- **2015: The Police Building** designed by ADW, the Police building is located on West Gate Boulevard.
- **2016 Kaplan Wellness Center** – designed by RDG Architects, the Kaplan Center was the first major campus building located in the expansion area along West Gate City Boulevard. Although it features red brick, it is a contemporary building reflecting its time and location outside the established core of the campus
- **2020: The Nursing and Instructional Building**, designed by Smith Group, consolidates the School of Nursing programs. In addition to spaces for the School of Nursing, the facility includes teaching and flexible laboratory research space for Biology, Chemistry and Health and Human Sciences as well as classroom space. Architecturally, it is transitional in character and designed to fit into the context between Foust and the UNC Greensboro Auditorium.

Landscape Design Guidelines

A comprehensive approach to landscape design can integrate the established areas of the campus with expansion areas on the periphery to provide unity and order. This is particularly important in emerging areas such as the West Gate City Boulevard area. The following guidelines are provided to inform the development of the Health and Wellness Millennial District proposed along West Gate City Boulevard.

The guidelines include the following elements:

- Shade trees
- Planter boxes
- Hardscape
- Water
- Signage
- Seating
- Lighting
- Waste and recycling bins
- Bicycle amenities

Landscape Design Vision

The landscape framework and vision utilizes these elements to inform the character for major landscape initiatives of the Campus Plan including the Forest Street Spine and new open spaces and pedestrian pathways proposed in the Health and Wellness Millennial District.



Formal planter boxes in the Rachel Hull Galyon Garden

Shade Trees

Shade trees are an important element of the overall campus landscape. They help to define the character of outdoor spaces and provide protection and privacy to pedestrians walking through campus and sitting alongside campus paths.

Native North Carolina shade trees including river birches and pin (willow) oaks have been successfully used around campus to improve the pedestrian environment and create comfortable outdoor spaces.

Decorative grating over shade tree planting beds indicates more formal landscapes while linear beds provide a more natural feel.

Planter Boxes

Drought resistant plants, prairie grasses, and wildflowers contribute to the character and sustainability of the campus. Planter boxes should remain open to the ground to avoid the need for hand watering.

A mix of styles including unstructured planting beds, formal planting boxes, and decorative gratings, can distinguish among more and less formal areas of campus.

Hardscape

Variation in color, shape and size of paving materials creates visual interest and a sense of rhythm along formal pedestrian pathways through campus.

The hardscape outside the Moore School of Nursing uses small pavers of different colors and contrasting accents to create a visually interesting path.



Stone culvert for stormwater management

The landscape on College Avenue creates an iconic place using bricks, concrete and permeable landscape.

Water

The use of permeable materials including gravel, dirt, and rocks, and inclusion of water elements in landscape design can help mitigate storm water run-off. The inclusion of rain gardens and permeable landscapes at the edges of formal paths and plazas allows for storm water capture without impeding movement and accessibility.

Rounded stones (river jacks) reduce mulch erosion and build-up at storm inlet grates.

Fountains and ponds like the one featured in the Elizabeth Herring Garden, adjacent to the Music Building, use water to add character to the campus landscape.

Signage and Branding

The 2020 signage and branding guidelines provide direction for campus identity, especially when deployed in new and emerging areas of the campus such as the Health and Wellness Millennial District.

Lighting

Black light poles in use on the campus are of pedestrian-scale; they define pathways and contribute to campus character. They help define the campus identity when fitted with branding graphics and banners. In the West Gate City Boulevard corridor, banners are proposed to identify this area as an extension of the UNC Greensboro campus with emphasis on the Health and Wellness-related programs.



