

## ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDS

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

BUILDING TYPOLOGY STUDY

ARCHITECTURAL TYPOLOGIES

TYPOLGY I - VERNACULAR GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

TYPOLGY II - INFORMAL GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

TYPOLGY III - FORMAL CONTEMPORARY GEORGIAN

TYPOLGY IV - INFORMAL CONTEMPORARY GEORGIAN

TYPOLGY V - UTILITARIAN



## UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA AT LAFAYETTE MASTER PLAN AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

# ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

EARLY BUILT ENVIRONMENT



## UL LAFAYETTE’S EARLY BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The school which would eventually become the University of Louisiana at Lafayette was originally founded as Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute, thanks to state legislation dating to 1898. The University’s first president, Dr. Edwin Stephens, constructed the initial campus on 25 acres of donated land from the Girard family in the year 1900 (often considered the school’s first year). When the school opened its doors in 1901, it was composed of 1 building: the original Martin Hall. By 1921, the school had outgrown its industrial role, thus dropping that title from its name. At this point the school’s campus was composed of multiple buildings, two of which (Foster Hall and De-Clouet Hall) remain in use to this day.

During the years following the transition to Southwestern Louisiana Institute (SLI), Dr. Stephens oversaw the construction on many of the iconic buildings around the current day quadrangle. The addition of such buildings as Girard Hall, Lee Hall, Judice-Rickels Hall and O.K. Allen Hall, defined a distinct architectural language for the campus’ built environment. This language took its cues from Georgian architectural traditions.

In 1938, Dr. Stephens retired from his role as president of SLI. The following president, Mr. Lether Edward Frazar, held office for less than three years but drastically changed the physical character of campus. Following the architectural style set forth by his predecessor, Frazar quickly expanded the built environment through the construction of numerous buildings. Most of these buildings remain operational, including Harris Hall, Earl K. Long Gym, Bittle Hall, Broussard Hall, Mouton Hall, Stephens Memorial Library, McLaurin Gym, Evangeline Dorm, Hamilton Hall, and Burke-Hawthorne Hall.





## ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

## CLASSICAL GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

The architectural style predominant on the SLI campus through the tenures of Stephens and Frazar drew its primary influences from the Georgian Collegiate typology. A thorough knowledge of this influence is crucial to the contextual understanding of all the subsequent campus developments.

Classical Georgian architecture developed during the consecutive reigns of George I – George IV of the House of Hanover in Great Britain, dating from 1720 to 1840. Typical Classical Georgian characteristics are defined as:

- Simple, symmetrical, box-like building masses
- Generally 1-2 stories
- A central entry usually featured an elaborate entablature and pilasters, paneled doors and transom windows
- Dentil work was common as embellishment for building cornices
- Multi-paned sash windows
- Dormers
- Hipped or gabled roofs used most often

## VERNACULAR GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

While the international Georgian Period ended in the 1840's, America experienced a Georgian Revival spanning from roughly 1900 to 1940. This form of Georgian architecture was the contemporary style during the time of the University's earliest growth. The Georgian Revival was just one branch of a larger Colonial Revival across America. As the Georgian Revival spread across the country, vernacular building styles and elements began to influence the Georgian typology, resulting in regional variations of the hybrid style.

At SLI the elements of Georgian style became influenced by the existence of the Acadian and Creole typologies. This departure from the Classical Georgian Collegiate typology is observable in the relative lack of classic detailing, the Creole style roof pitches, and the loss of elements which were foreign to the local architectural vernacular. The resulting style would best be described as a Vernacular Creole Georgian Collegiate.

While lacking in the level of formality found in Classical Georgian Architecture, this derived version of

Vernacular Georgian Collegiate Revival represents the most formal of the architectural styles found on the current campus. This original campus style is presented in depth as Typology 1 of the Architectural Standards. The continued use of this typology in proper locations ensures the continued presence of rather traditional built forms in the more historic areas of the campus master plan (ie. Quadrangle).



UL Lafayette



&gt;&gt; STEPHENS HALL



&gt;&gt; GIRARD HALL



# ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

UL LAFAYETTE



FJ Gaylor/UL Lafayette

## UL LAFAYETTE - MODERNISM

Following the terms of Presidents Stephens and Frazar, Mr. Joel Lafayette Fletcher became president in 1941. This move marked an overall shift in the University’s building style from Traditional Georgian Collegiate to one that was strongly influenced by the Modernist movement of the time. This shift, which continued for roughly 30 years, drastically changed the built environment on UL Lafayette’s campus. Understanding the ideas behind this design ideology best prepares one to respond to its results in the contemporary context.

Modernism as seen on UL Lafayette’s campus was the result of changing design ideologies in response to two separate aspects of architectural influence, technology and society. Engineering advancements in both materials and construction during the early 20th century years liberated designers from the confines of traditional construction methods. This resulted in a renaissance of building ideas on a global scale and historically speaking in a very short period of time.

Coupled with the technological advances of the early 1900’s was the global social turmoil caused by World War II. The sense of disillusionment following the conflicts created a desire for a globalized style that conveyed society’s excitement regarding technology and rejected the need for traditional ideals. The resulting style focused heavily on purity of form as a reaction against the stylistic excesses and romantic idealism of the previous century. Modernist ideas dictated that there were ‘universal truths’ that could be objectively discovered through pure built forms. This search for pure forms was coupled with the idea that buildings were to be functional in every detail. To achieve this purity, architects shed ornamentation from designs, viewing such details as lavish and superfluous. This resulted in an outright rejection of any imitation of traditional typologies.

These ideas had been developing throughout the pre-war years in both America and Europe. The German Bauhaus had been experimenting with the relationship between technological advancement and the language of the resulting craft. Philip Johnson’s 1932 MOMA exhibit, International Exhibition of Modern Architecture, consolidated multiple stylistic ideals into one concise movement dubbed the ‘International Style’ (more commonly referred to as Modernism). As the war spread, it drove the Bauhaus and its ideas to America where they were to become the predominant stylistic force behind institutional architecture from the 1930's through the 1970's.

Typical elements of UL Lafayette’s Modernist buildings are 1) simplicity of form, often resulting in rectilinear building masses, 2) minimal building ornamentation and 3) non-pitched roof forms. These elements can be seen today in such buildings as Billeaud, Montgomery, Wharton, Angelle, Fletcher and the Conference Center. One additional stylistic element specific to modernism is what shall be defined as a materiality of economy. Modernist architects celebrated unorthodoxy in material usage. This resulted in nontraditional materials used as façade and interior finishes. Often inexpensive metals and plastics (resulting from the technological advancements mentioned earlier) were used as minimalist material selections. This was favored by Modernist architects as a further example of their rejection of historical building ideologies. This stylistic shift enjoyed a few decades of prolific campus growth as the end of World War II signaled a population boom which was later sustained locally due to petroleum development focused on Lafayette and its University.

Another key aspect of Modernism as studied on UL Lafayette’s campus is its lack of respect for urban

and historical contexts. Modernists felt no need to create buildings which fit within a whole; rather, they viewed each building as its own statement toward their ideology. Any attempt to interpret traditional styles was rejected within this school of thought. On campus, architects were sensitive enough to consistently use red brick as a university identifier; however, most other stylistic elements of Traditional Georgian Collegiate were abandoned during this period.

While Modernists enjoyed their freedom from traditional architectural typologies, one advantage they did not possess was generations of trial and error to fine tune their craft. As the first products of this prolific movement began to age in the public eye a number of deficiencies became evident. The Modernists’ penchant for a materiality of economy led to substantial degradation, which occurred at a considerable rate. This degradation was all the more obvious due to modern architecture’s simple building forms and general lack of detail. Making matters worse was the fact that while many architects had embraced the minimalist ideas behind modernism, much of the public did not share this view of architecture. This is noticeable in the few modernist homes built and their overall lack of market desirability.

As the flaws of Modernism’s design revolution were laid bare, aging buildings continued losing their essential character. General lack of upkeep and/or upgrading often led University maintenance to seek temporary solutions for building issues. These temporary patches many times further degraded the character and quality of these buildings.

While criticisms of the legacy Modernism has left on UL Lafayette’s campus are obvious, the intrinsic value





# ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

## SECTION CONTENT SECTION



these buildings possess exists on multiple levels. The most pragmatic of these values is the sheer economic worth of over half the campus. Measured in the billions of dollars, Modernism’s constructions on campus compile a major component within the University fabric. Beyond their physical worth, the buildings of this era possess architectural value as icons of 20th century advancements in design and construction which have changed the global built environment like no movement before it. This influence has historical value to UL Lafayette specifically as it has now been the predominant defining feature of campus growth for over 70 years. Modernism’s influence and Ragin Cajun history cannot be separated in this University’s physical character. UL Lafayette’s Modernist buildings represent a defining architectural typology existing in its own time, rather than typologies based on building forms which were current in years past. It is for these reasons that specific attention is paid to the assessment and treatment of these buildings within the master plan as the University moves forward in its physical growth.

## AFTER MODERNISM

Moving beyond Modern Architecture’s influence on UL Lafayette’s past and future campus growth, the transition out of Modernism (here defined around the year 1981) will be identified as Contemporary Georgian Architecture. This typology is best understood as a gradient between three identifiable building ideologies. Campus design of the past 30 years ranges between competing schools of thought in Postmodernism and Neomodernism. The bridging element between these often contradictory styles is a typology best labeled as Structural Expressionism. Analysis will define the gradient between these three typologies. The unifying element which ties these buildings back to the campus are their continued interpretations of the Traditional Georgian Collegiate Typology previously described. Contemporary Georgian, as the composite typology defined herein, encompasses a wide range of design potentials meant to allow for dynamic growth while maintaining a contiguous campus language.

## POSTMODERNISM

The energy crises of the 1970's and the oil bust of the 1980s had dramatic effects on Lafayette and thus the University. With President Rougeau’s campus expansion ending around 1971, a relative lull in new construction on UL Lafayette’s campus was felt for years to come. As President Authement took over in 1974, a new architectural style was emerging as a direct rejection of the tenets of Modernism. Postmodernism, as it has come to be called, emerged in the late 1970's on the global architecture scene and would eventually leave its mark on the built environment at UL Lafayette.

Postmodernism developed from the philosophical ideas of Existentialism. This ideology valued relativism over the universal truth’s maintained by Modernism and thus thought the essence of a building lies in the observer’s contextual interpretation of its value. While Modernism strove to achieve perfection through minimalist forms and function, Postmodernism stated that the attributes which define perfection are themselves subjective. This meant that a globalization of style was inappropriate due to the fact that a building must be judged within its specific context, lest you do the public a disservice.

Stylistically, Postmodernism rejected the bland objectivism inherent to Modernism. This saw the return of historical stylistic references and thus the reintroduction of ornamentation to the building façade. Often times, historical references from different architectural styles could be found within one building. The historical references became a source of decorative elements which designers used freely to bring life back to the building’s exterior. These references were thought to communicate a meaning to the public, not as a direct narrative, but rather through contemporary reinterpretation of those key traditional elements. In reference to UL Lafayette, this opened the door for the reintroduction of Georgian Collegiate elements back into the built environment.

In the late 1990s, the renovation and addition to Dupré Library presented itself as the first ‘strong’ statement of Postmodernist architecture on campus. The new building pulled stylistic elements from the original modernist library building as well as paying homage to the traditional Judice-Rickels Hall across the street. This

sensitivity to the building’s historical and urban context is another key element of Postmodernism and can be seen in Moody Hall’s reinterpretation of the architecture around the Quadrangle as well as the Computer Sciences Center’s reinterpretation of traditional Georgian Collegiate elements.

The reintroduction of sensitivity to context is a point of particular importance to this analysis and master plan for the University. While subjective, as the Postmodernists would wish, this aspect of design shall be highlighted as not only desirable but crucial to the future growth of UL Lafayette’s campus. The ideas and methods of the architectural styles which compose Contemporary Georgian Collegiate as we define it here may vary, but a historical and urban contextualization will ensure that additions to the built environment contribute to a contiguous campus style. This is particularly important within the campus proper specifically as buildings will be within a relative proximity to traditional examples of Georgian Collegiate architecture.

No architectural style is without its flaws and to this end Postmodernism is no exception. Critiques of Postmodernism tend to focus on the reintroduction of historical elements as ornamentation. Some feel this presents a superficial sincerity, or a skin deep “tradition”. This superficiality, it is argued, is no substitution for real tradition (without quotation marks). The use of traditional structural elements as pure ornamentation without a structural use (as seen in brick arches with keystones on a steel lintel) is not an honest building use and is considered inappropriate by some critics.

Another potential risk in propagating the use of Postmodernism as design intent is the risk of misinterpretation by the designer of traditional elements. This aspect is highly subjective thus making it difficult to define and control. However, reinterpreting traditional elements without a highly developed sensitivity to proportion, scale and historical design intent can result in an innate sense of ‘fakeness’ and the inappropriate use of detailing. This can result in a subconscious reading of a building which communicates a lack of quality as is often felt when viewing typical commercial developments of today.



# ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

STRUCTURAL EXPRESSIONISM

NEOMODERNISM



IMAGE DESCRIPTION:

ESTUARINE HABITATS AND COASTAL FISHERIES CENTER

FJ Gaylor/UL Lafayette

## STRUCTURAL EXPRESSIONISM

Another stylistic departure from Modernism established itself in the typology of Structural Expressionism. Sometimes referred to as High-tech architecture due to its stylistic tendencies towards an industrial aesthetic, this design language was an attempt by late modernists to combat the minimal emptiness found in Modernism. Rather than throw out the ideological tenet that decoration without function was inappropriate, Structural Expressionism celebrated building systems to create a visual complexity as a design element. Previously hidden elements within the building, such as structure and mechanical systems, were not only revealed but articulated as a point of focus in lieu of applied ornamentation.

While retaining the honesty of Modernist functionality, Structural Expressionism provides the observer a new aesthetic in response to the critiques against minimalism. This form of design pays homage to the art and science of building design and construction by boasting the technical aspects of buildings by externalizing them. This is not to say that the style presents standard or unattractive construction details, rather (as the name implies) the articulation of these elements becomes a true form of expression.

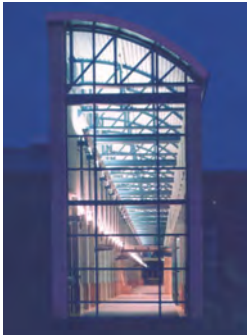
This typology is extremely important to the analysis of the University's architectural heritage and to the coordination of future design intent due to the fact that it is capable of acting as a stylistic bridge between Modernism and Postmodernism. While the tenets of Postmodernism are in complete contrast to the ideology behind Modernism, Structural Expressionism's flexibility allows it to blend seamlessly with both styles. This is no more evident than as seen in the two coastal research centers located adjacent to one another on the Campus Commons. While an analysis of the Wetlands Research Center would uncover Structural Expressionism with a Postmodernist sensitivity, the same analysis of the Estuarine Habitats and Coastal Fisheries Center would expose the same typological elements with a tendency towards Neomodernism. Despite the contrasting influences within these examples, the two buildings complement each other contributing to a general sense of commonality. On a larger scale, the use of Structural Expressionism as a tool for negotiating contrasting styles could contribute to an overall sense of place, a rather desirable result when striving to create a campus with both complexity and similarity.

## NEOMODERNISM

The final variation of contemporary architecture as seen within the context of UL Lafayette's campus is the stylistic variation known as Neomodernism. This ideology builds on the ideas of Modernism while addressing many of the issues present in historical critiques of the Modernist style. Neomodernism, built on the idea that the International Style was not simply a stylistic response to taste (not a fad), holds to the concept that Modernism was a legitimate paradigm shift in architectural history. This ideology maintains that truth and perfection do indeed exist in a universal form. With clarity of intent which could almost be considered spiritual, Neomodernists view the results of Modernism as more than a position on ornamentation and more as a definitive break from all built forms which came before it.

With the history of Modernism now at their disposal, Neomodernists are able to build on the similarities they share with the parent typology. A renewed sense of simplicity responds to the eclectic complexity Postmodernism has placed at the forefront of contemporary design. Neomodernism's tenets once

### ESTUARINE HABITATS AND COASTAL FISHERIES CENTER





## ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

STRUCTURAL EXPRESSIONISM

NEOMODERNISM

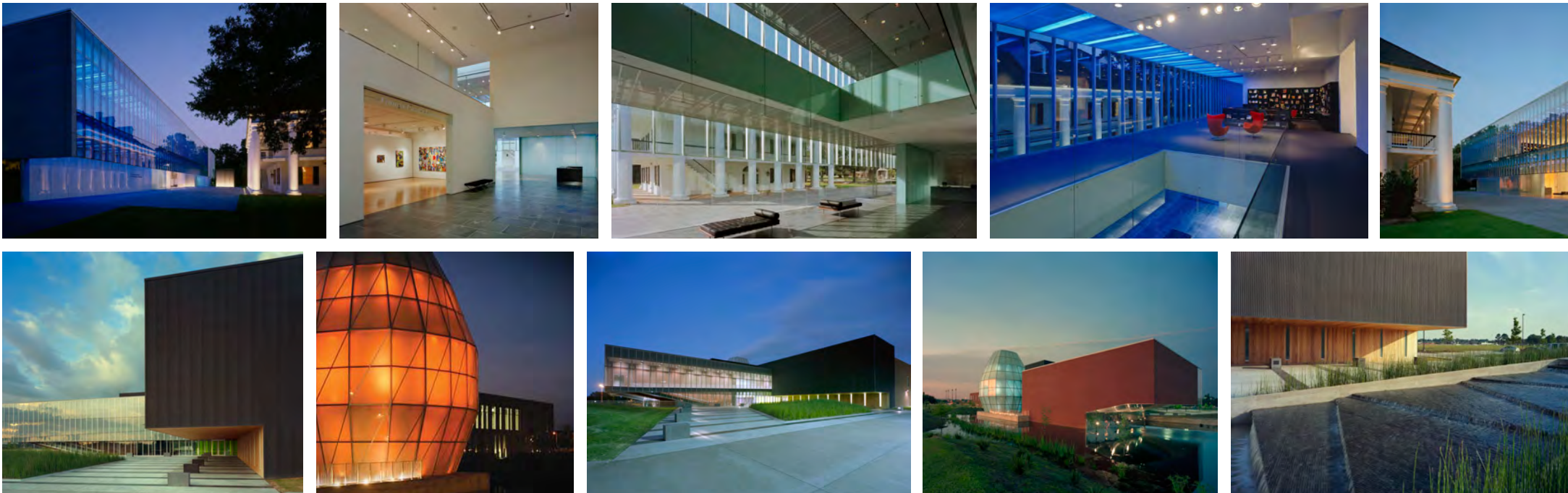
again reject historical imitation and thus create largely monolithic works. This is not to say that Neomodernism is simply continued Modernism. Lessons have been learned from the early days of Modernism.

Neomodernism tends to reject the materiality of economy which became prevalent in Modernist works. Closer attention to detailing and materiality strives to add a sense of permanence to these contemporary works. Neomodernists are also less strictly bound by the rigid pursuit of objective perfection in the built form. Examples of this new ideology on UL Lafayette's campus are the LITE Center and the University Art Museum. The 'egg' form at the LITE Center and the addition of the blue lighting at the University Art Museum both represent deviation from purely functional design elements. This speaks to a renewed understanding that beyond functionality, Neomodernist buildings also strive to attain a sense of value through aesthetics.

Possibly the most important feature of Neomodernism's deviations from classical Modernist thought is the introduction of the importance of context within the

body of work. Rather than neglect historical and urban context, Neomodernism strives to incorporate within its particular time and place. This contextualization often strives for an unorthodox approach to responsiveness. One such example is the way the University Art Museum interacts with the adjacent, and highly traditional, A. Hays Town Building. Drawing its initial design queues from the colonnade of the 1967 house, the structural columns as well as detailed joints within the museum are all aligned with the Doric columns on the original building. The museum design also plays with ideas of transparency within its façade to intentionally frame ideal views of the A. Hays Town Building. Reflective glass attempts to become invisible during daylight and sunset hours, respectfully receding to the grandeur of the plantation style house. During evening hours the museum and traditional buildings light up blue and white respectively speaking to the contrast created between traditional revival and Neomodernism.

## PAUL AND LULU HILLARD UNIVERSITY ART MUSEUM



## LOUISIANA IMMERSIVE TECHNOLOGIES ENTERPRISE CENTER



# BUILDING TYPOLOGY STUDY - MAIN CAMPUS

## EXISTING BUILDING TYPOLOGY STUDY

Campus analysis has thus far highlighted two major architectural trends. The first is an architectural style of Georgian Collegiate buildings, prevalent in the campus proper. The second significant architectural trend is a contemporary design language which is continually developing since the introduction of modernism through the current day.

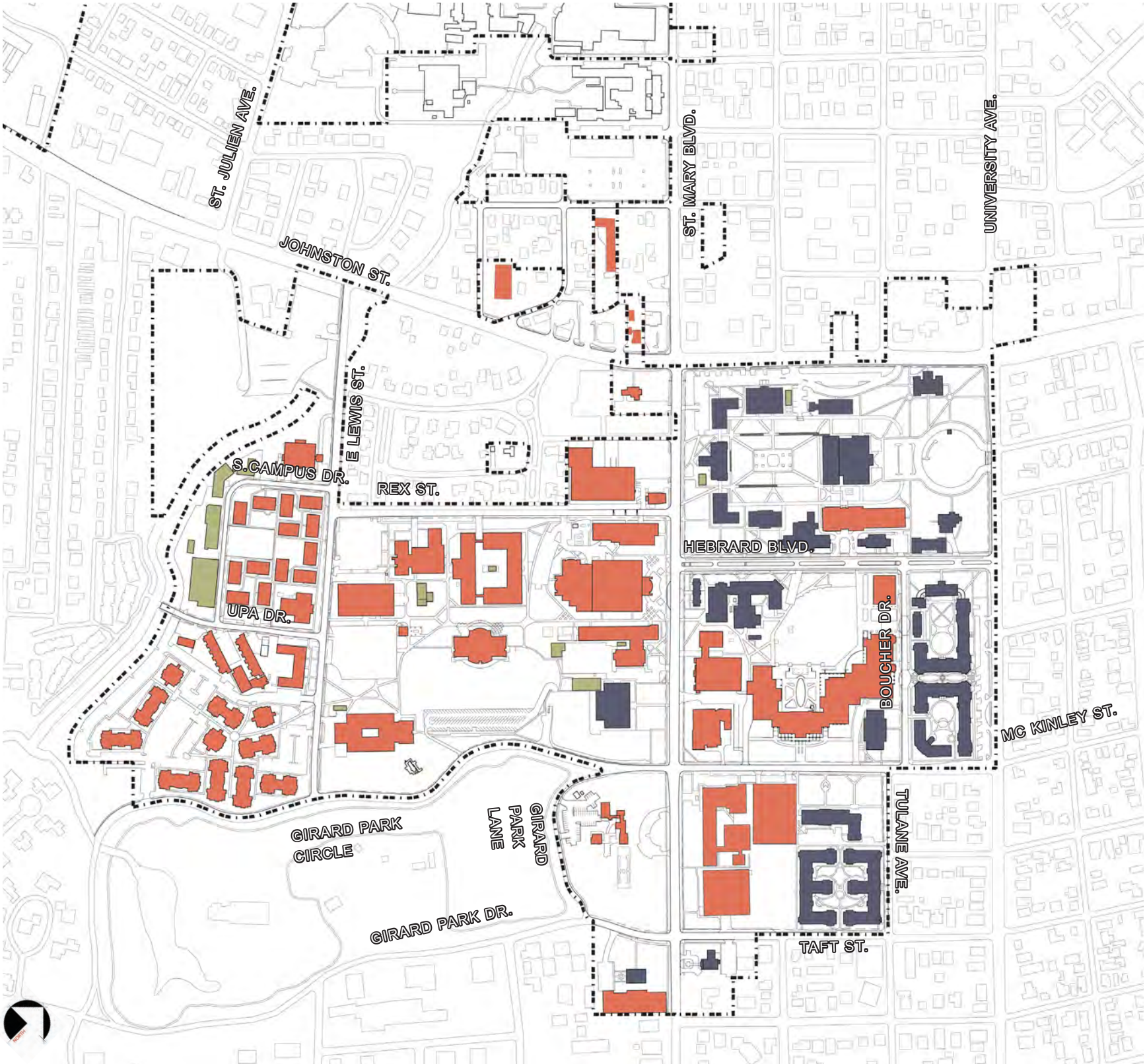
Through use of this map the University can be viewed as divided by these two categories. The traditional Georgian Collegiate buildings are predominant in the block containing the quadrangle and the housing block along University Avenue. As the campus developed south of St. Mary Boulevard, modern architecture gained more presence and has continued to maintain its hold of predominance through the post-modern typologies previously described.

Specifically noteworthy in this map are the few locations where a building of one typology is located within the context of the other typology's predominant areas. These are telling features of the University's growth and development without the presence of a clearly defined vision. One goal of any master plan should be to address these conditions in a manner which is appropriate for the continued existence of both typologies.

TRADITIONAL

NON-TRADITIONAL

UTILITARIAN

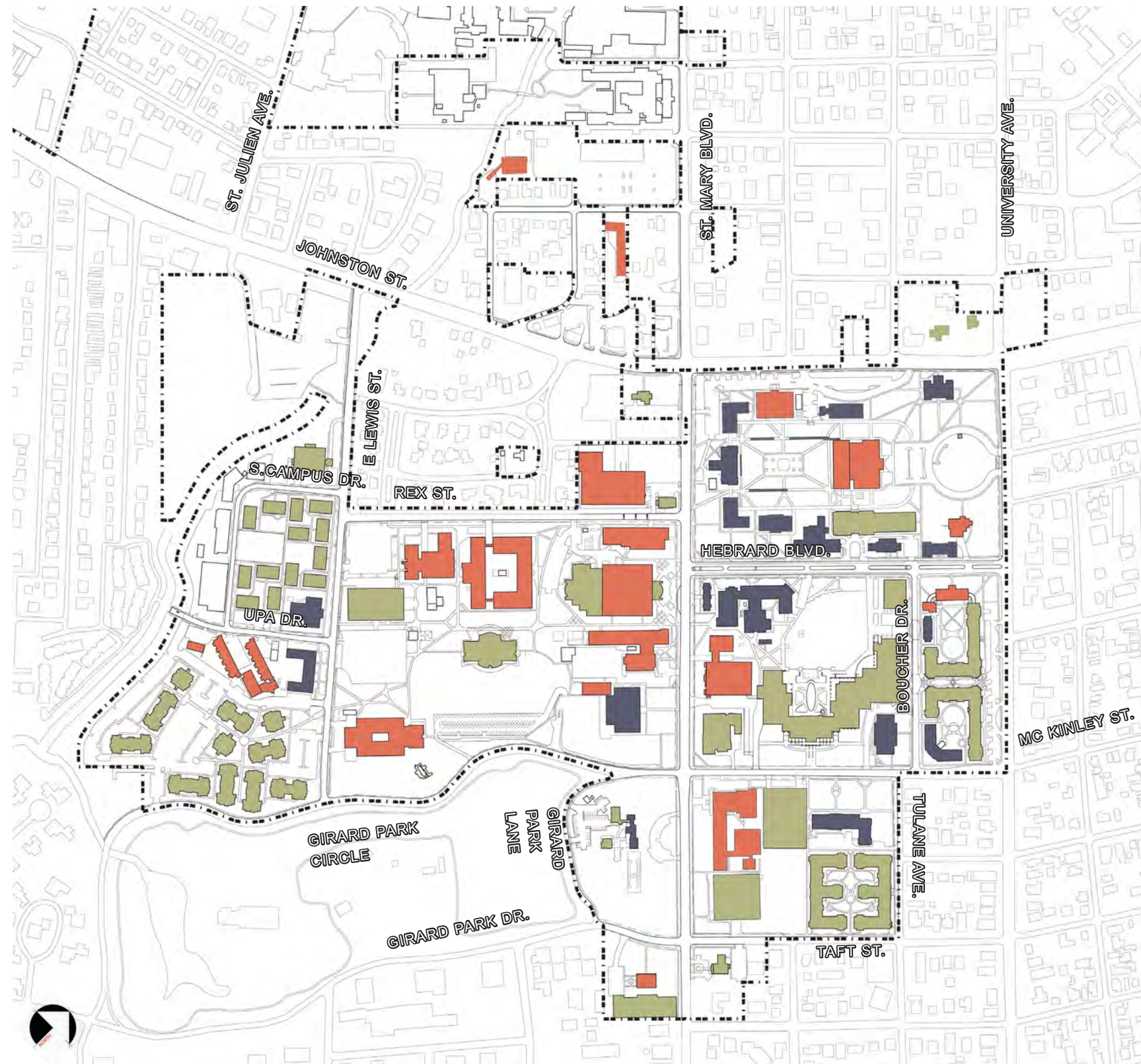




## BUILDING TYPOLOGY STUDY - MAIN CAMPUS

## EXISTING BUILDING TYPOLOGY STUDY

These trends closely correlate with three distinct time periods of campus growth. The first of these periods, spanning from 1900 – 1941, saw most of the traditional Georgian Collegiate construction. The second period, between 1942 and 1971, saw a few traditional buildings go up. However, the period was predominantly marked by buildings whose major influences came from the modernist movement of the mid-century. Some elements from the traditional Georgian style were interpreted through the modernist style used on campus. Since 1972, the University's growth has been one best characterized as Postmodern and Contemporary.



