

WELCOME!

Welcome to the planning process for the Brandon University Campus Master Plan! This engagement event is an opportunity for you to provide your input to the project team, and shape the direction of the Campus Master Plan.

WHAT IS A CAMPUS MASTER PLAN?

A Campus Master Plan articulates a vision for how the campus, and University, should grow and develop. The Campus Master Plan guides:

- the placement and character of new buildings, building renovations, and expansions;
- the use, location, and character of campus open spaces; and,
- the hierarchy, character, and role of streets and paths.

HOW CAN YOU BE INVOLVED?

You can participate today! Leave your input on panels with sticky notes and dots, interact with facilitators, ask questions, and share your ideas and aspirations for the campus.

And don't stop there! The campus master planning process includes several opportunities for you to be involved in similar engagement events. In addition to the preliminary schedule below, stay tuned to the project website (<http://BrandonU.ca/CampusPlan>) for updates on upcoming events.

PROJECT PROCESS

The diagram below outlines the primary project phases, including the evolution of the Campus Master Plan from an initial vision to conceptual design, and detailed policies to guide it. It also shows the general timing of engagement events.



BRANDON UNIVERSITY, MAIN CAMPUS

POLICY CONTEXT

CAMPUS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Adjacent Land Uses:

Brandon University's main campus is located close to Brandon's historic core, and a short walk from downtown. It is generally surrounded by residential development, with some commercial uses along adjacent major streets, such as Victoria Avenue and 18th Street. Two municipal parks, Coronation Park and Stanley Park, are a short walk from campus. Commercial and mixed-use development predominate in downtown.

The campus benefits from an excellent location in Brandon with easy access to local amenities and services, public transit services, and green spaces. Because of its location amidst stable residential areas, it has the potential to relate to neighbouring residential uses and build further connections with the community through the campus' built form, movement systems, open spaces, amenities, and programs.

POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

City of Brandon Zoning By-law:

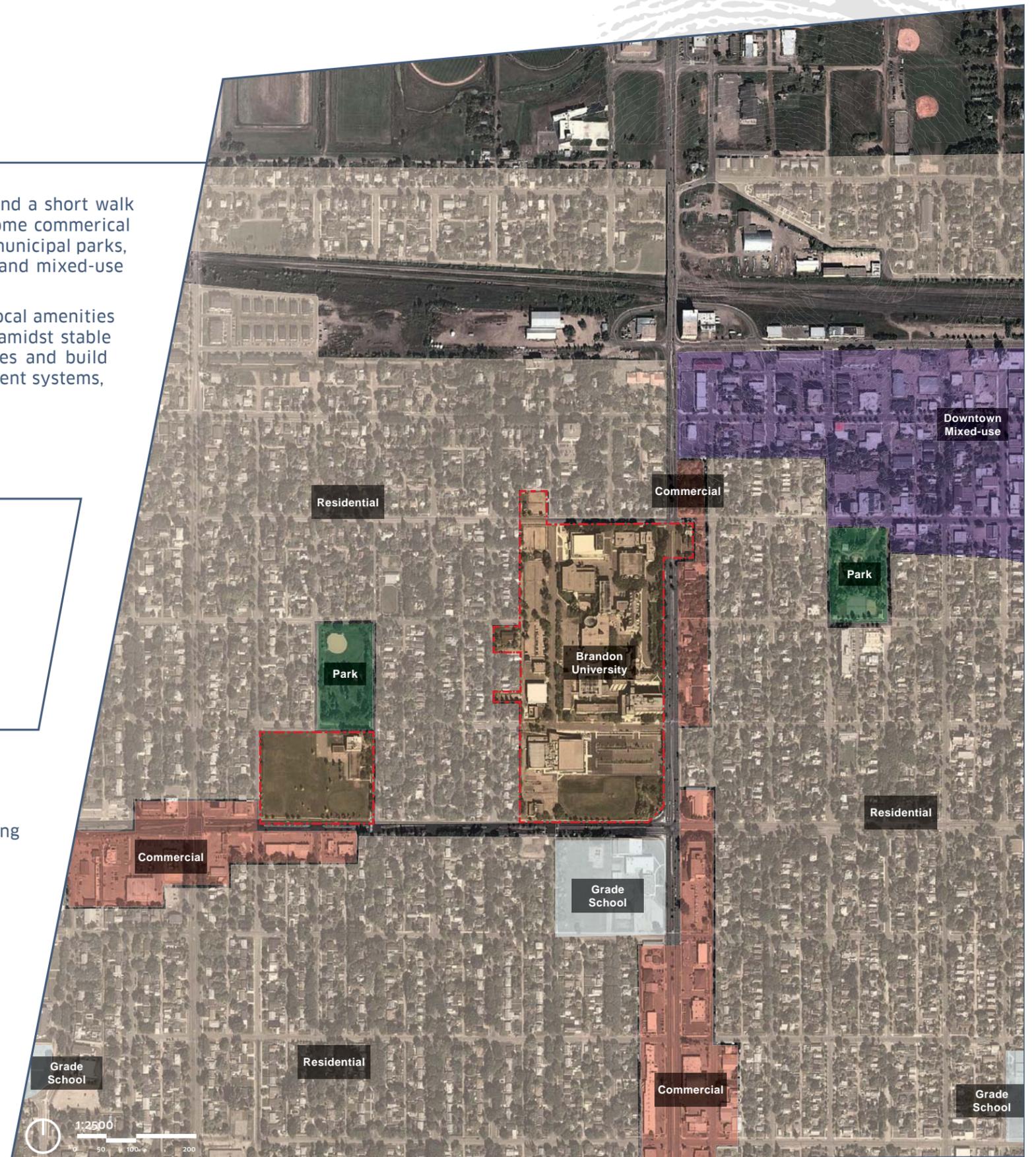
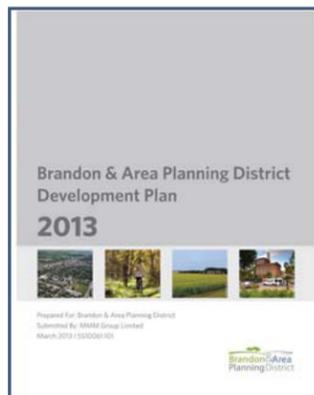
The campus is zoned as Educational and Institutional (EI) land, which permits a broad range of uses in addition to its principal use as a university. There is no height limit for educational buildings. Other permitted uses are subject to a height limit of 18.0 metres and 5 storeys.



Brandon Area Development Plan:

The Brandon Area Development Plan (BADP, 2015) outlines policies to shape development. The following are key policies that impact Brandon University:

- Major institutions, such as Brandon University, should direct expansion to the same side of arterial streets that border it. The University should not therefore expand east of 18th Street.
- Major institutions, such as Brandon University, may be permitted a high density of development, provided it is compatible with adjacent land uses.



CAMPUS HISTORY

Brandon University traces its roots back to the late 19th century and the growth of higher education institutions in the City of Brandon. Brandon College was established by the Baptist Union of Western Canada in 1899. In 1901, construction was completed on the Original Building, which has been known as Clark Hall since the completion of its addition in 1906.

Brandon College served as a liberal arts college offering some work in theology, as well as high school education, and a school of music (since 1906). It was originally affiliated with the Baptist Union of Western Canada until 1938, when the Baptist Union decided it could no longer support the University due to financial reasons. In that year, Brandon College became a non-denominational corporation and joined with the University of Manitoba as an affiliated college.

Brandon University received its charter on June 5, 1967, when Princess Alexandra and the Honourable Angus Ogilvie visited Brandon. Programming in baccalaureate programs expanded and evolved rapidly after 1967 and has continued to present day.

