City of OXFORD

WALKABILITY

CONNECTIVITY

IDENTITY

CE+D

UGA | COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENT AND DESIGN

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PROJECT 1:
HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY AND ASSETS TOOL

FindIt! Program:

Laura Kviklys, James Locke, Andrew Stern,

Spring 2016

Center for Community Design and Preservation,

Pratt Cassity and Lauren Waldroop

Methodology:

The FindIt! team conducted a phase 1 historic resource survey for the City of Oxford. The resources identified were all buildings over 40 years old. Three maps were produced from this survey as a way to further idetifiy what types of resources are available and their ages. The final map produced at this stage compares institutional, public and private properties.

These maps all led to the need for a circulation and wayfinding map of the city. The Oxford community drafted a list of 63 assets, most of which were identified in the FindIt! survey as well. These assets would be the reasoning behind the connectivity and wayfinding projects of this program.

The final product of the project is a brochure. This 11 x 17 brochure identifies the proposed trail system, parking and information, points of interest (asset list), and cultural areas. It can be used by the City of Oxford as well as Emory at Oxford as a way to engage visitors and students with the town.

Background photo: Orna Villa, Emory Street

What is a Historic Resource Survey?

According to National Register Bulletin 24, a survey is defined as "a process of identifying and gathering data on a community's historic resources...includes field survey - the physical search for and recording of historic resources on the ground - but it also includes planning and background research before field survey begins, organization and presentation of survey data as the survey proceeds, and the development of inventories." There are two types of surveys, reconnaissance and intensive survey:

Reconnaissance: a "once over lightly" inspection of an area, most useful for characterizing its resources in general and for developing a basis for deciding how to organize and orient more detailed survey efforts.

Intensive: a close and careful look at the area being surveyed. It is designed to identify precisely and completely all historic resources in the area. It generally involves detailed background research, as well as a thorough inspection and documentation of all historic properties in the field.

Georgia Survey

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) at Georgia's Department of Natural Resources (DNR) published the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual, which explains all resources over the age of 40 should be surveyed and how to utilize the survey form. The HPD uses three phases of survey to gather information about historic resources at a city or county-wide level. The three phases are outlined as follows:

Phase 1: Reconnaissance survey with field work performed from the public right-of-way to gather the basic information about a resource by looking at it.

Phase 2: Intensive survey requires thorough inspection of historic structures, where surveyors will usually take a much closer look at a resource.

Phase 3: Data Recovery includes detailed historical research usually done after a field survey. The information found in this phase is usually expensive and done in preparation for a National Register nomination.

Oxford FindIt! Survey

The Oxford FindIt! Survey was a Phase 1 reconnaissance survey, which is why much of the detailed historic context was left out of the survey report. Historic resources that couldn't be seen from the public right of way were not included, such as the Soldier's Cemetery. However in a phase 2 survey, surveyors will further document those historic resources.
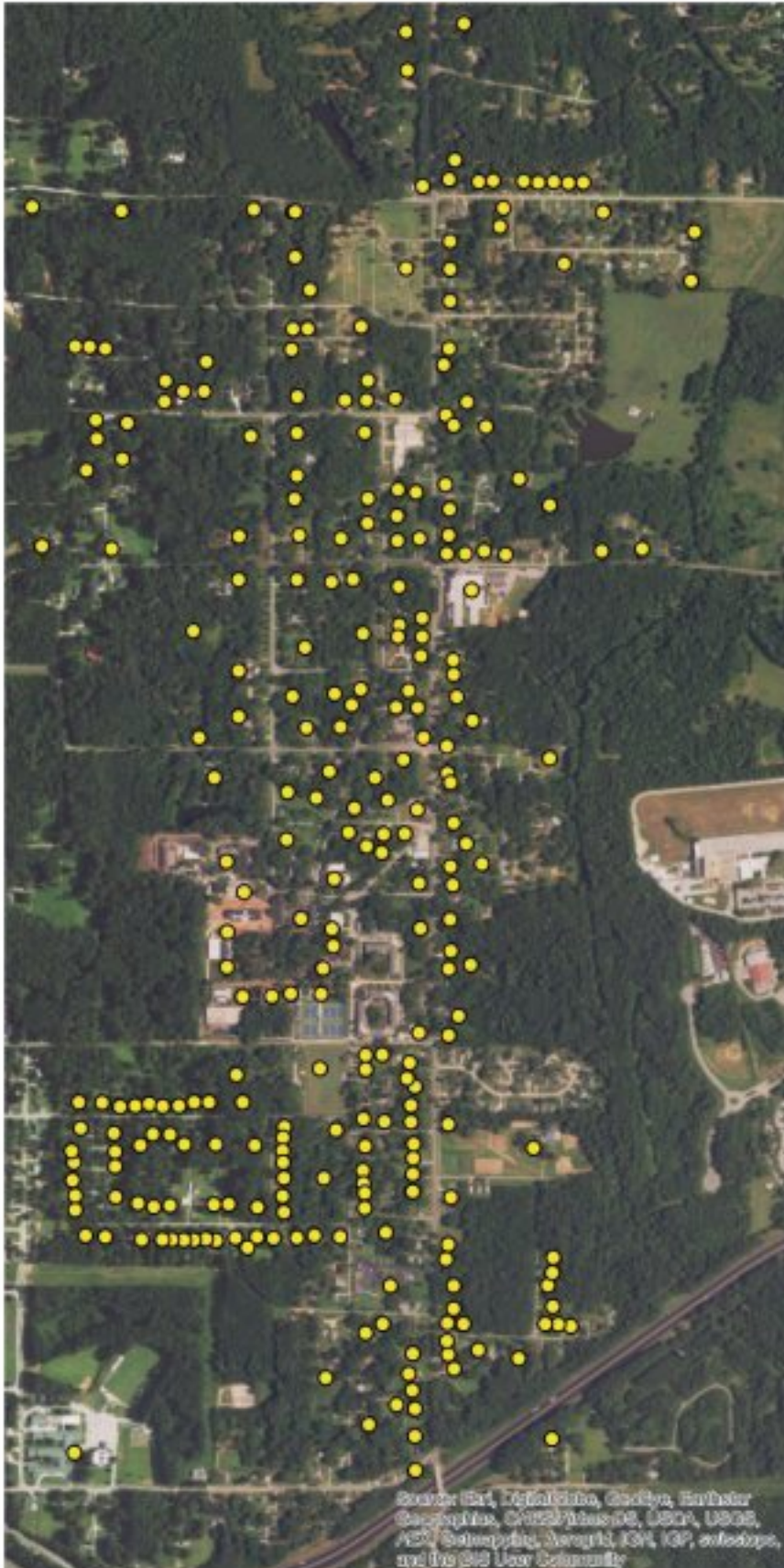
Buildings built before 1976

The historic resources surveyed by the FindIt! team are over 40 yeas old. A historic resource survey should be conducted every 10-15 years. By surveying resources older than 40 it potentially identifies all of the properties that will turn 50 before the next survey is complete. This can be useful for identifying potential properties to nominate to the National Register of Historic Places, which must be 50 years old. By identifying those resources 40 years old and older, it also helps in planning for potential city projects.

Historic Resources Total=282

○ Survey Points

N

1 in = 0.2 miles

0   0.1   0.2 Miles

Data Sources: FindIt! Survey, Esri Data, U.S. Census Bureau
Map Prepared by: Lauren Waldroop
July 11, 2016

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY

Era of Similar Construction

The historic resources identified by the FindIt! team are all over 40 years old. The resources have been symbolized by their era of construction. Only 11 resources were built before 1850. The overwhelming majority (189) of the identified resources were built between 1950-1976. These properties have likely not been considered historic until recently.

Historic Resources Total=282

Era of Construction
- Pre - 1850
- 1850 - 1899
- 1900 - 1949
- 1950 - 1976
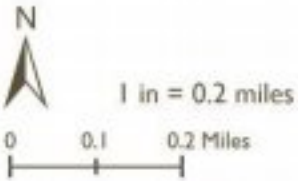
N

1 in = 0.2 miles

0   0.1   0.2 Miles

Data Sources: FindIt! Survey, Esri Data, U.S. Census Bureau
Map Prepared by: Lauren Waldroop
July 11, 2016

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY

Pattern of Ranch House Construction

The historic resources identified by the FindIt! team are all over 40 years old. The resources have been categorized by whether or not the building is a ranch house. The predominance of the ranch house as a residential building type in Oxford is astonishing, 164 out of 282 resources. Only five of the ranch houses were built before 1950. Meaning 97% of historic ranch houses were built between 1950-1976. That is a lot of residential construction for 26 years.

Historic Resources Total=282

- Ranch Houses pre-1950
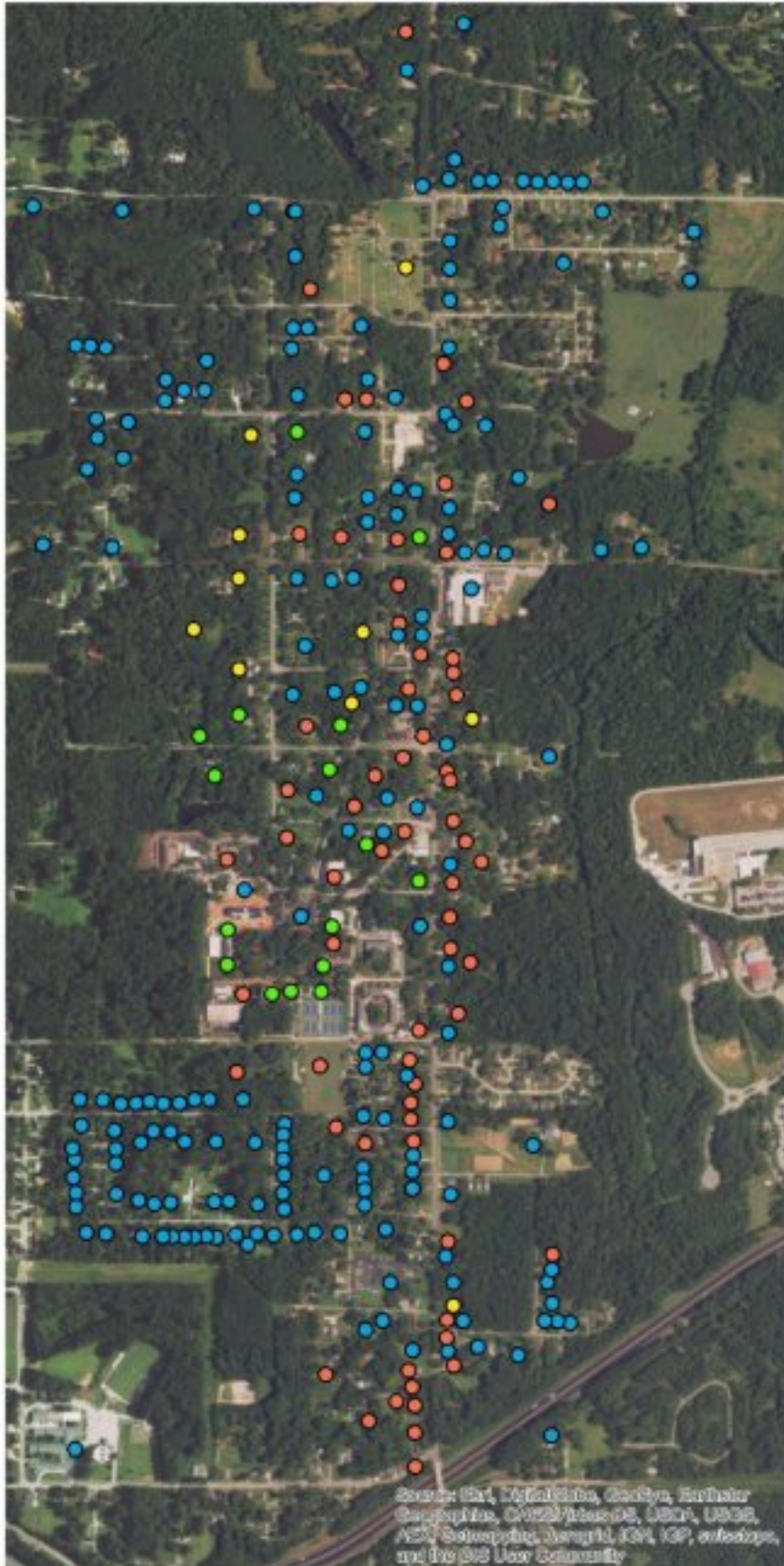- Ranch Houses 1950-1976
- Other BuildingTypes
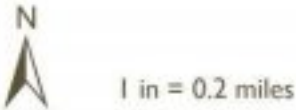
N

1 in = 0.2 miles

0   0.1   0.2 Miles

Data Sources: FindIt! Survey, Esri Data, U.S. Census Bureau
Map Prepared by: Lauren Waldroop
July 11, 2016

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY

City of Oxford Parcels

Private parcels, older and younger than 40 years old, as well as public and institutional parcels.

