

1 Campus' freestanding pedestrian "posting" kiosk looks dated and resembles a high school posting marquee.

2 Metal monumental plaque inlaid into small pre cast stone placed in quad on campus.

3 Another monumental element; engraved granite placed in quad on campus immersed in landscaping.

4 Small donation plaques set into concrete paving in front of Gymnasium entry.

5 College monumental / entry sign at the corner of Panorama Dr and Haley St.

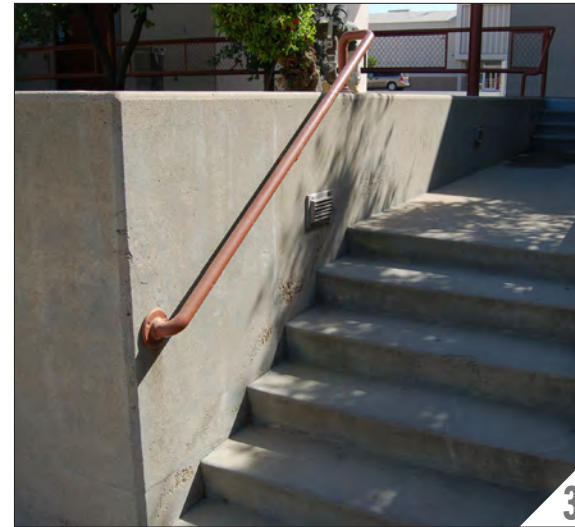
6 Example of college monumental / entry sign that creates visual appeal through composition of varying materials.

7 Sense of permanence is established by this example of inlaying metal plaque into stone rather than surface mounting.

8 A contemporary approach to combining college monumental / entry sign with electronic "posting" board.

9 Alternative look at the versatility of embedding monumental or donation plaques into modular tiles.





//WAYFINDING: RAMPS & STAIRS

THEMES:

- Ramps and stairs are cast in-place.
- Variety of retaining walls encasing stairs & ramps ranging from cast in-place (painted & unfinished) to brick.
- Differing methods of friction strips from grooves cut into concrete to cast in-place abrasive nosings.
- Guardrails and railings are of different styles and finishes for ramp, stairs, and landings.
- Wall rails are attached in various methods.
- Varying finishes used on railings.

PROs:

- Uniform materials and method of construction used for stairs and ramps throughout the campus unify character of campus site and circulation.
- Ramps, stairs, and railings are extremely durable.
- Standard size steel pipe used for railing.
- Differing materials and design of retaining walls encasing stairs match context in which they serve.

CONs:

- Inconsistent style of railings, their connections, color, and friction strips on stair treads detract from a cohesive campus character and identity.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Design railings with identical finishes. Ideally unfinished galvanized railings would be easiest to maintain.
- If paint is to be applied, keep colors consistent.
- Maintain a standard detail for wall rail connections.
- Use circulation and their components to help develop a cohesive theme for the campus through committing to a style of standardized details for ramp and stair railings.

1 Cast in place concrete stair with galvanized steel railings. Non-standard steel infill panels are also unpainted and galvanized

2 Cast in place concrete stairs with unpainted galvanized railings with no infill panels.

3 Painted steel hand rail built into retaining wall is fading.

4 Concrete ramp with galvanized steel railings with no infill panels.

5 Gymnasium interior cast in place concrete stairs have freshly painted steel railings to match interior red accent color.



6 Painted guardrails with infill panes made from chain link fence is weak and easily to deform.

7 Decorative pedestrian steel gate is painted color varying from red used for other metal fabrication. Decorative metal work is not standard and does not match campus character.

8 Steel fence uses around pool is fading in color and could use a fresh coat of paint to match campus.

9 Exterior pedestrian gate is decorated in a style that is unlike anything on campus. The patterning and composition of metal work does not match the campus character.

//WAYFINDING: METAL FABRICATION

THEMES:

- Variety of metal in fill used for gates, guardrails, and railings
- Different sizes, styles, and finishes used for guardrails, gates, and fences.
- Large range of colors used for metal fabricated elements.
- Combination between round and rectangular horizontal and vertical elements.
- Styles of gates are dated.
- Metal in fill at certain locations are deformed.

PROs:

- Main metal framing members are durable.
- Style of metal fabrication of certain elements in certain context are appropriate to the character of the space.

CONs:

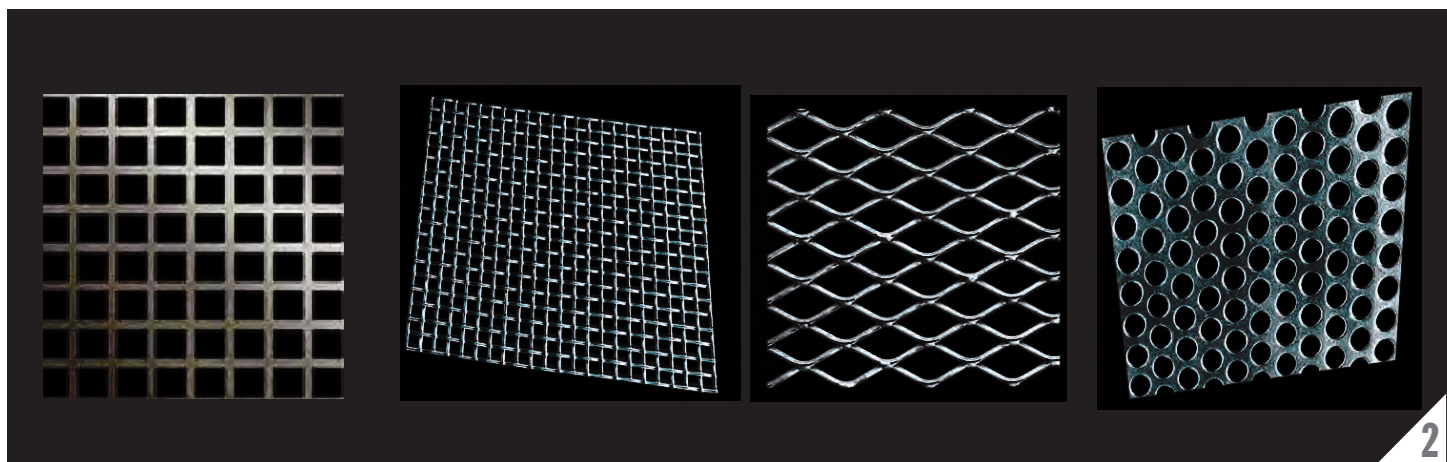
- Inconsistent style of metal work, for instance gates, create a variance in the campus identity.
- Older styles of metal work date the campus to its original date of construction that portrays a non progressive campus.
- Metal infill using non-durable material such as typical chain link fencing are susceptible to damage and look poor.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Develop campus standards for different categories of metal work to unify campus identity.
- Elevate the design of metal work with details that are harmonious with the existing character of the campus yet, at the same time, are more contemporary.
- Use durable and high quality metal and metal components.
- Design metal work with identical finishes. Ideally unfinished galvanized railings would be easiest to maintain.
- If paint is to be applied, keep colors consistent.
- See Bakersfield College Construction standards for campus preferences and more details.



- 1** Example of perforated metal infill panels installed in stair case railings.
- 2** Custom perforated metal panels used to infill space between structural columns.
- 3** Varying types, patterns, and styles of metal panels suitable for metal fabrication.



1 Open courtyard space with manicured landscaping provide a pleasant area for student at the Science and Engineering building.



//LANDSCAPING

THEMES:

- Large range of plants.
- Boulders are used as landscaping elements.
- Landscape at campus entry and campus edges.
- Open quad spaces with little plants and scattered boulders surrounded by academic buildings
- Combined raised and at surface level planters integrated into courtyards, along pathways, and against building perimeters.

PROs:

- A variety of plants offer an abundance of vibrant colors and provides a pleasant campus.
- Plants are appropriately sized to allow for views past landscaped elements and to the human scale.

- Boulders are multi-functional providing seating.
- Landscape at entry and campus edges enhance vehicular and pedestrian entry and provide visual cues for circulation.
- Open quads surrounded by academic buildings is a traditional landscaping method that is appropriate for collegiate sensibility.
- Integrated planters along lines and spaces of activity offer pleasant interior to exterior transitions.

