



KANSAS STATE

UNIVERSITY

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LANDSCAPE DESIGN GUIDELINES

THE CAMPUS LANDSCAPE OF KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY EXPRESSES A DIVERSE LAND GRANT MISSION THAT INCLUDES EDUCATION, RESEARCH, AND SERVICE. FROM ITS FOUNDING AS AN INSTITUTION IN THE FLINT HILLS NATIVE PRAIRIE, THE CAMPUS HAS EVOLVED TO BECOME A LIVING LABORATORY WITH A VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL PLACES, FUNCTIONS, AND CHARACTERS WHICH ADDRESS THE CAMPUS' HISTORY, LOCATION, AND MISSION. FUTURE CAMPUS IMPROVEMENTS SHOULD STRIVE TO HONOR THIS DIVERSITY AND VARIETY IN A SUSTAINABLE MANNER.



THE GROUNDS HAVE LONG SERVED AS A LIVING LABORATORY FOR STUDENTS AND FACULTY

HISTORY OF CAMPUS LANDSCAPE

Kansas State University, formerly Bluemont College, was founded in 1858. In 1863, the institution became a land grant college whose primary purpose was to research and determine which plants could be cultivated and grown in the Kansas Prairie landscape and to provide the information to the general public.

As a primary feature of the campus landscape, *shelterbelts* also referred to as windbreaks, provided an essential function for the landscape of the campus by protecting human habitat, agricultural lands and livestock from winter and summer winds. Shelterbelts consisted of native and common varieties that would give protection for more select tree species in future plantings.

Among the research conducted on campus, a central focus was Horticulture. The primary objective of campus research at the time was to test the adaptability of eastern tree species in the Kansas landscape. Other important research included: grain, fertilizer, tilling, feeding, animal production and

milk production. Much of the historic tree canopy was planted not as a part of an organized landscape plan, but incrementally as an experimental nursery of trees and shrubs. Because of this, the landscape was more of an evolutionary one, taking advantage of opportunities to enhance the campus as they came about.

Today, the campus is an arboretum with a wide variety of well-established tree species, shrubs, perennials and grasses that is to be replicated, adapted and preserved where appropriate. The campus has an established “tree walk” that should be maintained and enhanced.

Historic Forest Palette (1872)

European Larch	Catalpa
Deciduous Cypress	Tree of Heaven
White Ash	Black Walnut
Green Ash	White Hickory
Red Ash	Soft Maple
Osage Orange	Willow



THE CORNER OF ANDERSON AVENUE AND NORTH MANHATTAN AVENUE, POST 1885



VIEW OF THE CAMPUS FROM WHAT IS NOW AGGIEVILLE, 1885



THE CAMPUS HOSTS A VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL PLACES, FUNCTIONS, AND CHARACTER.

LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES PRINCIPLES

These themes are carried throughout the campus Landscape Guidelines and serve as the guide to physical development of the open and green spaces of the campus. Any improvement to the campus landscape should:

Strengthen Identity

- Active open spaces are beautiful, comfortable, navigable, and part of an identifiable hierarchy from formal to semi-formal to informal reflecting university identity and pride.
- Enhancements are historically respectful, presently relevant and forward-thinking.
- Unify the campus through the use of materials, plant selection and space design.

Leverage Program Adjacencies

- Foster educational environments by incorporating living laboratories that serve as functional landscapes for use by faculty, staff, and students.
- Cultivate landscapes for learning, research, and recreation in proximity to buildings with related programs.
- Enhance visibility of the campus arboretum resources; pursue Tree Campus USA designation.

Promote Sustainability

- Preserve or enhance natural systems and promote sustainable landscapes, as reflected in *K-State 2025* and Campus Master Plan Update 2012.
- Consider multi-seasonal use and aesthetics in any campus landscape design.

CAMPUS-WIDE LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

Some standards apply campus-wide that are to be reviewed for any project occurring on campus grounds. Refer to page 11 for map of campus zones and land uses.

Plant Selection

Plants for the campus landscape should be selected to enhance the beauty of the campus as well as supporting a sustainable landscape. Selecting native, low-maintenance plants is preferred. Occasionally there will be opportunity for selecting non-native plant material to expand diversity and educational exploration. For the most up-to-date lists of appropriate plants, refer to the Kansas State Horticulture, Forestry and Recreation Resources online references (www.hfrr.ksu.edu). Select plants based on micro climate, and use.

Irrigation Recommendations

Irrigation is an important functional component of the campus landscape and can greatly impact the success of plant material. To improve efficiency of irrigation systems on campus recommendations are as follows:

- A. Connect isolated systems.
- B. Install more efficient systems as existing facilities age or are damaged.
- C. Consider the use of alternative water sources such as: (a) rainwater capture through cisterns, rain barrels, sub-surface, (b) greywater from adjacent buildings, and/or (c) condensation from chillers and coolers. These represent only a few options available, new technologies and practices should be considered.
- D. Where appropriate, consider the use of drought tolerant/low water use plants into the landscape and irrigate only in times of severe drought.

Memorials and Art

Campus features including memorials and art can add to the landscape and are encouraged on the campus. Art installations require review by the Sculpture Committee as well as an endowment for maintenance and care for the piece.

Wayfinding and Signage

Provide signage in campus spaces to promote campus brand and identity and aid in wayfinding through the campus for visitors. Refer to the Wayfinding and Signage standards of the Campus Master Plan Update 2012.

Sidewalks and Pathways

Provide adequate lighting levels for pedestrians (in compliance with IES Standards), particularly in the Historic Core Campus and Mid-Campus. Provide universally accessible routes through campus, per most current ADA Standards. Path design and size to be appropriate to level of use, providing a hierarchy of connections through the campus.

Site Furnishings

Site furnishings should provide uniformity and are appropriate to the context/use of space. For the most up-to-date recommendations for site furnishings including tables, benches, trash receptacles, light fixtures and bicycle racks contact the University Landscape Architect at Campus Planning and Facilities Management (CPFM).

CAMPUS ZONES AND USES

The Manhattan campus is made up of three distinctive zones: the Historic Core Campus, Mid-Campus, and the North Campus. The Historic Core Campus was the area first developed for academic use and includes the oldest buildings on campus. On the west side of the Historic Core Campus, the Kramer Complex consists of traditional residence halls and a dining center. On the east side, the Derby and Strong complexes comprise traditional residence halls and suites, as well as two dining centers. This zone also comprises the majority of the academic undergraduate experience.

The Mid-Campus is located between the Historic Core Campus and Kimball Avenue. This area is home to the College of Veterinary Medicine and is immediately adjacent to the 25-acre KSU Research Park and the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility. Jardine Apartments are located west of Denison Avenue in this zone. An area of athletics and recreation use between Denison and College Avenues and south of Kimball Avenue provides facilities for the more active aspects of campus life.

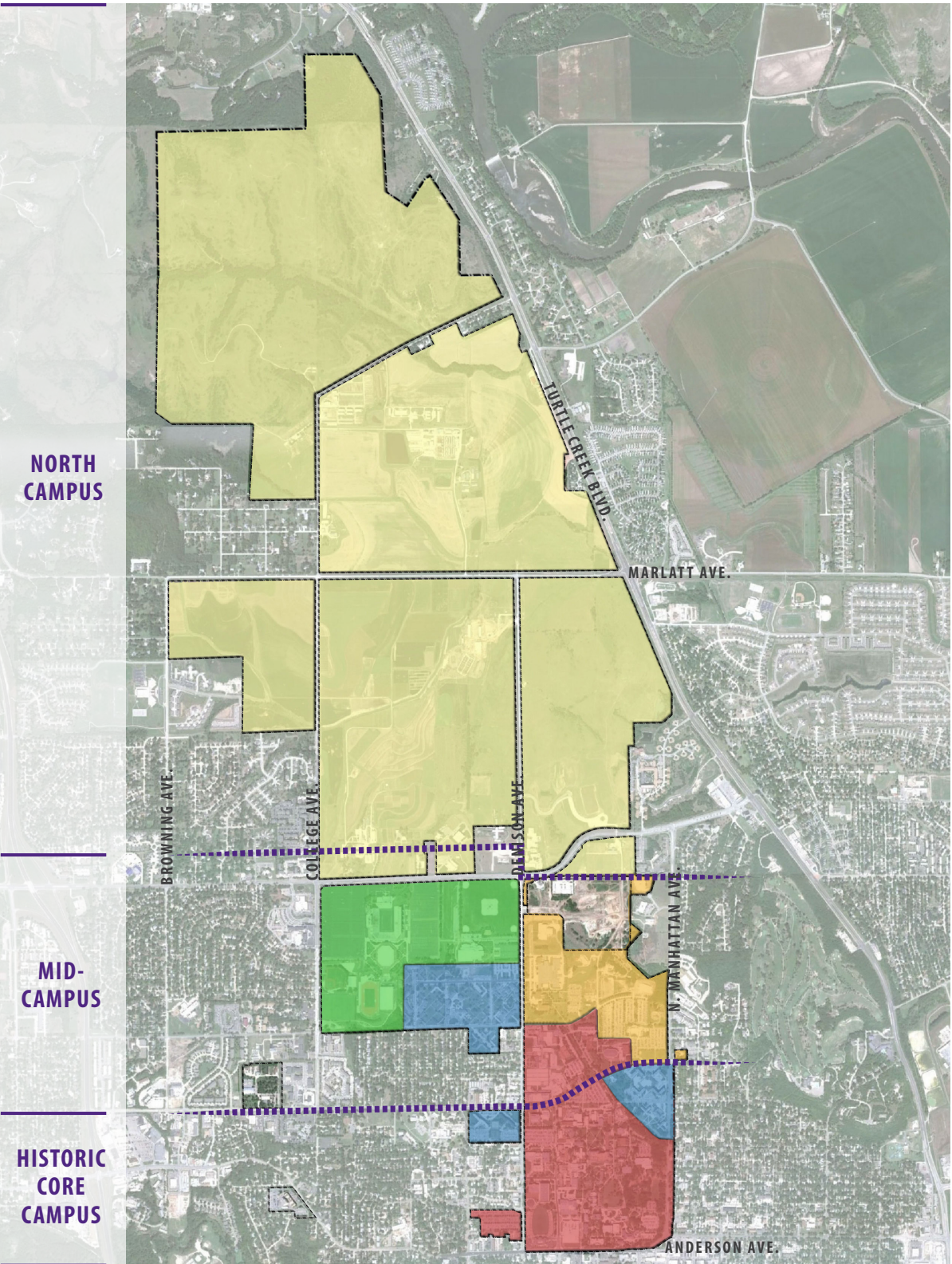
North of Kimball Avenue is the North Campus. This zone of the campus is mostly used for agricultural, veterinary, and research activities.



