The Tarleton Stephenville campus is growing and changing. We have invested in new buildings and remarkable renovations. We have completed a new pedestrian mall that honors the past and our founder. We continue to set enrollment records as the numbers of new and returning students rise. We have added degree programs and new technologies for teaching and research. Such changes in the campus, the community, in higher education, and in society at-large require evaluation and adjustment to the Master Plan for Tarleton. Any plan is a “living document” that responds to changing circumstances, needs, and priorities.

A new Development Plan for Tarleton has been prepared with the help of Broaddus Planning and with input from many people across the campus and community. We are grateful for their ideas and for their commitment to the future of Tarleton.

The plan guides future decisions for buildings and facilities for academics, student life, housing, research, athletics, parking, as well as pedestrian connections and navigability, open spaces, and general infrastructure. The process includes more than statistics and trends. It takes into account aesthetics, history and traditions. And, as is expected of such a document, it will be a touchstone as we respond to changes in the future.

The decisions made today on buildings and sites impact the next 50 years and beyond. As you review this document, be mindful of the strategic goals and core values that inform its content. Our commitment is to develop a vibrant learning community that respects our past, energizes the present, and allows us to seize as yet unknown challenges and opportunities in the future.

F. Dominic Dottavio, Ph.D.
President
Acknowledgments

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Impetus for the Plan

Tarleton State University set a new record for freshman enrollment at its main campus in Stephenville in the Fall of 2014—2,120 new students. The increase in freshman pushed overall enrollment at the Stephenville campus to 8,645. The growing enrollment is testament to the university’s academic stature, student life appeal, affordability, and retention success. With more students choosing Tarleton State, there is an increasing demand for campus facilities—academic buildings, student life amenities, student housing, recreation facilities, athletics, and open spaces. The university is planning to add two new colleges in the coming years: College of Engineering and Technology and a college focused on health professions that is yet to be named. The expansion of the university’s academic mission increases demand for physical space. All of this is set against a backdrop of limited state funding within a higher education marketplace that remains competitive.

Taken together, these factors sparked the need to undertake this Development Plan. In order to support this growth the university needs to think strategically about the coming years in how best to allocate limited funding to maximize the benefits to students, faculty and staff.

This Development Plan identifies the near-term building priorities for the university, and provides a conceptual framework to guide growth for the university over the long-term. It targets acute needs of the university, setting out clear priorities for the coming years, and lays the plan for implementing projects where they will have the most positive impact on the campus.

Purpose

The scope of work for this Development Plan entails an analysis of existing conditions, the preparation of a framework for decisions, and the development of a tactical campus plan that aligns with the university’s strategic objectives. The campus development plan addresses specific near-term (five-year) development needs while providing a framework for long-term growth.

Near Term Needs

There are a number of near term development needs driving decision-making on campus. These needs require a framework that will guide their implementation over the next five years. These projects include:

- Academic buildings, especially for the university’s top priority on Main Campus—the Applied Sciences Building
- On-campus student housing to meet enrollment growth and housing goals
- Athletics facilities including a renovated and expanded Memorial Stadium
- Recreation facilities including a student aquatic center
- Expansion of pedestrian zones on Vanderbilt and Lillian streets
- Parking facilities to maintain an adequate parking supply

Overview
OVERVIEW

Development Plan Objectives

This Development Plan includes the following, recently completed projects as an “existing condition”:
- Building renovation and expansion of the O.A. Grant Humanities Building
- The Learning Commons at the Library
- Renovation of the Tarleton Center
- Central campus landscape improvements including Alumni Island
- New parking lots south of Washington Street near the baseball/softball complex (parking lot P34)
- Expansion of P9 parking lot off McIlhenny Street
- Addition of parking lot at former Landmark Apartments site.
- Tennis courts expansion (additional four courts)

Development Plan Objectives

The near-term drivers and list of recently completed projects provide context for this Development Plan, but a set of objectives are needed to guide decision-making for this plan. These objectives are:
- Pursue campus enhancements that celebrate Tarleton traditions and heightening campus place experience;
- Support the university’s commitment to providing a residential campus;
- Embrace a multi-use approach to academic space;
- Support recommendations in Strategic Plan 2020 by planning a physical environment that provides for new academic college growth;
- Focus on near-term (5-year) development of campus space needs while also accommodating a long-term planning framework.

For each decision made during the planning process, the plan objectives were referenced to ensure specific projects and planning ideas aligned with the over-arching objectives of the project.

Recently Completed Projects

- Building renovation and expansion of the O.A. Grant Humanities Building
- The Learning Commons at the Library
- Renovation of the Tarleton Center
- Central campus landscape improvements including Alumni Island
- New parking lots south of Washington Street near the baseball/softball complex (parking lot P34)
- Expansion of P9 parking lot off McIlhenny Street
- Addition of parking lot at former Landmark Apartments site.
- Tennis courts expansion (additional four courts)

A Guiding Document

University decision makers can refer directly to this document when making future physical improvement and capital investment decisions. As a guiding document, the Development Plan primarily addresses physical growth issues pertaining to land use, facility needs, student life, open spaces, transportation, and environmental sustainability.

This Development Plan, however, is not a fixed, unalterable document. While it provides a framework for development and prioritizes near-term projects based on the most accurate and current information, this document should be evaluated and updated, as necessary, to address shifting priorities in the future.
Existing Campus

The plan view rendering at right represents the Tarleton State University campus in Stephenville as it exists today. The document that follows will proceed to analyze this place, building on this existing structure to arrive at the near term Development Plan represented on the adjacent page.

With the growth the university continues to experience, the changes evident in these two plan renderings represent an exciting period for Tarleton, and should guide the campus in creating a place that improves the quality of life of students, faculty, staff, and visitors, and provides the physical space to support the mission of the university.

The changes planned for the near term attempt to build on the best qualities of the existing campus, while mitigating some of its shortcomings and addressing the most pressing needs of the university.
Plan Outcomes

By 2020, this Development Plan accomplishes the following physical planning outcomes:

- Identifies the site of the next academic building (Academic Building 1), reflecting an academic space need of 162,000 gsf.

- Adds approximately 1,100 beds to the on-campus housing supply subject to funding and board approval.

- Expands Memorial Stadium seating capacity to 10,000 seats by creating a new west grandstand subject to board funding and approval.

- Renovates pedestrian zones along Vanderbilt and Lillian Streets, creates a new plaza east of Memorial Stadium, and a new campus quadrangle south of the O.A. Grant Humanities Building.

- Removes large swatches of parking in the heart of campus and re-distributes toward the edges to create a more cohesive and pedestrian-friendly campus core.

- The Recreation Center will expand to the north with an aquatics center containing both indoor and outdoor pools.
Enhancement Opportunities

Through these near term projects, the university has the potential to enhance its sense of place and bolster pedestrian connections. The illustrations on this page depict the design potential along two important corridors: Vanderbilt Street and alongside the future Academic Building 1 connecting the business quad to the historic core of the campus.
Existing view from Business Quad, across parking lots, to Davis and Ferguson Halls. The future Academic Building 1 will be built on the parking lot on the left side of the image.
Design Principles

With the goal of creating a cohesive campus with a sense of place that builds on traditions, this plan is guided by the following design principles, which are described in greater detail in Section 3:

Establish campus + community presence along key edge/frontages
This principle is about giving a great first impression on arrival at the campus and strengthening the sense of place and character of the university where it touches its neighbors.

Fill existing voids in the campus fabric
Developing an infill strategy of locating new buildings and landscape open spaces on existing parking lots to strengthen the sense of place on campus is the aim of this principle.

Knit together buildings with a network of engaging, human-scale spaces
The university has a great opportunity to add to the existing great spaces on campus with new spaces for study, relaxation, and socializing while connecting buildings with new landscape.

Expand and enhance pedestrian linkages and minimize pedestrian/vehicular conflict
This design principle seeks to grow this pedestrian core into a fully realized network of pedestrian and bike friendly routes which allow accessible, convenient and enjoyable movement within the campus.

Capitalize on key landmarks, corridors, and views to shape campus image
This principle builds upon existing campus focal points and pathways by creating a broader network of pathways with views that frame landmarks—both existing and new.

While the timing of a specific building project may shift within the Development Plan, the design principles provide a framework to guide development regardless of these shifts.
Planning Process

The planning process was carried out in five phases over a five-month period. Each phase included time for meetings, presentations, community input, and fact finding. These phases were as follows:

1. Initiation: Began the project by aligning expectations, establishing planning goals, defining lines of communications and charting a clear path for the project.

2. Analysis: Involved the accumulation and analysis of quantitative and qualitative data necessary to generate a realistic portrait of the planning conditions.

3. Vision: Focused on early development of design principles which could guide the decision making process and inform planning options in a way that holistically address the campus development for both the near-term five year window and longer term.

4. Development: Involved further study of the preferred planning and phasing options, including evaluation in greater detail of the site layout, adjacencies of uses and circulation, to obtain input, and build consensus from stakeholders.

5. Refinement: Included preparation of the final composite plan and artistic renderings to capture the intended character of the Development Plan. The final plan roll-out presentation was made during this phase.

Stakeholder Engagement

The project team’s process was driven by stakeholder engagement. An overall structure of feedback and dialogue was set to obtain direction from key university leaders and input from community stakeholders. Over-arching decision making was provided by the Steering Committee comprised of the President’s Executive Cabinet and several other university leaders representing a range of voices from the Faculty Senate to the Athletics Department. In addition to the steering committee a wider group of interests within the campus community were represented by regular input from an advisory Committee which included campus facilities and campus police.

The university and project team facilitated an open forum process to obtain input from the campus community. Two on-campus open forums were held for the campus community and for the Stephenville community at large. These events presented the ideas emerging from the Development Plan process and sought feedback from the community.

List of Stakeholders

The following groups were included in the planning process:

- President’s Executive Cabinet
- College Deans
- Athletic Department
- Faculty Senate
- Staff Council
- University Police Department and Parking
- Tarleton Foundation
- Tarleton Alumni Association
- SSC Service Solutions (planning, design, construction, maintenance, utilities)
- Campus Community Members (students, faculty, staff in open forum)
- Stephenville Community Members (open forum)
In this section of the Development Plan we set out the characteristics of the existing campus which have informed, inspired and helped evolve the Development Plan. This understanding of the campus and how it currently functions is essential in creating a plan that will allow the campus to grow successfully over time. This consideration of context however, does not stop at the campus edge. We also consider the relationship between the Main Campus and Agriculture Center, the connection to downtown Stephenville and the immediate residential and commercial areas at the main campus edge.

Texas Context
Tarleton State University is located in north-central Texas, in the city of Stephenville, about an hour southwest of Fort Worth. The university is set within a part of the country experiencing dramatic demographic change and population growth, and the university is no exception to the trends taking place in the region. The following graphics explore these changes as they impact Tarleton State University.

