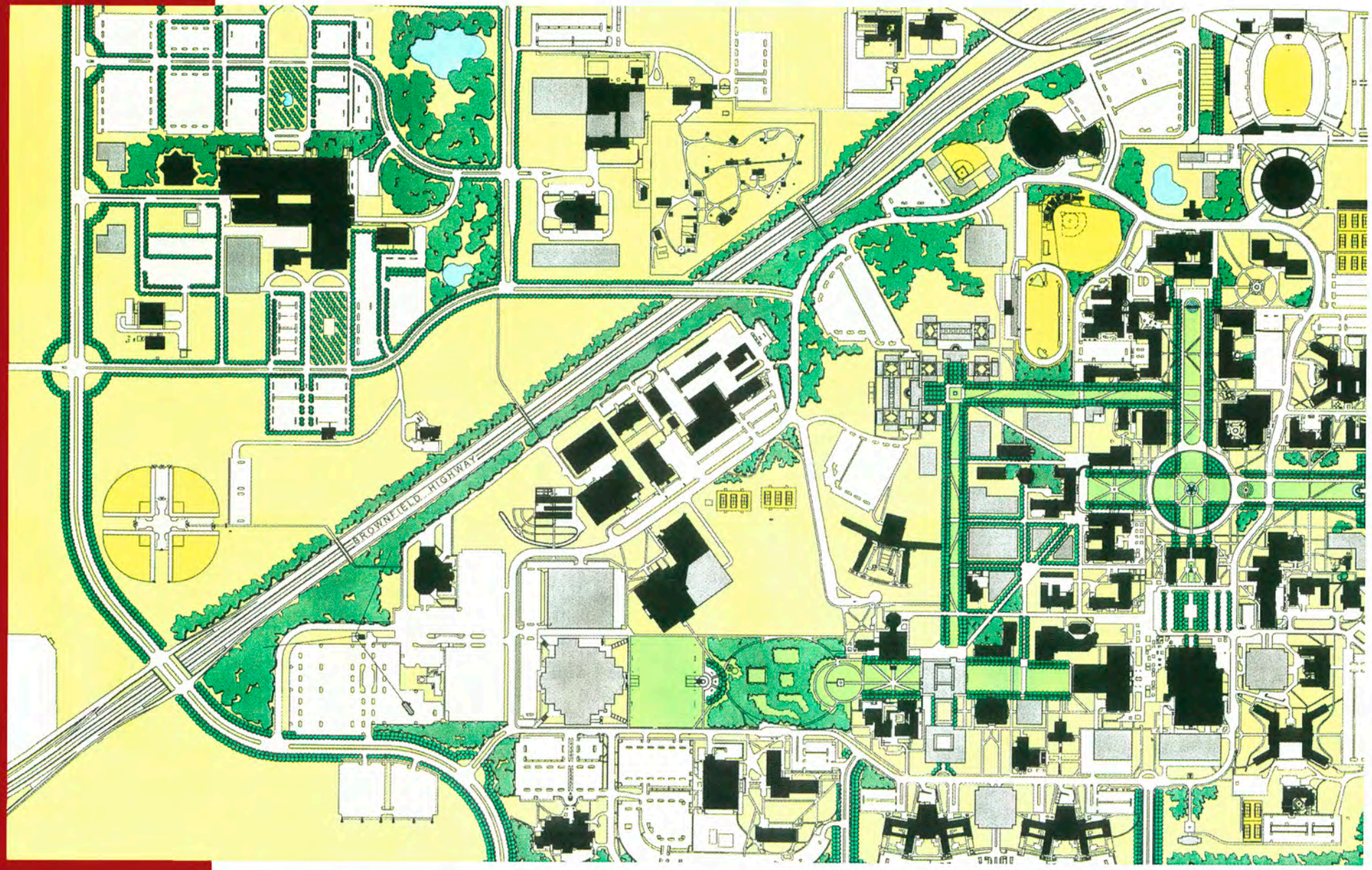
Campus Master Plan

Architectural and Site Design Guidelines

2007

CAMPUS



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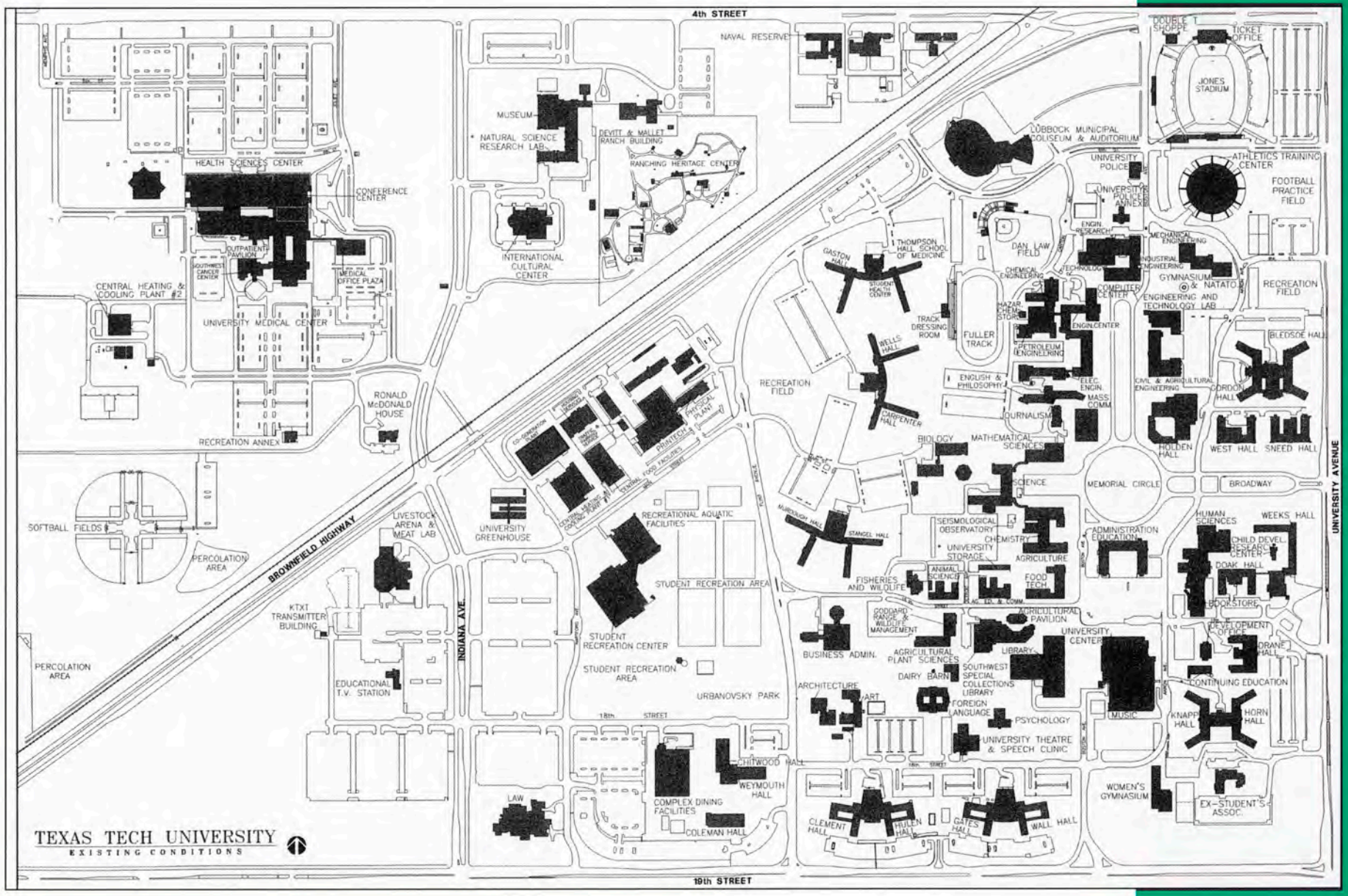
INTRODUCTION

These Architectural and Site Design Guidelines establish a framework for influencing new construction, upgrading existing facilities, and enhancing the open spaces at Texas Tech University and Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center. The Guidelines, in conjunction with the Campus Master Plan, become a tool for Design Teams, architects, landscape architects, and engineers involved in projects at Texas Tech. The Guidelines identify the existing predominant architectural character zones on the campus and establish new architectural districts with distinct design criteria for each district. Through the Design Team's creativity and the Design Team's strict adherence to these Guidelines, the qualitative level of architectural and site design at Texas Tech will be heightened. The establishment of an architectural coherency throughout the Texas Tech campus will be the ultimate result of the Campus Master Plan and the Architectural and Site Design Guidelines.


4th STREET
NAVAL RESERVE
DOUBLE T SHOPPE
TICKET OFFICE
JONES STADIUM
LUBBOCK MUNICIPAL COLISEUM & AUDITORIUM
ATHLETICS TRAINING CENTER
FOOTBALL PRACTICE FIELD
UNIVERSITY POLICE
UNIVERSITY POLICE ANNEX
MUSEUM
NATURAL SCIENCE RESEARCH LAB
DEVITT & MALLET RANCH BUILDING
RANCHING HERITAGE CENTER
HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER
CONFERENCE CENTER
OUTPATIENTS PAVILION
SOUTHWEST CANCER CENTER
MEDICAL OFFICE PLAZA
INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER
CENTRAL HEATING & COOLING PLANT #2
UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER
THOMPSON HALL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
GASTON HALL
STUDENT HEALTH CENTER
DAN LAW FIELD
ENGIN. RESEARCH
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING
GYMNASIUM & NATATO
RECREATION FIELD
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
TECHNOLOGY
COMPUTER CENTER
ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY LAB
HAZAR. CHEM. STORE
TRACK DRESSING ROOM
FULLER TRACK
ENGIN.CENTER
BLEDSOE HALL
WELLS HALL
PETROLEUM ENGINEERING
CIVIL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
GORDON HALL
ENGLISH & PHILOSOPHY
ELEC. ENGIN.
MASS COMM
CARPENTER HALL
JOURNALISM
RONALD McDONALD HOUSE
RECREATION ANNEX
BIOLOGY
MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES
HOLDEN HALL
WEST HALL
SNEED HALL
SCIENCE
MEMORIAL CIRCLE
BROADWAY
SOFTBALL FIELDS
LIVESTOCK ARENA & MEAT LAB
UNIVERSITY GREENHOUSE
RECREATIONAL AQUATIC FACILITIES
MURDOUGH HALL
STANGEL HALL
SEISMOLOGICAL OBSERVATORY
CHEMISTRY
UNIVERSITY STORAGE
AGRICULTURE
ADMINISTRATION EDUCATION
HUMAN SCIENCES
WEEKS HALL
CHILD DEVEL. RESEARCH CENTER
DOAK HALL
BROWNFIELD HIGHWAY
PERCOLATION AREA
STUDENT RECREATION AREA
ANIMAL SCIENCE
FOOD TECH
FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
BOOKSTORE
KTXI TRANSMITTER BUILDING
INDIANA AVE.
GODDARD HALL WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
AGRICULTURAL PAVILION
DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
STUDENT RECREATION CENTER
BUSINESS ADMIN.
AGRICULTURAL PLANT SCIENCES
LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY CENTER
DORAH HALL
PERCOLATION AREA
EDUCATIONAL T.V. STATION
DAIRY BARN
SOUTHWEST SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARY
CONTINUING EDUCATION
URBANOVSKY PARK
ARCHITECTURE
ART
FOREIGN LANGUAGE
PSYCHOLOGY
MUSIC
KNAPP HALL
HORN HALL
UNIVERSITY THEATRE & SPEECH CLINIC
18th STREET
CHITWOOD HALL
WEYMOUTH HALL
WOMEN'S GYMNASIUM
EX-STUDENT'S ASSOC.
LAW
COMPLEX DINING FACILITIES
COLEMAN HALL
CLEMENT HALL
HULEN HALL
GATES HALL
WALL HALL
UNIVERSITY AVENUE
TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY
EXISTING CONDITIONS
19th STREET

ZONES

The first phase in developing the Architectural Design Guidelines involves an inventory and analysis of the existing campus architecture. Each building has been evaluated with regard to detailing, color, scale, siting, material, style, and image to determine the degree to which building designs have been coordinated as contributing or detracting from their spatial environment. After evaluating the existing campus architecture, the findings were used to identify the predominant "architectural character zones," or the areas on the campus with similar architectural attributes. The buildings have been evaluated based upon the following criteria:

Detail

Architectural Element/ Evaluative Criteria

This architectural element was assigned five (5) values which allowed a range of detail to be visually quantified.

Predominant Characteristic

1-Ornamental
2-High
3-Moderate
4-Low
5-None

Color

Architectural Element/ Evaluative Criteria

This architectural element was assigned a range of four (4) colors. Light colored areas were typically associated with concrete or painted wood. Light medium colored areas were those often found containing an even mixture of brick and limestone or concrete. The predominant blend of light brown Texas Tech face brick falls in this range. Medium colored areas typically had a concentration of darker brick. Medium dark included dark metal, glass, and dark brick buildings.

Predominant Characteristic

1-Light
2-Light Medium
3-Medium
4-Dark Medium

Scale

Architectural Element/ Evaluative Criteria

This architectural element was assigned three (3) major characteristics. Small scale tended to describe structures such as greenhouses, 1-2 story buildings, and other auxiliary buildings. Medium scale identified 2-5 story buildings such as most classroom buildings. Large scale typically represented high rise dormitories, spectator and athletic facilities. Scale was attributed also to the building's main approach and to its surrounding context.

Predominant Characteristic

1-Small
2-Medium
3-Large

Siting

Architectural Element/ Evaluative Criteria

This architectural element was assigned four (4) values which allowed a building or a group of buildings to be surveyed relative to their approach, massing, and open space.

Predominant Characteristic

1-Frontal
2-Oblique
3-Recessed/Indirect
4-Clustered

Material

Architectural Element/ Evaluative Criteria

This architectural element was assigned a range of six (6) typical building materials. The predominant material within each area was identified from this list.

Predominant Characteristic

1-Brick
2-Concrete
3-Stucco
4-Metal or Glass
5-CMU
6-Wood
7-Other

Style

Architectural Element/ Evaluative Criteria

Style was identified by taking into account the period in which the buildings were built relative to the stylistic character they displayed. A range of six (6) predominant styles was inventoried. An eclectic choice was included where there was no predominant style present.

Predominant Characteristic

1-Spanish Renaissance
2-Modern
3-Texas Vernacular
4-Collegiate Spanish
5-Post Modern
6-Eclectic

Image

Architectural Element/ Evaluative Criteria

A range of "land-use" categories was used to define each area's predominant image. These elements tend to be self-explanatory except for number 8 "Exposition." Exposition was intended to describe the image of overpowering presence or spectacle.

