University of Northern Iowa
South Campus
Design Guidelines

Prepared By:
Dunbar Jones Partnership
August 2001
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Concept Plan

The Concept Plan for the University of Northern Iowa – South Campus Master Plan is illustrated on the following page. The overall design intent for South Campus is sensitive development that is responsive to the natural landscape. The overall site layout clusters land uses while preserving large spaces for native landscape restoration and public open space. Using this concept in combination with appropriate materials, South Campus can approach a more sustainable site development.

Through the process of identifying needs for the South Campus development, the following land uses have been planned:

- Preserve/Arboretum
- Hotel/Office
- Assisted Living
- Rental Units
- Town Homes
- Condo
- Garden
- Club House

This report further defines the illustrative concept plan into design guidelines. Design guidelines make recommendations for design, selection, and arrangement of various elements that help to create an identity for South Campus. Elements discussed in these guidelines include circulation and paving, architectural design, planting design and natural area treatments, site furniture, barriers and screens, and signage.

Every effort should be made to follow these guidelines to help ensure the integrity and overall design intent of South Campus. All development must conform to all local codes and zoning ordinances.
Circulation and Paving

Circulation through South Campus ties land uses together while accommodating pedestrian and vehicles through a network of walks and drives. The following pages illustrate different treatments for circulation layouts and suggest appropriate materials for the Boulevard at the South Campus entrance and for Roadways, Waiks, and Trails throughout the South Campus.

Boulevard
The boulevard provides a formal entrance to the South Campus. It is the main access route from Greenhill Road and is the initial image for people entering the South Campus area.

Potential Materials:
- Porous asphalt pavement (allows storm water infiltration)
- Asphalt pavement
- Concrete pavement

Two 20' wide traffic lanes
Center median 20' wide
Walkways on either side of boulevard
Curb and gutter
See planting section for street tree plant palettes
Roadways

Roadways provide the main vehicle access through the South Campus. They link the boulevard to the various housing, commercial and other land uses.

Potential Materials:
Porous asphalt pavement (allows storm water infiltration)
Asphalt pavement
Concrete pavement

25' wide roadway
Two 12.5' traffic lanes
Curb and gutter
See planting section for street tree palettes
No parking should be planned on roadways
Walkways

Walkways are pedestrian corridors along the boulevard and roadways. They provide access from Greenhill Road into the South Campus and safe access along the vehicular routes through the campus.

Potential Materials:  
Porous asphalt pavement (allows storm water infiltration)  
Asphalt pavement  
Concrete pavement

8' wide walk  
See planting section for street tree palettes
Trails

Trails provide safe pedestrian circulation routes through the South Campus that are not along vehicular roadways and boulevards. Trails include pedestrian routes through the Preserves area and pedestrian connection to and through other land use areas. Recommended trail surfacing must be ADA accessible, however, certain non-traditional surfaces may be possible, particularly in the preserves area.

Potential Materials:
- Porous asphalt pavement (allows storm water infiltration)
- Asphalt pavement
- Concrete pavement
- Limestone

8' to 10' wide trails through preserve, native vegetation areas, and other areas

See planting section for plant palettes
Parking, Barriers and Screens

Proposed land uses on the South Campus require different types of parking. The Hotel/Convention, Rentals, and Assisted Living Center require off-street parking adjacent to those uses. The Town homes and Condos also have off-street parking, but that would occur in smaller lots and driveways. Large off-street parking areas should be designed with plantings to reduce their appearance as vast expanses of paving, and to buffer them from view. Service areas reserved for loading and vehicular storage also should be carefully located and screened. The following pages illustrate treatments for parking in Large Off-Street Parking Areas and layout and screening information for Service Areas. Also shown are Barriers, Screens, and Dumpster Enclosures.

Large Off-Street Parking Areas

Off-street parking lots with more than two double loaded aisles should provide a planting median to reduce the visual impact of the paving. Plant materials should include trees, shrubs and groundcovers.

Potential Materials:
- Uni-Eco Stone (allows storm water infiltration)
- Porous asphalt pavement (allows storm water infiltration)
- Asphalt pavement
- Concrete pavement

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Section A-A'

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Plan
Service Areas

Service Areas should be screened from surrounding land uses with earth berms and plant material.
Barriers and Screens

Landscape planting elements may act as barriers and screens to block undesirable views, and as shelters from noise or air pollution and harsh weather.

