



# The University of Southern Mississippi

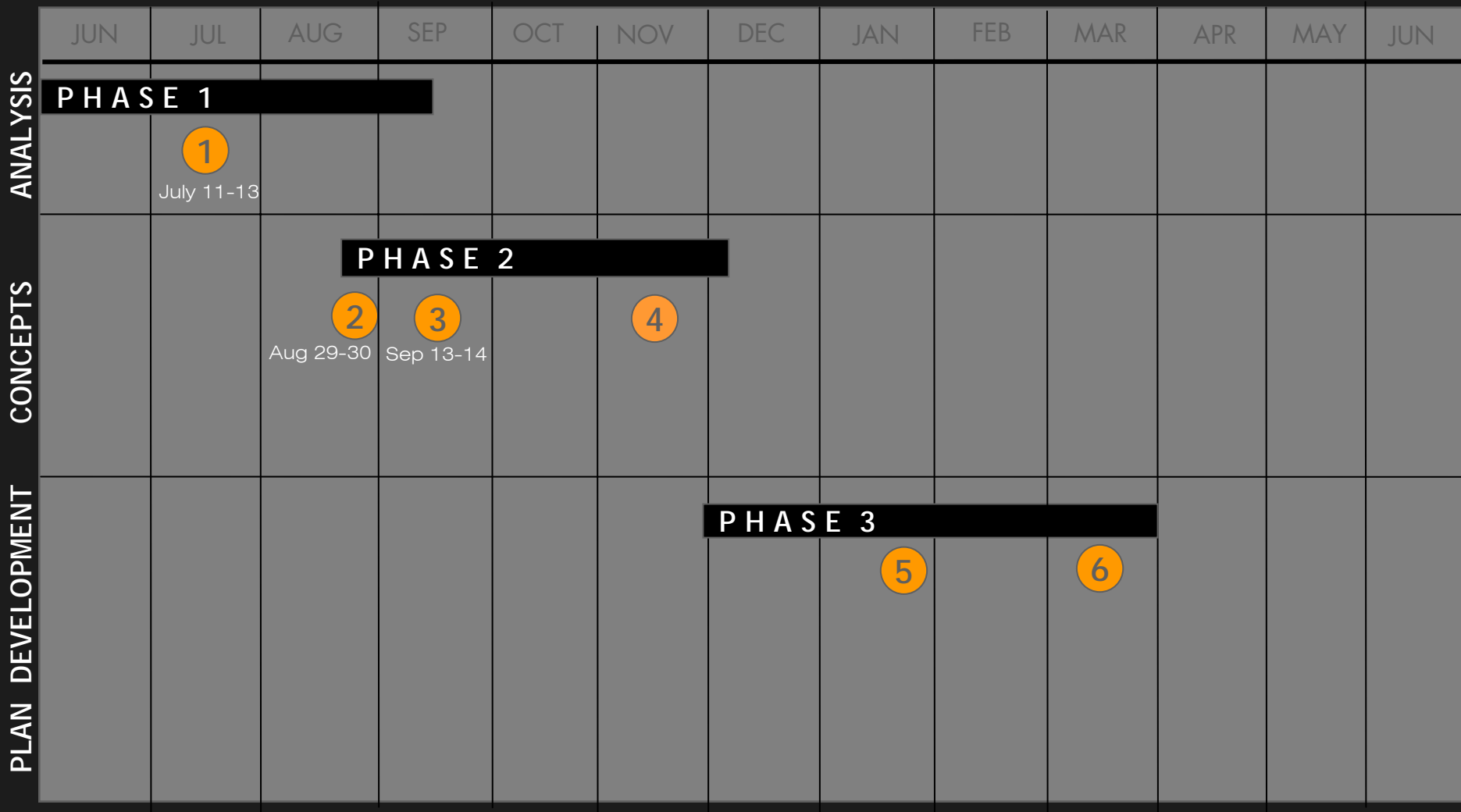


## Hattiesburg Master Campus Facility Plan Analysis and Charrette



September 2006

# Planning Process





The master campus facility plan process includes 6 work sessions over three phases between July 2006 and March 2007.




Project Web Site: <http://projects.sasaki.com/usm/>

	<a href="#">schedules</a>	<a href="#">principles</a>	<a href="#">work-to-date</a>	<a href="#">directory</a>	<a href="#">feedback</a>
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The University of Southern Mississippi **Master Campus Facility Plan**

		
<p><b>Message from the President</b></p> <p>The mission of The University of Southern Mississippi is to lead in engaging and empowering individuals to transform lives and communities. An attractive, convenient and efficient campus is critical to fulfilling this vision.</p>	<p><b>What's New?</b></p> <p>The planning process officially began on July 11, with the site visit and reconnaissance by the Collaborative of consultants. The Collaborative returned to campus on August 29-30 to present the findings from the analysis phase.</p>	<p><b>Upcoming Meetings</b></p> <p>September 13-14, 2006 Work Session 3</p>

A website has been developed to provide updates for campus constituents, as well as to allow for direct feedback in the planning process. It is linked from the USM home page.

# Planning Principle 1

## Protect historic open spaces and buildings



Seven key planning principles were developed by the Master Campus Facility Planning Team. These principles will guide the planning process and all future campus development.

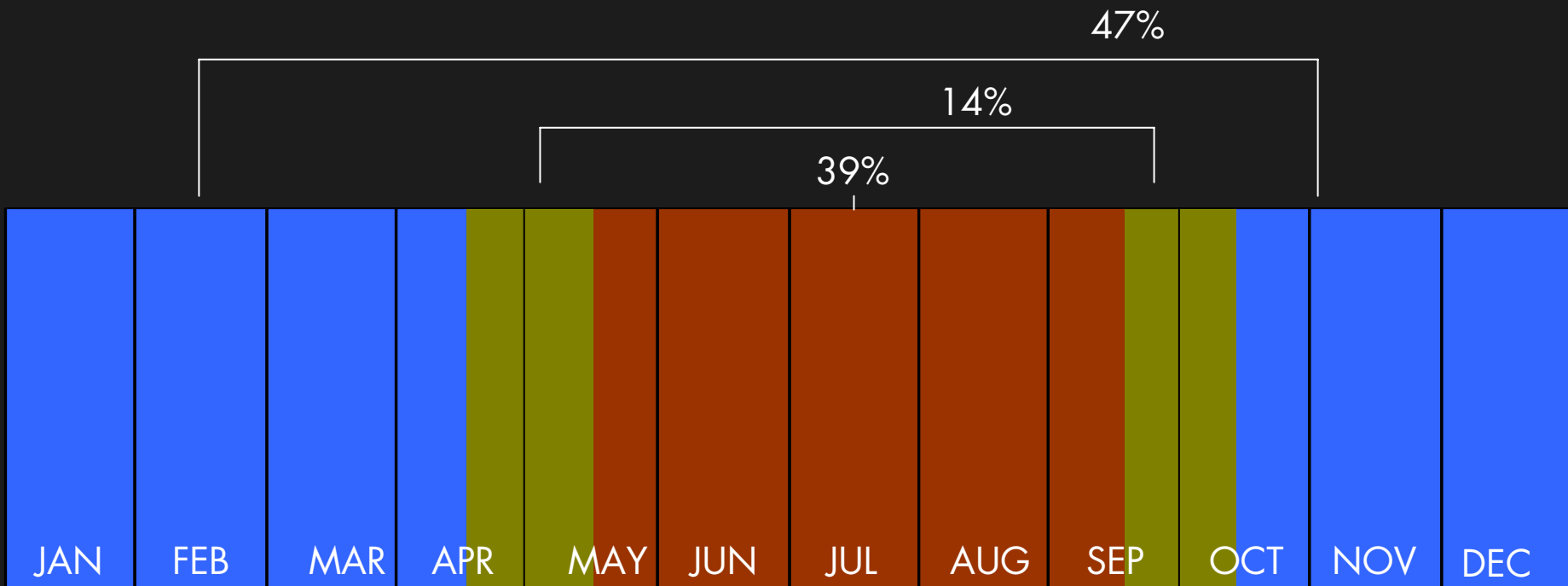
# Planning Principle 2

**Extend and enhance the character of the campus through contextual design of future buildings and open spaces**



# Planning Principle 3

## Promote environmental design and energy conservation principles



The above graphic represents the average monthly temperatures and demonstrates that only during 14% of the year are air temperatures considered comfortable. Therefore, landscape and buildings must address the remaining 86% of the year that is considered either too cold (blue) or too hot (red).

# Planning Principle 4

## Develop an integrated circulation system



# Planning Principle 5

**Create and promote environments for learning, research and social engagement**





# Planning Principle 6

## Integrate modern technology



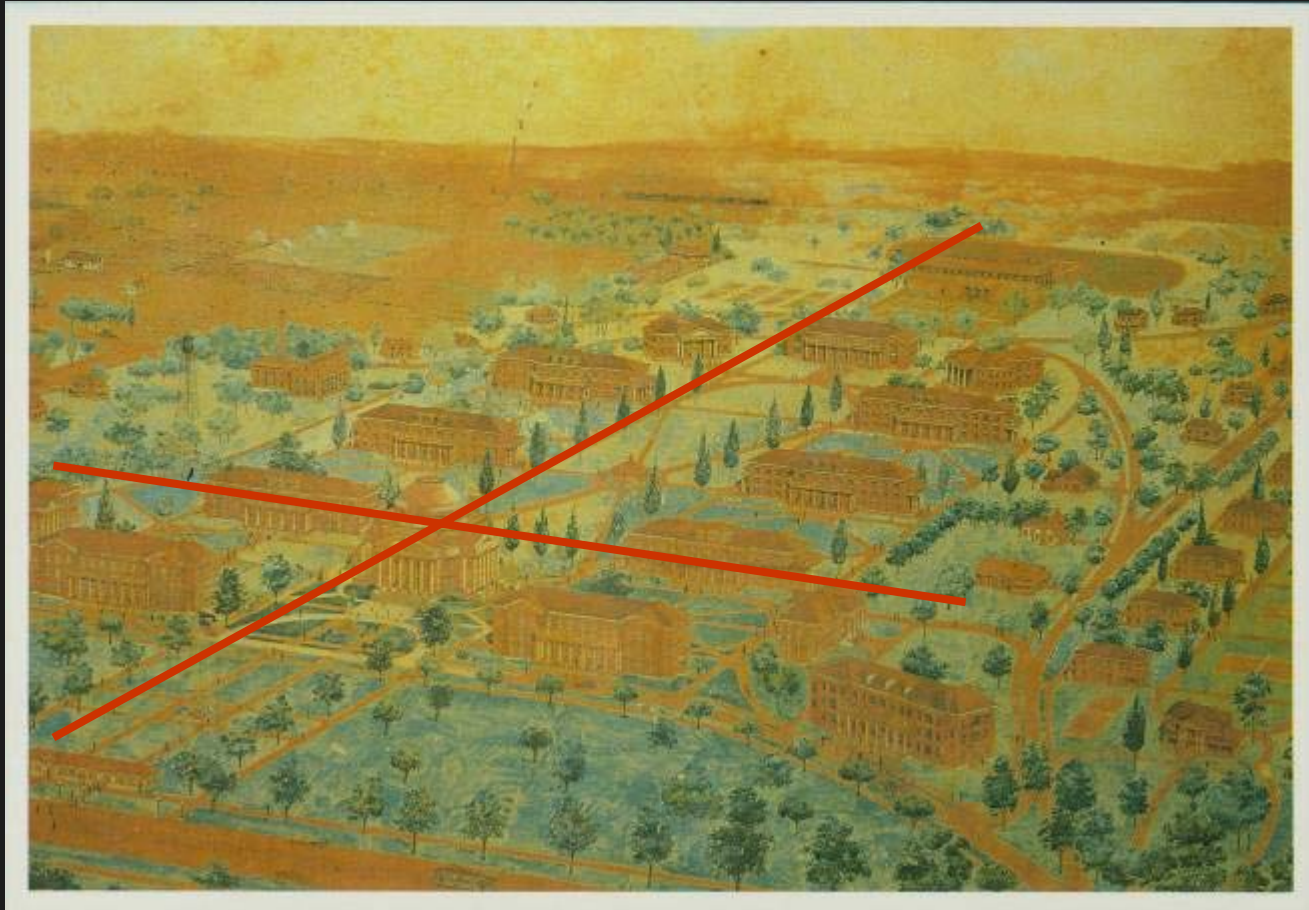
# Planning Principle 7

## Implement strategic growth practices



# History of Campus Development

- Mississippi Normal College: R.H. Hunt, Architect, 1910



The original campus plan called for the development along two major axes: north/south and east/west. The Administration building lies at the intersection of these axes. Other campus buildings were to flank either side of the central green space.

