15.0 ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN GUIDELINES ELEMENT

PURPOSE

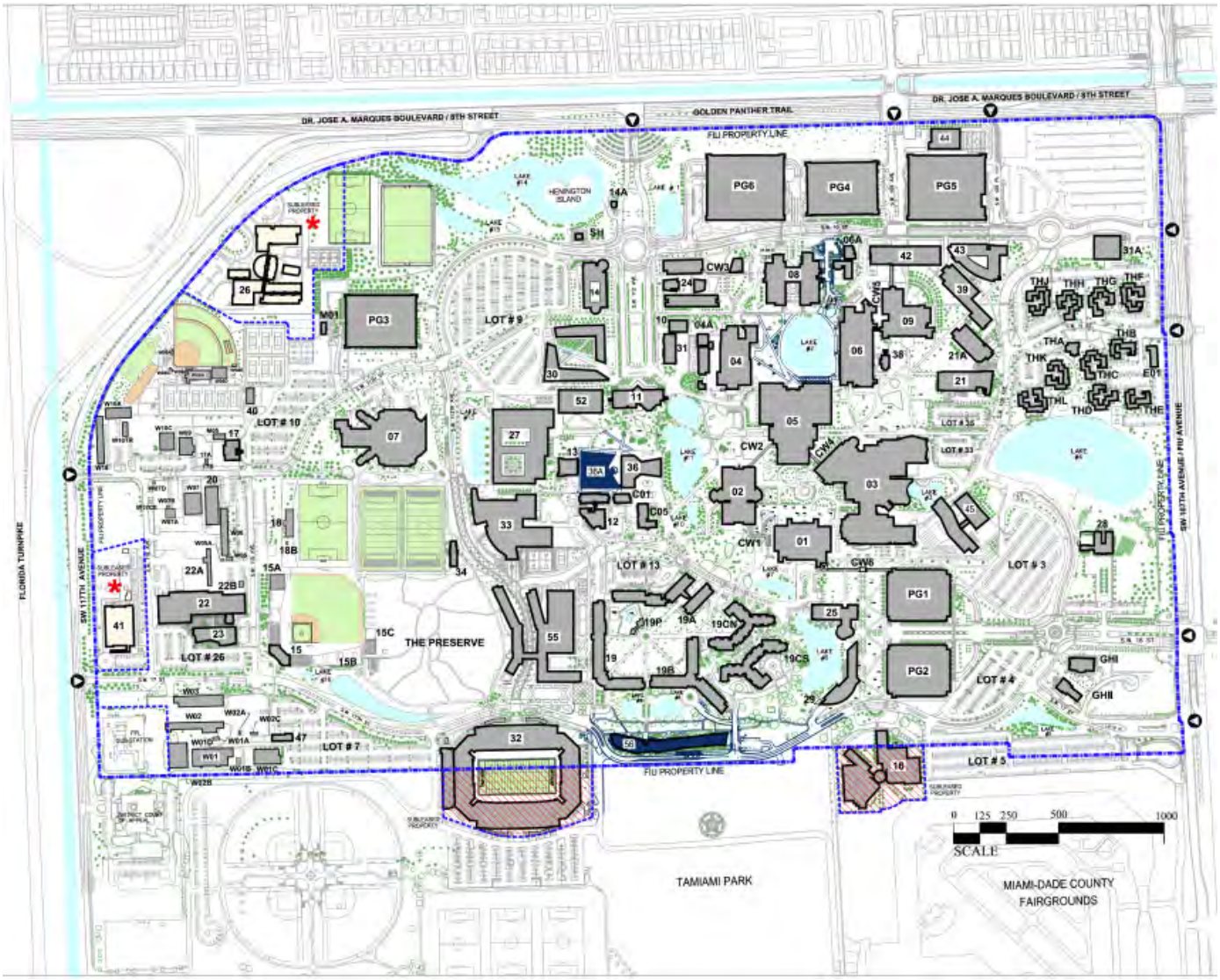
The purpose of this element is to establish guidelines to assist in achieving a high level of quality in architectural design throughout the State University System (SUS).

(1) DATA REQUIREMENTS.

This element shall be based, at a minimum, on the following data:

a) A general description of the existing campus/community architectural character including building language, proportion, scale, etc.

MODESTO A. MAIDIQUE CAMPUS



Formerly known as “Tamiami Campus” and “University Park,” Modesto A. Maidique Campus (MMC) is located within an urban setting; it is surrounded by Residential/commercial buildings on all its boundaries. Since opening to students in 1972, it has grown to become a very important part of the community. FIU offers a broad range of educational programs and services to a large student

population, both local and international. The University has become an international center and has attracted students and professors creating a vibrant purveyor of a large variety of services to growing local and global community.

The campuses have seen five distinct development periods. Utilizing these periods, buildings and spaces can be understood and analyzed within this framework.

The original campus buildings were developed around a central rotunda and were connected with covered walkways and landscape outside courts. The existing original buildings, Prima Casa, Deuxime Maison, Graham Center, Green Library, Viertes Haus, Owa Ehan are primarily exposed concrete finish buildings (see Photographs 15.1 and 15.2).

Photograph 15.1 Ernest R. Graham University Center

Photograph 15.2 Primera Casa

Under the leadership of President Modesto Maidique in the late 1980's and 1990's, designs of buildings began to use "historical" architectural elements including arcades and arched entry features reminiscent of Stanford University. This was done in an attempt to establish a vocabulary of classical elements. For consistent proportions, all arches were formed using a quarter-circle (90-degree) arc. Most new buildings featured stucco finish and keystone trim; a popular local material used in public buildings for many decades in South Florida. These elements are evident in the entranced archway and in various buildings such as the Graham Center and the main campus entrances on SW 8th Street and 107th Avenue.

The design of some of these original buildings was monumental in proportion and in relationship to their surroundings. They had minimum amount of fenestration and drew day lighting and ventilation using interior open courtyards, which can be seen at Deuxime Maison and the Owa Ehan. Later buildings introduced colonnades, more fenestration, and more variation in scale.

Perhaps influenced by the FIU School of Architecture, later buildings used less historical reference and eventually had a more diverse utilization of materials in designs that included creation of more outdoor learning environments and buildings incorporating sustainability best practices and student life enhancements.


To Biscayne Blvd.
Via NE 151 Street
OLETA STATE PARK
BISCAYNE BAY
CITY OF NORTH MIAMI
BAY VISTA BLVD
PROPERTY LINE
N18
LOT # 6
BH1
NGZ1
LOT # 7
S01
S03A
S02
S04
LOT # 8
LOT # 9
S03
N09
N06
N05
R01
N08D
N08C
N08B
N08
N08F
N08A
N08E
N08H
N08G
CW1N
CW3N
CW2N
N01
N02A
LOT # 10
N03
N01A
LOT # 11
N02
N04
LOT # 1
SUBLEASED PROPERTY
LOT # 2
P10
LOT #.3
N04A
N13
LOT # 4
LOT # 13
N10
SUBLEASED PROPERTY
N11
N07
SUBLEASED PROPERTY
LOT # 5
LOT # 12
NGZ2
TRAC
R.O.W EASEMENT
N.E. 135th Street Extension
LAKE #1
LAKE #2
LAKE #3
LAKE #4
LAKE #5
LAKE #6
LAKE #7
LAKE #8
LAKE #9
LAKE #10
LAKE #11
LAKE #12
Site Inventory
35 FIU Buildings
FIU = 943,689 GSF
* 3 Subleased Buildings not included in Site Inventory
(183,484 FIU +11,70 Subleased)
195.184 Total Acres
0 125 250 500 1000
SCALE

Biscayne Bay Campus (BBC) is located directly on the bay giving it beautiful water views of Oleta Park, Sunny Isles, Haulover and Bal Harbour looking out over the mangrove campus shoreline from areas above the first-floor level. The campus is only accessible by a single road, NE 151st Street, that turns south as Bay Vista Boulevard leading to the entrance of the campus. BBC serves a smaller student population due to the limited variety of academic courses that it offers. In addition to beautiful views, BBC's location is in the northern side of the Miami-Dade County close to the densely populated Dade/Broward County line. BBC has unfulfilled potential to be a major learning center, serving the diverse North Dade and South Broward County communities.

Hospitality Management was the first building built when this site was previously planned for use as the "Interama" Inter-American Trade Center. The original academic buildings, Academic One, Academic Two, and Wolfe University Center (see Photograph 15.4) were laid out in a stepping pattern, interconnected by aligned interior corridors, establishing a mall theme. Bay Vista Housing is located within wooded areas with limited views of the bay. The finish ground floor elevation level of all major buildings at BBC is +10.0 NGVD except that parts of the older Hospitality Management Building are at +9.0. All but the southern tip of BBC is within flood zone AE with a base flood elevation of +9.0. A policy of the previous master plan was that the minimum floor elevation of new buildings at BBC be at least +11.0 with +12.0 required at the southern end of campus.

