



University of Virginia's
COLLEGE at WISE

ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES



University of Virginia's COLLEGE at WISE

ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES

May 2000

Prepared by:

VMDO Architects, PC
116 Second Street, NE
Charlottesville, VA 22902 804.296.5684

Gregg Bleam Landscape Architects
609 East Market Street, 202
Charlottesville, VA 22902 804.977.3232





C O N T E N T S

Introduction	1
Vicinity Map	2
Campus Development	3
Campus Principles	5
Campus Plan	6
Character of Grounds	
Site Planning	7
Pavements	8
Plants	9
Site Structures	10
Site Furnishings	11
Parking	13
Character of Buildings	
Typology	14
Roofs	15
Walls and Windows	16
Entrances and Bridges	17

ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES



INTRODUCTION

This Architectural Guidelines pamphlet is a companion to the University of Virginia Facilities Design Guidelines, as well as the current Campus Master Plan and its 1997 update. These guidelines are meant to provide a basis for future campus development in a simple account of essential aspects of the place, defining which architectural attributes of the campus should be sustained, and which discouraged.

As the college plans to grow to 2,000 students---while redefining itself as a predominantly residential campus---a consistent vision for development will allow each new project to build toward a more cohesive, collegiate setting. Grounding that vision in thoughtful site and building strategies ensures a comfortable fit for new work and guides careful, incremental improvement.

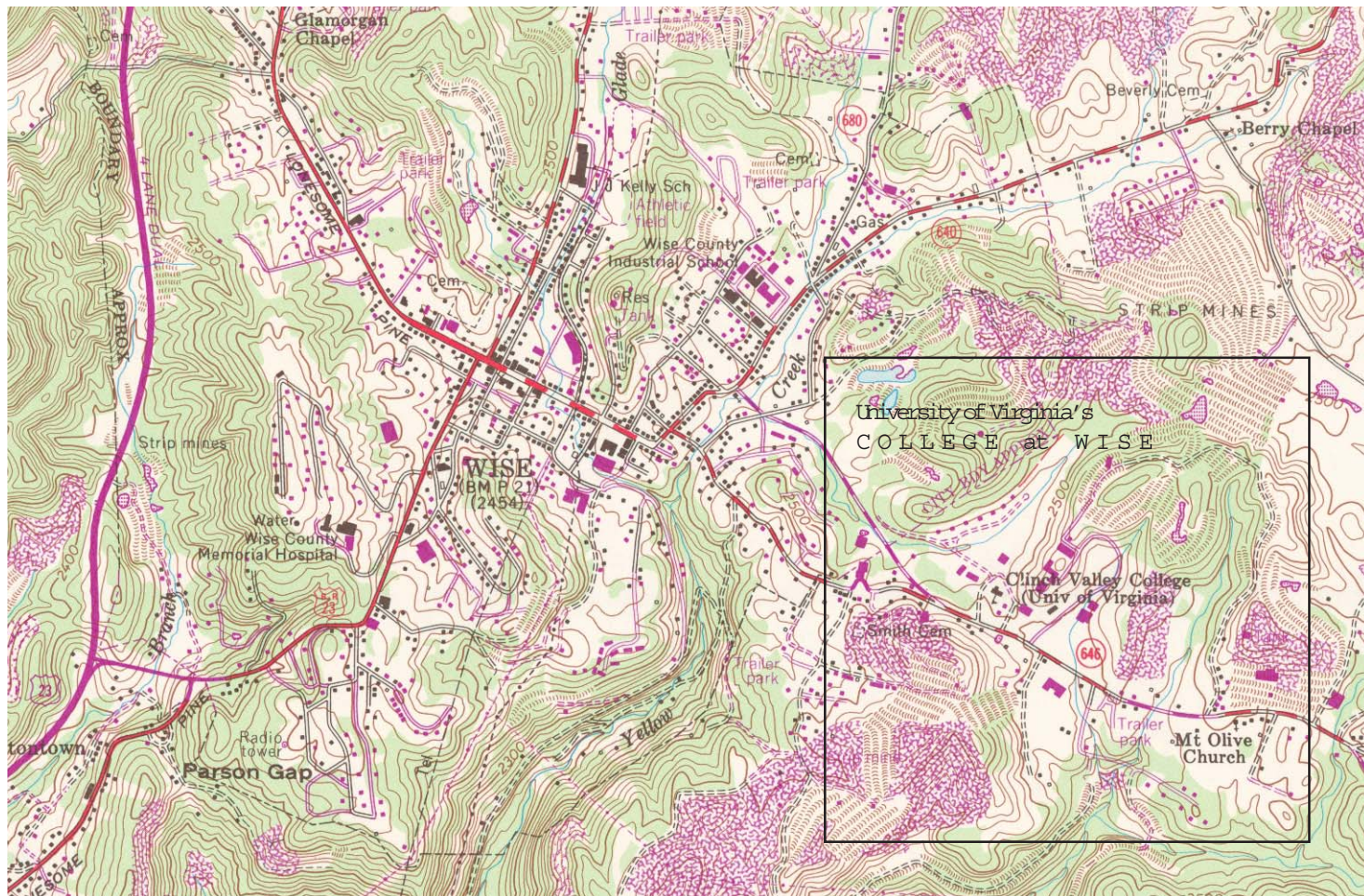
Planning decisions should be considered within a horizon of fifty-years. Each coming project, no matter how ambitious or pragmatic its purpose, should support the Campus Principles set out in this document.



ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES



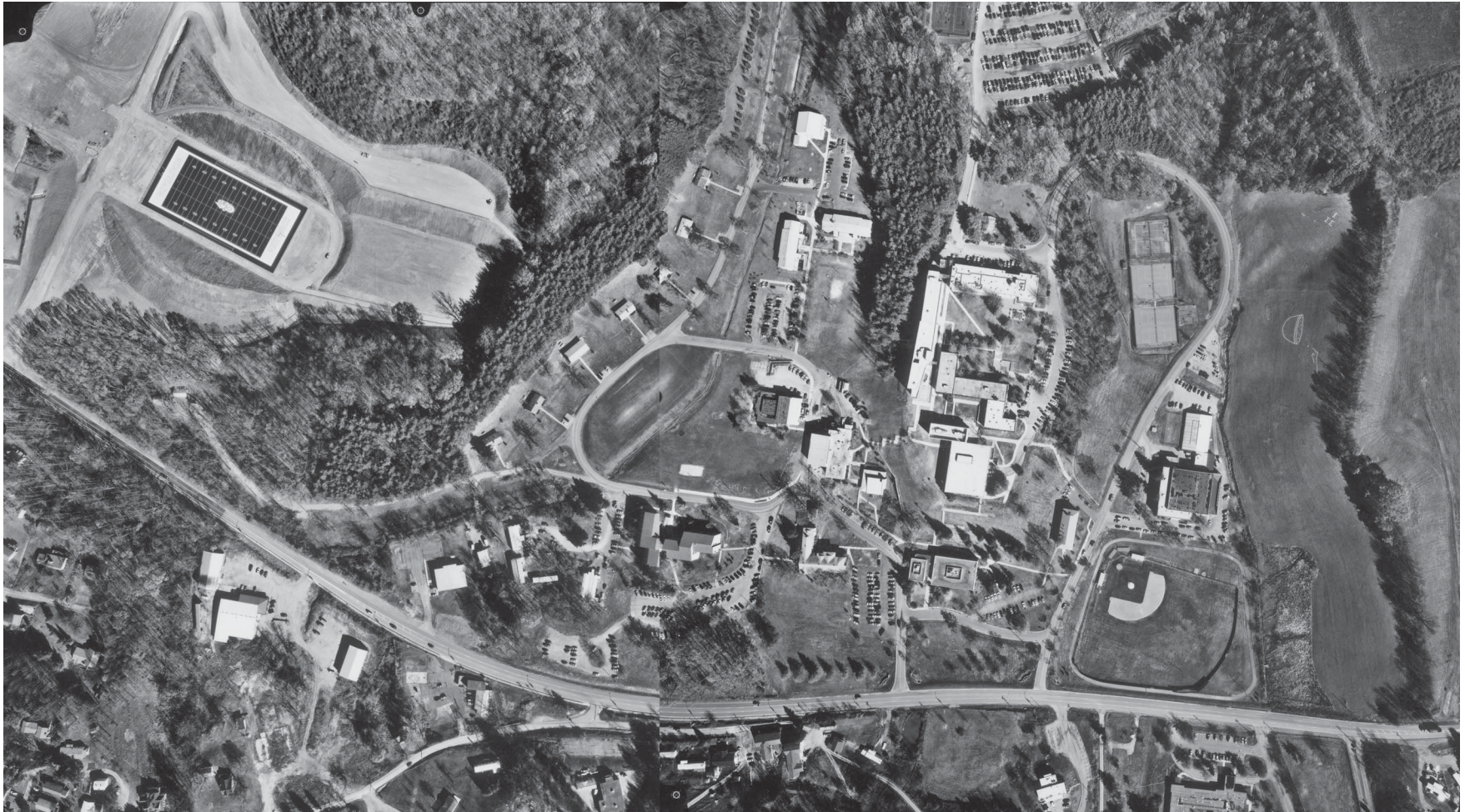
CAMPUS VICINITY MAP



USGS Quadrangles Map

Wise, Virginia 1957
(Photorevised 1969 and 1977)

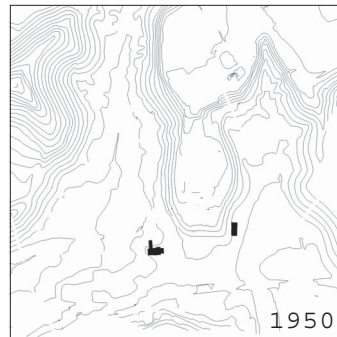
Scale: 1" = 2000'



Aerial Photograph - Campus 1998



Crockett Hall

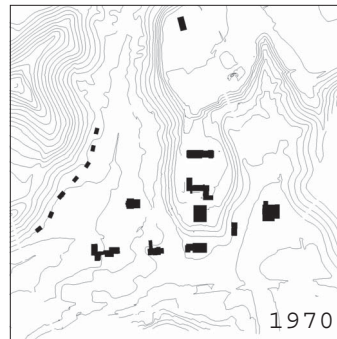


1950

The University of Virginia's College at Wise (originally Clinch Valley College) began in 1954 with a state grant and two stone buildings that previously housed the County Poor Farm. Both buildings are sited at the base of a flat-topped ridge severely shaped by mining. These two halls, Crockett and Bowers-Sturgill, embody a distinct, regional character: simple buildings of local, rope-jointed sandstone with deep-set window openings, shallow-pitched hip roofs, and pronounced overhangs.



Science Building



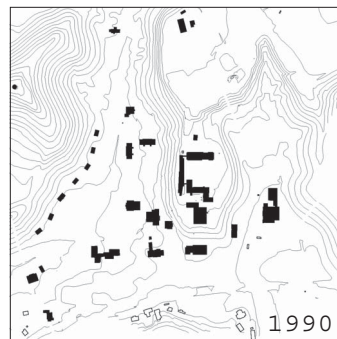
1970

The college grew dramatically with the construction of Zehmer Hall and the Science Building atop the ridge, and with Wyllie Library at the slope's edge. These upper academic buildings moved strongly away from the inherited vocabulary of Crockett: instead, they are flat-roofed, cubic forms of brick, trimmed in cast stone.

The simple brick buildings that followed were built on the flat land around the promontory. The Drama Building, Cantrell Hall and the Chapel match the roof pitch of the original buildings, but in shed forms of standing seam metal. Asbury and Thompson Halls, also with metal roofs, staked out one corner of an implied, lower residential quadrangle.



Commonwealth Hall and Wyllie Library



1990

A 1993 Upper Academic Precinct plan positioned Commonwealth Hall to form an upper courtyard and imply a major pedestrian walk along its broadside. New projects currently underway aim to build out this Central Walk: a proposed Student Center would begin the walk with a new landscape stair and campus entry plaza; an addition to the Science Building would punctuate its northern end. This work, together with other coming proposals, marks a hopeful campaign to enrich the college's architectural character and deepen its sense of place.

