chapter 9
design guidelines
See first that the design is wise and just: that ascertained, pursue it resolutely; do not for one repulse forego the purpose that you resolved to effect.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
Design guidelines establish a framework for dialogue between designers, the University and its campus community, and other stakeholders, as the University and its partners collectively seek to uphold the intent of the Long Range Development Plan during its implementation. Design guidelines ensure that buildings, open spaces and circulation networks are well conceived and designed to work together as part of a collective whole.

The ultimate goal of such effort is to create a well-defined, functional, sustainable, beautiful and coherent campus environment that promotes intellectual and social exchange. It is the intention of these guidelines to establish appropriate models for most conditions one will find in designing and redesigning buildings, open spaces and circulation networks that are part of the campus. While the traditions of the campus should be the starting point and form the context that is UW, creativity should be encouraged related to this context. In this regard, the University of Wyoming’s buildings and grounds should resemble a good academic curriculum, combining tradition and innovation.

The campus should be seen as one large and complex composition consisting of many smaller communities. Each small community, in turn, is a composition made of other elements such as buildings, open spaces and circulation networks. This represents a complex nested arrangement of compositions within compositions from the large-scale down to the smallest perceivable details.
It suffices to say that every project on campus should be acutely sensitive to its immediate and larger contexts, and contribute to a greater sense of coherence, even as it expresses its uniqueness and embodies the spirit of its age.

So what architectural style should we employ? What are the heights of buildings? What about colors and materials? Answers to questions such as these are not prescribed; instead, the guidelines provide a preferred direction for design on campus. The guidelines provide a tool to help implement the framework adopted as part of the Long Range Development Plan.

These Design Guidelines will help the University of Wyoming and its designers create a well-functioning and sustainable composition that is pleasing at various scales and is harmonious with the University’s surroundings. Achieving a balance between built forms and open spaces, planners create truly memorable places.

The appropriate placement and use of these compositional elements, in space and in two dimensions, creates balance by conveying a sense of visual equilibrium. This requires sound judgment about size relationships, appropriate use of scales and proportions, colors, patterns, textures, contrasts in light and shadow, solid and void, relating interior and exterior and balancing small parts against larger forms.

It is expected that these Design Guidelines will direct designers of new buildings and open spaces to create designs in context with their surroundings. Each new project should always read as a whole and relate back to the larger campus.

In the end, the way that the campus community and visitors experience and interact with the campus is very important. The designers’ role is to help create appropriate stage sets for the plays that take place every day in the campus community. These plays, or patterns of events and activities, infuse the campus with energy; therefore buildings and campus places should incorporate “draws” that could support and enhance these patterns. Ultimately, the campus must be a place the campus community and visitors want to be rather than just a place they have to be.
Design Guidelines

The following design guidelines are organized into three sections: Building Development, Open Space Development and Circulation. Within these sections focused direction is provided for many types of design considerations spanning from larger scale planning efforts, such as determining appropriate building mass and scale, to smaller scale design elements, such as lighting, site furnishings and bus stops/shelters.

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I. BUILDING DEVELOPMENT

Ia: building footprint and site coverage

Intent: Maintain the right balance between buildings and open spaces to emulate the desirable existing campus character on the historic campus core and the openness integral to Wyoming’s sense of place.

Ia-1. Building footprints should be appropriately 25% of the ‘development site’ area such that a majority of the site area can be provided for open spaces (such as entry courts; quads; and portions of quads) and circulation (such as pathways; parking; service drives; etc.) Site coverage should approximately allow for:

a. Building footprints: 25% coverage
b. Open space (i.e. entry courts, plazas, quads, landscaping, etc.): 50% coverage
c. Circulation (i.e. promenades, walks, service access, entry drives, etc.) and parking: 25% coverage
d. For purposes of defining the building and site development responsibilities for each capital project whether funded through appropriation, donation or grant, such responsibilities shall include all items above as well as infrastructure, central systems impacts (steam, chilled water, electrical distribution, telecommunications, parking, transit, etc.)
Ia-2. Where opportunities for shared and/or structured parking and circulation minimizes their site coverage, building footprint coverage should remain the same and a greater amount of space should be provided for open spaces and future building expansion.

