

2005 Moorpark College Facilities Master Plan Design Guidelines

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1962, the Ventura County Community College District Board of Trustees approved the construction of Moorpark College to better serve the developing populations in the southeast area of the district. Upon selection of the campus site in 1963, which was at the time a relatively rural farmland, a master plan was developed by the architectural firm Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall (DMJM) and construction commenced soon after the passing of a 1965 State Bond.

Today, Moorpark College serves over 13,000 students from various cities throughout the county and the adjacent county. The campus environment could best be described as casual, diverse, vibrant and energized as a result of thoughtful planning, consistent architectural and landscape design. The campus offers a variety of spaces which reflect the diversity and character of the students, faculty and staff. With the approval of the Measure S Bond in 2002 by the citizens of the county, the college developed a list of new construction projects. Moorpark College was awarded \$104,239,503 and will add over 205,797 square feet of new construction and remodel to most of the existing buildings. The proposed projects included 8 new buildings, 5 building remodels, infrastructure upgrades and parking.

As the College embarked on a new era of development, design standards based on the college's tradition were established to secure a seamless transition between the existing campus and the planned future campus. It is critical that the college continue the traditional environment and architecture throughout the planned development. The College began the development of their facilities design guidelines when the Master and Facilities Plan was amended to reflect the Measure S Bond projects. These design guidelines are hereby appended to this Facilities Master Plan and are an internal part of this document.

The purpose of the design guidelines is to establish a policy regarding the physical design of future buildings and the definition of exterior spaces. The design guidelines provide background information and define the essential elements of building and campus design, such as scale, site design, style, building colors, building materials, signage and details for future design teams.



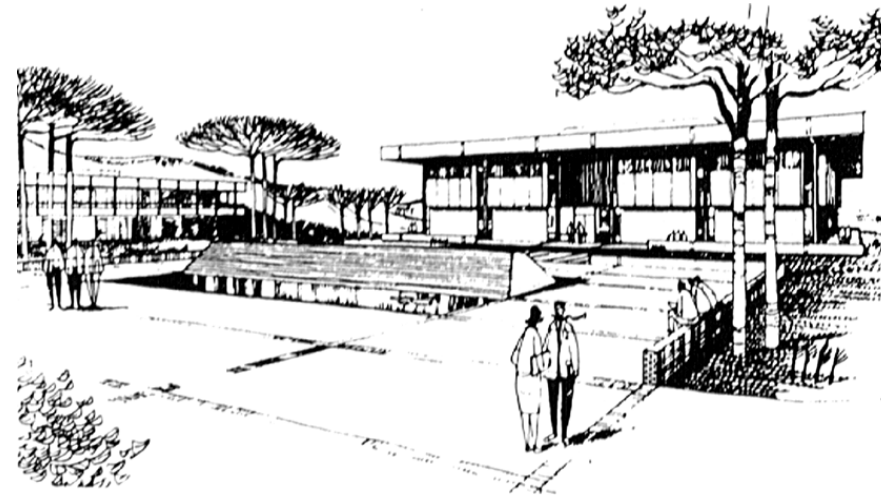
View from the Performing Arts building.

BACKGROUND

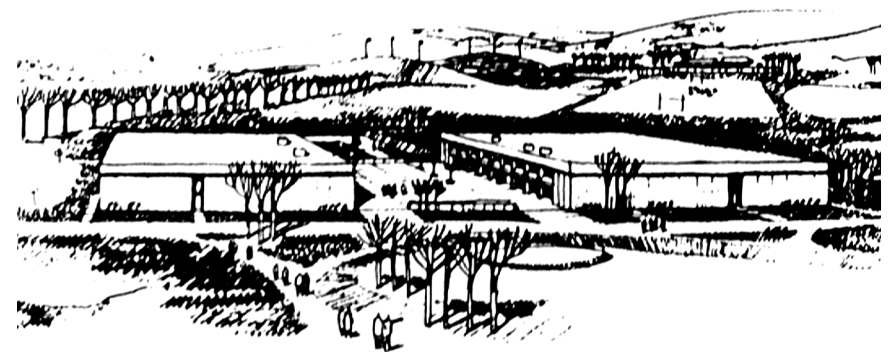
The Original Master Plan:

The original 1963 facilities master plan was produced by the firm Daniel, Mann, Johnson, Mendenhall Architects (DMJM). The construction of over 39 buildings and over 485,733 square feet during the past four decades has established a standard of quality construction, defined a clear architectural aesthetic throughout the campus, and defined a positive learning environment. The four decades of development have continued to follow the original master plan, which has proved to be successful and consistent with the initial concept. The images to the right are an example of early renderings by the firm DMJM, were critical in updating the 2002 and 2004 Facilities Master Plan and maintaining a consistency with the ideas and spatial quality. Additional renderings, construction drawings and details, will be used throughout this document to provide additional historical references for future designers and planners.

The passing of the Measure 'S' Bond initiative has provided funds for Moorpark College to develop the campus to adequately serve an estimated 19,000 students by the year 2015. The architectural firm Spencer/Hoskins Associates amended the 2002 Facilities Master Plan to reflect the Measure 'S' projects defined by the Moorpark College Facilities Planning Steering Committee. The updated 2004 Facilities Master Plan determined the scope and program for each individual project. The design guidelines were written in conjunction with the master plan and will refer to the master plan document throughout.



Rendering from 1967 illustrates the formal fountain plaza with the two-story Library and the two-story Science building beyond by DMJM Architects.



Rendering from 1967 illustrates the two Gyms flanking the roof plaza by DMJM Architects..

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the design guidelines is to establish a policy regarding the physical design of buildings and definition of exterior spaces. With the guidance of the Moorpark College Facilities Planning Steering Committee, the Moorpark College Executive Committee and the Moorpark College Maintenance and Operations Director and supervisors, the following document provides a standard of excellence for future design and construction. This document provides background information and define essential elements of building and campus design, such as scale, site design, style, building colors, building materials, signage and details for future design teams.

The Moorpark College Facilities Planning Steering Committee developed twelve guiding principles for all future building design and planning.

Guiding Principles:

1. The Master Plan 2002 drives the Facilities Master Plan. The Educational Master Plan is revised every three to five years based on program plans completed each year by each college program.

2.By utilizing inclusive processes for training, planning, and decision-making, we will create a knowledgeable and competent community better capable of implementing the Facilities Master Plan.

3.The College's park-like environment and open spaces will be preserved and protected whenever possible.

4.Safety and universal accessibility will be high priorities throughout the campus.

5.Planning and design will focus on flexibility, both pre- and post-construction, to accommodate future campus needs and potential changes.

6.Project design will address and balance environmental impacts both during the construction period and beyond.

7.Interdisciplinary and cross-functional spaces will be created where feasible, to enhance both the learning environment and opportunities for positive interaction among all segments of the college community.

