

1. Inventory

The physical attributes of the Davie campus of Florida Atlantic University consist not only of its buildings and interiors, but also of 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 in 1964, the FAU Campus system has grown and evolved. Campus development has been greatly influenced by the preceding land use, the World War II bomber training base at Boca Raton. The Davie campus although also located on discarded military property has not experienced the growth and construction that is influenced by the site itself. The small amount of growth at this campus has been carefully arranged by architects and planners to provide a plan of future development to guide the University if funding and student enrollment warrant expansion.

In 2003, student enrollment did warrant expansion and funding was made available to do so. In addition to the 18 acres that FAU leases from BCC, the University acquired 20 acres from the University of Florida's IFAS division. This land has been used for agricultural studies and, with the exception of maintenance structures and greenhouses, remains largely undeveloped. FAU will need to establish a new campus environment on this property and connect it with the existing campus. Landscaping and planning aspects of both properties will be examined in this element for their character, quality and location, as well their qualitative nature and their contribution to aesthetics and function in the campus physical environment.

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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 or concrete and varied in width and appearance. **Figure 16.9** shows campus vehicular circulation and related parking areas.

FAU currently shares the existing campus with BCC. FAU also occupies only a small piece of the campus. Even at that, the BCC campus contains very few true roads. Most “roads” are simply vehicular paths through parking lots. The roads at the FAU portion of the campus are just roadways through parking lots. These paths contain landscaping consisting of a median with grass. There are a few spots where sidewalk is adjacent to the roadway.

The newly acquired land for the campus addition contains a significant amount of landscape. Again, very little of it relates to the roadway. The main roadway on this new land is an arc that rings the property and is a remnant of an old airport taxiway. Additional airport routes run through the property, but they are not used officially as roadways.

1.a.2 Parking Facilities: Associated with campus vehicular systems is campus parking facilities. The University has 750 parking spaces arranged in two large parking lots on the north side of the campus.

These lots are original to the BCC campus design and are simply leased to FAU. They are asphalt with grassed islands located an average of every 10 spaces. The lots are near the existing FAU buildings and are separated by a main vehicular path.

Landscaping associated with the parking facilities is consistent in that landscape treatment is almost nonexistent. Most lots have no landscape in or immediately adjacent to them except for lawn area. (**Refer to Photos 16.1, 16.2**).

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PHOTO 16.1 Parking Lot looking east



PHOTO 16.2 Parking Lot looking west



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- 1.a.3 Pedestrian Circulation Routes:** Walks provide the primary circulation needs on campus and a significant part of this campus is adequately served by its walks. Virtually all walks and pedestrian areas are concrete, a few walkways and the trails from off-campus are asphalt and there are special pavements such as brick or interlocking pavers at accent areas.

The walkways on the Campus are primarily those established with the BCC campus plan. There are orthogonal walkways that traverse the north end of the BCC lawn. FAU has added new walkways when necessary as part of the construction of the Education and Science Building. The building is also flanked by a covered walkway. A small pattern of paths has also been arranged to accompany the modular village. (**Refer to Photos 16.3, 16.4**). A well landscaped path leads to the wellness center which is hidden away in a small courtyard closer to some well landscaped BCC buildings than to the other FAU buildings. (**See Photo 16.5**).

PHOTO 16.3 Covered Walkway at the Education and Science Building

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PHOTO 16.4 Pedestrian Path at Modular Village



PHOTO 16.5 Walkway to Wellness Center



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There is an appropriate relationship between the distribution and use of walks where adequate open space occurs between buildings. (See **Photo 16.6**). Where spaces between buildings are dominated by vehicular circulation, parking, and service areas, sidewalk distribution is minimized or nonexistent and the traveled path includes parking lots, roads, and service zones. (See **Photo 16.7**).

PHOTO 16.6 Pedestrian Path Between Modular Classrooms**PHOTO 16.7 No walkways in parking lots**

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“Desire lines” are the prime indicator of inadequate walk distribution or width and an important way to learn of unanticipated routes. Desire lines should be dealt with in a permanent manner, as they can seldom be abolished. The Davie Campus does not currently have paths consisting of desire lines, although a diagonal path from the Liberal Arts Building to the Education and Science Building suggests that there may have been some there at one point, or that they were anticipated when the project was constructed. In either case, the path has been appropriately paved. Lack of desire line paths comes from the lack of multiple buildings on the campus. As development occurs, it is often a design strategy to hold off on paving walkways until the desire lines appear and then pave the most traveled route. This campus may experience this phenomenon during future expansion.