Ia-3. The building footprint should allow for a depth of building that maximizes:

a. Natural daylight penetration
b. Space-efficient double loaded corridors
c. Natural ventilation

Ia-4. The building footprint should facilitate external circulation and allow for maximum permeability and connectivity within and between areas of campus.
**Ib: orientation and layout**

**Intent:** Maintain and create a dynamic and attractive built environment that responds to natural climatic conditions, creates a strong interface between buildings and key nearby open spaces such as quads and promenades, and strengthens campus and community life.

**Ib-1.** Buildings and open spaces should be oriented east-west or slightly northwest to maximize natural sunlight, natural ventilation and passive heating and cooling.

**Ib-2.** Building orientation should consider future development on or adjacent to the building site, including shared access and potential linkages to such development (e.g. building entries) and building additions.

**Ib-3.** Buildings and adjoining landscape should help direct and frame significant views and axes on campus.

**Ib-4.** Primary building facades, entrances and active uses should face existing and proposed major open spaces including promenades, walks, and major and minor quads. This will provide safety and easy access into buildings and the building in turn will provide “eyes on the street” and activate the adjoining open spaces.

**Ib-5.** Primary and secondary building facades and common active gathering spaces such as building lobbies and reception areas should be located on the south side of buildings to maximize natural sunlight, ventilation and passive heating and cooling.

**Ib-6.** Tertiary facades could face service areas such as loading and unloading docks, etc. Tertiary facades should be screened from general view by landscaped elements, such as a double row of trees.
Ib-7. Passive uses could face the north side of buildings where natural lighting and heating are not as crucial. However, the north side of buildings should be well articulated and appear to be primary facades when fronting onto major open spaces and facades of adjoining buildings.

Ib-8. Share parking and service access with adjoining developments to minimize land devoted to circulation and parking.

Ib-9. Shared parking and service access could be located between buildings on the east and west facades when feasible.

Ib-10. Minimize parking and service frontage along major public streets, open spaces and pedestrian pathways.

Ib-11. Create landscaped buffers (e.g. a row of coniferous trees or double row of deciduous trees) between pedestrian paths (sidewalks, malls, promenades, walks, etc.) and parking lots and service areas to mitigate the negative visual impacts.

Ib-12. Locate parking lots to maximize opportunities for spaces catering to higher pedestrian and bicycle use to have maximum access to sunlight.

Ib-13. The ground floor, if not the entire primary and secondary facades, of parking structures should be laminated with active uses (e.g. classroom space, computer labs, lounge areas, and student support facilities).

Ib-14. Non-laminated parking edges of parking structures should be screened with landscaping elements.

Ideally all building facades visible to campus users should be well articulated. Since this may not be possible due to cost and other considerations, we create different types of facades. A primary, secondary or tertiary facade is defined and recognized by the level of articulation. The type of facade is determined by location/proximity and the need to connect and respond to adjoining existing and proposed open space uses like promenades, quads, parking lots, and facades and entrances of adjoining buildings, etc. As a result primary facades are most articulated and detailed and next to active open space uses, while a tertiary facade is least articulated and next to pedestrian unfriendly service uses.
Ic: building mass and scale

**Intent:** Maintain the institutional presence of campus buildings while designing them to blend into the identifiable and accessible human scale landscaped campus setting.

**Ic-1.** Buildings should not exceed four to five stories in height or equivalent height (60 feet maximum) unless a special use such as a stadium, bell tower, or wayfinding icon.

**Ic-2.** Setbacks and stepbacks should be explored to reduce bulk of buildings and help to respect the human scale and provide visual intrigue.

**Ic-3.** Setbacks and stepbacks should be explored on the north side of buildings to reduce shadows cast from the buildings onto adjoining open spaces or paths.
Ic-4. The scale of new buildings and additions to existing buildings should be at a scale that creates a desirable relationship with their surrounding context.

Ic-5. The vertical mass of larger buildings should be broken through architectural elements such as strong horizontal bands or lines created by an array of windows, cornice, etc.

Ic-6. Ensure adequate floor to ceiling heights for all buildings to allow for buildings to be used and re-used for a variety of uses including classrooms, labs, research, residential, etc.
Id: building articulation and materials

Intent: Articulate building facades to engage the human eye and respond to the historic context of the UW campus and the immediate surroundings of the building while exploring and encouraging new technology and contemporary design elements.

Id-1. Building entrances should be celebrated with key vertical and horizontal elements, lighting, accent materials, etc.

Id-2. Size and placement of windows should respond to the solar orientation, provide “eyes” on the adjoining open spaces, open views and provide for natural ventilation.