Predominant Characteristic

1-Academic/Research
2-Institutional
3-Industrial
4-Residential
5-Light Commercial
6-Agricultural
7-Cultural
8-Exposition

An inventory of the buildings and the dominant characteristics follows:

TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY AND TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER
BUILDING INVENTORY AND CHARACTERISTICS

Building	Type	Detail	Color	Scale	Siting	Material	Style	Image
Administration/ Education	Acad	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Agricultural & Civil Engr	Acad	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Agricultural Ed & Comm	Acad	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Agricultural Sciences	Acad	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Animal Sciences	Acad	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
Aquatic Center	Rec	5	1,2	2	2	1,7	2	7
Architecture	Acad	4	2	3	1	1	2	1
Art	Acad	4	2	1	3	1	2	2
Athletic Offices	Inst	5	2	1	3	3,5	2	2
Athletic Training Center	Rec	5	1,2	2	2	1,7	2	8
Auditorium	Cult	4	2	2	1	1	6	7
Biology	Acad	4	2	3	1	1	2	2
Biology Auditorium	Acad	4	2	1	3	1	2	7
Biology Greenhouse	Agr	5	2	1	1	1,4	6	6
Bookstore	Retail	5	2	1	1	1	2	1
Business Administration	Acad	4	2,1,3	3	1	1,4	2	1
Bus. Admin. Lecture Hall	Acad	4	2,1,3	1	1	1,4	2	7
Central Food Facilities	Inst	5	2	2	1	1	2	2
Central Heat #1	HVAC	5	2	2	1	1	2	2
Central Heat #2	HVAC	5	3	2	1	4	2	3
Charles A. Bassett II Lab	Research	5	2	2	3	1	2	2
Chemical Engineering	Acad	4	2	2	3	1	2	2
Chemistry	Acad	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Chemistry (New)	Acad	4	2	2	1	1	2	2
Child Development Research Ctr	Acad	4	2	1	3	1	4	4
Coliseum	Rec	4	2	3	1	1	6	8
Computer Center	Acad	4	2	2	1	1	2	1
Continuing Education	Acad	4	2	2	1	1	2	1
Dairy Barn	Agr	5	3	1	1	3	6	6
Development Office	Acad	5	2	1	3	1	2	1
Double T Shoppe	Retail	5	2	1	1	3,5	2	5
Drane Hall	Acad	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Electrical Engineering	Acad	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Engineering Center	Acad	5	2	2	3	1	2	2
Engineering & Technology Lab	Research	4	2	1	1	1	2	2
Engineering Research	Research	3	2	1	1	1	4	2
Engineering Technology	Acad	5	2	2	3	1	4	2
English & Philosophy	Acad	4	2	2	3	1	2	1
Fisheries & Wildlife Research	Acad	5	2	1	1	1	2	2
Food Technology	Acad	4	2	2	1	1	4	1
Foreign Language	Acad	4	2	2	1	2	2	2
Goddard Range & Wildlife	Acad	4	2	2	1	1,2	2	1
Health Sciences	Hosp	5	4	3	1	4	2	2
Holden Hall	Acad	3	2	2	1	1	1,2	1
Housing Services	Inst	4	2	1	1	1	2	5
Human Sciences	Acad	4	2	3	1	1	2	1
Industrial & Mech Engineering	Acad	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
International Cultural Center	Cult	4	2	2	1	1	5	7
Jones Stadium	Ath	5	1	3	1	2	6	8
Jones Stadium Ticket Office	Ath	5	2	1	1	3,5	2	2
Journalism	Acad	3	2	2	3	1	1	1
KTXT-TV	Inst	4	2	1	1	1	1	2
Laboratory Theater	Acad	5	2	1	3	1	2	2
Landscape Architecture (Pavilion)	Acad	4	1	1	3	3	6	1
Law School	Acad	4	2	2	1	1	2	2
Library	Acad	4	2,3	3	1	1,2,4	2	1
Livestock Arena	Inst	5	1,2	2	1	1,3	2	2
LP&L Brandon Station	Ind	5	2	2	1	1	2	3
Mass Communications	Acad	4	2	2	1	1	1,2	1
Mathematics	Acad	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Meat Lab	Inst	5	1,2	2	1	1,3	2	2
Mechanical Engineering	Acad	4	2	2	3	1	2	2
Medical Office Plaza	Hosp	5	1,4	2	1	3,4	2	2
Men's Gym	Rec	4	2	2	3	1	1	2
Merket Alumni Center	Inst	3	1	1	1	3	1	4
Moody Planetarium	Cult	5	1	1	4	1	2	7
Museum	Cult	5	1	2	1	1	2	7
Music	Acad	3	2	2	1	1	4	1
Natural Science Research Lab	Inst	5	1	2	1	1	2	2
Petroleum Engineering	Acad	5	2	2	3	1	2	2
Physical Plant	Inst	5	2	1	1	1	2	2
Plant Sciences	Acad	4	2	2	1	1,2	2	1
Printech	Inst	5	2	1	1	1	2	2
Psychology	Acad	3	2	2	1	1	6	1
Ranching Heritage	Cult	4	2	1	1	1,6	3	4
Recreational Annex	Inst	5	2	1	1	1	2	2
Ronald McDonald House	Res	3	2	1	1	1	1	4
Science (Physics)	Acad	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Southwest Cancer Center	Hosp	5	4,1	3	1	2,4	2	2
Southwest Collection	Acad	3	2	2	3	1	1	1
Speech and Hearing	Acad	5	2	1	3	1	2	2
Student Recreation	Rec	5	2	2	2	1	2	2
Thompson Hall (Student Health)	Inst	5	2	2	2	1	2	2
Traffic and Parking	Inst	5	2	1	3	1	2	2
University Center	Acad	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
University Greenhouses	Agr	5	1	1	1	4	2	6
University Medical Center	Hosp	5	4	3	1	4	2	2
University Police	Inst	5	2	1	1	2	2	2
University Theater	Cult	3	2	2	1	1	2	7
Vehicle Rental	Inst	5	1	1	1	4,5	6	3
West Hall	Acad	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Women's Gym	Rec	5	2	1	1	1	2	2
Wm. Davis Athletic Dining	Dining	4	2	1	1	1	2	2
Bledsoe Hall	Res	3	2	2	1	1	1	4
Chitwood Hall	Res	4	2	3	4	1	2	4
Clement Hall	Res	4	2	2	3	1	2	4
Coleman Hall	Res	4	2	3	1	1	2	4
Doak Hall	Res	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Gaston Hall	Res	5	2	2	2	1	2	4
Gates Hall	Res	4	2	2	3	1	2	4
Gordon Hall	Res	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Horn Hall	Res	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Hulen Hall	Res	4	2	2	3	1	2	4
Knapp Hall	Res	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Murdough Hall	Res	3	2	2,3	3	1	1	4
Sneed Hall	Res	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Stangel Hall	Res	2	2	2	1	1	4	1
Wall Hall	Res	4	2	2	3	1	2	4
Weeks Hall	Res	4	2	2	1	1	4	4
Weymouth Hall	Res	4	2	3	4	1	2	4

ZONES

Historic Character Zone
This zone consists primarily of the original campus buildings that form the axial open spaces. The predominant architectural elements found in this zone are:

Detailing:	Ornamental to High
Color:	Light Medium
Scale:	Medium
Siting:	Direct
Material:	Brick
Style:	Spanish Renaissance
Image:	Academic/Research

Academic/Research Character Zone
This zone is adjacent to the Historic Character Zone. It represents a less homogeneous mix of building elements and characteristics. The predominant architectural elements found in this zone are:

Detailing:	Low to Moderate
Color:	Light Medium
Scale:	Medium to Large
Siting:	Direct
Material:	Brick
Style:	Modern
Image:	Institutional

Health Sciences Center Character Zone
This zone consists of the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center located north of Brownfield Highway and west of Indiana Avenue. This area consists of a series of interconnected institutional buildings whose density and color exceed the norm found on the remainder of the campus. The predominant architectural elements found in this zone are:

Detailing:	None to Low
Color:	Medium to Dark Medium
Scale:	Large
Siting:	Direct
Material:	Metal and Glass
Style:	Modern
Image:	Institutional

Housing Character Zone
This zone consists of student housing located in different areas of the campus. The predominant architectural elements found in this zone are:

Detailing:	Low to Medium
Color:	Light Medium
Scale:	Medium to Large
Siting:	Clustered
Material:	Brick
Style:	Modern
Image:	Residential and Institutional

Athletic/Recreational Character Zone
This zone is located in the northeast sector of the campus, and its predominant architectural elements are:

Detailing:	None
Color:	Light
Scale:	Large
Siting:	Direct
Material:	Concrete
Style:	Eclectic
Image:	Exposition

ZONES

Cultural Character Zone

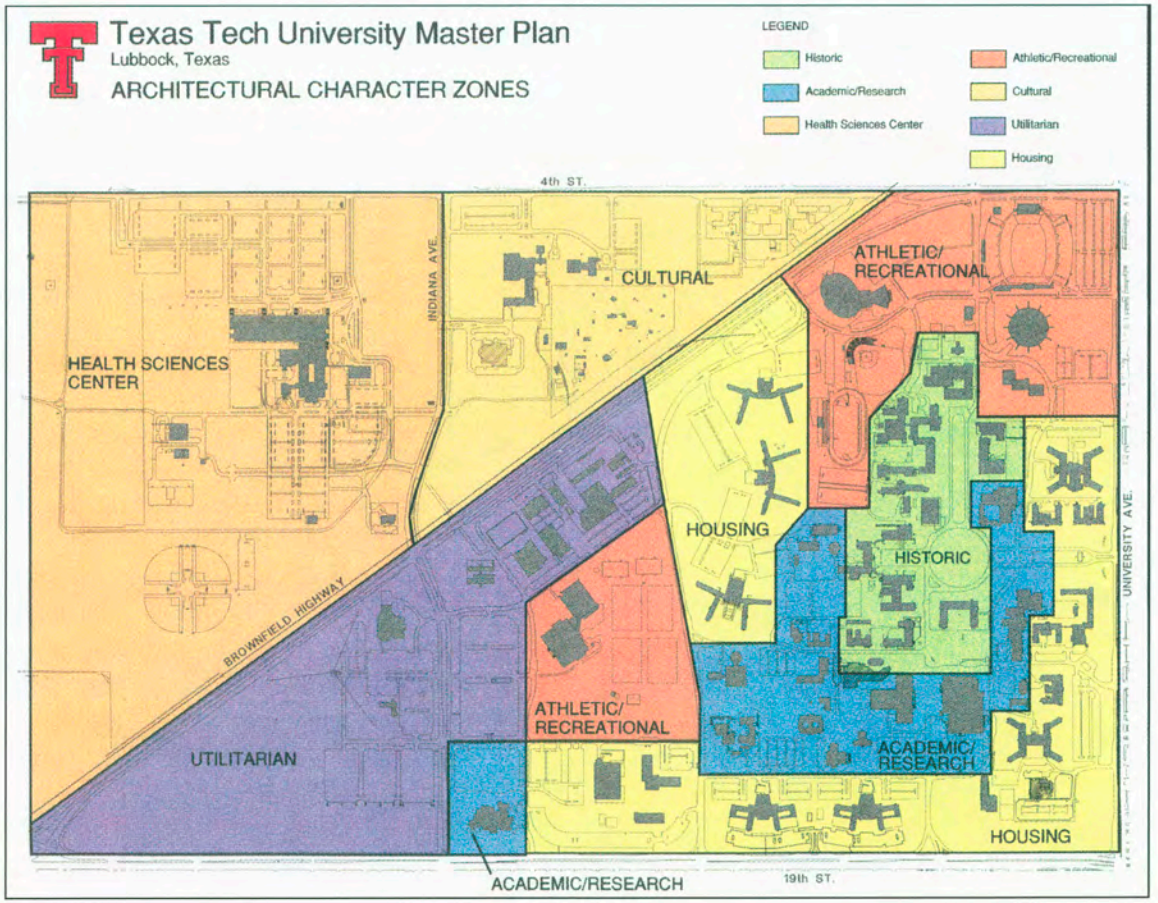
This zone is located north of Brownfield Highway and east of Indiana Avenue. The predominant architectural elements found in this zone are:

Detailing:	None to Low
Color:	Light
Scale:	Small to Medium
Siting:	Clustered
Material:	Brick
Style:	Modern
Image:	Cultural

Utilitarian Character Zone

This zone consists of such areas as the Central Heating and Cooling Plant I and the Central Food Facilities. The predominant architectural elements found in this zone include:

Detailing:	None
Color:	Light Medium
Scale:	Small to Medium
Siting:	Clustered
Material:	Brick
Style:	Modern
Image:	Industrial



ZONES

Administration

Administration

Science

Chemistry

A more detailed discussion, including representative images, of each Architectural Character Zone follows.

Historic Character Zone

The image of this zone is represented by the architecturally significant buildings along the main malls. Within this zone, the image is the Spanish Renaissance buildings with typically high levels of detailing. The predominant building materials are the blend of light brown Texas Tech face brick with limestone for accent and the red clay tile roofs. The buildings' scale is medium and the buildings front onto the mall. Representative of this zone are the Administration, Chemistry, Science (Physics), Mathematics, and Industrial Engineering Buildings.

The three-story Administration Building has a dominant highly detailed center bay with a sally port opening into the courtyard beyond. Twin bell towers flank either side of the building. The ground floor level is limestone with brick upper floors and window openings framed in limestone.

Terminating the axis from the main campus entry at Broadway is the Science (Physics) Building. The three-story building is primarily horizontal with a vertically detailed center bay, which has a fourth level. In the center bay, the building's main entrance is elevated above the ground, accessible by limestone stairs. Ornate limestone columns and pilasters accentuate the vertical dimension, and a limestone cornice caps the center bay, drawing the viewer's eyes upward.

