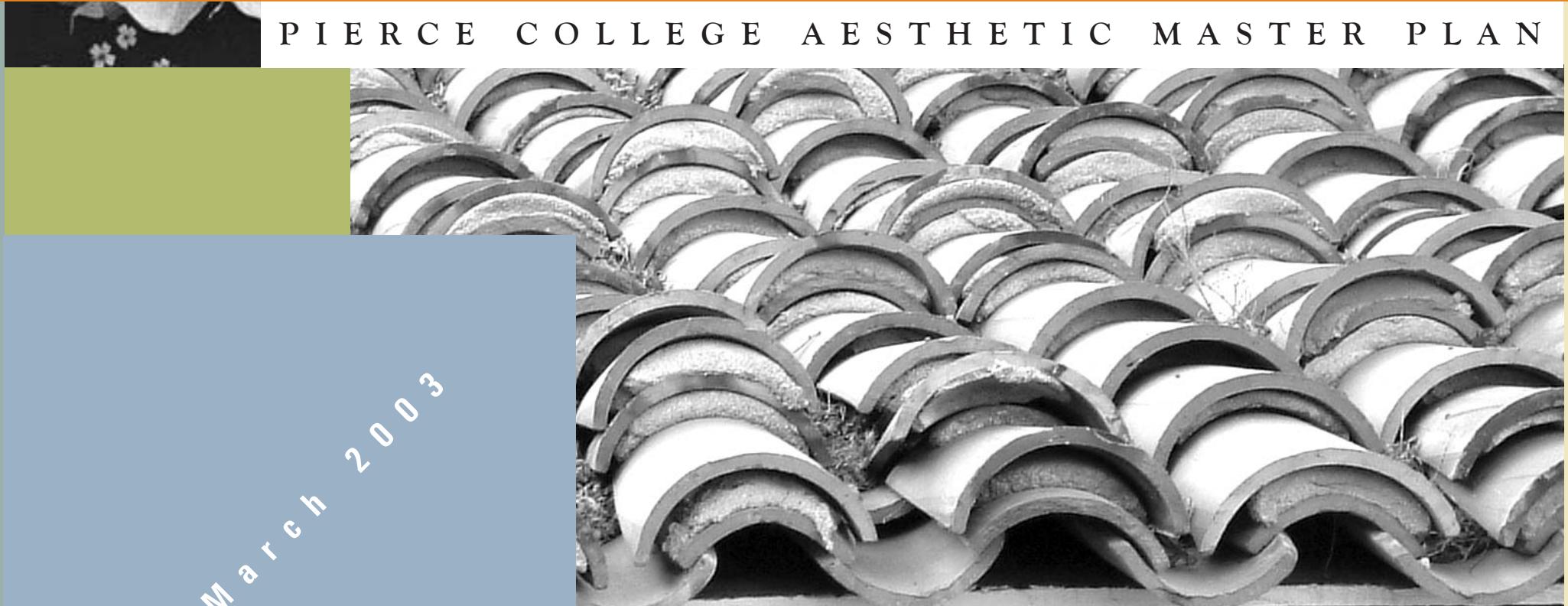




Berliner and Associates Architecture & Lisa Gimmy Landscape Architecture



PIERCE COLLEGE AESTHETIC MASTER PLAN

27 March 2003

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berliner and associates
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Los Angeles Pierce College

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INTRODUCTION

THE AESTHETIC VISION FOR PIERCE COLLEGE is based on an educational, architectural, and landscape heritage that dates back to the founding of the school. Located on a geographically diverse 400-acre campus, Pierce is dedicated to agricultural education and community service. Since its founding in 1943, the fields, pastures and hills that make up the campus have been an integral part of the school's identity.

The first buildings on campus, constructed during the forties, were low, tile roofed, Mission-style structures that reflected the agrarian character of the school. The thick walls, arcades, and tiled roofs of these buildings were well adapted to the hot, dry climate of the San Fernando Valley.

During the late fifties and sixties, Pierce underwent a period of major construction. The buildings of this era reflect a modernist sensibility that lacked connection with the early campus aesthetic.

Today Pierce is embarking on a major expansion. Over the next decade, new classroom buildings, dormitories, and recreational facilities will allow the school to serve a larger student population and to provide each student with greater educational opportunities.

The goal of this document is to articulate a unified vision for the campus, to develop a vocabulary for the new building and landscape projects, and, most importantly, to ensure that each project plays a supporting role in building a unified campus environment.

The campus has an implicit order of design divided into Core, Garden, Hill and Farm zones.
New buildings and landscape should respect this order and strive for consistency of style.

INTRODUCTION 1

Architects and Landscape Architects should be hired who can demonstrate an understanding of the concept and a professional commitment to design in support of the architectural style, avoiding the temptation to make a personal statement by deviating from the college's aesthetic.

A R C H I T E C T U R E

- 1 Use the Pierce architectural vocabulary to create a unified and recognizable character.
- 2 Locate buildings to integrate indoor and outdoor space and to reinforce the organization and circulation of the campus.
- 3 Building massing should reinforce pedestrian scale.
- 4 Create a palette of architectural materials that support the design vocabulary and create textural richness and color.
- 5 Respond to the unique physical setting of the campus Core, Garden, Hill and Farm. Within the larger context of the Pierce vocabulary, buildings should reflect their immediate environment both in massing, materials and detailing.

L A N D S C A P E

- 1 Create a unified identity for the Pierce College Campus.
- 2 Develop specific, recognizable characters for each of Pierce's significant outdoor spaces.
- 3 Create comfortable microclimates that encourage and facilitate student and faculty interaction and pedestrian circulation.
- 4 Support Pierce's Mediterranean character by using planting and hardscape elements closely identified with California Mission Revival architecture and historic Mediterranean architecture.
- 5 Preserve and enhance Pierce's diverse physical setting by using distinct planting and hardscape palettes in the campus Core, Garden, Hill and Farm zones.

Pierce College original Administration Building



Early view of Pierce College

WHAT STYLE IS PIERCE ?

Pierce's best-loved buildings are the simple, single story structures associated with the earliest days of the campus. These Mission-style buildings, with their tiled roofs, plaster walls, and arcades are a touchstone for the architectural character of the college.

The site planning, architecture, and landscape of the Pierce campus should reflect a Mediterranean character that builds on this tradition. The images on the following page provide a visual summary of 'Pierce Style.'

WHAT STYLE IS PIERCE ? 2



Scripps College



The California Institute of Technology



Pierce College



Pierce College



SPANISH COLONIAL



MISSION REVIVAL

Architecture and landscape create a unified expression

Buildings and landscape create comfortable microclimates

Courtyards form centers of buildings

Arcades provide circulation and transition between interior and exterior space

Horizontal massing balanced with vertical accents

Picturesque asymmetrical composition of building mass

MEDITERRANEAN

Low sloped tile roofs with deep overhangs

One to three stories high

Light colored buildings

High percentage of wall area to windows

Planar walls with details concentrated at entries

Recessed windows and doors create strong shadows



A contemporary aerial view of Pierce College



THE CAMPUS FRAMEWORK

Southern California is home to several outstanding Mission-style campuses that exemplify Mediterranean planning principles. Occidental College (Myron Hunt), Scripps College (Gordon B. Kaufmann), and the southeastern quadrant of Cal Tech (Hunt, Kaufmann and Bertram Goodhue) - all designed in the early decades of the twentieth century - are noted for their unified character, legible order, and human scale. The success of these campus plans results from a clear sense of hierarchy, both of buildings and spaces, and from the articulation of landscape spaces which organize circulation and create gathering spaces.

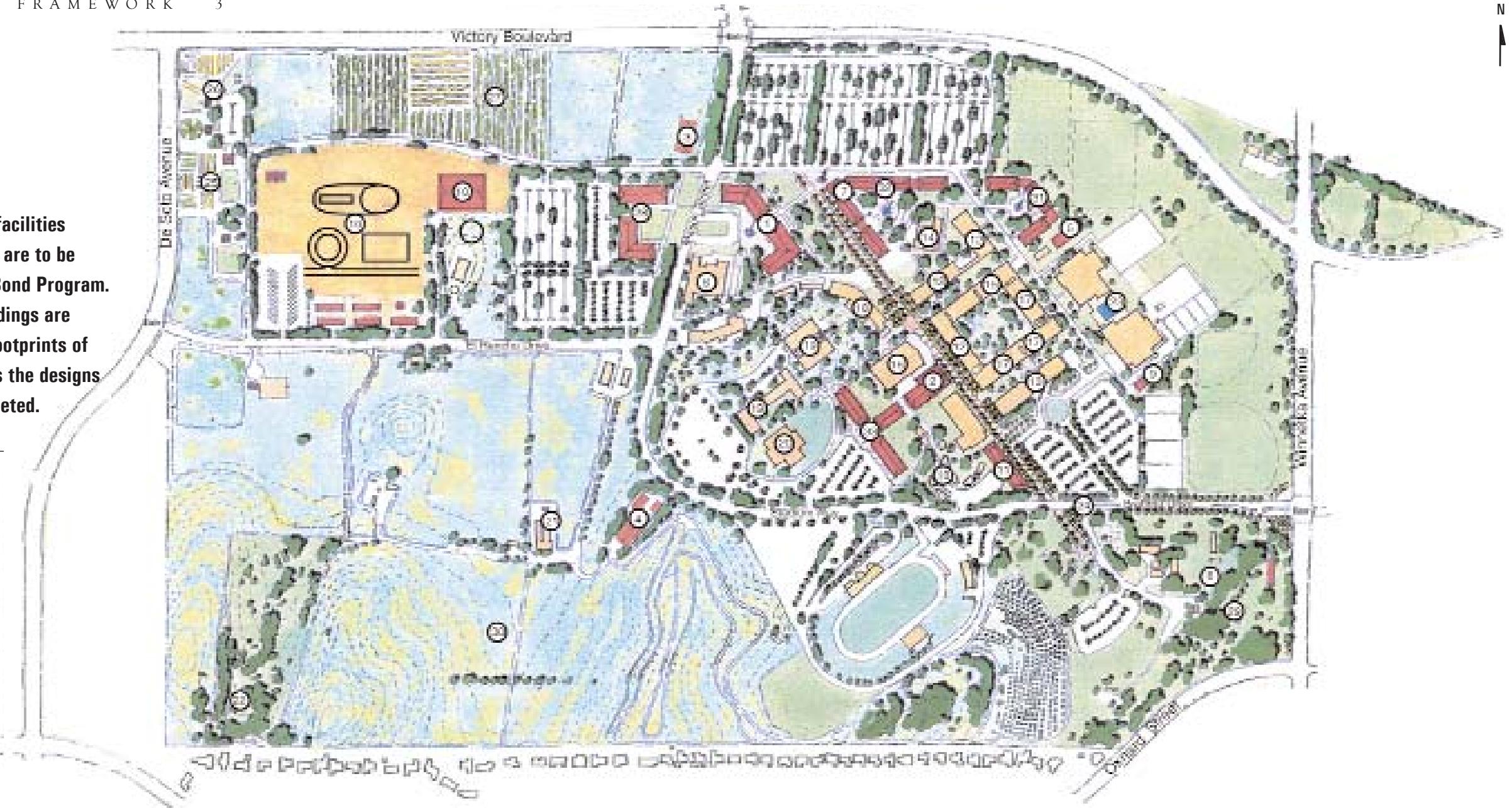
In order for Pierce College to achieve the coherence of these great examples, each aspect of the campus plan must be coordinated. The diagrams in this chapter explore the existing physical character of the campus and propose changes to improve its functioning and legibility.

The first diagram, Existing and Proposed Facilities, indicates the location of existing and proposed campus buildings. The second diagram, Circulation, depicts existing pedestrian and vehicular circulation and suggests potential connections and points of entry. The third diagram, Wayfinding, identifies locations for entry monuments, vehicular and pedestrian signs. Infrastructure, the fourth diagram, shows current locations for critical utilities that must be coordinated with each new building and landscape project. Hierarchy, the fifth diagram, ranks the importance of the spaces and buildings on campus so that the buildings and landscape will express appropriate levels of formality, richness, and ornamentation. The sixth diagram, Places and Linkages, illustrates the connective elements that link campus destinations and together create a legible campus structure. The final diagram, Landscape Zones, suggests how the special character of this campus can be preserved by recognizing that landform and historic land use should guide the character of future development.

3 . 1

This map outlines the existing facilities and the proposed facilities that are to be built under the Proposition A Bond Program. The footprints of proposed buildings are illustrative only and the final footprints of the buildings will be updated as the designs of individual projects are completed.

EXISTING AND PROPOSED FACILITIES

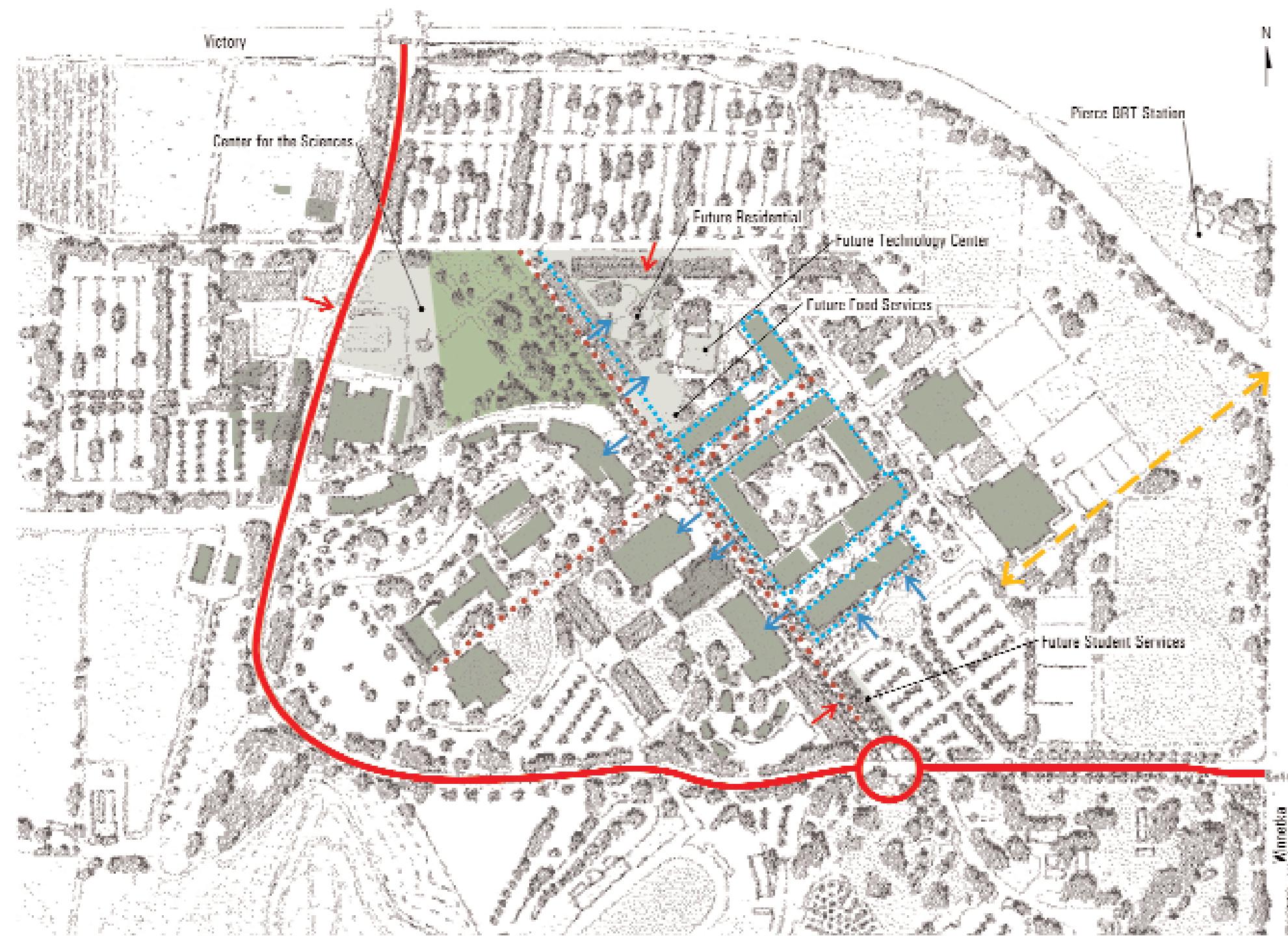


- 1 Agriculture/Biology/Nursing Center
- 2 Technology Center
- 3 Child Development Center
- 4 Central Maintenance and Operations Facility
- 5 Horticulture Plant Maintenance and Operations Facility
- 6 Automotive Maintenance and Operations Facility
- 7 Student Food Services/Conference Facility
- 8 Horticulture Greenhouse Building, Greenhouse and Gardener's Maintenance and Operations Facility

- 9 Computer Police Station
- 10 Education Education Center
- 11 Admissions/Counseling/Student Services
- 12 Life Sciences/Chemistry/Physics Building Renovation
- 13 Administration Building Renovation
- 14 Campus Center Renovation
- 15 Computer Science/Computer Learning Center Renovation
- 16 Library Renovation
- 17 Behavioral Science, Social Science, Mathematics, Business Education, and English Buildings Renovation

- 18 Faculty Offices/Faculty Renovation
- 19 Fine Arts and Music Building Renovation
- 20 Theater Building (Performing Arts) Renovation
- 21 Animal Sciences Facility Renovation
- 22 Life Sciences/Natural Resources (Canyon de Lata) Renovation
- 23 Physical Education Facility Renovation
- 24 Re-Alignment of Classroom Domes

- 25 Produce Island
- 26 Agricultural Fields
- 27 Science Partnership Building
- 28 Horticulture Greenhouse Facility
- 29 Viticulture Area
- 30 East Student Dormitory
- 31 West Student Dormitory
- 32 Life Long Learning Residences



The map defines the existing and proposed pedestrian and vehicular circulation systems. Pedestrian circulation will be reinforced through hardscape and landscape enhancements along with the placement of new buildings and building entries. New pedestrian circulation will be developed linking the core campus to the proposed Pierce BRT Station located at the intersection of Winnetka and Victory.

The existing pedestrian arcade system is to be further developed with new buildings and renovations that occur along the north side of the pedestrian mall. Proposed main pedestrian entries and service entries are indicated with blue arrows. The orientation of these buildings and their front doors are critical to the reinforcement of the pedestrian circulation system.

