

Internally, the Health System facilities are served by a connective system of enclosed and elevated walkways called “the link,” which will continue to be extended and updated with the development of new facilities. Externally, planning for new development includes the provision of additional streetscapes. Currently, the area is being served by the University Transit System (UTS), Charlottesville Transit System (CTS) and Jaunt, a para-transit and regional service.

The other two University precincts are West Grounds and North Grounds. West Grounds provides a large percentage of University teaching and research facilities, student residences and athletic/recreation uses. North Grounds is the most recent precinct developed on Grounds with the relocation of the Law School, Judge Advocate General’s School and the Graduate School of Business Administration. While these Graduate Schools benefit from their expanded facilities, the suburban scale of this precinct results in a sense of separation from the Central and West Grounds. North Grounds also accommodates housing facilities, athletic/recreation fields and the recent John Paul Jones Arena. These three precincts are all located within the 1,135 acres of the core Grounds where all future development for UVA is planned to occur.

Future land use planning and physical growth at UVA will be guided by the 2008 Grounds Plan, which capitalizes on the potential of existing and new facilities to offer superior environments for future academic, residential and related endeavors. The core of Central Grounds possesses the UNESCO World-Class heritage site of historic buildings and landscapes that create a unique identity and serve as a model of the living-learning environment central to the vision of the Academical Village. In accommodating the physical growth and redevelopment that are essential to fulfilling the University’s mission, the Grounds Plan views the campus as an integrated, contiguous series of multi-functional facilities and green spaces linked by a network of natural and man-made systems. Viewing these systems in a holistic relationship will yield more efficient use of available resources, creating a richer, more dynamic environment on Grounds. To accomplish these goals at the scale of the University requires a strategic approach based on five primary principles established in the Plan. Linking these principles is the overarching concept of sustainability, which asserts that growth and change can be accommodated while resources are conserved for future generations. The following five primary principles established in the Grounds Plan pertain to and support the campus-at-large.

Environmental Quality: to protect and restore our natural environment

Connectivity: to increase the quality and continuity of linkages throughout the Grounds

Context: to promote beneficial physical relationships with the surrounding community

Multi-disciplinary Collaboration: to develop mixed-use facilities in support of academic interaction and collaboration

Preservation: to maintain and enhance the University’s cultural, building, and landscape resources



The **history of the Health System** begins with the completion of Thomas Jefferson’s designs for the University of Virginia and his provision for the Anatomical Hall. Completed in 1826, this building contained a theater for anatomical and medical demonstrations given for University students. At that time, the community of Charlottesville was too small and isolated to support a hospital, so the medical courses at the University proceeded on theory and anatomical study rather than on practical experiences offered by hospital treatment. However, UVA’s first medical school professor - Dr. Robley Dunglison - opened a dispensary in the Anatomical Hall and saw patients from the community for several hours each week. He and his assistants provided medicines to these local patients who also served as models for the medical classes.

Dispensary services for local residents continued at the University over the following decades, but during this period, it became increasingly clear that the lack