West Los Angeles College

Campus Master Plan & Landscape Guidelines

Spring 2010

WWC OT
Widom Wein Cohen O'Leary Terasawa

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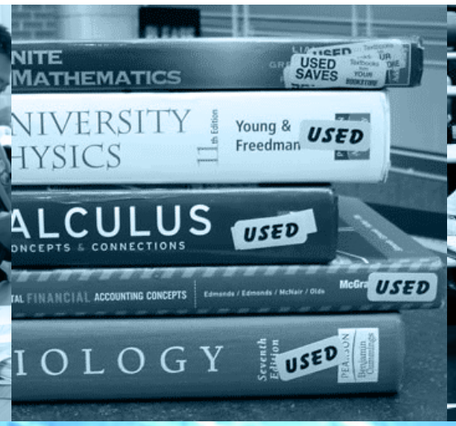
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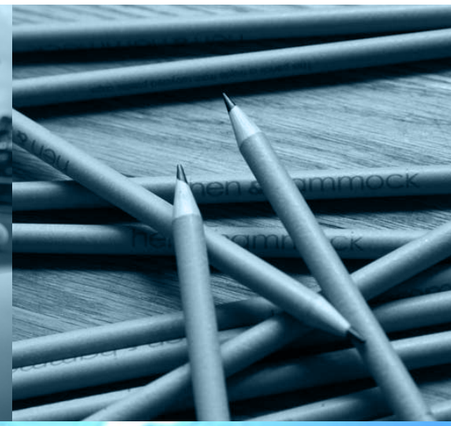

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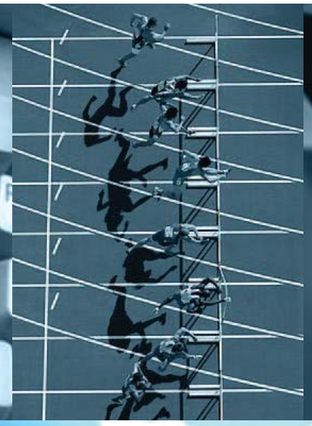


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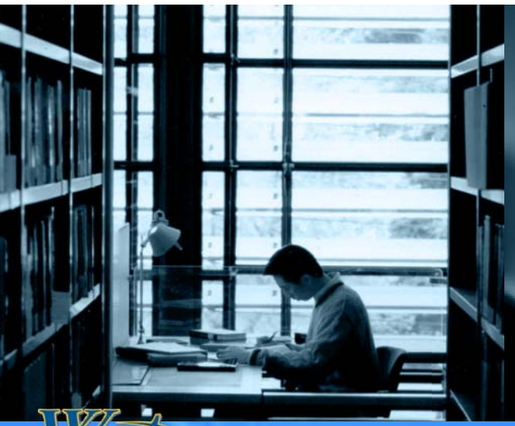
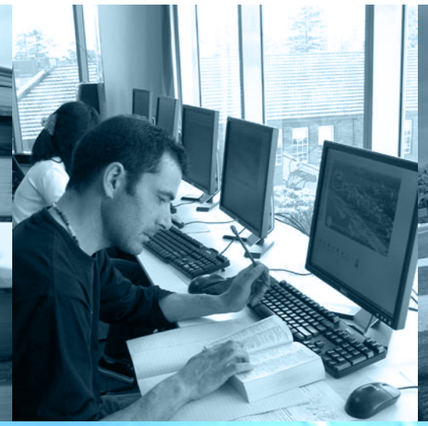
part 1
INTRODUCTION

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acknowledgements





The purpose of this Campus Master Plan and Landscape Guidelines is to provide design professionals and West Los Angeles College with a common design vocabulary to facilitate in the creation of a cohesive campus environment. This document serves as a reference tool which supports and expands on the design concepts established in the Facilities Master Plan of December 2002. The purpose is not to prescribe actual design solutions, but rather to engage the various design professions with thoughtful guidelines and quality benchmarks that will collectively promote a unified and memorable learning environment.

In order to create an energy-efficient campus, the College is encouraged to use appropriate environmental and sustainable design strategies for all renovations, new buildings and landscapes.

The guidelines in this document reinforce an important campus planning premise: that individual buildings and landscapes, though unique in program, site response and form, should play a supporting role to the greater campus context, thus creating an identifiable and cohesive campus aesthetic.

Goal 1: Connect/announce the College along the **main entry** at Jefferson Boulevard.

Goal 2: Allow for **other development** but maintain sense of place.

Goal 3: Introduce and support **cinema** and the art of **set design** and construction.

Goal 4: Unify the campus with an element that creates a new **LA icon** and strong **sense of identity**.

Goal 5: Create a **state-of-the-art** physical campus environment that conveys the College's excellence and stability.

Goal 6: Organize and **develop activities** within the campus to strengthen academic, cultural and social interaction.

Goal 7: Take advantage of the **views** from the **higher locations** on the campus.

Goal 8: Create a **strong, walkable, pedestrian-friendly** Campus Core.

Goal 9: **Preserve**, enhance and restore the **natural environment**.

Goal 10: Strengthen and **clarify circulation** systems to create a safe, convenient and accessible environment.

Goal 11: Maintain **flexibility** in spaces and buildings; **design for future growth** and expansion.

Goal 12: **Strengthen** physical **connections** and campus activities that serve the surrounding **community**.

"Culver City: the sleepy little town with the big Hollywood History"


Culver

Harry Culver founded Culver City in 1913 shortly after moving to Southern California in 1910. He worked his first three years in California for **I.N. Van Nuys** in real estate before going out on his own.


Ince

Culver situated his municipality in between the pueblo of Los Angeles and the resort town of Venice. He located his office on Main Street and began to work toward his goal of developing a balanced residential and commercial community. With retail and nightclubs along Main Street and early industry that included Western Stove, Culver had a economic base from which to spring forth. One of the earliest and long lasting industries was filmmaking.


Goldwyn

Thomas Ince was the first to move into Culver City and formed the Ince Studios with partners that included **D.W. Griffith**. By 1918, **Samuel Goldwyn** took over the lot and eventually became **Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (MGM)**.

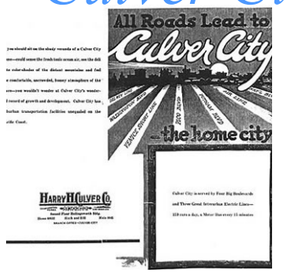

Mayer

Ince moved on to create a second studio that same year at 9336 Washington Boulevard with a distinctive colonnade modeled after Washington's Mount Vernon home. Thomas Ince died in 1924 and the studio passed onto **Cecil B. DeMille**. From there, the studio had numerous owners and many name changes. Most notability, **RKO-Pathe** (backed by **Joseph Kennedy** and later **Howard Hughes**), **Culver Studios**, and **Lucille Ball** and **Desi Arnaz's Desilu Studios** in 1956.


Hughes

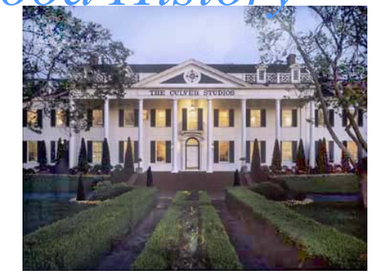
Meanwhile, MGM enjoyed unparallel success for more than forty years. Its stars included the **Marx Brothers, Clark Gable, Jimmy Stewart, Frank Sinatra, Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, Buster Keaton, Bette Davis, Lana Turner, Joan Crawford, Spencer Tracy** and **Katharine Hepburn**, among many others. It's decline in the 1960s and hostile take-over by **Kirk Kerkorian** in the 1970s threatened to remove all of the history of the glory days of the studio along with little to no filmmaking for the next 20 years.

Today, both studio lots built by Thomas Ince are owned by **Sony Pictures Entertainment** and film making is once again the art of choice.



Ince/Triangle Studios

The many incarnations of Ince's second studio



Culver Studios

Leo the Lion became the logo of MGM in 1928 along with the motto "Ars Gratia Artis" (Art for Art Sake)

Hal Roach came to Culver City in 1919 and created his own studio that included **Harold Lloyd, "Our Gang", and Laurel and Hardy** among other comedians.

1939 a good year for MGM- **"Gone with the Wind"** and the **"Wizard of Oz"** filmed in Culver City. **David O. Selznick**'s "Gone with the Wind" was actually filmed on the backlot of Ince's 2nd Studio, then known as Pathe Studios. The burning of Atlanta was reenacted by burning old sets that included the 1933 original **"King Kong"**.

Alfred Hitchcock filmed **"Rebecca"** in 1940 at Culver Studios.

"MGM- More stars than there are in the heavens"

Desilu Studios

Lucille Ball tried out for the role of Scarlett in “Gone with the Wind”. She didn’t get the role but bought the studio and took Selznick’s office as her own in 1956.

The **Culver Hotel** opened in 1924. In the 1930s many of the **“munchkins”** from **“the Wizard of Oz”** called the hotel home and their uproarious stay there was the subject of the 1981 film **“Under the Rainbow”**.

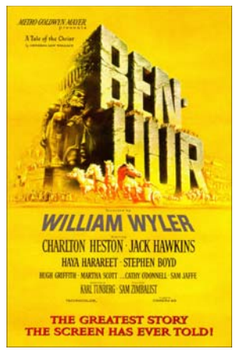
Paul Helms built his bakery in 1930 and won the contract to supply the 1932 Olympics and also incorporated the Olympic rings into the bakery’s logo.

Sam Hayden established the **Hayden Tract** adjacent to **Western Stove** and became one of the largest areas of manufacturing plants and warehouses. By the 1970s, the area had deteriorated but was ripe for re-development by owners **Fredrick and Laurie Smith**. Today, it is home to progressive avant-garde architecture that houses noted technology, media, and entertainment tenants.

Sony Pictures Entertainment: A new era of film making in Culver City.

Orson Welles filmed **“Citizen Kane”** in 1941 at Culver Studios.

Charlton Heston starred in MGM’s 1959 **“Ben Hur”.**



“The Heart of Screenland”

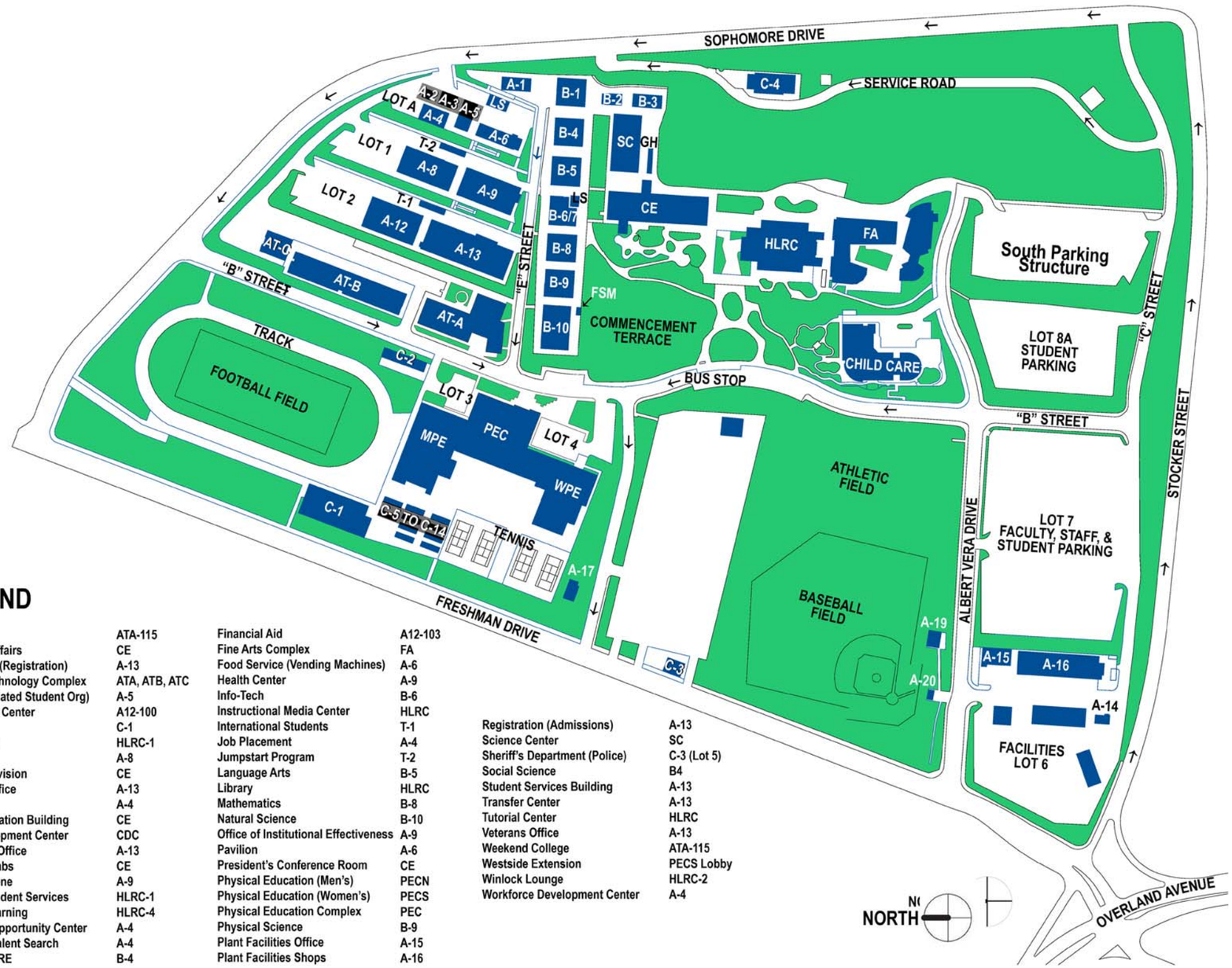
part 2
CAMPUS EXISTING CONDITIONS

Campus Setting

The West Los Angeles College campus is located in Culver City, amidst the gently sloping Baldwin Hills. The 72-acre campus is an important socio-economic force within the greater West Los Angeles community and is positioned for growth.

The campus was founded in 1969. Construction on permanent campus buildings were begun in 1973 and finished between 1978 and 1989. Set on multiple terraces, the campus buildings display several architectural styles. In addition to the more substantial central academic buildings, the College has many temporary structures that house programs such as student services, cafeteria, classrooms and labs. The newest structures on campus include the Fine Arts Complex, Aviation Technology Center and Child Development Center.

The southern and western edges of campus face single- and multi-family residential neighborhoods. The Baldwin Hills oil fields border the northern and eastern edges. The campus enjoys limited views of the ocean and cityscape from the upper terrace locations.



LEGEND

ACT	ATA-115	Financial Aid	A12-103	Registration (Admissions)	A-13
Academic Affairs	CE	Fine Arts Complex	FA	Science Center	SC
Admissions (Registration)	A-13	Food Service (Vending Machines)	A-6	Sheriff's Department (Police)	C-3 (Lot 5)
Aviation Technology Complex	ATA, ATB, ATC	Health Center	A-9	Social Science	B4
ASO (Associated Student Org)	A-5	Info-Tech	B-6	Student Services Building	A-13
Assessment Center	A12-100	Instructional Media Center	HLRC	Transfer Center	A-13
Athletics	C-1	International Students	T-1	Tutorial Center	HLRC
Audio Visual	HLRC-1	Job Placement	A-4	Veterans Office	A-13
Bookstore	A-8	Jumpstart Program	T-2	Weekend College	ATA-115
Business Division	CE	Language Arts	B-5	Westside Extension	PECS Lobby
Business Office	A-13	Library	HLRC	Winlock Lounge	HLRC-2
CalWork	A-4	Mathematics	B-8	Workforce Development Center	A-4
Career Education Building	CE	Natural Science	B-10		
Child Development Center	CDC	Office of Institutional Effectiveness	A-9		
Counseling Office	A-13	Pavilion	A-6		
Computer Labs	CE	President's Conference Room	CE		
Dental Hygiene	A-9	Physical Education (Men's)	PECN		
Disabled Student Services	HLRC-1	Physical Education (Women's)	PECS		
Distance Learning	HLRC-4	Physical Education Complex	PEC		
Education Opportunity Center	A-4	Physical Science	B-9		
Education Talent Search	A-4	Plant Facilities Office	A-15		
EOP&S / CARE	B-4	Plant Facilities Shops	A-16		

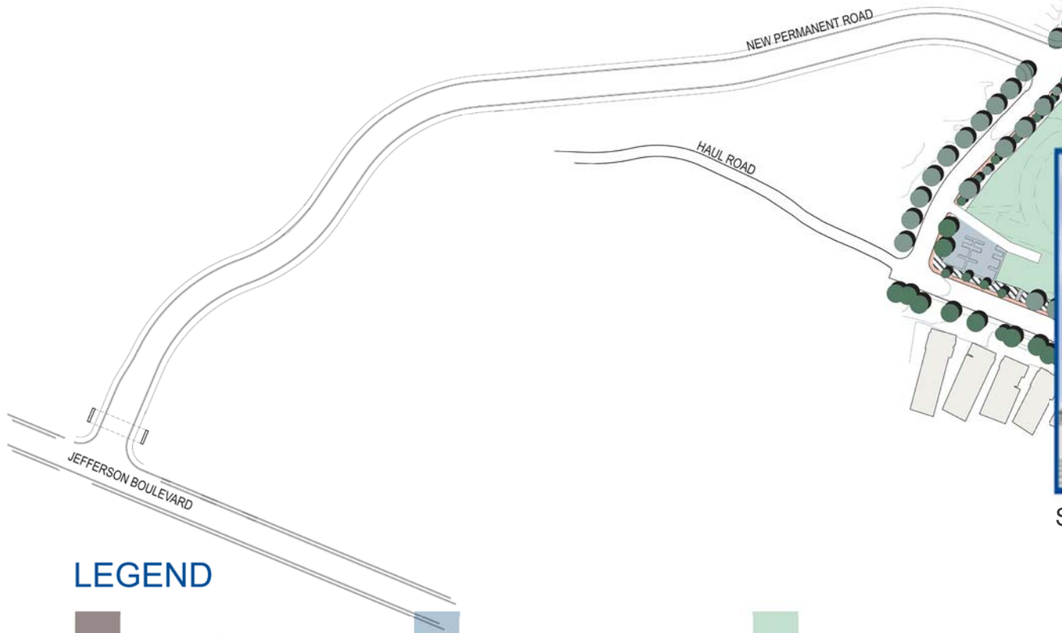
West Los Angeles College, 9000 Overland Avenue, Culver City, California, 90230, 310.287.4200

Science and Math Building

South Parking Structure

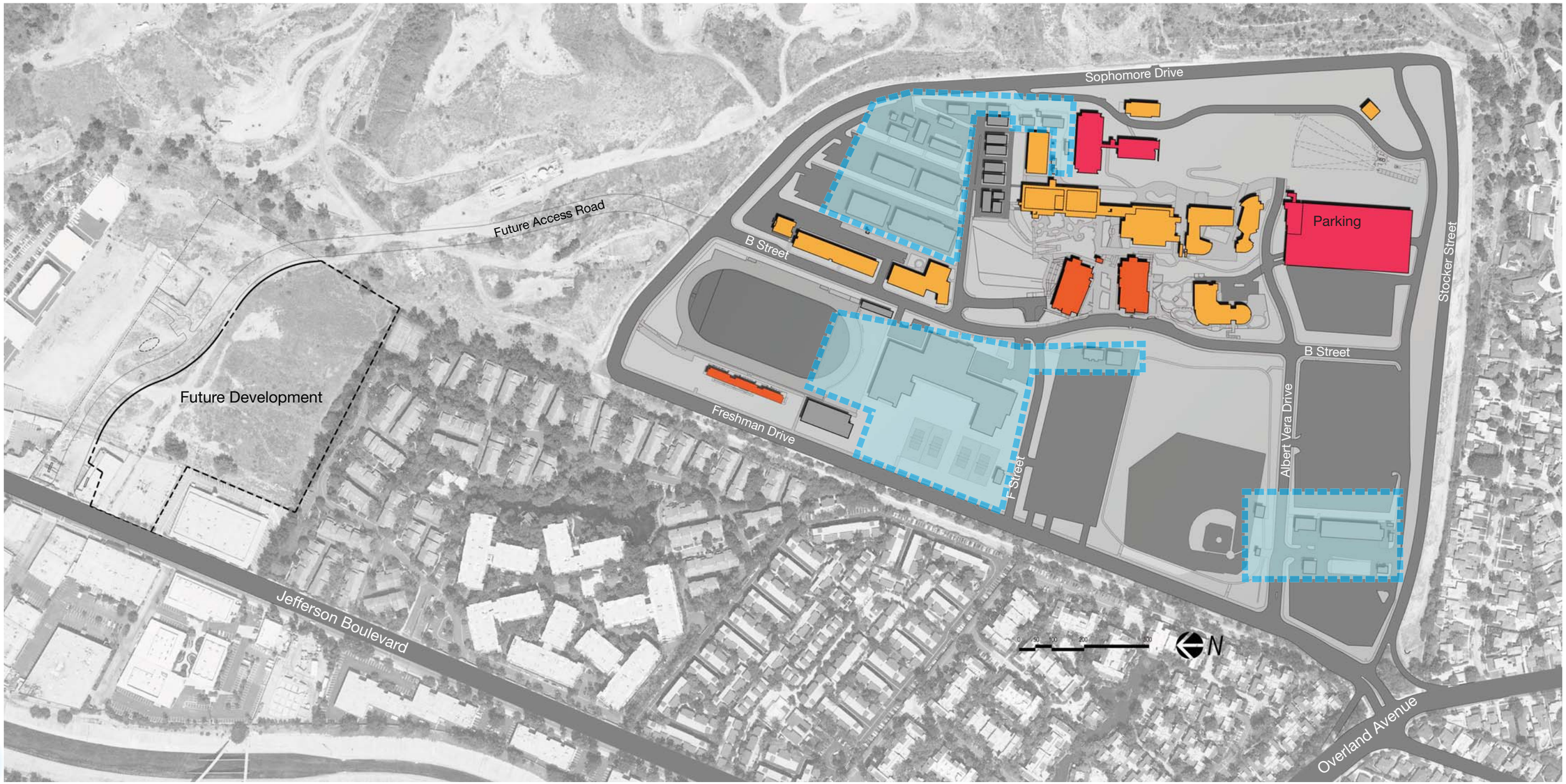
Student Service Building

General Classroom



LEGEND

- New Buildings
- Existing Permanent Buildings
- Existing Temporary Buildings
- Parking Structures
- Parking Lots
- Landscaped Open Spaces
- Recreational Open Spaces
- Pedestrian Paths
- Vegetated Slopes



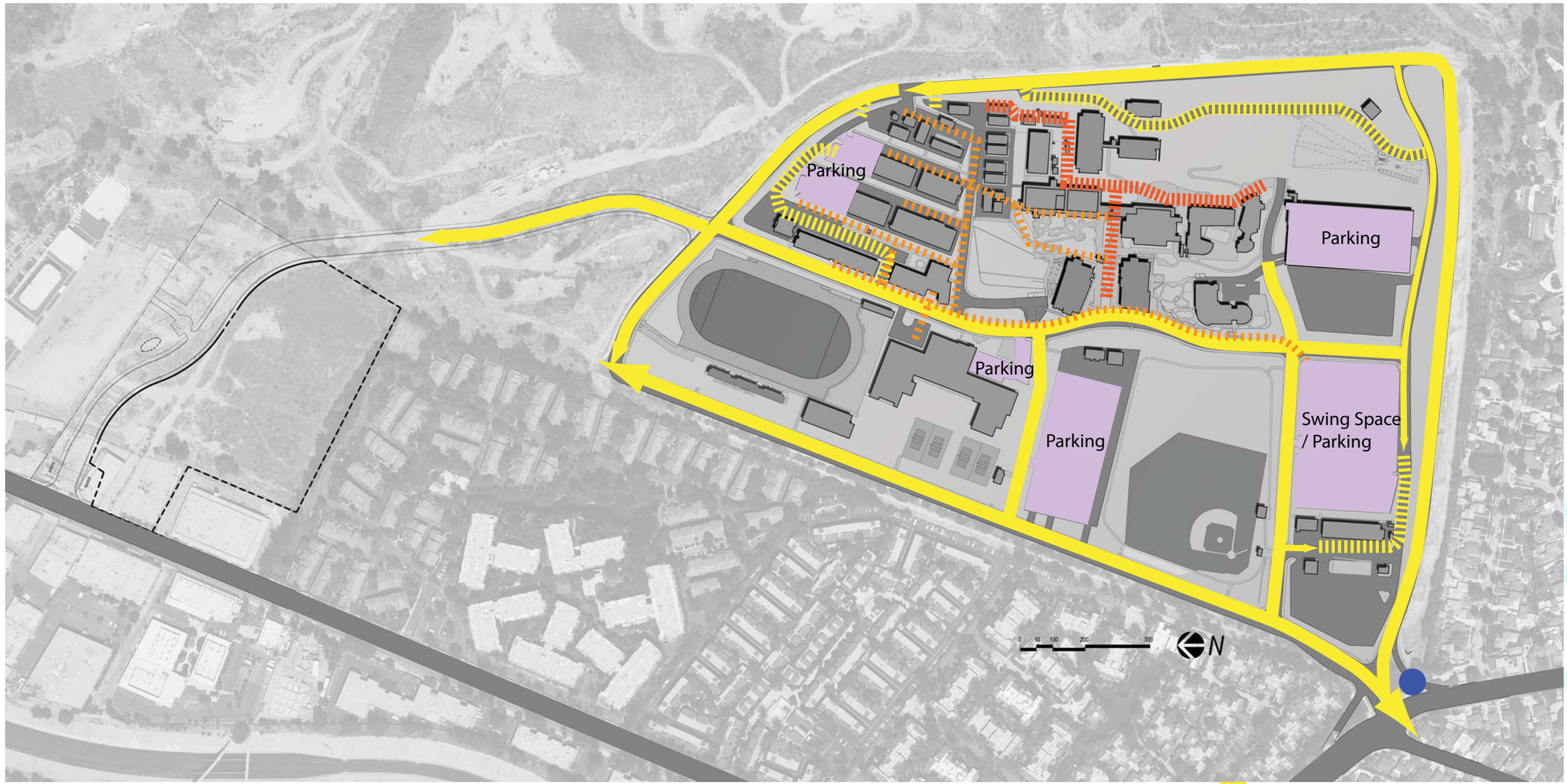
Existing Buildings

Buildings to be Demolished

A/AA Buildings Completed

A/AA Buildings under Construction

existing site



Vehicular Circulation

Secondary Vehicular Circulation

Parking

Bus Stop

Main Pedestrian Circulation

Secondary Pedestrian Circulation

existing circulation

The campus loop streets, Freshman Drive, Sophomore Drive and Stocker Street, are framed by large canopy trees.

The internal campus streets, Albert Vera Street, B Street, C Street, D Street and F Street, are lined with medium to large deciduous trees, which provide plentiful shade.

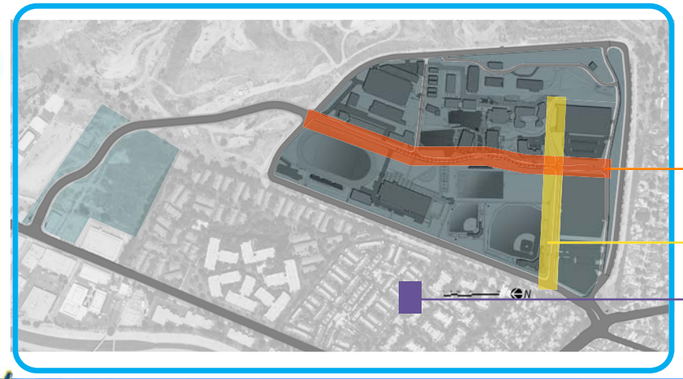
E street, and the upper portions of D Street are internal service and access roads and are generally lined with small deciduous or flowering ornamentals.

