

**CS 3.11.3
EVIDENCE 6**

**SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY AND A&M COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA**

MASTER PLAN UPDATE

November 2009

MA Project No. N07.002.00

MANNING ARCHITECTS
ARCHITECTURE | INTERIORS | PLANNING

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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November 20, 2009

The Community of
Southern University and A&M College at Baton Rouge
P.O. Box 9653
Baton Rouge, LA 70813

**Re: Southern University and A&M College at Baton Rouge
Master Plan Update
Letter to Campus Community**

To the Southern University and A&M College at Baton Rouge Community;

Let me begin by extending my heartfelt appreciation to you for your time and your insight, both of which proved invaluable in the creation of this update to your campus Master Plan. By investing your skills and knowledge base in this effort, you have given direction to the University that is true to the Mission Statement and the values held by the founding fathers of the University.

When this Master Plan began two years ago, the University was on a steady course that allowed it to meet the needs of its people and physically grow. Through the course of this work, the University has weathered changes in personnel and in economic forecast similar to those the University has weathered previously over the course of its distinguished history. As an institution, the University has provided strength to its own population, and has served as a beacon for those who have served or attended the University and went forth to use their acquired skills to serve others.

As the University takes up the mantle of growth and change on-campus, many goals will be more fruitful and more attainable by fostering partnerships between itself and other entities. Allies made in these arenas will facilitate greater future accomplishments and a renewed sense of community. We look forward to seeing those rich fruits grown from such fertile grounds, knowing the wealth of skill possessed by the Southern family and its friends.

Sincerely,

MANNING ARCHITECTS

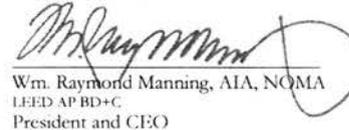

Wm. Raymond Manning, AIA, NOMA
LEED AP BD+C
President and CEO

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

REGIONAL CONTEXT

The main campus of Southern University and A&M College lies on the northern edge of Baton Rouge, Louisiana in the well-established suburb of Scotlandville. Following the worst hurricane season in United States history, East Baton Rouge Parish experienced a remarkable surge in population equal to twenty years of growth. Now, with 430,000 residents, East Baton Rouge Parish is the largest parish in Louisiana. The region has remained largely young with a median age of 31.5. The dynamic economy of East Baton Rouge Parish employs over 320,000 workers with the majority found in governmental, industrial, and educational sectors. Southern University ranks in the top ten employers of East Baton Rouge parish with over 1,600 employees.

Regional Access -

Regional access to Southern University is excellent. Interstate 110, US 190, US Highway 61 and Harding Boulevard



Capitol Area Transit Bus

(LA 408) are within minutes of campus and provide access to downtown Baton Rouge, Interstate 10, and the rest of Louisiana. The Capitol Area Transit System provides public transportation to campus and surrounding communities. Additionally, Baton Rouge Metropolitan Airport is located three miles from campus and provides major regional air transportation.

Surrounding Areas - The Scotlandville community is characterized by substandard to medium quality, older housing that is surrounded by large petrochemical facilities. The commercial sector around campus is virtually non-existent as fast food chains and deteriorating strip malls create



Exxon / Mobile Petrochemical Facilities

undesirable conditions for new development. This context provides a poor setting for the University. Fortunately, the University campus is

physically separated from the surrounding community by railroad tracks and buffer areas. This isolation provides an opportunity for the University to forge its own identity separate from the surrounding areas.

SITE CONDITIONS

Site Categories - The land forms found on the University campus fall into three major categories:

- **Areas Unsuitable for Development.** Slope, soil instability, and drainage problems render some areas not suitable for development. These areas include the bluffs, river terrace (below the bluffs), and ravines. It should be noted however, that although these areas are not suitable for development, they are available and appropriate for passive recreational uses.
- **Developed Uplands.** Areas categorized as Developed Uplands are developed to the extent that demolition may be required for any significant new construction. New development in these areas should be mostly limited to renovation work. Some parcels are available within the developed uplands for infill development.
- **Undeveloped Uplands.** The SUBR campus includes open areas, or those with very minor improvements, available for development. While some of these undeveloped areas are used for agricultural research and must remain virtually undeveloped, in general they offer the greatest opportunity for development.

Though the campus is land-locked, some area is available on the existing campus for new development within the foreseeable future. Density may be increased in available infill parcels by building taller buildings, thereby achieving greater utilization for the same land area.

Views - A tour through Southern University offers views ranging from poor to magnificent. The expansive view experienced from Scott's Bluff overlooking the Mississippi

River is truly remarkable. Currently, the site along the river is undeveloped or used for parking. This positive feature to the campus should be utilized more effectively by designating engaging recreational areas for students and providing views from nearby buildings.



Harding Boulevard Entrance



View from Scott's Bluff

The most negative view on campus is that experienced upon arrival at the Harding Boulevard entrance. The four-lane overpass transports visitors over a no-man's land rail corridor to an unseen campus "front door." Blighted housing, deteriorating commercial properties, and industrial facilities, are all visible from the main entry into campus. The entrance offers very little to draw attention away from the view, and the University should work to take visual control of the overpass and convert it to a true gateway experience.

Once on the campus proper, visitors are greeted by private residential and commercial properties that support campus life, but present an overall neglected appearance. The University should take greater care to eliminate these poor views, and utilize its isolation to create a more positive image around the main entrance to campus.

LAND USE

Land uses coincide with building uses on the University campus. Land use categories include the following:

- Instructional / Instructional Support
- Student Services
- Administration and Institutional Support
- Laboratory School

- Public Housing
- Athletics and Recreation
- Agricultural Research
- Open Space
- Utilities
- Student Housing/Dormitories

The existing land uses follow organized patterns that support efficient circulation and allow major land uses to be easily identified. New development must respect these established land use patterns and build upon them to create a cohesive campus plan focused around the academic and instructional areas.

BUILDING MASS AND STYLE

Building Mass -

Building massing is determined by both the density of buildings on the available land and the size of those buildings. The older buildings are primarily low density, one- and two-story structures. The newer buildings are taller and denser, thereby improving



Older Structure Style



New Structure Style

the overall visual interest of the campus by adding variety. The taller structures also help to visually organize the campus by providing focal points in key areas. The densest area of the campus is the instructional core. Since the primary purpose of the campus is instructional, it is natural that the campus' building massing reflects the importance of this function. The concept of using building height as an organizing feature should be integrated into the master plan and adhered to, since taller buildings, if randomly placed, can also disorganize and clutter the landscape.

Another important issue is the way in which buildings are placed in relation to each other and to other site features. Site features such as pedestrian paths, view axes, and focal points can and should be reinforced by the placement of buildings. In many instances, the current campus fails to recognize the importance of such site features with respect to the placement of buildings. Circulation between major campus buildings is not enhanced or reinforced by the arrangement of building facades. This is another opportunity for improvement with future development.

Architectural Style

The primary consideration with respect to architectural style is the creation of continuity. For the campus to be visually cohesive, the style of the buildings must be complementary. Although it would be inappropriate for all the buildings to look alike, it is important to maintain some continuity of style. Most of the major existing buildings are flat roofed, brick-veneer structures and are contemporary in style. The future challenge of the campus' development is to provide a continuity of architectural style, by building upon the existing positive examples.



Flat Roof Brick Structure

BUILDING INVENTORY

An inventory of the existing buildings on The University campus is included in Section 2.5. The inventory includes the existing condition of each building and recommendations for demolition or renovation where appropriate. Floor plans of these buildings are also included in this section.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM

At the 372-acre Southern University Laboratory Farm, students perform the operations of a small farmer through production and research of livestock and field crops. Accessed by US Highway 61, the farm lies in a predominantly rural area characterized by low-density housing, agricultural fields, and wooded areas.

The Experimental Farm suffers from poor presence on its access road, US 61, and adjacency to Louisiana Training Institute, a secured educational facility for delinquent youth.



Agriculture Barn

ROADWAYS/VEHICULAR CIRCULATION/PARKING

Roadways - The condition of the primary and secondary roads serving the University campus varies from poor to excellent. However, most of the roadways are in good condition. Construction types vary also, but most are asphaltic concrete. Most of these arteries support two-way traffic.

Vehicular Circulation - There are four entries to the campus: Harding Boulevard, Swan Avenue, B. A. Little Drive and James L. Hunt Street adjacent to the Dairy Farm. The Harding Boulevard entrance is by far the most heavily used, but lacks a landmark entrance. Inequitable traffic loads at each entrance creates ineffective distribution and congestion during peak travel times.