A variety of plant materials and planting methods can be used. Closely spaced planting of evergreens or densely branching deciduous plants, for example, provide one means of decreasing noise perception by screening its source from view.

Visual screening of service roads, loading docks, and parking areas can be achieved with the use of plant materials, earth berming, and architectural enclosures. Manipulation of finished grades may coordinate with barrier and screen planting to enhance the separation of aesthetically conflicting land uses.
Landscape Barriers

Buffers to minimize noise impacts

Visual screening

Adjacent roadways screened by vegetation
Dumpster Enclosures

- Trees provide overhead screening
- Architectural enclosure
- Concrete fillers
- Steel posts
- Trash dumpster
- Slope to drain

Dimensions:
- 15'-0" x 11'-0"
Architectural Design

The concept for South Campus recommends nine different land uses. To unify and give special visual character, buildings should be constructed having design characteristics of a relatively uniform, recognizable architectural style.

Building Layout

Hotel/Office
One building or a combination of structures, tied together architecturally and with a common plaza and parking area. Buildings not more than four stories. Adequate parking provided adjacent to structures.

Assisted Living
Approximately an 80-unit structure with a plaza located in front. Parking for visitors and staff is located in front and can function as a pull-through drive.

Rental
A cluster of approximately eleven eight-plexes. Parking is located in front of buildings. Views to native vegetation restoration areas are to the rear of the buildings.

Town homes
Approximately 150 units oriented to the street have varied setbacks. Parking is provided in drives located at front of town homes.

Condo
Nine condo clusters together with a public area between the clusters. There are garages with additional parking surrounding the buildings.

Club House
A one-story structure located at the focal point of the boulevard. Visitor parking is located south of the structure.
Planting Design

Existing native vegetation should be preserved throughout the South Campus site wherever possible. New plant material should be native woody and prairie species. Installed plant material will be an essential component of the South Campus site development. With the Preserve area as the focus of the plan, use of a native plant palette for new plant material will ensure the integrity of the overall design intent.

The intent is to use plant materials native to the Cedar Falls region of Iowa. These species will provide continuity to the region’s plant material and also will ensure a healthy, long-lived visual landscape. The following pages list plant materials for various situations on the South Campus. Lists are included for Overstory Trees, Understory Trees, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines, and Street Trees. There is a typical Planting Detail for tree installation shown after these lists, indicating appropriate planting criteria based on existing soil conditions. Following the planting detail are examples of plant lists that might typically be used in Dry Prairie, Mesic Prairie, or Wet Prairie restoration areas. The plant lists are reflective of species native to the Cedar Falls region of Iowa. Other species beyond this list may also be appropriate.

**Overstory Trees**
Black Maple, *Acer nigrum*
Silver Maple, *Acer saccharinum*
Ohio Buckeye, *Aesculus glabra*
River Birch, *Betula nigra*
Bitternut Hickory, *Carya cordiformis*
Shagbark Hickory, *Carya ovata*
Hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis*
White Ash, *Fraxinus americana*
Green Ash, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*
Honeylocust (hybrids), *Gleditsia sp.*
Kentucky Coffeetree, *Gymnocladus dioicus*
Black Walnut, *Juglans nigra*
Sycamore, *Platanus occidentalis*
Eastern Poplar, *Populus deltoides*
White Oak, *Quercus alba*
Red Oak, *Quercus borealis*
Northern Pin Oak, *Quercus ellipsoidalis*
Bur Oak, *Quercus macrocarpa*
Black Oak, *Quercus velutina*
American Linden, *Tilia americana*

**Understory Trees**
Juneberry, *Amelanchier canadensis*
Eastern Redbud, *Cercis canadensis*
Cockspur Hawthorn, *Crataegus crusgalli*
Prairie Crabapple, *Malus ioensis*
Ironwood, *Ostrya virginiana*
Wild Red Cherry, *Prunus pennsylvanica*
Black Cherry, *Prunus serotina*
Common Chokecherry, *Prunus virginiana*

