SASAKI

INDIANA UNIVERSITY-PURDUE UNIVERSITY FORT WAYNE

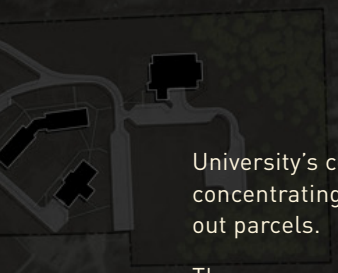
Master Plan Report ■ August 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Indiania-University-Purdue University Fort Wayne (IPFW) represents a unique blending of Indiana's two largest state universities, combining the best assets of each. This attitude of partnership is reflected in the University's relationship to its community. The University has played a significant role in the life of Fort Wayne over the last 90 years. The master plan acknowledges this contribution and identifies a strategy for growth that builds connections, benefiting both the University and the region.

The extensive IPFW campus has tremendous growth potential. The University's landholdings have increased significantly over the last several decades, to the point where the University now controls multiple fragmented parcels. While ample land for development is available, the challenge is to develop in a way that fosters a cohesive campus community while maintaining the



University's commitment to its unique natural setting. The master plan therefore recommends concentrating future development on the core campus, while creating strong connections to the out parcels.

The new proposed campus framework is based on five central ideas:

1. **Embrace the river and use its tributary as a major axis for future development.**
2. **Simplify internal transportation, using a new road network to define development parcels and providing parking at the periphery.**
3. **Create major east-west and north-south corridors to simplify and clarify vehicular and pedestrian circulation and access.**
4. **Focus compact, community-generating campus development within the core of campus. Reinforce connections and collaborations between the campus core and its out parcels.**
5. **Shift campus gravity northward through the location of new facilities.**

The campus is anchored by the commanding St. Joseph River. The river represents a valuable and underutilized asset. The master plan embraces the river, both from an ecological and a place-making perspective. The river's main tributary becomes the major axis for development, and leads to a spectacular new front door for the institution.

The plan simplifies the campus's access and circulation by establishing north-south and east-west corridors for pedestrians and vehicles. Traffic and parking are more evenly distributed throughout the campus, minimizing confusion and congestion. An expanded pedestrian and shuttle network make it possible for users to park once, minimizing non-essential vehicular circulation. Additional campus entryways are created in both the north and the south.

The University's target enrollment of 15,000 requires additional academic buildings to accommodate growth. Moreover, the changing profile of the IPFW student, from a predominantly commuter-based population to a more residential-based cohort, requires an expansion of housing and its supporting student life facilities. Academic expansion is planned for the geographic heart of the campus, with development that takes advantage of the campus's natural amenities, namely the river and its tributary. The existing residential district on the Waterfield campus is completed. To create the critical mass needed for vibrant living/learning communities, the master plan advocates continued expansion of on-campus housing. This additional residential program and its supporting student life facilities are placed on the core campus, surrounding academic activities.

The master plan represents a mission-based vision for the campus that celebrates its physical assets and strategic advantages. Through the development of a thoughtful framework plan, long-term growth of the University will be accommodated, while allowing for flexibility as needs change over time.

Key Recommendations:

- Accommodate future academic expansion and residential facilities in the Campus Core.
- Provide on-campus housing for up to 25% of IPFW students.
- Incorporate stormwater mitigation strategies in future campus development.
- Shift the campus entry along Coliseum Drive eastward to allow left-hand turns for those vehicles traveling from the west.
- Evenly distribute and provide parking among the four zones: north, central, south, and periphery.

THE CAMPUS: PAST AND PRESENT

1950'S

1960'S: KETTLER HALL

1917
IU in Ft. Wayne

1947
Purdue in Ft. Wayne

1964
IU and Purdue united in Kettler Hall (3100 students)

1975
Campus administration formally merged and period of rapid growth

1990s
Multiple major facilities opened. 1995 Master Plan

2008
Enrollment of 11,943 students

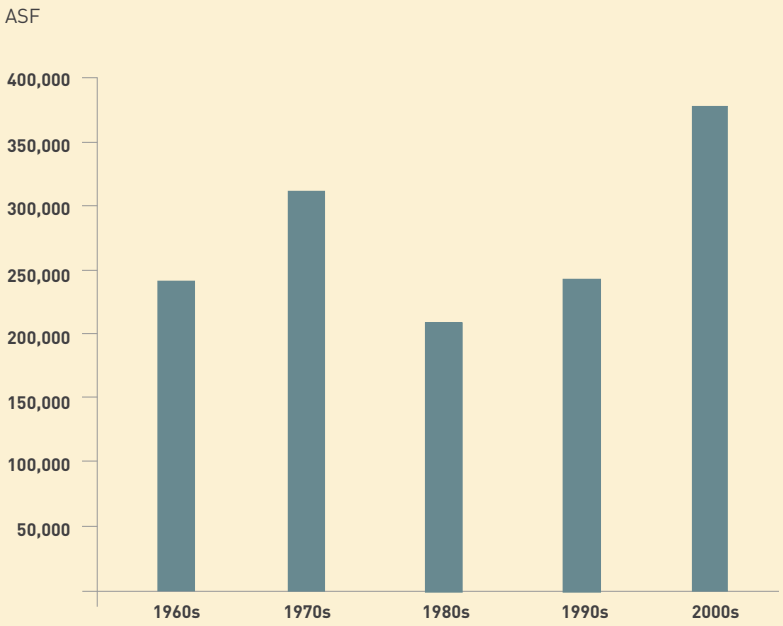
Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne (IPFW) is a joint campus of the Indiana University and Purdue University systems. Through an agreement between the two universities, Purdue University manages the campus. Academic programs, however, are developed independently by IPFW and are reviewed by both institutions. Over 200 degrees, both graduate and undergraduate, are awarded on a program-by-program basis.

Located on a sprawling 700-acre campus in suburban Fort Wayne, IPFW is home to approximately 12,000 students. The main 216-acre academic campus is bounded by Crescent Avenue to the east, East Coliseum Boulevard to the south, the Saint Joseph River to the west, and the Canterbury Green apartment complex and golf course to the north.

IPFW began in 1917 when Indiana University offered courses in downtown Fort Wayne. In 1947, Purdue University initiated its own extension courses at the Purdue University Center at a different site in downtown Fort Wayne. To maximize efficiency, the extension centers were merged in 1958 via the Indiana Purdue Foundation. To serve the institution's expanded mission, the Foundation acquired a 99-year lease on farmland in Allen County and purchased several adjacent farms to form a total campus area of 236 acres. The first building, originally known as the Education Building and since renamed Kettler Hall, was completed in 1964.

The campus has grown steadily over the last several years, both in terms of new buildings and land. The 1970s saw the completion of both the library and student union, with additional academic facilities following through the 1980s. In 1988, IPFW acquired an additional 152 acres directly west of the Saint Joseph River, known as McKay Farm, which is now used by both the University and the community as a top-class soccer facility. Directly southeast of the campus core, the Waterfield Campus has recently been developed to accommodate the campus's growing residential housing program. To the core's east, the 55-acre Northeastern Indiana Innovation Center and the 40-acre Northeast District offer opportunities to support the long-term growth needs of the University. These two districts are separated by a parcel owned by Ivy Tech Community College.

*NOTE: GSF EXCLUDES PARKING GARAGES



HISTORY: BUILDING GROWTH BY DECADE

PROCESS

RESULTS OF ON-CAMPUS DESIGN CHARRETTE

PARTICIPANTS IN DESIGN CHARRETTE

PHYSICAL MODEL USED IN DESIGN CHARRETTE

The current campus master planning process for IPFW began in October 2007, and is part of Purdue's system-wide planning update that began in 2006. The master plan identifies a physical direction that will allow the University to achieve its institutional goals within a flexible framework for development. Having fully engaged University representatives, the master plan reflects the needs and concerns of the campus community.

Under the leadership of the Master Plan Committee (which was staffed by the Standing Faculty University Resource Policy Committee) with direct input from the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor for Financial Affairs, and Physical Plant Management Staff, the master planning process consisted of three phases. The process began with a data collection and analysis phase, after which a design charrette was held to test alternative concepts for the campus and to test the program for new buildings. The alternatives were synthesized into a preferred concept, from which the master plan results.

Input from the Master Plan Committee, including faculty and staff, at key strategic points in the process was integral to the plan's success. Comments in meetings helped refine the analysis and understanding of the existing campus, and clarified and prioritized goals.

ANALYSIS

CAMPUS ZONES

Sasaki's analysis of IPFW focused on the themes of capacity, ecology, and connectivity.

Historically a commuter campus, IPFW is increasingly pressed to develop new academic and on-campus housing facilities for its growing student body. While ample land for development is available, the challenge is to develop in a way that fosters a cohesive campus community while maintaining the University's commitment to its unique natural setting. The Saint Joseph River is a particularly significant natural resource which should be enhanced and protected.

The campus's future also depends on connections, both within the campus and with the community. Over the last twenty years, the campus has tripled the size of its physical landholdings. The various out-parcels have a tenuous relationship with the campus core, resulting in a disconnected campus. The campus also wants to strengthen its connections to the community. Indeed, as a member of the Purdue family and a land-grant institution, IPFW has a responsibility in this regard. Fostering partnerships—physical, educational, and entrepreneurial—are important to the success of IPFW and the city of Fort Wayne.