In addition to congestion, traffic problems include, discontinuous streets terminating in parking or service areas without sufficient warning, lack of sufficient directional markings, and hazardous vehicular/pedestrian conflicts. Unauthorized parking in faculty lots around campus has increased as students attempt to park close to the academic buildings.

Recent improvements to vehicular circulation include the widening of Harding Boulevard to three lanes, and the extension of Jesse N. Stone Avenue. Plans for future improvements include the construction of a landmark main entrance onto campus and further traffic restrictions around the academic core of campus. Improvements should also be made to the existing roadway systems to provide more visible street signs and directional markings.

Parking - Existing parking is insufficient for current demands. A total of 8,300 cars are registered on campus,

while the total available number of parking spaces on campus is only 5,500. Parking along the perimeter of campus is available, but is too far from the academic core to be considered convenient for students who wish to park closer to classes. The "Jag Train" shuttle is available for students parking on the periphery of campus, but is rarely utilized.

Therefore, the campus core area has a severe parking shortage in contrast with the periphery with under-utilized parking lots. A new gravel lot behind the P.B.S. Pinchback Engineering building has alleviated some of the parking strain, but the campus core remains overcrowded. While a new 750-1,000 car parking garage is planned to be located adjacent to the academic core it may not be sufficient to meet the overwhelming demand for parking on a daily basis.

PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

The most significant pedestrian/vehicular conflicts are on Elton C. Harrison Drive, where dozens of students try to cross the street simultaneously during class changes. The University is considering closing this drive to traffic to alleviate this problem. Conflicts located away from the core are less severe in terms of numbers of pedestrians, but not in terms of safety hazard. The University is currently planning



Hazardous Vehicle and Pedestrian Conflict Area

to transform the University into a "walking" campus. Improved pedestrian linkages, elimination of pedestrian/vehicular conflicts, provisions for shelter at transit locations, and improvement of handicapped accessibility will improve pedestrian movement through the SUBR campus. An effort to improve lighting throughout campus is currently underway.

LANDSCAPE AND GROUNDS

The vegetation found on the SUBR campus can be classified into two categories: 1) native, undisturbed vegetation associated with the undeveloped ravines and bluffs

and 2) ornamental plantings. Large oaks and canopy trees grace many of the developed areas. Some areas around campus suffer due to a lack of canopy trees and ornamental landscaping. Deficiencies in the campus landscaping include the need for pedestrian level ornamental landscaping around and between many buildings. Also, bare areas of ground are apparent throughout the SUBR campus.

The bare areas under the oak trees indicate that pedestrian traffic is compacting the soil over the tree roots. The need for an aggressive urban forestry program is needed to protect these valuable campus assets. Further street tree plantings will augment existing plantings and secure the future campus image. Additionally, corridor plantings could improve weak entry sequences into the campus.

Objectives of the current landscape plan include enthusiasm for improving campus landscaping, the need for establishing short and long range goals, the need to establish a Beautification Advisory Committee, enhancement of the pavilion and ravine areas, and development of pedestrian overlook landscaping on Scott's Bluff.

CENTRAL PLANT

SUBR is served by a central cooling and heating plant providing 3,450 tons of cooling and 46,580 MBH of heating. The plant provides cooling and heating to 2,300,000 square feet of campus buildings. Since the central plant was designed for adding future cooling and heating equipment, space is available for the addition of four 1,350-ton chillers and associated pumps and piping for a total plant capacity of 8,850 tons of cooling. In addition, space is available for adding a second 26,780 MBH boiler, pumps, and piping for a total heating capacity of 73,360 MBH. Space has also been allotted outside the plant to install another three cell cooling tower to serve the added chillers.

WATER SYSTEM

Domestic Water Distribution System

The City of Baton Rouge provides water to The University from two main meters, one at the southeast end and one

at the north end of campus. The domestic water system appears to be appropriately sized with the capability for expansion of future buildings.

A 100,000 gallon elevated storage tank is located at the campus center. The age of this tank warrants an investigation for serviceability and corrosion. In addition, the age of the water system warrants an inspection of the isolation valves. Once serviceability is established, a program for replacement/repair should be implemented.

Chilled and Heating Hot Water Distribution System

The chilled and heating hot water distribution piping system serves the majority of the campus as installed in the early 1990's. Only a portion of the northern part of the campus is not served by the system. Three major loops of piping are provided with Loop 1 serving the southwestern portion of the campus, Loop 2 serving the southeastern portion of the campus, and the dormitory loop.

The piping systems are relatively new, having been installed within the last fifteen years. All three loops serve about 2,313,000 square feet of buildings. The chilled water system has a capacity to serve about 3,900,000 square feet of buildings, and the hot water system can serve about 5,800,000 square feet. Therefore, the amount of chilled water available on each loop will constrain the growth capabilities. However, even with this constraint, the University could add about 68% more square footage and the existing piping system would be adequate.

SEWER SYSTEM

An extensive system of mains, manholes, and lift stations convey sanitary sewerage to the North Baton Rouge Treatment Plant, located just to the north of the campus. All parts of the campus have ready access to the sewerage system. Additionally, it appears that some network redundancy, which is desirable, has been provided.

DRAINAGE

An extensive drainage system captures the storm runoff

and directs it to a number of swales and tributaries of the Mississippi River. It appears that the size and depth of the drainage outfall provides enormous flow capacity, certainly more than the University would be expected to require. The network of drop inlets and subsurface drainage then would be the limiting element in the storm drainage system.

GAS SYSTEM

A major upgrade to the natural gas distribution system on campus was accomplished in two phases between 1987 and 1989. This project replaced much of the smaller, older, underground natural gas piping with new polyethylene (PE) pipe. As currently installed, the natural gas distribution system appears to be in good condition. Future campus growth has been taken into consideration and no major upgrade of the system should be required in the near future.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM

The campus has two points of service entry from the local utility provider. At the main entry, two 1800-pair copper conductor cables and one fiber optic cable enter underground where Swan Avenue crosses the railroad tracks. These conductor pairs are then routed to terminal boxes throughout the campus. The phone service connects to these terminal boxes and services campus buildings. The second entry is from Mills Avenue. Service at Mills enters overhead and supports the Central Plant complex and other buildings on the north side of the campus.

The existing copper phone cables are old and could fail. The phone service is distributed, rather than centralized through a PBX switch and hub. Maintenance, troubleshooting and repair on the existing distributed system are more difficult than it would be on a PBX system. Therefore, a new PBX system is recommended. If such a system were installed, it should be centrally located to minimize service distances to all parts of the campus.

Additionally, the fiber provided by the local utility is used currently for data service only. The cable should be upgraded to handle voice and video, and to connect to the existing

intra-campus fiber infrastructure.

FIBER OPTICS / COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

SUBR has an intra-campus fiber optic network for its computer system. There is capacity to pull additional cables should the University require it. SUBR's existing fiber optic network has the capacity to support current and projected network loads. In addition, should the University desire, the existing network has the capacity to provide intercampus voice service. The network, however, needs to be extended to provide service to the new dormitory development area in the northwest campus and to the facilities buildings in the north campus. There is spare conduit space to expand the system within the existing infrastructure.

In 2002, Southern University started to implement a wireless network for campus. Currently, 95% of the campus has wireless coverage, which provides faculty, staff, and students with access to e-mail, the internet, and any online academic resources.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROGRAM

Demolition - The decision on the part of the University's administration to demolish specific buildings is based on current condition, estimated costs of renovation, and functional usefulness. A high percentage of buildings scheduled for demolition are dormitories that are in poor condition. New dormitories have been constructed to replace these outdated buildings.