(Source: <http://brandonu.ca/senate-office/the-history-of-brandon-university>)



Men's and Women's Residences with Main Dining Room, c. 1965.
Brandon University Photograph Collection (BUPC 2.6.31).
Photo courtesy: S.J. McKee Archives, Brandon University.



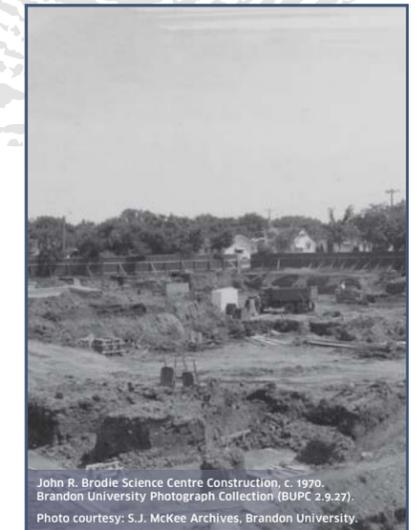
Brandon College - McKenzie Building Ground Breaking, September 9, 1959.
CKX Collection (11-2010.B1291).
Photo courtesy: S.J. McKee Archives, Brandon University.



Aerial View: Brandon University Campus, c. 1967.
Brandon University Photograph Collection (BUPC 2.1.127).
Photo courtesy: S.J. McKee Archives, Brandon University.



Brandon College, 1912.
Alf Fowler Collection (6-1999.9).
Photo courtesy: S.J. McKee Archives, Brandon University.



John R. Brodie Science Centre Construction, c. 1970.
Brandon University Photograph Collection (BUPC 2.9.27).
Photo courtesy: S.J. McKee Archives, Brandon University.



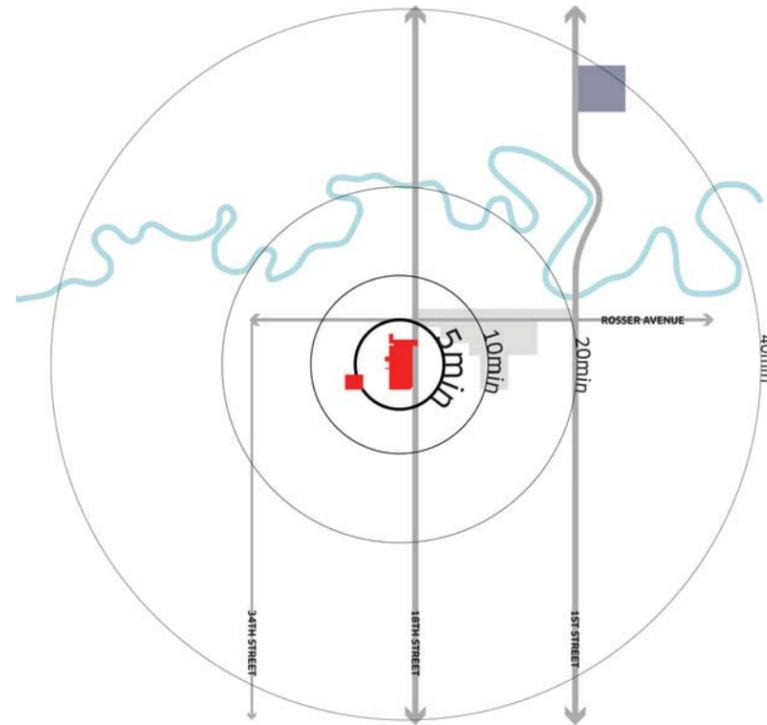
Brandon College - H Huts, c. 1955.
CKX Collection (11-2010.B1295).
Photo courtesy: S.J. McKee Archives, Brandon University.



A.E. McKenzie Building Construction, 1959-1960.
Brandon University photograph collection (BUPC 2.4.7).
Photo courtesy: S.J. McKee Archives, Brandon University.

