

PORTERVILLE COLLEGE: DESIGN GUIDELINES

2015

KERN COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT



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A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

- Porterville College is located in Tulare County and is part of Kern Community College District.
- Porterville College has served the host town and the Tulare County since its foundation in 1927.
- The college is anticipated to expand, based on the annual growth rate of Porterville's population base.
- A projected growth in population rate, income levels, and educational needs of the area warrant Porterville College to become a campus that compares favorably with any college campus in the Southern California region.
- Currently the campus falls short of attaining their goal due to inconsistent themes and styles of buildings and site components on campus.
- However, with an ongoing process of planning, upkeep, and a mission to consistently upgrade outdated buildings, there lies an opportunity to elevate the level of quality in both the campus design and existing sites.

VISION / MISSION

- The vision for Porterville College is founded on providing the optimal physical setting to support the College's academic mission and to provide guidelines for campus development in the future.
- NTD Architecture's mission is to transform the campus into an attractive place for learning through comprehensive analysis and design guidelines that promote harmony and cohesiveness of campus character.

EXISTING CONDITION - PROBLEMS / POSITIVES

- Objectively looking at the campus' overall themes, styles, and aesthetics, we note that the College's sites lack a strong consistency in conveying campus identity.
- There is an opposition of styles in campus signage, varying themes of building entries, and lack of lighting conformity to name a few.
- On the other hand there are positive components to the campus that convey a sense of history, permanence, and feel of a four year college.
- The landscaping, its scale in relationship to buildings, the open spaces, and the overall campus organization communicate a matured sensibility.

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

- NTD architecture conducted field visits, met with the College administration, was provided guidance from KCCD, and reviewed the College's current master plan to obtain a clear understanding of the overall existing condition of the campus along with the College's needs.
- Through discussions with College members, observations, and campus analysis it became apparent that the campus would benefit from a design road map.
- These guidelines were developed as a fundamental step at understand the existing character of the campus and to suggest methods which would harmonize the Campus identity and achieve the goals of shaping a safe and attractive campus.

GUIDELINE'S ORGANIZATION

- Porterville College campus is studied from two main components and their subsequent categories: Architecture & Site.
- The Architecture portion looks at themes and standards involving a building's exterior and interior character.
- Following, observations of the site's building(s), wayfindings, landscaping, and site features are discussed in detail.

CONCLUSION

- The intent of the Design Guidelines is to provide direction for future designers and architects to solve the existing architectural issues associated with the design of future projects on the College campuses.
- Examples and recommendations expressed in this document should not be seen as a doctrine to dictate the final outcome of a project, but as studied opinions that should be taken into considerations.
- These considerations were developed in keeping with the aspiring direction and character of the existing campus' and are open to interpretation.
- With the Design Guidelines at hand, there remains plenty of room for future designers and architects to collaborate with the College and KCCD to attain the Colleges goals of creating a strong and cohesive campus identity comparable to any college campus in the Southern California Region.

B. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Porterville Design Guidelines is the result of a collaborative effort of College Administrators, Staff, and District Administrators. NTD would like to acknowledge the invaluable support and guidance provided by Kern Community College District (KCCD) and Bakersfield College. Porterville College and KCCD provided vital guidance and direction in the documentation process providing input, background materials, and validating the progress along the way. Finalizing the guidelines would not have been possible without the participation from and support of these District entities. To all who participated, please accept our sincere thanks and gratitude.

PORTERVILLE COLLEGE

Dr. Rosa F. Carlson / President
Arlitha Williams-Harmon / Director, Finance & Administrative Services
John Word / Manager, Maintenance & Operations

KERN COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

Eric Mittlestead / Associate Vice Chancellor of Construction and Facility Planning
Joe De Rosa, Project Manager
Kim Crews, Administrative Assistant



1.0 PORTERVILLE COLLEGE

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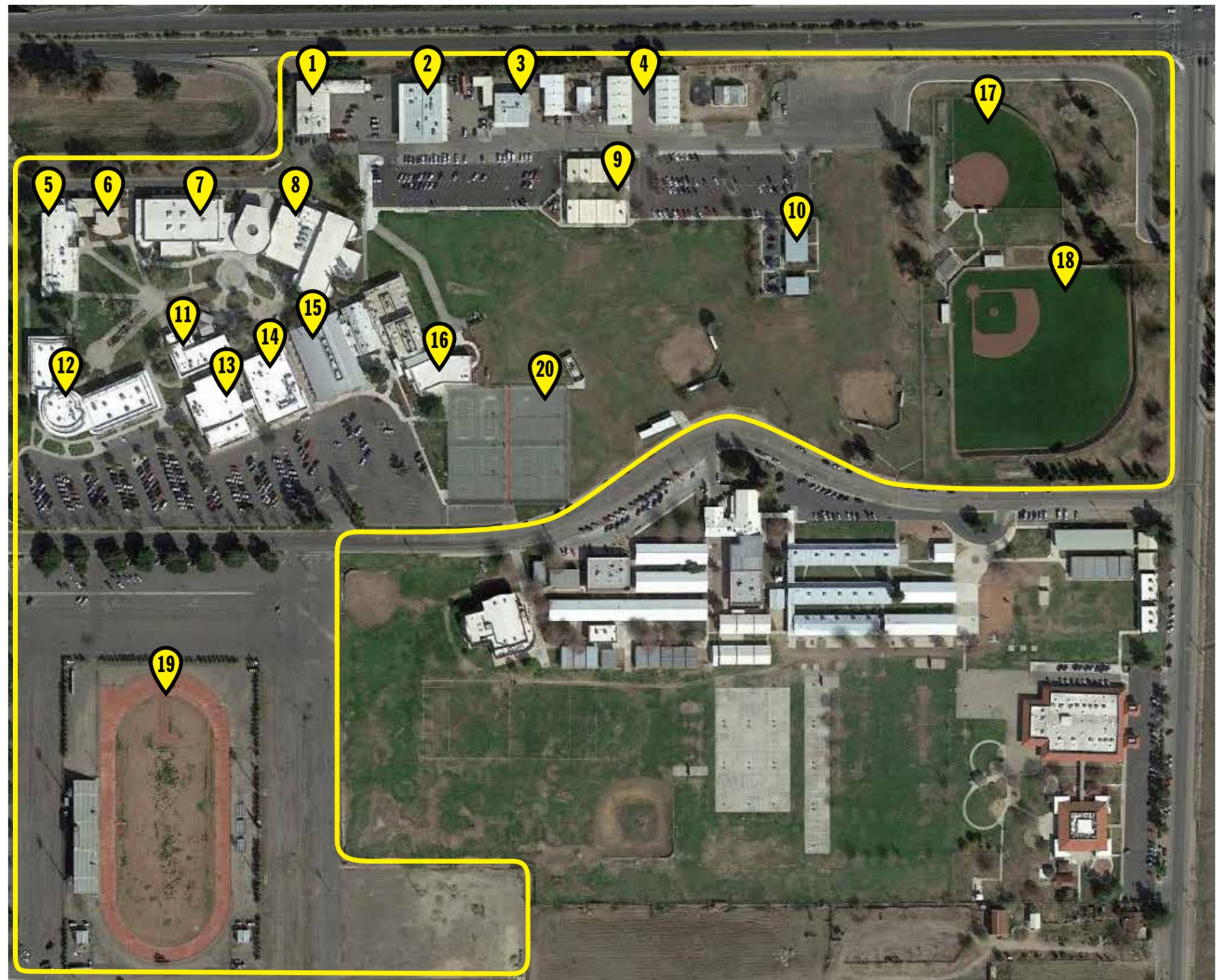
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1.1 UNDERSTANDING THE CAMPUS

//INTRODUCTION & HISTORY

Porterville College has been part of Kern Community College District since July 1, 1967 and is a full service campus offering a wide range of classes, both online and on campus. The College was originally established in 1927 as part of the Porterville Union High School and College District.

The campus encompasses a 70 acre site serving the host town, Porterville, California; a population base of roughly 143,724 (in the year 2000). The buildings on campus date back as far as 1955, with the Library being the newest addition constructed in 2009.

According to the facilities master plan completed in February 2013, the campus will need additional space by the year 2025. In addition, the campus is aging resulting in a number of issues, such as infrastructure deficiencies and inflexible spaces that lack the demand for today's teaching environment. As such, it is important to establish design standards for future construction that will both establish harmony with the existing character of the campus and strive to achieve the implied vision the campus character seeks to be.

