

PART ONE

GENERAL INFORMATION

CHAPTER 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Executive Summary outlines the contents of the Installation Design guide for Fort Lewis.

General

The purpose of the Installation Design Guide is to create a document which is to be used as an instrument to improve the visual environment of Fort Lewis. It is based on a desired image which was established earlier in the Data Collection Report. It contains design guidelines for eight Zones, and includes five Prototype Designs which demonstrate how to utilize this information. The general guidelines discuss climatic considerations, topographical features and historical/regional character. The Zone discussions contain Master Plan Criteria, Site Design Criteria and Building Design Criteria.

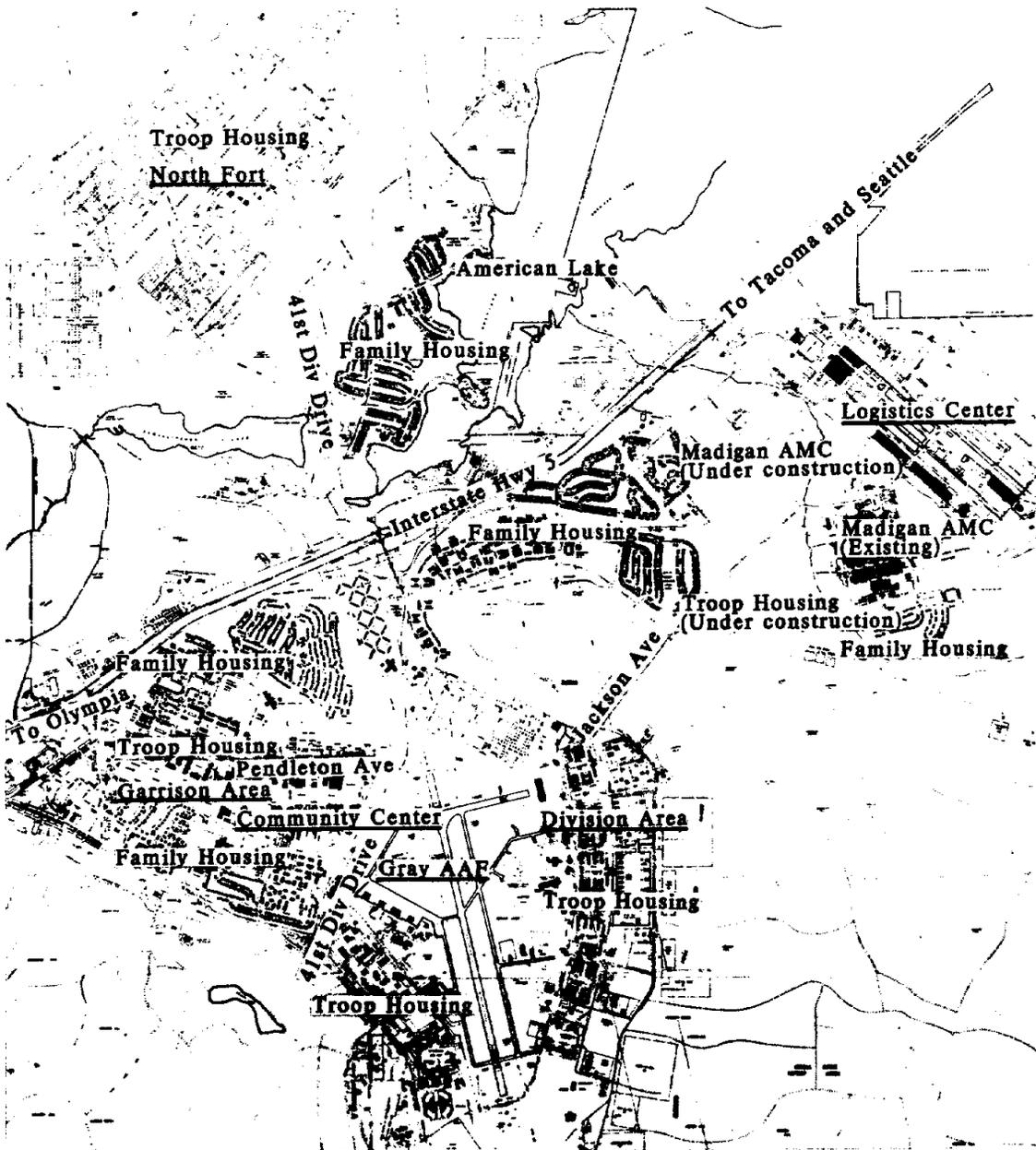
SECTION A

CONTRACTUAL

RECAP

The authorization for an Installation Design Guide for Fort Lewis, Washington, is contained in Contract No. DACA67-85-D-0021 (DO #11) with Seattle District Corps of Engineers and Higginbotham & Associates, Colorado Springs, CO. It is the second portion of work for an Installation Design Guide as contained in Army Regulation 210-20, Master Planning for Army Installation (Second Draft, January 1985) (Map M-1-A).

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Map M-1-A

The result of the first portion of work for this contract is a Data Collection Report for Fort Lewis. Its purpose is to summarize the analysis of all the visual data which affects the Installation. The Post is divided into eight distinct Zones. The assets and liabilities of each Zone are presented in the categories of Architecture, Planning and Landscaping, and Design Goals/Objectives are determined.

The Orientation Map (Map M-1-A) is presented to familiarize the reader with the general layout of Fort Lewis. It shows the major areas of the Installation, such as the Garrison Area and North Fort.

SECTION B

DESIGN THEME

The Military Park Theme, approved in 1984, has been integrated into this report. This report, approved by the Installation Planning Board, is the final product of a nine-month study by the University of Washington Urban Design Program to develop an architectural design theme, based on the early cultural and military values expressed in the historic Garrison Area.

Briefly, it recommends a return to the planning principles of expression of a military hierarchical order combined with the tradition of a military park. The installation's original layout enhanced the natural features of the site and created a parklike environment for Army personnel. This formal open space, intended to be symbolic of the honor of military service, focused on the outstanding view of Mt. Rainier (Fig. F-1-A).

A geometric composition was used, balancing officer and Troop Housing along the sides of the open space and placing the community buildings in a location common to both. Thus the military values of discipline, order and regularity were expressed through the orderly location of buildings. The architecture of the

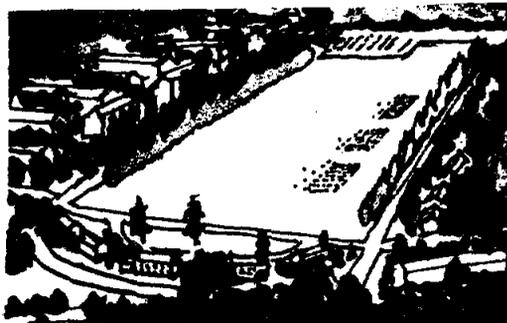


Fig F-1-A

permanent brick buildings was compatible with the climate, material and traditional character utilized in that region of the country; it expressed the military hierarchical system by means of size of building and degree of detail (Fig. F-1-B).



Fig F-1-B



Fig F-1-C



Fig F-1-D

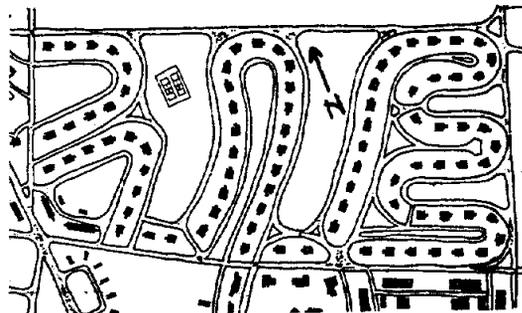


Fig F-1-E



Fig F-1-F

SECTION C VISUAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

General

In order to develop a design guide, it is necessary to first establish the existing visual assets and liabilities of the Installation. Based on this information, judgments can be made to retain and emphasize these positive attributes, and to eliminate or diminish in importance the negative characteristics. The result of this process is the formulation of goals and objectives in the disciplines of Planning, Architecture and Landscaping for Fort Lewis.

