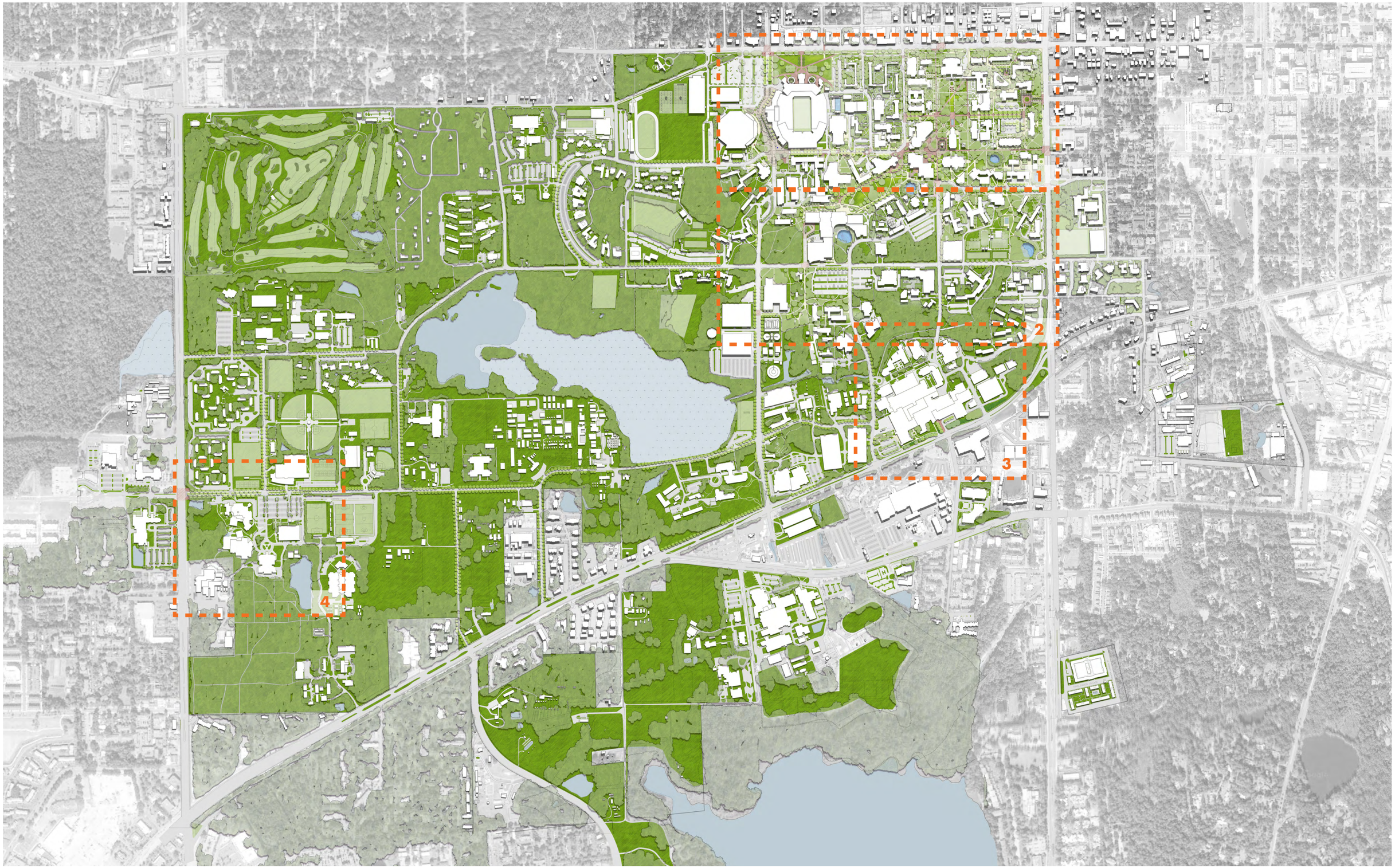
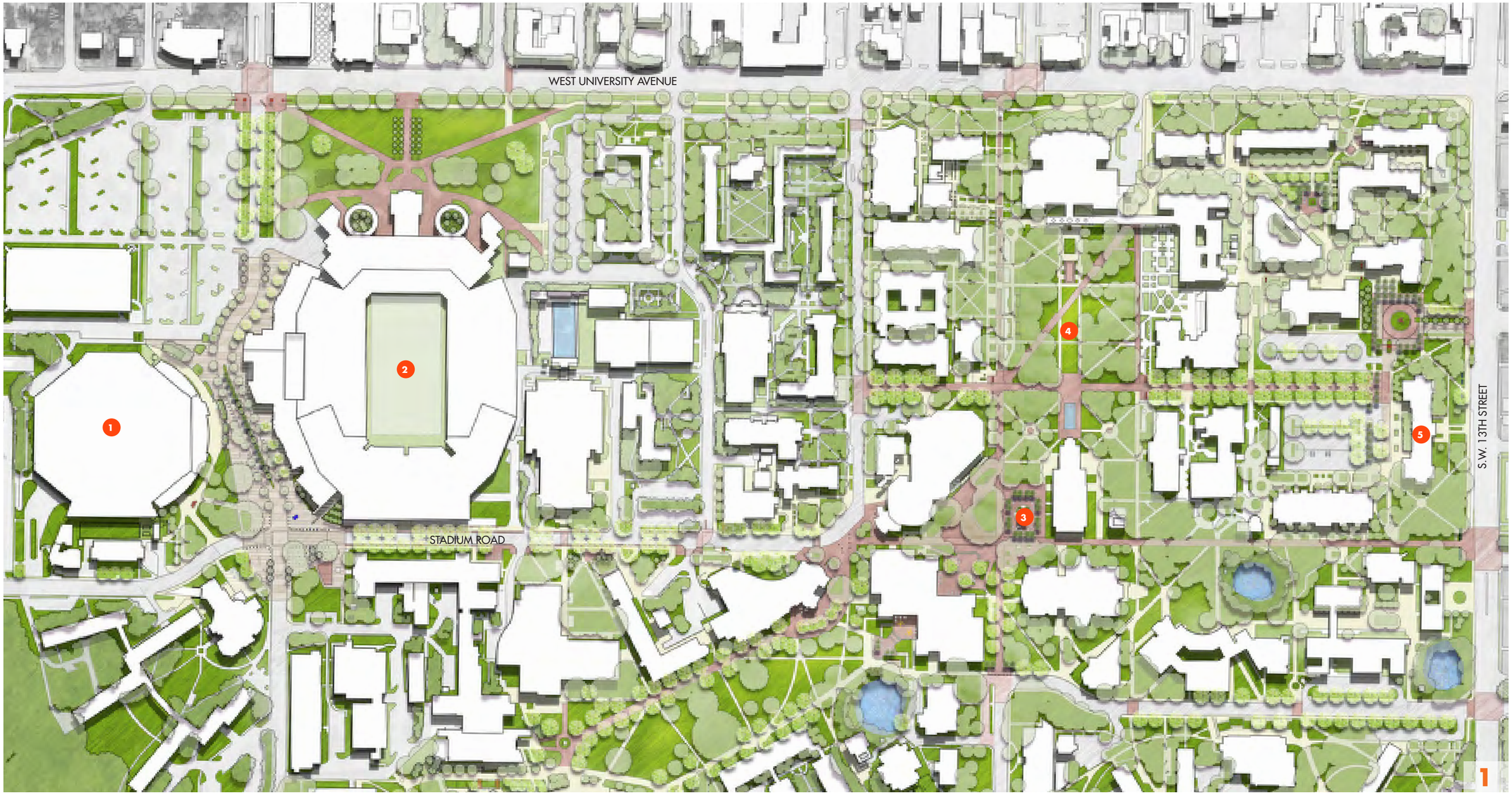
THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN REPORT