Photograph 15.3 Wolfe University Center

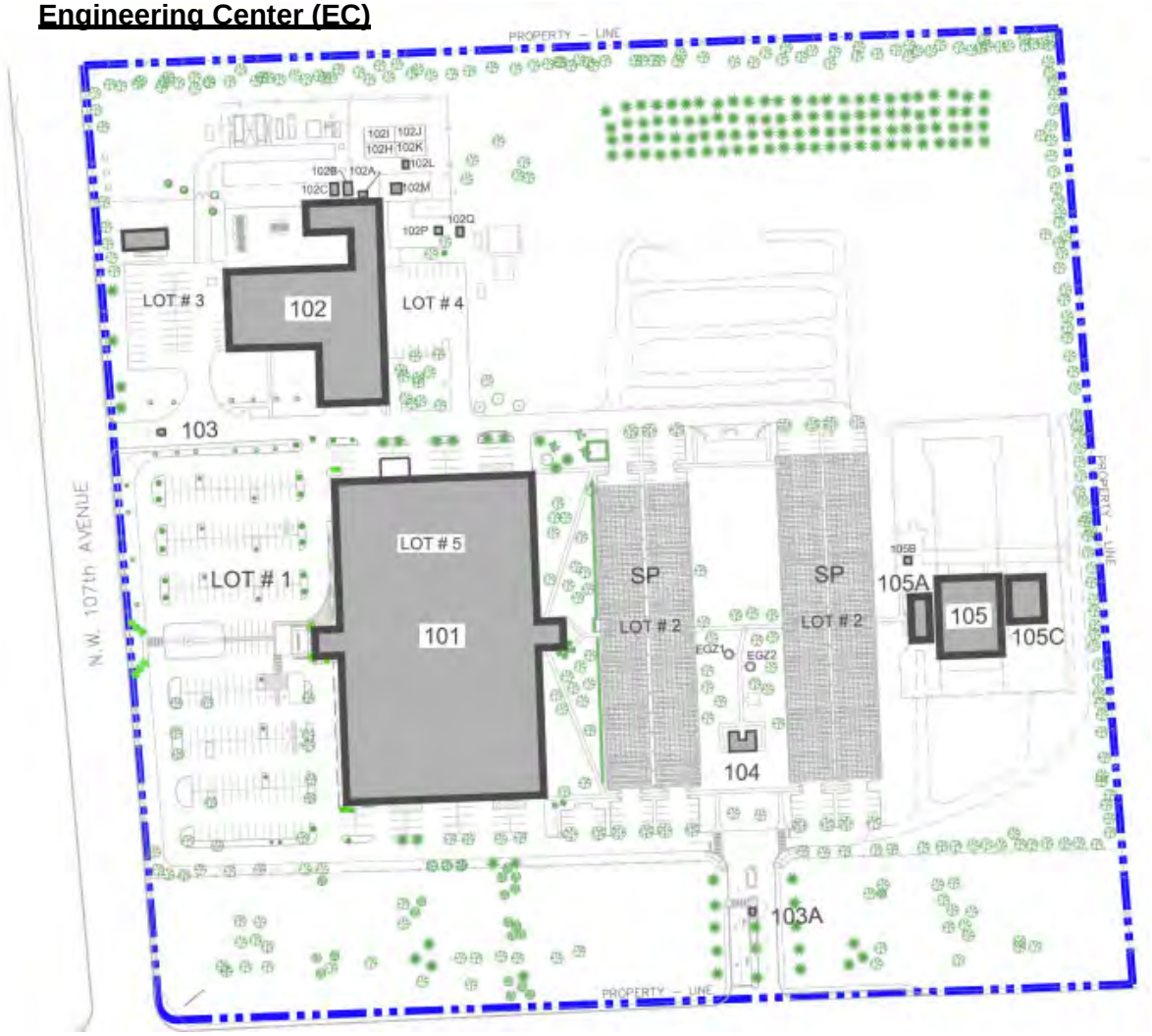
The original academic buildings established a similar architectural scale and form. The primary materials used were pre-cast concrete with embedded aggregates, cast-in-place concrete, and some fluted and split face concrete block. Glass areas are primarily storefront glass with some use of metal shading louvers at Hospitality Management. Later buildings are primarily stucco painted finish exteriors with the use of storefront type glass. The colors used on buildings are mostly a low-

key palette. Saturated colors are found only on metal work, such as railings, and on some accent tile work.

Biscayne Bay Campus should focus its architectural direction, both building design and siting, in a way that takes advantage of the bay views. The campus location, mostly surrounded by mangroves and water lends itself to creating a secluded educational environment away from the urban setting. As students and staff approach the campus, there should be a transitional process for students and the community, that promotes the importance of educational environments. Environments such as outdoor learning centers can motivate and influence the community and students to take part in the university experience. The buildings should be oriented and designed to be open towards the bay side, with the use of architectural elements that enhance the natural surroundings of the site. Consider that views towards of the bay only occur at higher elevations due to the mangroves along the bay edge. As mangroves continue to mature, views will only be possible from the second level and above. Later buildings, such as the Kovens Center, represent a very different architectural approach that departs from some of the prevalent themes at the campus. Consideration needs to be given to the creation of design guidelines that will maintain a certain level of continuity, while allowing each building the ability to create its own character.

OTHER UNIVERSITY SITES

Engineering Center (EC)



The Engineering Center is considered part of the main campus as an extension of Modesto A. Maidique Campus, which is located within an urban setting. It is surrounded by residential and commercial buildings on all its boundaries along with a small park on the east side. The original building remains an academic facility, offering specialized engineering courses within the curriculum of FIU and remains an important component of the surrounding community (see Photograph 15.3). The "Wall of Wind" Hurricane Research Center (Bld.#105) was upgraded in 2012.

Photograph 15.4 Engineering Center

b) A description of architecturally significant historic buildings including style, age, etc.

MODESTO A. MAIDIQUE CAMPUS

The land that is now MMC was first developed as the Dade County-owned Tamiami Airport following WW-II in 1947. A 1950 aerial photograph shows 9 to 10 small buildings on the west side of the airport one of which may be W09 and another part of what is now W02. 1956 aerial photos show aircraft hangar, maintenance and training buildings that may still exist as W02, W09 and W10. During the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis a surplus air traffic control tower from Miami International Airport was dismantled and moved to Tamiami Airport and it remains as the C01 Tower Building on campus. A 1963 aerial photograph shows the Tower, and what appears to be what are now FIU buildings W02, W03, W06, W07, W09. These buildings may have some possible historic value, but as of date this is not documented (see Photograph 15.5).

Photograph 15.5 Aviation Control Tower

BISCAYNE BAY CAMPUS

BBC campus was opened as FIU's "North Campus" in 1977 by FIU's second president, Harold Crosby who served a 3-year interim term from 1977 to 1979. The original building on this site was the only building ever built for the long-planned "Interama," a world's-fair-type development first proposed for the site in the early 1950's. The 3-story octagonal "Inter-American Trade Center Exhibit Building," designed by the Miami team of Pancoast Architects and Bouterse-Borrelli-Albaisa was completed in 1974. It has undergone several remodelings and had significant additions. Is now the home of FIU's School of Tourism and Hospitality Management.

OTHER UNIVERSITY SITES

Engineering Center

The primary building at the Engineering Center and its support building were completed in 1980 for the medical device manufacturing Cordis Corporation which was founded in Miami and is now part of Cardinal Health. The 3-story steel and concrete main building and the adjacent 1-story support building were designed by the Ohio-based factory design-build firm, The Austin Company. The buildings are not considered architecturally or historically significant.

Miami Beach

There are several historic properties on Miami Beach that are maintained by FIU that include: Wolfsonian, Wolfsonian Annex and the Jewish Museum of Florida. Those small sites are not being considered in the campus masterplan inventory and analysis.

c) A detailed inventory of existing material use, proportion, color, etc. for the following architectural elements:

1. Materials, 2. Color, 3. Architectural Detailing, 4. Scale, 5. Transparency, 6. Siting and Image

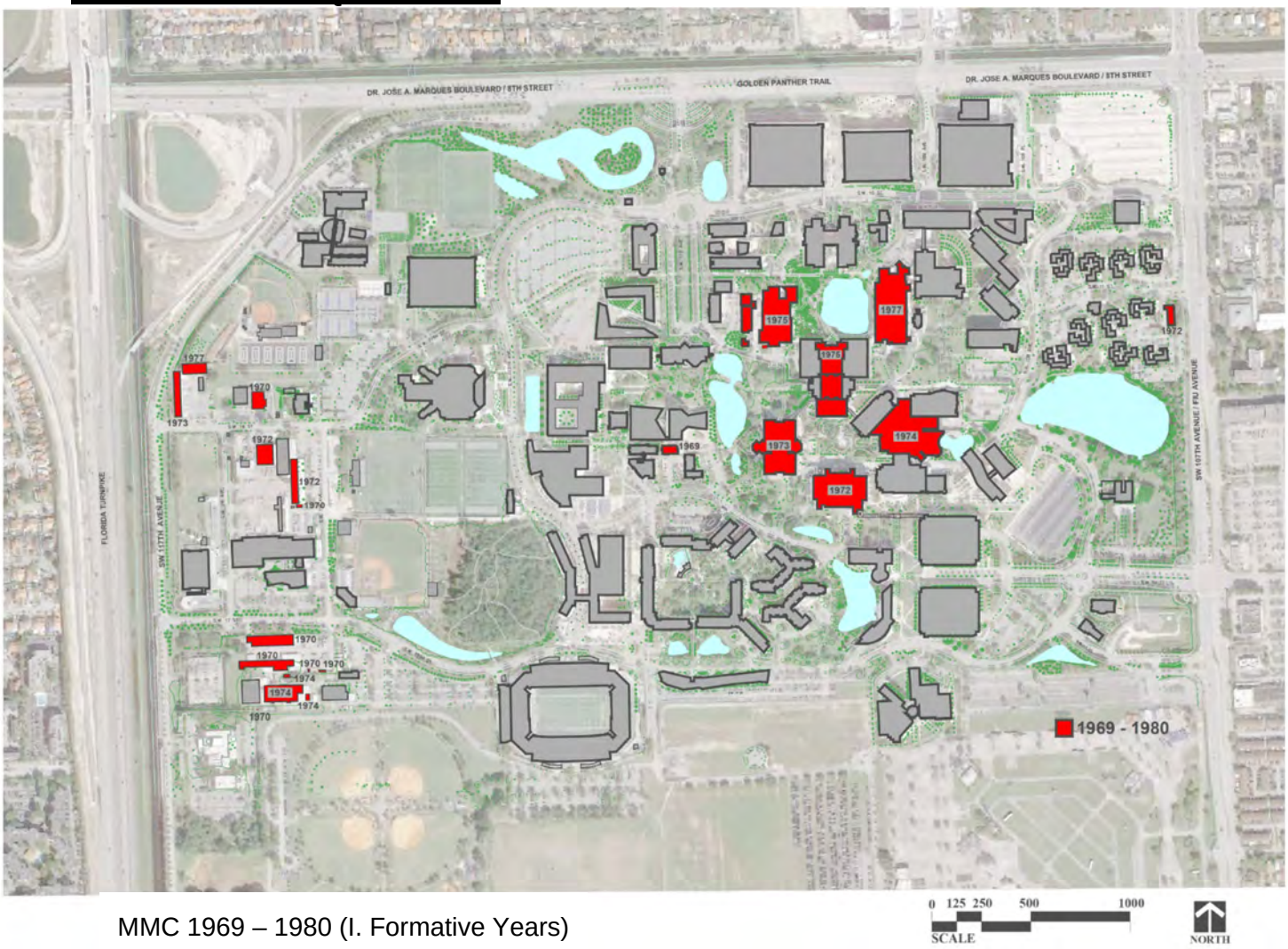
The campuses have seen five distinct development periods. Utilizing these periods, buildings and spaces can be understood and analyzed within this framework.

These periods can be identified as follows:

I. Formative	1969-1980
II. Development	1981-1990
III. Identity	1991-2000
IV. Masterplan-I	2001-2010
V. Masterplan-II	2011-2019
VI. Under Construction	2020-

A detailed inventory of architectural elements for each of these periods is described in (1) (C) beginning on page 15-11.