8.Projects will be planned with state-of-the-art technology throughout and, to the extent possible, anticipate future technological advances.

9.Projects will be designed to consider and accommodate students' pathways through the college.

10.New buildings and additions will be designed for aesthetic unity and compatibility with existing buildings.

11.Capital, land, space, equipment, and human resources will be utilized for maximum effectiveness to serve students.

12.Interested members of the campus will participate in a job walk prior to approval of preliminary project plans to better ensure that all possible considerations have been reviewed.

OBJECTIVES

The design guidelines will build upon the unique history and traditions established throughout the development of the College. This is inclusive of the building construction and the development of exterior spaces. It is imperative for all future development to create a seamless transition between the existing context and any new planned projects. Buildings should fit into the scale and articulation of the existing buildings, and open spaces should take advantage of the unique geography of the campus.

Objectives

- All new buildings shall adhere to the planning principles, descriptions and locations described on the 2005-2015 Moorpark College Facilities Master Plan.
- All new buildings shall complement and be compatible with the historical aspects of the existing buildings throughout the campus.
- All new buildings shall fit into the overall composition of the campus and provide a visual unity throughout the campus.
- All new buildings shall adhere to the standards for color, materials and design elements as contained in this document developed by Moorpark College.
- All new buildings shall be designed and developed with the financial responsibility to reflect the budgets specified by the facilities master plan and as approved by the College Board and the Facilities Planning Steering Committee.
- All new projects shall reinforce the relationship between landscape and buildings.
- All building and landscape projects shall provide accessibility to the college.



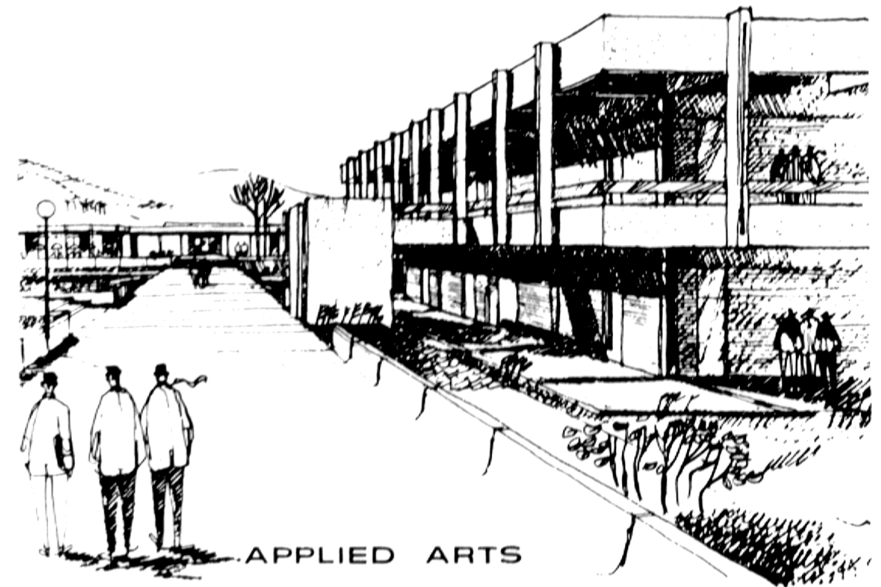
Southeast view of the LMC Building. The building was completed in 1999

- Central open areas shall be restored and where needed shall integrate approved planting, trees, exterior furnishing, lighting and signage.
- The diversity of open spaces for various functions will be re-enforced.
- View corridors along primary campus walkways, open spaces and entrances from parking lots will be maintained.

CAMPUS HISTORY

Moorpark College was developed in the mid 1960's. In 1965, the city of Moorpark and the nearby cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley were just beginning to develop. The College's original master plan provided sufficient capacity to account for the growth over the past 39 years. The first campus buildings were designed in various sizes according to their function, but remained consistent in design. The campus was planned along two primary axes. The first, north-south axis, provides a direct connection between the primary parking lots to the north (parking lots A, AA, B, and C) and the heart of the campus, where the former Library was located. The second, east-west axis, is more prominent in organizing the campus and connecting all the instructional buildings and the main campus quad. The east-west axis is anchored by the Student Center at the east end and by the addition to the Performing Arts Center in 1995 at the west end.

The campus architecture is contemporary for the time of its construction. There is strong emphasis on the horizontal through the use of long overhangs, ribbon windows, long covered exterior walkways and simple straight rooflines. The College has maintained a consistent and simple palette of materials and colors throughout the past four decades. The best quality of the campus is the successful relationship between the buildings and the surrounding landscape. The articulation of the buildings allow for a pleasant human scale, and the planning and location of the buildings provide access to a variety of exterior spaces and take advantage of the views.

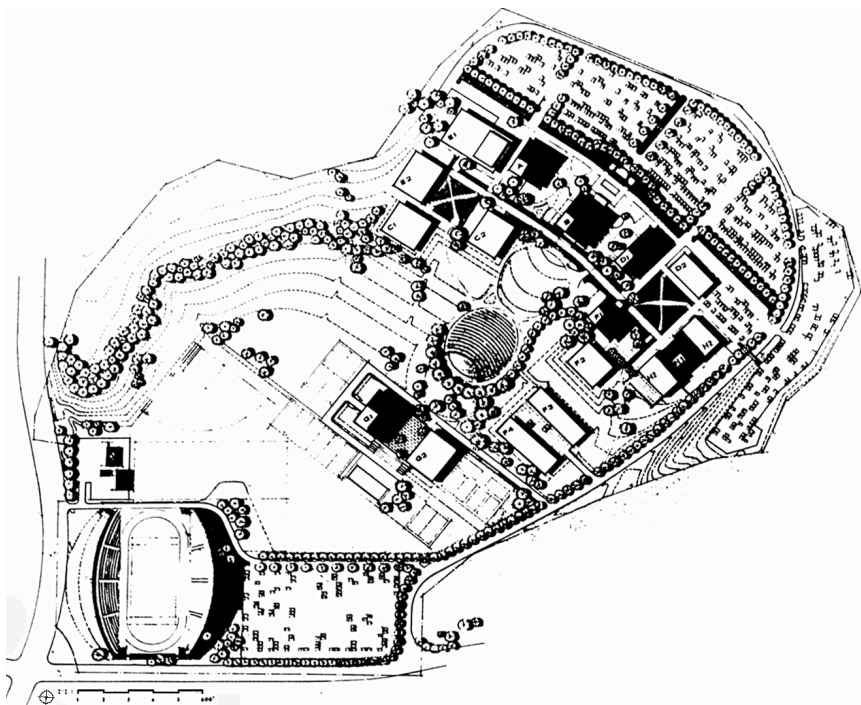


Rendering of Applied Arts Building by DMJM Architects.



Construction photograph showing the Student Center, the Technology building, the Physical Science building, the Library and the Administration building under construction.