1. Historic Enrollment Catchment (Top 12 Counties)
2. Top 12 Counties for 2014 Applicants
3. Top Counties for 2014 Applicants are all part of the "Texas Triangle"
4. Historic and Projected Headcount Enrollment at the Stephenville Campus

1. This shows the top 12 counties contributing to the traditional enrollment catchment. All are directly adjacent to Stephenville and Erath County.
2. The second map shows the top 12 counties for 2014 applicants. Tarleton is shifting from its traditional status as local university to have a more regional and statewide draw.
3. The counties making up this new applicant pool are concentrated in the “Texas Triangle,” a mega-region experiencing dramatic population growth.
4. Predicted headcount enrollment at the Stephenville campus has the potential increase to roughly 10,000 by 2020 according to projections by the university’s enrollment.
ANALYSIS

Agriculture Center and Main Campus Context

The main campus of Tarleton State University is located just west of downtown Stephenville, and is comprised of roughly 160 acres. The Tarleton Main Campus founded on this site in 1899 has grown to provide a wide range of academic learning opportunities. The campus also includes a diverse range of student life functions from intramural sports to athletics, dining and informal outdoor spaces.

To the south of the Main Campus on Washington Street is a concentration of retail and cafe activity along the university’s immediate ‘town-gown’ edge. However, these uses are separated from the campus by Washington Street which forms a barrier to pedestrians wishing to cross from the campus and back. The area directly surrounding the campus is largely residential, single family housing, with a scattering of retail and other uses.

The University also maintains an Agriculture Center Campus just northeast of downtown, about two miles from the Main Campus. The Agriculture Center represents the legacy of the institution as John Tarleton Agricultural College, and continues to serve important academic, research, and identity-forming roles for the university.

The physical link between these two campuses is somewhat unclear – most students traveling to and from the two campuses use a route at the north edge of campus, via Highway 8. The area along Frey Street has become busier, essentially creating a second “front door,” albeit one that lacks definition. Most visitors to campus enter along Washington Street to the south.

Addressing these connections, gateways, and edges becomes a key consideration for how the university interfaces with the community, presents itself to visitors, and allows for clear wayfinding around and between its campuses.
Main Campus ‘diagnosis’

Campus Uses – Buildings / Parking / Open Spaces
The main campus has developed from a historic core, which arranged buildings in a fairly tight cluster contained within about four city blocks centered on the president’s house and garden. The arrangement of the buildings creates a pleasant dynamic between large and small, formal and informal spaces. Buildings provide a sense of enclosure and safety to create intimate places for quiet conversation or study, while more open plazas and greens create civic spaces for gathering or recreation. As the building use diagram shows, most of the academic buildings are concentrated in and around this core area, which also houses the administrative functions of the university.

As one moves west and north from this historic core, the buildings generally become less formally organized and more spread out. More of the space is dedicated to parking, while housing, athletics, and student life are the primary functions in this part of campus.

Building Heights
Buildings on campus are typically two to three stories in height although several buildings including the most recent student halls have four stories. The larger footprints of the Fine Arts Center and the Science Building are relatively imposing on the center of the campus, and the relatively limited active edges to these buildings reduces the vibrancy of Lillian Street and Vanderbilt Street.

The existing building heights can be used to help determine appropriate heights of new buildings and comfortable distances for spaces in between.

*Note: base plans depict campus and planned projects from analysis phase in summer 2014
**Existing & Planned Projects**

At the time of writing this Development Plan the university had several construction projects underway. These are:

- **The O.A. Grant Humanities Building Extension:** This project provides an extension to the Grant Building creating a new southern facade, a balcony and prominent landmark atrium.

- **Integrity Hall:** This project provides 500 new student beds on the northern edge of the campus close to the existing concentration of student halls.

- **Landscape improvement for a campus green in the historic core including amphitheater, John Tarleton statue, and a roundabout in front of the Trogdon House.**

- **Bender at least, and possibly Ferguson Halls are slated for demolition to accommodate the realignment of Washington Street.**

**Campus Parking**

There are 5,155 parking spaces spread across the campus, all of which are in surface lots. The current parking system gives faculty/staff reserved spaces, while other lots are designated for residential, commuter, or visitor spaces, all of which are unreserved. Parking lots can be essentially separated into two categories: smaller lots which are intended for specific buildings and users, and larger lots which handle high-volume parking for the mass of student commuters and are not located in proximity to any particular building. Generally speaking, the smaller lots are clustered around the historic academic core and residential halls, while the larger lots are in the western portion and stadium area of campus, at a slightly greater distance from many destination buildings. In addition, a large lot has just been completed near the softball and baseball fields at Washington Street and Harbin Drive, which will be tied more closely into the campus as Washington Street is improved and crosswalks are added.

*Note: base plans depict campus and planned projects from analysis phase in summer 2014*
Gaps & Spaces

As the campus grew and the demand for parking increased, parking lots were introduced around the historic core. Further growth then resulted in academic buildings ‘leapfrogging’ the surface parking into newly acquired parcels of land to the west and north of the historic core. These surface lots now exist as voids within the campus and create a negative impression for students and visitors. They impact wayfinding and movement and create an overall dislocated feel to the buildings.

The older spaces at the core of the campus which have been retained are still highly positive contributors to the character of the campus as a whole and provide an excellent first impression for visitors. The area to the front of the library at the Trogdon House is a great example of a high-quality space on campus that students enjoy and alumni revisit with fond memories. More recently-built, high-quality spaces include the area outside the student center and dining hall. These are positive spaces although have yet to fully establish themselves in the hearts of the students.
ANALYSIS

Campus Analysis: Spaces

Positive Space: The bandstand

Positive Space: The Trogdon House garden is enclosed by 2-3 story buildings creating one of the best loved spaces on campus

Positive Space: Dining Hall outside seating

Less Successful Space: Large expanse of parking creates a lack of enclosure in the center of campus

Less Successful Space: Fine Arts Quad

Less Successful Space: Rear of Traditions Hall
Connections
Recently the university has also acted to create a more pedestrian and bike-oriented feel to the campus. This program is currently underway, and includes transforming Lillian and Vanderbilt streets into pedestrian malls along the majority of their length. Doing so has begun to establish a strong structuring feature to the campus as a whole, something notably lacking outside the historic core. This program is also being extended to include part of Doc Blanchard directly adjacent to the Trogdon House. The road hierarchy diagram below highlights these existing pedestrian-only areas in blue, while showing them within the context of surrounding collector and arterial streets, designated in yellow and red respectively.

The pedestrian circulation diagram draws out existing pedestrian pathways and streets, while overlaying “pedestrian sheds” representing roughly estimated 5 and 10 minute walking times. This diagram demonstrates how easily these physical distances might be covered on foot, though does not speak to the quality of pedestrian space, which is another key factor determining the choice to walk.

*Note: base plans depict campus and planned projects from analysis phase in summer 2014*
Campus Analysis: Connections

Military Drive looking east to the 1930s campus gates

Inner pedestrian pathways near library and Fine Arts Center

Recently constructed pedestrian-only space adjacent to housing on Jones St.

Pedestrian realms near stadium parking lacking definition

Construction in progress on Doc Blanchard pedestrian mall

Vanderbilt St. facing west towards stadium
Landmarks
The new pedestrian malls also begin to connect notable elements of the campus, including many iconic features and landmarks. While some of these feel slightly isolated on campus at the moment, a tradition of donations given by graduating classes has left a legacy of highly-valued features from stone and iron gates to unique benches.

Also notable are several other treasured, yet less expected landmarks, such as the smoke stack and the water tower, both of which carry university branding, creating strong associations with students and acting as guideposts for navigating the campus.

Some newer additions to campus also contain highly imageable elements that will become part of this network of landmarks, including the new addition to the Grant Building with its glass tower, and the landscape improvements to the east of that building, which will include an amphitheater and statue when complete.
Campus Analysis: Landmarks

- The Smokestack
- Bandstand
- The Watertower
- Grant Building Facade
- Fine Arts Public Sculpture
- Cannon adjacent to Trogdon House
Agriculture Center “diagnosis”

The Agriculture Center is an operational farm with well established building uses and crop/pasture fields. The Ag Center buildings are broadly clustered around a central nucleus of livestock pens, a show arena, and teaching space. Only a few additional uses, including a recycling center and farm managers residential buildings, lie outside this core. The new Southwest Regional Dairy Center has been built to the north east of the Agriculture Center away from the existing entrance providing another focus of activity.

The Southwest Regional Dairy Center takes a prominent position on US 281 into Stephenville and is a flagship development of its kind. The building welcomes in significant numbers of visitors through the year for education, training and research purposes. The buildings has several classrooms and offices which support its educational role.

Access

Public access to the Agriculture Center is common with both informal visits from members of the public wanting to look at the animals and large-scale, formal events. Formal events include the Southwest Dairy Day. These large events operate well outside the capacity of the Agriculture Center’s everyday operation and require special on site management, temporary parking areas, and other temporary facilities. There is no intention to design site facilities for these infrequent events, but consideration of how to maintain the current practice of temporary facilities should factor into decision making. Overall, there is potential to improve the visitor experience for informal visits through improvements to the main entrance, way finding and provision of sidewalks or paths connecting buildings to parking areas.
Several facilities at the Agriculture Center within its core cluster are in need of repair and upgrade, for example the existing swine pen. There are also a number of facilities which are moving from the main campus, the Machine Lab, and the Horticulture Center, which would be appropriately placed near the core cluster of buildings at the Agriculture Center. The Southwest Regional Dairy Center is only 3 years old and is in excellent condition.
Alternative uses
The Agriculture Center has been in operation as a working farm for a considerable period over which time fields have become established as good for particular crop rotation or grazing. It is important to recognize that much of the experience and ability to monitor changes, improvements and variations in yearly crop yield or grazing of animals is based on this long term use. Currently the crop yield is roughly in balance with the livestock requirements meaning little additional feed is required to be purchased except in unusually poor growing years. Additional land or alternative crop or pasture fields would take time to reach this level of consistency.

Summary
The Agricultural Center is operating well currently and is fully utilized. There is potential for improvements to the visitor experience to the core of the Agriculture Center in line with the impressive and welcoming experience created by the Southwest Regional Dairy Center.
Southwest Regional Dairy Center milking carousel

Equine Management Training Center

Hay storage

Existing open barn

Southwest Regional Dairy Center

Equine Management Training Center

Manure Management at the Dairy Center

Turf research

Old Dairy Barn: Oldest barn on the Ag Center

Mature trees add character to the Ag Center

New freestall Barn at the Southwest Regional Dairy Center

Meats Lab
Development Plan

This section of the plan builds from the analysis to establish design principles and the Development Plan for both the Main Campus and the Agriculture Center.

Design Principles Approach

An element critical to this Development Plan is the creation of design principles to help guide decision making for the future of the university. These design principles allow for clear goals to be set by the university leadership in relation to how they would like to see the campus grow and improve. They do not set specific building sites or specific uses for development, instead they form a framework around which priorities for the university can be placed. This is critical for a university with fast moving needs and potentially changing priorities based on uncertain funding availability. It allows an underlying structure to be created whereby all new development, to contribute to achieving the university’s goals and enhancing the campus.

Main Campus

The planning team, through discussion with the university leadership during the analysis phase of the planning process identified, evaluated and refined five design principles for the main campus. These principles take on a number of forms, from seeking to repair negative aspects of the campus, to building on positive elements, and recognizing the importance of culture and tradition to the university and community as a whole.

Establish Campus + Community Presence

Along Key Edges / frontages

This principle is about understanding and improving the way the campus responds to and presents itself to the city of Stephenville. It is about giving a great first impression on arrival at the campus and strengthening the sense of place and character of the university.