2000



Buildings and Grounds at the College at Wise should:

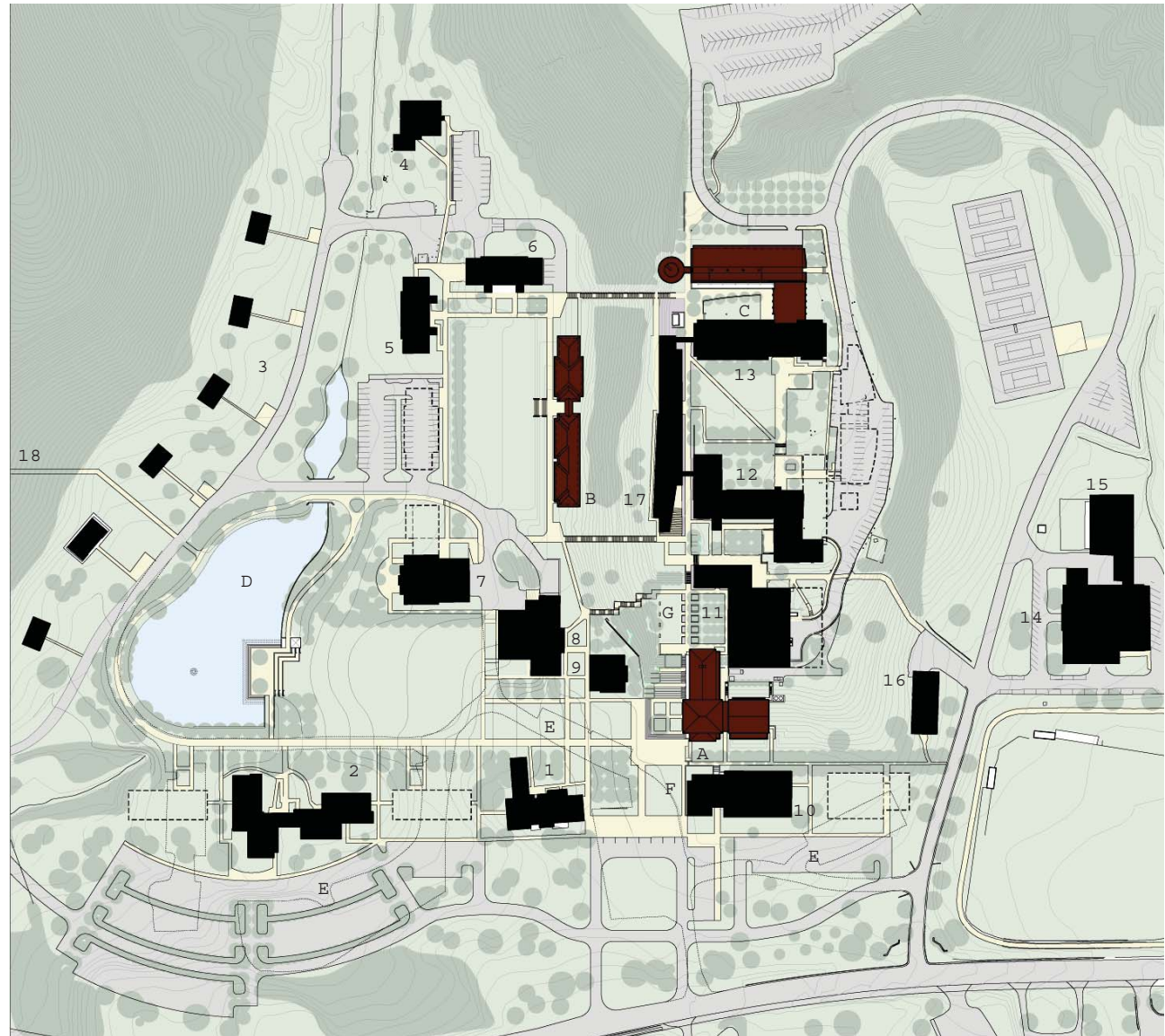
1. Reinforce the College as a pedestrian campus with a coherent system of walks and outdoor spaces, with parking moved to the perimeter of the site.
2. Respect the ridge that forms the backbone of the Upper Academic precinct as the most powerful landscape feature of the campus and its source of identity.
3. Develop the College as an ordered set of parts, each appearing to be distinct while also part of the larger whole; the disposition of parts should be controlled by a clear geometric scheme.
4. Create meaningful outdoor places through the thoughtful placement of buildings, concentrated within clearly defined campus boundaries.
5. Respect local environmental systems on site and preserve existing woodlands.
6. Recognize the responsibility of each project to contribute to the future of the larger campus landscape.
7. Define a recognizable campus architectural character, using building forms and materials familiar to the place, that is simple, direct, honest and refined.
8. Embody a vision for the College that looks ahead fifty years, continuing the growth and transformation necessary for the College to meet its goals and excel.