MODESTO A. MAIDIQUE CAMPUS



MMC 1969 – 1980 (I. Formative Years)

1. Materials

- Monolithic exposed concrete finish
- Minimal glass

2. Color

- Neutral colors based on building materials as well as shades of grey and beige are heavily used in the campus core
- Buildings have since been repainted throughout to develop to the campus “Panther” theme

3. Architectural Detailing

- Other than some support buildings on the west side of campus, all buildings have flat roofs. Most with parapets
- Buildings were designed as concrete structures in the “brutalist” style typical of the 1960’s and early 1970’s.

4. Scale

- The scale of buildings ranges from 1 stories to 5 stories

5. Transparency

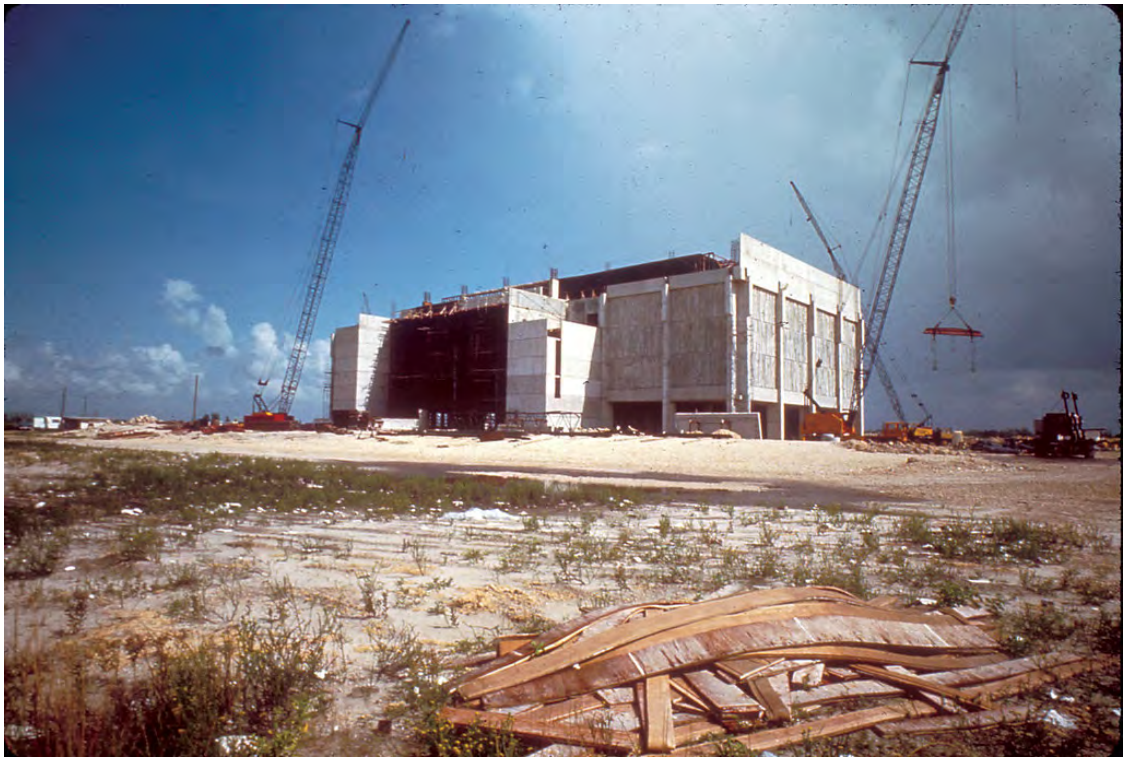
- Window opening are used throughout for daylighting
- Storefront glass walls are used minimally

6. Siting and Image

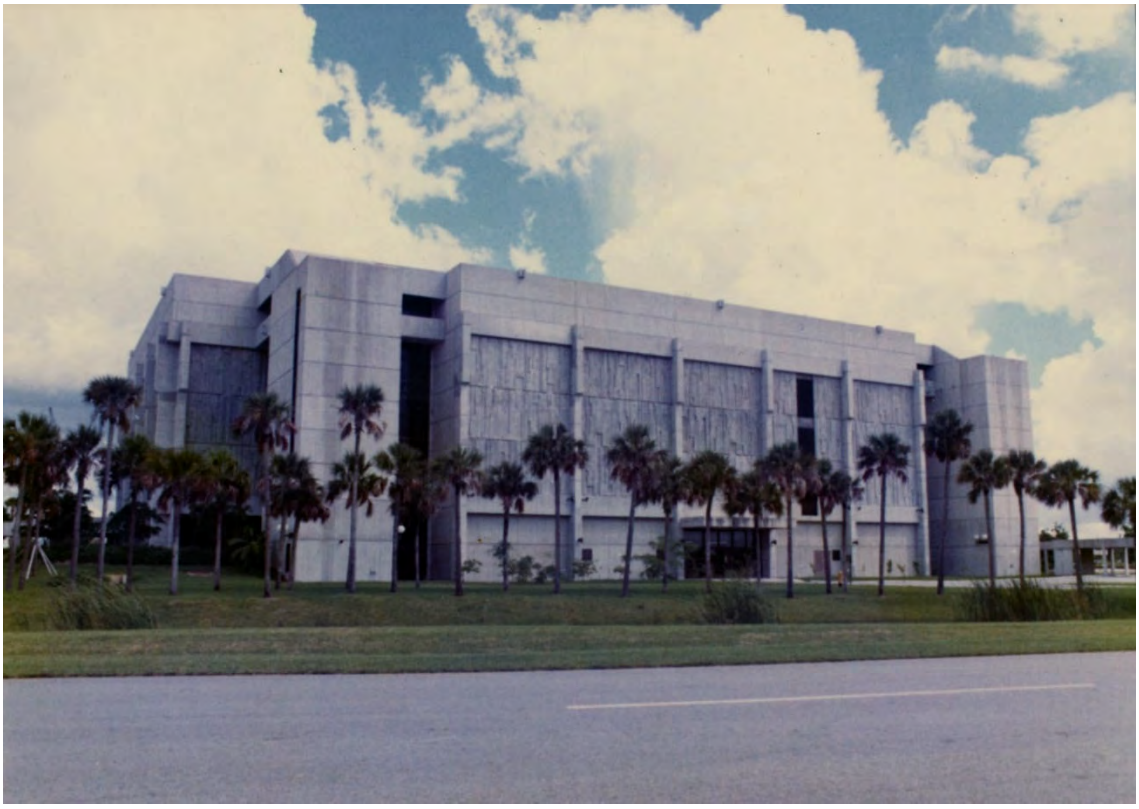
- The placement of the buildings created centrally located courtyards with axial relationships to the surrounding community
- Through their consistency of design and repetition of patterns, textures, colors and shapes begin to establish a visual theme in the campus appearance.

Photograph 15.6 Airport Tower 1972

Photograph 15.7 Tower/Primera Casa 1972



Photograph 15.8 Primera Casa 1972



Photograph 15.9 Primera Casa 1972

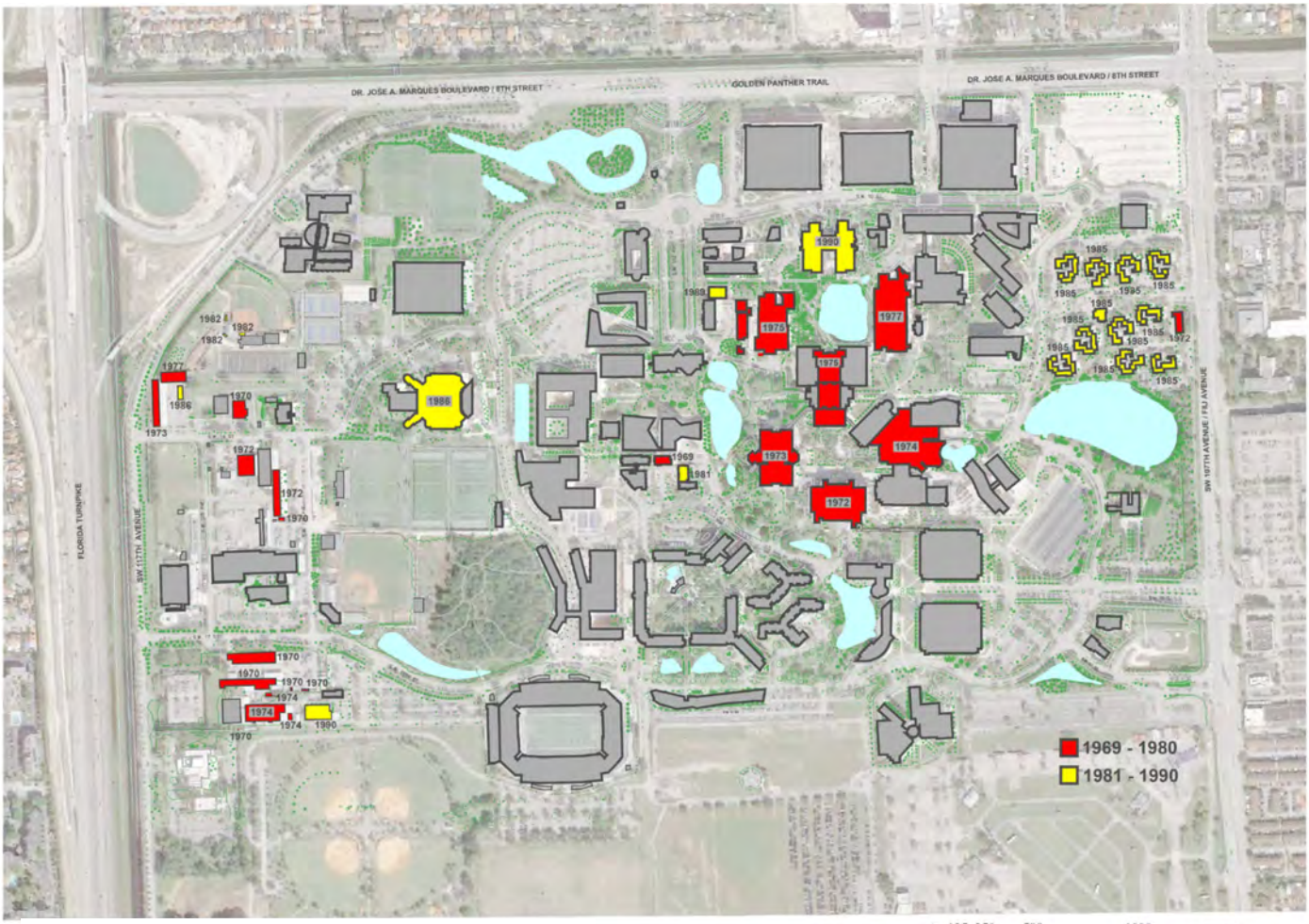
Photograph 15.10 Deuxieme Maison 1973

Photograph 15.11 Earnest R. Graham Univ. Center (formerly University House) 1974

Photograph 15.12 Viertes Haus 1975

Photograph 15.13 Steven & Dorothea Green Library (formerly the Athenaeum) 1975

Photograph 15.14 Owa Ehan 1977



MMC 1981 – 1990 (II. Development years)

1. Materials

- Monolithic exposed concrete finish
- Steel construction
- Minimal glass]

2. Color

- Neutral colors based on building materials as well as shades of grey and beige are heavily used in the campus core
- Buildings have since been repainted throughout to develop to the campus “Panther” theme

3. Architectural Detailing

- The student housing complex are simple concrete-block and stucco structures with flat roofs and punched windows
- The Arena is a contemporary building with fluctuating geometries giving hierarchy to the entrance that was added in 2012 (P.15.14)
- The sporting structures, including later buildings, are highly branded with FIU colors and super-graphics (P.15.12).