EXISTING CAMPUS CONTEXT



Moorpark Master Plan, 1965. Rendered plan by Daniel, Mann, Johnson, Mendenhall Architects (DMJM)

1965 Moorpark College Facilities Master Plan Site Design

The original master plan was developed to respond to the topography of the site, taking advantage of the views and opportunities to engage the landscape with the buildings. Well-defined courtyards and open spaces, rows of trees and open spaces for student functions have provided a well balanced environment between the buildings and the open space. This concept has been effective throughout the past four decades and should continue to be the standard for all future site planning and building design.

2004 Moorpark College Facilities Master Plan Site Design

The 2004 Master Plan followed the same planning principles to maintain views, respond to the existing topography and provide an equilibrium between new buildings and their relationship to the exterior spaces. New buildings will be arranged to compliment the existing



Moorpark Master Plan, 2004. Rendered plan by Spencer/ Hoskins Associates
2004 Moorpark College Master Architects

courtyards and define new ones. The master plan follows the original intent for the campus to extend to the south and east and provide better accessibility into the campus at different elevations and allowing the existing central open space to remain virtually untouched. Parking has become a key component in the balanced planning of the campus. Most new planned parking will be distributed throughout the perimeter of the campus, reducing the open green spaces originally planned along the south and east edges. The design of these perimeter parking lots should incorporate additional perimeter planting and trees to help soften the appearance as specified in the landscape section of this document. In addition, each building project should improve the landscape of adjacent open spaces and improve the irrigation system per the proposed irrigation improvement plan in the landscape section of this document.

CAMPUS DESIGN ENVIRONMENT

The core of the campus was completed in 1967. In this first phase of development, seven new buildings were constructed including two instructional buildings, the Gym, the Administration building, the Student Center, the Library and the Maintenance complex. The Administration building and the Student Center were the only one-story buildings constructed at the center of campus. These two buildings established a very clear example of the campus architectural style, incorporating the 10-foot overhang design throughout the perimeter of the buildings, integrating a colonnade and handrail design along the perimeter and the use of pre-cast concrete panels throughout the eaves. The colonnade fins/columns and handrail curbs were also constructed from pre-cast concrete, which is consistent with the concrete encased structural frame throughout the exterior and interior of the buildings.

The Business Technology and the Physical Science Buildings were the only instructional buildings built during the first phase of development. The buildings were two-stories and like the Administration building, their structural components were concrete encased steel frame with brick infill, with liberal use of architectural and structural pre-cast concrete. The colonnade, overhangs and railing detail were raised to the second floor, providing shade and weather protection to the first floor.

The former Library was a two-story building designed with a steel structural frame, concrete encased columns and brick infill. The facades were designed with narrow horizontal and vertical windows to control horizontal lighting and emphasize the cantilevered pre-cast concrete panels projecting from the second floors. It was the tallest building on campus until the construction of the Performing Arts Center in 1995. It was also the only building to be constructed without exterior corridors. The former Library building was clearly designed to stand alone at the heart of the campus. The distinct facades, scale and location make this a special building to be used in designing new facilities on campus.



The Administration building was constructed in 1967 as part of the first stage of construction. The one story building is the clearest example of the campus architecture.



The former Library building was constructed in 1967 as part of the first stage of construction.

CAMPUS CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics:

The original facilities master plan emphasized the integration of the buildings with the sloping site, taking advantage of the views and opportunities to define interesting exterior spaces. Over the various design and construction generations, buildings have been sited to utilize the site slopes to define seating spaces, landscape, ramps and entry steps.

All original buildings, with the exception of the former Library, concentrate their circulation on the outside by using 10-foot open corridors and colonnades at the perimeter and by locating the stair and elevator towers on the exterior. This allows classrooms to open directly to the exterior and provide shade and weather protection. Although the design does not meet current State Guidelines for efficiency, the exterior corridors have become a symbol of the campus architecture and environment.



The Administration building was constructed as part of the first phase of development in 1967.



LMC building.



The Business Technology building was one of the first two instructional use buildings developed as part of the first phase of development in 1967.

CAMPUS DESIGN CRITERIA

All future design and construction should contribute to the overall planning of the campus and should reinforce the aesthetics of the campus. The existing buildings have been designed with the same geometry using similar materials, finishes, colors and details. Recent campus master plans have built on the original ideas to integrate open spaces with buildings, provide well-defined landscape features, create clusters of buildings and define courtyards and quads.

Design teams assigned to new building projects have a responsibility to maintain the College's design tradition, as well as to work closely with the College administration in integrating modern materials and construction methods that will improve the safety and efficiency of the College.

Design elements repeated throughout the campus shall continue to be included in the future design of the buildings. Covered walkways with columns, building colors, materials, landscape and site design should be incorporated into the design of future projects.



Building HSS Exterior Walkway. 1975 two-story instructional building.

OPEN SPACE

Future building projects should incorporate the design of exterior spaces, not limited to the immediate perimeter of the building, but to upgrade the neighboring landscape zones and provide continuity between the existing open spaces. In addition, any buildings providing interior courtyards should provide approved planting and seating. Additional landscape improvement projects shall be included throughout the campus development to improve entries, primary pedestrian walkways, and parking lot areas.



Sloping central open lawn with integrated designed seating areas with benches and lighting

Design Criteria

- Create a variety of open spaces to support different activities.
- Relate/ link new open spaces to existing ones.
- Provide appropriate furniture and lighting.
- Integrate design of ramps with stairs to provide the American Disabilities Act accessibility.
- Maintain consistency with other campus landscape materials, furniture, and lighting.
- Provide signage and wayfinding identifiers.

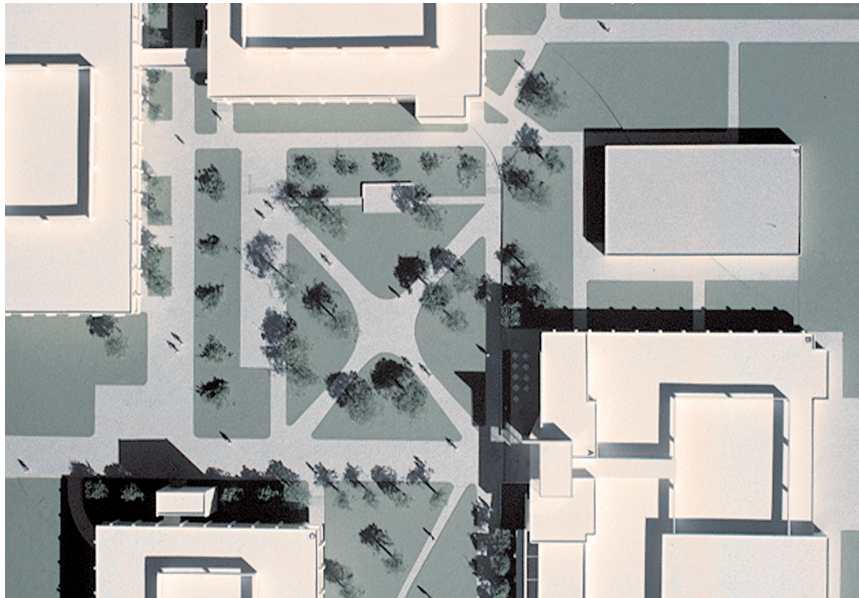


Moorpark College campus core from the 2004 Master Plan image

EXTERIOR QUADS

The existing quad is defined by four permanent buildings and the Health Science, EOPS and Financial Aid portable buildings. The regular geometry, bisecting walkways and placement of trees makes it an inviting and kinetic space. The quad also connects to a variety of smaller open spaces and courtyards throughout its perimeter. The stage on the northern end of the space allows it to be utilized for major College events. The image below shows a study of the future development of the Health Science Center and the possible implementation of an additional courtyard connected to the central quad. The new courtyard design makes use of a similar geometric shape and provides a strong connection between the perimeter and the center of campus.

