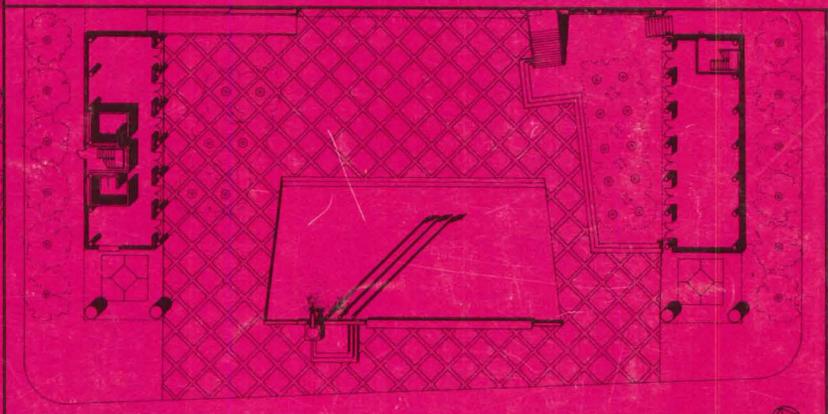
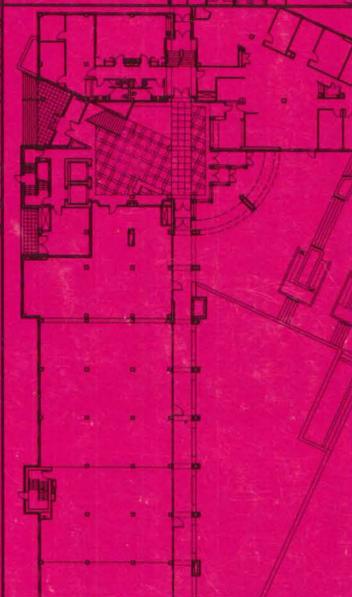
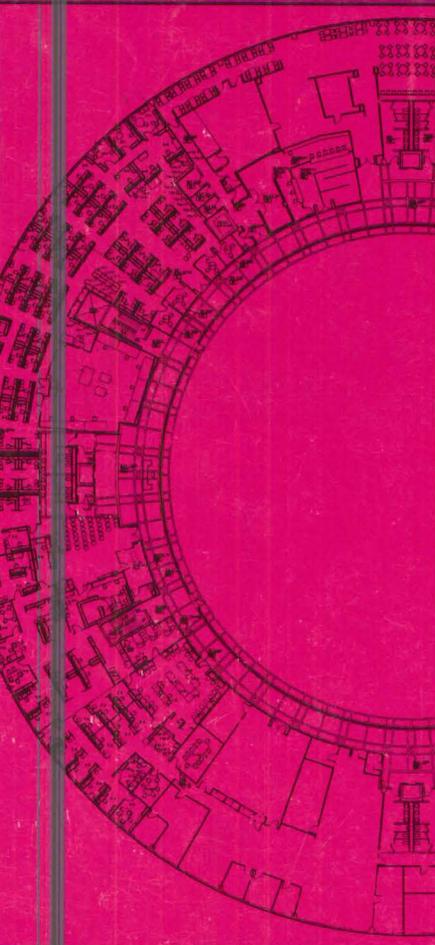
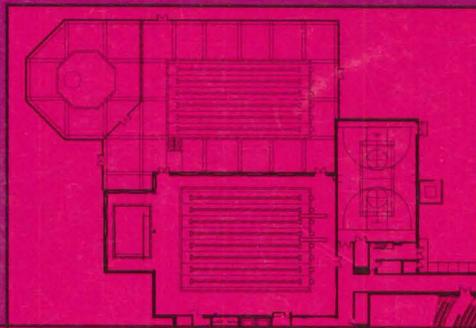
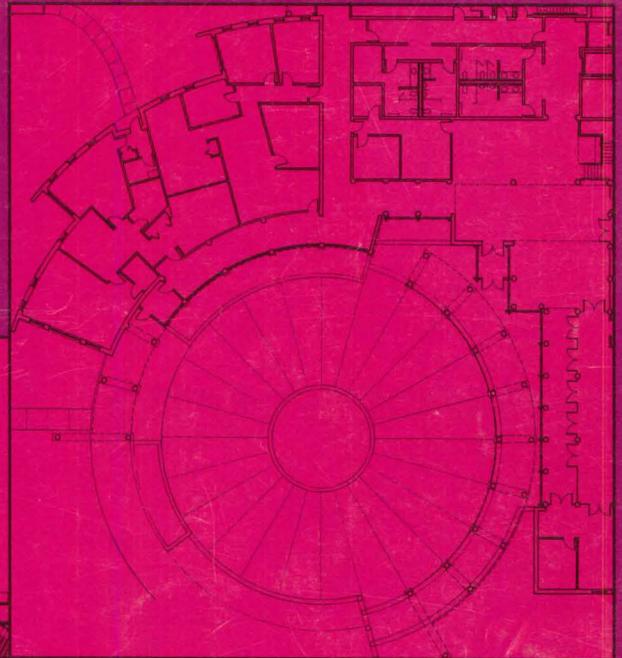


P A

PROGRESSIVE
ARCHITECTURE



Local Government Facilities

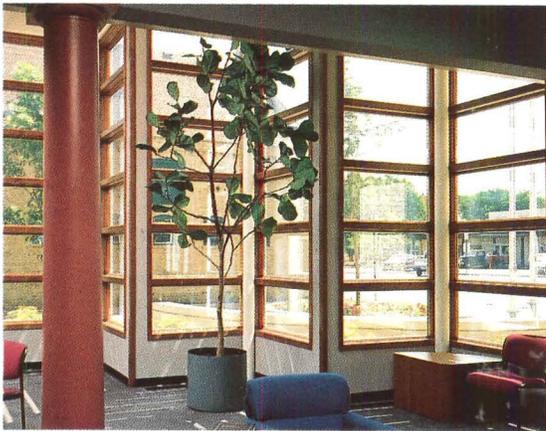
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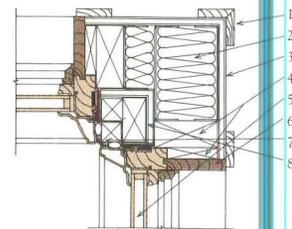
And fenestration? They used the Andersen CADD-I® software program to explore options. “Andersen® windows were the logical choice,” said architect Jon Thorstenson. “Their wood interiors were historically correct and you don’t have to maintain their vinyl exteriors.”



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DESIGN	HICKEY,
ARCHITECT:	THORSTENSON,
JOHN WEIDT.	GROVER, LTD.
THE WEIDT	EDINA, MN.
GROUP.	
CHASKA, MN.	

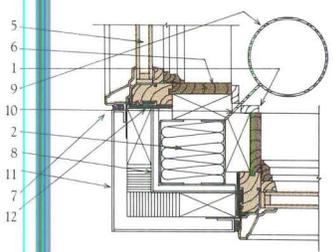


INSIDE CORNER DETAIL

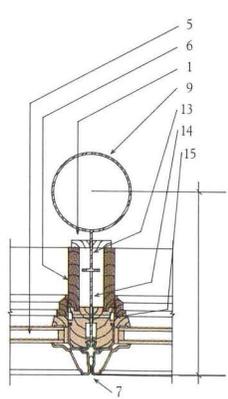
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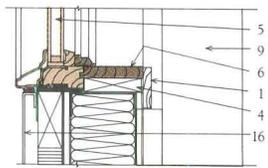


OUTSIDE CORNER DETAIL



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8. SHEATHING
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10. STEEL PLATE WELDED TO METAL STUDS
11. METAL PANEL
12. INSULATION TYPICAL
13. STEEL PLATE W/T WELDED TO COLUMN
14. STEEL PLATE W/SLOTTED HOLES WELDED TO 'T'
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16. METAL PANEL/METAL STUD WALL



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In this, the third issue of P/A Plans, we had originally intended to cover only municipal office facilities, but in view of the amount of interest we saw in county, mixed-use, fire, and police buildings and annexes, we broadened our scope. These plans run the gamut from whole town centers to additions to existing buildings, from a recreation facility to city halls. Unlike the previous subjects of P/A Plans, these structures do not easily divide into neat categories, although we have placed them in four rough use groups; some may fit into several of these slots. The groups are Combined-Use, Justice, Public Safety, and Miscellaneous Facilities, Courthouses, and City or County Buildings. By far the largest sub-group represented here serves justice and public safety functions.

This is the second issue of this supplement to make use of the architect's own statement to describe the genesis of the design; some had to be edited to the length that would fit into the layout, but we feel the content remained intact. We regret that there were some submissions we couldn't use, for various reasons. Also as always, some material followed the guidelines we spelled out in the introduction to the August issue of Plans, and in the ad we ran in November, but some unfortunately didn't. This requires us to call back for the exact things we need.

For future reference these are:

1. Clear, unlabeled, black and white floor plan PMTs (or K-5s, stats, whatever you know them by) with graphic scales and north arrows. Room names can be supplied on an accompanying photocopy.
2. Two or three clear photos, in any form, of building, model, or rendering. It is also helpful to have identification of the direction from which the photo is taken.
3. Data as shown in this issue, to include:
 - Project name and location;
 - Architect's name and location (with credits for team);
 - Client's name;
 - Brief program description;
 - Building area (net and gross);
 - Cost per gross square foot, and year of construction;
 - Brief major materials list;
 - List of consultants;
 - Whether project was CAD-developed.
4. A brief architect's statement about the project (see this issue for length).

Any item left out may require that our staff call back for it, if time allows.

Our next issue (August) of PA Plans will concentrate on long term care facilities, and will include housing in projects in which care is an integral part. The deadline for receipt of material for the upcoming supplement is April 30, 1993.

We continue to get approving feedback from these supplementary issues, and would welcome any from our readers. We appreciate your input, and your interest. **Jim Murphy**

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Building Owner: Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. *Consultant/Engineer:* Gordon H. Smith Corporation.
Architects: Costas-Kondylis Architects P.C. *Construction Manager:* Lehrer, McGovern, Bovis, Inc. *Product:* Custom Windows.



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Municipal Buildings: A Statistical Overview.

Although the construction of municipal buildings is on the increase, The Municipal Year Book shows areas of strength and weakness.

Every year, the International City/County Management Association (ICMA), based in Washington D.C., surveys its membership and publishes a largely statistical portrait of municipal governments in the U.S. In the most recent yearbook, Douglas H. Shumavon of Miami University in Ohio, summarizes an ICMA-sponsored survey on local government financing of infrastructure, including public buildings and parks. Another section of the yearbook contains statistical information on capital improvements for police and fire departments. The following report culls out some of the most relevant data.

Evidence of the amount of municipal construction comes out clearly in the ICMA survey. Over 66 percent of all municipalities have formal capital improvement programs under way. Moreover, the work seems fairly evenly spread among all regions of the country and within urban, suburban, and rural communities. The only real difference emerges in the size of municipalities. The large cities, with between 500,000 and 1 million people, are the most likely (94 per-

cent), and the smallest municipalities, with between 10,000 and 25,000 people, are least likely (58 percent) to have projects under way.

As Professor Shumavon notes, there is also considerable consistency in how municipalities finance public buildings. "Financing options for public buildings, schools, streets, traffic control, and public transit tend toward general revenues based on property taxes or G.O. (general obligation) bonds — financing that attributes costs to the community rather than to individuals." Thus, while local governments are increasingly charging fees to developers or users of public facilities, such as golf courses or swimming pools, to help defray some of the capital costs, the financing of public buildings is still generally shared by the entire community through general revenues.

That does not mean that the financing of public buildings is trouble free. For example, the ICMA survey showed that a number of municipalities have had to postpone issuing general obligation bonds, which can put the construction of needed public facilities on indefinite hold. General obligation bonds are paid back through local taxes, and as many as 34 percent of the municipalities responding to the survey

cited voter disapproval as a reason for postponing bond issues. This problem seems particularly acute in the Pacific Coast states, where almost 53 percent of the municipalities have postponed bond issues for this reason. This has led local governments in those states to turn to user or developer fees (82 percent) and to accept non-cash donations from developers (76 percent) as ways of financing public facilities. These figures are two to four times higher than in other parts of the country.

Capital expenditures for police stations, according to the 1992 year book, have decreased in many municipalities since 1990. A notable exception are the smallest municipalities, with between 10,000 and 25,000 people, which show a 20 percent increase. Fire stations show a different trend: the largest increase (22 percent) since 1990 in per capita spending for such stations has been in the larger cities, with between 500,000 and 1 million people.

The per capita cost of police and fire stations is greatest in the smallest municipalities (\$4.52 per person for police and \$4.58 per person for fire) and the lowest in cities over 1 million in population (\$2.68 for police and \$1.94 for fire). This shows that there are mini-

mum requirements for these facilities and the equipment they house, regardless of the size of the community, so the per capita cost goes up as the population goes down.

The absolute cost of police and fire stations has also increased. The yearbook, for example, lists the amount of money various municipalities spent in 1992 on capital improvements for police and fire departments: Chicago spent over \$11 million on police and \$3 million on fire; San Diego, almost \$4 million on police and over \$5 million on fire; Cleveland, \$4 million on police and over \$5 million on fire. The list goes on, showing the extent to which municipalities of all sizes and in all locations are investing in public facilities. What effect the new administration's promised investments in cities and infrastructure will have on the construction of public buildings is uncertain. But it is doubtful that investments will decrease and possible that they will substantially increase.

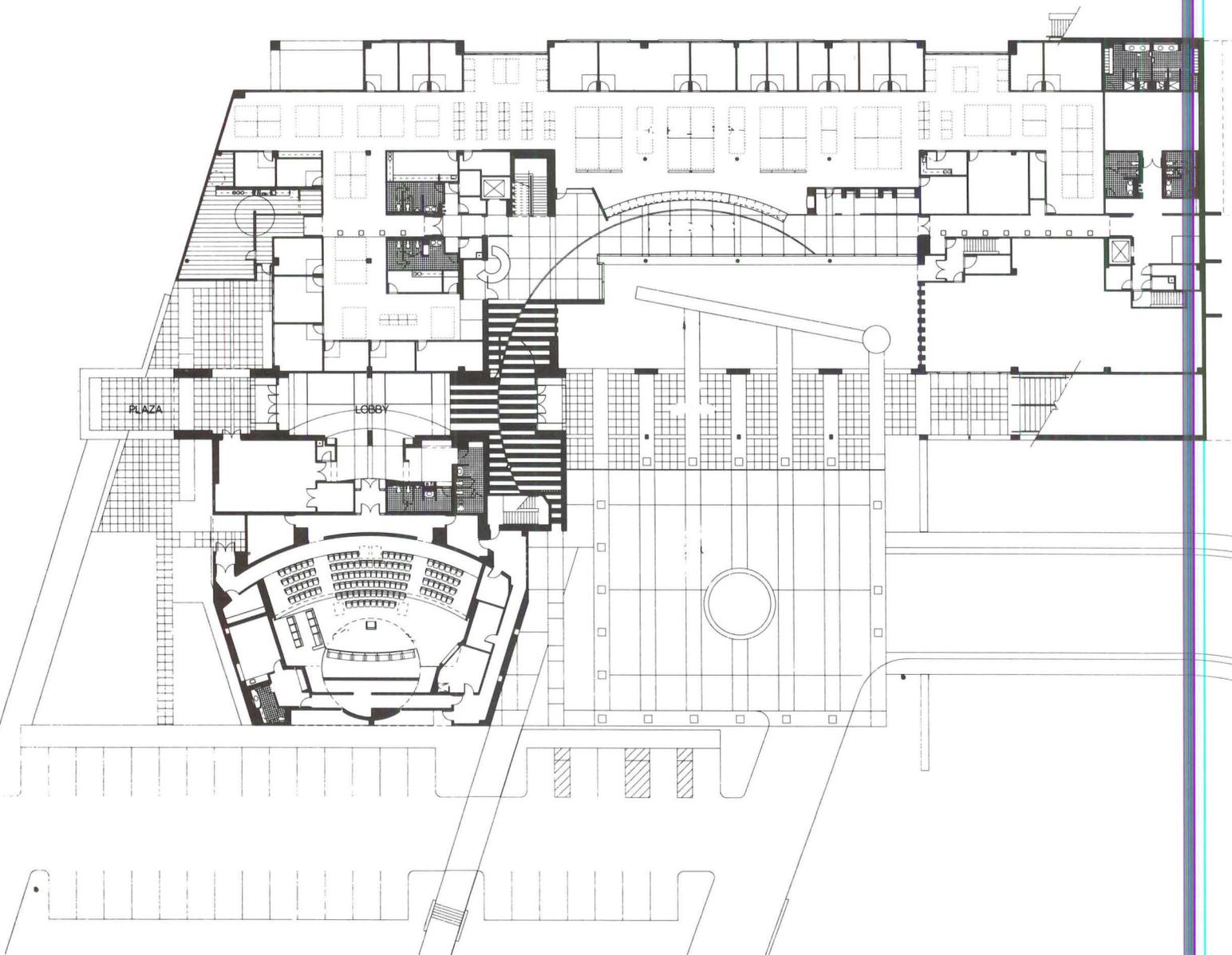
Thomas Fisher

The Municipal Year Book is published by and available from the International City/County Management Association, 77 North Capitol Street, N.E., Suite 500, Washington, DC, 20002-4201.