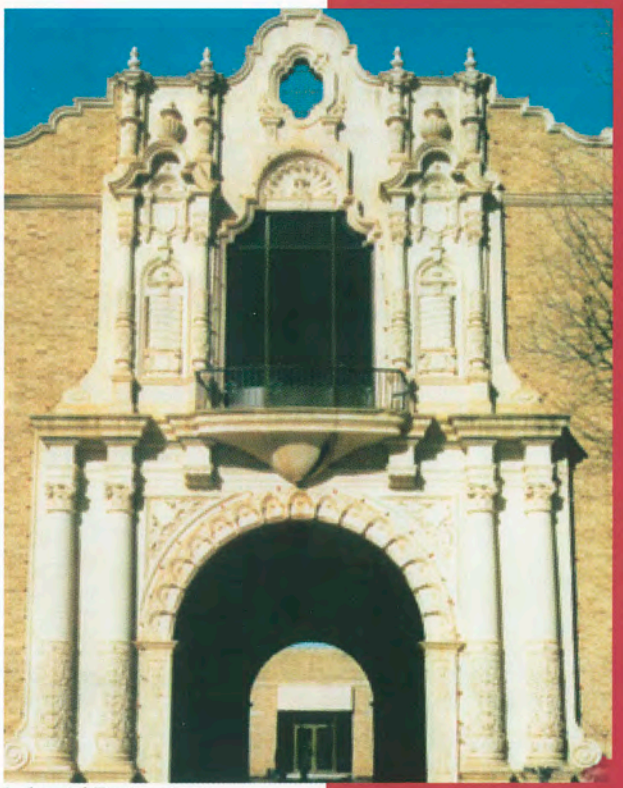
To the north and south of the Science (Physics) Building sit, respectively, the Chemistry and Mathematics Buildings. The Science Building is interconnected to both of these facilities by covered arcades which continue at the ground level the lengths of the two buildings. The Mathematics Building almost mirrors the earlier Chemistry Building. Both buildings possess a high level of detailing, but the Chemistry Building is slightly more articulated. For example, the limestone which outlines the arches in the Chemistry Building does not appear similarly in the Mathematics Building. The eastern corners of both buildings have a fourth floor, similar in scale to the Science Building. As at the Science Building, this additional floor adds verticality to the linear buildings and denotes the buildings' main entrances.

Closing the north-south axis opposite the Administration Building is the Industrial Engineering Building. One of the original campus buildings, it was originally the Textile Engineering Building. The two-story brick building has an attached covered arcade at the ground level which is interrupted by an ornate limestone portal. Through the portal is a courtyard and a much newer Mechanical Engineering Building which is devoid of any detailing.

The projecting arcade of the Industrial Engineering Building has a red clay tile roof, while the larger Mechanical Engineering Building has a flat roof. The original windows of small pane glass have been replaced by large sheets of tinted glass which create black voids in the building's facade.

The buildings discussed above are major contributors to the Historic Character Zone. Other buildings are located within this character zone but do not contribute by detailing, siting, or style. Examples include the Petroleum Engineering Building, the Charles A. Bassett II Lab, and the English/Philosophy Building. The Petroleum Engineering Building and Bassett Lab are hidden behind the Electrical Engineering Building and are without detail. The English/Philosophy Building is sited perpendicular to the mall instead of fronting onto the mall. It, too, is without ornamentation and is of a modern style. As these facilities are recessed either behind or between other buildings, they do not significantly detract from the architectural character of this zone. At a minimum, these buildings continued to utilize the light brown Texas Tech face brick and are of similar scale to their "historic" neighbors. However, a greater coherence to the Spanish Renaissance style and a greater attention to the buildings' orientation would have been desirable.

Industrial Engineering



Industrial Engineering

Charles A. Bassett II Lab

English/Philosophy

Academic/Research Character Zone

The Academic/Research Character Zone is less homogeneous architecturally than the Historic Character Zone. Generally, the level of detailing is low to moderate, the buildings' styles are modern, and their image is institutional. The scale varies but is predominantly medium with several large buildings such as Business Administration, Architecture, and the Library. The light brown Texas Tech face brick is employed often, but other materials such as glass and ornamental concrete masonry units for solar control are used.

The Business Administration Building consists of a high-rise brick with glass tower and an attached lower white concrete building with dark glass. Also, attached to the lower building is the Business Administration Lecture Hall. Although the tower utilizes the light brown brick, this facility differs dramatically from the style and image found in the Historic Character Zone.

The Library is another large building in the Academic/Research Character Zone. The Library has a brick and glass ground level with the upper levels of glass located behind a precast concrete and ornamental concrete masonry unit solar curtainwall. Other than the forms of the precast concrete and the screenwall, the building has no detailing. An often recognized building on campus architecturally, its influences are definitely more modern without any of the characteristics of the Spanish Renaissance style.

Business Administration

Business Administration

Library

The Biology Building, along with the Architecture Building, is another high-rise building located within the Academic/Research Character Zone. Similar to the Business Administration Building, the Biology and Architecture Buildings utilize the light brown Texas Tech face brick and have low levels of detailing. Both buildings employ narrow, stacked windows to accentuate their verticality. Their architectural style is modern, and their image is institutional.

Health Sciences Center Character Zone

Located north of Brownfield Highway, the Health Sciences Center Character Zone differs significantly from the characters of the Historic, Academic/Research, and the Housing Character Zones. The predominant architectural style is modern with no architectural ornamentation, and the primary building materials are glass and metal. The image is institutional.

Biology

Architecture

Health Sciences Center

University Medical Center

Chitwood-Coleman-Weymouth Halls

Gordon Hall

Horn Hall

Housing Character Zone

In the Housing Character Zone, the buildings vary in size from medium to large and are predominantly modern in style with several exceptions. Their image is institutional/residential. The light brown Texas Tech face brick is the material of choice, and, with several exceptions, are low in their amount of detailing and ornamentation. Typically, the housing is clustered together.

Texas Tech has three high rise dormitories in the Chitwood-Coleman-Weymouth complex. These three dormitories are located west of the Architecture Building, and they have more in common architecturally with the Architecture and Business Administration Buildings than with other dormitories such as Gordon and Knapp Halls. The three halls have a minimal level of architectural detailing but do utilize the light brown face brick. Their style is modern, and they have an institutional/residential image.

Located on the eastern side of the campus are the Gordon and Bledsoe Halls and the Knapp and Horn Halls. These clustered dormitory complexes are more closely related to the buildings found in the Historic Character Zone in that they have a medium scale and recall the Spanish Renaissance style. They have moderate levels of ornamental detail. Limestone ornamentation at the top floor and at the roof line draws ones eyes upward.

Located along the southern edge of the campus are the Clement and Hulen Halls and the Gates and Wall Halls complexes. These dormitories are clustered also, and their scale is upper medium to large. The dormitories lack the ornamental detailing of Gordon and Horn Halls and possess a much more institutional image.

Athletic/Recreational Character Zone

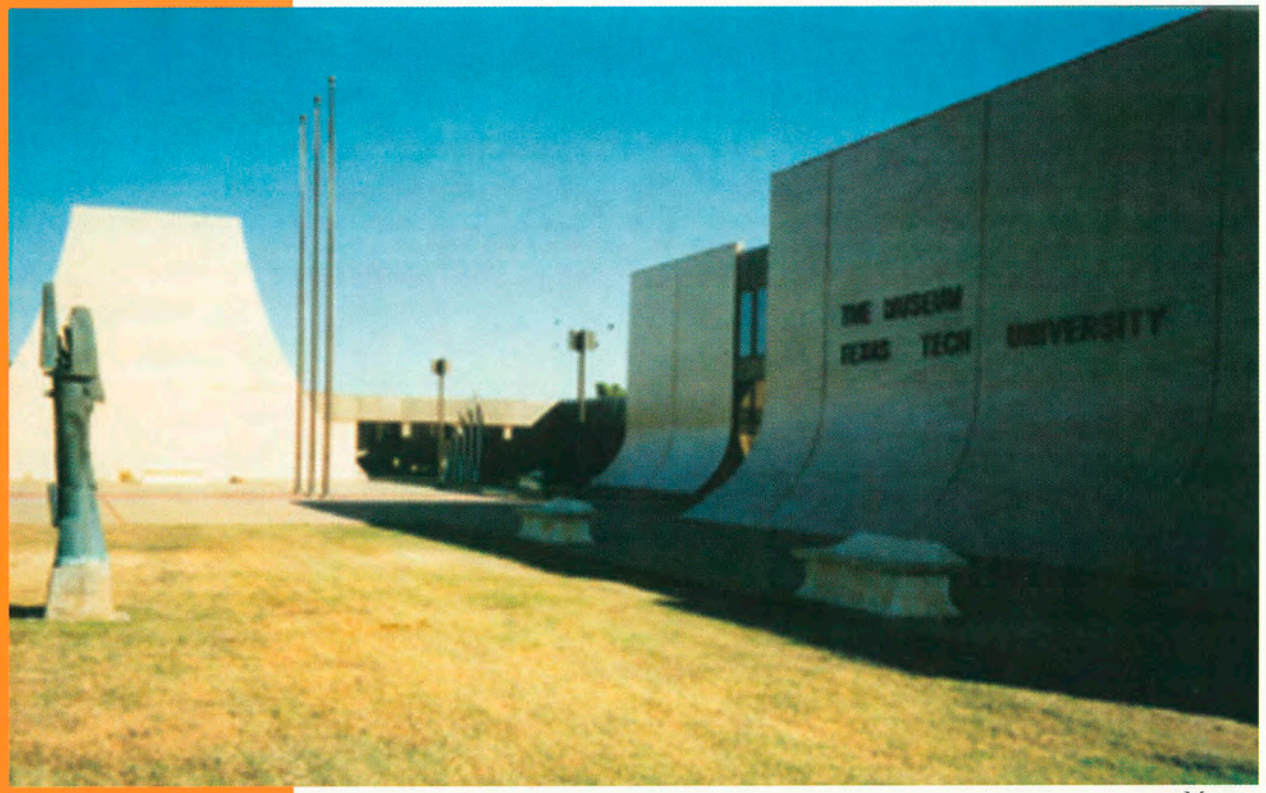
The Athletic/Recreational Character Zone is located primarily in the northeast sector of the campus. The character of the facilities in this zone have little resemblance to the character of the facilities in the Historic and the Academic/Research Character Zones. Its facilities are predominantly large in scale and eclectic in style. Their color is predominantly light, especially with the concrete structure of Jones Stadium and the Athletic Training Center's roof. No architectural ornamentation is predominant in this character zone.

Hulen Hall

Jones Stadium

Ranching Heritage Center

National Science Research Laboratory



Museum

Cultural Character Zone

The Cultural Character Zone is defined by a group of small buildings clustered together north of Brownfield Highway and east of Indiana Avenue. Although the International Cultural Center and the Ranching Heritage Center are within this area, the Museum, Moody Planetarium, and the Natural Science Research Laboratory establish the architectural character. These are low-rise buildings with white brick and a simplicity in form without any ornamentation to reinforce their modern style.

ZONES

Utilitarian Character Zone

The Utilitarian Character Zone consists of facilities such as the Central Food Facilities and the Central Heating and Cooling Plant Number I. The scale of the buildings is small to medium. The light brown Texas Tech face brick is used predominantly. Because of the function of the facilities within this character zone, windows and building entrances are not emphasized. Employing no architectural ornamentation, the buildings are modern in style and industrial in image.

Central Heating and Cooling Plant I

Central Food Facilities

GUIDELINES

Following the determination of the existing Architectural Character Zones, these Architectural Guidelines, consisting of the Architectural and Site Design Criteria, have been developed to address the requirements of Texas Tech University and Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center with regard to exterior treatment, including the selection of materials, color, mass, fenestration, detailing, building siting, building construction, and ancillary uses.

The intent of the Architectural Guidelines is not to inhibit the Design Team's creativity but to provide a point of reference for future building projects. The guidelines are intended to provide a way of adding new structures and renovating existing structures with the assurance that they will contribute to the campus fabric and raise the level of architectural quality.

For the existing campus south of Brownfield Highway, the long term goal is for the overall architectural character to evolve into a more architecturally coherent assemblage of buildings. In this area, the architectural character will more closely resemble and relate to the existing Historic Character Zone. For the existing campus north of Brownfield Highway, the long term goal is to raise the overall quality of design while providing opportunities to establish an architectural coherency.

Architectural Districts

In conjunction with the Master Plan and its land use patterns, these Guidelines reduce the number of Character Zones by raising the qualitative level of architectural design within each area. The following four architectural character districts will prevail:

- Historic District
- Moderate Historic District
- HSC/Research District
- Museum District

Through strict adherence to these guidelines, the predominant architectural characteristics for each district shall be as follows:

Historic District

Detailing:	Ornamental to high
Color:	Light Medium
Scale:	Medium
Siting:	Direct
Material:	Brick
Style:	Spanish Renaissance
Image:	Academic/Research

Moderate Historic

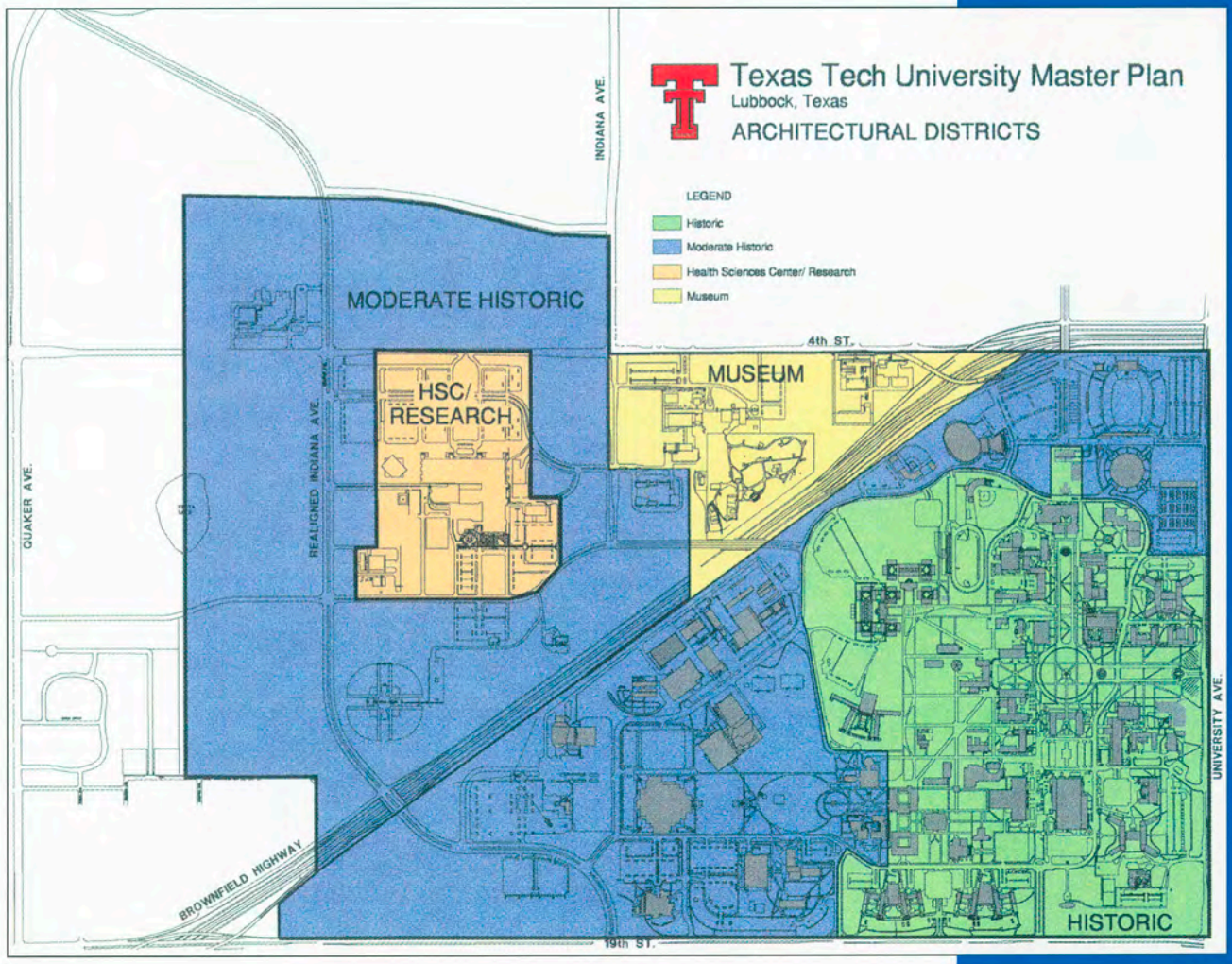
Detailing:	Medium to High
Color:	Light Medium
Scale:	Medium
Siting:	Direct
Material:	Brick
Style:	Spanish Renaissance
Image:	Academic/Research

HSC/Research

Detailing:	Low
Color:	Light Medium
Scale:	Large
Siting:	Direct
Material:	Brick
Style:	Modern
Image:	Institutional/Research

Museum

Detailing:	Low
Color:	Light Medium
Scale:	Small to Medium
Siting:	Clustered/Direct
Material:	Brick
Style:	Modern
Image:	Cultural



CRITERIA

Face Brick and Limestone

Limestone Base and Entry

In preparing for a new structure or a renovation of an existing structure, the Design Team shall follow the specific design criteria which corresponds to the Architectural District in which the building is located.