B Street is a major north-south route through campus. This vehicular and pedestrian spine separates the lower campus athletic fields and sports center from the upper academic core area. Faculty, students and visitors are welcomed by the small Entry Green on B Street at mid-campus. This informal landscaped space also is the main campus bus stop. Adjacent guest parking overlooks the athletic fields below.

Albert Vera Street is one of two roadway access points near Overland on Freshman Drive. This access currently functions as the main campus entry. This gateway is regrettably composed of chain link fencing and a small sign. Albert Vera Street proceeds east towards the campus core and intersects with B Street at mid-campus.

The main vehicular approach to the campus is located at Freshman Drive and Overland Avenue. The combination of poor signage and landscaping at this intersection creates an entry condition that is often difficult to distinguish for the first-time visitor and guests. Traffic is usually congested here at peak commuting hours.

Vehicular Circulation

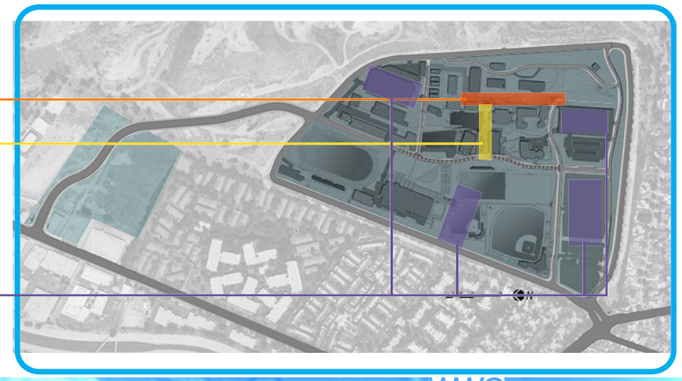


Major pedestrian circulation occurs along an informal east-west axis through the upper campus. The axis begins at the Entry Green bus plaza on B Street, and runs along the steeply sloping hillside. Vertical circulation is comprised of a series of exterior ramps, stairs and interior elevators.

The north-south circulation spines are mostly level with the site slope and exist at each terrace level. The primary horizontal circulation spine, known as the Mall, is a terrace extending from the Fine Arts complex to the campus store and café at the northern end of the campus.

West Los Angeles College's parking is provided by surface parking lots scattered throughout campus, as well as free street parking along Freshman and Sophomore Drives and Stocker Street. Student parking areas are on the lowest terrace level, close to Freshman Drive. Staff and student permit parking is available near the temporary buildings at the north end of campus, and off of Albert Vera Street at the south. The available parking is insufficient to meet the projected student population growth.

Pedestrian Circulation & Parking



The Recreation and Sports Facility houses West Los Angeles College's athletic programs, as well as sports-related academic programs. It is adjacent to the sprawling sports fields. The College is a member of the Competitive Western State Conference.

The Temporary Buildings are, for the most part, located north of the CE Building. Many of these structures will be removed to make space for the new Student Services Center and Math and Science Building. Several of the remaining structures will be renovated.

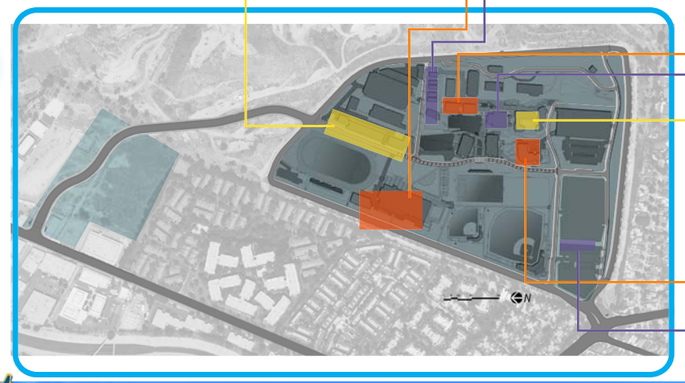
The HLRC Building is a multi-level library and resource center, and was one of the first buildings on the West Los Angeles campus. This building is monumental in style and presence, and its large sign is currently the iconic image of the College. The architectural language is a form of structural expressionism characteristic of 1960s and 1970s collegiate architecture. Renovation will be funded in Phase 2.

Fine Arts Center is an assemblage of classroom, studio and theater space. The buildings are focused inward, creating their own distinct courtyard. The buildings will not be upgraded under Measure A.

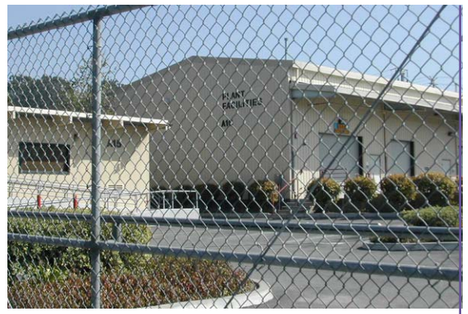
The Aviation Technology Complex is comprised of several stucco-clad buildings along B Street. They are newer structures and are in reasonably good condition. These buildings are not funded by Measure A, and, therefore, will not be renovated.

The CE Building is a two-level classroom and office building which connects to the HLRC via an enclosed sun-screened bridge. Renovation will be funded in Phase 2.

Key Campus Buildings



The Child Development Center is a recently constructed single-story structure that is out of character and scale with the adjacent campus buildings.



The Physical Plant is located near the current entry along Albert Vera Street. This complex of small, one-story buildings and sheds will remain.

Poured-in-place concrete terrace, stair, and retaining walls

Rough-faced concrete masonry units (CMU)

Painted stucco

Painted smooth stucco

Mirrored glass curtain wall

Precast (aggregate) panels

Corrugated painted metal siding

existing landscape

The Terrace Green is the most refined landscaped space on campus. This area includes major planting of canopy trees and ornamentals, a small plaza, seating areas for students, signage, and pedestrian lighting.

The Student Mall, east of the HLRC and CE Building, is an informal landscape with minimal planting, a concrete walkway, pedestrian level lighting, seating and some tables. The mall is a major north-south circulation spine.

Athletic Fields are located along the western edge of campus, and define a wide zone of grassy fields punctuated by a running track, tennis and basketball courts, and baseball diamond. The fields are edged with eucalyptus and pine trees, which are especially dense along the eastern slope.

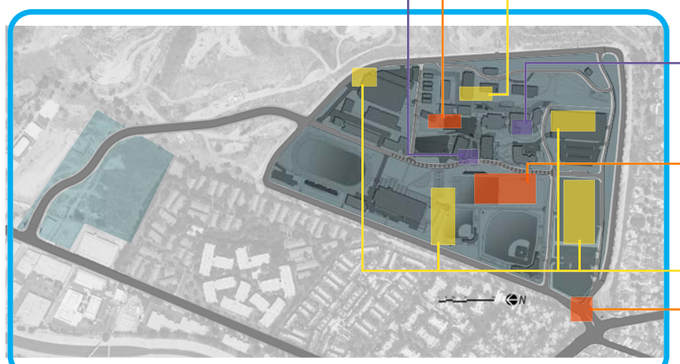
Edges and Entry conditions define the way in which a campus is perceived by its neighbors, and are important aspects of any urban college campus. West Los Angeles College has addressed this issue by providing landscaping along the campus edges, particularly at the main entry along Freshman and Sophomore Drives. The planting consist mostly of hedgerows of pines, eucalyptus trees and assorted ground cover.

The Entry Green is composed of grassy knolls planted with sycamore trees. The Entry Green Plaza also includes a small bus stop and visitor parking.

Fine Arts Complex Courtyard is a small grassy courtyard, surrounded by concrete walkways and a row of trees. The courtyard is enclosed by the multi-story Arts Building on three sides.

Campus Parking areas are paved, with the exception of one overflow parking area located on an upper terrace. Parking areas are in need of repair, and have minimal landscape. The perimeter is an ivy-covered slope with pines and Eucalyptus trees. Small landscaped islands exist within the parking lots, but are generally not sufficient in quantity to provide shading. General lighting, signage and security in these areas are inadequate.

Key Landscape Zones



Overall Organization

In order to make the steep campus site buildable, several terraces were cut into the hillside in the early 1970s, providing building pads for the new College. This solved the initial topographical problems but has contributed to the vertical circulation challenges facing the campus.

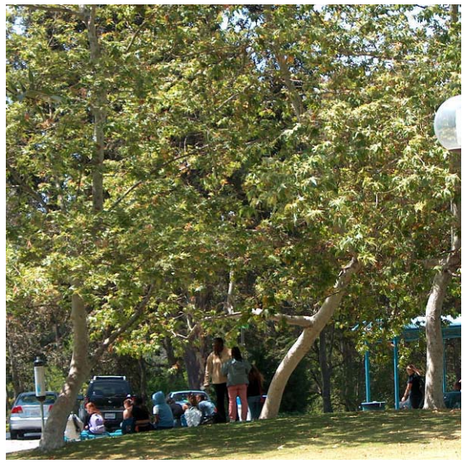
The terrace levels are enhanced by several informal outdoor spaces including the Entry Green off of B street, a grassy field to the north of the Entry Green, the Terrace Green adjacent to the HLRC and the CE Buildings, an upper Mall located east of the HLRC and CE buildings, one upper-terrace athletic field and two larger fields fronting Freshmen Drive.

Eucalyptus

Canary Island Pine (Pinus Canariensis)

Algerian Ivy - slope cover

Mimosa Trees (Albizia Julibrissin)



Sycamore

Italian Stone Pine (Pinus Pinea)

Field Turf

Sweet Gum Trees (Liquidambar)

Jacarandas

Junipers (Juniper Scopulorum)

Lawn

Melaleuca Trees

Lighting

Roadway lighting is provided by dated cobra-head lighting fixtures on tapered aluminum or precast concrete poles. A portion of B Street is an exception. Here, roadway lighting is provided by translucent glass globular luminaries on aluminum poles with a cantilevered arm. Pedestrian circulation paths are illuminated with both clear and translucent globular-shaped luminaries on top of a dark bronze metal pole. Light fixtures in different zones of campus appear to have been selected at different times, to solve localized lighting issues. There is little visible consistency in the overall campus lighting scheme.

Signage

Way-finding is difficult for new visitors to the campus. Signage placement is inconsistent and lacking in certain key locations, particularly in the central campus green area.

In general, the existing signage, with its weak imagery, dated color palette, and temporary look. It does little to create a sense of clarity and identity for the campus. The campus lacks consistency and hierarchy among entry, way-finding and building signage.

Security

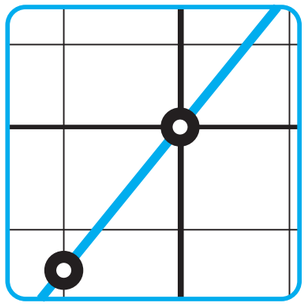
Existing security is provided by the Los Angeles County Sheriffs' office, which makes regular security patrols throughout the campus.

Closed-circuit video cameras are mounted on select buildings.

part 3
CAMPUS MASTER PLAN & LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

The Image of the City

Kevin Lynch's 1960 book, ***The Image of the City*** was an achievement that influenced how cities are analyzed, restructured, and designed for almost half a century. His tenets could be applied to a **city, a town, or a college campus.** Chief among his ideas was one of **legibility** (the ease with which parts can be recognized with clarity). Legibility was **"crucial to the image and the perception of a place"**. Image leads to **identity, structure, and meaning**. Successful cities, ones that have a distinctive **character**, employed **five physical elements** effectively. These include **paths, edges, districts, nodes, and landmarks**.

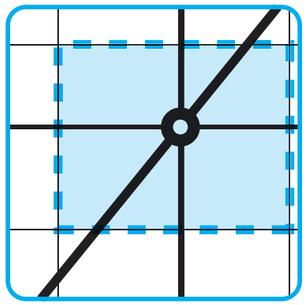


path

- Pedestrian
- Vehicular

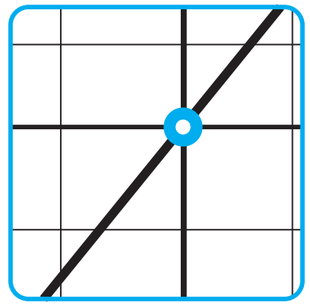
edge

- Boundary
- Campus: A place apart - An oasis
- Green belt to solidify edge condition



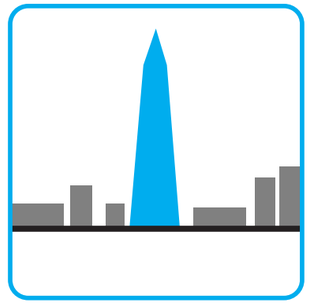
district

- Zone of identifying character



node

- Places that collect and disperse into two or more directions



landmark

- Recognizable objects
- Character within expressed at perimeter

Edges

Edges are the linear elements not used or considered as paths by the observer. Such edges may be barriers, more or less penetrable, which close one region off from another.

Districts

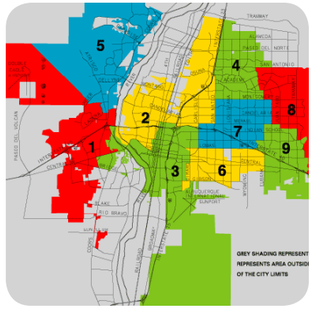
Districts are two-dimensional sections of the city, which the observer mentally enters "inside of" and which are recognizable as having some common, identifying character.

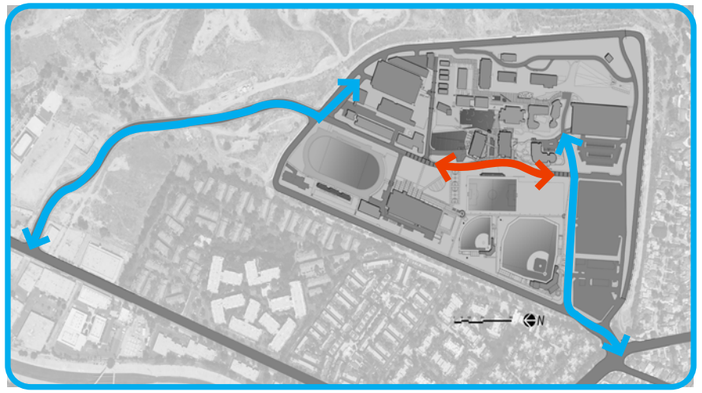
Nodes

Nodes are points, the strategic spots in a city into which an observer enters, and which are the intensive foci to and from which he is travelling. Nodes are related to paths, since functions of nodes are typically the convergence of paths; events on a journey.

Landmarks

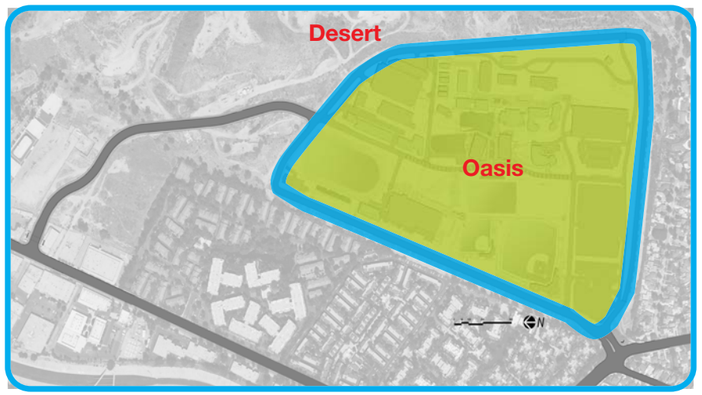
Landmarks are another type of point reference but in this case the observer does not enter within them; they are external. They are usually a rather simply defined physical object: building, sign, store or mountain.





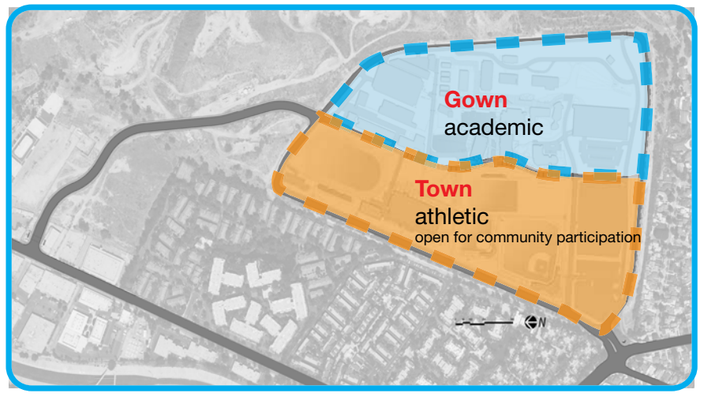
paths

Create paths for both vehicles and pedestrians that lead to places (both exterior and interior spaces).

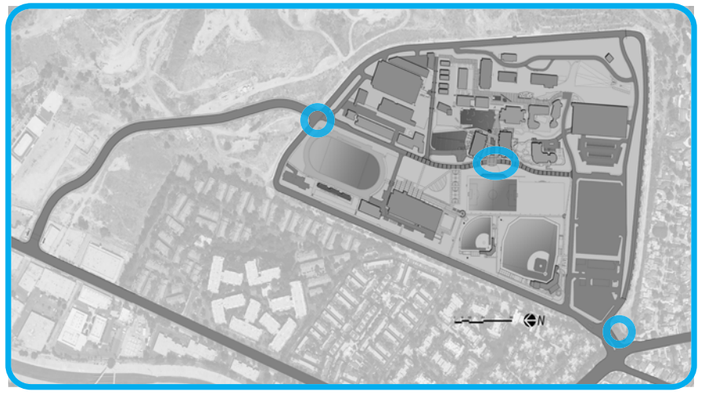


edges

Together, these elements create a sense of place, strong identify, and a powerful image.

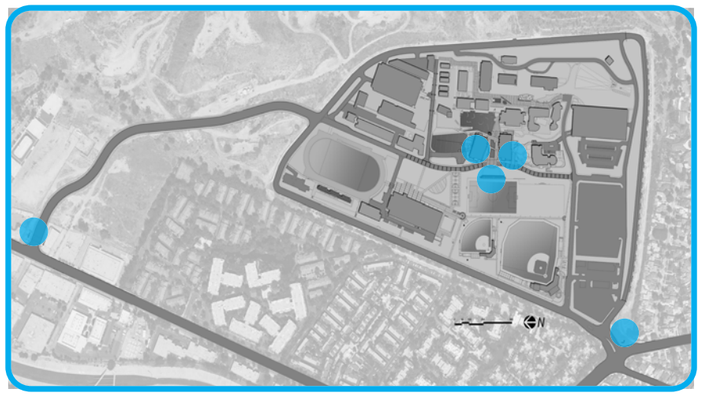


districts



nodes

Create nodes that collect and disburse both vehicles and pedestrians.



landmarks

Recognizable elements that identify WLAC as a place.

image & legibility

Campus Entry:

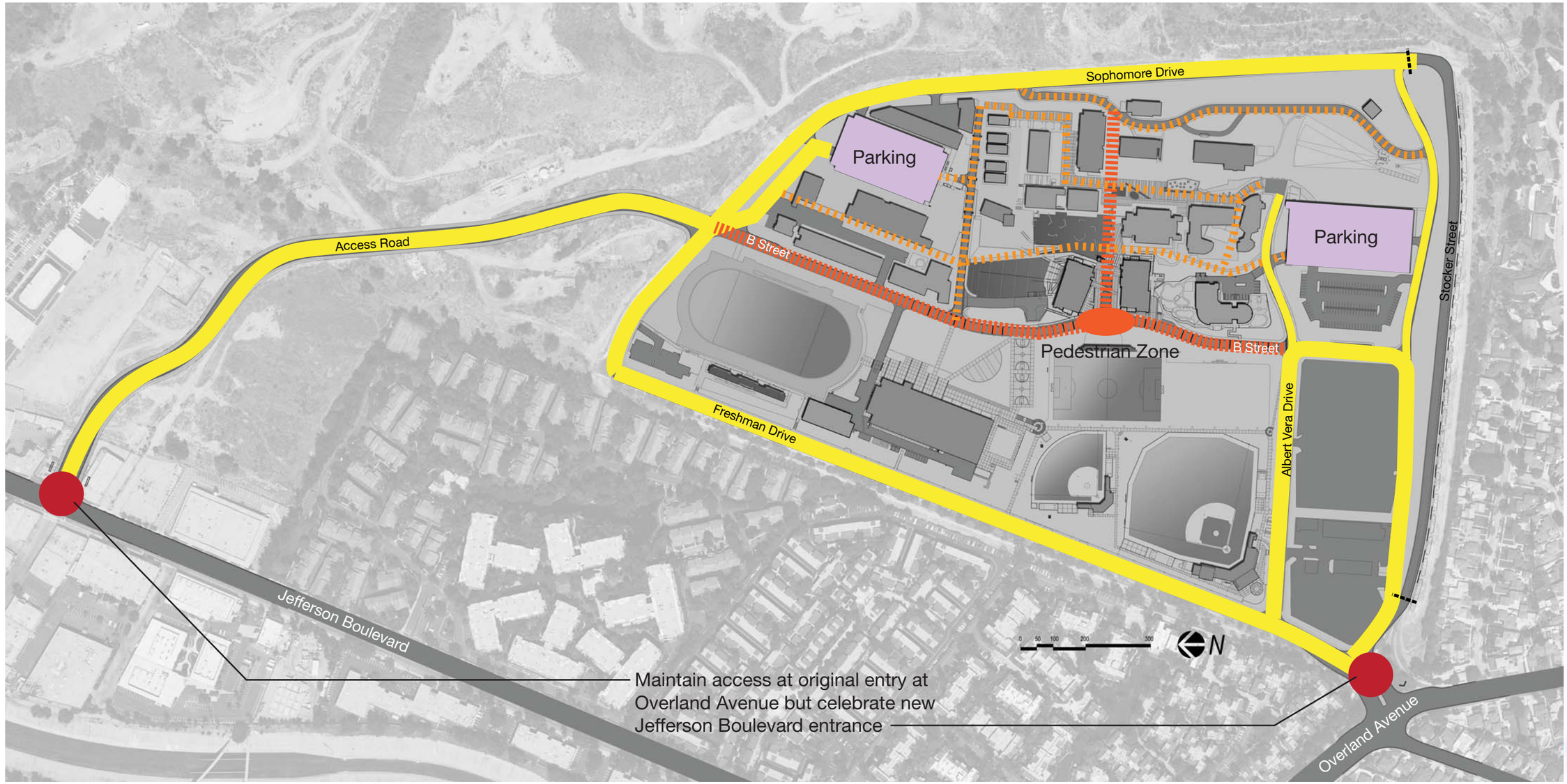
- Connect to community and create a powerful presence for WLAC
- Create new access to Jefferson Boulevard and a Gateway that identifies it as the main entrance
- Maintain the original entrance at Overland Avenue as a secondary access point
- Instill a significant sense of arrival

Vehicular Circulation:

- Keep vehicular traffic relegated to a ring road around the perimeter of the campus
- Locate new parking structures at the edges for easy and immediate access to campus core
- Redirect the public bus route off-campus to drop students off on Overland.
- De-map "F" street to allow for uninterrupted athletic fields

Pedestrian Circulation:

- Transform the "interior" of the campus into a pedestrian-only zone
- Change existing vehicular streets in the campus core into pedestrian paths
- Maintain these streets only for vehicles that provide service at limited times and emergency purposes
- Connect major parts of the campus with a network of paths and exterior spaces
- Create places that gather people together



Vehicular Circulation

Parking

Campus Entrance / Gateway

Main Pedestrian Circulation

Secondary Pedestrian Circulation

WEST LOS ANGELES COLLEGE MASTER PLAN PROJECT DESCRIPTION

future project descriptions

Projects Completed and Under Construction

Science and Math Building (Sci/Math)
A 84,000 square-foot building is under construction at the eastern edge of the campus near Sophomore Drive. The building will be five stories and includes the Science Department, Math Department, and Dental Hygiene Clinic. The building has many specialized laboratories. General lecture spaces and supporting spaces such as meeting rooms, lounges, and exhibition spaces will be provided.

Student Services Building (SSB)
A 50,000 square-foot building is under construction in the center of the campus and is accessed from "B" Street. The building will be four stories. The primary use of the building is to house non-academic departments such as Admissions and Records, Financial Aid, and Assessment.

General Classroom Building (GC)
A 46,000 square-foot building is under construction in the center of the campus and is accessed by "B" Street. The building will be four stories. The Language Arts and Behavioral and Social Sciences divisions would use this building.

South Parking Structure (SPS)
A 302,700 square-foot parking structure to accommodate approximately 1,000 vehicles is under construction at the south east end of campus on former Parking Lot 8. The parking structure will have four to five levels and be approximately 45 feet in height. Vehicular access will be from "C" Street and Albert Vera Drive.

College Boulevard
A new main entrance road to the campus will provide primary access from Jefferson Boulevard. Currently, the campus is accessed from Overland Avenue. An information and security kiosk will be located at the new main entrance. An entrance monument is also proposed at the intersection of Jefferson Boulevard.

Grandstand
An 1,400 seat grandstand with press box. The project also includes restrooms and a concession stand.

Projects in Review

North Parking Structure
A new 420,000 square foot, anticipated 1,458 space parking structure will be located at the north end of the campus. The structure will contain seven levels and be approximately 64'-0" high. Main vehicular access will be from College Boulevard.

Plant Facilities Center
A 33,000 square foot maintenance facility will be located at the north east end of campus with access from Sophomore Drive. The buildings will have a maximum height of 28'-0". The facility will house Facilities offices and shops as well as janitorial. It will be constructed as part of the North Parking Structure.

Watson Center
A 60,000 square foot building is proposed at the northern edge of the campus. The program includes the following:

- 325 Seat theater with proscenium arch and fly
- Sound Stage
- HCPR Shops and Labs to teach the studio trades
- Classrooms

Teaching and Learning Center
A 87,500 square foot, seven story building is proposed just sout of the new Science and Math Building. This building will house the campus data center, digital library, smart classrooms, faculty offices and Academic Affairs.

Allied Health and Wellness Center
The project is comprised of a main building as well as grandstands, storage and restrooms. The project is on a 20.5 acre site along the west edge of the campus. There will be many points of access. The program includes the following:

- Athletics and Academic Building: A new 141,000 square foot, three story building. It includes Allied Health, Physical Education, Athletics, basketball arena and indoor pool. It will be 60'-0" high.
- Baseball Field with grandstand seating for 700. There will be an additional 7,500 square foot of space for dugouts, restrooms, concessions, storage and viewing.
- Softball Field with grandstand seating for 400. There will be an additional 1,400 square feet of space for dugouts and storage.
- Restroom building for sports fields. This will be approximately 400 square feet.
- Soccer Field
- Intramural Field
- Two Outdoor Basketball Courts
- Outdoor Pool with grandstand seating for 260.

Student Union
the project is a 12,000 square foot, two story building in the center of the campus. Program includes ASO and Health Services.

Future Projects - Renovation and Modernization Projects

Administration Building and Science Building Remodeling (CE and SC)
These two buildings totaling 46,000 square feet will be renovated with new mechanical systems including HVAC. Intended uses include general assignment cllassrooms, computer science labs, interdisciplinary computer labs and other offices.

NOTE:
The Master Plan is a concept with detailed drawings to be developed as part of the design-build process for each building as reviewed and approved by the Division of the State Architect. The site plan will be continuously refined as the building designs progress.

