

February 24, 2006

**Members of the Board Architecture and Design Committee**

Keith Sanders, Chair  
John Simmons  
Roger Tedrick  
Matthew Townsend

Dear Members of the Architecture and Design Committee:

There will be a meeting of the Architecture and Design Committee on Thursday, March 9, 2006, immediately following the Finance Committee meeting in Ballroom B of the Student Center, Southern Illinois University Carbondale. The following items have been suggested for the agenda:

1. Approval of the Minutes of the December 8, 2005, meeting (enclosure).
2. Notice of Proposed Design Guidelines (Board Agenda Item H) (enclosure).
3. Project and Budget Approval: Bowling Alley and Billiards Area Renovation, Student Center, Carbondale Campus, SIUC (Board Agenda Item NN).
4. Project and Budget Approval: Parking Lot Construction, Carbondale Campus, SIUC (Board Agenda Item OO).
5. Project and Budget Approval: Roof Replacement, Student Center, Carbondale Campus, SIUC (Board Agenda Item PP).
6. Award of Contracts: Automatic Sprinkler System Installation High-Rise Dormitories, Mae Smith (Phase Two), SIUC (Board Agenda Item QQ).
7. Award of Contract: Roof Replacement, University Hall, Carbondale Campus, SIUC (Board Agenda Item RR).
8. Award of Contract: Roof Replacement, Trueblood Hall, Carbondale Campus, SIUC (Board Agenda Item SS).
9. Award of Contracts: Energy Conservation Measures, Springfield Medical Campus, SIUC (Board Agenda Item TT).

10. Award of Contracts: Lower Level Renovations, 751 North Rutledge, Springfield Medical Campus, SIUC (Board Agenda Item UU).
11. Annexation of the Carterville Campus into the City Limits of Carterville, IL, SIUC (Board Agenda Item WW).
12. Approval for Executive Committee to Award Contracts: Proposal to Name Student Residence Hall IV, SIUE (Board Agenda Item XX).
13. Proposal to Name Physical Components: Delta Dental of Illinois Advanced Care Wing, SIUE (Board Agenda Item ZZ).
14. Approval of the Integration of Saluki Way Into the Land Use Plan, SIUC (Board Agenda Item BBB) (Joint discussion with Finance Committee).
15. Information Item: Capital Development Board, Morris Library Renovation and Addition Project, SIUC.
16. Other business.

Yours truly,

Duane Stucky  
Vice President for Financial and Administrative Affairs  
and Board Treasurer

DS/lap

Enclosures

cc:	Samuel Goldman	Stephen Wigginton	Walter V. Wendler
	Tequia Hicks	Marquita Wiley	Constituency Heads
	Ed Hightower	Glenn Poshard	Other Interested Parties
		Vaughn Vandegriff	

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

### SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

#### Minutes of the Architecture and Design Committee Meeting

December 8, 2005

The Architecture and Design Committee met following the Finance Committee in Ballroom B of the Student Center, Southern Illinois University Carbondale. Present were: Keith Sanders (Chair), Roger Tedrick and Matthew Townsend. Absent was: John Simmons. Other Board members present were: Samuel Goldman, Tequia Hicks, and Stephen Wigginton. Absent were: Ed Hightower and Marquita Wiley. Executive Officers present were: Interim President Duane Stucky; Chancellor Vaughn Vandegrift, SIUE; Chancellor Walter V. Wendler, SIUC; and Vice President for Academic Affairs John S. Haller, Jr.

#### Minutes

The minutes of the November 10, 2005, meeting were approved as submitted.

**Approval to Acquire and Demolish Real Estate: 333 West Carpenter, Springfield Medical Campus, SIUC (Board Agenda Item J).**

**Project and Budget Approval: Roof Replacement, University Hall, SIUC (Board Agenda Item K).**

**Revised Budget Approval: Automatic Sprinkler System Installation, High-Rise Dormitories, SIUC (Board Agenda Item L).**

**Project and Budget Approval: Roof Replacement, Trueblood Hall, SIUC (Board Agenda Item M).**

**Project and Budget Approval: Replacement of Electrical Systems, Phase III, Thompson Point, SIUC (Board Agenda Item N).**

**Award of Contracts: Energy Performance Contracting, Springfield Medical Campus, SIUC (Board Agenda Item O).**

**Approval of a Facility Lease for Southern Illinois University Research Park, Inc., SIUC (Board Agenda Item P).**

Chancellor Wendler reviewed Board Agenda Items J through P.

Approval of the matters was recommended and that they be placed on the Board's omnibus motion. The motion was duly seconded and was passed by the Architecture and Design Committee.

**Annexation of Carbondale Campus into the City Limits of Carbondale, SIUC (Board Agenda Item Q).**

Chancellor Wendler reviewed the annexation discussions held with the City of Carbondale due to increased costs of fire protection, and Interim President Duane Stucky endorsed the proposal. The Edwardsville campus was annexed into the City of Edwardsville in 2000 for the purposes of providing ambulance and fire protection to the campus.

General Counsel Jerry Blakemore outlined issues his office studied on protection to the University relating to taxation. Mr. Blakemore stated that this would not be the final action for the Board. An Intergovernmental Agreement with the City of Carbondale would be negotiated and presented for Board approval. The City would comply with State and local laws and regulations in order to fulfill their part of this Agreement. An opportunity for citizens to provide input on the annexation would be provided by an open meeting of the City Council. Jeff Doherty, Carbondale City Manager, spoke regarding zoning jurisdiction.

Chancellor Wendler confirmed that individuals would pay an additional 1% sales tax on non-ticket items at Shryock and the Arena and non-food items at the Student Center.

Approval of the matter was recommended for a roll-call vote by the Board during its regular meeting. The motion was duly seconded and was passed by the Architecture and Design Committee.


**Information Item: Capital Development Board, Elevator Upgrades, SIUC.**

Chancellor Wendler introduced Phil Gatton, SIUC Director of Plant and Service Operations, who updated the Board on elevator upgrades.

**Other Business**

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned.

DS/lap



**Southern Illinois University  
School of Medicine  
Springfield**

**DESIGN GUIDELINES**

**December 2005**

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# Southern Illinois University School of Medicine Building Design Guidelines

Southern Illinois University (SIU) School of Medicine is Illinois' public medical school serving central and southern Illinois. Its three part mission is "to assist the people of central and southern Illinois in meeting their health care needs through education, patient care service and research." SIU School of Medicine has main medical and educational sites in the Illinois communities of Springfield and Carbondale, with Family and Community Medicine (FCM) residency and practice programs in Carbondale, Decatur, Springfield and Quincy and additional FCM locations in Golden and West Frankfort.

The medical school's educational, patient service and research mission requires facilities and sites that support the education of new and established physicians; promote high-quality and efficient, patient-oriented medical care and foster sophisticated biomedical research. The



Medical Instructional Facility Courtyard

medical school's buildings and sites must integrate with and be complementary to the communities in which they exist. These communities include urban as well as rural neighborhoods. The Springfield site is located in the newly established Illinois Medical District at Springfield (commonly known as the Springfield Medical District).

***Southern at 150: Building Excellence Through Commitment*** observes that "the University environment encompasses more than just the bricks and mortar used to construct the various facilities within which we teach, learn, work and live. The entire atmosphere that is experienced by students, faculty, staff and the local community is directly affected by the quality of all physical aspects of the campus." The plan calls for a "commitment to excellence" regarding campus buildings and sites. The medical school embraces this challenge and acknowledges the importance of well designed and constructed buildings and campus sites to the achievement of its educational, patient service and research mission.

The *Building Design Guidelines* provide architects and builders with general directions for the design of facilities and sites. These guidelines augment, rather than supersede, existing and detailed standards for development.

## The Architectural Context at SIU School of Medicine

Original master planning for the Springfield medical complex, prepared in 1973 by the renowned architectural firm of Harry Weese and Associates, anticipated the growth and change that the establishment of the medical school would bring to Springfield. The original master plan foresaw that the medical school would “attract a great variety of health-related public and private institutions.” While some aspects of the original master plan were not pursued, the plan’s vision has inspired over three decades of development on the Springfield site and continues to support the medical school’s future growth and evolution within the nascent medical district.