Buildings scheduled for demolition or which have been recently demolished include the following:

- 6 - Poultry Farm Cottage
- 14 - Cottage/Office (Counseling Center)
- 54 - Farm Cottage (Dairy)
- 68 - Calf Barn
- 120 - International Development Classroom
- 123 - Livestock Pavilion

- 131 - Academic Support Training Center (Head Start Center)
- 131A - Octavia Head Clark Hall
- 136 - Dairy Creamery
- 136A - Dairy Barn
- 136B/136C - Bull Pens
- 136D - Dairy Silos
- 141 - Mildred McKinley Satterwhite Hall Dormitory
- 145 - Magnolia Triangle Lounge
- 146 - Mary Booker Baranco Hall

Buildings being considered for demolition:

- 39 - Intramural Auditorium / Gymnasium
- 40 - Joseph Samuel Clark Administration
- 42 - Collections & Receivables
- 43 - Wallace Bradford Hall
- 44 - Lottie Anthony Hall
- 46 - Jessie Owens Hall (Athletic Director's Office)
- 48 - Grandison Hall
- 49B - Athletic Track, A.W. Mumford Stadium
- 49D - Ticket Vending
- 66 - William Lee Pass Police Station
- 68 - Calf Barn (Dairy)
- 98 - Washington Hall
- 99 - Horace G. White Hall
- 100 - William Edward Reed Hall
- 124 - Bethune Hall
- 127 - Architecture West
- 128 - Architecture East
- 132 - Poultry Building Barn

- 137 – Campus Police Maintenance Shops
- 140 – Ollie Butler Moore Hall Dormitory
- 142 – Morris Henry Carroll Hall Dormitory
- 142A – Morris Henry Carroll Hall Custodian Storage
- 153 – James W. Lee Hall
- 154 – Frank Hayden Hall
- 158A – Jones Hall
- 158C – Boley Hall
- 171 – Central Stores and Warehouse
- 180 – National Plant Data Center

Buildings whose functions should be considered for relocation:

- 131A – Octavia Head Clark Hall
- 132 – Poultry Building Barn
- 132A – Poultry Breeder House
- 132B – Poultry Broiler House
- 133A – Greenhouse #1
- 133B – Greenhouse #2
- 133C – Greenhouse #3
- 133D – Greenhouse #4
- 136 – Dairy Creamery
- 136A – Dairy Barn
- 136B/136C – Bull Pens
- 136D – Dairy Silos
- 141 – Mildred McKinley Satterwhite Hall Dormitory
- 146 – Mary Booker Baranco Hall
- 180 – National Plant Data Center

Planned Improvements - The current planning program at Southern University includes several new projects.

Projects completed since 2000, or currently under construction include the following:

- 18 – Renovation of Ronald E. McNair Hall (N.R.O.T.C.)
- 20 – Renovation of Industrial Arts A.R.O.T.C. Building
- 30 – Construction of R.O.T.C. Mechanical
- 32 – Renovation of Martin L. Harvey Southern University Museum of Art
- 49A – Construction of a new Pressbox for A.W. Mumford Stadium
- 49 – Renovations to A.W. Mumford Stadium
- 49C – Renovations to the A.W. Mumford Football Field
- 125A – Child Development Center
- 128 – Renovations to the Architecture East Building
- 129/129A/129B/129C – Renovation and Addition to the Laboratory School
- 133D – Construction of Greenhouse #4
- 154 – Renovations to Frank Hayden Hall
- 163 – Major repairs to the F.G. Clark Activity Center
- 165A – Renovations to E.N. Mayberry Dining Admin. Annex
- 175 – Construction of new Checkpoint on Harding Boulevard
- 175A – Construction of a new Checkpoint on Elton C. Harrison Drive
- 185 – Construction of the new Baranco-Hill Student Health Center
- 186 – Construction of the P.B.S. Pinchback Engineering Building
- 187 – Construction of a new Honors College

- 190 – Construction of Lee Hines Baseball Stadium
- 190A – Construction of Lee Hines Baseball Stadium Concessions and Restroom Facility
- 193 – Construction of a new Counseling Center
- 194 – Construction of Ulysses S. Jones Hall
- M100 – Millennial Student Apartments I
- M200 – Millennial Student Apartments II
- M300 – Millennial Student Apartments III
- M400 – Millennial Student Apartments IV
- New Enrollment Management Services Offices
- New Intramural Facility
- New Cultural Center
- New Recreational Vehicle Lot
- Extension of Jesse N. Stone Avenue
- Widening and Improvements to Harding Boulevard
- 13.2 KV underground power distribution replacement
- New PBX and telecommunications system

Other projects scheduled for the near future are as follows:

- 17 – Renovations to Riverside Hall
- 66 – Renovation of William Lee Pass Police Station
- 129/129A/129B/129C – Renovations to the Laboratory School
- 154 – Frank Hayden Hall
- New Law Center Facade
- New Public Safety and Technology Center
- New Alumni Center
- Expansion of A.W. Mumford Stadium
- New Baseball Support Facility

- New Southern University Lab and Multi-Purpose Field House
- New Baseball Support Facility
- New Female Athletics Field House
- New Dormitories
- New Litigation Center
- New Administration Building for SUBR staff
- New Amphitheater
- New Science Building
- New Apartments / Condominiums
- New IMAX Theater
- New Retail and Restaurants
- New Research Park
- New Southern University Laboratory High School
- Renovation of Southern University Laboratory School into Middle School
- New SULAB High School Residences
- New Naval Ship dock
- New Arena Bypass Road
- New Highway Access Roads and Ramp
- New Agricultural Teaching Farm
- New Perimeter Fence and Gates
- New Entrance Arch at Harding Boulevard
- New Parking Facilities (campus-wide)
- New School of Business/Professional Accountancy/Computer Science
- New Solar Power Generation Plant and Satellite Plant
- New Water Treatment Facility
- New Experimental Farm Arena Addition
- Land Acquisition

FUTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS - ESTIMATE OF COSTS

ON-CAMPUS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS			
ID No.	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED AREA (SF)	ESTIMATED COST (2009 USD)*
AGRICULTURE ZONE			
1	Campus Safety and Technology Center	10,000 SF	\$ 3,316,975
2	Visitor Welcome Center	2,900 SF	\$ 629,094
4	Tilapia / Catfish Farms	93,000 SF	\$ 9,870 **
5	Outdoor Aquaponics	22,000 SF	\$ 2,355 **
6	Environmental Research and Lab	55,000 SF	\$ 18,240,063
7	Farmers Market / Meat Processing	25,500 SF	\$ 8,798,394
8	Ecology Exploration & Sciences Building	84,000 SF	\$ 31,173,825
9	Urban Forestry / Community Design Center	11,300 SF	\$ 3,747,504
10	Greenhouses (6)	4,900 SF	\$ 1,825,024
11	Crops, Orchards and Courtyards	239,000 SF	\$ 38,045 ***
TOTAL AGRICULTURE ZONE		668,200 SF	\$ 67,770,827

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION			
ID No.	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED AREA (SF)	ESTIMATED COST (2009 USD)*
3	Agricultural Experiment Station Arena Addition	12,000 SF	\$ 3,979,850
4	Tilapia / Catfish Farms	71,000 SF	\$ 7,535 **
42	Relocated Dairy Facilities	19,300 SF	\$ 6,400,604
43	Agricultural Experiment Station Office	1,800 SF	\$ 596,948
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION		104,100 SF	\$ 10,984,796

STUDENT LIFE ZONE			
ID No.	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED AREA (SF)	ESTIMATED COST (2009 USD)*
12	Dormitories (2)	266,100 SF	\$ 86,248,739
TOTAL STUDENT LIFE ZONE		266,100 SF	\$ 86,248,739

HISTORIC / RIVERFRONT ZONE			
ID No.	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED AREA (SF)	ESTIMATED COST (2009 USD)*
13	Alumni House	6,000 SF	\$ 1,989,825
14	Cultural Center	12,500 SF	\$ 4,145,489
15	Ampitheater	46,000 SF	\$ 15,255,325
16	Naval Ship	1 UNIT	\$ undetermined
TOTAL HISTORIC / RIVERFRONT ZONE		64,500 SF	\$ 21,290,619

ACADEMIC ZONE			
ID No.	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED AREA (SF)	ESTIMATED COST (2009 USD)*
17	School of Business & Professional Accountancy	93,800 SF	\$ 31,107,598
18	Litigation Center	15,000 SF	\$ 4,974,563
19	Administration Building	23,900 SF	\$ 7,926,136
20	Technology and Science Complex	82,000 SF	\$ 27,184,275
21	Fine Arts and Architecture Complex	77,400 SF	\$ 25,668,743
22	Enrollment Management Services	15,000 SF	\$ 4,974,563
23	School of Pharmacy	58,000 SF	\$ 19,234,975
24	High School	70,000 SF	\$ 23,214,825
25	Renovated Middle School	86,000 SF	\$ 28,520,825
26	High School Residences	42,000 SF	\$ 13,928,775
TOTAL ACADEMIC ZONE		563,100 SF	\$ 186,746,076

