

POMONA COLLEGE

2015 CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

Recommendations to the City of Claremont October 2015



"These recommendations deal with a dream for the future. It is a practical dream." Myron Hunt, Pomona Bulletin: 1908

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1

PURPOSE

Based on the 2004 Facilities and Land Use Master Plan, Pomona College constructed more than 200,000 square feet of sciences and academic support buildings. During a similar period, a renewal program included Seaver South, Crookshank, Mason and Pearsons Halls, the Stanley Academic Quadrangle, Smith Campus Center and student residences.

The 2009 Land Use Planning Study provided direction for the consolidation of surface parking into structures housing more than 750 cars. Space in the campus center was opened for development of arts programs and an International Center. More than four acres were reclaimed for new open spaces and for additions and extensions of pedestrian walkways. Sontag and Pomona Residence Halls were constructed on the north campus with a LEED Platinum certification.

The Pomona College 2015 Campus Master Plan is a guide for campus development supportive of the College's 2007 Strategic Plan. The Master Plan recommends program implementation with appropriate building and land uses and development sites while protecting and expanding landscape and open spaces. Flexibility is maintained to accommodate new or unforeseen opportunities. Pedestrian and vehicular circulation patterns are made clearer. The Master Plan furthers the College's commitment to sustainability and to reductions in energy consumption and greenhouse gas emis-

sions. It builds on the campus's heritage of planning and stewardship, enriching the campus experience and upholding the College's position as a preeminent institution of higher learning.

ACADEMIC PROGRAM

The College's 2007 Strategic Plan provides a statement of shared values and a common vision for the future of Pomona College. The College continually adapts "to changing technologies, changing societal pressures and changing flows of history." The Strategic Plan is an expression of curriculum, international and community connections, faculty teaching and research and the student experience.

CAMPUS PLANNING HERITAGE

In 1908, 105 years ago, the *Pomona College Bulletin* described Myron Hunt's "Recommendations to the City of Claremont and to the Trustees of Pomona College relating to the future development of the College Campus." Hunt's campus plan remains the foundation for the campus as we know it today. Understanding the College's heritage of planning and its patterns of development reveals a commitment to campus stewardship and to the spirit and structure of the Plan. This heritage gives context and purpose to leadership guiding campus planning and development through the 21st century.

PLANNING PRINCIPLES

The following Planning Principles represent the rich heritage and foundational

ideas of the campus landscape and architecture while continuing the College's commitment to state-of-the-art learning and community building facilities:

- Organize program development to improve the physical attributes of the campus and to support the residential College community.
- Expand the open space network. Build on historical precedents and the hierarchy of open spaces that define a "college in a garden."
- Extend and connect areas of the pedestrian network for clarity and for improved connections and pedestrian safety.
- Identify the College's heritage buildings, public art and landscapes for their contribution to the campus framework and experience.
- Restore foundational elements and the intentions of the 1908-1921 Heritage Plans. This effort includes the hierarchical position Bridges Hall of Music is meant to command on the south edge of Marston Quadrangle.
- Improve the clarity and identity of campus districts and programs.
- Increase visibility and accessibility of International Center programs.
- Improve College identity and the visitor arrival experience along Bonita Avenue from Harvard to Columbia Avenues.
- Further the College's commitment to sustainability and to the reduction of energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

MASTER PLAN GOALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Master Plan describes measures to accomplish the programmatic needs of the College over the next 15 years.

- Complete the master planned expansion and renewal of the science facilities.



- *Reconstruct and expand Millikan Lab.*
- *Expand Seaver Laboratories.*
- Renew and expand facilities for the arts.
 - *Relocate and expand Museum of Art.*
 - *Replace and expand Thatcher Music Hall. Observe certain planning guidelines to restore the heritage planning structure and the hierarchical prominence of Bridges Hall of Music.*
 - *Renovate Rembrandt Hall and construct a new addition.*
 - *Renovate and expand Bridges Auditorium.*
- Provide for expansion and identity of Student Affairs programs.
 - *Move Draper Center to 735 Dartmouth.*
- Continue renewal and replacement of student residences for up to 1,560 beds.
 - *Construct Phase 2 of North Housing complex.*
 - *Renovate and expand Wig Hall.*
 - *Construct new Second Street Residence Hall.*
- Renew Oldenborg International Center, promoting consolidation, identity and accessibility of International Center programs.
 - *Reconstruct and renovate Oldenborg International Center.*
- Renew Rains Center, incorporating campus planning guidelines and sustainability standards.
 - *Renovate and reconstruct Rains Center.*



- Provide for consolidation of certain administrative functions.
- *Construct an Administrative Support Building on Eighth Street.*

OPEN SPACE AND PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

The Master Plan describes the completion of historic pathways and recommends new ones to improve connections and pedestrian safety. Open spaces are links and activity nodes in the campus pedestrian circulation system. The Master Plan open space framework describes new courtyard spaces at the Hahn/Carnegie Halls, Millikan/Seeley Mudd, and Thatcher Music Hall. It also describes a new guest arrival and parking court at Sumner Hall. New garden or plaza spaces are planned at North Housing Phase 2, Oldenborg International Center and West Entry Plaza at Bridges Auditorium.

The Plan recommends pedestrian safety measures for intersections and crossings and traffic calming on College Avenue and Sixth Street. Bicycle pathways and safety measures are described.

VEHICULAR CIRCULATION AND PARKING

Significant changes to parking and vehicular circulation were implemented over the past five years. These changes provided new open spaces, a more pedestrian-oriented campus and space for program development. The College consolidated parking lots, constructed parking structures at Athearn Field and

South Campus and opened a south entry from First Street. Fourth Street, along the south edge of Marston Quadrangle, and Second Street are closed to daily traffic. Fourth Street is reconstructed for safer pedestrian and bicycle activity and for consistency with the campus landscape materials palette. Vacating Dartmouth Street provided a new open space. A service and emergency access road connects Columbia Avenue and Sixth Street.

With these improvements in place, the Master Plan recommendations for vehicular circulation and parking are modest. The Plan continues the practice of removing or relocating parking lots to provide for new open space and program development. Interior campus roadway improvements provide better emergency and service access. After these changes, a surplus of parking spaces remains.

SUSTAINABILITY

The Master Plan underpins sustainable development. It directs the implementation of measures that most effectively promote economic, academic/social and environmental sustainability across the campus.

The Plan establishes target Energy Utilization Indexes for new construction and renovations consistent with the College's Climate Commitment goals.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Master Plan represents the vision and aspirations of the 2007 Strategic Plan and of more than five years of conversations and contributions among members of the campus community, including Trustees, alumni, administration, faculty, staff and students.

The Senior Staff and the Master Plan Steering Committee provided guidance for the development of the Master Plan:

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BACKGROUND

2

The 2015 Campus Master Plan is the newest in a century-long succession of documents guiding the planning and development of the Pomona College campus.

In 1887, Pomona College was founded as “a college of the New England type,” like the finest colleges of the East and Midwest.

The 1908-1913 plans of Myron Hunt establish a distinctive and lasting foundation for the campus. Nine blocks of the Claremont street grid, 66 acres of woodlands, and the southern California climate were Hunt’s canvas for the new campus. Ralph Cornell overlaid the composition’s Beaux-Arts symmetry and explicit axial relationships with a regular, though informal, southern California landscape. These plans incorporate the first parking lot, an “Automobile Park,” on the area now between Bridges Auditorium and the baseball field.

Richard Dober’s 1978 Centennial Plan continued the representation of the campus in a landscape. It clarified vehicular circulation and improved pedestrian access. Bonita Avenue is identified as the College gateway from Indian Hill Boulevard. Fourth Street and Bonita Avenue are designated as a vehicular circulation loop from College Avenue. College Way is opened from Bonita Avenue to Sixth Street as a walkway with limited traffic. A north-south walkway east of Bridges Auditorium extends from North Hous-

ing and Sixth Street to Second Street. A Physical Education Center is sited east of Bridges Auditorium. Stover Walk is extended into Blanchard Park, the Wash. The Plan established a “recreation green belt” for outdoor play fields in the eastern portions of the Wash, along Mills Avenue. The Plan provides parking for 1,170 spaces.

The Moule & Polyzoides 2002 Strategic Master Plan clarifies the south entrance from First Street, moving the gateway west from Amherst Avenue to Columbus Avenue. Fourth Street is closed to vehicular traffic, and it is modeled after Stover Walk.

The 2009 Land Use Plan describes a framework for improved program and open space development, expansion of the pedestrian experience and greater clarity and identity of the campus districts. The Plan formalizes the Columbia Avenue entry from First Street, and it concentrates parking in a new south campus structure and athletic field. In the north campus, parking is concentrated in a structure below Athearn Field. Parking lots and roadways are vacated, creating sites for academic and residential development, new and extended pedestrian ways and new open spaces.



FIG 2.1: COLLEGE PROPERTY

COLLEGE PROPERTY

The Pomona College campus is approximately 140 acres, bounded by First and Eighth Streets and Harvard, Mills and Amherst Avenues. College Avenue and Sixth Street are vehicular arterials passing through the campus. The area east of College Avenue and south of Sixth Street is 94 acres, two-thirds of the campus property. The City of Claremont 2011 General Plan Land Use Plan designation for the College property is *Institutional*.

This area of Marston Quadrangle, with its majestic planting and a variety of gardens and courtyards, most represents the “college in a garden.” The area is a mix of program spaces for the arts, student residences, student life, athletics and administration. Bridges Auditorium, a symbol of regional engagement, sits near the geographical center of the campus, at the east end of Marston Quadrangle. One of Myron Hunt's finest works, Bridges Hall of Music, anchors the south edge of Marston Quadrangle and houses the Hill Memorial Organ.

The Wash is the natural foil to Marston Quadrangle. Today the Wash consists of about 20 acres of rolling woodlands, chaparral, meandering trails and the organic farm.

The heaviest concentration of academic space is within 24 acres north of Sixth Street between Harvard and Amherst Avenues. The area is dominated by Natural Sciences programs and contains almost one-half the College's student residences. Some of the College's most notable examples of public art, including James Turrell's *Skyspace* in Draper Courtyard and José Clemente Orozco's *Prometheus* fresco in Frary Dining Hall, are among this assemblage of science halls and student residences.

The campus terrain slopes from northeast to southwest at an average 2.5% grade. The lowest point on the campus is the corner of First Street and College Avenue, 70 feet below the north edge of Athearn Field.

CONTEXT



FIG 2.2: CONTEXT

The Pomona College campus is the southernmost of the Claremont Colleges, adjoining Claremont McKenna College and Claremont Graduate University. It abuts Claremont Village and residential neighborhoods along portions of Harvard and Mills Avenue and Seventh Street. The campus is roughly square; it can be traversed in any direction by a ten-minute walk.

FIG 2.3: PLACE NAMES

The Master Plan references place names, campus districts, and roadways. A more detailed description of building and place names is found on Figure 2.4.

The portion of the plan in yellow, nine city blocks, is the area first planned by Myron Hunt in 1908.

PHOTOS

Top left: Bridges Auditorium

Bottom left: Stanley Academic Quadrangle

Right: Seaver Biology Laboratory

PLACE NAMES

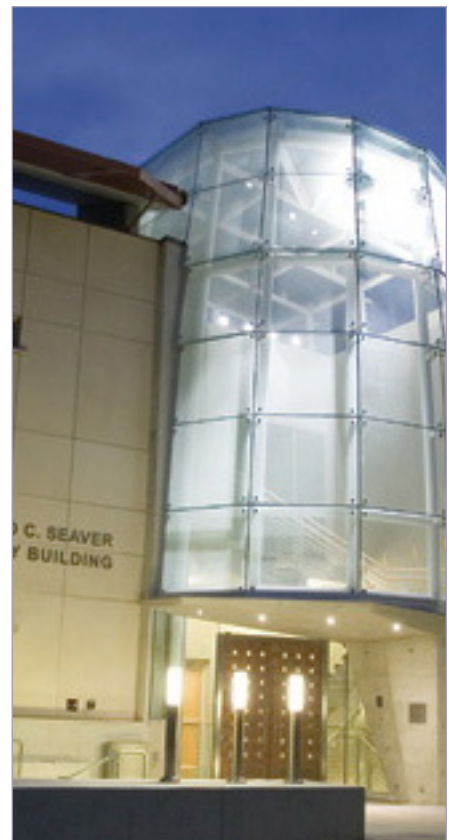
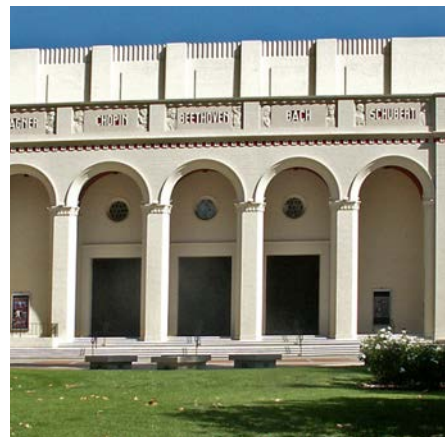
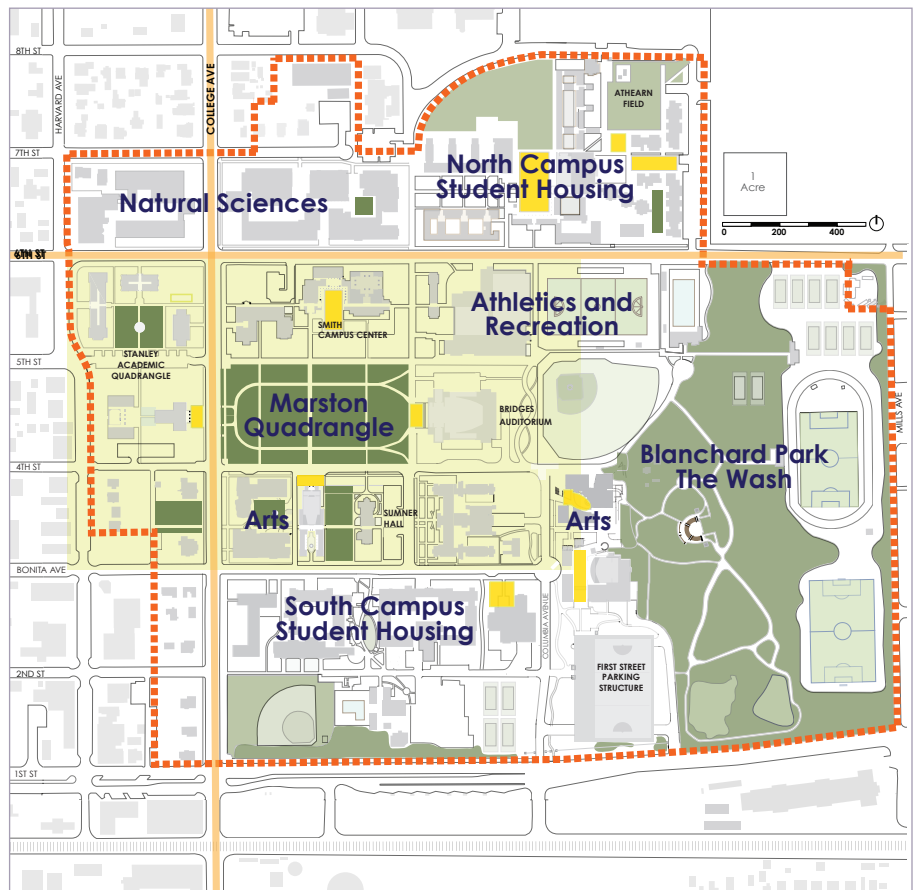




FIG 2.4: BUILDING AND PLACE NAMES

BUILDING AND PLACE NAMES

The Pomona College campus consists of buildings for classrooms and laboratories, residences, commons, dining, performance, administration and support. These buildings total approximately 1,500,000 square feet. Parking structures at Athearn Field, Cowart I.T Building and First Street Parking Structure accommodate 899 spaces, fifty-seven percent of the total parking.

Open spaces on the campus include:

- A Marston Quadrangle
- B Blanchard Park – the Wash
- C Stanley Academic Quadrangle
- D Memorial Courtyard
- E Richardson Garden
- F Lyon Courtyard
- G Bixby Plaza
- H Walker Beach
- J Wig Beach

NATURAL SCIENCES

- 1 Seaver Biology Laboratory
- 3 Seaver Laboratory North
- 4 Seaver Laboratory South
- 5 Seeley Mudd
- 6 Cowart I.T. Building
- 8 Millikan Laboratory
- 9 Andrew Science Hall
- 69 Lincoln and Edmunds Halls

NORTH CAMPUS HOUSING

- 10 Walker Residence Hall
- 11 Clark V Residence Hall
- 12 Smith Tower
- 14 Clark I Residence Hall
- 15 Frary Dining Hall
- 16 Norton Residence Hall
- 17 Walton Commons
- 18 Lawry Court
- 19 Athearn Field Parking Structure
- 77 Sontag and Pomona Residence Halls

MARSTON QUADRANGLE

- 25 Bridges Hall of Music/LeBus Court
- 32 Rains Athletic Center
- 33 Smiley Residence Hall
- 34 Smith Campus Center
- 35 Alexander Hall
- 44 Thatcher Music Hall
- 45 Museum of Art
- 46 Rembrandt Hall
- 47 Sumner Hall
- 49 Oldenborg International Center
- 74 Bridges Auditorium

COLLEGE AVENUE

- 36 Pearsons Hall
- 37 Crookshank Hall

- 38 Mason Hall
- 39 Hahn Hall
- 40 Carnegie Hall
- 42 President's House
- 43 Seaver House
- 63 Cottage Residence Halls
- 64 Renwick House
- 65 Baldwin House
- 66 Cook House
- 67 Sumner House

ATHLETICS

- 20 Pauley Tennis Complex
- 30 Haldeman Pool
- 54 Rogers Tennis Complex

SOUTH CAMPUS HOUSING

- 53 Frank Dining Hall
- 57 Gibson Residence Hall
- 58 Mudd-Blaisdell Residence Hall
- 59 Harwood Court
- 60 Lyon Court
- 62 Wig Residence Hall

COLUMBIA ARTS

- 51 Seaver Theatre
- 76 First Street Parking Structure
- 80 Studio Art

CAMPUS

- 26 Sontag Greek Theatre
- 27 Brackett Observatory
- 55 Kenyon House
- 56 Pendleton Dance and Pool Center
- 73 Farm – Agroecology
- K80 Pendleton Hall
- B80 735 Dartmouth

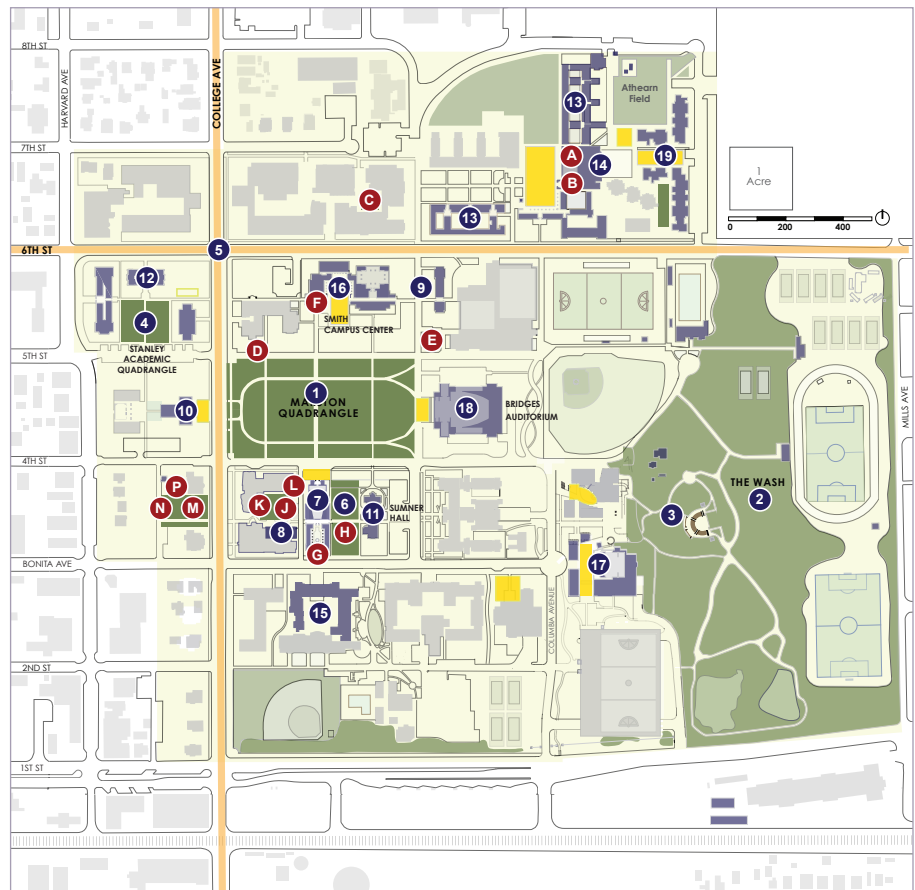
FIG 2.5: HERITAGE PLACES

HERITAGE PLACES

The legible planning framework, buildings, landscapes, gardens and works of art distinguish the College's campus.

The architecture of Pomona College is a collaboration of styles including Classical, Spanish Revival, Victorian, Italian Romanesque, Post-Modern and Modern. Bridges Hall of Music and LeBus Court are among Myron Hunt's finest career achievements. Clark Residential Halls, based on heritage and climate, are exemplary models of the southern California courtyard style. Fray Dining Hall is a distinguished integration of architectural space and artists' murals. Bridges Auditorium is a symbol of civic engagement. Sontag and Pomona Residence Halls, certified LEED™ Platinum, represent the College's commitment to the highest standards for sustainability.

Walks through Marston Quadrangle and the east-west enfilades that pass through buildings, gardens and courtyards exemplify the pedestrian experience of the campus. These spatial experiences are unique to Pomona College.