EACH CAMPUS ZONE CONTRIBUTES TO THE OVERALL UNIVERSITY EXPERIENCE.

MAJOR CAMPUS ZONES & USES ►

- PRIMARY ACADEMIC
- RESIDENTIAL
- VETERINARY AND RESEARCH
- AGRICULTURE, VETERINARY, AND RESEARCH
- ATHLETICS AND RECREATION
- MAJOR CAMPUS ZONES



LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGIES

The following landscape typologies help shape the campus environment while contributing to the quality of life on campus. Adhering to the guidance provided for each typology will not guarantee success. The design team, in collaboration with a supportive institutional client, will bring more to a specific project than can be expressed in this set of guidelines.

Edges and Entrances

The edges and entrances define physical boundary and transition between campus and surrounding community while creating visually inviting spaces that provide a positive, welcoming first impression to campus visitors.

Quadrangles

A typical campus quadrangle is characterized by large open green spaces that are iconic, enhancing the identity of the institution. These spaces provide gathering opportunities for both ceremonial and impromptu events. Pedestrian routes provide direct routes to, through and/or around the green space.

Pedestrian Malls

A pedestrian mall is typically a street that has been converted from vehicular to pedestrian/bicycle-only circulation (as well as emergency access and ADA shuttle). It provides important connections from one area of the campus to another, flexible arrangement of space, and serves as an iconic experience for the campus.

Plazas

Plazas are characterized by a large expanse of hardscape that supports pedestrian traffic into building entrances, outdoor dining, and/or event spaces. It is important to maintain flexible programming opportunities to promote a sense of community for the space, incorporating a mix of fixed and moveable seating. The use of art, sculpture, temporary exhibits and/or water features is encouraged as is appropriate to site context.

Courtyards

Courtyards are typically smaller, more intimate gathering spaces that are enclosed, at least partially by buildings and generally serve the buildings they are adjacent to. These spaces are often planted with a more diverse range of plant species that cannot be planted in more open areas.

Campus Green Space

Campus green spaces are quality landscapes that may be preserved as the campus is developed. It also includes undeveloped areas with minimal landscaping.

Woodland Habitats and Riparian Corridors

Woodland and riparian habitats are typically within or adjacent to streams and creeks and provide a natural setting among more developed areas of campus. These areas also provide natural stormwater management and wildlife habitat, serving as a functional amenity for the campus.

Playing Fields

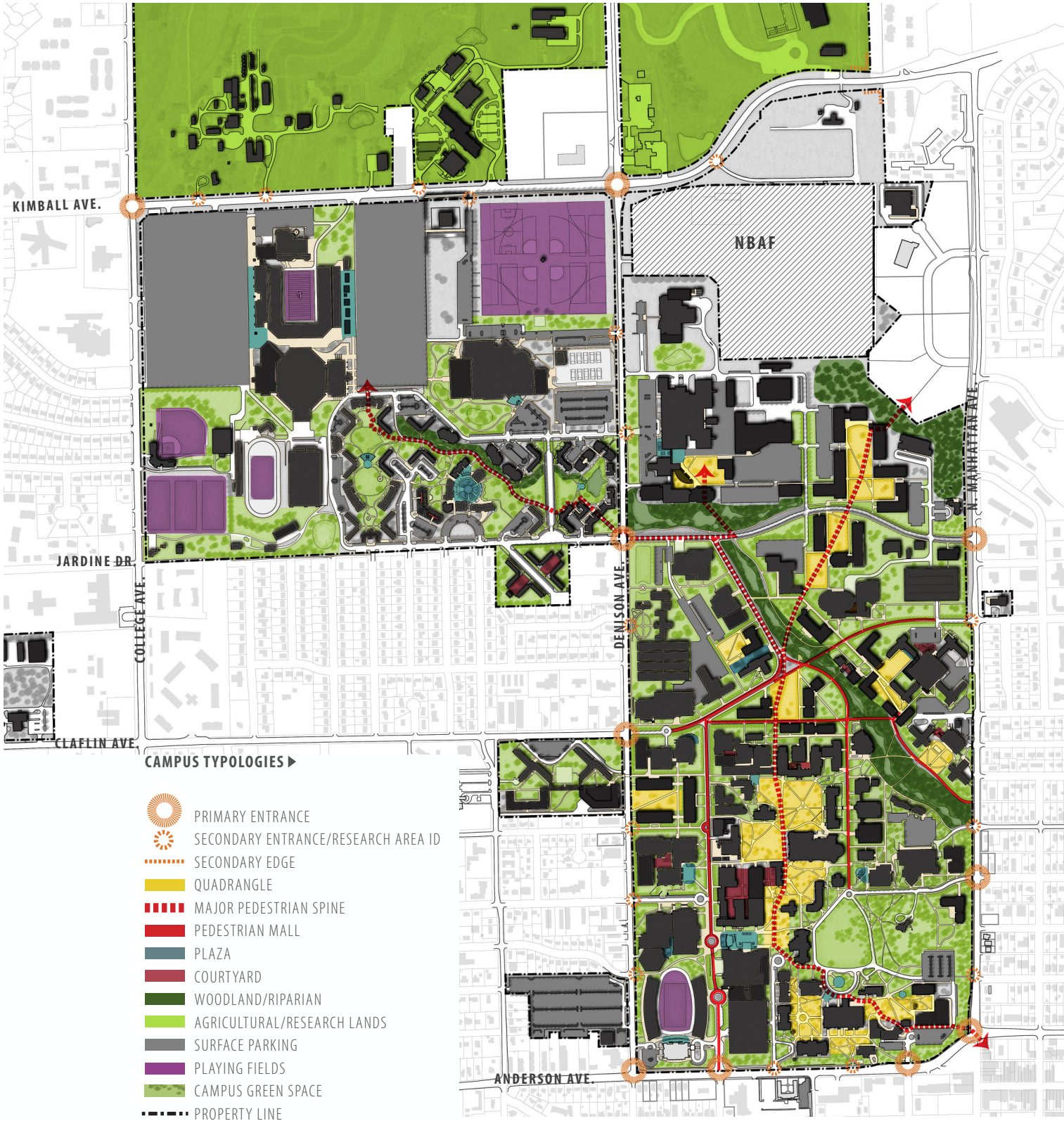
Large areas of artificial turf used for intramural sports, each demanding specific maintenance requirements. Playing fields may also occur as open spaces adjacent to or within the campus core.