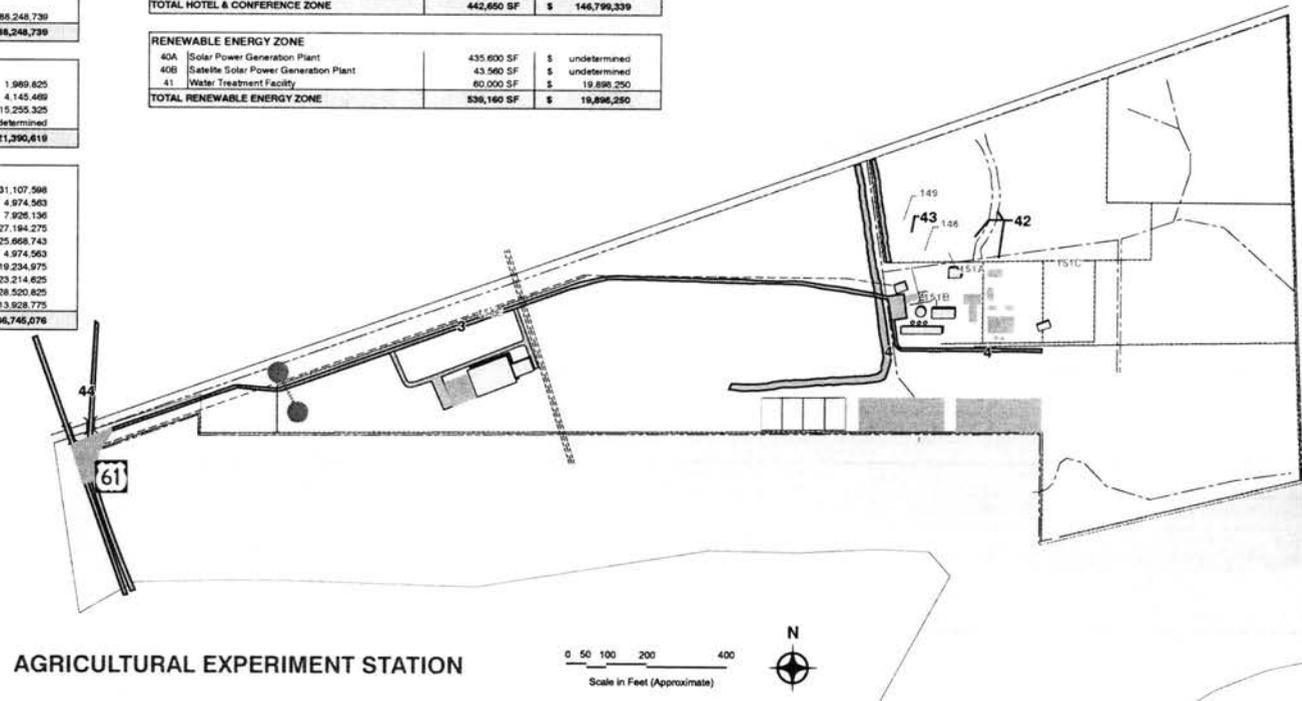
ON-CAMPUS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS			
ID No.	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED AREA (SF)	ESTIMATED COST (2009 USD)*
ATHLETIC ZONE			
27	Southern U. Lab and Multi-Purpose Field House	3,000 SF	\$ 994,913
28	Female Athletics Field House	3,000 SF	\$ 994,913
29	Practice Fields	300,000 SF	\$ 90,491,250
30	Arena Bypass Road Parking and Retail	390,000 SF	\$ 129,338,825
31E	A.W. Mumford Stadium Improvements	174,000 SF	\$ 57,704,925
31S	A.W. Mumford Stadium Improvements	46,000 SF	\$ 15,255,325
31W	A.W. Mumford Stadium Improvements	174,000 SF	\$ 57,704,925
32	Intramural Facility	65,000 SF	\$ 21,556,438
33	Natorium	27,000 SF	\$ 8,954,213
34	Performing Arts Center	55,000 SF	\$ 18,240,063
TOTAL ATHLETIC ZONE		1,237,000 SF	\$ 410,235,588

HOTEL & CONFERENCE ZONE			
ID No.	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED AREA (SF)	ESTIMATED COST (2009 USD)*
35A	Hotel	122,000 SF	\$ 40,456,775
35B	Conference Center	75,000 SF	\$ 24,872,813
35C	School of Hospitality Management	30,000 SF	\$ 9,949,125
36	Mixed Use Residential Building	84,250 SF	\$ 31,256,834
37	IMAX Theater	12,000 SF	\$ 3,979,850
38	Research Park	30,800 SF	\$ 10,148,108
39	Health Research and Services	78,800 SF	\$ 26,133,035
TOTAL HOTEL & CONFERENCE ZONE		442,850 SF	\$ 146,799,339

RENEWABLE ENERGY ZONE			
ID No.	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED AREA (SF)	ESTIMATED COST (2009 USD)*
40A	Solar Power Generation Plant	435,600 SF	\$ undetermined
40B	Satellite Solar Power Generation Plant	43,960 SF	\$ undetermined
41	Water Treatment Facility	80,000 SF	\$ undetermined
TOTAL RENEWABLE ENERGY ZONE		539,160 SF	\$ 19,896,250

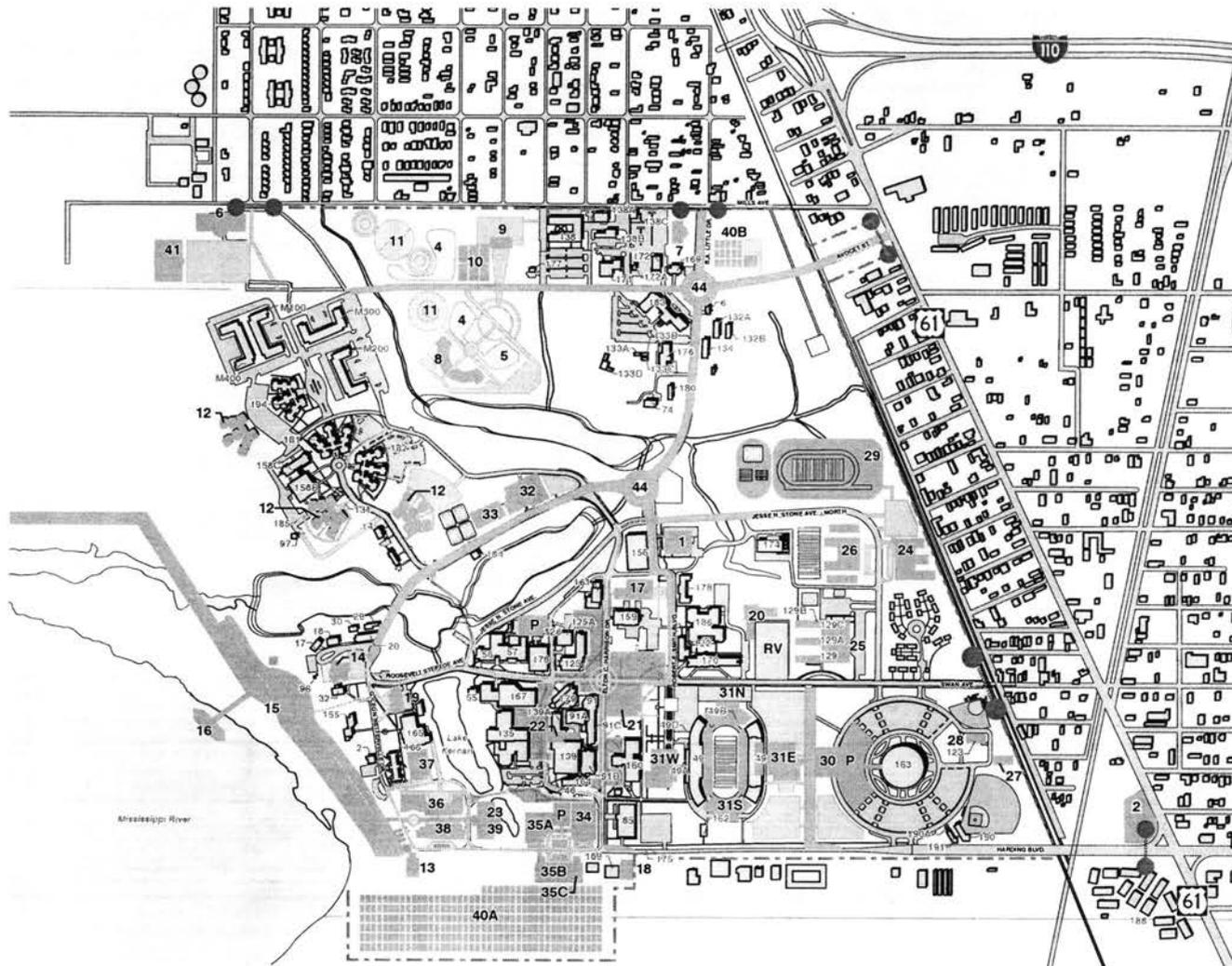
ON-CAMPUS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS			
ID No.	WORK DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED AREA (SF)	ESTIMATED COST (2009 USD)*
TOTAL - ALL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS		3,235,650 SF	\$ 932,174,724

