



SECTION 5

LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGIES

An understanding of the successful characteristics of various types of campus landscape spaces and elements is valuable in achieving further success in the campus landscape. In this section, the Landscape Master Plan provides guidelines for fifteen campus spaces and elements that play major roles in the UF campus to serve as models for the future development of these fifteen typologies. Where these spaces or elements are further described in the priority projects of the following section, the specific project is cross-referenced.



LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGIES

1. Campus Edges
2. Campus Gateways
3. Major Campus Roads
4. Core Campus Roads
5. Secondary Campus Roads
6. Major Pedestrian Ways
7. Secondary Pedestrian Ways
8. Shared-Use Paths
9. Water Bodies—Ponds, Creeks, Lakes, and Wetlands
10. Major Open Spaces
11. Plazas
12. Academic Spaces
13. Residential Spaces
14. Service Areas
15. Parking Areas

CAMPUS EDGES

The edge of the University of Florida’s campus offers the first opportunity to announce UF’s identity—to convey a message of quality, stewardship, neighborliness, and well-being, and communicate its promotion of community, learning, culture, and the arts. As the setting for the edges of the campus vary in character and scale, no single treatment of the campus edge is appropriate. Instead, both the campus and Gainesville will benefit from the University’s consistent application of its standards for site furnishings and the landscape.

Priority Project 6 Stadium Lawn illustrates the application of the following guidelines to a major public open space abutting the campus edge.

- Create an edge for the campus that is permeable, neighborly, and welcoming in character
- Identify the campus edges in a manner that is appropriate to the context; no single approach is appropriate to all edges. Following the establishment of shrub masses along the edge of West University Avenue and the removal of the low brick walls, reference this edge to set the character of the campus edge for northern edge of the campus as well as its eastern edge along S.W. 13th Street. *(See Section 3, Campus Enhancement B)* Include the low shrub mass to direct pedestrian traffic to safe street crossings along with a shared-use path illuminated by the campus standard traditional lightpost, and high canopy trees to shade the walkways. The ground plane should be grass or groundcover and/or low shrubs from the appropriate plant list. *(See Section 7)* The setback for the building should be compatible with adjacent buildings, but be a minimum of 60’ from the curb. Where UF property is intermixed within the urban fabric, as along the north side of West University Avenue, it should be consistent with the City’s vision for the streetscape while maintaining UF’s standards for lighting

Extend the landscape character immediately west of the Intersection of Newell Drive and Archer Road to be the face of UF Health along Archer Road. *(See Section 3, Campus Enhancement L)* Employ the setback of the Children’s Hospital wing as a standard for UF Health. Note that the standard furnishings for this area reflect a more contemporary character. Integrate the remaining portion of the campus edge along Archer Road and the western edge of the campus with their more suburban context. Continue to mark the campus edges with large canopy trees, pedestrian ways, and the campus standards for lighting of roadways

- Announce to the passing motorist that they are in a zone of increased pedestrian activity where additional caution should be taken, through the presence of gateways, sidewalks, and the standard campus light fixture with banners. Plant street trees along all edges for their traffic-calming abilities as well as their ecological and aesthetic contributions
- Ensure that the landscape at all campus edges is a high-quality, well-maintained, healthy landscape that employs a simple, maintainable palette appropriate to the speed at which most passersby will view the landscape
- Provide a shared-use path within the campus landscape in addition to, or in lieu of, the sidewalk at the back of curb to create a safe, well-illuminated, and shaded route that promotes biking and walking

- Employ the site standards for lighting and signage at all edges
- Adhere to recommended setbacks for campus buildings to provide adequate space for circulation, planting, and LID practices within the campus landscaped zone
- Coordinate with the City to promote pedestrian safety by directing pedestrian traffic to designated crossings of perimeter roads
- Accommodate the placement of bus stops along the campus edges and provide a safe, shaded, comfortable place for riders to wait
- Accommodate the needs of rideshare services at the campus edges to minimize congestion at the edge and within the campus
- Optimize views into the campus, moving parking and service areas away from the campus edges or where relocation is not possible, screening the views of these areas
- Punctuate the campus edges with welcoming and clearly identifiable pedestrian and vehicular gateways that comprise an integrated family of gateways

The existing and proposed campus edge at the Cultural Plaza



CAMPUS GATEWAYS

The interconnectedness of UF and Gainesville should be communicated through a family of attractive, welcoming portals to which both communities are invited. An integrated family of gateways is critical to lend a familiarity to each of the portals despite their different settings. The family builds upon the success of the gateway at the corner of West University Avenue and SW 13th Street and the historic walls of the campus. It includes vehicular and pedestrian gateways at the campus edges as well as gateways that mark the thresholds of major campus spaces and colleges within the campus core.

Priority Projects 6 Stadium Lawn and 1 Tigert Court demonstrate the application of the vehicular gateway to two locations on campus. Priority Project 5 Newell Gateway illustrates the incorporation of the pedestrian gateway into the campus edge. Priority Projects 2 Union Walk, 10 Inner Road, and 11 Emerson Courtyard illustrate the incorporation of smaller pedestrian gateways to mark campus thresholds.

- Mark all gateways with a unified gateway design, minimally modified to accommodate the pattern of pedestrian walkways and roadways
- Ensure that vehicular gateways are equally welcoming to pedestrians and bicyclists
- Coordinate with the City to provide safe pedestrian and bike crossings at gateways
- Set all campus gateways within a high-quality, simple landscape that supports, but doesn't compete with the gateway and that is appropriate to the travelling speed of passersby. Minimize areas for seasonal planting at gateways, given the maintenance burden of such plantings
- Ensure that all gateways are well illuminated
- Interrupt the standard concrete sidewalks of the City and the campus with special fields of the campus standard brick pavement to accentuate pedestrian zones at gateways and contribute to the quality of the space without encouraging pedestrians to cross roads where there is not safe accommodation
- Introduce the unified system of wayfinding signage within the gateway area to direct visitors to key campus destinations



VEHICULAR GATEWAY

- Gale Lemerand Drive at West University Avenue
- Union Walk at SW 13th Street
- Museum Road at SW 13th Street
- Newell Drive at SW Archer Road
- Gale Lemerand Drive at SW Archer Road

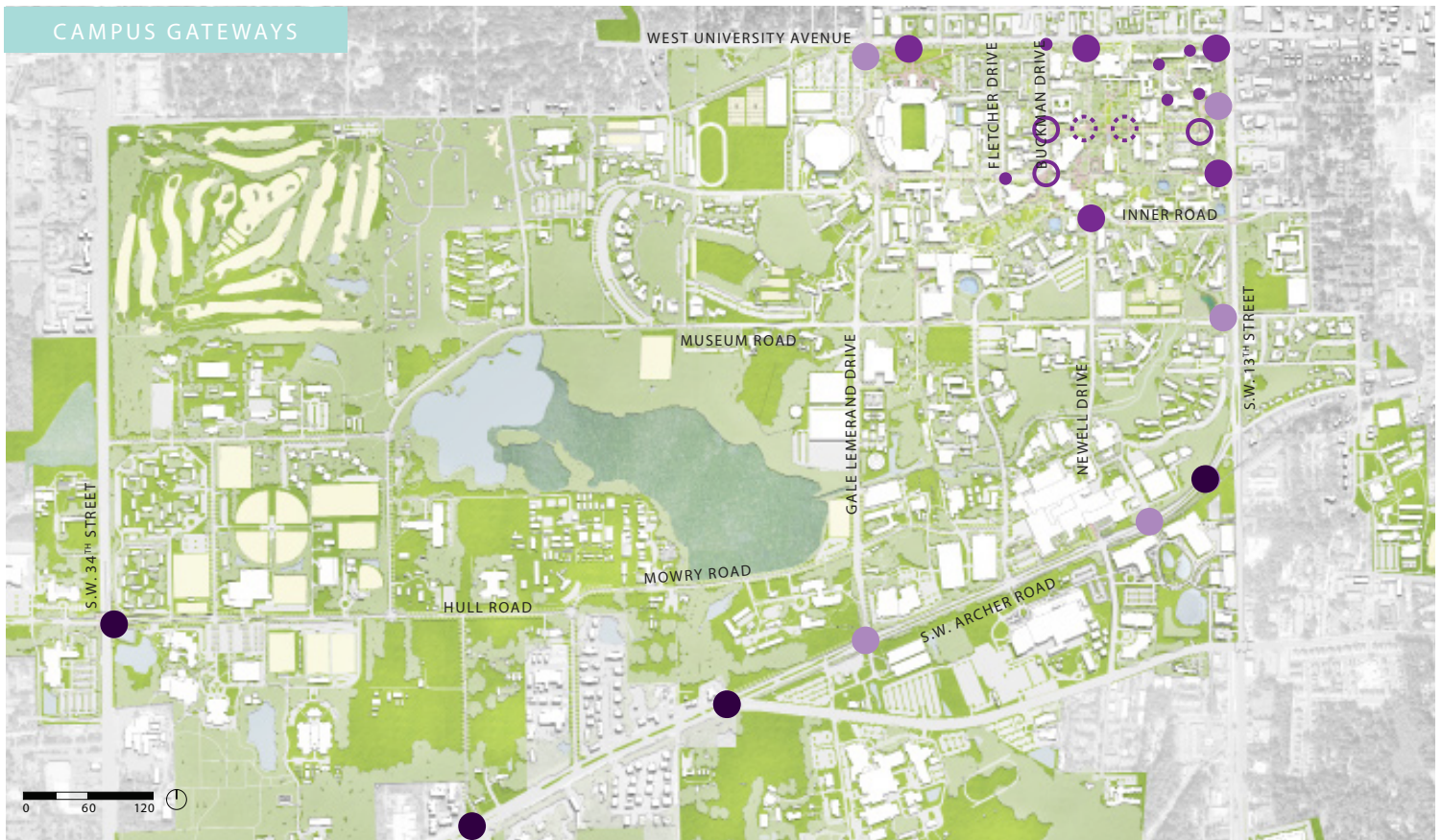


VEHICULAR GATEWAY

- SW Archer Road at SW 13th Street
- SW Archer Road at SW 16th Avenue
- Hull Road at SW 34th Street

*For Major Vehicular Gateway design standards, please refer Section 7: Landscape Design Standards

CAMPUS GATEWAYS



- MAJOR VEHICULAR GATEWAY
- MAJOR PEDESTRIAN GATEWAY
- TERTIARY PEDESTRIAN GATEWAY
- VEHICULAR GATEWAY
- SECONDARY PEDESTRIAN GATEWAY
- THRESHOLD GATEWAY



MAJOR PEDESTRIAN GATEWAY

- Newell Drive at West University Avenue
- Ben Hill Griffin Stadium at West University Avenue
- Stadium Road at SW 13th Street
- Newell Drive at Inner Road



TERTIARY PEDESTRIAN GATEWAY

- Union Walk at the east and west sides of the Plaza of the Americas



SECONDARY PEDESTRIAN GATEWAY

- Union Walk at Tigert Hall
- Union Walk at Buckman Drive



THRESHOLD GATEWAY

- To identify colleges
- To announce and clarify auto-free zones

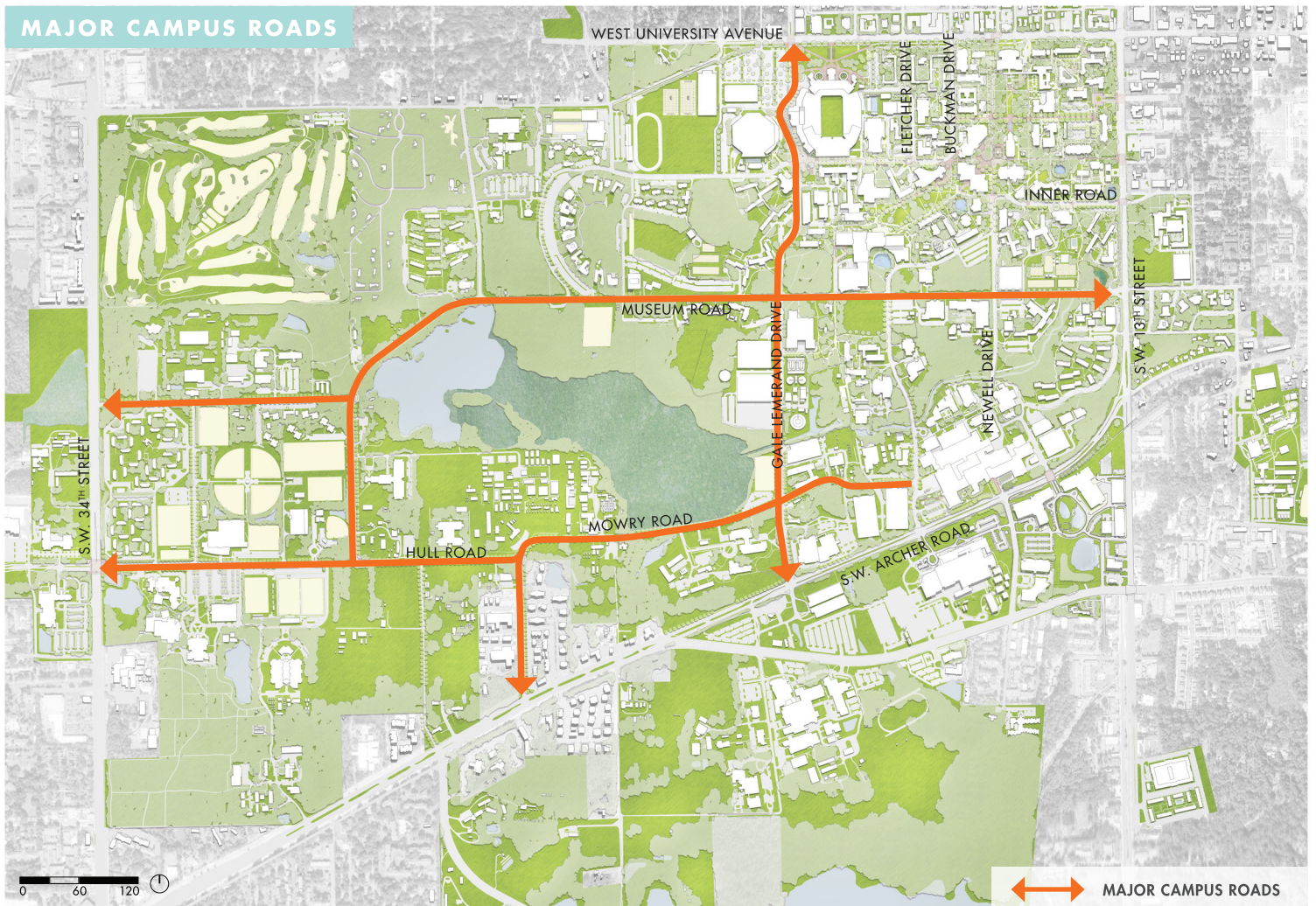
MAJOR CAMPUS ROADS

Once inside the campus vehicular gateways, it is critical that the positive experience of the campus edges and gateways are extended along the major campus roads. Important initial impressions for visitors, as well as the continued positive impressions of the UF community, are generated by the experience of driving through the campus on well-maintained, well-marked, and tree-lined roadways that demonstrate responsible LID practices.