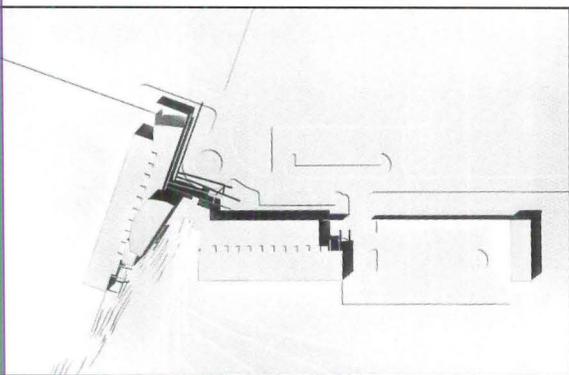
Combined-Use Facilities

About the only factor each building in this group has in common with the others is the fact that it contains multiple uses. Otherwise, these buildings span a wide range in size and use, from all-encompassing town centers to smaller buildings for various town functions.

- 9 **Bensalem Township Municipal Facilities**, Bensalem Township, PA
- 10 **San Leandro Civic Center Renovation**, San Leandro, CA
- 11 **Water Resources Building**, The Woodlands, TX
- 12 **Administration Building/Operations Center**, Seattle, WA
- 13 **Mission Viejo Towne Centre**, Mission Viejo, CA
- 14 **San Marcos Town Centre**, San Marcos, CA



Aerial of Model



Bensalem Township Municipal Facilities

Project: Bensalem Township Municipal Facilities, Bensalem Township, PA.

Architect: Bohlin Cywinski Jackson, Wilkes-Barre, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Seattle (Bernard J. Cywinski, *principal in charge*; Cornelius J. Reid III, *project manager*; Paul R. Sirofchuck, Robin Kohles, *project team*).

Client: Bensalem Township Economic Development Corporation, Bensalem Township, PA.

Program: Complete municipal facilities for township administration and police departments. The building to house the office of the mayor, several departments of administration, and the police department, including spaces for administration, detectives, police, holding facilities and appropriate secured support activities.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 31,650/40,750.

Cost: \$78/gsf (1992).

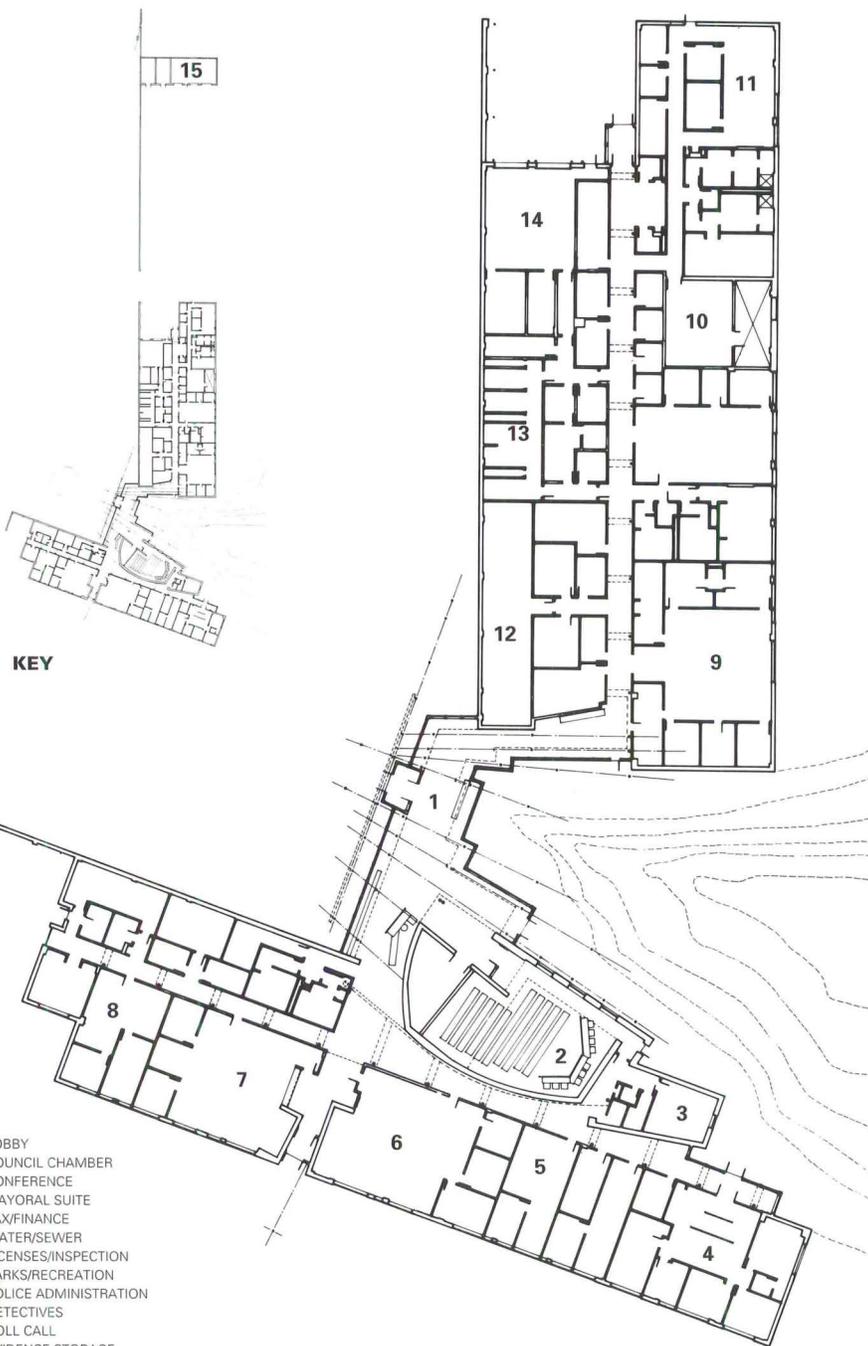
Major Materials: structural steel frame, brick, glass, slate, and aluminum.

Consultants: Brandt Ricci Riley, Inc., mechanical/electrical/plumbing/civil; Christakis and Kachele, Inc., structural.

CAD Developed? No.

Architect's Statement: The primary conceptual goal for the project was to create a distinguished civic building that symbolizes the township's commitment to the community and the employees who serve it. The building is sited between wooded areas slated for future public recreation, and open farmland to be developed commercially in later phases of the master plan. The building plan organization and design resulted from a variety of criteria: a separate securable area for police functions and an equal area of a more public nature for township administration activities; maximum integration with the surrounding natural landscape; and, ceremonial spaces for public gathering appropriate to the building's civic purpose.

The facility is composed of two rectangular single-storey wings, one dedicated to township administration, and the other to the police. The orientation and proportions of the wings permit natural light and views for the majority of private and open offices, while insuring privacy, flexibility and security through their plan arrangements. They are masonry constructions linked by a glass pavilion that serves as lobby, reception, exhibit, and communal space. Its transparency offers access and views to the flanking principal entry court to the north, and to the intimate landscaped garden and natural woodlands.



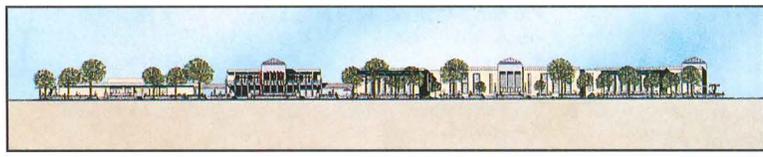
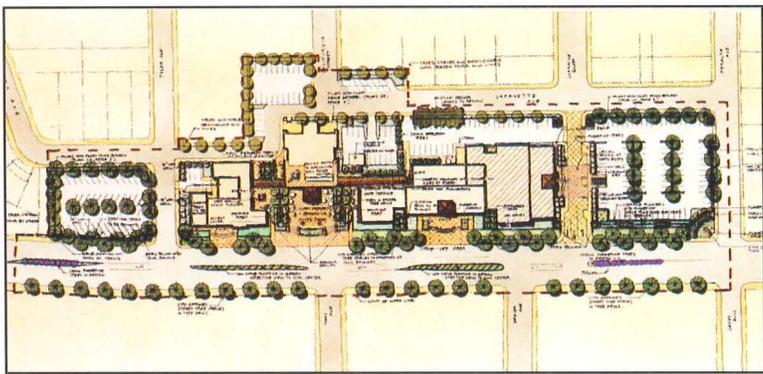
KEY

- 1 LOBBY
- 2 COUNCIL CHAMBER
- 3 CONFERENCE
- 4 MAYORAL SUITE
- 5 TAX/FINANCE
- 6 WATER/SEWER
- 7 LICENSES/INSPECTION
- 8 PARKS/RECREATION
- 9 POLICE ADMINISTRATION
- 10 DETECTIVES
- 11 ROLL CALL
- 12 EVIDENCE STORAGE
- 13 CELLS
- 14 GALLYPORT
- 15 STORAGE

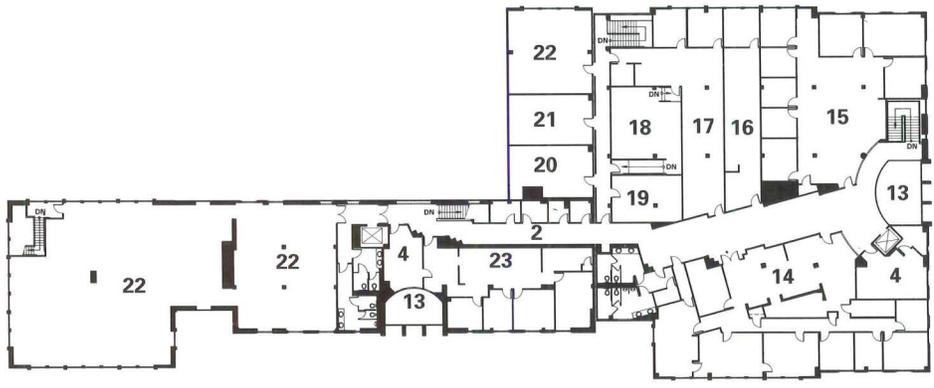
FLOOR PLAN

N ↑ 40/12m

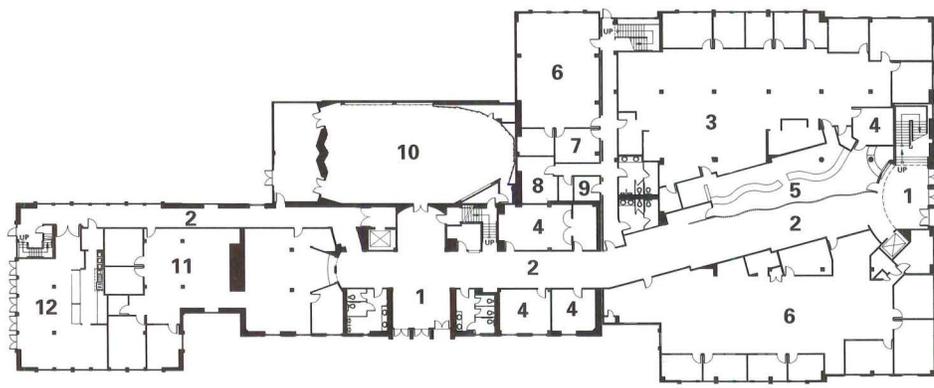
Site Plan



EAST ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 ENTRY | 13 OPEN TO BELOW |
| 2 CORRIDOR | 14 MAYOR/MANAGER OFFICES |
| 3 BUILDING, PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPT. | 15 FIRE DEPARTMENT |
| 4 CONFERENCE | 16 COMMUNITY STANDARDS DEPT. |
| 5 INFORMATION & PERMIT COUNTER | 17 INFORMATION SERVICES DEPT. |
| 6 ENGINEERING DEPT. | 18 COMPUTER ROOM |
| 7 BLUEPRINT ROOM | 19 TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT |
| 8 STORAGE | 20 EQUIPMENT STORAGE |
| 9 JANITOR | 21 TRAINING ROOM |
| 10 COUNCIL CHAMBERS | 22 UNASSIGNED |
| 11 FINANCE DEPARTMENT | 23 PERSONNEL DEPT. |
| 12 CAFE | |

N → 40'/12m

San Leandro Civic Center

Project: San Leandro Civic Center Renovation Program, San Leandro, CA.

Architect: Collaborative Design Architects, San Francisco, CA (James R. Burns, II, *principal in charge*; Ricky G. Mason, Robert E. Fehlberg FAIA, *designers*; Kurt Fehlberg, *project architect*; Kolby J. Fehlberg-Burns, Robert Lhota, *interiors*.)

Client: City of San Leandro, San Leandro, CA.

Program: A seismic upgrade and remodeling of an existing 1938 WPA style City Hall, the addition of a new north wing to the Hall, and a five-city-block campus plan and renovation including an exterior plaza.

Building Area: (net/gross square feet) 60,100/66,800 (28,300gsf new construction and 38,500gsf remodeling).

Cost: \$111/gsf new construction, \$91/gsf remodel (1993 est.).

Major Materials: Precast concrete fascia and wall panels, metal roofing, stucco wall finish with expansion joints, metal banners with finials, steel joists.

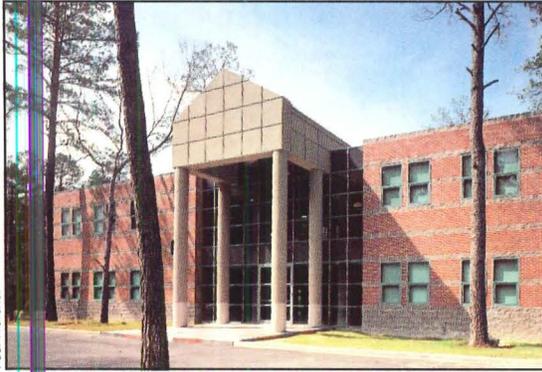
Consultants: Ed Ko, CAD support; Pacific Union Ventures, developer/consultant; Culley Associates, structural; JYA Consulting Engineers, mechanical; Zeiger Engineers, electrical; Bissell & Karn, civil; Woodward-Clyde Consultants, soils; Smith & Smith, landscape.

Architect's Statement: The Civic Center complex originated in 1938 with the construction of a WPA style City Hall. This building housed all the services necessary to run the City, from the Mayor's Office to the jail. In 1965 a City Hall expansion was needed, and in 1969, the Civic Center complex took final shape with the construction of the Public Safety and Municipal Court building.

In response to the state legislative imperative to upgrade or destroy seismically unsafe buildings, the City decided to renovate the entire complex. The renovation enabled City Hall to remain a focal point in San Leandro's North Area, as well as consolidate City services in a single location.

The team's design solution was to unify the three decades of construction. The WPA style of the original City Hall is complemented by the grayed colors and details used for the fascias, planters, and railings. Trellis and custom ornamental light standards are placed throughout the entire site, integrating and reinforcing the WPA style. The Plaza area of the campus is the highlight of the five-block development. Fountains bordering on both the north and south sides of a centralized information kiosk set the ambience. An outdoor cafe entices the public and staff.