HERITAGE PLACES

- 1 Marston Quadrangle
- 2 Blanchard Park -- the Wash
- 3 Sontag Greek Theatre
- 4 Peter W. Stanley Academic Quadrangle
- 5 College Gates (Myron Hunt)
- 6 Memorial Garden

ARCHITECTURALLY DISTINGUISHED BUILDINGS WITH HISTORIC STATURE

- 7 Bridges Hall of Music (Myron Hunt)
- 8 Rembrandt Hall (Myron Hunt)
- 9 Smiley Hall (Myron Hunt)
- 10 Carnegie Hall
- 11 Sumner Hall

BUILDINGS NOTABLE FOR ESTABLISHING THE DISTINCTIVE CONTEXT OF POMONA COLLEGE

- 12 Pearsons, Crookshank, Mason Halls
- 13 Clarks Residence Halls
- 14 Fray Dining
- 15 Harwood Court Residence Hall
- 16 Smith Campus Center
- 17 Seaver Theatre
- 18 Bridges Auditorium
- 19 Sontag and Pomona Residence Halls

SELECTED PUBLIC ART

- A *Prometheus*, fresco; Jose Clemente Orozco
- B *Genesis*, painting; Rico Lebrun
- C *SkySpace*, sculpture; James Turrell '65
- D *Pegasus*, bronze; Albert Stewart
- E *Spirit of Excellence*, sculpture; Norm Hines '61
- F *Pomona College Cultural Map*, bronze relief; Gregg LeFevre
- G *Pastoral Flutist*, sculpture; Burt W Johnson '15
- H *Rainbow Fountain*; bronze, Burt W. Johnson '15
- J *Joie de Vie*, statuary; Robert Russin
- K *Cross Form*, sculpture; John Mason
- L *Untitled (Composition)*, bench sculpture; Charles Lawter
- M *First Principle*, sculpture; Norm Hines '61
- N *Untitled*, limestone; Charles Lawler
- P *Constellation (Permanence)*, bronze; Enrique Martinez Celaya

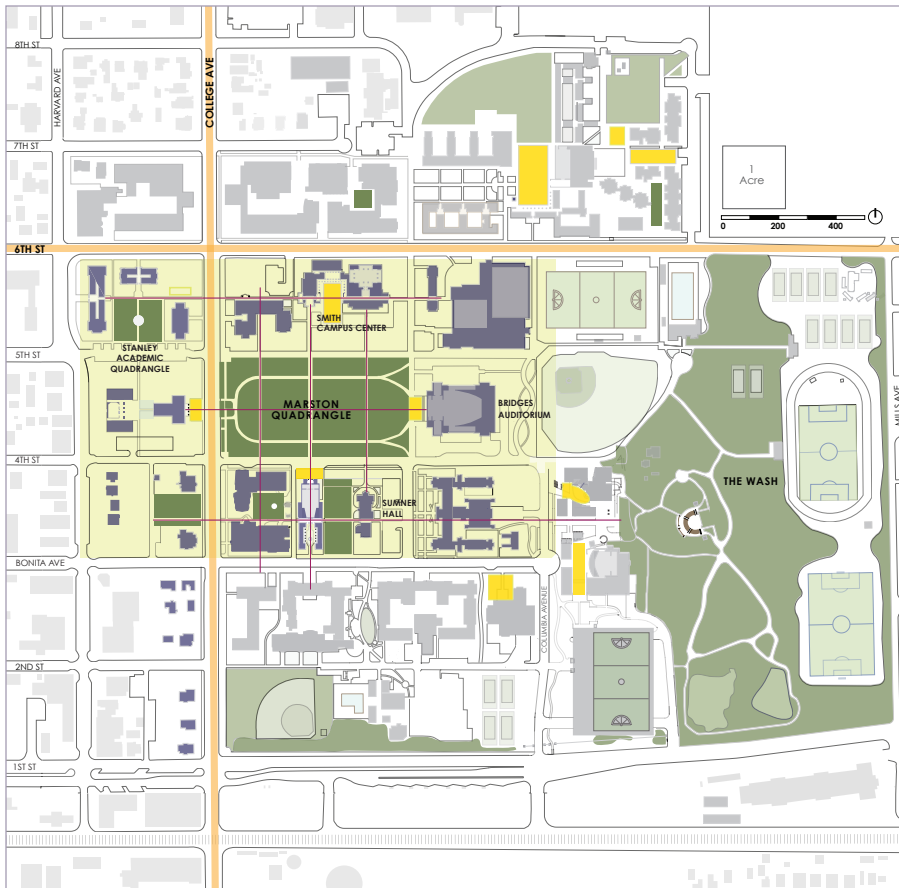


FIG 2.6: MARSTON QUADRANGLE DISTRICT

CAMPUS ORGANIZATION

A hierarchy of open spaces structures the campus's planning framework. Marston Quadrangle and the Stanley Academic Quadrangle are formal spaces, traditional academic landscape orders. The Wash is rolling terrain and woodlands; it is a memory of sloping plains descending from the mountains. The smallest of the open spaces are gardens and courtyards, which vary in their degree of formality, definition and plant materials.

The campus consists of several distinct districts. The districts are commonly defined by major streets or walks and are characterized by land use and significant features.

MARSTON QUADRANGLE DISTRICT

Marston Quadrangle District is the land area of the historic Pomona College campus described in Myron Hunt's 1908 Master Plan. The District consists of approximately nine blocks bounded by Sixth Street, Bonita and Harvard Avenues and Columbia Avenue. The Claremont street grid establishes a pattern of connecting roads and walks through the campus.

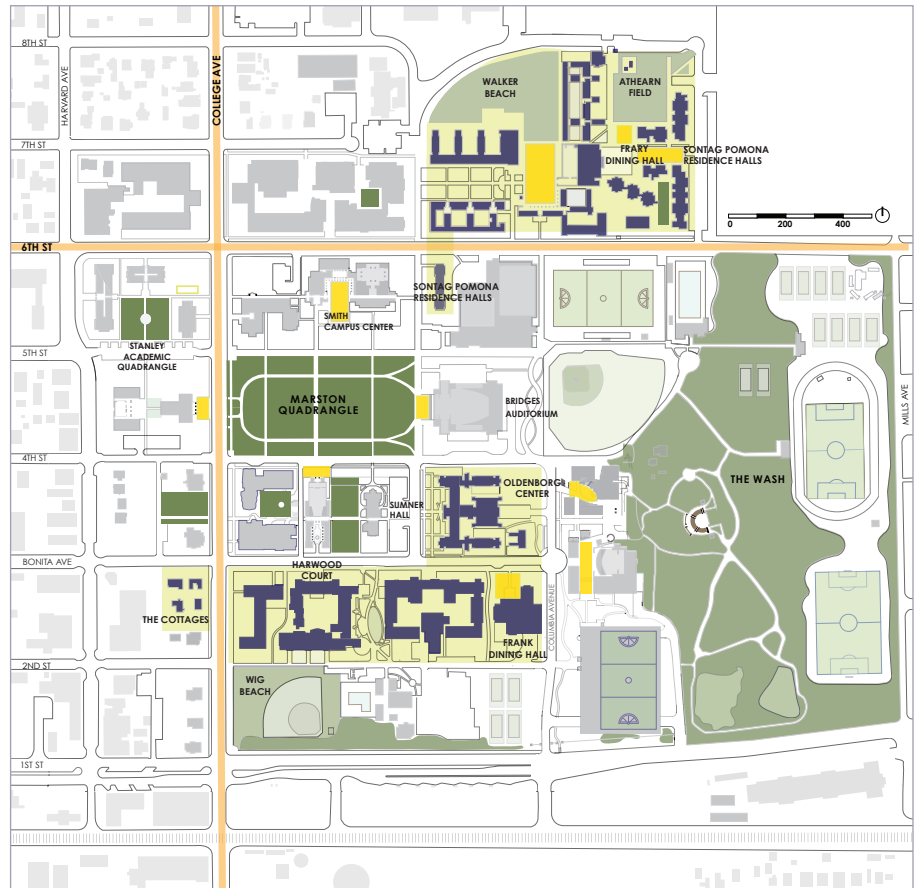
The sweeping lawn of Marston Quadrangle, framed by majestic California Sycamores and Coast Redwoods, dominates this District. In a monumental gesture, Bridges Auditorium terminates Marston Quadrangle on its eastern end. College Avenue and Carnegie Hall bound the western end of the lawn.

The dimensions and character of Marston Quadrangle were established in Myron Hunt's later plans, in 1913. Ralph Cornell's 1923 plan introduced a California landscape, presenting the "college in a garden." The plan described visual and

pedestrian connections based on a formal order of axes and spatial sequences. The walks through Marston Quadrangle and the east-west enfilades exemplify these connections. The power of the axial relationships between buildings and open spaces on the north and south sides of the Quadrangle is experienced on the pathways between Bridges Hall of Music, Sumner Hall and Smith Campus Center. A formal order of gardens, historic architecture, and axes and pedestrian pathways surrounds the Quadrangle to form the edges of the District.

The Hunt 1908 plan designated the Academic Quadrangle for the sciences. It was completed within a year of Marston Quadrangle. Framed by Pearson's Hall of Science (1899), Crookshank Hall of Zoology and Mason Hall of Chemistry (1923), the Quadrangle continues the language of classic formality and axial connections. The Ralph Cornell, Jamieson & Spearl Master Plan proposed buildings along the southern edge of the Stanley Quadrangle and at the corner of Sixth Street and Col-

FIG 2.7: HOUSING AND DINING DISTRICTS



lege Avenue; however, these buildings were never constructed. Without them, the Quadrangle is more visible, better connected to the larger campus. Social Sciences programs are housed in this area.

The President’s House, Richardson Garden and Seaver House are in the southwest corner of the District. The eastern corners are occupied by Oldenborg International Center and Rains Athletic Center.

THE WASH

Groves of oak trees and winding pathways characterize the native qualities of the informal, meandering Wash. The Wash District, a reminder of the oak woodlands and grasslands of the southern California landscape, is the largest portion of natural landscape on the Pomona College campus. It is a retreat for recreation and reflection, and it often is a source for nostalgia among alumni. The Wash stretches between Sixth to First Streets. Brackett Observatory and Son-

tag Greek Theater, cultural and architectural icons, are suitable interventions in the landscape. Both are seen on the Myron Hunt plans of 1908. At the south end of the Wash, openings for the organic farm are carved from woodlands. Large swaths of the Wash have been removed for athletic and recreation fields, tennis courts and Haldeman Pool. Together with athletic and recreation fields, the Wash occupies the eastern third of the campus grounds.

HOUSING/DINING DISTRICTS

There are two Housing and Dining Districts. One District is in the northeast corner of the Pomona College campus, north of Sixth Street. Sontag and Pomona Halls and Athern Field parking structure, completed in 2011, are the most recent additions to this District. The Halls are LEED Platinum; they are the second residence hall project to receive the designation nationwide. Frary Dining Hall is near the center of the District. Myron Hunt’s Smiley Hall, the only residence hall built

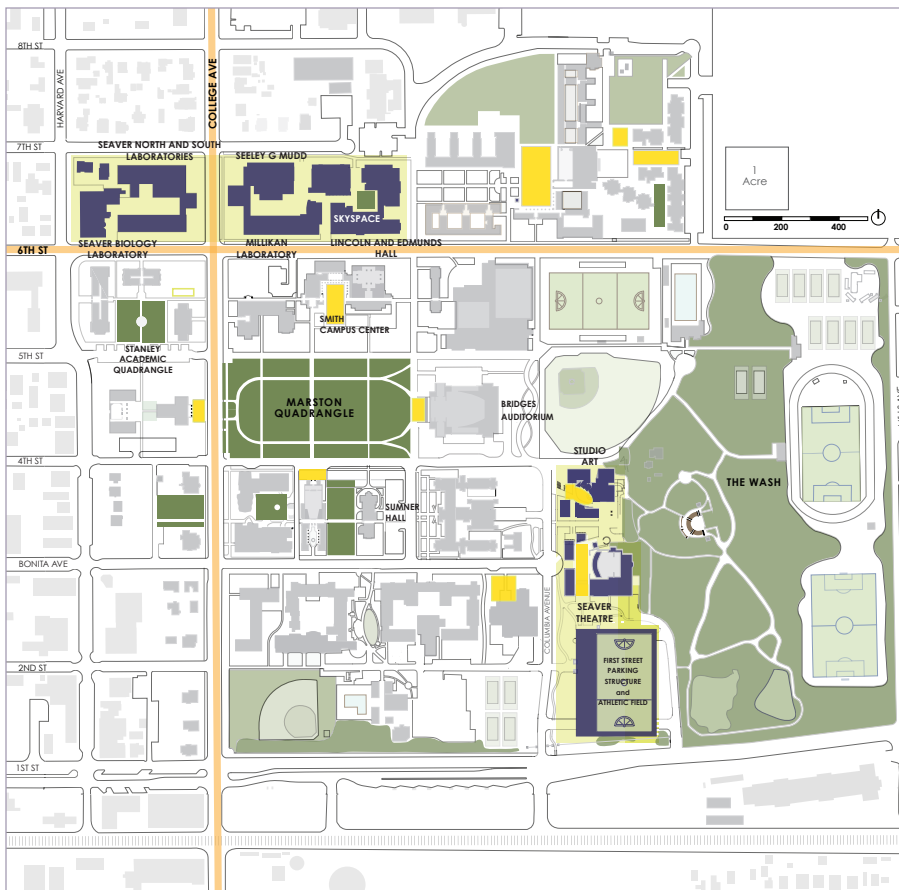


FIG 2.8: NATURAL SCIENCES AND COLUMBIA ARTS DISTRICTS

as part of the Architect’s plan, is between College Way and Rains Athletic Center.

The South Housing and Dining District lines Bonita Avenue. Harwood Court, built in 1921, was the first residence hall for women. Each of the Districts is associated with large open spaces and informal recreation: Walker Beach and Ahearn Field are in the north, and Wig Beach is in the south.

NATURAL SCIENCES DISTRICT

The Sciences District is north of Marston Quadrangle, across Sixth Street. Seaver Laboratories, Millikan Laboratory and Seeley Mudd flank College Avenue on its way through the campus. Lincoln and Edmund Halls and *Skyspace* in Draper Courtyard anchor the eastern end of the Sciences District. The Sciences District accounts for forty-six percent of the academic square footage on the campus.

COLUMBIA ARTS DISTRICT

The Columbia Arts District is a transition zone between the formal portions of the campus and the Wash. Columbia Avenue

is the south entrance to the campus. It is the address for Studio Art, Seaver Theatre and First Street Parking Structure, which has a deck-top athletic field. An extension of Sophomore Walk to First Street parallels the District. This District was the last to be developed for program purposes; it was used for parking earlier.

FIG 2.9: CAMPUS 1923

- 1 Holmes Hall
- 2 Pearsons Hall
- 3 Renwick "Little Gym"
- 4 President's House
- 5 Claremont Inn
- 6 Smiley Hall
- 7 Carnegie Hall
- 8 Rembrandt Hall
- 9 College Gates
- 10 Bridges Hall of Music
- 11 Harwood Hall for Botany
- 12 Renwick "Big Gym"
- 13 Harwood Court
- 14 Alumni Memorial Training Quarters
- 15 Sumner Hall
- 16 Crookshank Hall
- 17 Mason Hall
- 18 Marston Quadrangle

CAMPUS PLANNING HERITAGE

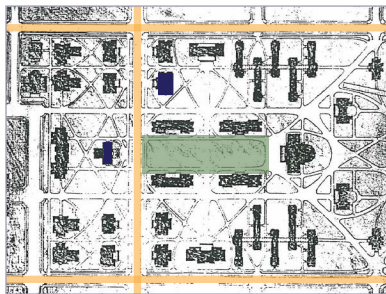
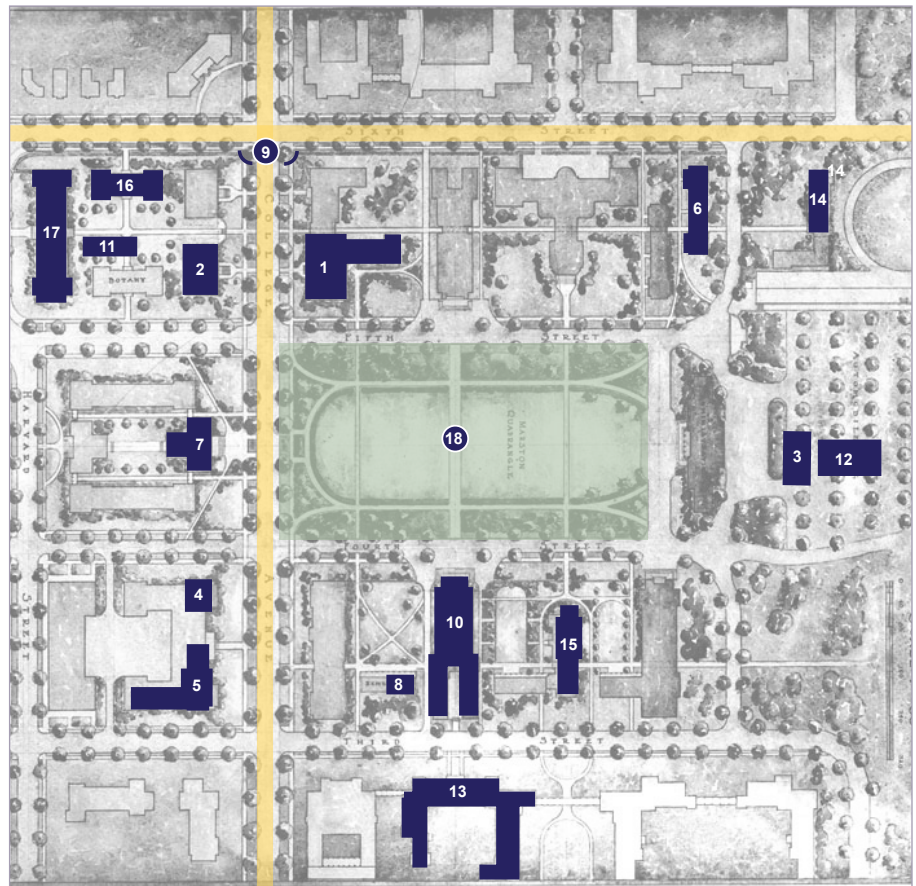


FIG 2.10: MYRON HUNT MASTER PLAN, 1908

Myron Hunt's Plan for Pomona College is the foundation for the campus we know today. The Plan is characterized by the formal Marston Quadrangle with flanking buildings and pedestrian ways. Pedestrian arcades connect the men's and women's residence halls. To the east is the informal Blanchard Park, known today as the Wash. A 1913 version of the Plan removed buildings inside Fourth and Fifth Streets. Marston Quadrangle was opened to current dimensions, for an area totaling more than five acres.

The simplicity and clarity of Myron Hunt's Plan and Ralph Cornell's formal, axial overlay, balanced with a native California landscape, provide an ageless framework for development of the Pomona College campus.



The College's heritage of planning and its patterns of development reveal the hundred years of commitment to campus stewardship and to the spirit and structure of the Plan. This heritage gives context and purpose to leadership guiding campus planning and development through the 21st century.

CAMPUS 1923

The major campus buildings of the time are highlighted on the 1923 Ralph Cornell, Jamieson & Spearl Master Plan. Holmes Hall (on the site of Alexander Hall) and Smiley Hall are north of Marston Quadrangle. Alumni Memorial Training Quarters, used for men's physical education, and Alumni Field are east of Smiley Hall.

Capital campaigns of 1913 and 1919 funded significant campus building. Myron Hunt's Rembrandt Hall and Bridges Hall of Music were completed 1914-15. In 1921, Sumner Hall was moved from the west end of Marston Quadrangle and reconstructed on its present site, east of

Bridges Hall of Music. Once Sumner Hall was moved, Marston Quadrangle was completed in 1923.

Crookshank and Mason Halls (1923) joined Pearsons Hall to frame the Academic Quadrangle. The Cornell Plan proposes a botany building at the south end of the Quadrangle, but Harwood Hall for Botany (1915) remained, awkwardly, within the Quadrangle until its demolition in 1968. The Plan suggested still another building at the northeast corner of the Academic Quadrangle and two more on either side of the Carnegie Hall. None of these were built, saving the areas from excessive density and closure that would have been counter to Hunt's rhythmic dance of open gardens and buildings. Some fifty years later, the density was realized north of Sixth Street.

Harwood Court (1921) was built south of Bonita Avenue as Pomona's first women's residence hall. Claremont Inn (1906), south of the President's House, was used for meeting rooms and student dining.

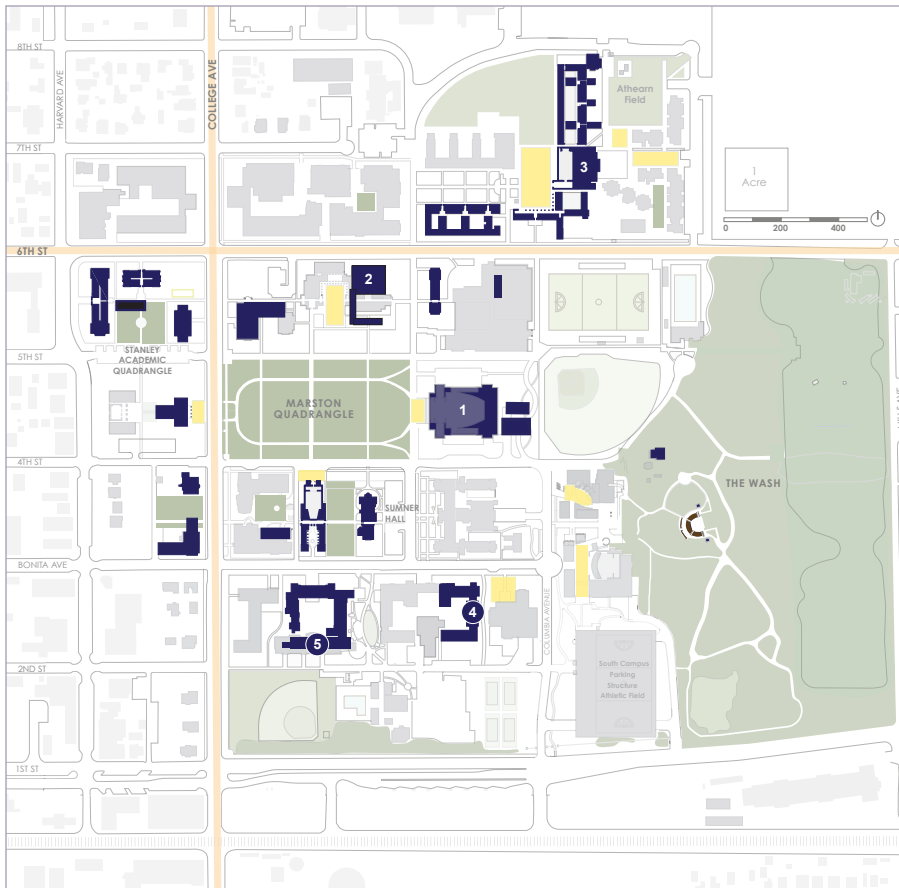


FIG 2.11: CAMPUS 1940

- 1 Bridges Auditorium
- 2 Edmunds Union
- 3 Clark Residence Halls and Frary Dining Hall
- 4 Blaisdell Residence Hall
- 5 Harwood Memorial /Olney Dining Hall

CAMPUS 1940

Renwick "Little Gym" and "Big Gym" (1899 and 1918) are on the Bridges Auditorium site, indicated in the Cornell Plan as "Automobile Park." Brackett Observatory (1908) and the first construction of Sonntag Greek Theatre (1914) are to the east, off the drawing.