- Adhere to the standards for setbacks provided herein when new buildings are added to the corridor in order to create a unified streetscape that provides ample space for bicyclists, pedestrians, planting, and LID practices
- Line major campus roads with large canopy trees to provide shade for pedestrians and bicyclists and to minimize the impact of the roadbeds on heat gain
- Favor the planting of road edges with large, high-branching canopy shade trees over smaller flowering trees for their space-defining, visibility-enhancing, and traffic-calming characteristics, and to frame views into adjacent campus spaces
- Provide a planting, infiltration, and furnishings zone between the back of curb and the pedestrian way where space permits, as on Stadium Road and Buckman Drive
- Enhance the space between the pedestrian way and the face of buildings with a simple planting palette of smaller flowering trees and swaths of shrubs and groundcover appropriate to the role of the roadway as a primary corridor through campus. The landscape in front of each building should serve to create a unified experience for the roadway rather than a unique statement for the building; special features in the landscape should accent rather than dominate the planting scheme
- Employ CPTED principles when selecting the planting palette adjacent to the pedestrian way—the use of large shrubs should be restricted to areas that can accommodate them without compromising pedestrian sight lines



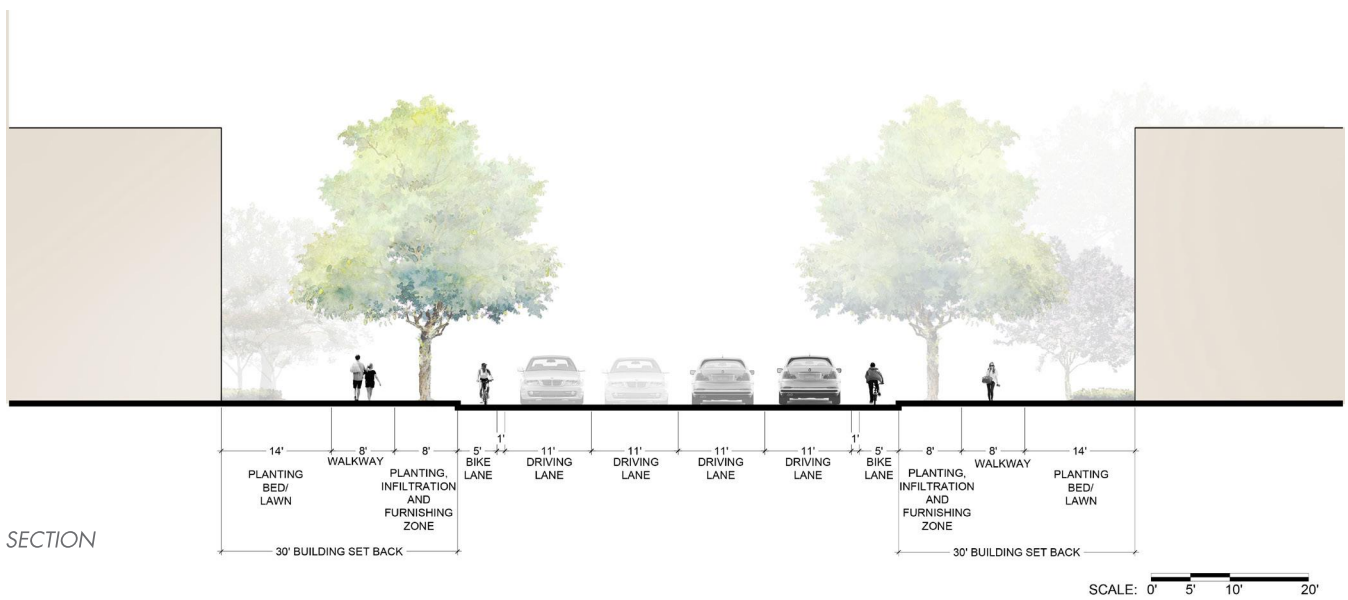
Museum Road at Frazier Rogers Hall; Gale Lemerand Drive



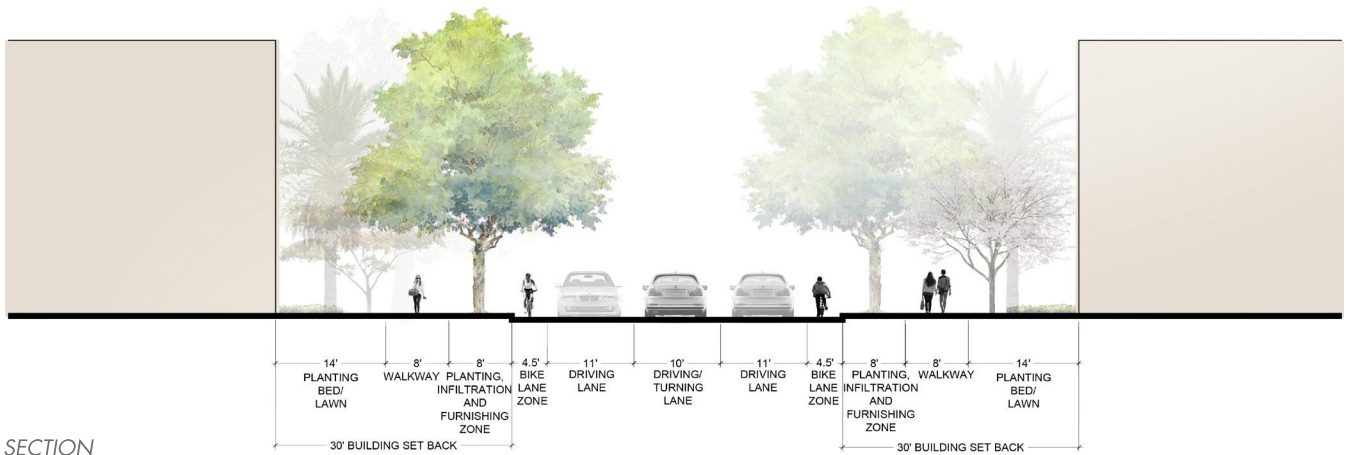
- Where space permits, collect stormwater with bioswales or stormwater planters to improve water quality and demonstrate the successful application of LID practices
- Communicate clearly with lane markings and signage that bicyclists are welcome on campus roads
- Provide well-marked, well-illuminated crosswalks wherever pedestrian ways and shared-use paths intersect the roadway
- Employ the campus standards for light fixtures to illuminate the roadbed and the adjacent walkways. Where the pedestrian way diverges significantly from the road edge, additional pedestrian-scale lighting should be provided
- Celebrate the University and campus events with banners on light poles
- Direct visitors to key campus destinations with well-sited components of the wayfinding system
- Incorporate art and cultural features into the Museum Road-Hull Road corridor, which serves as a spine of the Arts Axis. *(See the Arts Axis Plan under Principle 1 of the Landscape Design Guidelines)*

GALE LEMERAND DRIVE

RECOMMENDATIONS	
BUILDING SETBACKS	30'
ARCHITECTURAL BASIS FOR SETBACKS	Physics
EXISTING ROADWAY WIDTH	Varies
ROADWAY WIDTH	Varies
VEHICULAR LANES	Two or four lanes; 11'
BIKE LANES	Two lanes; 5' with 12" striping
RECOMMENDED PEDESTRIAN WAY	Back of furnishings zone; 8' width



RECOMMENDATIONS	
BUILDING SETBACKS	30'
ARCHITECTURAL BASIS FOR SETBACKS	<i>Frazier Rogers Hall</i>
EXISTING ROADWAY WIDTH	41'
ROADWAY WIDTH	41'
VEHICULAR LANES	<i>Two lanes at 11', center lane 10'</i>
BIKE LANES	<i>Two lanes; 4.5'</i>
RECOMMENDED PEDESTRIAN WAY	<i>8' width</i>



SCALE: 0' 5' 10' 20'

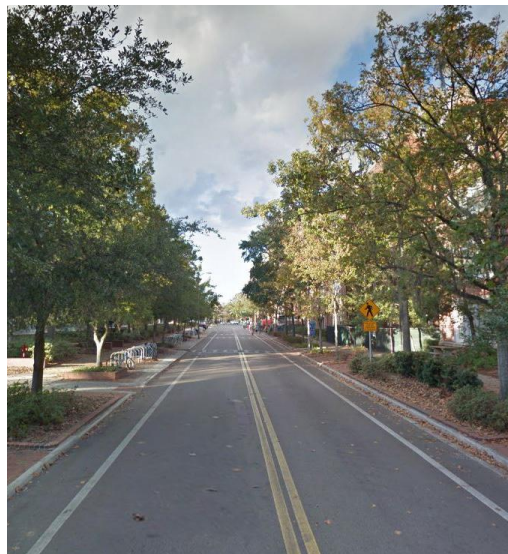


CORE CAMPUS ROADS

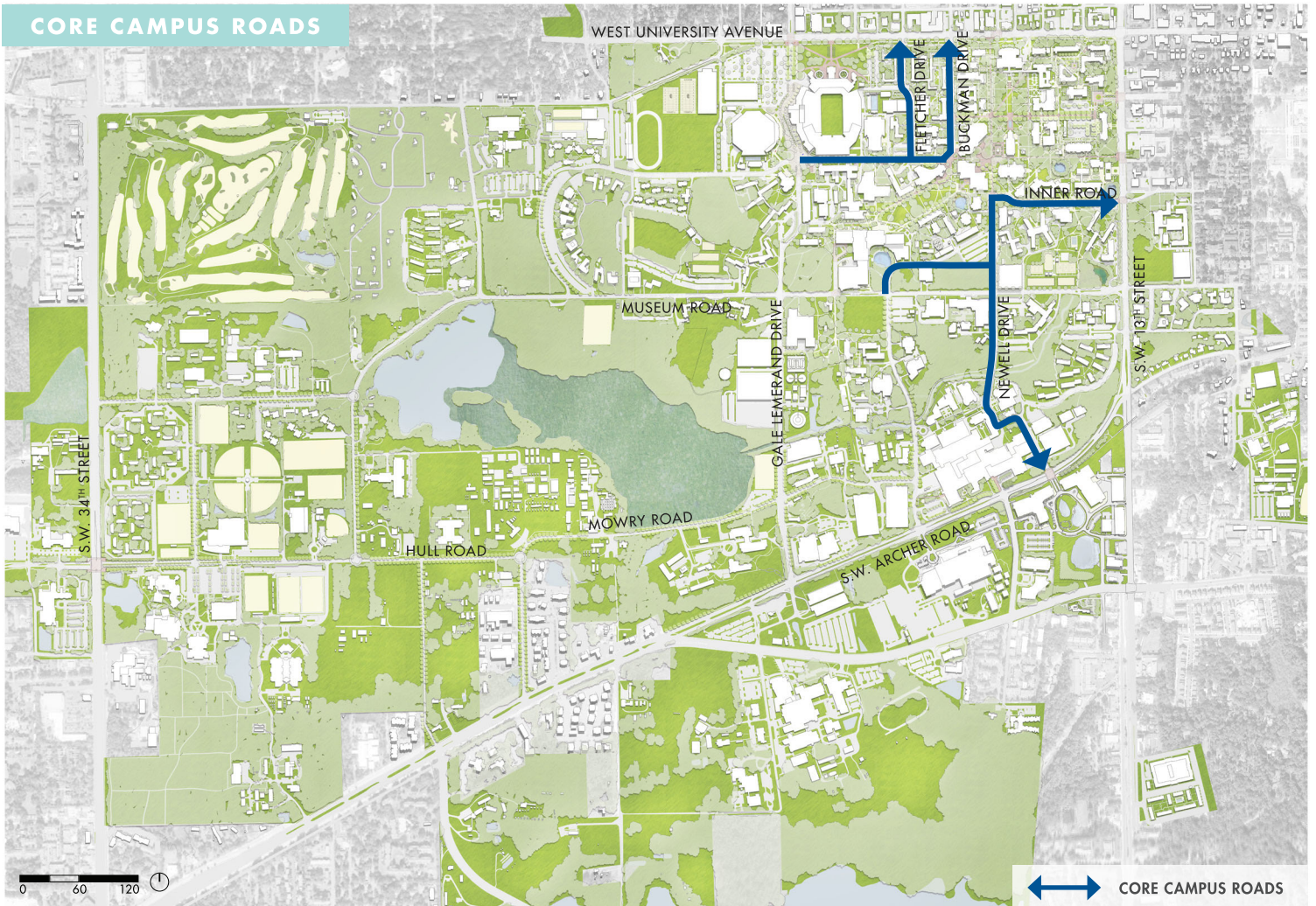
The core of the campus is a pedestrian-centric space. It is a space that promotes walking, impromptu conversations, and informal and formal gathering, as befits an institution of higher education. Roadways within this area, while necessary, should not interfere with the movement or gathering of pedestrians. The vehicular corridors that pass through the core campus should be designed to promote slow and cautious driving.

