

## SITE CONDITIONS

### Existing Land Forms

Southern University is situated on a prominent bluff overlooking the Mississippi River. The site is categorized as a depositional plateau created over thousands of years by the sedimentary deposits of the Mississippi River. Its highest point is approximately 65' above sea level. An elevated plateau cut by eroded stream channels that drain into the Mississippi River characterizes the landform of the campus. The natural bluffs protect the campus from seasonal flooding. Four characteristics of the land form merit attention: soils, slope, geologic activity, and hydrology.

Four soil types can be identified on the Southern campus. The plateau exhibits Olivier, Made Land, and Calhoun silty loams that are poorly drained, highly erodible soils. In a dry condition, these soils are fairly suitable for construction, but if wet their bearing capacity and shrink/swell ratios become unsuitable. The river bluffs and the ravines share a common soil type, Terrace Escarpment, a variable soil of silt and clay that is poorly drained, highly erodible, and unsuitable for construction whether wet or dry. The terrace areas below the river bluffs are comprised of recent deposits of sand and silt and are moderately drained, highly erodible, and subject to frequent flooding. This soil is unstable, exhibiting noticeable horizontal and vertical movement with the change in river and water table heights. Therefore, the terrace is unsuitable for construction, but adequate for passive recreational use. The river's process of erosion and accretion of terrace soils is of further note. This dynamic process will continue to change the location of the river's edge with changes in currents and water elevations. Aerial photographs indicate that erosion is severe at the river bend near the mouth of the ravine. The sediment has redeposited along the riverfront below the current Infirmary. Given the unstable soils of the bluffs, mitigation of terrace erosion below the bluff is required to ensure the integrity of the bluffs and hence the campus.

Slopes found on the site vary widely, but are correlated to land form. The plateau areas vary from 1-3% slope, which is

adequate for building. The bluffs and ravine areas vary from 8-40% and are virtually unbuildable. The terraces vary from 1-5% and are adequate for recreational uses.

Some geologic activity exists in the region in the form of faults. The Louisiana Geological Survey (1981) has noted two active faults, the Scotlandville and Baton Rouge faults, which have caused structural damage to buildings, pavements, and landforms along their lines. Closest to campus is the Scotlandville fault, coursing in an east-west direction from the Mississippi River to the Amite River. Although the fault is approximately one mile south of campus, it has caused no damage to the area nor is it projected to do so.

The hydrology of the site is a function of its soils and slopes. Surface water runoff is directed to the deep ravines, which distribute water to the river. Areas of the plateau that do not exhibit slopes of 2% or greater have drainage problems, as evidenced by the accumulation of water in certain areas. The ravines themselves feature intermittent streams with variable water depths of 1'-4'. The significant water body, Lake Kieran, is a man-made lake created by damming a ravine. Its water quality is fair to poor and its side slopes are in excess of 10%, rendering them unusable and subject to erosion. South of Lake Kieran is a poorly drained retention area that is wet year-round and is subject to inundation only during heavy rainfall periods. This area is currently visually unattractive and difficult to maintain, but could be improved through the use of well-placed native vegetation. The Mississippi River is the site's strongest hydrologic feature as the outfall of all surface water runoff.

### Site Categories

The soil, slope, geologic activity and hydrology conditions determine whether an area is suitable or unsuitable for development. The bluffs, river terrace, and ravines are largely unsuitable for development, whereas the upland areas are suitable for development. The landforms found on SUBR's campus fall into three major categories with respect to their development potential:

- Areas Unsuitable for Development. Slope, soil instability, and drainage problems render these

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.



Unsuitable Slope Development

- 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 vacant parcels are available for infill development.
- Undeveloped Uplands. The SUBR campus includes several 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 new development.

### Views

Among the greatest physical assets of the Southern campus are its natural views. The expanse of the Mississippi

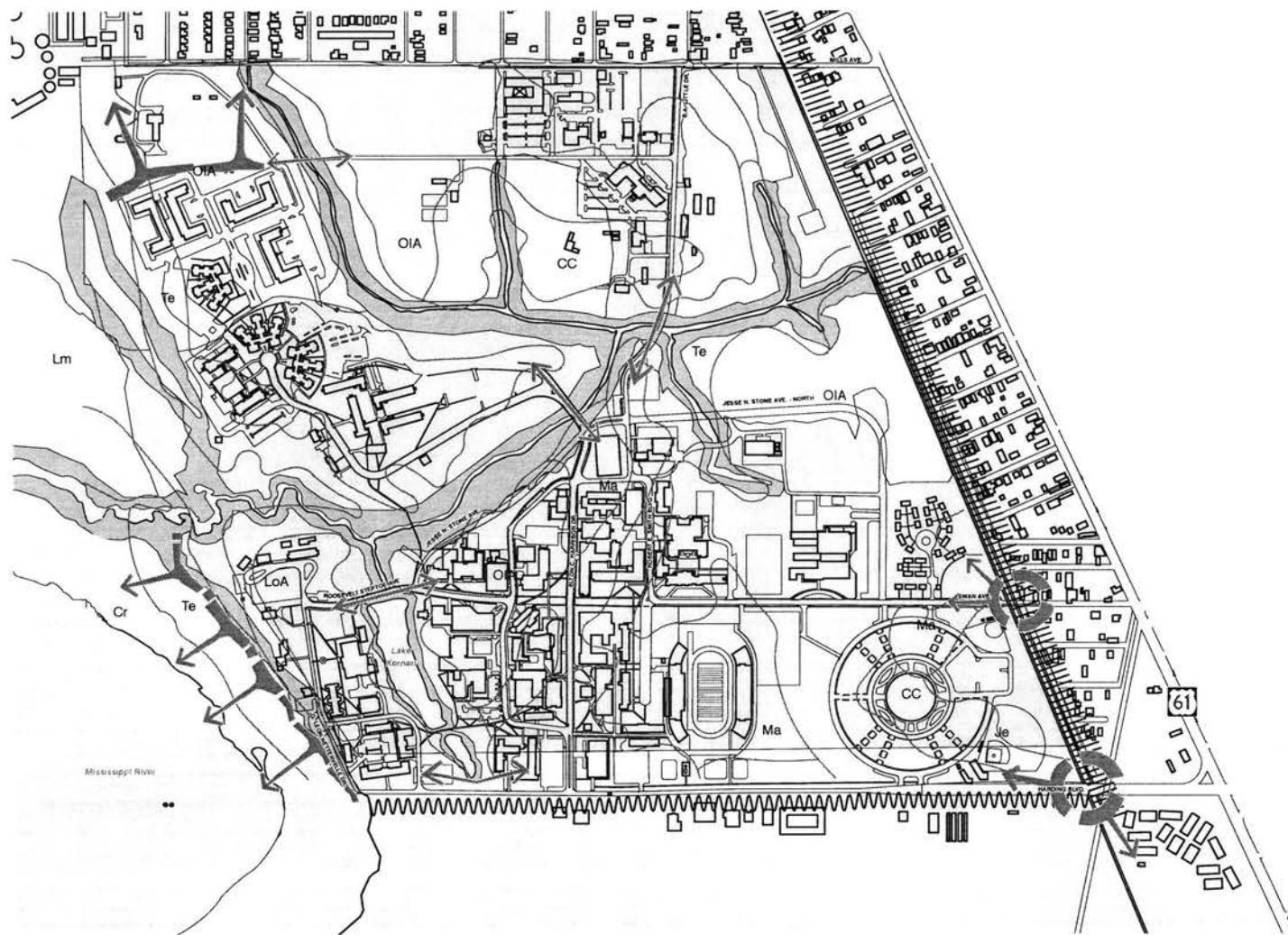
River from the top of Scott's Bluff is one of the most inspiring views in Louisiana and certainly the most memorable image of campus. Other natural attributes include Lake Kieran and the riverfront area of campus. Currently, the site along the Mississippi River is undeveloped or used for parking. This positive feature to the campus should be utilized more effectively by designating recreational areas for students and providing views from nearby buildings.



Lake Kieran



View of Mississippi River



## BUILDING MASS & STYLE

### Building Mass

Building massing is determined by both the density of buildings on the available land and the size of those buildings. At Southern University the older buildings are primarily one and two-stories and are low-density. While the newer buildings are taller and more dense, thereby improving 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 now is the instructional core. Since the primary purpose of the campus is instructional, it is natural that the campus' building massing reflects the vital importance of this function. The concept of using building height, as an organizing feature should be fully integrated into the Southern University Master Plan and carefully 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 architectural style of the SUBR campus varies, although some measure of order is offered through the continuity of building materials and details such as blond brick and white trim. However, in many areas the older structures lack any visual components that provide continuity. Within newer construction, the

dominant style is contemporary. Most of the major buildings are flat roofed with brick veneer.