This design criteria uses generic terminology as "Texas Tech face brick" for materials and colors. The Design Team shall refer to the Outline of Materials at the conclusion of these guidelines for more specific requirements. The use of materials and colors as described in these guidelines is required. Additional information, technical specifications, and construction details are available to the Design Team through the Office of Facilities Planning and Construction.

Exterior Treatment

Materials: Selected for its warmth and its tactile quality, the dominant exterior material in the four architectural districts shall be the Texas Tech face brick, a blend of light to medium brown bricks. The brick pattern shall be the Flemish bond. In the Historic and Moderate Historic Districts, limestone is to be employed at the base of the buildings and at the primary building entrances. Granite, architectural concrete and architectural precast concrete with an exposed granite aggregate, and glazing also may be utilized in the HSC/Research District but only in conjunction with the light brown Texas Tech face brick. Wood and stone may be utilized only at the Cultural District's Ranching Heritage Center.

The Design Team shall refer to the Outline of Materials for the required Texas Tech face brick, mortar color, and limestone color.

Unless specifically noted above, exterior materials which are not permitted include exposed concrete, precast concrete, concrete masonry units, cement plaster (including stucco), "dryvit," synthetic surfaces, exterior insulation and finish systems (EIFS), wood, and metal siding and panels.

CRITERIA

Detailing: The employment of architectural detailing is required for maintaining a human scale and interest. Detailing shall include handworked limestone or terra cotta reliefs and medallions, brick patterning, limestone entry portals, traditional arches, limestone string courses and window openings, and unique trim.

For appropriate levels of detailing within the Historic District, the Design Team shall refer to the Administration, Science, and Chemistry buildings. As much as possible in the Moderate Historic District, the levels of detailing should approach that of the Historic District. At a minimum, the level of detailing in the Moderate Historic District must equal that of the Agricultural Sciences Building. The extensive employment of architectural detailing is not as critical in the HSC/Research and Museum Districts, but its use in these districts is strongly recommended. Projects should incorporate appropriate levels of detailing with consideration for current materials and technologies.

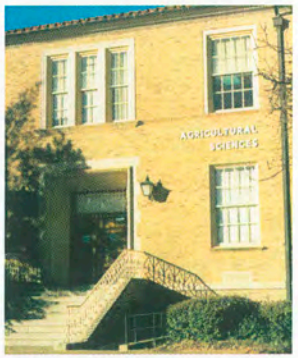
The main building entrances in the Historic and Moderate Historic Districts shall be framed with significant limestone detailing such as at the Industrial Engineering Building. All other building entrances in these districts shall be framed in limestone. In the HSC/Research and Cultural Districts, the main building entrances shall be framed in limestone, and the employment of detailing in the limestone is recommended.

In the Historic and Moderate Historic Districts, all first and second floor window openings shall be framed in limestone; the third floor windows must have at a minimum limestone sills. For the HSC/Research and Cultural Districts, limestone sills are required at all windows, and additional limestone window trim is strongly encouraged.

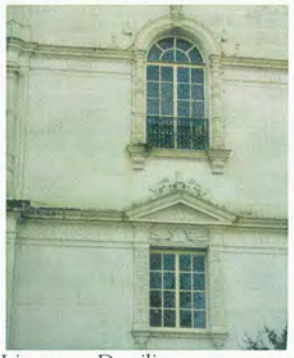
Unique Limestone Trim & Detailing

Medallions & String Courses

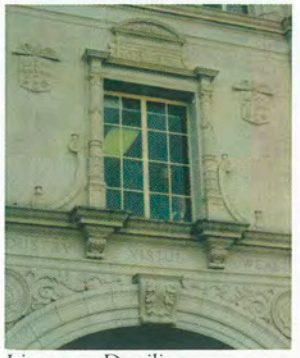
Limestone Entry Portal



Window Trim



Limestone Detailing

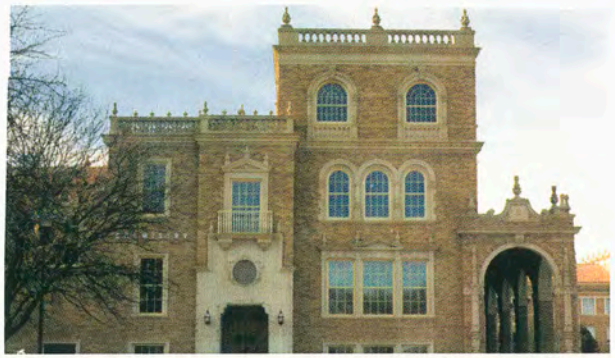


Limestone Detailing

Building Articulation

Window Rhythm

Building Articulation & Massing



Parapets & Towers

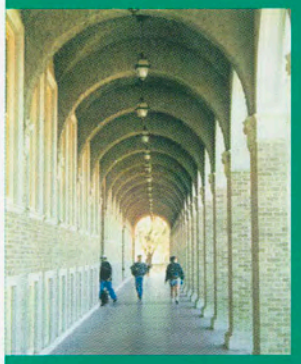
Massing: In all districts, building masses shall be articulated both horizontally and vertically, avoiding boxy, rigid forms. The rhythm of window openings and entries shall be considered carefully. Fenestration and detailing, while emphasizing human scale, should help to define the use and the levels of the building. Successful projects are those which are scaled and proportioned to human beings and help to impart a sense of comfort and well-being. Severe building forms, such as the existing Charles A. Bassett II Laboratory, will not be permitted.

Within the Historic and Moderate Historic Districts, buildings shall be massed so as to create a "base," "building," and a "top." The scale of materials will diminish as they are used at each of these "levels." Changes in material, detailing, and fenestration will help to define the various levels of the buildings. The employment of limestone at window openings as required under "Detailing" will provide opportunities to change the scale of materials and to define the levels.

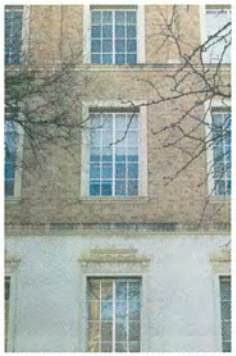
Cornices, roof forms, parapets, gables, towers, and crenellation add interest to the buildings by drawing the viewer's eyes upward. Towers are required on significant buildings which are located at campus mall axes or conclude major view corridors.

Arcades: Unless otherwise determined by Texas Tech University, arcades with arched openings, such as at the Chemistry and Mathematics Buildings, are required at all new buildings exceeding twenty thousand gross square feet (20,000 gsf) in the Historic and Moderate Historic Districts. For new buildings in the HSC/Research Districts, arcades are recommended. Arcades define the building's "base" or lower level and add interest with the play of light and shadow as well as provide weather protection. The arcades are strategic in establishing pedestrian movement between buildings.

The predominant exterior material for the arcades shall be the Texas Tech face brick. In the Historic and Moderate Historic Districts, limestone detailing is required at the arcades. The detailing may include a limestone base, framing the openings in limestone, limestone keystones, and limestone medallions. The use of limestone detailing is recommended in the HSC/Research and Cultural Districts. The flooring material for all of the arcades shall be exterior floor tiles.



CRITERIA



Fenestration: In the four districts, fenestration shall not consist of large expanses of glazing. Darkly tinted, colored, or reflective glazing are not to be used. All glazing is to be double-paned, insulated, and clear. Refer to the section "Detailing" for criteria for limestone at the window openings.

In the Historic and Moderate Historic Districts, window openings shall be recessed and the window panes shall be divided into smaller panes to create interest. As described under "Detailing" and "Massing," limestone sills and detailing are required. Window frames, mullions, and muntins are to be either clear anodized aluminum or Texas Tech "ivory" colored Kynar coated aluminum, a maximum of one and a half inches wide. Muntins must be integral with the glazing or attached to the exterior such as at the Chemistry Building. Wood or painted metal will not be permitted. The Design Team shall refer to the Outline of Materials for additional information.

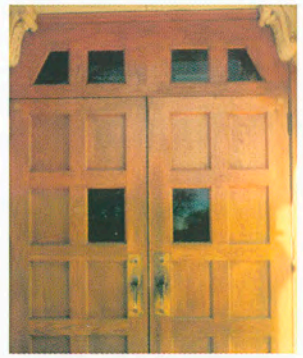
Glazing in the HSC/Research District must be clear, lightly tinted, or low "e." Window frames and mullions must be clear anodized or Kynar coated.

Glazing in the Museum District must be clear and include anodized or Kynar coated frames and mullions. Only within the Ranching Heritage Center may natural or painted wood windows be used. Here, the window panes shall be divided into smaller panes to create interest.

Building Entrances: All entry doors shall be either natural wood or metal. Wood doors shall be custom architectural hardwood, stile and rail with raised panels, such as at the Chemistry Building. Metal doors also shall be stile and rail with raised panels such as the doors at the main entry to the Science Building. Wood paneled doors shall be stained, and metal paneled doors shall be natural metal. A small glass vision panel insert is acceptable within the raised panels. Aluminum stile and glass storefront doors and frameless glass doors will be permitted only in the HSC/Research District. In all districts, service doors may be flush hollow metal.

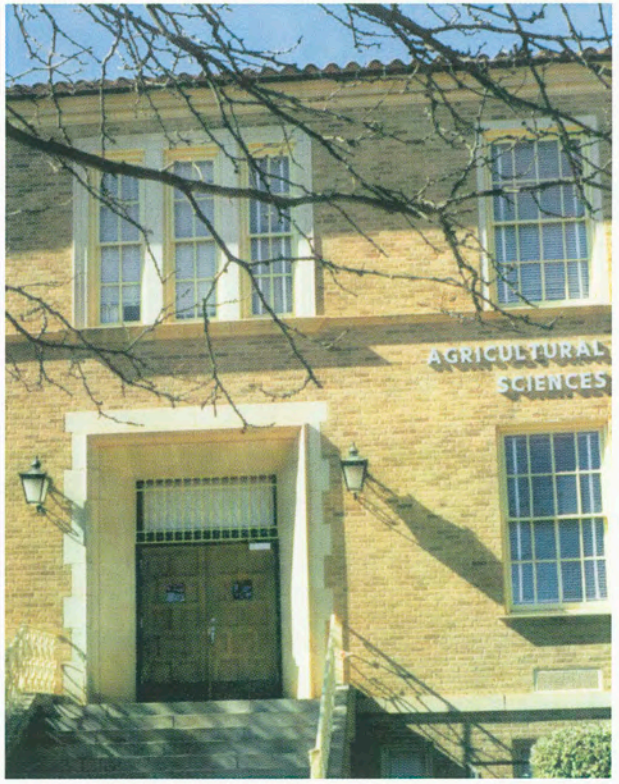
In the Historic, Moderate Historic, and Museum Districts, the main entrances shall be further defined by the use of decorative lanterns on each side of the entry doors such as those found at the Agricultural Sciences building.

Refer to the section "Detailing" for additional criteria for limestone at the building entrances.



Wood Paneled Door

Decorative Lanterns



Wood Paneled Doors & Decorative Lanterns

Hipped Roof

Taller Entry Bay

Gable at Entry

Roofs: In the Historic and Moderate Historic Districts, only hipped roofs utilizing the "Ludowici" straight barrel mission clay tiles will be permitted. Gables will not be permitted except at an articulated entry bay or portal where the gable is incorporated into the entry bay or portal such as at the Administration Building and Horn Hall. Flat (low sloped) roofs will be accepted only where a taller bay interrupts the hipped roof line such as at Sneed Hall. Mansard-type roofs, such as at the Human Sciences Tower Addition, will not be permitted. For one-story maintenance, storage, and physical plant facilities near Brownfield Highway, the roofs may be flat (low sloped at a minimum of one quarter inch per foot).

Hipped roofs with the "Ludowici" straight barrel mission clay tiles are encouraged in the HSC/Research and Museum Districts. Otherwise, roofs in these districts shall be flat (low sloped), with the exception of the Ranching Heritage Center where historically correct wood shingle or metal roofs may be utilized.

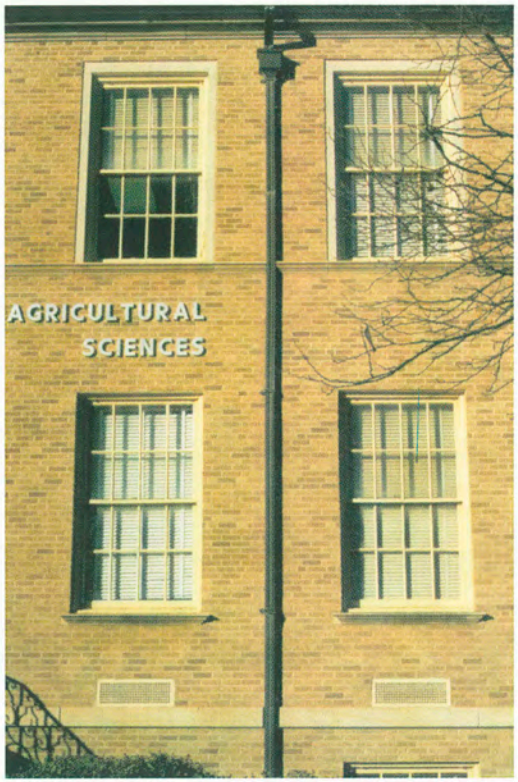
For hipped roofs, only "Ludowici" straight barrel mission clay tiles shall be used. Built-up roofs for flat (low slope) roofs shall utilize Texas Tech blend gravel.