3 . 2

CIRCULATION

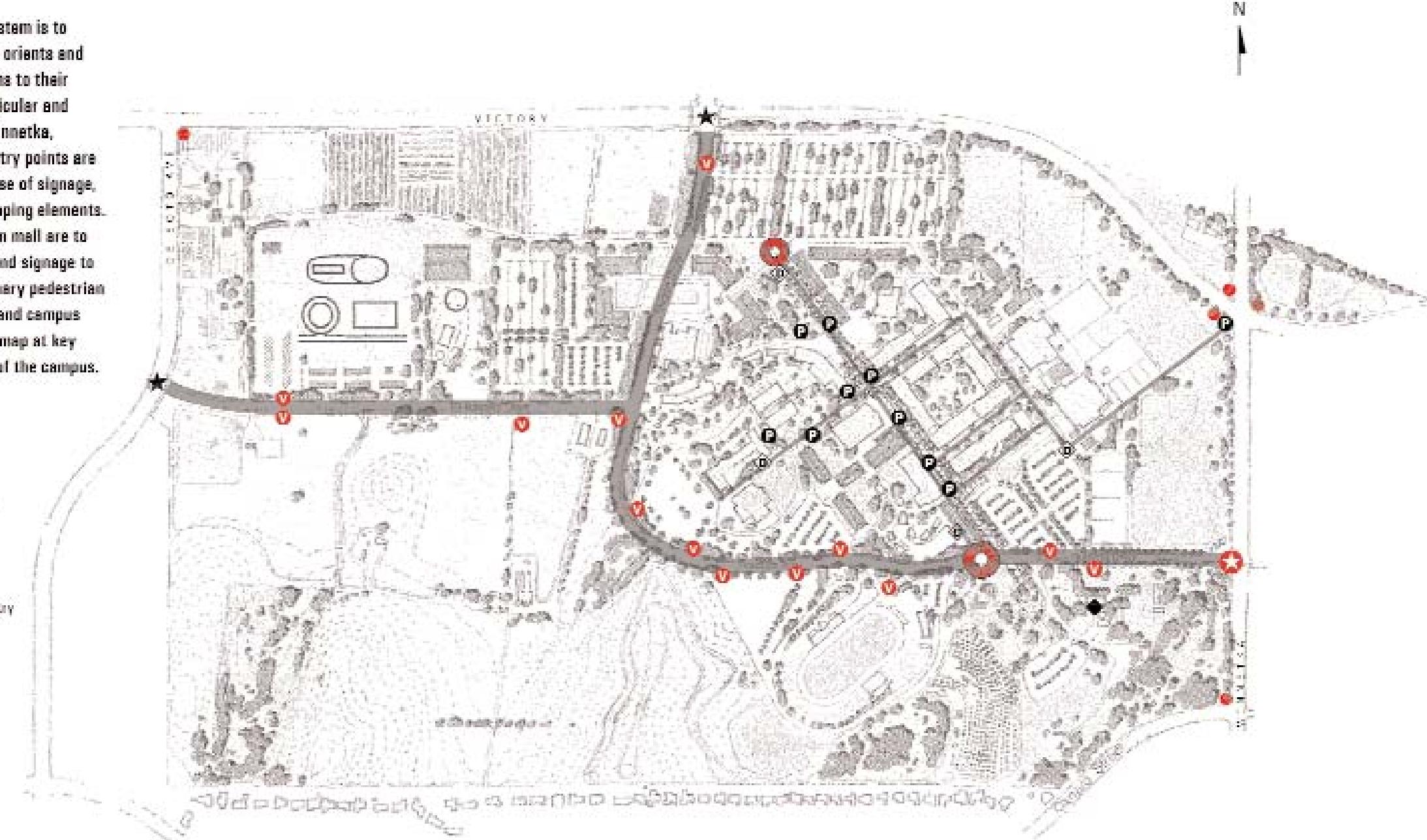
- Primary Pedestrian
- Secondary Pedestrian
- Future Pedestrian Connection
- ↙ Main Entry
- ↗ Service Entry
- Pedestrian Arcades
- Primary Vehicular
- ◆ Existing Buildings
- ◇ New Building Site
- ◆ Park

The goal of the wayfinding system is to provide a signage system that orients and guides vehicles and pedestrians to their destinations. The primary vehicular and pedestrian entries occur at Winnetka, Victory and De Soto. These entry points are to be reinforced through the use of signage, entry monuments, and landscaping elements. The two ends of the pedestrian mall are to be identified with landscape and signage to orient pedestrians to this primary pedestrian connection. Directional signs and campus directories are located on the map at key intersections and crossroads of the campus.

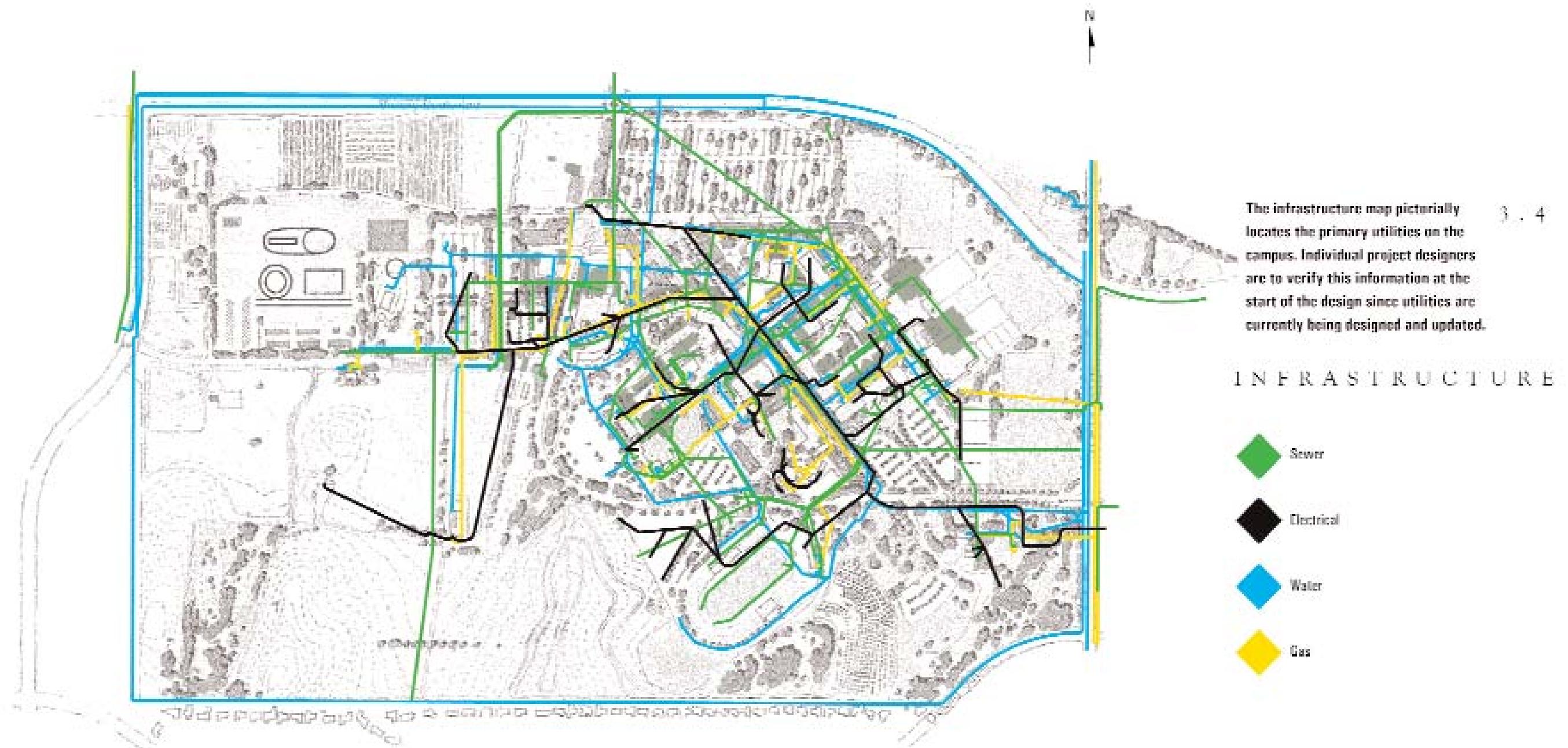
3 . 3

WAYFINDING

- ★ Primary Vehicular/Pedestrian Entry
- Core Entry
- ★ Secondary Vehicular/Pedestrian Entry
- V Vehicular Directional
- P Pedestrian Directional
- D Campus Directory
- ◆ Arboretum Directory
- Community Identification



PLANNED INFRASTRUCTURE MAPS - FRAMEWORK



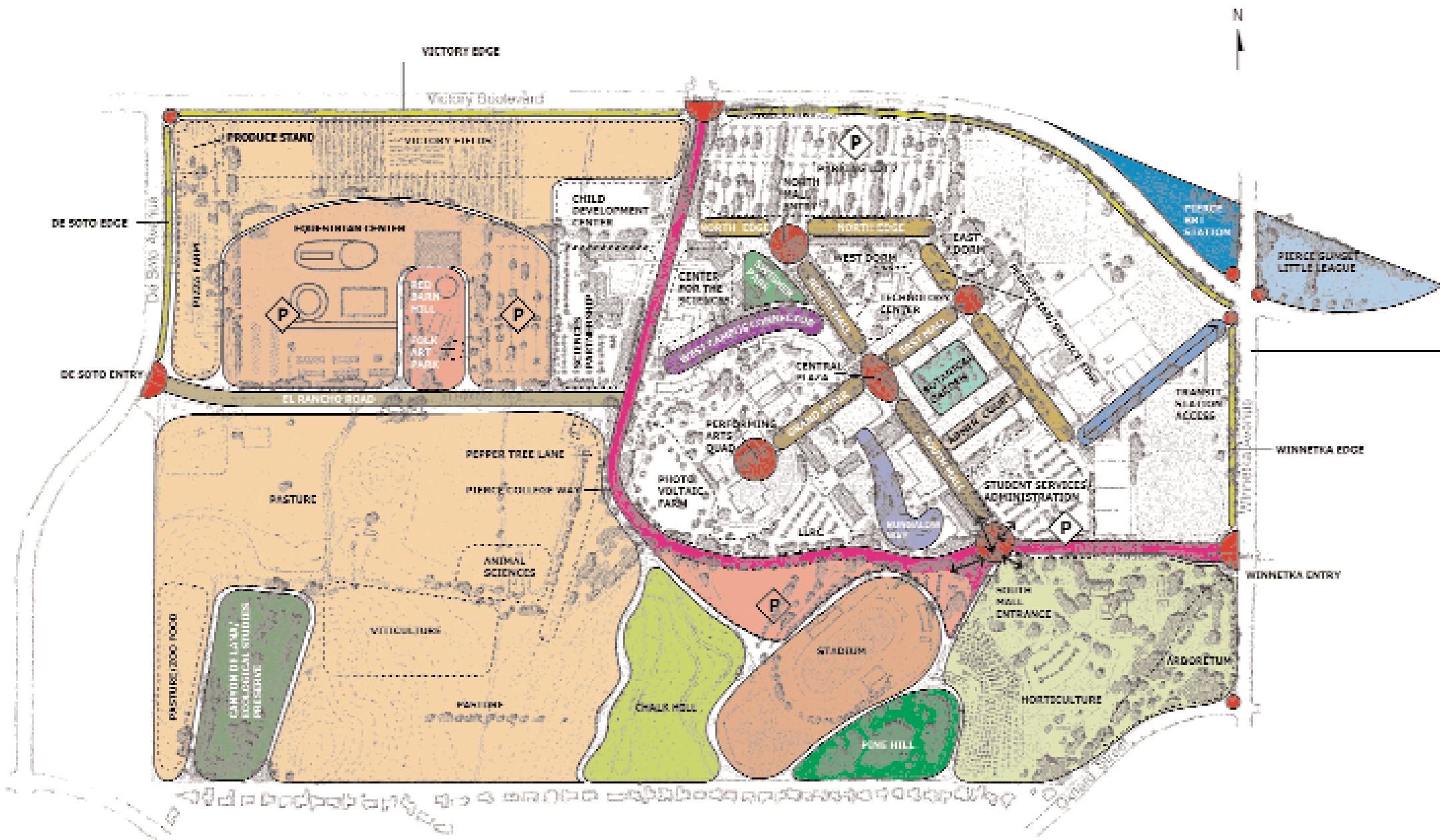
3 . 5

In order to reinforce the legibility of the campus, it is necessary to establish a clear hierarchy of buildings and spaces. The buildings and spaces at the top of the hierarchy are the Central Plaza and the buildings that surround it. This is the heart of the campus and the design of the spaces, landscape and buildings should reflect its importance through scale, detailing and richness of materials. The scale, detailing and materials in the secondary and tertiary locations should reflect their supporting position. This reinforces the character and legibility of the campus.

HIERARCHY OF BUILDINGS AND SPACES

- ◆ Primary building locations
- ◆ Secondary building locations
- ◆ Tertiary building locations
- ◆ Primary landscape space
- ◆ Secondary landscape space
- ◆ Tertiary landscape space





The Places and Linkages map identifies the outdoor spaces that will be developed in conjunction with the design of individual projects and within the scope of the Landscape Specific Master Plan. The architecture, landscape, and hardscape design of individual projects adjacent to areas identified on the Places and Linkages diagram should be coordinated with the Landscape Specific Master Plan design for these spaces.

PLACES
AND
LINKAGES

The Pierce Campus has a varied character based on the topography, landscape and building development. The design guidelines recognize these unique characteristics and reinforce them through the design of the landscape, buildings and hardscape that are developed in each zone. This map locates the approximate boundaries of each zone. Detailed descriptions of the design characteristics for the zones are presented in each zone chapter.

THE FOUR CHARACTER ZONES

- ◆ Core
- ◆ Garden
- ◆ Hill
- ◆ Farm



THE CHARACTER ZONES

Pierce College's identity is strongly bound to the character of its campus. The site for the campus was selected for its diverse topography, which facilitates instruction and study in both agriculture and environmental studies. Today, the hills and fields of Pierce are a recognizable landmark in the San Fernando Valley.

Pierce College's first academic buildings were constructed at the base of a hill that marks the center of the campus. Over the years, additional buildings were added, creating a 'Core' that contains most of the academic buildings on campus. An arboretum and associated horticultural areas were developed at the southeast corner of the site.

New development on campus should be sensitively designed to preserve and enhance the special qualities of the Pierce College campus. Accordingly, these guidelines are divided into four categories based upon current topography, landscape, land-use, and architectural character. Each of these four zones ~ the Core Zone, the Garden Zone, the Hill Zone, and Farm Zone, have specific criteria for site planning, architecture, and landscape architectural design.

The Core Zone contains the majority of Pierce's academic buildings, and will also be the site for most future development. Therefore, the Core Zone section contains information regarding Mission-style architecture that is generally applicable throughout the campus. Specific architectural criteria for the Garden, Hill, and Farm Zones are located in those sections of this chapter.

"For the architect in the higher sense of the word, the conception of a building independent of its surroundings is impossible. For him every building is part of a street, a plaza, a garden, a park, a city. There are no exceptions...To conceive a building in connection with its surroundings and to mold both so that each determines the other is architecture in the full sense of the work; it is civic art."

— Werner Hegemann and Elbert Peets, *The American Vitruvius: An Architects' Handbook of Civic Art*



hierarchy of spaces
internally focused
geometric
formal
organized
green
more water intensive

permanent
public
dignified
flat

Characteristic tree planting Allee. Bosque. Specimen trees

Characteristic groundplane Ornamental shrub masses. Turf. Decomposed granite

Lighting Ornamental pole lights with banner system

Seating Bench with theme element. Movable furniture

Paving Colored concrete. Stone. Tile. Brick

Theme trees Palms. California Pepper. Olive

L A N D S C A P E

A R C H I T E C T U R E

C O R E Z O N E C H A R A C T E R

Inward facing buildings

Courtyards

Buildings shape outdoor rooms

Formal massing and roofs

Arcades define circulation

Fine detailing

Buildings integrated to create urban character

Buildings sit above ground plane

Formal placement of windows and doors

Decoration and art integral to building design

Water integral to architecture

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s

Fountains

Tile accents

Pergolas

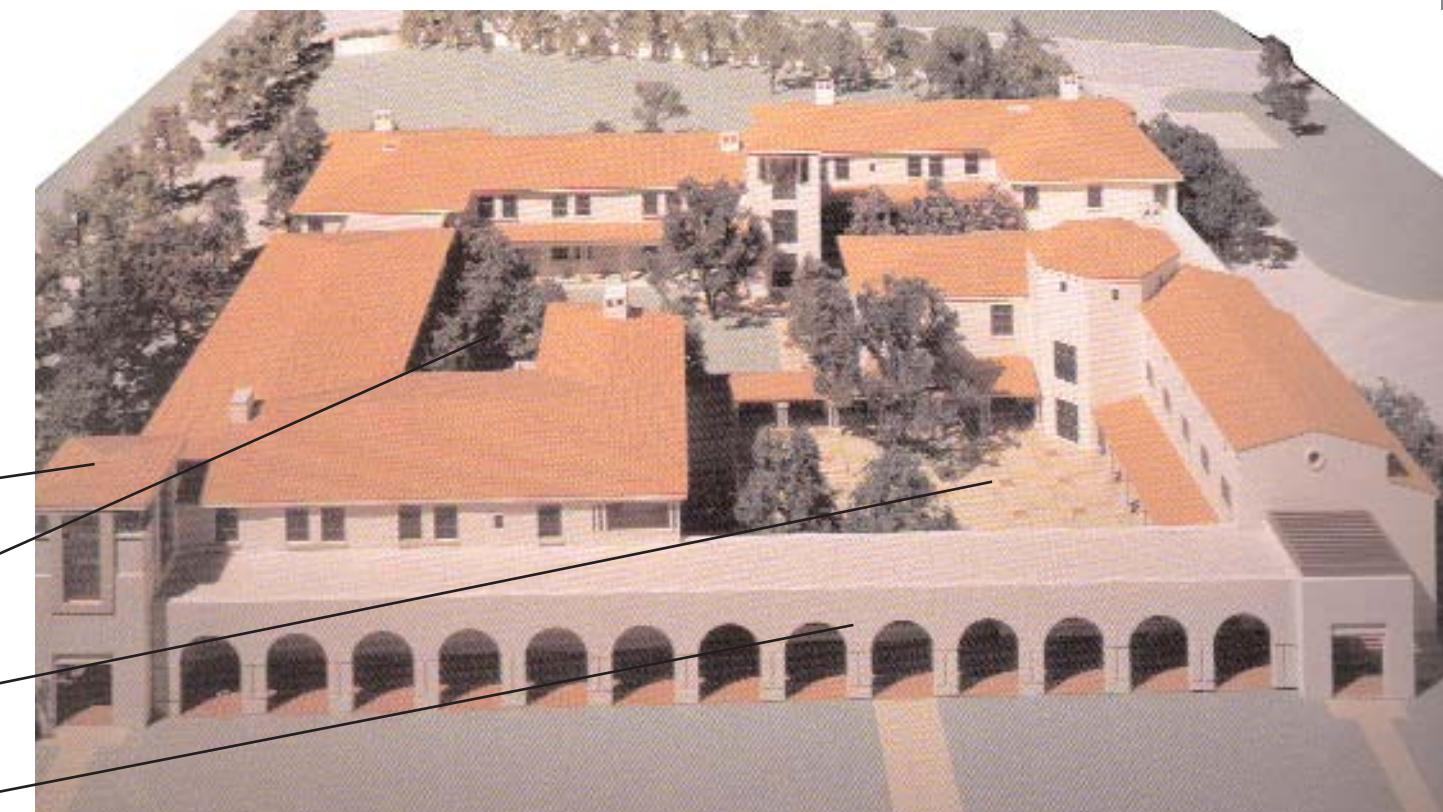


Asymmetrical tower with deep overhangs. Deep set windows and doorways

organized into a symmetrical composition of long, connecting parallel wings.

Multiple symmetrical components within a larger asymmetrical composition.