* Cost estimate based on 2009 USD at \$250 / Sq Ft including basic site development, FFE, survey, contingency, and A/E fees
 this does not include costs for remediation of hazardous materials or unusual site conditions
 ** Cost estimate to establish fish farm only, including basic earthwork
 *** Cost estimate to establish orchard only, including basic earthwork



AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

FUTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS



LEGEND

-  Existing Building
-  Existing Roads and Parking Lots
-  Lawn Areas
-  Water
-  Proposed Capital Improvement Projects
-  Proposed Parking Garage
-  Proposed Road Improvements
-  Proposed Fence
-  Proposed Entry Gates



INTRODUCTION

- Mission Statement
- Vision Statement
- History of Southern University
- 1985 Campus Master Plan
- 2000 Master Plan Update
- Southern University Today

INTRODUCTION

The 2008 Master Plan updates the 2000 Master Plan Update of Southern University at Baton Rouge. Over the past eight years, many changes have taken place that affect the environment of Southern University at Baton Rouge, including changes in Southern University System leadership, increased populations in the Baton Rouge Metropolitan area post-2005 hurricane season, and the ever-evolving requirements of academia. In light of these changes, Southern University at Baton Rouge has taken the initiative to review their plan for growth and has enlisted Manning Architects, APAC to reassess campus requirements.

Eight years ago, in 2000, the Southern University System undertook a Master Plan Update of their 1985 Master Plan. The 2000 Update was generated in accordance with the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Criteria for Accreditation, and included two phases. Phase One entailed an Existing Conditions Review and a Space Needs Analysis, and Phase Two included a Facilities Update. Manning Architects was commissioned to complete Phase One, and generated a document that analyzed existing land-use patterns, buildings, infrastructure, parking and circulation, and landscaping and grounds.

The 2008 Master Plan takes into consideration the analysis conducted in 2000 by Manning Architects. However, the scope of the 2007 Master Plan is different from the 2000 Master Plan Update, and a new analysis and projection of Southern University at Baton Rouge's future mission and needs has yielded new findings and recommendations. These findings and recommendations are recorded in this Report.

The Report includes: an Initial Assessment Overview Report and Photo Archive, which document site conditions, exterior buildings and interior space, physical infrastructure and roadway access; Graphic Analysis of the existing project site, Graphic Analysis of specific site opportunities, circulation, access, adjacent development parcels and immediate neighborhood conditions; Illustrative Site Plans of Southern campus and site utilization options; and a Capital Improvement Projects Implementation Plan.

BACKGROUND

Mission Statement

Southern University and A&M College at Baton Rouge is a component of the public education system of the State of Louisiana, providing comprehensive programs of study ranging from associate degrees to doctoral and professional degrees. The University's admission policy is grounded in the belief that opportunity and quality can co-exist in a diverse educational environment. The University is committed to a broad program of research and creative work to stimulate faculty and students in a quest for knowledge and to aid society in resolving its scientific, technical, socioeconomic and cultural problems. Southern University renders services to the community through urban and rural programs. Adhering to the spirit of its 1890 Land Grant function, the University's extension programs have assumed a more prominent posture throughout the State of Louisiana, nationally and internationally.

Vision Statement

Southern University and A&M College is a Carnegie Masters / Comprehensive level institution with an average enrollment of 9,000 students. During its proud 123 year history the University has maintained its unique status as the "flagship" institution of the only historically black system in the nation. The quality of Southern University and A&M College is evidenced by the impressive number of accredited programs, which will reach 100% within the next five years, and its growing graduate programs.

The University continuously progresses towards its vision to become a Carnegie Research Intensive Institution with and increased enrollment of 10,000 students. Through its greatly expanded research capabilities and related endeavors, the University is poised to become the future grantor of the greatest number of African American doctorates awarded in the nation.

History of Southern University

Southern University was chartered in 1880 by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana following a movement led



Scott's Bluff Plaque

by several individuals in the 1879 Louisiana State Constitutional Convention to establish "an institution for the education of persons of color." Southern University opened its campus in New Orleans on March 7, 1881 with twelve students. Just five years later the institution had outgrown its facilities, and in 1892 Southern University and A&M College was recognized by the United States Federal Government as a Land Grant College. In 1914, the campus of Southern University moved from New Orleans to Scott's Bluff overlooking the Mississippi River in Baton Rouge.

Campus underwent tremendous growth and expansion between 1914 and 1930, with the construction of ten major buildings, including



Riverside Hall

the Academic Building in 1916 and Riverside Hall Dormitory in 1922. Additional buildings built during this era were the Auditorium, University Infirmary, Industrial Arts and Sciences Building, Clark Hall Dormitory, and the Main Building for the Louisiana State School for the Blind.



Pedestrian Bridge over Ravine

Soon the campus expanded to the east to include the area along Swan Avenue immediately adjacent to Lake Kernan and the ravine. The two campuses were connected in the early 1940's by a bridge that crossed the ravine.

The expansion of facilities from 1930 to 1941 was equally impressive. Construction of facilities for the Department of Agriculture led the way. The University Library, Parker Din-

ing Hall, Grandison Hall, an auditorium/gymnasium, and University Stadium were also completed during this time.



Auditorium Gym



Lottie Anthony Hall

The era during World War II and immediately after, from 1942 to 1950, was the least productive period of expansion for the University. The construction of Lottie Anthony Dormitory and an addition to Parker Dining Hall in 1948 were the only major projects initiated.

From 1950 through 1960, the campus witnessed the most dramatic facilities expansion in its history. Buildings constructed during this period include those to house the Departments of Music, Agriculture and Science, Physical Education, Home Economics, Home Management, Engineering, Physical Science, and Law. Furthermore, nine dormitory buildings, the Livestock Pavilion, the Poultry Plant and Laboratory, the Student Union, the J.S. Clark Memorial Hall, and additions to the Library were also constructed during this ten year period.

Following the tremendous expansion of the Southern campus during the 1950's, the period from 1961 to 1970 saw the construction of only six major buildings. These include Physical Science, Health Research, Fine Arts, T.T. Allain Hall, the Freshman Complex, a new residence for the University President, and an addition to Lee Hall.



T.T. Allain Hall

From 1971 to 1978 new construction projects included buildings for Economics, Engineering, the Sciences, and Education, as well as the multi-purpose F.G. Clark Activity

Center. During this same period, an expansion of the utility system was completed, along with the addition of the Telephone Exchange Building.

During the ten years between 1979 and 1989 considerable growth and development took place. Major new buildings completed within this period include the E.N. Mayberry Dining Hall, J.S. Clark Administration Building, L.B. Cade Library, Performing Arts Theater, Band Building, and School of Nursing. In addition, A.W. Mumford Stadium, Fisher Hall, and Lee Hall were expanded to accommodate a growing student population. Other buildings were renovated and numerous obsolete structures were demolished during this same era.



J.S. Clark Memorial Alumni House

In the 1990's a new Central Plant was constructed as well as new buildings for the Social Sciences and Special Education, the National Plant Data Center, the Cooperative Extension/Center for Small Farms Research, Camille Shade Hall and Totty Hall.

Contemporary construction and renovation projects included the new Baranco-Hill Student Health Center, four new Student Dormitories, and a new Student Counseling Center.

1985 Campus Master Plan

The 1985 Master Plan for Southern University at Baton Rouge outlined a \$64,000,000 five-year capital outlay program. This plan enabled Southern University to take advantage of the funds and opportunities made available by the Consent Decree. In addition, the Consent Decree estab-

lished many parameters that shaped the 1985 master planning process. Several new degree programs were mandated and a five-year capital outlay program was established at \$64,033,102. The planning team was charged with creating a master plan that addressed both the academic and physical constraints of the existing campus. Growth was considered inevitable, the challenge was to manage the growth in such a manner as to protect the campus' historical nature and sense of place while at the same time addressing the institution's weaknesses. The overall goal was to enhance the beauty, function, magnitude, and accessibility of the campus without losing sight of the rich and important history of Southern University.