Porterville College is located in the southeastern Tulare County at the western base of the foothills of the Sierra Nevada and the far east section of California's Central Valley. Located in the most eastern section of the Central Valley and at an elevation of 455 feet above sea level, the campus is characterized by hot and dry summers, cold and dry winters, and smog.

//CAMPUS ARCHITECTURE: EXISTING CHARACTER

Originally being built in the 1950s - 1960s the campus takes on a character unique to its time. The mid-century architectural theme of the time is characterized by explorations in roof profiles, flat and gable roofs, uses of modern materials of the time (such as variations of CMU block), varying materials in flat overlapping plans, etc.

The mid-century architectural theme is prominent in the Gymnasium building and its revival is echoed in the recent additions on campus; The Fitness Center, the Library, the Learning Resource Center (LRC), and the hovering "Space Ship" shade structure.

In general, due to the campus' age and recent construction, the campus varies in condition from outdated & poorly maintained buildings to new & maintained buildings. The most outdated and poorly maintained facilities/buildings include the Trade & Industrial, Career Tech, Student Center, Gymnasium, and athletic fields.

Aside from the age of the campus, the organization of the buildings is appropriate to the functions and aspirations of the college. The organization of the overall campus is "flag shaped" with the south leg of the campus separated from the "academic core." The "academic core's" organizational pattern follows that of a radial scheme, with buildings surrounding a central open space subdivided into smaller turfed quads. This type of organization is a traditional approach and is representative of a higher educational institution.

//BRIEF DESIGN CRITERIA & VISION

Updating older buildings and infrastructure are key points to address which is also emphasized in the Facilities Master Plan. Furthermore, the campus is in need of a strong designing principle that will unify the jumble of architectural and site components to establish a clear campus identity. Elements such as interior furnishings, massing, finishes, signage, landscaping, wayfinding and other Architectural & Site components aid in achieving this goal. Architectural & Site components on the Porterville College should serve to fulfill the intended goal of the college; to create an energetic and vibrant collegiate environment where students want to spend their time.

The campus should adhere to its architectural themes when designing for renovation or new construction. A strong mid-century modern theme should be a basis of design for developing spaces that are able to adapt and change with today's use of space and technology.



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- 1** Panoramic view of Library, Learning Resource Center, and connecting shade structure illustrate a contemporary take on mid-century modern themes.
- 2** Front view of College's Gymnasium building carry the campus theme of mid-century modern architecture.
- 3** Detail view of LRC illustrate the style of roof common of the buildings on campus.
- 4** Panoramic view of building's South elevations; the face of the campus to the College's main parking lot.

1.2 ARCHITECTURE

//EXTERIOR: ROOFING & MASSING

THEMES:

- The main campus core's organization is characterized by clusters of buildings surrounding large open quad areas.
- The buildings surrounding the large open quads are massed extrusions of circular, curved, and rectangular shapes.
- Buildings consist of one to three story buildings that differ from one building to the next in facade articulation.
- There exists an eclectic collection of buildings varying in style between original and newly constructed buildings.
- The theme of the campus is characterized by the original mid-century modern buildings.
- Newly constructed buildings are contemporary, characterized by a composition of plans of varying materials & sizes that are pushed back-and-forth from one another.

- The horizontal is dominantly expressed in the mass of the original buildings.
- Most recently constructed Gymnasium and Library/LRC conglomerate are three distinct buildings on campus.
- Overall orientation of campus is situated away from main parking lot.
- The large shade structure tie the Library and LRC together, providing a gateway that is flanked by the two buildings.
- No other shading devices and/or structures on campus.
- Roof are predominately flat with metal coping.

PROs:

- The interior program of buildings are expressed in the massing & exterior elevations.
- The massing of buildings relate comfortably to the human scale.
- Modular horizontal and vertical breaks in stucco facades create a steady rhythm.
- Overall there is a good composition of volumes, planes, and voids made of varying finishes and scale.
- The center of campus is clearly identified by the space around the library and LRC.



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CONs:

- The ability to establishing a cohesive campus identity is compromised by the variety and difference of each building on campus.
- The organizational nature of buildings surrounding a open quad is introverted. Buildings face inwards, leaving the perimeter of the campus core, the public face, inactive and unwelcoming.
- Unclear entrances from the main parking lots is another consequence of the campus organization.
- The organizing method and orientation of campus restricts the campus core's growth which pushes any future development to remote portions of the campus (to the North or South of the campus core).
- Beside paving and landscaping, the quad area is barren without nodes of attraction.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Use existing prominent architectural components as a source of generating new construction/renovation that will stitch the campus together to create a cohesive and unique campus identity.
- Execute repetition as a method of unifying the campus. For example, reusing circular & arched motifs, banding soffits, vertical breaks in large plans, and so on in new construction/renovation.
- Exploit the history of the campus, offering a modern take on the campus' traditional mid-century modern theme.
- Design entry structures at the perimeter of the campus to assist in wayfinding.
- Provide exterior shading structures that are harmonious and/or integrated with the existing character of the campus.
- Consider options to expand into football field or rearrange existing campus organization to facilitate growth.
- Place singular vertical elements in open quad area, such as clock tower, monument, etc.

1 An example of mid-century modern elementary school illustrating themes of playful roof profiles, slender columns, extended bearing walls, and stone veneer.

2 Illustration showing architecture of the 1960s which include the use of patterned CMU screen walls, designed vertical elements, and earth tone color palette.

3 Example of mid-century modern architecture utilizing a round plan, precast concrete module for facade, and pilotis.

4 Examples of an array of materials and color palette creating a balanced composition.

5 Another example of how varying materials meet and intersect. The combined small and tall volumes also create depth and break down building to the human scale.



//EXTERIOR: FINISHES

THEMES:

- Building facades are a composition of stucco with modular control joints and varying styles of painted CMU block
- The use of stucco and CMU correlate with varying articulation in massing.
- Light natural toned paints are appropriate for Porterville’s climate
- Accent paint color is used on roof parapet coping and fascias.
- Painted exterior stucco are used on soffits and the underside of covered walkways.
- Single standing art gallery building with wood siding is an anomaly on campus.

PROs:

- The composition of CMU and stucco assist in appropriately breaking down the masses into vertical and horizontal elements to the human scale.
- Consistent use of light colored finishes with accent colored components for all building facades helps unify campus identity.
- Use of light colors help reflect sun light and heat which is suitable for Porterville’s climate.

CONs:

- Materials and finishes are deteriorating in older buildings giving the impression of an unevolved campus.

- Without the use of dark/contrasting colors, light colored paints have the tendency to wash out the buildings details.
- Existing color palette is limited and misses the opportunity to use expressive colors in meaningful ways.
- The sole use of stucco and CMU on the facade is an unbalanced approach excluding additional textures & materials.
- Though the Art Building has “soft” natural features, it is overwhelming and detached from the rest of the buildings on campus.
- Painted CMU is hard to maintain and has a nice finish if left exposed.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

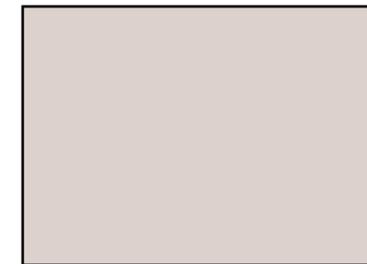
- Refurbish deteriorating finishes in innovative ways and/or use new materials that are harmonious with the existing campus theme.
- Introduce the use of complimentary colors to integrate different exterior features of a building, express differing programmatic elements, and demarcate circulation.
- Incorporate additional textures and materials.
- Consider developing a CMU palette that is kept unpainted.
- Develop an overruling principle to systematically apply finishes in the same manner through out the entire campus to assist in creating a cohesive campus identity.