CAMPUS PLAN



LEGEND

1. Crockett Hall
 2. McCraray Hall
 3. Faculty Row
 4. Martha Randolph Hall
 5. Thompson Hall
 6. Asbury Hall
 7. Drama Building
 8. Cantrell Hall
 9. Chapel of All Faiths
 10. Smiddy Hall
 11. Wyllie Library
 12. Zehmer Hall
 13. Science Building
 14. Greear Gymnasium
 15. Swimming Pool
 16. Bowers-Sturgill Hall
 17. Commonwealth Hall
 18. To Football Stadium
-
- A. New Student Center
 - B. New Residence Hall
 - C. New Science Addition
 - D. Proposed Lake
 - E. Proposed Road Relocation and Reconfigured Parking
 - F. Proposed Campus Entry
 - G. Proposed Central Walk





- Site buildings to create well-defined outdoor spaces, such as quadrangles, courtyards, terraces and gardens.
- Site buildings and outdoor spaces to take advantage of existing views and make physical connections to the larger landscape.
- Site buildings and outdoor spaces at elevations which balance cut and fill amounts on individual building sites.
- Site buildings at elevations that allow for pedestrian connections between structures. Improve accessibility between existing buildings and design accessible connections between proposed buildings.
- Define walk between Zehmer and new Student Center as central pedestrian corridor of campus. This Central Walk should comfortably traverse slopes.
- Refrain from building in swales in order to protect existing watersheds and stream patterns.

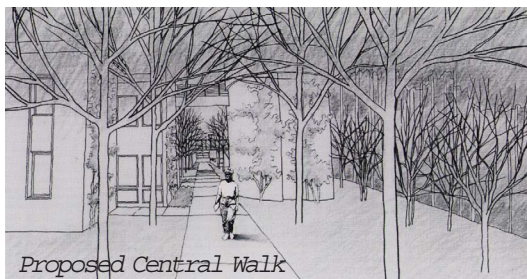




- Roads and Parking Areas:
asphalt cement mix that contains local aggregate (to match color and texture of main entrance drive)
- Pedestrian Paths

Central Walk	10' width, concrete* scored in ashlar pattern
Secondary Walks	6' width, concrete*
Woodland Paths	4' width, asphalt
Garden Paths	3' width, crushed stone with Stabilizer
- Courtyards/
Terraces
stone laid in ashlar
pattern or concrete*
scored in ashlar pattern
- Integrate design of pavements and
drainage systems.

Concrete Color* Davis "Omaha Tan"

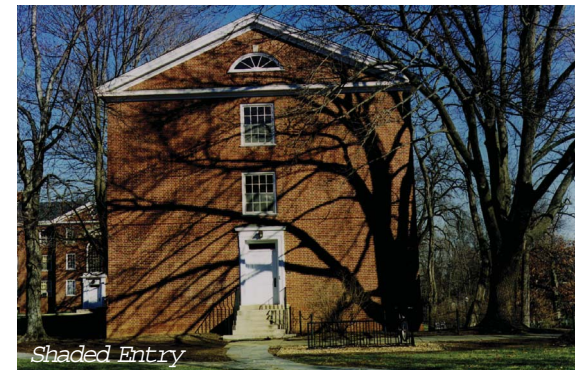




- A landscape architect to be responsible for site design and planting on every campus construction project.
- Develop landscape sequence of hedges and canopy trees from new Entrance Plaza to new Student Center to Commonwealth Hall to new Science Addition and future parking.
- Do not plant tall or dense shrubs at building edges to provide for the best security.
- Reinforce the edges of quadrangles, courtyards, terraces, walks and gardens with plantings and/or site walls.
- Choose plants for each outdoor "room" to provide these spaces with seasonal interest, shade and screening.
- When possible, use native grasses or groundcovers instead of mown lawn to reduce maintenance costs, particularly along streambanks and on slopes greater than 33%.
- Specify plants indigenous to southwest Virginia to achieve optimum results in plant growth and habit; use native plants to help connect the campus to the surrounding landscape.



Reinforced Edge



Shaded Entry



Screened Lawn Area



STAIRS, RAMPS AND STEPPED RAMPS

- Design cheek walls to be nearly flush with adjacent lawns and planting beds.
- Construct stairs, ramps and stepped ramps of concrete.

