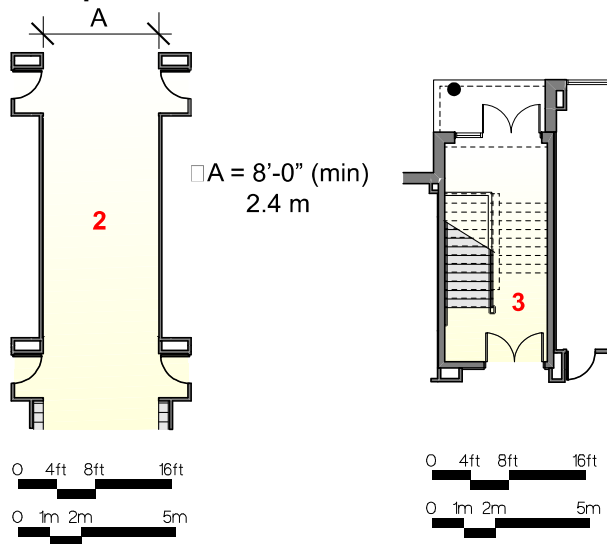


DESIGN GUIDELINES

Building Circulation

Conceptual Plan



FUNCTIONAL AREA DESCRIPTION

Building circulation includes all the elements which enable people (including those with disability restrictions) to circulate through the building. A well designed circulation system should support clear way-finding, allowing users to identify entrances, move easily between floors, and find their final destinations with a minimum of effort. Users should be able to find and use public amenities such as restrooms, phones, and drinking fountains easily. Circulation components are the most viewed and used spaces within a building and require materials with exceptional durability. The overall impression of a building lies largely with the visual character of the circulation components.

Lobbies

Lobbies allow large groups to enter and gather within a building. They serve as focal points that orient users. In addition to the main lobby, additional lobbies should be considered outside any space where large numbers of people gather, including the multipurpose room and gymnasium. Any functional area entered from the lobby gains prominence within a building. These often include the Information Center and Administration spaces.

Corridors

Connecting all the spaces together, corridors allow movement through the building. In temperate areas, these may actually be simply covered exterior walkways. Due to code and security issues, avoid dead end corridors. Avoid layouts that create bottlenecks and excessive cross traffic. The key dimension is the corridor width. Learning Studio doors should be recessed when they open into corridors so that they do not swing into the path of travel.

Stairs

Most importantly, stairs need to satisfy the egress and area of refuge requirements dictated by applicable codes. Place stairs in locations that facilitate both the arrival and dismissal of students as well as class changes. Consider the impact of the stairs on adjacent corridors and lobbies, since they tend to be bottlenecks in the circulation. This can be mitigated by over-sizing the width of these elements (min 5'-0" wide (1524 mm)). Interior door widths at the top and bottom of stairways that feed into corridors shall be at least 6'-0" wide (1829 mm). Install the "normally

open" type of doors with magnetic releases. Ensure compliance with applicable codes for headroom and railing placement. Avoid open wells which encourage students to drop objects down through them. Provide exterior protection from the weather if the exterior doors will be used as a point of entry.

Elevators

The elevators enable those unable to use the stairs to change levels. Custodial staff will also use the elevator to move materials. The elevator should be centrally located. It should not be a prominent part of the design. The elevator must be ADA accessible, lockable, and remotely return to the first floor.

Entrances/exits

Entrances and exits need to satisfy the egress requirements dictated by applicable codes. Exit signs should be visible from any location along the path of travel. Entrances need to be coordinated with AT/FP access control guidelines. Door hardware also needs to be coordinated with AT/FP access control guidelines. The use of electronic, lock and/or ID credential systems or combinations thereof, will be based on local area requirements.