INTRODUCTION

In recognition of the continuous nature of the planning process and the need to periodically reevaluate and revise earlier efforts, this study has been undertaken to examine the campus and the master plan suggested in Johnson, Johnson, and Roy's report of 19[9]. It is apparent that fundamental changes in the societal, economic, and physical context of the University as South Bend make such a reevaluation necessary in order to establish new guidelines for developing the campus. The day to day decisions of the campus can then be made with confidence in their larger-scale and long term consistency.

This study is organized so as to be able to be read and used as a complete document on its own, or inserted segmentally in the "Post Study" sections of the first planning report: the major information headings are identical in both.

The information used to develop this material was gathered during meetings with University Planners and Administrators, consultations with Johnson, Johnson, and Roy, from University documents, and first-hand
examination of the campus. We wish to thank all those
involved in helping us to develop the report for their
willingness to discuss, evaluate, criticize, and defend
the Space Use Plan and the Master Plan as they emerged
to take the shape shown in the following pages.

Cole Associates Inc.
South Bend, IN
1980
The changes leading to a revision of the Master Plan are readily identifiable:

1. Reduced ultimate enrollment projections
2. Acquisition of the buildings formerly occupied by Associates Corporation.
3. Declining population in the regional area served by I.U.S.B.
4. Increased emphasis on Continuing Education Services.
5. Development of new curricula demanding specialized support facilities.
6. Chronic parking and circulation problems.

The University has revised its ultimate full time equivalent enrollment (FTE) projections from 12,000 to 6,000 students. Facilities and resources, with the exception of new specialized programs, can be comfortably accommodated in the addition of the former Associates properties. These buildings form an adjacent sub-campus to the existing I.U.S.B. plant and possess a major public entrance on Mishawaka Ave. The identity of the campus as a place with purposes and an extent of its own is confused.

The population of the South Bend-Mishawaka area and Northern Indiana generally is declining, with the
effect that enrollment projections for the local campus have been revised to indicate lower ultimate enrollment. Fewer additions of physical facilities will be needed than anticipated in the first report.

Together with the decline in enrollment is the changed emphasis on the part of a larger percentage of students, who choose technical training rather than degree-conferring curricula as their choice in higher education. I.U.S.B.'s response to this is to include a technologies facility as an element in the Master Plan.

The new curricula developed around the idea of technical training tends to require specialized supporting facilities unable to be housed in existing academic buildings. To integrate these new functions into a campus fabric was another objective of the Master Plan.

Perhaps the most crucial aspect of the Planning effort is the accommodation of the 3000 parking spaces mandated by the projected 6000 FTE enrollment. Parking and vehicular access to the South Bend campus has been chronically inadequate, with traffic jams, poor public transportation service, inconvenient access to theatre and other public functions, and too much on-street parking. It was agreed
that parking would be developed at a ratio of 1 space: 2 FTE students. The expansion of lot capacity to achieve this number of spaces coupled with the changed campus orientation (Northside Drive and Mishawaka Avenue) require that a University policy toward land acquisition be devised.

Although a potential future structure might be a multi-purpose building with recreational facilities, it is not intended that athletic fields will be developed as a part of the campus; instead, existing municipal playfields adjacent to I.U.S.B. will be used.
REGION

The campus at I.U.S.B. is intended for use by commuting students, who will arrive by vehicle along the arterial streets offering ready access from north, south, east, and west.

The proposed system of three ring roads surrounding South Bend-Mishawaka seems to be largely abandoned at this point, but the existing thoroughfares will continue in use to get students and staff to and from the campus.

Increased use of the city bus system seems to be dependent upon greater accessibility of busses to the center of campus, and the provision of ample turn-arounds and maneuvering spaces.

As noted in the first study, growth is still occurring in the northeastern part of the metropolitan area; little growth has taken place toward the Southeast. On the whole the county is losing population to other areas, but not as rapidly as the city is losing population to the county. Additional development is expected in the northeast, particularly if a proposed interchange between Mishawaka and the Indiana Toll Road is constructed.

