

A stylized, light-colored map of the Princeton campus is overlaid on an orange background at the top of the page. The map shows various buildings, streets, and green spaces in a simplified, line-art style.

PRINCETON

CAMPUS PLAN

The Next 10 Years and Beyond

A photograph of a Princeton campus scene. In the foreground, a group of about ten young people are sitting on a large green lawn, talking and looking at books. In the background, there are several large, mature trees with green leaves. To the right, a large, multi-story Gothic-style building with arched windows and a crenellated roofline is visible. The sky is blue with some light clouds.

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Princeton Campus Plan

The Next 10 Years and Beyond

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Introduction

Why is a campus plan for Princeton University needed, and what kind of plan should it be?

THE CAMPUS AS A WORK IN PROGRESS

The Princeton Campus Plan offers a sweeping view of the campus as a web of interconnected systems and makes recommendations regarding policy, architecture, infrastructure, landscape, and the environment. It is one of the most comprehensive plans ever developed by Princeton University, at a moment when taking such an integrated view has never been more important.

The University's major planning challenge is to accommodate growth on the diminishing available land on campus in an integrated and holistic way that respects and reinforces Princeton's defining characteristics as a university and a community. Today, even a small intervention has long-range consequences. Significant expansion in the historic core, a place of sublime beauty, is no longer possible, while developments closer to the campus edges can feel disconnected. Crossing Lake Carnegie to create a satellite campus on Princeton's West Windsor lands has been considered in recent years, but such a significant move was determined to be premature, based on President Shirley M. Tilghman's assessment that it would dilute the intimate character and collaborative spirit fostered by Princeton's historically compact, walkable campus.

Princeton's setting may be unique, but campuses across the country face similar pressures. Most significant, the rapidly changing nature of the sciences renders older buildings obsolete for their current uses and creates new fields of study at a faster

pace than ever. Intense competition for students requires better facilities to support academic, residential, and recreational life. With growth comes a need to address issues related to traffic, parking, and other forms of infrastructure, as well as a heightened commitment to environmental sustainability.

Facing these complex challenges while embarking on an ambitious building program, the University retained Beyer Blinder Belle to develop a comprehensive campus master plan. To guide the work, President Tilghman articulated five Guiding Principles which define the basic framework for the plan.

Princeton today is a dynamic university of great diversity and scholarly distinction, with a strong sense of history. The Campus Plan envisions a campus of 2016 that will have greater definition at its edges; more opportunities for interdisciplinary collaboration; improved facilities for students, faculty, staff, and visitors; more sustainable uses of infrastructure; fresh, innovative architecture; and enhanced landscape—all well integrated to create a setting that is timeless in its beauty and capable of meeting the ever-evolving needs of a modern university.

The plan is ambitious yet subtle: while it is likely to have a direct impact on nearly one-third of the 380-acre contiguous main campus, its goal is to weave modern development and a rejuvenated historic campus into an integrated whole. Even as the University adds more people and buildings, it must continue to feel intimate, maintaining its sense of coherence and purpose and preserving its park-like character. By concentrating growth so that no part of campus is more than a ten-minute walk from the Frist Campus Center, the plan honors Princeton's academic and residential culture and maintains the campus as a pedestrian-friendly environment.

Over its history, despite the sense of timelessness and permanence imparted by stone walls and majestic trees in the historic center, Princeton's campus has always been a "work in progress." Although it is a historic site, Princeton's campus houses a vibrant, forward-looking institution undergoing constant improvement and growing to pursue teaching and research in ever-changing and emerging fields of knowledge.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The Campus Plan addresses issues that are of interest to two interdependent communities. Princeton University's community consists of over 12,000 students, faculty, and staff. They interact with 30,000 people in the civic community of Princeton Borough and Princeton Township, the two municipalities where Princeton's main campus is located.

Defined by its appealing and historic downtown, Princeton is one of the most compact and walkable town centers in New Jersey. The availability of retail, services, and even a railroad link to the Northeast Corridor within walking distance of residential neighborhoods makes Princeton a unique community.

Joined by a common history dating to the pre-revolutionary colonial period, as well as numerous contemporary economic and social interrelationships, Princeton University and the Princeton community are indelibly linked.

The University is one of the region's top employers, and it was estimated in 2005 to have generated \$1.38 billion in economic activity in Mercer County alone. It is the largest taxpayer in both the borough and the township, and it contributes significantly to local organizations as well as to open space and affordable housing. Members of the neighboring communities enjoy the beauty of the campus and take part in the intellectual, artistic, and athletic opportunities that the University offers to them.

With community relations established early as a priority for the planning process, the University and its consultants engaged in numerous public discussions and workshops over the past two years, including a public open house called "Plans in Progress" that was attended by nearly 900 people from on and off campus who provided significant input at the midpoint of the process.

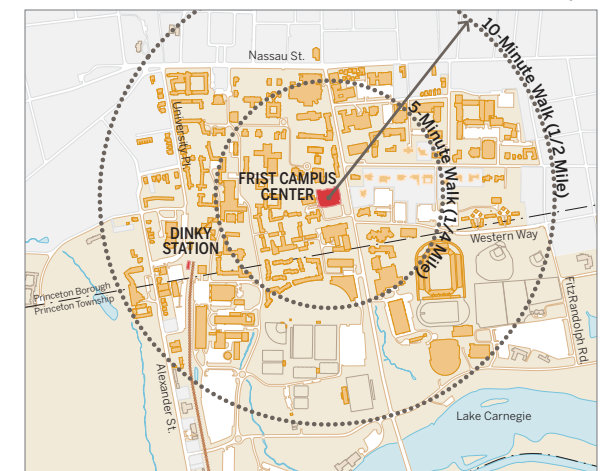
This input helped to shape the plan's approach to major issues. Discussions particularly focused on the proposed relocation of the Dinky railroad station as part of the Arts and Transit Neighborhood; pedestrian safety on area roads; the potential impact of campus growth along the northern, eastern, and western campus edges; the need for better overall traffic management and improved parking; and support for environmental sustainability initiatives.

THE FIVE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Following the University's decision to grow within its main campus north of Lake Carnegie, President Tilghman articulated five Guiding Principles to steer the planning process.

- Maintain a pedestrian-oriented campus
- Preserve the park-like character of the campus
- Maintain campus neighborhoods while promoting a sense of community
- Build in an environmentally responsible manner
- Sustain strong community relations

A walkable campus



Frist Campus Center lies within a ten-minute walk of all major campus destinations.

THE EVOLUTION OF A CAMPUS

In 1753, the Borough of Prince-Town persuaded the College of New Jersey to move from Newark to a four-acre lot donated by the FitzRandolph family. The then-remote site was chosen because it was, as described by Princeton University President Aaron Burr Sr., "more sequestered from the various temptations attending a promiscuous converse with the world, that theater of folly and dissipation." The move was completed in 1756.

The front green of Nassau Hall was the inspiration for the first use of the word "campus" to refer to the grounds of an American college or university. In the late 1800s, President James McCosh established the overall park-like setting of the campus and commissioned new buildings in a variety of architectural styles.

Between 1906 and 1929, Ralph Adams Cram transformed the campus to reflect President Woodrow Wilson's admiration for the cloistered spaces of Oxford and Cambridge. In collaboration with Beatrix Farrand, who established a distinctive approach to campus landscape, Cram's collegiate gothic architecture still defines much of the identity of the campus. Since then, Princeton has more than tripled in size, adding over 100 buildings, but with varied success in maintaining quality of architecture, landscape, and open spaces as the campus grew, particularly during the postwar period.

This plan aims to preserve and accentuate Princeton's unique qualities and historic beauty while also selectively adding new qualities that help meet the needs of the next ten years and beyond. These include a reinvigorated commitment to environmental stewardship, the creation of an Arts and Transit Neighborhood that more fully integrates campus and community, and an increased integration of sensitively designed modern architecture into a campus setting defined as much by its landscape and open space as by its buildings and walkways.

While the beauty of our campus inspires and refreshes us, its intimacy advances our goal of integrating academic and extra-curricular life.

Shirley M. Tilghman, President of the University

THE CAMPUS PLAN



Core Campus
No major new development is planned. Extensive restoration of the campus landscape will restore this historic space while meeting modern functional needs. Projects include reconstruction of campus greens and pathways, and a tree-planting program across the entire area: **Holder Court restoration** (completed in fall 2007); **McCosh Walk restoration**; **Blair Walk restoration**.