4. Scale

- 2 to 3 stories

5. Transparency

- Window openings at housing complex for daylighting
- Minimal storefront glass and curtain walls at the Arena to allow natural light at entries (P.15.14).

6. Siting and Image

- The athletics buildings are located at the perimeter of the internal core of the campus and begin to give a sense of boundary to the campus

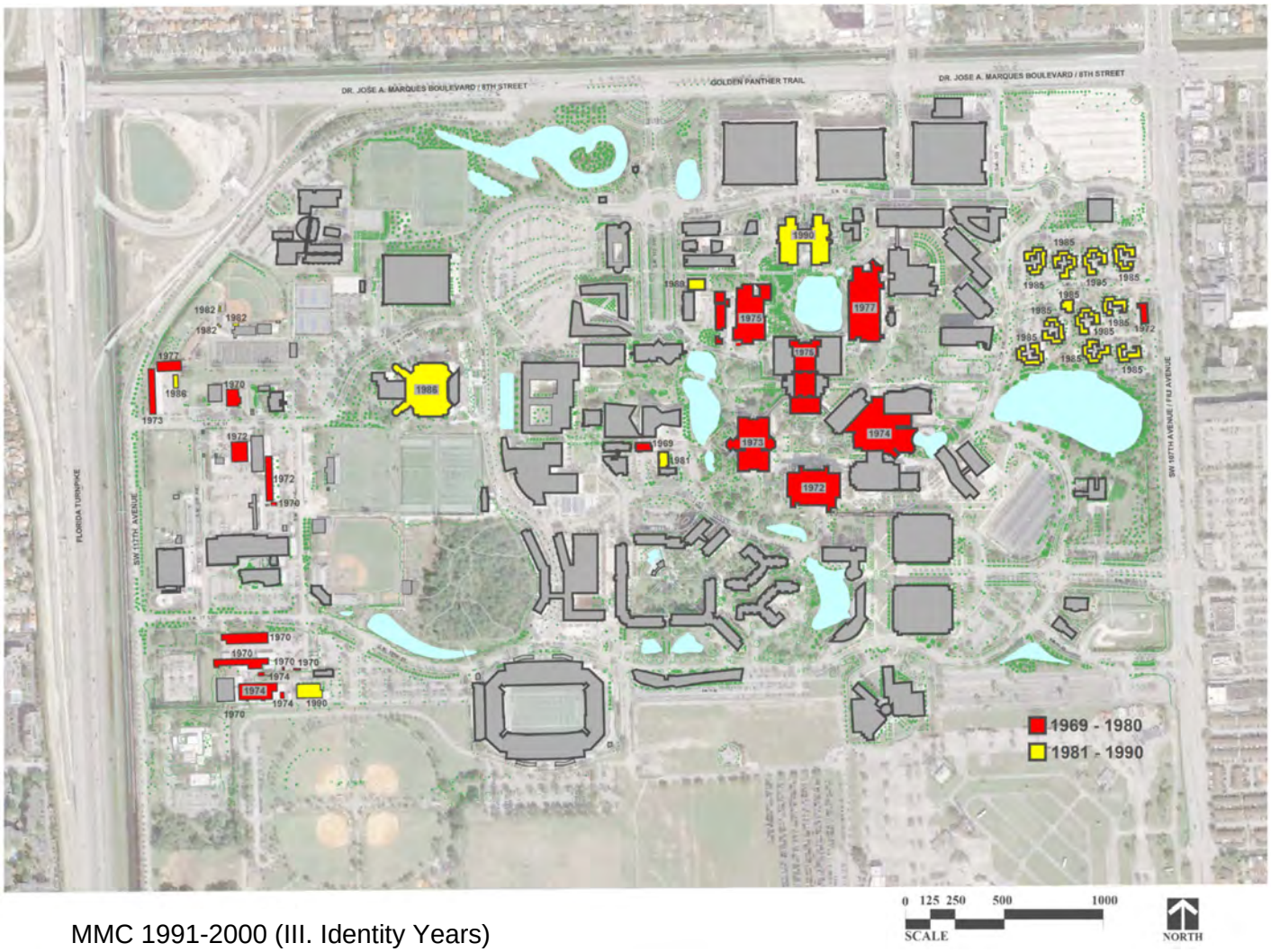
Photograph 15.15 University Apartments 1985

Photograph 15.16 Ocean Bank Convocation Center (formerly Golden Panther Arena) 1986

Photograph 15.17 C.A.S.E. Building (formerly Engineering & Computer Sciences) 1990

Photograph 15.18 FIU Soccer Stadium 1990

Photograph 15.19 Ceramics Building 1990



MMC 1991-2000 (III. Identity Years)

1. Materials

- Monolithic exposed concrete finish
- Fluted and split face block
- Minimal glass
- Natural materials such as stone at pedestrian level (P.15.19)

2. Color

- Neutral colors based on building materials with highlighted areas incorporating university colors (P.15.15)

3. Architectural Detailing

- The base of buildings are treated with more articulation than the rest of the building to give a more pedestrian friendly scale
- Flat roofs with articulation at roof line (P.15.16, P.15.18)
- Colonnades are continued when connecting buildings (P. 15.17)
- Patterned facades of segmented arches and geometric shapes
- Patterned facades and the use of construction lines are used to relate to the human scale
- The bases of buildings are generally open with integrated colonnades that create sheltered pedestrian circulation
-

4. Scale

- 2 to 10 stories

5. Transparency

- Window openings

6. Siting and Image

- Through their consistency of design and repetition of patterns, textures, colors, and shapes continue to establish a visual theme in the campus appearance.

Photograph 15.20 Chemistry & Physics 1991

Photograph 15.21 Wertheim Conservatory 1991

Photograph 15.22 Ryder Business Building 1991

Photograph 15.23 Labor Center Building 1994

Photograph 15.24 Baseball Stadium 1995

Photograph 15.25 Panther Residence Hall 1996

Photograph 15.26 Herbert & Nicole Wertheim Center 1996

Photograph 15.27 Children's Creative Learning Center 1996

Photograph 15.28 Sanford & Delores Ziff Education 1997

Photograph 15.29 Ricardo Silva Stadium (formerly FIU Community Stadium) 1998

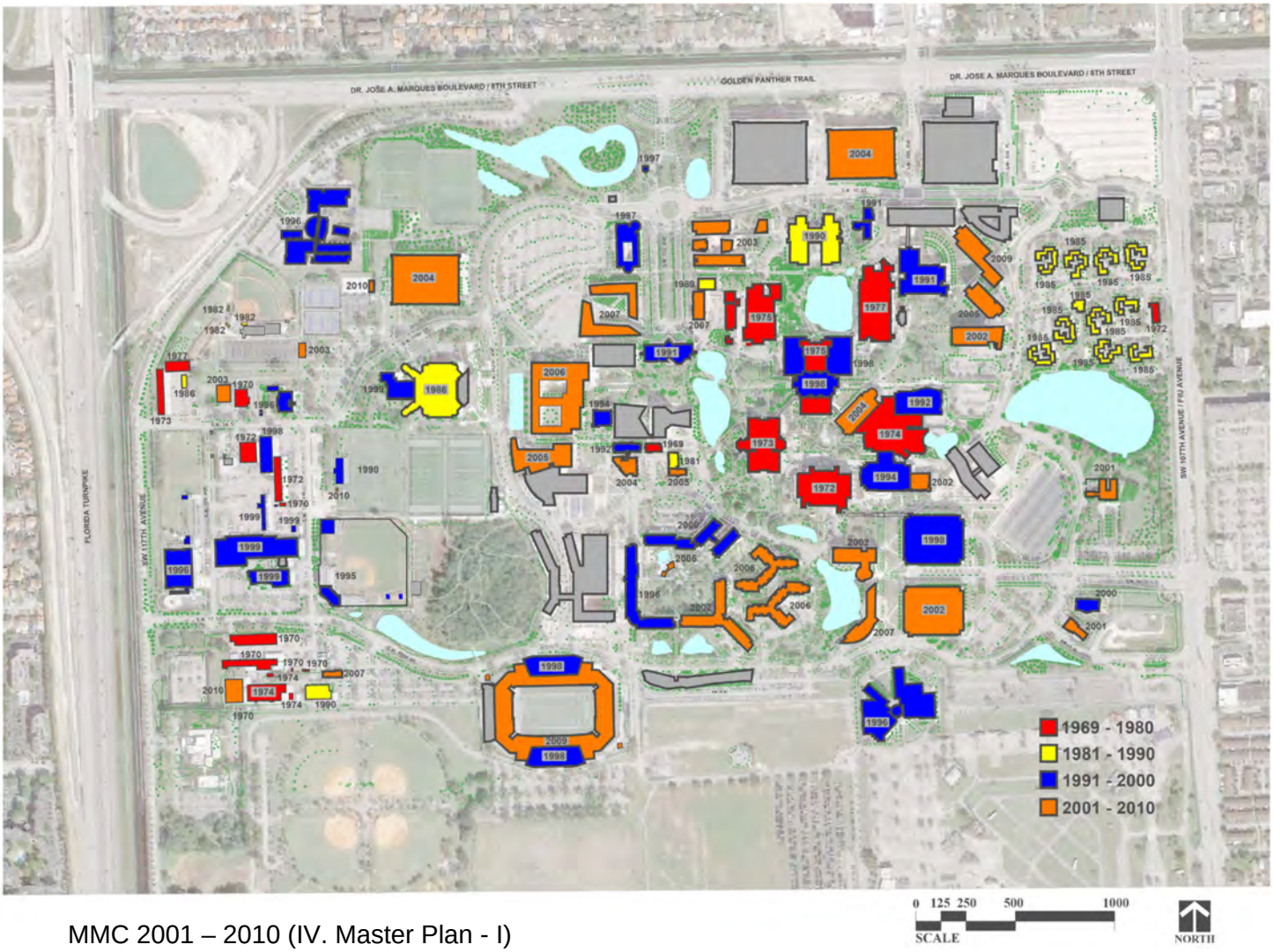
Photograph 15.30 Parking Garage One (Gold)1998

