# APPENDIX C:

## ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES, LIGHTING MASTER PLAN, AND SIGNAGE AND WAYFINDING MASTER PLAN

# CAMPUS DESIGN GUIDELINES

RIO HONDO COLLEGE WHITTIER, CA

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APPENDIX C:

AN INTRODUCTION

These Architectural Design Guidelines for Rio Hondo College are a component of the 2006 Master Plan for the college. The overarching component in this group of documents is the Master Plan itself, including the Infrastructure Master Plan. The component document here presented contains the Architectural Design Guidelines as well as design guidelines for exterior lighting and exterior signage for wayfinding. The third and final component of the Master Plan documents is the Campus Landscape Master Plan.

The design guidelines contained herein are intended to be indeed guidelines for the design development of the campus so that it remains a visually coherent place while also becoming increasingly accessible, functional and satisfying for the institution's community. As guidelines they are intended to communicate to designers those elements of the campus environment perceived to be particularly valued, warn against elements found wanting and set the direction for continued development.

A. INTENT

The Design Guidelines provide design direction for those architects, planners and designers working on the Rio Hondo College Campus. The document will hopefully explain the rationale behind the guidelines through a narrative of the College's past, present and future. The guidelines suggest means by which future projects might both respect the integrity of the Campus and enhance the experience of its students, faculty and community. It attempts not only to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of the Campus, as currently configured, but also to clarify these strengths and correct the weaknesses. In doing so, this document is based on the goals set forth in both Vision Plan and complements the College Master Plan. Of course, flexibility in interpreting this document is assumed, in order for the Campus to be assured the best possible solutions. The intent of these guidelines is not to thwart the innovation or creativity in any specific design response. Rather, this document should serve to assist the architect, by clarifying the Campus's physical attributes, its sense of identity and its aspirations. The Design Guidelines ultimately describe the many contexts in which each architect or designer will be working.

B. PROCESS

A series of meetings and workshops were held to solicit the input of the entire Rio Hondo College Community, including the Board of Trustees, the Planning Fiscal Council, students, faculty and staff. A more complete description of the meetings, retreats, planning sessions and campus participation in the Master Plan process is given in the Introduction to the Master Plan itself. This document attempts to reflect the opinions of these many participants as they relate to Design Guidelines for architecture, exterior lighting and graphics for wayfinding.

C. BOARD OF TRUSTEES INPUT

The input from all the constituents of the Rio Hondo College Master Plan are synthesised in this document. An important voice in the development of these guidelines has been the input from the Board of Trustees, which has observed that the existing nature of the Campus be respected, clarified and strengthened by any future design or renovation. The Board identified the following five areas of concern regarding improvements to the Campus:

ARCHITECTURAL AESTHETICS
The Board requested that the fabric of the Campus be respected and that new projects reinforce, not diminish, the existing character of the campus.

LANDSCAPE DESIGN
The Board suggested retaining the open, spacious feel of the campus and that new projects reinforce, not diminish, the nature or quantity of civic spaces on Campus. Wherever possible new spaces are to be created for outdoor student interaction. Palm trees, representative of Rio Hondo College, shall be retained wherever possible. Low maintenance, drought tolerant landscapes are to be considered. Water is suggested as a focal point to landscape designs. (The Landscape Guidelines expand on these topics, including xeriscaping.)

FUNCTIONALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY
The Board wanted to ensure that new projects are both functional and accessible to all, ensuring that instructional needs not be sacrificed solely for aesthetics. They hoped weather protection to exterior areas would be provided to new construction as it has been to other structures on campus.

SUSTAINABLE DESIGN
They suggested that principles of environmental design, especially sustainability and energy efficiency, be integrated into all new designs.

SEISMIC SAFETY
Finally, the Board wished to emphasize the importance of design for seismic safety in all the college buildings.

## A. CAMPUS HISTORY AND ITS SITE

The campus of Rio Hondo College is an exemplary expression of mid-twentieth century college planning and architecture in California. The architectural influences on its planning and design help to explain its specific development and to understand the strengths and weakness of the existing physical environment to support the present mission of the institution. The campus of Rio Hondo College, the original buildings of which were completed in 1967, was set on a steeply sloping site of 162 acres in an undeveloped part of the greater Whittier area. The buildings with their singular design vision and consistent construction techniques were designed by the southern California architectural firm of Smith, Powell and Morgridge. These first buildings included the Library, the Administration building, the Wray Theater, the Campus Inn and the Business/Music Building. They are primarily one and two-story structures grouped around rectangular, interlocking courtyards, which step up the site's steep hillside.

### CAMPUS SITE

The separation of facilities for higher education from the populated areas they serve is a long standing tradition in America and is unlike the typical development patterns for higher education in Europe. The residential collegiate structure of most early American institutions combined with America's well-documented cultural anti-urban bias tended to make ex-urban or rural sites attractive to siting colleges and universities. Starting this trend, Harvard, established in 1640 (Boston was only established in 1630) found it desirable to situate itself in rural Cambridge across the Charles River from the distractions even such an early city. The residential nature of American colleges led to the inclusion of social and athletic functions to the assumed roles for these institutions which it turn led to the need for larger land areas than that required for simply the teaching of classes.

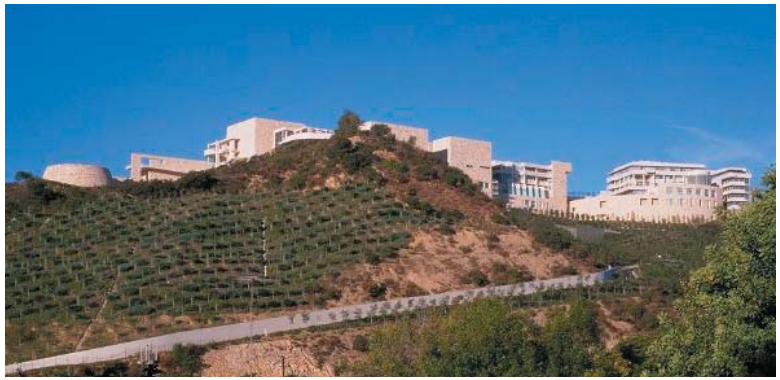
Even though they do not include on-campus residences for the students, community colleges by embracing these latter functions (and together with the need for automobile parking) tend to require significant contiguous land areas, further strengthening the tendency to seek out large, separate sites for founding new colleges. Therefore the historical idea of a campus apart remains strong in the conception of colleges, even though it can work

Rio Hondo College Campus: Aerial View c. 2000

Rio Hondo College Campus seen from Workman Mill Road

against the integration of a community college, such as Rio Hondo, into its community.

With a commanding presence over the adjacent valley, the Rio Hondo College Campus is reminiscent of both other hillside campuses and hilltop villages. Vast views of the Los Angeles Basin and the San Gabriel Mountains can been seen from much of the Campus perimeter. This perimeter of Campus, ringed by parking lots, reflects the predominance of auto commuters at the time of its founding and to the present. Approach to and arrival at the Campus, as well as much of its signage and identity, all emphasize the individual automobile.



The Getty Center, Los Angeles

The Italian Hill-town of Scalea

Above: Rio Hondo College

Examples of classic Modern Style Architecture

Below: Villa Savoy by Le Corbusier

Above: House by Rudolph Schindler

THE MODERN MOVEMENT IN ARCHITECTURE

The architecture of Rio Hondo College is a clear manifestation of the mid-Century California Modern style. This architecture, which evolved from the 1920s into the mid-1970s, was in stark contrast to the architecture of the early 1920's which was heavily dominated by Spanish Mediterranean influences. The creed of 'Form follows function' expressed the Modern Movement's focus in turning from the adornment and stylistic tendencies of previous eras' designs. Rather than applied decorative materials, many of the qualities prized by the architects of this period were inherent in the materials themselves - the texture of the ceiling, the metal joists, the repetition of standard sash, the change of glazing from transparent to translucent - and equally important, the relationship of the building to nature.

Instead of elaborate details and sculptures, Modern Architecture focused on a deliberate use of regular forms and rhythms. This approach provided a certain freedom in design, characterized by shop-fabricated steel framing, the use of prefabricated materials and open floor plans that minimized the need for interior partitions. Architecture no longer had to rely on solid supporting walls, but instead, the regular structural rhythm implied by steel or concrete frames could be opened up with larger areas of glass. Repeated dimensions (called modules) were often used and could be logically subdivided and applied throughout a building, giving the design not only a grace and simplicity but also some economic efficiency.

Modern Architecture also explored new concepts for spatial organization and expression. In an attempt to emphasize the volume, rather than the mass of the structure, many buildings are simply spaces enclosed by simple forms, often those of horizontally emphasized, white, stuccoed planes. Walls were treated as linear compositions, resulting in buildings formed by a combination of solids and voids. These structures almost always had flat roofs with horizontal strip windows. Lower floors were often cut back with overhanging upper stories, giving buildings the quality of lightness and suspension, in contrast to the more massive appearances of earlier buildings. Windows, in and of themselves, constituted an important element in the modern architectural style and became one of its most conspicuous features, often in horizontal strips. Rather than breaking the glass wall surface with heavy mullions, light simple frames were used to emphasize the glass as a material. Horizontal surfaces were often continuous and uninterrupted, creating a sense of linearity and horizontality.

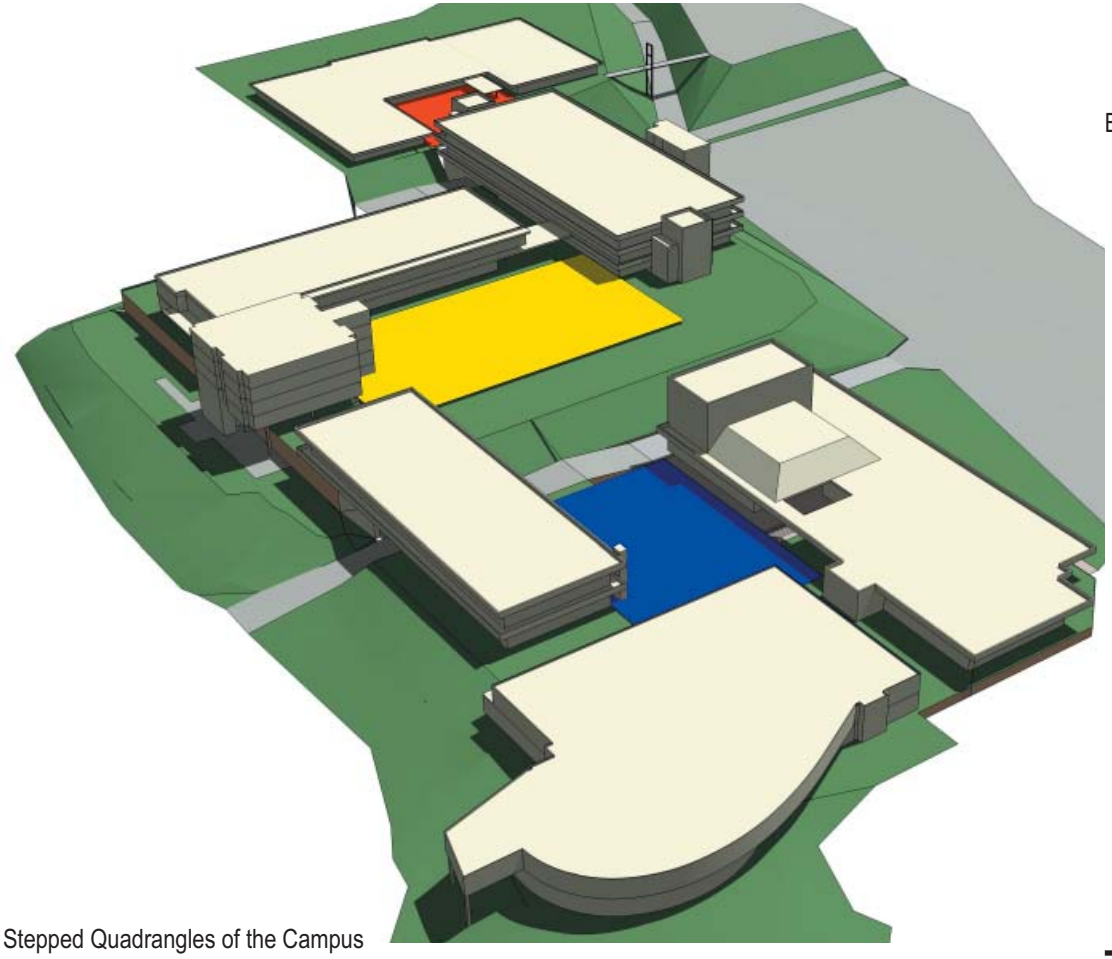
LANDSCAPE

Landscape architecture too was transformed by the Modern Movement. The design aesthetic that evolved after the Second World War rejected the formalism of previous eras. It expressed continuity between the interior spaces of buildings and their sites. Formal axes were suppressed and many landscape elements dropped down into the ground plane, like 'painted ground'. Modern designs became more abstract, providing a background for the architecture and the activities that took place within the landscaped setting. Though formal axes and symmetry were diminished, use and movement through both building and public space were emphasized, creating new, dynamic kinds of organizing relationships.