Fill existing voids in the campus fabric

This principle focuses on identifying areas of the campus which are not performing very well and targeting improvements. These ‘gaps’ affect how people perceive the campus and how they navigate their way through the campus, for example having to cross an unshaded parking lot—a “void”—in 100 degree heat is not a very attractive prospect either aesthetically or practically.
Knit together buildings with a network of engaging human-scaled spaces. The university has a great opportunity to add to the existing positive spaces on campus with new spaces for study, relaxation, and socializing. This principle highlights the need to think about the how the space around and between buildings, and not just individual building projects, can enhance the character of the campus.

Expand and enhance pedestrian linkages and minimize pedestrian and vehicle conflict. The campus has already established a strong pedestrian core by closing Vanderbilt and Lillian to cars. This design principle seeks to grow this pedestrian core into a fully realized network of pedestrian and bike friendly routes which allow accessible, convenient and enjoyable movement within the campus.

Capitalize on key landmarks, corridors, and views to shape campus image. Finally, this design principle recognizes the importance of Tarleton traditions. This principle however, is more than just protecting existing traditions, it speaks to the potential for new traditions within the campus and allowing these to grow to be as valued and respected as the historic traditions of the past.
Near Term Plan

While the Development Plan contains over 20 projects, there were several needs identified at the outset of the planning process that drove the decision-making. These projects were referred to throughout the process that represent the most pressing and substantial needs of the institution in terms of its physical campus. These projects include a major new academic building, multiple student residence halls, and major athletics facilities.

Throughout this process the Broaddus Planning team has kept the design principles as an active tool for identifying, assessing and evaluating potential options for meeting these development needs. Our ambition when approaching each project identified in the near term outlook was to maximize the contribution that development would make to achieving the university’s goals for the campus, i.e. which development site, layout, design, and use offered the best opportunity to achieve the design principles. This is an often overlooked aspect of determining how a university’s limited investments can really begin to transform the campus as a whole rather than just the specific development or investment site. It also weaves into the phasing decisions, which are led by need and funding, but guided by the design principles.
Academic
One of the drivers of this Development Plan was the need for a new academic building—the Applied Science Building—to serve multiple academic programs including engineering technology. The facility program for this building was developed concurrently with this plan, and therefore the building’s specific programmatic needs were able to be considered when siting and laying out a conceptual footprint for this building in the near term Development Plan. The 162,000 sq.ft. building is intended to house engineering labs, and its layout and massing was influenced by the inclusion of several lab spaces requiring ground-floor access and loading.

Several locations were considered for this academic building, but ultimately its proposed location between Lilian St. and St. Peter St. was selected as a means of achieving several objectives. At present, the proposed site is occupied by an extensive parking lot between the historic core and the Business Quad; constructing the Academic Building 1 as identified in this near term Development Plan would achieve several design principles.

Firstly, while areas of surface parking lots would remain, this building would fill a large void in the campus fabric and activate a currently lifeless part of campus. Second, it would extend a key pedestrian link from the historic core to the Business Quad, which is currently isolated. The design laid out in the near-term Development Plan creates this direct pedestrian link along the southern edge of the Academic Building 1. This link also capitalizes on a new view of the recently completed O. A. Grant Building tower, serving as a new landmark for the campus.

Lot P30 to the south of the building will shrink from 499 spaces to approximately 200 spaces (net loss of 299 spaces). This retained parking is capable of becoming a building site in the future should this become an option.
The conceptual layout in the Development Plan also includes a number of considered design responses to the site:

- The building massing is broken into three parts with a formal frontage to Washington Street to the south, a formal frontage to University Park, and a third component which aligns an entrance with a north-south ‘green’ connection east of the Wisdom Gym.
- There is a secondary frontage overlooking the new space created with the removal of Davis Hall connecting to the Grant Building Entrance.
- By adopting an internal service yard, the building secures positive frontages to three sides of the building and minimize the impact of servicing on the street.
- Including a ‘garden’ quad within the building provides light and ‘break out space’ to the eastern side of the building.
- Combined with this project is the opportunity to enhance landscaping and sidewalk along Washington Street.

Academic Building 2, as shown in the near term Development Plan, are two sister buildings located to the south of the Grant Building. They create a new quad focused on the Grant Building atrium tower. These buildings allow for a set back from Washington Street to create an enlarged campus ‘lawn’ and the creation of a focal point terminating views along Washington Street.
Student Housing
The university has made it a priority to maintain a high level of on-campus housing, and increase its on-campus housing ratio to 50% within the 2020 time-frame. In order to achieve this, there are three major residential projects included as a part of this Development Plan.

The first project, and largest of the three, is anticipated to include 644 beds in two separate buildings located just to the east of the football stadium. Many alternative locations and configurations for this project were considered, including multiple options that would have flanked or enclosed the stadium in one way or another. While many interesting proposals were considered, the configuration shown helps the campus achieve several key objectives.

Firstly, the two buildings frame a new plaza and entry to the football stadium, which is set for expansion and renovation. This plaza will also be the terminus to a long pedestrian mall resulting from the complete closure of Vanderbilt Street through the campus, punctuated by a focal element integrated into the design of the northern building at the corner of its gently curved façade, guiding spectators toward the stadium entry. This space will not only provide a spot for pre-game festivities, but create an added amenity and public space on the western side of campus on the vast majority of days when there is no football game on the schedule.

The second project is an expansion of the existing Traditions Hall at the corner of Vanderbilt and Lillian Streets. Traditions Hall will serve as home to the Honors College, a residential “living and learning” space designed to engage the university’s brightest students.

The original plan for this site had imagined two additional buildings similar to the existing Traditions Hall (one to the east and one to the west), though they were never built. The proposed design in this plan would add a second building containing approximately 260 beds to the east of the existing 180 bed hall, joining the buildings with a common lobby.

The third project is planned just west of the existing Bosque Crossing apartments at the intersection Vanderbilt Street and Doc Blanchard. This hall is expected to house approximately 600 student beds, and will contribute to an active area of student life near the existing dining hall and student center.
Athletics

As part of the previously completed stadium program and master plan (Broaddus Planning, 2014), the university has plans to expand and enhance its football stadium. As a part of this campus Development Plan, the project team revisited the prior stadium master plan taking a holistic approach within the context of shifting needs, priorities, funding, and adjacent projects in this are of the campus. Many different scenarios and options were explored, including, but not limited to, relocating the track, integrating housing into the stadium, removing the berm, and “bowling in” the field with bleachers around all sides of the field.

Ultimately, many of these ideas were decided against, or set aside for the near-term. As shown in the near-term Development Plan, the most substantial change will be the construction of much larger press box and grandstand facilities on the west side of the stadium. This facility will include new spaces for press, game officials, and will add 1,500 additional seats. The track will remain in place, while the field events to the north of the Rec Center will need to be relocated to the intramural fields just north of the stadium to make way for the planned Aquatics Center.

During planning process the team explored removing the earthen berm that provides structural support for the east grandstand, but ultimately a decision was made to keep the berm in place due to the value left in the existing stands. While this structure has useful life and continuing value, the existing grandstand needs refurbishment, additional restroom facilities and other amenities. The plan also relocates the east entrance to the southeast corner of the stadium near the new plaza, as the existing entrance booth is out of date and not ADA accessible.
Recreation Sports and Student Life

There are several additional projects intended to add to the quality of student life and recreation. First, an Aquatics Center is planned as an expansion of the existing Rec Center, including indoor and outdoor pools, volleyball courts, and changing areas. As a result of this expansion, some of the field events areas must be relocated to an existing intramural ball field; provision has been made for its replacement to the north of the Aquatics Center. This configuration allows the track and field events to share a closer location to the track which will improving efficiency and atmosphere during track and field meets and practice.
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Pedestrian Malls
The Development Plan provides for the expansion and extension of an already successful program of pedestrian malls that have been implemented on portions of several campus streets. At the time of writing there are four of these streets which have already been closed to vehicle traffic:

1. Lilian Street (from just north of Washington to just past Vanderbilt)
2. Vanderbilt Street (between Lillian and Doc Blanchard)
3. Jones Street (between Rome and Lillian)
4. Doc Blanchard (connecting Vanderbilt to Alumni Plaza)

The plan also extends the Lilian Street pedestrian mall all the way to Frey Street, and with the potential to relocate the vehicle pull-in at the Student Center to the northern side along Jones Street. The west entrance could then become pedestrian-only access and allow for the continuation of the Lilian Street pedestrian mall in this area. In the near term there is also potential to reconfigure and reassign space in the Wisdom Gym by relocating the Police and Transportation offices and remove the need for vehicle access to the western end of Vanderbilt Street.
Realignment of Washington Street

TxDOT has committed to make improvements at the intersection at Lillian and Washington Streets and to realign the hard curve on Washington Street. The goals of this project are to improve safety of this intersection and flow of traffic during peak periods. As part of this project there is also the potential to incorporate an accessible pedestrian crossing at Washington Street. This would significantly improve the safety of the campus community who cross Washington Street to reach nearby shops and cafes. As Washington Street is a TxDOT owned road, the City of Stephenville has been brought into the process but is not responsible for these improvements.

The realignment of the Washington Street right of way will have a direct impact on the campus and require land from the university to accommodate the new road. Bender Hall will likely need to be demolished to accommodate the new alignment, while Ferguson is expected to be retained and re-purposed for the time being. As these buildings are reaching the end of their useful life, this provides opportunity to consolidate students in residence halls in the north portion of campus, improve Washington Street pedestrian crossing and free up space for a generous ‘front lawn’ to the campus.

Parking Provision

The university is committed to providing suitable access to the campus for all students staff and faculty. This includes access by cars for commuters, bike facilities, and creating connections to parking lots at the campus edge. The development plan replaces several large, central parking lots with new buildings, closing gaps in the core of the campus but creating a need to appropriately re-provide parking.

During the planning process, parking garages were discussed and explored in several locations on the campus. At this time, however, the university determined that this option remains prohibitively expensive, and that parking needs can be met through a combination of new surface lots and improved efficiency. The university will have to continue to evaluate parking need holistically, examining its parking policy and exploring demand reduction strategies to mitigate the need to construct additional lots where at all possible.
Plan Evaluation

This plan was created using a set of design principles developed early in the planning process. These principles were intended to guide decision-making about near-term projects, allowing each choice to rest on these fundamental principles that support the positive growth of the campus. The short section that follows highlight the features of the near term Development Plan which directly achieve goals of the campus with respect to these design principles.

Campus Edges

The potential realignment of Washington Street highlighted the opportunity to explore how an academic building could enhance the university’s presence on its southern edge—arguably its most prominent frontage for visitors and the community in Stephenville. Any new building in this location should be designed to prominently address Washington Street and create a relationship with the Grant Building extension. The indicative building footprints shown in the near term Development Plan achieve this by creating a new quad and using a building design which ‘turns the corner’ at the intersection between Lilian Street and Washington Street.

Gaps

By simultaneously addressing key campus needs and fundamental design principles the planning team has been able to identify two locations where existing ‘gaps’ that negatively affect the campus character can be ameliorated through specific development proposals—the stadium area housing and Academic Building 1. Both of these developments are proposed for existing areas of surface parking. Without completely removing all surface parking these two development proposals demonstrate how pedestrian connections can be created across existing voids. The stadium housing bridges a gap between the stadium and Vanderbilt Street and Academic Building 1 bridges a large expanse of parking between the Business Quad and the Administration Building. There are many other locations on campus that these projects could have been located, but these were clearly established as the preferred sites and demonstrably achieve this design principle.

