

*Date / Time:* April 17, 2012, 2:30 – 4:30 PM

*Project:* Designer Focus Group: Physical Master Plan 2012 Update

*Location:* Meeting Rm. 110 (ground floor), Administrative Services Bldg. III, 2701 Sullivan Drive

## Meeting Minutes

### ATTENDEES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Initials</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Email</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
Jeffery Bottomley	JB	O'Brian Atkins		
Marty Linn	ML	JDavis Architects		
Sumayya Jones-Humienny	SJ	Office of the University Architect		
Turan Duda	TD	Duda Paine		
Clymer Cease	CC	Pearce Brinkley Cease & Lee		
George Retschle	GR	Ballentine Associates		
Andy Cruickshank	AC	Corley Redfoot Architects		
Brian Stackey	BS	OBS Landscape Architects		
Lisa Johnson	LJ	Office of the University Architect		
Neil Gray	NG	JDavis Architects		
Tom Skolnicki	TS	Office of the University Architect		

<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>
1.	TD – Useful tool for preparing for an interview. History is very good to understand essence, love the historical context. The maps are the “cliff notes”. Path hierarchy is a snapshot. Two challenges: How do you deal with cars, traffic, and transit in the real world vs. idealized work in PMP. How do they adapt to growing pressures? Find method to update the of precincts maps frequently.
2.	ML - A “Search” feature for online version to locate key concepts, key terms, etc. would be useful. Narrative is important to focus and direction. Think about organization of the standards. Can they be pulled aside into a side bar?
3.	NG - Consider some other methods to help identify the hierarchy of the sections (e.g. use chapters similar to municiple code, or use color to identify sections.)
4.	Book is nicely organized, easy on the eyes.
5.	AC – On the paths map, all paths look equally important. (Show hierarchy more clearly.) Need cues other than font size to distinguish information (e.g. narrative, standards, captions, special information.)
6.	GR – A summary matrix of issues at the end of each section would be a helpful.
7.	TD - Is it prescriptive or inspirational? Like that it's not overly prescriptive narrative offers latitude of interpretation? How does a neighborhood on Centennial Campus distinguish itself from one on North Campus? Describe the uniqueness of each of the open spaces.
8.	AC – Provide more information on neighborhoods. Precinct seems too large to define character.
9.	ML – Mention or provide link to other important planning documents. Use a map to get the other studies like Cates Avenue MP, County GIS, flood zones, overhead power.

10. TD - How do I get layers of information for what I'm working on? How do I zero in on my part of campus? ("Powers of 10" Eames documentary.) Also, (referring to exercise at School of Arts in Winston Salem) how do people think of edges of neighborhoods? What defines edges? Physical limits, psychological issues, overlaps?
11. JB - Give some more info about the character of the area. The bigger picture is clearer, but how does it relate to my project?  
NC State architecture is eclectic. Options for 3D buildable sites. Felt conditions shown aren't of value. Value to non-designers.
12. CC - Could the document be in more than one piece? History, process, standards etc. change less. Designers use the pieces and sections that are changing the most when they move into design. Update those more often.
13. GR - In an electronic version, is there a public portal? (and another level not available to all public?)
14. JB - Consider a poster for each precinct with characteristics of each.
15. TD - ACCESS Guides (visitor guides for cities) by Saul Wurman are a good way to "zoom in" to a neighborhood's character. The guides are color coded by precinct for quick reference, and show important buildings in each neighborhood. They allow users to zoom in and get more information.
16. TD - don't see a lot of value in the 3D images. Grade changes are an issue with doing 3D. 3D targeted more to lay person.
17. JB - Flat (2D) studies aren't the most useful for some subjects. Look at perspective diagrams (axons) for New Orleans studies for the past Katrina drainage development.
18. JB - Style of architecture? Eclectic style raises the question of what am I referencing? What in the context is successful?
19. TD - The base middle top applies mostly to older neighborhoods. How do other Universities allow room for innovation? Central campus adds diversity, excitement by adding diversity/uniqueness.
20. AC - The "before and after" plans may be more for the community (Cornell Slide 1). All paths look equally important. Some neighborhoods may have a different approach to design. Photos selected tell designers these designs are worthy.
21. BS - Having a link to the detail such as the gateway kit-of-parts would be helpful. The information in the document now is appropriate and provides flexibility.
22. AC - Some neighborhoods may have a different approach to design. Photos convey one example that is acceptable. Base level guidelines but latitude is good. Placeholder buildings in S precinct need suggestion as to what type of buildings.
23. BS - Sketches may be useful in areas where there is not a lot of context (South Campus). Ideas such as landmarks, icons, etc. are fine to be represented in a diagrammatic plan. Link to information important kit of parts.
24. TD - Don't need to overdefine gateways and landmarks since designers know this language. What unifies neighborhoods are materiality and color. Need to do own analysis of neighborhood to allow fresh perspective and viewpoint.
25. NG - Don't really need sketches. Need more guidance for smaller projects and how they fit into the larger master plan.