Contemporary Campus Architectural Style

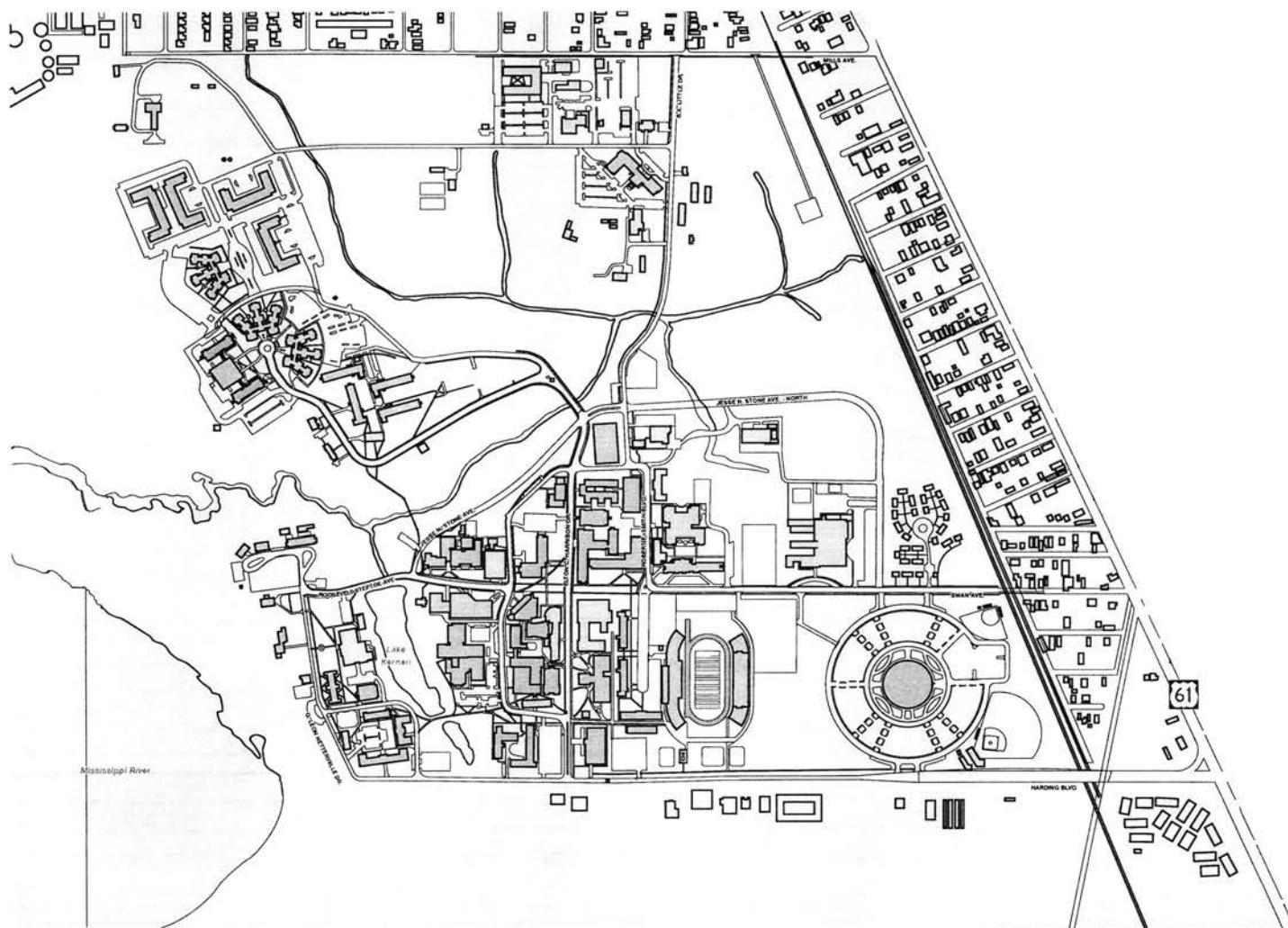
Some of the newer buildings, such as the Student Union and J. S. Clark Administration Building, depart from the use of the traditional blond brick. As a result, these buildings do complement the architectural character of the campus through the use of similar material and scale. In general, the existing buildings create an intimate scale to the campus. Even in the larger buildings, the articulation of window openings, entry points, and floor levels helps to foster a sense of human-scale. The future challenge of the campus' development is to provide a continuity of architectural style by building upon the existing positive examples.



J.S. Clark Memorial Alumni House



Older Campus Structure Style



## BUILDING MASSING PLAN

### LEGEND

- vn Areas
- Water
- One Story Building
- Two Story Building
- Three Story Building
- Four Story Building
- Six Story Building

0 200 400 800  
Scale in Feet (Approximate)



## BUILDING INVENTORY

The building inventory is separated into two sections: the Main Campus and the Experimental Farm. The building inventory charts list the buildings on SUBR's campus with pertinent information such as building number, state identification number, area, and date constructed. The condition of each building is indicated and recommendations for demolition or renovation are made, as appropriate. Building numbers are referenced on the Building Inventory Maps that directly follow the charts. Floor plan diagrams are included for each existing building.

### COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS

2	Archives
6	Farm Cottage (Poultry)
14	Cottage/Office (Counseling Center)
17	Riverside Hall
18	Ronald E. McNair Hall (N.R.O.T.C.)
20	U.S. Army A.R.O.T.C.
29	R.O.T.C. Supply
30	R.O.T.C. Mechanical
32	Martin L. Harvey Southern Museum of Art
39	Intramural "Women's" Auditorium / Gymnasium
40	Joseph Samuel Clark Administration Annex
42	Collections & Receivables
43	Wallace Bradford Hall
44	Lottie Anthony Hall
46	Jesse Owens Hall (Athletic Director's Office)
48	Grandison Hall
49	A.W. Mumford Stadium (East & West Stands)
49A	A.W. Mumford Stadium Press Box
49B	A.W. Mumford Stadium Track Field (see 49)
49C	A.W. Mumford Stadium Football Field (see 49)
49D	A.W. Mumford Stadium Ticket Office 1
49E	A.W. Mumford Stadium Ticket Office 2
54	Farm Cottage (Dairy)
55	J.S. Clark Memorial Alumni House
56	A.A. Lenoir School of Law
57	A.A. Lenoir Law Library
57A	A.A. Lenoir Law Classrooms
66	William Lee Pass Police Station
68	Calf Barn (Dairy)
74	Horticulture Barn
85	Clifford T. Seymour Hall ("Men's Gymnasium")
90	John W. Fisher Hall
91	Tourgee A. Debose Hall
91A	Performing Arts Theater
91B	Isaac Greggs Band Building
91C	Mechanical Building
96	Sewerage Pump No. 1 *
97	Sewerage Pump No. 2 *
98	Washington Hall
99	Horace G. White Hall
100	William Edward Reed Hall
120	International Development Classroom
122	Financial Aid
124	Bethune Hall
125	Pinkie E. Thrift Hall (Family & Consumer Sciences)
125A	Child Development Center
126	Rebecca F. Netterville Hall
127	Architecture West
128	Architecture East / North Classroom & Office
128A	Architecture East / West Classrooms
128B	Architecture East / Southeast Classrooms
129	Laboratory High & Middle School
129A	Laboratory Elementary School
129B	Laboratory Pre-K & Kindergarten School
129C	Laboratory School (Gym & Cafeteria)
131	Academic Support Training Center (Headstart)
131A	Octavia Head Clark Hall
132	Poultry Building Barn
132A	Poultry Breeder House
132B	Poultry Boiler House
133A	Greenhouse #1
133B	Greenhouse #2
133C	Greenhouse #3
133D	Greenhouse #4
134	Poultry Laboratory Building
135	Smith-Brown Memorial Union
136	Dairy Creamery
136A	Diary Barn
136B	Bull Pens "A"
136C	Bull Pens "B"

136D	Dairy Silos/Storage *
137	Campus Police Maintenance Shops/Warehouse
138	Benjamin Kraft Building / Facilities Services
138A	Physical Plant Warehouse
138B	Physical Plant Storage/ Lumber & Equipment Shed
138C	Surplus Property Building
139	T.H. Harris Hall & Covered Walks
139A	T.H. Harris Hall Annex
140	Ollie Butler Moore Hall (closed)
142	Morris Henry Carroll Hall (closed)
153	James W. Lee Hall
153A	Health Research Center
154	Frank Hayden Hall
155	University Place
156	T.T. Allain Hall
158A	Jones Hall
158B	Dunn Hall
158C	Boley Hall
159	William Henry James Hall
160	William W. Stewart Hall
161	James B. Moore Hall (closed)
162	LaCumba's Cage
163	F.G. Clark Activity Center
164	University Bookstore
165	E.N. Mayberry Dining Hall
165A	E.N. Mayberry Dining Admin. Annex
166	Joseph S. Clark Administration Building
167	John B. Cade Library
169	Meat Processing Plant
170	School of Nursing
171	Central Stores and Warehouse
172	Auto Shop / Motor Pool
172A	Car Wash
173	Farrowing House "Hog Farm"
173A	Hog Growing Pen
174	Ruffin Paul Sr. Central Plant
175	Harding Boulevard South Checkpoint *
175A	Elton C. Harris North Checkpoint *
176	Headhouse / Greenhouse
177	Hazardous Waste Storage
178	Rodney G. Higgins Hall

179 Augustus C. Blanks Hall (Special Ed. Building)

180 National Plant Data Center

181 S.V. Totty Hall

182 Camille Shade Hall

183 Ashford O. Williams Hall /  
Center for Small Farms Research

184 Student Pavilion (not shown)

185 Baranco - Hill Student Health Center

186 P.B.S. Pinchback Engineering Building

187 Honors College

188 Athletic Ticket Office (7722 Scenic Hwy) \*

189 618 Harding Boulevard \*

190 Lee Hines Baseball Stadium & Fence

190A Lee Hines Baseball Stadium Ticket Booth

191 Lee Hines Baseball Stadium  
Concessions & Restrooms

192 Softball Field Stadium

193 Counseling Center

194 Ulysses Sully Jones Hall

195 Student Apartments #1 \*

196 Student Apartments #2 \*

197 Student Apartments #3 \*

198 Student Apartments #4 \*

FB-1 Footbridge \*

MV1 Main Vault \*

V1 Transformer Vault #1 \*

V2 Transformer Vault #2 (A.R.O.T.C.) \*

V3 Transformer Vault #3 (N.R.O.T.C.) \*

V4 Transformer Vault #4 (S.U.M.A.) \*

V5 Transformer Vault #5 \*

V7 Transformer Vault #7 \*

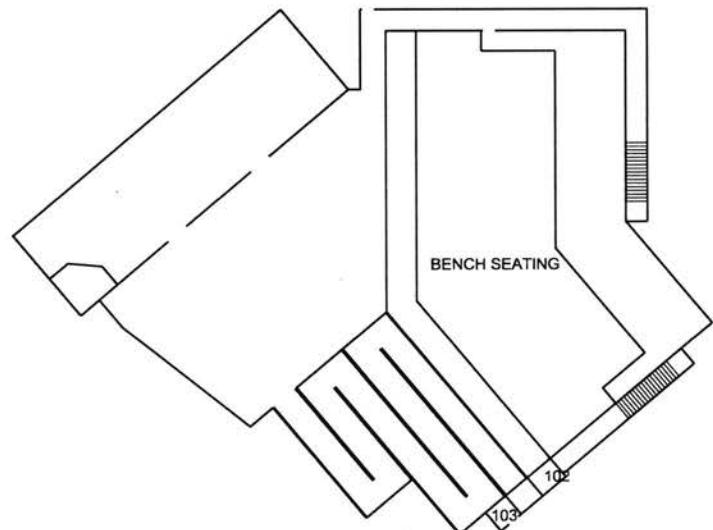
TC I Tennis Court Phase I \*

TC II Tennis Court Phase II \*

\* Not Shown

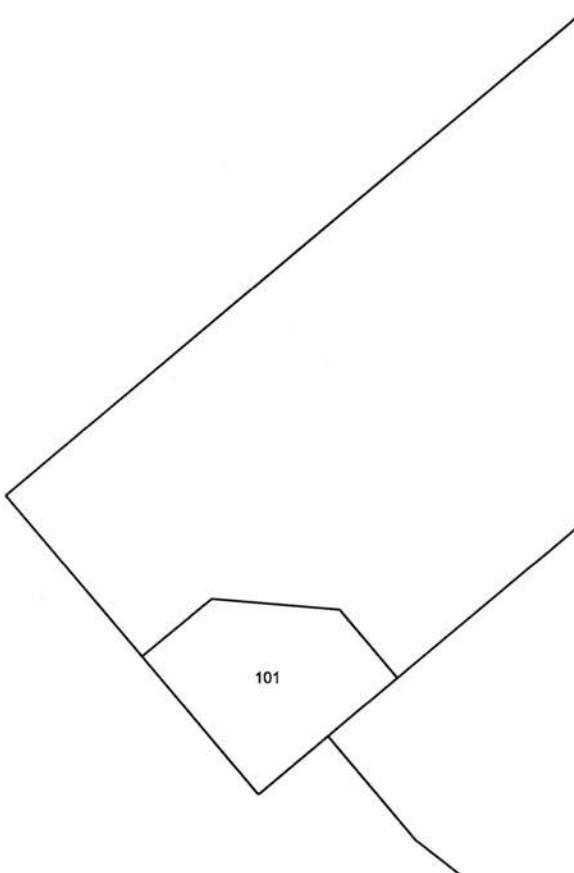


## BUILDING INVENTORY



**LEE HINES BASEBALL STADIUM**  
 Building No. 190  
 State Building I.D. Unknown  
 Gross Area Square Footage 4,800 Sq. Ft.  
 Number of Floors 1