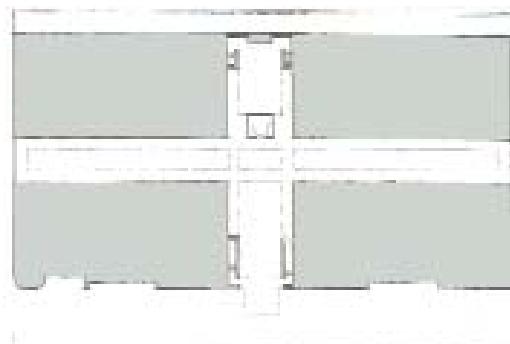
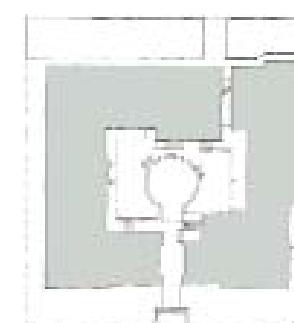
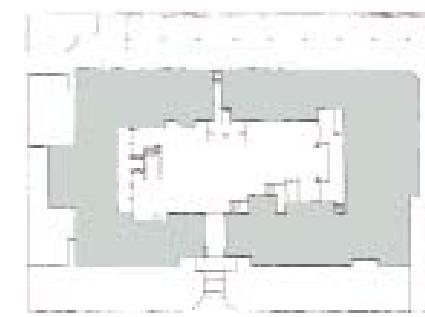
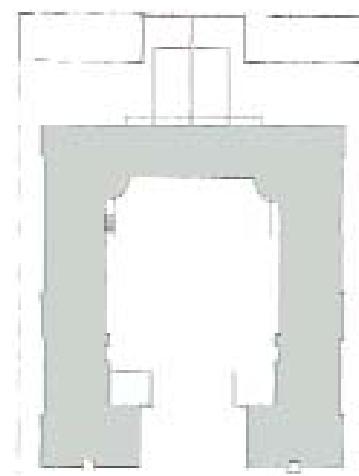
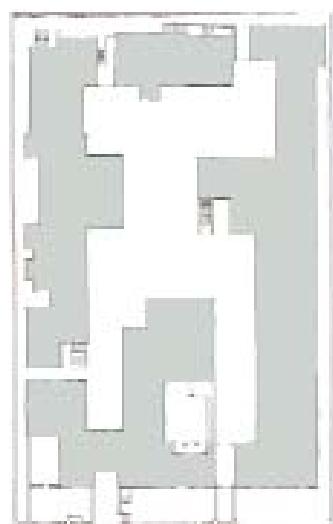
Towers at main points of entry
Intimately scaled and planted courtyards/outdoor rooms
Arcades enclose courtyards, and connect buildings
Building mass broken into asymmetrical composition. Horizontal fenestration with vertical accents





Decorative grilles
Decorative plaster gable face
Smooth painted plaster
Plaster belt lines
Traditional sconce
Terra cotta wall caps
Decorative elements
Cast stone columns

C O R E



Diagrams of Courtyard Typology

Deep roof overhangs
Wide window frame
Arcade defines courtyard
Contrasting paint color at arcades
Double pairing of columns
Movable furniture





Large vertical deep set windows formally placed

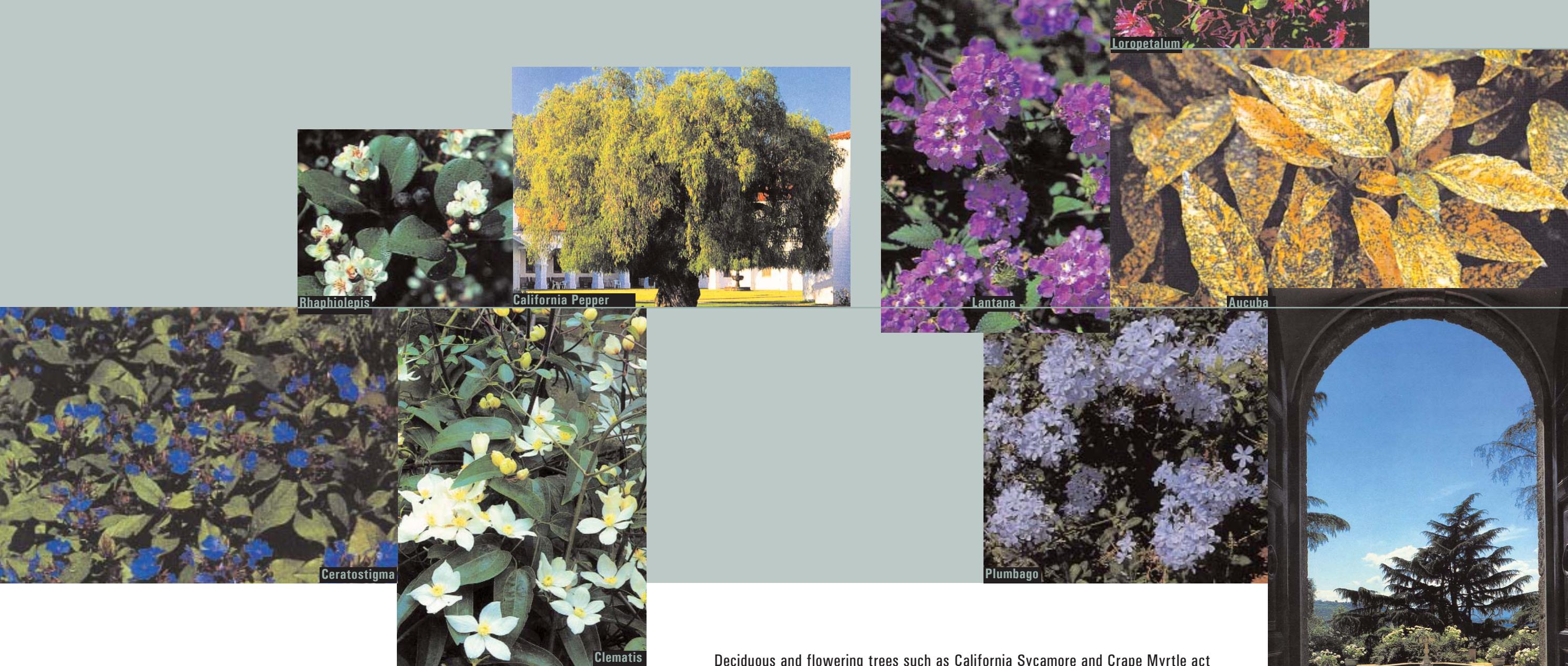
Belt lines at second floor and base

Simple formal massing

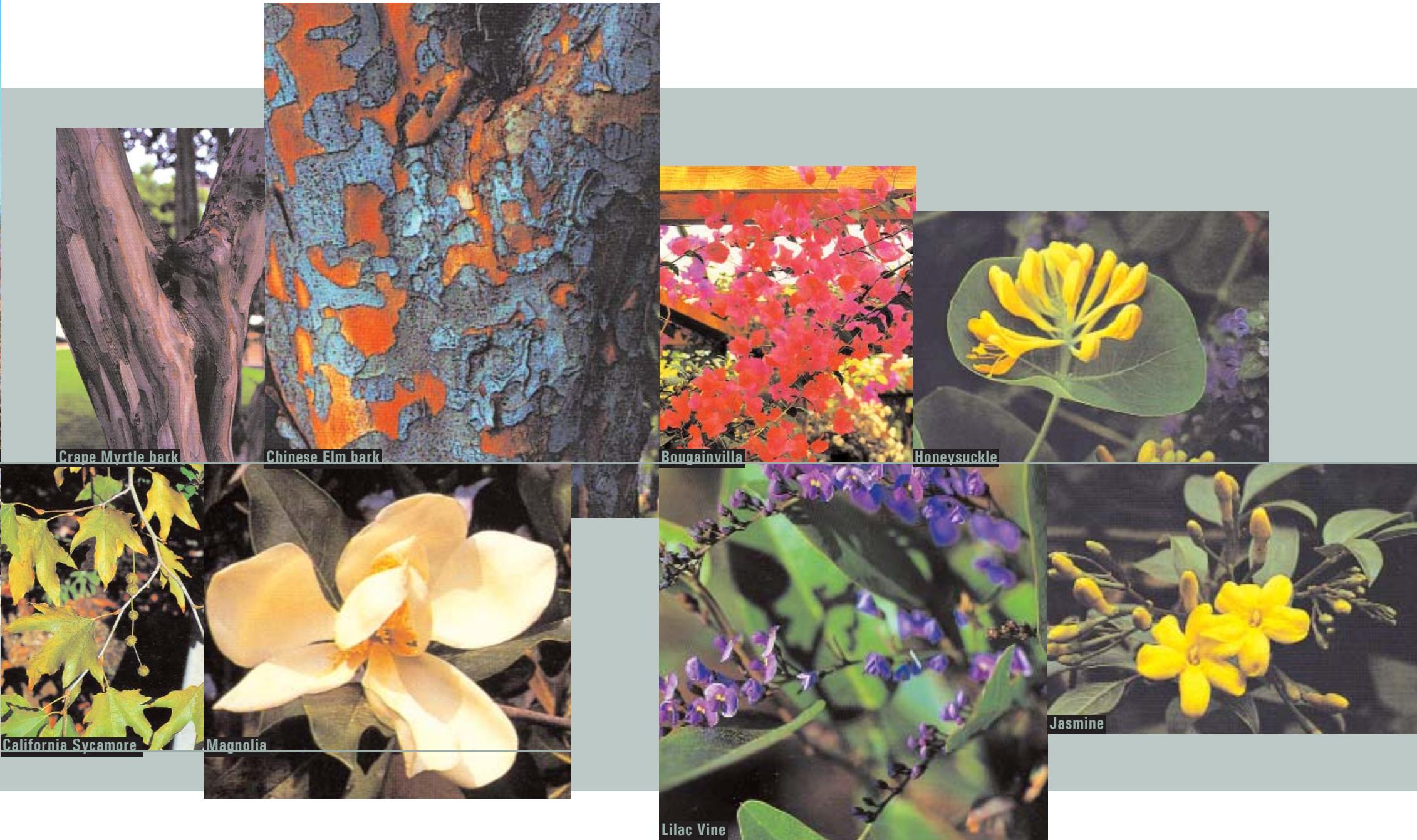
Symmetrical elements set within asymmetrical mass

C O R E

Large areas of shrubs and groundcovers such as Loropetalum, Plumbago, and Lantana provide low maintenance and drought tolerant color and texture.

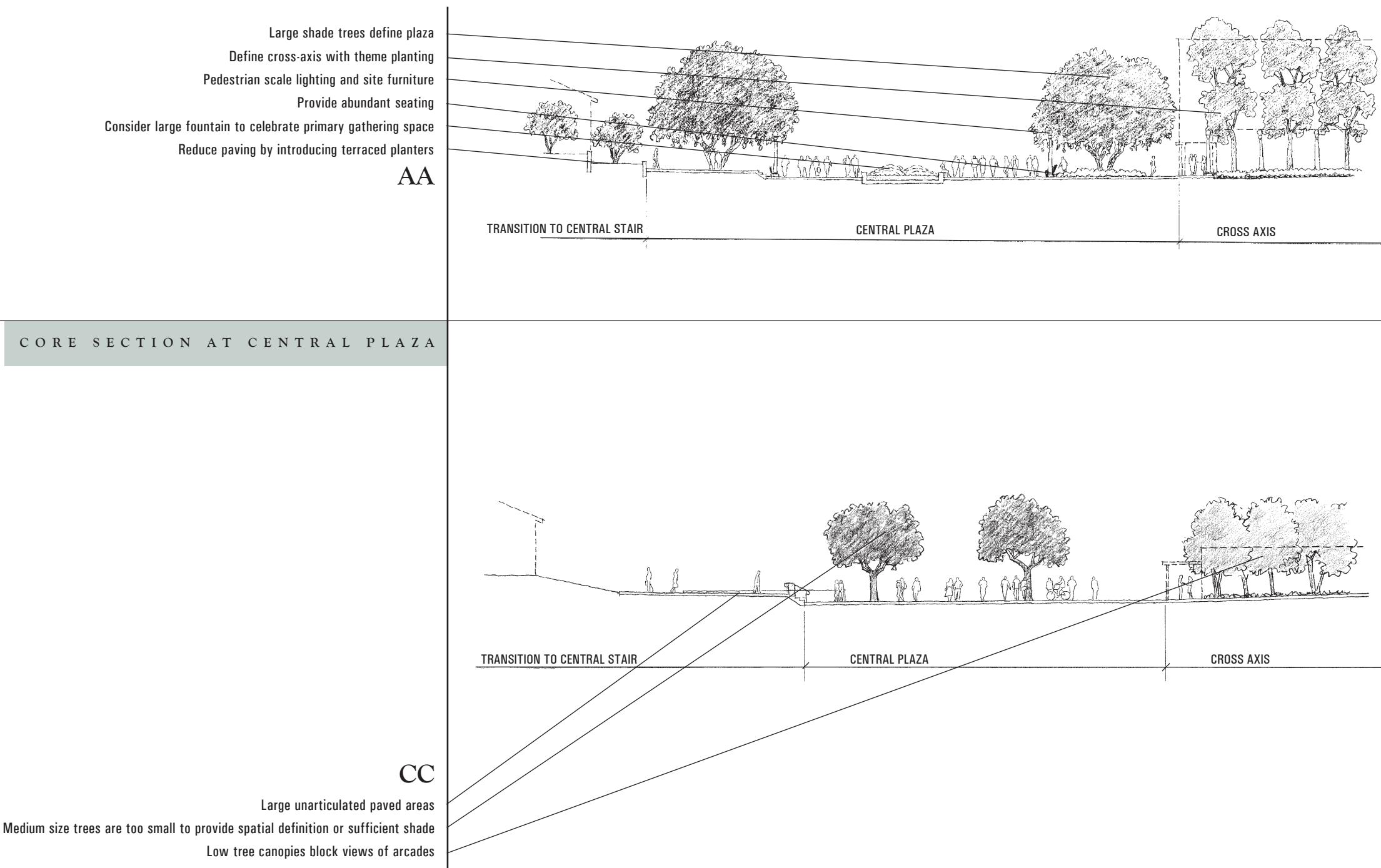


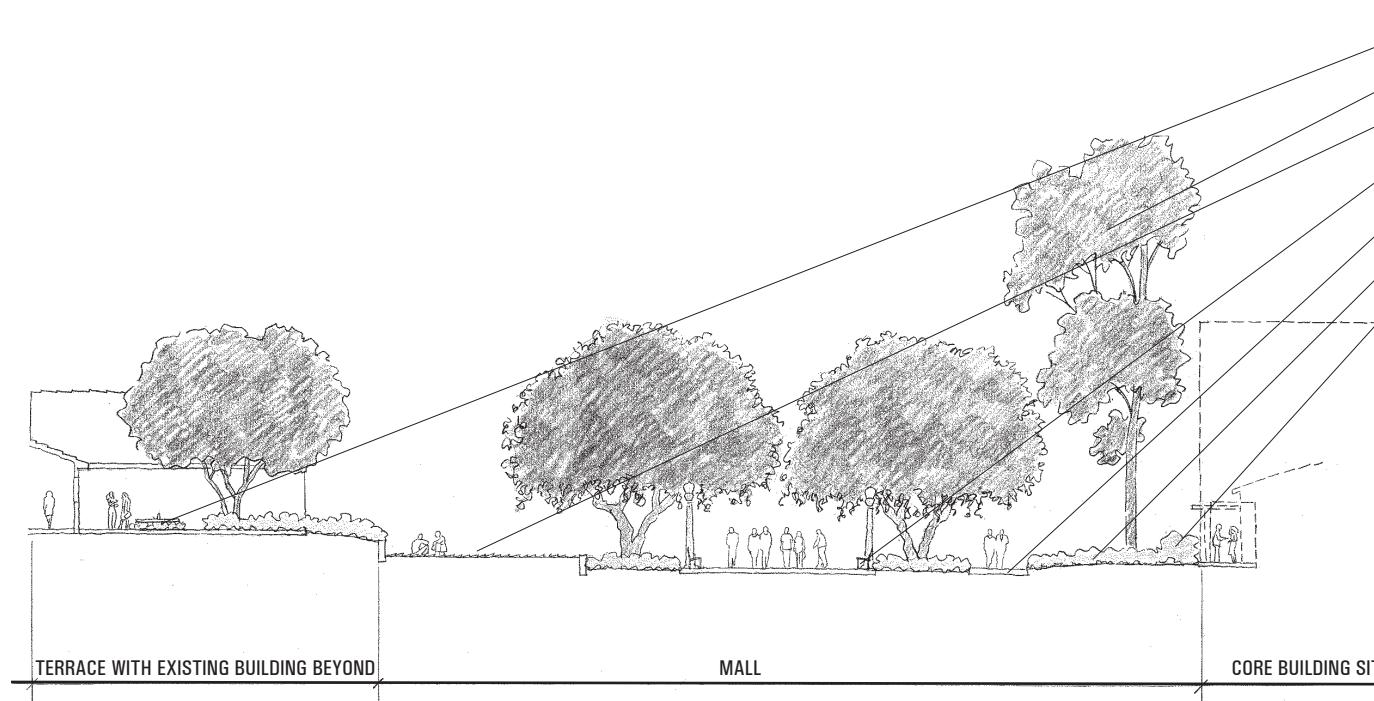
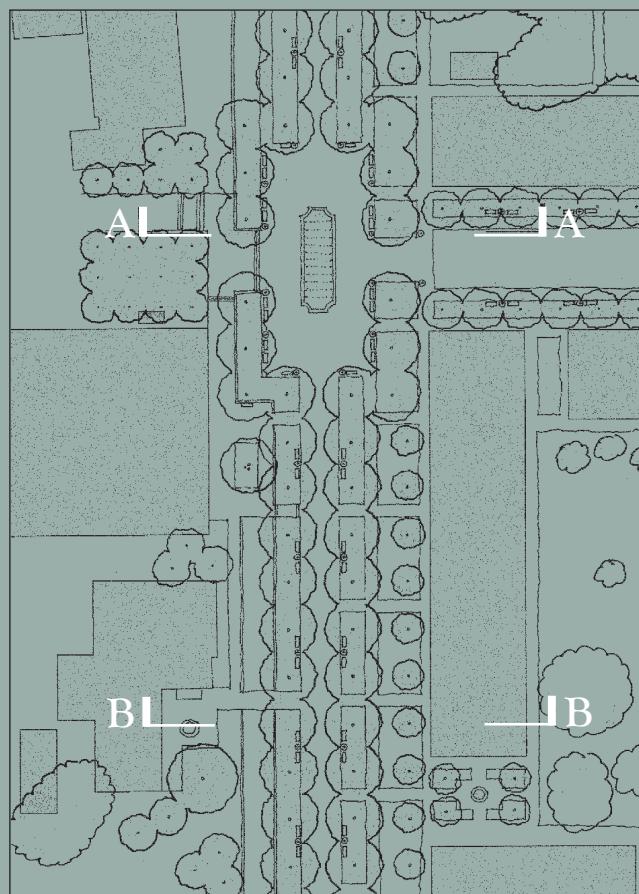
Deciduous and flowering trees such as California Sycamore and Crape Myrtle act as the primary planting in courtyards and small gardens as well as providing accents within larger spaces.



C O R E

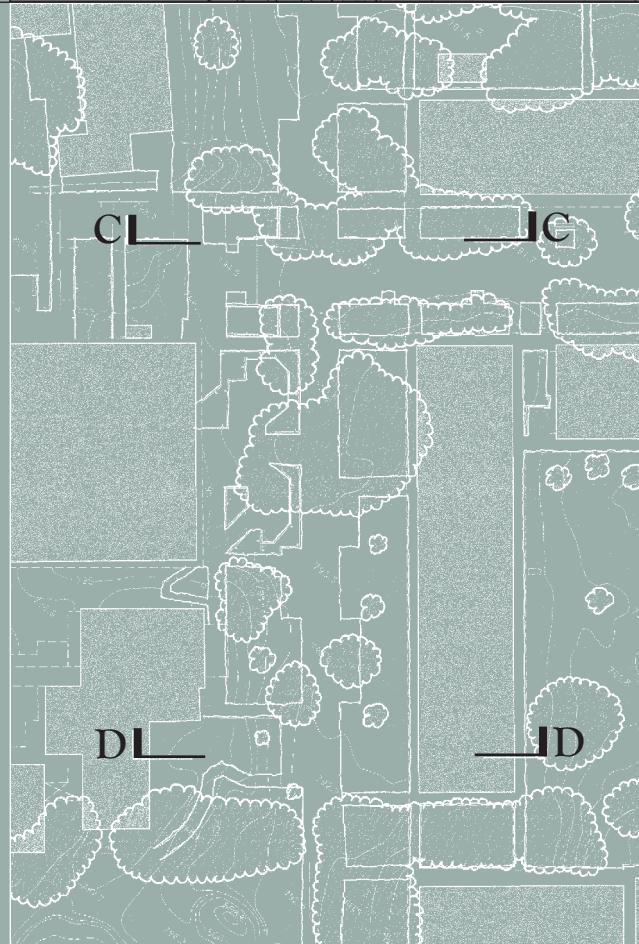
Vines accent the arcades and walls of the core buildings.