Priority Projects 9 Stadium Road and 10 Inner Road illustrate the application of the core campus road typology to two locations on campus.

- Adhere to the standards for setbacks provided herein when new buildings are added to the corridor to create a unified streetscape that provides ample space for bike lanes, pedestrian walkways, street trees, landscaping, and LID practices, as well as spaces for gathering at entries to academic and residential buildings
- Line core campus roads with large canopy trees to provide shade for bicyclists, pedestrians and social gathering and to minimize the impact of the roadbeds on heat gain
- Favor the planting of road edges with large, high-branching canopy shade trees over smaller flowering trees for their space-defining, visibility-enhancing, and traffic-calming characteristics, and to frame views into adjacent campus spaces
- Provide a planting, infiltration, and furnishings zone between the back of curb and the pedestrian way where space permits, as on Stadium Road and Buckman Drive
- Enhance the space between the pedestrian way and the face of buildings with a planting palette that enriches the pedestrian experience of moving and gathering without creating a landscape that is difficult to maintain. Accent building entries and gathering spaces with small flowering trees and flowering plants while adhering to a simple plant palette in the interstitial spaces



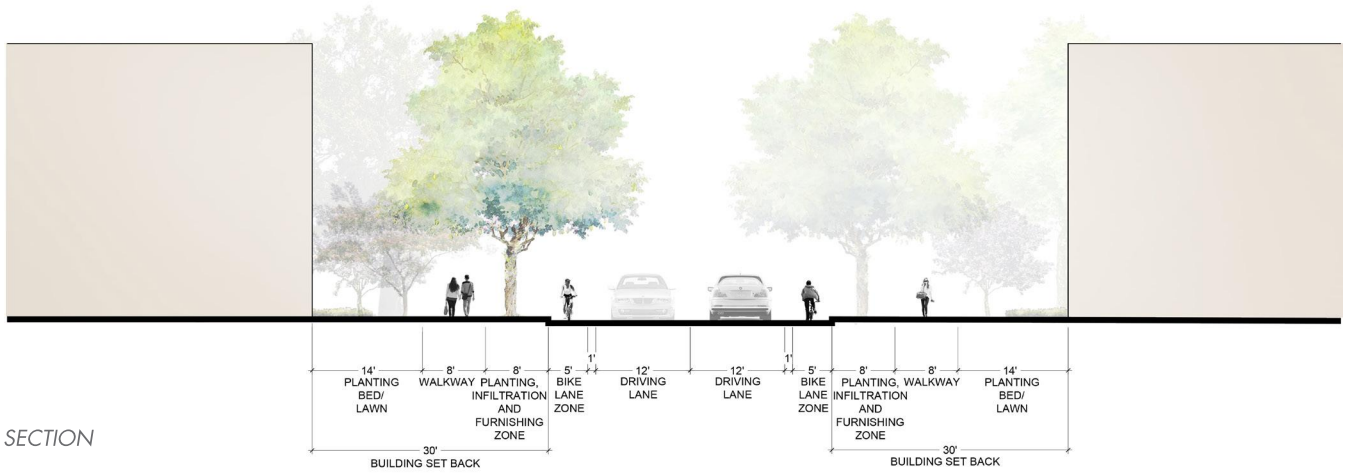
Large shrubs in conflict with CPTED principles along Stadium Road; The planting and furnishings zone on Buckman Drive



- Employ CPTED principles when selecting the planting palette adjacent to the pedestrian way—the use of large shrubs should be restricted to areas that can accommodate them without compromising pedestrian sight lines
- Communicate clearly with lane markings and signage that bicyclists are welcome on campus roads
- Provide well-marked, well-illuminated crosswalks wherever pedestrian ways and shared-use paths intersect the roadway. Provide raised tables of pavers in lieu of the standard painted striping in key locations
- Employ the campus standards for light fixtures to illuminate the roadbed and the adjacent walkways
- Celebrate the University and campus events with banners on light poles
- Direct visitors to key campus destinations with well-sited components of the wayfinding system
- Celebrate the art and cultural features of the campus core with the Arts Walk, the walking portion of the Arts Axis (*See the Arts Axis Plan under Principle 1 of the Landscape Design Guidelines*)

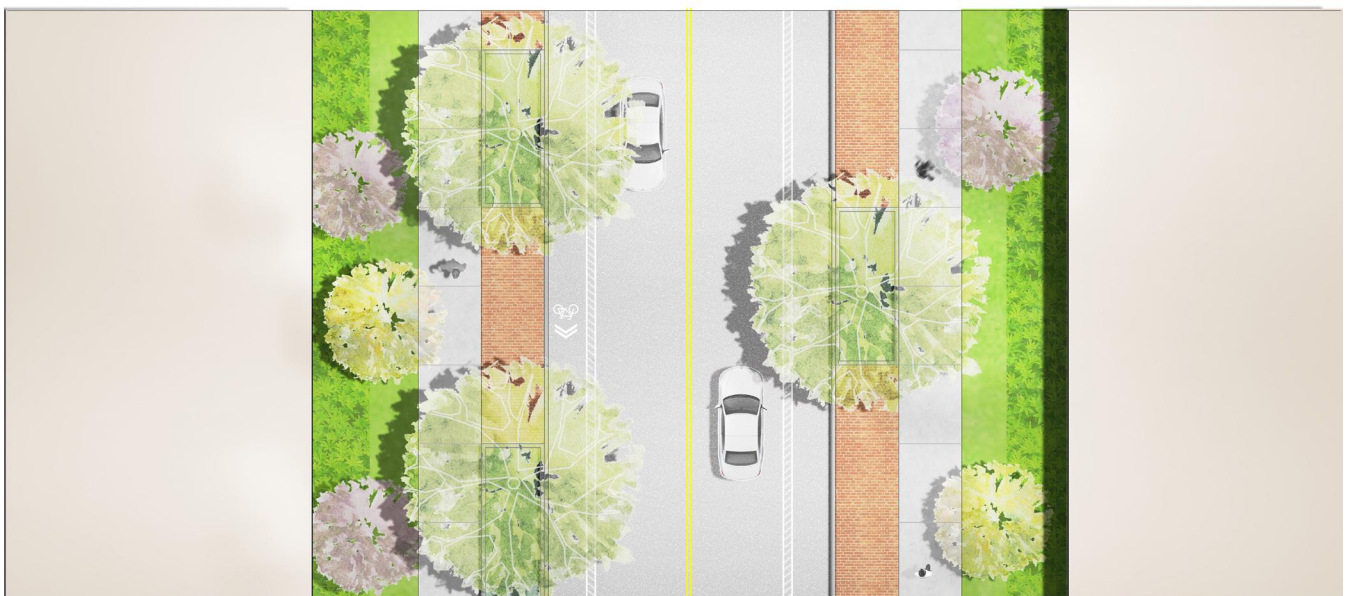
NEWELL DRIVE

RECOMMENDATIONS	
BUILDING SETBACKS	30'
ARCHITECTURAL BASIS FOR SETBACKS	<i>Rinker Hall</i>
EXISTING ROADWAY WIDTH	36'
ROADWAY WIDTH	36'
VEHICULAR LANES	Two lanes; 12'
BIKE LANES	Two lanes; 5' with 12" striping
RECOMMENDED PEDESTRIAN WAY	Back of furnishings zone; 8' width



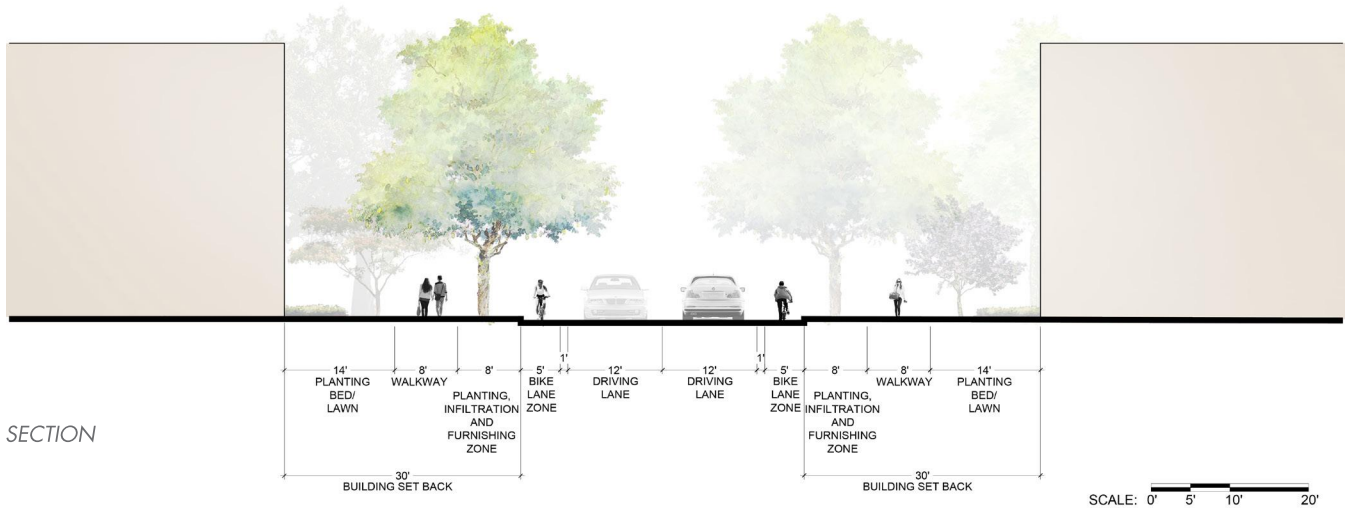
SECTION

SCALE: 0' 5' 10' 20'



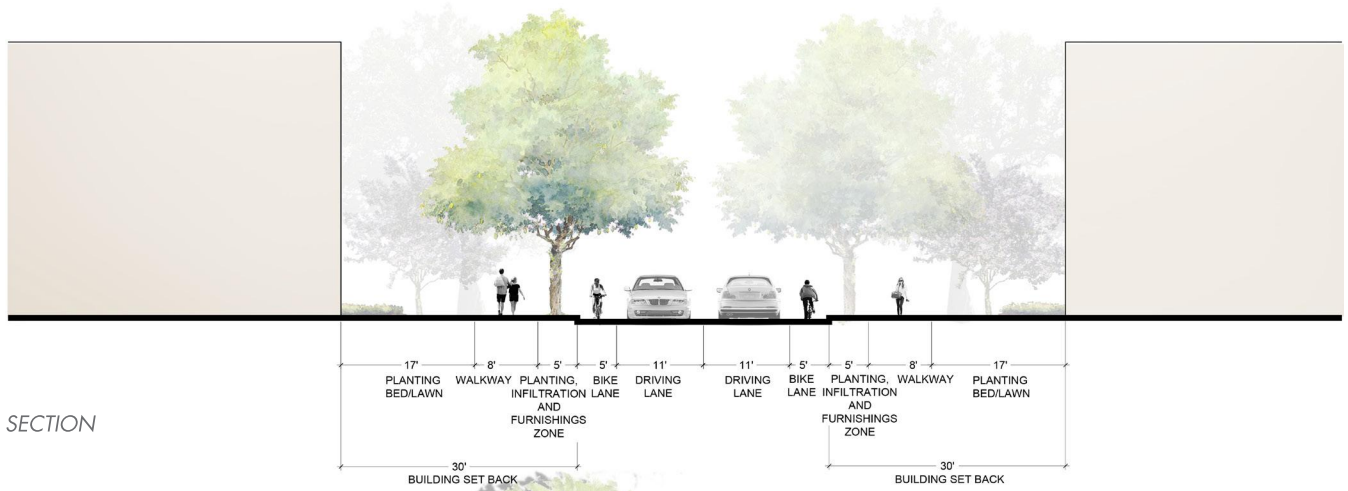
PLAN

RECOMMENDATIONS	
BUILDING SETBACKS	30'
ARCHITECTURAL BASIS FOR SETBACKS	-
EXISTING ROADWAY WIDTH	36'
ROADWAY WIDTH	36'
VEHICULAR LANES	Two lanes; 12'
BIKE LANES	Two lanes; 5' with 12" striping
RECOMMENDED PEDESTRIAN WAY	Back of furnishings zone; 8' width