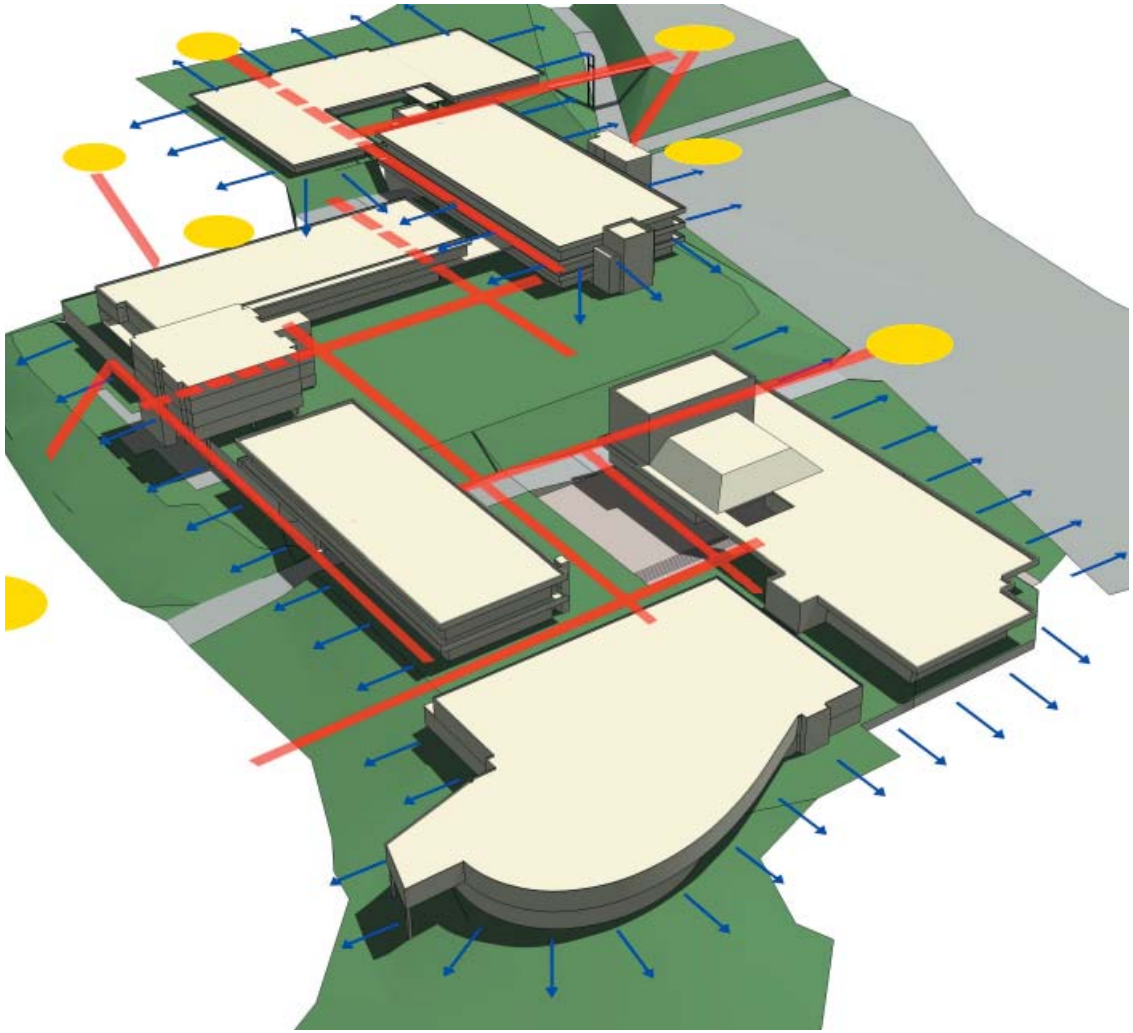
B. RIO HONDO CAMPUS FORM

STEPPED QUADRANGLES

The Rio Hondo College Campus is a pristine example of the modern international style. The Campus is a bucolic oasis amid what has become a highly developed region of Southern California. The Campus has an established core, surrounded by a loop road and surface parking. The campus core's buildings are a series of rectilinear forms arranged in an orthogonal grid. The buildings are organized around a series of rectangular quadrangles or courtyards that step up the hillside. The buildings tend to have has a subtle "front and back" side, with front sides oriented to the interior campus quadrangles and back sides oriented to parking or landscape slopes. In the diagram to the left the three interconnecting 'court' levels are highlighted. The Lower Quad Level is highlighted in blue. The Upper Quad is designated with a yellow rectangle in the middle of the illustration. And the Technology Court Level is shown in red to the upper right above. Vertical connections, mostly stair and elevator towers, break the general horizontal emphasis and connect the three Campus quadrangles.



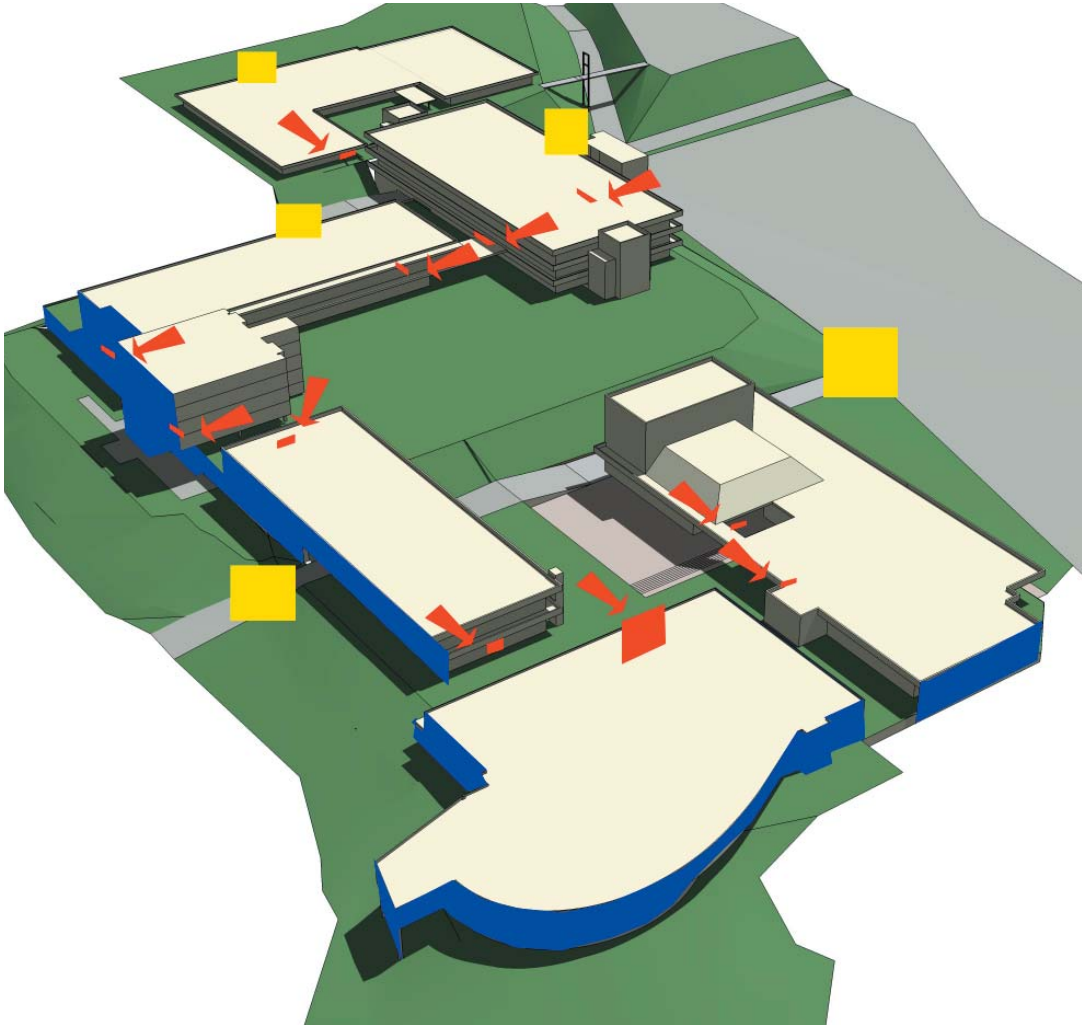
Stepped Quadrangles of the Campus



PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT

The Rio Hondo College Campus is also a prime example of the tenants of Modern landscape design. How one moves through the site is expressed in both the open spaces of the overlapping courts, where most of the landscaping has been pushed to the perimeter and nearer the buildings. The overlapping forms and exterior building circulation allows the Campus possibilities of a porous nature, though this nature is never fully exploited.

The orthogonal nature of built and open spaces connects the components of the campus, particularly the quadrangles, visually and psychologically. The orthogonal rigor of the campus also sets up a dialogue with the natural landscape of the surrounding hillsides, while framing views of that landscape and far vistas of the San Gabriel Valley surrounding the campus. The campus is organized around how students move through it, not formal axes defined by rows of hedges and trees, but axes of strong pedestrian access through and around the Campus. In the diagram to the left, the movement axes are highlighted in red, the views in blue and the entry points of pedestrians in yellow.



IDENTITY

The issue of visual identity is important to a college campus. How the campus is seen and understood establishes the initial relationships of the community to the institution. The diagram to the left shows several levels of identity one perceives when visiting the Rio Hondo campus. The blue surfaces represent the identity of the Campus as perceived by the surrounding community. The yellow rectangles represent the varied points of possible identities of the Campus to pedestrians. And the red suggests the specific building identities, though the entries noted are often hidden from view. Not shown in this diagram, but of significant importance to the identity of the Rio Hondo campus is the initial entrance sequence to the main Campus from Workman Mill Road.

Library Tower as vertical element in Campus

Above: Exterior Circulation, exposed structure

## C. EXISTING ARCHITECTURE

### THE BUILDINGS

The majority of the buildings on campus were constructed in the 1960's with only one structure receiving any significant level of renovation in the intervening years. While the master plan envisions a number of new facilities to be built over the next seven to ten years, existing structures such as the library (transformed into classrooms), the Wray Theater, Administration and the Science building will remain. As such, new buildings will need to be responsive to existing structures, taking their clues from and adding their interpretation to the previous architectural style.

The buildings, two and three stories in height with the exception of the library tower, reflect a consistent character and quality. The Science and Technology buildings were designed to reflect the style of the earlier buildings on campus. The structures are poured-in-place concrete, with expressed columns, beams, floor slabs and roofs. The floor slabs cantilever beyond the enclosed spaces and end in upturned beams, which become handrails capped by wooden handrails. These beams also become benches at regular intervals along these exterior hallways. Flat roofs project out beyond their walls and form overhangs to cover those walkways and provide shade.