Where flat (low slope) roofs are permitted, the rooftop elements, vents, walkways, and equipment shall be carefully organized so as to provide a coherent rooftop pattern. Parapets at the perimeter shall be equal in height to the rooftop equipment to hide completely the equipment from ground view.

Exterior Metal: Ornamental railings for handrails and guardrails are required in the Historic and Moderate Historic Districts. Metal pipe handrails and guardrails are not permitted. Additional levels of detailing may be achieved through the use of ornamental metal grilles at building entrances. Exterior gutters, downspouts, and metal trim shall be copper. Where flashing and counterflashing are visible from the ground, these too shall be copper. The application of this specific criteria for exterior metal is strongly encouraged in the HSC/Research and Museum Districts.

Exterior Signage: Exterior building signage shall be individual cast aluminum letters, ten inches high, with a satin finish. The type style shall be Futura with standard letter spacing. Loose or exaggerated spacing will not be permitted. The signage shall be placed in proximity to the main building entrance and shall not be obscured by landscaping. The letters shall be stud mounted into the mortar joints of the face brick and shall not be placed on limestone.

Exterior Lighting: In all districts, exterior building lighting, including accent and floodlighting, shall be metal halide.



Downspouts and Signage


Ornamental Metal

Building Siting

Connections: The main entrance or entrances of all new buildings shall be oriented toward pedestrian activity areas to facilitate safe and barrier free access. Additionally, in the HSC/Research District, the main entrances shall be oriented toward vehicular drop-off and parking areas.

In the Historic and Moderate Historic Districts, buildings serving the needs of similar departments or colleges shall be located in close proximity to one another to promote the concept of the pedestrian campus at Texas Tech. New buildings are to be sited to provide convenient connections to the pedestrian circulation system identified in the Master Plan. Buildings shall not be located in such a way as to block these corridors or compromise the ability to provide an integrated network within these districts. As previously mentioned, arcades at the ground level shall be utilized to inter-connect buildings and the pedestrian circulation system.

Sally ports, such as those at the Administration and the Electrical Engineering Buildings, are encouraged as they create visual and physical connections from one campus space to another. Besides their employment as architectural features, sally ports inter-connect buildings and spaces and serve as transition spaces. They also focus and frame ones view.

Views: For the Historic and Moderate Historic Districts, the Master Plan provides opportunities to reestablish a strong, cohesive campus structure. With the campus malls, views to landscaped open space are available. Buildings shall be sited to take advantage of views to these malls, open spaces and campus axes. Conversely, new buildings shall not be located in such a manner that they block major view corridors.

Similar opportunities to establish a cohesive campus exist in the HSC/Research and Museum Districts. Proper building siting will establish views to landscaped open spaces and to adjacent buildings, confirming their interrelationships.

Public and Private Spaces: Semi-public courtyards formed by the buildings' wings and located adjacent to the "public" pedestrian circulation corridors are desirable throughout Texas Tech. Additionally, interior courtyards or "private" spaces which are accessible only from within the building are encouraged.

Public spaces shall be designed to facilitate building evacuation and maximize accessibility for fire, police, and other emergency personnel and equipment. In addition, all public spaces shall be designed to minimize the fear and the probability of public harm or injury by increasing the opportunities for surveillance and provision of security devices and aids. New construction shall not be located in areas which will obstruct site distance clear zones essential for safe vehicular and pedestrian movement.

Courtyard

Private Space

Courtyard

Building Construction

Building Height: New buildings within the Historic and Moderate Historic Districts shall be a maximum of three stories above grade excluding the roof. Exceptions shall include the employment of towers such as at the Administration Building and taller center or corner bays such as at the Science, Chemistry, and Mathematics Buildings. At the HSC/Research District, the maximum building height is four stories above grade.

New buildings in the Museum District shall be limited to two stories above grade, reinforcing the overall existing scale of the district.

CRITERIA

Construction: For all buildings at Texas Tech, permanence and durability are requisites. The Texas Tech face brick, limestone, copper, and clay tile roofs are all materials which have been used since the birth of Texas Tech.

Except as noted herein, the structure of new buildings shall be either cast-in-place concrete or steel structure with concrete on metal decks; exterior walls shall be brick veneer with concrete masonry unit back-up. Wood frame construction will be permitted only at the Ranching Heritage Center.

Except at the Ranching Heritage Center, "permanent" interior partitions shall be concrete masonry units with gypsum board or cement plaster or lathe and cement plaster on steel studs. All other interior partitions may be gypsum board on steel studs.

Codes: All construction must meet or exceed local, state, and national requirements and the Board of Regents Policy 03.15 for life safety. All buildings shall be fully fire sprinklered. All new construction and renovations must conform with federal handicapped accessibility requirements, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and the Texas Accessibility Standards. Provisions for handicapped accessibility shall be fully integrated into the design of new facilities, making them virtually "transparent" to the users.

Parking Structures

Exterior Treatment: Auxiliary uses as dining, retail, and study areas are encouraged at the ground level of parking structures to provide a more pedestrian friendly campus. At the exterior of the parking structures, spandrel panels and the elevator/stair enclosures must be clad in a veneer of Texas Tech face brick. At the structures' perimeters, spandrels must extend a minimum of three feet above each floor, including the ground level, to screen the grilles of the automobiles from view. The spandrels must extend below each floor to the bottom of the perimeter structures. The exterior faces of the structural columns at the garages' perimeters must be clad in Texas Tech face brick to complement the brick spandrels. Open railings at the perimeter are not permitted. Landscaping shall be utilized at the ground floor of all facades.

Height: Within the Historic, Moderate Historic, and HSC/Research Districts, parking structures shall not exceed thirty-five feet above ground in height at the top of the perimeter spandrels. Stair and elevator enclosures shall be no more than forty feet in height above ground. In the Museum District, parking structures shall be limited to one elevated level above the ground level.

Construction: Parking structures must be either cast-in-place concrete or precast concrete structure and deck. Steel structures shall not be permitted.

Lighting: Exterior lighting of all parking structures shall be metal halide. Interior lighting of the parking decks may be metal halide. The top level parking deck, if open to above, shall be high pressure sodium with a maximum pole height of fourteen feet.

Ancillary Uses

Utility Connections: In all districts, utility lines, connections, and equipment including electric and telecommunications shall be located underground from the nearest available source. Transformers and electric generators shall be screened from public view with a solid screen wall of Texas Tech face brick, the height of which exceeds the height of the equipment it is screening. Meters and electric boxes shall not be mounted on the exterior of a building but shall be placed at grade within the building or in an exterior location screened from view.

Service and Storage Areas: All service and material storage areas and waste container locations shall be located away from the building entrances and pedestrian circulation routes and shall be screened from public view. These areas shall be located in an inconspicuous but accessible location and shall not interfere with the movement of traffic; neither shall they be located within drives or parking areas. Concrete pads shall be provided at all loading areas and under trash dumpsters. If loading docks are required, they shall be recessed entirely within the building.

When not in use, the openings of these loading docks shall be closed by the use of overhead rolling doors or other appropriate opaque screen walls.

All service loading, storage, refuse, and utility areas shall be screened from public view with a minimum six foot high solid screen wall. The screen wall shall be durable enough to withstand abuse resulting from servicing. The solid wall or enclosure shall be softened further with the use of landscaping. In the Historic and Moderate Historic Districts, the screen wall shall be constructed of the Texas Tech face brick. The screen walls shall match the exterior materials of the adjacent buildings in the HSC/Research and Cultural Districts.

Screen Wall

Service Area

CRITERIA

Along with the Architectural Design Criteria, the Site Design Criteria plays an important role in establishing a coherent campus by heightening the level of design throughout Texas Tech. In preparing for the design of new facilities, roadways and parking areas, pedestrian areas and open spaces, and the renovation of existing facilities, the Design Team shall follow the Site Design Criteria incorporated into these Guidelines.

As in the Architectural Design Criteria, generic terminology as "Texas Tech brick pavers" is employed for materials and colors. The Design Team shall refer to the Outline of Materials at the conclusion of these guidelines for more specific requirements. The use of materials and colors as described in these guidelines is required. Additional information, technical specifications, and construction details are available to the Design Team through the Office of Facilities Planning and Construction.

Roadway Network

The principal objective of the campus roadway system is to permit freedom of movement through well-defined street alignments while maintaining the architectural character of the campus. The hierarchy of roads that interact with the Texas Tech University and Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center campus will include a major freeway, major thoroughfares, a campus loop road system, and local roads serving specific areas within the campus. Refer to 2007 Roadway Network Plan on page 37.

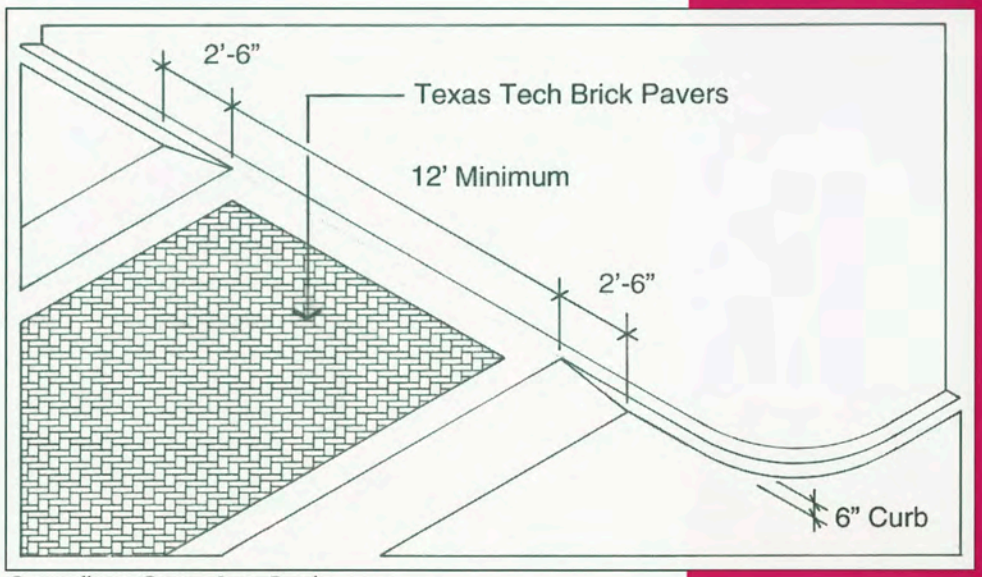
Brownfield Highway: The reconstructed Brownfield Highway will be a major freeway serving a regional function for the City of Lubbock. It will provide a primary means of access to the Texas Tech campus from the surrounding region. The design of this freeway is currently in progress and many site design issues are being studied. It is important that site design in areas adjacent to the proposed freeway respond to issues of concern to the University: creating an "entry image" for the campus at freeway interchanges, creating a positive campus image for drivers traveling through the campus, buffering undesirable views of the freeway from the campus, and providing access between the campus areas separated by the freeway.

CRITERIA

Major Thoroughfares: The major thoroughfares on the Texas Tech campus serve functions for both the City of Lubbock and the University. 19th Street and University Avenue provide major access to the University from the surrounding city while providing an edge to the Texas Tech campus. The realigned Indiana Avenue will provide access to the University from the surrounding city and will also function as a connector between the portions of the campus north and south of Brownfield Highway.

Major thoroughfares on the campus shall meet the design requirements of the University. Direct access to parking from the major thoroughfares will not be allowed, and all distracting views of the parking lots shall be blocked by the use of berms and screen planting. Crosswalks shall be constructed utilizing Texas Tech brick pavers in order to emphasize the roadway's relationship to the campus. The landscape design shall consider vision lines of a stopped vehicle on a local street entering the boulevard through-traffic. Planting along this roadway system shall conform to the planting design section of these guidelines.

Campus Loop Road: The campus loop road system is intended for slower speed travel since it is where all modes of travel on the campus interface. The loop roads will provide access to the campus for buses, automobiles, bicycles and pedestrians. In all areas where building setbacks allow, the loop roads will be forty feet in width including bicycle lanes. In areas where existing structures will not allow the construction of a forty foot roadway, the roadway shall be constructed to the maximum width allowable. Texas Tech brick pavers shall be provided in the roadway at pedestrian crosswalks and at major bus stops in order to emphasize the presence of pedestrians to drivers. These crosswalks shall be raised to the level of the surrounding walkways in order to reduce the speed of travel along this roadway. Planting along this roadway system shall conform to the planting design section of these guidelines.