Arts and Transit Neighborhood
Redevelopment of a large area at the campus edge will create a dramatic new gateway, with public plazas, cultural and retail spaces, and reconfigured roads and transportation systems to improve traffic flow and transit connectivity: **The Arts Plaza**, framed by the Peter B. Lewis Center for the Arts, a restaurant and café, and located across from the McCarter and Berlind theaters; **The Transit Plaza**, connection point for the NJ Transit Dinky rail service, commuter and campus parking, regional and local buses, a community jitney, campus shuttles, a bike station, the Wawa convenience store and a new Dinky station building.

Natural Sciences Neighborhood
Supporting interdisciplinary collaboration and research in existing and new natural sciences programs, this neighborhood will be joined by a pedestrian footbridge over Washington Road. New construction will enable the natural features of the area, its woodlands and streams, to be restored and enhanced, and will create a major new campus green space: **Neuroscience and Psychology buildings**; **Chemistry building**; **Streicker Bridge**; **Restoration of Washington Road ravine, woodlands and stream**; **Lewis Library** (opening in 2008); **Sciences Green**.

Campus Housing
The plan accommodates the planned increase in the undergraduate population from 4,700 to 5,200 by 2012, and reconfigures and improves housing for faculty, staff and graduate students: **Whitman College** (completed in fall 2007); **New Butler College** (opening in 2009); **Renovation of Hibben and Magie** for graduate students (interior only); **Reconstruction of the Butler Tract** for faculty and staff; **New apartments at Dean Mathey Court** for faculty and staff.

Prospect Avenue and William Street Neighborhood
This area will be more integrated with the core campus as existing science buildings are vacated and reused, the E-Quad is expanded, and landscape improvements extend the sense of campus to the area: **Renovation of Green, Frick, and Hoyt Halls** for humanities and social sciences expansion; **Renovation of 185 Nassau Street** for expanded programs in the visual arts and creative writing; **Operations Research and Financial Engineering building**; **School of Engineering and Applied Science expansion**; **Landscape improvements**; **Carl A. Fields Center for Equality and Cultural Understanding relocation and expansion**; **Renovation of the former Campus Club** as a student life facility.

Ivy Lane and Western Way Neighborhood
East of Princeton Stadium, the existing athletics fields and parking areas will be reconstructed to create an improved and strengthened athletics neighborhood and a major new parking facility, located within convenient walking distance of most major academic buildings: **New parking facility**; **Flexible athletics practice fields**; **New Clarke Field baseball stadium**; **New rugby field**; **Expanded child care facilities**.



A Campus of Neighborhoods
The campus is made up of many "neighborhoods" that have loosely defined boundaries and are characterized by a concentration of use, activity, or discipline. The neighborhood concept supports interdisciplinary collaboration, guides growth near the edges, and fosters an integrated, rather than piecemeal, approach to campus development. The Campus Plan focuses on four emerging neighborhoods.

Arts and Transit Neighborhood

Creating a cultural and transportation hub that is both a campus and community destination



Unlike the historic cloistered enclosures which separate the University from its neighbors, the new Arts and Transit Neighborhood will create a public space that is a nexus of both campus and community life, complementing Princeton's existing fabric of public spaces—Palmer Square, Scudder Plaza, and Hinds Plaza at the public library—with a new cultural focal point. New activities will build upon and strengthen two longtime community anchors: the McCarter Theatre Center and the New Jersey Transit Dinky railroad station.

Transit Plaza



Commuters arrive at the new NJ Transit Station on foot and by bus or car. Amenities include community jitney, bus, and shuttle stops, an enclosed air-conditioned waiting room, an international newsstand, a gift shop, and bicycle parking.

The neighborhood will be the home to the new Peter B. Lewis Center for the Arts, offering expanded academic programs in theater, dance, and music, and shared performance venues including a black box theater, a film theater, an experimental media studio, and a performance hall. A new annex for the Princeton University Art Museum will provide space for contemporary and rotating exhibits. Together with the existing McCarter and Berlioz theaters, the neighborhood will become a vibrant cultural destination. Retail spaces including a restaurant, café, and other public amenities will support visitors and attract faculty, staff, and students as well as Dinky riders and local residents.



Arts Plaza

Enjoying the new Arts Plaza, patrons dine at a café in the former Dinky station building. Students and local residents walk along a generous, shaded walkway connecting the historic campus and downtown with the new NJ Transit station just beyond.

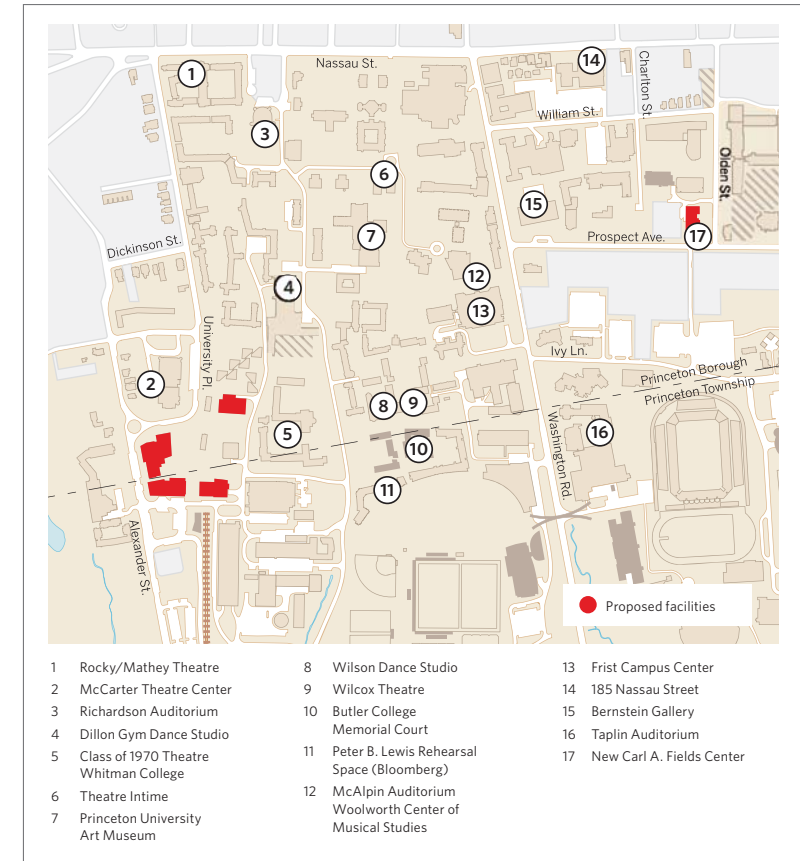
These spaces will not be housed in a single, large structure, but in a “village” of smaller buildings compatible in scale with their surroundings and designed by a variety of architects. Buildings will be interspersed with plazas and landscaped open spaces, following in the tradition of Princeton's historic campus and town planning.

To realize this vision, many layers of transportation infrastructure must be reconfigured into a single, coherent system. The project will not generate new traffic—in fact, it will reduce peak-hour traffic by replacing administrative offices with cultural uses. One of its greatest impacts will be to improve the congested conditions that exist today in the Alexander Street/University Place corridor, which was not designed to handle the volume of modern, regional through-traffic and transit commuters that it now supports.

The redevelopment will include reconfigured roadways and a new roundabout to relieve traffic congestion, and a multi-modal transportation hub or “Transit Plaza,” to provide convenient access to the Dinky and adequate space for connecting cars, taxis, buses, campus shuttles, bicyclists, and a new community jitney service. A new Dinky station including retail space and other passenger amenities will face the Transit Plaza along with the relocated 24-hour Wawa store.