Agricultural Research Lands

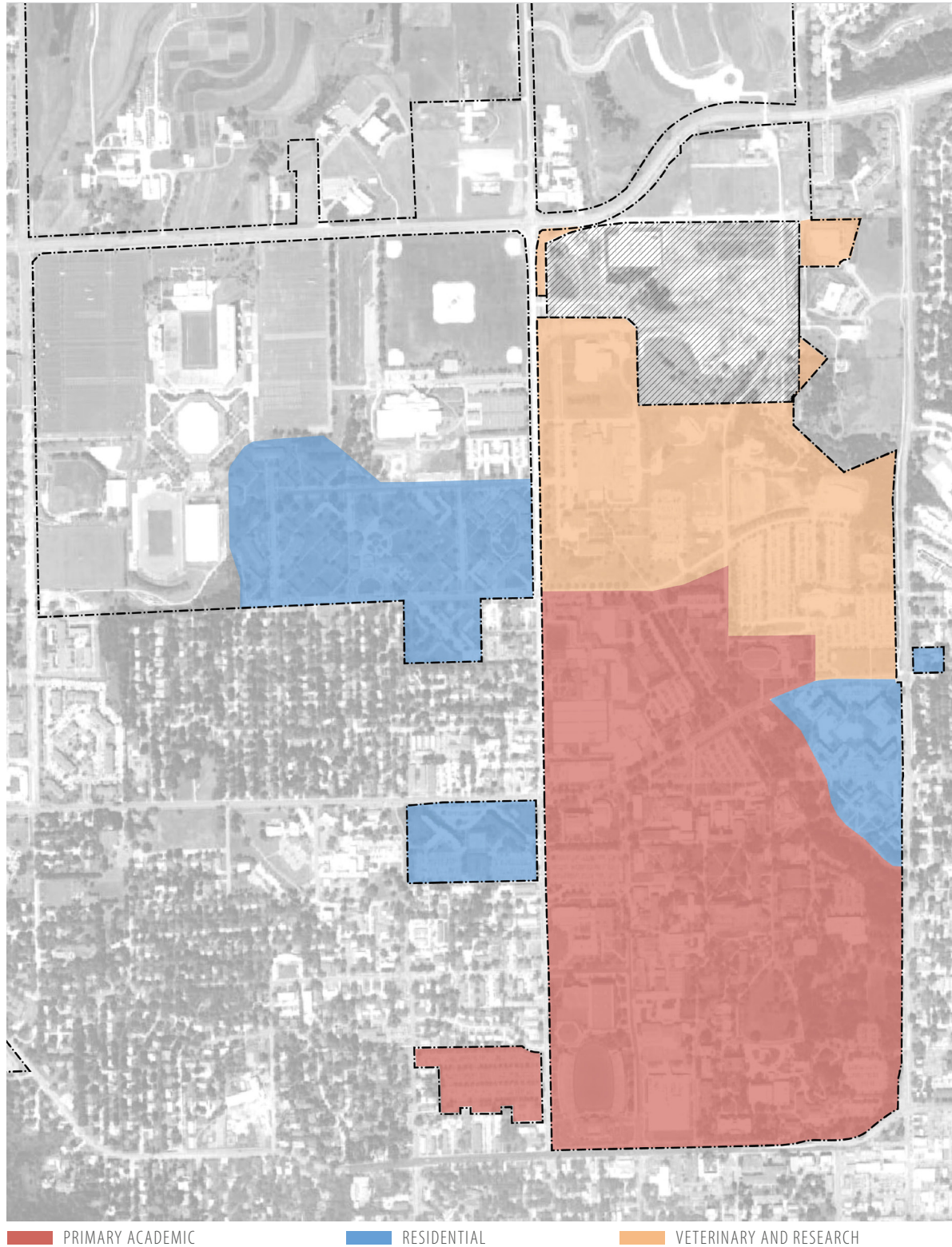
The lands to the north provide hands-on learning opportunities near to the Campus Core. These lands are a valuable resource for the University and are being used for departmental research, remaining true to the land grant mission.

Surface Parking

Typically, surface parking in the Historic Campus Core and Mid-Campus consists of smaller lots, adjacent to buildings, that are used primarily for ADA accessibility or loading/unloading.



LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES FOR PRIMARY ACADEMIC; RESIDENTIAL; AND VETERINARY AND RESEARCH LAND USE AREAS



Edges and Entrances

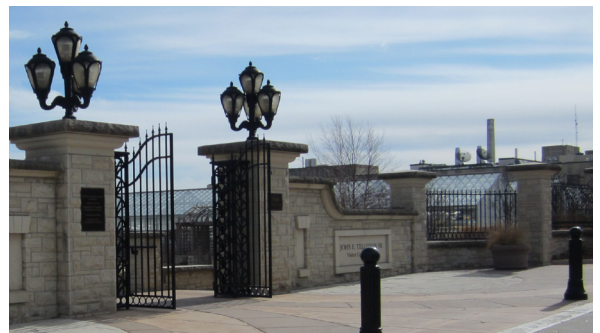
The edges and entrances define physical boundary and transition between campus and surrounding community while creating visually inviting spaces that provide a positive, welcoming first impression to campus visitors.

GUIDANCE

- A. Maintain the general aesthetic of the existing entrances on campus.
- B. Provide a hierarchy of Primary and Secondary gates/entry features based on scale/use.
- C. Provide continuity of materials at entrances and edges to the campus. Appropriate materials for Primary Entrances include:
 - *Kansas Native Limestone*
 - *Stone Wall - to match existing and historic walls*
 - *Cast Stone*
 - *Black Wrought Iron*
 - *NOT: Wood Cedar or White Rail Fence*
- D. Secondary entrances are of a smaller scale than Primary entrances. Appropriate materials for Secondary Entrances include:
 - *Kansas Native Limestone*
 - *Cast Stone*
 - *Black Wrought Iron*
- E. Provide landscaping appropriate to significance of entrance.
 - *Primary - formal plantings of shrubs, perennials, evergreens and shade trees. Along edges provide consistent shade tree canopy to form identity and sense of place for the University.*
 - *Secondary - simple plantings of shrubs, perennials and shade trees. Along edges provide intermittent shade trees where appropriate.*
- F. Provide signage consistent with the campus Master Plan Design Guidelines.
- G. Provide appropriate level lighting for pedestrians, motorists and signing purposes.



HIGGINBOTHAM GATE AT ANDERSON AVENUE AND N. MANHATTAN AVENUE



KSU GARDENS ENTRANCE ON DENISON AVENUE



HISTORIC BOUNDARY WALL ON N. MANHATTAN AVENUE

Quadrangle

A typical campus quadrangle is characterized by large open green spaces that are iconic, enhancing the identity of the institution. These spaces provide gathering opportunities for both ceremonial and impromptu events. Pedestrian routes provide direct routes to, through and/or around the green space.

GUIDANCE

- A. Design landscape consisting of traditional turf and trees as primary landscape elements with foundation plantings at building entrances and perennial/shrub accents at focal points.
- B. Incorporate minimal stormwater management (i.e. rain gardens or more ornamental bio-swales) only where stormwater is a significant issue or could be used as an alternative means to accent focal points. A more manicured aesthetic for these areas of the campus landscapes is desirable.
- C. Select lighting and furnishings consistent with CPFM Standards.
- D. Consider pedestrian safety in the selection and placement of plant material.



COFFMAN COMMONS QUADRANGLE



COFFMAN COMMONS QUADRANGLE

Pedestrian Mall

A pedestrian mall is typically a street that has been converted from vehicular to pedestrian/bicycle-only circulation as well as emergency access and ADA shuttle. It provides important connections from one area of the campus to another, flexible arrangement of space, and serves as an iconic experience for the campus for visitors.

GUIDANCE

- A. Construct with permeable pavements such as pavers to create a more visually pleasing experience for users.
- B. Include furnishings (benches, trash receptacles, bike racks, lighting) consistent with Campus Planning & Facilities Management recommendations.
- C. Street trees should be spaced evenly to provide continuous canopy.
- D. Provide wayfinding and signage consistent with Campus Master Plan Design Guidelines.
- E. Improvements shall allow for handicap and emergency access, as required.
- F. Consider pedestrian safety in the selection and placement of plant material.
- G. Select lighting and furnishings consistent with CPFM Standards.
- H. Incorporate stormwater management features (i.e. rain gardens or more ornamental bio-swales) in a way that is both beautiful and functional. A more manicured aesthetic for these areas of the campus landscapes is desirable.



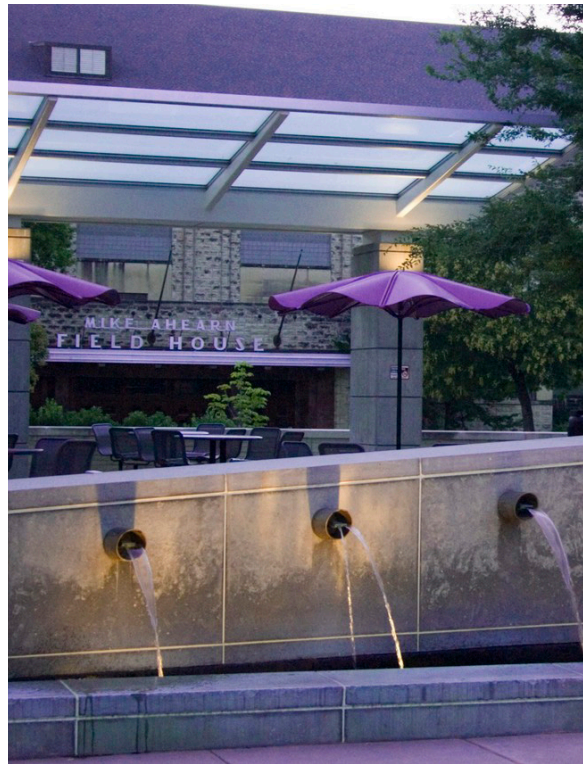
**TREE-LINED PEDESTRIAN MALL AT
UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL MISSOURI**

Plaza

Plazas are characterized by a large expanse of hardscape that supports pedestrian traffic into building entrances, outdoor dining, and/or event spaces. It is important to maintain flexible programming opportunities to promote a sense of community for the space, incorporating a mix of fixed and moveable seating. The use of art, sculpture, temporary exhibits and/or water features is encouraged as is appropriate to site context.