Brick wall marking a campus gateway

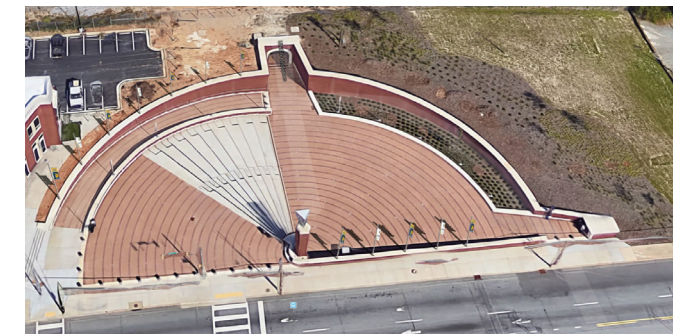
Garbage Bins

Metal decorative trash cans reinforce the historic character and pedestrian scale of the campus. The provision of clearly marked recycling cans and ash cans promotes sustainability and a clean campus landscape. Newer solar compactors further the sustainability of campus. They provide a contrasting, contemporary aesthetic and are more appropriate for campus edges and along vehicular paths.

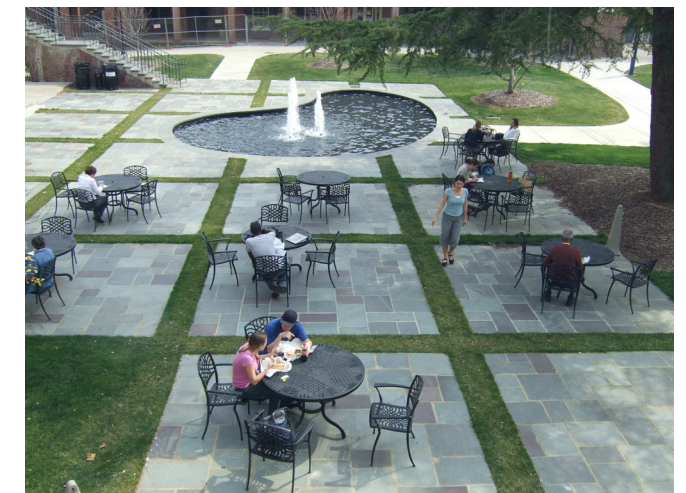
Bicycle Amenities

Black, u-shaped permanent bicycle racks are standard. Bicycle racks should be located in close proximity to important campus destinations including residence halls, transit hubs, and centers of campus activity like the EUC, Spartan Village, and Jackson Library.

Bike racks should not block the main entrances to buildings or impede pedestrian circulation through campus. Bicycle racks are best placed in locations slightly offset from main entrances but in close proximity to side and alternative building entry points and should be screened as much as possible.



Banners on Gate City Boulevard



Tables and chairs at Taylor Garden



6.0 Implementation

Implementation Strategy

The Campus Plan creates a flexible framework for strategic campus development. The following list outlines an option for short, mid, and long-term development based on current needs and priorities. However, since the majority of the projects identified in the Campus Plan can be implemented with little or no enabling work, development can occur as University needs arise or when funding becomes available.

Short-term (0 - 5 years)