Id-3. Buildings should be designed with adequate buffers and fenestration when fronting major streets, major promenades and active open spaces.

Id-4. Window setbacks should be used to reduce glare and solar heat gain during the warmest times of day.
Id-5. Sustainable design features such as light shelves and sloped ceilings should be integrated into the overall design to maximize natural lighting and diffuse glare.

Id-6. Sloped ceilings should be designed to allow for natural lighting and solar panels.

Id-7. A color palette and materials should be selected that is harmonious with existing campus buildings using native sandstone as an organizing element.

Id-8. Building materials should be sought that are locally made and/or that produce minimal pollution or have minimal adverse impacts to the environment.

Id-9. Materials should be considered for long-term durability and ease of maintenance.

Id-10. Materials should be considered that can withstand vandalism.

Id-11. Energy conservation should be maximized by considering life cycle heating and cooling costs for a range of potential building materials.

Id-12. Photovoltaic systems should be incorporated in building facades or rooftops.

Id-13. Each building design should consider a unique element that distinguishes it from other similar structures, e.g. ceremonial entranceway, limited towers or cupolas, cornices, window surrounds, etc.
**Ie: building systems**

**Intent:** Respond to the surrounding natural environment and explore sustainable building technologies to reduce energy use.

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**Ie-1.** Heating systems should be designed keeping in mind the need to maximize active and passive solar energy systems and that take advantage of natural heating capacity of materials. These heating systems should minimize the dependence on artificial lighting through the use of skylights, roof photovoltaics, etc.

**Ie-2.** New systems should be designed to promote thermal comfort, user control and natural ventilation with strategies including radiant heating and cooling panels, under floor air distribution, natural/displacement ventilation and vegetated roofs.

**Ie-3.** For buildings not on the central heating and cooling systems, new systems should be designed for enhanced efficiency, incorporating low energy use central heating and cooling plants such as condensing boilers, heat recovery, free cooling with outside air, evaporative cooling, VFD chillers with free cooling, use of natural ground water tables, ground source heat pumps, subsurface thermal mass, and passive and active solar.
Ie-4. For buildings on the central system economies that would reduce dependence on the central systems such as heat recovery, free cooling with outside air, evaporative cooling, use of natural ground water tables, ground source heat pumps, subsurface thermal mass, and passive and active solar should be considered.

Ie-5. Light shelves should be considered to maximize natural lighting and diffuse glare.

Ie-6. Operable windows should be installed to encourage natural air movement in summer months.

Ie-7. Buildings must conform to campus storm water and exterior lighting plans.

Ie-8. Storm water runoff from building sites should be managed on-site to the extent possible by installing green roofs, native landscaping and rain gardens, bioswales, and using graywater for non-drinking activities.
If: lighting

Intent: Promote a sense of safety and security, highlight significant architectural features and entries and enhance overall visual interest.

If-1. Streets, pathways, open spaces and building entries should be well-illuminated for safety.

If-2. Creative use of illumination should highlight architectural character of buildings and furnishings and public art between buildings.

If-3. Lights should be compatible with buildings and should articulate and accent their landscape context, i.e. use similar materials, forms, etc.

If-4. Lighting fixtures should be selected to maximize energy efficiency and minimize light pollution through reduced glare, light clutter, and poorly directed lighting sources.
Ig: historic preservation

**Intent:** Consider appropriate preservation treatments for significant or potentially significant historic properties including buildings, structures, objects and sites. By definition any building fifty years or older is eligible for the historic register. All elements of facilities should be respected and preserved to retain historic character of campus. Building additions to historic or historically eligible structures should respect the original building identity and not duplicate the historic structure.

**Ig-1.** Follow The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties when considering the preservation, rehabilitation and/or restoration of historic properties.

**Ig-2.** Consult with the State Historic Preservation Office early in the planning and design process when considering changes to historic properties.

Ih: deconstruction

**Intent:** Promote sustainability and preservation goals by ensuring the ability to re-use building and site materials when feasible.

**Ih-1.** Evaluate existing building or portions of building structures and site improvements to understand those portions that can be reutilized and repurposed with minimal or limited reconstruction to extend the life of the facility.

**Ih-2.** Develop an understanding of what materials can be reused in the construction or reconstruction of facilities and recycled through local salvage companies and/or consulting with the Building Materials Reuse Association prior to the design phase to ensure maximum reuse of deconstructed building materials.