GUIDANCE

- A. Include areas of landscape within the expanse of hardscape and along edges to soften the space. Elements such as trees, shrubs and perennials should be used to create a manicured aesthetic, consistent with site context.
- B. Provide opportunities for seating and artwork display.
- C. Design plazas to support departmental programs in adjacent buildings.
- D. Construct new plazas with permeable pavements. Replace damaged or aging plazas with permeable pavements appropriate to design and intended use.
- E. Incorporate human comfort considerations such as water features and shade.
- F. Consider pedestrian safety in the selection and placement of plant material.
- G. Select lighting and furnishings consistent with CPFM Standards.

**WATER FEATURE IN BOSCO PLAZA****PLAZA AT THE STUDENT UNION**

Courtyards

Courtyards are typically smaller, more intimate gathering spaces that are enclosed, at least partially, by buildings and generally serve the buildings they are adjacent to. These spaces are often planted with a more diverse range of plant species that cannot be planted in more open areas.

GUIDANCE

- A. Construct courtyards with seating arrangements for intimate gatherings.
- B. Extend academic uses of adjacent buildings in to the design of the space. (i.e. vet med adjacency= incorporate medicinal plants, or Art = display pedestals for sculptural art)
- C. Consider the use of rain gardens, cisterns and rain barrels, as appropriate.
- D. Construct new courtyards with permeable pavements. Replace damaged or aging hardscape with permeable pavements appropriate for design and intended use when replacement is necessary.
- E. Consider pedestrian safety in the selection and placement of plant material.
- F. Select lighting and furnishings consistent with CPFM Standards.



SEATON COURTYARD SEATING AREA



INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CENTER COURTYARD RAIN GARDEN



RIPARIAN CORRIDOR OF CAMPUS CREEK

Woodland Habitats and Riparian Corridors

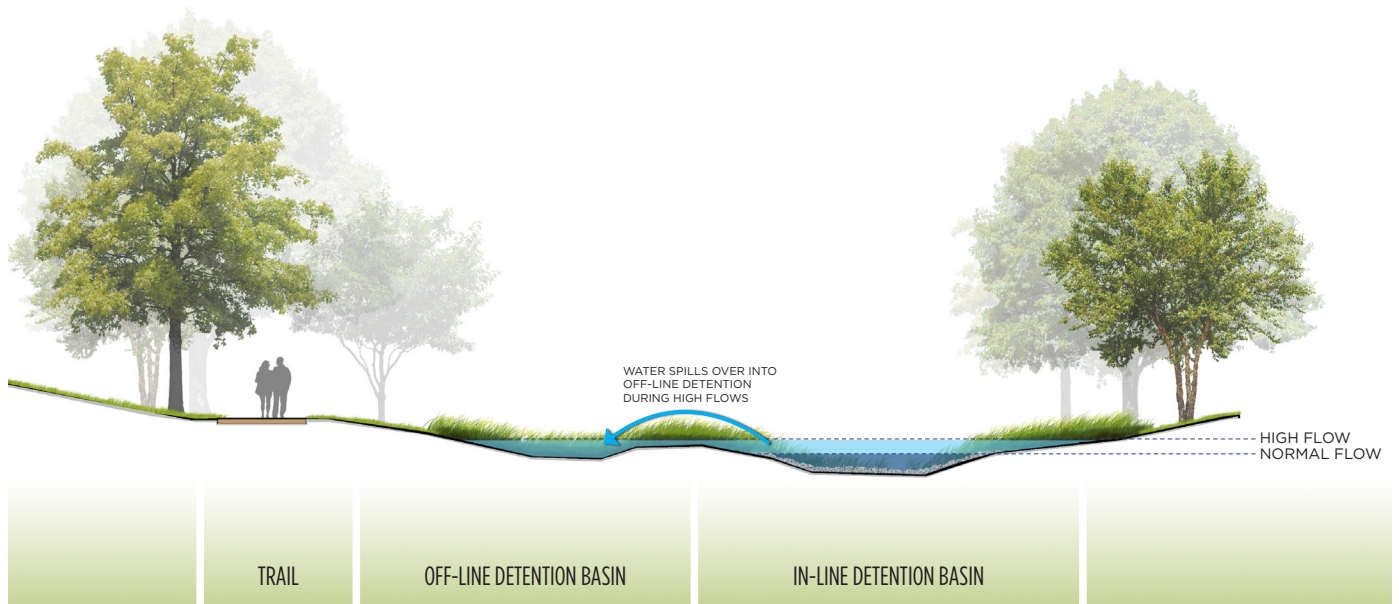
Woodland and riparian habitats are typically within or adjacent to streams and creeks. They provide a natural setting among more developed areas of campus. These areas also provide natural stormwater management and wildlife habitat, serving as a functional amenity for the campus.

GUIDANCE

- A. Remove past, and prevent future, structures that inhibit Campus Creek’s ability to function, hydrologically.
- B. Provide space for small gatherings and outdoor classrooms along the corridor.
- C. Reduce invasive plant species, and plant native

vegetation within the corridor and develop appropriate maintenance regimens to support long-term success.

- D. Consider daylighting Campus Creek where identified on Master Plan.
- E. Incorporate in-line and off-line detention areas to slow peak flow and create attractive wetland features for the creek.
- F. Incorporate pedestrian access throughout the Campus Creek corridor, as it is an educational amenity for the campus and community.
- G. Select lighting and furnishings consistent with CPFM Standards.
- H. Consider adding interpretive signage along the corridor.



IN-LINE VS. OFF-LINE DETENTION

Surface Parking

Typically, surface parking in the Historic Campus Core and Mid-Campus consists of smaller lots, adjacent to buildings, that are used primarily for ADA accessibility or loading/unloading.

GUIDANCE

- A. Surround perimeter of parking lots with a landscape strip (min. 15' wide, 20' when sidewalk is present) consisting of shade trees, shrubs, stormwater BMPs and/or sidewalks as approved by CPFM Department. All landscaping within sight triangles at entrances/exits to parking lots or road intersections shall have a mature height of 3' or less.
- B. Incorporate interior landscaped areas equal to 10% of parking lot area through the use of landscaped end caps and/or landscaped islands consisting of shrubs/perennials, shade trees and stormwater features (curb cuts, rain gardens, bio-swales) to break up the expanses of hardscape.
- C. Construct lots with permeable pavements.
- D. Consider the installation of under-pavement storage of rain water to be used for irrigation or infiltration in appropriate locations.
- E. Consider pedestrian safety in the selection and placement of plant material.
- F. Select lighting and furnishings consistent with CPFM Standards.