Scale 1" = 30'

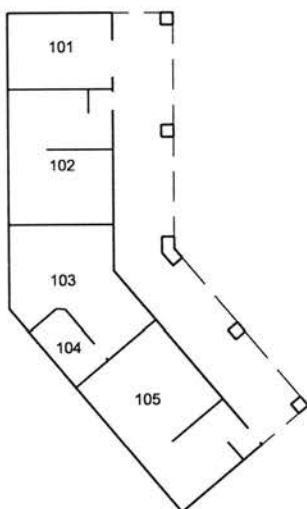


**LEE HINES BASEBALL TICKET BOOTH**  
 Building No. 190 A  
 State Building I.D. Unknown  
 Gross Area Square Footage 4,800 Sq. Ft.  
 Number of Floors 1

Scale 1" = 8'



## BUILDING INVENTORY



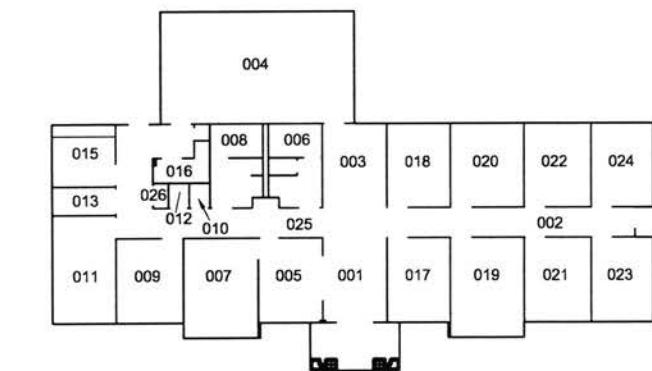
**LEE HINES BASEBALL STADIUM  
CONCESSIONS & RESTROOMS**

Building No.	191
State Building I.D.	Unknown
Gross Area Square Footage	4,800 Sq. Ft.
Number of Floors	1



ARCHITECTS  
GARDNER & GARDNER

Scale 1" = 20'



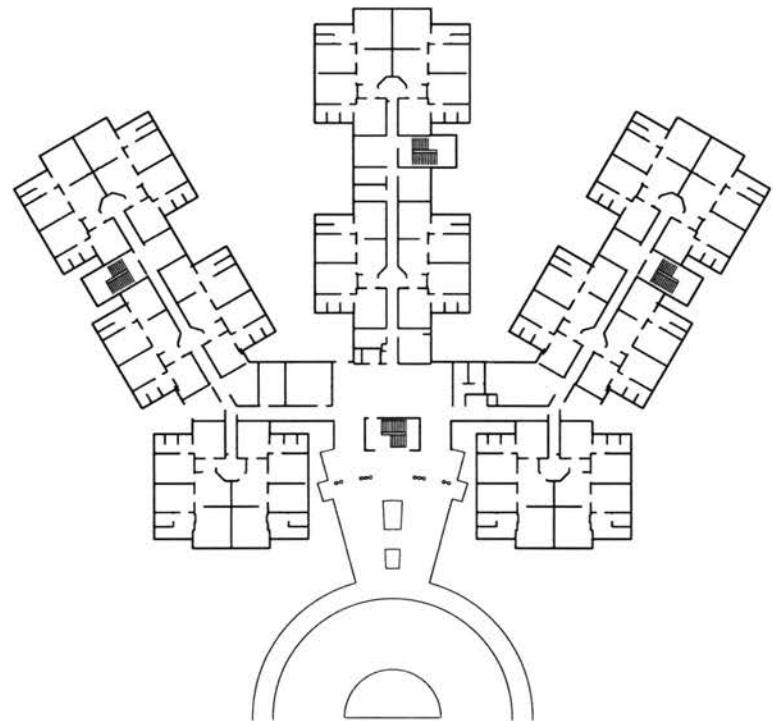
### COUNSELING CENTER

Building No.	193
State Building I.D.	Unknown
Gross Area Square Footage	2,000 Sq. Ft.
Number of Floors	1

Scale 1" = 20'



## BUILDING INVENTORY



FIRST FLOOR



ULYSSES S. JONES HALL

Building No.	194
State Building I.D.	Unknown
Gross Area Square Footage	88,700 Sq. Ft.
Number of Floors	3

Scale 1" = 50'



**SECTION THREE**

**CAMPUS DESIGN STANDARDS**

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## DESIGN STANDARDS ZONE 1: AGRICULTURE

### DESCRIPTION

At the edge of northern edge of campus, bounded on one side by Mills Avenue, the Agricultural Zone is truly unique amongst the campus zones. It will boast the lowest density of buildings and population on campus, but will be updated to be fully pedestrian accessible with new sidewalks and lighting. Most of its developed land will be used for producing food which will be consumed on campus.

### DESIGN STANDARDS

Teaching facilities will be clad in tan or buff colored finished masonry or metal panels with vertical seams or corrugations.

Roofs will be blue metal standing seam.

Fenestrations will be vertical and regularly spaced with pronounced shadow lines. Buildings should minimize their footprint to make more land available to agrarian purposes, possibly to be designed with multiple floor levels. Primary entrances should be clearly identifiable on the building.



Ashford O. Williams Hall

Prefabricated structures, such as the greenhouse, will use manufacturers' standard design materials, but colors should be selected to correspond with adjacent structures.

Utilitarian buildings, such as storage or livestock barns, will be constructed of durable insulated metal panel systems. Color selections should correspond with adjacent structures. Overall mass should be low.

### PAVED SURFACES

Paving should be kept to a minimum, and limited to standard concrete walks, asphaltic roadways, curbs and parking. Roadways will be no more than 22'-0" wide to allow for two lanes of traffic, and shoulders should be minimal. Transitions to unpaved surfaces such as gravel roads or

dirt roads used to access field will be gradual and clearly marked. Unpaved roads will not require painted striping.

### FENCES

Due to the need to pen some livestock, fencing will factor into the overall aesthetic of this zone. When needed to contain animals, fences should be of high-tension wire to the minimum height required. Barbed wire fencing, woven metal fabric fencing, and electric fencing will not be allowed. Natural features should be used to contain grazing animals wherever practical, including ravines and waterways. Cow grates are encouraged to be used as well to further minimize fencing. Grazing areas are best fenced with board



Cow grates at fence openings

### LANDSCAPING

Landscape on campus will always utilize indigenous plants, and this is especially true for the Agricultural Zone.

### AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION



Crops grown in the fields and orchards will account for most of the landscaping added to this zone, which will all be indigenous and organically grown. Planters will be included in parking lot designs to showcase additional plants that grow



Landscape

native to this locale, primarily bushes and groundcover. Shading is not critical to this zone, but is recommended near buildings to reduce cooling loads in the

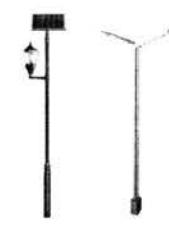
building and to provide comfort walking from parking lots into buildings. Deciduous trees should be planted remotely from greenhouses and crops.

### LIGHTING

Existing exterior lighting in this zone is inconsistent with the rest of campus, and should be updated to match the campus standard. Light fixtures along roadways will be designed to provide minimum required lighting and will be spaced a maximum distance apart from one another so



