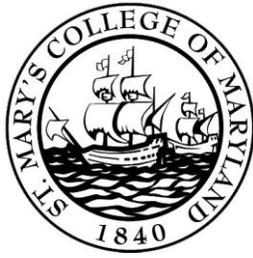


St. Mary's College of Maryland



MASTER PLAN – PHASE 1 SUMMARY

Landscape Needs Analysis and Existing Conditions Assessment

November 1st, 2012



MICHAEL VERGASON LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, LTD.

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ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND - MASTER PLAN PHASE 1: LANDSCAPE NEEDS ANALYSIS & EXISTING CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT – SUMMARY

Prepared by: Michael Vergason Landscape Architects, Ltd.

Date prepared: November 1, 2012

EFFORT TO DATE

On-Campus Workshops and Campus Walks: MVLA participated in two workshops in March of this year. The first workshop was the kickoff meeting with staff which included an introduction to the College and walking campus tour. The second workshop included meetings with Stakeholder Groups and a walking campus tour with the Master Plan Task Force Landscape Sub Group to receive comments and feedback.

Preliminary Observations Workshop in Baltimore: With the information gathered from the two workshops, MVLA presented preliminary observations and recommendations for the College, focusing on areas of needs and opportunities that were identified with the staff and stakeholders during the campus walks.

In-office Refinement of Observations and Recommendations: The final presentation of landscape observations and recommendations has been updated to reflect comments and issues that arose from the Baltimore Workshop. The final report is titled SMCM Master Plan Phase 1 – Observations.

BACKGROUND

Michael Vergason Landscape Architects has been working on the St. Mary's Campus since 1988 as both landscape architect for capital improvement projects as well as a key member of the College Master Planning team. During that time the campus has grown substantially beyond its historic core to an expanded campus with a solid sense of place and a strong physical coherence based on a clear Tidewater identity. The North Campus, once marginalized from the Historic Core, now has a stronger sense of community and a degree of independence in its day to day life.

Our recent visits have been on beautiful days that show the campus landscape looking its best. The playing fields and sweeps of lawns were lush and green. Campus life was teeming with activity and spaces, places, and paths were fully occupied demonstrating the success of the campus framework.

Our general recommendations in the SMCM Master Plan Phase 1 – Observations_report were very specific to areas as encountered during our campus walks. However, this summary attempts to group those specific items into larger landscape framework categories.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Observations from Phase 1 can be summarized by the outlined Landscape Framework which includes major concepts for site and landscape issues. These main concepts' or categories' key findings are as follows.

- Edges – Three unique approaches to the College that highlights the regional context and clearly mark arrival to the College.

- Plantings – Natural and Cultural Landscape permeates and shapes Campus. Canopy and turf in the North Campus should be a main focus.
- Circulation – Interior Campus conflicts between pedestrians and bicyclists and Campus edges conflicts at major roadways.
- Places – Areas shaped by Montgomery Hall and adjacent buildings needs attention. Campus structure in this area needs strengthening to create new quads.
- Maintenance – Continuing turf current management and rethinking management of trees and shrubs

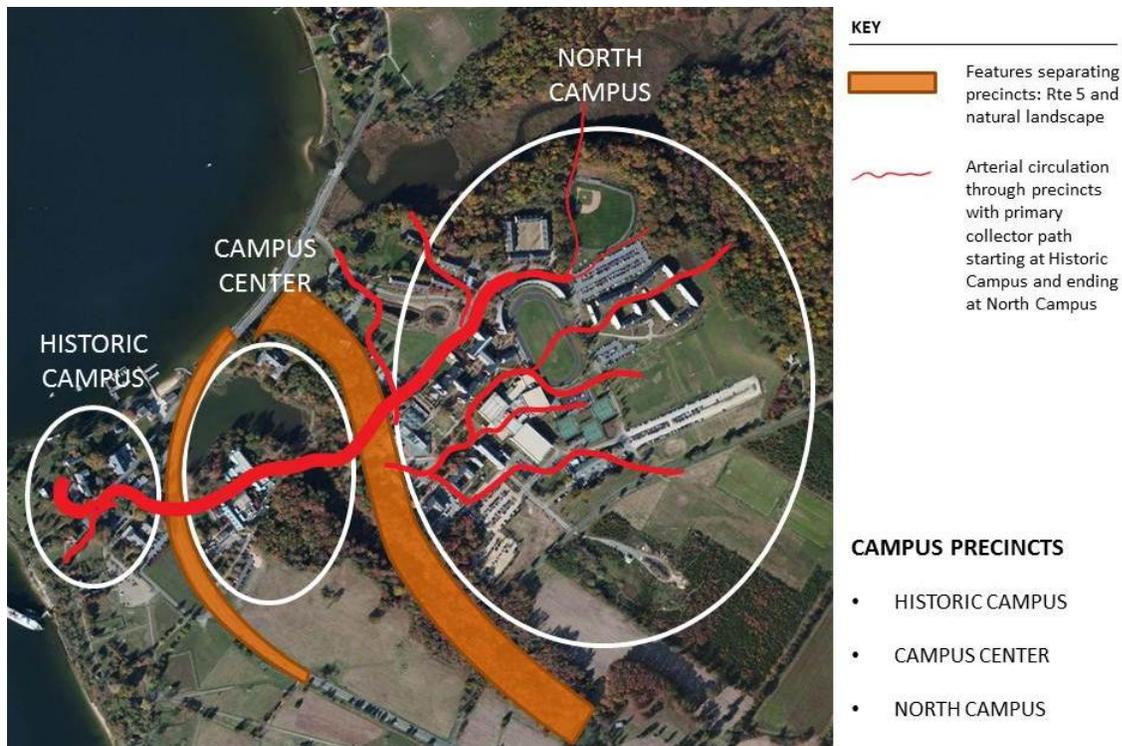
Specific recommendations under each main conceptual category are itemized, valued, and prioritized in the Landscape Framework Project List.

LANDSCAPE FRAMEWORK

Natural Context: The College's greatest asset is its natural context. Set on a bluff above the St. Mary's River, a tributary of the Potomac River close to its confluence with the Chesapeake, the beauty, complexity and fragility of its natural setting defines SMCM and permeates its culture. Water is a touchstone of the collegiate life at St. Mary's and can be experienced at the edges (shorelines) or at the heart of the campus (ponds marshes, and riparian edges). Not surprisingly, the Campus landscapes that students and staff value are the places which connects them (directly or visually) to the water.

Cultural Context: The College has inherited a unique cultural context due its shared location with historic St. Mary's City, a National Historic Landmark. The College, being built amidst this setting, is very much physically intertwined with the historic City with City and College sharing and collaborating on built projects. The City was founded as a 17th-century English colony and recognized as the first official city of Maryland. Today, it is an active archeological site as well as an educational site reflecting a fascinating living history. This historic colonial context provides additional richness to the experience of College life.

Place: During the maturation process of College growth three distinct precincts established themselves on topographical tidewater plateaus above the river - the Historic Campus, Campus Center, and North Campus. The Historic Campus, the oldest part of Campus (with buildings dating from 1906 – 1954,) is bounded by the river to the west and Rte 5 to the east; its ties to the river are strongest due to its proximity. At the Campus Center, which is bounded by Rte 5 and St. John's Pond riparian edges, the connection to water is less about river and more about the fragile ecology of the tidal marshes and the tributaries that feed the pond. The main dining hall and the library make up Central Campus. Further east and inland, past St. John's Pond and its tributaries, lies the last precinct, the North Campus. It is the youngest part of the campus with larger buildings such as Montgomery Hall, the fine arts building, and the Michael P. O'Brien Athletic and Recreation Center, and hosts the majority of student living. Visual connection to the water is still a strong element but North Campus is very much about the broad expanse of the agrarian landscape that used to occupy the site with woodlands framing the large open spaces.



Path: A primary collector path connects the three precincts of the campus. At either end of this primary path the circulation evolves into a dendritic system of secondary and tertiary paths providing a fine network of connections between the Historic Campus and the North Campus.

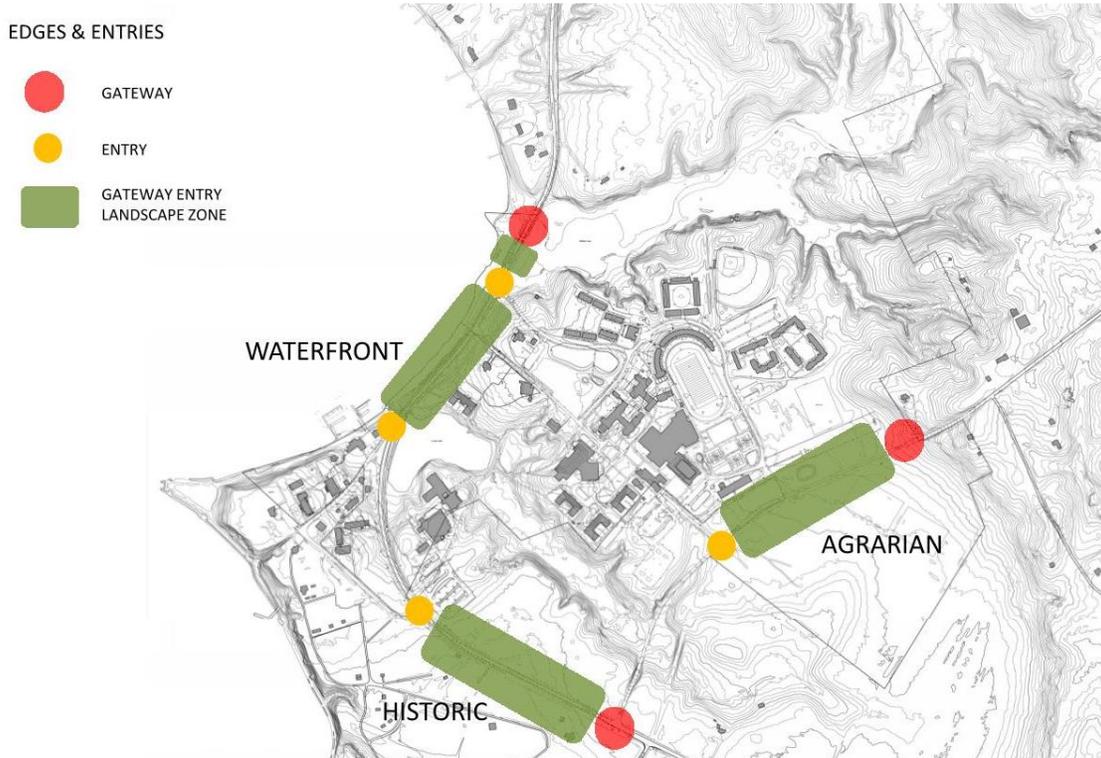
EDGES

Boundaries & Arrival: SMCM Campus has an unusually generous, beautiful and variable landscape that establishes its boundary and borders and defines its sense of arrival. That sense of arrival to the Campus is a progressive experience characterized by movement through a series of landscape thresholds that has depth, richness and variety.

A brief description of the four boundaries of the Campus follows:

- **Waterfront Edge - St. Mary's River/Tidewater Woodland:** The arrival to the campus on Route 5 from the north passes through agrarian and woodland landscapes with a depth of experience to set up a strong sense of arrival. First views of the river and the Campus after dropping down the last plateau provide a powerful sense of arrival and wonderful sense of calm and connection to the larger campus landscape. Crossing the mouth of Fisher's Creek (at Wherrit's Pond) offers the opportunity to define a specific threshold solidifying arrival to the Campus.
- **Historic Edge - St Mary's City:** The South boundary adjacent to the townlands of Historic St. Mary's City provides context to the history of the place and provides opportunities for cooperative planning, shared landscape, cultural enrichment, and pedagogical engagement.
- **Agrarian Edge - Fields and Forest:** Similar to the North boundary, the landscape to the east of the campus contributes to the arrival experience with the notable exception of the maintenance

facilities at the Mattapan Road campus entrance. The East boundary also serves as a seam between the main North Campus and the athletic fields across Mattapan Road.



Recommendations:

- Explore designs for Gateway-entry zone at Fisher’s Creek to reflect arrival and place (with consideration to views from campus interior out to the river)
- Explore designs for Gateway-entry zone at Mattapan Fields to reflect arrival and place (with consideration to lightly screening fields and parking with additional trees)
- Explore designs for Gateway entry zone on Route 5 Southern approach toward City and College to reflect arrival and place
- Welcome and wayfinding signage at arrivals and throughout campus

PLANTINGS

Campus plantings can be categorized into two basic types:

The Natural Landscape: Overall, the Natural Landscape is well integrated into the physical campus framework. It consists primarily of woodlands, tidal ponds, river shorelines, non-tidal tributary streams, and associated watershed features (wetlands, marshes, floodplains, swales, and forest buffers) that occupy slopes and riparian corridors sometimes reaching into the core of the campus. This landscape is an integral part of the physical framework of the campus. Thus the health and beauty of the campus landscape rely heavily on the health of the natural landscape. Its well being is most observably compromised at the edges where invasive plants have taken over. In other areas, shorelines experience erosion and riparian zones show signs of degradations, which also leads to water quality concerns. Environmental stewardship of the natural landscape includes buffer

meadows, and improving water quality. Typically, storm water facilities have been designed to integrate with the built landscape or the natural environment, depending on their sizes and locations. These initiatives are consistent with the College's Mission Statement and are discussed in detail in the Environmental Initiative March 2011 report.

The Cultural Landscape: Consists of quads, courts, gardens, lawns, greens and knolls, places associated with the developed portions of the landscape on the plateaus above the river and integral to the daily life of the campus. Trees and turf are the primary components, but plantings include shrub and groundcover layers particularly at the base of buildings and around gathering places and gardens. Recently, noticeable improvements in turf quality in selected areas demonstrate the effectiveness of a presentable lawn on the perception of care and quality of place.



Groundcover plant beds, while not contributing greatly to the campus landscape, can represent the higher maintenance component due to regular weeding. Shrub beds, however, are critical to the landscape structure of the campus and should be considered a landscape layer that equals tree canopy and lawn.