Front Facade

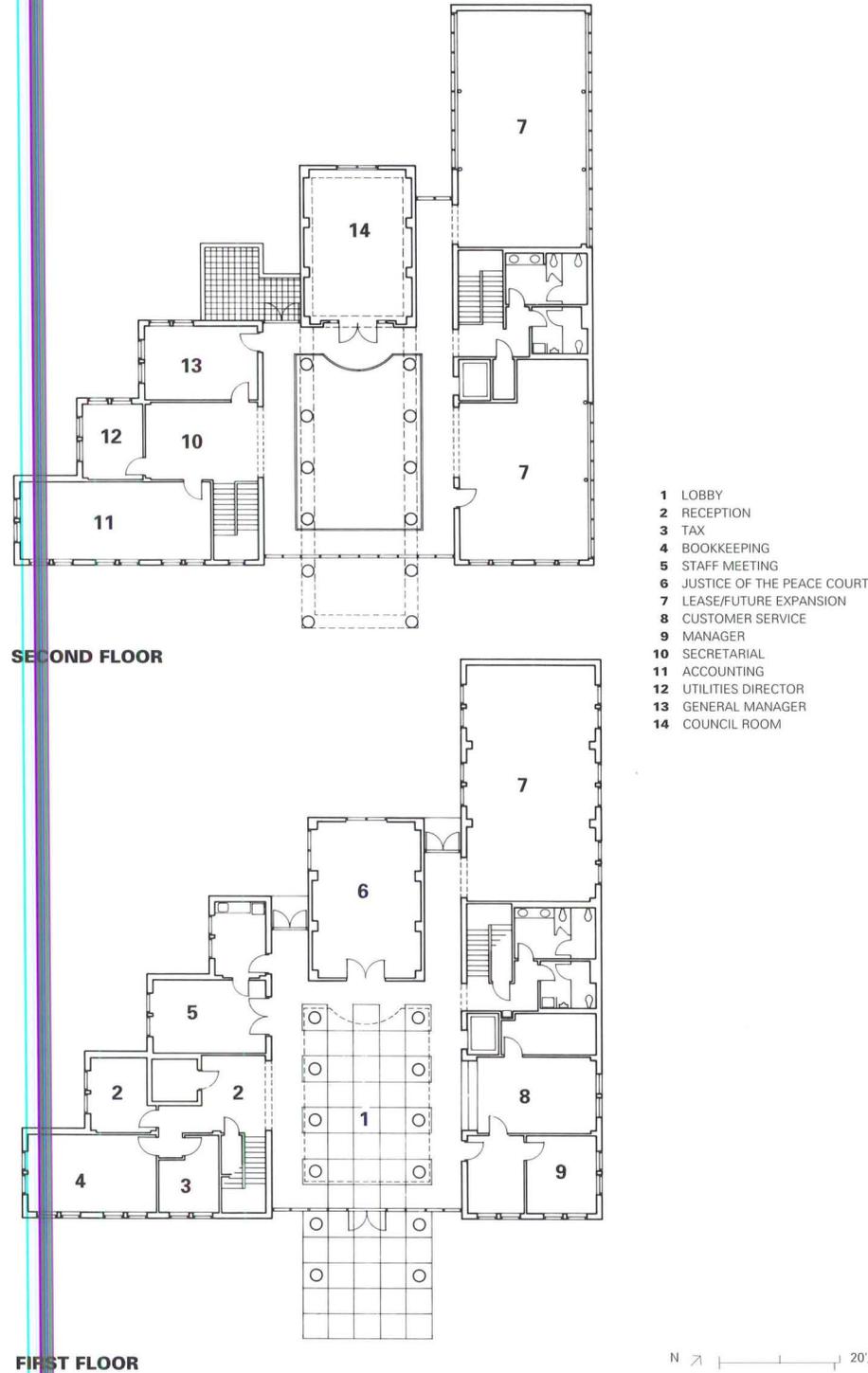


Water Resources Building

Project: Water Resources Building, The Woodlands, TX.
Architect: Taft Architects, Houston, TX (John J. Casbarian, Danny Samuels, and Robert Timme, *partners*; Larry A. Dailey, *project architect*; Suzanne Labarthe, Robert Bruckner, *team*).
Client: The Woodlands Joint Powers Agency.
Program: To design an 11,000-square-foot municipal building to house public and private Water District functions, such as customer service and bill paying areas, tax offices, records and accounting offices, and public meeting rooms, and to plan for future expansion into the initially provided lease space.
Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 9000/11,000.
Cost: \$66/gsf (1984).
Major Materials: Brick, split-face concrete block, and stucco.
Consultants: Cunningham Associates, structural; Joe E. Lee & Associates, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing.
CAD-Developed? No.

Architect's Statement: A megaron-like structure establishes the symbolic and spatial center for the community on a triangular waterway site. This colonnaded grand hall terminates in the county Municipal Utility District's public Board Room on the second level, and the county Justice-of-the-Peace Court below. Flanking the grand hall are two two-story office blocks which house the public functions on the ground floor that give on to the grand hall. The stepping form of one of the blocks not only responds to the particular programmatic functions, but also to the waterway that will be developed as a river walk.

Materials and color are used to give civic identity to the individual pieces of the organization, tying them together with an overlaid green grid of window mullions and thick stucco control joints. This is the first building in the newly established civic center and will suggest the palette of materials for future development.

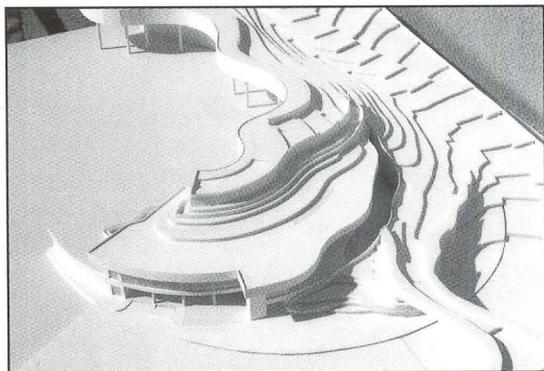


- 1 LOBBY
- 2 RECEPTION
- 3 TAX
- 4 BOOKKEEPING
- 5 STAFF MEETING
- 6 JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURT
- 7 LEASE/FUTURE EXPANSION
- 8 CUSTOMER SERVICE
- 9 MANAGER
- 10 SECRETARIAL
- 11 ACCOUNTING
- 12 UTILITIES DIRECTOR
- 13 GENERAL MANAGER
- 14 COUNCIL ROOM

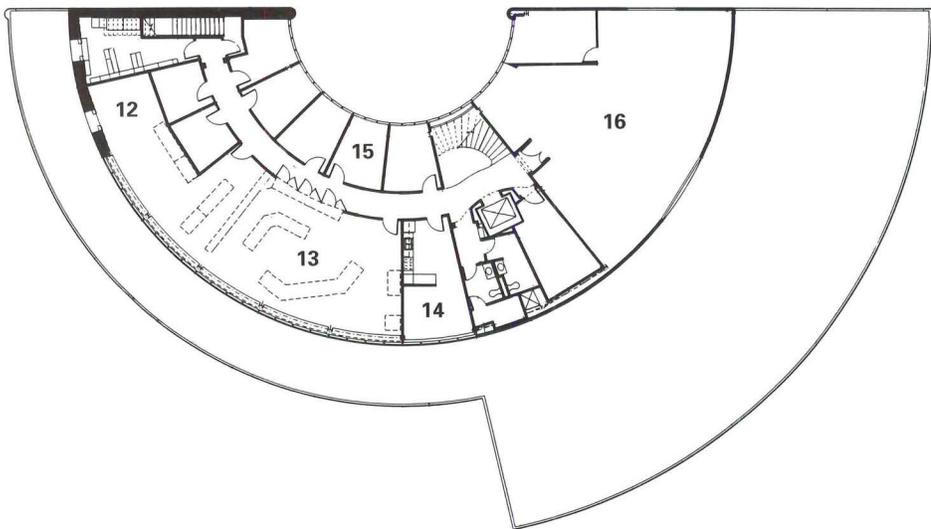
SECOND FLOOR

FIRST FLOOR

N ↗ |—————| 20'/6m

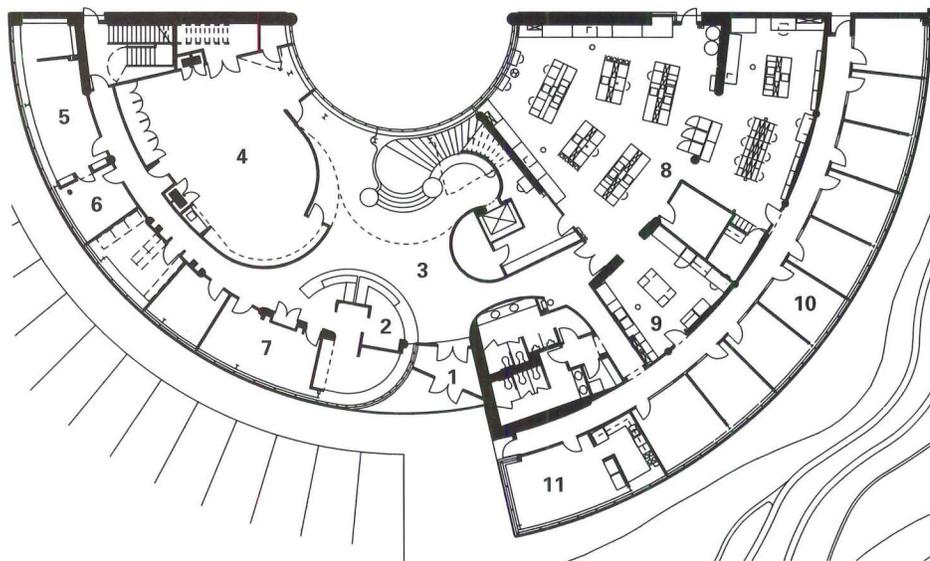


Model



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1 ENTRY | 9 SAMPLE STORAGE |
| 2 RECEPTION | 10 OFFICES |
| 3 LOBBY | 11 DAYROOM |
| 4 CONFERENCE | 12 COMPUTER |
| 5 LIBRARY | 13 CONTROL ROOM |
| 6 RECORDS | 14 DAYROOM |
| 7 MANAGER | 15 OFFICES |
| 8 LABORATORY | 16 MECHANICAL |



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

N ← 20'/6m

Administration Building and Operations Center, West Point Treatment Plant

Project: Administration Building and Operations Center, West Point Treatment Plant, Seattle, WA.

Architect: Streeter/Dermanis and Associates, Seattle, WA. (Mel Streeter, *partner-in-charge*; Paul Dermanis, *project designer*, Jim Kressbach, *project manager*, Peter Cook, *project architect*).

Treatment Plant Designers: CH2MHill, Bellevue, WA.

Client: Metro, an intergovernmental agency for wastewater treatment and other services.

Program: A new administration building and operation center for the West Point Treatment Plant, which is undergoing a \$500 million expansion.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 14,055/18,140.

Cost: \$4,100,000 (1995, est.).

Major Materials: Structural steel frame, piling foundation, precast concrete exterior panels, tinted glass and aluminum window wall.

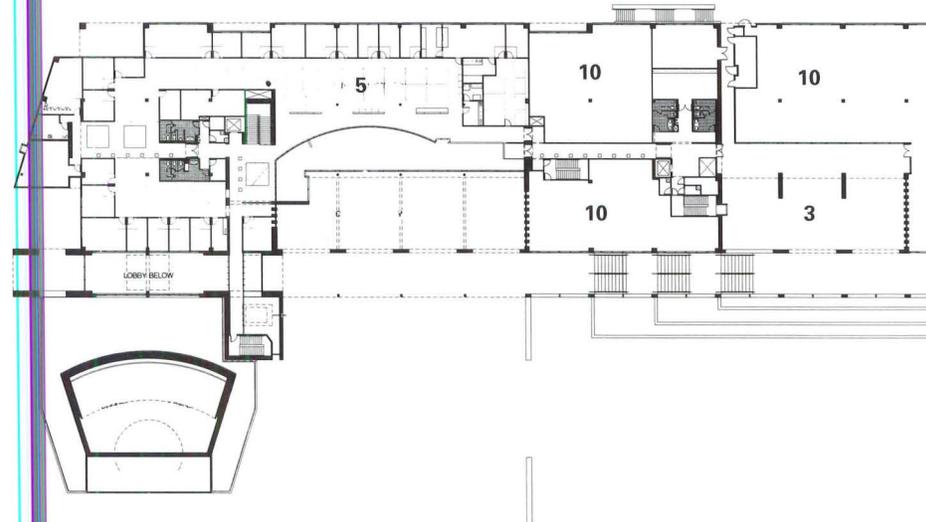
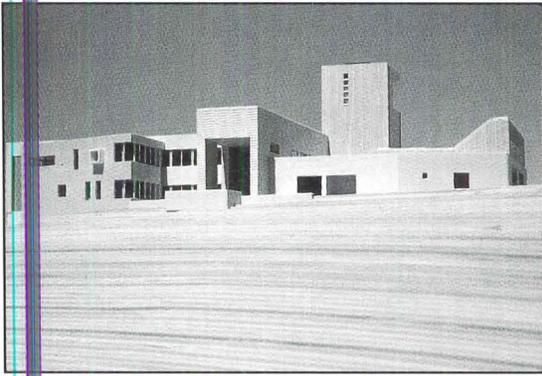
Consultants: KCM, structural, mechanical; CH2MHill, electrical, laboratory design; Danadjieva & Koenig, landscape design.

CAD-developed? All drawings.

Architect's Statement: West Point Treatment Plant is located in Seattle between Puget Sound and a large urban wilderness park, and is going through a major expansion and upgrading from primary to secondary treatment. A design goal was to screen the plant from the beach as much as possible by the use of berms and landscaping and to select building forms that blend with the site. The building site is bounded by a curving road as it approaches the treatment plant. The building is visible from outside the plant through a portal that doubles as an overpass for a pedestrian trail. These considerations influenced the building's shape.

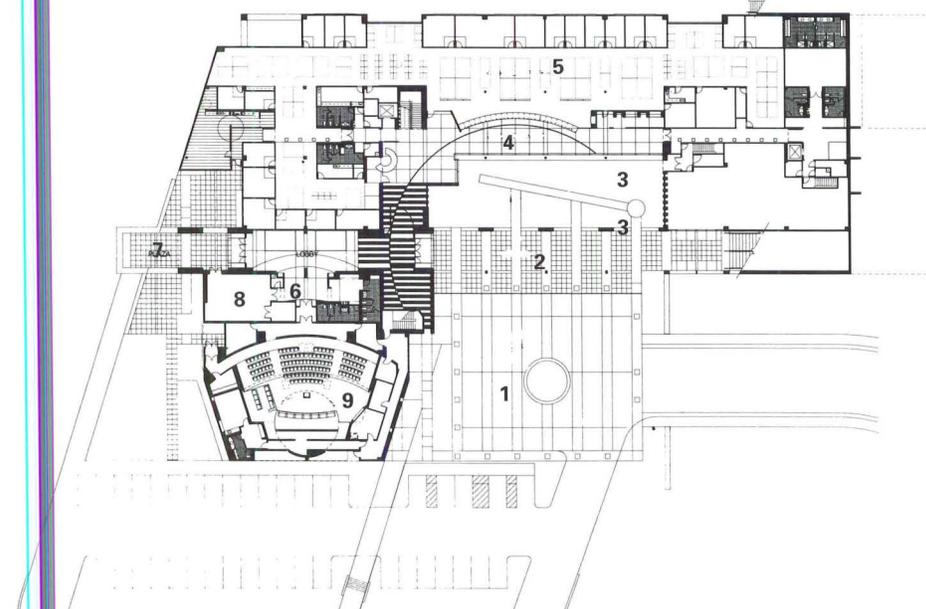
The building contains offices and conference spaces for administrative staff, a large laboratory for testing of treatment processes, and the main operations control center for the entire plant. Many of the retaining walls in the plant are bush hammered for a more natural appearance; bush hammering is also applied to some parts of the building. After completion of the landscaping, the plant will be practically invisible from the beach. The administration building defines the entrance to the treatment plant and sets an architectural theme that is repeated in the many clarifier and digester shapes.

Model From North



SECOND FLOOR

- 1 AUTO COURT
- 2 VERANDA
- 3 COURTYARD
- 4 PUBLIC COUNTER
- 5 CITY HALL OFFICES
- 6 LOBBY
- 7 PLAZA
- 8 COMMUNITY ROOM
- 9 COUNCIL CHAMBER
- 10 LEASE SPACE



FIRST FLOOR

N ↑ 80'/24m

Mission Viejo Towne Centre

Project: Mission Viejo Towne Centre, Mission Viejo, CA.

Architect: LPA, Inc. (formerly Leason Pomeroy Associates), Irvine, CA (Dan Heinfeld, Jim Wirick, Bob Coffee, Glenn Carels, Brian Conner, Carlos Soria, Therese Zehnder, and Jeff Miller, *project team*).

Client: City of Mission Viejo.

Program: An 80,000-square-foot city hall building which includes 20,000 square feet of leasable office space. The project should identify and strengthen pedestrian circulation patterns between the City Hall site and the adjacent developments.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 68, 562/81,491.

Cost: \$124/gsf (est).

