



# 2 Landscape Design Guidelines

Cornell's landscapes are its most distinguishing physical feature. They are essential not only to the image of the Ithaca campus but also to the university's academic mission and quality of life. Many of them are used for teaching, research, outreach and athletics. They are a fundamental part of Cornell's social infrastructure, providing spaces for casual interaction, recreation and celebrations. They connect places and encourage walking. And they are critical to the environmental health of the campus and greater Ithaca.

Future campus development will require the maintenance and improvement of historic landscapes and the creation of new ones. Indeed, landscapes will provide the framework and setting for future development. Part I of the campus master plan defines this framework and briefly describes key landscape initiatives. The landscape design guidelines provide further detail about the Primary Open Space Network and its constituent parts. They include general guidelines for each type of landscape and for each of landscape initiative.



## 2.1

# The Primary Open Space Network and Key Landscape Initiatives

The spatial structure and hierarchy of the campus landscapes is complex, and an understanding of the structure is necessary to create new places and landscapes that are in keeping with the identity of the university while connecting to and supporting existing places. This spatial structure is the Primary Open Space Network.

There are six main components of the Primary Open Space Network: the Countryside, the Gorges, Greenways, Quads and Greens, Streets and Walks, and Gateways. These are specific landscapes that have clear and multi-faceted roles. They comprise the large-scale elements of the Open Space Network and encompass a variety of smaller-scale landscapes, such as gardens and interstitial spaces, which are a fundamental part of the campus experience. Within the Primary Open Space Network, 18 Key Landscape Initiatives have been identified. They are presented in a comprehensive manner to highlight their role within the Primary Open Space Network, campus structure and the land use patterns. Arguably, these more than any other initiatives will shape and define the image and experience of Cornell for the next generations.

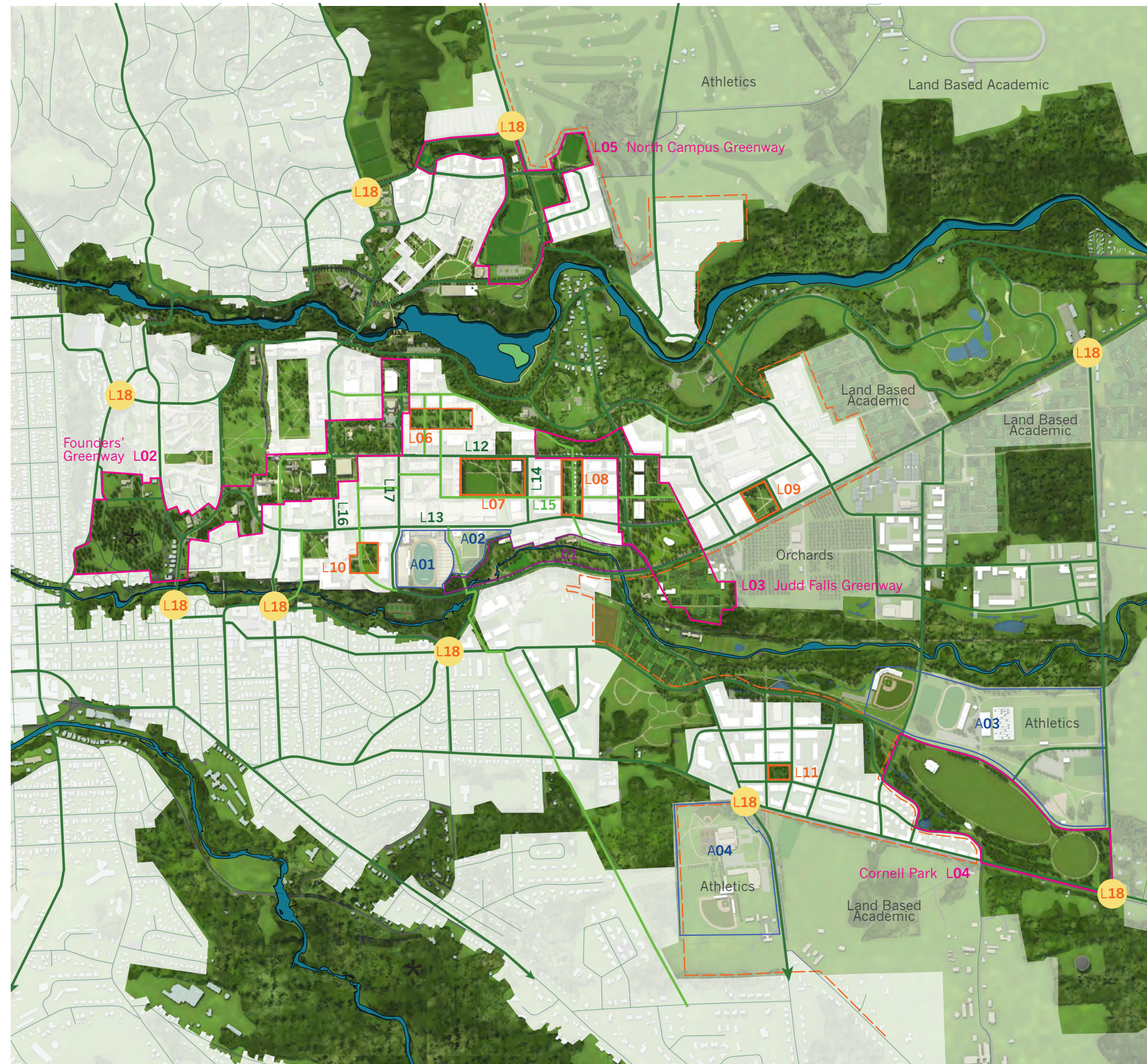
There are three reasons to define Cornell's open space network. First, to understand and protect the role and character of the most highly valued places, such as the Arts Quad and East Avenue; second, to provide direction regarding places in need of improvement or change, such as Tower Road; and third, to help define the role and character of new places to be created in a manner that is consistent with the best places Cornell has to offer, such as the proposed Judd Falls Greenway. Understanding this network is critical to maintaining the character of existing places and the creation of new places that fit within, extend and support the existing landscape in a holistic way.

The Primary Open Space Network plays a substantial role in the form and experience of the campus, defining where development and opens spaces are, with further implications on movement patterns, land use and the image and character of the university. As implied by this term, the focus is on places and landscapes that are relatively large. While interstitial spaces are very important to the experience and image of the university, the location and character of these places cannot be considered in isolation from the development around them. With this in mind, recommendations regarding interstitial spaces have been integrated throughout the precinct plans in the "General Guidelines" and "Development Parameters Matrix".

Landscape design and preservation of natural habitats and ecological networks are often closely related. Each of the six landscape components include strategies for naturalization and habitat restoration and creation, leading to enhanced biodiversity, improved water quality and a stronger unique sense of place. The primary means by which these objectives will be achieved is through the expansion of the open space networks themselves. Cornell and County Natural Areas continue to be protected, and additional buffer zones around them will promote naturalization and the gradual extension of habitat. Improved connectivity between open space network components will ensure ecological networks are intact. Infrastructure that is within or crosses natural areas will be designed to mitigate negative impacts.

Additional place-specific details and recommendations regarding coordination with building and transportation initiatives can be found in the "Development Parcels and Key Landscape Initiatives" portion of Part I of the campus master plan. Existing guidelines, such as Cornell's Landscape Design Standards, should be consulted in conjunction with the campus master plan.

# The Primary Open Space Network Plan



## Landscape Initiatives:

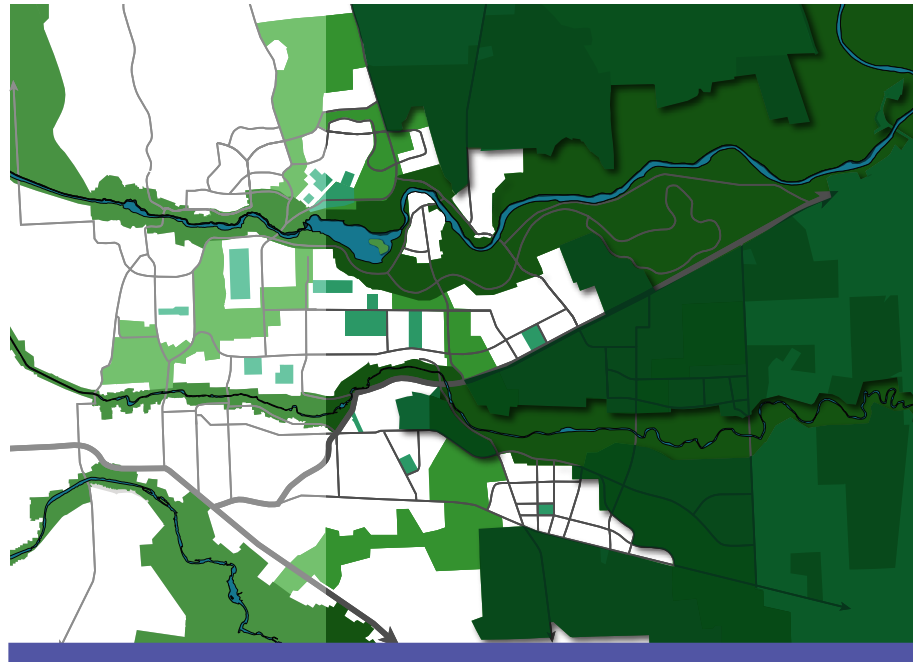
- L01 Cascadilla Meadows restoration
- L02 Founders' Greenway landscape plan
- L03 Judd Falls Greenway landscape plan
- L04 Cornell Park
- L05 North Campus Greenway landscape plan
- L06 Ag Quad
- L07 Alumni Quad
- L08 East Center Green
- L09 Vet Quad
- L10 Hoy Green
- L11 East Hill Park
- L12 Tower Road reconstruction
- L13 Campus Road streetscape
- L14 Rice Drive streetscape
- L15 Mid-Campus Walk streetscape
- L16 East Avenue streetscape
- L17 Garden Avenue streetscape
- L18 Campus gateways
- \* Properties not owned by Cornell

## Athletics Initiatives:

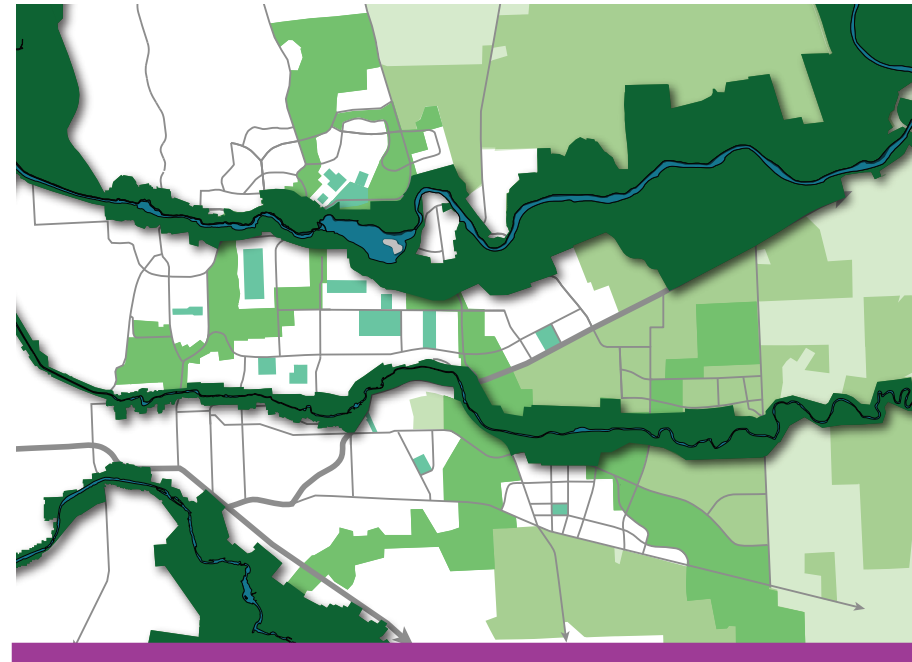
- A01 Schoellkopf Stadium
- A02 Kite Hill field and plaza
- A03 Ellis Hollow Athletic Complex
- A04 Pine Tree Road Athletic Complex

\* Not all properties on these diagrams are owned by Cornell. They are included here because of the important role they play in the open space network.

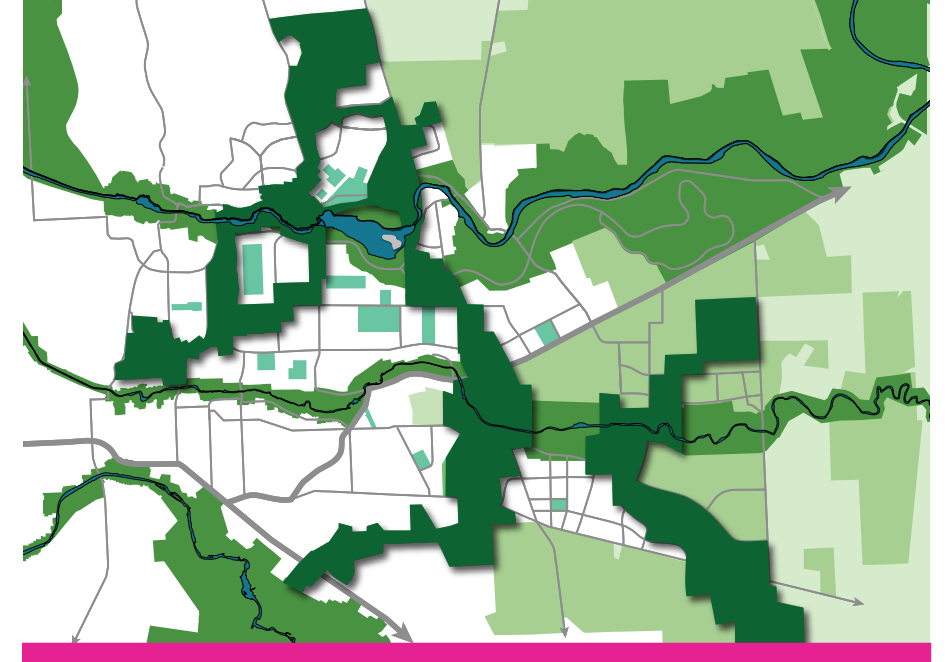
fig 01 – Primary Open Space Network Plan



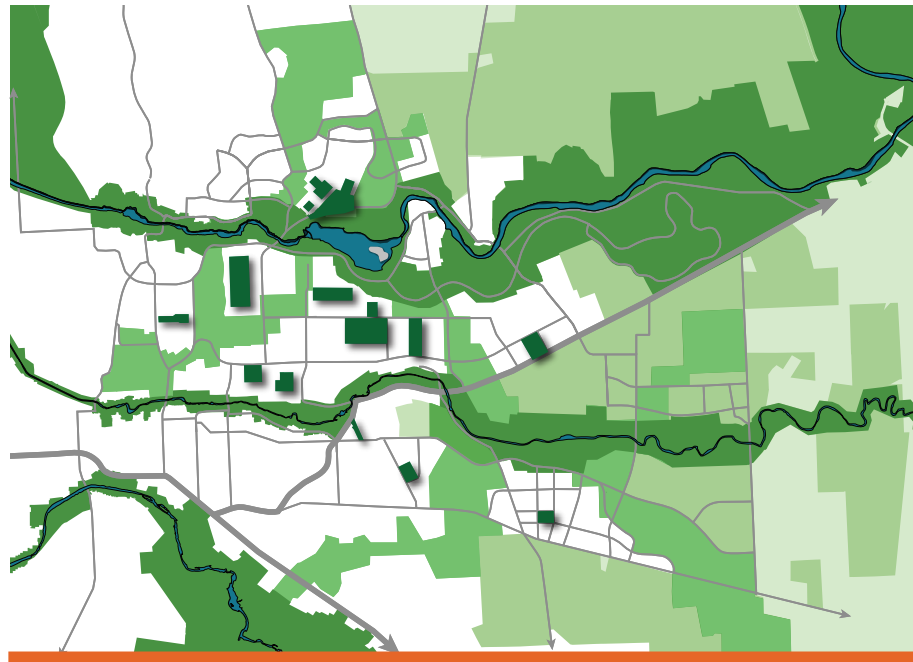
The Countryside



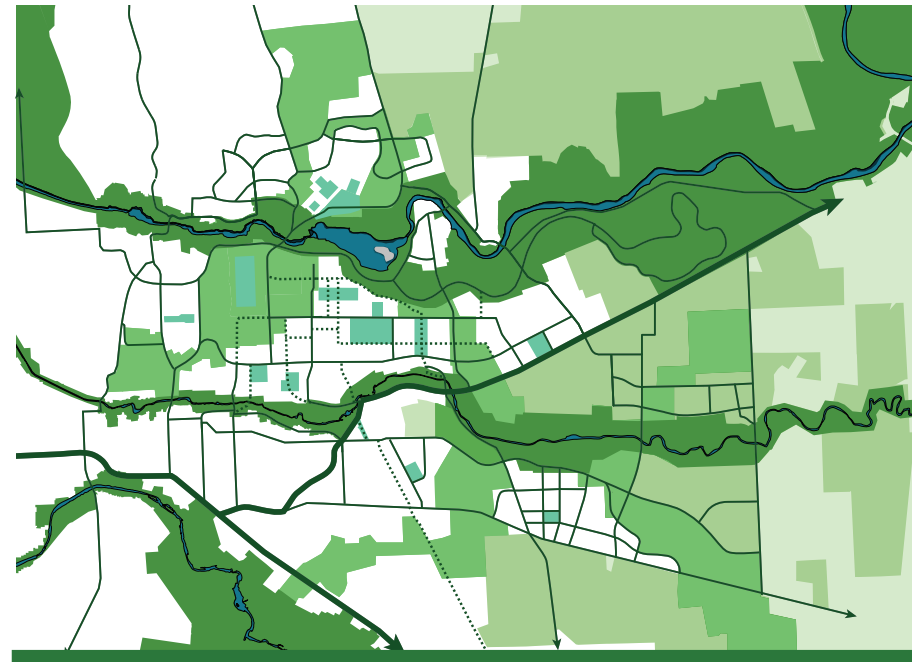
The Gorges



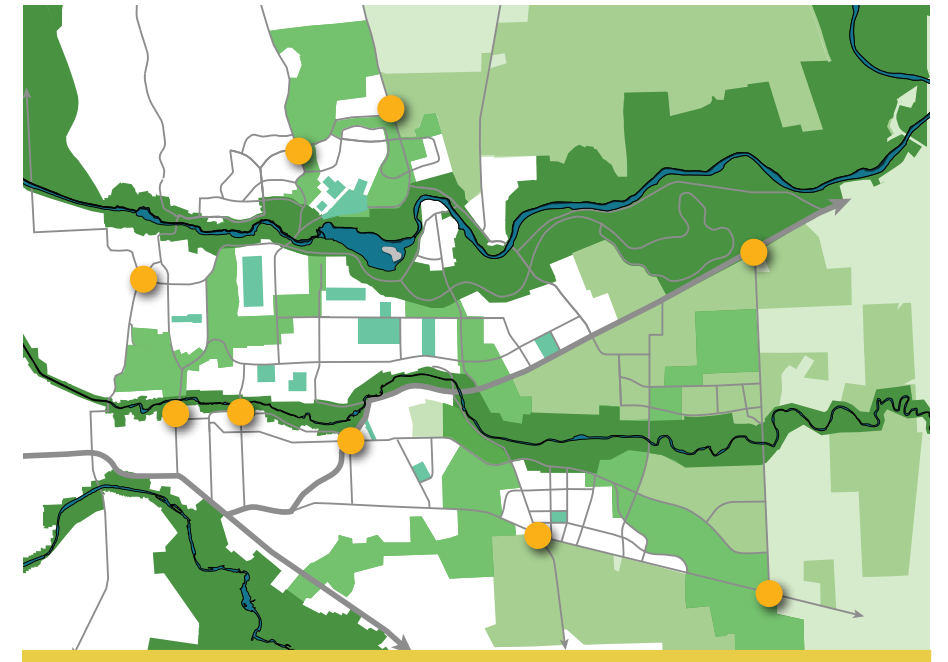
Greenways



Quads and Greens



Streets and Walks



Gateways

# Campus Gardens



- 01 Minns Garden
- 02 A.D. White Garden
- 03 Daisy Farrand Secret Garden
- 04 Rith Uris Garden
- 05 Williard Straight Rock Garden
- 06 Hidden Garden
- 07 Deans Garden
- 08 Rock Parks
- 09 Mary Rockwell Azalea Garden
- 10 Pant Science Courtyards
- 11 Myron Taylor Courtyard
- 12 Day Hall Courtyard
- 13 Poisonous Pants Garden
- 14 Wee Stinky Glenn
- 15 Donors Overlook
- 16 Life Science Courtyard
- 17 Ives Hall Courtyard
- 18 Class of 1935 Walk
- 19 Sage Chapel Gardens
- 20 Peter Plaza
- 21 Belkin Courtyard
- 22 Elizabeth Filo Gardens
- 23 Kienzle Overlook
- 24 Class of 1960 Garden
- 25 Mann Library Terrace
- 26 Students Centennial Garden

Located within the Primary Open Space Network and Key Landscape Initiatives are a number of smaller landscape projects, gardens and other cultivated spaces. These places and gardens are significant in their own right and contribute to both the academic and aesthetic experience of the campus. Several of the gardens date back to Cornell's early years and are associated with significant individuals or academic programs. The investment in, and maintenance of, these areas must continue. This investment may be seen as incremental implementation of the larger Key Landscape Initiatives, such as the East Center Green or the redevelopment of the Campus Road streetscape. And, by applying best practices throughout the campus, gardens ranging in size from the small Minns Garden to the Plantation's large botanical gardens will be maintained as unique grounds for teaching and research as well as passive enjoyment and recreation.