**STORMWATER BMP AT PARKING LOT EDGE;
LENEXA, KANSAS**

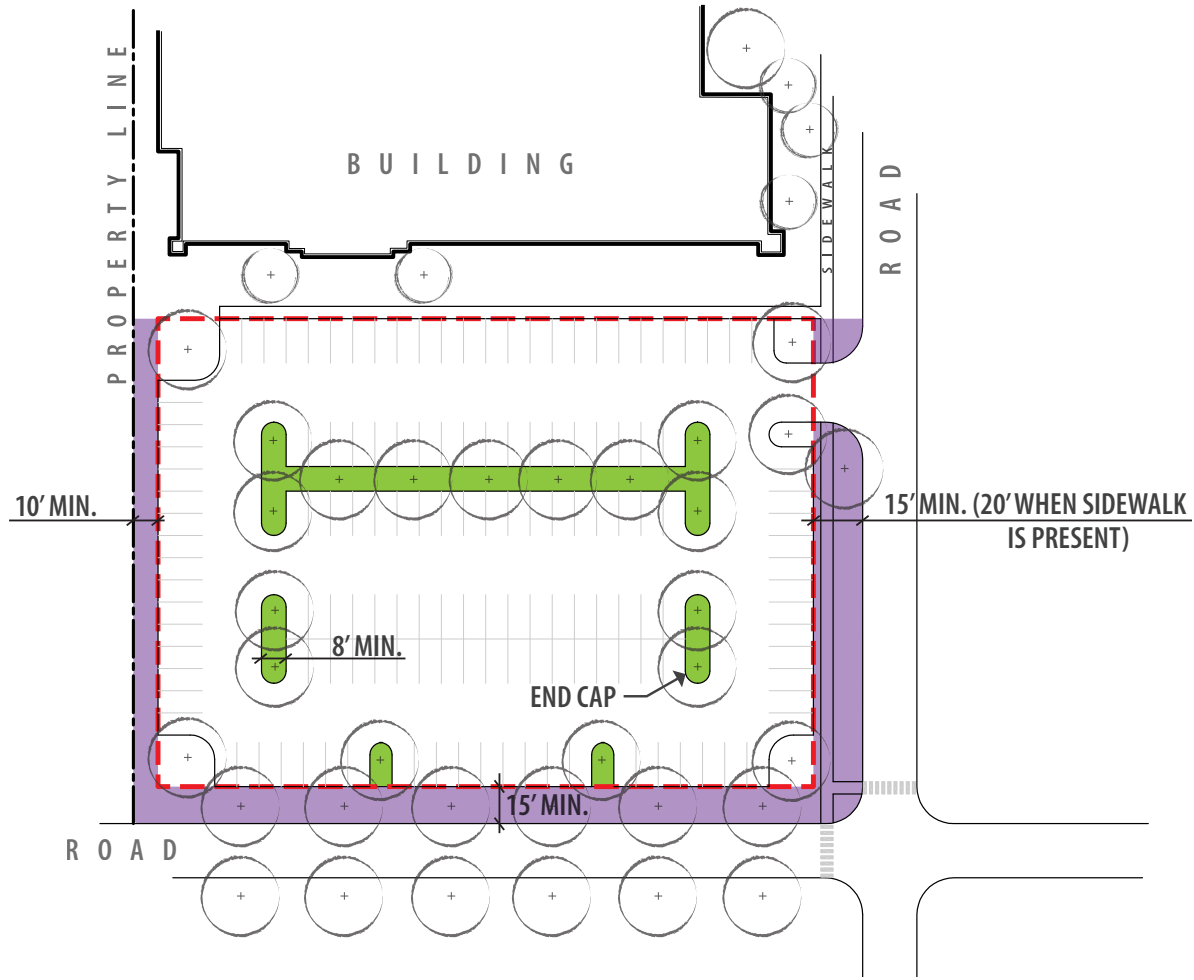


**STORMWATER BMP, SUNSET OFFICE
BUILDING; OLATHE, KANSAS**

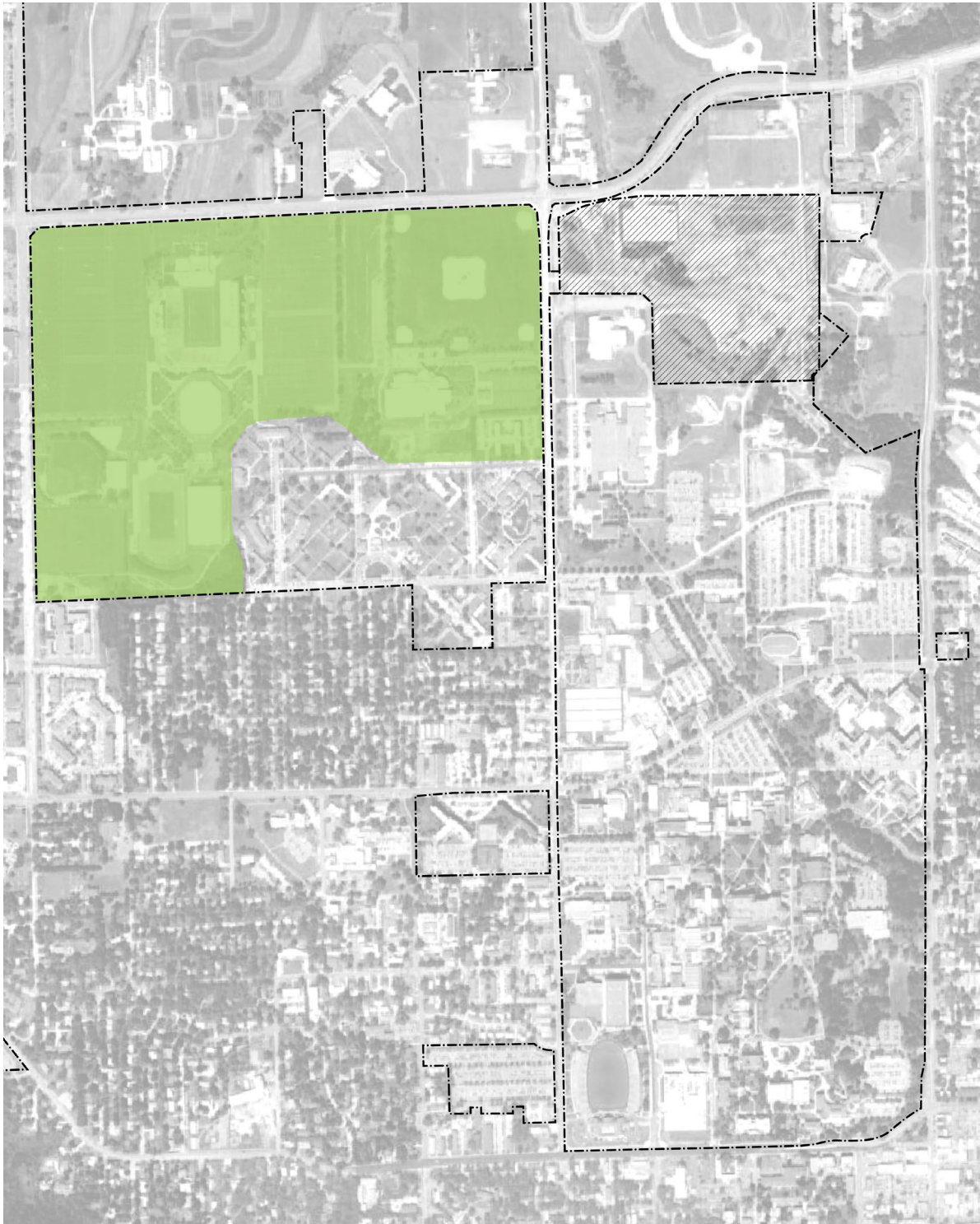
SURFACE PARKING DIAGRAM ▼

- PARKING LOT AREA
- INTERIOR LANDSCAPED AREA
- PERIMETER LANDSCAPED AREA

*INTERIOR LANDSCAPED AREA = 10% OF PARKING LOT AREA



LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES FOR THE ATHLETICS AND RECREATION LAND USE AREA



 ATHLETICS AND RECREATION

Edges and Entrances

Edges and entrances define physical boundary and transition between iconic campus facilities and surrounding community while creating visually inviting spaces that provide a positive, welcoming first impression to campus visitors.

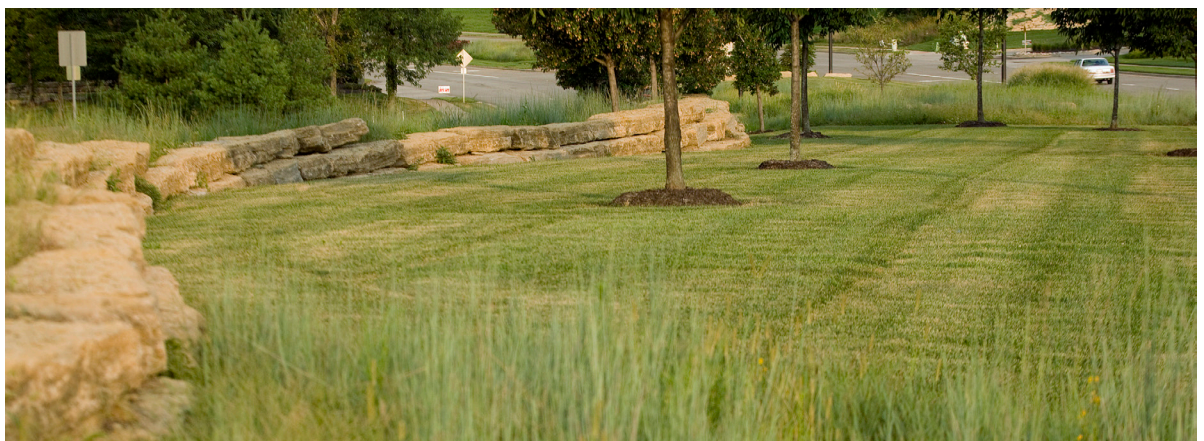
GUIDANCE

- A. Maintain the general aesthetic of the existing entrances on campus.
- B. Scale of entrance elements need to be appropriate to enlarged scale often associated with university athletic facilities.
- C. Primary entrances are to be well-designed and monumental in scale as they provide the first impression to many visitors and media.
- D. Provide continuity of materials at entrances and edges to the campus. Appropriate materials for Primary Entrances include:
 - *Kansas Native Limestone*
 - *Stone Wall - to match existing and historic walls*
 - *Cast Stone*
 - *Black Wrought Iron*
 - *NOT: Wood Cedar or White Rail Fence*

- E. Provide simple plantings of shrubs, perennials and/or grasses in formal arrangements at entrances. Shade and evergreen trees at entrances and along edges as appropriate.
- F. Consider the use of warm-season turf grasses (e.g. buffalo/blue grama mix) around edges
- G. Provide signage consistent with the Campus Master Plan Design Guidelines.
- H. Provide appropriate level lighting for pedestrians, motorists and signage purposes.