The Historic Campus is a good example of how these three landscape layers have flourished to shape lush, inviting spaces and frame views. The Central Campus started with a strong tree and shrub layer but, over time, the shrub layer has deteriorated (due to inadequate labor and funds to sustain them) while the trees are doing reasonably well. The North Campus has very few shrub beds and what exist have also deteriorated or failed over the years. Established trees in North Campus continue to do well however the trees that have been planted over the past twenty years have failed to thrive and the overall poor success has resulted in the lack of canopy in the North Campus.

Overall, the Cultural Landscape is lush and multi-layered at the Historic and Central Campus however it loses its complexity as it moves through North Campus with the shrub layer and canopy cover almost non-existent.

The picture below shows the area in front of Schaefer/Glendening area where turf and canopy has struggled due to poor soil and perhaps lack of irrigation.



To conclude, the Natural and Cultural Landscapes are assets to the College and play a large role establishing the unique character of the College. However, both types of landscapes have needs and opportunities that should be addressed.

Recommendations:

Cultural Landscape –

- Limit use of ground covers.
- Continue focus on trees and turf
- Manage and maintain current healthy shrub beds, renovate deteriorated shrub beds, add shrub beds to North Campus (as funds and labor allow for it)
- Conduct a study on soils and their effects on tree health (especially in North Campus)
- Irrigation – preferably with harvested stormwater
- Use native and adaptive plants but allow flexibility to incorporate non-native plants in cultural landscapes when necessary to reinforce the structure of spaces.

Natural Landscape –

- Add & improve buffers along ponds, shorelines, and non-tidal tributaries as recommended by Biohabitats 2009 report.

- Address stormwater and drainage by integrating micro-bioretenion practices wherever possible into the landscape framework
- Implement living shorelines along Rte 5
- Use only native plants within sensitive and natural settings as recommended and required by Maryland Critical Area

CIRCULATION

The current campus path system consists of one primary east-west path from the historic campus to the North Campus precinct that splits off into secondary and tertiary paths at either end serving mainly bicyclists and pedestrians. This primary path has been widened several times in spots (at Campus Center) to ease conflicts between the two users. Paving material is mostly consistent (campus brick standard) with a few exceptions where it may be stabilized gravel, asphalt or concrete. A secondary pathway between the North and Historic campus is along Route 5. In addition to improving campus circulation conflicts staff and students expressed interest in a trail system that connects the Campus to the City and the region.

Pedestrian: While the campus has grown physically and distances between destinations have increased pedestrians are still the main users of paths on campus. Pedestrians often walk along edges of paths to avoid conflicts with bicyclists. Path widening has eased some congestion. Alternate routes for bicycles, if provided, will further ease hazards coming from the differences in speed. Meanwhile, conflicts with vehicular traffic require immediate solution as students walk along as well as cross major roadways to get to and from classes and activities. On-going design for traffic calming will address this critical issue along Rte 5 within the core of the campus. Pedestrian paths are needed along Route 5 from the core north across the mouth of Fisher’s Creek to recreational fields. Mattapan Road (a road that is very dangerous for bikes, pedestrians, and runners), however, currently has no plans to address safety issues arising from conflicts with vehicular traffic.

Bicycle: As the campus grows and distances increase between destinations bicycle use increases, which tends to intensify conflicts between bicyclists and pedestrians sharing common pathways. Conflicts arise from the speed of bikes and volume of traffic during peak use times. During those instances that bicycles share the roads similar conflicts arise. While it is relatively safe to share campus roads where traffic is infrequent and slower, it is of some concern that bicyclists share Rt.5 with vehicles with no dedicated bike lanes. In other instances, bicyclists have created new informal paths but these paths are often unpaved or through unsecure areas or unsafe terrain. The diagram below shows pedestrian and bicycle circulation and three main areas of conflicts.



The College supports increased bicycle use but recognizes that, with increased use, there is increased need for more bicycle storage throughout the campus. Currently the quantity of bike racks is insufficient in some areas on Campus. More than one campus standard for bicycle storage may be required depending on the location and space available (whether bikes would be stored horizontally or vertically). Locations will be part of the recommendation of the master plan while the types of racks can be determined as part of the site design studies.

Circuits & Regional: The College campus could easily support a trail system for recreation and athletic training. This connection could serve to connect the campus to the larger cultural and natural landscape that so strongly identifies the campus character.

However, safety concerns related to traveling along and crossing Route 5 and Mattapan Road must be resolved before or in tandem with connecting campus paths to a regional path system. For both bicyclists and pedestrians, traveling along and/or crossing Rt.5 is an unsafe venture. While traffic calming measures along Rt.5 will alleviate this safety issue in the near future, crossing and traveling along Mattapan Road by bicycle or by foot is still quite dangerous.

Recommendations:

Pedestrian -

- Designate pedestrian only zones (at Campus Center and other areas) in addition to providing separate bike routes to reduce conflict
- Build onto existing campus network
- Improve lighting in areas identified
- Materials: brick for pedestrian sidewalks is preferred. Where brick is not possible asphalt is acceptable. No concrete should be used for paths anywhere on campus.

Bicycle -

- Provide additional bike racks throughout campus using the bike rack at the River Center as one of the campus standards.
- Within the main Campus: Bike trails parallel to or weave between pedestrian cord where possible – a particular concern is the intersection at St. John’s Pond and at Campus Center
- Along major roads: Bike trail or dedicated bike lane on Rt. 5 and along Mattapanay with clearly identified crossings. Explore use of chicanes to slow down bicycle traffic preparing to cross Rte 5 or bicycle traffic at Campus Center courtyard entrances.
- Materials: Avoid gravel or mulch; wood decking should be grooved to provide traction when wet. Asphalt is best for bicycles but brick is acceptable.

Trails Network –

Along Mattapanay and Along Rt. 5

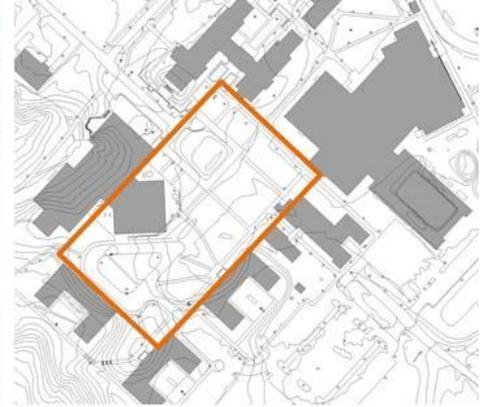
- Create a crossing at Fisher’s Creek into recreational fields (and beyond)
- Materials: Within the main campus, trails should be the College brick standard. Beyond the core campus boundaries, trails should be dirt trails that are designed to control erosion.

PLACES

Campus Structure: With careful planning and growth the College has nurtured a strong campus armature that creates a framework for the life and activity that takes place within it. Tied to the Cultural Landscape are the Places that fill and support the campus structure. These Places are the quads, courts, gardens, lawns, greens and knolls that are shaped by the buildings, topography and the general layout of the campus. They are of varying scales and have unique qualities.

Campus Places are generally are well-formed, well-loved and well-used. Examples include the Garden of Remembrance, Calvert-Kent Quad, Campus Center Court, Queen Anne Court, Townhouse Green, Goodpaster/Schaefer Court, Schaefer Garden, and the Lewis Quad Court. However, a few of the above-mentioned need some attention. The Garden of Remembrance is in decline as its planting matures and will need replacements. Calvert-Kent Quad could be better served if Calvert Hall had an entrance on the quad side. Townhouse Green is missing tall canopy on the upper terrace. Other locations, such as the Bell Tower knoll and the front yard of the relocated Margaret Brent Hall, could use some clearing or framing to reinforce them as Places.

There are also Campus Places that are not so well-formed, well-loved and well-used but have much potential for transformation. One example is the area enclosed by Montgomery Hall, Dorchester/Caroline/Prince George’s Halls, Glendening Hall, Schaefer Hall, and the O’Brien ARC. This area has been identified as one of the major areas of focus for the master plan effort. In addition to framework and scale issues, this Quad lacks mature canopy and has poor soil. However, there are opportunities for strong axial connections and views to the river and to other parts of campus, place making and improvements to edges and redefining centers. Other examples are the Townhouse Crescent (where there are private gardens but no outdoor common space), and Waring Commons (which needs more trees).



CONCEPTUAL PROJECTS –
MONTGOMERY QUAD AREA

- Define and enhance places
- Plateau
- Soils

Recommendations:

MVLA has done a preliminary analysis of the needs and opportunities of some of these areas. As there are several directions from which to approach the solution we will provide strategies and recommendations for review in Phase 2.

MAINTENANCE

Management and maintenance of both the cultural and natural landscape will require different approaches, as will be discussed below. In addition, management and maintenance may need to be broken up into zones to be more efficient and effective. The zones can be categorized or grouped by the amount of resources required. For example, the Natural Landscape features would require the least intense and frequent maintenance with little mowing and watering, while the Cultural Landscape features would require more funds and labor as well as more intensive maintenance to sustain them.

Natural Landscape: This landscape consists primarily of woodlands, tidal ponds, river shorelines, non-tidal tributary streams, and associated watershed features (wetlands, marshes, floodplains, swales, and forest buffers). By visual inspection, the Natural Landscape appears to be mostly in good health except at the edges where the Cultural and the Natural Landscape meet and the riparian edge around St. John's Pond. Biohabitats' 2009 report provides a more comprehensive look

at specific Natural Landscape areas of need. As mentioned in 'Plantings' section above, management of the Natural Landscape will involve buffer restoration and management, invasive plants management/removal, stormwater management, and forest management. For St. John's Pond a specific action plan is broken out into eleven Management Areas as provided by the St. John's Pond Buffer Management Plan (2011).

Cultural landscape: This landscape consists of quads, courts, gardens, lawns, greens and knolls that have been shaped by buildings and paths. As mentioned earlier, the Cultural Landscape appears healthiest at the Historic Campus and less so as one moves toward the North Campus. In recent years, turf quality in concentrated areas of Campus has shown significant observable improvements due to a rethinking in turf management. The current practice is to install a permanent base of warm season grass that is over-seeded with a cool season grass in the fall. This practice has reduced watering during the hot summer months while providing green lawns all year round. The management of shrub beds could benefit greatly from some rethinking. Meanwhile, trees on campus, mainly those in North Campus, continue to struggle; they lack height and breadth in canopy even though trunk diameter shows growth. It is the lack of large canopy trees in the North Campus and the beauty, shade, comfort and attendant environmental benefits they provide that is the greatest short coming of the Cultural Landscape.

The solution to achieving healthy tree canopy, shrub layer and lawn may be beyond one of management and will need to be approached with the study of soils and irrigation. It is possible that the management structure needs to be revised to include a horticulturist assigned to trees and shrubs. It is also necessary to adjust the management of the three layers that make up the bulk of the Cultural Landscape (trees, shrub, and turf) to match the available funds and labor.

Recommendations:

Natural Landscape –

- Remove invasive plants from buffers and woodlands
- Add and/or improve buffers along ponds, shorelines, and non-tidal tributaries as recommended by Biohabitats' 2009 report.
- Continue implementing recommendations for best management practices for St. John's Pond as proposed by Environmental Concern's 2011 St. John's Pond Buffer Management Plan.
- When installing the trail system, designs and methods should have light impact and guard against erosion.

Cultural Landscape -

- Conduct soil investigation
- Consider careful choices of plantings, mainly trees, shrubs (including large grasses), and turf that can survive with less watering
- For shrub beds, install in areas most needed to support the design structure and reconsider management and maintenance to sustain them.

PRELIMINARY LANDSCAPE PROJECTS

The walking campus tour with the Master Plan Task Force Landscape Sub Group in March identified a number of potential landscape improvement projects which are summarized in the attached Landscape Framework Project List. The concepts for each project are illustrated in the SMCM Master Plan Phase 1 – Observations report.