A landscape priority project list is maintained by the university landscape architect and should be consulted when new landscape initiatives are undertaken. The current list of existing gardens on Core Campus is included here, and the creation of additional gardens is encouraged.

fig 02 – Campus Gardens



## 2.2 The Countryside



The countryside plays a central role in Cornell's academic, research and outreach functions; it plays an equally important role in defining the character and image of the university. The countryside preserves the experience of Cornell's natural setting by maintaining views and recalling the rural history of the lands to the east. The various fields, research plots and natural areas support the academic mission for teaching and research and provide important support functions through agricultural support services. The countryside also offers a location for a variety of other facilities and uses that cannot be accommodated in Core Campus. Such uses include athletic fields, golf courses and other recreational facilities, as well as large-scale outdoor event and recreation space. And some areas of the countryside provide the space required for servicing support, storage and work yards essential to the university's operations.

### Guidelines

- Land uses in the countryside should support research, teaching, agricultural support services and ecological functions.
- Cornell and County unique natural areas should not be compromised. Development should be set back a minimum of 100 feet from designated boundaries wherever possible to create a buffer. Restoration of these areas should occur where necessary and naturalization of the buffer area should be considered where appropriate. Further guidance on Cornell and County unique natural areas can be found in Part I of the campus master plan, sections 4.3 and 4.4.
- Substantial parking areas are discouraged, although some parking will be permitted in support of the above uses. Generally, parking lots should not exceed 50 spaces and porous paving materials should be used.
- Development should reflect the rural character of the setting within which it is located, both in terms of building and landscape design.
- Works yards and other outside storage areas must be screened from view.
- A public access management plan should be developed to ensure sensitive research and crop areas are protected while allowing access for appropriate recreational uses, which may include hiking, cycling and cross-country skiing.
- Best management practices to retain and treat storm water discharge into waterways should be followed to reduce flows, minimize erosion and improve water quality. Further guidance for storm water management can be found in Section 2.3 (The Gorges).





## 2.3

# The Gorges



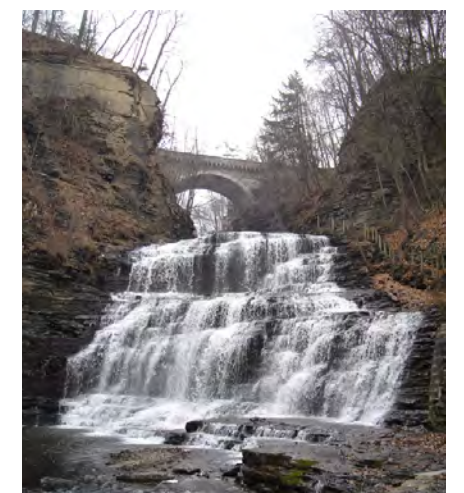
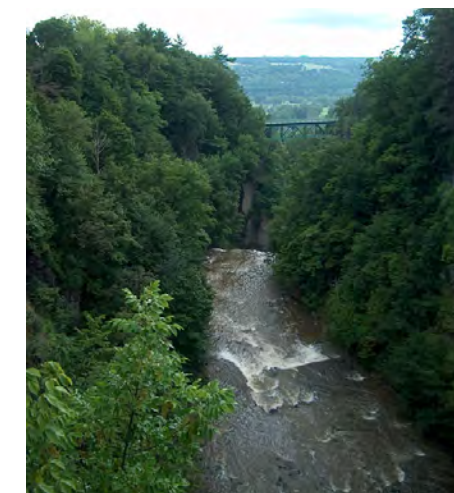
The Cornell campus has two distinct watercourses and associated gorge systems running east to west through the campus: Fall Creek to the north and Cascadilla Creek to the south. Fall Creek has the larger watershed that extends into Cayuga and Cortland Counties, giving the creek a high flow volume. The Fall and Cascadilla Creek gorges are key defining features of the campus, both spatially and in terms of Cornell's image. Since the university's inception, the gorges have created a landscape like no other, enhancing the quality of place and contributing to Cornell's profile as a unique institution. The gorges play an important functional role, providing for views, passive recreational spaces, trails, naturalized areas and habitat, and play a fundamental role for both the natural drainage and storm water networks. Campus infrastructure has been accommodated in the gorges for moving goods and people, including portions of Dryden Road and Forest Home Drive, and for generating and moving energy, including utility corridors, the physical plant, and the historic generating station. The gorges serve as the location for important teaching and research uses, such as the Plantations and the Wilson Synchrotron Lab, and Forest Home Village, the university's neighbor, is located within the Fall Creek valley.

Development is strongly discouraged within the Cornell and county unique natural areas, including much of the areas defined here as part of the gorges. Additional development and renovation may be considered on a case by case basis, when no other reasonable site exists for a project or the development has a direct relationship to the habitat and setting of the gorges, such as the Plantations and water treatment. Given Cornell's presence between the gorges since the University's inception, some remnant site development and buildings do exist within or directly adjacent to the Cornell and county unique natural areas as illustrated in figure xx. Any modification to these buildings and facilities should promote the on-going naturalization or stabilization of the gorges and natural areas.

### Guidelines:

- The Cornell and County unique natural areas within the gorges should be protected and, where possible, expanded. In particular, where natural areas are discontinuous, they should be connected to the larger network. This is most relevant for the Cascadilla gorge and valley.
- Development is strongly discouraged within the gorges, and in Cornell and County unique natural areas generally. Additional development and renovation may be considered on a case by case basis, when no other reasonable site exists for a project or the development has a direct relationship to the habitat and setting of the gorges, such as the Plantations and water treatment.
- Development adjacent to a gorge should not be visible from the bottom of the gorge itself to maintain the natural experience they provide within the campus.
- Some remnant site development and buildings do exist within or directly adjacent to the Cornell and County unique natural areas, as illustrated in figure xx. Any modification to these buildings and facilities should promote the on-going naturalization or stabilization of the gorges and natural areas.
- Roadways through the gorges and creek valleys should be minimized. Where they are proposed, they should be rural in character. They may need to accommodate cycling and/or agricultural support services vehicles.
- Best management practices to retain and treat storm water discharge into waterways should be followed to reduce flows, minimize erosion and improve water quality.
- Creek channels should be restored to a more natural hydrogeomorphology, including flood plains and wetlands.

- Gorge management plans should be developed for each gorge that incorporate vegetation and soil management, slope stability, impervious surface reduction, invasive species management, water management, recreation, historic resources, educational and research opportunities.
- Restoration of historic gorge trails for recreational access should be supported.



Within the Fall Creek and Cascadilla Creek watersheds there are distinct areas that have been named and have a special character and defining sense of place. These areas are also differentiated by specific resources or issues of concern, as follows:

### Fall Creek Watershed

- Upper Fall Creek Valley - In this area, the creek bed is broad and flat, characterized by large sheet-like rocks locally called the “Flats” running through the Forest Home Settlement and Cornell Plantations. A pedestrian suspension bridge connects the Arboretum to the nature trails north of Fall Creek, and there are 2 one-way vehicular bridges. Two small dams aid in controlling water flow, and the university’s water intake is located in this segment. There is little development slated for this area with the exception of ongoing bridge and dam maintenance.
- Beebe Lake - This picturesque lake was created for waterpower in the 19th century, but has become a favorite recreation destination as well as research area. The lake has been dredged several times, and currently sediment deposition has reduced the average depth to less than three feet. There are a number of structures adjacent to the lake that will require long term care,

maintenance or replacement, including: the Alumni House, Hydraulics Lab, Chilled Water Plant, Toboggan Lodge and Helen Newman Hall.

- Fall Creek Gorge - This dramatic area of the gorge is bordered by the University Avenue to the south and academic/fraternal housing to the north. The primary structures located in this area are the hydroelectric plant, kiln shed, foundry and 3 critical bridges. The pedestrian trail leading to the suspension bridge is a heavily used connector trail between the residential and academic areas of north campus. Other historic trails in the gorge are sporadically used, with several parts being abandoned or having significant erosion and safety concerns.
- Ithaca Falls - Of special interest to the university is Ithaca Falls, a primary scenic attraction of Ithaca and an area of significance in the history of Cornell. The university land extends west to Lake Street, and includes a parcel used by the city for a park, and several civil works developed by Ezra Cornell. Ezra Cornell oversaw the building of a dam and tunnel to divert water to the mill owned by Jeremiah Beebe, the miller for whom Cornell worked when he first came to Ithaca. The scenic and historic character of this area should be protected and enhanced.

### Cascadilla Creek Watershed

- Upper Cascadilla Valley - This area is located south of the Orchards and includes important teaching and research facilities within the resource ecology and Blair Farm complexes. The East Ithaca Recreation Way runs along the north edge of the creek with a proposed connection to the East Hill Village. This area will be impacted by proposed development in the Orchards and East Hill Plaza and protection of water quality and natural habitat are notable concerns.
- Cascadilla Meadows - The Meadows are located on the south side of Cascadilla Creek opposite the Wilson Laboratory complex; they are comprised of open meadows, floodplain forest, pedestrian trails and the Oxley parking lot along Dryden Road. This previously disturbed site will be impacted again if the proposed ERL project moves forward.
- Cascadilla Gorge- This section of gorge divides Collegetown from the southwestern portion of campus; there is a proposal to construct an additional pedestrian bridge across the rim of the gorge. The gorge is noted for its outstanding scenery and pedestrian trails, some of which have been closed as a result of extensive erosion.

## Gorges: Places of Interest



#### Fall Creek Gorge:

- 01 Hydroelectric Plant
- 02 Foundry/Kiln Shed

#### Beebe Lake:

- 03 Japes/Noyes Lodge/Alumni House
- 04 Helen Newman Hall
- 05 Hydraulics Lab Garage/Labatory
- 06 Chilled Water Plant
- 07 Tobogan Lodge
- 08 Beebe Hall

#### Cascadilla Gorge:

- 09 Tennis Building

#### Cascadilla Meadow:

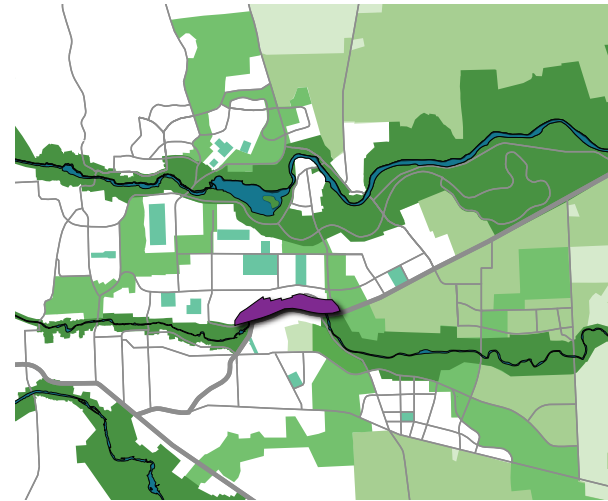
- 10 Wilson Synchrotron Lab

#### Upper Cascadilla Gorge:

- 11 Blair Farm Barn/Blair Shed
- 12 Aquaculture Building/Resource Ecology and Management Lab  
Ecotoxicology Lab/REM Lab Shed

fig 03 – Gorges: Places of Interest



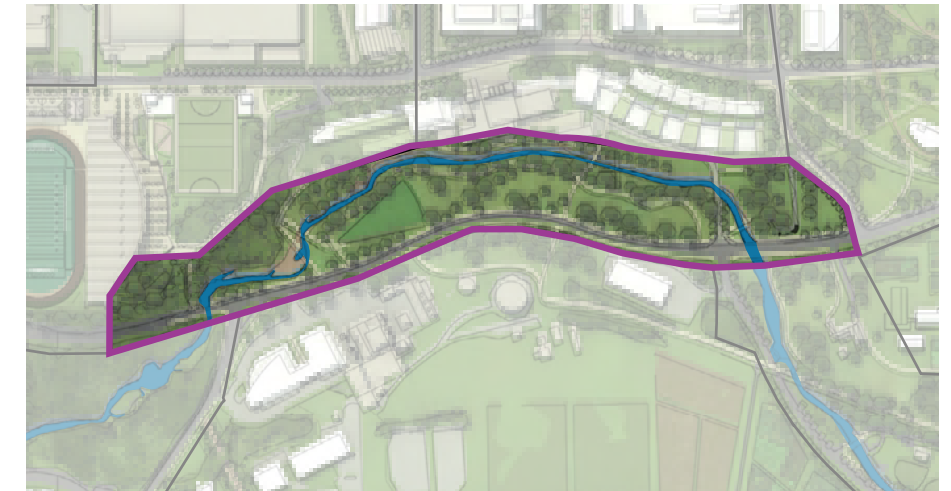


## The Gorges L01 Cascadilla Meadows

Cascadilla Meadows will become a prominent place within the campus, immediately adjacent to East Center. The panoramic views to the south from Campus Road will become an important part of the campus experience, and pedestrian movement through and around this landscape will only increase. Currently this landscape is dominated by infrastructure, the environmental conditions are somewhat compromised and pedestrian connections are lacking. The proposed expansion of the Wilson Synchrotron provides an opportunity to reconfigure this portion of the landscape in a significant way, to establish better connections through the valley and even shape habitat restoration. The damming of Fall Creek and the creation of Beebe Lake was a once-in-a-generation opportunity to shape the landscape of Cornell. The expansion of the Wilson Synchrotron is an opportunity of the same magnitude and significance. As most of the expanded synchrotron would sit below the level of the ridge, it can be conceived as part of the landscape, with pedestrian connections across its green terraced roofs to the valley below. In the valley itself, extensive naturalization and habitat restoration can take place.



Existing conditions



Proposed initiative

### Guidelines:

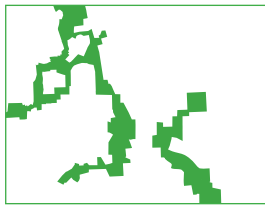
- Design development for the proposed synchrotron expansion should include a landscape plan for the entire Cascadilla Meadows, incorporating landscape and infrastructure design as well as habitat restoration.
- Exterior storage yards are prohibited, loading docks must be screened from view, and all mechanical equipment should be enclosed within a building or screened from view.
- In time, the Oxley parking lot should be replaced by a naturalized landscape with storm water ponds or passive recreation and athletic facilities.
- A stair and trail network should be established to provide for pedestrian access to the valley and the synchrotron facility and direct pedestrians away from sensitive areas that require increased security or habitat preservation. Loading docks should be secure and isolated from pedestrian routes.
- Existing electrical power infrastructure and other above-ground utilities should be relocated underground where possible or screened from view.
- The existing butterfly meadow must be protected and expansion should be considered.



Conceptual view northeast from Dryden Road across Cascadilla Creek to Cascadilla Meadows and East Center. The proposed expansion to the Wilson Synchrotron provides an opportunity for both habitat restoration and improved pedestrian connections down the slope.



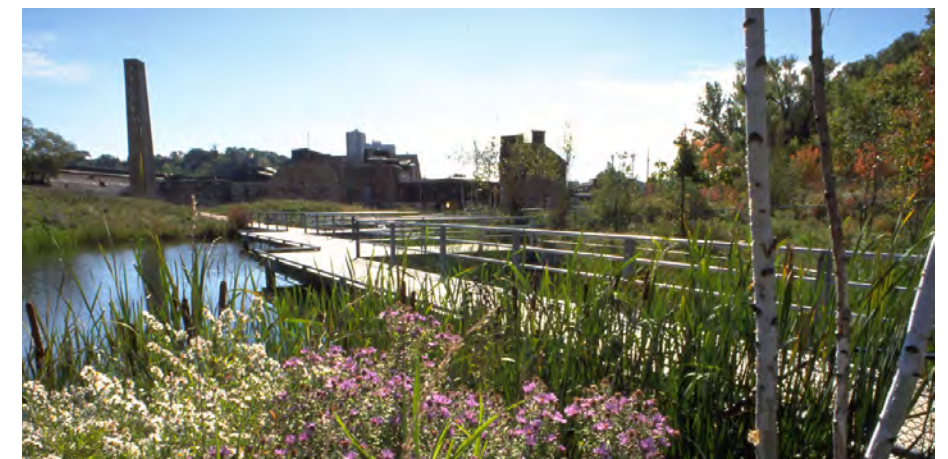
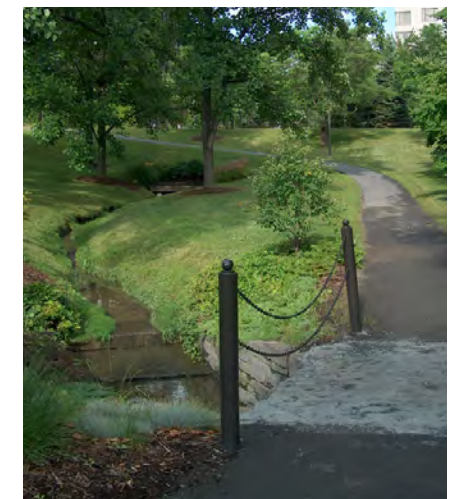
## 2.4 Greenways



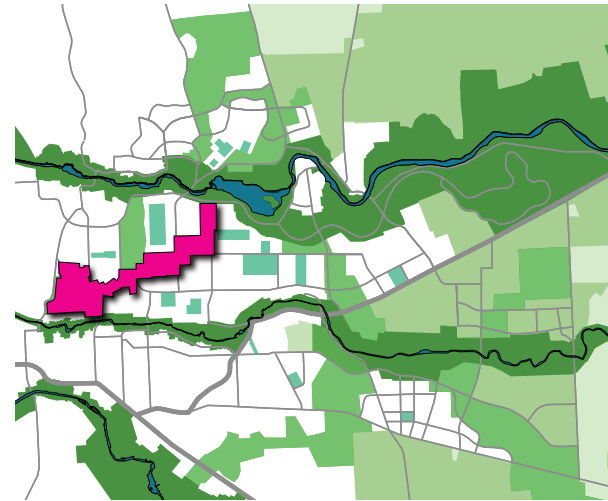
The greenways are significant components of the open space network. They connect the campus to the larger natural landscapes of the gorges and countryside through views as well as trail and road connections. It is through the greenways that most Cornellians experience the larger landscape. The greenways contain, or are formed by natural features, such as creeks, ridges and Cornell and County unique natural areas. The landscape character of each is varied and may contain formal landscapes, gardens, athletic fields and roads. However, the predominate image of the greenways is that of a natural landscape. Most greenways play a role in the arrival sequence to campus and contain streets, walks and trail networks. Unlike the relatively grid-like street network, the greenways provide opportunities for diagonal movement and views across campus. Greenway systems on campus frequently connect to important open spaces off campus, further strengthening their human and ecological benefits for the greater Ithaca region.