**Ih-3.** Minimize or avoid the use of landfills.

**Ih-4.** Use green fields as a last resort.
IIa: hierarchy of open spaces

Intent: Preserve variety of types, sizes and location of major open spaces, which provide places for social interaction, study and reflection, and storm water management. The hierarchy of open spaces includes:

IIa-1. **Major Quad**: Large open spaces defined by 4 to 6 campus buildings and activated by promenades and building entry courts;

IIa-2. **Minor Quad**: Medium size open spaces defined by 2 to 3 campus buildings and activated by promenades and building entry courts;

IIa-3. **Entry Court**: Small intimate spaces defined by 1 to 2 campus buildings and activated by their related building;

IIa-4. **Front Lawn**: Along major public and campus streets and activated by building entrances and street sidewalks; and

IIa-5. **Other**: Miscellaneous types of open spaces including natural areas, landscape areas surrounding campus buildings, and the golf course.
IIb: major open spaces

Intent: Provide a variety of well-connected open spaces (Major Quads, Minor Quads, Entry Courts and Front Lawns) that fulfill the different needs of the campus users, promote wayfinding and strengthen campus life.

IIb-1. Major open spaces should be preferably laid out such that their long axis is in the east-west direction to maximize their exposure to sunlight.

IIb-2. Major open spaces should be designed to protect users from the harsh winter climate. Where possible, adjoining buildings and landscape elements such as a double row or concentration of trees should be used to protect the users from the winter winds and storms.
IIb-3. Open space design should provide ADA access to all areas.

IIb-4. Groupings or bosques of trees can also be used in the unprotected part of the space to allow sitting, reading, studying, and having conversation.

IIb-5. Open spaces should include an interesting mix of passive and active subareas and activities that are intrinsic and essential to maintaining a vibrant campus community life. These activities include walking, jogging, sitting, bicycling, reading and studying, relaxing, meeting other people, classes, forming and informal learning, ceremony, celebration and festivity.

IIb-6. The number of activities and sub-areas in each open space will be determined by its shape, size and location. Generally, larger open spaces such as major quads, as compared to smaller entry courts, should be designed to encourage more activities and sub-areas.

IIb-7. The open spaces should emphasize flexibility and multiuse spaces and subareas to allow for a variety of users and uses depending on the time of day and year.

IIb-8. Each open space should have its own special identity, while containing elements that are consistent with the other campus open spaces. The unique identity can be a result of its shape, slope, layout of paths and planting, sculpture, art, etc.

IIb-9. The identity of each open space should build upon its location and the type of buildings (academic, research, residential, etc.) fronting the open space.

IIb-10. All open spaces should minimize physical and visual barriers and allow easy and convenient access to adjoining buildings, promenades and other open spaces.
IIc: on-site parking

Intent: Minimize visual impacts of parking while still allowing for safety through lighting and surveillance.

IIc-1. Parking should not front onto signature open spaces or major quads.

IIc-2. Surface parking lots should be paved with pervious materials where feasible.

IIc-3. Surface parking lot perimeters should be buffered with landscaping.

IIc-4. At least 50% of surface parking lots should be shaded with deciduous tree canopies.

IIc-5. Drainage detention swales should be considered for storm water runoff interception, filtration and winter snow storage. Swales can be integrated into the landscaping plan in and adjacent to surface lots.
IIc-6. Clear and safe pedestrian circulation should be provided within surface parking lots.

IIc-7. Parking lots should be well lit and appropriate lighting should be selected to minimize excessive light pollution (night sky cutoff) and maximize energy efficiency.

IIc-8. Parking lots should include ADA access and adequate ADA accessible parking spaces.

IIc-9. Accessible parking and visitor parking should be provided close to major destinations on campus.

IIc-10. Parking structures should be constructed of materials and be articulated in a manner that respects the existing campus character.
II. OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT

IId: landscaping

**Intent:** Provide planting that emphasizes visual variety, access to sunlight and physical protection from the elements, wayfinding, screening, ease of maintenance, and sustainability while contributing to the overall character of the UW campus.

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**IId-1.** Plants should be located to protect open spaces from western winter winds and western storms while allowing access to sunlight.

**IId-2.** Groups and/or rows of deciduous trees should be planted along the east-west axis to provide maximum shade in the warm seasons. Similarly, evergreen trees should be planted in the north-south orientation to block winds.

