

5

Design Guidelines

SITE GUIDELINES
BUILDING GUIDELINES
PRECINCT STUDIES

This chapter outlines design guidelines for the development of buildings and open spaces that respect and strengthen the unique character of Santa Clara University.

The guidelines establish specific criteria to guide future building and site design efforts identified in the Strategic Campus Master Plan (SCMP). Each new project will present a unique set of opportunities and constraints. The SCMP will guide projects to exhibit a consistency in character, quality, and form, while maintaining flexibility and freedom for the demands of program and creative design. The goal of the design guidelines is to create a coherent, functioning and quality campus.

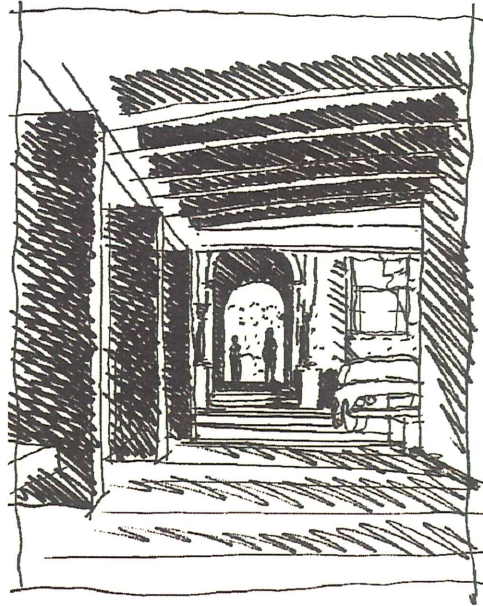
To provide a comprehensive set of tools for designers, this chapter includes three categories of guidelines:

- **Site Guidelines** provide a set of design principles to guide the siting of buildings and formation of open spaces
- **Building Guidelines** highlight the key architectural form and character appropriate to building design
- **Precinct Studies** provide examples of applying site design guidelines to a specific precinct to create a coherent site design concept for that area.

SITE GUIDELINES

The following campus planning goals provide a broad framework for understanding the physical character and unique setting of the university and the “tools” for the development of specific projects or precincts within the SCMP. The guidelines address:

- Linear Framed Views
- Discreet Outdoor Rooms
- Modest Entrances
- Rectilinear Building Form
- Legacy of Landscape Forms
- Covered Walkways and Arcades



5-1 Linear Framed Views

The visual experience within the older parts of campus is characterized by framed linear views. Within the Mission Gardens, spaces are linked through a series of interesting, punctuated and framed views. Using views strategically will help ensure the continuity of open space and the visual relationships between semi-private and public outdoor areas.

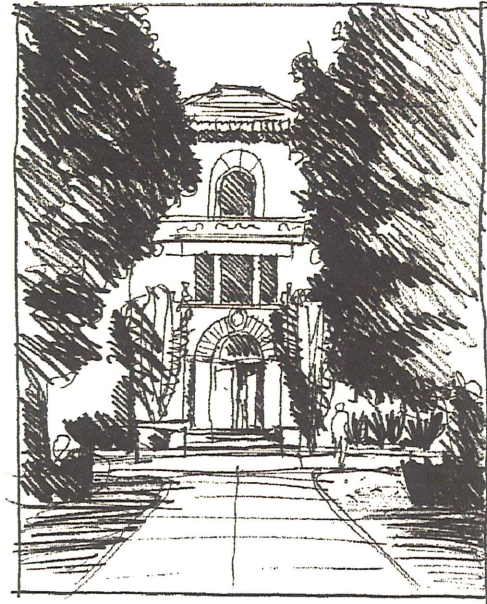


5-2 Discreet Outdoor Rooms

A variety of formal and informal uses and the distinctive scale, form and character of outdoor spaces create dynamic and pleasurable campus experiences. Such spaces enliven the campus setting, creating strong physical links between interior and exterior common spaces. A row of trees, a change in paving pattern, or a slight elevation change can subtly define these outdoor rooms.