PRECINCTS AND PROJECTS

(project numbers are shown within each area)

**WATERFRONT
GATEWAY**

1 - 5

**NORTH
CAMPUS**

31 - 43

**HISTORIC
CAMPUS**

16 - 19

**CENTRAL
CAMPUS**

20 - 30

**AGRARIAN
GATEWAY**

6 - 10

**HISTORIC
GATEWAY**

11 - 15



ST. MARY'S COLLEGE MASTER PLAN - LANDSCAPE FRAMEWORK PROJECT LIST

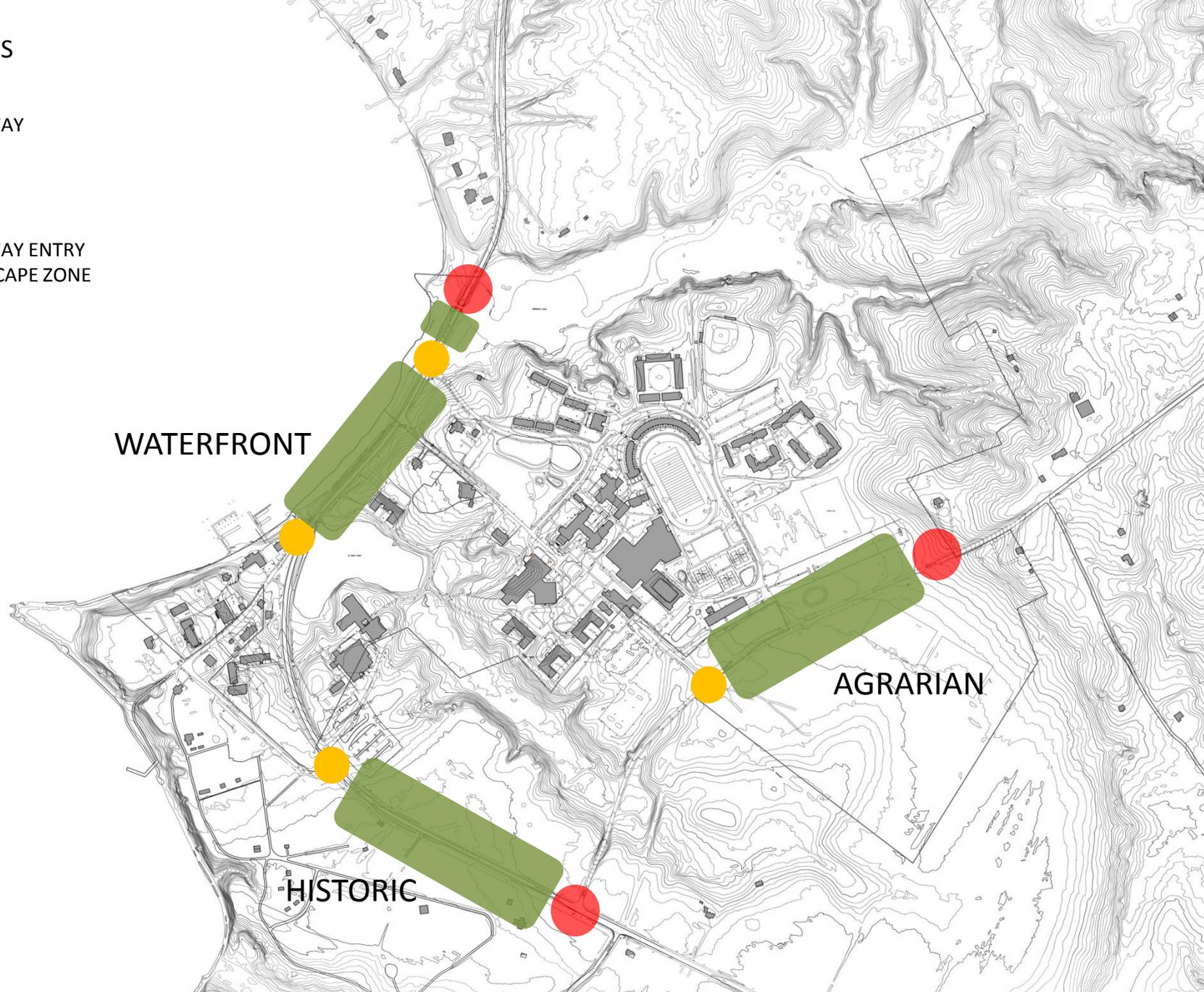
#	PROJECT LIST	LANDSCAPE FRAMEWORK					PRIORITY VALUE	COST VALUE
		Edges-Entries	Plantings	Circulation	Places	Maintenance		
Waterfront Gateway - Rte 5								
1	Pedestrian/Bike trail			\$\$\$\$			LOW	
2	Crosswalks (partially through Traffic Calming)			\$\$\$				
3	Mark entry	\$\$\$						
4	Mark gateway	\$\$\$						
5	Landscape improvements in Gateway - Entry Zone		\$\$				HIGH	
Agrarian Gateway - Mattapanay								
6	Path/Trail to parallel Mattapanay			\$\$\$\$				
7	Traffic calming - Crosswalks			\$\$\$				
8	Landscape improvements in Gateway - Entry Zone, including extending hedgerow		\$\$\$					
9	Reduce to one entry, mark entry	\$\$\$						
10	Mark gateway	\$\$\$						
Historic Gateway - Rte. 5								
11	Mark entry	\$\$\$						
12	Dedicated bike path on shoulder (partially through Traffic Calming)			\$				
13	Crosswalks			\$\$\$				
14	Mark gateway	\$\$\$						
15	Landscape improvements in Gateway - Entry Zone		\$\$\$					
Historic Campus								
16	Garden of Remembrance-plantings, axial reinforcement, create spaces		\$\$		\$\$	\$		
17	Calvert Lawn & Rectory-seatings, walls, lawn, trees, hedge, invasives, driveway		\$\$	\$	\$			
18	Trinity Church Rd-brick walk			\$\$\$\$				
19	Monitor notable trees' health					\$		
Central Campus								
20	Buffer Management-per Environmental Concern's report		\$\$			\$		
21	Path widening			\$\$				
22	Margaret Brent rain garden-install as planned		\$\$					
23	Bell Tower Knoll-seating and path				\$\$			
24	Bike racks			\$\$				
25	Bike path alternate route with boardwalk/bridge across marsh			\$\$\$\$				
26	Path material upgrade			\$\$				
27	Margaret Brent Frontage-deck expansion, viewshed				\$\$	\$		
28	Continuous mulch bed under ginkgos					\$		
29	Pier access to marsh				\$\$\$			
30	Seating area at St. John's Pond				\$\$			
North Campus								
31a	Montgomery Quad Area-viewshed, drive resurfacing, trees, furniture, soils		\$\$	\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$		
31b	Dorchester Circle - reconfigure access road, create commons		\$\$	\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$	\$		
32/33	Soils Study and Improvement		\$\$			\$		
34	Irrigation combined with stormwater management		\$\$					
35	PG Hall improvements-trees, benches, bikes		\$\$	\$	\$			
36	Caroline Hall-benches, moveable chairs, add trees				\$			
37	Townhouse Green-viewshed, buffer management, trees		\$\$			\$		
38	Baseball Field-Paint dugout, expand storage					\$		
39	Lewis Hall-Mulch trees, add trees, circulation		\$	\$		\$		
40	Queen Anne Hall- add trees		\$					
41	Fisher's Creek promontory				\$			
42	Fisher's Creek crossing			\$\$\$\$				
43	St. John's grounds improvement		\$					

NOTE: archeological resources could significantly increase costs



EDGES & ENTRIES

-  GATEWAY
-  ENTRY
-  GATEWAY ENTRY LANDSCAPE ZONE



WATERFRONT

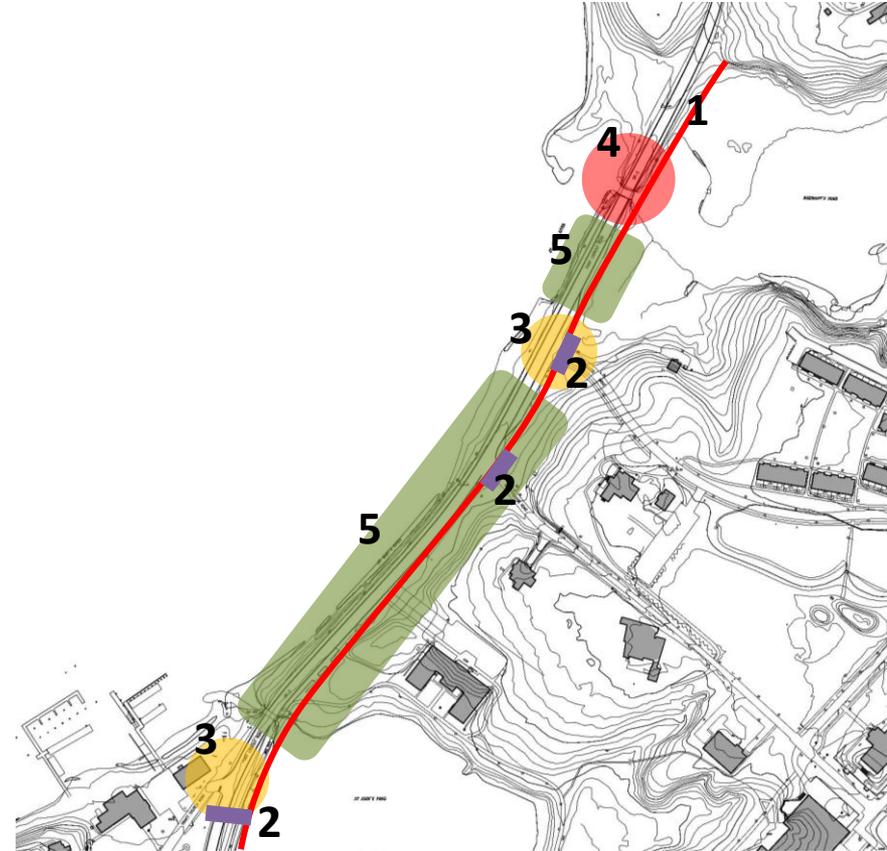
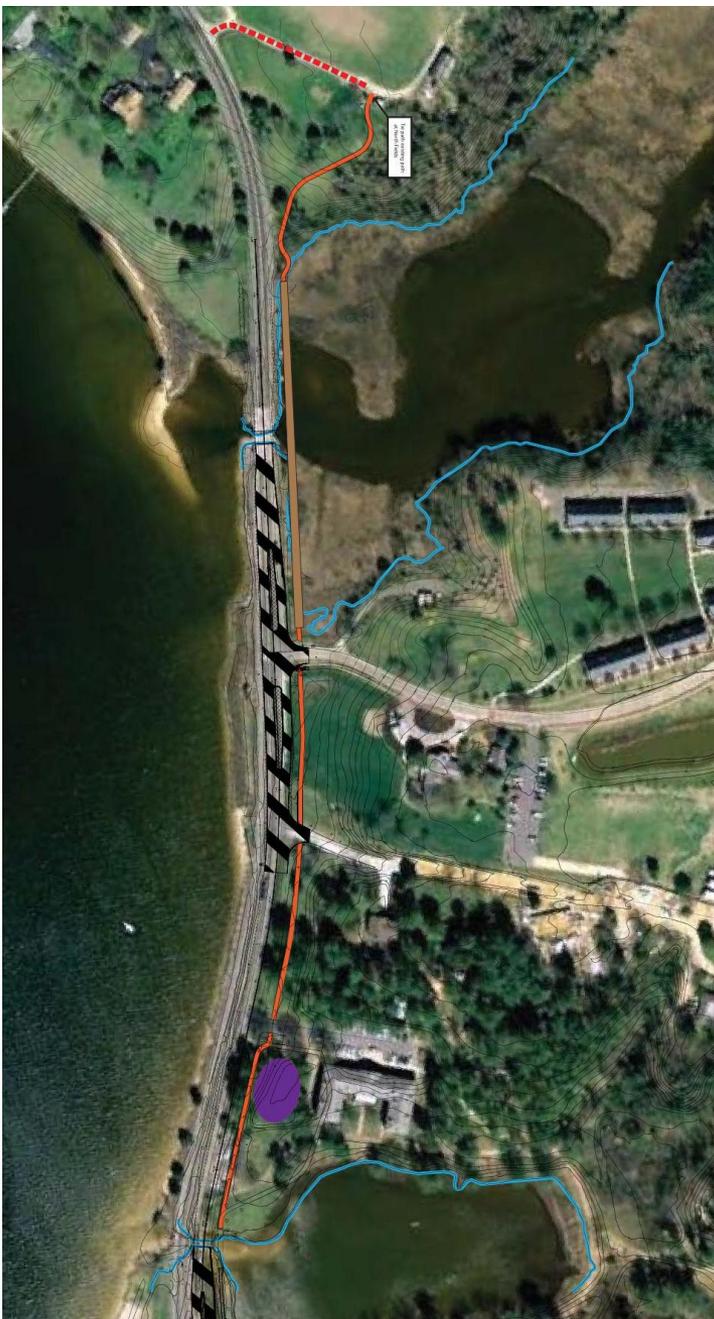
AGRARIAN