Oxford Historic District,
Newton County, Georgia
Established 1975

Vacant or
City Owned Property

Property Over
40 years old

Property Younger
than 40 years old

Emory at Oxford
Property
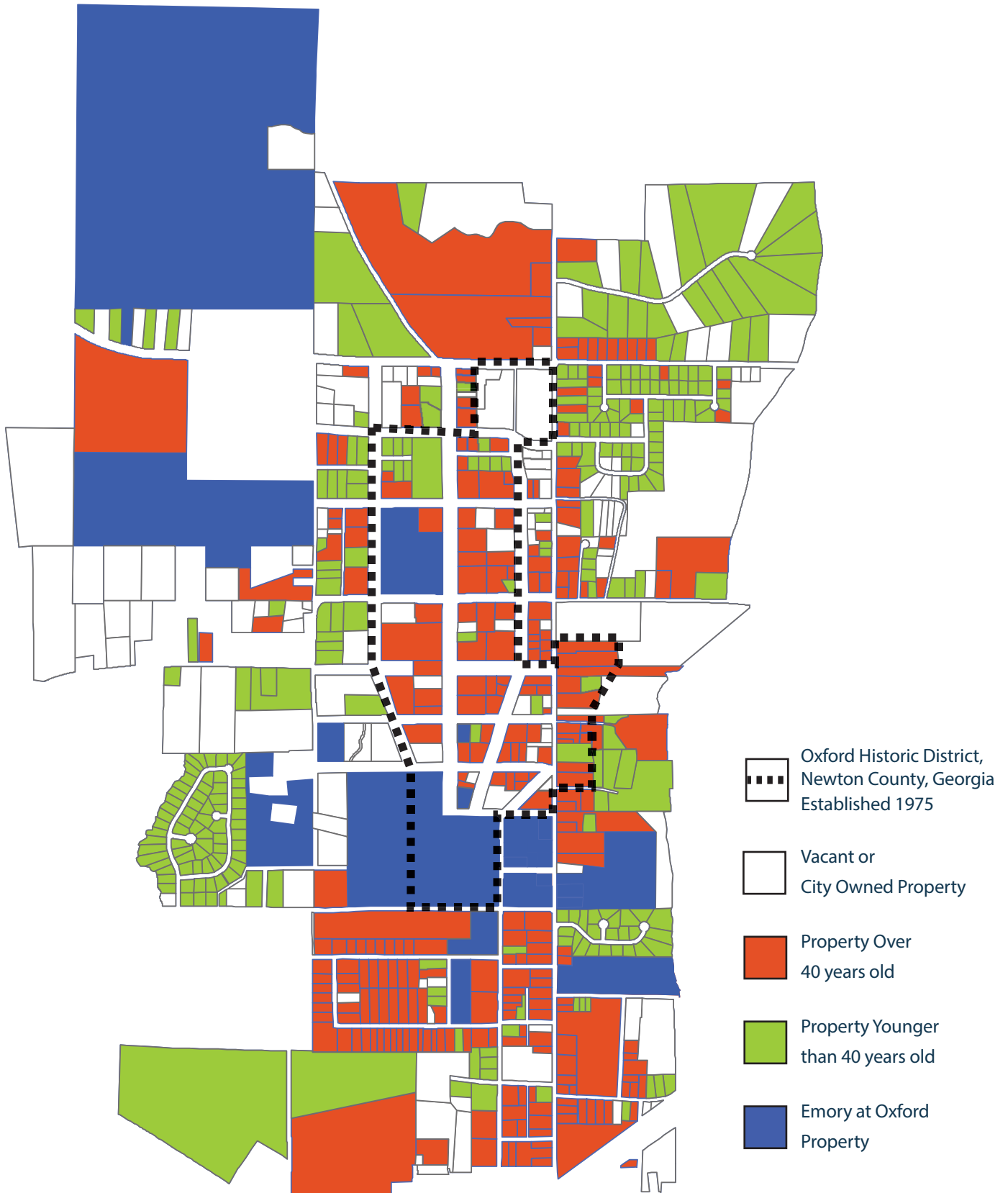
What is GNAHRGIS?

Georgia's Natural, Archaeological and Historic Resources Geographic Information System is "an interactive Web-based registry and geographical information system designed to catalog information about the natural, archaeological, and historic resources of Georgia." The information from completed surveys is entered into GNAHRGIS, and appears as interactive points on a map. The information within GNAHRGIS is only as detailed as the survey completed. Therefore, if a Phase 1 survey was completed, only very basic information appear, whereas if a Phase 2 or 3 survey was completed, much more detailed information would appear.

The GNAHRGIS site includes a couple of disclaimers that are extremely important to note. First is that not all surveys are visible to all users. Recently completed surveys may not be available to view until the Historic Preservation Division has been able to review and approve them. There are bound to be errors and omissions in the reported data.

The surveys completed and entered into GNAHRGIS should be useful to local and regional planning commissions. Any and every project receiving federal funding must do a survey as per Environmental Review and Section 106 of the National Preservation Act of 1966. Therefore already having this information readily available through GNAHRGIS will help speed up that process.

Preservation planning is dependent on knowing what historic resources are available and extant. If a community is looking to update National Register listings or create new nominations it must first know what it has. The surveys cataloged in GNAHRGIS should act as a starting point for understanding what historic resources are available and what is significant. Most field survey evaluations of National Register eligibility are solely based on architectural qualities, and historic research will need to be conducted to completely understand a property's significance. Context is also extremely important to a property's significance. If there are over 100 mid-century ranch houses in a town, it would be difficult to distinguish what makes one more significant than the other. However, if one or two of those were built much earlier and served as models for all ranch houses that came later, it is easier to see and quantify the significance. Some things also gain significance by being numerous like Kentucky tobacco barns. It is important that so many ranch houses were built in Oxford in such a small amount of time.

Public GNAHRGIS

When using the public view of GNAHRGIS, there are several ways to look up a particular survey. For example, below "oxford" was searched and it shows a listing of properties surveyed, across multiple surveys completed. Clicking on any resource listed in the search results, you'll see all the information associated with the resource. By zooming in and clicking on a specific point of interest, it should bring up a pop-up window with that resource's information. Clicking on the paper symbol at the top right (circled in the screenshot below in red), allows a search by county and specific survey
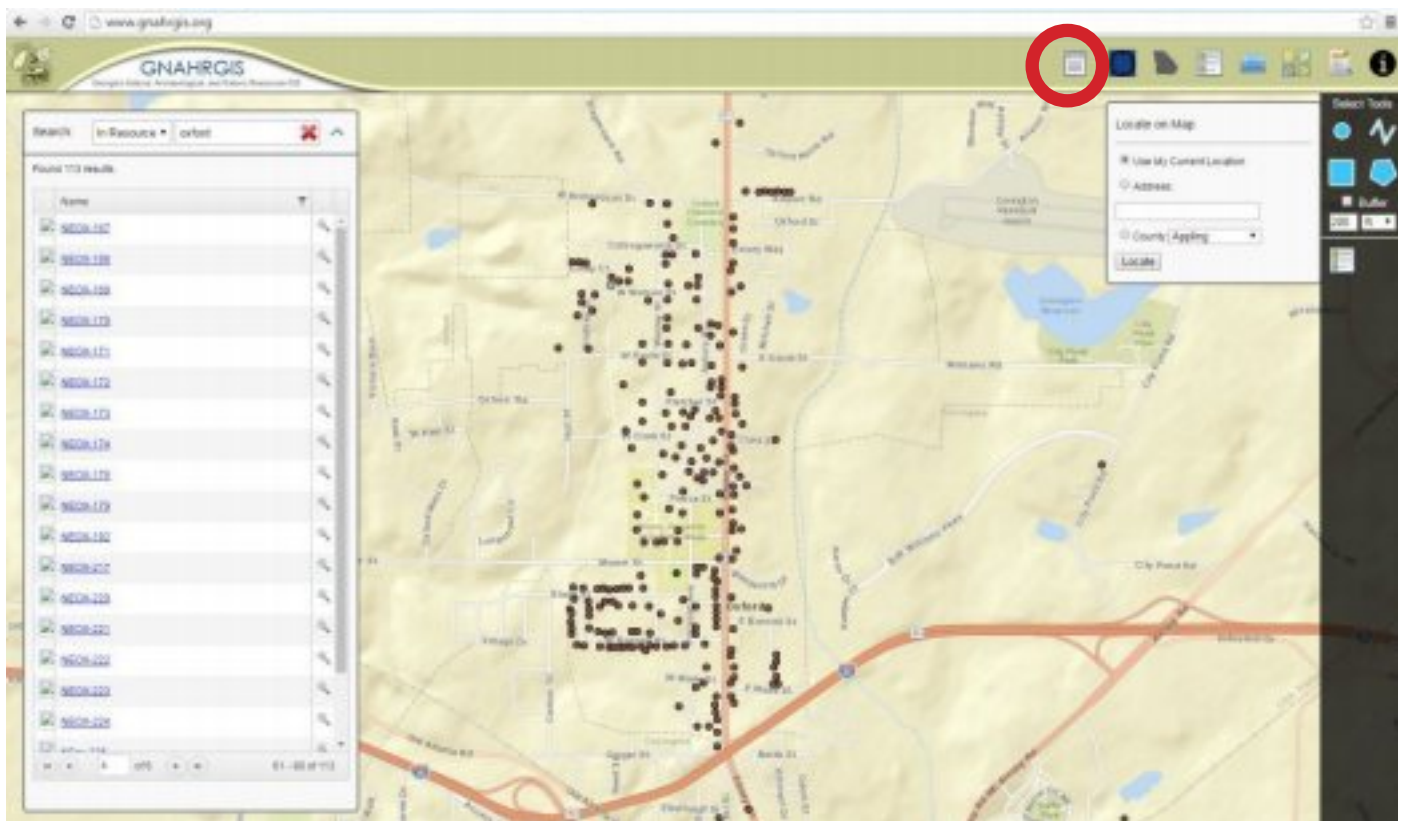
Searching Newton County and the "Oxford, Ga 2016" survey brings up a list of properties surveyed (next page, top screenshot). You can export this list of properties as an excel or CSV file (next page, bottom screenshot) by clicking the save button that looks like a floppy disc.

Actions:

The Northeast Georgia Regional Commission can be the primary manager of the City of Oxford's GIS data, map updates, and storage.

Different websites, such as the City's website and the Newton Trails site, need updating.

Interactive Online Maps

Interactive online maps are great resources for visitors. They can find parking and information before arriving in Oxford. They can see local assets: historic, community, natural, etc. Online maps will bring visitors to Oxford. Interactive online maps need to be updated regularly. When different websites are trying to show the same map, but do not communicate the same message, it is confusing. For example on the following pages are the maps for walking trails in Oxford as taken from the Newton Trails sites, as well as the Oxford City interactive maps page.

GIS: Geographic Information System

"A geographic information system (GIS) allows you to study and explore everything about a place. With a GIS, you can identify and analyze the land features, climate, boundaries, population, resources, and many other things about places....a GIS makes the maps, globes, data, and analysis tools available on your computer, allowing you to perform sophisticated analysis, map your results, and store and share your information digitally."

The biggest difference between a GIS and an interactive online map is the usability of it. A GIS is an editable file with many layers of information that can be exported as a PDF for print; whereas, an interactive online map is not editable and often times unprintable. Interactive maps are better for displaying information easily, and a GIS is better for preparing a series of maps with similar layouts that will be printed.

Oftentimes, a GIS is the data source for interactive online maps, such as the maps prepared by the Northeast Georgia Regional Commission (NEGRC) for the city of Oxford. It is easy to tell these maps were created with ArcGIS and made into interactive online maps, because of the URL associated with the map. For all the maps the URL begins with "garc.maps.arcgis.com." This means someone at the NEGRC has a GIS that they can edit and make available as an interactive map online.

Printed Maps

Printed maps are useful for people who do not use smart phones. Any visitor looking for information about the city trails, event parking, move-in day procedures for Emory, etc., would find a printed map more useful than an interactive online map. If users could print the trail maps they would be used more; none of the interactive maps online at any site associated with Oxford can be easily printed. Some of these maps are made with a GIS, but that file is not readily available for public use.

Newton Trails: Oxford Trail map

Strengths
-Easy to read

Weaknesses
-Inaccurate Parking
-PDF link to print doesn't work
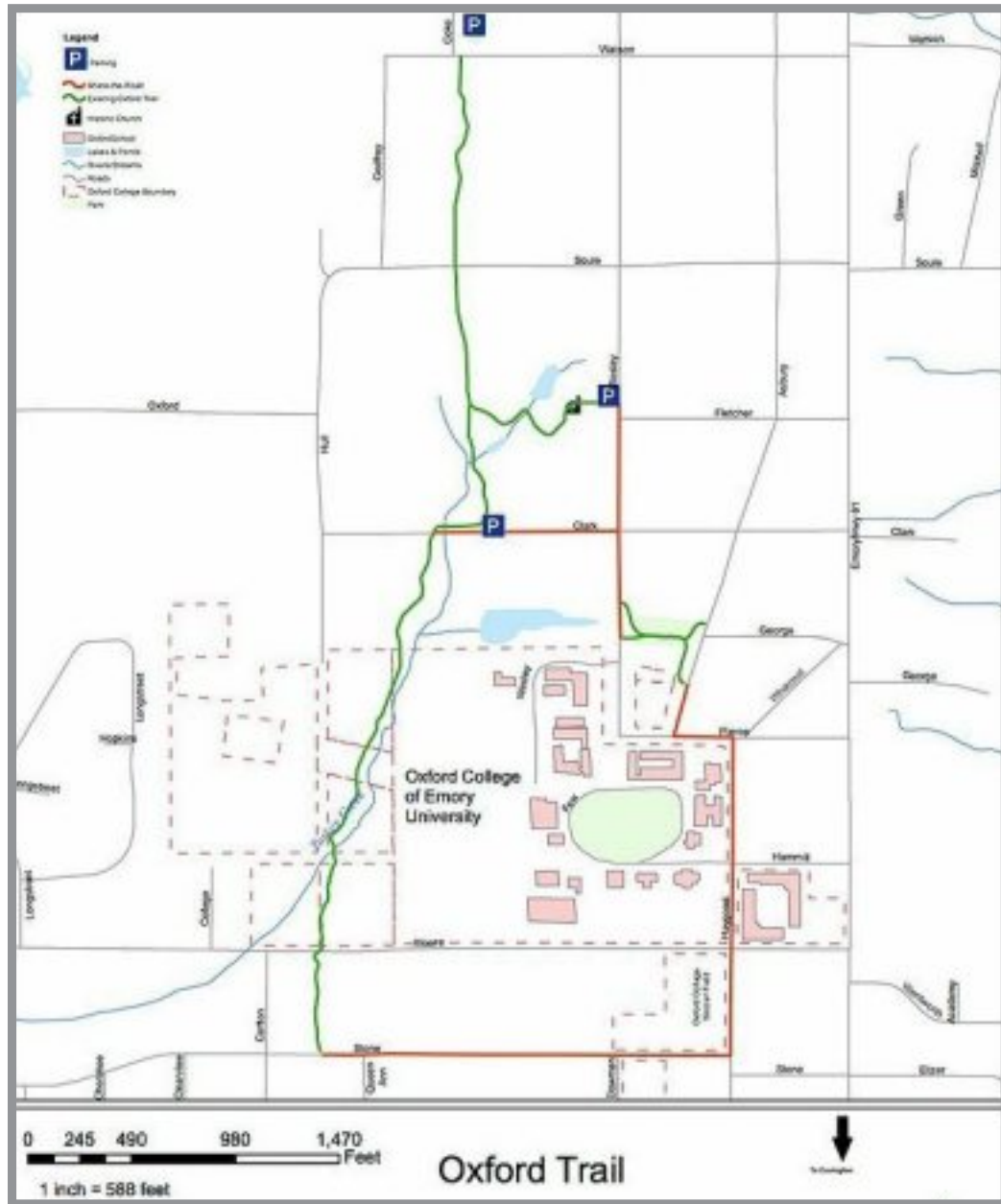
Oxford City Maps: Trail Maps

These maps were prepared by the Northeast Georgia Regional Commission.