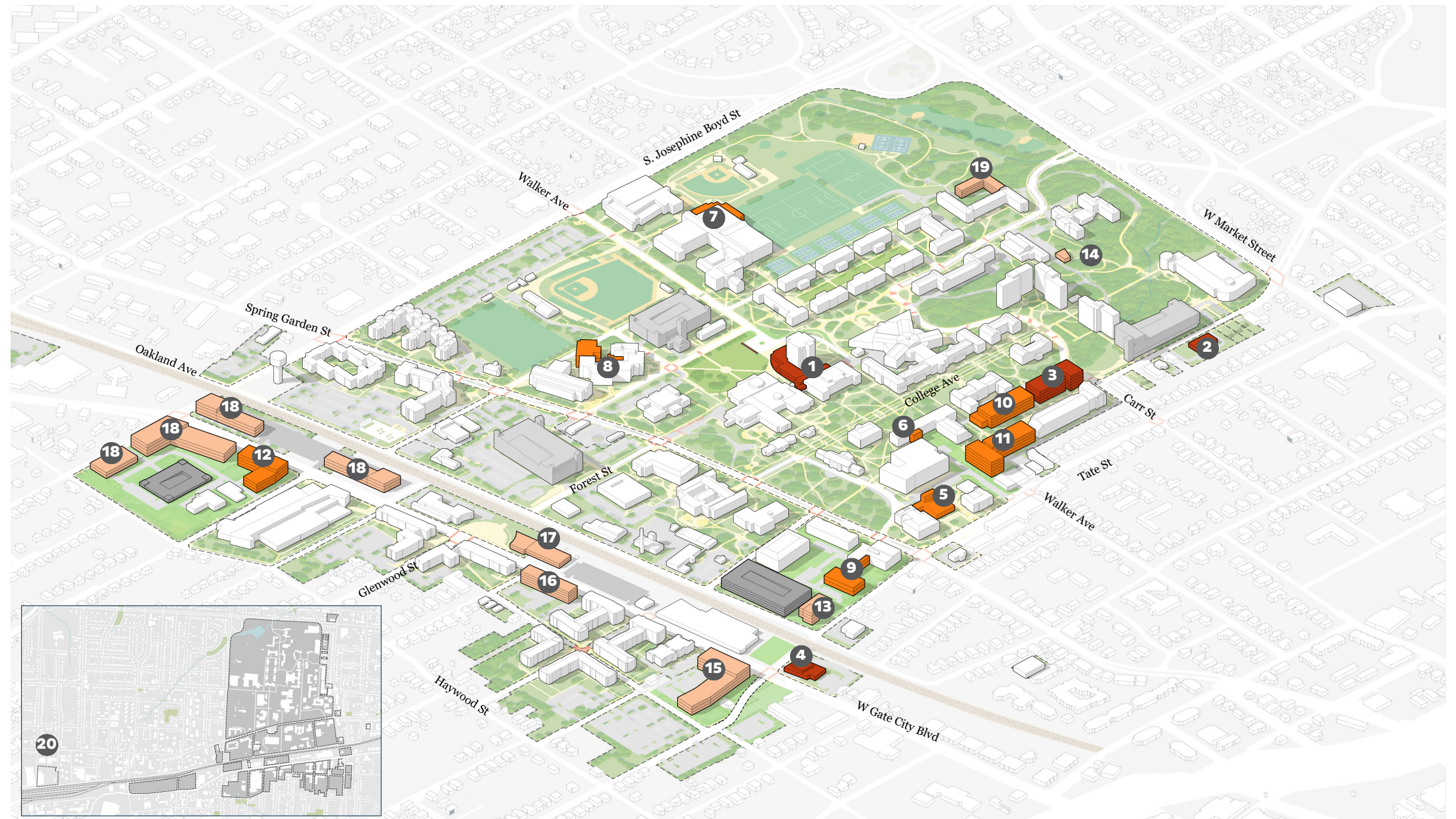
- 1. Jackson Library Addition & Renovation 99,700 GSF
- 2. Consolidated Child Care Center 6,600 GSF
- 3. Science Building 1 93,000 GSF
- 4. Arts Place @ Tate & Gate 13,500 GSF

Mid-term (6 - 10 years)

- 5. Taylor Theatre Renovation
- 6. Stone Addition (ADA Entrance) 2,500 GSF
- 7. Coleman Addition 37,000 GSF
- 8. Bryan Addition 39,000 GSF
- 9. Weatherspoon Museum Addition 32,000 GSF
- 10. Science Building 2 (Moore Nursing Replacement) 92,000 GSF
- 11. Science Building 3 (Eberhart Replacement) 140,000 GSF
- 12. Health Sciences & High Tech 92,000 GSF

Long-term (11 - 15 years)

- 13. Tate & Oakland Development 35,000 GSF
- 14. Peabody Park Pavilion 2,400 GSF
- 15. P3 Development (at Silver) 150,000 GSF
- 16. P3 Development (Housing) 76,500 GSF
- 17. P3 Development 44,500 GSF
- 18. P3 Development 350,000 GSF
- 19. Moore-Strong Addition 44,700 GSF
- 20. 915 Northridge Renovation 78,400 GSF



