

The College of
WILLIAM & MARY

Campus Design Guidelines Report

May 2003



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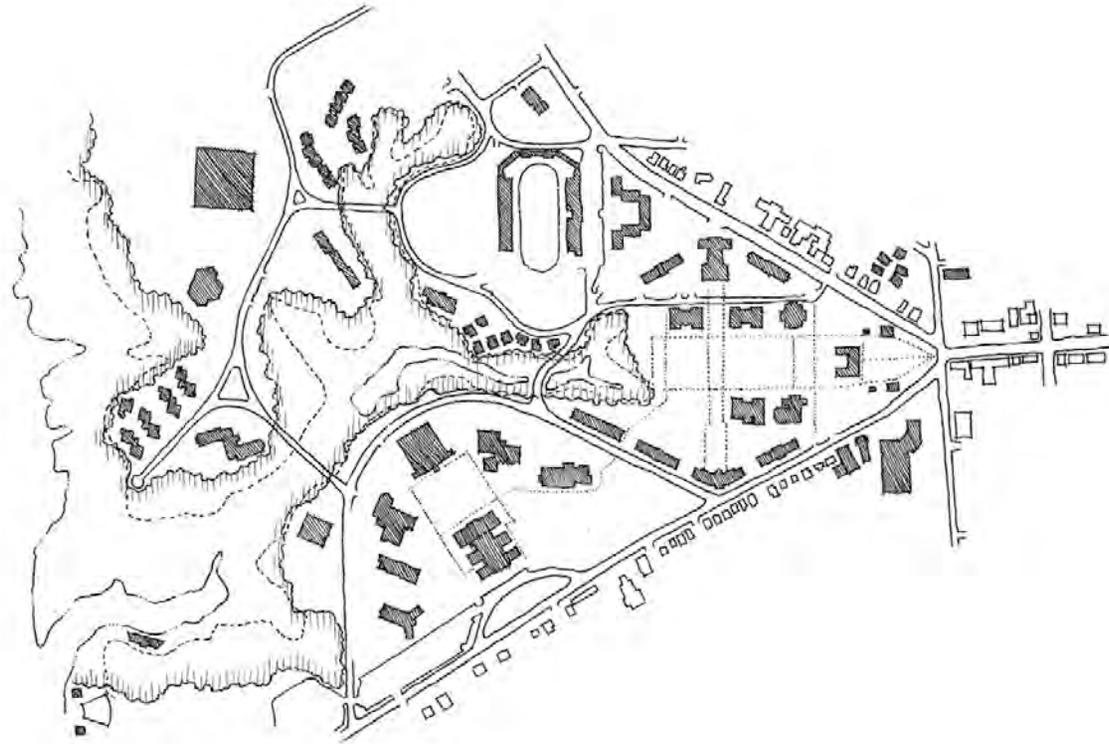
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1. INTRODUCTION

The College of William & Mary occupies a hallowed place in the development of the American collegiate campus tradition. The planning principles embodied in the early campus planning concepts of the College established precedents with far-reaching influence. With the construction of the New Campus in the 1960s, a dichotomy arose between the architectural character of the Old Campus and the modernist expressions of the New Campus. The development of the western portions of the campus, into which the College has expanded since that time, has further contributed to a sense of fragmentation.

The College recognizes the importance of reestablishing the consistency of planning and design principles exemplified in the Old Campus. The College, therefore, has formulated the following design guidelines to serve as a framework for planning and design decisions relative to future campus facility development initiatives.



Existing Campus Structure

Process

These guidelines were adopted by the College of William & Mary in 2003. Sasaki Associates, Inc., in association with Boynton Rothschild Rowland, worked with the College's steering committee under the direction of the College of William & Mary Vice President of Administration. College representatives met with the planning firms on a regular basis to review material

prepared in connection with this study and to provide the firms with decisions and directions.

Goals

These design guidelines have been formulated to provide a framework for future decision-making with regard to improvements to the campus structure, its landscape, and the buildings that define its physical image. This set

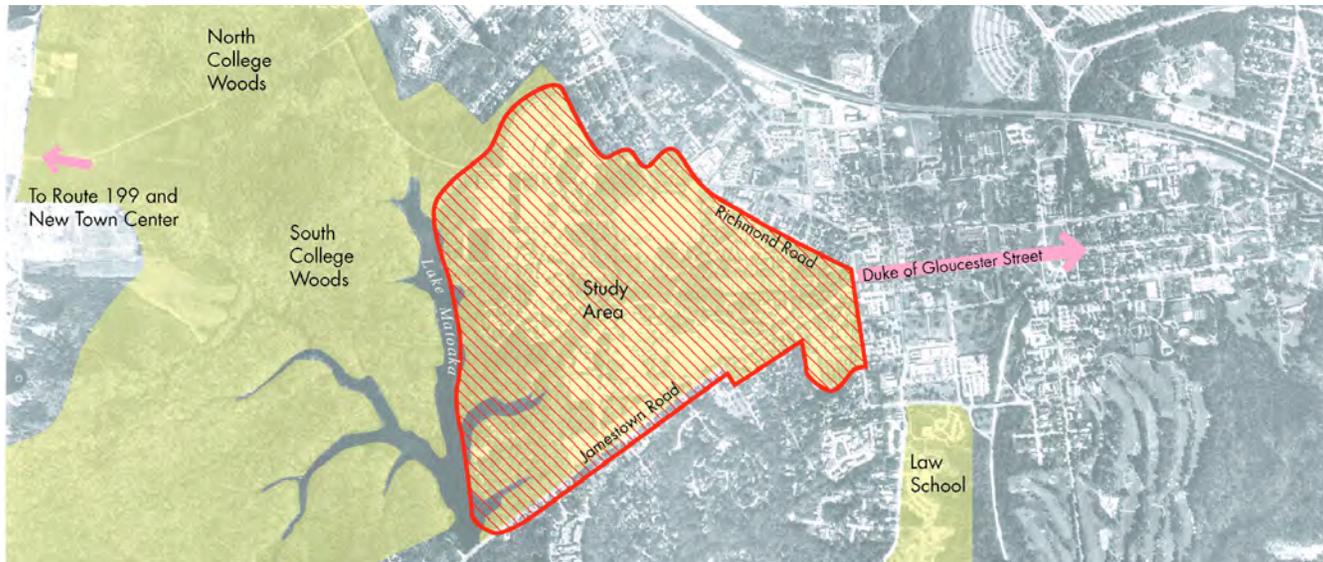
of planning and design criteria will unify the various campus precincts into a cohesive collegiate environment, provide an added sense of place and orientation, and reestablish an architectural expression consistent with the institutional values of the College of William & Mary.

This document includes an introductory historical overview to establish a context for considering the future of campus development, and is followed by:

- **Campus Vision Plan:** An overarching vision for the organization of the campus, with a plan for a new campus structure of circulation and public open space.
- **Design Guidelines:** A set of general criteria for the design of new architectural and landscape architectural projects.

Study Area

The design guidelines address the main campus and the College's holdings directly north of Jamestown Road and south of Richmond Road. Planning and design criteria for other College land and buildings will be addressed by the College as new development initiatives emerge in the future.



Study Area

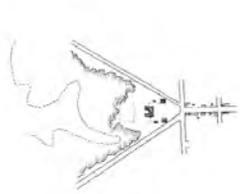
2. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The underlying concept of these guidelines is informed by historical context as well as by the planning and design precedents established over the history of the College's development.

Development History

1693 – 1920: College and City Designed

The College of William & Mary was founded in 1693 on 330 acres of land at Middle Plantation, soon to be known as Williamsburg, which became the capital of Virginia in 1699. Construction on the Wren Building began soon after. In following decades, the Brafferton and President's House were built to flank the main building. Campus historian Louise Kale notes that the arrangement of these buildings on a green formed the beginnings of a distinctly American concept—the college campus. Rather than enclose a courtyard, as at the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, the yard formed by these three buildings was open toward Williamsburg.



