LAND USE PLANNING PRINCIPLES

Principle One: Topography Defines Campus Organization

Principle Two: Uses Follow the Topographic Organization of Campus

Principle Three: Green Spaces Define Campus Character

Principle Four: Three-Sided Open Spaces Integrate Buildings and Landscape

Principle Five: Orthogonal Alignment Defines Campus Character

Principle Six: Perimeter Vehicular Circulation Preserves Campus Landscape

Principle Seven: Campus Connects to Borough
LAND USE PLANNING

PRINCIPLE ONE: Topography Defines Campus Organization

WILLIAM RAWN ASSOCIATES, Architects, Inc. - Boston, MA

LAND USE ANALYSIS - SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
February 20, 2002

Swarthmore's campus is organized into three major sectors and supplemented by several adjacent areas. These sectors are defined by the natural topography of the area, since the founding of the College in 1864, land planning decisions have consistently reflected the natural features of the land. Reinforcement of these sectors is central to future development at Swarthmore. The three sectors are:

• The North Campus - North of Parrish Hall, it is bordered by the Crum Woods and the "Near North" residential neighborhood.

• The Central Campus - Generally defined by the plateau on which Parrish Hall sits, together with the sloping lawn to the south.

• The Lower Campus - South of the Railroad tracks, including the "Hinge Block," a block bounded by Chester, College, Cedar, and Elm Avenue.

In addition to these three main campus zones, there are other distinct areas:

• The Crum Plateau - Located across Crum Creek, is an undeveloped area in Nether Providence Township.

• The Near North Residential Area - Including Harvard Avenue and SEPTA Property.

• Cunningham Fields - Located across Chester Road and bounded by the Near North Residential Neighborhood.

• The Far South Extended Residential Area - Including Harvard Avenue and SEPTA Property.

• The Crum Plateau - Located across Crum Creek, is an undeveloped area.

LAND USE PLANNING

Organization Defines Campus Topography

PRINCIPLE ONE:
PRINCIPLE ONE:
TOPOGRAPHY DEFINES
CAMPUS ORGANIZATION
LAND USE PLANNING PRINCIPLES
BOROUGH OF SWARTHMORE
CRUM WOODS
CRUM PLATEAU
FLAT LEVEL
LOWER LEVEL
UPPER LEVEL
MIDDLE LEVEL

WILLIAM RAWN ASSOCIATES, Architects, Inc. - Boston, MA
LAND USE ANALYSIS - SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
LAND USE PLANNING

PRINCIPLE TWO:

Uses Follow the Topographic Organization of Campus

Over time, and through past prudent land planning decisions, the topographic organization of the Campus has influenced the location of various campus functions. Though the sectors are interrelated, each has unique characteristics and specific planning priorities.

Across the entire campus, building density is composed of low-rise structures with residential character. The College values landscape areas and open spaces as important places in their own right.

Other aspects of the campus environment vary from sector to sector:

North Campus - This section of campus comprises academic buildings organized into regular quadrangles with green areas and gardens. North Campus buildings are close together, creating special open spaces that connect and define these areas. The College values landscape areas and open spaces as important places in their own right.

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LAND USE PLANNING PRINCIPLES

PRINCIPLE TWO:

USES FOLLOW THE TOPOGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION OF CAMPUS

ORGANIZATION OF CAMPUS

TOPOGRAPHIC

USES FOLLOW THE

BOROUGH OF SWARTHMORE

LAND USE ANALYSIS - SWARTHMORE COLLEGE:

February 20, 2002

WILLIAM RAWN ASSOCIATES, Architects, Inc. - Boston, MA

LAND USE PLANNING PRINCIPLES

PRINCIPLE TWO:

USES FOLLOW THE TOPOGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION OF CAMPUS

ORGANIZATION OF CAMPUS

TOPOGRAPHIC

USES FOLLOW THE
Green spaces, more so than architectural style, define the character of this campus. Swarthmore's landscape is the unifying element that integrates disparate styles of buildings. Parrish Lawn, The East-West Transept, Crum Woods, the President's Lawn, and Cunningham Fields shape the Campus and provide outdoor interaction areas for daytime and nighttime walkers.