Photograph 15.31 Steven & Dorothea Green Library Expansion1998

Photograph 15.32 Steven & Dorothea Green Library Expansion1998

Photograph 15.33 Campus Support Complex 1999

Photograph 15.34 University Park Towers 2000



MMC 2001 – 2010 (IV. Master Plan - I)

1. Materials

- Precast concrete with stucco finish
- Wall cladding systems
- Generous use of curtain wall, storefront glass, and windows
- Decorative tiling (P.15.24)

2. Color

- Exposed concrete is most prominent (P.15.20, P. 15.22)
- Color has been added to complement the fabric of the campus (P.15.21)
- Buildings such as the Architecture Building have incorporated color into the design (P.15.24)
- Building colors inspired by President Maidique's visit to Europe and

3. Architectural Detailing

- Colonnades are generally integrated to the design of the buildings at the building edge (P.15.21) as well as through the building (P.15.23)
- Patterned facades and the use of construction lines are used to relate to the human scale
-
- The use of flat roofs with parapets is continuous with most buildings

- Highly articulated building designs add to the sophistication of the campus fabric

4. Scale

- 2 to 7 stories

5. Transparency

- Generous use of curtain wall on north facades to maximize daylighting
- Window openings throughout
- Use of building voids to create outdoor spaces and building transparency
- The orientation of buildings defines the proportion of openings, solids and voids.

6. Siting and Image

- Several buildings have a north-south orientation of fenestration to maximize daylighting and minimize thermal heat gain with long axis of rectangular buildings oriented east-west and shortest sides/ends at east and west.

- Through their consistency of design and repetition of patterns, textures, colors, and shapes continue to establish a visual theme in the campus appearance.

Photograph 15.35 Ronald W. Regan Presidential House 2001

Photograph 15.36 Academic Health Center 1 (formerly Health & Life Sciences I) 2002

Photograph 15.37 Academic Health Center 1 (formerly Health & Life Sciences I) - 2002

Photograph 15.38 Academic Health Center 1 (formerly Health & Life Sciences I) - 2002

Photograph 15.39 Academic Health Center 1 (formerly Health & Life Sciences I) - 2002

Photograph 15.40 Management & Advanced Research (MARC) 2002

Photograph 15.41 Management & Advanced Research (MARC) 2002

Photograph 15.42 Everglades Hall 2002

Photograph 15.43 Parking Garage 2 (Blue) 2002

Photograph 15.44 Earnest R. Graham Center Expansion 2002

Photograph 15.45 Earnest R. Graham Center Expansion 2002

Photograph 15.46 Paul Cejas Architecture 2003

Photograph 15.47 Paul Cejas Architecture 2003

Photograph 15.48 Parking Garage 3 (Panther) 2004

Photograph 15.49 Parking Garage 4 (Red) 2004

Photograph 15.50 GC Expansion 2004

Photograph 15.51 Wellness and Recreation Center 2005

Photograph 15.52 Academic Health Center 2 (formerly Health & Life Sciences II) - 2005

Photograph 15.53 Rafael Diaz-Balart Hall 2006

Photograph 15.54 Lakeview Housing 2006

Photograph 15.55 Phillip & Patricia Frost Museum 2007

Photograph 15.56 Phillip & Patricia Frost Museum 2007

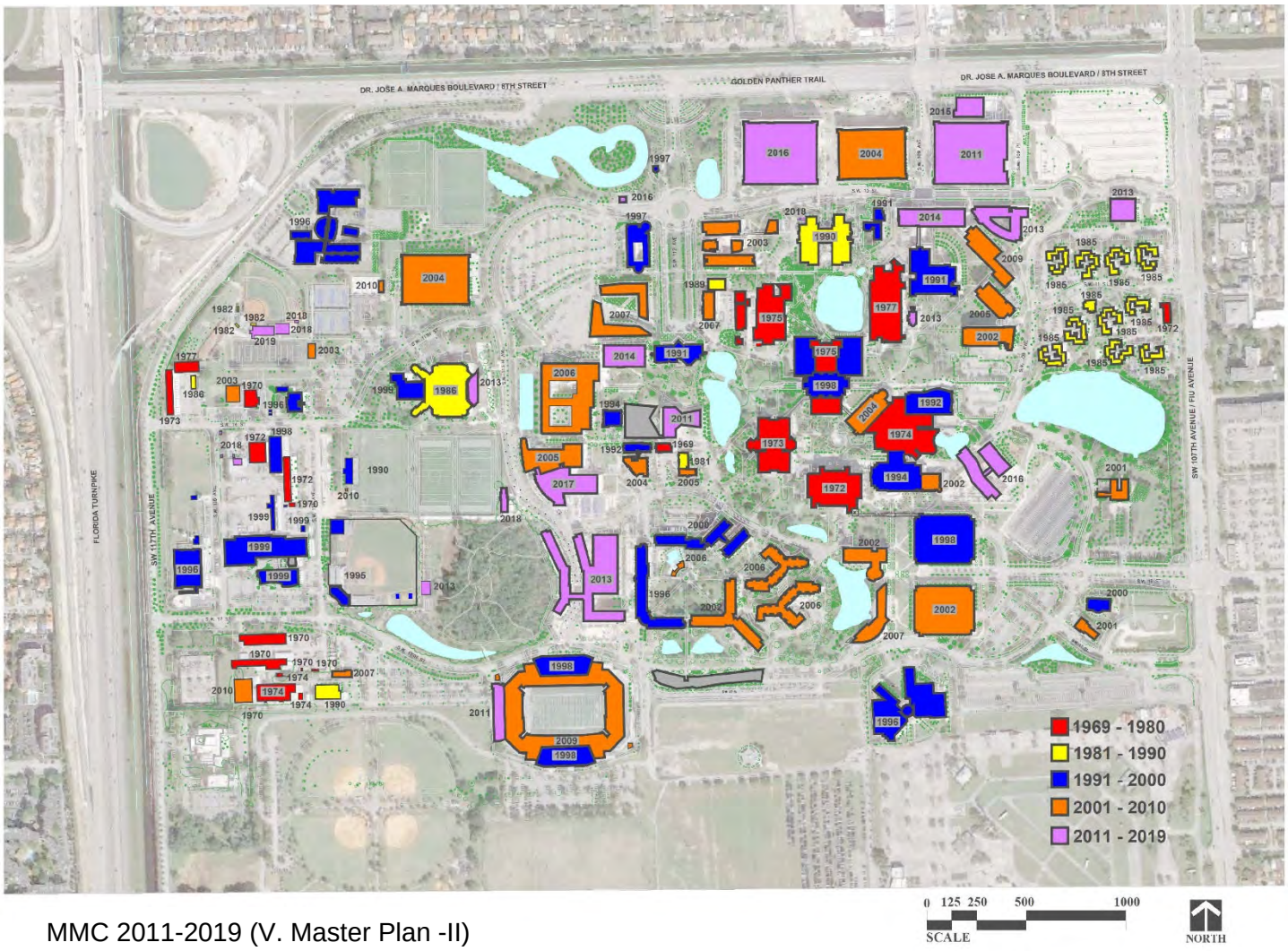
Photograph 15.57 College of Business Complex 2007

Photograph 15.58 College of Business Complex 2007

Photograph 15.59 Academic Health Center 3 - 2009

Photograph 15.60 Ricardo Silva Stadium Expansion 2009

Photograph 15.61 Ricardo Silva Stadium Expansion 2009



MMC 2011-2019 (V. Master Plan -II)

1. Materials

- Precast concrete
- Wall cladding systems
- Curtain wall, storefront glass and windows

2. Color

- Exposed concrete is most prominent (P.15.20, P. 15.22)
- Color has been added to complement the fabric of the campus (P.15.21)
- University colors incorporated into building facades and accents

3. Architectural Detailing

- Colonnades are generally integrated to the design of the buildings at the building edge (P.15.21) as well as through the building (P.15.23)
- Patterned facades and the use of construction lines are used to relate to the human scale
- Flat roofs with parapets
- Articulated building designs add to the sophistication of the campus fabric

4. Scale

- 2 to 7 stories

5. Transparency

- Generous use of curtain wall on north facades to maximize daylighting
- Window openings throughout
- Use of building voids to create outdoor spaces and building transparency
- The orientation of buildings defines the proportion of openings, solids and voids.

6. Siting and Image

- Several buildings have north-south orientation of building fenestration to maximize daylighting and minimize thermal gain with long axis of rectangular buildings oriented east-west and shortest sides/ends at east and west.
- Through their consistency of design and repetition of patterns, textures, colors and shapes continue to establish a visual theme in the campus appearance.