EXISTING QUAD

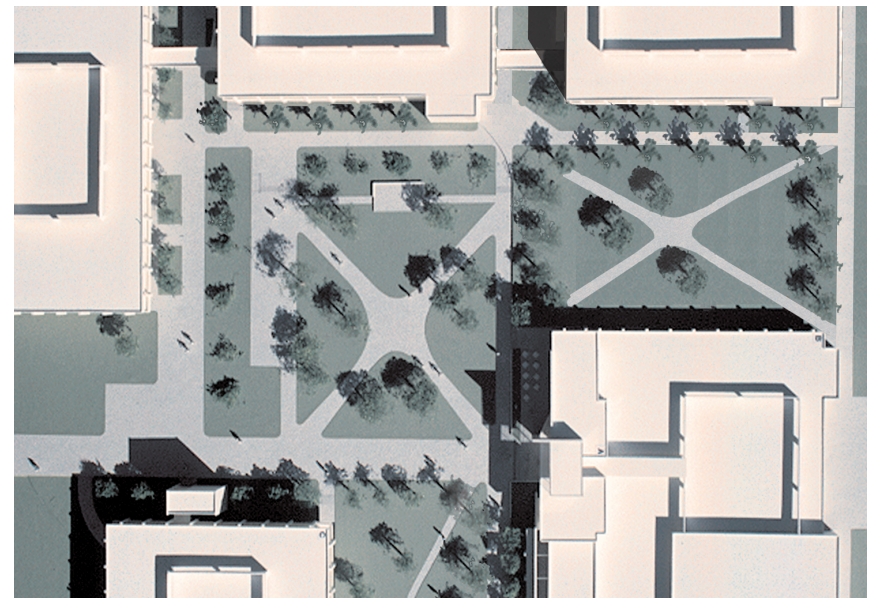


Existing Campus Core Quad

Design Criteria

- Allow pathways within the large open spaces.
- Orient buildings towards the open courtyards
- Make open spaces accessible
- Respect the formal geometry of open spaces and building locations.
- Allow planting at the perimeter
- Provide green lawn spaces
- Provide shade trees

RECOMMENDED QUAD ADDITION



Suggested Campus Core Quad Addition/ Extension

INTERIOR COURTYARDS

The Humanities and Social Sciences Building (HSS) and the Applied Arts Building (AA), two of the first instructional buildings, are two prime examples of early courtyard buildings to take advantage of the local climate. The HSS building is a two story structure, with the courtyard on the second floor. This courtyard provides a smaller and more intimate space for students to gather or study and provides natural lighting to the offices and classrooms on the second floor. The courtyard, while successful in many aspects, lacks landscape and hardscape definition to soften its appearance. The AA building, a single story building, has a smaller courtyard, which does incorporate landscape and seating. This courtyard provides a more attractive environment and maintains the use of natural light.

New buildings may include interior courtyards where the program allows. These courtyards should consider the following criteria.

Design Criteria

- Incorporate approved planting on ground floor construction
- On second floor construction provide hardscape design and raised planters or pots with approved planting
- Provide approved seating to be incorporated into the overall design

NOT RECOMMENDED COURTYARD



Humanities and Social Sciences Building second floor courtyard with concrete floors

RECOMMENDED COURTYARD



Applied Arts Building Courtyard with integrated planting floor design and seating areas

SEATING AREAS

There is no sense of 'leftover' space throughout the campus. Every open area, between buildings, at the perimeter of buildings, where grade changes occur, and transitional spaces is either a designated seating area or landscaped. This can be attributed to the commitment by the College and the maintenance/operations department to maintain the open feeling of the campus. The seating areas throughout the campus range from formal to casual spaces, fixed seating to movable benches. The design of these small spaces between instructional buildings becomes as important to students as the classrooms. For example, exterior eating areas provide an alternative for students to take advantage of the favorable local climate.

The College first integrated low, horizontal pre-cast concrete benches throughout the designated sitting areas. The benches had a strong relationship to the campus architecture and provided continuity with the retaining concrete walls. However, the College most recently adopted the blue metal benches as a standard for benches and fixed seating throughout the campus. These have provided more flexibility for relocating the furniture.

Design Criteria

- Integrate seating areas with the site design of the building project
- Provide a continuity between existing outdoor spaces and new designed seating areas
- Provide approved furniture
- Incorporate concrete benches where site allows
- Provide lighting and trash receptacles
- Provide approved planting

