The following persons provided essential input, support, and critique in the development of this document. The University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point and Rettler Corporation wish to thank the following people for their time and assistance in developing this plan.

**Campus Landscaping Master Plan Committee:**  
Paul Hasler, Director of Facility Services  
Chris Brindley, Building and Grounds Superintendent  
Sean Piette, Student Body President  
Susan Lebow, Assistant Director, University Centers  
Kristen Hendrickson, Vice Chancellor for Business Affairs  
Jessie Rust, Grounds Staff Lead  
Mike Zsido, Assistant Director, Building Services  
George Acker, Associate Planner, Facilities Planning  
Dave Barbier, Sustainability Coordinator  
Chris Brundidge, Admissions Counselor  
Aaron Thompson, Associate Professor, College of Natural Resources  
Cindy Marczak, University Executive Staff Assistant

**UW-SP Facility Services:**  
Paul Hasler, Director of Facility Services  
Chris Brindley, Building and Grounds Superintendent

**Rettler Corporation:**  
Ross Rettler, PLA, ASLA  
Rebecca Ramirez, PLA, ASLA
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## SECTION 2: APPENDICES

Appendix A – Plant Palettes
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1.0 Executive Summary

The University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, founded in 1894, is located in the City of Stevens Point in Central Wisconsin. UW-Stevens Point's 400-acre campus and 35 buildings serve approximately 8,200 students (and are home to approximately 3,500 them) each year. Ranked among the Top 10 public universities in 12 states in the Midwest by U.S. News and World Report, UW-SP is well known for its College of Natural Resources, 280-acre Nature Preserve, and 25-acre lake.

It is well known that exterior spaces create the first- and sometimes only- impressions on future students and staff and influence enrollment numbers.

Currently the UW System as a whole, and consequently UW-Stevens Point, is facing various budgetary challenges and facility maintenance resources are facing financial and manpower limitations. Adding to that challenge is the fact that much of the existing landscaping is species dense, complex, and becoming more and more overgrown with time- contributing to high maintenance requirements. Additionally, there is presently no standard palette for landscaping choices, either in plant species or in landscape furnishing choices such as planters, lighting, benches, and tables.

Like many other universities in the UW system and country-wide, UW-Stevens Point has decided to develop a Landscape Master Plan. Because of size and the many factors involved, UW-Stevens Point has chosen to retain Rettler Corporation, a Stevens Point based Park, Recreation Planning, and Design firm to assist in the process.

The following Master Plan includes a physical examination and inventory of existing facilities, aerial and ground photos, mapping, examples and guidelines for various landscaping sites and situations, and a plant and site furnishings palette to guide in planning future development and updating existing facilities, when renovations are required.

The goal of the UW-SP Landscape Master Plan suggestions and guidelines is to reduce maintenance requirements and costs, increase landscape labor efficiency, promote safety, lead to a more unified campus appearance, and strengthen the UW-SP campus identity.
2.0 Introduction

2.1 Mission and Vision Statements:

Mission Statement:
The mission of this system is to develop human resources, to discover and disseminate knowledge, to extend knowledge and its application beyond the boundaries of its campuses, and to serve and stimulate society by developing in students heightened intellectual, cultural, and humane sensitivities; scientific, professional, and technological expertise; and a sense of purpose. Inherent in this broad mission are methods of instruction, research, extended education, and public service designed to educate people and improve the human condition. Basic to every purpose of the system is the search for truth.

Vision:
The University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point will continue to be recognized for developing, supporting and educating students and citizens to constructively engage in local, regional and global communities.

2.2 History and Location

Founded in 1894 as State Normal School, and later State Teachers College, the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point (also known as UW-SP) is a public university in Stevens Point, Wisconsin and is part of the University of Wisconsin System. UW-SP had an enrollment of 8,626 students in 2017 and grants associate, baccalaureate and master's degrees.

The university is located in Central Wisconsin, midway between Milwaukee and Minneapolis on the Wisconsin River. UW-SP’s 400-acre campus includes 35 buildings, 13 of which are residence halls housing about 3,500 students.

The main part of campus is nestled within the residential street network of the City of Stevens Point. The campus generally fits within the grid pattern of the town, with Highway 66 West / Main Street marking its southern boundary and Business 51 its western boundary. The north and east boundaries are less clearly defined, but most of the main campus (with the exception of Schmeeckle Reserve, Goerke Park, and Willett Arena) is bordered by Maria Drive to the north and Michigan Avenue to the east.
2.3 Goals and Objectives

The UW-SP Facility Services department created the following list of Goals & Objectives:

- Ensure UW-SP’s Landscape is Attractive and Inviting to Students, Parents and Community Promoting Recruitment and Retention of Students and Faculty.
- Ensure UW-SP’s Landscape is Cost Effective and Maintenance Friendly.
- Ensure UW-SP’s Landscape is Consistent, Cohesive and Well Defined.
- Create a Standard template and Master Plan for future Landscape Development on Campus.

2.4 Process and Procedures

The UW-SP Landscape Master Plan process started with meetings with maintenance staff. A UW-SP Landscape Plan Committee was formed and several meetings were held with the committee in which information and perspective was gathered from various department representatives.

In the course of various visits to the university, existing university mapping was obtained, several site visits were conducted, and numerous discussions with staff took place.