This horizontal architectural expression is contrasted only by the occasional vertical form of an open stair or solid service core enclosures, the parapets of which usually extend above the flat roof slabs behind them. The remaining vertical concrete planes seldom interfere with horizontal emphasis of Campus structures and serve to capture interior spaces with a series of in-fills, recessed walls of glass and less substantial materials. This in-fill becomes decorative, a combination of glazed greenish-blue tile, on the first floor of most buildings and painted concrete block with horizontally raked mortar joints on the upper floors. These in-fill walls are penetrated by groups of metal-framed windows and doors, all in a regular rhythm. Door and window frames tend to be flush with the exterior wall surface. These surfaces, like the concrete planes throughout Campus, are presently painted predominantly a light gray that reads almost white, a darker gray for door panels and exposed ends of beams and some greenish tones to match the decorative tile. Formerly the buildings were painted a light olive green.

No Obvious Front Door

Pedestrian Movement Axes

OUTDOOR SPACES

The open space and landscape are treasured aspects of the Rio Hondo campus. Lush, green open space and plazas serve as a framework for the core of the campus, around which individual buildings are located. More natural, informal landscape surrounds the campus' perimeter, creating a clear distinction between the campus core and surrounding parking and open space. The quadrangle spaces are gracious and the views to the surrounding hillsides and valley can be spectacular when enabled or framed by the existing buildings.

DEFICIENCIES

While the general architectural style of the campus is much admired by architects and reasonably tolerated by many of the daily users of the buildings and outdoor spaces, functionally the campus buildings are often criticized for the lack of informal, relational spaces. There is not a clear hierarchy of transitional spaces, leaving a sense of abrupt transition from one space to other, as for example when one moves from inside a classroom to being outside without transitional references. The effect of the pattern of many rooms opening directly to the outdoors is to leave a great need for informal gathering spaces, places for student to discuss their assignments or to meet outside the classroom. The need for more informal gathering spaces extends to the landscape of the campus as well.

Related to this lack of hierarchy of spaces, and common to both the campus as a whole and the individual buildings, is the lack a welcoming identifiable front door. This is partially due to an emphasis on exterior circulation in each building, where many program spaces open directly to either the outdoors or to second level walkways. This lack of obvious entries complicates the navigation of campus, especially for the first time visitor. These defects in the present campus design will be rectified in all new construction and addressed for the existing buildings to the degree possible. Issues of building identity and wayfinding will be addressed in not only signage but in the form of new projects.

## A. INTRODUCTION TO THE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN GUIDELINES

The design guidelines that follow are an effort to communicate to those who will design portions of the evolving Rio Hondo Campus environment the elements and attitudes the campus community feels will produce both a coherent and a dynamic built environment.

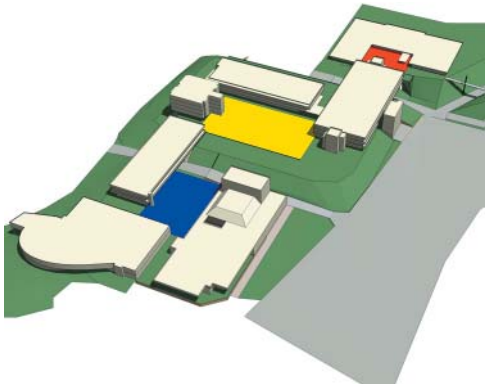
### OVERALL DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Six overall guiding design principles have been established for new construction on the Rio Hondo campus. The principles are:

1) New buildings are to reflect the general architectural character of existing buildings on campus.
2) Buildings, landscape and infrastructure improvements should incorporate elements of sustainability as appropriate and financially feasible.
3) New structures shall be limited in height to three stories as measured from the level of the upper or lower campus quad, depending on the building's location.
4) Buildings shall establish indoor/outdoor relationships with adjacent landscape and open space areas.
5) Structures shall be designed to take advantage of views.
6) Structures shall be designed with seismic safety as a primary concern.

Express Simple Lines and Articulation

Flat Roofs with terraces, where possible



Respect the Orthogonal Grid of the Campus

Limited to Three Stories

Horizontal Massing

Solid and Void Planes for Exterior Walls

B. GUIDELINES

PRIMARY ELEMENTS

Six primary elements of architectural design will provide aesthetic continuity and quality to the campus as it is built out over time. These include:

1) building massing and articulation
2) building entries
3) overhangs, colonnades and roofs
4) windows and sunscreens
5) stairways and circulation
6) materials and color palette

1. MASSING AND ARTICULATION

The following are guidelines relative to the massing and articulation of new buildings:

a) New structures shall be limited in height to three stories as measured from the level of the upper or lower campus quad, depending on the building's location

b) New structures shall be predominantly rectangular in shape when facing major quad spaces, to respect the orthogonal grid of the Campus, unless otherwise indicated

c) Major building masses shall have primarily flat roofs, incorporating terraces where feasible.

d) Circulation elements - stairs, walkways, etc. - may be expressed as separate components.

d) Structural frame, floor levels and primary wall planes should be expressed

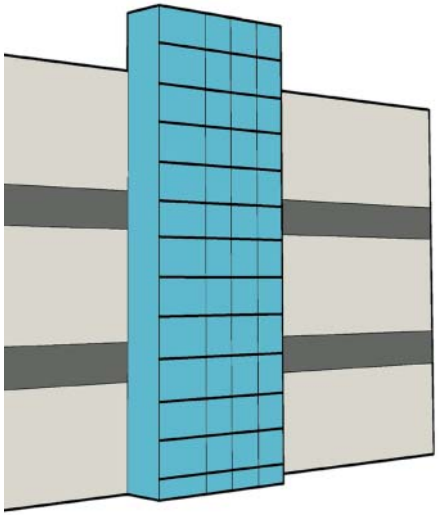


Diagram: Multi-story Glazing to Mark Entry

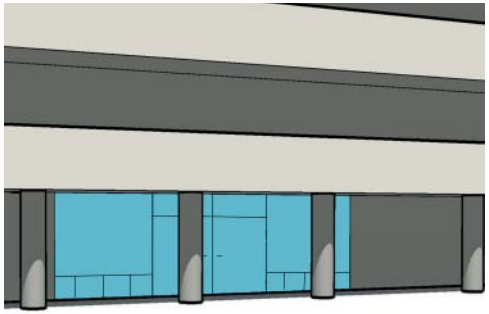


Diagram: Vision Glass at Entrance

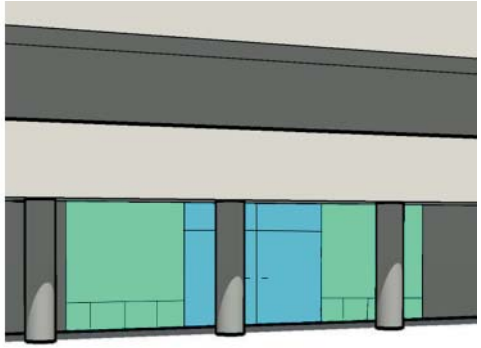


Diagram: Accent at Entrance

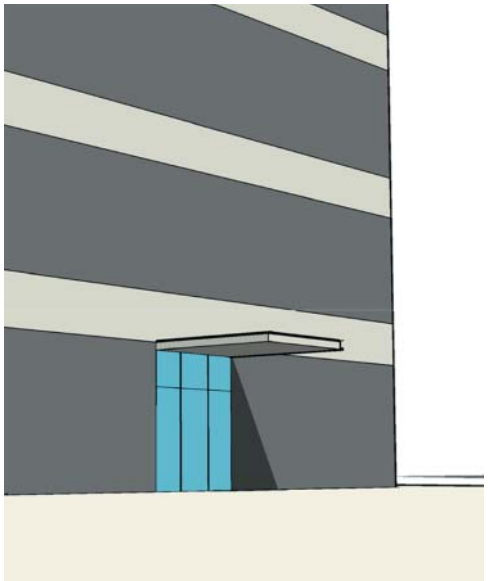


Diagram: Canopy at Entrance

2. BUILDING ENTRIES

New buildings will have clearly defined entrances and exits and shall follow the guidelines outlined below:

a) Each new building shall have one identifiable major entry. The Student Services building has two - one facing the upper quad and the other from the transit plaza. The entries shall be aligned internally to provide a direct visual and physical connection between the two. In the case of the Academic Commons Building, a breezeway permits access form both the quad spaces and the upper terrace walk.

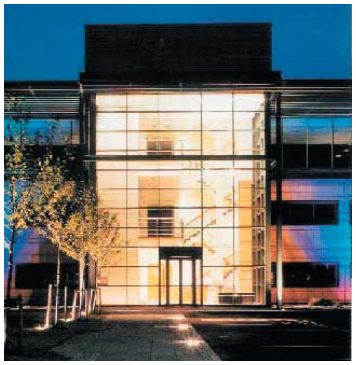
b) Primary building entries shall incorporate a canopy or other entry feature denoting their prominence.

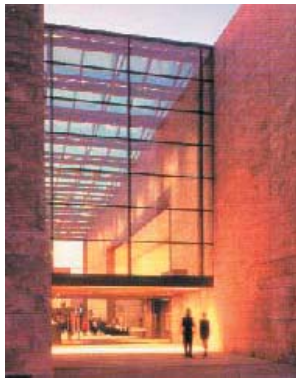
c) Entries, atriums and passageways shall be well lit, serving as beacons on the campus during evening hours.

d) To the degree possible, existing buildings ought to be retrofitted to incorporate more prominent building entry features such as canopies.

e) The use of accent tile or vision glass at secondary entry points should be considered.

Examples of Entries at Other Buildings





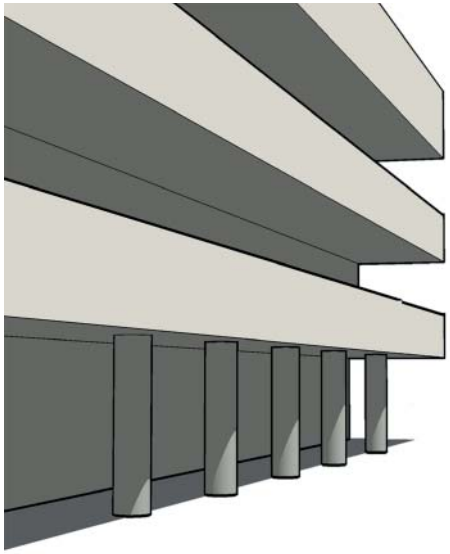


Diagram: Colonnade Overhang


Colonnade Overhang

Examples of Shading Devices on South-facing Walls

3. OVERHANGS COLONNADES AND ROOFS

Colonnades and overhangs are important features in new buildings, designed to protect pedestrians from inclement weather including both extreme heat and sun, as well as rain and wind. By integrating these features into new buildings, students, faculty and staff will be able to move throughout the campus in a protected manner facilitating movement from one building to another.

a) Colonnades shall be a minimum of six feet in width

b) Overhangs, when used as second level exterior corridors, can also be incorporated into the architecture

c) Colonnades should be light and open yet still create a distinction between circulation and plaza maintaining 90% open front. Spacing of columns should be approximately 15' - 0"

d) Where possible, canopies should be integrated (but not subsumed into) colonnade

Roofs are one of the final ingredients in the composition of a building, and again, play not only a functional role but an aesthetic one as well.

a) Roofs shall be flat, yet designed to drain appropriately.