PROPOSED WEST ENTRANCE TO BILL SNYDER FAMILY STADIUM



AN EXAMPLE EDGE TREATMENT USING A COMBINATION OF NATIVE TURF, GRASSES, STONE ACCENTS AND SHADE TREES ALONG PRAIRIE STAR PARKWAY IN LENEXA, KANSAS



EAST SIDE PLAZA OF BILL SNYDER FAMILY STADIUM

Plaza

Plazas are characterized by a large expanse of hardscape to support heavy pedestrian traffic into building entrances, venues, and acts as a meeting place for visitors. Maintain flexible programming opportunities to promote sense of community for the space incorporating fixed or moveable seating. The use of art, sculpture, temporary exhibits and/or water features is encouraged as is appropriate to site context and promotion of the University's identity.

GUIDANCE

- A. Include areas of landscape within the expanse of hardscape and along edges to soften the space. Elements such as trees, shrubs and perennials should be use to create a manicured aesthetic, consistent with site context.
- B. Provide opportunities for seating and sculpture display.
- C. Entrances to buildings/venues to be high design as they provide the first impression to many visitors and media. Landscaping should consist of a simplified plant palette in formal arrangements.
- D. Construct new plazas with permeable pavements. Replace damaged or aging plazas with permeable pavements appropriate to design and intended use.
- E. Incorporate human comfort considerations such as water features and shade.
- F. Consider pedestrian safety in the selection and placement of plant material.
- G. Lighting and furnishings consistent with CPFM Standards.



**NATIVE GRASSES AT STADIUM ENTRY;
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA**

Playing Fields

Playing fields are large areas of natural and/or artificial turf used for intramural sports, each demanding specific maintenance requirements. Playing fields may also occur as open spaces adjacent to or within the Historic Campus Core.

GUIDANCE

- A. Incorporate under-field storage of rain water to be used for supplemental irrigation
- B. Investigate other innovative methods/ technologies to reduce the need for potable water in irrigation
- C. Install quality artificial turf where appropriate



PERVIOUS PAVEMENT PARKING; CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Surface Parking

Typically, surface parking in the athletics and recreation land use area consist of large, open expanses of hardscape servicing large numbers of vehicles during sporting events.

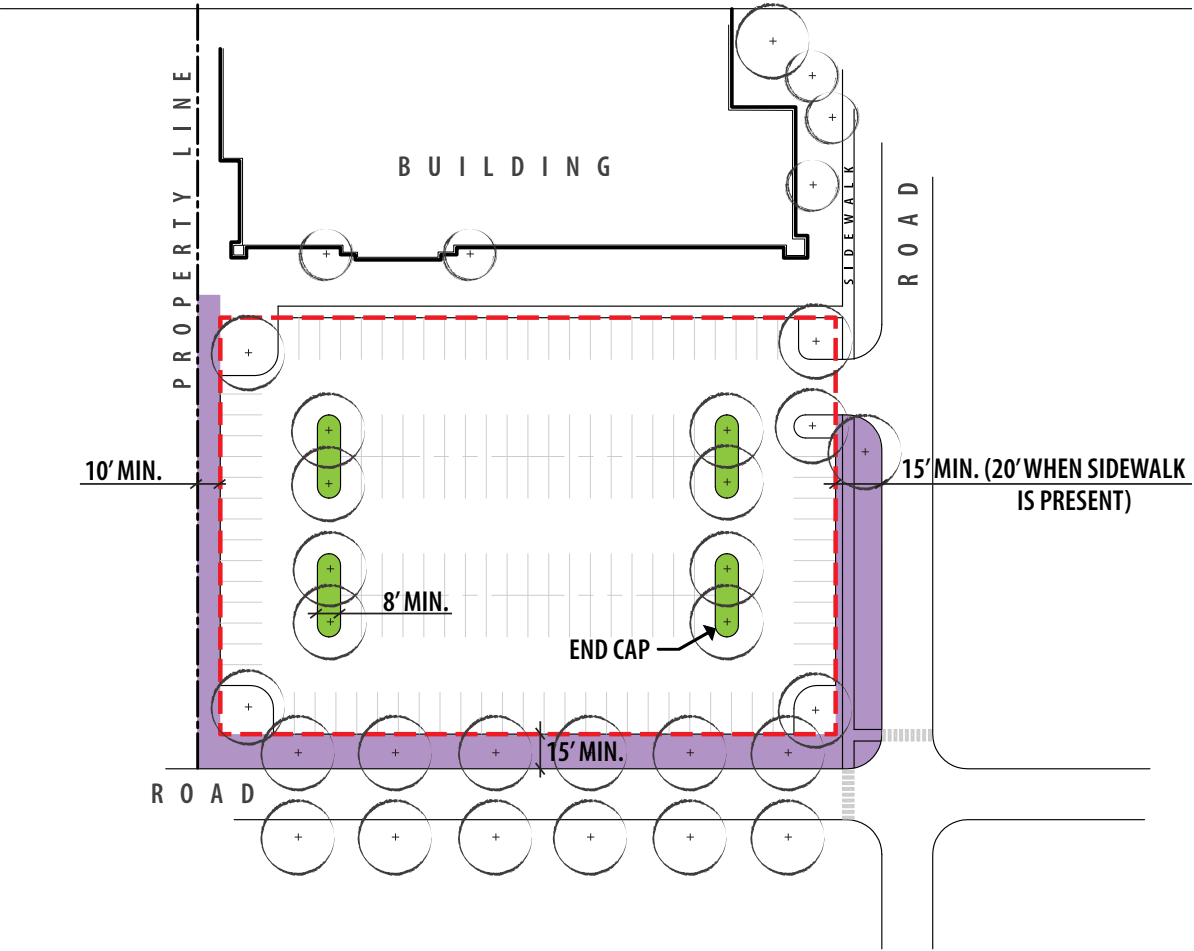
GUIDANCE

- A. Surround perimeter of parking lots with a landscape strip (min. 15' wide, 20' when sidewalk is present) consisting of shade trees, shrubs, stormwater BMP's and/or sidewalks as approved by CPFM Dept. All landscaping within sight triangles at entrances/exits to parking lots or road intersections shall have a mature height of 3' or less.
- B. Incorporate interior landscaped areas equal to 4% of parking lot area through the use of landscaped end caps and/or landscaped islands consisting of shrubs/perennials, shade trees and stormwater features (curb cuts, rain gardens, bio-swales) to break up the expanses of hardscape and enhance the game-day experience for all fans.
- C. Construct lots with permeable pavements.
- D. Consider the installation of under-pavement storage of rain water to be used for irrigation or infiltration in appropriate locations.
- E. Consider pedestrian safety in the selection and placement of plant material.
- F. Lighting and furnishings consistent with CPFM Standards.