Human Spaces

The key needs in the next five years presented opportunities to achieve the third design principle of creating human scale spaces on campus. These spaces where students enjoy spending time and will come back and visit as alumni. The most high profile of these is the stadium housing plaza, which acts as a terminus to Vanderbilt Street. This housing could have been designed in a wide variety of configurations, but the direction set by the design principles to create positive spaces and quads on campus has led to a highly successful design proposal. Towards the end of the five year period, development around the grant quad should demonstrate a similar approach, potentially creating two positive new spaces that relate to the Grant Building and the Library. These new spaces are facilitated by the planned removal of Davis, Bender, and Ferguson buildings. Over and above these new spaces there is an opportunity for many more great spaces on campus in the medium to long term, around the Fine Arts building and in the core of the campus.
Pedestrian Connections
While the campus pedestrian malls are identified for improvement and extension, there are also important pedestrian connections that can be facilitated by improving sidewalks in high-traffic student areas, and right sizing the pedestrian connections between these locations. For example:

- Focusing on the connection between the dining hall and the library and Grant building by removing the existing parking and drop off for the Fine Arts Center removes this conflict between pedestrian and vehicles.
- Improving sidewalks on Doc Blanchard.
- Recognizing the green space between the Wisdom Gym and Traditions, north to Jones Street, as an important greenway which should be enhanced.

Landmarks
This final design principle may take years to establish and may come in many different forms than the proposals shown in the near term Development Plan. Few would have predicted that the smokestack would become such a beloved icon of the university. Whatever changes may come, the plan clearly identifies locations where new landmarks would add to the campus character. These are positioned in locations which will aid navigation for both the campus community and local residents. These new landmarks will act as wayfinding elements or meeting points, but will undoubtedly be supplemented by other campus features. Some of these new landmarks include:

- New landmark on Washington Street at the campus gateway
- A planned tower feature in the new east stadium residence hall
- New entrance to Traditions Hall on Vanderbilt Street.
- New West grandstand on Harbin Drive
Landscape Character Areas

As part of the Development Plan, consideration has also been given to how a structure of character areas can be established for the landscape on the campus. This provides a subtle but important and distinctive identity to different parts of the campus. This broad overview of character areas also provides some guiding principles in terms of considering future landscape maintenance and improvements that may have traditionally been undertaken on an ad hoc basis. Establishing character areas allows for gradual improvements in consistency of planting and maintenance which adds to the overall campus character.

All landscape character areas aim to:

- Enhance pedestrian and vehicular circulation on campus
- Reinforce a sense of community for learning, living, and understanding
- Convey a sense of place, history and meaning unique to north-central Texas
- Conserve natural resources and promote functionality, and be easy to maintain

The landscape plan has been divided into multiple landscape zones. Each of these sections should provide adequate design direction to facilities staff in developing and prioritizing future landscape projects. The implementation of this plan will occur in phases, beginning with areas affected by the addition or removal of campus buildings. As the various areas of campus age and require maintenance or renovation, this zone map should be used as the guideline for the new design.

The four landscape character areas are:

- The Bosque
- Cross Timbers
- Mesa
- The Streak

These landscape character areas have been informed by the current landscape on the campus and the climate and ecosystems within Texas.
The Bosque
Maintenance Level: High
Characteristics:
- Oak and Elm species
- Bright blooms and lush foliage
- Textural and ambrosial experience
Name Origin/Significance: Bosque River Valley, “Bosque” or Urban Forest.

Cross Timbers
Maintenance Level: Moderate
Characteristics:
- Post Oaks, specimen trees
- Deciduous trees with textured foliage
- Manicured lawn
Name Origin/Significance: “Cross Timbers” points of reference for early travelers, Location of campus landmarks, Shares name with Cross Timber Historical Image Project.

Mesa
Maintenance Level: Moderate
Characteristics:
- Earthforms/Berms
- Ornamental grasses
- Four-season landscape
Name Origin/Significance: Cultural landscape, Mesa-like divides earthforms, Early settlements on mesas.

The Streak
Maintenance Level: Low
Characteristics:
- Plantings colorful swaths at edges
- Shades of purple
- Pockets of greens/lawns
Name Origin/Significance: Inspired by the 86 game winning streak achieved by Coach William J. Wisdom’s men’s basketball teams between 1934 and 1938.
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

New Student Housing
Memorial Stadium
West Grandstand
Aquatics Center
New Academic Building - Applied Sciences
New Honors College
New Academic Buildings
Child Development Center
New Student Housing

Campus Development Plan - Long Term Framework Aerial Rendering
Long Term Development Framework

The ‘Tarleton State University 2020 Campus Master Plan’ (June 2009) provides visionary ideas for the long range development of the campus. This Development Plan does not replace the 2020 Campus Master Plan, but provides a framework and interim solutions in response to changing university priorities in reaching the longer range vision. This Development Plan provides the opportunity to assist in more clearly articulating the vision of the campus in a manner which uses the design principles to provide common goals without reducing the university’s flexibility to respond to changing circumstances.

The design principles help structure positive change in the long term, beyond currently foreseeable investments. While these guiding design principles do not specifically denote building footprints, they do identify a series of connections and spaces. In the long term, design that acknowledges these paths, connections, and spaces will build a more coherent campus structure. The university will have to determine the appropriate building use for locations within this structure, while the architects employed will have to develop appropriate designs that think beyond the individual project and acknowledge the larger campus framework.

As with the near term Development Plan, there may also be interim steps with development projects which lead to temporary uses, for example open space or parking, while funds are being established for more large scale investments such as academic buildings or student halls.

With space in high demand and funding in short supply, the long term Development Plan assumes that building demolition would only occur once funding is available for replacement structures.
**Central Campus**
Moving beyond this Development Plan into the longer range, there is the potential to further strengthen connections across the core of the campus, such as an east-west connection across University Park or north-south between Traditions Hall and the Wisdom Gym. This area of the campus is currently dedicated to surface parking which could eventually be converted to a combination of a new pedestrian malls extending from the Fine Arts Center, open space, or new academic space. If surface parking is retained in this area the addition of a more structured pedestrian sidewalks, breaking up this space with avenues of trees would greatly enhance the campus character in this area.

**Washington Street Frontage**
Potential new high profile location on the Washington Street frontage of the university. Could be landscape enhancements or any public facing use for the university.

**Fine Arts Quad**
The current surface parking lot adjacent to the Fine Arts Center has potential to be reconfigured to further improve north-south connections between the Student Center and the Library and Grant Building. This would improve sidewalks and pedestrian links while reducing points of conflict between pedestrian and vehicle movement. In the long term there is potential to enhance the front door of the Fine Arts Center with a new green quad and the space to accommodate a modest building footprint. This site is constrained by utilities lines, and any potential development here should recognize the importance of framing a Fine Arts Quad and securing pedestrian friendly north-south connections.
Events Center
An area at the southeast corner of Washington and Harbin has recently been converted to surface parking to provide student spaces. This parking lot is retained in the near term Development Plan, though in the long range it is recognized that this highly-visible location may be suitable for a wide range of uses. One use which has been discussed is a convocation and events center. In the long range, the potential for development in this location will need to consider the future life of Wisdom Gym, address pedestrian connections to the core of the campus, and provide parking supply in an alternate location.

Parking
Structured parking garages were considered as an option and found to be a less optimal solution from a financial standpoint in comparison to expanding parking with adjacent land acquisition. In the long term the Development Plan identifies one potential additional parking lot located beyond the immediate boundary of the campus, which may be investigated as an option by the university. This lot is located south of Sloan Street.

Library Extension
A two story extension to the south of the existing library would create a more active engaging frontage to the space around the entrance to the Grant Building extension and the near term Academic Buildings 1 and 2.

Wisdom Gym
A plan is underway to reconfigure and reassign space in the Wisdom Gym by relocating the Police and Transportation offices.

Doc Blanchard
Doc Blanchard is intended to become more pedestrian friendly as it connects to Vanderbilt Street. Doc Blanchard needs to be kept open to cars for access to parking, but sidewalk expansion here would greatly enhance pedestrian experience and foster connection to Vanderbilt Street. This option would not require major over-haul to the existing parking lot entry adjacent to the Fine Arts Center.
Agriculture Center

Design Principles
This plan also examined the Agriculture Center, and took a similar approach in developing design principles to guide its development. Because the Agriculture Center is still very much a working farm it has a very different set of needs to support its function and cannot be expected to achieve the same set of principles as were developed for the Main Campus. Because of it supports very different functions, and by its nature must remain a less developed space, two key design principles were established to promote sensible development at this campus. These principles are:

Establish Campus + Community Presence
Along Key Edges / frontages
This principle is intended to improve the way the campus presents an image of Tarleton State University, particularly along its East Highway 8 frontage. The university should focus here on projecting a positive first impression on arrival at the campus and strengthening the sense of place and character of the university. Additionally, enhanced building signage and wayfinding could form part of this gateway presence, counteracting the relatively dispersed nature of the buildings at the Agricultural Center.

Expand and enhance pedestrian linkages while minimizing pedestrian and vehicle conflict
The campus has already established a strong core of buildings. This design principle seeks to strengthen the pedestrian sidewalk connections between these buildings providing accessible, convenient and enjoyable movement for staff, students and visitors to events. Pedestrian routes should also take advantage of potential connections to existing and proposed city trails, with a long term vision of connecting this university property within this larger network.
Agriculture Center Near Term Plan

The following projects are identified as being within the near term Development Plan for the Agriculture Center.

**Machine Lab Relocation**

There is a near term opportunity to relocate the Farm Machinery Lab building to the Ag Center. This provides beneficial adjacencies in terms of teaching and student movement. This building facility could be accessed from College Farm Road with potential pedestrian connections linking to the Teaching Pavilion.

**New Horticulture Facility**

The program for these buildings is currently not determined. However, the horticulture facility currently operates plant sales, so there is the opportunity for plant sales to enhance the public accessibility to the Agriculture Center. This new facility should have accessible parking and sidewalk connections to the other buildings within the core of the Agriculture Center.

**Covered Riding Area & Covered Rodeo Arena**

In order to support the horse riding events which take place at the Agriculture Center a covered riding area could potentially be located next to the existing Equine Management Training Center. This would provide a shaded warm-up area for events as well as additional riding lesson space. In addition, there is a need for improvements to the Rodeo Arena potentially to provide a cover to provide shade.

**Enhance Gateway Experience and Campus Edge**

In order to address the campus edge design principle, this plan recommends implementing improvements to the entrance to the Agriculture Center. This recommendation is also echoed in the 2020 Campus Plan. A more holistic approach may consider implementing a uniform signature fence design along the East Highway 8 for consistency with the Southwest Regional Dairy Center.

**Connect to city water supply**

Discussions have been ongoing with the City of Stephenville with regard to connecting the Ag Center to the City’s water and sewer supply. Potential options for this connection are ongoing with the City of Stephenville and are outside the scope of this Development Plan. They have been indicated on the near term Development Plan in alignment with College Farm Road based on the university’s preferred location at time of writing.

**Enhance Parking/staging for Tarleton Challenge**

Creating a more formal parking and staging area for the Tarleton Challenge would enhance the operation of this facility. Options for surfacing and striping of the parking lot could be considered. This is a near term recommendation to accommodate the use of this active campus facility.
NEXT STEPS
Next Steps

The success of this Development Plan will be measured by the ability of the university to implement projects while adhering to the design principles set out herein. The Development Plan relies on university officials for implementation and adherence to the guiding principles of this document.