Implementation Strategy



Campus Plan Projects

New Projects

1. Jackson Library Addition & Renovation
2. Consolidated Child Care Center
3. Science Building 1
4. Arts Place at Tate & Gate
5. Stone Addition (ADA Entrance)
6. Coleman Addition
7. Bryan Addition
8. Weatherspoon Museum Addition
9. Science Building 2 (Moore Nursing Replacement)
10. Science Building 3 (Eberhart Replacement)
11. Health Sciences & High Tech
12. Tate & Oakland Development
13. Peabody Park Pavilion
14. P3 Development (at Silver)
15. P3 Development (Housing)
16. P3 Development
17. P3 Development
18. Moore-Strong Addition

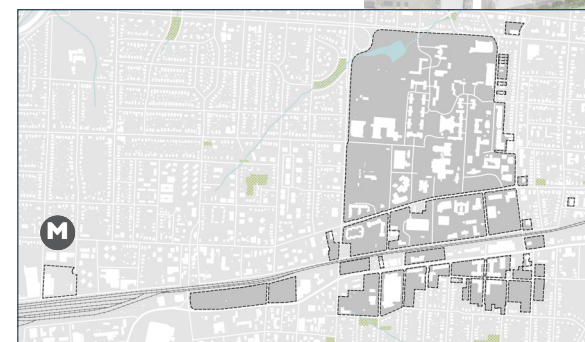
- E. Taylor Theatre
- F. Foust Building
- G. Faculty Center
- H. Bryan Building
- I. Curry Building
- J. Ferguson Building
- K. Graham Building
- L. Campus Supply Store
- M. 915 Northridge

Key Landscape Improvements

- a. McIver / Science Quad
- b. Taylor Square
- c. Sculpture Garden
- d. College Ave Extension
- e. West Gate City Boulevard
- f. Forest Street / EUC West
- g. Transit Hub
- i. The Glen

Renovations

- A. Phillips-Hawkins Hall
- B. North Spencer Hall
- C. South Spencer Hall
- D. Carmichael



- Existing Buildings
- Potential Renovation
- Proposed Buildings
- Existing Parking Garage
- Proposed Parking Garage