The 1985 Master Plan included the following information:

- Review of the history, mission and goals of Southern University at Baton Rouge.
- Inventory and evaluation of existing facilities and infrastructure, including a land inventory, mapping of utility lines, and a space inventory as outlined in the Louisiana Board of Regents facilities manual.
- Evaluation of enrollment data with projected enrollment calculations for five, ten and twenty year periods.
- Review of landscaping needs.
- Review of traffic flow patterns for both vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
- Analysis of existing and projected programs, curriculums, student population, public service roles, image, and physical plant.
- Identification of the most appropriate physical plant improvements that can be achieved and appropriate exhibits to support a schedule containing estimates of total improvement costs and an implementation schedule.
- Preparation of scope of recommended work and budget required for existing buildings.
- Preparation of design criteria for future buildings.

- Review of the impact that proposed construction and anticipated growth will have on the total utility systems, to include sewerage, electrical distribution, street lighting and cable lines for proposed computer upgrading.
- Recommendations for a cost effective maintenance program, including preventive and corrective maintenance.
- Identification of requirements for the development of a total energy management and conservation program, including the feasibility of central or zoned heating and air conditioning systems and a maintenance program for HVAC, as well as recommendations for energy conservation in new and existing buildings. These recommendations took into account building utilization, HVAC systems, lighting, building design (orientation, materials, insulation, and fenestration), equipment, and controls.

The Program that grew out of this analysis consisted of a list of buildings and improvements needed as well as a summary of all constraints on development. The resulting 1985 Campus Master Plan has served as the basis for identifying the disposition of the buildings and improvements on the campus for the past fifteen years.

2000 Master Plan Update:

Since the 2000 Master Plan Update, many of the recommended Capital Improvement Projects have been completed or are in progress. New construction projects from this Master Plan which are now active or completed include the renovation of the Navy ROTC Building, Major Renovation of the F.G. Clark Activity Center, the construction of new roadway improvement, and the Renovation and Addition to A.W. Mumford Stadium north-side. Also, recommendations made in the 2000 Master Plan which are now in design development include the Intramural Sports Complex.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY TODAY

Southern University and A&M College is a comprehensive academic institution, offering a full-range of undergraduate, graduate, and associate degrees. The annual enrollment at the Baton Rouge campus is approximately 9,000 students. Primarily a commuter campus, the University provides housing for over 2,000 students.

Today, the campus of Southern University at Baton Rouge encompasses 512 acres, with an experimental station on an additional 372-acre site five miles north of the main campus. Lake Kernan flows through the center of the campus, and the Mississippi River forms its western boundary. The campus includes 126 buildings with nearly 3,100,000 square feet of space.

Southern offers undergraduate degrees in the Colleges of Agriculture, Family and Consumer Sciences, Arts and Humanities, Business, Education, Engineering and Sciences, as well as the Schools of Architecture, Nursing, and Public Policy. It currently offers a Master of Arts in four areas of study, Master of Education in six areas, a Master of Science in eleven areas, and a Master of Nursing in four areas of study. In addition, the University offers a Master of Professional Accountancy, and a Master of Business Administration.

The administration of Southern University is currently planning three additional master degree programs. Currently the University offers doctoral degrees in Public Policy, Special Education, Urban Forestry, Environmental Toxicology, Science and Mathematics Education, and Nursing.

In order to offer their students a full-range of academic opportunities, Southern University conducts cooperative programs with Louisiana State University (LSU) in Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, and with Jackson State University in Mississippi and Xavier University in New Orleans in Electrical, Mechanical, and Civil Engineering. The Division of Continuing Education offers life-long learning and distance programs, and the Cooperative Education Program provides learning opportunities to current students through practical experiences.

SECTION TWO

PHYSICAL ANALYSIS

This Physical Analysis is a review of the existing physical characteristics of the Southern University at Baton Rouge. A campus, both natural and man-made. It further focuses on above ground elements, whereas utilities and other campus infrastructure are discussed in Section 3. The Physical Analysis considers these characteristics of the Southern campus:

- Regional Context
- Land Use
- Site Conditions
- Building Mass & Style
- Building Inventory
- Experimental Farm
- Roadways, Vehicular Circulation and Parking
- Pedestrian Circulation
- Landscaping and Grounds

REGIONAL CONTEXT

The campus of Southern University and A&M College consists of approximately 512 acres in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana. The main campus lies on the northern edge of Baton Rouge in the well-established suburb of Scotlandville. The city of Baton Rouge is the state capital of Louisiana, and covers over 77 square miles of land. East Baton Rouge Parish covers 455 square miles of land in southeast Louisiana. Its location 80 miles from New Orleans and 55 miles from Lafayette makes the parish an important regional center for Louisiana. Baton Rouge's ideal setting on the Mississippi River makes it a vital hub for waterborne commerce, and the city



Downtown Baton Rouge

currently serves as the farthest inland deep-water port on the river. The boundaries of East Baton Rouge Parish include the Mississippi River to the west, Livingston Parish to the east, Ascension Parish to the south, and East Feliciana Parish to the North.



Mississippi River

In 2005, East Baton Rouge Parish became the largest parish in Louisiana due to the unprecedented hurricane season that brought devastation and heartache to the entire Gulf Coast region. A population of 411,000 in 2005 increased to approximately 430,000 by the end of 2006. In the months following hurricanes Katrina and Rita, Baton Rouge absorbed more than 250,000 new residents. Although heavily disputed, experts in the area believe that 29,000 of the original 250,000 displaced victims are still in the city. The sudden surge in population was unexpected and proved to be equal to almost 20 years of growth overnight. Even with the immense change in population figures, the region remained predominantly young with a median age of 31.5. Although Baton Rouge is racially balanced, the community of Scotlandville, where Southern University is located, is an exception, hosting a 93% African-American population.

The economy of East Baton Rouge Parish is dynamic and constantly expanding to provide unique opportunities for the region. The 2006 fiscal year proved to be one of the most successful years for the Baton Rouge economy, with the upstart of thousands of new businesses and the creation of 11,000 new jobs. Historically, the core of parish employment revolves around the petrochemical industry. In the early 1900's, Standard Oil, now Exxon Mobil, built the first oil refinery in Scotlandville along the Mississippi River. Throughout the depression in the 1930's the petrochemical industry grew strong and expanded as workers flooded East Baton Rouge Parish to work in the industry. Today, 65 petrochemical facilities remain in the parish, with a majority in close proximity to the Southern University Campus. The Mississippi River is vital to the regional economy as the Port of Baton Rouge is ranked ninth nationally in waterborne commerce.



Exxon - Mobil Petrochemical Facilities

Yet, the industrial sector is not the only employer in the area. As the Louisiana state capital, the governmental job sector employs thousands in the region. In addition, East Baton Rouge Parish holds two of Louisiana's flagship Universities. Louisiana State University employs over 5,600 employees, while Southern University employs over 1,600. Both Southern University and Louisiana State University rank in the top ten employers of Baton Rouge making the educational sector one of the largest and strongest in the state.

REGIONAL ACCESS

Regional Access to Southern University is excellent, with nearby divided arterial highways providing access to all

areas of Louisiana. From the south, Interstate 110 provides access to downtown Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University, and Interstate 10. To the east and west, both Interstate 10 and US 190 are divided highways with Mississippi River bridge crossings. From the north, US Highway 61 (Scenic Highway) provides additional access to campus and the surrounding community.



Mississippi River Bridge Crossing

Four major, divided-highway exits are within two miles of campus and provide access to the highways and campus. Harding Boulevard (LA 408) is the primary automobile artery between campus and Interstate 110. A recent survey by the City of Baton Rouge concluded that traffic congestion was the number one issue for residents of the region. Many of the transportation issues now facing East Baton Rouge Parish and the Southern University campus are a direct result of "growing pains" associated with the overnight population surge. The local infrastructure is heavily strained with outdated roadways. Travel times have increased, and roadways in the region are increasingly unsafe. In response to the traffic issues, the mayor's "Green Light Plan" will use local tax dollars to improve over 1,800 miles of roadways in the parish.