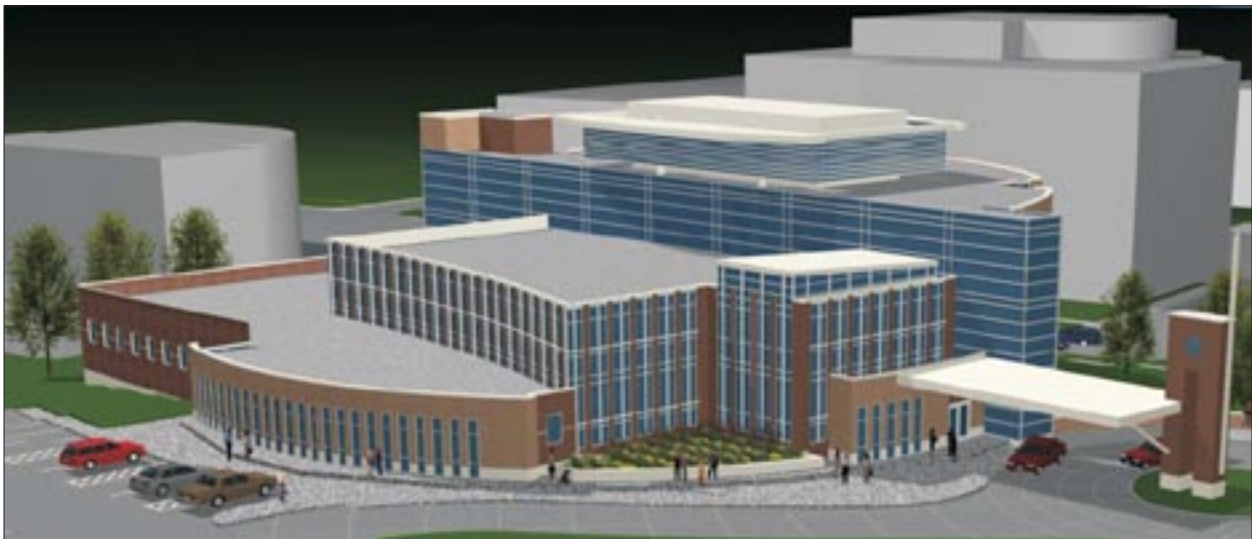
Stairs to Medical Instructional Facility Courtyard Area

SIU School of Medicine’s *Building Design Guidelines* are established to provide a framework for new buildings, renovations and site conditions that is consistent with the medical school’s long-range capital plan, traditions and program expectations regarding buildings and sites and architectural contexts prevailing in the broader communities. The guidelines are not intended to be so constraining as to stifle analysis, judgment and valid exceptions. Nor are the guidelines to be ignored or interpreted so loosely as to result in discordant developments. Their purpose is to achieve an effective balance between design and emerging program needs, while guiding development into the future. The overall objective of these guidelines is to help the SIU School of Medicine achieve an efficient, effective and aesthetically powerful design, consistent with its programmatic needs and the architectural standards of the communities in which it exists.



## *Medical Mission*

All aspects of the School's mission – medical education, medical care service and biomedical research – share their bases in medicine and the biomedical sciences. Educational facilities must support the education and training of medical students and clinical residents in clinical facilities and in small group and professional development laboratories designed to simulate patient care. Patient care is provided in the medical school's clinics as well as in inpatient facilities of affiliated hospitals typically adjacent to the medical school. Patient care clinics must meet standards for health care delivery and clinically based training within them, as well as support patient friendly, high quality care. Biomedical research requires effective linkages of clinical practice facilities and research laboratories to enhance the translation of research findings into patient care. Buildings must continue to support the medical education, patient care and research mission.



SIU Cancer Center (Coming in 2007)

## *Harmony with the Community*

SIU School of Medicine's facilities are located in a variety of communities. Building and site guidelines must support the medical school's prominent place in those communities.

In Springfield, both the medical school's main educational site and its clinical locations are present in the Springfield Medical District. Only one of two such districts in the state, the Springfield Medical District was established by the Illinois General Assembly to advance Springfield's position as a medical center of excellence. The medical district is currently finalizing a long-term plan for the district that anticipates development of a "medical main street" along the city's Carpenter Street and land tracks adjacent to the medical school and clinical areas while enhancing the neighborhoods present within the district. The medical school's building and site plans will be coordinated with developments within the Springfield Medical District and sensitive to its master plan.

Further, in addition to its owned space in Springfield, the medical school utilizes space leased from the School's Springfield based affiliated hospitals, Memorial Medical Center and St. John's Hospital. Building standards prevailing in the hospitals apply to the space leased by the medical school. Importantly, the medical school's educational and clinical sites are located in urban neighborhoods near Springfield's downtown. The medical school's buildings and sites are designed with an awareness of city regulations and plans for urban development, including the ongoing Regional/Urban Design Assistance Team (R/UDAT) planning currently underway by the City of Springfield. The medical school's capital plans will contribute to and support improvements in the neighborhoods.

The medical school's first year medical curriculum and Medical/Dental Education Preparatory Program (MEDPREP) are located on the campus of Southern Illinois University Carbondale (SIUC). Medical school buildings and sites are owned and operated by the university and fully comply with SIUC's design guidelines and capital plans. Family and Community Medicine practice sites in Carbondale, Decatur, Springfield and Quincy (as well as in Golden and West Frankfort) are located in space leased from affiliated hospitals in those cities; design guidelines from the hospitals are used by the medical school.

## Expansion

SIU School of Medicine will expand its sites through construction of new buildings, renovation of existing structures and development of open, common areas. Expansion will be directed by a long-term master plan designed to support the medical school's education, patient care and research mission while enhancing the beauty and livability in the communities and neighborhoods in which it exists. The *Building Design Guidelines* provide guidance for expansion projects.

### *Unity between Old and New*

Building plans have emphasized the relationship of new and renovated structures with existing structures. Buildings on the Springfield site have been designed to relate to the surrounding buildings of the affiliated hospitals through physical walkways and bridges linking medical school and hospital buildings. This approach results in a greater sense of harmony and unity across the medical complex while allowing necessary differentiation between the medical school and its affiliated hospitals.

New buildings and site developments will seek unity with existing structures. Functional and visual ties among structures will be respected and enhanced and used to present a unified and aesthetically pleasing appearance. New construction will exhibit clear design links to existing facilities and be similar in scale, color, materials, windows, rooflines, style and setback easement to existing structures.



Springfield Combined Laboratory Facility Addition

### *Open Space and Edges*

The medical school values open areas and green spaces as a means of humanizing its medical and educational sites. Particularly at the Springfield location, open areas are provided by walkways and parking centers among buildings. Green spaces with landscaping have been selectively added to improve the aesthetic appeal of clinical and research building areas. These open areas must continue to effectively integrate into the existing locations including the affiliated hospitals adjacent to them and be established within the space constraints inherent in the urban neighborhoods in which the medical school exists. Selective use of open spaces on the Springfield site must also complement the Springfield Medical District's plans for green spaces and open areas and the needs of patients and visitors to the medical school's clinics.

Future developments will favor open and green spaces through the use of courtyards, plazas and vistas to provide a sense of openness, flow and integration with the neighborhoods. This approach will encourage the development of multiple and diverse centers within the sites integrated by open and appealing common areas.

### *Scale and Unity*

Balancing the presence of existing (and the need for additional) large medical and scientific buildings with smaller structures, open space and the neighborhoods in which the medical school exists is an ongoing challenge. The Springfield site has evolved into an extensive medical and science complex and, with the addition of the Cancer Institute building to be constructed in the near future, will comprise the western anchor of the medical corridor emerging in the Springfield Medical District. The Springfield location is embedded in a developing neighborhood and its growth will be cognizant of the Springfield Medical District's master plan. Medical school space in the affiliated hospitals and on the SIUC campus likewise exists within larger campuses, each with its own character. New construction and renovation projects will look to balance scale and seek unity with the existing structures.

### *Building Size*

Building size will be controlled to maintain balance and flow within the medical school's grounds and to maintain common scale relationships between existing and new facilities. Function and utilization considerations will be flexible to allow for necessary exceptions to building size standards. In all cases, safety and building code standards will be followed. The School's Master Plan will establish building size standards.

### *Building Shape, Color and Texture*

New and renovated buildings will adhere to secondary building form aspects related to shape, color and texture of materials now present at the medical school sites. All buildings must be of brick, concrete and steel construction. The exterior bricks must be of similar color and texture values as existing buildings. Building shape will most frequently be rectangular or square; however, in some cases, other shapes will be utilized to enhance visual interest in the structures and better integrate into the location and relevant community.