- 1900 - 1941
- 1942 - 1971
- 1972 - PRESENT



BUILDING TYPOLOGY STUDY - MAIN CAMPUS

EXISTING BUILDING TYPOLOGY STUDY

Viewing the campus’ organization by assigning the 5 typological classifications, a clustering of typologies becomes evident. Particularly, groups of typologies 2 and 4 start to appear with specific set pieces of typologies 1 and 3 nestling within these groupings. Also evident are some areas where random assortments of typologies are present without any predominant organization.

TYPE I GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE (FORMAL)

Girard Hall, Martin Hall, President’s Residence, Bittle Hall, Stephens Hall, McLaurin Gym, Judice-Rickels Hall, O.K. Allen Hall, A. Hays Town Building, UL Lafayette Foundation

TYPE II GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE (INFORMAL)

Mouton Hall, Maxim Doucet Hall, Foster Hall, F.G. Mouton Hall, Declouet Hall, Lee Hall, Broussard Hall, Burke-Hawthorne Hall, Our Lady of Wisdom Chapel, Saucier Clinic, Randolph Hall, Alumni Hall (The Vermilion), Buchanan Hall, Baker Huger Hall, Bonin Hall, Evangeline Hall, Harris Hall, Hamilton Hall, Earl K. Long Gym

TYPE III FORMAL CONTEMPORARY GEORGIAN

Moody Hall, Angelle Hall, Alumni Center, Dupre Library

TYPE IV INFORMAL CONTEMPORARY GEORGIAN

Olivier Hall, Corona Hall, Guillory Hall, V.L. Wharton Hall, Public Parking Garage, Billeaud Hall, Montgomery Hall, Conference Center, Madison Hall, H.L. Griffin Hall, C.L. Rougeau Hall, Advanced Computer Technology and Research Hall, Joel L. Fletcher Hall, Legacy Park, Cajun Village, UL Lafayette Day-care Center, Paul and Lulu Hilliard University Art Museum, Student Union

TYPE V UTILITARIAN

Maintenance Facility, Central Receiving

- TYPE I

TYPE II

TYPE III

TYPE IV

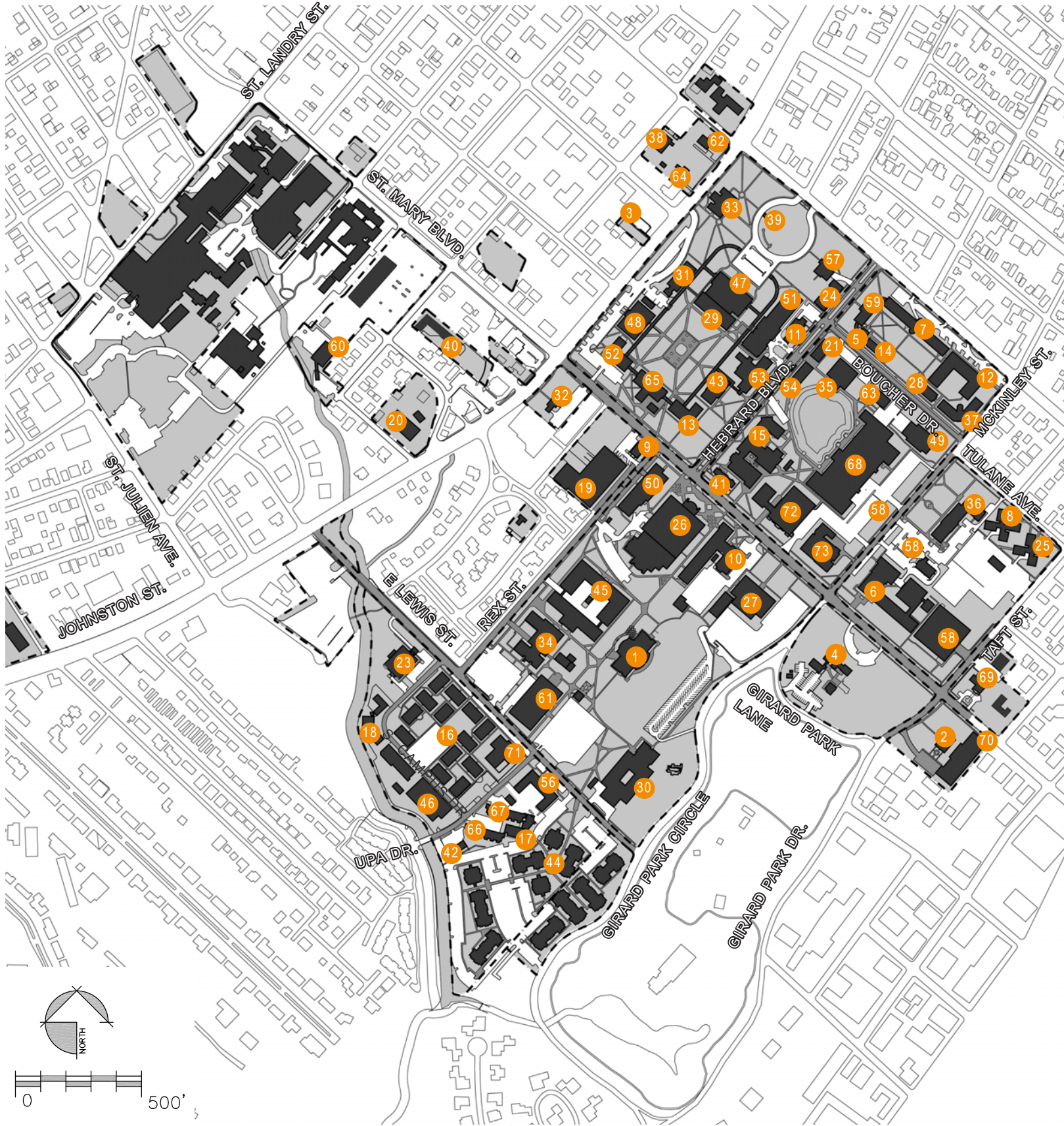
TYPE V





EXISTING BUILDINGS - MAIN CAMPUS

EXISTING BUILDINGS - MAIN CAMPUS



MAIN CAMPUS & ST. LANDRY CORRIDOR  
EXISTING BUILDINGS

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. ADVANCED COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY & RE-SEARCH HALL (COMPUTER SCIENCE) | 39. INFORMATION CENTER           |
| 2. A. HAYS TOWN BUILDING  | 40. INTERNATIONAL BUILDING       |
| 3. ALETA (ACADIANA LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING ACADEMY)                | 41. JUDICE-RICKELS HALL          |
| 4. ALUMNI CENTER  | 42. KAJUN WASHETERIA             |
| 5. ALUMNI HALL (THE VERMILION)                                      | 43. LEE HALL                     |
| 6. ANGELLE HALL   | 44. LEGACY APARTMENTS            |
| 7. BAKER-HUGER HALL   | 45. MADISON HALL                 |
| 8. BANCROFT HALL  | 46. MAINTENANCE FACILITY         |
| 9. BANK ONE BUILDING  | 47. MARTIN HALL                  |
| 10. BILLEAUD HALL   | 48. MAXIM D. DOUCET HALL         |
| 11. BITTLE HALL   | 49. MCLAURIN GYM                 |
| 12. BONIN HALL  | 50. MONTGOMERY HALL              |
| 13. BROUSSARD HALL  | 51. MOODY HALL                   |
| 14. BUCHANAN HALL   | 52. MOUTON HALL                  |
| 15. BURKE-HAWTHORNE HALL  | 53. O.K. ALLEN HALL              |
| 16. CAJUN VILLAGE   | 54. OLIVIER HALL                 |
| 17. CAFE FLEUR-DE-LIS   | 55. ON THE GEAX                  |
| 18. CENTRAL RECEIVING   | 56. PARKER HALL (PHYSICAL PLANT) |
| 19. CONFERENCE CENTER   | 57. PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE        |
| 20. CONTINUING EDUCATION CENTER                                     | 58. PUBLIC PARKING               |
| 21. CORONNA HALL  | 59. RANDOLPH HALL                |
| 22. CREDIT UNION  | 60. ROTC BUILDING                |
| 23. DAY CARE CENTER   | 61. ROUGEOU HALL                 |
| 24. DECLOUET HALL   | 62. ROY HOUSE                    |
| 25. DENBO HALL  | 63. SAUCIER CLINIC               |
| 26. DUPRE LIBRARY   | 64. SOULIER HOUSE                |
| 27. EARL K. LONG GYM  | 65. STEPHENS HALL                |
| 28. EVANGELINE HALL   | 66. STOKES HALL A                |
| 29. F.G. MOUTON HALL  | 67. STOKES HALL B                |
| 30. FLETCHER HALL   | 68. STUDENT UNION                |
| 31. FOSTER HALL   | 69. UL LAFAYETTE FOUNDATION      |
| 32. FRENCH HOUSE  | 70. UNIVERSITY ART MUSEUM        |
| 33. GIRARD HALL   | 71. VISUAL ARTS ANNEX            |
| 34. GRIFFIN HALL  | 72. WHARTON HALL                 |
| 35. GUILLORY HALL   | 73. WISDOM CHAPEL                |
| 36. HAMILTON HALL   |                                  |
| 37. HARRIS HALL   |                                  |
| 38. HAWKINS HOUSE   |                                  |



EXISTING BUILDINGS - UNIVERSITY COMMONS

UNIVERSITY COMMONS DISTRICT EXISTING BUILDINGS

1. ABDALLA HALL

29. WAGNER HOUSE
2. AGRICULTURAL FACILITIES

30. WHITTINGTON HOUSE
3. ATHLETIC COMPLEX
4. BLACKHAM COLISEUM COMPLEX
5. BOURGEOIS HALL
6. CAJUN COURTS/CULOTTA CENTER
7. CAJUNDOME
8. CAJUN FIELD
9. CAJUN TRACK/SOCCER FACILITIES
10. CECIL J. PICARD HALL (CENTER FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT)
11. CREAMERY BUILDING
12. ESTUARINE HABITATS COASTAL FISHERIES RESEARCH CENTER
13. FRATERNITY ROW
14. HILTON GARDEN INN
15. IRA NELSON HORTICULTURE CENTER
16. LAFAYETTE CONVENTION CENTER
17. LAFAYETTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
18. LAFAYETTE PRIMARY CARE FACILITY
19. LAMSON RAGIN' CAJUNS SOFTBALL PARK
20. LEON MONCLA SR. INDOOR PRACTICE FACILITY
21. LITE (LOUISIANA IMMERSIVE TECHNOLOGIES ENTERPRISE)
22. LOUISIANA ACCELERATOR CENTER
23. MOORE FIELD
24. NATIONAL WETLANDS RESEARCH CENTER
25. PRINTING SERVICES
26. SORORITY ROW
27. STUDENT AQUATIC CENTER
28. STUDENT TENNIS COURTS





# ARCHITECTURAL TYPOLOGIES

## ARCHITECTURAL TYPOLOGIES

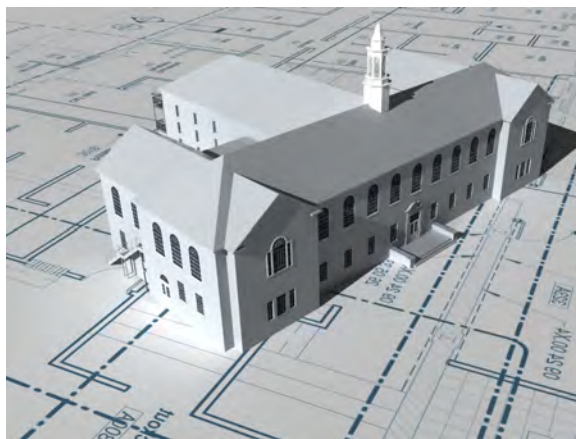
The aim of the Architectural Standards is to create a source book for the creation of future campus buildings. This collection of architectural information is intended to guide the designs of buildings to ensure the creation of a campus which is stylistically contiguous while maintaining a richness of diversity. This goal is obtained through the creation of five hierarchical 'Building Typologies'. Thusly, the Master Plan will define appropriate locations for the use of each typology.

To accomplish the goal of creating a flexible architectural palette which enables variation while maintaining continuity, the architectural regulations are structured around a hierarchy of Building Typologies. Each type is intended to allow delivery of appropriately designed buildings at varying price points based on intended use and context within the campus fabric. These typologies are divided into Typologies I, II, III, IV and V.

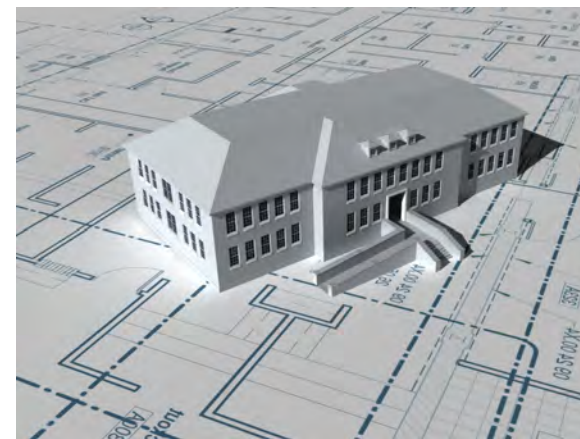
General intent establishes that Typology I is the most formal and is based on the campus' historic values. As a result it is anticipated that this will be the most expensive to create. Typology II follows the same stylistic queues as Typology I but contains less formal elements to limit both its building cost as well as its architectural significance. Typology III creates a contemporary departure from the traditional stylings of Types I and II, while still drawing elements for interpretation from the historical typology. Typology III is expected to cost less than Type I but more than Type II. Typology IV is a scaled down variation of Type III and is expected to cost less than Types II and III. Type V buildings are the most utilitarian; consequently they are regulated to very limited campus areas.



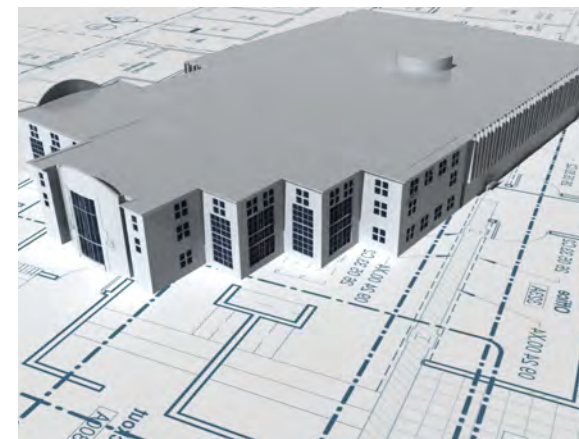
STEPHENS HALL



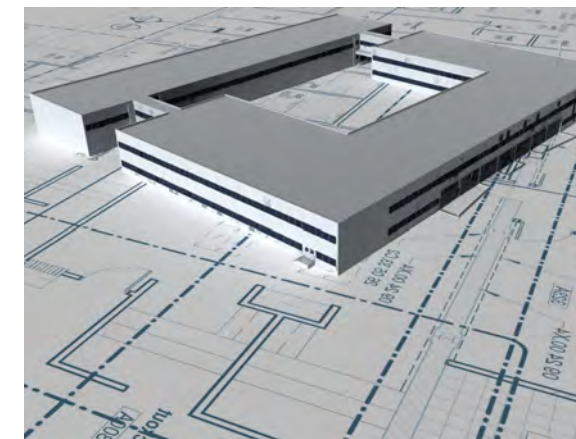
TYPOLOGY I



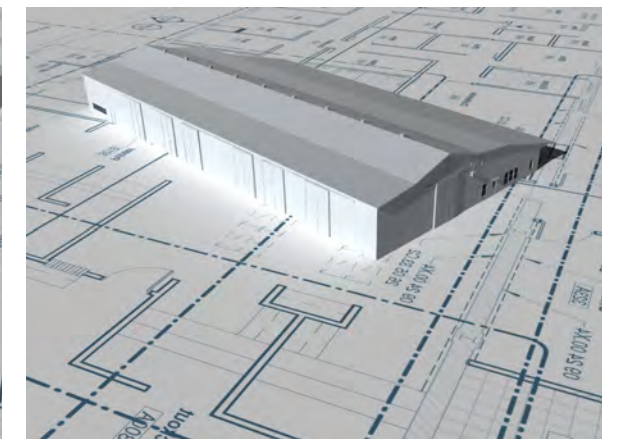
TYPOLOGY II



TYPOLOGY III



TYPOLOGY IV



TYPOLOGY V



# ARCHITECTURAL TYPOLOGIES

## ARCHITECTURAL TYPOLOGIES

General intent, establishes that Type I is the most formal and is based on the main campus’s historic values. As a result it is anticipated that this will be the most expensive to create. Type II is stylistically a departure from the original architecture of the base historic architecture seen on the main campus, while not inexpensive, will be more affordable than Type I. Type III buildings are intended for secondary street frontages, which assemble using less expensive materials and consequently will serve a more utilitarian function. Type IV buildings are the most utilitarian; consequently they are relegated to very limited campus areas.

TYPE I

TYPE II

TYPE III

TYPE IV

SIGNATURE BUILDING (CIVIC)

EXISTING BUILDING





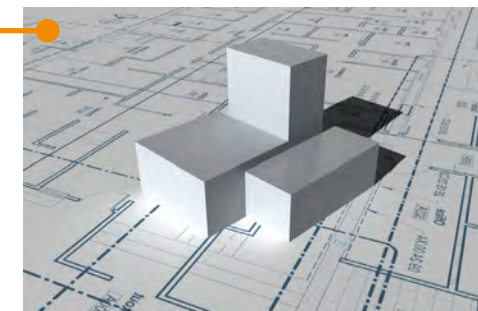
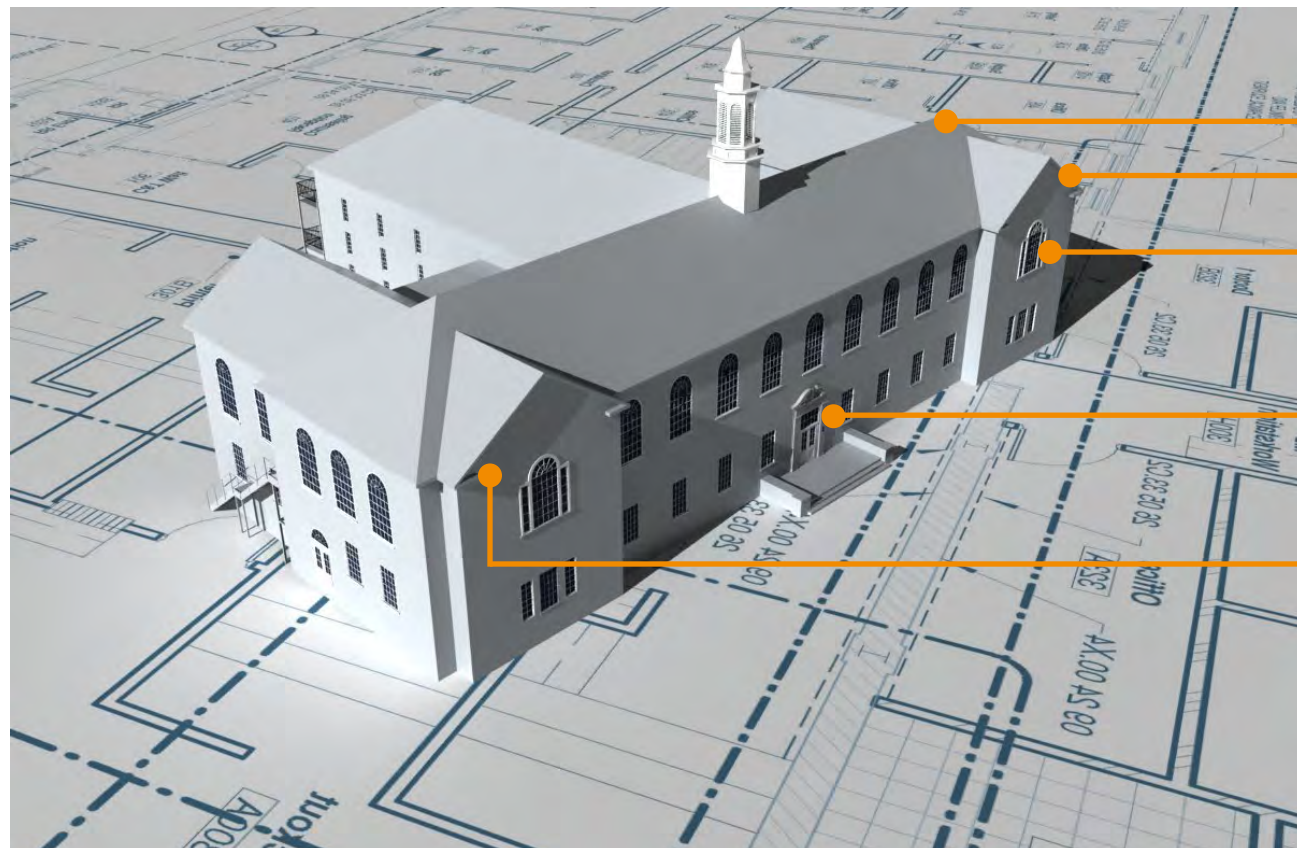
# TPOLOGY I - VERNACULAR CREOLE GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

## UL LAFAYETTE'S GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE HISTORY

UL Lafayette's Traditional Georgian language is based on the architectural style created from 1720-1840 during the consecutive reigns of George I - George IV of Hanover in UK.

Between 1900 and 1940, a strong architectural language was developed on the UL Lafayette campus based around this architectural style, but tampered with local creole context. By 1940 most of the buildings on campus which can still be considered traditional had been constructed. These include Old Martin Hall (demolished), Foster Hall, DeClouet Hall, Girard Hall, Lee Hall, Buchanan Hall, Judice-Rickels Hall, O.K. Allen Hall, Harris Hall, E.K. Long Gym, Bittle Hall, Broussard Hall, Mouton Hall, Stephens Hall, McLaurin Gym, Evangeline Gym, Hamilton Hall, Burke-Hawthorne Hall and Saucier Infirmary. As previously shown, these buildings are located mainly north of Saint Mary St. centered around the quadrangle.

A quick analysis of the style would present one with a consensus of symmetrical red brick buildings with hipped roofs, hip gable or gables and classical detailing. The symmetry typically focused around a central entrance, usually created by a stile and rail door emphasized with an elaborate pediment. Building fenestrations are consistently symmetrical. Double hung, multi-pane windows were either rectangular, arched or paladian and never paired. Embellished cornices and dentil work were often used. Roofs are typically shingled and often contain dormers. Buildings of particular importance were marked with tower elements.



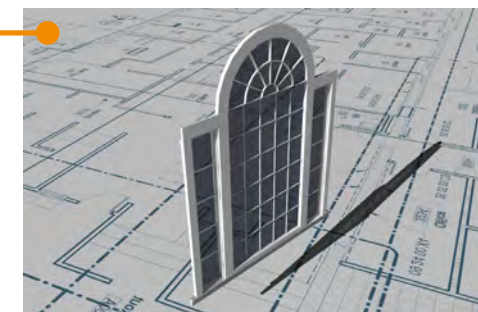
### MASSING:

- STRICTLY SYMMETRICAL
- CENTRAL ENTRY
- PROPORTIONAL ANALYSIS
- MAJOR BUILDING ELEMENTS



### WALLS & ROOFS:

- RED-BRICK
- HIPPED ROOFS (SOME WITH DORMERS)
- GABLED ROOFS
- ELEVATION DIAGRAMS
- ROOF DIAGRAMS
- MATERIAL ANALYSIS



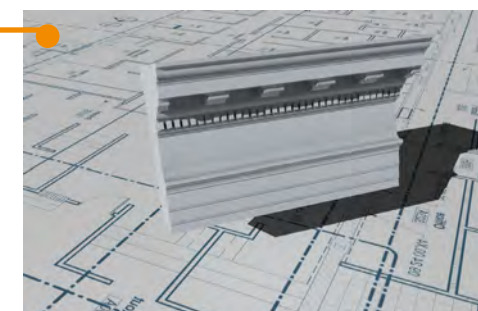
### WINDOWS:

- DOUBLE HUNG, MULTI-PANE WINDOWS
- RECTANGULAR, ARCHED AND PALLADIAN
- WINDOW DIAGRAM
- HEAD, SILL AND CASEMENT DEFINITIONS



### DOORS:

- CENTRAL ENTRANCE
- ELABORATE PEDIMENT
- PEDIMENT DIAGRAM
- DOOR DEFINITIONS
- PANELS WITH MUNTINED GLASS UPPER PANELS



### DETAILS:

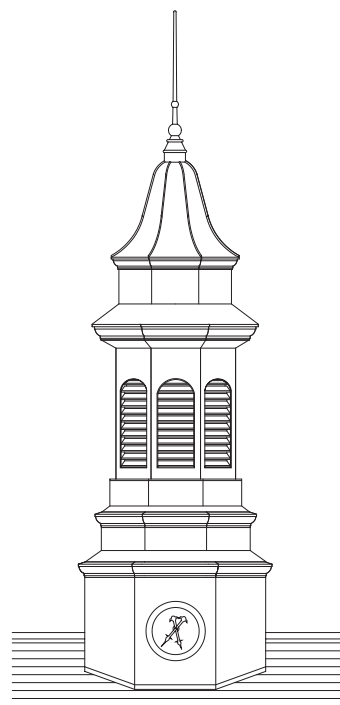
- CLASSICAL DETAILING
- BRICK DETAILING
- CORNICE DETAILS
- SCROLL WORK
- DECORATIVE ITEMS