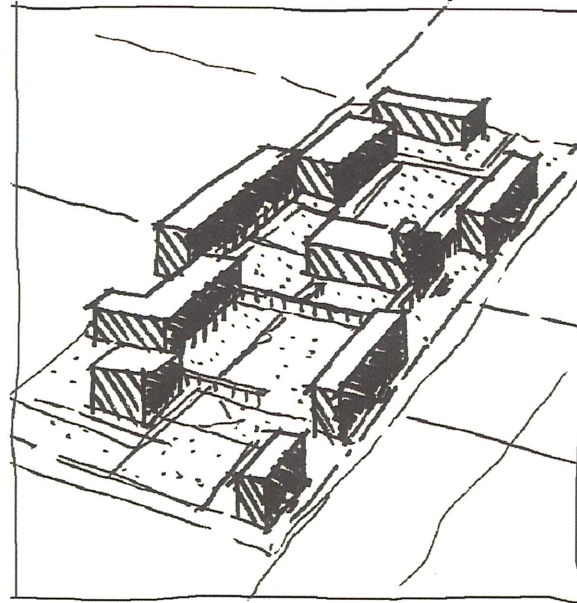
5-3 Modest Entrances

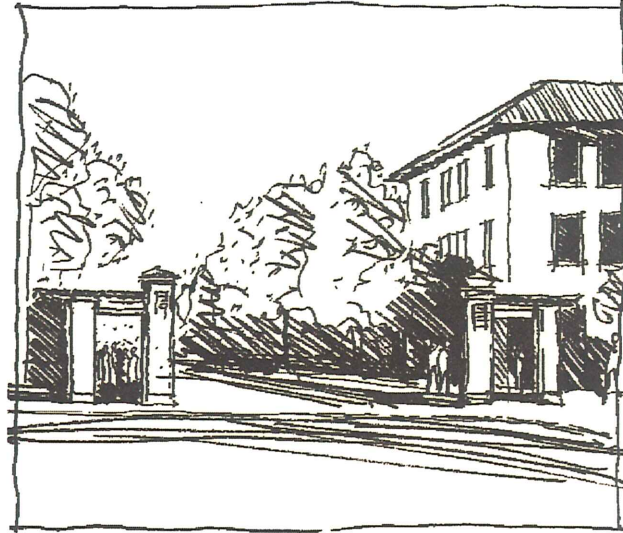
Older campus building entrances are modest and appropriate in scale and ornamentation to the structures they serve. The careful composition of views, landscape features and the layout of paths and planting elements with clearly demarcated building entrances. Rather than dominate the buildings, entrances should conform to this standard and blend with the campus setting.



5-4 Rectilinear Building Form

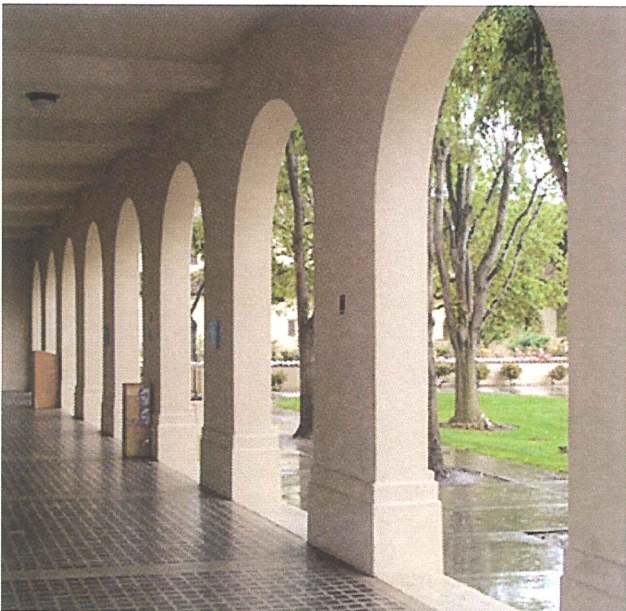
Modestly massed rectilinear buildings, organized in north-south or east-west orientations characterize the older areas of the campus. The subtle shifting of buildings along these N-S/E-W axes create well defined open spaces that are connected to one another. This ensures the continuity of the campus setting.





5-5 Legacy of Landscape Features

Previous campus boundaries remain as a legacy of gates and other outdoor elements, adding richly to the experience of the cultural and historical significance the university. As the campus continues to grow, such features should be preserved and enhanced. New gates and fountains, trestles and monuments should be incorporated into the design of new outdoor spaces.



5-6 Covered Walkways and Arcades

Typical of the Mission architecture, covered walkways and building arcades provide shaded outdoor space for moving about campus. These elements uniquely marry the building and landscape. Use arcades and covered porches in the design of new buildings to create connections and to give definition to outdoor spaces.

**5-7 View of the Adobe
Lodge Wall**



BUILDING GUIDELINES

Santa Clara University has a strong tradition of contextual building rooted in the California Mission architecture. The design of new buildings should embrace the design principles and treatments of this era and respect the integrity of the historic campus. The goal of this section is to highlight the key elements that define the architecture of the era providing creative insight to the designers of contemporary buildings.



5-8 Building Scale & Massing

Buildings located in the historic core are two to four stories with relatively small footprints. Conceive new buildings as compositions of smaller-scale masses to mask program that demand large volumes.