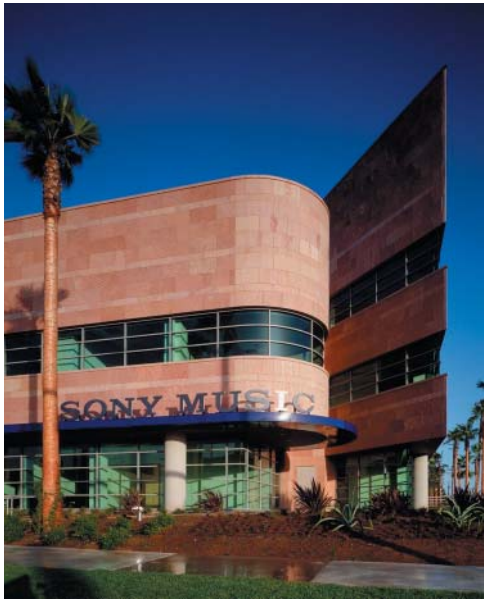
b) Roofs shall be light in color to reflect sun and reduce heat gain.

c) The College will pursue alternative energy sources.

d) Roofs of parking structures when possible should incorporate shade structures to reduce heat build up.

e) Turf roofs, if feasible, are permitted.

f) Roof terraces, if well connected to interior spaces, are encouraged




Strip Windows flush with facade

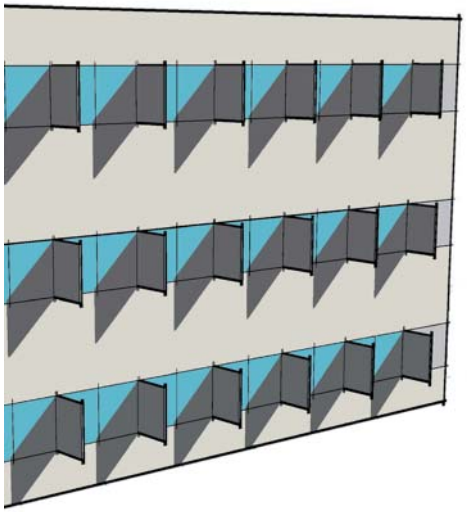


Diagram: Verticle Sun Screens with Strip Windows

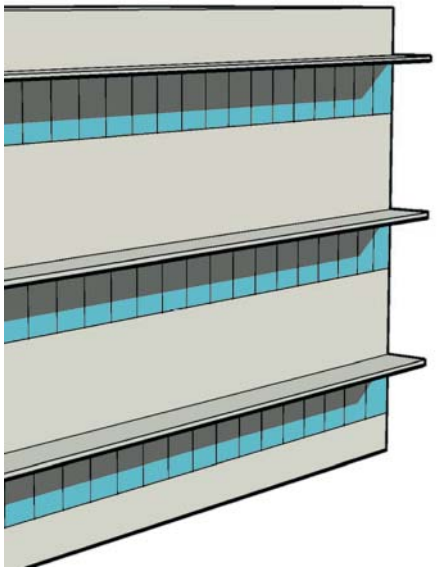


Diagram: Horizontal Sun Screen with Strip Windows

4. WINDOWS AND SUNSCREENS

Window design is not only one of the most important aesthetic considerations in establishing the overall architectural character of a building, but it is also fundamental to achieving optimum energy efficiency and comfort for building occupants. Incorporating features that maximize natural daylight - yet minimize glare; allow building occupants control of their environment through operable windows; and minimizing the need for air-conditioning and artificial light are all features that should be considered in the building's design. The choice of glazing is also important in ensuring good daylighting. A wide range of glazing is available that offers both good admission of light as well as low heat gain. Heavily tinted or reflective glass is not permitted. Specifically:

a) The placement of windows shall be oriented and designed to maximize the climatic features of the site, including views and natural breezes.

b) Where appropriate, windows shall be operable

c) Windows are generally preferred to be flush to the exterior surface of the building, rather than punched or recessed.

d) Windows shall be primarily horizontal in their orientation and shall be continuous where appropriate.

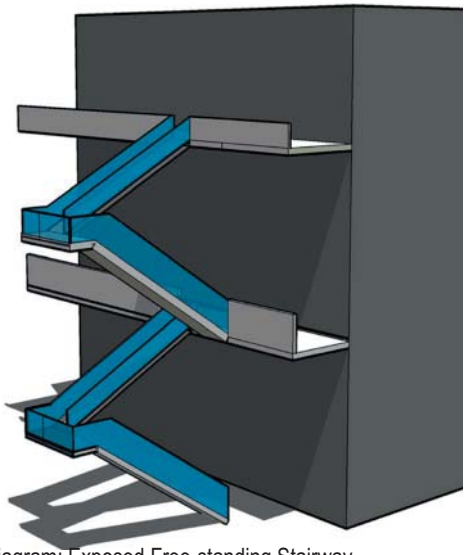


Diagram: Exposed Free-standing Stairway

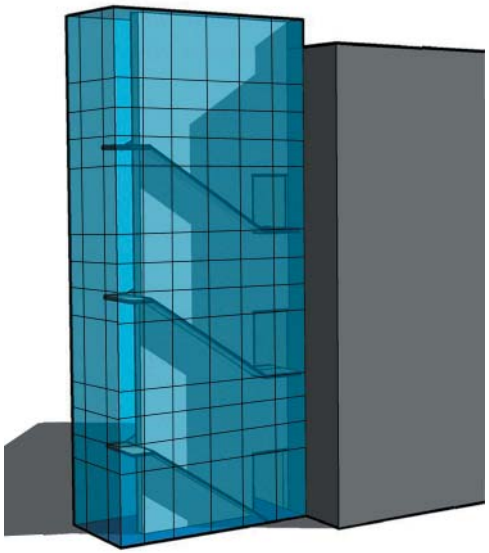


Diagram: Stairway Beacon

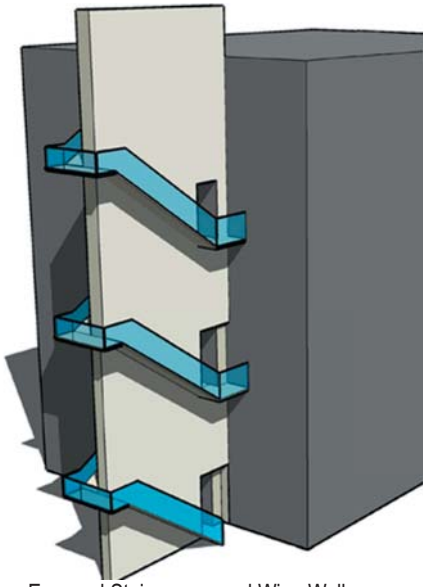


Diagram: Exposed Stairway around Wing Wall

Stairway Beacon

5. STAIRWAYS AND CIRCULATION

Stairways are not only an important functional element of buildings, but, if properly designed, can be the vertical movement of choice for the majority of the buildings' occupants, diminishing the need to rely on elevators for vertical transport. They can also be an opportunity for chance encounters and social interaction, if designed as an integral part of the campus experience, rather than a purely practical application. As such,

a) Where possible, exit stairs shall be incorporated into the design of the exterior facades of buildings.

b) Stairways shall be primarily open to allow for visibility into and out of the stairwells.

c) Stairwells shall be well lit and serve as secondary beacons on campus during evening hours.

d) Where possible, primary internal stairwells such as in a building entry or atrium shall be exposed to the building's exterior through the use of curtainwalls.

Exposed Stairway around Wing Wall


Concrete Masonry Block

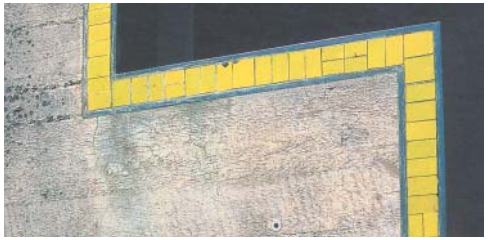

Exterior Cement Plaster with joints


Exposed Concrete


Metal and Glass Window Wall

Pre-cast Concrete


Metal Panel (with window wall and canopy)


Accent Tile


Metal Accent

6. BUILDING MATERIALS

The exterior building materials shown in these guidelines express a range of materials approximating or complementary to those of the existing Rio Hondo College Campus. They offer a suggested range of materials but also allude to the clarity and simplicity of material use represented by the buildings of the existing Campus. These materials also assume some consideration of both initial and maintenance costs for the lifetime of new buildings. Alternative materials to those shown may be considered but must be approved. Building Materials have been grouped in two categories, Primary materials and Accent Materials.

PRIMARY MATERIALS
The following materials are suggested for primary exterior surfaces of buildings on the Campus:

4” x 16” Concrete Block, To Match Existing, Smooth Faced, Painted: Preferred installation includes deeply raked horizontal joints with flushed vertical joints

Exposed or Painted Concrete

Precast Concrete, including Cast Stone

Exterior Cement Plaster: Control joints required at approximately a minimum of 15’ centers, horizontally and vertically.

Metal and Glass Window Wall Construction

Metal Panel

ACCENT MATERIALS
The following materials are suggested for secondary exterior surfaces of buildings and to be used with discretion:

Tile

Exposed Metals

COLORS FOR PRIMARY SURFACES

To Match Dunn Edwards DE6191 - “Exclusive Ivory”

To Match Dunn Edwards DE6207 - “Egyptian Sand”

ACCENT COLORS

To Match Dunn Edwards DE5824 - “Outer Space”

To Match Dunn Edwards DE5500 - “Olive Hint”

To Match Dunn Edwards DEW341 - “Swiss Coffee”

To Match Dunn Edwards DE5152 - “Cedar Grove”

To Match Dunn Edwards DE5423 - “Golden Rays”

To Match Dunn Edwards DE6285 - “Linden Spear”

To Match Dunn Edwards DE6322 - “Black Lead”

EXTERIOR COLOR PALETTE

Color for the exterior surfaces of Campus buildings have been grouped in two categories, primary colors and accent colors. Primary colors are to be used on most of the exterior building surfaces. Accent colors are to be applied to exteriors more sparingly. The colors suggested represent a range of shades and tints based on the colors examples.

Note: Colors as printed in this document are an approximation, at best, of the actual paint colors. Paint colors are to match the colors designated by the Dunn-Edwards numbers given below.

COLORS FOR PRIMARY SURFACES
The following colors are suggested for primary exterior surfaces of buildings on the Campus:

To Match Dunn Edwards DE6191 - “Exclusive Ivory”

To Match Dunn Edwards DE5500 - “Olive Hint”

ACCENT COLORS
The following colors are suggested for secondary exterior surfaces of buildings on the Campus, including some small metal items:

To Match Dunn Edwards DE5824 - “Outer Space”

To Match Dunn Edwards DE5500 - “Olive Hint”

To Match Dunn Edwards DEW341 - “Swiss Coffee”

To Match Dunn Edwards DE5152 - “Cedar Grove”

To Match Dunn Edwards DE5423 - “Golden Rays”

To Match Dunn Edwards DE6285 - “Linden Spear”

To Match Dunn Edwards DE6322 - “Black Lead”

The development of an appropriate exterior site lighting system extends the use of the nighttime environment, increases safety and security, helps create a sense of organization, reduces energy cost, and facilitates maintenance operations. This is created through a coordinated approach to lighting equipment selection, and a consistent use of lighting relative to its various functions on the installation. Lighting is a key factor because it can clarify the layout of a site by emphasizing walkways, focal points, gathering places and building entrances. When planned as a coordinated system, lighting improves the nighttime legibility, use and enjoyment of the site.