- 1.a. 4. Bicycle Facilities:** Bicycle parking facilities are distributed throughout the BCC/ FAU campus. On the FAU property, they are found only in front of the Liberal Arts Building. The type of rack used is the ribbon rack, which is unobtrusive and a bit smaller than other racks and should be the type of rack used when the campus expands. (**See Photo 16.8**). The existing bicycle parking area sits in an open plaza near a monument and is not specifically landscaped; however, when placed closer to a building or open courtyard, the bicycle parking area can be landscaped to enhance the location.

PHOTO 16.8 Existing Bicycle Parking

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- 1.a.5 Public Transportation Facilities:** The public transportation facility that exists on campus consists of a bus shelter at edge of the parking lot adjacent to the walkway that leads into the campus. (See **Figure 16.4**). The shelter is constructed of an aluminum frame and roof with a wood bench and tempered glass window panels. (See **Photo 16.9**). This bus stop is not only for the regular public Broward County buses, but for the shuttle that services the South Florida education Center as well. A Tri-rail station is a short distance from the Campus and services the campus by a shuttle bus as well. Improved bus shelters should be utilized as the Campus continues to grow.

PHOTO 16.9 Bus Shelter

- 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 the wide walkways through campus that could 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 turf for emergency vehicle access.

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1.a.7. Planted Areas: As shown on **Figure 16.5**, much of the Davie Campus grounds are improved and maintained landscape comprised predominantly of open lawns with very few trees other than palm trees for accents.

Historical accounts indicate that early BCC campus development was nearly devoid of trees, due to the previous use as an airport and World War II flight training field. Since then, trees planted within the FAU campus core have matured but seem to have been planted as forms in the landscape and not as functional shade. Trees planted as part of the development of the original BCC buildings have grown nicely and give character to those buildings. (See **Photo 16.18**).

PHOTO 16.10 Well Landscaped BCC Building

The newly acquired UF/IFAS property contains large amounts of landscaping. The UF/IFAS program has been utilizing the property as a research facility for plant study for both native and non-native species. The property contains several green and shade houses and outdoor planting areas. Although these are irrigated, a sophisticated sprinkler system does not exist. In fact, as an attempt to study the plant life in the natural environment, much of the land is not irrigated.

The shadehouses and greenhouses will be relocated by FAU on behalf of UF/IFAS when the property is vacated. The program has asked for consideration in phasing and timing of

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redevelopment on the land, to ensure the proper transfer of their facilities.

One facility that cannot be completely relocated is the palm grove that currently sits at the center of the property. This area contains many unique species that UF/IFAS has been studying for years. Many of the trees will have to be replaced by new trees and planted on another site on additional UF property. Some of the trees will have to be relocated and replanted. To accommodate the relocation of the palm grove, UF/IFAS has requested up to eight years and the sum of \$250,000 from FAU to cover the costs of relocation and replacement. Any trees that are left behind after the eight years will become the property of FAU.

The planning horizon of this master plan is ten years and therefore, a large amount of land on the new “west campus” has to remain densely landscaped. This palm grove will have to be carefully managed and maintained. The trees appear to be an attractive asset to the new campus. The shapes and types of trees bring to mind the images of old Florida’s tourist post cards sent in the heyday of tourism in the mid-Twentieth Century. (See **Photos 16.11 and 16.12**).

PHOTO 16.11 Palm Grove

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PHOTO 16.12 Palm Grove



1.a.8 Site Furnishings: The campus has a variety of furnishings for both enhancement and functional purposes:

- a) Bicycle Parking Facilities, as shown in **Figure 16.3**, bicycle parking facility is located in front of the Davie Liberal Arts Building. The model is the “Ribbon Rack”. See **Photo 16.8**.
- b) Benches are located at the patios near the classroom buildings. **Photo 16.13**, shows benches outside of Education and Science Building. These are modern clean benches that are durable for the exterior. The benches are metal and bolted

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to the ground to ensure that they stay put. There are also built-in concrete benches that can be found at the covered patio of the Liberal Arts Building as well as at the diamond shaped courtyard between Education and Science Building and the Modular Village. (See **Photo 16.14**).

