

Cleveland, Ohio



Cleveland 2010



CASE WESTERN RESERVE
UNIVERSITY EST. 1826

think beyond the possible™

University Circle



University Circle:

World Class Cultural Amenities

The Cleveland Orchestra

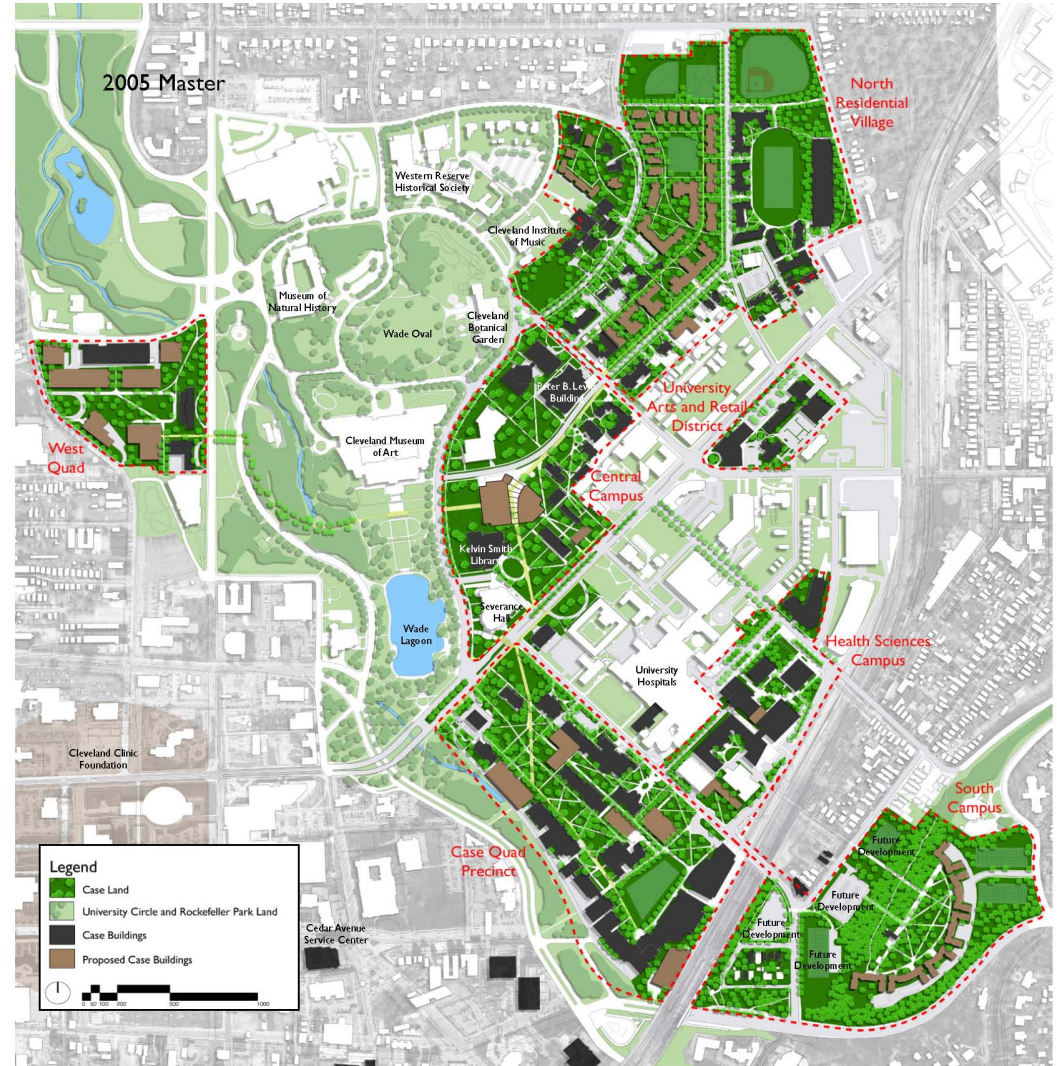


The Cleveland Museum of Art



2005 Campus Master Plan

1. Unify The Campus
2. Create Campus Identity
3. Foster Environment of Living, Learning, Discovery
4. Focus Outward



Total Development

1. Cleveland Clinic

- New Heart Center
- New Alley Entrance
- Two new parking structures
- Global Innovation Center