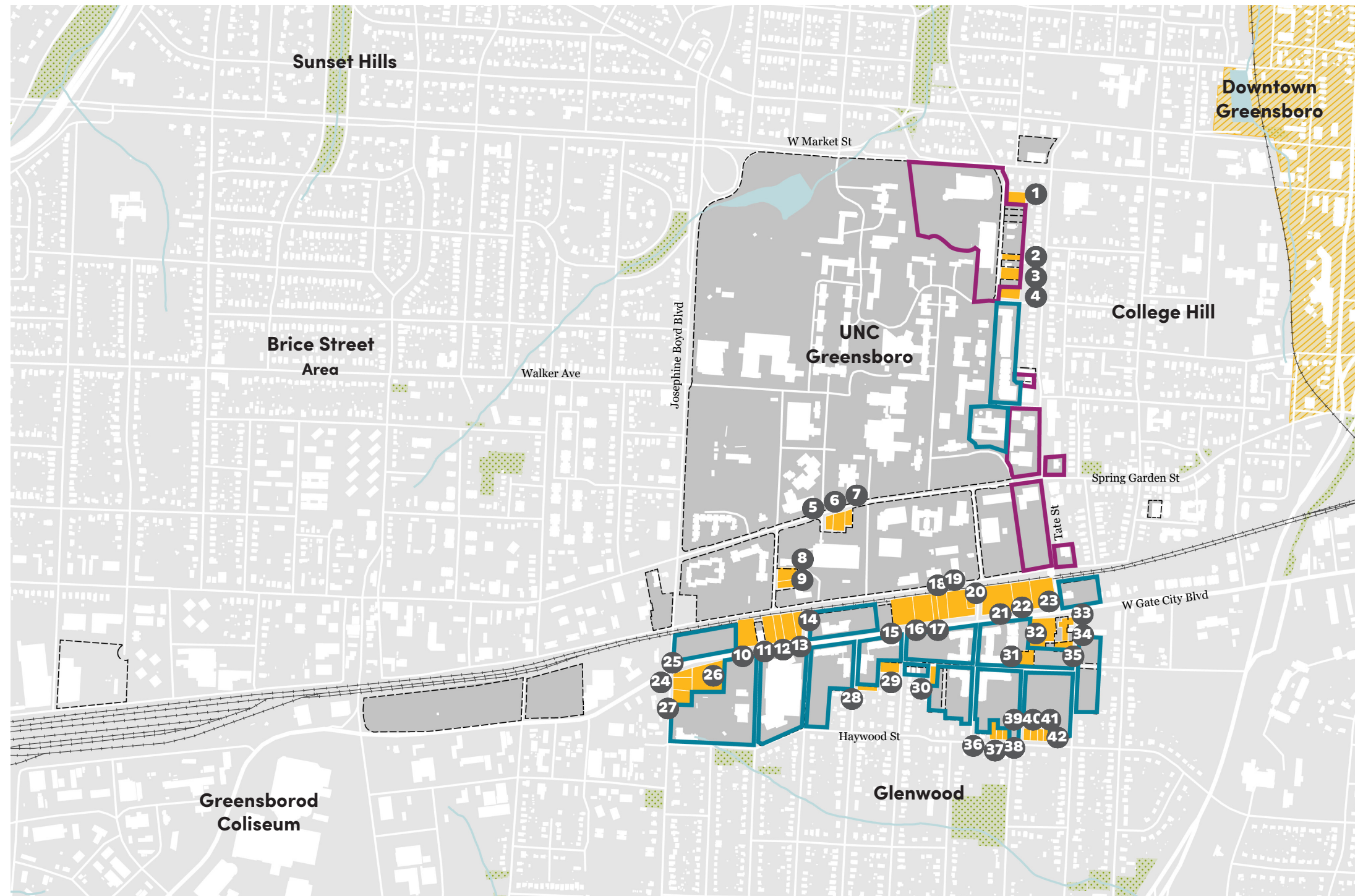
200 600 Feet

Property Acquisition Plan

In order to carry out the plan overtime additional acquisition is required. This map recommends land to acquire to achieve the future campus vision.

Potential Acquisition

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. 109 McIver St | 26. 1411 W Gate City Blvd |
| 2. 123 McIver St | 27. 811 S Aycock St |
| 3. 211 McIver St | 28. 821 Glenwood Ave |
| 4. 217 McIver St | 29. 800 Lexington Ave |
| 5. 1219 Spring Garden St | 30. 1011 Union St |
| 6. 1209 Spring Garden St | 31. 912 Union St |
| 7. 1205 Spring Garden St | 32. 911 W Gate City Blvd |
| 8. 725 Kenilworth St | 33. 901 W Gate City Blvd |
| 9. 727 729 Kenilworth St | 34. 702 Silver St |
| 10. 1400 W Gate City Blvd | 35. 712 Silver St |
| 11. 1310 W Gate City Blvd | 36. 906 Haywood St |
| 12. 1308 W Gate City Blvd | 37. 904 Haywood St |
| 13. 1302 W Gate City Blvd | 38. 902 Haywood St |
| 14. 1300 W Gate City Blvd | 39. 814 Haywood St |
| 15. 1100 W Gate City Blvd | 40. 812 Haywood St |
| 16. 1040 W Gate City Blvd | 41. 810 Haywood St |
| 17. 1030 W Gate City Blvd | 42. 808 Haywood St |
| 18. 1024 W Gate City Blvd | |
| 19. 1010 W Gate City Blvd | |
| 20. 1000 W Gate City Blvd | |
| 21. 920 W Gate City Blvd | |
| 22. 908 W Gate City Blvd | |
| 23. 900 W Gate City Blvd | |
| 24. 807 S Aycock St | |
| 25. 1415 W Gate City Blvd | |



Property Acquisition Map

- Health and Wellness
- Visual and Performing Arts
- Potential Acquisition
- UNCG Properties
- Greensboro Downtown
- Park and Open Space