**IId-3.** Shrubs and trees should be chosen to provide interest over more than one season (spring flowers, summer foliage and flowers, fall color, winter shape and tree bark).

**IId-4.** Shrubs and trees should be used to screen service and parking areas.

**IId-5.** Trees and other plants should contribute to the articulation of open space edges and can also help to articulate an otherwise expansive or non-descriptive space.

**IId-6.** Planting should facilitate wayfinding through common design treatments on similar spaces and circulation ways, and plants should be used in the creation of recognizable nodes.

**IId-7.** Plantings and trees should identify and celebrate building entryways and frame vistas.
IId-8. Plant varieties should be suitable for the campus’ unique setting, terrain and climate. The campus is located in Sunset Magazine climate zones 3 to 6—a cool high-altitude region. A detailed plant material palette is provided in the UW Instructions to Architects and Engineers.

IId-9. The planting palette should consider appearance and maintenance through all seasons. The palette should include a variety of colors, textures, and fragrances throughout the different seasons.

IId-10. Low-maintenance and low-irrigation plants and trees should be considered and given preference for most planting schemes. Low water-use, drought-resistant and native vegetation should receive preference for all new building landscaping.

IId-11. When only a non-native plant is available to serve a certain purpose, this will be reviewed against the University’s list of approved plants.

IId-12. Plants and trees should reflect and reinforce the character of the existing campus landscape.

IId-13. Other landscape materials such as retaining walls, boulders, stone paving, etc. should be selected for optimal durability and their appropriateness to their surroundings.
II: Open Space Development

IIe: furnishings and public art

Intent: Contribute to the functionality and aesthetic appeal of the UW campus.

IIe-1. All site furnishings should be:
   a. Consistent in style and material to create a cohesive campus;
   b. Coordinated with campus lighting, signage, buildings and maintenance and utilities;
   c. Easy to maintain and resistant to vandalism;
   d. Positioned to take advantage of shade and/or sun and natural surveillance;
   e. Designed to maximize use of sustainable technologies; and
   f. Easily maintained and accessible to service operations.

IIe-2. Benches, Furniture:
   a. Seating should be designed at a comfortable height between 16” and 18” with accommodations for universal access;
   b. Benches and seating should be located in plazas and courtyards, near building entries, along the edges of larger open space areas, along primary and secondary pathways and at transit stops with considerations for accommodating universal access;
   c. Fixed seating should be designed into planters, low dividing walls, retaining walls, and building facades where practicable; along with accommodations for universal access; and
   d. A portion of benches should be sited underneath trees to take advantage of shade.
IIe-3. Trash receptacles:

a. Trash receptacles should be located throughout campus, especially at intersections, in outdoor seating areas, near bicycle racks, at transit stops, and near building entrances; however, they should not be placed so as to be the terminus of an axis or to draw attention to themselves. Ideally, trash receptacles should be part of a group of site furnishings such as benches and lighting fixtures; and

b. Recycling should be encouraged by providing a container or containers that accept trash, glass/aluminum, plastic, paper, organic and inorganic materials.

IIe-4. Lighting:

a. All open spaces should be well lit with pedestrian scale lamps;

b. Emergency blue lights should be provided along pathways, in open spaces and in parking lots throughout campus; and

c. Energy-saving technologies such as LED or solar powered lighting should be considered.

IIe-5. Public Art:

a. Public art pieces should be located in highly visible locations, campus nodes, pedestrian gathering areas, and at the intersection of pathways and walkways;

b. Public art pieces that are functional or interactive should be encouraged; and

c. Both permanent and temporary installation/exhibit space should be incorporated into the design of campus open spaces.
II. OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT

IIf: signs and wayfinding

Intent: An overall sign and wayfinding program will visually knit the campus together and assist residents and visitors in finding their way in and around the campus with convenience and ease. For more information see Chapter 6 in Volume Two.

IIf-1. All signs and wayfinding should:
   a. Promote a distinctive campus identity and unified character;
   b. Establish a coherent signage and gateway hierarchy to navigate through the campus; and
   c. Provide information about the physical layout and organization of the campus.

IIf-2. All signs and wayfinding should follow an established hierarchy that includes integrated and coordinated pedestrian and vehicular signage.