STADIUM ROAD

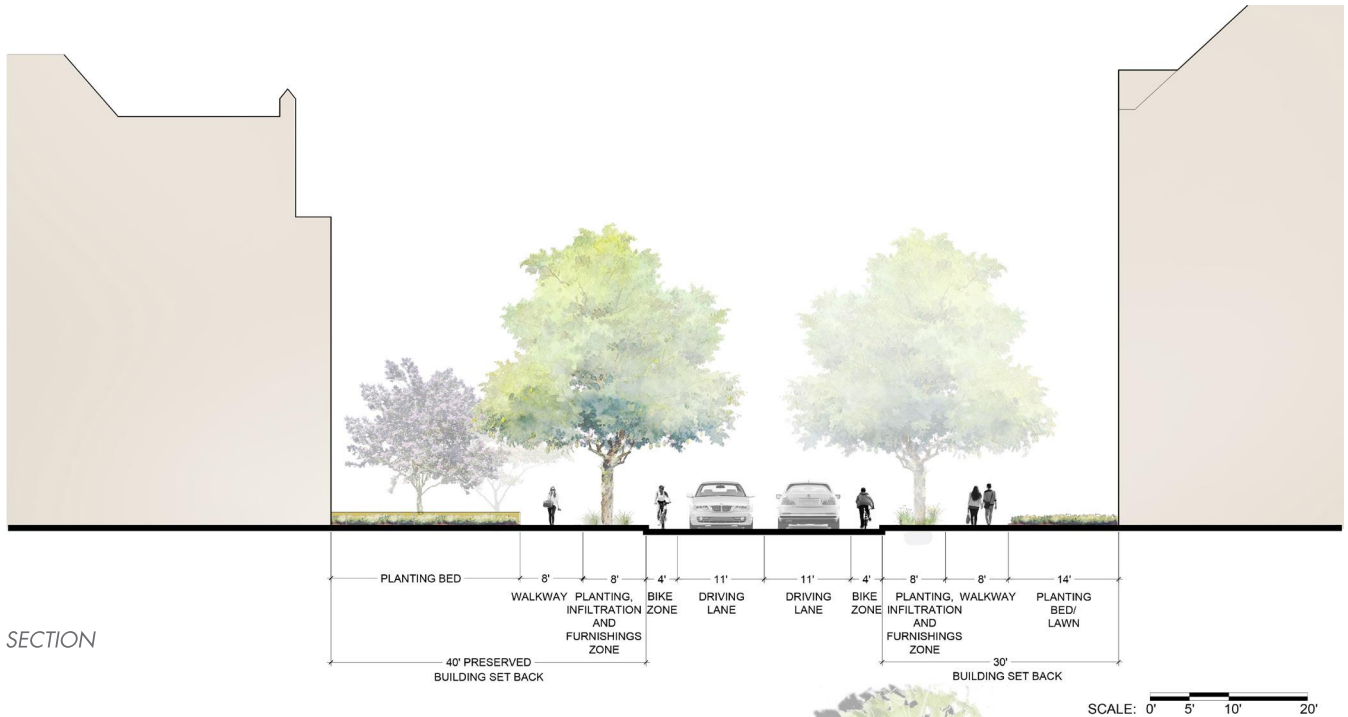
RECOMMENDATIONS	
BUILDING SETBACKS	30'
ARCHITECTURAL BASIS FOR SETBACKS	Weil Hall
EXISTING ROADWAY WIDTH	40'
ROADWAY WIDTH	32'
VEHICULAR LANES	Two lanes; 11'
BIKE LANES	Two lanes; 5'
RECOMMENDED PEDESTRIAN WAY	Back of furnishings zone; 8' width



SCALE: 0' 5' 10' 20'



RECOMMENDATIONS	
BUILDING SETBACKS	30' on East Side, 40' preserved on West Side
ARCHITECTURAL BASIS FOR SETBACKS	Buckman and Leigh Halls
EXISTING ROADWAY WIDTH	30'
ROADWAY WIDTH	30'
VEHICULAR LANES	Two lanes; 11'
BIKE LANES	Two lanes; 4'
RECOMMENDED PEDESTRIAN WAY	Back of furnishings zone, 8' width

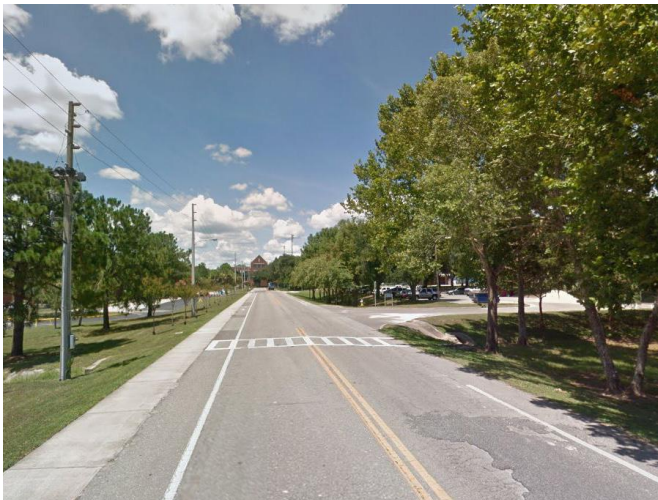
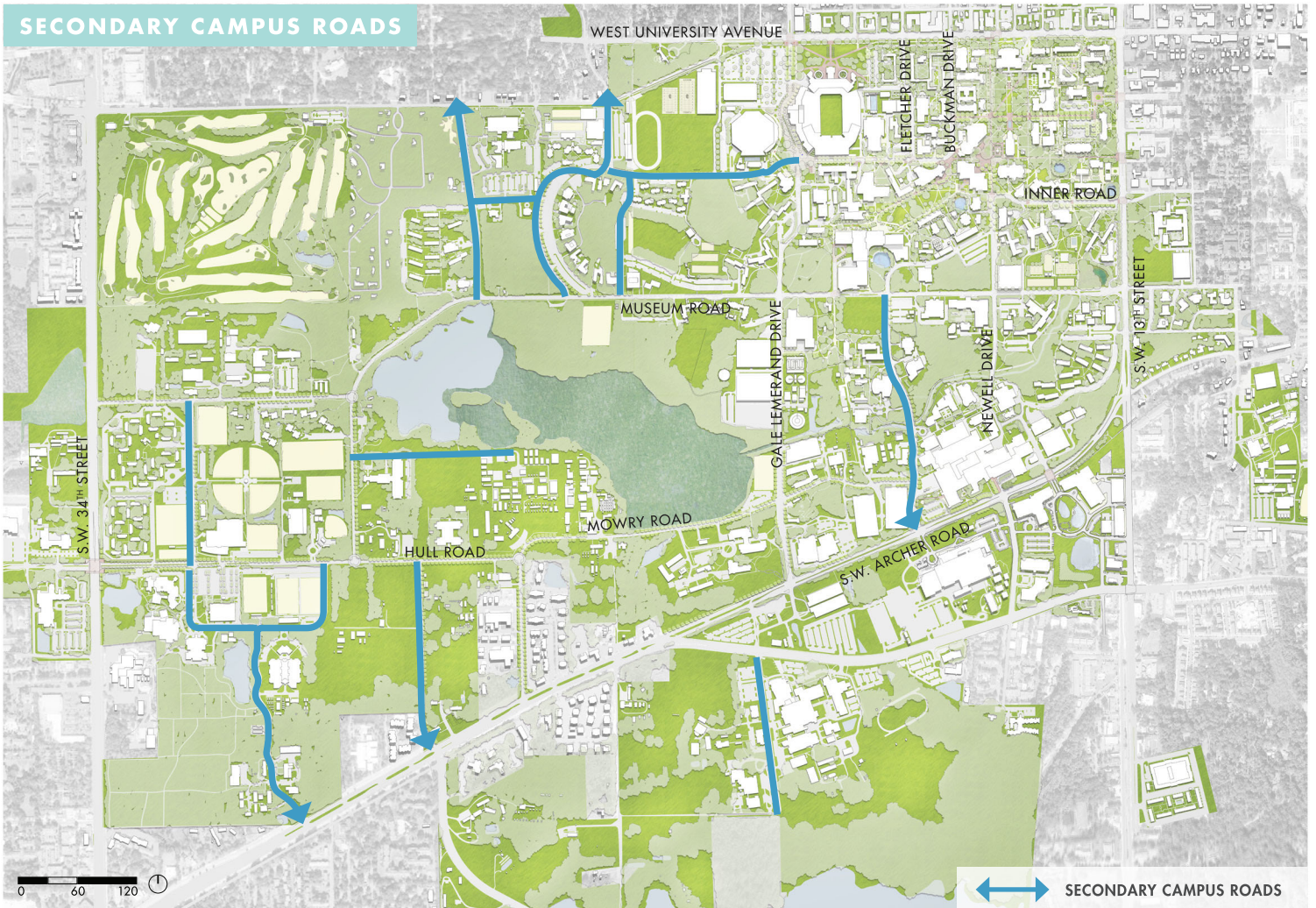


SECONDARY CAMPUS ROADS

All campus roads, though greatly diverse in character, should positively contribute to the network of campus roadways, achieving a level of quality and generating a familiarity across the campus. Secondary campus roadways, although not charged with establishing first impressions for visitors as do the major campus roads, or integrating with the pedestrian fabric of the historic core as do the core campus roads, play an important role in the daily life of the UF community.

- Adhere to the standards for setbacks provided herein when new buildings are added to the corridor to create a unified streetscape that provides ample space for accommodating bicyclists, pedestrians, planting, and LID practices
- Line secondary campus roads with large canopy trees to provide shade for pedestrians and bicyclists and to minimize the impact of the roadbeds on heat gain
- Favor the planting of road edges with large, high-branching canopy shade trees over smaller flowering trees for their space-defining, visibility-enhancing, and traffic-calming characteristics, and to frame views into adjacent campus spaces
- Provide a planting, infiltration, and furnishings zone between the back of curb and the pedestrian way where space permits, as on Stadium Road and Buckman Drive
- Enhance the space between the pedestrian way and the face of buildings with a simple, maintainable planting palette of smaller flowering trees and swaths of shrubs and groundcover
- Provide a pedestrian way on both sides of the roadway except where constraints exist and pedestrian volumes are low. Within the west precinct the material of the pedestrian way may change to asphalt if appropriate to the area
- Employ CPTED principles when selecting the planting palette adjacent to the pedestrian way—the use of large shrubs should be restricted to areas that can accommodate them without compromising pedestrian sight lines
- Where space permits, collect stormwater with swales or stormwater planters to improve water quality and demonstrate the successful application of LID practices
- Communicate clearly with lane markings and signage that bicyclists are welcome on campus roads
- Provide well-marked, well-illuminated crosswalks wherever pedestrian corridors intersect the roadway
- Employ the campus standards for light fixtures to illuminate the roadbed and the adjacent walkways
- Direct visitors to key campus destinations with well-sited components of the wayfinding system

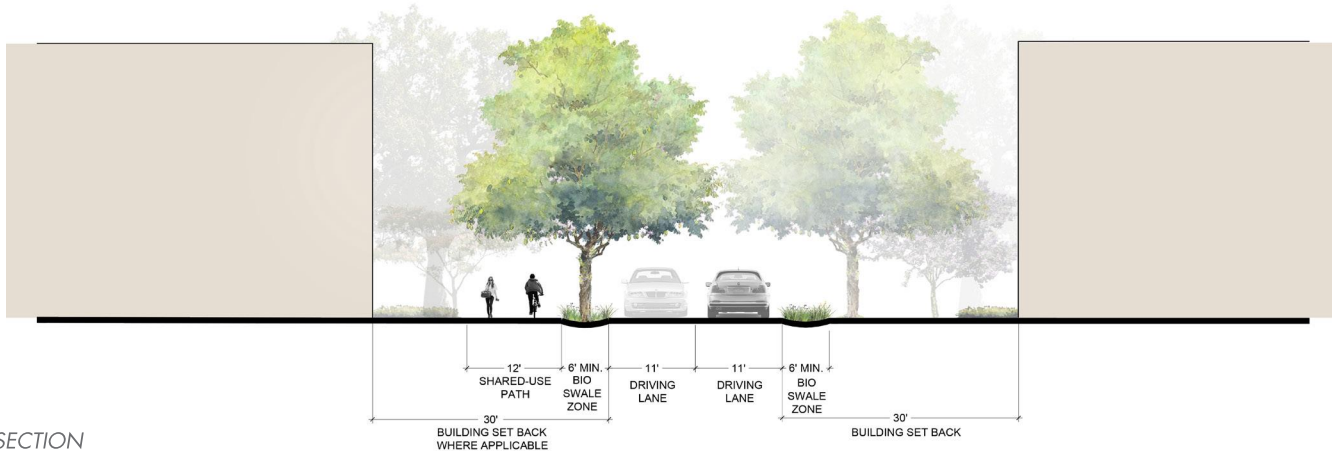
SECONDARY CAMPUS ROADS



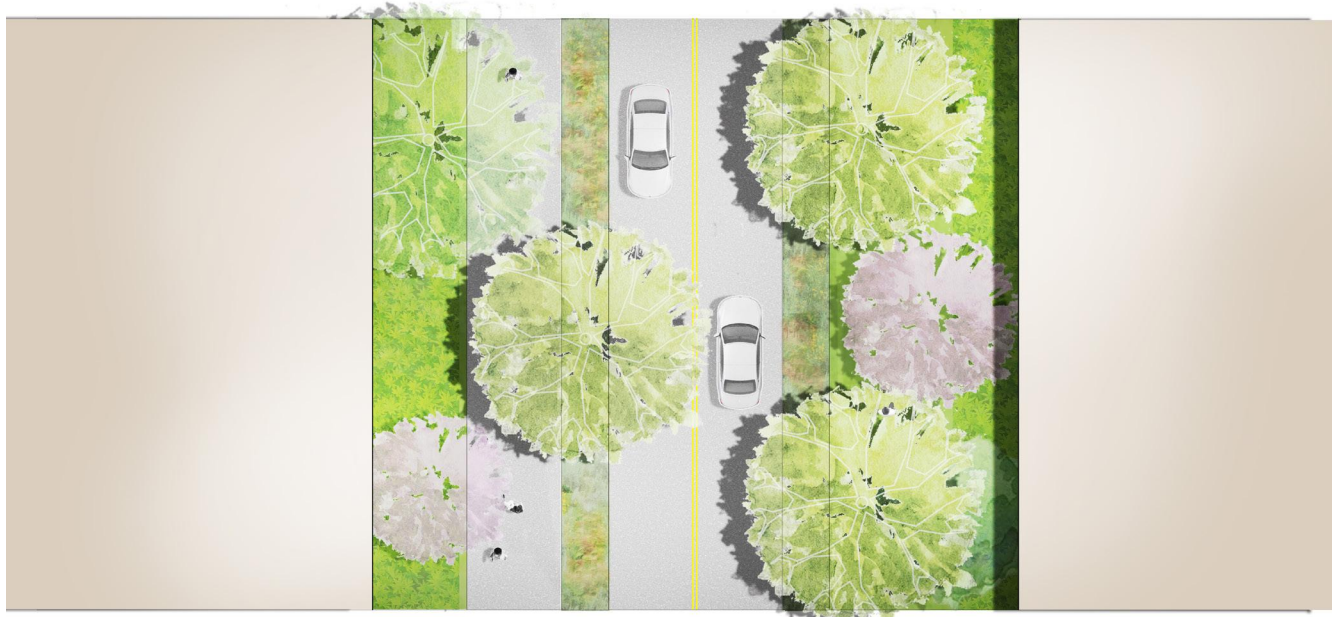
A single sidewalk along Bledsoe Drive in the west campus; Double sidewalks along Center Drive in the east campus

