



T e c h n i c a l M e m o r a n d u m

Date 10/23/98
Project University of Georgia Physical Master Plan
Subject Existing Campus Conditions Introduction (Section III)
From Ayers / Saint / Gross
To University of Georgia

The objective of this section is to record the conditions and characteristics of the existing Main Campus.

Architects and Campus Planners

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The University of Georgia as a mature institution has distinct characteristics that form its identity. This unique identity that separates this University from other institutions is comprised of not only the academic but also the physical characteristics of the campus.

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The academic climate of a University can be supported and complemented by the physical condition of its campus. Because of the uniqueness of the University of Georgia, there are certain needs that the physical master plan will have to identify in order to address. For the planning team to develop a clear understanding of the needs of the University, it is necessary for a complete inventory of existing conditions to be taken and recorded. This section of the Template records the observations of the Existing Campus Conditions Inventory of Main Campus. This section includes information that falls into three categories: the campus grounds, campus infrastructure and community setting.

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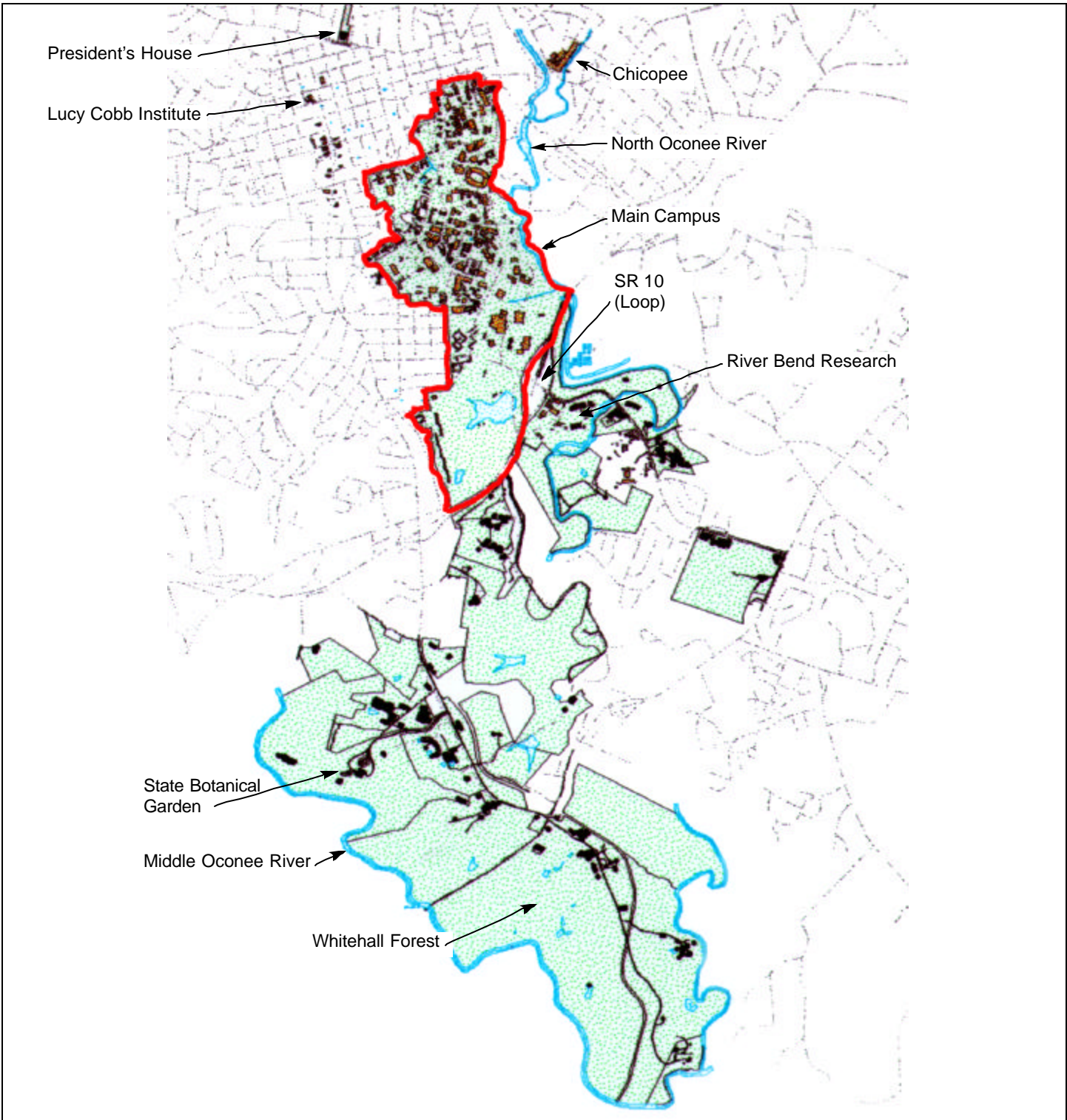
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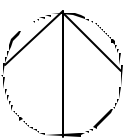
Not to Scale
August 18, 1997