The next major area of growth is expected to be northwest
of South Bend. This, too, is dependent upon improved accessibility which has begun to take shape with the north extension of U.S. 31 bypass from Cleveland Road to U.S. 12 in Michigan. Thus an important north-facing campus entrance developed by the acquisition of the former Associates properties possesses a fortuitous relationship to the direction from which is a good number of I.U.S.B. students now arrive at the campus and will to a greater degree in the future.
COMMUNITY

The statement of the earlier study that all campus development, adequate for the ultimate FTE, and including parking lots, could be accommodated in a circle whose radius is the distance one can walk in five minutes is still seen as valid. The problem that this includes a great deal of land not now owned by the University is still true. The position of the 5-minute circle is shifted to the west, however, due to the addition of the Associates Complex and the assumption that the center of the campus should also be the center of the circle. The center of the circle is positioned at the symbolic center of academic life, the entrance to the proposed main Library on the Central Quadrangle. Thus, the north and south boundaries of I.U.S.B. are still Mishawaka Avenue and Northside Boulevard, respectively. The east boundary is now set at Twentieth Street; the west is nearly at Twyckenham Drive. Most of the property thus indicated for acquisition lies to the west of the new campus. It is assumed that city streets within the campus will be vacated by the city to allow development of optimal separation of pedestrian and vehicular circulation and enhancement of the campus as a unified place in its own right.
The thought of acquiring the par-3 golf course across the St. Joseph River for future expansion has been abandoned.

The relation of the south face of the University to the river should be enhanced and physical access from the river to Northside Hall provided as part of an increasingly wide-ranging community awareness of the river as a great natural asset to be appreciated and preserved.

As an enhancement of the south entrance to the campus and the accessibility of the community to the university a parking area serving the large theatre in the Northside Hall is proposed.

In an effort to preserve the quality of Twyckenham Drive west of the campus as a pleasing residential thoroughfare, and to minimize the visual encroachment of large parking lots on community perceptions, it is proposed that a residential buffer area be provided. Some of these houses now contain professional offices and apartments, uses which will probably persist and spread. A cul-de-sac forms a termination of interior campus pedestrian circulation, and a logical
continuation of the existing street pattern. It is suggested that faculty housing be developed in this area.

Property should be acquired gradually, extending the parking areas by degrees west from the campus, allowing the residential uses to change more evolutionally than might otherwise occur.
SITE

The most significant characteristic of the site of the I.U.S.B. campus is the slope along the south side from the flat area on which most of the campus is built, to Riverside Drive and the river itself.

Significant tree planting are features mainly of landscaped areas, with exceptions occurring in a couple of locations along the rivers edge where native oaks are found.

Since the earlier study was completed, the river valley has been researched and a flood plain defined by the highest water expected over a century delineated as an area of restricted buildability. The high water mark in the flood plain area is approximately 688.5.

Although the river valley and views into it comprise the most significant natural feature of the site, it is impossible to orient most views toward it since the major axis of the campus is now approximately perpendicular to the river rather than parallel to it. Therefore it will be important to create satisfying exterior orientations for those building occupants not able to glimpse the river. The quality of the man made landscape becomes very important, not only as experienced from within those
spaces between buildings, but also from without by those seeing it as an extension of the natural site.

The need to disperse traffic to avoid congestion as it enters the campus area as stated in the earlier study is still present. The position of access along Mishawaka Ave., Twyckenham Boulevard (via Hildreth Street) and Twentieth Street enable any of several vehicular entries to the campus to be chosen. Northside Boulevard should be de-emphasized as a major vehicular access because of its forming a barrier between the campus, and the river and Riverside Hall. Its principal functions will remain as access to the theatres in Northside Hall and the south side of the proposed Northside Plaza via Greenlawn Avenue.

The essentially flat and extensively developed quality of the campus make a natural or pastoral development difficult, as well as inconsistent with I.U.S.B.'s urban location and the tradition of cities being the loci of higher education.

The building themselves present an obstacle to the development of a unified and consistent campus expression due to their disparate ages, materials, scales,
orientations, and previous uses (since, except for Northside and Riverside Halls, all have been acquired from other owners). The scale and material of the two most important buildings, Northside Hall and the former Associates main building, are similar and thus establish a base for the further development of the campus. Both these buildings are monumental in scale and faced with Indiana limestone, which is extensively used in the IU campuses. Future improvements should be executed in compatible materials, and those existing in brick should be re-faced to match or be hidden by subsidiary structures or landscape materials.