Courtyard Area at Medical Instructional Facility

## *Transparency*

Building designs should enhance the overall sense of openness on the medical school sites; use of windows, arches, fusions of indoor and outdoor space and other means of achieving transparency will be encouraged. Examples in Springfield include the Medical Instructional Facility's open courtyard and large windows in common areas and the open design of the new Cancer Institute building. New buildings on the medical school sites should be designed as public buildings with extensive use of windows and other means of achieving a general sense of openness. At the same time, it is important for a patient care facility to assure ease of patient access and privacy.

## *Parking*

Parking lots accommodate patient, faculty, staff and student parking on the medical school sites. These are adequate for current needs. In the years to come parking garages may replace parking lots. When constructed, these facilities should be well designed, consistent with building appearances on the sites and compliant with community standards and building codes. Designs that provide for human occupancy uses on the ground floor, such as those supporting service functions, should be encouraged.



SIU Center for Family Medicine

## Architecture

The medical school's facilities are a combination of constructed and purchased buildings, the latter having been remodeled for the School's use. Constructed facilities are contemporary in design. Future developments will be designed to complement the existing structures. While the *Building Design Guidelines* provide guidance for architects, they should be flexibly applied to allow creativity and affordable construction and operation.

### *Massing*

Buildings will be constructed to allow for future expansion. As a general rule, buildings will be no less than three stories above grade, with a basement level in most facilities. Larger buildings will be built as necessary but should be consistent with scale and balance considerations on the medical school grounds. Building setbacks should comply with city codes.

### *Construction Quality*

Medical school buildings will be constructed with sufficient quality of materials, methods and details to result in durable structures that may be maintained and operated with minimal maintenance and cost over the life of the building. Consideration should be given to meeting the building's infrastructure needs to allow for flexibility in technology and function over time. Generally, buildings should be designed for a useful life of 50+ years.

### *Walls, Windows and Roofs*

Building walls should be of brick, concrete and steel construction. Exterior bricks must be of similar color and texture values as existing buildings. Windows must be prefinished, metal frames with insulated construction. The roofs of buildings are mostly flat, single ply, membrane type roofs.

### *Entries, Accents and Features*

Entrances will be planned with vestibules when possible and doors must meet the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements. Each building will have at least one entrance with doors large enough for moving equipment in and out of the building and will provide access to facilitate removal of mechanical equipment. Airlock foyers must be used at major entrances. Canopies and projections will be of material and design compatible with the design of the building. Entrances to the building will be easily identifiable and part of a larger entrance setting.

Where possible, doorways will be designed so that doors are recessed some distance from the face of the wall to provide protection from wind and offer overhead protection. Vision panels will be provided in high frequency use doors; sidelights must clearly differentiate between doors and fixed panels. Door opening pressure and entry door design must comply with State and Federal accessibility standards. All primary entrances must be equipped with automatic door operators; some buildings may have more than one primary entrance. Automatic door operator push buttons will be mounted 42" above finish grade or finish floor and installed at interior and exterior of entrance doors.

Lighting must conform to all applicable codes, be energy efficient and provide sufficient light to ensure the safety of the medical school community. The medical school will maintain lighting levels recommended by the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IES).

Building designs should include specifications for benches, trash receptacles, planters and bicycle racks. Accessibility between building, parking and public areas will meet ADA requirements.



View of SIU SOM Medical School Campus from Memorial Medical Center

## Circulation

As an academic medical center SIU School of Medicine is a patient care organization as well as an institution of higher education. It is essential that patients are able to easily navigate clinical areas and find their way to and from physician offices. Medical students, clinical residents and graduate science students also must be able to readily move among lecture halls, small group training rooms, clinical sites and research laboratories on growing sites. Faculty and staff have similar needs. The *Building Design Guidelines* will consider the needs of patients, learners and employees to efficiently and safely travel at the medical school.

### *Walks, Roads and Paths*

The medical school will work with city planners, community representatives, affiliated hospitals and the SIU Carbondale campus to ensure adequate roads into the medical school. This will be increasingly important at the Springfield location as the Springfield Medical District develops the Carpenter Street corridor and its network of main streets in the district, including Rutledge Street. In addition, service and access roads will be located in accordance with the medical school's master plan. All service drives must be designed to conform with standards appropriate to the specific needs of the facility, including emergency vehicles. Service and access roads should be curbed and well graded.

Walkways and paths at the medical school will be situated to efficiently connect buildings, common areas and surrounding neighborhoods and lend flow and integration within the location. These areas will be hard surfaced, well lighted and marked and secured with surveillance systems to ensure safety. All areas will have wayfinding markings to help patients, learners and employees easily navigate clinics and parking areas.



Richard H. Moy Building, SIU Clinics

## Landscape

The medical school will utilize landscaping to add vibrancy, color and form within its open spaces and around prominent buildings and structures. The Master Plan will address landscape materials, both hardscape and softscape, to integrate, enhance and be compatible with existing spaces. The landscape concept is to reinforce with plants the architectural character of the facilities.

## Spaces

Open spaces within the medical school locations will be used to provide a sense of community, add prominence to individual and groupings of buildings and provide functional areas for students, faculty and staff, patients and the community. Common areas can provide “centers” on the grounds, enhancing unity and identity for the medical school as currently exists with the Medical Instructional Facility courtyard.



## *Plantings*

Tree, shrub and hedge plantings can add interest and vitality to the medical school locations. Plantings will be appropriate to the scale of the space and will be functional in defining streets, paths and open spaces. Effective use of plants will define space and develop character complementary to the building and site structures.

Plants native to the region and ones requiring relatively little maintenance are preferred. Plantings will follow well-articulated designs supportive of the overall master plans. Designs will accommodate the four seasons.

## **Signage**

The medical school acknowledges the importance of appropriate signage. Signs are particularly important in patient areas to assist patients in navigating clinics and parking areas. With significant numbers of learners and employees moving between medical school buildings and the hospitals, clear signage is essential. As the sites grow and become more complex, increased reliance on signage for all purposes is expected.

### *Coordination and Standardization*

Signs on the medical school properties should be both functional and supportive of a sense of identity for the medical school. Signs will help patients, students, employees and visitors to the medical school locate buildings and rooms on its grounds. Signage will be integral to the physical environment and used to help reinforce design elements present in buildings and other structures. Signs will be placed in prominent locations, both exterior to buildings and within buildings, and designed to be clear and informative. All signage must conform to medical school standards for color, size and print face.

### *Exterior Signs*

Each building will have a standard site building sign displaying the name of the building and the street address. Exterior signs will be displayed in locations that do not detract from the building's architecture. Materials used will be consistent across the medical school sites. Banners and other temporary signs will be used to promote programs and events and add interest to heavily traveled areas.

### *Interior Signs*

Interior signs will be consistent within the buildings and complementary to the exterior signs. All buildings will have directories placed in high traffic entryways. Rooms will be numbered or titled with consistent, established standards.

### *General Guidelines*

Design guidelines for signage will allow flexibility but consistency for non-standard and specialized signs that may from time to time be required for individual applications.



Springfield Combined Laboratory Addition Sculpture: “Music to the Eyes”

## Public Art

Public art is art appearing in common areas of the medical school grounds. Such artwork may be located in buildings or situated outside in open spaces of the campus. Public art can enhance the overall design of the site, providing points of interest and reflection. Public artwork obtained by the medical school will be consistent with the School’s master plans and these design guidelines.

### *Focus*

Public art used by the medical school will be funded by private donations and the capital allocation for this purpose as defined by the State of Illinois for Capital Development Board new construction and renovation projects.

### *Art-in-Architecture*

The State of Illinois' Art-in-Architecture program promotes and preserves the arts in Illinois by acquiring artwork of all media for public buildings constructed with State funds. The Capital Development Board spends one-half of one percent of the construction appropriation on the acquisition of artwork for new and renovated buildings that are open to the general public. A committee of medical school and community representatives and Capital Development Board officials oversees each project and the selection of artwork.



Springfield Combined Laboratory Facility Addition: "Night Veils"



# **Southern Illinois University Carbondale Campus**

## **DESIGN GUIDELINES**

**December 2005**

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# Southern Illinois University Carbondale Campus Design Guidelines

At a specifically called meeting on May 11, 2005, the SIU Board of Trustees' Architecture and Design Committee reviewed and discussed design guidelines from a variety of Universities. The A & D Committee recognized that the physical settings of the campuses plays a vital role in creating an academic community and that it is important to establish guidelines to ensure that future development maintain and enhance the sense of academic community.

Therefore, the A & D Committee concluded that design guidelines should be developed for each SIU campus and location. The guidelines should address, at a minimum, the following six issues: landscape, circulation, signage, architecture, flexibility for expansion, and public art.