To analyze these themes, Sasaki explored four key topics:

- Capacity for growth: exploring the capacity of existing land holdings
- Residential life on campus: developing and recognizing the contribution and importance of on-campus housing
- Engage the river: celebrating the campus's greatest physical asset
- Transportation: improving connectivity within and beyond the campus

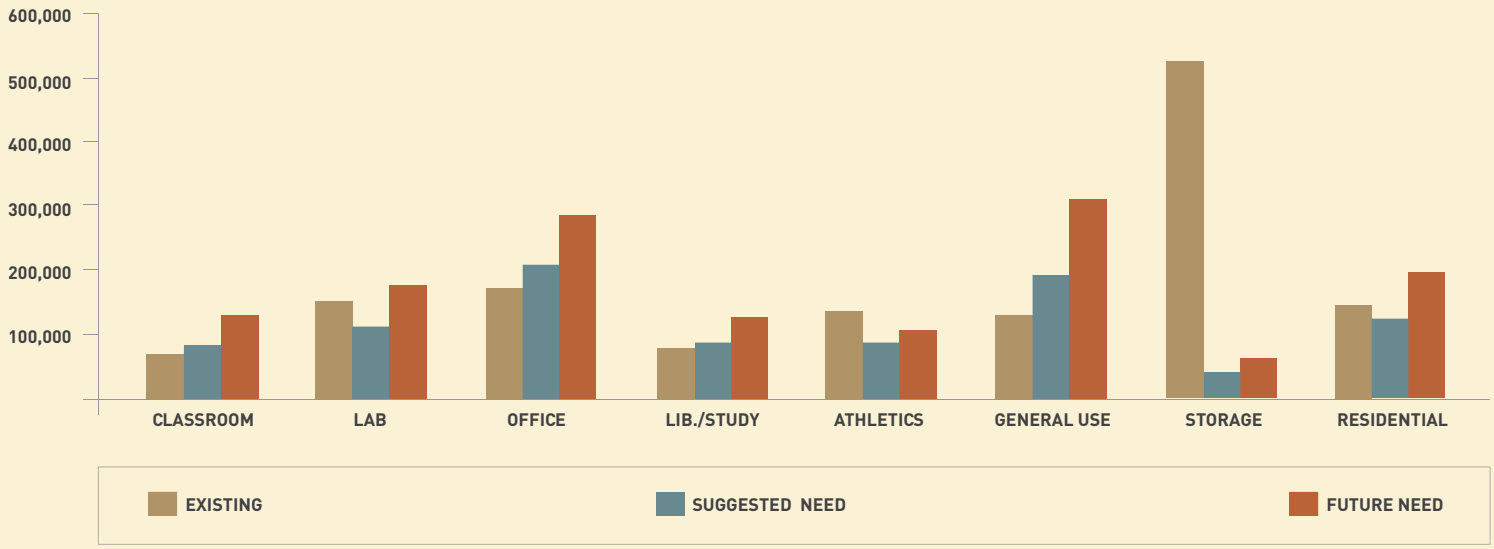
CAPACITY FOR GROWTH

The IPFW campus is made up of six districts:

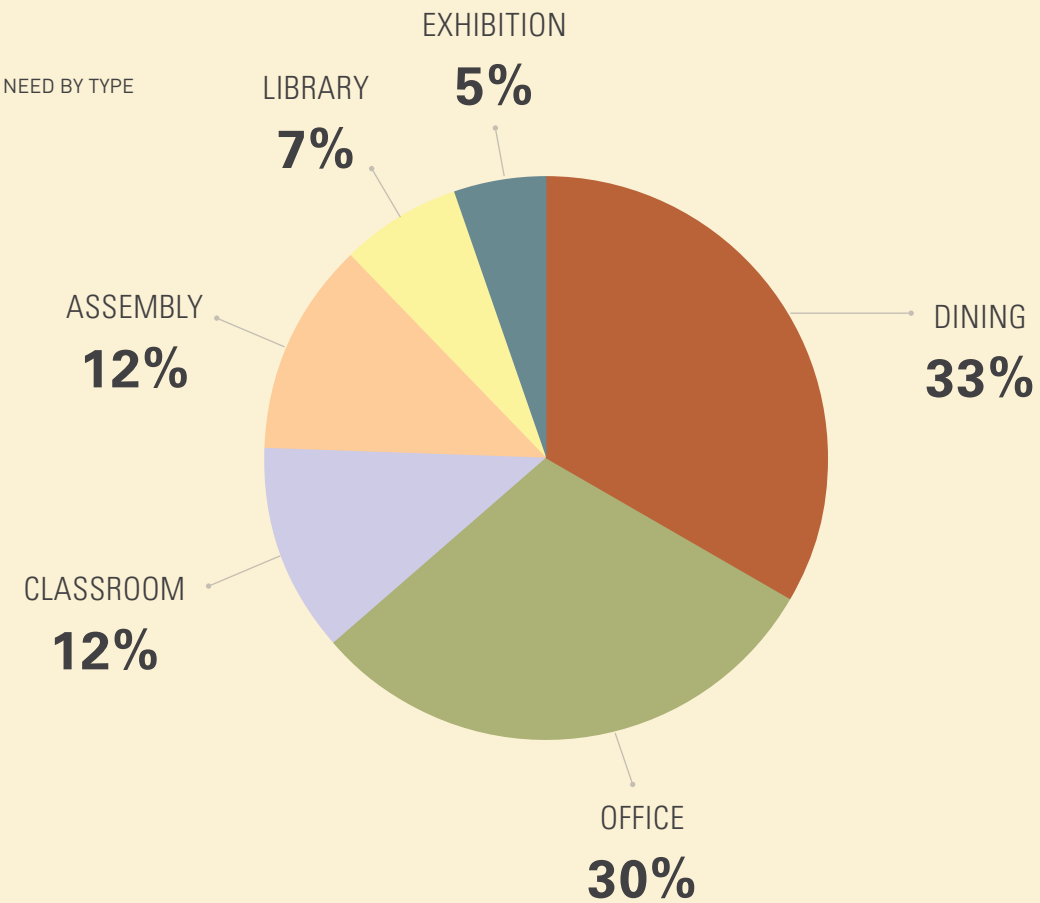
- Campus Core—The Campus Core, comprised of 216 acres, contains the University's primary academic and student life facilities. The Saint Joseph River bounds this district's western edge, providing a unique natural feature. The historic pattern of development, however, turns its back to the river and its tributaries rather than embracing them.
- The Waterfield Campus—The Waterfield Campus is located southeast of the campus core, on the eastern side of Crescent Avenue. The parcel is also the location of the University's growing residential program. It is connected to the Central District via a pedestrian walkway that bridges Crescent Avenue. The southern portion of this parcel hosts several mature trees that contribute to the character of the district. There is also a beautifully wooded ravine that offers recreational and hiking opportunities.
- The Northeast Campus—The Northeast Campus is located east of St. Joe Road and was acquired in 2007. This parcel contains several small 11-27,000 SF buildings and one nearly 100,000 SF building, serving as the new home for the relocated IPFW Physical Plant..
- Northeastern Indiana Innovation Center (NIIC)—The NIIC is located east of St. Joe Road and south of the State Development Center District. The parcel currently has one facility dedicated to developing business interests in Northeast Indiana. In the mid- to long term, this district will host additional NIIC-related facilities.
- St. Joseph Riverfront and Hotel —Located west of the campus core, this area will host a waterfront park and conference hotel. The hotel is nearing completion and the park is in the planning stages.
- McKay Farm—Acquired in 1988, this 152-acre parcel contains soccer fields and an indoor soccer complex used by the University and the community.

As the current master planning process began, four major new projects were in the planning process. The first is a Student Services and Library Complex, which will connect the existing student life facilities into one large complex, through an active corridor. This corridor is planned with a ground-level pass-through that preserves river views. The second project is the Medical Education Center, directly north of the existing Gates Sports Center. The location of this building, in the northern part of campus, begins to shift the campus's center of gravity further northward. The third project is a Waterfront Park in the southwest quadrant of campus, directly west of the St. Joe River. The park is planned as a shared community and University resource with a pedestrian bridge to connect back to the campus core. The fourth project is Phase III housing, located on the Waterfield Campus, immediately southeast of the campus core and adjacent to the existing residential units. This proximity will establish a critical mass of housing in this area.

PROGRAM PROJECTIONS IN ASF



PERCENT SHARE OF SPACE NEED BY TYPE



BUILDING DEMAND: GSF, EXCLUDING RESIDENTIAL AND RECREATIONAL

LONG-TERM NEED: 650,000 GSF, OR 10 BUILDINGS

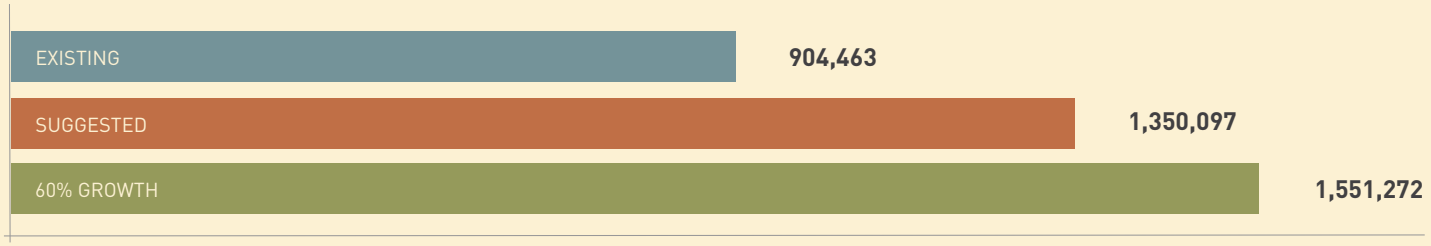


TABLE 1. POPULATION GROWTH

	CURRENT		10-YEAR FUTURE	
	HC	FTE	HC	FTE
UNDERGRAD	10,890	7,905	17,424	12,648
GRADUATE	782	354	1,251	566
FACULTY	798	487	1,277	779
STAFF	759	543	1,214	869