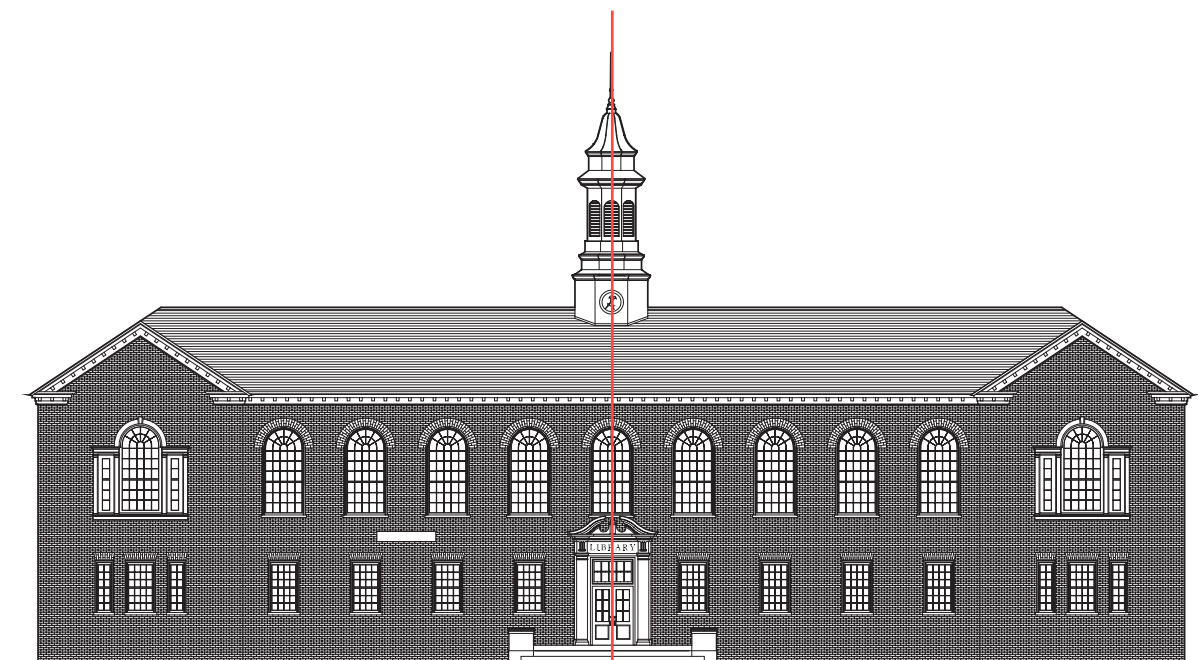




# TPOLOGY I - VERNACULAR CREOLE GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

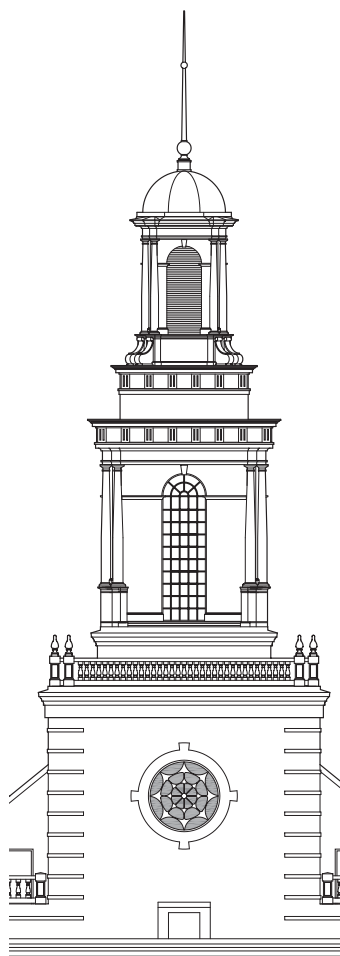


STEPHENS HALL

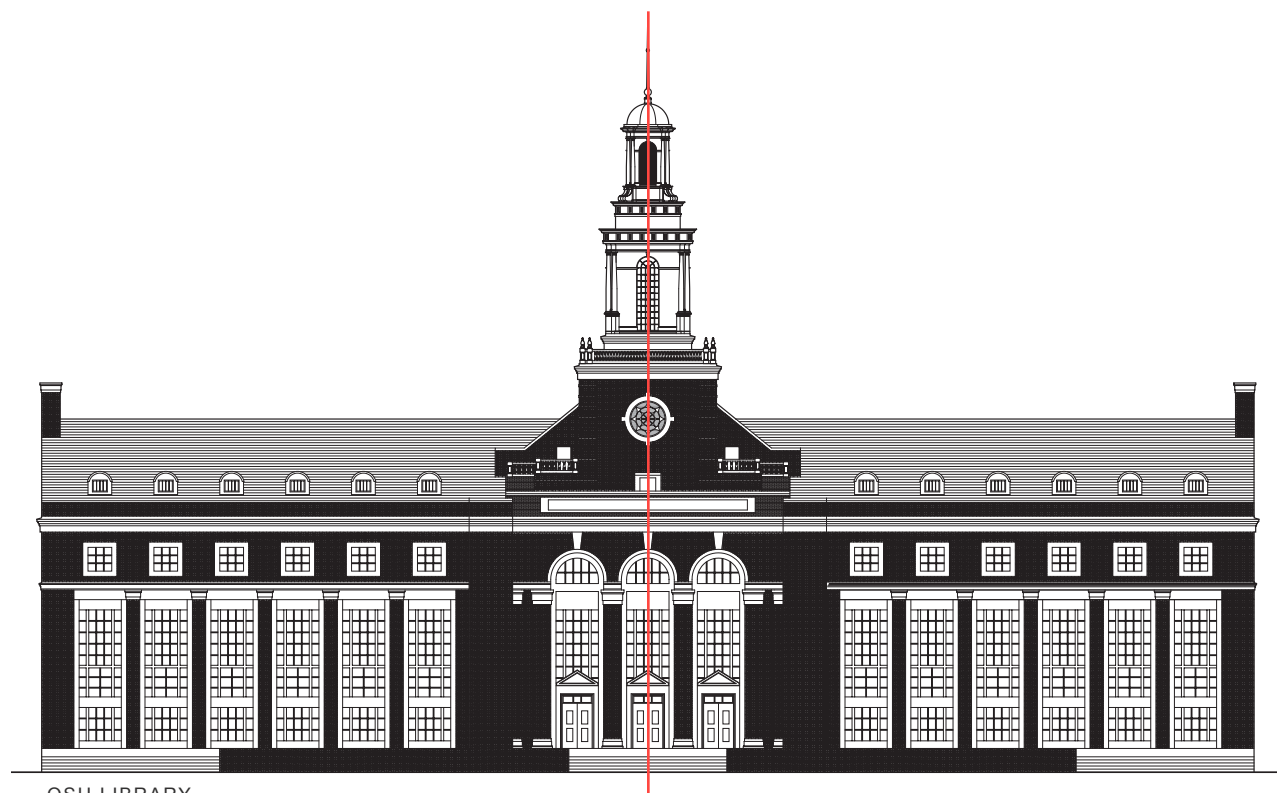


STEPHENS HALL

CL

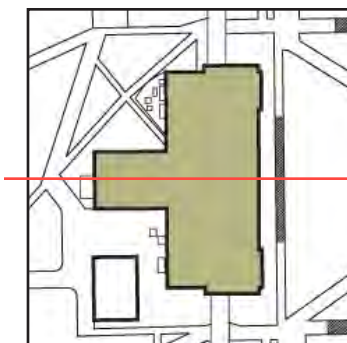


OSU LIBRARY

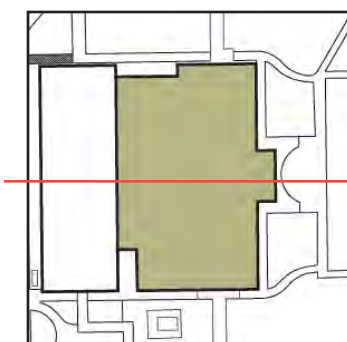


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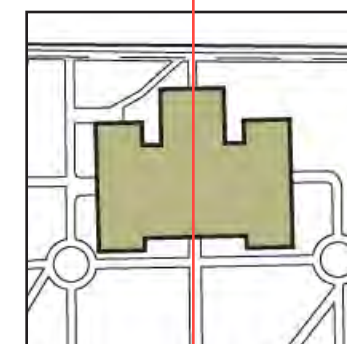
CL



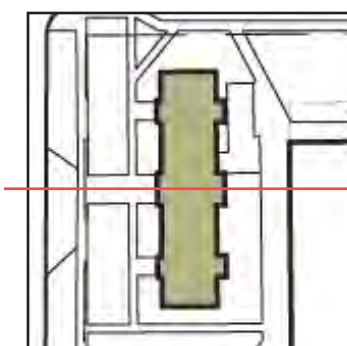
STEPHENS



MARTIN



GIRARD



JUDICE

## GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

Georgian Collegiate architecture employs strict symmetry within its building masses. Focused around a grand central entry, the building elements are generally mirrored horizontally. A symmetrical sense of balance is also present vertically within a building's façade. Most buildings also maintain a general symmetry in Plan.

The most formal Georgian Collegiate buildings are sometimes treated with a central tower element. These are classically detailed and can be quite ornate.

## MASSING

Understanding Georgian Collegiate architecture at its largest and most basic scale means understanding symmetry. This typology orders its buildings, both in plan and elevation, by strict symmetry. This symmetry is almost always centered on the building's most prominent entry.

This section focuses on understanding the typology's most basic rules of massing and proportion. These are studied in both plan and elevation. Some major building elements, such as towers, are also featured here.



## TPOLOGY I & II

BOTH TYPOLOGY I AND II ARE BASED ON TRADITIONAL GEORGIAN ARCHITECTURE. THE DEFINING ELEMENTS BETWEEN THE TWO ARE:

1. LEVEL OF DETAILING
2. OVERALL PRESENCE
3. ECONOMIC IMPACT

TPOLOGY I IS INTENDED FOR MAJOR SET-PIECES WITHIN THE CAMPUS FABRIC. THESE BUILDINGS SHOULD RECEIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO DETAIL AND ARE GENERALLY THE MOST COSTLY OF THE FIVE TYPOLOGIES TO CONSTRUCT IF ONE IS TO STAY TRUE TO THE RICHNESS OF THE ORIGINAL GEORGIAN.



TYPOLOGY I - VERNACULAR CREOLE GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

PROPORTIONAL ANALYSIS

PROPORTIONAL ANALYSIS

Along with symmetry, a strong sense of proportion is present in traditional Georgian design. The oldest Georgian homes were proportioned after two cubes joined horizontally. For larger scales (i.e. Georgian Collegiate) the use of the Golden Proportion, rather than the cube, is more appropriate. The proportions prevalent in the previous examples can be seen here.

MATERIAL DEFINITION

Exterior finish shall be at least 85% red brick and glass. Red brick shall match the existing type found throughout the campus. Only a small portion shall consist of stone and/or plaster.

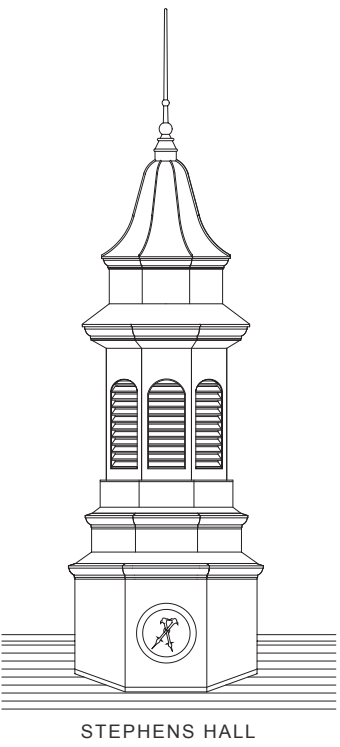
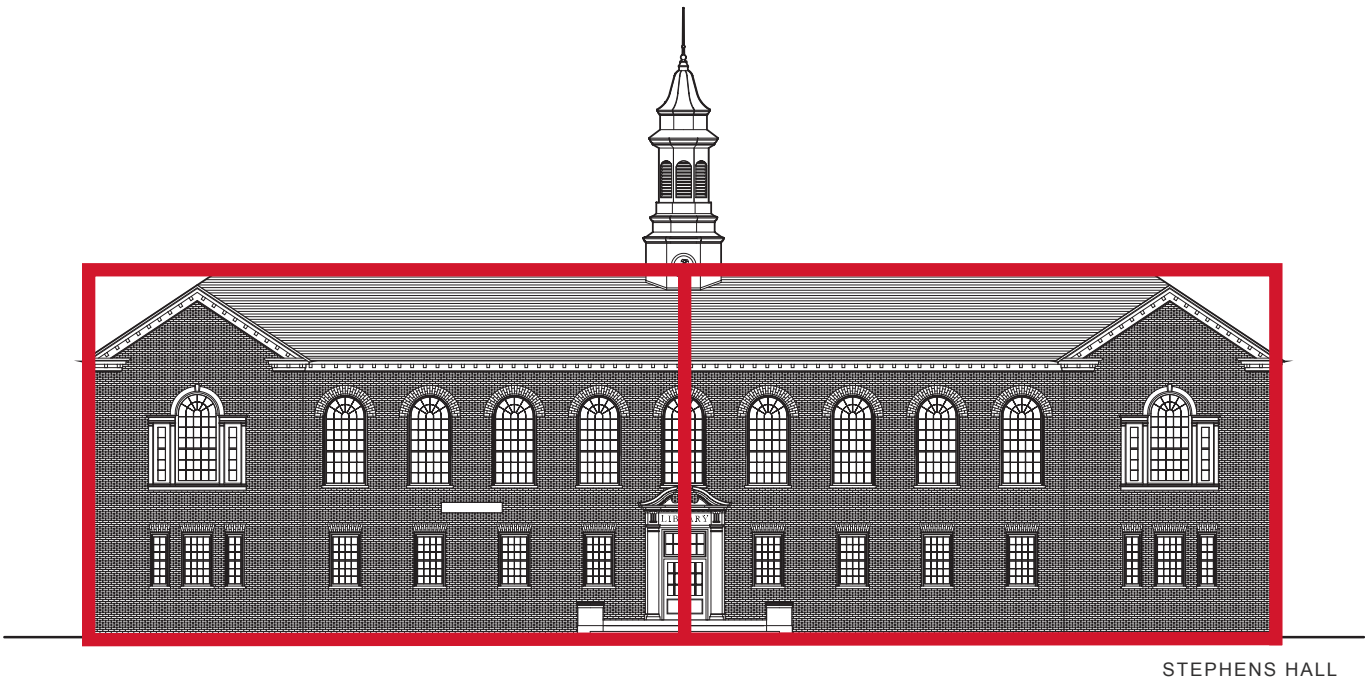
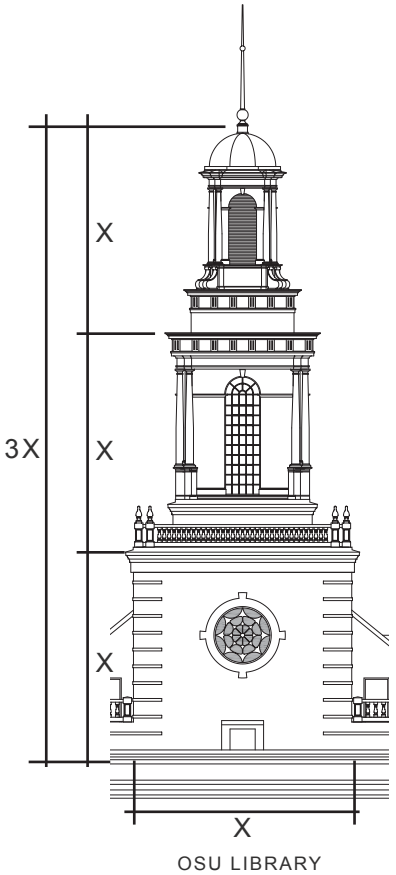
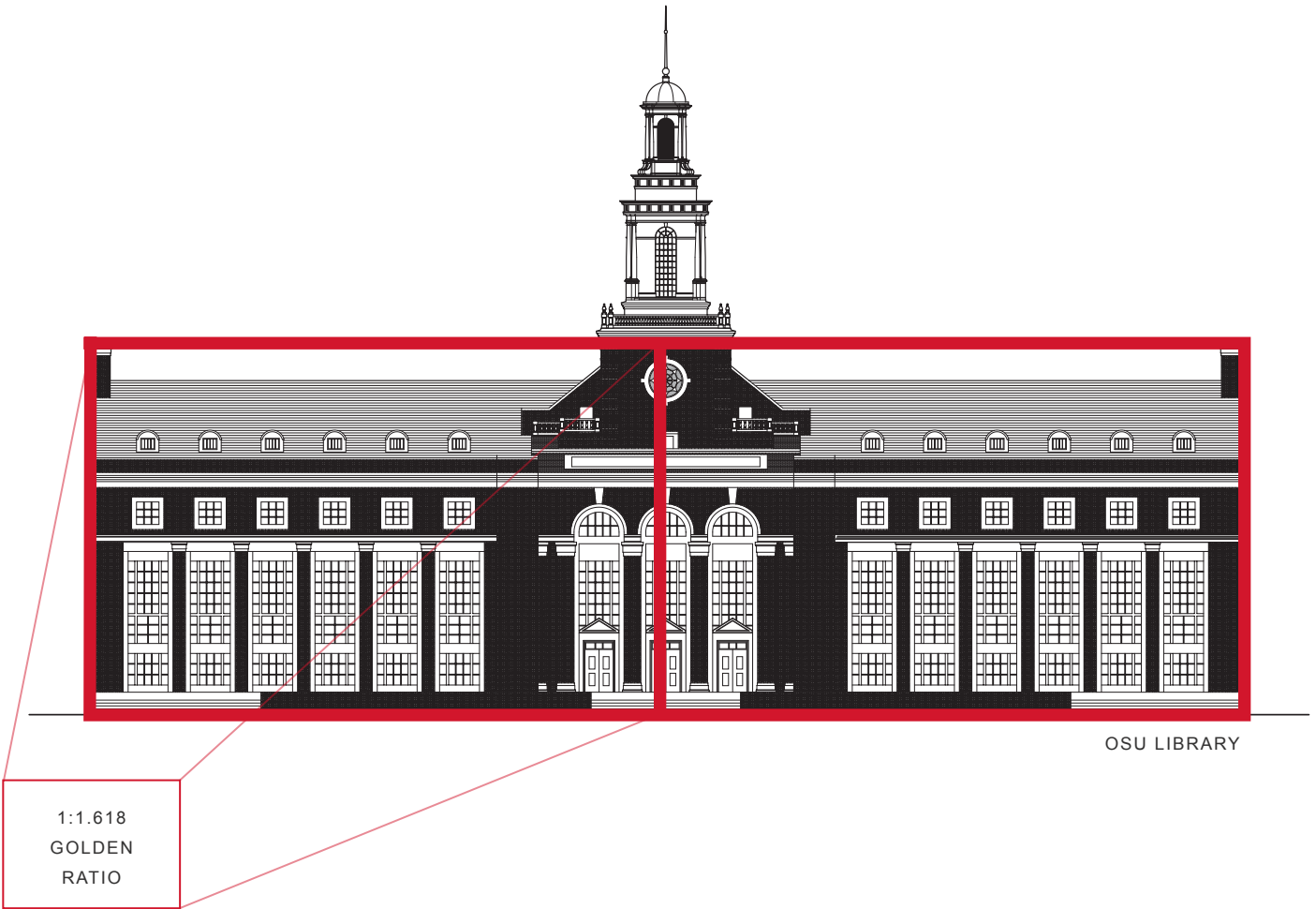
- GLASS - 15%
- BRICK - 71%
- WOOD/STUCCO/STONE - 14%

ROOF DEFINITIONS

The principal roof on all freestanding buildings shall be a symmetrical hip or gable roof with a slope between 6:12 and 10:12 (except where a variance is granted). Roofs should be shingled to match the existing type found throughout the campus. Ancillary Roofs (attached to walls or roofs) may be sheds sloped no less than 3:12. Eaves shall be continuous, unless overhanging a balcony or porch. Eaves shall have an overhang from 12" to 26".

Exposed Gutters and Downspouts shall be round, square, or ogee. They should be made of copper (not copper-coated) or bronze aluminum. Downspouts shall be placed at corners of the building least visible from the building's main facade. Splash Blocks shall be concrete, brick, or gravel.

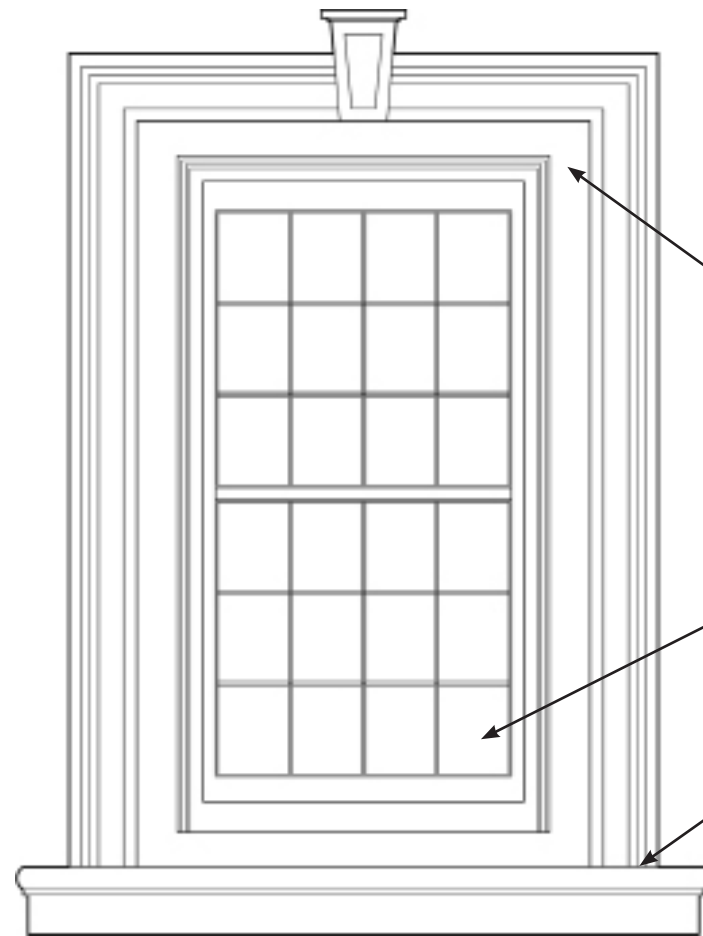
No through Roof Penetrations for mechanical or electrical devices shall be allowed to penetrate the roof at the building's frontages. Penetrations of these devices at approved locations will be of color to match the roof.





# TYPOLOGY I - VERNACULAR CREOLE GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

## WINDOWS

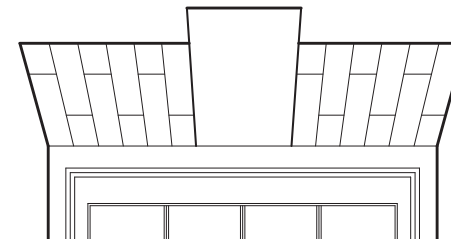


RECTANGULAR DOUBLE HUNG SASH WINDOW

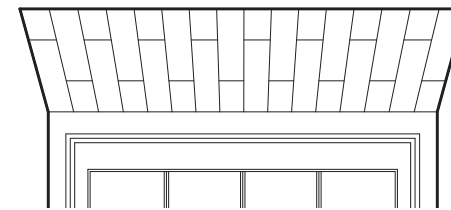
THE MOST DESIRABLE WINDOW TREATMENT IS A COMPLETE CASEMENT WITH A CAST STONE SILL. WOOD AND MASONRY ARE ACCEPTABLE CASEMENT MATERIALS

TYPICALLY TWELVE OVER TWELVE

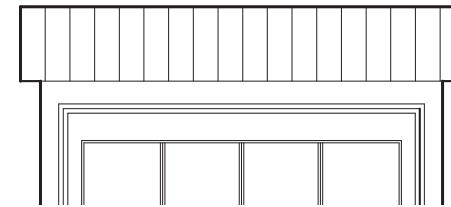
SILL TYPICALLY 4"-6." OVERLAP THE OPENING 1/2 THE HEIGHT OF THE SILL



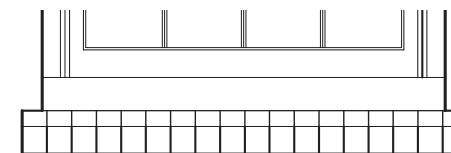
TRUE JACK ARCH WITH PROPER KEYSTONE



TRUE JACK ARCH



SOLDIER COURSE



ROWLOCK SILL (BRICKS SLOPED AWAY FROM BUILDING)

## WINDOWS

The Rectangular Sash Window is possibly the most common element present within the Georgian Collegiate typology found on campus. The proper (or improper) use of this element plays a crucial role in the overall success of a building's design.

Proper window selection is defined here. A range of acceptable selections based on appearance, performance and economy are eligible based on these parameters. Window treatments (head and sill conditions) are also a major factor in a building's design. Multiple head and sill options are shown.

### REGULAR WINDOWS

Windows shall be white wood or aluminum, double-hung or single-hung sash windows. Rectangular windows shall be vertically proportioned and may be operable (with acceptance from the University). Windows should not be paired. The window sash shall be located interior to the centerline of the wall.

### SPECIALTY WINDOWS

Insulated windows and Low-e windows are encouraged for energy efficiency. These windows must still meet all other typology design requirements.

### STAINED OR TINTED GLASS

Not allowed except by variance.

### SHUTTERS

Not allowed except by variance.

### WINDOW MUNTINS

Shall be true divided light or simulated divided (fixed on the interior and exterior surfaces), and shall create panels of square or vertical proportion. Windows without an exterior muntin shall not be allowed.

### WINDOW SILL

All windows in masonry construction shall have a sill which projects a minimum of 1 inch from the face of a building. Sills should be constructed of either Cast Stone or Brick Rowlock.

### WINDOW HEAD

All windows shall have one of the presented head conditions (casement, True Jack Arch with/without Keystone or a Brick Soldier Course). Windows in a Brick Masonry wall without a head condition are not acceptable.



# TYPOLOGY I - VERNACULAR CREOLE GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

## WINDOWS

### WINDOWS

While Rectangular Georgian windows may be used more often than their Arched or Palladian counterparts, it is the latter styles which hold positions of more care and focus. These windows create strong visual elements within a façade and should be used selectively and detailed properly.

Arched windows should be double-hung or single-hung sash windows, similar to the Rectangular Windows. Arched windows are commonly larger in scale than their rectangular counterparts and may exceed twelve over twelve. Proper head and sill treatments are crucial.

Palladian Windows are the most detailed and grand of the Georgian windows, thus making them the most restrictive. Proper proportions and detailing are defined here and exceptions to these should be minimal or none.

#### ARCHED WINDOWS

Windows shall be white wood or aluminum, double-hung or single-hung sash windows. Arched windows shall be vertically proportioned and may be operable (with acceptance from the University). Arched windows should be larger in scale than rectangular windows within the same façade and are usually reserved for upper floors. Windows should not be paired. The window sash should be located interior to the centerline of the wall.

#### PALLADIAN WINDOWS

Palladian windows must be correctly proportioned and detailed using the Classical Orders. Windows must include correct pilasters, full entablatures and a properly designed arch which is integrated with the top sash (not separated by a mullion). The lights must be consistently sized throughout all the sashes. Entablature must include a proper base. Improperly proportioned and/or detailed Palladian windows and entablatures are not acceptable, thus particular attention must be paid to ensure proper design.

#### SPECIALTY WINDOWS

Insulated windows and Low-e windows are encouraged for energy efficiency. These windows must still meet all other typology design requirements.

#### WINDOWS MUNTINS

Shall be true divided light or simulated divided (fixed on the interior and exterior surfaces), and shall create panels of square or vertical proportion. Windows without an exterior muntin shall not be allowed.

#### WINDOW SILL

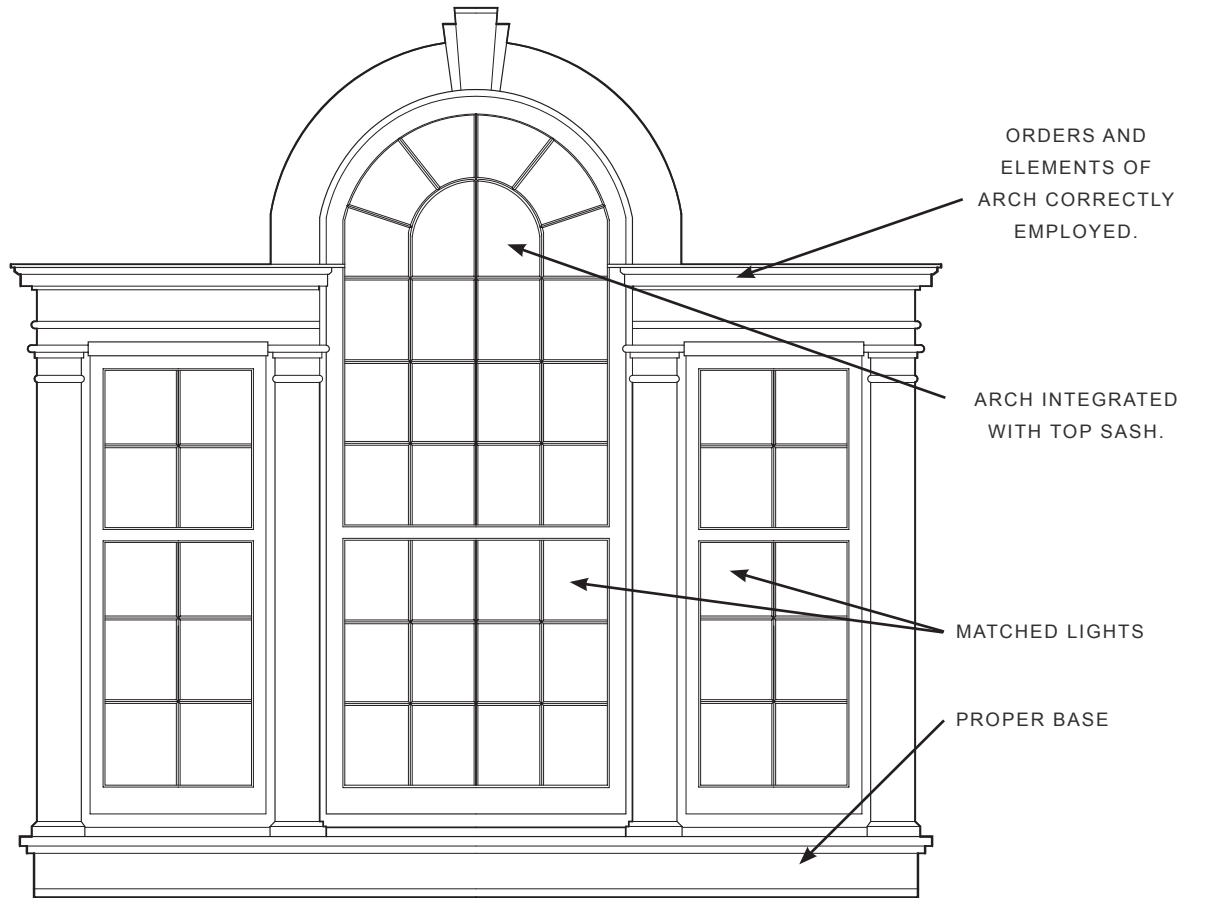
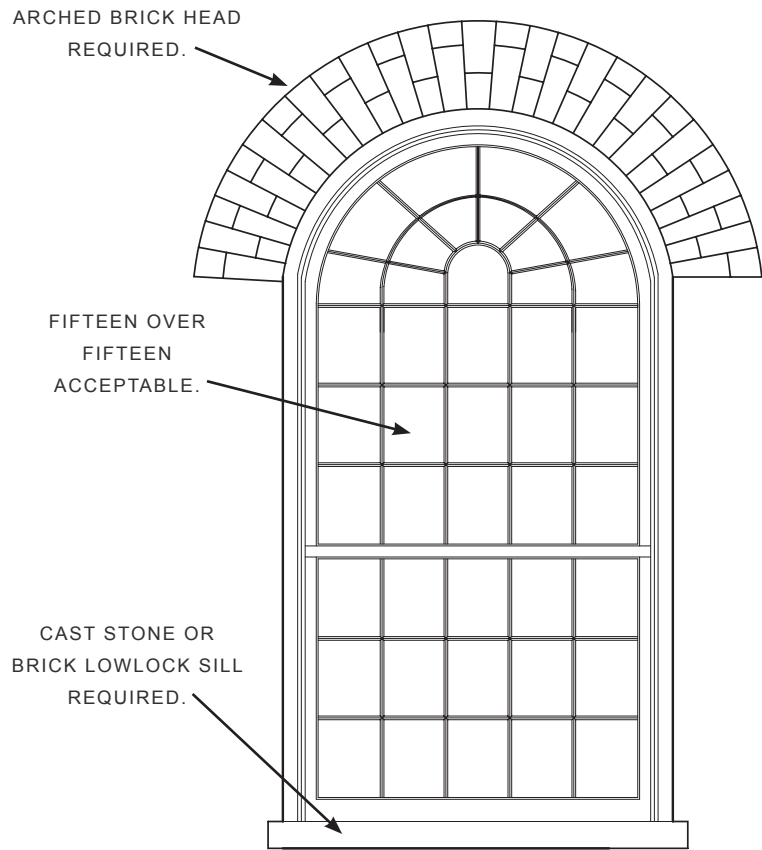
All windows in masonry construction shall have a sill which projects a minimum of 1 inch from the face of the building. Sills should be constructed of either Cast Stone or Brick Rowlock.