Acknowledgments

Dr. Franklin D. Gilliam Jr, Chancellor

Dr. Dana Dunn, Immediate Past Provost

Dr. James Coleman, Provost and Executive Vice Chancellor

Robert J. Shea, Jr., Vice Chancellor For Finance & Administration

Design Oversight Committee

- Dr. Cathy Akens, Vice Chancellor of Student Affair
- Alex Ashton, Director of Real Estate
- Andy Currin, Assistant Director for Grounds
- Nida DeBusk, Capital Project Manager
- Dr. Dana Dunn, Immediate Past Provost
- David Friedman, Assistant Director Capital Projects and University Architect
- Tim Johnson, Director of Housing and Residential Life
- Sameer Kapileshwari, Associate Vice Chancellor for Facilities
- Sean MacInnes, Sustainability Specialist
- Scott Milman, Associate Vice Chancellor for Campus Enterprises and Real Estate
- Ken Pearce, Director of Facilities, Design and Construction
- Judy Smith, Immediate Past Director of Space Utilization and Planning
- Jon Soter, Director of Facilities Operations

Space Committee

- Dr. Dana Dunn, Immediate Past Provost
- Dr. James Coleman, Provost and Executive Vice Chancellor
- Dr. Julia Jackson-Newsom, Associate Vice Chancellor for Strategy and Policy
- Charles Leffler, Immediate Past Vice Chancellor For Finance & Administration
- Robert J. Shea, Jr., Vice Chancellor For Finance & Administration

Focus Groups

Academic Affairs

- Dr. Karen Bull, Dean of UNCG Online: Division of Online Learning
- Elizabeth Cranford, Interim University Registrar
- Dr. Dana Dunn, Immediate Past Provost
- Dr. Julia Jackson-Newsom, Associate Vice Chancellor for Strategy and Policy
- Tina McEntire, Vice Chancellor for Enrollment Management
- Dr. Wallace Wasson, Immdeiate Past Interim Vice Chancellor for Enrollment Management

Athletics

- Jennifer Aguilar, Associate Athletics Director Bryan
- Kim Record, Director of Athletics

College Visual and Performing Arts & Museum

- Dr. Bruce MacClung, Dean of the College of Visual and

Performing Arts

- Nancy Doll, Immediate Past Director Weatherspoon Art Museum

College of Arts and Sciences & JSNN

- Dr. John Kiss, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences
- Dr. Sherine Obare, Dean of the Joint School of Nanoscience and Nanoengineering

Facilities and Operations

- David Alcon, Electric Shop Supervisor
- Gary Denny, HVAC Supervisor
- Andrew Gwyn, Utilities
- Dicky Hawks, Utilities Manager
- Sean Moon, Plumbing Shop Supervisor
- Jon Soter, Director of Facilities Operations

Finance and Administration

- Alex Ashton, Director of Real Estate
- Shannon Clegg, Senior Directory of Auxiliary Services
- Desiree Coltrane, Director of Parking Operations and Campus Access Management
- Danny Dawkins, Resident District Manager, UNCG Dining Services
- Stephen Honeycutt, Director of Financial Planning and Budgets
- Major Paul Lester, Chief of Police
- Sean MacInnes, Sustainability Specialist
- Mark McKinney, Director of Institutional Risk
- Scott Milman, Assistant Vice Chancellor for Campus Enterprises and Real Estate
- Tim Slone, Director of Environmental Health and Safety
- Zachary Smith, Director of Office of Emergency Management
- Jon Soter, Director of Facilities Operations
- Todd Sutton, Associate Vice Chancellor for ITS

General Counsel and University Communications

- Jerry Blakemore, General Counsel
- Toni Douglas, Associate General Counsel

Housing, Dining and Recreation

- Michael Ackerman, Associate Director of Student Recreation
- Joshua Beck, Associate Director for Housing Facilities
- Dr. Jill Beville, Director of Recreation and Wellness
- Shannon Clegg, Senior Director of Auxiliary Services
- Danny Dawkins, Resident District Manager of UNCG Dining Services
- Tim Johnson, Director of Housing and Residential Life
- Sikirat Kazeem, Associate Director of Recreation and Wellness