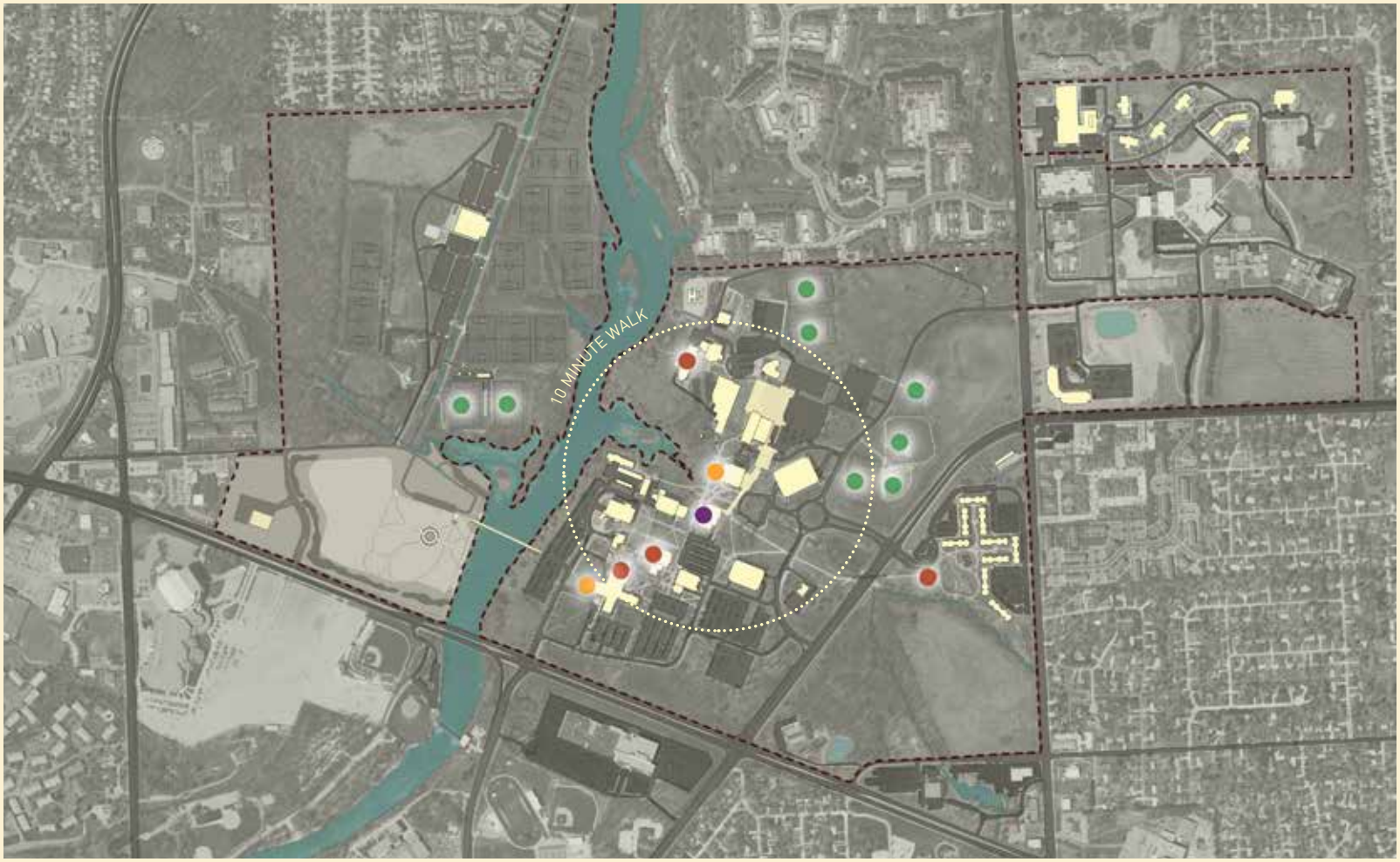
The primary analytical tool for measuring development density is the Floor Area Ratio (FAR): the ratio of building gross square footage (GSF) to land area. An FAR of 1, for example, results from a single story building covering an entire site or by a four-story building covering 25% of the site. IPFW's current FAR for the campus core is 0.19. This calculation is based only on the area covered by buildings and parking lots, and excludes the floodplain and other undeveloped portions of the campus core. When these additional land factors are included in the equation, the Campus Core has a much lower FAR of 0.08. The great large American campuses typically have FARs between 0.8 and 1.5. Other Purdue campuses have core campus FARs of 0.31 at Calumet and 1.4 at West Lafayette. Given IPFW's profile and desired development goals, a modest FAR is appropriate. At an FAR of 0.50, for example, IPFW has the capacity to add over 1.2 million GSF to the campus core alone.

IPFW currently has about 900,000 gross square feet (GSF) of building space on campus, excluding recreation and residential facilities. To support its current population of 12,000 headcount (HC) students, the University needs about 80,000 assignable square feet (ASF) (based on national and regional space standards) or 123,000 GSF, excluding the additional square feet already planned for the new student life facilities. The majority of this need is attributed to dining and office space, although there are modest space needs for classrooms, assembly space, and the library.

The 15-year enrollment growth target as set by the University is 15,000 headcount (HC) students. In fact, the master plan goes beyond the 15-year enrollment target and shows capacity to support up to approximately 17,500 HC students. To do this, the campus requires about 650,000 additional GSF for a long-term total of 1.55 million total GSF. This represents approximately ten new buildings, significant growth but still well within the core campus's capacity of 1.2 million GSF at an FAR of 0.5.

In addition to IPFW's building facility needs, outdoor recreation fields are required to support the campus's burgeoning residential and athletics programs.

The key conclusion from the analysis of likely program needs is that the University can and should concentrate new facilities in the campus core, and should not use its out parcels for major new facilities. This proposed growth pattern will ensure a collaborative and sustainable campus that promotes community.