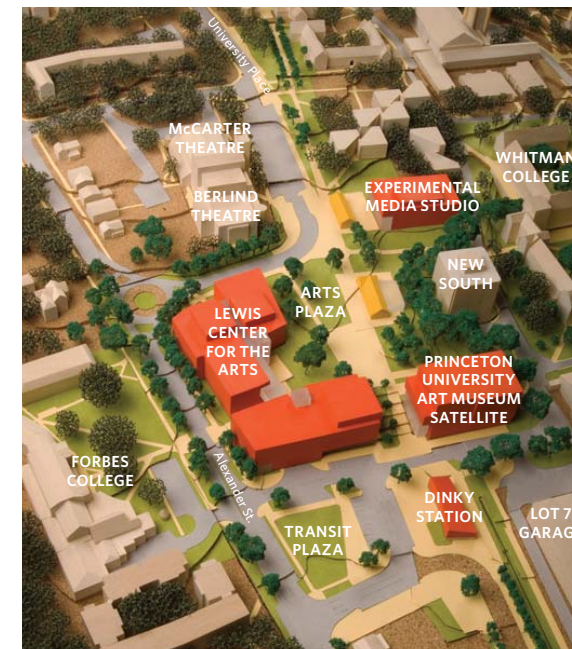
The design also provides access from Alexander Street to the University's existing 700-car Lot 7 garage for University staff and visitors to the campus and the new arts facilities.

University Arts facilities



The Peter B. Lewis Center for the Arts and the University Art Museum's new galleries will create a focal point for the arts and fulfill an edge-to-edge deployment of the arts at Princeton. Existing destinations such as Richardson Auditorium, the Princeton University Art Museum, 185 Nassau Street, as well as many other theater, rehearsal, gallery, and studio spaces, will continue to serve the campus and regional arts communities.

Arts and Transit Neighborhood



View looking northward up Alexander Street and University Place.

A GREEN PRINCETON

In addition to “green” building and site design, the primary environmental benefit of the Arts and Transit Neighborhood is the creation of a transit hub to support multiple modes of public transportation, reducing the use of private vehicles. At the heart of this transportation hub is a Transit Plaza which features a new NJ Transit Dinky station, stops for the community jitney and university shuttle, bike parking, and dedicated space for a possible future bus rapid transit to Princeton Junction. In addition, direct access to Lot 7 garage will reduce vehicular mileage traveled by University staff and visitors arriving from the north by at least three-quarters of a mile in each direction, thereby reducing associated carbon emissions.

Natural Sciences Neighborhood

Fostering scientific collaboration in a natural setting



The natural sciences represent one of the most dynamic areas of growth and change at Princeton, requiring buildings of ever-increasing technological sophistication. New interdisciplinary programs have been created, including the Lewis-Sigler Institute for Integrative Genomics and the Princeton Neuroscience Institute, and longstanding scientific disciplines such as chemistry can no longer accommodate modern laboratory-based research in the aging buildings that house them.

A significant expansion and consolidation of departments into a cohesive Natural Sciences Neighborhood at the south end of Washington Road will include new buildings for chemistry, neuroscience, and psychology. The neighborhood already includes facilities for math, physics, biology, and the geosciences, and will soon include the Lewis Library. New pathways will connect to adjacent neighborhoods, especially engineering, humanities, and social sciences.

Sciences Green



Students relax in the sun and shade of the Sciences Green outside Jadwin Hall and the new Lewis Library. Enabled by the removal of the vehicular roadways, this major new outdoor space serves as the centerpiece of the Natural Sciences Neighborhood.

Streicker Bridge, a footbridge across Washington Road designed by the distinguished Swiss engineer Christian Menn, will reinforce these connections and collaborations by linking multiple buildings previously separated by this major roadway. The bridge also serves athletes and others going from the dorms to athletic facilities.

A particular challenge is the need to integrate the increasing bulk of modern research buildings into the human scale of the campus. The size of these structures is due not only to their high-technology systems and equipment, but also to the fact that teaching continues to be emphasized at Princeton as much as research. As a result, the new Chemistry building will include more fume hoods and lab benches than would normally be required for a pure research space.



Chemistry nature path

People jog and stroll along the nature path leading to Streicker Bridge. Newly restored woodland and biofiltration landscapes frame a pastoral setting around the Chemistry building and along Washington Road, where the Armory building and a parking lot were previously located.

The planning strategy locates these buildings at the southern edge of campus, where the natural landscape of robust woodlands and ravines will provide an appropriate buffer to their mass. A modern architectural vocabulary emphasizing lightness and transparency will relate the buildings to their scenic surroundings.

Site planning will improve rather than degrade the natural ecology of the area. New buildings will be located on existing parking lots, resulting in a net increase in green space. Surrounding woodlands will be restored and expanded, improving the area's ecology by reconnecting fragmented natural areas. Stormwater runoff, currently directed to an overstressed stream along Washington Road, will be recaptured for use within buildings or directed to biofiltration areas. Landscapes will also be designed to be both aesthetically pleasing and functional. These measures will allow the ecological balance of the stream and valley to be restored.

Combined with advanced sustainability measures planned for the Chemistry and Neuroscience and Psychology buildings, these techniques will make the Natural Sciences Neighborhood one of the most environmentally sustainable areas of campus. Scientists and students will be able to experience and appreciate the implementation of environmental principles in their daily surroundings.

A GREEN PRINCETON

In addition to landscape and stormwater strategies that will restore, enhance, and expand the natural areas, the new Chemistry building will incorporate sustainable building technologies. A series of proposed features will reduce energy demand and conserve water.

Extensive high-performance glazing will provide ambient daylighting of interior spaces, linked with sensors for control of dimmable electric lighting systems. Architectural shading elements will decrease solar heat gain in summer. One such element will be a roof canopy over the atrium interior, with solar photovoltaic panels designed to generate electricity. Integrated mechanical systems will enable optimal transfer of cooled and heated air from offices through the atrium and incorporate displacement heating and cooling in the auditorium. High-efficiency laboratory fume hoods with automatic sash closers will reduce both air supply and exhaust requirements, and heat recovery systems will capture energy from lab exhaust. A gray water system will collect and recycle stormwater for non-potable uses. Landscaped rain gardens and biofiltration areas will retain and filter additional building and site stormwater.

Natural Sciences Neighborhood



View looking northward up Washington Road.

Ivy Lane and Western Way Neighborhood

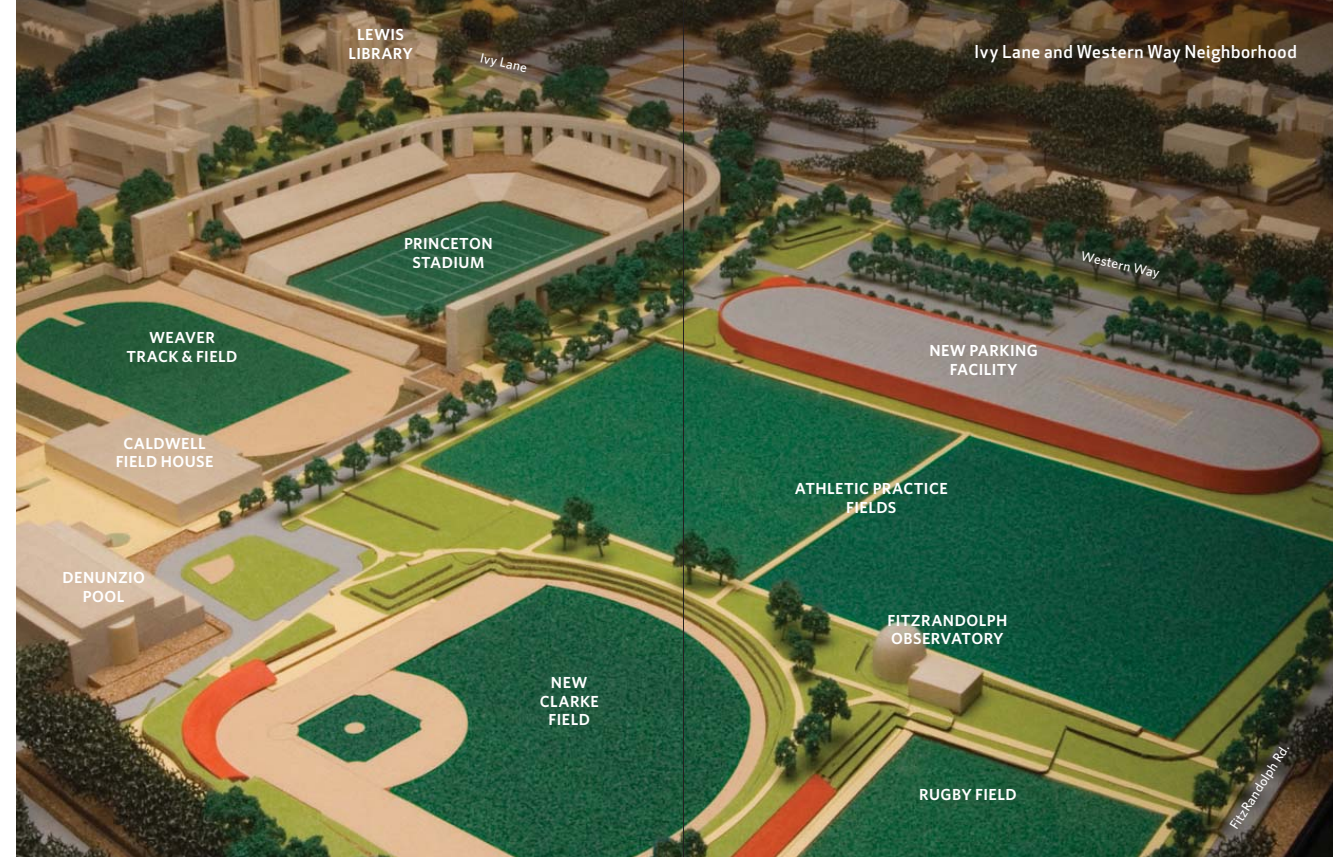
Integrating a once-remote area into the life of the campus and strengthening the athletics neighborhood