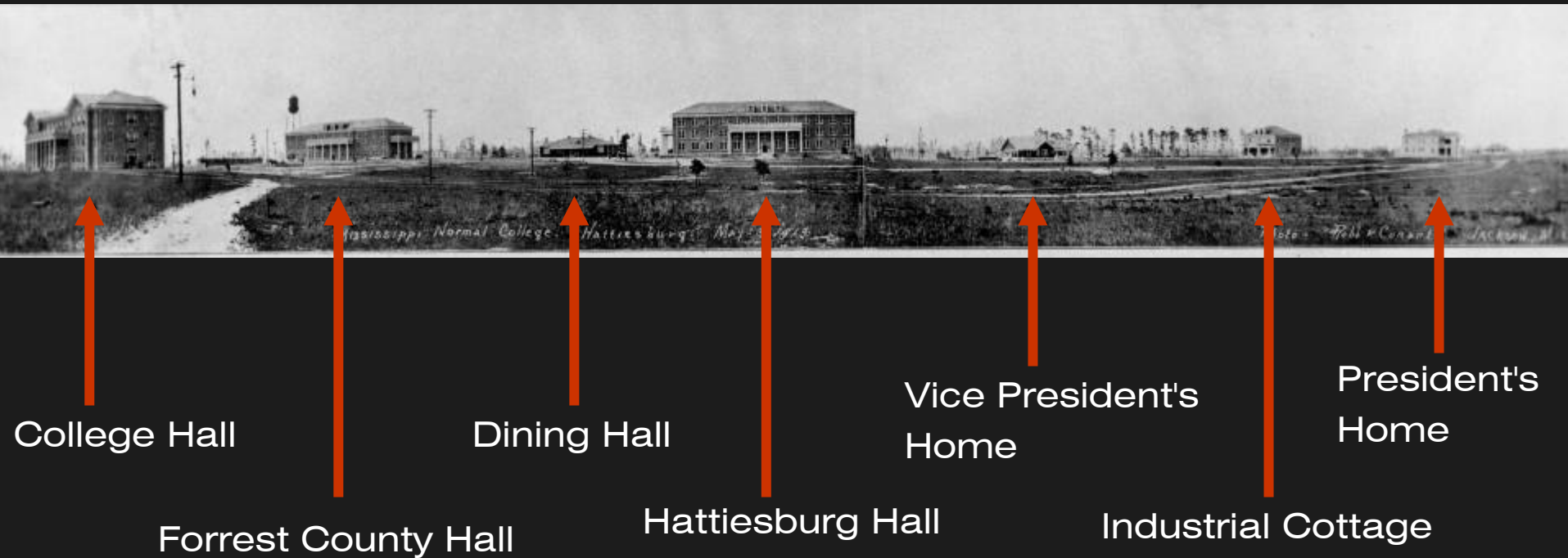
# History of Campus Development



An early sketch of the campus reveals the grand vision for the University and its architecture.

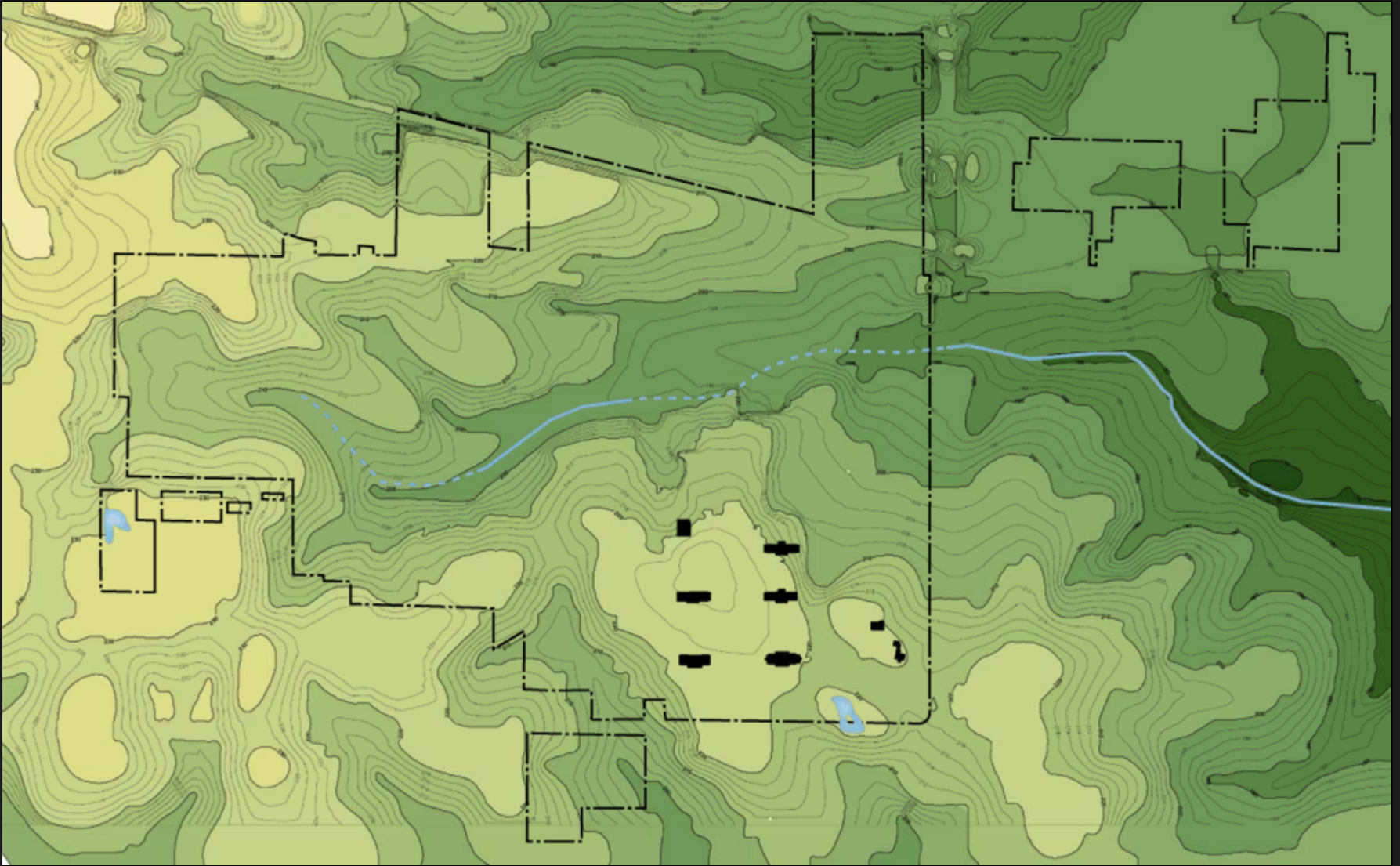
# History of Campus Development

- Original Campus Buildings – May, 1913



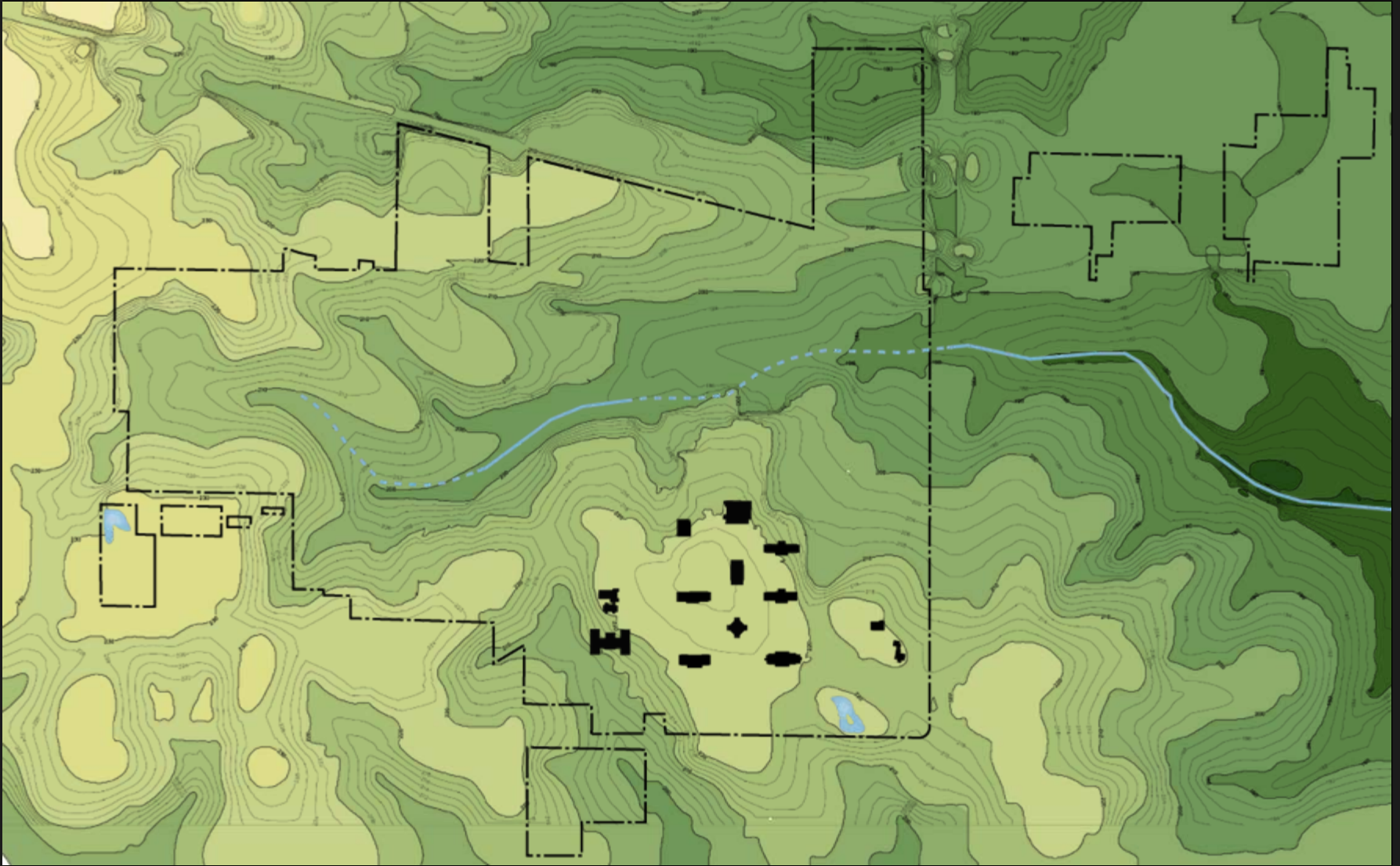
These seven buildings were among the first to be built. This time period was known as the "Stump Era" because the native pines were cut down to make way for campus development. Students were paid to help remove stumps from the ground.