Major Materials: Slate, sandstone veneer, exterior acrylic plaster, exposed steel trellis, terrazzo and carpet floors, sandstone paving, and tinted glass.

Consultants: Culp & Tanner, structural; Tsuchiyama & Kaino, mechanical; R.E. Wall, electrical; EDAW, landscape; Purcell + Noppe, acoustical; Snyder-Livingston, construction management; LPA, Inc, interiors.

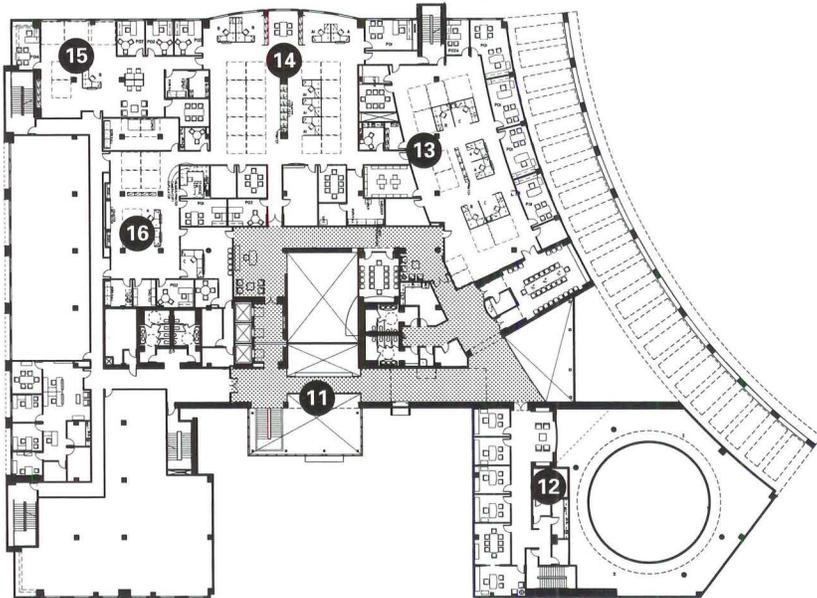
CAD-developed? Yes.

Architect's Statement: The proposed City Hall Building is positioned so that it "bridges" a grade separation of fifteen feet. The main entry drive curves up a slight slope to the lower level and terminates at an entry plaza and drop-off zone with a large "heritage oak" as the centerpiece. A symbolic "bell tower" marks the primary City Hall entry. Approximately 60 visitor parking spaces will be accommodated on the lower pad with direct access to both City Hall and Council Chambers. City Hall employees and lease space tenants will be required to park on the upper level.

The linear organization of the building reinforces and establishes a pedestrian walkway (the City Hall veranda) that steps down the site and connects to the surrounding neighborhoods. This walkway metaphorically represents Capitan Gaspar de Portola's path into the area now called Mission Viejo, and is used to link together all of the "stories" woven into the design. The path leads past the Mesa Flower Garden, the Rancho-Mission Courtyard, the Arroyo Court, the Heritage Oak, the Lost Bell Tower, the Arc of Time, the Olympic Bridge, the Mission Viejo Room, and terminates at the Park View Terrace. Each of these spaces represents a historical event or a physical feature unique to Mission Viejo.

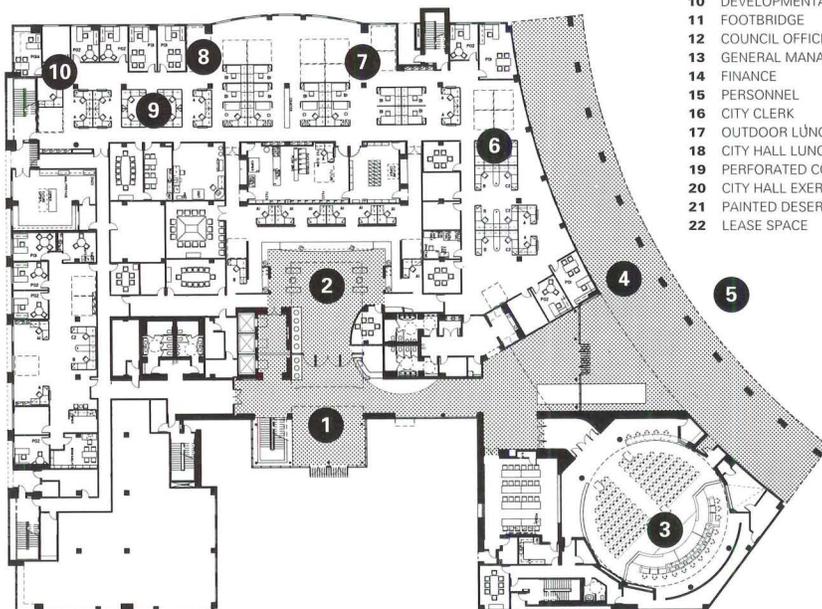


Model From North



SECOND FLOOR

- 1 MAIN ENTRY
- 2 PUBLIC COUNTER
- 3 COUNCIL CHAMBER
- 4 GRAND ARCADE
- 5 CIVIC OVAL
- 6 PLANNING
- 7 ENGINEERING
- 8 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
- 9 BUILDING & SAFETY
- 10 DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES
- 11 FOOTBRIDGE
- 12 COUNCIL OFFICES
- 13 GENERAL MANAGER
- 14 FINANCE
- 15 PERSONNEL
- 16 CITY CLERK
- 17 OUTDOOR LUNCH COURT
- 18 CITY HALL LUNCHROOM
- 19 PERFORATED COPPER DOME
- 20 CITY HALL EXERCISE ROOM
- 21 PAINTED DESERT ROOFTOP
- 22 LEASE SPACE



FIRST FLOOR

N 80'/24m

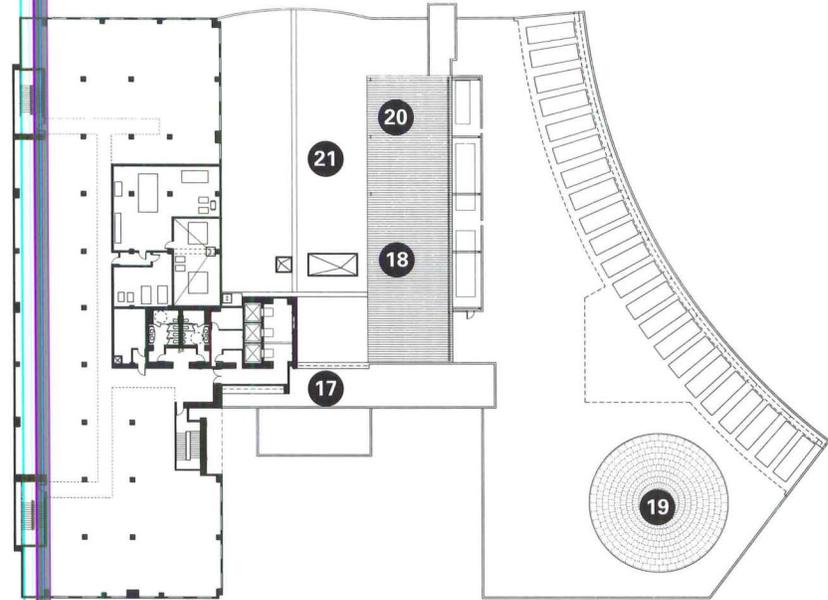
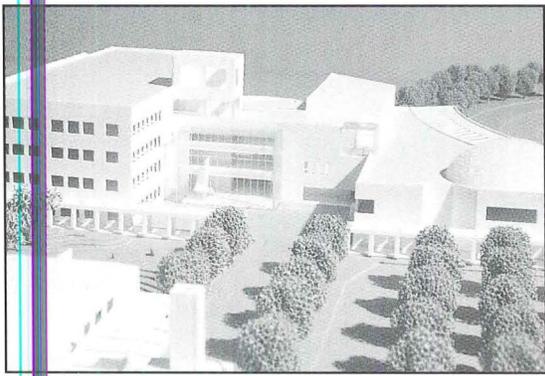
San Marcos Town Centre

Project: San Marcos Town Centre, San Marcos, CA.
Architect: LPA, Inc. (formerly Leason Pomeroy Associates), Irvine, CA (Dan Heinfeld, Jim Wirick, Bob Coffee, Glenn Carels, Brian Conner, Carlos Soria, Therese Zehnder, Jeff Miller, Chris Lentz, Jon Mills, Bruce Walker, Brandon De Arakal, Al Gabay, and Ken Murai, design team).
Client: City of San Marcos.
Program: Within a 60-acre master planned development, the City of San Marcos required a civic center as the hub of its downtown. Between an "urban meadow" town oval and a riparian open space, the components of City Hall, Library, Community Center, and parking structure enclose the civic gardens.
Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) City Hall, 137,215/147,000; Library, 14,624/15,394; Community Center, 28,868/30,387; Parking, 161,240 (both).
Cost: \$30 million (1994, est.) City Hall, \$98/gsf; Library, \$111/gsf; Community Center, \$121/gsf; Parking, \$19/gsf.
Major Materials: Slate veneer, copper roofing, exterior plaster, exposed steel trellis, limestone paving, wood veneer (chambers), pre-cast concrete pavers and carpeted floors.
Consultants: Culp & Tanner, structural; Tsuchiyama & Kaino, mechanical; RWR Pascoe, electrical; Wildan Associates, civil; Purecell & Noppe, acoustical; Austin Hanson Group, master plan; LPA, Inc., landscape; O'Conner Construction Management, cost consultants.
CAD-developed? Yes.

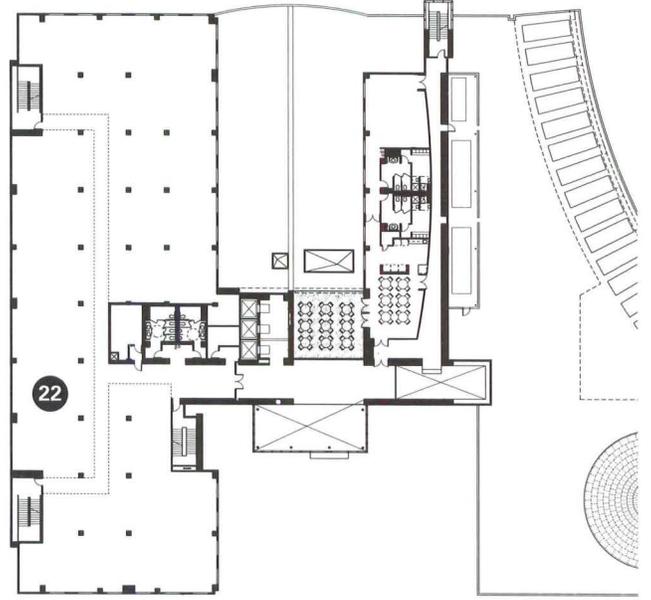
Architect's Statement: The proposed project is conceived as the keystone of the Heart of the City Specific Plan. Designed with a traditional town square focus, civic, commercial/office, and recreational uses are mixed to create a pedestrian-oriented environment in a park-like setting. The proposed public sector uses include a city hall, a library, and a community center. The private sector uses include retail shops, restaurants, a theater, a 150-room hotel, a daycare center, and commercial/office space.

The Centre's design will be architecturally compatible with and functionally complementary to the new San Marcos State University south of State Route 78. A light rail system connecting the two sites will be architecturally consistent with the Town Centre design theme.

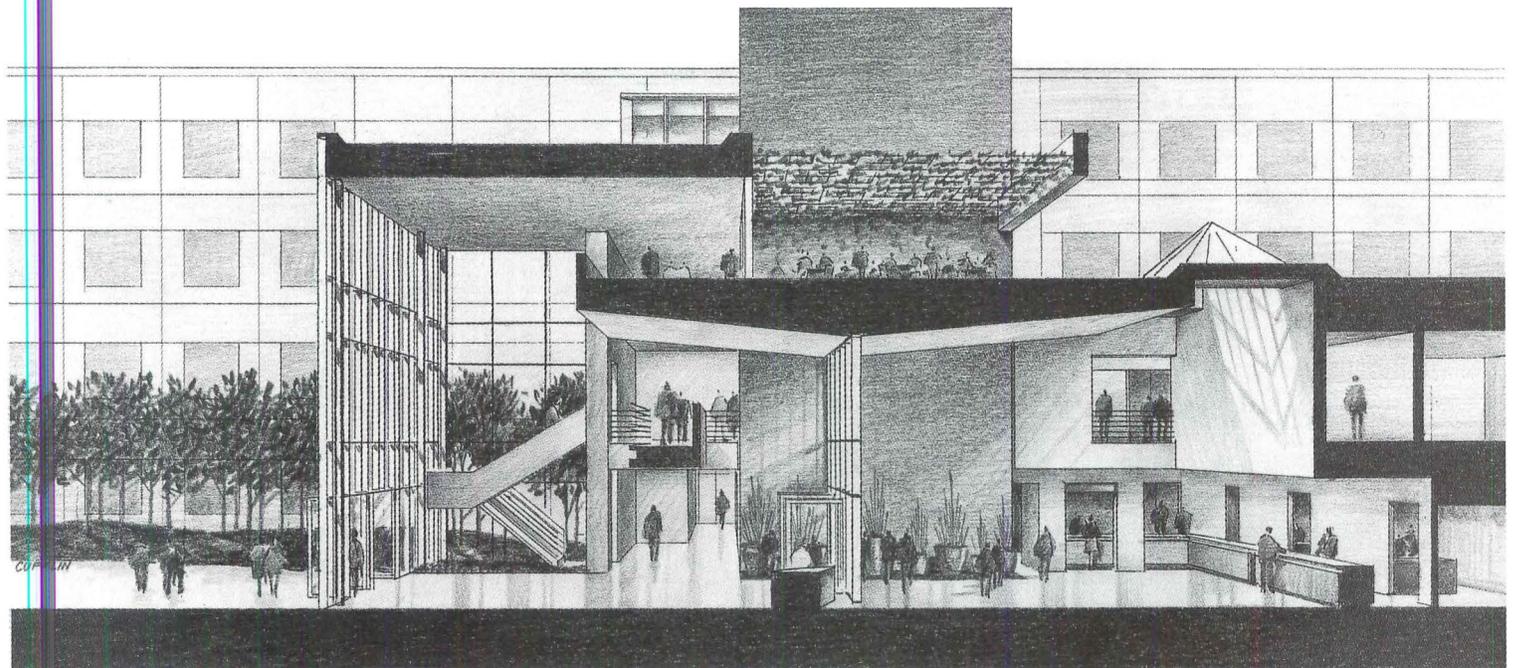
Model From East



THIRD FLOOR



FOURTH FLOOR



PAC-CLAD®

Metal Roofing Panels

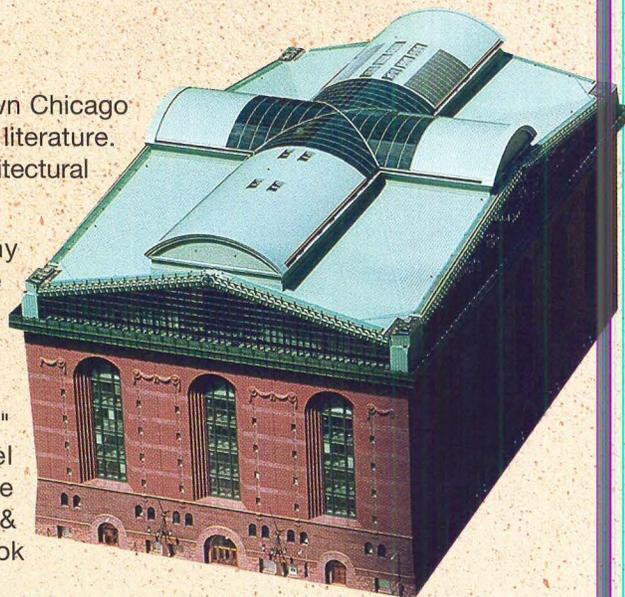
The new Harold Washington Library in Downtown Chicago was designed to preserve generations of priceless literature. The library's roof was designed to preserve the architectural creativity in a cost-efficient way.

Preservation was a priority. Books from many branch locations around the city needed to be consolidated into one central location. Leaky roofs in the branches had already caused irreplaceable damage to some classic works.

Design guidelines called for an "old-fashioned" copper standing seam panel system, with barrel vaults and skylights. Such a look was chosen by the Chicago architectural firm of Hammond, Beeby & Babka because they believed a classic, antique look would work well with surrounding architecture.

Aesthetics and costs were the two primary reasons a Petersen Aluminum PAC-CLAD Roofing System was selected. The high snap-on standing seam panels met all design guidelines. A custom color kynar® finish, carrying a twenty year non-prorated warranty, was created to match the natural patina of weathered copper at a fraction of the cost.