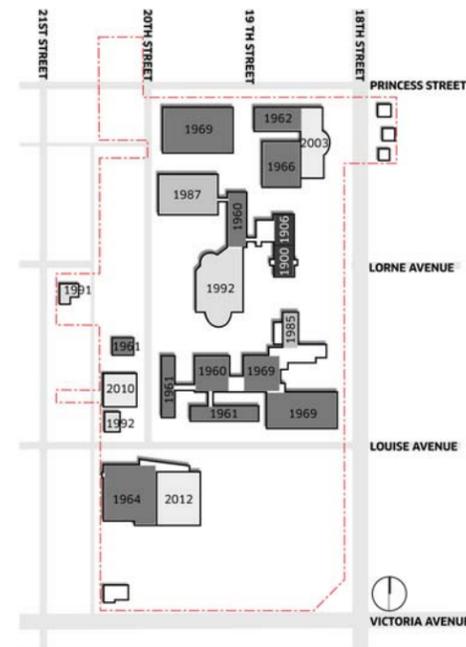
ANALYSIS + OPPORTUNITIES

Add your comments



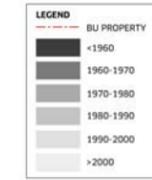
WIDER AREA OF INFLUENCE AND ACCESSIBILITY:

Brandon University, in a wider context, is an accessible and fairly well connected campus. The University is situated within a five to ten minute walking radius from the heart of Downtown. It is twenty minutes from the Assiniboine River, valley and trails, and is within 40 minutes to the North Assiniboine College Campus. The Campus is connected to these key destinations, among others, via 18th Street, Rosser Avenue, and 1st Street.



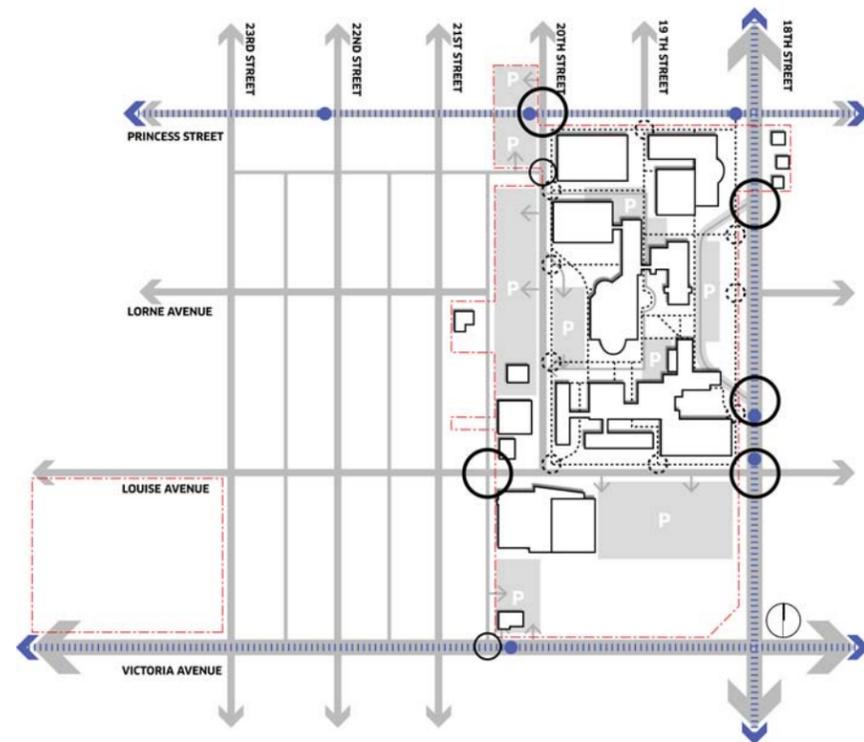
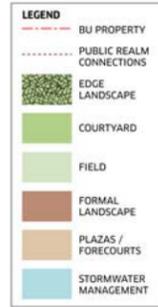
UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS:

The evolution of the campus began in the early 1900's. The diagram reflects the buildout of the campus to date. The University buildings include a mix of academic, administrative, student residential, and maintenance facilities. In addition, the University owns three residential buildings along XXX and 18th street as housing rental units.



