

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN GUIDELINES ELEMENT

Introduction

The architecture of the Davie Campus of Florida Atlantic University may be categorized as contemporary. The buildings have attempted to relate to the modern vocabulary established by the BCC structures of the 1960's.

New buildings at FAU should follow the ideas of many of South Florida's most architecturally successful existing buildings, those which respond directly to the environment. The original 1964 buildings' at Florida Atlantic University's Boca Campus, for example, featured large overhangs, light-colored materials, and exterior circulation, giving the buildings great depth and scale along with environmental logic. The BCC buildings of the same period have many similar features such as large overhangs and exterior circulation. The first FAU building at the Davie Campus, the Liberal Arts Building also provides a covered walkway and shaded patio for student gatherings. The Education Building also features covered walkways. Both buildings however have internal circulation but do allow for exterior gathering spaces.

The notion of defined exterior space (outdoor courtyards) is crucial to creating humanistic spaces which are inviting. Future buildings on all of the campuses should be sited to create and shape outdoor spaces, instead of simply occupying an area of greenspace. The new buildings at the Davie Campus have been carefully planned and located to create these outdoor spaces. Both visual and physical connections between the buildings have also been carefully arranged to enhance the Campus environment. See **Figures MP.1**.

New construction on the Davie Campus should be planned for a minimum of four floors in order to create a greater density. The height requirement should be maintained unless necessity arises for higher for programmatic needs, or lower to conform to the design intent of the master plan. This higher density will conserve land, limit driving from one part of campus to another, vertically define courtyard spaces, and make better opportunities for interaction between students. This will assist in producing a livelier campus life, one that fosters an excellent and beneficial University experience. Exceptions to this rule of a four-floor minimum can be the Student Activities Center and/or Conference Center, which may be more profitably designed as two-to-three story structures. Larger academic facilities may require a five or six story structure.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**MASTER PLAN****15 Architectural Design Guidelines**

Another concept to follow for the Master Plan is the placement of "monumental" (dominant) buildings and "fabric" (subordinate) buildings. A critical goal for FAU's campus is to build a campus with identifiable and harmonious outdoor spaces. This is difficult to achieve when every building is designed to dominate its context. Therefore, some new facilities should consciously be designed to be visually subordinate to others.

The Davie Campus with only a handful of existing buildings contains only small elements of the concepts described above. The Liberal Arts Building attempts to address environmental issues with a large covered walkway and patio. The Education Building does the same with covered exterior walkways along the sides of the building. Definition of outdoor space occurs in the Liberal Arts Building with the covered patio and the Education Building also has a patio area that is defined by a long low wall that sits apart from the building. Portions of the exterior structural skeleton also extend out from the building to help define this outdoor space and usher the user toward the entry. Both buildings are four floors and they are both dominant items in the landscape. Since they sit across the Green from one another this large scale does not impact the hierarchy of one building to another.

Future development on the Davie Campus, whether within the existing East Campus or the new West Campus should continue to follow the concepts described above such as environmentally responsive buildings, shaded walks, defined outdoor space either within the project or created with an adjacent structure, and appropriate hierarchy and scale. These concepts are generally the standard by which all FAU locations develop; however, the Davie Campus however will differ greatly from other FAU campus locations, by the use of materials. BCC has established a vocabulary at Davie consisting of red brick, white or light colored concrete trim, and various metal accents. The College has asked the University to follow suit. In recent years with the construction of the BCC / FAU Library, the vocabulary has become more contemporary and the use of the materials has become more sophisticated. The Liberal Arts Building and the Education Building are examples of this new style for the Davie Campus. Future buildings should use these buildings as inspiration.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**MASTER PLAN**

Appendix to Architectural Design Guidelines

In the past five years, a small Wellness Center and Childcare Center have begun to introduce additional new materials into the campus palette. The Wellness Center has a metal roof and brightly colored columns at the front entrance. The Childcare Center is completely white, no brick, with a green metal roof at the entrance. While these changes are significant, they are not likely to influence the future style of new buildings. Both the Wellness Center and Childcare Center are very small, one story, buildings that are placed between or adjacent to other much larger structures. They are definitely subordinate buildings.