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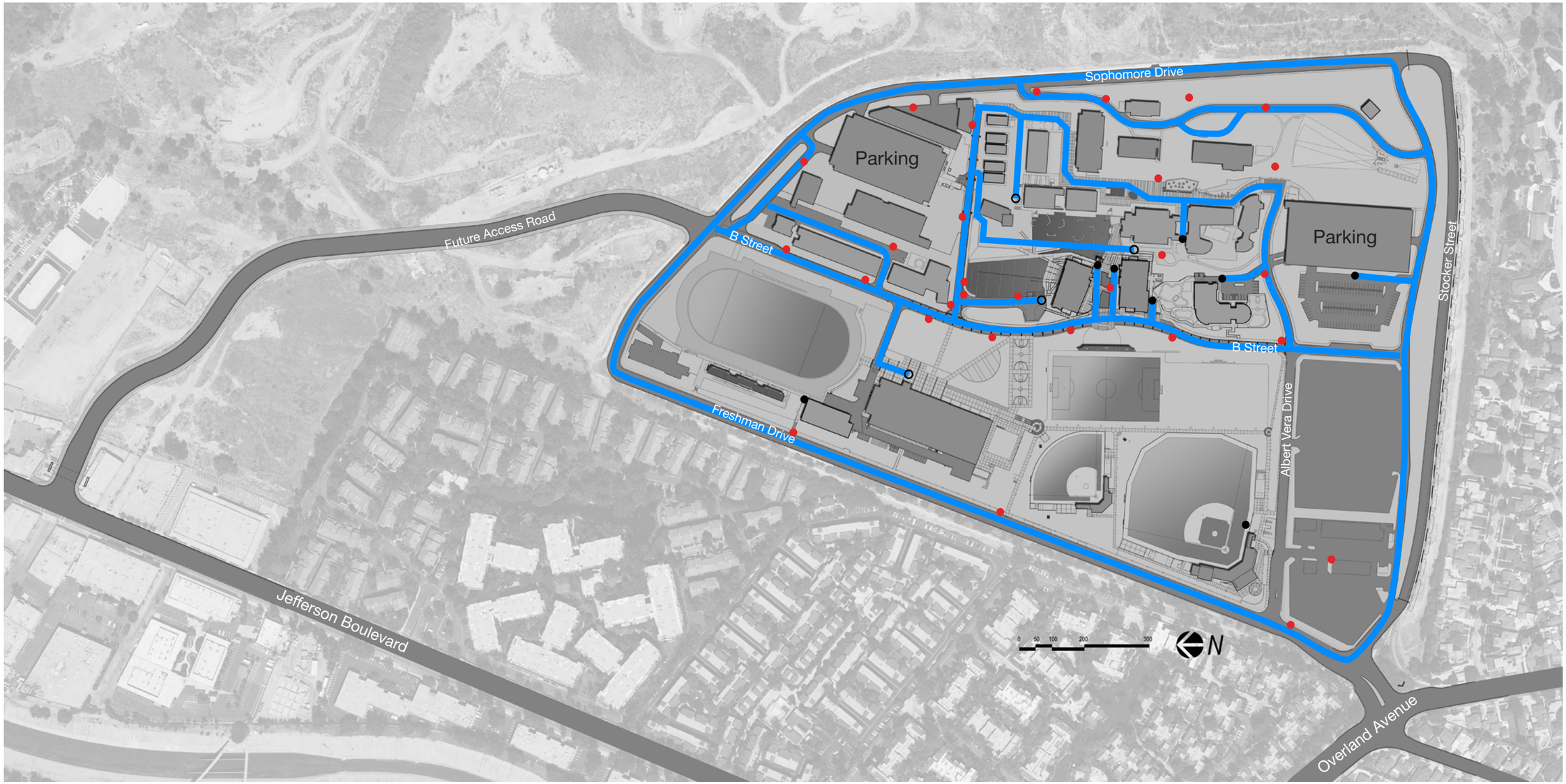
fire protection

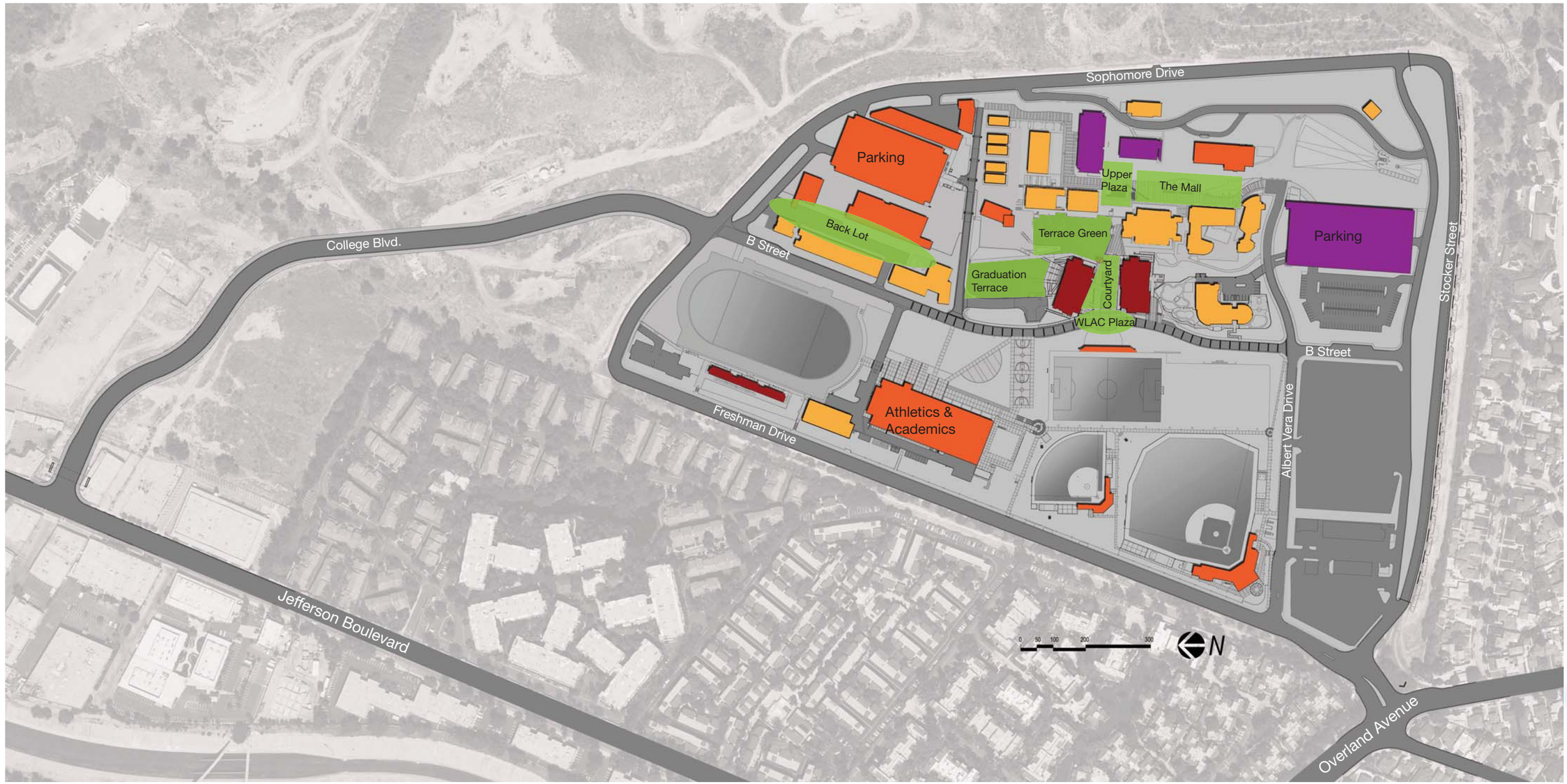


Fire Lane

Fire Hydrant

Less Then 150 Feet Drive Length : no Turnaround Required

Over 150 Feet Drive Length : Turnaround Required



Existing Buildings

A/AA Buildings under Construction

A/AA Buildings Completed

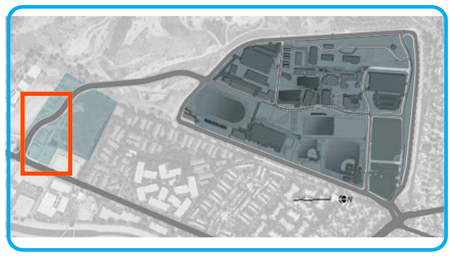
Proposed New Open Spaces

Proposed New Buildings

Campus Entrance

The gateway entrance at Jefferson Boulevard is one of the most significant new elements of the Master Plan. The campus, once hidden from Jefferson Boulevard, will be announced to the city and the community in a grand and powerful way. By recalling the old movie studio entrances of MGM and Paramount Pictures, the new Jefferson Gateway will hint at the cinematic education and the dramatic spaces within the campus. A monument by day and a beacon of blue light by night will create a first and lasting impression of permanence and prestige.

Running uphill along College Boulevard and lined with palm trees, the primary approach to the campus will reflect the iconic image of the glamorous Southern Californian boulevard. At night, these trees will be dramatically lit with blue-accented up-lights, heightening the sense of arrival. The choreographed sequence of moving through the Jefferson Gateway and up the splendid palm tree-lined College Boulevard will a provide students, staff, and visitors with unique scenic grandeur.





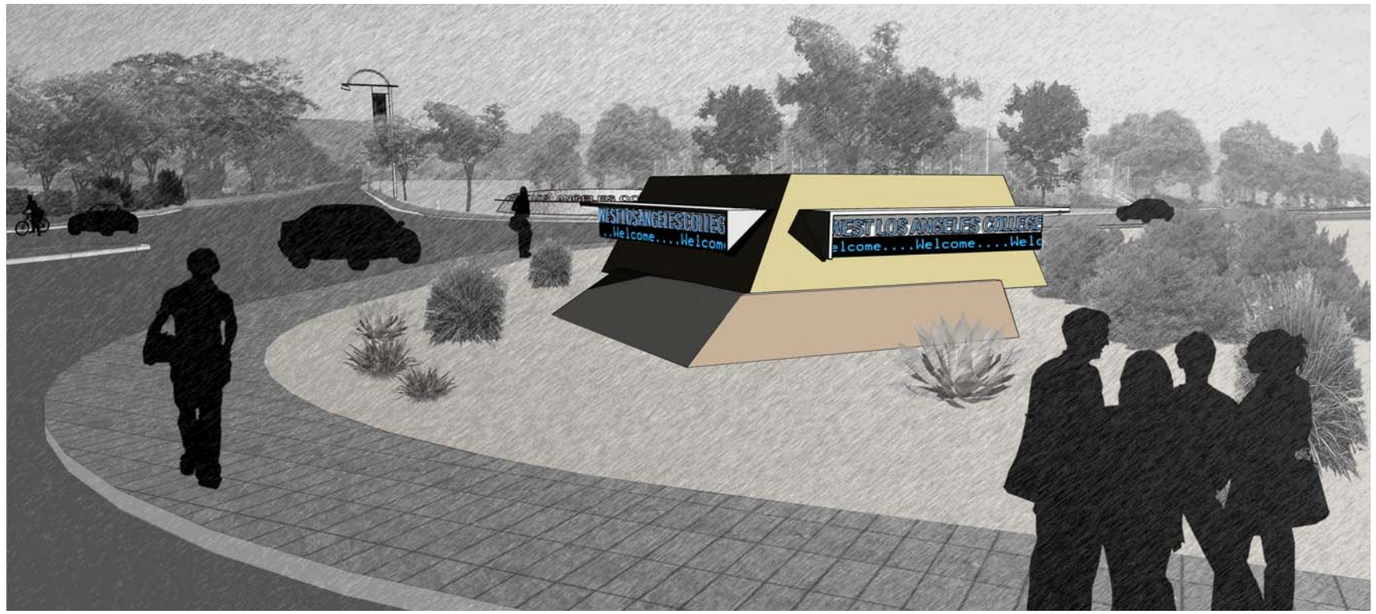


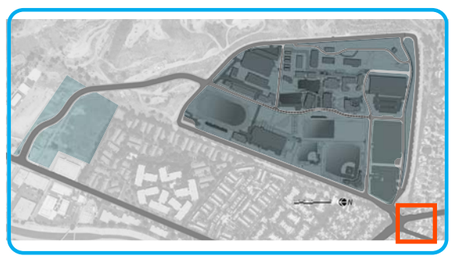


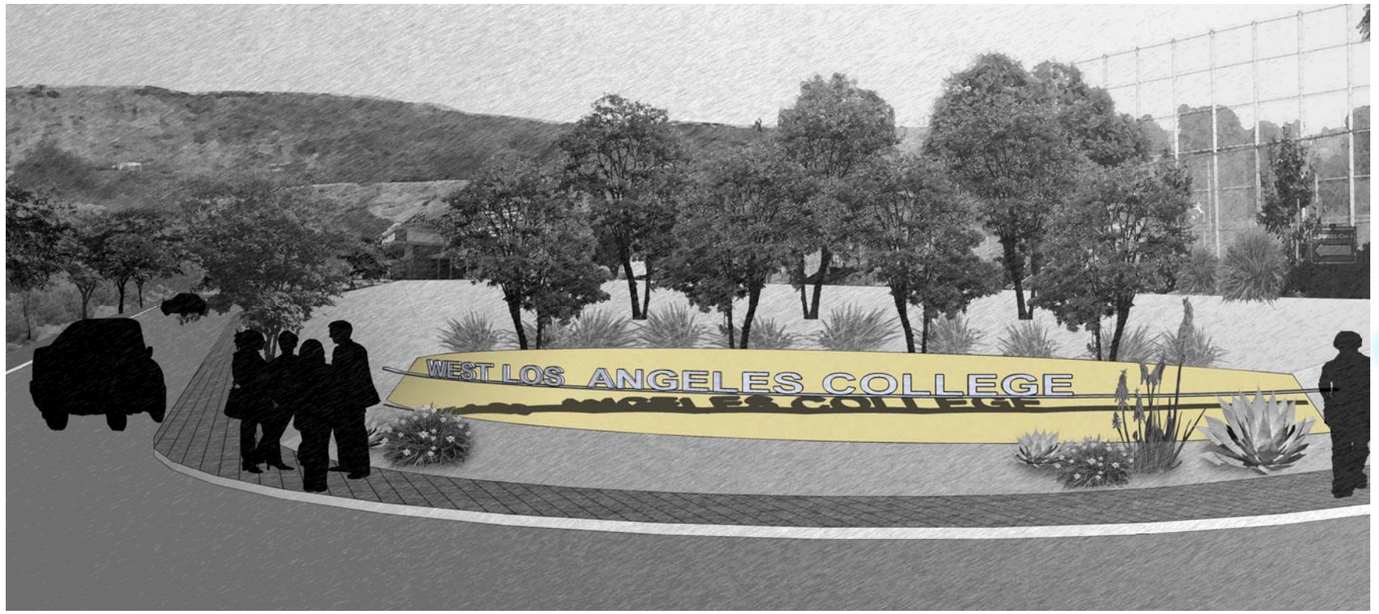
Jefferson Boulevard gateway

Overland Avenue Entrance

Historically the only entrance to the campus, the Overland Avenue entrance will be maintained yet downplayed in order to afford primary emphasis to the new Jefferson Gateway. With smaller signage, it will announce the entrance in tandem with running LED information about current events. The reconfigured entrance will streamline traffic and offer distance between it and the residential housing nearby. Once beyond the first sign, a second sign will direct one to the main campus core. A view corridor will be maintained to reveal the baseball stadium signage beyond.







Overland Avenue signage

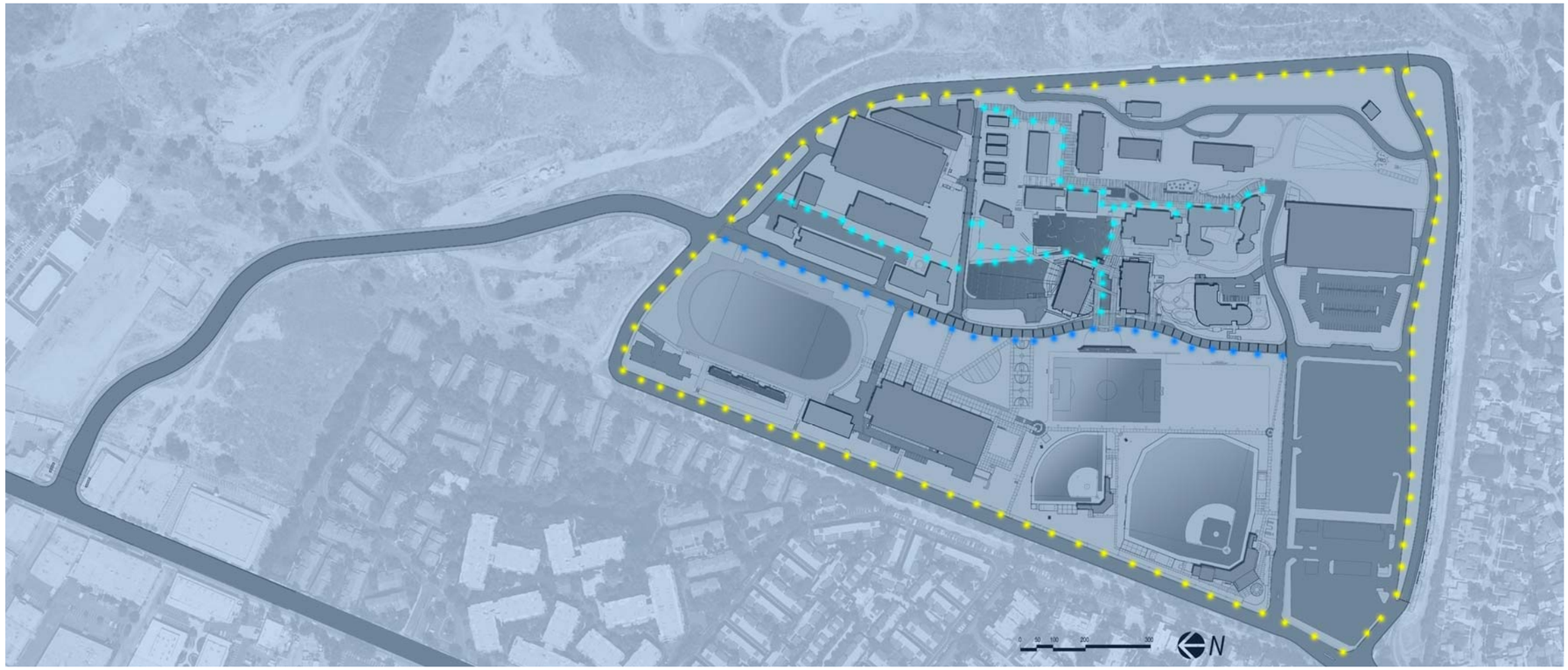


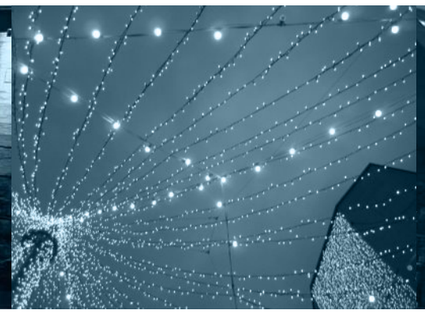
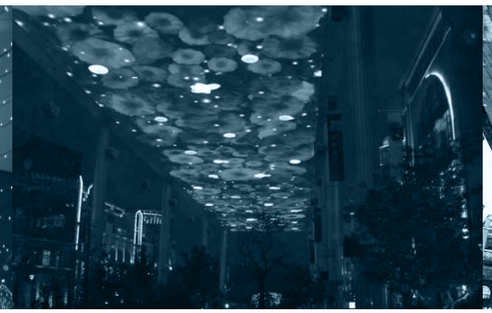


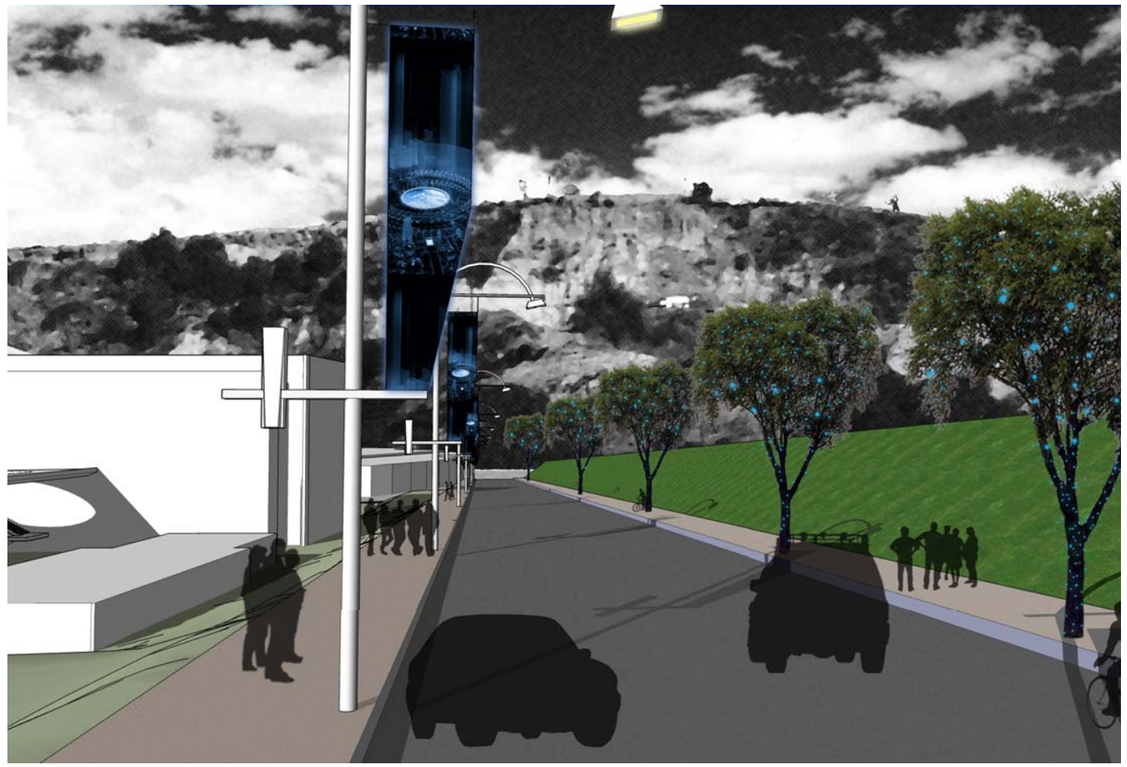
unifying elements

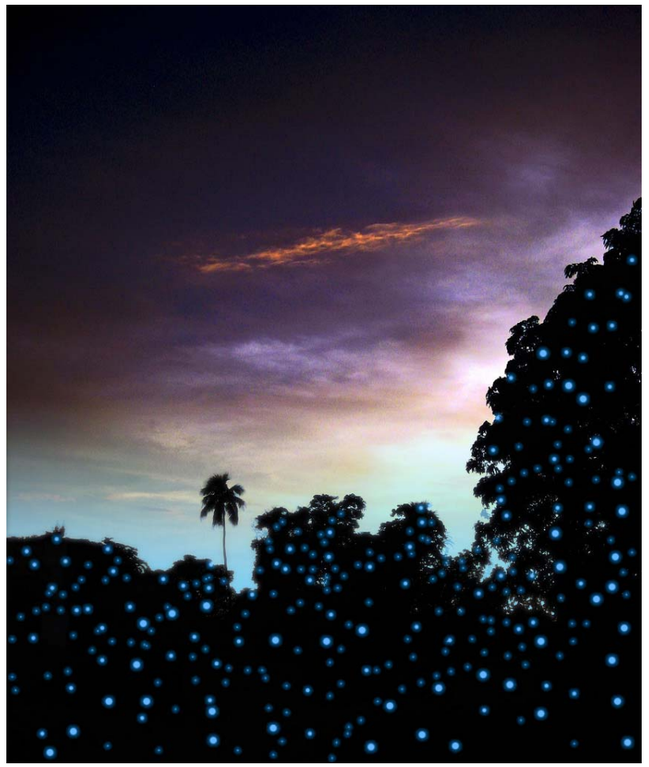
Beyond the entrance procession, a ring road will further define the edge of the campus. This edge will be accented with uniform lighting, banners, trees and landscaping, forming a linear park that provides the community with a walkway, running path, and bicycle lane that circle the entire campus.

Within the campus, there will be several large exterior spaces, each with a unique character and an adjacent function. “Pillars of light” composed of LED screens on posts will tie these spaces together. These cinematic emblems will display images that can be instantly changed according to current events. In addition, these pillars will provide information, directions, and general campus lighting. These glowing elements will define and celebrate the campus and its activities.



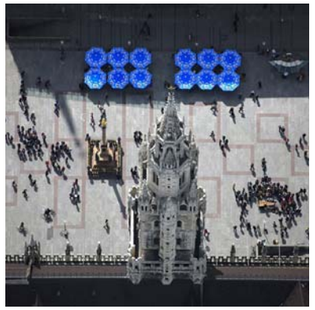





West LA College
A new Los Angeles Icon

- A place of pride
- A significant destination
- A unique physical environment
- Outward expression of interest and excitement signaled by a glowing blue light that shines above the city

unifying elements

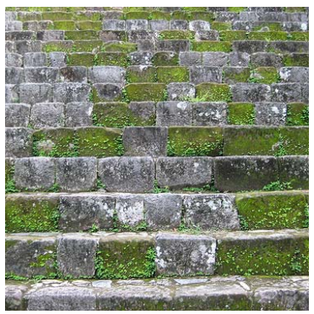


West Los Angeles College (West) Plaza

As Jefferson Gateway will provide the “front door”, then West Los Angeles College Plaza (West Plaza) will represent the “front room” of the campus. Here begins the formal axis that will penetrate the heart of the academic campus. As the nucleus of student life, the West Plaza will link the athletic and academic districts of the campus. It will provide pedestrians with a formal space to watch sporting events below and enjoy scenic vistas further beyond. Spectacular water fountains and lights will shoot into the sky, surrounded by a landmark banding of signage that curves around its oval shape. Unique paving will further define the space at ground level, and seating around the fountain will invite students, staff, and visitors to spend time there before passing through.