### Other Guidelines

- Naturalization of significant portions of these landscape areas is encouraged, particularly adjacent to existing habitats or Cornell and County unique natural areas where a 100 foot buffer is encouraged. Reintroduction of these natural/buffer areas into campus will recall and enhance the larger natural setting and provide a contrast to other, more formal landscapes.
- Landscape master plans should be developed for entire greenways to ensure consistency and cohesiveness among smaller landscape and development initiatives.
- Ponds, swales and other appropriate stormwater management features should be integrated into the design of the greenways where practical, and landscape should be designed to enhance the ecological function of the greenway.
- Best management practices to retain and treat storm water discharge into waterways should be followed to reduce flows, minimize erosion and improve water quality. Further guidance for storm water management can be found in Section 2.3 (The Gorges).
- Playing fields located within the greenways should be located so as to preserve significant views.
- Pathways in greenways should support a fine-grained pedestrian network and facilitate diagonal movement on campus. Bicycle movement should be facilitated through shared paths and separate trails where possible and appropriate.



There is an opportunity to re-introduce and naturalize features that have been almost lost from campus.



## Greenways L02 Founders' Greenway

Founders' Greenway currently exists as a series of partially connected landscapes and gardens on Central Campus. Many of these gardens are remnants of a larger creek and valley network called the Wee Stinky Creek that runs diagonally through Central Campus. Founders' Greenway is so named because it begins at Llenroc and the Ithaca City Cemetery, passing through the gardens at A.D. White House and Bailey Plaza and beyond to the gorge landscape of Beebe Lake. There is an opportunity to strengthen the connections between these landscapes and reinforce the presence of Wee Stinky Creek and other natural features while improving the gardens and other formal landscapes within this larger natural setting. Improving pedestrian connections along this route is also important.

### Other Guidelines

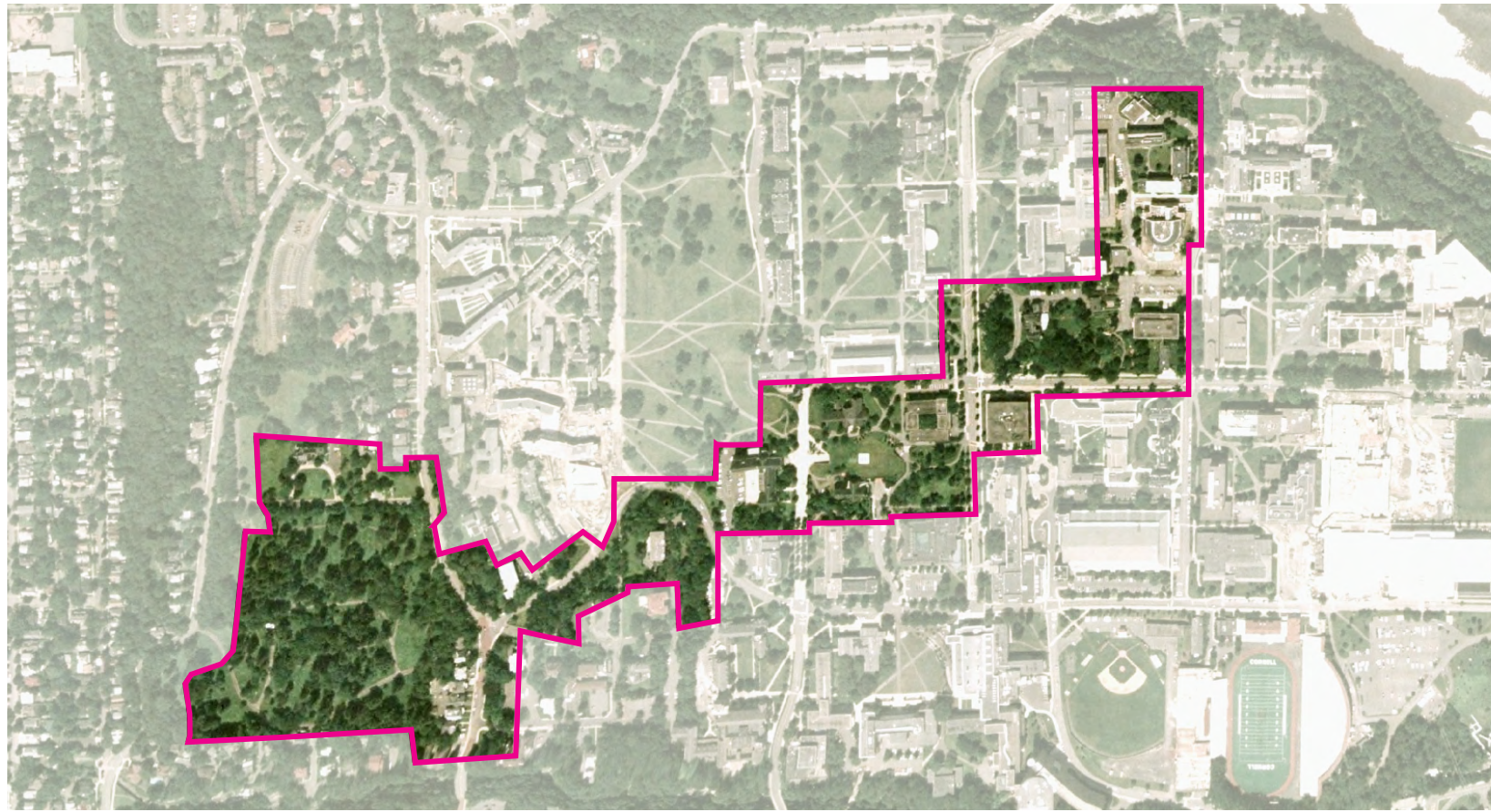
- Naturalization of landscape areas is encouraged, particularly adjacent to existing habitats or Cornell and County unique natural areas.
- Campus Road west of College Avenue is located within this landscape. The design of this street and its streetscaping should be consistent with the larger greenway character and image.
- The Willard Straight Rock Garden, R.Uris Garden, Farrand Garden and Rockwell Azalea Garden, as well as other landscaped areas, should be maintained and enhanced as part of the Founders' Greenway initiative. Interpretive programs and other initiatives to connect and promote these gardens are encouraged.
- When appropriate due to age and utility, Malott Hall should be demolished and an important open space created in its place. This space should reinforce the Founders' Greenway. In particular this new open space should connect Bailey Plaza to Tower Road and provide diagonal pedestrian connections to Garden Avenue and Beebe Lake.
- Relocation of the Cornell Store and removal of the building should be considered to restore significant views across the greenway through to the Cayuga Lake valley and to create a functional and intimate open space in the heart of campus.
- Libe Slope is effectively part of Founders Greenway. The landscape of the slope should not change significantly. Structures should not be built into the slope or along the top edge, to preserve its natural form, the views it affords, and the visual and pedestrian connections it creates.
- Pedestrian connections between the North Wing of Martha Van Rensselaer and the Beebe Dam Foot Bridge should be strengthened.
- Day-lighting the buried portions of Wee Stinky Creek should be considered where feasible to restore its original character and function.



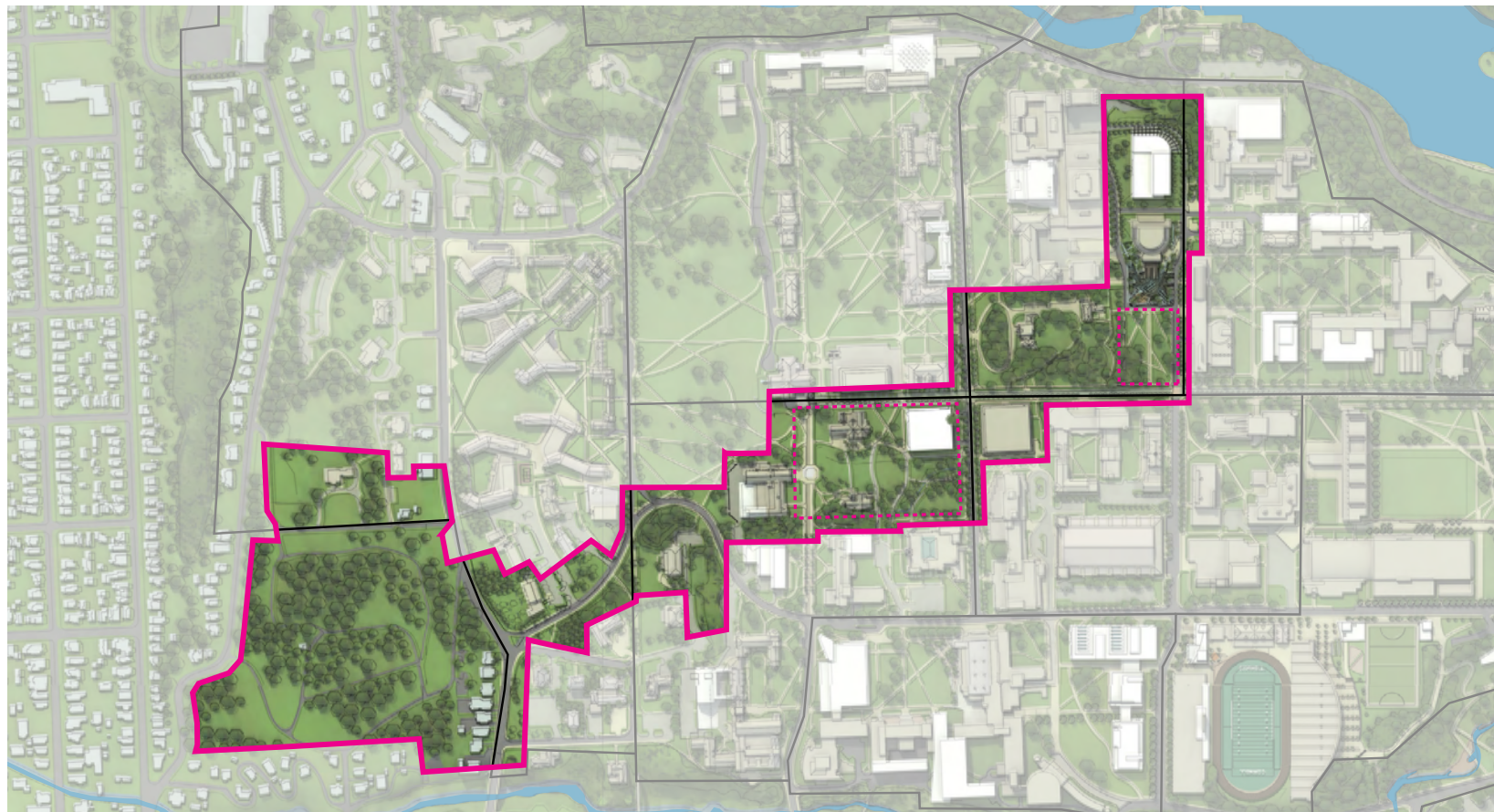
Bailey Plaza



Wee Stinky Creek



Existing conditions



Proposed initiative



A.D. White House



The Big Red Barn



Lenroc



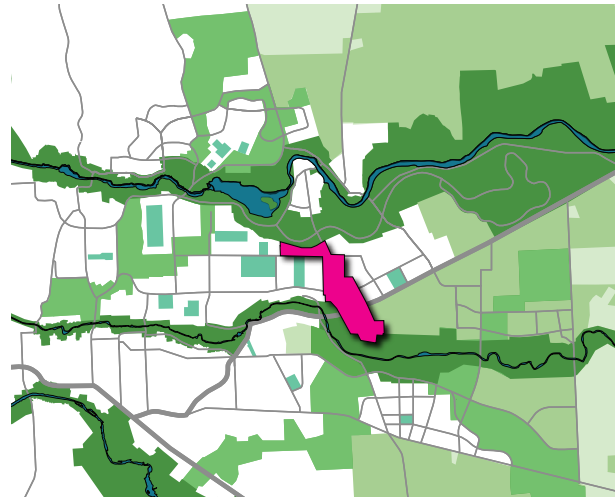
Existing Cornell Store building



Artist's impression of the restored Wee Stinky Glen. The view is looking west from East Avenue towards Willard Straight Hall, with West Hill in the distance. The demolition of the Cornell Store building, which currently sits within this space, will provide an opportunity to create this active open space focus for undergraduate life.

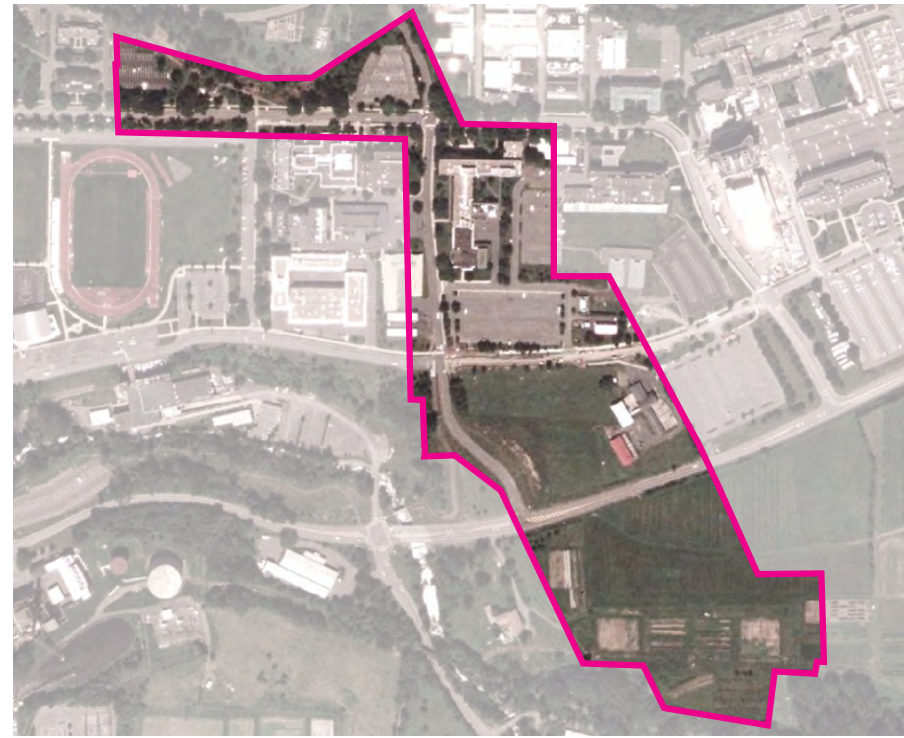


View above the Ithaca City Cemetery looking east along the Wee Stinky Creek corridor, from West Campus in the foreground to Bailey Plaza at the top of the image



## Greenways L03 Judd Falls Greenway

Judd Falls Greenway is envisioned as a series of connected landscapes that incorporates the existing Plantations and Beebe Lake, connects along Judd Falls Road to its intersection with Tower Road, then continues diagonally through the campus to connect to the pastures of the Teaching Barns, the Dilmun Hill Student Organic Farm and Cascadilla Creek. It is intended to be a green, pedestrian-oriented connection between the gorges that will extend the character and natural image of the gorge, garden and countryside landscapes into Core Campus while providing both framed and panoramic views to the surrounding setting. It will play a significant role in defining the landscape character and a new sense of place for East Campus. It is the eastern equivalent to Founders' Greenway in that it provides a meandering route through the campus that is not aligned with streets or walkways and provides for a more picturesque interpretation of campus design.



Existing conditions

### Guidelines:

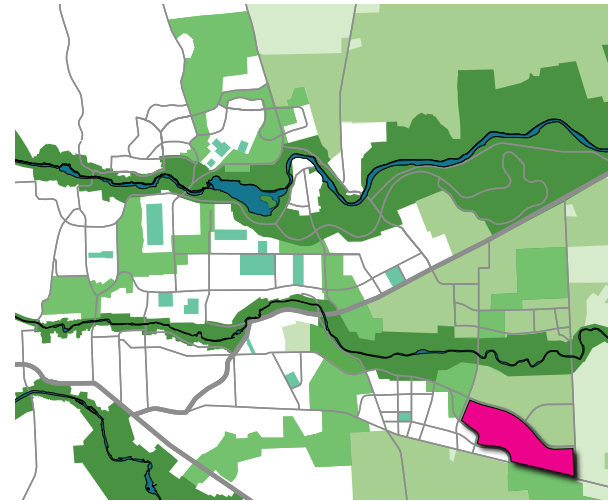
- Naturalization of landscape areas is encouraged, particularly adjacent to existing habitats or Cornell and County Natural Areas.
- Both Campus Road west of Judd Falls Road and Judd Falls Road exist within this landscape. The design of these streets and their streetscaping should be consistent with the larger greenway character and image.
- Pedestrian connections within the greenway between Cascadilla gorge and Fall gorge should be increased and reinforced.
- Route 366/Dryden Road is a country road, community street and campus drive. Over time, it should maintain this varied character while evolving into a more pedestrian-oriented street, with an increased number of pedestrian crosswalks carefully located and designed to calm traffic and ensure pedestrian safety. Further direction for the design of Route 366/Dryden Road is discussed on page 43.



Proposed initiative



Conceptual view of Judd Falls Greenway from above the Plantations looking south to Campus Road, between the College of Veterinary Medicine on the left and Judd Falls Road on the right



## Greenways LO4 Cornell Park

Cornell Park reintroduces an expansive common space into campus and community life that has been absent from the university for several decades. It is envisioned as a large park that would be open to students, faculty, staff and the greater Ithaca community. It has the potential to be a multi-purpose space that could be used for concerts, exterior exhibitions and informal active recreation. Portions of it could be used for staff and faculty allotment gardens. It could also become part of the Plantations and Arboretum, as originally anticipated in the 1929 master plan, which established that landscape and proposed the integration of the lands within the Fall Creek and Cascadilla Creek valleys as a scenic whole.

The primary space of Cornell Park is oriented along an axis which extends from the intersection of Ellis Hollow and Game Farm Roads toward the Core Campus, preserving the panoramic views to campus from this gateway and in turn, those from the edges of Campus Road towards the south-east. The western edge of Cornell Park is defined by a small drainage course, which as development proceeds may need to be restored as a seasonal creek or storm water management feature. This feature will provide an opportunity to extend the vegetation of Cascadilla Creek into Cornell Park and create a buffer between the park and the emerging residential areas within East Hill Village. The northern edge of the park accommodates the alignment of the electric power line corridor, although its ultimate relocation below ground is recommended. Synergies between the park and the adjacent Ellis Hollow Athletics Complex are encouraged.