For more information and technical assistance, please contact Petersen Aluminum Corporation at **1-800-PAC-CLAD**.



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1-800-PAC-CLAD or 1-708-228-7150
FAX: 1-800-722-7150

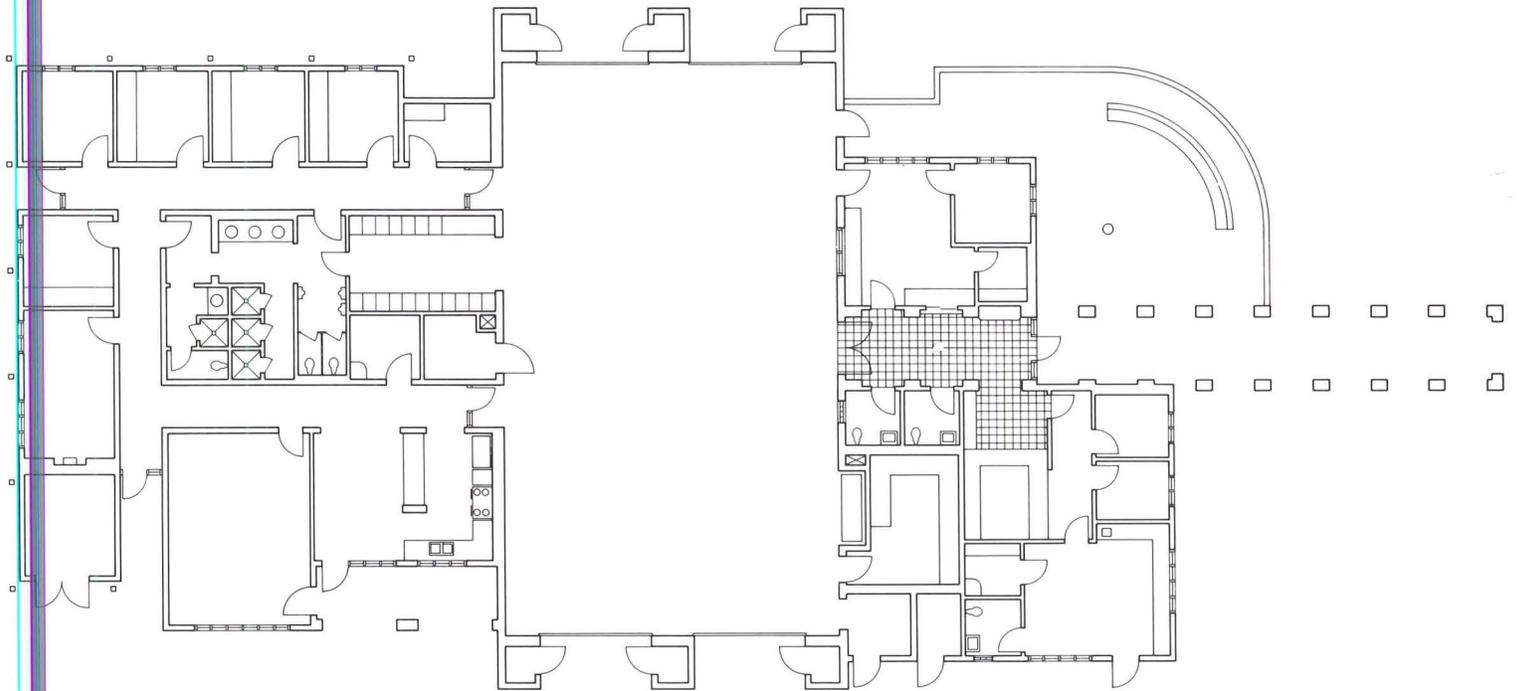
Other Plant Locations:
 Annapolis Junction, MD Tyler, TX
 1-800-344-1400 1-800-441-8661

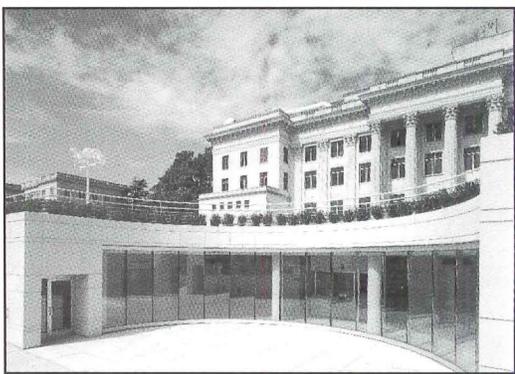
Project: Harold Washington Library
 Chicago, Illinois
Owner: City of Chicago
Architect: Hammond Beeby & Babka/ A. Epstein & Sons
General Contractor: Schal/Mortenson
Roofing Contractor: James Mansfield & Sons Roofing
Custom Color: Patina Green
Profile: High Seam Panel

Justice, Public Safety, and Miscellaneous Facilities

As noted in Thomas Fisher's article on page 7, fire and police facilities are being constructed in considerable numbers. This fact was reflected in the quantity of submissions for those types we had for this issue. We were able to use 13 of them; the 14th in this grouping is a truly miscellaneous-use building for recreation, theater, class, and meeting functions.

- 18 **Mecklenburg County Central Intake Center**, Charlotte, NC
- 19 **Mesa County Justice Center**, Grand Junction, CO
- 20 **Milford Central Fire Station**, Milford, CT
- 21 **Manitowoc Safety Building**, Manitowoc, WI
- 22 **New Hope Fire Station**, New Hope, MN
- 23 **Rohnert Park Public Safety Building**, Rohnert Park, CA
- 24 **Mattapan Police Station**, Boston, MA
- 25 **Somerville Public Safety Building**, Somerville, MA
- 26 **Fire Station No. 74**, Fontana, CA
- 27 **Upland Police Facility**, Upland, CA
- 28 **Rancho Cucamonga Fire Station**, Rancho Cucamonga, CA
- 29 **Public Safety Building**, Mill Valley, CA
- 30 **Police Services Center**, Sparks, NV
- 31 **Liberty Community Center**, Liberty, MO



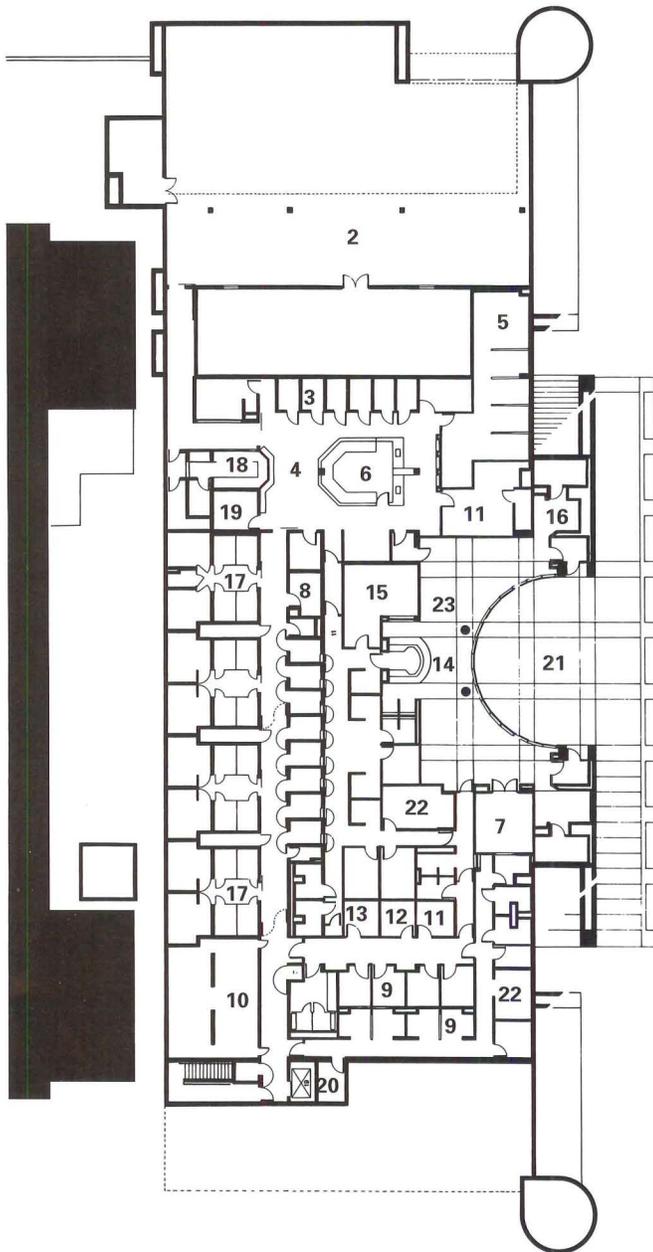


Public Entry

Mecklenburg County Central Intake Center

Project: Mecklenburg County Central Intake Center, Charlotte, NC.
Architect: J.N. Pease Associates, Charlotte, NC (John H. Duncan, principal in charge/project architect).
Client: Mecklenburg County, Charlotte, NC.
Program: Construct a facility to consolidate the county's scattered booking and processing functions and provide secure interconnection to the county's jail and criminal courts building.
Building Area: (net/gross square feet) 12,811/20,000.
Cost: \$193/gsf (1989, includes site work for underground tunnel).
Major Materials: Cast-in-place concrete with jointing pattern of the wall elevation based on a 3'-6" plan module.
Consultants: J.N. Pease, engineering; Walter Sobel, FAIA & Associates, courtrooms.
CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: The design parallels the movement of an arrestee through the booking and judicial process. The intake center is partially underground with a plaza above to preserve and enhance the image and visibility of the 1928 County Courthouse, while providing interconnection to the jail and new criminal courts building by underground security tunnels.



- 1 ROLLING GATE
- 2 SECURE PARKING
- 3 TEMPORARY HOLDING CELLS
- 4 DATA ENTRY
- 5 BREATHALIZER AREA
- 6 FINGERPRINTING
- 7 PHOTOGRAPHING
- 8 PRETRIAL SERVICES
- 9 MAGISTRATES
- 10 PERSONAL PROPERTY CLERK
- 11 CONFERENCE ROOMS
- 12 DISTRICT ATTORNEY CONFERENCE
- 13 PUBLIC DEFENDER CONFERENCE
- 14 PUBLIC CONTROL
- 15 CENTRAL WARRANT REPOSITORY
- 16 PUBLIC TELEPHONE
- 17 24HR DETENTION
- 18 CONTROL ROOM
- 19 INTAKE SUPERVISOR
- 20 ELEVATORS TO TUNNEL
- 21 PUBLIC ENTRY
- 22 EMPLOYEE LOUNGE
- 23 LOBBY

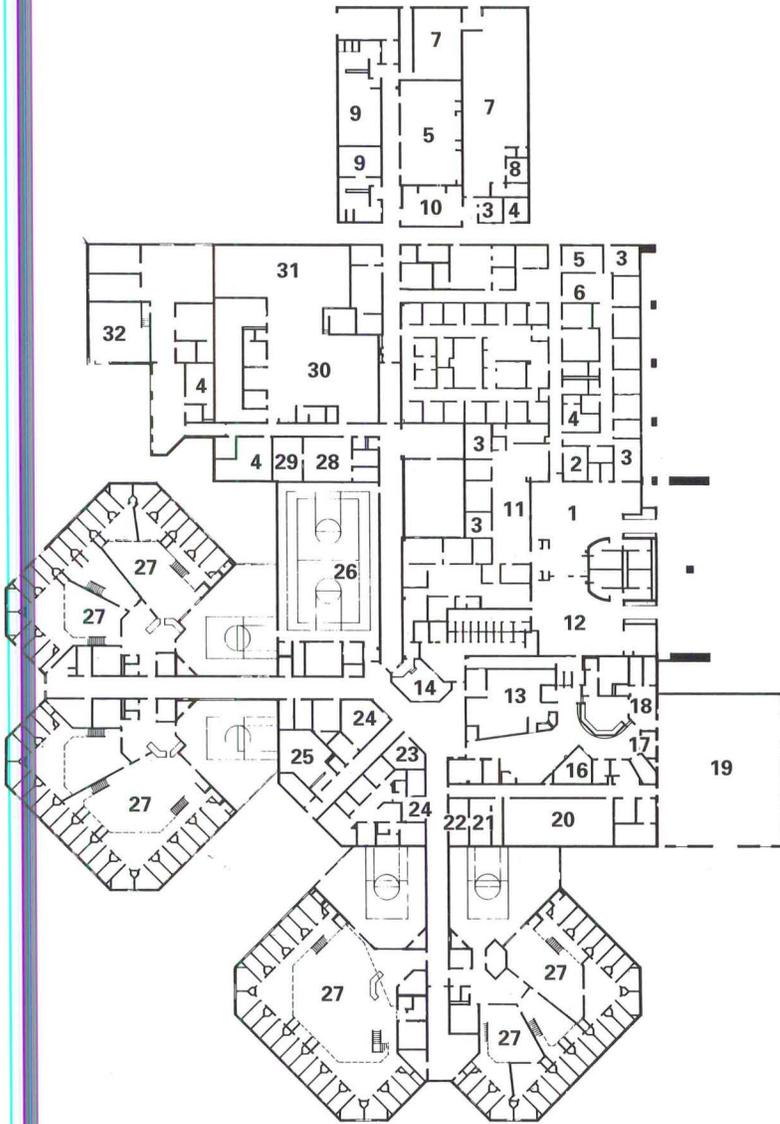
MAIN LEVEL PLAN

N ↑ 40/12m



Entry Court

Mesa County Justice Center

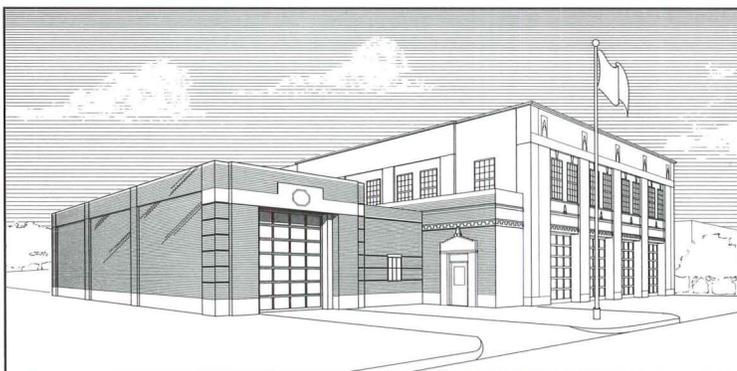


- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 SHERIFF LOBBY | 17 HOLDING |
| 2 CORONER | 18 INTERVIEW |
| 3 OFFICE | 19 SALLYPORT |
| 4 STORAGE | 20 EXAMINATION |
| 5 CONFERENCE | 21 MEDICAL |
| 6 WAITING | 22 MENTAL |
| 7 EVIDENCE | 23 LIBRARY |
| 8 LAB | 24 ADVISING |
| 9 LOCKERS | 25 COMMISSARY |
| 10 LOUNGE | 26 MULTIPURPOSE |
| 11 CIVIL | 27 CELLS |
| 12 JAIL LOBBY | 28 LAUNDRY |
| 13 VISITING | 29 LINEN |
| 14 MASTER CONTROL | 30 KITCHEN |
| 15 PROPERTY | 31 FREEZER |
| 16 DETOX | 32 MECHANICAL |

Project: Mesa County Justice Center, Grand Junction, CO.
Architect: Henningson, Durham & Richardson, Inc., Dallas, TX., (Robert Boyle, *principal-in-charge*; Bernie Bortnick, *design architect*; Roy Blythe, *project architect* Charles Hyman, *electrical engineer*; Ken Gill, *mechanical engineer*; Cliff Isom, *security specialist*; Mark Landon, *structural engineer*; Pamela Caubarreaux, *interior designer*; Roger Stewart, *programmer*; Vince Elwood, *landscape architect*).
Client: Mesa County Sheriff's Department, Grand Junction, CO.
Program: Provide a 192-bed direct supervision jail and complete sheriff's department offices. The facility shall deliver all required services to the inmates, including food service, education, medical and program areas.
Building Area: (net/gross square feet) 106,200/118,000.
Cost: \$147/gsf (1992 including site work)
Consultants: none.
CAD Developed? Yes.

Architect's Statement: the detention facility inmate housing area is based on 48-bed day-room modules which incorporate a combination of direct and indirect supervision housing units. The officer work station allows staff to change the degree of interaction with the inmates, depending on inmate classification. The facility offers Mesa County flexibility in assigning inmate housing. Security has been enhanced through planned visual sightlines. Staff are able to directly observe all inmate movement and activities within dayrooms, outdoor recreation yards, intake and booking, and movement corridors. Electronic security systems include closed circuit TV backup intentionally kept to a minimum to allow for primarily direct staff supervision.