MEMORIAL ROAD

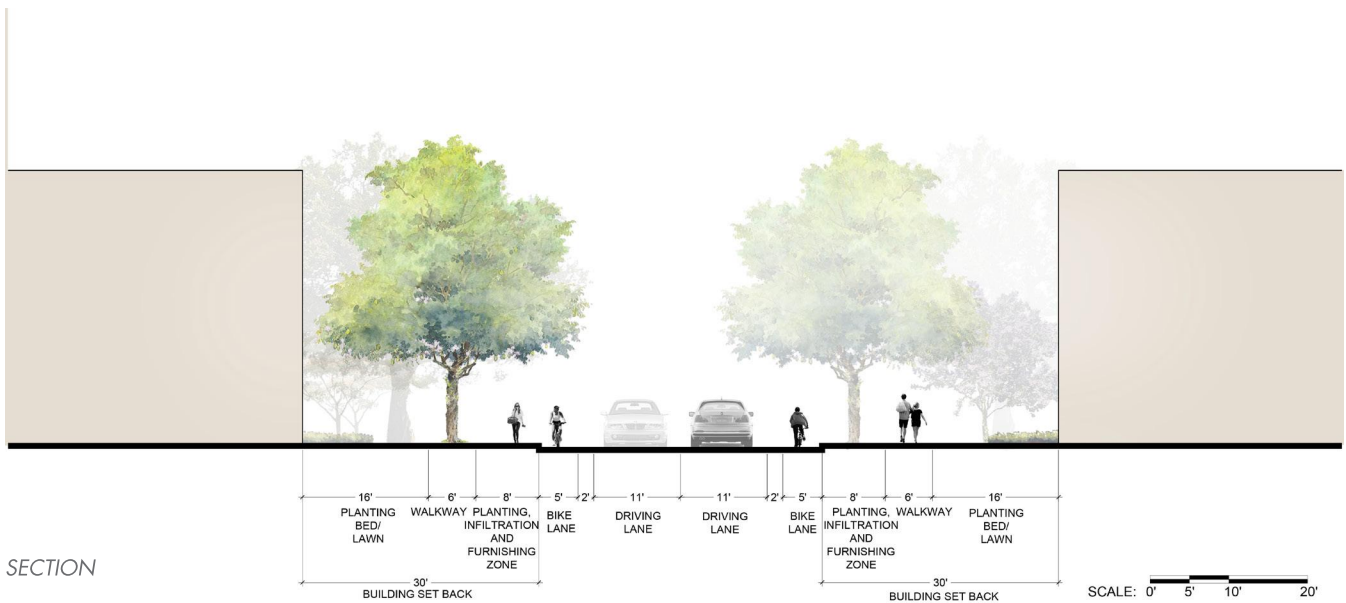
RECOMMENDATIONS	
BUILDING SETBACKS	30'
ARCHITECTURAL BASIS FOR SETBACKS	-
EXISTING ROADWAY WIDTH	18'-24'
ROADWAY WIDTH	22'
VEHICULAR LANES	Two lanes; 11'
BIKE LANES	One shared-use path; 12'
RECOMMENDED PEDESTRIAN WAY	One shared-use path; 12'



SCALE: 0' 5' 10' 20'



RECOMMENDATIONS	
BUILDING SETBACKS	30'
ARCHITECTURAL BASIS FOR SETBACKS	-
EXISTING ROADWAY WIDTH	36'
ROADWAY WIDTH	36'
VEHICULAR LANES	Two lanes; 11'
BIKE LANES	Two lanes; 5' with 2' striping
RECOMMENDED PEDESTRIAN WAY	6' width

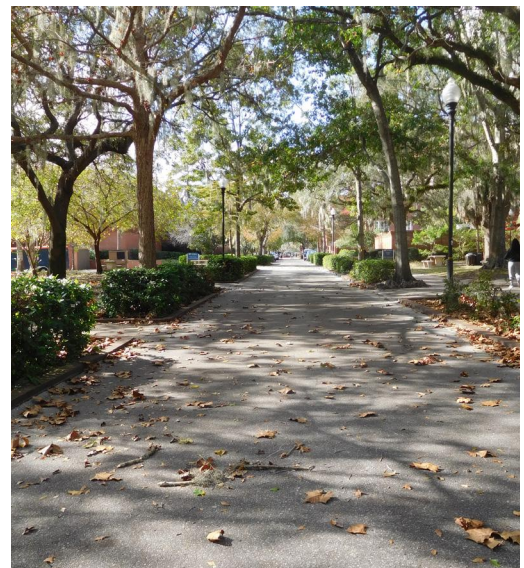


MAJOR PEDESTRIAN WAYS

Learning and the advancement of ideas thrive where people with diverse views come together comfortably to exchange their ideas. Outside the classroom the exchange can be continued by promoting the use of pedestrian ways. The creation of major pedestrian corridors—Union Walk, Newell Drive, and Stadium Walk—promote and optimize pedestrian movement within the campus core, reinforcing the identity of UF as a place for people.

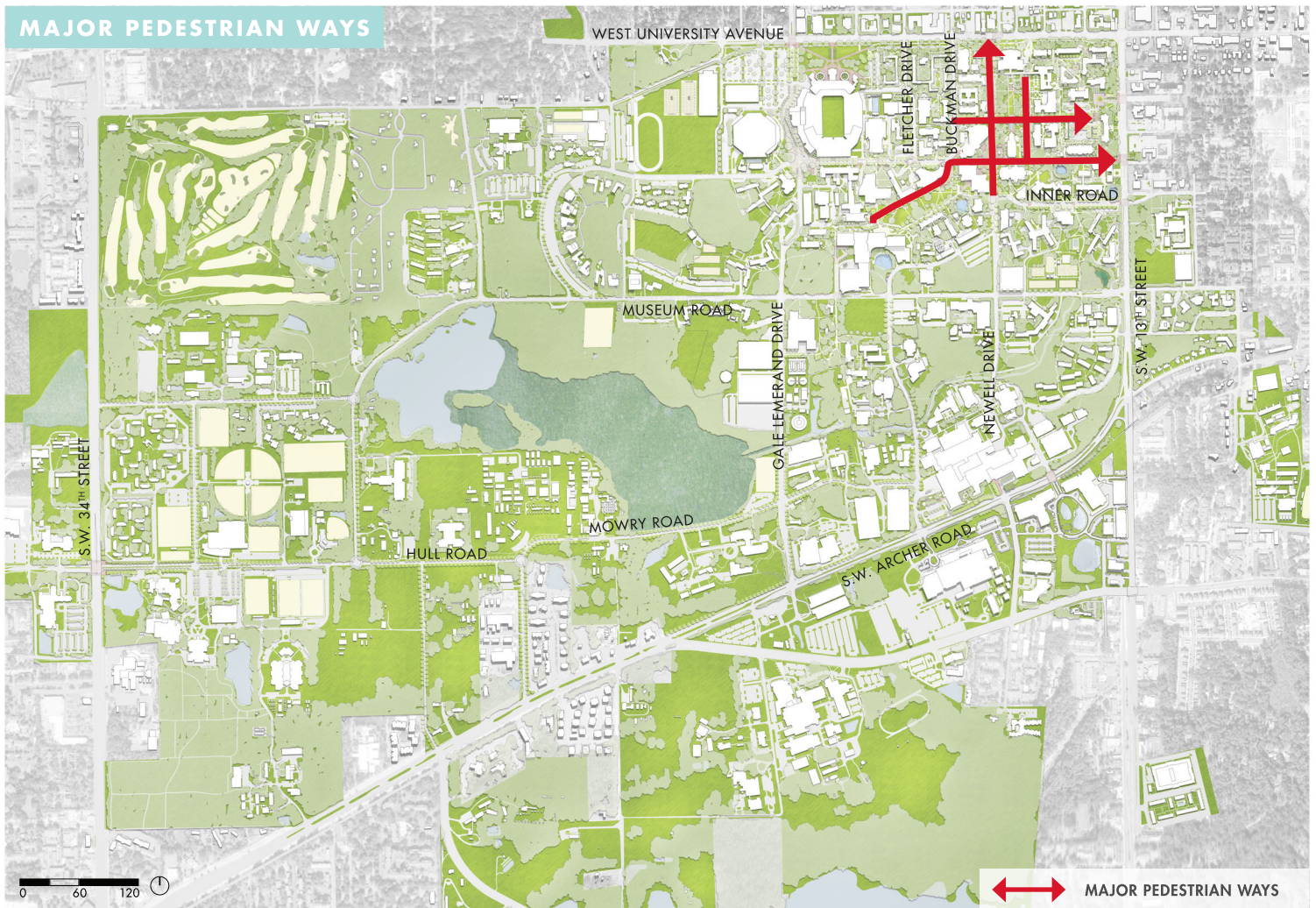
Priority Projects 2 Union Walk and 3 Tower Plaza illustrate the conversion of two core campus roadways to major pedestrian ways.

- Adhere to the standards for setbacks provided herein when new buildings are added to create a unified corridor that not only provides ample space for pedestrians, bicyclists, street trees, landscaping, and LID practices, but also incorporates spaces for gathering at entries to academic and residential buildings
- Line major pedestrian ways with large canopy trees to provide shade for bicyclists and pedestrian movement and gathering and to minimize the impact of the pavement on heat gain
- Favor the planting of the corridor with live oaks for their memorable image-making and space-defining characteristics
- Enhance the space between the pedestrian way and the face of buildings with a planting palette that enriches the pedestrian experience of moving and gathering without creating a landscape that is difficult to maintain. Accent building entries and their associated gathering spaces with small flowering trees and flowering plants while adhering to a simple plant palette in the interstitial spaces. The landscape in front of each building should serve to create a unified experience for the pedestrian way rather than a unique statement for the building; special features in the landscape should accent rather than dominate the planting scheme