#### STAINED OR TINTED GLASS

Not allowed except by variance.

#### SHUTTERS

Not allowed except by variance.





# TYPOLOGY I - VERNACULAR CREOLE GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

## ENTRYWAYS

## ENTRYWAYS

The most identifiable element of Traditional Georgian Collegiate architecture is the entryway. Attention to detail on an entryway can have a significant impact on the viewer. Sensitivity to the entryway can be paid in the measure of a portico (with or without grand stairway) or a well-detailed door-surround.

## PORTICOS

The most formal of entry treatments within the Georgian Collegiate Typology is the portico. Porticos shall be in proportion to the building and must maintain symmetry. A building's portico can either be the style of a Classic Colonnade extending from the face of the building or an Engaged Portico which extrudes from the building façade to create an entry element.

All porticos must be appropriately detailed according to classical orders of proportion and ornamentation. Materiality shall be similar to existing portico examples as seen on campus with all non-brick elements designed to be white in color.

## DOOR SURROUNDS

If a portico is not used, a Door Surround must be present as a minimum demarcation of the main entry. These door surrounds come in a variety of types and present an opportunity for high levels of detailing within the building's exterior façade.

Acceptable forms of door surrounds are Trabeated Surrounds and Pediment Surrounds. Each of these may be designed to accommodate a single door, double doors, side lights, transoms and arches.

Many resources are available to guide the designer in the proper proportioning and detailing of these building elements. In this formal typology, it is crucial that classically defined tenets of design detailing are used properly and not reinterpreted into a contemporary language.

## DOORS

Doors can be made of either wood or metal, with glass if desired. Standard doors are Kawneer "350" with a minimum bottom rail of 6½" and side and top rails of 3½".

## DOOR DETAIL

If doors are standard Kawneer "350", they must have a glass arch or transom and must be encased in a portico, colonnade, or entryway as explained above.



&gt;&gt; BITTLE HALL



&gt;&gt; PRESIDENT'S HOUSE



&gt;&gt; MARTIN HALL



&gt;&gt; JUDICE-RICKELS HALL



&gt;&gt; STEPHENS HALL



&gt;&gt; MCLAURIN GYM



# TYPOLOGY I - VERNACULAR CREOLE GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

## BRICK PATTERN, QUOINS, & MEDALLIONS

### BRICK PATTERN, QUOINS, & MEDALLIONS

Characteristically, Georgian Collegiate Architecture is further enhanced by alternating brickwork. Some examples of this are Flemish bond, rowlock, and header courses. Furthermore, a traditional diamond brick pattern can be utilized.

Though these patterns are appealing, they are most successful when used in tandem with Quoining and Banding.

Used in respectful quantities, the detailing of brickwork can be enhanced through design elements such as Medallions and Cartouches. These can accentuate the sensitivity of the building, and help in scaling the building to that of man.

Ideally, all three of these elements make a successful Georgian Collegiate building, and should be used selectively and properly.

### BRICK PATTERN

Detailing method which is dependent upon type of course work utilized. This can be expressed through alternating patterns between rows, changing brick types, and projecting or receding the bricks.

### QUOIN

Typically a corner detail in brickwork. Originates from the form a load-bearing corner would typically take before modern construction methods existed. These can be expressed in a variety of ways.

### MEDALLION & CARTOUCHE

Stone or concrete detail usually expressing flowing patterns of swag, tassels, and flora. These elements should be used sparingly and in proportion and relation to window and door sizes, locations, and distances.



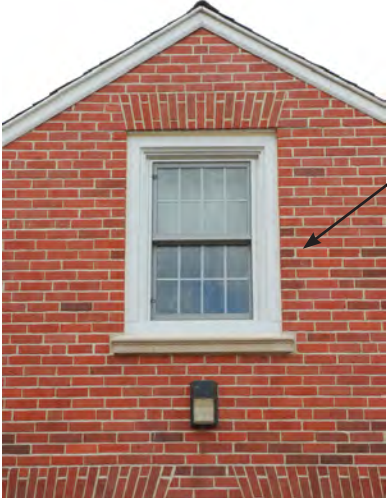
>> JUDICE-RICKELS HALL

CAST GARLAND  
CARTOUCHE

ROSETTE  
MEDALLION



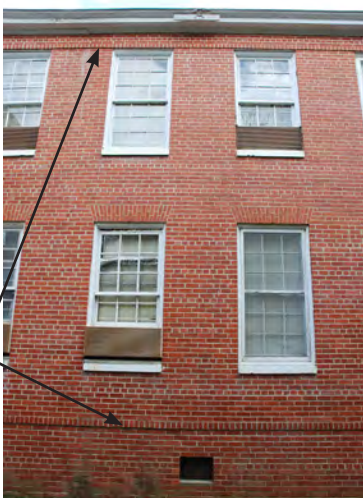
>> O.K. ALLEN HALL



>> PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

FLEMISH  
BOND EVERY 6  
COURSES WITH  
COMPLIMENTARY  
JACK ARCH  
DETAILS

SINGLE ROW  
PROJECTING  
ROWLOCK  
COURSES.  
HEADER  
COURSES EVERY  
6TH COURSE



>> RANDOLPH HALL

DIAMOND BRICK  
PATTERN



>> JUDICE-RICKELS HALL



>> MCLAURIN GYM

SINGLE  
ROWLOCK  
STEPPED BACK

THREE  
PROJECTING  
COURSES  
STEPPED BACK  
AND ABOVE

BASIC BRICK  
QUOINS

SINGLE COURSE  
ROWLOCK



>> BITTLE HALL

STANDARD  
STRETCHER  
BRICKWORK

STONE OR  
CONCRETE  
BANDING

5 COURSE  
QUOIN  
BANDING



>> JUDICE-RICKELS HALL



# TPOLOGY I - VERNACULAR CREOLE GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

## CORNICES

### CORNICES

Type I is more detailed than then other Typologies. These details are important in denoting primary standing and give the building traditional Georgian character. These details, as covered, have several ranges and applications. Specifically, cornices should not be plain in Type I architecture. They should be supporting roles to the building's status. To achieve the ideal cornice, the following must be included:

#### CYMATIUM

Piece that finishes and meets the sky

#### MODILLION

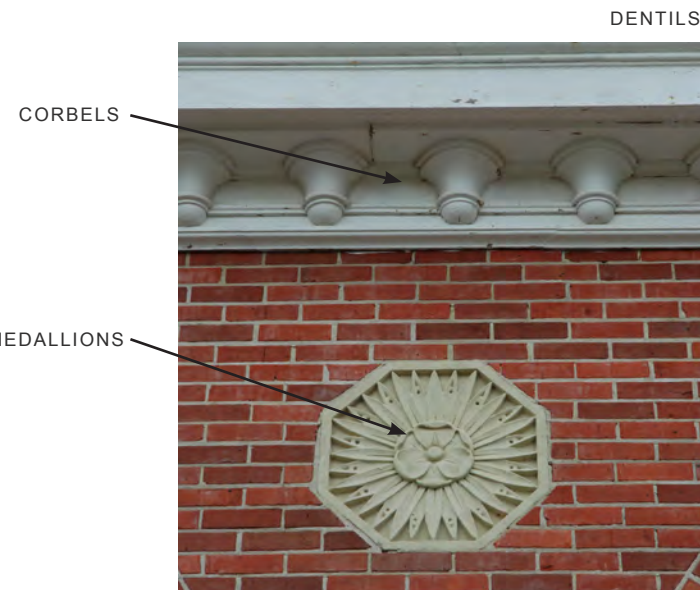
Serves as a drip to shed water from streaking the building

#### BED MOLDING

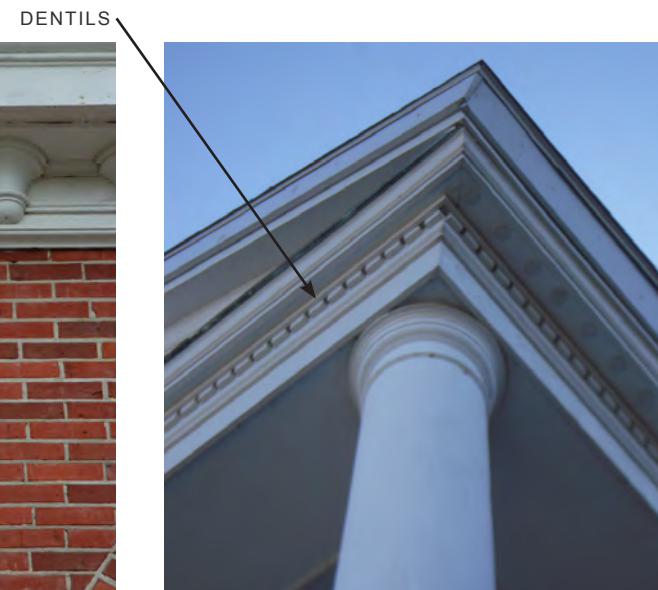
Piece that meets the wall or supports

#### DENTILS, MUTULES, OR CORBELS

If not these, then another additional detail must be used on cornice



>> O.K. ALLEN HALL



>> MARTIN HALL



>> E.K. LONG GYM



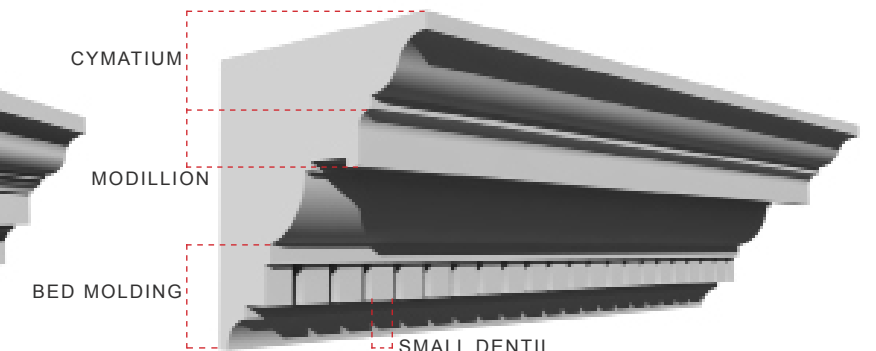
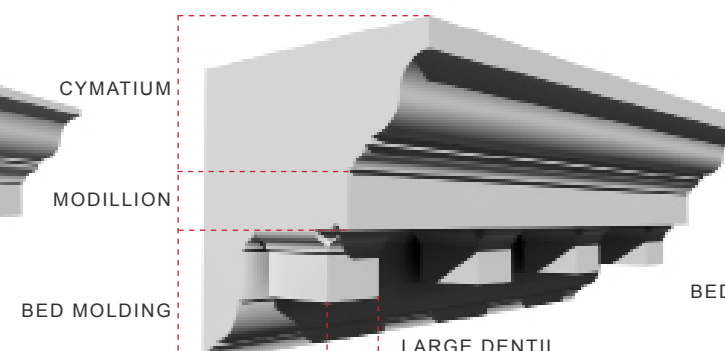
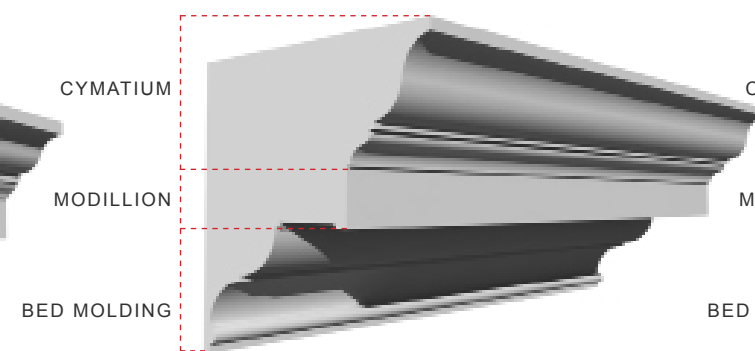
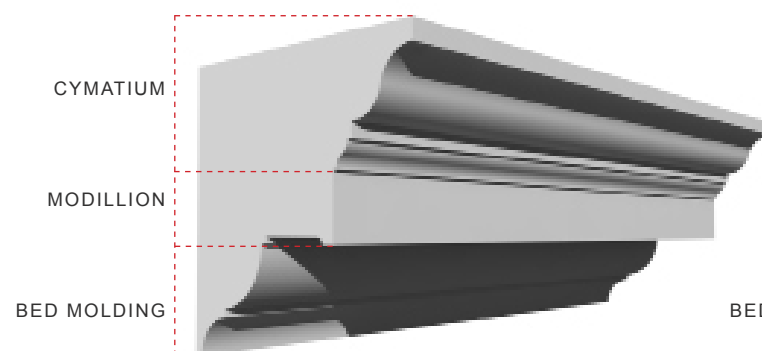
>> MCLAURIN GYM



>> MOUTON HALL



>> JUDICE-RICKELS HALL





TYPOLOGY I - VERNACULAR CREOLE GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

BUILDING WALLS		BUILDING ELEMENTS		ROOFS/AWNINGS/CANOPIES		WINDOWS AND DOORS	
<p><b>TYPES PROHIBITED:</b> WOOD, VINYL, AND METAL SIDING AND PREFABRICATED OR MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, AND PANELIZED BUILDING MATERIAL.</p> <p><b>TYPE I: MASONRY</b> BRICK SHALL MATCH BRICK TYPE CURRENTLY FOUND ON CAMPUS. RED BRICK TO MATCH STEPHENS HALL. IN THE CASE OF AN ADDITION, MATCH THE EXISTING BUILDING.</p> <p><b>TYPE II: STUCCO</b> STUCCO IS ALLOWED OVER WOOD, METAL FRAME OR MASONRY CONSTRUCTION. STUCCO MUST HAVE A WHITE OR IVORY FINISH. SWIRL OR OTHER PATTERNS ARE NOT ALLOWED.</p>		<p><b>PIERS AND ARCHES</b> SHALL BE FINISHED WITH PRIMARY BUILDING MATERIAL I.E. STONE, STUCCO OR BRICK.</p> <p><b>RAILINGS</b> SHALL BE MADE OF WOOD, CAST METAL OR STONE. COLOR TO BE APPROVED BY THE DRB.</p> <p><b>METAL ELEMENTS:</b> ALL EXTERIOR METAL BUILDING ELEMENTS SHALL BE HOT-DIPPED ZINC COATED (GALVANIZED). WHERE THE ARCHITECTURAL APPEARANCE IS OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE, ALTERNATE FINISHES MAY BE CONSIDERED.</p> <p><b>DRIVEWAYS</b> <u>CAN</u> BE OF CONCRETE, PRE-APPROVED PALETTE OF BRICK OR CONCRETE PAVERS. PREFERRED PAVING MATERIAL IS CONCRETE.</p> <p><b>PARAPETS</b> SHALL BE CAPPED WITH STONE OR BRICK.</p>		<p><b>SLOPED ROOFS</b> SHALL BE CLAD IN DARK GRAY SHINGLES. CONCRETE OR CLAY RIDGE TILES ARE REQUIRED. OWENS CORNING - ONYX BLACK, ESTATE GREY, OR EQUAL.</p> <p><b>GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS</b> WHEN USED, SHALL BE MADE OF COPPER (NOT COPPER-COATED), GALVALUME IN BRONZE OR ZINC GREY. DOWNSPOUTS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CORNER OF THE BUILDING LEAST VISIBLE FROM NEARBY STREETS. SPLASH BLOCKS SHALL BE MADE OF CONCRETE, BRICK OR GRAVEL.</p> <p><b>METAL ROOFS, FLASHING, GUTTERS, AND DOWNSPOUTS</b> SHALL BE ALLOWED TO AGE NATURALLY (NOT PAINTED OR SEALED). IN COPPER, OR GALVALUME IN GREY OR BRONZE.</p> <p><b>CANVAS AWNINGS</b> ARE NOT ALLOWED.</p>		<p><b>WINDOWS, DOORS, AND STOREFRONTS</b> SHALL BE WHITE WOOD OR ALUMINUM. DOORS SHALL BE ANODIZED ALUMINUM IN A WHITE, SILVER, GREY, OR BRONZE COLOR. GLASS SHALL BE NO GREATER THAN 10% REFLECTIVITY.</p> <p><b>SHUTTERS</b> ARE NOT CONSIDERED APPROPRIATE.</p> <p><b>SECURITY DOORS AND WINDOW GRILLES</b> ARE NOT ALLOWED. UNLESS APPROVED BY THE DRB IN ADVANCE.</p> <p><b>BAY WINDOWS</b> ARE NOT CONSIDERED APPROPRIATE TO THIS STYLE.</p>	
<p><b>BUILDING WALLS</b> MAY BE BUILT OF NO MORE THAN TWO MATERIALS AND SHALL ONLY CHANGE MATERIAL ALONG A HORIZONTAL LINE, I.E. BRICK CHANGES WHICH OCCUR IN A VERTICAL LINE MUST OCCUR ONLY AT AN OFFSET OF NO LESS THAN 12", WITH THE HEAVIER MATERIAL BELOW THE LIGHT. WALLS OF A SINGLE BUILDING MUST BE BUILT IN A CONSISTENT CONFIGURATION.</p> <p><b>GARDEN WALLS</b> SHALL GENERALLY BE CONSTRUCTED OF THE SAME MATERIAL AS THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE PRIMARY BUILDING. MASONRY PIERS WITH WOOD PICKETS MAY REPLACE SOLID MASONRY WALLS. MASONRY WALLS SHALL BE MADE OF BRICK WHILE GATES SHALL BE STEEL. WALLS MAY BE PERFORATED.</p> <p>STUCCO OR PLASTER COATING MAY BE APPLIED TO CONCRETE BLOCK, POURED CONCRETE, OR BRICK. STUCCO SHALL BE STEEL TROWELED OR A SACK WASH OVER BRICK IS ALLOWED.</p> <p><b>TRIM</b> SHALL NOT EXCEED 6" IN WIDTH AT CORNERS AND 4" IN WIDTH AROUND OPENINGS, EXCEPT AT THE FRONT DOOR.</p>		<p><b>ARCADES AND BREEZEWAYS</b> SHOULD HAVE VERTICALLY PROPORTIONED ARCHED OPENINGS.</p> <p><b>COLONNADES</b> SHALL HAVE SOLIDITY, RHYTHM, AND HUMAN SCALE.</p> <p><b>RAILINGS</b> SHALL HAVE TOP AND BOTTOM RAILS. WOOD TOP RAILS SHALL BE EASED AND BOTTOM RAILS SHALL HAVE A VERTICAL SECTION. TOP AND BOTTOM RAILS SHALL BE CENTERED ON THE BOARDS OR PICKETS. THE OPENINGS BETWEEN THE MEMBERS SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 1" AND A MAXIMUM OF 4".</p> <p><b>BALCONIES</b> SHALL BE STRUCTURALLY SUPPORTED BY BRACKETS, TAPERED BEAMS, OR COLUMNS.</p> <p><b>DRIVEWAYS</b> CONSTRUCTED OF MATERIAL OTHER THAN CONCRETE SHALL ALLOW THE PUBLIC CONCRETE SIDEWALK TO RUN CONTINUOUSLY WITHOUT DISRUPTION THROUGH THIS AREA OF THE DRIVEWAY.</p> <p><b>FENCES</b> AS DEFINED IN THIS CODE ARE NOT ALLOWED.</p>		<p><b>PRINCIPAL ROOF:</b> THE PRINCIPAL ROOF ON ALL FREESTANDING BUILDINGS SHALL BE A SYMMETRICAL HIP OR GABLE ROOF WITH A SLOPE BETWEEN 6:12 AND 10:12 (EXCEPT WHERE A VARIANCE IS GRANTED).</p> <p><b>ANCILLARY ROOFS</b> (ATTACHED TO WALLS OR ROOFS) MAY BE SHEDS SLOPED NO LESS THAN 3:12.</p> <p><b>EAVES</b> SHALL BE CONTINUOUS, UNLESS OVERHANGING A BALCONY OR PORCH. EAVES SHALL HAVE AN OVERHANG FROM 12" TO 26". OVERHANGING EAVES MAY HAVE EXPOSED RAFTERS.</p> <p><b>EXPOSED GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS</b> SHALL BE ROUND, SQUARE, OR OGEE.</p> <p>NO THROUGH <b>ROOF PENETRATION</b> FOR MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL DEVICES SHALL BE ALLOWED TO PENETRATE THE ROOF AT THE BUILDING'S FRONTAGE'S. PENETRATIONS OF THESE DEVICES AT APPROVED LOCATIONS WILL BE OF COLOR TO MATCH THE ROOF.</p>		<p><b>WINDOWS</b> SHALL BE RECTANGULAR OR ARCHED, VERTICALLY PROPORTIONED AND OPERABLE. WINDOWS SHALL BE DOUBLE-HUNG OR SINGLE-HUNG SASH WINDOWS. TRANSOMS MAY BE ORIENTED HORIZONTALLY WITH PANES WHICH MATCH OTHER CONFIGURATIONS. MULTIPLE WINDOWS IN THE SAME ROUGH OPENING SHALL BE SEPARATED BY A 4" MINIMUM POST. THE WINDOW SASH SHALL BE LOCATED INTERIOR TO THE CENTERLINE OF THE WALL. WINDOW SILLS IN MASONRY CONSTRUCTION SHALL PROJECT A MINIMUM OF 1 INCH FROM THE FACE OF THE BUILDING.</p> <p>ALL VERTICALLY SUPERIMPOSED <b>OPENINGS</b> SHALL BE ALIGNED AND CENTERED ALONG THE VERTICAL AXIS.</p> <p><b>WINDOW MUNTINS</b> ARE ENCOURAGED AND SHALL BE TRUE DIVIDED LIGHT OR FIXED ON THE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SURFACES, AND SHALL CREATE PANELS OF SQUARE OR VERTICAL PROPORTION.</p> <p><b>LARGE SERVICE DOORS</b> SHALL BE LOCATED ONLY IN SERVICE AREAS INDICATED BY PLAN.</p> <p><b>SHUTTERS</b> ARE NOT ALLOWED TO THIS STYLE.</p> <p>THERE MAY BE NO MORE THAN ONE <b>CIRCULAR WINDOW</b> ON ANY PRINCIPAL ELEVATION.</p> <p><b>RECTANGULAR WINDOWS</b> SHALL BE OPERABLE ENCASEMENT OR SINGLE HUNG. CIRCULAR WINDOWS MAY BE FIXED.</p>	



TYPOLOGY I - VERNACULAR CREOLE GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

BUILDING WALLS

**BUILDING WALLS** SHALL BE ONE COLOR PER MATERIAL USED. THE BUILDING EXTERIOR FINISH SHALL BE AT LEAST 85% RED BRICK AND GLASS. RED BRICK SHALL MATCH THE EXISTING TYPE THROUGHOUT THE CAMPUS. ONLY A SMALL PORTION SHALL CONSIST OF STONE AND/OR PLASTER. TRIM (BALCONY AND PORCH POSTS, RAILS, WINDOW TRIM, RAFTER TAILS, ETC) SHALL BE PAINTED TO COMPLIMENT THE COLUMNS AND OVERALL VALUE OF THE BUILDING. AN ACCENT COLOR, FOR ITEMS SUCH AS THE FRONT DOOR, PICKETS, TRIM, AND SHUTTERS, MAY BE USED SUBJECT TO APPROVAL FROM THE UL LAFAYETTE DRB. WALLS AND FENCES SHALL BE IN A RANGE OF COLORS APPROVED FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE MATERIALS. OTHER COLORS MAY BE ADDED TO THE LIST AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE DRB. FINAL COLOR PALETTE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SELECTIONS MADE BY THE UL LAFAYETTE DRB. ALL PAINT SELECTIONS SHALL BE “PREMIUM GRADE” OR BETTER.

BUILDING ELEMENTS

**TRIM** (BALCONY AND PORCH POSTS, RAILS, WINDOW TRIM, RAFTER TAILS, ETC.) SHALL BE PAINTED OR STAINED TO COMPLIMENT THE OVERALL VALUE OF THE BUILDING. AN ACCENT COLOR FOR ITEMS SUCH AS THE ENTRY DOOR, PICKETS & TRIM MAY BE USED SUBJECT TO APPROVAL FROM THE UL LAFAYETTE DESIGN REVIEW BOARD.

**GARAGE** APRONS SHALL BE OF SQUARE OR RECTANGULAR PREVIOUS CONCRETE PAVERS, BRICK OR CONCRETE. PAVERS MUST CONTRAST DRASTICALLY WITH THE STREET SURFACE COLOR.

**THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL FROM THE UL LAFAYETTE DESIGN REVIEW BOARD:** BRICK, MORTAR COLORS, AND PATTERNS, FENCE DESIGNS AND EXTERIOR LIGHT FIXTURES.

**THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE PERMITTED ONLY IN REAR YARDS AND WHERE NOT EASILY VISIBLE FROM STREET OR PATHS.** HANDICAP RAMPS, HVAC EQUIPMENT (“SILENT” MODELS PREFERRED), UTILITY METERS, AND GARBAGE COLLECTION EQUIPMENT.

ROOFS/AWNINGS/CANOPIES

**THE FOLLOWING SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED:** METAL FINISHES IN ANY COLOR OTHER THAN THOSE INDICATED IN THIS DOCUMENT OR AS APPROVED BY THE DRB.

WINDOWS AND DOORS

(RESERVED)

**THE FOLLOWING SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED:** PANELIZED WALL MATERIALS, STUCCO COVERED - FOAM MOLDINGS NO LOWER THAN SECOND FLOOR, WINDOW AIR-CONDITIONING UNITS, EXPOSED EXTERIOR FLUORESCENT LIGHTS, EXPOSED EXTERIOR FLOOD LIGHTS, ABOVE GROUND POOLS, ANTENNAS, FLAGS AND FLAGPOLES (EXCEPT OFFICIAL FLAGS AS APPROVED BY UL LAFAYETTE DRB), DIRECT VENT FIREPLACES, EXTERNAL ALARM SYSTEMS, AND SKYLIGHTS.

**VARIANCES** TO THE ARCHITECTURAL REGULATIONS MAY BE GRANTED ON THE BASIS OF ARCHITECTURAL MERIT.

THESE REGULATIONS WILL BE UPDATED PERIODICALLY, AND ALL SUBSEQUENT CHANGES WILL APPLY TO ALL BUILDINGS WHICH HAVE YET TO COMPLETE THE SCHEMATIC DESIGN PHASE.

**WOOD** WHICH IS NOT FINISHED WITH A PAINT OR STAIN ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**TRIM** EXCEEDING 6” IN WIDTH AND TRIM OF LUMBER WORSE THAN GRADE B ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**BALCONIES** NOT VISIBLY SUPPORTED ON POSTS OR BRACKETS ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**CURVED, SCALLOPED, AND/OR BACK LIT AWNINGS, OR BACK LIT SIGNS** ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**BUILDING ADDRESSES** SHALL BE POSTED AS REQUIRED BY LOCAL REQUIREMENTS ON THE MAIN BUILDING.