Planning Visual Assets

The natural topography of the site was enhanced by the original Olmsted and Ford plan for permanent buildings at Fort Lewis. A very large parade ground, the heart of the Military Park Theme, centered on the view of Mt. Rainier; this symbolic space was flanked by officer housing on curvilinear roads on one side and troop housing and Headquarters Buildings on the other (F-1-C) (F1-E). The airfield retains permanent open space near the center of the main Fort, and most of the troop housing is located on two sides of it (F-1-D).

There still remain large areas of naturally forested land within the developed areas which resulted from a "dispersed" planning approach in which each new development was separately and independently sited (F-1-F). Land use for housing is successful in most areas because naturally beautiful sites were chosen originally; thus, advantage was taken of hilltop locations and forested areas.

Planning Visual Liabilities

Poor traffic circulation and lack of sufficient, well-located parking areas are two of the largest problems (F-1-G) (F-1-I). Entrance gates need to be improved functionally and emphasized visually. Plazas and courtyards have not been incorporated into the planning and layout of Fort Lewis, and pedestrian paths and bicycle trails are severely lacking.

The Community Center does not function as a single, integrated area because:

- All buildings are designed as separate entities and are spread apart from each other.
- There are no cohesive pedestrian connections between the Community Center buildings.
- Each building is designed in a separate architectural style.
- The Community Center is visually displeasing due to the high quantity of un-screened parking areas and numerous roads throughout.

Lighting levels are not consistent throughout the base, fixtures vary greatly in design and efficiency, and electricity lines and power poles mar the image along many streets. A number of roads lack properly defined edges, and cars are allowed to park randomly (F-1-H).

There is no clear hierarchy of streets, and the Garrison Area and administrative areas are difficult to locate from the main gates. Recreation and open spaces need further consideration. The juxtaposition of incompatible land uses and functions such as family housing and motor pools is a major liability. Housing is a problem where it is located too close to I-5 or other major traffic arteries or industrial or motor pool areas. A profusion of different size and style of signs is a post-wide problem which adds to the visual confusion (Fig. F-1-J).



Fig F-1-G



Fig F-1-H

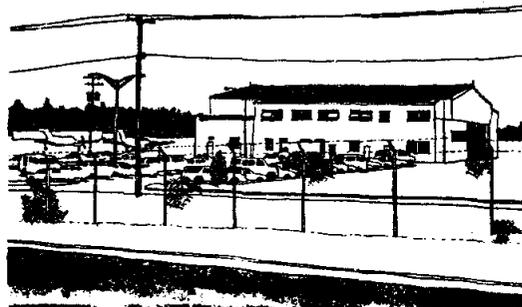


Fig F-1-I



Fig F-1-J



Fig F-1-K



Fig F-1-L



Fig F-1-M

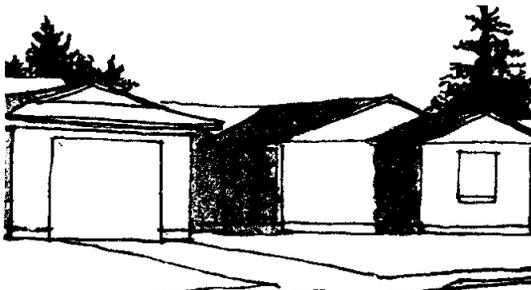


Fig F-1-N

Architectural Visual Assets

Fort Lewis's old Garrison Area contains many high quality, permanent, brick three-story buildings of the Georgian Colonial Revival style (F-1-K). These buildings exhibit the use of careful detailing, symmetry, formal character, well-defined entrances, numerous windows and good use of texture and color. The Main Post Chapel, an example of the Lombardy Romanesque Revival Style, and the Old Liberty Main Gate, an example of the Frontier Fort Style and the Cobblestone Masonry Style, are both quality structures which impart a sense of permanence to the Post (F-1-M). The Broadmoor and Greenwood Housing areas utilize similar quality brick and wood in one and two-story buildings and also display careful attention to details (F-1-L). The one-story Motor Pool Buildings of this era continued the same architectural theme and use of materials.

There are a few well-proportioned, well-maintained World War II vintage wood frame one and two-story buildings used for administrative, commercial and other purposes. They are characterized by gable roofs, white-painted wood siding, dark trim, numerous windows and raised entries and foundations.

The Library and Officers' Club exhibit the positive characteristics of quality materials, permanent appearance and defined entrances.

Evergreen Housing exemplifies a superior contemporary residential design style with stucco walls, gable roofs and heavy wood trim (Fig. F-1-N).

Architectural Visual Liabilities

The other buildings on the installation detract from the image of Fort Lewis because their roof pitch, siding material, scale, massing, fenestration, undefined entrances and bulky masses are not compatible with the buildings of noteworthy historical architecture (F-1-P) (F-1-R).

Variations in quality of maintenance also detract from the appearance of these other buildings (F-1-O) (F-1-Q).

The main architectural visual liability is contextual. Due to the close proximity of buildings such as the Library, Officer's Club and the Guest House to the historic Headquarters Area, these buildings need to have a more formal character. Although each building may be judged individually, it is important to consider their overall contextual statement in terms of the entire Post.

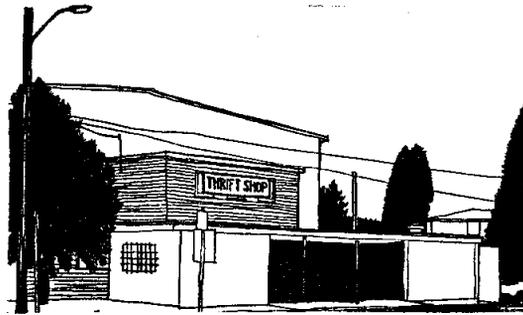


Fig F-1-O



Fig F-1-P



Fig F-1-Q

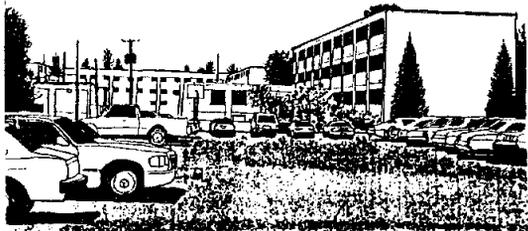


Fig F-1-R



Fig F-1-S



Fig F-1-T



Fig F-1-U



Fig F-1-V

Landscape Visual Assets

The original vegetation of Fort Lewis predominates visually as the biggest landscape asset, closely followed by the planted portions of the old Garrison Area and the 91st Division Monument (F-1-S) (F-1-T). Two small park-like areas which add charm are located at the stone Old Liberty Main Gate (Memorial Gardens) and the Community Center Cafeteria. The Arboretum north of DuPont Gate has marginal visual appeal.

Recreational and residential areas along American Lake have been developed without spoiling the existing landscaping. Miller Woods offers nearly unspoiled natural beauty also.

Well-maintained landscaped areas have an excellent visual appeal, as is evident in the Garrison Area.

Items such as variety of plant species, deciduous and evergreen trees, formal and informal arrangements, street trees, earth berms, planting screens, flowering shrubs and plants can be seen at Fort Lewis in individual situations (Fig. F-1-U) (Fig. F-1-V).