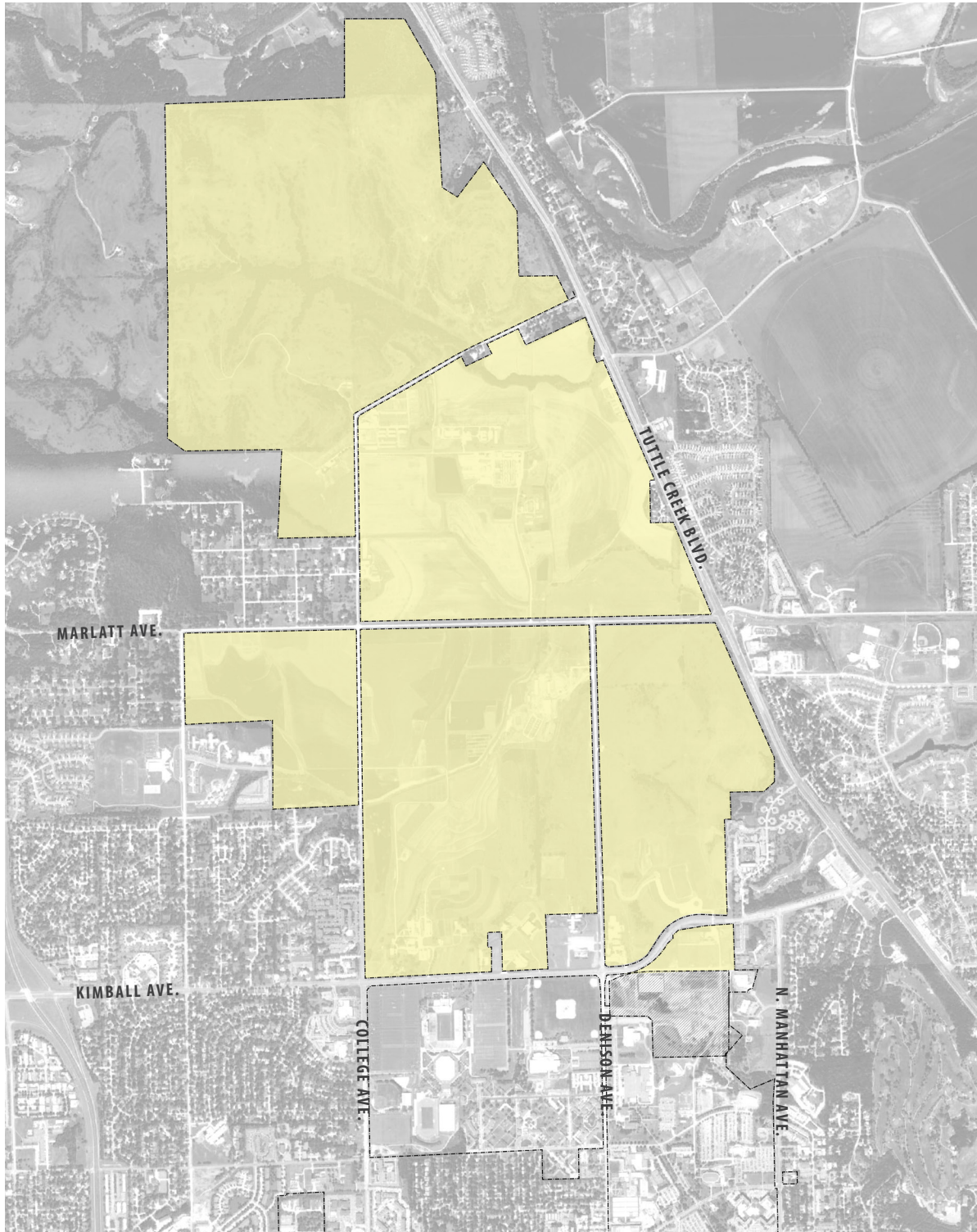
SURFACE PARKING DIAGRAM ▼

- PARKING LOT AREA
- INTERIOR LANDSCAPED AREA
- PERIMETER LANDSCAPED AREA

*INTERIOR LANDSCAPED AREA = 4% OF PARKING LOT AREA



LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES AS THEY APPLY TO THE NORTH CAMPUS



 NORTH CAMPUS

Edges and Entrances

Edges and Entrances typically define the physical boundary of the agricultural and research lands on the north side of campus. They provide identifiable entry points onto campus, agricultural and research lands and individual research facility uses.

GUIDANCE

- A. Rural-like but uniform edges.
- B. Provide a hierarchy of entrances to the campus and areas of the north campus.
- C. Provide a hierarchy of gates/entry features based on scale/use. Primary entrances announce entrance to the campus, Secondary entrances announce use of research/agricultural lands.
- D. Provide continuity of materials at entrances and edges to the campus. Appropriate materials for Primary Entrances include:
 - *Kansas Native Limestone Posts/Accents*
 - *Cast Stone*
 - *Black Wrought Iron*
 - *White Rail Fence*
- E. Appropriate materials for Secondary Entrances include:
 - *Kansas Native Limestone*
 - *Cast Stone*
 - *Black Wrought Iron*

- F. Provide landscaping appropriate to significance of entrance.
 - *Primary - informal plantings including shade trees at entrances. Shelter belts at edges to define field/use where appropriate.*
 - *Secondary - primarily naturalized plantings of native shrubs, perennials and grasses.*
- G. Provide signage consistent with the Campus Master Plan Design Guidelines.



SECONDARY ENTRANCE IN THE NORTH CAMPUS



WHITE RAIL FENCE; LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Agricultural Research Lands

The lands to the north provide hands-on learning opportunities near the campus core. These lands are a valuable resource for the University and are being used for departmental research, remaining true to the land grant mission.

GUIDANCE

- A. Maintain agricultural research activity near the campus core.
- B. Continue sustainable land management initiatives including, but not limited to; rotational grazing, composting animal and food waste and stormwater capture/filtration.

Surface Parking

Typically, surface parking lots in the North Campus are smaller lots adjacent to buildings and/or fields.

GUIDANCE

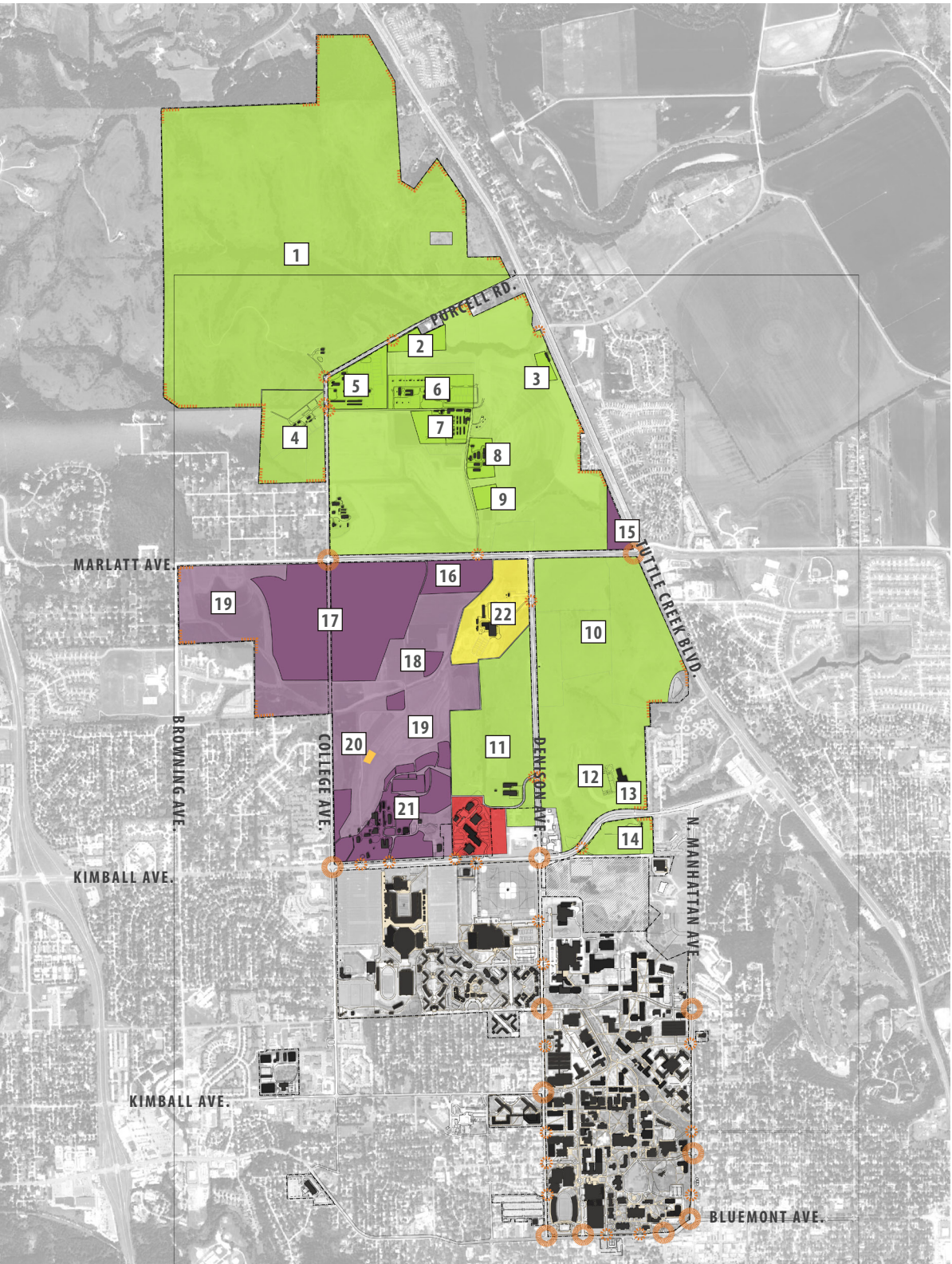
- A. Lots provided for utilitarian purposes. Aesthetics not a priority unless visible to or used regularly by visitors/public.
- B. Construct permanent lots with permeable pavements. For more temporary lots, edged gravel as pavement may be appropriate.