Photograph 15.62 School of International & Public Affairs 2011

Photograph 15.63 PG5 Market Station 2011

Photograph 15.64 Stocker Astroscience Center 2011

Photograph 15.65 Academic Health Center 4 - 2013

Photograph 15.66 Parkview Housing 2013

Photograph 15.67 Academic Health Center 5 - 2014

Photograph 15.68 MANGO Building 2014

Photograph 15.69 MANGO Building 2014

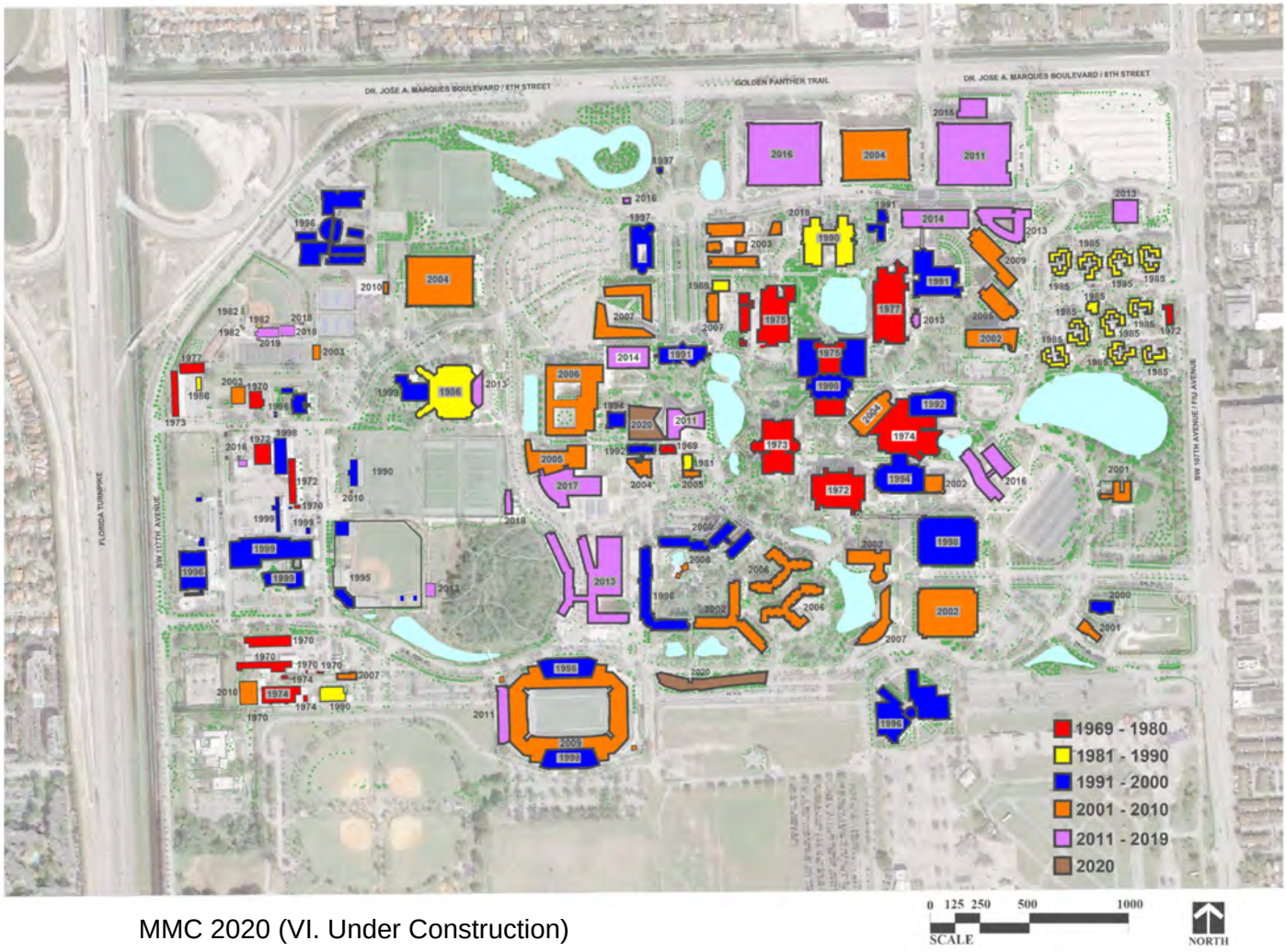
Photograph 15.70 Ambulatory Care Center 2015

Photograph 15.71 Student Academic Success Center 2016

Photograph 15.72 Parking Garage 6 – 2016

Photograph 15.73 Wellness & Recreation Center Expansion – 2017

Photograph 15.74 Wellness & Recreation Center Expansion – 2017



MMC 2020 (VI. Under Construction)

- No new buildings were completed in 2020.
- As of winter, 2020-2021, the Parkview-2/Tamiami Hall housing project was progressing towards top-off and the Green School of International Public Affairs Phase 2 was beginning site work prior to construction.
- As of winter 2020-2021, the Engineering Building was in design with a planned start of site construction in the Summer of 2021.
- As of winter 2020-2021, the CasaCuba project was in design and the Programs for the East Loop Road Realignment and Trish and Dan Bell Chapel were approved with selection of designers and construction Managers expected in spring or summer.

Photograph 15.75 SIPA 2 (Under Construction) – 2022

Photograph 15.76 SIPA 2 (Under Construction) – 2022

Photograph 15.77 Tamiami Hall (Rendering - Under Construction) 2022

Photograph 15.78 Tamiami Hall (Under Construction) – 2022

BISCAYNE BAY CAMPUS

BBC 1969 - 1980

BBC 1969 – 1980 I. (Formative Years)

1. Materials

- Precast and cast-in-place concrete with embedded aggregates
- Fluted and split face block
- Glass is used in the form of storefront panels

2. Color

- Neutral colors based on building materials as well as shades of grey and yellow

3. Architectural Detailing

- Detailing of concrete finishes generate branding opportunities (P.15.25)
- Flat roofs with parapets
- Open buildings with internal circulation to adjacent buildings
- Patterned facades and use of construction lines to relate to the human scale

4. Scale

- 1 to 3 stories

5. Transparency

- Window opening are used throughout
- Curtain wall are minimal
- Interior courtyards create voids that maximize natural daylighting within the building

6. Siting and Image

- Buildings are generally oriented facing the water for optimal exterior views
- Through their consistency of design and repetition of patterns, textures, colors and shapes, buildings begin to establish a visual theme in the campus appearance.

Photograph 15.79 Hospitality Management (Trade Center- Interama construction) 1974

Photograph 15.80 Hospitality Management (formerly Trade Center) 1976

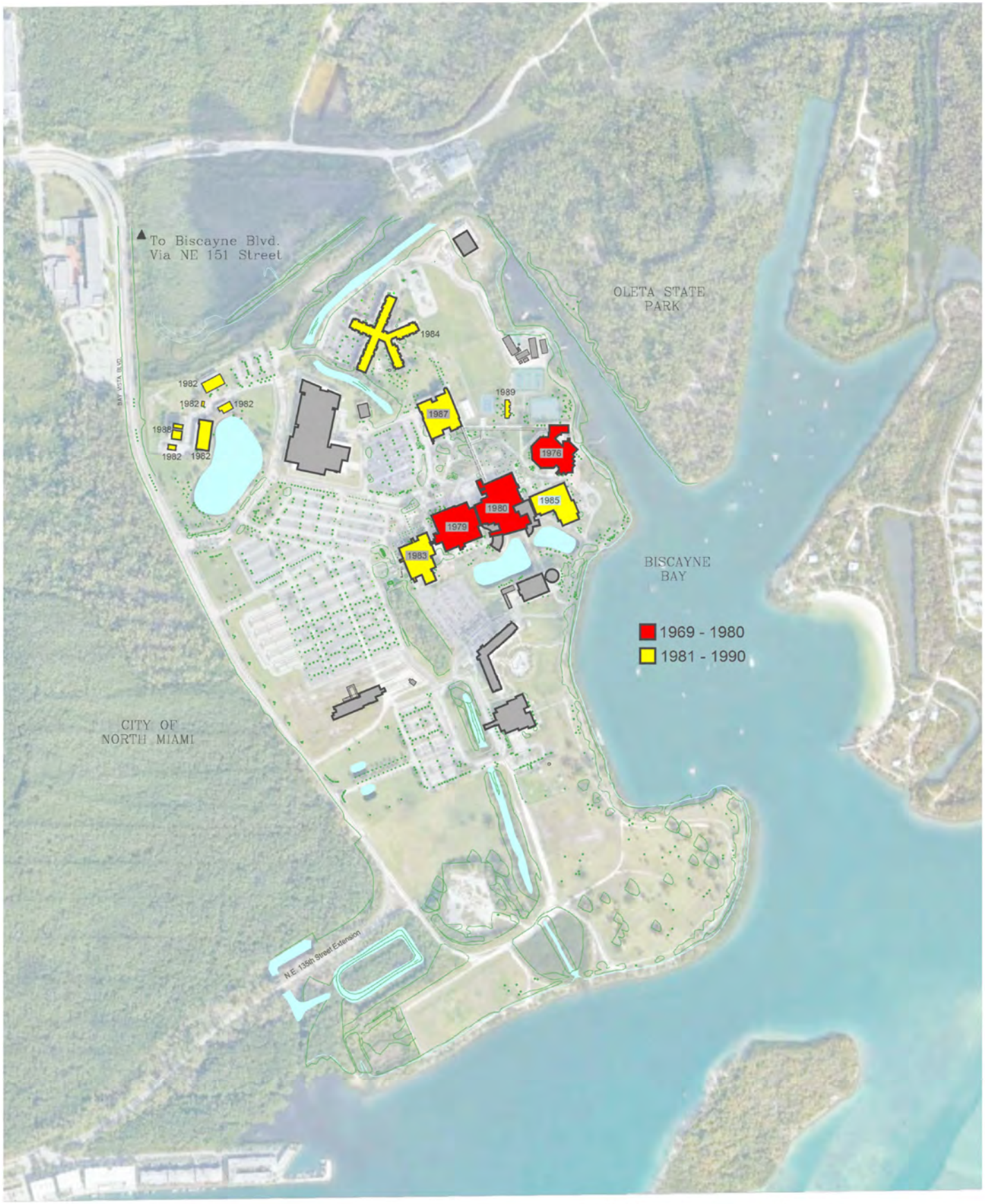
Photograph 15.81 Academic One 1979

Photograph 15.82 Academic One 1979

Photograph 15.83 Gregory B. Wolfe University Center (formerly Student Center) 1980

Photograph 15.84 Gregory B. Wolfe University Center (formerly Student Center) 1980

Photograph 15.85 Gregory B. Wolfe University Center (formerly Student Center) 1980



BBC 1981 - 1990

BBC 1981 – 1990 (II. Development Years)

1. Materials

- Precast and cast-in-place concrete with embedded aggregates
- Fluted and split face block
- Glass is used in the form of storefront panels, dark in color
- Varied colorations of materials

2. Color

- Exposed concrete is most prominent
- Buildings such as the Hubert Library have incorporated color into the design
- For some buildings, color is not consistent with context or use

3. Architectural Detailing

- Pedestrian bridge with arcade below connects the library with the campus core
- Roof lines are flat and articulated with architectural elements or color
- Patterned facades and the use of construction lines are used to relate to the human scale

4. Scale

- 1 to 3 stories

5. Transparency

- Curtain wall on north facades to maximize daylighting (P.15.28)
- Window openings throughout
- Use of building voids to create outdoor spaces and transparency