CAMPUS 1940

During the 1930s, the campus square footage doubled; buildings totaled some 500,000 square feet by the College's 50th year. Bridges Auditorium (1931) established a civic scale and presence consistent with Hunt's plan for the eastern termination of Marston Quadrangle. To accommodate the auditorium, "Little Gym" was moved to the north side of "Big Gym," where it remained until destroyed by fire in 1952.

Memorial Court was built in 1929, completing an ensemble of buildings and gardens envisioned in the Hunt and Cornell plans. Fortunately, a building shown on the south end of the Court in both Hunt's and Cornell's plans was never built.

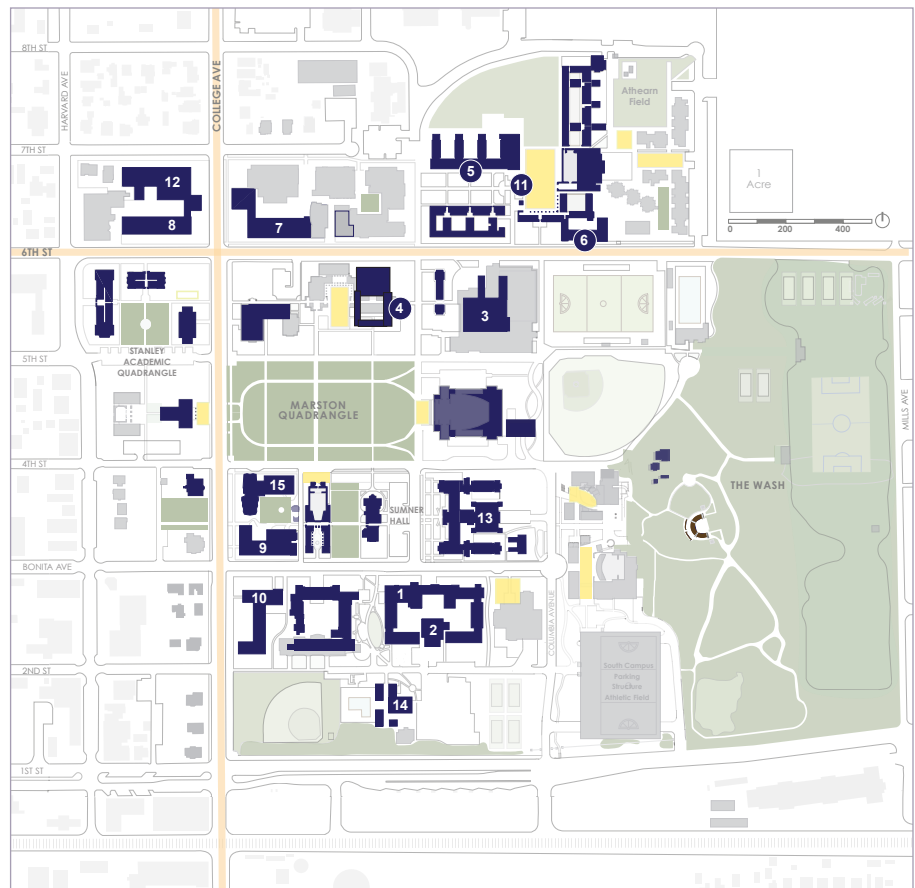
After many delays and fund raising efforts, the ballroom and west wing of Edmunds Union were completed in 1937. Better known as "the Coop," the building immediately became the center of campus life. An addition on the west end of Rembrandt Hall extended the building to its current size.

The 1930s saw substantial expansion in student residences and dining. Clark Residence Halls and Frary Dining Hall became the first expansion beyond Sixth Street. This established the North Housing District and accommodated much-needed men's housing. These residences, with their simple forms, tight courtyards and sloping tile roofs attuned to style and climate, exemplify southern California architecture. Blaisdell Residence Hall (1936) expanded women's housing along Bonita Avenue. Olney Dining Hall (c. 1930) closed the south end of Harwood courtyard.

FIG 2.12: CAMPUS 1970

- 1 Mudd Residence Hall
- 2 Gibson Dining Hall
- 3 Memorial Gymnasium
- 4 Edmunds Union East Wing
- 5 Walker Residence Hall
- 6 Norton Residence Hall
- 7 Millikan Laboratory
- 8 Seaver Laboratory South
- 9 Montgomery Art Center
- 10 Wig Residence Hall
- 11 Smith Memorial Tower
- 12 Seaver Laboratory North
- 13 Oldenberg International Center
- 14 Pendleton Dance and Pool Center
- 15 Thatcher Music Hall

CAMPUS 1970



CAMPUS 1970

There was little construction at Pomona College in the 1940s. Mudd Hall and Gibson Hall (1947 and 1949) completed the Mudd-Blaisdell complex, providing additional beds and new dining and study spaces.

The 1950s and 1960s witnessed expansion in the sciences, arts, student housing and athletic programs. The largest academic expansion was the Natural Sciences District with construction of Seaver Laboratory South and Millikan Laboratory in 1958. Seaver Laboratory North followed in 1964. Arts programs also expanded with construction of the Montgomery Art Center (1958), Thatcher Music Hall (1970) and Pendleton Dance Center (1970).

Memorial Gymnasium, built in memory of Pomona men and women lost in the World Wars, was dedicated in 1950. The Gymnasium included some facilities for women. An east wing was added to Edmunds Union, enclosing its courtyard.

Mudd Hall (1947), Wig Hall (1959), Oldenberg International Center (1966) and Frank Dining Hall (1982) were built in the South Campus Housing District. Oldenberg damaged the planning structure described in Hunt's 1913 Plan with a deliberate, jarring termination to the east-west pedestrian way that began at Richardson Garden.

The North Housing District expanded with Walker Residence Hall and Walker Commons (1954). Norton Residence Hall (1956) completed the Clark III and Fray Dining Hall complex. In early plans for the men's residences, Smith Memorial Tower (1961) was conceived as a campanile on the order of that in Venice's Piazza San Marco; it terminated the open courtyard between Clark and Walker Residence Halls.

Claremont Inn and Harwood Hall for Botany were demolished in 1968. "Little Gym" was destroyed by fire in 1952.

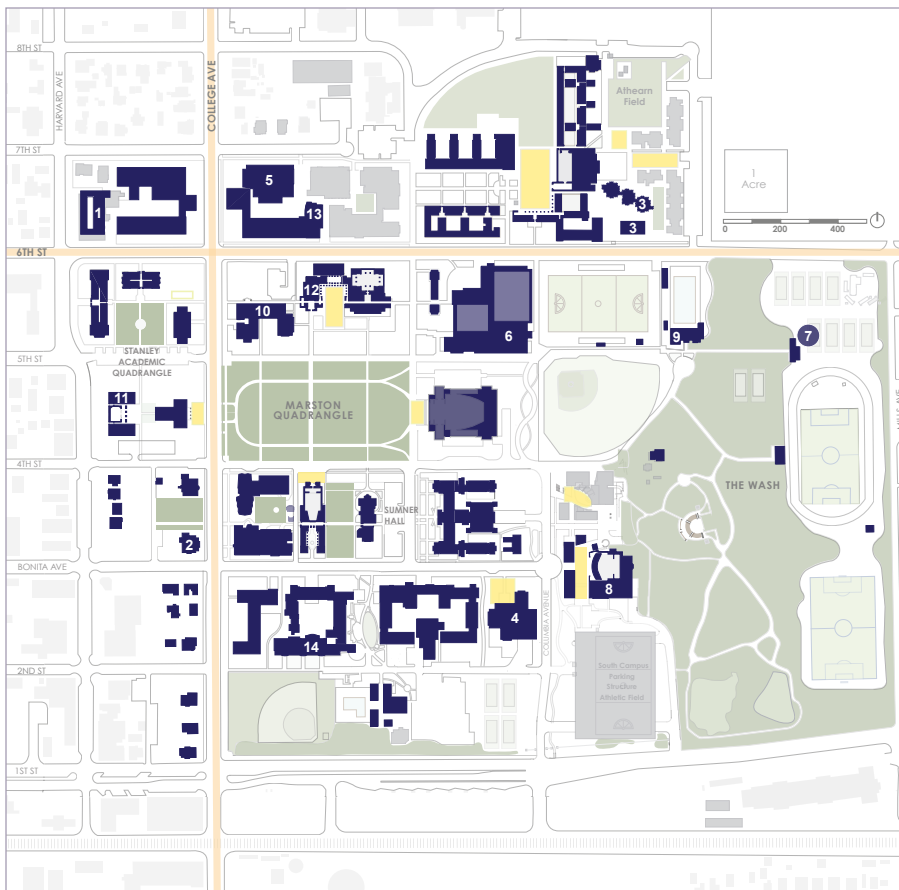


FIG 2.13: CAMPUS 2000

- 1 Albert Thille Botany Building
- 2 Seaver House
- 3 Lawry Court and Walton Commons
- 4 Frank Dining Hall
- 5 Seeley G. Mudd Library
- 6 Rains Athletic Center
- 7 Pauley Tennis Complex
- 8 Seaver Theatre
- 9 Haldeman Pool
- 10 Alexander Hall
- 11 Hahn Hall
- 12 Smith Campus Center
- 13 Andrew Science Hall
- 14 Lyon Court

CAMPUS 2000

CAMPUS 2000

The next three decades saw a steady addition of new facilities, although not at the pace seen in prior years. Building activity extended to all corners of the campus. Along the northern and western edges of the campus, new academic space included Seeley Mudd (1983), Andrew Science Building, Hahn Hall (1997) and Albert Thille Botany Building (1976). Seaver House moved onto the former Claremont Inn site at Bonita and College Avenues.

Lawry Court and Walton Commons (1980) were built in the North Housing District. Seaver Theatre (1990) was the first building east of Columbia Avenue.

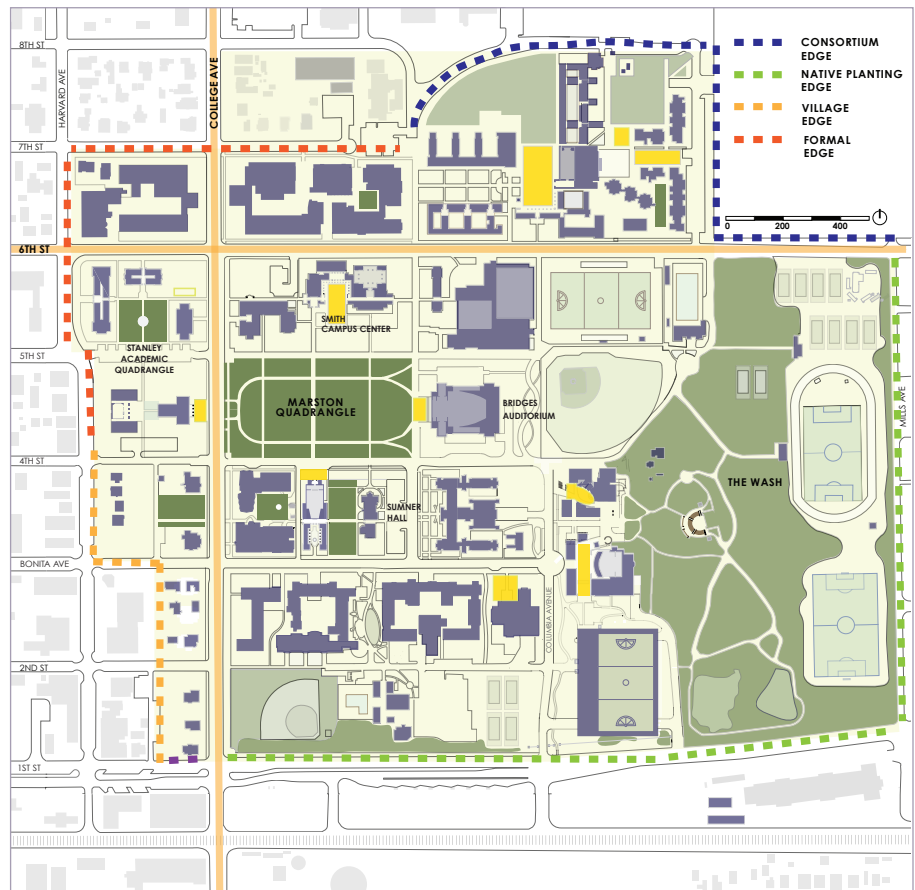
Frank Dining was built in 1982, supplanting Gibson and Olney Dining Halls. The south side of Harwood Court residences was reconstructed as Lyon Court, providing additional residences and a new south closure for the courtyard.

The landscape north of Marston Quadrangle changed completely in the 1990s. Both Alexander and Smith Campus Center maintained pieces of the Pomona heritage. Alexander Hall (1992) replaced Holmes Hall but maintained the footprint and character of the former building. Smith Campus Center (1999) replaced Edmunds Union and preserved Edmunds Ballroom. Both buildings reinforced the east-west pedestrian way described in the earliest master plans. The plan of Smith Campus Center bears a remarkable resemblance to a building footprint proposed on the Cornell plan.

Rains Athletic Center (1989) tripled the space for Athletics while preserving Memorial Gymnasium. Unlike Alexander Hall and Smith Campus Center, Rains was not kind to the campus's planning structure. Its large, unarticulated footprint muscled its way onto the campus, tight against Smiley Hall, and it brought the east-west pedestrian procession to an abrupt, unsatisfactory termination.

FIG 2.14: CAMPUS EDGES

CAMPUS EDGES



Outdoor athletic facilities were constructed around the time of Rains Center. They significantly diminished the natural landscape of the Wash. Strehle Track, Pauley Tennis Complex and Halde- man Pool were realized over the course of five years, from 1986 to 1991. Draper Walk (1989) extends from College Way to the Pauley Tennis Complex. It connects the indoor and outdoor athletic venues with a variety of landscape experiences from Draper Plaza through the Wash.

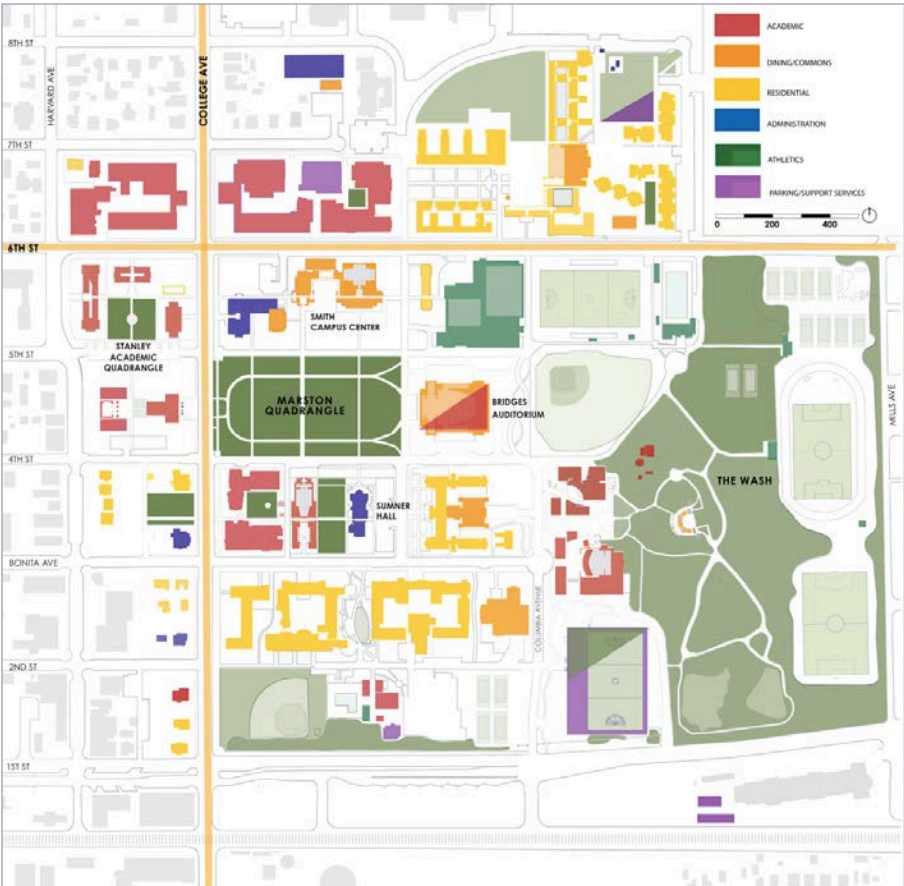
CAMPUS EDGES

The form, character and scale of the Col- lege’s architecture and landscape mark campus edges along City streets and neighborhoods.

The nature of these edges and abutting properties varies according to City and College context. The south and east edges of the campus at Mills Avenue and First Street are defined by buffers of native planting and fencing. Victorian houses of substantial scale and interest

form a coherent rhythm and scale along the first two blocks of College Avenue, at the southwest corner of the campus. These houses and their yards and gardens are interrupted by the Cottage group- ing, which is an architectural and siting anomaly. The houses and cottages share the block with larger Village structures, the public library, post office and retail buildings lining Harvard Avenue. The Col- lege architecture at the northwestern corners of the campus forms a definitive, formal edge at the residential neigh- borhoods across Harvard Avenue and Seventh Street. This transition is most comfortable when buildings adhere to the street grid, entrances face the streets, building massing and scale are articulated horizontally and vertically and landscape shapes a cohesive street corridor. The northeastern corners of the campus in- tersect with Consortium partners. These intersections are often abrupt; they are much less satisfying than the transitions to the City and neighborhoods on other edges of the campus.

FIG 2.15: BUILDING USE



EXISTING BUILDING USE

As the City, the College and neighboring institutions evolve, their connections to one another change. As change continues, the Master Plan and the College’s *Planning and Design and Open Space and Landscape Design Guidelines* inform a course of development beneficial to the interests the College and the community.

EXISTING BUILDING USE

Academic programs are concentrated in the north and west portions of the campus, dominated by Natural Sciences. Approximately forty-six percent of the College’s academic space is north of Sixth Street.

Arts programs are in areas south and east of Marston Quadrangle. These programs comprise approximately twenty-five percent of academic space, not including Bridges Auditorium.

Residential halls are divided almost evenly between the north and south districts. The northern district, including Smiley Hall, contains forty-seven percent

of the student beds. The district south of Marston Quadrangle contains fifty-three percent.

Total Existing Area

1,535,000 SF

Academic

701,300 SF

Student Residences

503,200 SF/1,534 beds

Dining and Commons

126,900 SF

Athletics and Recreation

88,700 SF

Administration

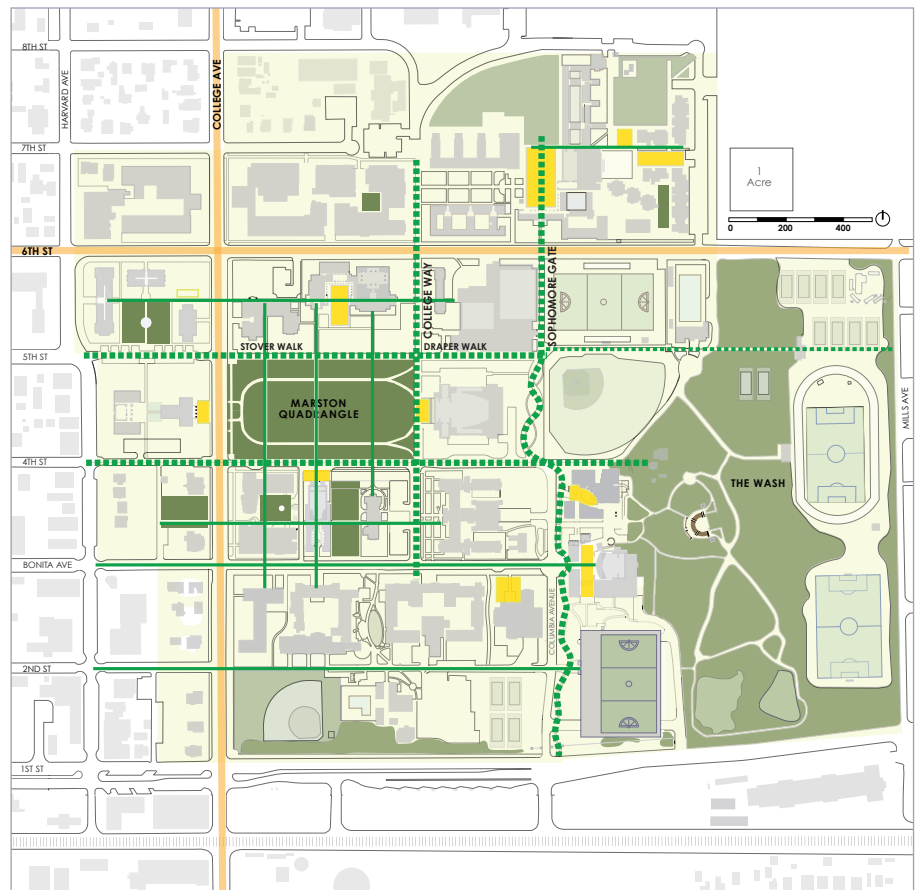
79,400 SF

Other

35,600 SF

FIG 2.16: PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

EXISTING PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION



PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

A succession of landscaped pathways, quadrangles, gardens, colonnades and courtyards, punctuated with public art and fountains, enriches the pedestrian experience throughout the Pomona College campus. Major pedestrian ways are long-established, following the pattern of the City street alignments and formal axes established in early campus plans.

The 2009 Land Use Plan outlined improvements to enhance the pedestrian-oriented campus.

- Consolidate parking to a new parking structure on Columbia Avenue south of Seaver Theatre.
- Renovate Fourth Street as a pedestrian walkway and “managed” vehicular access along the south edge of Marston Quadrangle.
- Renovate Sophomore Gate pedestrian way from Bixby Plaza to First Street.
- Renovate Second Street pedestrian way from College Avenue to Columbia Avenue.

In addition, new open spaces and pedestrian ways replaced roads and parking at Dartmouth Avenue between Harwood Court and Mudd-Blaisdell Halls and at Bridges Auditorium. Fourth Street is re-purposed for pedestrian use with limited vehicular access.

VEHICULAR CIRCULATION AND PARKING

College Avenue, First Street and Sixth Street are arterial connectors to the larger Claremont City and the regional street network. Bonita Avenue is a campus gateway, providing clear access for first-time visitor and guest arrival. It is directly accessible from Indian Hill Boulevard, a primary arterial into Claremont Village. Visitor parking is accessed from Bonita Avenue at Sumner Hall, overlooking Marston Quadrangle. The Master Plan describes Bonita Avenue as undergoing substantial change befitting a gateway: a new Thatcher Music Hall and Museum of Art and a renovated Wig Hall at the College Avenue intersection, and a new

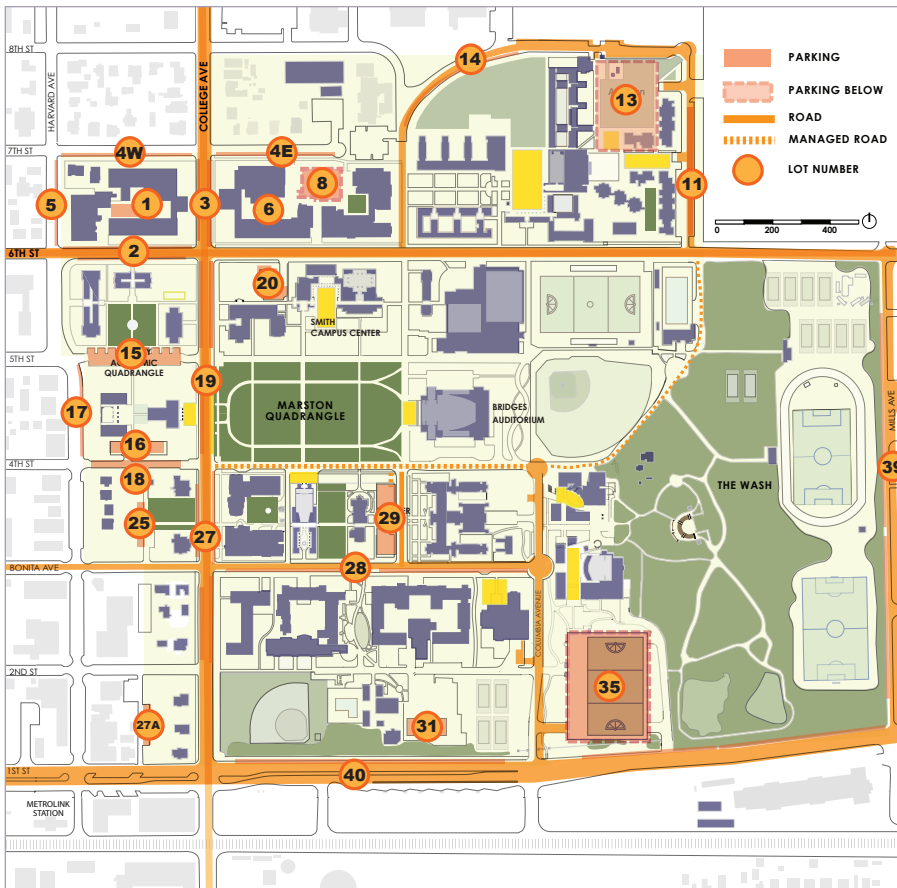


FIG 2.17: VEHICULAR CIRCULATION AND PARKING

VEHICULAR CIRCULATION AND PARKING

TABLE 2.1: EXISTING PARKING COUNTS

LOT	LOCATION	COUNT
PUBLIC STREETS		
2	Sixth Street	21
3	College Avenue	23
4E	Seventh Street	15
4W	Seventh Street	21
5	Harvard Avenue	12
14	Columbia Avenue	10
17	Harvard Avenue	23
18	Fourth Street	14
19	College Avenue	40
27	College Avenue	43
27A	Alley	14
39	Mills Avenue	69
40	First Street	78
Total Public Streets		383
OFF STREET LOTS		
1	Seaver North/South	14
6	Seeley Mudd	0
11	N. Housing/Amherst	90
15	Harrison Street	69
16	Hahn/Carnegie Halls	16
20	Alexander Hall	20
25	Seaver House	14
29	Sumner Hall	38
31	Kenyon House	0
28	Bonita (Private)	32
Total Off Street Lots		293
PARKING GARAGES		
8	Cowart I.T.	126
13	Athearn Field	165
35	First Street	608
Total Parking Garages		899
TOTAL ALL PARKING		1,575
PARKING SURPLUS		+375

in addition to Rembrandt Hall adjacent to LeBus Court.

Fourth Street, south of Marston Quadrangle, is a managed street primarily for pedestrian use with limited access to vehicles. The street can be opened during events for guest drop-off and for handicapped parking at Bridges Hall of Music and Bridges Auditorium. The Amherst Service Corridor is extended to Sixth Street from Columbia Avenue to provide service and emergency access.

Approximately fifty-seven percent of campus parking is concentrated in three parking structures: First Street Parking Structure on Columbia Avenue, Athearn Field Parking Structure, accessible from Amherst Street, and Cowart I.T. Building garage, accessible from Seventh Street. The remainder of parking is on adjacent streets and in several small-capacity parking lots across the campus, including those at Alexander and Sumner Halls and on Harrison Street between Harvard and College Avenues. First Street and Athearn

Field Parking Structures are replacement parking for lots closed at Bridges Auditorium, Oldenborg International Center, the site for Studio Art, Dartmouth Street between Second Street and Bonita, lots south of Second Street and lots displaced by Pomona and Sonntag Residence Halls.

Campus parking, including street parking, is 1,575 spaces. This number represents permanent closure of the Seely Mudd lot (6). The temporary closure of Kenyon House lot (31) is for Millikan Laboratory construction surge space.

Space requirements according to the City Municipal Code are for 1,200 spaces. There now is a surplus of 375 spaces.

CAMPUS PLAN

3

MASTER PLANNING PRINCIPLES

Organize program development to improve physical attributes of the campus and to support the residential College community.

Expand the open space network. Build on historical precedents and the hierarchy of open spaces that define a "college in a garden."

Improve the clarity and identity of campus districts and programs.

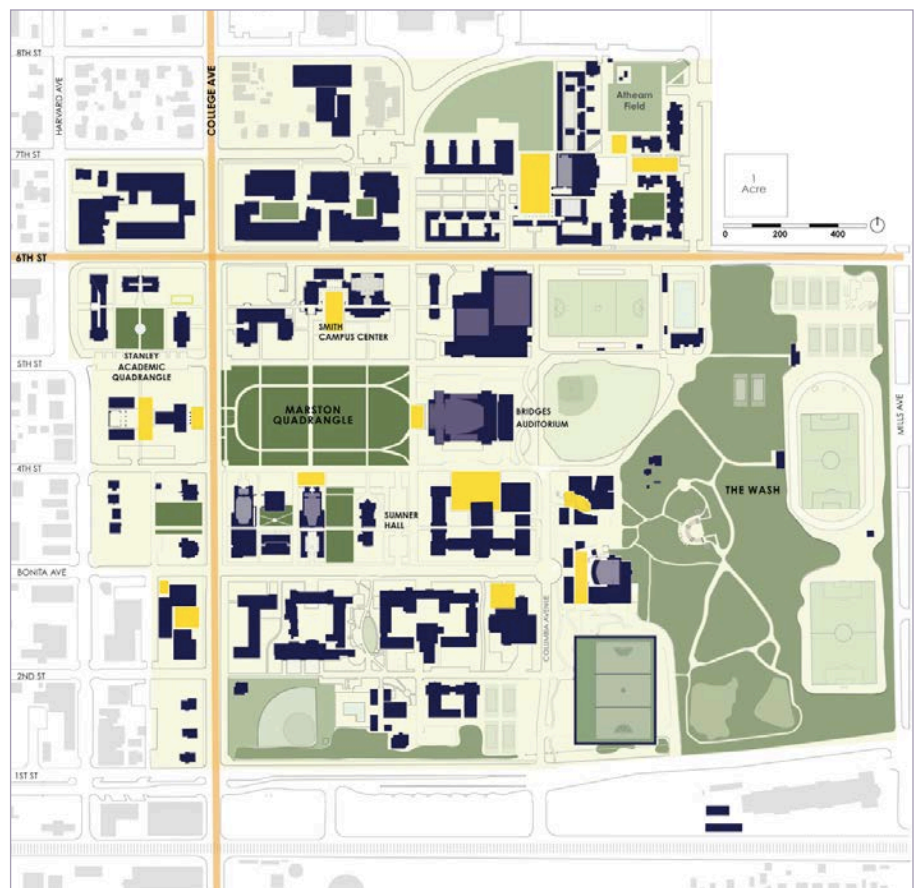
Extend and connect areas of the pedestrian network for clarity and for improved connections and pedestrian safety.

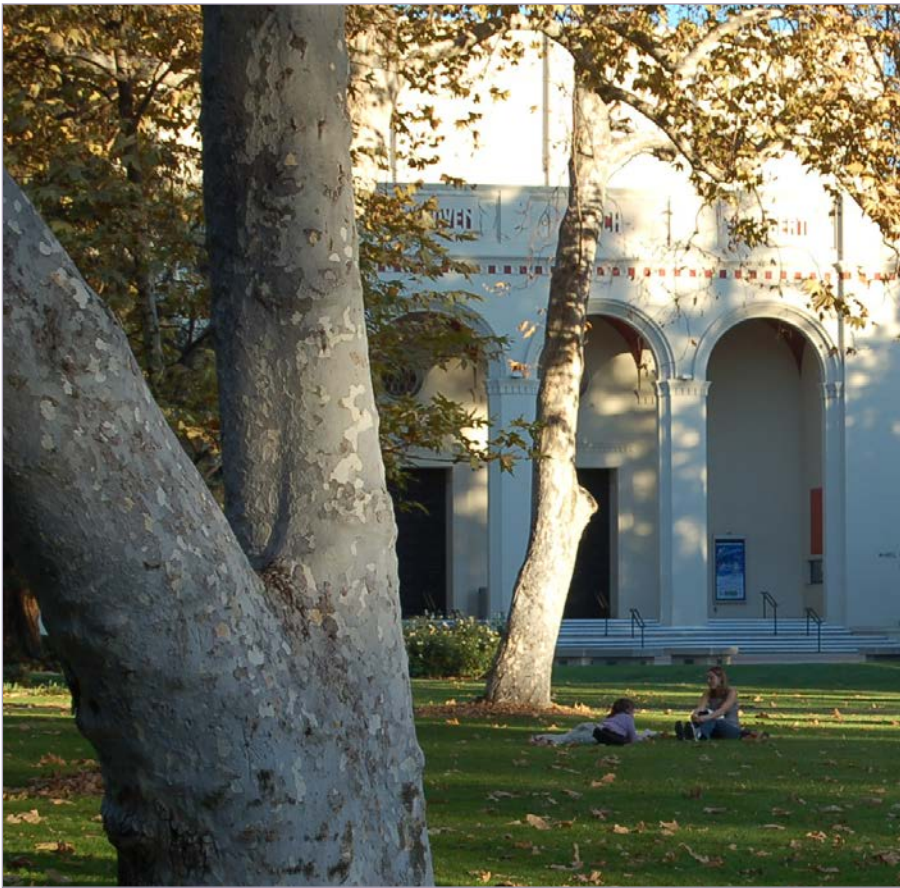
Identify the College's heritage buildings, public art and landscapes for their contribution to the campus framework and experience.

Increase visibility and accessibility of International Center Programs.

Improve College identity and visitor arrival experience along Bonita Avenue, from Harvard to Columbia Avenues.

Further the College's commitment to sustainability and to the reduction of energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.





ACADEMIC PROGRAM

ACADEMIC PROGRAM AND SPACE NEEDS

The 2015 Master Plan is shaped by the College's imperative to constantly adapt to new circumstances and challenges. The College has a continuing commitment to the principles of its campus planning heritage.

The College's 2007 Strategic Plan provides a "statement of shared values and a common vision for the future of Pomona College." The College continues adapting to "changing technologies, changing societal pressures and changing flows of history." The Strategic Plan is an expression of curriculum, international and community connections, faculty teaching and research and the student experience.

The Strategic Plan describes a small, incremental increase of fifty students in student enrollment. Such an increase has little effect on development.

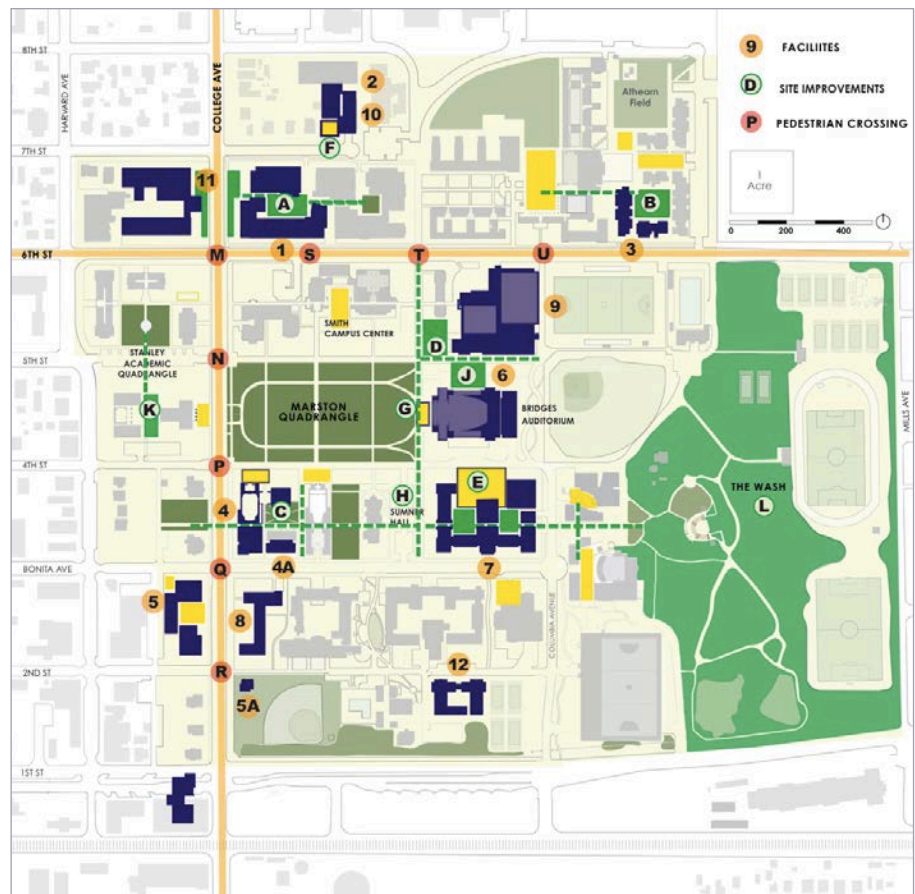
Academic and residential updates and renewals are the drivers for facilities construction, reconstruction and renovation.

Additional space needs are the result of changing teaching pedagogies, student learning patterns, faculty research and co-curricular and student life programs.

The Strategic Plan outlines construction related to the International Center, the visual and performing arts, the sciences, health and fitness and student residence halls and organizations.

FIG 3.1: MASTER PLAN DEVELOPMENT

MASTER PLAN DEVELOPMENT



MASTER PLAN FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT

The 2015 Campus Master Plan builds on planning and design principles that have guided the campus for more than one hundred years. It protects the rich heritage of the campus landscape and architecture while continuing the College’s commitment to state-of-the-art learning and community building facilities.

Master Plan recommendations describe new construction and reconstruction and renovation of campus facilities to accommodate programmatic needs of the College over the next 15 years. Construction provides new and updated program spaces for the sciences, the arts, student housing and student life and athletics and recreation. The Master Plan outlines certain infrastructure improvements including extensions of pedestrian ways and street crossings. Recommendations are consistent with the goals of the College to improve the pedestrian experience, to preserve and enhance heritage sites, to create new open space and to

reinforce the “college in a garden.” Master Plan recommendations accommodate a projected net demand for approximately 205,000 square feet of additional program area.

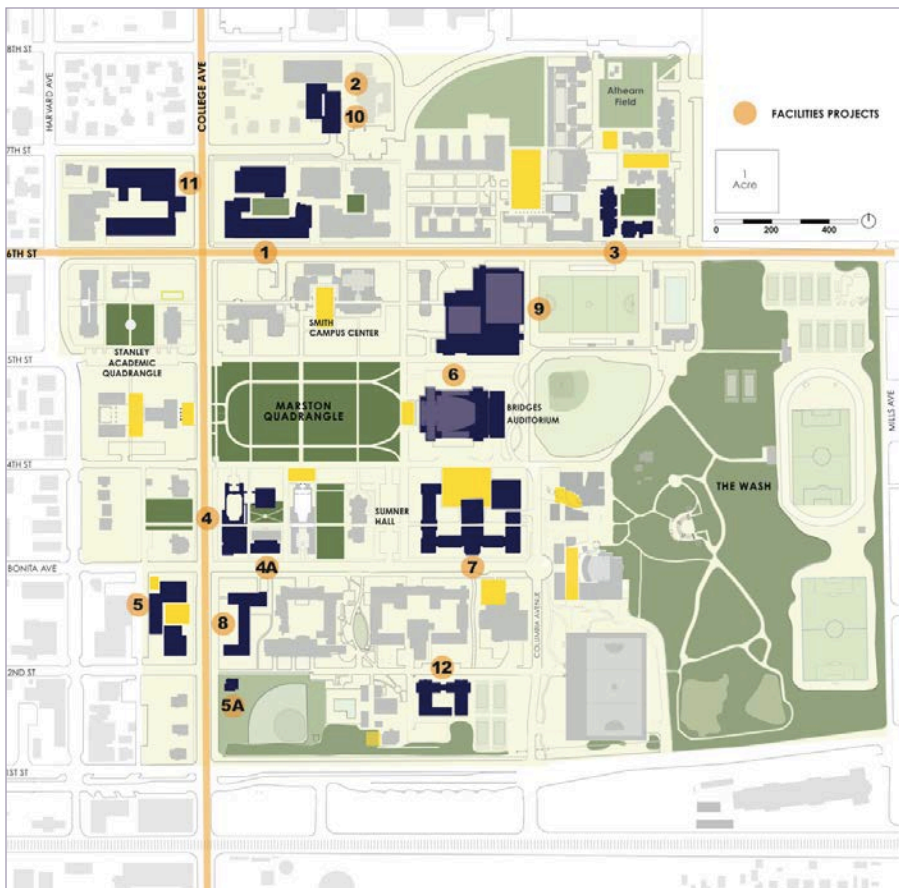
1. Millikan Laboratory reconstruction and expansion

Reconstruction and expansion of Millikan Laboratory and renovation of Andrew Science Hall will provide state-of-the-art program spaces for mathematics, physics and astronomy. A new sciences courtyard between Millikan Laboratory and Seeley Mudd will replace existing parking, and it will provide a critical link in the pedestrian experience from Seaver Laboratories to *Skyspace*.

2. Draper Center to 735 Dartmouth

Draper Center is in Smith Campus Center. As the Draper Center program expanded, space constraints within Smith Campus Center caused program elements to be separated and additional expansion to be difficult. Renovation and restoration of 735 Dartmouth provide Draper Cen-

FIG 3.2: FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT



MASTER PLAN FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT

Site parcels for facilities development:

- 1 Millikan Laboratory reconstruction and expansion
- 2 Draper Center to 735 Dartmouth
- 3 North Housing Phase 2
- 4 Thatcher Music Hall reconstruction and expansion
- 4A Rembrandt Hall renovation and addition
- 5 Museum of Art
- 5A Renwick House relocation
- 6 Bridges Auditorium renovation and expansion
- 7 International Center reconstruction and renovation
- 8 Wig Hall renovation and reconstruction
- 9 Rains Center renovation and reconstruction
- 10 Eighth Street Administration Building
- 11 Seaver Laboratories expansion
- 12 Second Street Residence Hall

ter with an identifiable home base and contiguous space for current and future program needs.

3. North Housing Phase 2

Sontag and Pomona Residence Halls, Phase 1 of the new North Housing complex, were completed in 2011 with LEED Platinum certification. Phase 2 will continue the housing upgrade and conform to high standards for sustainability. Phase 2 is approximately 75 beds, replacing Lawry Court residences. Walton Commons will be removed and the existing program relocated.

4. Thatcher Music Hall reconstruction and expansion

Thatcher Music Hall reconstruction is a phased replacement and expansion of the music programs, including the recital hall, the band room and a new World Music performance space. Museum of Art will be demolished to accommodate an expansion of Thatcher Music Hall at the corner of Bonita and College Avenues, a gateway to the College.

The north wing of Thatcher Music Hall denies heritage planning concepts for South Marston, and it diminishes Bridges Hall of Music. Reconstruction of Thatcher according to setbacks along Fourth Street reestablishes the continuous open parterre south of the pedestrian way. The open parterre and expanded side-yard separation from Thatcher restores the primacy, visibility and generous landscape setting intended for Bridges Hall of Music. The side-yard opens views from Fourth Street to Lyon Court and Rembrandt Hall. Reconstruction and expansion of Thatcher Music Hall accommodates the removal of the concrete mechanical equipment bunker; Lyon Court is enlarged to engage Bridges Hall of Music in an open space composition with Thatcher Music and Rembrandt Halls.

The Thatcher Music Hall reconstruction and expansion should adhere to certain guidelines.

-Setback from the Fourth Street walkway:

PHOTO

Lyon Court, Bridges Hall of Music



North face of Bridges Hall of Music portico.

- Dimension between Bridges Hall of Music portico and a structure north of Lyon Courtyard: Minimum 60 feet.
- Setback from Bonita Avenue: South face of LeBus Court.
- Setback from College Avenue curb: Minimum 40 feet.
- Building height: Two stories with eave lines no higher than those of the Bridges Hall of Music.
- Clear visual and axial continuation of the east-west pedestrian way through the site.

4.A. Rembrandt Hall renovation and addition

With the completion of Studio Art on Columbia Avenue, the 1958 addition to Rembrandt Hall facing Bonita Avenue will be removed, and it will be replaced with a new addition. This addition will be consistent with the architectural character and scale of Rembrandt Hall, and it will provide a new face to the street. Rembrandt Hall will be renovated and restored. The addition and renovation will house an expanded music program.

5. Museum of Art expansion

Museum of Art is housed in a 1958 facility that no longer supports the Museum’s expanding academic and community outreach mission. Meeting its mission and contemporary accreditation standards requires additional and flexible exhibit

space, collections storage, administrative space and state-of-the-art environmental controls.

The site is on the seam between the College and Claremont Village. It is adjacent to the Public Library, Shelton Park and the Community Performance Stage, well positioned for a civic purpose. Bonita Avenue is the long-standing western gateway to the College from North Indian Hill Boulevard.

Architectural character, scale, and massing, rather than a specific architectural style, are critical considerations for the successful development on this site. The Museum building should adhere to certain guidelines.

- Building height: Two stories, or maximum 35 feet to cornice line or building parapet.
- Building setback from College Avenue curb line (not the curb cut): 40 feet.
- Building setback from Bonita Avenue and Second Street curb line: 30 feet.

5A. Renwick House Relocation

Renwick House will be relocated to a site east of College Avenue, between First and Second Streets. The house will maintain its visibility and contextual setting to College Avenue, with similar setbacks and generous side-yard spaces.

6. Bridges Auditorium renovation and expansion

The renovation of Bridges Auditorium will reconfigure the interior to improve sight lines and to correct acoustics and building systems. Expansion to the east will accommodate support spaces and arts programs.

7. International Center reconstruction and renovation

Oldenberg International Center will be renovated and reconstructed to accommodate an expanded International Center with improved access and a new International Center plaza. The project will upgrade student residences, consolidate programs and provide for completion of the east-west enfilade through the site.

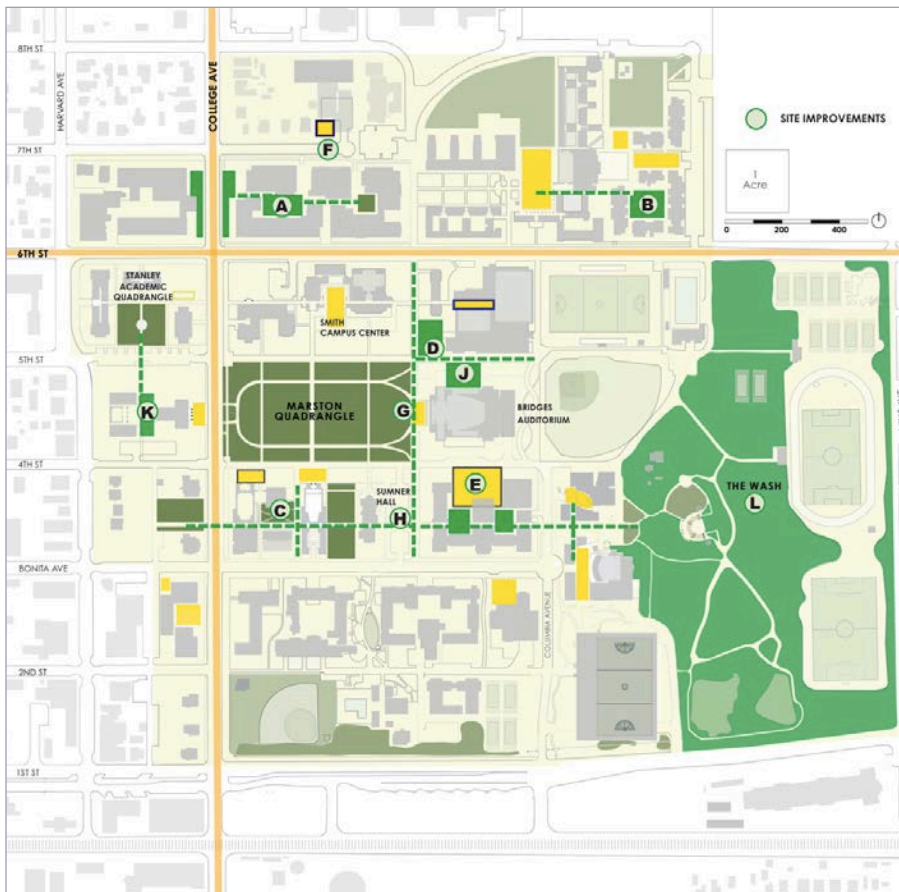


FIG 3.3: OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT

MASTER PLAN OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT

8. Wig Hall renovation and reconstruction

The renovation and reconstruction of Wig Hall will provide renewed and expanded student residences.

9. Rains Center renovation and reconstruction

Rains Center, constructed in 1989, will be renovated and reconstructed for updated athletic and recreational program space. The upgrade includes adherence to campus planning and design criteria and to sustainability standards.

10. Eighth Street Administration Building

A new administrative support building provides space for consolidation and relocation of administrative functions in Alexander Hall and other locations on the campus. Vacated space in Alexander Hall will accommodate new or expanded Student Life programs centered in Smith Campus Center.

11. Seaver North and South Laboratory expansion

Expansion of classrooms and offices to the east end of both buildings.

12. Second Street Residence Hall

New student residences for approximately 60 beds at Second Street.

OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT

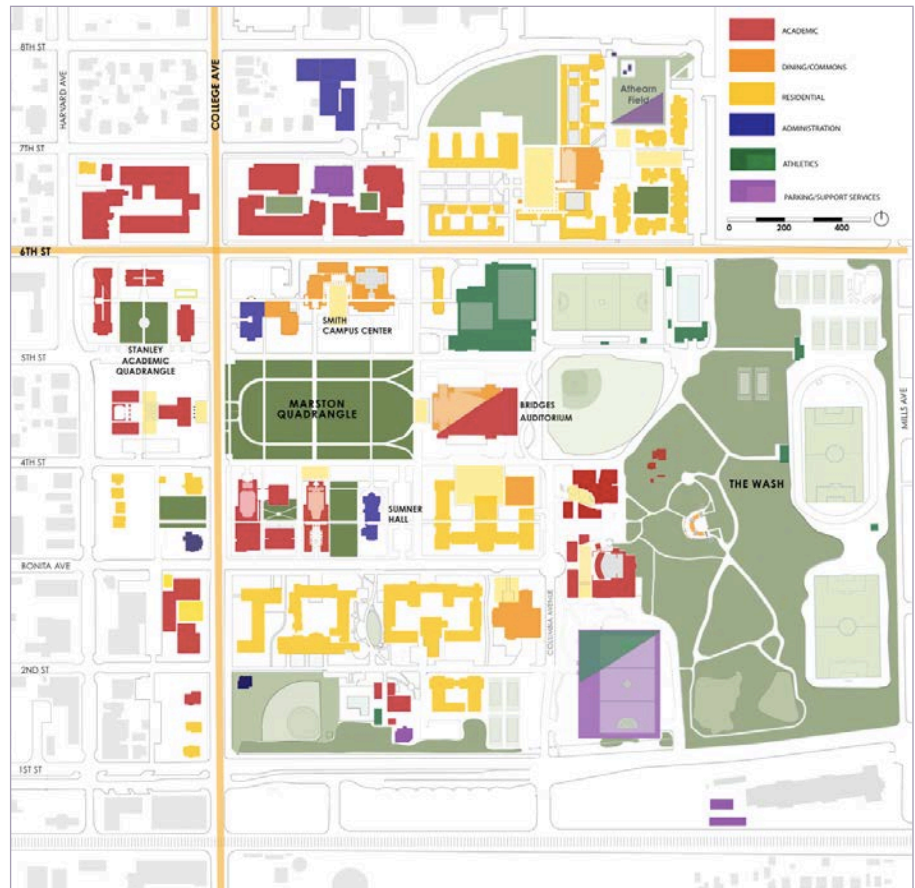
Open spaces are vital links and activity nodes in the campus pedestrian circulation system. Courtyards, gardens, plazas and quadrangles are identified with places and districts. *Campus Open Space and Landscape Guidelines* describes character and materials for open space design.

Open spaces development associated with building projects includes:

- A. New courtyard between Millikan Laboratory and Seeley Mudd.
- B. Completion of the garden at North Housing Phase 2.
- C. Renewal and expansion of Lyon Court at Thatcher Music Hall.

FIG 3.4: BUILDING USE

MASTER PLAN BUILDING USE



Master Plan program areas. Numbers in parenthesis indicate change from existing.

Total Master Plan Area
1,740,600 SF (+206,000 SF)

Academic
804,500 SF (+103,200 SF)

Student Residences
556,500 SF/ 1,560 beds (+26 beds)

Dining and Commons
148,200 SF (+21,400 SF)

Athletics and Recreation
96,400 SF (+7,700 SF)

Administration
99,400 SF (+20,000 SF)

Other
35,600 SF

D. New forecourt/entry plaza at Rains Center. Resolution of the east-west pedestrian axis. Draper Walk improvements, with connections to the north courtyard at Bridges Auditorium.

E. New public plaza, entry courtyard and gardens at Oldenborg International Center. Extension of the east-west pedestrian axis.

F. New entry courtyard at Eighth Street Administration Building.

Open space, landscape and pedestrian way initiatives not associated with a specific building project:

G. Bridges Auditorium Entry Plaza and College Way renewal.

H. New landscape for guest arrival and parking court at Sumner Hall. Improved access from Sumner Hall to Memorial Courtyard.

J. New courtyard/plaza at the north side of Bridges Auditorium.

K. New landscape for the Hahn/Carnegie Hall courtyard.

L. The Wash renovation and restoration.

BUILDING USE

Academic programs account for fifty percent of the increased square footage outlined in the Master Plan.

Reconstruction of Millikan Laboratory and expansion of Seaver Laboratories add 22,000 square feet of academic program in the Natural Science District.

The largest increase in academic program area is in South Campus. Additions to Bridges Auditorium and Rembrandt Hall, reconstruction of Thatcher Music Hall and Oldenborg International Hall and a new Museum of Art add approximately 84,000 square feet, eighty-two percent of all academic space additions.

Student bed count increases in the southern district with construction of Second Avenue Residential Hall. The total student residences bed count for the campus increases to 1,560.

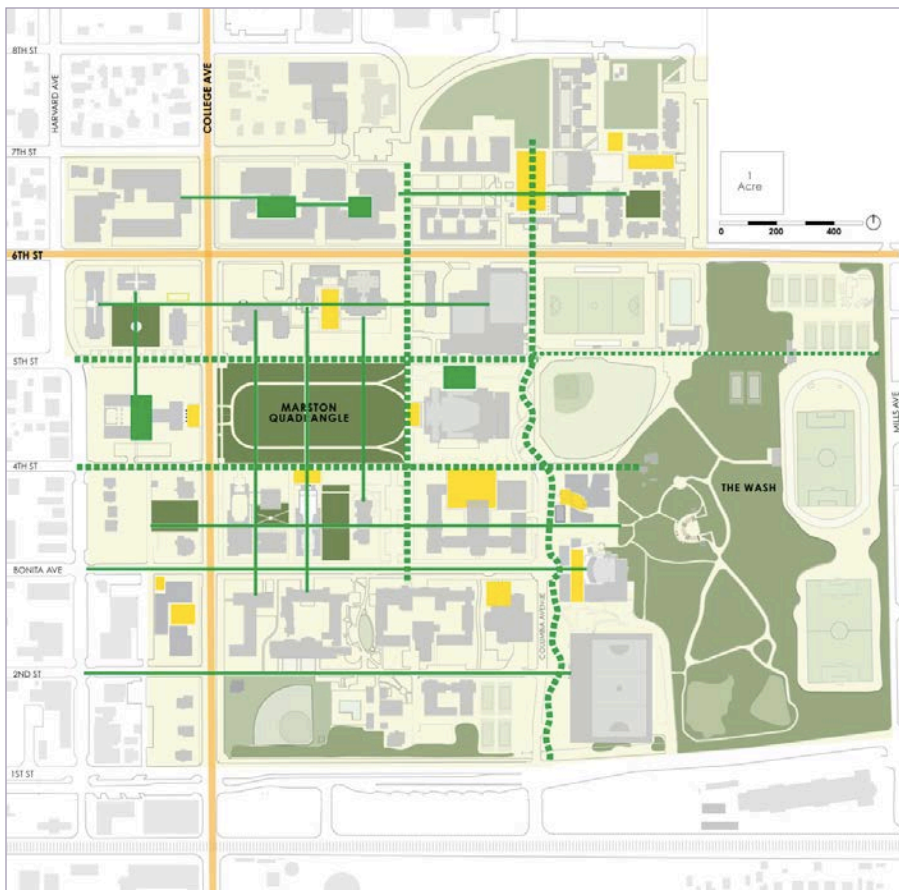


FIG 3.5: PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

MASTER PLAN PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

Clarity and entirety of the pedestrian pathway system are foundations of the campus plan, supporting the principles of a pedestrian-oriented campus and district identity. The Master Plan describes the completion of historic pathways, and it recommends new pathways based on previous patterns.

- A new courtyard space between Milikan Laboratory and Seeley Mudd. With new access from College Avenue, the courtyard is part of a continuous Sciences District pedestrian way from Seaver Laboratories to Draper Courtyard and *Skyspace*.
- Oldenborg International Center reconfiguration to accommodate a new entry plaza and continuation of the east-west enfilade from Sumner Hall to Studio Art and the Wash.
- As part of a Rains Center renovation and reconstruction, a new courtyard that engages and receives the east-west

enfilade from Smith Campus Center through Smiley Hall. Enhance Draper Walk south of Rains Center by expanding the walkway and by increased transparency between the walkway and building activities.

- A pedestrian pathway from the Stanley Academic Quadrangle, through the Hahn/Carnegie Courtyard provides clarity to north-south connections in the West Marston District.

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

The new south entrance at First Street leading directly to the parking structure diverts daily commuters and some events traffic from College Avenue. This access, the closing of Dartmouth Street and the daily closing of Fourth Street reduce traffic through campus.

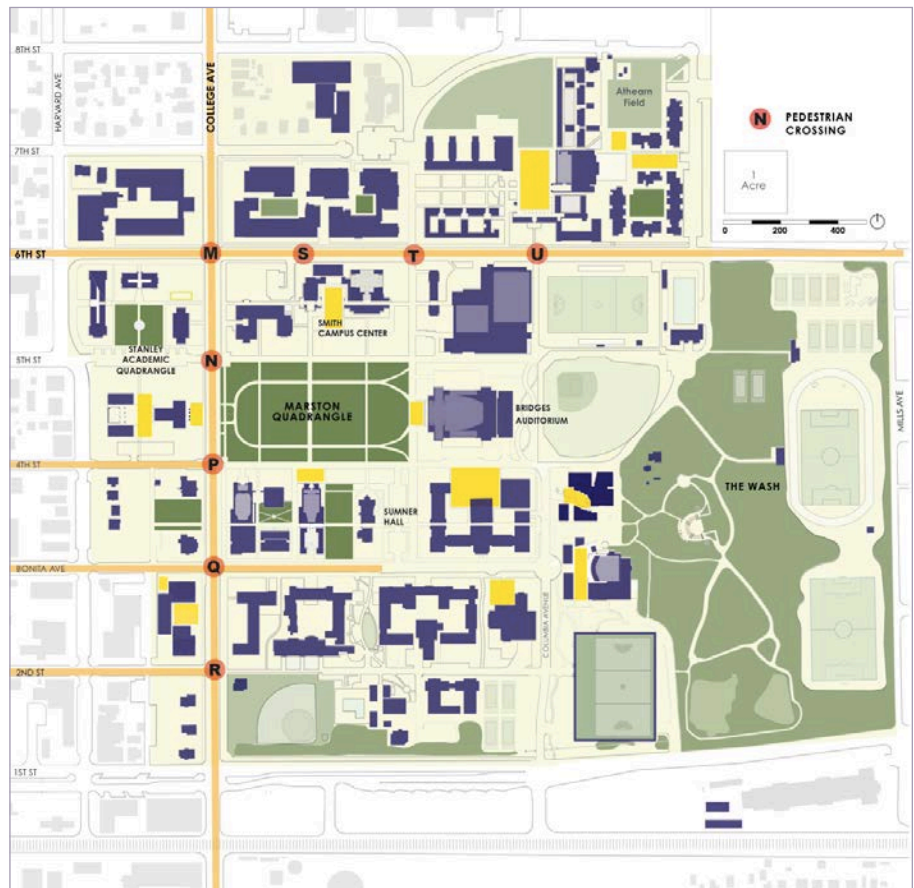
College Avenue and Sixth Street are still heavily traveled, often by drivers unfamiliar with pedestrian patterns: pedestrian safety remains a major concern.

FIG 3.6: PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

MASTER PLAN PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

Locations for pedestrian crossing improvements:

- M College Avenue and Sixth Street intersection
- N College Avenue and Stover Walk crossing
- P College Avenue and Fourth Street intersection
- Q College Avenue and Bonita Avenue intersection
- R College Avenue and Second Street intersection
- S Sixth Street crossing at Smith Campus Center and Andrew Science Hall
- T College Way and Sixth Street intersection
- U Sixth Street crossing at Sophomore Gate



A marked, mid-block pedestrian crossing exists on College Avenue at Harrison and Stover Walk. A marked pedestrian crossing and stop sign are at Sixth Street at College Way. Other observed pedestrian crossing locations are noted on the plan. These locations most often are determined by mid-block building entries and by pedestrian desire lines between destinations. While more detailed studies are necessary to determine the need or advisability of marked pedestrian crossings, measures to be considered for pedestrian safety at these locations include adequate lighting, bulb-outs, accessible curb ramps, parking restrictions, pavement legends for pedestrians and advanced warning signs at the campus zones.

BICYCLE CIRCULATION

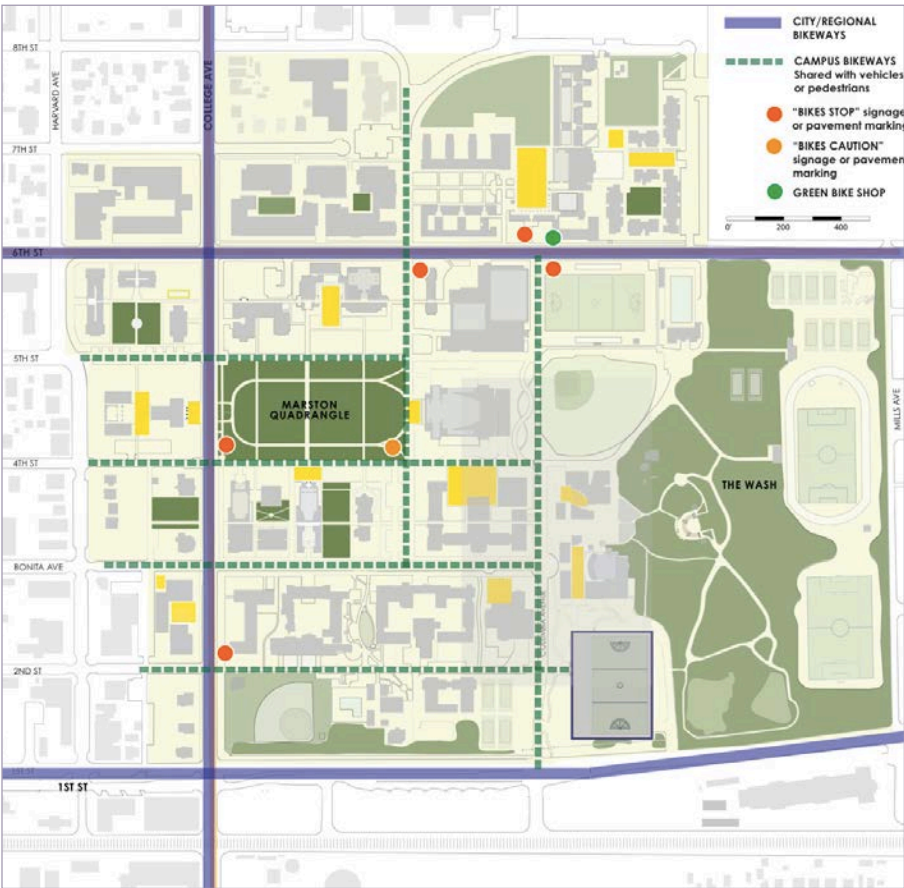
Bicycles on the Pomona College and other Claremont College campuses are increasing in number. Various programs encourage their use. The Pomona College Green Bike and bike check-out programs

provide free bicycles to students, bicycle maintenance and repair for members of the college community and bike-related workshops and events. The College is adding bike racks throughout the campus. A 2011 Pomona College student study of bicycle use on the campus identified routes, needs for on-campus bicycle racks and areas of safety concern. The City of Claremont has a robust Bike Plan for City and regional bikeways and bicycle parking.

Within the campus, bicycles and vehicles share Bonita and Columbia Avenues. Bicycle use of sidewalks adjacent to these streets should be discouraged. Bicycles and pedestrians share major on-campus pathways. The width and regularity of these pathways, traffic flow, bicycle density and programs for bicycle safety mitigate the need for separated bike lanes on campus pathways. The major pathways are:

- Stover Walk between College Avenue and College Way.

FIG 3.7: BICYCLE CIRCULATION



MASTER PLAN
BICYCLE
CIRCULATION

- Fourth Street between College Avenue and Sophomore Walk.
- Second Street between College Avenue and First Street Parking Structure.
- College Way between Bonita Avenue and Sixth Street.

Should bicycle density increase significantly, pathways are of sufficient width to accommodate one-way striping integrated with the pathway surface.

The campus bikeways connect to City streets with on-street striped lanes (Class II) or on-street signed bicycle routes (Class III). For safety, “Bikes Stop” warnings, should be placed at certain on-campus pedestrian walks/bikeways as they intersect City streets:

- College Way at Sixth Street.
- Sophomore Walk at both sides of Sixth Street.
- Second Street at College Avenue.
- Fourth Street at College Avenue.

“Bikes Caution” as signage or pavement markings should be placed at College

Way approaching Fourth Street from the north.

VEHICULAR CIRCULATION AND PARKING

Major roadways that intersect the Pomona College campus remain unchanged. Consistent with improved pedestrian access, the Master Plan describes minor changes to the interior road network. Minor changes to parking locations and counts are the result of development, additional open space and improved pedestrian access.

Automobile trip reduction:

The College instituted programs to reduce the number of cars on campus, reduce automobile trips and reduce single-occupancy commuting. These programs and initiatives include:

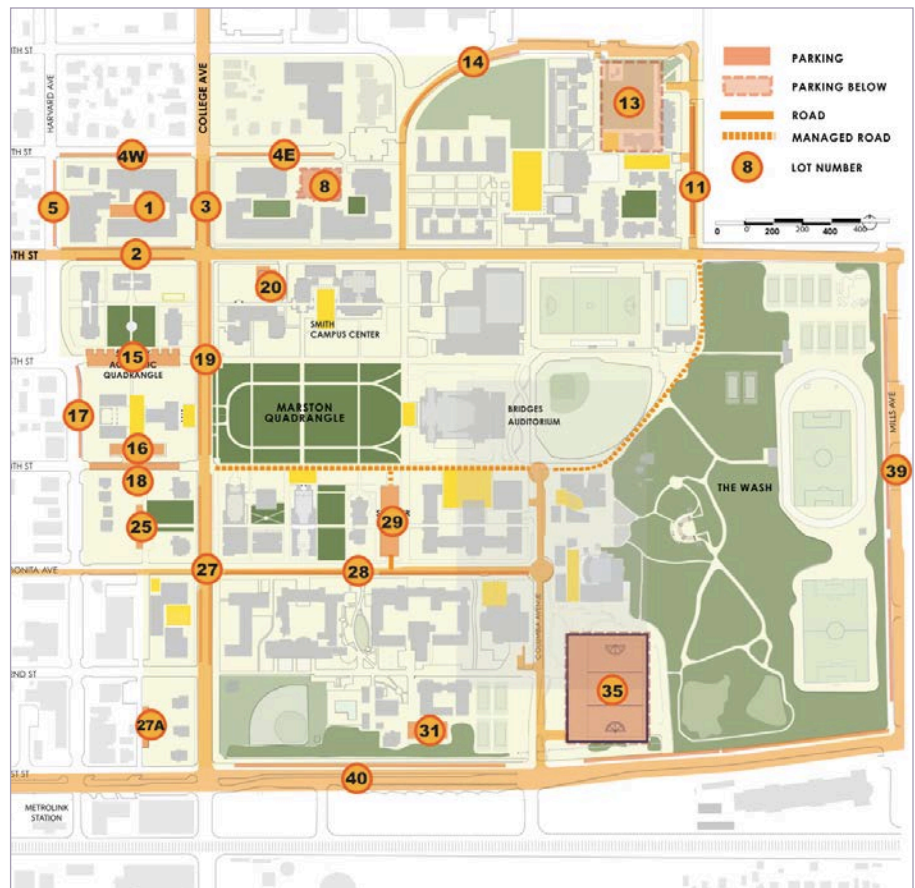
- Green Bikes fleet.
- Folding bike check-out for use with public transportation.
- Transit guide for local public transportation.
- Clarity of bicycle lanes, new bicycle racks and storage.

FIG 3.8: VEHICULAR CIRCULATION AND PARKING

VEHICULAR CIRCULATION AND PARKING

TABLE 3.1: MASTER PLAN PARKING COUNTS

LOT	LOCATION	COUNT
PUBLIC STREETS		
2	Sixth Street	21
3	College Avenue	23
4E	Seventh Street	15
4W	Seventh Street	21
5	Harvard Avenue	12
14	Columbia Avenue	10
17	Harvard Avenue	23
18	Fourth Street	14
19	College Avenue	40
27	College Avenue	43
27A	Alley	14
39	Mills Avenue	69
40	First Street	78
Total Public Streets		383
OFF STREET LOTS		
1	Seaver North/South	14
11	N. Housing/Amherst	90
15	Harrison Street	67
16	Hahn/Carnegie	16
20	Alexander Hall	20
25	Seaver House	14
28	Bonita (Private)	32
29	Sumner Hall	38
31	Kenyon House	20
Total Off Street		311
PARKING GARAGES		
8	Cowart I.T.	126
13	Athearn Field	165
35	First Street	608
Total Parking Garages		899
TOTAL ALL PARKING		1,593
PARKING SURPLUS		+393



- Improved pedestrian connections.
- Zip car program, rentable van (the "Sagehen") and bus (the "Sagecoach"), local shuttle and faculty and staff ride-share program.
- Faculty rental and home loan program units within one-mile of campus.
- First-year students not allowed to bring cars to campus.
- Additional on-campus housing.

Master Plan recommendations for roadways:

An access road from Second Street to the Kenyon House parking lot provides emergency access and service for the new Second Street Residence Hall, Kenyon and Renwick Houses and Pendleton Dance and Pool Center. The Second Street pedestrian way is access for service and emergency vehicles for its full length, from College Avenue to Columbia Avenue.

Master Plan recommendations for parking:

- Parking for 20 spaces is restored at the Kenyon House parking lot.
- Parking for two spaces is removed at Harrison Street (15) for the construction of a new pedestrian way from the Stanley Academic Quadrangle to the Hahn/Carnegie court.

Parking space removal to accommodate pedestrian crossings will be determined with specific designs.

The net number of parking spaces, before accommodation for mid-block pedestrian crossings, is 1,593, an added 18 spaces. Space requirements according to the City Municipal Code are for 1,200 spaces. There is a surplus of approximately 393 spaces.

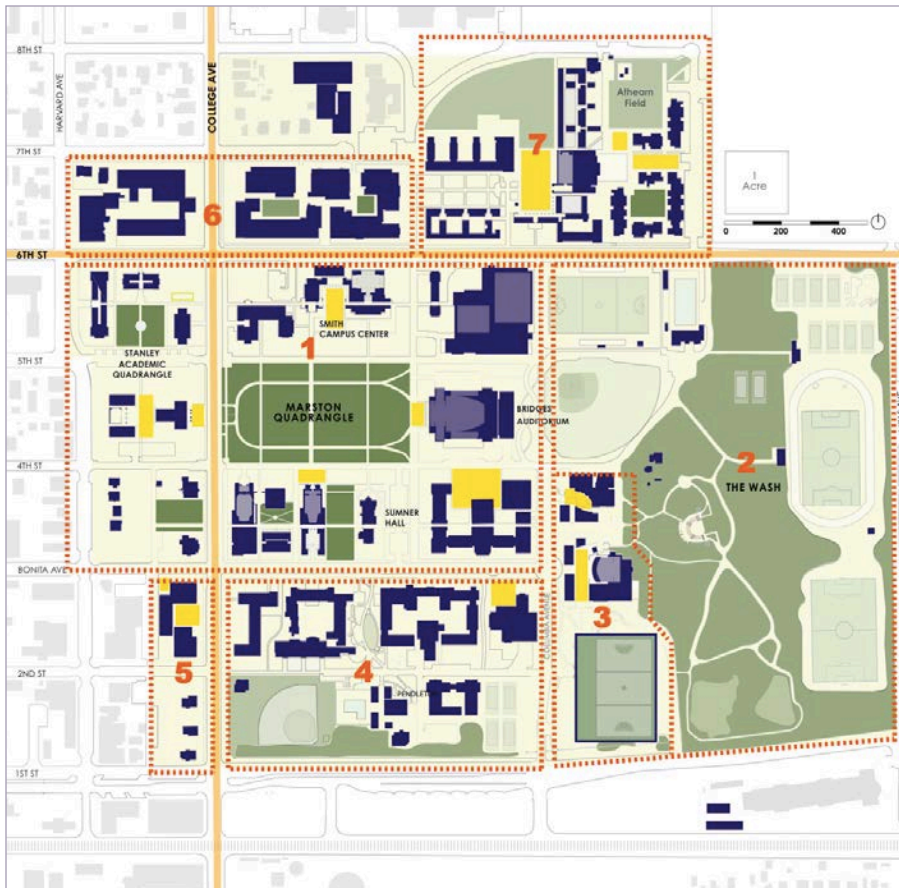


FIG 3.9: DESIGN GUIDELINE DISTRICTS

The districts are:

1. Marston Quadrangle
2. The Wash
3. East Columbia Avenue
4. South Residence Hall and Wig Beach
5. The Victorians and Cottages
6. Sciences
7. North Housing

CAMPUS DESIGN AND PLANNING GUIDELINES

CAMPUS PLANNING AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Campus Planning Guidelines and *Open Space and Landscape Guidelines* are advisory documents for the campus community, design professionals and contractors.

The College’s legible planning framework and its buildings, landscapes, places and works of art distinguish the campus. The residential college community and the physical attributes of the campus create the “Experience of Pomona College.” A designer who understands these distinguishing elements is better prepared to explore innovative solutions that build on and enrich the experience. *Campus Planning Guidelines* helps in this understanding describing certain expectations for planning buildings and open spaces on the Pomona College campus.

Guidelines is organized around campus districts described by architectural characteristics and programs and by specific elements of the campus planning struc-

ture. *Guidelines* describes *Context* for each district, followed by *Intent* and expectations for development sites within the district. *Context* descriptions include the planning framework, distinctive architecture or landscape elements and relationships to other districts and the Claremont community. *Guidelines* highlights additional expectations, such as adherence to elements of the planning framework or special opportunities for sustainable development.

OPEN SPACE AND LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

Open Space and Landscape Guidelines includes descriptions and analysis of existing campus open space character. It provides a framework for renovations of existing spaces and for future project development. *Landscape Guidelines* recommends measures to preserve and enhance the existing hierarchy, provide a unified campus image and landscape identity, improve connectivity and spatial progressions, preserve and enhance

FIG 3.10: LANDSCAPE ZONES

OPEN SPACE AND LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES



Campus Trees

Trees are the College's most important landscape resource, defining the campus character and its spatial attributes. The landscape structure of the campus was established in Ralph Cornell's 1923 Landscape Master Plan. The plant palette described in the Open Space and Landscape Guidelines reinforces or augments that structure. Trees removed for any reason normally are replaced with a similar species or one that has been identified in the plant palette. The College's inventory consists of approximately 3,200 trees.

historic landscapes and address issues of sustainability.

Landscape Guidelines describes three landscape zones for the campus:

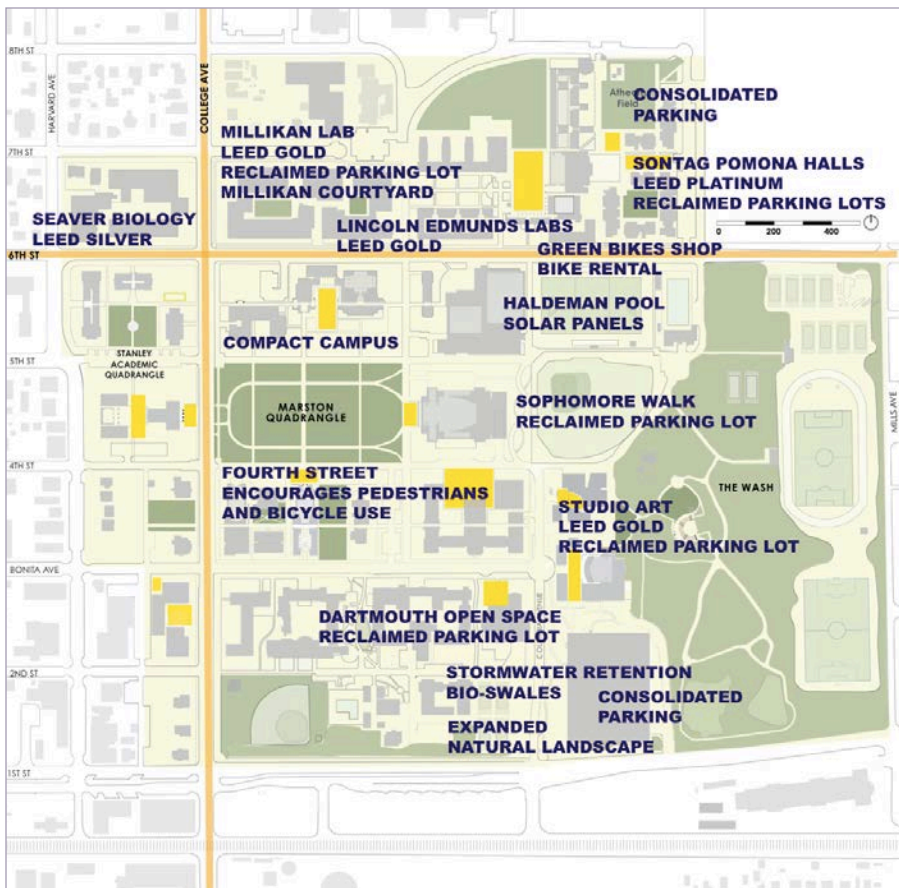
The *Formal Landscape Zone* is characterized by formal, structured gardens and Quadrangles. The campus heritage plant palette consists of traditional plant material, with extensive use of California native plants and shades of green. This palette finds its typical expression in Marston Quadrangle.

The *Informal Campus Zone* is associated with student life areas such as residences, dining facilities or academic courtyard spaces. Organizing systems in informal zones are subordinate to the expression of the formal campus organization. Adjacent architecture or landscape drives hardscape and planting forms and materials. Edges and lines may be geometric, or they may be softer, more natural. The planting style of the informal zones uses the campus

heritage palette, tying the campus zones together while expanding the palette with colorful trees, shrubs and ground covers.

The *Natural Campus Zone* derives its character from the Wash. Undisturbed portions of the Wash are significant examples of natural, native landscapes; they are of cultural and ecological importance. The Zone is casual, with meandering or mounding forms that lend themselves to unstructured usage. Edges have softer boundaries. The plant palette is California's native plant community immediately surrounding Claremont: chaparral, Oak woodland, grassland and riparian woodlands.

FIG 3.11: SUSTAINABILITY



MASTER PLAN SUSTAINABILITY

The Master Plan forms a foundation for sustainability:

- Reuses previously developed sites.
- Reclaims parking lots and previously developed land for program and open space development.
- Increases site permeability.
- Reduces heat islands.
- Protects existing open spaces.
- Consolidates building footprints.
- Establishes a basis for campus-scale energy efficiency and carbon reduction.
- Maintains a compact campus, encouraging social interaction and connectivity.
- Encourages pedestrian and bicycle use on campus.
- Reduces vehicular and pedestrian conflicts.
- Provides for additional housing on the campus.
- Supports a reduction of automobile trips.
- Clarifies landscape structure. Reinforces a hierarchy of landscape zones.
- Provides a foundation for improved water resources management.

FOUNDATIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

The Master Plan is a strategic underpinning for sustainable development. It guides the implementation of measures that most effectively promote economic, academic/social and environmental sustainability across the campus.

The Master Plan builds on the 2009 Land Use Plan. That plan outlined removal of parking from the center of the campus and concentration of parking in structures at campus edges. Reclaimed parking lots are used for program and open space development and for an expanded pedestrian network.

The Master Plan continues open space and pedestrian ways development and an increased but controlled density. These elements promote academic/social sustainability, contributing to pedestrian safety, better opportunities for connections and interchanges and improved program visibility and identity. Additional on-campus student housing furthers

academic and social sustainability goals.

Environmental sustainability is advanced. The reuse of previously developed sites reduces heat islands, protects and expands the campus's heritage landscape and provides for better on-site water management. Building replacement and/or re-purposing are opportunities for energy and greenhouse gases reduction. The Master Plan establishes a basis for campus-scale energy efficiency and carbon reduction.

Economic sustainability is realized through campus-wide strategies for reductions in purchased energy, the leveraging of renewable resources, infrastructure efficiencies and domestic, landscape and storm water management.

The Master Plan is a companion document to the College's *Campus Planning Guidelines*, *Open Space and Landscape Guidelines*, *Design and Landscape Guidelines*, *Green Buildings Standards* and *Climate Action Plan*.



Energy and Greenhouse Gas Reduction

Building operations consume most of the College's purchased fossil-based energy. Operations is the largest source of campus greenhouse gases emissions. Natural gas and electricity for campus facilities account for more than ninety-eight percent of the College's site emissions. The cost of purchased fuels exceeds \$3 million. *Source: 2009 Climate Action Plan Inventory and 2009 Pomona College Energy Inventory.*

Reducing energy consumption in buildings is the first act toward reducing greenhouse gas emissions and toward managing the costs of purchased fuels.

The College's goal of reducing emissions by twenty percent in 2020 and seventy-five percent by 2050 is attainable only by an equal or greater reduction in building fossil fuel consumption. Reductions are approximately proportional; they vary according to the energy source portfolios of the providers.

The baseline for consumption of purchased energy is the College's 2009 *Climate Action Plan Carbon Inventory*. During the 2007-2008 academic year, College buildings consumed more than 170 billion Btu of gas and electricity.

ENERGY RESOURCE PLANNING

Energy Utilization

The Energy Utilization Index (EUI) indicates the total energy required to oper-

ate a building for its purpose. The EUI is expressed as thousands of Btu per gross square feet of enclosed building (kBtu/sf). The EUI for buildings varies widely, as almost every aspect of a building design or location affects energy use. Achieving the College's goals for energy and greenhouse gas reductions requires a campus-wide effort to substantially lower energy use. The renovation of existing buildings requires updating whole building systems, building envelopes and, often, design modifications. Improved energy utilization is the most significant leverage for investments in renewable resources and for reductions in greenhouse gases emissions.

Energy Budgets

Energy Utilization Indices are used to express finite Energy Budgets (EnB). These Budgets, used as design parameters for new and renovation building designs, are central to energy resources planning and for achieving long-term energy reductions. The target EnB for a building is determined by an assessment of past and current industry metrics for energy consumption, by building type and program, year of construction and by whether the building is constructed new or renovated. Energy budgets are reduced over time, accounting for improved design processes and building technologies.

Campus Energy Resources Modeling and Implementation

The Master Plan includes strategies to



PHOTO: Sontag Residence Hall, rooftop solar panels

mitigate the effect of projects on energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. To develop these strategies, the Master Plan uses Campus Energy Resource Modeling. The Model is a planning tool used to develop measurable implementation strategies for reducing purchased energy and greenhouse gases and the risks associated with cost increases and availability. The Model is developed using a range of EnB for each project in the Implementation Plan, Table 4.1, and adjusted according to College goals for energy reduction and for desired levels of Master Plan development mitigation. The EnB for Master Plan facilities projects and other renovations or reconstructions is outlined in the Pomona College Green Buildings Standards.

Implementation of Table 4.1 projects is targeted to reduce purchased energy a minimum of five percent below 2011-2012 levels, contributing to cost savings and the larger College goals for greenhouse gas reduction.

The following principles apply to the implementation of energy reduction strategies:

- Using integrated, evidence-based programming and design process for all new, renovated or replacement buildings on the campus, including life-cycle and systems-based cost evaluation and investment modeling.
- Establishing Energy Budgets (EnB) for each building project.

- Exploiting the benefits of the Claremont climate.
- Initiating energy modeling early in the design process, with regular modeling updates as design progresses.
- Instituting third-party building commissioning and regular re-commissioning.
- Installing metering and building management systems.
- Managing and adjusting systems to optimize energy performance.
- Continuing user and building manager education training to limit adverse behavioral effects on energy use.
- Designing and constructing building renovations and replacements to time-in-place standards.

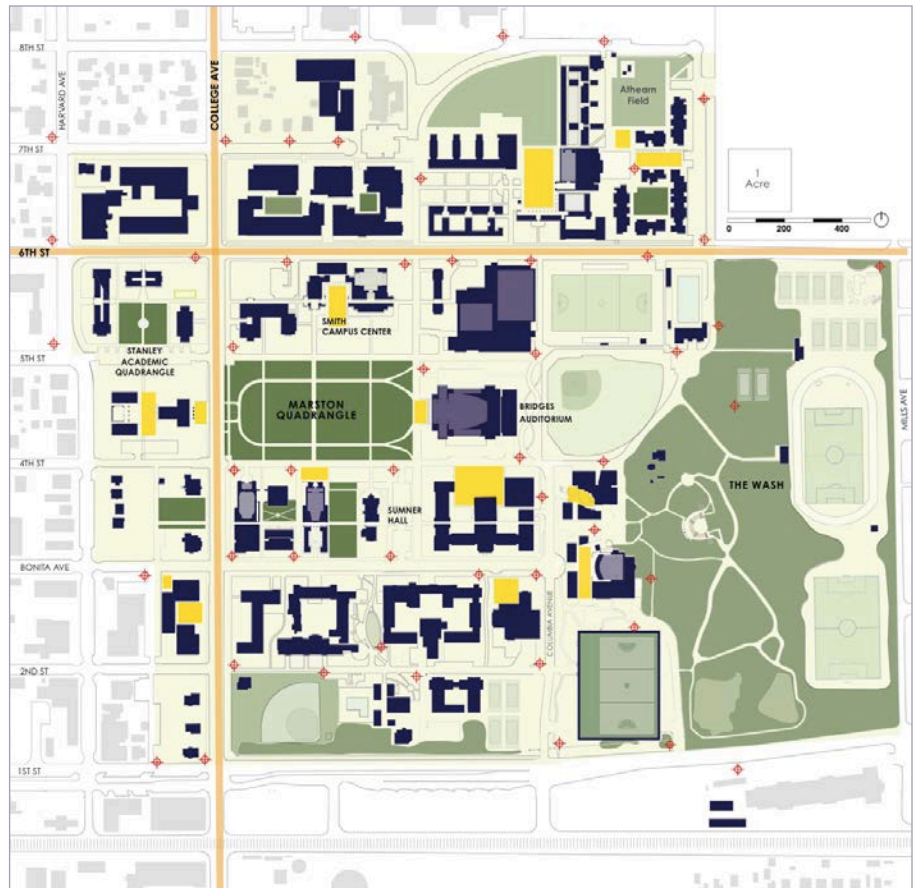
SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

Storm Water Management

The College's goal is to implement strategies using natural resources to mitigate runoff and capture rainwater at its source. These measures enable groundwater recharge, reduce runoff flow, provide for the treatment of runoff and reduce the need for conventional storm water infrastructure. Pomona College *Green Building Standards* requires that post-development peak runoff be equal to or less than pre-development runoff. Rainfall from rooftops and impervious surfaces is collected and transported to detention areas for infiltration or retention. The design of stormwater management systems includes these assumptions:

FIG 3.12: INFRASTRUCTURE -
FIRE HYDRANT LOCATIONS

MASTER PLAN
UTILITIES
INFRASTRUCTURE



- Open space development integrates swales and retention basins or other measures to retain rainwater on-site for natural evaporation and percolation into groundwater.
- Claremont’s pervious soils are used to advantage.
- Bio-retention and vegetated swales are used in expanded natural areas.
- Curbs and gutters are replaced by permeable curbs of gravel, grass or vegetated swales.
- The Wash is a place for groundwater recharge.

Irrigation

Irrigation is the largest water use on campus, accounting for more than half of all usage. Campus irrigation systems are designed to reduce water use. The irrigation systems use advanced equipment including daily weather data, rain gauge shut-off, increased drip irrigation, reduced watering schedules and pressure regulators. An on-going turf re-

placement program resulted in removal of more than two acres of turf in 2009-2011, which was replaced with mulch and drought-tolerant plants.

The *Ralph Cornell Society of Native Landscapers* is a student club organized to promote drought-resistant and native Southern California plants on campus.

Exterior Lighting

The College uses a uniform style of site lighting fixtures for pedestrian pathways and minor roads throughout the campus. Light fixtures along Stover Walk exemplify this style. These fixtures replace a variety of styles that were inconsistent with campus identity, had low energy and efficiency ratings and failed to meet criteria for sustainability. The new fixtures are high-performance, energy-efficient and conform to “dark sky” principles of glare reduction or elimination. Unshielded up-lighting for building exterior illumination and exterior signage is avoided.

UTILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

Systems for power, gas, water and sewer are adequate for current needs. To better manage power consumption, buildings are being individually metered. In association with facilities and open space development and renewal, the College upgrades and maps utilities infrastructure systems throughout the campus.

Fire Protection

On-campus fire protection systems are supplied by Golden State Water mains. Fire hydrants are located throughout the campus.

Storm Water

Development is subject to National Pollutant Discharge System requirements and applicable water quality management programs. New facilities require Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plans, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices.

Sanitary Sewer

The City of Claremont maintains jurisdiction over sanitary sewer lines in the streets. Most lines are in Second and Sixth Streets, College Avenue and the mid-block alley between College and Harvard Avenues. The flow is to outlets in First Street trunk lines. Sanitary sewer lines from Seaver Biology Laboratory, parts of Seaver Laboratory North and the buildings in the Academic Quadrangle flow west to Fifth and Sixth Streets.



PHOTO: Pedestrian light fixture, high-performance and energy-efficient, conforms to "dark sky" principles of glare reduction or elimination.

Gas

Southern California Gas Company delivers gas for campus heating, air conditioning and cooking appliances.

Electrical

Southern California Edison bundles power services to all the colleges through a single meter for Claremont Consortium Central Facilities Services. Meters on the Pomona College campus are for Consortium billing.

Campus electrical power originates from the substation at the southwest corner of Sixth Street and Mills Avenue. Feeder lines distribute power underground. The power grid is operated and managed by Central Facilities Services. All major college buildings and projects operate from this grid. Power for residential properties is purchased from the local utility.

MASTER PLAN UTILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

IMPLEMENTATION

4

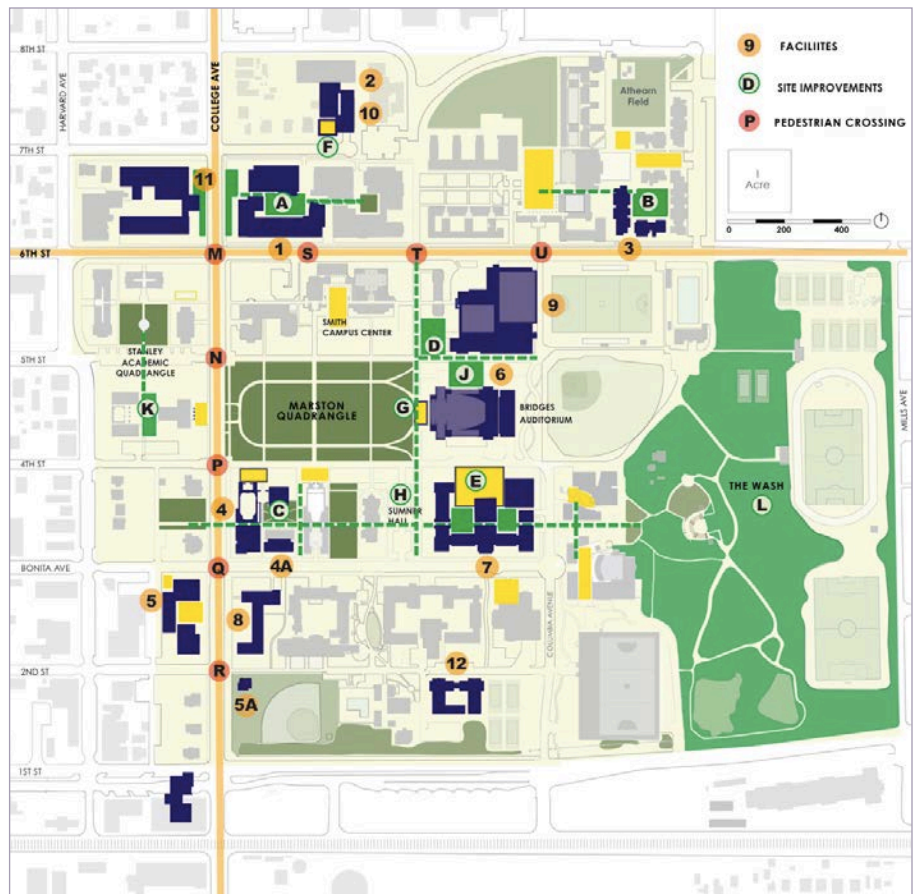
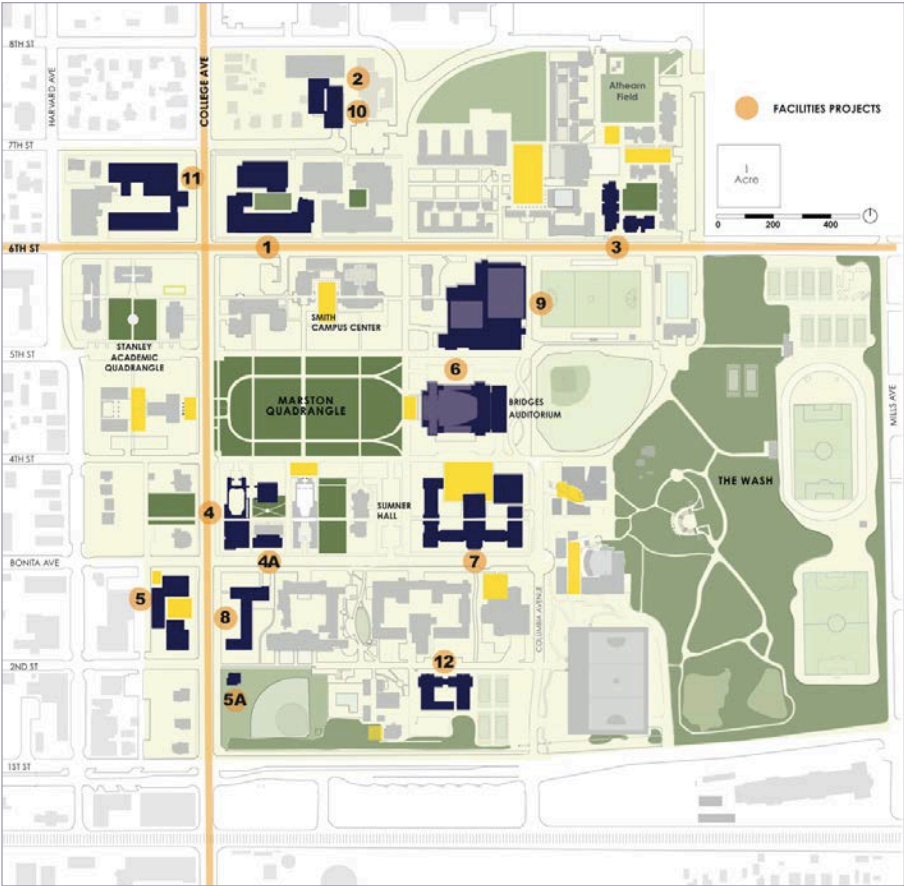


FIG 4.1: FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT



MASTER PLAN
FACILITIES
DEVELOPMENT

Master Plan recommendations describe 14 building projects. The projects are new construction and building reconstruction (removal and construction of all or significant portions of an existing building). The projects address requirements for expanded or upgraded program space, improvements to the campus planning framework and pedestrian experience, and to the College’s commitment to sustainable practices.

New Construction

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 3. North Housing Phase 2 | Lawry Court and Walton Commons |
| 5. Museum of Art | Cottages |
| 10. Eighth Street Administration Building | 735 Dartmouth and parking lot |
| 11. Seaver Labs Addition | Seaver Labs |
| 12. Second Street Residence Hall | Parking Lot |

Site - Existing Use

Reconstruction

- 1.** Millikan/Andrew Labs
- 2.** 735 Dartmouth
- 4.** Thatcher Music Center
- 4A.** Rembrandt Hall Addition
- 6.** Bridges Auditorium
- 7.** International Center
- 8.** Wig Hall
- 9.** Rains Center

Site - Existing Use

- Millikan Lab and parking lot
- 735 Dartmouth
- Thatcher Music Center and Montgomery Art Center
- Montgomery Studio Art addition
- Bridges Auditorium
- Oldenborg Center and parking lot
- Wig Hall
- Rains Center

Relocation

- 5A.** Renwick House

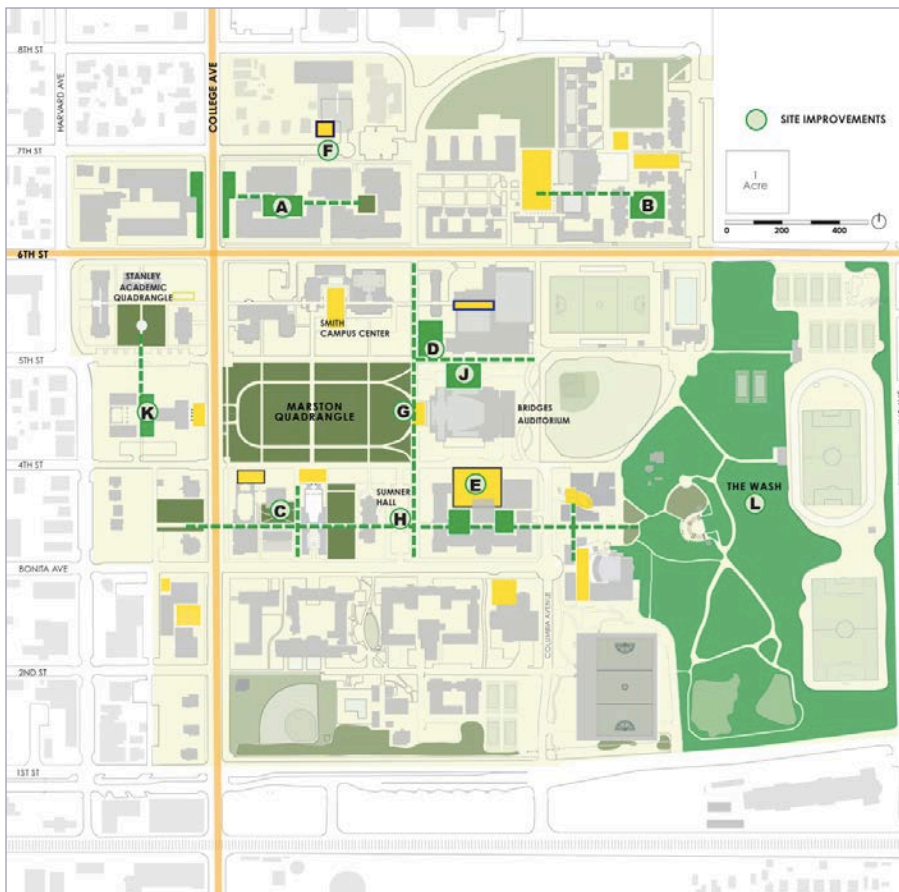
Site - Proposed

- To east of College Avenue at Second Street

TABLE 4.1: FACILITIES PROJECTS						
Parcel	Program	Existing GSF	GSF Removed	Proposed GSF	Change GSF	Construction
1	Millikan/Andrew Labs Classrooms, labs, offices, planetarium, courtyard	61,200 Millikan and Andrew 3,200 Duplicating	45,900 Millikan and Andrew 3,200 Duplicating	74,900 Millikan and Andrew	10,500	Reconstruction and renovation: Two floors and basement. New courtyard. Duplicating is removed to accommodate an expanded courtyard entry.
2	735 Dartmouth Draper Center	2,300	0	2,300	0	Renovation and addition: One floor and basement.
3	North Housing Phase 2 Approximately 75 beds, common space	17,500 Lawry Court 2,800 Walton Commons	20,300	36,000	15,700	New construction: Two/three floors and basement. Removal of Lawry Court Residence Hall and Walton Commons.
4	Thatcher Music Hall Classrooms, practice rooms, studios, recital hall, band room, library	34,100 Thatcher 8,200 MOA	42,300	48,000	5,700	Reconstruction: Two floors and basement. Demolition of existing Montgomery Art Center.
4A	Rembrandt Hall Renovation and Addition Classrooms, offices, studios	17,300	8,300 Addition	18,000	700	Renovation and addition: Two floors and basement. Demolition of existing Studio Art addition.
5	Museum of Art Galleries, offices, classrooms	4,400	4,400	40,000	35,600	New construction: Two floors and basement. Removal of Cottages and relocation of Renwick House.
5A	Renwick House Relocation	3,300	0	3,300	0	Relocate Renwick House. Demolish garage out-building.
6	Bridges Auditorium Performance, studios, classrooms	59,700	0	85,000	25,300	Renovation and three-floor addition.
7	International Center Residence hall, dining, International Center	78,600	0	106,000	27,400	Reconstruction and renovation: Two/three floors and basement.
8	Wig Hall Student residences	28,900	0	35,000	6,100	Renovation and addition: Two/three floors and basement.
9	Rains Center Athletics and recreation	82,300	0	90,000	7,700	Renovation and reconstruction: Two floors and basement.
10	Eighth Street Administration Building Offices, meeting and conference	2,300	2,300	35,000	32,700	New construction: Two floors and basement. Removal of 735 Dartmouth.
11	Seaver North and South Classrooms, offices	0	0	8,000	8,000	New construction: Two floors and basement fronting College Avenue.
12	Second Street Residence Hall 60 beds, commons, recreation	0	0	30,000	30,000	New construction: Two/three floors and basement.
Totals		406,100 GSF	126,700 GSF	611,500 GSF	205,400 GSF	

Table 4.1 outlines facilities projects and their proposed construction features. *Existing GSF* refers to the area for an existing structure or structures on the parcel. *GSF Removed* refers to building area removed on the noted parcel. *Proposed GSF* refers to program area for the project. *Change GSF* tabulates the net additional building area on the parcel after construction.

FIG 4.2: OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT



MASTER PLAN OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT

OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT

The campus landscape quadrangles, gardens, courtyards and pedestrian ways characterize the “college in a garden.” The landscape integrates with building design that emphasizes strong indoor-outdoor relationships, definition of pedestrian ways and exterior spaces and sustainable design.

Open space development associated with building projects:

A. Millikan Lab: New courtyard between Millikan Laboratory and Seeley Mudd and an improved pedestrian connection to *Skyspace* and the Lincoln and Edmunds Halls courtyard. New entry plaza and streetscape along College Avenue at Millikan and Seeley Mudd.

B. North Housing Phase 2: Complete the garden/activity area and new streetscape along Sixth Street.

C. Thatcher Music Hall: Renewal and expansion of Lyon Court. Remove concrete mechanical equipment housing. New

pedestrian walkway and emergency/service corridor from Bonita Avenue to Fourth Street. Clear continuation of the east-west pedestrian way through the site from LeBus Court to College Avenue.

D. Rains Center: Extension and suitable terminus to the east-west pedestrian way through Smiley Hall. Extension of the formal landscape to College Way and the western side of Rains Center. Redevelopment of Draper Walk along the south side of Rains Center from College Way to Sophomore Walk. Improved connections from Draper Walk to the north courtyard at Bridges Auditorium.

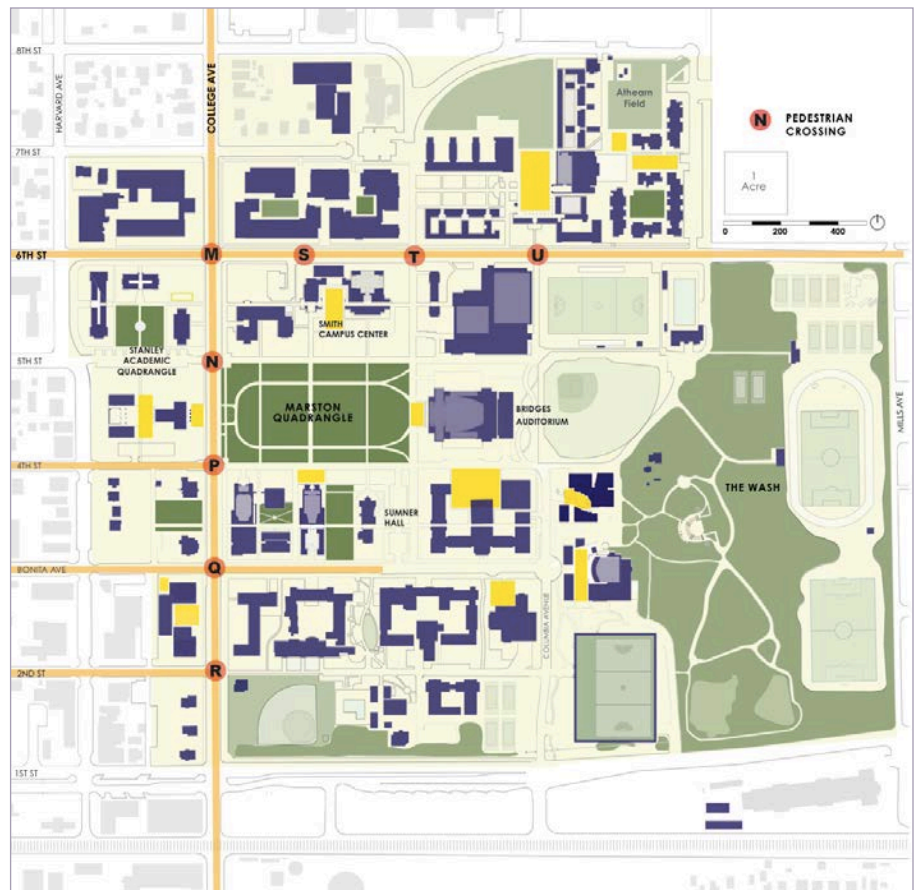
E. International Center: New public plaza, entry courtyard and gardens. Extension of the east-west pedestrian way from Sumner Hall to Studio Art Hall.

F. 8th Street Administration Building: New south entry courtyard.

Open space, landscape and pedestrian way initiatives not associated with a specific building project:

FIG 4.3: PEDESTRIAN SAFETY
Intersections and crossings described in Table 4.2.

MASTER PLAN PEDESTRIAN SAFETY



G. Bridges Auditorium: Entry Plaza and College Way renewal at the west end of Marston Quadrangle at Bridges Auditorium.

H. Sumner Hall: New landscape for guest arrival and parking court. Improved access from Sumner Hall to Memorial Court.

J. Bridges Auditorium: New courtyard/plaza at the north side of Bridges Auditorium.

K. The Hahn/Carnegie Halls: New landscape for the Hahn/Carnegie Hall courtyard.

L. The Wash: Renovation and restoration of the Wash.

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

College Avenue and Sixth Street are Collector roadways passing through the College campus. Intersection and mid-block crossings are, in many cases, inconsistent with current practices for design and markings that contribute to pedestrian safety and accessibility.

Measures to consider for basic pedestrian safety and accessibility include properly located and designed crosswalks, adequate lighting, pedestrian bulb-outs, ramps, parking restrictions, pavement markings and warning signs.

Table 4.2 describes intersection and crossings improvements and conceptual recommendations for safety measures.