Landscape Visual Liabilities

The problem of lack of consistency of use of these assets is widespread. The unrestrained clearing of all developed land for the last 45 years has resulted in a harsh, barren landscape in most of the built areas of the installation (F-1-W) (F-1-X) (F-1-Y). Proper maintenance and irrigation frequently are lacking. Many areas have minimum lawns with randomly-placed trees and shrubs located on them (F-1-Z). Foundation plantings vary greatly also. No sense of hierarchy is created through the medium of planting in any area except the Garrison Area

Unfortunately, Fort Lewis shows evidence of the history of landscaping being considered a low priority item which is cut out of many construction contracts.

Certain areas of Fort Lewis show visible evidence of insufficient maintenance, in contrast to the Garrison Area.

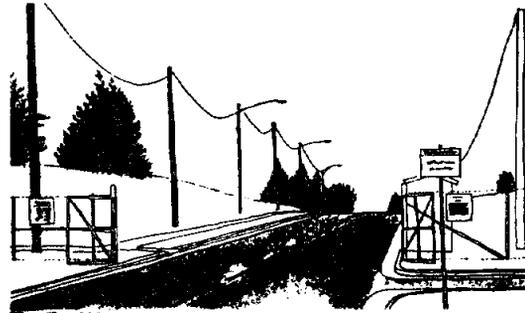


Fig F-1-W

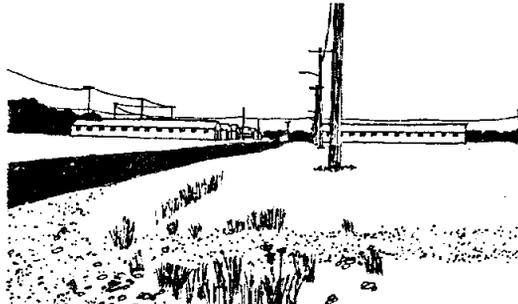


Fig F-1-X



Fig F-1-Y

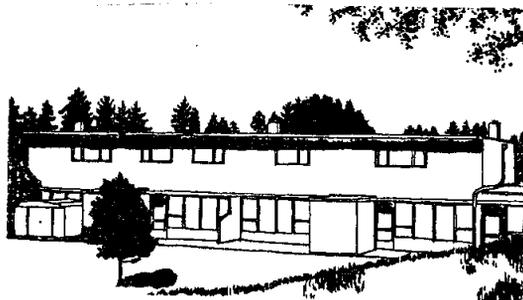


Fig F-1-Z

SECTION D

ZONE DISCUSSION

General

Eight zones were determined based on the separate and distinct function each served.

Zone I Headqtrs/Admin.

- Post Headquarters
- I Corps Headquarters
- 9th Infantry Division Headqtrs.
- Major Installation Administrative Functions
- Main Installation Entrances



Fig F-1-a

Zone II Airfield

- Support Facilities (Hangars, etc)
- Administrative Facilities
- Training Facilities
- Open Space



Fig F-1-b

Zone III Maintenance/Storage/Supply

- Motor Pools
- Logistics Support Centers
- Other Industrial Facilities



Fig F-1-c

Zone IV Troop Housing

- Unaccompanied Enlisted Housing
- Unit Administration/Supply (F-1-d)



Fig F-1-d

Zone V Family Housing

- Detached Housing
- Attached Housing
- Unaccompanied Officer Housing
- Dependent Schools

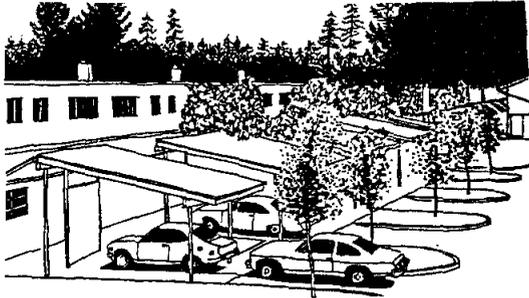


Fig F-1-e

Zone VI Community Facilities

- Retail Outlets
- Indoor Recreational Facilities
- Morale and Welfare Facilities
(Theatres, Child Care Centers Auto Craft Shops, Chapels and Religious Facil, etc)
- Libraries & Banks



Fig F-1-f

Zone VII Medical

- Madigan Army Medical Center
- Dental Clinics

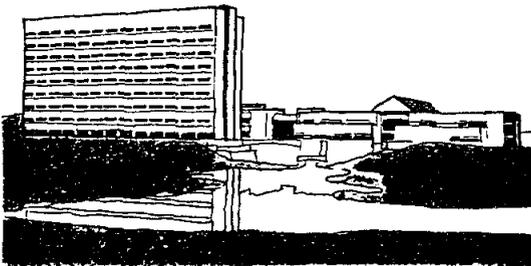


Fig F-1-g

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Zone VIII Open Space

- Natural Areas (forested hills, marshes, etc)
- Developed Areas of Inactive and Active Use



Fig F-1-h

Conclusions

As can be seen by studying the preceding illustrations, each Zone has unique visual and functional characteristics. Therefore, Part Three-Zone Discussion has been developed to address the requirements of each Zone. Chapter 7 contains master plan criteria, Chapter 8 contains site design criteria and landscape guidelines, and Chapter 9 contains specific building design criteria for each Zone.

SECTION E INSTALLATION DESIGN GUIDE GOALS

General Planning Design Comments

A new, comprehensive planning approach which establishes a hierarchical order, well-defined land use zones, clear circulation routes, historic preservation areas and, most importantly, a visually-enhanced environment in which to live and work is urgently needed. The criteria and procedures for siting new roads and buildings should be re-evaluated and the informa-

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tion from the Data Collection Report and Installation Design Guide should be incorporated into the Fort Lewis planning program.

Planning Design Goal

Creating a visual sense of order, strengthening a visitor's first impression of the overall installation and giving it meaningful content, defining a well planned circulation network, screening the less desirable sights, and coordinating the organizational details of site furnishings, lighting and utilities are ideas which, taken together, constitute the Planning Design Goal of this project and which will enhance an individual's comprehension of the Post (Fig. F-1-i).

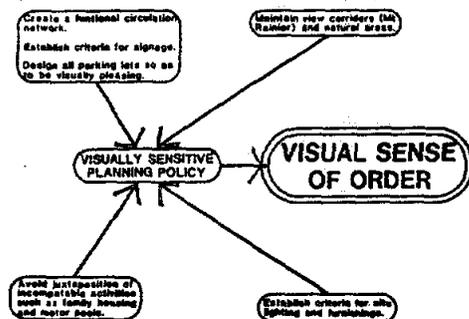


Fig F-1-i

General Architectural Design Comments

It must be recognized that Fort Lewis is a large, permanent installation which deserves to have a quality and style of architecture that is consistent throughout the Post. Instead of exclusively favoring expediency and technological solutions, the choice must be made to create an environment that is both functional and satisfying to the inhabitants.

A new aesthetic statement for successful architecture which combines logic and beauty is required. Logic involves function, structure, economics, environmental and many other aspects of the architectural arts. The concept of considering each building as a separate design entity must end. Within each Zone, all

building design must be integrated into one cohesive style which reflects the region, topography, climate, and buildings of noteworthy historical architecture which provide a sense of heritage.

Architectural Design Goal

The Architectural Design Goal for Fort Lewis is to establish a systematic and consistent approach to the use of materials, scale and color in order to bring into being a logical continuity of design, both historically and functionally, that will result in an overall sense of perceptual unity (Fig. F-1-j).

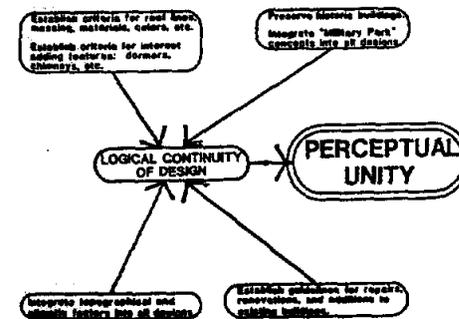


Fig F-1-j

General Landscaping Design Comments

Landscaping can be a significant expense, both in terms of initial capital investment and maintenance. At the same time, a relatively small financial outlay for landscaping improves the livability of residential neighborhoods, enhances the appearance and customer attraction of commercial areas, improves the compatibility of adjacent areas, screens undesirable views, contributes greatly to the image and appeal of the overall installation, and can reduce air and noise pollution. The intent of landscape design guidelines should be to achieve a reasonable balance between controlling expense and the needs of military and civilian personnel to live, work, shop and recreate in pleasant surroundings.