Seating area at the south-west corner of the Central Quad



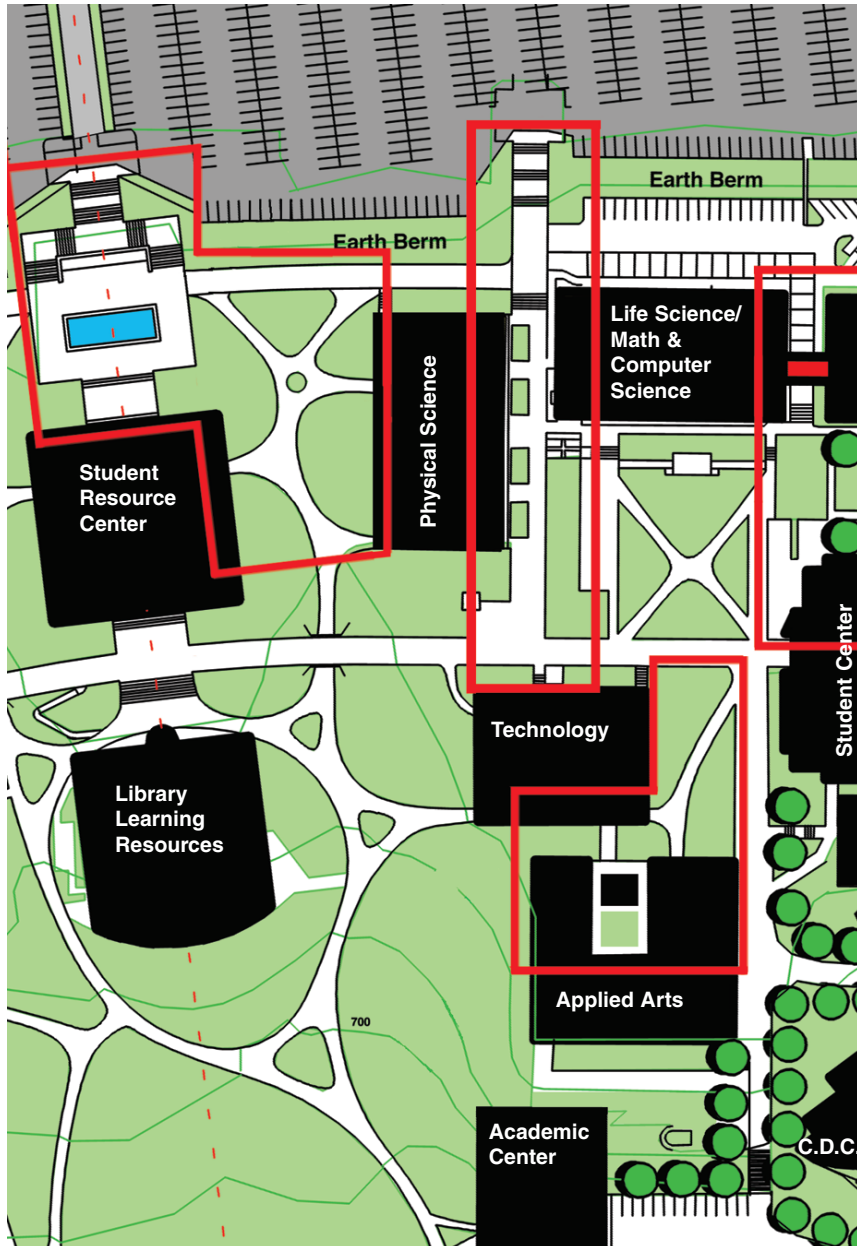
Seating area outside the Student Center, west of the Central Quad



Seating area at the Central Quad area



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXTERIOR SPACES



The campus has many courtyards, seating areas and lawns that are connected to one another and organized by a grid of walkways. Outdoor spaces have a strong relationship to each other.

The image to the left shows the figure ground of the northeast corner of the campus, with the dominance of the open space design over the buildings. The campus is much more about the definition and articulation of the open spaces and therefore, the simple geometric buildings help define these spaces.

Future building projects, landscape and infrastructure upgrades should maintain the organizational characteristics of the campus and reinforce the standing tradition of outdoor space definition. New sitting areas, courtyards and lawn areas should continue to relate to the walkways and provide connection to the surrounding buildings and spaces.

Design Criteria

- Provide accessibility to open spaces
- Include appropriate landscape and site furniture in open spaces
- Provide trees along pedestrian walkways for reinforcement and shade

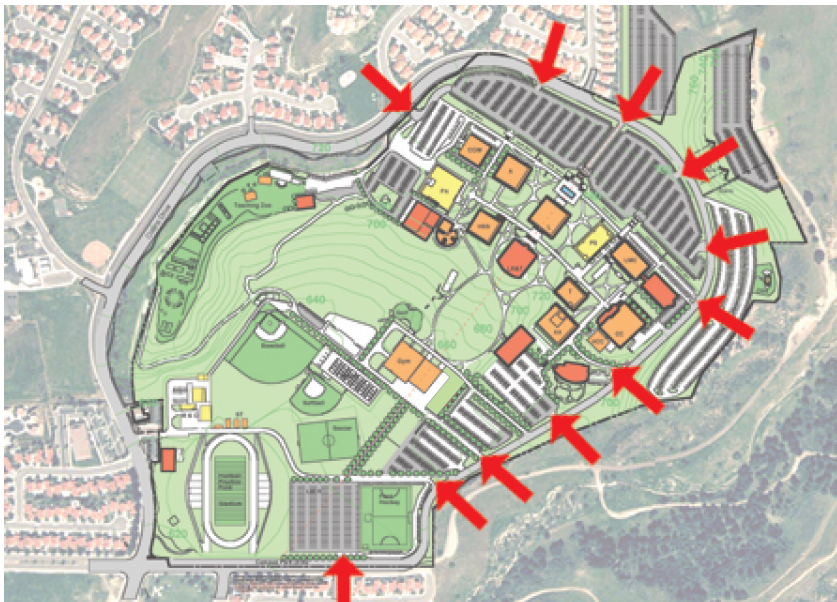
COLLEGE ENTRANCES

Moopark College campus has 11 different student entrances, located along Collins Drive, Campus Road and Campus Park Drive. The two roads merge into one another and provide a complete loop around the entire campus. Various vehicular entry points are necessary to provide adequate accessibility to different levels throughout the campus. Parking accessibility has also contributed to the numerous entries.

Future projects along the perimeter of the campus should provide a reasonable scale and help better define entry points into the campus. New projects should also incorporate adequate signage for wayfinding and maps to facilitate in orienting new students and visitors.

Additional projects will be needed to improve the existing entries and set a hierarchy for every entry. The photo below shows the main entrance off Campus Road. Additional trees should be added to announce the entry, along with a monumental entry sign and additional directional signage for parking and visitor orientation.

New entries may be needed due to future college development at the perimeter or if any adjacent development takes place. Any additional entries should consider the same standards listed above and maintain a good connection between the exterior loop road and the center of the campus.



College Entry Points



Campus Primary Vehicular Entry

SITE STAIRS AND PEDESTRIAN ACCESS

The campus pedestrian north entries shown on the lower right plan were designed to provide a grand entry into the core of the campus. The wide and gently stepped stairs create a dramatic and powerful experience for new visitors. The steps are connected to the main pedestrian walkways of the campus and therefore provide better organization. Future landscape and infrastructure projects should not disturb the scale or design of the existing stairs. Future entry points should use similar scale, landscape, hardscape, materials and lighting.

Design Criteria

- Mature trees should be planted at entries to provide better definition and shading
- New stepped entries should be wide and maintain gentle steps
- New entries should match the paving pattern and use of brick
- New entries should use similar planting to match the existing
- New entries should use similar lighting to match existing and meet the required illumination standards
- New entries should provide furniture or concrete cast seating to match existing



Stairway from northern parking lot B into the LMC building



Primary pedestrian entries and stairways

PLAZAS

Moopark College campus has two plazas, one located at the north entrance north of the Library and the second located over the PE locker rooms east of the Gymnasium. The north plaza and its large fountain have become one of the symbols of the College. It provides a large open space with built-in concrete seating at the perimeter and along the fountain. The plaza could be better integrated into the former Library space. Future upgrades to the former Library should establish a grand north entrance to provide a connection between the plaza and the building.