CONs:

- In a drought, other alternative landscaping methods could be utilized that use no to little water.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Consider xeriscaping that will reduce, if not eliminate the need for irrigation.
- Maintain the variety and abundance of landscaping in the existing manner that currently does a great job at providing a pleasant campus atmosphere.



1



2



3

1 Along covered walkway of Science and Engineering building, manicured landscaping help create and ease of transition between interior and exterior spaces.

2 Open quad spaces with mature trees signify the maturity of the campus and are characteristics of campuses of higher education.

3 Landscaping along covered walkways help with sun shading while assisting with the transition between inside and outside spaces.

RECOMMENDED PLANT PALETTE

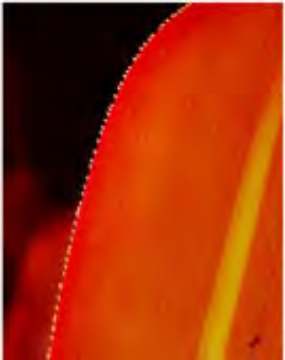
Licuala Palm
Licuala grandis



Bamboo
Bambusa glaucophylla



Bromeliad - Red
Aechmea blanchetiana



Boston Fern
Nephrolepis exaltata



Bromeliad - Orange
Aechmea blanchetiana



Philodendron Burle Marx
Philodendron 'Burle Marx'





1 Prefabricated powder coated benches and picnic tables are used exclusively for Campus Center courtyard. A prefabricated metal trash receptacle is also visible at the bottom right hand corner of the image.

2 The combination of site brick seating flanked by bicycle rack parking is a theme used through out the campus.

3 Prefabricated concrete trash receptacle is one of many styles of trash receptacles used on campus.

4 Prefabricated concrete bench is stylized in a manner that is unlike the modernist character of the campus.

5 Prefabricated concrete bench is stylized in a manner that is complimentary to the modernist character of the campus.

//SITE FEATURES: FURNITURE & PAVING

THEMES:

- Pre-fabricated benches vary in style, material, and finish.
- Varying pre-fabricated trash receptacles located near benches.
- Pre-fabricated powder coated metal picnic tables units with similar shade umbrellas.
- Standard bent metal bicycle parking.
- Built-in seating areas are scattered among the campus and are of different styles, materials, and finish.
- Paving patterns are located at building entrances and exterior courtyards.
- Paving consists of differing concrete finishes and colors varying from unfinished, exposed aggregate, warm color additives, etc.

PROs:

- Pre-fabricated powder coated metal benches match trash receptacles and picnic table units in Campus Center area, giving it a distinct theme and context.
- Pre-fabricated site furnishings are durable and easy to maintain.
- Built-in seating provide useful areas for introspection, people watching, or social hubs.
- 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 and to do not assist in overall campus cohesiveness.
- Majority of built-in seating areas do not incorporate shading devices, leaving occupants exposed to sun light during hot climates.
- Variety of materials and styles used in built-in seating, though provides uniqueness with varying parts of the campus, does not tie campus together.
- In areas where paving is left without exposed aggregate of color, stains and blemishes are very noticeable.

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, consistent, harmonious with existing campus character, and integrate shading structures or trees providing shade.
- Consider the use of soft textured materials such as wood for site furniture.
- Explore additional paving designs and use of various materials and techniques (such as color additives to concrete, exposed aggregate finishes, flowing patterns, etc.) that conceal stains and blemishes in the paving and complementary with exterior building materials.
- Trash receptacles should be consistent throughout the campus, match the vocabulary of the campus, and be located at pedestrian access points on campus.



2.1 BAKERSFIELD COLLEGE: DELANO CAMPUS

2.1.1 Understanding the Campus

- Introduction & History
- Campus Architecture: Existing Character
- Brief Design Criteria & Vision

2.1.2 Architecture

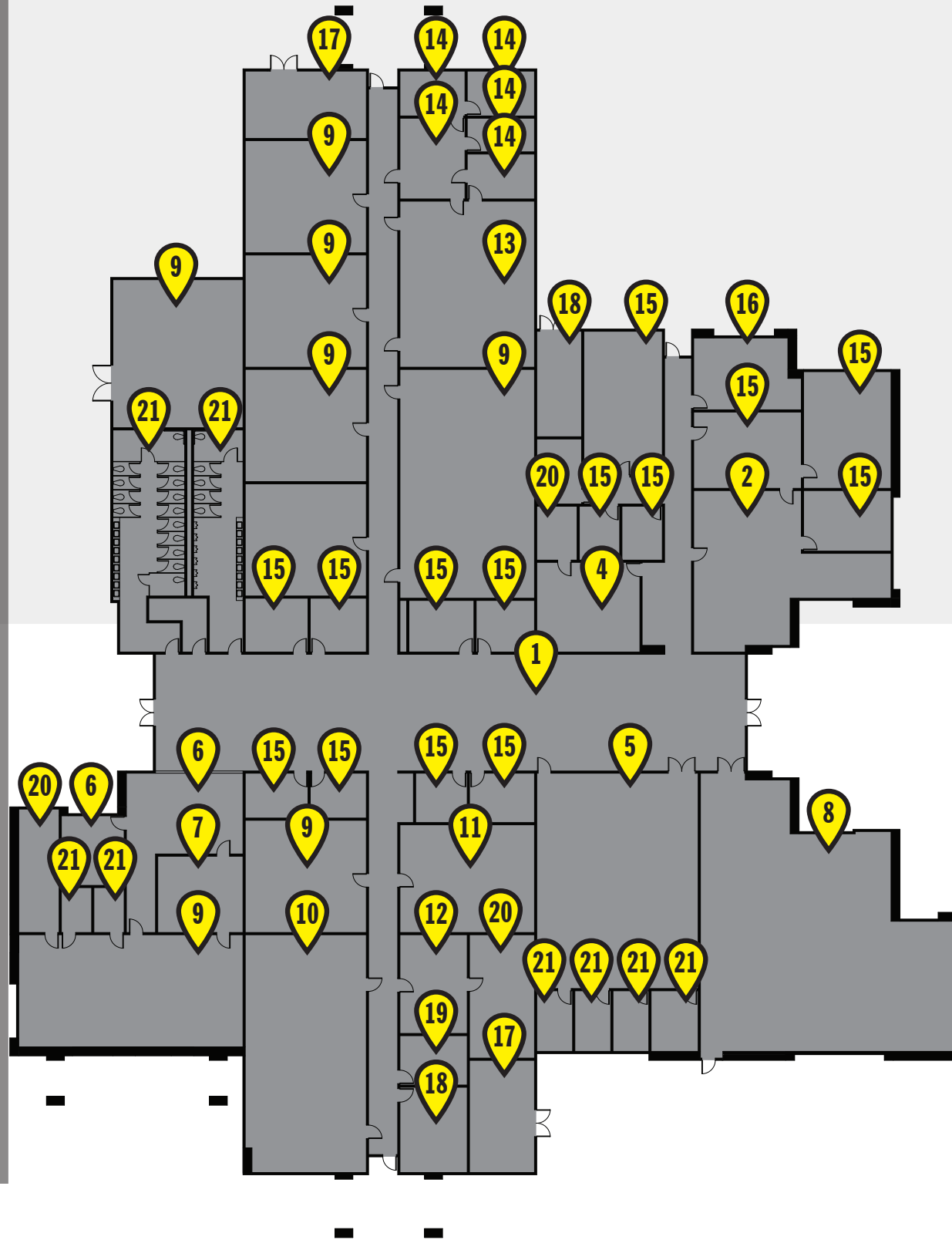
- Exterior
 - Rooflines & Massing
 - Finishes
 - Entrances & Openings
 - Shading Devices
 - Lighting
- Interior
 - Openings
 - Finishes & Lighting
 - Classroom Standards
 - Restroom Standards

2.1.3 Wayfinding, Landscaping & Site Features

- Exterior & Interior Signage
- Site Circulation
- Monuments
- Landscaping
- Furniture & Paving

LEGEND

- 1 LOBBY
- 2 ADMISSIONS & RECORDS
- 3 COPY CENTER
- 4 BOOKSTORE
- 5 LIBRARY
- 6 STUDENT LOUNGE
- 7 KITCHEN
- 8 COMPUTER/MUSIC LAB
- 9 CLASSROOM(S)
- 10 COMPUTER CLASSROOM
- 11 DISTANCE LEARNING
- 12 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
- 13 SCIENCE CLASSROOM
- 14 LAB PREP/SERVICE/STORAGE
- 15 OFFICE(S)
- 16 CONFERENCE
- 17 MECHANICAL
- 18 ELECTRICAL
- 19 A/V DATA
- 20 STORAGE
- 21 RESTROOMS



1 Fusce placerat magna egestas fermentum gravida. Maecenas sodales velit risus, vel interdum magna condimentum vel. Sed dapibus, nisi a accumsan euismod, nisl sem sodales purus, quis ullamcorper lorem est quis velit. Sed facilisis neque ligula, ut scelerisque tellus ullamcorper ut.