The sheriff's department houses full-service administrative and support facilities for administration, detectives, patrol, civil, SWAT and narcotics departments. Support areas have been designed to serve the entire department and include lockers, a staff lounge, training area, emergency response vehicle storage, property and evidence storage.



Perspective

Milford Central Fire Station



- 1 PUBLIC ENTRY
- 2 WATCH ROOM
- 3 CAPTAIN
- 4 BATTALION CHIEF
- 5 EQUIPMENT
- 6 SLEEPING
- 7 LOCKERS
- 8 LOUNGE
- 9 DINING
- 10 EXERCISE
- 11 DECONTAMINATION SHOWER
- 12 RECEPTION
- 13 CONFERENCE
- 14 INSPECTORS
- 15 SECRETARIAL
- 16 FIRE MARSHALL
- 17 CHIEF
- 18 911
- 19 CLASSROOM
- 20 SMOKE TOWER

SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

N ↑ 20'/6m

Project: Additions and Renovations to the Milford Central Fire Station, Milford, CT.

Architect: Pelizza-Robinson Architects, Orange, CT. (Charles A. Pelizza, *principal-in-charge*; Andrew K. Robinson, *design principal*; Michael A. DiGioia, *CAD Coordinator*.)

Client: City of Milford.

Program: Design an addition to house a new tower, truck, dormitory, exercise, and locker facilities. Renovate existing facility serving 911 emergency operations and administrative offices.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 15,670/17,500.

Cost: \$63/gsf (1992).

Major Materials: brick veneer with precast concrete banding, concrete masonry unit back-up, steel frame, metal studs and gypsum board partitions.

Consultants: E.G. Shelomis & Associates, structural, Malafronte & Kasperek, mechanical/electrical.

CAD-developed? Yes.

Architect's Statement: Milford's Central Fire Station (circa 1928) had become programatically and structurally inadequate. This addition and renovation separates the service spaces from public access, which go directly to the administrative offices via the refurbished monumental stair or the new elevator. The fire department watch officer no longer must function as a receptionist. The addition, including a new pull-through truck bay, exercise area, and dormitory facilities, keeps all personnel who are mobilized by alarm on the ground floor. This eliminates the hazards of stairs and poles, which were removed years ago.

Precast banding, flemish bond brickwork and quoining relate the added bay to the existing building. The truck bay is pulled away from the strong symmetrical original building and connected through the lower roofed dormitory section. Floor levels are delineated on the exterior of the elevator tower by patterns of recessed brick recalling the window openings on the smoke training tower.

Front Entrance

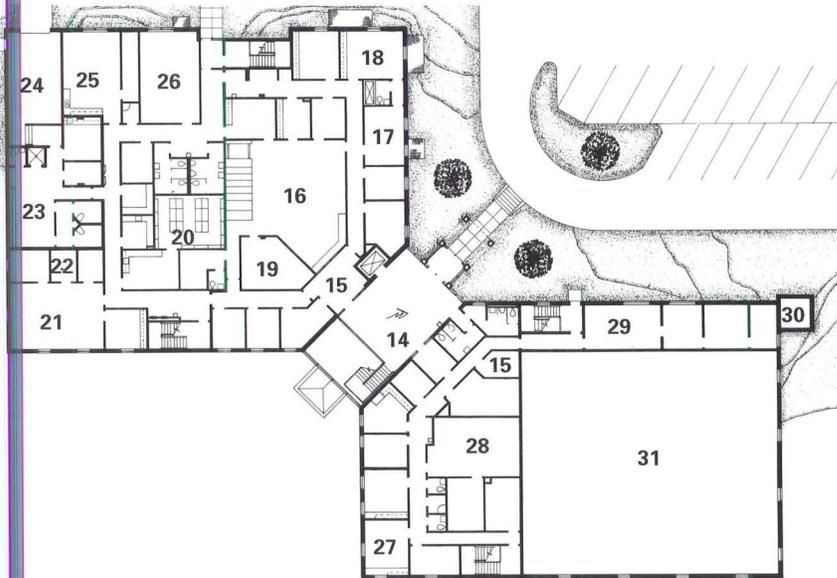


Manitowoc Safety Building

Project: Manitowoc Safety Building, Manitowoc, WI.
Architect: The Stubenrauch Associates, Inc., Sheboygan, WI.
Client: The City of Manitowoc, WI.
Program: Design an administrative and operations center for the police and fire departments.
Building Area: (gross square feet) 41,000.
Cost: \$72/sf (1992).
Major Materials: brick cladding, split-face block, metal roofing, wood deck ceiling, aluminum windows.
Consultants: Strass Maquire, structural; Bert Fredericksen, HVAC; Richards Associates, plumbing; Muermann Engineering, electrical.
CAD-developed? Yes.

Architect's Statement: The Manitowoc Safety Building has 41,000 square feet on two floors, both accessible at grade because of a sloping site. The lower floor contains the apparatus room and police garage, a large meeting/training room, and fire department living quarters. The upper floor includes Police Department operations and the business office for the Fire Department. Both are located off a common lobby. Features of the lobby include a continuation of the exterior red brick and cream split face block, exposed wood deck ceiling, and brass accents in specialty lighting and hand rails.

This project started with a Master Plan of a new safety building, future city hall, and multi-story parking ramp. The initial phase of the new Safety Building will functionally integrate with the next phase of municipal facilities.



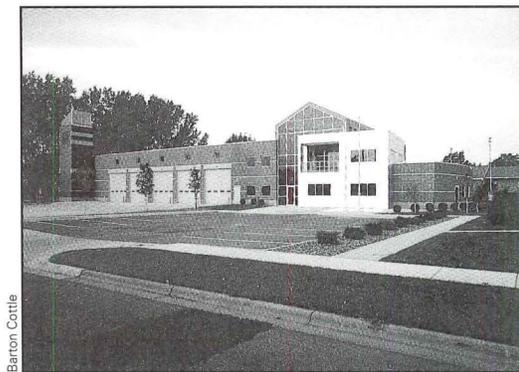
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 LOBBY | 17 CONFERENCE |
| 2 MEETING/TRAINING | 18 POLICE CHIEF |
| 3 DAYROOM | 19 CONTROL ROOM |
| 4 DINING | 20 EVIDENCE |
| 5 DORM ROOMS | 21 DETECTIVES |
| 6 APPARATUS ROOM | 22 INTERVIEW |
| 7 GEAR | 23 BOOKING |
| 8 HOSE TOWER | 24 SALLYPORT |
| 9 EXERCISE ROOM | 25 LUNCH ROOM |
| 10 MECHANICAL | 26 ROLL CALL |
| 11 LOCKER ROOMS | 27 FIRE CHIEF |
| 12 GARAGE | 28 TRAINING |
| 13 STORAGE | 29 BOILER |
| 14 LOBBY | 30 HOSE TOWER |
| 15 WAITING | 31 APPARATUS ROOM BELOW |
| 16 GENERAL OFFICE | |



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

N ↓ 40'/12m



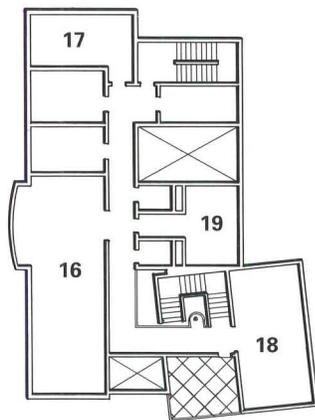
Front Facade

Barton Cottle

New Hope Fire Station

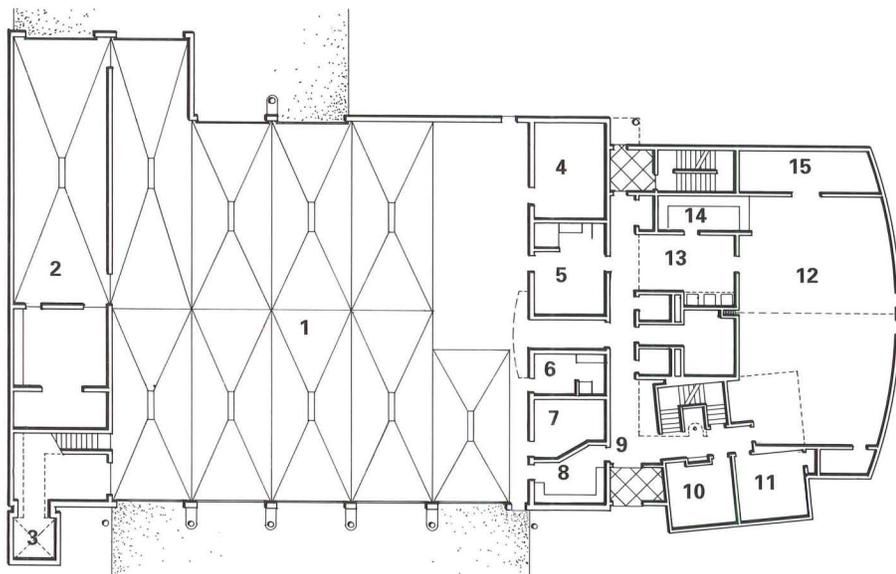
Project: City of New Hope Fire Station, New Hope, MN.
Architect: Bernard Herman Architects Inc.(Bernard Herman, *principal*; Marc Partridge, Nick Marcucci, *project designers*).
Client: City of New Hope, Mn.
Program: Design a 16,000 square-foot firefighting facility that consolidates the City's apparatus support with training, administrative, and emergency operation offices.
Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 12,115/16,154
Cost: \$1.56 million.
Consultants: Notch Engineering, structural; Gausman & Moore, mechanical/electrical.
CAD-developed? No.

- 1 APPARATUS
- 2 MAINTENANCE
- 3 HOSE TOWER
- 4 DECONTAMINATION
- 5 MEN'S LOCKER
- 6 WOMEN'S LOCKER
- 7 EMS
- 8 OPERATIONS
- 9 LOBBY
- 10 CHIEF
- 11 CONFERENCE
- 12 TRAINING
- 13 LOUNGE
- 14 KITCHEN
- 15 STORAGE
- 16 DAYROOM
- 17 EXERCISE
- 18 RECREATION
- 19 TRAINING OFFICE



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Architect's Statement: The fire station is positioned and shaped to respond to the "civic center" site it shares with New Hope's municipal pool, community center, and city hall. Clad largely in brick similar to its neighbors, the station expresses public and information spaces in a metal-clad cube that stands free of the support spaces behind. Two small atriums bring natural light deep into the lounge and circulation spaces. The gabled, skylighted roof formally alludes to the adjacent residential neighborhood.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

N → |—————| 20'/6m

Model From Northwest



Rohnert Park Civic Center

Project: Rohnert Park Civic Center, Public Safety Building, Rohnert Park, CA.

Architect: Robinson Mills + Williams, San Francisco.

Client: City of Rohnert Park.

Program: Master plan of eight-acre site, as well as architectural design of a new city hall and a public safety building.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) NA/34,000.

Cost: \$5.3 million; \$156/gsf (1992).

Major Materials: Steel frame, precast concrete and EIFS exterior, aluminum window walls, built-up roofing, steel stud and gypsum board partitions.

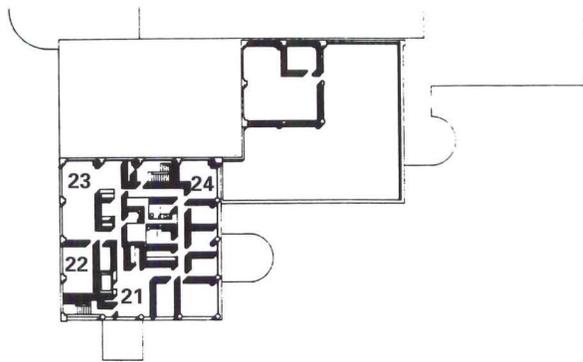
Consultants: Steven Tipping & Associates, structural; Lefler Engineering, mechanical; O'Mahony & Myer, electrical; Perry Burr, landscape.

CAD-developed? Yes.

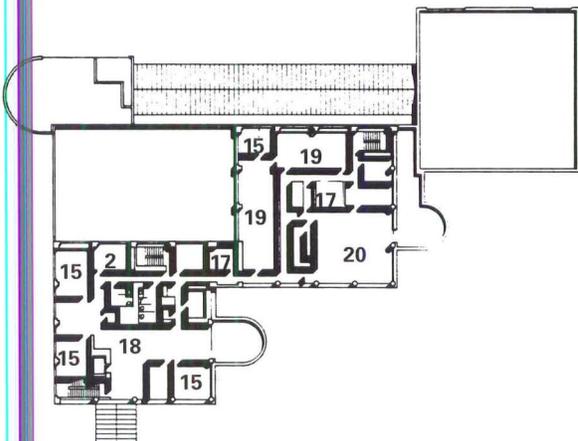
Architect's Statement: Rohnert Park Civic Center includes the 34,000-square-foot public safety building, a 50,000-square-foot administration office complex, and a 5000-square foot City Council Chamber. The public safety building meets all the special/technical requirements for communications and security, and it houses the fire department administrative headquarters, a one-engine fire station, a police station, and a jail facility. The administrative office complex and the council chamber are both intended to welcome the public, and to be part of "the process."

The three buildings are organized around a central plaza that opens up to public views from Rohnert Park Expressway. Landscaping and a water feature help establish an urban density and a memorable city image.

THIRD FLOOR PLAN

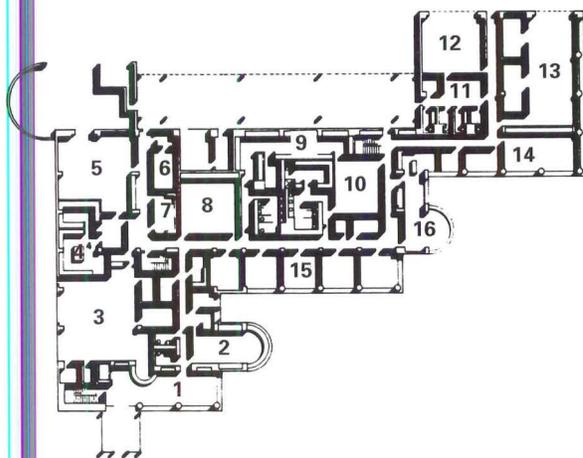


SECOND FLOOR PLAN



- 1 MAIN RECEPTION
- 2 CONFERENCE
- 3 RECORDS
- 4 LABORATORY
- 5 PROPERTY
- 6 ARMORY
- 7 REPORT
- 8 BRIEFING
- 9 LOCKERS
- 10 GYM
- 11 BOOKING
- 12 SALLY PORT
- 13 FIRE APPARATUS
- 14 DORMITORY
- 15 OFFICES
- 16 BREAK
- 17 INTERVIEW
- 18 ADMINISTRATION RECEPTION
- 19 INSPECTION
- 20 TRAINING
- 21 YOUTH SERVICES RECEPTION
- 22 COMPUTER
- 23 COMMUNICATIONS
- 24 COUNSELORS' WING

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

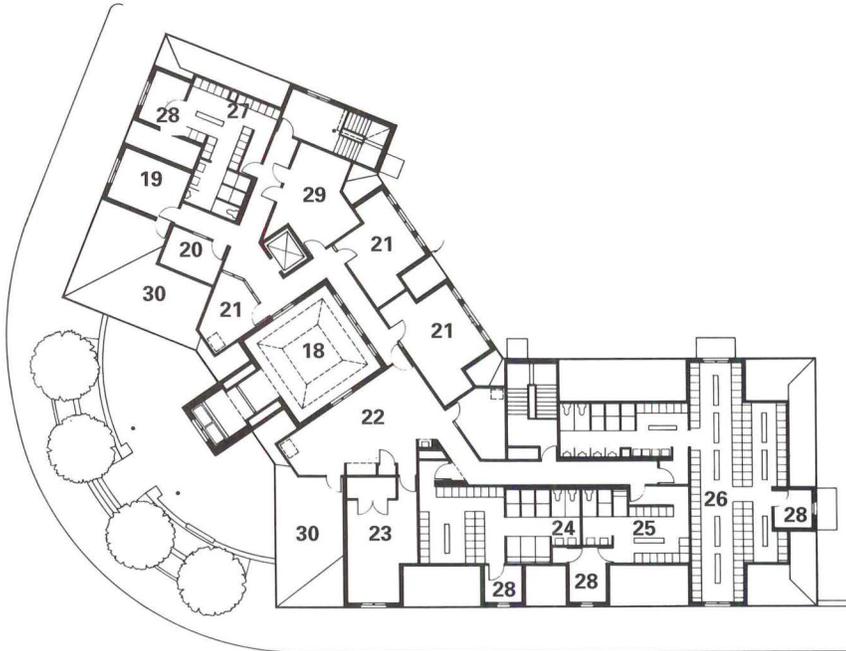


N ← 40'/12m



Entry Facade

Douglas Gilbert



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 ENTRANCE COURT | 16 SALLYPORT |
| 2 LOBBY | 17 AMBULANCE OFFICE |
| 3 DESK | 18 OPEN TO BELOW |
| 4 COMMUNITY ROOM | 19 DETECTIVE SUPERVISOR |
| 5 PUBLIC OFFICES | 20 INTERVIEW |
| 6 RADIO | 21 DETECTIVES |
| 7 SUPPORT STAFF | 22 BRIEFING |
| 8 EVIDENCE STORAGE | 23 FITNESS |
| 9 BOOKING | 24 FEMALE LOCKERS |
| 10 LAWYER/CLIENT | 25 FEMALE SUPERVISORS' LOCKER |
| 11 MALE CELLS | 26 MALE LOCKERS |
| 12 FEMALE/JUVENILE CELLS | 27 MALE SUPERVISORS' LOCKER |
| 13 HOLDING | 28 REST |
| 14 MECHANICAL | 29 MECHANICAL |
| 15 MAINTENANCE GARAGE | 30 ATTIC |



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

N ↗ 40'/12m

Mattapan Police Station

Project: Mattapan Police Station, Boston, MA.