The successfully pedestrianized Newell Drive; A tree-canopied Stadium Road

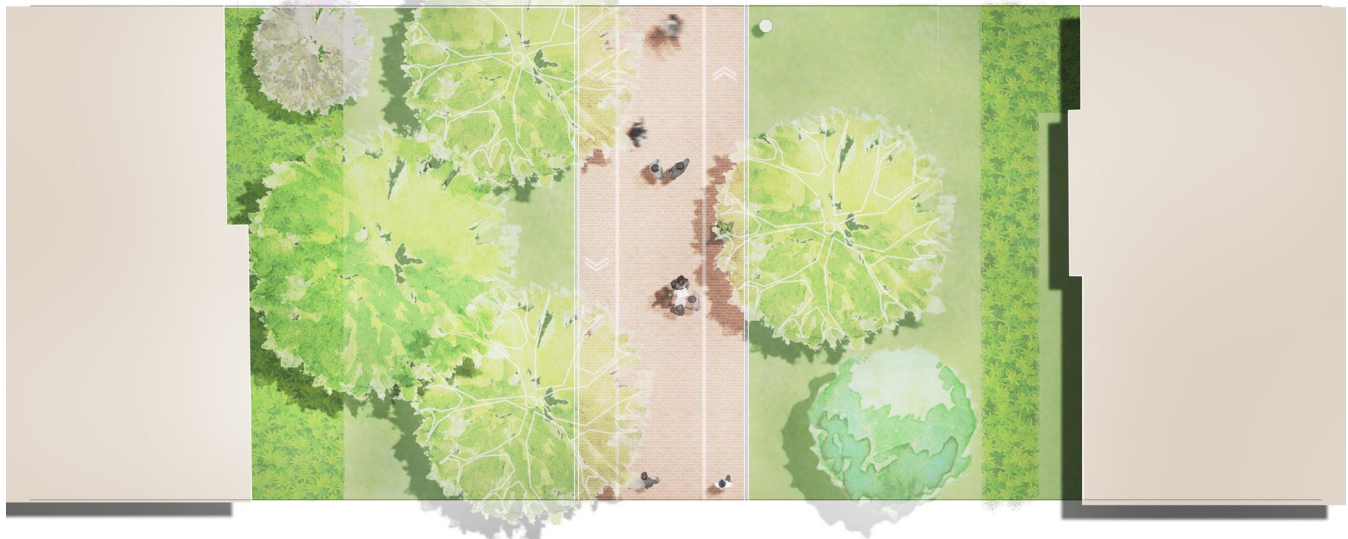
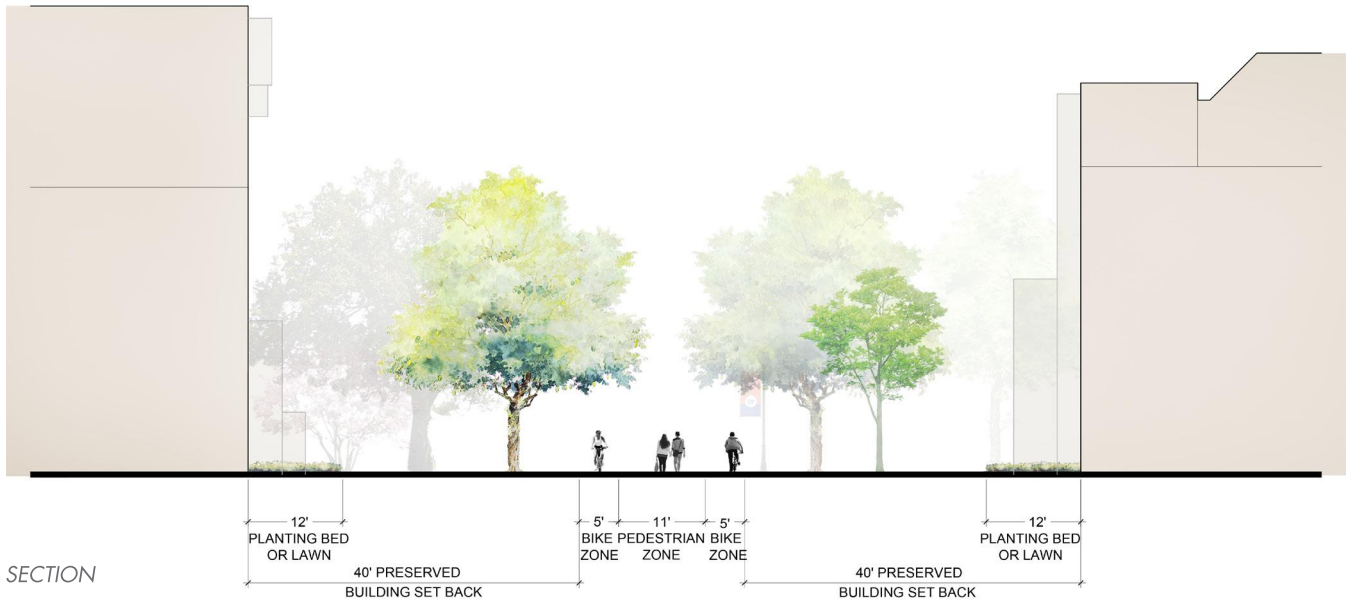
MAJOR PEDESTRIAN WAYS



- Employ CPTED principles when selecting the planting palette; the use of large shrubs should be restricted to areas that can accommodate them without compromising pedestrian sight lines
- Where space permits, incorporate LID practices into adjacent spaces within view of these well-traveled corridors
- Employ the campus standards for light fixtures to provide a well-illuminated pedestrian way
- Celebrate the University and campus events with banners on light poles
- Communicate the restricted access of the corridors at intersections with vehicular roads through the placement of secondary pedestrian gateways and bollards at the ends of the corridors
- Ensure that major pedestrian ways and all connecting paths are universally accessible
- Pave major pedestrian ways with brick pavers to convey the importance of these corridors to the life of UF and to communicate their restricted access to motorists
- Communicate subtly with pavement striping that bicyclist movement is accommodated on the edges of the pavement along Union Walk and with concrete banding along Newell Drive and Stadium Walk
- Design the pavement to support its use by emergency and service vehicles
- Mark the edges of major pedestrian ways with a flush concrete curb rather than the standard 6" high curb of vehicular roadways, further reinforcing the corridor as a pedestrian way

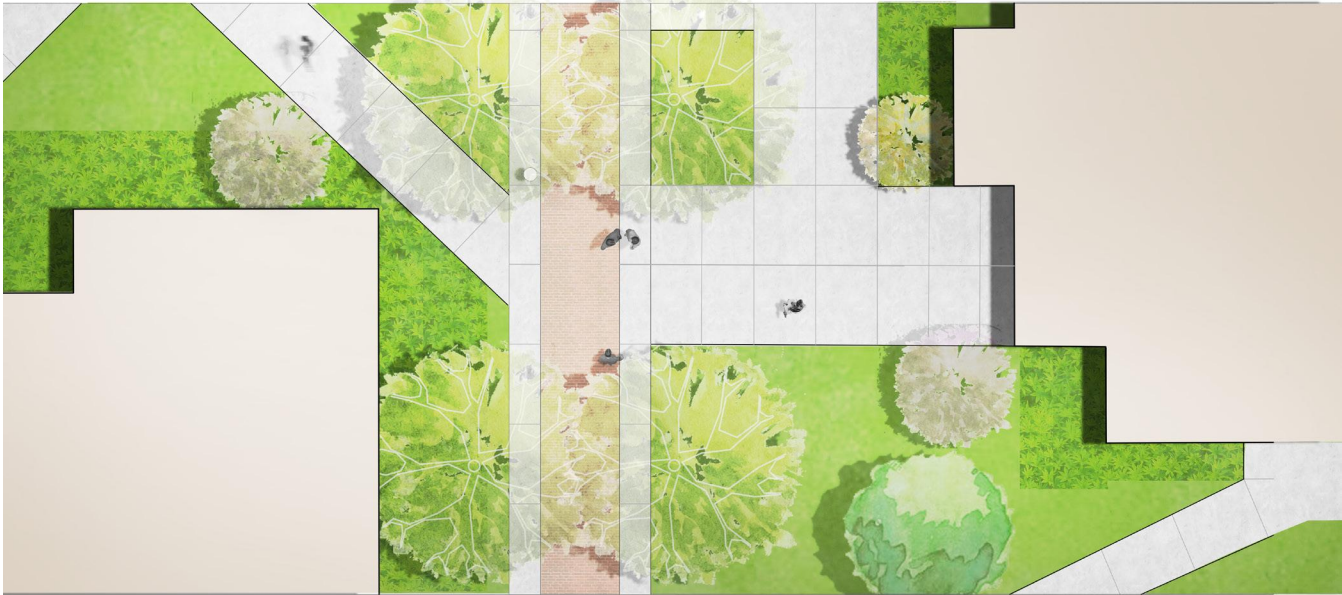
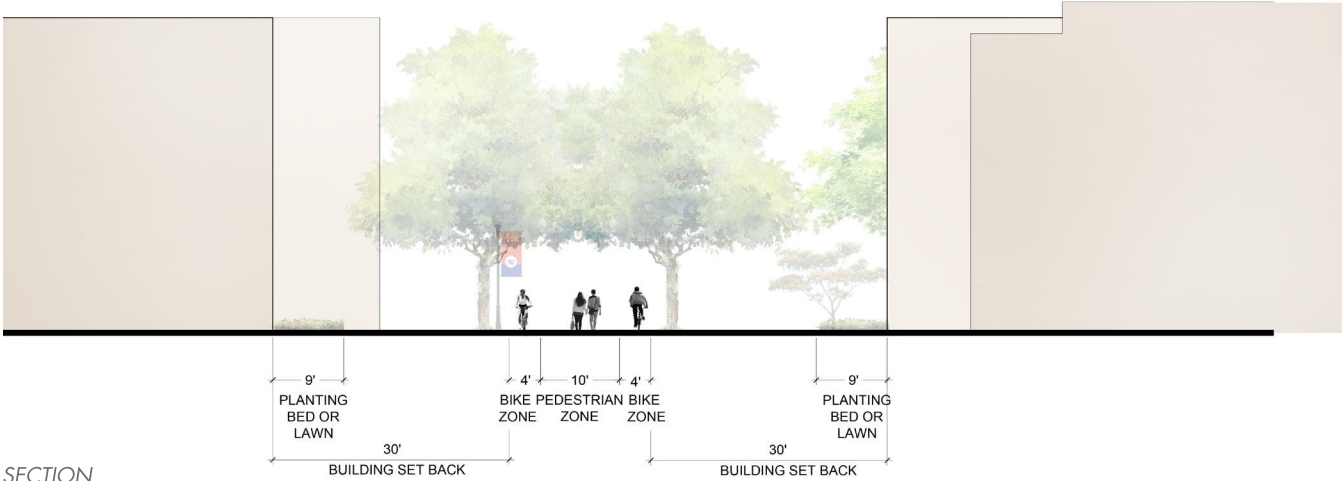
UNION WALK

RECOMMENDATIONS	
BUILDING SETBACKS	40' preserved
ARCHITECTURAL BASIS FOR SETBACKS	Walker, Criser Halls
EXISTING ROADWAY WIDTH	30-40'
WALKWAY WIDTH	21'
VEHICULAR LANES	-
BIKE LANES	Two bike zones
RECOMMENDED PEDESTRIAN WAY	21' width



STADIUM WALK

RECOMMENDATIONS	
BUILDING SETBACKS	30'
ARCHITECTURAL BASIS FOR SETBACKS	-
EXISTING ROADWAY WIDTH	18'
WALKWAY WIDTH	18'
VEHICULAR LANES	-
BIKE LANES	Two bike zones
RECOMMENDED PEDESTRIAN WAY	18' width



SECONDARY PEDESTRIAN WAYS

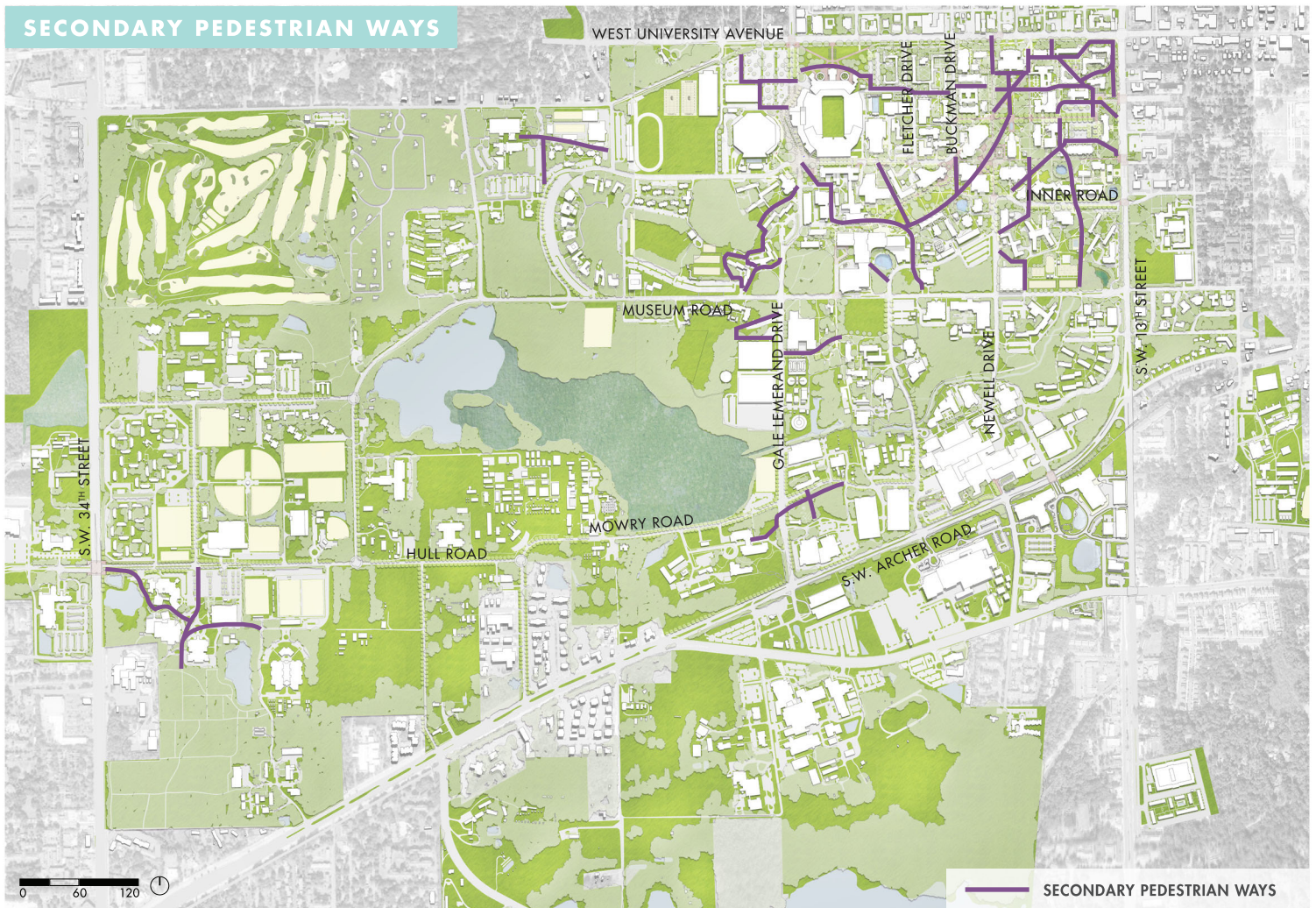
In addition to the major pedestrian ways of the campus core, a network of secondary connections is heavily used by the UF community. These connections slip between buildings, often passing by back-of-house functions. It is important, given the heavy daily use of these connections and spaces and their role in promoting pedestrian movement on campus, that they be shaded, welcoming and attractive, well-illuminated, continuous, direct, and accessible to all.