Intersections and Crossings

Eight intersections or crossings on College Avenue and Sixth Street are identified as locations with significant pedestrian movement among campus districts, buildings and Claremont Village. (Fig 4.3)

College Avenue

College Avenue is a north-south Collector roadway, a component of the City and regional street network. It is a historic link between campus districts, the City and the College. Peak hour traffic volumes along the length of the Pomona College campus average more than 5,000 trips per day. On-street parking extends the

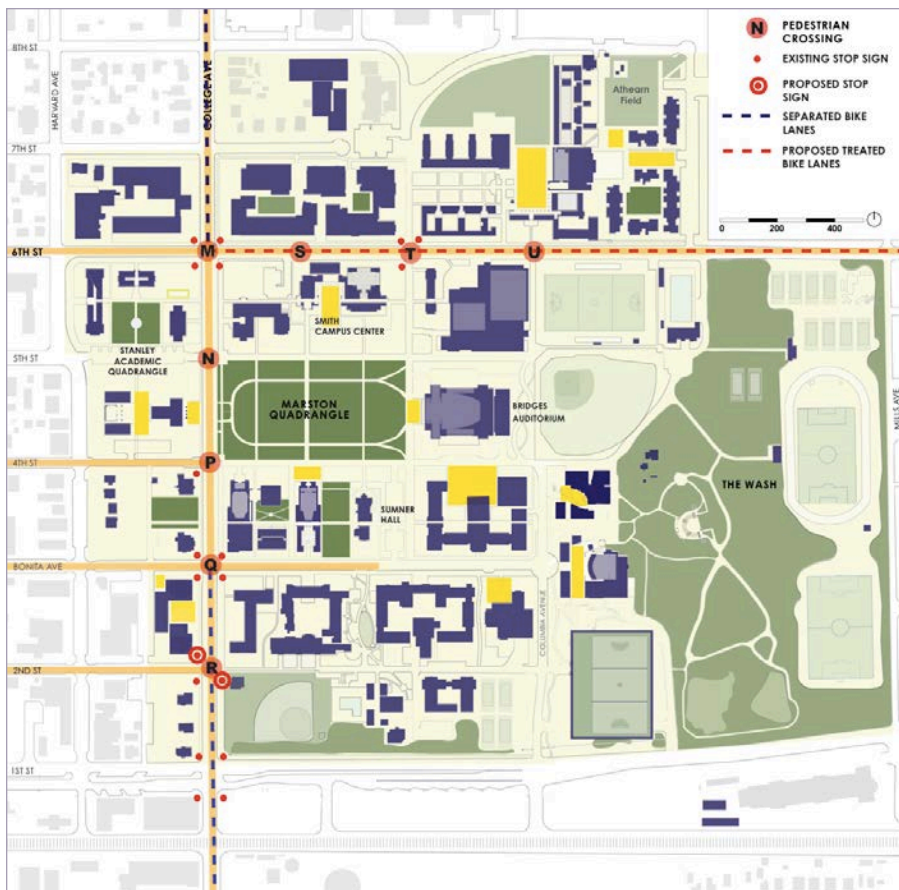


FIG 4.4: TRAFFIC AND BICYCLE CONTROLS

Recommendations for pedestrian and bicycle safety on College Avenue and Sixth Street include added stop signs at College Avenue and Second Street and specialized treatment for existing bicycle lanes on Sixth Street.

length of the campus. Bike lanes south of Bonita Avenue and north of Sixth Street are marked. Bicyclists share automobile lanes in the three blocks between Bonita Avenue and Sixth Street. South of Sixth Street, street width, on-street parking, bicycle lanes and stop signs encourage a degree of traffic calming along most of College Avenue.

College Avenue and Sixth Street Intersection (M)

Crossings at the intersection of College Avenue and Sixth Street are the most heavily used in the Pomona College campus precinct. The intersection is the most complex for pedestrians. It is a campus gateway from the north and the first stop as vehicles enter the heart of the campus. It is the site of the College Gates. Two heavily travelled roadways meet, resulting in many auto-turning movements through the intersection. Bike lanes approach the intersection from the north and east. At peak times, large numbers of pedestrians gather at the corner sidewalks, waiting to cross. Master Plan rec-

ommendations include bulb-outs at the corners, defining a pedestrian scale for the intersection, narrowing the pedestrian crossing path and providing waiting space before crossing. Space in front of the College Gates will be more generous, giving the Gates a better presence. Specialized paving is recommended for crosswalks and in the intersection. This will increase visibility and highlight the importance of the intersection as a gateway. ADA access ramps are improved.

College Avenue and Bonita Avenue Intersection (Q)

This intersection is an important campus gateway from the Claremont Village and College Avenue south. This intersection serves as a vehicular pause for cars from the south and west before entering the core campus. Bonita Avenue is the designated guest entry to the College from Indian Hill Boulevard. East of College, the Avenue is lined with student residences and mature street trees, creating a decidedly residential character. Master Plan recommendations include bulb-outs at

the corners to establish a pedestrian and residential scale for the intersection, more clearly designated crosswalks and specialized paving.

Other Crossings on College Avenue

Master Plan recommendations for College Avenue crossings or intersections at Stover Walk (N), Fourth Street (P) and Second Street (R) improve the clarity and visibility of crosswalks and improve ADA access ramps. Proposed stop signs on College Avenue at Second Street offer safer crossings on this key pedestrian and bike route between Claremont Village and the south campus student residences and dining halls.

Sixth Street

Sixth Street is a collector street with two traffic lanes, two bicycle lanes, no on-street parking and an average daily volume of more than 4,000 vehicles. Its apparent width and arterial character invite higher speed auto and bicycle traffic. There are no stop signs or other traffic calming devices between Mills Avenue and the College Way and Sixth Street intersection, a distance of one-third mile. Master Plan recommendations for Sixth Street include measures for traffic calming and new or improved pedestrian crossings.

Bicycle Lanes

Bicycle lanes on Sixth Street from College Avenue to Mills Avenue are part of the City and regional bicycle network. Like cars, bicyclists often travel at higher

speeds along this roadway. The lanes in this area should have enhanced bicycle lane and pavement markings to improve clarity and visibility for motorists and for pedestrians at crossings and intersections.

Sixth Street at Sophomore Gate (U)

New development along the Columbia Avenue axis will cause increased pedestrian traffic on the Columbia pedestrian corridor and across Sixth Street between Sophomore Gate and Rains Center, which is currently an unmarked crossing. Master Plan recommendations are for a new Sixth Street pedestrian crosswalk with ADA ramps, pedestrian lighting and pedestrian crossing signage.

Sixth Street at College Way (T)

The intersection at Sixth Street and College Way is a three-way stop with crosswalks. Master Plan recommendations for this intersection include improvements for crosswalk markings and visibility, ADA ramps and safety lighting.

Sixth Street at Smith Campus Center (S)

A well-used pedestrian desire line crosses Sixth Street between Smith Campus Center and Millikan Laboratory/Andrew, Science Hall, Lincoln Edmunds Halls and Cowart I.T. Building (S). This is an unmarked crossing. Master Plan recommendations are for a new Sixth Street pedestrian crosswalk with ADA ramps, pedestrian lighting and pedestrian crossing signage.

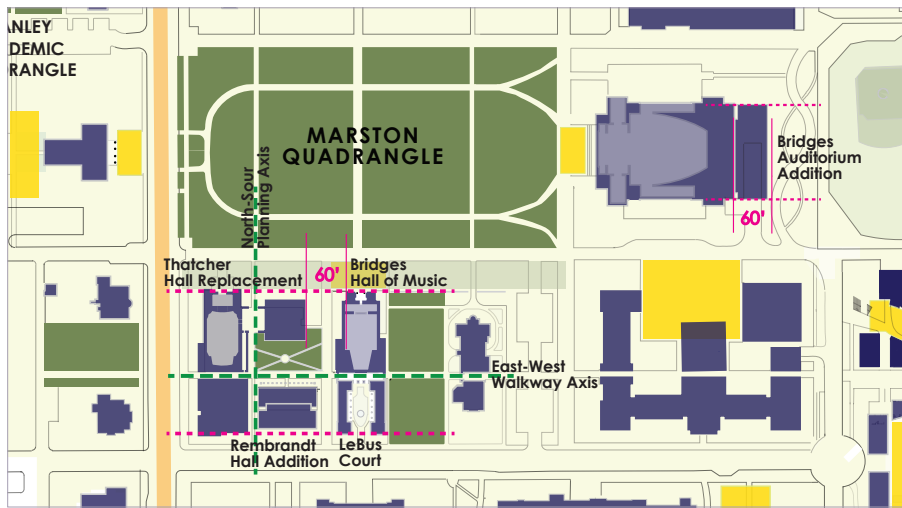


FIG 4.5: HERITAGE PLANNING GUIDELINES

Recommendations for the replacement of Thatcher Hall and for building additions to Rembrandt Hall and Bridges Auditorium

HERITAGE PLANNING

The Pomona College campus stands among the most significant examples of college and university campus planning, recognized for its heritage of planning and for the synthesis of buildings and landscape that shape the “college in a garden”. This campus environment is an essential component of the College’s identity and the residential experience. The place that is Pomona College developed through 100 years of planning, stewardship, and clarity of purpose.

More than a hundred years ago, the Myron Hunt and Ralph Cornell Master Plans set a course that endures, informing campus development into the 21st century. The Plans are well documented, and their fundamental elements are understood. They describe the framework for the College’s growth and development through open space organization, primary and secondary circulation patterns, a hierarchy of open space and architecture and axial patterns of building relationships.

Marston Quadrangle District is the land area of the historic Pomona College campus described in Myron Hunt’s 1908-1913 Master Plans. The District consists of approximately nine blocks bounded by Sixth Street, Bonita and Harvard Avenues and Columbia Avenue, plus the Wash. In a monumental gesture, Bridges Auditorium terminates Marston Quadrangle on its eastern end. College Avenue and Carn-

egie Hall bound the western end of the lawn. A formal order of axes and spatial sequences form a rhythmical pattern of buildings and courtyards the length of the blocks north and south of the Quadrangle. The decidedly axial orientation of buildings fronting Stover Walk and Fourth Street emphasize the pattern. Within these blocks, east-west enfilades, which are outdoor rooms of courtyards and colonnades, are ordered along mid-block axes and pedestrian ways.

Bridges Hall of Music is one of Myron Hunt’s finest architectural achievements, a recognized masterpiece. The Bridges siting and its architectural form and dignity reveal and elevate the planning framework, and they establish an architectural and open space hierarchy for the south side of Marston Quadrangle. Its Palladian entry resolutely terminates a primary north-south axis, and its public forecourt engages an east-west parterre intended to be the length of Marston Quadrangle. In the Plan, Bridges Hall of Music (1915) is a definitive architectural punctuation, fronting Fourth Street and flanked by spaces of generous proportions.

Foundational elements and intentions of the 1908-1921 Heritage Plans, including the hierarchical position Bridges Hall of Music is meant to command on the south edge of Marston Quadrangle, are compromised by Thatcher Hall, constructed in 1970. The north wing of

MASTER PLAN HERITAGE PLANNING GUIDELINES

Thatcher Hall sits well forward of the Bridges entry portico, interrupting the east-west public parterre and relegating Bridges to a secondary hierarchical position. The narrow space between the buildings, little more than the width of a service road, denies the rhythm of open space framing a significant architectural element on the north-south axis. This forward thrust into the parterre and the long building wall of Thatcher's north wing diminish the architectural singularity and dignity of Bridges Hall of Music. From Fourth Street, the narrow passage-way and the imposing mechanical equipment bunker obstruct views into Lyon Court and to Rembrandt Hall.

To restore the primacy of the heritage planning structure and the hierarchical prominence of Bridges Hall of Music, certain planning guidelines should be observed for the replacement of Thatcher Center.

Recommended Planning Guidelines for Thatcher Music Hall replacement:

Minimum building setback from the

-Setback from the Fourth Street walkway: North face of Bridges Hall of Music portico.

-Dimension between Bridges Hall of Music portico and a structure north of Lyon Courtyard: Minimum 60 feet.

-Setback from Bonita Avenue: South face of LeBus Court.

-Setback from College Avenue curb: Minimum 40 feet.

-Building height: Two stories with eave lines no higher than those of the Bridges Hall of Music.

-Clear visual and axial continuation of the east-west pedestrian way through the site.

Lyon Court:

-Remove existing mechanical equipment and concrete mechanical equipment housing.

-Maintain minimum 90 feet between Rembrandt Hall and Thatcher replacement to the north.

-Within Lyon Court, no Thatcher Hall replacement beyond a line ten feet west of the north-south planning axis.

-Roofs: Predominantly gable or hip roofs with red tile.

-Building colors: Predominantly the family of colors of Bridges Hall of Music, Lebus Court and Rembrandt Hall.

Recommended Planning Guidelines for Rembrandt Hall Addition:

-Retain the overall character and the north, east and west facades of the existing structure: Addition to be on the south side of the existing structure. Through the use of one or a combination of means -- materials, color, architectural elements or building form -- a new addition should distinguish the existing building.

-Building height: Two stories, maximum height to LeBus Court eave line.

-Roofs: Predominantly gable or hip roofs with red tile.

-Building colors: Predominantly the family of colors of Bridges Hall of Music, Lebus Court and Rembrandt Hall.

Recommended Planning Guidelines for Bridges Auditorium Addition:

-Retain the character of the north, south and west facades.

-Building addition footprint: Only to the east side of the existing structure, within the north and south corners of the existing east wall. Maximum depth of an addition: 60 feet from existing east wall.

-Building Height: Maximum height to parapet line equal to parapets at northeast and southeast corners, with approximate elevation 1,249'.

TABLE 4.2: PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

Location: Conceptual Safety Measures	Existing Conditions	Recommended Improvements (1)	Remarks	Schematic Configuration
M College Avenue and Sixth Street intersection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-way stop • Stop legend, limit line • Crosswalks • Diagonal ADA ramps • Street parking except Sixth Street east of College Avenue • Bicycle lanes east of College Avenue and north of Sixth Street 	<p>ADD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulb-outs • Zebra crosswalks • Bi-directional ADA ramps • Safety lighting* • Specialized paving at crosswalks and/or intersection 	<p>Bulb-out configuration must accommodate bike lanes on Sixth Street east of College Avenue.</p>	
N College Avenue and Stover Walk crossing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crosswalks • ADA ramps • Street parking • Shared bike lanes • In-street pedestrian crossing signs 	<p>ADD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zebra crosswalks on College Avenue • Safety lighting* • Specialized paving at crosswalk and/or intersection 		
P College Avenue and Fourth Street intersection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Side street stop sign on Fourth Street • Stop legend, limit line • Crosswalks north and west sides of intersection • ADA ramps 	<p>ADD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zebra crosswalks at College Avenue and west Fourth Street crossings • Bi-directional ADA ramps • Safety lighting* 	<p>Fourth Street east of College Avenue is closed to vehicular traffic except service and emergency. Street is open to vehicles during events and performances.</p>	
Q College Avenue and Bonita Avenue intersection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-way stop • Stop legend, limit line • Crosswalks north and west sides of intersection • Diagonal ADA ramps • Street parking • Bike lanes south of Bonita Avenue 	<p>ADD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop legend and limit line at Bonita Avenue east • Bulb-outs • Zebra crosswalks • Bi-directional ADA ramps • Safety lighting* • Specialized paving at crosswalks and/or intersection 		
R College Avenue and Second Street intersection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Side street stop sign on Second Street • Stop legend, limit line • Bicycle lanes on College Avenue 	<p>ADD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop signs on College Avenue (2) • Stop legends and limit lines • Zebra crosswalks • Bi-directional ADA ramps • Safety lighting* • Specialized paving at crosswalks and/or intersection 	<p>Second Street east of College Avenue is closed to vehicular traffic except service and emergency.</p>	
S Sixth Street crossing at Smith Campus Center and Andrew Science Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bicycle lanes 	<p>ADD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zebra crosswalks • ADA ramps • Safety lighting* • Pedestrian crossing signs • Specialized paving at crosswalk 	<p>Enhance Sixth Street bicycle lane markings for improved clarity and visibility.</p>	
T Sixth Street and College Way intersection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-way stop • Stop legend, limit line • Crosswalks • Diagonal ADA ramps • Bicycle lanes 	<p>ADD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zebra crosswalks • Bi-directional ADA ramps • Safety lighting* • Specialized paving at crosswalks 	<p>Enhance Sixth Street bicycle lane markings for improved clarity and visibility.</p>	
U Sixth Street crossing at Sophomore Gate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bicycle lanes 	<p>ADD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zebra crosswalk • ADA ramps • Safety lighting* • Pedestrian crossing signs • Specialized paving at crosswalk 	<p>Enhance Sixth Street bicycle lane markings for improved clarity and visibility.</p>	

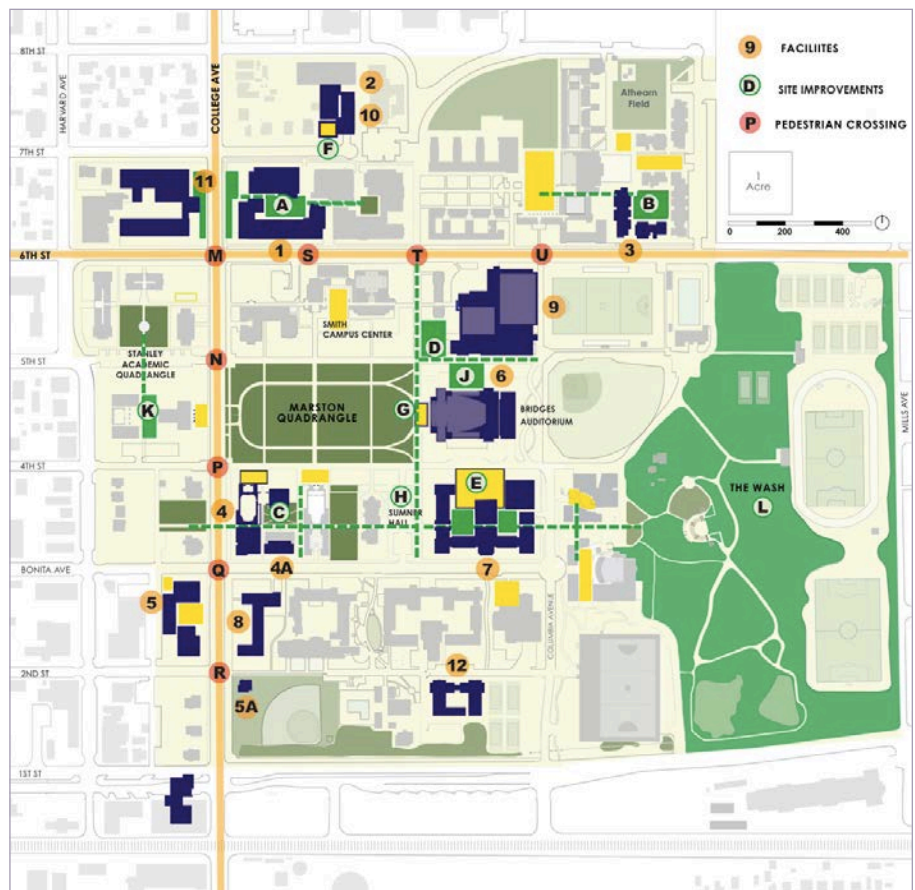
Notes: 1. Recommended improvements are schematic. Final configurations require detailed design for confirmation.

2. Additional stop signs subject to applicable warrants.

* Safety lighting to be compatible with Pomona College Pedestrian Fixture. Fixture locations to be determined.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

5





ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

The following administrative provisions govern the implementation of the Pomona College Master Plan.

A. Uses and Development Permitted within the Pomona College Master Plan Boundaries

1) Relationship of the Pomona College Master Plan to the Claremont Municipal Code Approval Process:

The permitted uses and development within the Master Plan boundaries are governed by the provision set forth in the City's Municipal Code for the Institutional District and AV2 District (as such Code may be amended in accordance with this Master Plan), the City's General Plan (as such General Plan may be amended in accordance with this Master Plan), this Master Plan, and any applicable development agreement.

2) Additional Uses and Development which may be permitted without an Amendment to the Pomona College Master Plan:

In addition to the permitted uses outlined in (1) above, special uses or development which are listed in 16.306 of the Municipal Code as permitted in an Institutional District subject to the issuance of a special use and development permit may be permitted within the Master Plan boundaries in accordance with the appropriate review procedures in the Municipal Code.

Administrative Procedures

B. Development Review Procedures

1) Review Requirements:

Unless plans for buildings and structures and all signs, luminaries, landscaping, irrigation and other features of the site for buildings, parking lots or other structures have been approved pursuant to the review procedures established in the Municipal Code, no building permits will be issued.

2) Review Responsibilities:

All new construction, modifications, and site changes shall be reviewed as set forth in Section 16.300 of the Claremont Municipal Code, as amended from time to time.

3) Scope of Review for Projects Implementing this Master Plan:

The City's review of specific projects implementing components of the Pomona College Master Plan (including parking) shall be limited to the projects' architectural elements, layout, massing, landscaping, lighting and compliance with Title 16 of the Claremont Municipal Code, the provisions of the Pomona College Master Plan and any Development Agreement. Provisions of the Pomona College Master Plan and any Development Agreement shall take precedence over the provisions of Title 16 of the Claremont Municipal Code in case of conflict. Environmental review of specific projects shall rely on the CEQA documents adopted with the Pomona College Master Plan. Any subsequent environ-

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES



mental review of a specific project shall be limited to impacts that would occur as a result of the project and which were not examined as part of the CEQA documents adopted with the Pomona College Master Plan or are more significant than described in the CEQA documents adopted with the Pomona College Master Plan.

C. Administration of the Pomona College Master Plan

- 1) Administrative Adjustments: The Director of Community Development may administratively approve the following minor adjustments to explicit provisions in the Pomona College Master Plan:
 - a) The addition of new information to the Pomona College Master Plan maps or text that does not change the effect of any regulations or guidelines.
 - b) Minor expansion of Proposed GSF for Facilities Projects is permitted, provided the additional GSF does not exceed 5% of the total Proposed GSF.
 - c) Modifications in terms of layout or location of structures, fields, parking or other programmatic usages in substantial conformance with the original Master Plan, which changes do not have the effect of increasing student enrollment or staffing and/or creating environmental impacts greater than previously analyzed.
- 2) Master Plan Amendments:
If an amendment does not qualify as an Administrative Adjustment, then this plan may be amended in accordance with

the plan review provision of Municipal Code Section 16.069.030. Each amendment shall include all sections or portions of the Pomona College that are affected by the change. All amendments shall be required to be consistent with the General Plan.

3) Enforcement: The Pomona College Master Plan and/or conditions of approval shall be administered and enforced by the City of Claremont, Community Development Department and subject to the administrative fines program of Chapter 1.14 of the Claremont Municipal Code.

4) Duration: The Pomona College Master Plan shall be valid 15 years from the date of Planning Commission approval. At the conclusion of the 15-year period, the Pomona College Master Plan will expire unless the approval of the Master Plan is formally extended. Once the Master Plan expires, all planned improvements on private property which were not implemented prior to the Master Plan's expiration shall not be constructed unless such improvements are approved pursuant to a new Master Plan or other applicable City regulations in effect at the time. If there are remaining public improvements for which permits have been issued and bonds collected but not constructed prior to expiration, then these improvements shall be completed in a timely manner.







Pomona
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