RECOMMENDED EXTERIOR MATERIAL PALETTE



Existing: Painted CMU Building Facade



Existing: Field Color Stucco



Existing: Accent Color

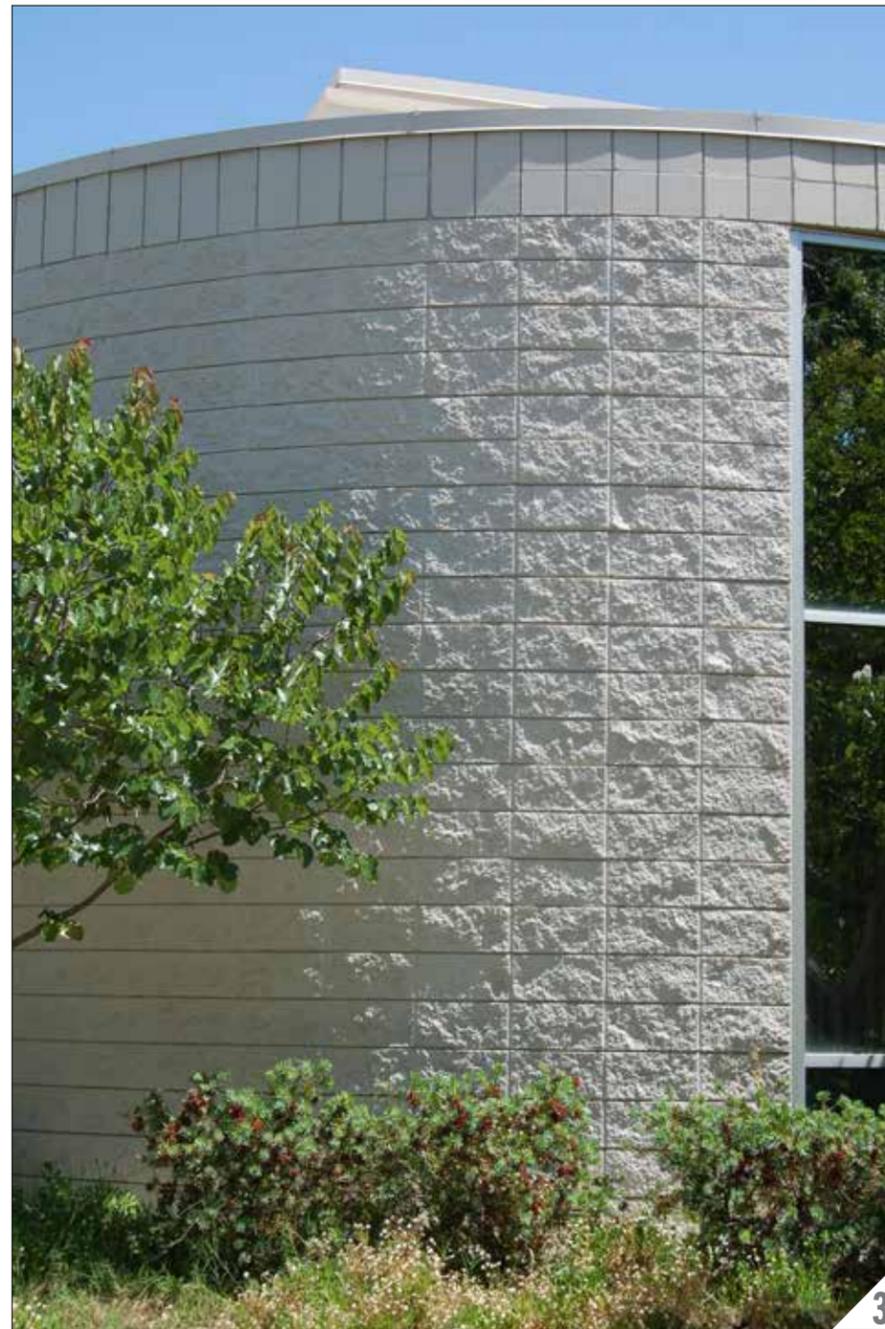
1 Variation of precision single score painted CMU block, painted plaster, and painted corrugated metal screen applied to varying functions create a depth in the Communication Arts building's elevation.

2 Unique wood siding applied to campus Gallery space is an anomaly in the campus theme, however introduces a chance to use warmer materials.

3 Split face painted CMU block at the Campus Library building with precision single score block at the top.

4 Example of varying materials applied to planes and pillars in a mid-century modern style.

5 Alternative way of introducing texture and visual interest to planes within a building, creating visual interest through using mosaics and relief.





//EXTERIOR: ENTRANCES & OPENINGS

THEMES:

- A mix between mid-century modern and contemporary styles of porticos & entrance are used on different buildings throughout the campus.
- Openings are set back from porticos and are flush with the general mass and envelope of the building.
- Majority of exterior entry doors and windows are anodized aluminum framed storefront systems with at least one or more rows of windows above the door datum.
- Exterior bathrooms and classrooms utilize hollow metal doors, windows, and frames.
- Entrances to buildings are framed with either columns or building structure.
- Classroom bands of untinted windows are confined by the top of doors and underside of covered walkways.
- Storefront entries have varying tint colors.
- Windows throughout the campus vary in sizes, elevations, and rhythm.

PROs:

- Porticos provide easily recognizable entrances and a transition between the interior and exterior spaces.
- Porticos and storefronts set back into the building protect entrances, providing shade and shelter from rain.
- Openings are durable and easy to maintain.
- Hollow metal doors and frames are durable and painted to match campus accent color.
- Tinted windows at front entries assist in preventing glare and light/heat transmission.

CONs:

- Varying types of portico entries detract from a unified campus identity.
- Not all aluminum doors & windows are identical.
- Different color tints in storefront and varying window types exacerbate the jumbled sensibility of the campus.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Maintain a similar language for entries and porticos.
- Develop a method of designing windows/openings with a underlying conceptual thread that will unify the campus character.
- Use the same color tint for all windows and doors.
- Utilize the use of walk-off mats at all entrances.
- Insure natural light is able to permeate interior spaces.
- Refer to Porterville College Construction Product Standards for additional information.

1 Porticos with slender columns mark the entry into the Gymnasium building.

2 Large “space ship” shade structure hovers over the space between the Library and LRC entrances, creating a pleasant space utilized by students.

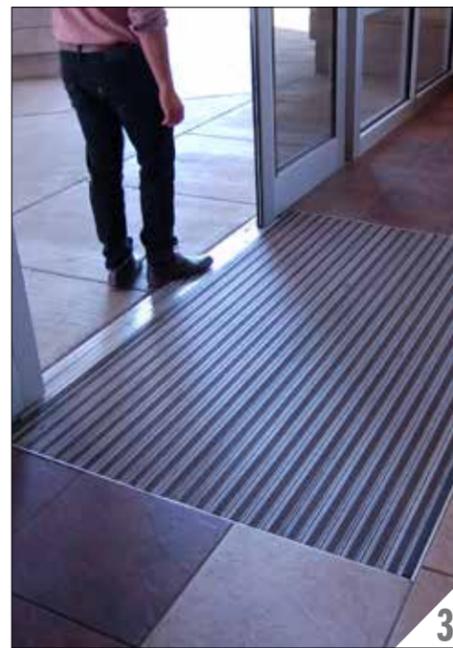
3 Recessed floor mat at interior side of Library’s entrance is not universal and only used in specific locations on campus.