Existing conditions



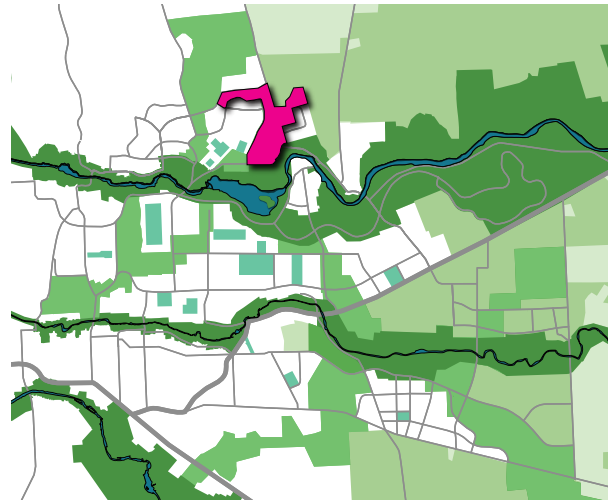
Proposed initiative

### Guidelines:

- A landscape master plan for Cornell Park should be developed to guide its development toward a unified vision and to inform for adjacent kinds of development intended for athletic and residential uses.
- A management and phasing plan should be developed as part of the design process for the Park that will coordinate the incremental creation of the landscape and provide guidance to Farm Services regarding the decommissioning and relocation of existing uses.
- The existing power lines should be located underground and other services and utilities aligned within or adjacent to this corridor. This corridor may also affect the alignment of roadway and trail infrastructure. The relocation of existing utilities, and the installation of new utilities, should be guided by a preliminary master plan for the park. In the absence of a master, relocated or new utilities should align with the conceptual road network shown in the campus master plan.
- Surface parking lots are permitted, but they should be well integrated into the landscape so as to minimize their visual impact. Porous paving materials, swales and other storm water management techniques that encourage natural infiltration should be used wherever possible.
- Lighting should be low level and should minimize infiltration to surrounding neighborhoods and natural habitats.
- Trail and other pedestrian connections should be made between the proposed and existing development in East Hill Village. As appropriate, limited connections should be established with proposed and existing trail infrastructure in the Countryside Campus Precinct.



Conceptual view of Cornell Park looking west toward Core Campus from above Game Farm Road. The Park will be an amenity for both the university and greater Ithaca communities.



## Greenways L05 North Campus Greenway

North Campus Greenway runs north from Beebe Lake, encompassing athletic and recreational fields and extending north to the Robert Trent Jones Golf Course. Used predominantly for recreational activities, it has been designed in a piecemeal fashion, and the existing sports fields disrupt the natural flow of the landscape. Generally, this landscape slopes toward Fall Creek from George Jessop Road, with long panoramic views south over Beebe Lake and the Fall Creek gorge to Core Campus. The greenway also provides a similar connection to the countryside to the northwest.

### Guidelines:

- The greenway currently contains a variety of playing fields and tennis courts. These uses can increase over time, but new facilities should be designed to support the larger landscape of the greenway.
- The landscape forms a strong arrival sequence to the university and can be strengthened in this regard.
- Opportunities to extend the function, character and identify of Fall Creek should be explored through naturalized landscaping.
- Strategic tree plantings should be used to accentuate trails, frame playing fields and provide shade.
- The redevelopment of the Hasbrouck community in the longer term should include new open spaces that will enhance the greenway.



Existing conditions



Proposed initiative



Aerial view looking west towards North Campus from above Warren Road.



Conceptual view of North Campus Greenway, looking south towards Core Campus from above the intersection of Pleasant Grove Road and Jessup Road. The Greenway will provide an improved setting for recreation and enhance the sense of arrival to campus from the north.





## 2.5 Quads and Greens



The quads and greens of Cornell University are iconic spaces that provide colleges and communities with a strong identity and “home” within the larger university territory. The Arts, Ag and Engineering quads unite the buildings and programs that surround them. Although identified with specific groups, they are sufficiently large and diverse so as to not be exclusive; others within the university community are welcome. The quads provide opportunities for many activities, including outdoor teaching and studying, small and large gatherings, and both passive and active recreation. As buildings are programmed, there are a variety of opportunities for relationships between these outdoor uses and indoor activities.

The open-ended quad is a unique Cornell landscape type that provide direction for the development of new quads. The Engineering Quad and the Ag Quad, prior to development of the current Roberts Hall, are examples of the open-ended quad. While all quads provide space between buildings allowing views outward, the open-ended quad creates a much more permeable condition that permits much more dramatic views out toward other parts of campus or the distant countryside. The proposed Alumni Quad, Vet Quad and Hoy Green would follow this tradition.

There are many smaller greens and courtyards on campus that serve as important social and informal gathering spaces. While not major open spaces, these represent important elements of the open space system and should not be developed. However, spaces such as these have more flexibility in how they are maintained and enhanced.

Quads and greens are formal landscapes that need to be integrated into larger natural systems. Best management practices to retain and treat storm water discharge within the quads and greens should be encouraged.

The following quads and greens are highlighted here:

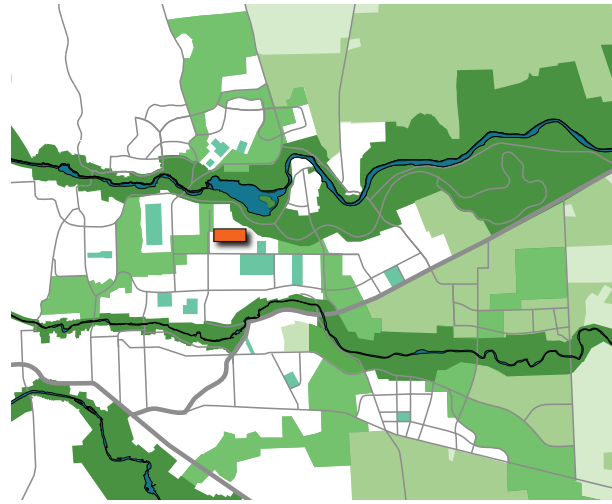
### Existing Quads and Greens

- Arts Quad
- Ag Quad
- Engineering Quad
- Clara Dickson Courtyard
- Rawlings Green

### Proposed Quads and Greens

- Alumni Quad
- East Center Green
- Hoy Green
- Vet Quad





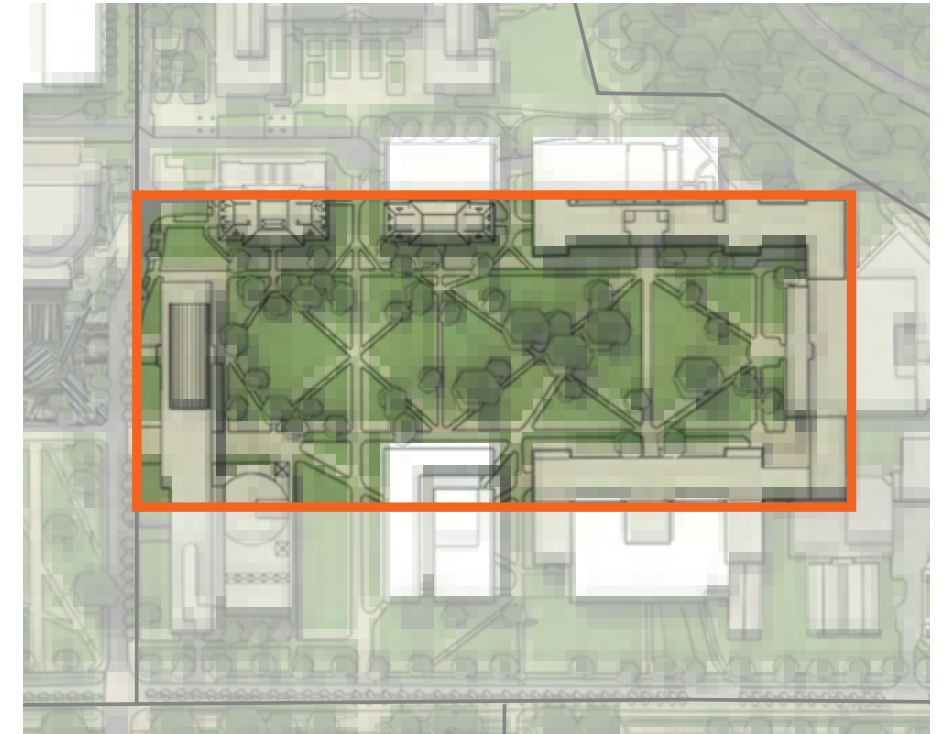
## Quads and Greens L06 Ag Quad

The perceived “home” of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, the Ag Quad is one of the most enduring places on the Cornell campus. Its history and image are rooted in the memory of countless alumni and, together with Tower Road, the Ag Quad is part of the legacy of Warren Manning’s vision for the campus. In recent years, nearby building construction has disrupted the landscape of the quad. Although the former Roberts Hall site is a prime location for a significant new building, restoration and enhancement of the quad can proceed.

As with all of Cornell’s quads, axial connections and views through the quad to other courtyards, walks, gorges and greenways introduces complexity and nuance the Ag Quad; it is more than a simple “room” in the landscape. Reinforcing these connections should be a part of the restoration.

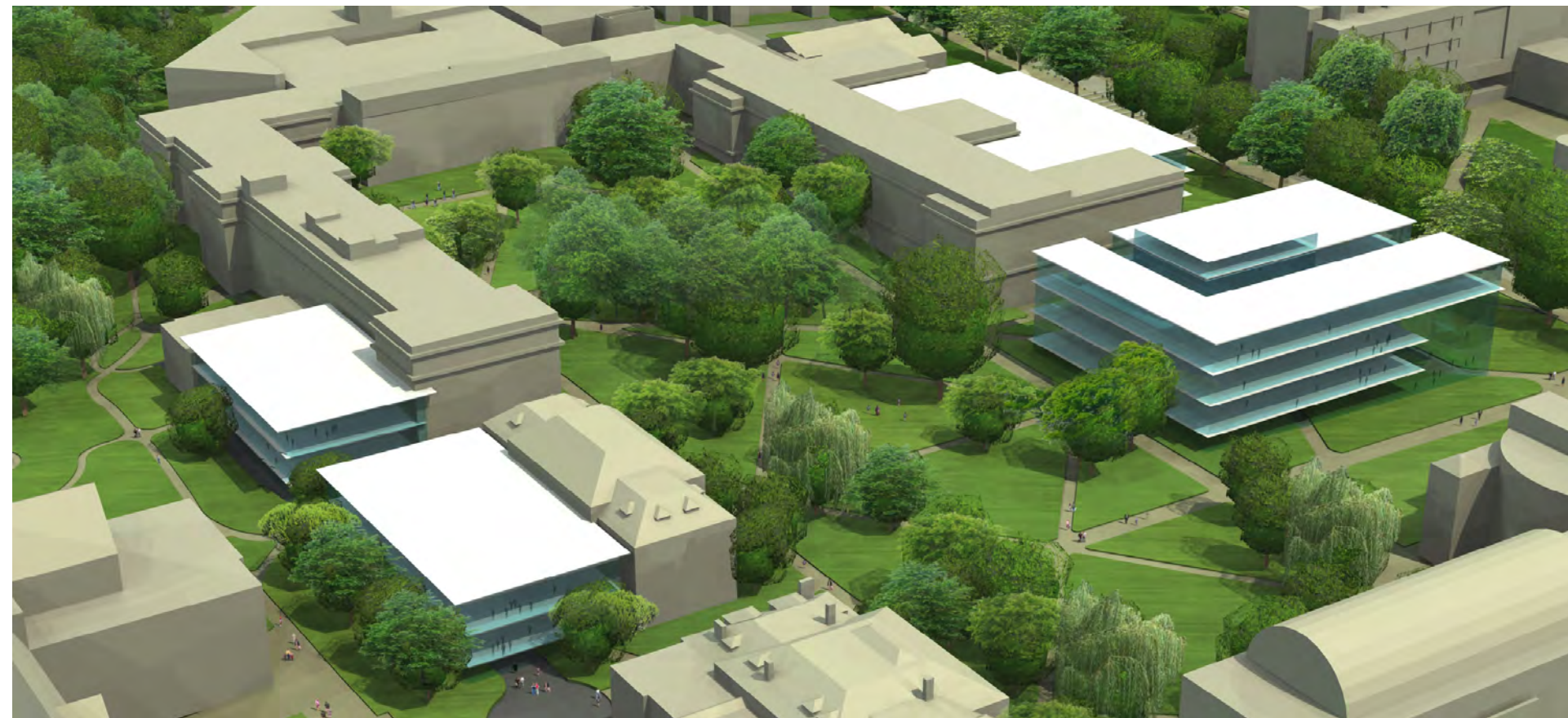
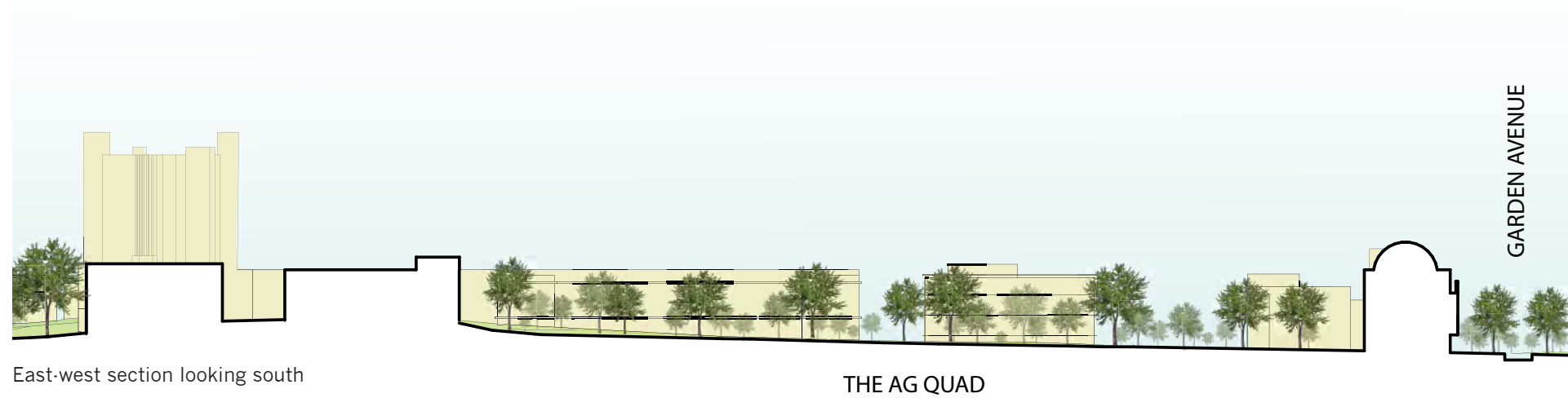


Existing conditions

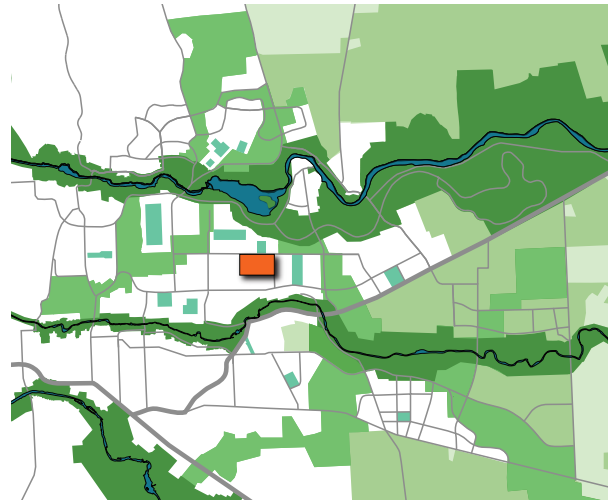


Proposed initiative





Conceptual view of the Ag Quad from above Bailey Hall, looking southeast. The historic character of the quad's landscape will be respected and restored. Additional development is anticipated.



## Quads and Greens L07 Alumni Quad

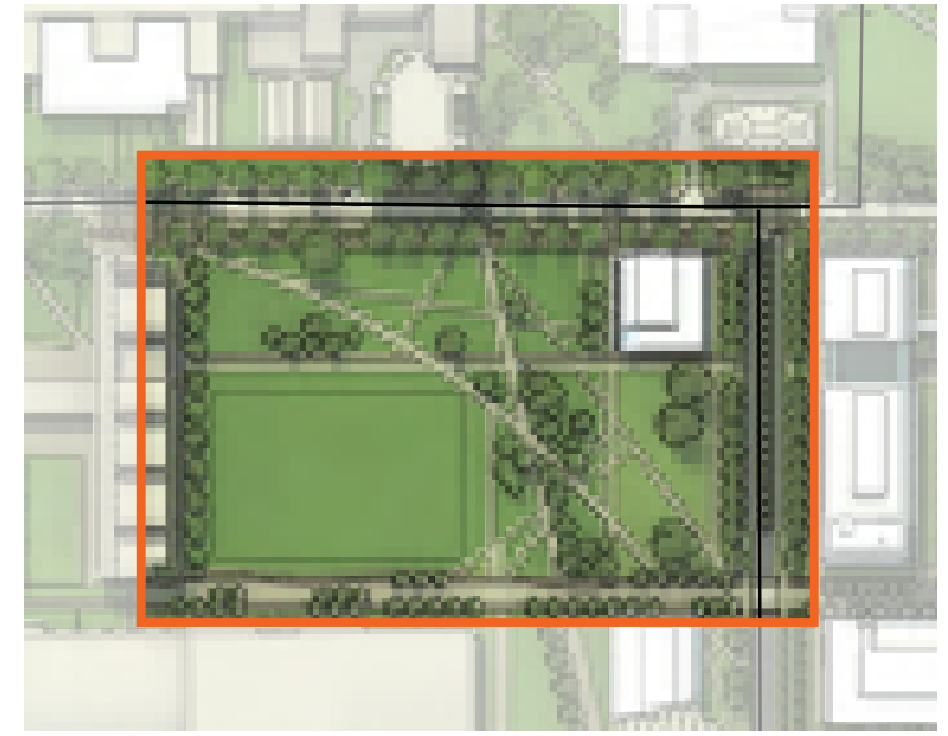
Alumni Quad takes its name from the playing fields that currently occupy the site, east of Weill Hall and south of Tower Road. Momentous in size and stature, the Quad is intended to be a great space comparable to the Arts Quad and Ag Quad. It will be the key move in the next generation of large open spaces on campus. Alumni Quad will be unique in that it is defined in large part by surrounding pedestrian paths and vehicular roads and less so by buildings. This condition expresses a sense of porosity and openness that will be reflected in the variety of uses that can be accommodated on the site, from recreation to intimate spaces.

### Guidelines:

- Alumni Quad will evolve from a place of programmed athletics to a place of passive recreation and landscape for the Cornell community at large. The campus master plan recognizes that the Alumni Fields currently have an important role for varsity athletics, and the design and implementation of Alumni Quad will need to be done in concert with planning for enhanced athletic facilities elsewhere.
- A staging strategy will need to be prepared to ensure that existing athletic facilities can be effectively replaced before they are removed from this location.