The main sections of the plan were completed under direction from the Maintenance Department and the resultant book was then presented to the Landscape Plan Committee for approval.
3.0 Inventory & Analysis

3.1 Site Location, Overview, and Mapping

Portage County, Wisconsin

UW-SP location in the City of Stevens Point, WI

Stevens Point, Portage County, WI
According to the EPA, Stevens Point is located in the Glacial Lake Wisconsin Sand Plan ecoregion. Stevens Point is considered to have a Humid Continental climate (or Dfb according to the Köppen-Geiger climate classification) with an average July high temperature of 80°F and an average January low temperature of 7°F. 32.68 inches of precipitation fall in an average year. Stevens Point falls in the 4b Plant Hardiness Zone with winter lows of -20°F to -25°F.

Predominant soil types, according to the USDA NRCS Soil Survey are Point sandy loam (1-3% slopes), Newson mucky loamy sand (0-1% slopes), Plainfield loamy sand (0-2% slopes), Plainfield loamy sand, granite substratum (2-6% slopes), and Meehan loamy sand (0-3% slopes). Plants grown in loamy sand or sandy loam tend to need more frequent irrigation and fertilizing as the infiltration rate is high.
3.0 Inventory & Analysis

3.2 Exemplary Areas

The following areas display exceptional planning and design elements.

- Trimmed and well maintained Nelson Hall
- Clean and open, inviting Old Main
- Good color and height Dreyfus University Center
- Symmetry and rhythm Old Main
Section 3: Inventory & Analysis

Exciting and inviting massed flowers
Dreyfus University Center

Nice example of massing and color
Dreyfus University Center

Clean and orderly design
Dreyfus University Center

Good use of ornamental grasses
Watson Hall

Green, well maintained, well graded sports field
Kotal Field

Nice combination of retaining wall, decorative boulders, day lilies, and mature white pines
DeBot Residence Center
Section 3: Inventory & Analysis

- Organized, well-chosen landscaping
  Waste Education Center

- Creative use of slope
  Stein Building

- Open, inviting landscape
  DeBot Residence Center
3.3 Concerns

Time is essential for developing a landscape to its fullest potential, but time eventually plays havoc with the most carefully laid plans. In an aging landscape, more aggressive plants overgrow their boundaries while others disappear completely, perhaps unsuited to the location, overwhelmed by their companions, or simply at the end of their life span. Bare spots occur in some places while crowding in other areas leads to increased fungal and disease susceptibility, landscape edges blur, opportunistic weeds multiply, and the overall effect can become one of chaos.

Landscaping decisions can contribute to issues in an aging landscape. For example, planting too many species in one area can lead to a general disorganized effect and increase errors in weeding by volunteers and inexperienced personnel. Planting too many plants of the same species- or one vigorous plant species taking over an entire bed, additionally, fully grown plants can hide windows, affect adjacent hard surfacing, and encroach on the buildings and doors, causing aesthetic, safety, and maintenance issues.

Many areas of the UW-SP campus landscaping display signs of aging landscaping. The pictures below display examples of some of the issues. Some show more than one issue.
Section 3: Inventory & Analysis

Signs

- College of Professional Studies
- Delzell Hall
- Delzell Hall
- Nelson Hall
- Albertson Hall
- UW-Stevens Point Entry Sign
  Noel Fine Arts Center
Section 3: Inventory & Analysis

Health Enhancement Center

Wood Utilization Center

Bessie May Allen Residence Complex

Ernest T. Smith Hall

Roach Hall

Trainer Natural Resources Building
Section 3: Inventory & Analysis

UW-Stevens Point signage landscaping does not display a cohesive theme. Some signs are low and nearly obscured by overgrown vegetation which makes reading difficult if not impossible in some cases. In other areas, such as by the Ernest T. Smith Hall, sign landscaping has almost completely disappeared.

The Bessie May Allen Residence Complex sign is a good example of sign height as it is raised up above the vegetation.
Species Density & Placement

Complex and time and resource intense design
Albertson Hall

UW-Stevens Point Entry Sign
Watson Hall

Maintenance & Materials Building

Parking Lot R sign

Parking Lot R

Steiner Hall
The sheer number of species and size of beds in some cases adds to maintenance difficulties, a disorganized appearance, and viewer distraction. Additionally, volunteers cannot always recognize the various species when weeding.

Mature size should also be taken into consideration when choosing species and locating plantings. What looks good when young, can grow into and overwhelm each other and surrounding structures when mature.

Simplicity, with the goal of “creating” spaces rather than “filling” them, should be embraced. Repetition, the judicious use of the same plant groups in a planting- and to some extent over the entire campus- contributes to theme, cohesion, and unity.
Landscaping Placement

“Island” planting near Charles Watson Hall

“River” planting in front of Charles Watson Hall

“River” planting in front of Leland Burroughs Hall

Plant and landscape feature placement also necessitates further maintenance in some cases. The landscape “Rivers” above are attractive, but divide the green areas they bisect in half and increase weeding and mulching requirements. The large “island” near Watson Hall holds many species and requires much weeding.
Monoculture

Collins Classroom Center on 4th Ave
Pray-Sims Hall
College of Letters and Sciences
Health Enhancement Center
DeBot Residence Center
College of Professional Studies
Simplicity is important; however, variety and harmony are not at odds with that goal, rather they contribute to it. Too many specimens of any one species can lead to a monotonous effect and thereby lessened visual interest and satisfaction.
Section 3: Inventory & Analysis

Overgrown & Aging Areas

Old Main

Overgrown bushes and foot trail
Old Main

Science Building

Science Building

College of Natural Resources

Health Enhancement Center
Section 3: Inventory & Analysis

The above images are some examples of overgrown and aging areas where some landscape plants have reached adult size, overwhelming their areas, while others have died back, leaving bare areas. In some cases, more aggressive or opportunistic species have entered the landscaping, ruining the intended effect.
Section 3: Inventory & Analysis

Bare Areas

Smith Hall

Parking Lot E

Allen Center
Weather, soil type, microclimate, salt and snow removal activities, or simply age have contributed to the decline and disappearance of the landscaping in other areas.
Safety

Safety should be incorporated into all renovations and future plans. Overgrown landscaping, especially blocking doors and windows, can present various safety hazards, including blocking emergency exits. Keeping plants from growing too near buildings will also reduce the chance of rodent and insect infestations.