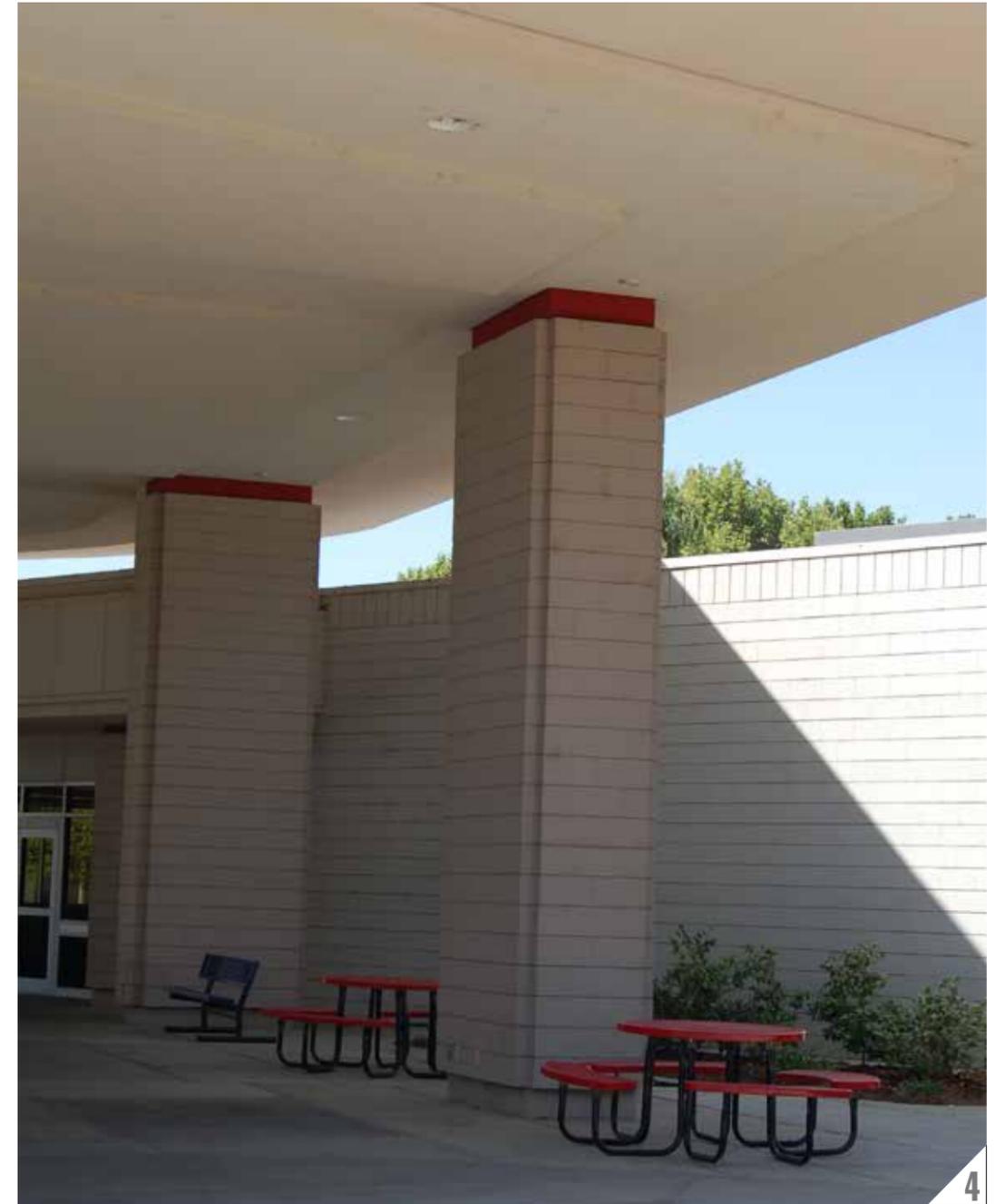
4 A tinted aluminum store front system is used at the Library’s entrance utilizing automatic sliding doors.

5 Non-tinted aluminum store front system is used at the Fitness Center building utilizing double swinging door leaves.

6 High band of windows are typical at classroom buildings and are *not preferred*. Tinted glass is preferred allowing ample natural light to permeate designed spaces.

7 Large tinted windows are used at the LRC building.





1 A detail view of the opening in the shade structure connecting the Library and LRC. The image shows the opening's metal work and illustrates the light quality of the implied space.

2 View of shade structure's ceiling showing decorated reliefs and light fixtures.

3 Overall view of the shade structure.

4 Massive columns hold up shade structure and provide outlets for student use.

5 An example of shade structure suitable for large open quad areas.

6 An example of shade structures used to provide seating and additional spaces for informal / social interaction.



//EXTERIOR: SHADING DEVICES

THEMES:

- Only exterior shading structure hovers over and between campus Library and LRC.

PROs:

- The height and scale of the shading structure provides a large gathering space.
- Outlets, picnic tables, and benches offer students a comfortable place to study, socialize, and contemplate.

CONs:

- There are no other exterior shading structures on campus.
- Existing shading structure has limited space and is an element that dominates the campus.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Consider adding smaller shading structures in quad areas that are complimentary to the dominating shade structure and sized appropriately to the human scale.
- Shade structures should also consider shielding users from rain as well as from the sun.



// EXTERIOR: LIGHTING

THEMES:

- Exterior pool light fixtures vary in style throughout the entire campus.
- Building light fixtures are both recessed and surface mounted on the underside of covered walkways and soffits.
- Pre-cast concrete bollard light fixtures are consistent on campus.

PROs:

- Energy costs are reduced by using light fixtures that function dually to light walkways and illuminate building facades.
- Consistent bollard lights help unify the campus.

CONs:

- Some lighting fixtures look dated.
- Varying styles of exterior light fixtures produce non-uniform lighting that is inconsistent and detract from a unified campus character.
- Exterior lighting being varied also produce varying colors of light, which render colors inaccurately and inconsistently.
- Numerous types of light fixtures have no overall concept or ordering principle.
- Light colored pole light fixtures have tendency to blend in with the sky.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Replace older light fixtures with new, energy efficient, and aesthetically complimentary light fixtures.
- All fixtures should be aesthetically coordinated with each other in the same areas or throughout the entire campus.
- Be consistent with the same types of light sources to maintain identical light color through out the entire campus.
- Light fixtures should reflect hierarchies of spaces and pathways, for example pedestrian versus vehicular versus parking lots.
- College prefers the use of round poles painted white to match existing site light fixtures on campus.

RECOMMENDED EXTERIOR LIGHTING

- 1 Straight cylindrical steel pole with in-ground concrete foundation mounted with side cylindrical light fixture.
- 2 Straight cylindrical steel pole with in-ground concrete foundation mounted with hemisphere light fixture on top.
- 3 Straight cylindrical steel pole with in-ground concrete foundation mounted with cylindrical light fixture on top.
- 4 Covered walkways recently renovated with new LED surface mounted light fixtures.
- 5 Streetworks light fixture attached to straight cylindrical steel pole with in-ground concrete foundation in the Quad Area.



D-Series Size 0 LED Area Luminaire
Lithonia Lighting



12W Usa LED Round Bollard, Dome Top
with Specialized Aluminum Cone
LG



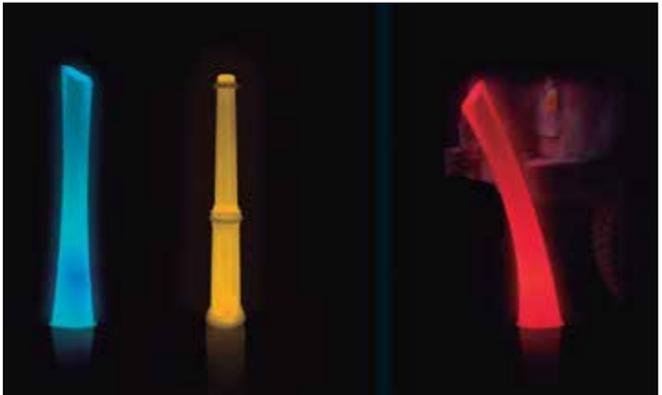
MR13/MR17 Series - Flat Face Low Profile
Millenium Edge