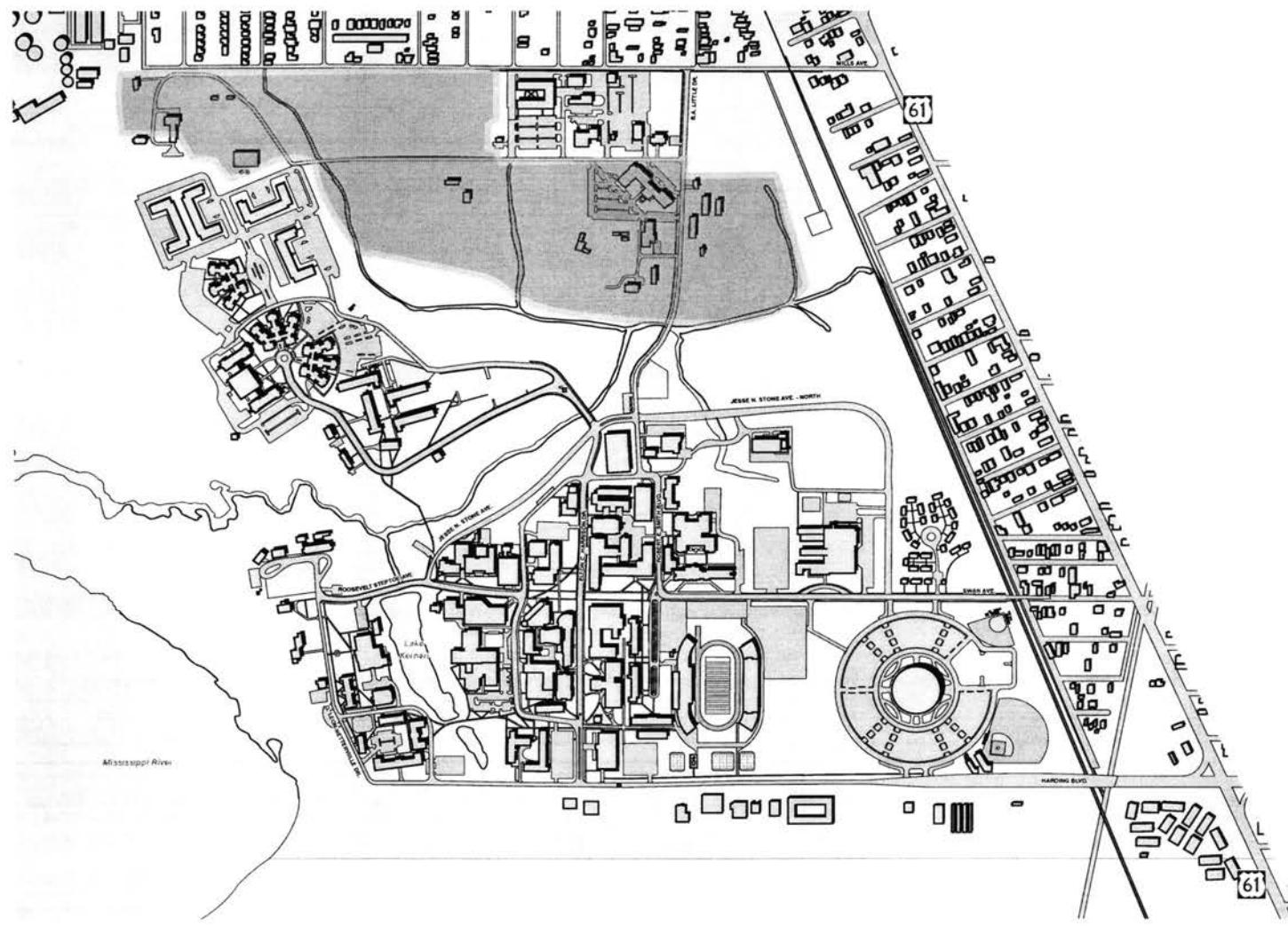
Existing Exterior Lighting



Proposed U.V. Solar Powered Lighting

as to provide adequate lighting for vehicular traffic. Lighting at parking lots and buildings will be consistent with lighting used elsewhere on campus to cast welcoming and uniform illumination. Accent lighting can enhance the aesthetics of a building or gathering space, but should be used sparingly.

New University lighting standards will include ultra-violet solar-powered lighting for campus walks and streets. These standards should be used in these areas as well, although more utilitarian heads may be selected.



## ZONE 1: AGRICULTURE

### LEGEND

- Building
- Roadways and Parking Areas
- Lawn Areas
- Water
- Agriculture Zone

## DESIGN STANDARDS ZONE 2: STUDENT LIFE

### DESCRIPTION

For those thousands of students who live on-campus, student life includes the environment they live in and navigate through every single day, from the building where they live to the sidewalks they use, to the lighting which enhances their perception of safety. Programmatically, there is benefit to grouping all residence halls within one zone, to foster greater frequency of collegial interactions with the residing students while efficiently providing for their daily needs by sharing resources such as parking lots and utilities.



Aerial of Student Life Zone

activities. As such, the Student Life Zone will be designed primarily to accommodate pedestrian traffic. Campus shuttle stops in this zone will be frequent to better serve students travelling in inclement weather. Currently, the nine residence halls sited here can accommodate over 3,100 students, fully 33% of the total student population. Foot traffic generated by this population will heavily rely on the two major roadways connecting to the rest of the campus: K St. and Elton C. Harrison Drive. Although access to the remainder of campus may be easy to navigate, it will be necessary to have basic amenities located within the Student Life Zone to serve the needs of the residents day and night. These amenities can include a sundries shop, food services, study lounges, computer labs and security phones. It is recommended that future residences be located in this zone as well to maximize the effectiveness of these amenities and to continue to build a sense of a residential community.

### DESIGN STANDARDS

Residence halls will have a uniform material palette to instill a sense of community and consistency among new and existing buildings. Exterior cladding will consist of tan and darker red bricks with horizontal banding accents and lighter tan or buff cast stone water tables and lintels. Blue standing seam metal roofs, a signature design element of the University, will be used on all buildings. Primary entrances will be centrally located on the building and will be easy to identify. Rooms will be laid out along double-loaded corridors stemming off of the main entrance for each building. Overall massing of the building will be no more than four floors of identical shape and similar plan, vertically aligned with one another for efficient constructability.



Rock and Masonry Walls

### PAVED SURFACES

Paved surfaces will be designed around the needs of pedestrian users first, to encourage walking and reduce the costs associated with infrastructure needs of vehicular support. Sidewalks will be a minimum of 5 feet wide, and constructed of buff colored concrete, brick pavers or other appropriate and durable unit construction, or composite walking surfaces. Colors will be selected to minimize glare and heat absorption.



Curb and Crosswalks

Curb depth and height above road surfaces will be minimal, helping to blur the perceived edge between sidewalks and roadways, a proven tactic for increasing driver awareness of pedestrian activities, thereby reducing vehicular speeds. They will be composed of materials harmonious to the

sidewalk material. Crosswalks will be of similar material as the sidewalks to contrast with the paving of the road, enhancing visibility. Roadways will be constructed of tinted concrete and sloped minimally from crown to curb. Construction material will be colored to minimize glare and heat absorption, but distinct from sidewalk color. Sidewalks and roads will be separated by bollard lighting spaced uniformly to provide consistent lighting along all walk paths.

### FENCING



Fencing

Perimeter fencing will match the university standard perimeter fence. Fencing in this zone is to be limited in scope, used only to surround hazards and along campus perimeters. Wherever fencing is to be used, the design should be of low brick chain walls topped with iron pickets, divided by piers set at regular intervals. It is optional to include finials, cast stone caps, or continuous chain wall at the base. Brick color should match the primary building it surrounds.

### LANDSCAPING



Landscape

Landscaping will utilize indigenous plants scaled appropriately for the intended use. Groundcovers should be used wherever possible in lieu of grass to reduce irrigation costs. Shrubs can mask building massing at base levels, but should not be placed near entrances to buildings. No landscaping should obstruct the view of traffic by and of pedestrians. Shading along roadways is especially important for the comfort of pedestrians.

### LIGHTING

Existing exterior lighting in this zone is inconsistent within this zone and with the rest of campus. Walk paths should be

lit by university-standard bollard lighting, while streets should be lit by university-standard pole top lighting. All lighting is to provide uniform illumination of surface intended to be lit. While lighting is necessary, the minimum of lighting should be used in order to reduce first costs and maintenance costs. The greatest need will be for lighting to areas required for traffic or safety. New University lighting standards will include ultra-violet solar-powered lighting for campus walks and streets. These standard fixture types should be

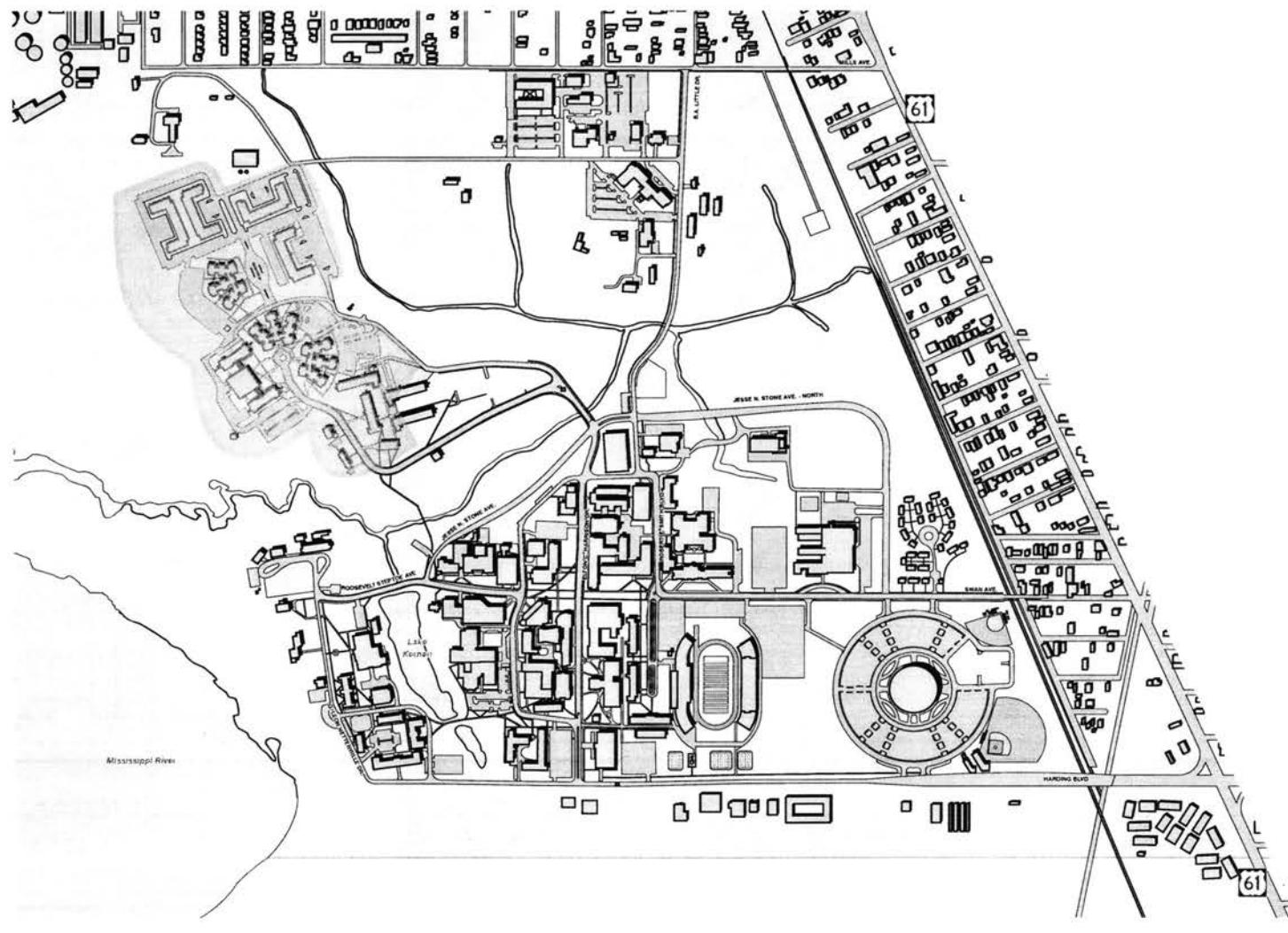


Existing Styles of Pole-top Lighting



Proposed UV Solar Powered Lighting

used in this zone, and existing lights should be removed. University utility and maintenance costs will be reduced by replacing traditional fixtures connected to the campus power grid with solar powered fixtures. To reduce light pollution, light fixtures should not project upwards from the fixture. Accent lighting can enhance the aesthetics of a building or gathering space, but should be used sparingly.