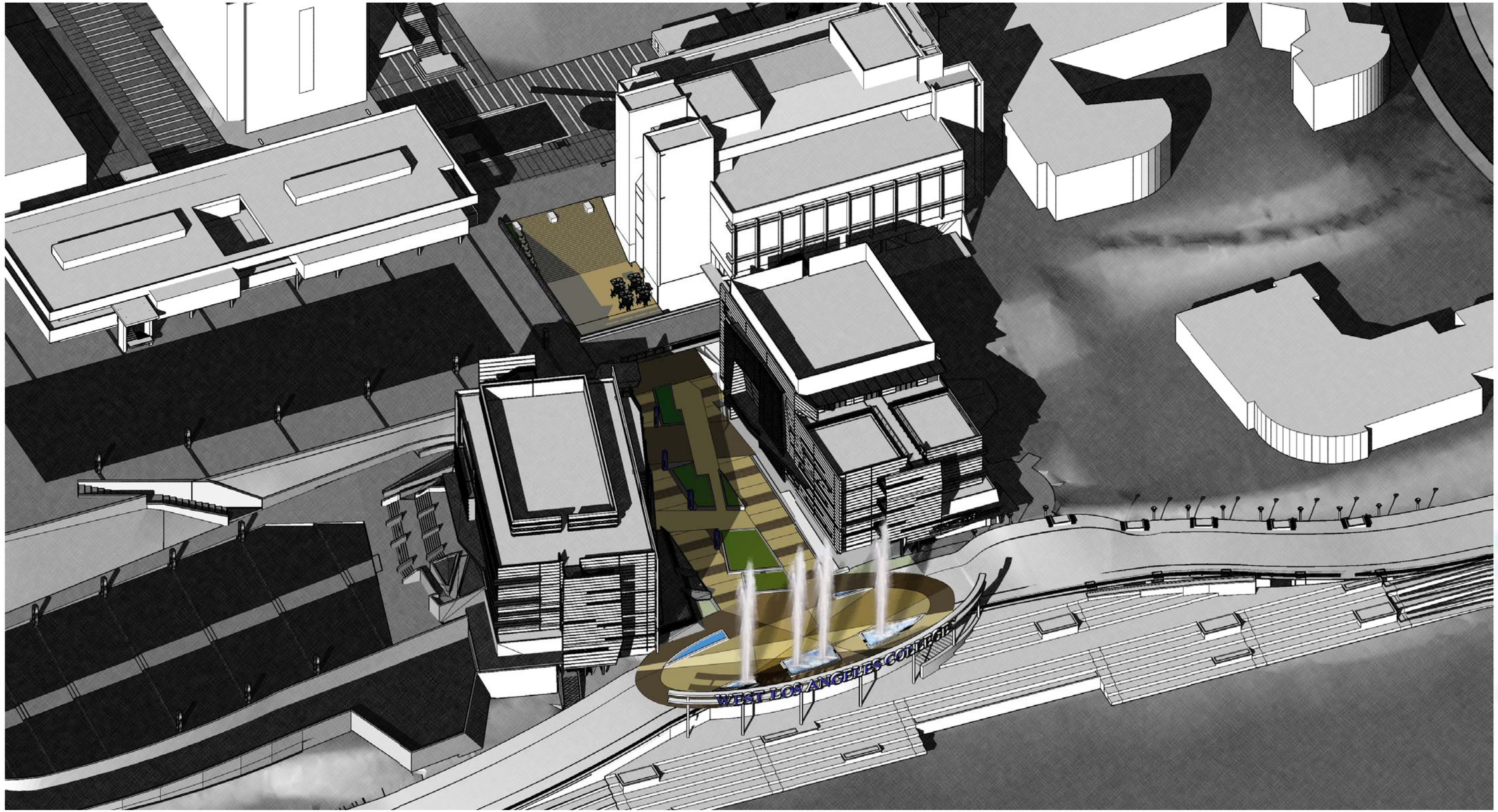
The Courtyard

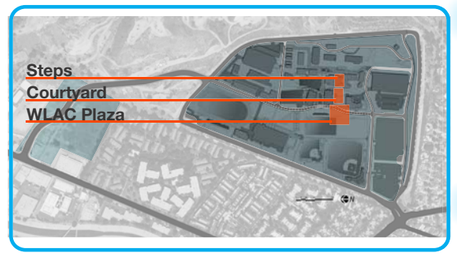
A continuation of the formal gathering space at the adjacent West Plaza, the Courtyard will be situated between the new Student Services Building and the new General Classroom Building. This enclosed space will be characterized by a dynamic geometry at the ground plane that will align with the buildings’ entrances and defines smaller zones with trees and planters surrounded by benches. “Pillars of Light” will illuminate the Courtyard and visually link the space to the rest of the campus.

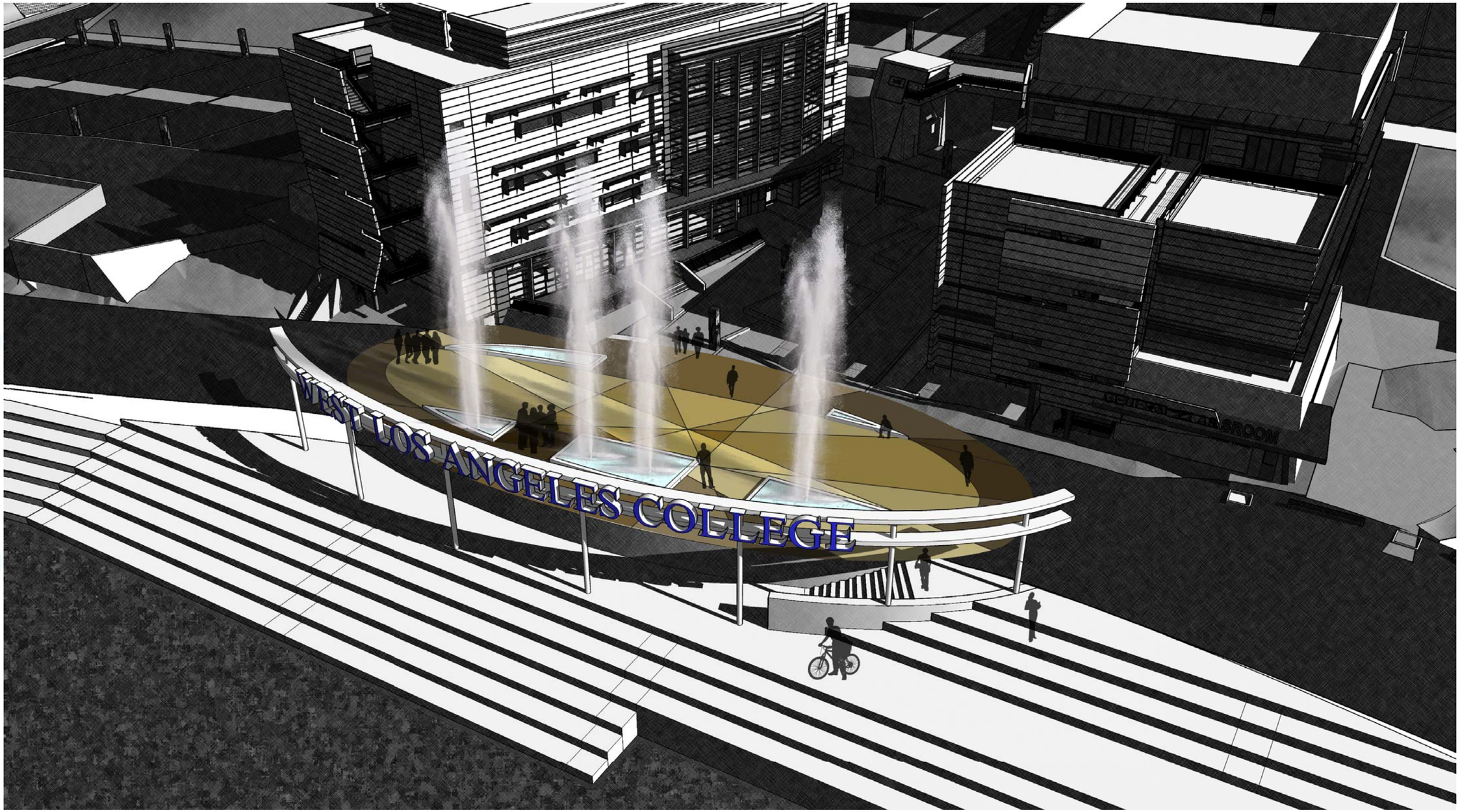


The Steps

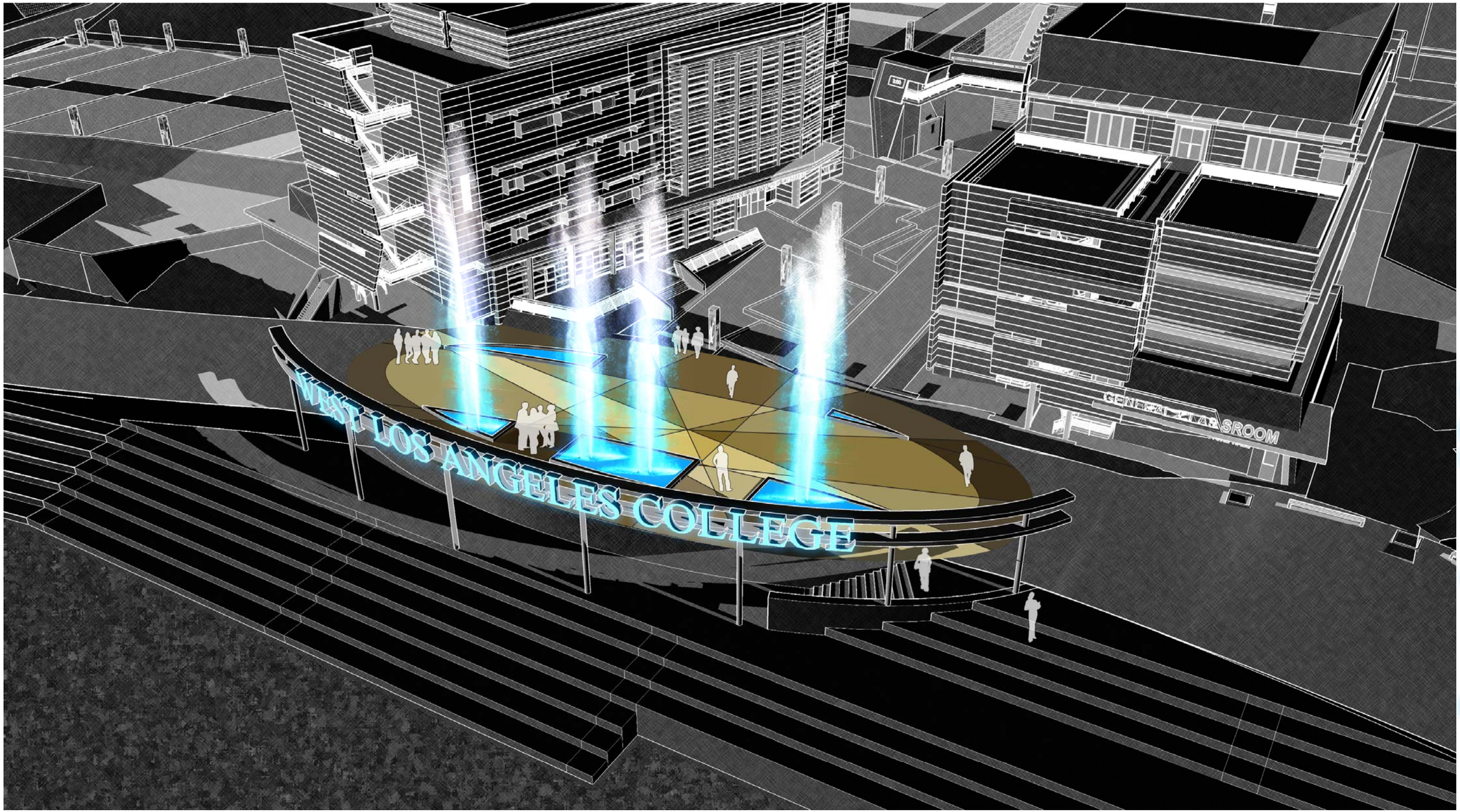
The Steps will connect the Courtyard with the upper levels of the campus, providing convenient access and continuous connection along the main axis on various platforms and steps. Here, spontaneous chance meeting, people watching and gathering will occur. Activity on the adjacent Student Services Building Café terrace will energize the space.


WEST LOS ANGELES COLLEGE


Steps
Courtyard
WLAC Plaza

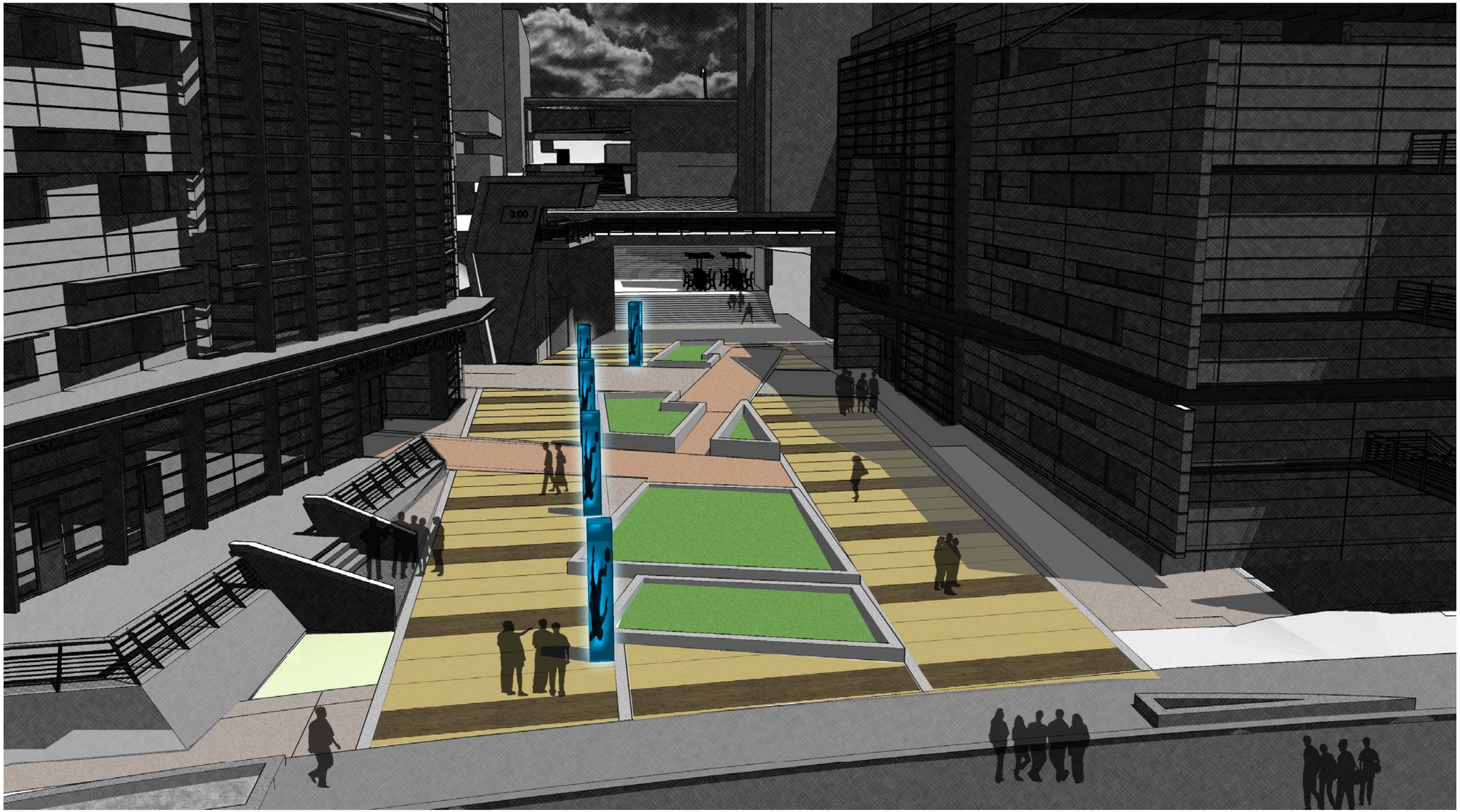


WLAC Plaza by Day



WLAC Plaza by Night

plaza/courtyard/steps



The Courtyard

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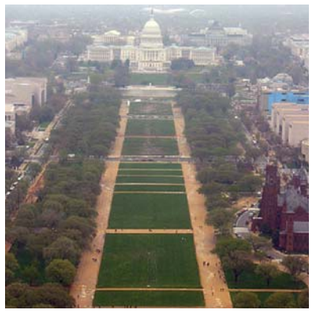
The Upper Plaza

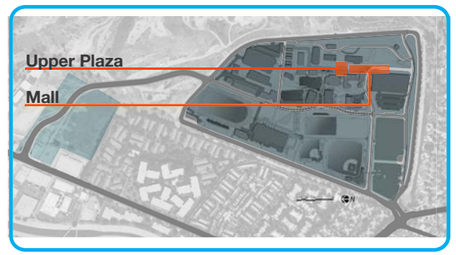
Situated on the College's highest elevation, the Upper Plaza will feature the most expansive views on campus. The axis that runs along the Mall to the new Parking Lot will intersect with the formal axis to the West Plaza at this nodal point, where the new Science Building will provide a monumental backdrop.



The Mall

The Mall will connect the heart of the Academic Campus to the new Parking Lot to the south. This wide axis, which will also provide emergency access, will be accentuated with trees and "pillars of light" on either side. Smaller seating areas against a vine-covered retaining wall will provide students with more intimate spaces for contemplative study in front of a sculpture garden and lawn traversed by footpaths that access the main axis.


West Los Angeles College


Upper Plaza
Mall

upper plaza | mall

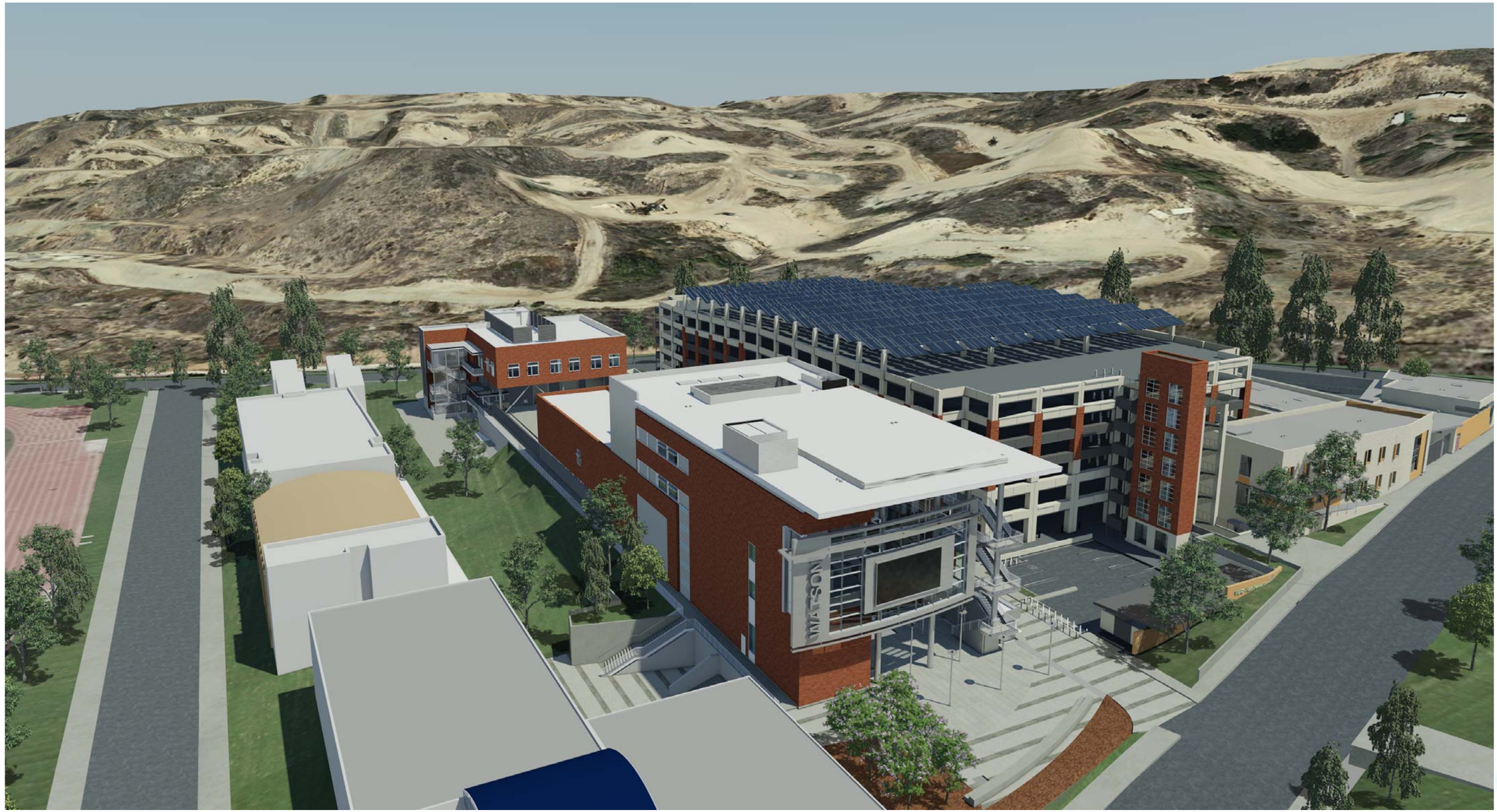
The Upper Plaza

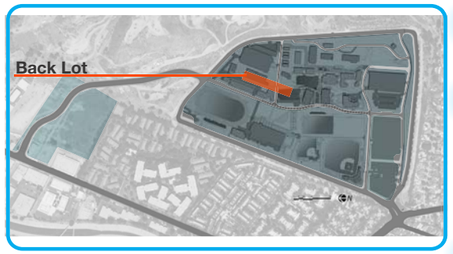
The Mall

The “Back Lot”

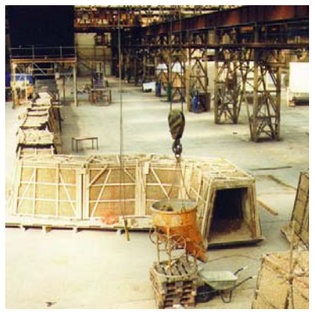
Situated in a narrow corridor that runs adjacent to the Scenic Design and Construction School, the “Back Lot” will connect the campus with the future Parking Structure to the north. This unique, elongated space, aligned with exposed scaffolding used to support sets or façades will provide a framework for Scenic Design students to practice their craft and professional filmmakers to shoot in front of cinematic backdrops. The space could look like a New York City street one day and then an alley in Tokyo the next.

back lot



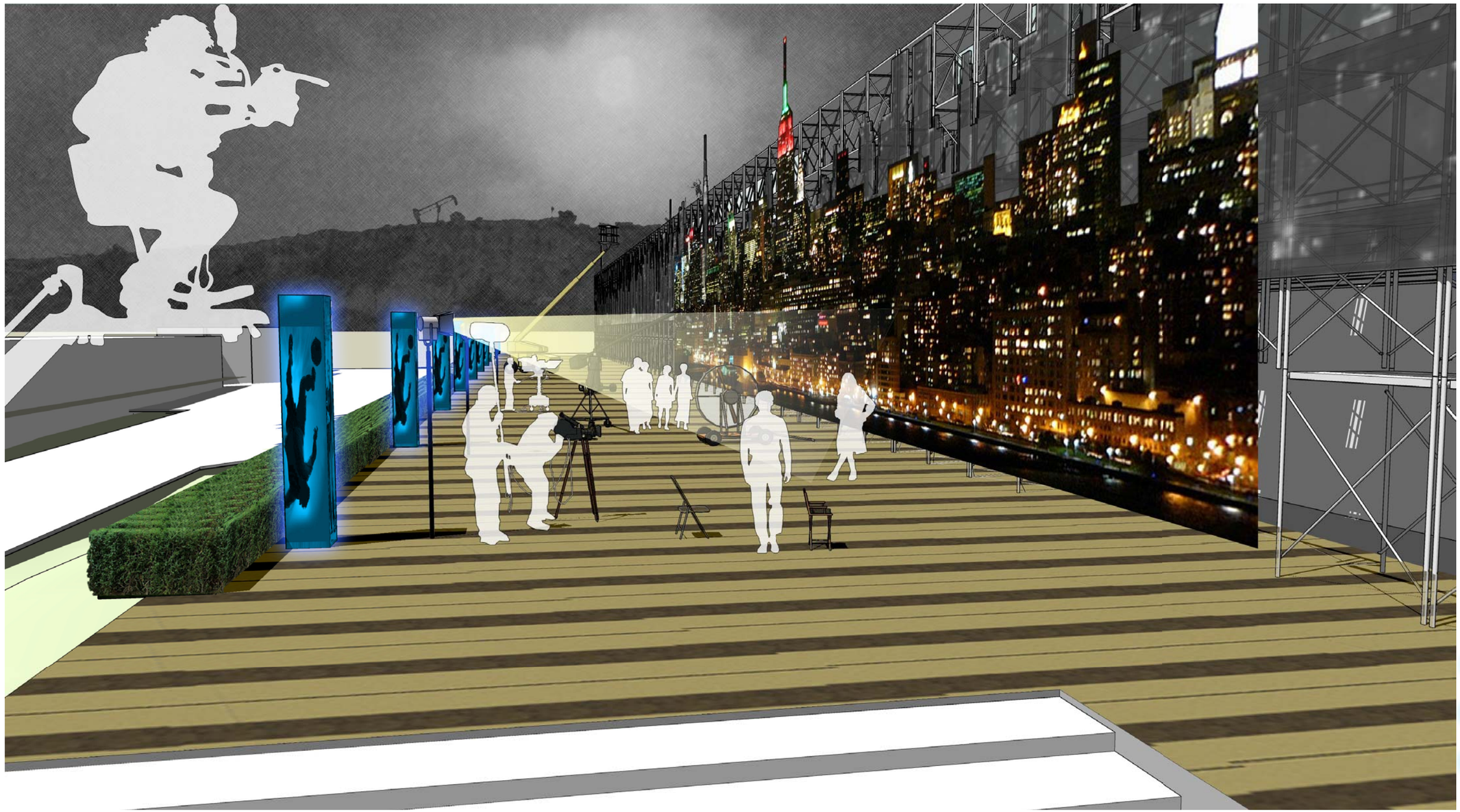


back lot

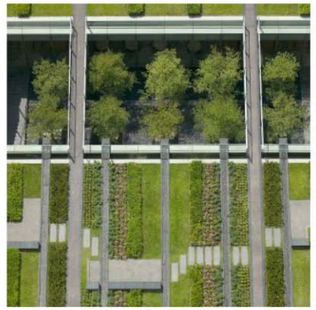




back lot

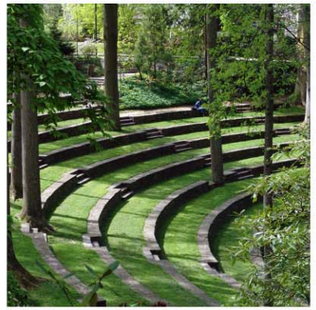


back lot



The Terrace Green

The existing terrace in front of the Administration building will be re-graded to provide a level, transitional space that links the formal plazas to the south with the Screening Field and “Back Lot”. A simple field of green grass surrounded by a regular path along its border will be further defined by two towers that mark its northern and southern edges. The future tower on the northern side will house the Alumni Center. This space will provide the President’s Office and Alumni Association with a formal, yet comfortable outdoor space for special events.