Fountains define gathering spaces in courtyards and patios
Large scale evergreen trees provide spatial definition and shade
Consider terracing to create opportunity for outdoor classrooms and informal gatherings
Provide pedestrian scale lighting and abundant seating
Secondary pathway system provides additional opportunity for seating and circulation
Replace turf with groundcover
Layered planting reinforces spatial enclosure

BB



C O R E S E C T I O N A T M A L L

C O R E

These plans and sections investigate the current and potential role of landscape in creating spatial definition and order at the heart of the Pierce campus. The campus core contains several buildings of disparate architectural character - including the library - which are not slated to be replaced or remodeled. These studies show how large canopy trees can define the main pedestrian walkway and create an imageable, comfortable gathering space at the heart of the campus.

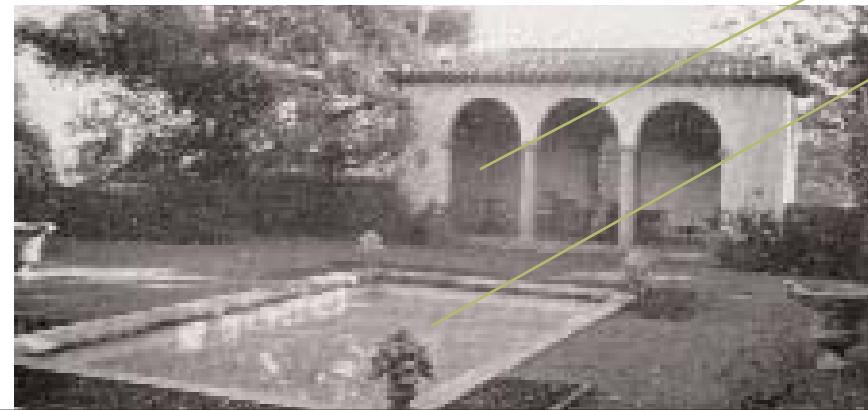
DD

Large open turf areas
Intermittent planting lacks spatial definition
Informal slope

Garden pavilions define gateways

Arched passages define circulation

Stanford University



Garden buildings reinforce outdoor rooms

Reflecting pools provide focal points

horticulturally diverse
informal
soft
colorful
green
flat

Characteristic tree plantings Grove. Specimen. Drift

Characteristic trees Palms. Specimen trees. Large conifers

Ground plane Turf. Drifts of ornamental shrubs

Lighting Simple pole fixtures. Path lights

Seating Seatwalls. Benches

Paving Concrete walks. Decomposed granite walkways

Signs Wayfinding. Plant species identification

L A N D S C A P E

A R C H I T E C T U R E

Buildings as objects

Buildings as garden armature

Simple follies

Rustic materials and detailing

Water integral to architecture

S P E C I A L F E A T U R E S

Arbors

Pergolas

Ponds

Fountains

Reflecting pools with water lilies

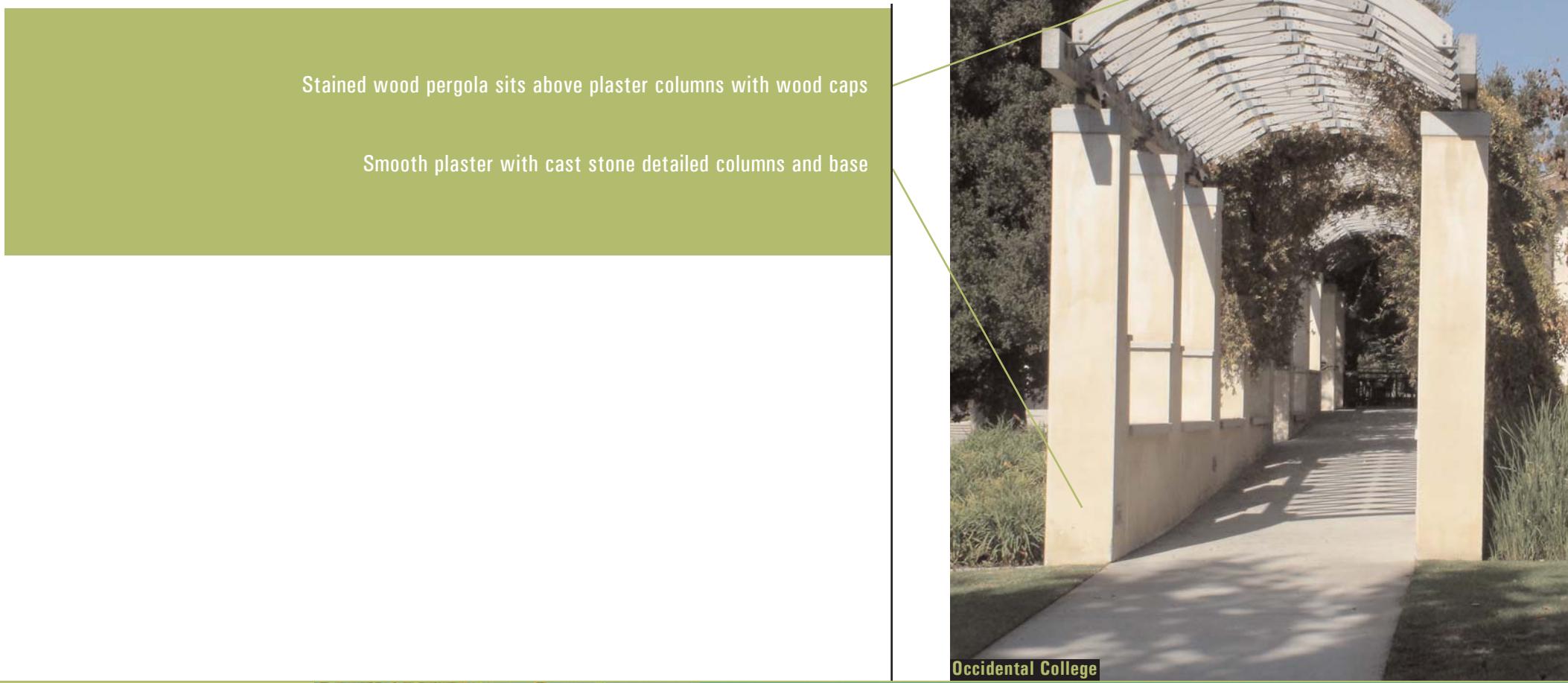
Campus gateways

Sculpture

Lath House

Plant Collection

G A R D E N Z O N E C H A R A C T E R



Framework landscape includes large flowering trees, stately conifers, and exotic palms.

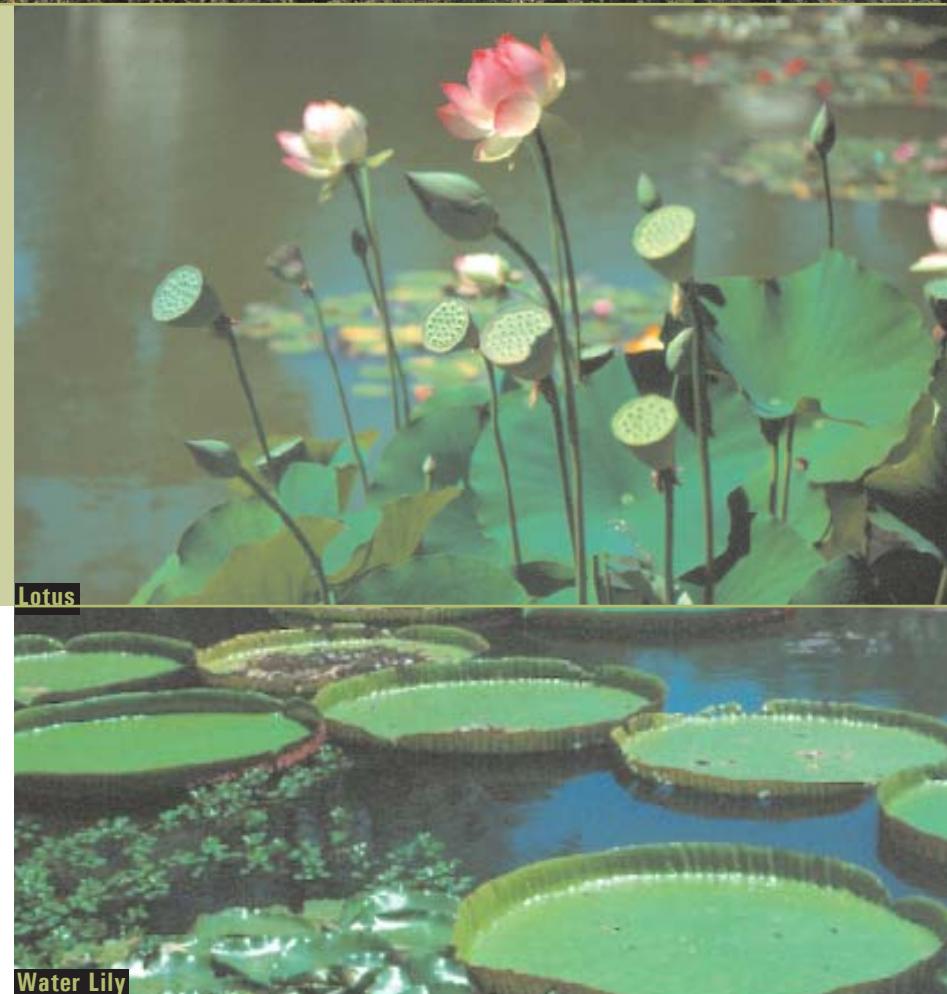




GARDEN

Simple benches with concrete and decomposed granite paving provide circulation and gathering spaces.

Rustic structures and trellises support the Garden character.

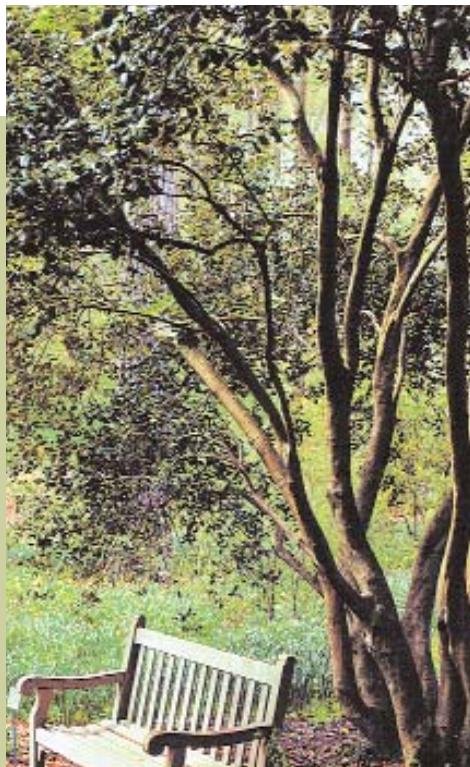




Sequoia



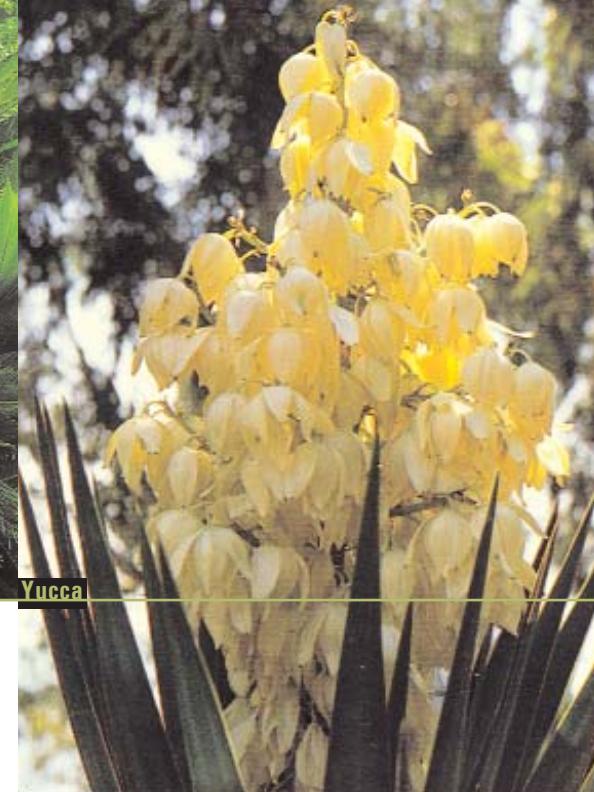
Silk Tree



Aloe



Sago Palm



Yucca



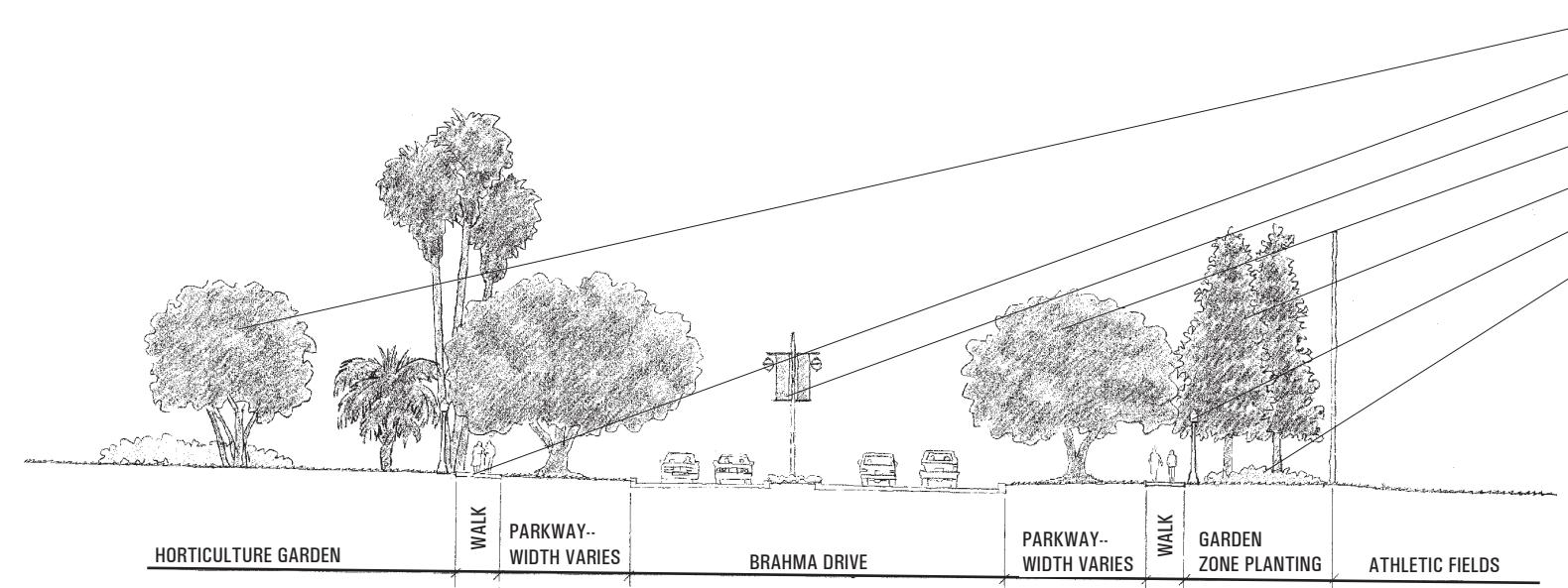
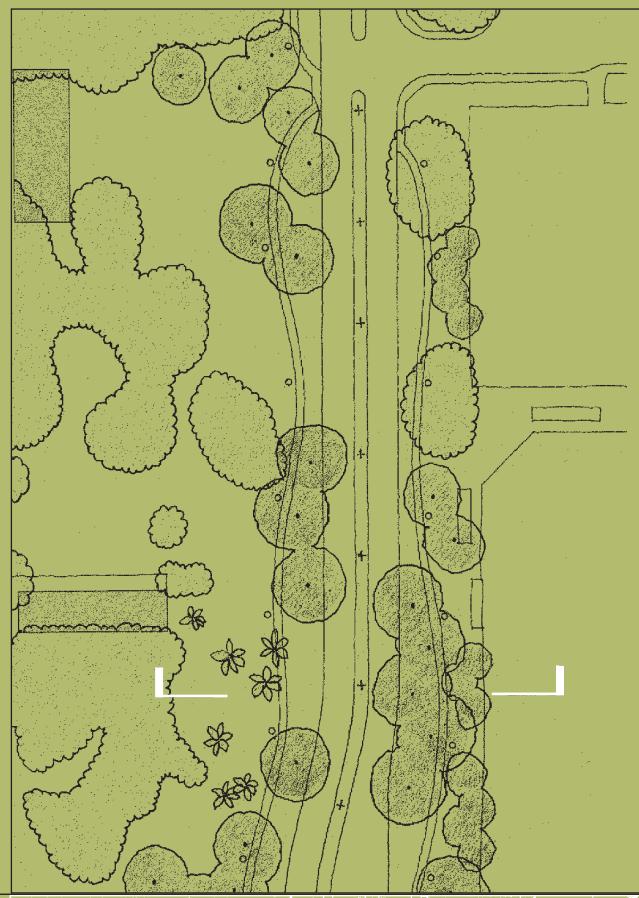
Angel's Trumpet

GARDEN

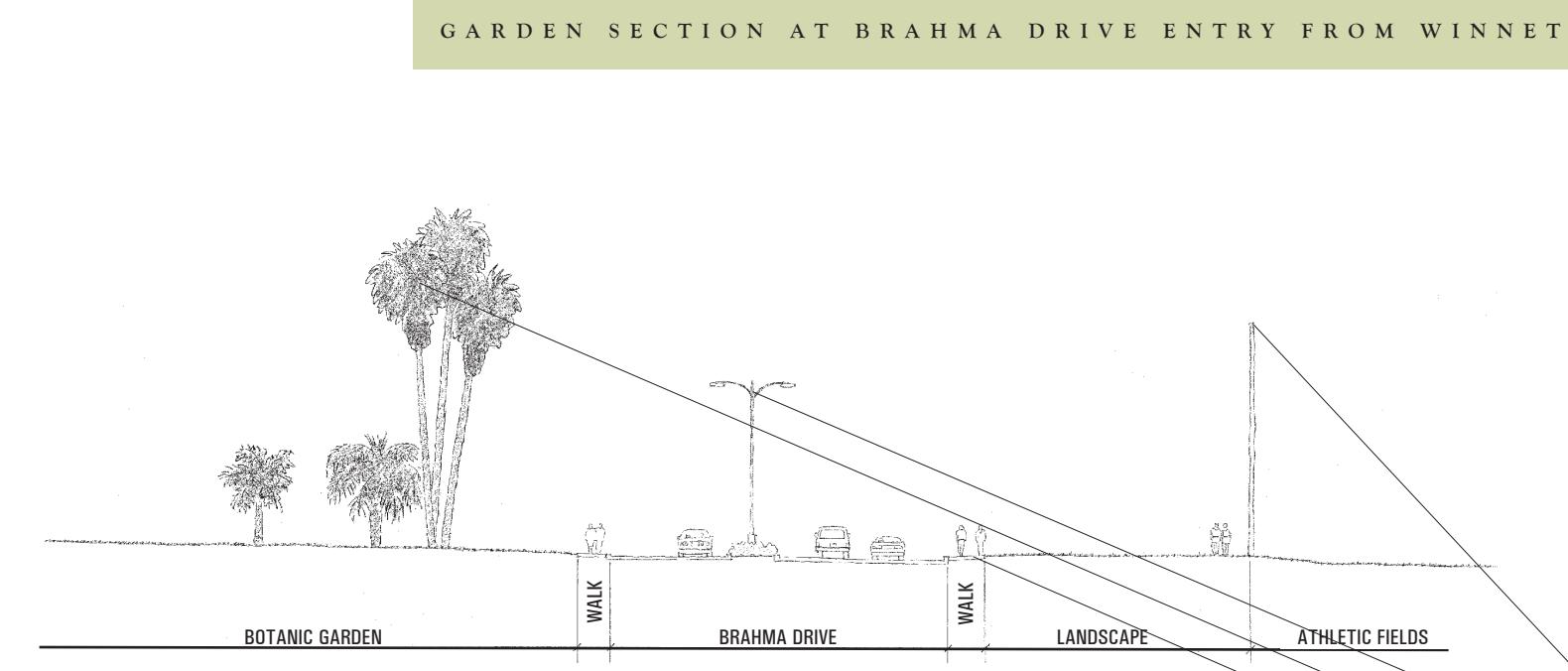
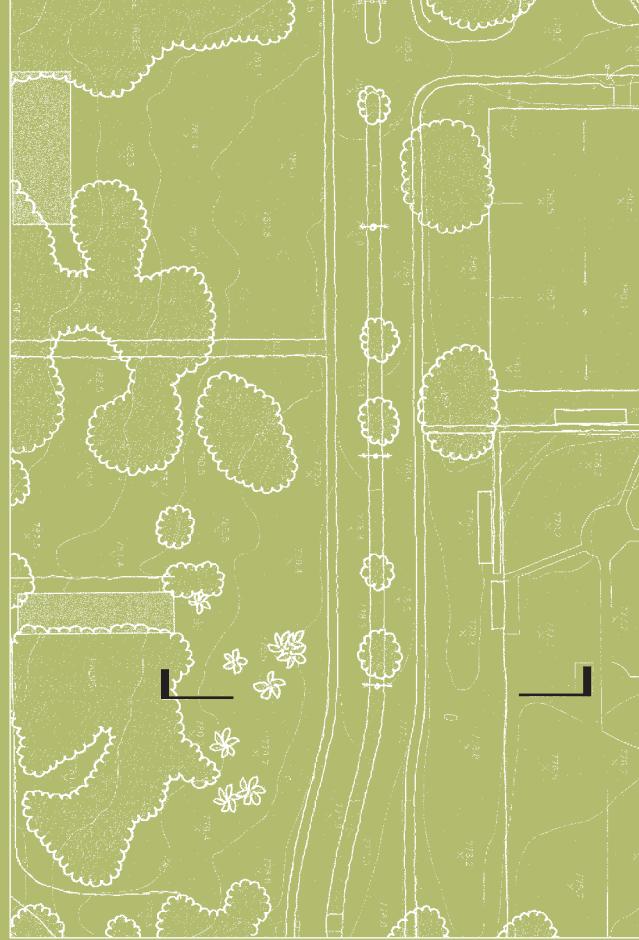
Sculptural groupings of dramatic shrubs and groundcovers, including Cannas, Aloes, Yuccas, and Cycads, define theme areas within the Garden.