# History – 1910-1919



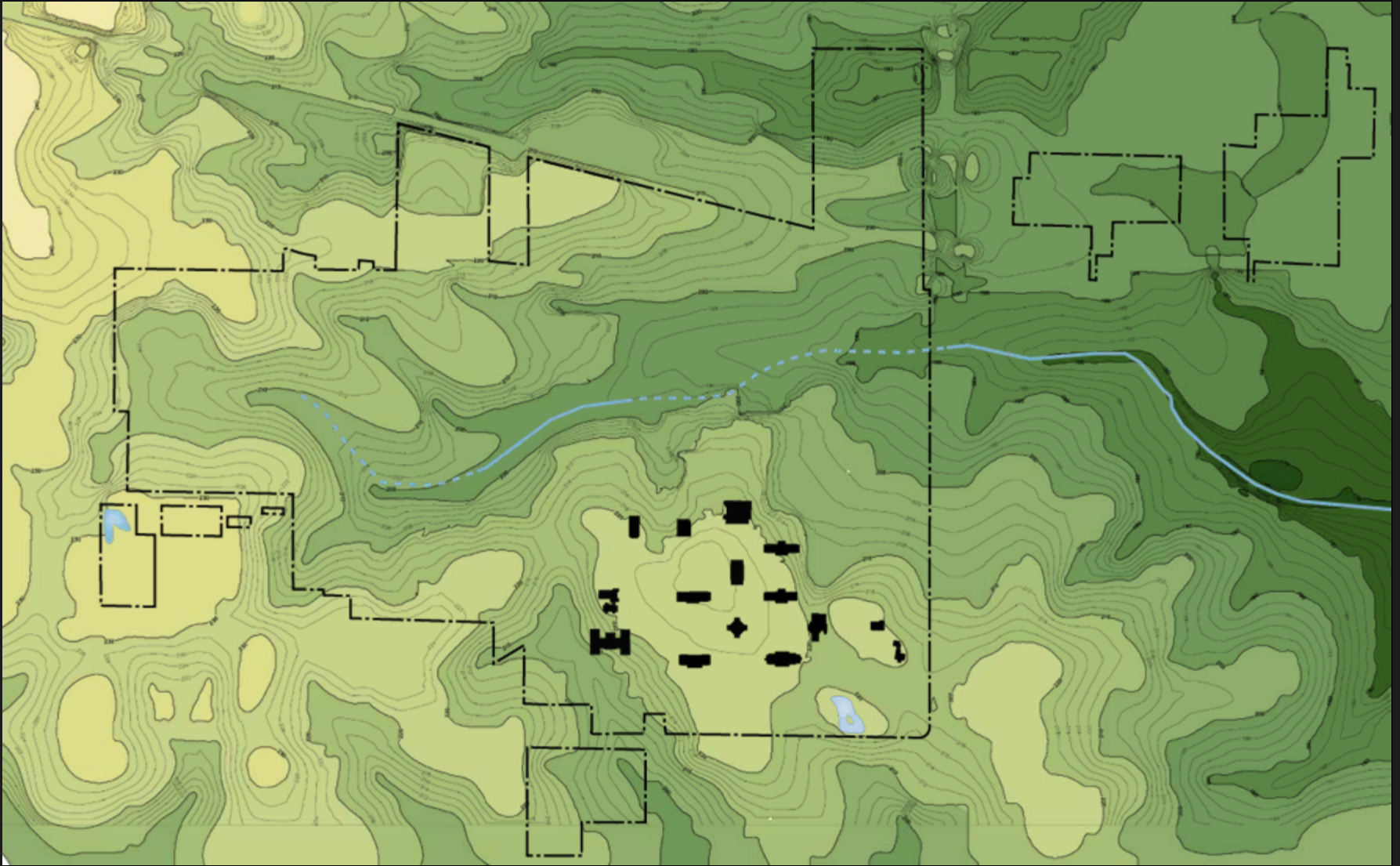
The first eight buildings followed R.H. Hunt's orthogonal plan. The shades of green speak to the topography of the site, with the darkest shades corresponding to the lowest points. Early architects constructed buildings on the highest land and avoided construction near the stream corridor.

## History – 1920-1929



The 1920s saw the construction of some of the most notable buildings on campus, including the Lucas Administration Building and Bennett Auditorium. These buildings corresponded to Hunt's plan.

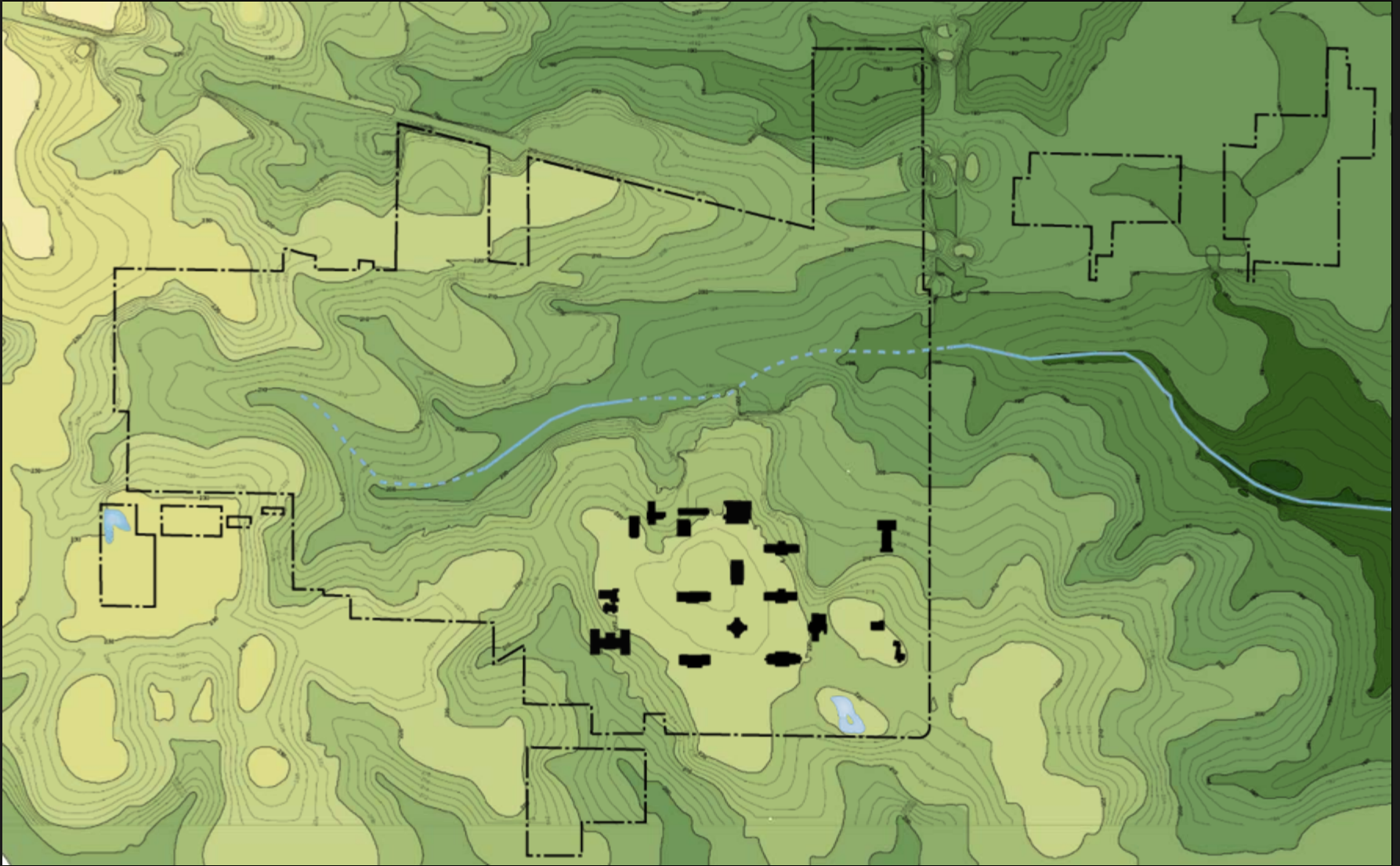
## History – 1930-1939



The 1930s saw very little campus development, primarily because of the nationwide economic downturn.

