

HARDSCAPE

Consistent use of hardscape materials is essential to ensure that each project reinforces the identity of the campus as a whole. In general, the quality of materials should correspond with the role of each paved area within the pedestrian circulation system.

The design of any new hardscape should strive for two goals: to limit as much as possible the amount of paved surfaces necessary, and to seamlessly blend the hardscape design with the campus as a whole, avoiding the appearance of a discreet “project.” The language of the hardscape design should be seen as distinct from adjacent buildings, and should not extend motifs from any particular building into the larger campus landscape.

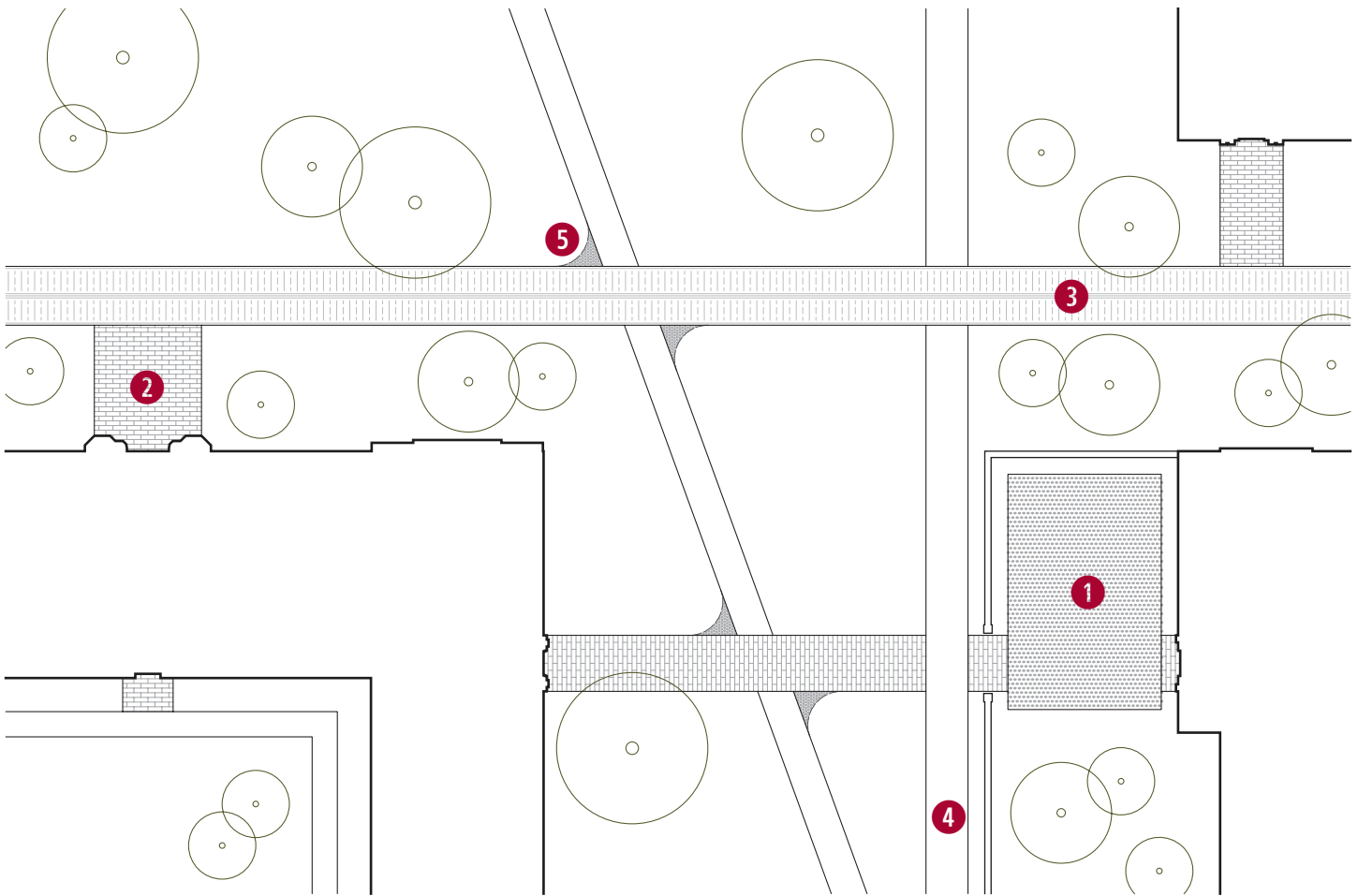
HARDSCAPE DESIGN GUIDELINES

- Use the approved pavement materials and details. See Appendix B for more information.
- As noted in the Landscape Character Zones guidelines, the quality and complexity of hardscape materials is highest in the Garden Character Zone, and less so in the Park and Natural Character Zones.
- Minimize concrete surfaces. For large areas of paving such as terraces, plazas, shared streets, etc. concrete should be avoided. Excessive brightness and glare, tendency to crack and degrade, and the lack of scale created by unbroken paved surfaces make concrete undesirable for these applications. Use approved stone or asphalt pavers instead. (Stamped concrete or simulated “pavers” are not allowed.)
- Minimize impervious paving. Both new projects and renovations should be seen as an opportunity to replace existing impervious paving with planting or with pervious paving and a sustainable rainwater infiltration/management system as appropriate. The soil should be tested for its ability to absorb water, as much of the campus is not conducive to infiltration.
- Minimize the visual impact of drainage structures. Drain inlets and other hard infrastructure elements should be integrated into the hardscape and planting design. In large paving areas—terraces, etc.—slot or trench drains should be used rather than box inlets, and should be purposefully integrated into the paver pattern. In lawns and other planted areas, all inlets should be detailed without an exposed concrete collar. See Appendix B for more information.
- Site stairs should be carefully graded to follow the adjacent slope. In order to minimize the visual impact of stairs, cheek walls or other abutments are not allowed.
- Retaining walls or other site walls should be used sparingly. Retaining walls should be no higher than 5ft from grade. If necessary, combine retaining walls with sloped embankments to lessen their height. Other site walls are generally discouraged due to their additional maintenance requirements.

PAVEMENT HIERARCHY

Use materials in accordance with the campus pavement hierarchy:

- 1. special areas
- 2. building entrances
- 3. senior walks
- 4. typical walks
- 5. corner radii and desire-line accommodations
- 6. trails



PAVEMENT HIERARCHY

1 SPECIAL AREAS

bluestone, granite, sandstone, Batesville limestone, smooth granite cobbles, stone fines

2 BUILDING ENTRANCES

asphalt pavers

3 SENIOR WALKS

high-strength, steel-reinforced concrete

4 TYPICAL WALKS

fiber-reinforced concrete

5 CORNER RADII and DESIRE-LINE ACCOMODATIONS

rough granite cobbles

6 TRAILS

asphalt, stone fines