## ZONE 2: STUDENT LIFE

### LEGEND

- Building
- Roadways and Parking Areas
- Lawn Areas
- Water
- Student Life Zone

## DESIGN STANDARDS ZONE 3: HISTORIC / RIVERFRONT

### DESCRIPTION

Extending from the edge of G. Leon Netterville Dr. to the Mississippi River, the Historic Zone is an active cultural, administrative and recreational environment. Monuments located along the riverfront here, each one a resting place of a founding father including the Clark family, mark the center of University pride. Views along the Mississippi



View towards Mississippi River.

River from these areas are unparalleled, drawing many people to rest here as often as study. However, springtime floods inundate parts of the shoreline for weeks each year rendering it partially unusable during this time and, because



Slope of riverbank is unsuitable for typical building construction

It is not reinforced, parts of it threaten to slough off as in the ravines.

Buildings in the Historic Zone are of either traditional wood frame construction with wood slat siding, shutters, porches

and chimneys, or more monumental construction with brick, regularly spaced fenestrations, and overall building symmetry

### DESIGN STANDARDS

New buildings would do well to match one of the existing types of building in this zone, either the wood-framed and residential in scale or the more institutional masonry design.



Masonry details at doorway and window



be used along the length of the shoreline up to 50' away from the top of the river bank. From 0'-50' of the river bank, the rip-rap should be topped by a smooth non-slip stone walking surface such as a buff-colored cast stone with sand finish, tiered to allow for easy walking parallel to the river or descending stairs if walking towards the river. This reinforcing will run along the riverfront for the length of campus property. Some walkways could be paved in brick to



Landscape

match the look of the adjacent buildings. Walkways will be wide to allow for heavy traffic flow, separated from the street.

### FENCING

It is not recommended to construct fencing in this zone if not required. Building sites are well defined by paving, walks and plazas. Screening fencing for utilities and similar functions should be of brick or of cedar board no more than 6' high.

### LANDSCAPING

Landscaping will utilize indigenous plants scaled appropriately for the intended use. Aqueous plans or aggressive erosion control plants may be added along the loose rip-rap at the riverfront. Groundcovers should be used wherever possible in lieu of grass to reduce irrigation costs. Shrubs can mask building massing at base levels, but should not be placed near entrances to buildings. No landscaping should obstruct the view of traffic by and of pedestrians. Shading is an important component of this zone.

### LIGHTING

Walk paths should be lit by university-standard bollard lighting, while streets should be lit by university-standard

pole top lighting. All lighting is to provide uniform illumination of surface intended to be lit. While lighting is necessary, the minimum of lighting should be used in order to reduce first costs and maintenance costs. The greatest need will be for lighting to areas required for traffic or safety. New University lighting standards will include ultra-violet solar-powered lighting for campus walks and streets.

These standard fixture types should be used in this zone, and existing lights should be removed. University utility and maintenance costs will be reduced by replacing traditional fixtures connected to the campus power grid with solar powered fixtures.

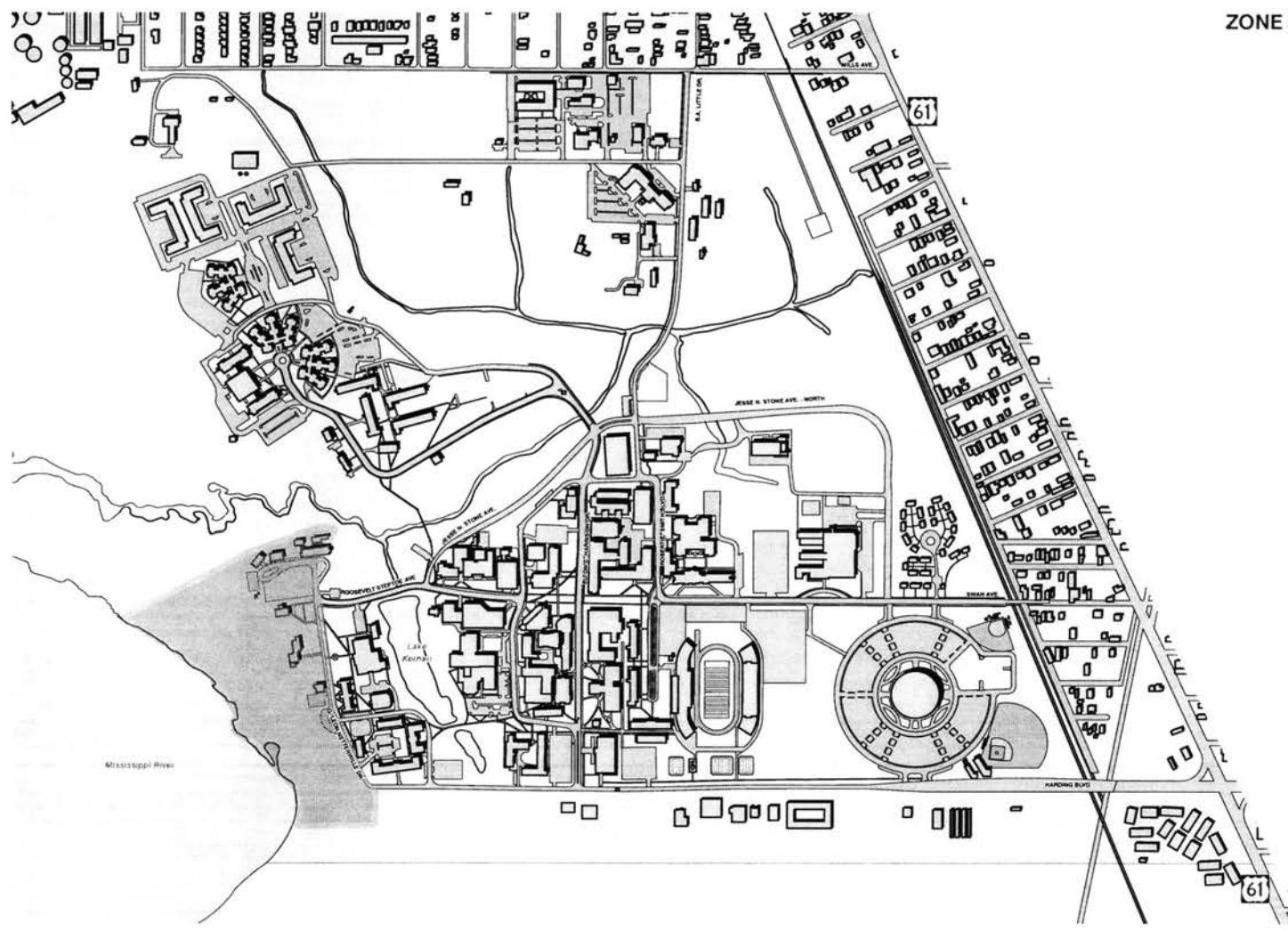
To reduce light pollution, light fixtures should not project upwards from the fixture. Accent lighting can enhance the aesthetics of a building or gathering space, but should be used sparingly.



Street Light



Proposed UV Solar Powered Lighting



### ZONE 3: HISTORIC / RIVERFRONT

#### LEGEND

- Building
- Roadways and Parking Areas
- Lawn Areas
- Water
- Historic / Riverfront Zone

## DESIGN STANDARDS ZONE 4: ACADEMIC

### DESCRIPTION

Composed mostly of modern buildings, the Academic Zone has a distinct look from the adjacent Historic and Residential zones. Buildings are typically long and low rectilinear buildings no more than four stories tall and clad



Aerial view of Academic Zone

in tan brick. Roofs are a mix of flat and pitched standing seam. Windows are either punched-opening or ribbon in nature. Many of the buildings do not have human-scale elements to break-up a long run of façade. There is little physical distinction between the University facilities and the Southern University Laboratory School, a university-operated charter school for students K-12.

The siting of buildings places them right next to one another, forming a finer-grained jigsaw of smaller pedestrian-scaled plazas and walkways. Some major roads cut through this grain, such as Elton C. Harrison Dr., which, although convenient, is disruptive to the pedestrian activities and the inherent grain of the plazas there.

### DESIGN STANDARDS

New buildings should be designed to be no more than 3 or 4 stories, and use similar buff colored brick with simple

rectilinear forms to create clear massing and clean shadow lines that run deep. Massing can express internal programs. Roofs can

be either flat or pitched with a signature blue standing seam metal finish. Windows will be metal framed with larger lites, either as punched openings or vertical or horizontal ribbon.



Flat roof with brick parapet



Detail of window



Detail of building entrance

### PAVED SURFACES



Paved sidewalk

Sidewalks are plentiful in this zone and need to be included in any building design to accommodate almost any direction of travel between local destinations. Local roadways may be removed to provide additional plaza spaces. No new roadways are recommended to be built in this zone.

### FENCING

Fencing in this zone used for visual screening will be of 6' cedar with metal hardware. Fencing used for security will be of iron pickets strung between brick piers capped with cast stone finials. Other fencing is not recommended.

Cantilevered concrete brise-soleils can be used over ribbon windows. Localized symmetry is encouraged, but not required. Breaking up longer facades with human-scaled elements is encouraged, especially at plazas and along streetfront sidewalks. Main entrances to buildings should be generously sized, well lit, and oriented to reinforce prevailing pedestrian traffic along major thoroughfares, including pedestrian plazas that act as the main thoroughfare for the primary building occupants.

Sideentrances should be welcoming, while service entrances should be located only in areas served by vehicular traffic and shielded from pedestrian view.

### LANDSCAPING

Landscape will utilize indigenous plants scaled appropriately for the intended use. Groundcovers should be used wherever possible in lieu of grass to reduce irrigation costs. Shrubs can mask building massing at base levels, but should not be placed near entrances to buildings. No landscaping should obstruct the view of traffic by and of pedestrians. Shading is an important component of this zone, and the use of shade trees will help to promote pedestrian circulation within this zone, and can contribute

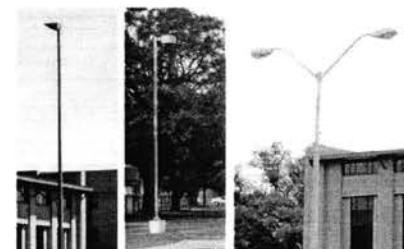


Crepe Myrtle

greatly to the design impact of major corridors, such as Elton C. Harrison Dr. or Roosevelt Steptoe Ave. While Crepe Myrtles may be used on small plots and neutral grounds for accents, larger shade trees, such as Live Oaks, can contribute greatly to the design impact of major corridors and can be constitute legacy donations by notable alumni due to their longevity. Elton C. Harrison Dr. or Roosevelt Steptoe Ave. could be become the stately central thoroughfares of campus, possibly restricted to the exclusive use of pedestrians.