Architect: Donham & Sweeney Inc., Boston, MA (Brett Donham, Principal-in-Charge; John Hodge, Project Architect; Chip Vollers, Project Designer)

Client: City of Boston, Public Facilities Department, Boston, MA.

Program: Design a new police station for 80 officers which will symbolize and reinforce the City's commitment to police protection in one of Boston's most demanding public safety areas.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 10,700/16,000.

Cost \$155/gsf (1988)

Major Materials: Red brick, steel frame, asphalt shingle roof.

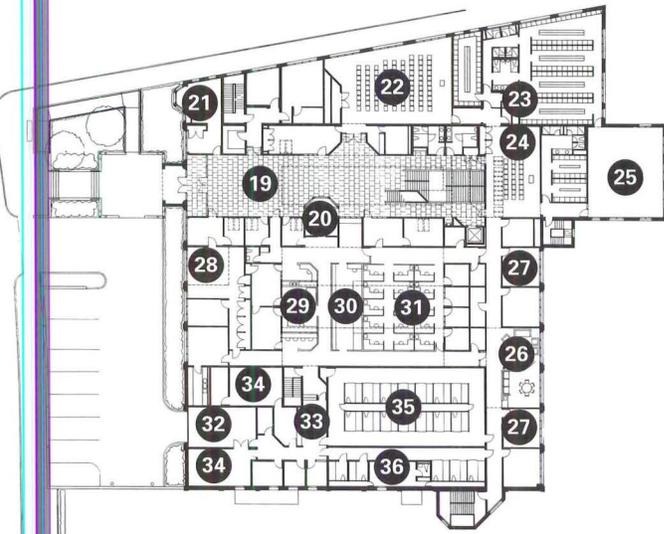
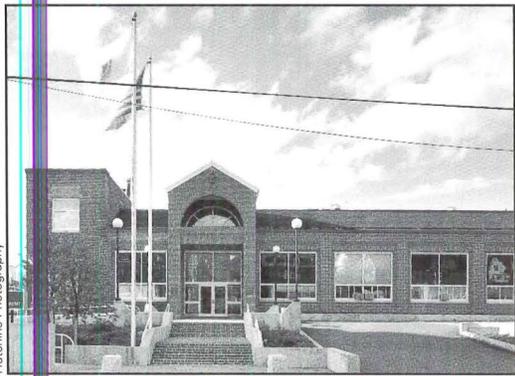
Consultants: Souza, True and Partners, Inc., structural; BR+A Consulting Engineers, Inc., mechanical/electrical; A. M. Fogarty & Associates, Inc., costs; Sciaba Construction Corporation, general contractor.

CAD Developed? No.

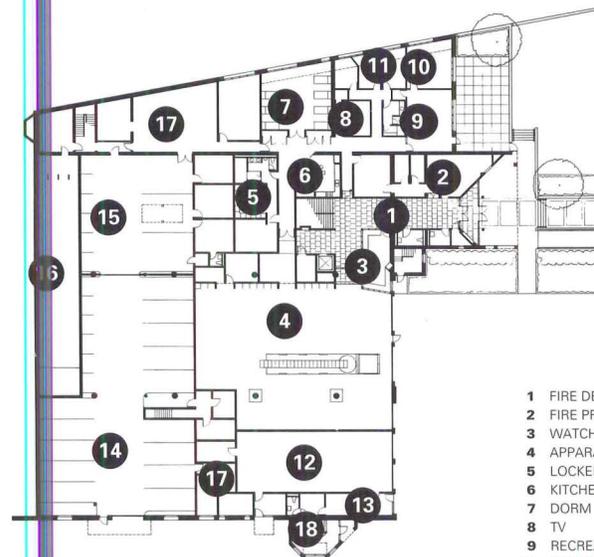
Architect's Statement: The Mattapan Police Station, located at one of Boston's major street intersections, stands as a symbol of security and assistance in one of the City's most active public safety areas. Designed in close coordination with a community advisory panel, the building encourages visitor access by providing a spacious reception area and meeting rooms for the community. A clear separation of the building's publicly accessible areas and secure spaces for its main police function is achieved by a front desk control point that allows the desk officer to see everyone entering the building.

A curved courtyard entrance defines the building's corner location on Blue Hill Avenue and Morton Street. Designed to fit in with the older architecture of the neighborhood, the one-and-one-half story brick structure incorporates a pitched roof with dormers to light interior spaces.

Entry Facade



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 FIRE DEPT. LOBBY | 25 EXERCISE |
| 2 FIRE PREVENTION OFFICE | 26 LOUNGE |
| 3 WATCH ROOM | 27 OFFICES |
| 4 APPARATUS ROOM | 28 TRAFFIC |
| 5 LOCKERS | 29 DISPATCH |
| 6 KITCHEN | 30 RECORDS |
| 7 DORM | 31 INVESTIGATIONS |
| 8 TV | 32 SALLYPORT |
| 9 RECREATION | 33 BOOKING |
| 10 EXERCISE | 34 EVIDENCE STORAGE |
| 11 OFFICER | 35 MALE CELLS |
| 12 FIRE AUXILIARY BAYS | 36 FEMALE/JUVENILE CELLS |
| 13 CIVIL DEFENSE | 37 LOBBY |
| 14 POLICE GARAGE | 38 BRIDGE |
| 15 VEHICLE SERVICE | 39 RECEPTION |
| 16 FIRING RANGE | 40 LIBRARY |
| 17 MECHANICAL | 41 CONFERENCE |
| 18 POLICE ENTRANCE | 42 POLICE CHIEF |
| 19 POLICE DEPT. LOBBY | 43 OFFICES |
| 20 FRONT DESK | 44 ROOF TERRACE |
| 21 COMMUNITY RELATIONS | 45 MECHANICAL |
| 22 MULTI-USE | 46 ATTIC |
| 23 LOCKERS | 47 SKYLIGHT |
| 24 BRIEFING | |

Somerville Public Safety Building

Project: Somerville Public Safety Building, Somerville, MA.
Architect: Donham & Sweeney Inc. Architects, Boston, MA (Brett Donham, *Principal-in-Charge*; John Hodge, *Project Architect*; Dan Cyran and Steve Flax, *Project Designers*).
Client: City of Somerville, MA
Program: Convert an existing 60,000 SF trolley barn and maintenance facility into a public safety building for 140 police officers and 20 fire-fighters in this large community located just outside Boston.
Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 41,400/60,000.
Cost \$83/gsf (1985).
Major Materials: Existing materials: steel frame building with long-span steel roof trusses, red brick masonry exterior.
Consultants: Souza, True and Partners, Inc., structural; BR+A Consulting Engineers, Inc., mechanical/electrical; A. M. Fogarty & Associates, Inc., costs; Edward R. Marden Corp., general contractor.
CAD Developed? No.

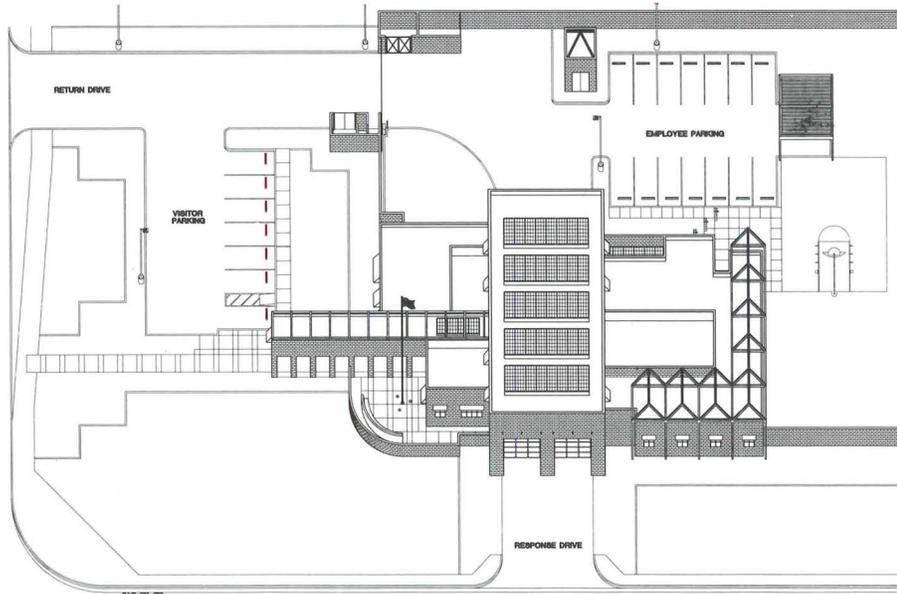
Architect's Statement: Located on a site which connects two of Somerville's busiest streets, this former trolley barn and bus maintenance facility now houses the City's police headquarters, pumper and ladder companies, civil defense, and fire auxiliary. The former industrial appearance of the building has been alleviated by office windows, recessed second-floor terraces, and other humanizing elements such as a public art program.

In the building's interior, there is a clear demarcation between the secure areas and the accessible public offices and between the police department and fire company spaces. A large public lobby provides a through-block pedestrian passage, as well as controlled access to all public safety functions. On the first floor, the police department wraps around the public lobby and main stair, allowing police area continuity without bisecting the pedestrian passage. The fire department on the lower level also maintains continuity by wrapping around the main stair. Police department personnel enter at the lower level at the new bay-window shaped stair at the bottom of the plan, which recalls the existing bay window at the upper left corner of the first floor plan. The bay window appears again at the front desk.

Front Facade



Fred Daly

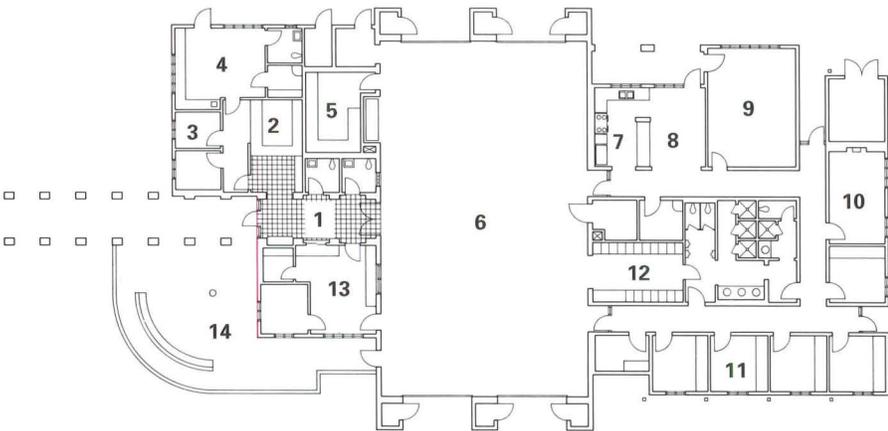


ISOMETRIC

Fire Station No. 74

Project: Fire Station No. 74, Fontana, CA.
Architect: Wolff/Lang/Christopher Architects, Rancho Cucamonga, CA. (Larry Wolff, *partner-in-charge*; Kelley Needham, *architect/designer*; Rey Reyes, *project team*).
Client: City of Fontana, Redevelopment Agency, Fontana, CA.
Program: The project is composed of a two-bay fire station and a police contact station. The program includes shared lobby and public support spaces, office area, and living and recreation spaces for fire personnel.
Site: 1.5 acres.
Building Area: 9,500 square feet.
Cost: \$1,600,000.00
Major Materials: Masonry bearing walls, wood and steel roof framing/ decking, split-face concrete masonry units, insulated skylight panels, tube steel and steel diamond plate, roof-mounted gas/electrical package units with variable air volume zone control.
Consultants: Carl Donmoyer and Associates, civil; K.B. Leung Structural Engineers, structural; Jon Hammond Engineers, mechanical; M/P Engineers, electrical; RJM Design Group, landscape.
CAD-developed? Yes.

Architect's Statement: There were several objectives of the design. The first was to try and eliminate the distinction that typically exists between this type of building and the equipment housed there. By incorporating the simple design and technical precision of fire vehicles, we hoped to bring the same level of excitement and distinction to the building itself. Secondly, the design would have to be modified slightly for each new station planned, while still maintaining the same general vocabulary. For this we developed a simple kit-of-parts, both for function and aesthetics, with which the building could be assembled in a variety of configurations. A split-face masonry was chosen in order to give the assemblage a uniform appearance and a sense of permanence. A tube steel framework is used to express the residential portion of the facility and to highlight the entry arcade. The framework also helps unify the building by repeating the gable forms of the apparatus room skylights and of the existing homes in the area. Sun control is achieved with the use of awnings made of painted diamond plate steel, which is a material used extensively on fire trucks. The awnings are also of a similar design to those located on homes in the immediate area.



FLOOR PLAN

- 1 LOBBY
- 2 RECEPTION
- 3 INTERVIEW
- 4 MEETING
- 5 SHOP
- 6 APPARATUS
- 7 KITCHEN
- 8 DINING
- 9 DAYROOM
- 10 EXERCISE
- 11 DORMITORY
- 12 LOCKERS
- 13 FIRE ADMINISTRATION
- 14 COURTYARD



Front Facade



Upland Police Facility

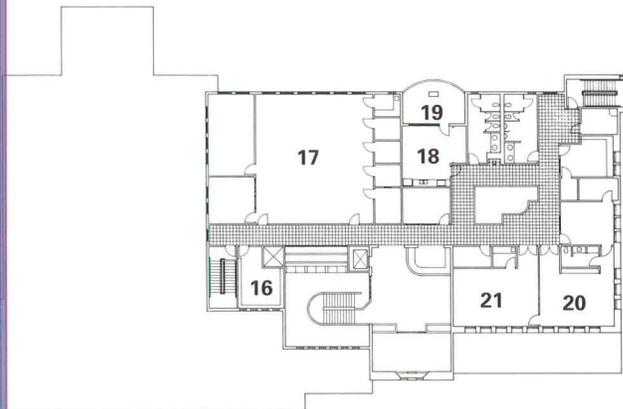
Project: Upland Police Facility, Upland, CA.
Architect: Wolff/Lang/Christopher Architects, Rancho Cucamonga, CA. (Larry Wolff, *partner-in-charge*; Kelley Needham, *architect/designer*; Edward Hall, *project team*).
Client: City of Upland, CA.
Program: The program includes a public community/training room, temporary holding and booking rooms, and employee areas containing a weight training room, a lounge, locker and shower facilities for both men and women, and an armory and weapons range.
Site: 2.75 acres.
Building Area: 32,000 square feet.
Cost: \$4,777,605.00
Major Materials: Masonry bearing walls, steel frame with steel floors and roof deck, split-face and fluted concrete masonry units, a thermal energy storage system.
Consultants: Derbish, Guerra and Associates, civil; K.B. Leung Structural Engineers, structural; Design Engineering Group, mechanical; M/P Engineers, electrical; Forma, landscape; Marianne Miotto & Associates, interiors.
CAD-developed? Yes.