PROPOSED
EXISTING

The plan and section depict Brahma Drive near the entry at Winnetka Avenue. This section of roadway can be treated as a drive "through the garden," with groupings of large canopy trees extending the character of the arboretum across Brahma Drive to the adjacent athletic fields. Brahma Drive/Stadium Way/Mason Street traverses through three landscape zones, and the proposed planting at the roadway will change to reflect the character of those zones. The proposed unifying element, which would extend from Winnetka Avenue to Victory Boulevard, is a decorative light standard with banners announcing current Pierce College events.



Add planting to extend "Arboretum" character along entry drive
Move walkways into the landscape
Decorative light pole with banner system
Large canopy trees create shaded walkway
Groupings of tall evergreen trees soften edge of athletic field
Pedestrian scale light fixture
Replace turf with drought tolerant groundcover



Athletic fencing
Roadway lighting
Palm groupings
Walkway flanks roadway

G A R D E N

Even texture/clay tile roof
Dark window frames and mullions
Entry symmetry within overall asymmetrical massing
Smooth painted plaster walls, columns and details
Stained wood doors with decorative plaster surround
Buildings meet ground at multiple levels



buildings occur within landscape
grey - green
drought - tolerant
natural
secluded
hilly
views



Characteristic tree plantings Groves

Character trees Eucalyptus. Pine. Cedar

Ground plane Mulch. Shrub and groundcover masses

Walks Bridges. Stairways. Steps. Ramps. Decks

Hardscape/Materials Concrete. Timber. Decomposed granite

Lighting Inconspicuous pole lights for walkways

L A N D S C A P E

A R C H I T E C T U R E

Buildings follow grade changes

Windows take advantage of views

Outward facing buildings

Informal window placement

Complex roofs and massing

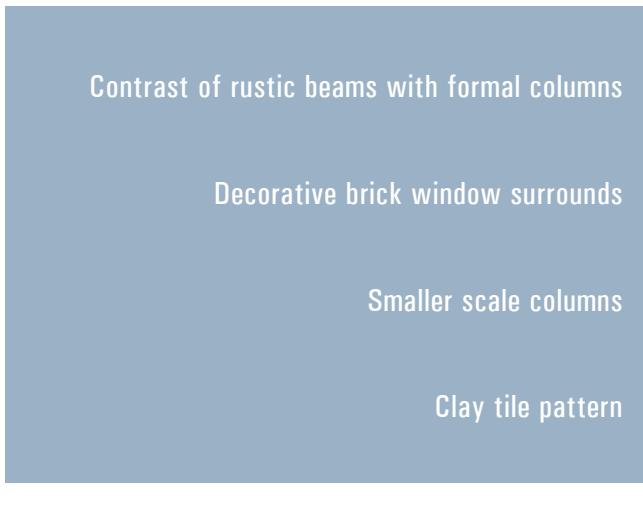
S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s

Stadium

Outdoor classroom spaces

Clearings

H I L L Z O N E C H A R A C T E R



Cedar cones



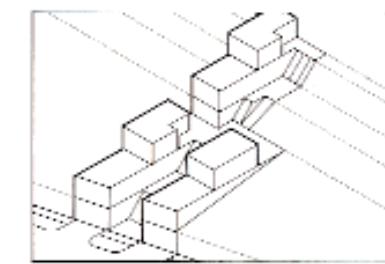
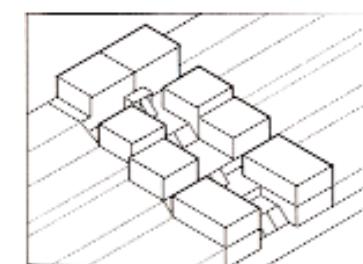
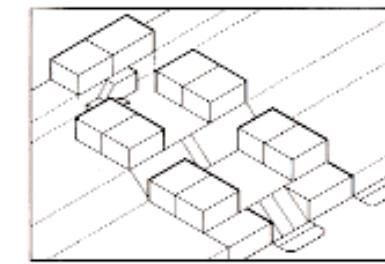
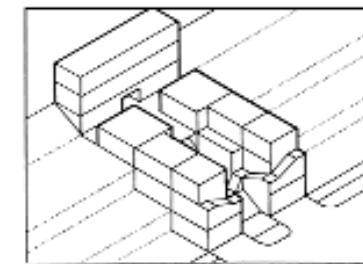
Eucalyptus



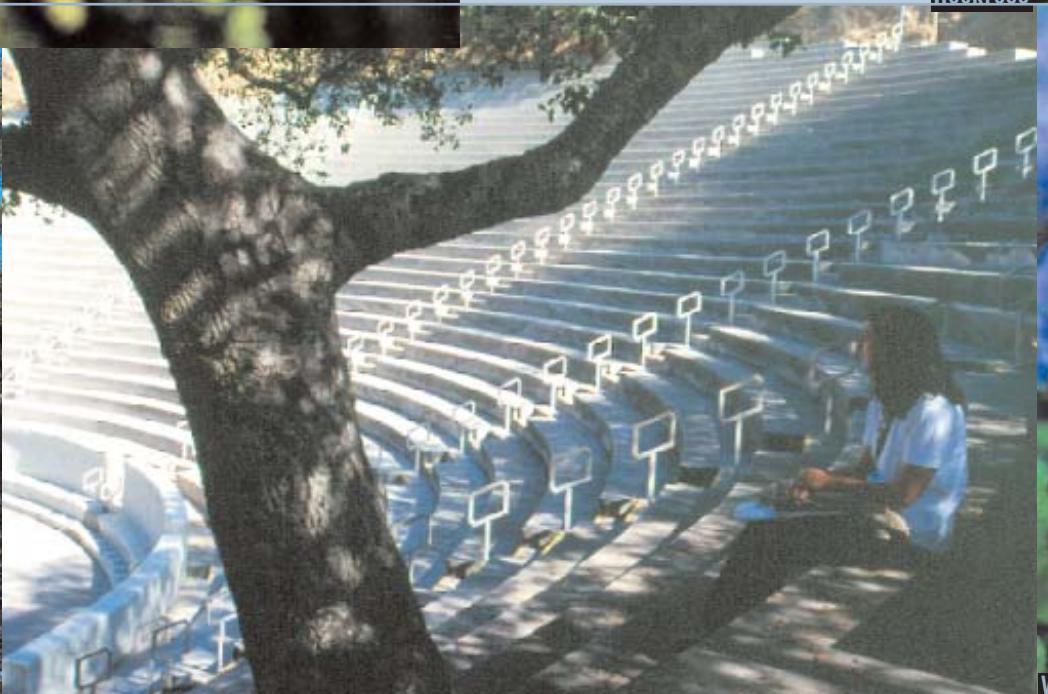
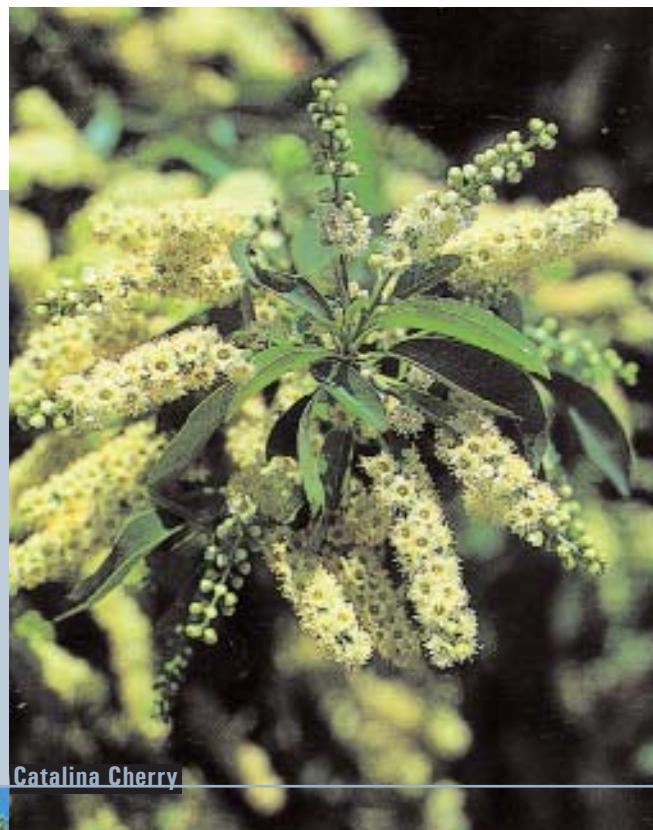
Prunus



HILL



Hillside Building Diagrams



Bright flowering drought-tolerant shrubs and groundcovers such as Toyon, Wild Lilac, Flannel Bush, and Rockrose accent the woodland edge.



Fremontia



Matilija Poppy

Integral color concrete, mulch, and decomposed granite are appropriate paving surfaces within the Hill zone.

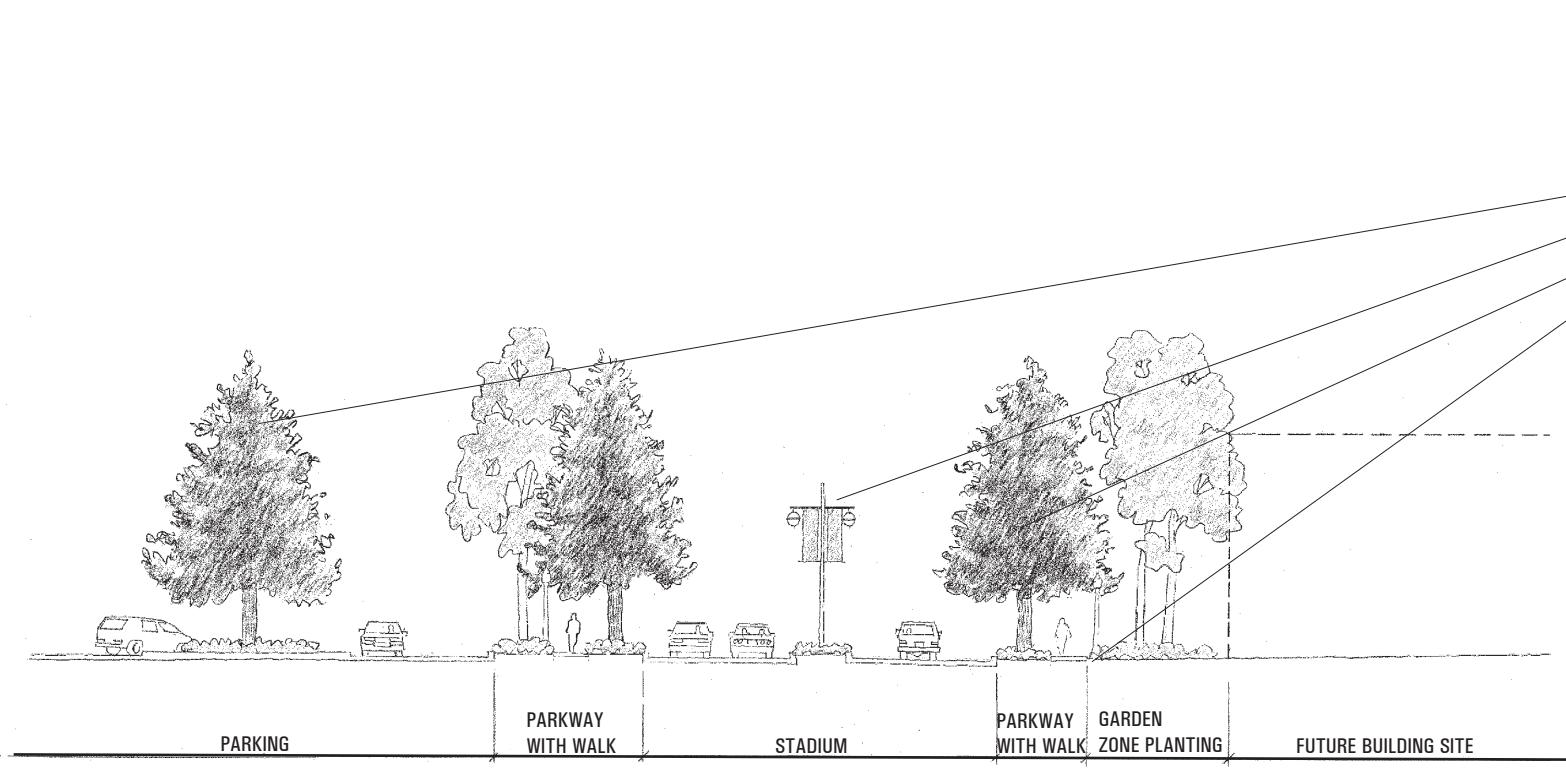
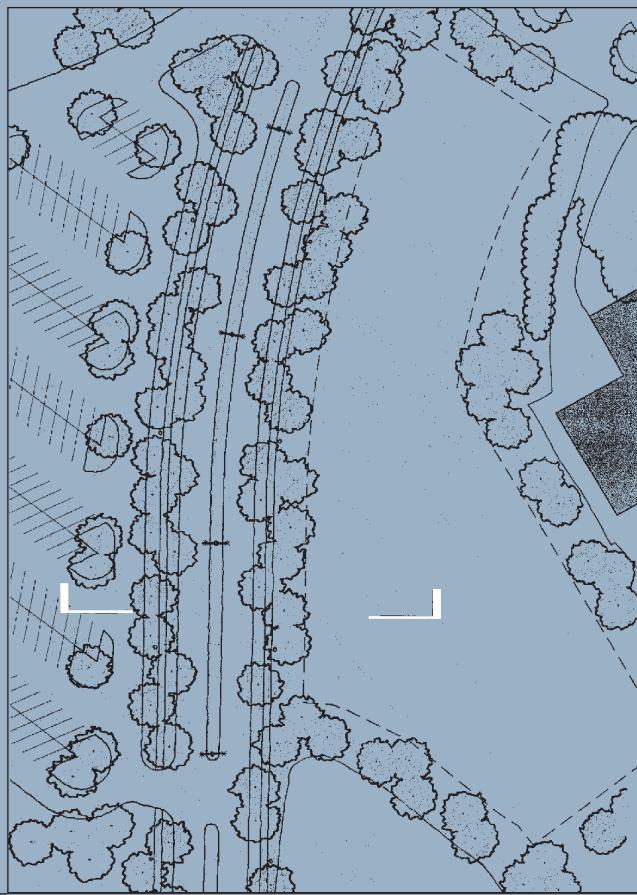


HILL

Simple stone or concrete walls, wooden bridges, and concrete seatwalls support the Hill character.

PROPOSED
EXISTING

The existing and proposed sections depict Stadium Way between an existing parking lot and future building site. The proposed landscape reflects the Hill Zone character, with informal groupings of Eucalyptus and Pine defining the roadway and providing shade in neighboring parking lots. The decorative light standard with banners is a continuity element that should extend from the main entry at Winnetka Avenue to the entry at Victory Boulevard.