Strengths
-Follow existing Turkey Creek Nature Trail

Weaknesses
-Arbitrary loops
-Unmarked
-Not able to print

One Mile Trail
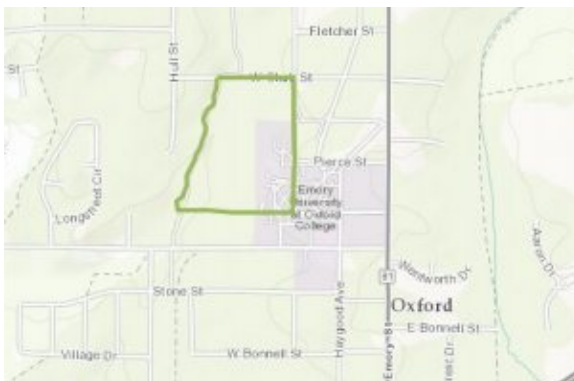
Two Mile Trail

Three Mile Trail

Four Mile Trail

Oxford City Maps: Self-Guided Tour

This map was prepared by the Northeast Georgia Regional Commission using a GIS.

Strengths
-Detailed information
-Numbered points of interest
-Pictures

Weaknesses
-"Tour" implies a route, but there is no route
-Numbers not in a particular order
-Cannot be printed

Oxford Historical Society: Self-Guided Tour

This map was prepared using a GIS.

Strengths
-Detailed information
-Color coded historic/cultural areas
-Pictures

Weaknesses
-"Tour" implies a route, but there is no route
-Points of interest not numbered
-Cannot be printed
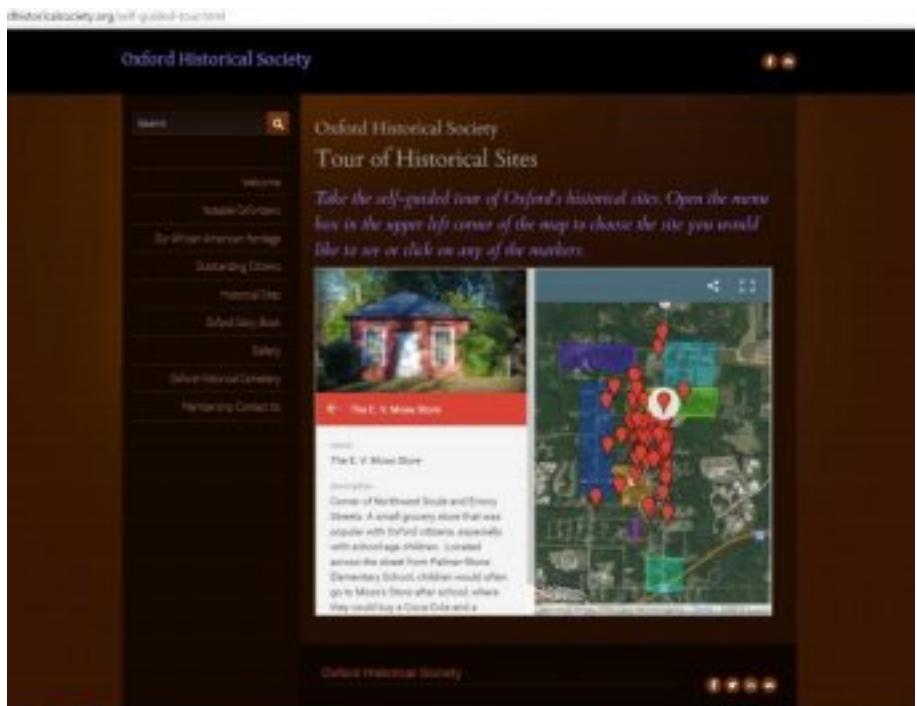
Actions:

The NEGRC is a key player in maintaining accurate GIS files. The maps in this program are static images. However, the GIS files are now held by both the city of Oxford and the NEGRC.

A future project for the city is to convert all the information into an "Oxford Walks" smart phone interactive app.

Historic Neighborhoods

A map showing the historic neighborhoods celebrates cultural areas within Oxford and can be used for future preservation planning and nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. Of the 282 historic resources surveyed by the FindIt! Program (page 7), 97 historic resources lie in the historic neighborhoods. For example, there are nine historic ranch houses that are contained within "Historic Faculty Row." As a way to promote history and preservation, Faculty Row could be nominated as a National Register District, highlighting the area's importance to Oxford College and the significance of mid-century resources.

It is imprortant to note that the current National Register District, nominated in the 1970s, includes many of the historic assets talked about below, but does not include very much of the historic neighborhoods.

Asset Map

The asset map contains 63 points of interest put together by many local citizens, city council members, the Northeast Georgia Regional Commission, and other survey data. These assets include 51 historic resources that were surveyed by the FindIt! program.

The GIS data will be given to the city, who can then contract with the Northeast Georgia Regional Commission to create the interactive online maps. However, for the printable asset/trails map, an 11x17 map and brochure have been prepared and shrunk to fit into this report. The brochure contains 25 of the the 63 points of interest originally outlined, the proposed trail system, a brief history of Oxford, and the locations of trail heads, parking, and information. The brochure should be available to the public at City Hall, trail heads, and major places people congregate, such as the Post Office, and Candler Hall.
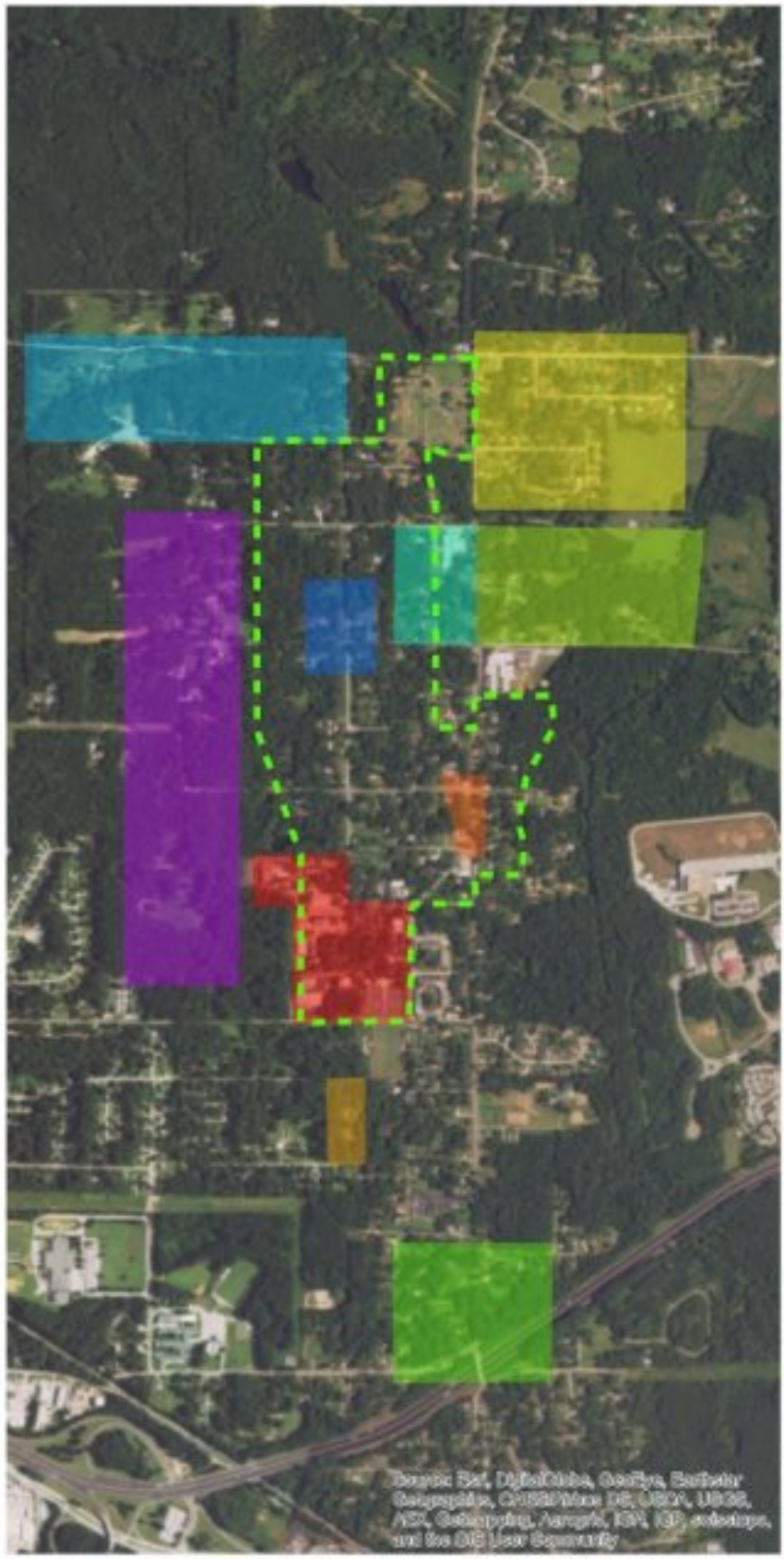
Cultural Areas

These are the historic neighborhoods in Oxford. The information used is from the Oxford Historical Society Self-Guided Tour. These areas are important cultural zones.

Historic Neighborhoods

- National Historic District
- Campus
- Downtown
- Faculty Row
- Oxford Square
- Peasville
- Rivers Hill
- Shakerag
- Texas
- The Hill
- The Hill 2

N

1 in = 0.25 miles
0   0.125   0.25 Miles
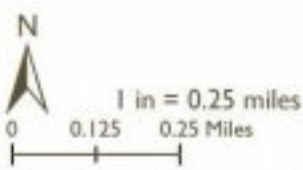
Data Sources: Oxford Historical Society, Esri Data, National Park Service, U.S. Census Bureau
Map Prepared by: Lauren Waldroop
August 4, 2016

ASSETS TOOL

Asset Map

This is a map of the 63 points of interest as outlined through the efforts of many local citizens, city council members, the Northeast Georgia Regional Commission, and other survey data. Of those points, 49 sit within the Oxford National Register of Historic Places District, as it was outlined in the 1975 National Register nomination.

Points of Interest

┋╌╌┋ National Historic District

⬤ Points - 63

N

1 in = 0.2 miles

0   0.1   0.2 Miles
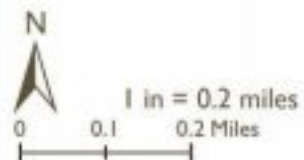
Data Sources: City of Oxford, Esri Data, National Park Service, U.S. Census Bureau
Map prepared by: Lauren Waldroop
August 4, 2016

ASSET TOOLS

OXF✦RD WALKS
Through history

BRANHAM HOUSE 8

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE 9

OLD CHURCH 10

HAYGOOD HOUSE 13

CHAPEL 17

OXFORD-ROSENWALD SCHOOL 4

OXFORD CITY HALL 14

ORNA VILLA 16

SENEY HALL AND THE SENEY BELL 20

CANDLER HALL 21

Airport Rd

Oxford Ct   Oxford Dr   Airport Ct

Collingsworth St   Emory Way   Oxford Way

Cindy Ct   Williams St

Coke St   W Watson St   E Watson St

NORTH LOOP - 1.87 MI   0.64 mi

Godfrey St   Wesley St   Asbury St   ROSENWALD LOOP   Greene St   E Soule St   Williams

W Soule St   E Soule St

Oxford Rd   Fletcher St

Hull St   W Clark St   E Clark St

COLLEGE LOOP - 2.52 MI   W George St   E George St

Longstreet Cir   Pierce St   Hamill St

Longstreet Ct   OXFORD TRAIL - 3.27 MI   Moore St   Wentworth Dr   Elizer Rd   E Bonnell St   Sagl Pk

College Walk   Stone St   Hillcrest Dr

Colony Dr NW   Cherokee   Clearview   Village Dr NW   Queen Ann St   Downman St   Haygood Ave NW   WBonnell St

Carlton Trl NW   W Wade St   E Wade St

Points of Interest
CHURCH   OXFORD   EMORY

W Marshall St

Cir W   Cir E   Durden St   Durden St   St NW   n Cir NW

ss Rd NW   Atlanta Hwy   Geiger St NW   N Street NW   Odger St NW

Trail System

| Rosenwald Loop - 0.64 mi | North Loop - 1.87 mi | College Loop - 2.52 mi | Oxford Trail - 3.27 mi | Trail Head -major- | Trail Head Proposed -minor- | Info | Parking |

PROJECT **1**

Background photo: Old Church, Wesley Street

PROJECT 2:
VISUAL IDENTITY AND WAYFINDING

Stephen Ramos' "Ideas of Community"
Spring 2016 class

Center for Community Design and Preservation
Oxford Design Workshop, April 8-10, 2016

Methodology:

As part of the wayfinding solution, several smaller studies needed to be conducted. Stephen Ramos' class split these studies into subjects: African-American History in Oxford, Beautification and Walkability, Greenspace and Connectivity, Town and Gown, and Sense of Place. The findings and presentations for these subjects will be included on the final project CD.