JULY 2018

UF | UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA


1
2
3
4

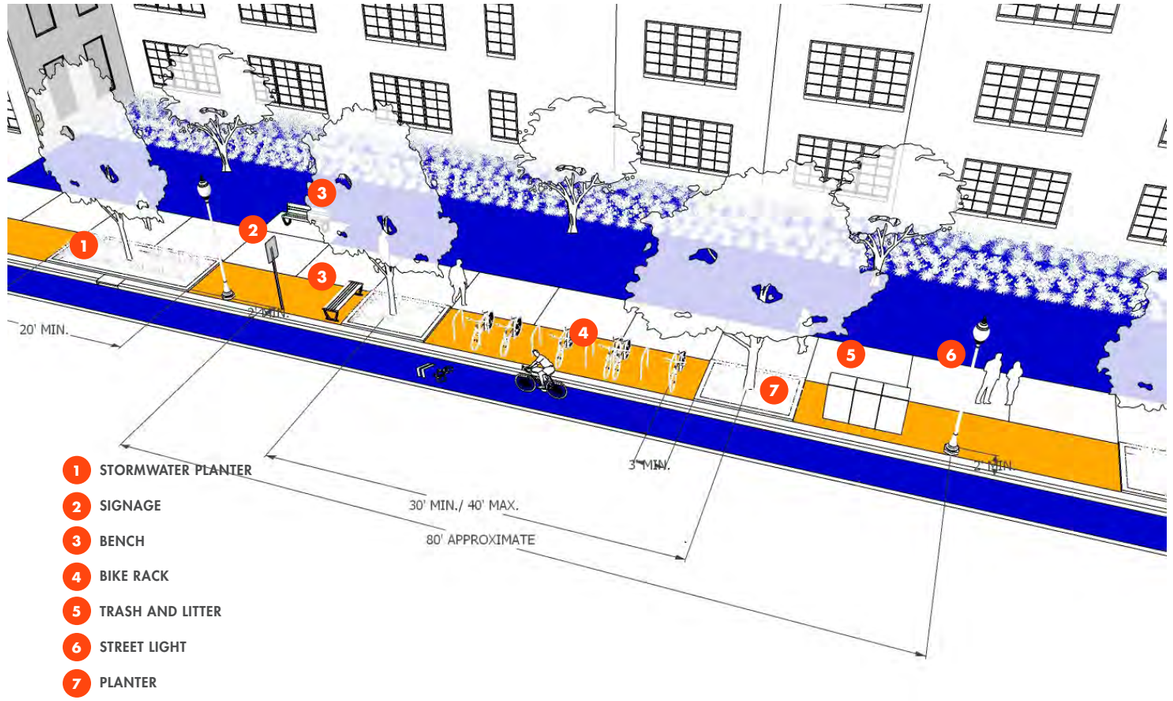


1. STEPHEN C. O'CONNELL CENTER
2. BEN HILL GRIFFIN STADIUM
3. CENTURY TOWER
4. PLAZA OF AMERICAS
5. TIGERT HALL

SECTION 4

LANDSCAPE DESIGN GUIDELINES

In addition to the landscape master plan itself, this report provides a set of tools to direct the University's path to preeminence. The first tool, the following Landscape Guideline Principles, articulate a cohesive approach to the campus landscape—its edges, spaces, corridors, natural systems, planting, and other landscape elements—to promote an informed application of the guidelines. The landscape guidelines presented here are also incorporated into the Campus Design Guidelines along with the Typologies presented in the next section. Six overarching principles for the campus landscape provide a framework for the landscape guidelines and address the previously stated goals for this landscape master planning effort.



Campus roadways should provide zones for planting, infiltration, and furnishings to promote LID practices and provide for the comfort of pedestrians and bicyclists

Where possible, roadways shall incorporate a 6-8' planting, infiltration, and furnishings zone at the back of curb in addition to the planting zone to be provided at the back of sidewalk. The planting, infiltration, and furnishings zone will accommodate the planting of street trees and low plantings, the collection of stormwater, and the organization of furnishings and signage to contribute to the clarity of the streetscape and the comfort of all pedestrians. (See Section 6, Priority Project (9) Stadium Road)


The planting and furnishing zone along Buckman Drive; The lack of a defined furnishing zone along Stadium Road

Campus roadways should adhere to the street tree master plan to provide consistency and clarity to campus corridors

A consistent line of street trees at the roadway edge provides shade for the comfort of bicyclists and pedestrians, promoting non-vehicular movement on campus. A line of trees also provides the environmental benefit of reducing the impact of heat gain on the pavement. The presence of street trees also calms traffic, promoting safety for all modes of travel. The street tree master plan proposes tree species for the types of roadways as well as pedestrian ways on campus (See various roadway and pedestrian way typologies). Along roadways where space allows, additional flowering accent trees will serve to add interest to the corridor's landscape. Given the disadvantages of monoculture planting, the plan suggests a variety of species for the various corridors.


A heritage street tree; Curbside stormwater planters

Campus roadways should incorporate LID practices where space allows and where the practices can make a real contribution to improving water quality

Infiltration zones at the back of curb should be incorporated on roadways where space allows. Incorporation of such a zone on Stadium Road recalls the original drainage pattern of this portion of the campus culminating in Reitz Ravine. Other roadways will also lend themaselves to the incorporation of infiltration zones, either within the planting and furnishings zone or through the integation of planted bioswales at the edges of the roadway. (See Section 6, Priority Project (9) Stadium Road)

Campus utilities should be placed where the planting and growth of trees is not compromised

Utilities should be placed beneath campus roadbeds. Where utilities must leave the road corridor, they should be routed to minimize their impact on existing vegetation and installed at a depth to minimize their impact on future plantings.

Campus roadways should incorporate wayfinding signage to present a welcoming face to visitors

An introduction to a comprehensive wayfinding system should be incorporated into the vicinity of campus gateway to welcome visitors to the campus and provide a visual cue as to how they will be guided through the campus. Strategic placement of elements of the system guiding visitors to civic destinations will reduce travel on campus, minimize signage clutter, and contribute to the welcoming nature of UF in the minds of its visitors. The system will be developed in collaboration with the City of Gainesville, resulting in a coordinated signage aesthetic, further linking the City to the campus and strengthening the welcoming experience for the visitor.

Species should be selected for the size of the space

In addition to cultural considerations, species should be selected for their appropriateness at maturity to the scale of the space in which they are planted. Trees that overpower the space will require unnecessary maintenance and ultimately, removal. Shrubs that are too large for a bed will require continued maintenance and can become visual obstructions

The campus landscape should embrace a simplicity in its planting design

The complexity of the campus landscape should be inversely proportional to the size of the space—the greatest complexity of planting being reserved for the smallest campus spaces where detail can be appreciated, and the least complexity being employed in the largest campus spaces. The speed at which a landscape is viewed also should guide its complexity—a limited number of plant species is more easily appreciated by those traveling quickly on foot, bike, scooter or automobile, suggesting a simplicity for roadways and gateways and major pedestrian walkways. More detailed plantings can be employed in smaller campus spaces or at building entries where individuals may stay for a longer period of time, but in general, planting beds with a few species from a limited plant palette make the greatest contribution to the campus landscape.

The simplified landscape of Plaza of the Americas is more visually pleasing and easier to maintain; Plants at the Lemerand Athletic Center require extensive trimming and hide wall signage displaying athletics accomplishments

Plant materials should be selected for their ease of maintenance in order to reduce the maintenance burden of UF Grounds staff

The difficulty of maintaining a landscape the size of the UF campus cannot be overstated. The energy that must be expended by both human effort and mechanical means is astounding and can be greatly reduced by creating simple, smart, and easy-to-maintain landscapes which include plants needing little or no pruning, thinning, or seasonal replacement.

The Street Tree Master Plan should guide the selection of tree species for campus corridors

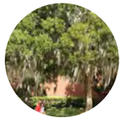
As stated in Principle 2, street trees provide multiple benefits to pedestrians and cyclists. The selection of street trees to create these improved corridors should be limited to those species indicated on the Street Tree Master Plan. Favor the planting of these road edges with the large, high branching canopy shade trees indicated for their space-defining, visibility-enhancing, and traffic calming characteristics, and to frame views into adjacent campus spaces. Utilize the smaller trees on the Street Tree Master Plan where conditions will not allow for the planting of large canopy trees, primarily within the utility corridors of the west side of campus.