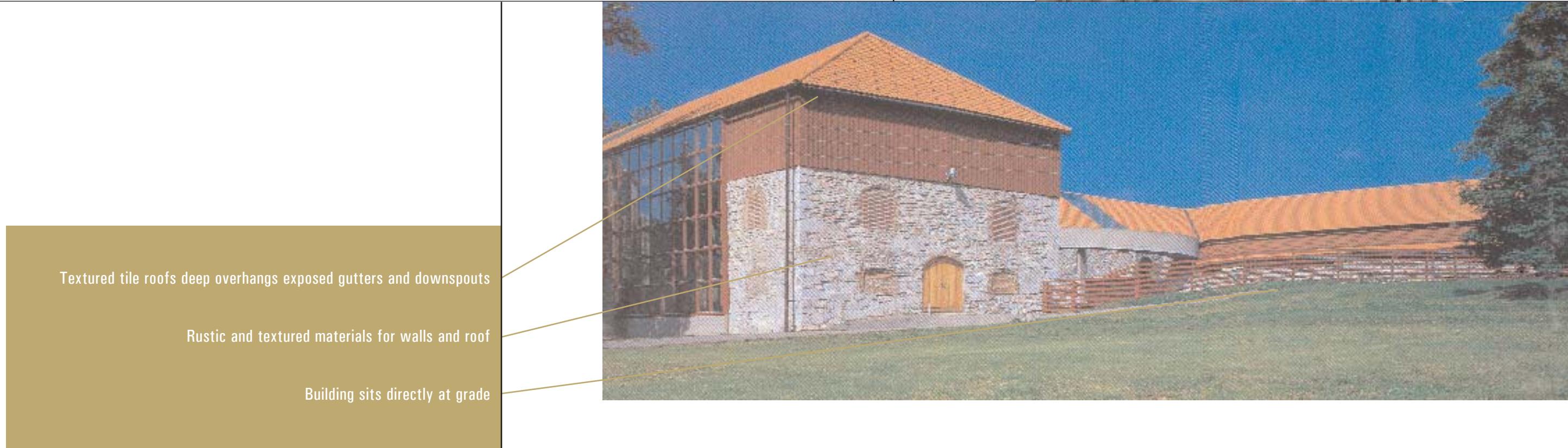
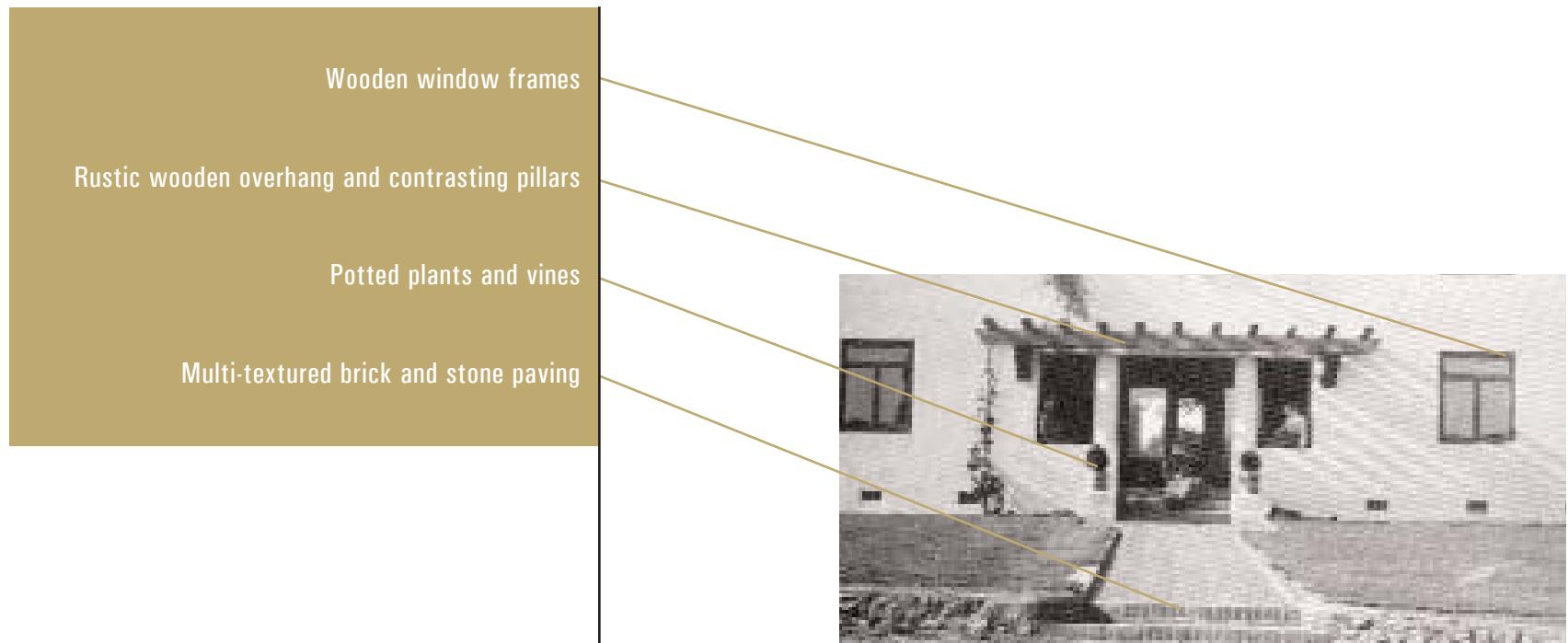
- Parking lots landscaped with Cedars and Eucalyptus
- Decorative light pole with banner system
- Groupings of Cedars and Eucalyptus define the roadway
- Walkway moved away from road edge



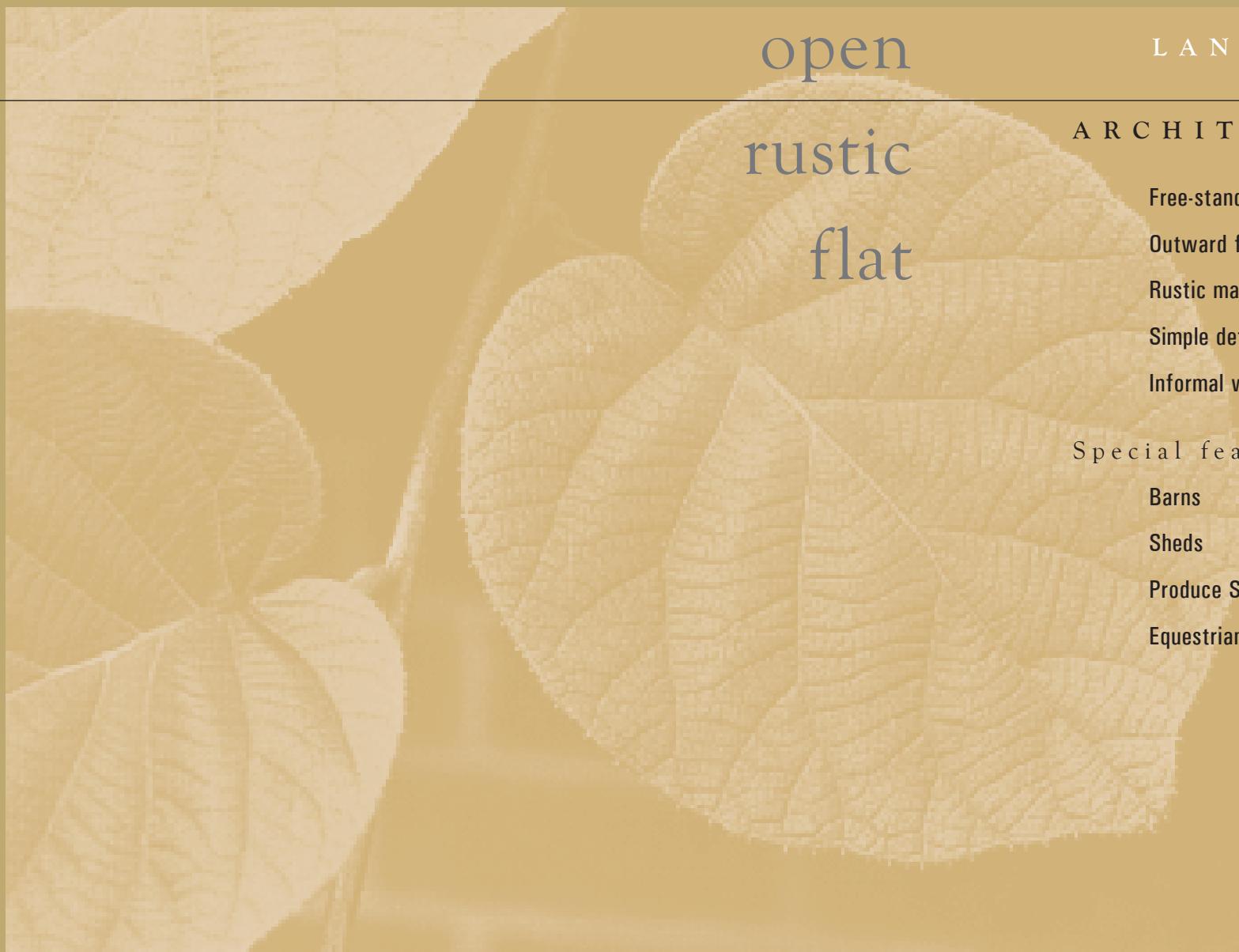
HILL SECTION AT STADIUM WA

HILL

Walkway at road edge
Parking islands do not allow for consistent landscape or defined pedestrian path



seasonally changing cyclical building as object



open
rustic
flat

L A N D S C A P E

A R C H I T E C T U R E

- Free-standing buildings in fields
- Outward facing buildings
- Rustic materials
- Simple details
- Informal window and door placement

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s

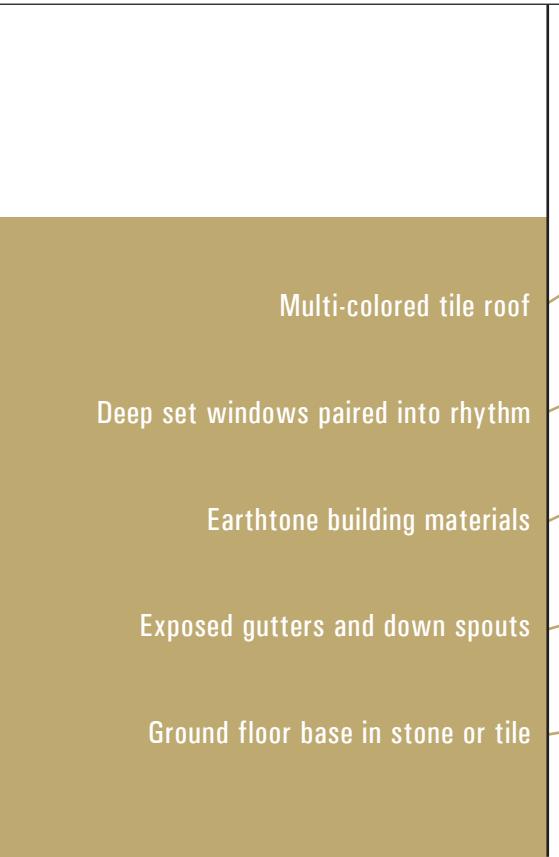
- Barns
- Sheds
- Produce Stand
- Equestrian Center

F A R M Z O N E C H A R A C T E R

Characteristic tree plantings Field tree. Windrow. Building marker trees

Character trees California pepper. Eucalyptus. Olive. California Fan Palm

Ground plane Field crops





Asymmetrically placed tower element
Building decoration
Deep overhangs
Exposed gutters and downspouts
Deep set windows
Base at ground

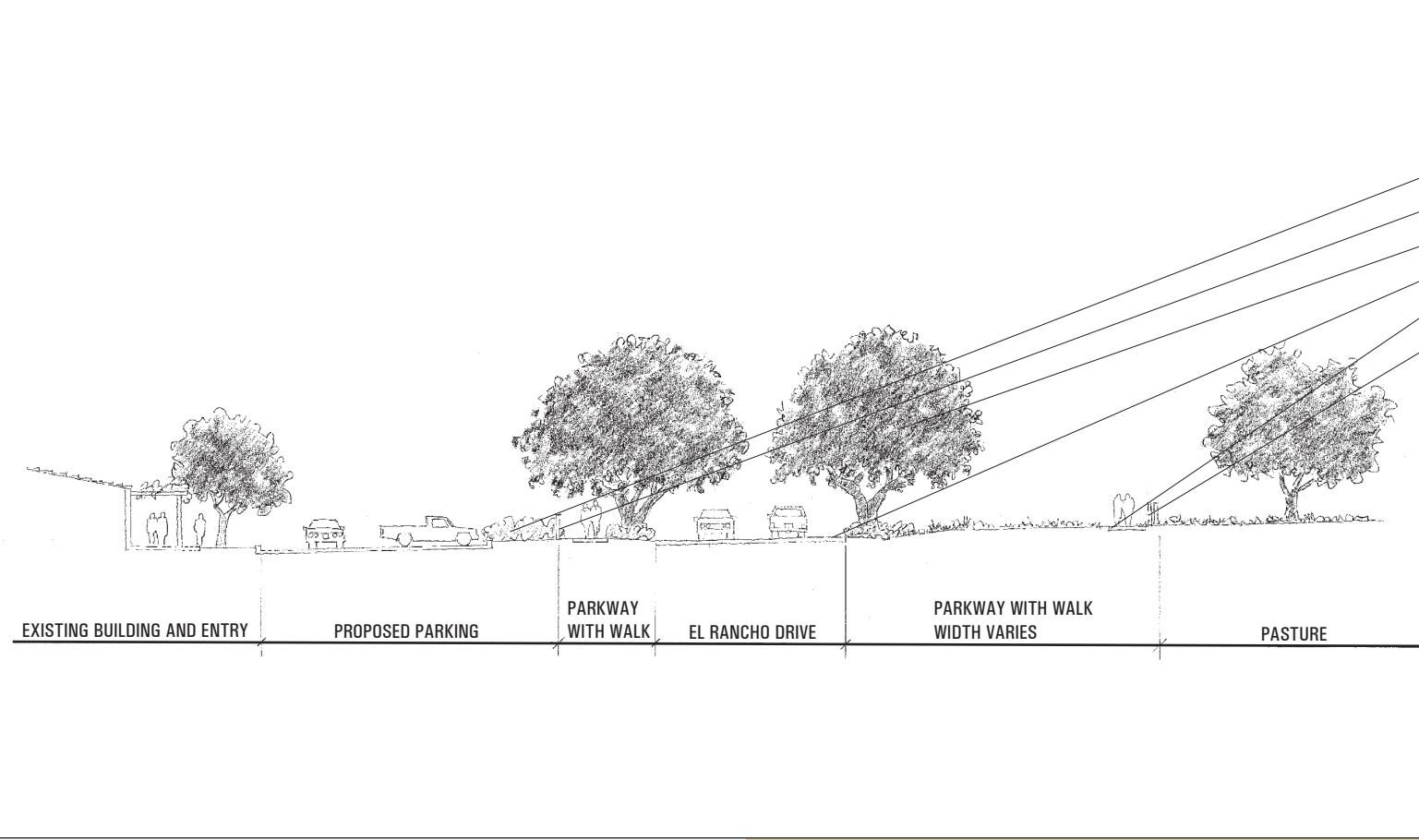
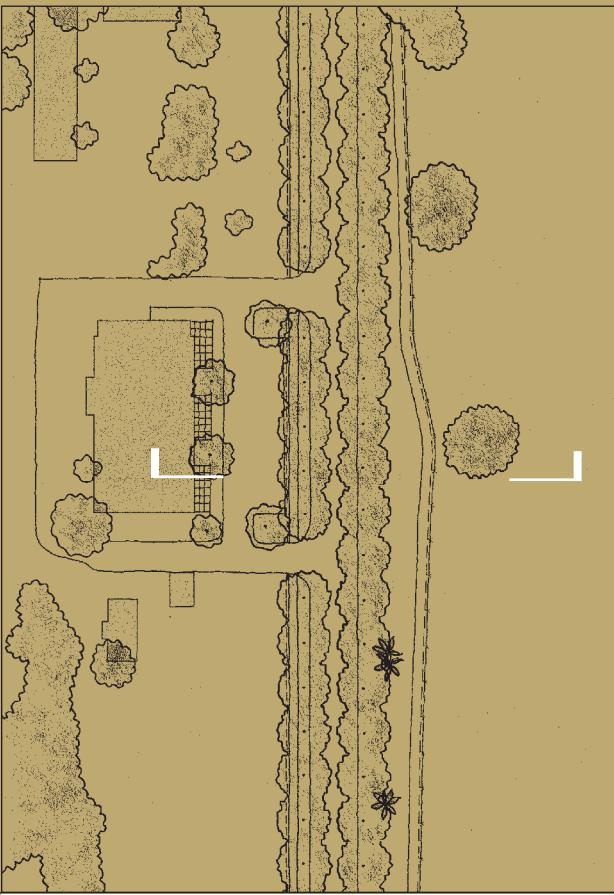
F A R M



Asymmetrically placed tower and entry elements
Rough hewn wood detailing
Rustic materials
Decorative ironwork

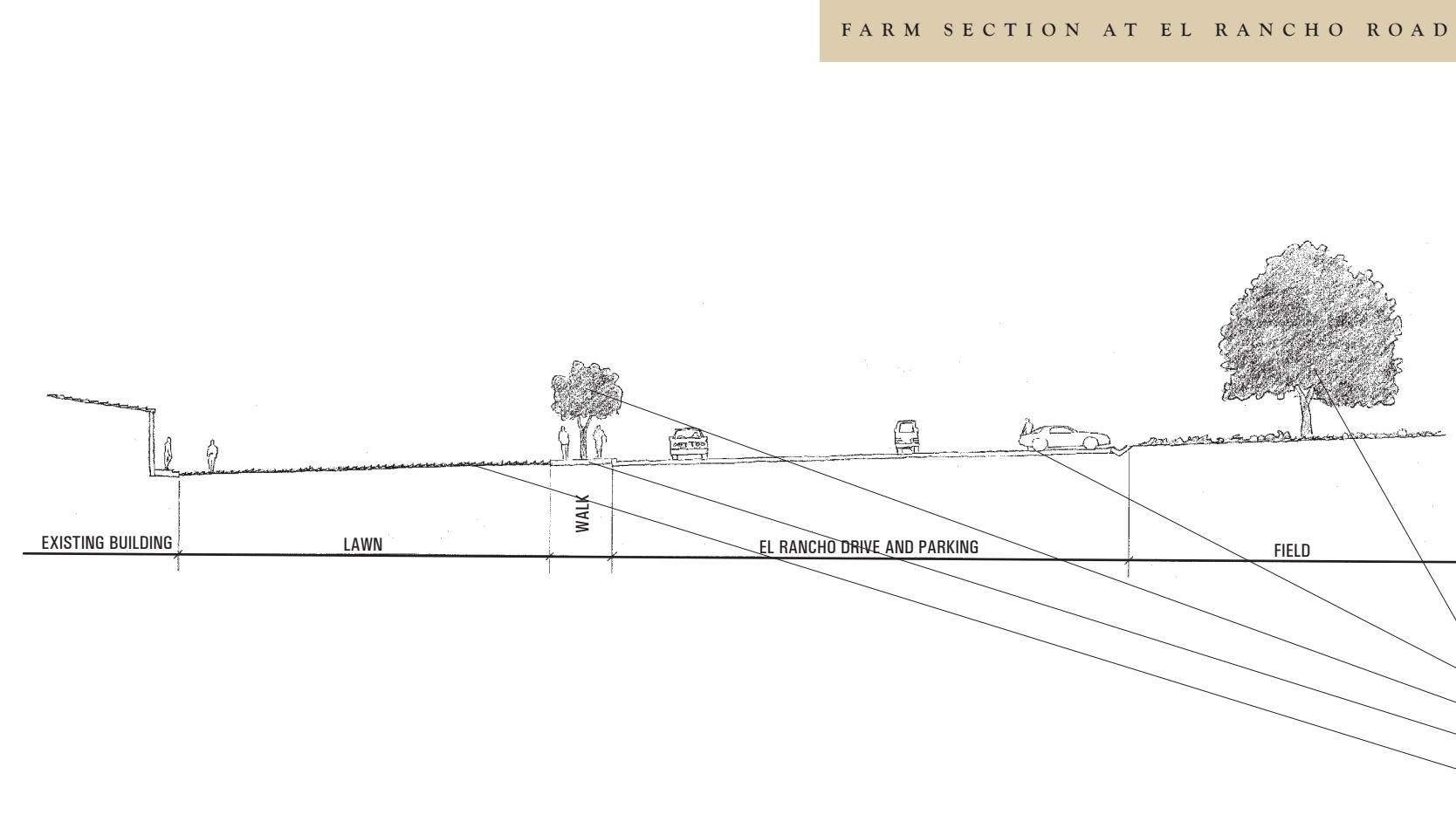
PROPOSED
EXISTING

El Rancho Drive is a private road serving the agricultural area and Equestrian Center, as well as providing a connection from De Soto Avenue to Mason Street/Stadium Way/Brahma Drive. The roadway should be designed to preserve its rural flavor, with no curb at the road edge and decomposed granite walkways located to provide viewing of adjacent pastures and animals. Regularly spaced California Pepper Trees will define the roadway, recalling the landscape of rural roads throughout the valley. A traditional 'ranch' fence is used as an identity element on both sides of the road.