The following Carbondale campus guidelines are intended to provide direction in creating building environments and shaping open spaces while maintaining the historical character and traditions of the Campus. They are not intended to be so constraining as to stifle analysis and judgment and predicate design solutions. Their purpose is to achieve a balance between the rules set forth and the judgments that must be exercised at each phase of plan development so that the Campus is developed as a whole, over an extended period of time. The desired result is a single integrated campus design in which the parts are all related to one another, regardless of when they are built.

Input for the development of these guidelines was received from various University constituency groups and committees. It is widely recognized that this is our Campus, and whenever possible we should collaborate with our faculty, staff, students, and administration to ensure that expertise from our University community be utilized to the fullest potential.

Our Campus will continue to be a place that is esteemed for its natural beauty. As stated in ***Southern at 150; Building Excellence Through Commitment***, the long range blueprint for reshaping the University by its 150th birthday in 2019, our decisions will be driven by a desire to do what is in the students' best interests.

An integral part of the University's mission is to create and maintain an attractive, safe, and supportive environment within which the Campus community lives, works and learns. These guidelines will assist with this effort and will aid in recruitment and retention efforts, as well as enhance the University's overall image.



## Expansion

### *Unity Between Old and New*

Central to the idea of achieving a unified design for the Campus is the need to develop clear ties between new and existing buildings. These ties should be visual and functional. Visual ties involve building form defined in fundamental aspects such as size, shape, color, texture, etc. Buildings that possess similar aspects of form will be perceived as a unified group.



Wheeler Hall

The more aspects that are similar, the greater sense of unity there will be. The basic goal of new architecture should be to contribute to the visual unity of the Campus while expressing its own statement.

No one aspect of form is responsible for visual unity; rather, a combination of factors unique to each situation will result in a compatible expression. The Old Main quadrangle is an example where the aspects of shared building size, location and alignment around the quadrangle space exert an unifying influence in spite of considerable differences in color, texture, and building shape.

### *Open Space and Edges*

Unity, and a strong sense of place, are achieved by the preservation of open space and development of “collegial” edges. The edges created along Mill Street and along US Highway 51 south to Pleasant Hill Road are successful examples of achieving both. The Campus Master Plan creates these edges in a manner that articulates open space, draws one into the Campus, and establishes a highly identifiable Campus edge.



Edge along Old Main Quad

The development of courtyards and plazas, like those located at the Old Main quad area and the Dorothy Morris Garden, are as critical to the success of a project as the buildings themselves.

### *Scale and Unity*

Issues of particular concern for the Campus will be scale and the unity between existing and new buildings. Scale is a critical issue in the Thompson Point Student Housing area as well as on the east Campus with the additions of the housing complex and the Student Health Complex. Unity between existing and new buildings is a vital concern, particularly in areas connecting the Old Campus and Saluki Way, or adjacent to the many established traditional buildings at the northwest corner of the Campus.

### *Building Size*

Recognizing that some diversity enriches the visual environment and humanizes the scale of the surroundings, building size should generally be controlled to maintain a common scale relationship between existing and proposed buildings.

Building height should typically be three to five stories. Only special architectural elements in key landmark locations as generally indicated on the Campus Master Plan should exceed this limit.

### *Building Shape, Color and Texture*

Secondary aspects of form, such as building shape, color, and texture, should also be made compatible with the traditional standards of University buildings. General building shape should be rectangular or square, although focus buildings can successfully depart from this convention.

Many traditional Campus buildings from the early 20th century are in the neo-Georgian style. The details of this style – strong base; stone cornices; brick exteriors; pitched roofs; dormers; chimneys; entrance columns; and regularly spaced, double-sash windows with mullions



Student Center Patio

– create an overall building texture and color pattern which is generally restrained but lively in character. The walls are regular and continuous, not sculpted, and the degree of transparency is relatively high, so walls do not appear blank and impassive. The guidelines do not suggest that the neo-Georgian style be readopted, but recommend that new buildings be designed to achieve the regularity, transparency, color, pattern, texture and lively character of the style.

### *Transparency*

A number of Campus buildings also possess a transparency that helps increase awareness and feelings of involvement in the University setting.



The large windows on the north side of the Troutt-Wittmann Academic and Training Center and the glazing on both east and west sides of the Student Center are good examples of how the larger Campus as a public place can be experienced from within the buildings. Solid walls, particularly at ground level, tend to emphasize boundaries and separation, undermining the notion of the Campus as a public place. New buildings on the Campus should be designed where appropriate as public buildings, with a level of transparency that encourages a visual fusion of indoor and outdoor spaces. Each exterior building wall should be thought of as both a specific means of containing and defining interior space, and as an element centrally involved in the broader goal of defining the Campus.

### *Parking Garages*

Parking garages are a unique architectural element that should be designed to mitigate the austerity often expressed in their appearance. Large blank walls and continuous strip windows should be avoided in favor of fenestration patterns more closely resembling inhabited buildings. Devices such as louvers or screens can be used to make the façade surface more regular. Where possible, the first floor level of parking garages could be used for human occupancy uses, such as retail or service functions that will maintain activity at the ground level.

### **Architecture**

The community fabric of the Campus is reinforced in the way that buildings define and strengthen open spaces and by the way that buildings speak to one another in composition of massing, materials, and entrance locations. However, the design guidelines have been crafted to avoid imposing unrealistic constraints that could result in excessive cost per square foot of construction. It is also the intent of the guidelines to ensure an architectural expression that is compatible with the main body of the SIUC Campus without unduly restricting the creativity of the designers. It is hoped that the design for developing regions of the Campus will blend with the adjacent areas of the Campus in as seamless a manner as possible.

### *Massing*

In order to preserve the build-out capacity of the Campus, buildings should be no more than three stories above grade and provide a basement



Altgeld Hall

level. Higher buildings are permitted, but the height must demonstrate sensitivity to adjacent and nearby buildings. The appropriate ratio of the building footprint to the site area should be consistent within the related environment.

### *Construction Quality*

Our goal is to design and construct buildings with sufficient quality of materials, durability and detailing to ensure minimal maintenance and energy consumption for the lifetime of the building. Buildings should be designed to be functional and useable for a life expectancy of 100 years. Effort should be focused on the building infrastructure to allow technological and functional changes over time.

### *Walls, Windows and Roofs*

Normally, walls should be brick masonry, stone, pre-cast concrete, or concrete masonry units with stone/cast stone trim. Pre-cast concrete may be used if it incorporates a level of architectural detail commensurate with the surrounding buildings. Prefabricated curtain walls may be acceptable in certain situations. Proposed exterior colors will require approval of the University.



Troutt-Wittmann Academic and Training Center

Windows must be pre-finished metal frame with double-pane or insulating glass. Frame color should be harmonious with the design and may vary to complement the color of the roofs and walls. Reflective glass is not acceptable — “low-e,” tinted or energy-efficient glass is encouraged. Windows should be located to utilize natural lighting, thus reducing dependence on artificial lighting. The relationship between roof and shading elements should be considered to reduce heat gain during summers and increase heat gain during winters.

Roof construction shall be of sufficient quality of materials, durability, and detailing to ensure minimal maintenance and energy consumption for the lifetime of the roof.

Roof design should be consistent with and sympathetic to the area. Buildings that incorporate sections or portions with pitched roofs or elements should give consideration to vantage points and sightlines. Roof projections for the purposes of mechanical, ventilation and/or plumbing requirements must be minimized and treated as elements contributing to the architecture of the building. Stacks and vents must be ganged or “manifolded” into architectural projections.

While sloped roofs are preferred, in some instances low slope roofs may be advantageous depending upon the footprint of the building, the location, the desired sightlines, and vantage points. Current industry standards suggest Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer (EPDM) non-ballasted with a minimum twenty-year warranty as the best option for low slope roof construction. Cost may also be a consideration in determining what type of roof design is required.

### *Entries, Accents and Features*

In circumstances where a building is located at the end of a visual axis such as a street, major walk, or gateway, differentiating features in the building façade should be introduced to visually anchor the axis. Differentiating features may include major building entrances, archways, vertical projections above the cornice or eaves line, recesses or projections in the façade plane, or higher levels of transparency in the fenestration pattern.

Measures to modify and enliven large façades are encouraged. Such measures may include recesses, projections, and offsets to articulate the façade plane, horizontal coursing, variations from the predominant fenestration pattern, and modest variations in materials. Such measures will be judged as to their appropriateness to the building and the surrounding context.