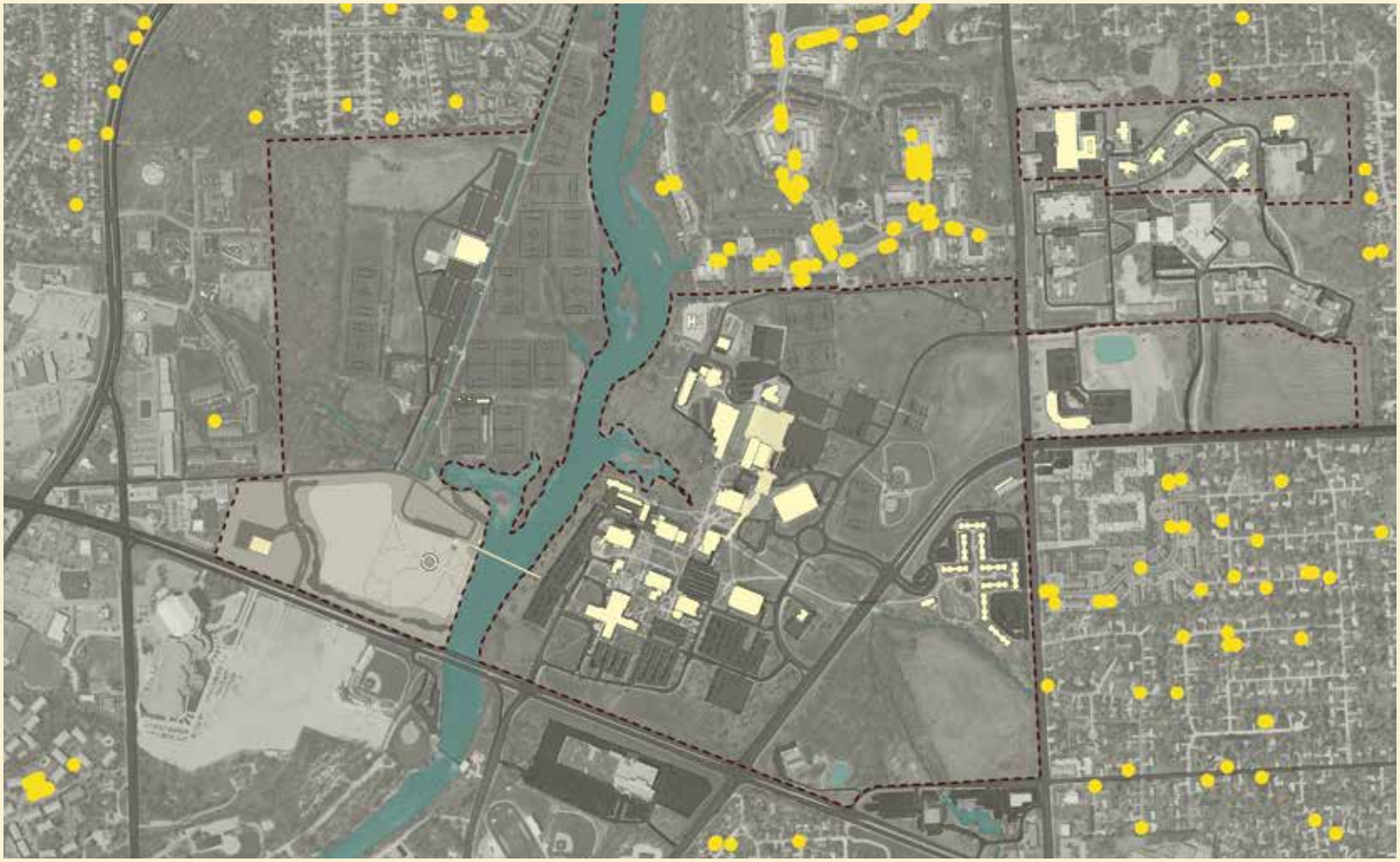
CAMPUS LIFE AMENITIES

Lounges/study areas Library Dining/Food Recreation

RESIDENTIAL LIFE

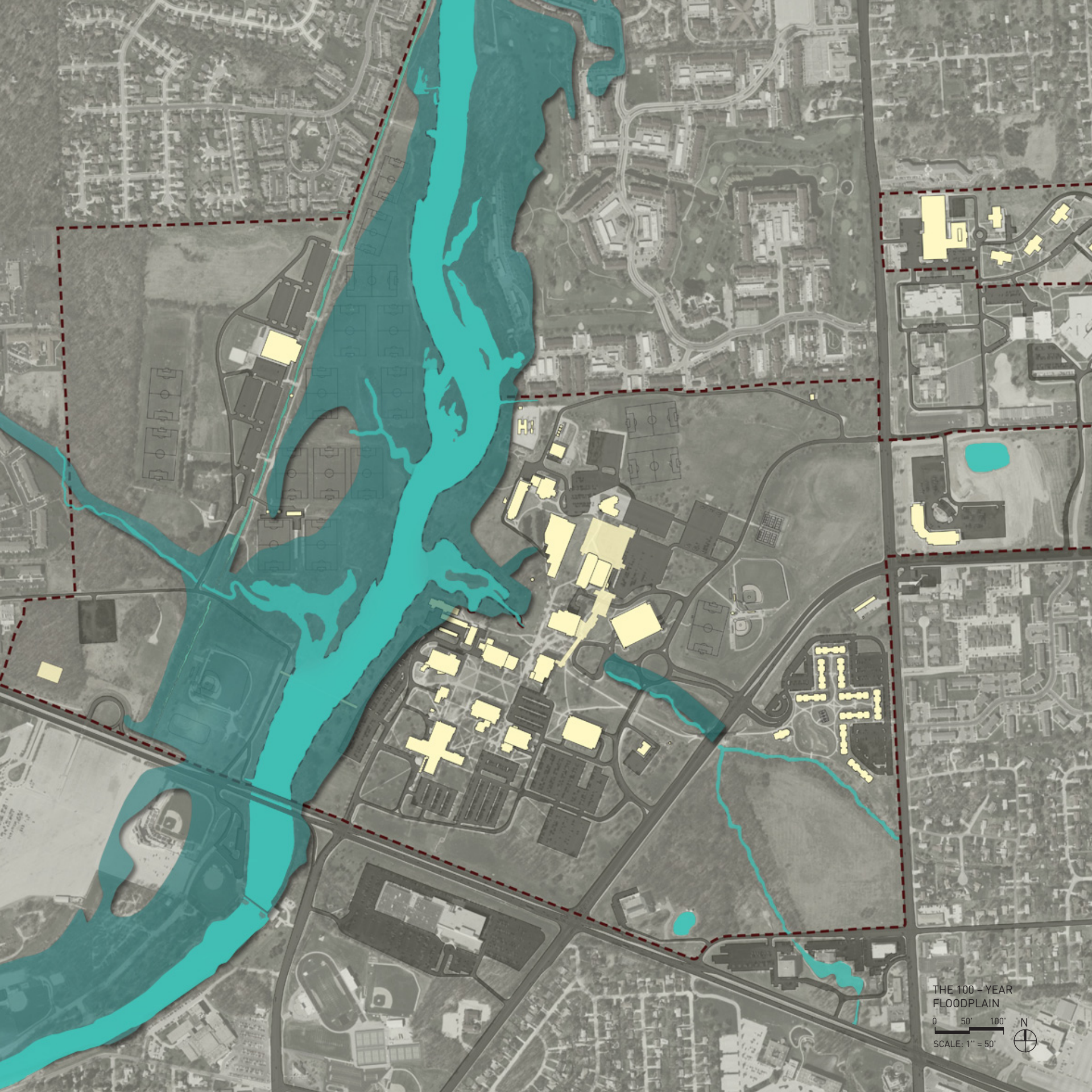
Traditionally a commuter campus, students at IPFW live throughout the Northeastern Indiana region. In fact, only 10% of the current student body lives within a mile of campus. Concentrating student population on or near campus enhances a sense of community, encourages collaboration among students, and contributes to a more complete campus experience. It also dampens campus-wide parking demand.

Roughly 750 students live in on-campus housing, located east of Crescent Drive, and up to 450 additional beds are planned for this area. Even with the addition of new beds, this represents only approximately 8% of the total campus population. To achieve the critical mass necessary for a vibrant living/learning environment, and based on the University's studies, IPFW sees a demand to provide housing for at least 25% of its students. This would require an adjustment to the system-wide cap of 10% on all Purdue regional campuses. Given the long-term enrollment target of 15,000 students, IPFW requires approximately 2,550 additional beds. Because existing residences are located at some distance from the University's recreational amenities, the residential buildings have been built with their own parking and small recreation facilities, duplicating campus-wide resources. The campus can more efficiently address student needs by locating residences closer to the campus core, taking advantage of core resources.



OFF-CAMPUS STUDENT DISTRIBUTION

Student Residence


THE 100 – YEAR
FLOODPLAIN
0 50' 100'
SCALE: 1" = 50'
N

VIEW OF THE ST. JOSEPH RIVER

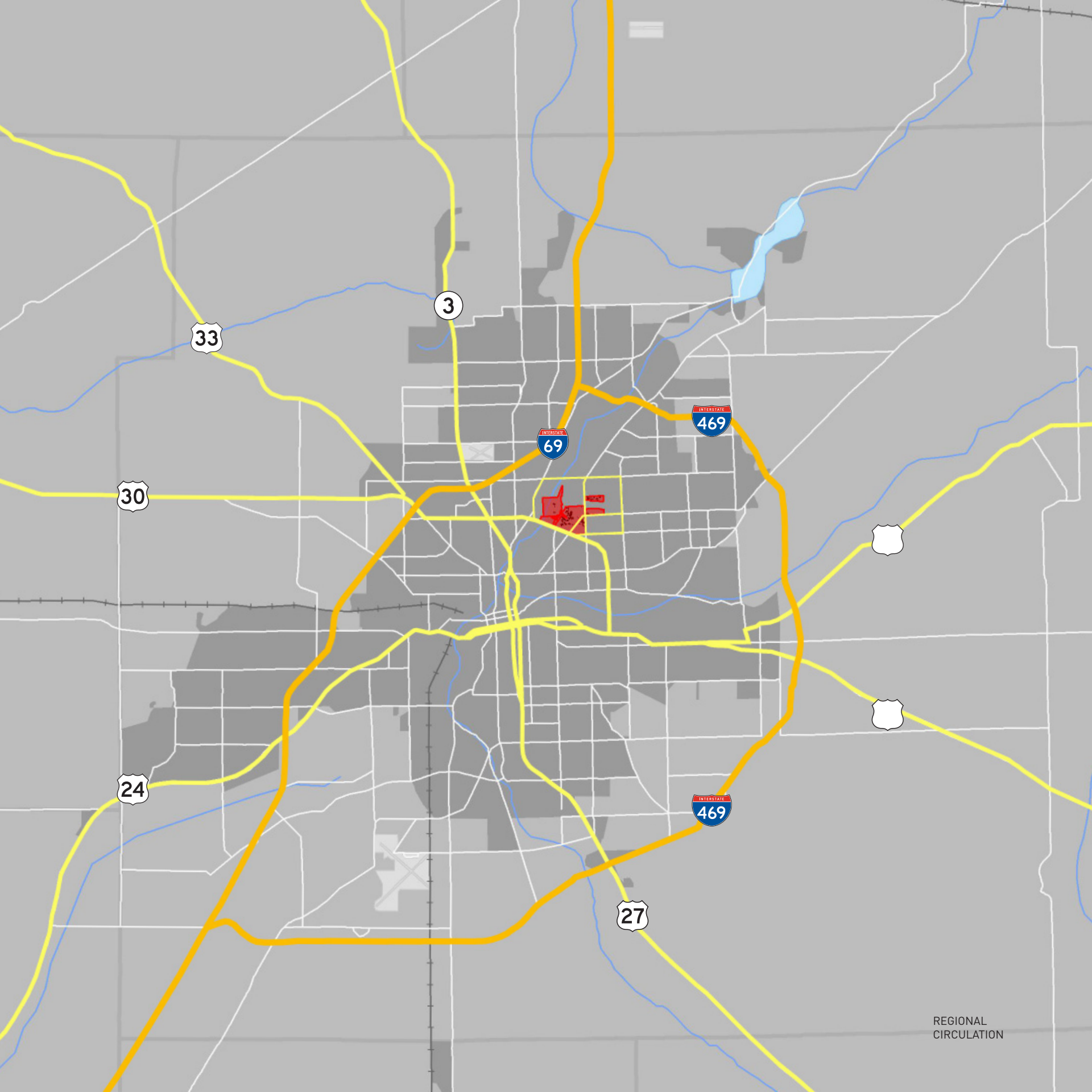
RIVER CULVERT

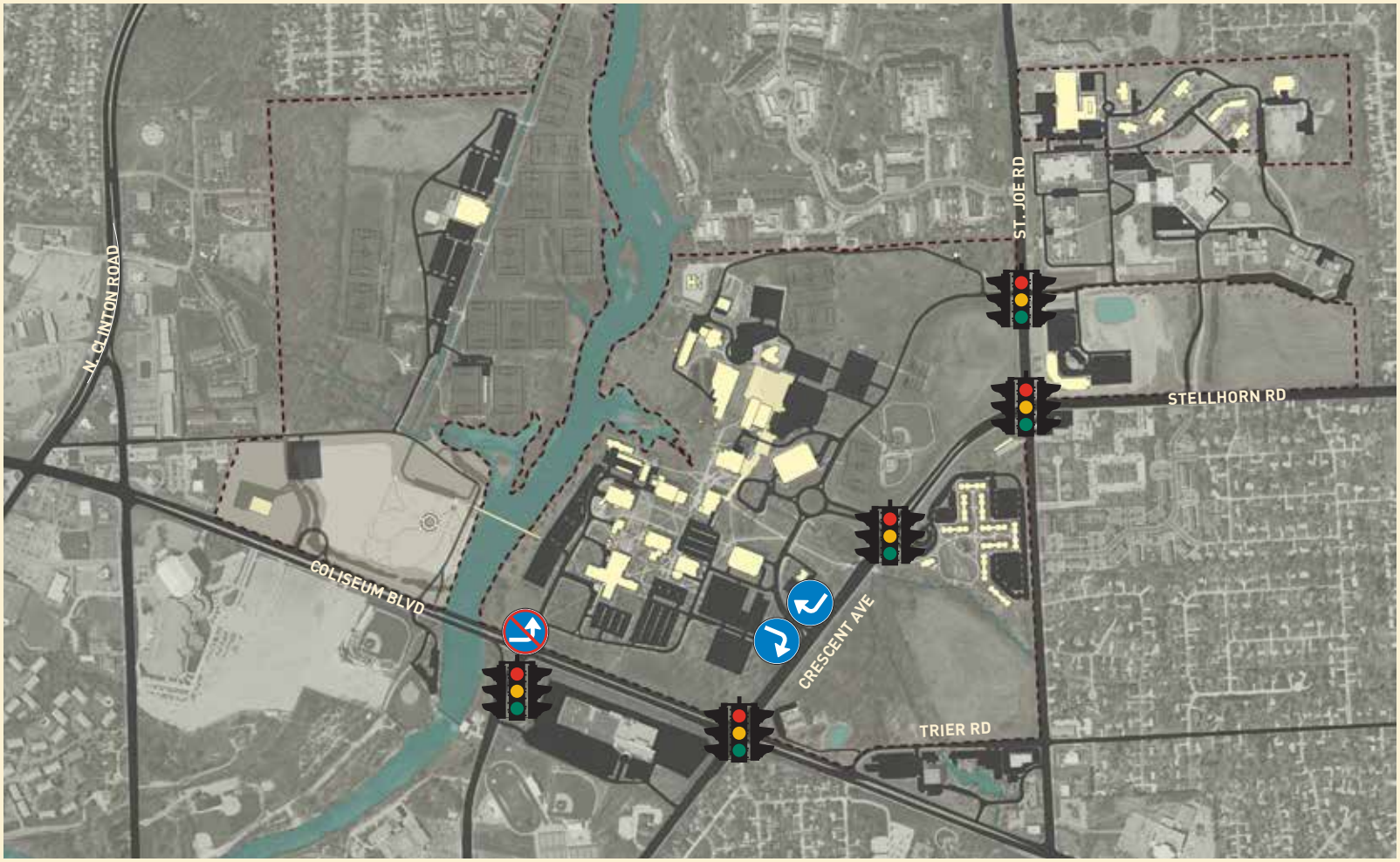
ENGAGE THE RIVER

The city of Fort Wayne was formed around three rivers. The confluence of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's River and the subsequent formation of the Maumee River were key components of the City's origins. Today the St. Joseph represents the primary natural amenity on the IPFW campus, and performs important ecological functions, while also providing recreational opportunities and on-campus open space.