**LIGHTING DESIGN GOALS**

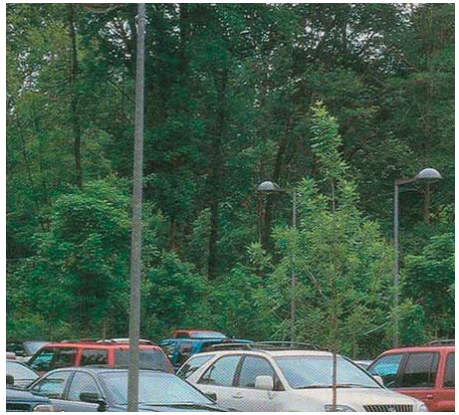
KGM is designing the lighting for Rio Hondo Community College with a number of goals in mind:

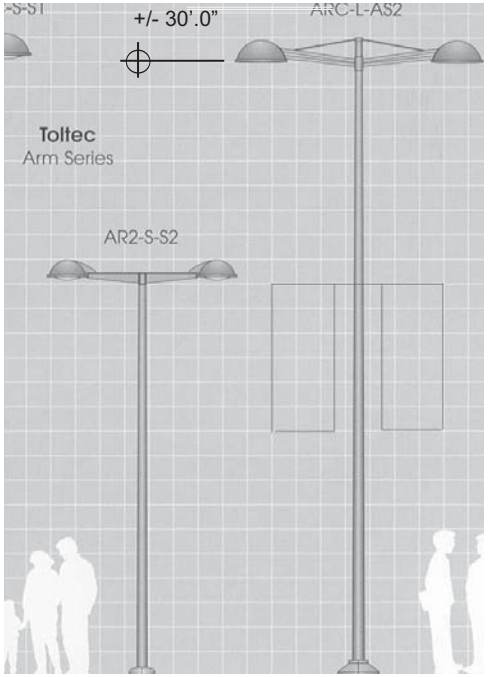
- Lighting will be functional, as well as flattering to people in the space
- Lighting will be balanced, with controlled contrast, and minimal glare
- Use color of light as an additional element of differentiation
- Create a welcoming and safe exterior environment
- Supplement way finding
- Maintenance of equipment will be as simple as possible and vandal resistant
- Lamps will be energy-efficient with long rated lamp lives

Existing Entry Fixtures

**Existing Condition:**

The existing entry is illuminated with traditional utilitarian “cobra head” roadway lights located on both sides of the road. There is no visual clue that you are entering the campus, it appears as a continuation of the standard roadway. Fixtures have dropped glass lenses and have excessive glare.






New Entry Fixtures

**Proposed System:**

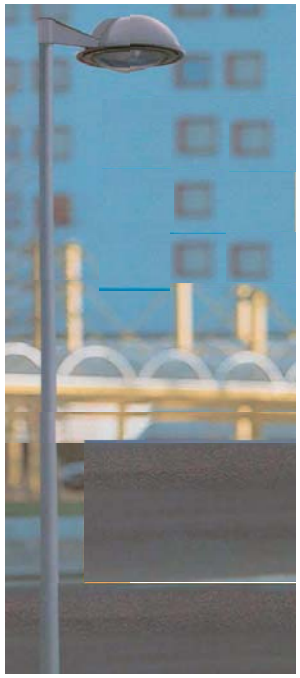
The new system will consist of lighting poles in the median to reduce visual clutter and develop a visual axis leading into the campus. Banners are proposed to provide color and wayfinding as one enters the campus. Slightly higher light levels will be provided to create hierarchy and safe maneuvering of in bound and out bound traffic. Uniformity is important to reduce any unwanted bright or dark zones on the ground plane. Poles will be silver in color to blend well with the daytime sky and not become important features during daylight hours. All light levels, uniformity ratios and spacing shall be verified and determined in complete photometric analysis by the fixture manufacturer.

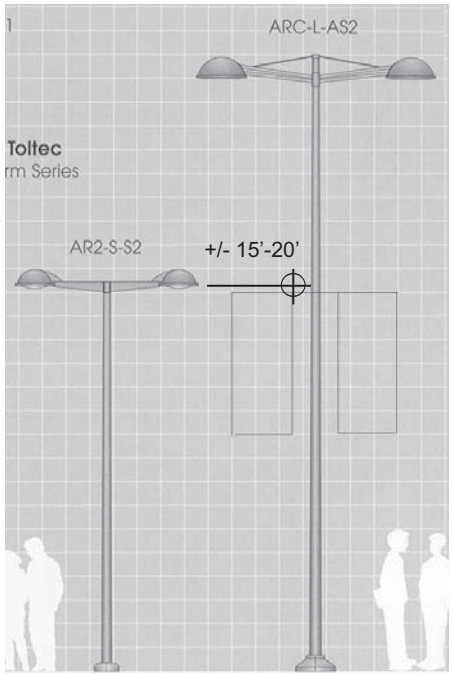
- Double head pole in median – height +/- 30’
- Fixture coordinated with landscape – approximately 60’ on center
- Light levels shall be average maintained of 1.0 footcandle, max to min uniformity of 7:1
- Metal Halide Lamps (3500 kelvin, 65 CRI), wattage based on photometrics 250watt-400watt
- Banners designed and coordinated by Graphic Designer
- Round LED beacons integrated in tops of light post to add visual interest and highlight the main campus entry.
- Fixtures will be efficient and direct the light toward the ground with no light projecting upward. If required “house-side shields” will be used to direct the light in the appropriate location.

Existing Roadway Fixtures

**Existing Condition:**

Some of the existing vehicular roadways are illuminated with traditional utilitarian roadway lights located on one side of the road. These fixtures have dropped glass lenses and have excessive glare. Other roadways are illuminated with round top fixtures that have substantial surface brightness and several zones do not have lighting.





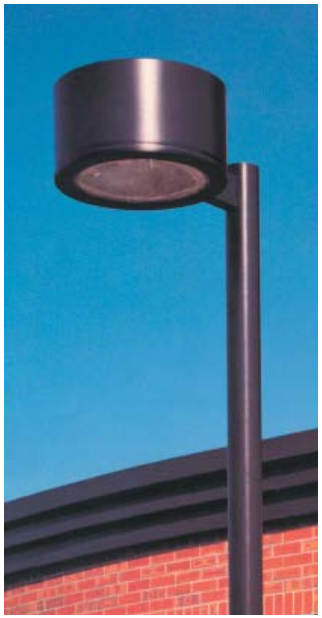

New Roadway Fixtures

**Proposed System:**

The new system will utilize one fixture type to create consistency, both visually and in terms of quality of light. Where a median exists, fixtures will be located in the median to reduce fixture quantity and free the sides for sidewalks and planting. It is important not to stagger the fixtures on opposite sides of the street, even though this might be the most efficient method of lighting. The even systematic median lighting or one side of the street approach will create a more harmonious and ordered visual appearance. Poles will be silver in color to blend well with the daytime sky and not become important features in the daylight hours. All light levels, uniformity ratios and spacing shall be verified and determined in complete photometric analysis by the fixture manufacturer.

- Single head pole at sides – height +/-15'-20', approx. 40' O.C.
- Double head pole at median – height +/-15'-20'
- Light levels shall be average maintained of .6 footcandle, max to min uniformity 15:1
- Metal Halide (3500 kelvin, 65 CRI), wattage based on photometrics 175watt-250watt
- Fixtures will be efficient and direct the light toward the ground with no light projecting upward. If required "house-side shields" will be used to direct the light in the appropriate location.

Existing Parking Fixtures



New Parking Fixture

**Existing Condition:**

Some of the existing pedestrian pathways are illuminated with post top fixtures with significant visual glare. Light color is not the most desirable for low scale pedestrian lighting.

**Proposed System:**

The new system will utilize a fixture with a little detail and visual interest to create scale in the daytime. The optics will direct the light on the walkway and not create light pollution. Light color will be warm and friendly to enhance the environment and also make people look better. Poles will be silver in color to blend well with the daytime sky and not become important features in the daylight hours. All light levels, uniformity ratios and spacing shall be verified and determined in complete photometric analysis by the fixture manufacturer.

- Pole head configuration as required (1,2,3 or 4 head) – height +/-20'-28'
- Light levels shall be average maintained of 2 footcandles, max to min uniformity 12:1
- Metal Halide (3500, 65CRI), wattage based on photometrics 250watt-400watt
- Fixtures will be efficient and direct the light toward the ground with no light projecting upward


Existing Pedestrian Pole

New Pedestrian Pole

Existing Pedestrian Pole

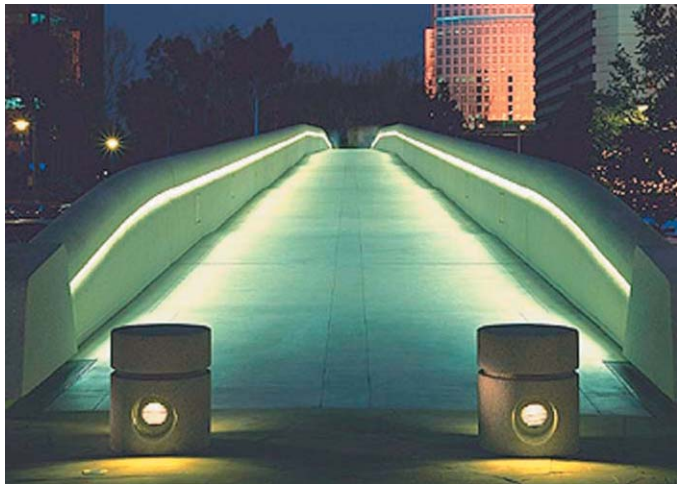
**Existing Condition:**

Some of the existing pedestrian pathways are illuminated with post top fixtures with significant visual glare. Light color is not the most desirable for low scale pedestrian lighting.

**Proposed System:**

The new system will utilize a fixture with a little detail and visual interest to create scale in the daytime. The optics will direct the light on the walkway and not create light pollution. Light color will be warm and friendly to enhance the environment and also make people look better. Poles will be silver in color to blend well with the daytime sky and not become important features in the daylight hours. All light levels, uniformity ratios and spacing shall be verified and determined in complete photometric analysis by the fixture manufacturer.

- Single head pole along the path or sidewalk – height +/-12'-15', approx. 30' O.C.
- Light levels shall be average maintained of 1.1 footcandles, max to min uniformity 7:1
- Compact Fluorescent (3000 kelvin, 65 CRI), wattage based on photometrics 42watt-100watt
- Fixtures will be efficient and direct the light toward the ground with no light projecting upward.



New Pedestrian Bridge Lighting

New Pedestrian Steplights

Existing Pedestrian Bridge Lighting

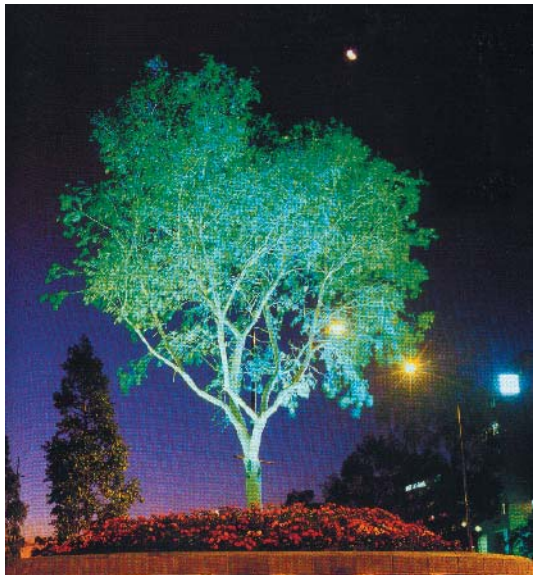
**Existing Condition:**

Many existing step lights are damaged and have different lamp types and light colors. Elevator towers are being added and several new bridges are proposed.

**Proposed System:**

Replace existing recessed step lights with new equipment and consistent lamp types. Having fewer lamp types to stock is a benefit and will simplify maintenance on campus. Lighting for the bridge is intended to be integrated and create a linear visual axis. The axis will terminate with the elevator tower, which will be featured with lighting. This starts to become a wayfinding device and clarifies the circulation diagram. Light color will be warm and friendly to enhance the environment and also make people look better. Poles will be silver in color to blind well with the daytime sky and not become important features in the daylight hours. All light levels, uniformity ratios and spacing shall be verified and determined in complete photometric analysis by the fixture manufacturer.

- Recessed fluorescent step lights
- Light levels shall be average maintained of 1 footcandle, max to min uniformity 15:1
- Fluorescent (3000, 65CRI), wattage based on photometrics 32watt-150watt



Campus Quad Lighting


Arrival/Turnaround Court Lighting

**Existing Condition:**

Current condition is being reconfigured and all the lighting will be replaced.