Adjacent to the campus on the east, west, and south-west are single-family residential areas. These areas are well defined in their scale, massing, etc., and possess good shade tree plantings along the streets. Their highly defined character makes very clear the boundary between themselves and the University.
CONCEPT

As stated in the first study, the concept for the Master Plan is derived from consideration of the University, academic goals at I.U.S.B., the site, the community and the region. The existing context for the effort was much more restricted for this Plan than for the earlier work. The Associates buildings preclude any but relatively minor additional structures since they will not be needed to accommodate the ultimate 6000 FTE enrollment (compared with the 12,000 FTE of the first study), and since high inflation and other costs make new construction prohibitive. Options for campus development were thus sharply curtailed, and fewer choices were able to be explored. The problem rapidly became (1). generate a campus identity by reinforcing an interior pedestrian zone connecting all the buildings and (2). arrange parking lots around this interior zone so as to afford convenient access both to it, and to and from perimeter municipal through-fares. Other features of the Master Plan are designed to enhance these two principal objectives.

The pedestrian zone is readily created by recognizing that the campus buildings are arranged along a diagonal line from Mishawaka Avenue to Northside Boulevard. This is made continuous and vehicular traffic eliminated from
the core area by closing Greenlawn Avenue between Ruskin and Hildreth Streets: Ruskin is further eliminated from just east of Twyckenham Drive to Twentieth Street. The sense of arrival at the heart of the campus is afforded at the point where Greenlawn is allowed to penetrate the corner of the General Quadrangle dominated by the entrance to the Library before turning east (formerly Ruskin Street) to parking lots and exit onto Mishawaka Avenue. A similar sequence is generated at the opposite end and outside of the central space, at the intersection of Greenlawn and Hildreth. The arrangement of parking lots takes advantage of existing city streets to give access to them and reduce the unimpeded pavements by penetrating them with landscaped borders also used for snow storage. Parking areas are linked to the central pedestrian core by walks landscaped and lighted as continuous and integral elements of the rest of the campus. These walks will enable students to traverse the entire campus without intersecting any vehicular path. By not allowing vehicular routes to penetrate through the entire campus, multiple points of entry are demanded and chances for congestion are reduced to a minimum. Extraneous traffic on surrounding streets is reduced, since arrivals are able to quickly
enter a campus lot from any direction rather than being required to search for one or two entrances.
DESIGN

The problem of design at I.U.S.B. is primarily one of creating from an existing group of buildings a campus post hoc. The given array of structures fixes their spatial positions; the Master Plan develops the way in which they are related to each other and the larger campus whole. The change from the conclusions of the first study are fundamental: instead of a recommendation for a direction of development highly involved with the river and its associated topography, the campus is set back from the river with little immediate exposure to it.

The extensive parking lots required for a commuter campus surround the buildings, making the most favorable orientations those fronting on the interior pedestrian core and making its development central to the Master Plan. Fortunately, the density of the buildings allows creation of these important internal spaces on a scale appropriate to that of the whole campus. Not merely corridors or alleys between buildings, they become outside rooms; they are plazas or quadrangles into which the life of the University is extended from the classroom. These spaces are related by both geometry and analogy to
the courtyard created in the angle between Northside and Northside West halls.

If the most desirable views are from flanking structures into the central pedestrian zone, those in the opposite direction, mostly toward the parking lots, should be screened from these less desirable views by perimeter landscape treatments. These should be large enough to offer some protection from wind, as well.
ORGANIZATION

The Master Plan is organized along an imaginary horizontal axis from the main entrance on Mishawaka Avenue to that on Northside Boulevard, acknowledging not only the existing geometry of the site, but also implying the general direction of student movement through the campus and connecting the two "front doors" of the University. The axis is terminated at one end by the former Associates Building and at the other by Northside Hall. The pedestrian core is developed in between, with two hard surfaced plazas flanking a landscaped quadrangle on which fronts the Library portico. Other structures, both existing and proposed, are located outside the quadrangle and plazas, and help to define them and fill out the boundaries of the developed area.

The existing character and uses of Northside Hall are recognized and reinforced by its becoming a performing arts and classroom building. The main Associates Building is devoted to administrative offices, continuing education services, and classrooms.

The Associates Personnel Training Center is used as a Student Center with a cafeteria, lounges, and
meeting rooms.

The former Coca-Cola bottling plant is acquired for use as an Applied Technologies building.

The Fine Arts Department is located in the "Cheese Factory" building and provided with rough finished spaces and a loading/delivery door to accommodate large-scale activities.