EXCESSIVELY COMPLICATED **ROOFS** ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**SLIDING DOORS AND WINDOWS** SHALL NOT BE USED.

**SNAP-IN MUNTINS** SHALL NOT BE VISIBLE FROM THE EXTERIOR.

**STAINED OR TINTED GLASS** IS NOT ALLOWED EXCEPT BY VARIANCE.

AMENITIES

NOTES



TYPOLOGY I - VERNACULAR CREOLE GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

Windows	Windows	Doors	Entryways
<p><b>RECTANGULAR WINDOWS:</b> WINDOWS SHALL BE WHITE WOOD OR ALUMINUM, DOUBLE-HUNG OR SINGLE-HUNG SASH WINDOWS. RECTANGULAR WINDOWS SHALL BE VERTICALLY PROPORTIONED AND MAY BE OPERABLE (WITH ACCEPTANCE FROM THE UNIVERSITY). WINDOWS SHOULD NOT BE PAIRED. THE WINDOW SASH SHALL BE LOCATED INTERIOR TO THE CENTERLINE OF THE WALL.</p> <p><b>ARCHED WINDOWS:</b> WINDOWS SHALL BE WHITE WOOD OR ALUMINUM, DOUBLE-HUNG OR SINGLE-HUNG SASH WINDOWS. ARCHED WINDOWS SHALL BE VERTICALLY PROPORTIONED AND MAY BE OPERABLE (WITH ACCEPTANCE FROM THE UNIVERSITY). ARCHED WINDOWS SHOULD BE LARGER IN SCALE THAN RECTANGULAR WINDOWS WITHIN THE SAME FAÇADE AND ARE USUALLY RESERVED FOR UPPER FLOORS. WINDOWS SHOULD NOT BE PAIRED. THE WINDOW SASH SHOULD BE LOCATED INTERIOR TO THE CENTERLINE OF THE WALL.</p>	<p><b>PALLADIAN WINDOWS:</b> PALLADIAN WINDOWS CONSIST OF THREE LITES SET SIDE-BY-SIDE, THE OUTER TWO OF WHICH ARE SIMPLE RECTANGLES WHILE THE MIDDLE ONE SPORTS A SEMICIRCULAR TOP WHICH SPRINGS FROM THE LEVEL OF THE OTHER TWO LITE’S UPPER LIMIT. PALLADIAN WINDOWS MUST BE CORRECTLY PROPORTIONED AND DETAILED USING THE CLASSICAL ORDERS. WINDOWS MUST INCLUDE CORRECT PILASTERS, FULL ENTABLATURES AND A PROPERLY DESIGNED ARCH WHICH IS INTEGRATED WITH THE TOP SASH (NOT SEPARATED BY A MULLION). THE LITES MUST BE CONSISTENTLY SIZED THROUGHOUT ALL THE SASHES. ENTABLATURE MUST INCLUDE A PROPER BASE. IMPROPERLY PROPORTIONED AND/OR DETAILED PALLADIAN WINDOWS AND ENTABLATURES ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE, THUS PARTICULAR ATTENTION MUST BE PAID TO ENSURE PROPER DESIGN.</p>	<p><b>EXTERIOR DOORS:</b> DOORS CAN BE MADE OF EITHER WOOD OR METAL, WITH GLASS IF DESIRED. STANDARD DOORS ARE KAWNEER “350” WITH A MINIMUM BOTTOM RAIL OF 6 ½ “AND SIDE AND TOP RAILS OF 3 ½ “.</p> <p><b>INTERIOR DOORS:</b> INTERIOR DOORS SHOULD GENERALLY BE 1 3/4” SOLID WOOD DOORS OR INSULATED, RAISED PANEL, METAL DOORS. PARTICLE CORE WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. SLIDING WOOD DOORS SHALL NOT BE USED. ALL DOORS SHALL BE AT LEAST 36” WIDE. ALL DOOR FRAMES SHALL BE METAL.</p> <p>ALL CLASSROOM DOORS, STAIRWELL DOORS, AND CORRIDOR DOORS SHALL HAVE VISION PANELS (5”X20”).</p>	<p>THE MAIN ENTRIES ON FACADES WITH STREET OR PUBLIC FRONTAGE SHOULD PREFERABLY HAVE A PORTICO, AND AT A MINIMUM, HAVE AN AEDICULE.</p> <p><b>PORTICOS:</b> PORTICOS SHALL BE IN PROPORTION TO THE BUILDING AND MUST MAINTAIN SYMMETRY. A BUILDING’S PORTICO CAN EITHER BE THE STYLE OF A CLASSIC COLONNADE EXTENDING FROM THE FACE OF THE BUILDING OR AN ENGAGED PORTICO WHICH EXTRUDES FROM THE BUILDING FAÇADE TO CREATE AN ENTRY ELEMENT.</p> <p>ALL PORTICOS MUST BE APPROPRIATELY DETAILED ACCORDING TO CLASSICAL ORDERS OF PROPORTION AND ORNAMENTATION. MATERIALITY SHALL BE SIMILAR TO EXISTING PORTICO EXAMPLES AS SEEN ON CAMPUS WITH ALL NON-BRICK ELEMENTS DESIGNED TO BE WHITE IN COLOR.</p> <p><b>CASINGS</b> IF A PORTICO IS NOT USED, A DOOR SURROUND MUST BE PRESENT AS A MINIMUM DEMARCATION OF THE MAIN ENTRY. ACCEPTABLE FORMS OF DOOR SURROUNDS ARE TRABEATED SURROUNDS AND PEDIMENT SURROUNDS. EACH OF THESE MAY BE DESIGNED TO ACCOMMODATE A SINGLE DOOR, DOUBLE DOORS, SIDE LIGHTS, TRANSOMS, AND ARCHES.</p>
<p><b>WINDOW SILL:</b> ALL WINDOWS IN MASONRY CONSTRUCTION SHALL HAVE A SILL WHICH PROJECTS A MINIMUM OF 1 INCH FROM THE FACE OF THE BUILDING. SILLS SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED OF EITHER CAST STONE OR BRICK ROWLOCK.</p> <p><b>WINDOW HEAD:</b> ALL WINDOWS SHALL HAVE 1 OF THE PRESENTED HEAD CONDITIONS (CASEMENT, TRUE JACK ARCH WITH/WITHOUT KEYSTONE OR A BRICK SOLDIER COURSE). WINDOWS IN A BRICK MASONRY WALL WITHOUT A HEAD CONDITION ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE.</p> <p><b>GLASS:</b> WINDOWS SHALL BE ENERGY EFFICIENT, BRONZE TINTED, INSULATED GLASS WITH LOW ‘E’ COATING TO IMPROVE THERMAL PERFORMANCE</p> <p>SPECIAL GLAZING FOR IMPACT RESISTANCE (LEXAN) AND SOUND ABATEMENT (LAMINATED GLASS) SHALL BE SPECIFIED AS NEEDED.</p> <p><b>SHUTTERS</b> NOT ALLOWED EXCEPT BY VARIANCE.</p>	<p><b>WINDOW MUNTINS</b> SHALL BE TRUE DIVIDED LIGHT OR SIMULATED DIVIDED (FIXED ON THE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SURFACES), AND SHALL CREATE PANELS OF SQUARE OR VERTICAL PROPORTION. WINDOWS WITHOUT AN EXTERIOR MUNTIN SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED.</p> <p><b>OPERABLE WINDOWS:</b> FACILITY MANAGEMENT MUST APPROVE OPERABLE WINDOWS.</p>		

STYLES

CONFIGURATION AND TECHNIQUES

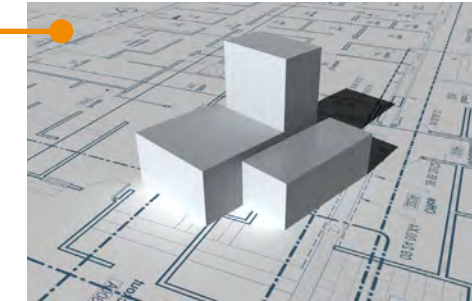
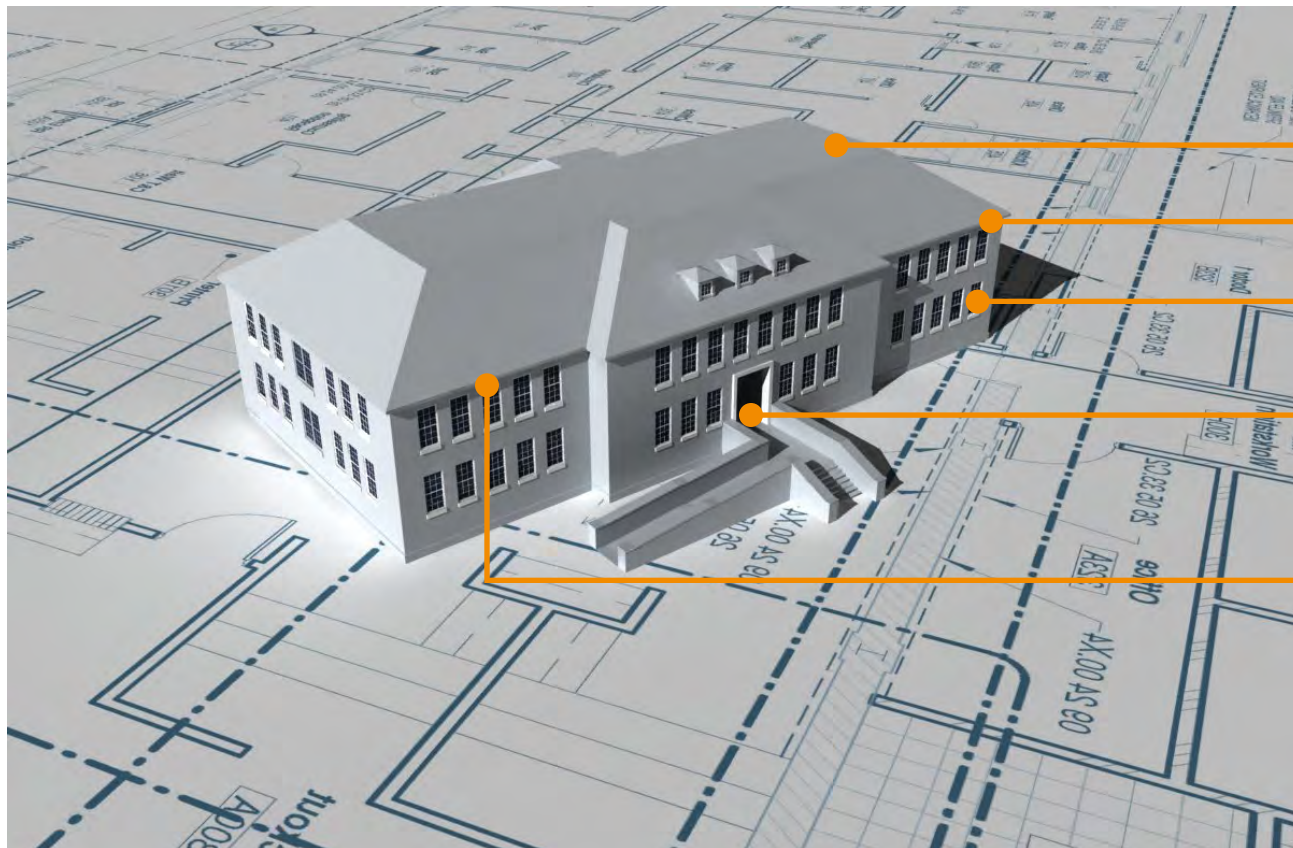


# TYPOLOGY II - INFORMAL GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

## UL LAFAYETTE'S GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE HISTORY

UL Lafayette's Informal Georgian Collegiate architecture is focused on maintaining the detailing of Traditional Georgian architecture as specified in Type I. This can be difficult when working on a smaller budget, but is appropriate to the functions of liner buildings, which offer supporting context for key architectural pieces of Type I classification.

Though the effect and budget of Type II come second to those of Type I, the execution of details should be considerate, well designed, and correct. The following pages provide analyses which serve as proper detailing and design methods. Though the following pages are considered to be standard for Type II, it is not to say that Type II details are restricted, dependent upon focal design moments in the design's facade.



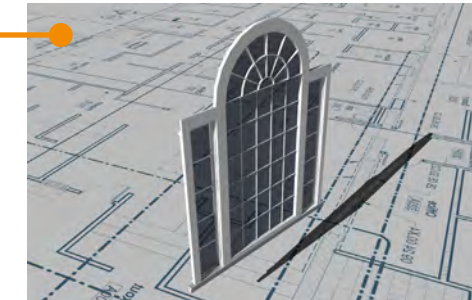
### MASSING:

- NOT ALWAYS SYMMETRICAL
- ENTRY ALWAYS CENTRAL
- FORMS USUALLY GUIDED BY ADJACENT SET PIECES
- PROPORTIONAL ANALYSIS
- MAJOR BUILDING ELEMENTS



### WALLS & ROOFS:

- RED-BRICK
- HIPPED ROOFS (SOME WITH DORMERS)
- ELEVATION DIAGRAMS
- ROOF DIAGRAMS
- MATERIAL ANALYSIS



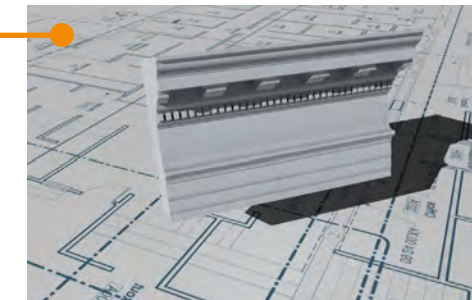
### WINDOWS:

- DOUBLE HUNG, MULTI-PANE WINDOWS
- MOSTLY RECTANGULAR
- ARCHED AND PALLADIAN
- RESERVED FOR FOCAL POINTS



### DOORS:

- CENTRAL ENTRANCE OR SYMMETRICAL MULTIPLES
- LESS ELABORATE THAN TYPE I



### DETAILS:

- CLASSICAL DETAILING
- NO TOWERS
- BRICK DETAILING
- CORNICE DETAILS
- DECORATIVE ITEMS



# TYPOLOGY II - INFORMAL GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

## MASSING

Informal Georgian Collegiate buildings, because they are liner buildings, typically involve a less strict enforcement or formal overall symmetry. Though symmetry of form is not necessary, an implied axis must be appropriated through the use of a clearly defined front entrance. This is primarily guided by the doorway, and secondarily engaged through distinctly Georgian detailing.

## MATERIAL DEFINITION

Exterior finish shall be at least 85% red brick and glass. Red brick shall match the existing type found throughout the campus. Only a small portion shall consist of stone and/or plaster.

## ROOF DEFINITIONS

The principal roof on all freestanding buildings shall be a symmetrical hip or gable roof with a slope between 6:12 and 10:12 (except where a variance is granted). Roofs should be shingled to match the existing type found throughout the campus. Ancillary Roofs (attached to walls or roofs) may be sheds sloped no less than 3:12. Eaves shall be continuous, unless overhanging a balcony or porch. Eaves shall have an overhang from 12" to 26".

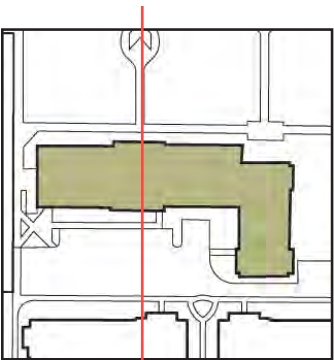
Exposed Gutters and Down spouts shall be round, square, or ogee. They should be made of copper (not copper-coated) or bronze aluminum. Downspouts shall be placed at corners of the building least visible from the building's main facade. Splash Blocks shall be concrete, brick, or gravel.

No through Roof Penetrations for mechanical or electrical devices shall be allowed to penetrate the roof at the building's frontages. Penetrations of these devices at approved locations will be of color to match the roof.

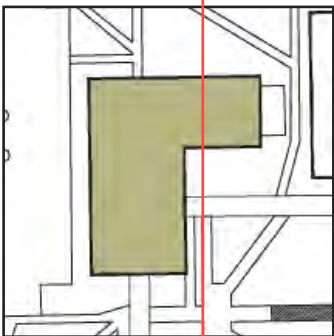


## TYPOLOGY II

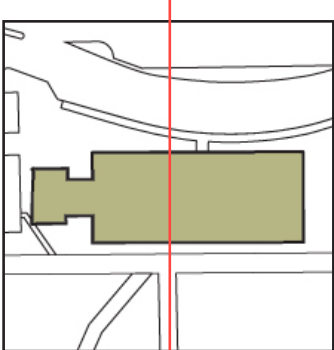
- TYPICALLY LINER BUILDINGS RATHER THAN SET PIECES
- LESS COSTLY
- SAME ELEMENTS AND MATERIALITY AS TYPE I, BUT NOT EXECUTED IN A TRADITIONAL MANNER
- GENERALLY, NO TOWER OR CUPOLA
- DETAILS ARE EITHER LEFT OUT OR ONLY USED FOR FOCAL POINTS



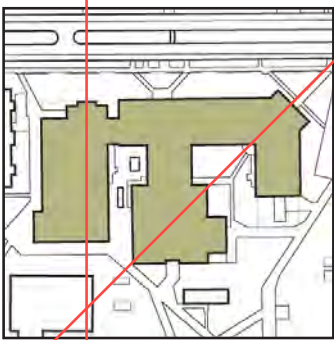
HAMILTON



MOUTON



FOSTER



BURKE-HAWTHORNE



CL



>> DARDEN SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA



>> ALPHA PHI, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



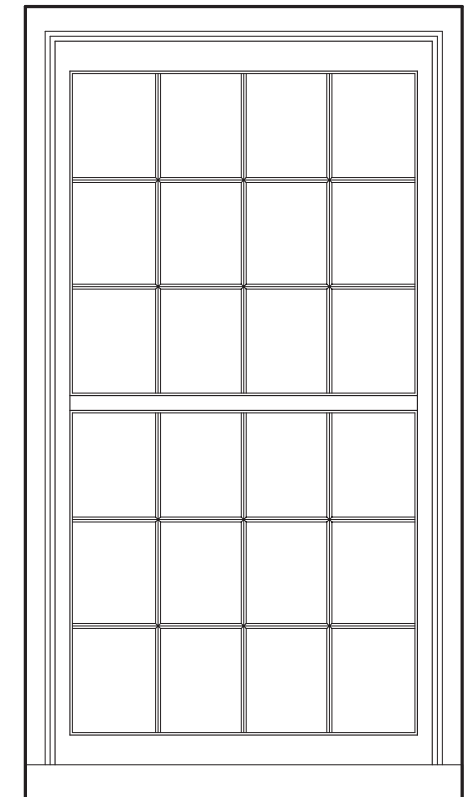
# TPOLOGY II - INFORMAL GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

## WINDOWS

### WINDOWS

Type II designs should make an effort to provide details which elevate this basic window. It is strongly encouraged that these guidelines be followed. The majority of Type II windows are:

- 9 over 9
- Double hung
- Sash Window
- Wood Frame
- Wood Mullions



>> BURKE-HAWTHORNE HALL

SELECTIVE USE OF TRADITIONAL ELEMENTS, SUCH AS WITH THIS PALLADIAN WINDOW, AIDS IN FORMALIZING AN OTHERWISE SIMPLE FACADE.



>> HARRIS HALL

6 ON 6 WINDOWS ARE USED HERE. THE BUILDING'S SCALAR IMPACT IS ADDRESSED WITH LARGER WINDOWS AT THE BACK ENTRANCE, CONNECTED GAZEBO.



>> LEE HALL

STONE CARTOUCHES ABOVE AND RECESSED BRICK DETAILING BELOW WINDOWS MAKE THEM MORE EXPRESSIVE AND COHESIVE ELEMENTS.



>> GIRARD HALL

BASIC 9 ON 9 WINDOW IS EXPANDED TO A LARGER DESIGN, LINED UP WITH THE DOORWAY BELOW. IT ALSO MATCHES THE EXISTING WINDOW PATTERN.



>> DECLOUET HALL

TRIPLE GANGED, THE BASIC WINDOW CAN MAKE A STRONGER STATEMENT WHEN IN MULTIPLES.



# TYPOLOGY II - INFORMAL GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

## DOORS & ENTRYWAYS

Type II generally emphasizes the design of the front facade while being supported by simpler detailing of the other facades. Particularly, the entryway remains prominent, but not disconnectedly elaborate. The proportions of the entryways in the case of Type II are aligned with the other elements of the building on either shape or scale. Doors can be simple as long as the overall entryway is expressive.

In whatever way the budget is divided to maintain traditional Georgian effect, quality should take precedent over quantity. Tasteful architecture can be achieved on a budget if the proportions and construction methods are correct.



>> GIRARD HALL

THROUGH INTERPRETING A TRADITIONAL PEDIMENT IN A CONTEMPORARY WAY, THIS ENTRYWAY MAINTAINS ITS COHESION THROUGH MANAGING THE ALIGNMENT OF THE DOORWAY WITH WINDOWS ABOVE, WHICH ARE TRADITIONAL.



>> GIRARD HALL

A FORMAL PEDIMENT DOOR CASING IS VISUALLY TIED TO THE FACADE THROUGH THE USE OF BANDING AND A STAIRWAY. THE DOOR LITES ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE OF THE WINDOWS, CREATING VARIATION IN SCALE, BUT COHESION IN RHYTHM.



>> BUCHANAN HALL

TASTEFUL FRENCH DOORS WITH TRANSOM AND A CLASSIC PORTICO, THIS ENTRYWAY PROPORTIONALLY TIES TO THE WINDOW WIDTH ABOVE, AND VISUALLY TIES TO THE ADJACENT WINDOWS. BANDING AT MIDPOINT AND BASE OF THE BUILDING MATCH UP TO MEET THE ENTRANCE, FURTHERING THE BEAUTY OF THIS FACADE'S COMPOSITION.



>> BURKE-HAWTHORNE HALL

USING A TASTEFUL SINGLE DOOR ENTRYWAY TOPPED WITH A FANLIGHT, THIS BUILDING FINDS BALANCE OF DESIGN ELEMENTS THROUGH ITS MODEST AWNING AND BASIC PEDIMENT. THESE ELEMENTS COMBINED MAKE FOR A WELL COMPOSED MAIN ENTRANCE.



>> LEE HALL

A SIMPLE FORMAL PEDIMENT IS MADE COHESIVE THROUGH TRYING IT IN WITH PLAIN RECTANGULAR CARTOUCHES ABOVE TOP LEVEL WINDOWS. STONE CAPS, MATCHING THE MATERIAL OF THE PEDIMENT, ALSO AID IN COHESION.



>> E.K. LONG GYM

A GRANDLY SCALED, YET SIMPLY ENGAGED PORTICO CAN ASSIST IN BRINGING FORTH A LEVEL OF HIERARCHY EVEN WHEN THE DOORS THEMSELVES ARE QUIETLY MODERN. REPETITION OF THE DOORWAY ALSO IMBUES A SENSE OF IMPORTANCE WITH THIS MAIN ENTRY.



>> HAMILTON HALL

WITH MODEST BRICK ARCH ENTRY, WOODEN BARREL VAULT CASING, AND MODERN DOORS, THIS ENTRANCE IS ELEGANT AND WELL BUDGETED. COMPLIMENTARY ARCHED WINDOWS TO EACH SIDE AND A BALCONY AND TALL WINDOW ON TOP LEAD THE EYES UPWARDS TO A TRADITIONAL AND WELL DETAILED PEDIMENT.



# TPOLOGY II - INFORMAL GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE



&gt;&gt; BITTLE HALL

BRICKS STEP UP AND BACK LEADING THE EYE DOWNWARD TO QUOINING DRAWING THE EYE AWAY FROM SIMPLE CORNICES.



&gt;&gt; HARRIS HALL

FACE BRICK PROJECTED OUT 1" EVERY OTHER BRICK PLACED ATOP CORNICE TO ADD CHARACTER.

## CORNICES

Type II is not set piece architecture. Its role is that of liner buildings. It is typically of the budget and idea set involving less detailing. It can, however, still provide a rich sense of Georgian architecture, provided there are other elements which help the building to stand as a complete idea. One detailing should not be sacrificed for the use of another, but if used in proper measure can be expressive.

Type II cornices must have at least:

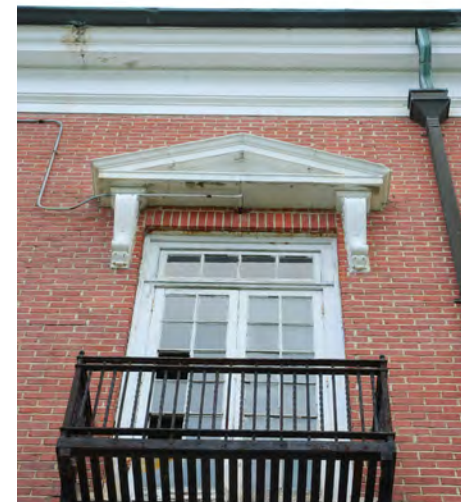
- Cyma
- Corona or Modillion
- Bed Molding

Because these cornices are minimal in nature, there must be complimentary brick detailing or molding beneath. If neither of these details are utilized, additional details should be considered.



&gt;&gt; JUDICE-RICKELS HALL

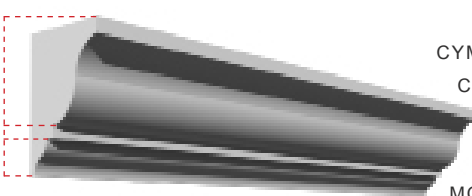
CORNICE WITH MOLDING PLACED BENEATH TIES BACK INTO THE STONE SILLS, MATCHING THE BUILDING'S EXPRESSION.



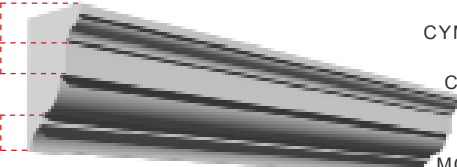
&gt;&gt; BUCHANAN HALL

CORNICE WITH MOLDING. CORNICE DETAIL REPEATED IN PEDIMENT ABOVE BALCONY, FOR FORMAL FACADE.