1.1.1. UNDERSTANDING THE CAMPUS

//INTRODUCTION & HISTORY

Delano Center is one of three sites that make up Bakersfield College. The other two being Bakersfield College Main Campus and Southeast Center. The campus is a full service campus offering a wide range of classes, both online and on campus.

The college campus was established in 2005 on the 47 acre site to serve the students within a 10-mile radius, a population base of roughly 64,547 (in 2000). The combined facilities equal an approximate 29,594 gross square feet.

According to the facilities master plan completed in February 2013, the multi-discipline building and site of the Delano Center campus is currently under utilized, however has the capacity for growth to absorb the potential increase in enrolling students projected. 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 an implied vision that existing campus character seek to be.

The Delano Center campus is located in the city of Delano which is part of the San Joaquin Valley on the northern boarder of Kern County 35 miles north of Bakersfield College Main Campus. Located in the San Joaquin Valley, the campus is subject to hot and dry summers and cool and damp winters.

//CAMPUS ARCHITECTURE: EXISTING CHARACTER

The campus comprises of one multi-discipline building, Science and Technology, and modular facilities and is bounded by Cecil Avenue to the North, Heitt Avenue to the East, Melcher Road to the West, and single family residential and Robert F. Kennedy High School to the South.

Located in a semidesert climate, the compact multi-discipline building is efficient in handling the majority of program in one building and the campus is in its infancy from a planning perspective. The building functions in a linear organization with programmed spaces stemming from a central stem; a common area that connects the interior to the exterior at opposing ends. This linear organization allows for the flexibility of the campus to expand if the college decides to in the future.

The interior spaces are in great condition with nearly no signs of wear. Although the interior finishes and furnishings are in great condition, the spaces are under utilized and their relationships can be programmed in a more efficient and agreeable manner. The common spaces have the potential to transform to support an eclectic group of activities yet maintaining a comfortable separation of activities to prevent unwanted transmission of noise for example.

From the exterior, the existing architectural is characterized by articulated stucco facade with a combination of flat and hip roof profiles. Entries are placed into the mass of the building beneath overhanging hip roof.

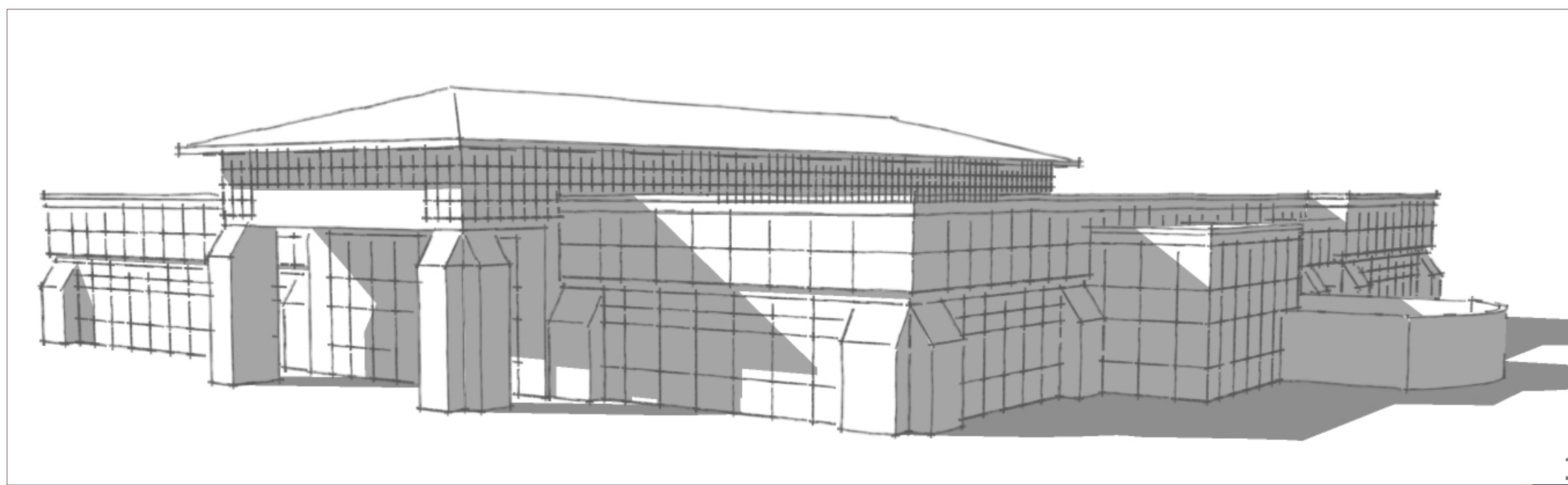
//BRIEF DESIGN CRITERIA & VISION

There is a long term agreement between KCCD and Robert F. Kennedy High School to share Delano Center's facilities in the future. As a result, it becomes more imperative for the campus to communicate its identity as an institution of post-secondary education.

Currently the campus lacks infrastructure, support spaces for students and administrations. In planning and designing the spaces that will fulfill the campus' needs, there should be a maintained awareness to create a connection with the adjacent High School and to create a central core conducive to the Center's goals.

A true sense of educational presence, comfortable spaces orientated for study & socialization, improved utilization of space, and protected exterior spaces that would provide spontaneous and informal instructional use are key in creating an energetic and vibrant collegiate environment.

Architectural & Site components on the Delano Center's campus should serve to fulfill the intended goals of Bakersfield College for the Center. Elements such as interior furnishings, massing, finishes, signage, landscaping, wayfinding and other Architectural & Site components that are complementary to the overall theme of the campus will aid in achieving these goals.



1 Illustration of building showing front entry. Modernist and Brutalist characteristics are expressed in the modular break down of materials and finishes and the use of large prominent masses at the building's corner.

2 North east corner of the main building is the most expressive in the varied use of finishes and volumes.

3 Detail view of ribbon windows and mullions strictly in sync with the rhythm of the modular placement of reveals set in the plaster finish.



1.1.2 ARCHITECTURE

//EXTERIOR: ROOFING & MASSING

THEMES:

- Climate & Architecture
- Blocked masses with exterior stucco facade.
- Facade broken into horizontal datums; base defined by door height, ribbon windows above base, accent reveal datum above window datum, relief datum matching base datum, and accent relief datum just below relief parapet and coping.
- Oversized control joints used to express a modular facade.
- Accented buttress corners at “base.”
- Main 1-story building and modulars.
- Early 21st century post-modern stucco box.
- Box design with additive architectural ornamentation and block outs for smaller sized program.
- Flat roof for general mass with standing seam metal hip roof at slightly elevated mass encasing entry and main lobby space.
- Covered front entry with baluster shaped columns.
- Buildings on campus are orientated diagonal of North - South orientation with the main building’s entry facing away from auto entry.

PROs:

- A single compact massing minimizes need to run far reaching electrical & mechanical systems and demands on HVAC systems.
- Tall central core allows generous amounts of natural light to penetrate through clerestory windows.
- Portico entrances protect interior from solar gains, provide shade, and protection.
- Housing the entire campus program in one compact mass, the building becomes an “one-stop-shop” providing all the campus services to its occupants in one place.
- With architectural ornamentation and modular use of control joints, the main building’s mass is broken down to a human scale and expresses a rhythm.