IIf-3. Off-campus signage should be consistent in its appearance and provide clear directions to campus entryways. Off-campus signage typologies include:
   a. Gateways;
   b. Directional Signs;
   c. Monuments;
   d. Boundary Markers; and
   e. Entry Markers.

Gateway Directional Signs

Monument Sign
III-4. On-campus signage should provide good on-campus orientation and be graphically consistent. On-campus signage typologies include:

a. Vehicular Directional Signs;
b. Bicycle Directional Signs;
c. Pedestrian Directional Signs; and
d. Pedestrian Directories.

III-5. Building Signage, including both building identity signs and building directories, should be consistent in both style and in terms of the information conveyed.

a. Building Identity Signs should be designed, and have font size appropriate for both vehicular and pedestrian traffic and be located at the entrance of all primary buildings.
b. Directories of campus buildings will be designed primarily for pedestrians and be located at the main entrances of all buildings.

III-6. Parking signage will be consistent in style and content and follow the overall signage and wayfinding system hierarchy. It will be located at every intersection and change-of-direction point.

III-7. Shuttle Bus Signage will be consistent in terms of style and content and reflect changes intended to streamline shuttle bus service. The signs and stops will include the following:

a. Signs will have consistent sizes, colors and graphics;
b. Shuttle buses will have consistent colors and/or graphic identifiers;
c. Shuttle stops will follow a hierarchy from frequently served stops without shelters to less frequently served stops with shelters.
II-8. Universal Design information will be incorporated into the University’s overall signage and wayfinding program using a variety of visual, auditory, and tactile communication techniques. These techniques will be incorporated into wayfinding tools including:

a. ADA Mobility Route Maps;
b. ADA Building Entrance Signs;
c. ADA Parking Signs;
d. ADA Transportation Signs; and
e. ADA Accessibility Incorporated into Building Signs.

II-9. Temporary and Event Signage should be placed only at approved kiosk locations or as banners and be subject to review and approval for design and content.
Pedestrian Directory

Building Identity Sign
II: OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT

IIg: bicycle racks and shelters

**Intent:** Bike racks and shelters provide critical infrastructure to promote a sustainable mode of transportation to and within the campus.

**IIg-1.** Bike racks should be located at regular intervals throughout campus, especially along main campus corridors and adjacent to building entries. Generally bike racks should be placed every 300 feet.

**IIg-2.** For bike racks near buildings, a consistent design should be used.

**IIg-3.** For bike racks and shelters located near open spaces, more artistic designs should be allowed.

**IIg-4.** Bike shelters should be located in high use areas or near campus gateways to complement the bike racks located near building entrances.
Iih: transformers, emergency generators and other utility distribution units

**Intent:** Utility units, such as transformers, emergency generators and other utility distribution units are necessary functional components, but should be shielded from view whenever possible.

Iih-1. Utility units should be located outside major view sheds and away from main building entrances.

Iih-2. If visible, utility units should be screened by planting materials or other objects which blend with the area’s contextual surroundings. They should be of similar materials and/or textures.

Iih-3. The scale of screening objects should match other elements in the area, such as nearby specimen trees, shrubs, fencing or walls.

Iih-4. Screening materials should not prevent access to the utility units for regular maintenance.
II. OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT

III: storm water management

Intent: Improve campus sustainability by preserving trees and natural open space, minimizing erosion and protecting water quality.

III-1. Visually attractive vegetated bio-swales, filter strips, and storm water planters should be integrated into landscaping to filter, treat, and convey storm water run-off.

III-2. Appropriate topsoil specifications, including thickness of the topsoil level, should be met or exceeded for new landscaping to reduce the amount of water needed for new vegetation to take hold.
IIj:  enclosures for large trash and garbage containers

Intent: Emptying trash and recycling receptacles and bundling their contents in a number of larger collection points is essential for a clean and sustainable campus environment. As with other site furnishings, design of the enclosure of these collection points should be carefully considered to minimize the aesthetic effects from the multiple units that are required.

IIj-1. Trash and garbage bins must be enclosed and placed within a screen wall with gated openings sufficient to move bins in and out of enclosure.

IIj-2. Provide enclosures throughout the campus, particularly along service routes and locations accessible by service vehicles.

IIj-3. Enclosures should be accessible and easily maintainable and provide for the collection of trash and recyclable materials.

IIj-4. Enclosures should be placed to service multiple buildings or facilities.