Ivy Lane and Western Way are two names for one continuous road that crosses the borough and township border as it extends east of campus. Encompassing lands on both sides of the road, the neighborhood forms the southeast edge of campus, and is home to Princeton Stadium, Clarke baseball field and other athletics facilities.

The neighborhood seems farther away from the center of campus than it really is due to limited pathways and relatively low activity levels. However, following the completion of the new Lewis Library and with the growth in the adjacent Natural Sciences and Prospect/William Neighborhoods it will be more proximate to centers of campus activity.

While there are no current plans for new academic buildings in this area, it is a crucial location for future academic development. The plan establishes principles to support this long-term growth so that, over time, the neighborhood will become a fully integrated part of the future campus.

A new parking facility south of Western Way will meet critical demand for new spaces, based on the anticipated growth of faculty and staff and loss of other parking spots on campus to development. A low-profile garage and landscaped surface parking lot will be set into the hillside. This site was selected over other options since it is within a close walking distance of the majority of academic and administrative buildings where commuters work. Emphasizing walkability will



View looking northwest toward Princeton Stadium and the historic campus beyond.

reduce dependence on shuttle buses and avoid informal parking on nearby streets. New pathways will connect north and west to the E-Quad, Natural Sciences Neighborhood, and Core Campus, while traffic access will be provided from Faculty Road.

The athletics fields will be rebuilt farther south, defining a strengthened athletics neighborhood around the Caldwell Fieldhouse. Improvements will include new practice and club sports fields, better lighting, and artificial turf to increase field utilization. New stormwater detention basins will be located beneath the athletic fields to treat and store runoff from the site as well as from adjacent watersheds to reduce the impacts on the Washington Road stream and east basin.

The Data Center currently located at 87 Prospect Avenue will be relocated near the University's cogeneration plant or off campus since its planned expansion, including a backup power and cooling plant, was deemed incompatible with this neighborhood and a poor use of space in this increasingly campus-like area.

Campus daycare facilities, located at 171 Broadmead, will be expanded to a site known as the "Broadmead Fields," convenient for employees using the new parking facility as well as for faculty and staff who live nearby. Eventually, daycare facilities may be expanded in this location creating a daycare "village" designed as a set of small-scale buildings compatible with the residential surroundings.

To provide for campus growth while respecting the adjacent residential neighborhoods, the Campus Plan designates FitzRandolph Road as the eastern limit of academic uses. Only non-academic uses compatible with the residential neighborhoods, such as daycare and housing, will be located east of FitzRandolph Road.

Prospect Avenue and William Street Neighborhood

Extending the sense of campus to a mixed area

This area east of Washington Road and south of Nassau Street was one of the first expansions of the campus beyond the original historic core. Development there began with the University's first two science buildings, Frick and Green halls. Later, growth continued without a unified plan, resulting in a haphazard neighborhood interspersed with streets, parking lots, and utilities. Recent planning has strengthened this neighborhood's identity. Shapiro Walk now directs most pedestrian movement, and new buildings are beginning to define quadrangles.

In 1990, the area was designated as what is known as an E3 zone to place limits on new development and to create expanded buffers, especially behind private residences to the east. 2005 amendments to the ordinance allow for more development in the Engineering Quadrangle, but also mandate an effective shuttle system, more effective buffering, better overall site design, and the implementation of a comprehensive landscape plan.

The planning strategy is completely consistent with the ordinance. Robust plantings will enhance Shapiro Walk, evoking favorite campus walkways designed by Beatrix Farrand. New trees and ground treatments will improve the neighborhood's major green spaces, and the new Operations Research and Financial Engineering (ORFE) building will create activity and strengthen the adjacent quadrangle.

Frick, Hoyt, and Green halls will be vacated as the departments of chemistry and psychology relocate to the Natural Sciences Neighborhood. With renovations, the buildings can be well configured to consolidate and strengthen the presence of the humanities and social sciences in the area, focused around the Scudder Plaza fountain. 185 Nassau Street, a former elementary school, will continue to serve as a center for the arts, with expanded space for visual arts and creative writing.

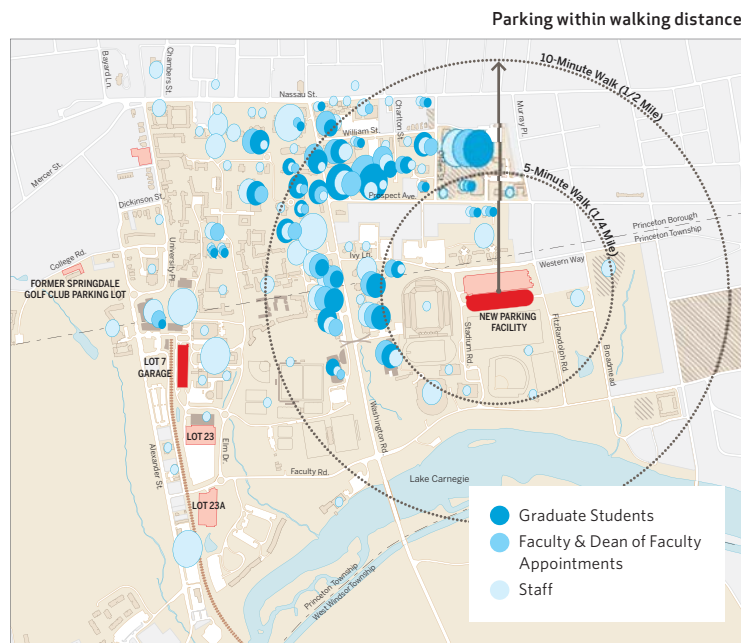
To the east is the E-Quad, an inward-facing 1962 complex housing the School of Engineering and Applied Science. A planned addition between the original buildings and the more recently constructed Bowen Hall will allow the engineering school to meet urgent needs for expansion and modernization. In addition, a few dilapidated buildings on Olden Street will be replaced with facilities for housing or mixed-use.

Prospect Avenue, known as "the Street," is a vital, mixed-use corridor that features the independently owned and operated eating clubs. Two previous club buildings will be reused. The former Campus Club will become a gathering and social space for undergraduate and graduate students. The Carl A. Fields Center for Equality and Cultural Understanding will move from its current location on Olden Street into the former Elm Club building, which will be renovated and expanded.

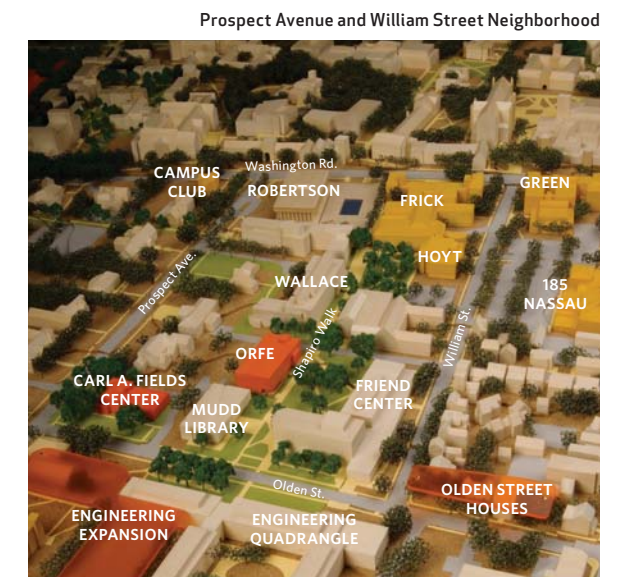


Shapiro Walk

The new ORFE building and surrounding campus landscapes will enliven Shapiro Walk. Used by students, faculty, and staff, this major pathway runs through the heart of this academic neighborhood, connecting the E-Quad with Scudder Plaza and McCosh Walk in the historic campus.