CONs:

- Main building’s mass is not delineated into smaller spaces that provide opportunities for informal activities and functions that would offer an overall vibrant & active space.
- Compact massing is not conducive to future expansion.
- The massing and facade treatment of the main building is of its period, and is not timeless.
- Narrow & long double loaded corridors do not offer intermediate pockets of space that would break down pedestrian circulation and offer alcoves of meet & greet space.
- Compact massing does offer exterior spaces with opportunities outdoors.
- Variations in the push and pull of massing is not significant enough to provide exterior voids and spaces surrounding the building that would be desirable to utilize.
- Designing all functions within the building neglects the opportunity to provide exterior structures that may provide shade, signify entrance, or house other informal programming.
- Main building’s entry and auto entry into campus do not correlate with each other making wayfinding difficult.
- Overall orientation of the building and campus does not correlate with existing auto circulation and other existing boundaries which would prevent easy & organic growth patterns if the campus where to expand in the future.
- Horizontal dominating facade with no vertical breaks in the datums.



1 An example of exterior shading structure with forms that are harmonious with the rest of the building's character.

2 A residential home that shows the effects of combining materials in the form of planes and masses that compliment the landscape and the surrounding desert environment.

3 A private courtyard space that interweave the interior and exterior.

4 Varying scales and textures break down the overall mass to a more visibly manageable human scale.

5 The horizontal orientation of the building illustrate a close connection to the ground and the surrounding natural environment.

6 Another courtyard space that invites a balanced use of materials and components, creating a more intimate courtyard space.

7 An informal and small exterior space is created through voids that are intimately connected to interior spaces, which assist in blurring the line between the interior/ exterior.



RECOMMENDATIONS: From observations and analysis the major improvements that have the potential to enhance the experience at the Delano campus' are a re-configuration of spacial relationships and developing transitional spaces between interior and exterior spaces. Spacial re-configurations should provide a relationship of spaces that would better support an "academic experience." In addition, a careful look should be taken in renovating the existing spaces to provide a blurred transition between interior and exterior spaces that offer an alternative utilization of space whether they be informal or formal gathering spots for socialization or instruction. Along with the suggestions relating to these main points, other recommendations include:

- Create renovated spaces that provide an interior & exterior connection to the surrounding desert environment
- Massing should have a strong connection with the landscape and topography by engaging or referencing it in its form(s).
- Provide exterior shading structures that are harmonious and/or integrated with the existing character of the campus.
- Consider adding shading components/devices to shorter masses attached to main core to prevent direct sunlight from penetrating exterior windows, such as providing extended eye-brows above windows.

- Renovate interior spaces to provide informal and various activities to promote social and active pockets.
- Design entry structure, landscaping, and paving to assist in wayfinding.
- Add vertical elements to contrast the dominating horizontal massing to create greater visual interest.



//EXTERIOR: FINISHES

THEMES:

- The predominant exterior finish used on Delano’s main multi-use building is painted stucco.
- There are two colors used for the stucco finish: a light field color and a slightly darker accent color.
- What gives the building a greater variation are the building’s components such as openings and their framing members, wainscot, glazing, decorative elements and so on.
- The standing seam hip metal roof’s color matches the accent color used on the building.
- Metal coping on parapet of flat roofs matches light field color.
- Framing of the exterior doors and windows contrast from stucco colors with a darker shade of red.
- This application of color and material is a modern take on a classical theme of having a sturdy and resilient base, a fenestrated middle, and implying a top entablature.
- Split-face single scored CMU block site walls

PROs:

- Limited palette of finishes offer easy maintenance and repair.
- The use of stucco is durable and a good thermal insulator, perfect for the climate.
- A clear hierarchal use of color and material at different locations and components of the building give the entire building a holistic theme.
- Light colored finishes work well in hot climate absorbing less solar light, heat, & radiation.
- Expressing the finishes in such a classical manner make the building easy to read and familiar to users.
- Decorative elements add a sense of warmth to the building.

CONs:

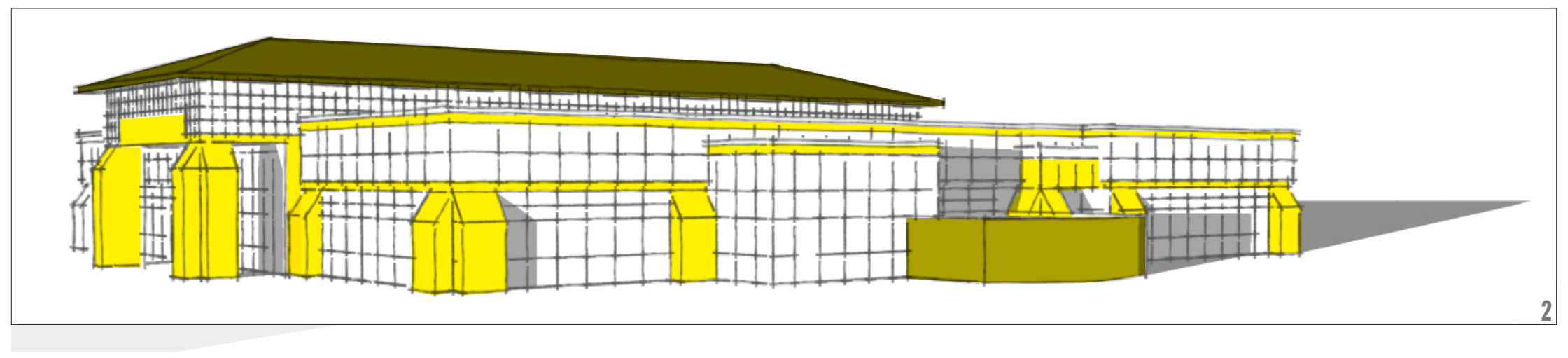
- Horizontal application of color and material dominate the design of the building offering no vertical break.
- The holistic use of colors and finishes make an introduction of anything varying difficult unless used repetitively.
- Dominating warm colors.
- The building’s sole use of stucco, metal, and CMU give off a “hard” sensibility lacking a softness that can be acquired by using materials such as wood.
- Although the classical application of finishes and materials offer a familiar and widely adopted building type, the application in such a way is cosmetic, typical of box stores, and missing a collegiate sensibility.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The main building on Delano’s campus lacks a collegiate sense with the types of finishes used and their application. Using a larger range of finishes that are applied in a manner that invokes themes common to educational institutions would assist in creating a scholastic presence for students, staff, and the surrounding community. Considering the follow suggestions:

- Highlight and/or introduce vertical elements with accent colors/ materials to break the dominating horizontal design of the main building.
- Consider applying “soft” (wood) materials to larger planes in relation to the amount of stucco currently dominating the mass of the building.
- Strategize a way to introduce cooler tones of color to architectural components to balance the dominating warm colors used on the building.

1 Splitface single score screen wall at Northwest entry contrasted by painted stucco wall and accent colored metal frame windows.

2 Illustration of buildings facade broken down into datums of materials and finishes.



2

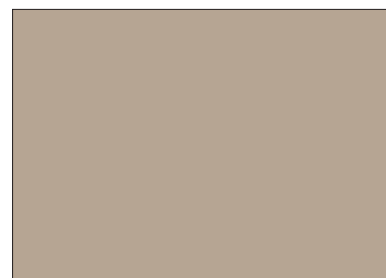
RECOMMENDEDD EXTERIOR MATERIAL PALETTE



Existing: Tile
Building Entry & Wainscott



Existing: Accent Color
Roof, Door, & Window Frames



Existing: Accent Color
Roof, Door, & Window Frames



Existing: Accent Color
Roof, Door, & Window Frames



//EXTERIOR: ENTRANCES & OPENINGS

THEMES:

- Columns at portico entrance are ornamental buttresses.
- Entrance porticos provide a transition between the interior and exterior.
- Openings are set back into the mass of the building.
- Windows and doors are metal framed.
- Entrances into the building utilize store front systems with side windows and a datum of windows above door height.
- Clerestory windows are located in the main entry and lobby area.