Crosswalks on Campus Loop Road

op

CRITERIA

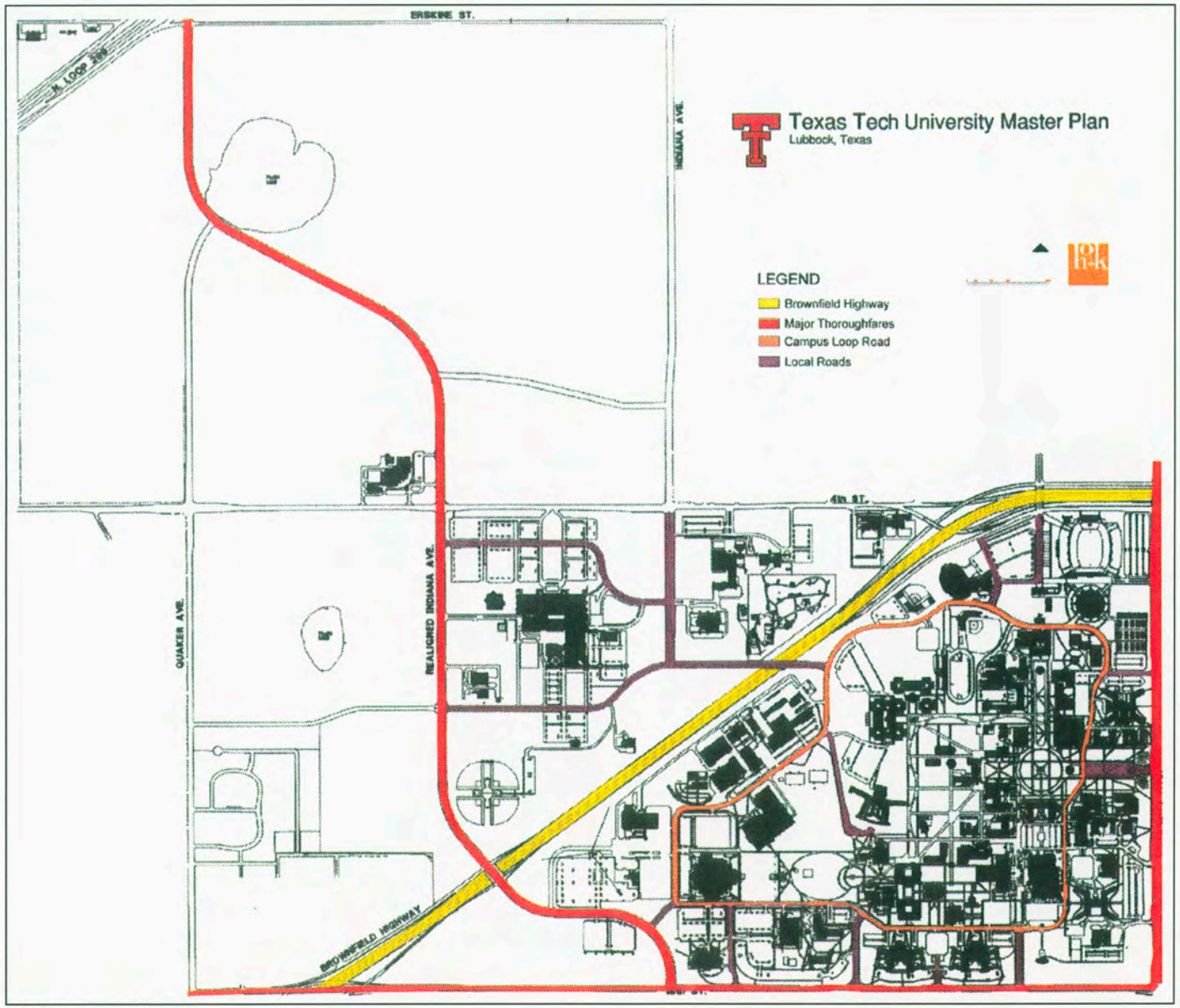
Local Roads: The lower volume roadways shall discourage through traffic movements on a campus-wide scale. Direct access to parking shall occur from these roads. The lower volume roadways shall be twenty-four feet in width, and planting along these roads shall conform to the planting design section of these guidelines.

In all situations, the various types of circulation (vehicular, service, bicycle, and pedestrian) shall be expressed and controlled through the use of paving materials, bollards or other design devices. All on-site access roads will be separated from the parking areas by walkways and planting areas. Interior campus roads are designed for slower-speed traffic, with frequent intersections and pedestrian crossings. In many cases, the major pedestrian circulation is adjacent to these roads, with grass and street trees providing appropriate separation.

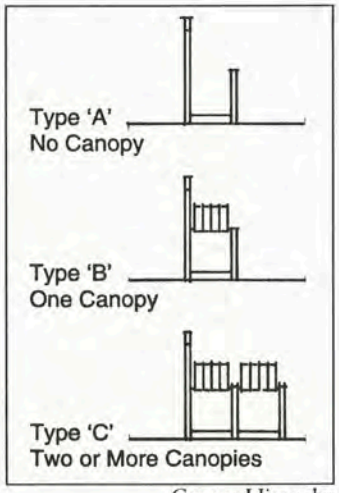
The campus streets, boulevards, and intersections are auto-related elements that must be designed, utilizing streetscape elements, to tie the campus together visually. Existing trees within the right-of-way shall be saved where possible. Additional plantings including large trees, understory/ornamental trees and grasses shall fill out the park-like setting. The control of views to parking areas will be carefully handled. Where there is sufficient space between the road and parking lot, the primary control of views shall be with earth berms and planting.

Roadside planting will occur along all roads and must be generous and dense with openings to significant campus areas. Intersections shall be characterized by the absence of paved lots and of views to the backs of buildings. Intersection designs must give special attention to vehicle vision lines, safe stopping distances, and ease of intersection identification. The minimum visibility triangle to be maintained at Texas Tech campus intersections shall be established by measuring forty-five feet from the intersection of the curb lines of the intersecting streets. The maximum height of any object within the visibility triangle shall be thirty inches from the surface of the roadway pavement. Landscaping, berms, and non-traffic related signs are required to be set back the appropriate distances.

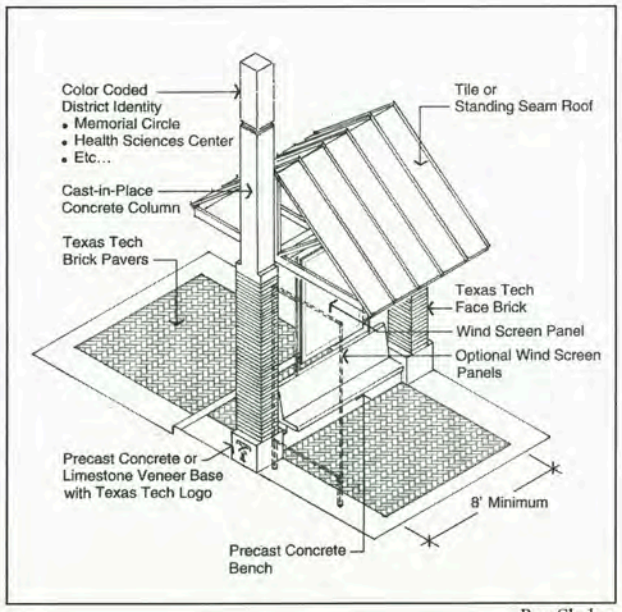
CRITERIA



2007 Roadway Network



Canopy Hierarchy



Bus Shelter

Transit System

Transit System service on the Texas Tech campus is provided by the City of Lubbock. Three types of routes are provided on the campus including an internal loop system connecting major facilities within the campus, an external loop system which connects major off-campus student activity areas such as apartment complexes with the university, and the citywide routes that interface with the campus loop systems.

In order to provide a clear understanding of the various types of routes available to campus users, the transit information system shall be based on the implicit orientation of its various routes. Each route must be color coded and associated with a direction and/or its major on-route destinations such as the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, the Museum District, or other destinations. Stops within the campus core shall be provided in locations that serve the greatest number of riders, while minimizing negative impacts to the surrounding activities.

A series of transit shelters shall be installed at all bus stops on the Texas Tech campus. At transit stops in which few riders are present, Texas Tech brick pavers and columns shall be provided to emphasize the presence of the stop. When the number of passengers at a stop warrants the use of a shelter, a canopy and windscreen will be added. In areas in which the provision of one canopy is not adequate, two or more canopies will be provided.

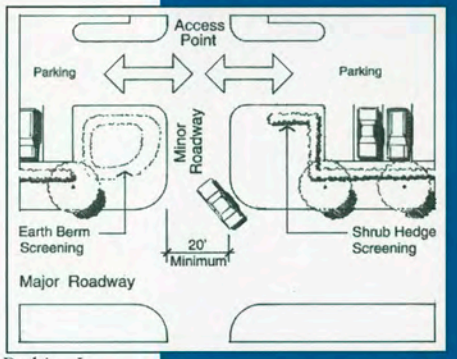
Within the Historic and Moderate Historic Districts of the campus, shelters shall be of materials and style that respond to the historic nature of the districts. In these districts, shelter columns shall be constructed of Texas Tech face brick, and canopies shall be constructed with tile roofs. In the HSC/Research District and the Museum District, shelters shall be constructed of materials appropriate to the surrounding architecture. In these districts, the columns shall be constructed of cast stone or brick and canopies shall have a standing seam metal roof. The site surrounding each shelter shall be designed to specifically respond to the associated pedestrian and vehicular circulation patterns. Each location shall be designed utilizing benches and trash receptacles as identified later in these guidelines, and with the Texas Tech brick pavers. A minimum distance of forty-eight inches should be maintained between curb face and outside dimension of shelter columns. Additionally, in locations with street trees, shelters should be centered between the trees.

Surface Parking

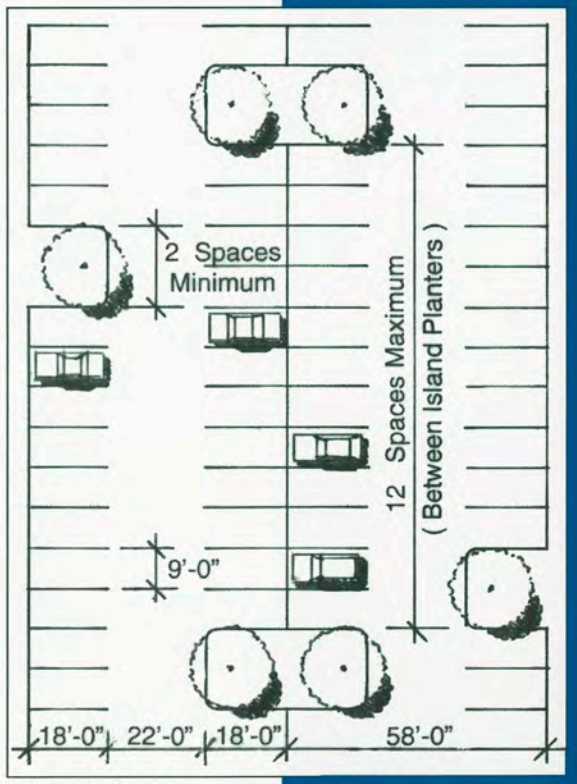
Parking stalls shall be laid out in the most efficient manner possible with the dimension of stalls and driving aisles meeting the requirements of Texas Tech University. All parking lots shall be laid out as 90-degree parking. Standard parking stall dimensions shall be 9'-0" by 18'-0" with a 22'-0" driving aisle. Accessible parking spaces shall be provided in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) guidelines. No dead-end parking aisles will be allowed. Parking surfaces shall be asphalt or concrete, and continuous concrete curbs and gutters shall be provided. All parking lots will be paved, curbed and internally drained, or surface drained to the playa drainage system. Parking lot lighting shall conform to the lighting section of these guidelines. In all cases, parking entries shall be located at the rear and sides of buildings.

Landscaping: Landscaping shall be installed in parking lots to soften the lots' appearance. Planting islands with trees shall be provided at the ends of all parking rows. Additionally, one planting island with trees shall be provided within the parking rows for every twelve parking spaces. Planting islands shall be a minimum dimension of 18'-0" by 18'-0". All existing trees shall be preserved. A minimum 20'-0" landscape buffer shall be provided around parking lots which shall be bermed and landscaped in order to partially screen cars from view. In areas where space requirements prohibit the use of a 20'-0" landscape buffer, a low screen wall or hedge with overstory tree plantings shall be provided within an 8'-0" buffer. Parking lots for more than 200 cars shall provide an entry aisle with a landscaped esplanade. No parking lot shall exceed 400 cars.

Accessibility: Parking lots shall be visible from the roadway so motorists recognize the availability of parking. The campus wayfinding system shall be used to direct motorists to their designated parking areas and from the parking areas to their final campus destinations. Parking shall not interfere with adequate vehicular and pedestrian access to all building points and delivery areas. Grass berms, street trees, and perimeter planting shall screen cars in parking lots. A combination of mounding (three feet in height) and planting is required to screen the parking areas from lower floors of adjacent buildings and from adjacent circulation systems.

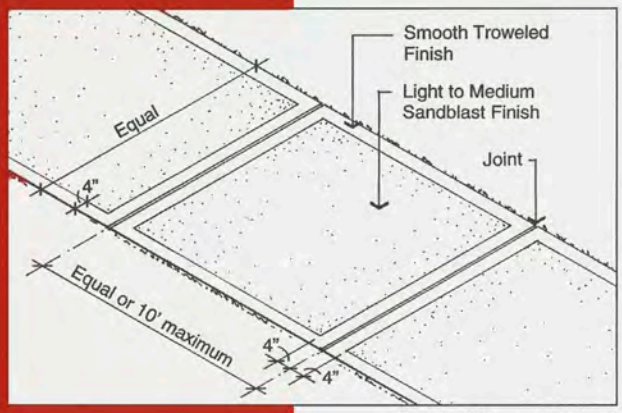


Parking Lot Accessibility



Parking Lot Layout

Permeable Paving Material



Standard Concrete Detail

Service Drives

The purpose of service drives is to provide a firm surface for vehicular access to service areas. Vehicular access to service areas on the Texas Tech campus shall be provided in as subtle a manner as possible. In most situations, service drives shall be combined with other circulation systems such as parking lot drives or walkways. Where access for semi-trucks is required, separate drives shall be provided which are screened from surrounding roads with planting or screen walls.

The width of service drives shall be the minimum required for providing access to the associated service area. For access of delivery trucks, the drive width shall be 10'-0", and for semi-trucks, the drive width shall be 12'-0". All access to service areas shall be from minor rather than major roadways. Heavily utilized service drives shall be constructed of reinforced concrete and shall be separated from surrounding roads with a roll-down curb.

Grasscrete or other types of permeable paving materials shall be required for service drives that are accessed fewer than one time per day. Under no circumstances may service drives be lined with bollards or planting in a manner that emphasizes their presence.

Bicycle Circulation

In keeping with the intent of the Campus Master Plan to make the campus more "pedestrian friendly," Texas Tech University policies will encourage an increase in the use of bicycles as a transportation means. The hierarchy of circulation systems on campus shall encompass pedestrians, bicycles, service vehicles, and automobiles. Three basic categories of bicycle circulation shall be established for development on the campus:

- Bicycle paths separate from other circulation systems
- Bicycle paths combined with pedestrian walks
- Bicycle paths combined with roadways

Bicycle Paths Separate from Other Circulation Systems: Bicycle paths which are separate from other circulation systems shall be provided in low activity areas where connections to the academic core of the campus are required. These bicycle paths shall be designed for high-speed travel and shall minimize conflicts with pedestrians and automobiles. The surface of these paths shall be concrete with a sandblast finish as detailed at left. The minimum width shall be ten feet. Due to the higher speeds of bicycles traveling on these paths, curves shall be gradual with a minimum radius of seventy-five feet. Bridges along the paths shall be a minimum of three feet wider than the paths, and overhead clearance shall be maintained at a minimum of ten feet. Positive drainage shall be maintained along all bicycle paths in order to decrease the accumulation of rain or ice.

Trees along the path shall be deciduous in order to provide shade for users in the summer while decreasing the potential for accumulation of ice beneath the trees in the winter.