Landscaping Design Goal

The Landscape Design Goal is to return the "green" to Fort Lewis, once known as the Evergreen Post, by preserving and enhancing existing natural landscape, arranging plant masses in relation to the function and prominence of each facility, and using easily maintained materials, thus creating a cohesive postwide landscape design which emphasizes the view of distant Mt Rainier whenever possible (Fig. F-1-k).

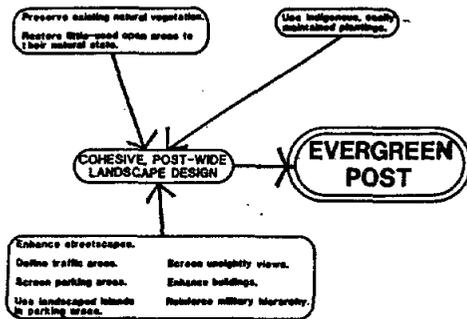


Fig F-1-k

Conclusions

Bold measures must be taken now in the areas of Planning, Architecture and Landscaping if Fort Lewis is to become a visually desirable place to work and to live. These corrective actions will be in keeping with the goals of the installation design guidance provided in the Army Regulation (AR 210-20) and the Installation Design Technical Manual (TM 5-803-5). See the Data Collection Report for additional information; copies are available at the Corps of Engineers' office in Seattle.

This is a critical point in time; it is still possible to return the Fort to its natural state of green.

Planning issues which must be addressed now include balancing livability with operational efficiency. Site Planning must be based on an overall design concept to be expressed in the Master Plan. Correction of vehicular and pedestrian circulation problems, attention to the visual amenities of planning, protection of open space, a coherent approach to siting in-

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dividual buildings and the planned creation of visual zones should be implemented immediately.

Clear design standards for architectural improvements, greater design continuity within each visual Zone and recognition and preservation of historical areas are ideas which are possible.

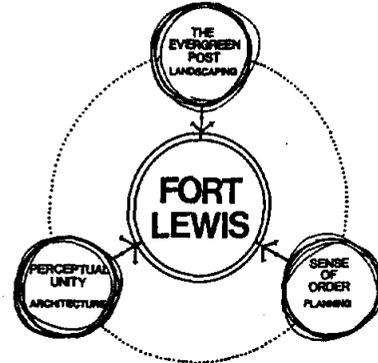


Fig F-1-l

The use of landscaping in a "zoning-ordinance" approach will screen many existing problems, as well as improve the overall appearance and livability of the Post. This would be a cost-effective approach since it costs far less to add planting than it does to remove and replace ugly buildings. Additional landscaping should be added around the new buildings which have recently been completed and which are still under construction so that they become positive additions to the Installation's environment (Fig. F-1-l).

SECTION F DESIGN OBJECTIVES

Planning Objectives

a. Recognize the overwhelmingly similar comments of inhabitants of the Installation about their human experience of the present landscape and built environment, and pursue a program which emphasizes and expands upon the positive aspects of the Post.

b. Acknowledge the eight Zones which present-

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ly exist and work to solve the problems of incompatibility of adjacent land uses.

c. Create unified areas within each Zone to enhance an individual's experience of it.

d. Competently establish an overall framework and corrective measures for the entire post, working to solve the major problems first, in conjunction with maintaining complete and up-to-date records.

e. Implement a well-planned circulation network which reflects the visual hierarchy of roads and find parking solutions which are not visually detrimental.

f. Employ screening methods to separate incompatible areas, thus improving vistas.

g. Establish a comprehensive post-wide network of jogging paths, bicycle trails and pedestrian walkways.

h. Determine a uniform system of signage for buildings, roads and destinations.

i. Unify lighting design of entire Post.

j. Provide site furnishings and outdoor living spaces compatible with the climate.

k. Use underground utility lines where possible to reduce visual clutter; screen or move the others.

Architectural Objectives

a. Use a consistent, resourceful design approach throughout the Installation.

b. Develop a vernacular style of architecture which reflects the Northwest Region and uses indigenous resources.

c. Provide for the emotional, as well as physical comforts of the occupants in creating a habitable atmosphere.

d. Incorporate the natural characteristics of the topography of each specific site into the design

of each individual building so that it is harmonious with nature.

e. Develop architectural designs which function efficiently at critical seasonal points, consider the effects of macroclimate, provide proper levels of thermal comfort throughout all seasons and include allowing natural light and ventilation to penetrate the building where appropriate.

f. Relate the current designs visually to the best of the historically important buildings on the Post.

g. Integrate the Military Park Design Theme concepts so that a sense of order and hierarchy prevail.

h. Establish and use a criteria for the basic components of a building such as use of material, massing, roof lines and use of color and texture to arrive at compatible designs.

i. Utilize designs which consider availability of local materials and labor which are energy-conserving and which keep costs within reason.

j. Maintain a thorough maintenance policy for all occupied buildings.

Landscaping Objectives

a. Enhance the streetscapes along the installation's rights-of-way, with an emphasis on trees.

b. Define and separate vehicular and pedestrian traffic areas.

c. Screen the appearance of all parking areas from rights-of-way and adjacent uses.

d. Mitigate the visual harshness within parking areas.

e. Screen objectionable and higher intensity uses from lower-intensity uses.

f. Enhance the appearance of structures.

SECTION G PROTOTYPE PRESENTATIONS

General

The five Prototype areas were chosen to illustrate the application of the design principles in the IDG. Specifically, Part Two contains the General Design Guidelines and Part Three outlines the Specific Design Guidelines which were applied to each Prototype example.

These particular areas were selected by the A/E contractor because they were typical of many facility areas on the Installation, yet each has specific, identifiable problems. Further-

more, when these corrective actions are implemented, they will have an enormous positive impact on the appearance and morale of Fort Lewis. These Prototypes were discussed and approved by the DEH at the time of the Data Collection Report submittal (Map M-1-B). Each area is shown as follows:

- Prototype 1 - Garrison Area
- Prototype 2 - Community Center
- Prototype 3 - North Fort Troop Complex
- Prototype 4 - Division Area Troop Complex
- Prototype 5 - Logistics Center

Fort Lewis DEH has provided their main focus of problem identification; their input has been included in the following manner:

- D = Design
- P = Planning
- P&D = Planning & Design



Map M-1-B

**Prototype 1
Garrison Area
Zones I & IV**

Garrison Area Problems

Master Planning

- A. Inefficient, chaotic, unscreened parking areas (both on and off street) almost devoid of plantings. (High Priority) D
- B. Proposed route of east-west cross post arterial will split planned administrative complex. (High Priority) P
- C. High number of curbcuts on major streets disrupts traffic flow and increases risk of accidents. (Medium Priority) P & D
- D. Lack of road hierarchy, especially in family housing area, results in confusing, unsafe circulation patterns. (Medium Priority) D
- E. Lack of outdoor pedestrian amenities such as lunchtime seating areas. (Low Priority) D