2. CWRU – West Campus Development

has 500,000 SF

3. Veterans Affairs Medical Center

- New Bed Tower
- New Outpatient
- 2000 Car parking

4. Cleveland Museum of Art Renovation / Expansion

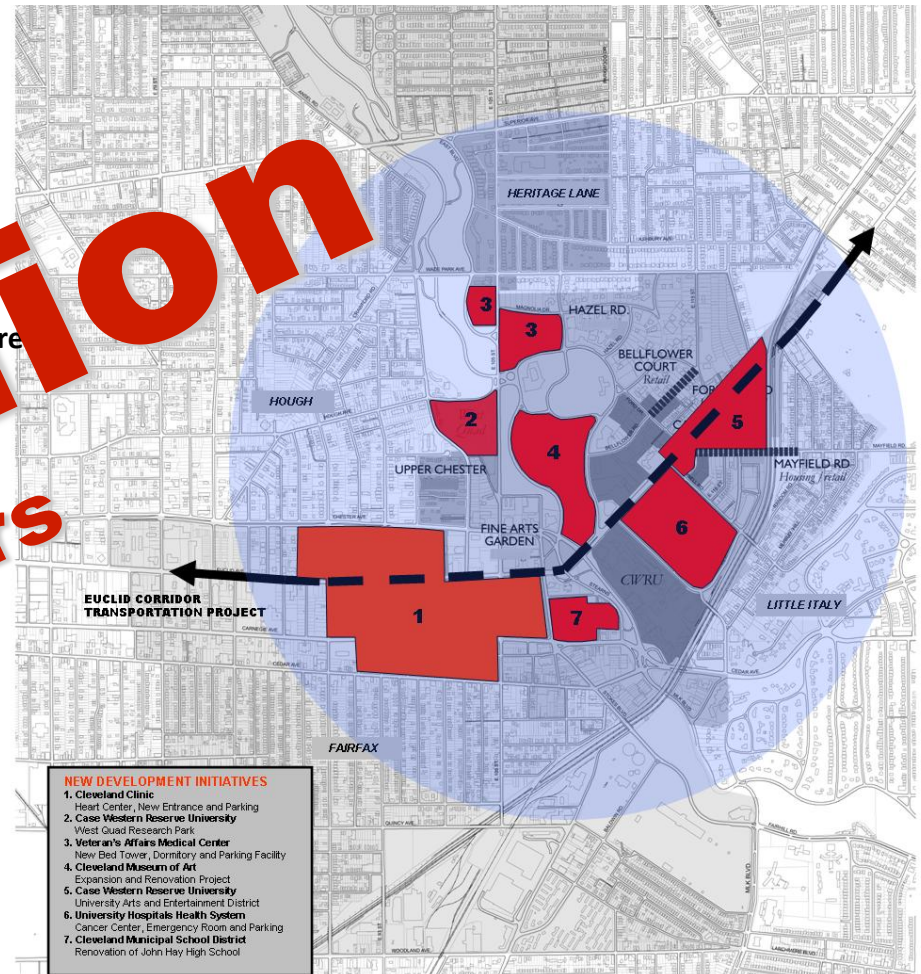
5. CWRU-UPTOWN

- 150 units housing
- 52,000 SF Retail
- MOCA/ CIA

6. University Hospitals

- New Cancer Center
- New ER
- New parking structure

\$2 Billion
over next 5 years

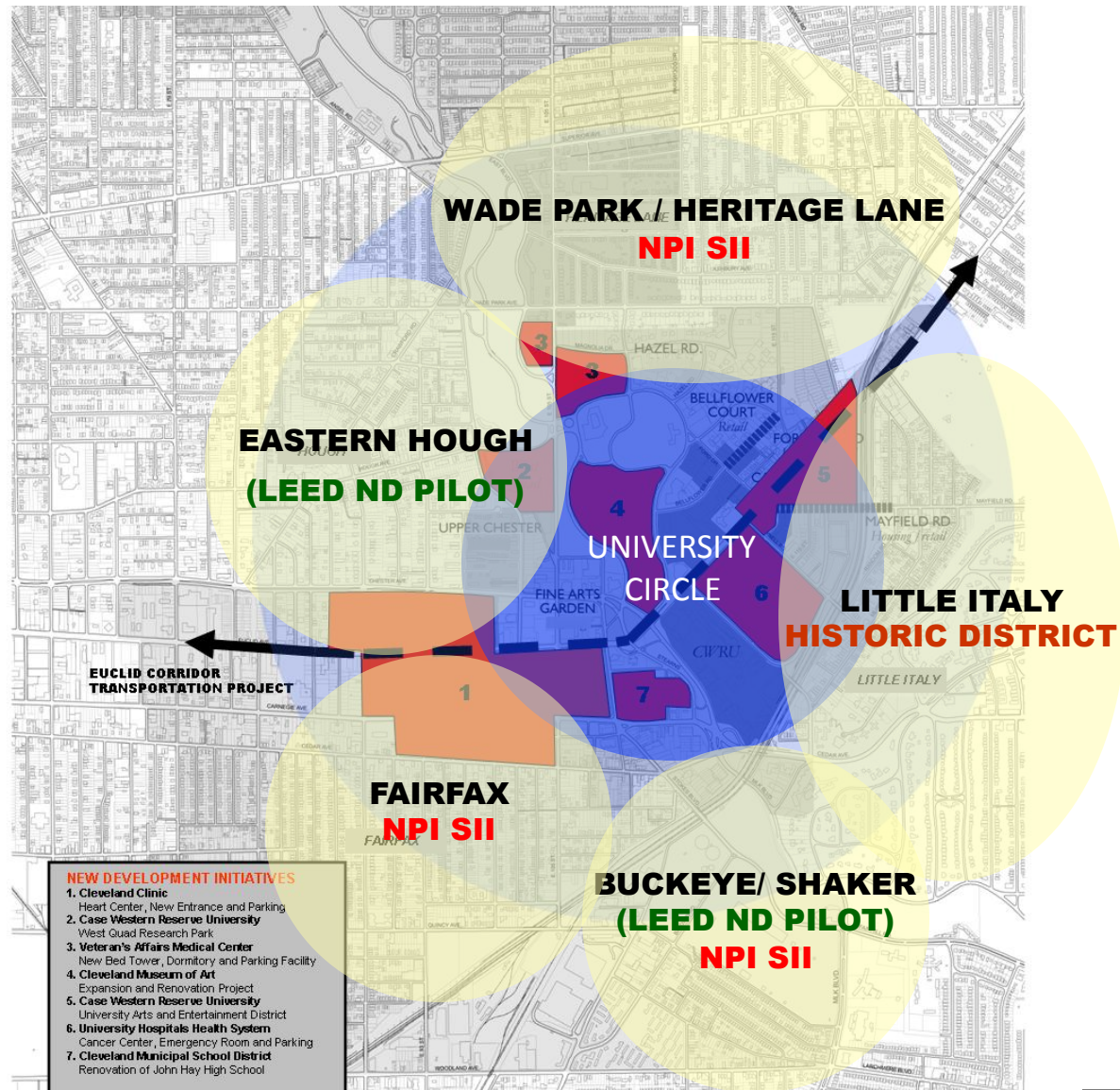


Greater University Circle Area

Cleveland, Ohio





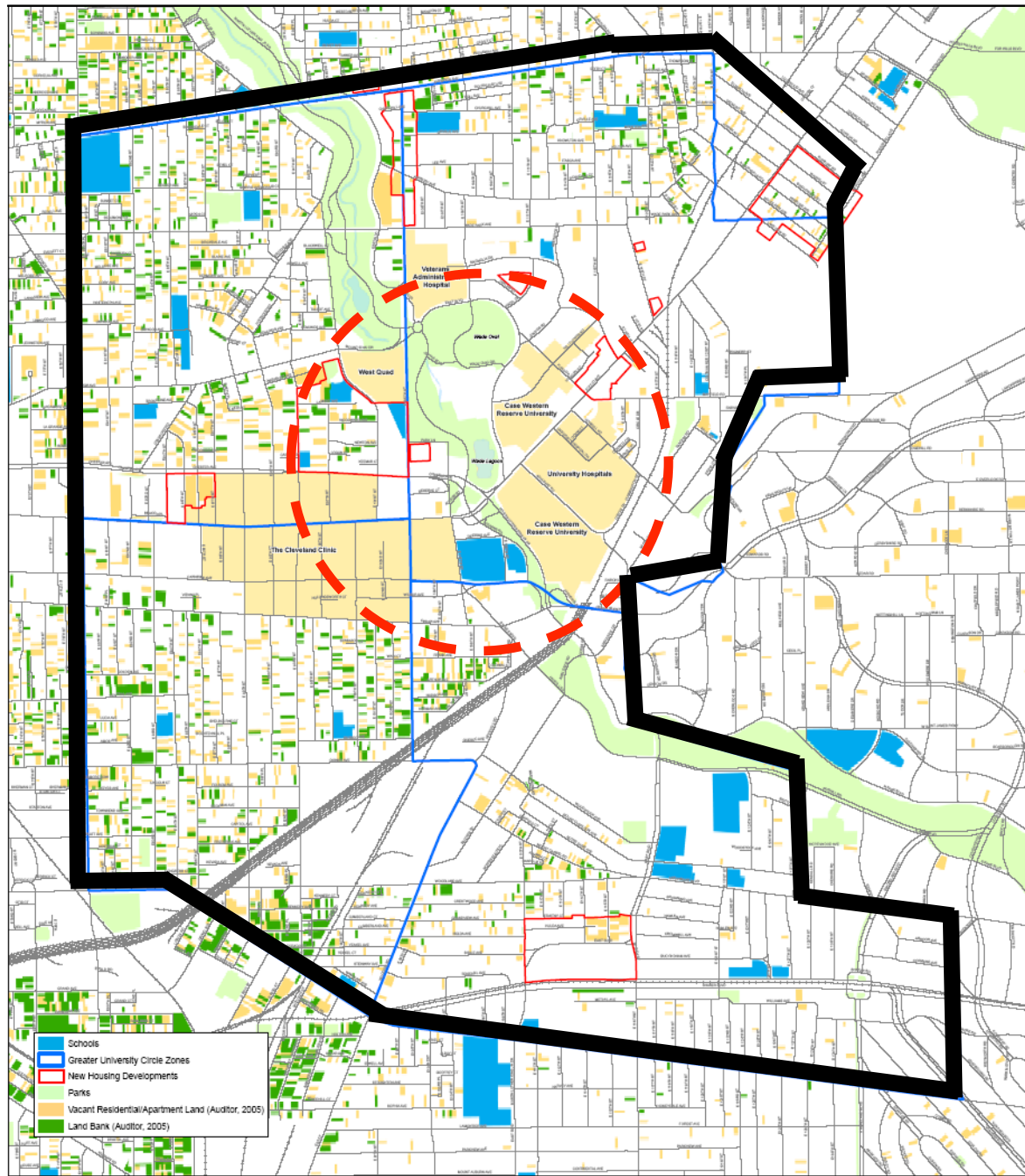




NEIGHBORHOOD CHALLENGES



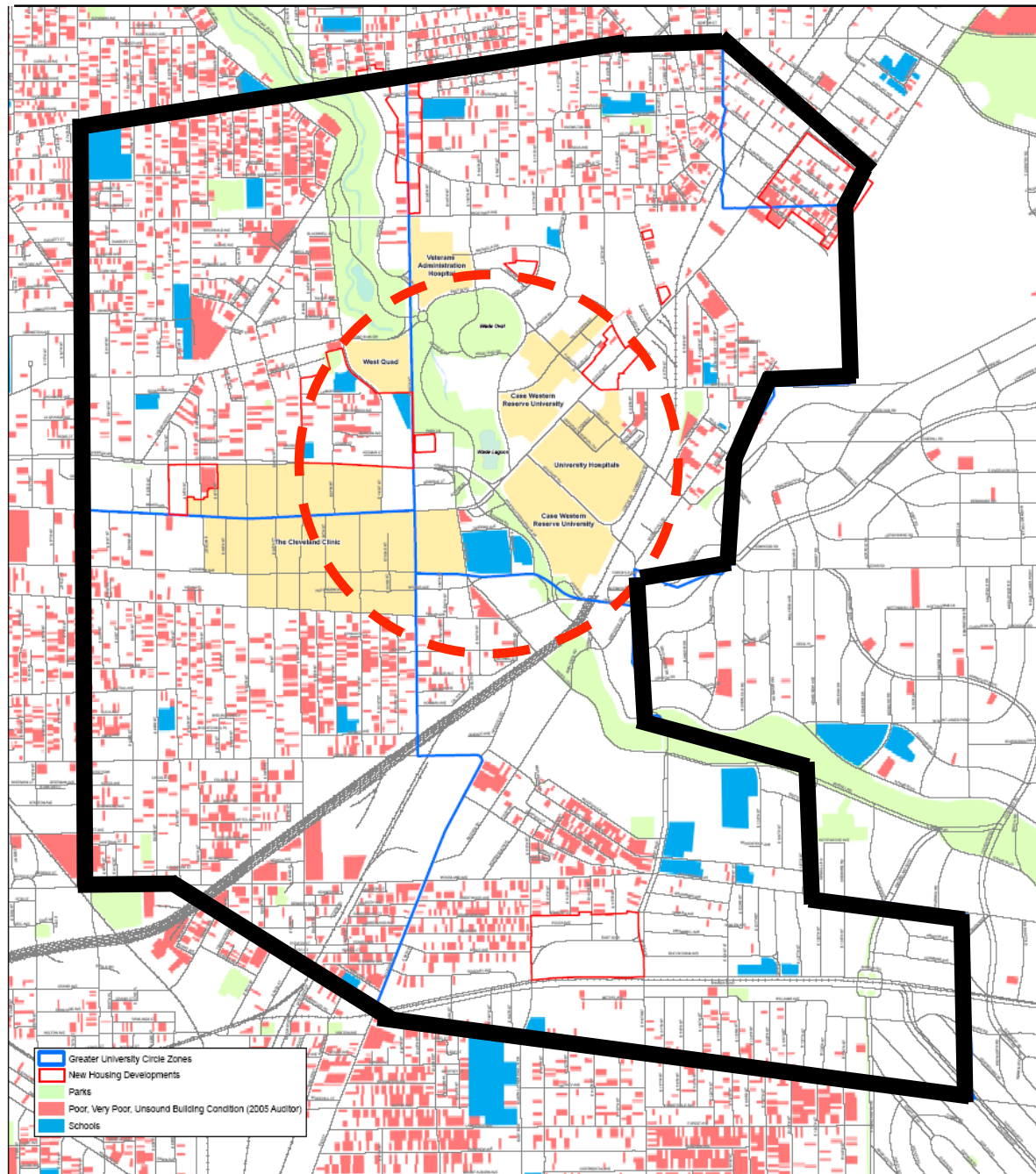
VACANT LAND



- Schools
- ▬ Greater University Circle Zones
- ▬ New Housing Developments
- Parks
- Vacant Residential/Apartment Land (Auditor, 2005)
- Land Bank (Auditor, 2005)

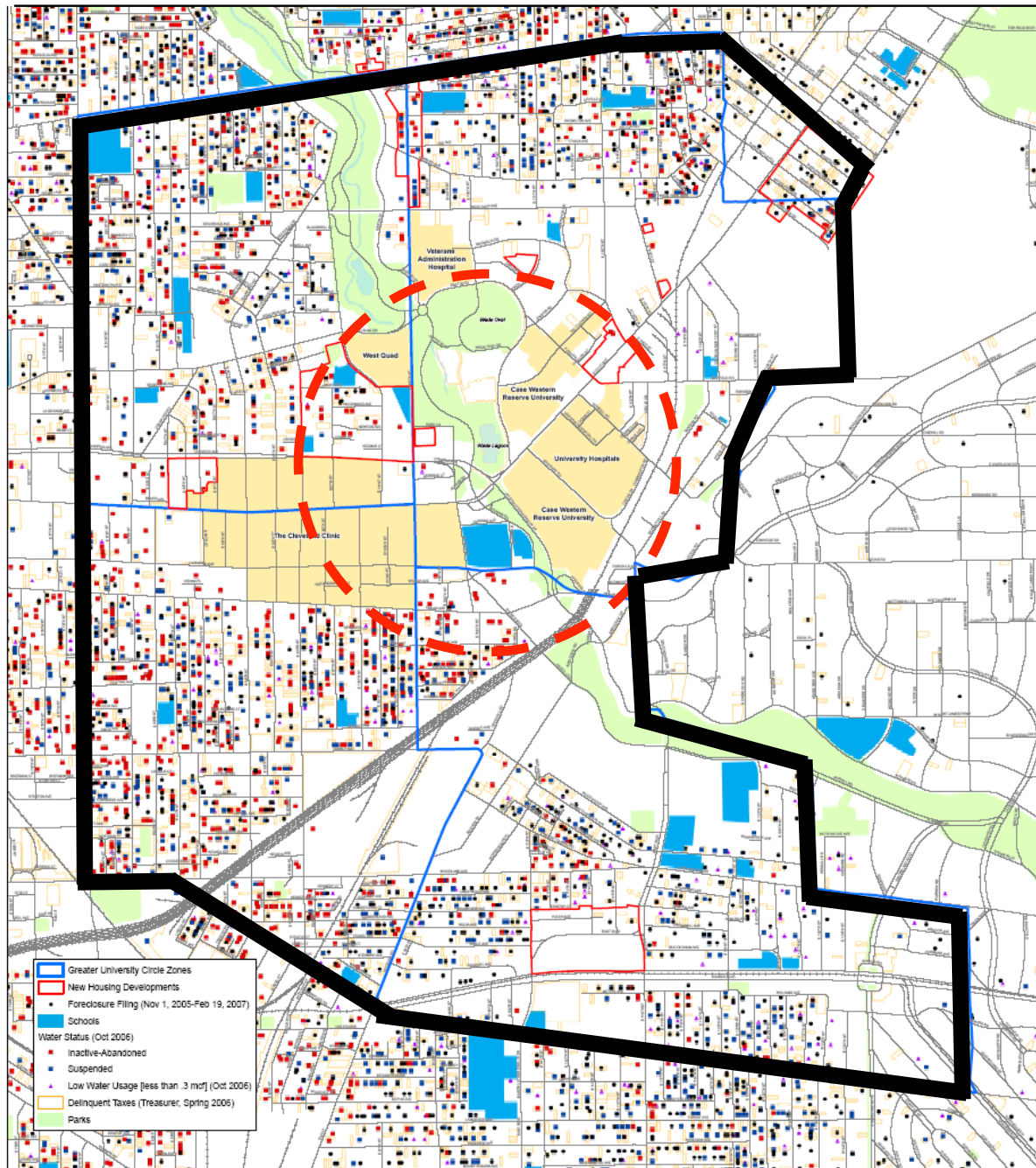


POOR & UNSOUND BUILDING CONDITIONS



0 0.5 1 Mile

WATER SHUT OFFS / TAX DELIQUENCIES / FORECLOSURES



GREATER UNIVERSITY CIRCLE INITIATIVE STRATEGY

1. Strong Coalition of Partners

Multi-Institutional Collaboration focused on transportation, housing, education and economic inclusion

- Quarterly Meetings with the Greater University Circle (GUC) Leadership Group

2. Priority Development & Infrastructure Projects

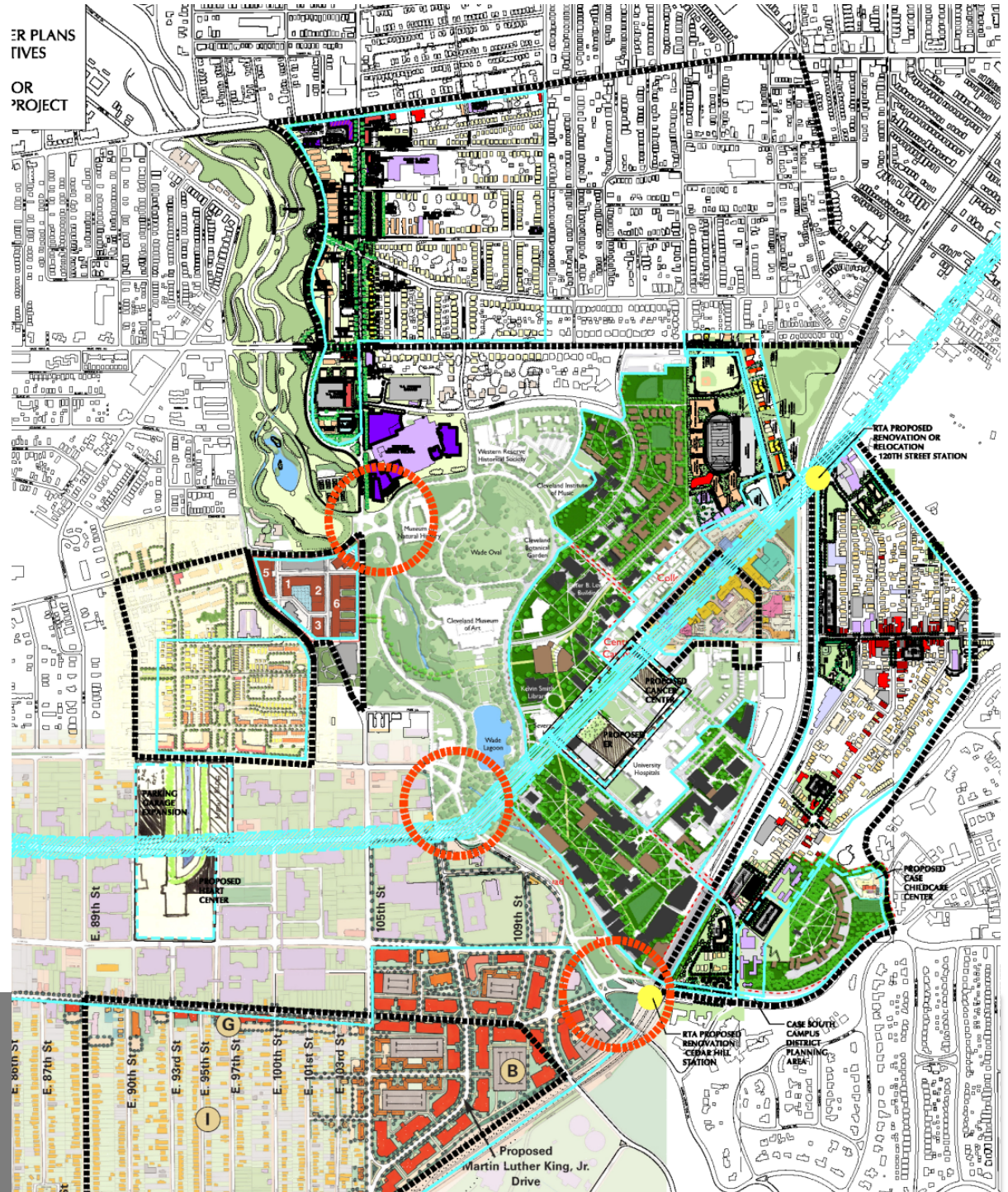
“Action Oriented” Planning: Implementation in three-five years