Student Housing Implementation

The university is working with an architectural design team and private developer on two different housing projects that follow this plan’s recommendation:

An approximate 600-bed student complex adjacent to Memorial Stadium. This housing complex will frame a new open space which connects the Vanderbilt Street pedestrian way to the stadium. The housing design team collaborated with the Development Plan team to create a design that is highly successful, enhancing this part of the campus, and adheres to the design principles.

An approximate 320-bed addition to Traditions Hall. This building will be used as an honors college, and it will include a combination of living and learning space. The building layout follows the design principles established by the Development Plan in addressing Lillian Street and creating a new entrance to the building on Vanderbilt Street.

There is one additional student housing building planned on the east side of campus at the intersection of Vanderbilt Street and Neblett Avenue. This building could have approximately 600 beds. This project is slated to come on-line after the student housing near the stadium is built and Traditions Hall is expanded.

Project Funding

Obtaining additional funding for academic, athletics, and student life projects is a challenge all universities face when trying to implement a plan. For Tarleton State, the following capital building projects have the potential to be funded in various ways:

The Applied Sciences Building is the university’s top State of Texas legislative funding request for the university’s Main Campus in Stephenville for the 2015 Legislative Session. It is unclear if or which projects will be provided with legislative funding by the Texas Legislature; the university’s $75 million request for the Applied Sciences Building included in this plan depends on the action of these elected officials.

Phase 1 of the Memorial Stadium Expansion is approximately a $20.6 million project. This project could be funded in a combination of ways: public-private partnership, student fees, private donation, and/or through debt servicing within the university’s own bonding capacity. Legislative funding is not a potential option for this project. The aquatics center could be funded in a similar way.

Campus Utility Infrastructure Plan

The University should commission a comprehensive review of its existing utilities infrastructure and propose utility improvements necessary to support near-term facility needs identified in this Development Plan. Planning for utility improvements should include:

- Existing condition assessment of underground pipes including chilled water lines, sanitary sewer, natural gas, water supply, and stormwater
- Existing conditions assessment of electric utility lines (above ground)
- Explore energy efficiency measures that can be implemented to reduce energy consumption
- Identify where new underground utility lines are required to extend service; align multiple utilities alongside one another and establish a path that does not go underneath future building sites
- Calculate capacity of new utility lines
- Existing condition assessment of central utility plant
- Evaluate the need for a satellite utility plant on the west side of campus; calculate required size of chiller units, generators, etc. for the satellite utility plant

Next Steps
Parking and Transportation Systems

As the university continues to grow there is a continuing need to develop a comprehensive parking and transportation management strategy. This strategy will need to examine not only where and how much parking is necessary, but also determine appropriate demand reduction strategies and pricing structure. This strategy should be coordinated with the goals of the campus plan, support the campus design principles.

Pressing growth demands have led recent parking and transportation decisions to be made on a just in time basis. During the course of this planning process a university shuttle system has been instituted and significant additional parking lots have been added. In order to take a more comprehensive approach to these decisions, the President has created a newly formed committee responsible for addressing parking concerns, which is a proactive step to parking management. However, it would serve the university well to periodically engage a consultant with specialized university parking and transportation systems expertise, to ensure that innovative and best practice solutions are presented and that these decisions comport with the goals of this Development Plan.

Dining

With the dramatic increase in student housing planned over the next five years, there will be a need for additional dining facilities. The university is examining the feasibility of expanding the existing dining hall in its current location and expects to be able to accommodate the increased demand on site, though no determination has yet been made. In the long term as facilities continue to be added, the university may wish to consider alternative dining facility locations to reduce patronage congestion and better accommodate distribution of access to food services.

Campus Planning/Design Review

In order to maintain continuity and successful implementation of future projects on the campus the university should consider a structured approach to project design review to ensure compliance with the intent of this Development Plan. All too often, individual project designs are independently determined without context for the overall campus implications. And, as an ever evolving template for implementation, situations may arise which necessitate refinement of the plan. In addition to already instituted design review processes, the university should consider retaining a campus planning consultant who can undertake a professional design review of projects coming online.

The benefit of having such an on-call consultant is that the university will have a campus planning expert available when making planning and design decisions ranging from site selection to new building design to parking lot layout. The campus planner should refer to the Development Plan to ensure that project decisions adhere to the main tenets of the plan and be available to convey that message to architects, landscape architects, engineers, and contractors from project initiation through milestone design reviews. Working in conjunction with in-house staff and external partners, the planner should serve as a mediator to newly proffered ideas or design alternatives to ensure a best fit for the campus.

Integrating the campus planner into a project at the very beginning or a project will foster greater project success and a more cohesive long term campus development.

City of Stephenville Coordination

The university is and will need to continue coordinating with the City of Stephenville on utility and roadway improvements required for future building projects. Stormwater management is an especially important issue to coordinate in advance of a major building project.

Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) Improvements

With the planned roadway improvement on Washington Street at Lillian Street, the university should work pro-actively to ensure a result that benefits the campus and the community. This intersection forms the key gateway into the campus for many students, staff and faculty. These roadway improvements create an opportunity to provide a safe and accessible crossing point for bicycles and pedestrians from south of Washington Street. Every effort should be made to secure the best design for both pedestrian and bike crossing at this location, serving to improve safety, calm traffic, encourage alternative modes of transportation, beautify the corridor, and develop retail opportunities adjacent to campus.

Pedestrian controlled signals, bike turning lanes, landscape buffers, and other traffic calming approaches should be considered as part of this project. At a minimum, the university will need to work closely with TxDOT to ensure that the angle of the curve along Washington Street is softened and that TxDOT is providing additional pedestrian crossing amenities, such as crosswalks with brick pavers or stripe patterns, and crossing signals with pedestrian countdowns. The roadway project is not yet on the TxDOT’s capital improvement schedule.
Appendix
Landscape Character Areas

As part of the Development Plan, consideration has also been given to how a structure of character areas can be established for the landscape on the campus. This provides a subtle but important and distinctive identity to different parts of the campus. The four landscape character areas are:

- The Bosque
- Cross Timbers
- Mesa
- The Streak

This appendix supports the implementation of the landscape character areas by suggesting plants and trees which are appropriate to the Stephenville campus, the climate, region and soil type. Where appropriate to each character area, recommended species are set out as a planting pallet arranged by the following categories:

- Shade trees
- Ornamental trees
- Vines
- Shrubs
- Ornamental Grasses
- Groundcovers

For each species a recommendation of sun exposure and planting size is provided along with the description of the character and interest of the plant itself.
Cross Timbers: Shade Trees

**Bigtooth Maple**
*Acer grandidentatum*
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: leaves turn bright red and gold in the fall

**Pecan**
*Carya illinoinensis*
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: Fruit Showy, Edible

**Texas Black Walnut**
*Juglans microcarpa*
Deciduous
Exposure: Full Sun, Sun to Part Shade
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: Drought-tolerant, suitable for xeriscaping

**Bur Oak**
*Quercus macrocarpa*
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun
Planting Size: 80’Ht; 60’ spread
Interest: striking crooked branches, large leaves and big acorns

**Chesnut Oak**
*Quercus prinus*
Deciduous
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: characteristic bark is dark and very rough

**Lacey Oak**
*Quercus lacyii*
Deciduous
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: shade tree for small areas, bluish foliage

**Bald Cypress**
*Taxodium distichum*
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun, Part Shade
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: Bald cypress is a majestic tree with soft, ferny foliage

**Shumard Red Oak**
*Quercus shumardii*
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: Leaves are a rich green that turns scarlet in the fall

**Valley Forge American Elm**
*Ulmus Americana var. Valley Forge*
Deciduous
Exposure: Partial Sun, Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: this variety is resistant to Dutch Elm Disease

**Live Oak**
*Quercus virginiana*
Evergreen
Exposure: Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: large, spreading, nearly horizontal branches

**Pecan**
*Carya illinoinensis*
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: Fruit Showy, Edible

**Valley Forge American Elm**
*Ulmus Americana var. Valley Forge*
Deciduous
Exposure: Partial Sun, Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: this variety is resistant to Dutch Elm Disease

**Durand Oak**
*Quercus durandii/ Quercus snuata*
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: light brown, flaky to papery and exfoliating

**Bur Oak**
*Quercus macrocarpa*
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun
Planting Size: 80’Ht; 60’ spread
Interest: striking crooked branches, large leaves and big acorns

**Chinquapin Oak**
*Quercus muhlenbergii*
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun, Part Shade
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: Fall color fast growing
Cross Timbers: Ornamental Trees

Red Buckeye
_Aesculus povia_
Deciduous
Exposure: Part shade
Min. Planting Size: 4’ Ht; 2’ spread
Interest: Numerous, red, in large, loosely-flowered clusters nearly 1 foot long

Texas Redbud
_Cercis canadensis var. Texensis_
Deciduous
Exposure: sun to part shade
Min. Planting Size: 10-15 Ht; 10-15’ spread
Interest: Texas native, showy or fragrant flower, attractive seeds or fruit

Finch’s Golden Possumhaw Holly
_Ilex decidua var. Finch’s Golden_
Deciduous
Exposure: Full sun, sun, part shade
Min. Planting Size: 15-30’ Ht; 15’-20’ spread
Interest: bright golden berries

Nellie R. Steven’s Holly
_Ilex var. Nellie R. Steven’s_
Evergreen
Exposure: Full sun to part shade
Min. Planting Size: 10’ Ht; 6’ spread
Interest: dense, conical form

Saucer Magnolia
_Magnolia soulangiana_
Deciduous
Exposure: Full sun to part shade
Min. Planting Size: 15-30’ Ht; 15’-30’ spread
Interest: saucer-shaped white flowers from 3 to 6 inches across deeply flushed

Saucer Magnolia
_Magnolia soulangiana_
Deciduous
Exposure: Full sun to part shade
Min. Planting Size: 15-30’ Ht; 15’-30’ spread
Interest: saucer-shaped white flowers from 3 to 6 inches across deeply flushed with rose-pink or violet

Little Gem Magnolia
_Magnolia grandiflora var. Little Gem_
Evergreen
Exposure: Full sun
Planting Size: 20-25’ Ht; 10-15’ spread
Interest: more compact and upright form than other Southern Magnolias

Mexican Plum
_Prunus mexicana_
Deciduous
Exposure: sun to part shade
Min. Planting Size: 30 Ht; 15’-20’ spread
Interest: white fragrant flowers
Cross Timbers: Vines

**Texas Wisteria**
*Wisteria frutescens*
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun, Part Shade, Shade
Min. Planting Size: 25’-30’ length, 4-6’ spread
Interest: abundant clusters of pale lilac-purple flowers

**Coral Honeysuckle**
*Lonicera sempervirens*
Evergreen
Exposure: sun to part shade
Min. Planting Size: 15-20’ Ht; 3-6’ spread
Interest: Good twining vine with prominent blooms

**Tangerine Beauty Crossvine**
*Bignonia capreolata var. Tangerine Beauty*
Semi-evergreen
Exposure: Full sun
Min. Planting Size: 30’ length
Interest: attracts hummingbird

**Blue Crown Passion Vine**
*Passiflora caerulea var. blue crown*
Deciduous
Exposure: Full sun to part shade
Min. Planting Size: 12-15’ Ht; 6-8’ spread
Interest: Flowers are fragrant