HANDRAILS

- Only specify metal pipe handrails (see p.12 site furnishings notes for paint color).

SITE WALLS

- Design site walls so that they are integrated with the design of adjacent buildings and they encourage the extension of interior spaces to the exterior of the building.
- Where retaining walls are required, create seat walls 16-20" in height when possible.
- Where possible, specify stone for site walls. Stone walls shall have coursing dominated by strong horizontals and recessed mortar joints which give the appearance of a dry laid stone wall.
- Concrete walls shall have a sandblasted finish on vertical faces and trowel finish on horizontal faces.



Stair and Handrail



Seat Wall



Stone Wall



Stepped Ramp



BENCHES

- Locate benches to encourage use by students, faculty, staff and visitors. Align them orthogonally to adjacent buildings and walks.
- Use TimberForm "Manor" bench with arm rests or equal.



Typical Metal Bench

BICYCLE RACKS

- Locate bicycle racks in convenient proximity to desired locations such as building entrances, but not directly in the way of highly trafficked movement corridors. Place bicycle racks adjacent to hedges or site walls.



Metal Pipe Bicycle Racks



Metal Pipe Bollards

BOLLARDS

- Only use metal pipe bollard from University of Virginia Design Guidelines.

BUILDING SIGNS

- Use signs that are detached from buildings. Design signs according to the Exterior Signage Standards Manual.
- Only list name of building on a sign.

For bicycle racks and bollards reference the following University of Virginia Facilities Design Guidelines technical drawings: SW-6 and SW-10.



Building Sign



EMERGENCY TELEPHONES

- Locate in academic and residential areas and highly traveled remote areas of campus.

LIGHTING

- Specify metal halide lamps for exterior building and site lighting.
- For pole lights near buildings, use octagonal luminaire mounted on a 12' fluted and tapered, cast aluminum pole:

Holophane Utility Arlington luminaire with Wadsworth pole, King K56 Cleveland luminaire with Florentine Jr. pole, or Spring City William & Mary luminaire with Washington Standard pole.

For pole lights near parking or roadways, use "Shoe Box" fixture on a round, aluminum pole.

- Coordinate design of lighting with plantings and other site elements.

TRASH RECEPTACLES

- Carefully calculate the number of receptacles needed and place at strategic locations such as building entrances.
- Site trash receptacles near benches in an orthogonal relationship.



"Arlington" Pole Light



"Shoe Box" Pole Light



Emergency Telephone



Trash Receptacle

SITE FURNISHINGS NOTES

Paint all metal site furnishings standard campus charcoal gray: Sherwin Williams #SW2118 or match.

For emergency telephones and light poles, reference the following University of Virginia Design Facilities Guidelines technical drawings: SW-7, SW-1 (similar), SW-2. For trash receptacles, reference section SW.20.8.11 of the same guidelines.



- Create parking "rooms" by planting the perimeter of parking areas with rows of canopy trees (minimum size of 2 1/2" cal.; maximum spacing 25' o.c.) and/or hedges.
- Consider use of porous pavement system where possible; otherwise specify asphalt cement mix that contains local aggregate (to match color and texture of main entrance drive).
- Within a parking area, plant the equivalent of 1 tree for every 6 parking spaces; plant trees in masses or rows of at least 5 trees. Design parking areas to accommodate pedestrian as well as vehicular circulation.