Site Design

- F. Unattractive, informal view from front of Post/I Corps Headquarters Building. (High Priority) D
 - G. Asymmetrical, off-center school building and unscreened parking lot provide unsatisfactory closure to parade ground and detract from otherwise exceptional view of Mount Rainier. (High Priority - Landscape Solution) D
 - H. Severe visual and functional conflict between adjacent motor pools, shops and family housing. (High Priority - Landscape Solution) P
 - I. Major street is not screened from family housing units creating visual, noise and safety problems. (High Priority - Landscape Solution) D
 - J. Unscreened views of unsightly shops and motor pool areas. (Med Prior - Landscape Solution) P
 - K. Unsightly, unscreened service areas. (Medium Priority - Landscape Solution) D
 - L. Parking areas not screened from adjacent family housing. Access to parking also is along residential streets. (Low Priority - Landscape Solution) P & D
- Building Design**
- M. Unattractive and functionally obsolete temporary buildings detract from appearance of the facilities. (High Priority) P

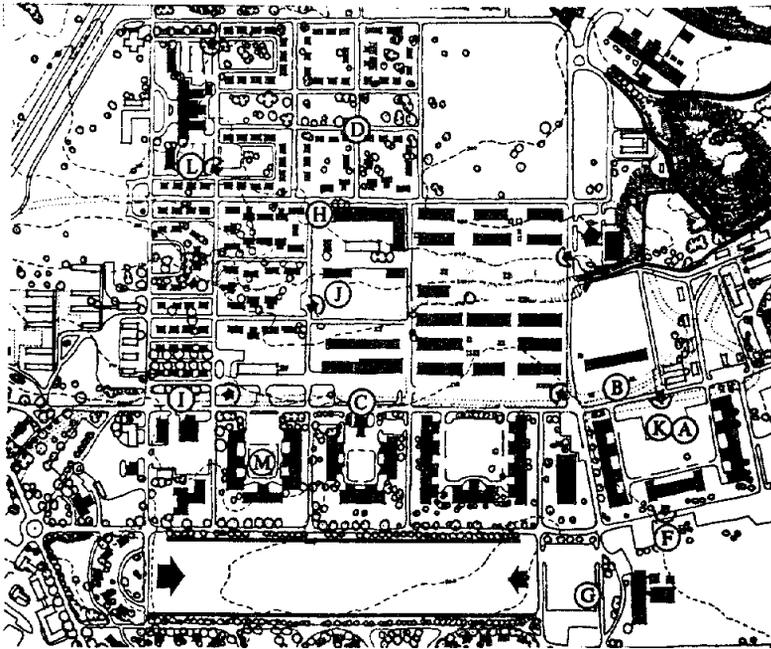
Garrison Area Solutions

Master Planning

- A. Redesigned parking areas provide proper number of spaces, a clear and convenient circulation pattern and planted islands with trees for scale, shade and visual relief. (High Priority) D
- B. Rerouted arterial separates administrative complex from family housing and MSA areas. (High Priority) P
- C. Intersections on arterial limited to those necessary to access adjacent activities and cross streets. (500 foot minimum between intersections) (Medium Priority) P & D
- D. Creation of cul-de-sacs and loop roads instills sense of hierarchy leading to safer, more pleasing neighborhood streets. (Medium Priority) P
- E. Landscaped and furnished pedestrian areas, separated from parking, provided around buildings (Low Priority) D

Site Design

- F. Relocation of parking and formal landscaping provide a dignified approach to, and view from, the headquarters building. (High Priority) D
 - G. Relocation of parking lot and screening of school building with closely spaced evergreen trees provide a proper closure to parade ground and emphasize view of Mount Rainier. (High Priority - Landscape Solution) D
 - H. Severe visual and functional conflict between adjacent motor pools, shops and family housing. (High Priority - Landscape Solution) P
 - I. Earth berm and heavy evergreen landscaping provide visual, sonic and safety barrier. (High Priority - Landscape Solution) D
 - J. Relocation of shops and motor pools eliminates problem. (Med Prior - Lands Sol) P
 - K. Properly screened service areas incorporated into each parking area do not detract from the facilities. (Med Prior - Lands Sol) D
 - L. Earth berm and heavy evergreen landscaping provide needed separation and rerouted primary access pulls traffic away from residential streets. (Low Priority - Landscape Solution) P & D
- Building Design**
- M. Temporary buildings are removed to allow for parking, landscaping and/or new structures. (High Priority) P



- Legend**
- Major view
 - ✱ Minor view
 - View to be screened
 - Visual edge
 - - - Proposed construction

Site Analysis

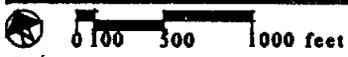


Fig F-1-m

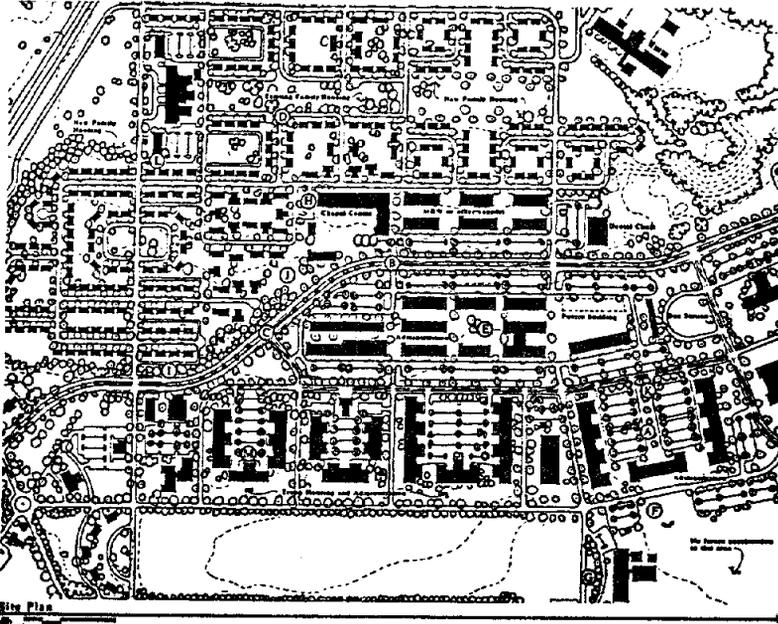


Fig F-1-n

**Prototype 2 -
Community Center
Zones VI & VIII**

Community Center Problems

Master Planning

- A. Proposed expansion of parking lot at cafeteria would destroy several mature trees and shrubs in the most pleasant location in the Community Center. (High Priority) P
- B. Proposed location of CIDC/Provost Marshal complex will involve unnecessary clearing of very nice reforested area. (High Priority) P
- C. Overhead utilities along major circulation routes present cluttered and unkempt appearance. (High Priority) D
- D. Over-abundance of uncoordinated driveway intersections is visually distracting and unsafe. (Medium Priority) P & D
- E. Pedestrian/bicycle circulation routes poorly defined or non-existent. (Low Priority) p 7 d

Site Design

- F. Expansive, barren parking lots dominate the visual environment presenting unattractive views from well-travelled roads. (High Priority - Landscaping Solution) D & P
- G. Signage is inconsistent and poorly designed and, therefore, ineffective and confusing. (Medium Priority) D
- H. Loading dock areas can be seen from adjacent land uses and roads. (Medium Priority - Landscaping Solution) D
- I. Inconsistent parking lot, pedestrian-way and building lighting does not provide adequate, uniform lighting for a safe and visually pleasing evening environment. (Low Priority) D
- J. Adverse impact made by hangar size and location. (Low Priority - Landscaping Solution) D

Building Design

- K. Building frontages and other areas lack definition as pedestrians space and have uncoordinated street furniture or none at all. (High Priority) D
- L. Poorly maintained and obsolete temporary buildings detract from overall community center image. (High Priority) P
- M. Post Exchange Mall lacks well defined entries. (Medium Priority) D