1693 – 1920

When the City of Williamsburg was laid out in 1699, the College played a vital role: anchoring the west end of the Duke of Gloucester Street. The Capital Building was constructed at the east end of the Duke of Gloucester Street. Thus, the College had an integral role in the planning and urban design of the city.

Through its first two hundred years, the College remained small, and at times, struggled to survive as a private college in a small town. In 1906, as the College received support from the Commonwealth of Virginia, its fortunes began to change.

1920 – 1950: From Court to Campus

The first comprehensive plan for the College was developed by Richmond architect Charles Robinson and landscape architect Charles Gillette in the early 1920s. This plan, based on the design of the Chelsea Hospital in England, resulted in a campus plan of buildings in a three-sided quadrangle, opening up to a green lawn—Gillette's Sunken Garden. This strong landscape center



1920 – 1950

and diamond-shaped campus organization strengthened the axis created by the Wren Building and provided a fine view of the countryside to the west—a view later to become known as the Jefferson Prospect. The buildings from this period are of similar size and scale, and employ materials similar to those of the Wren Building. Their placement around the Sunken Garden reinforces the Wren Building's place in the hierarchy of campus life.

1950 – 1980: Buildings as Objects

The 1960s saw the spread of the campus to the west across the ravine, with academic buildings in the New Campus and residential halls in the Far West Campus. Like many American campuses in the 1960s, the new architecture was based on modern principles, rejecting traditional references and context in favor of a more universal building language of modern materials, form, and construction. The student residences and campus life facilities were separated from the new academic campus and located further to the west within the



1950 – 1980

woods. By 1980, the physical campus had spread remarkably, with buildings designed more as isolated objects in the landscape and less with the development of the campus in mind. New roads, notably Campus Drive and Landrum Drive, were created to bring automobiles to these different areas of the College. The College began to have three distinct and unconnected identities: the historic core of Robinson's plan, the New Campus, and the Far West Campus.

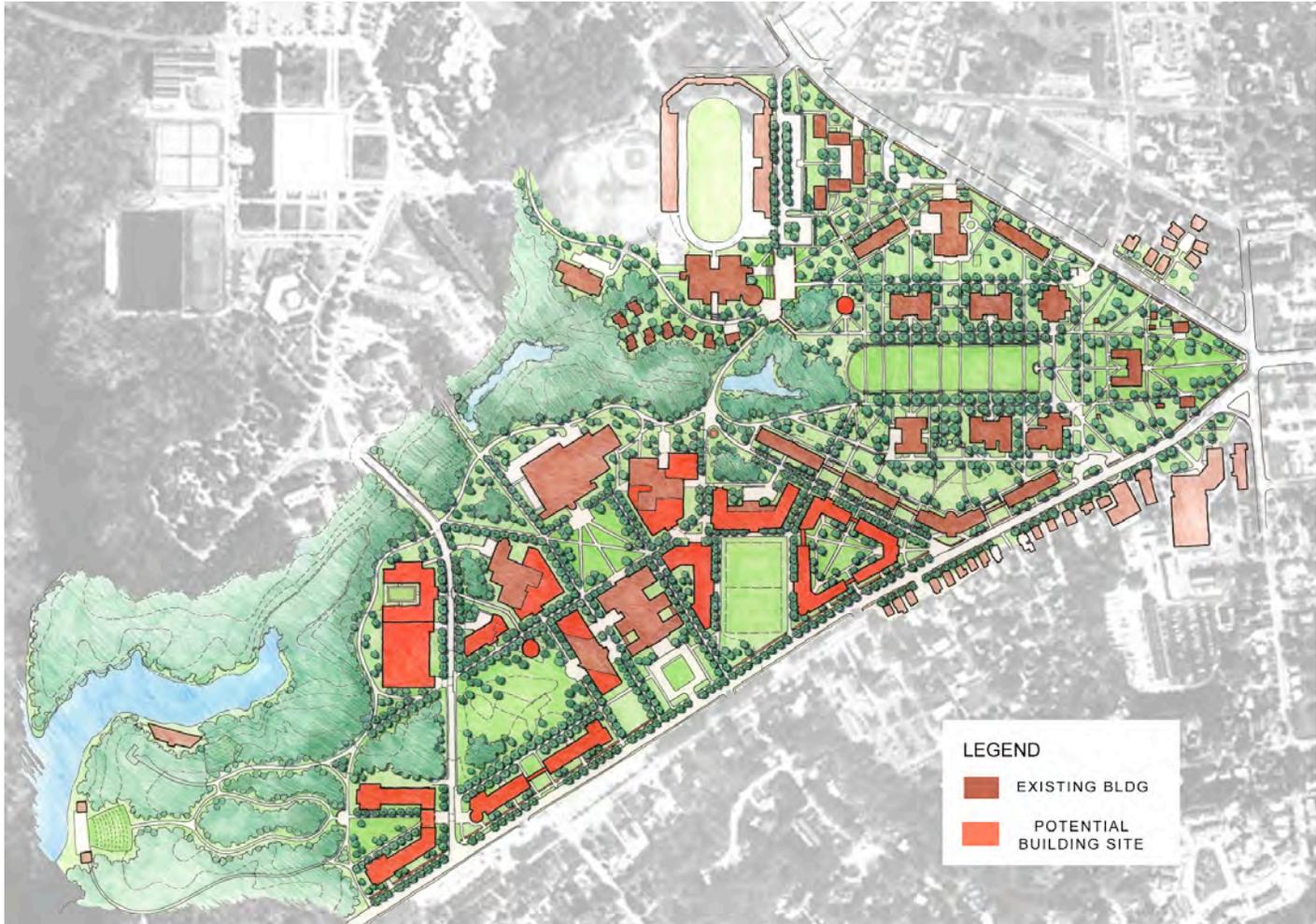
1980 – 2002: Strategic Infill

In recent decades, the College developed several new buildings: McGlothlin-Streeter Hall on the Old Campus, the University Center to the south of the stadium, and the Recreational Sports Center west of William & Mary Hall.

In general, the placement of these buildings has followed the principles of the 1987 master plan and strengthened the core campus, but little has been done to reconnect the separate parts of the campus.



1980 – 2002



Proposed Plan

3. THE VISION PLAN

These guidelines propose the unification of the campus environment by the simplification and consistent design of the landscape and the sensitive insertion of new structures that mediate between the existing architectural expressions. The overall concept is expressed as a “Vision Plan.” Architecture and landscape each have a role in the realization of this concept.

The Vision Plan reflects the following objectives for the campus:

1. The campus architectural and landscape character should be unified.
2. The architectural configuration and character of the Old Campus should be preserved.

3. New public spaces on campus should be created and connected by clearly articulated pedestrian circulation paths. New buildings should create and frame new public spaces wherever possible.
4. Existing barriers to unifying the campus, such as roads and parking, should be removed (or at least minimized) wherever possible.
5. The unique naturalistic attributes of the Ravine intervening within the campus landscape should be preserved and enhanced.

This plan envisions a unified campus image and character based on the historic expression of the Old Campus and the Sunken Garden Quadrangle, formulated on a new framework of clearly organized pedestrian pathways and public spaces. The disparate images portrayed by

multiple existing campus precincts will be consolidated into a seamless transition between three newly defined campus landforms: North Campus, South Campus, and West Woods.

North Campus consists of the area north of the Sunken Garden and Ravine, and stretches from the Wren Building to the north-south branch of the Dell between Cary Field and the Yates Hall/Fraternity Complex area. South Campus consists of the area south of the Sunken Garden and Ravine; it encompasses the area from the Wren Building to Lake Matoaka in the west. West Woods consists of the area north and west of the Dell, with Lake Matoaka to the west. The Old Campus will merge with the North and South Campuses as the barriers between the Old Campus and the rest of the North and South Campuses to the west are eliminated.