HISTORIC



WATERFRONT GATEWAY



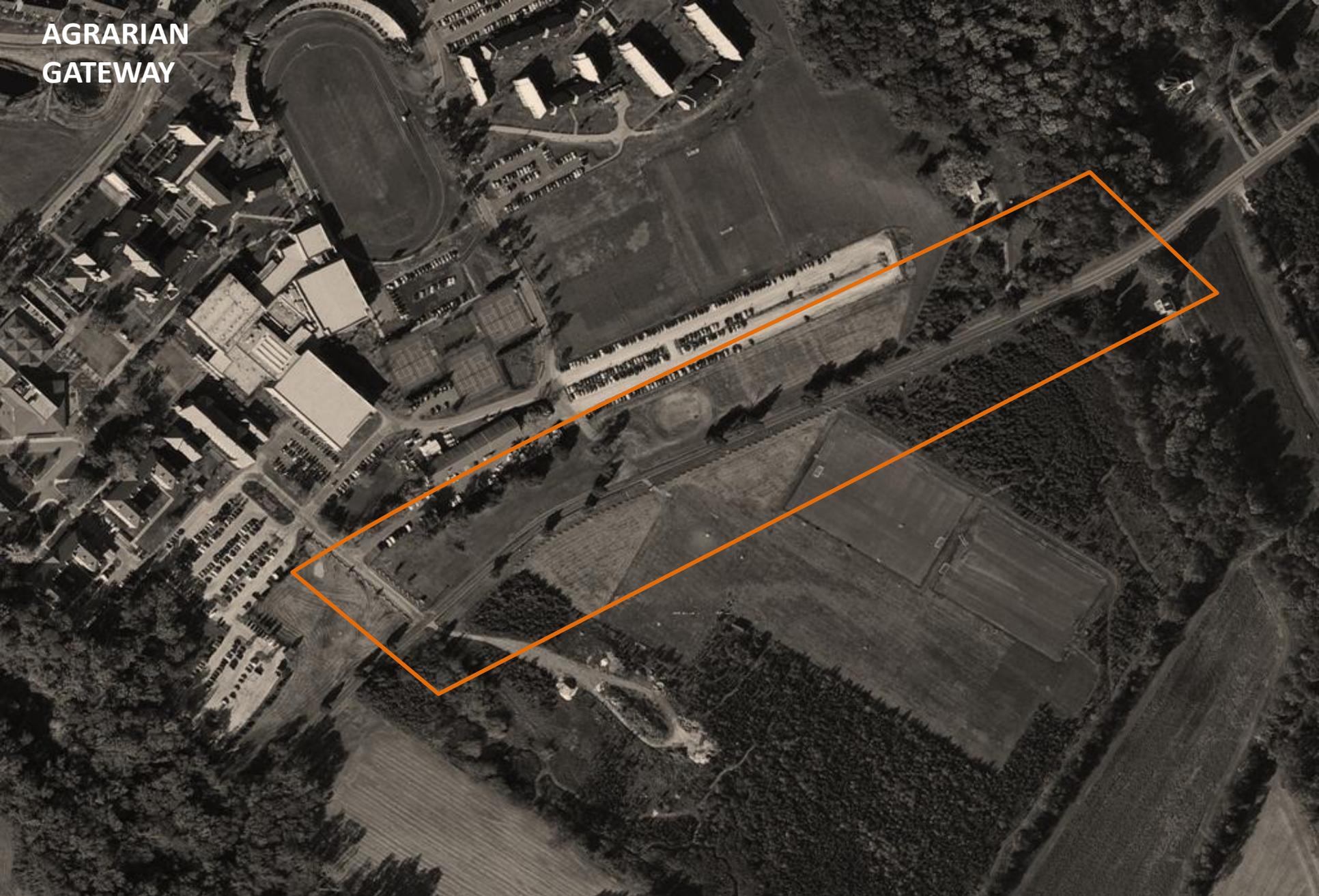


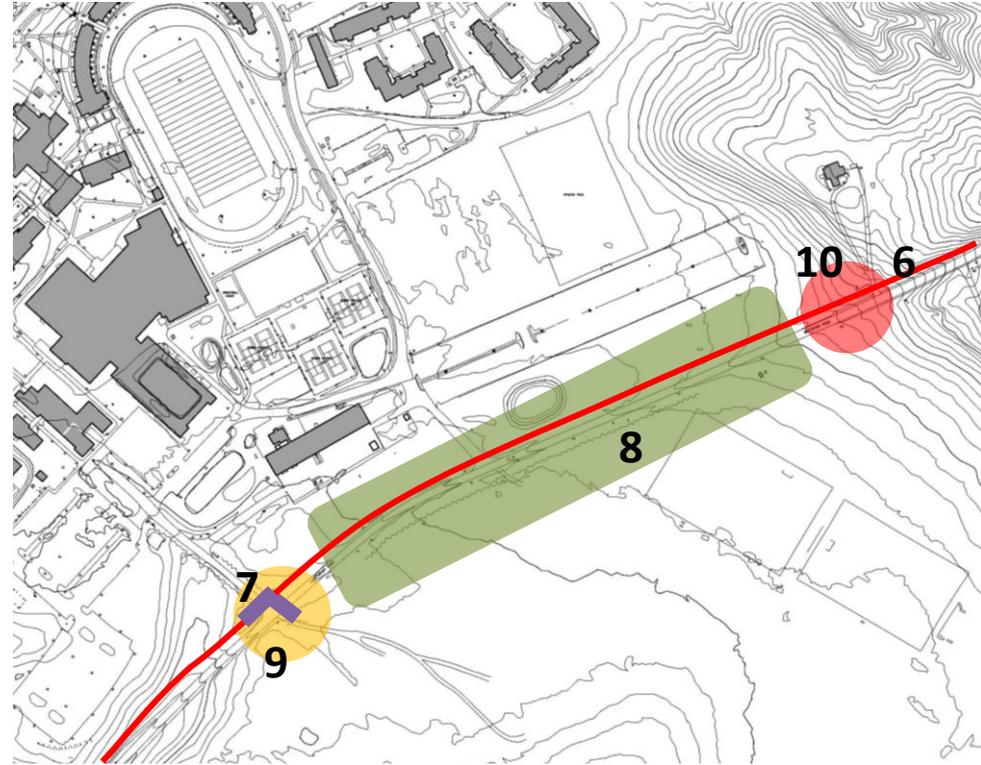
WATERFRONT GATEWAY PROJECTS

1. Pedestrian/bike trail
2. Crosswalks
3. Mark Entry
4. Mark Gateway
5. Landscape improvements in Gateway-Entry Zone



**AGRARIAN
GATEWAY**





AGRARIAN GATEWAY PROJECTS

- 6. Path/trail to parallel Mattapan
- 7. Traffic calming - Crosswalks
- 8. Landscape improvements in Gateway-Entry Zone, including hedgerow
- 9. Reduce to one entry, mark Entry
- 10. Mark Gateway





RECREATIONAL TRAIL

- Extension of regional recreation path along Mattapan
- Bridge/boardwalk may be needed



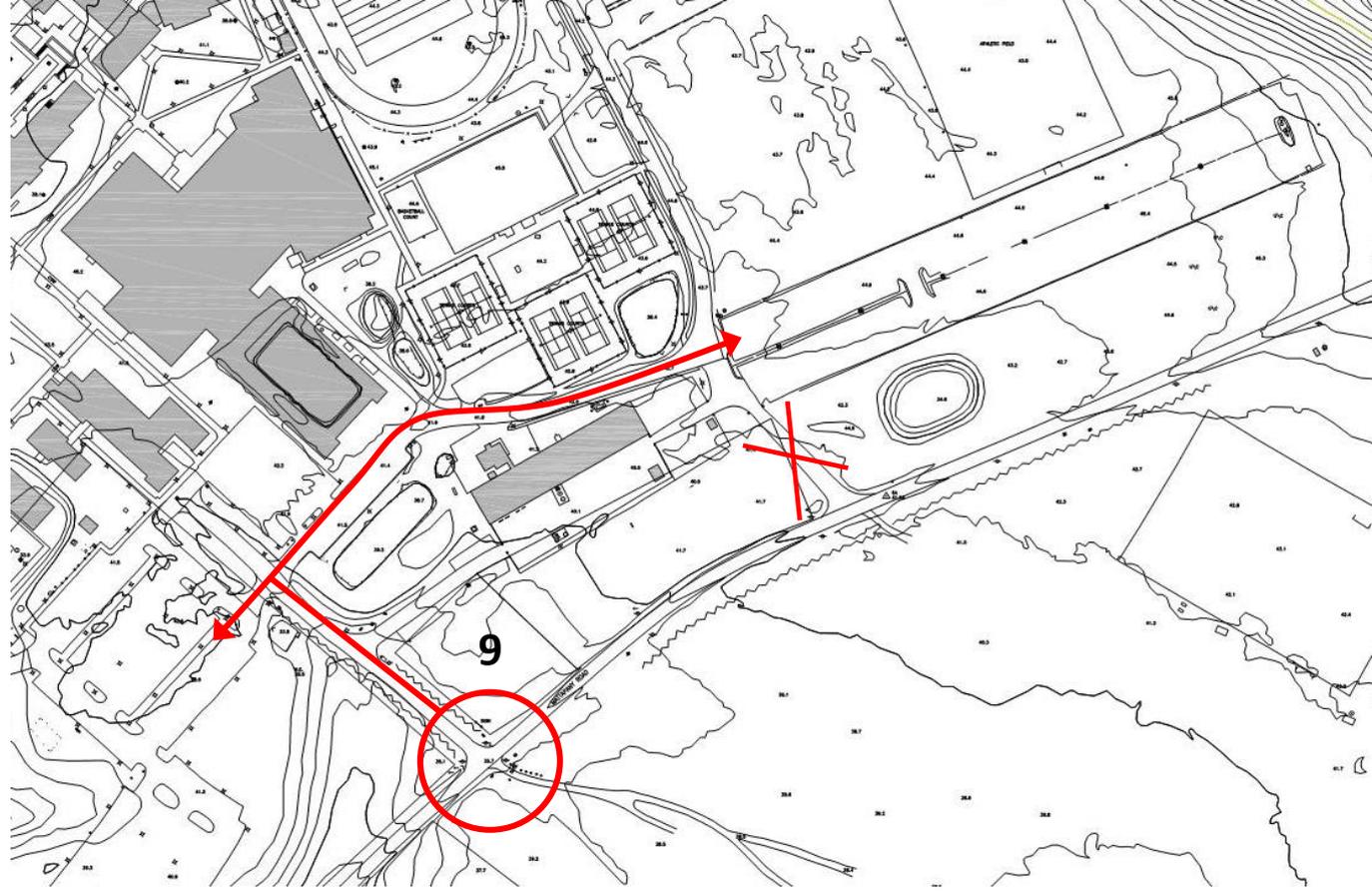


MATTAPANY ARRIVAL/SCREENING

- Mattapany provides a historic and scenic drive into the College
- The beginning and end of the road is flanked by woodland but opens up along College property.
- First view of the College is Guam parking lot
- There are remnants of a hedgerow but not continuous and provides no screening.
- Existing reforestation planting exists east of the lot and should be extended







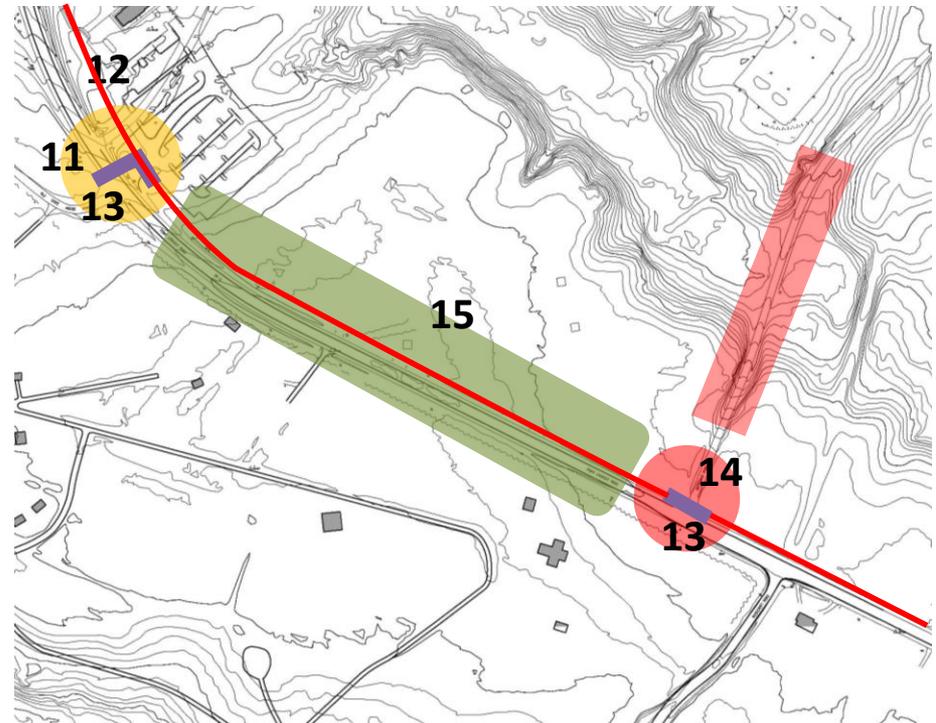
MATTAPANY ENTRANCE

- Eliminate existing Mattapany Entrance
- Route Mattapany parking lot traffic through existing south entry



**HISTORIC
GATEWAY**





HISTORIC GATEWAY PROJECTS

11. Mark Entry
12. Dedicated bike path on shoulder
13. Crosswalks
14. Mark Gateway
15. Landscape improvements in Gateway-Entry Zone