Community Center Solutions

Master Planning

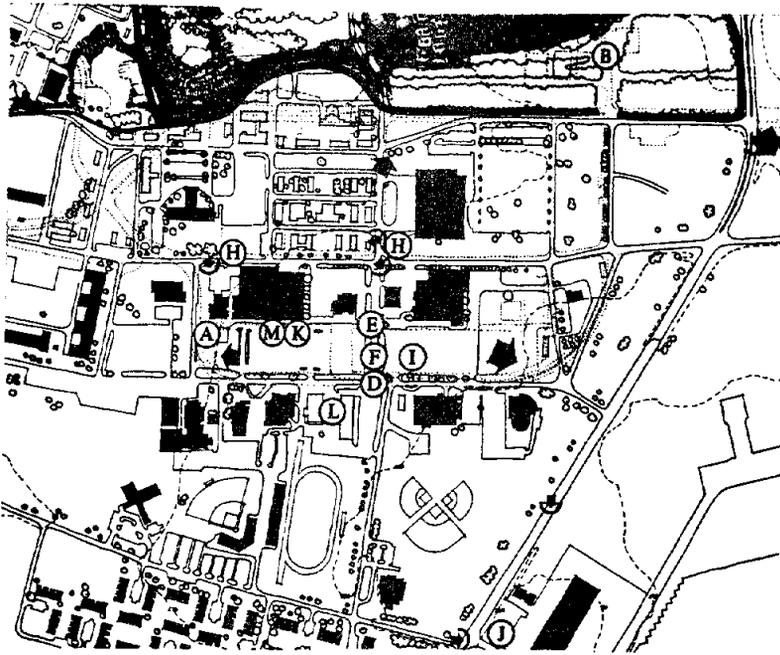
- A. Mature, well developed green space should be preserved. (High Priority) P
- B. Relocated CIDC/Provost Marshal complex site requires no clearing of trees and takes advantage of existing utilities. (High Priority) P
- C. Overhead utilities relocated underground or along service road only. (High Priority) D
- D. Number of curb cuts is reduced and locations are coordinated. (Medium Priority) P & D
- E. Cross-Community Center pedestrian and bicycle routes are provided and appropriately marked. (Low Priority) P & D

Site Design

- F. Redesigned parking lots include earth berm screens at roads and drives and planting islands to break the large expanses of paving and to provide scale and shade. Also included are street trees along major roads. (High Priority - Landscaping Solution) D & P
- G. consistent well designed signage eliminates confusion and enhances the visual environment. (Medium Priority) D
- H. Loading dock areas are screened and/or fenced. (medium Priority - Landscaping Solution) D
- I. Coordinated lighting providing appropriate levels of illumination for various functions helps make the Community Center safe and pleasant at night. (Low Priority) D
- J. Rear of hanger area screened from view from arterial. (Low Priority - Landscape Solution) D

Building Design

- K. Plantings and coordinated pedestrian furnishings and other amenities define the pedestrian areas and make them attractive "people areas." (High Priority) D
- L. Temporary buildings cleared to make room for needed, well designed permanent facilities. (High Priority) P
- M. Walk in front of PX Mall is enlarged into a small plaza with special paving and landscaping to demarcate entries. (Medium Priority) D



Legend

- ➔ Major view
- - - - - Minor view
- ➔ View to be screened
- Visual edge
- - - - - Proposed construction

Site Analysis

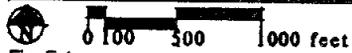


Fig F-1-o

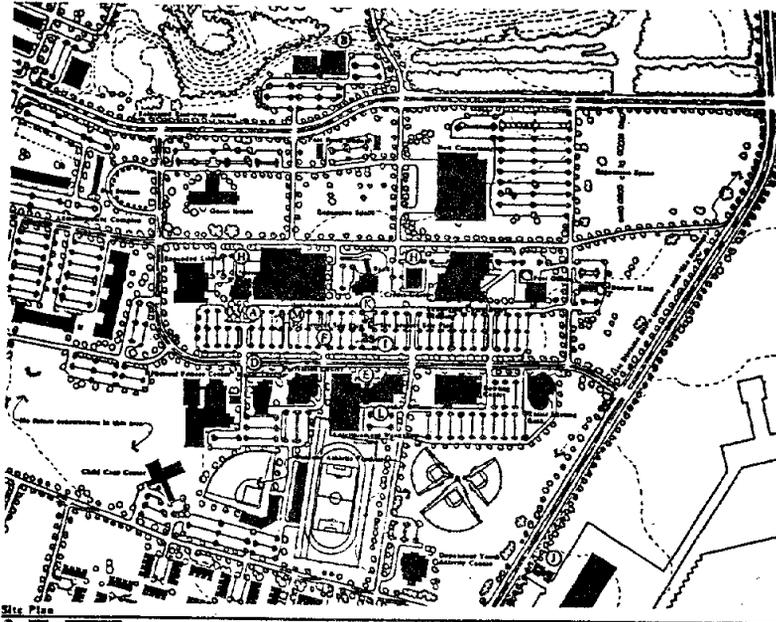


Fig F-1-p

**Prototype 3 -
North Fort Troop Complex
Zones I, III, IV, VI & VIII**

North Fort Problems

Master Planning

- A. Lack of road hierarchy leads to confusion. (High Priority) P & D
- B. Proposed sites for the brigade headquarters, battalion headquarters and company support and administration buildings have little functional and no aesthetic relationship with each other and will not lead to a complex which fulfills the directives of the approved Military Park Theme. (High Priority) P
- C. Major ceremonial open space is so large that it can not function properly and has no sense of "place." (Medium Priority) P
- D. Proposed sites for various Community Center and other troop and family support activities are not related to one another and will not provide a cohesive, easily used support area. (Medium Priority) P
- E. Overhead utilities look cluttered and unkempt. (Medium Priority) D
- F. Lack of any pedestrian or bicycle circulation system and related amenities. (Medium Priority) P & D

Site Design

- G. Parking areas in general are poorly defined and laid out, devoid of plantings and present a poor visual image. (High Priority - Landscaping Solution) P & D
- H. Scale of overall complex is overwhelming with little definition of different unit areas, etc. (High Priority - Landscaping Solution) P & D
- I. Major entry to North Fort area has no sense of "arrival" and presents a large area of parked cars and gravel lots. (High Priority - Landscaping Solution) P & D
- J. Vehicle maintenance areas are not screened from adjacent roads and activities. (High Priority) D
- K. Signage is not consistent or clear. (Medium Priority) D

Building Design

- L. Poor maintenance of many temporary buildings presents a poor image of military life. (Medium Priority) P

North Fort Solutions

Master Planning

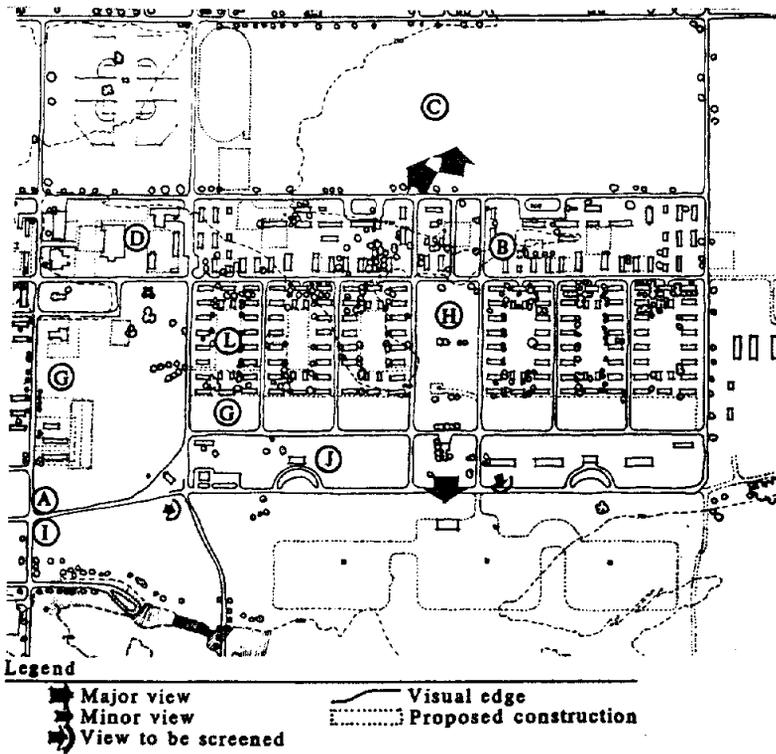
- A. Institution of road hierarchy provides efficient, safe and straightforward circulation. (High Priority) P&D
- B. Siting of brigade and battalion headquarters and company service and administration buildings according to the principles of the Military Park Theme provides a formal, disciplined setting which reinforces their mission. (High Priority) P
- C. New facilities sited in part of existing parade ground provide room for more appropriately-sized open space between barracks and administrative structures (1900 FT max). (Medium Priority) P
- D. Consolidation of Community Center and related facilities encourages multiple usage and shared parking. (Medium Priority) P
- E. Overhead utilities relocated underground in conjunction with new construction. (Medium Priority) D
- F. Provision of convenient pedestrian and bicycle circulation and related amenities encourages safe and pleasant non-vehicular circulation. (Medium Priority) P&D