### LIGHTING

Walk paths should be lit by university-standard bollard lighting, while streets should be lit by university-standard

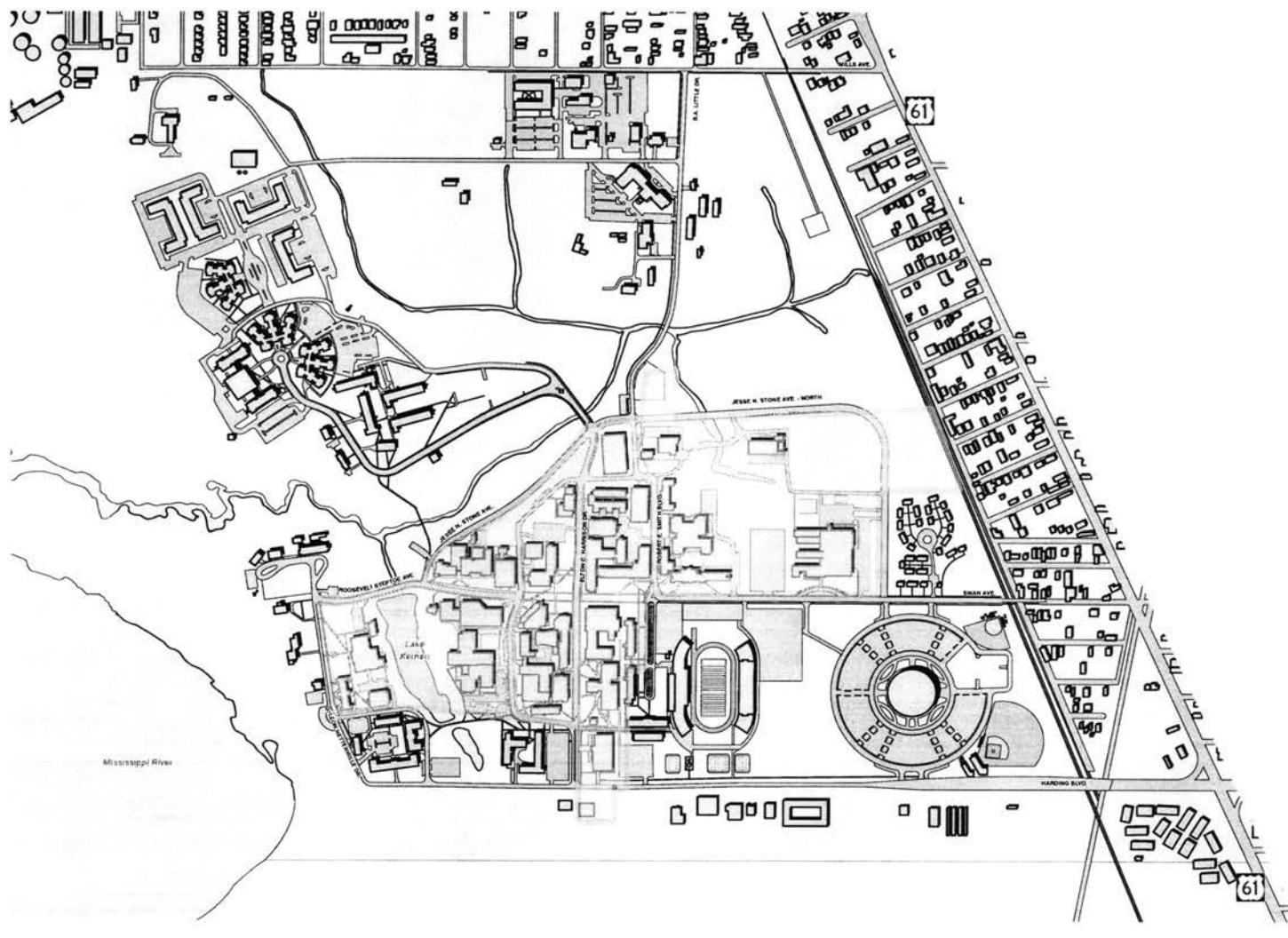


Existing Styles of Pole top Lighting



Proposed U.V Solar Powered Lighting

pole top lighting. All lighting is to provide uniform illumination of surface intended to be lit. While lighting is necessary, the minimum of lighting should be used in order to reduce first costs and maintenance costs. The greatest need will be for lighting to areas required for traffic or safety. New University lighting standards will include ultra-violet solar-powered lighting for campus walks and streets. These standard fixture types should be used in this zone, and existing lights should be removed. University utility and maintenance costs will be reduced by replacing traditional fixtures connected to the campus power grid with solar powered fixtures. To reduce light pollution, light fixtures should not project upwards from the fixture. Accent lighting can enhance the aesthetics of a building or gathering space, but should be used sparingly.



#### ZONE 4: ACADEMIC

##### LEGEND

- Building
- Roadways and Parking Areas
- Lawn Areas
- Water
- Academic Zone

Scale in Feet (Approximate)

N

## DESIGN STANDARDS ZONE 5: ATHLETICS

### DESCRIPTION

The largest buildings of the Southern University System are located in this zone, including the F.G. Clark Activity Center and the A.W. Mumford Stadium, home of the Southern University Jaguars. These structures are iconic landmarks constructed of exposed concrete.

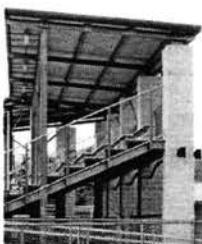


structure systems or metal panel cladding systems, easily identifiable and, due to being surrounded by large parking lots, are highly visible.

Primary pedestrian entrances should be easily accessible to pedestrian circulation paths and clearly separated from vehicular circulation and entrances. The scale of these entrances should be appropriate to the function, allowing for larger entrances and circulation access paths for high-traffic areas, and smaller scales for service or retail access.

### PAVED SURFACES

Much of the paved surface in this zone is dedicated to parking. To minimize heat absorption and radiation, parking paving will be of a lighter color and will be interspersed with landscaped dividers. Pedestrian walkways will be wide and clearly separated from vehicular traffic with a combination of bollards, landscaping and street furniture.



Masonry with Metal Roof

The large scale of all paved surfaces allows for the use of larger dimensions of materials such as areas of cast concrete paving rather than unit masonry.

### FENCING

Fencing used in this zone will typically be used for directing crowds, such as along entrance queues and at perimeters of stadium areas. Fences will not be designed to cause injury to persons who encounter them. Wherever large crowds are contained by fencing, ADA-compliant emergency exits shall be installed at regular intervals per current building code standards. Iron picket fences over 6' high with tube steel supports are appropriate, but ends shall not be pointed nor shaped in any way that could cause injury to persons.

### LANDSCAPING



Landscape

Landscaping will utilize indigenous plants scaled appropriately for the intended use. Groundcovers should be used wherever possible in lieu of grass to reduce irrigation costs. No landscaping should obstruct the view of traffic by and of pedestrians. Landscaping at grade and structured planter beds can effectively create clear boundaries between vehicular and pedestrian circulation paths. Shading is an important component of this zone and additional trees should be planted along pedestrian walkways to create a comfortable walking environment.

### LIGHTING

Walk paths should be lit by university-standard bollard lighting, while streets should be lit by university-standard pole top lighting. All lighting is to provide uniform illumination of surface intended to be lit. While lighting is necessary, the minimum of lighting should be used in order to reduce

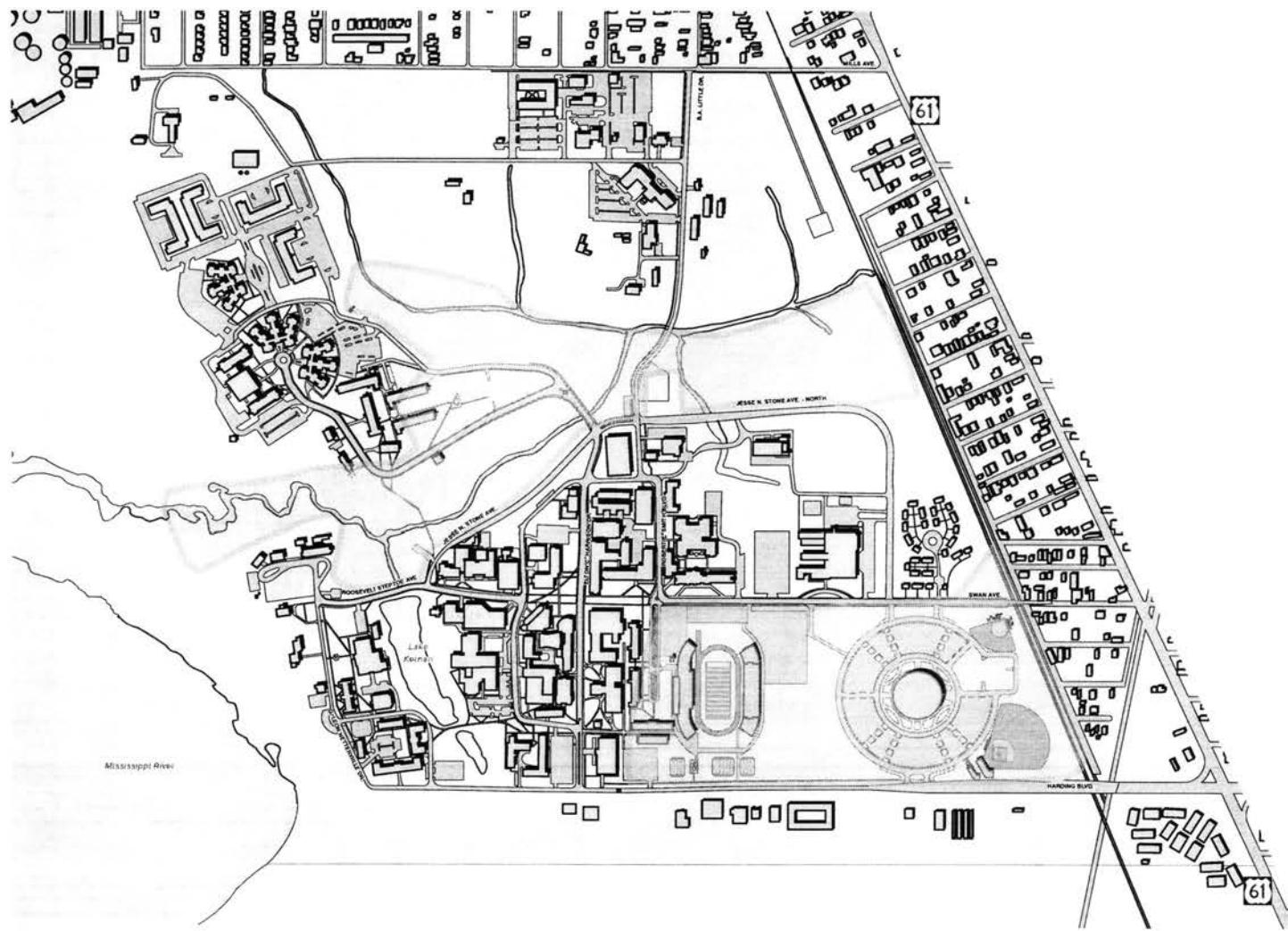
first costs and maintenance costs. The greatest need will be for lighting to areas required for traffic or safety. New University lighting standards will include ultra-violet solar-



powered lighting for campus walks and streets. These standard fixture types should be used in this zone, and existing lights should be removed. University utility and maintenance costs will be reduced by replacing traditional fixtures connected to the campus power grid with solar powered fixtures. To reduce light pollution, light fixtures should not project upwards from the fixture.