The Associates Computing Building is converted to a Main Library and given a major new exposure by the erection of a monumental entrance porch framed by the Central Quadrangle: the creation of a dominant and symbolic focus for I.U.S.B. near the geographical center of the campus is an objective of major importance.

Greenlawn Hall is allowed to continue as a classroom building, with the addition of a Faculty Center in the two-story portion. The importance of the faculty as intellectual leaven in the educational process is reflected in the diagonal geometry of their portion of the building.

A proposed Multi-Purpose Building is the major element
at the south side of the quadrangle. It is intended for combined use as a recreational activities and physical plant services building.

On the other side of Northside Hall, Riverside Hall remains as a health occupations facility. The location of this building, separated from the rest of the campus, leads to the suggestion that its current uses would be better located within the buildings north of Northside Boulevard and that it be used for special community activities such as seminars, continuing education, or housing for visiting or resident guests of the University, and given a major relation to the river.

Generally, it is assumed that as existing structures become obsolete they will be replaced by new, more appropriate construction in the same locations.
LEVEL RELATIONSHIPS

Although the first study made use of the north slope of the river valley to separate campus functions on three levels, the Master Plan is confined almost entirely to the level land at the top of the slope. Hence, functions are organized by a scheme which places those uses with the highest degree of traffic (both student and public), such as the Library, Student Center, and Classrooms, on grade level; those with less demanding circulation are located either a level above (e.g. Administration) or below (e.g. theatrical rehearsal and practice areas). At the highest levels are placed faculty offices arranged by department. (See "Space Use Plan")

A subterranean service corridor linking all buildings on the next-to-lowest level of the campus has been begun and should be extended to form a complete loop connecting the proposed multi-purpose building west of Northside West Hall, the loading dock at the rear of Northside Hall, and other service functions.
VEHICULAR CIRCULATION AND PARKING

Access to the campus is provided by existing city streets which flank the campus on all sides. Parking lot entrances are located on collector routes which reduce the number of separate exits/entrances onto major streets and distribute automobiles to the parking lots.

The earlier study recommended that no significant automobile access be allowed from Northside Boulevard. The Master Plan adopts the same attitude, with the difference that public access to the large theatre in Northside Hall is enhanced by the provision of public parking on the site of the existing juvenile detention home. While this would have the effect of increasing to some degree the traffic volume on Northside Boulevard, it would do so only rarely and with the concurrent benefit of making community use of the theatre much easier.

The fact Northside Boulevard acts as a barrier reducing the accessibility of the campus to the river is seen as less important that the enhancement of intended uses of the campus itself.

The Master Plan calls for no parking structures. Examination of the economics involved rapidly shows such structures to be more expensive than the acquisition of land for surface lots.
PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

The pedestrian circulation system is at the heart of the effort of the Master Plan to create an I.U.S.B. campus. A succession of "outdoor rooms", the several plazas and Central Quadrangle, forms the core of the system lying along the diagonal axis mentioned earlier. The two paved plazas frame and emphasize the main quadrangle, focussed by the Library portico. The two main "front doors" to the campus lead into the interior extensions of the movement system, the hallways and corridors of the buildings. The central pedestrian spaces are extended out to and through the parking lots to bring people from their cars to the campus along exterior "corridors". These are tied into the existing city sidewalks at the edges of the campus. The pedestrian system across the entire campus is uninterrupted by vehicular routes except the separation of Riverside Hall by Northside Boulevard.
LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The development of a landscape for the I.U.S.B. campus should be guided by functional as well as aesthetic considerations. It is preferred that native species be used for planting material wherever possible with the intent of integrating some of the qualities of the campus with those of surrounding areas, both immediate and regional. This will be especially important for large shade trees used to define, protect, usually screen, and psychologically soften large paved areas, (lots and plazas), since their visual impact will be significant at the edges of the campus adjoining the community.

The character of landscape development should be consistent with its context: more formal areas should be planted geometrically, with the landscape reinforcing and being reinforced by the buildings; less formal areas can be designed as extensions of the more natural landscape of the nearby parks and river bank.

Climatic protection from both winter winds and summer suns should be considered as a parameter in choosing landscape materials.

Views into the parking lots should be screened from adjacent buildings.
DETAILS

While the large-scale considerations of planning attempt to create relationships among things frequently experienced only indirectly, the details of the elements used to realize the plan are of great importance. Since they have a smaller scale and three-dimensional qualities they are the parts of the development experienced directly, and from which the users' impressions of the whole are derived. This plan is in essential agreement with the recommendations of the first study; where new approaches are taken, they are noted below as departures from the first study.

We agree with the importance given in the first study to walkways and plazas, but feel that more attention should be given to differentiating between vehicular and pedestrian circulation, in their respective pavements. All of each system should be differentiated from the other, with the pedestrian system given more textural and material expression than the vehicular. Brick pavers, precast concrete paving blocks, exposed aggregate concrete and textured finish concrete might each be used, either separately or in appropriate combinations.

We also agree that provisions should be made for trees to be planted in larger paved areas, but feel that this should
occur on a more than "occasional" basis, with masses of trees in geometric arrangements used to stop or "plug" spaces between buildings (e.g. the space between the proposed Book Store and the Fine Arts Building), create defined edges, and otherwise augment the intentions of the architectural design.

Benches should be used as described in the first study, but should be confined to the two plazas on either side of the Quadrangle, campus identity points, and pick-up/drop-off locations for both public and private vehicles. Walkway extensions should not be furnished with benches so that their collection/movement/distribution function is emphasized.

All surfaces paved for pedestrian use will also be able to accommodate light service vehicles. Some areas will also have to be strong enough to accommodate large delivery trucks.

All walking surfaces should be illuminated at night, with special attention paid to entrances (both to the campus and to the buildings), steps, seating areas, and covered walks.
Illumination of streets, parking areas, "core" spaces and walkway extensions should be approached along the lines described in the previous study. Generally, lighting intensities should be kept as low as possible while still providing for adequate visibility and safety. Somewhat more intense illumination might characterize the paved plazas flanking the Central Quadrangle. It is of utmost importance to avoid the harsh, glaring light that seems to typify public institutions, especially in parking area. Every effort should be made to integrate the lighting scheme with surrounding areas' lighting.

Re-emphasis is given here to the recommendation that architectural display lighting as an end in itself be avoided. Functional illumination of the campus should be designed with the effects of spill-over and/or reflected light on surrounding building taken into account so that subtle architectural illumination can be obtained without resort to special fixtures and maintenance.

Planting recommendations of the earlier study also remain largely unchanged. Whether or not use of shrubs should be
"extensive" or not seems a question best resolved during the landscape design of individual improvements. Considerations of needs to ground cover, screen, protect, isolate, shade etc., should take precedence over prior statements.
SCHEMATIC LANDSCAPE DETAIL PLAN - PARKING AREA EDGE TREATMENT.

1" = 10'

- Pedestrian light - walk continous
- Street tree, Honey Locust, Little Leaf Linden
- Sidewalks, Houttey, Boxwood
- Street tree, Honey Locust, Little Leaf Linden

ALTERNATIVE 'A'
- Ground cover
- Shrubs w/bark chip mulch and steel edging

ALTERNATIVE 'B'
- Ground cover
- Shrubs w/bark chip mulch and steel edging

18 x 30 ft planting island w/ground cover to retain existing trees
ARCHITECTURE

The architectural elements of the campus were already established for this study. Only one structure is anticipated for construction to complete the Master Plan. The net effect of the University acquiring from previous owners' buildings adapted to their, but not its own, uses has been to negate any consistency or coherence in the campus development, indeed to be left without a campus as a recognizable entity. The lack of definitive image for the campus reduces its impact on the community awareness of its services and its ability to service the community. Thus, to develop a sense of place able to be remembered by the public as I.U.S.B.'s own became a question of overcoming the existing buildings' unrelatedness, while working within the limits imposed by the existing buildings.

To this end the diagonal axis of the campus was used to create a series of outdoor spaces linked to form a continuous pedestrian core running through the buildings. Underscoring this arrangement and focusing the clarified campus on its major new facility, the main Library (renovated from the former Associates Computer Building), is the portico or "stoa" which encircles the Central Quadrangle concealing the irregular
aspects of the buildings behind it (Greenlawn Hall, former Associates Computer Building, P.T.C. and proposed Multi-Purpose/Recreation Building).

While the stoa and Library portico will be newly constructed most other improvements may occur as part of ongoing maintenance on the buildings. Gradually, all structures lacking it on the campus should be refaced with materials compatible with the paneled expression of Northside West Hall and the limestone veneer of both Northside Hall and the Associates Buildings. This might be either precast concrete or, better, Indiana limestone. Revetments might take place as a part of retrofitting operations designed to enhance energy characteristics or internal functions.