Site Design

- G. Parking has been consolidated and provided with planted islands and berm screening. (High Priority - Landscaping Solution) P&D
- H. Improvements to landscaping and road hierarchy and construction of new buildings helps separate different units and functions and to bring scale down to an appropriate level. (High Priority - Landscaping Solution) P&D
- I. Landscaping and upgraded or relocated parking lots give positive first impression. (High Priority - Landscaping Solution) P&D
- J. Screening provided for vehicle maintenance areas conveniently sited near troop housing. (High Priority) D
- K. Consistent, well designed signage provided throughout. (Medium Priority) D

Building Design

- L. Removal of unneeded buildings and upgrading of remaining barracks improves visual image. (Medium Priority) P



Site Analysis

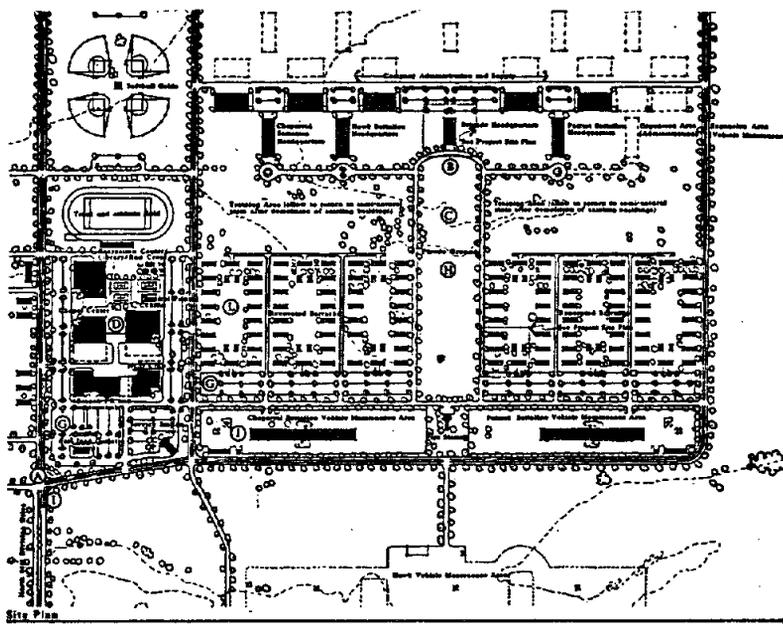
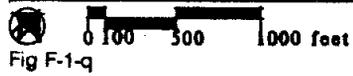


Fig F-1-r

**Prototype 4 -
Division Area Troop
Housing/Admin
Zones I & IV**

Division Area Problems

Master Planning

- A. Proposed site of vehicle maintenance area is in heavily forested and hilly terrain. (High Priority) P
- B. Overhead utilities are cluttered and unsightly. (Medium Priority) D

Site Design D

- C. Unscreened, poorly defined parking. (High Priority) D
- D. Vehicle maintenance areas are unscreened from adjacent roads and buildings. (High Priority) D
- E. Proposed layout of division headquarters complex does not take advantage of its site and reinforce the importance of the building's use. (High Priority) P
- F. Signage is poorly designed and inconsistent. (Medium Priority) D
- G. Rear of hanger area unscreened from housing and major street. (Low Priority) D

Building Design

- H. Buildings, in general, have bleak, industrial looking facades, poorly defined entries and very little architectural character expressive of military life. (High Priority) D
- I. Support activities area has no identity of its own. (Medium Priority) D

Division Area Solutions

Master Planning

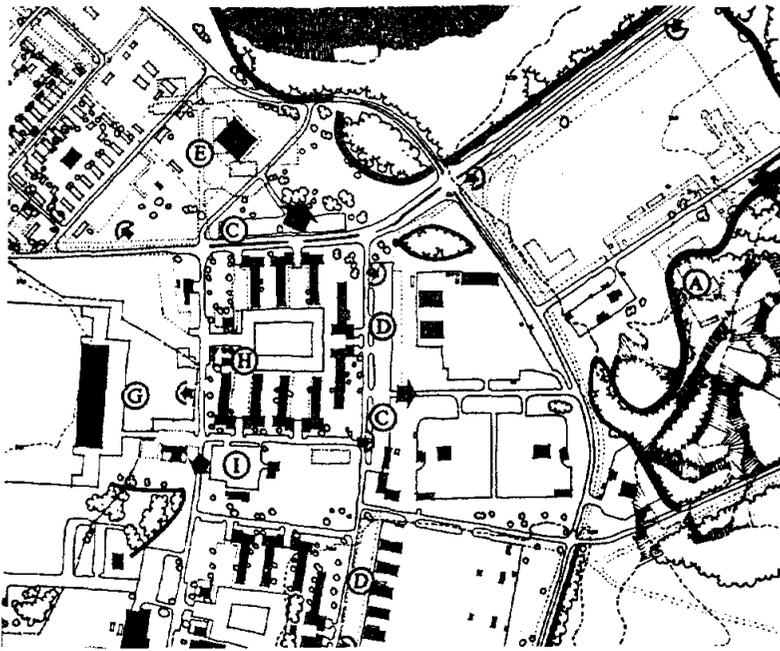
- A. Siting of vehicle maintenance area should be carefully worked out to minimize environmental impact. (High Priority) P
- B. Relocation of overhead utilities underground or along 3rd and 4th Division Drives (not on 2nd Division Drive) makes a more attractive streetscape. (Medium Priority) D

Site Design

- C. Redesigned parking lots are more efficient and are provided with planted islands and earth berm screens. (High Priority) D
- D. Earth berming and evergreen trees are used to screen vehicle maintenance areas from streets and troop housing. (High Priority) D
- E. Redesigned division headquarters site uses Military Park Theme to provide appropriate facilities for an important area. (High Priority) P
- F. Consistent well designed signage used. (Medium Priority) D
- G. Rear of hanger screened from views from cross-post arterial and division area housing. (Low Priority) D

Building Design

- H. Attractive, consistent repainting of buildings (including company logos on windowless ends), addition of entry elements and other architectural treatments improves the overall visual environment. (High Priority) D
- I. Landscaping and furnished pedestrian areas reinforce supportive nature of these facilities and make them more attractive to users. (Medium Priority) D



Legend

- Major view
- Minor view
- View to be screened
- Visual edge
- Proposed construction