These large-scale concepts are not the only guidelines that FAU should follow as it develops its campuses. FAU should continue to develop its campuses by means of a coordinated design strategy at two levels of detail: at the campus scale (in terms of framing open spaces, defining courtyards, etc.) and at the individual building scale (materials, scale, proportions). Both of these levels of detail will be addressed in the Goals, Objectives, and Policies below.

Goal 1

To establish excellence in architectural design that will help produce an attractive and functional campus.

Objective 1A

FAU will seek to enrich the architectural envelopes of the new buildings on campus by using and enhancing the ideas that respond to the South Florida environment.

Policy 1A-1

The designers of new facilities throughout the campus will use, as major aesthetic elements, the shading devices that shield a building's envelope from the hot South Florida sun. Elements to consider using include setbacks, overhangs, and arcades, which may occur at any floor level and can be accomplished by using columns, floor slabs, and balconies as shading devices.

Policy 1A-2

When developing the building's envelope, the architect and the mechanical engineer must balance the building's envelope efficiency with the indoor air quality.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**MASTER PLAN**

Appendix to Architectural Design Guidelines

Objective 1B

When the correct programmatic and functional reasons exist, smaller identifiable outdoor courts should be created.

Policy 1B-1

In the making of these small-scale courts, the designer should take great care with the scale and also color of the paving material. The ground plane is one area where color can be used as a design feature. These courts must be developed with a close collaboration between architect and landscape architect.

Objective 1C

Develop covered walkways which architecturally respond to building entries, activity spaces, and landscape architecture.

Policy 1C-1

The new covered walkways should follow the overall scale of the existing system, but should explore and exploit shade and shadow. The walkways should continue using a concrete framework; but, in order to lighten their expression, attachments of metal elements, i.e. handrails, trellis, shading devices, could be employed. Landscape elements can be integrated into the design.

Policy 1C-2

Building entry canopies should be welcoming and inviting, they should become building markers to pedestrians using the walkways, so that as one precedes down the walkway, the experience is enriching as well as informative.

Objective 1D

The University should continue to follow the protocol by using the established materials palette found at the Davie Campus.

Policy 1D-1

The basic building material is brick, concrete, either cast-in-place architectural, pre-cast architectural, concrete with a plaster finish or a ground face concrete masonry unit.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**MASTER PLAN**

Appendix to Architectural Design Guidelines

Additional colors or materials will be considered on a case by case basis and will be approved by the University and should be coordinated with BCC. (Refer to Specification below from BCC for information on bricks.)

Masonry, Division 04000

Basic Masonry Materials and Methods - 04050

- A. *Match existing College facilities in color, blend and shape.*
- B. *Single Wythe Masonry: Specify a sealer coat on exterior masonry face.*
- C. *Brick: "Jumbo" or utility brick is the standard at the Central Campus. Provide "BCC Blend" to match existing brick buildings on the Campus. Not a stock item. Lead time delivery can be up to one year.*
- D. *Split-Face CMU: At completion apply water-repellant coating, H&C HB-150, or equivalent at a rate of 75 square feet per gallon.*

Policy 1D-2

Added color should be limited to ground plane materials such as brick paving or colored concrete and to building accents such as entry canopies, handrails, graphics, and site furniture.

Policy 1D-3

Glass should be clear or tinted, but not reflective or mirrored finish, and should not be so heavily tinted that it becomes opaque. Tinted or lightly tinted glass may need additional shading by using exterior shading devices (see **Policy 1A-1**) and interior shades. Tinted glass on buildings should match the standard already established on the East Campus.

Objective 1E

The University will select the appropriate architectural impact for new facilities and facility improvements/additions based on a considered balance between dominant and subordinate buildings, allowing for different University needs -- aesthetic, functional, and programmatic.

Policy 1E-1

Follow the future building site plan which locates future building sites.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

MASTER PLAN

Appendix to Architectural Design Guidelines

Objective 1F

Follow the appropriate codes and standards necessary and required for the development of new projects on Campus.

Policy 1F-2

The University will maintain a listing of all current codes and standards by which all Campus development projects will be approved and constructed.

Policy 1F-1

The University will provide the design professionals for all campus development projects with a listing of all the current codes and standards followed by the University at the time of development.