Despite the value of the river, historic campus development has not always taken full advantage of it. This is apparent in riverside uses such as the parking lot and the general missed opportunity to integrate the built campus and the river. Future development should capitalize on this asset by directing building orientations and campus circulation patterns towards targeted riverfront open space and views.

In addition to taking advantage of the river's open space qualities, care should be taken to foster the ecological values that the river and its small campus tributary possess. The river's tributary, which extends eastward from the river's campus midpoint, has been compromised by a culvert that reduces the streams' biological value. Currently, most surfaces drain either directly to the river or into the tributary. The runoff from impervious surfaces amounts to approximately 345,400 gallons on an annual basis. Runoff increases sedimentation and pollutant loading within the campus creek and the St. Joseph River. Efforts should be made to incorporate storm water mitigation strategies, such as retention and bioswales, with future campus development. These techniques will benefit the water management productivity of the large inlet wetland on campus and improve watershed quality.


3
33
30
24
27
INTERSTATE
69
INTERSTATE
469
INTERSTATE
469
REGIONAL
CIRCULATION



EXISTING TRAFFIC CONTROLS

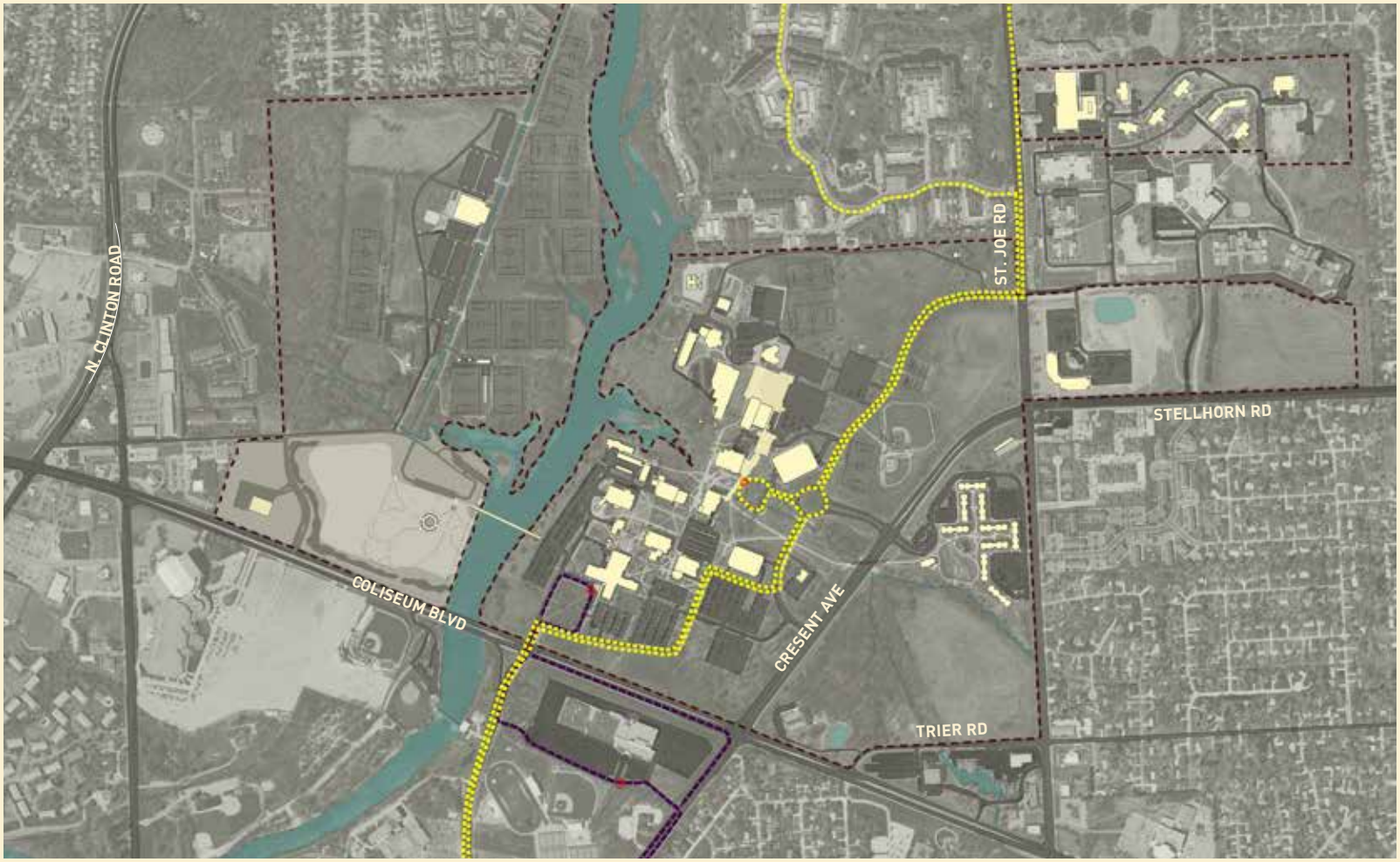
No Left Turn Right in/Right Out Only

TRANSPORTATION AND PARKING

The IPFW campus is located in the northern portion of Fort Wayne, with direct access to the city provided by E. Coliseum Blvd. The principal highways serving the campus are Highway 69, which runs north to Lansing and south to Indianapolis, and Highway 469, the city's outer belt.

Primary access to the campus is provided via the entrance at Crescent Avenue, which is convenient for those vehicles traveling from the north. 43% of all vehicles, however, travel to campus from the west, along Coliseum Blvd. For these vehicles, no left turn is permitted into the southern entrance to the campus. Instead, vehicles must take a left turn onto Crescent Avenue. They must then pass the southernmost campus entrance on Crescent where a left turn is again prohibited, before finally turning left into the main campus entrance. The result is a considerable amount of traffic at the circle by the main entrance. The highest demand parking lots, however, are currently in the southern part of campus. Consequently, vehicles traveling from the west must bypass southerly parking and are instead routed in a circuitous and inefficient manner to a more northerly entrance. Once inside the campus bounds, the vehicles then travel south in search of parking, causing unnecessary traffic congestion within the campus core. This congestion and confusion is compounded by the fact that there is no clear, direct way to travel north-south within the campus.

The campus is served by two regional bus lines. Route 3 runs on half-hour headways from downtown Fort Wayne, around the eastern perimeter of the campus core, and then loops through the Canterbury Apartments. Route 5 runs once per hour from the downtown core, through Ivy Tech,



PUBLIC TRANSIT ROUTES

and across E. Coliseum Blvd to Kettler Hall. While these buses are an obvious asset, the existing transit routes and infrequent schedule do not provide the kind of comprehensive network to serve students, faculty, and staff. Moreover, these buses do not enhance connectivity between the campus's various parcels.