The diagrammatic campus plan in the figure illustrates the first step in the reunification of the campus. The figure illustrates two objectives: First, a hierarchy of pedestrian paths is defined, with the primary promenades originating north and south of the Sunken Garden, and extending west through the North Campus and South Campus, respectively. Second, new civic spaces are defined along these routes. The southern promenade passes the Barksdale recreational field, connects directly to the quadrangle formed by Swem Library and Andrews Hall, and terminates at the Lake Matoaka amphitheater. The northern promenade extends from the Sunken Garden, leads to a new plaza at University Center, continues to a public space at Yates Hall in the residential district, and terminates at public spaces to the east and west of William & Mary Hall. Finally, the barriers imposed by roads and parking are reduced with the conversion of Landrum Drive and Blair Road to pedestrian paths.



Old Campus



Proposed Vision Concept



Proposed Campus Circulation Structure



Proposed Campus Open Space Framework

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By establishing a circulation framework that links memorable public spaces, the campus' unique geography becomes a more understandable composition. In addition, transforming Landrum Drive to a pedestrian path allows the South Campus to blend into a single entity.

From this circulation framework, the hierarchy of the campus can be described as follows:

Pedestrian Circulation

The landscape elements of the two primary pedestrian promenades will define these paths as being the most important routes on campus. Other paths will be treated differently so as to communicate their secondary status.

Vehicular Circulation

Vehicular circulation within the campus will be located at the western perimeter of the campus. Vehicular access into the core campus will be limited to service and emergency vehicles, with short-term parking and drop-off at specific locations. On-campus parking will be consolidated at three locations on the campus periphery.

Campus Public Spaces

The primary public spaces on campus are located along the primary pedestrian promenades. These spaces include large public plazas, recreational fields, and quieter academic quadrangles.

Building Addresses

All buildings located along the primary pedestrian promenades will "front" the routes. Service access will be available only at side or rear entrances.

Edge Conditions

Buildings located adjacent to the primary campus civic spaces or along the campus boundary along Jamestown Road will contribute, in their configuration, to the definition of these edges.

4. DESIGN GUIDELINES

The following guidelines set forth design principles intended to provide a framework for the design of future campus building and landscape initiatives, both new and restoration projects. The purpose of these guidelines is to encourage unity in design over time, while simultaneously allowing flexibility for positive innovation. The guidelines are a set of ideas intended to define a direction and positively influence those who design and manage the campus environment. The goal is to achieve an integrated campus design in which all of the campus parts relate to each other, regardless of when they were built.

Architectural Design Guidelines

Four criteria should be considered in determining the appropriate architectural expression of each new building, addition, or renovation on campus:

- Proximity to the Old Campus and/or Jamestown Road.
- Architectural characteristics of the existing neighboring buildings.
- Proposed use and scale of the new building.
- Hierarchical position within the campus plan.

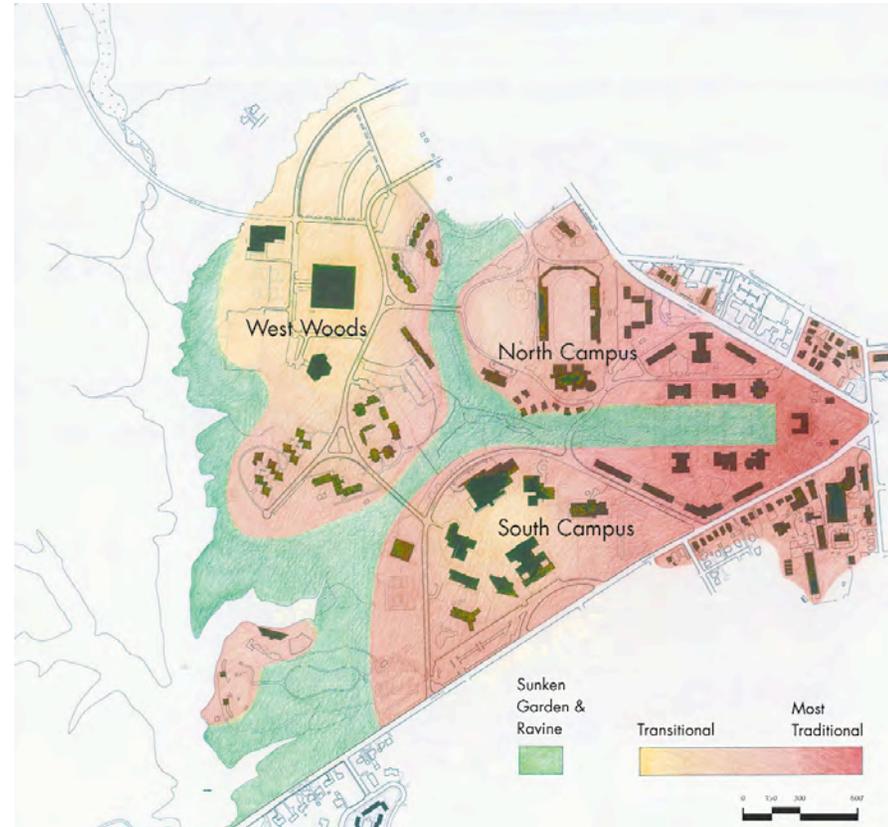
The campus plan depicts this concept as a continuum of architectural design expression. This continuum is described in the following illustration, with the most intense shade of red denoting the most traditional design expression, orange reflective of less traditional forms and details, and areas shown in yellow suggesting designs of more transitional or interpretive expression.

Each future project should be designed within a continuum, with the Georgian architecture of the Old Campus representing the most traditional design expression. Geographically, this continuum originates at the Old Campus. Generally, the influence of the Old Campus on future design responses diminishes as the campus continues to develop to the west, so that projects in the West Woods will incorporate transitional or interpretative design ideas.

Likewise, the College desires to present an image of the campus to the public that is consistent with that of the Old Campus. Thus, projects along Jamestown Road should continue the traditional architectural character established by Barrett and Jefferson Halls. Those farther north, and thus closer to the modern buildings of the Library Quad, may be of more interpretive design. The West Woods may accommodate the most unique design responses.

This concept also suggests that programs that require non-traditional massing should be located away from the Old Campus and Jamestown Road. Examples of such programs include parking garages, athletic facilities, and large auditoria. If other considerations dictate that these buildings be located in areas visible from the Old Campus or Jamestown Road, design strategies to integrate buildings into their campus environment should be formulated.

New projects will be located and configured to create or enhance public spaces on campus as depicted in the Vision Plan. The specific spaces envisioned will be discussed in the Landscape Architectural section.



Design Continuum

Design Guideline Vocabulary

The architectural design guidelines utilize two basic terms:

1. Architectural Order

Overall building qualities such as:

- Plan complexity and geometry
- Building scale
- Massing/typical bay spacing
- Extent to which proportions are governed by regulating lines
- Siting and orientation
- Symmetry/hierarchy of elevations

2. Architectural Elements

The design “detail” making up each building’s exterior, including:

- Doors
- Windows
- Dormers, cupolas, and other roof features
- Cornices
- Roof detailing and materials
- Site details/brick style

With respect to architectural order and elements, the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Georgian architectural forms found in the Old Campus represent the primary point of reference for the guidelines’ discussion of architectural order and elements.

Design Guideline Implementation Terms

The guidelines suggest that project designers adhere to these standards in varying degrees, depending on the location of a particular project. The following terms reflect the extent to which the designer should follow the architectural design precedent exemplified by buildings found on the Old Campus:

Comply

Requires the project designer to utilize the same architectural language found on the Old Campus.

Interpret

Allows the project designer latitude to interpret the design precedents found on the Old Campus.

Unique

Permits the project designer to create architectural language in direct response to the subject building’s immediate environment

Design Guideline Implementation Strategy

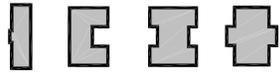
Implementation of design proposals for future projects will be guided by the strategy illustrated in the table below:

In the campus plan, the *Most Traditional* areas are shown in red; yellow areas indicate *Transitional* zones; and *Less Traditional* and *Traditional/Transitional* areas are in between.