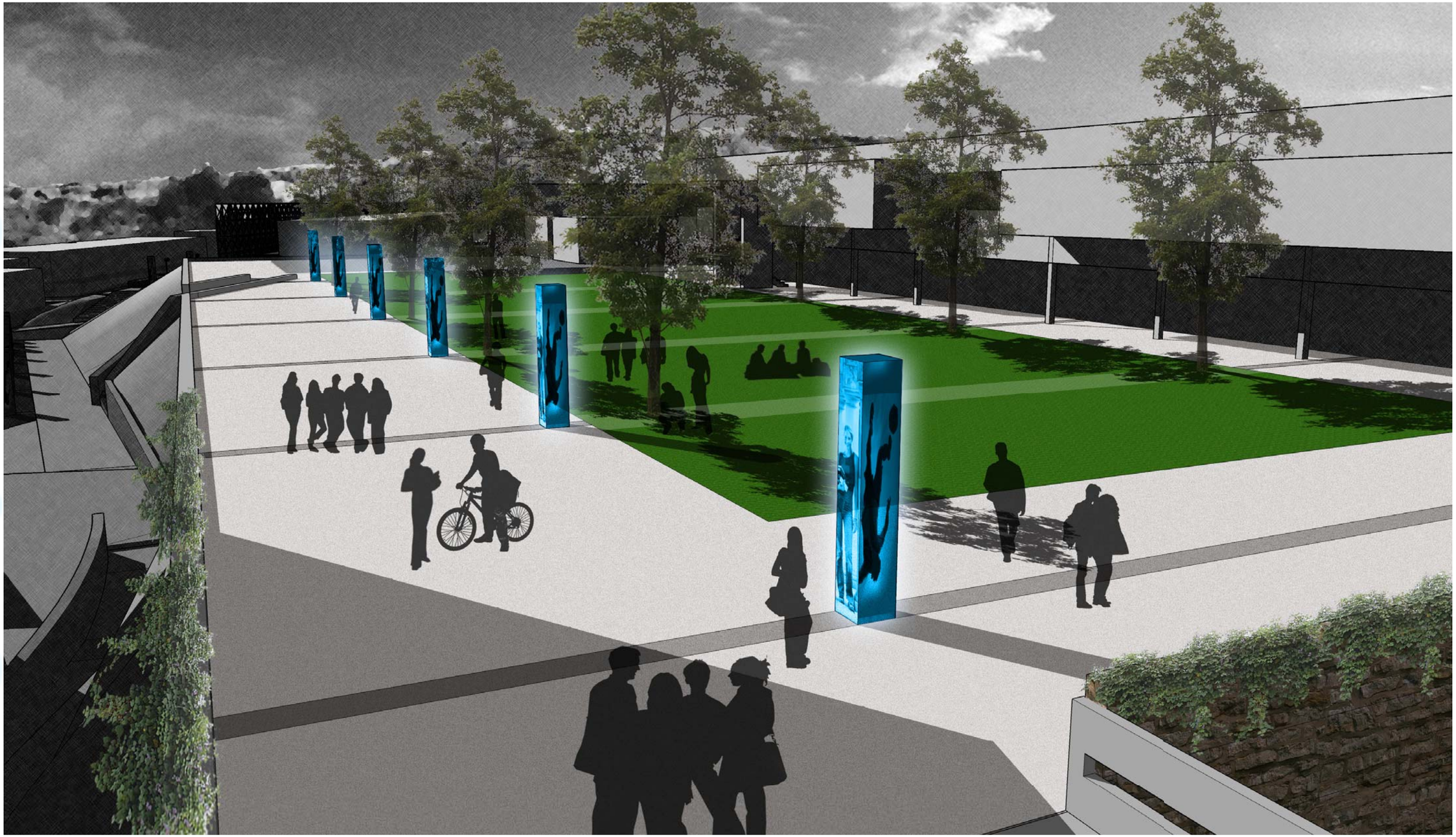


Graduation Terrace

Graduation Terrace along with the “Back Lot” will further tie open space on campus to the art of the filmmaking and set design. Gradual, concrete steps “extended” from those of the Student Services Building will create a gentle amphitheater. Largely covered with grass, the Graduation Terrace will provide students with an informal space in which to relax, socialize or study. “Pillars of light” will visually link the Graduation Terrace to the rest of the campus.

terrace green | screening field

terrace green | screening field



The Green Terrace

The Screening Field

pedestrian street | hillside

The Pedestrian Street

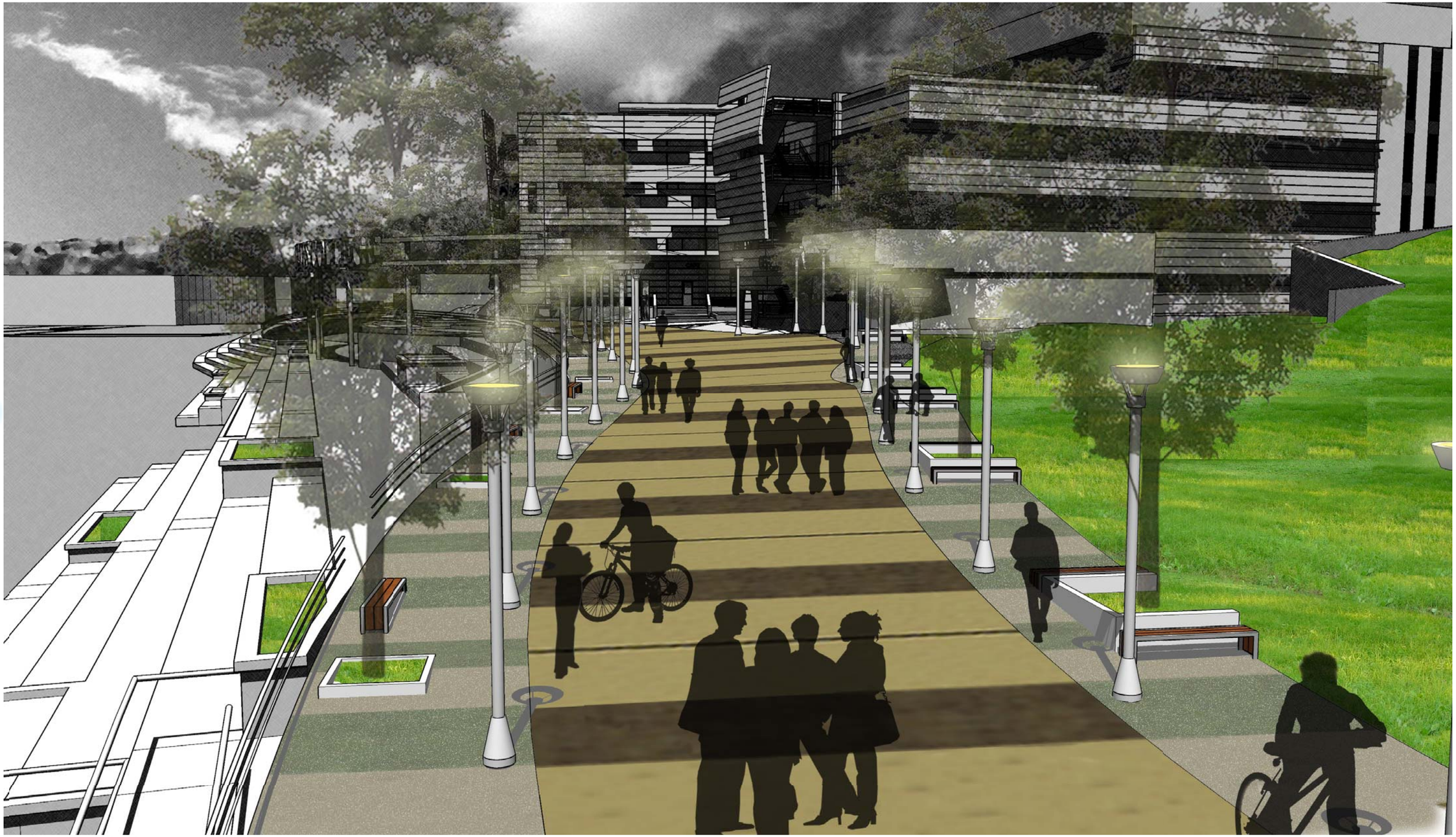
While the campus' exterior perimeter will circulate vehicular traffic, the primary interior roadway will be transformed into a pedestrian-friendly thoroughfare, providing limited access to emergency and service vehicles. Ground lights will line the edges, pavers, benches and other street furniture with a blue glow that will visually reinforce the pathway as a pedestrian zone. Its centerpiece, the West Plaza, will be situated in the middle of the Pedestrian Street.

The Hillside

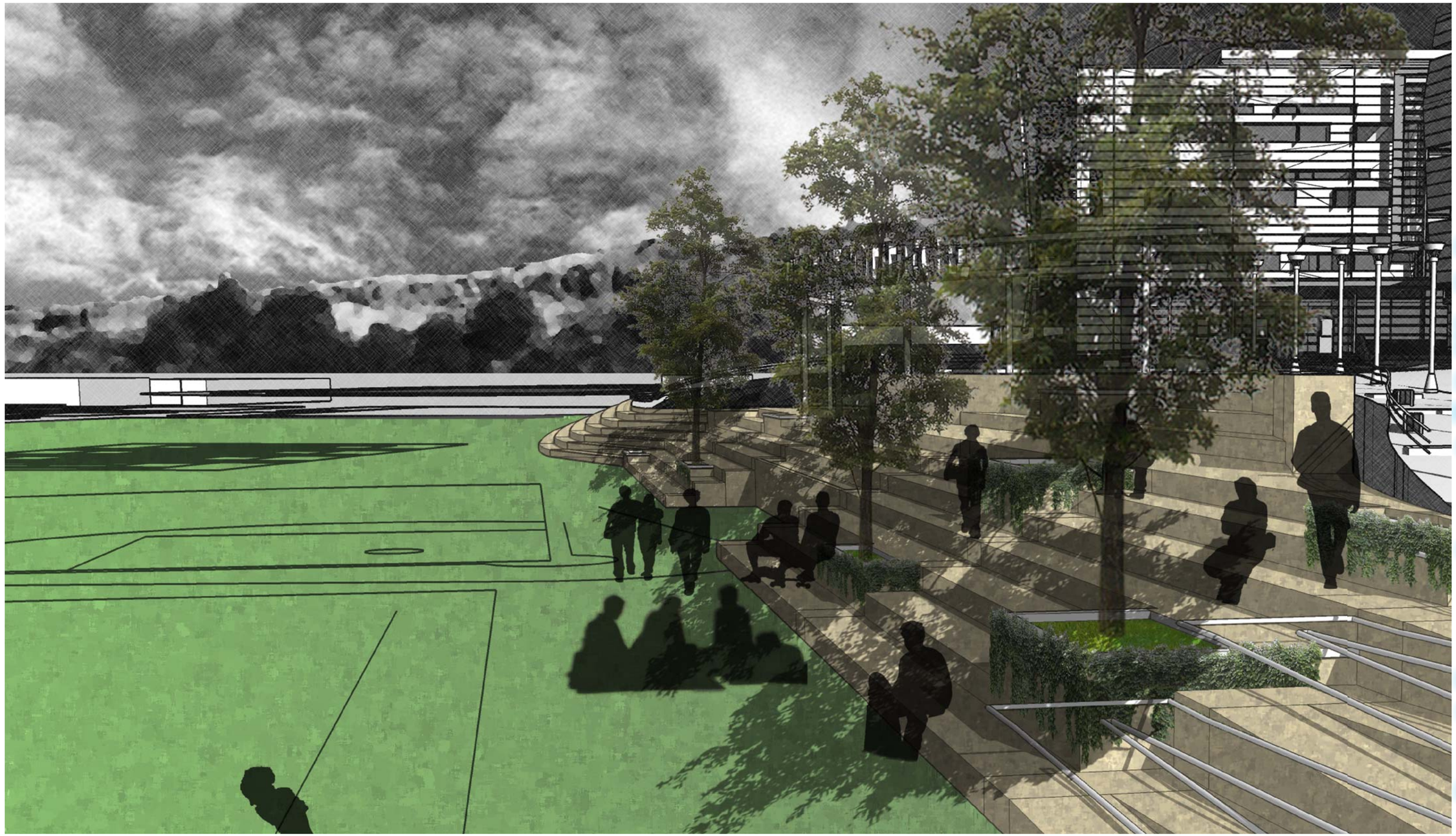
Located adjacent to the West Plaza, the Hillside will be carved out of the natural slope that descends to the athletic fields to the west. From tiered seating, spectators will enjoy commanding views of athletic activities below. Terraces interspersed with winding ramps will link the athletic fields to the academic core situated on the upper elevations of campus.

pedestrian street | hillside

pedestrian street | hillside

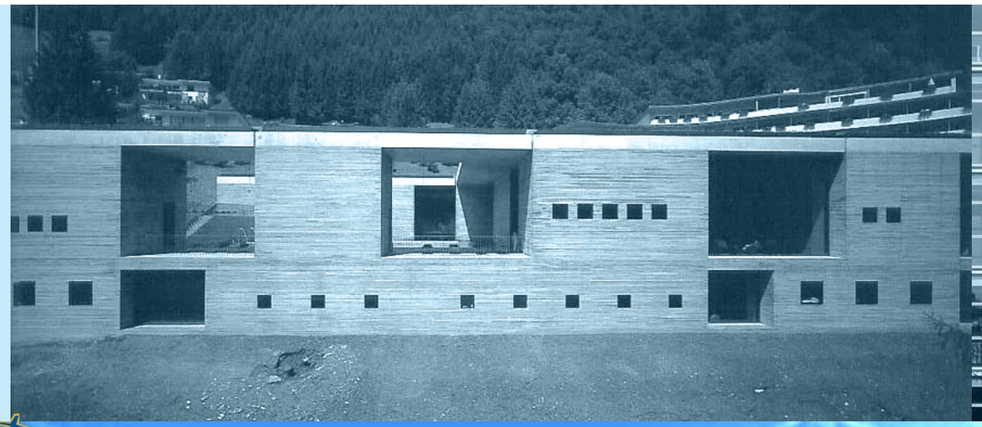


The Pedestrian Street



The Hillside

architectural principles



architectural principles

The following architectural principles serve to inform the architects, engineers and associated design professionals of West Los Angeles College's preferred aesthetic quality and character of the future architecture.

All new campus architecture should inform, protect and inspire the students, faculty, and staff.

The overall goal is for new campus buildings to be individually expressive while contributing to a cohesive campus environment. All buildings must adhere to local building codes, LEED® sustainability guidelines and ADA requirements. Site constraints, programmatic requirements, budget and schedule shall also be addressed when making key design decisions.

Principle 1: **Activate** interiors of **ground floor**.

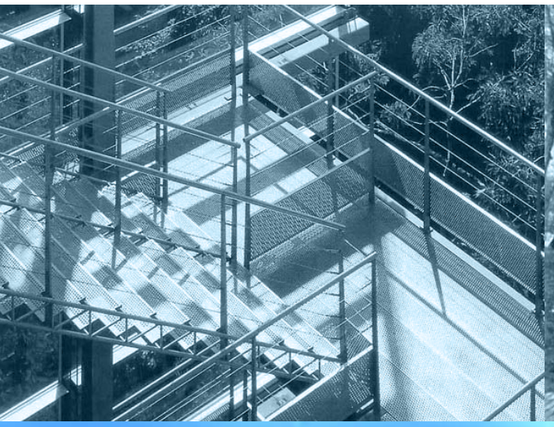
Principle 2: Allow ground floor **activities** to **flow outwardly**.

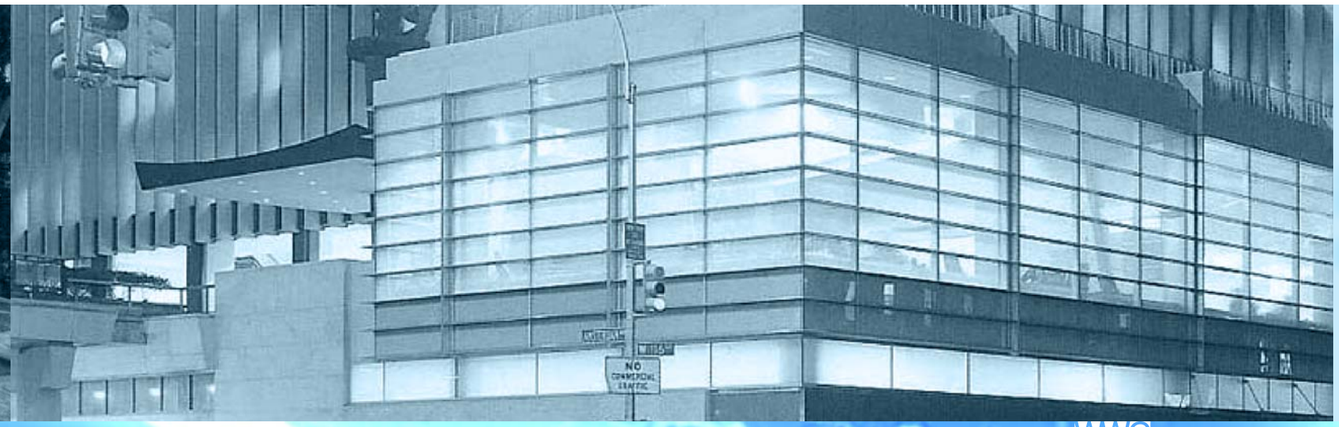
Principle 3: **Entrances** as **gathering places**.

Principle 4: **Flexible spaces**.

Principle 5: **Unified image**.

Principle 6: Vision of **permanence**.

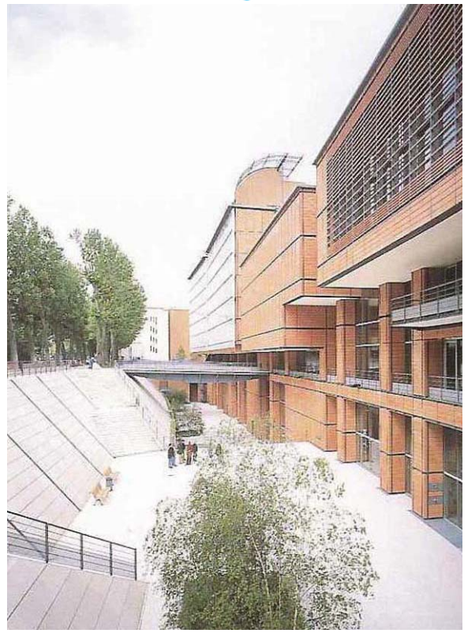




Building Placement

All new buildings on campus require thoughtful placement in order to enhance existing courtyards and create new ones.

Location of new structures should strengthen existing pedestrian axes. Compatibility and linkage with adjacent new and existing structures are encouraged where feasible.



Structures should be appropriately oriented and massed to utilize the site's inherent natural resources such as sunlight, climate and topography, thereby reinforcing regional sustainable design principles.

Major building entries and circulation should be sited adjacent to the circulation spine and should provide convenient pedestrian interface and human comfort.

Heights and Massing

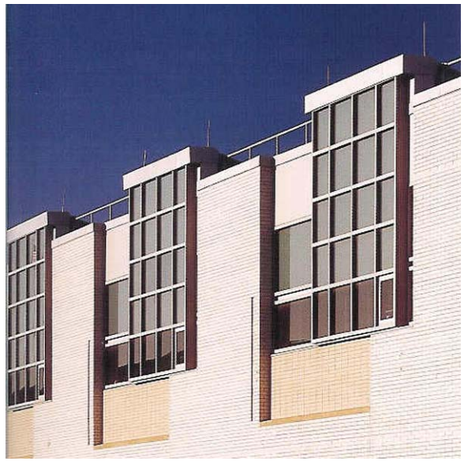
New buildings should vary in height as they step up the hillside, to allow for views to the nearby Baldwin Hills, and to assist in the modulation of long, undifferentiated horizontal elevations.

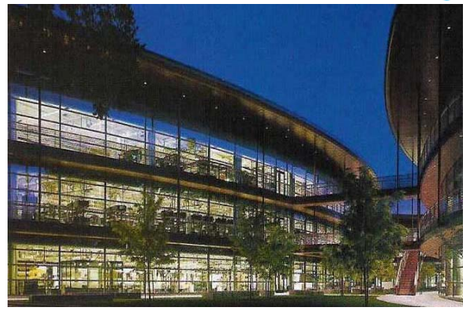
The height and massing of new campus buildings should relate to the College's existing primary architectural structures.

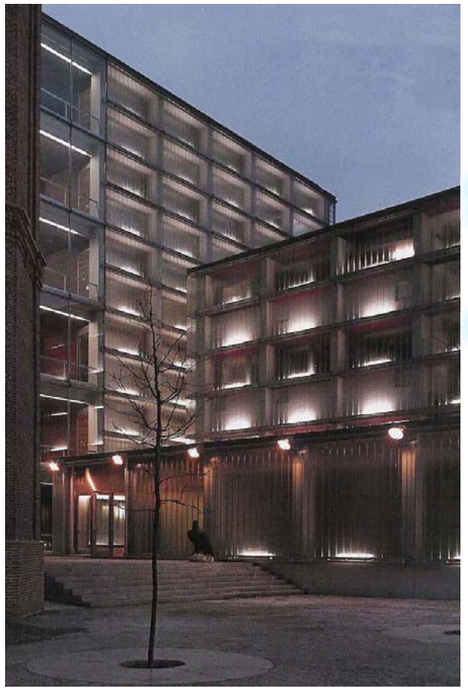
Building setbacks, cut-outs, decks and balconies should be considered for articulation, scale and creation of visual and physical interaction with adjacent courtyards.

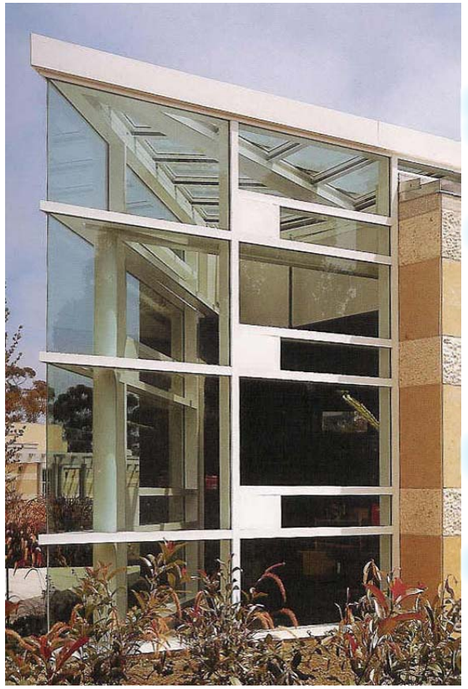
Asymmetrical building footprints provide for dynamic exterior spaces and, when partially enclosed, make for excellent student gathering spaces.

Windows + Glazing









Placement and size of openings should maximize daylight and views where applicable. Creating seamless transitions from major interior programmatic elements to courtyards and terraces with glazing is most desirable.

Significant glazing elements demarcate entry lobbies and vertical circulation zones.

Provide large areas of glass for entry, lobby, cafeteria, reading room and public assembly areas.

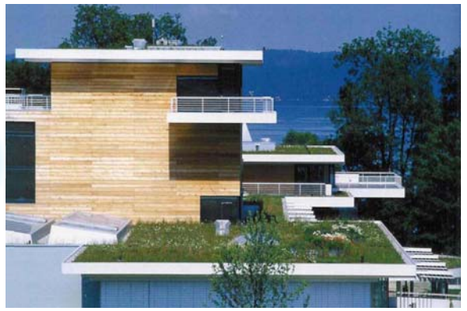
Layering, transparency and fragmentation of architectural elements on a building facade dematerializes the monolithic nature of the building, allowing it to relate to human scale.

Use of special patterned glazing, fritted, etched and sandblasted glass with colored layers should be considered in adding texture, depth, color and interest in special public areas.

Appropriately located window openings can offer natural light for interior users and provide orientation in buildings with large floor plates.

Windows and frames that are flush with the building facade should be avoided unless expressed as a monolithic curtain wall.

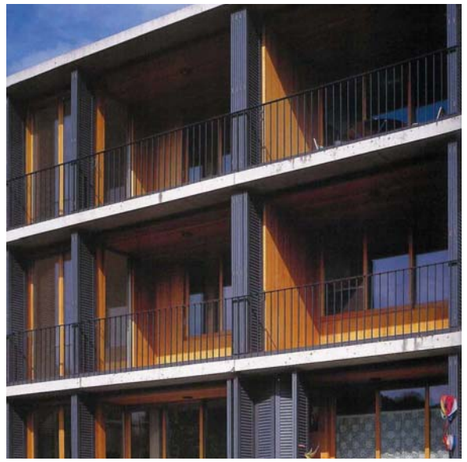
Balconies

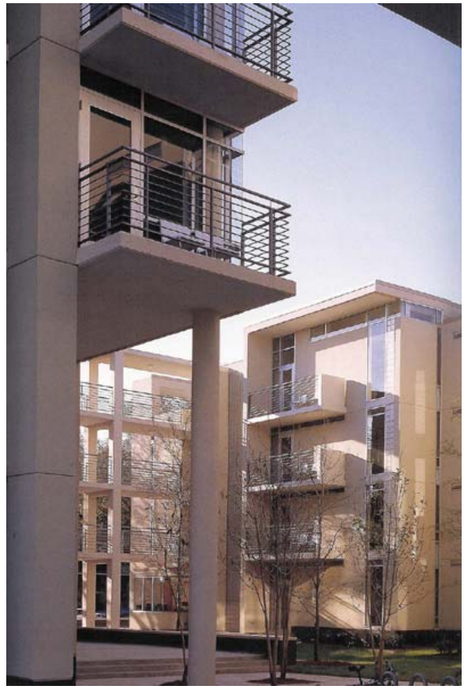


Placement of balconies should be considered for maximizing daylighting and views.

Use of metal, wood and glass as guardrails is acceptable in lieu of primary facade materials.

Limited access to exterior spaces in the form of decks and balconies is highly desirable for special offices and program elements.





Louvers + Screens

Use of sunscreens and brise-soleils is critical for shading south- and west-facing glazing.

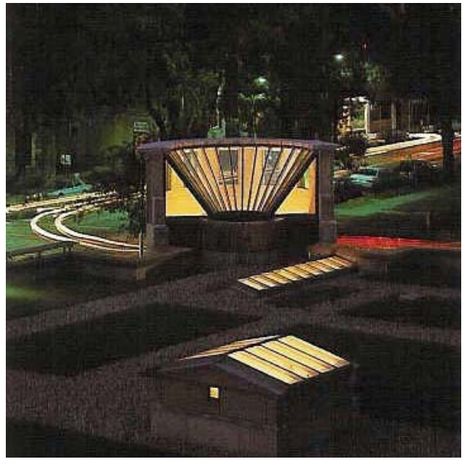
Screens and brise-soleils should use quality materials, be compatible with the building facade and support a maintenance-free existence.

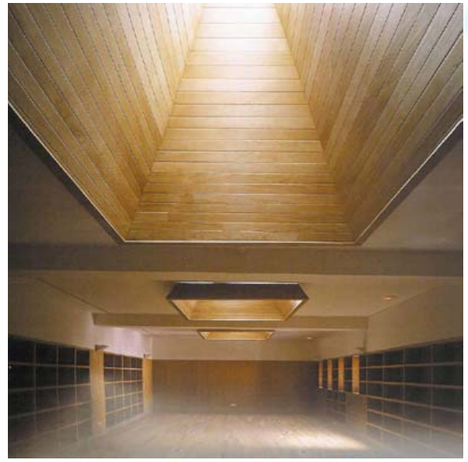
Screens and louvers may be used purely as architectural elements, e.g. walls, to provide visual screening to undesirable areas.

When exterior sun screens to mitigate solar heat gain are not an option because of maintenance issues or cost, special low-e coatings, colored glass, synthetic inter-layers, ceramic frit patterns and etching should be considered individually or in combination to obtain the sun control needed to meet LEED standards.

Exterior screen options include solid panels, vertically oriented and angled to limit direct sunlight, while maintaining directed views. This solid panel system can begin at the second floor level, allowing the ground level unobstructed visual access.

Light Wells

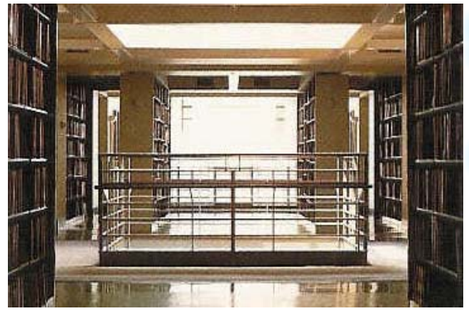




Skylight design should be considered as an integral aspect of the architectural design.

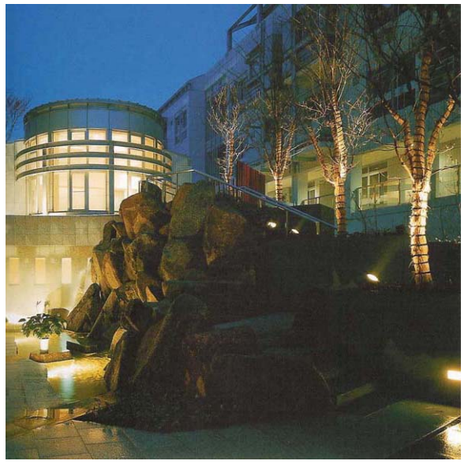
Roof-top skylights can add architectural interest and provide needed natural light to upper floors and vertical circulation zones.