Accent lighting can enhance the aesthetics of a building or gathering space, but should be used sparingly.

Consideration may be given to using HID light fixtures in this zone at parking lot areas, using only fixtures with a high color rendering index that is consistent with the color temperature utilized throughout the rest of campus. These lights may be high-mast style fixtures.



## ZONE 5: ATHLETICS

### LEGEND

- Building
- Roadways and Parking Areas
- Lawn Areas
- Water
- Athletics Zone

Scale in Feet (Approximate)



## DESIGN STANDARDS ZONE 6: HOTEL & CONFERENCE (FUTURE)

### DESCRIPTION

The Hotel and Conference Zone is a newly designated zone of campus which will straddle Harding Boulevard from Harrison to the River. This zone affords a reduced scale of traffic along Harding Boulevard, and brilliant view of the river at the intersection of Harding Boulevard and Netterville.

### DESIGN STANDARDS



Elevator Tower with Pedestrian Bridge

Although the buildings in this zone will all be new, the zone will exhibit qualities of each of the zones it is bookended by, the Historic Zone and the Academic Zone. As such the buildings will be scaled to the pedestrian user at all streetfronts and at plazas. Minimum setbacks of 10' will be required for buildings taller than 30'. Building mass will be of clear geometries with articulation to create shadow lines. Materials will be unit masonry exterior cladding with cast stone watertables and lintels. Typical fenestrations will be punched or ribbon, but there are opportunities for storefront or curtainwall systems to be used at selective locations utilizing smaller scale glazing panels.

### PAVED SURFACES

Unit masonry paving is preferred for walkway surfaces. Walks will be of a generous width to allow for moderate pedestrian traffic. Fencing up to 8' and will be separated from vehicular traffic by landscaping running along the roadside. In plaza areas, secondary sidewalks may be present which can be narrower than those along roads.



### FENCING

Perimeter fencing will match the university standard perimeter fence. Except for at the perimeters, fencing should be avoided in this zone. Wherever fencing is to be used, the design should be of low brick chain walls topped with iron pickets, divided by piers set at regular intervals. Fencing used for screening should be of either 6' cedar boards or single-wythe masonry chain walls perforated with ventilation openings.

### LANDSCAPING

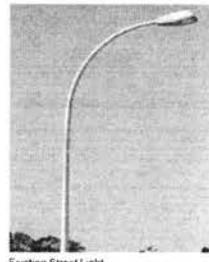
Landscape will utilize indigenous plants scaled appropriately for the intended use. Groundcovers should be used wherever possible in lieu of grass to reduce irrigation costs. Shrubs can mask building massing at base levels, but should not be placed near entrances to buildings. No landscaping should obstruct the view of traffic by and of pedestrians. Shading along roadways is especially important for the comfort of pedestrians and new trees should be planted along pedestrian circulation paths.



Lake Kamen

### LIGHTING

Walk paths should be lit by university-standard bollard lighting, while streets should be lit by university-standard pole top lighting. All lighting is to provide uniform illumination of surface intended to be lit. While lighting is necessary, the minimum of lighting should be used in order to reduce first



Existing Street Light



Proposed UV Solar Powered Lighting

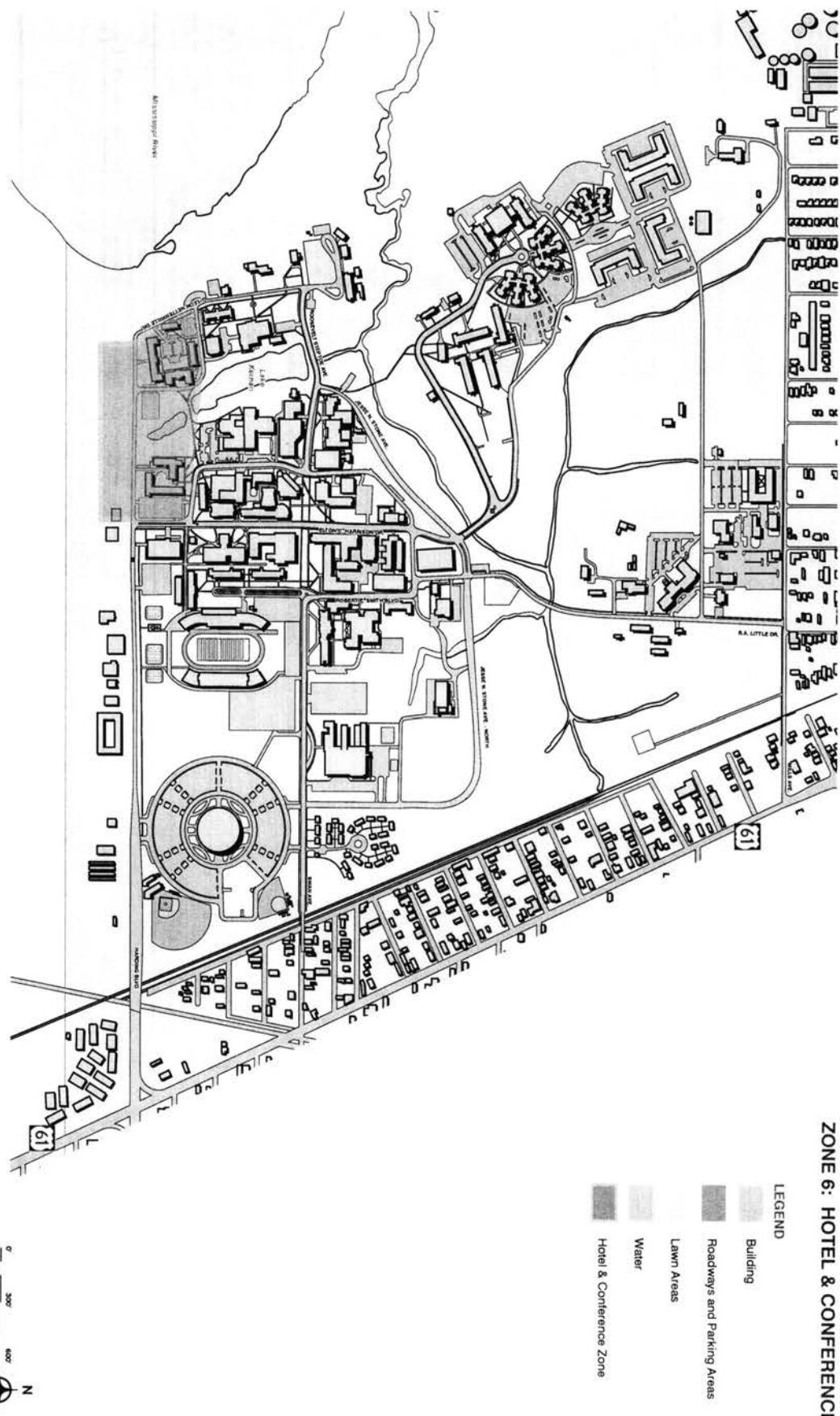
costs and maintenance costs. The greatest need will be for lighting to areas required for traffic or safety. New University lighting standards will include ultra-violet solar-powered lighting for campus walks and streets. These standard fixture types should be used in this zone, and existing lights should be removed. University utility and maintenance costs will be reduced by replacing traditional fixtures connected to the campus power grid with solar powered fixtures. To reduce light pollution, light fixtures should not project upwards from the fixture.

Accent lighting can enhance the aesthetics of a building or gathering space, but should be used sparingly.

## ZONE 6: HOTEL & CONFERENCE

### LEGEND

- Building
- Roadways and Parking Areas
- Lawn Areas
- Water
- Hotel & Conference Zone



## DESIGN STANDARDS ZONE 7: RENEWABLE UTILITIES (FUTURE)

### DESCRIPTION

The Renewable Utilities lands will be aesthetically laid out to integrate well with their surroundings, but systems within these areas will be designed for optimal performance. Water treatment will be conducted close to the most intensive use of the gray water produced there, the agriculture activities. Solar Power Collection areas will be free of shading, vehicular traffic, and much pedestrian traffic.

### DESIGN STANDARDS

Designs for the primary solar collection fields will be utilitarian in nature. Aesthetics of the teaching facility at the Satellite Solar Collection Fields will be similar to the buildings in the Academic Zone, using unit masonry and articulated geometries, and will have a well-defined primary entrance. Equipment at each field will be per manufacturer's standards to achieve maximum power generation output. Overall site plan should be organized to clearly delineate those areas open to the public and those areas restricted to the public using fencing and landscaping. Signage should be small, clear, and used sparingly.

### PAVED SURFACES

There will be a minimum of paved surfaces in these areas. Walkways serving the teaching facility will lead directly from the parking area to the building, but walkways to access equipment will be spare as they will be used primarily for maintenance.

### FENCING

Perimeter fencing along edges bordering the campus will match the university standard perimeter fence. Perimeter



Fencing

fencing not bordering the campus will be of reinforced chain link. As these facilities will be staffed by a minimum number of personnel, security

cameras will be installed sufficiently to provide full visibility of the perimeter, directly linked to the University security offices.

### LANDSCAPING

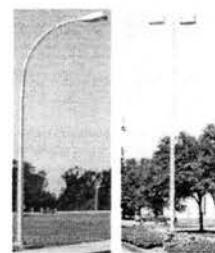


Landscape Bushes

Landscaping will be used only at borders along the campus, and will utilize indigenous plants scaled appropriately for the intended use.

Groundcovers should be used wherever possible in lieu of grass to reduce irrigation costs. For safety reasons, no landscaping should obstruct the view of traffic by and of pedestrians.