Traffic Congestion

In addition to automobile access, the Baton Rouge Capitol Area Transit System connects campus to the Scotlandville area, downtown Baton Rouge, Gardere, Sherwood Forest, Zachary, and Baker. Route 54 enters campus from Harding Boulevard and follows a loop that includes Elton C. Harrison Drive, Jesse N. Stone Avenue, B.A. Little Drive, Robert E. Smith Drive, and Swan Avenue. Pedestrian access into campus is limited, as crossing US Highway 61 can be hazardous due



Capital Area Transit Bus

to the high volume of traffic. Within three miles of campus, the Baton Rouge Metropolitan Airport provides major regional air transportation.

In the last two years, the airport has experienced a 10% increase in passengers. To ease the congestion, the airport is currently planning to expand the facility and add new runways

SURROUNDING AREAS

The Southern University campus is bordered by the Mississippi River to the east, US Highway 61 to the west, heavy industrial facilities to the south, and residential neighborhoods to the north. Five miles south of campus, downtown Baton Rouge provides a thriving entertainment, residential, and commercial district for residents in the surrounding communities. To the north of campus are the small cities of Zachary and Baker. Directly across the Mississippi River from campus lies the City of Port Allen.



Downtown Baton Rouge

Prior to 1914, when the University settled in its current location along the Mississippi River, the area surrounding campus was primarily industrial. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, Scotlandville thrived on the industrial sector that utilized undeveloped land, the Mississippi River, and adjacent railroad lines to its benefit. Much of the early industrial development remains today, but the Scotland-



SITE BOUNDARY

LEGEND

— Site Boundary

Not to Scale



ville community has declined in quality and appearance, as development and commerce have shifted to the south and east along Interstate 10.

Due to the shift in development, the area is characterized by substandard to median-quality, older housing that is surrounded by large, industrial facilities. The commercial sector surrounding campus is virtually non-existent, as fast food chains and deteriorating strip malls create undesirable conditions for new development. In general, the substandard areas are concentrated on or near the US Highway 61 corridor. The housing and commercial stock serving the student market continues to decline, as developers are hesitant to build in the area. Due to the lack in development, students must travel far from campus for basic amenities such as groceries.



Neighborhood Residence



Neighborhood Street

To the east and west of US Hwy 61 corridor, the housing improves in size, quality, and level of maintenance. Improvements in quality are increasingly evident as low to medium density neighborhoods surround the major access road, Harding Blvd. Still, commercial activity is minimal despite recent attempts to



Commercial Area

redevelop large tracts of undeveloped or unused land in north Baton Rouge.

Despite the obvious constraints created by the surrounding land uses and conditions, Southern University is separated from these areas by the adjacent Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad tracks to the east. To the south, the University is bounded by trees that are part of a buffer zone by Rhodia Inc., an international chemicals company that creates vanillin and regenerates sulfuric acid in their Baton Rouge facility, located just to the south of the University Campus. The resulting isolation provides an opportunity for the University to forge its own identity. The University should work with the surrounding communities and exercise extreme care when planning the campus to take advantage of its isolation without creating barriers for the free flow of people, commerce, and ideas.



Harding Boulevard Entrance

Unightly views are also a part of Southern's total visual environment, including unsightly service parking areas throughout the site, and a retention area south of Lake Kerlan. The most negative view on campus is that experienced upon arrival at the Harding Boulevard entrance. The main entry is marked by a four lane overpass that transports visitors over a no-man's land rail corridor to an unseen campus "front door," on the far side of the overpass. Blighted housing, deteriorating



View of Campus Front Entrance



Deteriorating Commercial Structure



View from Overpass



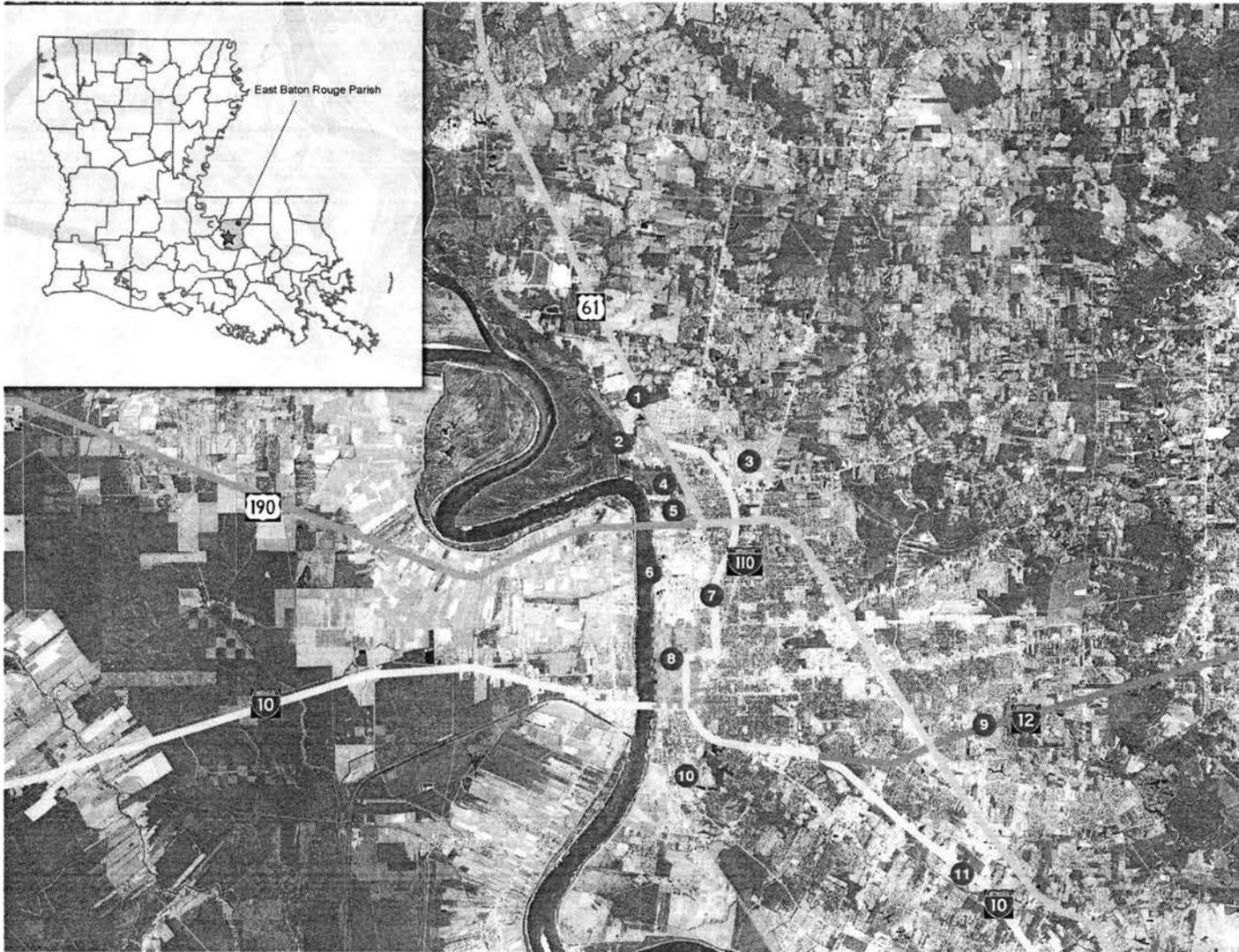
Harding Boulevard Property



Harding Boulevard Property

commercial properties, and industrial facilities, are all visible from the main entry into campus. A carefully designed portal would take visual control of the overpass and convert it to a true gateway experience.

Once on campus, visitors are greeted by several private properties that support campus life, but present an overall ragged appearance. Fortunately, the campus is isolated from the surrounding areas by a buffer zone of trees and the Harding Boulevard overpass. This provides the University with the unique opportunity to forge its own image without the influence of outside conditions. Greater care should be taken to create a positive image around campus using the natural views



REGIONAL MAP

- 1 Scenic Hwy. (US 61)
- 2 Baton Rouge Harbor
- 3 Baton Rouge Metropolitan Airport
- 4 Southern University of Baton Rouge Campus
- 5 Exxon / Mobile Facility
- 6 Mississippi River
- 7 Interstate 110
- 8 Louisiana State Capital
- 9 Interstate 12
- 10 Louisiana State University
- 11 Interstate 10
-  Southern University of Baton Rouge Campus
-  Downtown Baton Rouge

0 10,000 20,000
Scale in Feet (Approximate)



SITE ANALYSIS

LAND USE

The Southern campus is situated on 512 acres of land just north of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The physical plant consists of 126 buildings on the main campus, totaling nearly 3,100,000 square feet. Another 5 structures comprise the Experimental Farm and total approximately 50,000 square feet.