Proper illumination will increase visibility and reduce dark spots and potential hiding places, making people feel more at ease.

Overgrown plants encroaching onto walkways can potentially create eye injury opportunities and plant materials such as fruit and leaves falling on sidewalks create slip hazards.
4.0 Precedent Areas – Concepts & Recommendations

Precedent Areas:

In the UW-Stevens Point Landscape Master Plan several precedent areas have been chosen representing the most commonly encountered landscape situations. These precedents will serve as standards, patterns, or guides when constructing or renovating these types of features in the future. Precedents create a certain coherence and uniformity that ensures efficiency and feasibility.

The following precedents were created using the locations noted as examples.

- **Campus and Building Signage Features**
  - Campus Building Signage - John C. Thompson Hall

- **Residence Facility Entrances and Foundations**
  - Entrance Planters - Neale Hall
  - Full Entrance Plantings - Neale Hall
  - Foundation Plantings - Neale Hall
  - Back of Building Maintenance Strip - Neale Hall

- **Academic Facility Entrances and Foundations**
  - Entrance Landscaping - Student Services Center
  - Foundation Plantings - Student Services Center

- **Campus Gardens - Sustainability**
  - Allen Center Campus Gardens - Allen Center

- **Parking Facilities**
  - Parking Lot Islands - Lot R
  - Parking Lot Island (Alternate) - hypothetical location
  - Parking Lot Bioswale - Lot R
  - Parking Lot Screening - Lot R
4.0 Precedent Areas – Concepts & Recommendations

4.2 Campus and Building Signage Features:

The images and recommendations that follow use Thomson Hall as an example, however, the following guidelines will apply to all campus building and signage features across the campus.

- All new signage should be elevated at least 30 inches from the surrounding ground surface. Existing signs should be brought up to this standard when renovated.
- Only low-growing perennials should be planted in front of the sign- the exact height will vary depending on the height of the sign, but plant material should be chosen so as not to grow tall enough to obscure the sign.
- Each sign should be flanked by ornamental grasses.
- Existing or new trees should be planted behind and to the side of each sign.
- Planting beds should extend no more than four feet in front of the sign and two feet behind the sign. Planting beds should be mulched wherever they are not covered by plants. Mulched bed area should extend around trees for a four-foot diameter.
- Mulch is to be shredded hardwood mulch placed at 4” depth. Landscape edging should be not used to delineate these beds.
- For options regarding exact species of plant material, please refer to the plant palette in the appendix of this book.
Building Sign Precedent - Thompson Hall example
4.0 Precedent Areas – Concepts & Recommendations

4.3 Residence Facility Entrances and Foundations:

The images and recommendations that follow use Neale Hall as an example, however, the following guidelines will broadly apply to Residence Facility entrances and foundations across the campus.

**Building Entry Planters**
- Stand-alone planters should be included at entries to Residence Facility buildings.
- All new structural building entry planters shall include perforated 4” underdrain and ¾” weep holes.
- Planter planting media shall consist of 6” topsoil over 8” of 3/8” pea gravel holding a 4” diameter perforated underdrain and separated from the planter walls by filter fabric.
- Existing structural building planters shall have ¾” weep hopes drilled as necessary.
- Plants in structural building planters shall consist of alternating ornamental grasses and Asiatic lilies.
- Stand-alone planter plants shall be annuals.
- For options regarding exact species of plant material, please refer to the plant palette in the appendix of this book.

**Building Foundations**
- Foundation plantings shall consist of deciduous shrubs alternating with perennial ornamental grasses.
- Planting beds should extend no more than 4 feet out from the wall.
- Planting beds should be mulched wherever they are not covered by plants.
- Any trees should be surrounded by a four-foot diameter circular mulched area.
- Mulch is to be shredded hardwood mulch placed at 4” depth. Landscape edging should be not used when forming these beds.
- For options regarding exact species of plant material, please refer to the plant palette in the appendix of this book.
- Two-foot wide maintenance strip be implemented on the backs and sides of Residence Facility type buildings wherever indicated and feasible.

**Back of Building Maintenance Strip**
- Maintenance strip shall be 2 feet wide and composed of 4” depth of pea gravel, underlain by 4 oz. filter fabric.
Building Entry Planter Precedent - Neale Hall example

UW - STEVENS POINT
COMPREHENSIVE CAMPUS LANDSCAPE MASTER PLANNING PRECEDENTS • BUILDING ENTRY PLANTERS
Building Entry Overall Precedent - Neale Hall example

UW - STEVENS POINT
COMPREHENSIVE CAMPUS LANDSCAPE MASTER PLANNING PRECEDENTS • BUILDING ENTRY OVERALL
Foundation Planting Precedent - Neale Hall example
Back of Building Precedent - Neale Hall example
4.0 Precedent Areas – Concepts & Recommendations

4.4 Academic Facility Entrances and Foundations:

The images and recommendations that follow use Student Service Center as an example, however, the following guidelines will broadly apply to academic building entrances and foundations across the campus.

Building Entry

- Entry plantings shall consist of deciduous shrubs alternating with perennial ornamental grasses and perennial flowers, taking care to position taller plant material so as not to block windows or doors.
- Building islands or areas where lower vegetation is required shall consist of shorter annual flowers.
- For options regarding exact species of plant material, please refer to the plant palette in the appendix of this book.