PROs:

- The entrance is easily recognizable.
- Style of entrances and openings fit overall theme of building and fit in easily with surrounding architecture.
- Portico protects entrance providing shade and shelter from rain and snow.
- Openings are durable and easy to maintain/clean.
- Clerestory windows and large store fronts provide ample light requiring little to no need for light from fixtures in the main entry and lobby area during the day.
- Tinted windows at front entries assist in preventing glare and light/heat transmission.

CONs:

- Strong entrance theme does not allow for much deviations from that particular style.
- Entry faces away from main parking lot and auto entrance.
- Although porticos at entrances offer shade and protect from rain/snow, they do not protect from high wind speeds.
- No exterior shading devices at ribbon windows allow light and heat to enter space, regardless of having tinted glazing.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Add vestibules at entrances to protect from high speed winds.
- Consider adding entry structures on the campus that provide shade, usable outdoor space, assist in wayfinding, and assist in creating a gradual transition from parking lots to main entries.
- Find opportunities, as with entry & shade structures, that will offset the distinct style of the building allowing for the flexibility of themes introduced with new construction.

1 Entry set back deep into the building shelters interior corridor from sun penetration.

2 Painted aluminum store front entry with tinted glazing into double loaded corridor assists in preventing sunlight from heating up interior space.

3 Ribbon windows at door datum are tinted and door is installed flush with the facade of the building.

4 Ribbon windows with tint help prevent sunlight from heating up the interior space.

5 A contemporary approach of using industrial construction as a shade structure that exemplifies its connection to the environment and posses themes of Desert Contemporary.

6 A large overhang without enclosure to the surrounding environment help blur the lines between interior and exterior and create a gradual transition between the two realms.

7 An example of using exterior shading devices to block the sun's radiation from entering the building envelope through windows. The use of unfinished steel fits the theme established by the existing shade structure.



//EXTERIOR: SHADING DEVICES

THEMES:

- There are no exterior shading devices or shade structure on the building or on the camps.

PROs:

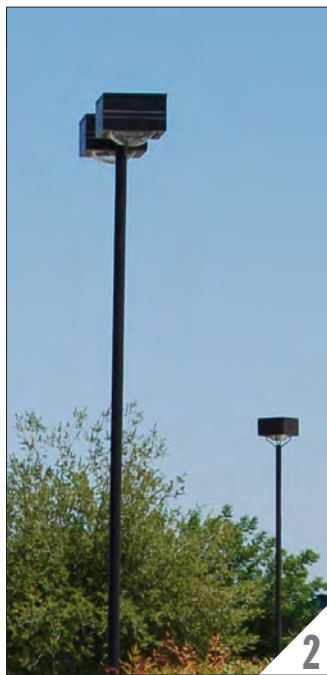
- No maintenance or repair required.

CONs:

- Without screening or blocking sunlight prior to entering the building, heat travels through the glass and into the space causing a green house effect if windows are not open/operable.
- Due to no exterior shading devices, interior blinds are drawn down the majority of the day obstructing views to the exterior.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Extend overhangs or add components that are part of the main structure/mass to provide shade and exterior spaces.
- Add shading devices to the exterior at window locations to block sunlight from entering building
- Consider adding separate shading structures and/or entry structure on the campus to provide additional options of occupation currently limited to the interior.



//EXTERIOR: LIGHTING

THEMES:

- Exterior light fixtures are constant throughout the whole campus.
- Semi-circle downward lit wall sconce light fixtures are mounted along a datum above ribbon windows.
- Semi recessed rectangular light fixture mounted on the underside of the hip roof overhand and fully recessed can light fixtures on soffit just above the main entry.
- Site lighting consist of square tube poles and box lights at the top.

PROs:

- Exterior lighting is consistent and easy to maintain.
- Site lighting relate to the overall boxy theme of the main buildings.
- Entry soffit light signifies entry in addition to illuminating building signage.
- Semi-circle wall sconce are a good contrast to the boxy and rectangular theme of the main building.

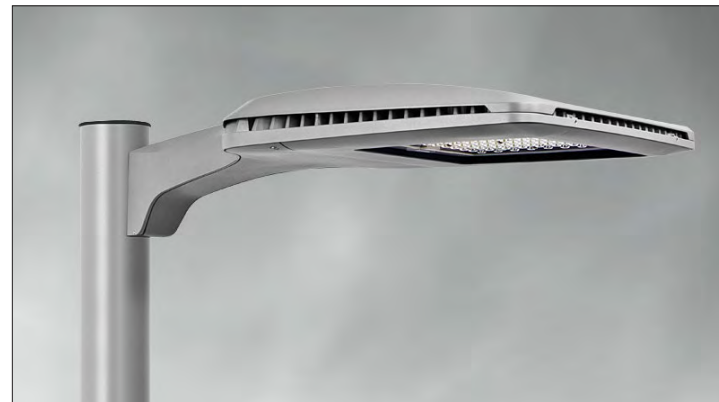
CONs:

- Entry lighting lack level of design compared to exterior sconce lighting around the building.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Consider higher level of lighting design for front entry of main building on campus.
- 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 through out 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.
- Consider use of darker finish (dark bronze) for pole lighting that is also consistent with the aesthetics of the campus.

RECOMMENDED EXTERIOR LIGHTING



PureForm P21
Gardco



Designer Canopy 220
Gardco

1 Straight square steel tube poles with above ground concrete foundation mounted with square box light fixture on top are common site lighting used at building perimeter.

2 Double mounted square light fixtures on square tube steel poles with above ground concrete foundations are used at campus parking lot.

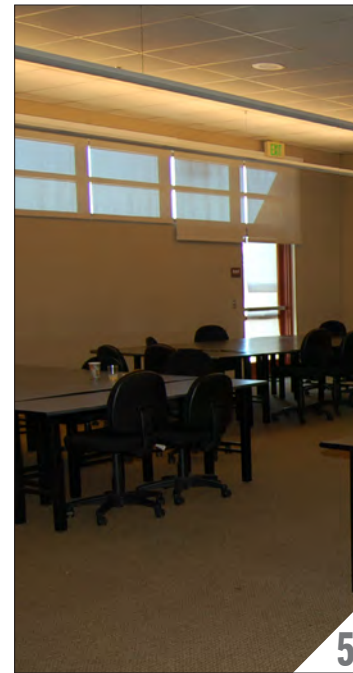
3 Semi recessed light fixtures in soffit provide both entry and signage illumination.

4 Double loaded corridor to classrooms has a direct access to the outside through aluminum framed storefront and door with large glazing.

5 High windows covered with blinds signify unwanted light or glare entering building.

6 Typical office and classroom solid core wooden door with vision panel.

7 Clerestory windows allow ample amount of light into main lobby.



//INTERIOR: DOORS & WINDOWS

THEMES:

- Aluminum metal storefronts door and window systems are typical of entries into interior spaces with at least one row of windows above door datum.
- Storefronts at main entry are high with many rows of windows above door datum.
- Solid core wooden doors with lites are typical of classrooms, temporary prefabricated office spaces in lobby and wooden doors without lites are typical of service doors and bathrooms.
- Clerestory windows in main lobby.

PROs:

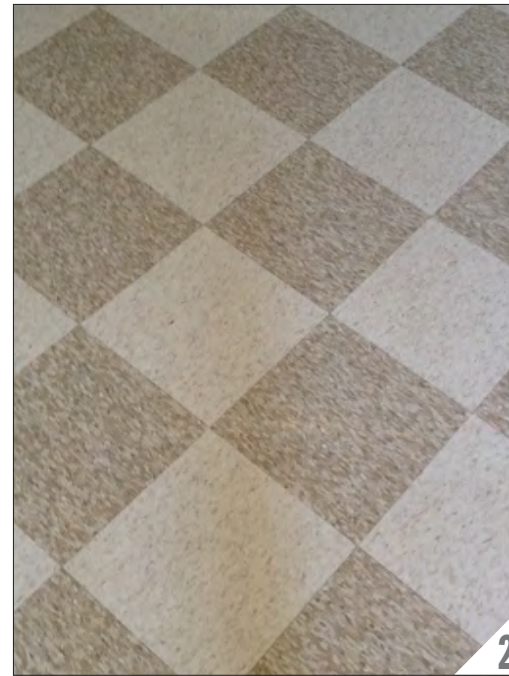
- Aluminum storefronts, solid core wooden doors, and hollow metal door frames are durable and easy to maintain.
- Ample natural sunlight is able to penetrate spaces through clerestories, providing a pleasing environment and reduction in energy demand from light fixtures.
- Wooden doors add a warm touch to interior spaces.