- Ensure that the clarity, directness, and sightlines of these corridors are maintained when new buildings are added to the corridor
- Line secondary pedestrian ways with large canopy trees to provide shade for pedestrians and bicyclists and to minimize the impact of the pavement on heat gain
- Favor the planting of the corridors with large, high-branching canopy shade trees over smaller flowering trees for their space-defining and visibility-enhancing characteristics
- Enhance the space between the pedestrian way and the face of buildings with a planting palette that enriches the pedestrian experience of moving and gathering without creating a landscape that is difficult to maintain. Accent building entries and their associated gathering spaces with small flowering trees and flowering plants while adhering to a simple plant palette in the interstitial spaces
- Ensure that visual sight lines are maintained through the space in keeping with CPTED design guidelines, balancing the desire to have the back-of-house elements, when located near these areas, visually minimized. When using plantings to screen such elements, ensure that the plantings are kept low and do not call increased attention to the area to be screened
- Incorporate LID practices adjacent to secondary pedestrian ways to demonstrate responsible stormwater practices and serve as educational features
- Employ the campus standards for light fixtures to provide a well-illuminated pedestrian way



The successful pedestrian way north of Leigh Hall; A major secondary pedestrian way interrupted by a service area/loading zone

SECONDARY PEDESTRIAN WAYS



- Place benches along the edge of the walkways where a comfortable sitting environment can be provided, i.e., a pleasant view to the front of the bench and a sufficient distance to adjacent walkways and roadways at the rear of the bench
- Provide an adequate width for the walkway to allow for joint use by pedestrians, bicyclists and skateboarders
- Mark the corridor with a continuous pavement of concrete
- Communicate the prioritization of pedestrian movement where service vehicle and pedestrians need to share the same route by paving the corridor in concrete rather than in asphalt
- Provide well-marked, well-illuminated crosswalks wherever pedestrian corridors intersect roadways
- Accommodate and celebrate the art and cultural features of the campus core with the Arts Walk, the walking portion of the Gainesville Arts Axis. *(See the Arts Axis Plan under Principle 1 of the Landscape Design Guidelines)*

SHARED-USE PATHS

The University provides an important link in the regional bikeway system, valued by commuters as well as recreational bicyclists. Following the course of the natural corridors on campus creates bikeways that are enriched by the natural vegetation and wildlife and increases the community's awareness of the natural setting of the University.

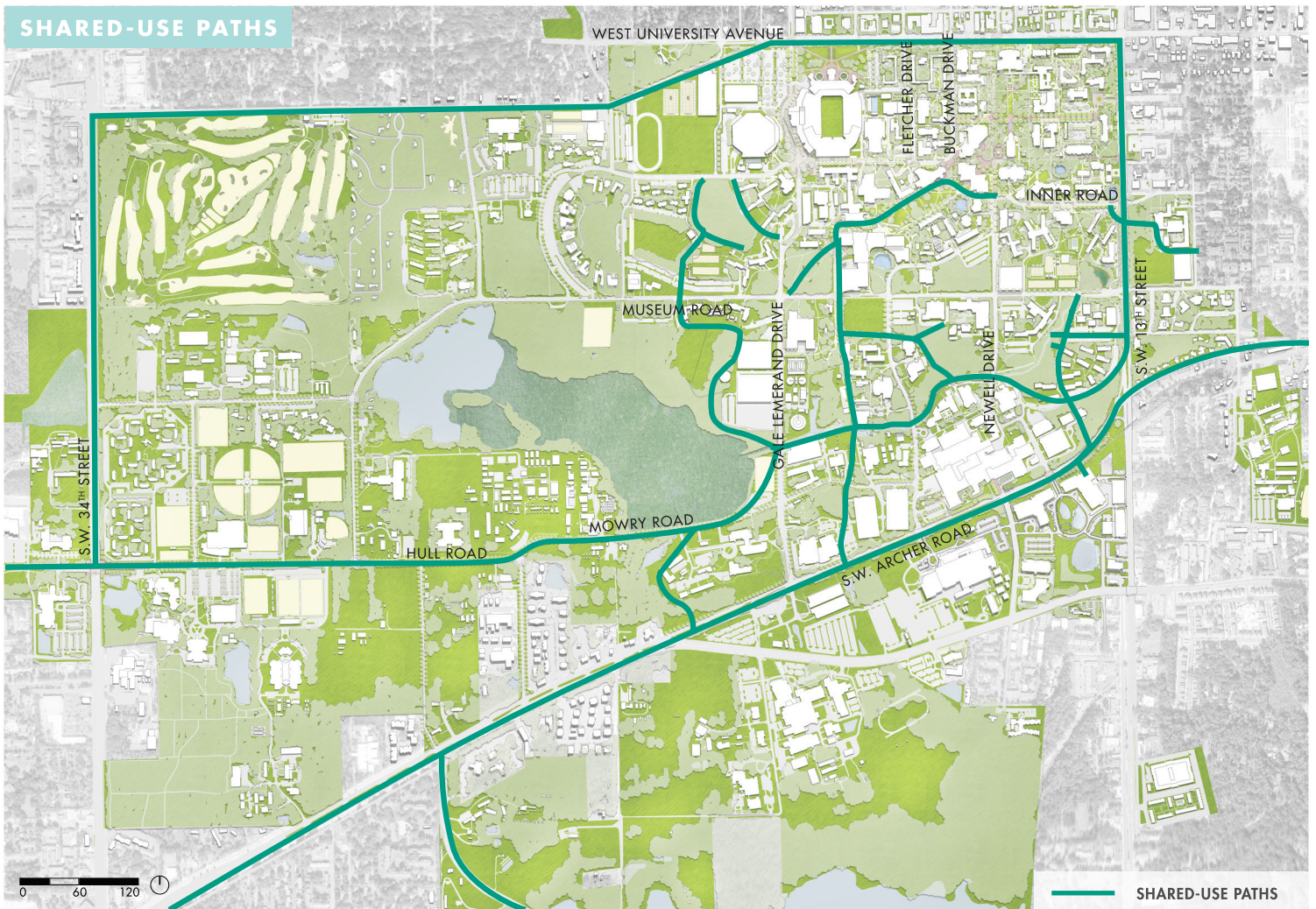
Priority Project 12 Shared-Use Path at Physics illustrates the incorporation of a shared-use path on campus.

- Ensure that the clarity, sightlines, and directness of these corridors and the natural features framing them are maintained when new buildings are added to the corridor
- Plant shared-use paths with large canopy trees to provide shade for bicyclists and pedestrians and to minimize the impact of the pavement on heat gain
- Favor the planting of the corridors with large, high-branching canopy shade trees over smaller flowering trees for their space-defining and visibility-enhancing characteristics
- Select plant species for the corridor from the palette of plants that all native to the region
- Where the path follows a natural watercourse, select species for the stabilization of the edge of the watercourse avoiding mown lawn edges
- Consider the context for the planting of the path edges. Where the path is located between the channel and an adjoining natural area, the planting palette should extend the natural area while still maintaining open sight lines. Where the path is situated between the channel and campus buildings, the planting palette should reflect the landscape of the adjacent campus spaces



*The shared-use pathway along University Avenue;
The shared-use pathway along Lake Alice Creek*

SHARED-USE PATHS



- Employ CPTED principles when selecting the planting palette; the use of large shrubs should be restricted to areas that can accommodate them without compromising sight lines
- For safety, maintain a 2' clear zone on both sides of the path where only low plantings are located. Furnishings, light poles, and other hardscape features should be placed outside of this clear zone
- Employ the campus standards for light fixtures to provide a well-illuminated corridor
- Provide an adequate width for the shared-use path to allow for joint use by pedestrians, bicyclists and skateboarders; adhere to regional standards
- Pave the corridor with concrete within the campus core and porous asphalt within natural areas
- Provide well-marked, well-illuminated crossing markings wherever vehicular corridors or pedestrian corridors intersect the shared-use path; adhere to regional standards

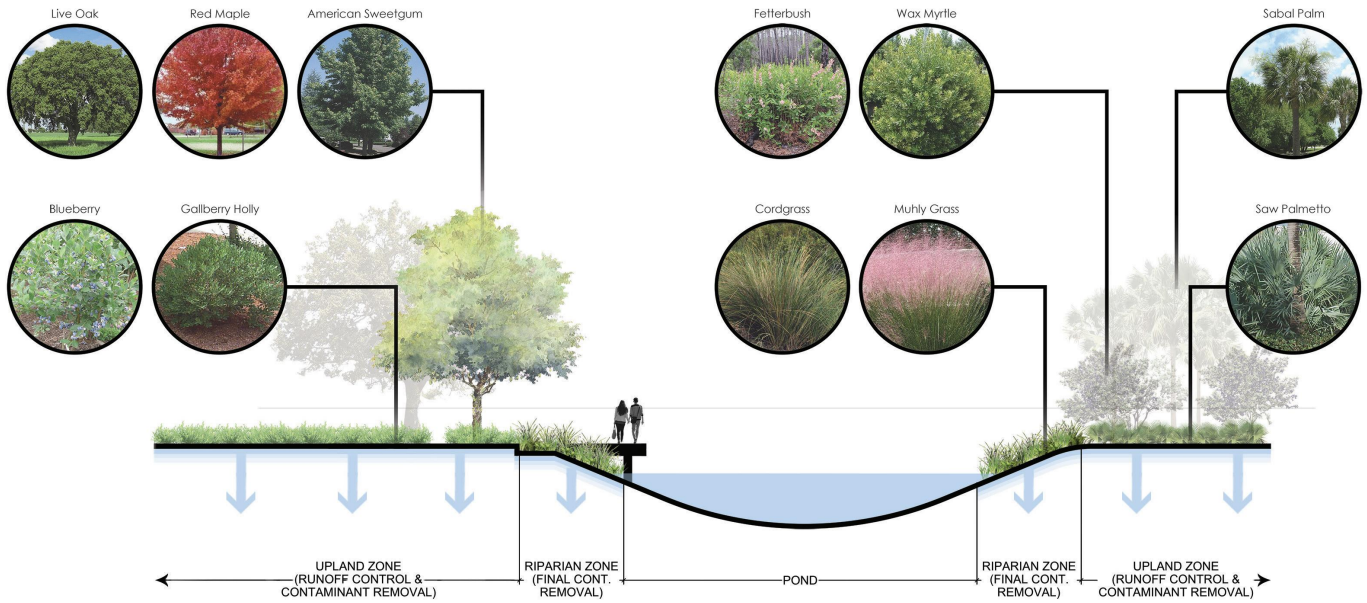
WATER BODIES—PONDS, CREEKS, LAKES AND WETLANDS

Natural features such as ponds, lakes, creeks and wetlands, can serve as areas of respite on a busy campus. While some may be impacted by human intervention, the restoration of these features provides an opportunity to teach about the region's natural systems and their restoration can become part of a campus-wide approach to low impact stormwater management. Natural areas on campus that don't require extensive restoration can continue to be managed to remove and prevent the presence of non-native plant species, repair and prevent erosion, and provide low impact access for passive use.

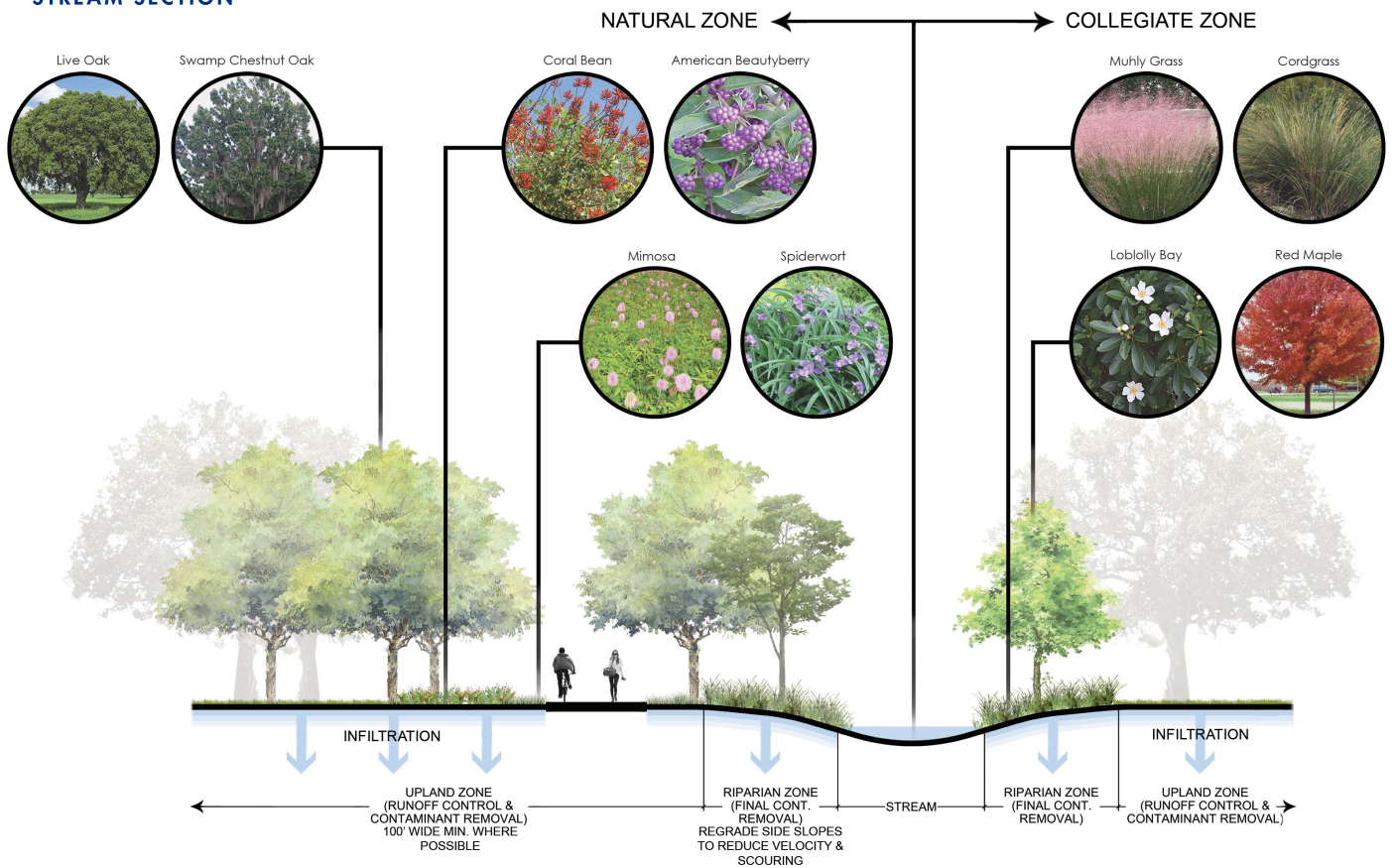
Priority Project 7 Reitz Union Lawn – East illustrates an opportunity to improve access to a pond without impacting its ecosystem.