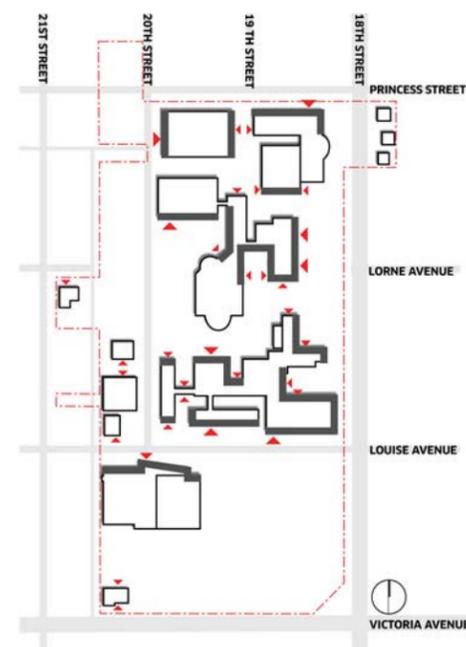
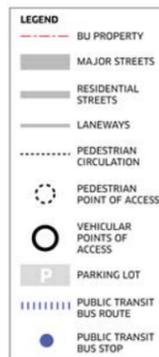
CAMPUS OPEN SPACE:

There are six different open space typologies identified on the campus which include: a treed edge landscape, formal and informal courtyard spaces, an open field, and storm water management. There are many opportunities to build on and enhance the existing open space system for the University.



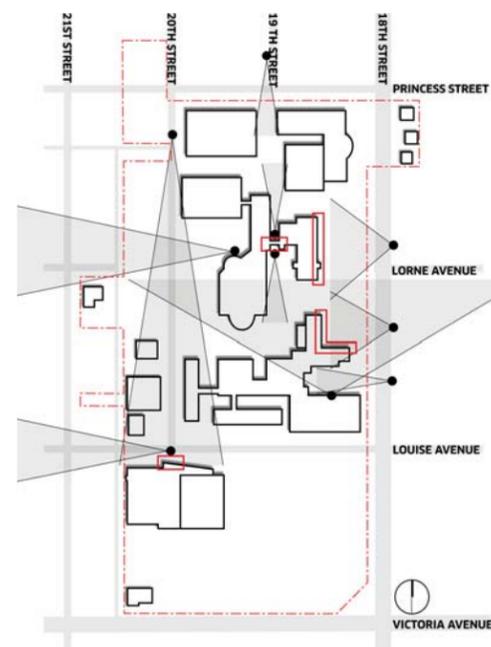
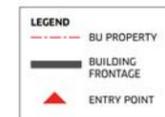
CIRCULATION, ACCESS, AND PARKING:

The University is an integrated part of the surrounding neighbourhood street and block network. The grid pattern of development makes the campus accessible and connected to its surrounding context via neighbourhood streets and major roadways. It is defined along the east and south boundary by two major vehicular corridors of Victoria Avenue (Hwy 1A) and 18th Street (Hwy 10), which are main highway connectors through the City. There are five vehicular points of access into the campus and at least 10 additional pedestrian points of access into the campus. Most of the larger surface parking areas are situated at the west or "rear" of the campus, and south of the main campus proper.



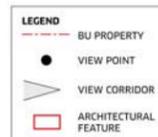
BUILDING FRONTAGES:

The main address to the campus has been its east face. The structure of the campus is such that the earlier buildings provided an easterly "face" or address to the street and adjacent neighbourhood. The development pattern shows that as the campus evolved, frontages were more internal to the campus, fronting courtyard spaces and along Louise Avenue, and no frontages along Princess Street and 20th Street facing the neighbourhoods. This is a typical pattern of development for institutions across Canada, where universities shifted from being situated on a podium to being more internally focused. Universities today are striving to shift the building pattern to be more integrated with their communities.