The new parking facility lies within a ten-minute walk of the buildings where the majority of commuters work.



View looking westward toward Washington Road.

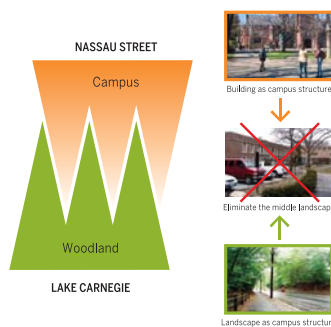
Landscape Master Plan

Landscape improvements will touch nearly half the campus and will further enhance, restore, and green, the already verdant campus.

Over the next ten years, Princeton will transform nearly 40 percent of its campus for more extensive academic, cultural, and recreational use. Reinstating the position of campus landscape architect and developing a specific landscape master plan are two measures that the University has taken to control the inevitable impact that such rapid growth will have on the campus.

The master plan envisions a campus landscape that will be experientially rich and simultaneously more sustainable, versatile, and functional. The core campus, for instance, which contains one of the most significant groupings of historic architecture and landscapes in the United States, will remain the heart of the University's character and identity even as buildings are added in other neighborhoods. Landscape plans for this area emphasize stewardship of Princeton's design legacies through an integrative strategy that includes restoring historic gardens, improving grand processional spaces such as McCosh Walk, and replanting and soil restoration throughout. This is intended to yield more resilient historic landscapes that are ecologically stable and require less maintenance, even with increased usage.

Whether implemented in conjunction with building development or as individual projects, the master plan's landscape initiatives reflect a comprehensive design approach that considers land planning, construction techniques and materials, and maintenance. Work is already under way at the new Butler College, which includes a new courtyard space with amphitheater seating for informal studying and small gatherings, and on the site of the new Chemistry building, which will include a nature path to the west and a new campus green to the east. Planning for these projects addressed sustainability principles and modern campus needs while also considering the overlapping landscape systems of plants, soils, paving, and stormwater. Similarly, projects that have already been completed—such as the new Elm Drive plantings, the pathway connecting Prospect Avenue and Ivy Lane, and the Whitman College landscape—demonstrate how traditional approaches to campus design can be modified to address contemporary problems resulting from growth such as increased building scale and walking distances.



Buildings define the historic campus alongside Nassau Street, while the wooded landscape shapes areas adjacent to Lake Carnegie. The plan reestablishes a rich juxtaposition of academic campus and woodland, following the original model of McCosh Walk. The goal is to reduce mid-campus areas that reflect neither the architectural attractiveness of the core campus nor the verdancy of the lake valley.

Holder Court reconstruction



The reconstruction of Holder Court has prepared this historic space for modern purposes and increased use. It includes wider pathways for bicycle parking and snow removal equipment. Large trees, some of which predate the courtyard, will be treated for root compaction and other soil conditions through organic maintenance methods.

New Butler Walk

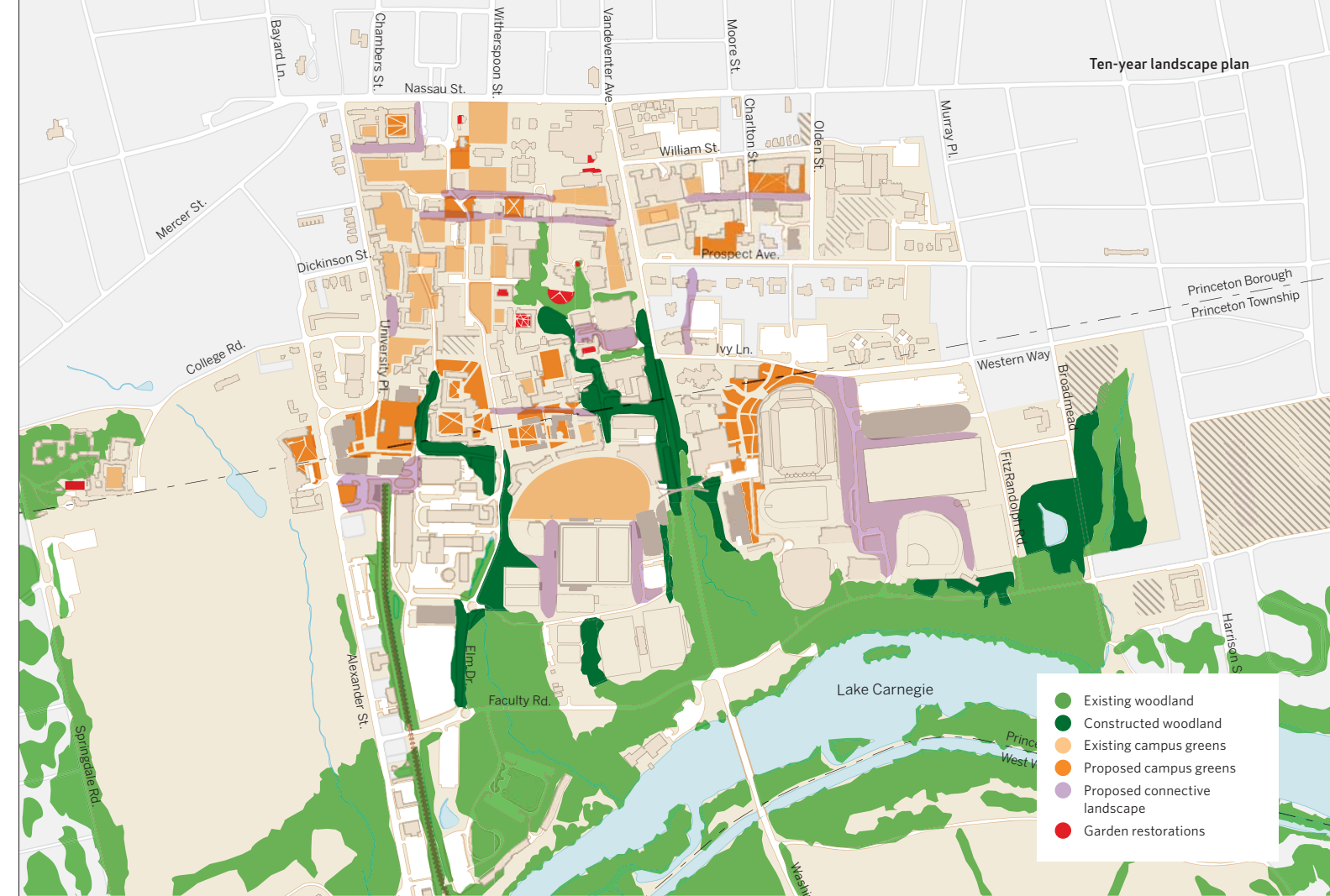


The New Butler Walk will establish a connection between the Ellipse and Wilcox Hall through Butler College. Inspired by the distinctive yew-lined pathway Beatrix Farrand designed near Pyne Hall, the bluestone path is lined with fastigiate beech. The walk introduces a system of rain cistern technologies which reduce runoff and allow for stormwater reuse.

Elm Drive replanting



The replanting of Elm Drive is part of a larger initiative to relink the campus to the native natural setting of the lake and associated woodlands. Landscape master plan projects for Whitman College, Chemistry, Neuroscience and Psychology, Frist Campus Center, Washington Road, and athletics and parking facilities will all serve to reinvigorate these woodland thresholds.



Prospect Garden renovation



The many activities hosted on greens, courtyards, and smaller spaces place demands on staff and maintenance budgets. The plan proposes a series of garden renovations throughout the historic campus, such as a new planting design for Prospect Garden, to make landscapes more resilient to weather and usage.

Sustainable Stormwater Management

As the town and campus of Princeton have grown over time, the watershed's natural resources and lake valley ecology have been slowly degraded. The plan identifies a two-pronged approach to restore the watershed and enhance the campus environment while enabling the next era of growth.