CONs:

- Inconsistent use of color/type of clerestory window frames and storefront frames.
- Natural light does not flood double loaded corridors.
- Without blinds or exterior shading devices at windows, glare is an issue with direct sunlight.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Standardize a similar color or material for all window frames, door frames, and storefronts.
- Consider alternative ways to naturally light corridors in renovated spaces or new construction.
- Design to allow indirect light to enter buildings through windows rather than allowing direct light to enter and produce glare.



//INTERIOR: FINISHES & LIGHTING

THEMES:

- Combination of broadloom carpet and patterned resilient flooring in main lobby and strictly resilient tile in double loaded corridors.
- Rubber base over light color painted gypsum board walls with designed reveals at and above door datum.
- Glass block screen wall at door datum height opposite of front entry.
- Acoustical panels designed with reveals below clerestory windows.
- Hard lid gypsum board ceiling in main lobby and double loaded corridors.
- Exposed steel truss painted matching color of storefront framing.
- All interior door frames, beside entries into building, are painted with field color.
- Range in finish palette with warm and cool colors.
- Natural lighting is primary in main lobby with recessed can light fixtures in soffits and bathroom corridor.
- Surface mounted light fixtures aligned perpendicular to circulation in double loaded corridors

PROs:

- Resilient floor tile and rubber bases are durable.
- Balanced color combination of warm natural tones and cool tones of green.
- Glass block wall helps with anticipating those turning the corner to avoid collision.
- Painted gypsum board walls are easy to patch, repair, and maintain.
- Attempt to break down large and tall space in main lobby to human scale by designing different materials, finishes, and components together.
- Hard lid gypsum ceiling is seem less and allows for light fixtures to follow their own organization in contrast to being limited to dropped acoustical panel ceiling grid system.

CONS:

- Rolled carpet is difficult to replace in case of staining.
- Floor patterns are of the era built and outdated/busy.
- Glass block screen wall is not in harmony with the overall aesthetic of the building.
- Although interior finishes, materials, and components break down scale, an opportunity is still missed in paying more attention to the relationship between materials, finishes, and program.
- Inconsistent use of interior light fixtures in the same space; mix between surface mounted and recessed light fixtures do not carry same theme or relate to one another.
- There are limited amount of light fixtures to operate main lobby in the evening when daylight can not be utilized to illuminate the space.
- Interior frames do not match accent color of entry opening frames.

1 View from building entry into main lobby space shows a mix of materials and patterns.

2 Detail of floor pattern of resilient tile flooring in main lobby space.

3 Exposed structural framing in main lobby space add character and allow for clerestory windows.

RECOMMENDED INTERIOR FINISH PALETTE



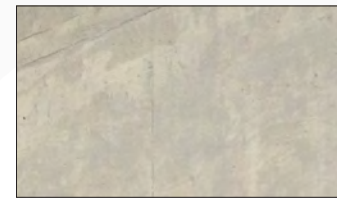
Carpet: Cross Country BT145 Mowhawk



VCT: 57506 Colorado Stone Armstrong

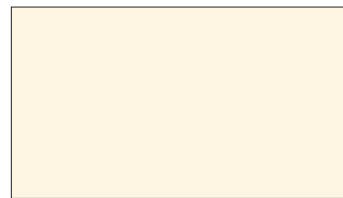


Linoleum: LP555 Constellation Armstrong

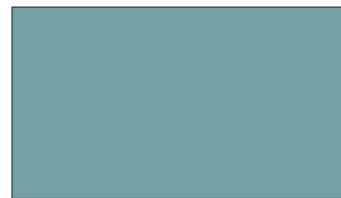


Exposed: Sealed Epoxy Concrete

Flooring



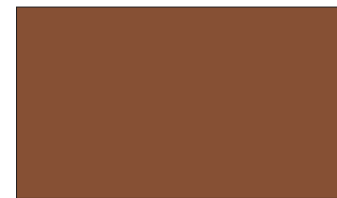
Field: Light Color
RGB: R255, G245, B226



Accent: Cool Color
RGB: R117, G160, B161



Accent: Complimentary Cool Color
RGB: R98 G31, B72

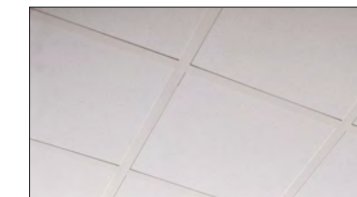


Accent: Warm Complementary Color
RGB: R134, G80, B52

Guiding Colors for Interior Paint



Acoustical Tile: 12 x 12 Tegular Armstrong



Acoustical Tile: 12 x 12 Clean Room Armstrong

*Gypsum Hard Lid Ceiling where appropriate.

Suspended Ceilings

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Consider the use of tile carpet and paint instead of broadloom carpet for easy repair and maintenance.
- Use timeless patterns or bring a contemporary feel in remodel or new construction.
- Utilize materials for screen walls and other components that are in line with the overall theme and aesthetic of the building.
- Design interior spaces and highlight spacial function through purposefully combining colors, finishes, materials and architectural components with interior functions.
- Match all interior lighting fixtures with the same theme of the building.
- Be consistent with the same types of light sources to maintain identical light color through out the entire campus.
- Light fixtures should also reflect hierarchies of spaces and uses.
- Choose exposed ceiling systems, rather than concealed mounting ceiling systems.
- Add additional light fixtures to main lobby if it is to be utilized during the evening hours.
- Paint all window and door frames to match accent color used on storefront frames.



//INTERIOR: CLASSROOM STANDARDS

THEMES:

- Broadloom Carpet floor with rubber base
- Textured wall coverings over gypsum board.
- 2' x 2' exposed grid acoustical panel ceiling system.
- Up lit pendant light fixtures hung from T-bar.
- Teaching station.
- White boards.
- Similar tones and hues of material finishes & colors.
- Roll down window blinds used at ribbon windows.
- Refer to KCCD Construction Product Standards for additional information.
- Refer to Kern Community College District Furniture Standards for standard classroom layout.

PROs:

- Light colors are suitable for classroom illumination.
- Exposed grid acoustical panel ceiling system provides easy access and maintenance.

CONs:

- Use of wall coverings are difficult to repair.
- No accent colors besides those used in door/window frames.
- Broadloom carpet is difficult to repair in the case of carpet stains.
- Pendant lighting is at an awkward height from suspended ceiling.
- Uplit pendant lighting has tendency to collect dead bugs and dust.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Choose to use paint rather than wall coverings.
- Introduce accent color in other components of room (ie wall bases, furniture trim, chairs etc.).
- Consider using carpet tile for easier maintenance.
- Classroom lighting is to be surface-mounted or recessed only where ceilings are too low (below 10 feet) to permit suspended fixtures.
- If pendent lighting are used, pendant lights should be open or partially open to make it easier to clean out debris and dead bugs.
- Refer to KCCD Construction Product Standards for additional information.
- Refer to Kern Community College District Furniture Standards for standard classroom layout.