**Proposed System:**

Lighting will be used to clarify the arrival court and emphasize the axial nature of the quadrangle. The fixture in intended to be a visible, directing visitors toward this zone of the project. A deliberate order will be created with the lighting, landscape and hardscape design, where the combination of the elements is far more powerful than the separate components. Light color will be warm and friendly to enhance the environment and also make people look better. Poles will be silver in color to blend well with the daytime sky and not become important features in the daylight hours. All light levels, uniformity ratios and spacing shall be verified and determined in complete photometric analysis by the fixture manufacturer.

- Pedestrian light pole – height +/- 12'-14'
- Light levels shall be average maintained of 2 footcandles, max to min uniformity 10:1
- Fluorescent (3000, 65CRI), wattage based on photometrics 32watt-150watt


0'
64'
128'
256'


Existing Campus Entrance Sign


Existing Parking Lot Sign


Existing Campus Directory


Existing Building Identity

## Campus Wayfinding & Identity

Wayfinding is an important component in creating a positive user experience on the campus of Rio Hondo College. From the edges and entries of the campus to the paths and place, wayfinding & identity enables faculty, students and visitors to easily navigate their way to a destination.

Currently an outdated wayfinding system exists on campus. Over the years layers of inconsistent signs have been added, cluttering the environment and making information difficult to comprehend. The new wayfinding guidelines will simplify the campus wayfinding through the hierarchy of messages, use of consistent typography, form and color, and the proper placement of signs. Not only will the new wayfinding elements be functional, they will also integrate with the architecture, landscape and lighting.


## Design Objectives

Five overall design objectives have been established for wayfinding on the Rio Hondo campus.

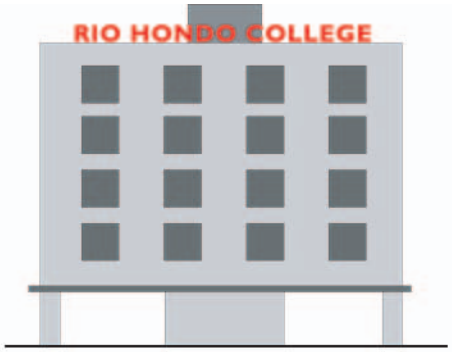
(1) Establish design guidelines for permanent exterior signage
- campus & parking identification
- building identification
- vehicular & pedestrian wayfinding
- information & directory signs
- restrictive & code signs

(2) Develop a functional & visually cohesive sign system
- consistent color, typography, and graphic devices
- clear nomenclature message hierarchy
- reflect the RHC identity

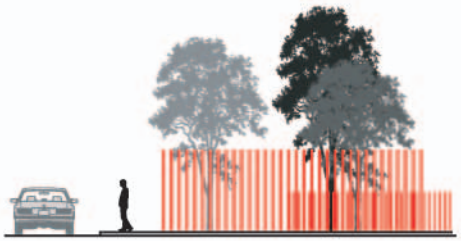
(3) Deliver an executable program.
- cost effective & maintainable
- ease of fabrication & installation
- ease of changeability
- durable materials

(4) Provide an integrated sign system
- cohesive with master plan vision
- works with existing & new building conditions
- integrates with landscape & lighting

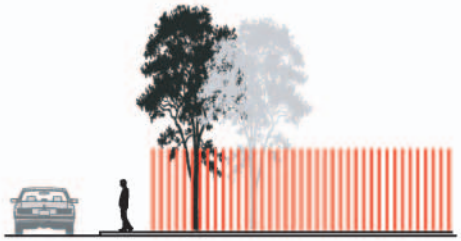
(5) Incorporate code requirements
- ADA accessibility guidelines
- California Title 24
- police & fire codes
- DSA sign guidelines




01 Building Top Campus Identity

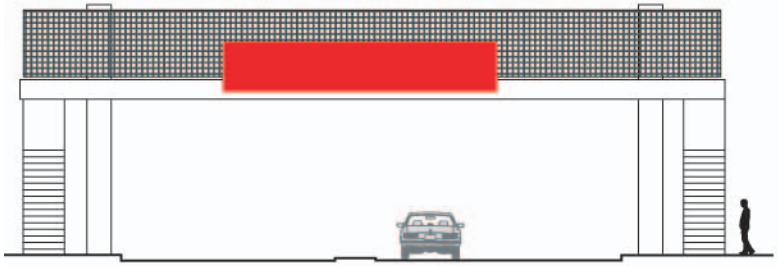


02 Campus Site Identity/w Landscape Feature



03 Primary Entrance Identity

04 Secondary Entrance Identity



05 Campus Message Board @ Ped Bridge

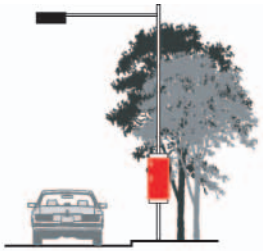
## Campus Edge Sign Type Diagrams

The first encounter with wayfinding elements are along the edges of the campus. They include identity signs that can be seen from off-site as well as identity for campus entry gateways. Edge identity creates a first impression to all users including the general public. The sign type diagrams on this page graphically illustrate their use and scale.

## Vehicular Sign Type Diagrams

Vehicular circulation is greatly enhanced with the proper placement of the signs illustrated here. The primary objective of vehicular traffic on campus is to find parking in relative proximity to one's destination. The sign type diagrams on this page graphically illustrate their use and scale.

06 Vehicular Direction

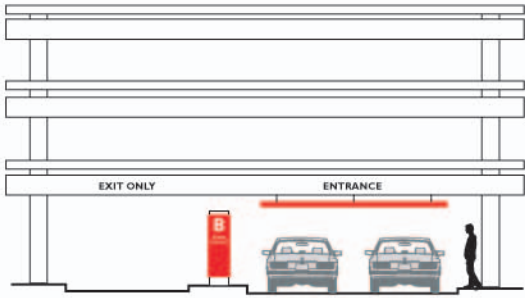


07 Secondary Vehicular Direction

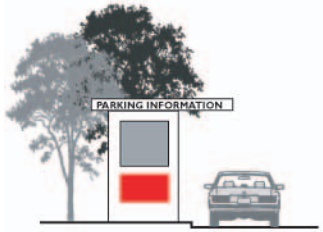
08 Street Name

09 Parking Identification & Regulatory

10 Parking Lot Identification




11 Parking Structure Entry Signs




12 Parking Information Booth

13 Permit Parking Information

14 Designated Parking Identification

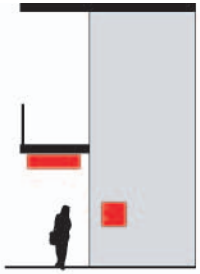
## Pedestrian Sign Type Diagrams

Pedestrian circulation is greatly enhanced with the proper placement of the signs illustrated here. Pedestrians typically arrive to campus via automobile or public transportation. From the point of arrival, pedestrians look for direction to their destination on campus. The sign type diagrams on this page graphically illustrate their use and scale.

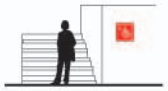
15 Tram Stop

16 Tram Stop Shelter

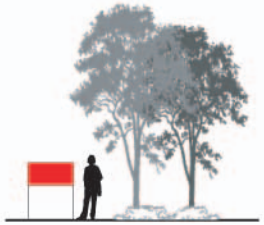
17 Pedestrian Direction



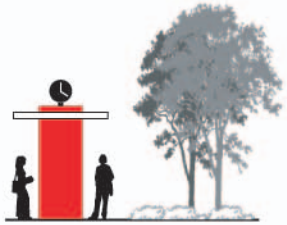
18 Pedestrian Direction (wall & suspended)



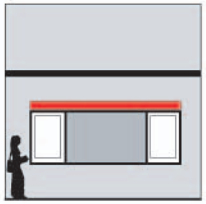
19 Accessible Direction (wall)



20 Campus Directory



21 Information Kiosk/Posting Board



22 Events Posting Board (wall)


23 Primary Building Identification

24 Secondary Building Identification


25 Tertiary Bldg. Entry Identification & Regulatory Information

26 Exterior Room Identification

COLLEGE NAME: GILL SANS BOLD

# RIO HONDO COLLEGE

TYPEFACE: GILL SANS

**ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ**
**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 1234567890**

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 1234567890

COLOR & FINISHES

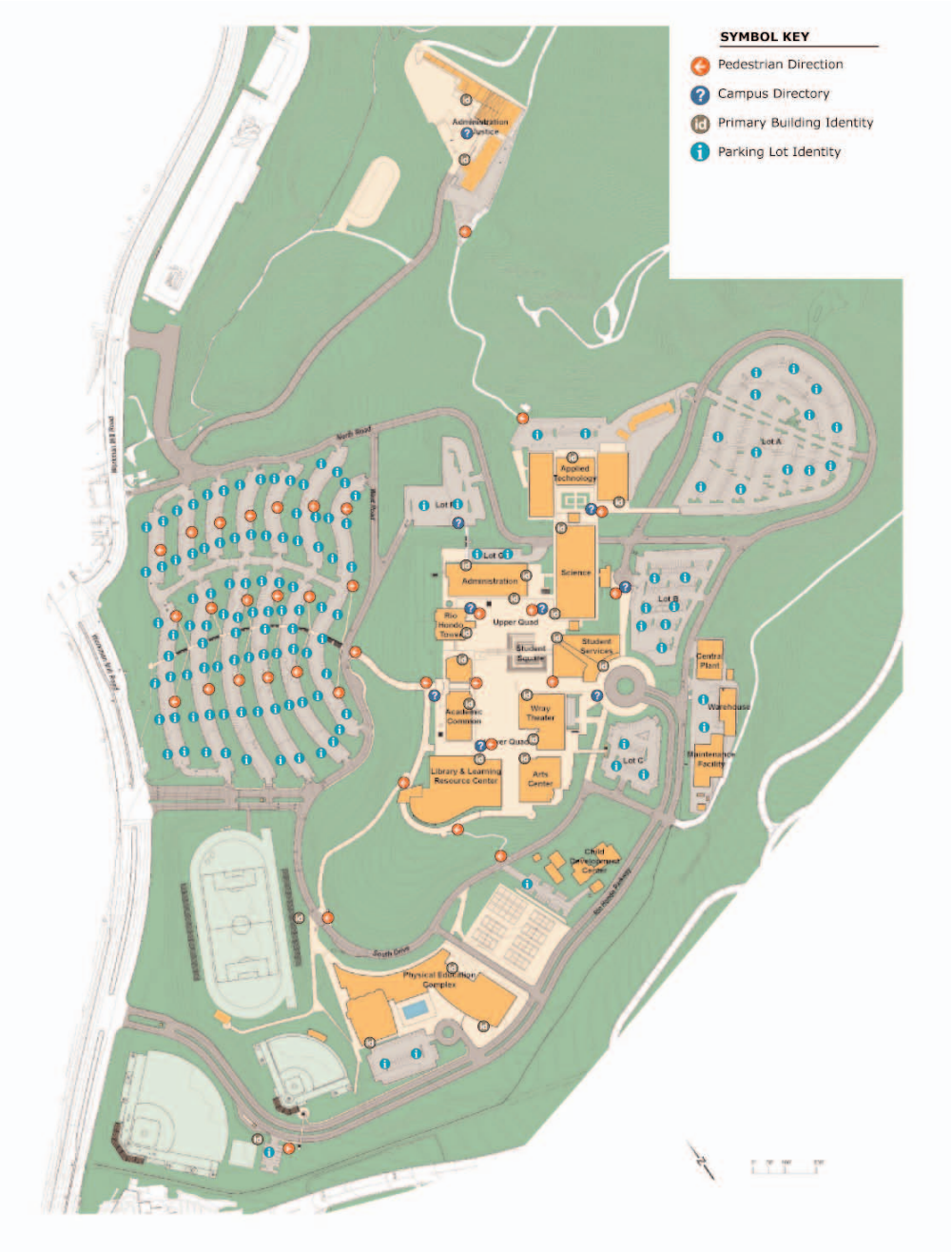
BRONZE | STAINLESS STEEL | DARK GRAY | PORCELAIN ENAMEL WHITE | ORANGE

## Identity Elements

The consistent use of typography, color and material help to establish a successful wayfinding system. The identity elements established for Rio Hondo College are shown on this page.