 UGA Property

**UGA Master Periphery
Property Map
(area contained within
Athens/Clarke County)**

The contiguous property area
northwest of SR10 that is
outlined in red is considered in
this document as Main Campus

**The University of Georgia
Physical Master Plan**



Date November 1997

Project University of Georgia Physical Master Plan

Subject Existing Elevations (figure III A 1.1a)

From Hughes, Good, O'Leary & Ryan

To University of Georgia

Architects and Campus Planners

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The purpose of this technical memorandum is to discuss the existing topographical elevations on the University of Georgia campus.

Analysis of topographic conditions, specifically relative elevations, demonstrates the general character of the land and provides useful information for planning efforts. Elevations and slopes directly impact how and where development occurs.

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1. TOPOGRAPHIC HIGH POINTS AND LOW POINTS

1.1 Elevations above 750'

The main campus of University of Georgia has only a small portion of land at an elevation of greater than 750', this high point is confined to the quadrangle portion of the North Campus. This part of the campus is near the same elevation as the highest portions of the city of Athens.

1.2 Elevations between 750' and 600'

The majority of the main campus of University of Georgia lies between the elevations of 750' and 600'. Over fifty percent of Central Campus lies at elevations between 600' and 650'. There is a ridge, with elevations between 700' and 750', that runs between the athletic complex on the east side of Lumpkin Street (including the Butts-Mehre building) and the Chemistry building near Connor Hall. This ridge elevation and elevations between 650' and 700' make up the majority of South and West Campus.

1.3 Elevations below 600'

The only portions of the main campus of University of Georgia that are below 600' are adjacent to the North Oconee River in a valley within the East Campus. This lowest area remains undeveloped and in fact separates the existing developed portions of East Campus into two distinct regions.

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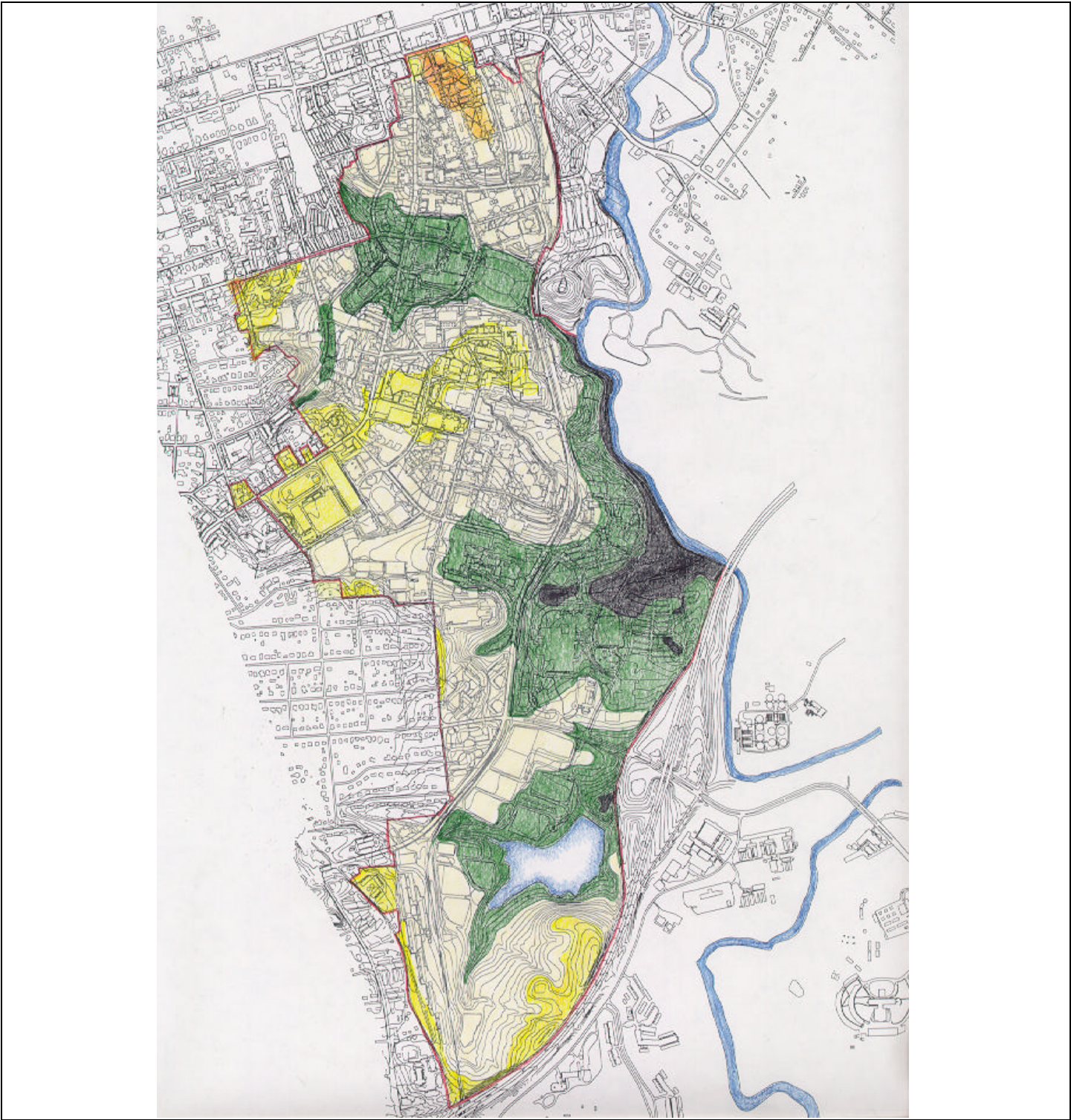
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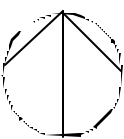
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Not to Scale
November 1997