MAJOR PEDESTRIAN WAY

Live Oak

MAJOR CORE CAMPUS ROAD

Live Oak



Bluff Oak

SECONDARY CORE CAMPUS ROAD

Live Oak

Shumard Oak

Sycamore

Magnolia

Medjool Palm

MAJOR WEST CAMPUS ROAD

Live Oak

Sand Live Oak

Red Maple

Winged Elm

Sweetgum

Cabbage Palm

Cypress

SECONDARY WEST CAMPUS ROAD

Loblolly Pine

Live Oak

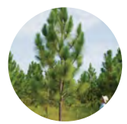
Sweetgum

Cypress

Cabbage Palm

Crape Myrtle

CAMPUS EDGES



Longleaf Pine

Live Oak

Magnolia

Crape Myrtle

Cabbage Palm

GATEWAYS

Medjool Palm

Cabbage Palm

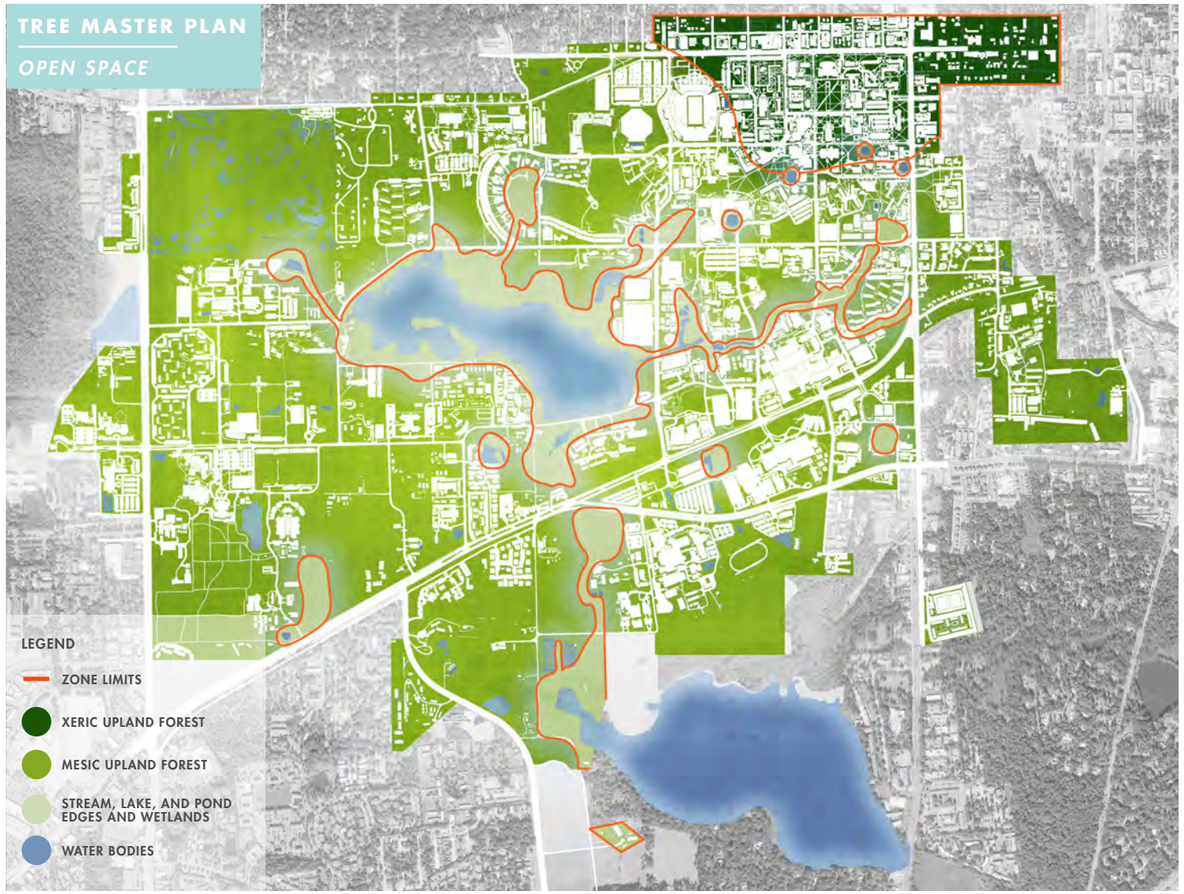
Pindo Palm

Windmill Palm

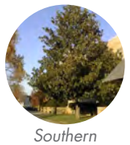
Magnolia

Crape Myrtle

Live Oak



XERIC UPLAND FOREST


Southern Magnolia

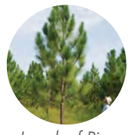

Longleaf Pine

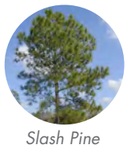

Live Oak

MESIC UPLAND FOREST

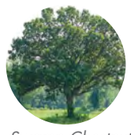

Pignut Hickory


Sweetgum


Longleaf Pine


Slash Pine

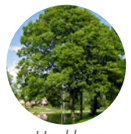

Live Oak


Swamp Chestnut Oak


Cabbage Palm

STREAM, LAKE + POND EDGES AND WETLANDS

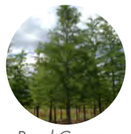

Red Maple


Hackberry


Sweet Bay Magnolia


Swamp Gum


Cabbage Palm


Pond Cypress

The Open Space Tree Master Plan should guide the selection of tree species in the unbuilt environment of open spaces and natural areas

The University is noted for its dense oak tree canopy, providing comforting shade and visual appeal. Through time the historic ecology of the site that would become the UF campus has evolved such that remnant native tree species remain along with others not originally found on the campus. It is important to re-establish the native tree ecology of the campus by limiting tree plantings in large open spaces to those species originally found here. When planting trees in significant open spaces and as a part of any natural area restorations, trees noted in the Open Space Tree Master Plan should guide the selection of species.

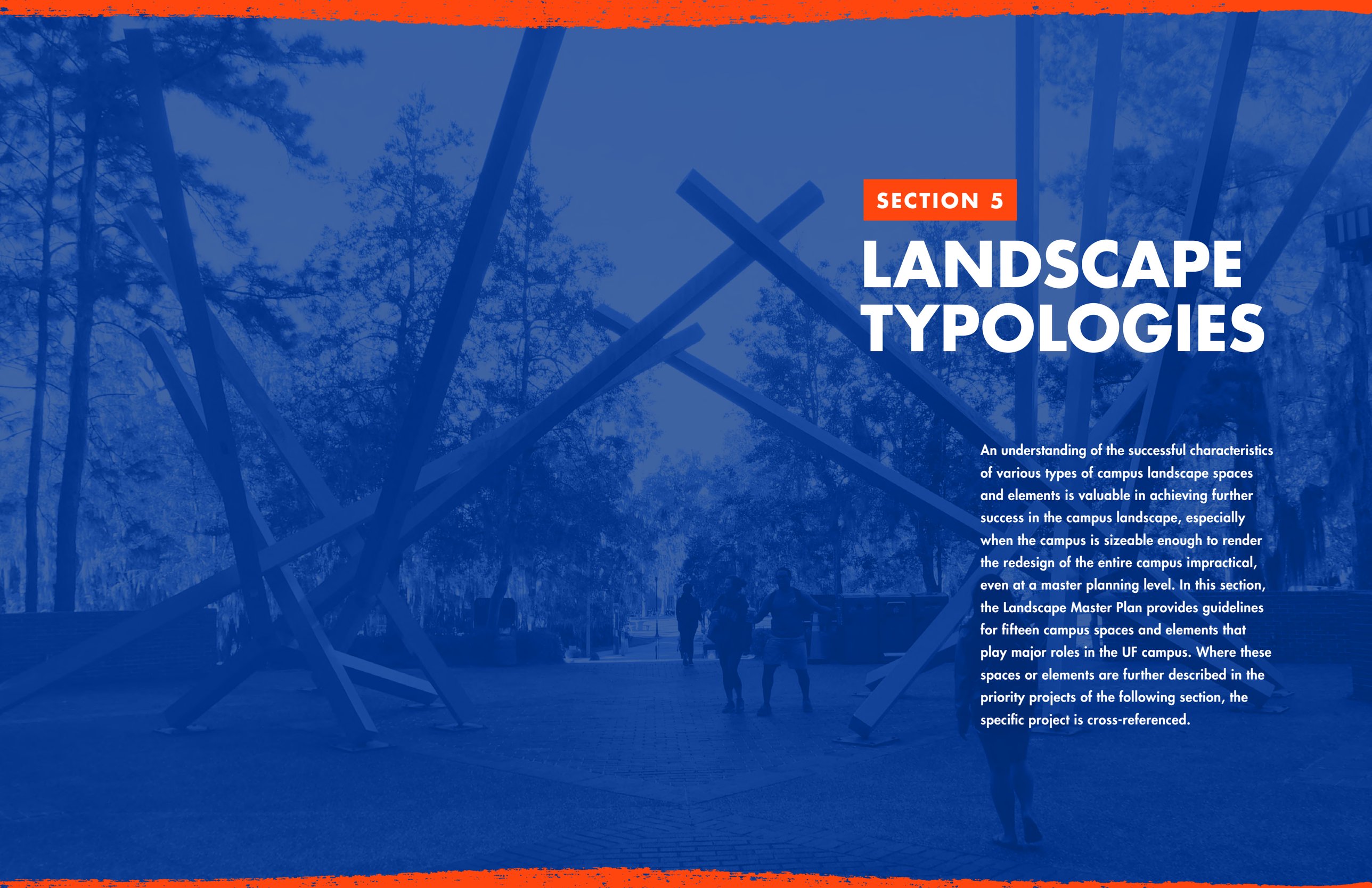
Safety should be considered when designing the campus landscapes

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) concepts should be followed. Plants that outgrow their space, provide hiding places, or require continual pruning to maintain a safe size should be avoided. Little or no pruning, thinning, or intensive seasonal maintenance.


The landscape at Murphree Hall keeps tree canopy high and planting low for maximum visibility and safety

The visual impact of service and parking areas throughout the campus is best minimized through appropriate plantings


Unique plantings at service areas draw the eye rather than minimize negative views; Unscreened parking and service areas significantly detract from the landscape



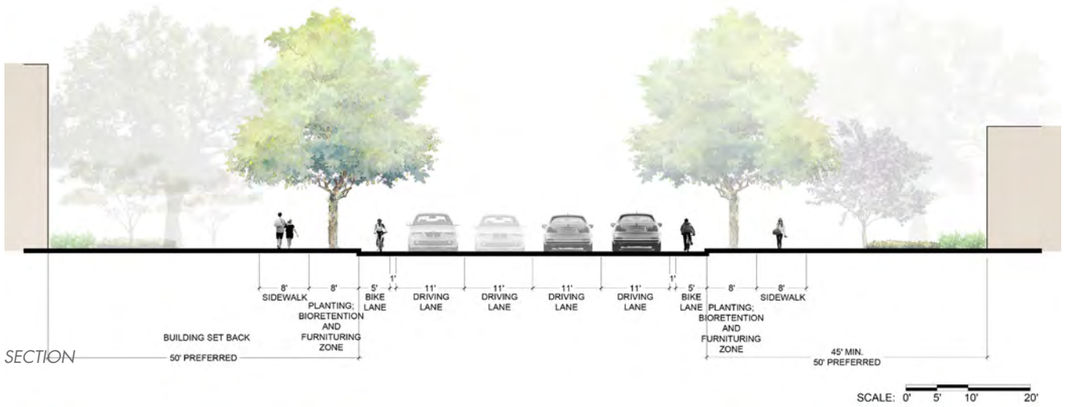
SECTION 5

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, especially when the campus is sizeable enough to render the redesign of the entire campus impractical, even at a master planning level. In this section, the Landscape Master Plan provides guidelines for fifteen campus spaces and elements that play major roles in the UF campus. Where these spaces or elements are further described in the priority projects of the following section, the specific project is cross-referenced.