Academic Facility Foundations

- Foundation plantings shall consist of deciduous shrubs alternating with perennial ornamental grasses or perennial flowers.
- Planting beds should extend no more than 4 feet out from the wall.
- Planting beds should be mulched wherever they are not covered by plants.
- Any trees should be surrounded by a four-foot diameter circular mulched area.
- Mulch is to be shredded hardwood mulch placed at 4” depth. Landscape edging should be not used when forming these beds.
- For options regarding exact species of plant material, please refer to the plant palette in the appendix of this book.
- Two-foot wide maintenance strip with stone mulch shall be implemented on the backs and sides of Academic Facility buildings for ease of maintenance.
Academic Facility Foundation Precedent - Student Services Center example
Academic Facility Foundation Planting - Student Services Center example
4.0 Precedent Areas – Concepts & Recommendations

4.5 Campus Gardens - Sustainability:

The images and recommendations that follow use future Allen Center Campus Gardens as an example.

The redevelopment of the Allen Center Tennis Courts (approximately 25,860 square feet) to University Campus Gardens includes the following scope of work and program elements:

- Storage Shed (12’x14’ example shown).
- Greenhouse (42’x72’ example shown).
- Maintain existing fencing to enclose the garden space.
- Maintain existing lighting.
- Irrigation and quick coupler connection points for ease of watering crops.
- Garden Plots (64 garden plots shown. 20’x20’, 10’x20’, and 5’x10’ examples are shown on the following illustration. Exact numbers will vary based on final sizes and layout.)
- Crushed granite paths between plots. (Two 12’ wide aisles shown for materials transportation access. 5’ and 3’ paths shown between garden plots.)
- Other site items shown on the following illustration include:
  - Compost bins
  - Trellis
Campus Gardens - Sustainability Precedent - Allen Center Campus Garden example
4.0 Precedent Areas – Concepts & Recommendations

4.6 Parking Facilities:

The images and recommendations that follow use Parking Lot R as an example, however, the following guidelines will broadly apply parking lots across the campus.

Parking Lot Islands
- Island centers are to be planted with deciduous shrubs.
- Perennial ornamental grasses should be planted next to the shrubs.
- Perennial ground cover should be planted next to the ornamental grasses.
- Island edges are to consist of landscape stone.
- Mulch is to be shredded hardwood mulch placed at 4” depth.
- Landscape stone is to be 2”-8” River Jam rock.
- For options regarding exact species of plant material referenced above, please refer to the plant palette in the appendix of this book.

Parking Lot Islands (Alternate)
- Where parking lot islands are less than 5’ in width, islands may be composed solely of decorative landscape stone mulch such as 2”-6” River Rock.

Parking Lot Bioswales
- Bioswale planting should consist of a taller and shorter native switchgrass and a taller and shorter native flower.
- Species chosen for bioswale plantings should be native and capable of withstanding both drought and periodic inundation.
- Taller species should be positioned toward the center and shorter species should be placed on the outside.
- Mulch is to be shredded hardwood mulch placed at 4” depth.
- Any landscape stone should be 2”-8” River Jam rock.
- For options regarding exact species of plant material referenced above, please refer to the plant palette in the appendix of this book.

Parking Lot Screening
- Street and shade trees should be placed every 50 feet on center and be of a salt tolerant species. If positioned in an area with overhead utilities, mature tree height should be taken into consideration.
- Perennial ornamental grasses and deciduous shrubs should alternate between the trees.
- The trees and ornamental grasses should be surrounded by mulch while the shrubs should be bordered by landscape stone.
- The remainder of the island should be composed of either seed or sodded lawn or landscape stone mulch or bark mulch.
- Mulch is to be shredded hardwood mulch placed at 4” depth.
• Landscape stone is to be 2”-8” River Jam rock.
• For options regarding exact species of plant material referenced above, please refer to the plant palette in the appendix of this book.
Section 4: Precedent Areas – Concepts & Recommendations

4.0 Precedent Areas – Concepts & Recommendations

4.7 General Recommendations:

The following recommendations apply to the entire campus landscaping as a whole.

Existing Landscaping:

Overgrown landscape beds
- Redefine edges of beds.
- Remove weeds.
- Thin or trim plants and beds that require it.
- Divide perennials if needed.
- Replace missing specimens.
- Perform rejuvenation pruning on appropriate specimens.
- Remove overgrown specimens, if necessary.
- Downsize or remove certain beds when location, maintenance demands, and resource constraints necessitate it.

Planning:

It is recommended that any entity or organization receiving permission to establish an approved landscape area (i.e. garden or natural area) should be required to sign an agreement to weed and maintain those areas.

Each residence hall should incorporate some benches, a picnic table, and bicycle racks should be placed near the entrances.

Planning for maintenance when planting can reduce time and resources spent later. When planning new landscaping or replacing existing landscaping:
- Take adult size into account.
- Consider its location (sun, rain, shade, proximity to building and hard surface structures, etc.).
- Consider recommended climate zone.
- Consider the number of specimens of that same plant already existing in the current and planned landscaping.
- Consider hardiness and maintenance needs of the plant in question (i.e. disease susceptibility, pesticides, fungicides, fertilizers and other care needed).
- Consider the aggression/vigor of the species (i.e. time spent removing overgrowth or seedlings).
- Follow the guidelines set forth in this report.
5.0 Summary

The University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point has long been known for its beautiful landscaping and focus on sustainability.

Over the years the landscaping has aged, becoming overgrown in some areas and retreating in other areas. At the same time, maintenance budgets are growing tighter.