PHOTO 16.13 Benches at the Education and Science Building



PHOTO 16.14 Built-In Concrete Benches



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- c) Tables and benches of two types exist on campus. There are precast concrete, tables either with attached bench seats or separate stool-type seats at the modular classrooms. (See **Photo 16.15**). The other table sets consist of plastic coated metal tables and matching seats. (See **Photo 16.16**).

PHOTO 16.15 Concrete Table



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PHOTO 16.16 Metal Chairs with Tables at the Liberal Arts Building

- d) Bollards are used primarily to direct foot traffic or create a psychological edge for separate zones or other uses. Bollards used on campus are either ornamental or used as walkway lighting. They are finished to blend in with the landscaping. (See **Photo 16.17**).

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PHOTO 16.17 Bollards



- e) Trash receptacles are located throughout the campus. FAU has not standardized the type of receptacle that is used at this campus. Groupings of containers have been placed in public spaces there are receptacles at the permanent buildings that are brick red with brown tops that blend in with the building while there are brightly colored receptacles at the modular toilet building and book store. Outdoor ashtrays are also coordinated to blend in with the surroundings. Recycling containers are also included in the receptacle groupings. These containers are colored to set them apart from the trash containers. (See **Photos 16.18, 16.19, and 16.20**).

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PHOTO 16.18, 16.19 Trash Receptacles and Ashtray at Classroom Buildings



PHOTO 16.20 Trash Receptacles at Modular Building



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In addition to the small trash receptacle in the public areas, there are multiple large trash and recycling containers positioned at the rear and loading docks for each building. These containers are either enclosed in a structure (See **Photo 16.21**) or within the loading area itself. (See **Photo 16.22**) The containers are also stored in niches to keep them off the main path. (See **Photo 16.23**).

PHOTO 16.21 Trash Enclosure at the Education and Science Building



PHOTO 16.22 Loading Dock with Trash Collection at Liberal Arts Building



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PHOTO 16.23 Recycling Container at Childcare Center



- f) Fencing: is used in few locations on campus, and nearly all is chain link. Fencing is used to enclose service areas such as loading docks and service yards as well as the chiller. (See Photos 16.22 and 16.24).

PHOTO 16.24 Fencing at the Chiller



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- g) Newspaper Vending Boxes: Groups of vending boxes for newspapers and other periodicals are prevalent on campus, usually several together and of several styles, sizes, and colors. Some placements are off the main walkways and within a screening enclosure. When placed directly along a traffic corridor, as most are, they have a negative visual impact on the landscape and walkway environs. See **Photo 16.20 and 16.25**.

PHOTO 16.25 Newspaper Vending at the Book Store

1.a.9. Lighting Locations and Types: The lighting on campus consists of several types. BCC has a campus wide standard that the University will coordinate with for future site lighting. Three types of lights can be found on the existing FAU property:

- a) Street and parking lot lighting:
1. Lighting found at the modular buildings. It is a metal pole with a dark finish. (**See Photo 16.25**).
 2. Lighting found at the main Classroom Buildings. These fixtures are shorter than the previous fixtures, they consist of a white glass globe on top of a metal pillar. The metal comes up to cradle the globe. The pillar is painted in a reddish brick color to blend with the buildings. (**See Photo 16.26**).
 3. Parking Lot Lighting: A Metal Halide or Mercury Vapor lighting element attached to the top of an anodized aluminum or painted metal pole. (**See**

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Photo 16.27).

PHOTO 16.26 and 16.27 Lighting at Classroom Buildings and Parking Lots



b) Pedestrian/Walk lighting:

1. The predominant type of fixture is the original campus style as shown in **Photo 16.25**. It is made of aluminum with aluminum pole and glass lens.
2. The contemporary fixture installed near the newer buildings is shorter than the previous fixture and is found around the patios of the new buildings. See **Photo 16.26**.
3. The other type of walkway lighting is exterior surface mounted fixtures. Styles vary depending on location. The classroom buildings have fixtures such as those shown on the wall in **Photo 16.26**. Other

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wall mounted fixtures are used on the well ness center and childcare center. Accent fixtures are usually chosen to complement each building individually.

4. Additional accent lighting can be found to accent signage. This lighting is often at ground level and shines up. (See **Photo 16.20**). Such lighting can be found in front of the signage at the modular toilets.