GALE LEMERAND DRIVE

RECOMMENDATIONS	
BUILDING SETBACKS	*45′ min, 50′ preferred*
ARCHITECTURAL BASIS FOR SETBACKS	*Rogers, Frazier Hall*
EXISTING ROADWAY WIDTH	*45'*
ROADWAY WIDTH	*40'*
VEHICULAR LANES	*Three lanes; 11′*
BIKE LANES	*Two lanes; 5′ with 12″ striping*
RECOMMENDED PEDESTRIAN WAY	*Back of furnishings zone; 8′ width*

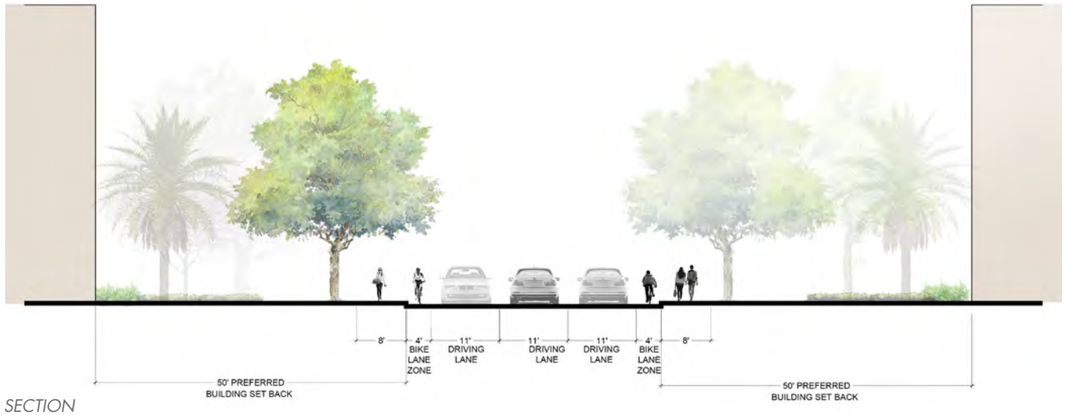


SECTION

PLAN

MUSEUM ROAD

RECOMMENDATIONS	
BUILDING SETBACKS	*xxxxxx*
ARCHITECTURAL BASIS FOR SETBACKS	*Rogers, Frazier Hall*
EXISTING ROADWAY WIDTH	*45'*
ROADWAY WIDTH	*40'*
VEHICULAR LANES	*Three lanes; 11′*
BIKE LANES	*Two lanes; 5′ with 12″ striping*
RECOMMENDED PEDESTRIAN WAY	*Back of furnishings zone; 8′ width*



SECTION

PLAN

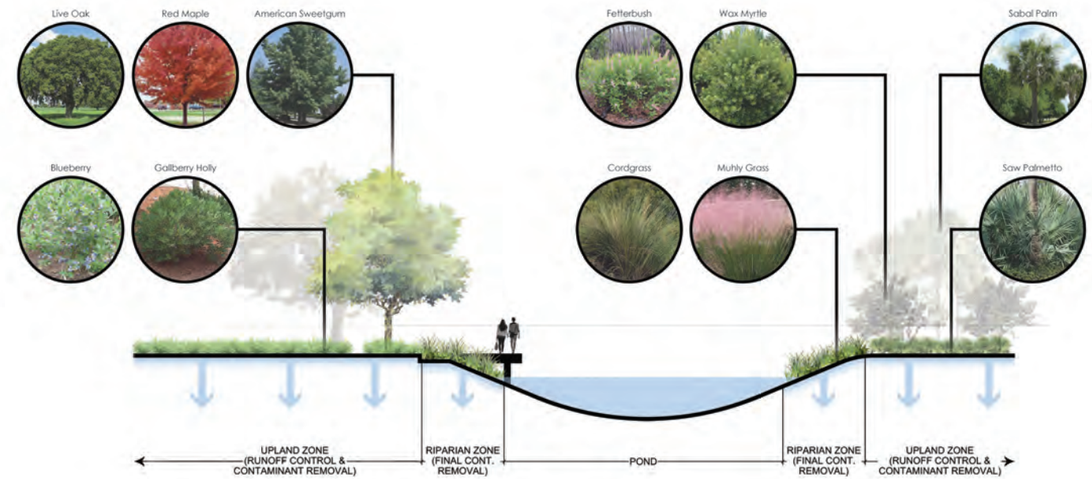
WATER BODIES—PONDS, CREEKS, AND LAKES

Natural features such as ponds, lakes, creeks and wetland areas, 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.

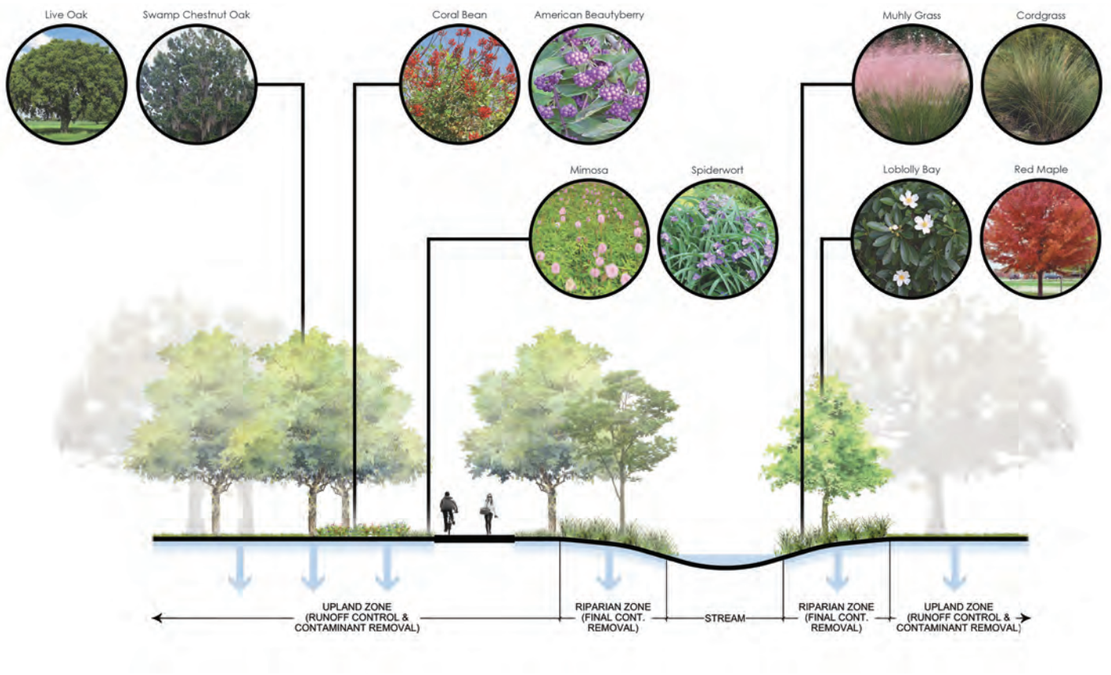
Priority Project 7 Reitz Union Lawn – East illustrates an opportunity to improve access to a pond without impacting its ecosystem.

- 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 waterbodies. Intercept runoff through the use of rain gardens, bioswales, tree boxes and stormwater planters. Where achievable, create a natural edge consisting of a minimum 100 foot wide upland zone of native plants to filter high nitrogen runoff from turf areas and other sources prior to this surface water reaching the waterbody. This is of particular concern in the Reitz Ravine, where fertilizer rich runoff from Florida Field eventually reaches Lake Alice
- Widen flow ways, where space permits, to slow water velocity and discourage scouring and erosion, such as currently found at Jennings Creek between Center and Newell Drives
- 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
- Remove non-native plant species 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 monitoring of riparian zones, for the control of non-native plant species and edge maintenance
- Provide interpretive signage where appropriate to educate the community about the natural systems of the campus and, where appropriate, about habitat restoration efforts
- Encourage access to these areas for restful contemplation and small group socialization. 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 drainage is away from the waterbody and is captured in a rain