Design Guideline Implementation Strategy					
	Most Traditional	Less Traditional	Traditional/ Transitional	Transitional	Iconographic
Architectural Order	Comply	Interpret	Interpret	Unique	Unique
Architectural Elements	Comply	Comply	Interpret	Interpret	Unique

Most Traditional

It is intended that projects in areas identified as *Most Traditional* blend seamlessly with the Old Campus and the Sunken Garden Quadrangle. Buildings built, replaced, or renovated should be constructed and detailed in a manner consistent with the architecture of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.



Architectural Order: Plan Configurations

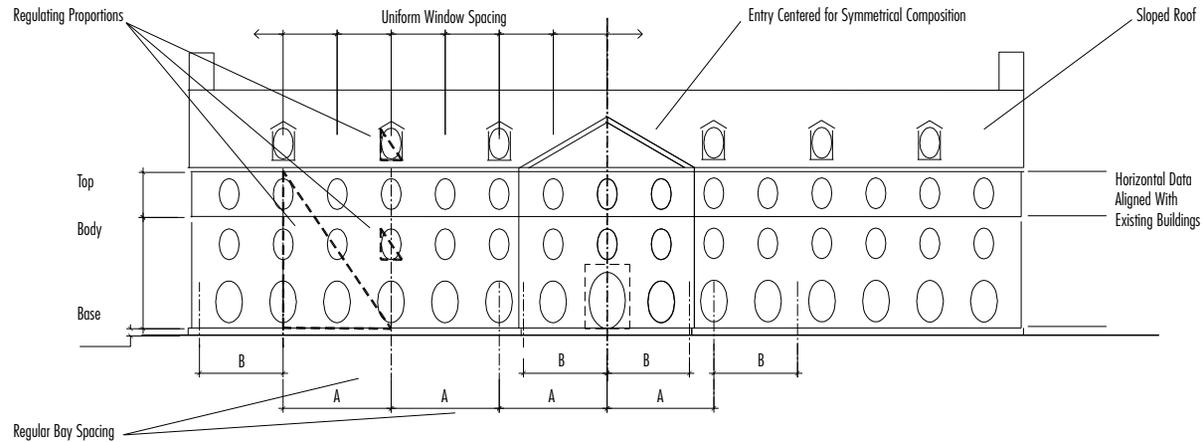
• Architectural Order

Building footprints should be orthogonal and simple, typically either square, rectangular, or barbell shaped. Footprint area should not exceed 16,000 gross square feet.

Roofs should be sloped, with a visible pitch of 45 degrees. Elevations should be symmetrical, follow classical proportions, and be organized into regular bays of a width consistent with buildings of the period. Buildings should maintain tripartite division of base, body and top/roof. Building siting should help establish campus edges or define public space.

• Architectural Elements

Individual elements such as doorways, windows, dormers, cornices, and brick coursing should employ period details. Horizontal elements such as water tables, eaves, and ridges should be expressed and align with adjacent structures where possible.



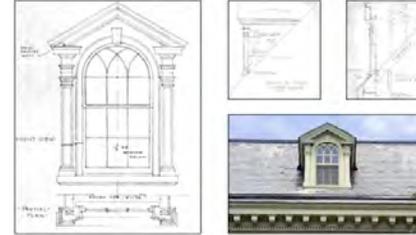
Typical Elevation Diagram

Reference: Old Campus Architectural Elements

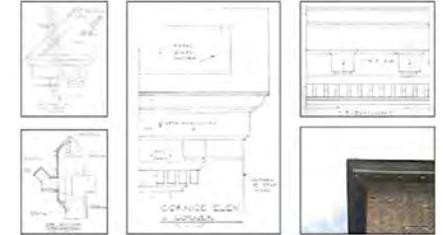
These illustrations are representative of the architectural elements found on the Old Campus. References in the following pages to the elements of the Old Campus should be interpreted in the context of these images.



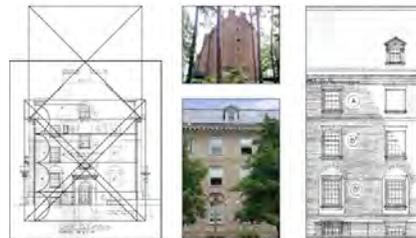
Door



Dormer



Cornice



Massing / Typical Bay



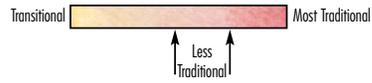
Window



Site Details / Brick Style

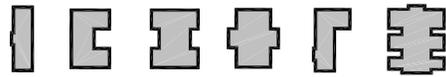
Less Traditional

Projects in *Less Traditional* areas may vary in the composition of their architectural order. However, the elements that comprise the design should continue to follow classical precedents, as in *Traditional* areas.



• Architectural Order

Building footprints should generally continue to be orthogonal, but may be more elaborate and larger than those found on buildings in the Old Campus.

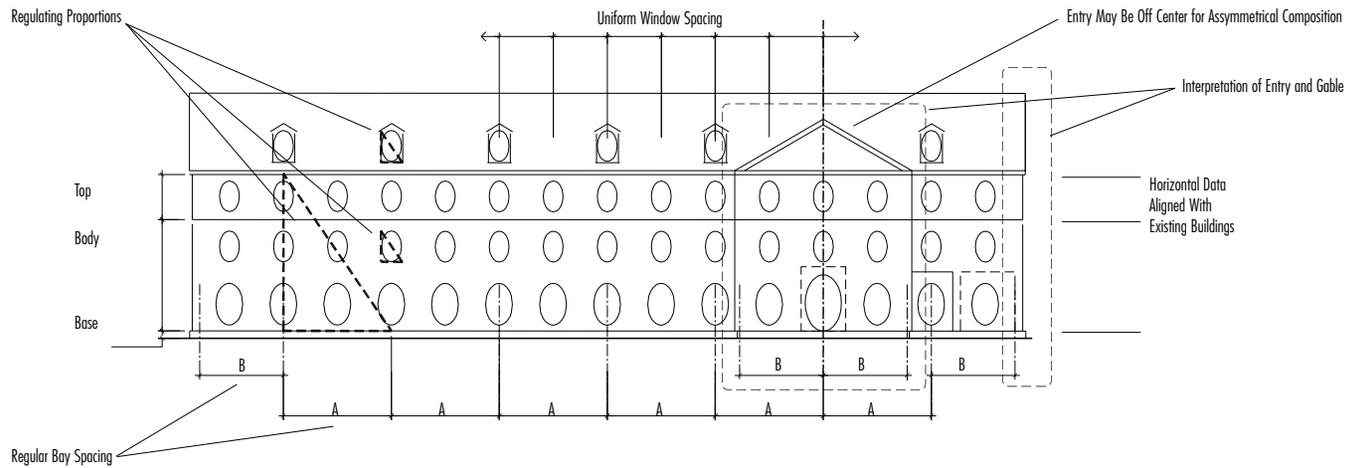


Architectural Order: Plan Configurations

Buildings should maintain tripartite division of base, body and top/roof. Adjacent to historic areas, this division should be literal; further away it may be more interpretive. Where appropriate, entries may be placed off center.

• Architectural Elements

Design details and selection of building materials should follow the precedents established on the Old Campus, although the composition of these elements may be more interpretive.



Typical Elevation Diagram

Traditional/Transitional

Buildings in *Traditional/Transitional* zones should establish an appropriate balance between the expression of traditional values and contemporary programmatic requirements. The projects may interpret both architectural order and elements.