Canopies, accents, or recessed doorways at major entrances must be used to protect occupants and visitors from inclement weather. The design and material of canopies and projections must be compatible with the design of the building. Air-lock foyers, compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act, must be used at major entrances. The main building entrance should be easily identifiable and part of a larger “entrance element.” This element should be in scale with the building plane.

## **Circulation**

### *Walks, Roads and Paths*

An SIUC planning principle is to maintain a pedestrian-dominant Campus, yet balance the need for vehicular traffic and service access. Whenever possible, the emphasis should be on pedestrian pathways and circulation, and on eliminating large open expanses of parking lots. Parking structures, when cost effective, will be utilized to help reinforce this notion and to preserve green space.

Implementation of Saluki Way will add significantly to the quality of experience of the students and the Carbondale community at large. Saluki Way will reflect the goals and aspirations of ***Southern at 150: Building Excellence Through Commitment***, the longrange blueprint for reshaping the University by its 150th birthday in 2019 and the Campus Master Plan to ensure that academic, athletic, and support facilities are integrated to form a unified Campus.



Morris Library Commons Area

Proposed facility improvements and renovations will be integrated with surrounding Campus architecture and circulation paths. Facility improvements will create a new core for the Campus on the eastern border along Route 51.

Patterns of circulation for the Campus are built around the idea of using existing street corridors for vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian pathways. Individual design and layout of these paths should emphasize pedestrian movement as the primary means of movement on Campus. Conflicts between bicycle, pedestrians, and vehicles should be regulated by signage that grants the right-of-way to pedestrians.

Campus and service access roads should be located in accordance with the master plan and should be curbed. All service drives should be designed to conform to the standards for service vehicles and emergency access, and should suit the specific service requirements of the buildings.

At public streets, the street edge between curb and buildings should be designed to reflect the intensity of pedestrian use. Areas of high pedestrian use should be paved, and areas of lower usage may include grass.

Sidewalks and bicycle paths should be poured-in-place concrete. All sidewalks should be a minimum width of six feet. Walks over eight feet wide should be designed to accommodate vehicular traffic for service and snow removal.

All bicycle paths should be two-way, with a minimum width of seven feet. Pavement thickness

should be designed to meet required vehicle loads.

## Landscape

Central to the uniqueness of the Carbondale campus is the landscape. The landscape is the signature element that differentiates this campus from most others across the nation. The strength and uniqueness of this natural beauty must be maintained and enhanced.

## Spaces

SIUC's commitment to open space stems from traditional campus designs practiced in early American history. These designs modeled colleges after small communities to ensure that campuses were spacious and open to the world. Because the SIUC Campus is large, open and themed-type spaces should be distributed throughout to help foster this sense of community and reinforce SIUC's sense of unity and identity.

The spaces created by and between Campus buildings contribute as much to SIUC's "sense of place" as the buildings themselves. Open spaces can serve multiple purposes, often as stages for ceremonial, social, and educational functions. In addition, they promote chance encounters that not only enrich Campus life, but also comprise a fundamental part of the learning process. These open spaces provide a quiet, relaxing retreat from the hectic pace of Campus life.

There is a wide spectrum of open spaces on the SIUC Campus. There are large formal quadrangles such as the Old Main Quad and the commons area between the Wham Education Building, Morris Library, and Rehn Hall, which are axial, iconic spaces framed by an ensemble of buildings that are generally consistent in scale and façade material. Woody Hall and the Free Forum area are examples of smaller quads, while the Agricultural Sciences lawn and Faner Hall represent linear open corridors that link areas of the Campus together. Smaller, more intimate spaces interspersed throughout the Campus include the courtyards at the Communications Building and Brush Towers and the Dorothy Morris Garden. Open



Student Center Courtyard



Dorothy Morris Garden

spaces at the Campus edges such as Stehr Field, Rinella Field, and the University Avenue lawn at Grand Avenue provide further spatial variety and identity to the Campus. The significant characteristic of the open space system is that it comprises a network of spaces and places that unify the Campus. It also provides a coherent framework for spatial relief in the built environment. Those characteristics are to be scrupulously maintained in the design of future buildings and spaces.

## *Plantings*

The following principles should be used to guide planting design. Tree, shrub and hedge planting shall be appropriate to the scale of the space. Broad-stroke use of plants in groups and masses is preferred to intricate plantings. Planting shall reinforce the basic campus structure; positively shape open spaces and not be simply decorative, but functional in defining and unifying streets, paths and open spaces. Planting should be simple and restrained, limiting the diversity of species within given groups or masses.

Screening at service areas should be accomplished through the use of evergreen trees such as Fir or White Pine. Site walls can be used where space will not allow evergreens for screening. Screening of surface parking and bicycle lots should be done with evergreen or dwarf boxwood hedges.

Smaller courtyard areas may employ smaller scale, more diverse planting in contrast to the simple formal planting of malls, streets and quadrangles. The role of plants in these spaces, however, is the same – to define space and develop a character appropriate to the use.

Plant materials include deciduous shade trees, evergreen trees, ornamental trees, shrubs and ground covers. The following guiding principles apply to all types of landscape plantings:

- Select plant materials native to the region whenever possible. Avoid the use of exotic, difficult to maintain plant materials.
- Selected plant materials should be repeated throughout the Campus to provide a sense of order and unity.
- Plantings should be simple and primarily informal.

- When used in mass, plants should be grouped together in clusters of odd numbers of plants such as three, five or seven of the same shrub.
- A sense of openness on the Campus should be maintained by not over-planting with trees and maintaining a high canopy to preserve views.
- Messy plants or those with thorns should be avoided adjacent to pedestrian walkways or near parking areas and roadways.
- Physical security for pedestrians should be a consideration when designing plant groupings.
- Mature trees and shrubs should not block windows, graphics or other building elements. The location of overhead utility lines and building overhangs should be considered in the selection and placement of trees and shrubs.
- Planting designs should be completed as a collaboration between the building and grounds department, an experienced landscape architect or horticulturist, and the University Architect / Engineer. Items to be considered include exact site conditions and the particular requirements of the plant, ultimate desired size of plant materials versus its potential growth, purpose of the planting and maintenance capability and desired effort.



Flowering Tree

- All planting beds should have well-defined edges. Open areas between plants should be covered with a thick mulch of bark, ground recycled materials or stone.
- Plantings throughout the Campus should provide year-round interest with a mixture of evergreens, shade trees, and ornamentals providing color, texture and form.
- Formal plantings should be used only in specific settings such as ceremonial areas and major gathering points or as designated by the applicable physical development plan.
- Plans for planting should be developed that are sensitive to the landscape hierarchy set forth in the applicable physical development plan.
- Plantings of annual flowers and perennials may be used in special locations on the Campus. Plantings of flowers should be used sparingly and massed to provide an adequate display.
- Planting areas should be positioned to collect water runoff, thus reducing manual watering needs while minimizing the demands on campus drainage systems.
- Plantings should be arranged to provide room for maneuvering grounds maintenance equipment.

## Signage

### *Coordination and Standardization*

SIUC recognizes the importance of coordinating and standardizing the interior and exterior signage throughout the Campus and has established specific guidelines for future signage. Readable signage is an essential component of facility planning and design. Signage will help to unify the University and increase livability. This is achievable by designing a signage system that is an integral part of the Campus environment, that provides critical information in a legible and easily understood way, and is an effective public information system that projects the stability and high ideals of the University.

Signs are crucial to aid in the free flow of vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The system is an ongoing process designed to keep abreast of the continuous modifications in the University's physical makeup. An effective and well designed Campus sign system should provide useful information regarding:



Directional Sign



- The Campus setting and design
- Clear information and directions to destination(s) throughout Campus
- The destination at the point of arrival
- Basic operational information
- Information that is clear, precise, current, and consistent

Placement, scale, and graphic style are important design elements. Placement should be at key decision points. Lettering styles and graphic symbols should be simple, reflect the image of the Campus, and remain compliant with Americans with Disabilities Act guidelines. Signs and graphics should be large enough to be legible from a distance. Color scheme combinations should be consistent and provide a high degree of visibility, readability, and compatibility with other Campus elements. Generally, all graphics and lettering should have at least a 70% contrast with the background color. Signs should be plain and, to the greatest extent possible, in the language of the observer. In some cases, text as the sole content of the sign may be preferable to graphical information. There is inter-relatedness in graphic format and configuration with exterior and interior signs. These consistencies promote a graphic image that becomes recognizable from building to building, and throughout Campus. It is this familiarity that assists the viewers in obtaining information in an orderly progression.