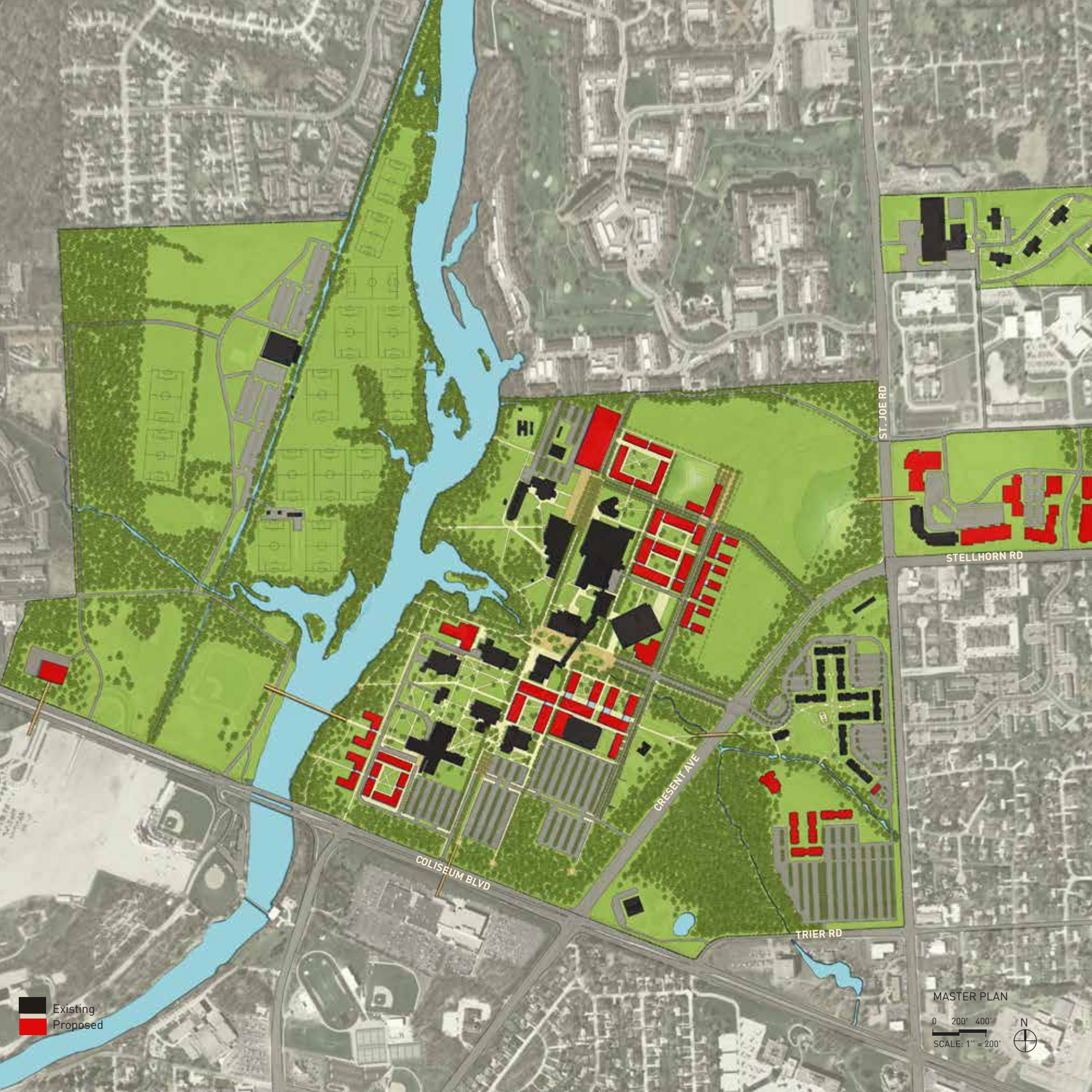
Because regional transit options are limited, the availability of parking is a critical issue for the campus. IPFW is committed to providing parking for all who require it. The campus currently has 4,366 parking spaces, including those displaced by recent building activity. Of the total number of spaces, 19% are in the northern portion of campus, 43% in the central portion of campus, and 38% in the south, currently the area of highest parking demand. The campus has two parking structures in central campus, which account for a combined total of 1,700 spaces. The remaining parking spaces are distributed across various surface lots. In aggregate, the campus has sufficient daily parking under typical circumstances, with a ratio of 0.42 spaces per headcount enrollment. When compared to other institutions, both within the Purdue system and across the country, this ratio is above average. Purdue Calumet, for instance, has a ratio of 0.31 spaces per headcount enrollment. Where the campus has experienced difficulties is in the geographic distribution of its parking lots. Particularly desirable locations are often full, so that even though the campus has sufficient parking in aggregate, there has been an occasional perception of shortages. Special event parking has also been problematic, especially when the events occur during class times, as has the increased demand experienced during the first two weeks of the semester.

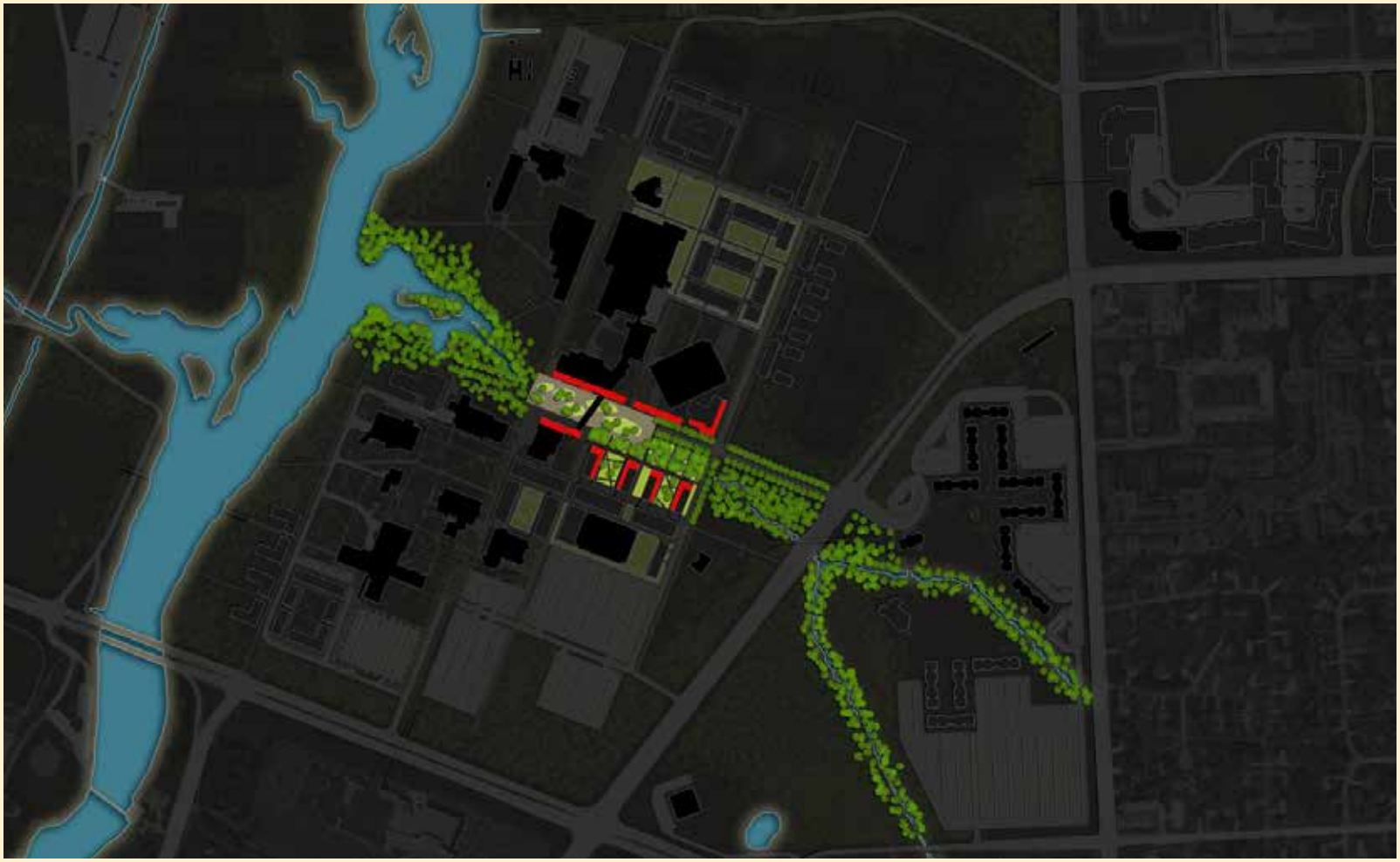
EXISTING PARKING GARAGE


EXISTING BUS SHELTER

Future parking demand can be estimated by adjusting the ratio of spaces per future headcount enrollment to account for efficiencies gained from increased on-campus residential, as well as transportation demand management strategies. Applying a ratio of 0.38 spaces per headcount enrollment to the future anticipated enrollment of 15,000 students, suggests a demand for 5,700 spaces. Even if future enrollment levels surpass 15,000 students, the parking need may not exceed the 5,700 estimated spaces. Demand management techniques like restricting parking access privileges, introducing differential pricing for premium spaces, improving transit and shuttle services, particularly at the beginning of the semester, promoting alternative means of transportation, such as bicycles and public transit, and increasing the on-campus residential population, can save the University from making expensive parking-related capital investments. The campus could also consider existing parking resources in the community, such as those at the nearby Coliseum, as a way of increasing supply, especially for time-limited situations like the first two weeks of the semester.

CAMPUS MASTER PLAN


ST. JOE RD
STELLHORN RD
CRESENT AVE
COLISEUM BLVD
TRIER RD
Existing
Proposed
MASTER PLAN
0 200' 400'
SCALE: 1" = 200'
N



FRAMEWORK PLAN

FRAMEWORK

The campus framework is based on five central ideas:

1. Embrace the river and use its tributary as a major axis for future development.
2. Simplify internal transportation, using a new road network to define development parcels and providing parking at the periphery.
3. Create major east-west and north-south corridors to simplify and clarify vehicular and pedestrian circulation and access.
4. Focus compact, community-generating campus development within the core of campus. Reinforce connections and collaborations between the campus core and its out parcels.
5. Shift campus gravity northward through the location of new facilities.

A central concept of the master plan is to embrace the river. Accordingly, future development respects this valuable natural resource but also recognizes it as an amenity. The river's tributary, which runs east to west through the central portion of campus, is celebrated as an open space corridor around which future campus facilities are oriented, becoming a major axis of development and campus front door. As the tributary extends eastward and forks, it serves as a resource for the existing and planned residential units in the southeastern portion of campus.

The proposed road network is key. It not only simplifies access and campus circulation, but also serves to orient future development. This road network is conceived as a pitchfork, with three access points to the campus —northern, central, and southern—provided from Crescent Avenue. The central access point serves as the ceremonial campus gateway. From it, the power and beauty of the river, the site's central natural resource, is slowly revealed as visitors enter the campus. Functionally, the east-west arteries distribute traffic and terminate


ST. JOE ROAD
STELLHORN RD
10-MINUTE WALK
CRESCENT AVE
COLISEUM BLVD
Pedestrian
Vehicle
CAMPUS
CIRCULATION
0 200' 400'
SCALE: 1" = 200'
N

with a parking structure or lot to receive inbound vehicles. The result is reduced traffic congestion as vehicles enter campus through distributed entry points and park immediately. Two parallel north/south corridors are also defined as part of the road network. The vehicular corridor, located directly east of the existing parking structures, is considered the "public" route. It accommodates vehicles that need to travel north and south within the campus. The pedestrian corridor, located west of the student union, serves as the internal passageway for pedestrians and occasional service vehicles. Because parking is distributed throughout campus, visitors are encouraged to park once and use the pedestrian network to circulate campus, rather than their vehicles. The existing entry in the far north is also realigned. Finally, the southern entrance along East Coliseum Drive is shifted eastward. By relocating this gateway, sufficient distance from the bridge is provided to allow left-hand turns into campus for vehicles traveling from the west. The result is less traffic congestion along Crescent Avenue. Alternatives to this entrance relocation include widening the bridge to allow for left-hand turns via the existing southern entry.

Compact growth is encouraged to enhance the sense of campus community and to minimize travel time between classes. With the majority of the campus's academic facilities in the southern portion of campus, the master plan seeks to shift the center of gravity northward toward the geographic center. The result is a compact academic core with the majority of facilities located within a ten-minute walk of one another. Residential units and recreational amenities surround this academic core, reinforcing the importance of an integrated living/learning environment. Campus out-parcels connect back to the core through a series of bridges, promoting a unified campus.