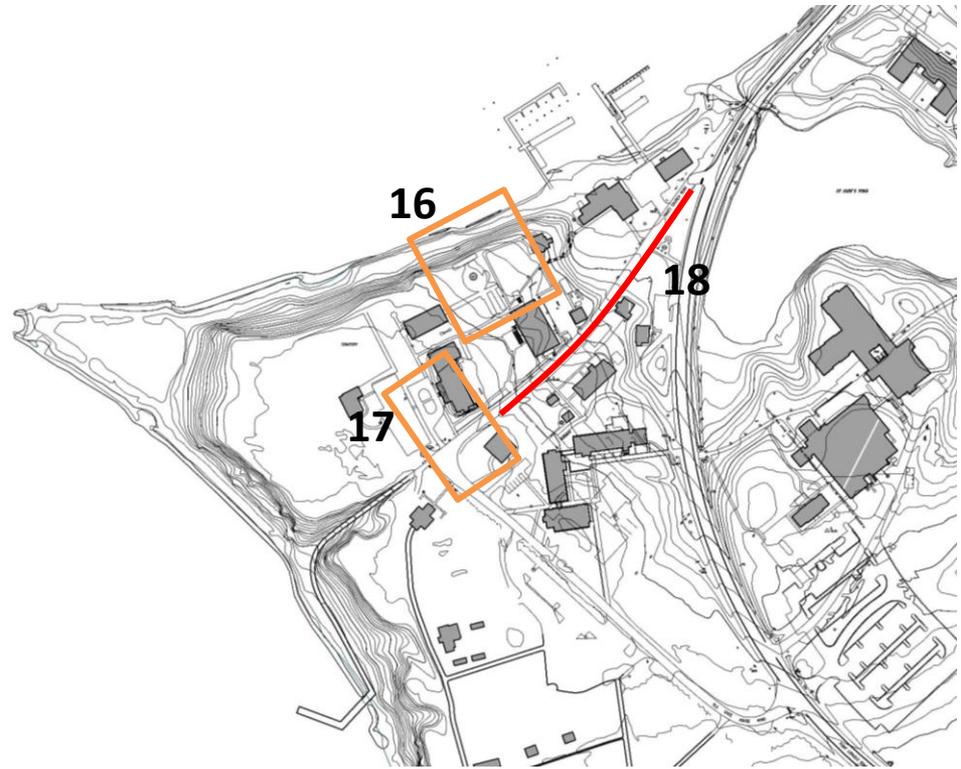


HISTORIC CAMPUS



Anne Arundel Hall
Replacement Project

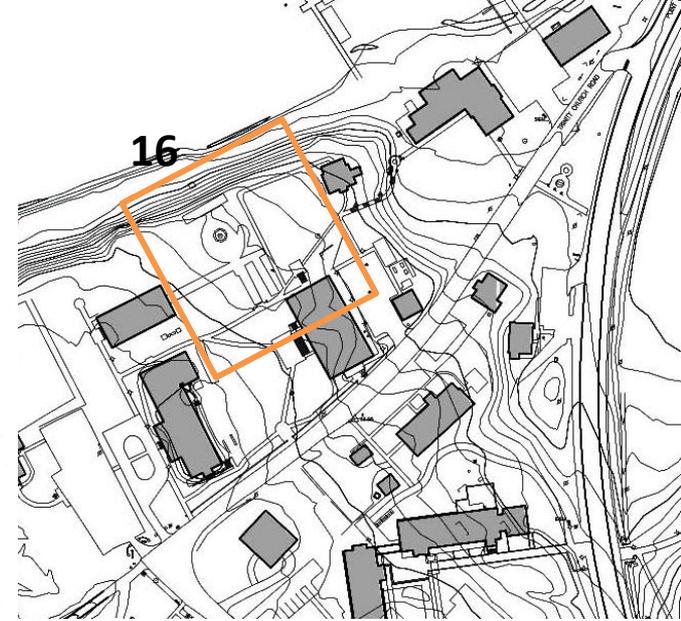
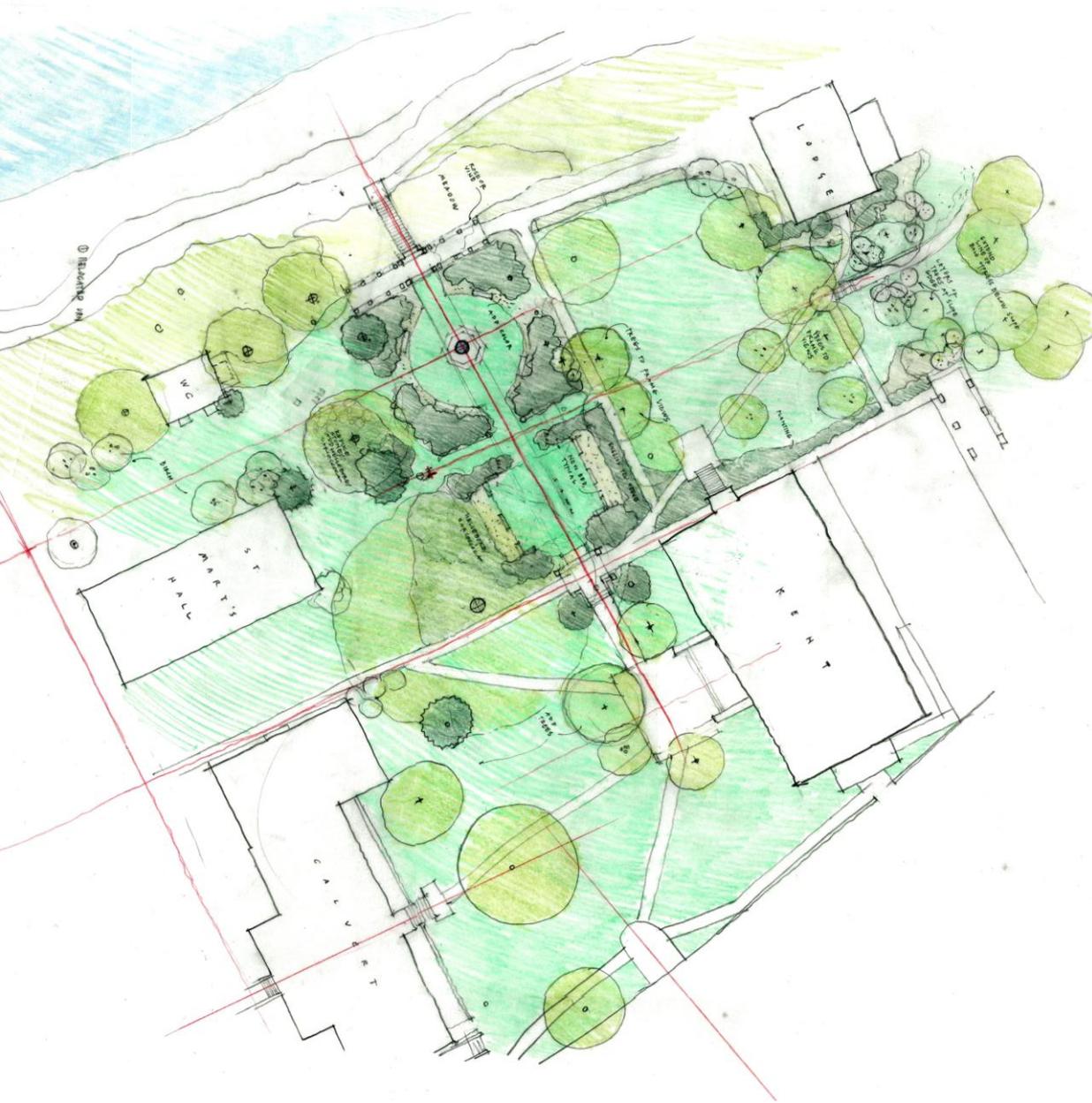




HISTORIC CAMPUS PROJECTS

- 16. Garden of Remembrance improvements
- 17. Calvert Lawn and Rectory improvements
- 18. Trinity Church Rd. – brick walk
- 19. Monitor notable trees' health





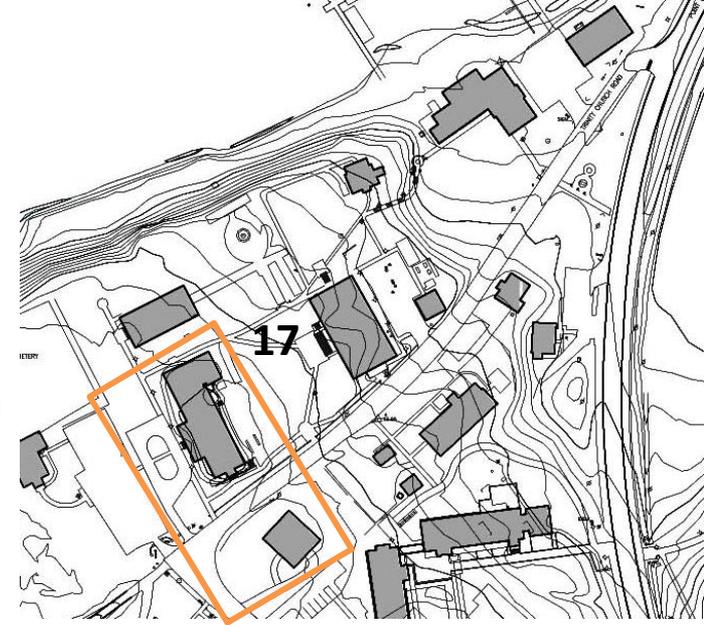
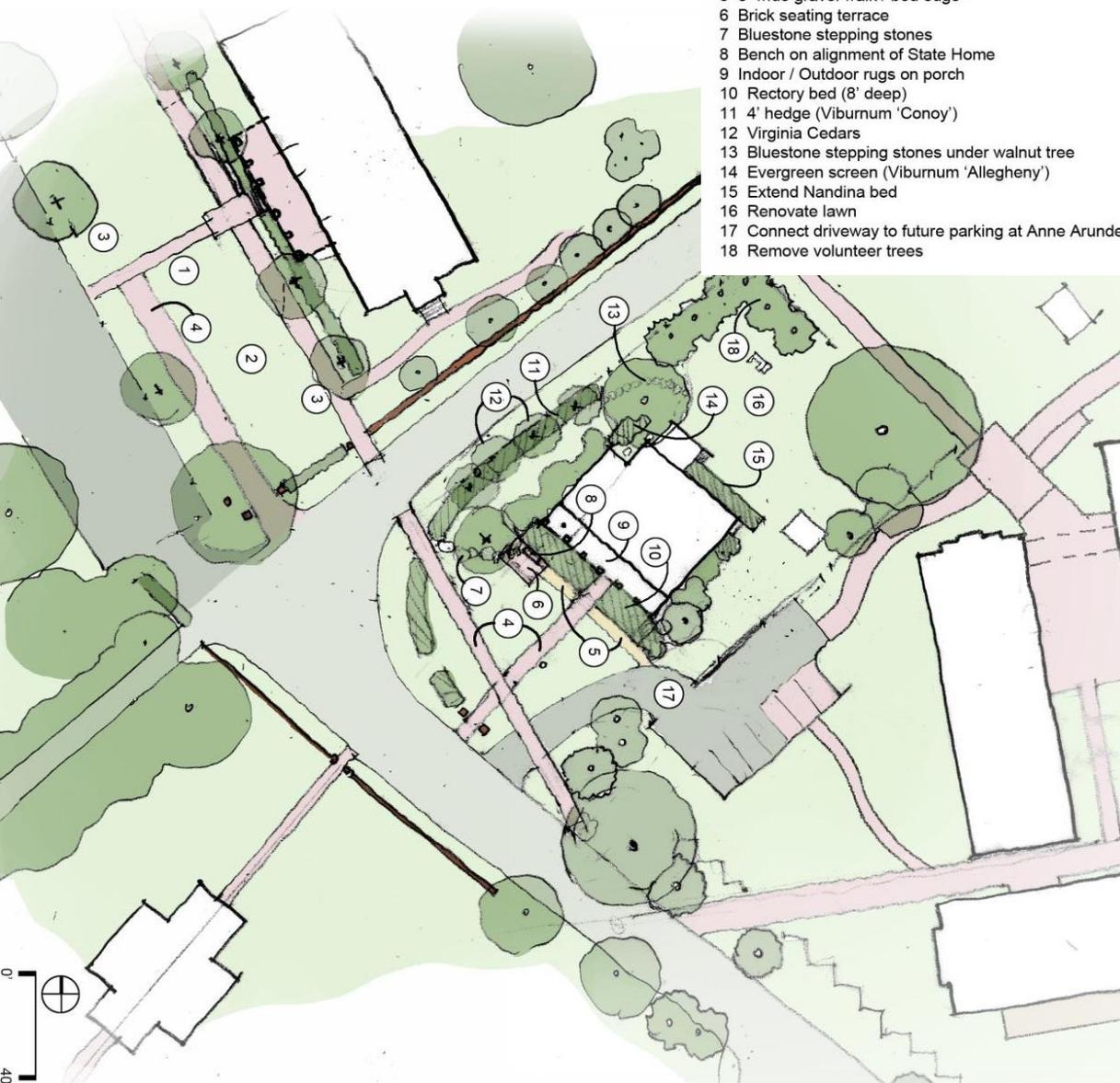
GARDEN OF REMEMBRANCE

- Retain existing plant material where appropriate
- Planting revisions to be guided by historical plan
- Enhance connections with axial relationships and improved focal points
- Create spaces that accommodate variable uses



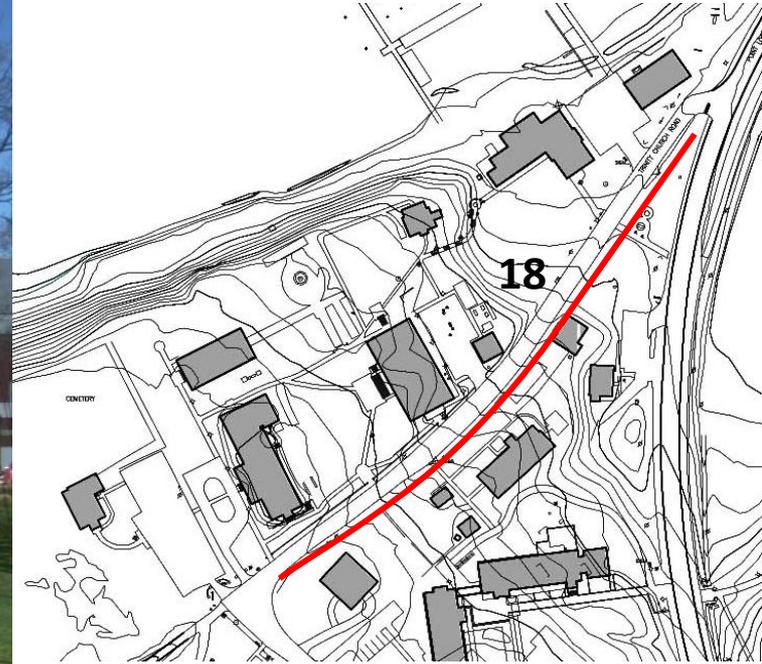
KEY

- 1 Remove drop-off turnaround
- 2 Extend lawn
- 3 New trees frame lawn
- 4 New brick walk
- 5 3' wide gravel walk / bed edge
- 6 Brick seating terrace
- 7 Bluestone stepping stones
- 8 Bench on alignment of State Home
- 9 Indoor / Outdoor rugs on porch
- 10 Rectory bed (8' deep)
- 11 4' hedge (Viburnum 'Conoy')
- 12 Virginia Cedars
- 13 Bluestone stepping stones under walnut tree
- 14 Evergreen screen (Viburnum 'Allegheny')
- 15 Extend Nandina bed
- 16 Renovate lawn
- 17 Connect driveway to future parking at Anne Arundel
- 18 Remove volunteer trees



CALVERT LAWN AND RECTORY

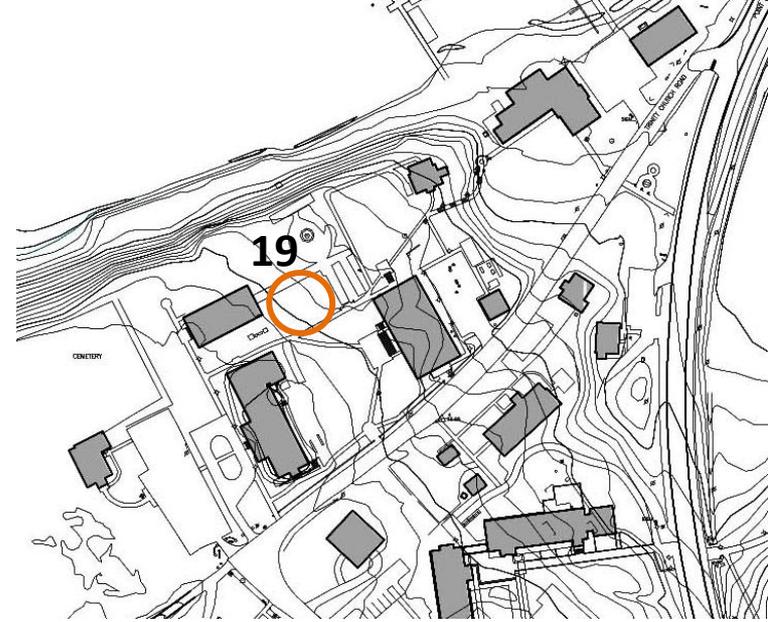
- Add seating areas and walks
- Extend and renovate lawn
- Add trees, hedge plantings
- Remove invasive plantings
- Connect driveway to AAH parking