NORTH CAMPUS TYPOLOGIES ►

-  PRIMARY ENTRANCE
 -  RESEARCH AREA ID
 -  AGRONOMY
 -  GRAIN SCIENCE
 -  ANIMAL SCIENCE
 -  LARGE ANIMAL RESEARCH CENTER
 -  SURFACE PARKING
-
- 1 PASTURE
 - 2 LIVESTOCK MEAT & INDUSTRY
 - 3 ARTIFICIAL BREEDING
 - 4 HORSE TEACHING & RESEARCH
 - 5 BEEF CATTLE RESEARCH
 - 6 SWINE
 - 7 DAIRY TEACHING
 - 8 DAIRY RESEARCH
 - 9 POULTRY
 - 10 PUREBRED BEEF TEACHING
 - 11 SHEEP & MEAT GOAT
 - 12 EQUINE EDUCATION
 - 13 LIVESTOCK MARKETING
 - 14 PUREBRED BEEF TEACHING
 - 15 WEED SCIENCE
 - 16 LONG-TERM CROP ROTATION STUDIES
 - 17 LEARNING FARM
 - 18 BIOENERGY
 - 19 RESEARCH
 - 20 COMPOST
 - 21 EDUCATION DEMONSTRATION
 - 22 LARGE ANIMAL RESEARCH CENTER



RESEARCH LANDS IN THE NORTH CAMPUS



LANDSCAPE DESIGN GUIDELINES QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

Guiding Principles

Every aspect of physical development of the campus should occur in a way that will; 1) strengthen identity, 2) leverage program adjacencies, 3) clarify circulation, and 4) promote sustainability as is consistent with the Campus Master Plan.

DESCRIPTION	GUIDANCE	PRIMARY ACADEMIC	VETERINARY	RESIDENTIAL	ATHLETICS	NORTH CAMPUS	
EDGES & ENTRANCES							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define physical boundary Identify transition from community Inviting, positive first impression Landscape forms identity & sense of place for university 	PRIMARY	SECONDARY					
	Appropriate materials:	Appropriate materials:					
	Kansas native limestone gate	Kansas native limestone gate	●	●	●	●	
	Kansas native limestone wall	Kansas native limestone wall	●	●	●	●	
	Kansas native limestone posts/accents	Kansas native limestone posts				●	●
	Cast stone accents	Cast stone accents	●	●	●	●	
	Black wrought iron	Black wrought iron	●	●	●	●	●
	White rail fence	White rail fence					●
	Formal entry plantings of shrubs, perennials & trees	Accent plantings of shrubs & perennials	●	●	●	●	
	Informal plantings of shade trees	Naturalized plantings of shrubs & perennials					●
	Simple plant palette in formal arrangements					●	
	Identify entry to campus	Identify use/area of research facilities	●	●	●	●	●
	Scale of entrances appropriate to enlarged scale of buildings & facilities					●	
	Primary Entrances to be well-designed and monumental in scale		●	●	●	●	●
	Rural-like, but uniform edges						●
	Consistent shade tree canopy along edges		●	●	●		
	Intermittent shade tree canopy along edges, where appropriate					●	●
	Shelterbelts along edges, where appropriate					●	●
	Consider use of warm season turf grasses along edges					●	●
	Signage consistent with wayfinding guidelines		●	●	●	●	●
	Provide appropriate level lighting for multi-purpose (signing, safety & circulation)		●	●	●	●	●
	QUADRANGLES						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large open green space Iconic, enhancing identity of the institution Direct pedestrian routes through and/or around Provide ceremonial and impromptu gathering opportunities 	Traditional turf as lawn	●	●	●		
		Formal foundation plantings of shrubs & perennials	●	●	●		
Formal plantings of shrubs & perennials at focal points		●	●	●			
Shade trees		●	●	●			
Minimal stormwater management (rain gardens, ornamental bio-swales) where appropriate		●	●	●			
Provide appropriate level lighting for multi-purpose (signing, safety & circulation)		●	●	●			
Consistent site furnishings (re: Campus Planning & Facilities Management Office Standards, CPFM)		●	●	●			
Consider pedestrian safety in selection & placement of plant material		●	●	●			

DESCRIPTION	GUIDANCE	PRIMARY ACADEMIC	VETERINARY	RESIDENTIAL	ATHLETICS	NORTH CAMPUS
PEDESTRIAN MALLS						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically a street converted to ped/bicycle-only traffic Maintain handicap/emergency access Provide important connection Iconic Flexible arrangement of space for special events. 	Construct of pedestrian-scale permeable pavements	●	●	●		
	Include site furnishings (benches, trash, lighting, bike racks, etc.) ref. CPFM Office Standards	●	●	●		
	Street trees spaced evenly	●	●	●		
	Wayfinding and signage consistent with guidelines	●	●	●		
	Improvements allow for handicap/emergency access	●	●	●		
	Provide appropriate level lighting for multi-purpose (signing, safety & circulation)	●	●	●		
	Consider pedestrian safety in selection & placement of plant material	●	●	●		
PLAZAS						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large expanse of hardscape Flexible programming; promote sense of community Fixed or movable seating Temporary art exhibit 	Edge plantings of shrubs, perennials & trees around perimeter of plazas; consider the use of complimentary rain gardens where appropriate	●	●	●		
	Provide occasional breaks in pavement to soften with shade trees, shrubs/perennial beds or rain gardens as appropriate	●	●	●		
	Entrances to buildings/venues to be “high design” consisting of simple plant palette in formal arrangements	●	●	●	●	
	Provide fixed and movable seating opportunities	●	●	●	●	
	Designed to support adjacent programs/department activities	●	●	●	●	
	Design and site elements (such as sculptures and water features) promote University branding and identity	●	●	●	●	
	Provide opportunities for sculpture display	●	●	●	●	
	Construct using permeable pavements appropriate to use	●	●	●	●	
	Human Comfort Considerations (i.e. water features and shade)	●	●	●	●	
	Consider pedestrian safety in selection & placement of plant material	●	●	●	●	
Site lighting and furnishings to match Campus Standards (re: CPFM Office Standards)	●	●	●	●		
COURTYARDS						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small, intimate gathering spaces Typically enclosed at least partially by buildings Fixed or movable seating Used for outdoor classroom space Use of diverse plantings 	Seating arrangements designed for intimate gatherings	●	●	●		
	Extend adjacent academic uses in to the space	●	●			
	Consider rain gardens, cisterns, rain barrels, etc. as appropriate	●	●	●		
	Construct using permeable pavements appropriate to use	●	●	●		
	Consider pedestrian safety in selection & placement of plant material	●	●	●		
	Site lighting and furnishings to match Campus Standards (re: CPFM Office Standards)	●	●	●		

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WOODLAND / RIPARIAN CORRIDOR						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically within or adjacent to streams & creeks Natural setting among developed land uses Provides natural stormwater management & wildlife habitat Serves as a functional amenity 	Remove structures that inhibit Campus Creek’s ability to function hydrologically	●	●	●		
	Provide space for outdoor classrooms	●	●	●		
	Reduce invasive plant species	●	●	●		
	Daylight Campus Creek where possible	●	●	●		
	Incorporate in-line and off-line stormwater detention areas	●	●	●		
	Pedestrian access paths along corridor	●	●	●		
	Site lighting and furnishings to match Campus Standards (re: CPFM Office Standards)	●	●	●		
	Provide appropriate lighting levels along paths	●	●	●		
AGRICULTURAL / RESEARCH LANDS						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides hands-on learning opportunities Lands used for departmental research 	Maintain research activity near the campus core					●
	Continue sustainable initiatives concerning land management, rotational grazing, composting & stormwater					●
	Reduce invasive plant species					●
	Site lighting and furnishings to match Campus Standards (re: CPFM Office Standards)					●
SURFACE PARKING						
	Perimeter landscape buffer strip (min. 15’ wide, 20’ when sidewalk is present)	●	●	●	●	●
	fescue turf	●	●	●		
	native turf				●	●
	shade trees	●	●	●	●	
	stormwater features (curb cuts, rain gardens, bio-swales)	●	●	●	●	
	sidewalks	●	●	●	●	
	Interior landscape islands (min. 8’ wide) equal to at least X% of total parking lot area.	10%	10%	10%	4%	NA
	native or fescue turf				●	
	shrubs/perennials	●	●	●	●	
	shade trees	●	●	●	●	
	stormwater features (curb cuts, rain gardens, bio-swales)	●	●	●	●	
	Construct using permeable pavements as appropriate	●	●	●	●	●
	Construct temporary lots using edged gravel					●
	Consider under-pavement storage of rain water (used for irrigation or infiltration), where appropriate	●	●	●	●	
	Consider pedestrian safety in selection & placement of plant material	●	●	●	●	●
Site lighting and furnishings to match Campus Standards (re: CPFM Office Standards)	●	●	●	●	●	

DESCRIPTION	GUIDANCE	PRIMARY ACADEMIC	VETERINARY	RESIDENTIAL	ATHLETICS	NORTH CAMPUS
PLAYING FIELDS						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large areas of artificial or natural turf used campus sports 	Incorporate under-field storage of rain water to be used for supplemental irrigation	●			●	
	Investigate innovative methods/technologies to reduce the need for potable water in irrigation	●			●	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open spaces adjacent to or within the campus core 	Install quality artificial turf where appropriate	●			●	

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KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Campus Planning and Development Advisory Committee
 College of Architecture, Planning, and Design
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 Division of Facilities, Planning Department
 Division of Facilities, Services Department, Grounds Maintenance
 Division of Facilities, Services Department, Recycling
 Division of Facilities, Services Department, Refuse Control
 Environmental Health and Safety
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