Site Analysis



Fig F-1-s

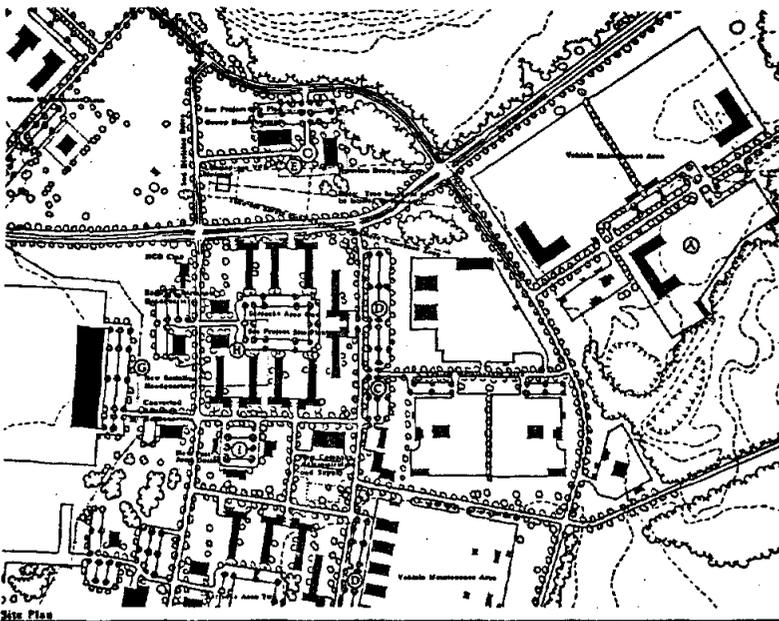


Fig F-1-t

**Prototype 5 -
Logistics Center
Zones I & III**

Logistics Center Problems

Master Planning

- A. Lack of road hierarchy leads to directional confusion and unsafe circulation. (High Priority) P&D
- B. Proposed siting of Army Reserve Center will involve significant tree removal and also does not take advantage of the site. (High Priority) P
- C. Overabundance of gravel roads and parking areas gives unmaintained appearance. (Medium Priority) P
- D. Overhead utilities are visually unpleasing. (Low Priority) D

Site Design

- E. Unscreened and poorly defined parking presents an overwhelming, cluttered appearance. (High Priority) D
- F. Parking for vehicles awaiting repair is similarly unattractive. (High Priority) D
- G. Lack of landscaping gives Logistics Center a bleak appearance overall. (High Priority) D
- H. Outdoor spaces for workers and pedestrian circulation routes are not provided. (Medium Priority) D
- I. Inconsistent signage is ineffective and displeasing. (Medium Priority) D

Building Design

- J. Unattractive, obsolete temporary buildings distract from image. (Medium Priority) P
- K. Permanent buildings have generally poor maintenance and are built in various architectural styles. (Medium Priority) D

Logistics Center Solutions

Master Planning

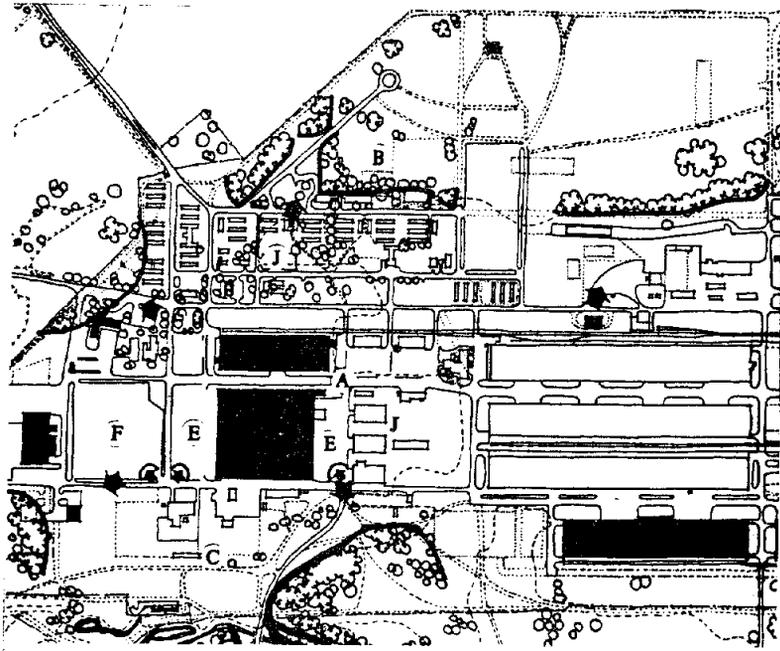
- A. Institution of hierarchical road system and reworked intersections helps direct traffic to insure safety and eliminate confusion. (High Priority) P&D
- B. Resiting of Army Reserve Center along guidelines of Military Park Theme gives administration building needed emphasis. (High Priority) P
- C. Unneeded gravel roads and other bare areas are reclaimed as green areas. (Medium Priority) P
- D. Overhead utilities are relocated underground or away from office buildings and major traffic routes. (Low Priority) D

Site Design

- E. Redesigned parking areas provide earth berm screening and landscaped islands. (High Priority) D
- F. Parking for vehicles to be repaired is improved with plantings yet left visible for security. (High Priority) D
- G. Increased low-maintenance landscaping "greens-up" Logistics Center to provide more pleasing visual environment and human scale. (High Priority) D
- H. Outdoor break spaces and pedestrian paths are provided to meet the needs of workers and visitors. (Medium Priority) P&D
- I. Consistent, well designed signage eliminates clutter and confusion. (Medium Priority) D

Building Design

- J. Unneeded buildings are removed and those kept are upgraded. (Medium Priority) P
- K. Maintenance on all buildings is improved, entries are emphasized, and buildings are architecturally unified whenever possible. (Medium Priority) D



Site Analysis

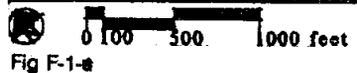
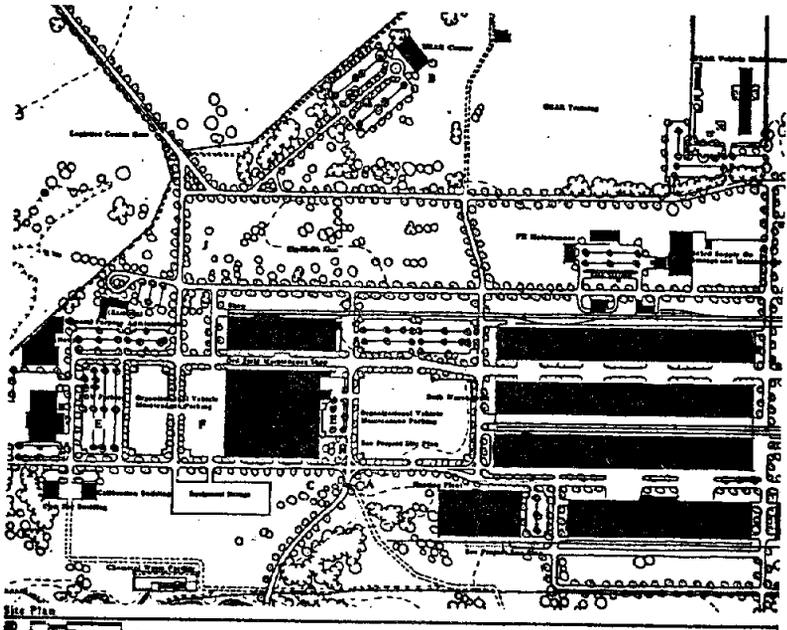


Fig F-1-a



Implementation Summary

Design guidance for visual improvements must be balanced against fiscal capabilities. Priorities have been established within each Prototype Area. A balance must be achieved between the cost of the improvement and the amount of positive visual impact it will generate. The Installation Design Guide should be closely followed by both the A/E contractor and government personnel. It is recommended that there be one designated member of DEH who is placed in charge of design review and coordination, and that a design review team be developed for support.