**Carolina Jessamine**
*Gelsemium sempervirens*
Evergreen
Exposure: Full sun
Min. Planting Size: 12-20’ Ht; 3-6’ spread
Interest: Bright, fragrant, funnel-shaped, yellow flowers

**Alamo Vine**
*Ipomoea sinuate*
Deciduous
Exposure: sun to part shade
Min. Planting Size: 12’ Ht
Interest: blooms are white with red centers and open from noon until sunset
**Mesa: Ornamental Trees**

**Texas Redbud**  
*Cercis canadensis var. Texensis*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: sun to part shade  
Minimum Planting Size: 6' Ht; 3' spread  
Interest: Texas native, showy or fragrant flower, attractive seeds or fruit

**White Fringe Tree**  
*Chionanthus virginicus*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Full sun to part shade  
Minimum Planting Size: 6' Ht; 3' spread  
Interest: spectacular in full bloom

**Bigtooth Maple**  
*Acer grandidentatum*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 10' Ht; 5' Spd.  
Interest: leaves turn bright red and gold in the fall

**Will Fleming Yaupon Holly**  
*Ilex vomitoria var. Will Fleming*  
Evergreen  
Exposure: Sun to part shade  
Minimum Planting Size: 12-15' Ht; 2' spread  
Interest: columnar-shaped

**Eastern Red Cedar**  
*Juniperus virginiana*  
Evergreen  
Exposure: Sun, Part Shade, Shade  
Minimum Planting Size: 10' Ht; 5' spread  
Interest: aromatic tree

**Tonto Crape Myrtle**  
*Lagerstroemia indica var. Tonto*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Full sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 4' Ht; 2' spread  
Interest: Large clusters of soft-textured fuchsia-red blooms on a semi-dwarf form

**Alta Magnolia**  
*Magnolia grandiflora var. Alta*  
Evergreen  
Exposure: Full sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 10' Ht; 5' spread  
Interest: narrow evergreen

**Claudia Wannamaker Magnolia**  
*Magnolia grandiflora var. Claudia Wannamaker*  
Evergreen  
Exposure: Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 10' Ht; 5' spread

**Austrian Pine**  
*Pinus nigra*  
Evergreen  
Exposure: Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 10' Ht; 5' spread  
Interest: Picturesque with age; withstands city conditions

**Italian Stone Pine**  
*Pinus pinea*  
Evergreen  
Exposure: Full sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 10' Ht; 5' spread  
Interest: Drought-tolerant; suitable for xeriscaping

**Littleleaf Sumac**  
*Rhus microphylla*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: part, full shade  
Minimum Planting Size: 6'Ht; 4' spread  
Interest: very drought tolerant, showy fruit

**Rusty Blackhaw**  
*Viburnum rutilus*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Sun to part sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 6' Ht; 3' spread  
Interest: shrub then becomes single tree; good understory tree
**Mexican Buckeye**  
*Ungnadia speciosa*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: sun to part sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 6' Ht; 3' spread  
Interest: fall color is bright golden yellow, pink flowers

**Chinese Snowball Viburnum**  
*Viburnum macrocephalum*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: sun to part shade  
Minimum Planting Size: 6' Ht; 3' spread  
Interest: densely growing, and rounded in habit

**Pinion Pine**  
*Pinus edulis*  
Evergreen  
Exposure: part shade  
Planting Size: 15-40'Ht; 10'-20' spread  
Interest: good accent tree is drought- and cold-tolerant

**Carolina Buckthorn**  
*Rhamnus caroliniana*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: sun, partial sun  
Planting Size: 15' Ht; 15' spread  
Interest: shiny dark green leaves with a pale underside; they contrast well with the bright red fruits

**Caddo Maple**  
*Acer barbatum var. Caddo*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Full sun to part shade  
Minimum Planting Size: 3' caliper  
Interest: Native, Showy Foliage

**Trident Maple**  
*Acer buergerianum*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Full sun to part shade  
Minimum Planting Size: 3' caliper  
Interest: dramatic foliage color

**Bigtooth Maple**  
*Acer grandidentatum*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 3' caliper  
Interest: leaves turn bright red and gold in the fall

**Boxelder Tree/ Ashleaf Maple**  
*Acer negundo*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 3' caliper  
Interest: fast-growing tree can survive dry and extremely cold conditions

**Mesa: Shade Trees**

**Urbanite Ash**  
*Fraxinus pennsylvanica var. Urbanite*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Full Sun, Part shade  
Minimum Planting Size: 3' caliper  
Interest: ‘Thick green foliage has a “silvery” underside that creates interesting contrast in breezy conditions

**Texas Ash**  
*Fraxinus texensis*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Sun Partial Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 3' caliper  
Interest: leaves turn glowing red, gold, orange and purple colors in the fall

**Shawnee Brave Bald Cypress**  
*Taxodium distichum var. Shawnee Brave*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Full Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 3' caliper  
Interest: narrow bright green leaves turn golden brown in fall

**Pond Cypress**  
*Taxodium ascendens*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 3' caliper  
Interest: awl-shaped foliage is bright-green changing to a rich orange-brown in fall
APPENDIX

Mesa: Shrubs

**Rose Creek Abelia**
*Abelia var. Rose Creek*
- Evergreen
- Exposure: Partial to Full Sun
- Minimum Planting Size: 12” Ht; 24” spread
- Interest: lustrous leaves, attracts butterflies

**White Prostrate Abelia**
*Abelia var. White Prostrate*
- Evergreen
- Exposure: Partial to Full Sun
- Minimum Planting Size: 6” Ht; 24” spread
- Interest: fragrant flowers, arching branches

**Agave**
*Agave spp*
- Evergreen
- Exposure: Partial to Full Sun
- Minimum Planting Size: Varies
- Interest: wide thick blue-green foliage

**Butterfly Bush**
*Buddleia davidii*
- Deciduous
- Exposure: Part Shade, Full Sun
- Minimum Planting Size: 36” Ht; 36” spread
- Interest: long green-gray leaves with pendulous multi colored flowers

**Texas Scarlet Flowering Quince**
*Chaenomeles superba var. Texas Scarlet*
- Deciduous
- Exposure: Full Sun
- Minimum Planting Size: 24” Ht; 36” spread
- Interest: fiery red apple-blossom-like

**False Yellow Yucca**
*Hesperaloe parviflora*
- Evergreen
- Exposure: Full Sun
- Minimum Planting Size: 18” Ht; 24” spread
- Interest: year-round foliage, yellow bloom

**Oakleaf Hydrangea**
*Hydrangea quercifolia*
- Deciduous
- Exposure: Partial Shade to Full Sun
- Minimum Planting Size: 36” Ht; 36” spread
- Interest: attractive bark, fall color

**Bordeaux Dwarf Yaupon Holly**
*Ilex vomitoria var. Bordeaux*
- Evergreen
- Exposure: Full Sun
- Minimum Planting Size: 18” Ht; 18” spread
- Interest: small dark green leaves turn rich burgundy-red in winter

**Dwarf Wax Myrtle**
*Myrica pusila*
- Evergreen
- Exposure: Partial to Full Sun
- Minimum Planting Size: 36” Ht; 36” spread
- Interest: low spreading shrub features soft, fine textured, aromatic leaves

**Texas Sage**
*Leucophyllum frutescens*
- Evergreen
- Exposure: Shade to Full Sun
- Minimum Planting Size: 18” Ht; 18” spread
- Interest: soft silver leaves

**Silverado Dwarf Texas Sage**
*Leucophyllum var. Silverado Dwarf*
- Evergreen
- Exposure: Full Sun
- Minimum Planting Size: 24” Ht; 24” spread
- Interest: dense, round foliage with silver/gray leaves

**Bordeaux Dwarf Yaupon Holly**
*Ilex vomitoria var. Bordeaux*
- Evergreen
- Exposure: Full Sun
- Minimum Planting Size: 18” Ht; 18” spread
- Interest: small dark green leaves turn rich burgundy-red in winter

**Dwarf Wax Myrtle**
*Myrica pusila*
- Evergreen
- Exposure: Partial to Full Sun
- Minimum Planting Size: 36” Ht; 36” spread
- Interest: low spreading shrub features soft, fine textured, aromatic leaves
**Spineless Prickly Pear**
*Opuntia ellisiana*
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 24” Ht; 24” spread
Interest: nearly spineless blue-green pads, yellow flowers

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**Mutabilis Rose**
*Rosa var. Mutabilis*
Deciduous
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 36” Ht; 36” spread
Interest: silky blossoms which change from yellow to pink to crimson

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**Rosemary**
*Rosmarinus officinalis*
Deciduous
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 12” Ht; 12” spread
Interest: erect, rounded with aromatic, needle-like, gray-green leaves

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**Autumn Joy Sedum**
*Sedum var. Autumn Joy*
Deciduous
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 12” Ht; 12” spread
Interest: dusty pink flower heads turn bronzy-red in fall

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**Hancock Snowberry**
*Symphoricarpos chenaultii var. Hancock*
Deciduous
Exposure: Part Shade to Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 48” Ht; 48” spread
Interest: low, self-layering, fruit persists well into winter

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**Coralberry**
*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*
Deciduous
Exposure: Shade
Minimum Planting Size: 10” Ht; 12” spread
Interest: small, mound-shaped, shredding bark, small dark leaves

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**Variegated Spanish Dagger**
*Yucca gloriosa var. Variegata*
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 24” Ht; 36” spread
Interest: rigid blue-green leaves which taper into pale green

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**Softleaf Yucca**
*Yucca recurvifolia*
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 48” Ht; 48” spread
Interest: bending blue-green leaves, tall flower spike of large white blooms

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**Blue Yucca**
*Yucca rigida*
Evergreen
Exposure: Partial to Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 48” Ht; 24” spread
Interest: trunk-forming, minimal branching, powder-blue leaves

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**Twisted Leaf Yucca**
*Yucca rupicola*
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 6” Ht; 10” spread
Interest: narrow twisted leaves

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**Texas Bayonet Yucca**
*Yucca treculeana*
Evergreen
Exposure: Part Shade
Minimum Planting Size: 6” Ht; 10” spread
Interest: stiff, sharp pointed leaves, white to purplish flowers in dense clusters
Mesa: Ornamental Grasses

**Cherokee Sedge**
*Carex cherokeensis*
Evergreen
Exposure: Part Shade
Minimum Planting Size: 10" Ht; 10" spread
Interest: clumping, pendulous flower/seed

**Meadow Sedge**
*Carex divulsa*
Evergreen
Exposure: Part Shade
Minimum Planting Size: 10" Ht; 10" spread
Interest: clumping, pendulous flower/seed

**Webberville Sedge**
*Carex perdentata*
Evergreen
Exposure: Part Shade to Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 6" Ht; 8" spread
Interest: thin draping leaves

**Sparkler Sedge**
*Carex phylocephala var. Sparkler*
Evergreen
Exposure: Partial Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 12"-18" Ht; 12"-18" spread
Interest: dramatic foliage color, resembles palm tree

**Spiky Blue Grass**
*Corynephorus canescens var. Spiky Blue*
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 6" Ht; 6" spread
Interest: blue-green needle-like leaves

**Weeping Lovegrass**
*Eragrostis curvula*
Deciduous
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 18" Ht; 10" spread
Interest: long, narrow, drooping green leaves

**Coolio Blue Hair Grass**
*Koeleria glauca var. Coolio*
Evergreen
Exposure: Partial Shade to Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 6" Ht; 6" spread
Interest: spiky blue-green foliage

**Blue Arrows Rush**
*Juncus inflexus var. Blue Arrows*
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 10" Ht; 10" spread
Interest: upright, thin, blue-green leaves

**Javelin Rush**
*Juncus pallidus var. Javelin*
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 24" Ht; 18" spread
Interest: spiky dark green leaves

**Blue Sprite Blue Hair Grass**
*Koeleria glauca var. Blue Sprite*
Evergreen
Exposure: Partial Shade to Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 6" Ht; 6" spread
Interest: spiky blue-green foliage

**Adagio Miscanthus**
*Miscanthus sinensis var. Adagio*
Deciduous
Exposure: Partial to Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 36" Ht; 18" spread
Interest: silvery-green arching foliage becomes orange, gold and burgundy in Fall

**Maiden Grass**
*Miscanthus sinensis var. Gracillimus*
Deciduous
Exposure: Part Shade to Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 36" Ht; 24" spread
Interest: narrow green leaves with a silver midrib, rounded, arching clump of foliage
**Gulf Coast Muhly**
Muhlenbergia capillaris
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 10" Ht; 10" spread
Interest: airy, much-branched seedhead, feathery spikelets are purple.