TRINITY CHURCH ROAD

- Add brick walk on one side of Trinity Church Road to create a more pedestrian friendly zone





MONITOR NOTABLE TREES' HEALTH

- Notable oak tree - diseased and in decline

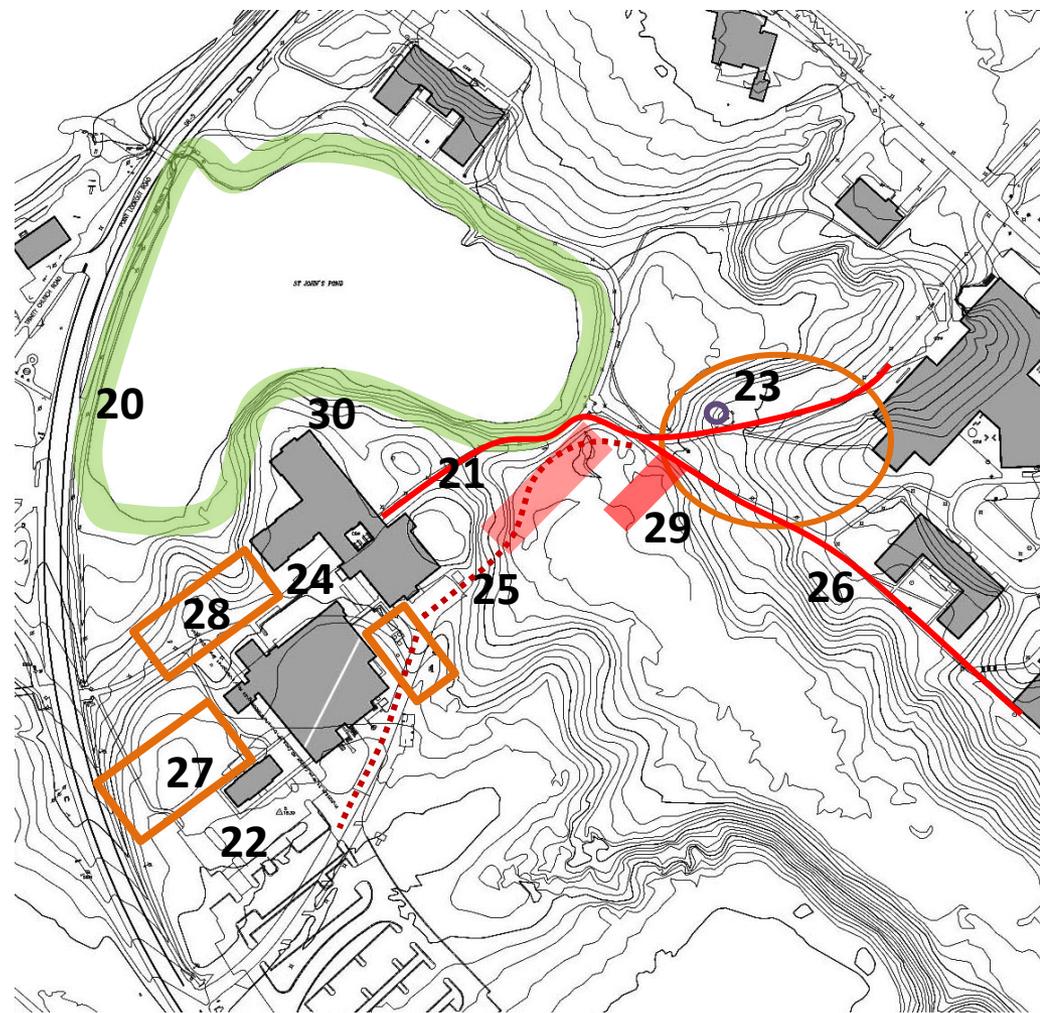


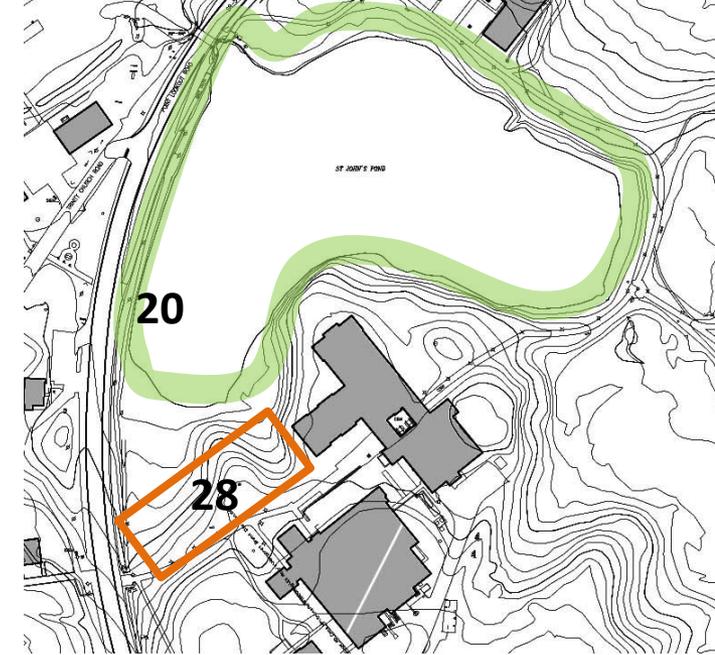
**CENTRAL
CAMPUS**



CENTRAL CAMPUS PROJECTS

20. Buffer Management – per Environmental Concern’s 2011 report
21. Path widening
22. Margaret Brent rain garden – install as planned
23. Bell Tower Knoll – seating and path
24. Bike racks
25. Bike path alternate route with boardwalk/bridge across marsh
26. Path material upgrade
27. Margaret Brent frontage – deck expansion, viewshed, define front yard
28. Continuous mulch bed under ginkgos, improve lawn seating, remove invasives
29. Pier access to marsh
30. Seating area at St. John’s Pond

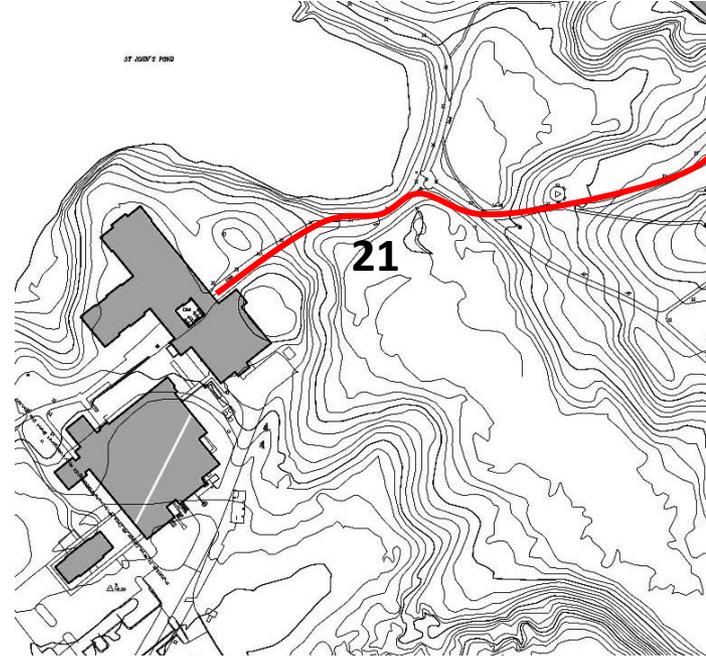




BUFFER, LAWN AND TREES

- Rolling lawn provides informal gathering place – potential for creating permanent space or allow spontaneous gathering
- Edge of reforestation area requires invasives clearing
- Ginkgo mulch rings should be connected to create one continuous bed

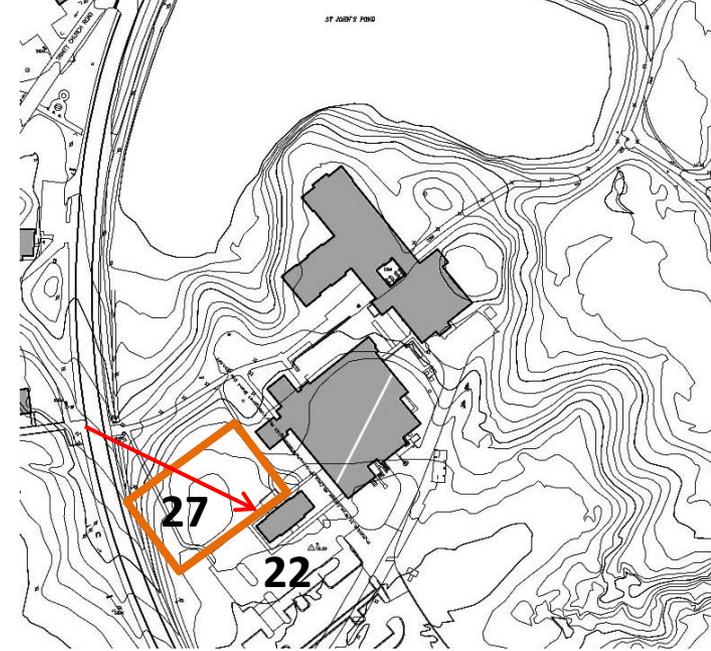




PATH WIDENING

- Main brick walkway through Campus Center needs widening. College is widening brick path in stages as funding allows.
- Future widening in other areas should explore pervious paving on shoulders of path.

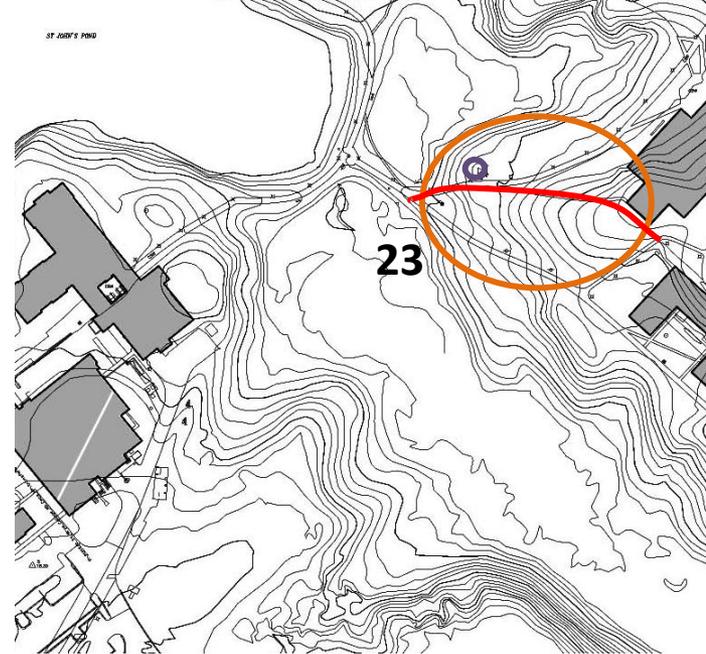




MARGARET BRENT FRONTAGE

- Frontage of MB on the north side needs to be reinforced
- Large forsythia stand obscures sight line toward MB frontage from Rte 5 crosswalk
- Forsythia stand also occupies much of the high point of the knoll, a potential promontory
- Wood deck not full length of porch
- Rain gardens not graded as designed