POND SECTION



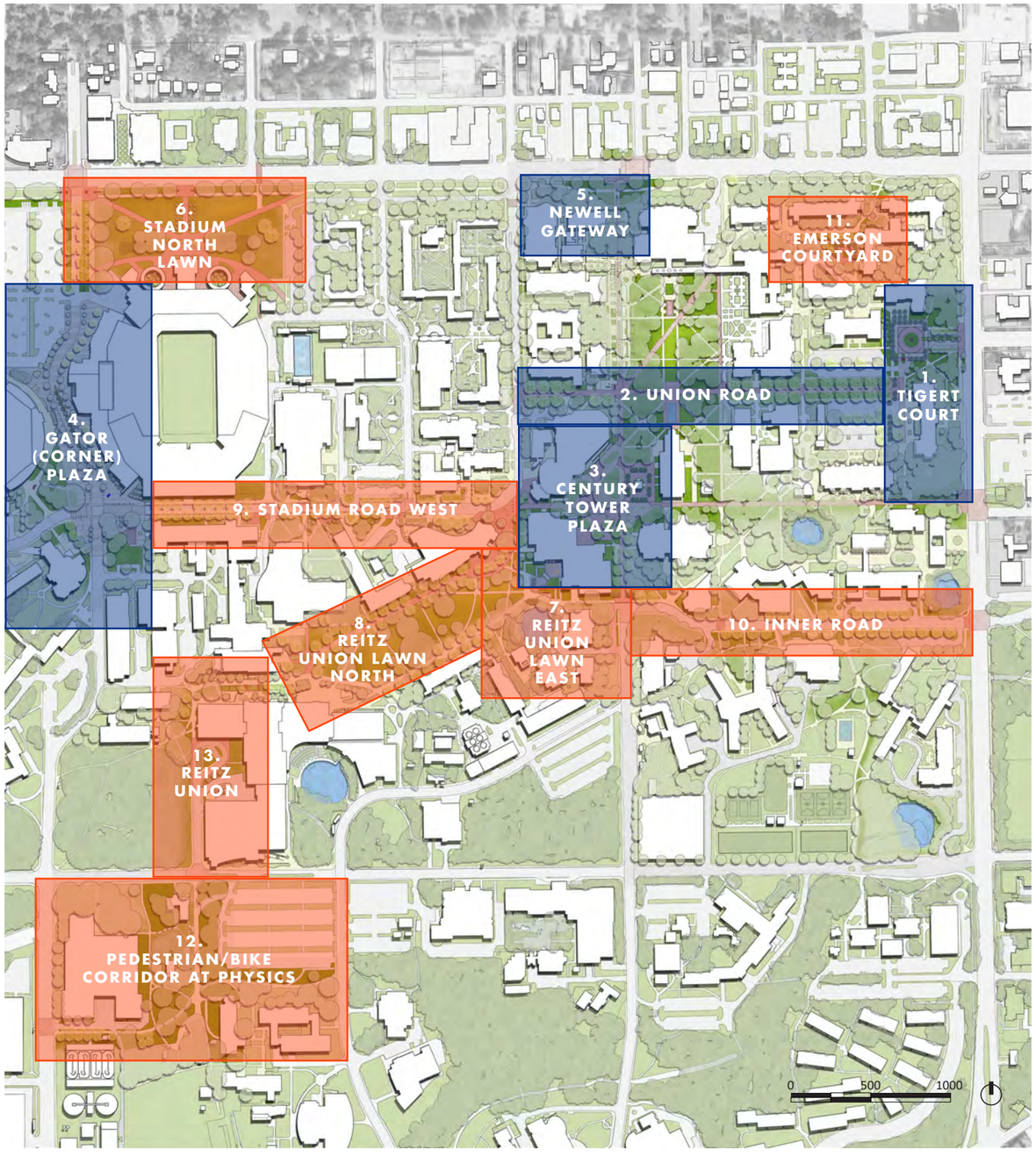
STREAM SECTION



SECTION 6

PRIORITY PROJECTS

Thirteen Priority Projects have been selected for their contribution to the University's pursuit of preeminence, either through their transformative design or through their establishment of a campus standard. Four of the thirteen areas were identified in the SDP as civic squares—spaces that would significantly enhance the campus by defining campus portals and creating mememorable places for large gatherings. To these four transformative projects, the Landscape Master Plan has added the Union Road project for the role that it will play in transforming the core of the campus into a pedestrian realm.



The thirteen projects are listed below and located on the preceding map. The five transformative projects are identified in blue. In the following pages, each project is described through a rendered plan and one or more views that convey the impact of the finished project. A preliminary cost analysis of all of the projects is provided in the Appendices.

---

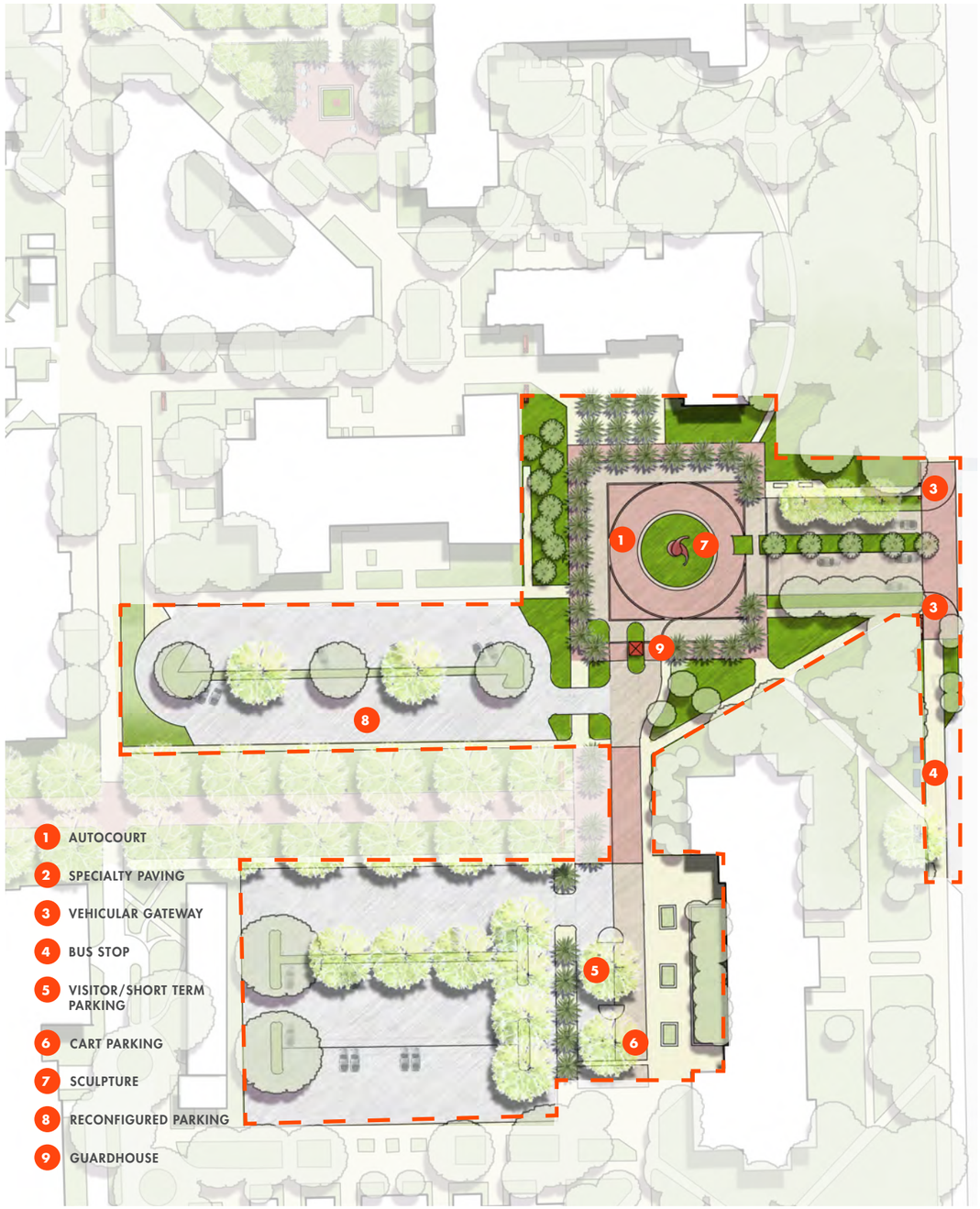
1. TIGERT COURT
2. UNION ROAD
3. CENTURY TOWER PLAZA
4. GATOR (CORNER) PLAZA
5. NEWELL GATEWAY
6. STADIUM LAWN
7. REITZ UNION LAWN - EAST
8. REITZ UNION LAWN - NORTH
9. STADIUM ROAD
10. INNER ROAD
11. EMERSON COURTYARD
12. SHARED-USE PATH AT PHYSICS
13. REITZ UNION