VIEWS AND VIEW CORRIDORS:

Identifying and enhancing campus views and view corridors are important to campus structure and wayfinding, building campus identity, and showcasing campus assets. The University already has, or the bones of, key view corridors that terminate at key buildings and architecture, that visually connect the campus to the adjacent neighbourhood, and that emphasize key pedestrian corridors.



BUILT FORM

Add your comments

What resonates with you?



Buildings that create a safe and transparent environment at all hours of the day



A compact, walkable campus



Buildings that frame and support open spaces



Integration of structured parking within buildings



High-quality architecture and design



Transparent and animated internal gathering spaces



High quality buildings that define identity of place



OTHER...



Well-maintained heritage



Adaptable and flexible interior spaces



Student services and amenities



Different building typologies for student residences

OPEN SPACE

Add your comments

What open spaces would you like to see on campus?



Places to socialize



Informal open lawn space



Plaza open spaces



Recreational spaces



Recreational programming



Informal study spaces



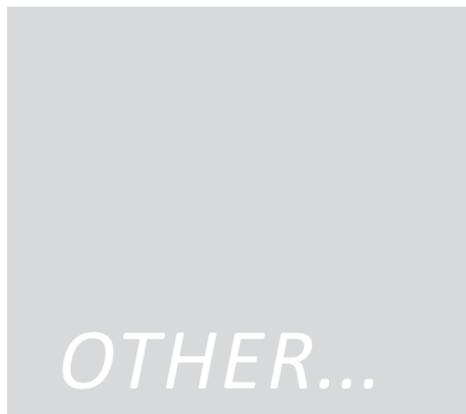
Sacred spaces / ceremonial spaces



Places for contemplation



External open space corridors



Formal quads and courtyards



Internal open space connections



Places for lounging



Learning environments outside the classroom

CAMPUS AMENITIES

Add your comments

What would you like to see on your campus?



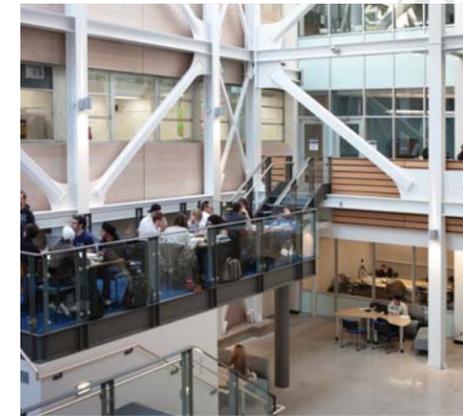
Flexible spaces for art, creativity, exhibitions, events, contemplation, etc.