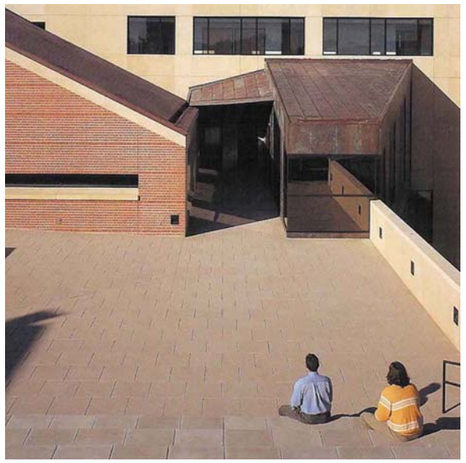
Appropriately designed skylights become nighttime beacons for the campus.



Utilizing bounced or reflected light from skylights into otherwise unreachable spaces can supplement overall daylighting requirements, reducing electrical loads and cost.

Entry + Lobby Design





Major building entries should be clearly identifiable and accessible to all.

Entries can be demarcated by architectural elements such as changes in elevation design such as recesses or protrusions, significant glazing, exterior canopies, or signage and color.

Entry lobbies illuminated at night become welcoming beacons for students and guests.

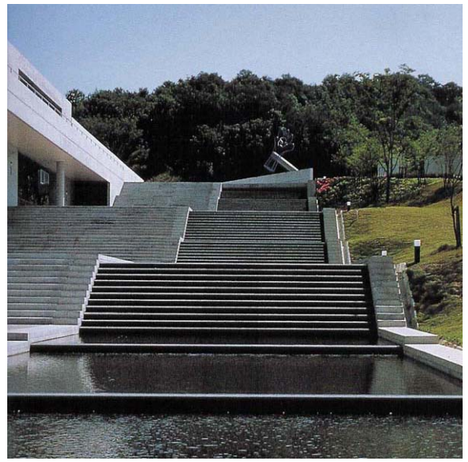
Double-height spaces in building entries and lobbies are preferred when possible.

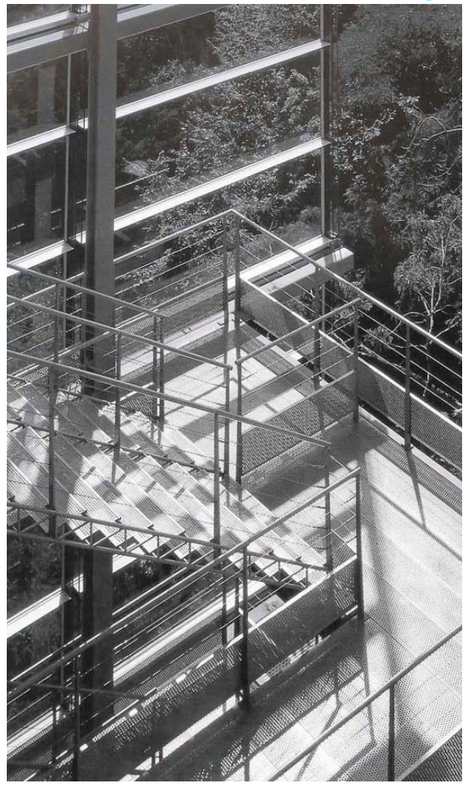
Designs should interface closely with the landscape and consider compatible lighting and flooring materials.

Lobbies should provide ample natural daylight, circulation space, directional information and seating / gathering spaces.

Use of durable materials for flooring and walls is encouraged.

Stairways + Railings





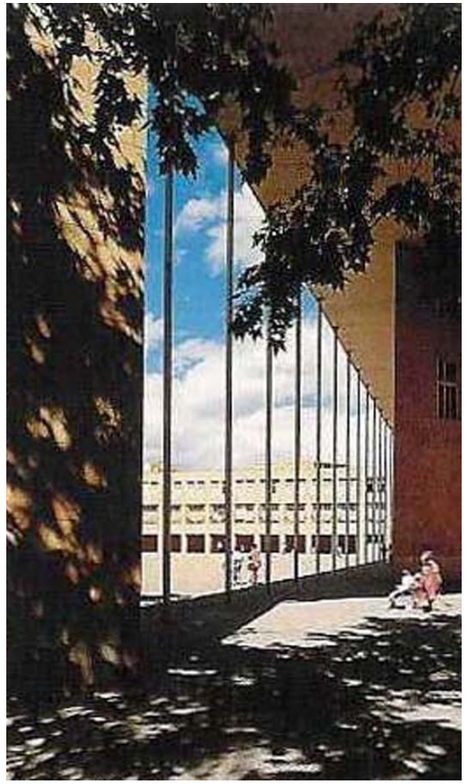
Consider vertical expression of interior stairs on building facade.

Buildings should limit types of stairs and railings to no more than two per building, when possible: a special public stair between major spaces, and secondary exiting stairs.

Exterior stairways should be designed to complement the architectural statement of the building.

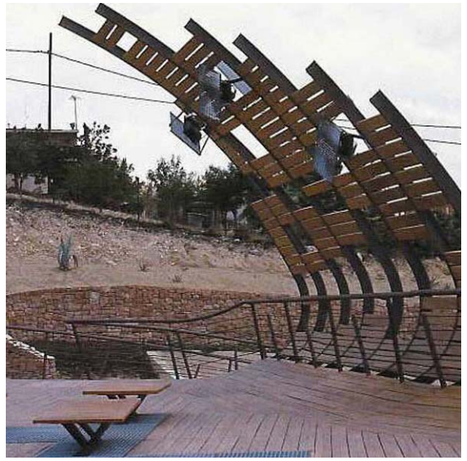
All new buildings should employ a similar expression for exposed stairways and handrails, e.g., horizontal intermediate open rails, or closed metal screen panel or glass.

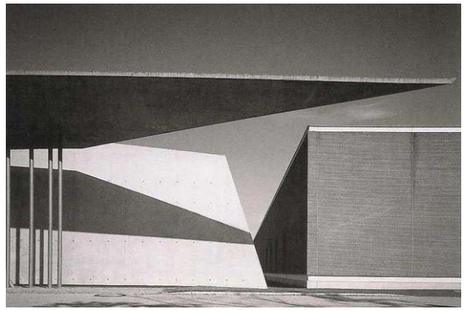
Arcades, Walkways + Canopies



Exterior circulation corridors designed as integral architectural elements are encouraged wherever possible.

Arcades provide shelter from the elements while enhancing safety and comfort year-round. These exterior circulation corridors allow for transitional zones between building and landscape.

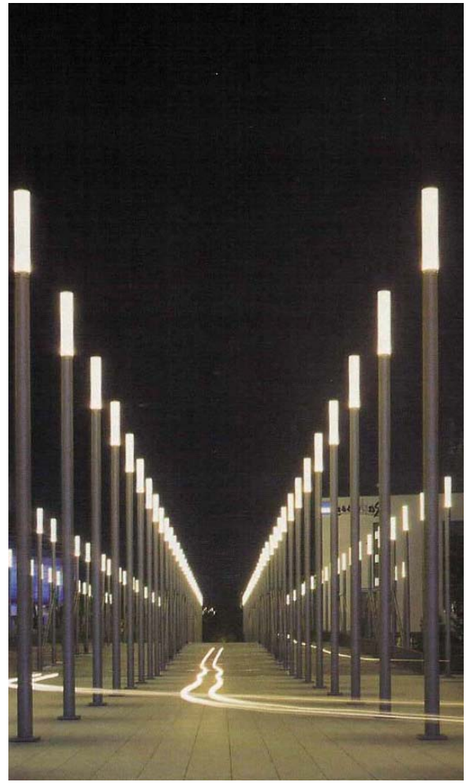




Covered or trellised walkways throughout campus should use similar material palettes when possible.

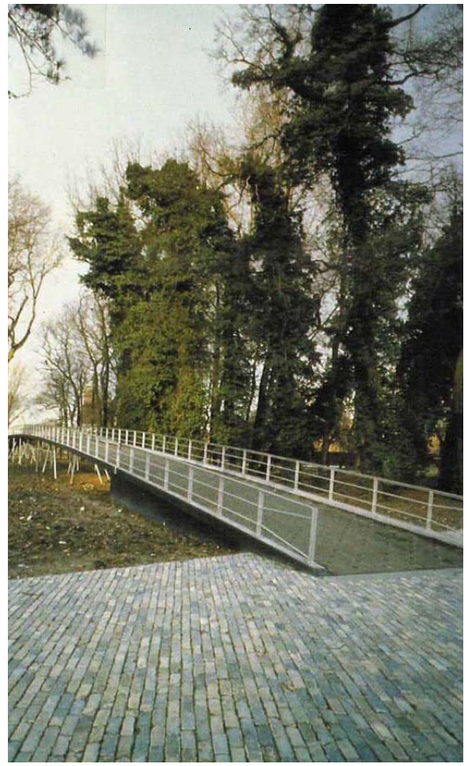
Trellises and covered walkways should be designed for minimum maintenance.

Opportunities for student gatherings, seating and art installations should be considered within or adjacent to walkway areas.



Canopies for shade and weather protection are desirable throughout the campus. These can be free-standing or attached to buildings and may be composed of glass, metal, precast concrete or synthetics.

Walkways should be adequately lighted and the edges thoughtfully landscaped.



General Guidelines

Campus architecture and design should embrace materials that are durable, beautiful, and maintenance-free.

Materials should be locally produced if possible.

Materials made from recycled goods and renewable resources are desirable.

In project planning, it is recommended to look carefully at the life cycle cost of materials before selecting materials of a lesser quality.

Masonry

Primary building facades will be composed of ceramic tile, concrete masonry units (CMU), or smooth stucco.

Similar masonry materials and colors may be used for building facade, adjacent walkways and paved courtyards, providing a unified character.

Variation and modulation within a singular masonry type can and should be considered to reinforce architectural design concepts.

In a subtle and powerful way, masonry joint style (e.g., rake vs. smooth) and joint color assist in strengthening the overall design.

Metal

Metals may be used as accent material or primary building skin material.

Building elements to consider include windows and door frames, stairs and rail systems, ceilings, roofs, canopies, trellises, sun screens, louvers, fences, scrim walls and signage.

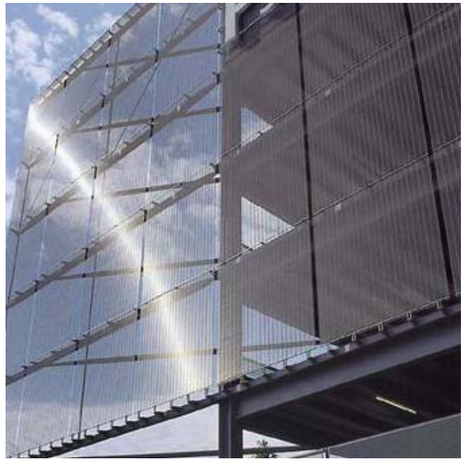
Natural coated finish is preferred over painted finishes. If painting is necessary, hot-dipped galvanizing is recommended prior to painting.

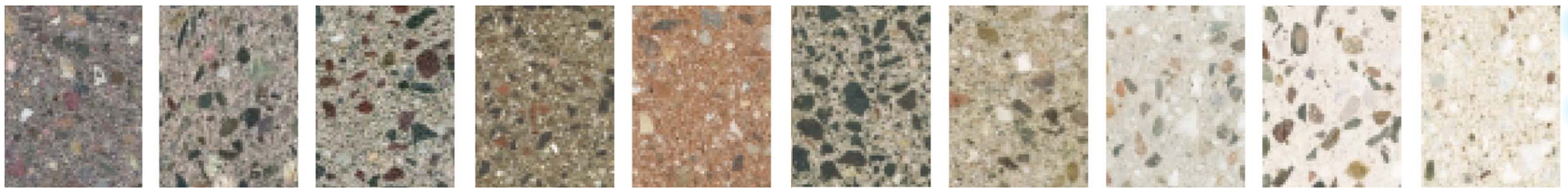
Green screen, a prefabricated three-dimensional grid system comprised of coated metal wire, can be used for growing vines and plants against building surfaces.

Glass

In order to reduce heat gain and glare, all windows should be low-e, double-pane glass.

Glass color should be light blue, green or gray, unless colored interlayers or frit patterns are used. Mirrored or darkened glass is not desirable for use on campus.





Trendstone CMU colors




The following chapter illustrates, describes, and sets standards for the new campus landscape open space plan. The plan calls for reinforcing the natural landscape of the region while providing the campus with its own unique character. This concept is achieved through the interaction of formal and informal spaces that are organized along the College's main circulation axes and the connection of its urban edge to the hills at its eastern perimeter.

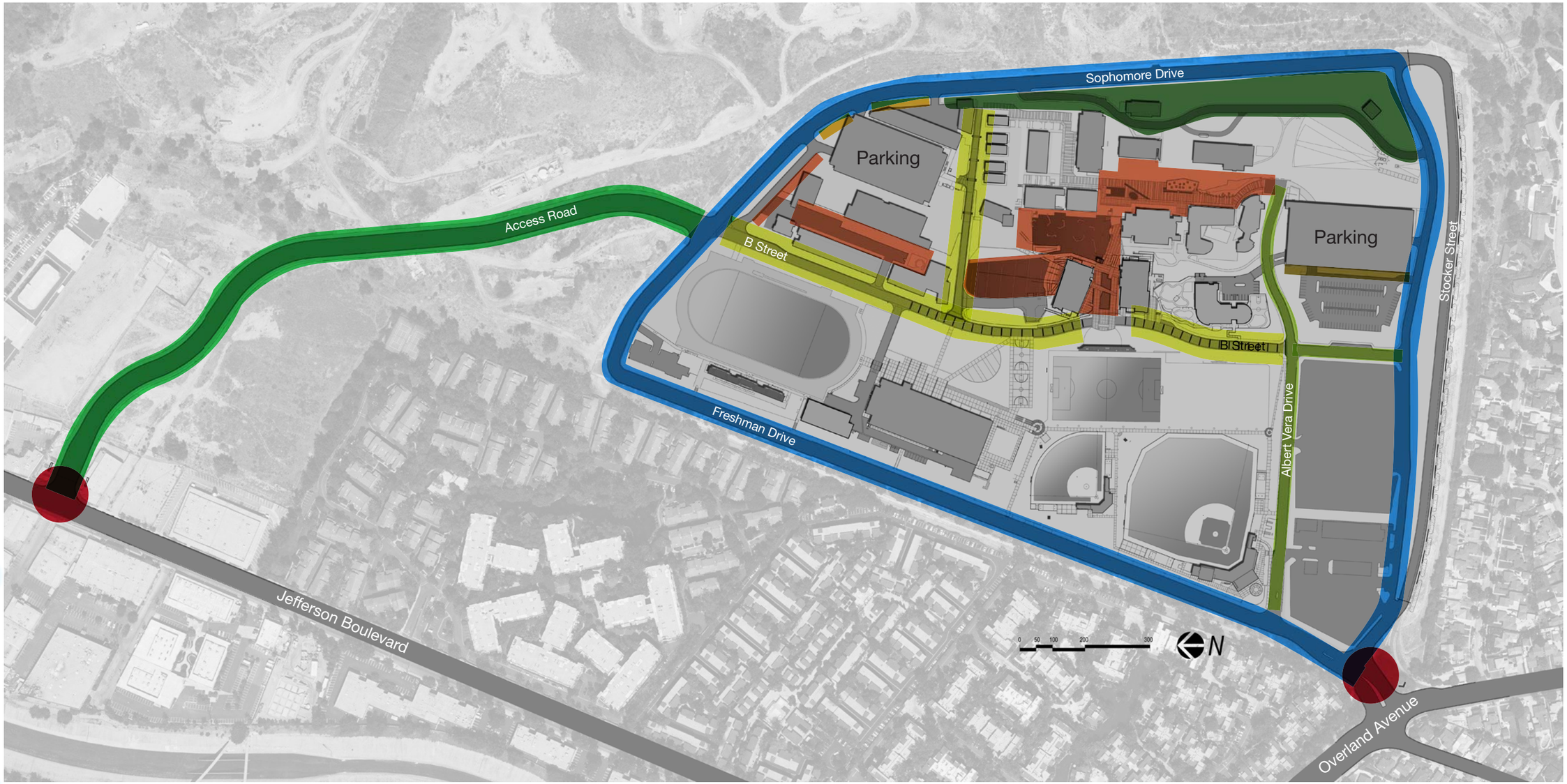
The new campus character will be attained through enhancement and simplification of specific design elements and concepts. One of these elements, the east-west circulation axis, is strengthened by the placement of formally landscaped spaces along its entire length, including the new Campus Drive and gateway.

In contrast to the formal structure of some of the spaces, other spaces are intended to be less formal in their design. Their structure becomes less formal as they move north to the Screening Field and Back Lot. A more formal space is the Mall. It is designed as a wide, active pedestrian space that also includes an educational landscape component. Within this space, visitors meander past diverse plant communities, where they can learn about the various plant species.

Throughout the campus, the plant palette will support the interaction of formality and informality and strengthen the two major axes.




tree species plan



- Approach (College Boulevard) — A lush palm tree drive
- Ring Road — Define edge with uniform trees
- Ring Road Interior Zone — Defined with uniform trees different from perimeter edge
- Frontage (Pedestrian Street)
- Campus Core
- Screen Tree
- Screen Shrubs
- Backdrop
- Campus Entrance

Approach

Washingtonia robusta
Mexican Fan Palm

Phoenix dactylifera
Date Palm

Ring Road

Pinus halepensis
Aleppo Pine

Ring Road Interior Zone

Platanus racemosa
Sycamore

Platanus acerifolia
London Plane

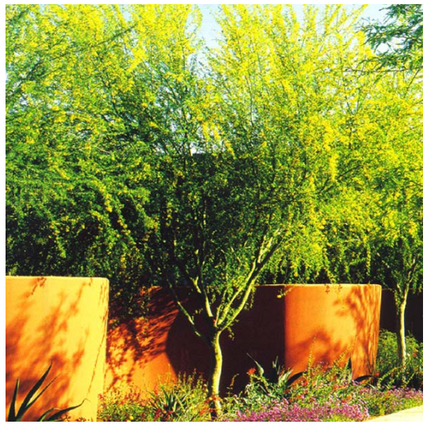
Frontage

Populus
Poplar, Aspen, or Cottonwood

Pyrus calleryana
Callery Pear

.tree species

Campus Core



Cercidium floridum
Palo Verde

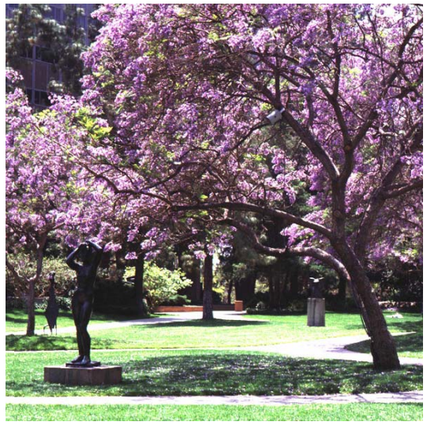
Eucalyptus citriodora
Lemon-Scented Gum

Podocarpus gracilior
Fern Pine

Olea europaea
'Swan Hill' Fruitless Olive

Screen Tree

Hymenosporum flavum
Sweet Shade



Jacaranda mimosifolia
Jacaranda

Cinnamomum camphora
Camphor

Geijera Parvifolia
Austrian Willow

Schinus Molle
California Pepper Tree

tree species

Screen Shrubs

Magnolia grandiflora
Southern Magnolia

Bamboo

Acacia cultriformis
Knife Acacia

Myrtus Communis compacta - *Dwarf Myrtle*

Podocarpus gracilior
Fern Pine

Backdrop

Quercus lobata
Valley Oak

Hemerocalus hybrid
Day Lily

Prunus caroliniana
Carolina Laurel Cherry

Ficus nitida - *Evergreen Hedge*

Prunus caroliniana
Carolina Laurel Cherry

Pinus canariensis
Canary Island Pine

.tree species

Ground Cover & Vines

Trachelospermum jasminoides - Star Jasmine

Gazania

Achillea - Yarrow

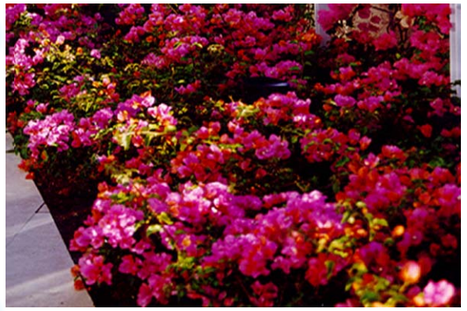
Festula ounaglauca - Blue Fescue

Pelargonium - Geranium

Baccharis Pilularis - Dwarf Coyote Bush

Festuca rubra - Red Fescue

Lantana - Trailing Lantana



Bougainvillea

Rosmarinum prostratus - Trailing Rosemary

Tulbaghia

Succulents

Crassillia

Aeonium

Agave Attenuata

Senecio

Aloe Arborescens

Agave Vilmoriana - Octopus Agave

plant species

Shrubs & Perennials

Alyogyne huegelii - Blue Hibiscus

Dietes - Fortnight Lily

Anigozanthos - Kangaroo Paw

Lavandula - Lavendar

Leptospernium - New Zealand Tea Tree

Mahonia

Punica Granatum - Pomegranate

Salvia

Rosa - Rose

Phormium - New Zealand Flax

Lobelia Laxiflora - Lobelia

plant species

Hardscape elements help define outdoor rooms and accommodate pedestrian and vehicular traffic. Different levels of paving type correspond to material used for pedestrian walkways and vehicular access lanes (for fire, emergency, or service). The levels represent standard (level 1), medium (level 2) and enhanced (level 3) paving material. The use of levels 2 and 3 will be limited to further define areas of importance.

Concrete is the primary material for the campus' pedestrian walkways. This material can be designed in a variety of ways to emphasize a main circulation area, high activity space, or a focal feature.

Decomposed granite (DG) is a compacted, permeable surface that is environmentally safe. DG can provide contrast, create an informal spatial quality, or respond to a building's architectural vocabulary. Nontoxic stabilizers are to be used to bind DG and produce a firm surface.

Hardscape will meet the following requirements:

Pedestrian paths that are also designated fire lanes must meet local fire code requirements, including minimum widths.

All pedestrian walkways will be in compliance with ADA requirements.

Level 1

Natural concrete, 4" depth

Level 2

Natural concrete + aggregate

Striped concrete pattern

Striped concrete + aggregate pattern

Level 3

Concrete pavers [many patterns available, herringbone shown]

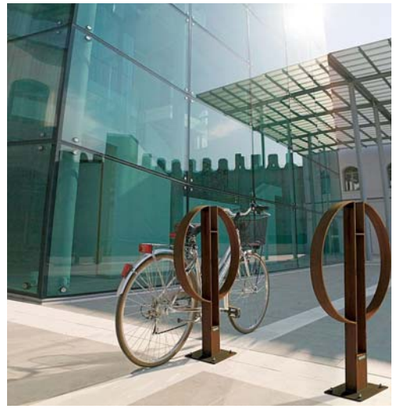
Fire Lanes

Integral colored concrete, 6" depth

Secondary Pathways

Decomposed granite

All seating and amenities chosen for a particular area shall be uniform in color and finish.

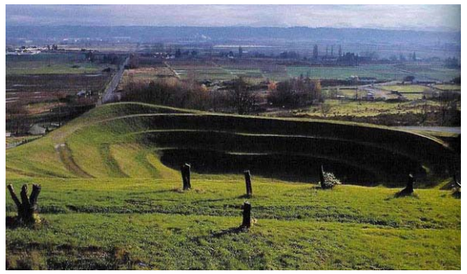


Landscape Education

Specimen plants around campus, or in high-traffic public spaces, should be labeled with plant species and common name.

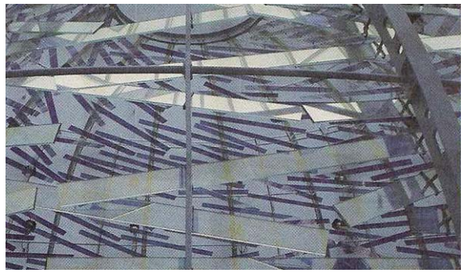
The diverse topographical forms which define the campus require specialized planting types. Steep hillsides, small gardens, groves of trees, and open fields each demonstrate the relationship between land forms and plant life.

As funding permits, a botanical garden could be a great asset to the campus landscape.



land art

electronic art



art integrated with architecture

educational landscape design

educational landscape planting

art integrated with landscape

art integrated with landscape

Public Art

In addition to two-dimensional painting and freestanding sculpture, other types of artwork that might be considered are earthworks, sound-related art pieces, mixed media, murals or reliefs, kinetic art, poetry, video and electronic images, as well as architecture or landscape elements designed as special focus pieces.

Art works should be placed along major circulation corridors in order to maximize visibility. Designated pedestrian art paths should also be considered.

Interior framed artworks should be hung and illuminated on smooth plaster / gypsum wall board walls or fabric covered walls. Hanging paintings on masonry walls is not recommended, as it can compete with course lines and joints.

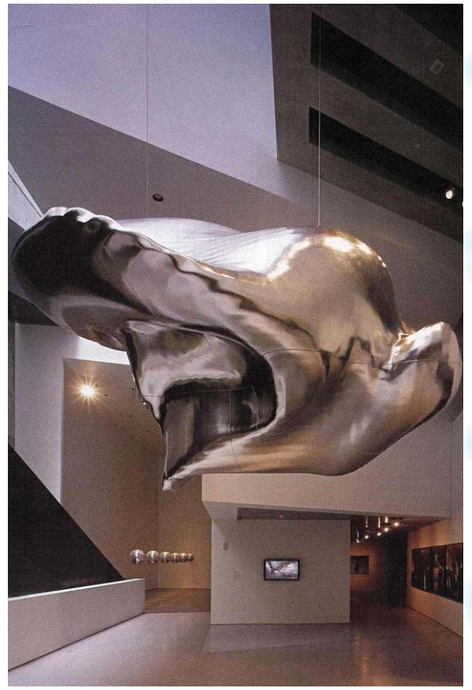
Overhead, indirect, natural light is preferable to artificial light in most cases.

Valuable works of art should be securely fastened to their walls or stands and protected with cameras and alarms.

A curatorial program should be in place and funded prior to extensive collecting or placement of art pieces.