1

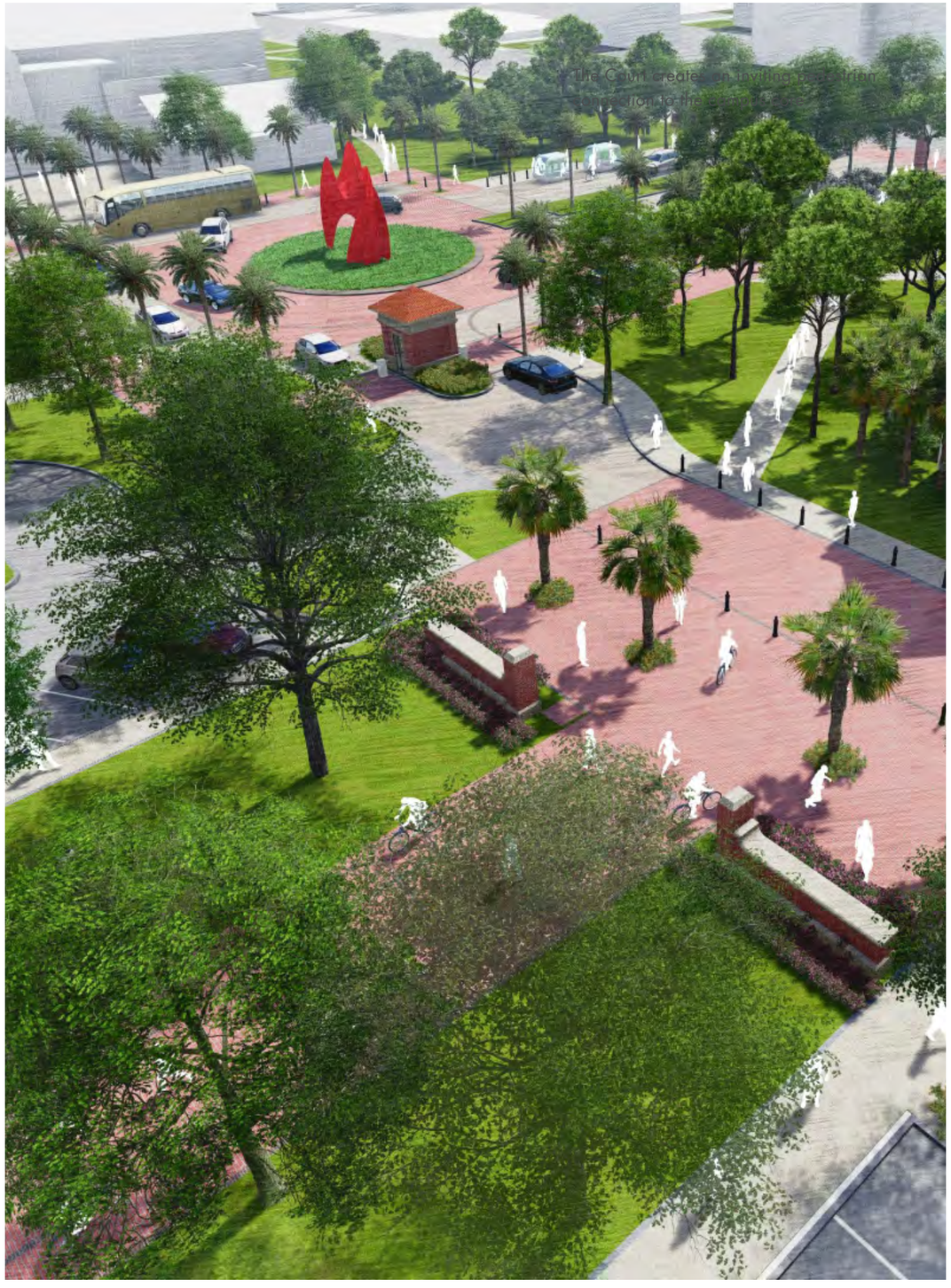
TIGERT COURT

The SDP identified the campus gateway at 2nd Avenue as the major connection to the Innovation District of downtown Gainesville. The creation of Tigert Court just inside the gateway serves to expand the impact of the gateway, announcing the campus, welcoming the casual visitor, and orienting guests to parking facilities beyond. The result is a positive first impression of the campus generated by quality materials, organized facilities for parking and drop-off, a well-maintained and clarified landscape, and the introduction to the pedestrian-centric campus beyond the pedestrian gate at the end of Union Road.

A transformed Tigert Court creates a welcoming link between the campus and Downtown



1. AUTOCOURT
2. SPECIALTY PAVING
3. VEHICULAR GATEWAY
4. BUS STOP
5. VISITOR/SHORT TERM PARKING
6. CART PARKING
7. SCULPTURE
8. RECONFIGURED PARKING
9. GUARDHOUSE



The Court creates an inviting pedestrian connection to the campus

The threshold to the transformed Union Road lies just beyond Tigert Court

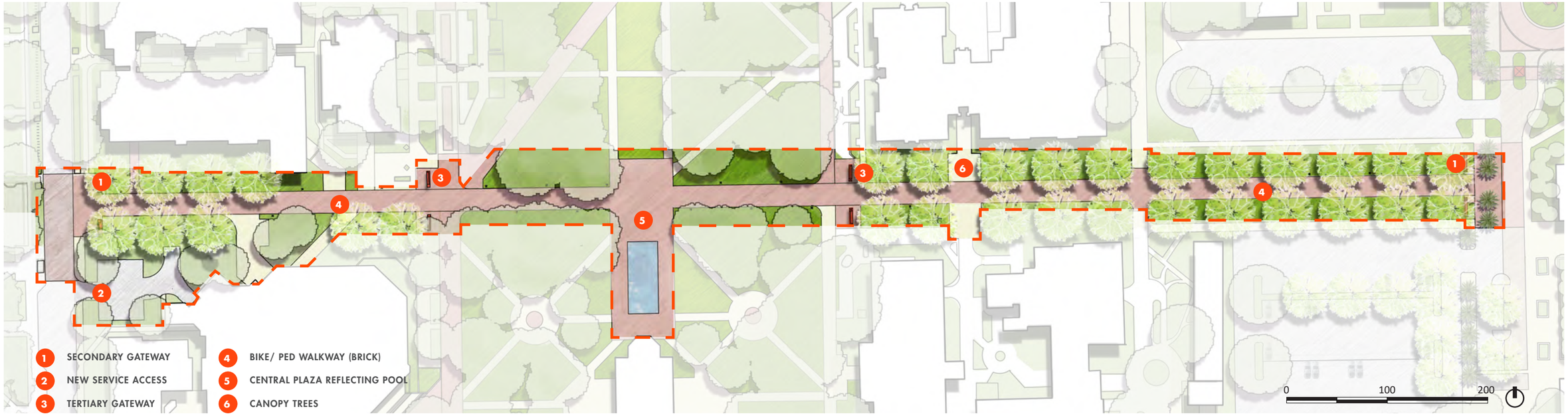
The project welcomes University visitors with an enhanced landscape on the west side of Tigert Hall

2

UNION ROAD

The conversion of Union Road to a major pedestrian way would be a transformative step for the University. With the elimination of all but emergency and service vehicles from Union Road, the division between the Plaza of the Americas and the open space surrounding the Auditorium can be removed. This removal will greatly expand the value of the Plaza of the Americas and increase the amount of contiguous open space on the campus. In addition, with these enhancements and the proposed improvements at Tigert Court, the first impressions of the campus for those passing through the 2nd Avenue gateway will establish UF as a preeminent campus.

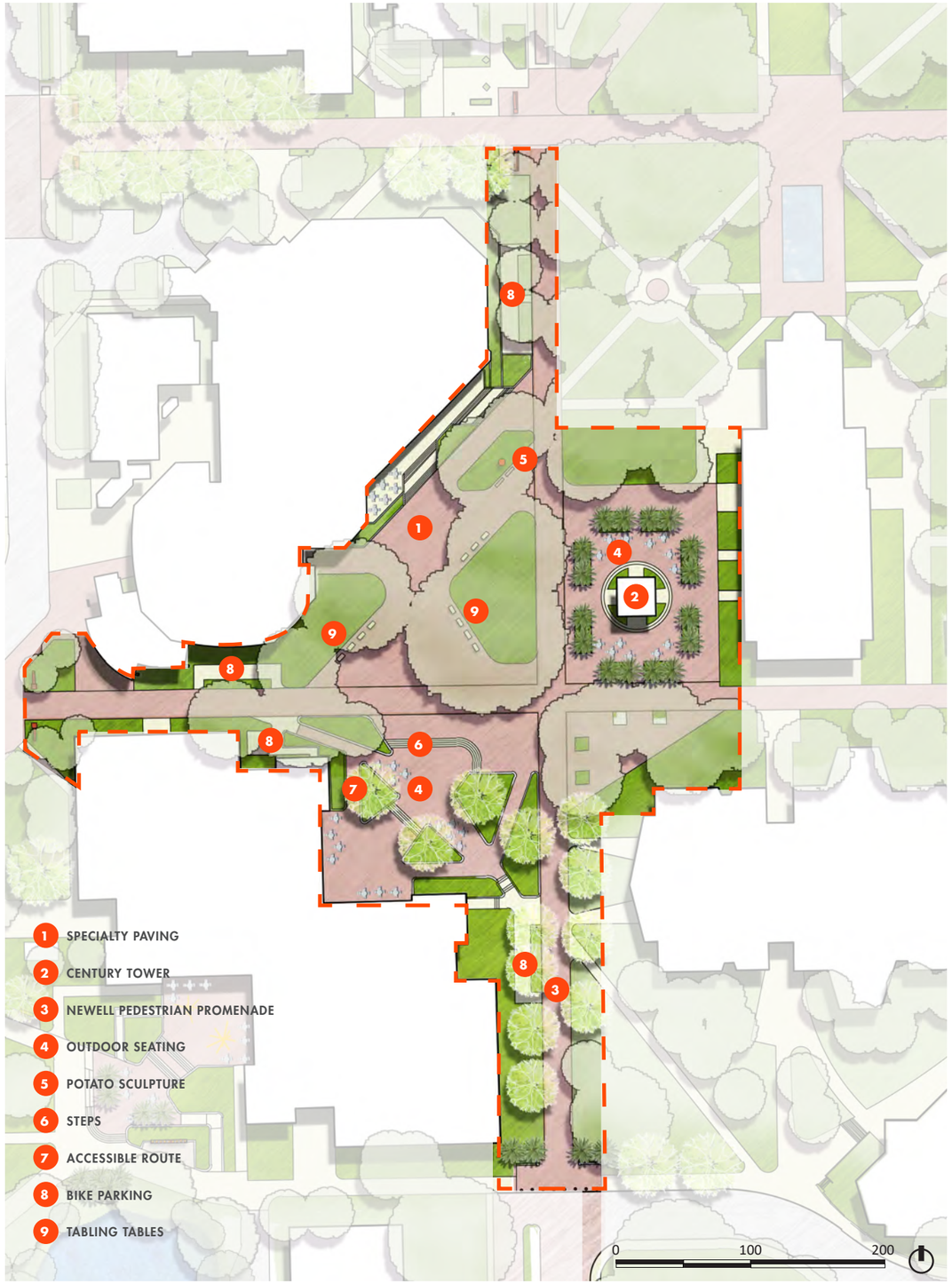
The eastern gateway welcomes pedestrians to a transformed Union Road