- Mixed-use transit-oriented developments (Uptown, Upper Chester & St. Luke’s)
- Three Transit / Transportation Projects (re-connecting the neighborhoods to University Circle)

3. Programs for the People & Neighborhood Agenda

- Greater Circle Living-Employer Assisted Housing
- Evergreen Cooperatives - Community Wealth and Economic Inclusion
- Health-Tech Corridor - Supply Chain Business Attraction
- Commercial Land Trust - Land Reutilization
- Education
- Community Engagement & Building Strategies

Collaboration is the key

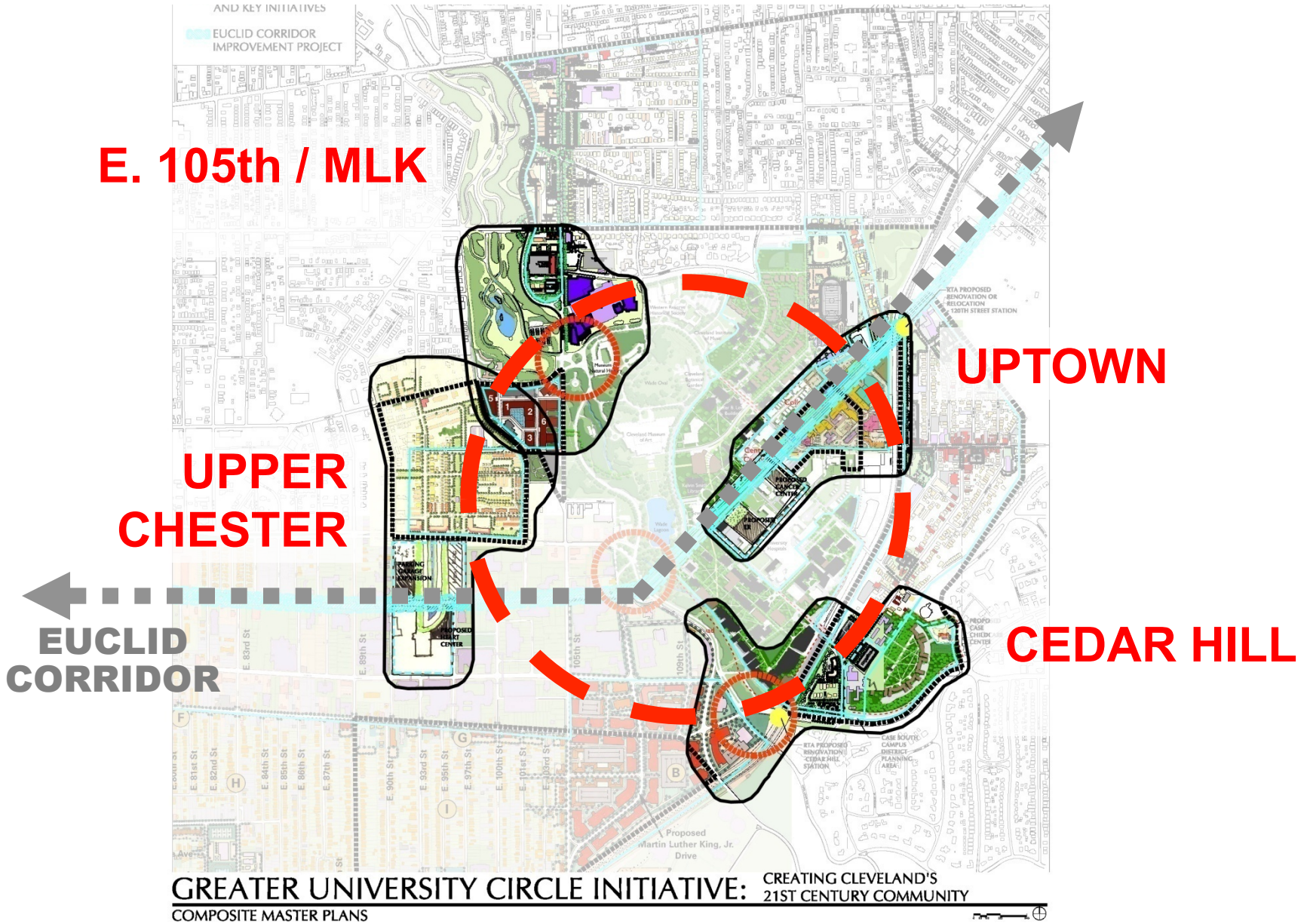


CASE WESTERN RESERVE
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SHARED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Transit- Oriented Mixed Use Development





TEMPLE 20/20

A FRAMEWORK FOR CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT
May 12, 2009



Building Community





TEMPLE 20/20—A FRAMEWORK FOR CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT





INTRODUCTION

A collective set of goals, planning principles and design criteria guided the development of the Framework Plan. The Academic Strategic Plan areas of focus were developed by Temple University, and the planning principles and development criteria were codified through the collaboration of Temple’s administration, faculty, staff, students and steering committee with the design team. These directives provided a consistent framework that informed all planning investigations and decisions.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY’S ACADEMIC STRATEGIC PLAN

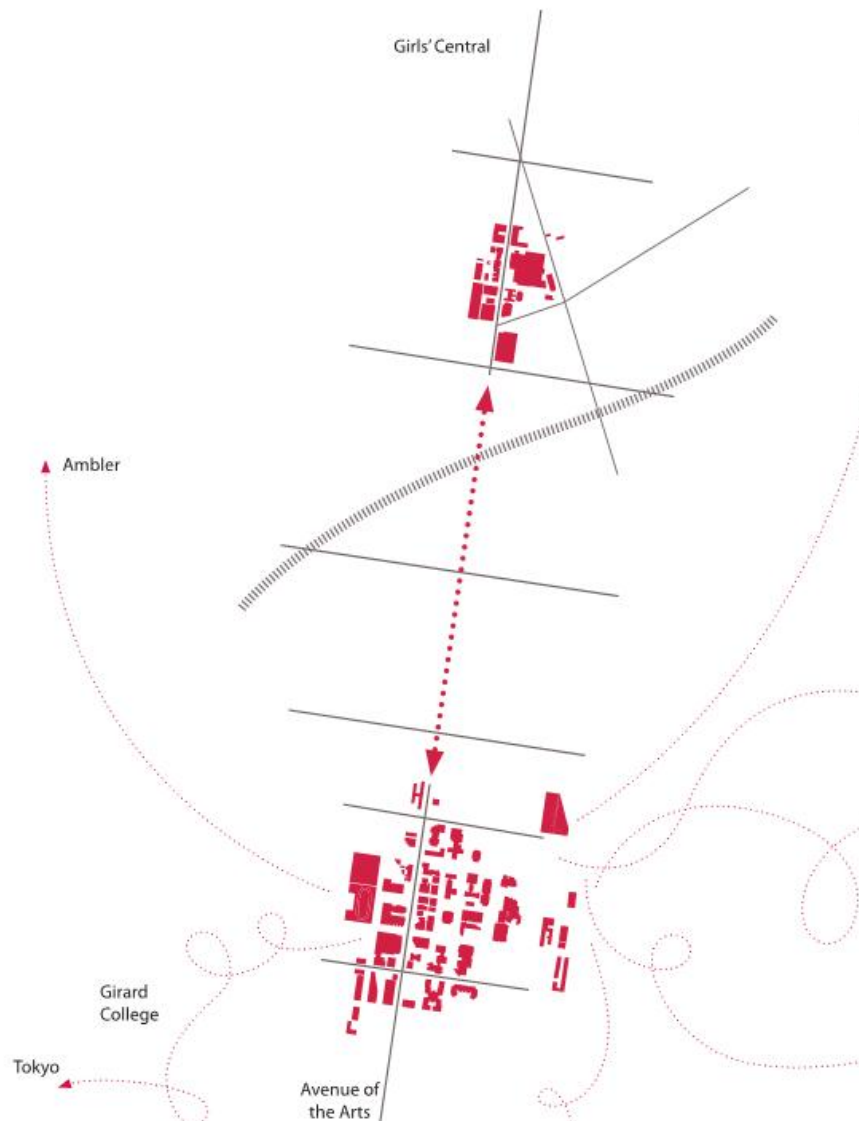
The Academic Strategic Plan is the single most important influence on the Framework Plan. This document sets both the broad vision and the program requirements for Temple’s academic mission. The following description and focus areas describe the vision of the Academic Strategic Plan:

The Temple University Academic Strategic Plan springs from, and reflects, the core values of the faculty, the senior academic leadership of the university, the president, the Board of Trustees, and the entire Temple community. The plan identifies major strategic themes and specific initiatives that will extend the university’s trajectory of progress and ensure that Temple continues to be a force of growing vitality and impact, recognized as a leader in higher education across the region, the nation and the world. The plan...form[s] the basis for a separate campus framework planning effort, innovative financial modeling and the next capital campaign.

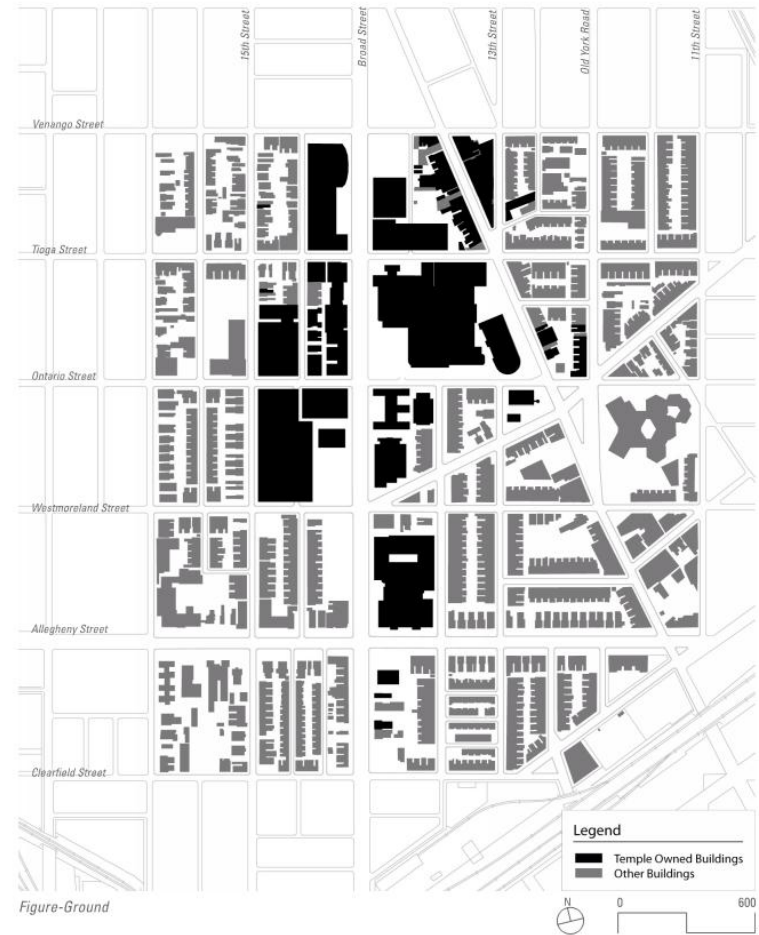
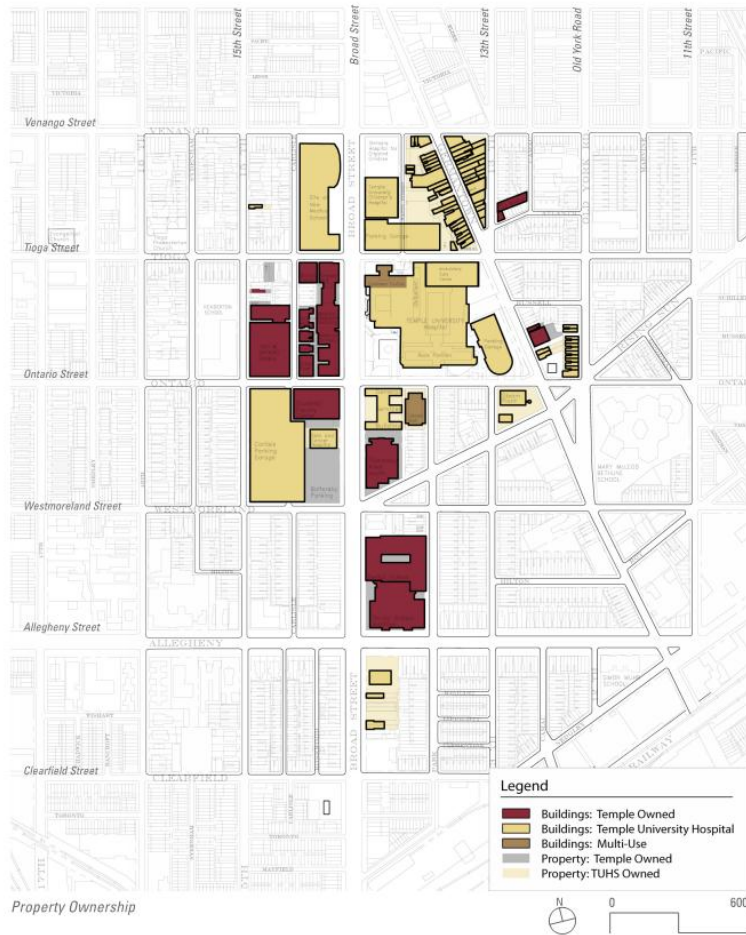
—Temple Transformation: Executive Summary Of The Academic Strategic Plan

ACADEMIC STRATEGIC PLAN’S FIVE PRINCIPAL AREAS OF FOCUS

- 1. ACCESS TO EXCELLENCE – OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUCCESS
- 2. TEMPLE AS A TOP 100 RESEARCH UNIVERSITY
- 3. TEMPLE AS AN URBAN, METRO-ENGAGED UNIVERSITY
- 4. TEMPLE AS A UNIVERSITY WITH GLOBAL REACH
- 5. DESTINATION TEMPLE



TEMPLE 20/20—A FRAMEWORK FOR CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT



PLANNING PRINCIPLES FOR CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT

The following principles represent the goals specific to the framework planning process, as developed in collaboration with Temple’s administration, faculty, staff, students and the design team.