To overcome these issues, it is recommended that the UW-SP follow the guidelines and considerations set forth in this report.

Implementing these principles and recommendations will result in the development of a unique UW-SP theme, greater visual cohesiveness, and a simplicity that will promote efficiency and better use of resources, thereby meeting the Maintenance Department’s objectives of being:

- Attractive and inviting to students, parents, and the community, promoting recruitment and retention of students and facility.
- Cost effective and maintenance friendly.
- Consistent, cohesive, and well defined.

The recommendations contained in this report represent our professional opinions based on site visits, surveys, and discussions and were arrived at in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the profession currently practicing in the same locality under similar conditions.
Appendices

Appendix A - Plant Palette

Appendix B - Site Furnishings Palette

Appendix C - Meeting Minutes
Appendices

Appendix A - Plant Palettes
**FEATHER REED GRASS**
*Achillea x clavata* 'Karl Forester'
summer texture; autumn color;
winter interest

**PURPLE CONEFLOWER**
*Echinacea purpurea* ‘Ruby Star’
native species
summer flowers; winter interest

**PURPLE CONEFLOWER**
*Echinacea Purpurea* ‘White Swan’
native species
summer flowers; winter interest

**BLUE OAT GRASS**
*Helictotrichon sempervirens*
summer color; winter interest

**DAYLILY**
*Hemerocallis* ‘Purple d’Oro’
summer flowers

**DAYLILY**
*Hemerocallis* ‘Stella de Oro’
summer flowers

**IRIS (PURPLE)**
*Iris sp.*
spring flowers

**BLAZING STAR**
*Liatris spicata*
native plant
summer flowers

**PETITE DELIGHT BEE BALM**
*Monoarda didyma* ‘Petite Delight’
native species
summer flowers

**SWITCHGRASS**
*Panicum Virgatum* ‘Northwind’
native species
summer texture; autumn color; winter interest

**RUSSIAN SAGE**
*Perovskia atriplicifolia*
summer flowers

**GRO-LOW SUMAC**
*Rhus aromatica* ‘Glo-Low’
native plant
autumn color

**PRAIRIE DROPSEED**
*Sporobolus heterolepis*
native plant
summer texture; winter interest

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**PLANT PALETTE - FLOWERS & GROUNDCOVER**

**UW-STEVENS POINT - COMPREHENSIVE CAMPUS LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN**

**STEVENS POINT, WI**
Appendices

Appendix B - Site Furnishings Palette
Appendices

Appendix C - Meeting Minutes
UW-SP Meeting with Staff
9-20-2017

Focus: aesthetics, sustainability

Goals: seasonal color (plan for all year), cohesiveness (including amenities), resource conserving (water, cost, labor, etc.), maintenance friendly, educational

Challenges/Issues/Limitations

• Financial
• Staffing
• Safety

Identify:

• Zones/Focus Areas
• Archetypes (with graphics)
• Approved outdoor amenities (bike racks, benches, light poles, overhead canopies, structures, pavilions, grills, etc. (Paul and Chris will provide)
• Plant Palette (for each archetype)
• Integrated pest management

Solutions:

• Thinning/trimming certain areas
• Low maintenance landscaping
• Resource conservation
• Signage to identify landscape types and

Zones (ideas)

• Parking lots
• Entry Areas / Gateways in campus
• Buildings (primary and secondary)
• Buildings (entrances)
• Building (sides)
• Building (backs)
• Athletic areas

Next Steps:

• Kickoff Meeting in December
• Make agenda for meeting and send out invites
UWSP Campus Meeting
Monday Dec 11, 2017 - 9:30 – 11:30 am

Defining Primary Goals & Objectives:

- Attractive and inviting to students, community, and promotes recruitment and retention (of students and instructors)
- Cost effective and maintenance friendly
- Consistent, cohesive, and well defined

Attendees for the upcoming committee meeting

- Vice chancellor of business affairs
- Dave B. (sustainability coordinator)
- Mike (Res. Life)
- Susan L. (centers)
- Student Gov. Rep.
- Aaron Thompson
- Jesse/Jessie from Grounds
- Kris from Admin/Recruitment

Campus Usage Types/Zones

- Res. Life/Centers
- Education
- Athletics
- Parking Lots
- Admin
- Nature Reserve

Deliverables for upcoming meeting:

- Agenda
- Graphics (update map) (showing suggested zones? Go over with RR)
- Show areas and entrances (UWSP will send us the document showing gateways)

Potential Meeting Topics

- Introduction
  - Concerns/reality (showing supporting images of overgrowth, etc.)
  - Introducing Rettler Corp
- Go around the room getting feedback/perspective from each member
- Show map graphic with types of use and gateways and let members identify priority areas

Suggested Key Areas of Campus:

- Primary Gateways
- 4th Avenue
- Orientation Tour Route
- New Donor Arch area
I. **Introductions**
- Committee Members - University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point
- Rettler Corporation

II. **Campus Landscape Master Plan - Reviewed Goals & Objectives**
- Ensure UWSP’s Landscape is Attractive and Inviting to Students, Parents and Community
- Promoting Recruitment and Retention of Students and Faculty
- Ensure UWSP’s Landscape is Cost Effective and Maintenance Friendly
- Ensure UWSP’s Landscape is Consistent, Cohesive and Well Defined
- Create a Standard template and Master Plan for future Landscape Development on Campus