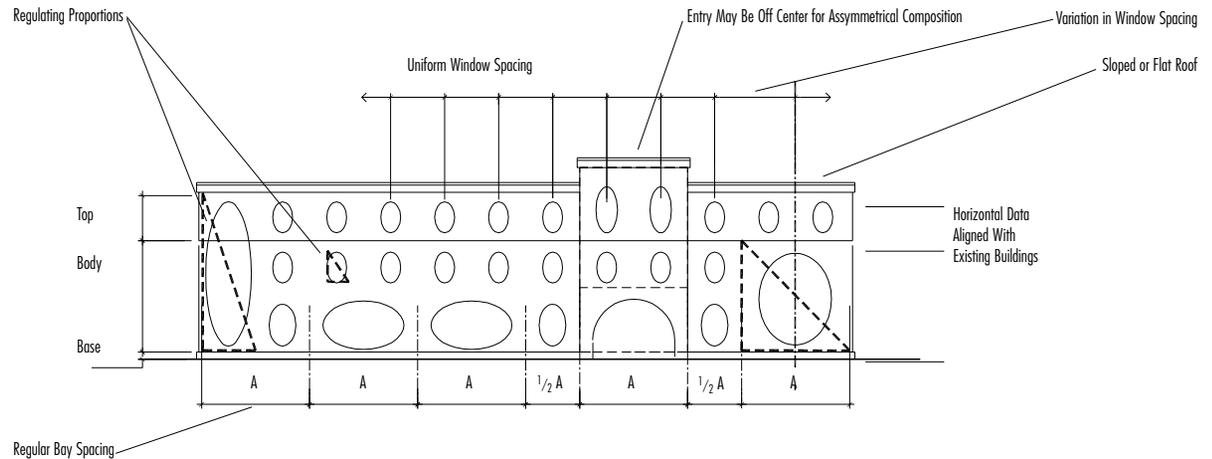
- **Architectural Order**
Footprints may be non-orthogonal and larger than those found on the Old Campus.



Architectural Order: Plan Configurations

The buildings of this category may have either a traditional sloped roof or flat roof, depending on their location and the design of existing structures in their vicinity.

- **Architectural Elements**
The elements on the elevations, though not necessarily designed in the style of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, should be consistent with traditional buildings in spacing, arrangement and scale. The diagrammatic elevation illustrates ways in which designs may achieve the desired balance.



Typical Elevation Diagram

Transitional

Projects in *Transitional* areas will be afforded great latitude in their composition of architectural order. They are still encouraged to interpret the standards for architectural elements, and retain reference to the expressions of the past. The College's University Center is an example of such a building. While the scale and massing of the building exceeds that of any historic structure, the exterior materials and roof configurations refer to the prevalent materials and profiles found on the Old Campus.

When additions are made to large-scale buildings within *Transitional* zones, certain components of the design may reference the Old Campus in a manner that improves the compatibility of the building with the rest of the campus.



Architectural Order: Plan Configurations

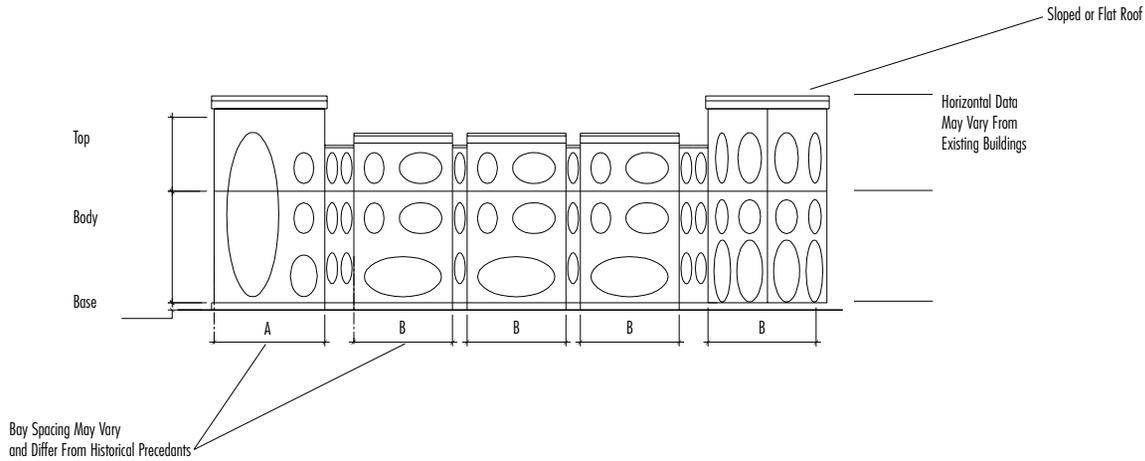
Potential Additions (darker tone)

• Architectural Order

Building footprints may be highly individual in their composition, and their scale may greatly exceed that of Old Campus buildings. Buildings in this zone may be sited as independent objects or building additions, but should contribute to the definition of public spaces as depicted in the Vision Plan.

• Architectural Elements

Design details and selection of building materials may interpret the precedents established on the Old Campus. While the details and materials may employ contemporary standards, they should, at the same time, retain a visual connection to these precedents.



Typical Elevation Diagram



Public Art: Kykuit Estate



Public Art: Kykuit Estate



Potential Public Art and Iconographic Architecture Locations



Public Art: The College of William & Mary

Campus Public Art and Iconographic Architecture
Campus public art and unique, iconographic architecture serve as a metaphor for intellectual inquiry, exploration and creativity. The contrast offered by the limited intervention of these elements also serves to amplify the importance of the historic and culturally traditional environment in which they reside. Buildings in this category should be small scale, sculpturally expressive structures that serve a civic or publicly symbolic function.

Public art can enhance the landscape and provide focus within public spaces. The grounds of the Kykuit estate in Pocantico Hills, New York are an example of the successful integration of art in the landscape. There are a limited number of specific locations on the College of William & Mary Campus where it would be appropriate to site either a piece of public art or a special use building.

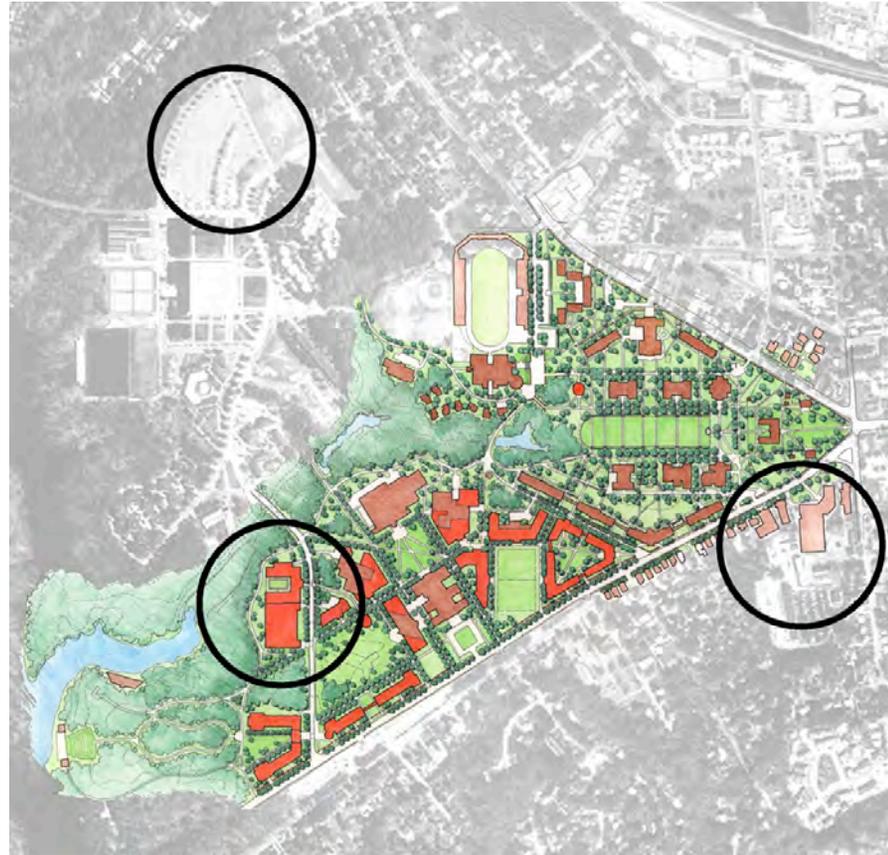
Potential locations for iconographic buildings or public art are identified on the campus plan.