1.a.10 Trash Collection Facility: Trash Collection Facilities occur throughout the campus. This campus has been well designed to hide or mask such elements from public view. Refer to description above. (See **Photos 16.20, 16.21, 16.22**).

1.a.11 Maintenance Facility: FAU's Maintenance Facility at this campus is in the rear of the Liberal Arts Building. See **Photo 16.21**. The Power Plant is located adjacent to the building and is well screened by a brick wall, landscaping, and the close proximity of the building to a BCC building which helps to mask the chiller equipment.

1.a.12 Campus Edges: The existing campus perimeter is bounded by BCC on three sides. On the west and south there is no clear delineation between the two entities. On the north side is a fence that separates the FAU parking lot from the BCC athletic fields and tennis courts. The western boundary of the original FAU campus is College Avenue. There are two entrances into the campus from this side although only one of them is considered a main entry.

The campus boundaries have changed considerably with the acquisition of the new property from UF/IFAS. The boundaries of the new property are an arc, remaining from the old airfield taxiway, that acts as a service road separating FAU from UF/IFAS. This roadway extends from College Avenue toward the west into SW 30th Street. SW 30th Street forms the southern boundary of the property. SW 30th then runs back to the east, connecting with College Avenue, the campus boundary jogs around a US Government facility that sits at the intersection of SW 30th and College Avenue. Skirting around this rectangular site, the campus boundary then rejoins College Avenue forming the eastern boundary and runs north. The boundary again skirts around the intersection of College Avenue and the arced service road around a Broward County building whose parking lot also serves as parking for the UF/IFAS program.

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The two FAU properties are not contiguous. College Avenue, which is a very busy roadway bisects the campus. It is the desire of FAU to physically join the two campuses together. If the properties cannot be joined together physically, then they can be joined together visually. Consistent landscaping for both sides of College Avenue would be one such example.

The adjacent land uses to the FAU Davie Campus are the same as FAU, institutional. FAU sits at the very center of the South Florida Education Center (SFEC). BCC and UF/IFAS form the immediate boundary for the campus, but there are other institutions in the immediate area. Nova Southeastern University sits just to the south of the new property, across SW 30th Street and is in the process of acquiring some of the UF/IFAS property across the arced service road from FAU. There are also Broward County Schools, which are south of BCC on the east side of College Avenue, and McFatter Technical Institute which sits north of BCC at College Avenue and Nova Drive.

Additional land uses outside of the SFEC are medium to high density residential with rental apartments and condominiums on Davie Road and extending along Nova Drive toward University Drive; and, commercial such as a Publix supermarket on Nova Drive just east of College Avenue and all along Davie Road and University Drive.

Pedestrian circulation occurs on the public sidewalks along the streets. These sidewalks do not necessarily extend into the campus, but lead to the campus entryways where the pedestrian would then have to walk down the roadway into the campus. Bicycle routes, though not formalized lanes, also access the campus along College Avenue. Additional access points to FAU can be gained through the BCC campus. The Town of Davie is anticipating full upgrades to the College Avenue corridor in the near future consisting of new sidewalks, a bike lane, and consistent lighting and landscaping.

In summary, the Davie campus fits into the context of the area containing positive and negative elements. As campus expansion proceeds into the future, the edge conditions will only change where FAU has jurisdiction to upgrade it's own Campus edge. The extents of the Campus edge can not change unless FAU acquires additional property which is unlikely. FAU is now landlocked within the SFEC.

1. b. The Natural Landscape Context:

Originally, the Davie area consisted of vegetation native to Florida which most likely consisted of Pine Flatwood with Florida Slash Pine and Cabbage Palms dominating; and Scrub Forest with Sand Pine, Turkey Oak, and Sand Live Oak; as well as other native Florida plant species. Some of the native landscaping of the area can still be seen in the low density residential properties in the western portion of the Town of Davie. Most of the native vegetation however has been cleared out over the last 100 years for development and “progress”. Presently, most sections of the FAU campus show few remnants of the original vegetation, as the site had been predominantly cleared for the development of an Air Training Field during World War II.