- 1. Support Temple University’s Academic Mission**
Preserve and express the principles of the university through planning that fulfills Temple’s highest goals and aspirations.
- 2. Invite Campus-wide Participation and Interaction**
Strengthen Temple’s community campus-wide by developing resources, programs and places that invite participation and interaction from across the Temple population of faculty, students and staff.
- 3. Improve Connectivity and Safety**
Extend the past into the future through connectivity and mixed-use programs to effect a safe and vibrant 24-hour urban campus.
- 4. Preserve and Enhance Existing Places of Significance**
Preserve and enhance “sacred places” and those significant organizational features that define the campus and create distinctive locales.
- 5. Establish a Cohesive Campus Fabric**
Create a coherent landscape that unifies and integrates the campus architecture, open space and activities within an appropriate urban framework.
- 6. Encourage Place-Sensitive Architecture**
Extend and support the urban campus context with architecture that reflects the spirit and technology of the times with a mix of high-quality functional buildings and those of significant design.
- 7. Develop Urban and Urbane Spaces**
Create a campus that is urban in context and urbane in character, especially along the Broad Street edge.
- 8. Promote Sustainability**
Encourage and enhance the environmental, economic and social sustainability of the campus for years to come.
- 9. Combine Quality with Fiscal Responsibility**
Invest up front in materials, technologies and environmental strategies that will optimize resource management and reduce life-cycle maintenance and costs, both financially and environmentally.
- 10. Respect and Engage Surrounding Communities**
Demonstrate respect for the communities that surround the campus through sensitive transitions and improvements that recognize the mutual obligations of the university, its neighbors and the City of Philadelphia.
- 11. Emphasize Art**
Include artistic work in the fabric of the campus beyond building architecture.
- 12. Create a Destination Campus**
Improve and provide amenities for the community and the university so that it will become a destination campus.

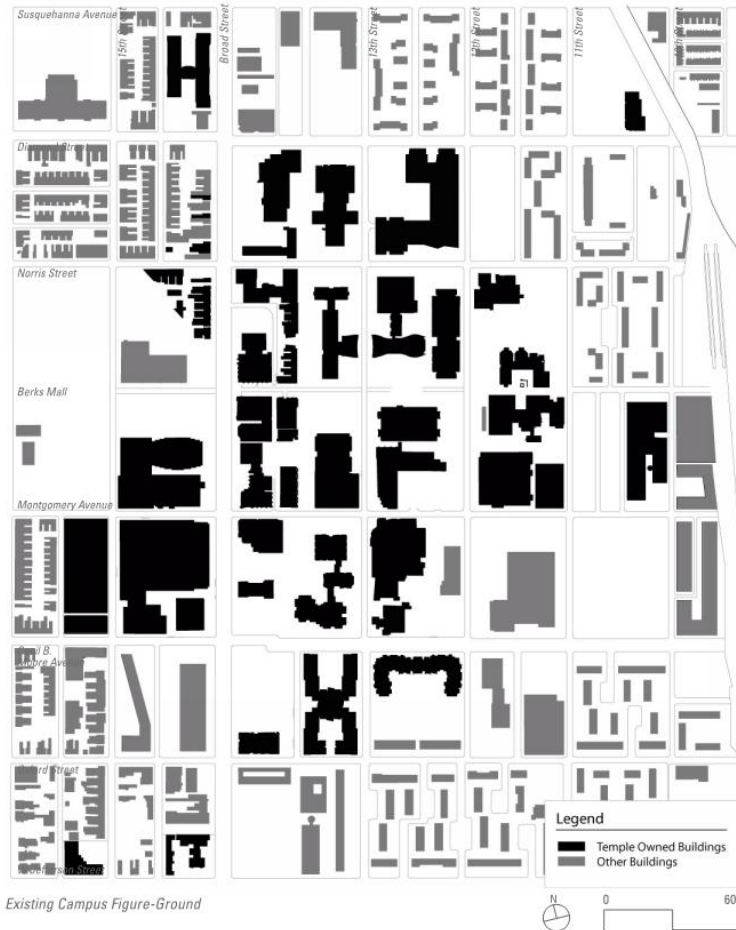


Planning Principles: Connecting the Campus

TEMPLE DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA

The 15 development criteria below state specific and achievable goals defined explicitly by the university to determine the feasible program of the Framework Plan.

1. Work within Temple's existing "footprint" of university-owned property and the Institutional Development District (IDD).
2. Determine which buildings are candidates for renovation, replacement or modification.
3. Assume student enrollment will remain constant (with a possibility for increase in graduate students).
4. Assume no major instructional shifts.
5. Increase research activity by 15 percent per year.
6. Create a design and material authority (design review committee).
7. Develop the Broad Street corridor.
8. Create a signature building on Broad Street.
9. Improve campus and community edges.
10. Increase green space.
11. Improve overall pedestrian experience.
12. Decrease surface lot parking, but maintain or minimally increase current parking quota through structured garages.
13. Provide 2,000 more residential beds.
14. Improve dining facilities.
15. Increase student recreation by providing indoor fitness spaces and exterior playing fields.



PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

Temple’s process of land acquisition has been influenced by both the sporadic nature of opportunities as well as political and economic constraints. The resulting campus fabric contains a large central and contiguous group of parcels that occupy the entire city blocks between Norris and Montgomery, and 11th and 15th streets. The edges of the campus consist of a more fragmented distribution of properties that does not generate a distinct university identity or gateway and creates an irregular transition between Temple and the surrounding communities.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT (IDD)

The IDD is a zoning overlay that is used by all the major academic campuses in Philadelphia. It provides the university greater flexibility to develop its land as needed within the unique requirements of its educational mission.

“This district is intended to encourage the development of institutional uses, commercially related facilities to service the institutional complex and area, and certain other nonresidential uses in accordance with an approved plan of development, subject to certain limitations on the type of use and certain requirements for total area, gross floor area, percentage of land coverage, setbacks, off-street parking, off-street loading spaces, and signs.”

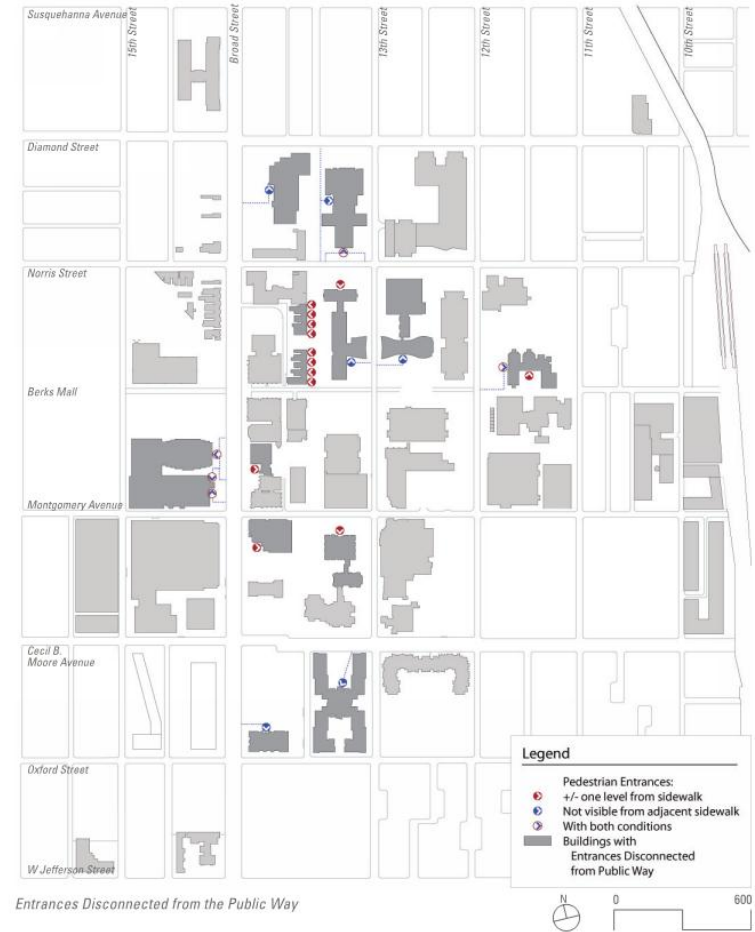
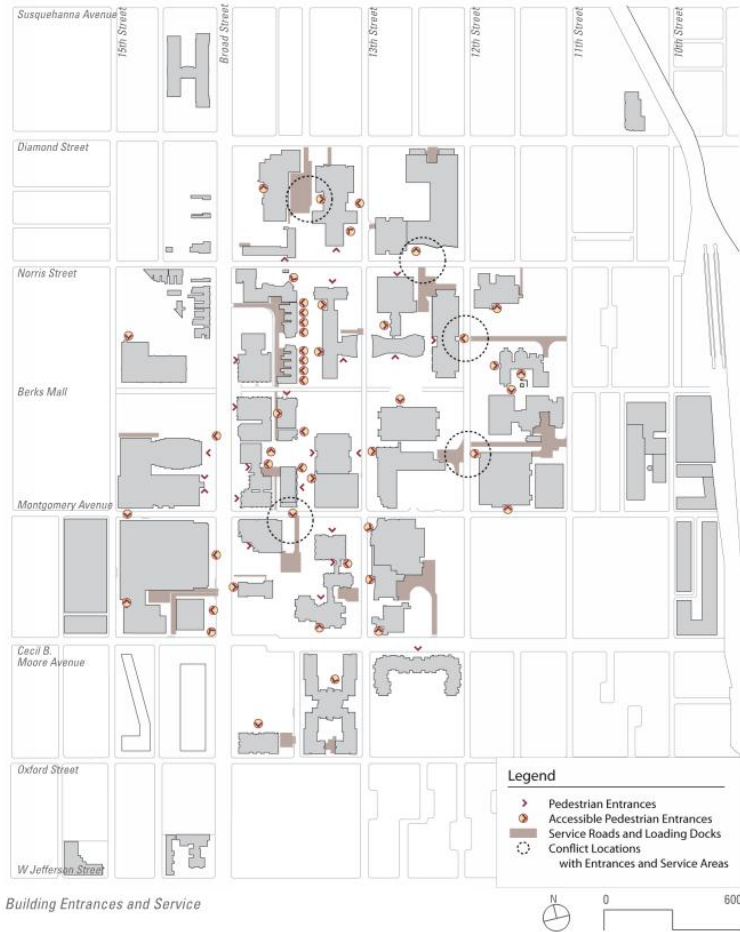
—From the IDD Code Chapter 14

FIGURE-GROUND

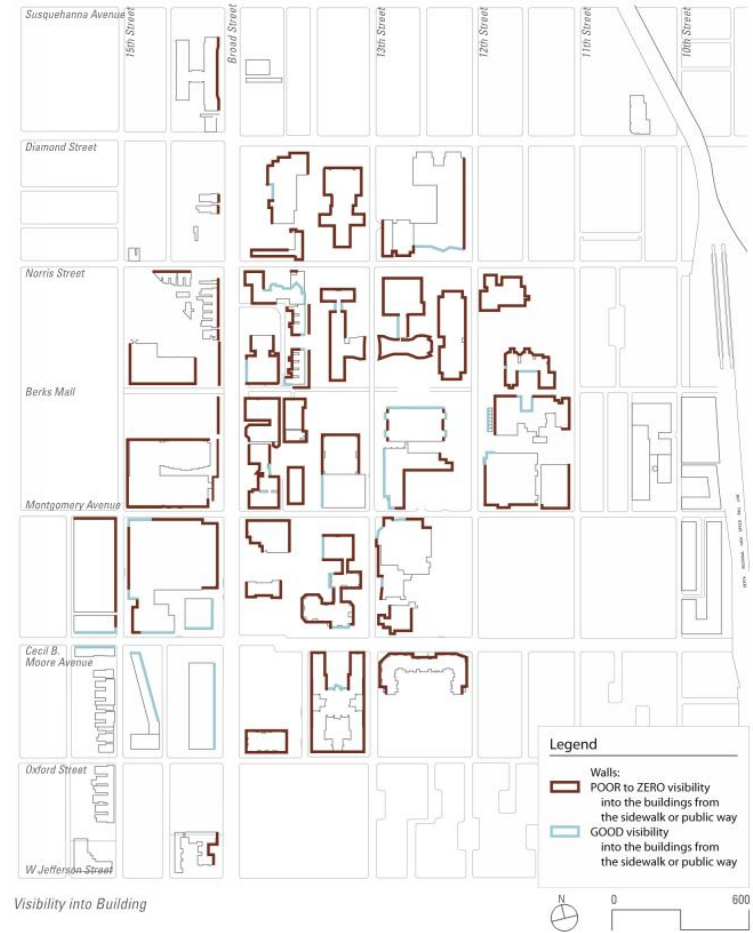
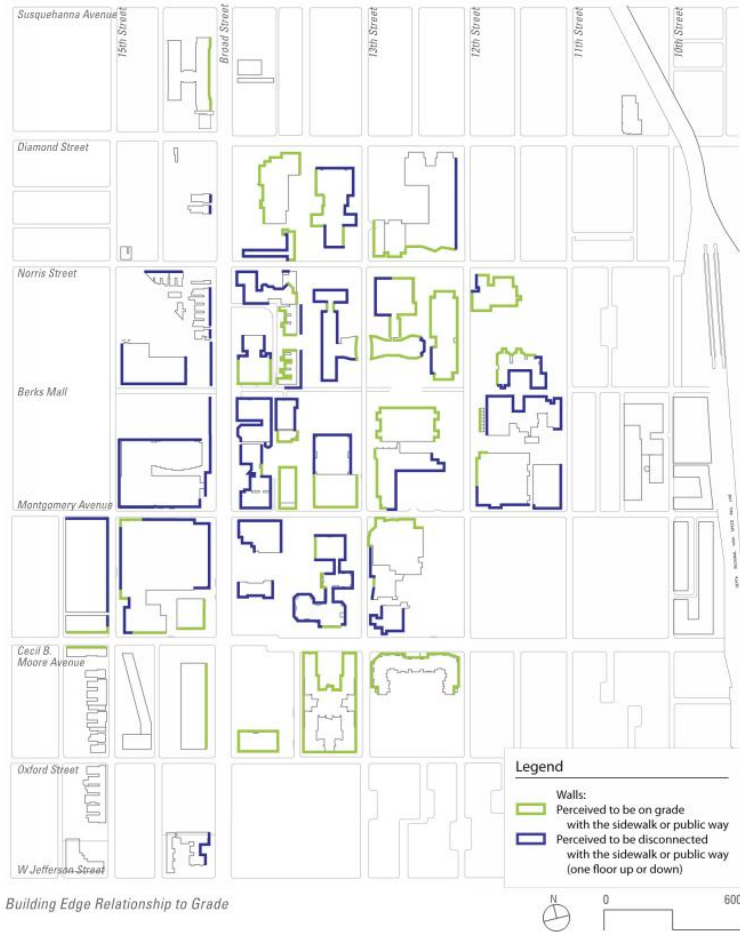
The clarity of this diagram reveals the relationship of the buildings and open space within Temple’s Main Campus and the interaction between the university and civic grid. The scale of the Temple-owned buildings is significantly different from the surrounding community fabric. Much of the North Philadelphia residential and retail neighborhoods are based on a row-house module with strong street-front edges and few large commercial buildings. In contrast, Temple University buildings often occupy an entire civic block and, with the exception of the Broad Street corridor, appear to float in an irregular field of open space.