3

CENTURY TOWER PLAZA

The space between Century Tower, Turlington Hall and CSE/Marston Library is undoubtedly the most active space on the UF campus. The centerpiece of the space, the iconic Century Tower, however, is separated from the space and relegated to a small corner of open space due to the traffic along Newell Drive. With the continued conversion of Newell Drive to a pedestrian corridor, Century Tower can become incorporated into this grand campus plaza. The regrading of the plaza to ensure universal access and its replanting to improve sight lines and increase shade will enhance the space for large and small group gathering, performances, and tabling.



The new plaza creates an integrated space that accommodates a variety of activities

A new plaza incorporates and celebrates Century Tower

A pedestrianized Newell Drive reconnects the new plaza to the Auditorium and Plaza of the Americas

A redesigned entry to Turlington Hall creates spaces for gathering

A welcoming entry to Turlington Hall replaces walls with steps

An intimate space for gathering and performances surrounds Century Tower

SECTION 7

LANDSCAPE DESIGN STANDARDS

1.5 WALLS

FREE STANDING BRICK WALL

Manufacturer: Cherokee Brick
(904) 262-5280
www.cherokeebrick.com
Brick: $3^{5}/_{8}$" x $2^{1}/_{4}$" x $7^{5}/_{8}$"
Wall Height: Varies
Material: Clay
Color & Pattern: Red flashed range; running bond
Precinct: 1, 2

BRICK WALL W/ CAST CAP

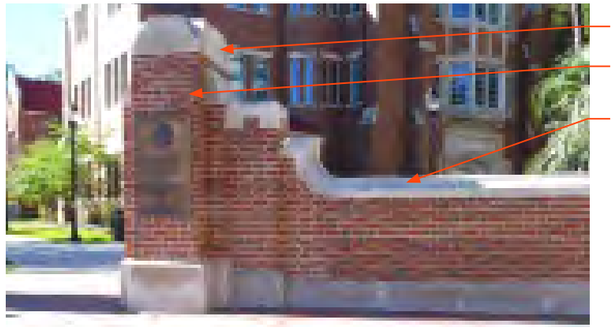
Manufacturer: Cherokee Brick
(904) 262-5280
www.cherokeebrick.com
Brick: $3^{5}/_{8}$" x $2^{1}/_{4}$" x $7^{5}/_{8}$"
Wall Height: Varies
Material: Clay
Cap: Cast concrete cap; white
Precinct: S.1

STUCCO WALL

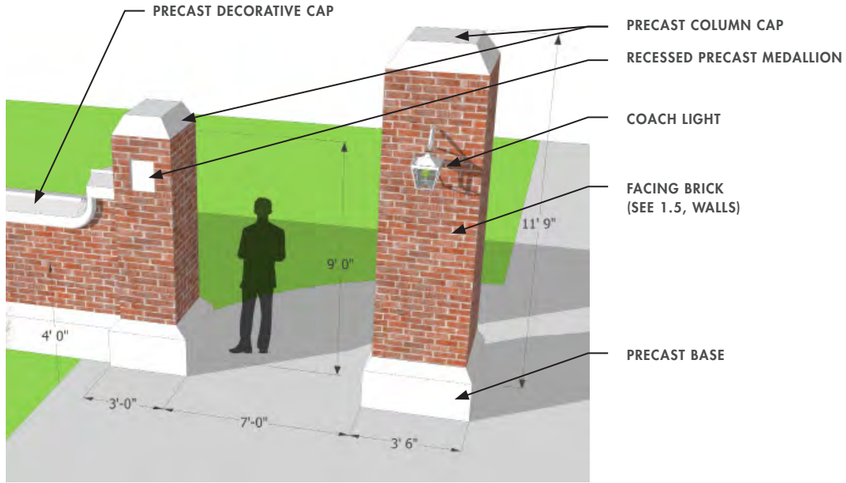
Material: Stucco, sand finish
Color: Varies, upon approval
Precinct: 3, 4