Sports facilities



Community facilities and amenities



Places for study



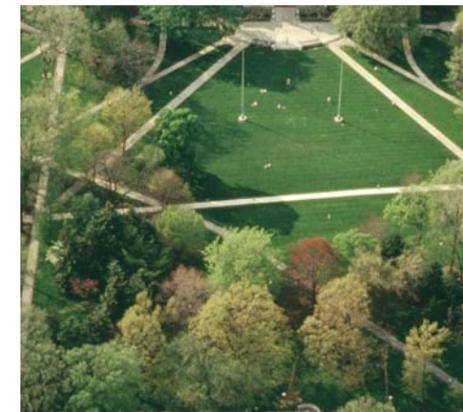
Winter activity spaces



Places to live / residential options



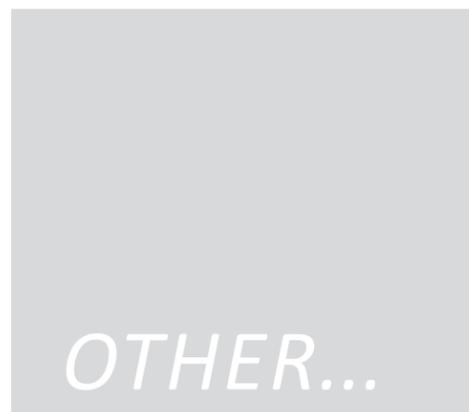
Social gathering space



Beautiful open spaces



Enhanced transit service



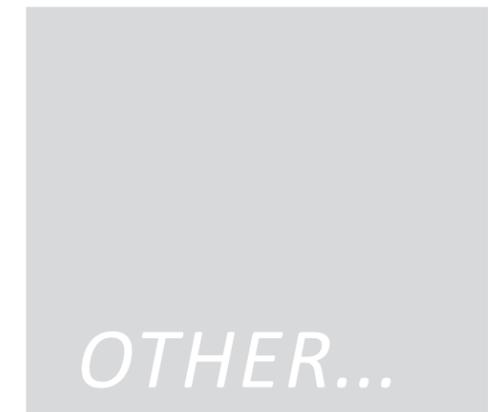
Retail and food options



Places to connect with the community



Bike parking amenities



SUSTAINABILITY

Add your comments

How sustainable should the campus be?



A more compact, walkable environment



Local food served and sold on campus



Capturing stormwater



Daylighting - natural light for internal lighting



Creating a substantive canopy of mature trees



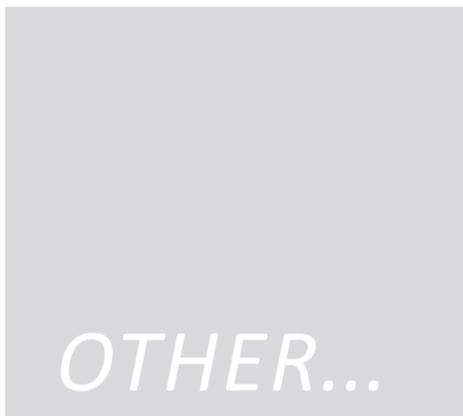
Less reliance on the automobile



Renewable energy sources



"Green" parking lots



Community gardens



Replacing surface parking with inconspicuous parkades



LEED worthy architecture

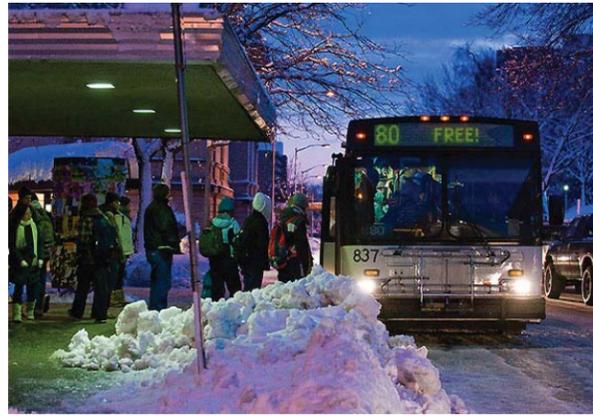


An efficient and convenient transit system

MOBILITY

Add your comments

What resonates with you?



Transit



Small "pocket" parking lots



Climate controlled links between buildings



Alignment of the transit stops, bicycle amenities, and pedestrian connection points



A walkable campus



Additional transit hubs



Structured parking integrated with development



External greenways



Car pooling



Transportation Demand Management

TELL US ABOUT YOUR CAMPUS

Mark your places on campus with a dot:

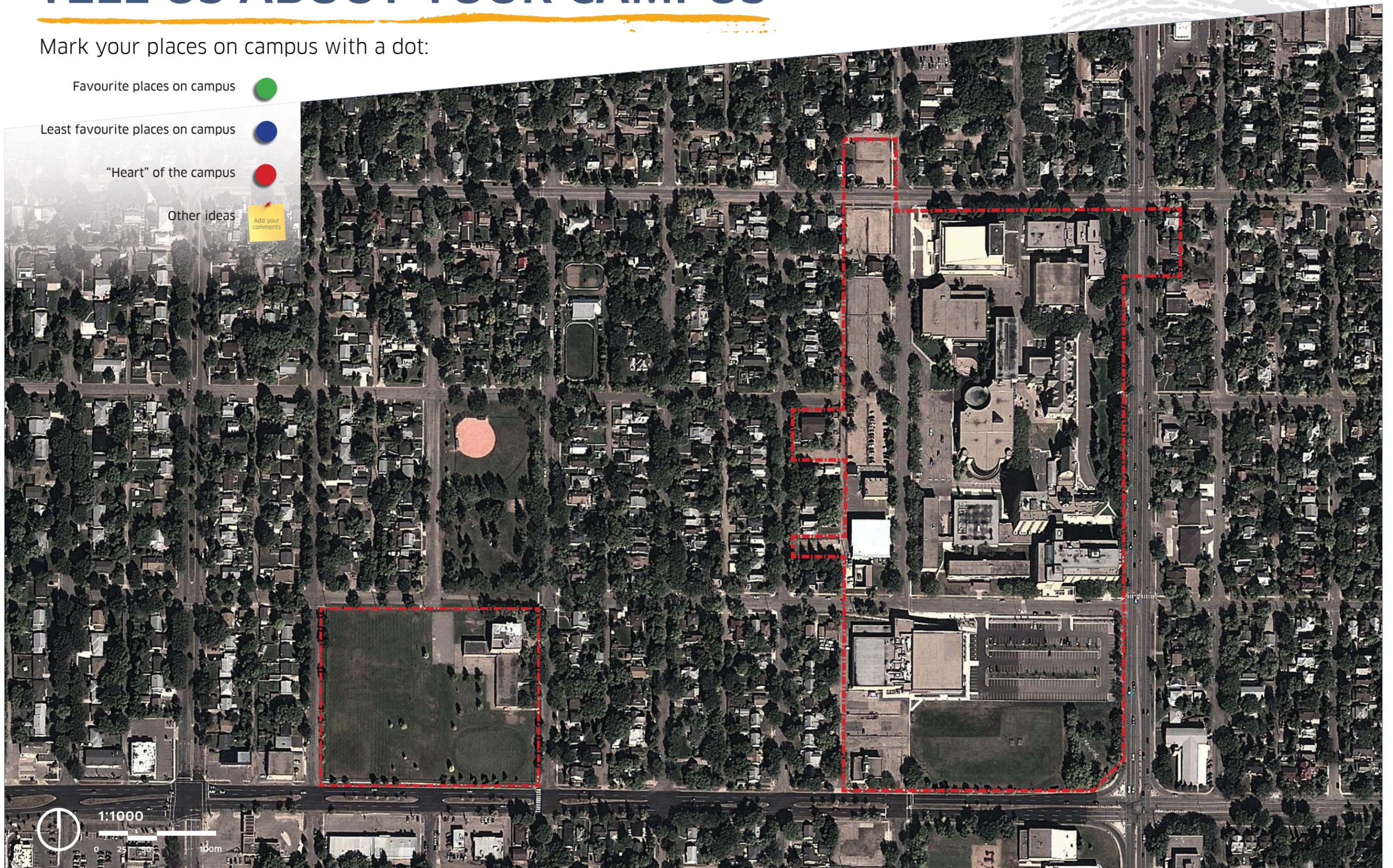
Favourite places on campus 

Least favourite places on campus 

"Heart" of the campus 

Other ideas 

Add your comments



WHERE DO YOU TRAVEL FROM?

Add your comments

Mark your starting point with a dot:

How do you **travel** to campus?
Mark your method of transportation with a dot:

