1 General
1.1 The Director of Campus Master Planning and Sustainability shall be responsible for approval of the final landscape and site design for all building projects during the design process.
1.2 Deviations from the approved design during construction shall be agreed to in writing by the Director of Campus Master Planning and Sustainability and the Project Manager.
1.3 More information on Purdue's landscape and grounds can be found at: http://www.purdue.edu/physicalfacilities/

2 Campus Design Contexts
2.1 The present West Lafayette campus landscape developed from a 1924 Beaux Arts plan between Ross-Ade Stadium at the north and the College of Veterinary Medicine at the south. It includes a dense collection of predominantly early twentieth century brick buildings facing linear green spaces punctuated by large open space malls. Post WWII expansion led to the development of several modern student residence halls and recreation areas to the west. The tree canopy across campus is generally organized in a park-like, naturalistic arrangement except in formally organized malls and plazas where plants are arranged more architecturally. A more contemporary landscape in the southwest quadrant of campus includes Discovery Park and the Life and Health Sciences Mall. These areas include distinctly contemporary buildings, unique site patterning, and a unique vocabulary of site fixtures and furnishings to distinguish them from the rest of campus. State and Third streets are planned for a more urban, mixed-use character than the rest of campus. The landscape design for a project on campus should express a relationship to the campus context in which it occurs.

3 Site Design
3.1 In general, green space should be maximized and excessive pavement should be avoided. Large, necessary paved areas should be shaded, broken up, or screened with plantings and green space. Exposed utility equipment and service dock areas should be architecturally screened from view.

3.2 Plazas and Building Entrances
3.2.1 Paving at main building entrances and plazas should have a higher level of finish than plain concrete. Stone, brick, concrete unit pavers, or decorative/colored concrete are preferred.

3.3 Pedestrian Routes

3.3.1 Campus pedestrians tend to move in straight lines between origins and destinations. These routes should be controlled via walls and fencing when they are not in the best interest of the project landscape. Plants will not control pedestrian movement.

3.3.2 Pedestrian street crossings should be designed to occur at intersections, not at mid-block.

3.4 Sidewalks
3.4.1 Sidewalk widths must consider the volume of pedestrian traffic anticipated but should be at least eight-feet wide to accommodate snow removal equipment.

3.4.2 Concrete walks should be six-inches thick with welded wire fabric because they are often used by service and emergency vehicles.

3.4.3 Campus sidewalks typically include a medium broom finish perpendicular to the direction of travel, bordered by a smooth-troweled “picture frame” at all joints and edges. The troweled picture frame should be two-inches wide or, the finish may match that of adjoining concrete.

3.5 Pavers
3.5.1 While a variety of pavers can be found in various locations across campus, the most common type is precast concrete in the Uni-Décor pattern. The most common color is a blend of red, charcoal, and tan similar to Reading Rock OC II.

3.5.2 Unit pavers should be designed to support vehicular loads.

3.6 Waterproofing
3.6.1 Waterproofing materials used to coat tunnel tops and other structures exposed at grade must be of a color to complement the surrounding landscape features as approved by the Director of Campus Master Planning and Sustainability.

3.7 Fencing
3.7.1 The historic “smoking fence” with decorative cast posts and pipe rails generally surrounds the campus perimeter. This fence is painted gloss black.

3.7.2 Post and chain fence is used elsewhere on campus, primarily as a pedestrian control device and frequently in combination with low evergreen hedges. This fence is painted gloss black, except at the Life and Health Sciences Mall where post and chain fence is painted silver.

3.7.3 Stainless steel post and cable fence is used in Discovery Park.

Note: Details for each fence style are available from Purdue.

3.7.4 Chain Link Fence
3.7.4.1 Permanent chain link fencing of any type is, generally, not acceptable on campus.
3.7.4.2 Temporary construction and tree protection fencing must be six-foot high chain link.

*Note:* See Section 32-3113 of this Guideline.

3.7.5 The use of plastic fencing is prohibited on campus.

3.8 Walls and Structures

3.8.1 Free standing, retaining, and other site walls and structures should not be constructed of plain concrete or interlocking concrete systems. Materials should complement the associated building’s materials and features.

3.9 Bus Shelters

3.9.1 Campus bus stop locations are coordinated with the Greater Lafayette Public Transportation System’s (GLPTC) City Bus program.

3.9.2 Bus stops are located to facilitate access and minimize route schedule disruption. GLPTC provides shelters at high demand boarding locations.

3.9.3 Purdue typically provides a concrete slab foundation and 120V electrical power for each shelter.

3.9.4 The standard shelter is Daytech Limited ADF05x10N and has a black powder-coat color.

4 Signage and Wayfinding

4.1 All exterior signage on the West Lafayette campus is coordinated with the *Purdue University Exterior Wayfinding and Signage Project Design Intent Drawings* of January 30, 2015. This information and additional guidance is available from the Director of Campus Master Planning and Sustainability.