Parking Garages

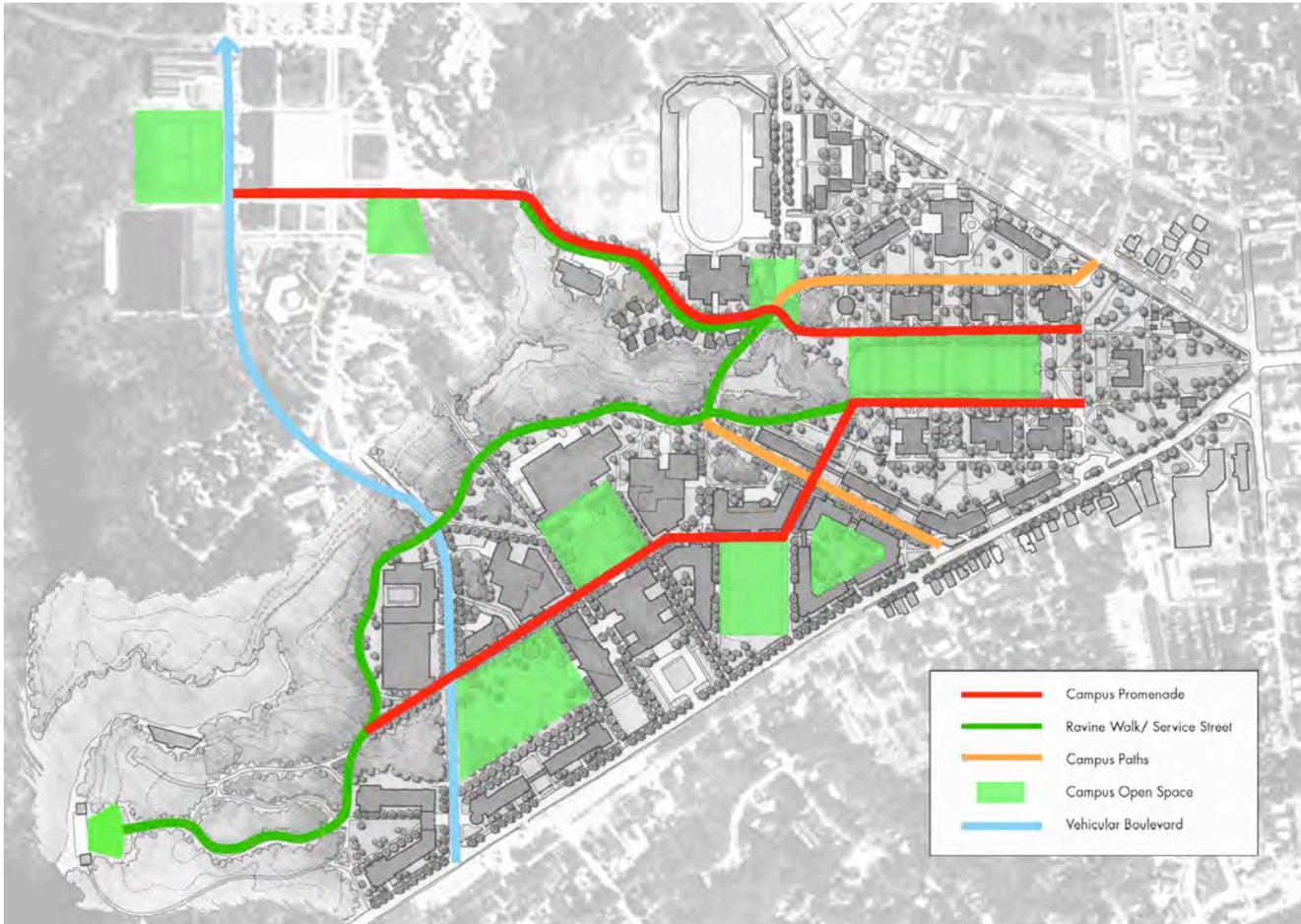
Parking garages, because of their large size and functional requirements, are frequently a challenge to incorporate into sensitive historic environments. Strategies for the design of parking garages at the College of William & Mary include the following:

- Use facades to screen views of automobiles and sloped parking decks, placing level parking decks against exterior walls with sloped decks in the center of the structure.
- Surround the parking structure at the ground level with occupied space, either by setting back to allow a 60-foot building in front, or locating parking underground to allow building on top.

- Limit height to that of adjacent tree canopy.
- Build into topography when possible.



Proposed Parking Garage Locations



Proposed Circulation Plan

Landscape Design Guidelines

The Vision Plan establishes a circulation structure, which connects existing memorable places (such as the Sunken Garden) with newly created campus public spaces. It also eliminates physical barriers and provides improved pedestrian access to campus buildings and public spaces. The landscape order of pedestrian and vehicular circulation plays a key role in achieving this Vision Plan goal. In this landscape design guidelines section, a general set of approaches to pedestrian walk types, vehicular circulation strategies and structured parking opportunities is addressed.

The landscape element strategy also supports the Vision Plan. They include implementation of campus standards, including gateways, edges, bridges, campus lighting, and campus furnishings. Planting treatments are also addressed according to selected campus settings. Finally, the landscape guidelines include selected focus areas as examples that illustrate how both landscape order and elements can be realized as part of the overall Vision Plan.

Landscape Order

The guidelines for landscape order are comprised of the following categories:

- Campus Promenades
- Ravine Walk
- Campus Path
- Vehicular

Each category is described in the following pages.

Campus Promenades

The campus promenades identified in the circulation framework plan are the prominent pedestrian walks that will connect to east and west campus destinations. The design of these promenades will use the perimeter walks at the Sunken Garden as a model. The promenades should consistently receive the following treatment:

- Similar brick paving pattern as that of the Sunken Garden walks.
- Walk width should generally match that of the Sunken Garden, approximately 10 to 12 feet, but may vary depending on the campus setting.
- Generally straight walk alignments that connect to building entrances and campus public spaces should be implemented.
- Canopy tree species should be located on both sides of the walk at regular intervals and with a consistent setback from the walk edge.
- Pedestrian pole lights should be located between the trees at regular intervals.
- Site furnishings should include benches and trash receptacles.
- Stairways should be avoided unless necessary due to extreme terrain conditions.



Proposed Campus Promenades



Existing Walk Above Sunken Garden



Existing Walk Adjacent to the Sunken Garden

Ravine Walks

The Ravine Walks will celebrate the College's proximity to this landscape feature, following the Ravine edge and accommodating pedestrian and bike traffic. They will also provide limited service access to buildings along certain sections of the walks. They will be less formal in nature than the promenades and will have the following characteristics. The proposed Ravine Walk shown will also serve as an extension of the Campus Promenade.

- An 8- to 10-foot-wide asphalt path for pedestrian and bike use.
- When pedestrian and service operations overlap, a 12-foot-wide asphalt vehicular travel way and a 4-foot-wide brick-band pedestrian way will be used.
- Gracefully curved alignments that follow the Ravine edge and accommodate existing tree stands.
- Native canopy and understory trees located informally along the walks.
- Pedestrian pole lights located at regular intervals.



Existing Road at Old Lodges



Proposed Ravine Walk at Old Lodges



Proposed Ravine Walks



Existing Path Into Ravine

Campus Paths

All other campus pedestrian walks will be considered campus paths. As such, they will share the following characteristics:

- Brick paving with generally straight alignments.
- A 6- to 8-foot width at minor paths; 8- to 12-foot width at major paths.
- A 12-foot-wide brick vehicular travel lane and 4-foot-wide brick paving band for pedestrian paths utilized by both service vehicles and pedestrians.
- Pedestrian pole lights located at regular intervals.
- Unified planting of canopy trees.



