

Urban Design Supporting Data

The purpose of the Urban Design Element is to develop an understanding of the overall physical form of the development within the University and its relationship to the surrounding community, and based on this understanding, provide conceptual principles for the organization of future development on the campus.

In recognition of a unique circumstance at FSU, a new sub-element is being introduced to document the concept and application of public art on campus: **Art in the Landscape**. This discussion is appended to the end of the main element.

1. Inventory and Analysis of Existing Conditions**1.a Description of Spatial Form**

The Main Campus of Florida State University is situated west of downtown Tallahassee on rolling hills and valleys that are characteristic of the region. The campus originated with the original brick buildings on the eastern side, referred to as “historic campus” on **Figure 3.1.1**. Most notable in this grouping is Westcott Building, the University’s main administrative building which faces east down College Avenue, a traditional link back to the center of Tallahassee and the State of Florida governmental center to the east. The topography falls away as one proceeds to the west, reaching an ultimate low elevation in the area of the University Center on the southwest corner, a portion of which is within the 100-year flood plain. This southwest corner is also the ultimate destination for surface water from off campus areas to the north, as evidenced by drainage ditches that have been converted to culverts running north and south through the west side of the campus.

Vegetation on the campus features stately, mature live oaks and tall pine trees which lend a distinctive informal and restful character to major pedestrian walkways and outdoor areas. Additionally, there is a large variety of under story vegetation, most notably mature azalea and camellia groupings and liriope grass ground cover, which enhance the trees. Various species of palm and magnolia trees are also present. The University has always been vigorously protective of trees within the campus and this is responsible in great measure for the natural beauty of the FSU campus. Landscaping west of Woodward Avenue is generally less pronounced and not as successful as in the

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historic campus. However, there are outstanding groves of mature live oaks and scattered single specimens near the athletic fields, along the Call St. pedestrianway, and the institute areas.

U.S. 90, Tennessee Street, a high volume roadway with strip commercial development bound the campus on the north. To the east are older residences, some of which have been converted to fraternity and sorority houses, and beyond them are commercial downtown areas and state government buildings. The south edge, along Jefferson Street, contains small scale residential and commercial structures, and to the west lie off-campus student residences, both single family and apartments. Across Tennessee Street to the north is the historic black community of Frenchtown, so named because it once was an area with a high concentration of French-speaking people.

The closing of Woodward Avenue created a pedestrian mall through the heart of the campus. The traffic that once cut through the campus and caused heavy congestion and conflict with student traffic was redirected to the surrounding arteries of Stadium Drive and Macomb. Traffic along Jefferson Street is moderate especially since parking has been removed. Pensacola no longer cuts across the campus, separating University Center from the rest of the campus. Pensacola St. and St. Augustine St. wrap around the southern edge of the campus and act as one way paired streets, with Pensacola handling westbound traffic and St. Augustine handling the east bound traffic. Stadium Drive both sends and receives traffic from these one-way paired streets via Varsity Drive.

The general exterior material of campus buildings is red brick, with cast stone or concrete trim. Some of the more contemporary buildings to the west are all concrete, which has proven to be a problem from the standpoint of mildew discoloration and subsequently have been painted. The old historic buildings have a richness in form and detail that lends considerable charm and a “collegiate” feel. They are identified as belonging to the traditional style, or hybrid of styles, commonly known as “Collegiate Gothic”, a style that incorporates steep, tiled roofs, gables, tall windows and pointed arches. Of particular interest are the arched breezeways, or arcades, which connect many of the older buildings and help to define exterior courtyards and transition spaces. Older buildings are generally grouped and shaped so as to create rectangular courtyards for pedestrian circulation, while newer buildings to the west of the historic campus are either stand-alone, or are lined up along pedestrian ways so as to create outdoor hallways without a sense of space for people. Newer buildings that were

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designed in compliance with the Architectural Design Guidelines provide a new image or “transitional” design that seeks to express traditional elements in a contemporary manner appropriate to modern functions and construction methods.

1.a.1 Campus Open Spaces

FSU has maintained its basic land area and undergone extensive growth, which now has created a density of buildings and use much greater than most other public universities in Florida.

Growth pressures have been temporarily met through the reduction of open space by:

- Giving space to parking lots and garages;
- Reduction of playing fields for buildings and parking;
- New building sites for construction such as the Medical School and Life Sciences; and
- Infilling next to existing construction, thereby increasing the density.

Open space needs for parking, playing fields, green space and new construction sites suggest the need for more contiguous land acquisition for university growth or off-loading some functions to other university property.

Significant campus open spaces are noted on **Figure 3.2**. They are described as follows, and by means of photographs (see **Figure 3.4** for locations from which photos were taken).

- **Mina Jo Powell Alumni Green:** Recently this historic green space was reconfigured to a more open and visible lawn by removing many of the rows of camellia bushes which were the original landscaping motif. Activities are limited to transitory pedestrian, with limited seating and passive areas. See **Photo 3.1**.
- **Westcott Fountain:** A landscaped circular area at the east (main) entrance to Westcott Building that features a decorative concrete fountain and circular brick-paved walk. This space is contained by a wrought iron fence to the west and is encircled by the ceremonial drop-off driveway for Westcott Building. This open space is of particular sentimental value to alumni. See **Photo 3.2**.
- **South Gate Green:** Framed on the south by Jefferson Street and a ceremonial traditional gateway, and on the north by historic dormitories, this open space is particularly well landscaped and restful in character. This area includes the South Gate Green. It affords quiet passive recreation opportunities and makes for a pleasing invitation into the campus from the south. See **Photo 3.3**. The recent addition of a brick gazebo and a brick bus shelter adds seating and a visual continuity.

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- **Landis Green:** The traditional “heart” of the campus is framed on three sides (south, east, and west) by historic buildings and on the north side by Strozier Library. It is a large rectangular sloping green criss-crossed by sidewalks and accented with a fountain and landscaping. Landis Green is the site of lounging and recreation, serving the same purpose for the historic campus as a small town commons. **See Photo 3.4.**
- **Call Street Corridor:** A major east-west pedestrian artery that provides for a very pleasing visual appearance in the areas noted on **Figure 3.2**, mainly because of the oak tree canopy and occasional seating. Activities include walking and socializing, and street vendors are often seen. Both pedestrians and bicyclists enjoy these broad avenues.
- **Keen Plaza:** Another east-west pedestrian link, terminating at the entrance to the Student Union. This open space is less visually appealing than the Call Street walkways, mainly due to a lack of landscaping and a lack of visual screening of nearby building service areas to the south. The presence of large areas of concrete paving and building surfaces lends to harshness and discomfort, especially on a summer day. **See Photo 3.6.**
- **Athletic and Intramural Fields:** Open, green areas where athletic teams practice and sports are played. These open areas highly treasured as recreational amenities. **See Photo 3.7.**
- **Band Practice:** An open, multi-purpose field with artificial turf surrounded by tall trees with an observation tower. **See Photo 3.8.**
- **Langford Green at University Center:** A formal, landscaped lawn in front of University Center was added to provide a setting for game day activities and a strong visual axis to the University Center Building B. It features a large equestrian statue of Chief Osceola. **See Photo 3.9**
- **Convocation Way Lawn:** The linked series of terraced lawns in front of the dormitories along Convocation Way create one of the most pleasant vistas on campus. **See Photo 3.10.**
- **Woodward Mall, or Student Life Mall:** A short segment of Woodward Ave. was closed to automobiles and converted into a pedestrian mall. Extensions are anticipated in the future. **See Photo 3.21.**
- **Union Green and Courtyard:** Gathering spaces around the student union. The Green borders the Call St. Corridor. The Courtyard is terraced like an informal amphitheater.
- **Heritage Tower:** A small plaza surrounding a fountain and short brick tower commemorating alumni. It lies on axis from the University Center Building A

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to the Student Union.

- **Intramural Fields:** Open green areas where intramural sports are played. These open areas are highly treasured as recreational amenities. See Photo 3.7b.

PHOTO 3.1 Camellia Garden – Mina Jo Powell Alumni Green



PHOTO 3.2 Westcott Fountain and Plaza



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PHOTO 3.3 South Gate Green



PHOTO 3.4 Landis Green



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PHOTO 3.5 Call Street Corridor



PHOTO 3.6 Keen Plaza



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PHOTO 3.7a Soccer Practice Field



PHOTO 3.7b Intramural Fields



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PHOTO 3.8 Band Practice Field



PHOTO 3.9 Langford Green at University Center



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1.a.2. Campus Visual Structure

Refer to **Figure 3.4** and accompanying photos for graphic explanation. The campus can generally be broken down into “visual zones” as follows.

- **Historic Zone:** The old historic heart of the campus, rich in traditional forms. See photographs identified as **Photo 3.10 - 3.14**.
- **Student Union:** A collection of structures that attempt to tie the traditional feel of the east campus with the contemporary feel of the west. See **Photo 3.15**.
- **Science Corridor:** A linear collection of buildings done in contemporary styles, often unrelated and in visual conflict with one another. See **Photo 3.6**.
- **Science Quadrangle:** The site of the former Florida State University School has been demolished and redeveloped as the new Science Quadrangle for the Medical School, Psychology and Life Sciences. Additional science facilities are planned for this area. See **Photo 3.16**.
- **Athletics and Intramurals:** Clearly obvious athletic and recreation use structures (grandstands, fences, running track, score boxes, athletic light poles). See **Photo 3.7a and b**.
- **University Center:** A bold upgrade and expansion of the original football stadium which houses academic and administrative activities. It wraps the old stadium structure with red brick and concrete architecture in a style that respects the Collegiate Gothic tradition, i.e. gothic arches, gable ends, and sloped roofs. This edifice is the major campus entry feature when approaching from the south along Lake Bradford Road. See **Photo 3.17**.
- **College of Law:** A stand-alone facility to the east of the Main Campus featuring a contemporary red brick buildings juxtaposed with a collection of wood frame traditional buildings grouped around a Jeffersonian “mini-green”. See **Photo 3.18**.
- **Physical Plant:** Utilitarian structures of various styles accompanied by major outdoor equipment elements (transformers, oil tanks, etc.) and a tall brick smokestack in the geographic center of the campus. Exterior space around these structures is devoted to service vehicle parking areas, service doors, delivery yards, etc. See **Photo 3.19**. With such a prime location at the center of campus, relocation of this support area to a perimeter site would allow for another academic use. However, the concentration of infrastructure systems would be extremely difficult and costly to relocate.
- **Call Street Promenade:** Following the path of a former street, this major pedestrian way serves as the key east/west cross campus connector. The mature oak trees, sidewalks, benches, and alignment signal its importance and function. See **Photo 3.20 and 3.21**.

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PHOTO 3.10 Collegiate Gothic



PHOTO 3.11 Collegiate Gothic



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PHOTO 3.12 Collegiate Gothic



PHOTO 3.13 Collegiate Gothic



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PHOTO 3.14 Collegiate Gothic



PHOTO 3.15 Student Union



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PHOTO 3.16 Courtyard of the New College of Medicine at the site of the former Florida State University School (FSUS).



PHOTO 3.17 University Center



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PHOTO 3.18 College of Law



PHOTO 3.19 Physical Plant



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PHOTO 3.20 Call Street Corridor



PHOTO 3.21 Woodward Mall, also called Student Life Mall, and Integration Plaza



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1.b. Inventory of Existing Service Areas

Refer to **Figures 3.6** and **3.7** for locations of building service areas throughout the main campus. Due to physical constraints, these service points are quite often accessible by vehicle only by way of pedestrian walkways, and it is not uncommon to observe maintenance trucks parked along sidewalks. Examples of well done service areas are shown in accompanying photos numbered **Photo 3.22** and **Photo 3.23**.

PHOTO 3.22 Service Area



PHOTO 3.23 Service Area



1.c. Existing High Activity Areas

Refer to **Figure 3.8** for locations of the following activity centers:

- Recreation Fields
- Leach Recreation Center (recreation)
- Student Union (socializing, dining, retail, student organizations and activities)
- Library (scholastics)
- Landis Green (passive recreation)
- Union Green (passive recreation, socializing)
- University Center (activity center for academics and administrative functions relating to student life.)
- Bookstore & Parking Garage #1
- Woodward/Call St. Pedestrian Crossing
- Parking garages #2, #3, #4, and #5 (soon to include #6)

1.d. Existing Functional Linkages

Refer to **Figure 3.9** for functional linkages both within the campus boundaries and also from campus to off-campus contextual areas. Generally, pedestrians and bicyclists are

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segregated from automobiles. Within the historic area, there are unique pedestrian linkages from building to building by way of two-story bridges with open breezeways below and enclosed corridors above. This is denoted on **Figure 3.9** by the “L” shaped pattern on the east side of the campus.

PHOTO 3.24 Bridge between Gilchrist Hall and Landis Hall.



PHOTO 3.25 Academic Way underpass at Woodward



PHOTO 3.26 Covered entryway to Landis Hall



PHOTO 3.27 Bridge between Molecular Biophysics and Dittmer Lab of Chemistry

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1.e. Character of Existing Buildings and Open Spaces Within the Context Area

In the areas surrounding the campus, there can be found a variety of visual experiences. These are documented photographically on the following pages, and keyed to **Figure 3.10**. Generally, they can be described as follows.

- **Zone 1 (Gaines St. Redevelopment):** A visually blighted strip along Gaines Street featuring a series of older warehouse structures some of which are being adapted others replaced with commercial and residential facilities. This zone continues south on both sides of Lake Bradford Road to encompass the relocated Recycling Center and the former State Motor Pool. See **Photo 3.28**.
- **Zone 2 (Mixed Residential/Commercial):** An assortment of single family, multi-family, fraternity and sorority houses, and miscellaneous small-scale structures. Streets are fairly narrow, and many students park along them to access the main campus by foot. Also, there are some religious student service centers along Jefferson Street. See **Photo 3.29**.
- **Zone 3 (Mixed Residential):** A collection of older homes, some of which are

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abandoned, and some of which have been converted to fraternity houses. College Avenue runs through this zone, east/west. Many of the fraternity houses are in need of maintenance. See **Photo 3.30**.

- **Zone 4 (Park Avenue Historic District):** This zone includes the old town cemetery and the properties on both sides of Park Avenue, which features median space between the auto roadways. These medians are an extension of the same concept found farther to the east in downtown Tallahassee, along Park Avenue, where they have been developed into strip parks between the roadways. It was explained that these open areas are a holdover from the early days of Tallahassee when the city was surrounded by a wide buffer of cleared land in order to discourage clandestine Indian attacks. See **Photo 3.31**.
- **Zone 5 (Civic Center):** A large contemporary assembly structure with accompanying parking lot. Also included in this zone is the Florida State University Conference Center, a smaller scale contemporary structure used for meetings, symposiums, and conferences. See **Photo 3.32**.
- **Zone 6 (State Government):** Large monumental scale buildings for state offices and administrative functions. Also included in this zone is the State Capitol building (the tallest structure in Tallahassee) and the State Supreme Court Building. Generally, these buildings and their accompanying parking structures are white or very light in color, and styles range from the traditional original domed capitol building to the Turlington Building, a contemporary high-rise metal and glass structure.

PHOTO 3.28 Zone I (Gaines St. Redevelopment)



PHOTO 3.29 Zone 2 (Mixed Residential)

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PHOTO 3.30 Zone 3 (Mixed Residential)



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PHOTO 3.31 Zone 4 (Park Avenue Historic District)



PHOTO 3.32 Zone 5 (Civic Center)



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PHOTO 3.33 Zone 8 (Strip Commercial)



- **Zone 7 (Downtown Commercial):** A variety of attached commercial buildings, which are very typical of older small town centers. Occupancies include retail, office, city government, restaurant, and so on. Many of the historic older buildings have been restored. Along Tennessee Street, strip commercial development has occurred (filling stations, fast food, etc.).
- **Zone 8 (Strip Commercial):** Typical structures include one story retail, motel, filling stations, restaurants, fast food, and so on. Typically, establishments along this strip are focused on student business. See **Photo 3.33**.
- **Zone 9 (Houses and Small Commercial):** This area is known as Frenchtown, which is a district of the City with a significant historic and cultural past. Students park in this area to be able to access the campus by foot, across Tennessee Street.
- **Zone 10 (Strip Commercial):** Very similar in character to Zone 8, above.
- **Zone 11 (Multi-family Residential):** A variety of off-campus housing situations including single family dwellings shared by several students as

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well as apartment buildings. At the northeast side of this zone is the Burt Reynolds Hall.

- **Zone 12 (Small Houses):** An older residential neighborhood consisting entirely of single-family homes. Many of these are shared by several students, and it is not uncommon for several cars to be parked near each house.
- **Zone 13 (Apartments):** Generally characterized by multi-story apartment buildings, some of which are dormitory-like in appearance. Parking is at a premium in this area. Many of the students ride bicycles into campus.
- **Zone 14 (Small Houses):** Single family dwellings, many of them shared by several students.
- **Zone 15 (Apartments and Houses):** A mixture of residential building types, nearly all of which are student occupied.
- **Zone 16 (Parking):** Booster Club properties south of Campbell Stadium for game day parking; also available to the university.

2. Future Needs/Requirements**2.a Analysis of the Evolution of the Development Pattern of University Buildings and Open Spaces**

The Florida State University site has been used for educational institutions since the 1850's. In 1905, Florida State College for Women was established as a part of the public school system of the State. The enrollment in 1905-06 was 204. The enrollment has steadily increased through the years with almost 500 in 1915, 1,990 in 1940, 13,000 in 1965, and by 2000 has grown to 34,477 students. University buildings and open spaces have increased modestly along with the increase in enrollment, although at a much lesser pace. **Refer to Figure 3.11.**

The Historic Zone of the campus, built before 1940, is the areas east of Woodward Avenue and is the area that is the nucleus of the campus. The careful landscaping and the architectural unity of the "Collegiate Gothic" styled structures have greatly enhanced the campus's beauty and sense of heritage. The University has preserved and protected this area and has allowed few alterations or intrusions.

The Historic Zone stands upon a hill five blocks west of Tallahassee's Central Business District and Capitol Center. The main approach from the Central Business

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District is College Avenue, which leads directly to the main entrance to the campus at the crest of the hill. This entrance has been in use for over one hundred years. A courtyard, defined by the Westcott Building and two flanking buildings together with the gateway and central fountain, distinguishes the entrance. This entry area is a traditional symbol and focal point of the campus, creating an impressive vista from College Avenue. To the west of this area is a dormitory complex, located along Convocation Way, which is connected to adjacent facilities by way of two-story arcades. In the late 1930's the westward expansion of the campus continued with the construction of Landis Hall, Seminole Dining Hall and the Regional Rehabilitation Center. These buildings helped to form an open grassy area now called Landis Green. The Green is still the main focal point of the campus and a very active open space.

The campus continued to grow toward the west and along Tennessee Street after 1940 to 1965. Refer to the 1965 Campus Plan in **Figure 3.11**. This area is characterized with functional modern buildings with the Science Complex located in this area. Woodward Avenue has become the dividing line between the modern and historic buildings. Refer to **Figure 3.12**. Not only do the architectural styles differ, but the land development patterns deviate. Whereas structures are clustered around open spaces and courtyards on the East Campus, they are developed in linear development patterns or as isolated buildings (i.e. University Center) on the West Campus as illustrated in **Figure 3.13**. The West Campus' development is also affected by the topography. Athletic and Intramural Fields are located to utilize the level land and flood prone areas of the campus. The Stadium/University Center is located in this region.

Today, the Main Campus encompasses over 400 acres with little room for new development. There is very little vacant land remaining on campus. New projects must cannibalize existing building sites, badly needed parking lots, or precious open space. To accommodate future growth and enrollment in the future, the university must expand its present boundaries. A Land Acquisition Program now in progress plans for the present campus boundaries to expand to Tennessee Street to the north, Macomb Street to the east, Gaines Street to the south, and Stadium Drive to the west. Refer to **Figure 4.9**.

2.b Identification and Assessment of Spatial Configurations for Future Campus Development

Architectural configuration of courtyards allows for clustering of buildings; helps concentrate activity, spaces, and themes. Planned special configurations help to create physical cohesion and sense of place. Courtyards/quadrangles automatically generate spatial variety and hierarchy of spatial sequencing. The “Historic Area” of campus with its numerous enclosed spaces offers a rich collection of examples for future campus development. Refer to **Figure 3.12**. The incorporation of sally ports across roadways and pedestrian ways provides for a sense of closure to a space and allows pedestrians to get through, allowing a series of contrasts between outside and inside.

Courtyards contribute to energy efficiency by encouraging pedestrian and non-vehicular traffic, by promoting landscape treatments between buildings that shade buildings and reduce reflected heat and glare, and by allowing a variety of building shape and orientation that can contribute to solar-conscious design. Clusters of buildings can add to the effective and efficient distribution of utilities, thus reducing system losses and installation costs. By careful placement of building walls and courtyard openings, this type of quadrangle organization pattern can both define the edge of the University and still be friendly to the community. This pattern, if adopted by the community side of the street, can provide an aesthetically pleasing character to the “seam” of the transition zone.

2.c Identification and Assessment of Future Activity Location and Linkage Concepts

Linkages become the structure for circulation; the cohesive skeleton that ties activities, uses, and the physical place together. Future uses need to be strong enough to be clearly hierarchical and tie activity nodes to the campus. The closing of Woodward Avenue has reinforced the structure of pedestrian links and eliminated vehicular traffic to make it a passive zone. Future activity locations should include the University Center, the new Medical/Science area and future academic and open spaces toward Gaines Street. The future activity locations should have strong linkages to one another and to existing high activity areas. Refer to **Figure 3.15**.

Linkages should tie off-campus housing to on-campus functions and encourage pedestrian and bicycle transportation to and from campus. These linkages should include transit to reduce the number of vehicles on the road and thereby improve the environmental quality.

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ART IN THE LANDSCAPE SUB-ELEMENT

In celebration of Florida State University's first "150 years of academic excellence", 12 pieces of sculpture are on loan to the University. Through the generosity of an anonymous donor and two prominent art galleries, FSU is displaying the work of European artists Lynn Chadwick, Sorel Etrog, Arman, and Boaz Vaadia, Asian artist Ju Ming, and Native American artist Allen Houser. See **Photos 3.34-3.37**. The sculptures, most of which are figurative, are diverse in size and material. They are sited on the east campus along major walkways and in heavily traveled areas (See **Fig. 3.16**). There will be a continued effort to promote a permanent program of Art on Campus in the subsequent years.

FSU has a long history of promoting the visual arts through its offered degrees in Fine Arts, Art History, and Museum Studies, its participation in the Art in State Buildings program, and its operation of two important art museums, the Appleton Museum of Art in Ocala and the John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art in Sarasota.

1. Art and Its Propriety on Campus

Constraints regarding the propriety of art should not be imposed on its creative condition. Art can define itself unto itself without respect to the landscaping or it may choose to work within the landscape with each enhancing one another.

Placement should not be restricted by the landscape. Art can be sited in a formal and structured setting, non-structured, or informal and transitional setting and perhaps even in lesser-regarded service spaces infrequently experienced by the public.

FSU's original quad campus principally defined itself without art in public spaces. The common everyday garden settings and lawn areas were almost pastoral in simplicity. There is much to be said for simplicity in the landscape and the campus once offered and continues to offer the potential for landscaping to provide a rich aesthetic experience. The campus's historical context should be respected with regard to the addition of contemporary art. At any area of campus, saturation of the landscape with art needs to be avoided. Some landscape settings should be free from an association with art in order to maintain a tranquility and quality that stands on its own. Art and its placement need not be forced on the landscape.

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Any existing landscaping may serve as a background for new art. Alternately, landscape including ‘hardscape’ (paved areas) may be designed to support an existing work of art that in essence creates a formal setting.

3. Site Accessories as Art

The concept of “art as having a function” is a viable concept having been recently accomplished with the cast concrete benches around Westcott Plaza and the ‘penguin’ bollards.

Commercially mass-produced items such as bollards, light poles, light fixtures, seating, trash receptacles and other site accessories frequently adorn the campus. Some of these items are of high quality construction with thought and care provided to their detailing and construction. Albeit aesthetically pleasing, these site accessories do not represent themselves as art since they carry a functional duty above and beyond their artistic content.

In many circumstances, the use of high quality and articulated mass-produced site accessories, readily available commercially, is sufficient to create an aesthetically pleasing landscape.

4. Life-Safety Issue

Art works best when it is not encumbered by its context. Notwithstanding, it is important that art or sculpture and its placement on campus not endanger the safety of the public by impeding public access or physically or visually creating an obstruction to regularly traveled pathways through campus.

PHOTO 3.34 Avi by Boaz Vaadia. Located in Lawn south of Rovetta Business Building B.



PHOTO 3.35 Beast Alerted by Lynn Chadwick. Located east of Cawthon Hall.



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PHOTO 3.36 Taichi Single Whip by Ju Ming. Located between Murphree Hall and Sandels Building.



PHOTO 3.37 Spirit of the Wind by Allen Houser. Located between Murphree Hall and Sandels Building.



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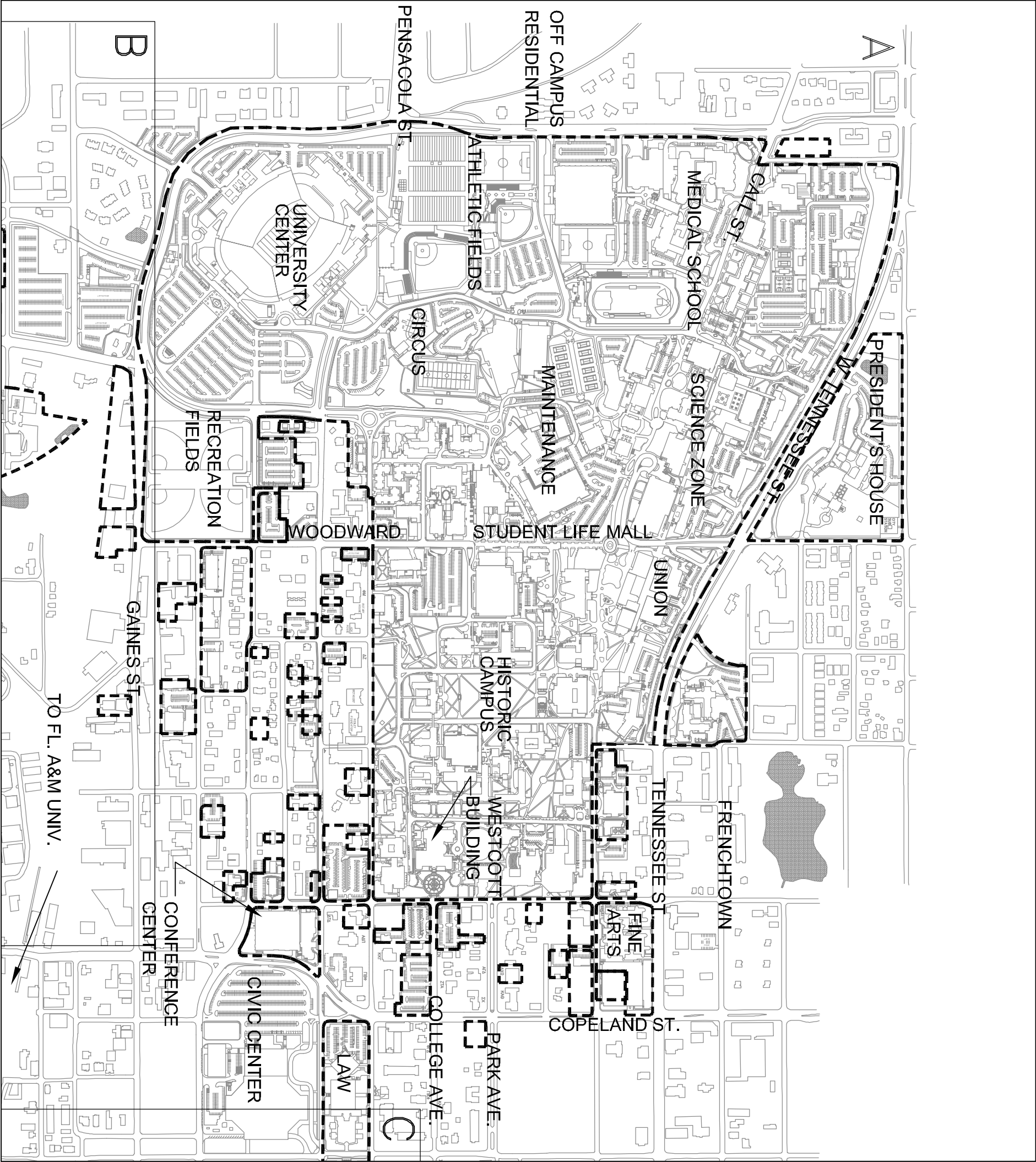
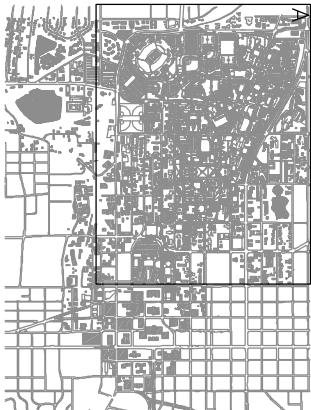


FIGURE 3.1.1

REFERENCE MAP

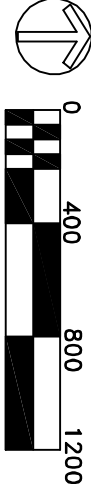
--- CAMPUS BOUNDARY

KEY PLAN:



SOURCE:
SITE OBSERVATIONS

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
SUPPORTING DATA
13 JUNE 2008
REV.: 02 JUNE 2011



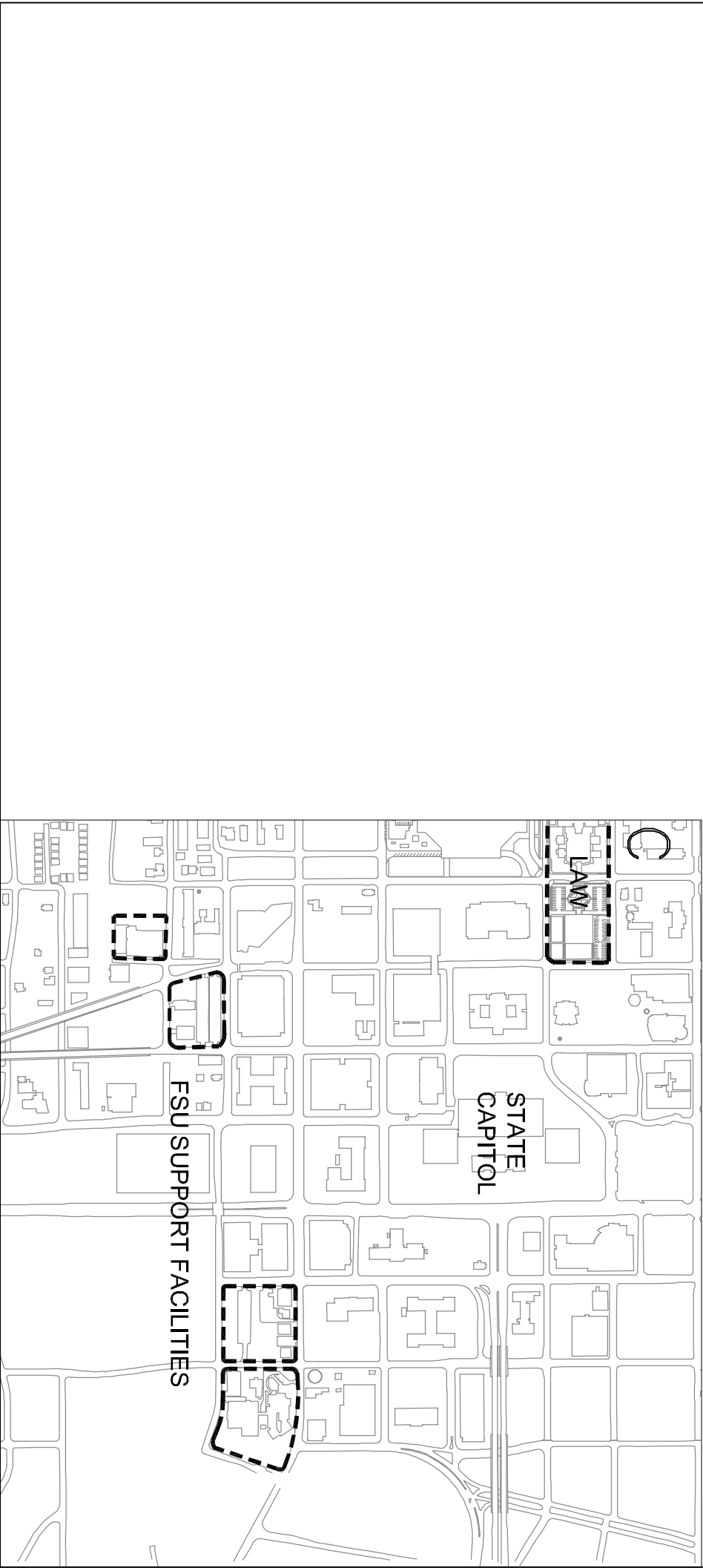
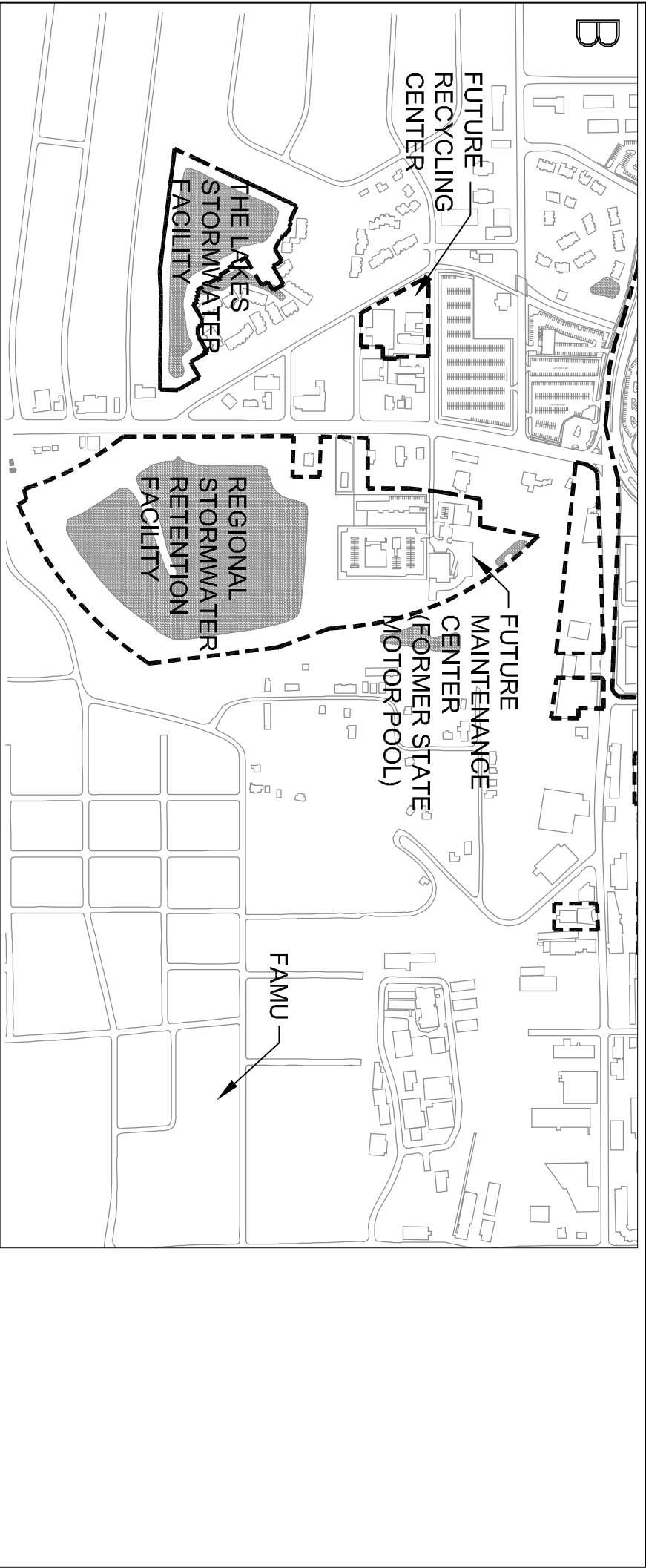
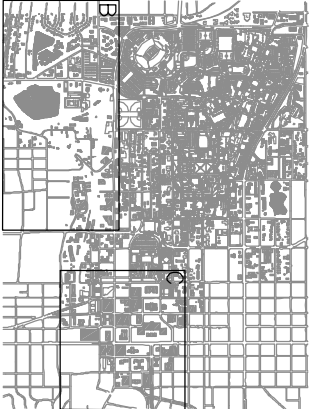


FIGURE 3.1.2

REFERENCE MAP

----- CAMPUS BOUNDARY

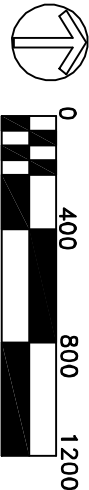
KEY PLAN:



SOURCE:

SITE OBSERVATIONS

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
SUPPORTING DATA
13 JUNE 2008
REV.: 02 JUNE 2011



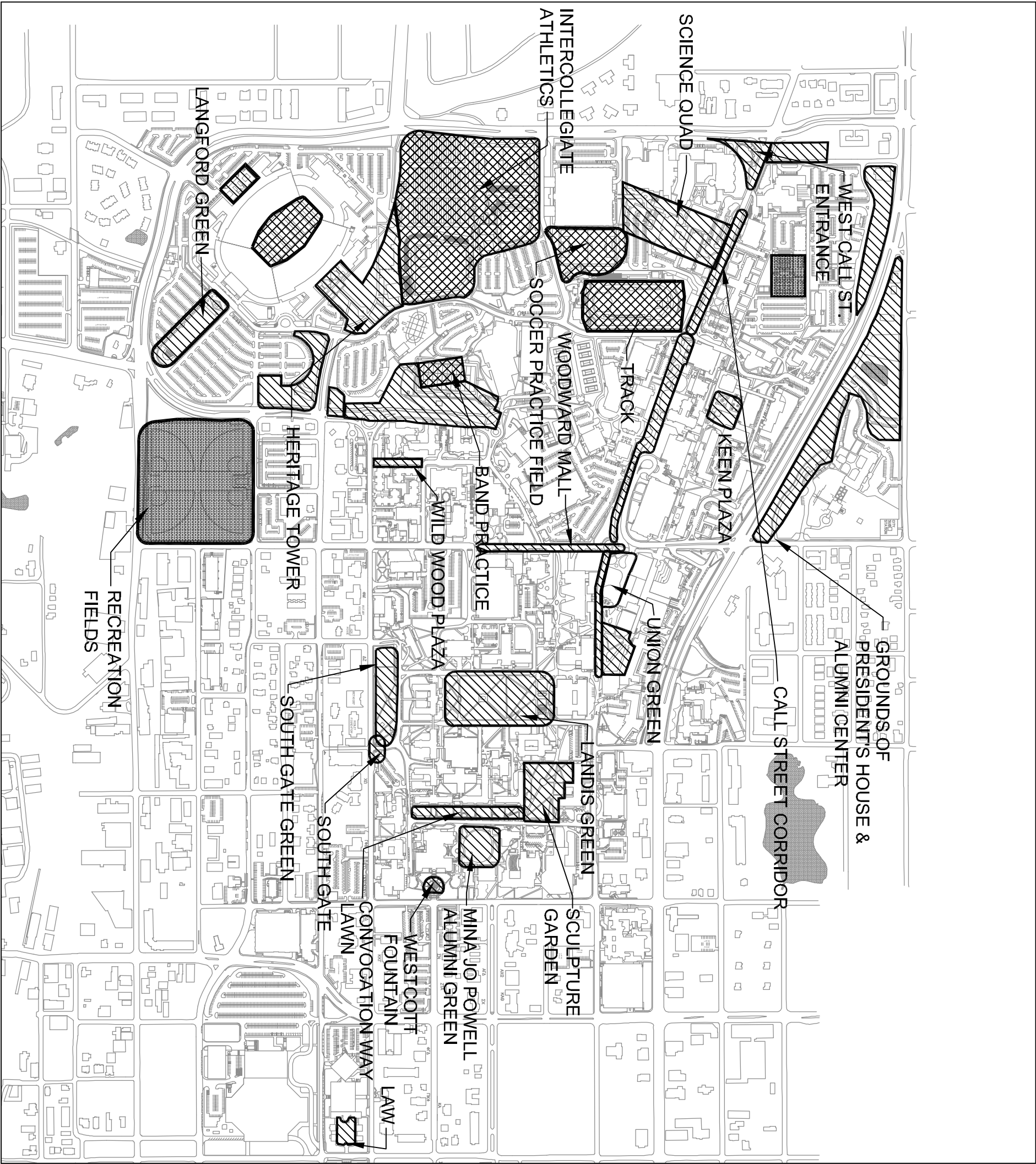


FIGURE 3.2

CAMPUS OPEN SPACES

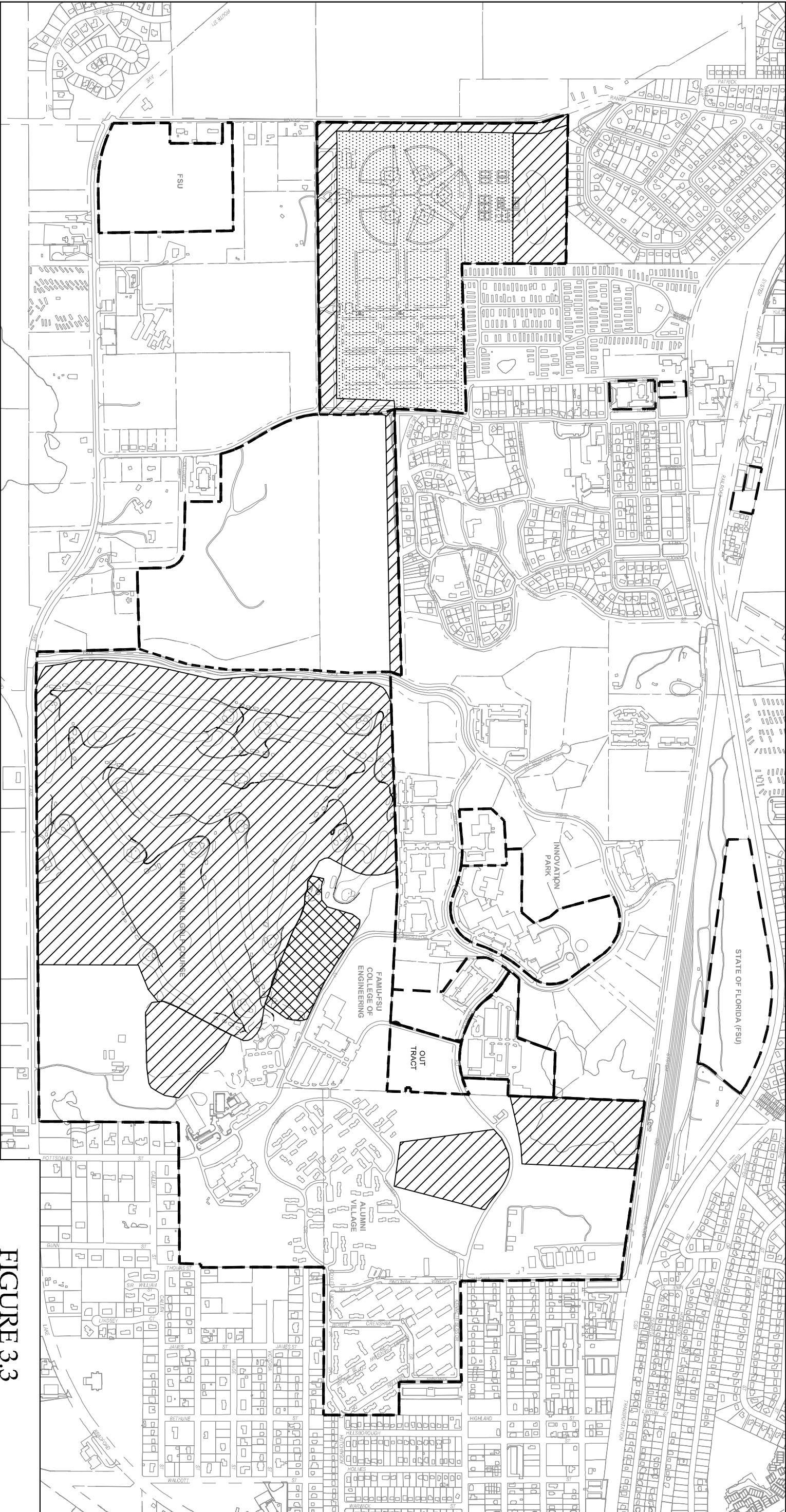
- INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS
- RECREATION FIELDS
- GENERAL DEDICATED OPEN SPACE

SOURCE:
SITE OBSERVATIONS

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

SUPPORTING DATA
13 JUNE 2008
REV.: 02 JUNE 2011

0 400 800 1200



LEGEND:

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

RECREATION/ INTRAMURAL FIELDS

GENERAL DEDICATED OPEN SPACE

FIGURE 3.3

OPEN SPACES

SOURCE:
BASEMAP BY FSU
MASTER PLAN BY PARSONS

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

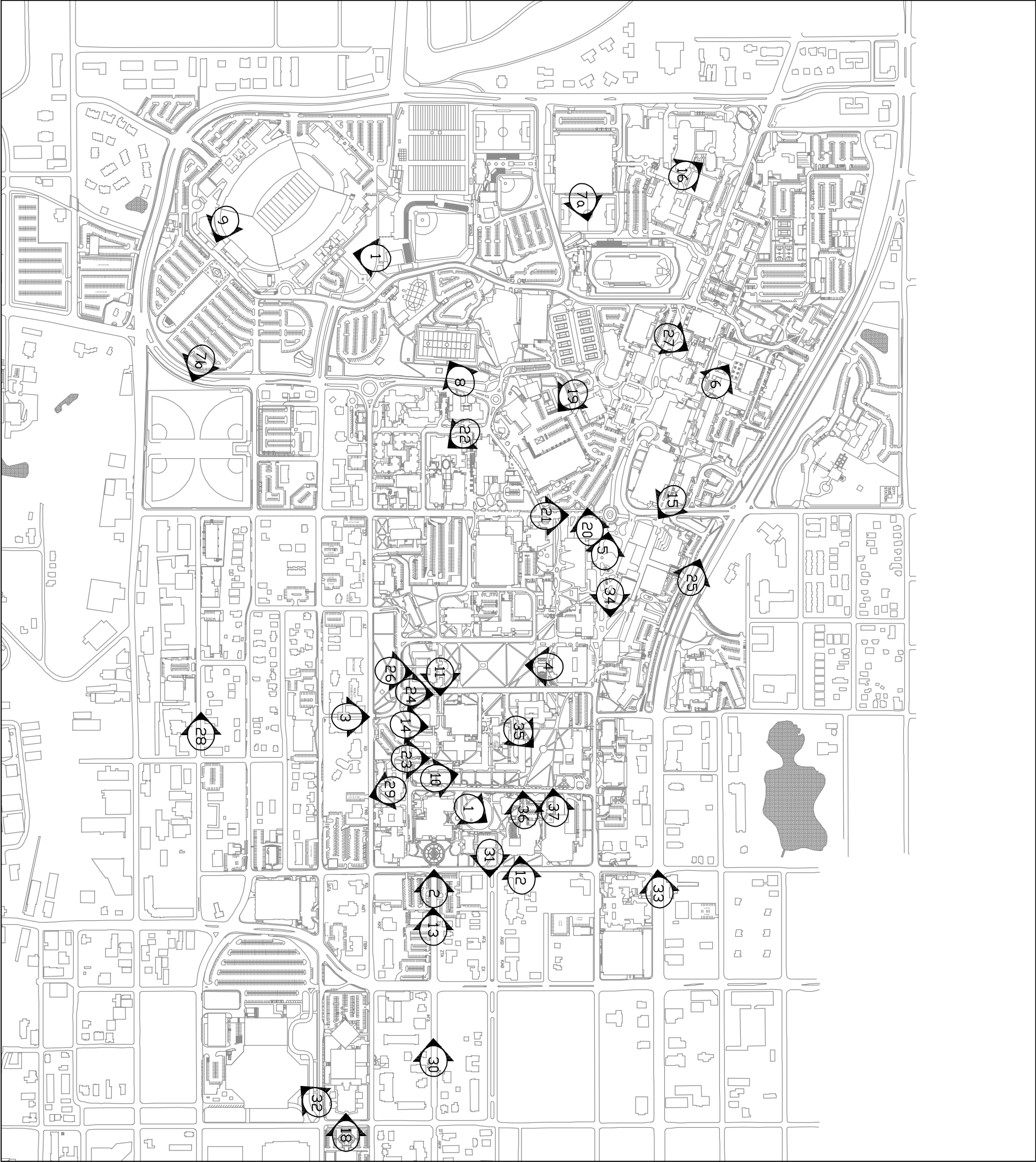
SOUTHWEST CAMPUS
SUPPORTING DATA

SD
13 JUNE 2008
REV.: 02 JUNE 2011



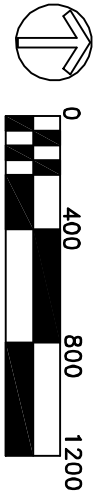
FIGURE 3.4

PHOTOGRAPH
LOCATIONS



SOURCE:
SITE OBSERVATIONS

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
SUPPORTING DATA
13 JUNE 2008
REV.: 02 JUNE 2011



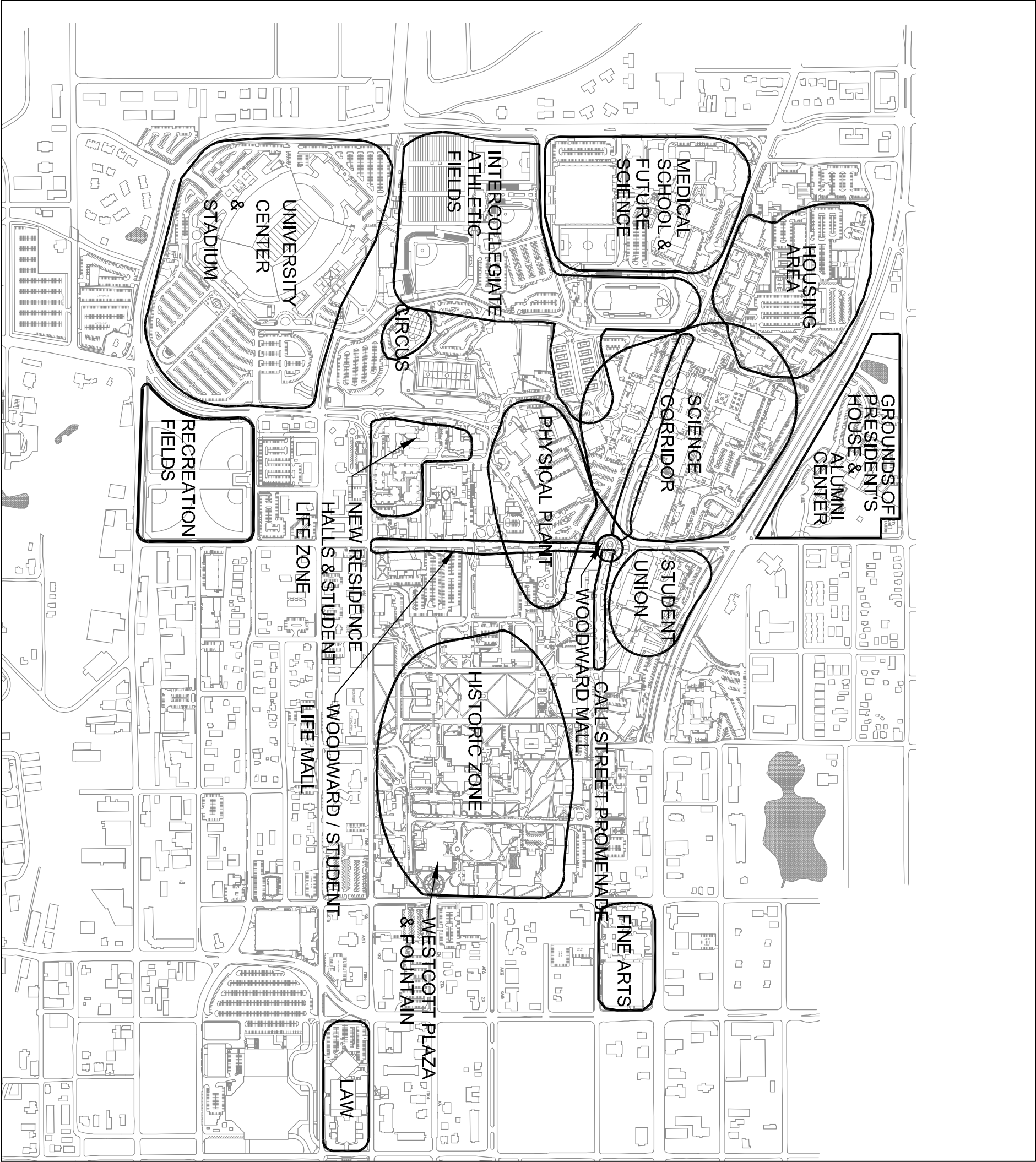


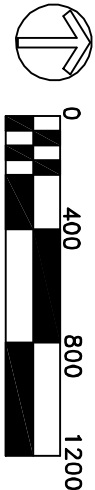
FIGURE 3.5

ON-CAMPUS
VISUAL ZONES

SOURCE:
SITE OBSERVATIONS

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

SUPPORTING DATA
13 JUNE 2008
REV.: 02 JUNE 2011



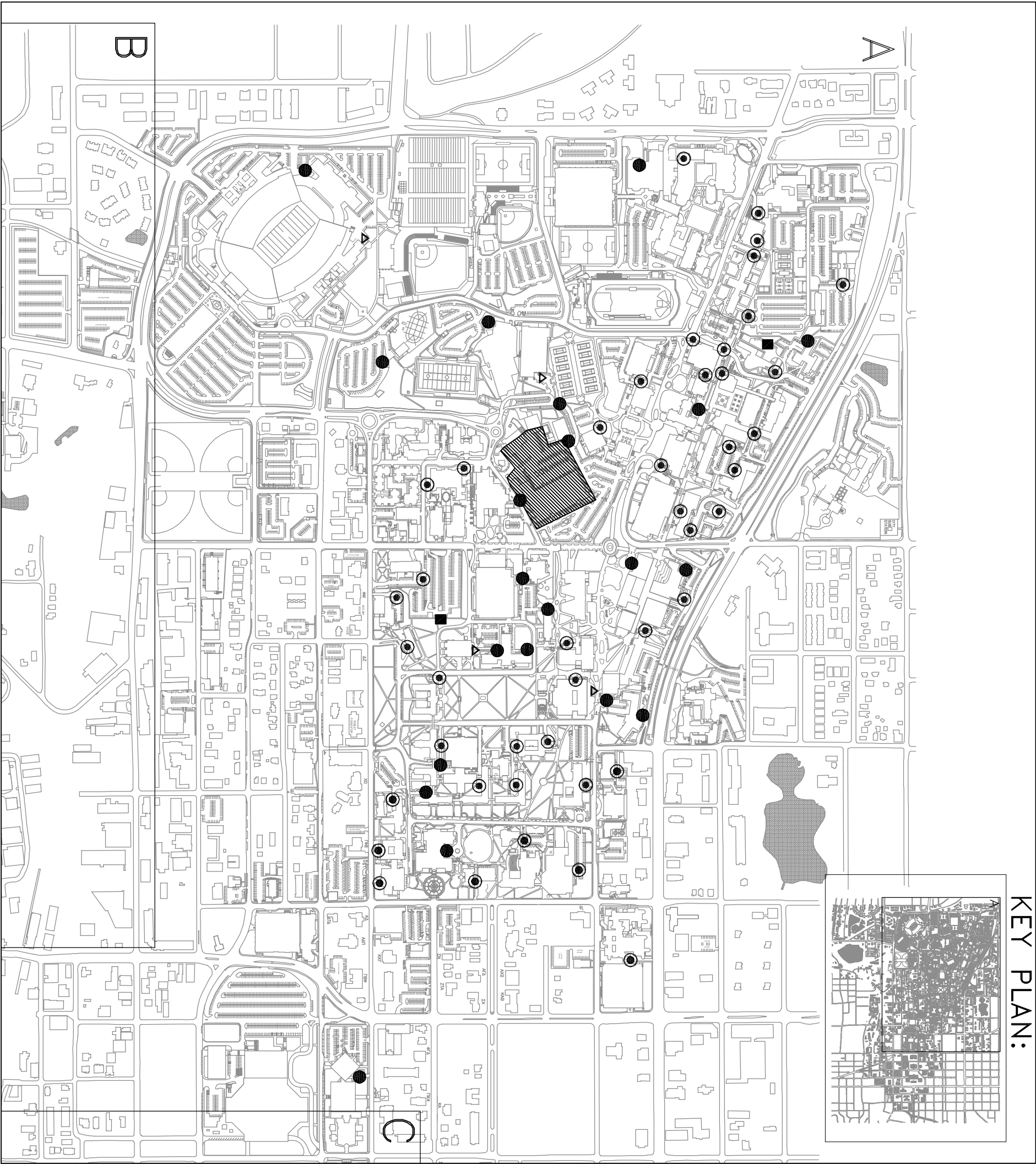







FIGURE 3.6.1

**SERVICE AREAS
AND MAINTENANCE
FACILITIES**

LEGEND:

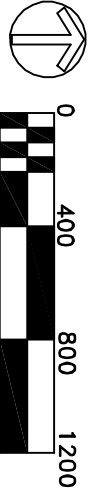
-  SERVICE AREA
SCREENED
-  HIGHLY VISIBLE LOADING
AREA-SERVICE AREA
-  HIGHLY VISIBLE AND
IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT
TO PEDESTRIAN
CIRCULATION
-  RECYCLE DUMPSTER
LOCATION
-  CAMPUS MAINTENANCE
FACILITY

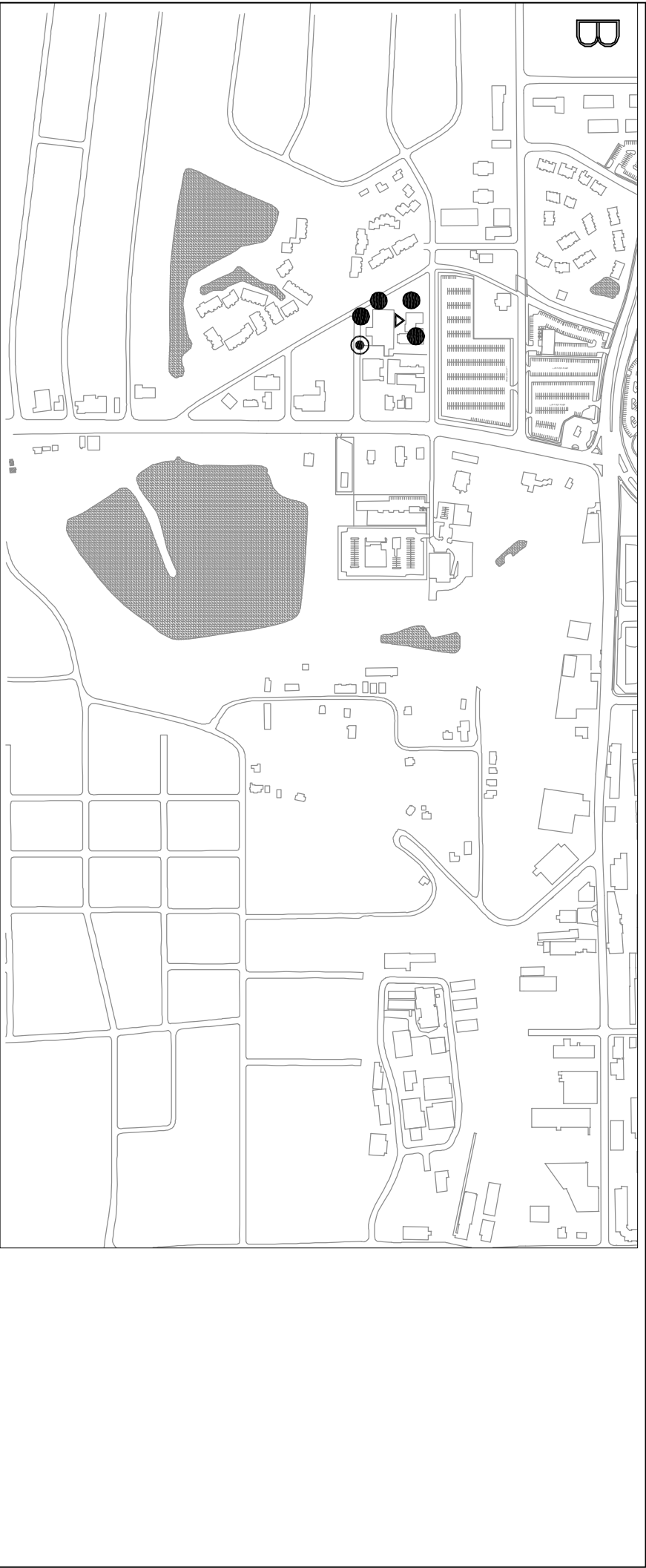
SOURCE:

SITE OBSERVATIONS

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

SUPPORTING DATA
13 JUNE 2008
REV.: 02 JUNE 2011





**SERVICE AREAS
AND MAINTENANCE
FACILITIES**

LEGEND:

△ SERVICE AREA
SCREENED

● HIGHLY VISIBLE LOADING
AREA-SERVICE AREA

● HIGHLY VISIBLE AND
IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT
TO PEDESTRIAN
CIRCULATION

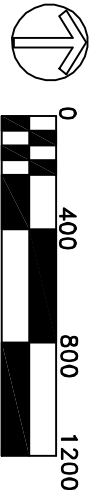
■ RECYCLE DUMPSTER
LOCATION

▨ CAMPUS MAINTENANCE
FACILITY

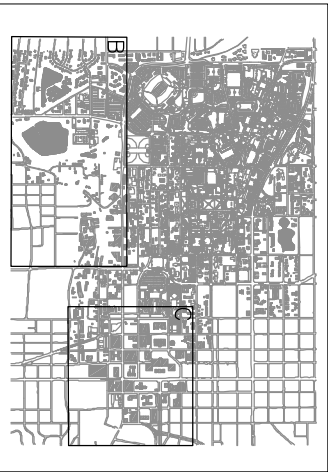
SOURCE:

SITE OBSERVATIONS

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
SUPPORTING DATA
13 JUNE 2008
REV.: 02 JUNE 2011



KEY PLAN:



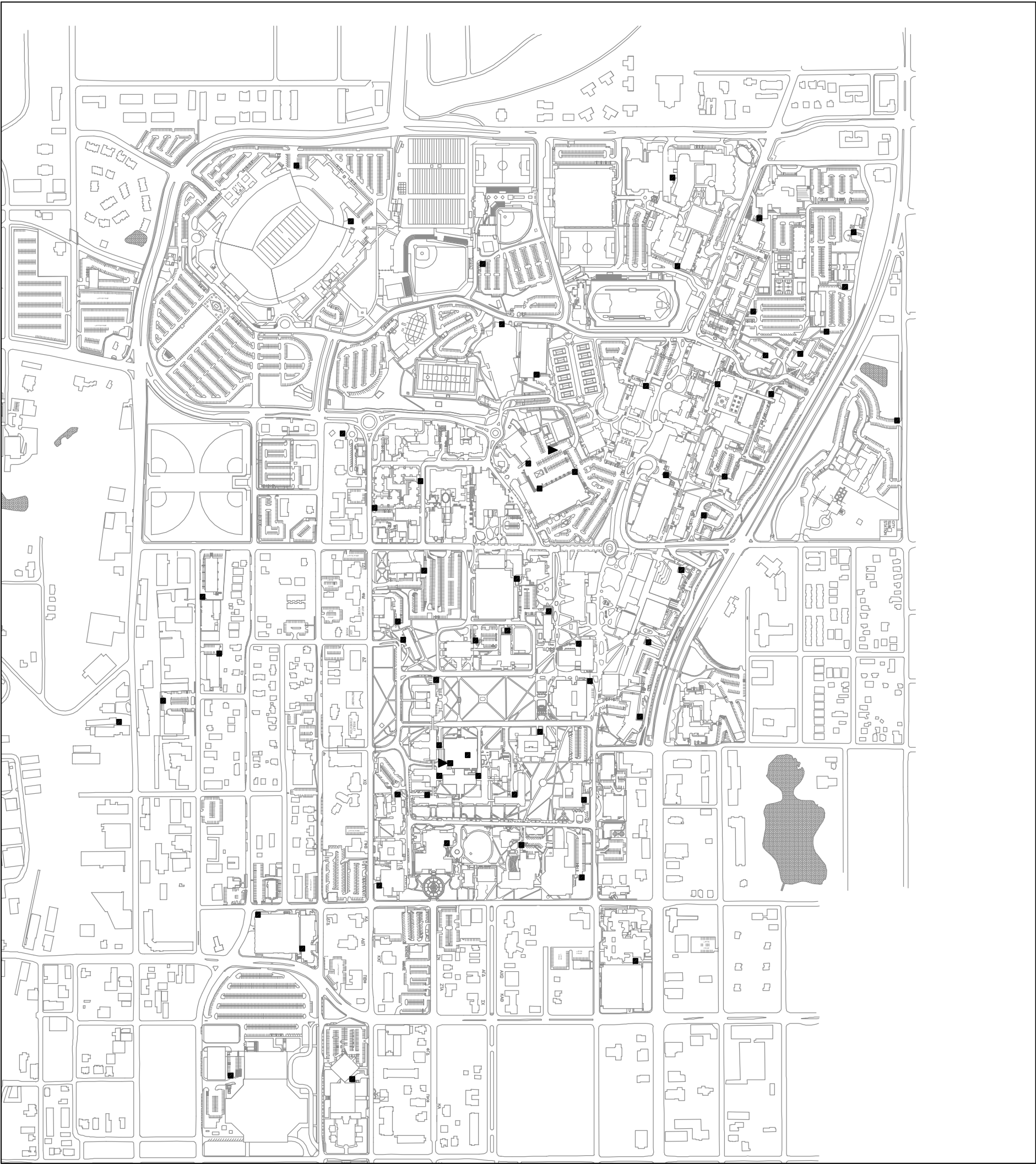


FIGURE 3.7

**EXISTING DUMPSTER
AND COMPACTOR
LOCATIONS**

LEGEND:

- DUMPSTERS
- ▲ COMPACTOR

SOURCE:

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
SPACE INVENTORY SYSTEM
BUILDING SUMMARY,
AND SITE OBSERVATIONS

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

SUPPORTING DATA
13 JUNE 2008
REV.: 02 JUNE 2011

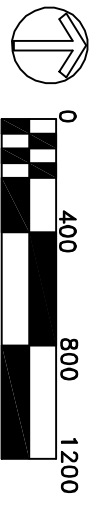
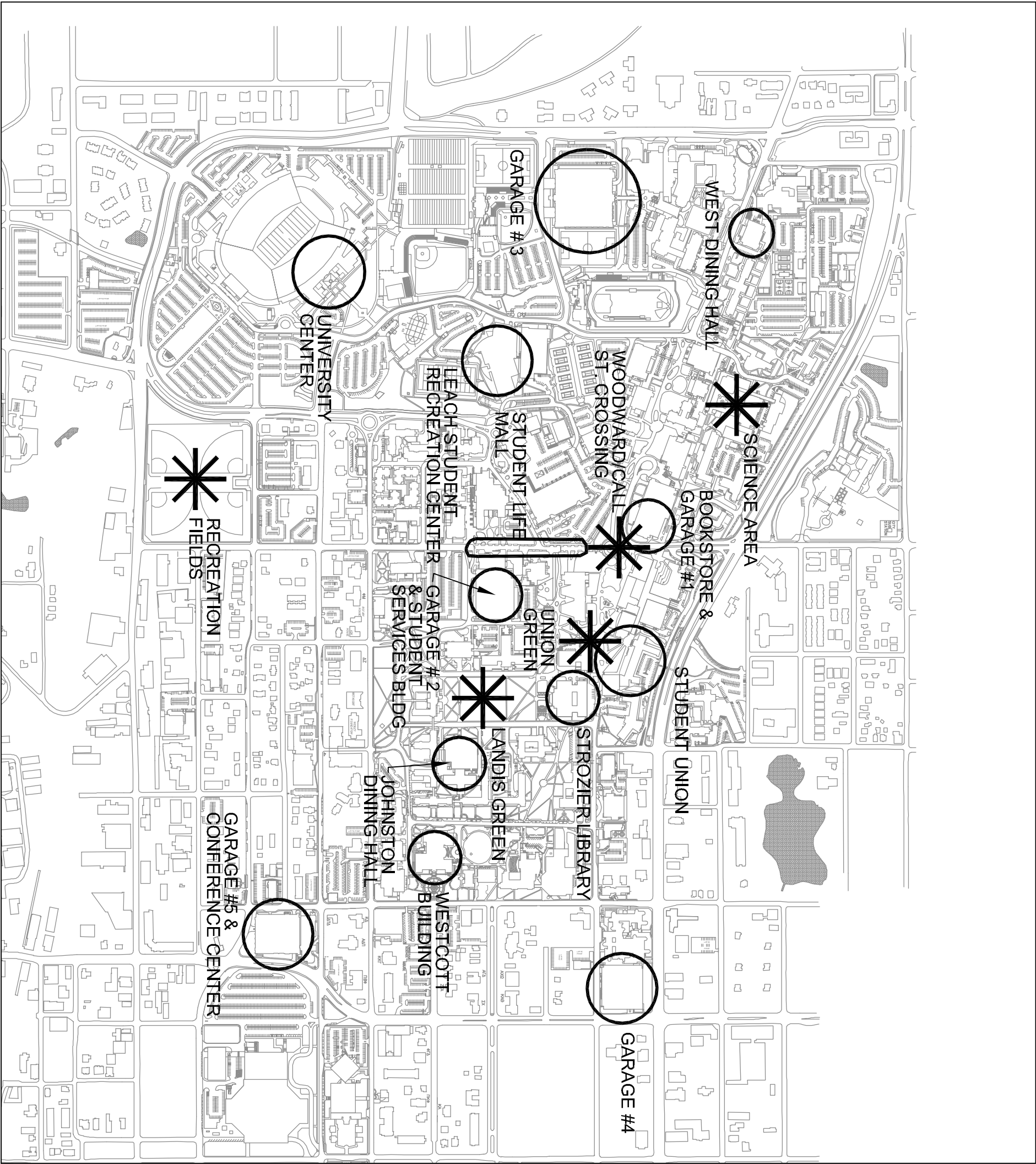


FIGURE 3.8

ACTIVITY AREAS



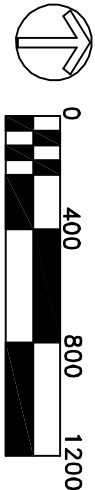
LEGEND:

 HIGH ACTIVITY SPACES

 HIGH ACTIVITY BUILDINGS

SOURCE:
SITE OBSERVATIONS

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
SUPPORTING DATA
13 JUNE 2008
REV.: 02 JUNE 2011



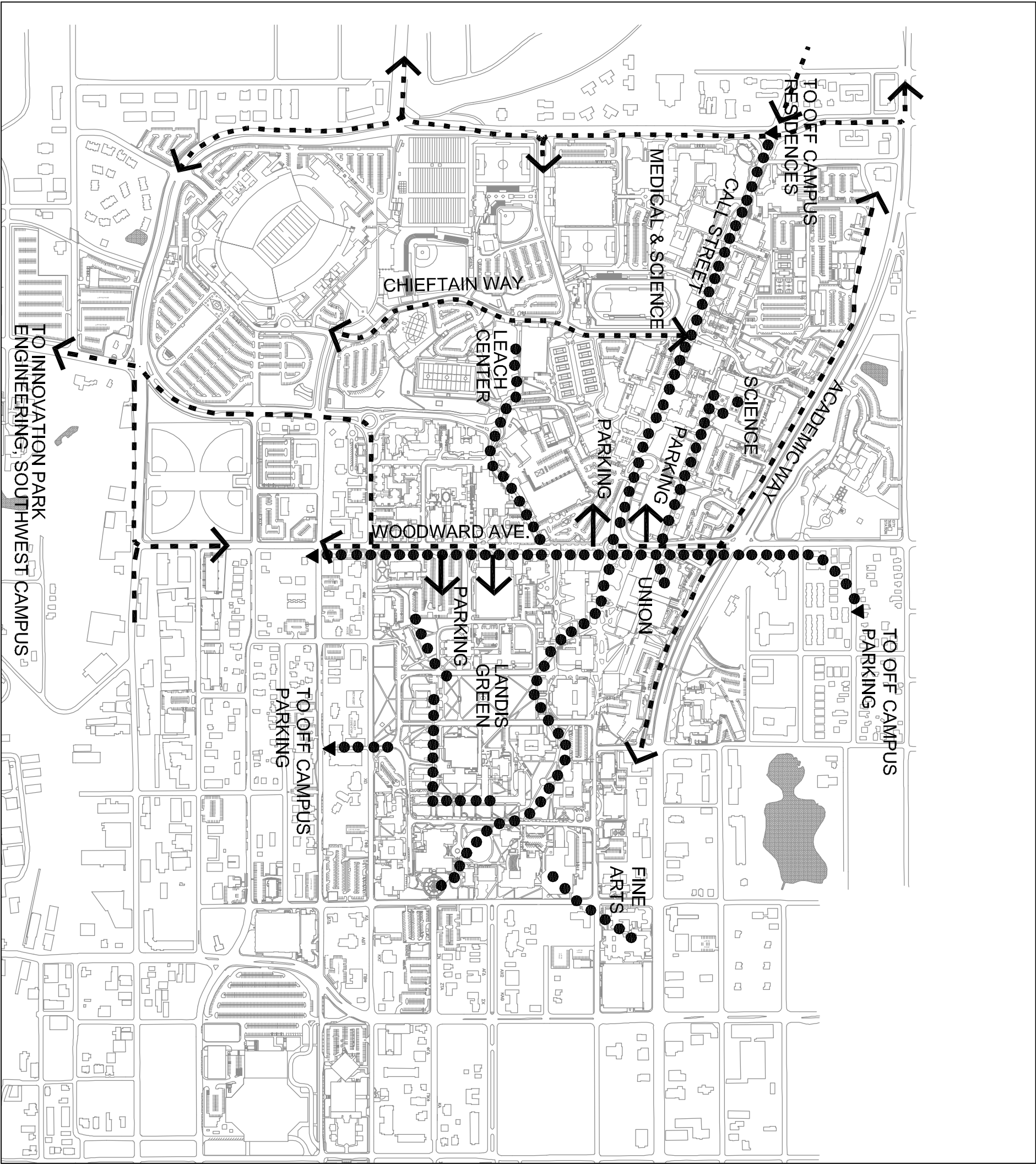


FIGURE 3.9

FUNCTIONAL LINKAGES

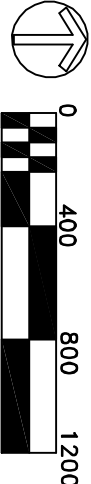
LEGEND:

●●● PEDESTRIAN OR BICYCLE

■ ■ ■ AUTOMOBILE

SOURCE:
SITE OBSERVATIONS

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
SUPPORTING DATA
13 JUNE 2008
REV.: 02 JUNE 2011



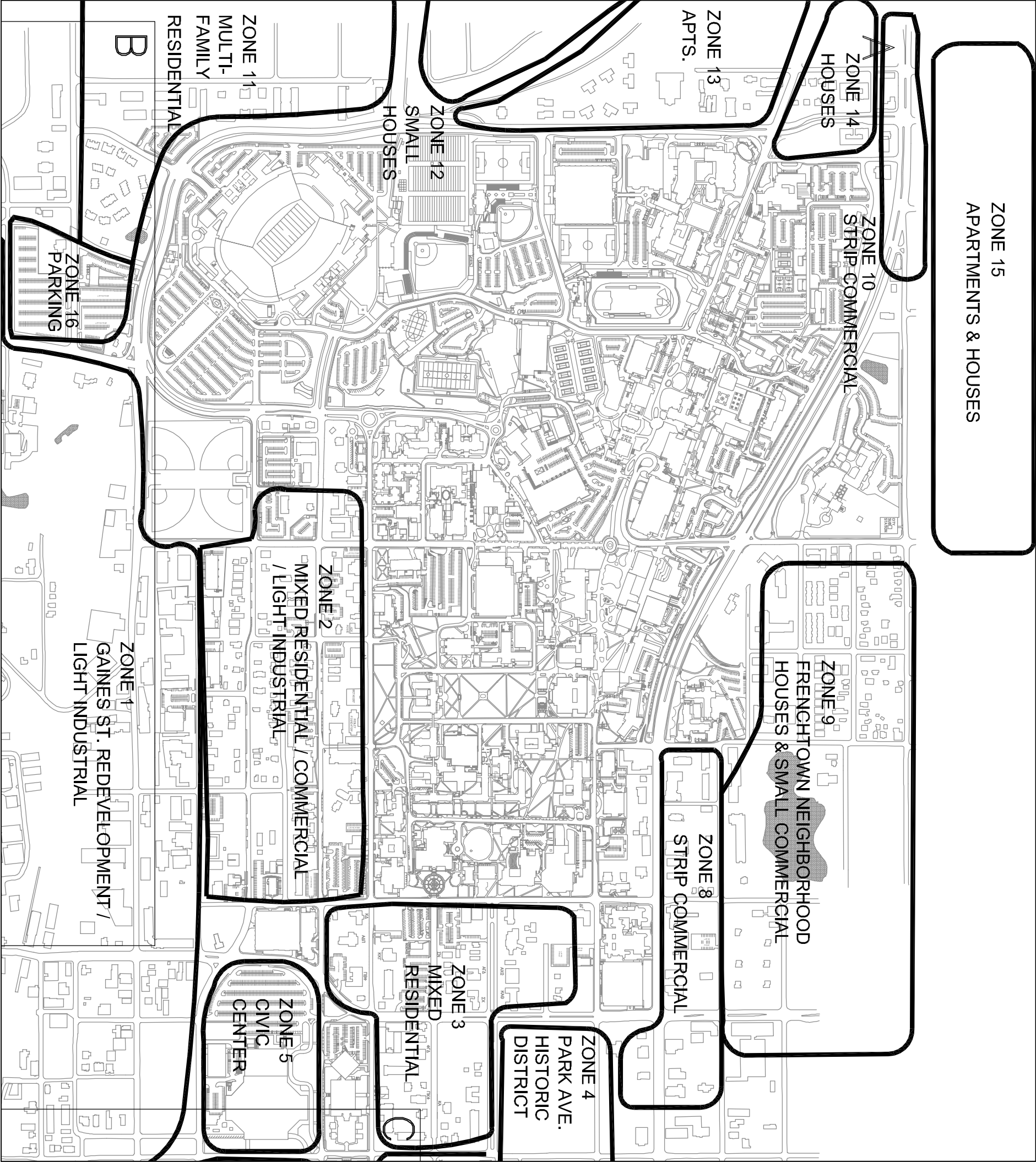
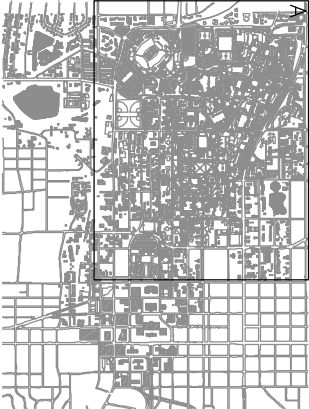


FIGURE 3.10.1

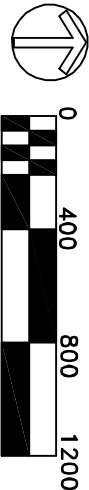
CONTEXT CHARACTER

KEY PLAN:



SOURCE:
SITE OBSERVATIONS

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
SUPPORTING DATA
13 JUNE 2008
REV.: 02 JUNE 2011



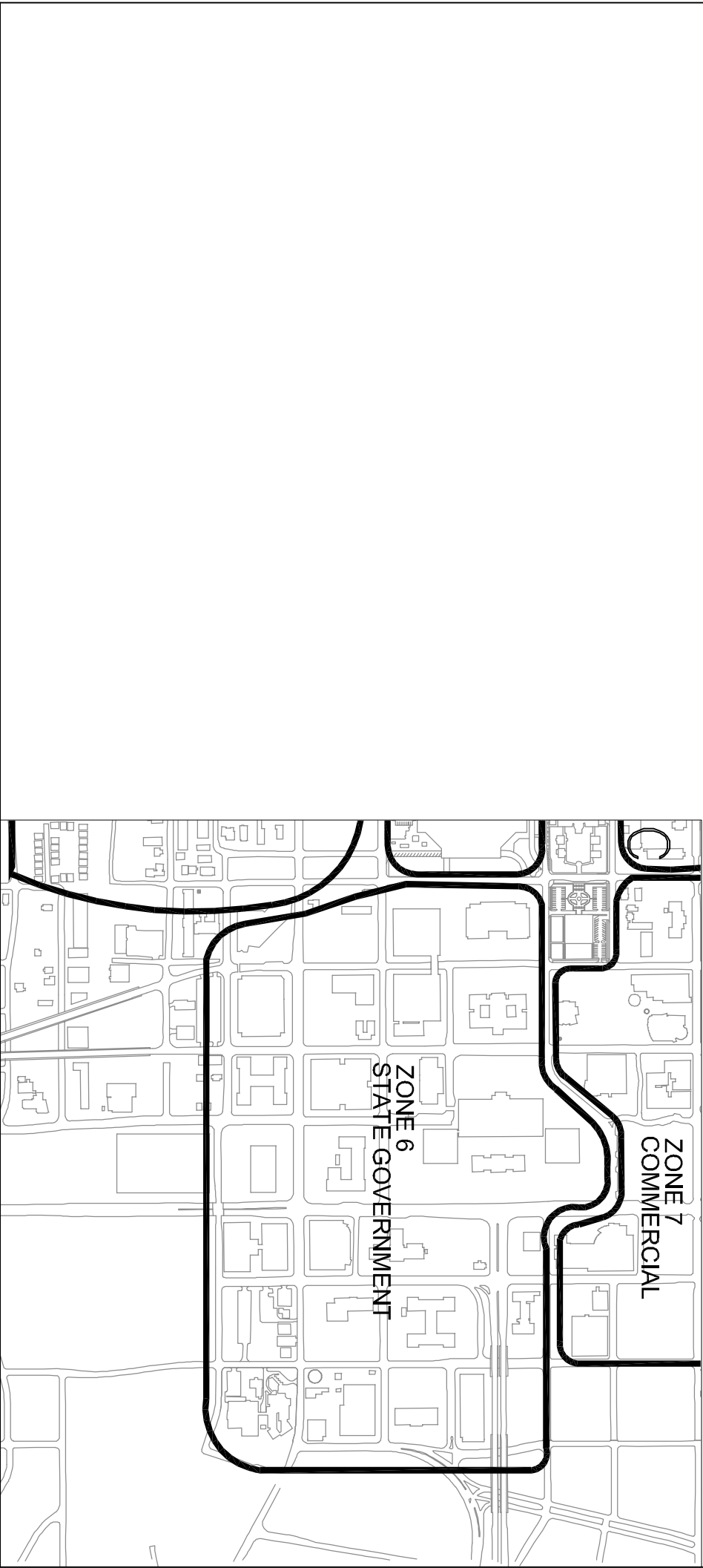
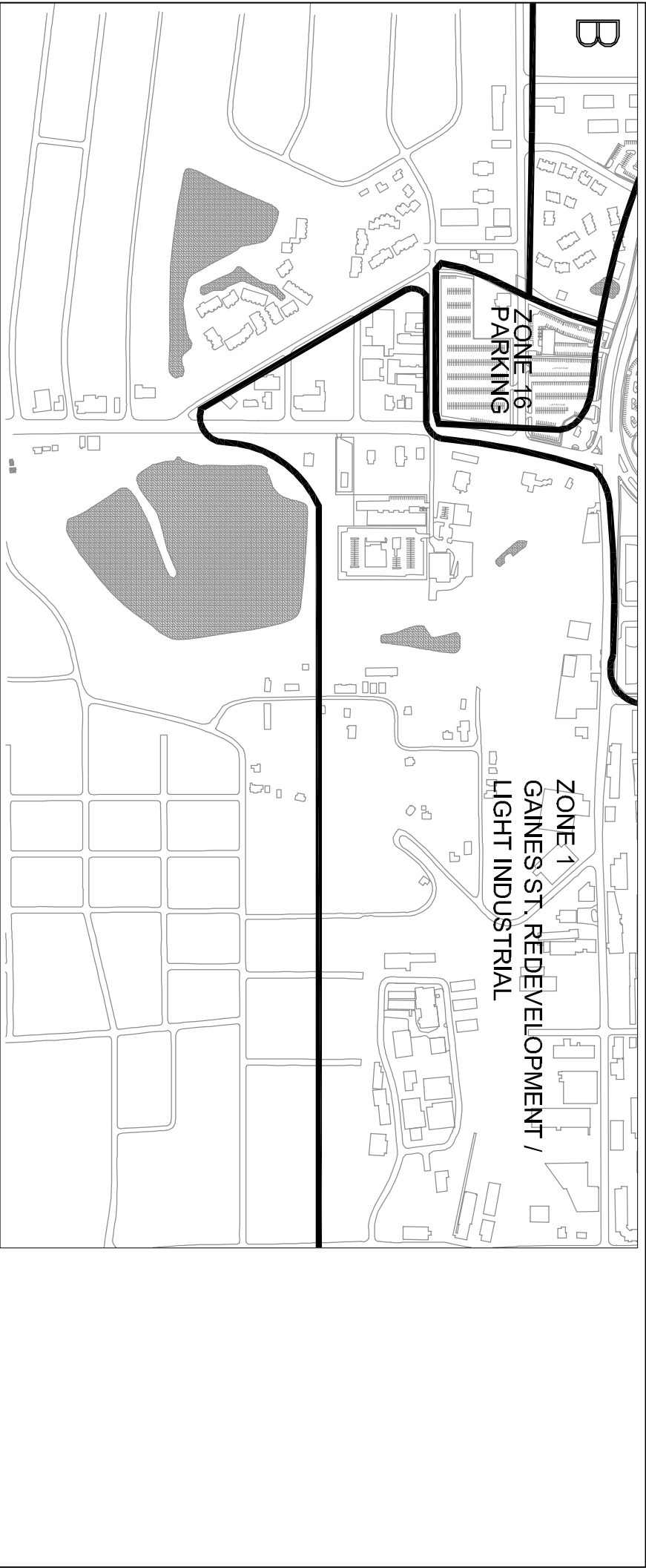
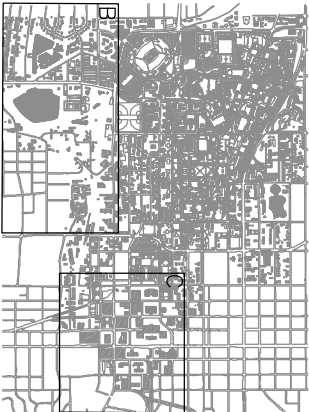


FIGURE 3.10.2

CONTEXT
CHARACTER

KEY PLAN:



SOURCE:
SITE OBSERVATIONS

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
SUPPORTING DATA
13 JUNE 2008
REV.: 02 JUNE 2011

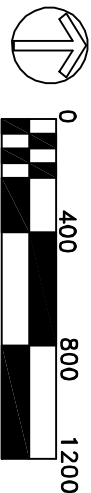
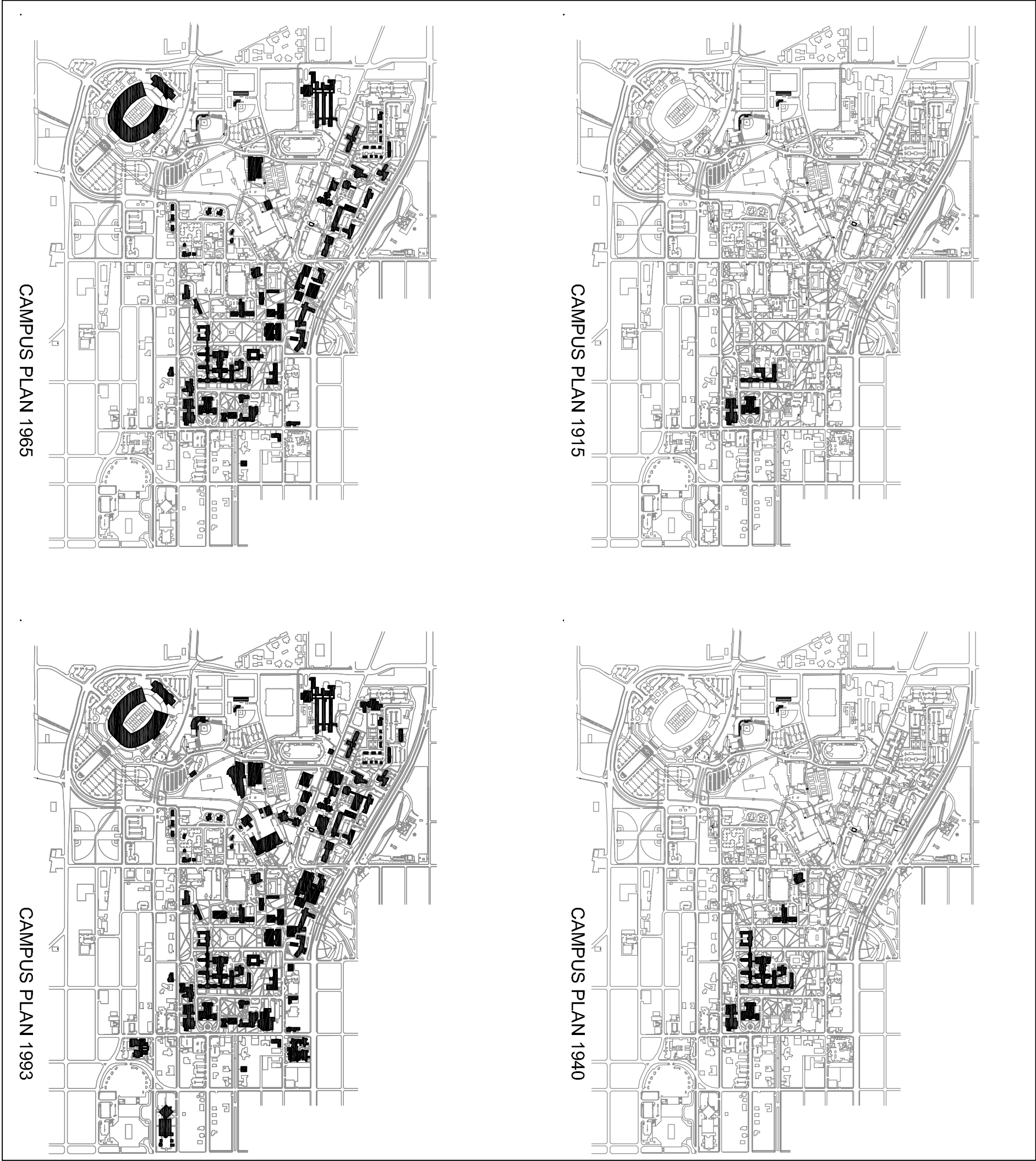


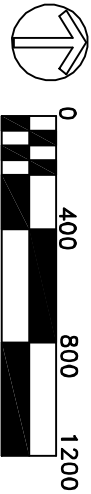
FIGURE 3.11

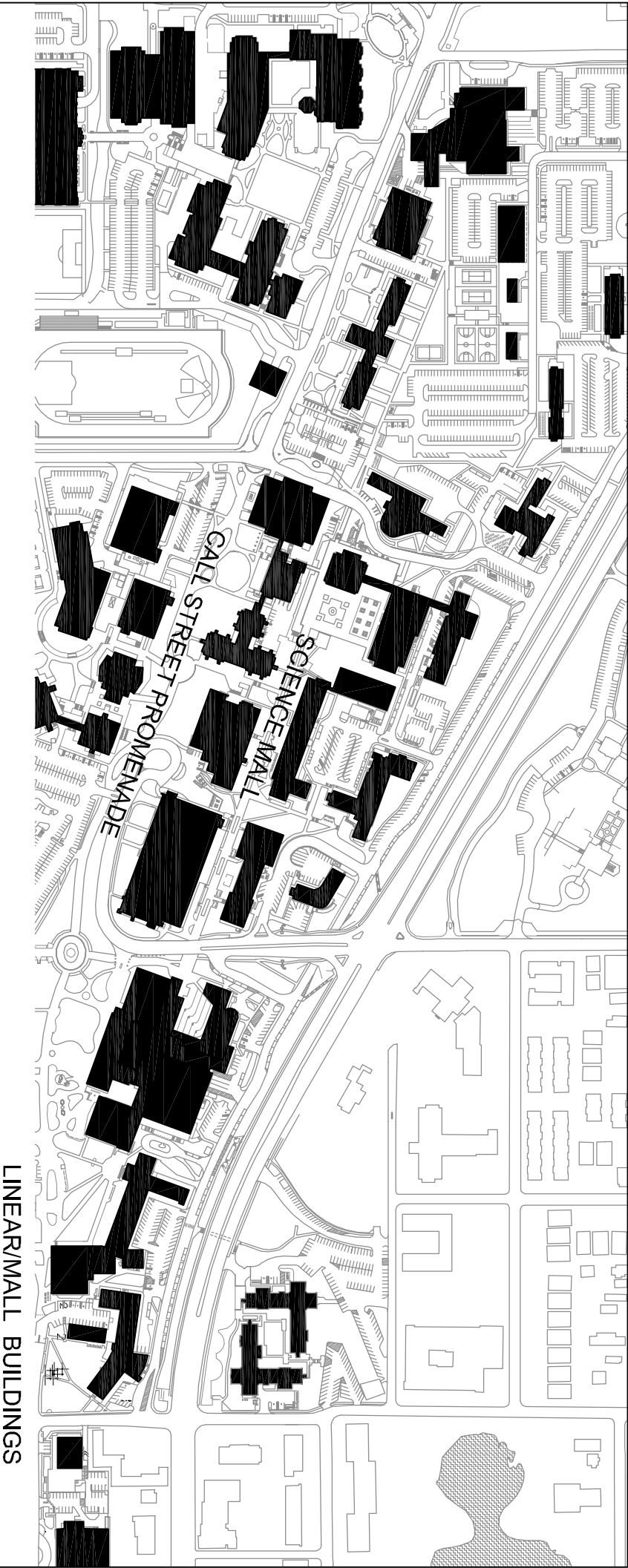
CAMPUS
DEVELOPMENT
EVOLUTION



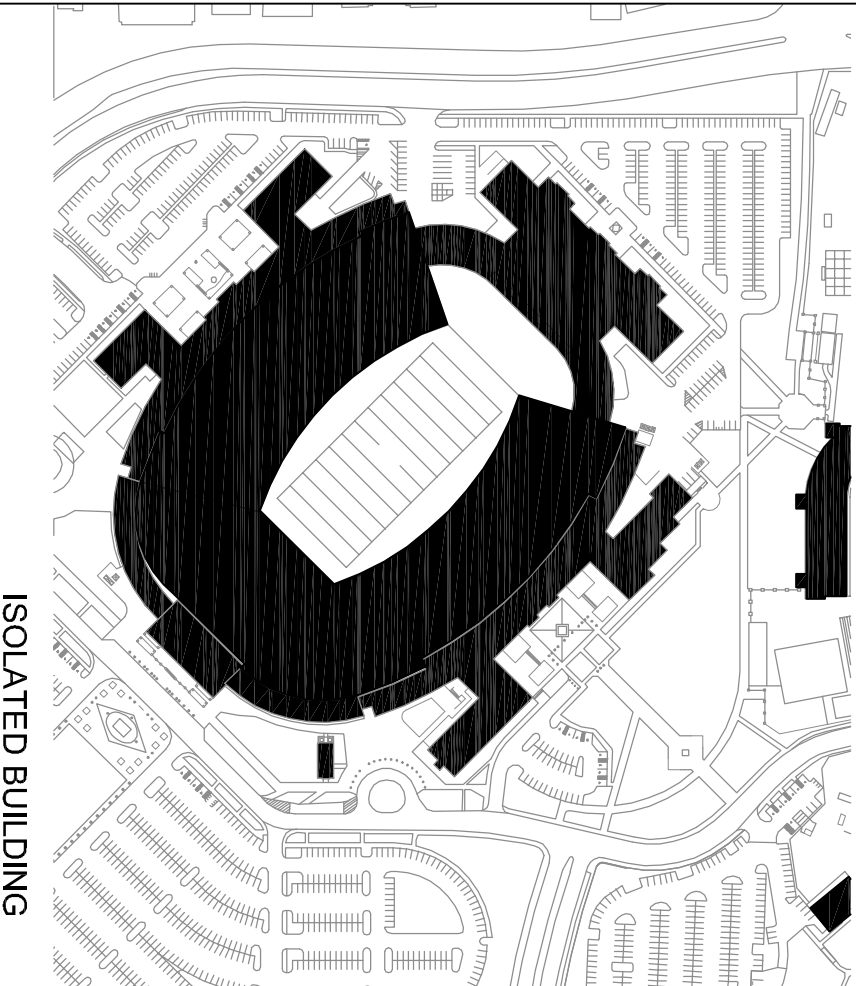
SOURCE:
FSU PHYSICAL PLANT

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
SUPPORTING DATA
13 JUNE 2008
REV.: 02 JUNE 2011

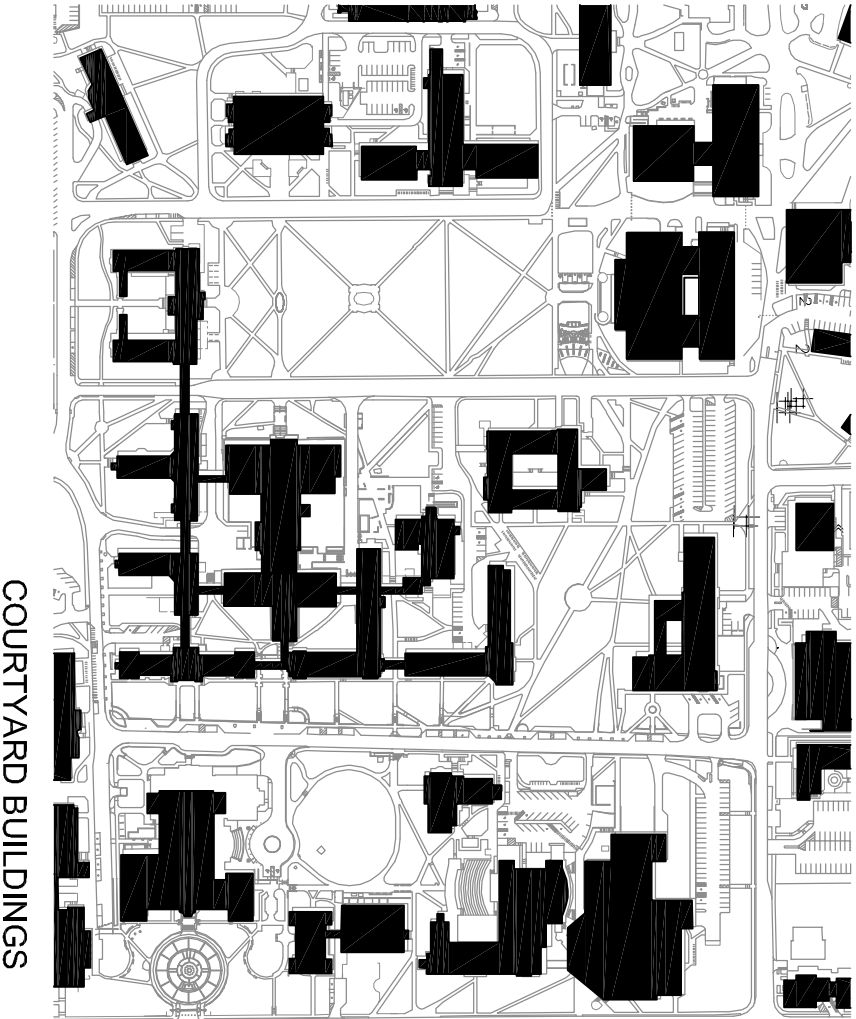




LINEAR/MALL BUILDINGS



ISOLATED BUILDING

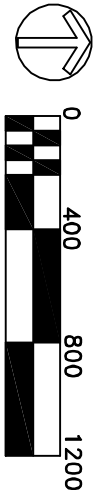


COURTYARD BUILDINGS

FIGURE 3.13
CAMPUS
SPATIAL
CONFIGURATIONS

SOURCE:
FSU PHYSICAL PLANT

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
SUPPORTING DATA
13 JUNE 2008
REV.: 02 JUNE 2011



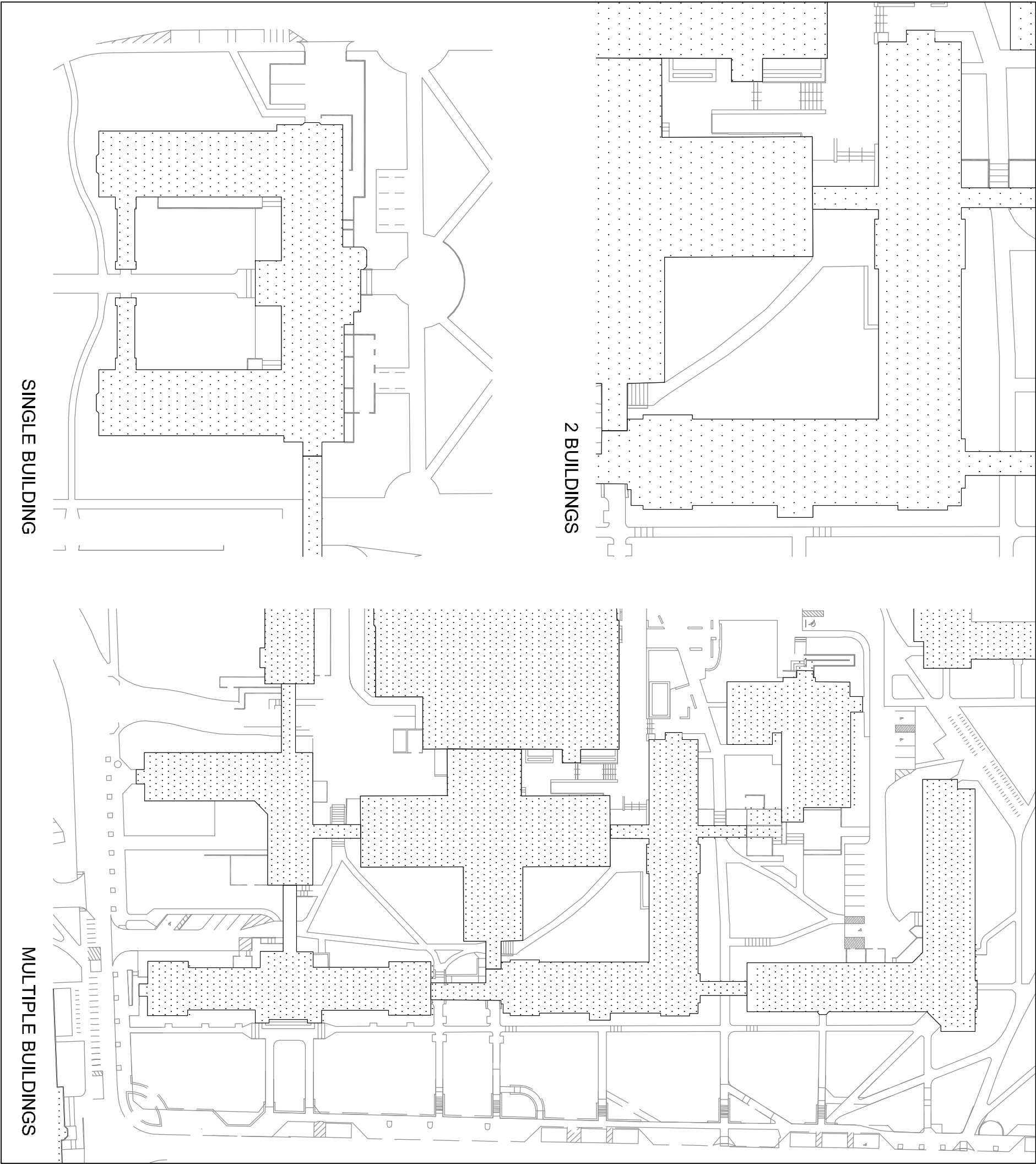


FIGURE 3.14

CAMPUS
COURTYARDS

SOURCE:
FSU PHYSICAL PLANT

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
SUPPORTING DATA
13 JUNE 2008
REV.: 02 JUNE 2011

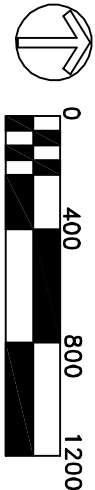


FIGURE 3.15

CAMPUS
ACTIVITY
LINKAGES

LEGEND:

○ HIGH ACTIVITY
BUILDINGS (EXISTING)

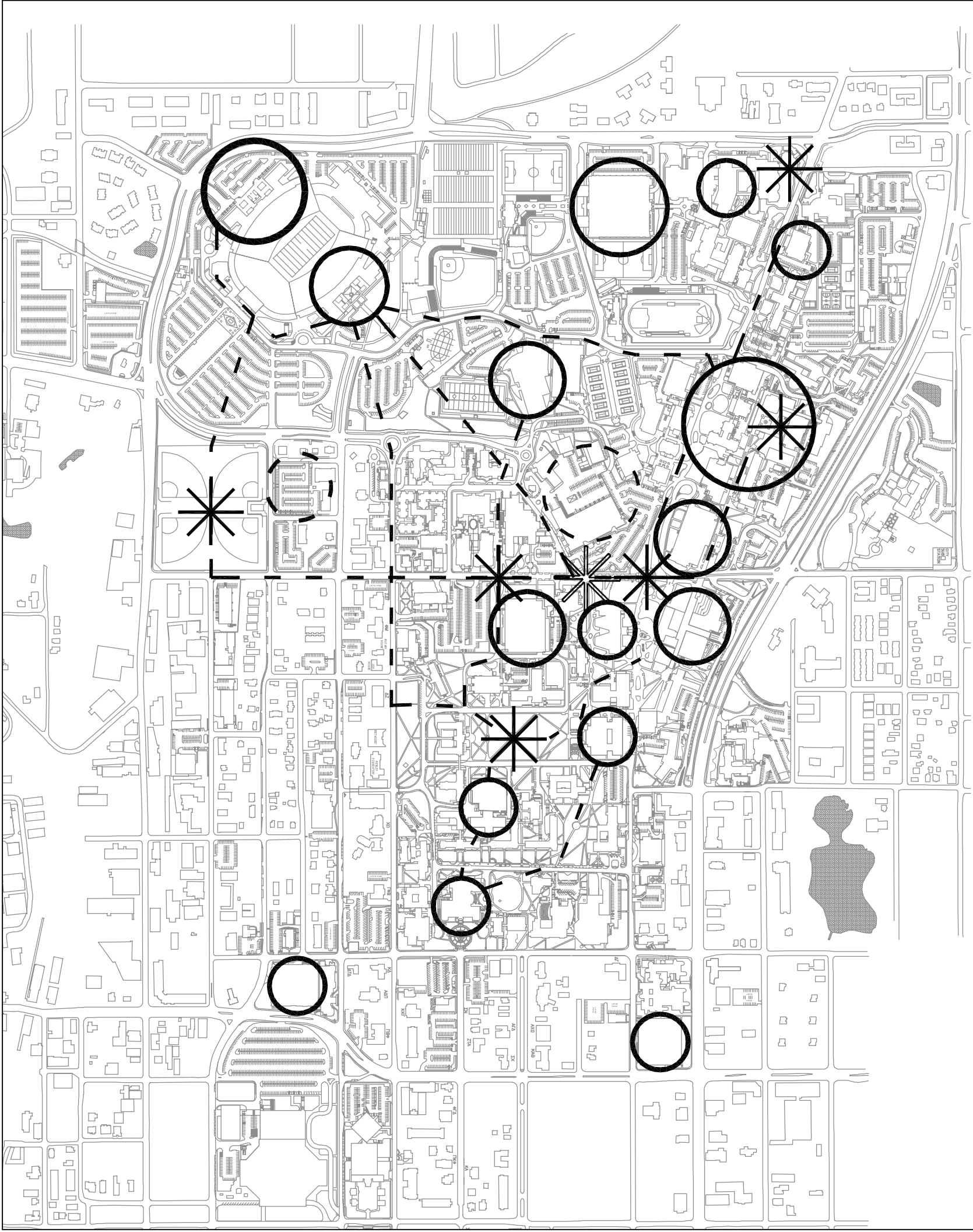
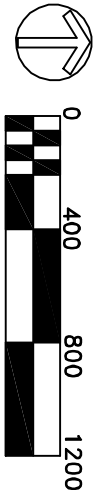
✱ HIGH ACTIVITY
SPACES (EXISTING)

○ FUTURE HIGH
ACTIVITY BUILDINGS

✱ FUTURE HIGH
ACTIVITY SPACE

SOURCE:
SITE OBSERVATIONS
FSU PHYSICAL PLANT

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
SUPPORTING DATA
13 JUNE 2008
REV.: 02 JUNE 2011



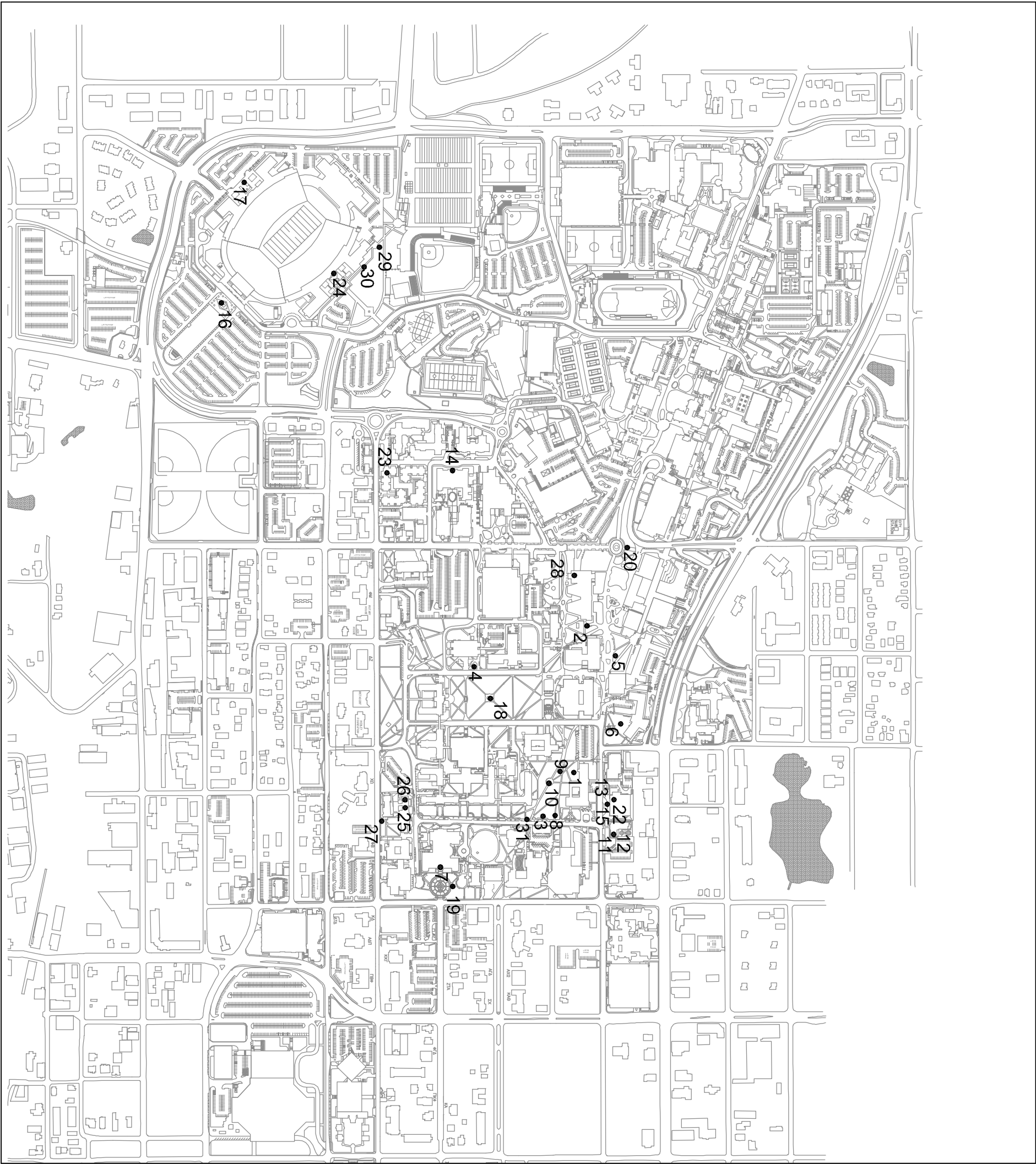


FIGURE 3.16

ART ON CAMPUS

LEGEND:

1. BACK TO VENICE
2. BEAST ALERTED
3. TACHI SINGLE WHIP
4. AVI
5. AMARYHU
6. ZADOO & SHIMON
7. BEING BEAUTEOUS
8. SPIRIT OF THE WIND
9. MIGRATION
10. WATER CARRIER
11. STANDING FAMILY GROUP
12. BULL KEYHEAD
13. CLAUDE PEPPER MEMORIAL WINDOW
14. STUDENT LIFE MEMORIAL WINDOW
15. SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER STATUE *
16. UNCONQUERED *
17. SPORTSMANSHIP
18. FSU COMMEMORATIVE *
19. FRANCIS EPES STATUE
20. INTEGRATION *
21. ALKEBULANIA **
22. BRAMBLE **
23. THE SENATOR'S GROVE
24. UNIVERSITY CENTER GATES
25. THE COMPANIONS
26. DODD HALL MEMORIAL WINDOW
27. PRESIDENT CONRADI
28. PRESIDENT MARSHALL
29. PRESIDENT CAMPBELL
30. PRESIDENT SLIGER
31. JENNIE MURPHREE

* Anticipated location

** FAMU/FSU (not on main campus)

SOURCE:

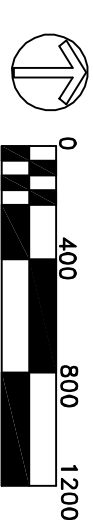
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
SESQUICENTENNIAL SCULPTURE
EXHIBITION AND CAMPUS ART
COLLECTION PUBLICATION 2000

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

SUPPORTING DATA

13 JUNE 2008

REV.: 02 JUNE 2011



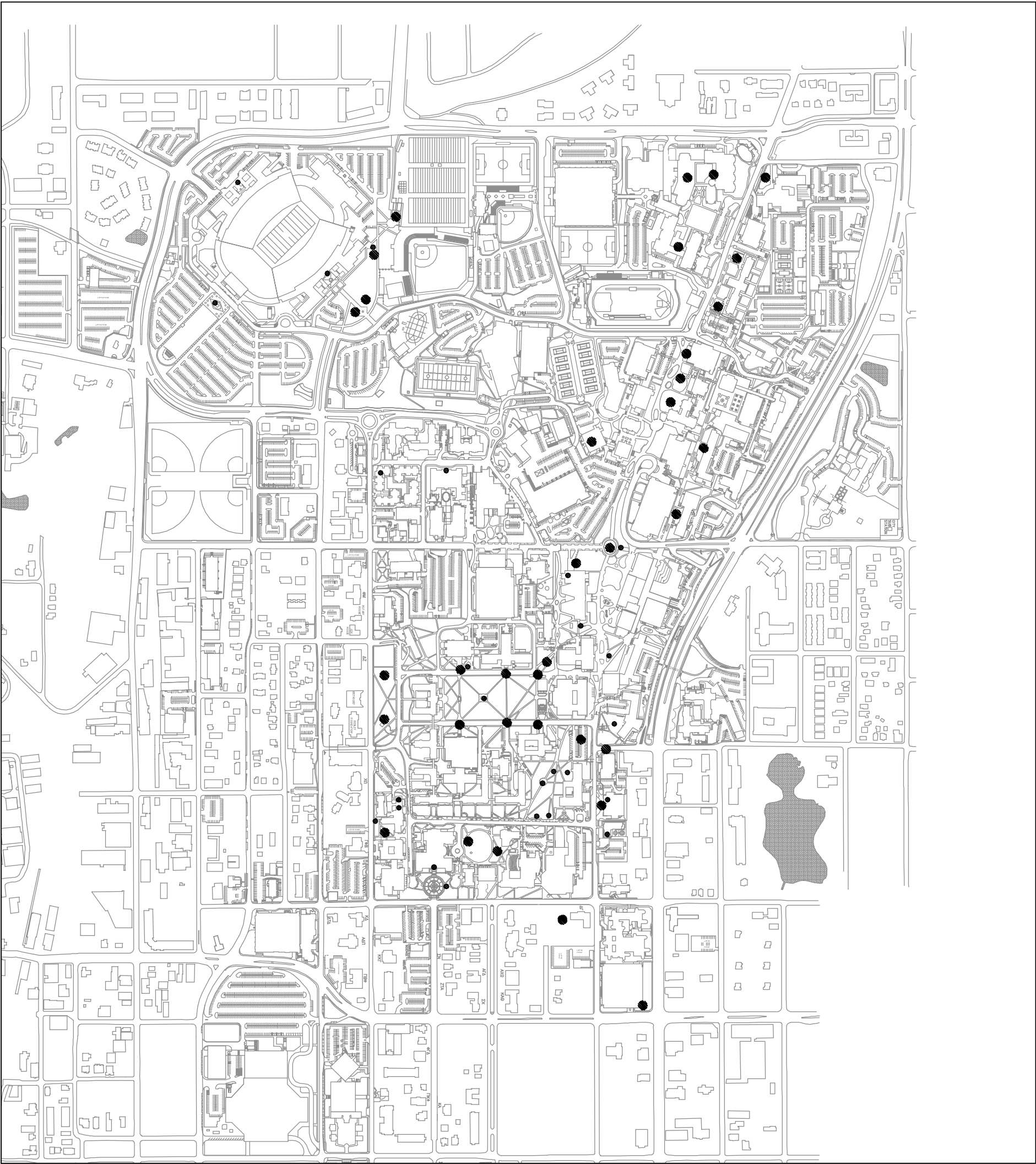


FIGURE 3.17

ART ON CAMPUS POTENTIAL SITES

LEGEND:

- POTENTIAL SITES
- EXISTING SITE
(SEE FIG 3.16)

NOTE: EXISTING ART ON
CAMPUS SITES SHOWN ON
FIG. 3.16

SOURCE:
FSU PHYSICAL PLANT
FSU MASTER PLAN

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
SUPPORTING DATA
13 JUNE 2008
REV.: 02 JUNE 2011