Although not indicated on the plan, the "Cheese Factory" (Fine Arts Building) might eventually be replaced by a west wing of the Student Center symmetrical with the east thus creating a larger plaza space fronting on the northside of the Library, to the extent that the stoa performs a screening function, it should be so sealed and proportioned to effectively block views through it. Probably, this would indicate a rather heavy expression with atten-
tion paid to developing as a unified plan the face of
the columns and lintels. Thus the principal enclosure
of the Quadrangle space is clearly the surface of the
stoa, rather than the structures behind it. This in­
tention is indicated in the perspective view of the
Central Quadrangle.

An important alteration to the Associates Computing
Building will take place in transforming it into the
Main Library: a new entrance must be gained through
the east side of the building. This will take the
form of a corridor driven through the service and
mechanical area and terminated beneath a great porch.
The intention here is to disrupt the mechanical functions
in the service area as little as possible. The new
Library entrance takes the form of a corridor only, with­
out associated lobby or circulation space until the service
area is traversed. (Such spaces could be constructed
outside the building, sheltered beneath the porch.) It is
felt to be crucial, however, that this entrance be placed
near the center of the building on the east side, and be
given monumental expression appropriate to its symbolic and
literal importance in establishing the identity of I.U.S.B.
as a university campus.
SPACE USE PLAN

The acquisition of the Associates property created a new situation for the campus and its long-term planning not only as far as the relationships among the buildings and their related exterior spaces are concerned, but also in the disposition and uses of the interior spaces now available to the university in the former Associates structures. The four buildings added to the I.U.S.B. campus include the Corporate Headquarters, the Personnel Training Center, the "Cheese Factory" (a service facility), and the Computing Center. The Space Use Plan addresses the use not only of these newly-added buildings, but of the campus as a whole.

Given assumptions of the university used in developing the Space Use Plan include:

(1) That the space now possessed by the university is adequate for the campus' growth to its projected ultimate 6000 FTE enrollment.

(2) That if an Applied Technologies program is developed at I.U.S.B., the Coca-Cola Bottling Plant will be acquired to house it (this is not shown on the Space Use Plan, but is indicated on the Master Plan).

(3) That only one new building is anticipated for construction, a Multi-Purpose Recreation Building (also not shown on the Space Use Plan).

(4) That the Space Use Plan should provide a practical,
working document for assignment of uses for the campus’ spaces.

Assumptions made by Cole Associates include:

(1) That the Space Use Plan should attempt to dislocate existing disciplines quarters as little as possible in order to maximize the chances for full implementation of the Plan's recommendations.

(2) That by reducing interruptions in the normal routines of the school, the Space Use Plan could be more smoothly put into effect while simultaneously allowing regular academic activities to continue.

(3) That as a consideration of economy, the specialized spaces (e.g. theatres, laboratories) required by some disciplines be retained by them as foci of their gathered facilities, rather than being regrouped elsewhere in new quarters.

(4) That certain positions of the campus buildings be used to create higher "profiles" for functions needing a greater public exposure or sense of group identity (e.g. one of the corners of the proposed Main Library likely to be passed by a great percentage of the I.U.S.B. population is reserved for the Division of Fine Arts gallery.)
The Divisions used to organize the Space Use Plan, numbers 1 through 12, describe groups of activities whose characteristics and requirements demonstrate a certain similarity. They were used to order the many pieces of background information gathered to address the question of how to use the space at I.U.S.B. The Divisions have no direct relationship to the academic organization divisions, although some parallelism will be seen. They are specifically not intended to indicate any academic re-organization of the campus: they refer only to its physical enclosures.
Adminstration Building
The first floor (0) of the former main Associates Building is devoted to student life services and support offices and a large Continuing Education Center. Classrooms are located at the rear of the first floor. The second floor (1) is occupied at the front by university administrative offices centered on two large conference rooms. The other three sides of this level are occupied by the Division of Business, Economics, and SPEA (School of Public and Environmental Affairs.)