IIj-5. Clusters of trees and shrubs should be used to mask the enclosure while still allowing easy access to maintenance workers.

IIk:  historic preservation

See intent and guidelines under Building Development

III:  deconstruction

See intent and guidelines under Building Development
IIIa: hierarchy of circulation typologies

Intent: Preserve and provide a variety of transportation modes through a hierarchy of circulation types, which allows for functional and safe circulation throughout the campus. The hierarchy of circulation types includes:

IIIa-1. Public Interface: Designed to accommodate pedestrians, public transit, bicycles and vehicles and provide visual cues for main entrances to the campus.

IIIa-2. Transit Mall: Provide convenient and safe transportation corridors for pedestrians, bicycles and public transit and limiting private vehicles.

IIIa-3. Walks and Pathways: Narrow circulation routes designed primarily for pedestrians and those walking bicycles.

IIIa-5. Service: Designed primarily for service vehicles, with accommodations for pedestrians, cyclists and some transit.
IIIb: roadways

Intent: Provide safe and legible vehicular circulation, maintain access for transit, service and emergency vehicles, and ensure comfort and safety for pedestrians and cyclists.

IIIb-1. Travel lanes for roads with two directions of travel should be 12 feet wide.

IIIb-2. Parking lanes for roads with parallel parking should be 8 feet wide.

IIIb-3. Roadways should be at least 20 feet wide for emergency access.

IIIb-4. Address special needs for effective snow removal including a 2 foot wide gutter or adjacent landscaped strip for storage.
**IIIc: Bicycle Paths**

**Intent:** Provide clear, convenient and easily accessible routes for bicyclists traveling to, from and through campus.

**IIIc-1.** For dedicated off-street bicycle routes, bike paths should be at least 10 feet wide.

**IIIc-2.** For shared bicycle and pedestrian routes, paths should be at least 20 feet wide.
III. Circulation

IIIId: pedestrian walkways

Intent: Provide safe and convenient pedestrian-oriented pathways throughout the campus.

IIIId-1. Walking paths should be at least 5 feet in width, excluding planting strips.

IIIId-2. Where possible and necessary, wide walking paths should be separated from vehicular and bike traffic with bollards, street furnishing or landscaping to prevent the regular use of vehicles on these paths.

IIIId-3. Entries to structured parking entrances, surface parking, and service/loading areas should be located at a distance from adjacent promenades and walks.
**IIIe: shared routes**

**Intent:** Promote safe sharing of key routes on the UW campus.

**IIIe-1.** Roadways that accommodate shared transit and bicycle routes should be 24 feet wide.

**IIIe-2.** Shared bicycle and pedestrian promenades should be a minimum of 20 feet wide.

**IIIe-3.** Design elements such as landscaped circles and meandering paths should be included in shared bicycle and pedestrian promenades to encourage bicyclists to slow down or walk their bike, thereby minimizing pedestrian and bicycle conflicts.

**IIIe-4.** For shared bicycle and pedestrian walks, pathways should be a minimum width of ten feet wide.

**IIIe-5.** Shared routes bisecting open spaces should be designated dismount zones for bicyclists.
III. CIRCULATION

IIIf: on-street parking

Intent: Provide an additional supply of short-term parking while considering pedestrian and bicyclist safety.

IIIf-1. On-street parking should be provided on streets with public vehicular access where feasible to calm traffic, buffer pedestrians from traffic and maintain convenient short-term parking supply.

IIIf-2. Parking located on the diagonal and at the center of a roadway should be explored to increase safety for bicyclists.

IIIf-3. Parallel or back-in diagonal parking should be considered along major shared vehicular and bicycle routes to increase safety for bicyclists.
**IIIg: crosswalks and traffic calming**

**Intent:** Manage speed and volume on campus and provide a safe crossing environment for pedestrians.

**IIIg-1.** Crosswalks and raised intersections should be highlighted with bold paving treatments, signage and, if feasible, lights at the edges of the crosswalk activated by the pedestrian at the intersection of promenades and malls, or malls/promenades and vehicular roadways.

**IIIg-2.** Bulbouts should be located at intersections to minimize the walking and bicycle crossing distance in intersections, especially where the promenade traverses the mall, or where the mall crosses a vehicular roadway.

**IIIg-3.** Table tops, chicanes, street narrowings, roundabouts, bulbouts and other speed control measures should be explored in unsafe areas to calm traffic speeds.