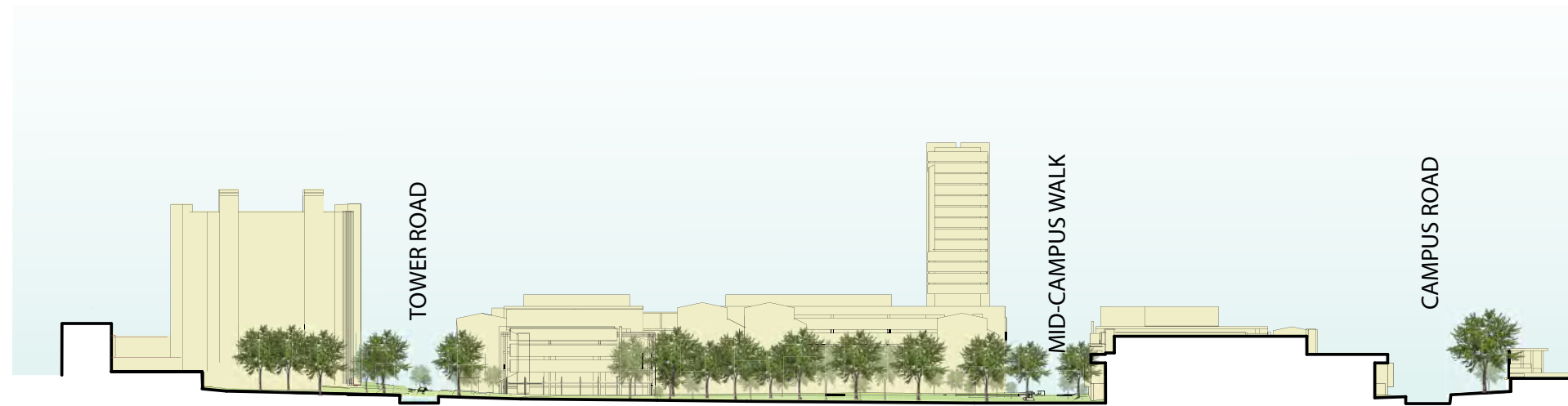
Existing conditions



Proposed initiative

- The topography slopes down from north to south, requiring a grading plan that protects tree health, maintains appropriate relationships with existing and proposed buildings, and provides an appropriate surface for recreation and events.
- Existing surface parking at the north edge of quad is to be removed and steps should be taken to ensure the health of the trees along Tower Road is maintained. There is potential for underground parking under a portion of the quad, and the landscape design will need to respond to this.
- The landscape design should be coordinated with the redesigned Tower Road and Mid-Campus Walk as each of these initiatives will be strongly interconnected. Detailed recommendations regarding these initiatives are outlined under the Streets and Walks section.
- Secondary pedestrian routes should take into account existing and proposed building entrances and provide the opportunity for diagonal movement and views across campus.
- Animating the quad will require active uses around the edges. Buildings along Rice Drive in particular should provide ground-floor social spaces facing the quad.
- There is an opportunity for an important pavilion building at the east end of the quad, which should engage the landscape through active uses at grade and include elements that complement the activities within the quad.





North-south section looking east

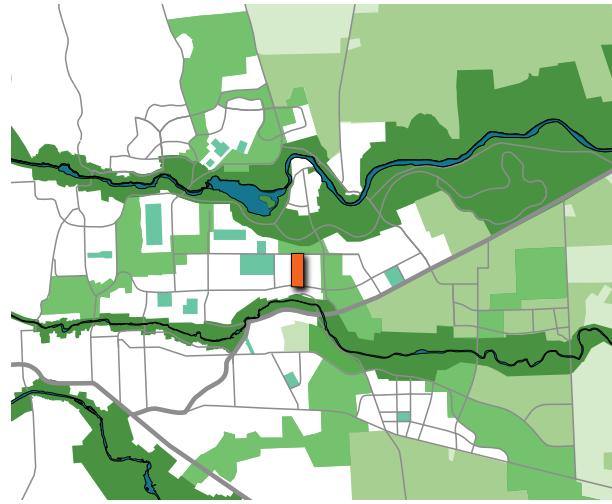
ALUMNI QUAD



Artist's impression of Alumni Quad and Tower Road, looking southeast towards the proposed Rice Drive and East Center. Tower Road is dramatically improved and repaved as a "pedestrian priority" environment. The removal of the existing parking along the south side of the road will improve the health of the existing oaks and connect the street to the open space beyond. The quad will be animated by active ground floor uses in a future building in the northeast corner and other facing buildings. Besides accommodating spontaneous and potentially programmed recreation, Alumni Quad will become the university's next great event space.



View from the top of Weill Hall looking east across Alumni Quad



## Quads and Greens L08 East Center Green

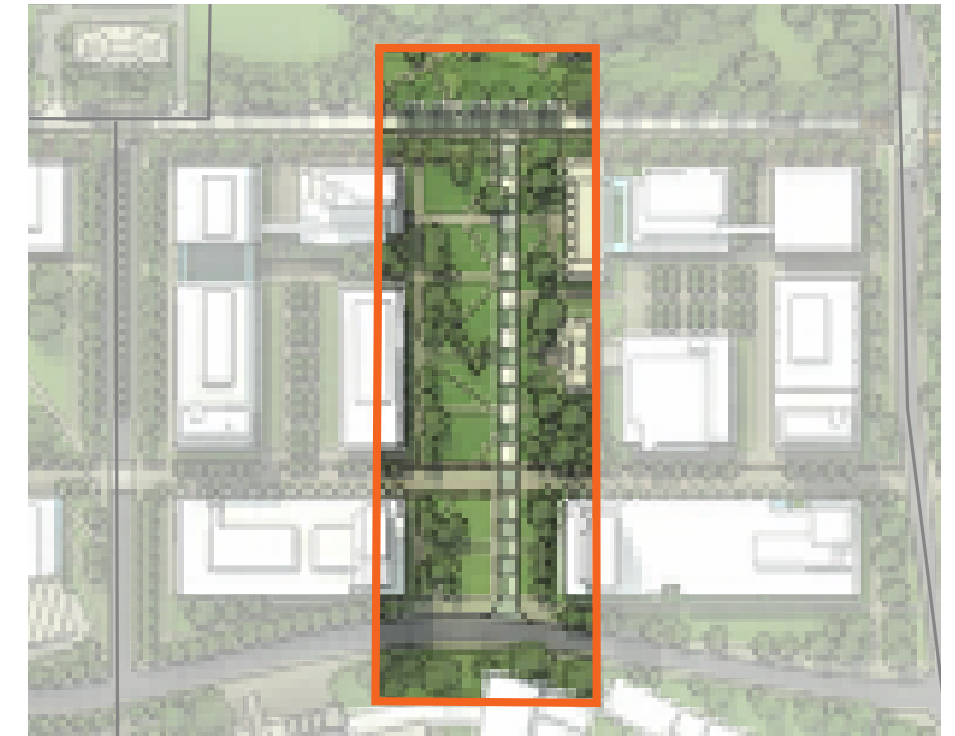
East Center Green will develop around Wing Road, west of Stocking Hall and Wing Hall, connecting between the two gorges at the point on campus where they come closest together. This important gorge-to-gorge connection is envisioned as a pedestrian-oriented place, with significant opportunities for landscape and outdoor social infrastructure that will support the development of East Center. Wing Road should be re-designed as a promenade that accommodates maintenance and emergency vehicles, but not private vehicles. Primary servicing and loading will occur through below grade connections off Campus Road, reducing the potential for pedestrian and vehicular conflicts and supporting the green's role as an important public space.

### Guidelines:

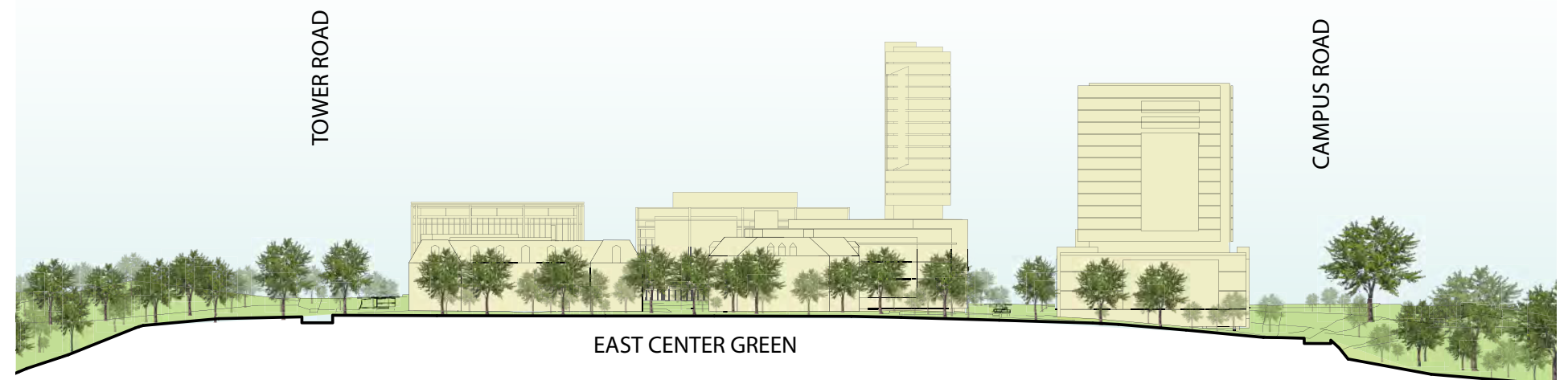
- Design of the green should promote, preserve and enhance views to the gorges, and access to the gorges should be integrated into its design.
- The green should be fronted by active uses at grade, with most main building entrances located along the green rather than Tower or Campus Roads.
- The green should have consistency along its length, with a master plan prepared to guide its full development.
- Design of the green should investigate opportunities to address storm water management and incorporate other sustainability and environmental goals into the landscape.
- Being at the pinch point of the gorges, landscape design of the green could provide opportunities to draw the natural character of the gorges into Core Campus through the use of native trees and shrubs.



Existing conditions



Proposed initiative



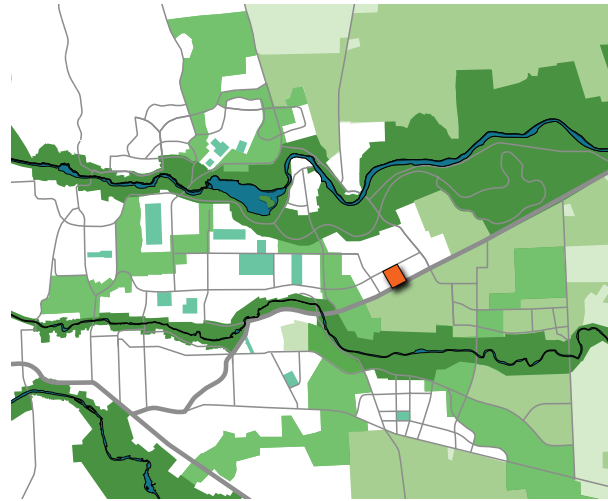
North-south section looking east



Artist's impression of the transformation of Wing Drive into East Center Green, a linear space that will connect the Fall Creek valley to the Cascadilla Creek valley, and become the heart of the new East Center. This space will be the address for both historic buildings, such as Stocking Hall, and new development that will support graduate student life on campus.



Conceptual view from the north of East Center Green

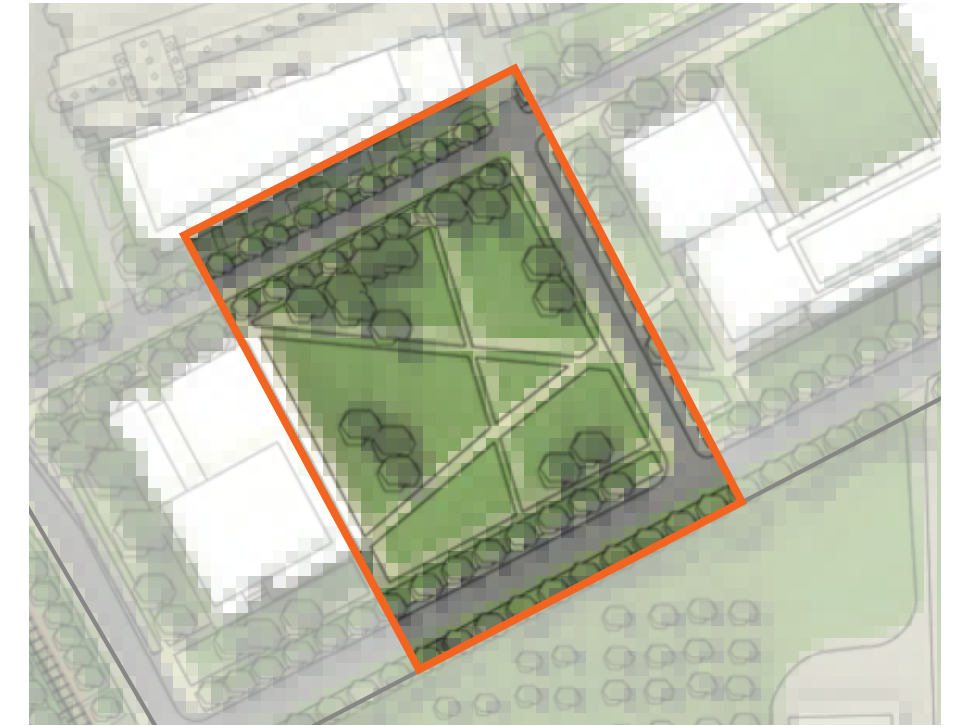


## Quads and Greens L09 Vet Quad

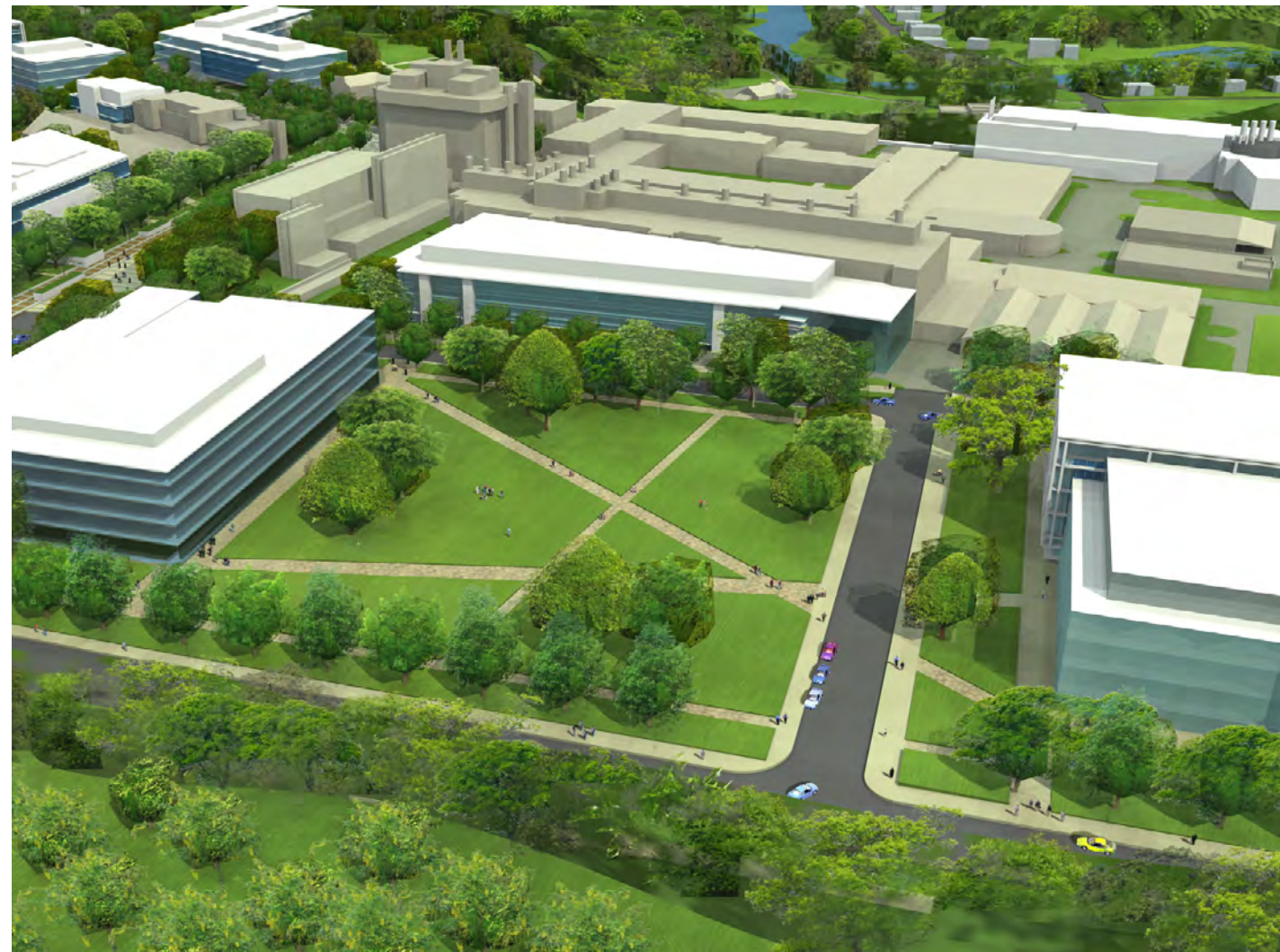
The new Vet Quad is envisioned as an open-ended quad that will preserve and enhance views south to the Orchards, Cascadilla Creek and beyond to Hungerford Hill. The landscape will provide an address and setting for new buildings within the zone. Currently defined by a large surface parking lot, the new quad will provide a front door and focal point for the College of Veterinary Medicine. With street access along the east side, the Vet Quad will form part of an important new arrival sequence to the eastern portion of the campus. The design and implementation of the quad should occur in concert with adjacent development and the relocation of the existing parking. Parking and/or a portion of the proposed expanded synchrotron may be located below the quad.



Existing conditions

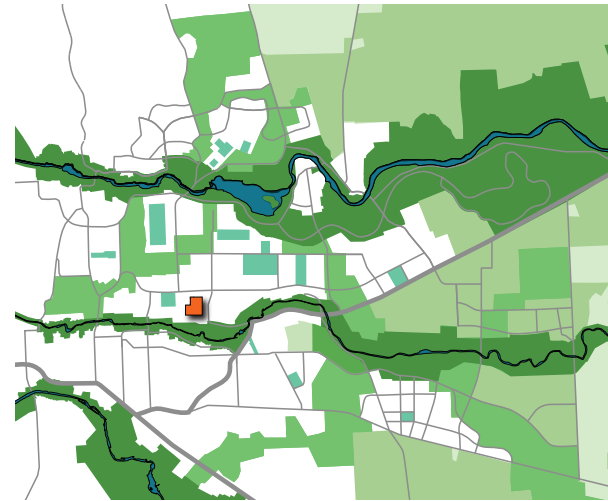


Proposed initiative



Conceptual view of the proposed Vet Quad looking north from above the Orchards. This space will contribute to an improved sense of arrival to Core Campus from the east.





## Quads and Greens L10 Hoy Green

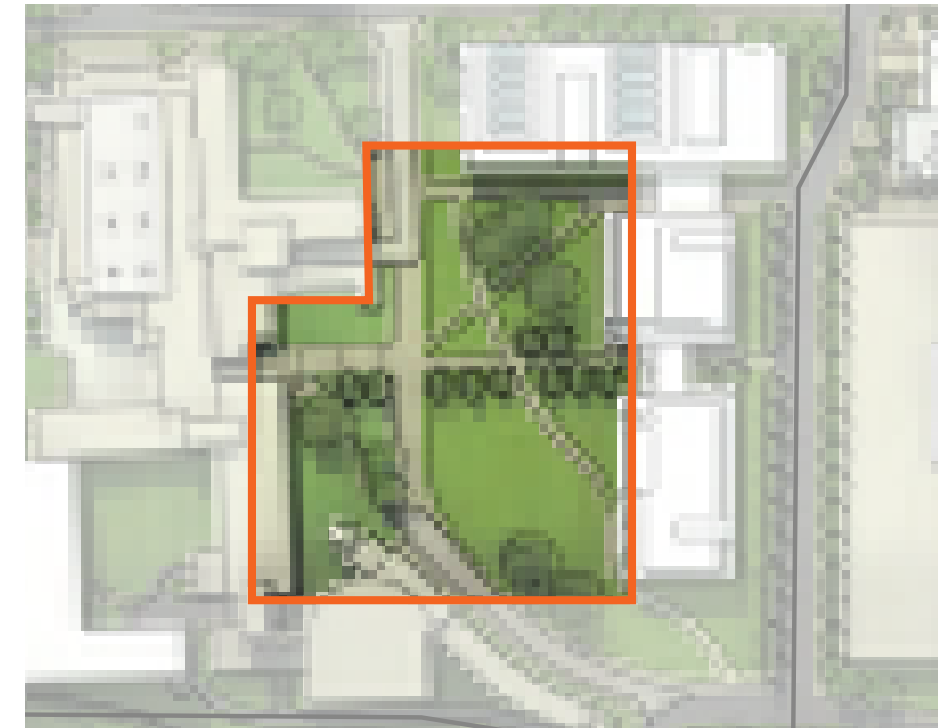
Hoy Green will dramatically reinvent an existing open space on campus, complementing the existing Engineering Quad and improving the Hoy Road gateway to campus. With the ultimate relocation of Hoy Field, the new green will be a smaller, more intimate academic setting with diagonal views out to the Cascadilla Gorge. The existing configuration of Hoy Road will be maintained as part of the pedestrian and cyclist arrival sequence. Diagonal movement along this axis will be crossed by a primary east-west axis that begins at College Avenue and will extend through to Garden Avenue. Private vehicles will be redirected onto an extension of Garden Avenue.