III. **Existing Landscape Review - Reviewed Challenges**
- Exterior spaces create first impressions with future students and staff – Enrollment
- Facility maintenance budgets have been cut
- Existing landscape has become overgrown & overplanted
- Existing landscape requires high maintenance approach
- Lack of a cohesive / standard species pallet for Landscaping
- No design guidelines / framework for new landscape development
- Reviewed photos of existing:
  - Parking lot “R”- islands, bioretention areas, and sign overgrown
  - Building planters – poor drainage and weedy
  - “River” landscape feature – hard to maintain

IV. **Committee Input & Vision - Input on Existing & Future Landscape**
The following are some of the viewpoints expressed by committee members:
- “If I asked students I work with, UW Eau Claire would probably be chosen as the most beautiful UW campus.”
- UW-Eau Claire plantings are strategic; the labor and water intensive expensive plantings are situated in strategic locations.
- Agreed that prioritization is needed.
The vast majority of guests (9 out of 10) utilize Parking Lot R and that the lot should be immaculate. Additionally, landscape “fine tuning” (such as taking into account differences between prospective and current student areas when prioritizing) would be wise.

Timing is important. Examples of important dates are the beginning of the school year, orientation, and commencement. It would be nice to have plants blooming on key occasions.

Plantings should be as low-maintenance as possible. The June 12 storm event, for example, took a long time to recover from. (Further noted that that event took 3 weeks of tree cutting and chipping to clean the main areas of campus)

From an admissions perspective, UWSP needs to work on “gateways” and priority areas. A marketing firm hired to advise the University brought up the difficulty in finding campus entrances and the lack of visual highlights identifying the campus. Noted that the tour route is a huge opportunity and that the sun dial/sunburst and raised hill by the Pointer planter in particular should be focus points.

A question was raised as to whether the tour route would change in the near future. Answer was not substantially- while the first half would not change at all, the second half of the tour might be altered slightly.

Seconded the previous thoughts on gateways and University branding. Noted that the spec form has been out for years for the sundial/sunburst feature and has been submitted to the state as part of the Albertson Hall project. JJR did a concept with it years ago. Would also like to bring up CEPTED and get Risk Management involved. Keep an eye on safety, views, and street crossings.

Would like student input on that topic. Noted that students who park in Lot Q often have to walk across campus in the dark.

Would like to note that over 32 years on campus, great strides have been made in lighting and safety.

Suggested to think of maintenance before beauty. For example, would prefer avoiding open bark mulch as there are often too many weeds, the color fades, and more maintenance is required overall. Would also prefer larger plantings of limited species at most sites over multiple different varieties in a single location- though open to doing that in some locations, such as teaching areas and for student organizations. Also really like the diversity of trees on campus.

Suggested factoring salt tolerance into planting sections.

Don’t want to see sustainability cornered into just a few areas- would like a more holistic approach to the university landscape plan. For example, while salt kills look bad, look for a better use for that space. Would also like to see:

- Better education (if the viewer isn’t a student or expert, they likely won’t know understand some features of the campus landscape).
- More perennials, native species, and edible landscaping.
- Finding a way to tell the sustainability story and how it reduces cost, labor, etc.

Noted that the marketing team mentioned earlier had recommended marketing “sustainability.”

Also noted that sustainability is a fundamental component of the University brand.

One issue is that perennials tend to bloom when the students aren’t present on the University. For example, they begin dying down in September and don’t really get going until late June.

Suggested to use perennials to gain color at key times.

Discussion of manicured landscaping vs. sustainable/native.

Must simplify the landscape. Even the native plantings on campus weren’t massed to full potential. Simplifying is a necessary process even in large corporate cultures. Even a handful of overgrown plants in a can trigger calls to replace a planting.
- We should also plan to replace trees on a regular basis. Massing trees is one option with low maintenance underneath.
- Noted that we lack a signature/postcard significant view of campus. We also need wind interest. The signage system plan done with JJR in 2012-2013 was never implemented. Perhaps we can incorporate some of those ideas into this master plan.
- This is a “walking” campus and walking paths are important.
- The biggest water issues are on streets- not campus. Fremont collects a lot of standing water after storms and with snow melt in spring.
- Incorporate ADA requirements. Represent high-traffic buildings. HEC building may be added onto. 4th and Reserve corner could have something interesting added- artwork pieces or hardscapes for example.
- Noted that UWSP has no big “traditions.” Dream big. Build traditions into our landscape.
- Would like to see color year-round and near the residence halls specifically. Dogwoods, for instance.
- Green space is big- especially near the residence halls. Would to keep open green areas to play Frisbee or other activities on.
- Would like to see more outdoor seating around campus.
- Would like to see an outdoor classroom area on campus. (Noted that there is one at the new Chem-Bio building.
- Suggested to include a pavilion with bike storage in each quad.
- Noted that UWSP currently has a facilities master plan from 2007 and that it will be updated in a year or so.

**IX. Input/Summary/Next Steps**
- Summarize Kickoff/Input meeting – meeting minutes dispersal
- Next Input Meeting planned tentatively for January. Goals of next meeting will be to:
  - Delineate different zones of priority based on specific criteria
  - Identify primary Gateways/Entries/Focal Points
- After next Input Meeting:
  - Develop a plan defining zones of priority based on significance & committee input
  - Define specific areas within zones to begin incorporating standard design guidelines
  - Start to develop a standard plant pallet of valued species.
I. Introductions
   - Committee Members – University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point
   - Rettler Corporation

II. Campus Landscape Master Plan - Review of Goals & Objectives
   - Ensure UWSP’s landscaping is attractive and inviting to students, parents, and community, and promoting recruitment and retention of students and faculty
   - Ensure UWSP’s landscaping is cost effective and maintenance friendly
   - Ensure UWSP’s landscaping is consistent, cohesive, and well defined
   - Create a standard template and Master Plan for future landscape development on campus

III. Proposed Summary of Meetings Schedule
   - Meeting 1: Introduction – goals, objectives, challenges, and input on existing landscaping
   - Meeting 2: Identify meeting framework and prioritize areas of focus & campus gateways
   - Meeting 3: Review proposed precedent areas & define desired design guidelines
   - Meeting 4: Present design guidelines & options - obtain feedback
   - Meeting 5: Present design guidelines & options - obtain feedback
   - Meeting 6: Present overall landscape Master Plan for input
   - Committee Input:
     - Question about when the Master Plan would be finished. Response was an estimate of three months ideally.