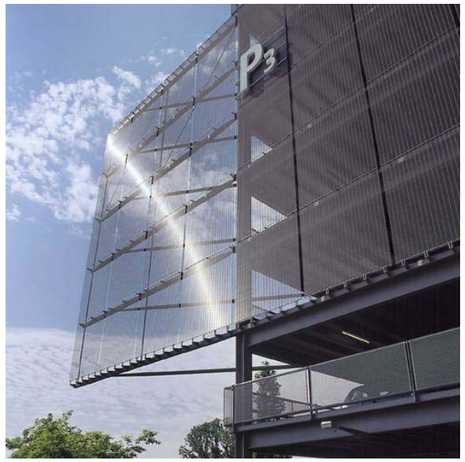
Annual art competitions or student exhibitions can be a great source of community involvement.

wall sculpture



hanging sculpture

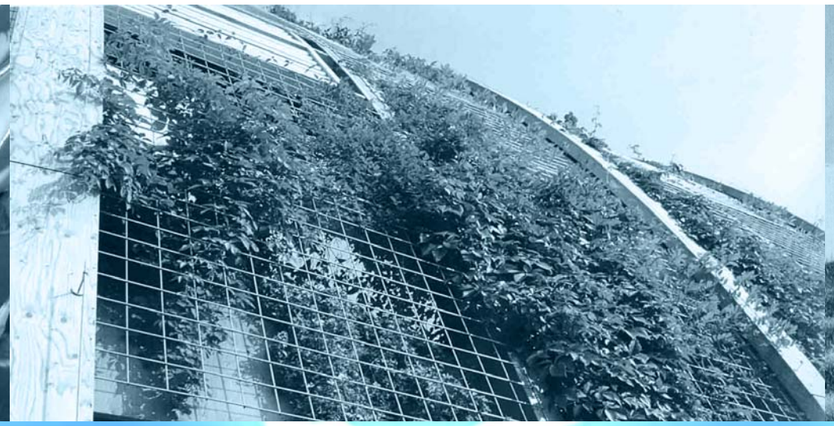
arts & educational opportunities



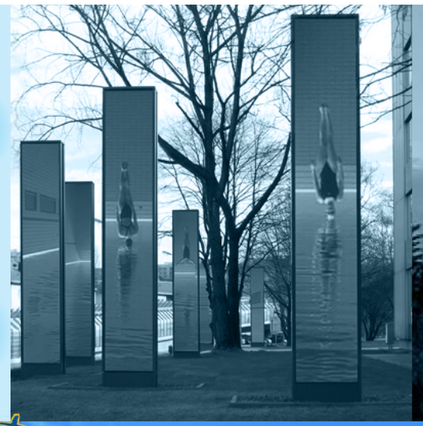
sustainability

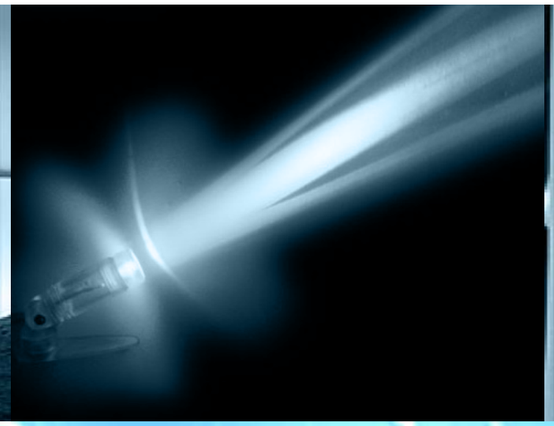
Sustainable Landscape strategies to be implemented on site should include but not be limited to:

- All landscape and site design shall adhere to LEED® standards for sustainability.
- Site Design shall implement storm water mitigation design per Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP).
- Use of drought-tolerant, diverse and native California plant species is highly recommended.
- High-performance automatic irrigation systems should be designed to use the minimum necessary water, and be maintained to prevent waste and leaks.
- Greywater from the College should be captured and used to water landscaped areas.
- Provide “green roofs” (vegetated roofs) where possible.
- Green wastes and (some food waste) should be composted for soil amendment/supplement.
- Provide well networked/connected pedestrian/bicycle paths that work with local public transportation.
- Track long term actual cost, benefits and impacts of responsible environmental planning and sustainability.
- Inspire a culture of responsible environmental practices throughout the planning, design, build, and maintenance phases of all projects.



lighting





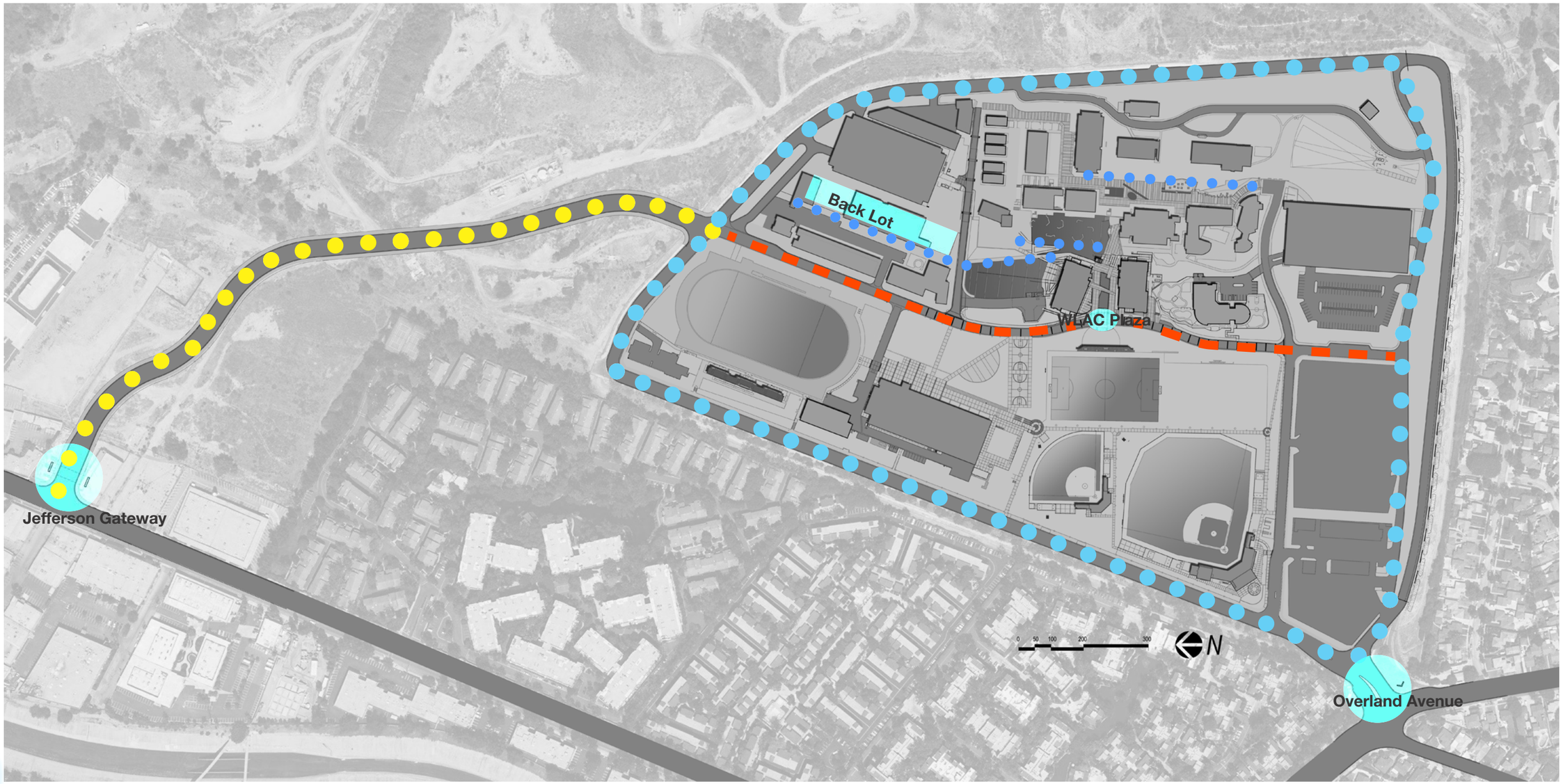
The lighting information that follows is for schematic purposes only. The purpose is to show the spirit of lighting and how it relates to the overall campus design vocabulary.

Implementation of the lighting fixtures within, strategies, calculations and placement of lighting will need to be commissioned and developed at a later design phase. At that time, more specific information can be provided to develop these concepts forward to the level required for construction.

Design guidelines also include a “Choreographical” basis for lighting systems. The guidelines also provide quantitative standard illumination levels for safety and lighting issues related to “Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design” (LEED) criteria. The guidelines describe the approved campus standard fixtures, lamping, and additional lighting techniques that may be useful to West Los Angeles College (WLAC).

Choreography

Lighting choreography is the use of light and absence of light to create a sequence of visual events that informs, directs, and satisfies the eye. Human beings are phototropic – we move towards light. This phenomenon can be used to lead people through desired sequences of visual “events” and direct their attention toward key features. Light intensity, color, its location, and hierarchy's of scale should be used to create a balanced and inviting composition. Well-executed choreography allows for quick orientation, ease of identifying destination points, increased safety and enjoyment of the surrounding landscaped and built environment.



Approach (College Boulevard)

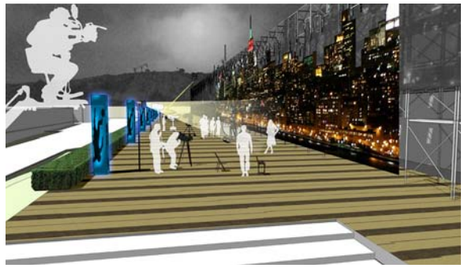
Ring Road

Pedestrian Street

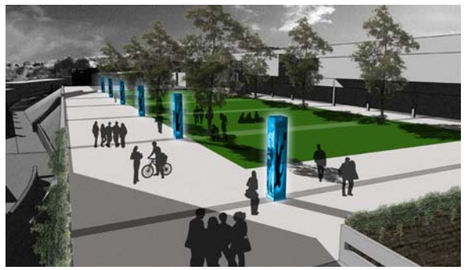
Pillars of Light

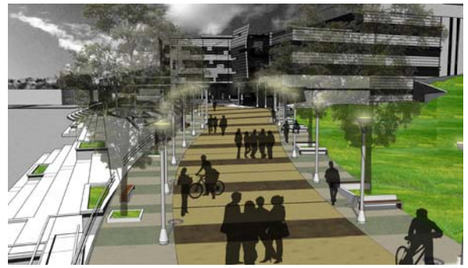
Jefferson Gateway
Backlit signage and glowing lanterns in blue announce the college by night.

Overland Avenue
Small signage is backlit. Lower lighting levels are employed with respect to the Jefferson Boulevard Gateway to denote this as a secondary entrance.

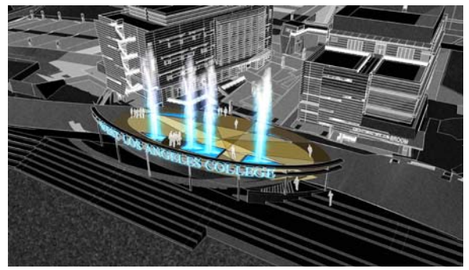


Back Lot
Set design is lit at night.



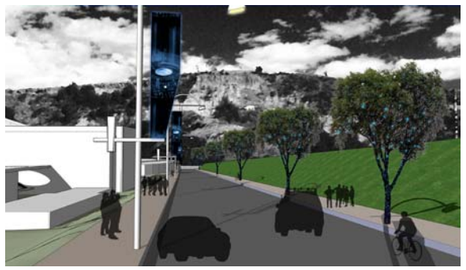


Pedestrian Street
Pedestrian-scale street lights are accented with ground planes of blue light.

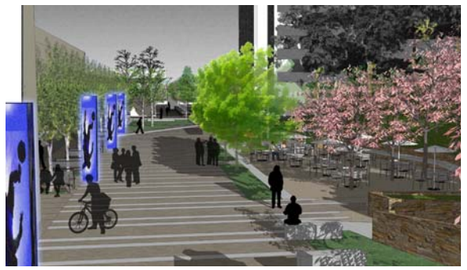


WLAC Plaza
The centerpiece of the campus. The monumental sign is backlit while a towering water feature is uplit with blue light.

Approach
Up-lit trees with low blue accent lights shine across the assent to the campus.



Ring Road
High street lights combined with integral pedestrian-level lighting. Trees with blue lanterns provide accent and uniformity at the edge.



Pillars of Light
Glowing LED posts connect the various open spaces.

Light Levels

IES Recommended Levels

Illumination levels on the Campus shall meet the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America's (IESNA) recommended standards of practice. The tables below summarizes these recommendations (from the IESNA Handbook, Ninth Edition 2000):

Recommended Maintained Illuminance Values for Pedestrian Ways

	Minimum Avg. Horizontal	*Avg. Vertical for Security*
Sidewalks (Roadside, intermediate areas)	.6	1.1
Walkways, bikeways and stairs (distant from roadways)	.5	.5

Recommended Maintained Illuminance Values for Parking Lots

	Enhanced Security
Minimum Horizontal Illuminance	.5
Uniformity Ration Maximum to Minimum	15:1
Minimum Vertical Illuminance (at face height)	.25

Recommended Maintained Illuminance Values for Roadways

	Average Maintained	*Avg. Vertical for Security*
Roadway (Local, intermediate area R2&R3 pavement classification)	.7	1.1
Walkways, bikeways and stairs (distant from roadways)	.5	.5

Additionally, critical vertical surfaces, and key decision-making points should be illuminated to a higher level than their adjacent spaces. For instance, at the intersection of two walkways, the light level should be twice that of the individual walkways' average illuminances.

Lighting for Safety

Safety is of primary concern at the College. The current lighting on Campus is inadequate. Many areas are lit below IES standards. Poor placement and inadequate shielding of wall packs create disability glare making identification of people difficult. The future lighting system shall provide a more uniform light level that meets the minimum averages recommended by the IES. Fixture shall be shielded to eliminate glare. Sidewalk edges and adjacent lawn areas shall be illuminated to increase the sense of safety and simultaneously deter potential perpetrators. Illumination of vertical surfaces will further increase the sense of safety on campus.

LEED Compliance

WLAC is striving for a LEED Certification. LEED Credit 8 covers Exterior Illumination. See the US Green Building Council's (USGBC) website (www.usgbc.org) for additional information. Below is a summary of the LEED Exterior Illumination Criteria.

Exterior luminaires with more than 1000 watts shall be shielded and luminaires with more than 3500 lumens shall be Full Cutoff IESNA Classification. Additionally, all fixtures within a distance of 2.5 times the mounting height from the property boundary shall have shielding such that no light from that luminaire crosses the property boundary.

Lamps that may be used in unshielded, shielded and full cutoff applications are listed below:

Lamps with less than 1000 lumens (may be unshielded):

Source	*Lamp and Wattage*
Metal Halide	(none available)
Incandescent	Up to 65w A 19 Up to 50w T3 & T4 Up to 50w PAR38 (Halogen) Up to 50w PAR30 (Halogen) Up to 50w PAR20 (Halogen) Up to 75w PAR16 (Halogen)
Compact Fluorescent	Up to 13w Biax

Lamps with between 1000 and 3500 lumens (must be shielded):

Source	*Lamp and Wattage*
Metal Halide	up to 39w PAR20 up to 39w PAR30 up to 39w T6 up to 50w ED17
Incandescent	75-150w A21 75-150w T3 & T4 60-120w PAR38 (Halogen) 75w PAR30 (Halogen)
Compact Fluorescent	18-40w Biax 18-26w Double Biax 18-42w Triple Tube

Lamps with above 3500 lumens must be IESNA Full Cutoff Classification

Fixtures

Aesthetic
WLAC has selected a campus standard pedestrian pole, parking/roadway pole and a wall mounted fixture all from the Cooper "Invue" line. The approved fixtures, depicted in Figure 3 are as follows:

Pedestrian – "Mesa"
Parking/Roadway - "Icon"
Building Mounted Wall Pack – "Entri"

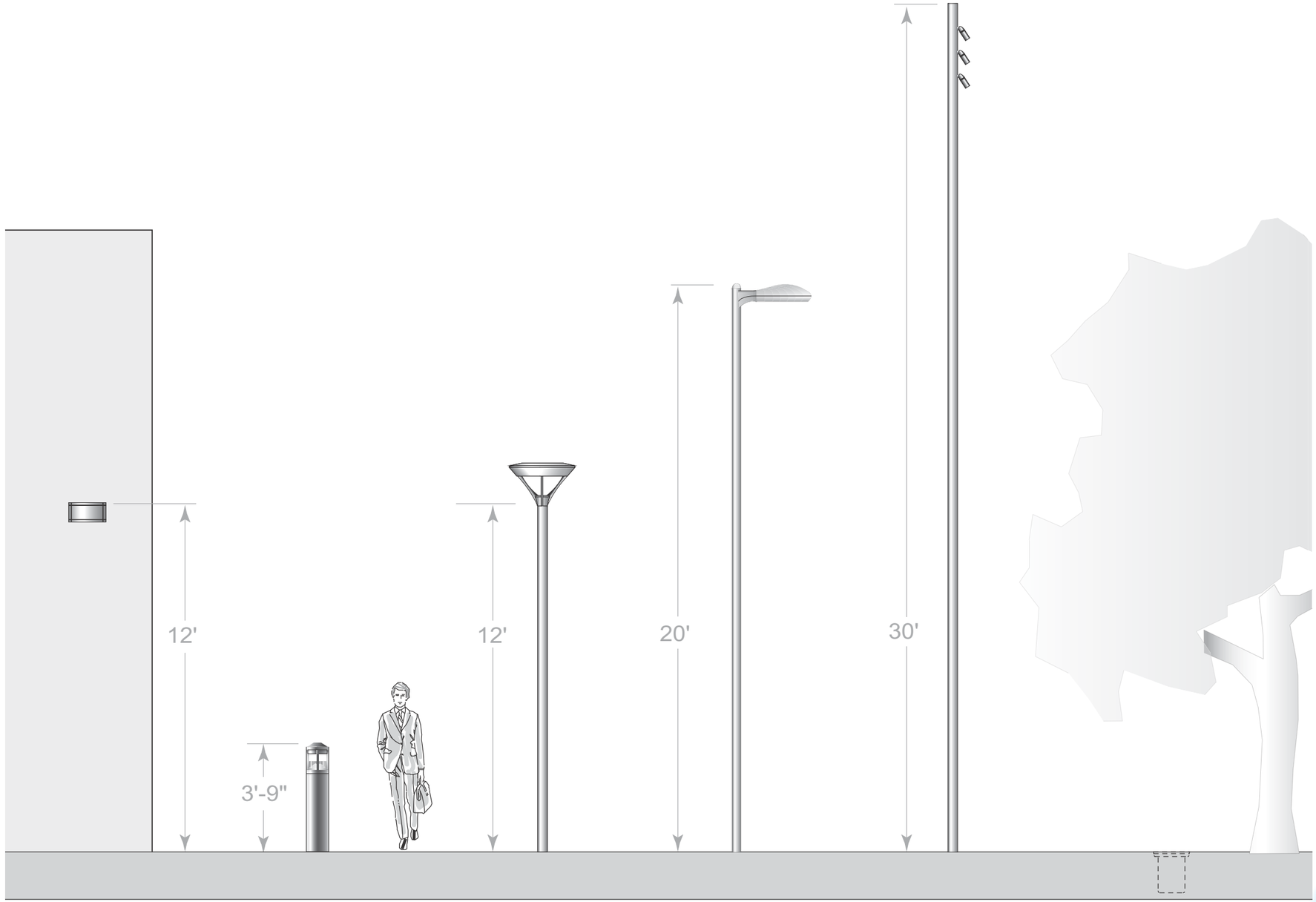
Additionally, a low level bollard, a high mast with multiple fixture heads, and an LED uplight has been added to the fixture family to allow for a variety of available lighting techniques.

Scale & Heirarchy
In order to create scale and hierarchy within the fixture family, fixtures range in height and mass. The use of pedestrian poles will be confined to the main north-south and east-west axis. Low-level bollards will be used on secondary pathways and stairways. High mast poles with multiple adjustable fixture heads tucked into landscape provide a covert way to downlight plazas, terraces, green spaces and infill paths as needed.

Materials & Finish
The campus' proximity to the ocean dictates that the best possible quality of materials and finishes be used in the fabrication of fixtures. Salt air means the equipment will be exposed to a highly corrosive environment. Marine Grade Aluminum shall be used with a clear anodizing of all extruded and spun aluminum parts. All parts shall be finished with powdercoat paint.

Maintenance Characteristics
The maintenance characteristics of the standard pedestrian and roadway/parking fixtures are as follows:

The "Mesa" reflector module features toolless removal, quick disconnect wiring and field rotatable optics in 90 degree increments.



HWA
Wall mounted luminaire
Manufacturer: Cooper Invue
Style: "Entri"

HBA
Bollard
Manufacturer: Thorn
Style: "Promenade"

HNA
Pedestrian Pole
Manufacturer: Cooper Invue
Style: "Mesa"

HNB
Roadway / Parking Lot luminaire
Manufacturer: Cooper Invue
Style: "Icon"

HNC
Accent light
Manufacturer: Cooper Lumiere
Style: "Monaco"

Aluminum pole
Manufacturer: Valmont

LUA
Ingrade LED uplight
Manufacturer: TBD
Style: TBD

Ballast and related electrical components are mounted to a one-piece tray that may be removed without tools.

The “Icon” Parking/Roadway pole fixture features toolless entry of the doorframe assembly and a one-piece ballast tray that can be accessed and removed without the use of tools. An integral handle ensures safe removal when disengaging and transporting the tray.

The “Mesa” fixture carries and IP [Ingress Protection] Rating of IP66, meaning it is completely dust tight and protected from moisture ingress when subjected to heavy spray from any direction. The “Icon” carries an IP rating of 65, meaning it is completely dust tight and protected from moisture ingress from water jets from any direction.

Lamping

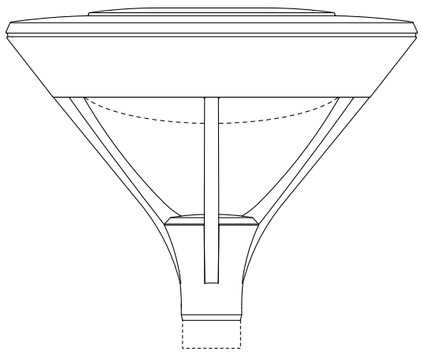
The pathway, roadway/parking, and high mast downlighting should utilize cool lamps with a color temperature of 4000K to 4200K while building attached and building interior lighting shall utilize warm lamps with a color temperature of 3000K. This contrast will reinforce the sense of warm building interiors and exterior courtyards and gathering spaces against coolly lit circulation spines. The cool light plays well off of green plant materials where these fixtures typically occur. The primary lamp used on campus will be ceramic metal halide, which has a very high Color Rendering Index (CRI) of 85 for the 3000K “warm” lamp to 92 for the 4000K “cool” lamp. The Color Rendering Index measures the lamps ability render true colors of materials. As an example, incandescent, which is a full spectrum source, has a CRI of 100. Compact fluorescent lamps in the appropriate color temperature may also be used where the lower wattage is needed to meet LEED requirements. Care should be taken to standardize and limit the number of lamp types used for maintenance purposes.

HBA - Promenade

Manufacturer: Thorn
(note - luminous top cone to be replaced with solid flat cap)

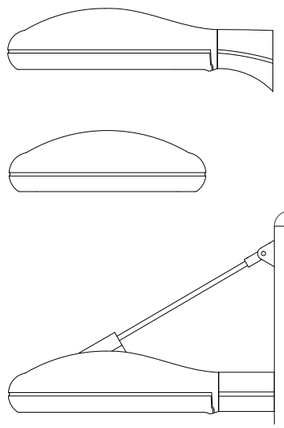
HNA - Mesa

Manufacturer: Cooper Invue



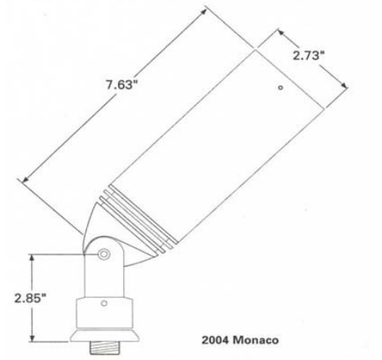
HNB - Icon

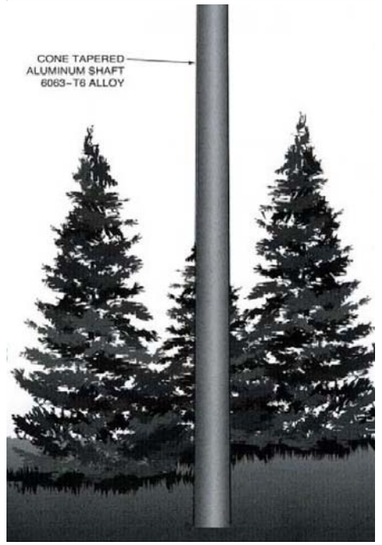
Manufacturer: Cooper Invue



HNC - Monaco

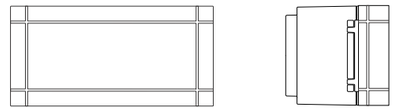
Manufacturer: Cooper Lumiere
Aluminum Pole Manufacturer: Valmont





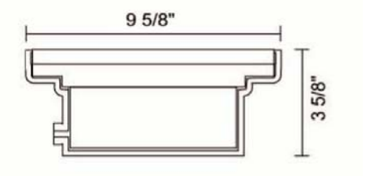
HWA - Entri

Manufacturer: Cooper Invue



LUA - TBD

Manufacturer: TBD



Lighting Techniques

Spacing
Fixtures shall be spaced to meet the IES required light levels for the pathway, road or parking light that they are lighting. For the WLAC campus, this equates to an approximate spacing of 70' o.c. for the "Mesa" pole along primary pathways, 30' o.c. for the bollard along secondary pathways and 85' to 100' o.c. spacing for the "Icon" along roadways, depending on the width of the road. Calculations shall be performed to assure compliance with the IES standards.

LEED Compliance
Both the "Mesa" and the "Icon" parking/ roadway poles are IESNA full cutoff luminaires, which meet the LEED Credit 8 Criteria. The bollard is a shielded fixture and shall be fitted with a lamp that has fewer than 3500 lumens. High mast adjustable fixture heads must have a long snoot to shield the lamp and be spot welded in the down position. They must also be fitted with a lamp with less than 3500 lumens. Any uplights must be less than 1000 lumens.

Emergency
The "Mesa" and "Icon" fixtures both have quartz restrike and battery backup options that can provide exterior egress illumination in the event of a power outage.

Pathway Illumination
Illumination of the primary north-south and east-west pathways will be achieved mainly through pole lighting. Infill lighting may also be achieved through lighting from building overhangs, illumination of structural/ architectural elements that are adjacent to pathways, or downlighting from multithreaded high mast units.

Stairway Illumination
Because most of the campus stairs do no have walls within which to mount steplights, low level bollards shall be used at the top and bottom of the stairway and in between as required to meet the IES recommend illumination level. The proposed bollard is approx 9 ¾" in diameter and would require a concrete pad for mounted adjacent to the cheek wall of the stair.

Façade Illumination
Façade illumination plays a highly critical role in the lighting choreography of the WLAC campus. Building facades at critical terminal vistas shall be illuminated as indicated on the choreography document. Illuminated facades will also form the edges primary exterior corridors, courtyards and green spaces. External lighting of building surfaces should be limited to those materials that are diffuse or matte. Glossy or shiny surfaces should not be illuminated due to their glare potential. Façade illumination shall be primarily from fixed downlight sources. Uplighting is limited to the lamp wattages listed in the above "LEED Compliance" section for shielded and un-shielded sources. These low wattage sources will be most effective at illuminated low level walls and "bands" of architecture that are low to the ground. This technique can be effective in anchoring a building visually to the ground as well as creating a backdrop for sculptural planting. "Shielded" Sources of uplight must have a shielding mechanism either integral to the fixture or provided by an architectural overhang such that the fixtures light distribution do not contribute to light pollution. Glazing elements, such as the corner glass element of the student services shall be lit internally and will act as warm "lanterns" when experienced from the exterior.

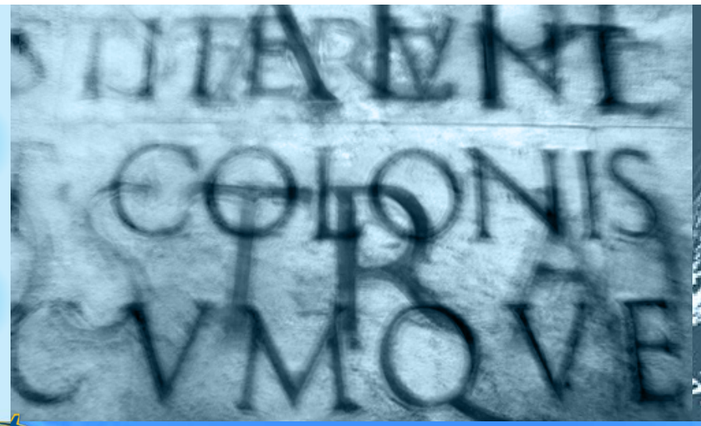
Building Entries
All building entries shall be illuminated to a higher level than the adjacent façade. Effective illumination of interior vertical surfaces at entry points can achieve this goal where glazing is the primary material at the building entry. Such lighting shall adhere to the LEED criteria for interior illumination. (Criteria may be found at www.usgbc.org)

Landscape Illumination
Downlighting or "moonlight" through trees is a viable technique as long as the fixtures are "fixed" in a down position such that they cannot be misaimed to create glare and or contribute to light pollution. Illumination of softscaped plazas and lawn areas via spill light from poles, bollards, and façade lighting is critical for the perception of safety. Uplighting of trees is proposed as a way to support the pairing of trees along campus drive and through campus and terrace greens. Uplighting again is limited to those lamps listed in the "LEED Compliance section of these Guidelines. LED's present a viable option since they are extremely low maintenance (lamps last approximately 15 years) and have a lumen output below 1000 lumens.