- Treat the campus water bodies and flow ways as a holistic entity rather than a collection of disparate parts, through the development of a comprehensive stormwater management system
- Discourage direct stormwater runoff from paved areas, roofs, and maintained landscapes into campus water bodies. Intercept runoff through the use of rain gardens, bioswales, tree boxes and stormwater planters. Create a natural edge consisting of a minimum 50 foot wide upland zone of native plants to filter high nitrogen runoff and contaminants from turf areas and other sources prior to this surface water reaching the water body. This is of particular concern in Graham Pond and Reitz Ravine, where fertilizer-rich runoff from athletic fields eventually reaches Lake Alice
- Daylight piped streams to the greatest extent possible to further the development of the campus natural flow ways and to promote infiltration of surface water runoff. Provide planted riparian and upland zones of native plant material to help alleviate possible erosion of the stream banks
- Remove non-native plant species at all water bodies and re-establish native plantings to attract native fauna
- Enhance and stabilize the edge of water bodies by replacing their turf and manicured edges with a riparian zone of native plants. Incorporate tall native plantings to screen undesirable views, but apply CPTED principles to maintain sight lines for pedestrian safety
- Manage the areas surrounding campus water bodies by implementing a program for the regular monitoring of riparian zones, for the control of non-native plant species and edge maintenance. Any non-native plants discovered during these monitoring periods should be immediately eradicated
- Provide interpretive signage where appropriate to educate the community about the natural systems of the campus and, where appropriate, about habitat restoration efforts

POND SECTION



STREAM SECTION



- Correct erosion and sedimentation issues occurring along Lake Alice Creek between Center and Newell Drives, as well as along other campus creek locations by planting the edge with appropriate tree species such as sycamores or red maples, along with riparian plantings of native shrubs and groundcovers. In areas where erosion may be more pronounced, the placement of natural elements such as native boulders or stones can alleviate erosion. Avoid the use of non-native erosion control solutions including concrete rubble or concrete and sand rip rap bags



Examples of extreme erosion alleviated with native materials and native riparian plantings

- Encourage access to these water bodies for restful contemplation and small group socialization. The accommodation of passive uses can include boardwalks with overlooks, cantilevered decks, raised observation platforms, or simply adjacent walks with bench seating. In cases where paved access is provided, assure that surface drainage is directed away from the water body and is captured in a rain garden or bioswale
- Ensure that all edges of campus water bodies are naturally landscaped habitats, devoid of hard edges either immediately adjacent to the water or closely paralleling its edge. Encircling ponds with bulkheads and providing direct paved access to the water edge or other excessive hardscape treatments are prohibited. The area surrounding all campus water bodies must be comprised of native plantings for the maximum width available



The edge condition of Liberty Pond should not be replicated on campus

MAJOR OPEN SPACES

The major open spaces of a university typically serve as the heart and living room of a campus; they are often the sites for important events in the life of the institution and are sized to accommodate large numbers of the community.

Priority Projects 7 and 8, Reitz Union Lawn - East and North illustrate the application of the typology to this major campus open space.

- Provide visibility throughout the space, so that the size and breadth of the space is experienced and its significance to the campus is conveyed
- Employ large deciduous canopy trees to shape major open spaces rather than small flowering trees, given their ability to provide both edges and ceilings for “outdoor rooms” while maintaining an openness at eye level. This third dimension, or ceiling, is especially important at the edges of the space
- Define the edges of the space by buildings, and activate the space with welcoming building entries that engage the space and provide a bridge between interior and exterior space
- Employ the simplest landscape treatment on the campus—lawns, trees and large shrub masses—so that the grandness of the space does not fall victim to the attention given to the particulars; metaphorically, ensure that the forest does not become obscured by the trees
- Ensure that the open space presents a high-quality, well-maintained, healthy landscape
- Grade portions of the lawn gently to create usable space for campus events
- Accommodate desire lines and pedestrian comfort by providing thoughtfully located and shaded walkways that contribute to the open space, allowing for movement across the space without compromising it with too many walkways
- Incorporate LID practices adjacent to secondary pedestrian ways to demonstrate responsible stormwater practices and serve as an educational feature



A magnificent oak in the Reitz Union Lawn

PLAZAS

Plazas play an important role on university campuses where large portions of the community come together with enough frequency to exert too much pressure for all but a hard surface. Given the ever-changing culture of university campuses, successful plazas should be designed for flexible use.

Priority Projects 2 Tower Plaza and 3 Gator (Corner) Plaza illustrate the application of this typology to two significant UF plazas.



The plaza at the renovated Newell Hall; The intensely used Turlington Plaza

- Accommodate the gathering of larger and smaller groups, incorporating flexibility into the design of the space
- Ensure that the plaza benefits from spatial definition—by adjacent building faces or an overhead canopy of large deciduous trees. Recognize that successful plazas are typically between buildings rather than surrounding them
- Ensure that the plaza is located where it will be activated by building entrances and pedestrian desire lines through the space
- Favor the planting of the plazas with large, high-branching canopy shade trees over smaller flowering trees for their space-defining and shade-producing characteristics. Ensure that portions of the space are shaded throughout the day for the comfort of users and to minimize the impact of the pavement on heat gain
- Accommodate the healthy growth of plants in plazas and their ease of maintenance by providing adequate planting soil and growing space. Where trees need to be surrounded by pavement, strive for 1,200 CF of growing medium per tree
- Introduce shrubs into plazas within adequately-sized planting beds that are defined by low walls or curbs to control pedestrian traffic. Employ a simple plant palette within and around the plaza
- Design plazas to provide adequate color and interest without the reliance on planters, due to their intense maintenance requirements
- Employ the campus standards for light fixtures to provide a well-illuminated space
- Provide spaces for bike parking at the plaza's edge
- Enrich plazas with gestures that reflect the heritage or special character of the University or the specific space

ACADEMIC SPACES

Spaces adjacent to academic buildings are a key element of a successful campus, playing the important role of providing spaces for students to come together outside the classroom. When located between buildings of the same college or discipline, they can serve as a focus for that campus community.

Priority Project 11 Emerson Courtyard illustrates the renovation of an existing courtyard with the application of this typology.

The visual clutter of Emerson Courtyard; The inviting courtyard west of Heavener Hall



- Define the edges of the space by buildings, and activate the space with welcoming building entries that engage the space and provide a bridge between interior and exterior space
- Provide flexibility in the design of the space to accommodate groups of various sizes
- Provide adequate shade where a longer period of use can be anticipated. Shade can be provided by tree planting, umbrellas, or overhead structures. Employ large deciduous canopy trees to shape academic spaces, given their ability to provide both edges and ceilings for “outdoor rooms” while maintaining an openness at eye level. This third dimension, or ceiling, is important to successful campus spaces
- Ensure that the landscape within and surrounding the space is a high-quality, well-maintained, healthy landscape
- Consider a more intricate planting of shrubs, groundcover, and perennials for smaller, intimate courtyard spaces, where users may linger for a longer use, and the intricacies of the planting can be appreciated
- Employ the site standards for site furnishings so that the space contributes to and becomes a part of the campus network of spaces
- Employ the campus standards for light fixtures to illuminate the space
- Provide pavement that is sized to accommodate the number of anticipated daily users rather than the occasional larger function, recognizing that empty paved areas can undermine a sense of community for the campus. Where possible, visually and spatially connect the paved spaces with adjacent open flat lawn areas used for informal active recreation or for infrequent larger functions
- Enrich the space with gestures that reflect and celebrate the heritage or special character of the space or the specific community served by the space

RESIDENTIAL SPACES

Successful residential spaces convey an inviting livability to prospective students as well as residents. They support the gathering of large and small groups for recreation and studying through the provision of inviting lawn areas and welcoming paved gathering spaces.

- Define the edges of the space with buildings, and activate it with welcoming building entries that engage the space and provide a bridge between interior and exterior spaces
- Provide paved gathering areas adjacent to centrally located, larger open lawn areas where informal recreation can occur
- Consider more than one approach to building entrances to accommodate the needs of the residents—one approach activated by paved gathering areas where one can see and be seen and the other a simple walkway to the entrance
- Provide adequate shade for gathering areas to accommodate longer periods of use for studying
- Employ large deciduous canopy trees to shape residential spaces, given their ability to provide both edges and ceilings for “outdoor rooms” while maintaining an openness at eye level. This third dimension, or ceiling, is important to successful campus spaces
- Employ CPTED principles when selecting the planting palette for residential areas to ensure that students feel safe approaching their residence hall at all times of the day and night
- Incorporate LID practices adjacent to secondary pedestrian ways to demonstrate responsible stormwater practices and serve as an educational feature
- Employ a simple planting palette of rugged species
- Employ the campus standards for light fixtures to illuminate the residential area for students returning to their residence hall late at night
- Furnish gathering spaces with the standard furniture palette selected for their ruggedness and appropriateness to campus residences
- Provide adequate bike storage in areas convenient to the building entries without having the bikes dominate the exterior space. Where possible, provide covered bike parking, ideally integrated in the architecture, either under an overhang or loggia



The historic courtyards as a guide for successful residential spaces; Large canopy trees as a key element in successful residential spaces

SERVICE AREAS

Principle 9 of the Architectural Guidelines of the Campus Design Guidelines provides direction for the integration of service areas into the design of new buildings. Where existing service areas have not been integrated into the architecture, mitigation of the views to these back-of-house areas relies upon thoughtful planting and physical screening.

- Screen service areas with simple shrub masses that are integrated with the adjacent planting palette. Avoid calling increased attention to the area through the rigid spacing of atypical species for the landscape
- Avoid the introduction of shrub masses for screening where they are not appropriate to the existing landscape. Rather, mitigate the area through the use of the campus standard screen fence
- Plant shade trees where they will put the service area in shade to minimize it visually
- Avoid the planting of eye-catching flowering, glossy-leaved, or uniquely textured plants for screening; rather utilize small-flowered, medium textured, non-glossy plants to help the area disappear
- Employ the opportunity to realign adjacent circulation to ensure that the area is not featured in any directed views



A secondary walkway undermined by service areas; An integrated service area within the campus core

PARKING AREAS

While the University is moving toward the replacement of most surface parking areas within the campus core with structured parking garages, some surface parking—handicapped, short-term service, and VIP visitor—will need to remain. Where large parking lots remain or are constructed outside the campus core, their visual intrusion and environmental impact should be minimized.

Priority Project 1 Tigert Court demonstrates the enhancement of an existing parking area.

- Minimize the visual impact of surface parking areas on the campus landscape by grading parking surfaces as close to 2% as possible, recognizing that when a ground plane is tilted toward the viewer, more of the plane is visible
- Lay out parking areas in a simple, organized manner that is orthogonal to adjacent streets or building faces; avoid diagonal parking, where possible, for its increased visual impact
- Terrace parking lots on sloping sites, taking up the difference in grade in parking islands to visually minimize the lot, to create additional areas for planting, to meet accessibility standards, and to ensure user ease and control when opening or closing car doors
- Hold parking lots a minimum of 12' from the back of pedestrian ways to allow space for the planting of large canopy shade trees and low shrubs to help minimize views of the parked cars. Soften the visual impact of parking with a minimum planting of low shrubs that filter the most visually arresting portions of vehicles. Where space permits, include an informal planting of evergreen and deciduous trees. Do not attempt to screen views of parking areas with a rigid line of vertical evergreens
- Shade surface parking to minimize heat island effect by planting deciduous canopy trees at the end of parking rows and along the length of the row
- Employ stormwater management techniques of using pervious pavement for parking spaces and the collection of stormwater in parking islands
- For pedestrian safety, organize rows so that the primary pedestrian traffic moves down the aisles rather across the aisles. Ensure that pedestrian traffic through the lot is properly illuminated for safety



Parking islands with catchment areas and trees at the O'Connell Center; Terraced parking south of Jennings Hall