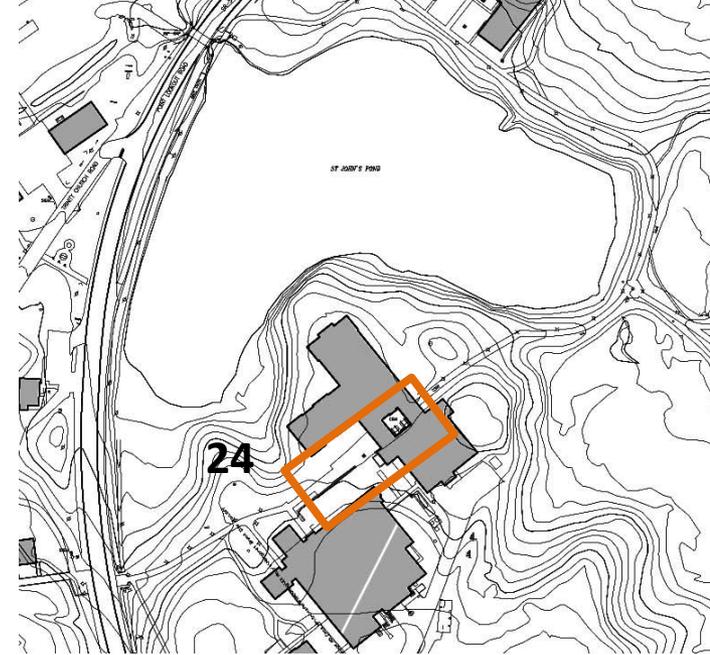




BELL TOWER KNOLL

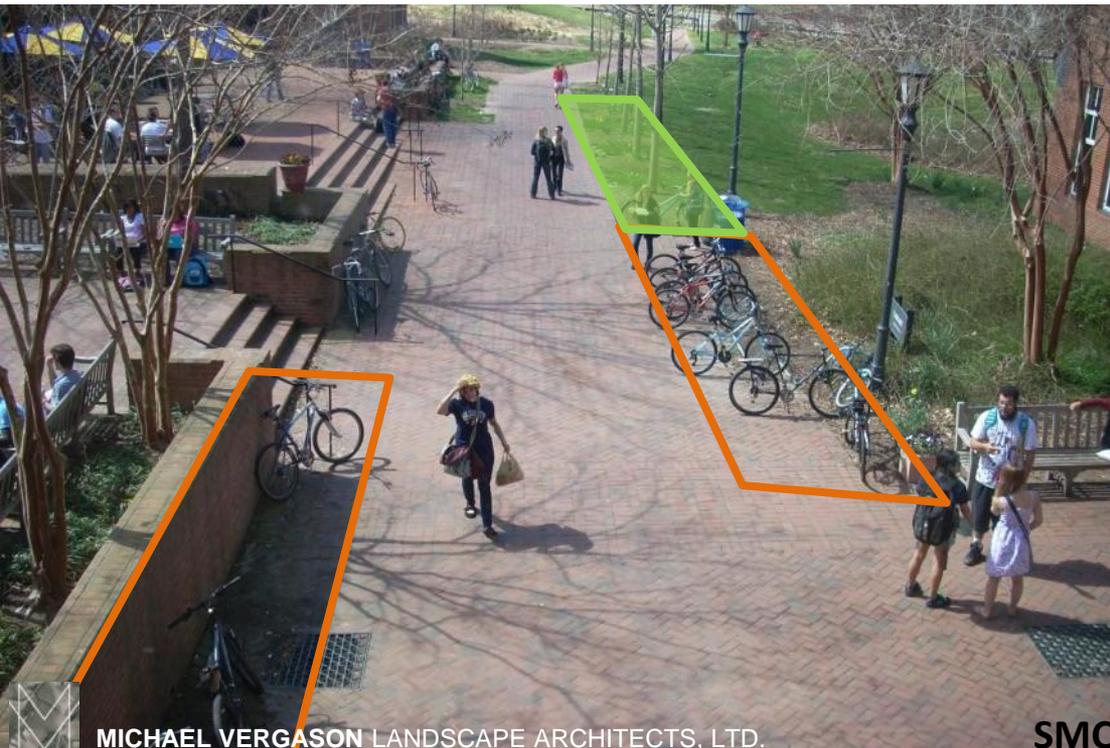
- Potential space for gathering, including seating
- Address cut-through path at Knoll

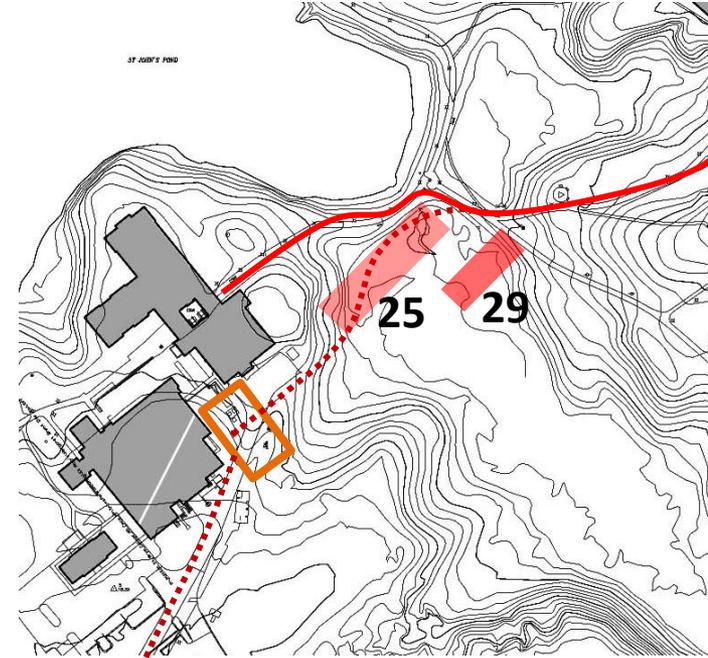




BIKE RACKS

- Additional bike racks desired in this area of heavy use
- Two possible locations discussed

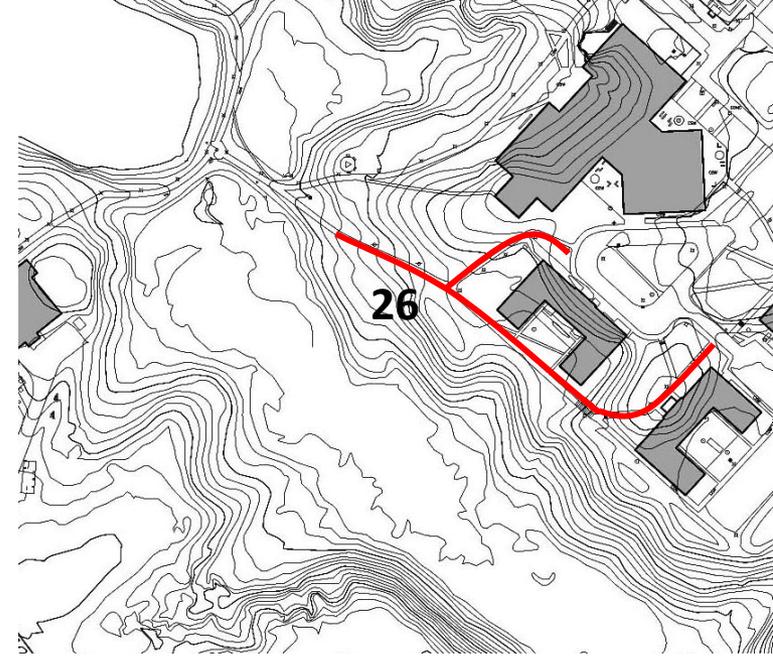




BIKE PATH & BRIDGE, PIER ACCESS

- Conflicts between bicyclists and pedestrians may not be completely resolved with main walkway widening
- Possible alternate route through marsh with boardwalk trail
- Teaching / research access to marsh from pier
- Trail could end at another bike storage area or continue to Mill Field Lot and pick up path close to Route 5.

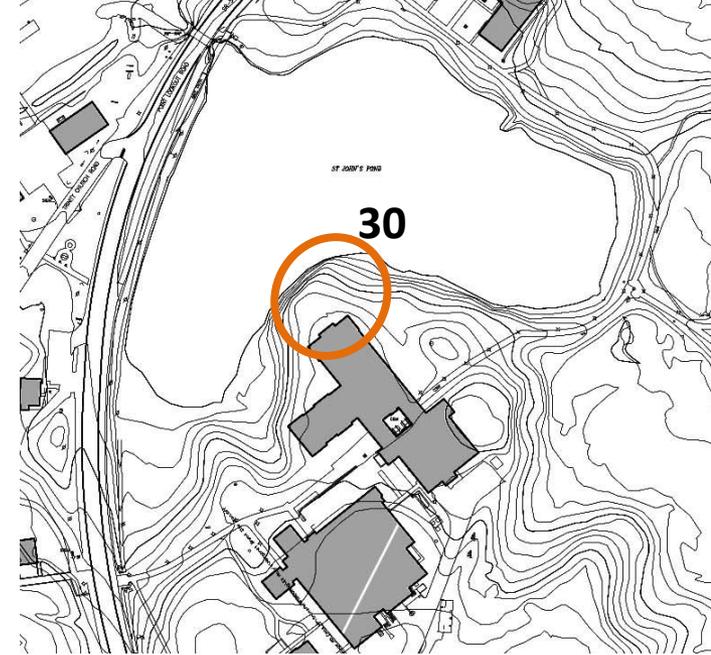




PATH TO DORCHESTER

- Existing path changes from asphalt to concrete at Dorchester Hall.
- Path material should be consistent.
- Suggested material should be asphalt or brick, not concrete
- Path currently accommodates vehicular traffic; it should be limited to pedestrian traffic





SEATING AREA AT ST. JOHN'S POND

- Add seating, enhance buffer and plantings
- Improve access to area

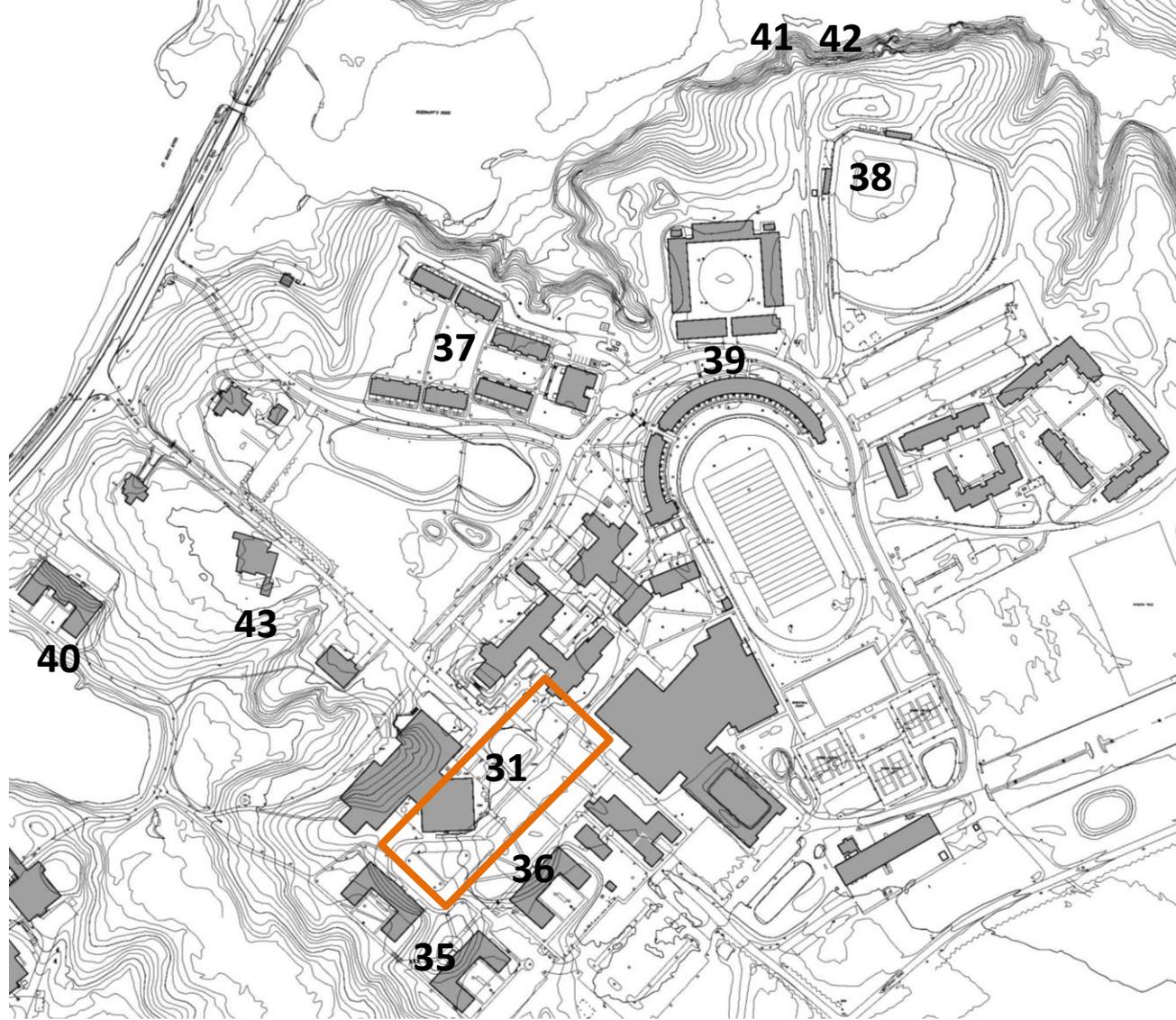


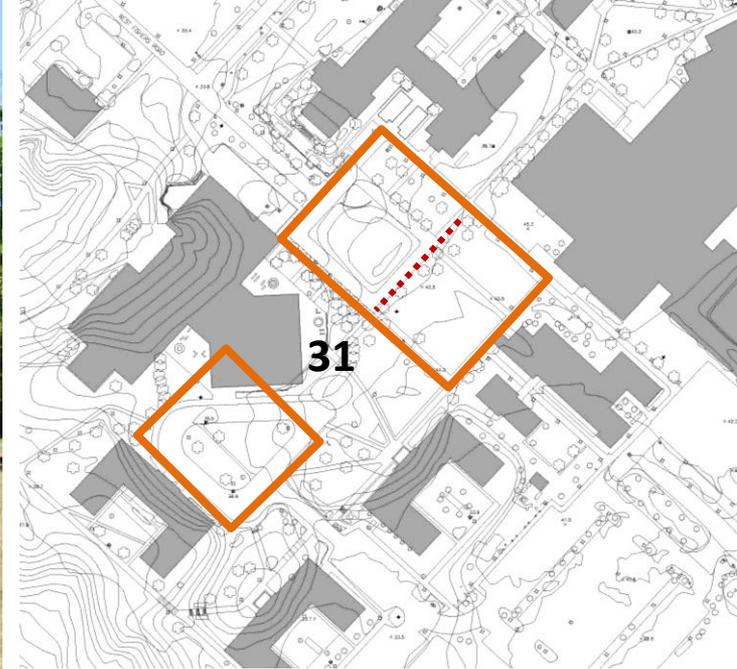
**NORTH
CAMPUS**



NORTH CAMPUS PROJECTS

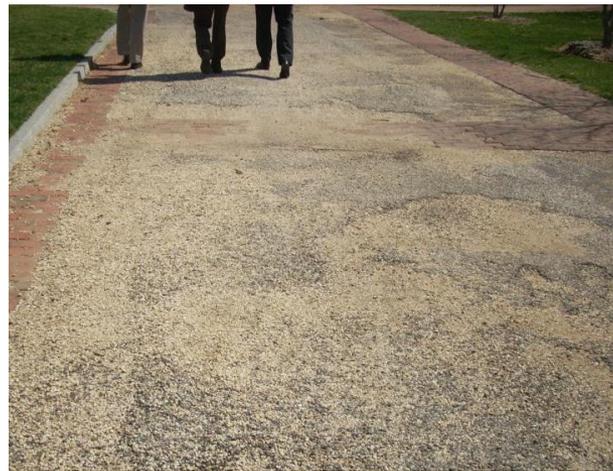
- 31. Montgomery Quad improvements
- 32. Soils study
- 33. Soils improvement
- 34. Irrigation and stormwater management
- 35. PG Hall improvements
- 36. Caroline Hall improvements
- 37. Townhouse Green improvements
- 38. Baseball Field improvements
- 39. Lewis Hall improvements
- 40. Queen Anne Hall - trees
- 41. Fisher's Creek promontory
- 42. Fisher's Creek crossing
- 43. St. John's grounds improvements