The College has a very special stewardship relationship to the Crum Woods, Crum Creek and its watershed. This relationship requires diligence in preserving this important asset.

The College has a very special stewardship relationship to the Crum Woods.

The Pedestrian Experience

Characteristics:

Spaces will be developed as clearly emergent spaces, each with its own identity. Green open spaces will enhance our pedestrian experience. Future open wood gardens, inquiry gardens, research gardens, and many other gardens, will provide outdoor interaction areas for students, faculty, and visitors. The President’s Lawn, and Cunningham Field, shaped by the campus landscape, provide relaxed settings for students and faculty.

Dispersed styles of buildings: President's Lawn. The East-West Transept. Cunningham Field.

Land Use Planning
Future development of the College is limited by the desire to maintain the green spaces that define the Swarthmore campus. In order to maintain this definition, the following areas should be reserved as open space:

1. The Main Lawn
2. The Transient
3. Cumn Woods
4. The President's Lawn
5. North Campus
6. Cunningham Fields
7. The Transept
8. Scott Amphitheater
9. Lower Campus Athletic Fields

Legend:
- 8: Scott Amphitheater
- 7: Lower Campus Athletic Fields
- 6: Cunningham Fields
- 5: North Campus
- 4: The President's Lawn
- 3: Cumn Woods
- 2: The Transient
- 1: The Main Lawn

Future development of the College is limited to ensure the green spaces define the Swarthmore campus.
The Main Lawn is the most memorable single space at Swarthmore College. It captures the unique character of the campus and unifies the academic community while organizing the various sectors of the College. The strength of this single space is made more interesting by the diversity resulting from the differences found on the surrounding eastern and western sides.
CAMPUS AND CITY:

CAMPUS PRECEDENTS WITH THE MAIN OPEN SPACE AS A GATEWAY BETWEEN THE CAMPUS AND THE TOWN OR CITY

- Significantly larger than other spaces
- Greater effect on the organization of the surrounding campuses

GATEWAY
THE MAIN LAWN AS A CAMPUS

PRINCIPLE THREE-B:

(Shown at the same scale as Swarthmore College)

CAMPUS AND THE TOWN OR CITY:

- Significantly larger than other spaces
- Greater effect on the organization of the surrounding campuses
A major east-west visual and pedestrian corridor connecting the Main Lawn with the eastern and western parts of campus and with views of the Crum Woods.

Located at the base of the east-west Ridge Line and plateau, the Transcept open space is defined by the topography of the campus.

The Transcept connects the Main Lawn to the broader campus while reinforcing the differences on either side:

**THE WESTERN TRANSEPT:**
- Large, interconnecting open spaces
- Visual connection to the Crum Woods
- Important collection of large trees

**THE EASTERN TRANSEPT:**
- Contained by Worth Hall
- Campus buildings form a buffer zone in front of Chester Road
- Narrowing of open space allows for the placement of a building without the termination of the open space.

**PRINCIPLE THREE-C:**
THE TRANSEPT ORGANIZES A SECONDARY OPEN SPACE
LAND USE PLANNING

PRINCIPLE FOUR: Three Sided Open Spaces Integrate Buildings and Landscape

WILLIAM RAWN ASSOCIATES, Architects, Inc. - Boston, MA

The Swarthmore campus has a dominate typology of open spaces with access or to southerly exposure. Successful examples are Wharton and Worth Halls. Unsuccessful examples are those that form an entry court for a building or group of buildings and when the space benefits from a sunny, southerly exposure. The continuation of the three-sided typology should occur in future development using successful examples of three-sided open spaces. Such examples occur when the space is an entry court for a building or group of buildings and when the three-sided quality creates open spaces that are both contained and connected to the surrounding environment.

The Swarthmore campus has a dominate typology of open spaces with differing scale by single three sided buildings and collections of buildings that form three sided open spaces. The three sided typology of open spaces with access or to southerly exposure.
The 3-Sided Open Space typology can be found at two different scales on the Swarthmore Campus:

- Defined by a single building
- Defined by a collection of separate buildings

Swarthmore Campus:

The 3-Sided Open Space typology can be found at two different scales on the campus.