Legend

- Above 750'
- 700' to 750'
- 650' to 600'
- 600' to 650'
- Below 600'



Existing Elevations

**The University of Georgia
Physical Master Plan**

Figure III A1.1a

Date November 1997

Project University of Georgia Physical Master Plan

Subject Existing Landforms, Views and Landmarks (figure III A 1.1b)

From Hughes, Good, O'Leary & Ryan

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The purpose of this technical memorandum is to describe the general character of the terrain on the University of Georgia campus and to discuss the significant views and landmarks that are part of the campus landscape.

Analysis of landforms demonstrates the general character of the land and provides useful information for planning efforts pertaining to viewpoints, major view corridors and the overall structure of campus development.

1. LANDFORMS

1.1. Landforms – landbays, ridges and high points

The defining landform of the University of Georgia can be best described as rolling terrain. The terrain is a characteristic of the piedmont landscape in northeast Georgia and adds to the region's and the campus' aesthetic appeal and identity. For those walking the campus, the varied terrain is most noticeable.

Both North and South Campus are situated at an elevation of approximately 725'. Separating the two main bodies of the campus is Central Campus, which lies in the valley created by Tanyard Creek, at an elevation of approximately 625'. The physical landform separation defined by Tanyard Creek has significantly impacted the historical development of the campus and the north – south circulation opportunities. The primary circulation link between North and South Campus is Sanford Drive Bridge which crosses over Tanyard Creek.

The new East Campus development area has a significant elevation change between the two primary areas of growth. An undeveloped natural ravine separates the two East Campus components.