Signage Illumination
Signage illumination shall be integrated into top of the signage piece utilizing a linear fluorescent source. The material on which the information is mounted should be matte in order to minimize glare.

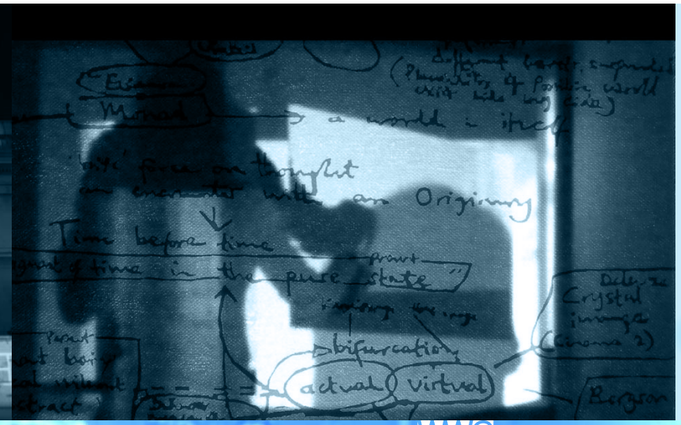
Existing campus illumination
Because some of the campus' original architecture will remain, consideration should be given to upgrading the exterior lighting of these buildings. For example, lighting of the HLRC building currently utilizes very large high wattage uplights to illuminate the façade. This is not a LEED compliant technique as the existing fixtures make a significant contribution to light pollution. A potential alternate technique is to light these façade elements from the top down. Such a technique usually requires multiple fixtures cantilevered off the top of the building. For a tall façade, the cantilever may need to be several feet off the building resulting so structural support will be a consideration.

The sign program for West Los Angeles College has been developed to provide directional and identification information to visitors, students and staff. The design features a vertical monument form supporting a sign panel. Sign text is vinyl copy for changeability. A variation of the College color palette will be used for sign panels, providing continuity with College identity. The type style is Futura Bold Condensed. This font is ADA-approved and provides maximum visibility and legibility for all users. The condensed form allows for longer messages and larger copy sizes.

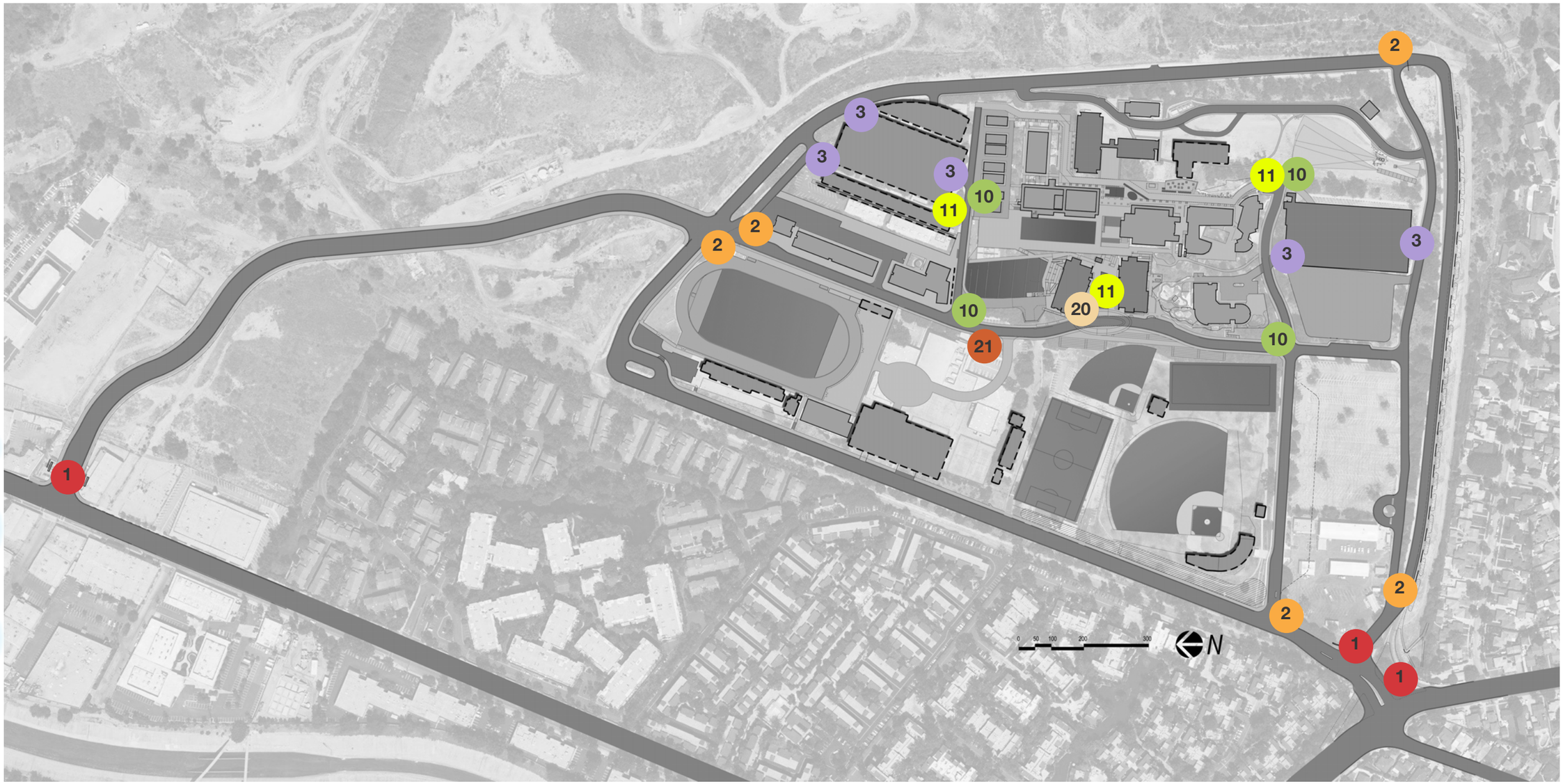


Signs are located at key decision and identification points for vehicular and pedestrian traffic. A site identification sign (type 1) is located at the campus entrance. Vehicular directional signs (type 2) direct traffic to the appropriate venue or parking lot. Parking lots are identified by a number sign at each entrance (type 3). Pedestrian directional signs (type 10) and information kiosks (type 11) are located throughout campus along walkways at decision points. Buildings are identified either by letters on the exterior building wall (type 20) or a free-standing monument sign (type 21).

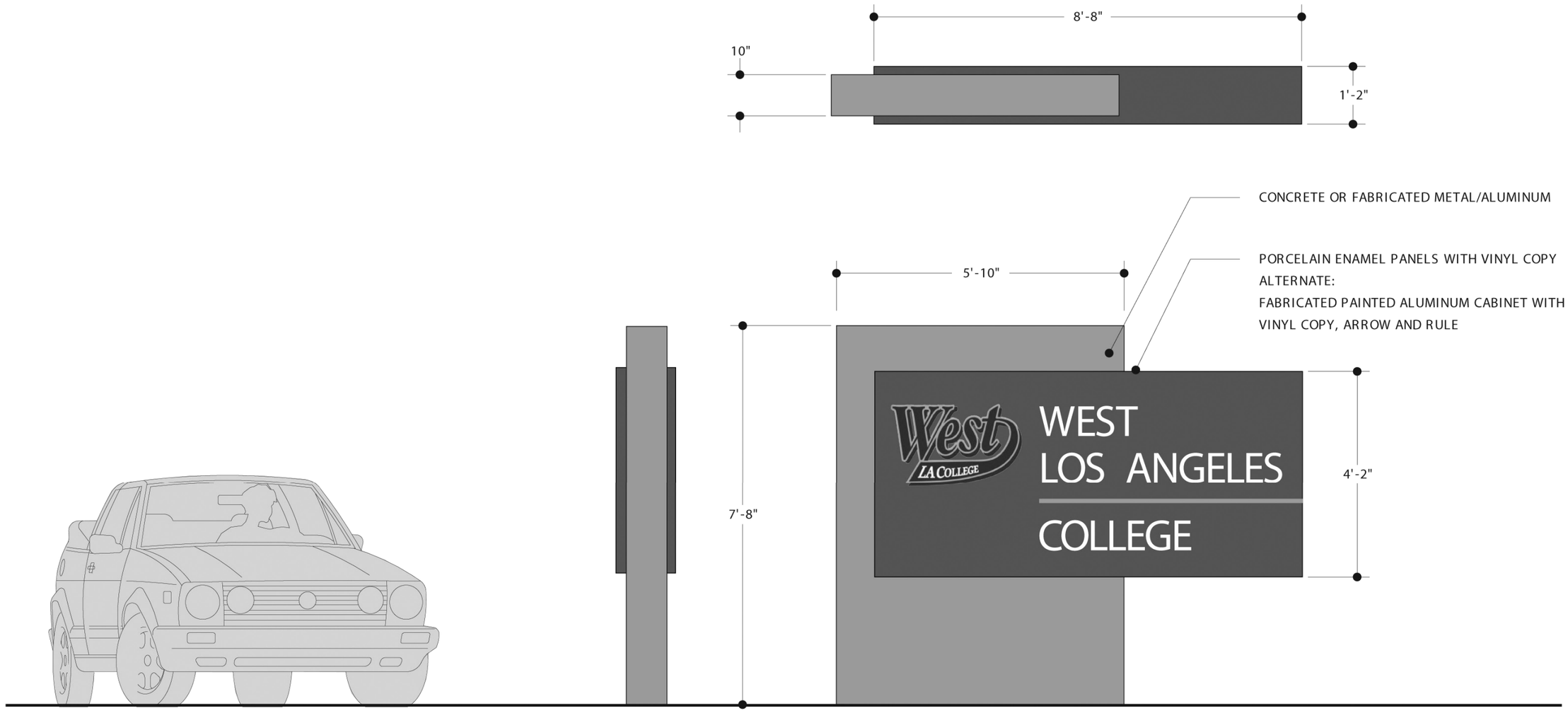
This simple yet dynamic design works well with new and existing buildings and enhances the campus environment by providing necessary wayfinding information.



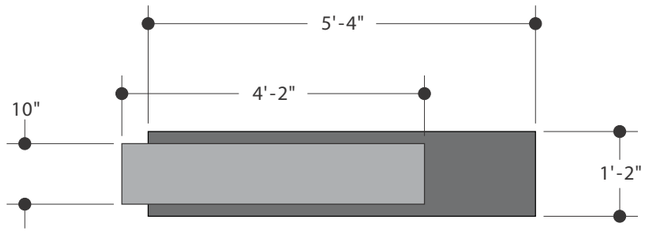
campus signage plan

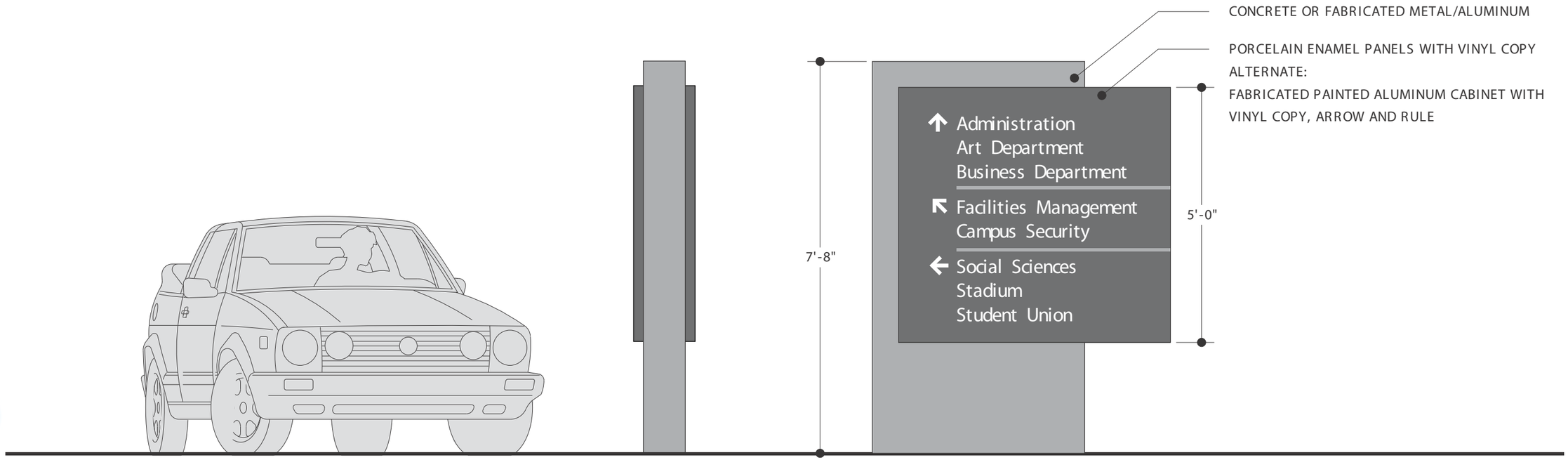


1	Site Identification Monument	11	Information Kiosk
2	Vehicular Directional	20	Building Identification - Letters (Typical Location Shown)
3	Parking Identification	21	Building Identification - Monument (Typical Location Shown)
10	Pedestrian Directional		

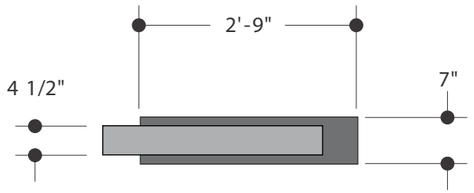


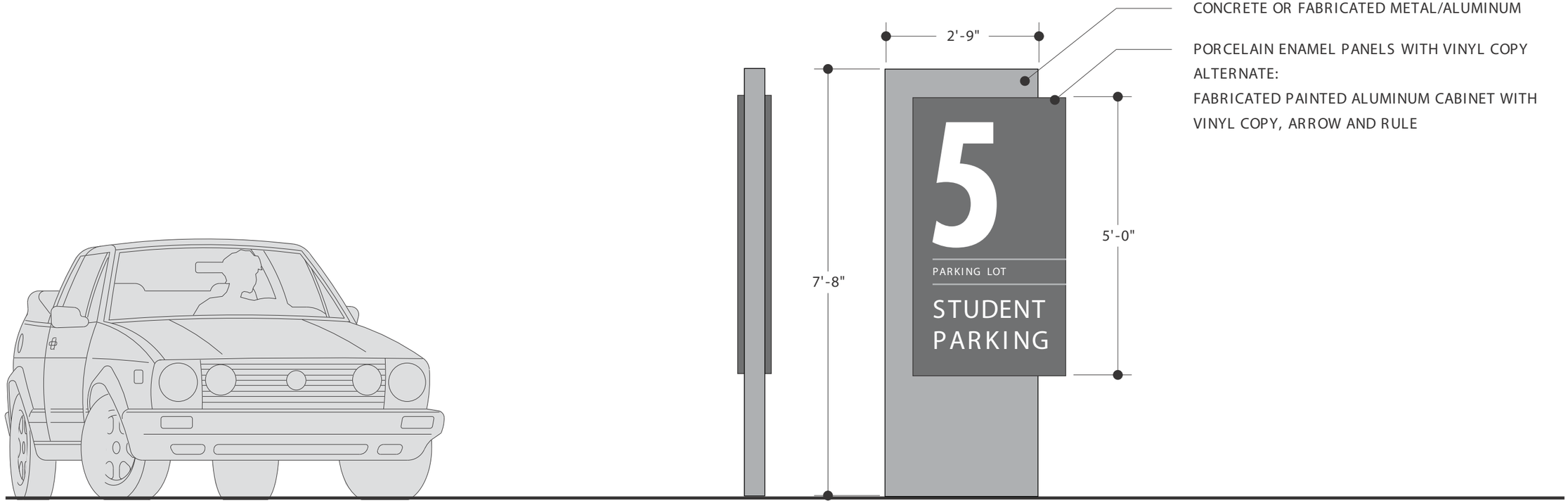
1 SITE IDENTIFICATION





2 VEHICULAR DIRECTIONAL

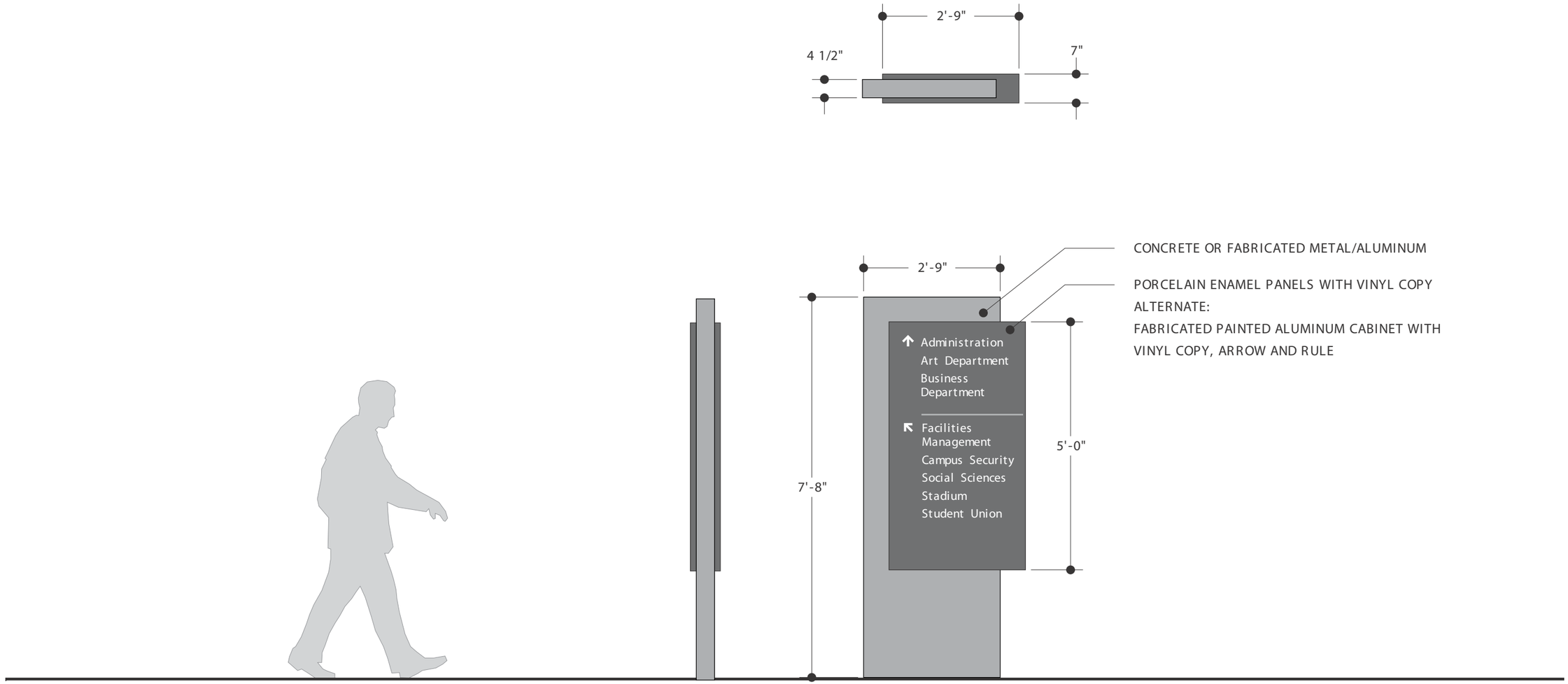




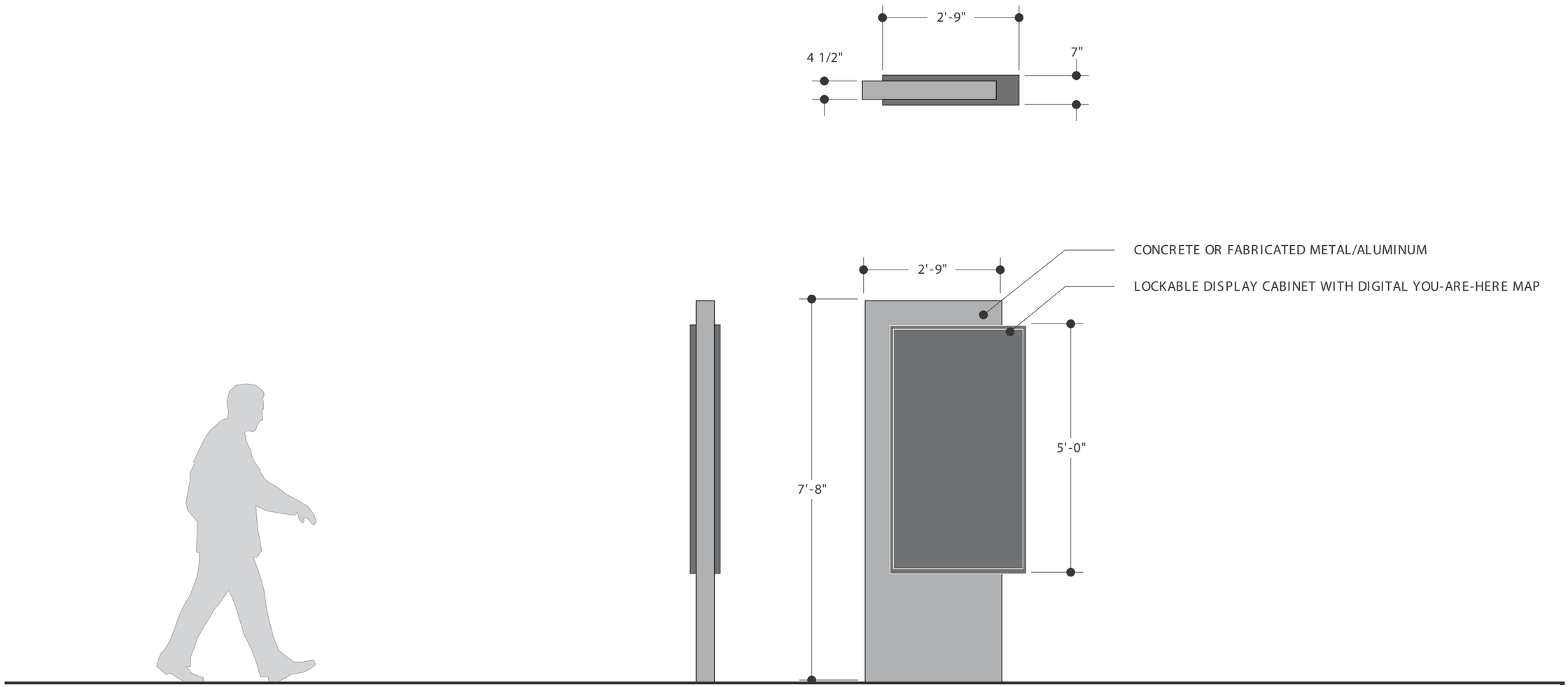
CONCRETE OR FABRICATED METAL/ALUMINUM

PORCELAIN ENAMEL PANELS WITH VINYL COPY
ALTERNATE:
FABRICATED PAINTED ALUMINUM CABINET WITH VINYL COPY, ARROW AND RULE

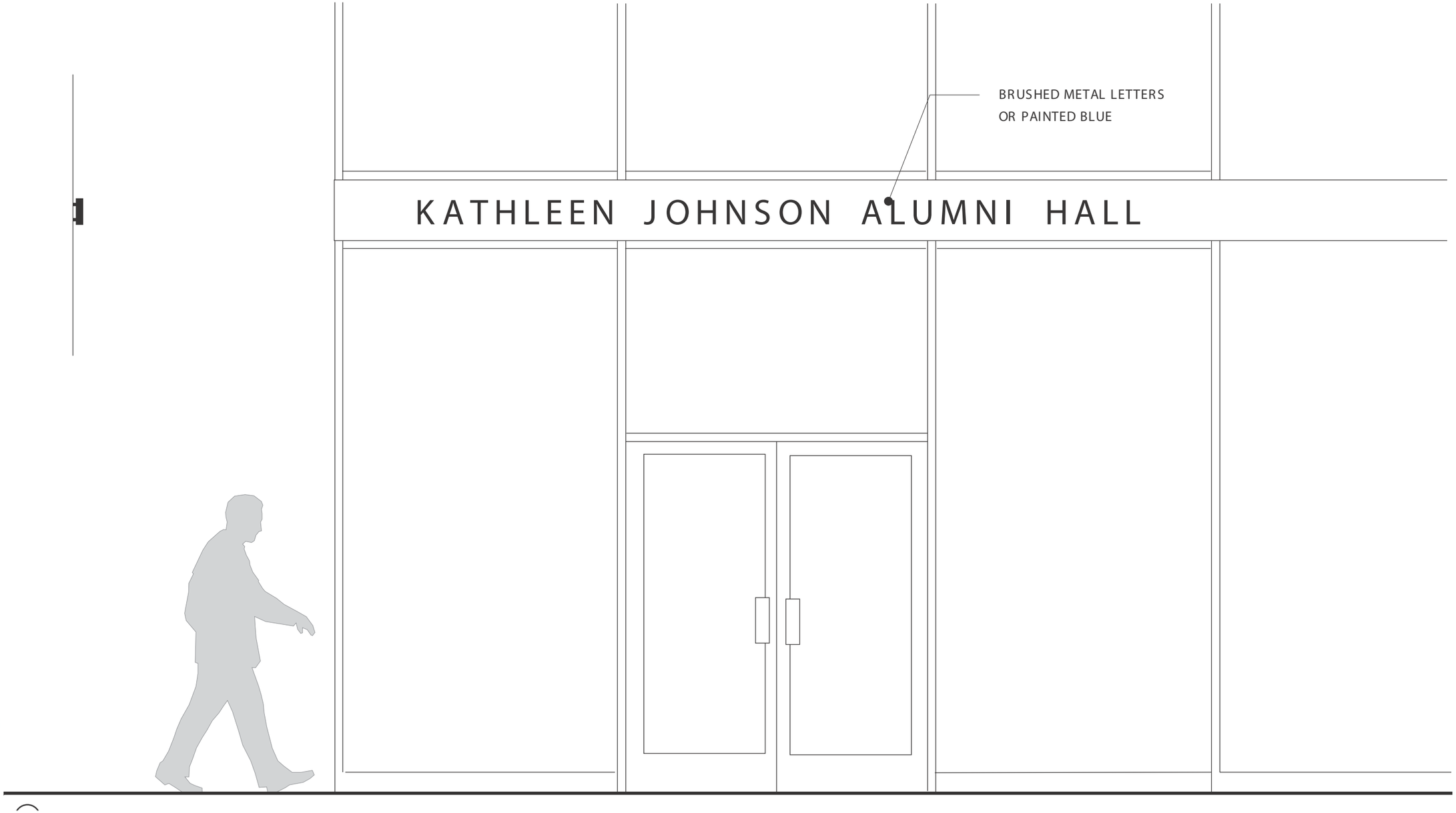
3 PARKING IDENTIFICATION



10 PEDESTRIAN DIRECTIONAL



11 INFORMATION KIOSK


BRUSHED METAL LETTERS
OR PAINTED BLUE
KATHLEEN JOHNSON ALUMNI HALL

20 BUILDING IDENTIFICATION - DIMENSIONAL LETTERS

SKA DESIGN | Sanchez/Kamps Associates