### Guidelines:

- Diagonal views to Cascadilla Creek should be promoted, and when Rhodes Hall has reached the end of its functional lifespan, its removal may be considered to create an open-ended green with enhanced views overlooking the gorge.
- Grading will be a key aspect of the green's design as there is a significant grade change from Campus Road to the gorge.
- The primary east-west axis that exists in this part of campus will be continued through the Duffield Hall atrium and will penetrate new development through to Garden Avenue.
- Existing service and loading areas around Phillips Hall should be screened and their impact minimized.
- Hoy Green currently has an important role for varsity athletics, and the design and implementation of this space should be done in concert with planning for enhanced athletics facilities.
- A staging strategy will need to be prepared to ensure that existing athletic facilities can be effectively replaced before they are removed from this location.



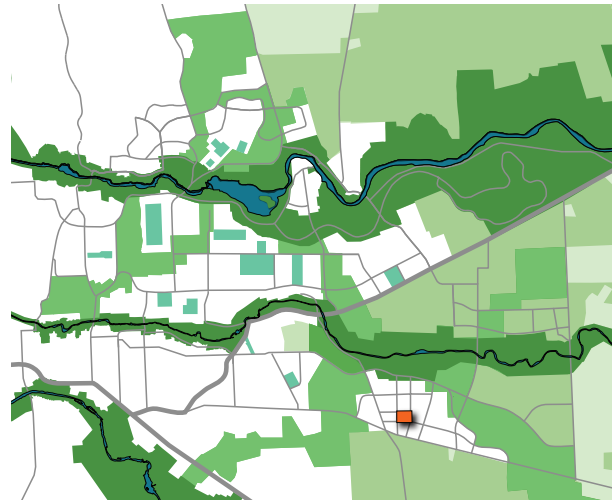
Existing conditions



Proposed initiative



Hoy Green will be created on the site of Hoy Field. This conceptual view is looking east from above the Engineering Quad. Hoy Road is realigned with Garden Avenue, just east of the proposed buildings.

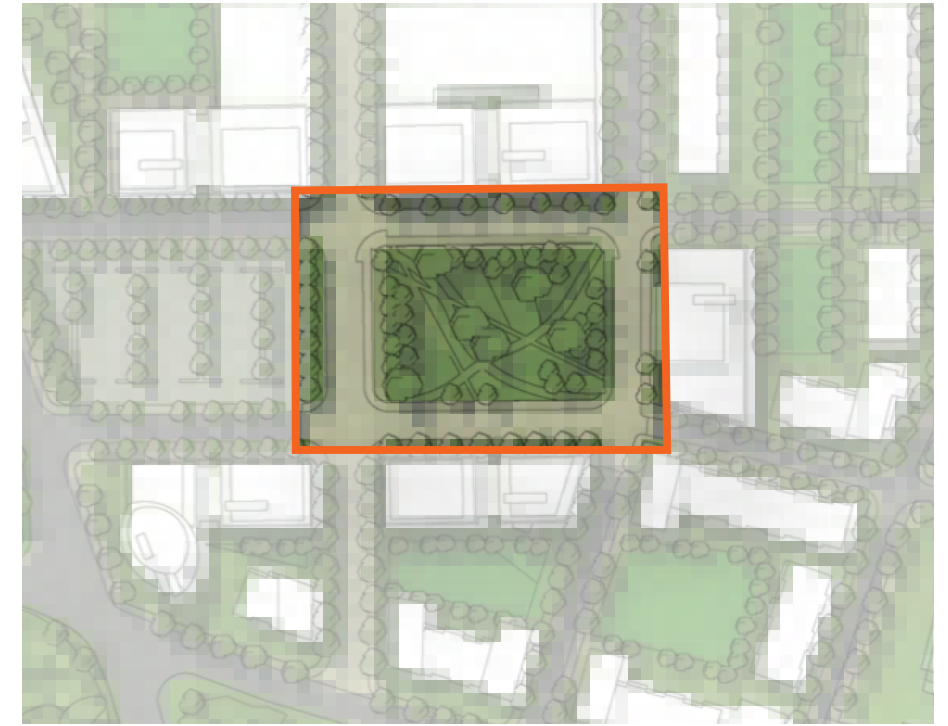


## Quads and Greens L11 East Hill Park

East Hill Park will serve as an important new public space and a focal point and defining feature of the new mixed-use village. The park will be a central green with the potential for hardscaping in the form of a playground, skating rink, bandshell or other community amenities. A place for passive recreation and use, the park can also be programmed to support retail and other community uses. Pedestrian orientation will be an important element of East Hill Village, and East Hill Park should be seamlessly integrated with the surrounding streets.



Existing conditions



Proposed initiative

### Guidelines:

- The park should be completed as an early project in the evolution of the Village as it will be a significant contributor to the quality and identity of the place.
- The park should have the character and experience of a space for the public-at-large, not just those connected with Cornell.
- While East Hill Park could be a fully green space, a significant portion could be hardscaped to provide uses like a skating rink, playground, band shell and/or stage.
- Surrounding streets should be pedestrian-oriented to seamlessly integrate the park with surrounding development.
- Adjacent parking facilities should be well-landscaped and in keeping with the character of the park.



Example of a park within a town center



East Hill Park will become the focus of a new mixed-use community.



## 2.6 Streets and Walks



More than simply a means for getting from one place to another, streets play an important role as public space and are a key element of Cornell's landscape. Streets are one of the most enduring elements of the campus, providing a solid framework for the university's development since its inception. They are critical to access and spatial connectivity, and are a dynamic and highly interactive public space.

Streets define space, influencing the built form and porosity of the campus, the frequency and patterns of movement, and the experience of a place. Along with formal open spaces, they provide a sense of order, giving many buildings an address and allowing for a consistency of experience along their lengths. At Cornell, streets provide important framed views of the natural and cultural surroundings, enhancing the experience of campus. Views of Beebe Lake and Fall Creek as one travels to Core Campus on Cradit Farm Road or views of McGraw Tower from far down Tower Road are just two examples of this. Many streets can be traced back to Cornell's early years and include elements and features that are historically important and should be preserved.

Movement itself, of course, is important to the character of a street. Many types of movement can be accommodated on a street, including walking, bicycling and vehicular, all of which should support the desired physical qualities of the street. In turn, these qualities affect how movement occurs and what types of movement are favored. While Route 366 and East Avenue are both two-lane streets, the experience of movement along them is dramatically different. Patterns of movement can evolve over time, responding to changing technologies and societal trends (for example, the car) and changing priorities (for example, Ho Plaza). Both movement and place-making qualities must evolve consistently to enhance the overall quality and experience of streets as landscapes.

The following streets and walks are highlighted here:

### Existing Streets and Walks

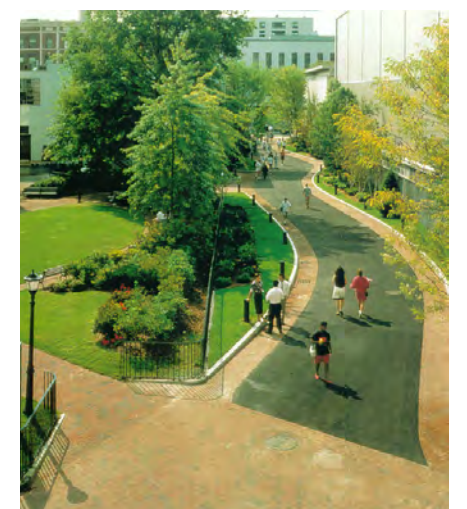
- Tower Road
- Campus Road
- East Avenue
- Garden Avenue
- Dryden Road/Route 366

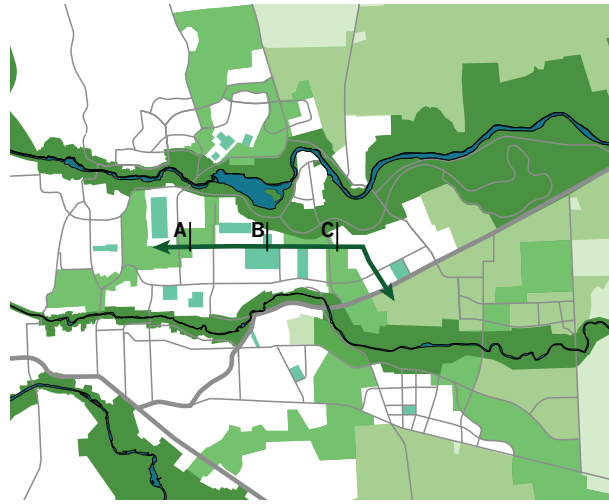
### Proposed Streets and Walks

- Rice Drive
- Mid-Campus Walk

### Guidelines:

- In general, streets should help to achieve desired movement patterns through design, place-making and visual cues. The intimate qualities of streets in Central Campus should be extended to other areas of campus.
- Campus streets should allow for all types of movement while maintaining or enhancing their character. Arrival routes to campus require more delineation and attention, especially with regard to facilities for pedestrians and cyclists.
- Streets intended to support trees along their edges should be designed appropriately; soil conditions, drainage and irrigation, and protection from injury, compaction and salt damage all need to be addressed.
- Best management practices to retain and treat storm water discharge within street rights-of-way into waterways should be followed.
- Generally, buildings should be setback a minimum of 45 feet from the curb to provide space for landscaping and sidewalks and to preserve views.
- Caldwell Road, Plantations Drive and Forest Home Road should maintain their character and function as country roads.
- University Avenue was re-configured by Warren Manning in the early 20th century to relate strongly to Treman Estates and Libe Slope. Its character as an arrival sequence with limited traffic should be maintained, and its axial relationship to McGraw Hall can be enhanced through landscaping.





## Streets and Walks L12 Tower Road

Tower Road is a defining feature of the campus, and one of the most important primary open spaces. Envisioned in the early 20th century by Warren Manning, it is a legacy space from the same historical period as the Ag Quad. Whereas the primary geography of the campus is defined by a series of north-south plateaus stepping down toward the west, Tower Road is unusual in that it follows an east-west plateau. Tower Road is a formal boulevard with views to McGraw Tower and is characterized by an undulating street wall with flanking secondary open spaces and buildings, creating varied experiences from openness to intimacy. It acts as the primary connector between Central Campus and East Campus, and has the potential to be a long unifying landscape like no other on campus. Composed of three portions (west of Garden Avenue, East of Judd Falls Road and the portion in between), Tower Road changes subtly over its length through differences in pedestrian movement, spatial definition, and built form. The existing characteristics of Tower Road should be enhanced to strengthen its important landscape role. Pedestrian movement and open space should similarly be enhanced.

### Guidelines:

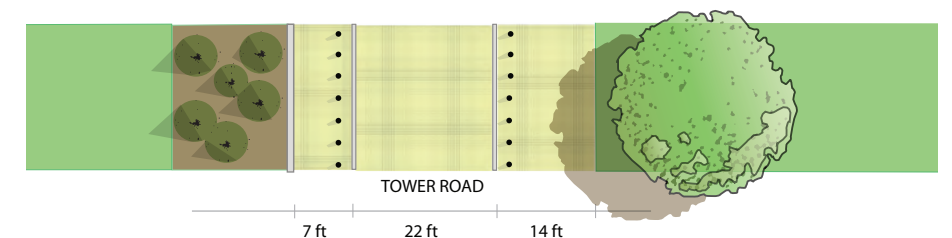
- The oak trees that line Tower Road define its primary spatial characteristic today and provide important consistency along the length of the Road. The health of the existing trees is paramount, and any design should improve conditions for trees. The condition of the existing trees should be reviewed by an arborist to determine the most effective means for maintaining and enhancing consistent rows of oaks. Anticipating the eventual death of the existing trees, replacement efforts should begin early on.
- Generally, the right-of-way for Tower Road should be approximately 110 feet from building edge to building edge. This allows adequate room for vehicular and pedestrian circulation while maintaining space for street trees and



Artist's impression of the transformation of Tower Road

furniture. Due to the varied nature of existing development along the length of Tower Road, some flexibility in defining the right-of-way is required.

- Tower Road should not have a vegetated median. This would diminish the importance of the existing trees that line the edges and disrupt views to McGraw Tower.
- Traffic can be calmed by narrowing the paved width along the entire length of the Road and designing specifically for transit stops.
- Tower Road could be dedicated to transit, pedestrians, cyclists and service vehicles or continue to be open to all vehicles. Management of the street and vehicular restrictions should be flexible and dependent on time, season, and special events. However, the needs of transit, pedestrians, and cyclists should be given priority over other vehicles. Some curb-side parking may be possible on portions of the street, but should not have a negative impact on transit service and the health of street trees.
- There is and should continue to be a wide variety of pedestrian conditions. Tower Road's undulating street wall provides a range of both intimate and open settings that provide opportunity for a variety of pedestrian treatments.
- Tower Road will achieve consistency through a double row of trees and consistent paving and street furniture, but can have variation in other elements, including transportation and open space characteristics that can vary dramatically along the road.
- The broad sloping lawn with informal tree plantings northeast of the intersection of Tower and Judd Falls Road should be preserved and enhanced.

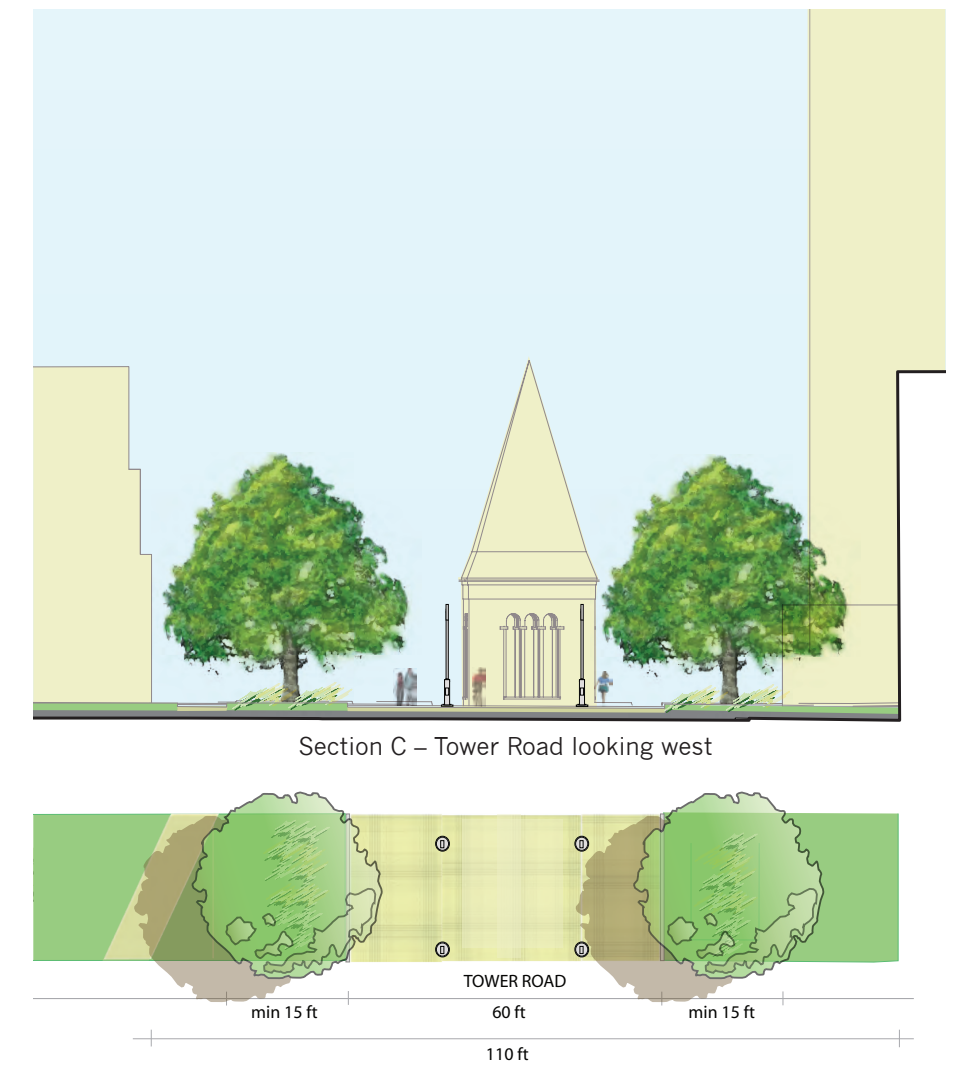
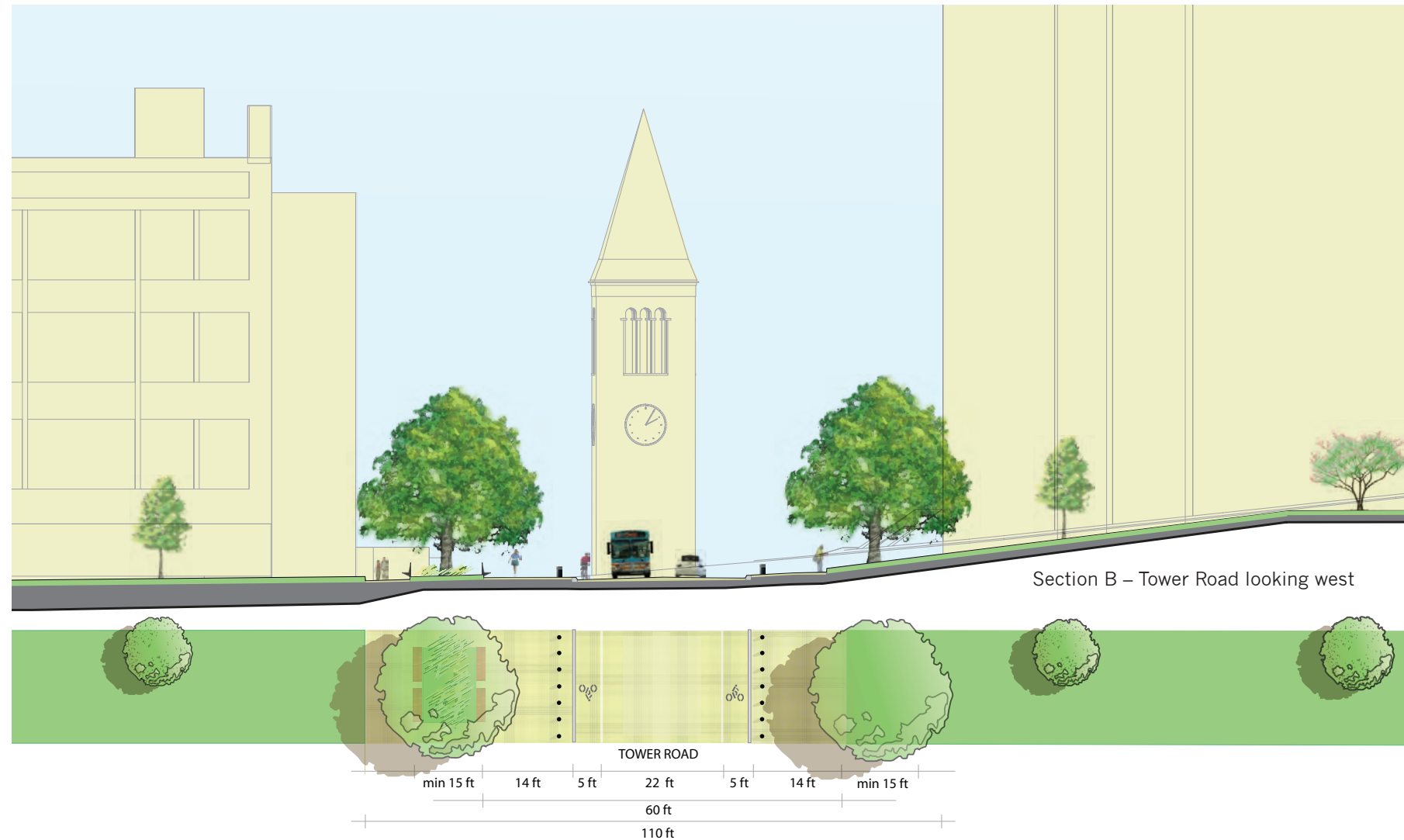