LANDSCAPE
INTEGRATE BUILDINGS AND 3-SIDED OPEN SPACES
Principle Four:
The strong east-west ridge line and plateau establish an orthogonal alignment for Parrish Hall, for the Main Lawn and for the organization of the entire Central Campus. This powerful framework also organizes the edge of the campus at:

- The Near North Neighborhood
- The Hinge block
- The Hinge (along Chester Rd)
- The NE Corner by Chester Rd

Buildings at the juncture between the campus perimeter and the Borough, campaign against the orthogonal alignment of the entire campus. As a result, the campus topography is inscribed variety with the orthogonal alignment. As a result the campus topography is inscribed variety with the entire Central Campus. This powerful framework also organizes the orthogonal alignment for Parrish Hall, for the Main Lawn and for the organization of the entire campus.
The Center of the Swarthmore Campus is aligned with both Parrish Hall and the Ridge Line at the top of the Middle Level of Campus. Campus places that respond to this alignment are:

- The Main Lawn
- The Central Campus
- The Near North Neighborhood
- The Hinge Block
- The Ridge Line

The development of the Campus has followed the orthogonal alignment of Parrish Hall and the Ridge Line. However, at strong perimeter conditions, the Campus deviates from this alignment. This occurs at:

- The Near North Neighborhood
- The Hinge Block
- The Lower Campus
- The Harvard Ave. Site
- Mary Lyons Site

Orthogonal Alignment

PRINCIPLE FIVE: ORTHOGONAL ALIGNMENT DEFINES CENTER OF CAMPUS

Buildings at Campus Perimeter Relate to Buildings in the Borough

- The Main Lawn
- The North Campus
- The General Campus

This alignment defines the Ridge Line and the top of the Middle Level of the Campus. Orthogonal Alignment aligns the ridge line, the Main Lawn, and the boundary of the Campus.

The Center of the Swarthmore Campus is defined by Perimeter Alignment Principles.
LAND USE PLANNING PRINCIPLE SIX: Perimeter Vehicular Circulation Preserves Campus Landscapes

William Rawn Associates, Architects, Inc. - Boston, MA

On the Swarthmore campus pedestrian pathways are definitively more important than vehicular access. Parking and vehicular circulation are kept at the perimeter of the campus. Parking should be provided at strategic locations within the campus. Decked parking should be considered for future parking demand. Parking of this type, limited by the general scale and height of campus structures, is an important tool in preserving open space.

Pedestrian network integral to campus landscapes

Pedestrian Circulation to Building Entrances

Landscapes Preserves Campus Circulation Vehicular Perimeter Principle Six: Land Use Planning
Vehicular Circulation follows the edges of the campus, with minor service routes to campus buildings. This allows the central parts of the campus to remain strictly pedestrian, with a special exception for Vehicular Access to Parrish Hall, a route often associated with a visitor's first impression of the campus.

**Rule: Existing Primary Vehicular Road at Perimeter**

**Misc. Service Circulation**

**Special Exception Vehicular Road of Campus**

**Vehicular Road at Perimeter**

**Perimeter Vehicular Circulation Preserves Campus Landscape**

**Principle Six:**

**Perimeter Vehicular Circulation Preserves Campus Landscape**
The College and the Borough are physically adjacent in many places, and each connecting area has a unique character. The College seeks to create connections between campus life and the commercial life of the Borough at the focus of the train station. The College and the Borough are physically adjacent in many places, and each connecting area has a unique character. The College is linked to the Borough at the location of an entrance and the commercial life of the Borough, development of an inn at the eastern edge of the campus (near the South Entrance) may be one opportunity to foster this connection. Other campus planning tools may be employed to advance connections along the Chester Road edge of the campus can help to reduce barriers of building entrances, and design of the open spaces that occur between the Campus and the Borough. Site placement of new buildings, the placement of new buildings, and site placement of new buildings, can help to reduce barriers and invite connections between the "town" and "gown."
LAND USE PLANNING PRINCIPLES

Borough of Swarthmore

Land Use Analysis - Swarthmore College

February 20, 2002

Principle Seven: Campus Connects To Philadelphia

Pedestrian Link

Chester Road

Railway

TO PHILADELPHIA

RAILWAY STATION

VIEW

BOROUGH OF SWARTHMORE

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