This class led to the Oxford Design workshop, where students delved further into some of these issues. Visual identity and Wayfinding became the prominent topics of the workshop. Before we could say how to beautify, create a greenspce, or create a sense of place, it was essential to identify the visual identity of the City of Oxford. This visual identity drove the decisions made for the proposed wayfinding system. These things act as informal design guidelines that should be used in city planning.

Visual Identity:
The College and The Town

Visual Road Enhancement along Emory Street (Highway 81) and the connected, yet distinct, visual identity of the Emory campus can work together and achieve both entities goals.

Emory's campus image and the iconic landscape treatments (brick sidewalks, college quad, unified signs, standardized lighting, low monument type signs and use of traditional materials) and the city's image (more rural, narrow streets, less hustle and bustle, more simple and organic yards, gardens and trails) are different. This is important to maintain the distinct visual character of both parts of Oxford. It does present a design dilemma when the separate characters meet. There are several options for design decisions about change in the areas.

A common preference among decision makers at institutions and among city residents is to establish a firm edge between the two. Very often this is done through ornamental fences, hedgerows, walls and the "back side" of buildings reemphasizing the distinction between academic precincts and the city in which the university is located.

A more contemporary approach chooses to migrate the elements from "town" and "gown" to a visually diluted area that is treated expressly as a transition zone. This approach results in a more integrated "community campus" with the transition zone being a soft edge between the design motifs, architectural vocabulary, infrastructure selection and materials established visually in each.

Recommendation:

Both properties on Whatcoat Street owned by Emory present opportunities for successful reuse projects and provide for a transition for moving from Campus visual character to neighborhood character. Additional successful rehabilitation could provide for a return to use as a student arcade, a joint city-college partnership for an innovative and entrepreneurial student-led retail, informaiton and small cafe demonstration project. Demolition of any identified historic properties is discouraged.

**Vacant or
City Owned Property**

**Property Over
40 years old**

**Property Younger
than 40 years old**

**Emory at Oxford
Property**

Emory Street (Highway 81) Beautification

In an attempt to beautify, unify, and organize roadways several options exist and are effective when used properly.

- Designated nodes of vegetation with specimen trees at important intersections and crosswalks

- Tree lined streets with consistent species planting (either canopy trees or understory depending on overhead power lines)

- Segments of conservation-based design solutions scattered along the roadway at places where the positive effects of water filtration are needed to slow runoff velocity and volume

The construction of new utility lines and sidewalks along the west side of the corridor has simultaneously provided for, yet limited, options of roadway enhancement. There needs to be a provision for an identified verge (tree lawn, right-of-way, planting strip between the road way and sidewalk) that is within the local government's purview to consistently place trees and other vegetative materials to begin to create a shaded, tree-lined street.

The city's options are limited however by the design and utilitarian nature of the sidewalk and inconsistent areas of usable right-of-way in which to place even a sidewalk, much less hardy, drought resistant vegetation. It is in these areas that the city would need to obtain permission (easement, compensation, etc.) from individual property owners to locate planted beds or even street trees. This situation means that a staggered segmentation of nodes is required to introduce new vegetation along Emory Street.

Oxford sign ordinances and Georgia Department of Transportation (GaDOT) requirements must be complied with when moving ahead with any these suggestions.
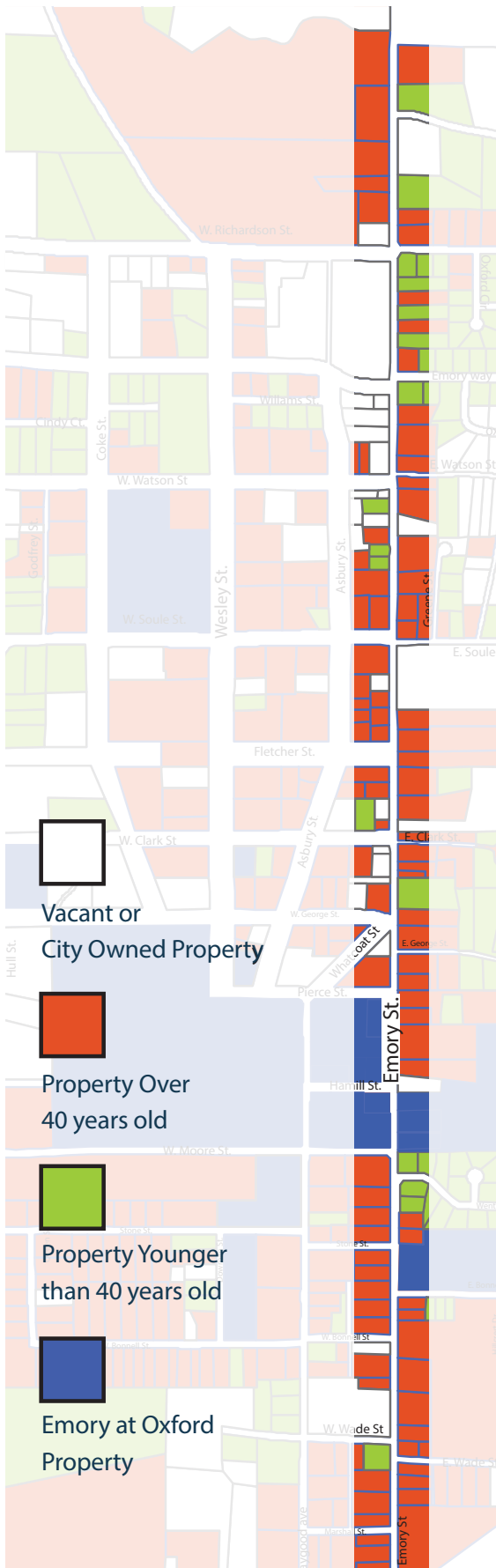
Emory Street Beautification

These streets section options (below and on the next page) illustrate the variety of conditions that often allow for, and in other cases preclude, vegetative enactments.

2' BUFFER TO PROPERY · 5' SIDEWALK · 0.5' CURB + 1' GUTTER · TWO 11' LANES · 0.5' CURB + 1' GUTTER · 5' SIDEWALK · 2' BUFFER TO PROPERY
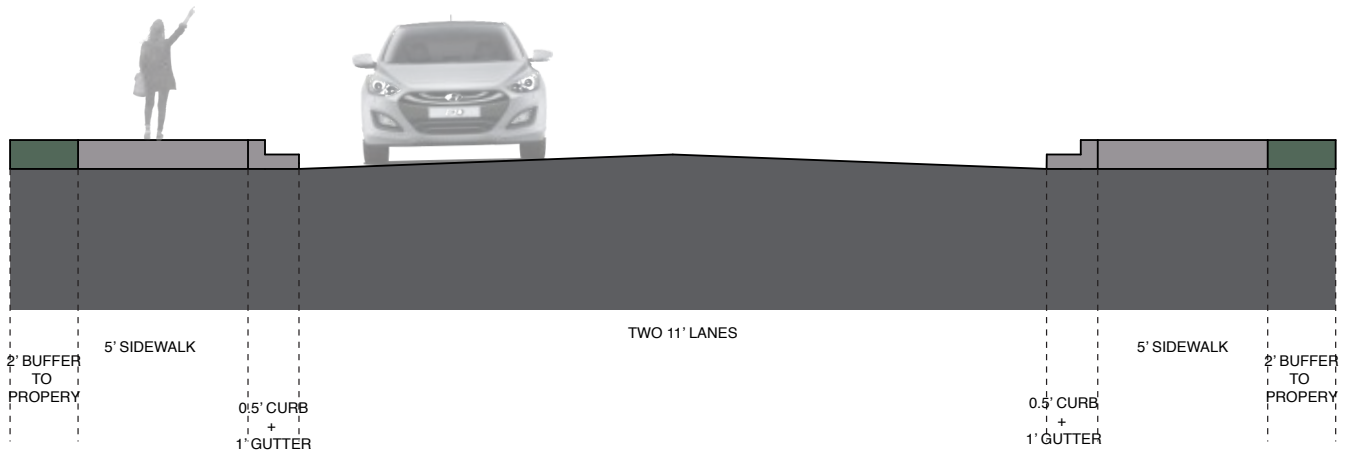
STREET SECTION - 38' Right of Way (right up to street)

- In areas of Emory Street with so little right of way, there would be no room for street beautification in addition to the standard 5 foot sidewalk.

2' BUFFER TO PROPERY · 5' SIDEWALK · 2' 6" VEG. BUFFER · 0.5' CURB + 1' GUTTER · TWO 11' LANES · 0.5' CURB + 1' GUTTER · 2' 6" VEG. BUFFER · 5' SIDEWALK · 2' BUFFER TO PROPERY
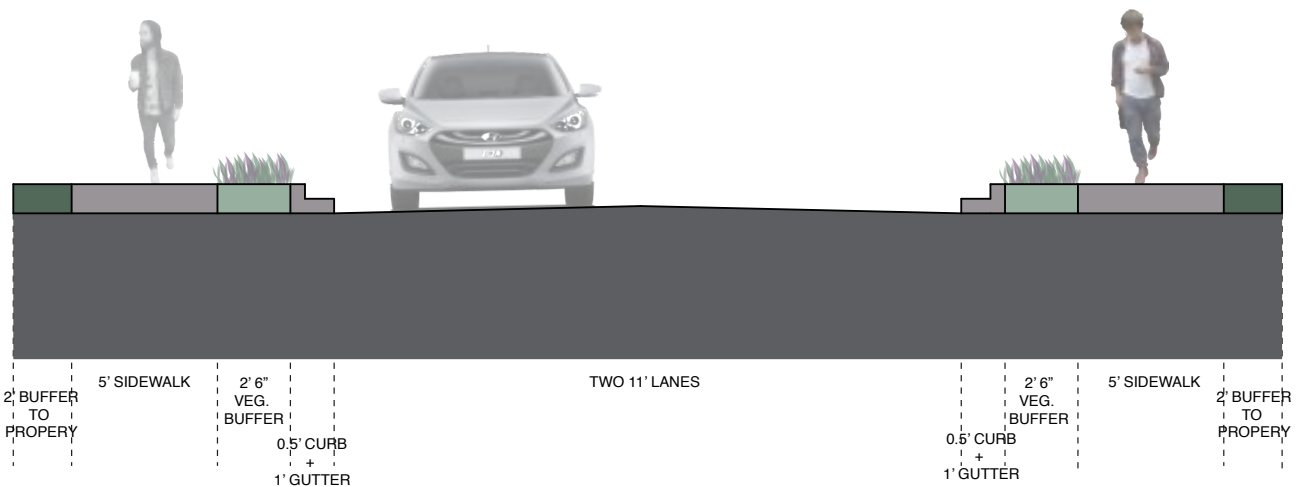
STREET SECTION - 44' Right of Way

- With 44 feet of right of way and a standarad 5 foot sidewalk, there is room to put a small vegetative buffer between the sidewalk and the street.

10' SIDEWALK

TWO 11' LANES

10' SIDEWALK

3.5' BUFFER
TO PROPERTY

4' STREET BUFFER
NATIVE GRASS
VEGETATION

0.5' CURB
+
1' GUTTER

0.5' CURB
+
1' GUTTER

4' STREET BUFFER
NATIVE GRASS
VEGETATION

3.5' BUFFER
TO PROPERTY
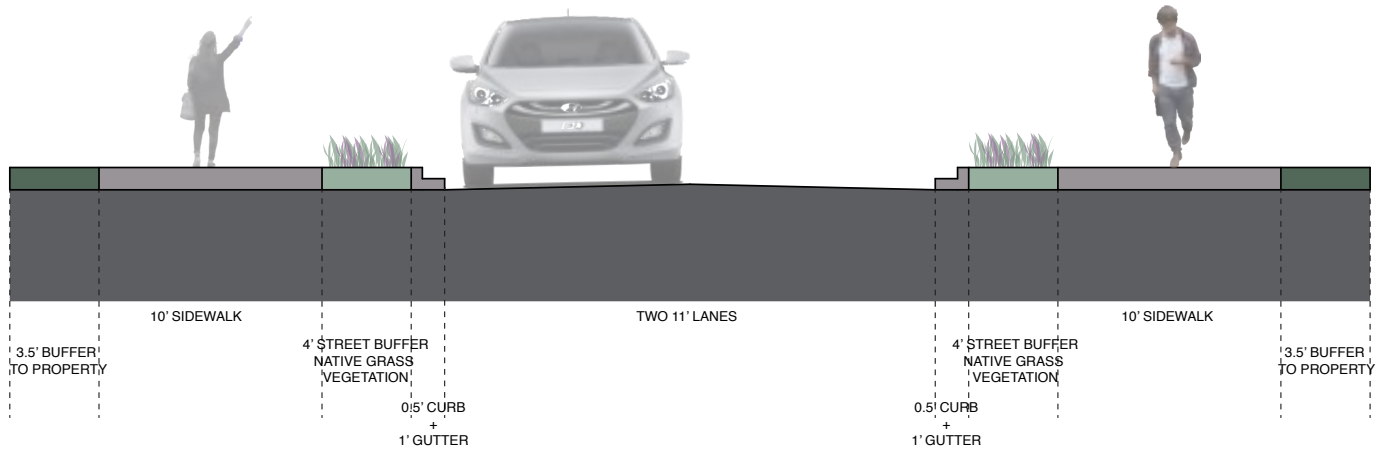
STREET SECTION - 60' Right of Way

- With a larger right of way, the sidewalk and vegetative buffer could be much larger. This section has a 10 foot sidewalk with 4 feet of native grass vegetation.