The south plaza also provides a large open space, which serves as an excellent outdoor foyer for the Gymnasium. The plaza has trees planted in concrete planters to provide shade and places to sit. The plaza also provides views of the valley to the south and to the campus and mountains to the north and northeast.

Improvements and additions to the Physical Education facilities-the gymnasium, locker rooms, tennis courts and future fitness center-should be integrated into the use of this plaza. The fitness center should have access to the plaza at the upper level. The views from the plaza should not be obstructed by the development of new buildings to the north or south.

RECOMMENDED



Entry Plaza north of the former Library

RECOMMENDED



PE PLaza located over the locker room east of the Gymnasium

COLLEGE VIEWS

The college's primary views are to the south and southwest. The campus core location at the top of the slope and the orthogonal arrangement of buildings provide direct views throughout most of the campus. Buildings have been planned to mildly step down along the natural slope. This allows most two-story buildings to capture some direct views or make it easier to look across for diagonal views of the hills to the southeast and southwest.

Design Criteria

- Follow planning criteria to locate buildings
- Follow planning criteria for building height and sizes
- Provide open spaces that take advantage of the views
- Orient buildings and building functions to take advantage of the views where possible



Campus Primary Views



Panoramic view of the campus.

SCALE

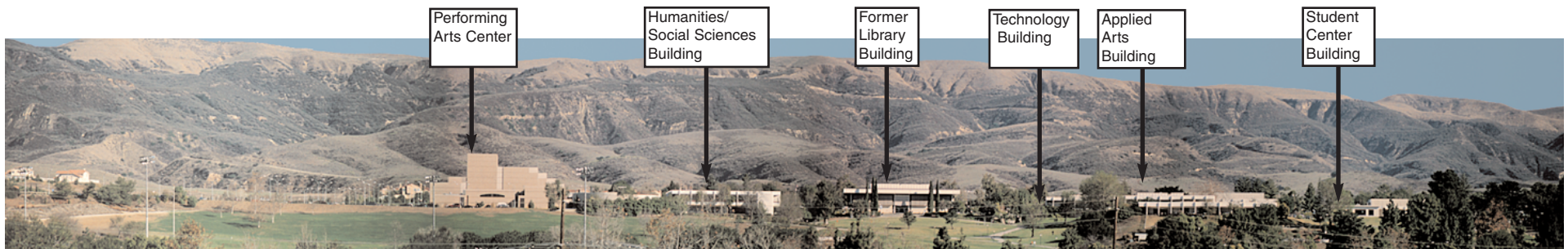
Until the Performing Arts Center was completed in 1995, the former Library was the tallest and largest building on the campus. The Performing Arts Center should continue to be the tallest building and an icon for the College. The new Library/Learning Resources (LLR) building is approximately the same height as the former Library building, 41 feet tall. The former Library is being remodeled to eventually serve as a One-stop Center. The three buildings, the Performing Arts Complex, the Library/Learning Resources building and the future One-stop Center would maintain a higher profile and larger scale. Their size, height and location also provide good points of reference for organization. The remaining buildings to be constructed should be either one or two stories and should serve as a backdrop to the larger prominent buildings.

Design Criteria

- New building projects shall not exceed the building height of 41 feet
- Follow planning criteria in the 2005-2015 Facilities Master Plan for building heights and sizes



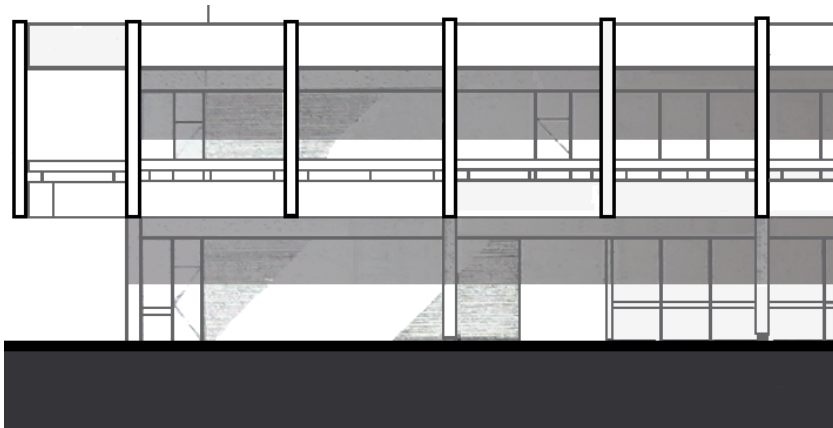
Performing Arts Center. This building is located at the western edge of the core campus. The building was completed in 1995 and is currently the tallest building on campus.



CAMPUS ARCHITECTURE

Since 1967 ten new permanent facilities have been constructed, five for instruction and the Performing Arts Center in 1995, also partly used for instruction. The Applied Arts building was constructed in 1970, the Humanities and Social Sciences building and the Music building in 1975, the Communications building in 1990 and the Life Science-Math-and Computer Science (LMC) building in 1999. The Library/Learning Resources building was completed in 2005, and the Warehouse was completed in 2006. The Child Development Center is currently under construction and is scheduled for completion in Fall 2006. These buildings are the most recent accepted designs by the college. With the exception of the Performing Arts Center, all other buildings have maintained a consistent design aesthetic, color palette and use of materials.

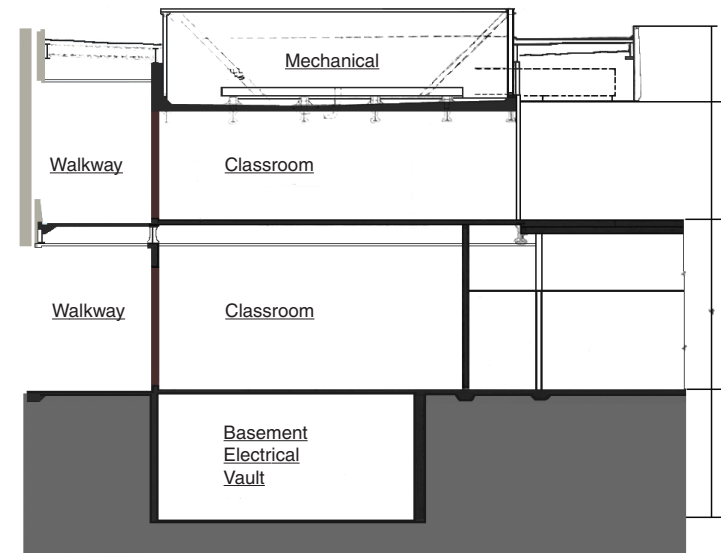
All future construction projects should maintain the current standard of colors, details and materials, thus preserving the integrity of the campus architecture and its history.



Typical two story building facade with cantilevered second floor, exterior corridor, and colonnade.