EXISTING ROAD NETWORK

Stewardship and conservation are encouraged for the various out-parcels. NIIC will continue to further business development in Northeastern Indiana, providing an opportunity for partnerships and experiential learning for IPFW students. The McKay farm property will continue to serve as a shared recreational amenity for the University and the Ft. Wayne community. Meanwhile, the State Development Center district will serve Physical Plant needs and should be land-banked for long-term growth.

PROPOSED LAND USE

PROGRAM

Academic facilities are concentrated in the campus core, with new facilities sited to reinforce this area of campus. New instructional and research spaces are sited immediately south and east of the Helmke Library, framing the east-west tributary viewshed and highlighting it as a key open space amenity. Buildings that front the tributary will have transparent glass facades that take advantage of views and demonstrate the activity within the buildings. Additional academic buildings are planned directly east of the Walb Student Union.

In addition to reinforcing key east-west spines, these buildings frame the new north-south road. In total, the plan identifies approximately 675,000 GSF of new space in the campus core to meet the campus's long-term academic growth needs. This program includes a new Classroom and Office Building to be constructed in the academic core sometime between 2013 and 2019.

Existing residential facilities are located east of Crescent Avenue, with access to the campus core provided via a pedestrian bridge. Because these facilities are located at some distance from the core, they have their own recreation and parking. Future residential is sited closer, surrounding the core, and creating a vibrant living/learning community. With housing located directly on campus, residential students can take advantage of existing recreation facilities and parking, reducing the need to duplicate these facilities.

New residential buildings are located in three primary areas of the campus core. The first is north of the student union complex, adjacent to proposed recreation fields. The second cluster of housing is aligned along the north-south "public" corridor. Combined, these two areas contain approximately 2,550 beds. An additional 800 beds of housing are planned in the southwest

PROPOSED BUILDING USE

quadrant of the campus core, directly east of the St. Joseph River. These residences take advantage of sweeping river views, and distribute population to the southern portion of campus. As the residential population grows, so too will supporting student life facilities, such as dining.

A major new athletics and recreation project is already planned, and will link to the existing Helmke Library, Walb Student Union, and Gates Sports Center in the campus core. The site of this new facility distributes activity northward and reinforces the planned north-south corridor. New outdoor athletics, as well as a multipurpose recreation facility, could be accommodated in the northeastern quadrant of the campus. The outdoor facilities include a track, two multipurpose fields, and a tennis complex with 10 courts. These venues are sensitively sited to respect the nearby dunes. Two additional multipurpose fields are located further south and adjacent to new residential units. This program could potentially also be sited across the river of the McKay Farm site.

1,305 (20%) SPACES IN NORTH
1,700 (26%) SPACES IN CENTRAL
1,528 (24%) SPACES IN SOUTH
2,004 (30%) SPACES PERIPHERAL

PARKING

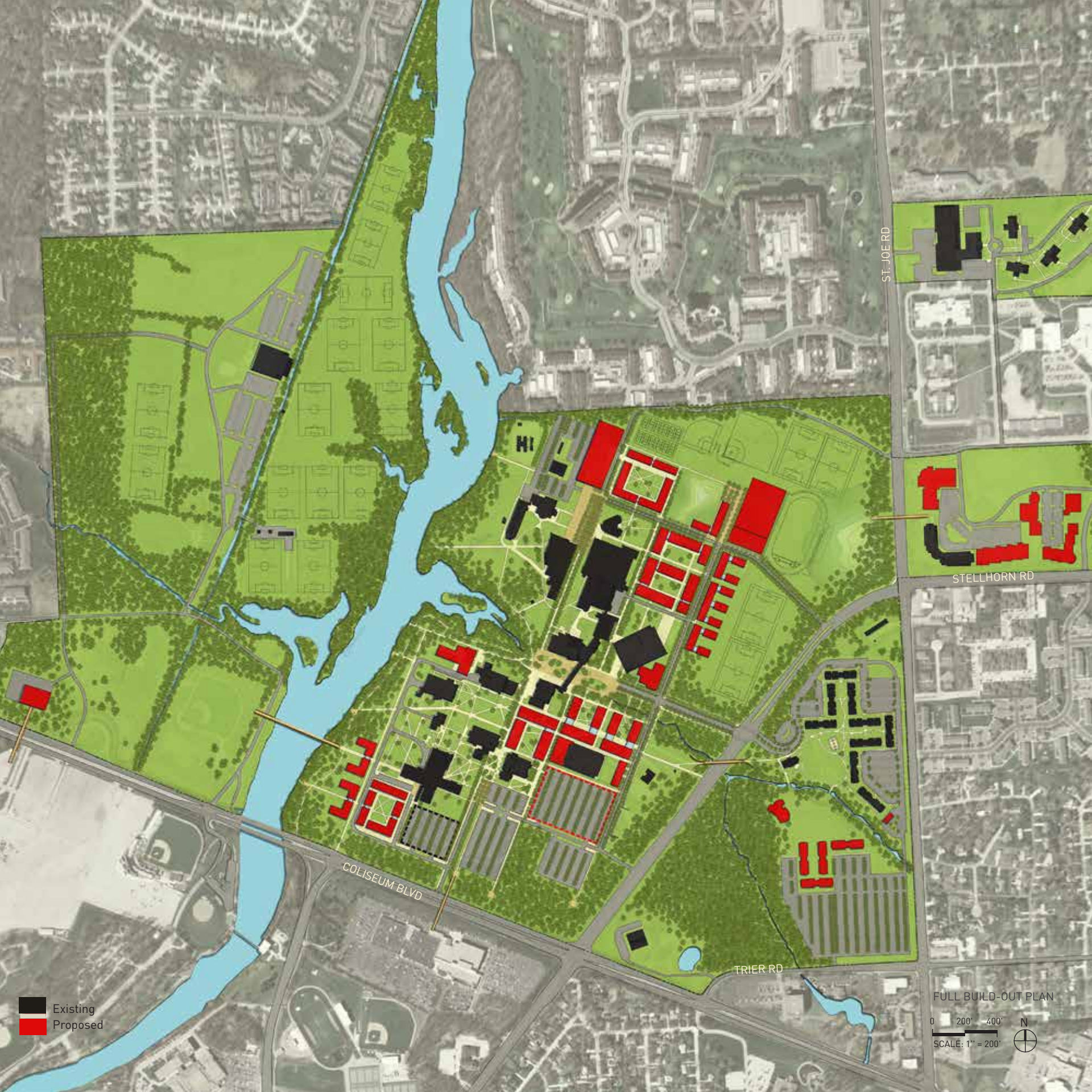
The master plan provides 6,537 parking spaces at full build-out (the projected need is 5,700, based on the parking analysis on page 28), representing an increase of approximately 2,182 spaces, of which 1,000 are in a new parking structure. In addition to providing more spaces for the growing campus population, the master plan more evenly distributes parking north and south. Parking in the north, for instance, increases by the 1,000 structured spaces, representing 20% of the total parking supply, up from 18% previously. This is intended to serve the public venues located in the north that generate a high parking demand. Central campus will continue to have the predominance of on-campus parking spaces, approximately 26% of the total parking supply. This supply will accommodate vehicles entering through the main campus gateway, allowing them to park immediately instead of having to circulate around the campus. Future parking supply in the south represents 24% of the total, a decrease in relative share, reflecting the northward shift in campus activity. In the future, however, an additional parking structure could be located south of Kettler Hall to accommodate any extra parking need. This need may be generated if the existing southern parking lots are used to accommodate very long-term growth of academic facilities. Peripheral parking east of Crescent Avenue in the Waterford District, represents 30% of the total, with approximately 2,004 new spaces planned. These spaces could also be used for those individuals who do not travel to campus on a daily basis, such as the expanded residential population.

In the long term, should priorities change and funding become available, the University can consider enlarging the planned 1,000-car garage in the north, thereby reducing the number of surface parking spaces in this area.

EXISTING PARKING LOTS

SHUTTLE

Two shuttles—intra-campus and inter-campus—will enhance connectivity within, and between, IPFW landholdings. The intra-campus shuttle will serve the campus core and will run on a continuous loop from Kettler Hall in the south, through central campus along the north-south spine, and to the northern campus parking court, adjacent to the Music Building. The inter-campus shuttle will run from Ivy Tech, south of E. Coliseum Blvd, northeast along Crescent Avenue, and loop around the Ivy Tech property that is east of St. Joe Road, thereby serving both the State Development Center District and the NIIC. This allows students and faculty traveling between the parcels to park once and use the shuttle system to navigate the campus, rather than their personal vehicles.


