PROCESS DRIVEN DESIGN

1. Visioning
   - Vision & Memorable Goals

2. Charrette - Site Arrangement
   - Traffic, Parking, Building Location

3. Review of Charrette
   - Analyze, Validate & Endorse

4. Charrette - Building Arrangement
   - Academic Functions

5. Review of Charrette
   - Analyze, Validate & Endorse

6. Design Thesis
   - Premise of Design
   - Schematic Design, Floor Plans, etc.

7. Concept Presentation

Community

Orcutt | Winslow

- Preparation (Tools)
- Document, Validate & Apply
1. Recap of Site Charrette Findings/ Positive Attributes
2. Site Concept for Discussion
3. Small Group Activity - Building Charrette
4. Report Out
BUILDING CHARRETTE ACTIVITY

1. Look at overall building organization strategies
2. Work towards consensus & prioritization
3. Report out positive qualities
POSITIVE SITE ATTRIBUTES

SITE SPECIFIC ATTRIBUTES:

- Adequate Vehicular Queueing
- Administration Front and Center
- Discreet Service Access
- Physical Education Adjacent to Courts/Fields
- Curb Appeal
- Minimized Points of Access
- Large Assembly Capacity
- Age Clustered Learning
- Age Clustered Play
- Primary Age Cluster Accessibility
- Incorporate Views
- Passive Solar Design

- Line of Sight
- Pods
- Ease of Way-Finding
- Community Hub
- Engaging Outdoor Spaces
- Neighborhood Context
- Kiva Traditions
- Retain Existing Trees
- Limit Field Disturbance
- Garden Space
- Ease of Construction Phasing

NOTE: This list is not comprehensive, nor prioritized
Administration should be positioned as a gate-keeper and also be in close proximity to core spaces that require additional supervision.

The campus site design needs to respond to the shift of student arrival from bus to vehicular traffic. Provide an area for parent drop-off that is right-sized.

While appropriate access to service areas such as loading and delivery areas and dumpsters are needed, they should not conflict with daily site circulation.

Based on their simultaneous use, the physical education space within the school should be located in very close proximity to the outdoor spaces that will be utilized for physical education.
The new facility should provide a space that is adequate for an all-school assembly. This space needs to reflect the potential capacity of 800± students and 100± additional faculty and parents.

**Curb Appeal**
Currently the building sits close to the street. The new facility should create an appropriate presence and brand appeal while being respectful to the surrounding context.

**Minimized Points of Access**
Minimizing points of access into the campus greatly increases the level of control and the ability to monitor who is on campus at any time. This is a security best practice.

**Large Assembly**
The new facility should provide a space that is adequate for an all-school assembly. This space needs to reflect the potential capacity of 800± students and 100± additional faculty and parents.

**Age Clusters - Learning**
It is desirable that the campus be organized such that the grades are clustered by age. 5th grader needs are significantly different than Kindergarten’s needs.

**Age Clusters - Play**
It is desirable that the playgrounds be located next to their respective age clusters. Separation of play between age clusters is important for safety and to provide age appropriate play opportunities.

**Primary Age Accessibility**
The younger population of the school, and the students with special requirements should be located in close proximity to a parking lot and drop-off lane for greatest accessibility.
**Passive Solar Design**
Orienting the building on the east/west access allows spaces to be lit with even and natural day lighting while minimizing solar exposure and heat gain. Provide direct visual connection to the outdoors.

**Line of Sight**
For supervisory and security reasons, providing line of sight to the greatest extent possible is best practice. A building and campus design that allows for this is ideal.

**Incorporate Views**
Incorporating/ framing views within spaces allow for the campus to have a connection to nature. Of particular importance is to incorporate views of Camelback Mountain.

**Pods**
Arranging the building to create collaborate pods for the different age clusters is a priority. This central space is functional academic space that is utilized extensively.

**Ease of Way-Finding**
Beyond good signage, the new campus should be intuitive and easy to navigate. This should happen both for vehicular traffic, but also the pedestrian experience.

**Community Hub**
Designing the school as a hub for the community enriches the relationship between students, teachers, families and community. Community spaces should be ease to identify and access.
Kiva traditions

There are distinct existing building elements and experiences that represent Kiva’s culture and community. The new campus should incorporate these items within the design.

Neighborhood context

Kiva Elementary has a unique neighborhood context. The design of the school should reflect that context, and add positively to the surrounding community.

Engaging outdoor spaces

Create a variety of accessible outdoor spaces with classrooms and other opportunities for curriculum and play/exploration.

Retain existing trees

The site currently has a variety of trees, some in better shape than others. It is the preference that we retain as many of the trees that are healthy as possible.

Limit field disturbance

The site currently has a variety of trees, some in better shape than others. It is the preference that we retain as many of the trees that are healthy as possible.

Gardens

Gardens are an excellent outdoor learning opportunity. Each age cluster could cater their gardens to their curriculum.
Ease of construction phasing

Many variables affect construction schedules, especially on an active campus. The new design should try to make the sequencing and phasing of construction as simple as possible.
CONCEPT FOR DISCUSSION

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Thank you!