**IIIg-4.** Raised crosswalks, speed tables and bulbouts should be designed to accommodate snow removal.

**IIIg-5.** Medians with landscaping and/or bioswales should be explored to further reduce vehicular speeds and provide for snow storage.
IIIh: landscaping

**Intent:** Reinforce the functional and aesthetic role of circulation routes on campus.

**IIIh-1.** Ample landscaping and street trees should be provided along pedestrian pathways to create comfort and shelter from the cold western wind and identify that particular pathway.

**IIIh-2.** Landscaping should be provided along all public interface streets to establish the campus character and buffer campus development from surrounding neighborhoods.
III: paving

Intent: Define landscape boundaries, create an exterior floor plan for the campus, and provide footing for pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

III-1. Permeable paving materials that allow rainwater infiltration should be considered where feasible, particularly for secondary paths and roads with lower overall use.

III-2. Pavers with post-consumer recycled content should be considered, where possible.

III-3. Materials should be extracted or manufactured locally or within the region when feasible.

III-4. Petroleum-based paving products and products requiring high energy consumption in their production should be avoided.

III-5. All current ADA criteria for slopes, widths, and finishes (non-slip surfaces) should be met.

III-6. Hardscape design should facilitate maintenance, cleaning and snow removal.

III-7. Paving materials should be selected for durability to withstand wear and minimize maintenance.
IIIj: lighting

**Intent:** Provide cohesive design and consistent placement of lighting throughout campus.

- **IIIj-1.** Pedestrian-scale street lamps should be provided along all roadways and pathways.
- **IIIj-2.** Parking lots should be lit so light is directed down, not out of the parking lot.
- **IIIj-3.** Consider different levels of brightness depending on the use of the lot and the safety of the area.
- **IIIj-4.** Sustainable technologies for lighting should be encouraged, such as solar or LED powered streetlights.

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**IIIj-2**

Parking Lot Lighting Directed Down to Maintain Light within the Parking Lot

**IIIj-4**

**IIIj-1**
IIIk: **bus stops and shelters**

**Intent:** Provide bus shelters that provide protection from the elements for waiting passengers. Encourage transit usage and contribute to the identity of the UW campus.

IIIk-1. Consider using bus shelters at all bus stops.

IIIk-2. Sheltered bus stops should be provided along transit routes at least every 1,200 feet.

IIIk-3. Where possible, bus shelters should be located along or close to facades and entrances of active building uses to enhance safety and “eyes” on the shelter. Active building uses include entrance lobbies, cafes, etc.

IIIk-4. Bus stops should not impede pedestrian pathways.

IIIk-5. Where space permits, bus shelters should be located within bus pocket plazas articulated with special paving and appropriate amenities like furniture, lighting, trash receptacles, etc.

IIIk-6. The design of bus stops and surrounding pocket plazas should be sensitive to the climate by providing protection from the cold winds and maximizing exposure to sun. Similarly, the stop should also strengthen campus identity.
III. CIRCULATION

IIIk: bus stops and shelters (cont.)

Intent: Provide bus shelters that provide protection from the elements for waiting passengers. Encourage transit usage and contribute to the identity of the UW campus.

IIIk-7. Bus stops should be more than a waiting area for bus users. These stops could be a place to meet other people, get a drink or food, etc. The bus stops could be connected with wireless internet to provide opportunities for bus users to use the stop as an interim mini “outdoor classroom,” read books, browse the Internet, etc.

IIIk-8. Sustainable elements such as solar panels and wind energy systems should be encouraged and integrated in the design and form of the bus shelters, street lights, etc.

IIIi: bicycle racks and shelters

See intent and guidelines under Open Space Development

IIIm: enclosures for large trash and garbage containers

See intent and guidelines under Open Space Development

IIIIn: transformers, emergency generators and other utility distribution units

See intent and guidelines under Open Space Development
IIIO: signs and wayfinding

See intent and guidelines under Open Space Development

IIIp: deconstruction

See intent and guidelines under Building Development

ADDITIONAL REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Several companion documents exist to complement the Design Guidelines and the Long Range Development Plan. Please reference the following documents when more specific guidance is necessary.

a. UW Architectural and Engineering Standards
b. UW Historic Preservation Plan
c. UW Transportation and Parking Plan
d. UW Climate Action Plan
e. Laramie Transportation System Plan
g. ADA Design Guidelines
h. University Graphics Manual