The figure-ground diagram indicates that future development should strengthen the edges of the civic blocks, provide meaningful public open space around and in between university buildings, and create a sensitive transition to the surrounding neighborhoods.

TEMPLE 20/20—A FRAMEWORK FOR CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT

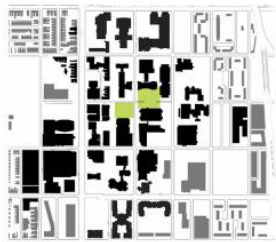


TEMPLE 20/20—A FRAMEWORK FOR CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT



Campus Open Space Scale Comparisons

Temple University has a limited amount of significant or landmark open space in comparison to its peer colleges and universities. The campus is defined more by its urban qualities than by its landscape. In contrast, competitor institutions such as Penn State, West Chester, Rutgers, and the University of Pittsburgh have signature quadrangles and landscapes. Examples include the emblematic landscape around the Cathedral of Learning at Pitt and Washington Square at NYU which establish a clear academic sense of place. At Temple, the Bell Tower has the potential to anchor the core of the campus but it lacks a cohesive supporting landscape of sufficient size and flexibility to serve as the symbolic heart of the university.



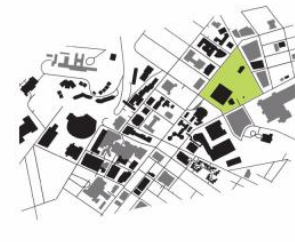
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY



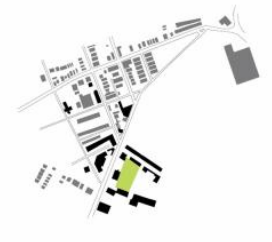
PENN STATE UNIVERSITY



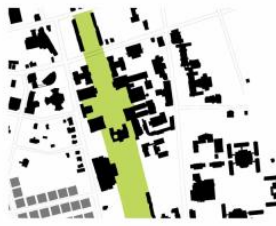
DREXEL UNIVERSITY



UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH



UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES



UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE



UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND



ST. JOSEPHS UNIVERSITY



LASALLE UNIVERSITY



RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

University Competitors: Campus Core Compared

TEMPLE TODAY



Variety of Paving Materials and Site Furnishings

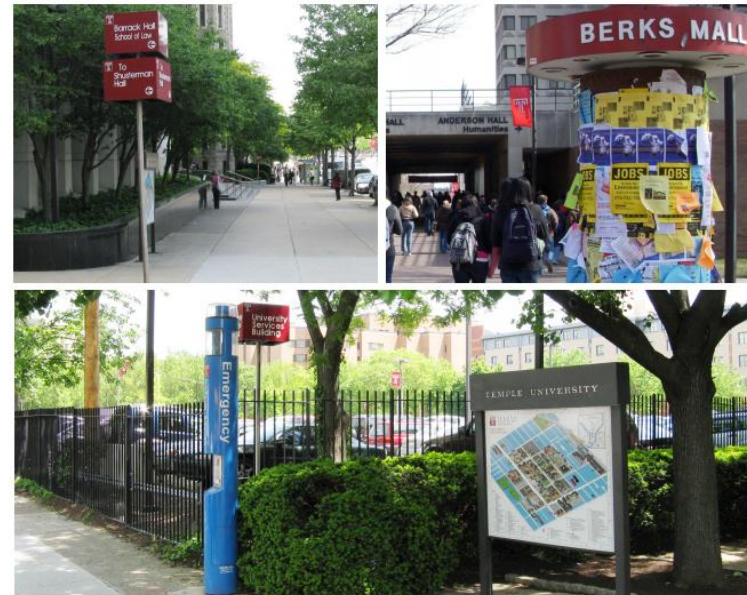


Signage and Wayfinding

SIGNAGE & WAYFINDING

Temple does not currently have a comprehensive system or palette for signage and wayfinding information. There is a great variety of types as well as inadequate and inconsistent placement of signage to identify buildings and main entrances. Wayfinding information is minimal on many parts of the campus which can create navigation challenges for visitors and prospective students.

Signage was not included within the scope of this Framework Plan. It is strongly recommended that the university implement an overall signage and wayfinding system with a consistent design palette. This will assist all visitors in enjoying the campus and event activities and reinforce the perception of Temple as an exciting and convenient destination within the city.



TEMPLE TODAY



Public Transit

The Temple campus is very well served by public transportation. The Broad Street Subway is one of the main spines of Philadelphia's transit system, connecting Temple with North Broad Street (including the Health Sciences Center), Center City, the South Philadelphia Sports Complex, and the entertainment areas of Avenue of the Arts and South Street. In addition, the Broad Street Subway connects directly with the Market-Frankford El, the Subway-Surface Trolleys, PATCO, and all Regional Rail lines.

There are also several supporting bus routes in and around the campus, including:

- Route 3 on Cecil B. Moore Avenue and Route 39 on Susquehanna/Dauphin, which are crosstown "feeder" routes for the subway.
- Route C, which parallels the subway at surface level along Broad Street.
- Route 23 on 11th/12th Streets and Route 2 on 16th/17th Streets, which are north-south routes on the fringes of campus.
- 11th and 12th Streets contain embedded trolley tracks for the Route 23; the trolley service has been suspended since 1992, yet the infrastructure is being maintained for potential (yet unscheduled) return.

Overall, the Temple campus is very well positioned with respect to transit. Students, staff, and faculty can reach most major regional activity centers in a 1-seat or 2-seat ride, as well as access a variety of residential and commercial neighborhoods. This connectivity should be leveraged and the areas around all transit points improved. This will help increase the campus pedestrian activity levels at all hours and foster the perception of Temple as an exciting, safe, and convenient destination within Philadelphia.

Vehicular Street Character

The Temple campus sits on the city's grid of one-way and two-way streets. Broad Street is a major arterial thoroughfare that connects Center City with the northern suburbs. All other streets are collectors or local streets with limited through-traffic function. Broad Street carries the following approximate traffic numbers:

- Southbound: 22,000 vehicles per day during the school year; 18,000 vehicles per day in summer.
- Northbound: 20,000 vehicles per day during the school year; 16,000 vehicles per day in summer.

Cecil B. Moore Avenue is the second most significant thoroughfare in this area, carrying approximately 10,000 vehicles per day combined in both directions. Virtually all other streets in the vicinity of campus carry 5,000 vehicles per day or less.



Vision

INTRODUCTION

This section will present the initial reactions and the development opportunities and constraints that were identified from an analysis of the current campus environment.

After an extensive review of existing conditions, the design team, in collaboration with Temple University, developed a set of initial reactions that were used to guide the development of the Framework Plan and will ultimately allow Temple to achieve its long-term goals for academic and campus quality.

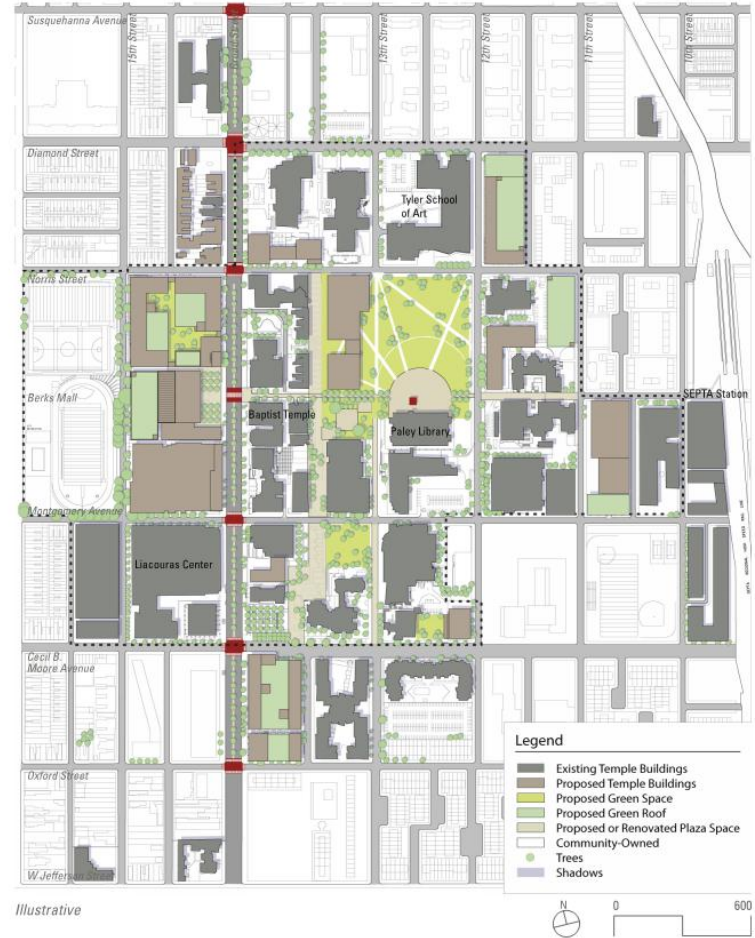
The following initial reactions are summarized graphically in a conceptual sketch for the Temple Main Campus:

1. **The intersection of Broad Street and Berks Mall to be emphasized**
The intersection of these two important corridors at the high point of the campus should be developed and enhanced with the construction of a significant building. This building will serve as the terminus of Temple’s primary organizational spine and will, in conjunction with a signature plaza, receive pedestrians as they cross Broad Street. The emphasis and activity at this point on Broad Street will create the symbolic “front door” to Temple University and a transition point to other areas of the campus.
2. **Broad Street to be both Urban and Urbane**
Urban is defined as relating to or belonging to a city. Urbane is defined as showing sophistication, refinement, or courtesy. Broad Street is one of the most important streets in Philadelphia and the link to the civic heart of the city. Urbanity can be achieved by denser development of mixed-use structures that properly address Broad Street and a refined and identifiable streetscape for Temple University. Temple’s improvements and “ownership” of their section of Broad Street will encourage the revitalization of the entire North Broad Street corridor and reinforce Temple’s position as a major institution in the city.
3. **The route from Broad Street to the SEPTA Train Station to be revitalized**
Berks Mall serves as the central pedestrian link to many of Temple’s major buildings and iconic spaces. This corridor should be renovated and strengthened to enhance its function as a connection from the SEPTA Regional Rail Station to Broad Street. This revitalization will improve the quality of a highly-visible section of campus, encourage the use of public transportation, and emphasize Temple as a destination within the city.
4. **Importance of the creation of a new campus core**
A central public open space can serve as the symbolic heart of an academic institution.