### *Exterior Signs*

Exterior signs should be sequential and hierarchical and address directional, informational, identification, and regulatory categories. Exterior signs should be designed to be inter-related with the interior signage and constructed of durable, high quality materials. Colors and finishes that are reflective of the Campus scheme and resist fading should be selected. Designs and materials used should allow for changes to be made with minimum expense and contrast between old and new.

### *Interior Signs*

Interior signs are an extension of exterior signs and should address the same categories. They should also be inter-related in graphic format. All major buildings should have directories keyed to a graphic floor plan and strategically placed in prominent locations where major decisions regarding movement or circulation are made, i.e. entrance points, lobbies, and elevators. The color, text, graphics, and organization of directories should relate to exterior signs.

### *General Sign Guidelines*

It is important to recognize that the design guidelines address only these items that are consistently used on a Campus-wide basis and whose design, content, color, and configuration is centrally controlled. The need for non-standard and specialized signs by applications will always exist. For such situations, signing guidelines and standards can provide a guide for the development of adjunct signing components. The University must approve all variations.



Public Art at the Engineering Building

## Public Art

### *Focus*

Public art is art that appears outside of the traditional art settings of museums and galleries and is found in publicly accessible spaces such as plazas, parks, classrooms, hallways, offices, cafeterias, sidewalks, bridges, and parking decks. It can stand alone or be integrated into the form and function of a building or open space, taking shape in the pattern of a terrazzo floor, a carved wooden bench, the forged metal railings of a pedestrian bridge, the concrete pavers of a sidewalk, or other architectural or landscape elements. Simply stated, public art takes an artist's ideas and integrates them into the fabric of everyday life.

SIUC recognizes and values public art as a vital element that enlivens and enriches the quality of Campus life – providing experiences, provoking responses, creating dialogues, reexamining opinions, and expanding boundaries. The Campus Arts Advisory Committee will review and make recommendations to the Board of Trustees' Architecture and Design Council on specific public art projects proposed for the Campus.

The focus of public art at SIUC is on the acquisition of artwork that fits the space and design of the facility or location. It is preferable, but not mandatory, for SIUC students, faculty, staff, alumni and local Illinois artists to create the artwork.

New buildings and renovation projects with construction budgets greater than \$1 million, and no Capital Development funding, will set aside one-half (1/2) of one percent (1%) of the budget to be used for public art.

### *Art-in-Architecture*

The State of Illinois' Art-in-Architecture Program works to promote and preserve the arts of Illinois by securing artwork of all media for public buildings constructed with State funds. The Capital Development Board spends one-half (1/2) of one percent (1%) of the construction appropriation on the acquisition of artwork for new and renovated buildings that are open to the general public. A committee of artists, community representatives, and state officials oversee each project and select the artwork.

An aerial photograph of the Southern Illinois University Edwardsville campus. The image shows a large, sprawling campus with numerous buildings, parking lots, and green spaces. The campus is surrounded by dense trees and fields. The text is overlaid on the image.

# SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY EDWARDSVILLE

## DESIGN GUIDELINES for ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

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# **DESIGN GUIDELINES**

## **INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE**

The SIUE Design Guidelines is a general philosophy to guide the Architect in developing specific designs for the Edwardsville campus implementing the highest quality of design consistent with campus standards. The guidelines are not intended to be so constraining as to stifle analysis and judgment and predicate design solutions. However, the guidelines should not be interpreted so loosely as to permit entirely different initiatives and conceptual directions. Their purpose is to achieve a balance between the rules set forth and the judgments that must be exercised at each phase of plan development, so that the campus is developed as a whole over an extended period of time. The desired result is a single integrated campus design in which the parts all relate to one another, regardless of when they are built. The Campus Architect is the designated University representative for final decisions regarding design, materials, and related issues. In any situation where the approval process is not clearly articulated, the Campus Architect will review and issue the final approval. SIUE adopts its own building code for which the Campus Architect is responsible. University Park has its own set of standards contained in its covenants.

## **ORIGINAL DESIGN CONCEPT @ SIUE**

Gyo Obata of Hellmuth, Obata, and Kassabaum Architects (HOK) of St. Louis, Missouri designed the Edwardsville campus in the early 1960's. Mr. Obata conceived the idea of a central campus, reminiscent of a small college square, with all facilities located within a circle. All automobiles would be kept outside of that circle, both circulating and parking. The current campus maintains the original concept, except that some parking areas have been added within the circle to accommodate students, faculty, staff, and services.

The second principal design concept developed by Mr. Obata was the building design. All original buildings were three (3) stories above grade with a basement. All roof lines are perceived as flat; no roofing material is seen from the ground. The exterior is highlighted by 4+ story brick towers, which contain stairwells and mechanical services. The brick towers are offset by horizontal bands of gray tinted glazing with black frames and exposed aggregate concrete fascias and projections (often as balconies). The exposed aggregate concrete bands utilize rose quartz aggregate and are a buff color. In addition, all brick is a local blend called "Edwardsville Red", and is a custom color for this campus, and is available for new projects. The mortar is a maroon color, and is critical to maintaining the campus brick color.



SIUE Building Guidelines

# LANDSCAPING



## Space

The SIUE commitment to open spaces is based upon the large campus land mass developed in the beginning of the “new” campus. The campus core refines the concept by creating quadrangle-type spaces in the tradition of old colleges. The massing and location of buildings is used to create these quadrangles. Currently, Stratton Quadrangle is the only fully defined quadrangle, although several additional quadrangles are planned as new buildings are added to the core.

## Plantings

The following principles should be used to guide planting design. Trees, shrubs and hedge plantings shall be appropriate to the scale of the space. Broad stroke use of plants in large rows and masses is preferred to fussy, detailed plantings. Plantings shall reinforce the positively shaped open spaces and not be simply decorative. Plantings shall be functional in defining and unifying streets, paths, and open spaces. Plantings should be simple and restrained, limiting the diversity of species within given groups or rows of trees.

Screening at service areas should be accomplished through the use of evergreen trees. Site walls can be used where space will not allow evergreens for screening. Screening of surface parking and bicycle lots should be done with evergreen hedges.

Smaller courtyard areas and planters may employ smaller scale, more diverse planting in contrast to the simple formal planting of streets and quadrangles. The role of plants in these spaces, however, is the same – to define space and develop a character appropriate to the use.

Plant materials include deciduous shade trees, evergreen trees, ornamental trees, shrubs, and ground covers. The following guiding principles apply to all types of landscape plantings:

- Plant materials should be native to the region whenever possible. Avoid the use of exotic, difficult-to-maintain plant materials. Non-native or exotic plants shall not be used without permission from the Campus Architect.
- Plant materials should be appropriate to this climate zone, and not subject to pests, infestation, or diseases.
- Plant materials should be repeated throughout the campus to provide a sense of order and unity.

- Plantings should be simple and primarily informal.
- When used in mass, plants should be grouped together in clusters of odd numbers of the same plant.
- A sense of openness on the campus should be maintained by not over planting with trees and maintaining a high canopy to preserve views.
- Messy plants or those with thorns should be avoided adjacent to pedestrian walkways or near parking areas and roadways. However, there are special locations where thorny bushes may be utilized to control or direct pedestrian traffic.
- The size of plants at maturity must be considered when developing plans. Mature trees and shrubs should not block windows, graphics, or other building elements. The location of overhead utility lines and building overhangs should be considered in the selection and placement of trees and shrubs.
- Planting designs should be reviewed by the Campus Architect, who will examine the plans with a horticulturist and the grounds department. Items to be considered include exact site conditions and the particular requirements of the plant, ultimate desired size of plant materials versus its potential growth, purpose of the planting, maintenance capability, and desired effect.
- All planting beds should have well-defined edges. Open areas between plants should be covered with a thick mulch of bark, ground recycled materials or stone. Edgings shall be designed to allow snow removal equipment to operate and to avoid damage to the edgings from grounds maintenance equipment.
- Plantings throughout the campus should provide year-round interest with a mixture of evergreens, shade trees, and ornamentals that provide color, texture, and form.
- Formal plantings should be used only in specific settings such as ceremonial areas and major gathering points or as designated by the applicable physical development plan.
- Plantings of annual flowers and perennials may be used in special locations of the campus. Plantings of flowers should be used sparingly and massed to provide an adequate display. Plantings should be arranged to provide room for maneuvering grounds maintenance equipment.
- The University Arboretum has its own set of standards for its landscaping.

