Most schools are planned and designed to be used for many years. To provide long-term usefulness to the district and to justify the expensive investment in a school plant, the following principles are suggested as guidelines to a school board or building committee:

1. **FLEXIBILITY**: Modern technology has made available a wide choice of versatile construction materials that will make a building adjustable to future changes in curriculum and teaching methods.

2. **DURABILITY**: Buildings should be constructed of durable materials that are not necessarily expensive. On the other hand, the initial higher cost of good sound materials may be offset by lower operational and maintenance expense.

3. **EXPANSIBILITY**: If current population trends continue, schools may have to be expanded to meet increased enrollments. The building design should provide for the possibility of future additions, while leaving the original concept of the structure intact.

4. **ACCESSIBILITY**: Building should be designed to allow easy flow of traffic for all who use the building. This principle applies not only to vehicular traffic (accessibility to public thoroughfares and ample provision for parking), but also to the establishment of good traffic patterns inside the school.

5. **ENVIRONMENTAL**: Aesthetic values must be considered in planning the total school environment. In order to provide the best possible learning environment, the surroundings should be comfortable, pleasing, and safe.