6. Siting and Image

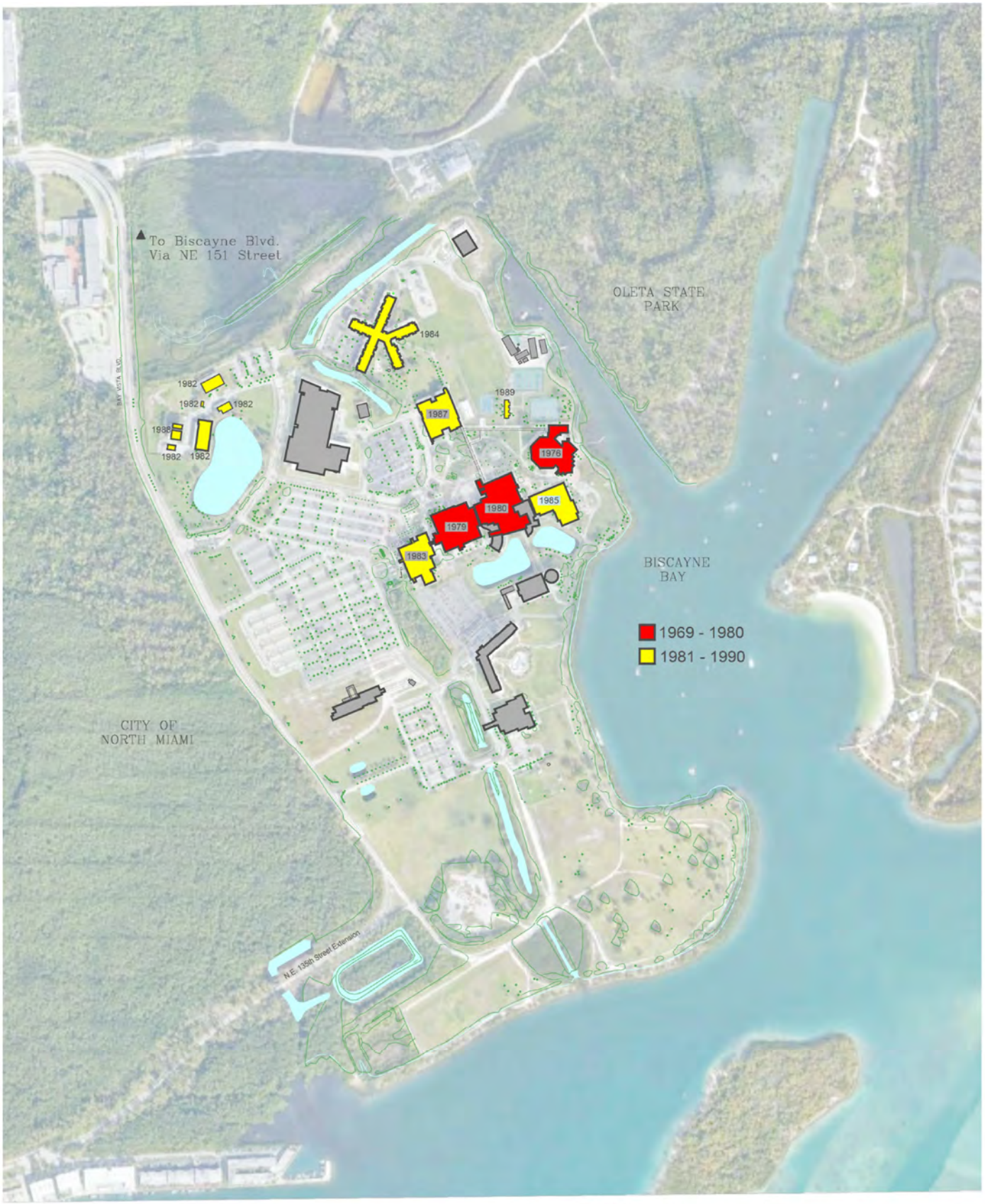
- Buildings are generally oriented facing the water for optimal exterior views
- Through their consistency of design and repetition of patterns, textures, colors and shapes buildings continue to establish a visual theme in the campus appearance

Photograph 15.86 Academic Two 1983

Photograph 15.87 Bay Vista Housing 1984

Photograph 15.88 Aquatic Recreation Center 1985

Photograph 15.89 Glen Hubert Library 1987



BBC 1981 - 1990

BBC 1991 – 2000 (III. Identity Years)

1. **Materials**
   - Monolithic exposed concrete finish
   - Punched windows with some shading devices

2. **Color**
   - Neutral colors are typical, non-specific to materials or context

3. **Architectural Detailing**
   - Flat roof structure with parapet
   - Construction lines and color at base to relate to pedestrian scale, clear demarcation of base

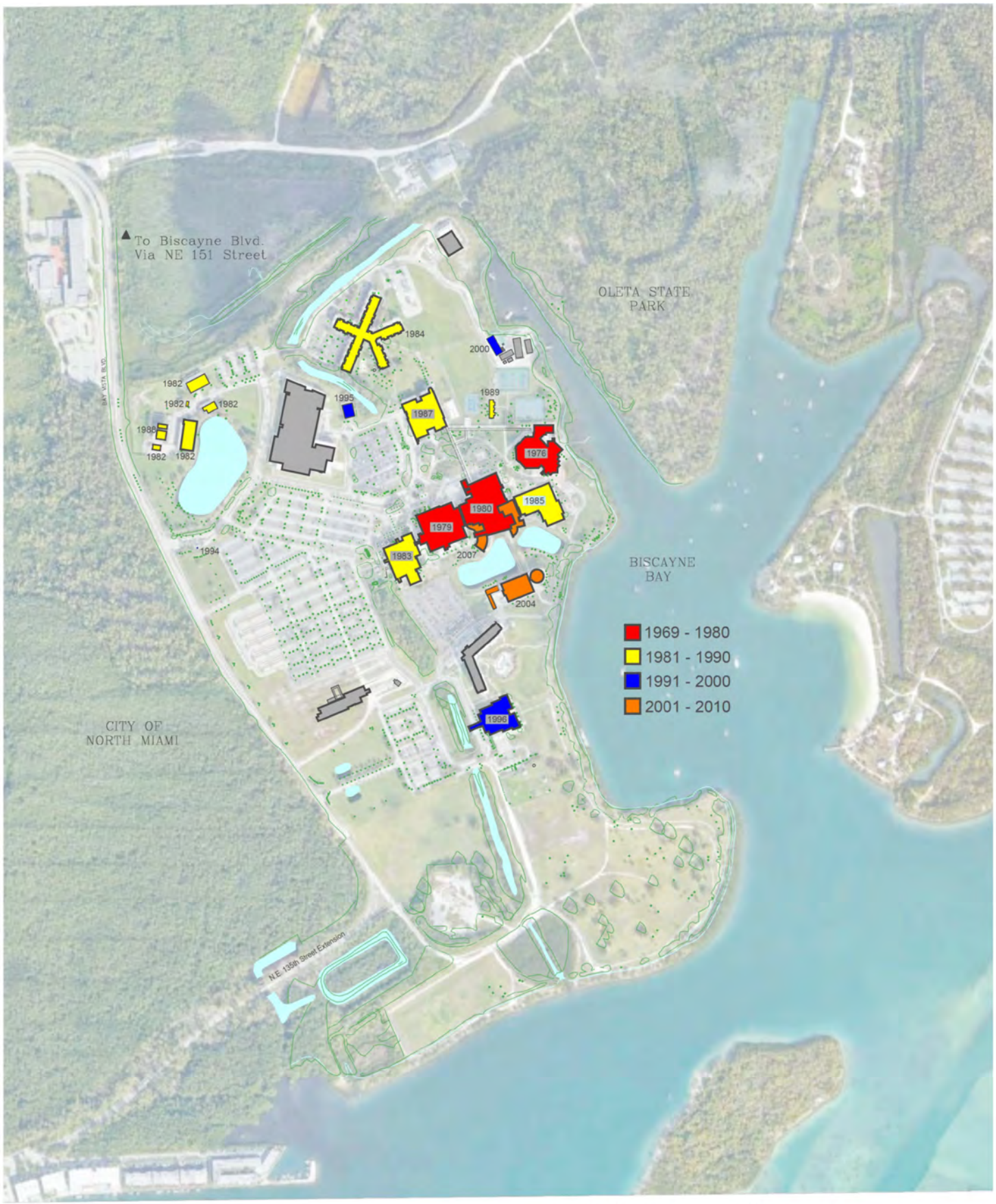
4. **Scale**
   - 4 stories

5. **Transparency**
   - Minimal use of window openings

6. **Siting and Image**
   - Oriented facing the bay maximized views to the water

Photograph 15.90 Student Health Services 1995

Photograph 15.91 Kovens Conference Center 1996



BBC 2001 - 2010

BBC 2001 – 2010 (IV. Masterplan-I years)