Tree Planting in Parking Area

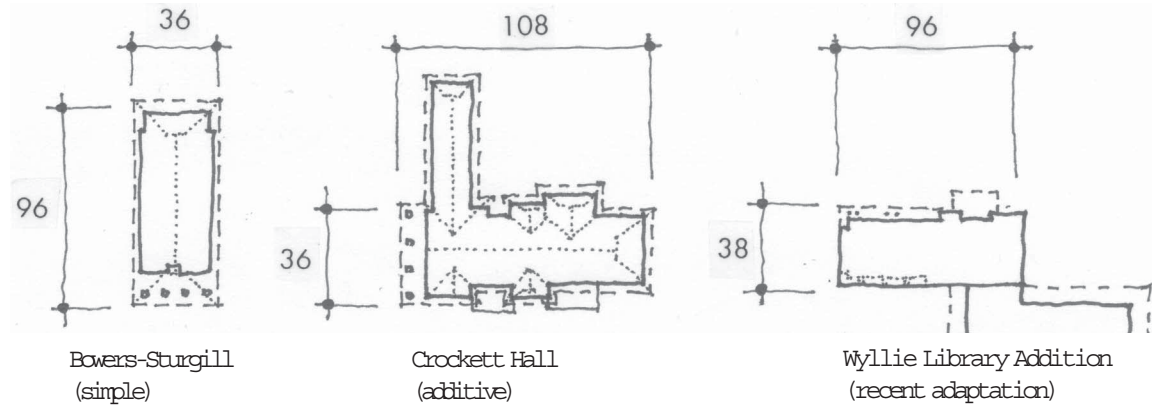


Shrub Planting in Parking Area



BAR BUILDINGS

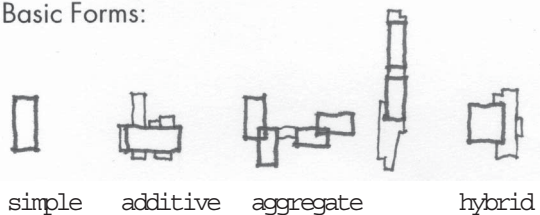
- Original buildings, Crockett and Bowers-Sturgill, establish basic building pattern and scale for campus.
- Two to three modest stories in height.
- Roughly 1:3 ratio of width to length.
- Straight-forward plan and circulation.
- Simple form can be enlarged by smaller additive pieces or made up of aggregate masses of similar size.
- Larger forms can be reduced by gaps, indentations, or reorientation of simple bar.
- Typically sited parallel to contour of land.



BLOCK BUILDINGS

- Specific functions, such as gymnasiums or theater buildings, require larger footprints.
- Perceived scale of buildings reduced by use of adjacent, smaller masses to form a hybrid of block and bar types.

Basic Forms:



Bar Building



ROOFS

- Overhanging, shallow-pitched (3 to 4:12) roofs, especially where seen from above.
- Shaped roof forms, preferably hipped where scale of building allows.
- Standing seam metal roofing matching other existing pitched roofs.
- Minimal exposed rooftop penetrations.
- Gutters and downspouts organize wall surfaces.



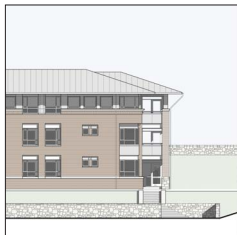
Hip Roof



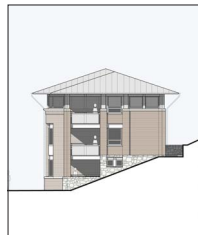


WALL / WINDOW

- Simple use of exterior brick wall with discrete, deep-set window openings.
- Distinct lintels of cast stone or recessed, painted steel.
- Composed pattern of openings marks rhythm of interior spaces.
- Combined windows form larger openings.
- Infill glazing opens up views and makes strategic connection between outside and inside.
- Actual or implied base resolves sloping grade and ties into controlled use of site walls.
- Foundations, sills, coping, and other wall detailing orders elevations into familiar parts: base, middle, and top.



New Residence Hall (recent adaptation)



Discrete Windows



Infill Glazing



Combined Openings

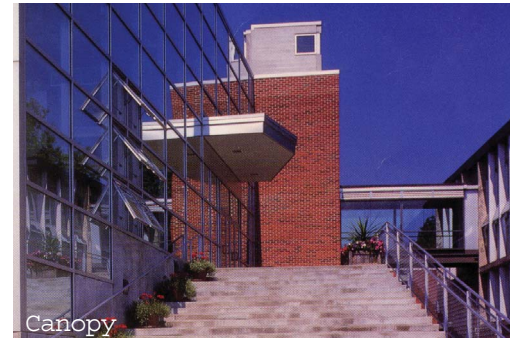


ENTRANCES

- Porches, colonnades, and canopied openings define a clear and weather-protected entry way.
- Distinct entrances relieve simple, cubic building masses.
- Coordinated planting and paving reinforces pedestrian-scaled entrances as part of a clear sequence.
- Simple masonry support combined with careful steel detailing adds refinement to entry and bridge elements.



Porch



Canopy

BRIDGES

- All-weather connections link related buildings or extend campus circulation (and extend accessibility).
- Light, tenuous, glazed structure preserves transparency and separation between buildings.
- Bridges mark important thresholds as implied portals.



Bridge Link



Colonnade