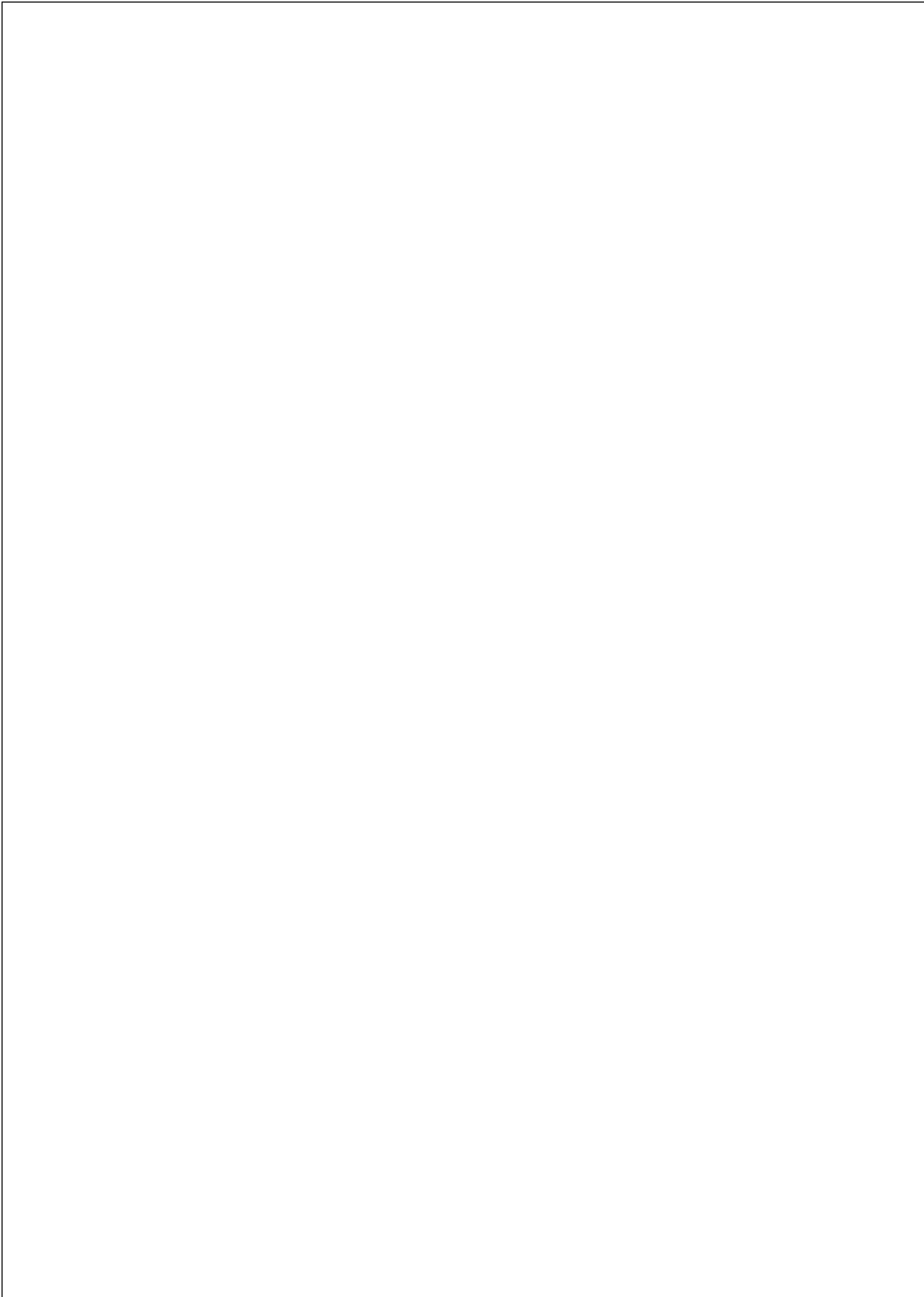
Two significant ridges define the high points of the campus. The highest of these two ridges is centered on the North Campus quadrangle. This ridge includes the oldest, most historic portions of the campus and the core of downtown Athens. The second highest ridge extends from a high point off campus, through the athletic complex on the east side of Lumpkin Street (including the Butts-Mehre building) and past the Chemistry building near Conner Hall.

1. VIEWS AND VISTAS

The most significant views on the University of Georgia campus range in size and content. Some memorable views are of individual buildings, such as Sanford Stadium or small groups of buildings and the space around them, such as the Myers quadrangle. Medium distance, on-campus views exist generally between North and South Campus and specifically from the hill near Park Hall towards the Sanford Drive bridge. Medium distance views also exist from the Arts Center complex on East Campus looking towards the natural ravine that divides East Campus. The most notable long distance view from the University of Georgia campus is the view looking southeast from a spot between the Main Library and Peabody Hall towards the distant piedmont ridges.

2. LANDMARKS

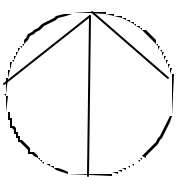
Landmarks are used as navigational tools and therefore tend to be large and or unique and easily described or recognized. Landmarks exist in two forms on the University of Georgia campus. The first type, large, unique buildings, includes Sanford Stadium, the high-rise dormitories on Baxter Street, The Stegeman Coliseum, The Ramsey Center, and the Butts-Mehre Building. The best example of the second type of landmark is The Arch at the entrance to North Campus from Broad Street. Though not large, this symbol of the University is unique and, because of its location, easily described and identified.








November 1997

Legend

Existing Landforms, Views & Landmarks



-  Landmarks
-  Views
-  Landbays
-  Ridge
-  High Point

University of Georgia
Physical Master Plan

Figure III A 1.1b