## Schematic Vehicular Sign Location Plan

The proper placement of wayfinding elements is critical. Sign orientation and site lines must be considered for each sign placement. The schematic sign location plan on this page illustrates the general placement of major signs only.



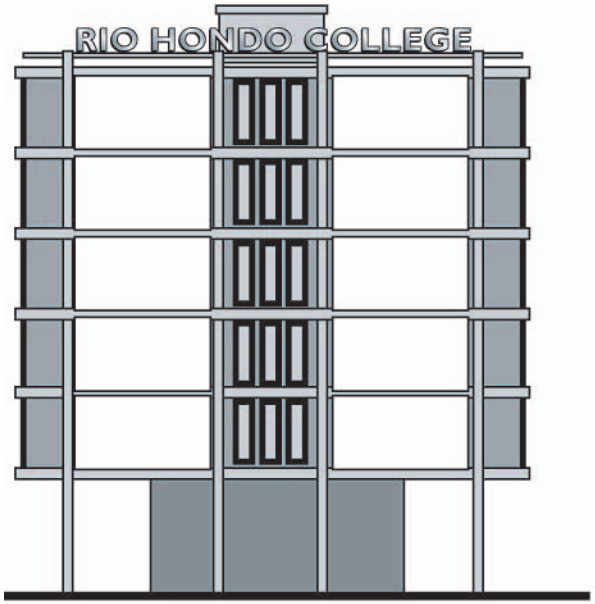

## Schematic Pedestrian Sign Location Plan

Campus directories, direction signs and building identity signs are the primary sign types that assist pedestrians to their destinations. Proper placement and orientation are very important when locating each sign. It is important to indicate handicap accessible routes as required by code. The schematic sign location plan on this page illustrates the general placement of the major signs only.

Campus Site Plan
nts

Sign Type 01
Location


View From Freeway




Building Elevation (Diagram)
nts

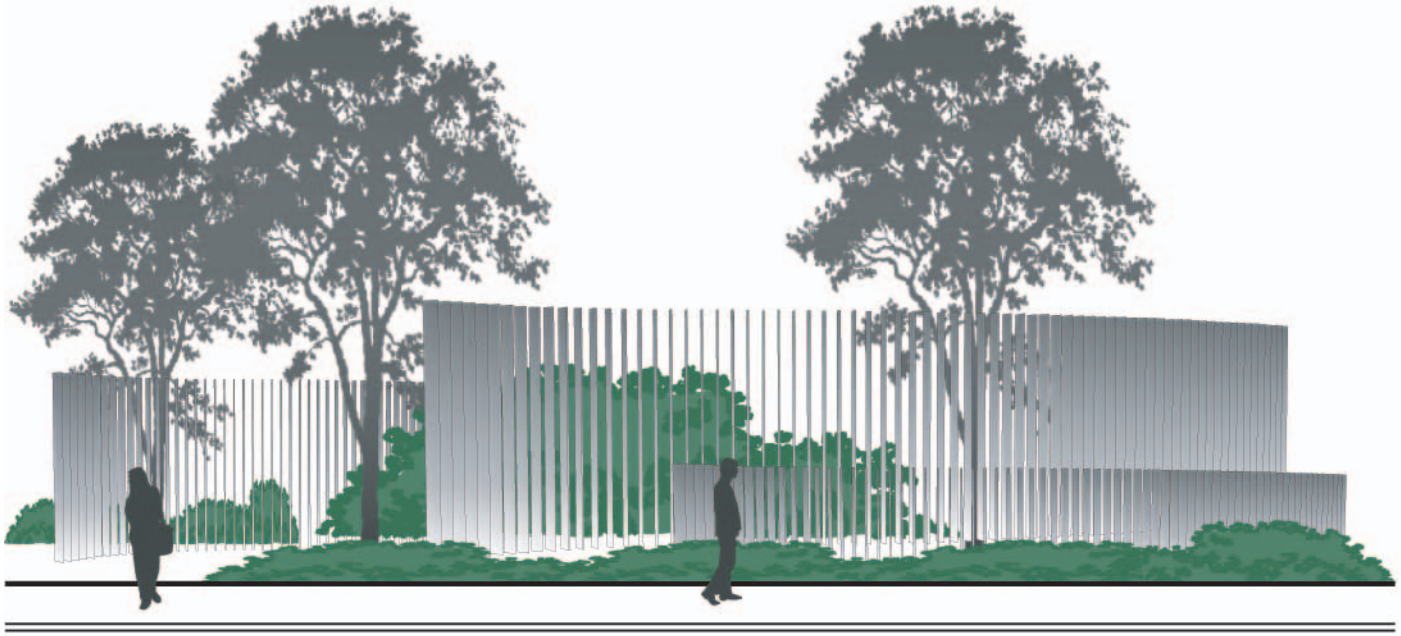

Photo Simulation

## Roof Top Campus Identity Sign Type 01

A unique opportunity exists to identify Rio Hondo College from afar. Large letters atop the current Library Building can be seen from off-site, giving the campus much needed identity. The letters would be approximately 8 to 10 feet in height and illuminate at night.

Campus Site Plan
nts

Sign Type 02
Location

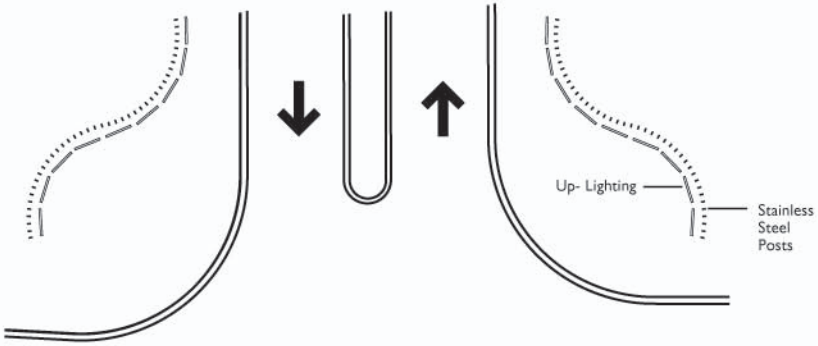


North Edge - Rendering
nts

## Campus Site Identity
## Sign Type 02

As a prelude to entering the campus, a serpentine sculptural element is proposed at the corner of Peck Road and Workman Mill Road. Elegantly integrated with landscape and beautifully lit, the Campus Site Identity sets up the visual language used for the gateway and wayfinding design.


Campus Site Plan
nts




South Entry Plan
nts

South Entry Elevation
nts


South Entry - Partial Rendering
nts

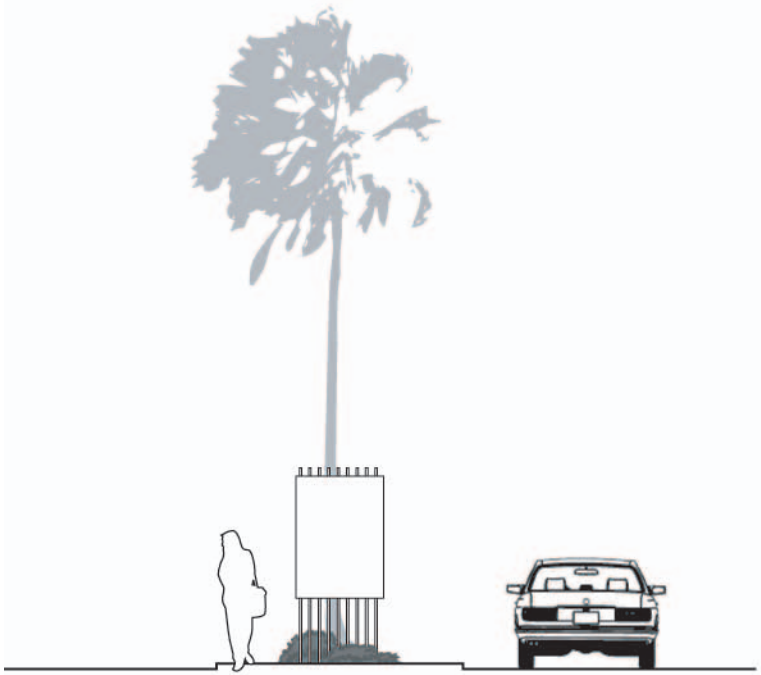
## Primary Entrance Identity Sign Type 03

Elegant and distinct identification of the south entry is accomplished by integrating a flanking gateway identity feature. The serpentine shape is a welcoming form that clearly defines the primary campus entry. Stainless steel vertical posts create the elusive form. Large individual letters painted in a contrasting color, spell out "Rio Hondo College" on each side.