Following the pattern set by the Mission Gardens, site new buildings along north-south and east-west orientations. Interconnect quadrangles of different scales and character.

5-9 Architectural Character

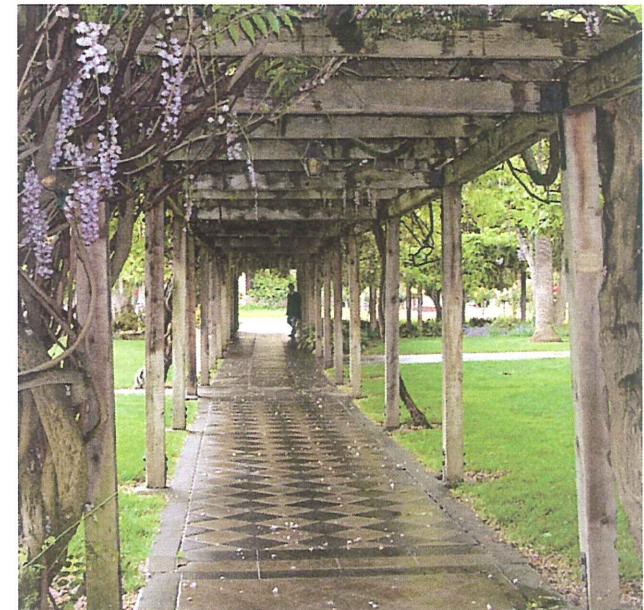
The university's architecture is clearly rooted in the California Mission architecture. Use loadbearing and massive walls, expressed structure, and porches and arcades to transition from exterior to interior spaces.

Use this vocabulary to embrace modest, unadorned, and uncomplicated facade treatments.

5-10 Porches & Arcades

Covered walkways provide a shaded option for moving about campus. Covered porches allow exposure of the structure of buildings, providing architectural interest.

Incorporate the use of attached and detached porches, arcades, and trestles in the new building. Align porches and arcades to frame important views.





5-11 Ground Level Treatment

Ensure an active exterior campus environment. Carefully manipulate the ground level treatment of buildings to provide transparency and interest at key active locations where people will congregate.

Use landscape treatments to soften the edges of buildings with terraces and planting where buildings will be viewed but not necessarily entered.



5-12 Building Entrances

In the historic core of campus, modestly composed entrances gain significance because of their natural relationship to pedestrian movements, not because of architectural prominence.

Use building entrances to create fluid connections between inside rooms and outdoor spaces.

5-13 Windows

Given the load bearing treatment of walls in the campus architecture, recess windows to express the thickness of walls.

Achieve window expression with pronounced lintels and the use of slight modulations and indentations to create shadows in the stucco. Avoid decorative trim.

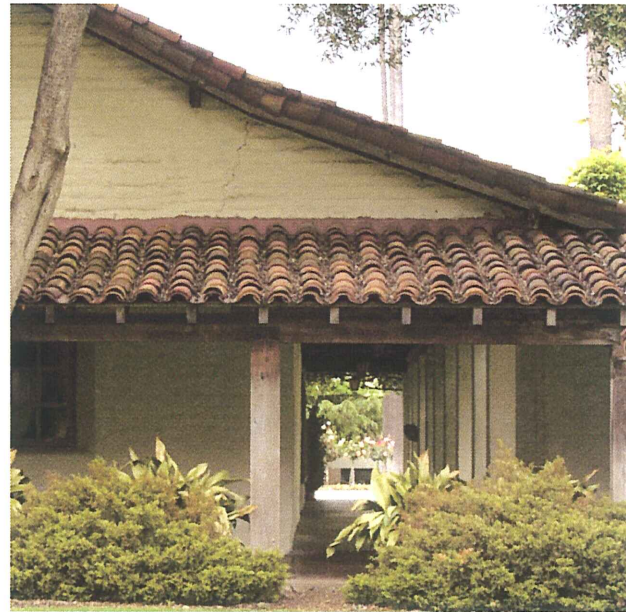


5-14 Materials and Color

The use of the university specified color for stucco walls visually ties campus buildings together.

The juxtaposition of the monochromatic, simple treatment of wall surfaces with the exposed wood and structural elements like porches, covered walkways, etc., creates an interesting and dynamic architecture.





5-15 Roof Treatment

Roof treatment on the campus generally consists of red clay tile roofs. The use of deep roof overhangs and exposed roof joists and outriggers serves to bring out the beautiful characteristics of this roofing material.

Mechanical units should be hidden from pedestrian and upper level views from surrounding buildings.