Design Criteria

- Follow established color palette
- Follow established material
- Follow the existing order and design of the exterior pre-cast colonnade
- Provide exterior corridors
- Provide adequate parapet and mechanical screens to be consistent with existing buildings
- Provide consistent railing design to match existing railing



Typical two story building section with cantilevered second floor exterior corridor and colonnade, rooftop mechanical penthouse and basement electrical vault.

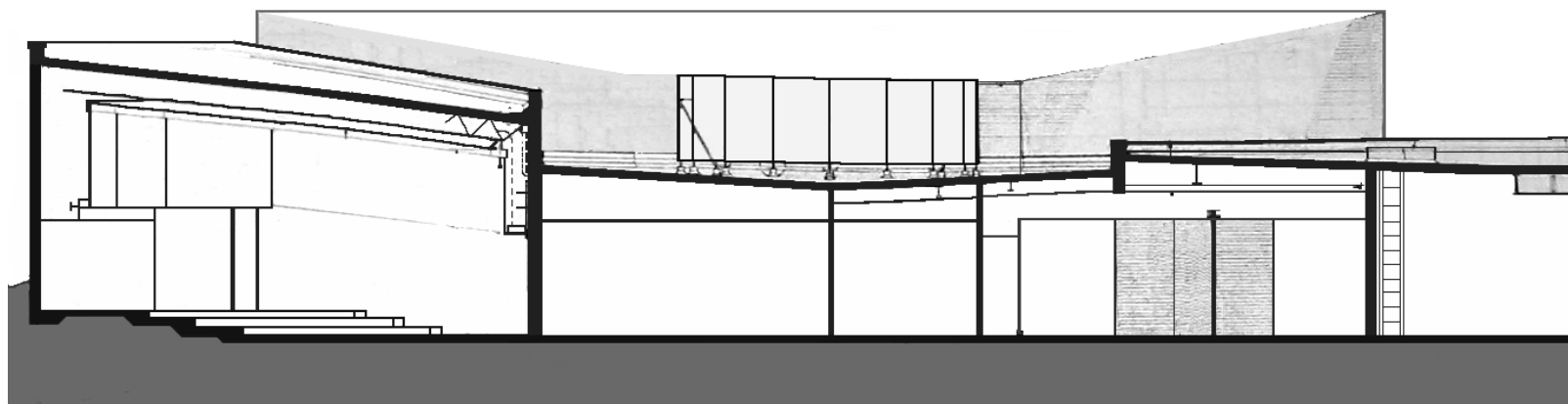
MUSIC BUILDING

In 1975 the Music building became the first building to depart from the established orthogonal building design. The building was designed in a radial form with four wings for music instruction. This irregular building form was designed to meet the acoustical demands for music instruction. The use of painted brick throughout the exterior maintained some consistency with other buildings throughout the campus.

The building is located on the southwest corner of the campus core. The planned development of a new EATM Building and an Arts Complex south of the Music building will make the Music building an important link to the main campus core. The new building projects should incorporate the Music building into their development and take advantage of the southwest views.



The Music Building is the only building on campus with a different geometry and sloped rooflines. The building was completed in 1975.



Building section through the Music building.

PERFORMING ARTS CENTER

The building's large scale and rusticated surface texture provides an iconic figure on campus. Constructed in 1995, it was a departure from the aesthetic of light-colored, smooth-finished pre-cast concrete, exterior courtyards and walkways. Instead, this building was constructed using split-faced concrete block or concrete masonry units.

Although the building is successful in scale, the use of a split-face block along the exterior and at the colonnade makes it stand apart from the rest of the campus. In addition, the stair and ramp system to the main lobby of the theatre breaks the relationship to the main level of the college.

The building was very successful in integrating different functions for the performance center and for instruction. The building has also been very successful in accommodating performances and extending its use to the community.

The building shall remain an icon and maintain its scale and mass proportions relative to the rest of the campus. New projects near it should not compete in scale, but rather should attempt to bridge the scale and styles of the remainder of the campus and the Performing Arts Center.



Performing Arts Center front entry

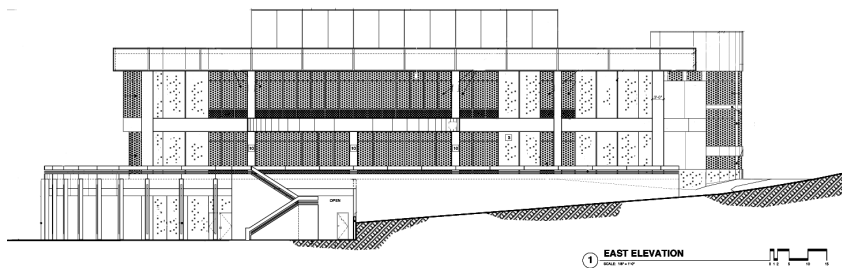


Performing Arts Center rear facade and loading service dock

BUILDING WINDOWS

Most existing buildings lack openings, such as windows and additional glazing on exterior doors, that take advantage of the campus views, landscape and natural lighting. The new Library Learning Resources building has introduced larger openings along all four facades, which provide a visual connection between the interior of the building and the campus. The design of fenestration on all new buildings shall consider adding more openings only if the quality of light gained is energy efficient.

RECOMMENDED



Top : Library Learning Resources Building East Facade. Bottom Left: New Library Learning Building East Facade Computer Rendering Study. Bottom Right: Student Center West Facade

Design Criteria

- Provide full story glass in areas without any direct sunlight
- Use glass doors at corridors or foyer entries
- Avoid using clerestory windows exclusively
- Maintain a balance between energy consumption and the amount of doors and windows added to a space

NOT RECOMMENDED



Top: Communication East Facade. Bottom: Existing Library East Facade

DAYLIGHT

Moorpark is located in a coastal valley with mild climate. In addition to the favorable climate, the campus location receives sunlight most of the year. The former Library building was originally designed to take advantage of the sunlight by using skylights at the central open space reducing electrical cost and providing natural ambient light. The space requirements allowed for a larger open space to be designed, which could take advantage of natural lighting. This feature was removed during construction and regular lights were added. More attention should be given to the application of natural light where its feasible.

The Applied Arts building and the Humanities and Social Sciences Building were designed with courtyards, which provide natural light to the offices and classrooms. The use of courtyards limits double-loaded corridors and allows interior facing classrooms to obtain natural light. In addition, the courtyards provide additional studying and socializing space.



Central open space in the library.



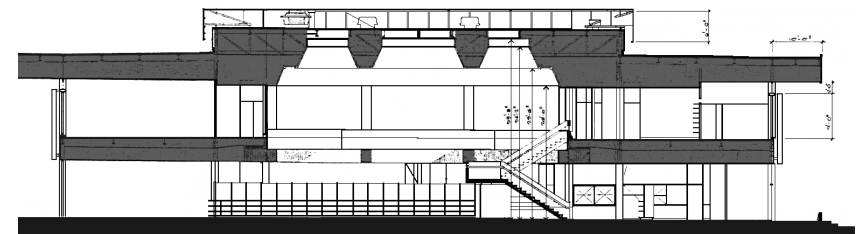
Staircase at the central open space in the library.