**Evergreen Trees**
Eastern Red Cedar, *Juniperus virginiana*
Eastern White Pine, *Pinus strobus*

**Shrubs**
Leadplant Amorpha, *Amorpha canescens*
Indigobush Amorpha, *Amorpha fruticosa*
American Hornbeam, *Carpinus caroliniana*
American Bittersweet, *Celastrus scandens*
Buttonbush, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*
Virginsbower, *Clematis virginiana*
Silky Dogwood, *Cornus amomum*
Gray Dogwood, *Cornus racemosa*
American Filbert, *Corylus americana*
Junipers, *Juniperus sp.*
Virginia Creeper, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
Ninebark, *Physocarpus opulifolius*
American Plum, *Prunus americana*
Fragrant Sumac, *Rhus aromatica*
Smooth Sumac, *Rhus glabra*
Missouri Gooseberry, *Ribes missourienne*
Pasture Gooseberry, *Ribes cynobasti*
Sandbar Willow, *Salix interior*
Elderberry, *Sambucus canadensis*
Western Snowberry, *Symphoricarpos occidentalis*
Indiancurrent Coralberry, *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*
Nannyberry Viburnum, *Viburnum lentago*
Rafinesque Viburnum, *Viburnum rafinesquianum*

**Street Trees**
Black Maple, *Acer nigrum*
Hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis*
White Ash, *Fraxinus americana*
Green Ash, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*
Common Honeylocust, *Gleditsia triacanthos*
Sycamore, *Platanus occidentalis*
White Oak, *Quercus alba*
Red Oak, *Quercus borealis*
Bur Oak, *Quercus macrocarpa*
Black Oak, *Quercus velutina*
American Linden, *Tilia americana*
Planting Detail

Typical Soil Preparation Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POST-CONSTRUCTION SOIL CONDITION</th>
<th>X - MINIMUM WIDTH PREPARED SOIL FOR TREES</th>
<th>TYPE OF PREPARATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOOD SOIL - NOT PREVIOUSLY GRADED OR COMPACTED - TOSOIL LAYER INTACT</td>
<td>6 FT OR TWICE THE WIDTH OF THE ROOT BALL, WHICHEVER IS GREATER</td>
<td>LOosen THE existing SOILS TO THE WIDTHS AND DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE DETAIL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPACTED SOIL - NOT PREVIOUSLY GRADED TOSOIL LAYER - DISTURBED BUT NOT ELIMINATED</td>
<td>15 FT</td>
<td>LOosen THE existing SOILS TO THE WIDTHS AND DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE DETAIL. ADD COMPOSTED ORGANIC MATTER TO BRING THE ORGANIC CONTENT UP TO 5% DRY WEIGHT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRADED SUBSOILS AND CLEAN FILLs WITH CLAY CONTENT BETWEEN 5 AND 10%</td>
<td>20 FT</td>
<td>MINIMUM TREATMENT: LOosen EXISTING SOILs TO THE WIDTHS AND DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE DETAIL ADD COMPOSTED ORGANIC MATTER TO BRING ORGANIC CONTENT UP TO 5% DRY WEIGHT. OPTIMUM TREATMENT: REMOVE TOP 5 TO 10 INCHES OF EXISTING MATERIAL, LOosen EXISTING SOILs TO THE WIDTHS AND DEPTHS SHOWN AND ADD 6 TO 10 INCHES OF LOAM TOPSOIL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOR QUALITY FILLS, HEAVY CLAY SOILS, SOILS CONTAMINATED WITH RUBBLE OR TOXIC MATERIAL</td>
<td>20 FT</td>
<td>REMOVE existing SOILs TO THE WIDTHS AND DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE DETAIL, REPLACE WITH LOAM TOPSOIL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Dry Prairie Mix**