RETAINING WALL
TO PROPERTY

5' SIDEWALK

2' 6"
BUFFER

0.5' CURB
+
1' GUTTER

TWO 11' LANES

0.5' CURB
+
1' GUTTER

2' 6"
BUFFER

5' SIDEWALK

RETAINING WALL
TO PROPERTY
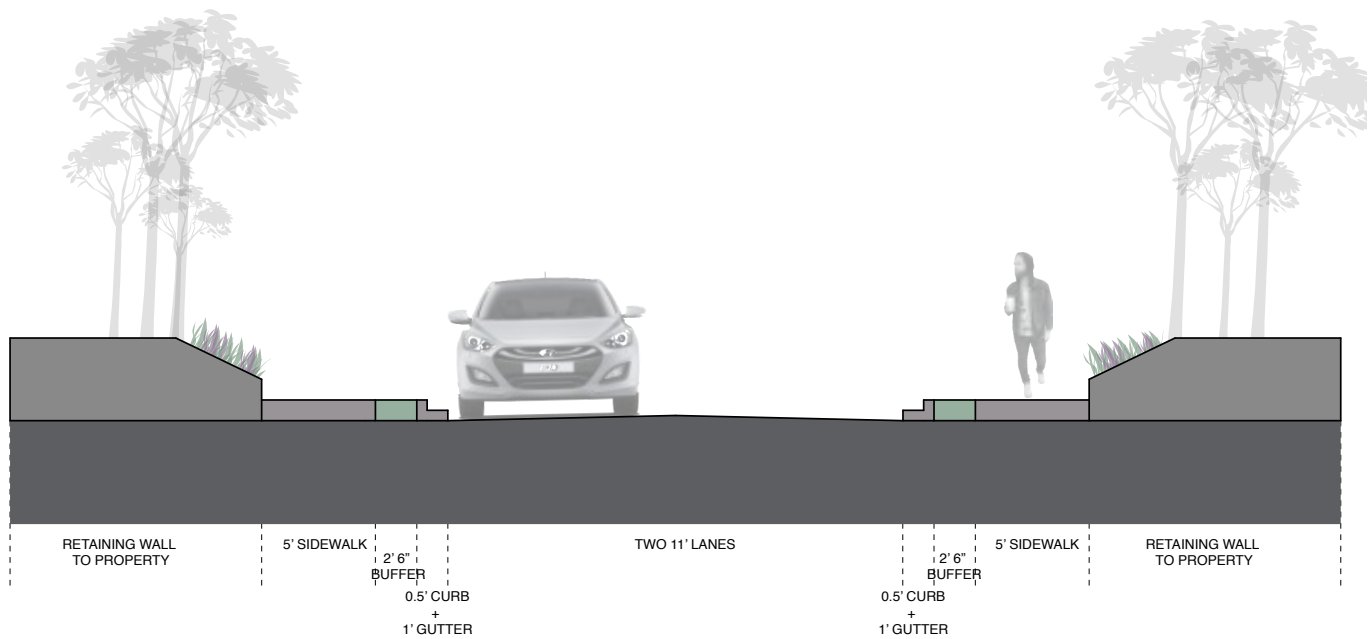
STREET SECTION - RETAINING WALL OPTION

- This option includes a retaining wall as a buffer between private property and the right of way and may be necessary. Depending on the property, the city might ask property owners to plant trees as a buffer between the property and the busy street. The sidwealk and vegetative buffer would be similar to a 44 foot right way.

Emory Street Beautification

The precedent of street trees has been established on South Emory Street before I-20. As illustrated below and on the following page, an easy way to enhance that streetscape (evenly spaced, similar plant species and varieties, low maintenance) is to limit the number of competing sign messages on individual posts.

Actions:

Unify all directional and information signs through the Wayfinding system, pictured later. These guidelines will not apply to signs that have to meet GaDOT standards, such as speed limit and traffic signs.

Existing Conditions

Too Many Signs!
Without a wayfinding program in place, it is easy for too many signs to be installed, which clutters up the drivers view and distracts them from the scenery around them.

Adding Vegetation
The buffer between the street and sidewalk is an obvious spot to put low maintenance vegetation.

Signs, Vegetation, and Wayfinding Shields
This shows the possible reult from implementing the Wayfinding system and street beautification.

Emory Street Beautification

A good way to begin this process would be to create "test streetscape solutions" in limited areas (such as land that is municipally owned). The location of underground as well as overhead infrastructure will dictate individual treatments.

Actions:

Attempt beautification efforts on city owned property, such as the post office parcel, shown on the next page.

Areas with drainage issues and high volume street runoff will determine where a rain garden might be a better solution.

Some areas will have no streetscape enhancement, such as the area in front of the Henderson Store, because there is not enough room for it.

Emory Street Beautification

An example where the vegetated municipal land might be an option at the corner of Emory, George, and Whatcoat Streets.

Existing Conditions

Proposed vegetation

Emory Street Beautification: Signs

Oxford and specifically, Emory Street, has too many signs. Some signs are needed for directional purposes, and others required by GaDOT to display traffic rules. But by putting too many signs on a single road, it actually distracts drivers from paying attention to the beautiful landscape around them. It is crucial to unify the sign design palette where GaDOT signs are needed or advertising is allowed. Regular sign audits along the highway need to be conducted to make sure the number of signs does not increase from this date forward. The following design suggestion was taken from the City of Oxford sign that sits off the road as you are coming into Oxford on N. Emory Street.

Actions:

The proposed wayfinding system uses the shield design below.

The blue shields are permanently fixed, while the white arrows are changeable.

This design reflects the current "City of Oxford" signs.

The signs would be used not only for drivers, but also along the proposed trail system for those walking and biking.
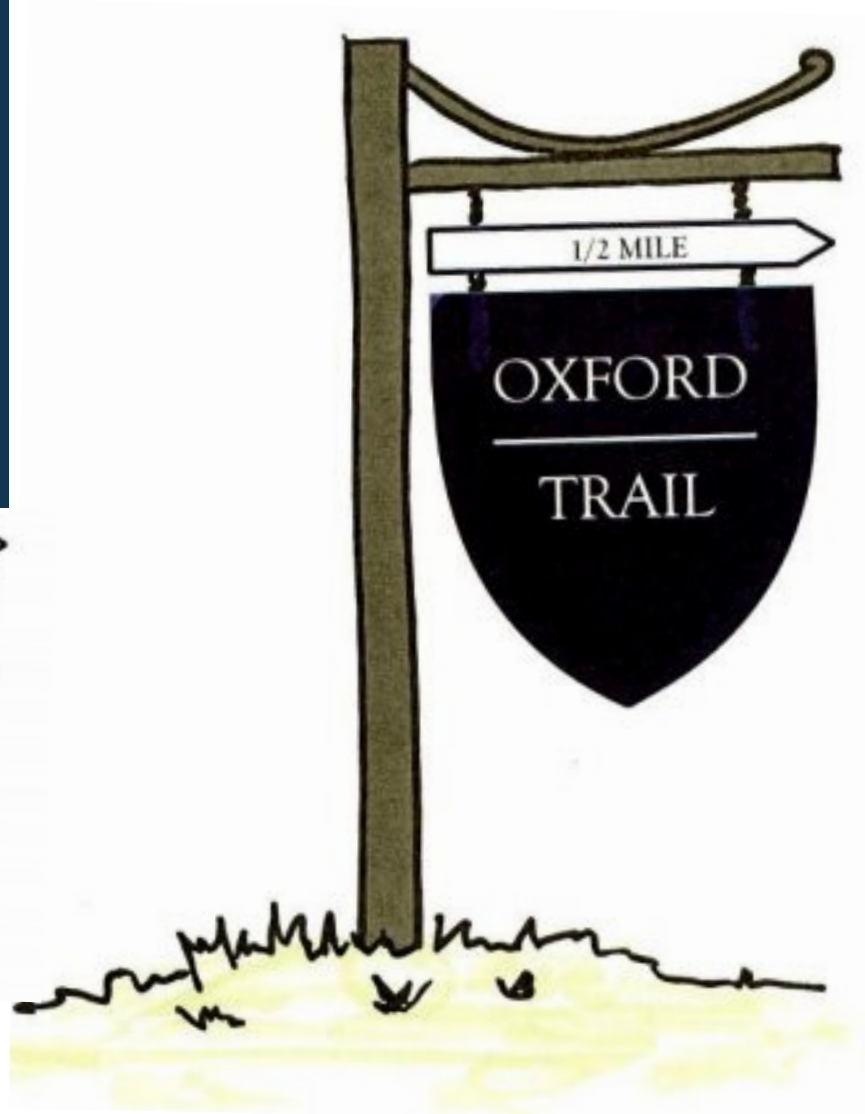
Sidewalks in Oxford

The city of Oxford is a great city for walking. There are sidewalks and paths in some places; not every road needs a sidewalk, but many can accomodate a shared street approach. The street widths and informal edges are a historic resource and character defining feature for the city. By adding sidewalks, curbs, and linear swales the character of the area would be lost. Current street configuration is good for calming traffic and has a positive environmental effect.

Both of these streets are 20-25mph zones, but only one of them is designed like it. Speed increases in wider, more formalized streets.

Fletcher Street Analysis

Fletcher Street is a near perfect local street and it ends at the historic Old Church. This iconic street should accentuate the views of the church. By adding sidewalks, parking, and lighting, much of the character of Fletcher Street is lost. In the accompanying images one can compare the appearance after street infrastructre is built. The lane-like character and framed views become obscured. It is apparent that the historic character of the street as well as the views of the Old Church are extensively affected.

Actions:

Fletcher Street is fine the way it is. It is the "Oxford Look" and its current configuration is a resource worthy of protection.

Existing Conditions

Existing Conditions - Overlay

Sidewalk

Sidewalk and Lighting

Sidewalk, Lighting, and Parking

Components of Wayfinding:

Parking in Oxford is a big issue. On a day to day basis the parking available is adequate; however when there are major events such as caroling at the Old Church and Emory Move-In Day, parking can be a nightmare. Instead of planning parking for the peak usage once or twice a year, it would be better to plan for day-to-day parking needs. Therefore, instead of proposing major parking lots or decks around town, develop a temporary parking plan for those major events. Temporary parking plans include on-street parking and changing roads to one-way. Smaller parking solutions can be proposed throughout town. For example, the proposal for the new public park has parking to accommodate park users. These kinds of small scattered solutions are more efficient and more attractive. Scattering parking also helps maintain Oxford's historic visual character.

"Parking Leads to Information"

With permanent and temporary parking, directions and signs are extremely important. Temporary directional signs for major events must include event-specific information. The permanent directional signs indicate where to park and where to find major sites and trail heads. These signs must be similar and quickly lead to parking areas and kiosks; and maps there provide community orientation.

Below are examples of signs that would be appropriate in size and similar to the navy blue sign seen upon entering Oxford from the north.

Actions:

Fabricate and place directional signs. Designate and provide information at each parking location.
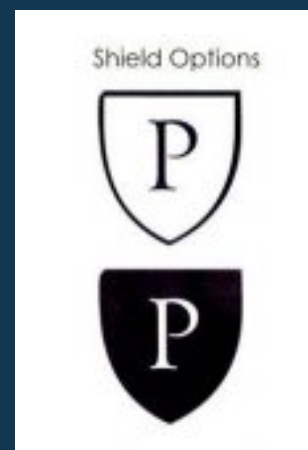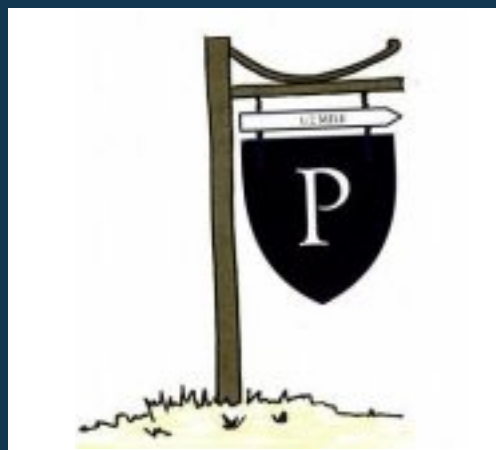
Proposed Wayfinding System

These are proposed parking and information points across the city. The southernmost parking point is Emory's visitor parking. At each parking place there should be at least a small information kiosk explaining trails, historic buildings, and events. The information points indicate hubs along the existing Turkey Creek Nature trail and Candler Hall on Emory's campus.