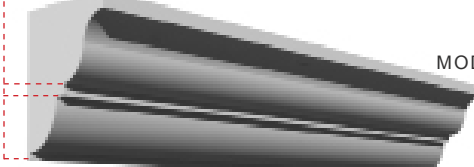
CYMATIUM  
CORONA  
BED MOLDING



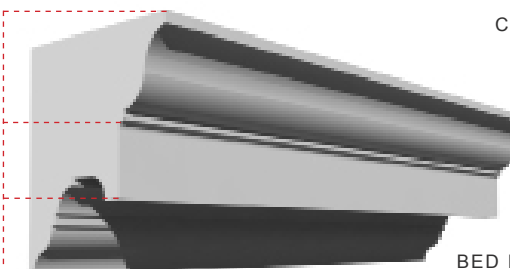
CYMATIUM  
CORONA  
BED MOLDING



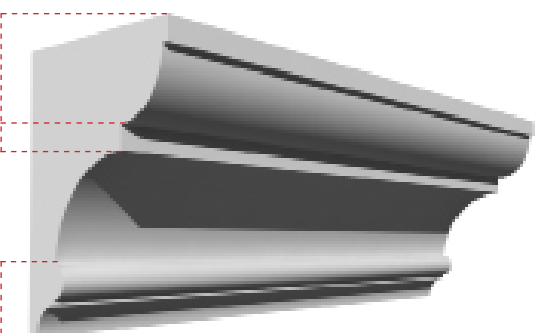
CYMATIUM  
CORONA  
BED MOLDING



CYMATIUM  
MODILLION  
BED MOLDING



CYMATIUM  
CORONA  
BED MOLDING





TYPOLOGY II - INFORMAL GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

BUILDING WALLS	BUILDING ELEMENTS	ROOFS/AWNINGS/CANOPIES	WINDOWS AND DOORS
<p><b>TYPES PROHIBITED:</b> WOOD, VINYL, AND METAL SIDING AND PREFABRICATED OR MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, AND PANELIZED BUILDING MATERIAL.</p> <p><b>TYPE I: MASONRY</b> BRICK SHALL MATCH BRICK TYPE CURRENTLY FOUND ON CAMPUS. RED BRICK TO MATCH STEPHENS HALL. IN THE CASE OF AN ADDITION, MATCH THE EXISTING BUILDING.</p> <p><b>TYPE II: STUCCO</b> STUCCO IS ALLOWED OVER WOOD, METAL FRAME OR MASONRY CONSTRUCTION. STUCCO MUST HAVE A WHITE OR IVORY FINISH. SWIRL OR OTHER PATTERNS ARE NOT ALLOWED.</p>	<p><b>PIERS AND ARCHES</b> SHALL BE FINISHED WITH PRIMARY BUILDING MATERIAL I.E. STONE, STUCCO OR BRICK.</p> <p><b>RAILINGS</b> SHALL BE MADE OF WOOD, CAST METAL OR STONE. COLOR TO BE APPROVED BY THE DRB.</p> <p><b>METAL ELEMENTS:</b> ALL EXTERIOR METAL BUILDING ELEMENTS SHALL BE HOT-DIPPED ZINC COATED (GALVANIZED). WHERE THE ARCHITECTURAL APPEARANCE IS OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE, ALTERNATE FINISHES MAY BE CONSIDERED.</p> <p><b>DRIVEWAYS</b> <u>CAN</u> BE OF CONCRETE, PRE-APPROVED PALETTE OF BRICK OR CONCRETE PAVERS. PREFERRED PAVING MATERIAL IS CONCRETE.</p> <p><b>PARAPETS</b> SHALL BE CAPPED WITH STONE OR BRICK.</p>	<p><b>SLOPED ROOFS</b> SHALL BE CLAD IN DARK GRAY SHINGLES. CONCRETE OR CLAY RIDGE TILES ARE REQUIRED. OWENS CORNING - ONYX BLACK, ESTATE GREY, OR EQUAL.</p> <p><b>GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS</b> WHEN USED, SHALL BE MADE OF COPPER (NOT COPPER-COATED), GALVALUME IN BRONZE OR ZINC GREY. DOWNSPOUTS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CORNER OF THE BUILDING LEAST VISIBLE FROM NEARBY STREETS. SPLASH BLOCKS SHALL BE MADE OF CONCRETE, BRICK OR GRAVEL.</p> <p><b>METAL ROOFS, FLASHING, GUTTERS, AND DOWNSPOUTS</b> SHALL BE ALLOWED TO AGE NATURALLY (NOT PAINTED OR SEALED). IN COPPER, OR GALVALUME IN GREY OR BRONZE.</p> <p><b>CANVAS AWNINGS</b> ARE NOT ALLOWED.</p>	<p><b>WINDOWS, DOORS, AND STOREFRONTS</b> SHALL BE WHITE WOOD OR ALUMINUM. DOORS SHALL BE ANODIZED ALUMINUM IN A WHITE, SILVER, GREY, OR BRONZE COLOR. GLASS SHALL BE NO GREATER THAN 10% REFLECTIVITY.</p> <p><b>SHUTTERS</b> ARE NOT CONSIDERED APPROPRIATE.</p> <p><b>SECURITY DOORS AND WINDOW GRILLES</b> ARE NOT ALLOWED. UNLESS APPROVED BY THE DRB IN ADVANCE.</p> <p><b>BAY WINDOWS</b> ARE NOT CONSIDERED APPROPRIATE TO THIS STYLE.</p>
<p><b>BUILDING WALLS</b> MAY BE BUILT OF NO MORE THAN TWO MATERIALS AND SHALL ONLY CHANGE MATERIAL ALONG A HORIZONTAL LINE, I.E. BRICK CHANGES WHICH OCCUR IN A VERTICAL LINE MUST OCCUR ONLY AT AN OFFSET OF NO LESS THAN 12", WITH THE HEAVIER MATERIAL BELOW THE LIGHT. WALLS OF A SINGLE BUILDING MUST BE BUILT IN A CONSISTENT CONFIGURATION.</p> <p><b>GARDEN WALLS</b> SHALL GENERALLY BE CONSTRUCTED OF THE SAME MATERIAL AS THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE PRIMARY BUILDING. MASONRY PIERS WITH WOOD PICKETS MAY REPLACE SOLID MASONRY WALLS. MASONRY WALLS SHALL BE MADE OF BRICK WHILE GATES SHALL BE STEEL. WALLS MAY BE PERFORATED.</p> <p>STUCCO OR PLASTER COATING MAY BE APPLIED TO CONCRETE BLOCK, POURED CONCRETE, OR BRICK. STUCCO SHALL BE STEEL TROWELED OR A SACK WASH OVER BRICK IS ALLOWED.</p> <p><b>TRIM</b> SHALL NOT EXCEED 6" IN WIDTH AT CORNERS AND 4" IN WIDTH AROUND OPENINGS, EXCEPT AT THE FRONT DOOR.</p>	<p><b>ARCADES AND BREEZEWAYS</b> SHOULD HAVE VERTICALLY PROPORTIONED ARCHED OPENINGS.</p> <p><b>COLONNADES</b> SHALL HAVE SOLIDITY, RHYTHM, AND HUMAN SCALE.</p> <p><b>RAILINGS</b> SHALL HAVE TOP AND BOTTOM RAILS. WOOD TOP RAILS SHALL BE EASED AND BOTTOM RAILS SHALL HAVE A VERTICAL SECTION. TOP AND BOTTOM RAILS SHALL BE CENTERED ON THE BOARDS OR PICKETS. THE OPENINGS BETWEEN THE MEMBERS SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 1" AND A MAXIMUM OF 4".</p> <p><b>BALCONIES</b> SHALL BE STRUCTURALLY SUPPORTED BY BRACKETS, TAPERED BEAMS, OR COLUMNS.</p> <p><b>DRIVEWAYS</b> CONSTRUCTED OF MATERIAL OTHER THAN CONCRETE SHALL ALLOW THE PUBLIC CONCRETE SIDEWALK TO RUN CONTINUOUSLY WITHOUT DISRUPTION THROUGH THIS AREA OF THE DRIVEWAY.</p> <p><b>FENCES</b> AS DEFINED IN THIS CODE ARE NOT ALLOWED.</p>	<p><b>PRINCIPAL ROOF:</b> THE PRINCIPAL ROOF ON ALL FREESTANDING BUILDINGS SHALL BE A SYMMETRICAL HIP OR GABLE ROOF WITH A SLOPE BETWEEN 6:12 AND 10:12 (EXCEPT WHERE A VARIANCE IS GRANTED).</p> <p><b>ANCILLARY ROOFS</b> (ATTACHED TO WALLS OR ROOFS) MAY BE SHEDS SLOPED NO LESS THAN 3:12.</p> <p><b>EAVES</b> SHALL BE CONTINUOUS, UNLESS OVERHANGING A BALCONY OR PORCH. EAVES SHALL HAVE AN OVERHANG FROM 12" TO 26". OVERHANGING EAVES MAY HAVE EXPOSED RAFTERS.</p> <p><b>EXPOSED GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS</b> SHALL BE ROUND, SQUARE, OR OGEE.</p> <p>NO THROUGH <b>ROOF PENETRATION</b> FOR MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL DEVICES SHALL BE ALLOWED TO PENETRATE THE ROOF AT THE BUILDING'S FRONTAGE'S. PENETRATIONS OF THESE DEVICES AT APPROVED LOCATIONS WILL BE OF COLOR TO MATCH THE ROOF.</p>	<p><b>WINDOWS</b> SHALL BE RECTANGULAR OR ARCHED, VERTICALLY PROPORTIONED AND OPERABLE. WINDOWS SHALL BE DOUBLE-HUNG OR SINGLE-HUNG SASH WINDOWS. TRANSOMS MAY BE ORIENTED HORIZONTALLY WITH PANES WHICH MATCH OTHER CONFIGURATIONS. MULTIPLE WINDOWS IN THE SAME ROUGH OPENING SHALL BE SEPARATED BY A 4" MINIMUM POST. THE WINDOW SASH SHALL BE LOCATED INTERIOR TO THE CENTERLINE OF THE WALL. WINDOW SILLS IN MASONRY CONSTRUCTION SHALL PROJECT A MINIMUM OF 1 INCH FROM THE FACE OF THE BUILDING.</p> <p>ALL VERTICALLY SUPERIMPOSED <b>OPENINGS</b> SHALL BE ALIGNED AND CENTERED ALONG THE VERTICAL AXIS.</p> <p><b>WINDOW MUNTINS</b> ARE ENCOURAGED AND SHALL BE TRUE DIVIDED LIGHT OR FIXED ON THE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SURFACES, AND SHALL CREATE PANELS OF SQUARE OR VERTICAL PROPORTION.</p> <p><b>LARGE SERVICE DOORS</b> SHALL BE LOCATED ONLY IN SERVICE AREAS INDICATED BY PLAN.</p> <p><b>SHUTTERS</b> ARE NOT ALLOWED.</p> <p>THERE MAY BE NO MORE THAN ONE <b>CIRCULAR WINDOW</b> ON ANY PRINCIPAL ELEVATION.</p> <p><b>RECTANGULAR WINDOWS</b> SHALL BE OPERABLE ENCASEMENT OR SINGLE HUNG. CIRCULAR WINDOWS MAY BE FIXED.</p>



# TYPOLOGY II - INFORMAL GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

TYPOLOGY II - INFORMAL GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

BUILDING WALLS		BUILDING ELEMENTS	ROOFS/AWNINGS/CANOPIES	WINDOWS AND DOORS	AMENITIES
<p><b>BUILDING WALLS</b> SHALL BE ONE COLOR PER MATERIAL USED. THE BUILDING EXTERIOR FINISH SHALL BE AT LEAST 85% RED BRICK AND GLASS. RED BRICK SHALL MATCH THE EXISTING TYPE THROUGHOUT THE CAMPUS. ONLY A SMALL PORTION SHALL CONSIST OF STONE AND/OR PLASTER. TRIM (BALCONY AND PORCH POSTS, RAILS, WINDOW TRIM, RAFTER TAILS, ETC) SHALL BE PAINTED TO COMPLIMENT THE COLUMNS AND OVERALL VALUE OF THE BUILDING. AN ACCENT COLOR, FOR ITEMS SUCH AS THE FRONT DOOR, PICKETS, TRIM, AND SHUTTERS, MAY BE USED SUBJECT TO APPROVAL FROM THE UL LAFAYETTE DRB. WALLS AND FENCES SHALL BE IN A RANGE OF COLORS APPROVED FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE MATERIALS. OTHER COLORS MAY BE ADDED TO THE LIST AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE DRB. FINAL COLOR PALETTE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SELECTIONS MADE BY THE UL LAFAYETTE DRB. ALL PAINT SELECTIONS SHALL BE “PREMIUM GRADE” OR BETTER.</p>		<p><b>TRIM</b> (BALCONY AND PORCH POSTS, RAILS, WINDOW TRIM, RAFTER TAILS, ETC.) SHALL BE PAINTED OR STAINED TO COMPLIMENT THE OVERALL VALUE OF THE BUILDING. AN ACCENT COLOR FOR ITEMS SUCH AS THE ENTRY DOOR, PICKETS &amp; TRIM MAY BE USED SUBJECT TO APPROVAL FROM THE UL LAFAYETTE DESIGN REVIEW BOARD.</p> <p><b>GARAGE</b> APRONS SHALL BE OF SQUARE OR RECTANGULAR PREVIOUS CONCRETE PAVERS, BRICK OR CONCRETE. PAVERS MUST CONTRAST DRASTICALLY WITH THE STREET SURFACE COLOR.</p> <p><b>THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL FROM THE UL LAFAYETTE DESIGN REVIEW BOARD:</b> BRICK, MORTAR COLORS, AND PATTERNS, FENCE DESIGNS AND EXTERIOR LIGHT FIXTURES.</p> <p><b>THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE PERMITTED ONLY IN REAR YARDS AND WHERE NOT EASILY VISIBLE FROM STREET OR PATHS:</b> HANDICAP RAMPS, HVAC EQUIPMENT (“SILENT” MODELS PREFERRED), UTILITY METERS, AND GARBAGE COLLECTION EQUIPMENT.</p>	<p><b>THE FOLLOWING SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED:</b> METAL FINISHES IN ANY COLOR OTHER THAN THOSE INDICATED IN THIS DOCUMENT OR AS APPROVED BY THE DRB.</p>	<p>(RESERVED)</p>	
<p><b>THE FOLLOWING SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED:</b> PANELIZED WALL MATERIALS, STUCCO COVERED - FOAM MOLDINGS NO LOWER THAN SECOND FLOOR, WINDOW AIR-CONDITIONING UNITS, EXPOSED EXTERIOR FLUORESCENT LIGHTS, EXPOSED EXTERIOR FLOOD LIGHTS, ABOVE GROUND POOLS, ANTENNAS, FLAGS AND FLAGPOLES (EXCEPT OFFICIAL FLAGS AS APPROVED BY UL LAFAYETTE DRB), DIRECT VENT FIREPLACES, EXTERNAL ALARM SYSTEMS, AND SKYLIGHTS.</p> <p><b>VARIANCES</b> TO THE ARCHITECTURAL REGULATIONS MAY BE GRANTED ON THE BASIS OF ARCHITECTURAL MERIT.</p> <p>THESE REGULATIONS WILL BE UPDATED PERIODICALLY, AND ALL SUBSEQUENT CHANGES WILL APPLY TO ALL BUILDINGS WHICH HAVE YET TO COMPLETE THE SCHEMATIC DESIGN PHASE.</p> <p><b>WOOD</b> WHICH IS NOT FINISHED WITH A PAINT OR STAIN ARE NOT ALLOWED.</p> <p><b>TRIM</b> EXCEEDING 6” IN WIDTH AND TRIM OF LUMBER WORSE THAN GRADE B ARE NOT ALLOWED.</p>		<p><b>BALCONIES</b> NOT VISIBLY SUPPORTED ON POSTS OR BRACKETS ARE NOT ALLOWED.</p> <p><b>CURVED, SCALLOPED, AND/OR BACK LIT AWNINGS, OR BACK LIT SIGNS</b> ARE NOT ALLOWED.</p> <p><b>BUILDING ADDRESSES</b> SHALL BE POSTED AS REQUIRED BY LOCAL REQUIREMENTS ON THE MAIN BUILDING.</p>	<p>EXCESSIVELY COMPLICATED <b>ROOFS</b> ARE NOT ALLOWED.</p>	<p><b>SLIDING DOORS AND WINDOWS</b> SHALL NOT BE USED.</p> <p><b>SNAP-IN MUNTINS</b> SHALL NOT BE VISIBLE FROM THE EXTERIOR.</p> <p><b>STAINED OR TINTED GLASS</b> IS NOT ALLOWED EXCEPT BY VARIANCE.</p>	NOTES



TYPOLOGY II - INFORMAL GEORGIAN COLLEGIATE

Windows	Windows	Doors	Entryways
<p><b>RECTANGULAR WINDOWS:</b> WINDOWS SHALL BE WHITE WOOD OR ALUMINUM, DOUBLE-HUNG OR SINGLE-HUNG SASH WINDOWS. RECTANGULAR WINDOWS SHALL BE VERTICALLY PROPORTIONED AND MAY BE OPERABLE (WITH ACCEPTANCE FROM THE UNIVERSITY). WINDOWS SHOULD NOT BE PAIRED. THE WINDOW SASH SHALL BE LOCATED INTERIOR TO THE CENTERLINE OF THE WALL.</p> <p><b>ARCHED WINDOWS:</b> WINDOWS SHALL BE WHITE WOOD OR ALUMINUM, DOUBLE-HUNG OR SINGLE-HUNG SASH WINDOWS. ARCHED WINDOWS SHALL BE VERTICALLY PROPORTIONED AND MAY BE OPERABLE (WITH ACCEPTANCE FROM THE UNIVERSITY). ARCHED WINDOWS SHOULD BE LARGER IN SCALE THAN RECTANGULAR WINDOWS WITHIN THE SAME FAÇADE AND ARE USUALLY RESERVED FOR UPPER FLOORS. WINDOWS SHOULD NOT BE PAIRED. THE WINDOW SASH SHOULD BE LOCATED INTERIOR TO THE CENTERLINE OF THE WALL.</p>	<p><b>PALLADIAN WINDOWS:</b> PALLADIAN WINDOWS CONSIST OF THREE LIGHTS SET SIDE-BY-SIDE, THE OUTER TWO OF WHICH ARE SIMPLE RECTANGLES WHILE THE MIDDLE ONE SPORTS A SEMICIRCULAR TOP WHICH SPRINGS FROM THE LEVEL OF THE OTHER TWO LIGHTS’ UPPER LIMIT. PALLADIAN WINDOWS MUST BE CORRECTLY PROPORTIONED AND DETAILED USING THE CLASSICAL ORDERS. WINDOWS MUST INCLUDE CORRECT PILASTERS, FULL ENTABLATURES AND A PROPERLY DESIGNED ARCH WHICH IS INTEGRATED WITH THE TOP SASH (NOT SEPARATED BY A MULLION). THE LIGHTS MUST BE CONSISTENTLY SIZED THROUGHOUT ALL THE SASHES. ENTABLATURE MUST INCLUDE A PROPER BASE. IMPROPERLY PROPORTIONED AND/OR DETAILED PALLADIAN WINDOWS AND ENTABLATURES ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE, THUS PARTICULAR ATTENTION MUST BE PAID TO ENSURE PROPER DESIGN.</p>	<p><b>EXTERIOR DOORS:</b> DOORS CAN BE MADE OF EITHER WOOD OR METAL, WITH GLASS IF DESIRED. STANDARD DOORS ARE KAWNEER “350” WITH A MINIMUM BOTTOM RAIL OF 6 ½ “AND SIDE AND TOP RAILS OF 3 ½ “.</p> <p><b>INTERIOR DOORS:</b> INTERIOR DOORS SHOULD GENERALLY BE 1 3/4” SOLID WOOD DOORS OR INSULATED, RAISED PANEL, METAL DOORS. PARTICLE CORE WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. SLIDING WOOD DOORS SHALL NOT BE USED. ALL DOORS SHALL BE AT LEAST 36” WIDE. ALL DOOR FRAMES SHALL BE METAL.</p> <p>ALL CLASSROOM DOORS, STAIRWELL DOORS, AND CORRIDOR DOORS SHALL HAVE VISION PANELS (5”X20”).</p>	<p>THE MAIN ENTRIES ON FACADES WITH STREET OR PUBLIC FRONTAGE SHOULD PREFERABLY HAVE A PORTICO, AND AT MINIMUM, HAVE AN AEDICULE.</p> <p><b>PORTICOS:</b> PORTICOS SHALL BE IN PROPORTION TO THE BUILDING AND MUST MAINTAIN SYMMETRY. A BUILDING’S PORTICO CAN EITHER BE THE STYLE OF A CLASSIC COLONNADE EXTENDING FROM THE FACE OF THE BUILDING OR AN ENGAGED PORTICO WHICH EXTRUDES FROM THE BUILDING FAÇADE TO CREATE AN ENTRY ELEMENT.</p> <p>ALL PORTICOS MUST BE APPROPRIATELY DETAILED ACCORDING TO CLASSICAL ORDERS OF PROPORTION AND ORNAMENTATION. MATERIALITY SHALL BE SIMILAR TO EXISTING PORTICO EXAMPLES AS SEEN ON CAMPUS WITH ALL NON-BRICK ELEMENTS DESIGNED TO BE WHITE IN COLOR.</p> <p><b>CASINGS:</b> IF A PORTICO IS NOT USED, A DOOR SURROUND MUST BE PRESENT AS A MINIMUM DEMARCATION OF THE MAIN ENTRY. ACCEPTABLE FORMS OF DOOR SURROUNDS ARE TRABEATED SURROUNDS AND PEDIMENT SURROUNDS. EACH OF THESE MAY BE DESIGNED TO ACCOMMODATE A SINGLE DOOR, DOUBLE DOORS, SIDE LIGHTS, TRANSOMS AND ARCHES.</p>
<p><b>WINDOW SILL:</b> ALL WINDOWS IN MASONRY CONSTRUCTION SHALL HAVE A SILL WHICH PROJECTS A MINIMUM OF 1 INCH FROM THE FACE OF THE BUILDING. SILLS SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED OF EITHER CAST STONE OR BRICK ROWLOCK.</p> <p><b>WINDOW HEAD:</b> ALL WINDOWS SHALL HAVE 1 OF THE PRESENTED HEAD CONDITIONS (CASEMENT, TRUE JACK ARCH WITH/WITHOUT KEYSTONE OR A BRICK SOLDIER COURSE). WINDOWS IN A BRICK MASONRY WALL WITHOUT A HEAD CONDITION ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE.</p> <p><b>GLASS</b> WINDOWS SHALL BE ENERGY EFFICIENT, BRONZE TINTED, INSULATED GLASS WITH LOW ‘E’ COATING TO IMPROVE THERMAL PERFORMANCE</p> <p>SPECIAL GLAZING FOR IMPACT RESISTANCE (LEXAN) AND SOUND ABATEMENT (LAMINATED GLASS) SHALL BE SPECIFIED AS NEEDED.</p> <p><b>SHUTTERS</b> NOT ALLOWED EXCEPT BY VARIANCE.</p>	<p><b>WINDOW MUNTINS</b> SHALL BE TRUE DIVIDED LIGHT OR SIMULATED DIVIDED (FIXED ON THE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SURFACES), AND SHALL CREATE PANELS OF SQUARE OR VERTICAL PROPORTION. WINDOWS WITHOUT AN EXTERIOR MUNTIN SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED.</p> <p><b>OPERABLE WINDOWS:</b> FACILITY MANAGEMENT MUST APPROVE OPERABLE WINDOWS.</p>		



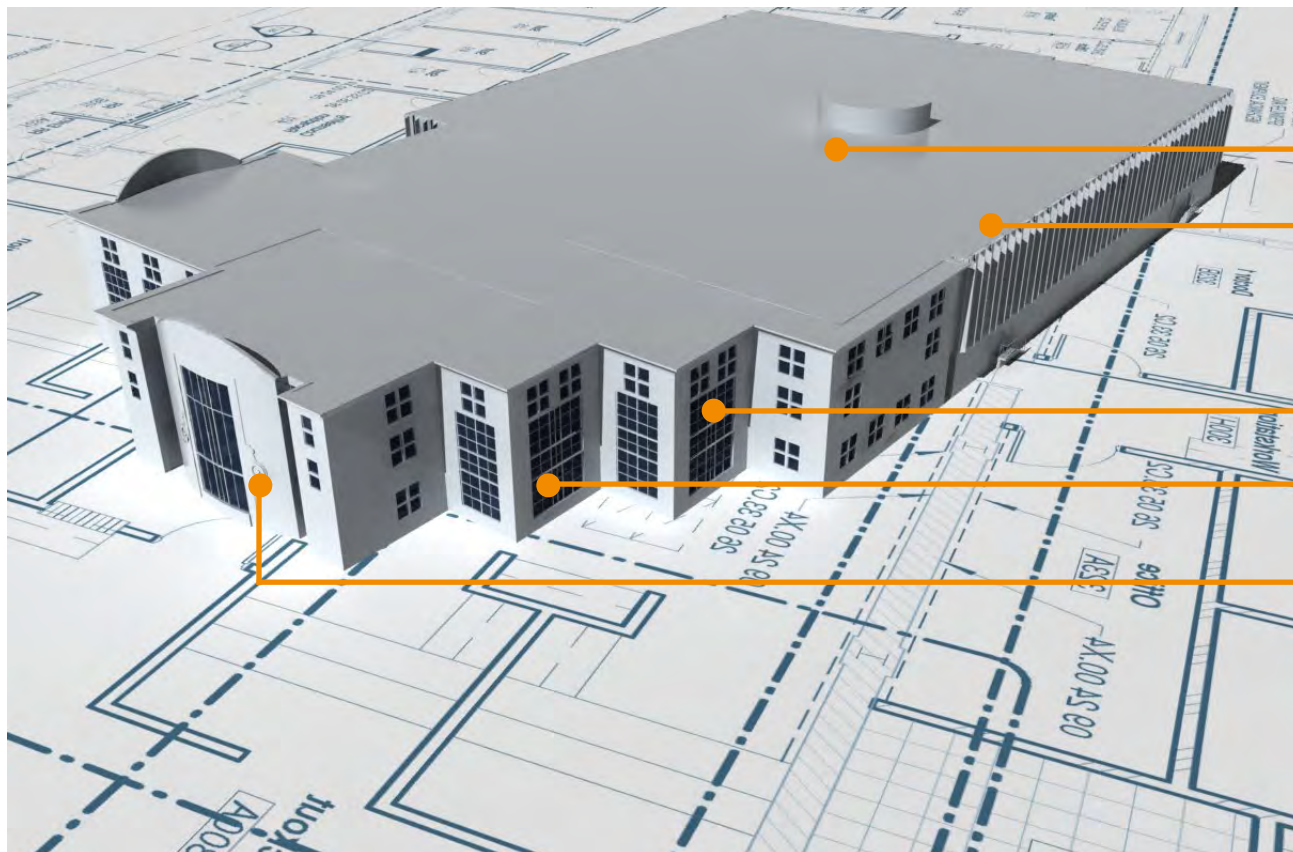
# TPOLOGY III - FORMAL CONTEMPORARY GEORGIAN

## UL LAFAYETTE'S FORMAL CONTEMPORARY GEORGIAN HISTORY

Type III is stylistically a departure from the traditional Georgian architecture of the original quadrangle portion of campus. It is however intended to utilize similar architectural techniques of floor plate alignment, scale, and material palette and differ in its articulation of assembly. It is intended, that the architecture generated by this assembly be stylistically progressive while still regionally and environmentally sensitive. An analysis of the contemporary design styles present on campus may be found in the beginning of the architectural standards. The design style of Type III buildings should build on that history of progressive design. It is further anticipated, that the cost to develop this type, while not inexpensive, will be more cost affordable than Type I.

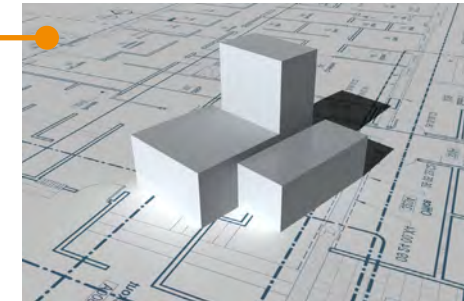
### TYPE III BUILDINGS

MOODY HALL, UNIVERSITY UNION, ANGELLE HALL, PAUL AND LULU HILLARD UNIVERSITY ART MUSEUM, ALUMNI CENTER, EDITH GARLAND DUPRE LIBRARY



#### MASSING:

- NOT ALWAYS SYMMETRICAL
- ENTRY SHOULD BE CENTRAL OR CO-ORDINATED TO CONFORM TO AXIS OF AN ASSEMBLY OF BUILDINGS.



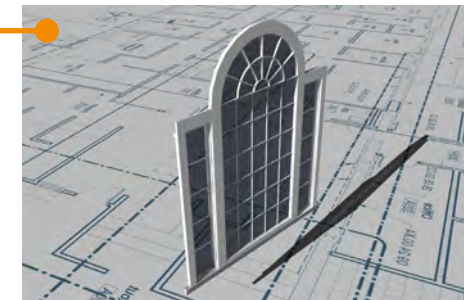
#### WALLS & ROOFS:

- RED BRICK
- PITCHED OR FLAT ROOFS



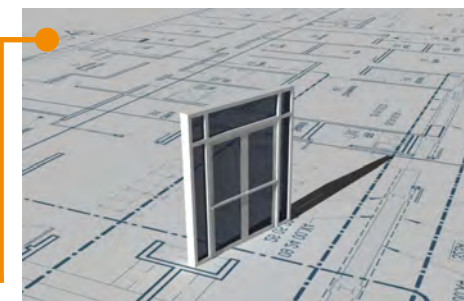
#### WINDOWS:

- FIXED
- RECTANGULAR OR SQUARE



#### DOORS:

- SOLID GLASS OR FRAMED GLASS



#### DETAILS:

- TRADITIONALLY BASED BUT NOT NECESSARILY LITERAL
- SIMPLIFIED TRADITIONAL





# TYPOLOGY III - FORMAL CONTEMPORARY GEORGIAN

## PRECEDENTS

MICHELE-LITVIN DINING HALL UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



DURHAM PERFORMING ARTS CENTER



MILL SPRINGS ACADEMY UPPER SCHOOL



## TYPOLOGY III - PRECEDENTS

- Used for non-traditional setpiece buildings within the Campus
- More prevalent within campus commons than within Campus Proper
- Used as an upgrade to modernist buildings on Campus which need remodel
- Intended as the bridge between traditional and contemporary forms on Campus
- Characterized by a contemporary interpretation of traditional Georgian elements
  - Materiality
  - Proportions
- Exposed structural elements acceptable when properly articulated within the design intent
- Significantly higher percentage of glazing/building mass than traditional typology
- Prevalent use of storefront/curtain wall glazing



# TPOLOGY III - FORMAL CONTEMPORARY GEORGIAN

## MASSING & PROPORTION

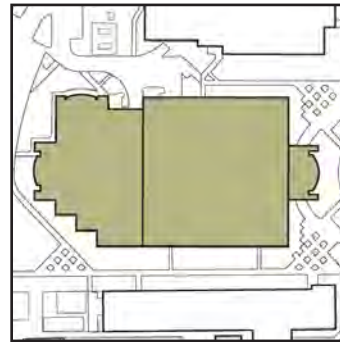
Unlike traditional Georgian Architecture, the contemporary built forms on campus do not adhere to a formal methodology regarding the organization of building masses. Symmetry is not strictly applied either in plan or elevation. Elements of scale and proportion should be drawn from the nearby campus buildings to ensure a visual cohesiveness within the campus at large.