This palette of plants is identified for dry sites that may include south facing, thin-soiled, or rocky soils. Soils may also be sandy, well drained to excessively well drained.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name, Genus/species</th>
<th>Seed Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grasses</strong></td>
<td>Lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat Grass, <em>Agropyron trachycaulm</em></td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Bluestem, <em>Andropogon gerardii</em></td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Bluestem, <em>Andropogon scoparius</em></td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-Oats Grama, <em>Bouteloua curtipendula</em></td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June Grass, <em>Koeleria cristata</em></td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch Grass, <em>Panicum virgatum</em></td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Grass, <em>Sorghastrum nutans</em></td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Dropseed, <em>Sporobolus heterolepis</em></td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needlegrass, <em>Sipla sparte</em></td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forbs</strong></td>
<td>Oz/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Plant, <em>Amorpha canescens</em></td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sky-Blue Aster, <em>Aster azureus</em></td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heath Aster, <em>Aster ericoides</em></td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cream Wild Indigo, <em>Baptisia leucophaea</em></td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Coreopsis, <em>Coreopsis palmata</em></td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Tick Trefoil, <em>Desmodium illinoense</em></td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pale Purple Coneflower, <em>Echinacea pallida</em></td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowering Spurge, <em>Euphorbia corollata</em></td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stiff Sunflower, <em>Helianthus laetiflorus</em></td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Boneset, <em>Kuhnia eupatorioides</em></td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round-Headed Bush Clover, <em>Lespedeza capitata</em></td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough Blazing Star, <em>Liatris aspera</em></td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergamot, <em>Monarda fistulosa</em></td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Prairie Clover, <em>Petalostemum purpureum</em></td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Cinquefoil, <em>Potentilla arguta</em></td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Rose, <em>Rosa carolina</em></td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-Eyed Susan, <em>Rudbeckia hirta</em></td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosin Weed, <em>Silphium integrifolium</em></td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compass Plant, <em>Silphium laciniatum</em></td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-Field Goldenrod, <em>Solidago nemoralis</em></td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiderwort, <em>Tradescantia ohiensis</em></td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mesic Prairie Mix

Mesic prairie species are appropriate for high quality soils.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name, Genus/species</th>
<th>Seed Rate Lbs/acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grasses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Bluestem, Andropogon gerardii</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Bluestem, Andropogon scoparius</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-Oats Grama, Bouteloua curtipendula</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Wild Rye, Elymus canadensis</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch Grass, Panicum virgatum</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Cord Grass, Spartina pectinata</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Grass, Sorghastrum nutans</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Dropseed, Sporobolus heterolepis</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forbs</th>
<th>Oz/acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead Plant, Amorpha canescens</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth Blue Aster, Aster laevis</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England Aster, Aster novae-angliae</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk-Vetch, Astragalus canadensis</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Indigo, Baptisia leucantha</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Coreopsis, Coreopsis palmate</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Tick-Clover, Desmodium canadensis</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rattlesnake Master, Eryngium yuccifolium</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowering Spurge, Euphorbia corollata</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stiff Sunflower, Helianthus laetiflorus</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ox Eye, Heliopsis helianthoides</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough Blazing Star, Liatris aspera</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gayfeather, Liatris pyenostachya</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergamot, Monarda fistulosa</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Prairie Clover, Petalostemum purpureum</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Cinquefoil, Potentilla arguta</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Mint, Pytonanthemum virginianum</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Coneflower, Ratibida pinnata</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Rose, Rosa blanda</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-Eyed Susan, Rudbeckia hirta</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall Coneflower, Rudbeckia laciniata</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Black-Eyed Susan, Rudbeckia subtomentosa</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosin Weed, Silphium integrifolium</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compass Plant, Silphium laciniatum</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-Field Goldenrod, Solidago nemoralis</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stiff Goldenrod, Solidago rigida</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadowrue, Thalictrum dasycarpum</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiderwort, Tradescantia ohiensis</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wet Prairie Mix

Wet prairie species are best planted on the lower areas of the site. Soils should have abundant to excess moisture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name, Genus/species</th>
<th>Seed Rate Lbs/acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grasses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Bluestem, <em>Andropogon gerardii</em></td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Joint Grass, <em>Calamagrostis canadensis</em></td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Wild Rye, <em>Elymus canadensis</em></td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice Cut Grass, <em>Leersia oryzoides</em></td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch Grass, <em>Panicum virgatum</em></td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Cord Grass, <em>Spartina pectinata</em></td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forbs</strong></td>
<td>Oz/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsh Milkweed, <em>Asclepias incarnata</em></td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Milkweed, <em>Asclepias sullivantii</em></td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsh Aster, <em>Aster simplex</em></td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boneset, <em>Eupatorium perfoliatum</em></td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sneezeweed, <em>Helenium autumnale</em></td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Blue Lobelia, <em>Lobelia siphilitica</em></td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Horehound, <em>Lycopus americanus</em></td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergamot, <em>Monarda fistulosa</em></td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Mint, <em>Pycnanthemum virginianum</em></td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Coneflower, <em>Ratibida pinnata</em></td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Rose, <em>Rosa palustris</em></td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-Eyed Susan, <em>Rudbeckia hirta</em></td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall Coneflower, <em>Rudbeckia laciniata</em></td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Green Rush, <em>Scirpus atrovirens</em></td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool Grass, <em>Scirpus cyperinus</em></td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft-Stem, Bullrush <em>Scirpus validus</em></td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compass Plant, <em>Siphiyum laciniatum</em></td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grassleaf Goldenrod, <em>Solidago graminifolia</em></td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenrod, <em>Solidago riddelli</em></td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Meadow Rue, <em>Thalictrum dasycarpum</em></td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiderwort, <em>Tradescantia ohiensis</em></td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Vervain, <em>Verbena hastia</em></td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ironweed, <em>Vernonia fasciculata</em></td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Alexanders, <em>Zizia aurea</em></td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lighting