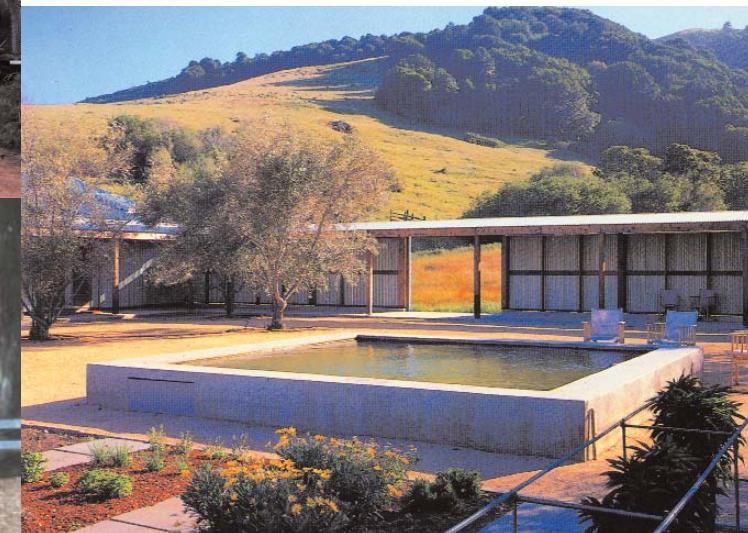
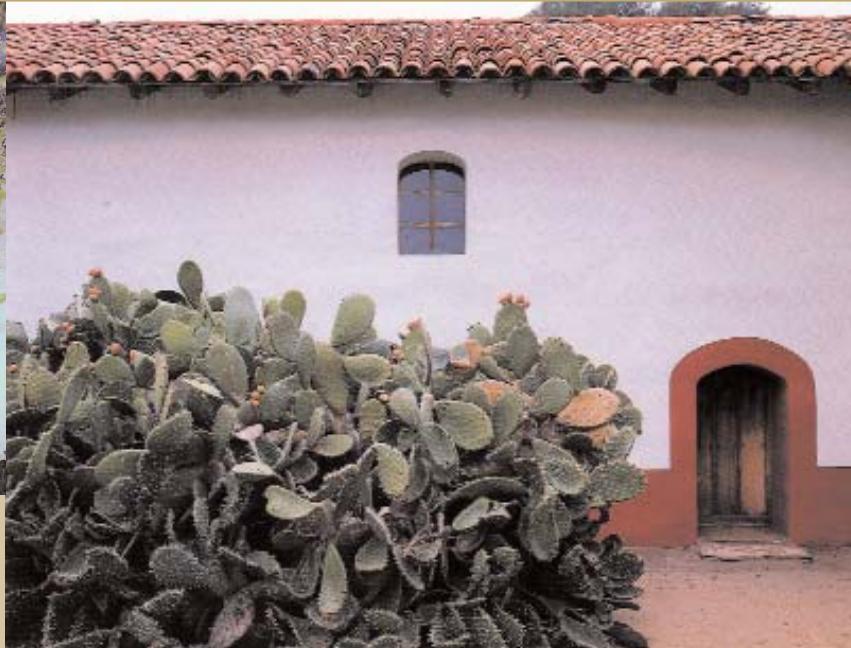
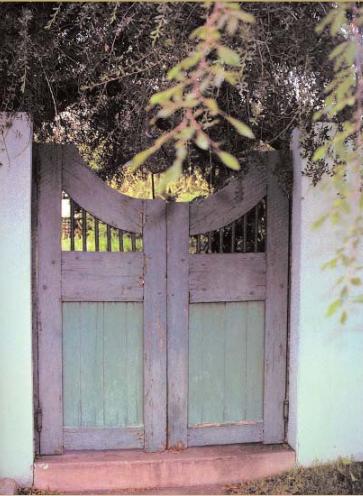


FARM SECTION AT EL RANCHO ROA

F A R M



- Field trees
- Large paved areas used for parking
- Intermittent planting lacks spatial definition
- Walkway abuts road
- Lawn area



Rural character paving includes roadways with soft shoulders, decomposed granite, and mulch areas.



Lemon



California Pepper



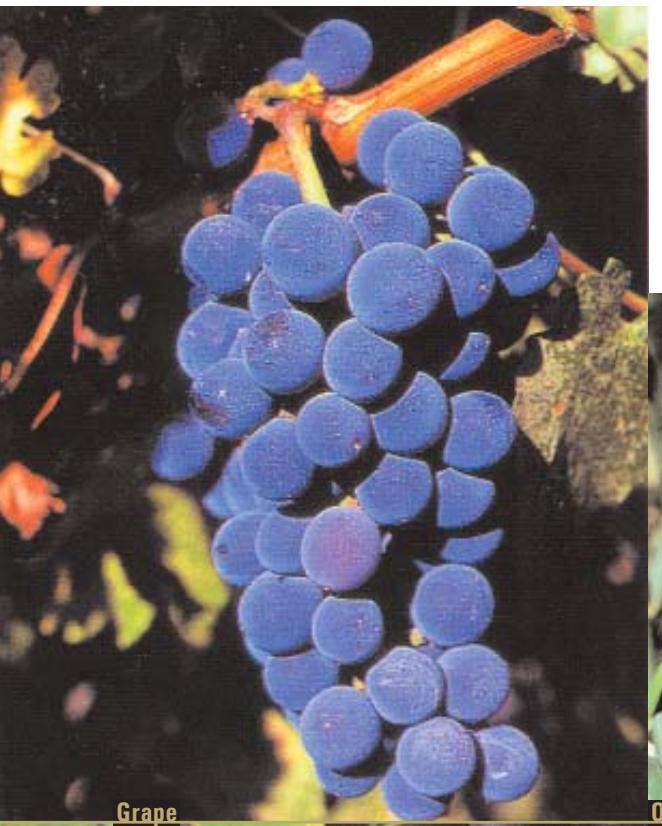
Kiwi Vine



Persimmon

Typical hardscape elements include simple wood fences and gates, plaster and concrete seatwalls, and rustic benches.

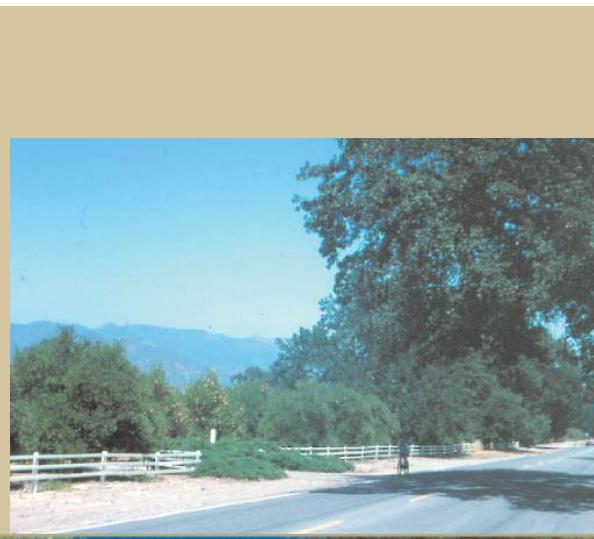
Edible plants -- Grapes, Olives, Kiwis, Persimmons, Citrus, and Fig -- provide theme plantings around buildings and in courtyards.



Grape



Olive



Fig

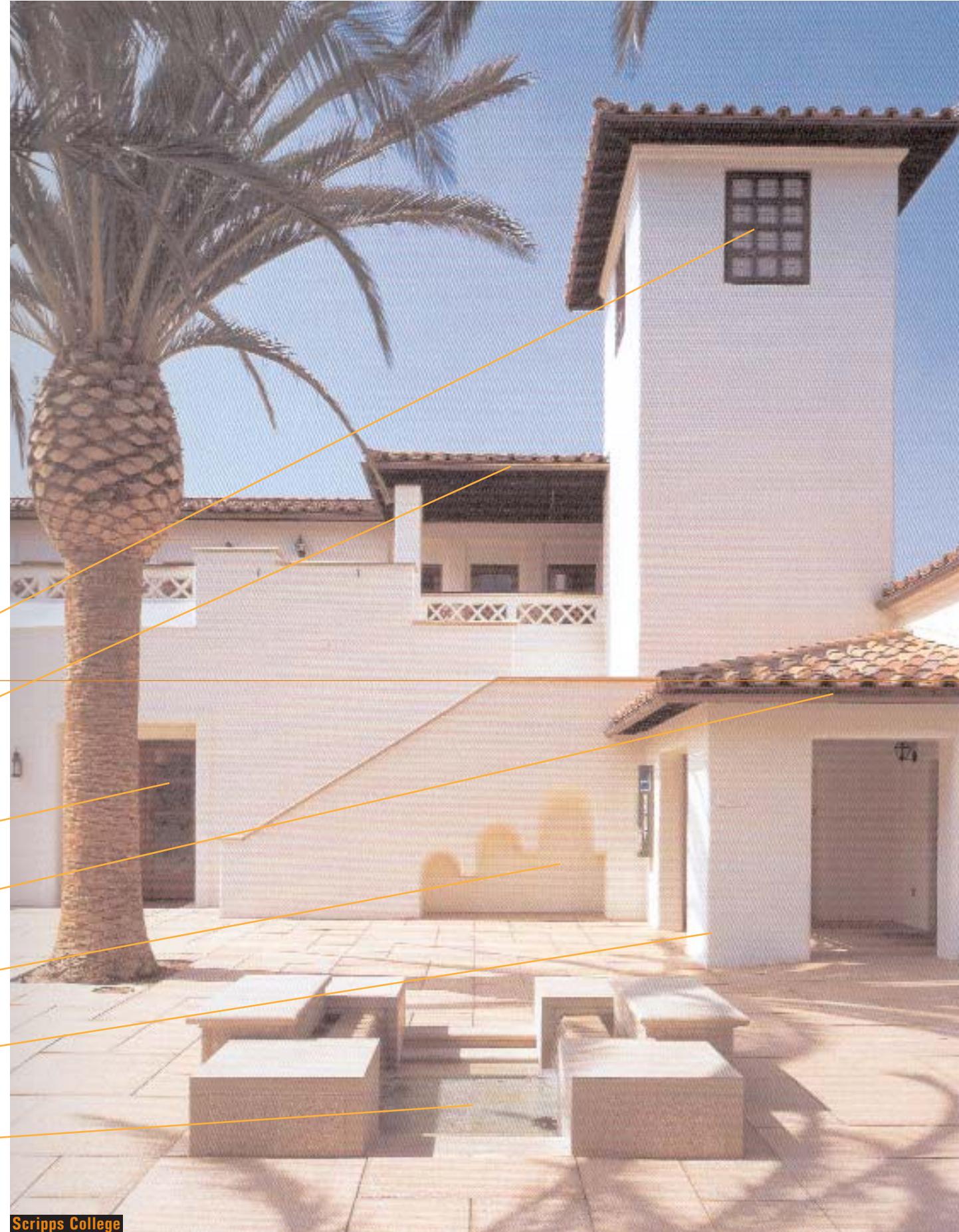


F A R M

Framework plants include Eucalyptus and Poplar windrows, Citrus, Walnut, and Olive groves, and rows of California Peppers.

C A M P U S - W I D E I M P R O V E M E N T S

The Pierce Campus identity can be reinforced and enhanced by the careful selection and location of lighting, signage, campus art, and fountains. These elements are described on the following pages.



Scripps College



- Decorative ironwork
- Decorative moulding
- Cast stone door surround and decorative iron grill
- Traditional light fixtures symmetrically placed
- Pin mounted letters and bronze plaques for signage
- Terra cotta stair treads and wall caps
- Ornamental handrails
- Free standing benches

BUILDING ACCESSORIES

The details and accessories buildings are essential to the success of architecture. Given the simple massing, fenestration and materials of the building, the use of appropriate details add a layer of richness and texture to the architecture.

The building accessories shown here are for example only. More formal and decorative accessories would be appropriate for the Core and Hill Zone, whereas accessories used in the Farm and Garden Zones should be more rustic and simple.



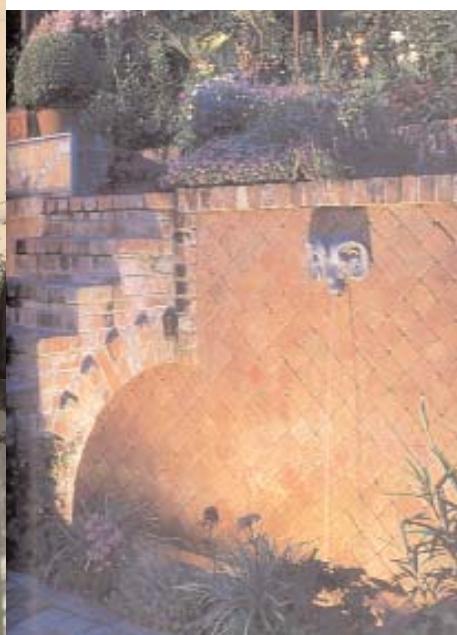
Campus directory and directionals



Building identification



Decorative building light fixtures



L I G H T I N G & S I G N A G E

Building identification signage should be simple bronze pin-mounted letters in a clearly visible location adjacent to the front door. These signs should be illuminated at night.

Lighting on campus serves multiple purposes. First and foremost is safety and security. For the most part existing campus lighting provides adequate nighttime light levels. Lighting will also serve to reinforce wayfinding on campus through the lighting of campus landmarks and through the consistent use of theme fixtures as depicted on the following page. The Aesthetic Master Plan proposes the following modifications and additions to the existing lighting program:

- .Special lighting at the three campus entries.
- .Theme vehicular roadway lighting incorporating banners on the main roadways through campus.
- .Theme pedestrian lighting.
- .Lighting the roofs of pedestrian arcade columns on buildings north of the mall.
This will reinforce a campus landmark and assist with wayfinding.
- .Theme building lighting provides functional lighting for security and safety as well as a decorative element to enrich the architecture. Fixtures may vary with each building but should draw attention to entries and other key building elements.



Building/Site lighting



Decorative vehicular site lighting



Decorative pedestrian site lighting





5 . 3

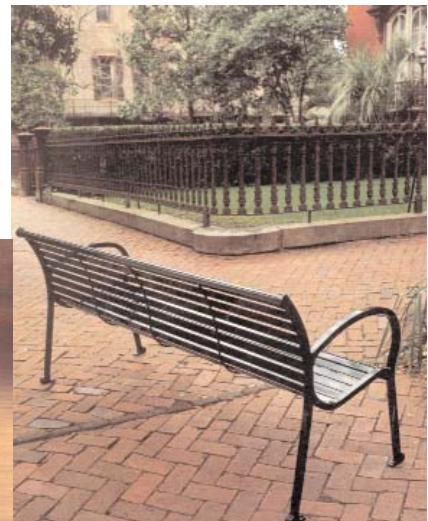
Movable planters



Fixed planters



Trash receptacles



Benches

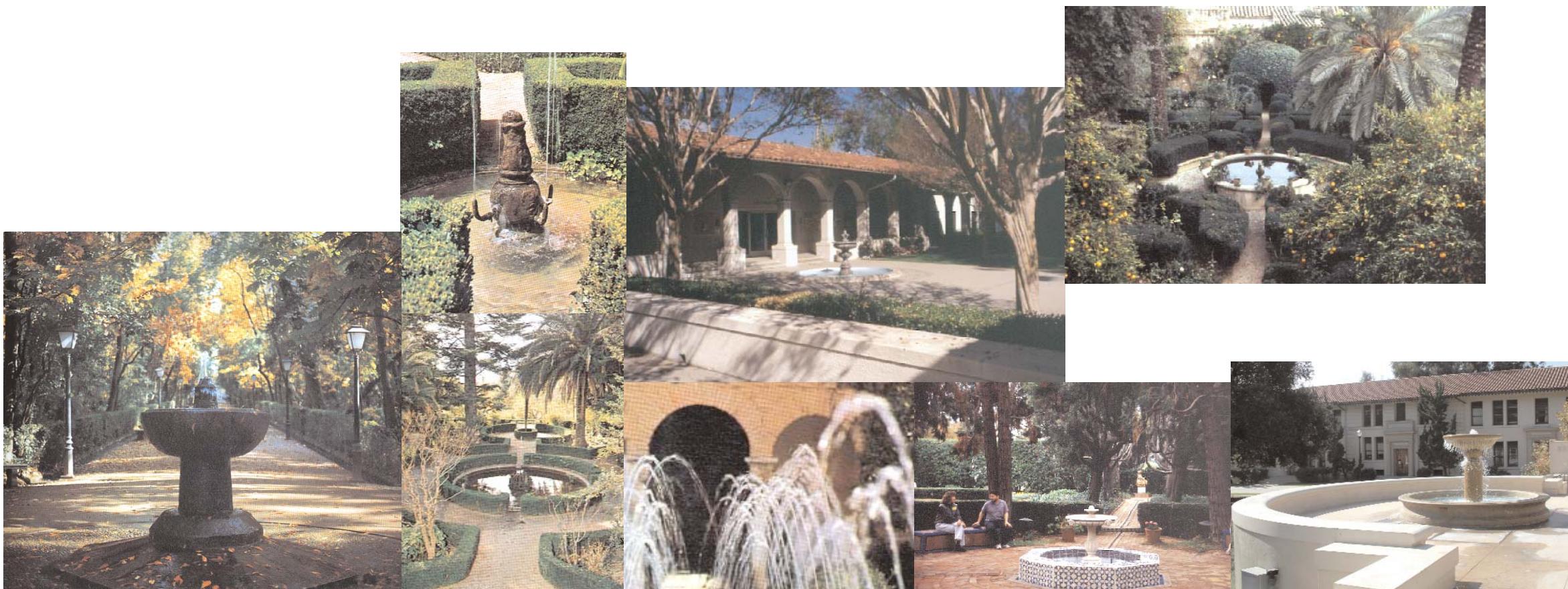
F U R N I T U R E

Furniture should be movable where tables and chairs are used. Fixed benches should be provided at arcades and courtyards to encourage use of these spaces. Planters, bicycle racks and trash receptacles should be of a consistent design throughout the campus.

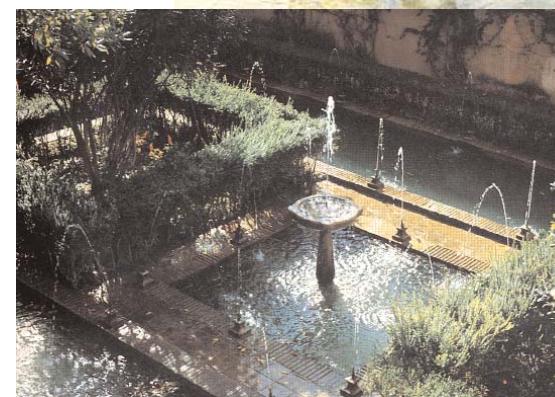
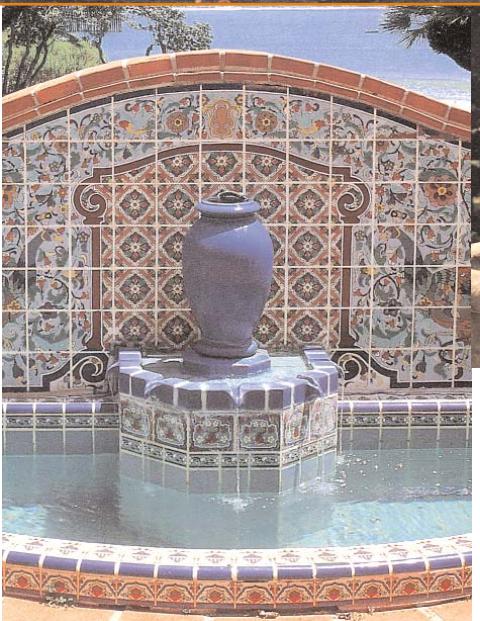


Bicycle racks

Movable tables and chairs



FOUNTAINS



Locate fountains to define and celebrate pedestrian gathering spaces throughout the Pierce Campus.

Designed in tandem with paving, walls, and planting, fountains can enhance the unique identity of each of Pierce's plazas, courtyards, and gardens.

Fountains should reflect the precious quality of water in the Mediterranean climate with sculptural basins and delicate water effects.

The proposed use of a space governs the sound and character of water; gentle sounds facilitate quiet gatherings while greater volume is appropriate in larger spaces.

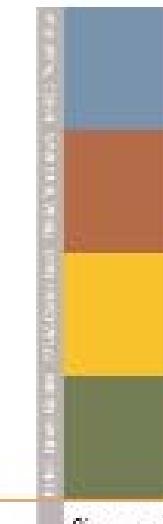
Wall fountains add color, texture, and sound in small spaces.