1. Materials

- Monolithic exposed concrete finish
- Minimal glass

2. Color

- Neutral colors based on building material

3. Architectural Detailing

- Flat roof structure with parapet

4. Scale

- 3 stories

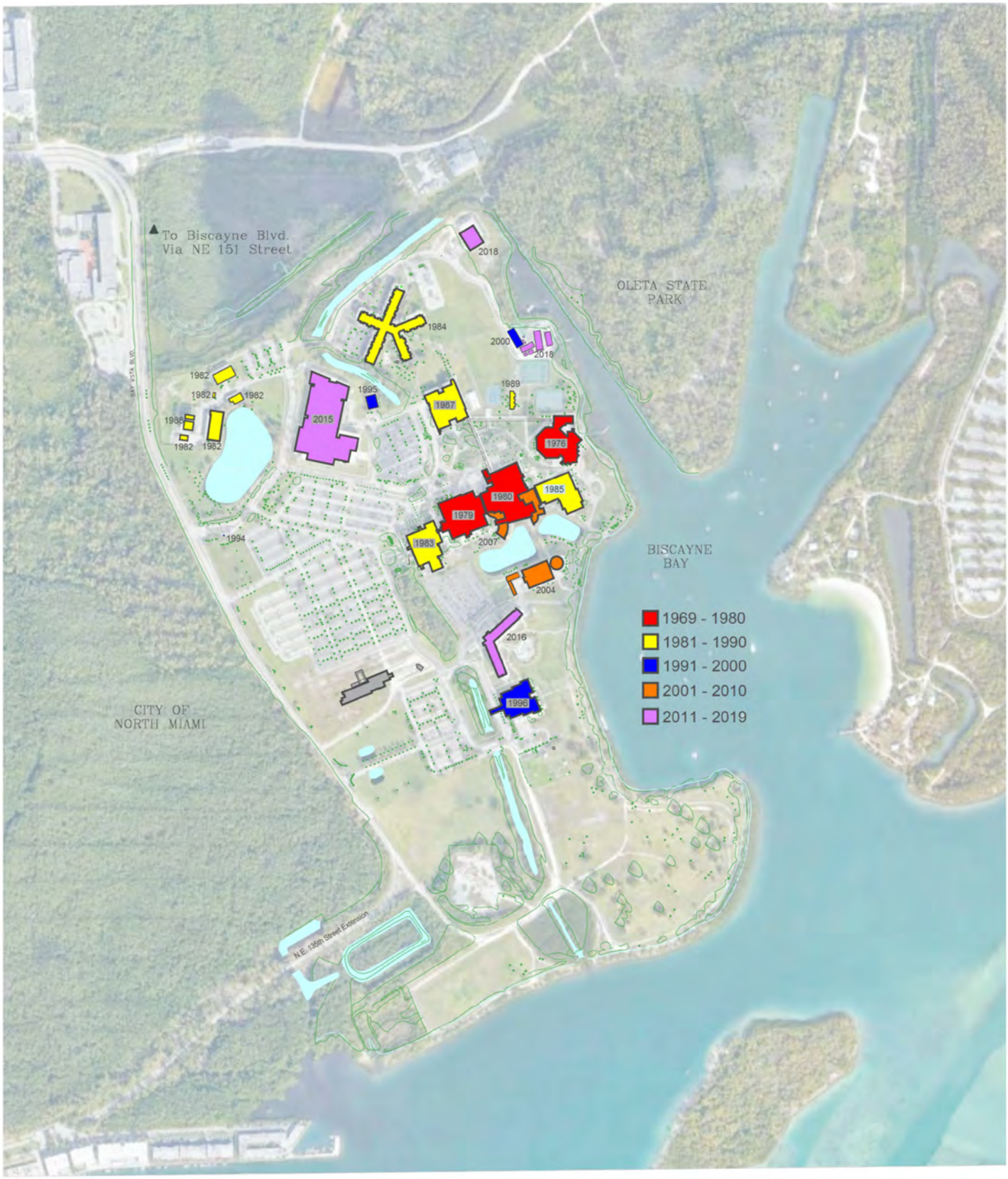
5. Transparency

- Window openings throughout

6. Siting and Image

- Oriented facing the bay maximized views to the water

Photograph 15.92 Marine Sciences 2004



BBC 2011 - 2019

BBC 2011 – 2019 (V. Masteplan-II years)

1. Materials

- Monolithic exposed concrete finish
- Minimal glass

2. Color

- Neutral colors

3. Materials

- Monolithic exposed concrete and stucco finish
- Minimal glass

4. Color

- Neutral colors based on building material

5. Architectural Detailing

- Flat roof structure with tapered edges, parapets to screen roof equipment

6. Scale

- 3 stories

7. Transparency

- Window openings at public and office areas. Clerestory at corridors.

8. Siting and Image

- Oriented facing streets and parking

Photograph 15.93 RCCL Training Center 2015

Photograph 15.94 RCCL Training Center 2015

Photograph 15.95 Bayview Housing 2016

Photograph 15.96 Frost Museum of Science – Batchelor Center 2018

BBC 2011 - 2019

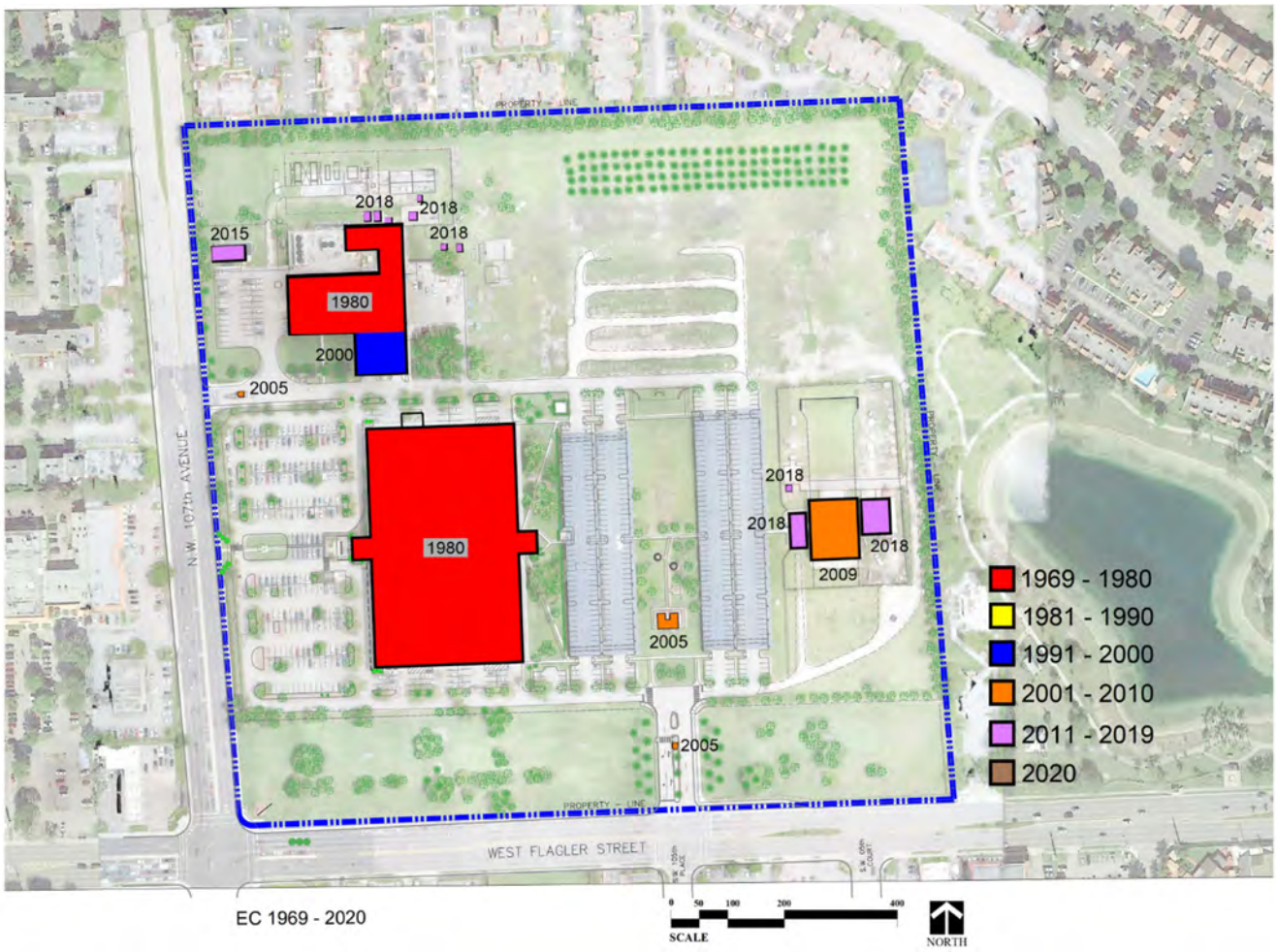
BBC 2020 – (VI. Under Construction)

- No new buildings were completed in 2020.
- As of winter, 2020-2021, the MAST Academy at FIU high school project was topped-off progressing towards completion in 2021.
- As of winter 2020-2021, no additional buildings were in active planning.

Photograph 15.97 MAST Senior High School 2020

Photograph 15.98 MAST Senior High School 2020

ENGINEERING CENTER



EC 1969-2020

1. Materials

- Precast and cast-in-place concrete with embedded aggregates
- Fluted and split face block
- Stucco finishes
- Glass is used in the form of storefront panels

2. Color

- Neutral colors based on building material

3. Architectural Detailing

- Consistent use of pattern and material with minimal building articulation
- The colonnade is continuous throughout the perimeter of the building P.15.36)
- The vertical lines of the window mullions break up the overwhelming horizontality of the building (P.15.37)

4. Scale

- 3 stories

5. Transparency

- Generous use of window openings

6. Siting and Image

- A goal of north-south orientation of building fenestration to maximize daylighting and minimize thermal gain with long axis of rectangular buildings oriented east-west and shortest sides/ends at east and west.

Photograph 15.99 Engineering Center 1984

Photograph 15.100 Engineering Center 1984

Photograph 15.101 Operations/Utility 1984

Photograph 15.102 Wall of Wind Research Facility 2009

Photograph 15.103 Wall of Wind Research Facility 2009

ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS.

This element shall be based, at a minimum, on the following analyses:

d) An assessment of the degree to which existing building designs are coordinated, and the degree to which they contribute to or detract from the present visual or functional quality of the University.

MODESTO A. MAIDIQUE CAMPUS

Designs of the existing buildings appear to follow the requirements dictated by FIU's Architectural Design Guidelines, which include criteria for the creation of facilities to blend into the academic environment and learning experience. This criterion is meant to preserve and enhance the foundation of the FIU higher education mission and aspirations that has been the driver for past concept designs and that has framed the development of FIU. While the designs highlight unique styles of architecture, the buildings were required to define and further enhance both interior and exterior learning environments. The ability to inform each other within an emerging context has proven to be a challenge. And thus a variety of materials, proportions and scale has resulted in the most recent years.

Discussions about re-assessing building height restrictions, connectivity, proportions, and relationship to context will create opportunities for new building design as well as for renovations of existing facilities. Care must be placed on building performance as well as building placement, equal distribution of building footprint within the existing land and for accommodations of open space, covered walkways and gathering spaces.

BISCAYNE BAY CAMPUS

The existing academic and housing facilities are fairly muted in texture, color, and material, often overlooked as a viable asset to the campus. While these buildings struggle for an identity within the academic core, other buildings, such as The Library, Hospitality Management, and the Wolfe University Center, bring color and new textures to the overall design palate. Any renovation and enhancement projects that might occur to the academic and housing facilities should encompass similar design components of the more attractive facilities, incorporating more color and texture.

While the campus offers spectacular bay views to its visitors and users, such an attractive asset should be enhanced with new architectural elements included into new facility construction. The need to capture and retain people at the campus creates opportunities to offer ancillary functions, such as boardwalks, outdoor cafes and recreational areas. These amenities can be incorporated into new construction by careful and thoughtful design, giving definition for functionality to its users.

OTHER UNIVERSITY SITES

Engineering Center

The existing academic facility has undergone a much-needed "facelift". New colors and textures have been included as part of this enhancement and, along with new plant material, has accentuated the site within the community. In keeping with a South Florida theme, the new colors are bold and eclectic, bringing the facility into a new decade with energy and a renewed sense of placement within its environment.

With the addition of a new classroom facility planned for future expansion, there will be the need to re-assess how the University wants to project its image to the community, so the new classroom facility design must blend into the site and not compete with the existing building. With the creation of quads and pedestrian- friendly areas, properly placed landscape and vegetative buffers along edges, the new addition can enhance the site and create a facility which opens up to the community and does not distract from the overall vitality of the surrounding community.

e) An assessment of the accessibility of University buildings to disabled persons.

All buildings on all FIU campuses are built in accordance with the “Florida Building Code, Accessibility” requirements or have been renovated to comply with standard ADA requirements.