**Regal Mist Pink Muhly**
Muhlenbergia capillaris var. Lenca
Evergreen
Exposure: Partial to Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 24" Ht; 24" spread
Interest: relatively small size, glossy green foliage and airy pinkish-red

**Weeping Muhly**
Muhlenbergia duboides
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 10" Ht; 10" spread
Interest: narrow sweeping leaves

**Bamboo Muhly**
Muhlenbergia dumosa
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 24" Ht; 24" spread
Interest: fluffy, lacy texture to the flowers and fern-like leaves

**Lindheimer Muhly**
Muhlenbergia lindheimeri
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 24" Ht; 24" spread
Interest: fine foliage and a fountain-like form

**Dallas Blues Switchgrass**
Panicum virgatum var. Dallas Blues
Evergreen
Exposure: Partial to Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 36" Ht; 36" spread
Interest: wide, powder-blue leaves

**Heavy Metal Switchgrass**
Panicum virgatum var. Heavy Metal
Evergreen
Exposure: Partial to Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 12" Ht; 18" spread
Interest: stiff metallic-blue blades

**Mexican Feathergrass**
Stipa tenuissima
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 10" Ht; 18" spread
Interest: long, delicate, airy leaves
Mesa: Groundcovers

**Powis Castle Artemesia**
Artemesia var. Powis Castle
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 12” spread
Interest: aromatic silvery foliage

**Fall Aster**
Aster oblongifolius
Deciduous
Exposure: Full Sun, Part Shade
Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 12” spread
Interest: lavender many-petaled aromatic flowers

**Horse Herb**
Calyptocarpus vialis
Evergreen
Exposure: Shade, Part Shade, Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 12” spread
Interest: sprawling green foliage

**Prostrate Rosemary**
Rosmarinus officinalis var. Prostratus
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 12” spread
Interest: dark green creeping leaves

**Goldsturn Rudbeckia**
Rudbeckia fulgida var. Goldsturn
Deciduous
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 12” spread
Interest: bushy, upright clump of bright yellow daisies

**Cedar Sage**
Salvia roemeriana
Deciduous
Exposure: Part Shade
Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 12” spread
Interest: red flowers, hirsute, rounded scalloped leaves

**Gray Santolina**
Santolina chamaecyparissus
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 12" spread
Interest: gray leaves with finely toothed edges are tightly massed on the stem giving plants a feathery appearance.

**Green Santolina**
Santolina pinnata
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 12" spread
Interest: bright green leaves with finely toothed edges are tightly massed on the stem giving plants a feathery appearance.

**Prostrate Rosemary**
Rosmarinus officinalis var. Prostratus
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 12” spread
Interest: dark green creeping leaves

**Pink Skullcap**
Scutellaria suffrutescens
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 12” spread
Interest: small pink flowers on low mounds of gray-green foliage

**Homestead Purple Verbena**
Verbena canadensis var. Homestead Purple
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 12” spread
Interest: deep green foliage, purple
Mesa: Vines

**Yellow Honeysuckle**
*Lonicera flava*
Deciduous
Exposure: Full sun to part shade
Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 5’ leader
Interest: Hummingbirds and butterflies are attracted to the nectar produced by the flowers

**Butterfly Vine**
*Mascagnia macroptera*
Evergreen
Exposure: Sun to part shade
Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 5’ leader
Interest: clusters of showy yellow

**Swamp Jessamine**
*Gelsemium rankinii*
Evergreen
Exposure: Sun to part shade
Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 5’ leader
Interest: Beautiful clusters of yellow flowers in both spring and fall

**Madame Galen**
*Trumpet creeper*
*Campsis tagliabuana var. Madame Galen*
Deciduous
Exposure: Full sun, sun to part shade
Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 5’ leader
Interest: Produces trumpet-shaped, cantaloupe-orange to salmon-red flowers

**Henry’s Clematis**
*Clematis var. Henryi*
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun to part shade
Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 5’ leader
Interest: Very large pure white flowers

**Carolina Jessamine**
*Gelsemium sempervirens*
Evergreen
Exposure: Full sun
Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 5’ leader
Interest: Bright, fragrant, funnel-shaped, yellow flowers

**Virginia Creeper**
*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun to part shade
Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 5’ leader
Interest: Fall, scarlet foliage
APPENDIX

The Bosque: Shade Trees

Kentucky Coffeetree
Gymnocladus dioicus
Deciduous
Exposure: Full sun
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: Bark and texture show great winter interest

Texas Black Walnut
Juglans microcarpa
Deciduous
Exposure: Full Sun, sun to part shade
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: Drought-tolerant; suitable for xeriscaping

Sawtooth Oak
Quercus acutissima
Deciduous
Exposure: Full sun
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: Excellent, clean foliage shade tree

Texas Red Oak
Quercus buckleyi
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun, part shade
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: fall color, drought tolerant

Durand Oak
Quercus durandii/ Quercus sinuata
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: light brown, flaky to papery and exfoliating

Lacey Oak
Quercus laceyi
Deciduous
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: shade tree for small areas, bluish foliage

Chestnut Oak
Quercus prinus
Deciduous
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: characteristic bark is dark and very rough

Pond Cypress
Taxodium ascendens
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: awl-shaped foliage is bright-green changing to a rich orange-brown in fall

Bald Cypress
Taxodium distichum
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun, Part Shade
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: Bald cypress is a majestic tree with soft, ferny foliage

Shawnee Brave Bald Cypress
Taxodium distichum var. Shawnee Brave
Deciduous
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: narrow bright green leaves turn golden brown in fall

Winged Elm
Ulmus alata
Deciduous
Exposure: full sun, part shade, part sun
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: sturdy and adaptable, well-suited as a shade or street tree

Valley Forge American Elm
Ulmus Americana var. Valley Forge
Deciduous
Exposure: Partial Sun, Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 3” caliper
Interest: this variety is resistant to Dutch Elm Disease
**Cedar Elm**  
*Ulmus crassifolia*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Sun, Part Shade  
Minimum Planting Size: 3" caliper  
Interest: gold fall foliage

**Lacebark Elm**  
*Ulmus parvifolia*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Full Sun-Part Shade  
Minimum Planting Size: 3" caliper  
Interest: variable fall color, interesting bark texture, good for urban situations

**Allee Elm**  
*Ulmus parvifolia var. Allee*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Full Sun-Part Shade  
Minimum Planting Size: 3" caliper  
Interest: yellow fall color, fine textured foliage, nice exfoliating bark
**APPENDIX**

**The Bosque: Ornamental Trees**

**Cooke’s White Vitex**
*Vitex agnus-castus var. Cooke’s White*
Deciduous
Exposure: Full sun to part shade
Planting Size: 15-25’ Ht; 15’-25’ spread
Interest: white variety, aromatic

**Acoma Crape Myrtle**
*Lagerstroemia indica var. Acoma*
Deciduous
Exposure: Full sun
Planting Size: 7’ Ht; 7’ spread
Interest: white with weeping cascading growth habit

**Natchez Crape Myrtle**
*Lagerstroemia indica var. Natchez*
Deciduous
Exposure: Full sun
Planting Size: 20’ Ht; 20’ spread
Interest: White flower, Glossy dark green leaves turn vibrant orange-red in fall

**Sioux Crape Myrtle**
*Lagerstroemia indica var. Sioux*
Deciduous
Exposure: Full sun
Planting Size: 12-15’ Ht; 8-10’ spread
Interest: vivid pink flowers

**Tuscarora Crape Myrtle**
*Lagerstroemia indica var. Tuscarora*
Deciduous
Exposure: Full sun
Planting Size: 15’ Ht; 15’ spread
Interest: profuse crepe-like coral-pink flowers

**Goldenball Lead Tree**
*Leucana retusa*
Evergreen
Exposure: part shade
Planting Size: 25’ Ht; 25’ spread
Interest: very drought tolerant, yellow puffball flowers exude a sweet aroma

**Spice Bush**
*Lindera benzoin*
Deciduous
Exposure: Full sun to part shade
Planting Size: 6-12’ Ht; 6-12’ spread
Interest: Leaves are aromatic when crushed

**Alta Magnolia**
*Magnolia grandiflora var. Alta*
Evergreen
Exposure: Full sun
Planting Size: 20’ Ht; 9’ spread
Interest: narrow evergreen

**Warren’s Red Possumhaw Holly**
*Ilex decidua var. Warren’s Red*
Deciduous
Exposure: Full Sun to Part Shade
Planting Size: 12-15’ Ht; 8-10’ spread
Interest: bright red berries

**Possumhaw Holly**
*Ilex decidua*
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun, Part Shade
Planting Size: 15-30’ Ht; 15’-20’ spread
Interest: red berries on female trees which provide winter color

**White Redbud**
*Cercis canadensis var. Alba*
Deciduous
Exposure: sun to part shade
Planting Size: 15’-20’ Ht; 15’-20’ spread
Interest: Small white flowers appear in profusion on leafless branches in early spring

**Redbud**
*Cercis canadensis*
Deciduous
Exposure: sun to part sun
Planting Size: 15-20’ Ht; 15’-20’ spread
Interest: pink to magenta flower
Roughleaf Dogwood
Cornus drummondii
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun to part shade
Planting Size: 16’ Ht; 12’ spread
Interest: flat-topped clusters of creamy-yellow flowers

American Smoketree
Cotinus obovatus
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun to part shade
Planting Size: 20’-30’ Ht; 20’-30’ spread
Interest: thrives on tough conditions

Texas Persimmon
Diospyros texana
Deciduous
Exposure: Sun to part shade
Planting Size: 30’ Ht; 16’ spread
Interest: native, fruit eaten by wildlife

Mary Nell Holly
Ilex var. Mary Nell
Evergreen
Exposure: Sun to part shade
Planting Size: 15’ Ht; 10’ spread
Interest: well-suited for use in screening
The Bosque: Shrubs

**Rose Creek Abelia**
Abelia var. Rose Creek
Evergreen
Exposure: Partial to Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 12” Ht; 18” spread
Interest: lustrous leaves, attracts butterflies

**Kaleidoscope Abelia**
Abelia var. Kaleidoscope
Evergreen
Exposure: Partial to Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 10” Ht; 18” spread
Interest: dramatic foliage color

**White Prostrate Abelia**
Abelia var. White Prostrate
Evergreen
Exposure: Partial to Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 10” Ht; 24” spread
Interest: fragrant flowers, arching branches