Existing Campus Path



Service at Campus Path



Brick Infill



Proposed Campus Paths



An Existing Minor Path Meets a Major Path

Vehicular Circulation

As mentioned previously, the Vision Plan proposes that most vehicular movement be restricted to the periphery of the core campus on a north-south Campus Boulevard. This boulevard starts at Jamestown Road, connects the existing Campus Drive to the north-south section of Brooks Street, and continues to Compton Drive.

The Campus Boulevard presents an opportunity to enhance a portion of the existing campus drive by implementing well-defined crosswalks, gateways, campus plantings and roadway lighting. Once constructed, the boulevard should generally maintain the existing consistent travel ways and allow parallel parking to slow traffic and protect pedestrians. Road width and curbing should be adjusted to allow for clearly defined crosswalks at the Campus Promenade and Ravine Walk intersections. These crosswalks should be designed with traffic-calming techniques, such as raised walks which meet flush with perimeter curbs and a change of pavement.



Proposed Campus Boulevard



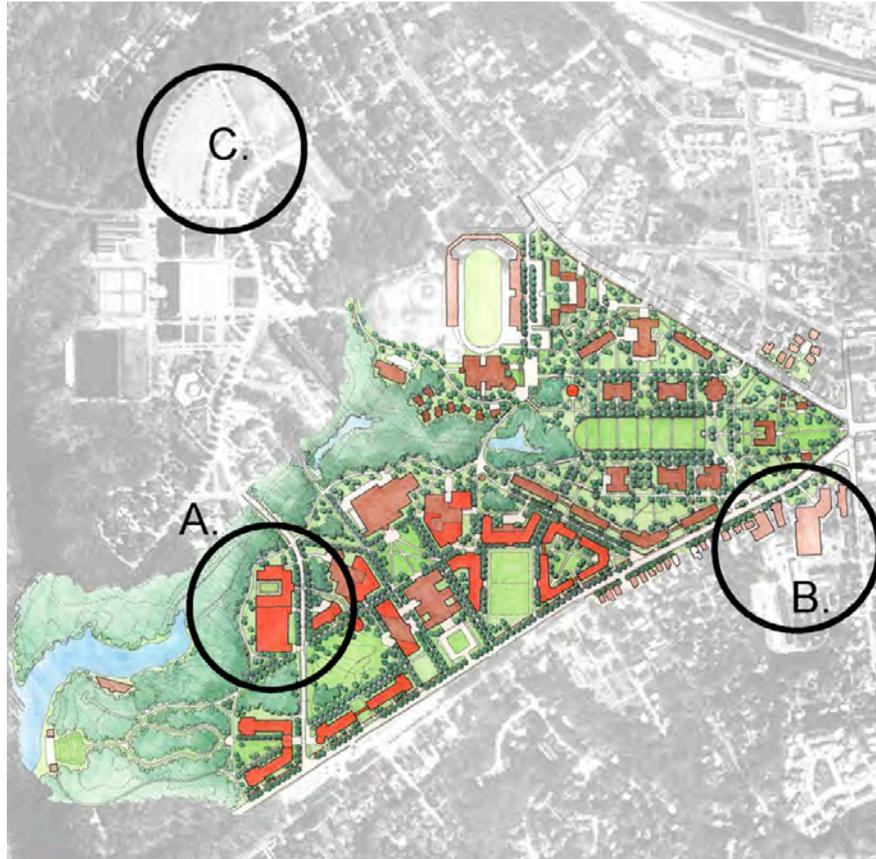
Existing Campus Drive



Proposed Campus Boulevard Treatment

Within the core campus, limited drop-off and short-term parking should be available at specific building entrances. Service access should be sited on designated pedestrian paths specifically designed for that purpose.

The plan builds upon recommendations in the 1987 Master Plan and other studies in proposing that surface parking lots in the core campus be replaced with structured parking decks at the campus periphery. The plan supports the planned construction of a new parking facility in the southwest section of the campus along Campus Drive (A). The location of the proposed parking structure connected to the Campus Center is affirmed (B). Finally, the existing parking lot north of William & Mary Hall and Compton Drive is identified as a location for a third facility (C).



Proposed Parking Garage Locations



Jefferson Hall Drop-off



Entrance to Campus from Duke of Gloucester Street



Perforated brick walls do a good job in screening utilities.



Blow Memorial Hall Gate



Existing Fence Treatment Along Richmond Road



William & Mary Detail at Building Entrance



Typical Campus Hall Detail

Landscape Elements

A basic means of unifying the campus landscape is to use a consistent palette of elements. There are existing elements on the campus which, if adopted as a standard, would support the integration of the campus environment.

Edges and Gateways

Existing edges of the Old Campus are strongly identified by the College's brick walls and gateways. Providing campus boundaries, including vehicular and pedestrian arrival points, is important to the perception of a strong campus identity. Developing and enhancing these boundaries will help people understand the campus, navigate through it with a level of comfort, and recall it through its character. The vehicular and pedestrian gateways associated with the Old Campus should be preserved and used as a model along Jamestown Road. A high level of detail and craftsmanship associated with proposed structures is critical as part of its implementation. Perforated brick walls are an effective screening device at building service and utility areas.

The wooden painted picket fences should be maintained at the College's residential-scale properties and along Richmond Road. Picket fencing is proposed along the south side of Jamestown Road to better identify the College's white houses. Picket fences, in combination with a simple landscape treatment in front of the houses, would allow more direct views of houses and create a better campus identity on both sides of Jamestown Road.

Bridges

The College has an opportunity to celebrate the crossing of ravines by introducing highly expressive bridge structures. The pedestrian-scaled bridges (i.e., suspension-bridge type) could provide more direct connections to campus destinations while respecting the steep wooded slopes of the Ravine. The existing Campus Drive Bridge does not celebrate the presence of the Ravine below.



Campus Drive Bridge
Across the Ravine



Crim Dell Bridge



Lighting Fixture Detail at Building Entrance



Campus Standard: William & Mary Luminaire



Campus Standard
for College Yard Campus



Lighting Treatment Example at Proposed Ravine Walk

Campus Lighting

Campus lighting standards are an integral part of unifying a campus landscape. It is recommended that both the existing lighting fixtures in College Yard and the unique lighting at building entrances be maintained in their present states (see the figure on page 25 for College Yard). Throughout the remainder of the campus, the William & Mary luminaire with cut-off capability should be used, either in a 12- to 14-foot height at pedestrian paths or at 18- to 20-foot heights at vehicular roadways.



Campus Bollard Standard



Campus Bicycle Rack Standard



Campus Trash Receptacle Standard



Campus Bench Standard

Campus Furnishings

Standard campus furnishings will help to integrate the campus environment at a pedestrian scale. It is recommended that the following campus furnishings be adopted as campus standards:

- Benches: wooden bench on a brick paving pad.
- Bollards: stained wooden post with chains. Bollards placed at walk edges should be spaced at regular intervals.
- Trash Receptacles: black metal, ribbon-style with removable liner.
- Bicycle Racks: black “wave” rack on a brick paving pad.

Plantings

The William & Mary campus has a rich botanical heritage. Native and introduced plantings have resulted in a landscape of tremendous diversity and historical value that requires a strong commitment to preservation, rehabilitation and restructuring/redesign strategies. Planting recommendations are outlined by selected areas on the campus. Levels of guideline recommendations as they pertain to the campus plantings are as follows:

- *Preserve*
Implies the least amount of visual and physical change. The landscape is fitting in character and should be protected and maintained. Its condition must be ensured with informed maintenance.
- *Restore*
Requires action to recreate the appearance of an area as it existed at some point in the past. The landscape may have been subject to misinterpretations of the original design, have become overgrown, or have gradually declined.
- *Rehabilitate*
Rehabilitation preserves character, defining features but allowing changes that would improve the utility or function of a property. This is the most flexible preservation treatment, allowing modifications for contemporary use and restoration of important features where critical.