First, campus-wide strategies include enhancing existing systems, constructing new local systems, and implementing landscape-based restoration projects. Major projects include stream restorations along Washington Road, new underground stormwater facilities below the Bedford and other new athletic fields, and enhancements to the existing east basin facility.

Second, future development projects will implement sustainable design principles to minimize adverse effects. Sites selected for new development projects will respect the environment by protecting sensitive natural resources, buffer zones, forests, and other ecologically sensitive areas. Whenever possible, new projects will be built on sites that are already developed and make them "greener" by creating new green space. All projects will demonstrate innovative site design techniques, such as integrating stormwater within the landscape for treatment, and promoting infiltration and rainwater reuse.

A GREEN PRINCETON



Improving a Sense of Campus Community

Supporting a rich and varied campus life

CAMPUS LIFE

With Frist Campus Center as the physical center of campus, new non-academic facilities are proposed to the east to balance the historic western areas. Prospect Avenue will offer more gathering spots, including the renovated Campus Club and expanded Carl A. Fields Center. Planned retail amenities include a relocated Wawa in the Arts and Transit Neighborhood, a student-oriented store on University Place, and a Labyrinth bookstore on Nassau Street. University Health Services (UHS), headquartered at McCosh Health Center, will grow either to new or satellite locations. A third daycare center, clustered near others in the east, will be convenient to parking, residences, and woodland. The development of an attractive administrative neighborhood off-campus in West Windsor will be connected to the campus by shuttle.

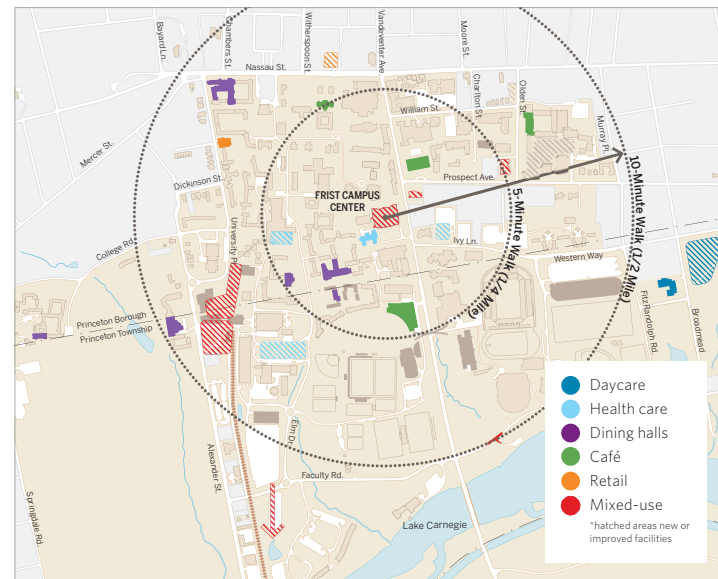
HOUSING

The housing plan sustains Princeton's tradition of providing students, faculty, and staff with high-quality living space in close proximity to campus. Undergraduates will benefit from the addition of the recently completed Whitman College and the new Butler College currently under construction as part of a residential college plan that pairs three four-year colleges with three two-year colleges. New graduate student housing will be provided in the reconfigured Hibben and Magie apartments. Faculty and staff will have more residential options to the east in a redevelopment of the Butler Tract and an expansion of the Dean Mathey Court complex.

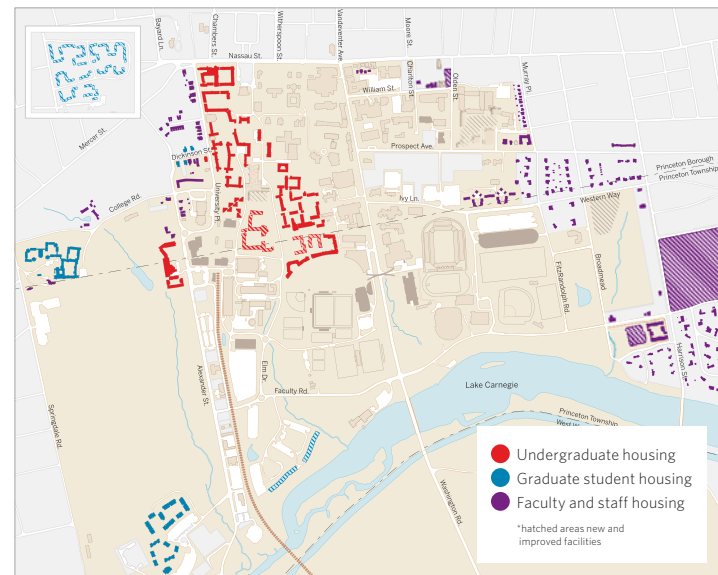
ATHLETICS AND RECREATION

Unlike peer institutions, Princeton's major athletic facilities are concentrated on the main campus. The athletic program can grow without using significantly more land due to the introduction of modern technologies and better site utilization. Key projects include the Roberts Stadium for soccer, a replacement of the Lenz Tennis Center, conversion of Bedford Field to artificial turf, and new practice fields. Other projects include the Clarke Field baseball facility and a new club sports field. To augment Dillon Gymnasium, alternative fitness center sites are under study. Courtyards and new greens will provide passive recreation space.