## **CIRCULATION**



### **Walks, Roads, and Paths**

One of the SIUE planning principles is to maintain a pedestrian-dominant campus, particularly in the core area. The University strives to balance the need for vehicular traffic and service access against pedestrian accessibility. Parking is generally independent of individual buildings in the



core. Service access is necessary and should be planned accordingly, using existing parking areas and pathways as much as possible. No new parking lots are to be located within Circle Drive. At some time the University may construct a parking garage over an existing parking lot.

Patterns of circulation for the campus are built around the idea of using existing roads for vehicles, as well as existing paths for pedestrians and bicycles. Individual design and layout of these paths should emphasize pedestrian movement as the primary means of movement on campus. Conflicts between bicycles, pedestrians, and cars should be regulated by signage that grants the right-of-way to the pedestrians.

Pathways in general are to be eight (8) feet wide, built with asphalt pavement, and have a thickness designed for service and snow removal equipment. Pathways that cross the main roads shall have an accessible sloped concrete transition between the path and the roadway, built in accordance with the latest version of the Illinois Accessibility Code. All bicycle paths independent of pedestrian traffic shall be designed for two-way traffic, with a minimum width of seven (7) feet unless governed by a non-University authority. Paths of exposed aggregate concrete will be considered by the Campus Architect on a case-by-case basis.

Two major area bicycle paths cross the campus, but are somewhat out of the way for use by the University. However, those paths may continue to develop as viable alternatives to the use of automobiles on campus, and should be considered in planning new facilities.

All service drives should be designed to conform to the standards for service vehicles and emergency access, and should suit the specific service requirements of the building. Concrete pavement of appropriate thickness shall be used in the construction of the service drives.

Decorative plazas, quadrangles, and walkways will be reviewed by the Campus Architect. Hard surface materials, such as concrete, exposed aggregate concrete, stone, brick, etc. may be used in conjunction with the overall design of the new building, and should relate to the overall design of the campus buildings, adjacent quadrangles, and walks.

## **SIGNAGE**



### **Coordination and Standardization**

SIUE recognizes the importance of coordinating and standardizing the interior and exterior signage throughout the campus. The value of readable signage is an essential component of facility planning and design. Signage should give priority to providing needed information and directions for the first time or infrequent visitor. The signs will help to unify the University and increase livability. This is achievable by designing a signage system that is an integral part of the campus environment, provides critical information in a legible and easily understood way, and is an effective public information system that projects the stability and high ideals of the University.

Signs are a crucial aid to navigation to all people. An effective and well-designed campus sign system should:

- Provide clear information and directions to destination(s) throughout campus
- Identify the destination at the point of arrival
- Provide basic operational information
- Provide information that is clear, precise, current and consistent
- Complement the architecture of the campus

Placement, scale, and graphic style are important design elements. Placement should be at key decision points. Lettering styles and graphic symbols should be simple, reflect the image of the campus and be compliant with ADA and Illinois Accessibility Code (IAC) guidelines. Signs and graphics should be large enough to be legible from an appropriate distance. Color scheme combinations should be consistent and provide a high degree of visibility, readability and compatibility with other campus elements. All graphics and lettering should have at least a 70% contrast with the background color. In some cases, plain language as the sole content of the sign may be preferable to graphic information. There is inter-relatedness in graphic format and configuration with exterior and interior signs. These consistencies promote a graphic image that becomes recognizable from building to building and throughout campus. It is this familiarity that assists the viewers in obtaining information in an orderly progression.

## **Exterior Signs**

Exterior signs should address directional, informational, identification, and regulatory categories. Exterior signs should be designed to be compatible with the campus architecture and constructed of durable, high-quality materials. Colors and finishes that are reflective of the campus scheme and resist fading should be selected. Designs and materials used should allow for changes to be made with minimum contrast between old and new.

## **Interior Signs**

Interior signs are an extension of exterior signs and should address the same categories. They should also be inter-related in graphic format. All buildings should have directories keyed to a graphic floor plan and strategically placed in prominent locations where major decisions regarding movement or circulation are made, i.e. – entrance points, lobbies and elevators. The color, text, graphics and organization of directories should relate to exterior signs. Directory contents will be CAD generated by SIUE Facilities Management. Room signs will follow the current style, and be in compliance with the Illinois Accessibility Code.

## **General Guidelines**

It is important to recognize that these design guidelines address only items that are consistently used on a campus-wide basis and whose design, content, color, and configuration are centrally controlled. The need for non-standard signs and specialized applications will always exist, and for such situations, sign industry guidelines and standards should provide a guideline for the development of adjunct sign applications. Any non-standard signs must be approved by the Campus Architect.

# **ARCHITECTURE**



## **General**

The community fabric of the campus is reinforced in the way that buildings define and strengthen open spaces and by the way the buildings relate to one another in the composition of massing, materials, and site placement. However, the Design Guidelines have been developed to avoid imposing unrealistic constraints that could result in excessive cost per square foot of construction. It is also the intent of the Guidelines to ensure an architectural expression that is compatible with the main body of the Edwardsville campus without unduly restricting the creativity of the designers. It is hoped that the design for developing regions of the campus will blend with the adjacent areas of the campus in as seamless a manner as possible.

## **Massing**

Adequate land area on the campus allows the limitation of building heights to three (3) stories, plus a basement (walk-out or partially exposed where permitted by the site). The ratio of the footprint area to the height should relate to the original building ratio.

## **Construction Quality**

Our goal is to design and construct buildings with sufficient quality of materials, durability and detailing to ensure minimal maintenance for the lifetime of the building. Buildings should be designed to be functional and useable for a life expectancy of 100 years. Effort should be focused on the building infrastructure to allow technological and functional changes over time.

## **Walls, Windows, and Roofs**

Walls should be brick masonry, stone, precast concrete, or curtain walls. Proposed exterior materials and colors require approval of the Campus Architect.

Windows must be anodized aluminum with insulating glass compatible with the core building materials. Pre-finished metal frames will be considered on an individual basis. Glass shall be energy-efficient and incorporate UV protection. Reflective or tinted glazing will be judged in conjunction with the building design and concept.

Roof design should be consistent with and sympathetic to the adjacent buildings. The core buildings should have perceived flat roofs with a quarter-inch-per-foot minimum slope. Current industry standards suggest Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer (EPDM) non-ballasted with a minimum twenty-year warranty as the best option for flat roofs. Pre-finished metal coping with

concealed fasteners over EPDM flashing and counter flashing enhances the water tightness of the building. Cost may be a consideration when determining the roof material, along with the concept of “Green” design.

Roof projections for the purposes of mechanical, ventilation, and/or plumbing requirements along with roof-top mechanical equipment must be minimized and treated as elements contributing to the architecture of the building. Stacks and vents should be ganged or manifolded together into architectural projections.



## **Entries, Accents, and Features**

The original buildings in the core do not have predominant entries. Those buildings have a number of entries at grade level that do not have readily identifiable “front” doors. The entry doors tend to be contained within the building glass walls or glass bands, and are not clearly distinguishable. Recent buildings in the core have highlighted the entries to enable users to quickly find them, in response to the difficulty of locating an entry on the original buildings. Entries to buildings need to be clearly defined, but work within the context of the core building design. Air-lock foyers must also be used at major entrances. All major entries must be accessible in accordance with the ADA and Illinois Accessibility Code.

## **Functionality of Interior Spaces**

Key to a new building or renovation project is the functionality of the interior. The Consulting Architect is to review the basic design program presented by the University, analyze the program in terms of feasibility to implement the program within the parameters of available space and budget constraints, and to present to the University an appropriate solution. The Consulting Architect is to further examine the program and bring their expertise and experience to determine if the program truly fulfills the needs of the University. The Consulting Architect should see the program as a starting point for study, and work with the University and Campus Architect to develop a functional plan. Interior spaces should fulfill the requirements of the final design program, enhance the usage by students and faculty, and be maintainable by staff. “Green” products should be implemented where practical and cost effective.

## **“Green Construction”**

A popular concept currently is “Green” construction, as defined by the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) from the United States Green Building Council. In general, good architectural and engineering designs plan the building to work within the site and environment. Special emphasis is placed upon the use of recycled materials, new materials that are recyclable at the end of the useful life, and use of locally produced materials. Energy-efficient materials and

practice are an integral part of the building design. Life-cycle costs of proposed products and solutions are to be reviewed and will be considered as part of the decision making process by the University. The building (new, addition, or renovation) must be LEED Certifiable, that is, designed in conjunction with the LEED point system so that the University, should it so choose, could have the building formally certified.