The original FAU campus is sparsely landscaped and largely open, with a mixture of introduced tree and palm species in the central core area surrounding the BCC lawn area. The overall characteristic is that of large open fields with introduced trees and palms. The new property however is rich with species native to Florida located within the palm grove. These trees may not be native to the site, but the UF/IFAS program has planted them to study and preserve species indigenous to the Florida climate. This are as mentioned throughout this master plan can be a great resource for FAU in the future.

- 1. c. Historic Landscape Features:** The Davie Campus of Florida Atlantic University is built on part of what was a World War II air training base but there are no historic elements presently on campus from that era. The only remnants still left are the original runways and aprons, some of which are said to be 3 feet thick concrete. Development has been influenced by the presence of these items, particularly the arced service road and the last bit of runway that still exists on the new FAU property. An arc that completed a semi-circle for the taxiway had run through NSU but has since disappeared through campus planning efforts as has the other semi-circle that ran through the BCC campus. There are no known historic landscape elements left within the boundaries of the FAU Davie Campus.

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1.d. Specimens or Significant Landscape Features:

- 1. d. 1 Specimens:** There are no Specimen trees on the original FAU Campus. The new property contains many unique plant species. The University should coordinate with UF/IFAS for a complete inventory.
- 1. d. 2 Gateways:** Gateways play an important role as a ceremonial portal into the campus. There are no gateways on campus. A large sign exists near the entry at College Avenue but it is hardly ceremonial. There is also a small sign at the campus buildings giving directions, but this sign appears more like a residential for sale sign than an arrival location. (See Photos 16.28 and 16.29).

PHOTO 16.28 and 16.29 Campus Signage

- 1.d.3 Fountains:** There are no fountains on this campus.

- 1. d. 4 Memorials:** There is one primary memorial on campus. It consists of a grouping of flags at

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the patio by Liberal Arts Building. (See Photo 16.30).

PHOTO 16.30 Flag Memorial



1. d.5 Sculpture: There are three sculptures at the Davie Campus. Two of the sculptures are located on the lawn to the east of the Liberal Arts Building. The other is located at the patio of the Education and Science Building. **Refer to Photos 16.31 and 16.32.**

PHOTO 16.31 Sculptures east of the Liberal Arts Building



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PHOTO 16.32 Sculpture at the Education and Science Building



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

1.e.1 Paving Materials

Style	Material	Source
a. Vehicular	Asphalt Concrete	Contractor/Specification Contractor/Specification
b. Parking Lots	Asphalt Concrete	Contractor/Specification Contractor/Specification
c. Pedestrian	Concrete Asphalt Insert Brick Pavers Interlocking Pavers	Contractor/Specification Contractor/Specification Contractor/Specification Contractor/Specification

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Style	Material	Source
a. Round Tube	Galvanized Steel	Custom Specifications
b. Extruded Box Tube	Aluminum	Custom Specifications
c. Ornamental	Wrought Iron	Custom Specifications

1.e.3 Bicycle Parking Facilities

Style	Material	Source
“Ribbon Rack”	Stainless Steel or Galvanized Steel Mandrel Bent Tubing	Specification

1.e.4 Benches

Style	Material	Source
a. Concrete Bench	Precast Concrete	Custom Specification
b. Metal/Plastic Bench	Plastic Coated Metal Seat and Back, Bolted to Ground	Custom Specification

1.e.5 Tables and Bench

Style	Material	Source
a. Round Table 4 Attached Bench seats	Precast Concrete Painted Top, Seat, & Base	Specification
b. Round Table` 4 detached seats	Precast Concrete Top & Base Round seats	Custom Specification

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|----|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| c. | Round Table
4 detached seats | Ornamental Metal
ornamental seats | Custom Specification |
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1.e.6 Bollards

Style	Material	Source
Round steel post Dome top	painted steel post;	Custom specification

1.e.7 Trash Receptacles, Pedestrian

Style	Material	Source
a. Square Base; Raised Top, Open 2 Sides	Fiberglass top and base Removable Liner	Custom Specification
b. Round Plastic Barrel; Flat top, center inlet	Plastic barrel and top Bag Liner	Custom Specification
c. Ash Urn; Round	Precast Concrete Smooth Finish	Custom Specification

1.e.8 Recycling Receptacles, Pedestrian

Style	Material	Source
a. Square Recycle Barrels	Extruded Plastic Hinged Top; 2 Wheels	Custom Specification