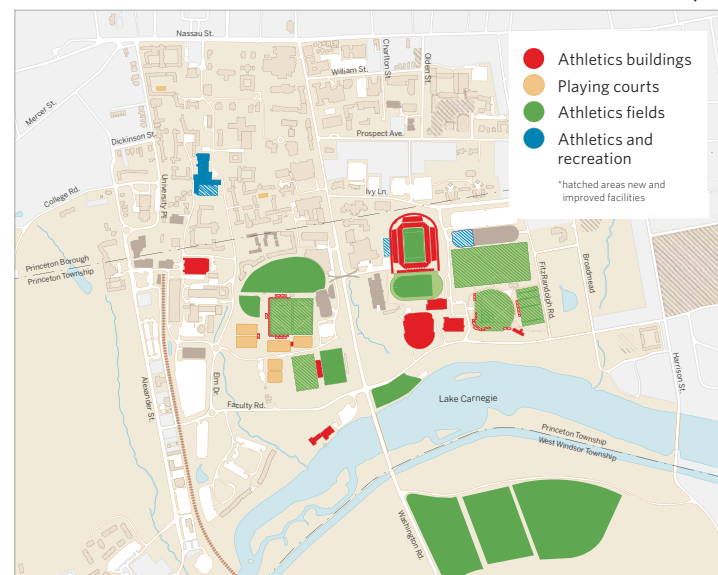
Campus life



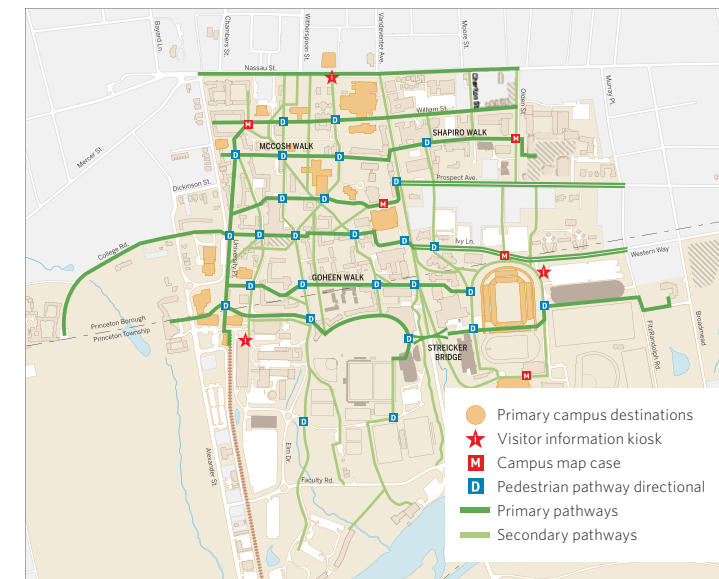
Housing plan



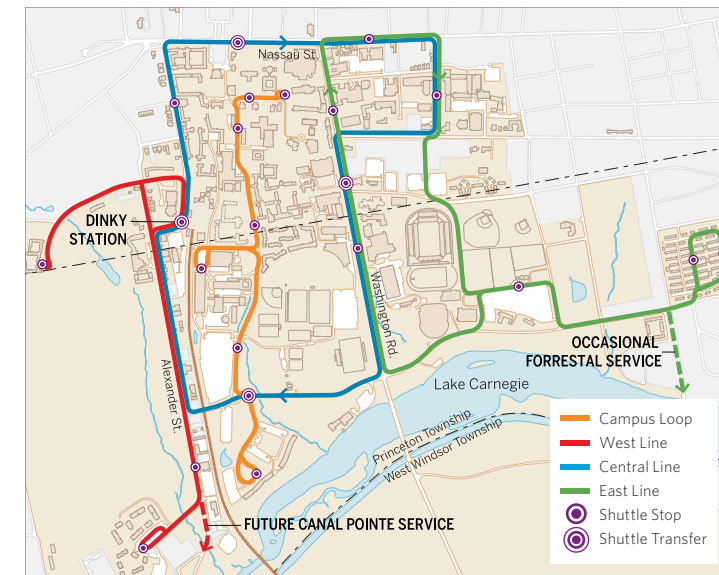
Athletics plan



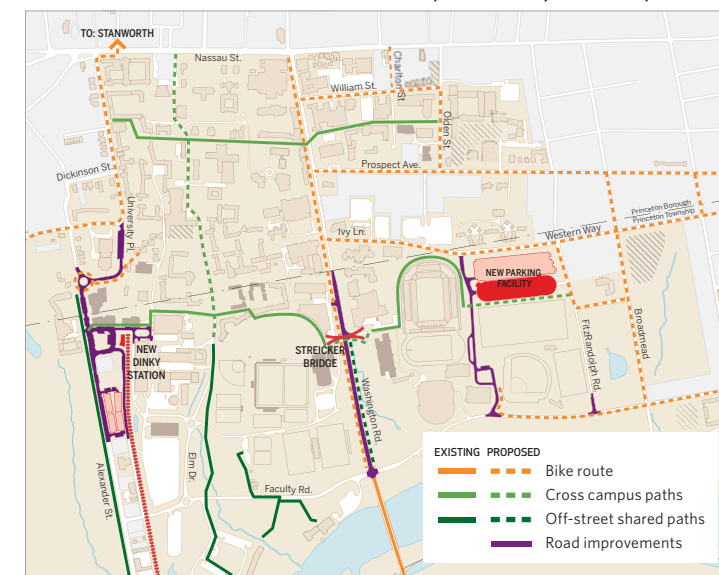
Pedestrian wayfinding strategy



Shuttle routes 2008



Proposed roadway and bike improvements



Connecting and Supporting the Campus

Improving pedestrian and vehicular circulation to preserve the walkable campus for a growing population

WAYFINDING

A comprehensive wayfinding program will help the over 700,000 annual visitors and members of the community navigate their way to and around campus more easily. Princeton's unique network of pathways and named walks, reinforced and identified with simple markers to help overcome obstructed views, will serve as a surrogate "street system" for pedestrians. A vehicular signage program will identify Faculty Road as the key southern connector and clarify directions to eastern and western campus areas. A new visitor map, directories at selected locations, and integrated building identification will also aid navigation without detracting from the scenic campus setting.

PARKING AND SHUTTLES

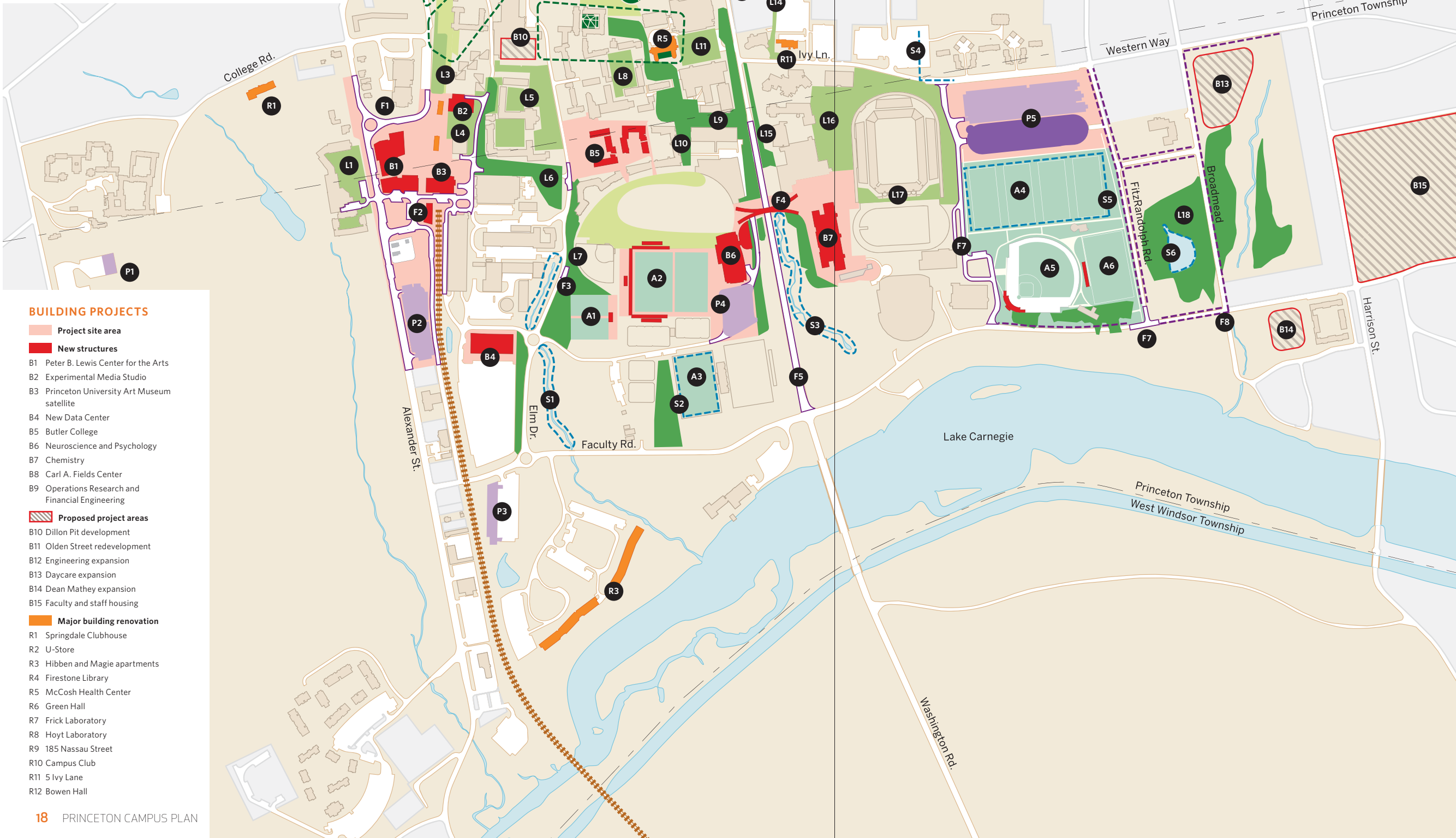
Improving transportation options as well as the parking system is critical to the effective functioning of the campus. The University will utilize extra capacity in four lots and extend shuttle service to make them accessible. Offering incentives to drivers to use mass transit will reduce the number of cars. To meet the ten-year demand for parking, a major new facility will be created in the east. This project converts the most remote and least popular surface lot into improved athletic fields designed to complement adjacent open space. Four new shuttle routes will serve core campus and new growth areas and will be adapted over time as required.

TRAFFIC

Princeton's existing road network does not meet current regional demands. The plan recommends reducing congestion at key intersections by taking advantage of Faculty Road as a less congested east-west corridor. A new roundabout in the Arts and Transit Neighborhood will ease congestion at Alexander Street and University Place. Southerly access to the new parking facility will direct traffic to Faculty Road and minimize impacts on adjacent neighborhoods. A designated network of bicycle routes, traffic calming measures, and new crossings along Washington Road will increase pedestrian and cyclist safety. The new Streicker Bridge will also provide access between the new Sciences Plaza and the Ellipse.

Ten-Year Projects

Illustrating all of the projects proposed by the Campus Plan, this map serves as a reference guide to new buildings, building renovations, landscapes, athletic facilities, housing, parking, roadways, public transit, and stormwater projects.