IV. Identify Current Campus Use Areas
   - Break campus down into specific use areas based on facilities
   - Delineate different zones of based on facilities

V. Master Plan Focus - Develop Zones of Priority
   - Rettler Corporation presented the following zones of priority based on specific criteria
     - Gateways – focal points
     - Campus / building signage features
     - Campus tour route – corridor
Building entrances & foundations
- Streetscape & potted planters
- Parking facilities – medians & screening
- Open green space
- Overgrown landscape – maintenance challenges

- Committee input
  - Suggested to focus on sustainability also- in two parts: (1) natives and edibles and (2) create something that the current (or even reduced) ground crew can handle.
  - Discussed bicycle parking locations in campus, particularly on Tour Route.
    - It was noted that bikes and pedestrian traffic in between buildings did not mix well and mentioned that bike parking be moved to the perimeter of building sites.
    - Discussion of “people paths” and contributing factors, such as the location of bicycle racks.
    - Dave offered to pass on the contact information of the woman in charge of the Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan.
    - Question about whether the category “open green space” covers recreational space. The answer was yes.
  - Overgrown areas were discussed.
    - Lots R and T were mentioned specifically as areas of overgrowth and intensive maintenance.
    - Question about whether those parking lots were exceeding city landscaping requirements.
    - The UWSP Landscape Master Plan will include a plan depicting overgrown areas and thoughts/suggestions.

VI. Existing Campus - Gateway Entries / Focal Points

- Primary points of entry onto campus
- Create consistency at each gateway throughout campus
- Focal points that celebrate & create campus identity
  - Main Street Corridor – gateway
  - 4th Avenue Corridor – gateway
  - Stanley St. & Bio-Chemistry Building Campus - entry
  - Isadore St. & Maria Dr. Intersection - entry
  - Michigan Ave. & Maria Dr. Intersection – entry

- Committee input on primary gateway entries / focal points
  - Noted that conversations are currently going on regarding campus gateways and decisions will be arrived at in about a month. It was stated that the UWSP Campus Master Plan book will wait for the gateway guidelines to be finished and incorporate them into the landscape plan book.
  - In response, it was suggested that if the gateway parameters are part of a 10-year-plan then it would be nice to have a short term option or phased plan to make the gateways look similar in the meantime.
  - Suggested to add the intersection of Portage and Division as a gateway.
  - Suggested to remove the eastern “star” symbol from the “4th Ave Corridor-Gateway” on the Campus Entry/Gateway/Corridor map exhibit.
  - Suggested to remove the western “star” symbol from the “Main St Corridor-Gateway” on the Campus Entry/Gateway/Corridor map exhibit as Main St is a one-way street in that location.
  - Suggested to add the intersection of Clark and Freemont as a Point of Emphasis.
  - Question about adding the T intersection at Reserve and Maria as a Point of Emphasis/Gateway to Schmeeckle Reserve.
Noted that the City of Stevens Point will be redeveloping 4th Ave sometime in the future and also that 4th Ave is the highest public travel area.

VII. Precedents - Areas to Incorporate & Focus Standard Design Guidelines

- Primary campus gateway - focal point (not included at this time)
- Building signage feature (still need input)
- Area of tour route (suggested to use Dreyfus University Center)
- Building entrance & foundation plantings (suggested to use Neale Hall as example)
- Streetscape & planters (suggested to use 4th Ave as example)
- Parking medians and screening (suggested to use Lot R as example)
- Overgrown landscape (suggested to use Lot R as example)

Committee input:
- Request to consider snow removal when coming up with example/schematic concepts for each type.

Introduced the following steps for future meetings:

VIII. Next Steps - Future Meetings

- Develop a plan defining zones of priority based on significance & committee input
- Define specific areas within zones to begin incorporating standard design guidelines
  - Amenities to include within the zones (i.e. outdoor seating)
- Develop a standard plant pallet of valued species
  - Coniferous and deciduous tree species
  - Ornamental tree species
  - Street tree species
  - Perennial shrub & grass plantings
  - Parking lot screening species
  - Ground cover species
  - Annual flower species

Meeting adjourned
I. Introductions
   - Committee Members – University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point
   - Rettler Corporation

II. Recap of Last Meeting

V. Master Plan Focus - Precedent Areas - Standard Design Guidelines
   - Rettler Corporation presented the following zones of priority based on specific criteria
     - Gateways - focal points
       - Unanimously agreed to leave them out as another committee is establishing a precedent for that feature type.
     - Campus / Building Signage Features
       - Will use John C Thompson Hall for the example.
       - Want signs raised up- currently too low (plants and snow block view).
       - Precedent should include:
         - Low growing perennials or annuals in front of the sign.
         - Perennial grasses on the sides of the sign.
         - A smaller footprint overall.
         - Note that new signs should be elevated (berm?) and older signs left as-is.
         - Note the planting bed dimensions should be included on the example.
         - It was strongly noted that landscape edging should not be used.
     - Campus tour route - corridor
       - Will use Dreyfus University Center/precedent
       - Would like the planter/focal point redone
     - Building Entrances & Foundations (highlight)
       - Will use Neale and Watson Halls for the example/precedent
       - “Wedge” enhancements:
         - Note “focal feature” in center
       - Planters:
         - Karl forester feather reed grass, Asiatic lilies (alternate)
• All existing planters should have ¾” weep holes added for drainage
• All new planters must include perforated 4” underdrain
• Soils in planters should consist of sandy loam over fabric over rock for drainage