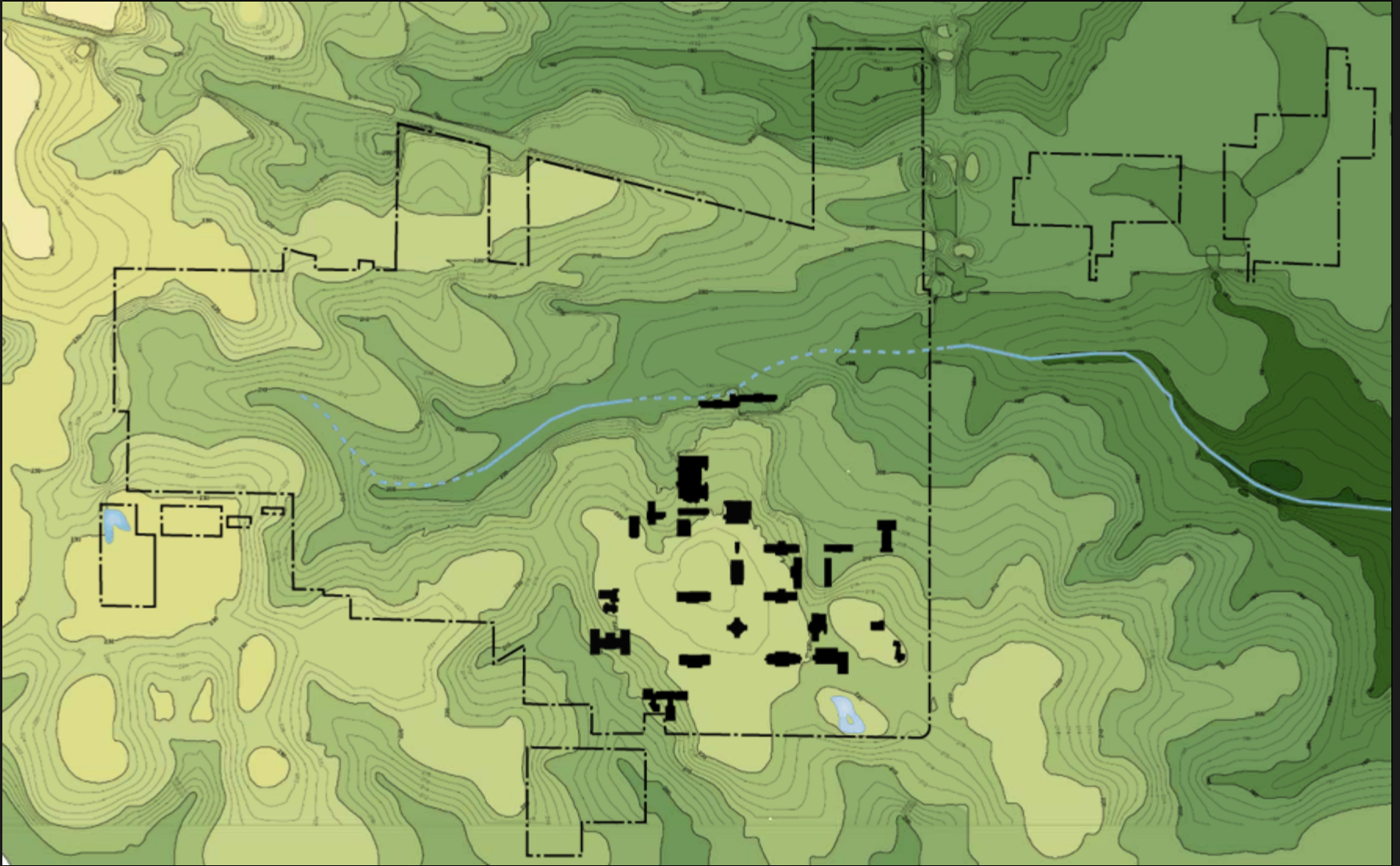


## History – 1940-1949



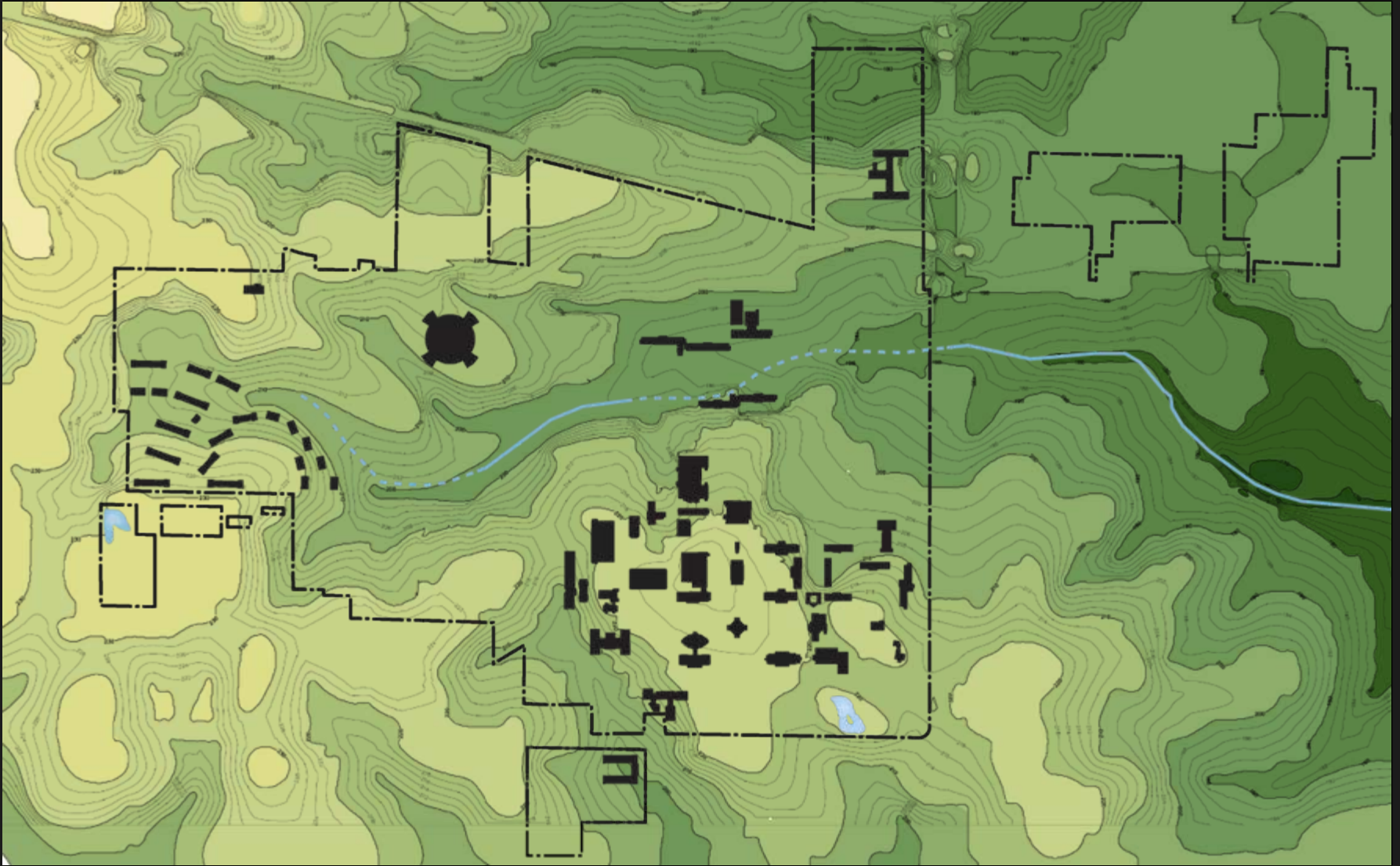
During the 1940s, efforts were focused on the war, resulting in a decrease in student enrollment and fairly stagnant growth in facilities.

## History – 1950-1959



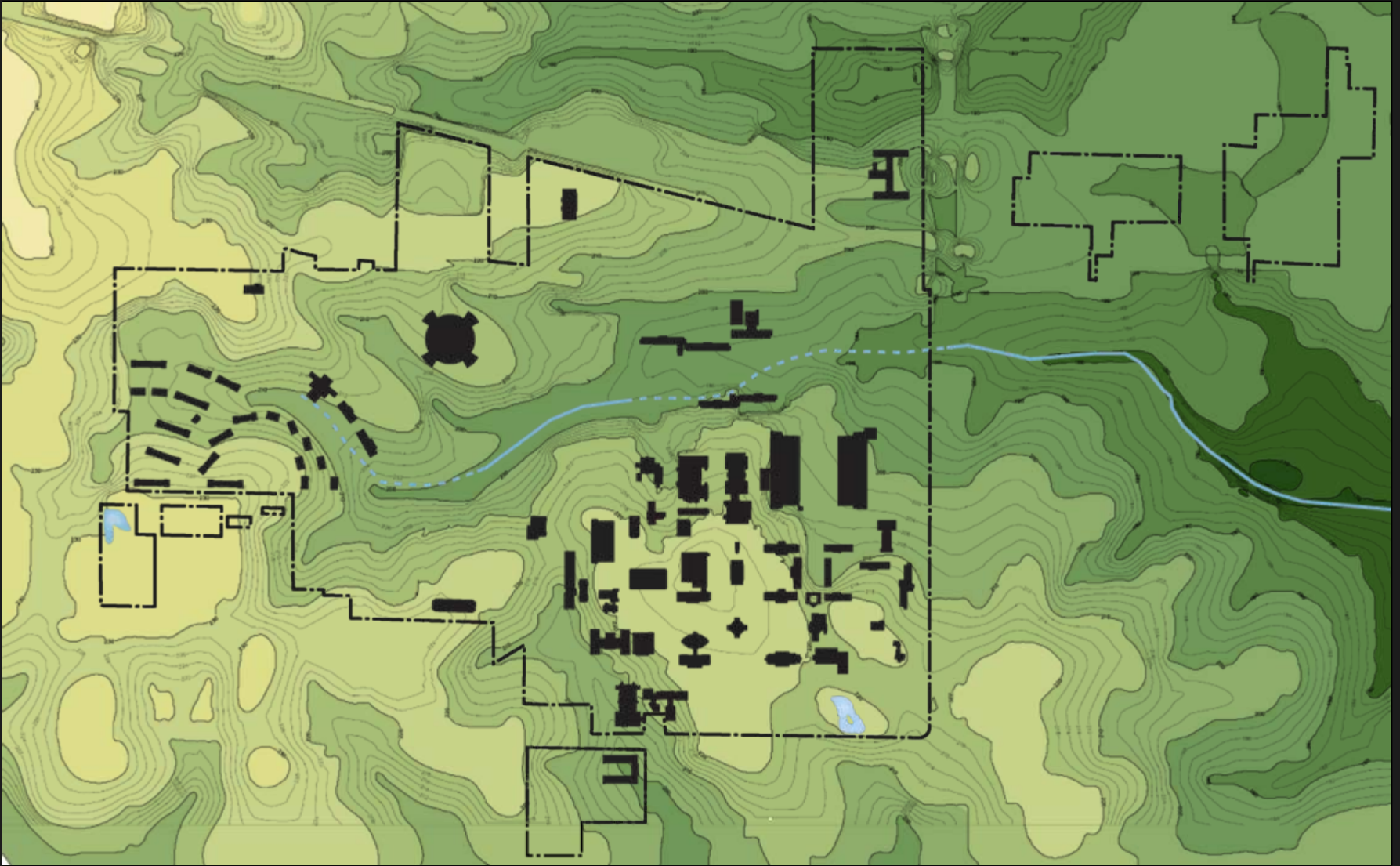
The post-war boom saw the addition of several campus buildings, notably residence halls. 1950s development was a clear departure from Hunt's plan.

## History – 1960-1969



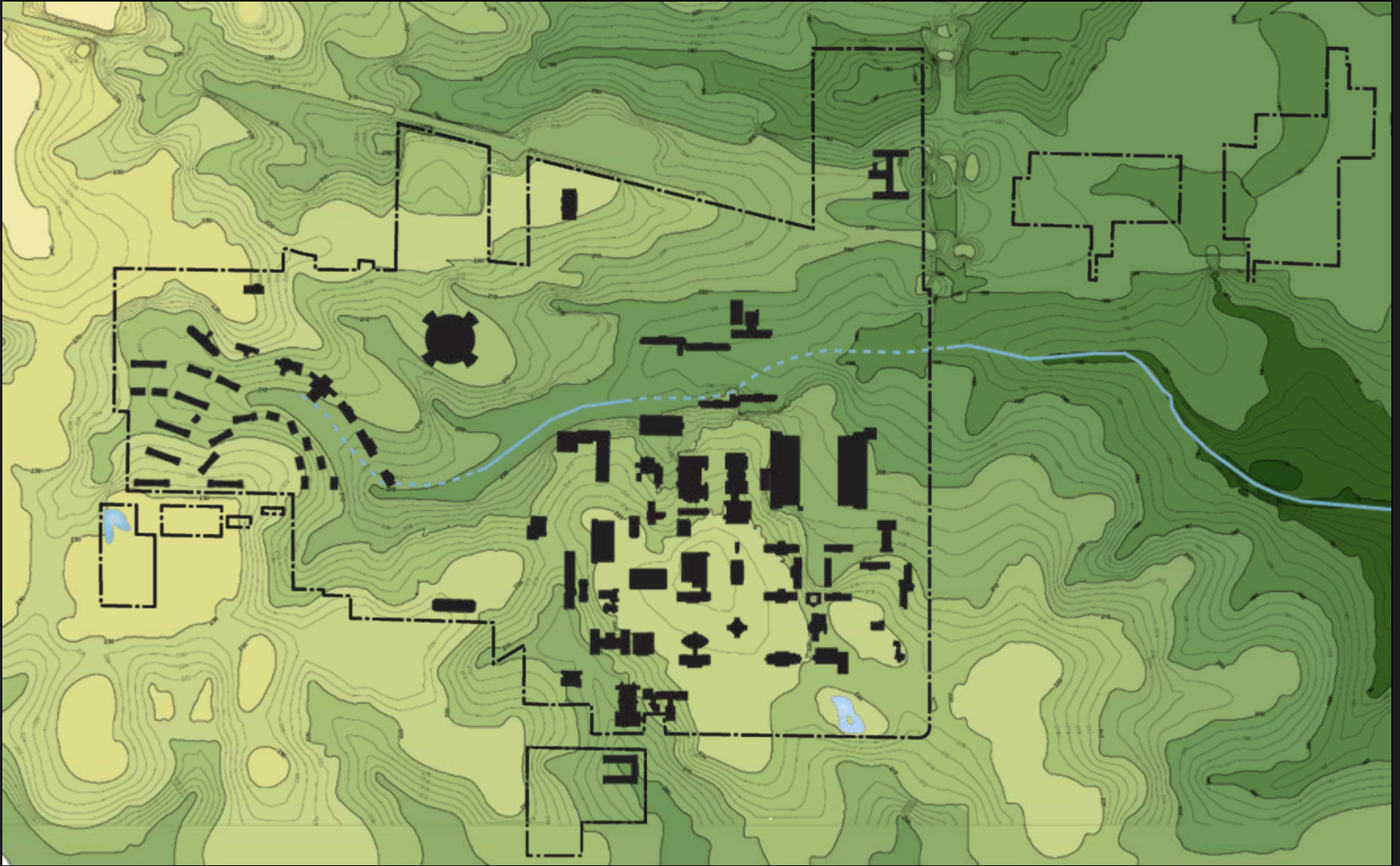
In the 1960s, the campus continued to grow, as it expanded development away from the historic core to the north and west. The provision of central air conditioning allowed for buildings with much larger footprints than before.