**Flame Acanthus**
Anisacanthus quadrifidus wrightii
Deciduous
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 18” Ht; 18” spread
Interest: long, slender red and orange blooms

**Winter Gem Boxwood**
Buxus var. Winter Gem
Evergreen
Exposure: Partial Shade to Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 24” Ht; 36” spread
Interest: hedge plant, inconspicuous bloom

**Giant Red Yucca**
Hesperaloe funtiero
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 24” Ht; 24” spread
Interest: long, thin, dark green fountain-like leaves

**False Red Yucca**
Hesperaloe parviflora
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 18” Ht; 24” spread
Interest: year-round foliage, red bloom

**False Yellow Yucca**
Hesperaloe parviflora
Evergreen
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 18” Ht; 24” spread
Interest: year-round foliage, yellow bloom

**Dwarf Crape Myrtle**
Lagerstroemia indica
Deciduous
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 24” Ht; 36” spread
Interest: upright, wide-spreading, multi-stemmed with showy flowers

**Texas Star Hibiscus**
Hibiscus cocleucus
Deciduous
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 48” Ht; 18” spread
Interest: large red star-shaped leaves, attracts butterflies

**Oakleaf Hydrangea**
Hydrangea quercifollo
Deciduous
Exposure: Partial Shade to Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 36” Ht; 36” spread
Interest: attractive bark, fall color

**Dwarf Yaupon Holly**
Ilex vomitoria var. Nana
Evergreen
Exposure: Shade to Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 18” Ht; 24” spread
Interest: small dark leaves, white flowers

**Dwarf Yucca**
Lagerstroemia indica
Deciduous
Exposure: Full Sun
Minimum Planting Size: 24” Ht; 36” spread
Interest: upright, wide-spreading, multi-stemmed with showy flowers
Texas Sage  
*Leucophyllum frutescens*  
Evergreen  
Exposure: Shade to Full Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 24” Ht; 24” spread  
Interest: soft silver leaves

Silverado Dwarf Texas Sage  
*Leucophyllum var. Silverado Dwarf*  
Evergreen  
Exposure: Full Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 36” Ht; 36” spread  
Interest: dense, round foliage with silver/gray leaves

Dwarf Wax Myrtle  
*Myrica pusila*  
Evergreen  
Exposure: Partial to Full Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 36” Ht; 36” spread  
Interest: low spreading shrub features soft, fine textured, aromatic leaves

Belinda’s Dream Rose  
*Rosa var. Belinda’s Dream*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Part Shade to Full Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 36” Ht; 36” spread  
Interest: very large rich pink, strongly fragrant fully double flowers

Knockout Rose  
*Rosa var. Knockout*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Partial to Full Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 24” Ht; 24” spread  
Interest: fire-engine red flowers, dark green semi-glossy foliage

Martha Gonzalez Rose  
*Rosa var. Martha Gonzalez*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Partial to Full Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 18” Ht; 18” spread  
Interest: dense foliage, flat gray-green, small and pointed leaves, bright scarlet flowers

Mutabilis Rose  
*Rosa var. Mutabilis*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Full Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 36” Ht; 36” spread  
Interest: silky blossoms which change from yellow to pink to crimson

Rosemary  
*Rosmarinus officinalis*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Full Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 36” Ht; 24” spread  
Interest: erect, rounded with aromatic, needle-like, gray-green leaves

Giant Coneflower  
*Rudbeckia maxima*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Full Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 48” Ht; 36” spread  
Interest: silvery foliage with yellow flowers on top of long stems

Autumn Joy Sedum  
*Sedum var. Autumn Joy*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Full Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 18” Ht; 12” spread  
Interest: dusty pink flower heads turn bronzy-red in fall

Autumn Sage Salvia  
*Salvia gregii var. Autumn Sage*  
Evergreen  
Exposure: Full Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 18” Ht; 18” spread  
Interest: soft, mounding, aromatic green leaves

Bridal Wreath Spirea  
*Spirea vanhouttei*  
Deciduous  
Exposure: Full Sun  
Minimum Planting Size: 48” Ht; 48” spread  
Interest: upright-growing shrub, arching branches, white draping flowers
**The Bosque: Ornamental Grasses**

**Anthony Spirea**  
*Spiraea japonica var. Anthony Joponica*  
*Deciduous*  
*Exposure: Partial to Full Sun*  
*Minimum Planting Size: 36" Ht; 36" spread*  
*Interest: flat-topped heads of rosy-pink flowers, attracts butterflies*

**Hancock Snowberry**  
*Syringocarpus cherifaultii var. Hancock*  
*Deciduous*  
*Exposure: Part Shade to Full Sun*  
*Minimum Planting Size: 36" Ht; 48" spread*  
*Interest: low, self-layering, fruit persists well into winter*

**Pale Leaf Yucca**  
*Yucca pallida*  
*Evergreen*  
*Exposure: Part Shade to Full Sun*  
*Minimum Planting Size: 12" Ht; 6" spread*  
*Interest: wide blue-green leaves, attracts butterflies*

**Inland Sea Oats**  
*Chasmanthium latifolium*  
*Deciduous*  
*Exposure: Shade*  
*Minimum Planting Size: 12" Ht; 24" spread*  
*Interest: slender arching leaves, bears drooping oat-like blooms*

**Variegated Flax Lily**  
*Dianella tasmanica var. Variegata*  
*Evergreen*  
*Exposure: Full to Partial Shade*  
*Minimum Planting Size: 18" Ht; 10" spread*  
*Interest: green leaves with contrasting yellow stripes, stalks of shiny turquoise blue berries*

**Weeping Lovegrass**  
*Eragrostis curvula*  
*Deciduous*  
*Exposure: Full Sun*  
*Minimum Planting Size: 18" Ht; 10" spread*  
*Interest: long, narrow, drooping green leaves*

**Regal Mist Pink Muhly**  
*Muhlenbergia capillaris var. Lenca*  
*Evergreen*  
*Exposure: Partial to Full Sun*  
*Minimum Planting Size: 24" Ht; 24" spread*  
*Interest: relatively small size, glossy green foliage and airy pinkish-red*

**Bamboo Muhly**  
*Muhlenbergia dumosa*  
*Evergreen*  
*Exposure: Full Sun*  
*Minimum Planting Size: 24" Ht; 18" spread*  
*Interest: fluffy, lacy texture to the flowers and fern-like leaves*

**Mexican Feathergrass**  
*Stipa tenuissima*  
*Evergreen*  
*Exposure: Full Sun*  
*Minimum Planting Size: 12" Ht; 12" spread*  
*Interest: long, delicate, airy leaves*

**Blue Arrows Rush**  
*Juncus inflexus var. Blue Arrows*  
*Evergreen*  
*Exposure: Full Sun*  
*Minimum Planting Size: 12" Ht; 10" spread*  
*Interest: upright, thin, blue-green leaves*
# The Bosque: Groundcovers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groundcover</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Life Cycle</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Minimum Planting Size</th>
<th>Spread</th>
<th>Interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moonshine Yarrow</strong></td>
<td><em>Achillea var. Moonshine</em></td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>Full Sun</td>
<td>1 gal, 12” spread</td>
<td></td>
<td>upright, canary-yellow flower clusters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Damianita</strong></td>
<td><em>Chrysactinia Mexicana</em></td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>Full Sun</td>
<td>1 gal, 12” spread</td>
<td></td>
<td>small leaves crowded on dark green stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lanceleaf Coreopsis</strong></td>
<td><em>Coreopsis lanceolata</em></td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>Sun, Part Shade, Shade</td>
<td>1 gal, 6” spread</td>
<td></td>
<td>light green alternating leaves, yellow flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purple Coneflower</strong></td>
<td><em>Echinacea purpurea</em></td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>Sun, Part Shade</td>
<td>1 gal, 10” spread</td>
<td></td>
<td>long-lasting lavender flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pink Gaura</strong></td>
<td><em>Gaura lindheimeri</em></td>
<td>Semi-Evergreen</td>
<td>Full Sun, Part Shade</td>
<td>1 gal, 18” spread</td>
<td></td>
<td>sprays of deep pink flowers on dark green foliage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Texas Lantana</strong></td>
<td><em>Lantana horldo</em></td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>1 gal, 24” spread</td>
<td></td>
<td>rough aromatic leaves, red flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clover Fern</strong></td>
<td><em>Marsiliac macropoda</em></td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>Sun, Part Shade, Shade</td>
<td>1 gal, 12” spread</td>
<td></td>
<td>four-leaf-clover-like dark green leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blackfoot Daisy</strong></td>
<td><em>Melampodium leucanthum</em></td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>Full Sun</td>
<td>1 gal, 10” spread</td>
<td></td>
<td>white daisy flowers, narrow dark green leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fluttermills</strong></td>
<td><em>Oenothera missouriensis</em></td>
<td>Deciduous / Evergreen</td>
<td>Full Sun, Part Shade</td>
<td>1 gal, 12” spread</td>
<td></td>
<td>narrow dark green leaves, yellow blooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black-eyed Susan</strong></td>
<td><em>Rudbeckia fulgida</em></td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>Full Sun</td>
<td>1 gal, 12” spread</td>
<td></td>
<td>bushy, upright clump of bright yellow daisies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pink Skullcap</strong></td>
<td><em>Scutellaria suffrutescens</em></td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>Full Sun</td>
<td>1 gal, 10” spread</td>
<td></td>
<td>small pink flowers on low mounds of gray-green foliage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homestead Purple Verbena</strong></td>
<td><em>Verbena canadensis var. Homestead Purple</em></td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>Full Sun</td>
<td>1 gal, 12” spread</td>
<td></td>
<td>deep green foliage, purple</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX

The Bosque: Vines

**Orange Zexmenia**  
*Wedgea texana*
- Evergreen
- Exposure: Sun, Part Shade
- Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 12” spread
- Interest: mounding groundcover with shiny, dark, sandpapery leaves and slightly fewer golden-orange, nickel-

**Tangerine Beauty Crossvine**  
*Bignonia capreolata var. Tangerine Beauty*
- Semi-evergreen
- Exposure: Full sun
- Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 5’ leader
- Interest: attracts hummingbird

**Balboa Sunset Trumpet creeper**  
*Campsis radicans var. Monbal*
- Deciduous
- Exposure: Full sun
- Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 5’ leader
- Interest: fast growing flowering vine for cloaking open shade arbors quickly

**Yellow Trumpet creeper**  
*Campsis radicans var. Flava*
- Deciduous
- Exposure: Sun to part shade
- Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 5’ leader
- Interest: yellow-orange bloom

**Sweet Autumn Clematis**  
*Clematis paniculata*
- Deciduous
- Exposure: Sun to part shade
- Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 5’ leader
- Interest: Good twining vine with prominent blooms

**Cypress Vine**  
*Ipomoea quamoclit*
- Evergreen
- Exposure: Sun
- Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 5’ leader
- Interest: It bears lots of scarlet, trumpet-shape flowers that hummingbirds adore

**Alamo Vine**  
*Ipomoea sinuata*
- Deciduous
- Exposure: sun to part shade
- Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 5’ leader
- Interest: blooms are white with red centers and open from noon until sunset

**Coral Honeysuckle**  
*Lonicera sempervirens*
- Evergreen
- Exposure: Sun to part shade
- Minimum Planting Size: 1 gal, 5’ leader
- Interest: Good twining vine with prominent blooms