Parking and Information

P Parking
○ Information

N

1 in = 0.2 miles

0   0.1   0.2 Miles
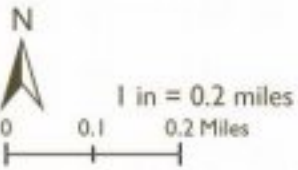
Data Sources: Esri Data, U.S. Census Bureau
Map Prepared by: Lauren Waldroop
July 21, 2016
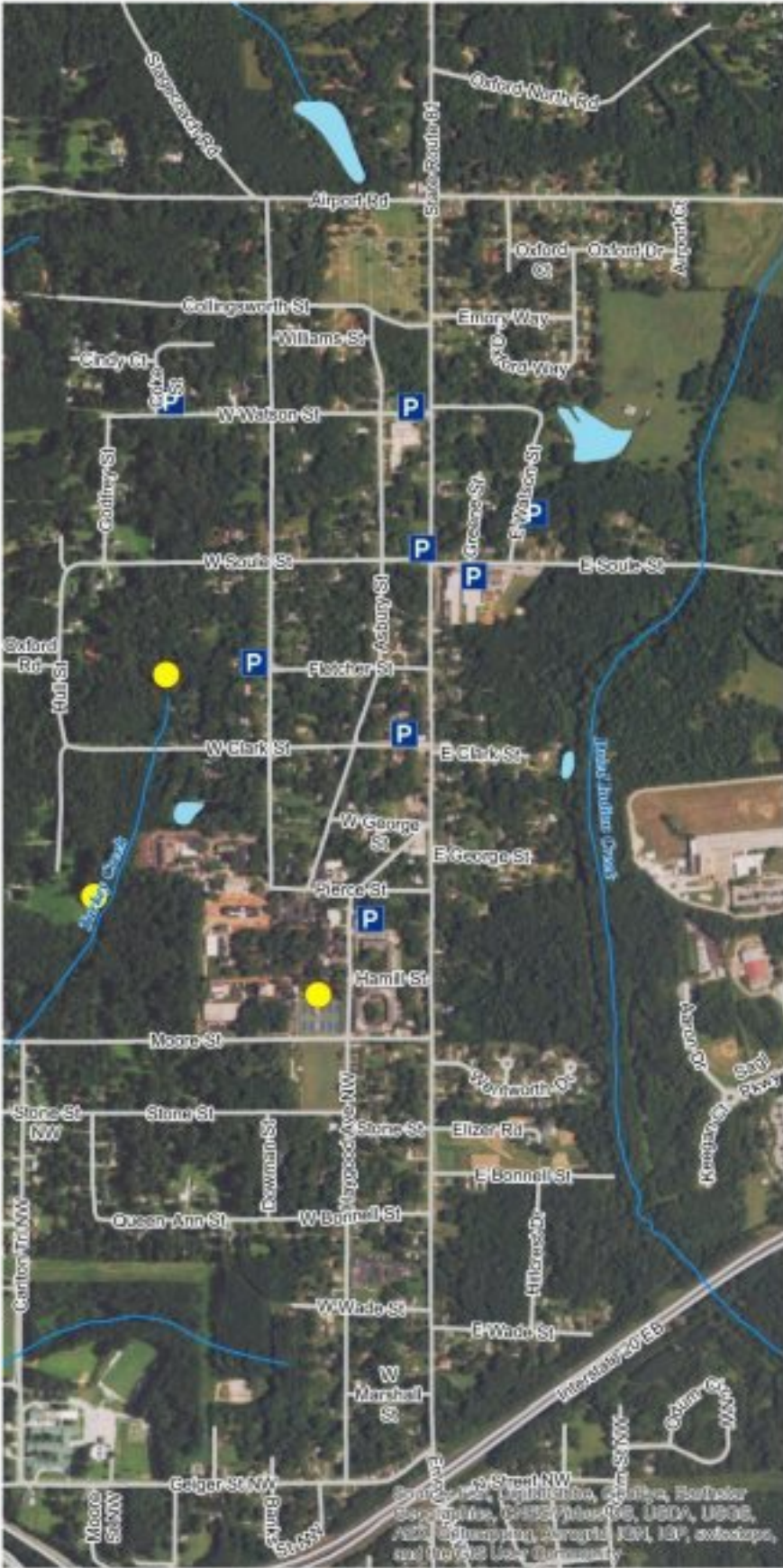
WAYFINDING

Newton Trails: Parking locations

The Oxford Trails map shows existing parking in three places; however the places marked are near trail entrances with no formal or informal parking available at two of the sites. Depending on the size of the public right of way however, these marked spots might be good locations for informal, low impact design parking.

Oxford Trail

Parking Solution Prototype

Small scale parking solutions scattered throughout town can dispense areas for parking, thereby having the least negative visual aspect.

Existing Conditions

Plan View
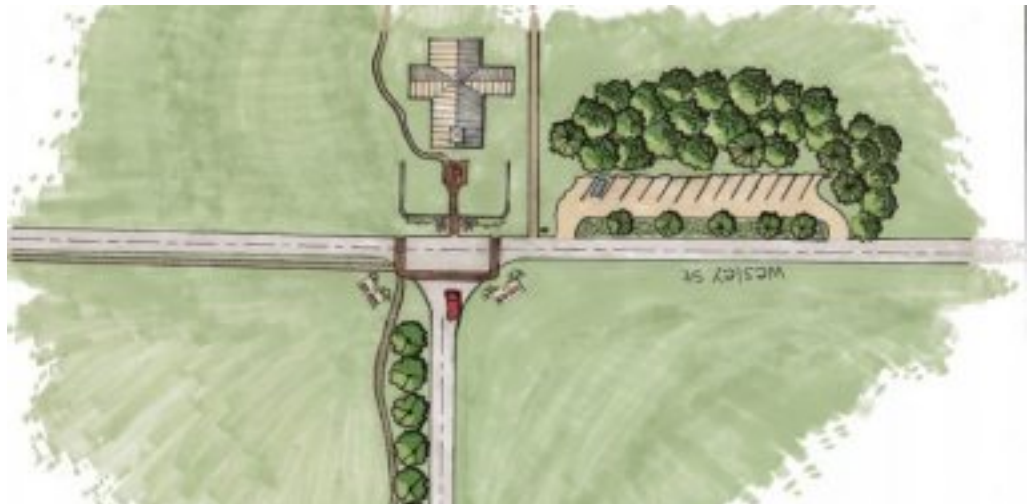
Sketch - view from intersection

Nature Center
& Trails

Cindy Ct

Coke St

Godfrey St

Hull St

Oxford Rd

PROJECT 3:
CONNECTIVITY

Stephen Ramos' "Ideas of Community"
Spring 2016 class

Center for Community Design and Preservation
Oxford Design Workshop, April 8-10, 2016

Methodology:

As part of the wayfinding solution, several smaller studies were conducted. Stehpen Ramos' class studied Oxford's African-American History, Beautification and Walkability, Greenspace and Connectivity, Town and Gown, and Sense of Place. The findings and presentations for these subjects are included on the final project CD.

This material informed the Oxford Design Workshop, April 8-10, 2016. The goal to get people out of their cars and walking around Oxford has became a major theme, as well as physically uniting the northern and southern Oxford communities with the central core.

A trail system unites the wayfinding and greenspace protection in a historic framework.

Extend bike route
beyond city limits

Multi-use trail
planned along
creek

Actions:

"Oxford Walks" is the trail system. It can be implemented immediately.

Trail System

In order to unify the multitude of existing trail maps, a single map of the proposed trail system with four loops was created. This map should be given to all sites and people promoting Oxford Trails, so that all of the maps found online about Oxford Trails will be the same. The proposed trail system is currently titled "Oxford Walks." The trail loops build upon one another, meaning that sections of each loop are the same for all four loops. Each of the loops also starts at the same major trail head, the E.V. Moss Store. By having specified parking, minor trail heads, and one major trail head; a hierarchy of information and amenities provided at each of these sites can be established.

System Hierarchy

major trail head 01
minor trail head 02
parking 03
info 04

01
MAJOR TRAIL HEAD
BUILDING - OPERATED BY CITY
Restrooms
Parking
Information
Brochures, Maps, History
Trail Signs

02
MINOR TRAIL HEAD
BUILDING OR STRUCTURE - OCCASIONAL MAINTENANCE REQUIRED
Possibly restrooms
Parking
Information
Brochures, Maps, History
Trail Signs

04
INFORMATION KIOSK
Information
Brochures, Maps
Trail Signs

03
PARKING SPOTS
Parking
Information
Brochures, Maps
Trail Signs

City of Oxford | Walkability + Connectivity + Identity | Report produced by UGA CED CCDP

Oxford Walks

This is the proposed trail system with major and minor trail heads, information areas, and parking. The routes for each loop were created based on the historic assets list, the length of the loop, and existing path conditions and surface types. Minimal construstion outside of what is already planned will need to be completed to make these trail loops possible.

Trail System

🔺 Major Trail Head
🔺 Minor trail head
🅿 Parking
🟡 Information
⬜ Rosenwald Loop - 0.64 mi
⬜ North Loop - 1.87 mi
⬜ College Loop - 2.52 mi
⬜ City Trail - 3.27 mi
— Connector
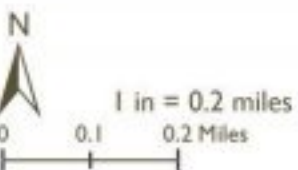
N

1 in = 0.2 miles
0   0.1   0.2 Miles

Data Sources: Esri Data, U.S. Census Bureau
Map Prepared by: Lauren Waldroop
July 26, 2016

OXFORD WALKS TRAIL SYSTEM

Actions: create trail heads

The E.V. Moss Store is the best option as a major trail head, as it sits along all four trail loops. As an alternative, the Arcade is a good major trail head.

Major Trail Head

The proposed major trail head is the E.V. Moss Store located at the corner of Emory Street and W. Soule Street. This building sits along all four loops of the proposed trail system. It is a historic building that has the potential to be repurposed as a small visitor's center. By repurposing the building the city might be able to list the building on the National Register of Historic Places, centralize information about the city's history and trails, and promote the preservation of other historic buildings around town.

The three minor trail heads shown are located at City Hall, the Old Church, and the proposed public park. The northern most minor trail head sits within the new public park. Plans for the park, which will be shown later, call for a pavilion and community board where information will be displayed.

E.V. Moss Store - existing

E.V. Moss Store - proposed

Major Trail Head

As an alternative to the E.V. Moss Store the historic property known as "The Arcade" could also serve as a trail head. The property is owned by Emory University. The Arcade building as a trail head is also a transitional building between the Oxford College Campus and the City of Oxford in scale, form, and style.

The Arcade - proposed

Oxford Walks Surfaces

This maps shows the surface types for the proposed trail system, as well as any stamped crosswalks or trail indicators that would need to be placed along the trail system. Sidewalks currently being planned and constructed were also added. There would need to be very little construction to make the trail system complete and ready to use. The paths highlighted in green are the only sidewalks not currently being planned that would need to be constructed.

Surface Types

- Crosswalk
- Trail Indicator
- Shared Street
- Sidewalk - existing
- Sidewalk - planned
- Sidewalk - proposed
- Wooded Path
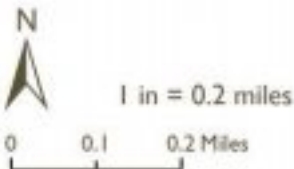
N

1 in = 0.2 miles

0   0.1   0.2 Miles

Data Sources: Esri Data, U.S. Census Bureau
Map Prepared by: Lauren Waldroop
July 26, 2016

OXFORD WALKS TRAIL SYSTEM

Walking Surfaces

The trail system will require visitors to walk on several different surface types including: shared streets, traditional sidewalks, and wooded trail paths.

Shared Street

Streets should accentuate walking paths

Sidewalk

Mitchell Street, near Rosenwald School site

Wooded Path

Turkey Creek Nature Trail

Ations:

Sidewalks highlighted in green on the map are proposed along with crosswalks and trail indicators.

Two sidewalks will complete the trail system. The first completes the sidewalk on E. Watson Street, and the second is on Emory Street between Watson and Soule. The second is recommended on both sides of Emory Street.

Trail indicators should be a combination of a blue shield (bottom right), and a cluster of small granite boulders, as shown to the right.

Crosswalks can vary in size, design, and cost; none were specified for the design.
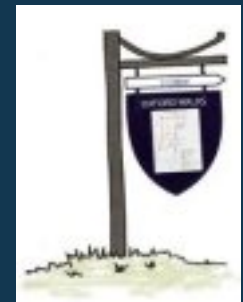
Asbury St

W Watson St

Multi-use Trail

N Emory St

Private Parcel (Phase 2)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q

PROJECT 4:
PUBLIC PARK

Methodology:

As a way to tie together the various concepts from the previous three projects: visual identity, historic resource interpretation, and connectivity, a public park project was introduced. A Special Parks Committee was formed to lead the project.

Students were chosen to participate in a design atelier focused on Oxford's public park design. Their design incorporates all of the features considered necessary by Oxford's Special Parks Committee.

Proposal

"The City of Oxford provides a place of meeting and enjoyment for all citizens, while preserving natural landscapes."

Owning many of the parcels within the city block contained by Emory Street, Collingsworth Street, Asbury Street, and Watson Street, the city has decided to build a community park. The park is meant to serve all age groups within Oxford and should be used as a gathering point. In time, the city will acquire the final privately-owned parcel and begin construction on the park. A park committee was formed to oversee the project.

Based on several surveys completed by citizens within the community a list of Necessities and Amenities was gathered.

Necessities	Amenities
Restrooms and Water Fountains	Benches
Parking	Playground (natural vs. plastic)
Trees and Green space	Walking Path (around playground)
Fences and Gates	Pavilion with Tables
Lighting and Security	Flag Pole
Maintenance	Outdoor Grills
Trash Cans	Natural Climbing Elements (logs, boulders, etc.)
Drainage	Gaga Ball Court
Plaque and Rules	Frisbee Golf
Doggie Bags and Receptacles	Splash Pad

The design team was able to fit nearly everything on the Necessities and Amenities list within the park design. The items left out of the design were the gaga ball court, frisbee golf, and splash pad. These items were not included in the design, because they did not fit within the site while maintaining the theme and concept proposed by the design team. Alternatives to several items were given by the design team in order for those items to fit within the design of the park.

Peaceful Topography Elegant
Simple Gently Covered
Shade Landmarks
Unused Trees Great
Natural Rolling naturalistic
Clean

Visual Preference Survey

A visual preference survey indicates the desired feel and look for park materials.

