



TTU GENERAL DESIGN GUIDELINES

1. INTENTIONS.

- A. The intention of the TTU Construction Guidelines is to provide a framework of expectations for professional designers and consultants on contract for SBC projects, thereby establishing consistency across projects. The guidelines provide answers to common questions encountered on typical projects. Where an item is not completely defined, these guidelines are intended to clarify campus goals which should assist the designer in shaping a design response.
- B. These guidelines are not intended to be comprehensive specifications nor are they intended to limit discussion on any given topic. New technologies, materials, and techniques are encouraged to be examined and discussed with TTU representatives on all projects within their individual context.
- C. Construction Guidelines are also meant to inform local, in-house projects and serve as a reference guide for TTU employees in an effort to maintain consistency in all campus construction efforts.

2. ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER.

- A. Tennessee Technological University seeks to maintain the architectural integrity and character of all its buildings, both existing and new. The predominant architectural style is modified Georgian. It is requisite that designers take this into consideration in all new construction and renovation projects. Particularly with new construction, this effort will help to maintain the architectural character of our campus.
- B. A typical palette of materials for TTU include red brick exterior, stone or pre-cast concrete trim and detailing, and white columns, either painted wood, fiberglass wrap, or stone. Fenestration is typically single or double hung operable windows with divided lights, although storefront glazing has been used successfully when considered in appropriate architectural context.
- C. For renovations, great care should be taken to match original architectural details in design and scale. Long-term maintenance of new finishes should be considered.
- D. Care should be taken to locate, size, and screen mechanical and electrical equipment to minimize distraction from the architecture of a building and/or diminish eyesores.
- E. TTU is working to develop a more pedestrian friendly campus and increase green space as much as possible. Please consult the current Campus Master Plan for details.

3. ACCESSIBILITY.

- A. All projects need to budget for required accessibility upgrades from the outset.



TTU GENERAL DESIGN GUIDELINES

- B. Accessibility accommodations include path of travel (starting at the parking lot, entering a building, and access through the building to point of renovation), restrooms, signage, and telephones or other technology along the path of travel are required to be accessible.
 - C. All programs, not necessarily all spaces, must be made accessible. Renovations shall consider whether or not a program can be provided in another, already accessible or more easily converted to accessible, space.
4. MASTER PLAN.
- A. The current revision of the master plan is dated 2014 with a 2018 Amendment.
 - B. Project designers should always consult and coordinate with the master plan and the intentions presented therein.
 - C. SBC projects which deviate substantially from the master plan will require a revision to the master plan if campus chooses to move forward with the design intent.
5. CLASSROOM STANDARDS.
- A. See also: 10 11 16 Marker Boards and 11 52 13 Projection Screens
6. ROOM NUMBERING.
- A. Room numbering will be confirmed by the TTU Capital Projects and Planning office. Verify room numbering no later than Design Development phase.
 - B. The first goal for room numbering is that wayfinding is intuitive for a person unfamiliar with the building.
 - C. Room numbering shall be consistent with existing building numbering where applicable.
 - D. Room numbering shall be based on a three-digit or four-digit system, depending on the size of the building, and numbered sequentially. Service rooms such as restrooms, electrical, custodial closets, and corridors etc. shall also be numbered sequentially although the space may not receive a numbered room identification sign.
 - 1. Corridor and circulation spaces shall have a prefix "C" to identify them as such, i.e. C104.
 - 2. Circulation spaces shall also include vertical circulation spaces such as stairwells, elevators etc.
 - 3. Number stair and elevator spaces for clarity, i.e. Elevator #1 C100.
 - E. The first numeral in the room number shall represent the floor level on which the room is located, i.e. room 100 is on the first floor.
 - F. Generally, begin numbering at the main front entrance of a building and begin with the first room on the left after entering those doors. Proceed with numbering room sequentially following a clockwise route along the main corridors and ending at the main front entrance doors.



TTU GENERAL DESIGN GUIDELINES

- G. The use of sub-lettering (100A etc.) shall be avoided. If unavoidable, the use of sub-lettering shall be restricted to suites of rooms to facilitate wayfinding from the corridor.
 - H. Doors shall be numbered with their corresponding room number.
 - I. An unnumbered floor plan shall be submitted to Capital Projects and Planning during the Design Development Phase for room numbering markup.
7. GENERAL DESIGN PHASE PLANNING.
- A. All projects shall consider and incorporate a central location for vending machines and recycle collection. Typically, one shall be located on each floor level. Large buildings may require two per floor.
 - B. Discussion and consideration should be made for security cameras as required by the project.
 - 1. All vending machines shall have security cameras.
 - C. Audio-visual needs shall be discussed for each project, including procurement method for specific project when applicable.
8. MAINTENANCE AND GENERAL.
- A. Roof access shall be provided by ship's ladder or stairs wherever possible. Vertical wall ladders are not preferred.
9. CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN.
- A. TTU encourages the use of strategies for site and building design to maximize visibility of people, parking areas, and building entrances with the intent of passively reducing the opportunities for crime.
 - B. Design elements should be used to clearly indicate public routes and discourage access to private areas and structural elements.
 - C. Highlight the main entrance of a building, design visual checkpoints into building entrances, and limit the number of entrances to buildings and parking lots.
 - D. Separate shuttle drop off areas, employee parking, and visitor parking from each other and busy streets.
 - E. Avoid dead-ends to increase surveillance opportunities.
 - F. Walkways should be direct, follow natural pathways and avoid blind corners. Public spaces and access points should be illuminated.
 - G. Consider landscaping to maintain visibility and minimize hiding places. Emphasize entrances, exits, and pathways to surrounding areas.