College Yard

The primary landscape objective in College Yard is preservation.

- Maintain lawn areas with high-branching canopy trees.
- Selectively prune plantings to improve sightlines to building facades.
- Long-term tree replacement should consider placement for optimal views to building entrances.
- Limit new tree plantings to species appropriate to the Colonial period.



College Yard



Historic College Yard Landscape



College Yard Entrance



College Yard: Existing Plantings



Current View of the Sunken Garden



Historic Sunken Garden



Sunken Garden Area



Vegetation blocks views to Barrett Hall.

Barrett and Blow Yards

The objective for the Blow Yard is rehabilitation.

- Initiate cultural landscape report of historic campus plantings.
- Reintroduce sight lines with appropriate plantings at Barrett Yard.
- Remediate soil compaction at Blow Yard.
- Open up sight lines and pedestrian connections from Blow Memorial Hall across to Barrett Hall, emphasizing this historic north-south connection.



Barrett and Blow Yards Area

Sunken Garden

The objective for the Sunken Garden is restoration.

- Initiate cultural landscape report of historic campus plantings.
- Selectively prune trees to improve sight lines to building façades and entrances.
- Remediate soil compaction at beech trees along perimeter walks.
- Lower boxwood hedge to open up views across the Sunken Garden.



The Sunken Garden is a dramatic and memorable landscape form.



The Sunken Garden transition to the Ravine is overgrown.

Ravine

The objective at the Ravine is preservation and restoration.

- Reinforce visual connections from the Sunken Garden to Crim Dell and the Ravine through a unified landscape treatment and maintenance.
- Remove invasive plant species (for example, bamboo).
- Preserve and restore native plant canopy and understory trees appropriate to Ravine setting.
- Stabilize Ravine banks with native groundcover.



The current Ravine has become overgrown and inpenetrable.



Invasive bamboo has taken hold in the Ravine.



Appropriate Native Plantings for the Ravine



There should be a visual connection between the Sunken Garden and the Ravine.



Invasive Species at Crim Dell

Living Remembrance Program

- Increase contribution amount to support maintenance costs.
- Develop list of appropriate trees and locations from which donors can choose to support landscape capital outlay programs and landscape guidelines.



Remembrance Tree



Proposed Library and Landscape



Focus Areas

South Campus Focus Areas

On the South Campus, Library Quad, Landrum Walk, and Jamestown Road have been examined in greater detail.

The Swem Library Quad provides an opportunity to create a major public space on the South Campus. In support of this objective, the guidelines propose additions to Millington Hall, Small Physical Laboratory, and Muscarelle Museum of Art that build out to the boundaries of the quad, thereby improving its definition and legibility. The landscape treatment of this space can support this objective by clearly defining the South Campus Promenade and other pedestrian circulation paths in this area. The treatment of the quad itself would be simplified by removing the formal garden planted in the quad's center, and simplifying this space with a treatment of lawn and canopy shade trees.



Existing Swem Quad



Existing Library Quad landscape

Landrum Road currently divides the New Campus from the Old Campus. The guidelines propose that this drive be reconfigured as a pedestrian path that also provides limited service access to facilities along its route. By reducing the scale of this vehicular route, the two areas of the campus it flanks will be perceived more as a single entity.

The College's holdings along the north side of Jamestown Road present an opportunity to establish a positive campus identity by means of a consistent edge treatment for visitors approaching by that route. To that end, the guidelines recommend that new buildings along the north side of this street face the street and maintain an eave height and roof treatment consistent with Barrett

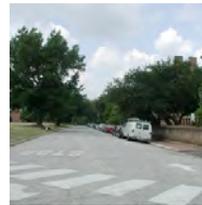
and Jefferson Halls. Ideally, the site wall between these buildings and Jamestown Road should be continued along its entire length. The parcels owned by the College on the south side of the street, which have smaller-scaled buildings, should receive a consistent fence edge. Both sides, as possible, should be planted with street trees.



Proposed Landrum Walk



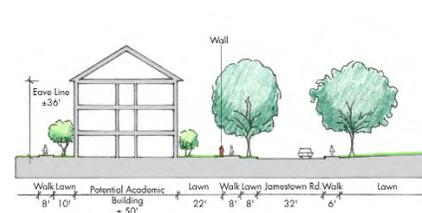
Proposed Jamestown Road Plan



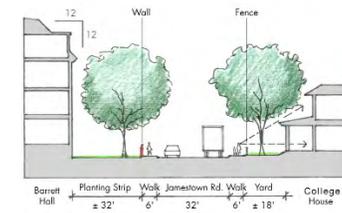
Existing Landrum Drive



Proposed Landrum Walk Plan



Proposed Academic Building Along East Jamestown Road



Proposed Jamestown Road Section at Barrett Hall

North Campus Focus Area

On the North Campus, University Center has been identified as an area of special potential and currently is occupied by roads and parking.

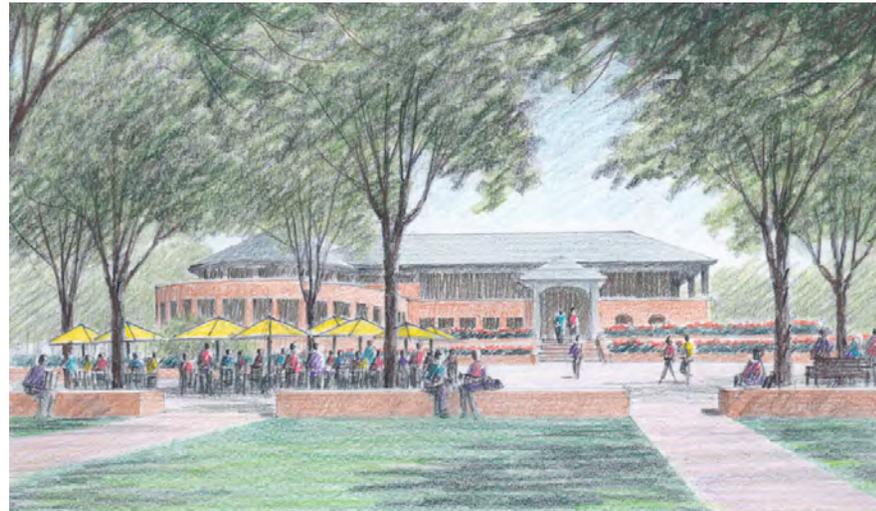


North Campus Focus Area

At the east end of University Center, an opportunity exists to create a memorable public space on the North Campus. The guidelines recommend that a plaza be created in this location. The plaza, which will be located along the North Campus Promenade, will define a public gathering place with University Center as its backdrop.

As shown in the plan, there is an opportunity to bridge directly from the new University Center across the Ravine to the Sunken Garden. This will directly connect the Sunken Garden to the University Center and also let people engage the Ravine.

In addition, the parcel southeast of this location, which abuts the Sunken Garden, has been identified as an appropriate location for public art or an iconographic building.



Proposed Pedestrian Treatment Outside University Center



The existing University Center is dominated by parking and roads.

5. SUSTAINABLE DESIGN

The College of William & Mary is committed to the principles of sustainable design. As projects are undertaken, sustainable objectives will be established on a case-by-case basis as a part of that project's goal setting process. Designers are encouraged to seek opportunities for incorporating sustainable characteristics into their designs within the parameters of each project process, beginning with issues of building siting and planning, and continuing through in decisions of space organization, building materials, building systems, energy consumption and material reuse.



6. CONCLUSION

With the capital projects planned for the coming decade, the College of William and Mary has a major opportunity to knit the campus together and reestablish a sense of campus cohesion. These guidelines present a strategy for achieving the College's goal of creating a campus environment that reflects its institutional values. With the implementation of the architectural and landscape architectural strategies described, the College will establish a sound campus environment for the 21st century.