BUILDING PROJECTS

- Project site area
- New structures
- B1 Peter B. Lewis Center for the Arts
- B2 Experimental Media Studio
- B3 Princeton University Art Museum satellite
- B4 New Data Center
- B5 Butler College
- B6 Neuroscience and Psychology
- B7 Chemistry
- B8 Carl A. Fields Center
- B9 Operations Research and Financial Engineering
- Proposed project areas
- B10 Dillon Pit development
- B11 Olden Street redevelopment
- B12 Engineering expansion
- B13 Daycare expansion
- B14 Dean Mathey expansion
- B15 Faculty and staff housing
- Major building renovation
- R1 Springdale Clubhouse
- R2 U-Store
- R3 Hibben and Magie apartments
- R4 Firestone Library
- R5 McCosh Health Center
- R6 Green Hall
- R7 Frick Laboratory
- R8 Hoyt Laboratory
- R9 185 Nassau Street
- R10 Campus Club
- R11 5 Ivy Lane
- R12 Bowen Hall

LANDSCAPE PROJECTS

- Landscape project site area
- Constructed woodland
- Garden restorations
- Soils, planting, and restoration
- Tree planting areas (campus canopy)
- L1 Forbes College Green
- L2 Holder Court
- L3 Blair Walk extension
- L4 New South Green
- L5 Whitman College
- L6 Baker Lane
- L7 Elm Drive constructed woodland
- L8 Wilson Courtyard
- L9 Goheen Walk improvements
- L10 Landscape passage: Eno/Guyot Court to Poe
- L11 Frist Green
- L12 Bendheim Green improvements
- L13 Shapiro Walk
- L14 Prospect/Ivy Walk
- L15 Washington Road constructed woodland
- L16 Sciences Green
- L17 Stadium passage
- L18 East Basin constructed woodland

ATHLETIC FIELD IMPROVEMENTS

- Project site area
- A1 Lenz Tennis Center improvements
- A2 Roberts Stadium (soccer)
- A3 Bedford Field
- A4 Practice fields
- A5 Clarke Field relocation
- A6 Rugby field

PARKING PROJECTS

- Parking lots
- Parking garages
- P1 Lot 19 expansion (Graduate College)
- P2 Dinky commuter lot
- P3 Lot 23A expansion
- P4 Lot 20 reconfiguration
- P5 New campus parking facility

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Roadway improvements
- Sidewalk improvements
- F1 Alexander Street-University Place improvements
- F2 New Dinky station on Transit Plaza
- F3 Elm Drive guard station relocation
- F4 Streicker Bridge
- F5 Washington Road improvements
- F6 ORFE and Carl A. Fields Center roadway improvements
- F7 Parking facility and athletic field roadway improvements
- F8 Broadmead, FitzRandolph, and Faculty Road sidewalk improvements

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

- Project site area
- S1 Elm Drive stream restoration
- S2 Infiltration/retention under Bedford Field
- S3 Washington Road stream restoration
- S4 Ivy Lane piping redirection
- S5 Infiltration/retention under eastern athletic fields
- S6 East Basin capacity upgrade

A Sustainable Campus

Climate disruption is a defining issue of our time, and many Princeton students are keenly aware of its potential impact. Uniquely positioned for meaningful local, national, and international impact, the University and its campus are becoming a dynamic working laboratory for practicing sustainability on every level and at every scale.

Sustainability has long been a priority at Princeton, from research and education to university planning and operations. Researchers at the Princeton Environmental Institute (PEI) and the world-class federal laboratories at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory and the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory address various aspects of the energy problem, including supplies, pollution, and climate impacts. This year, PEI, the Woodrow Wilson School, and the School of Engineering and Applied Science initiated the Grand Challenges Program, which promotes student involvement and faculty research and focuses on issues that cut across the environmental, political, social, and engineering realms. Student-run initiatives like the Student Farm to Fork Project and RecycleMania are strongly encouraged.



Students at Forbes Garden

However, with the addition of almost 2 million gross square feet of new construction by 2016, as projected in the Campus Plan, comes an increased responsibility to offset impacts and improve campus sustainability, most notably in greenhouse gas emissions and natural resource conservation.

To augment the capacity of the cogeneration plant, the University is currently studying energy alternatives such as geothermal heat pumps, biofuels, and solar electric power. Energy conservation, transportation demand management strategies, and commuter alternatives will make further reductions in greenhouse gas emissions possible.

To conserve the campus' natural resources, the University is implementing green construction practices and taking an ecosystems approach to development. Stormwater management strategies—relying more on bioengineering than hard infrastructure—will encourage groundwater infiltration, improve water quality, and decrease stream erosion. Natural and cultivated landscapes will play a critical role in maintaining a healthy ecosystem, resulting in a campus more resilient to weather fluctuations and more efficient to maintain. Improved pedestrian and cyclist environments will help to support the conservation initiative by reducing pollution while encouraging physical fitness. Additionally, the University will tailor its procurement practices, especially food purchases made through Dining Services, to ensure an environmentally beneficial impact on the local consumer market. Other initiatives include conserving potable water resources and increasing recycling rates of household items to 50 percent by 2012.

Fostering sustainability in the local and national communities, the University promotes exemplary education, research, and citizenship. For instance, the Office of Sustainability has established the Princeton Student Environmental Communication Network to produce professional-level programs in various media including radio, video, and print. The long-term goal is to establish a true network, engaging institutions of higher education across the nation. The "Sustainability at Princeton" website was launched in 2007 and can be found at www.princeton.edu/sustainability.

Operationally, Princeton strives to lower its own environmental footprint. Thanks in part to the installation of a cogeneration plant in 1996, which won the 2007 EPA Award for Energy Conservation, average gross emissions on campus have increased less than 5 percent since 1990, despite campus growth during that same time. Also, the University's own Sustainable Building Guidelines exceed the basic certification targets identified in the nationally recognized Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) green building rating system.

Chilled water plant



Students at Commencement

It is the nature of a University to grow and change as the fields of human knowledge grow and change. The pace of institutional development will vary as a result of many external factors, from global events to the local economy, but it is the commitment to advance learning, scholarship, and research that drives university expansion.

What may happen after ten years cannot be drawn or imagined clearly. For that reason, the long-term objective of this campus plan has been an exploration of growth strategies for no more than several decades, rather than a visionary speculation of very long-term growth. If this plan does not propose specific solutions for an unpredictable future, it does suggest a framework that will allow our successors to make future decisions wisely, when they know a lot more about future needs than we can possibly know today.

Along with the responsibility to plan new campus growth, it has been our special obligation to preserve and celebrate the diverse layers of architectural history already developed here. Indeed, the Princeton campus has evolved as a living record of the architecture of America over 250 years. The Campus Plan is dedicated to a thoughtful continuation of that record.

Jon D. Hlafter '61
University Architect

Looking to the Future

What can, or should, be said about the future of the campus beyond the year 2016?

The primary goal of the Princeton Campus Plan is to prepare the University for the next decade of anticipated growth. While specific needs beyond that are difficult to predict, it is safe to assume that the University and its campus will grow in step with academic programs just as it has for the past 250 years. As the campus approaches build-out capacity, each new project must be located strategically in order to preserve Princeton's park-like environment and nurture its unique academic and residential culture.

The planning team studied future options with specific objectives in mind:

- Quantify land still available for development on the main campus
- Identify potential sites for future buildings to predict their impact
- Ensure that actions taken through 2016 support coherent future expansion
- Create a general framework for the long-range build-out of campus
- Develop principles for sustainable growth

Anticipated growth can be divided into two basic categories: "core" uses, which the plan proposes be within a ten-minute walk of the Frist Campus Center, and "support" uses, including administrative offices, graduate housing, campus utilities, parking, daycare, and others. The plan identifies areas for future growth in both categories to ensure that future uses will be compatible with their surroundings.

The plan's recommendations will help the University avoid the common error of meeting needs too expediently, without a full understanding of the possible impacts of their site planning or demands on infrastructure. The plan demonstrates that future growth can be leveraged to create improved open spaces, pedestrian linkages, infrastructure, and environmental sustainability. It shows that it is possible to increase the density of the campus, and preserve its park-like character, and grow in ways that sustain the intimacy of the campus, are environmentally responsible, and respect the needs and concerns of the surrounding communities. While meeting the needs of the next ten years, this plan also paves the way for the next phase of growth, still located on the north side of Lake Carnegie and most likely in the Ivy Lane/Western Way Neighborhood and the Alexander Street corridor.



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