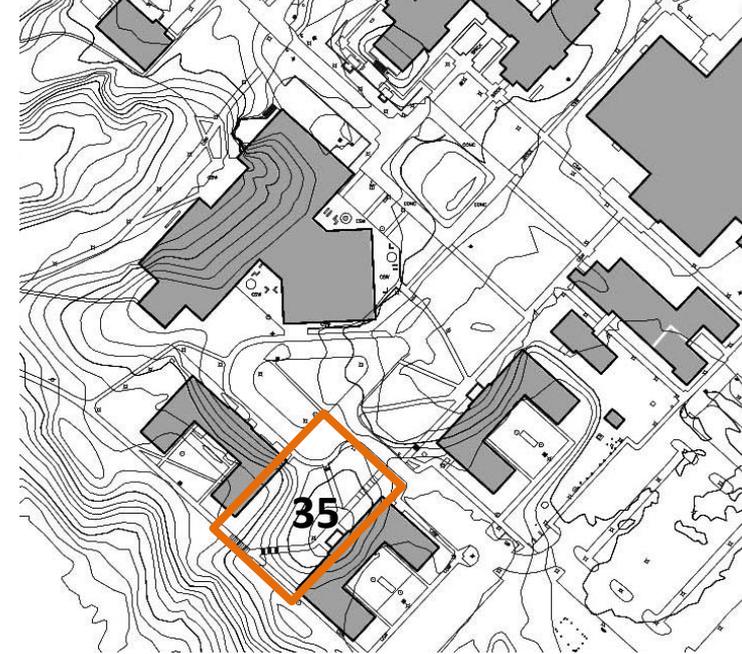




MONTGOMERY QUAD

- Selective tree removal
- Drive resurfacing
- New edge planting
- Terrace (gravel) at annex
- Add shade trees
- Add furniture
- Improvements at Dorchester Circle

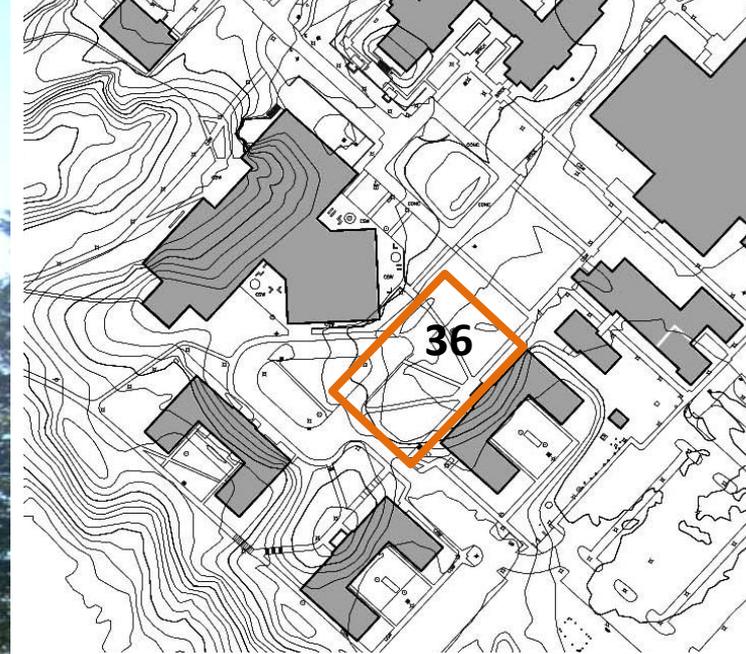




PG HALL

- Add shade trees
- Add benches
- Add bike racks





CAROLINE HALL

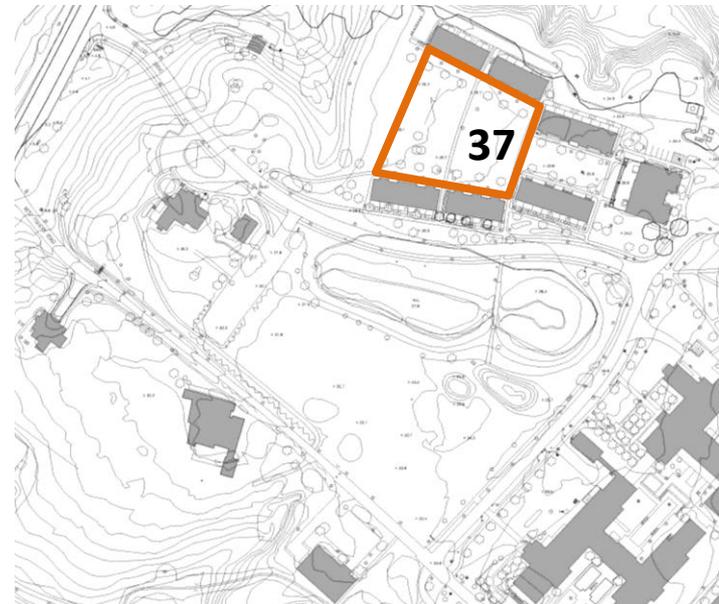
- Add benches
- Add moveable chairs
- Expand tree canopy





TOWNHOUSE GREEN

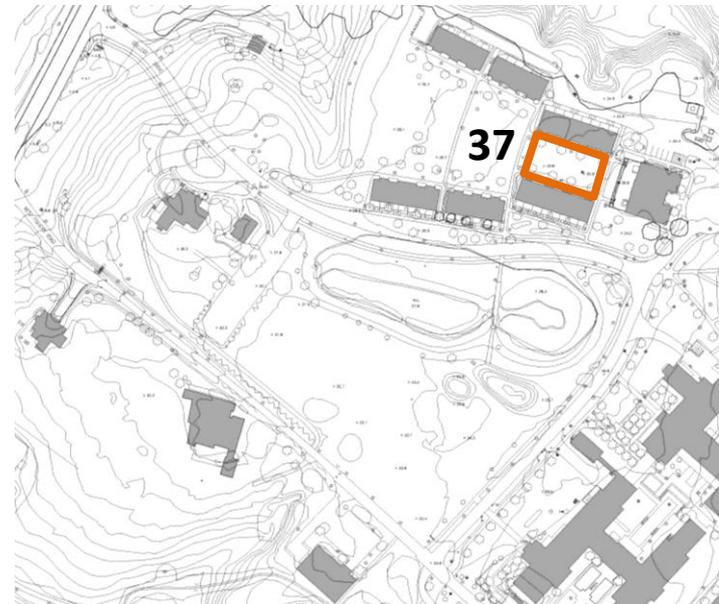
- View to water
- Planting – mix of regular deciduous shade trees and random evergreen trees

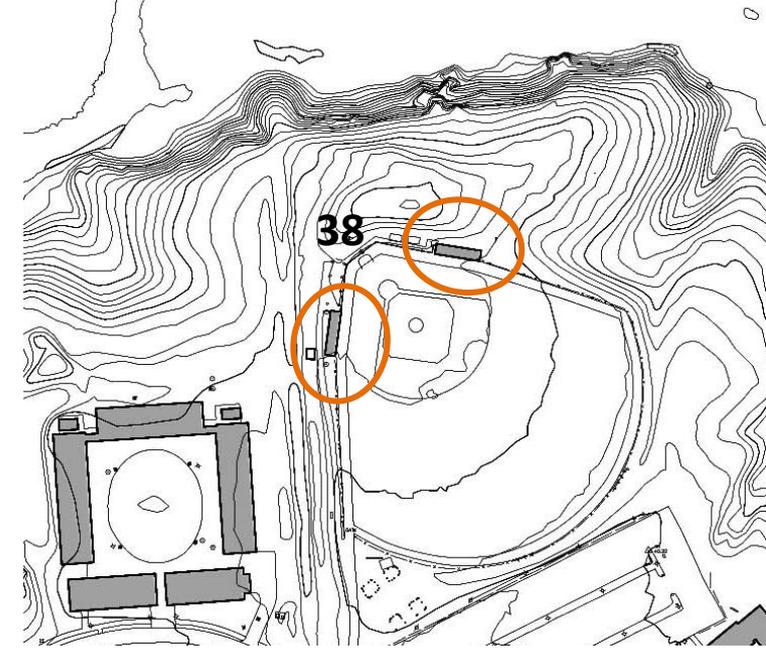




TOWNHOUSE GREEN

- Add regular deciduous shade trees
- Replace existing cherries?

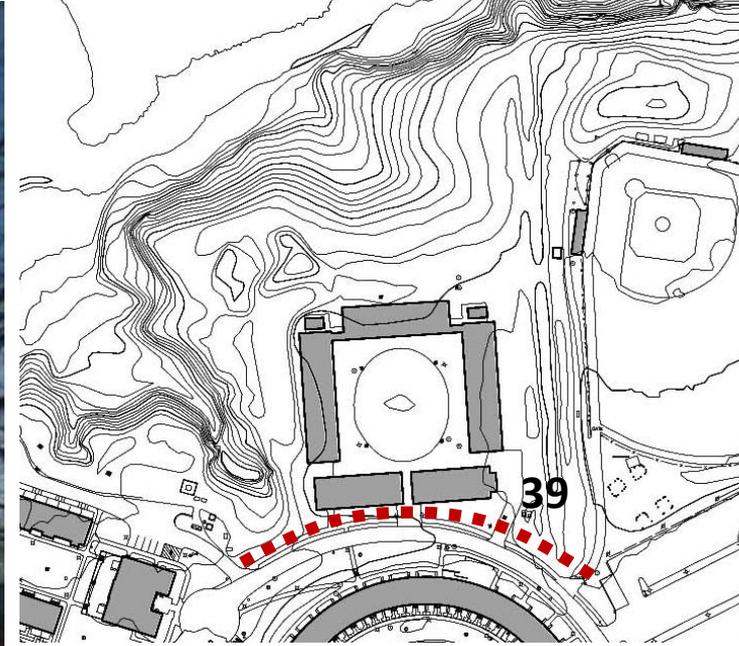




BASEBALL FIELD

- Paint dugouts Charleston Green
- Expand storage





LEWIS HALL IMPROVEMENTS

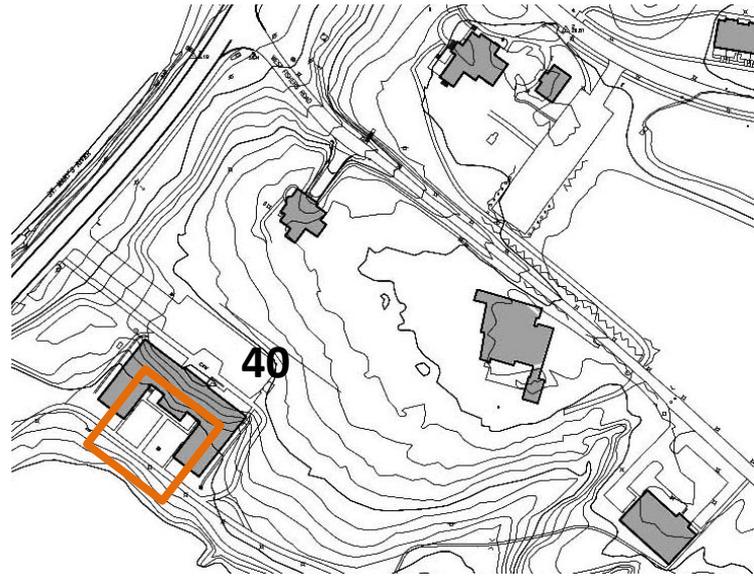
- Mulch existing row of trees
- Add trees on other side of walkway; avoid duct bank
- Address circulation at porch end

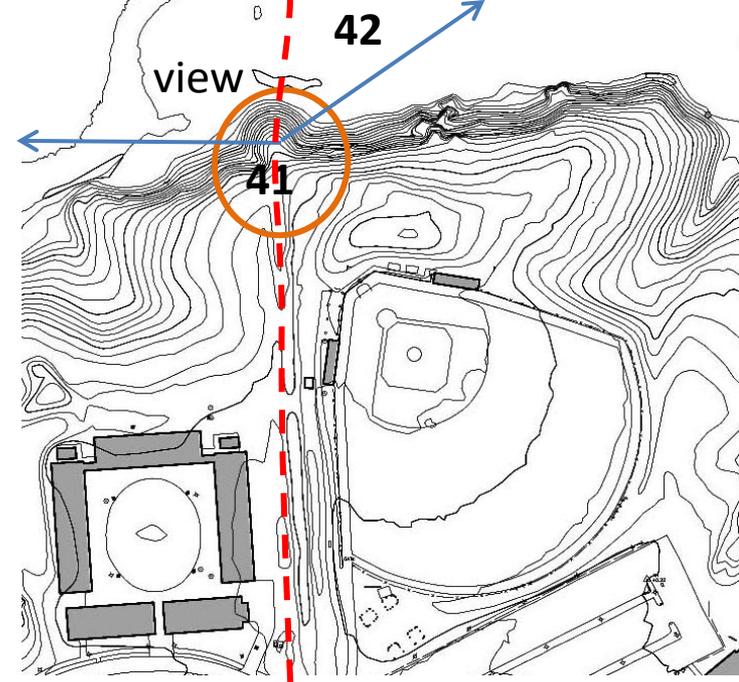




QUEEN ANNE HALL

- Add trees to expand tree canopy





FISHER'S CREEK

- Promontory
- Connection - across Fisher's Creek to North Fields