Design Criteria

- Provide controlled daylighting
- Provide natural light to classrooms and laboratories
- Make use of interior courtyards to provide natural light to interior spaces
- Integrate skylights, light shelves to provide natural light where appropriate and feasible
- Use overhangs and sun screens to help control sunlight



New Library/ Learning Resources building with overhang and sun screen design.



Original building section drawing through the Library. The building was originally designed with a system of skylights that illuminate the central open spaces throughout the day.

COVERED WALKWAYS

All new buildings should consider, where feasible, incorporating the design of exterior walkways to be consistent with the existing design elements, details, colors, materials and dimensions. Handrail, guardrails and stairs incorporated in the design of the walkways should remain consistent with the existing campus and the standards outlined in this document.

Design Criteria

- Provide 10' overhangs
- Provide stairs and guardrails where required
- Avoid the use of alternative materials and colors, unless approved by the College
- Avoid changing the spacing of the columns and the depth of the covered walkway

RECOMMENDED



Covered walkway at the first floor of the Administration Building



Covered walkway at the second floor of the Humanities Building

NOT RECOMMENDED



Wood framed and stucco finish colonnade at the Communications building



Theater colonnade constructed using colored and textured concrete masonry block.

CAMPUS COLORS

Moorpark College has adopted a color palette, which all future building projects should incorporate.

Colors

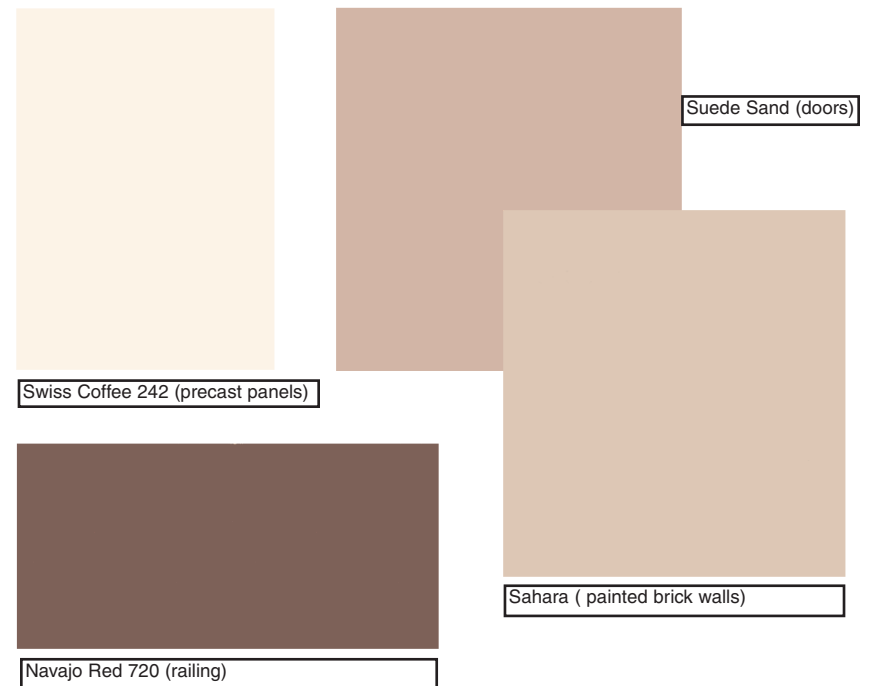
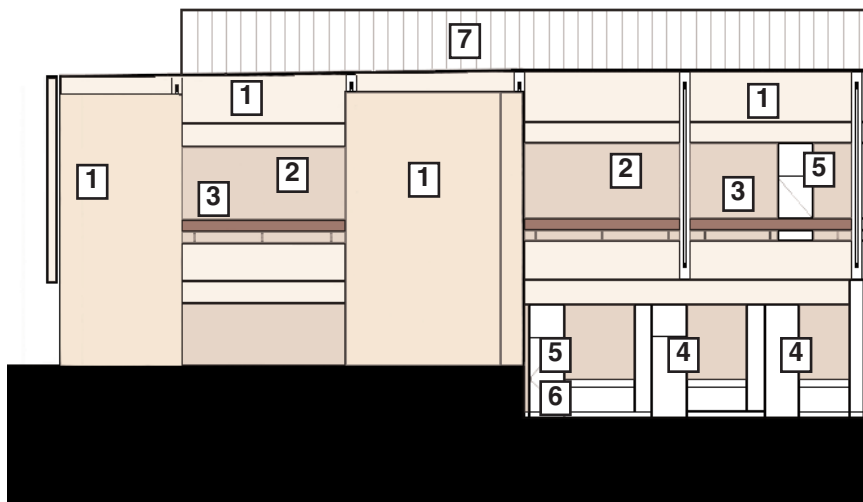
1. 242 Swiss Coffee
ICI DULUX/ DECRATREND
2. SP 513 Sahara
DUNN EDWARDS
3. 720 Navajo Red
ICI DULUX/ DECRATREND
4. Aluminum Storefronts:
ANODIZED - BRONZE

5. DOORS: 5193 Suede Sand
ICI DULUX/ DECRATREND

Door Jambs: COFFEE
ICI DULUX/ DECRATREND

6. Automatic Doors:
ANODIZED - BRONZE

7. Metal Equipment Screen
BY AEP-SPAN "PARCHMENT"
242 Swiss Coffee
ICI DULUX/ DECRATREND



Moorpark College approved color palette

CAMPUS MATERIALS

Most campus buildings are constructed with painted brick and concrete. The use of other alternative materials is strongly discouraged. In order to preserve the consistency of the campus architecture and style.

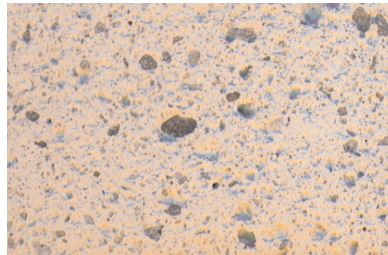
Recommended Materials:

- Painted brick
- Painted 4" high block
- Painted pre-cast concrete
- Painted cast-in-place concrete
- Painted stucco finish

RECOMMENDED



Music Building exterior painted brick finish



Aggregate sample for pre-cast concrete panels



Administration Building exterior painted brick finish, concrete clad and stucco column finish, and store-front window finish at facades.

Not Recommended Materials:

- Avoid using materials not consistent with other campus projects and not approved by the College
- Avoid using finishes not consistent with campus buildings
- Clay facing brick
- Split-faced masonry units
- Any type of siding
- Metallic finishes
- Shingles

NOT RECOMMENDED



Performing Arts Center 'split-face' concrete block facade



ACCESS Center limestone tile facade finish