FINDINGS FROM FACULTY INTERVIEWS

- Preference for wider but shallower classrooms.  
  Promotes better connection to all students.  
  Allows for longer teaching wall for whiteboards, multiple projections.

- All faculty interviewed still utilize traditional lecture style (students oriented to teacher/teaching surface) for at least part of the class period, followed by group work.

- Acoustical separation between adjacent classrooms is a concern.

- All classrooms should be designed to accommodate 45 students minimum. Some classrooms will need to accommodate up to 60 students.
FINDINGS FROM FACULTY INTERVIEWS

- Entrance to classrooms should be at the rear to minimize distraction by students arriving late to class.

- In group work, groups tend to be 4 students or less.

- Teacher desks should be at the side of the Classroom so as not to block views to the writing surface or projected image.

- Greater control (variability) of lighting and better quality lighting is needed.

- Most teachers felt all chairs and tables should be on casters for flexibility.
- The majority of existing classrooms are between 600-700 SF with the remainder being in the 900-1200 SF range.

- For classes requiring computer work, dedicated computer desks are inherently inflexible because the tables are cumbersome (heavy) and tethered to perimeter walls for power or, alternatively, require floor boxes or power poles.

- Laptops with charging/storage cabinets allow for flexibility and require smaller desks. On the other hand, they require additional effort by the faculty in distribution/collection of laptops and plugging them into charging cables.
ARCHITECT’S OBSERVATIONS

- The existing 6 foot tables appear to be too small for 3 students but too large and inefficient for 2 students.

- It is recommended that the “standard” classroom utilize 5 foot, two person tables on casters. Pairing two such tables face to face will facilitate group work for 4-6 students at each pair of tables.

- There is no apparent advantage to trapezoidal or curved tables. Simple rectangular tables seem to offer the greatest flexibility.
ALTERNATIVE CLASSROOM BLOCK ARRANGEMENTS

Six (6) Classrooms Per Floor
- 45 Students
- Alternative Node Seating

Four (4) Classrooms Per Floor
- 50-60 Students
- Alternative Configurations

Five (5) Classrooms Per Floor
- 45-60 Students
- Alternative Configurations
## Recommended Classroom Distribution

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>20-Typical Classrooms</strong></td>
<td>900 SF</td>
<td>44-46 Student Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2-Super Classrooms</strong></td>
<td>1360 SF</td>
<td>60 +/- Student Capacity</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

- RENOVATION OF ALL RESTROOMS FOR ACCESSIBILITY
- NEW FINISHES AT FACULTY OFFICES
- NEW ELEVATOR
- REPLACE ALL GUARDRAILS
- REPLACE ALL HVAC-VAV UNITS & CONTROLS
- REPLACE EXISTING ELEVATOR
PROPOSED CLASSROOM MODIFICATIONS – BUILDING D

SECOND FLOOR

THIRD FLOOR
PROPOSED CLASSROOM MODIFICATIONS – BUILDING E

SECOND FLOOR

THIRD FLOOR
SITE IMPROVEMENTS
SITE IMPROVEMENTS