121-MR Sconce
Garco Lighting



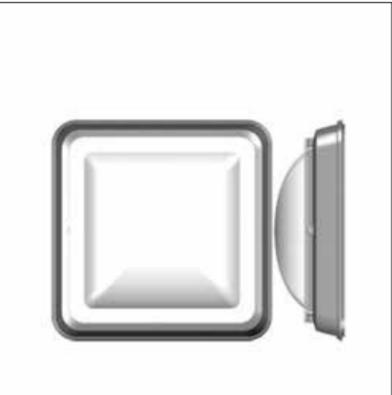
Millenium Finite FN Series FN9L
Kenall



Lumart Collection 1
X-Last



Millenium Stretch MLRS8 Series
Kenall



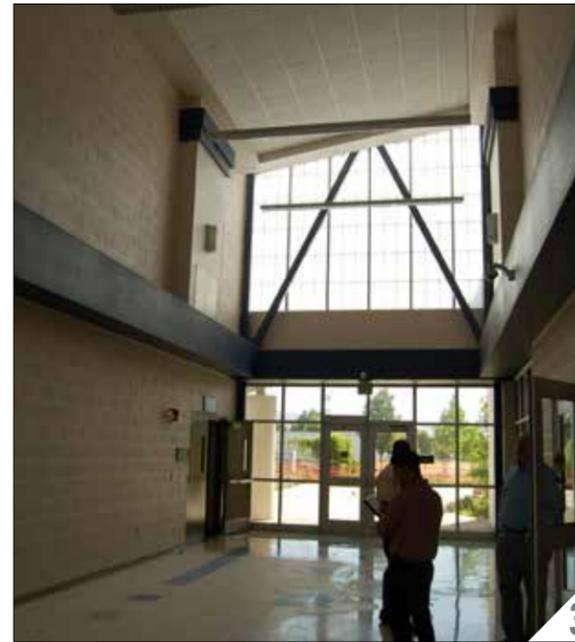
Millenium Square MS11 Series
Kenall



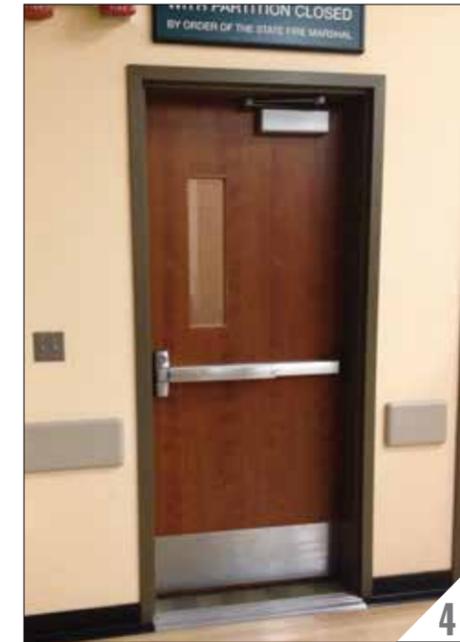
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//INTERIOR: DOORS & WINDOWS

THEMES:

- Aluminum metal storefronts door and window systems with one or more rows of windows above door datum are typical of building entries.
- Interior aluminum double swinging doors with glazing are located in various specialized rooms (fitness center, student center, etc.).
- Aluminum entry doors and interior aluminum store front doors are different in style and hardware.
- Solid core wooden doors with vision panels are typical of classrooms.
- Solid wooden core doors without vision panels are typical of service doors and bathrooms.
- Colors used on hollow metal frames and wooden doors vary.
- High semi-transparent windows in fitness center lobby.
- Windows vary in size, elevation, and rhythm from one building to the next.

PROs:

- Aluminum storefronts, solid core wooden doors, and hollow metal door frames are durable and easy to maintain.

- Wooden doors add a warm tone to interior spaces.
- Ample natural sunlight is able to penetrate Fitness Center lobby and consequently the fitness areas, providing a pleasing environment and a reduction in energy use.

CONs:

- Inconsistent and non-standardized use of aluminum store fronts and hardware make it difficult to replace and repair.
- Hollow metal frame finishes do not match one another and are not complimentary to the color theme of the campus.
- Inconsistent interior window types detract from the cohesiveness of the campus.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Replace older aluminum store fronts with standard storefronts and hardware.
- Refinish frames to match campus color palette and standards.
- College prefers windows with heights aligned with top of door frames and frost treated to match windows in Student Center.
- Standardize interior windows by developing a designing principle that reflects hierarchy of spaces and use.

- 1 Glazing in Student Center that is the preferred style for interior windows.
- 2 Aluminum storefront into fitness room, aluminum framed display case, and solid core wood door with vision panel into multi-use room inside recently constructed Fitness Center.
- 3 Lobby of Fitness Center with high clerestory windows and aluminum storefront entries allow ample amounts of natural daylight into the space.
- 4 Solid core wooden door with vision panel, panic hardware, and painted hollow core metal frames.
- 5 Panoramic of Library's interior showing natural tones and expressing circular themes in patterns.



//INTERIOR: FINISHES & LIGHTING

THEMES:

Library & Learning Resource Center (LRC)

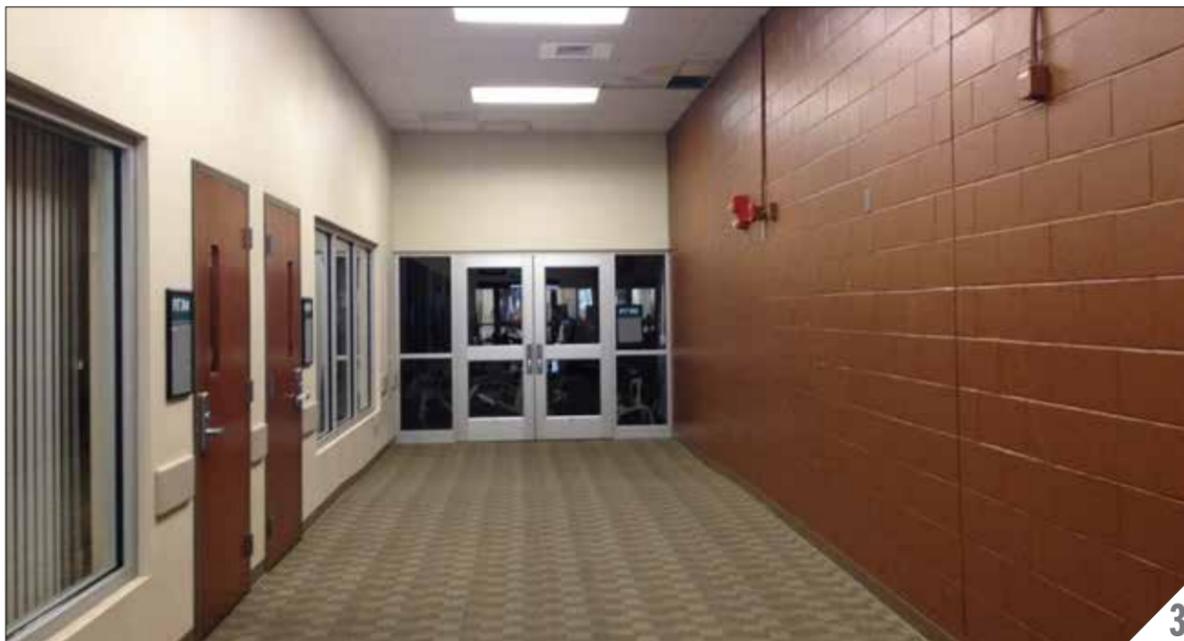
- There is a mix of flooring types: Patterned tile in lobby & patterned broadloom carpet with rubber base in main space.
- There is a combination between floor to ceiling tiled walls in lobby and painted gypsum board walls in main space.
- A light color paint palette is used contrasting darker/deeper colors of carpet.
- Wood veneer panels incase interior columns from floor to ceiling in Library and painted precision CMU columns in LRC.
- Patterned painted gypsum board soffits subdivide ceiling into areas bounding exposed grid 2 x 2 acoustical ceiling panel systems.
- Light fixtures consist of troffers with diffuser grids used in 2' x 4' acoustical ceiling panel systems and recessed can lights are used in soffits.
- Large skylights are used in both the lobby and main library space.
- Wood veneer used on service desk casework match panels used on columns.

Student Center

- There is a mix of flooring types: patterned & waxed resilient tile & patterned broadloom carpet with rubber base
- Walls are typical painted gypsum board.
- The soffit along the perimeter of main eating area becomes the lower ceiling at entrance.
- There is a combination of 2' x 4' acoustical ceiling panel system and painted hard lid gypsum board ceilings.
- Light fixtures consist of 2' x 4' recessed troffers in 2' x 4' acoustical ceiling panel system.

PROs:

- Combination of colors and materials are used in purposeful ways that create visual interest in interior spaces.
- Durable and easy maintained materials are used for lobby & Student Center floors.
- Floor patterns and ceiling soffits delineate spaces and help break down larger rooms to the human scale.
- Skylights provide ample natural light entering the space, reduce energy demands, and create a pleasant study environment.



1 Lobby of Library use of tile on floor and walls is unique to this building.

2 Interior of Student Center using campus colors to accent the space.

3 Passage way into Fitness room uses a different accent color for CMU wall that does not compliment with campus color.

4 Interior of LRC shares similar themes with campus Library, but is less elaborate. Interior CMU columns are left exposed and unpainted.