Bicycle Paths Combined with Pedestrian Walks: Bicycle paths within the academic core and along the campus perimeter shall be in accordance with the "Bicycle Circulation Plan" diagram in the Campus Master Plan. These bicycle paths must be designed for low-speed travel due to the presence of pedestrians. The surface of these paths shall be Texas Tech brick pavers, and the minimum width shall be ten feet. At the intersection of walks, the minimum radius of the path shall be twenty feet. Overhead clearance, drainage and tree planting requirements shall be the same as required for bicycle paths separated from other circulation systems.

Bicycle Paths Combined with Roadways: Bicycle paths in roadways shall be provided in the campus loop road system, and in roads connecting to the academic core of the campus. These bicycle paths shall be integrated into the roadways, with an additional six feet being added to the outside lanes to accommodate bicycles. Roadways with integrated bicycle paths shall be identified through the use of stenciling and lane markings. Lane markings shall be continuous, blue in color, and shall be six inches wide. Additionally, the bicycle lane pavement shall be stamped every fifty feet with the image of a bicycle. The bicycle stencil to be utilized for concrete stamping shall be approved by Texas Tech University prior to implementation. Overhead clearance, drainage and tree planting requirements shall be the same as required for bicycle paths separated from other circulation systems.

Bicycle storage shall be provided adjacent to side or rear entrances of campus buildings in areas that are not visually obtrusive. Bicycle storage will not be allowed at the main entrances of the campus buildings. Storage areas shall be adjacent to walkways and shall be paved with Texas Tech brick pavers and screened with planting. They shall be lighted for security and shall include deciduous shade trees.

Pedestrian Circulation

The pedestrian, bicycle and vehicular circulation systems on the Texas Tech campus shall be designed to be aesthetically compatible, complementary, and functional. The following section on pedestrian circulation includes specific criteria for pedestrian walkways, subdivided as follows:

Layout Requirement
Size
Materials

Layout Requirements

Required Characteristics of Walkways

Lead directly from origin to destination points

Flow smoothly without abrupt changes in direction or obstacles in path

Allow for efficient maintenance methods

Be broad enough to accommodate occasional surges in high volume foot traffic

Create a clear and recognizable system which promotes efficient pedestrian movements

Have sufficient width and strength to accommodate service vehicles as required

Curvilinear or Loose – Required in Campus Perimeter Areas

Advantages

1. Flexibility.
2. A great number of destination points can be recognized.
3. If properly conceived, minimizes paving ground area coverage.

Disadvantages

1. Not pure point-to-point.
2. Construction costs may be increased.

Rigid or Formal – Required in Historic and Moderate Historic Districts

Advantages

1. Direct.
2. Efficient.

Disadvantages

1. Buildings that fall outside grid cannot be included.
2. Visual variety for pedestrian is decreased.

CRITERIA

Grid or point-to-point – Required in Historic and Moderate Historic Districts

Advantages

1. Direct
2. Efficient

Disadvantages

1. Not all routes warrant the walk
2. New routes continue to emerge

Size: Pedestrian walkways will be provided on the campus in a variety of scales depending upon their location and use requirements. Major pedestrian walkways shall be provided as the main connectors between campus buildings or activity nodes. These walks shall be between fourteen feet and twenty feet in width depending upon their location and level of usage.

Minor walks shall be provided in areas with minimal pedestrian activity. These walks will function as connectors between minor activity nodes and major walkways. The dimension of these walks shall be between eight feet and twelve feet in width, depending upon the level of usage.

Materials: The floor of the campus must provide a clear direction for pedestrians to move from point to point on the campus. Walkway surface textures must be small and intimate in scale, comfortable and safe on which to walk, and pleasing in color and pattern. Brick with sandblasted finish concrete is an example of pedestrian-scale walking surfaces that will give unity and softness to the campus. The basic pedestrian walkway materials shall continue to be concrete with Texas Tech brick paver accents. Where concrete is utilized, the concrete shall be finished as indicated on page 40. The dominant materials used in plazas shall be Texas Tech brick pavers with paving patterns that correspond to those historically seen on the Texas Tech campus. High use activity nodes should always use Texas Tech brick pavers. Paving materials, textures, and patterns for these areas should stress innovation of design. All walkway materials and textures must satisfy the requirements of the ADA. Careful consideration shall be given to scale of patterns, textures, and material consistency to avoid cold, uninviting, out-of-scale exterior spaces. Handicapped accessible curb ramps shall utilize the Texas Tech brick pavers in the basketweave pattern.

Texas Tech Brick Pavers-
Basketweave Pattern

Lighting

Site lighting for the Texas Tech campus is an important element of both site furniture and campus orientation systems. As an element of site furniture, lighting must reflect desirable design standards. As an element of campus orientation, it should help to clarify the campus organization after dark.

Lighting Concept: Two specific uses of light are planned for the Texas Tech campus. They include the emphasis of major circulation systems and intersections through the use of visible light sources and the expression of activity areas through special lighting effects.

The first will be achieved by restricting visible source lighting fixtures to important campus circulation systems. The major pedestrian paths shall be clearly outlined at night, with a strong pattern of pedestrian scale lights. To avoid confusion of this visible light pattern, all other areas of the campus shall be illuminated with semi-concealed light sources. Local roads, parking areas, and all secondary walkways shall be illuminated in a manner that provides adequate levels of illumination without exposing the light source to view from other campus areas.

The expression of activity areas through special lighting effects will be achieved through a variety of methods. In plazas and quadrangles, a continuous ribbon of light shall be provided by a variety of special lighting sources. Where possible, exterior spaces will be illuminated by light from interior spaces such as recreation areas, dining halls, shops, and libraries or from lighted building surfaces. Fixtures also shall be recessed into building overhangs to create light-filled walkways. Site lighting shall be used to illuminate trees and other planting, and to supplement the lighting from other sources. In all cases, lighting shall be provided by high pressure sodium light sources. On new projects, all exterior lights shall be high pressure sodium. Additionally, existing fixtures shall be converted to high pressure sodium, as replacement is required. In general, light fixtures are required not to be grade mounted or located in a manner that would subject them to vandalism.

Lighting Hierarchy: A basic hierarchy of light standards will be established in the following order:

Roadways
Parking Lots
Major Pedestrian Plazas/Walkways to Buildings
Landscape Lighting
Building Entries (to be designed by architect)

CRITERIA

Roadways: Lighting for roadways shall be from high pressure sodium, semi-concealed light sources (warm light) with a visible "cut off" design. On major roadways and the campus ring road, poles shall be forty feet height and spaced at 120' on center on both sides of the roadway. On local roads, poles and lights shall be the same as specified for the Parking Lots and Major Pedestrian Plazas. Poles, bracket arms and luminaires for major roads and the campus ring road shall be dark, anodized metal.

Parking Lots & Major Pedestrian Plazas/Walkways to Buildings: Lighting for major pedestrian plazas and spaces shall be from a high pressure sodium lamp (warm light) with a visible light source. In the Historic and Moderate Historic Districts of the campus, "acorn" fixtures on concrete poles to match the existing lights and poles in these areas will be required. The dark anodized, hooded fixtures that currently are located in the Historic and Moderate Historic Districts of the campus shall be relocated to the HSC/Research District and the Museum District in order to provide pedestrian and parking lot lighting in those areas.

Landscape Lighting: Lighting for landscape areas shall be provided from bullet fixtures and direct burial uplights. All lamps shall be high pressure sodium. Luminaires ballast housing and mounting brackets shall be dark polyester powder coat. Bullet fixtures shall be utilized in areas with large existing trees with fixtures being mounted directly to the trees. In areas where trees are not mature enough to mount bullet fixtures, uplights shall be used. Uplights shall be installed in a manner in which positive drainage is maintained away from the lights. Standing water on uplights will not be allowed.

Roadway Lighting

Historic & Moderate Historic District Lighting

HSC/Research District Lighting

Landscape Bullet Fixture

Landscape Uplight

Historic & Moderate Historic District Bench

HSC/Research District & Museum District Bench

Site Furnishings

Site furnishings will play a major role in creating the overall character of the Texas Tech campus. Benches, walls, and planters will all meet necessary functional requirements on campus but also will add to the level of visual interest.

The site furnishings at Texas Tech will be standardized as described in the following pages. Standardization will add to the coherency of the campus while reducing problems of maintenance and replacement. The standardization of the site furnishings, however, will be related to the four architectural character districts identified in these guidelines to ensure that the site furnishings contribute to the character of each architectural district and the campus as a whole.

The primary site furnishings to be provided on the Texas Tech campus include:

- Benches
- Trash Receptacles
- Planter Pots
- Walls
- Bollards
- Bicycle Racks

Benches: Benches on the Texas Tech campus shall be located at key intervals along the major pedestrian circulation routes, in areas of pedestrian congregation such as plazas and courtyards, and adjacent to key buildings at which pedestrians tend to congregate such as the Library and the University Center. Campus benches shall be fixed in place and constructed of durable, maintenance-free materials. Two basic types of benches will be required:

- Benches without backs to be utilized in active areas where people stop for relatively short periods of time
- Benches with backs to be located in passive areas where people may wish to relax or socialize

Areas in which benches occur shall be designed for the particular situation and related to the architectural district. Bench lengths shall be appropriate to each location's specific needs.

Benches to be located in the Historic and Moderate Historic Districts of the campus shall be of a traditional garden bench styling. They shall be constructed of all steel with a powder-coated finish. Bench color shall reflect the color of the limestone on many of the structures within these districts.

CRITERIA

In the HSC/Research District and the Museum District, benches shall be of a more contemporary styling. They shall be constructed of all steel and shall have woven strap seats. The benches shall have a powder-coated finish, and the color may vary, but shall be appropriate to the palette of the surrounding architectural development.

All benches shall be securely mounted to the surrounding pavement with tamper resistant, concealed hardware.

Trash Receptacles: Trash receptacles on the campus shall be located in those areas identified as being suitable for locating benches. Trash receptacles also will be fixed in place and constructed of durable, maintenance-free materials. A prime consideration for the selection of an appropriate trash receptacle is the ease with which trash is collected.

Trash receptacles for all districts shall be round and shall have a strap design. They shall be constructed of all steel with a powder-coated finish. The color will vary by district and shall match the color of the adjacent benches.

All trash receptacles shall be securely mounted to the surrounding pavement with tamper resistant, concealed hardware.

Planter Pots: The use of planter pots on the Texas Tech campus will provide additional opportunities for seasonal color planting in plaza areas and at building entrances, and add a level of interest to the campus environment. In plaza areas, planter pots shall be located in a manner which defines the exterior space or the circulation patterns. At building entrances, planter pots will be located in a manner that emphasizes the entry without obstructing pedestrian circulation patterns to the buildings. Either large individual pots or groupings of smaller pots may be utilized on the campus depending upon their locations and design intent.

Planter pots to be located in the Historic and Moderate Historic Districts of the campus shall be of a traditional "bowl" design. Materials shall be either clay to match the clay tile roofs on many of the buildings within these districts, or a colored cast stone to match the limestone and cast stone on many of the buildings within these districts.

In the HSC/Research District and the Museum District, planter pots shall be of a more contemporary styling. Materials will be cast stone, concrete, glass fiber reinforced concrete (GFRC), fiberglass, or metal. Colors may vary, but shall be appropriate to the palette of the surrounding architectural developments.

All planter pots on the campus shall be irrigated by bubbler heads and shall be on a separate circuit from surrounding turf and shrub beds. Additionally, all planter pots shall be placed on saucers in order to minimize runoff from the pots that could freeze in surrounding pedestrian areas.

Trash Receptacles

Historic & Moderate Historic District Planter Pot

HSC/Research District & Museum District Planter Pot

CRITERIA

Bollards

Walls: Walls have the ability to form spaces and to help reduce the scale of exterior space. They also, with sensitive design, have the ability to act as seating elements where benches are not provided. The use of seat walls is encouraged as a more cost-effective exterior seating alternative than benches.

When walls are used to accent grade change, their design and placement must bear a close relationship to the surrounding architectural elements. When walls are used for retaining soil or to form planters, provision must be made to ensure adequate drainage.

Walls to be located in the Historic District and Moderate Historic District of the campus shall be constructed of Texas Tech face brick and limestone. In the HSC/Research District and the Museum District, walls shall be appropriate to the palette of the surrounding architectural buildings.

Walls to be utilized as seating elements shall be sixteen inches in height and eighteen to twenty-four inches in width. The seating surface of these walls shall be smooth and of a material that will not stain clothing.

Walls enclosing building service areas and trash dumpsters shall be as described in the architectural section of these guidelines.

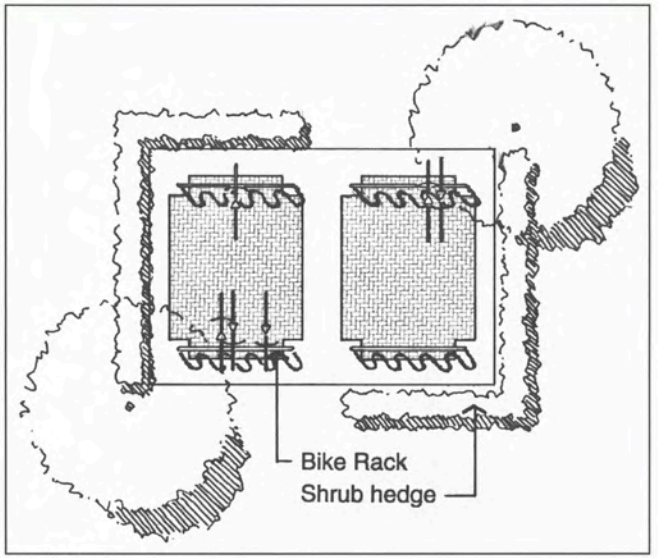
Bollards: Bollards on the Texas Tech campus shall be utilized as control and safety devices along the various campus circulation systems. The functional use of bollards is one of control and direction, as well as definition of space or edge. Many areas require the use of bollards, perhaps the prime use being that of definition and separation where pedestrian and vehicular crossings occur and where the common use of curbs and gutters could be avoided. The bollards used on the campus shall be of consistent design to ensure continuity and shall be used only where absolutely necessary to provide the needed functions.

Bollards to be located in the Historic and Moderate Historic Districts of the campus shall be of a traditional design and shall be constructed of a colored cast stone. In the HSC/Research District and the Museum District, bollard materials may be cast stone, concrete, or GFRC. Colors may vary, but they shall be appropriate to the palette of the surrounding architectural developments.