The general land use category appropriate to SUBR is "institutional." Within that broad heading several distinct use patterns can be identified. The land uses directly relate to the building uses identified in the building inventory. These uses are Instructional and Instructional Support, Administrative and Institutional Support, Student Services, Dormitories, Laboratory School, Public Housing, Agricultural Research, Athletics and Recreation, Open Space, and Utilities.

The major instructional areas are located along Swan Avenue, G. Leon Netterville Drive, Elton C. Harrison Drive (formerly Street "F") and Jesse N. Stone Road - South (formerly Farm Road). The campus' historic academic core areas are located at the terminus of College Drive in the "West Campus" area and along the axis formed by Harrison Drive and Swan Avenue. These core areas presently encompass the majority of the University's lecture hall, classroom, and laboratory facilities. Additionally, a state-of-the-art Computer Center and the Student Testing and Evaluation Center are also located at the core of the campus in T.T. Allain Hall.

Major University administrative functions are located in the western portion of the campus, in an area generally parallel to the Mississippi River and along Scott's Bluff. This tract of land contains Riverside Hall and the J.S. Clark Administration Building and Annex, each of which supports multiple administrative functions. Institutional support facilities are distributed throughout campus. Notably, the Physical Plant Complex is located along James L. Hunt Road to the north of the central core. Other support functions include the Campus Police facility, as well as various storage and infrastructure related facilities.

Student services, including dormitories, food service, dormitory parking, and other areas directly supporting student

life on campus, are dispersed throughout the campus. The President's Residence, E. N. Mayberry Dining Hall, Martin

C. Harvey Auditorium, and Collections and Receivables, are located in the "West Campus" area along G. Leon Netterville Drive. The Smith-Brown Memorial

Student Union, Campus Post Office, John B. Cade Library, and the University Book Store are located to the south and west of the central academic core. University housing facilities are situated primarily along the northern and southern edges of the campus. Residential uses developed in these areas because of both the availability of suitable land on the periphery of the academic core and the perceived need to separate male and female students. To the north is the freshman complex consisting of Jones

Hall for men, Boley Hall for women, and Dunn Cafeteria, and the adjacent Baranco-Hill Student Health Center. Immediately to the east are Octavia Dining Hall and a complex of eight women's dormitories.



E. N. Mayberry Dining Hall



Jones Hall



Baranco Hill Student Health Center



Ashford Hall

The newly constructed dorms, S. V. Totty Hall and Camille Shade Hall, are also located in this area. In the southern portion of the campus are Bradford Hall, Lottie Anthony, William Edward Reed, and Horace G. White Halls for men; and Bethune and Washington Halls for women. The married student apartments are located adjacent to Swan Avenue in the eastern portion of the campus. The Laboratory School is located along Swan Avenue near the eastern entrance to the campus. Elementary, middle, and high school grades are housed in this complex.

Agricultural Research land uses are located primarily along the northern edge of the main campus. These areas contain a small experimental farm together with related uses, including a number of on-site agricultural staff residences and the newly constructed Ashford O. Williams Hall for Small Farms Research.



Agriculture Land

Major athletic facilities are located in the southwestern portion of the campus. These include the F. G. Clark Activity Center, Arnette W. Mumford Stadium, Lee Hines Baseball Stadium, several athletic practice fields, and the parade field.

Open spaces include the extensive network of green spaces that meander through the campus. The most prominent among these open spaces follow the system of ponds and ravines that are tributaries of the Mississippi River. Additionally, the green spaces around major dormitory complexes accommodate intramural sports activities, a variety of social events, and hold the potential for passive recreation.

Primary utility use areas center around the Gulf States Utilities Swan Street Substation on the northeast corner of the campus and the more centrally located central plant. Various other utility infrastructure facilities are located within other land use categories.

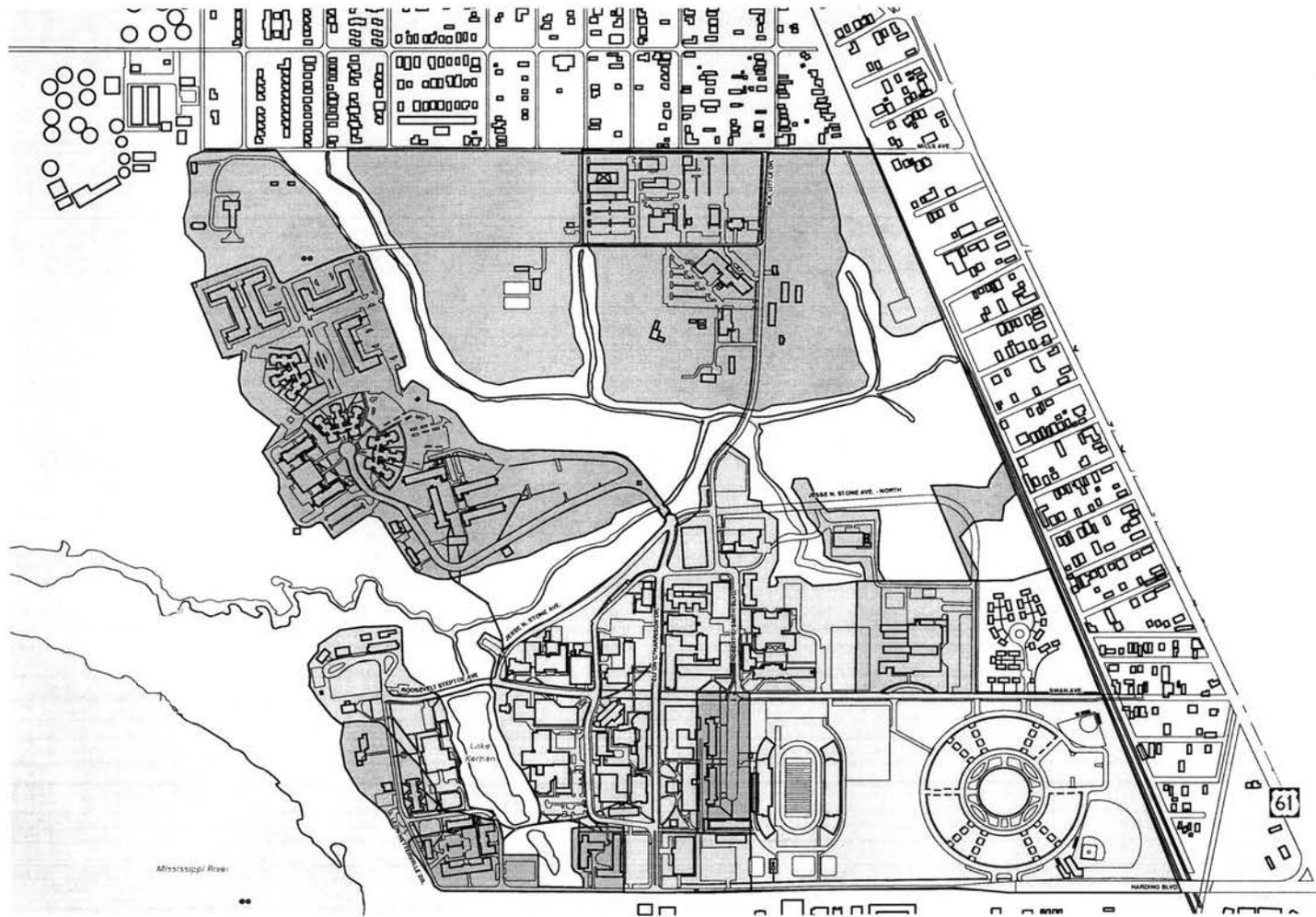
A number of privately owned parcels which support campus life are located adjacent to the Southern campus. The

tract of land immediately south of Harding Boulevard contains the Palisades Apartments, the Methodist and Baptist Student Centers, the Southern Parents and Teachers Federal Credit Union, and the Newman Center for Catholic Life. The areas immediately north and east of the campus contain numerous commercial and residential uses that serve the faculty, staff, and students of Southern University.

The following map indicates the major land use categories. Minor uses may be included within a larger group. Specific building uses are identified in the Building Inventory Section.



Open Green Space on Campus



LAND USE PLAN

LEGEND

- Open Space
- Agricultural Research
- Athletics & Physical Education
- Public Housing
- Administrative & Institutional Support
- Laboratory School
- Instructional & Instructional Support
- Student Services
- Utilities

0 200 400 800
Scale in Feet (Approximate)