## History – 1970-1979



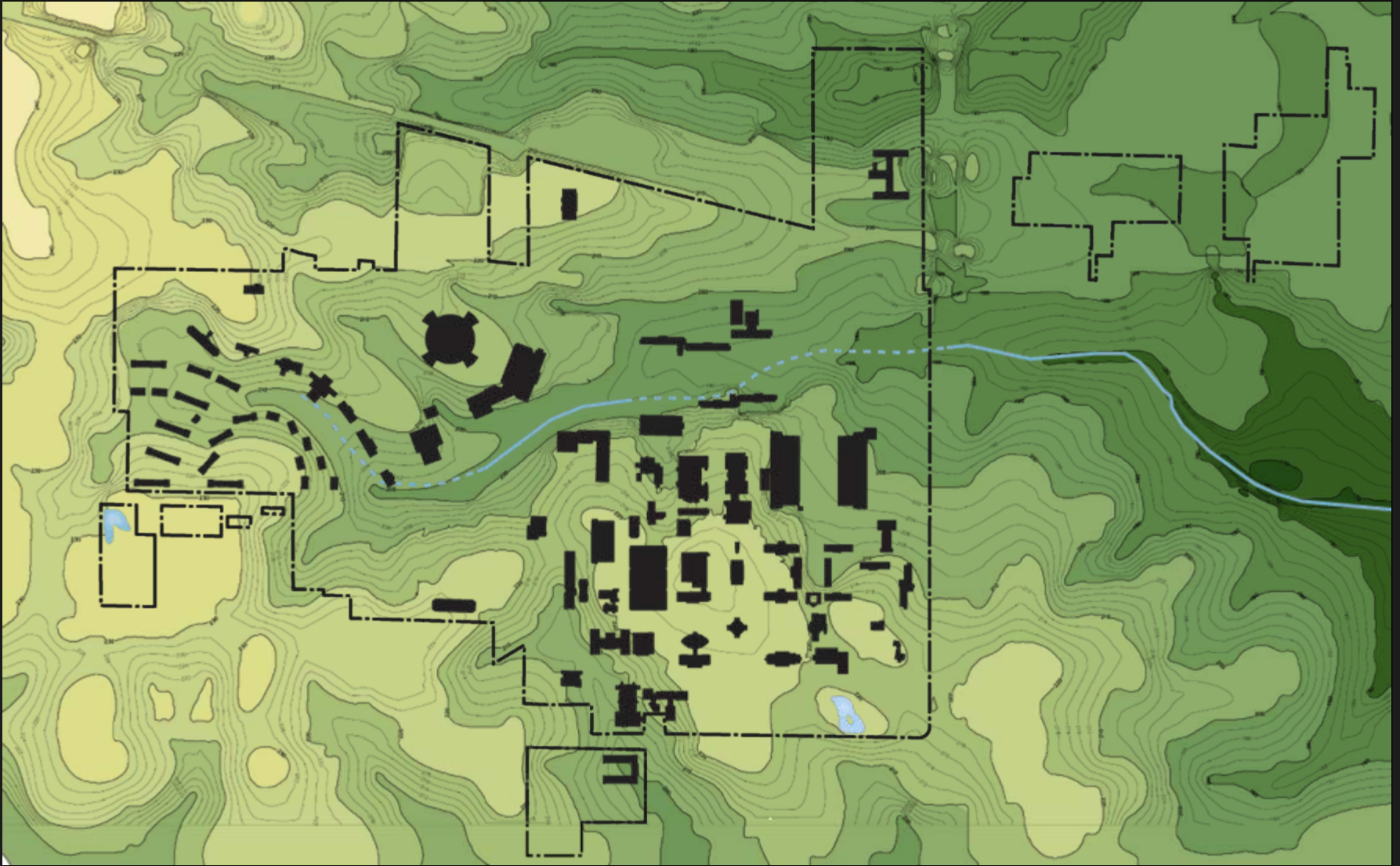
During the 1970s, Cook Student Union was built, as was the stadium. Due to a lack of space, development continued to the north and west of the historic core, including in low-lying areas.

## History – 1980-1989



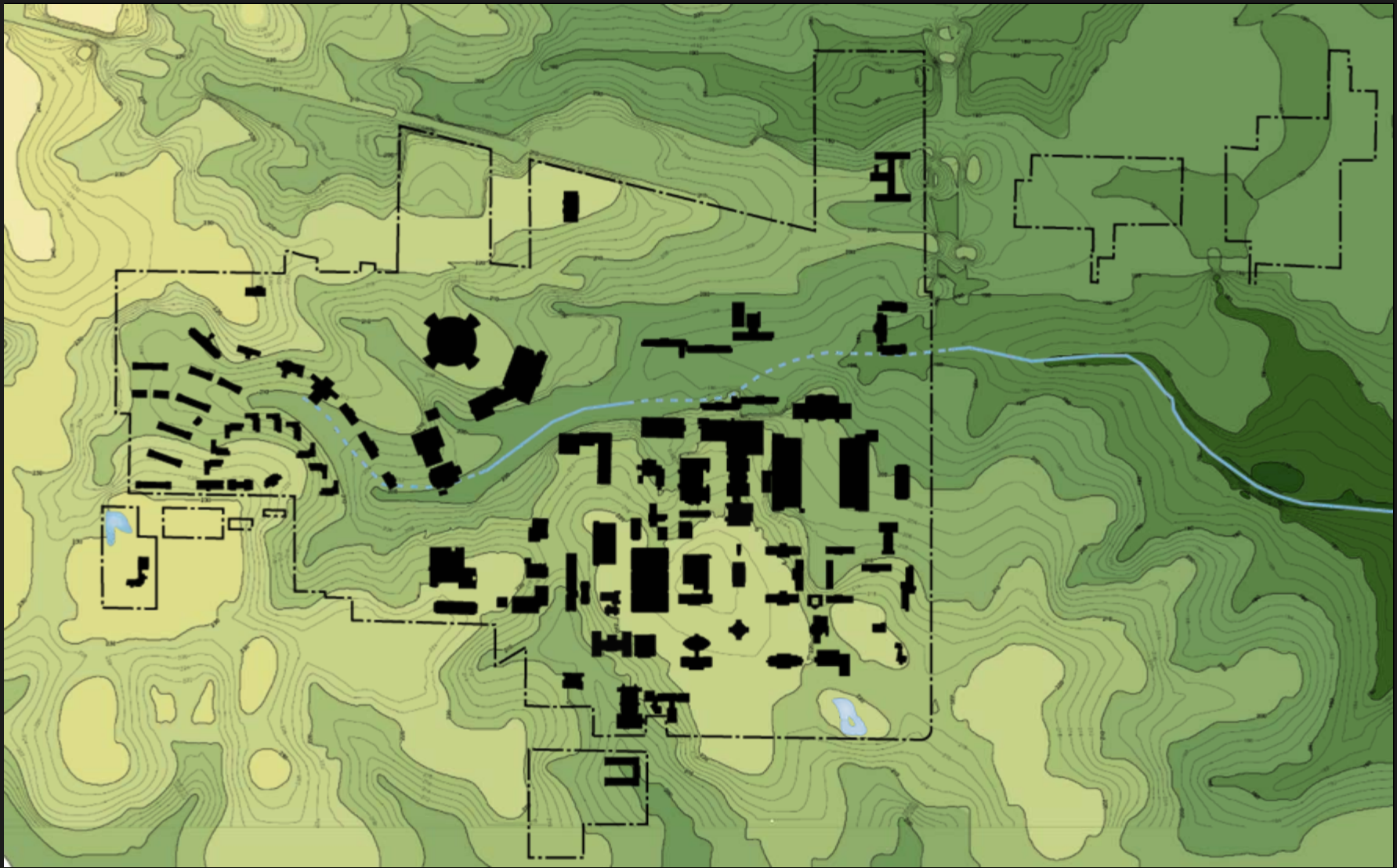
During the 1980s, many new academic facilities were constructed, particularly those devoted to the sciences.

## History – 1990-1999



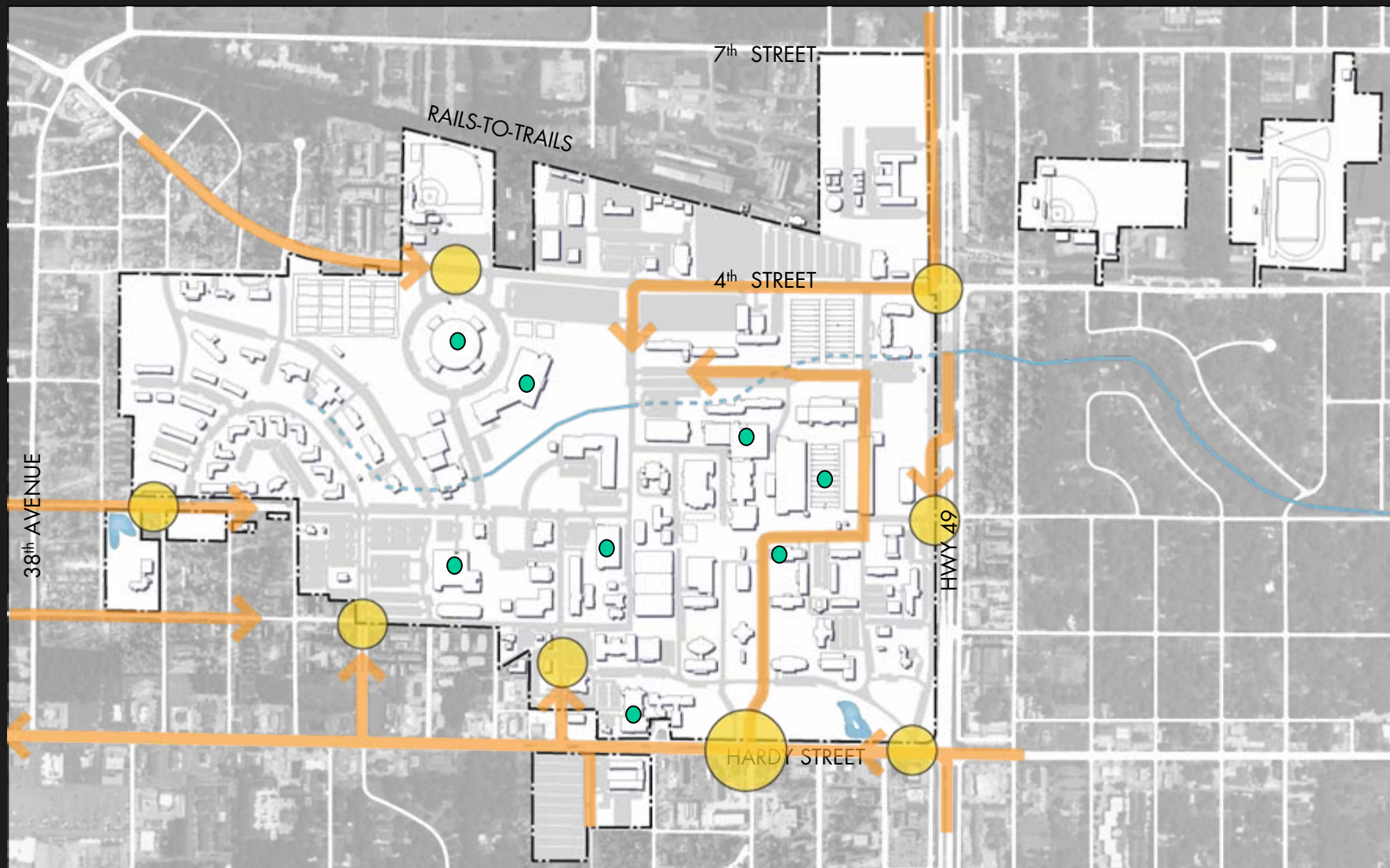
During the 1990s, a commitment to recreation led to the development of the Payne Center.