ITS

- Donna Heath, Vice Chancellor of Information Technology Services
- Todd Sutton, Associate Vice Chancellor for Learning Technology and Client Services

- Jeff Whitworth Associate Vice Chancellor for Enterprise Infrastructure and Chief Infrastructure Architect

Office of Institutional Research

- Chelsea Bunch, Assistant Registrar for Strategic Scheduling
- Mark Davenport, Senior Research Associate
- Lisa Henline, Associate Registrar
- Alice Herring, B&T Applications Technician

Research and Engagement

- Dr. Lisa Goble, Director of the Office of Research Integrity
- Robert Saunders, Director of Advancement Operations
- Dr. Terri Shelton, Vice Chancellor for Research and Engagement
- Justin Streuli, Launch UNCG – Innovation Partnership Services

University Advancement

- Beth Fischer, J.D., Vice Chancellor for Advancement
- Mary Landers, Executive Director of the Alumni Association

School of Business and Economics

- Dr. McRae Banks, Dean of the Bryan School of Business and Economics
- Dr. William Brown, Associate Dean of the Bryan School of Business
- Joseph Erba, Immediate Paste Assistant Dean of the Bryan School of Business and Economics

School of Education

- Dr. Jewell Cooper, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Student Services
- Dr. Randall Penfield, Dean of the School of Education

School of Health and Human Sciences

- Dr. Esther Leerkes, HHS Associate Dean for Research
- Dr. Carl Mattacola, Dean of Health and Human Sciences
- Lisa Walker, HHS Assistant Dean for Research Finance and Operation

School of Nursing

- Dr. Robin Remsburg, Dean of the School of Nursing

Student Affairs

- Dr. Cathy Akens, Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs
- Kathleen Baber, Director of Student Health Services
- Dr. Brett Carter, Assistant Vice Chancellor and Dean of Students
- Michael Coleman, Immediate Past Director of Leadership and Civic Engagement
- Nicole Hall, Director of Career and Professional Development
- Dr. Julia Jackson-Newsom, Associate Vice Chancellor for Strategy and Policy

- Tim Johnson, Director of Housing and Residential Life
- William Parrish, Director of Elliot University Center
- Augusto Peña, Director of Intercultural Engagement
- Jennifer Whitney, Director of the Counseling Center
- Brad Wrenn, Coordinator for Office of Military-Affiliated Services

The Graduate School, Lloyd International Honors College and International Programs Center

- Dr. Gregory Bell, Associate Dean of the Graduate School
- Denise Bellamy, Senior Director for International Programs Center
- Dr. Angela Bolte, Assistant Dean of the Lloyd International Honors College
- Dr. Kelly Burke, Vice Provost and Dean of the Graduate School
- Dr. Rebecca Muich, Assistant Dean of the Lloyd International Honors College
- Dr. Penelope Pynes, Associate Provost for International Programs

Transportation and Parking

- Desiree Coltrane, Associate Director of Parking Operations and Campus Access
- Mitzi Burgess, Parking Services
- Grant Harris, Interim Event and Travel Demand Management Coordinator
- David Reid, Parking Services

University Teaching and Learning

- Laura Pipe, Director of Teaching Innovations Office
- David Teachout, Associate Vice Provost

University Libraries

- Michael Crumpton, Interium Dean of University Libraries
- Dr. Martin Halbert, Immediate Past Dean of University Libraries

Other

- Nikki Baker, Director of Federal and External Affairs
- Jeanne Madorin, Associate Vice Chancellor of Human Resources
- Lee Norris, Associate Vice Chancellor for Administrative Systems
- Anna Nugent, Enrollment Management
- Dana Saunders, Director of Students First
- Dr. Travis Hicks, Interior Architecture
- Dr. John Stehlin, Geography, Environment, and Sustainability
- Nicole Lindahl, Bicycling in Greensboro, Projects Coordinator

END OF REPORT

Appendices located in Volume 2

SASAKI