Campus Site Plan
nts

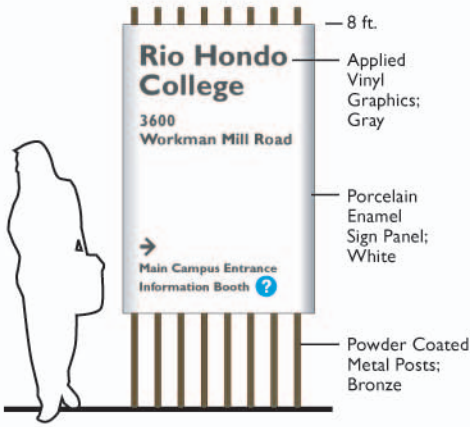
Sign Type 04
2 Locations

Existing Condition



Context Elevation
nts

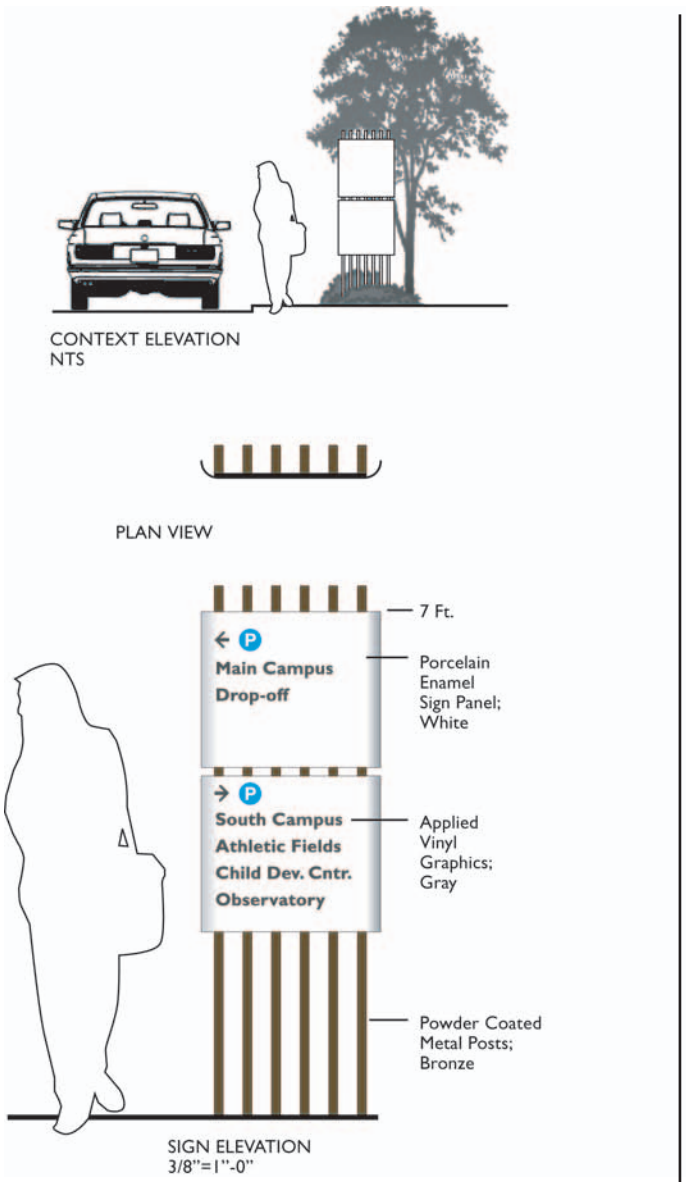
Plan View



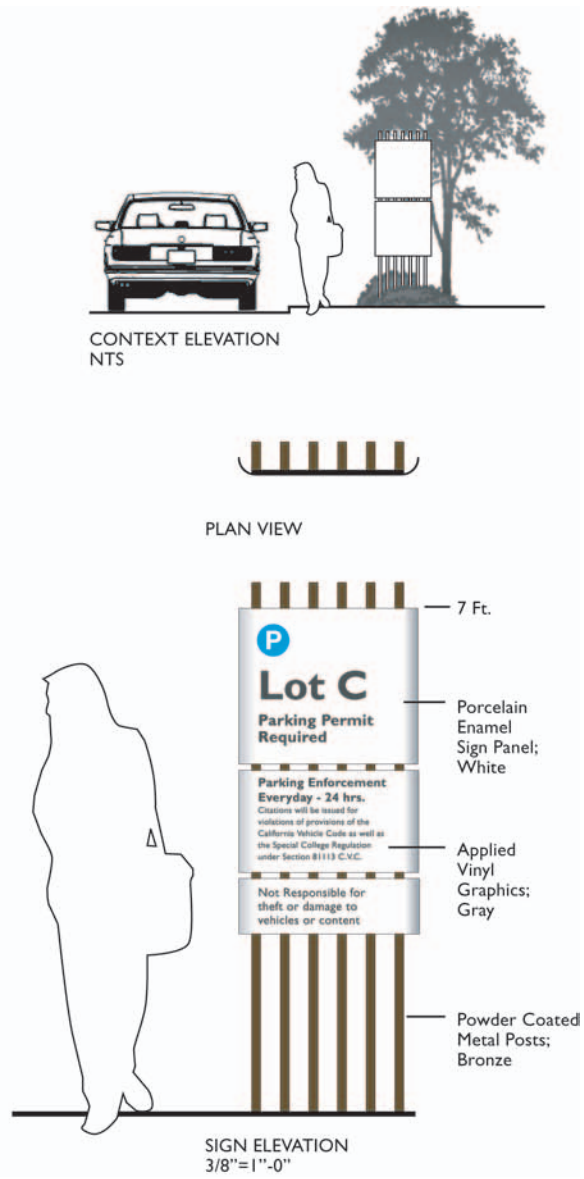

Sign Elevation
nts

## Secondary Entrance Identity Sign Type 04

Identification of two secondary campus entrances is proposed on Workman Mill Road. The identity of these entrances is low key in order to down-play the importance of their use. The majority of vehicular traffic flow will be directed to the main south entrance. Elements of the primary wayfinding system are introduced here with the white panel and vertical bronze colored posts.




Sign Type 05: Vehicular Direction




Sign Type 09: Parking Identity

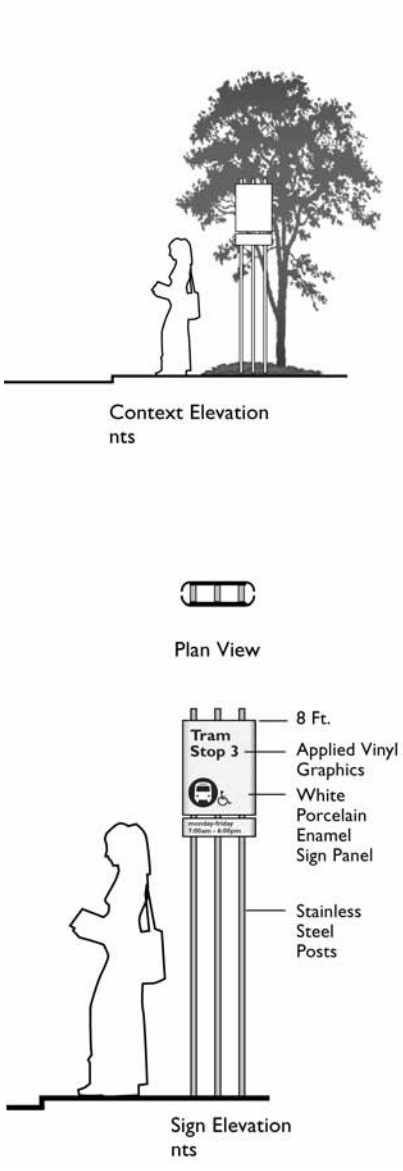
## Vehicular Direction Sign Type 05

Vehicular Direction signs are typically placed on the right side of the road prior to decision points. Clear message information and proper type size are critical. Messages should be kept to a bare minimum as not to confuse the user with too much information. The use of international symbols is highly recommended.

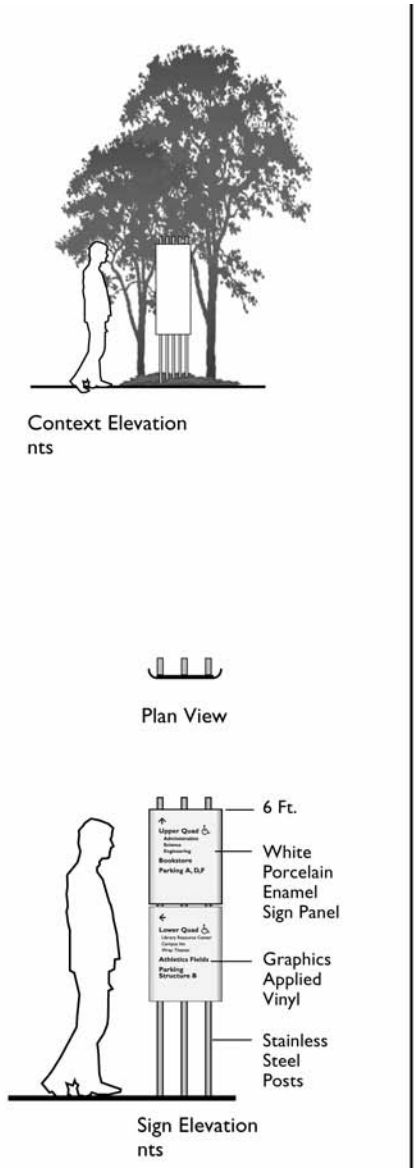
Direction signs are designed with a unique post & panel system. Multiple panels allow for ease of change and maintenance. Panel material is porcelain enamel with vinyl copy. The posts are bronze painted aluminum.

## Parking Identity Sign Type 09

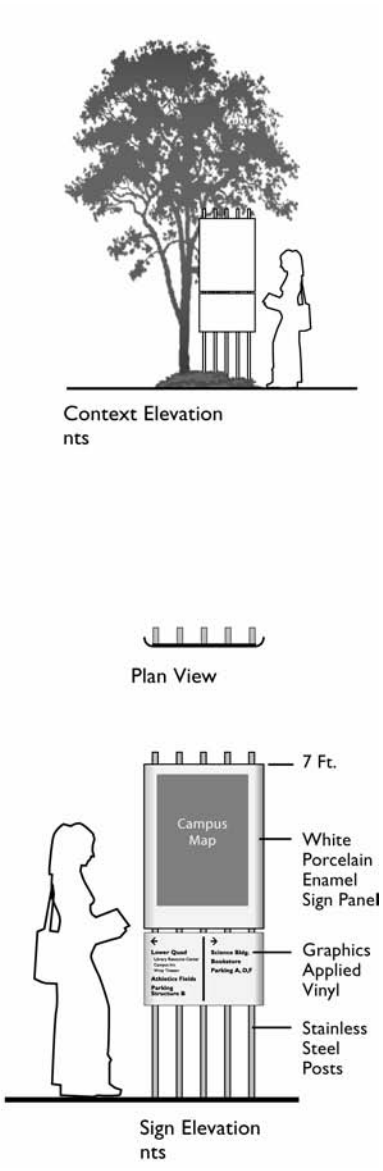
Parking Identity signs are constructed in the same method and materials as the Vehicular Direction signs. These signs inform users of the Lot or Garage that they are about to park in. It also provides important regulatory information. Panels may be switched out for special events.




Sign Type 15: Tram Stop




Sign Type 17: Ped. Direction




Sign Type 20: Campus Directory

## Pedestrian Signs

The pedestrian wayfinding system is designed with a unique post & panel system. Multiple panels allow for ease of change and maintenance. Panel material is porcelain enamel with vinyl copy. The vertical posts are stainless steel.

## Tram Stop
## Sign Type 15

The Tram Stop sign identifies the drop-off and pick-up locations of the campus tram. Each location is indicated by a numeric designation.

## Pedestrian Direction
## Sign Type 17

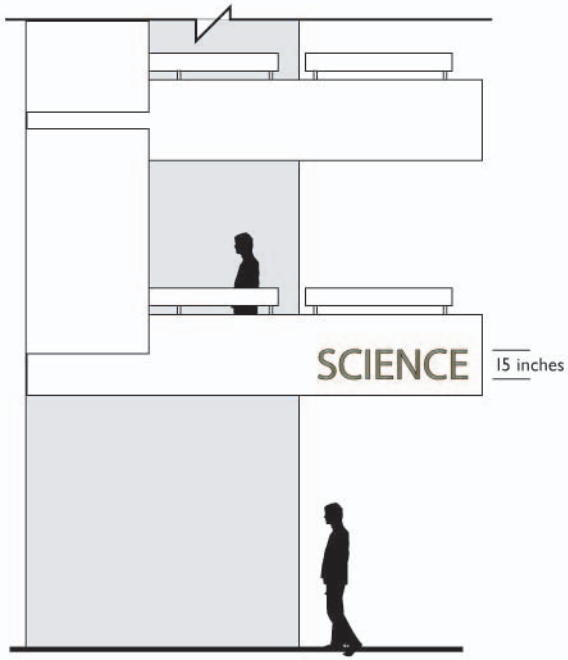
Pedestrian Direction signs inform users of specific routes to parking, buildings and campus amenities. Consistent nomenclature and message layouts will reinforce the wayfinding system's functionality.

## Campus Directory
## Sign Type 20

Campus Directories provide orientation for the user to the overall campus layout. Additional wayfinding information can be added to the bottom panel as needed.

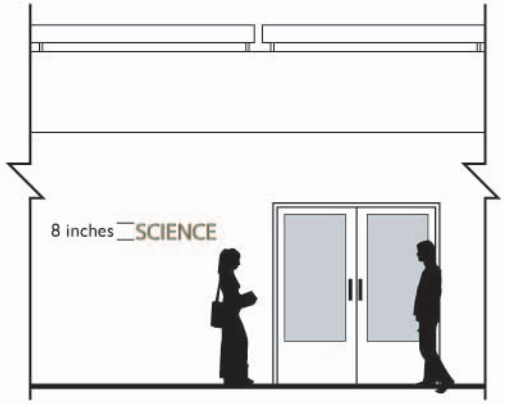

Individual Dimensional Letters
Bronze On Light Background


Individual Dimensional Letters
Stainless Steel On Dark Background




Context Diagram Elevation
nts

Sign Type 23: Primary Building Identity




Context Diagram Elevation
nts

Sign Type 24: Secondary Building Identity

## Building Signs

Deep-cut Gill Sans Light typography is recommended for all building identities. Depending on the color of the surface, the letters should be either bronze or stainless steel pin-mounted to the building.

Primary Building Identity signs are 15 inch in height and all capital letters, They should be place up high on the building in a conspicuous location.

Secondary Building Identity signs are 8 inch in height and all capital letters, They should be placed on the building adjacent to the primary entrances.

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