ST. JOE RD
STELLHORN RD
COLISEUM BLVD
TRIER RD
Existing
Proposed
FULL BUILD-OUT PLAN
0 200' 400'
SCALE: 1" = 200'
N

FUTURE ATHLETICS DISTRICT

FUTURE ACADEMIC AND PARKING STRUCTURE EXPANSION

PHASING

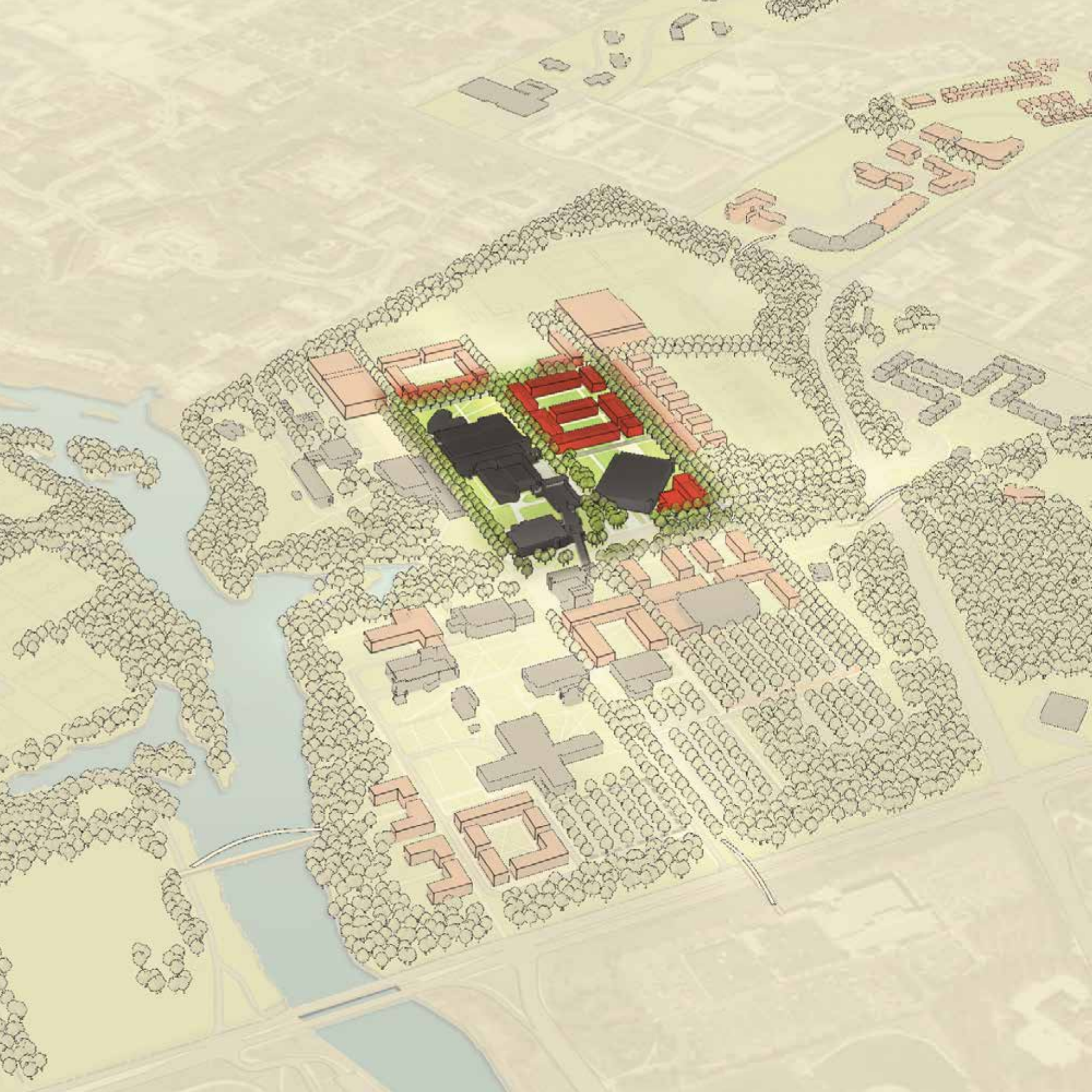
The master plan shows a capacity to accommodate 17,500 students. Beyond this, the framework plan can accommodate additional growth. The diagram at left demonstrates a full build-out scenario for the campus. This includes the addition of an Athletic Village in the northeastern portion of the campus core. Potential field configurations, as well as a multipurpose recreation facility, are shown.

Future academic expansion can be handled in the area designated as surface parking in the short term. This space, denoted with a red dotted line, is in the Academic South portion of campus and can accommodate new academic facilities. The displaced parking could then be handled in a new parking structure in the south, denoted by a black dotted line.

DISTRICT STUDIES

CAMPUS DISTRICTS

The campus master plan establishes several new districts, each with their own character but united in one common vision.



CAMPUS CORE: NORTH

New facilities in the Academic North district define major vehicular and pedestrian corridors The buildings also frame important open spaces, which can be used as outdoor learning environments or student gathering areas between classes. Because the Medical and Music buildings in this district have a community dimension, the Academic North district will be one of the more public zones of the campus core.

Connective Corridors

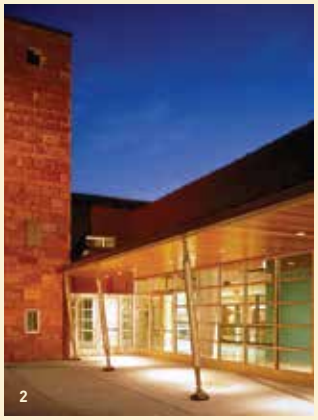
1. Penn State University, State College, PA
2. St. Edwards University, Austin, TX
3. St. Edwards University, Austin, TX

Communal Spaces

1. St. Olaf College Buntrock Commons, Northfield, MN
2. St. Olaf College Buntrock Commons, Northfield, MN

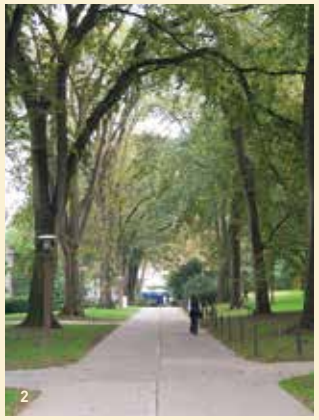
CAMPUS CORE: SOUTH

New buildings in the Academic South district of campus will synergize with the existing academic buildings located in this region of campus, establishing a cohesive learning environment. Major new facilities will align along the St. Joseph tributary, offering views of this amenity through glazed building facades. The building edges define small quads that spill into the tributary, easing the transition between the built and natural landscape. These buildings will be designed as highly flexible spaces to adapt to changing needs over time. In addition, buildings will reveal the life and activity through glazed facades. Surface parking lots in this district are planted with rows of trees to enhance their aesthetic value and also to reduce heat island effect.



Vibrant Learning Communities

1. The Monitor Group, San Francisco, CA
2. St. George's School Drury Grosvenor Center for the Arts, Middletown, RI

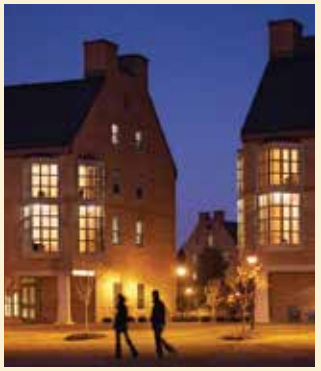


Integrated Parking and Circulation

1. Parking Court
2. Penn State University Mall, State College, PA

HOUSING

Housing is organized into clusters to provide a sense of community. These clusters surround the academic core's perimeter in the north, east, and south, creating a strong link between living and learning. As the campus commits itself to a residential student population, supporting recreational resources become essential for a comprehensive living environment. As such, each housing district is planned with adjacent active or passive recreation amenities.



Residential Communities

1. College of William and Mary Barkdale Student Housing, Williamsburg, VA
2. Merrimack College Deegan Residence Hall, North Andover, MA
3. College of William and Mary Barkdale Student Housing, Williamsburg, VA

Living and Learning

1. Bethel University New Residence Hall, St. Paul, MN
2. Northfield Mount Hermon New Cottage Housing, Northfield, MA
3. College of William and Mary Barkdale Student Housing, Williamsburg, VA

THE RIVER

The River District celebrates the scenic beauty of the St. Joseph River. Its surrounding natural vegetation is preserved and enhanced to serve as an aesthetic and functional amenity. New residential is carefully sited along the river's eastern banks to take advantage of views. New circulation routes wind through the river's extensive open space network. This area immediately adjacent to the river is ideal for passive recreation, providing a common resource for campus and community alike.

Maximize Views

1. Bethel University New Residence Hall, St. Paul, MN

Celebrate the River

1. View of St. Joseph River, Fort Wayne, IN
2. View of St. Joseph River, Fort Wayne, IN
3. View of St. Joseph River, Fort Wayne, IN

ATHLETICS

The Athletic District is sensitively designed around the topographic features in this portion of the campus. The dunes serve as an important natural amenity to be protected. They will contribute to the unique character of the district. They also provide an opportunity for passive recreation in addition to the more programmed recreation and athletic spaces in this district.


1


2


3


4

Active Student Spaces

1. York College of Pennsylvania Sports Facility, York, PA
2. Towson Center Arena, Towson, MD
3. York College of Pennsylvania Sports Facility, York, PA
4. York College of Pennsylvania Sports Facility, York, PA

OUT-PARCELS

The out-parcels provide an important supporting amenity for the campus and represent opportunities for community partnership:

The Northeastern Indiana Innovation Center (NIIC) will host the long-term growth for business development interests. Buildings will include space for office, research, and development. Due to its proximity to the campus core, connected by a planned pedestrian bridge, partnerships will increasingly form between the campus and this community resource.

McKay Farm, west of the St. Joseph River, will continue to serve the recreation needs of the campus and community. Because a majority of this parcel is located within a floodplain, the existing 14 fields are an appropriate use.

The St. Joseph Riverfront and Hotel, like the neighboring McKay Farm district, will serve as both a campus and community resource. Visitors to campus will likely take advantage of the hotel's proximate location to campus and the riverfront park will act as a performance and recreation venue.. This District will be linked back to the campus core via a new pedestrian bridge.

The Northeast Campus will be landbanked for future development consideration. In the interim, its warehousing facilities will provide an important resource for the University's physical plant operations. In the long term, this may be an appropriate site for the relocation of the daycare facility that is currently located on the Waterfield Campus.


1


2


3

Stewardship

1. Existing Residential, IPFW, Fort Wayne, IN
2. State Development Center District, Fort Wayne, IN
3. McKay Farm District, Fort Wayne, IN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne

Dr. Michael A. Wartell, Chancellor

Mr. Walter J. Branson, Vice Chancellor for Financial Affairs

Mr. H. Jay Harris, Director of Physical Plant

Master Plan Committee (University Resource Policy Committee)

Purdue University West Lafayette:

Dr. France Córdova, President – Purdue University

Dr. Morgan Olsen, Executive Vice President
and Treasurer – Purdue University

Mr. Lawrence J. Fusaro, AIA, University Architect

Mr. John D. Collier, ASLA, Director of Campus Planning

Scholer Corporation

Mr. Stephen K. Ford, AIA, Principal

Mr. Steven J. Gloyeske, AIA, President

Sasaki Associates, Inc.

Ricardo Dumont

Neil Dean

Tyler Patrick

Gregory Janks

Andy McClurg

Mark Reaves

Anna Reaves

Brett Davis

Kelly Houston

J.D. Schaumberg

Elizabeth Hixson

Neda Movaghar