

Stakeholder interests and key characteristics expressed within
MIT Planning 1960-2000: An Annotated Chronology

1960 Campus Master Plan

Five general criteria for future development:

1. MIT's growth should be careful and selective
2. MIT should continue its major activities on the Cambridge campus
3. MIT should develop a complete campus community that includes academic, research, residential, and recreational areas
4. MIT should use its existing land intensively, redeveloping some areas and making limited land acquisitions
5. MIT should develop an attractive, well-designed campus

Lessons learned through 40 years of campus planning

- **Policy.** MIT should continue to develop as an “institution of high quality with a focus on science and its applications.” It should maintain the visibility and constancy of long-term objectives for each generation of leadership, and its policies should be well-rooted, stable, and developed with a full understanding of their implications for operational support. MIT's planners should be advocates for the less powerful and the underrepresented.
- **Campus layout.** MIT should strongly emphasize the architectural design of its buildings and facilities in order to create a visually appealing campus. The Institute should maintain its east-west visual axis to bring clarity of orientation and direction to visitors and MIT community members. The physical layout of the campus should facilitate circulation from building to building and foster interdepartmental interaction and exchange of ideas through an interlinked building system. This layout should also maximize opportunities for interaction among faculty and staff within its buildings. Finally, MIT should extend its educational resources beyond its classrooms, laboratories, and lecture halls to the general public.
- **Landscape, parking, and open space.** MIT should continue and expand its landscape program, integrating campus landscape development principles with new campus and city projects. MIT should also consider locating all future parking below grade, releasing land for more buildings or attractive open space.
- **Residential development.** New residential development should create an environment which is conducive to building a sense of community and involvement among all residents. However, it must also provide a balance between privacy and opportunities for group interaction. Newly-built family housing should include low-rise, walk-up residential options.
- **Food (for body and soul).** Food service should consider students' need for food at unusual times and provide alternate food sources more synchronous with student preferences. Additionally, MIT should continue to set aside one percent of every new building construction budget for artwork.