TEMPLE 20/20—A FRAMEWORK FOR CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT



Figure Ground



Illustrative



Proposed Plan

PROGRAM MATRIX

Program	Unit	Existing	Proposed Range	Percent Increase (
Academic	GSF	2,796,708	3,166,000 - 3,870,000	13
Housing	Beds	4,160	5,370 - 6,890	29
Dining	Seats	1,730	2,390 - 2,920	38
Parking	Spaces	3,507	3,590 - 4,000	2
Indoor Student Recreation	GSF	357,575	360,800 - 439,800	1
Outdoor Student Recreation	SF	511,089	581,300 - 710,500	14
Main Quad Open Space	SF	88,236	179,000 - 218,800	103-
Green Space	SF	308,577	529,900 - 647,700	72-



Proposed Aerial View

PROPOSED PROGRAM ELEMENTS

Program	Unit	Existing	Proposed Range	Percent Increase (%)
Academic	GSF	2,796,708	3,166,000 - 3,870,000	13-38
Housing	Beds	4,160	5,370 - 6,890	29-66
Dining	Seats	1,730	2,390 - 2,920	38-69
Parking	Spaces	3,507	3,590 - 4,000	2-14
Indoor Student Recreation	GSF	357,575	360,800 - 439,800	1-23
Outdoor Student Recreation	SF	511,089	581,300 - 710,500	14-39
Main Quad Open Space	SF	88,236	179,000 - 218,800	103-148
Green Space	SF	308,577	529,900 - 647,700	72-110



Existing and Proposed Central Open Space



Street and Intersection Design

Broad Street

Although Broad Street carries a significant traffic function, this does not preclude the creation of a safer, more comfortable environment for pedestrians. Opportunities to achieve this without negatively impacting traffic capacity include:

- Installation of a planted/hardscaped median: This measure breaks down the scale of the street, and encourages controlled and responsible traffic behavior.
- Installation of pedestrian refuges at key crossings: As extensions of the median, such refuges achieve two basic objectives, both to the benefit of pedestrians:
 - They provide pedestrians with safe, curb-separated islands in which to stand if unable to complete their crossings.
 - They require tighter car-turns, generally leading to slower speeds and more predictable turning paths.
- Use of a highly-visible crosswalk treatment at all crossings: While typical thermoplastic striping does not garner extra attention from motorists (and also tend to fade), introduction of a distinct, highly noticeable crosswalk pattern or color/texture sharpens the degree to which motorists are aware of potential pedestrian conflicts.

Any combination of the preceding elements will help to discourage high traffic speeds while increasing the general comfort level of pedestrians, working toward a more balanced urban corridor.

In addition, there are also opportunities to further contribute to this re-balancing through architectural and sidewalk-oriented improvements along the street.

In the short-term, there are also a number of options for signal phasing along Broad Street that could help support safer operations at several major Temple-related pedestrian crossings.

TEMPLE 20/20—A FRAMEWORK FOR CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT



Proposed View looking North West

Capital Projects Update

1. Residence Hall Project
2. Pearson McGonigle Renovation
3. Architecture Building
4. Science Education & Research Center
5. Edberg Olson
6. Montgomery Street Garage

New Residence Hall



TEMPLE STUDENT RESIDENCE

1. Residence Hall



New Residence Hall

VIEW FROM BROAD
& OXFORD



New Residence Hall



VIEW FROM
LIACOURAS
WALK

New Residence Hall

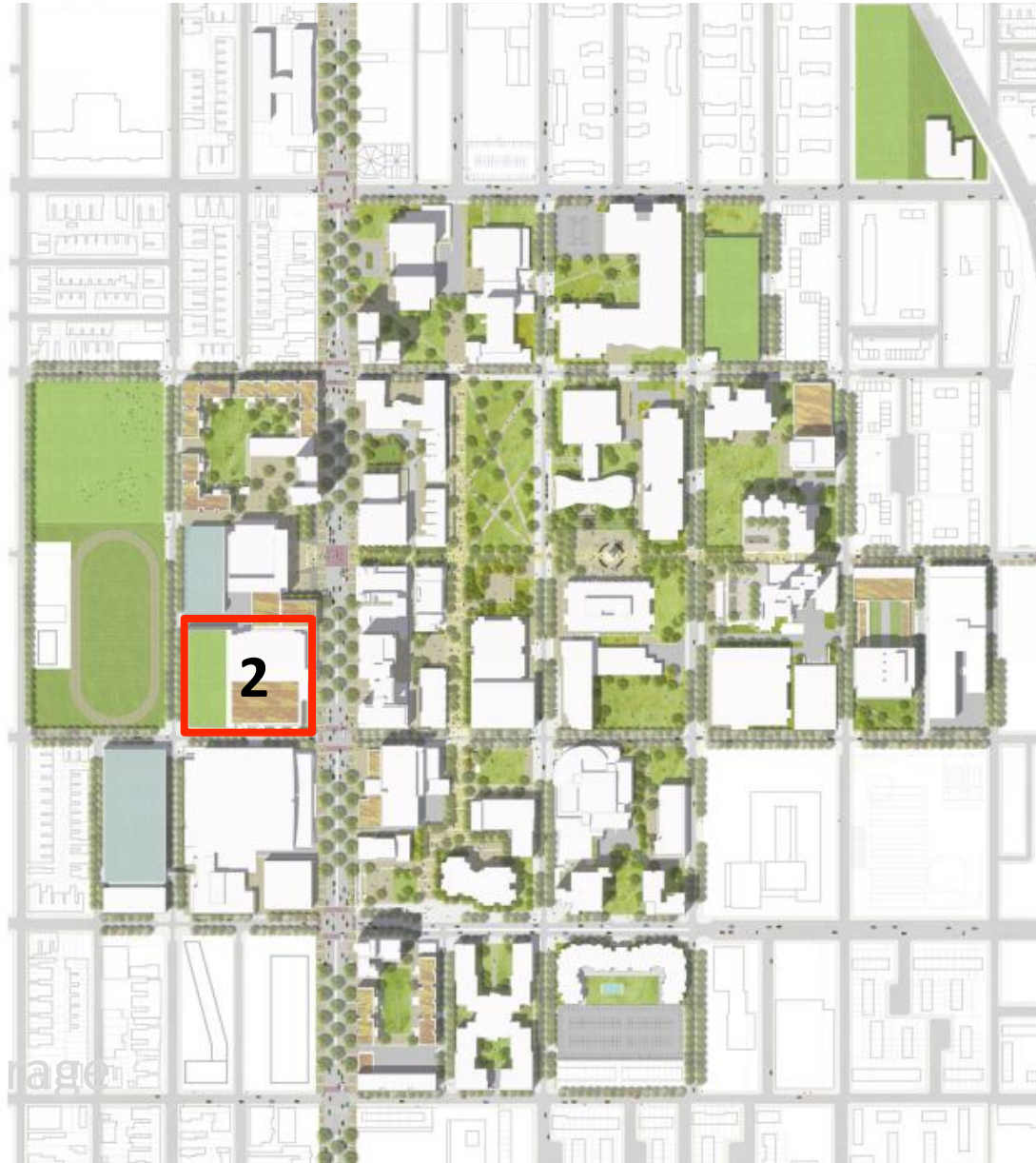


TERRACE LEVEL
PLAN

New Residence Hall



1. Residence Hall
- 2. Pearson McGonigle**
3. Architecture Building
4. Science Education
& Research Center
5. Edberg Olson
6. Montgomery Street Garage



Pearson McGonigle Renovations



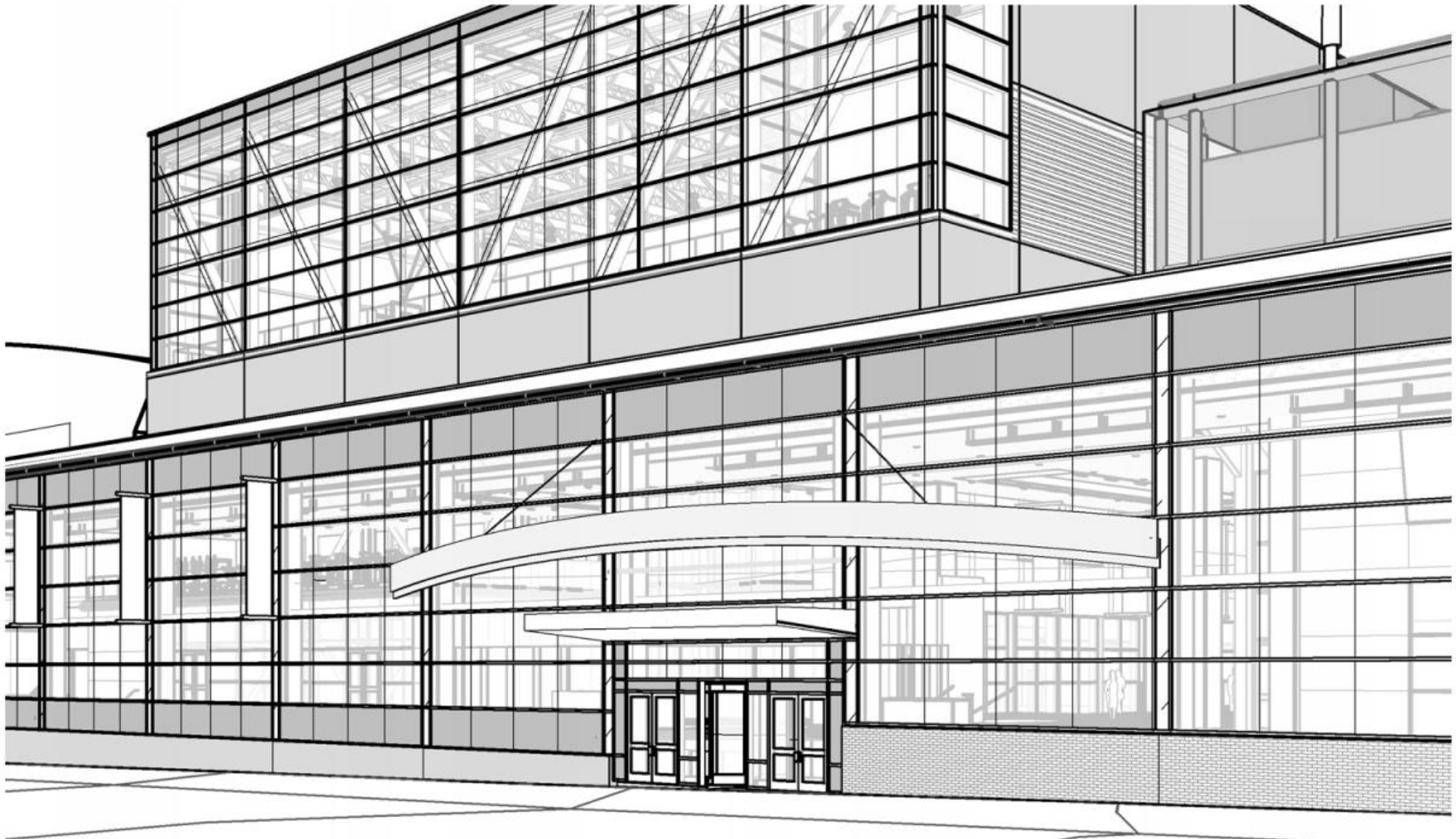
Pearson McGonigle Renovations



Pearson McGonigle Renovations



Pearson McGonigle Renovations



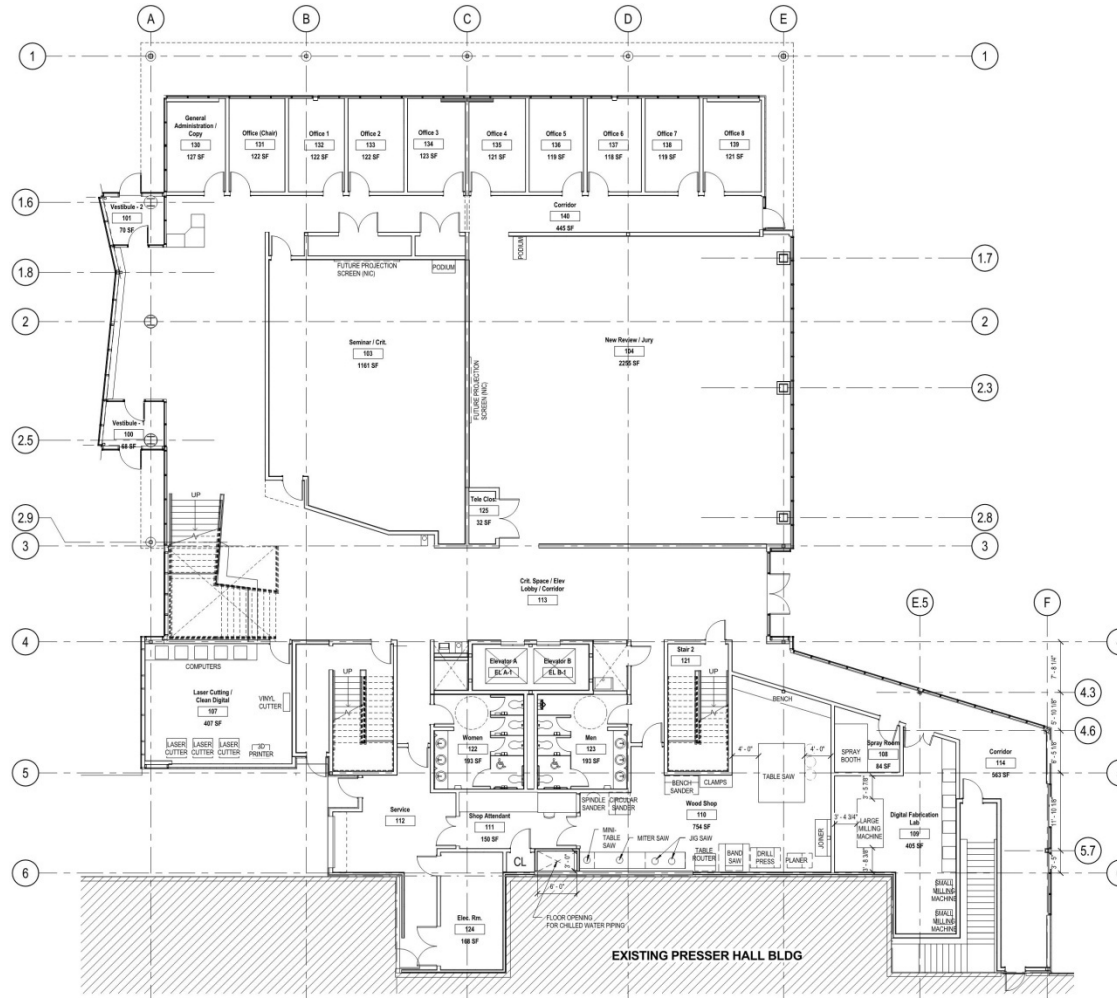
1. Residence Hall
2. Pearson McGonigle
- 3. Architecture Building**
4. Science Education
& Research Center
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Architecture Building