# History – 2000-present



This image represents the campus as it is today.

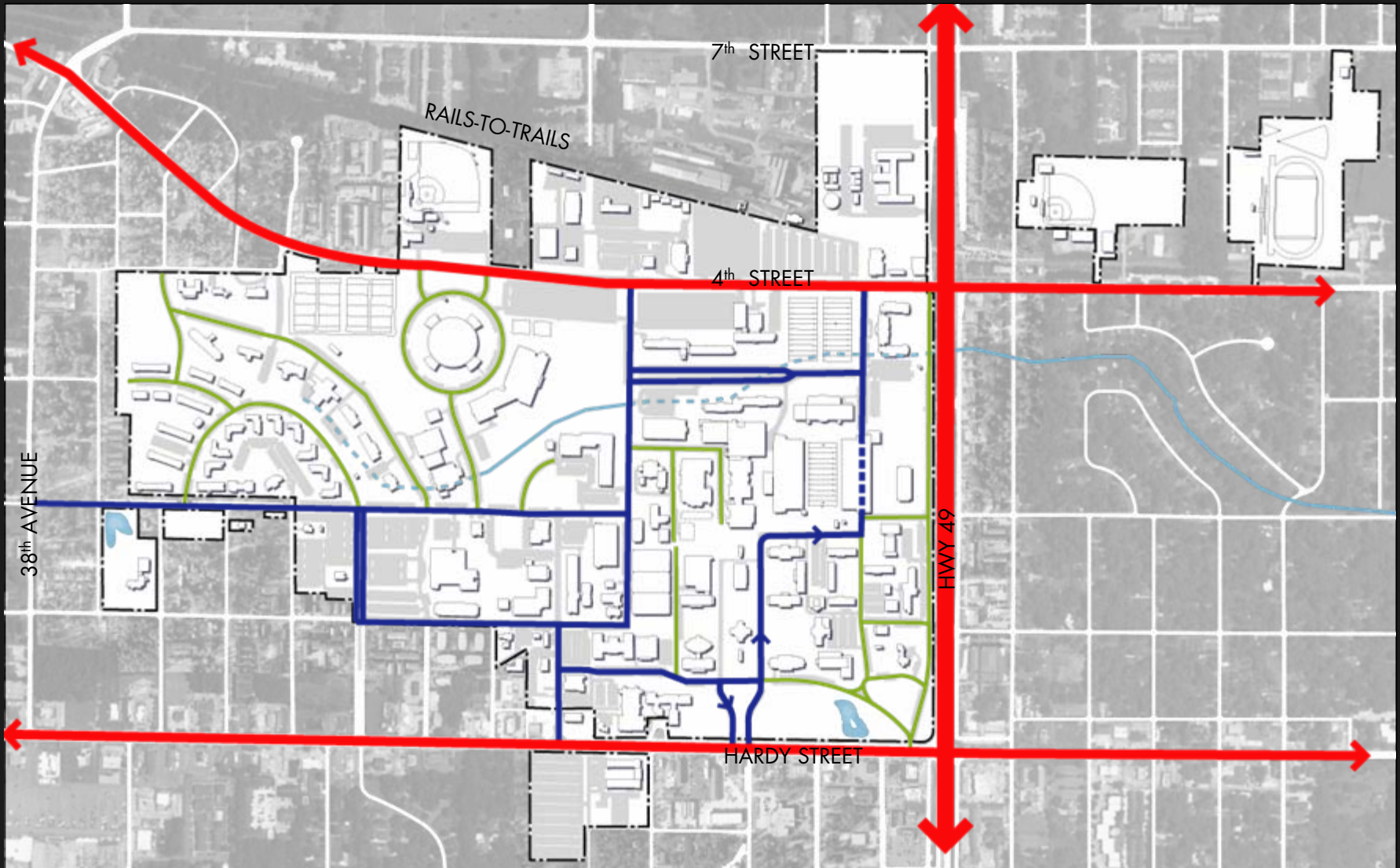
# Access



While there are 8 access points to campus, only one (Hardy Street) serves as a major gateway to campus.

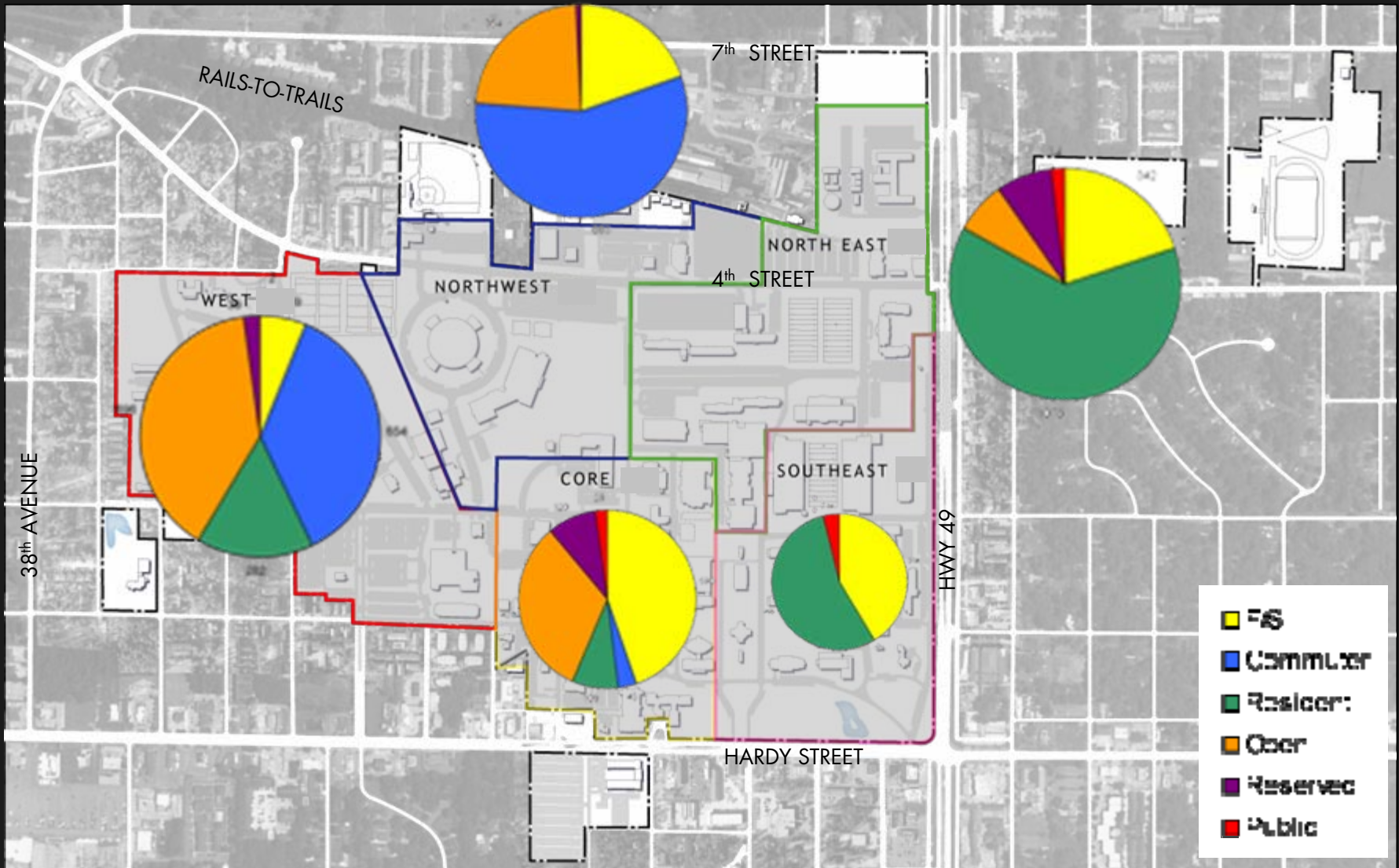


# Vehicular Routes



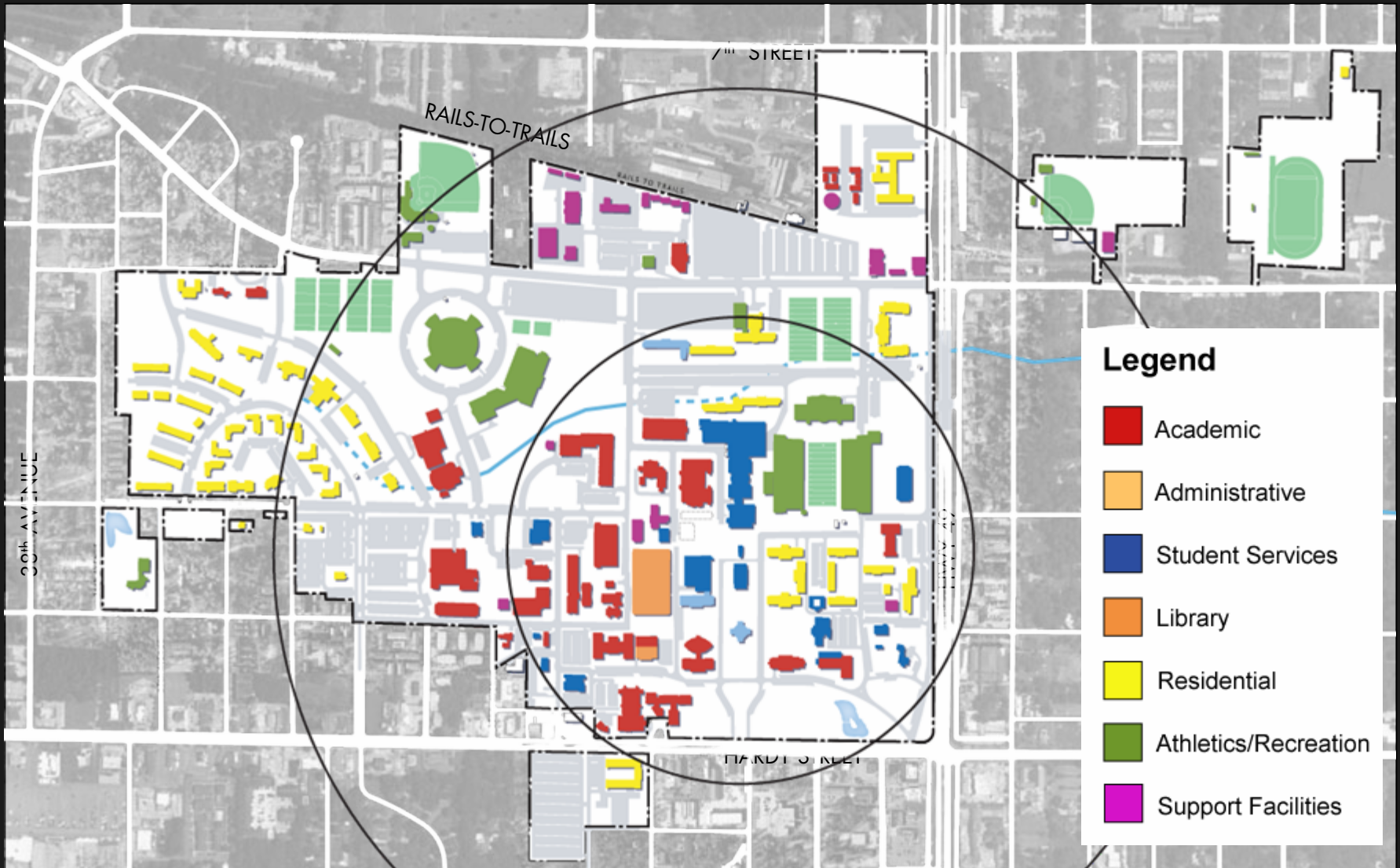
Vehicular circulation within the campus is circuitous, making navigation difficult.