Analyzing contemporary architectural massing poses quite a challenge as there is no definitive rules by which contemporary form can be identified. Unlike its traditional counterpart, Contemporary Georgian does not organize around strict symmetry.

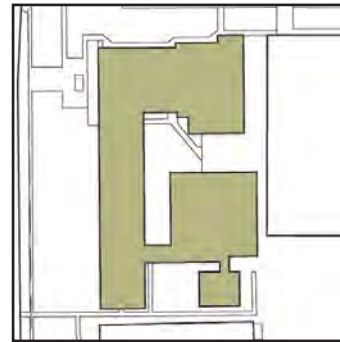
This section focuses on understanding the typology's most basic rules of massing and proportion. These are studied in both plan and elevation.

## MATERIAL DEFINITION

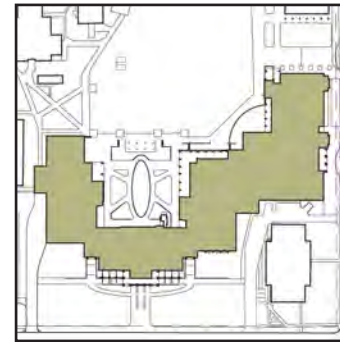
Exterior finish shall be at least 85% red brick and glass. Red brick shall match the existing type found throughout the campus. As compared to the traditional typologies, Type III should contain a larger proportion of glass. Only a small portion shall consist of stone and/or plaster. For this typology, metal can be utilized as an accent material.



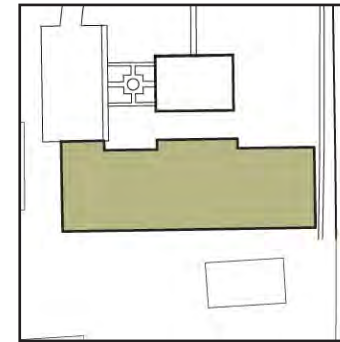
DUPRE



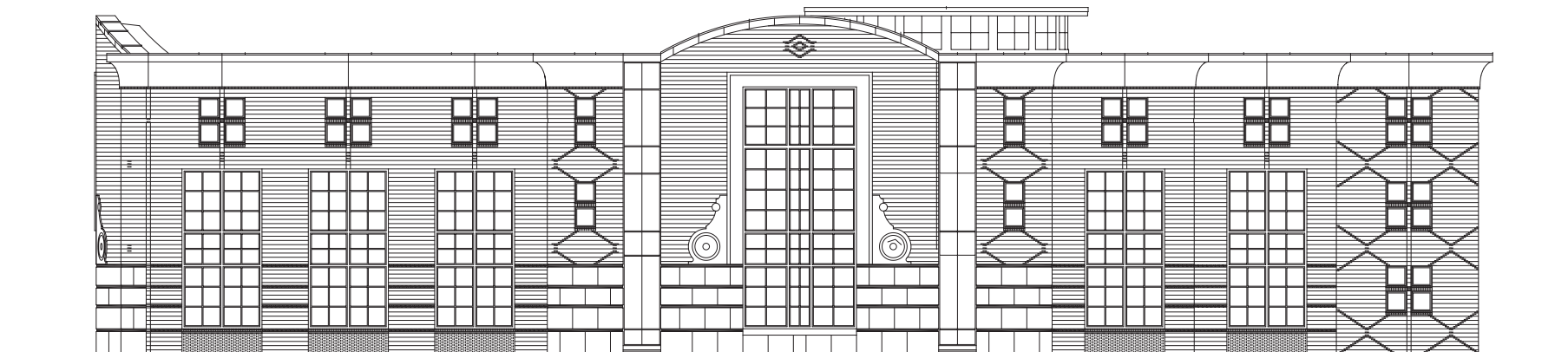
ANGELLE



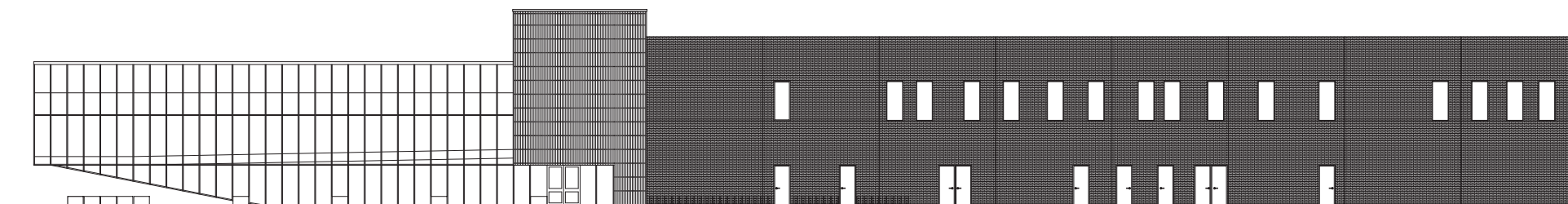
UNION



MUSEUM



EDITH GARLAND DUPRE LIBRARY



LITE CENTER



## TPOLOGY III

- TYPICALLY LINER BUILDINGS RATHER THAN SET PIECES
- LESS COSTLY
- SAME ELEMENTS AND MATERIALITY AS TYPE I, BUT NOT EXECUTED IN A TRADITIONAL MANNER
- GENERALLY, NO TOWER OR CUPOLA
- DETAILS ARE EITHER LEFT OUT OR ONLY USED FOR FOCAL POINTS



# TYPOLOGY III - FORMAL CONTEMPORARY GEORGIAN

## WINDOWS & ENTRYWAYS

### WINDOWS & ENTRYWAYS

The contemporary nature of this typology demands a new set of rules for the stylistic details which define its appearance. Traditional window and door details have been replaced with glazing systems such as storefront and curtain wall systems.

#### STORE FRONT GUIDELINES

**STOREFRONT GUIDELINES** shall encourage the expression of each building’s identity. Such expressions shall have a strong urban character.

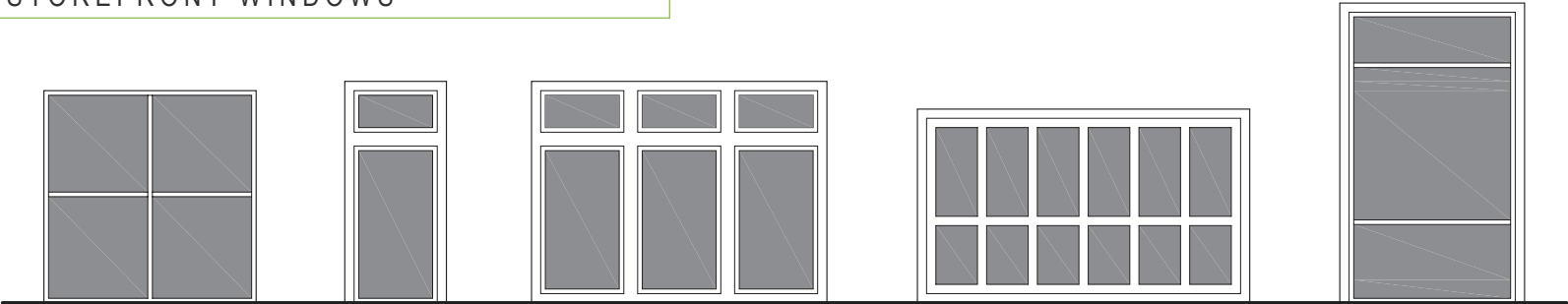
A **STOREFRONT BUFFER ZONE** of two feet wide will be allowed past the building plane. This space can be occupied by the structure’s extrusions or doors that open outward. Other site items such as planters or benches may occupy this area but should not obstruct pedestrian flow.

**STOREFRONT CHARACTER** shall reflect the Contemporary Georgian heritage being developed throughout the campus’ most recently constructed buildings.

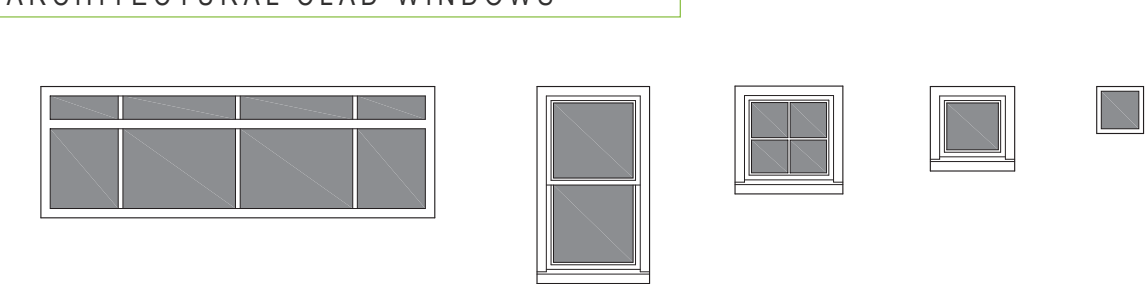
**STOREFRONT ENTRY AND DOOR** design and placement are a fundamental part of each storefront. They shall introduce the occupant to the building experience within. Placement shall be in direct connection to the street sidewalk. Recessed doors are acceptable to include in storefront design. Glass should not be more than 10% reflective.

**STOREFRONT LIGHTING** adds personality and safety to public streets and walkways. As part of a campus, proper lighting is key to a safe environment in the evenings. Storefront facades, outdoor spaces, and recessed doorways shall be lit. Fixtures should be located in a way that they illuminate the adjacent site and not the windows themselves to avoid glare. Also, they should include special after hour lighting on the front of the store to contribute to pedestrian lighting to ensure leisure walking.

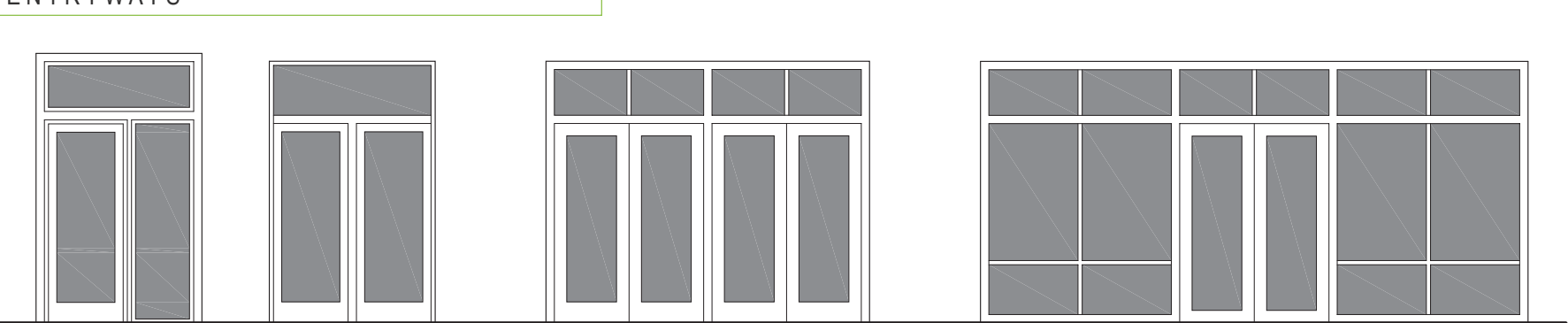
### STOREFRONT WINDOWS



### ARCHITECTURAL CLAD WINDOWS



### ENTRYWAYS



### DOORS





TYPOLOGY III - FORMAL CONTEMPORARY GEORGIAN

BUILDING WALLS

**TYPES PROHIBITED:** WOOD, VINYL.

**TYPE I: MASONRY**

RED BRICK SHALL MATCH THE EXISTING TYPE THROUGHOUT THE CAMPUS.

**TYPE II: METAL PANEL**

MANUFACTURED WALL PANELS WITH SOLID CORE CONSTRUCTION, FINISHED IN FLUOROPOLYMER, SILICONIZED POLYESTER, ACRYLIC OR TRANSLUCENT PANELS OF GLASS FIBER REINFORCED POLYESTER.

**TYPE III: STUCCO**

STUCCO IS ALLOWED OVER WOOD, METAL FRAME OR MASONRY CONSTRUCTION. STUCCO MUST HAVE A WHITE OR IVORY FINISH. SWIRL OR OTHER PATTERNS ARE NOT ALLOWED.

BUILDING ELEMENTS

**RAILINGS** SHALL BE MADE OF METAL.

**METAL ELEMENTS** SHALL BE NATURAL COLORED GALVANIZED STEEL, ANODIZED OR ESP ALUMINUM, OR MARINE-GRADE ALUMINUM.

**DRIVEWAYS** CAN BE OF CONCRETE, PRE-APPROVED PALETTE OF BRICK OR CONCRETE PAVERS. PREFERRED PAVING MATERIAL IS CONCRETE.

**RAILINGS** SHALL BE FABRICATED OF GALVANIZED METAL, OR SS CABLE.

ROOFS/AWNINGS/CANOPIES

**SLOPED ROOFS** SHALL BE CLAD IN GALVANIZED STEEL, MANUFACTURED ROOF PANELS, OR BUILT UP ASPHALT.

**GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS** WHEN USED, SHALL BE MADE OF GALVANIZED STEEL, ANODIZED, OR ALUMINUM. DOWNSPOUTS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CORNER OF THE BUILDING LEAST VISIBLE FROM NEARBY STREETS. SPLASH BLOCKS SHALL BE MADE OF CONCRETE, BRICK OR GRAVEL.

**FLASHING, GUTTERS, AND DOWNSPOUTS** SHALL BE MADE OF GALVANIZED STEEL, ANODIZED, OR ALUMINUM.

**CANVAS AWNINGS** ARE NOT ALLOWED. CANOPIES WHEN USED SHALL BE MADE OF METAL OR GLASS.

**FLAT ROOFS** SHALL BE MADE OF MATERIAL CONSISTENT WITH THE DESIGN OF THE ROOF.

WINDOWS AND DOORS

**WINDOWS, DOORS, AND STOREFRONTS** SHALL BE ANODIZED ALUMINUM. DOORS SHALL BE ANODIZED ALUMINUM IN A SILVER, GREY, OR BRONZE COLOR. GLASS SHALL BE NO GREATER THAN 10% REFLECTIVITY.

**SHUTTERS** ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**SECURITY DOORS AND WINDOW GRILLES** ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**BAY WINDOWS** ARE NOT CONSIDERED APPROPRIATE TO THIS STYLE.

**BUILDING WALLS** MAY BE BUILT OF NO MORE THAN TWO MATERIALS AND SHALL ONLY CHANGE MATERIAL ALONG A HORIZONTAL LINE, I.E. BRICK CHANGES WHICH OCCUR IN A VERTICAL LINE MUST OCCUR ONLY AT AN OFFSET OF NO LESS THAN 12", WITH THE HEAVIER MATERIAL BELOW THE LIGHT. WALLS OF A SINGLE BUILDING MUST BE BUILT IN A CONSISTENT CONFIGURATION.

GARDEN WALLS SHALL GENERALLY BE CONSTRUCTED OF THE SAME MATERIAL AS THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE PRIMARY BUILDING. MASONRY PIERS WITH STEEL PICKETS MAY REPLACE SOLID MASONRY WALLS. MASONRY WALLS SHALL BE MADE OF STUCCO OR BRICK WHILE GATES SHALL BE STEEL. WALLS MAY BE PERFORATED.

STUCCO OR PLASTER COATING MAY BE APPLIED TO CONCRETE BLOCK, POURED CONCRETE, OR BRICK. STUCCO SHALL BE STEEL TROWELED OR A SACK WASH OVER BRICK IS ALLOWED.

**ARCADES AND BREEZEWAYS** SHOULD HAVE VERTICALLY PROPORTIONED OPENINGS, ARCHED OR FLAT.

**COLONNADES** SHALL HAVE SOLIDITY, RHYTHM, CONNECTIONS, AND HUMAN SCALE.

**RAILINGS** SHALL HAVE TOP AND BOTTOM RAILS. TOP AND BOTTOM RAILS SHALL BE CENTERED ON THE BOARDS OR PICKETS. THE OPENINGS BETWEEN THE MEMBERS SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 1" AND A MAXIMUM OF 4". RAILS MAY BE VERTICALLY OR HORIZONTALLY PROPORTION.

**BALCONIES** SHALL BE STRUCTURALLY SUPPORTED BY BRACKETS, TAPERED BEAMS, OR COLUMNS.

**DRIVEWAYS** CONSTRUCTED OF MATERIAL OTHER THAN CONCRETE SHALL ALLOW THE PUBLIC CONCRETE SIDEWALK TO RUN CONTINUOUSLY WITHOUT DISRUPTION THROUGH THIS AREA OF THE DRIVEWAY.

**FENCES** AS DEFINED IN THIS CODE ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**FLAT ROOFS** SHALL ALIGN WITH THE CORNICE LINES/ PARAPETS.

**ANCILLARY ROOFS** (ATTACHED TO WALLS OR ROOFS) MAY BE SHEDS SLOPED NO LESS THAN 3:12.

**EXPOSED GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS** SHALL BE ROUND OR SQUARE.

NO THROUGH **ROOF PENETRATION** FOR MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL DEVICES SHALL BE ALLOWED TO PENETRATE THE ROOF AT THE BUILDING'S FRONTAGE'S. PENETRATIONS OF THESE DEVICES AT APPROVED LOCATIONS WILL BE OF COLOR TO MATCH THE ROOF.

**WINDOWS** SHALL BE RECTANGULAR, VERTICALLY PROPORTIONED AND NOT REQUIRED TO BE OPERABLE. TRANSOMS MAY BE ORIENTED HORIZONTALLY WITH PANES WHICH MATCH OTHER CONFIGURATIONS. MULTIPLE WINDOWS IN THE SAME ROUGH OPENING MAY HAVE BUTT GLAZING. THE WINDOW SASH MAY BE LOCATED NEAR THE OUTER WALL PLANE. WINDOW SILLS IN MASONRY CONSTRUCTION MAY NOT PROJECT FROM THE FACE OF THE BUILDING. SPANDREL GLASS MAY BE USED.

**WINDOW MUNTINS** ARE ENCOURAGED AND SHALL BE TRUE DIVIDED LIGHT OR FIXED ON THE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SURFACES, AND SHALL CREATE PANELS OF SQUARE OR VERTICAL PROPORTION.

**GARAGE DOORS** SHALL BE LOCATED ONLY IN SERVICE AREAS INDICATED BY PLAN.

MATERIALS

CONFIGURATION AND TECHNIQUES

TYPOLOGY III - FORMAL CONTEMPORARY GEORGIAN



TYPOLOGY III - FORMAL CONTEMPORARY GEORGIAN

BUILDING WALLS

**BUILDING WALLS** SHALL BE ONE COLOR PER MATERIAL USED. THE BUILDING EXTERIOR FINISH SHALL BE AT LEAST 85% RED BRICK AND GLASS. RED BRICK SHALL MATCH THE EXISTING TYPE THROUGHOUT THE CAMPUS. ONLY A SMALL PORTION SHALL CONSIST OF STONE AND/OR PLASTER. TRIM (BALCONY AND PORCH POSTS, RAILS, WINDOW TRIM, RAFTER TAILS, ETC) SHALL BE PAINTED TO COMPLIMENT THE COLUMNS AND OVERALL VALUE OF THE BUILDING. AN ACCENT COLOR, FOR ITEMS SUCH AS THE FRONT DOOR, PICKETS, TRIM, AND SHUTTERS, MAY BE USED SUBJECT TO APPROVAL FROM THE UL LAFAYETTE DRB. WALLS AND FENCES SHALL BE IN A RANGE OF COLORS APPROVED FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE MATERIALS. OTHER COLORS MAY BE ADDED TO THE LIST AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE DRB. FINAL COLOR PALETTE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SELECTIONS MADE BY THE UL LAFAYETTE DRB. ALL PAINT SELECTIONS SHALL BE "PREMIUM GRADE" OR BETTER.

**THE FOLLOWING SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED:** STUCCO COVERED - FOAM MOLDINGS, EXPOSED EXTERIOR FLUORESCENT LIGHTS, EXPOSED EXTERIOR FLOOD LIGHTS, ABOVE GROUND POOLS, ANTENNAS, FLAGS AND FLAGPOLES (EXCEPT OFFICIAL FLAGS OF COUNTRIES AS APPROVED BY UL LAFAYETTE DRB, STATES, COUNTIES AND CITIES, DIRECT VENT FIREPLACES, EXTERNAL ALARM SYSTEMS, AND SKYLIGHTS.

**VARIANCES** TO THE ARCHITECTURAL REGULATIONS MAY BE GRANTED ON THE BASIS OF ARCHITECTURAL MERIT. THESE REGULATIONS WILL BE UPDATED PERIODICALLY, AND ALL SUBSEQUENT CHANGES WILL APPLY TO ALL BUILDINGS WHICH HAVE YET TO COMPLETE THE SCHEMATIC DESIGN PHASE.

**WOOD** WHICH IS NOT FINISHED WITH A PAINT OR STAIN IS NOT ALLOWED.

BUILDING ELEMENTS

**TRIM** (BALCONY AND PORCH POSTS, RAILS, WINDOW TRIM, RAFTER TAILS, ETC.) SHALL BE PAINTED OR STAINED TO COMPLIMENT THE OVERALL VALUE OF THE BUILDING.

**GARAGE** APRONS SHALL BE OF SQUARE OR RECTANGULAR PERVIOUS CONCRETE PAVERS, BRICK OR CONCRETE. PAVERS MUST CONTRAST DRASTICALLY WITH THE STREET SURFACE COLOR.

**THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL FROM THE UL LAFAYETTE DESIGN REVIEW BOARD:** BRICK, MORTAR COLORS, AND PATTERNS, FENCE DESIGNS AND EXTERIOR LIGHT FIXTURES.

**THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE PERMITTED ONLY IN REAR YARDS AND WHERE NOT EASILY VISIBLE FROM STREET OR PATHS:** HANDICAP RAMPS, HVAC EQUIPMENT ("SILENT" MODELS PREFERRED), UTILITY METERS.

**BALCONIES** MAY BE CANTILEVERED OR SUPPORTED ON POSTS.

**CURVED, SCALLOPED, AND/OR BACK LIT AWNING, OR BACK LIT SIGNS** ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**BUILDING ADDRESSES** SHALL BE POSTED AS REQUIRED BY LOCAL REQUIREMENTS ON THE MAIN BUILDING.

ROOFS/AWNINGS/CANOPIES

**THE FOLLOWING SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED:** METAL FINISHES IN ANY COLOR OTHER THAN THOSE INDICATED IN THIS DOCUMENT OR AS APPROVED BY THE DRB.

EXCESSIVELY COMPLICATED **ROOFS** ARE NOT ALLOWED.

WINDOWS AND DOORS

(RESERVED)

**SLIDING DOORS AND WINDOWS** ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**SNAP-IN MUNTINS** SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED.

**STAINED OR TINTED GLASS** IS NOT ALLOWED.

**SHUTTERS** ARE NOT ALLOWED.



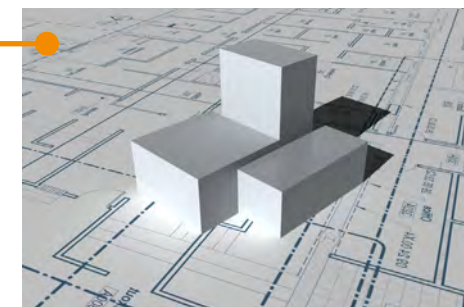
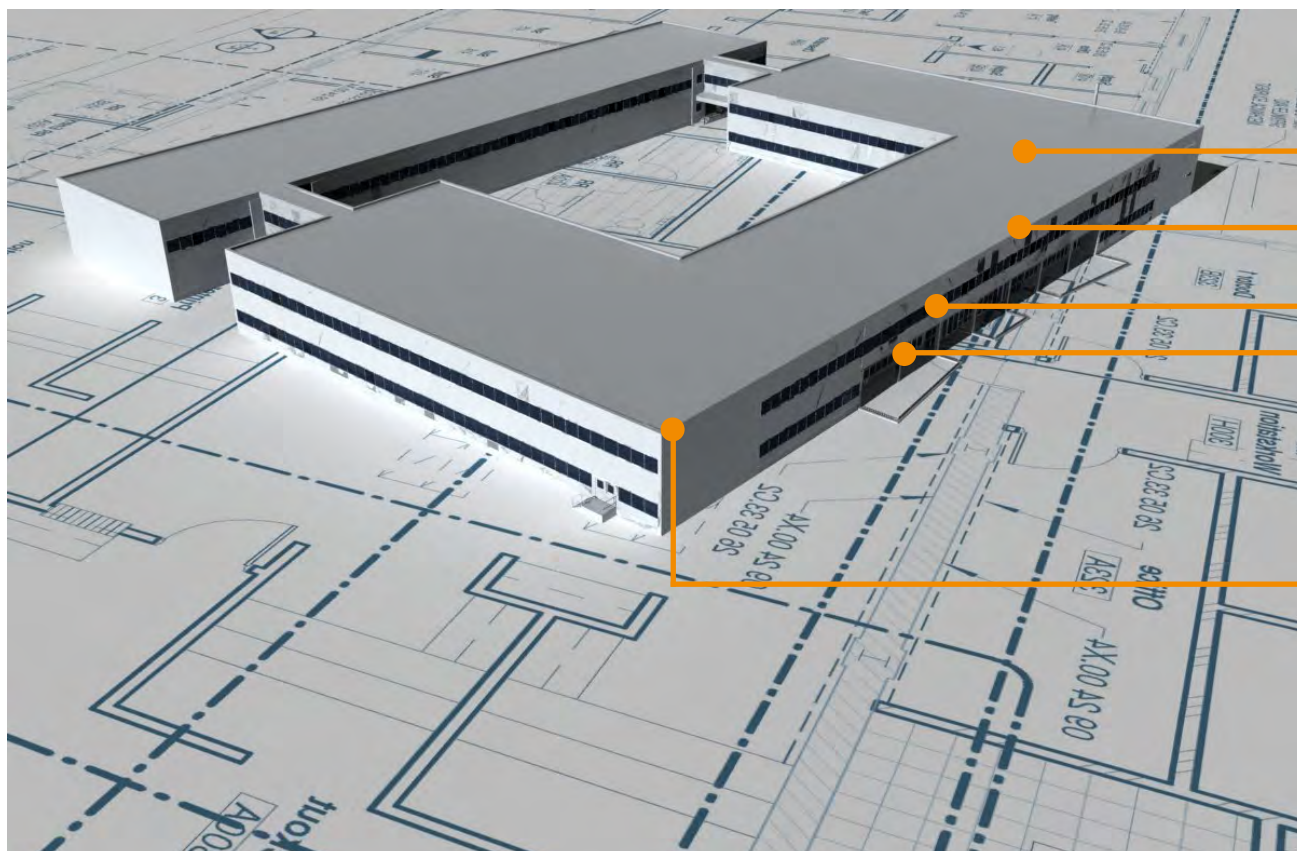
# TYPOLOGY IV - INFORMAL CONTEMPORARY GEORGIAN

## UL LAFAYETTE'S INFORMAL CONTEMPORARY GEORGIAN

While Type III is stylistically a departure from the traditional Georgian architecture of the original quadrangle, Type IV is stylistically a departure from the original architecture of the historic quad. It is however intended to utilize similar architectural techniques of floor plate alignment, scale, and material palette and differ in its articulation of assembly. It is intended, that the architecture generated by this assembly be stylistically progressive while still regionally and environmentally sensitive. It is further anticipated, that the cost to develop this type, while not inexpensive, will be more cost affordable than Type I.

### TYPE IV BUILDINGS

OLIVIER HALL, CORONA HALL, GUILLORY HALL, V.L. WHARTON HALL, BILLEAUD HALL, MONTGOMERY HALL, CONFERENCE CENTER, MADISON HALL, H.L. GRIFFIN HALL, C.L. ROUGEAU, ADVANCED COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY & RESEARCH HALL, FLETCHER HALL, LEGACY PARK, CAJUN VILLAGE.



#### MASSING:

- NOT ALWAYS SYMMETRICAL
- ENTRY SHOULD BE CENTRAL OR CO-ORDINATED TO CONFORM TO AXIS OF AN ASSEMBLY OF BUILDINGS.



#### WALLS & ROOFS:

- RED BRICK
- PITCHED OR FLAT ROOFS
- METAL PANELS



#### WINDOWS:

- FIXED
- RECTANGULAR OR SQUARE



#### DOORS:

- SOLID GLASS OR FRAMED GLASS



#### DETAILS:

- TRADITIONALLY BASED BUT NOT NECESSARILY LITERAL
- SIMPLIFIED TRADITIONAL



TYPOLOGY IV - INFORMAL CONTEMPORARY GEORGIAN

PRECEDENTS





TYPOLOGY IV - INFORMAL CONTEMPORARY GEORGIAN

BUILDING WALLS

**TYPES PROHIBITED:** WOOD, VINYL.

**TYPE I: MASONRY**

RED BRICK SHALL MATCH THE EXISTING TYPE THROUGHOUT THE CAMPUS.