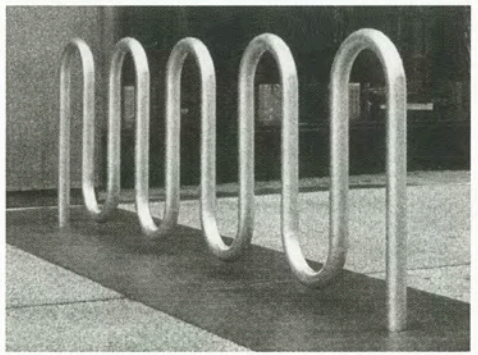
CRITERIA

Bicycle Racks: Bicycle racks shall be provided in those areas identified in these guidelines under the section entitled "Bicycle Circulation." They shall be of a "ribbon" type and shall be constructed of all steel with a powder-coated finish. The color shall be dark anodized to match surrounding light poles.

All bicycle racks shall be securely mounted to the surrounding pavement with tamper resistant, concealed hardware.



Bicycle Racks



Bicycle Racks

Planting Design

Plant materials should be utilized on the Texas Tech campus in a manner that achieves several important objectives including:

- Defining campus open spaces
- Defining circulation systems
- Creating design interest
- Screening of undesirable views

Plant materials shall be the primary tools used to define open space in the remote areas of the campus and will add interest and definition to the more architecturally defined spaces within the central core areas of the campus. By varying the distance between plant groupings, i.e., creating channels, canopies, walls of foliage, screening buffers from wind, or leafy veils, one can considerably enliven the campus landscape scene.

In order to provide definition of campus circulation systems, shade trees, flowering trees, and evergreen plantings shall be selected for their appropriateness to each given system and used with consistency to emphasize the continuity of that system. Formal planting, together with lighting, site materials, and graphics, will reinforce the clarity and comprehensibility of the circulation structure for the campus.

To assist in creating design interest on the campus, plant materials shall be carefully selected in order to utilize materials that provide interesting color, form, texture and fragrance to all campus spaces.

Additionally, in situations where plant materials will be used to provide visual screening of undesirable views, careful selection will be required to assure that the screening requirements of each individual project are met.

Planting Recommendations

Major Streets: All major campus roads within the developed campus areas shall be formally planted with deciduous shade trees and evergreen trees. The trees shall be large, heavily foliaged, and structured. These trees will create a canopy of deep shade along the roadway system during the summer, and their branching structures will create interesting patterns during the winter. A double row of trees planted on each side of the roadway will create a more formal and majestic environment and will create an image of continuous development. Although various species may be used throughout the street system, only one tree type shall be used in any given segment of roadway.

The rights-of-way on major roads within the Northwest Campus shall be over seeded with a wildflower mix that is appropriate to the South Plains region. The seed mix will contain species which provide visual interest in the spring, summer and fall seasons. The use of wildflowers in these areas will provide an inexpensive means of creating high visual interest.

Secondary Streets: Planting of secondary and internal campus streets shall be predominantly informal, incorporating a variety of shade tree, flowering tree, and evergreen tree types. Planting masses shall be modulated in accordance with the road alignment to create a sequence of vehicular-scaled open spaces. Evergreens and low plantings will be used to screen undesirable views and to introduce color at various seasons of the year. This informal design could be punctuated at the major and minor intersections by formal tree planting.

Pedestrian System: All major pedestrian networks shall be formally planted with deciduous and evergreen trees. Tree masses shall be planted closely together so that shady tunnels can be formed to protect the pedestrian from the elements. Trees shall be lightly foliaged and structured to create a much finer and lighter shade quality appropriate for pedestrian walkways.

Quadrangles/Interior Plazas: The planting of the quadrangles and pedestrian plazas must reflect the special nature of the function and movement patterns that take place. A wide variety of plant materials with distinctive characteristics of foliage texture, form quality, bark color, and flower color will be used as a foil to the architectural forms. These will provide design interest that is readily appreciated in a pedestrian-scale environment. Plantings within these areas shall range from formal designs such

as bosques or alleés, to informal planting along the various non-linear walkways.

Plant Materials: All plant materials specified for future construction projects on the Texas Tech campus shall be of the highest quality available. All trees, shrubs, and groundcover plants shall be container grown. Large trees shall be a minimum four inches in caliper and shall be grown in minimum one-hundred-gallon containers. Understory trees shall be a minimum three inches in caliper and shall be grown in minimum sixty-five-gallon containers. Shrubs shall be grown in minimum five-gallon containers and groundcover and vines shall be grown in minimum one-gallon containers. Lawn areas shall be solid sod in high activity areas, and hydromulch in areas of lower activity. Lawn type shall be as determined by the architect with the approval of Texas Tech.

In new areas, plant materials shall not be comprised of more than 30% from the same genus, 20% from the same species, or 10% of from the same family. The following plant materials list provides examples of the plant classifications that are appropriate for use on the Texas Tech campus. A more specific plant palette must be developed for each individual project on campus as part of a more in-depth design process. All specific plant lists must be approved by Texas Tech prior to plant installation.

Plant Materials List

Large Trees

Latin Name	Common Name	Max. Height	Characteristics
Diospyros texana	Texas Persimmon	30-40'	Exfoliating Bark
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust	30-40'	Heat, Drought Tolerant
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	30-40'	Evergreen, Conical Form
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet Gum	40-50'	Red or Yellow Fall Color
Pistacia chinensis	Chinese Pistache	30-40'	Fast Growth Rate, Red or Yellow Fall Color
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet Oak	40-50'	Red Fall Color
Quercus macrocarpa	Bur Oak	50-60'	Heat, Drought Tolerant
Quercus muhlenbergii	Chinquapin Oak	40-50'	Tall, Slender Form, Drought Tolerant
Quercus polymorpha	Polymorpha Oak	40'-50'	
Quercus shumardii	Shumard Red Oak	50-60'	Red Fall Color
Quercus virginiana	Live Oak	50-60'	Evergreen, Dark Green Foliage
Taxodium distichum	Bald Cypress	50-60'	Lacey Foliage, Deciduous Conifer
Ulmus crassifolia	Cedar Elm	50-60'	Gold Fall Color
Ulmus parvifolia	Lace Bark Elm	30-40'	Evergreen
Ulmus parvifolia 'Drake'	Drake Elm	30-40'	Evergreen
Zelkova serrata	Japanese Zelkova	40-50'	Yellow or Dark Red Fall Color

Ornamental Trees

Latin Name	Common Name	Max. Height	Characteristics
Cercis canadensis	Eastern Red Bud	20-30'	Red or White Flowers
Cercis mexicana	Mexican Red Bud	20-30'	Drought Tolerant, Red or White Flowers
Cersis texensis	Texas Red Bud	20-30'	Drought Tolerant, Red or White Flowers
Chilopsis linearis	Desert Willow	20-30'	Lacey Foliage, White, Pink or Lavender Flowers
Chilopsis x catalpa	Chitalpa	20-30'	Large Leafs, White Flowers
Cornus drummundii	Rough Leaf Dogwood	15-20'	Orange or Red Fall Color
Koelreuteria paniculata	Golden Rain Tree	25-30'	Wind, Cold, Heat, Drought Tolerant
Malus sp.	Flowering Crabapple	15-20'	Pink, White or Red Flowers

Shrubs

Latin Name	Common Name	Max. Height	Characteristics
B. thunbergii 'Atropurpurea'	Roseglow Barberry	2'-3'	Red foliage
Hesperaloe parvifolia	Red Yucca	2-3'	Succulent-red flowers on spike mid-summer
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	6'-8'	Upright form-white to red flowers
Ilex x hybrida 'NellieStevens'	Nellie Stevens Holly	10-15'	Fast Growing, Red Berries, Evergreen
Ilex vomitoria	Yaupon Holly	10-15'	Red Berries, Evergreen
Ilex cornuta 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	5-10'	Red Berries, Dark Evergreen Foliage
Nandina domestica	Nandina	6'-8'	Evergreen-red winter foliage
Raphiolepis indica	Indian Hawthorn	2'-3'	Evergreen
Viburnum x burkwoodii	Burkwood Viburnum	5'-8'	Evergreen-coarse texture
Viburnum spp. 'Mayflower'	Mayflower Viburnum	5'-8'	Evergreen, Yellow Flowers
Yucca americana	Century Plant	3'-5'	Succulent

Groundcover/Vines

Latin Name	Common Name	Max. Height	Characteristics
Hedera helix	English Ivy	vine	Evergreen Groundcover or Vine
Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle	vine	Fragrant Pink flowers for most of the summer
Wisteria sinensis	Chinese Wisteria	vine	Deciduous Vine
Campsis radicans	Trumpet Creeper	vine	Pink to red flowers for most of the summer
Vinca minor	Vinca	6"-10"	Inconspicuous white to light blue flowers

Outline of Materials

Unless specifically noted above in the architectural and site design criteria, the following materials are required at Texas Tech University and Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center. Additional information, specific construction details, and technical specifications are available through the Office of Facilities Planning and Construction.

Texas Tech Face Brick: Face brick shall be equivalent to masonry products manufactured by ACME Brick Company to match the existing Texas Tech face brick in size, texture, and color blend.

Blend: ACME Brick Pep Blend #5 Texas Tech Ruff Mod.

Shade #1	4%
Shade #2	29%
Shade #3	29%
Shade #4	9%
Shade #4A	29%

Bond: Full Flemish Bond

Mortar: Color- CPI #515 Medium Buff, 1/2 strength buff color

Limestone: Limestone veneer and detailing shall be equivalent to limestone from Lueders, Texas, grey in color.

Exterior Flooring Tile: At arcades, the flooring tile shall be as manufactured by Metropolitan Ceramics:

Tile: Ironrock 6" x 6"

Color: 31X Commercial red

Texas Tech Brick Pavers: (Brick on sand) As manufactured by Kansas Brick and Tile Company, Hoisington, Kansas, from dense hard clay.

Size: 2 1/4" x 4" x 8"

Color: Blend (one to one) red and charcoal (black)

Windows: Equivalent to Series 6600 Thermal Break as manufactured by EFCO Corporation, Monett, Missouri.

Window Frames, Mullions: Clear anodized aluminum, or

Texas Tech "ivory": Kynar coating matching PPG Duranar #UC58375

"Ludowici" Straight Barrel Mission Roof Tile: As manufactured by Ludowici Roof Tile of New Lexington, Ohio. No substitutions will be permitted.

Blend for Pan, Cover, and Ridge Tile:

Summer Rose: 73% ("red")
Desert Sand: 16% ("buff")
Fireflashed: 11%

Blend for Eave Closures:

Summer Rose: 87% ("red")
Fireflashed: 13%

Mortar: 1 part Portland Cement mortar and 4 parts sand, natural grey color

Flashing: 16 ounce copper

Valley Flashing: 20 ounce copper, 24 " wide, with a continuous water dam in the center, 1 1/2" high

Fasteners: 11 gauge copper plain shank or ring shank nails

Downspouts: 16 ounce, round

Exterior Building Signage: Individual cast aluminum letters, 10" high

Style: Futura, standard spacing

Material: Cast from F-214 alloy aluminum ingots

Finish: No. 8 bright alumilite satin finish

Mounting: Mounting studs into brick mortar

Roadway Lighting – Major Roads and Campus Ring Road: Kim CC 25A, or approved equal

Luminaire and Pole Color: To match Pantone "Black C"
Luminaire and Pole Finish: Anodized metal
Luminaire: High Pressure Sodium

Parking Lot & Major Pedestrian Plaza Lighting – Historic and Moderate Historic Districts: Holophane "Granville Catalog #GV1A15AHPMTLZ5," or approved equal

Luminaire Color: To match Pantone "Black C"
Luminaire Finish: Anodized metal
Luminaire: High Pressure Sodium
Pole: Custom Concrete by Wausau Tile/Terra-Form Division

Parking Lot & Major Pedestrian Plaza Lighting – Health Sciences Center and Research Districts: American Electric "Contempo without factory hood Catalog #246-56565-OA"

Hood: Custom Steel Spun Hood – See TTU BM&C for mold
Luminaire and Pole Color: To match Pantone "Black C"
Luminaire and Pole Finish: Anodized metal
Luminaire: High Pressure Sodium
Pole: 12' Ht. Aluminum pole by Lexington Standard, Catalog #1108-30404TP

Landscape Lighting Bullet Fixtures: Greenlee 201 Series or approved equal

Color: To match Pantone Color "Black C"
Finish: Polyester powder coat

Landscape Lighting Uplights: Greenlee 300 Series or approved equal

Color: To match Pantone Color "Black C"
Finish: Polyester powder coat

Benches – Historic and Moderate Historic Districts: Keystone Ridge RE26 or approved equal

Color: To match Pantone Color "Warm Gray 1C"
Material: All steel
Finish: Powder Coated

Benches – HSC/Research Districts: Landscape Forms SC3005-BS or approved equal

Color: Appropriate to surrounding development
Material: All steel
Finish: Powder coated

Trash Receptacles – All Districts: Victor Stanley Model S35 or approved equal

Color: To Match District Benches
Material: All steel
Finish: Powder coated

Planter Pots – Historic and Moderate Historic Districts: D.C. Kerckhoff Co. "Swan Bowl," or approved equal

Color: To match Pantone Color "1675 C" (Clay Pots) or "Warm Gray 1C" (Cast Stone Pots)
Material: Clay or Cast Stone

Planter Pots – Health Sciences Center and Research Districts: Dura Art Stone "Design D" or approved equal

Color: Appropriate to surrounding development
Material: Cast Stone or glass fiber reinforced concrete (GFRC)

Bollards– All Districts: Dura Art Stone "PB-25" or approved equal

Color: Appropriate to surrounding development
Material: Cast Stone, Concrete or, glass fiber reinforced concrete (GFRC)

Bicycle Racks – All Districts: Brandir Model "RB 07" or approved equal

Color: To Match Pantone Color "Black C"
Finish: Anodized metal
Material: All steel
Finish: Powder Coated

Texas Tech University and Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center

Master Plan Consultants

Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum
Dallas and San Francisco
Project Leader and Campus Planners

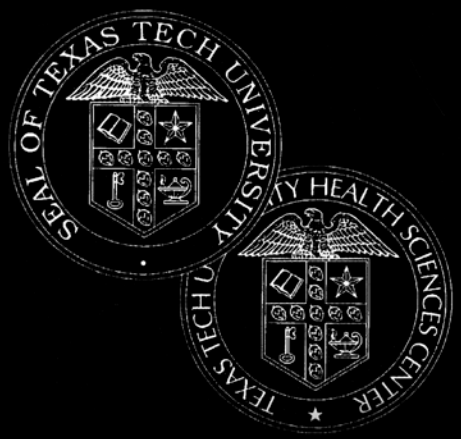
Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum (HOK Sport)
Kansas City
Sports Facilities Planning

AAA Architects
Building and ADA Evaluation

Parkhill, Smith & Cooper
Drainage and Utilities

Barton-Aschman Associates
Transportation, Transit and Parking

Leland Consulting
Market Analysis


SEAL OF TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY
TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER