Note: This element was not revised during the 2015 Minor Amendment process. There may be figures referenced in the text that were previously removed from the element.

Landscape Architectural Design Guidelines Supporting Data

1. Inventory and Analysis of Existing Conditions

The physical attributes of the Main Campus of Florida State University consist not only in its buildings and interiors, but also the campus site and its environs. The physical world surrounding the buildings on a campus of this size is the "glue" fostering cohesion, a sense of place, pride, function, and flexibility. A "campus" most certainly suggests a piece of land with educational facilities linked by roads, walks, and landscapes, supplemented by parking lots, active and passive spaces, furnishings, lighting and many other elements.

Since its inception, the FSU Campus has grown and evolved. The campus development has greatly influenced its own land and also surrounding lands and their uses. Naturally, site elements and linkages are a product of their time and are subject to obsolescence, preservation or modification. In this element, campus-wide landscape treatments will be examined for their character, quality and location, as will their qualitative nature and their contribution to aesthetics and function of the campus physical environment.

1.a. An inventory of the existing character, quality and location of landscape treatments on the Main Campus are as follows:

1.a.1. Vehicular Circulation Routes: Vehicular circulation routes, and their treatments on and immediately around campus are asphalt and varied in width and appearance. **Figure 16.1** shows campus vehicular circulation and related parking areas.

Campus roads vary in their edge treatment and landscape.

a) Some have curbs, grass, some trees, and a sidewalk. See **Photo 16.1**.
b) Some have curbs, grass, and some trees. See **Photo 16.2**.
c) Some have sidewalks and curbs. See **Photo 16.3**.
d) Some have curbs, some grass, some walks, some parking and few trees. See **Photo 16.4**.

Most on-campus roads are two lanes in width and have comfortable scale with building proximity and massing and large nearby trees. Their presence and impact is felt in areas of little landscape and few, if any, large trees.

In general, vehicular circulation is associated with a combination informal landscape systems resulting from:

a) A deteriorated formal street tree system formerly associated with some of the older

parts of Campus.

b) Informal planting systems purposefully implemented to be "casual".

c) Large specimens or groups of native trees that remain as the net result of campus development.

1.a.2 **Parking Facilities:** Associated with campus vehicular systems are campus parking facilities. Their size and distribution, as shown in **Figure 16.1**, indicates that as the campus grew to the west, parking became a larger and more integral part of campus function and scene. Staff, students and/or visitors use the lots.

Their characteristics vary as well:

a) Some are small paved with asphalt, and not too visually imposing. See **Photo 16.5**.

b) Some are located adjacent to and part of a campus street. These tend to have a strong visual impact. See **Photo 16.6**.

c) Some are large, asphalt lots that, depending on their organization, orientation and visibility, vary in their visual impact. See **Photo 16.7**.

d) Some are unpaved or paved with gravel, relatively organized and amongst large existing trees. See **Photo 16.8**.

Landscaping associated with the parking facilities is varied, and there is no apparent consistency in their treatment. Some lots have no landscape in or immediately adjacent to them, some have large trees in them, some "new" lots have medians with a few small trees, and a few have shrubs attempting to screen cars.

Photo 16.1 **Vehicular Circulation; University Way**

Photo 16.2 **Vehicular Circulation; Chieftan Way**

Photo 16.3 **Vehicular Circulation; Woodward Avenue**

Photo 16.4 **Vehicular Circulation; Academic Way**

Photo 16.5 **Parking; Typical Small Asphalt Paved Lot**

Photo 16.6 **Parking; Parallel & Perpendicular Parking on Academic Way**

Photo 16.7 **Parking; Large Asphalt Paved Lot**

Photo 16.8 **Parking; Large Gravel Lot at Pensacola Street and Chieftan Way**

1.a.3. **Pedestrian Circulation Routes:** Walks provide the primary circulation needs on campus and sidewalks adequately serve a significant part of this campus. Virtually all walks and pedestrian areas are concrete with an occasional special pavement such as brick, exposed aggregate, or interlocking pavers occurring at accent areas. See **Figure 16.2**.

There is an appropriate relationship between the distribution and use of walks where adequate open space occurs between buildings. This primarily occurs south of Call Street and east of Woodward Avenue. See **Photo 16.9** and **16.10**. Where space between buildings are dominated by vehicular circulation, parking, and service area; such as the northwest corner of campus, walk distribution is minimized and the traveled path includes parking lots, roads, and service zones. See **Photo 16.11**.

"Desire lines" (high volume paths worn into lawn or planted areas) are the prim indicator of inadequate walk distribution or width and an important way to learn of unanticipated routes. See **Figure 16.2** and **Photo 16.12**. In past years, the Physical Plant Department says it has constructed 2000 linear feet of walks on average each year which addresses “desire lines” and general walk maintenance.

Pedestrian tunnels and bridges occur in several locations on campus. Tunnels occur at two perimeter “crossings” of Tennessee and Pensacola Streets where wide roads and heavy traffic would conflict with pedestrian desire lines to get from one side to the other. The tunnel at Pensacola is planned to be phased out with the closing of Pensacola Street. Although the drainage ditches through campus have been covered over, bridges still remain to span the swales.

Steps found within walks on campus are constructed of concrete. Handrails are almost, consistently galvanized steel pipe, however the style and extension length beyond the top and bottom risers vary from stair to stair.

Photo 16.9 Pedestrian Circulation; Union Green Pedestrian Walks

Photo 16.10 Pedestrian Circulation; Old Campus Area

Photo 16.11 Pedestrian Circulation; North West Corner

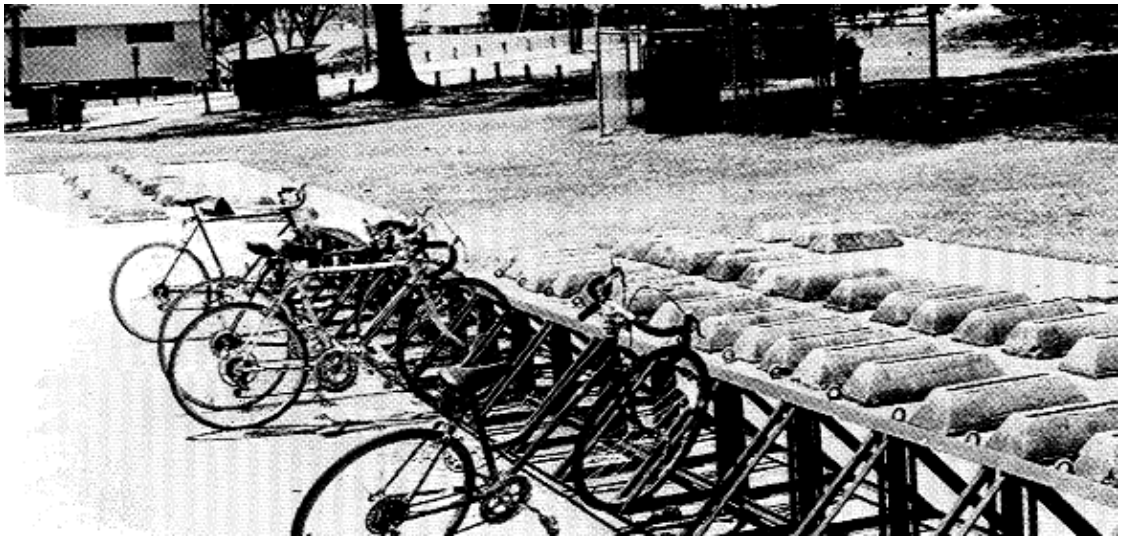
Photo 16.12 Pedestrian Circulation; Desire Lines

1.a.4. **Bicycle Facilities:** Bicycle parking facilities are distributed throughout campus. See **Figure 16.3**. Five different types occur on campus and their size and construction varies. All are adjacent to pedestrian circulation systems and are on paved surfaces. Despite their varying appearance, some differing types occur immediately adjacent to one another. See **Photo 16.13** and **16.14**. "Obsolete" bike racks are ignored by the students due to poor locking mechanisms or stability.

No bicycle parking areas are specifically landscaped to enhance their location.

Photo 16.13 Bicycle Parking Facility; Two Types, One Location

Photo 16.14 Bicycle Parking Facility; Two Types, One Location



1.a.5 **Public Transportation Facilities:** Public transportation facilities that exist on campus consist of shelters of varying types for use by students and staff in inclement weather. See **Figure 16.4**. Most facilities are located on campus property, and patrons of the campus bus system as well as the city transit system use shelters along the perimeter of campus. They vary in style from metal frame and bench with acrylic window panels and roof, see **Photo 16.15**; and a large brick and concrete structure with clay tile roof, see **Photo 16.16**. The shelter at Copeland Street and College Avenue (off campus property across from Westcott Entrance) is heavily used and not large enough to accommodate the number of riders at peak hours. Also, the large brick shelter on Jefferson Street near the Gilchrest Gate entrance, see **Photo 16.16**, is placed in such a way as to impede sidewalk traffic along Jefferson Street, due to the pull-off lane installed for buses.

1.a.6 **Emergency Access Facilities**: Emergency access facilities for the campus are not formally designated specifically for use as emergency access. Every street and parking lot adjacent to campus buildings can be considered an emergency access point. There are also several widened walkways through campus, many of which are used on a daily basis as driveways to building service areas that can be considered emergency access corridors. However, there is no information available as to the maximum loads these walkways will withstand, and there is also no evidence of any areas of reinforced mr1 for emergency vehicle access. See **Figure 16.1**.

Photo 16.15
Public Transportation Facility

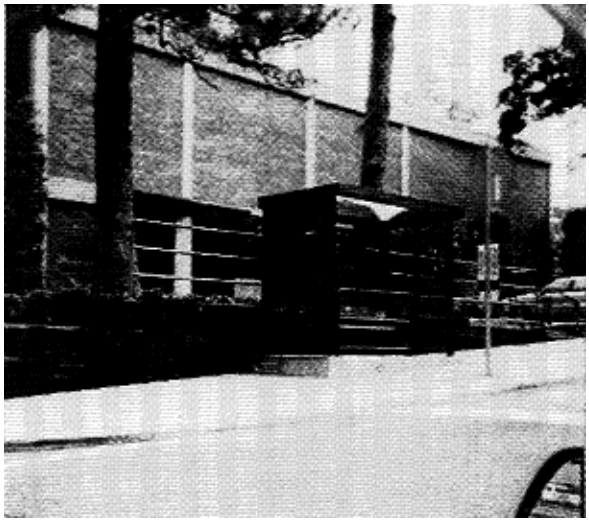


Photo 16.16
Public Transportation Facility

1a.7 **Planted Areas:** As shown on **Figure 16.5**, nearly all of the Main Campus ground are improved and maintained landscape comprised predominantly of lawns and tree with the dominant tree species being Live Oaks and Slash Pines. In the older parts of campus, east of Woodward Avenue, a substantial amount of shrub materials exist as foundation and accent planting. See **Photo 16.17**. Newer parts of campus have few shrub masses, depriving the spaces of layering and scale. See **Photo 16.18**.

Historical accounts indicate that early campus development included saving existing Live Oaks and Pines and providing lawn in disturbed areas. It was not until the earl 1930's that landscaping took place for enhancement purposes. At that time, additional trees and shrubs were added, a significant number of which survive today. The results of that landscaping effort are today the most attractive and highly appreciated spaces on campus. See **Photo 16.19**.

As the campus developed to the west, crossing Woodward Avenue, large trees were saved wherever possible to maintain the continuity of an informal campus landscape dominated by large trees. New supplemental canopy trees exist, but are relatively scarce and a higher percentage of installed palms can be found, particularly in the science and dormitory areas in the northwest. Few shrub masses exist resulting in sparse appearing landscape comprised of grass and paving materials with some trees.

Only a very small portion of the Main Campus exists in an unimproved but maintained condition. That area, as indicated on **Figure 16.5**, has many large trees and the central drainage channel. Some of the area is currently used for parking under the trees. The "Big Tree" appeal of this area makes it have great potential as a passive park-like space. See **Photo 16.20**.

There is a noticeable lack of tree species patterns distributed on campus. No apparent street tree or other formalized system exists of any noticeable consequence. In general, the mix of species and their informal distribution creates a casual feel to the landscape.

Photo 16.17 Existing Planting Areas; Memorial Garden

Photo 16.18 Existing Planting Areas; South of the Love Building

Photo 16.19 Existing Planting Areas; Mina Jo Powell Memorial Green

Photo 16.20 Existing Planted Areas; Unmaintained Landscape East of the Circus

1.a.8 **Site Furnishings:** Inventory mapping exists for bicycle parking and fencing, but for no other furnishing type. However, mapping is not as important as are quality of furniture, location and consistency. The campus has a wide variety of furnishings. Existing furnishings are varied and do not provide appeal or consistency.

a) Bicycle Parking Facilities, as shown in **Figure 16.3**, bicycle-parking facilities are located throughout campus. At least five different types of bicycle racks are currently to be found, with the simple hoop the most prevalent and most popular. Bikes have also been observed chained to fences, trees, railings and signposts. See **Photos 16.13** and **16.14**.

b) Benches are located throughout campus. Original detailed benches made of concrete are no longer available, see **Photo 16.21**, and have been superseded in newer areas of campus by concrete benches made by the Physical Plant Dept., which are now the most prevalent type found. See **Photo 16.22**. Numerous other bench types found consist of custom designs for specific locations or conditions; these include Bob Bischoff's "cathedral benches", donated memorial type benches, and miscellaneous ones ordered from site furniture catalogues.

c) Tables and benches of several types exist on campus. The majority are pre-cast concrete, and some are wood and aluminum. See **Photos 16.23** and **16.24**.

d) Bollards are used primarily to direct foot traffic or create a psychological edge for parking zones or other uses. Many pre-cast concrete bollards have been placed but have not been maintained perpendicular to the horizon, thus causing eyesores. Other bollards are wood in nature and in most cases have a light steel chain strung between them. See **Photo 16.25**. There are some pre-cast concrete bollards that have been fabricated experimenting with designs. The penguin design seems most likely to succeed. See **Photo 16.26**.

e) Trash receptacles are located throughout the campus. In addition to the dumpster-type described in **1.a.10,** pedestrian-type receptacles are primarily precast concrete with fiberglass tops. They are found in two similar styles. See **Photo 16.27**. Recycling receptacles are also located in small groups on campus and supplement the larger recycling bins found elsewhere on campus. See **Photo 16.28**. If consistency is desired, receptacles should be of same family as benches.

f) Fencing is used in few locations on campus, and nearly all is chain link. Where used, it is either associated with athletic fields, or along the drainage canal that cuts north/south through campus, or enclosing the maintenance facilities service yard. See **Figure 16.6** and **Photo 16.29**. Some ornate wrought iron fencing also exists on a low back wall with pilasters along Copeland Street in front of Petcock that is purely for aesthetics and spatial definition. See **Photo 16.30**. There is also tall solidly built wood fencing used for visual screening. New facilities such as multi-purpose fields, women's soccer, and women's softball have used vinyl black chain link fencing. The latter option should be the standard for future fencing on campus.

g) Blue Light Emergency Phones are located throughout campus as a security measure for pedestrian safety on campus. See **Photo 16.32**. This style of fixture is bold in FSU "garnet" red and provides an integrated design. See **Figure 11.9** for location of blue lights on campus.

Photo 16.21 Site Furnishings; Original 1936 FSCW Bench

Photo 16.22 Site Furnishings; Replacement Bench

Photo 16.23 Site Furnishings; Tables & Benches

Photo 16.24 Site Furnishings; Tables & Benches

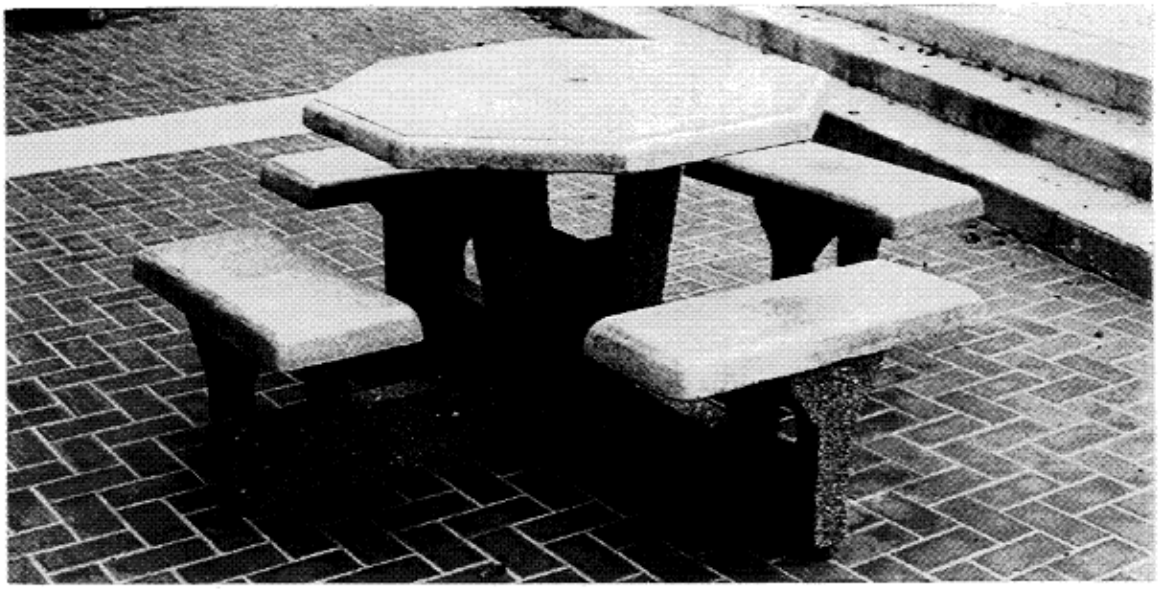
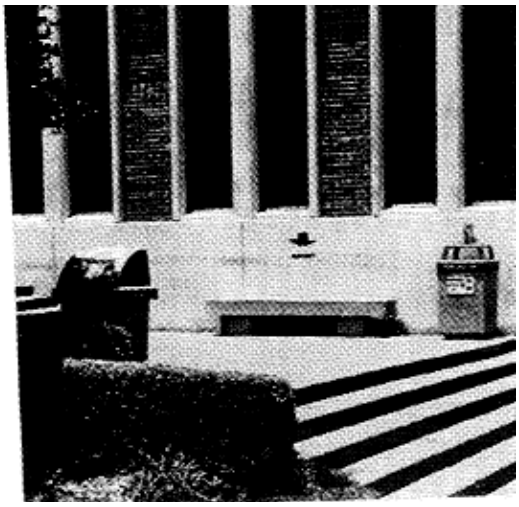


Photo 16.25 **Site Furnishings; Bollards**

Photo 16.26 **Site Furnishings; Bollards**

Photo 16.27 Site Furnishings; Trash Receptacles

Photo 16.28 Site Furnishings; Trash Receptacles



1.a.9 **Lighting Locations and Types:** No inventory mapping exists for site lighting. The lighting on campus primarily consists of two basic types:

a) Street and parking lot lighting:

Vehicular streets owned and maintained by the campus are as follows: Academic Way; Chieftain Way; Call St. West off Woodward and from Murphree St. to Chieftain Way; Call St. East, from Honors Way to Copeland St.; Hull Drive; Atomic Way; University Way; Convocation Way; Collegiate Loop; Honors Way; University Way; and Varsity Drive. Lighting on these streets is maintained by the University Maintenance Department, and the types of lighting fixtures are as follows:

1. Cobrahead: a High Pressure Sodium lighting element on a metal arm, attached to a wood, concrete, or metal pole. These are used along the larger streets and for large parking lots.

2. Contemporary "Cube" fixture: A Metal Halide lighting element attached to the top of an anodized aluminum or painted metal pole. These are used along streets and in small parking lots, and incorporated recently, as a need for security lighting has increased.

3. Acorn ornamental fixture: Old fixtures originally installed in the historic section of campus as walkway lighting. They are also haphazardly used it newer sections of campus. Some have been converted from the original incandescent bulb element to a newer high-pressure sodium fixture. These are used as street lamps along Chieftain Way, Copeland, and in new parking lots.

b) Pedestrian/Walk lighting:

1. The predominant type of fixture is an “acorn”-type lens with either cast aluminum or precast concrete base, as shown in **Photo 16.31a**, which has replaced older precast concrete and cast iron standards which are no longer available. See **Photo 16.31b**. However, reuse or cannibalization of older fixtures sharply reduces their attrition rate and consequently contribute to a variety of fixture types being mixed on campus. In addition to the acorn-type fixtures, more model aluminum standards with differing fixtures are also being installed wherever needed, mixing with the acorn-types. See **Photo 16.31c**. Round and squat aluminum poles of differing heights exist, as do numerous finishes including painted, clear aluminum, and dark anodized aluminum. In some cases, other types of light fixtures were installed with specific building projects and add to the range of fixtures to be found on campus. In addition, there are Blue Light phone fixtures. See **Photo 16.32**. Lamping is either incandescent, high-pressure sodium,

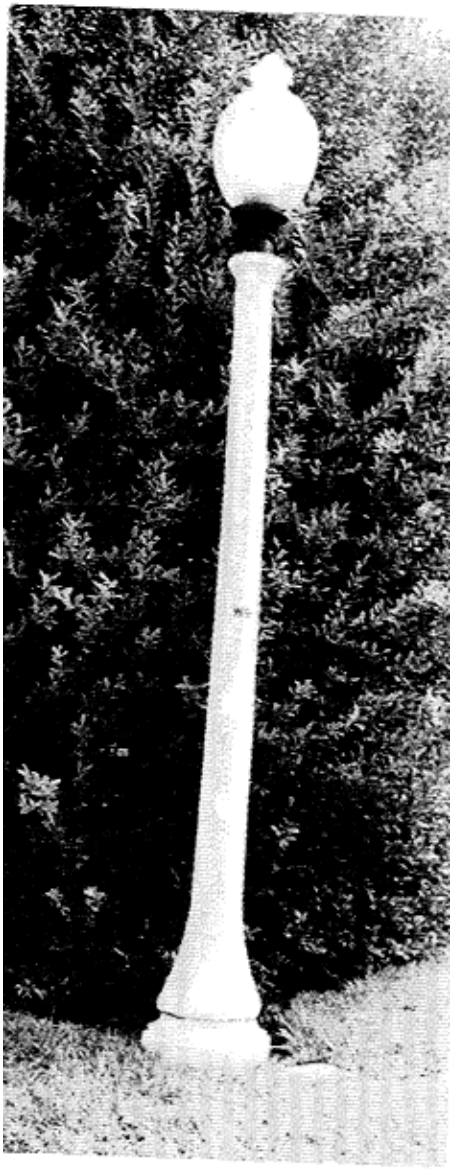
or metal halide, are therefore produce differing light colors. New aluminum fixtures have a more efficient light distribution than the acorn type.
2. Bollard-type lighting occurs in a few cases, and where it does, it too exists in differing styles. In most cases bollard lighting installation was associated will individual building construction projects.

1a.10 **Trash Collection Facility:** Trash Collection Facilities occur throughout the campus See **Figure 16.7**. A significant majority are highly visible to the public with dumpsters, and in most cases, immediately adjacent to walkways. On-site observation noted that where walled enclosures were present, which were few, dumpsters were outside the enclosure in plain view. It is our understanding that trash collection personnel do not leave the truck to access enclosures, nor do they put the dumpster into enclosures after emptying the dumpster. See **Photo 16.33**.

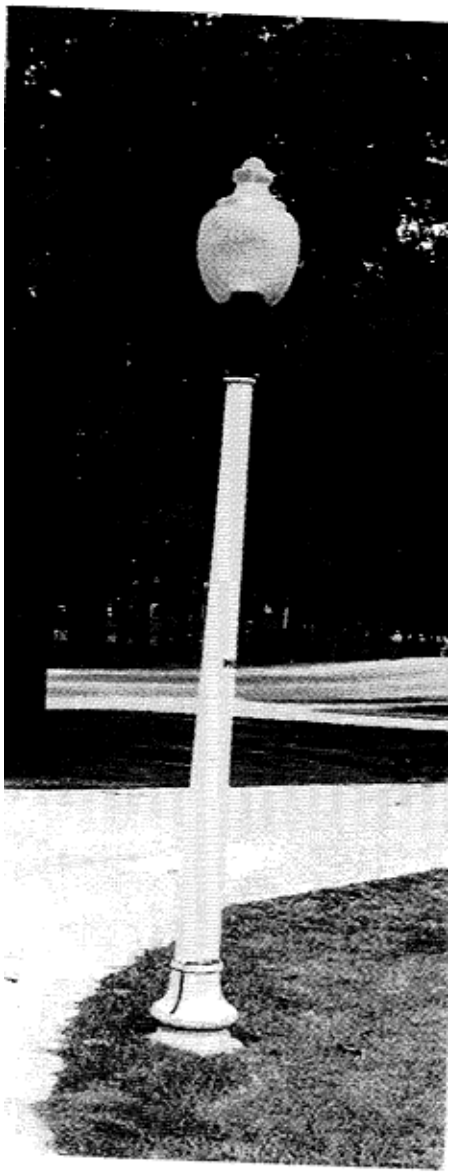
Large recycling dumpsters occur in two locations on campus. They too are in locations where they are highly visible. See **Photo 16.34**.

1.a.11 **Maintenance Facility:** FSU's Maintenance Facility is in the geographical center of the main campus. See **Figure 16.7**. It commands sizeable acreage and has a large and highly visible service yard that contains not only vehicles, but also the storage and stockpiling of materials as well. Unfortunately, for security reasons, a high chain link fence surrounds the yard with barbed wire creating a visual anomaly in an "open" campus. See **Photo 16.35 and 16.36.**

Photo 16.31a, b
Light Fixtures



A. Replacement Light Fixture



B. Original Light Fixture

Photo 16.31 **Light Fixtures**

C. Metal Fixture
And Pole

Photo 16.32 **Blue Light Phone Fixture**

Photo 16.33 Trash Collection

Photo 16.34 Trash Collection; Recycle Facility

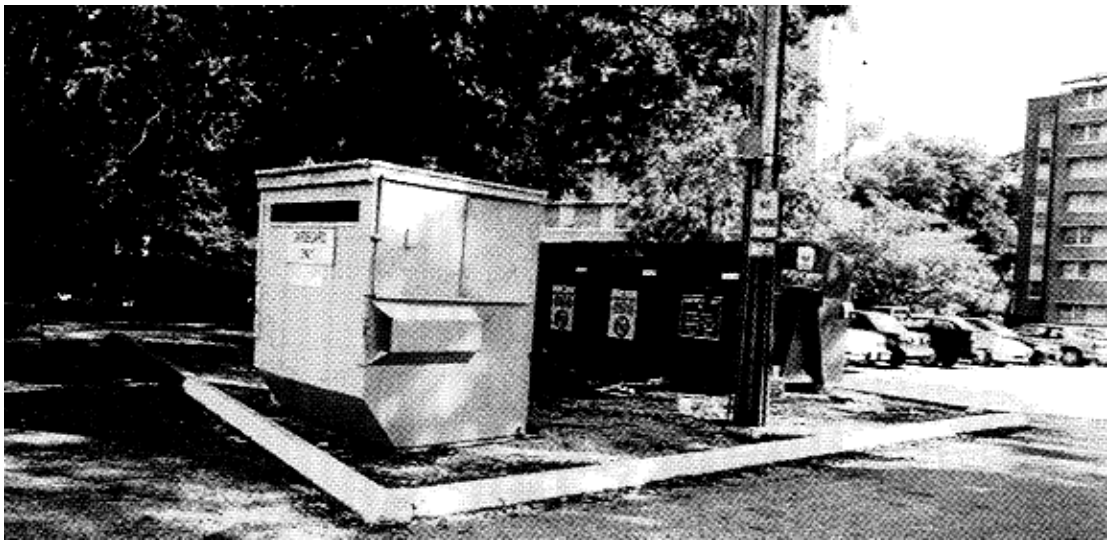


Photo 16.35 Maintenance Facility

Photo 16.36 Maintenance Facility

1.a.12 **Campus Edges:** Public roads bound the Main Campus perimeter on all sides. Visibility into the campus is varied between high visual accessibility to minimal visual accessibility except for University buildings fronting the roads. See **Fig.16.8**. Edges such as Tennessee Avenue on the north and Stadium Drive on the west provide opportunities for long-views into the campus environs. See **Photo 16.38**. Edges such as Copeland and Jefferson have multiple buildings fronting on them, affording views of wonderful building facades and attractive "front yards", but no penetrating views into the campus environs. See **Photo 16.37**. College Avenue to the east directly links the campus with the downtown.

Adjacent land uses and quality of structure varies as well. Most land use consists of residential-type buildings ranging from apartments, “Greek” housing, single-family residential (housing students), etc. Other uses include commercial and retail structures and a few civic structures. In general, the quality of the immediate neighboring structures is not very high. See **Photos 16.39** and **16.40**. Parking lots can also be found on the campus perimeter in some areas.

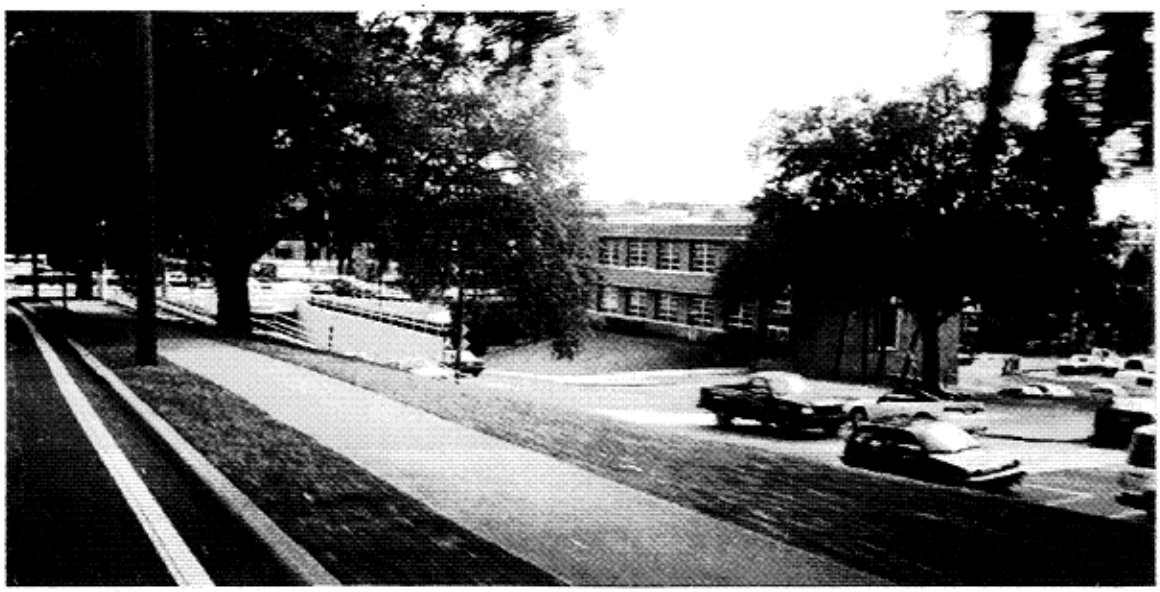
Pedestrian circulation occurs on the public sidewalks along the streets that feed the walks penetrating into the campus. Bicycle routes, though not formalized lanes, also access the campus along streets, particularly from the west.

As described in **1.b**, the campus edge, as it relates to the natural landscape context, is fortunate to have large trees and an undulating terrain which provide visual interest, scale, a sense of environmental maturity, and in some cases a visual screen to mask buildings of questionable visual value.

In summary, the main campus fits into an urbanized context containing positive and negative elements. As campus expansion proceeds into the future, the edge conditions will change and push out further into the community, influencing new edges and adjacent land use relationships.

Photo 16.37 **Campus Edges; Short View Into Campus Near Westcott**

Photo 16.38 **Campus Edges; Long View Into Campus Along Tennessee Street**
Photo 16.39 **Campus Edges; Tennessee At Dewey**



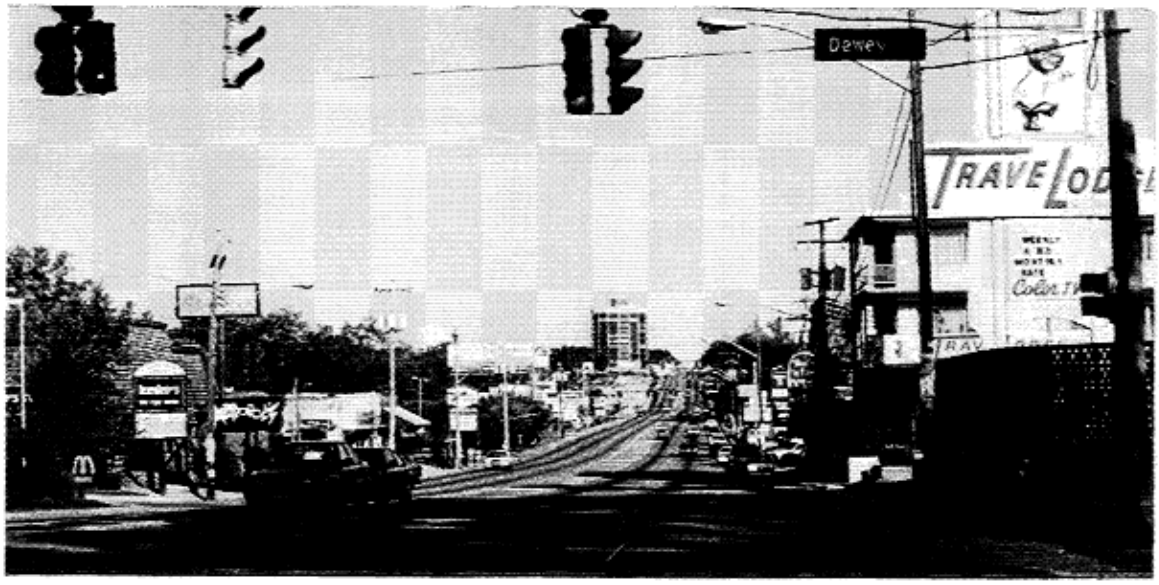
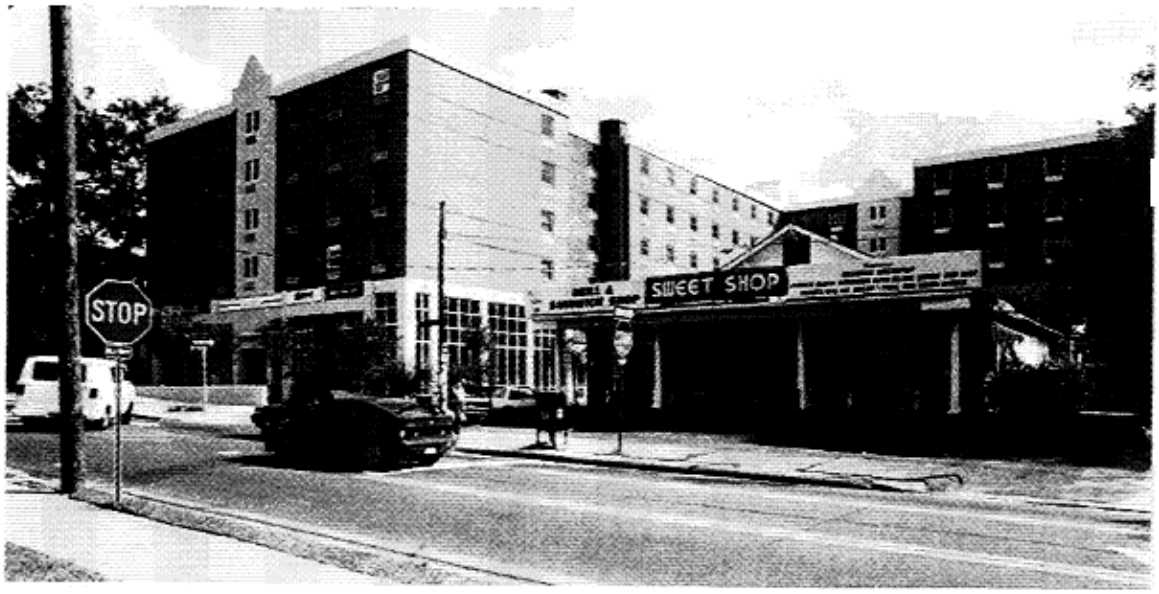


Photo 16.40 Campus Edges; Jefferson Street



1.b. **The Natural Landscape Context:** Tallahassee is located in an area of native Slash Pines and Southern Live Oaks and the campus has many individual specimens and groves of these native trees within its boundaries.

1.c. **Historic Landscape Features:** There are no designated historic landscape features on campus, and although the "Historic Zone" of campus relates mostly to the building themselves, the landscape and trees surrounding the buildings are as much a part of the history as the buildings. It is the trees that document the passage of time and maintain the sense of history for the campus and the generations of students that pass through. The buildings seldom change over time, but it is the change in the size of the trees alumni first notice on their return to the campus after many years away. It is a living link with the past for students, and of high priority in the historic elements of the campus.

An important element of the campus look is the character of the Old Campus architecture framed by Canary Date Palm trees, See **Photo 16.42**, shaded by the Live Oak hung with Spanish moss and the groves of tall Slash Pines. The Westcott Building and Entrance is the primary historic element of the campus, and will remain sacrosanct in the minds of alumni because it stands as the icon of their time spent here. Improvements made to the Westcott courtyard are in context with the historic space. Landis Green too is as important a space to the campus as the Wescott Entrance because it is the main focus and gathering point on campus and its psychological center. The master plan calls for removal of trees from the historic green to strengthen the visual connection between Landis Hall and Strozier Library and supplementing additional Live Oaks along its edges. See **Photo 16.41**.

Photo 16.41 **Historic Landscape; Landis Green**

Photo 16.42 **Historic Landscape; Westcott Frontage**

1.d. Specimens or Significant Landscape Features:

1.d.1 **Specimens:** Specimen trees are not specifically inventoried on campus. There are numerous specimen-quality (40 inches in caliper or more) Live Oaks as well as many Date Palms, Southern Magnolia, Tulip Poplar, Holly, and Pindo Palm trees throughout the campus. The area south of Jefferson Street has large trees mixed among housing, and should the campus expand to the south, the large trees should be retained. See **2.d** for additional information.

1.d.2 **Gateways:** Gateways play an important role as a ceremonial portal into the campus. The two historic gateways that exist on campus are at the Westcott Entrance on the east and "Southgate" (or Gilchrest Gate) on Jefferson Street. A third historic gateway has now been added at Woodward Avenue on the north. Their importance as a symbol of access is reflected in professional design and attention to detail. At least one other gate on the campus edge to the west by the future Medical school should be planned in the future. See **Figure 16.9** and **Photo 16.43**.

1.d.3 **Fountains:** Fountains are found in three locations of campus. They are simple, pedestrian in scale, and add charm to their locations. However, they require high maintenance costs. See **Figure 16.9** and **Photo 16.44**.

1.d.4 **Memorials:** Memorials are found in several locations on campus. Their nature range from a memorial statue to plaques, sundials, benches, etc. See **Figure 16.9** and **Photo 16.45**. Siting of memorials should be well thought out so they are not imposing on the landscape.

1.d.5 **Sculpture:** Sculpture occurs in many locations on campus. It adds a richness to a campus space and creates visual interest. Careful selection and placement on campus of high quality pieces of sculpture should be encouraged, particularly if expertise is provided as has been the case with existing works by the curators of the pieces who are familiar with the art. See **Figure 16.9** and **Photo 16.46**.

Photo 16.43 Gateways

Photo 16.44 Fountains

Photo 16.45 Sculpture
Photo 16.46 Memorials

1.e. Inventory of Existing Types of Outdoor Furnishings and Graphics:

1.e.1 Paving Materials

Style	Material	Source
a. Vehicular	Asphalt	Contractor/ Specification
	Concrete	Contractor/ Specification
b. Parking Lots	Asphalt	Contractor/ Specification
	Porous Asphalt	Contractor/ Specification
	Gravel	Contractor/ Specification
	Compacted Soil	Existing
c. Pedestrian	Concrete	Contractor/ Specification
	Asphalt	Contractor/ Specification
	Inset Brick Pavers	Contractor/ Specification
	Interlocking Pavers	Contractor/ Specification
	Epoxy Aggregate	Contractor/ Specification

1.e.2 Handrails

Style	Material	Source
a. Round Tube	Galvanized Steel	FSU Physical Plant Dept.
b. Extruded Box Tube	Aluminum	Contractor/Specification
c. Ornamental	Wrought Iron	Contractor/ Specification
	Bronze	Contractor/ Specification

1.e.3 Bicycle Parking Facilities

Style	Material	Source
a. High Hoop	Galvanized Steel Bent Tubing	FSU Physical Plant Dept. Fabricate as Needed
b. "Ribbon Rack"	Galvanized Steel Mandrel Bent Tubing Cat# RB 07 IG	Brandir International New York, NY
c. Triangle Frame	Painted Steel	Unavailable
d. Concrete Unit	Concrete w/Steel Eye	Unavailable

e. Low Straight Pipe	Galvanized Pipe Threaded & Assembled	FSU Physical Plant Dept.

1.e.4 Benches

Style	**Material**	**Source**
a. FSCW 1936	Precast Concrete Original	Unavailable
b. Modified W/ Painted Wood Backrest	Precast Concrete Base Painted Wood Backrest	Unavailable
c. Replacement Bench	Precast Concrete Fabricate as Needed	FSU Physical Plant Dept.
d. Bob Bishoff's "Cathedral Design" bench	Precast Concrete Fabricate as Needed	FSU Art Dept.
e. Ornate Garden Style	Precast Cone. Seat and Legs Straight and Curved Type by Physical Plant Dept.	Purchased through local Lawn & Garden Shop
f. Aluminum Black – contemporary	Metal Rod Pranus with powder coat finish in black	Landscape forms "Family" of benches that include Presido and Plexus Collections
g. Landis Fountain Benches (4)	Precast Concrete	Custom Specification
h. Victorian Style (Union Courtyard)	Cast Steel Ends Products Painted Wood Slats	Similar to Beacon "San Francisco" # SFB-05(outdated)
i. Wood and Brick No Back	Slotted Wood Seat Brick & Mortar Legs	Custom Specification
j. Aluminum with Back	Anodized Aluminum Seat and Back; Aluminum Frame	Similar to Iron Mr. Forge Cat. # 348-6A

k. Aluminum without Back	Anodized Aluminum Seat Aluminum frame	Custom Specification
l. Aluminum Black Wire Contemp. Design (Westcott)	Metal Rod Pranus with Powder coat Finish in Black	Landscape Forms "Family" of benches that include "Presido" and "Plexus" collections

1.e.5 Tables and Benches

Style	**Material**	**Source**
a. Ornate Round Table 3 Curved Benches	Precast Concrete Smooth finish/patterned edges	Purchased at local Lawn & Garden Shop by
b. Octagonal Table 4 Attached Benches	Precast Concrete Sandblasted Top & Seat Exposed Aggregate Base	Petersen Concrete Products Cat. # OTS
c. Picnic Tables	Painted Wood Table & Seats Painted Steel Tube frame	Similar to Iron Mt. Forge Cat. # 1586 GT

1.e.6 Bollards

Style	**Material**	**Source**
a. 4" X 4" Post Decorative Top	Pressure treated Pine Fabricate as Needed	FSU Physical Plant Dept.
b. 4" X 4" Post W/ Chains Decorative Top	Pressure Treated Pine Chrome Plated Chain	FSU Physical Plant Dept. Fabricate as Needed
c. 6" X 6" Post Flat Top	Pressure Treated Pine Fabricate as Needed	FSU Physical Plant Dept.
d. 5" X 5" Post Flat Top	Precast Concrete	Custom Specification
e. Large Round	Precast Concrete Smooth Top; Exp.AMr. Base	Wausau Tile Co. Cat#7-RB-12x30-Sand
f. Decorative Historic	Metal w/ Black Powder coat	Custom Specification

Finish

1.e.7 Trash Receptacles, Pedestrian

Style	Material	Source
a. Square Base; Flat Top Open 4 Sides	Precast Concrete Base Exposed Aggregate Finish Brown Fiberglass Top	Wausau Tile Co. Cat # W-24 Top # WT-2414
b. Square Base; Curved Top 1 Flap Door Opening	Precast Concrete Base Exposed Aggregate Finish Brown Fiberglass Top	Wausau Tile Co. Cat # W-19 Top # WT-19-T
c. Ash Urn; Square	Precast Concrete Exposed Aggregate Finish	Wausau Tile Co. Cat # S-24-S

1.e.8 Recycling Receptacles, Pedestrian

Style	Material	Source
a. Square Base; Curved Top 1 Flap Door Opening Special Order Graphics	Precast Concrete Base Exposed Aggregate Finish Blue Fiberglass Top;	Wausau Tile Co. Cat. # W-19 Top # W-19-T Blue
b. Plywood Box, Painted Wood Frame	Plywood Sides, Top, Base Unavailable Green Paint Being Phased Out	FSU Physical Plant Dept.

1.e.9 Fencing

Style	Material	Source
a. Chain Link Variable Height	Galvanized Steel Mesh Galvanized Steel Frame	Contractor/ Specification
b. Chain Link w/ Screen (Tennis Complex)	Vinyl Coated Steel Mesh Galvanized Steel Frame Woven Fabric Screen	Contractor/Specification

c. Wood Slat	Painted or Stained Wood Panels on Wood Frame	Contractor/ Specification
d. Chain Link	Vinyl Coated Black	Contractor/ Specification

1.e. 10 Light Fixtures and Poles

a. Pedestrian/Walk Lighting:

Style	**Material**	**Source**
1. "Old" Acorn Ornamental Pole	Glass Top; 150 W HPS bulb Painted Cast Iron Pole	Unavailable Information
2. "New" Acorn Ornamental Pole	Glass Top: 150 W HPS bulb Painted Cast Concrete Pole	Unavailable Information
3.Contemporary Cube Shape; Metal Halide Bulb	Anodized or Painted Metal Top; Acrylic Lens; Anodized or Painted Round Metal Pole	Contractor/Specification
4.Contemporary Cyl. Shape Fixture; Metal & Pole;	Anodized Aluminum Top Acrylic Lens	Contractor/Specification Halide Bulb
5. "Shoebox" Shape	Anodized Aluminum Top and Pole; Polycarbonate Lens	Contractor/Specification

b. Light Bollards:

Style	**Material**	**Source**
1. Round Metal Glass Lens	Painted Metal Top and Base	Contractor/Specification
2. Round Concrete	Precast Concrete Base Sandblast Finish Anodized Aluminum Top	Contractor/Specification

c. Street & Parking Lot Lights (University Owned Streets):

Style	**Material**	**Source**
1. Cobra Head	Galvanized Steel Housing and Attachment Arm; Wood, Concrete, or Metal Pole	Contractor/Specification

2. Contemporary Cube Shape; Metal Halide Bulb	Anodized Aluminum Top Square Pole, Painted; Acrylic Lens	Contractor/Specification

d. "Blue Light" Emergency Phone Fixtures:

Style	**Material**	**Source**
Phone/Light Unit	Aluminum Pole;Weather-proof phone unit; Painted sign; light fixture with blue lens	Contractor/Specification

Landscape Design Guidelines- Addition 2001
RE: Advanced Inventory and Analysis of Existing Conditions

The Institutional Landscape of Florida State University:
The landscape of The Florida State University is unique and differentiates itself from other state and southern campuses due to its geology, soils, climate and cultural context and history. As with the campus's architecture, it's landscape is historically rich. Just as the building architecture style changes dramatically from the east to the west sides of the campus, its landscape is indicative of the campus's growth and expansion over time.

The building clusters or quads in which the landscape is framed by the buildings dominate the landscape to the east of Woodward Avenue. The landscape and buildings work together in defining the outside environment and campus spaces.

The Post WW II landscape on the west of Woodward Avenue is largely residual due to the modern architecture and their space radiating volumes. With exception of some formal alignment along the western Call Street corridor, the buildings and landscape do not work well together.

The original campus landscape is rich with arcades; gateways, monumental entryways; and courtyards. These are constructed of brick and stone, materials rich in texture, color, shading and pedestrian appeal. Buildings are sited around dominant lawn areas or to create open space quadrangles, all of which provide a place of assembly and social intercourse.

The rich detailing of the original campus is observed on many of the new and/or renovated projects constructed during the 1990's where scale and caliber of design make a difference in the quality of the landscape. In general these projects provide an intricacy of detail and dimension obtained through the

knowledge and experience of the true professional as opposed to the amateur. They include:

Westcott Plaza renovation
Student Life Center – First Phase
Call Street Promenade
Circular seating area on the south west corner of the Police Station
Student Union Expansion
Leach Center
Tennis Complex
Women's Soccer Softball Complex
University Center
Parking Garage & Bookstore Facility

The campus landscape offers unique opportunities and key tools for attracting new students and engaging alumni in fund raising, as has been the case with the Westcott Plaza Renovation. However, the campus landscape and the need for its maintenance are often neglected. Currently much of the outdoors is left to grounds keepers who may have little training in horticulture and even less in design.

Campus Landscape Architecture / Planning:
The result of a project-by-project approach to new campus buildings and surrounding plantings neglects the critical fabric of the outdoor "rooms" between them. Good campus design results from strong space planning, shaping and overall vision for how roads, trees and buildings create spaces.

Stand-alone projects in select areas of campus were generally observed to be distracting and lacking in design and detailing which would be lasting in nature. These diffusely located or isolated small projects whose planning, and design may not carry the authority to make a positive difference should be discontinued. Examples of these include:

Gazebo near Jefferson Street Gateway ,
Seating areas east of the Psychology Bldg. along Copeland St.,
Entry court to the east of the Sandals Building

The solution is not to plant more shrubs nor to impose elements onto the landscape which create temporary solutions and rely on cuteness. The goal is to create well-ordered sequences of spaces, each with a character that defines its importance and is woven into a relationship to the overall campus and surrounding neighborhoods.

Emphasis for the grounds department should be re-focused to address maintenance rather than design.

Concentrated Enhancements to the Landscape

The concentration of resources in select areas of campus almost always will result in a lasting improvement. When budgets are appropriated for new landscaping within new building or building expansion projects there is an opportunity to modify the campus landscape. Landscaping associated with these projects can restore an existing landscape, enhance an existing landscape or hardscape area or create an entirely new landscape for campus.
A professionally planned and designed landscape is supported by materials of the quality of the building structures that are part of it. Plant materials and construction materials used in landscape planting and hardscaping need to be of the highest caliber practical.

The historical landscape language of FSU is rich with plant materials and hardscaping construction that has been proven over time to support the campus's character and image.
These need to continue to be employed. The introduction of alien plant species and disingenuous hardscaping materials and 'designs' as well as the introduction of alien landscape materials should be avoided.

With exception of the campus standard brick, mass produced products or elements that artificially replicate traditional building materials, albeit economical, compromise the quality of the institution and its landscape. Solutions that rely on a commercial grade aesthetic, common and ubiquitous to other cityscape environments should be avoided.
The smallest details of the landscape should fit together to enhance it. Otherwise clarity of purpose becomes obscured.

Historical Campus - Restoration
Installation and construction of new landscaping and hardscaping should not occur in a district or area of campus until restoration and maintenance of the existing landscape is stabilized and reinforced with new plant material and repair or replacement of functioning landscape/hardscape elements. The azalea and camellia garden landscapes in the historical portions of campus are important to the character of FSU. Restoration of the existing older azalea and camellia garden landscapes in and around the historical portions of campus should be a priority in the continued development of vital landscape on campus.

Restoration and maintenance strategies, cost effective maintenance strategies; restoration of natural feature and tree management strategies should be developed.

Live Oaks – Places Beneath:
The older live oaks with their expansive limbs and thick shade are vital to the character of the campus. The live oak landscape is powerful and grand enough to stand on its own. Intrusions beneath live oaks such as the walkway circling the tree trunk of the large live oak north of Call Street near Stadium Drive, should not be permitted. The natural spaces defined by the trunk and welling roots are assets, which should be preserved and maintained. Surface development should be limited to natural occurring

footpaths and stabilization of surface soils with mulches or ground cover.

The Different Landscapes of FSU

1. Landscapes dominated by Vehicular Traffic
Perimeter Roadways
Service Vehicle Access and Parking Areas
Roadways with On- Street Parking
Pocket Auto Parking Areas
Large Parking Lot Areas (paved and un-paved)

2. Landscapes dominated by the Pedestrian:
Pervious Greens (Lawns) & Quadrangles
Paved Plazas & Squares and Courtyards
Transitional Pedestrian Spaces
Major Walkways
Crosswalks

3. Landscapes dominated by the Bicyclist

4. Recreation/Athletic Fields

5. Non-Dedicated Open Space
Altered Undeveloped Transitional Space
Natural Unaltered Vegetated Areas

6. Campus Edges

1. Landscapes dominated by Vehicular Traffic

The demand for automobile access and parking areas currently dominates development attributes at Florida State and the resulting parking expansion creates visual blight throughout the campus. If continued, the campus character, open space and pedestrian-dominated areas will be sacrificed.

Until an adequate number of planned parking facilities can be built as well as the closing of Pensacola Street that will reduce the impact of the auto on the campus, new or renovated vehicular areas should balance access to vehicular traffic with service to the pedestrian. Projects which have achieved that goal include:

Westcott Courtyard Renovation
Call Street Promenade
University Center Parking Facility

Street trees assist in mitigating the impact of paved expanses. They provide shade and shadow and relate to the human scale. Successful examples of tree-lined streets that address the pedestrian as well as the vehicular traffic, and provide a successful edge include:

Tennessee Street
Copeland Avenue

On-going projects where the potential exists for establishing a successful street tree planting include:
Widening of Gaines to a six lane boulevard
Widening of Macomb Street between Tennessee and Gaines.
Widening of Stadium Drive West and its connection to Tennessee Street.

2. Landscapes dominated by the Pedestrian:

Pervious Pedestrian Greens (Lawns) and Quadrangles
The historical importance of greens, lawns, and quadrangles cannot be overlooked, since most university campuses identify themselves through their open space green. One cannot think about the University of Virginia without its sacred Lawn anchored by the dominant Georgian Architecture and framed by one-story dormitory buildings which boast of students as gifted as Edgar Allan Poe.

Florida State has its Landis Green anchored by two very important buildings: the Strozier Library and Landis Hall. Just last year (2000), the University undertook a study that presented several alternative

master plans for the green. The selected alternative proposes to recreate a true open space by opening up the vista between the two buildings and making improvements to the subsurface and sod to accommodate heavy pedestrian traffic. Significant existing vegetation will remain and be repeated to allow for a 50' wide perimeter of canopy Oaks and existing Pines. Major connections to pedestrian spines are addressed with paved nodes leading onto the green. These nodes offer seating and sculpture opportunities.

The plan also calls for resurfacing of the streets which frame the 'green' - Collegiate Loop (to the west) and Honors Way (to the east) through the use of printed and colored asphalt (which is now being used on many intersection treatments including Adams Street in downtown Tallahassee). This patterning of the street is intended to acknowledge a pedestrian priority along the edges of the green.

Quadrangles have been planted with Centipede grass sod (not very tolerant of heavy pedestrian traffic. They are not irrigated, therefore, they turn brown under stress of drought or too much pedestrian traffic, except during seasons when rain is abundant.

Paved Plazas, Squares and Courtyards
These are spaces immediately framed by significant structures and should be respected for their formal qualities. Some new and exciting plazas have been designed as part of capital projects and the most recent of these is the Student Life Center – Phase I.

Transitional Pedestrian Areas
Originally, common everyday garden settings and lawn areas were almost pastoral in their simplicity. However, much of the landscape dominated by the pedestrian today is pervious transitional space. These areas are showing signs of stress due to heavy foot traffic, coupled with lack of maintenance practices such as mulching, fertilizing, and watering at appropriate times of the year.

Many footpaths have been worn into groundcover areas adjacent to major pedestrian routes, since the sidewalks are generally not wide enough to accommodate traveling groups of students.

In general, sidewalks throughout the campus are narrow and should be widened. However, widening should not be undertaken without proper design unless the ordinary will be tolerated.

Major Pedestrian Walkways (which also serve for Service Vehicle Access)
Every campus has a pedestrian spine along which major facilities can be accessed. The Call Street Promenade is the best known of these at FSU. Elements which contribute to its success include its tree lined edges creating a pedestrian shade tunnel; period lighting with a pedestrian scale; sufficiently wide pavement that provides visual interest and organizes traffic through a design which combines concrete and brick materials; and pedestrian nodes which provide for student study and interaction.

Crosswalks:
Existing crosswalks vary in treatment throughout campus. MUTCD standards should be used as a general guide in the design of crosswalks; their width should take into account the volumes and shared

facility nature of the crosswalks.

3. Landscapes dominated by the Bicyclist

Bike Lanes, Bike paths, Shared Used Facilities and Bike Parking Areas:
All bike facilities are heavily used and in need of expansion. Emphasis on bicycle facilities could lead to reduced vehicular intrusion upon the campus landscape and is therefore highly recommended. Bicycle facilities immediate to parking garages and major buildings should be well sited, designed, shaded and lighted for safety and to provide the bicyclist with convenient access to his/her destinations throughout campus. Existing bicycle facilities do not meet those goals, and are generally expanses of concrete pavement that do not address aesthetic design issues nor campus character.

4. Recreation/Athletic Fields:

FSU has followed the master plan and has carried through with innovative design and construction to complete numerous successful recreational projects and athletic fields that provide access to recreational opportunities to all. These include:

Leach Recreational Center, Chieftain Way
The Tennis Complex, Chieftain Way
The Women's Softball and Soccer, Spirit Way
Intramural Fields Complex, bordered by St. Augustine and Gaines Street

5. Non-Dedicated Open Space

Altered Undeveloped Transitional Space
The notion of discovery of simple transitional pedestrian spaces leads to discovery of special places that adds meaning to the campus experience. These special areas need to be unencumbered and left to breathe. In the words of Mies Van der Rohe, "Less is more."

Natural Unaltered Vegetated Areas
All spaces within the boundaries of campus do not necessarily require a designed landscape or the addition of features. A hands-off or no enhancement philosophy is justified where a mature or simple functioning landscape stands on its own merits. These spaces, of which some may be tranquil in character, do not require more or new landscape/hardscape infill. Enhancements that congest an area or appear forced should be avoided. Appropriate selection of grass species, mulching, and simple restoration might be more effective in these areas in lieu of new sidewalks, plazas, and/or benches.

6. Campus Edges

Differentiation of the campus from the cityscape and particularly commercial strips along the perimeter is important in defining the campus's institutional status and grand scale. Projects need to be of scale and visual quality that will make a difference in the perception of the landscape and provide a transition to the adjacent community. Successful projects include:

Dodd Hall on Jefferson Street
Call Street Promenade
New University Gates on Woodward Ave. at Tennessee Street
Union Expansion
The Intramural Fields Complex
The University Center Project
Westcott Plaza Renovation

2. Future Needs/Requirements

2.a. Assessment of the degree to which existing landscape features are coordinated and the degree to which they contribute to or detract from the present visual and functional quality of the campus.

2.a.1 The following analysis information is presented in the same order as Part 1.

a) Pedestrian Circulation: Circulation on campus is very good. Few walks appear to be inadequate in width and few "desire lines" (high volume paths worn into lawns or planting areas) exist which represent unanticipated pedestrian routes. Paving materials are the most consistent on campus, mostly concrete with some brick pavers and a few asphalt walks.

b) Planted Areas: The vast majority of the main campus has a finished landscape. Only a small area is implanted and maintained, but does have large trees. The large trees on campus make it a handsome landscape and a large variety of trees and shrubs add visual interest.

The Landscape Visual Quality Analysis, **Figure 16.10**, is largely derived by the positive or negative influence the landscape has on the viewer. The richer more varied spaces have a high visual quality, see **Photo 16.19,** and are more appreciated spaces on campus than relatively barren landscape as found in the northwest comer of campus. See **Photo 16.18**. Campus landscape enhancement should focus on upgrading the northwest area giving it scale, texture and layering.

Figure 16.10 identifies a significant area with a "high quality potential". It has many large trees, varied terrain and occupies the prime linkage area between the new University Center and existing and future campus facilities. Portions of it should be incorporated into the major campus open space system. See **Figure 16.11**.

c) Site Furnishings: In general, most site furnishings have multiple types on campus, i.e., multiple types of benches. Because of the size of the campus, the multiplicity could be easily lost on the unwary eye. However, as the campus evolved and as more of the needs of the campus population was met, an inevitable commingling of furnishings has occurred. Bike rack **Photo 16.13** is an example where two styles of the same element occur in immediate proximity, breaking consistency and adding to visual clutter. Below is an analysis of site furnishings.

1. Bicycle Facilities: Bicycle facilities are distributed across campus. and apparently are heavily used. There are five different types of bike racks on campus with only one being fully utilized by students; the high pipe hoop. However, the high hoop is not located everywhere and if given a choice by students, all other racks would be ignored. Therefore, all other racks should be removed and replaced by high hoops to eliminate the visual clutter created by the unattractive, unused racks. See **Photo 16.4.**

2. Benches: Benches occur in multiple styles and nearly all are without backrests. Project-specific benches, designed as part of a space such as those adjacent to the fountain at Landis Green can and should occur.

   Benches represent one furnishing type where time has influenced selection availability. “Old style” benches are no longer available, prompting substitution with another style when needed. When this happens, like-kind benches should be used in the same geographic area as much as possible to reduce visual inconsistency and “clutter”.

   Concrete benches should be the material of choice. All other benches should be phased out over time as they have proven to require heavier maintenance, are fewer in number, and add to visual inconsistency. The concrete benches with the wooden backs should have the backs removed as they look bad, require maintenance and can't be comfortable. If backed benches are desired, a consistent style should be chosen and used where appropriate. The new “garden shop” variety of concrete bench is a little too ornate for most of the campus, feel; out of place in an institutional setting and probably should have a simpler looking substitute found for it.

   The majority of benches should be located in shaded areas.

3. Tables and Benches: Concrete is the material of choice for maintenance reasons. Those of other materials should be phased out and replaced with concrete if their location is used. New purchases have been the “garden shop” variety that is too ornate for an institutional setting. See **Photo 16.23.** A simpler look should be

chosen.

The majority of tables and benches should be located in shaded areas.

4. Bollards: The use of bollards is appropriate to minimize vehicle access or when used with a chain to suggest an edge to the traveled way. The most prevalent bollard used appears to be of wood and installed with or without chains. See **Photo 16.25.** While probably cost effective, as they are produced by physical plant, they feel residential in nature and would be more appropriate if steel. The large exposed aggregate bollards being used on campus to discourage vehicular access are an appropriate scale and have a reasonable appearance. See **Photo 16.25**. Other bollards should be phased out.
5. Trash Receptacles: There is a general consistency in their style, being precast concrete. They do have differing lids however, as represented in **Photo 16.27** where two types are opposite each other. Small visual inconsistencies like this should be avoided. Trash lid colors should be the same, except for the recycling receptacles that currently have their own blue lid color.

6. Fencing: Where used on campus, fencing materials are appropriate for their locations. The wrought iron edge along Copeland Street is handsome. See **Photo 16.30**. Consideration should be given to the introduction of a similar looking "picket" metal fence along other areas of the campus edge as a remedy to increased vandalism and security issues.

   Chain link fencing, where not associated with athletic facilities or secure areas, is a detraction. The majority of it occurs along the drainage channel in central campus and was installed for safety reasons. See **Figure 16.6** and **Photo 16.20**. It would not exist if the deep channel wasn't there, and as the channel is covered over (a long range goal of Physical Plant), the removal of both will be the elimination of a significant physical barrier.

7. "Blue Light" Emergency Phone Fixtures: Presently the Blue Light fixtures consist of a standard aluminum light pole with a weatherproof phone box attached, and a blue light on top. These are soon to be replaced with a newer style integrated unit, designed for this purpose. All supplemental units to the system will be of this type, which is easier to use and more visible at night, while still being an attractive unit.

d) Trash Collection Facilities: As indicated on **Figure 16.7**, their distribution and visibility is prevalent. Few are screened, many are located in inappropriate locations (visually or practically - such as at the front door of one of the dorms). Where screening does occur, the dumpsters can be found outside their

enclosures. Obviously, the truck drivers are placing dumpsters so that their means of approach and exit requires the lease effort of maneuvering. Although their placement may be justified, most of their locations appear to be random and of poor aesthetic selection. If such is the case, attractive enclosures should be provided and collection companies required to operate enclosure gates as is necessary to provide adequate screening.

e) Graphics: Graphics and signage on campus is consistent and fairly comprehensive. Street signs are maroon on yellow ground (the school colors) and show up well against dark tree backgrounds or the blue sky. Parking lot directional signs are the same maroon or yellow colors as the street signs, are understated but still easily seen without contributing
to visual clutter. Building identification signs are produced by Physical Plant and located at main building entrances. The signs have a painted metal frame with a large maroon panel, white lettering, and a clear acrylic window. Signs show the building name, but do not reference the building numbers as shown on the Campus map. There are no centralized way-finding maps on campus, so the campus visitor must obtain a map or ask directions to find specific buildings. Perimeter campus signage consists of the multiple Florida State University signs at Wescott Entrance on Copeland Street at College Way; one is block lettering on the low brick wall in front of Westcott Fountain, and the other is the ornamental iron overhead at the driveway entry facing College Avenue. The other University sign is at the comer of Woodward Avenue and Tennessee Street, on the southeast corner. It is mounted on the low corner of the intersection and is easily obscured by cars waiting at the traffic light. Other signage around campus consists of billboard sized signs for the FSU sports teams welcoming visitors to "Seminole Territory" that are painted on the Tennessee Street overpass at Stadium Drive, adjacent to the Stadium.

2.a.2 Analysis Summary

a) Physical Summary Analysis, **Figure 16.11**: Analysis of the existing main campus indicates that the campus is well developed in nearly all of its contiguous land holdings. Spaces of major importance around which facilities exist provide heritage and a standard for a campus aesthetic. Major pedestrian circulation flows to and from these areas to other parts of campus where dormitories, academic facilities and recreation facilities occur. Areas slated for future development abut university and non-university owned property of various uses. These areas have significant aesthetic value and provide important linkage potential to the existing campus network. Campus frontage along highly visible edges should be aesthetically enhanced to-conform to campus standards regarding landscape intensity, parking visibility, graphics, and a general sense of physical cohesion. Major entry points into the

campus should be made obvious through major entry statements and graphics. The "ceremonial" entry to Wescott up College Avenue should be enhanced, if possible.

b) Campus Materials/Furnishings:

1. Pavements: Are adequately provided and of consistent materials.
2. Landscape: Most areas east of Woodward Avenue are well landscaped and maintained. Large parking lots should be landscaped better and provided with canopy trees, if possible. Developed areas west of Woodward where buildings occur are not well landscaped either aesthetically or substantively. Enhancement is highly recommended. The large central zone south of the physical plant has great opportunity for passive open space.

3. Furnishings & Lighting: Site furnishing families are very inconsistent. New styles are intermixed with old, and varying shapes, sizes, and materials are found throughout the campus. In general, standardized furnishings should become the rule and a phased replacement of "non-conforming" furnishings should be implemented.
4. Trash Receptacles: The high visibility of major trash containers randomly placed in aesthetically inappropriate locations should be studied. Trash collection methods and policies should be evaluated relative to impact on the campus aesthetic and image.

2.b **Assessment of the existing design treatments with regard to their impact on campus safety:**

The existing design treatments have only a small impact on campus safety except for lighting and the "Blue Light" System. The maintenance department receives reports from the police force on a daily basis which address any safety deficiencies such as non-functioning lights, hedges or trees obscuring entryways or windows, blue light system malfunction, etc. The maintenance department uses these reports to assign priority ratings to their daily maintenance requirements. The lighting and Blue Light system have significant impact on campus safety and receive a high priority status from the maintenance department. See **Figure 11.9** in Element 9 for Blue Light locations and areas of the campus deemed in high priority need of lighting improvement.

2. Assessment of the ease or difficulty of maintaining existing landscape features:

2.c.1 Landscape

a) Trees

Most of the significant trees on Campus are old oak and pine trees that require more maintenance than young trees but thus cost is more than offset by the aesthetics and

cooling these trees provide. Tree maintenance is approximately 25% of the overall landscape maintenance budget.

b) Shrubs
The majority of the shrubs are maintained in a formal manner that necessitates higher maintenance. The location of the shrubbery in most instances calls for regular pruning and trimming to keep sight lines open, to prevent encroachment into vehicular and pedestrian areas, and for safety reasons. Shrubs are desirable in the overall landscape to help define areas and to add to the aesthetics of the campus. Shrub maintenance is approximately 50 % of the overall landscape budget.

c) Lawn areas
Large expanses of lawn areas are generally low maintenance unless they are comprised of Bermuda or other high maintenance grasses. Most of the campus lawn areas are Centipede grass and fairly low maintenance. The soccer fields, band practice fields, and the football and baseball fields, including the stadiums, are all "Tighten 419" Bermuda grass. Lawn maintenance is approximately 25 of the overall landscape budget.

2.c.2 Paving (pedestrian)

a) Concrete
The majority of the on-site paving is broom finished concrete which has the lowest maintenance cost. A lot of the concrete is fairly old and brittle, so it is being damaged easily by on-going construction, which results in higher levels of replacement. Physical Plant installs approximately 2000 linear feet of concrete walks each year, partially to replace deteriorated walks.

b) Exposed Aggregate
There is some exposed aggregate paving at the Student Union Building that is approximately five years old and in good condition. The exposed aggregate paving requires a little more maintenance than the concrete paving because it has to be pressure cleaned regularly (approximately four times per year).

c) Interlocking Pavers
There is a small area of newly installed interlocking pavers on campus that will require the same level of maintenance as the exposed aggregate paving.

2.c.3 Site Furnishings

a) Bicycle Parking Facilities

1. High Galvanized Steel Pipe Hoop:
   The pipe hoop rack requires little or no maintenance. This type of rack is the most abundant on campus. See **Photo 16.13**.
2. Low Galvanized Steel Bar:
   The low steel hoop rack requires little or no maintenance but is not as practical as the pipe hoop.
3. "Ribbon Rack":
   The "ribbon rack" requires little or no maintenance but has a higher initial cost than the other types and does not appear as popular as the pipe hoop rack. See **Photo 16.13**.
4. Concrete:
   The precast concrete bike racks require little or no maintenance. See **Photo 16.14**.

5. Triangular Steel Frame:
   The triangular steel racks require a little more maintenance than the concrete racks due to rusting. See **Photo 16.14**.

b) Benches

1. Old Style, FSCW 1936:
   The old style benches on campus are in good condition and these requires little to no maintenance. See **Photo 16.21**.
2. New Style:
   Concrete slab (manufactured by Physical Plant): This type of bench requires little or no maintenance.
3. Concrete with Wooden Backrest:
   This type of bench requires a higher level of maintenance due to wear, deterioration and vandalism of the wooden backrests. See **Photo 16.22**.
4. Decorative Concrete:
   This type of bench requires little or no maintenance, but the frequency of replacement is higher due to the seat of the bench not being anchored to the legs. This allows the bench seat to shift with regular use or be shifted by vandals.
5. Aluminum:
   There are some aluminum benches on campus that require an unnecessary but inevitable amount of maintenance due to vandalism.

c) Tables and Benches

1. Precast Concrete:
   There are two types of precast concrete table and bench sets on campus. Both require little maintenance. However, the "garden shop" variety seems to have displaced or shifted seats in many instances suggesting better installation is required to “fix” the seat. Could be a serious safety issue. See **Photo 16.23**.
2. Wood and Aluminum:

There are several wood and aluminum picnic tables that require heavier maintenance due to vandalism and wear and tear.

d) Bollards

1. Wooden w/chains:
These bollards are relatively inexpensive initially, but they require a medium amount of maintenance due to wear and vandalism. See **Photo 16.25**.
2. Concrete, Large, Exposed Aggregate finish:
This type of bollard requires little or no maintenance but does have a higher initial cost than the wooden bollard. See **Photo 16.25**.
3. Concrete, Small, Old Style:
This type of bollard requires low maintenance but are not large enough to prevent some vandalism. See **Photo 16.26**.

e) Trash Receptacles

Concrete Aggregate:
The trash receptacles require little or no maintenance except for the lids that are damaged by wear and tear, and cleaning due to vandalism. There are three different lids in use. One lid is color coded for recycling (blue) and the other two are for trash. See **Photo 16.27** and **16.28**.

f) Fencing

1. Galvanized Fencing:
Galvanized fencing generally is maintenance free. However, when rails and posts are bent or damaged, the whole fencing section looks bad. The fencing along the drainage channel, mid-campus, has had some vandalism. See **Photo 16.29**.
2. Ornamental Fencing:
There is painted steel and wrought iron fencing and gates which needs little maintenance except for corrosion checks and painting. See **Photo 16.30**.

g) Fountains

There are three fountains on campus that require a high degree of maintenance. The fountains are cleaned approximately twice a week.

h) Monuments/Sculptures

The monuments and sculptures require little or no maintenance.

i) Signage/Graphics

1. Building Signs:
The building signs require very little maintenance. The grounds maintenance crews wash them occasionally.

2. Parking and Traffic Signs:
The parking and traffic signs require very little maintenance except for damage by vandals.

2.c.4 Lighting

a) Old Style Acorn (Cast Iron Base)
These lights require low maintenance that involves lamp changing and some painting or cleaning due to damage by vandals.

b) New Style Acorn (Cast Concrete Base)
These types of lights require low maintenance that involves lamp changing and some painting or cleaning due to damage by vandals.

c) New Aluminum Lighting
These types of lights require low maintenance that involves lamp changes and post repair due to damage or vandalism.

d) Sign Lighting
There are only two signs that have lighting on them. They are the main sign at Westcott and the entry sign on Woodward. Both of these require low maintenance on their lighting.

e) Fountain Lighting
Only one of the fountains has internal lighting and the maintenance on these light is low.

f) Step Lights
There are only a few places where this type of light occurs and they are deeply recessed, so the maintenance on them is very low.

g) Security Lighting
This type of light is found mostly around the dormitories. The maintenance on this light is slightly higher than on other types of lighting due to its importance to campus security.

h) Blue Light System
This system is associated with the phone boxes located around the campus that are for student security. They consist of a phone, siren and flashing light. The maintenance of this system is low but it receives more routine checking than other systems. The installation of additional units around campus (See Figure 11.9) will increase the amount of maintenance time required for upkeep.

2.d Assessment of the physical condition of the existing landscape features.

Trees and Shrubs:
A visual analysis of the landscape condition at the campus was made. Reaction to the selection, diversity and general health of the tree and shrub population is most positive. The university is doing an excellent job of maintaining this landscape asset by appropriate pruning and fertilizing techniques. Where appropriate, such as in pruning requiring extensive tree climbing or pest management, the landscape department is contracting these services that results in dollar savings to the department and completing the work in a satisfactory manner. The greater majority of trees and shrubs were being appropriately pruned and maintained. Very few plants rated in category 1-2 in s numerical vigor rating scale of 1-5 where 1 = Dead or dying;
2 = Poor; 3 = Fair; 4 = Good; and 5 = Excellent.

The weakest trees on the site, irrespective of location, are the Pecans. In addition, those trees growing in restricted areas such as parking lots or against buildings or roadways are showing the most stress. Where there is active construction on site, the contractor must be held accountable for any damage to trees and must construct appropriate tree protection to insure that his activities will cause the least amount of insult to the existing trees.

There are a large number of mature Live Oak with DBH's (Diameter at Breast Height) that are in excess of 40 inches and in relatively fair to good vigor. Such trees could have a dollar value rating using the International Society of Arboricultural Dollar value rating in excess of $20,000.00 each. This equates to several million dollars in tree assets or the campus if one were to consider all of the excellent genera present. There is wise use of indigenous tree species such as Live oak, Slash pine, Sabal palm, Holly and Cedar. All of these plants tolerate drought conditions well and would meet the xeriscape type of plants mandated by state statute.

Grasses and Groundcovers:
The overall condition of lawn areas is fair. Most of the campus has no automatic irrigation system, so the planted areas must be watered by hand. This is an inefficient method that generally leaves lawns and groundcovers underwatered. Much of-the lawn area was observed to be in a stressed condition and with many brown areas. Also, many of the edges along sidewalks and at intersections were worn down to bare soil. This same condition is apparent in many of the groundcover areas as well; large areas of Liriope groundcover had bare areas caused by either underwatering or pedestrian trampling.

Automatic irrigation of the grounds is an area needing attention. There is currently irrigation installed at the Westcott Fountain, Landis Green, CPD, Law School, Biomedical Research, and at Leach Center. This system needs upgrading relative to controllers and valve heads. There is no irrigation installed at Union Green, Mina Jo Powell Alumni Green, the President's Home grounds, or the Call Street Pedestrian Walkway (West End). The installation of irrigation at

these sites and upgrading o: existing systems will result in lower operating cost and a more efficient use of the water being currently used on site. It goes without saying that the overall vigor of the landscape will improve.

2.e Assessment of the accessibility of the campus to disabled persons.
Not applicable - to be assessed by other parties.