After the visual preference survey was completed, design team members described how committee members felt about the site as defined by the survey:

Elegant, Naturalistic, Simple, Clean, Natural, Peaceful, Shade Covered, Great Trees, Landmarks, Gently Rolling Topography, Unused

Below are a few of the high scoring Images from the survey.
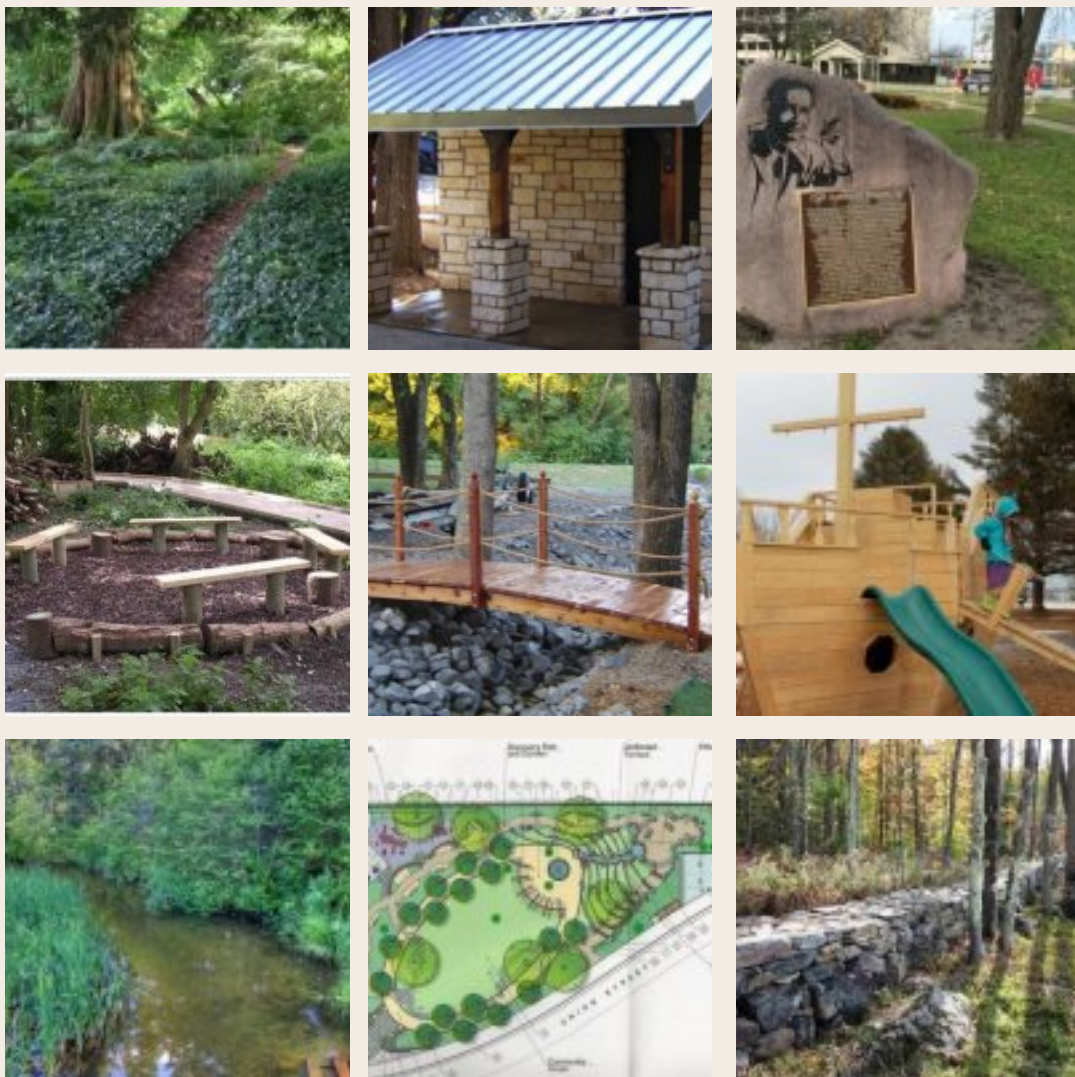
SWOT Analysis

A SWOT analysis was completed during and after the team's initial site visit. The analysis lists the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of a particular site. A SWOT analysis sets the basis for any design concept. Weaknesses and threats are often turned into opportunities. A list of the site's SWOT analysis was provided at the presentation of the concept to the committee on July 18, 2016.

STRENGTHS

Dense canopy
Healthy vegetation
Rich history
Location

WEAKNESSES

Lack of parking
Site drainage
Feels inaccessible
Little open space

OPPORTUNITIES

Connectivity
Accessibility
Public activity
Historic interpretation

THREATS

Flooding
High traffic
Poor management practices
Inauthentic interpretation

Legend

1. Flooding /Mosquito
2. Little open space
3. Dense canopy/ Healthy vegetation
4. Site Drainage
5. Connectivity/ Public activity
6. Public activity
7. High traffic
8. Accessibility

With the SWOT analysis and the necessities and amenities list, the team was ready to begin developing a design concept. After going through several revisions before and after the presentation to the Park Committee, a final design concept and theme was completed. The plans for that design are on the following pages, and will be provided to the Park Committee and the City separately in a larger format.

Park Zones

The initial design divided the park into three zones, transitioning from active to passive, highly designed to very natural. This zoning helped drive the design decisions for the rest of the project. The diagram shows the zones and their functionality.

HWY 81

Emory Way

Collingsworth St

Parking

Williams St

Adventure & Reflection

Outdoor Lighting (None)
• No need for lights park closes at dusk

Adventure Play

Adult Wellness

Nature Play Ages: 5-12

Activity & Learning

Nature Play Ages: 2-5

N Emory St

Outdoor Lighting (Moderate)
• Add lights near exercise track, seating area, and parking lot
• Use pathway, lamp, and overhead light fixtures

Active & Passive Recreation

Outdoor Lighting (Limited)
• Add lights near pavilion, main entrance, and for security

E Watson St

Asbury St

Parking

W Watson St

| Design Program | ____ Park
City of Oxford, Newton County, Georgia | The University of Georgia
College of Environment + Design
Summer 2016 | N
Not to scale |

Hydrology

Hydrology and drainage of the site were major issues presented by the Special Parks Committee. This diagram shows the natural drainage of the site in its current state.

INV: 777.95
INV: 776.65

HWY 81

Emory Way

Collingsworth St

INV: 776.91
INV: 775.70

Williams St

INV: 775.35
INV: 775.03

INV: 776.93
INV: 775.96

INV: 774.36
INV: 773.61

INV: 775.75
INV: 775.15

N Emory St

INV: 769.61   INV: 768.59

Stormwater drains off site toward Dried Indian Creek

Asbury St

E Watson St

INV: 777.38   INV: 775.81   INV: 774.19   INV: 772.88
INV: 776.53   INV: 775.51   INV: 773.73   INV: 772.95

W Watson St

Legend
- - - - - - Contour
→ Water Flow
——— Culvert

Floodplain Elevation
High   Low
773'   770'

Hydrology Study *(Before)*	**_____ Park** City of Oxford, Newton County, Georgia	**The University of Georgia College of Environment + Design** Summer 2016	N Not to scale

Hydrology

This diagram shows how the natural drainage of the site allows for the flow of water. Standing water and mosquitoes will not be an issue for the park and its designed activities and programs.

HWY 81

Emory Way

INV: 777.95
INV: 776.65

Collingsworth St

INV: 778.50
INV: 777.50

INV: 776.91
INV: 775.70

Williams St

Stormdrain inlet 774

INV: 776.93
INV: 775.96

N Emory St

INV: 775.75
INV: 775.15

Stormdrain inlet 774.5

INV: 778.5
INV: 778.25

INV: 769.61   INV: 768.59

Stormwater drains off site toward Dried Indian Creek

Asbury St

Beehive-Overflow: 776.5

Opportunity to capture stormwater in garden via channels & curb-cuts

Beehive-Overflow: 773

E Watson St

INV: 772.5

INV: 774.19
INV: 773.73

INV: 777.38   INV: 775.81   INV: 772.88
INV: 776.53   INV: 775.51   INV: 772.95

W Watson St

Legend
- - - - - Contour
→ Water Flow
——— Culvert
● Rain Garden Beehive-Overflow

Floodplain Elevation
High   Low
773'   770'

Hydrology Study *(After)*	_____ **Park** City of Oxford, Newton County, Georgia	**The University of Georgia College of Environment + Design** Summer 2016	N Not to scale

Vegetation

Oxford has a strong Tree Board that will direct the specific tree and plant species to be used within the park. This vegetation diagram should act as guidelines for the Tree Board and a hired landscape architect.

Vegetation Plan diagram with labels: Specimen Wolf Tree, Xeric Upland Forest, Mesic Forest, Floodplains, Roadside Seed Mix, Existing Canopy, Street Trees, Garden Beds, Shade Trees, Eco-Lawn, Trees Along Historic Right-of-Way, Rain Gardens. Streets: HWY 81, Emory Way, Collingsworth St, Williams St, N Emory St, Asbury St, E Watson St, W Watson St.

Legend
Garden Beds
Roadside Seed Mix
Eco-Lawn Seed Mix
Mesic Forest & Floodplains
Xeric Upland Forest
+ Planted Trees
O Existing Tree Canopy
* See Plant List

Vegetation Plan *Piedmont Ecoregion* | **Park** City of Oxford, Newton County, Georgia | **The University of Georgia College of Environment + Design** Summer 2016 | N Not to scale

Final Plan

Park
Oxford, Georgia

HWY 81

Emory Way

Northwest Gate
- park entrance
- ADA compliant ramps
- broom-finished conc. w/
  4" x 5" x 12" edging

+ FS 782

Ruin (retain)

Parallel Parking

Collingsworth St

+ FS 785

GDOT Sidewalk
- concrete
- 5' wide

Parallel Parking
- crushed granite & stone edging
- SF 2,400
- 9 Spaces
- bollards at path entrance

+ FS 779

Northeast Gate
- park entrance

Nature Trail
- 5' wide
- fsc certified hardwood mulch
- maintain 4" cover min,
  < 5% slope
- cut existing grade to install
  flush with adjacent grade,
  do not disturb roots larger
  than 3" dia.

Boulders are placed
to lessen

Nature Trails

Boardwalk
- LF 580 x 6' wide
- *see boardwalk notes

Williams St

+ FS 776

+ FS 780

Low Wall
- granite stone
- wall height 3' along GDOT
  sidewalk

Nature Trails
- hardwood mulch
- 5' wide

Woodland Garden

Boardwalk
- SF 7,800
- maintain 4" clear of finished
  grade
- maintain 1% cross-slope max
- maintain 1% - 3% slope on
  longitudinal sections

Nature
Play

Gathering Space
& Seating

+ FS 775

Raised Platform
- SF 1,300
- maintain 4" clear of finished
  grade
- maintain 1% cross-slope max
- maintain 1% - 3% slope on
  longitudinal sections

Bench
- 60" x 2'
- 18" seat height

+ FS 776

+ HWL 772'
high flow 2-year storm

Elevated
Boardwalk

Boardwalk
- LF 580 x 6' wide
- maintain 4" clear of finished
  grade
- maintain 1% cross-slope max
- maintain 1% - 3% slope on
  longitudinal sections

Adventure Playground
- SF 3,000
- Kompan Play Equipment

+ FG 778

+ FS 775

2.5%

+ FS 777

Adult Wellness Area
- 55' x 30'
- SF 1,650

+ FG 778

Retain Existing
Tree Canopy

Active
Boardwalk

+ FS 775

Nature Playground
- ages 5-12
- SF 3,000
- FFE 775
- logs, boulders, log climbing
  towers

Concrete Walk
- broom-finished concrete
- 6' wide

+ FG 779

+ FS 777

2.5%

+ FG 776

+ FS 775

Nature Play

Nature Playground
- ages 2-5
- SF 1,100
- FFE 775
- logs, stepping stones, log
  climbing tower

Exercise Track
- asphalt surface
- 10' wide
- LF 650 (0.2 km/0.12 mi)

+ FG 776

+ FS 778

+ FS 775

+ WL < 771
typical drainage flow

+ FS 779

Existing
Ruin

+ FG 776

+ FG 779

Shaded
Seating
Area

Private Parcel
(Phase 2)

Turf Grass Lawn

Picnic
Area

+ FS 775

Pavilion
- 75' x 20'
- SF 1,500
- FFE 775

+ FG 779

Turf Grass Lawn
- eco-mix lawn seed
- 200' x 140', ~23,000 SF
- cross-slope 1.5%
- plant in early or early fall,
  water until established

+ FG 777
1.5%

+ FG 775.5
1.5%

+ FG 774
1.5%

Pavilion
&
Restrooms

Restrooms & Info Board
- 12' x 20', SF 240
- FFE 775

+ FG 771

+ FG 779

Existing
Structure

Exercise Track

+ FG 773

Multi-use Trail

Southwest Gate
- park entrance &
  gathering space

+ FG 778

+ FS 777

+ FG 778

Parking Lot

+ FS 774

E Watson St

Multi-use Trail

Southeast Gate
- park entrance &
  gathering space

+ FG 775

Parking Lot
- one-way traffic
- asphalt
- 18 Spaces

W Watson St

GDOT Sidewalk
- concrete
- 5' wide

Map Key
* Public Art
♦ Parcel Corner Points
FG Finished Grade
FS Finished Surface
WL Water Level
HWL High Water Level

Asbury St

N Emory St

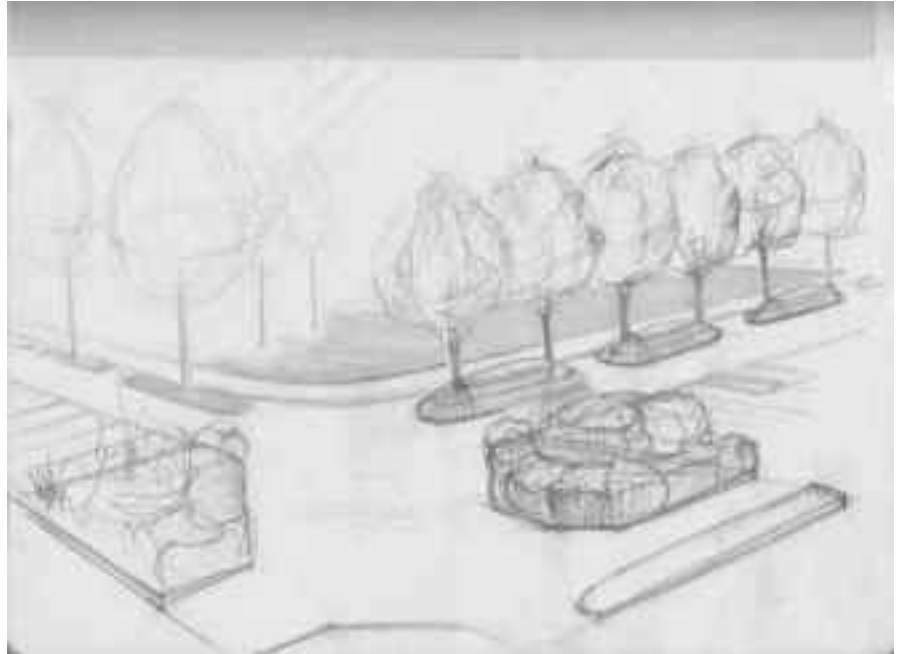|		
Technical Plan Review date: October 6, 2016	**Park** City of Oxford, Newton County, Georgia	**The University of Georgia College of Environment + Design** Professor: Douglas Pardue Students: Lauren Waldroop, Zachary Harris, Jacob Schindler, Siyu Hou, Kiley Aguar