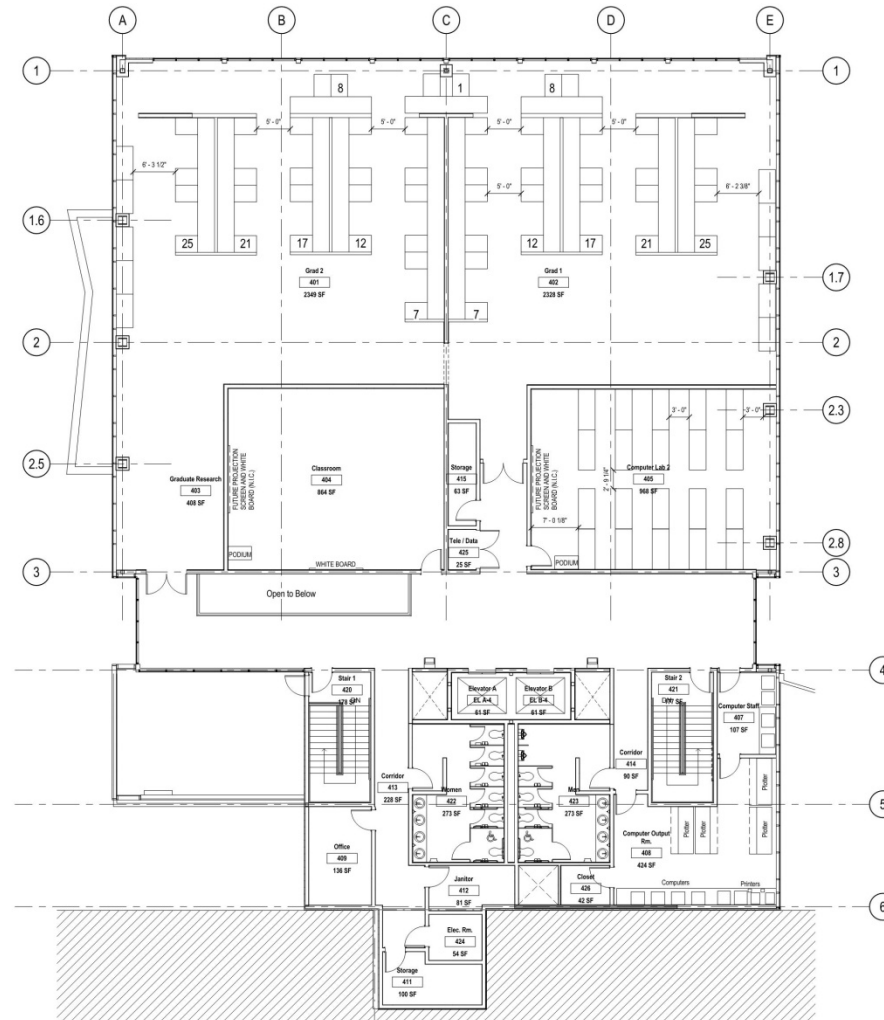


Architecture Building



1
AV11
FURNITURE - FIRST FLOOR
PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Architecture Building



1 FURNITURE - FOURTH FLOOR PLAN SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

1. Residence Hall
2. Pearson McGonigle
3. Architecture Building
- 4. Science Education
& Research Center**
5. Edberg Olson
6. Montgomery Street Garage



Science Education and Research Center



Science Education and Research Center

Temple University
 Science Education and Research Building
 Program Distribution and Cost Model 5-20-11

Space Allocation by Department	Short-term 2013			Long-term 2020		
PH: Computational Science	Quantity	NSF	Sub-Total NSF	Quantity	NSF	Sub-Total NSF
• Offices						
Faculty Offices	10	160	1600	10	160	1600
Post Docs (2/Office)	20	80	1600	20	80	1600
Graduate Students	40	72	2880	40	72	2880
Conference Space	1		900	1		900
Administrative Area	1		500	1		500
• Mechanical(incl in TOTAL)			0			
SUB TOTAL			7480			7480
• Shell			0			0
TOTAL			7480			7480

Notes
 Central nitrogen generation facility
 Central helium recycling
 Central compressed air (high 170psi and low 35psi pressure lines)
 Power: 3-phase (200 amps/module)
 Fifth and sixth floor labs should be (6 service lines)-capable: gas, air H, air L, de-ionized water, nitrogen, vacuum

Module Dimensions:
 Typical Research Lab Module: 600 sqf
 Typical Teaching Lab Modules: 900 sqf
 Typical Office Modules: 120 sqf or 180 sqf

6: Chemistry Bio

• Offices						
PI Offices	3	160	480	8	160	1280
PD Offices (2/space)	6	160	960	16	160	2560
Large Conference /Seminar	0	900	0	1	900	900
Medium Conference/ Seminar	1	720	720	1	720	720
Small Conference/ Seminar	0	360	0	1	360	360
Administrative Area			900			900
• Research Space						
Research Lab (4 RA/module)	8	600	4800	24	600	14400
Common Instrumentation Rm	2	100	200	4	100	400
SUB TOTAL			8060			21520
• Shell			13760			0
TOTAL			21820			21520

Sixth floor lab module: 600 sf, 4 people, 2 2-sided benches, fully hooded: 1 8ft hood, 2 6ft hoods, 1 4ft hood. De-ionized water, dry nitrogen, dry air, gas, city water, processed chilled water, 3-phase power (200 amps), vacuum. Every two 600ft modules share 1 common instrumentation room.

5: Materials Science

• Offices						
PI Offices	3	160	480	6	160	960

Fifth floor lab module: 50% hooded, 50% benched, processed chilled water, 3-phase power, de-ionized water, dry air, gas, city water, processed chilled water.

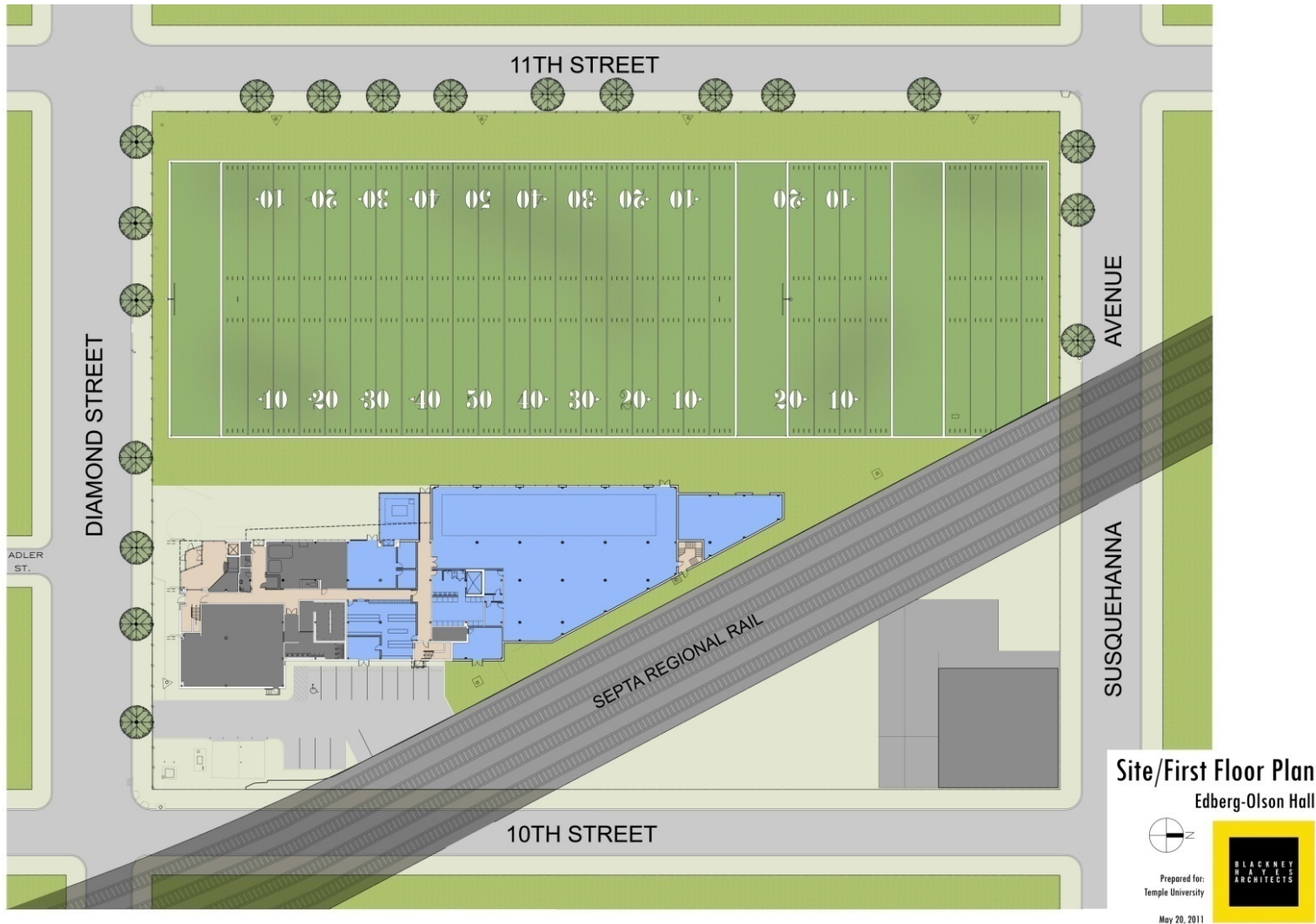
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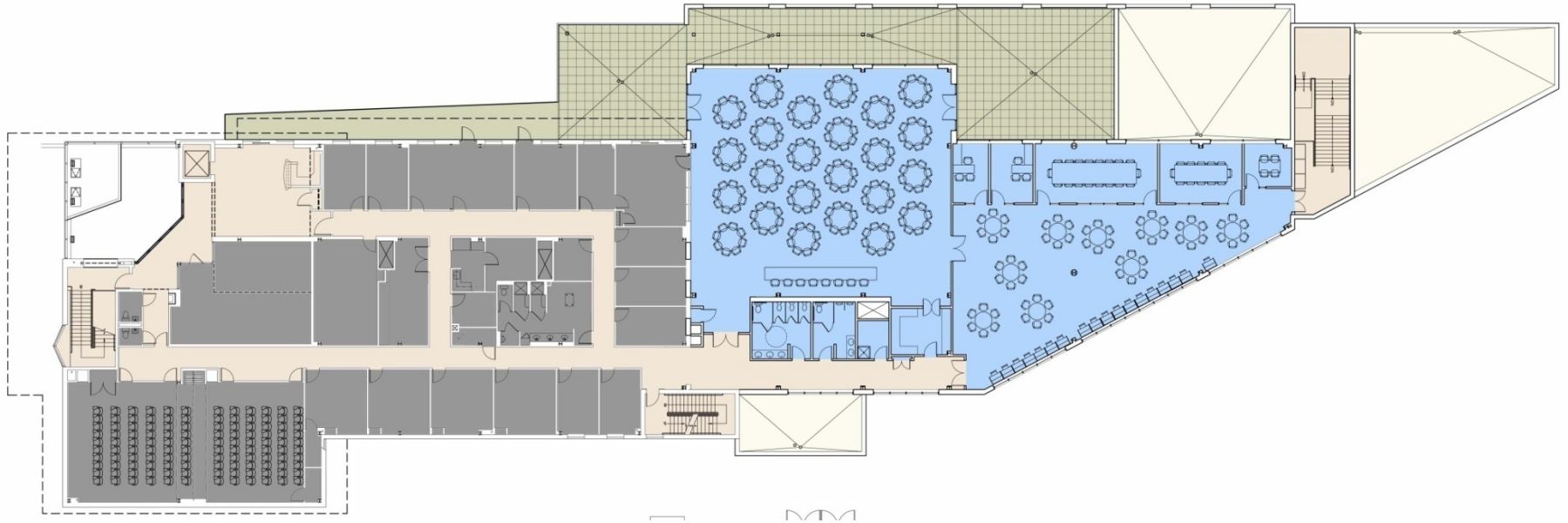
Edberg Olson Addition