▪ Entrance:
  • Add pots with annuals by entrances for color. Gladiolas perhaps? Coleus, begonias, Japanese Blood Grass, and purple & gold mums for example?
  • Currently used pots are manufactured by Wausau Tile (square then taper)

▪ Foundation Plantings:
  • Cut back overall; keep tight to building and add more bark mulch with containers and flowers, perhaps with a sitting feature such as a picnic table by each building.
  • Picnic tables are dark brown metal mesh with vinyl coating.

▪ Garbage Cans
  • Aggregate finish from Landscape Forms

  o Building entrances & foundations (standard)
    ▪ Will use Roach Hall for the example/precedent
    ▪ Consider maintenance strip on sections
      • Stone with weed barrier
      • Stones large enough to discourage throwing
      • The rock on the east side of Debot is acceptable

  o Streetscape & Planters
    ▪ Will use Lot R as an example/precedent.

  o Parking facilities – medians & screening
    ▪ Will use Lot R as an example/precedent.

  o Open green space
    ▪ ??

  o Overgrown Landscape Areas - Maintenance Challenges
    ▪ Will use Lot R as an example

V. Plant Palette Suggestions
  ▪ UWSP Buildings and Grounds Staff offered the following suggestions in the course of the meeting:
    o Japanese Tree Lilac
    o Hawthorne
    o Crabapple (seedless only)
    o Maple (compact)
    o Musclewood
    o Swamp White Oak
    o Horse Chestnut
    o Magnolia
    o Red-twig dogwood (dwarf)
    o Barberry
    o Boxwood
    o Spirea (boring)
    o Forsythia
    o Iris (purple)
    o Daylilies
    o Gro-low Sumac (parking lots only)

Meeting adjourned
I. Introductions
- University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point Facility Services
- Rettler Corporation

II. Review of Current Draft Book
- Rettler Corporation presented and reviewed the current draft book in PDF for on the projector.
  o 3.0 Inventory & Analysis
    - Agreed to move text below images rather than on top of bottom section of images as they currently are.
    - Change “Overgrown Landscaping Map” to “Campus Maintenance Priority Map.”
    - Move one particular image from “Exemplary” to “Concerns” section.
  o 4.1 Campus/Building Signage Features
    - Add inset of original image to all perspective views.
  o 4.2 Building Entrances and Foundations
    - Add inset of original image to all perspective views.
    - Add a front view (perspective and plan views) of entire entrance area, showing plantings on each side of the main architectural planter as well.
    - Add a rear plan view (perspective and plan views) showing maintenance strip and lawn.
  o 4.3 Streetscape & Planters
    - It was agreed to remove this section.
  o 4.4 Parking Facilities
    - Number of species in bioswales was discussed.
    - Change grass strip to hardwood or rock mulch.
    - Will add another smaller parking lot island option with only landscape stone mulch.
  o 4.5 General Recommendations
    - Add something to the effect that some bare areas could be replaced with seeded turf lawn.
- Add an agreement section stating that approved landscapes being maintained by others (i.e. gardens) must be weeded and maintained by the entity receiving permission and come with maintenance requirements.
- Add a statement to the effect that each residence building shall incorporate some benches, picnic table seating, and bike racks near entrances.

  o **Appendices**
    - Should include some attributes of the plant in question such as “winter interest”, “fall color”, “year-round color”, “edible landscaping”, etc.
    - Color all picnic tables black (in palette and perspective views)

### III. Next Steps

- Rettler Corp will make the requested changes
- Rettler Corp will deliver a 30”x42” board of the Overgrown Landscaping Map to Chris to mark up and create the Campus Maintenance Priority Map.

Meeting adjourned
Meeting #5 Minutes

Client: University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point
Name of Project: Campus Landscape Master Plan
RHR Project No.: 17.047
Date: September 17, 2018
Time: 9:00pm-10:30pm
Location: UWSP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Attend</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Chris Brindley</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Paul Hasler</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Rebecca Ramirez</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ross Rettler</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Introductions
- University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point Facility Services
- Rettler Corporation

II. Review of Current Draft Book
- Discussion of project timeline and upcoming milestones.
- Rettler Corporation presented and reviewed the current draft book in PDF form on the projector, particularly focusing on changes made since the last meeting.

  o Sustainability-Campus Gardens
    - Show future Allen Center Campus Gardens
    - Add to mapping and precedent areas
    - Show square footage of area
    - Depict greenhouse, shed, rows of plants, granite path, and irrigation
  
  o Campus Tour Route Area
    - Show (and update) Campus Tour Route on Campus Entry/Gateways and Maintenance Priority Areas maps
    - Upgrade numbers to 1’s around Tour Route on Maintenance Priority Map
  
  o Campus Entry/Gateways Map
    - Add another asterisk to Gateways Map labeled “Portage/Division Gateway”
  
  o Precedent Areas Section
    - Add a “Sustainability” section featuring the Campus Garden
    - Change the sign height in the “Building Signage” section to 30” from 36”

  o Plant Palette
    - Remove barberry
    - Add Sugar Maple

III. Next Steps
- Rettler Corp will make the requested changes within two weeks and deliver two hard copies and a digital version on a USB drive by Oct 1st.

Meeting adjourned