IN AN ENVIRONMENT THAT FOSTERS THE FREE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS, LAFAYETTE COLLEGE SEEKS TO NURTURE THE INQUIRING MIND AND TO INTEGRATE INTELLECTUAL, SOCIAL, AND PERSONAL GROWTH. THE COLLEGE STRIVES TO DEVELOP STUDENTS’ SKILLS OF CRITICAL THINKING, VERBAL COMMUNICATION, AND QUANTITATIVE REASONING AND THEIR CAPACITY FOR CREATIVE ENDEAVOR. STUDENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO EXAMINE THE TRADITIONS OF THEIR OWN CULTURE AND THOSE OF OTHERS, TO DEVELOP SYSTEMS OF VALUES THAT INCLUDE AN UNDERSTANDING OF PERSONAL, SOCIAL, AND PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY, AND TO REGARD EDUCATION AS AN INDISPENSABLE, LIFE-LONG PROCESS.

IN THE NEXT DECADE, LAFAYETTE EXPECTS TO STRENGTHEN ITS POSITION AMONG LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGES AND ENGINEERING PROGRAMS OF THE FIRST RANK. THROUGH JUDICIOUS COMMITMENT OF ITS CONSIDERABLE RESOURCES, THE COLLEGE SEEKS TO ADVANCE THE QUALITY OF THEIR STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND PROGRAMS.
Planning Process. The campus master plan is the result of collaboration between members of the Lafayette College community, including students, faculty, staff, City of Easton officials and community representatives.

The planning effort spanned approximately twelve months and included a number of meetings on-campus with faculty, students, staff, alumni, Trustees, and members of the community. Ayers Saint Gross was assisted by consultants in the following disciplines: space planning, mechanical/electrical/plumbing engineering, transportation planning, civil engineering, and environmental planning. The planning process consisted of the following five phases:

- **Observations.** This initial phase measured the quantitative and evaluated the qualitative aspects of the campus, and represented them in a series of analytical diagrams.

- **Concept Development.** The concept plan presented the planning principles and the analysis from the observations phase.

- **Precinct Studies.** This phase studied the campus in more detail, tested ideas, and developed specific spatial organizations.

- **Design Guidelines.** These guidelines provided broad recommendations to direct the development of future projects. The guidelines sustained the plan’s intentions, protected the special qualities of the campus, and addressed issues concerning site planning; building massing, proportion, and materials; and landscape treatments.

- **Final Campus Plan.** The final plan was a compilation of all findings from previous phases. It presented proposed buildings, open spaces, and landscape treatments. Based on the proposed plan, perspective views were generated to illustrate the experiential qualities and physical appearance of the campus. A series of diagrams described how the plan might be implemented over time.
Master Plan Principles are used to develop the master plan and connect the strategic mission of Lafayette College with the physical campus.

The following is a list of Master Plan Principles:

- Develop a plan for new construction and renovation that supports Lafayette’s mission
- Develop a plan that builds on spatial relationships and programmatic adjacencies to accommodate new construction, renovation and removal of antiquated facilities
- Strengthen the identity of the campus
- Reinforce campus portals and edges to identify Lafayette College as a memorable place
- Enhance College-community gateways
- Improve off-campus properties to reflect Lafayette’s commitment to improve city-campus transitions
- Define open spaces and connections
- Design vibrant, intimate spaces and connect through enhanced pedestrian paths
Highlights of the Plan synthesized concepts that were thoroughly discussed, revised, and balanced to meet the goals of Lafayette College.

The following is a list of Highlights:

- With a current headcount of approximately 2,300 students and 1,900,000 gross square feet of existing space, there was a need for additional space to accommodate expansion to the College’s science program and residence hall capacity to maintain the College’s residential character. Strategic renovations to Pardee, Van Wickle, Markle and Colton Chapel were also recommended as part of the plan. In the future, there will be further needs for a substantial increase in instruction, research, administrative office and large gathering space.

- Physical connections to College Hill were strengthened by tying into potential streetscape improvements, reinforcing business and campus connections, and opening up campus edges to pedestrian activity along the Cattell Street corridor.

- The entry and arrival experience for campus visitors was clarified and enhanced with the siting of a new Welcome Center on High St., adjacent to Kirby House and across from Markle Hall. The building takes advantage of a prominent location overlooking the Quad and will provide parking spaces in a well-screened and beautifully landscaped visitor lot.

