1 General

1.1 The Director of Campus Planning and Sustainability and the Grounds Department 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 Planning and Sustainability, the Grounds Department 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 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 early twentieth century brick buildings facing linear green spaces punctuated by large open space malls. Post WWII expansion led to the development of student residence halls and recreation areas to the west. A more contemporary landscape in the southwest campus includes Discovery Park and the Life and Health Sciences Mall. The landscape design for campus should express a relationship to the context in which it occurs.

Purdue’s 2018 Giant Leaps Master Plan emphasizes the urbanization of campus, while also strengthening the open space network. The open space is envisioned as a combination of active, passive, and unique spaces connected through links and corridors that create vibrancy, foster collaboration, and give identity to Purdue’s campus. The campus plan prioritizes pedestrians and bikes and enhances the natural amenities and tree canopy throughout campus. Over the past 50 years, the University has steadily built upon its successful open spaces like Memorial Mall by replacing streets, service alleys, and surface parking lots with memorable malls and quads. These spaces create environments for gathering and outdoor learning, enhance Purdue’s unique identity, and establish a benchmark for quality.

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. Clay brick unit pavers or decorative concrete is 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. Typical planting strips between pedestrian paths, bike paths, and curbs should be a minimum of 4’ wide, except where approved by the Director of Campus Planning and Sustainability and the Senior Director of Facility Operations.

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 shall be six-inches thick with welded wire fabric because they are often used by service and emergency vehicles. (Note this is a Purdue req’t over and above WLaf standard walk)

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 A wide variety of pavers can be found in various locations across campus, the most common color is a blend of red, charcoal, and tan similar to the brick colors of Purdue’s historic buildings.

3.5.2 Unit pavers should be designed to support vehicular loads.

3.5.3 In general the concrete unit pavers deteriorate and fail under Midwest harsh winters and the freeze and thaw cycles. Clay brick unit pavers are preferred as they are more resilient to the Midwest weather, retain their color and are less maintenance.

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 Operations.
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. (accept in service areas, i.e., power plant, shops, etc)

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.

3.8.2 All elevated masonry site amenities shall be reviewed and determined if they are in need of 'Skate Cuts' or other approved skate board deterrents. 'Skate Cuts' are to be 4" wide and 1" deep) installed at a minimum 4' apart and placed to work with the joint layout of the amenity.

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.