RECOMMENDED INTERIOR FINISH PALETTE



Carpet: Cross Country BT145
Mohawk / Shaw



VCT: 51956 Fossil Gray
Armstrong



VCT: 51929 Sandy Beach
Armstrong



Linoleum: LP555 Constellation
Armstrong



Exposed: Sealed Epoxy Concrete

Flooring



Field: Light Color
RGB: R255, G245, B226



Accent: Base Warm Color
RGB: R183, G33, B38

Guiding Colors for Interior Paint



Acoustical Tile: 24 x 48
No beveled or Tegular tiles
Armstrong



Acoustical Tile: 24 x 48 Clean Room
No beveled or Tegular tiles
Armstrong

Suspended Ceilings

CONS:

- Rolled carpet is difficult to replace in case of staining.
- Wall coverings are difficult to remove and replace.
- Finish palette from one interior space in one building to the next have no connection or overall designing principle.
- Inconsistent use of interior light fixtures in Student Service Center produce variances in light color and make it hard to maintain.
- Flooring in Student Center is showing age with consistent cracking.
- Student Center lacks interior design that is in harmony with other interior spaces.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Use various materials on walls at programed areas within the Student Center area, such as wall coverings, multi-colored tile, etc.
- Consider the use of tile carpet instead of rolled broadloom carpet and durable materials for flooring in Student Center.
- Use easily maintainable and replaceable wall finish systems such as panels, tiles, or painted gypsum board in place of textured wall coverings.
- Design Student Center interior spaces with architectural components, accent colors, and materials that have a strong underlining theme, concept, or principle that is common among all buildings on campus. In areas with bare walls, especially in areas with high ceilings, break down wall surface with a rhythm of patterns and/or graphics utilizing different materials and colors.
- Standardize interior light fixtures and light sources for particular spaces and functions.



1 Interior view of typical science classroom showing standard finishes, fixtures, and casework.

//INTERIOR: CLASSROOM STANDARDS

THEMES:

Typical Classroom

- Floors consist of broadloom carpet with rubber base.
- Walls consist of a combined use of textured wall coverings and painted gypsum walls.
- Plastic wall guards are typical.
- Ceilings consist of exposed grid acoustical 2' x 2' panel system.
- Lights fixtures consist of pendant fixtures with recessed can lights at stepped soffits.
- Teaching station and white boards are typical.

Science Classrooms in Main Building

- Patternless floor consists of resilient tile system with rubber base.
- Walls consist of light colored painted gypsum board walls.
- Teaching station, white boards, built-in lab tables, case work, etc. are typical.

- The light color palette is contrasted by dark epoxy resin counter tops and red toned wood stained veneer of furnishings/casework.
- Classroom are absent of windows to the exterior.
- Ceiling consists of exposed grid 2' x 4' acoustical panel system with 2' x 4' recessed troffer.

PROs:

- Light color tones are suitable for classroom illumination.
- Exposed acoustical panel ceiling system provides easy access and maintenance.
- Use of resilient flooring is durable and easy to maintain.

CONs:

- No accent colors are utilized besides those used in door/window frames and classroom furnishings.
- Broadloom carpet is difficult to repair in the case of carpet stains.
- Plastic wall guards are not appropriate unless along a corridor or in a space that has movable chairs and where furniture is often reconfigured.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Introduce accent colors that match aesthetics of classroom space and are not distraction.
- Eliminate installation of plastic wall guards unless furniture is movable and reconfigured often.
- Consider using carpet tile when carpet is to be used.
- Design classrooms with architectural components, accent colors, and materials that have a strong underlining theme, concept, or principle that is common among all classrooms on campus.
- Standardize interior light fixtures and light sources for classrooms to maintain similar light properties. Use college preferred light fixtures: recessed 2x4 LED.
- Classroom lighting is to be surface-mounted or recessed only where ceilings are too low (below 10 feet) to permit suspended fixtures.
- Refer to Porterville College Construction Product Standards for additional information.
- Refer to Kern Community College District Furniture Standards for standard classroom layout.

RECOMMENDED CLASSROOM STANDARDS



Fully Recessed 24" x 48" Lightolier Series HP90 High Efficiency Fluorescent Philips

Suspended Light Fixture



Masters Interactive Lectern
Masters



Field: Light Color
RGB: R255, G245, B226



Accent: Base Warm Color
RGB: R183, G33, B38

Guiding Colors for Interior Paint



Carpet: Cross Country BT145
Mohawk / Shaw



Linoleum: LP555 Constellation
Armstrong



VCT 51956 Fossil Gray
Armstrong



VCT: 51929 Sandy Beach
Armstrong

Flooring



Acoustical Tile: 24" x 48"
No beveled or Tegular tiles
Armstrong Cortega



//INTERIOR: RESTROOM STANDARDS

THEME:

- Gypsum hard lid ceiling with surface mounted light fixtures is typical of restrooms.
- Gypsum board soffit above mirror with recessed can light fixtures is typical.
- Accent colored patterned walls consist of floor to ceiling ceramic tiles with.
- Patterned floor consists of multi-colored 2" x 2" tile.
- Ceramic tiles palette consists of light and warmer color tones.
- Composite bathroom partitions have a lighter color tone.
- Epoxy resin counter tops are complimentary in color.

PROs:

- Light color tones help illuminate the restroom space.
- Bathroom space are designed with a range of colors and patterns that are visually interesting
- Composite bathroom partitions are resilient against graffiti.

CONs:

- Small size tiles are difficult to clean in comparison to larger sized tiles.
- Light grout and composite partitions have tendency to show stains & dirt.
- Redundant use of restroom fixtures and appliances clutter space.
- Combination of patterns and colors used on walls and floors create a busy space.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Use complimentary colors and tile patterns; a simple floor & wall pattern that possess a similar language in terms of shape and/or pattern.
- It is preferred that walls be tiled floor to ceiling with 2" x 2".
- Provide air dryers to eliminate need for trash receptacles and standardize soap dispensers.
- Refer to Porterville Construction Product Standards for additional information.

1 Tile pattern and color selection in Men's restroom wall in Fitness Center is too complex. This is *not recommended*.

2 Fully recessed can lights in soffit above mirror in men's restroom combined with surface mounted light fixture.

3 Comprehensive and neat tile pattern used on floor contrasts with loose tile pattern used on walls in Men's restroom. Larger tiles are used on walls.

4 Women's restroom uses similar patterns used in Men's restroom in the Fitness Center, however with different colored floor tiles and same colored wall tiles.

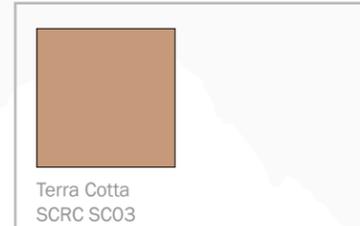
5 Alternative use of banding tile patterns on wall with colors that match floor tiles.

6 Detail of tile pattern using 2" x 2" tiles. Complex pattern is *not preferred*.

7 Example of contrasting contemporary bathroom design with simple application of ceramic tiles. Textured tiles give bathroom a tactile sense.



RECOMMENDED BATHROOM STANDARDS



CFE-3 Recessed Cleanroom
Cooper Lighting

Bobrick
Sierra Series

Composite Partitions



Profile Hand Dryers
ASI



1.3 WAY FINDING, LANDSCAPING, & SITE FEATURES

By providing improved wayfinding elements, landscaping, and site features Porterville College would gain a collegiate sensibility that is representative of a postsecondary institution.

//WAYFINDING: EXTERIOR & INTERIOR SIGNAGE

THEMES:

- New exterior building signage are composed of acrylic letters simply attached to the exterior of the building and differ in style from original building signage.
- Campus directories, map and floor plan displays, are differ in color scheme and style.
- Interior signage use an extruded aluminum frame and mounting system.
- Color theme of Interior signage do not matching campus color scheme.
- Exterior and Interior signage utilize the same family of fonts.
- Old interior room signage system still exists on door frames.

PROs:

- Using the same interior and exterior font type help to unify the campus
- Acrylic signage and extruded aluminum frames are durable.
- Font size is easy to read

CONs:

- Exterior & interior signage is limited in design and miss an opportunity to strengthen the campus identity.
- Classroom signage is bulky and tackable infill is too large.
- Uncoordinated colors between signage and a standard campus color scheme have a potential to portray a negative image of the campus.
- Though the font face maybe easy to read, it is oversized.
- A mix between old and new signage communicates a lack of campus cohesiveness and is detrimental to campus identity.

CAMPUS STANDARD TYPE FACE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789

- **HELVETICA NEUE 65 MEDIUM:**

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789

- **HELVETICA NEUE 55 ROMAN:**

1 New font and signage made from polymer based material offset mounted to Library building facade. College preferred font and signage style.

2 Original building signage is surface mounted to painted CMU facade of the Communications Arts Building. This style of signage is *not preferred* by college.