1.e.9 Fencing

Style	Material	Source
a. Chain Link Variable Height	Galvanized Steel Mesh Galvanized Steel Frame	Contractor/Specification

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- b. Chain Link, Coated Vinyl Coated Steel Mesh
 Galvanized Steel Frame Contractor/Specification

1.e.10 Light Fixtures and Poles

Style	Material	Source
a. <u>Pedestrian/Walk Lighting:</u>		
1. Typical Shape	Steel Top and Pole;	Custom Specification
2. Contemporary Shape	Painted Steel Pillar with Globe Fixture	Custom Specification

b. Street & Parking Lot Lights

Square Floodlight Single or double	Metal Housing; Acrylic Lens Metal or Conc. Pole	Custom Specification
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2. Analysis

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 that it was addressed in Part 1.

- a) Pedestrian Circulation: Circulation on campus is very good. Few walks appear to be inadequate in width. Paving materials are consistent on campus.
- b) Planted Areas: The campus core has a well maintained landscape. Additional Landscaping can be added for shade and visual interest. The landscaping on the new campus should be managed and maintained.

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- c) Site Furnishings: In general, the types of furnishings vary on campus; for instance there may be many different models of benches. This is not necessarily a problem since the items are few and far between, but a standard will need to be followed for future growth.
1. Bicycle Facilities: The ribbon rack is the model used on campus. There is currently one location of bicycle racks on-campus.
 2. Benches: Benches occur in multiple styles. Project-specific benches, designed as part of a space such as those at the patio for the Liberal Arts Building, can and should occur.

The majority of benches should be located in shaded areas and should follow the standard set up at the patios with the contemporary style.
 3. Tables and Benches: Outdoor tables are appropriately grouped by style, with no mixing of styles found in any single area. This allows the campus to maintain a somewhat uniform look with regard to individual seating areas, and reduces the visual clutter and haphazard look of several types of tables in one area. 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 to suggest an edge to the traveled way.
 5. Trash Receptacles: There are many different styles of trash receptacles on campus, and the introduction of the brightly colored recycle bins has allowed the campus to become a chaotic jumble. Trash receptacles should be reduced in number, located out of the line of sight and partially screened. Recycling bins should also be strategically located to remain out of the way, yet accessible to users.
 6. Fencing: Where used on campus, fencing materials are appropriate for their locations. Chain link fencing, when it is rusted or with stained fiberglass strips installed, is a detraction, especially when it is directly visible along a walkway.

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- d) Trash Collection Facilities: As indicated on **Figure 16.7**, their distribution and visibility is prevalent. They are appropriately screened and located.
- e) Graphics: Graphics and signage on campus is consistent in that it projects a poor campus image or is completely unnoticeable.
Parking lot directional signs are white on blue, understated but still easily seen without contributing to visual clutter.
Building identification signs are located at main building entrances. Signs show the building name.
There is a way-finding signs showing directions to buildings on the walkway but this sign is not noticeable since it looks like a residential for sale sign and not a sign befitting a University.
Perimeter campus signage consists of the Florida Atlantic University entry monument at College Avenue. This sign fits with the original BCC signage at this location, but should differentiate and project a more befitting image. Campus graphics and signage should be standardized to reflect the stature befitting a University. This standard should be determined and enacted as the Campus begins to establish a stronger presence within the SFEC when construction begins on the West Campus. Appropriate changes should be made to the East Campus as well.

2.a.2 Analysis Summary

- a) Summary Landscape Analysis: There is very little landscaping on the Davie Campus apart from the plantings at the modular village and the palm grove that will remain on the new property. The landscaping consists primarily of open lawn spaces with palm tree accents and small shrubbery. Landscape maintenance is provided through an agreement with BCC.
- b) Campus Materials and Furnishings:
1. Pavements: Are adequately provided and of consistent materials.
 2. Landscape: Most areas are well maintained. Large parking lots should be better landscaped and provided with canopy trees, if possible.
Enhancement of entrances, access roadways, and parking areas is highly recommended. Shade along uncovered pedestrian ways is also highly recommended.

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3. Furnishings and Lighting: Site furnishing families are fairly consistent as to styles, materials, and colors.

4. Trash Receptacles: See description above.

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.