1.6 GATEWAYS

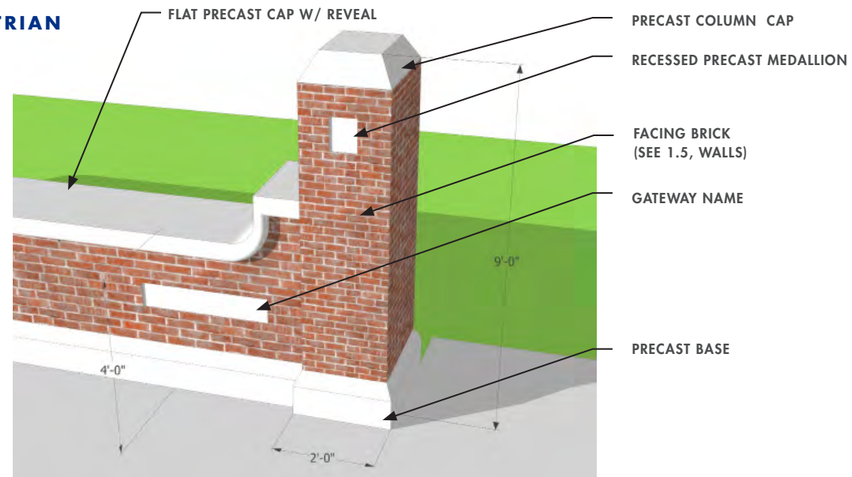
EXISTING



VEHICULAR GATEWAY

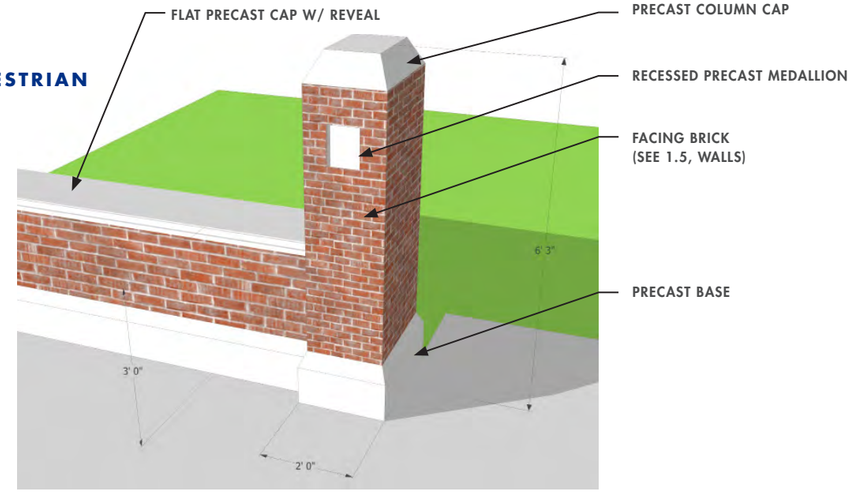


MAJOR PEDESTRIAN GATEWAY

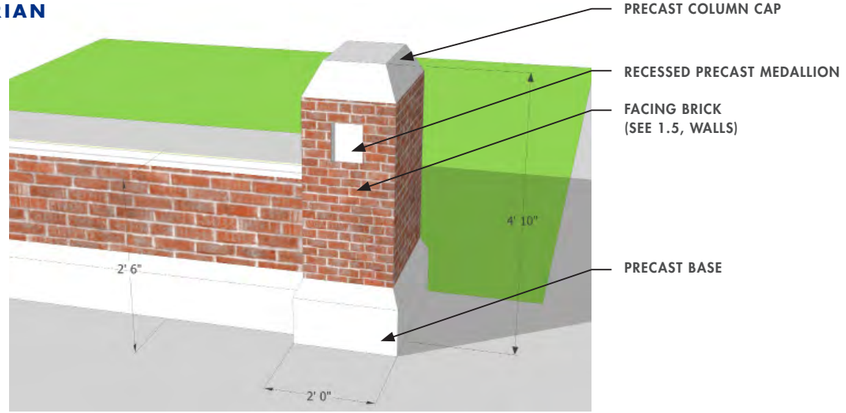


1.6 GATEWAYS

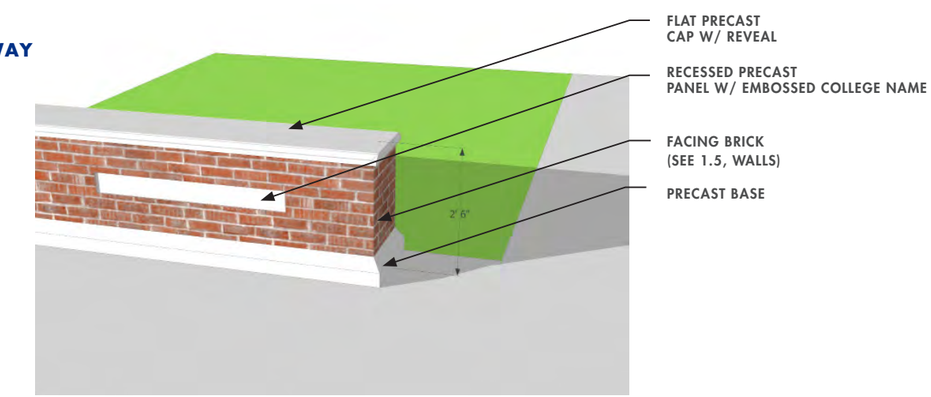
SECONDARY PEDESTRIAN GATEWAY



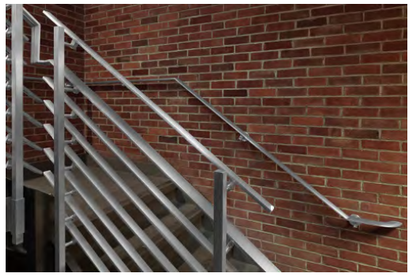
TERTIARY PEDESTRIAN GATEWAY



COLLEGE GATEWAY



1.7 HANDRAILS



HANDRAIL

Material: Brushed Aluminum or Stainless Steel
Color: Silver
Precinct: 3, 4

HANDRAIL - 6930

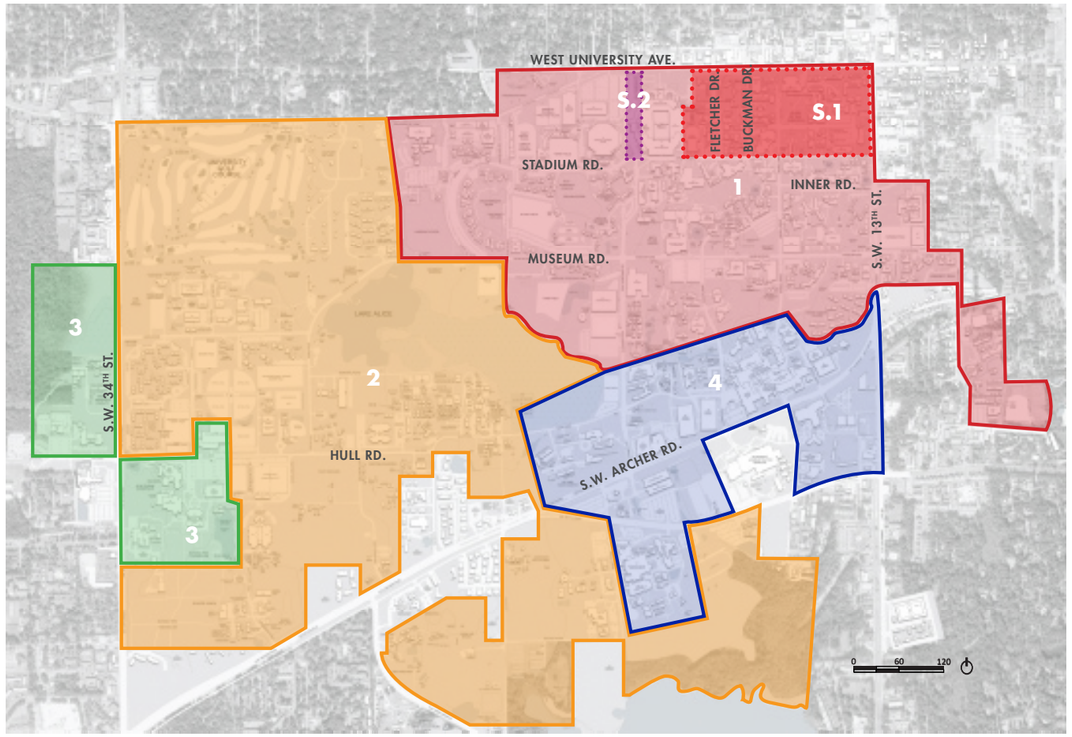
Manufacturer: Julius Blum & Co. Inc.
(800) 526-6293
www.juliusblum.com
Material: Powdercoat aluminum
Color: Black
Precinct: 1, S.1, 2

1.8 GUARDRAILS

GUARDRAIL

Material: Stainless Steel
Color & Pattern: As shown
Precinct: 3, 4

Landscape Design Precincts



PRECINCT

- 1 *CORE CAMPUS*
- S.1 *HISTORIC DISTRICT*
- S.2 *GATOR CORNER*
- 2 *WEST*
- 3 *CULTURAL*
- 4 *MEDICAL*

Contents

SITE FURNISHINGS

2.1 BENCHES

HISTORIC BENCH - *PULLMAN P28C*

Manufacturer: Keystone Ridge
(800) 284-8208
www.keystoneridgedesigns.com
Material: Fully-welded commercial-grade steel construction
Length: Varies
Color: Black
Precinct: 1, S.1, 2

HISTORIC BENCH - *PULLMAN*

Manufacturer: Keystone Ridge
(800) 284-8208
www.keystoneridgedesigns.com
Material: Fully-welded commercial-grade steel construction
Length: Varies
Color: Black
Precinct: 1, S.1,2

CONTEMPORARY BENCH - *SIT BENCH*

Manufacturer: Landscape Forms
(800) 430-6209
www.landscapeforms.com
Material: Fully-welded commercial-grade steel construction
Length: Varies
Color: Silver
Precinct: S.2, 3,4

2.2 TABLES AND CHAIRS

BISTRO TABLE - *PRSCT - 36R*

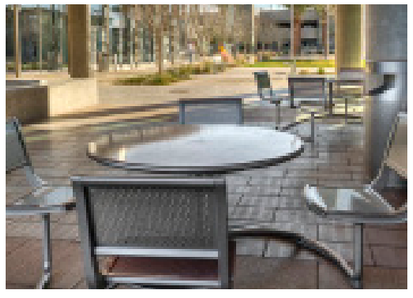
Manufacturer: Victor Stanley
(800) 368-2573
www.victorstanley.com
Table Top: Perforated Round
Color: Black
Precinct: 1, S.1,2

BISTRO CHAIR - *PRSCA - 8*

Manufacturer: Victor Stanley
(800) 368-2573
www.victorstanley.com
Color: Black
Precinct: 1, S.1,2

TABLE & CHAIRS - *MINGLE*

Manufacturer: Landscapeforms
(800) 430-6209
www.landscapeforms.com
Style: Backed; 5 or 6 seats
Seat Panel: Perforated metal
Table Top: Solid Steelhead, Catena in powdercoat
Color: Black
Precinct: 1, S.1, 2



Seat Panel: Perforated metal
Table Top: Stainless Steel
Color: Silver
Precinct: 3, 4

2.3 UMBRELLAS

CONTEMPORARY UMBRELLA - *SOLSTICE ALTAIR*

Manufacturer: Landscapeforms
(800) 430-6209
www.landscapeforms.com

Material: Solid or perforated aluminum, mounted in an extruded aluminum frame.

Style: Altair

Color: Black

Precinct: 1, S.1, 2

Color: Silver

Precinct: S.2, 3, 4

2.4 TABLES FOR TABLING

BRICK TABLE

Specification: Smooth precast concrete top w/ rounded edge

Material: Brick base w/ embossed cast concrete number

Brick: $3^5/_8$" x $2^1/_4$" x $7^5/_8$"

Manufacturer: Cherokee Brick
(904) 262-5280
www.cherokeebrick.com

Color & Pattern: Red flashed range; running bond

Precinct: 1, S.1,2

2.5 TRASH AND RECYCLING RECEPTACLES

TRASH AND RECYCLING
HC5/SC5.5/SC5.5 TRIPLE STATION

Manufacturer: Bigbelly
(781) 444-6002
www.bigbelly.com

Color: Silver

Precinct: All precinct

3 or more placed on sidewalks shall be sloped no greater than 2%

TRASH RECEPTACLE - *POE LITTER RECEPTACLE*

Manufacturer: Landscapeforms
(800) 430-6209
www.landscapeforms.com

Material: Heavy duty construction (Cast and extruded aluminum)

Color: Silver

Precinct: S.2, 3, 4

TRASH AND RECYCLING
PENN DUAL RECYCLE CANS

Manufacturer: Keystone Ridge
(800) 284-8208
www.keystoneridgedesigns.com

Material: Fully-welded commercial-grade steel construction

Color: Black

Precinct: S.1