3 Small metal plaque mounted with visible hardware on top corner of door frame is not effective in showing classroom number.

4 Occupancy signage above door is oversized.

5 College standard classroom identification signage with plastic & tackable infill in extruded aluminum frame. The tackable infill is *not preferred* by college.



1 Alternative method of providing pedestrian directional signage that is cost effective, visually interesting, flexible, and effective.

2 Example of easily visible, versatile, and attractive signage used to identify a given space. Design and font have a modernist feel.

3 An interactive map directory that is durable, attractive, and monumental.

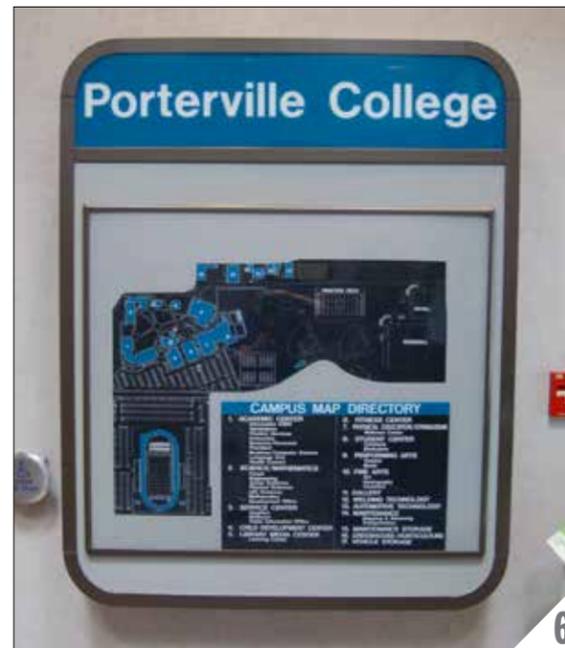
4 Customized signage design that takes into account additional factors of transparency, depth, composition, and materiality.

5 Example of vertical building signage that is unique in its use of materials and structure which adds a contemporary feeling to traditional building material (brick).

6 Campus directory with a clear color scheme.

7 Older campus directory that is worn and needs replacement.

8 Library directory with a style and theme that is complimentary to the library but not the campus as a whole.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Consider adding elements such as structure or lighting to future exterior & interior signage that show design efforts aimed at progressing the campus image.
- Commit to a complete and limited palette of campus colors and apply them to signage color schemes.
- Study font sizes that are minimally sized, yet still legible from a given distance.
- Classroom signage should provide an appropriately sized tackable infill.
- Remove, replace old/deteriorating signage and develop more directional and wayfinding signage.
- At least one pedestrian directory sign should always be visible to visitors from anywhere on campus.
- Develop more wayfinding signage and components on campus to develop better circulation and a greater collegiate sense.
- Develop Porterville Community College Interior Signage Project to standardize materials, colors, type faces, and establish campus identity.



1 Combined college monumental / entry sign with electronic “posting” board on the corner of E Poplar Ave. and S Plano St. along side plastered campus monument located remote from Academic Core.

2 Dedication plaque in LRC building shall be a standard for future plaques.

3 Engraved granite memorial plaque placed in planter among campus quad.

4 Porterville college cherished tile mosaic inlaid into floor at Student Center entry.

5 Hand cut resilient tile lettering and campus logo incorporated into flooring express campus pride.

6 Plastered monumental campus sign at main entry on the corner of Main St. and College Ave.



6

//WAYFINDING: MONUMENTS

THEMES:

- Main large wood frame stucco finish campus entry sign/monument is located at the significant corner of E College Avenue and Drive 238 Street.
- Secondary stucco wood frame campus entry sign/monument is located at the corner of Plano Street and Route 190.
- Electronic “posting” Kiosk is located at the corner of Plano Street and Route 190.
- A stone 9/11 memorial plaque is placed in a planter.
- Decorative tile mosaic and hand cut resilient tile campus logo are inlaid into the resilient tile flooring in the Student Center.

PROs:

- Main large campus monument sign is affective at demarcating entry.
- Intricate tile mosaic gives a hospitable touch to the Student Center.

CONs:

- Campus entry signs/monuments lacks depth and diversity in material.
- Secondary campus entry sign and electronic “posting” kiosk is located in a remote location, distant from the campus core.
- Electronic “posting” kiosk looks dated, lacking a contemporary feel.
- Dedication plaque is small and located in an obscure area.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Consider adding elements such as additional structure, lighting elements, and varying finishes to give a greater sense depth to the campus monuments which would help communicate a collegiate sense of aspiration. See example 2 on page 38.
- Update electronic “posting” kiosks with a new design utilizing a combination of materials and colors that resonates with today’s students.
- Replace lighting of main campus sign with energy efficient LED up lighting fixtures.



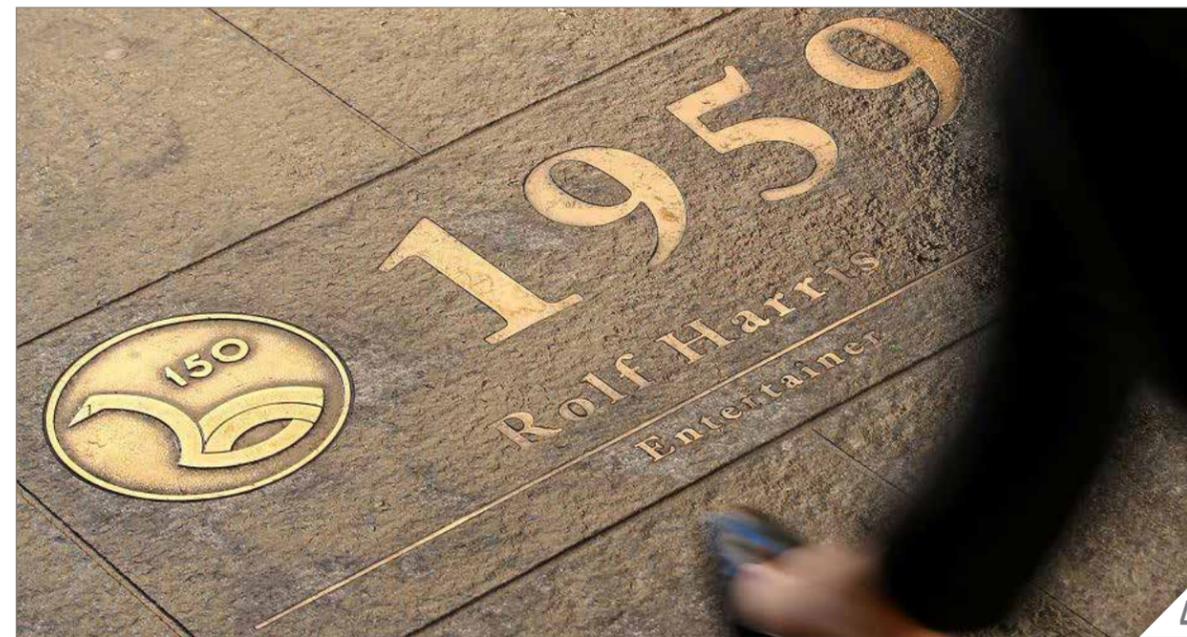
1



2



3



4

- 1 Example of college monumental / entry sign that creates visual appeal through composition of varying materials.
- 2 A combination of primary shapes and colors in a mid-century modern theme function both as sculpture and college signage that maybe a point of inspiration for future monuments on campus.
- 3 A contemporary approach to combining college monumental / entry sign with electronic "posting" board.
- 4 Alternative look at the versatility of embedding monumental or donation plaques into modular tiles.

5 Stylized second story metal guardrail is unique to the second story Science and Math building.

6 Painted metal stair connecting ground level to second level of Science and Math building. Red accent color matches the exterior theme of the campus.



//WAYFINDING: RAMPS & STAIRS

THEMES:

- Ramps, stairs, and elevated walkways are a combination of cast in-place concrete and painted metal fabrication.
- Exterior stairs at multi story Science and Math buildings use standard metal fabrication with poured in place concrete treads.
- Site stairs are cast-in place concrete with steel pipe railings.
- Science and Math building guardrails and railings are painted with similar campus accent color.
- Site guardrails and railings are galvanized and unpainted.
- Campus guardrails and railing vary in style and finish.