5 . 5

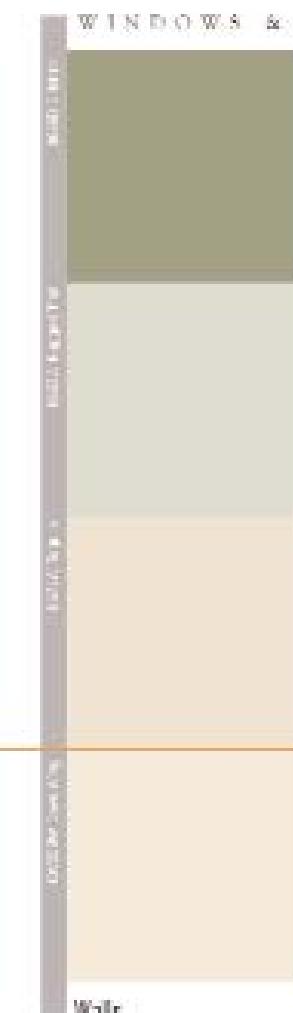
C O L O R



Site furnishings and accessories



Signage accent colors



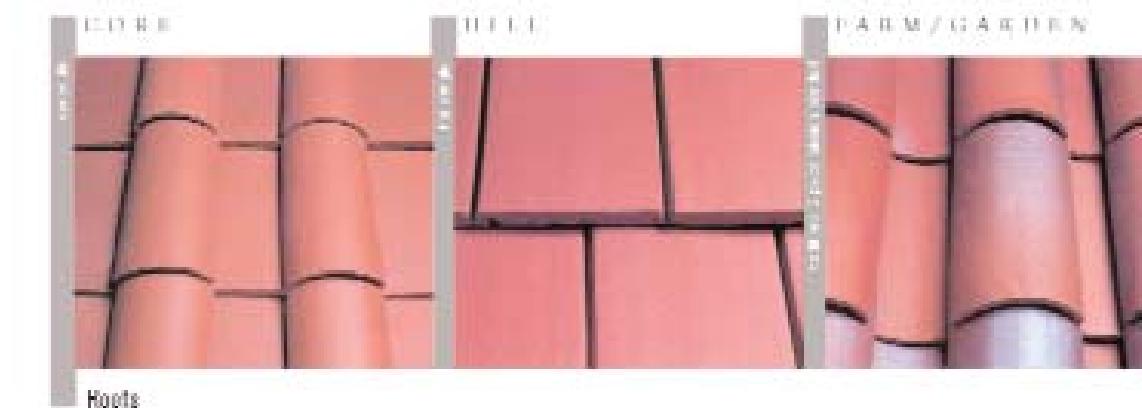
Walls



Paving

Wall plaster texture to vary by zone. Texture for Core and Hill Zones to be light with slight variation. Texture for Garden and Farm Zones to be rougher with more variation.

Glass in all buildings to have minimum outside reflectivity. Use of insulated units with low-e coating on surface 2 or 3 suggested.



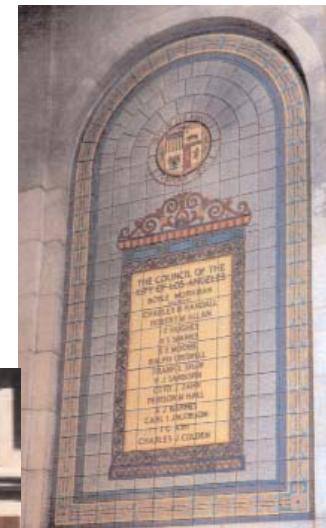
Roofs



Building decorative art



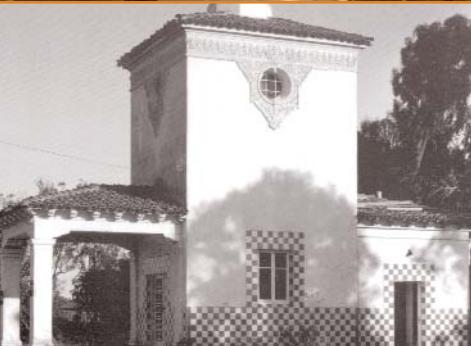
Wall murals



Site specific art



5 . 6



A goal of the Aesthetic Master Plan is the integration of art throughout the campus and within specific buildings, courtyards and arcades. Identifying opportunities for art installation should be part of the design process for each building and landscape project.

The use of tile is traditionally part of the mission vocabulary. Uses include wall murals, decorative patterns at entries and stair risers, and on wainscoting.

ART

S U S T A I N A B L E B U I L D I N G G U I D E L I N E S

As part of the Proposition A Bond Program, the Los Angeles Community College District has issued *Sustainable Building Principles, Standards and Processes*. Project designers must comply with these principles within the context of the programmatic and budgetary requirements of each individual project and within the context of these design guidelines. The following chapter includes a brief summary of the relationship between Pierce Style and sustainable building principles.

As part of the Proposition Bond A Program, the Los Angeles Community College District has issued Sustainable Building Principles, Standards and Processes. Project designers need to comply with these requirements within the programmatic and budgetary requirements of the individual projects and within the context of these design guidelines.

The design vocabulary outlined in these guidelines inherently responds to the Sustainable Building Guidelines. The use of recessed shaded windows, deep roof overhangs, arcades, courtyards, and light colored building materials respond appropriately to the Pierce College climate. The requirement to produce 10% of electricity on site needs to be primarily addressed through the generation of power with photovoltaic panels. These panels should be on flat roof areas that can carry the panels and conceal them from view. Panels should be located on the highest roofs to minimize shading and conceal them from view.

The LEED rating system quantifies the values of stewardship, which is an intrinsic part of sustainable landscape design. Three of the six categories under which projects are rated--Sustainable Sites, Water Efficiency, and Materials and Resources--apply directly to landscape design.

The Category "Sustainable Sites" examines the environmental impact of a building from the standpoint of its site design. The following goals relate specifically to landscape design:

- Design with and preserve natural features
- Design site to retain and make use of stormwater runoff
- Minimize site erosion
- Shade parking lots and walkways
- Create a secure campus environment
- Insert bike racks

The category "Water Efficiency" also contains several goals that are important aspects of the landscape design. Landscapes should be designed with the following goals:

- Landscape with native and drought-tolerant plants
- Use water-efficient landscaping
- Use high efficiency irrigation systems

The selection of materials is another important category in LEED evaluation. The following goals are identified under "Materials and Resources:"

- Utilize local/regional expertise, labor, and materials
- Specify materials with no or low VOC content, low toxicity and recycled content
- Consider products made from renewable resources



D E S I G N R E V I E W P R O C E S S

To ensure that each new project at Pierce College contributes to the unified character of the campus, the College has outlined a design review process that facilitates regular communication between the project designers, the College, and the Aesthetic Architect. This process is described in detail on the following pages.

PROGRAMMING

The Programming Architect shall review the Pierce Aesthetic Guidelines and meet with the Aesthetic Architect to familiarize themselves with the aesthetic goals for the project. Massing, siting, fenestration, roof configuration, and materials defined in the aesthetic guidelines are to be incorporated in the programming document and taken into consideration as part of the budgeting process.

DESIGN ARCHITECT SELECTION

As a part of the selection process for the Design Architect, experience, understanding and designing buildings with the Pierce College architectural vocabulary should be demonstrated. It is essential that each project designer 'buy into' the campus aesthetic and work to design a building that reinforces the fabric of the campus.

INTRODUCTORY MEETING AND DESIGN WORKSHOP

Prior to starting design work, the Project Design Committee, the Project Design Architect and the Aesthetic Architect will meet to review the intent of the Design Guidelines and to clarify any questions related to the review process.

CONCEPT DESIGN WORKSHOP

The purpose of the concept design workshop is to review preliminary and schematic design plans and to assist the team in the design review process. The following drawings are required for this workshop review:

1. Site plan showing building envelope and building footprint.
2. Conceptual grading.
3. Conceptual floor plans of all floors.
4. Conceptual elevations and sections.
 - Elevation sketches of all proposed buildings.
 - Provide cross sections relating structures to original rough grade and the building envelope.
5. Conceptual landscape plan.
 - Show planting areas indicating character and size of trees, drives, walks, patios, water features etc. as they relate to the plot plan and architecture.

SUBMITTAL NO.1 Design Development

After schematic plans have been reviewed during the design workshop, the Aesthetic Architect will review the Design Development plans. All drawings must be printed on the same size paper regardless of the size of the original drawings. All drawings must be collated together prior to submittal; this includes Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Grading. Incomplete sets will not be accepted or reviewed. Three sets of all drawings are required.

Submittals must include:

Site Plan (minimum scale, 1/8" = 1'-0")

1. Show all existing and proposed improvements: Main structure, fences, walks, driveways, setbacks, sidewalks, slopes and street right of way contiguous to the lot. Indicate the trash storage area, gas and electrical meters and all mechanical equipment. Trash enclosures and all equipment must be completely concealed from view by structures and planting.
2. Show all dimensions on work to be considered, distances between existing and proposed work, and distances between proposed work and site lines.
3. Show required building envelope setbacks.
4. Locate and indicate to scale the box sizes of trees on the architects plot plan and planting plans. Where trees are to be placed in planters or adjacent to walls of any type, sections must be drawn clearly indicating the tree box size and the configuration of the adjacent footings.

Preliminary Architectural Roof Plan (minimum scale, 1/8" = 1'-0")

D E S I G N R E V I E W P R O C E S S

1. Show plan of all proposed roofs with slope pitches, ridge heights (to top of finish material) and plate heights above rough grade and finished floor.
2. Show materials of all proposed roofs and method of installation.

Preliminary Architectural Floor Plan (minimum scale, 1/8" = 1'-0")

1. Indicate all walls, columns, openings and any conditions or features that will affect the exterior design of the building.
2. Scale accurately all items and parts of plans and details including balconies, decks, arcades, courtyards, and entry stairs, walkways and ramps.
3. Provide dimensions for overall building and all external features and offsets.
4. Include notes on all exterior items that cannot be clearly noted on the elevations.

Preliminary Architectural Elevations (minimum scale, 1/8" = 1'-0")

1. Provide exterior elevations to scale of all proposed buildings. All horizontal elevation points must be shown on the elevations in sea level elevation. Include elevation of ridges, plates, parapets, floor levels, balconies, railings, trellises and other significant features.
2. Show initial rough grade along entire length of each elevation drawing.
3. All finish materials, colors and textures should be identified. Include manufacturer's name and product number.
4. Elevations must be drawn with realistic (true to scale) shadows.
5. Elevations must be accompanied with a trace overlay of landscaping using the actual style and shape of the plant material proposed.
6. Show exterior lighting fixtures.

Exterior Colors and Finishes (minimum scale, 1/8" = 1'-0")

1. All colors and materials must be presented on a sample board and on the elevation sheets. The sample board and the elevations must clearly indicate which color(s) and material(s) will be used on each portion of the building. All colors and materials must be identified with a manufacturer's name and list number. Color must be painted on the proposed finish surface material. Paper color chips will not be accepted. A sample of the roofing material must also be provided.
2. Provide colored drawings of all elevations that accurately represent the proposed materials.
3. The Aesthetic Architect at their discretion may request that a four-foot wide by eight-foot tall mock up be built that illustrates typical fascia window and door treatment colors and materials.

Sections (minimum scale, 1/8" = 1'-0")

1. Provide two site and building sections. The sections should be located perpendicular to each other.
2. All horizontal elevations should be related to rough grade elevation. Horizontal and vertical scales are to be the same.
3. All setbacks should be identified, showing initial rough grade along entire length of each section drawing.

Preliminary Grading Plan (minimum scale, 1/8" = 1'-0")

1. Show existing contours and proposed changes to finished grade, drainage concept plan, drain lines and downspout point of connection.

Preliminary Hardscape Plan (minimum scale, 1/8" = 1'-0")

1. Indicate all hardscape improvements including paving, fences, walls, trellises, arbors, fountains, and all mechanical equipment and enclosures.
2. The drawings must be detailed and clearly specify all proposed materials, colors and heights.
3. Include the building envelope line and easements.
4. Include the landscape-grading concept.
5. Provide dimensions for significant hardscape areas (planter areas, driveways, walkways, etc.).
6. Locate and indicate to scale the box sizes of trees per the planting plan.
7. Identify all existing improvements at the street.

Preliminary Landscape Planting Plan (minimum scale, 1/8" = 1'-0")

Specify and size all trees and identify the shrub and turf planting areas. The shrub and groundcover planting can be specified in submittal No. 2.

Preliminary Landscape Elevations (minimum scale, 1/8" = 1'-0")

Provide landscape overlays for all architectural elevations.

Perspectives, Isometrics or Renderings

These additional drawings are not required, however they may help the Aesthetic Architect understand the proposal.

Scale Models (minimum scale, 1/8"= 1'-0")

For all buildings a scale model will be required. The model is helpful in allowing the Architect, the Aesthetic Architect and the Building Design Team to visualize the design of the building and to determine the scale, massing, detailing, and roof forms, as well as indication how well the building fits in its surroundings. The model must show architectural massing, character and fenestration and at a minimum should have architectural elevations pasted on the model to show architectural detail. The model base must show the entire site with the planting plan pasted on the base and stepped contours to show topography. The model should also show the topographic characteristics of the first fifteen feet of the adjacent sites. All scale models must show trellises, walls and any item built over 2'-0" in height. The model will be incomplete and returned. The model may be 1/4" or 1/8" scale.

Review Process

When the Aesthetic Architect has determined that all requirements for Submittal No. 1 have been met, the project must either be approved or disapproved within 45 calendar days.

SUBMITTAL NO.2 Final Working Drawings

Final working drawings must be prepared to scale and are to include all requirements outlined in Submittal No. 1 except illustratives, landscape overlays, sample boards and model. In addition the following should be submitted:

Architectural Working Drawings

1. Drawings shall include any revisions required by the Aesthetic Architect after their review of submittal No. 1.
2. Written specification for all proposed work.

D E S I G N R E V I E W P R O C E S S

Engineered Grading Plan

Landscape Working Drawings The working drawing package should include the following:

1. Landscape construction plan, details and notes.
2. Landscape planting plan, details, and notes.
3. Irrigation plan, details, and notes. (Please note that the reclaimed irrigation plan must be submitted.)
4. Schematic lighting plan. Submit catalog cuts and technical specification of all exterior lighting fixtures (including security lighting).

Review of submittal No. 2 Same requirements as the review of submittal No. 1

SUBMITTAL NO.3 Corrected Working Drawings

Prior to issuance of grading and building permits by DSA, comments should be submitted to the Aesthetic Architect for review.



A P P E N D I C E S

- Plant Palettes
- Bibliography

C O R E

Planting within the core supports the Mission-style character. The list emphasizes large, spreading shade trees that are identified with California's Mission heritage. The list also includes groundcovers which are effective in large masses.

FRAMEWORK TREES

- Cinnamomum camphora*
- Magnolia grandiflora*
- Olea europaea*
- Phoenix canariensis*
- Platanus racemosa*
- Podocarpus gracilior*
- Quercus agrifolia*
- Quercus ilex*
- Quercus suber*
- Quercus virginiana*
- Schinus molle*

A P P E N D I C E S**ACCENT TREES**

- Albizia julibrissin*
- Arbutus unedo*
- Callistemon viminalis*
- Catalpa speciosa*
- Lagerstroemia indica*
- Maytenus boaria*

SHRUBS

- Aucuba japonica*
- Camellia japonica*
- Camellia sasanqua*
- Cocculus laurifolius*
- Coprosma repens*
- Cotoneaster* var.
- Eriobotrya deflexa*
- Loropetalum chinense*
- Pittosporum* var.
- Plumbago capensis*
- Strelitzia reginae*
- Viburnum tinus*

GROUNDCOVERS

- Agapathus* var.
- Correa* var.
- Grevillea* var.
- Hebe* var.
- Hemerocallis* var.
- Lantana* var.
- Lavandula* var.
- Myrica californica*
- Myrtus communis*
- Nandina domestica*
- Pittosporum crassifolium*
- Polysticum munitum*
- Rosemarinus officinalis*
- Santolina* var.
- Turf

VINES

- Clematis* var.
- Jasminum* var.
- Parthenocissus tricuspidata*
- Rosa* var.
- Solandra maxima*

H I L L

The Hill features drought-tolerant, low-maintenance plantings. Drifts of tall canopy trees will mitigate the effects of heat on buildings while providing shaded walkways for pedestrians. Understory plantings of mounding shrubs and spreading groundcovers complete the predominantly grey-green color palette.

TREES

- Cedrus atlantica*
- Cedrus deodara*
- Eucalyptus sideroxylon*
- Pinus canariensis*
- Pinus torreyana*
- Umbellularia californica*

- Atlas Cedar*
- Deodar Cedar*
- Red Ironbark*
- Canary Island Pine*
- Torreya Pine*
- California Laurel*

SHRUBS

- Acacia* var.
- Carpenteria californica*
- Cistus* var.
- Garrya elliptica*
- Heteromeles arbutifolia*
- Prunus ilicifolia*
- Prunus ilicifolia lyoni*
- Romneya coulteri*

- Acacia*
- Bush Anemone*
- Rockrose*
- Coast Silktassel*
- Toyon*
- Hollyleaf Cherry*
- Catalina Cherry*
- Matilija Poppy*

GROUNDCOVERS

- Ceanothus griseus horizontalis*
- Heuchera* var.
- Iris douglasiana*
- Pennisetum* var.
- Polysticum munitum*
- Ribes viburnifolium*
- Stipa* var.

- Carmel Creeper*
- Coral Bells*
- Pacific Coast Iris*
- Fountain Grass*
- Western Sword Fern*
- Evergreen Current*
- Feather Grass*

F A R M

Edible plants extend the theme of the Farm zone into the landscapes surrounding the classroom buildings and campus facilities. Trees, shrubs, and vines that are both ornamental and edible should be selected for ornamental character and educational potential.

TREES

- Avocado* var.
- Citrus* var.
- Ficus carica*
- Juglans californica*
- Olea europaea*
- Persimmon* var.
- Plum* var.
- Schinus molle*

- Avocado*
- Citrus*
- Fig*
- California Black Walnut*
- Olive*
- Persimmon*
- Plum*
- California Pepper Tree*

SHRUBS

- Laurus nobilis*
- Cydonia oblonga*
- Pomegranate* var.
- Psidium* var.

- Sweet Bay*
- Fruiting Quince*
- Pomegranate*
- Guava*

GROUNDCOVERS

Lavandula var.
Rosmarinus officinalis
Salvia var.
Thymus var.

Lavender
Rosemary
Sage
Thyme

VINES AND ESPALIERS

Actinidia var.
Blackberry var.
Ficus carica
Passiflora edulis
Vitis var.

Kiwi
Blackberry
Fig
Passionfruit
Grape

GARDEN

The Garden zone features the historic arboretum and horticulture gardens. Particular importance should be given to exotic specimens associated with the Mission revival style. Shrubs and ground-covers are recommended to reduce the amount of turf in this zone.

TREES

Brahea var.
Butia capitata
Cedrus deodara
Chamaerops humilis
Eucalyptus sideroxylon
Trachycarpus fortunei
Washingtonia filifera

Fan Palm
Pindo Palmss
Deodar Cedar
Mediterranean Fan Palm
Red Ironbark
Windmill Palm
California Fan Palm

LANDSCAPE PALETTES

These lists include plants which will create and enhance Pierce's distinctive landscape character. Rather than providing an exhaustive list of potential plant choices, these lists recommend species that will be most effective in establishing a defined character within Pierce's four landscape zones.

ACCENT TREES

Ginkgo biloba
Jacaranda mimosifolia
Liriodendron tulipifera
Robinia 'Idahoensis'
Tipuana tipu

Maidenhair Tree
Jacaranda
Tulip Tree
Idaho Locust
Tipu Tree

SHRUBS

Aloe var.
Alpina var.
Cycas revoluta
Dioon var.

Aloe
Ginger
Sago Palm
Cycads

GROUNDCOVERS

Agave var.
Bougainvillea var.
Hesperaloe parvifolia

Agave
Bougainvillea
Red Yucca

VINES

Distictis var.
Gelsemium sempervirens
Madevilla var.
Wisteria var.

Trumpet Vine
Carolina Yellow Jessamine
Madevilla
Wisteria

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APPENDICES

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