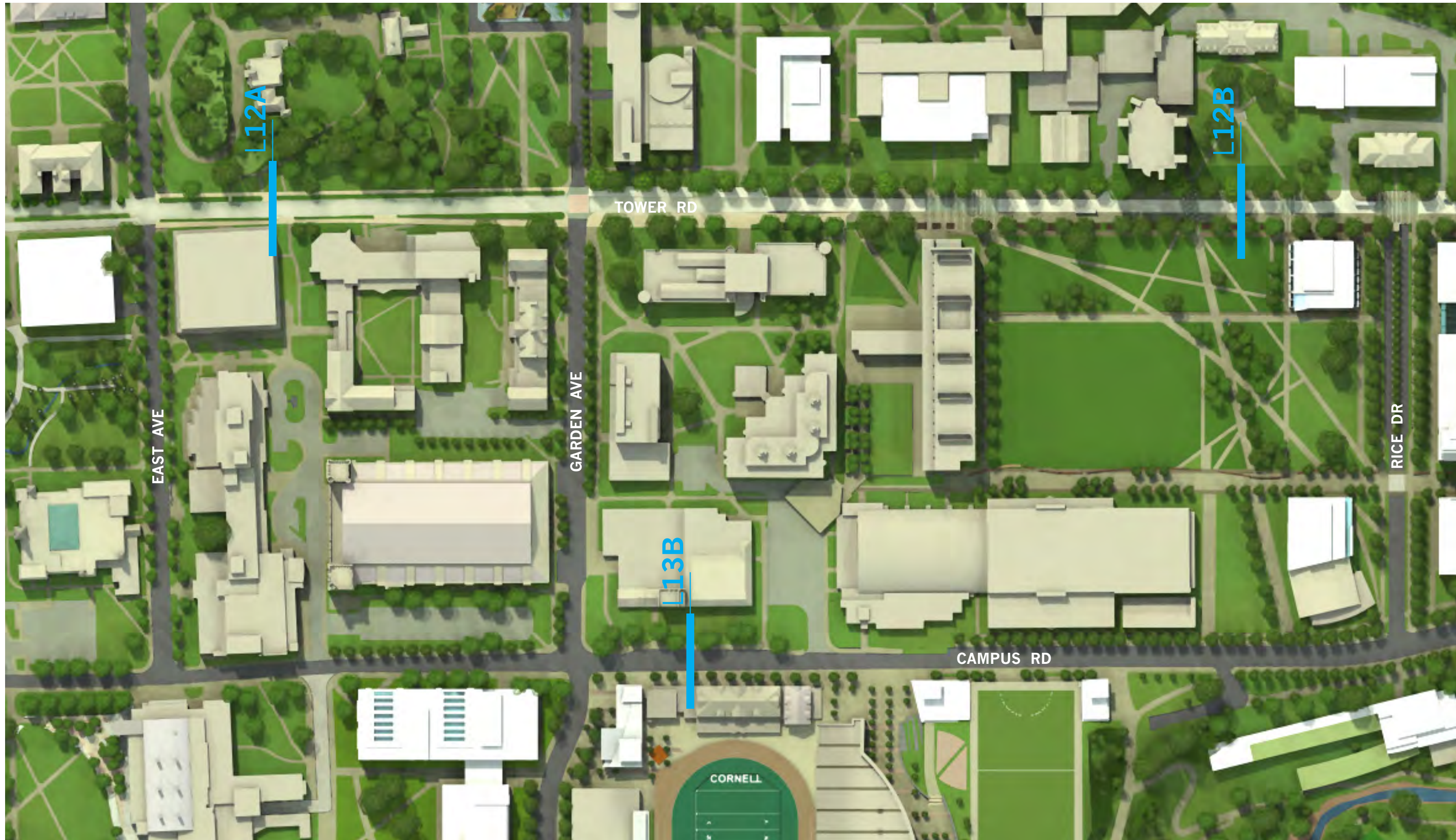


Conceptual view looking west down Tower Road from East Campus



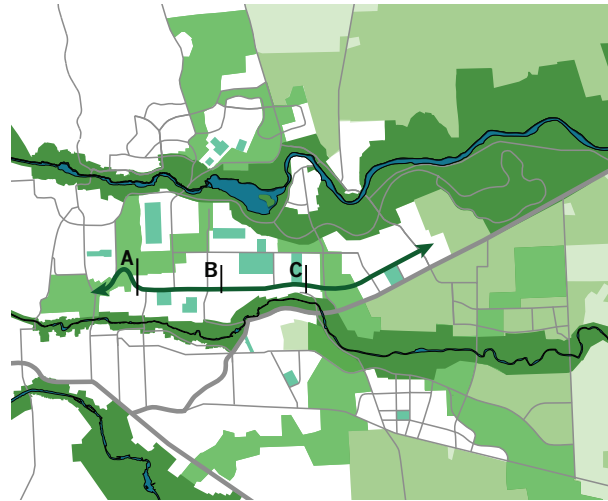
Tower Road, existing conditions





The locations of illustrated street sections for Tower Road on preceding pages (12A, 12B, 12C) and Campus Road on following pages (13B, 13C). The location of Campus Road section A is shown on page 37.





## Streets and Walks L13 Campus Road

Campus Road is an important east-west connection that will become even more significant, both functionally and experientially, as the campus grows eastward. Less formal than Tower Road, the character of Campus Road evolves over its entire length and has a more picturesque and less formal nature. Campus Road can be seen in four distinct pieces: from Stewart Avenue to College Avenue, from College Avenue to Crescent Lot, from Crescent Lot to Judd Falls Road, and from Judd Falls Road to Caldwell Road. The first section, at the west end of the campus, is a legacy passed on by Warren Manning in the early 20th century. It plays a key entry and arrival role, engaging and framing Founders' Greenway and Libe Slope. The second portion is urban in scale, use and structure, forming a linear corridor with lawns and buildings framing the right-of-way. This continues into the third portion of Campus Road, but the south edge gives way to Cascadilla Gorge, opening up views into the gorge and beyond. The fourth section will form part of the Judd Falls Greenway and continues by the Vet College, ending in the countryside.

Campus Road is a full-purpose road that balances a variety of types of movement, including cyclists, pedestrians, private cars and service vehicles. This role will continue in the future, as significant development is planned for Campus Road with a variety of servicing needs.

### Guidelines:

- As planned, the alignment of Campus Road should be adjusted to eliminate the kink and turn movement near the Friedman Wrestling Center.
- The right-of-way for Campus Road should include bike lanes and 8-foot sidewalks on both sides.
- Connections to Dryden Road should be improved through landscaping which will be more inviting to visitors and create a stronger entrance to campus.
- The edge condition on the south side of the street between College Avenue and Crescent Lot should be maintained through new development. Views to the gorge and streetscaping that enhances the pedestrian experience of these views and the gorge itself should be strengthened.
- Between Ho Plaza and Crescent Lot, a generous set-back exists along most of the northern side of the street. This space was formerly a connected lawn, which the oldest buildings along Campus Road, namely Sage Hall, Barton Hall and Teagle Hall, all flanked. Over time, new development and parking has encroached into this space and it has lost its identity as a continuous and connected landscape. The continued maintenance and design of this landscape should reinforce this space as a continuous lawn where possible. A more consistent material palette and planting list along this street should be considered, and no additional parking should be created.
- The loading and service area south of the Biotechnology Building should be screened from view.



Campus Road, existing conditions, looking east from Kite Hill.

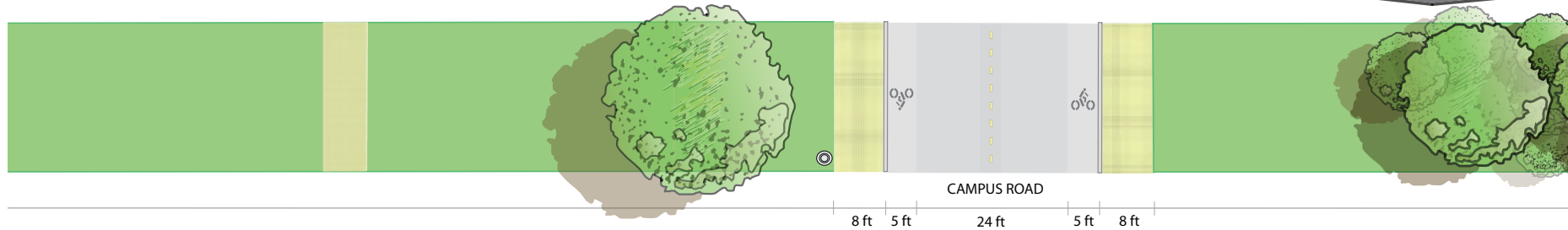




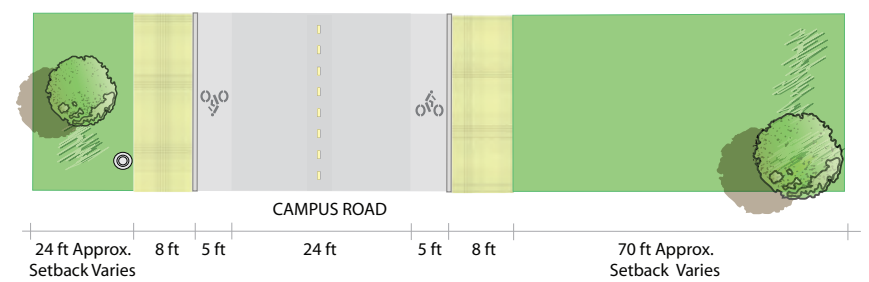
Campus Road street section A location



Section A – Campus Road looking east

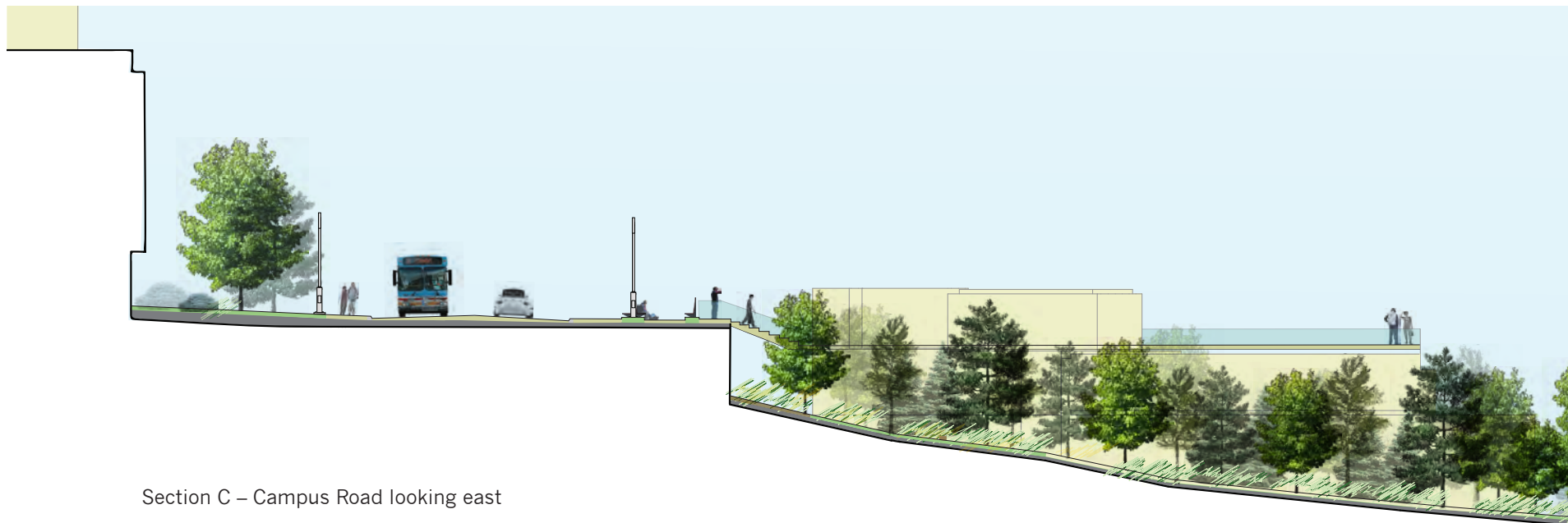


Section B – Campus Road looking west

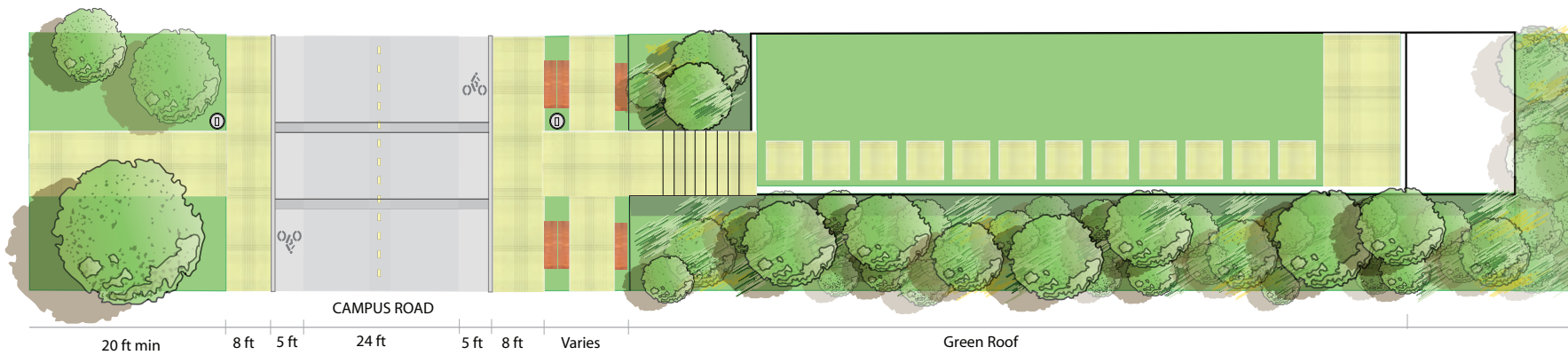




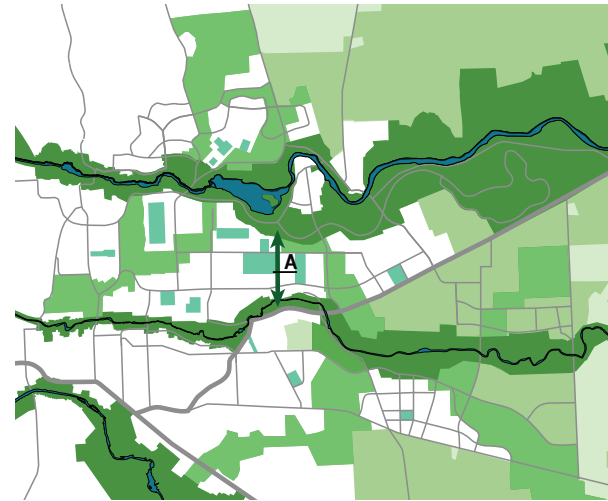
Artist's interpretation of the proposed Kite Hill athletics initiative along Campus Road



Section C – Campus Road looking east



Campus Road, existing conditions, looking east from Tower Road

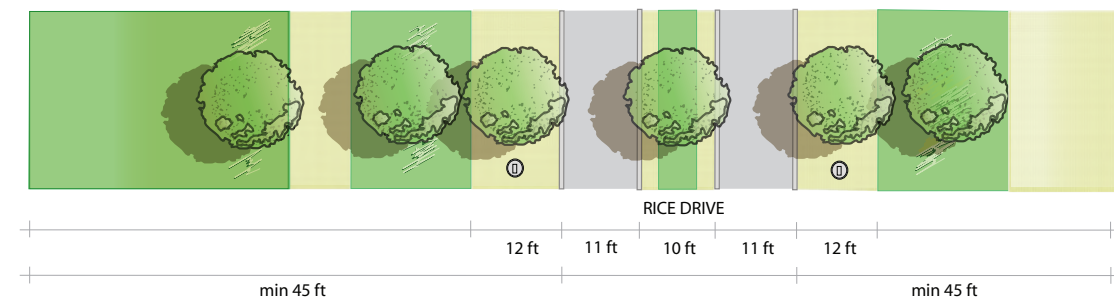
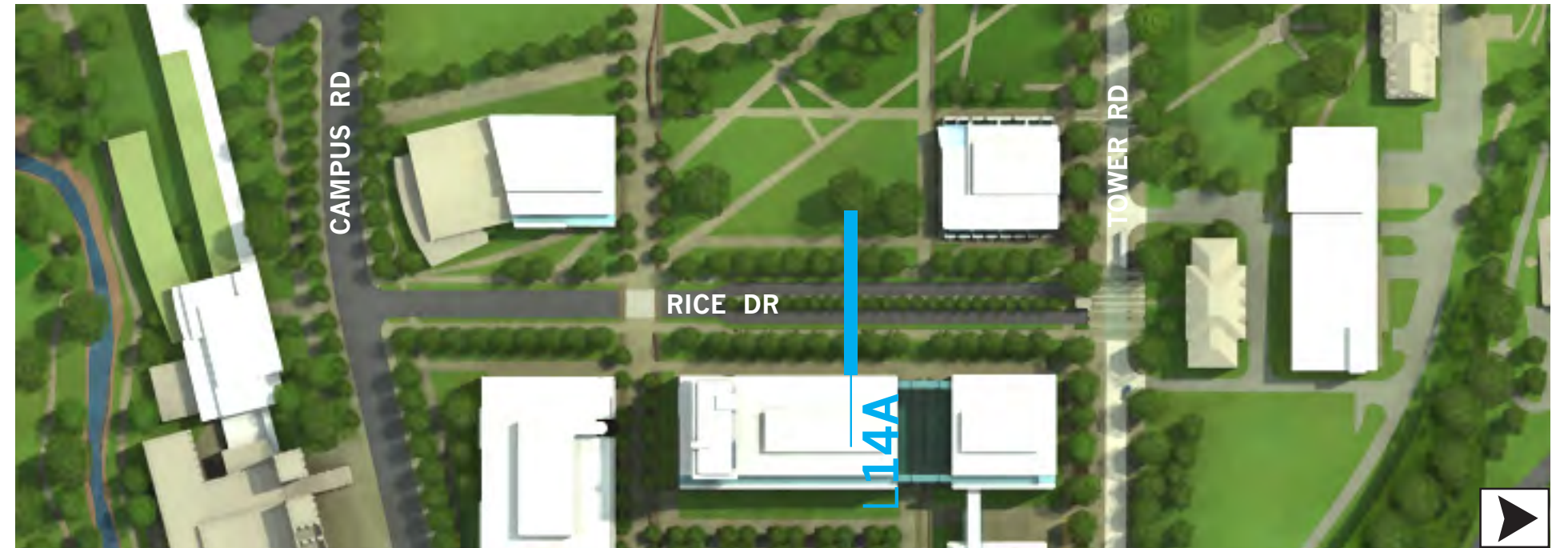


## Streets and Walks L14 Rice Drive

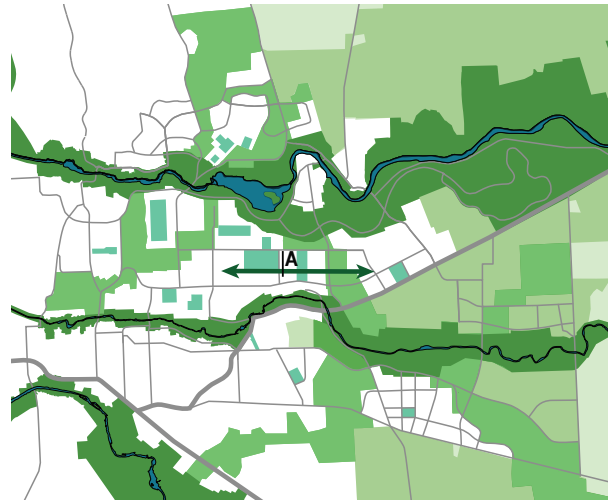
As East Campus develops, a new right-of-way will be needed to accommodate a variety of users, including pedestrians and service vehicles. With significant new development in East Center, Rice Drive will be an important axis for movement, especially when East Center Green is built. Rice Drive will delineate the eastern edge of the new Alumni Quad, and the quality of its landscape and built form will influence the quality of the quad itself. As part of the quad, the landscape features of the street should be high quality and similar in appearance. On axis with Rice Hall to the north, Rice Drive will connect south to Campus Road, highlighting views out over the Cascadilla Creek valley.