# Parking Zones



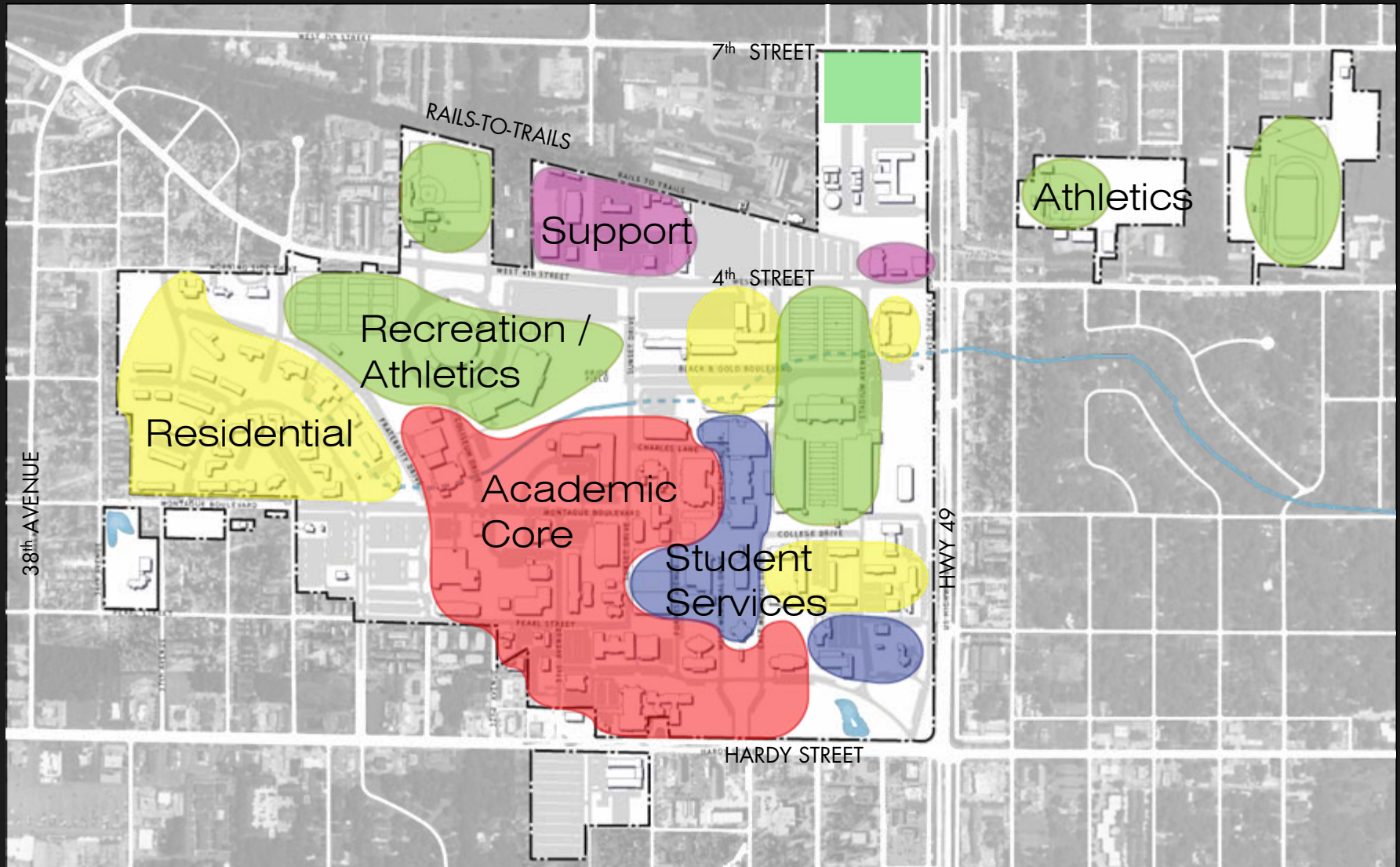
This diagram demonstrates the primary users in each parking zone. The eastern portions of campus are dominated by resident parking, the core by faculty and staff, and the west by commuter parking.

# Building Use



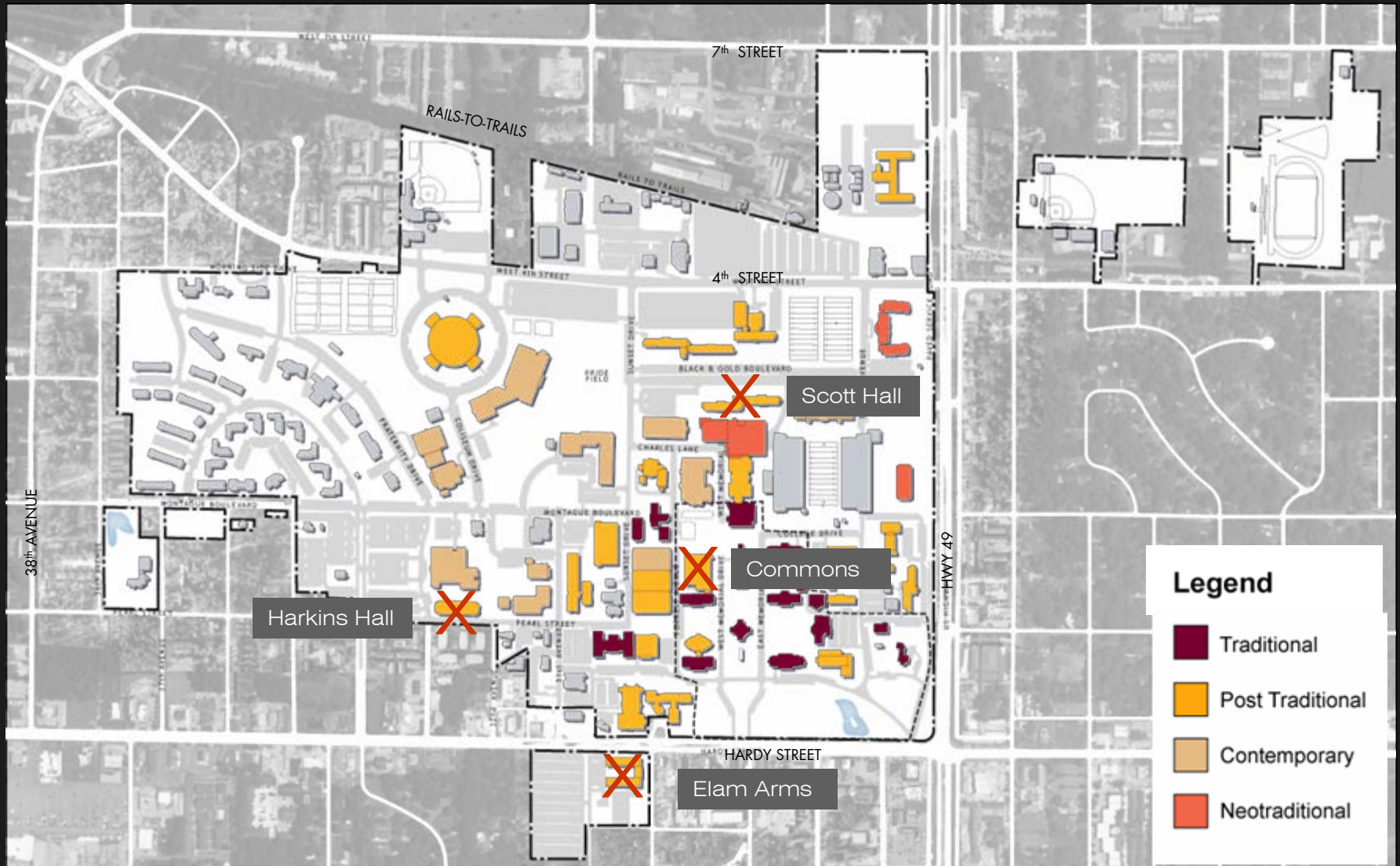
This diagram demonstrates, generally, the use of each building on campus.