1 Typical classroom interior showing a flexible space with minimal finishes.

RECOMMENDED CLASSROOM STANDARDS



Parabolic Louver

White Cross Blade


Suspended Series 12-ID indirect/direct luminaire
Finelite

Suspended HP-4 indirect/direct luminaire
Finelite

Suspended Light Fixture



Mobile Teaching Station
Office One



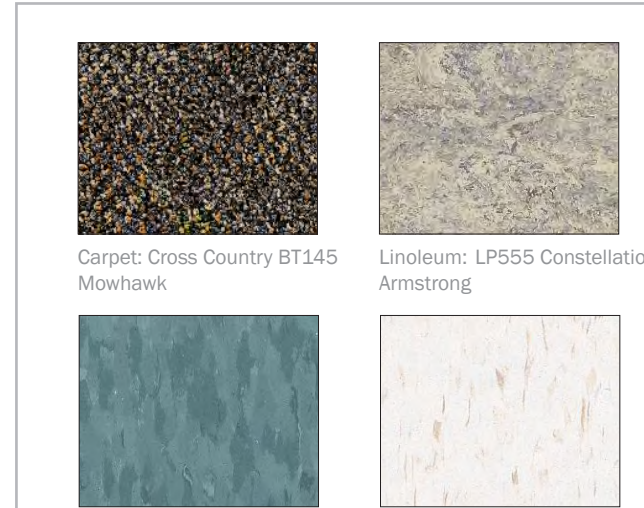
Field: Light Color
RGB: R255, G245, B226

Accent: Cool Color
RGB: R117, G160, B161

Accent: Complementary Color
RGB: R134, G80, B52

Accent: Complementary Color
RGB: R98 G31, B72

Guiding Colors for Interior Paint



Carpet: Cross Country BT145
Mowhawk

Linoleum: LP555 Constellation
Armstrong

VCT: 57506 Colorado Stone
Armstrong

VCT: 51929 Sandy Beach
Armstrong

Flooring



Acoustical Tile: 12 x 12 Tegular
Armstrong



//EXTERIOR: BATHROOM STANDARDS

THEMES:

- 2" x 2" ceramic floor tile with pattern containing 4 colors; a field color and 3 accent colors.
- 6" x 6" ceramic tile wall base matching field wall tiles.
- Combination between painted gypsum and floor to ceiling tiled walls with running bands of black and white tile.
- Hard lid gypsum board ceiling with flush mounted light fixtures.
- Composite bathroom partitions.
- Epoxy counter tops.

PROs:

- Designed bathroom space with a range of colors and finishes that is visually interesting
- Light field colors help illuminate the restroom space.

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.
- Two different languages are being used when comparing patterns and colors used on walls and floors.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

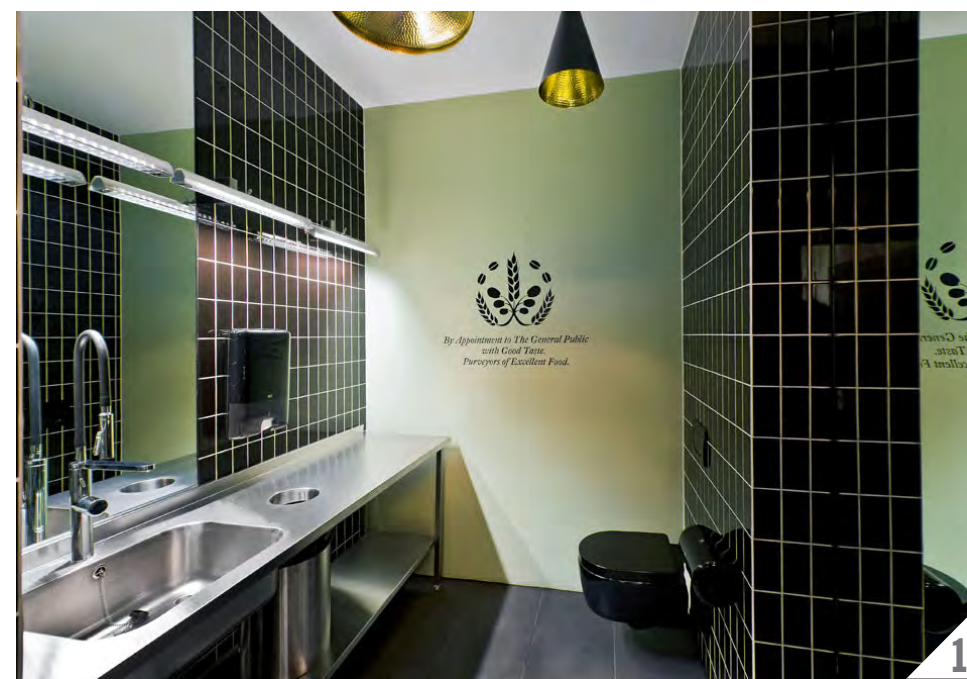
- Use 12" minimum sized tiles for both wall and floor applications.
- Consider use of darker colored grout and graffiti resistant toilet partitions.
- Design restrooms with an overall pattern and color concept.
- Refer to KCCD Construction Product Standards for additional information.
- Refer to Kern Community College District Furniture Standards for standard classroom layout.

1 Small floor tiles used to make checkered pattern at 12" x 12" modules could have been substituted with actual 12" x 12" tiles that would be easier to maintain.

2 Image shows partitions, lavatories inset into counter top, and wall patterns. Banding tiles do not match color or patterning language of floor tiles.

3 Example of vibrant contemporary bathroom design with durable plumbing fixtures, energy efficient light fixtures, and designed wall finishes.

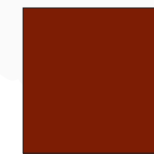
4 Simple band of tiles add character to restrooms with simple/no patterning.



RECOMMENDED BATHROOM STANDARDS



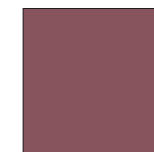
Jade QH55
Daltile G2



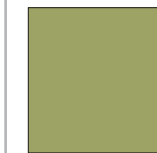
Tuscany QH74
Daltile G2



Peacock QH62
Daltile G2



Cayenne QH49
Daltile G2



Sweet Pea QH28
Daltile G1



Buttercream
QH49
Daltile G1

Ceramic Tile



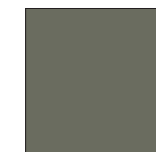
Golden Khaki
SCRC SC01



Terra Cotta
SCRC SC03



Desert Seige
SCRC SC02



Forrest Green
SCRC SC04



Bobrick
Sierra Series

Composite Partitions



CFE-3 Recessed Cleanroom
Cooper Lighting



1



2

1 Signage made from polymere based material surface mounted above front entry.

2 Room identification signage utilizing acrylic panels with aluminum framing. These offer durability & versatility in changing out panels.

3 Vehicular tow sign mounted on campus standard free standing rectangular tube steel frame.

4 Pole mounted parking sign adjacent to tow sign could have been combined into one free standing structure.

5 Innovative way to combine accessible parking sign with security bollard.

6 Exit sign with colored acrylic panels with aluminum framing.



3



4



5



6

1.1.3 WAY FINDING, LANDSCAPING, & SITE FEATURES

As stated in the Facilities Master Plan, by providing improved wayfinding elements, landscaping, and site features Bishop would gain a true sense of educational presence that is representative of a postsecondary institution.

//WAYFINDING: EXTERIOR & INTERIOR SIGNAGE

THEMES:

- Exterior signage are composed of acrylic letters simply attached to the exterior of the building.
- Interior signage use an extruded aluminum frame and mounting system.
- Letters are not all capitalized for exterior signage.
- Exterior and Interior signage utilize the same family of fonts.
- interior signage color theme are matching and complimentary to the existing accent color used in the interior and exterior of the building.
- Exterior informational signage have typical signage on metal plates fastened to rectangular welded metal tube framing.
- Site Parking signage on metal plates fastened to oversized steel pipe bollards.