N

Scale: 1" = 30'
0   15   30   60
Feet

Illustrative Plan

Park
Oxford, Georgia

Map Key
A. Main Entrance & Gathering Area
B. Restrooms & Community Board
C. Walking Track (0.2 km)
D. Pavilion
E. Vegetated Swale
F. Picnic Tables & Grilling Area
G. Nature Play
H. Eco-Lawn
I. Existing Structure (Private Prop.)
J. Park Entrance & Gathering Area
K. Bicycle Rack & Repair Station
L. Automobile Parking Lot
M. Shaded Seating
N. Existing Ruin (Retain)
O. Adult Wellness Area
P. Adventure Playground
Q. Active Boardwalk
R. Low-wall along GDOT sidewalk
S. Boardwalk (ADA Accessible)
T. Raised Gathering Area with seating
U. Woodland Garden & Mulched Trails
V. Park Entrance & Gathering Area
W. Parallel Parking
✳ Public Art

Illustrative Plan	Park	The University of Georgia	Scale: 1" = 30'
Draft: October 6, 2016	City of Oxford, Newton County, Georgia	College of Environment + Design	0 15 30 60 Feet
		Professor: Douglas Pardue	
		Students: Lauren Waldroop, Zachary Harris, Jacob Schindler, Siyu Hou, Kiley Aguar	

Sketches

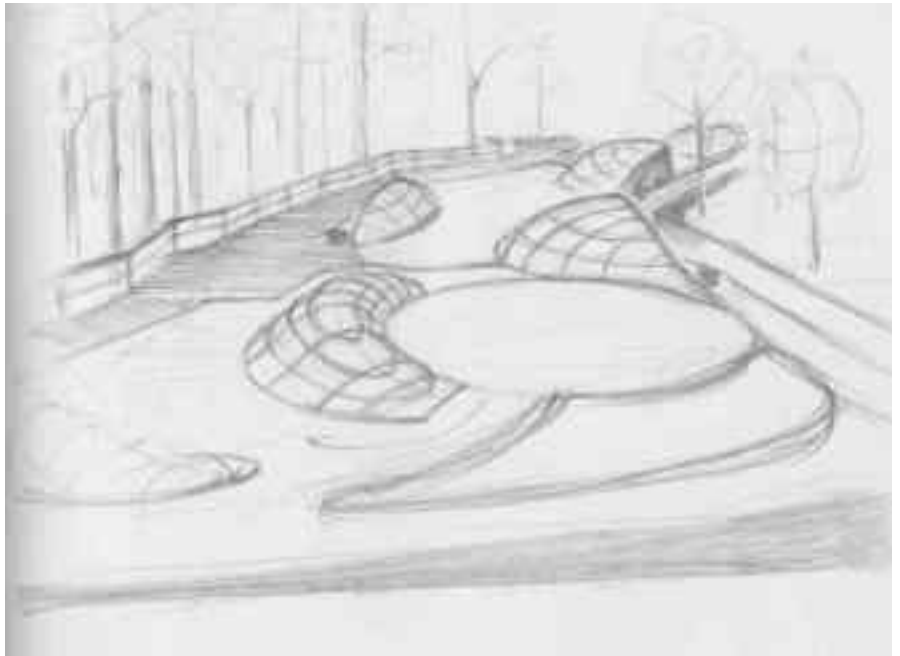The following sketches show the design intent in several areas of the park.

Southwest Gate

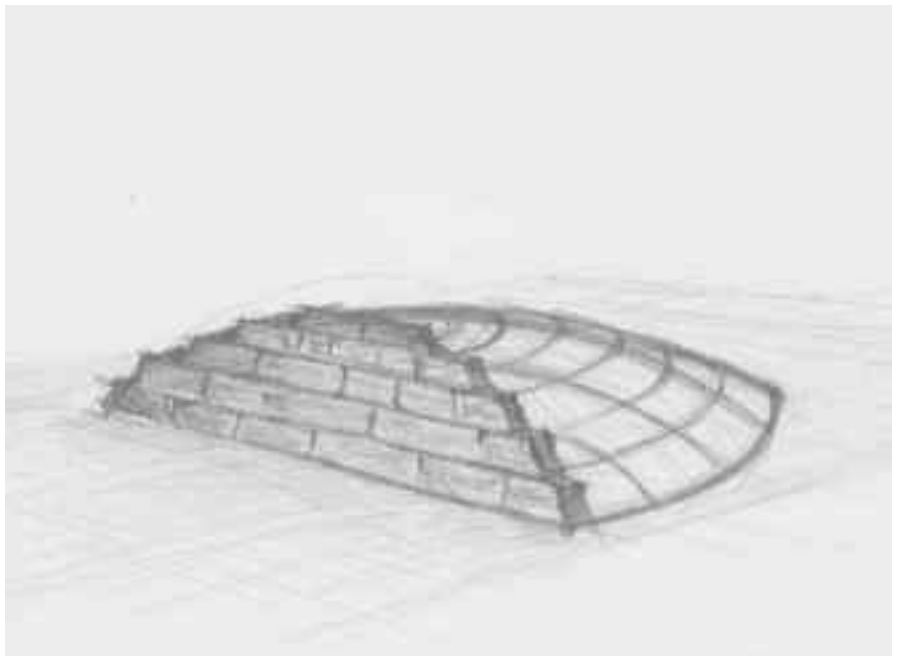
Northeast Gate

Sketches

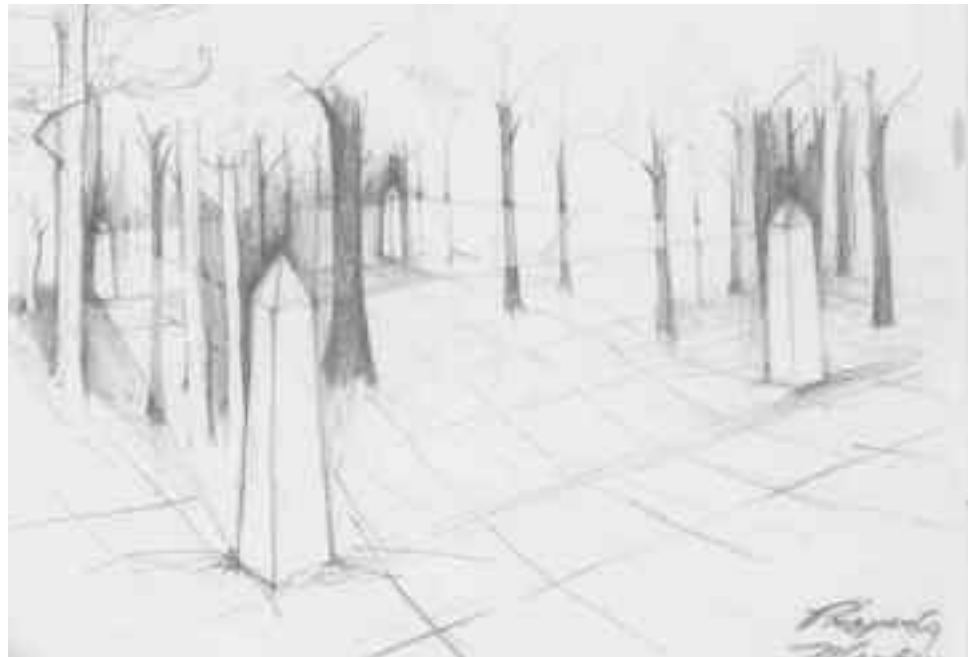Playground Berms

Detailed Berm

Sketches

Open Space Around Pecan Tree

Property Line Commemoration
This is a potential Public Art piece that can be used to celebrate and commemorate the history of the site having originally been split into several different parcels.

Sketches
Pavilion and Bathrooms

Bathrooms

Material Preferences
Bikes

Bike Repair Station

Bike Rack

Material Preferences
Benches

Wooden
Benches

Granite Benches

Material Preferences
Surface Materials

Nature Path - mulch

Boardwalk

Material Preferences
Surfaces

Playground - mulch

Walking Path

Material Preferences
Playground Equipment

Toddler Area

Material Preferences
Playground Equipment

Children's Area

Material Preferences
Playground Equipment: Adult Wellness Area

Oxford Public Art

Instituting Public Art within the grounds of a public park is a call to action. It asks us to reconsider concepts of public space, celebrate the diversity in community, and acknowledge place-making as a generative act with the unique potential to build creative economy and impact legacies found in our future.

In the Park, the freedom of knowledge, individuality, experience and agency are all welcomed exercises of shared space. These spaces represent not only an assemblage of parts but serve as a canvas on which the multifaceted cultural identities found within the surrounding communities are expressed.

Park amenities such as walking paths, hydration stations, green spaces, benches, shelters, etc., are known practices and such amenities are perceived as common standards in park development. Most visitors may simply overlook the style-esque brick color, corseted lamp post, font styling or architectural gesture bound in the underutilized pavilion. Park users tend to focus their concern on experiential notes, the benches' positioning in relation to the sprinklers and the sprinklers' timing correlation to the setting sun. All said, the experience each user leaves with and remembers from that day in the park, is what truly matters.

One's interpretation of movements, paths, installations, planning, actions, etc., shape an overall experience. Happenings guided by design and marginally extraneous in nature, help to solidify tangible concrete experience and coddle mindfulness through eliciting circumambulatory responses to environment and an opportunity to comment on it. The institution of Public Art will provide a pathway to enhance the character of space, a foundational opportunity to salute the past, and tip your hat to the future. Public Art opportunities welcomely embrace ephemerality through the practice of scheduled change.

Actions:

A naming competition needs to be held.
The city can either predetermine a list of potential park names, or they can ask the community for suggestions before holding a community vote on the park name. Many of the names already suggested commemorate the African-American community.

Naming Opportunities

The name of the park might be the most important piece of the park. Names of park are usually commemorative, whether of people, battles, historic events. By commemorating a historical person, family, or event, the park can become a place for reconciliation.

Naming parks and buildings after donors is also very common. There is already a designated area within the park design to commemorate and thank donors, so it is not needed for the park's name.

The most popular suggestion taken from the comment cards gathered at the July 18, 2016, draft meeting was to ask for public input. One suggestion was to have the public vote from a predetermined list.

Some of the historic names and figures suggested were:

Shields

Shakerag

Wright

Further Readings

The following readings have been compiled for this report. The team thought they would be useful in understanding how to manage the park site. For this particular site the team recommends using the "surgical crown removal" or the "kudzu chop" methods of eradicating the kudzu on the property. While these methods are more time consuming than just spraying things with roundup, they are more effective methods for the complete eradication of kudzu. This can also be used as a community volunteer opportunity, similar to the "Kudzu Party" example.[1]

About Kudzu

1. "Kudzu - Out of Ecological Place and Time," by Jim Hanula in Compass, Spring 2005.

2. "Kudzu Kalendar - Stages of Life During the Seasons," published by the Kudzu Kollege, 2007.

3. "Measuring Number of Kudzu Plants Per Acre," published by the Trees Coalition, September 2013.

Kudzu Removal Processes

1. "Chemical & Nonchemical Joint Study for Kudzu Control," by Newt Hardie and Lou Adams of the Kudzu Kollege, revised July 2008.

2. "Kudzu Containment & Removal Protocol," by Newt Hardie of the Kudzu Kollege, revised November 2007.

3. "Kudzu Elimination or Control for Small-Property Owners," published by the Kudzu Kollege.

4. "Surgical Crown Removal," published by the Kudzu Kollege, 2007.

5. "The Kudzu Chop," by Newt Hardie and Lou Adams of the Kudzu Kollege, revised June 2009.

Kudzu Removal Examples

1. "Marion Ave. & Alexander Ave. - Sidewalk & Trees," published by the Kudzu Kollege, 2007.

2. "Kudzu Party (February 2007)," published by the Kudzu Kollege, 2007.

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1   The following articles were all gathered from the Kudzu Kollege website (www.KOkudzu.com) to be used a reference materials in site management practices.

Resources

Project 1:

Anne Derry and Patricia L. Parker, Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning (Washington, DC: National Register of Historic Places, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1985), accessed July 06, 2016, https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb24/.

GNAHRGIS Public: Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources GIS. Accessed July 06, 2016. https://www.gnahrgis.org/.

Law, Michael, and Amy Collins. Getting to Know ArcGIS. 4th ed. Redlands, CA: Esri Press, 2015. Page 1.

"Oxford Trails." Newton Trails. Accessed July 12, 2016. http://www.newtontrails.org/#!oxford-trails/cddb.

"Oxford Maps." Public Map Gallery. Accessed June 21, 2016.
http://garc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/PublicGallery/index.html?appid=a4836ed415204d92a2fe898ec6e75bb6.
Maps prepared for the City of Oxford by the Northeast Georgia Regional Commission

"Self-Guided Tour." Oxford Historical Society. Accessed June 06, 2016.
http://www.oxfordhistoricalsociety.org/self-guided-tour.html.

Project 2:

National Association of City Transportation Officials. Urban Street Design Guide. Island Press, 2013.

"Oxford Trail." Newton Trails. Accessed June 21, 2016. http://www.newtontrails.org/#!oxford-trails/cddb.

Project 4:

Kompan! "Kompan Playgrounds 2016." Kompan! Catalog. 2016. Accessed August 10, 2016.
http://viewer.zmags.com/publication/c876fe6f#/c876fe6f/2.