## **FLEXIBILITY FOR EXPANSION**

### **Flexibility**

To achieve a degree of flexibility, building components should be designed so that changes can occur. As part of the building design, the charge to the Architect will be to present future expansion possibilities to the University. Buildings are to be designed for a minimum 100 year life, with upgrades to the building systems at 50 years. However, during the course of the building life, modifications will occur, and entire sections may be renovated or modified for new usage. Both the building and the building systems will be designed to strike a balance between initial cost, operating cost, and the ability to be modified in the future.



### **Unity Between Old and New**

Central to the idea of achieving a unified design for the campus is the need to develop clear ties between new and existing buildings. These ties should be visual and functional. Visual ties involve building form defined in fundamental aspects such as size, shape, color, texture, etc. Scale is a critical issue when placing new buildings in proximity to existing. Buildings that possess similar aspects of form will be perceived as a unified group. The more aspects that are similar, the greater sense of unity there will be. The basic goal of new architecture should be to contribute to the visual unity of the campus while expressing its own statement.

The Edwardsville campus is divided approximately between the core and outlying facilities. Core buildings are those located within or along Circle Drive. Outlying facilities are located on sites beyond direct access to Circle Drive. The project Scope of Work will determine if the proposed building should be designed to complement the core buildings, or designed as a non-core building with compatible components. The Campus Architect will review individual buildings for design compliance with these guidelines.

## **Scale and Unity**

The general direction of the campus design is to provide new facilities that employ the basic principals and materials of the original Obata building design concept. Overall, the building proportions tend to be horizontal, which is further emphasized by the linear windows, concrete bands, and flat roofs whose roofline are seen as a horizontal line. Typically, the newer buildings will be three (3) stories above grade and feature brick towers that extend well above the building. Horizontal bands of glazing and horizontal bands of a material compatible to the exposed aggregate concrete are used to reflect the original design concept. Recent buildings have utilized a buff-colored limestone to emulate the exposed aggregate concrete, although some have continued to utilize the exposed aggregate precast concrete panels. Horizontal glazing bands have been implemented to relate to the original design.

## **Open Spaces and Edges**

Building locations are determined in general from a campus land use plan, which is flexible. Certain areas of the inner circle core campus are designated as ideal building sites, although the current use may be parking. One architect has observed that the buildings tend to be twice as far apart as their height, although Mr. Obata has not stated that particular design feature. The campus is developing the idea of small courtyards or quadrangles as intimate spaces surrounded on four sides by buildings. Visual corridors between series of buildings tend to end with a building as a closure to the vista. The University is a strong, pedestrian oriented campus. As a result, each building does not block the flow of pedestrian traffic, but offers a protected passageway as students and faculty transverse the campus.

## **Building Size**

Recognizing that some diversity enriches the visual environment and humanizes the scale of the surroundings, building size generally should be controlled to maintain a common scale relationship between existing and proposed buildings.

Building heights should typically be three (3) stories or about 40 feet above the general ground elevation. In some locations, a walk-out or partial exposure of a basement level is possible. Some building elements may extend an additional story or more above the main portion of the building, to reflect the brick stair towers that rise above the primary building roof level of the original core buildings. The potential of a taller, landmark-type building may be considered, but would require approval of the Chancellor and the Board of Trustees, and is not a solution likely to be approved.





## **Building Shape, Color and Texture**

Secondary aspects of form, such as building shape, color and texture, should also be made compatible with the traditional standards of University buildings. General building shape should be rectangular, although focus buildings can depart from this convention upon approval of the Campus Architect.

The original buildings were designed in the contemporary style of the 1960's – that is, strong basic shapes and forms with major areas of glazing. A linear emphasis was incorporated as the basic design, with horizontal bands of glass creating the primary shape. The horizontal line was broken by dark red brick stair towers, and in some cases, vertical precast concrete panels. Overall, the buildings project a long, low image, as the height-to-length ratio emphasizes the length. These guidelines are not suggesting duplication of the original style, but recommending that new buildings be designed to achieve the horizontal complemented by vertical components, and to use compatible materials. For example, stone panels have been successfully used in place of the exposed aggregate concrete panels and glass curtain walls used in place of the horizontal glass bands. However, all brick used must be the “Edwardsville Red” brick, available locally from Richards Brick, model number 1A66. Mortar color is to match the existing buildings, and is based upon Solomon Colors number 45H Maroon. Buildings beyond the core have employed red colored concrete masonry units (CMU) and/or jumbo brick with the approval of the Campus Architect. The use of CMU will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, but natural color CMU is not acceptable anywhere.

University Park has a separate set of Guidelines, and any facility erected there, even if owned by the University, is subject to the review and approval of the University Park Board. Most buildings in the Park reflect materials and styles compatible with the basic University style. Design standards are incorporated into the University Park covenants.

## **Transparency**

The core buildings have a strong emphasis on horizontal bands of glass. The majority of core buildings have gray tinted glass typically set within black frames. This glazing pattern provides a transparency to the building, and provides awareness of activity within and without to enhance the relationship of students, faculty, and staff. Openness is integral to the learning process, and our building transparency is reflective of that open communication. The University is a public space, and encourages open communication between all employees and users, as well as visitors.



## **Buildings Beyond the Core**

Buildings located beyond Circle Drive are generally perceived as “buildings beyond the core”. In general, the guidelines for core buildings apply to these buildings located outside of the core area. There are two primary exceptions to the guidelines for buildings beyond the core: sloped roofs and concrete masonry units (CMU) are permitted. Sloped roofs should be standing seam metal. All CMU should be colored units to emulate the exterior colors in the core; gray or standard concrete masonry units are not acceptable. Metal buildings are normally allowed only in the Supporting Services area. Materials and design will be approved by the Campus Architect.

## **Parking Garages**

Currently, there are no parking garages on the campus. It is possible that the core area building growth may lead to the erection of parking garages independently or as a component of a new building. Parking garages are perceived as austere structures, devoid of personality and interest. When a parking garage is approved, the design should be compatible with the overall core building design delineated within these guidelines. Any design will have to be approved by the Campus Architect. Additional land within the core may not be used for parking lots or garages. It may be desirable to construct a garage on an existing parking lot in the future.

# **PUBLIC ART**

## **Focus**

Public art is art that appears outside of the traditional art settings of museums and galleries and is found in publicly accessible spaces such as quadrangles, parks, classrooms, hallways, lounges, offices, dining halls, sidewalks, and parking lots. It can stand alone or be integrated into the form and function of a building or open space. Art can take shape in the design of a floor finish pattern, a bench, the railings of a pedestrian bridge, the pavers of a sidewalk or deck, or other architectural or landscape element. Simply stated, public art takes an artist’s ideas and integrates them into the fabric of everyday life.

Public art is not about decorating the campus. It is a vital element that enlivens and enriches the quality of campus life – providing experiences, provoking responses, creating dialogues, reexamining opinions, and expanding boundaries.



The focus of public art at SIUE is on the display of art work created by SIUE students, faculty, staff, alumni, and Illinois artists. To the extent possible, the design should incorporate University-owned art into new buildings and related site. The art work should fit the space and design of the facility or location.



### **Art-in-Architecture**

The State of Illinois' Art-In-Architecture Program works to promote and preserve the arts of Illinois by securing art work of all media for public buildings constructed with State appropriated funds. The Capital Development Board spends one-half of one percent of the construction appropriation on the acquisition of art work for new and renovated buildings that are open to the general public. The Fine Arts Review Committee consists of University representatives, community representatives and state officials who oversee each project and select the art work. The Committee meets initially to select the style and/or medium of the desired art work. The CDB Art-In-Architecture Director has a selection of Illinois-based artists in a variety of media styles from which the committee can review and select.

### **Rotating Student Art**

SIUE encourages and recognizes the work of our Art students with a public display of work by students. Each year, Art students submit concepts for art work and a committee from the Art Department selects a number of those for display. Concrete pads have been provided throughout the campus, primarily in the core and the Gardens, for display of the sculpture by the selected students. The art work remains on display for one academic year and is available for purchase thereafter. Some of the art work is placed on display in local parks.

### **University Purchased or Donated Art**

The University may purchase art and cultural artifacts from time to time. The University-purchased art along with art donated to the University by Alumni and Friends is displayed throughout the campus. New or renovated buildings and the adjacent site should incorporate University-owned art into the finished facility. The Museum Director and the Curator review all purchases and donations, and determine an appropriate location for display. Purchased and donated art can be rotated to different locations. Faculty and staff can request that artwork be displayed in offices, conference rooms, lobbies, and similar public spaces on campus. The University Museum Director and the Curator also review and approve the use of the artwork requested by staff and faculty.