Student Center (Student Union)
The first floor (0) of the former Associates Personnel Training Center is given to meeting rooms, lounges, cafeteria, and offices for the Division of Student Life. A new corridor and entrance on axis with the main entrance to the Administration Building reinforces the axis of the campus and removes extraneous traffic from the cafeteria. The loading dock of the cafeteria is to remain in its current position, reached by delivery trucks across the Union plaza. The lower floor (-1) is given to Continuing Education in a special divisible Conference and A-V Center, to Campus Engineering and Physical Plant as service space; and to Fine Arts as a crafts studio.
Basement passageways (-1) connect the Student Center to both the Administration Building and Main Library, beginning a subterranean service loop which should eventually reach all buildings on the campus.
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
4 Business, Economics, & S.P.E.A.
6 Student Life
7 Continuing Education
8 Fine Arts
10 Campus Academic & Business Offices
11 Campus Engineering & Physical Plant

STUDENT CENTER
Fine Arts Building

The brick structure west of the Student Center, currently a service building for the computing center, is devoted entirely to the Division of Fine Arts. Offices, studio spaces, storage areas, and loading facilities are on a single floor. Services enter from the parking area to the west and supply all spaces from a single axis. The plaza between this building and the Student Center is intended for outdoor exhibition of student work, relating the Fine Arts Building to the gallery in the Main Library.

Greenlawn Hall

Greenlawn Hall remains a classroom building for the Division of Education with the exception that the diagonally-placed two-story portion is given over to use as a Faculty Center. The Center will contain reception and dining facilities, a study lounge, and related uses. As indicated in the perspective view of the Central Quadrangle proposal, a balcony/porch could be developed outside the Center, overlooking the Quadrangle and intended for use as an exterior social area, or perhaps an enclosure providing extended interior functions. At grade level, protected outside gardens could further extend the useful area of the Faculty Center.
Main Library

The former Associates computing center is to be devoted almost entirely to a permanent Main Library. At the northwest and northeast corners respectively are the Book Store and Fine Arts Gallery, both occupying space on two floors (0,1). The rest of the structure is devoted to library functions. General collection and undergraduate study areas will occupy the northern part of the building; Library offices, work spaces, special collections, graduate and faculty carrels, and similar restricted-access areas are located at the south side of the building. Major access is gained to the Library from the east, through a corridor from the great loggia shown in the perspective of the Central Quadrangle. The control desk near the center of the building will interface the general access and restricted access areas.
**Northside/Northside West Hall**

The O-level of this building combines four divisions' functions. A single small space is given to Letters, Humanities, and Behavioral Sciences. The theatre and recital hall are located on this level, establishing the Performing Arts area, including departmental offices on the south side of Northside Hall. New teaching laboratories extend the space of the Division of Education to this level. The remaining area is occupied by laboratory spaces for the Division of Life, Health, and Physical Sciences. The Northside West tower is occupied by faculty offices of the Division of Letters, Humanities, and Behavioral Sciences.

The next lower level (-1) is mostly a Performing Arts floor with a main corridor connecting performance and rehearsal spaces. General classrooms continue in their present location at the west end of the south side of Northside Hall. Laboratories for Life, Health, and Physical Sciences are located at the north end of Northside West, stacked below the corresponding spaces on the O-level, above.
The basement of these halls (-2) is given over to Performing Arts for rehearsal, teaching, and storage spaces. The laboratory stack of levels 0 and -1 is continued at this level. A space for the computer hardware for both internal (university) and external (teaching) functions of Campus Engineering and Physical Plant occupies an area on this level.
NORTH SIDE HALL
1 Letters, Humanities, & Behavioral Sciences
2 Performing Arts
3 Life, Health, & Physical Sciences
11 Campus Engineering & Physical Plant
12 Education
Riverside Hall

This building at level -2 is entirely occupied by functions of Life, Health, and Physical Sciences. A long-term recommendation to incorporate these activities into the spaces on the north side of Northside Boulevard related to the academic core of the campus, and to change the function of this hall to one more related to special programs of the university (conferences, professors-in-residence, short courses, etc.) stands. The physical separation of Riverside Hall from the rest of the campus and its close proximity to the river give it figural importance neither recognized by nor appropriate to its current use.
RIVER SIDE HALL
3 Life, Health & Physical Sciences
Space Use Plan - Combined Map

The following plate combines all levels of all existing campus buildings in a single overview of the proposed Space Use Plan. Distances between buildings are scalar only at the 0-level. The map does not deal with exact details of each proposed use, but delineates an achievable optimum state. Divisions between adjacent uses might vary somewhat, but the function should remain in the area shown.