**TYPE II: METAL PANEL**

MANUFACTURED WALL PANELS WITH SOLID CORE CONSTRUCTION, FINISHED IN FLUOROPOLYMER, SILICONIZED POLYESTER, ACRYLIC OR TRANSLUCENT PANELS OF GLASS FIBER REINFORCED POLYESTER.

**TYPE III: STUCCO**

STUCCO IS ALLOWED OVER WOOD, METAL FRAME OR MASONRY CONSTRUCTION. STUCCO MUST HAVE A WHITE OR IVORY FINISH. SWIRL OR OTHER PATTERNS ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**BUILDING WALLS** MAY BE BUILT OF NO MORE THAN TWO MATERIALS AND SHALL ONLY CHANGE MATERIAL ALONG A HORIZONTAL LINE, I.E. BRICK CHANGES WHICH OCCUR IN A VERTICAL LINE MUST OCCUR ONLY AT AN OFFSET OF NO LESS THAN 12", WITH THE HEAVIER MATERIAL BELOW THE LIGHT. WALLS OF A SINGLE BUILDING MUST BE BUILT IN A CONSISTENT CONFIGURATION.

GARDEN WALLS SHALL GENERALLY BE CONSTRUCTED OF THE SAME MATERIAL AS THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE PRIMARY BUILDING. MASONRY PIERS WITH STEEL PICKETS MAY REPLACE SOLID MASONRY WALLS. MASONRY WALLS SHALL BE MADE OF STUCCO OR BRICK WHILE GATES SHALL BE STEEL. WALLS MAY BE PERFORATED.

STUCCO OR PLASTER COATING MAY BE APPLIED TO CONCRETE BLOCK, POURED CONCRETE, OR BRICK. STUCCO SHALL BE STEEL TROWELED OR A SACK WASH OVER BRICK IS ALLOWED.

BUILDING ELEMENTS

**RAILINGS** SHALL BE MADE OF METAL.

**METAL ELEMENTS** SHALL BE NATURAL COLORED GALVANIZED STEEL, ANODIZED OR ESP ALUMINUM, OR MARINE-GRADE ALUMINUM.

**DRIVEWAYS** CAN BE OF CONCRETE, PRE-APPROVED PALETTE OF BRICK OR CONCRETE PAVERS. PREFERRED PAVING MATERIAL IS CONCRETE.

**RAILINGS** SHALL BE FABRICATED OF GALVANIZED, METAL, OR SS CABLE.

**ARCADES AND BREEZEWAYS** SHOULD HAVE VERTICALLY PROPORTIONED OPENINGS, ARCHED OR FLAT.

**COLONNADES** SHALL HAVE SOLIDITY, RHYTHM, CONNECTIONS, AND HUMAN SCALE.

**RAILINGS** SHALL HAVE TOP AND BOTTOM RAILS. TOP AND BOTTOM RAILS SHALL BE CENTERED ON THE BOARDS OR PICKETS. THE OPENINGS BETWEEN THE MEMBERS SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 1" AND A MAXIMUM OF 4". RAILS MAY BE VERTICALLY OR HORIZONTALLY PROPORTION.

**BALCONIES** SHALL BE STRUCTURALLY SUPPORTED BY BRACKETS, TAPERED BEAMS, OR COLUMNS.

**DRIVEWAYS** CONSTRUCTED OF MATERIAL OTHER THAN CONCRETE SHALL ALLOW THE PUBLIC CONCRETE SIDEWALK TO RUN CONTINUOUSLY WITHOUT DISRUPTION THROUGH THIS AREA OF THE DRIVEWAY.

**FENCES** AS DEFINED IN THIS CODE ARE NOT ALLOWED.

ROOFS/AWNINGS/CANOPIES

**SLOPED ROOFS** SHALL BE CLAD IN GALVANIZED STEEL, MANUFACTURED ROOF PANELS, OR BUILT UP ASPHALT.

**GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS** WHEN USED, SHALL BE MADE OF GALVANIZED STEEL, ANODIZED, OR ALUMINUM. DOWNSPOUTS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CORNER OF THE BUILDING LEAST VISIBLE FROM NEARBY STREETS. SPLASH BLOCKS SHALL BE MADE OF CONCRETE, BRICK OR GRAVEL.

**FLASHING, GUTTERS, AND DOWNSPOUTS** SHALL BE MADE OF GALVANIZED STEEL, ANODIZED, OR ALUMINUM.

**CANVAS AWNINGS** ARE NOT ALLOWED. CANOPIES WHEN USED SHALL BE MADE OF METAL OR GLASS.

**FLAT ROOFS** SHALL BE MADE OF MATERIAL CONSISTENT WITH THE DESIGN OF THE ROOF.

**FLAT ROOFS** SHALL ALIGN WITH THE CORNICE LINES / PARAPETS.

**ANCILLARY ROOFS** (ATTACHED TO WALLS OR ROOFS) MAY BE SHEDS SLOPED NO LESS THAN 3:12.

**EXPOSED GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS** SHALL BE ROUND OR SQUARE.

NO THROUGH **ROOF PENETRATION** FOR MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL DEVICES SHALL BE ALLOWED TO PENETRATE THE ROOF AT THE BUILDING'S FRONTAGE'S. PENETRATIONS OF THESE DEVICES AT APPROVED LOCATIONS WILL BE OF COLOR TO MATCH THE ROOF.

WINDOWS AND DOORS

**WINDOWS, DOORS, AND STOREFRONTS** SHALL BE ANODIZED ALUMINUM. DOORS SHALL BE ANODIZED ALUMINUM IN A SILVER, GREY, OR BRONZE COLOR. GLASS SHALL BE NO GREATER THAN 10% REFLECTIVITY.

**SHUTTERS** ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**SECURITY DOORS AND WINDOW GRILLES** ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**BAY WINDOWS** ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**WINDOWS** SHALL BE RECTANGULAR, VERTICALLY PROPORTIONED AND NOT REQUIRED TO BE OPERABLE. TRANSOMS MAY BE ORIENTED HORIZONTALLY WITH PANES WHICH MATCH OTHER CONFIGURATIONS. MULTIPLE WINDOWS IN THE SAME ROUGH OPENING MAY HAVE BUTT GLAZING. THE WINDOW SASH MAY BE LOCATED NEAR THE OUTER WALL PLANE. WINDOW SILLS IN MASONRY CONSTRUCTION MAY NOT PROJECT FROM THE FACE OF THE BUILDING. SPANDREL GLASS MAY BE USED.

**WINDOW MUNTINS** ARE ENCOURAGED AND SHALL BE TRUE DIVIDED LIGHT OR FIXED ON THE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SURFACES, AND SHALL CREATE PANELS OF SQUARE OR VERTICAL PROPORTION.

**GARAGE DOORS** SHALL BE LOCATED ONLY IN SERVICE AREAS INDICATED BY PLAN.

MATERIALS

CONFIGURATION AND TECHNIQUES

TYPOLOGY IV - INFORMAL CONTEMPORARY GEORGIAN



TYPOLOGY IV - INFORMAL CONTEMPORARY GEORGIAN

BUILDING WALLS

**BUILDING WALLS** SHALL BE ONE COLOR PER MATERIAL USED. THE BUILDING EXTERIOR FINISH SHALL BE AT LEAST 85% RED BRICK AND GLASS. RED BRICK SHALL MATCH THE EXISTING TYPE THROUGHOUT THE CAMPUS. ONLY A SMALL PORTION SHALL CONSIST OF STONE AND/OR PLASTER. TRIM (BALCONY AND PORCH POSTS, RAILS, WINDOW TRIM, RAFTER TAILS, ETC) SHALL BE PAINTED TO COMPLIMENT THE COLUMNS AND OVERALL VALUE OF THE BUILDING. AN ACCENT COLOR, FOR ITEMS SUCH AS THE FRONT DOOR, PICKETS, TRIM, AND SHUTTERS, MAY BE USED SUBJECT TO APPROVAL FROM THE UL LAFAYETTE DRB. WALLS AND FENCES SHALL BE IN A RANGE OF COLORS APPROVED FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE MATERIALS. OTHER COLORS MAY BE ADDED TO THE LIST AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE DRB. FINAL COLOR PALETTE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SELECTIONS MADE BY THE UL LAFAYETTE DRB. ALL PAINT SELECTIONS SHALL BE "PREMIUM GRADE" OR BETTER.

**THE FOLLOWING SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED:** STUCCO COVERED - FOAM MOLDINGS, EXPOSED EXTERIOR FLUORESCENT LIGHTS, EXPOSED EXTERIOR FLOOD LIGHTS, ABOVE GROUND POOLS, ANTENNAS, FLAGS AND FLAGPOLES (EXCEPT OFFICIAL FLAGS OF COUNTRIES AS APPROVED BY UL LAFAYETTE DRB, STATES, COUNTIES AND CITIES, DIRECT VENT FIREPLACES, EXTERNAL ALARM SYSTEMS, AND SKYLIGHTS.

**VARIANCES** TO THE ARCHITECTURAL REGULATIONS MAY BE GRANTED ON THE BASIS OF ARCHITECTURAL MERIT. THESE REGULATIONS WILL BE UPDATED PERIODICALLY, AND ALL SUBSEQUENT CHANGES WILL APPLY TO ALL BUILDINGS WHICH HAVE YET TO COMPLETE THE SCHEMATIC DESIGN PHASE.

**WOOD** WHICH IS NOT FINISHED WITH A PAINT OR STAIN IS NOT ALLOWED.

BUILDING ELEMENTS

**TRIM** (BALCONY AND PORCH POSTS, RAILS, WINDOW TRIM, RAFTER TAILS, ETC.) SHALL BE PAINTED OR STAINED TO COMPLIMENT THE OVERALL VALUE OF THE BUILDING.

**GARAGE** APRONS SHALL BE OF SQUARE OR RECTANGULAR PERVIOUS CONCRETE PAVERS, BRICK OR CONCRETE. PAVERS MUST CONTRAST DRASTICALLY WITH THE STREET SURFACE COLOR.

**THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL FROM THE UL LAFAYETTE DESIGN REVIEW BOARD:** BRICK, MORTAR COLORS, AND PATTERNS, FENCE DESIGNS AND EXTERIOR LIGHT FIXTURES.

**THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE PERMITTED ONLY IN REAR YARDS AND WHERE NOT EASILY VISIBLE FROM STREET OR PATHS:** HANDICAP RAMPS, HVAC EQUIPMENT ("SILENT" MODELS PREFERRED), UTILITY METERS.

**BALCONIES** MAY BE CANTILEVERED OR SUPPORTED ON POSTS.

**CURVED, SCALLOPED, AND/OR BACK LIT AWNING, OR BACK LIT SIGNS** ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**BUILDING ADDRESSES** SHALL BE POSTED AS REQUIRED BY LOCAL REQUIREMENTS ON THE MAIN BUILDING.

ROOFS/AWNINGS/CANOPIES

**THE FOLLOWING SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED:** METAL FINISHES IN ANY COLOR OTHER THAN THOSE INDICATED IN THIS DOCUMENT OR AS APPROVED BY THE DRB.

EXCESSIVELY COMPLICATED **ROOFS** ARE NOT ALLOWED.

WINDOWS AND DOORS

(RESERVED)

**SLIDING DOORS AND WINDOWS** ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**SNAP-IN MUNTINS** SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED.

**STAINED OR TINTED GLASS** IS NOT ALLOWED.

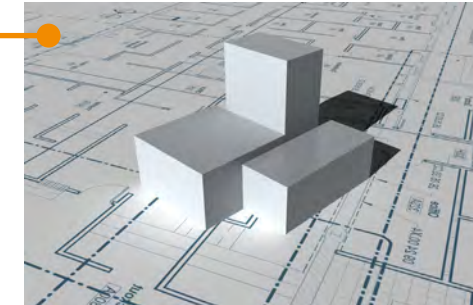
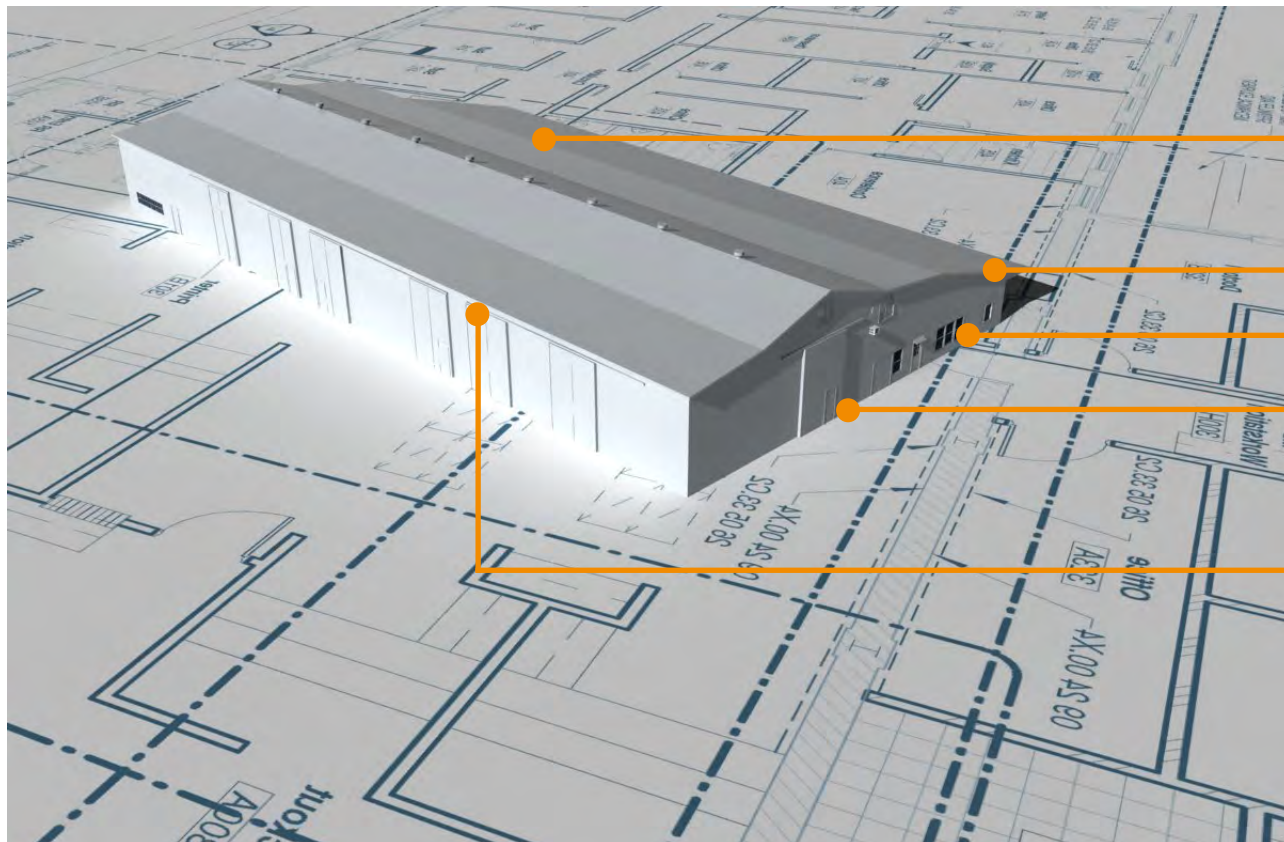
**SHUTTERS** ARE NOT ALLOWED.



# TYPOLOGY V - UTILITARIAN

## UL LAFAYETTE'S UTILITARIAN HISTORY

Typology V is the most utilitarian building type to be allowed in the code. When used on the campus proper, Type V is intended for buildings which are industrial in nature. Examples of this would be the physical plant and auto maintenance facilities. When used within the research park, Type V buildings are intended to market starter companies who currently operate out of warehouses outside of the campus environment. It is intended that as the campus matures, these buildings will be replaced with one of the more significant types (Type I - Type IV). These buildings are relegated to the C streets.



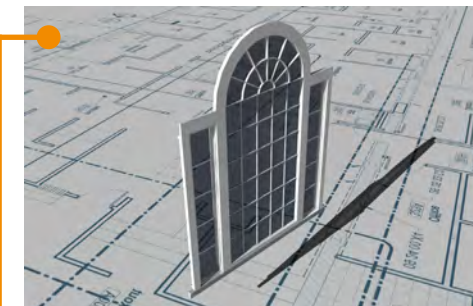
### MASSING:

- SERVICE BUILDINGS - NORMALLY PRE-ENGINEERED BUILDING.



### WALLS & ROOFS:

- SANDSTONE OR BUFF STUCCO
- BRICK
- CONCRETE
- METAL SIDING
- METAL PANELS
- STANDING SEAM METAL OR MANUFACTURED PANELS



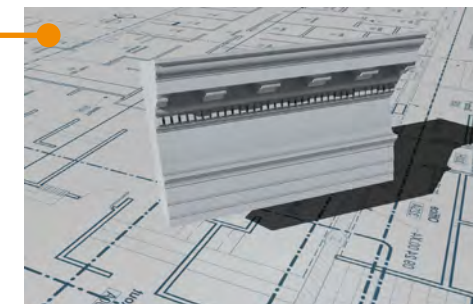
### WINDOWS:

- CLEAR ANODIZED ALUMINUM STORE-FRONT
- CLEAR OR BRONZE TINTED GLASS (NON-REFLECTIVE)
- TRANSLUCENT PANELS



### DOORS:

- METAL - ANODIZED OR PRE-FINISHED



### DETAILS:

- ANODIZED OR PRE-FINISHED GUTTERS AND FLASHING



# TYPOLGY V - UTILITARIAN

PRECEDENTS

PARKING DECK



NATIONAL WETLANDS RESEARCH CENTER



## TYPOLGY V - PRECEDENTS

Metal research and maintenance buildings and parking decks are all examples of Typology V. These utilitarian structures are necessary for the day to day needs of a University.





TYPOLOGY V - UTILITARIAN

MATERIALS

CONFIGURATION AND TECHNIQUES

TYPOLOGY V - UTILITARIAN

BUILDING WALLS

**TYPES PROHIBITED:** VINYL SIDING

**TYPE I: METAL SIDING / PANELIZED BUILDING MATERIAL**  
SIDING / PANEL COLOR AND STYLE TO BE APPROVED BY UL LAFAYETTE DRB.

**TYPE II: MASONRY**  
RED BRICK SHALL MATCH THE EXISTING TYPE THROUGHOUT THE CAMPUS.

**TYPE III: STUCCO**  
STUCCO OR EXTERIOR INSULATION FINISH SYSTEMS ARE ALLOWED OVER WOOD, METAL FRAME OR MASONRY CONSTRUCTION. STUCCO MUST HAVE A SMOOTH, TROWEL APPLIED AND SAND FINISH OR LIGHTLY TEXTURED FINISH. SWIRL OR OTHER HEAVILY TEXTURED PATTERNS ARE DISCOURAGED.

**TYPE IV: METAL BUILDING SYSTEM**  
METAL BUILDING SYSTEM AS APPROVED BY UL LAFAYETTE DRB.

**BUILDING WALLS** MAY BE BUILT OF NO MORE THAN THREE MATERIALS.

GARDEN WALLS SHALL GENERALLY BE CONSTRUCTED OF THE SAME MATERIAL AS THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE PRIMARY BUILDING. MASONRY PIERS WITH STEEL PICKETS MAY REPLACE SOLID MASONRY WALLS. MASONRY WALLS SHALL BE MADE OF STUCCO OR BRICK WHILE GATES SHALL BE STEEL. WALLS MAY BE PERFORATED.

STUCCO OR PLASTER COATING MAY BE APPLIED TO CONCRETE BLOCK, POURED CONCRETE, OR BRICK. STUCCO SHALL BE STEEL TROWELED OR A SACK WASH OVER BRICK IS ALLOWED.

BUILDING ELEMENTS

**RAILINGS** SHALL BE MADE OF METAL.

**METAL ELEMENTS** SHALL BE NATURAL COLORED GALVANIZED STEEL, ANODIZED OR ESP ALUMINUM, OR MARINE-GRADE ALUMINUM.

**DRIVEWAYS** CAN BE OF CONCRETE, PRE-APPROVED PALETTE OF BRICK OR CONCRETE PAVERS. PREFERRED PAVING MATERIAL IS CONCRETE.

**RAILINGS** SHALL BE FABRICATED OF GALV. METAL, OR SS CABLE.

**ARCADES AND BREEZEWAYS** SHOULD HAVE VERTICALLY PROPORTIONED OPENINGS, ARCHED OR FLAT.

**COLONNADES** SHALL HAVE SOLIDITY, RHYTHM, CONNECTIONS, AND HUMAN SCALE.

**RAILINGS** SHALL HAVE TOP AND BOTTOM RAILS. TOP AND BOTTOM RAILS SHALL BE CENTERED ON THE BOARDS OR PICKETS. THE OPENINGS BETWEEN THE MEMBERS SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 1" AND A MAXIMUM OF 4". RAILS MAY BE VERTICALLY OR HORIZONTALLY PROPORTION.

**BALCONIES** SHALL BE STRUCTURALLY SUPPORTED BY BRACKETS, TAPERED BEAMS, OR COLUMNS.

**DRIVEWAYS** CONSTRUCTED OF MATERIAL OTHER THAN CONCRETE SHALL ALLOW THE PUBLIC CONCRETE SIDEWALK TO RUN CONTINUOUSLY WITHOUT DISRUPTION THROUGH THIS AREA OF THE DRIVEWAY.

**FENCES** AS DEFINED IN THIS CODE ARE NOT ALLOWED.

ROOFS/AWNINGS/CANOPIES

**SLOPED ROOFS** SHALL BE CLAD IN GALVANIZED STEEL, MANUFACTURED ROOF PANELS, OR BUILT UP ASPHALT.

**GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS** WHEN USED, SHALL BE MADE OF GALVANIZED STEEL, ANODIZED, OR ALUMINUM. DOWNSPOUTS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CORNER OF THE BUILDING LEAST VISIBLE FROM NEARBY STREETS. SPLASH BLOCKS SHALL BE MADE OF CONCRETE, BRICK OR GRAVEL.

**FLASHING, GUTTERS, AND DOWNSPOUTS** SHALL BE MADE OF GALVANIZED STEEL, ANODIZED, OR ALUMINUM.

**CANVAS AWNINGS** ARE NOT ALLOWED. CANOPIES WHEN USED SHALL BE MADE OF METAL OR GLASS.

**FLAT ROOFS** SHALL BE MADE OF MATERIAL CONSISTENT WITH THE DESIGN OF THE ROOF.

**FLAT ROOFS** SHALL ALIGN WITH THE CORNICE LINES / PARAPETS.

**ANCILLARY ROOFS** (ATTACHED TO WALLS OR ROOFS) MAY BE SHEDS SLOPED NO LESS THAN 3:12.

**EXPOSED GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS** SHALL BE ROUND OR SQUARE.

NO THROUGH **ROOF PENETRATION** FOR MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL DEVICES SHALL BE ALLOWED TO PENETRATE THE ROOF AT THE BUILDING'S FRONTAGE'S). PENETRATIONS OF THESE DEVICES AT APPROVED LOCATIONS WILL BE OF COLOR TO MATCH THE ROOF.

WINDOWS AND DOORS

**WINDOWS, DOORS, AND STOREFRONTS** SHALL BE ANODIZED ALUMINUM. DOORS SHALL BE ANODIZED ALUMINUM IN A SILVER, GREY, OR BRONZE COLOR. GLASS SHALL BE NO GREATER THAN 10% REFLECTIVITY.

**SHUTTERS** ARE NOT ALLOWED

**SECURITY DOORS AND WINDOW GRILLES** ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**BAY WINDOWS** ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**WINDOWS** SHALL BE RECTANGULAR, VERTICALLY PROPORTIONED AND NOT REQUIRED TO BE OPERABLE. TRANSOMS MAY BE ORIENTED HORIZONTALLY WITH PANES WHICH MATCH OTHER CONFIGURATIONS. MULTIPLE WINDOWS IN THE SAME ROUGH OPENING MAY HAVE BUTT GLAZING. THE WINDOW SASH MAY BE LOCATED NEAR THE OUTER WALL PLANE. WINDOW SILLS IN MASONRY CONSTRUCTION MAY NOT PROJECT FROM THE FACE OF THE BUILDING. SPANDREL GLASS MAY BE USED.

**WINDOW MUNTINS** ARE ENCOURAGED AND SHALL BE TRUE DIVIDED LIGHT OR FIXED ON THE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SURFACES, AND SHALL CREATE PANELS OF SQUARE OR VERTICAL PROPORTION.

**GARAGE DOORS** SHALL BE LOCATED ONLY IN SERVICE AREAS INDICATED BY PLAN.



BUILDING WALLS

BUILDING WALL TYPES. TRIM (BALCONY AND PORCH POSTS, RAILS, WINDOW TRIM, RAFTER TAILS, ETC) SHALL BE PAINTED TO COMPLIMENT THE COLUMNS AND OVERALL VALUE OF THE BUILDING. AN ACCENT COLOR, FOR ITEMS SUCH AS THE FRONT DOOR, PICKETS, TRIM, AND SHUTTERS, MAY BE USED SUBJECT TO APPROVAL FROM THE UL LAFAYETTE DRB. WALLS AND FENCES SHALL BE IN A RANGE OF COLORS APPROVED FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE MATERIALS. OTHER COLORS MAY BE ADDED TO THE LIST AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE DRB. FINAL COLOR PALETTE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SELECTIONS MADE BY THE UL LAFAYETTE DRB. ALL PAINT SELECTIONS SHALL BE “PREMIUM GRADE” OR BETTER.

BUILDING ELEMENTS

**TRIM** (BALCONY AND PORCH POSTS, RAILS, WINDOW TRIM, RAFTER TAILS, ETC.) SHALL BE PAINTED OR STAINED TO COMPLIMENT THE OVERALL VALUE OF THE BUILDING.

**GARAGE** APRONS SHALL BE OF SQUARE OR RECTANGULAR PERVIOUS CONCRETE PAVERS, BRICK OR CONCRETE. PAVERS MUST CONTRAST DRASTICALLY WITH THE STREET SURFACE COLOR.

**THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL FROM THE UL LAFAYETTE DESIGN REVIEW BOARD:** BRICK, MORTAR COLORS, AND PATTERNS, FENCE DESIGNS AND EXTERIOR LIGHT FIXTURES.

**THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE PERMITTED ONLY IN REAR YARDS AND WHERE NOT EASILY VISIBLE FROM STREET OR PATHS:** HANDICAP RAMPS, HVAC EQUIPMENT (“SILENT” MODELS PREFERRED), UTILITY METERS.

ROOFS/AWNINGS/CANOPIES

**THE FOLLOWING SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED:** METAL FINISHES IN ANY COLOR OTHER THAN THOSE INDICATED IN THIS DOCUMENT OR AS APPROVED BY THE DRB.

WINDOWS AND DOORS

(RESERVED)

**THE FOLLOWING SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED:** QUOINS, STUCCO COVERED - FOAM MOLDINGS, EXPOSED EXTERIOR FLUORESCENT LIGHTS, EXPOSED EXTERIOR FLOOD LIGHTS, ABOVE GROUND POOLS, ANTENNAS, FLAGS AND FLAGPOLES (EXCEPT OFFICIAL FLAGS OF COUNTRIES AS APPROVED BY UL LAFAYETTE DRB, STATES, COUNTIES AND CITIES, DIRECT VENT FIREPLACES, EXTERNAL ALARM SYSTEMS, AND SKYLIGHTS.

**VARIANCES** TO THE ARCHITECTURAL REGULATIONS MAY BE GRANTED ON THE BASIS OF ARCHITECTURAL MERIT.

THESE REGULATIONS WILL BE UPDATED PERIODICALLY, AND ALL SUBSEQUENT CHANGES WILL APPLY TO ALL BUILDINGS WHICH HAVE YET TO COMPLETE THE SCHEMATIC DESIGN PHASE.

**WOOD** WHICH IS NOT FINISHED WITH A PAINT OR STAIN IS NOT ALLOWED.

**BALCONIES** MAY BE CANTILEVERED OR SUPPORTED ON POSTS.

**CURVED, SCALLOPED, AND/OR BACK LIT AWNINGS, OR BACK LIT SIGNS** ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**BUILDING ADDRESSES** SHALL BE POSTED AS REQUIRED BY LOCAL REQUIREMENTS ON THE MAIN BUILDING.

EXCESSIVELY COMPLICATED **ROOFS** ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**SLIDING DOORS AND WINDOWS** ARE NOT ALLOWED.

**SNAP-IN MUNTINS** SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED.

**STAINED OR TINTED GLASS** IS NOT ALLOWED

**SHUTTERS** ARE NOT ALLOWED.

AMENITIES

NOTES