CAMPUS STANDARD TYPE FACE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789

- **HELVETICA NEUE 65 MEDIUM:**

PROs:

- Using the same interior and exterior font type help to unify the campus
- Acrylic signage and extruded aluminum frames are durable.
- Matching and complementing interior signage colors additionally aid in visually unifying the campus.
- Font sizes are easy to read

CONs:

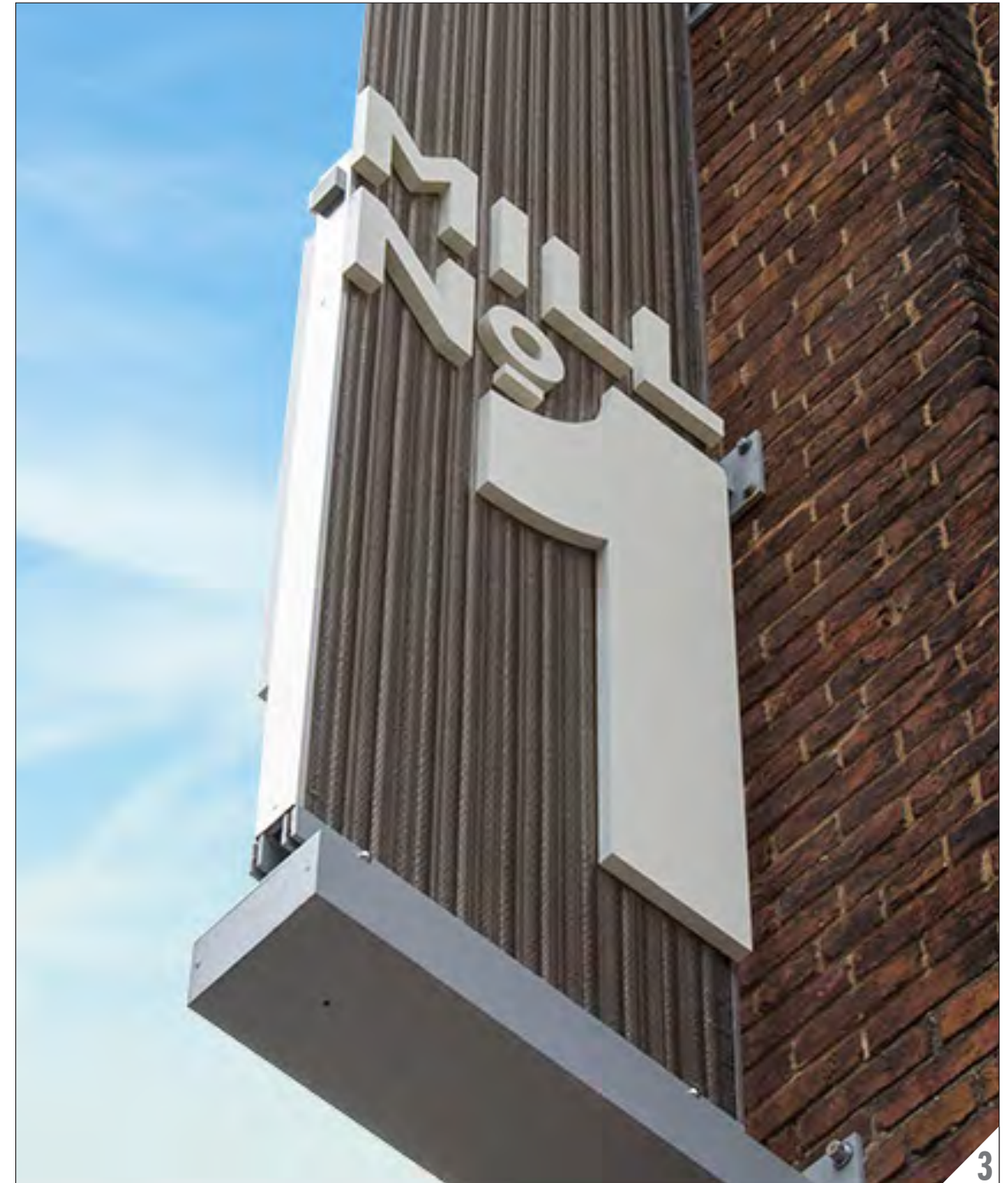
- Exterior & interior signage is limited in design and miss an opportunity to aid in the campus' educational presence.
- Text though easy to read, may be oversized.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Consider adding elements such as structure or lighting to future exterior & interior signage that signify entry and postsecondary presence.
- Study font sizes that are minimally sized, yet still legible from a given distance.
- Develop a Bakersfield College Signage Project to set standards and provide additional detailed information for the campus' wayfinding elements.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789

- **HELVETICA NEUE 55 ROMAN:**



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

2 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).

3 Simple strategy that gives depth to building signage by incorporating additional materials into the composition and varying the scale based on hierarchical organization of names.

4 Example of utilizing and designing interior wall to communicate to potential and existing students.

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

6 Additional example of creating visual interest through incorporating room identification with the interior space.

7 Another example of flexible and appealing method of communication between campus administration and students.





//WAYFINDING: MONUMENTS

THEMES:

- Large concrete monumental campus sign at vehicle entry.
- Dedication plaque mounted on building at entry.

PROs:

- Large monument sign is affective at demarcating entry.

CONs:

- Campus monument sign lacks depth and diversity in material.
- Mounted dedication plaque is adhered to exterior stucco wall does not give a sense of permanence.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Consider adding elements such as structure or lighting and varying finishes to give a greater sense of aspiration and postsecondary institution.
- Consider inseting or surrounding dedication plaque with materials which give a sense of permanence such as stone veneer, brick, or concrete.

1 Cast in place concrete campus entry sign is large and prominent, but lacks depth in material.

2 College dedication plaque surface mounted on front entry on plaster wall.

4 Example of college monumental / entry sign that creates visual appeal through composition of varying materials.

5 Sense of permanence is established by this example of inlaying metal plaque into stone rather than surface mounting.

6 A contemporary approach to combining college monumental / entry sign with electronic "posting" board.

7 Alternative look at the versatility of embedding monumental or donation plaques into modular tiles.





//LANDSCAPING

THEMES:

- Limited plant palette that is requires irrigation.
- Planters and green space define edges of walkways and building footprint.

PROs:

- Landscaping clearly define walkways and entrances.
- Irrigated plants produce micro climate through shade and evaporative cooling that assists with balancing heat island effect caused by concrete and asphalt.

CONS:

- In a drought, other alternative landscaping methods could be utilized that use no to little water.
- Landscaping lacks integration with building and structure, characterizing it as something separate manicured apart from the building.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Consider xeriscaping that will reduce, if not eliminate the need for irrigation.
- Design landscaping to become part of and surround buildings, blurring the line and providing a gradual transition between interior and exterior space.

- 1 Existing planters on campus define walkways and hold turf, bushes, and trees
- 2 Bushes along pathway help distinguish walkway to entries.
- 3 Typical treatment of turf along building perimeter.
- 4 View through trees and bushes towards campus portables show that trees in planters with bushes provide shade that is not habitable.
- 5 Voids in the massing provide private areas that can be landscaped and habitable, blurring the line between interior and exterior.
- 6 A simple and native landscaping that compliments and actually highlights the architecture by not overpowering it.

RECOMMENDED PLANT PALETTE

Licuala Palm
Licuala grandis



Bamboo
Bambusa glaucophylla



Bromeliad - Red
Aechmea blanchetiana



Boston Fern
Nephrolepis exaltata



Bromeliad - Orange
Aechmea blanchetiana



Philodendron Burle Marx
Philodendron 'Burle Marx'



5



6



1



2

1 Bench with precast concrete exposed aggregate supports and pre-fabricated metal seat and back support to match trash receptacle.

2 Precast concrete trash receptacle with exposed aggregate and inset no smoking sign to match campus bench.

//SITE FEATURES: FURNITURE & PAVING

THEMES:

- Site furnishings are complimentary to the color theme of the main building on campus.
- Prefabricated site bench and trash receptacle are made with matching exposed aggregate concrete and metal with powder coated finish.
- Site furnishings are located at and near entrance.
- Paving consists of saw cut concrete at 5' intervals.

PROs:

- The use of metal and concrete are heavy and durable.
- Saw cut paving patterns are simple grids that match the existing modular nature of the building's facade.

CONs:

- Lack in paving design miss an opportunity to create a more dynamic walkway and entry.
- Paving highlights blemishes and stains unable to mask them in its material finish.
- Limited amounts of benches and other site furnishings on campus.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Explore paving entry designs and use of various materials and techniques such as color additives to concrete, exposed aggregate finishes, flowing patterns, etc.
- Use finishes that are able to conceal blemishes and stains.
- Consider additional metal fabrication on the exterior of the building or erected on site.