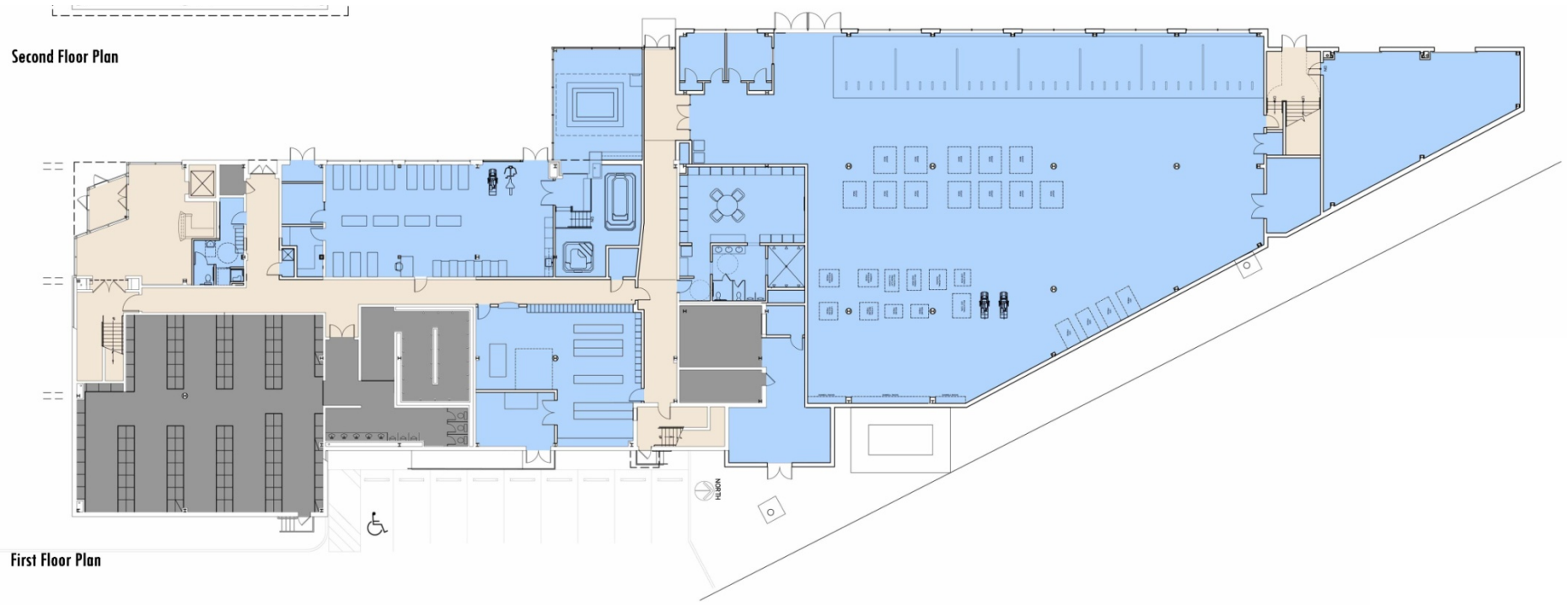
Edberg Olson Addition



Edberg Olson Addition



Edberg Olson Addition



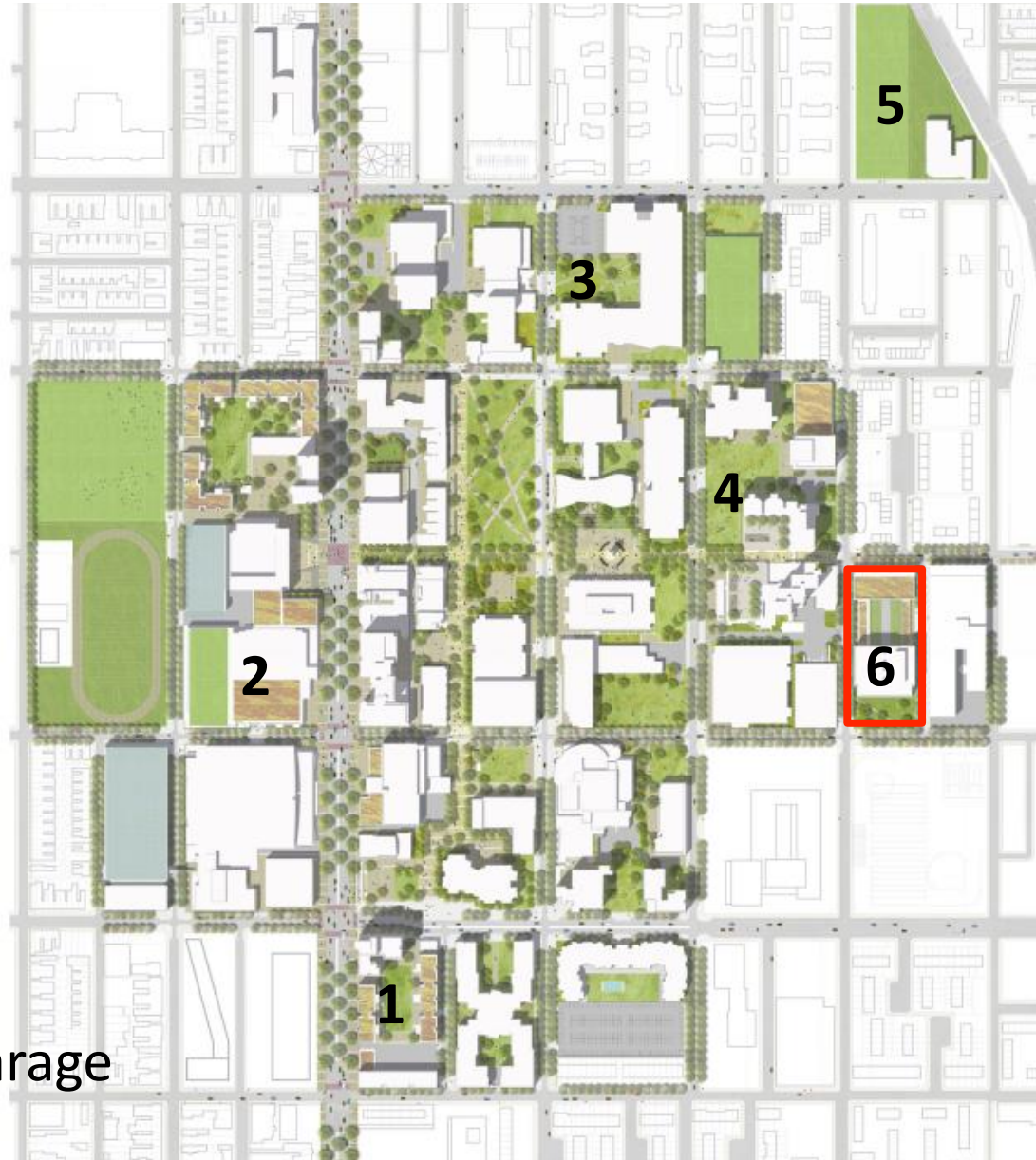
Edberg Olson Addition



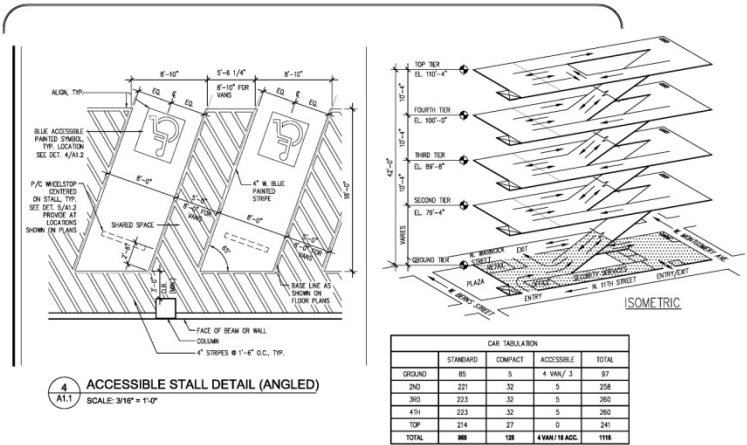
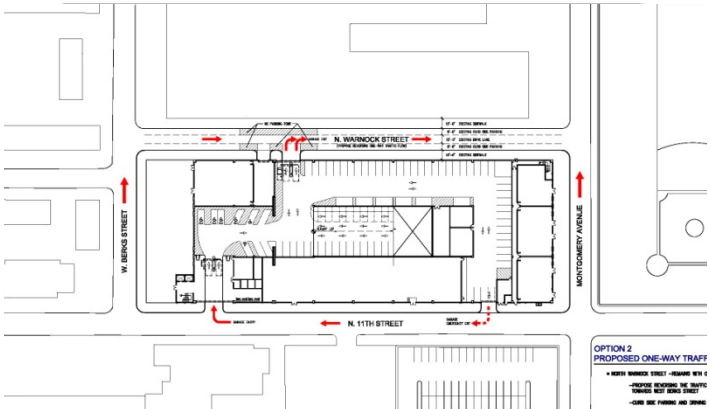
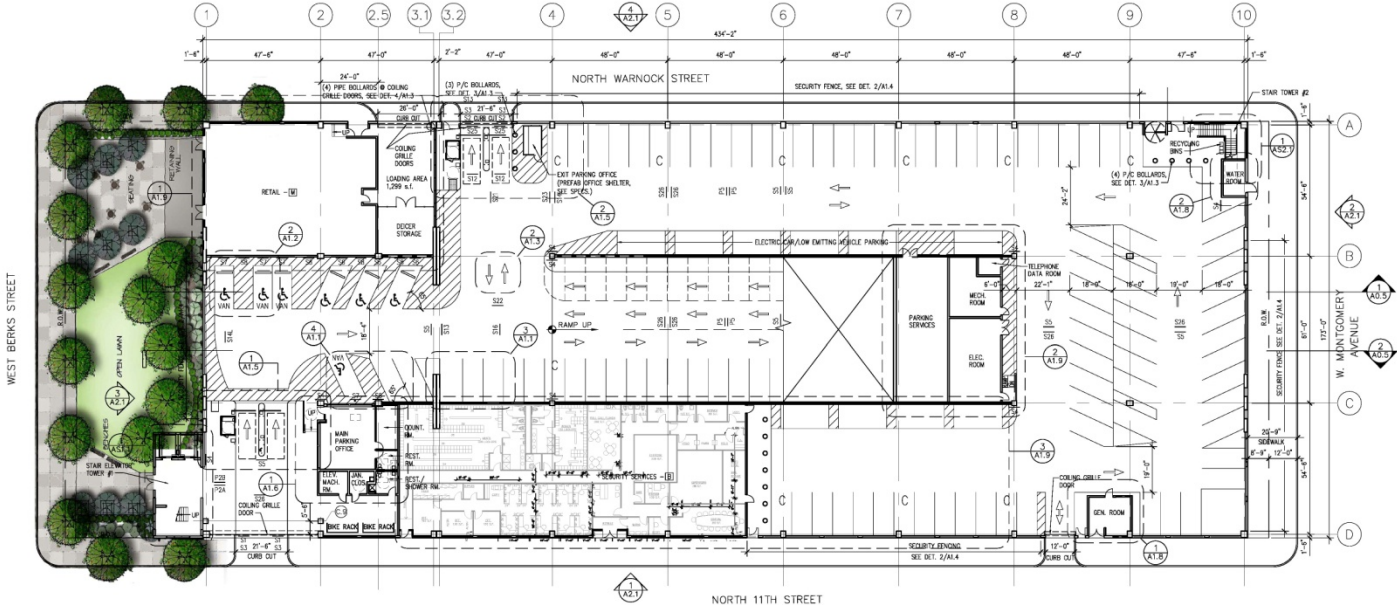
Edberg Olson Addition



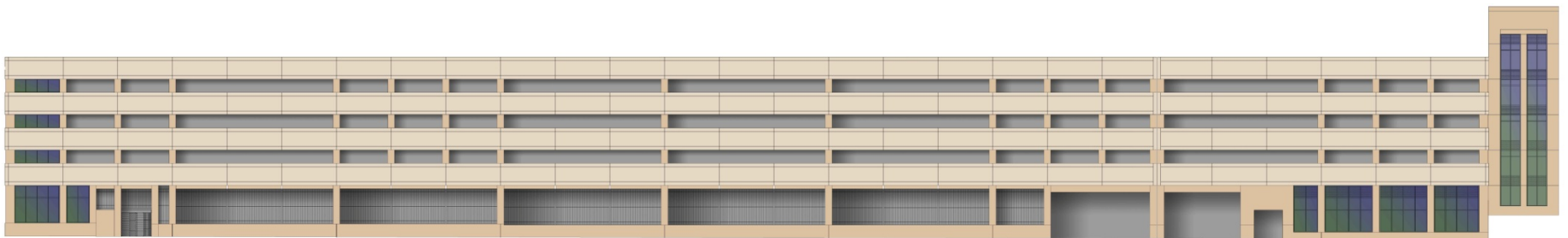
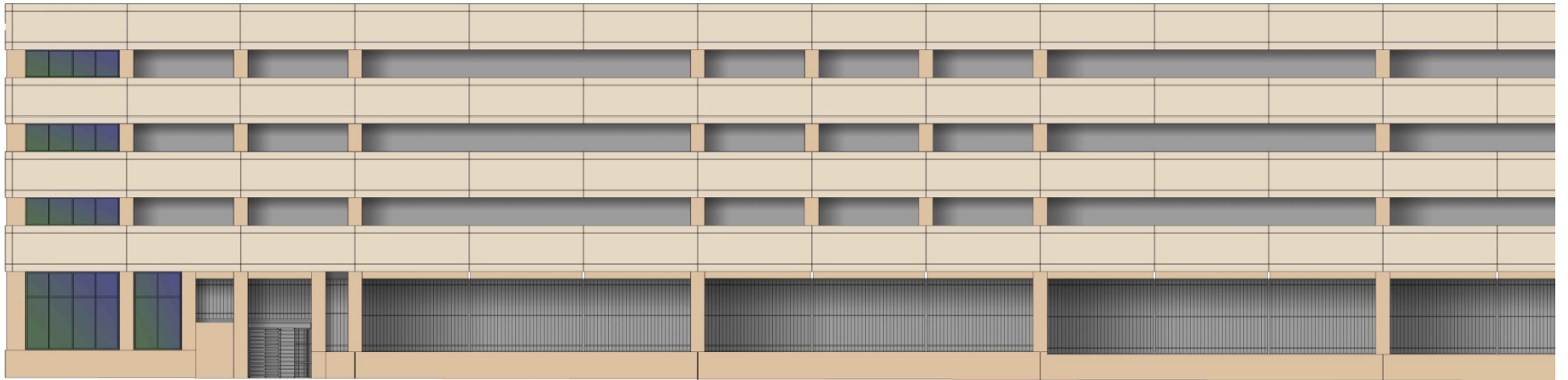
1. Residence Hall
2. Pearson McGonigle
3. Architecture Building
4. Science Education
& Research Center
5. Edberg Olson
6. Montgomery Street Garage



Montgomery Street Garage



Montgomery Street Garage



Building Community



Building Community

Our Mission is to provide access to excellence for highly motivated students regardless of status or station in life and to strengthen ties to Temple's community by creating a culture of engagement at all levels.