### LIGHTING



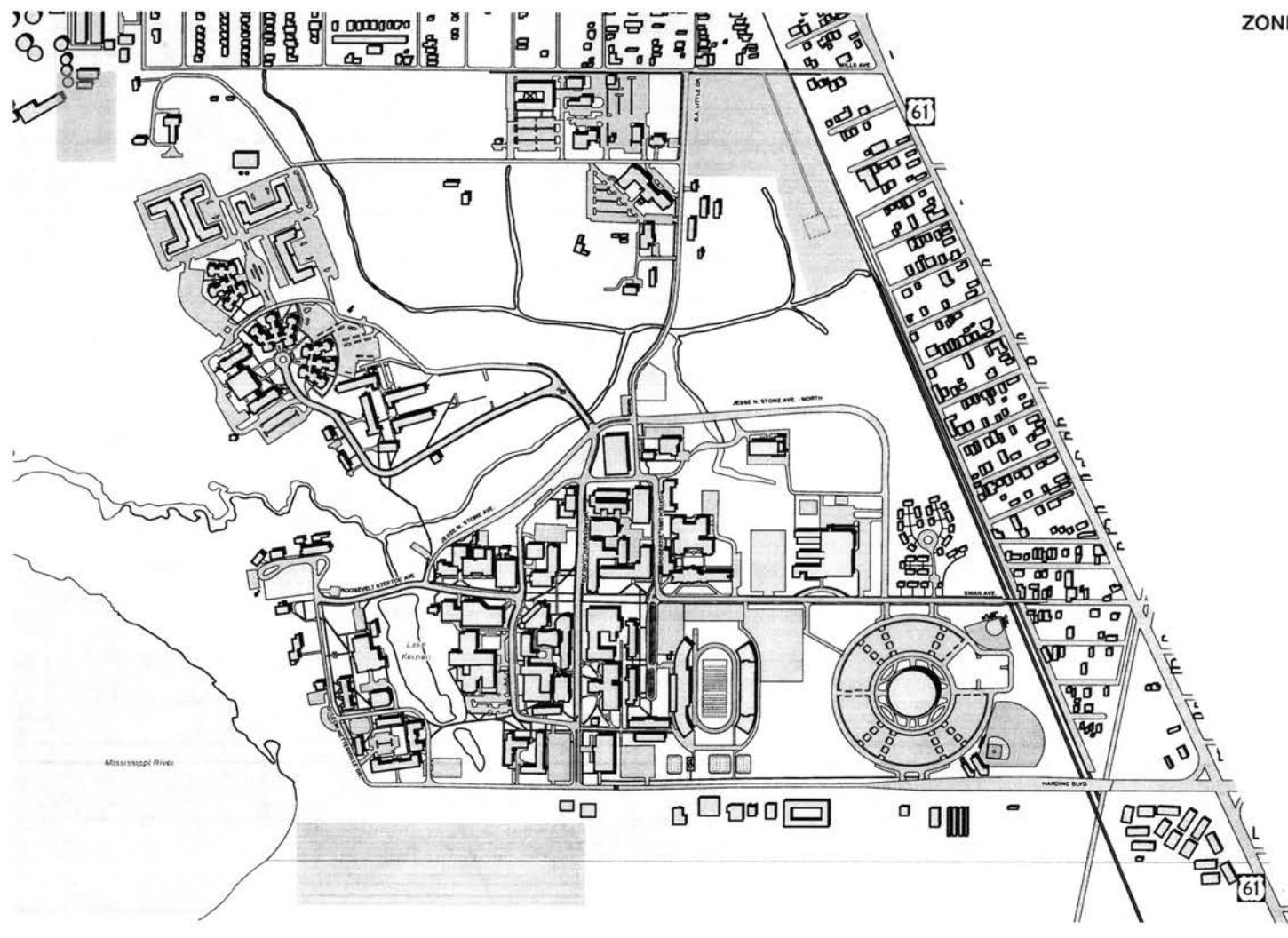
Existing Styles of Pole top Lighting

Walk paths should be lit by university-standard bollard lighting, while streets should be lit by university-standard pole top lighting. All lighting is to provide uniform illumination of surface intended to be lit. While lighting is necessary, the minimum of lighting should

be used in order to reduce operating costs and energy consumption, so it should not be added where not required for traffic or safety. To reduce light pollution, light fixtures should not project upwards from the fixture.



Proposed UV Solar Powered Lighting



## ZONE 7: RENEWABLE UTILITIES

### LEGEND

- Building
- Roadways and Parking Areas
- Lawn Areas
- Water
- Renewable Utilities Zone

## DESIGN STANDARDS ZONE 8: FACILITIES

### DESCRIPTION

At the edge of northern edge of campus, bounded on one side by Mills Avenue, is the Facilities Zone. A cluster of single-story buildings set upon large swaths of surface parking lots, the design of this zone is nondescript but practical, locating physical plant functions alongside the motor pool and storage facilities. Buildings in this area serve many back of house needs, and benefit from being clustered together for efficiency and in order to minimize their overall impact on the campus aesthetic. Most of the area in this zone is covered with asphaltic surface parking lots or single-storey buildings with flat or single-pitched roofs, with very little open ground for landscaping.



Parking Area

into clear hierarchies of use or of buildings served. New paving is discouraged, and new buildings should be designed to utilize existing paving more efficiently. In general, paving should be limited to standard concrete walks, asphaltic roadways, curbs and parking. All new paving will be designed to accommodate heavier vehicles.



Existing Lighting

the heavy-duty vehicular traffic. Lighting at parking lots and buildings will be consistent with lighting used elsewhere on campus to provide welcoming and uniform illumination. Accent lighting is not necessary for buildings within this zone. High Mast lighting may be effective in this zone, but is discouraged.

### DESIGN STANDARDS

Wherever possible, new buildings within this zone should be one-storey to match the existing buildings. However,

care should be used that new buildings do not extend beyond the zone bounds, so larger building programs should be built as multi-story buildings to reduce overall land use in this zone. Primary facades and major access points into the buildings should be clear and easily accessible, preferably designed to complement existing buildings which lack such cohesion. Exterior cladding should be of a lighter colored unit masonry material with fenestrations used to articulate primary facades.



Building Style

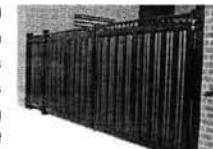


Building Style

accessible, preferably designed to complement existing buildings which lack such cohesion. Exterior cladding should be of a lighter colored unit masonry material with fenestrations used to articulate primary facades.

### PAVED SURFACE

A surfeit of paving exists in this zone, unlike the designs of adjacent zones. The parking is not centralized or organized



Landscape Bush

### LANDSCAPING

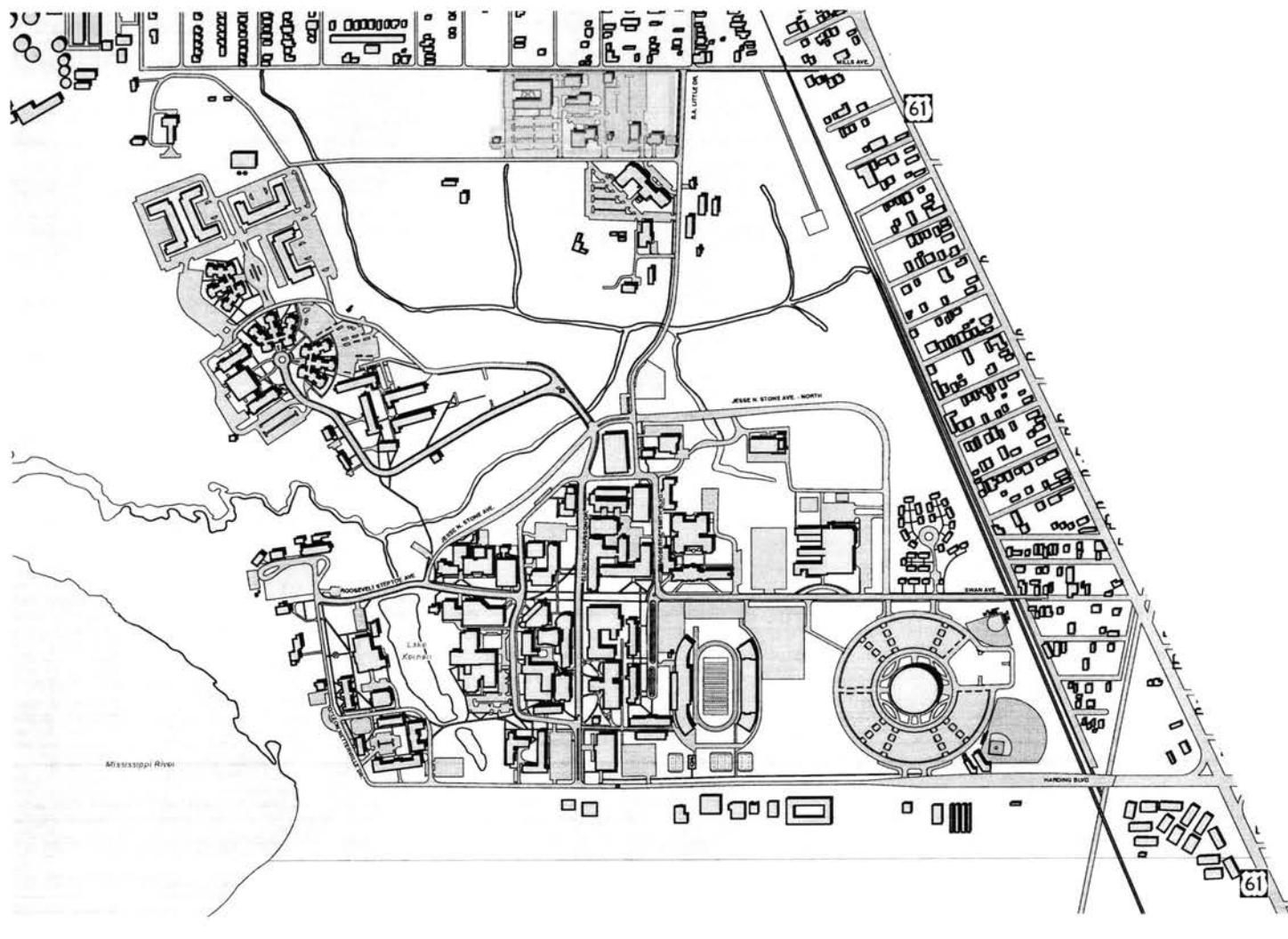
Landscape will always utilize indigenous plants. Planters will be included in parking lot designs to showcase additional plants that grow native to this locale, primarily bushes and groundcover. Shading is not critical to this zone, but is recommended near buildings to reduce cooling loads in the building and to provide comfort walking from parking lots into buildings.



Landscape Bush

### LIGHTING

Light fixtures along roadways will provide minimum required lighting and spaced a maximum distance apart from one another so as to provide adequate lighting for



## ZONE 8: FACILITIES

### LEGEND

- Building
- Roadways and Parking Areas
- Lawn Areas
- Water
- Facilities Zone

Scale in Feet (Approximate)