# Campus Districts



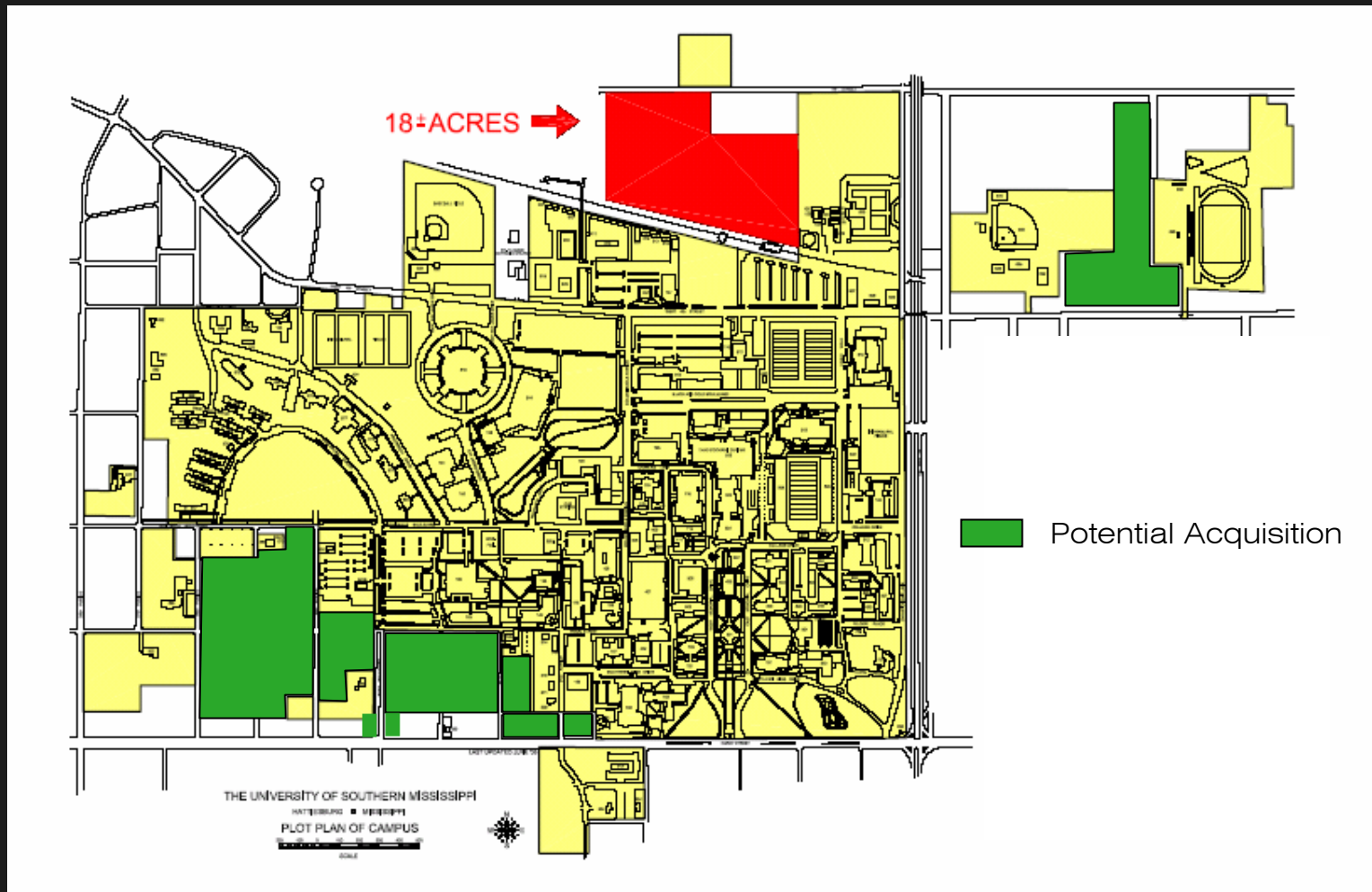
The organization of building use results in a series of campus districts, with student services in the historic core of campus, academics to the west, and recreation and residential along the periphery.

# Potential Building Demolition



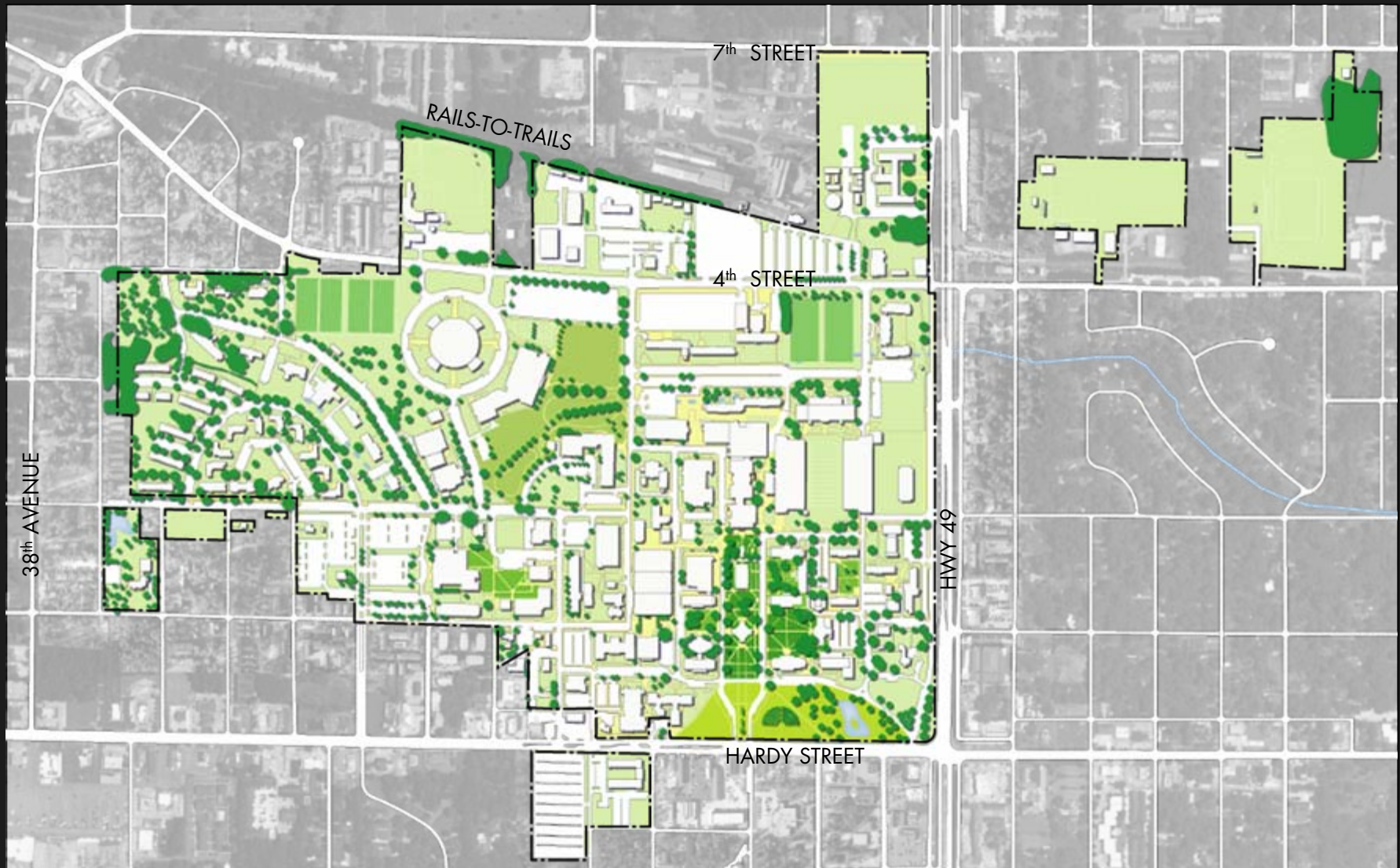
An assessment of building conditions, use, and location yielded the above list of potential buildings for demolition. The demolition of these buildings would make way for future development.

# Land Acquisition



Areas in green and red are lands being considered for acquisition by the University.

# Landscape



The landscape framework demonstrates where open spaces and trees are located. The historic core is organized around landmark open spaces which distinguishes it from other campus areas.

# Charrette Session



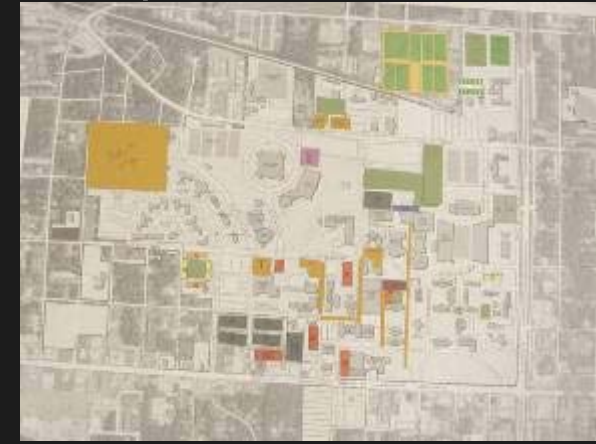
Group 1



Group 2



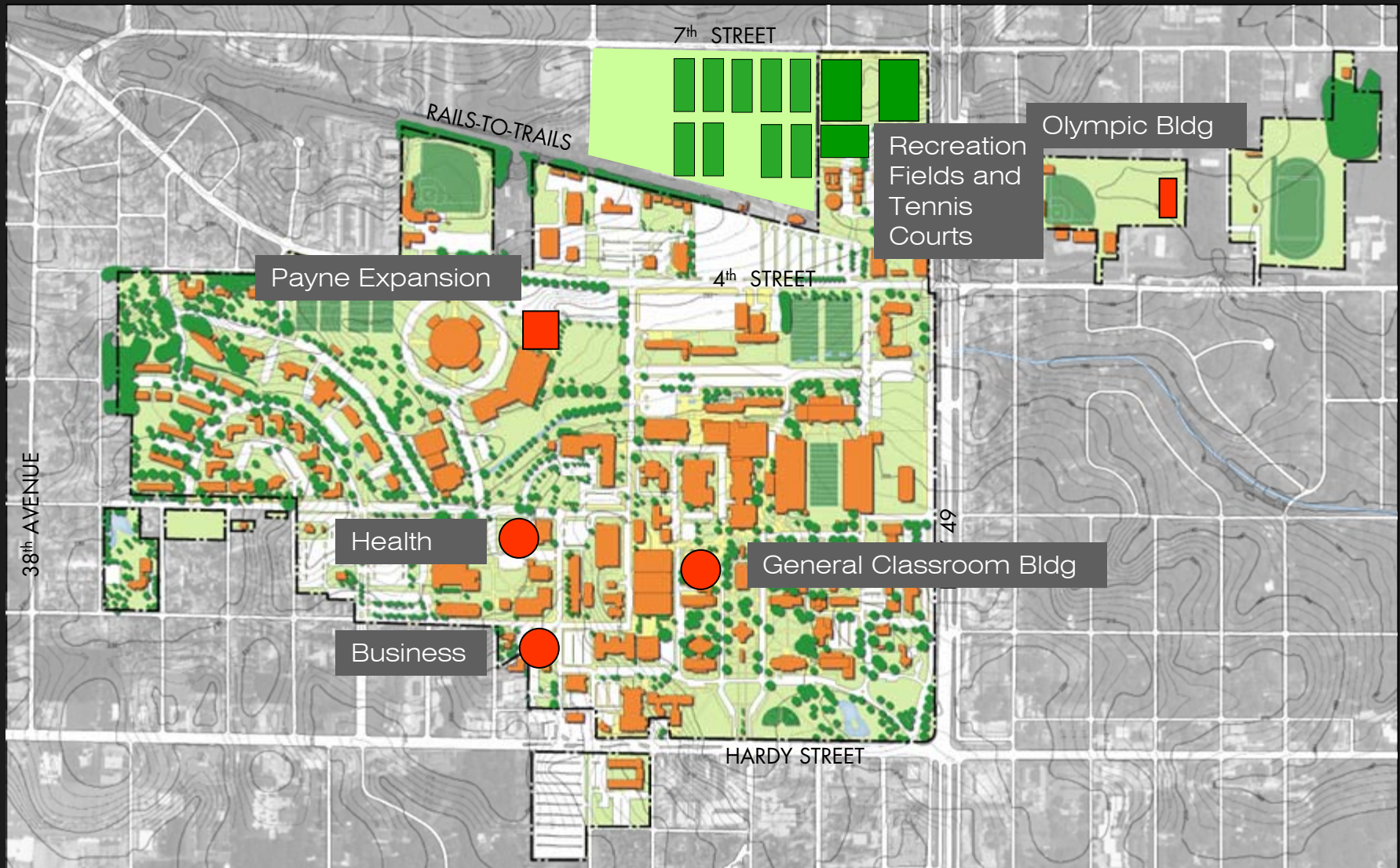
Group 3



A design charrette was organized, which allowed campus representatives to plan and strategize the location of future facilities and open spaces. Representatives were divided into three groups and their results were compared.



# Charrette Outcomes: Building Location Consensus



As a result of the charrette, the three groups reached consensus on the location of the following buildings: Business, Health, General Classroom Building, Payne Expansion, Recreation Fields and Tennis Courts, and the Olympic Building.

# Existing Campus