### Guidelines:

- Rice Drive may include a median with street trees, but only north of the Mid-Campus Walk so as to protect emergency access to the existing underground synchrotron facilities.
- On-street parking could be accommodated on a portion of the street.
- Key pedestrian crossing points should be highlighted with special paving.



Section A – Rice Drive looking north

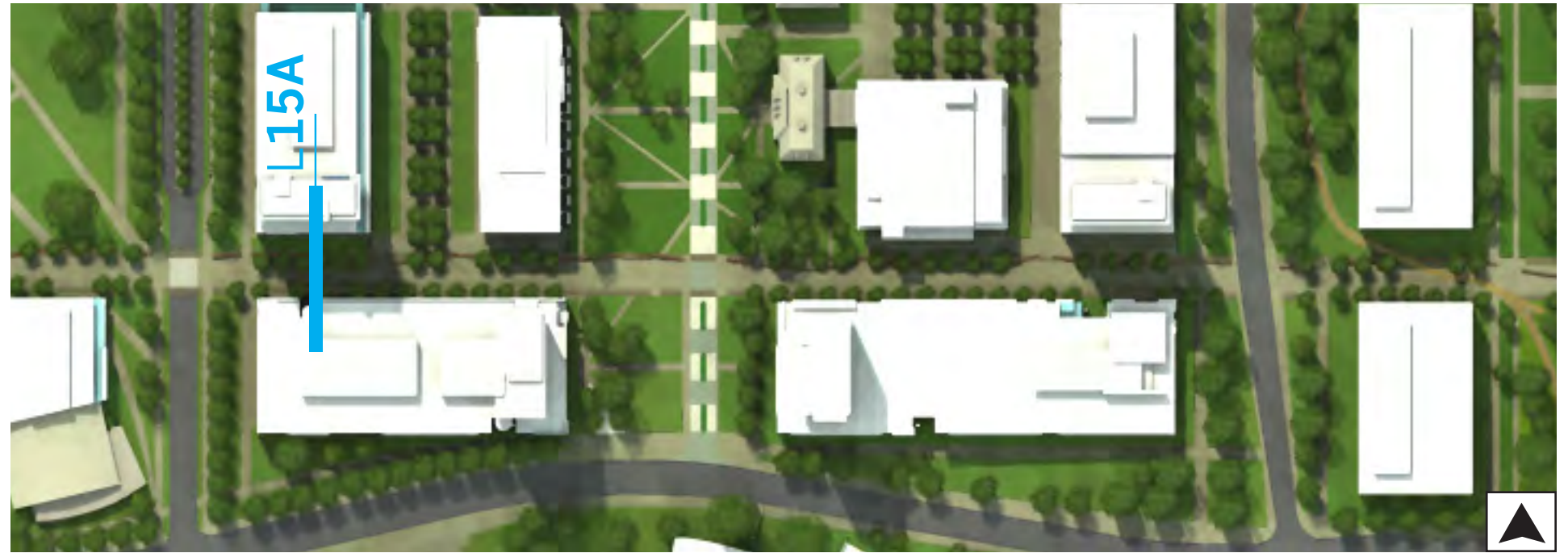


## Streets and Walks L15 Mid-Campus Walk

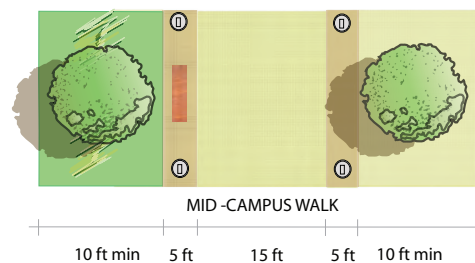
Mid-Campus Walk is envisioned as a pedestrian spine connecting Alumni Quad to Judd Falls Greenway. Though it is not as long and is intended primarily for pedestrians, it will mirror Tower Road as an important east-west connection and major landscape feature of the campus. Similarly, it extends through an undulating pattern of buildings and open space that ensures a varied and stimulating experience for pedestrians. The walk will be characterized by significant landscaping and public art and will see active use given its location and the varied amenities expected along its length, particularly in East Center.

### Guidelines:

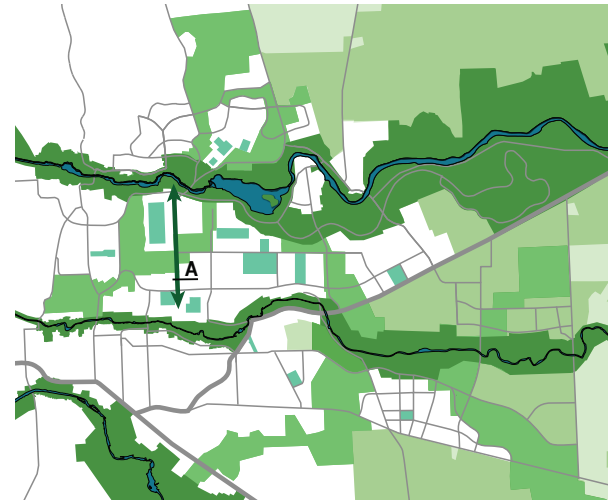
- The Mid-Campus Walk should be defined by a row of trees on each side and consistent paving for continuity, but its design and features can vary along its length.
- While designed primarily for pedestrians, the walk should be built to a standard that supports infrequent emergency and service use.
- The Mid-Campus Walk will provide an intimate space between buildings on both sides and allow for a blending of uses and spaces that flow into the walk (for example, cafes). The space between the walk and adjacent buildings can contain either soft or hard landscaping, depending upon the development context.
- Where the walk crosses other campus streets, a pedestrian cross-walk should be provided, with the paving of the walk remaining consistent.



Section A – Mid-Campus Walk looking east



Mid-Campus Walk, existing conditions, looking west from the Wrestling Center parking lot



## Streets and Walks L16 East Avenue

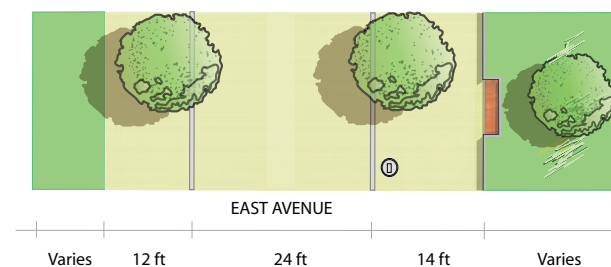
East Avenue is an important north-south axis that links North Campus to Core Campus. Lined with a variety of buildings from different architectural periods, it has been and will continue to be subject to intensification. The portion of East Avenue between Tower Road and Campus Road is experiencing significant increase in both pedestrian and vehicular traffic. Existing lawn and “soft-scaped” areas are failing as a result of this increase in foot traffic and are replanted yearly. The re-design of this portion of East Avenue should aim to improve and expand the pedestrian realm. Wider sidewalks and more plaza-type spaces (as opposed to lawns) will become even more important with implementation of the campus circulator and redevelopment of the Day Hall site with more active uses.

### Guidelines:

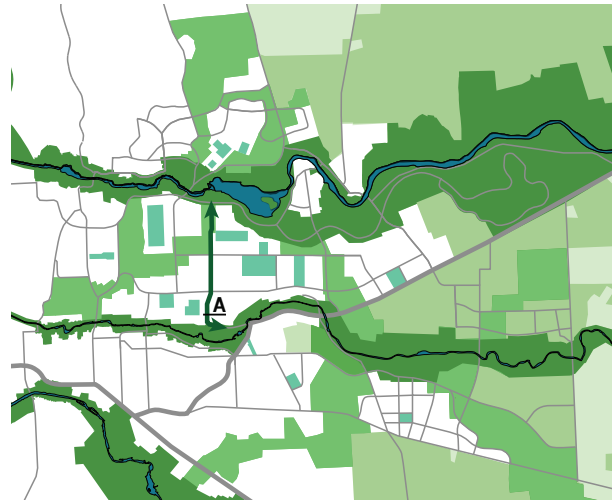
- East Avenue needs a stronger urban streetscape, particularly from Tower Road to Campus Road, including wider sidewalks.
- Preference should be given to hardscaping in high-traffic areas.
- Raised and specially paved intersections should be considered at the intersection with Tower Road and Campus Road to emphasize these high-volume crossing points as pedestrian priority areas.
- Outer areas, plazas and similar spaces should be more strongly tied into the public space of the street.
- New uses within existing and future buildings should better engage the street with entry courts, plazas, outdoor cafes and similar spaces.



Section A – East Avenue looking north



East Avenue, existing conditions



## Streets and Walks L17 Garden Avenue

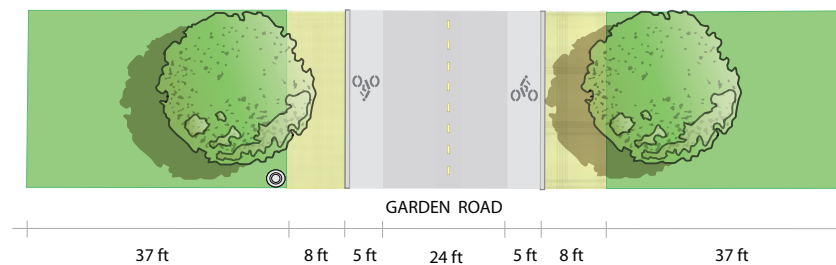
Garden Avenue once formed the eastern edge of campus. Now a key internal street, Garden Avenue is lined with buildings and has become more urban in character. This character can be enhanced through a more consistent landscape treatment and better integration between it and the courtyards and front lawns that flank it. The ultimate removal of Malott Hall will strengthen its role as an approach to Bailey Hall. Garden Avenue should be extended south to meet Hoy Road in coordination with the development of Hoy Green. It will become part of the entry sequence to campus and the landscape treatment and built form in this location should affirm this important role.

### Guidelines:

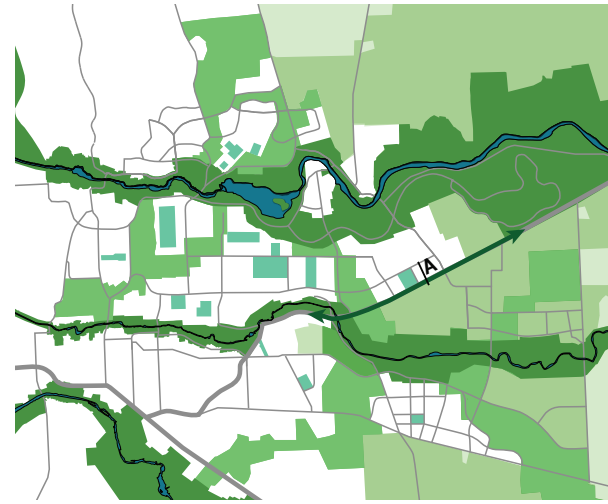
- Garden Avenue will see more pedestrian traffic over time, which should be accommodated through adequate sidewalks, crosswalks, landscaping and street furnishings.
- Consistent landscape treatment along the street should provide it with a stronger identity, and its relationship to Founders' Greenway and Bailey Plaza will be improved with the ultimate removal of Malott Hall.
- The extension of Garden Avenue south will improve views to Cascadilla Gorge, and rationalization of the space behind Bailey Plaza can improve pedestrian connections to Fall Creek and Beebe Lake.
- Buildings along Garden Avenue should create a stronger address and relationship to the street, and lateral connections across it should be improved. Further detail regarding these flanking spaces and their relationship to Garden Avenue are contained in the Precinct Plans (Zone 08 - Garden Avenue).



Section A – Garden Avenue looking N\orth



Garden Avenue, existing conditions, looking north from Campus Road



## Streets and Walks Dryden Road/Route 366

Dryden Road has a varied and dynamic nature. Beginning as a residential street in the City of Ithaca, it enters the natural landscape of Cascadilla Gorge, passes through a campus landscape, then leads into the countryside. With significant new growth in East Campus, more programmed uses in the Countryside Campus Precinct and growth in East Hill Village, Dryden Road's identity should be more strongly developed as a campus street between Game Farm Road and the Five Corners intersection. Dryden Road should become a seam between the countryside and the core, rather than a barrier. Given that Dryden is a State road, the university will need to coordinate its plans with the applicable agencies to implement an appropriate landscape strategy.

### Guidelines:

- Trees and smaller vegetation can be planted along the road in a way that reflects the character of the countryside.
- Special paving treatment, regular stops and other forms of traffic calming will allow Dryden to evolve into a more pedestrian-oriented route, improving conditions for pedestrian crossings by reducing the road's barrier effects. This will be increasingly important in the future with the anticipated development of further teaching facilities, including a new winery and barns. This design approach is consistent with the character of Dryden Road further to the west where it passes through residential communities.
- Transportation design features such as pedestrian overpasses, dedicated vehicle turning lanes and roadway design that promote higher vehicle travel speeds and discourages pedestrians are inconsistent with the road's character and should not be permitted.



Section A – Dryden Road looking northeast



## 2.7

# Gateways



Gateways mark the threshold between the territory that is considered Cornell and its surrounding context. They are the places where you feel you have arrived at (or left) the campus. When properly designed, they support the identity and image of the university, enhance the visitor experience and assist in way-finding. Not all gateways are the same, however, and each requires different treatment depending on the character of the surrounding landscape. In improving gateways, the focus should be on the consistent creation of places. The deployment and massing of buildings, landscaping and movement patterns, and not an actual gate, should reinforce the sense of a gateway.

A series of gateways surround the campus and define entry into what is generally understood to be Cornell. Some gateways that mark entry into campus are reasonably well understood, in part due to their location along the gorges (for example, the College Avenue bridge). Approaches to campus are less obvious and require more attention. Cornell's campus has spilled over its historic natural boundaries, but in some areas the landscapes that define entry into Cornell have not followed suit.

### Pleasant Grove Road at A-Lot

A new street is proposed as a by-pass and arrival sequence to campus, and should be designed to reinforce movement patterns off of Pleasant Grove and into campus. Wayfinding should be made clear in a place-based way, establishing a spatial hierarchy of streets using trees and vegetation, paving patterns and other spatial references. Parking lot and street design should be coordinated. Other uses that support the arrival from the north can be considered here (for example, a visitor information station).

### George Jessop Road/Triphammer Road

The intersection of these roads provides an opportunity for landscaping, building deployment and programming to further support this entrance.

### University Avenue/Lake Street

This intersection is one of three historic entrances to campus, which also include Stewart Avenue at Campus Road and College Avenue at Fall Creek. The university has an opportunity to restore this gateway as part of the historical arrival sequence along University Avenue. Place-making efforts can build on the gateway's location at the northwest corner of Treman Estate, where it is positioned on axis with Llenroc to the south and McGraw Hall at the top of Libe Slope. Existing views to these historic buildings should be preserved and enhanced.

### Stewart Avenue/Campus Road

One of three historic entrances to campus, this gateway marks a dramatic entrance into campus up Libe Slope. Landscape treatment should ensure integration into the design of Founders' Greenway and restoration of Wee Stinky Creek.

### Eddy Gate

This gateway remains as an historic legacy that marks an important pedestrian arrival sequence along Cascadilla Gorge to campus via the College Avenue bridge. An alternate entrance to campus could be constructed here in the form of a bridge for pedestrians and cyclists. Restoration of the Eddy Gate should include a small pedestrian oriented plaza inside and adjacent to the gateway, more limited parking and vehicle control, upgraded pedestrian circulation and upgraded fencing, removal or replacement of disfigured vehicular guardrails, and the addition of ornamental, spring flowering trees and shrubs along this heavily utilized, potentially beautiful, pedestrian corridor. Restoration of the Schwartz Center Plaza should be thought of in conjunction with this work as it is an integral part of Collegetown. Efforts can be made to increase its use, function, and aesthetics, and to include the addition of floral displays; tall ornamental grasses and small tree plantings; seating; variable, artistic night-lighting selections; interchangeable outdoor art/sculpture displays; greater pedestrian accessibility; and modification of existing space for improved community social interaction.

### Collegetown

One of three historic entrances to campus, this gateway is marked by the Cascadilla Creek Gorge and College Avenue bridge. Once the entrance to campus for the former city trolley, the gateway accommodates all forms of traffic on the bridge and adjacent foot bridge. Existing conditions should be preserved and enhanced, and a redesigned Schwartz Center forecourt should reinforce the gateway.



### Dryden Road/Maple Avenue

This gateway acts as an entrance to Core Campus across Cascadilla Creek and a threshold between the Town of Ithaca and the emerging South Campus. There is an opportunity to mark the extent of campus lands and to improve the setting and landscape sequence within Cascadilla Gorge. Redevelopment of the service buildings on Maple Avenue and Maplewood park will provide opportunities to reinforce this as a gateway to South Campus.

### East Hill Village

The intersection of Ellis Hollow Road and Pine Tree Road marks a significant arrival threshold from the south and is a key location relative to East Hill Village. Gateway features and programming should relate to the emerging community.

### Ellis Hollow Road/Game Farm Road

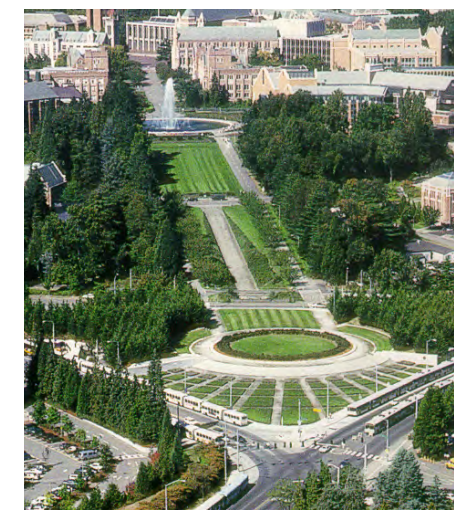
This rural gateway offers long views to Core Campus across Cornell Park and the Cascadilla valley. Landscape treatment should be rural in character and distinctly Cornell. The Gateway could also serve as an entry marker to Cornell Park.

### Dryden Road/Game Farm Road

This intersection has the potential to provide a prominent entry into the Plantations. The adjacent Plantations provide landscape direction for this gateway, but its design should be balanced by its rural location and importance as an entrance to Core Campus. In addition to providing an entrance to campus, a secondary entrance to the Plantations also may be considered.



Eddy Gate



Gateway precedents

