







- Manage light pollution through installing cut-off light fixtures that direct light down and are less than 26 feet in height.
- Manage energy usage through selection of light fixtures that accept low wattage bulb options and offer a balanced light spectrum.
- Manage operational hours of light fixtures to provide safe lighting levels during hours of operation of the adjacent facilities.
- b) **Site Furniture** — Site furniture should be selected and provided to promote a *unified sense of community and public gathering*. These should be selected, where necessary and desirable, to be *complementary to the campus landscape as a whole*.
- **Proper orientation**
  - a) Proper orientation of buildings in relation to the sun can have a significant impact on a building's energy use. The ideal orientation is on an east-west axis with rectangular proportion of 1(east-west) to between 1.5 and 2 (north south)
  - b) *Visual connection to the exterior* for building occupants should be a core design element for future projects. On average, south facing glass should be 10-25% of the floor area of each building.
  - c) *Maximize south-facing glazing* with sun screens can reduce solar heat gain and increase day lighting and glare control.
  - d) The use of skylights (e.g. adjustable, conventional or tubular), view windows, clerestories, light shelves and controlled lighting all contribute positively. The *Harvesting of solar energy* through photovoltaics can help the campus to achieve this goal. These can be utilized integrally in shade structures, as glazing screens, or be self supported on the rooftops of future buildings and parking lots located throughout the campus.

“In the coming decades, the survival of humanity will depend on our ecological literacy - our ability to understand the basic principles of ecology and to live accordingly...” (Fritj of Capra – Founder - Centre for Ecolitracy, Berkeley, California)

- Open space with ecological emphasis: - Existing forest spaces with distinctive vegetation cover of native and naturalized species, in the form of dense forest, undisturbed water body or bird habitats, etc., to be protected and enhanced; and - Spaces along the boundary which can be planted with dense forest type vegetation as buffer zones, and would thus become environmentally beneficial in the long run.

- Open space for linkage and community use: - Low maintenance spaces for community and recreational use in residential as well as in the vicinity of working areas, to be developed and improved for linked landscape structure, using their existing features, e.g. tree-groves, sloping land, etc.; and - Closely associated with the above, small spaces for seating, recreation, to serve as retreat within, but relatively open and not too densely planted, so as to ensure safe use by all age groups.
- Land-mark space: - Relatively high maintenance park-like spaces in the institutional / academic part of the campus which can be recognized as potential ‘landmark’ spaces especially those located strategically between residential areas and academic zones, and also at intersections.

### CONCLUSION-

While planning campus we should follow urban planning principles like as vista, sky line, view points, path, edges, and landmarks.Etc. So, with the help of these principles we can create aesthetically good looking, functional, economical and pleasant campus. Celebrate the distinctive elements of the campus environment with imaginative ideas, technologies, and processes. It also Assure the development of a comprehensive program and the integration of design aesthetics, functionality and flexibility, capital and life-cycle costs, and sustainability.

- plan for growth and unpredictable change
- On the other hand, their interest in designing for flexibility and growth, communication networks,
- Integrate present and future needs and build into the existing fabric sensitively
- Promote a pedestrian friendly campus;
- Maintain the green character of the campus;
- Maintain identify of campus neighborhoods and promote sense of community.
- Build in an environmentally responsible manner.

### References

- Pomona College Campus Plan—Select Bibliography (Available in Honnold Library & Special Collections)
- Pomona College homepage: [http://www.pomona.edu/sites/default/files/documents/standards/architectural\\_campus\\_planning\\_principles.pdf](http://www.pomona.edu/sites/default/files/documents/standards/architectural_campus_planning_principles.pdf)
- Campus Design in India: Experience of a Developing Nation by [Achyut Kanvinde](#), [H. James Miller](#), Jostens/American Yearbook Company, 1969