Outdoor illumination guidelines for the South Campus development will provide a lighting system that establishes a quality image that is perceivable yet unobtrusive. A unified system will reinforce the hierarchy and delineation of the circulation system, provide sufficient illumination, and enhance safety and visibility on the South Campus.

This unified system has recommended light levels providing appropriate color quality and amount of light for exterior space functions. Fixtures selected should control directional light to reduce glare into buildings, private areas, and motorists' eyes, and to prevent light pollution of the night sky. Fixture heights and spacing complement the designed scale of the area and thus impact the various spaces and roadways of the South Campus.

The organization of outdoor illumination fixtures has been categorized into a hierarchy of lighting for the Boulevard, Roadways, Walkways, and Trails. While it is important to express individual image through site development criteria, site lighting elements will reinforce a unified image by remaining consistent throughout the South Campus.

General Criteria
- Lighting should help clarify the site organization after dark. It must reflect desirable design standards.
- Lighting should be low key and unobtrusive in appearance.
- Luminaries and posts should reflect the architectural character of the buildings.
- Avoid light pollution of the night sky and glaring or obtrusive light.
- Location of lighting source shall be placed sensitively to avoid negative visual patterns on site.
- Accent lighting shall be treated as a significant site feature.
- Floodlighting generally will not be allowed. However, special approval may be given to lighting plans calling for highlighting of special portions of a building or other site structure.
Boulevard Lighting

Luminaries and posts selected for all South Campus circulation-ways should be appropriate to the theme emphasized in the Architectural Character Guidelines.

- **Size:** Fixtures should have mounting heights of 26' to 30'.
- **Lamp type:** High-pressure sodium lamps, color-corrected, are recommended for boulevards.
- **Finishes:** Finish and color should be uniform throughout the development.
- **An appropriate style is shown below. It includes a fixture for vehicular traffic lighting and a lower scale fixture to illuminate pedestrian routes.**
- **Possible example:** Sternberg Vintage Lighting. Fixture - Summit 1911, Pole - Fort Collins 8200 or Austin 4700, Arm - DA (vehicular), TA (pedestrian), DBA (banner).
Roadway Lighting

Luminaries and posts selected for roadways should be the same general style selected for the boulevard. Lighting for roadways will be on individual posts.

- Size: Fixtures should have mounting heights of 26' to 30'.
- Lamp type: High-pressure sodium lamps, color-corrected, are recommended for roadways.
- Finishes: Finish and color should be uniform throughout the development.
- Placement: 100' on-center.
- An appropriate style is shown below.
- Possible example: Sternberg Vintage Lighting. Fixture - Summit 1911, Pole - Fort Collins 8200 or Austin 4700, Arm - DA.
Walkway and Trail Lighting

Pole lights are recommended along walkways and trail requiring visibility for pedestrian safety. These fixtures help create a more human scale to the overall lighting and circulation system. Bollards can be used as supplemental lighting for trails, pedestrian walkways, and plazas or as accent or directional lighting to emphasize driveway and building entrances and exits.

- **Size:** Fixtures should have mounting heights of 12' to 16'.
- **Lamp type:** High-pressure sodium lamps, color-corrected, are recommended for walkways and trails.
- **Finishes:** Finish and color should be uniform throughout the development.
- **Placement:** 50' on-center. Walkway and for trails identified to be lit.
- **An appropriate style is shown below.**
- **Possible example:** Sternberg Vintage Lighting. Fixture - Globe B18, Pole - Fort Collins 8200 or Austin 4700.
Site Furnishings

Site furnishings should be used generously throughout the development to encourage use of outdoor spaces. These essential elements of the outdoor system provide comfort and convenience.

Design and placement of all site furnishings should reflect expected use patterns and blend harmoniously with other site elements. Site furnishings styles should be selected carefully to coordinate with the materials of the site.

South Campus has a variety of uses that may require different styles of site furnishings. Less formal furnishings may be appropriate in the preserve while more formal, finished fixtures could be used around plaza areas. The following pages show examples of Informal and Formal Benches, Trash Receptacles, Planters, Public Art, Fencing, and Signage.

Benches
Benches should be located around South Campus in public open areas. Informal furnishings and more natural type material could be used within the preserve area and finished combination of wood, metal and concrete bench could be located in more designed plaza areas.

Informal Benches
- Style: Coordinates with other site furniture.
- Materials: Wood and concrete
- Size: 5'-8' long.
Formal Benches

- Style: Coordinates with other site furniture. A consistent style should be carried throughout the development.
- Materials: Concrete, metal and wood.
- Size: 5'-8' long.
Trash Receptacles

Trash receptacles should be readily identifiable, visually unobtrusive, and yet attractive. They should protect contents from wind and other elements, and allow for air circulation within.

- **Style:** Coordinates with other site furniture. A consistent style should be carried throughout the development.
- **Materials:** Concrete and metal
- **Size:** From 30" to 35" in height
Planters

Planters selected for South Campus are to be sited in activity areas where ground planting is difficult to maintain because of heavy pedestrian traffic such as public open spaces and building entries. Planters are typically planted in flowering, seasonal material rather than permanent trees and shrubs.

- **Style:** Coordinates with other site furniture and adjacent architectural elements.
- **Materials:** Consistent with adjacent facilities or other site furnishings.
- **Size:** From 12" to 36" in height.
- **Pre-drilled drainage holes.**
Public Art and Water Features

Encouragement is given to the installation of public art and water features within South Campus which will help create an identity; a place that is unique. Commissioning local artists to craft pieces distinctive to the South Campus context will connect residents and visitors to site through art. Coordination with the University of Northern Iowa, Facilities Planning Department, the Department of Art, and the Art in Architecture Committee is encouraged. If locations are provided, arrangements may be developed for exhibit of student art or other traveling exhibits. Below are current examples of public art on the University of Northern Iowa campus.

"Porta Largo"
Walter Dusenbery

"Environmental Place"
Hu Hung Shu

"The Acrobats"
Edward Whiting
Fences

- Wood or metal material
- Up to eight feet tall
- Additional screening with plant materials
Signage

A comprehensive system of signage conveying messages essential to the function, safety, and security of users and residents is important to the success of the South Campus. Graphic design for signage will encompass treatment of directional and informational systems, building entrances, and project identification. Signs contribute information and vitality to the environment, and, if well designed, can also improve the character area.

In general, signs conveying information at the South Campus should be consistent in color, shape, message, and location. They should be easily recognized and also relate to the varying modes of circulation.

General Criteria
Establish a signage hierarchy and achieve a consistency of display, a minimum number of sign sizes should be used to accommodate easy way finding. Coordination with University of Northern Iowa way finding system is encouraged.

- Ensure coordinated and consistent display: sign sizes and mounting hardware should relate to or be integrated into the street furniture design.

- To improve clarity and readability; a neutral background should be used to contrast message figures.

- To improve user information and orientation; additional guide signs may be necessary.

- Minimum setbacks of 2' are recommended at curb and walkway edges to keep pedestrians from walking into signs or posts.

- The following signs should be prohibited:
  - Animated moving or flashing signs
  - Iridescent painted signs
  - Exposed neon, fluorescent, or incandescent illumination
  - Day glow colors
  - Signs that make or create noise
Entry Signage

- Entry signage to South Campus should be significant in size and style.
- Style and materials should coordinate with style and materials within South Campus and University of Northern Iowa campus.
- Accent lighting should be used to indicate entry day or night.
Map 1

This map shows the University of Northern Iowa in Cedar Falls, Iowa.
The enclosed maps show the Master Plan and individual components of the Master Plan for the South Campus of the University of Northern Iowa in Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Master Plan
South Campus
University of Northern Iowa

March 2000