- Hamilton Street forms an edge between the campus proper and the College Hill neighborhood; the master plan proposed transforming the street into an open green that would expand the contiguous campus area, and further enhance the connectivity to the open space of the main Quad.
• Quad Drive, Pardee Drive and parts of South College Drive are major vehicular routes running through the core campus. Road closures of the drives were proposed to expand connectivity, eliminate pedestrian and vehicular conflicts and introduce a greener open space network. It was proposed to move parking to the perimeter of campus. The location of the parking structures and surface lots should limit the maximum walk to any point on the main campus to just a few minutes.

• Streetscape improvements are required within the North Third Street corridor to increase pedestrian traffic in this juncture between the City and Lafayette College. The master plan proposes converting the surface parking lots and neglected buildings into beneficial venues at the southern entrance to the College and using these converted areas for education, research, recreation, and community gathering space throughout the year.

• Landscape improvements included the addition of numerous trees lining on-campus streets, the removal of vehicular access within the quad and the addition of highly visible crosswalks to establish a green and natural aesthetic landscape across the campus.
Existing Campus
The final plan is a synthesis of concepts that were thoroughly discussed, revised, and balanced to meet both the short and long term goals of the college. The planning team proposed a number of alternate schemes for the campus before the final plan layout was completed. Key factors considered were the identification of future building sites, configuration of open space, locations for parking, and improvements to pedestrian, vehicular, and service circulation. The final plan illustrates the campus at final build-out and provides a series of phasing diagrams that show how the plan can be implemented over time. The plan identifies existing campus assets, future opportunities, and areas of concern to be addressed.
**Phase Underway:**
- 3rd Street Parking Lot
- Pierce Street Tennis Court Parking Lot (Facilitates on-campus street closures in Phase One)
- Scherr-Kamine Plaza & Open Space
- McKelvy House Roof Replacement
- Bookstore
- 714 Sullivan Road Renovation
- Fretz House Renovation

**Phase One:**
- Marquis Quad Residence Hall (Facilitates Farber Hall demolition in Phase Two)
- 512 March Street
- Quad Drive Closure
- Pardee Drive Closure
- Welcome Center (Facilitates department relocations & Markle renovation in Phase Four)
- Laundry Building Renovation
- Hamilton Street Greening

**Phasing Key**
- Existing Campus Building
- Proposed Campus Building
- Renovated Campus Building
- Proposed Campus Building Built in a Previous Phase

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Phase Two:
- Life, Earth, Environmental Science Building (Facilitates Kunkel Hall demolition in Phase Four)
- Mohican Building Renovation
- Williams Center Addition (including streetscape)
- Clinton Terrace Housing South
- Colton Renovation
- Van Wickle Renovation
- Pardee Renovation

Phase Three:
- South Lawn Residence Halls (Facilitates demolition of Watson Courts housing)
- Watson Court Parking Deck (Facilitates removal of parking from campus core)
- Watson Court Academic Buildings (Facilitates New Simon Center)
- Clinton Terrace Housing North
- McKelvy House Renovation
Phase Four:
- Markle Renovation
- Kunkel Demolition
- Monroe Street Housing
- Cattell Street Housing
- Additional Bushkill Creek Reclamation
- South College Drive Closure

Phase Five:
- Markle North Academic Buildings
- Hubcap Building Acquisition
- Hubcap Site Parking Lot
- Library Addition
- South Campus Residences
- Marquis Hall Addition
- Sullivan Road Closure
- Pierce Street Housing
- Continued Hamilton Street Greening
Design Guidelines are intended to guide Lafayette College to further develop and strengthen the cohesion and quality of its grounds and buildings.

These guidelines provide broad recommendations for buildings that include typology, scale, massing, materials, and façade composition. Additionally, recommendations for landscaping include open spaces, paths and walks, gateways and walls, signage, and site furnishings.

Sustainable practices occur at all scales — from the city and campus to buildings and landscapes to products used within those buildings. The goal of this Master Plan is to encourage sustainability at the “Campus Scale” by addressing four broad categories: ecology and hydrology, energy, built environments, and human capital.

As the College develops its physical grounds, it will ensure that the massing of new buildings allows daylight to reach active outdoor spaces. As well, new landscaping projects on campus will utilize a palette of native species.

Energy can be the single greatest operating expense for a college. Likewise, it can be the greatest source of carbon emissions. The College will reduce the energy required by buildings through design, equipment selection, and use/operations guidelines. Building more efficient buildings will translate into less energy required to operate those buildings. As other new technologies become available and affordable, the College will evaluate, and as appropriate, implement these practices as a means of reinforcing the role that higher education plays in addressing global climate change.

A college is a collection of built and natural environments, both having equal impact on the environmental health of the campus. As Lafayette considers the construction of new buildings, it will pursue means to lessen the environmental impacts and minimize energy use. As outlined in the College’s Energy Policy, all construction efforts should consider LEED criterion applicability and application where warranted and possible.