PROs:

- Ramps, stairs, and railings are extremely durable.
- Color scheme of Science and Math building's stairs and railings match current campus color scheme.
- Differing methods of constructing stairs are appropriate to the context/location in which they serve.



1 Painted metal hand rail to match accent color used on buildings exterior. Preferred railing style.

2 Unpainted galvanized stair railing with metal panel infill and cast in-place concrete stairs are used as access to Communication Arts building from main parking lot. This style of railings and infill is *not preferred*.

CONS:

- Non-uniform style of guardrails used for stairs and ramps throughout the campus take away from unifying the campus character & identity.
- Painted metal fades and the need to regularly repaint railings is a maintenance issue.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Design railings with powder coated metal to match campus colors.
- Maintain standard details for building stairs, site stairs, ramps, and railings to help develop a cohesive theme for the campus.

3 Panoramic view illustrating Porterville's open campus and large quad areas. The view is from the Science & Math building looking towards the Fine Arts building and campus Gallery.



//LANDSCAPING

THEMES:

- There are a large range palette of plants utilized on campus.
- Boulders are also used as landscaping elements.
- Landscaping is located at campus entry, open turf spaces, and at perimeters of buildings.
- Surface level planters with turf and/or landscaping are integrated into main open quad, along pathways, and against building perimeters.
- The campus is characterized by large trees and landscaping around campus edges/perimeter.

PROs:

- A variety of plants offer an abundance of vibrant colors and creates an attractive campus.
- Plants are appropriately sized to the human scale and allow for views past landscaped elements.
- Boulders are multi-functional also providing seating.
- Landscape at entry and campus edges enhance vehicular/pedestrian entry and provide visual cues for circulation.
- Open quads surrounded by academic buildings is a traditional landscaping method that is appropriate for a collegiate sensibility.
- Integrated planters along lines and spaces of activity offer pleasant interior/exterior transitions.
- Large trees in central open space give the campus a sense of maturity.



1 Trees along buildings' perimeter are planted too close to building which require greater maintenance.

2 Existing landscape contains a variety of plants and shrubs that are not ideal in terms of irrigation and maintenance in an area suffering from drought.

3 Boulders are used as landscape and are both easy to maintain and provide seating.

4 Example of xeriscape garden that would be ideal for the College's climate.

CONS:

- In a drought, other alternative landscaping methods could be utilized that use no to little water.
- Plant and trees are designed too close to buildings and are a maintenance issue.
- Large trees along campus edges/boundary block views to campus core, dominating the views from the surrounding streets.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Consider xeriscaping that will reduce, if not eliminate the need for irrigation.
- Maintain the variety and abundance of landscaping to provide a pleasant campus atmosphere.
- Design landscaping (trees, shrubs, etc.) away from face of buildings.
- Landscaping around campus edges/perimeter should be scaled down or minimized.

CAMPUS PLANT PALETTE



Callistemon
(Bottle Brush)



Hesperaloe Parviflora
(Red Yucca)



Buxus Microphylla Japonica
(Japanese Boxwood)



Lagerstroemia
(Crepe Myrtle)



Myrtus Communis Compacta
(Sweet Myrtle)



Nandina Domestica
(Sacred Bamboo)



Pittosporum Variegata
(Variegated Pittosporum)



Trachelospermum Asiaticum
(Asian Jasmine)



Bouteloua Dactyloides
(UC Verde Buffalograss)



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

1 Existing precast concrete trash receptacle that is an anomaly in style compared to the rest of the matching trash receptacles on campus. This style is *not preferred*.

2 Standard precast concrete trash receptacle with campus colors and logo.

3 Recommended trash receptacle style. Red plastic top matches campus colors, is durable, and doesn't require new coats of paint over time. Precast concrete trash receptacle with powder coated rain guard top and College logo is the college's preference.

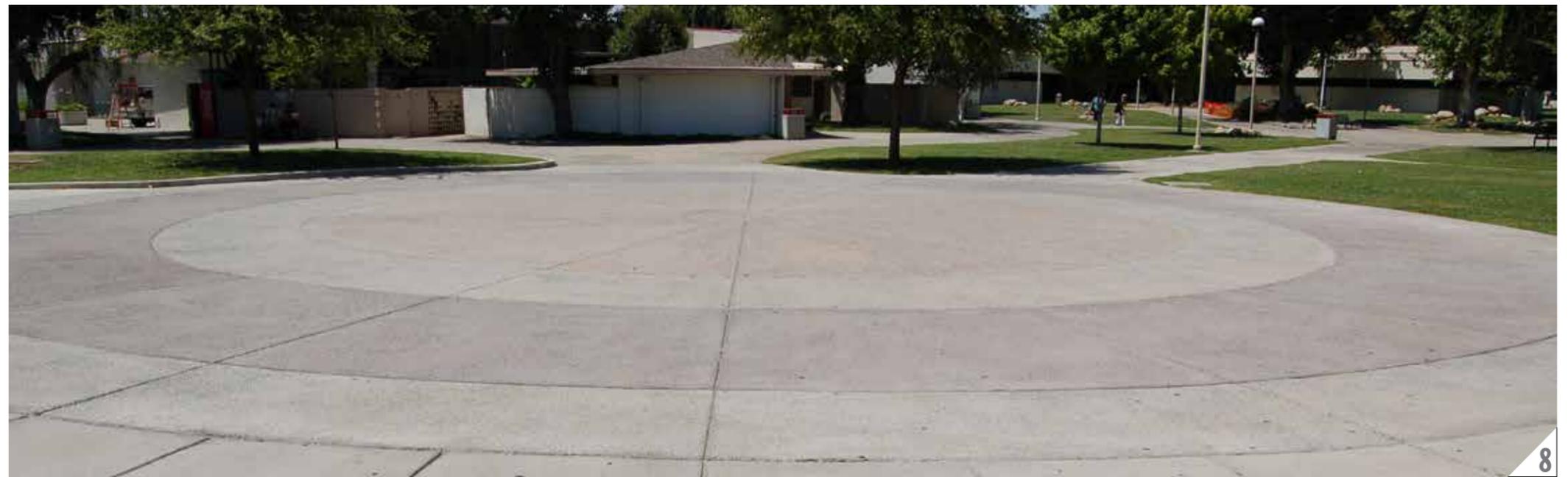
4 Cast in-place concrete benches are custom to the old Gymnasium on campus.

5 Pre fabricated painted metal benches are located at the center of the academic quad.

6 Custom steel fabricated PC Foundation bench located at Student Center entrance.

7 Bicycle parking is located at the campus front entry near the Communication Arts building.

8 Paving patterns created with colored concrete and construction joints carry the circular theme that are used on other campus components.



//SITE FEATURES: FURNITURE & PAVING

THEMES:

- Pre-fabricated benches vary in style, material, and finish.
- Varying pre-fabricated trash receptacles are located near building entrances and along pathways.
- Standard bicycle parking is made of galvanized bent metal pipes.
- Concrete built-in seating areas are cast-in place along sides of Gymnasium.
- Circular paving patterns are located at the space between Library and LRC.
- Paving consists of differing concrete finishes and colors varying from unfinished, exposed aggregate, warm color additives, etc.

PROs:

- Pre-fabricated trash receptacle with matching color scheme is most prolific on campus.
- Pre-fabricated site furnishings are durable and easy to maintain.
- Built-in seating provide useful areas for introspection, people watching, or social interaction.
- Circular paving patterns are distinct and harmonious with the existing campus identity.

CONs:

- Although pre-fabricated site furnishings may be particular to a certain location on campus, the overall inconsistency in style and material does not assist in creating cohesiveness with the overall campus identity.
- Stains and blemishes are very noticeable in areas where paving is left smooth without exposed aggregate, color, or texture to disguise.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Utilize pre-fabricated benches that are consistent with the overall aesthetics of the campus and that are of the same color, finish, and style.
- Design built in seating/benches that are integrated with the topography of the campus, made of durable materials, are consistent, harmonious with existing campus character, and integrate shading structures or trees to provide shade.
- Explore using subtle paving patterns as accent in circulation areas of intersecting pathways. Complement exterior building materials with the use of various materials, patterns, and techniques such as color additives to concrete, exposed aggregate finishes, flowing patterns, etc.) that would also assist in concealing concrete blemishes.
- Trash receptacles should be consistent throughout the campus, match the vocabulary of the campus, and be located at pedestrian access points on campus.
- Existing style of galvanized bike racks shall be a campus standard.