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

2.c.1 Landscape

a) Trees

Most of the significant trees on are palm trees. The maintenance department does not have a formal tree-pruning schedule. Tree maintenance is approximately 20% of the overall landscape maintenance budget.

b) Shrubs

The majority of the shrubs are maintained in an informal manner and the maintenance department indicated that most of the newer shrubbery is drought tolerant (xeriscape). The majority of the shrubs require low maintenance. Shrubs are desirable in the overall landscape to help define areas and to add to the aesthetics of the campus. Shrub maintenance is approximately 20% of the overall landscape budget.

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- c) Lawn areas
Large expanses of lawn areas are generally low maintenance unless they are comprised of Bermuda or other high maintenance grasses. Lawn maintenance is approximately 60% 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.
- b) Brick Tile Pavers
There is a pattern using pavers at the patios by the Classroom Buildings. The pavers require a little more maintenance than the concrete paving.

2.c.3 Site Furnishings

- a) Bicycle Parking Facilities

Galvanized “Ribbon Rack”:
The “ribbon rack” requires little or no maintenance but has a higher initial cost than the other types. The maintenance department indicated that this type of rack is the most prevalent, and is the type that the university intends to use in the future. See **Photo 16.15**.
- b) Benches
 - 1. Contemporary Bench with Back:
Metal Bench with coating and arms. Bolted to the ground.
 - 2. Concrete Slab Bench:
This type of bench requires little to no maintenance.
- c) Tables and Benches
 - 1. Precast Concrete:
This type of table and benches require no maintenance
 - 2. Ornamental Steel:

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Require heavier maintenance due to vandalism and wear and tear.

d) Bollards

Steel Pipe with dome cap:
This type of bollard requires little or no maintenance.

e) Trash Receptacles

1. Fiberglass:
The fiberglass trash receptacles require little or no maintenance except for damage or cleaning due to wear and tear.
2. Steel:
The steel trash receptacles will need more maintenance due to corrosion, and will eventually need to be replaced when the bottoms or legs rust through.
3. Plastic Barrels:
The plastic barrels need very little if any maintenance, although they may wear out more rapidly since they are not as durable as the fiberglass.
4. Concrete:
The concrete trash receptacles require very little maintenance.

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.
2. Vinyl coated fencing:
The vinyl coated fencing needs little maintenance.

g) Fountains

There are no fountains on the Davie Campus.

h) Monuments/Sculptures

The monuments require little or no maintenance, although the landscape around them require regular landscape maintenance.

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- i) Signage/Graphics
 - 1. Building Signs:
The building signs require very little maintenance. They are washed occasionally by the grounds maintenance crews.
 - 2. Parking and Traffic Signs:
The parking and traffic signs require very little maintenance except for damage by vandals.

2.c.4 Lighting

- a) Original Walkway Fixture
These lights require low maintenance which involves lamp changing and some painting or cleaning due to damage by vandals.
- b) Contemporary Fixture
These types of lights require low maintenance which involves lamp changing and new paint when necessary.
- d) Sign Lighting
There is only one sign that has lighting on it.. It requires low maintenance. The campus building-direction signs on campus roadways are not lighted.
- f) Security Lighting
This type of light is found on the buildings. The maintenance on this light is slightly higher than on other types of lighting due to its importance to campus security.
- g) 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 his system is low but it receives more routine checking than other systems. The installation of additional units around campus 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:**

There is very little landscaping on the Davie Campus. What is on the existing campus is in very good condition and appears to be well maintained. FAU will have to coordinate with UF/IFAS for the maintenance of the palm grove on the new land as UF/IFAS vacates the property. Regular maintenance of the Palm Grove should continue by the University after IFAS vacates. The Palm Grove can become a natural resource for open space for the new West Campus.

Grasses and Groundcovers:

Most lawn areas are well maintained, as the large amount of lawn to be mowed makes it the top priority for maintenance crews. Quads and entry road edges which are irrigated have turf in much better shape than non-irrigated areas, although these areas are Bahia grass and usually do not need supplemental watering. Some planting areas could use more appropriate plant species that will thrive in the difficult areas. Larger groundcover areas and mulched areas under tree canopies, especially Live Oaks, will help to greatly reduce amount of lawn areas and the high cost of mowing.

2.e Assessment of the accessibility of the campus to disabled persons.

It is believed that the FAU Davie Campus is in compliance with all ADA regulations. Evaluation and determination is assessed by others.