Fred Daly



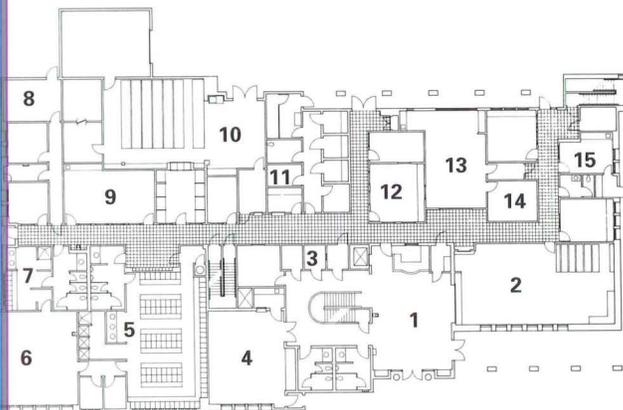
SECTION THROUGH LOBBY

20/6m



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

- 1 LOBBY
- 2 RECORDS
- 3 INTERVIEW
- 4 COMMUNITY/TRAINING ROOM
- 5 MEN'S LOCKERS
- 6 WEIGHT TRAINING
- 7 WOMEN'S LOCKERS
- 8 OFFICES
- 9 BRIEFING
- 10 EVIDENCE
- 11 CELLS
- 12 WATCH COMMANDER
- 13 DISPATCH
- 14 COMPUTER
- 15 LOUNGE
- 16 LIBRARY
- 17 INVESTIGATIONS
- 18 KITCHEN
- 19 TERRACE
- 20 CHIEF'S OFFICE
- 21 CONFERENCE ROOM



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

N ↑ 40/12m

Architect's Statement: The Upland Police Facility is a two-floor, 31,930-square-foot building, with a small basement. It contains public service areas, a community/training room, temporary holding and booking rooms, an armory and a weapons range. Police personnel are served by a weight training room, a lounge, and shower and locker facilities for both men and women. Police vehicles are located in a secure, covered area, separated from employee and public parking.

The building is organized around a central corridor and is divided into three main areas, which are expressed in the exterior of the building. Employee and support areas form the single story areas of the building while the detective division and executive offices combine to form the second level areas. The public service areas have been expressed as the focal point of the entire building and are, therefore, the largest and most prominent portion of the building. The post and lintel entry to the main lobby as well as many of the simple forms and details of the building have been derived from the many historically significant buildings within the City of Upland. Masonry was chosen for its physical and visual permanence, and bands of color and textures were incorporated to reduce the apparent size of the building and establish a more human scale.



Front Facade

David Gautreau/The Control Room

Rancho Cucamonga Fire Station No. 174

Project: Rancho Cucamonga Fire Station N. 174, Rancho Cucamonga, CA.

Architect: Wolff/Lang/Christopher Architects, Rancho Cucamonga CA. (Larry Wolff, *partner-in-charge*; John Holman, Rey Reyes, Max Medina, Andy Johnson, *design team*).

Client: City of Rancho Cucamonga, CA.

Program: Fire station including a four-bay, double-deep apparatus area, offices, and living quarters.

Site: 7.5 acres

Building Area: 17,000 square feet.

Cost: \$3,800,000.00

Major Materials: Masonry bearing walls, wood roof, steel trusses & joists, brick, insulated skylight panels, ground-mounted package HVAC.

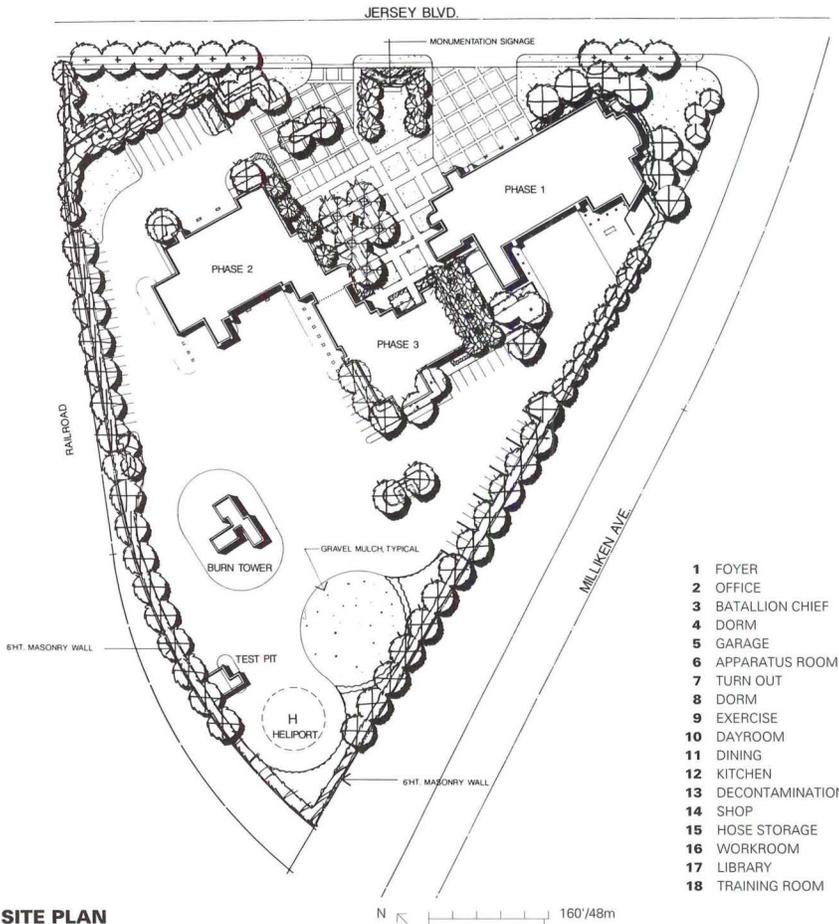
Consultants: Derbish, Guerra and Associates, civil; Wheeler and Gray, structural; RBF/CTS, mechanical/electrical; RJM Design Group, landscape.

Cad-developed? Yes.

Architect's Statement: The components of the Rancho Cucamonga fire station were grouped to form an interactive "triad". Pedestrian/vehicular access and circulation is separated to minimize conflict and to provide security. The burn tower has been placed as a strategic focal point and symbolizes a miniature "city."

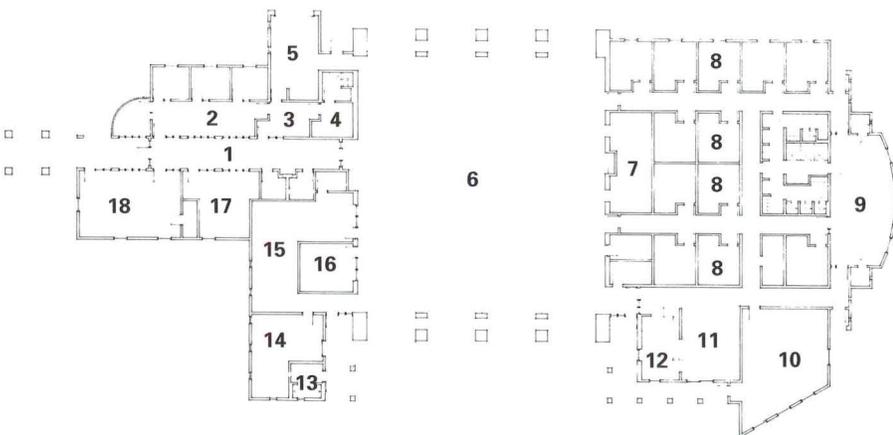
The building forms as well as materials such as brick masonry and colors such as "Fire Engine Red" were selected as a reference to the historical perception of "The Great American Fire House", rather than echo the tilt-up concrete of the surrounding industrial park. Sawtooth building forms, however, were selected as a reference to the industrial land use. The sawtooth skylights also conserved energy while transmitting natural daylight into the interior. The building's massing and sawtooth skylights are oriented to aerodynamically minimize the brunt of the northeasterly Santa Ana winds. Overhead doors are intentionally turned perpendicular to the primary wind direction to protect the apparatus bays.

Program spaces were intentionally configured to minimize personal response time from any part of the station and to maximize personal privacy and comfort for all firefighters. Kitchen, dining, and dayroom spaces promote a communal living room atmosphere, while individual dormitories allow for personalized space.



- 1 FOYER
- 2 OFFICE
- 3 BATTALION CHIEF
- 4 DORM
- 5 GARAGE
- 6 APPARATUS ROOM
- 7 TURN OUT
- 8 DORM
- 9 EXERCISE
- 10 DAYROOM
- 11 DINING
- 12 KITCHEN
- 13 DECONTAMINATION
- 14 SHOP
- 15 HOSE STORAGE
- 16 WORKROOM
- 17 LIBRARY
- 18 TRAINING ROOM

SITE PLAN



FLOOR PLAN

View From Southwest



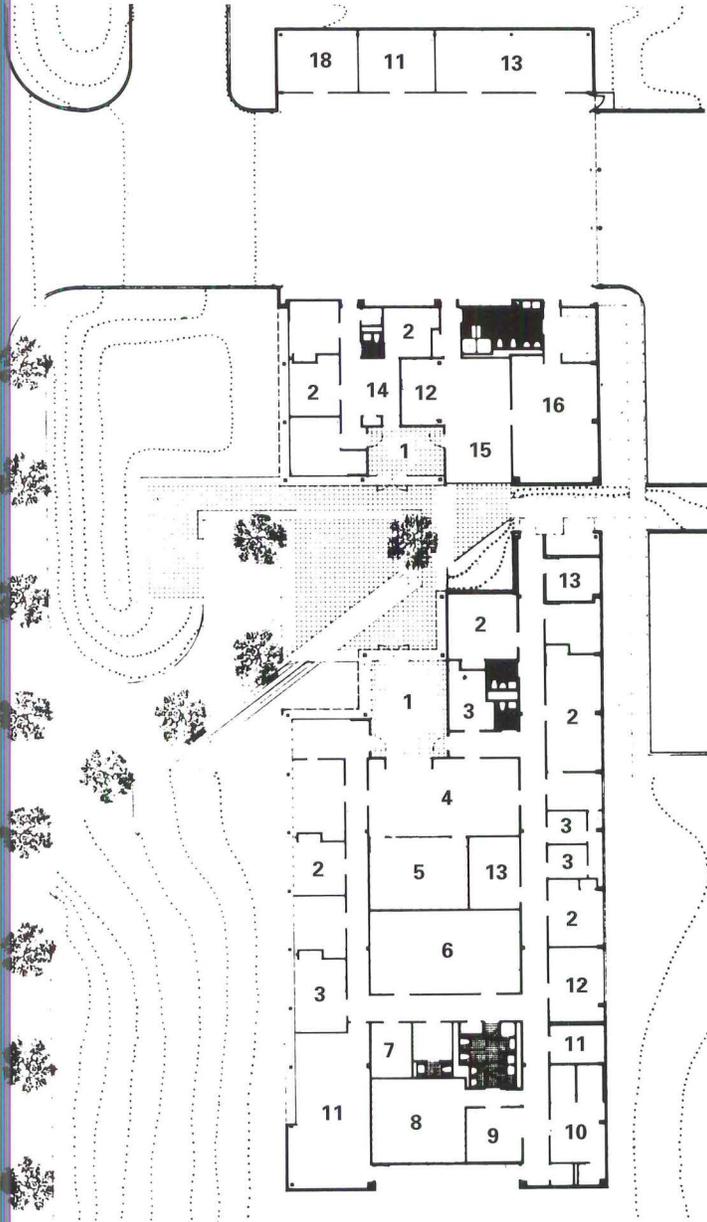
Public Safety Building

Project: Public Safety Building, Mill Valley, CA.
Architect: Robinson Mills + Williams, San Francisco.
Client: City of Mill Valley.
Program: Headquarters and support areas for the Mill Valley police and fire departments. Expansions in 1985 and 1989.
Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) NA/16,000.
Cost: \$1 million; \$62.50/gsf (1976).
Major Materials: Steel frame, precast concrete, redwood, and exposed structural steel exterior, aluminum casement windows, built-up roofing, and steel stud and gypsum board partitions.
Consultants: Forell & Elsesser, structural; Marion Cerbatos & Tomasi, mechanical and electrical; Garret Eckbo, landscape.
CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: This headquarters for Mill Valley fire and police departments was designed to share a common entry court, mechanical services, and parking. Spaces include general offices, fire apparatus room, dormitory/kitchen, an armory, minimum security detention facilities, and the city's central communications center.

Architectural services included analysis of five separate sites for selection by the city, programming all space requirements, and following the approval process through multiple city and count agencies. The architects also prepared material to aid a bond-raising effort, and guided early grading work to reinforce a pre-existing slide area and eliminate unknowns from subsequent superstructure building processes.

The structure is steel, with precast concrete cladding; publicly accessible areas are finished in redwood. Landscaping of the three-acre site included a hydro-seeding process, the recipe for which is drought-resistant, ecologically self-sustaining, and extremely cost-sensitive.



- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1 LOBBY | 10 BOOKING |
| 2 OFFICES | 11 STORAGE |
| 3 CONFERENCE | 12 KITCHEN |
| 4 RECORDS | 13 EQUIPMENT |
| 5 COMMUNICATIONS | 14 ALARM |
| 6 TRAINING | 15 DAY ROOM |
| 7 LABORATORY | 16 DORMITORY |
| 8 LOCKERS | 17 APPARATUS |
| 9 EVIDENCE | 18 MAPS |

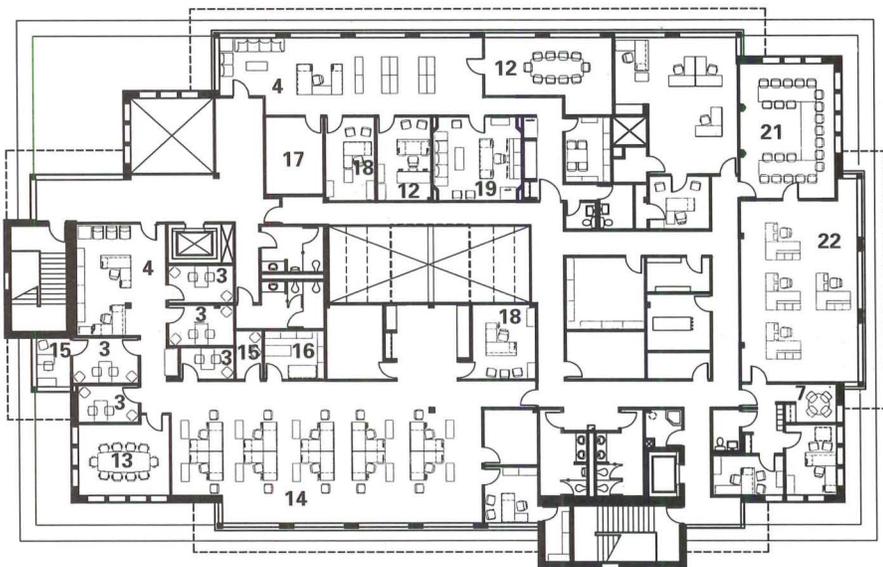
FLOOR PLAN



Vance Fox Photography

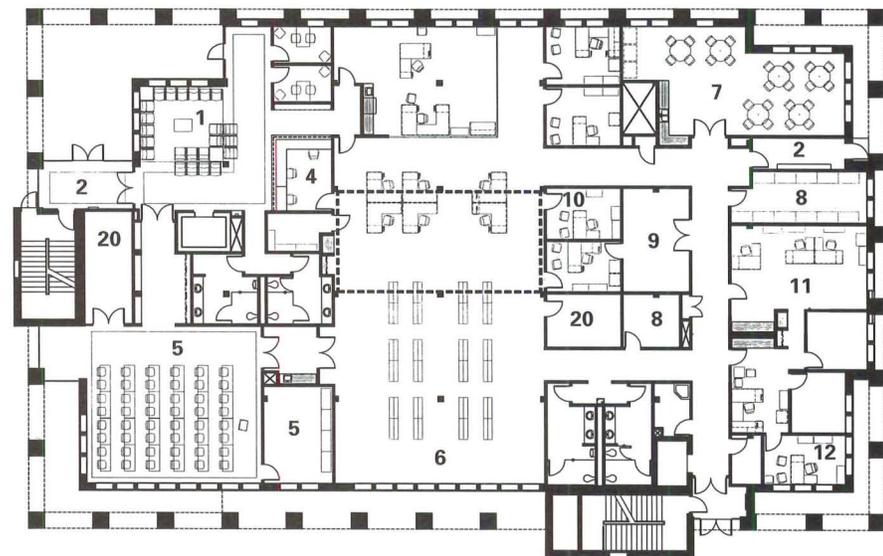


View from NW Corner



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 LOBBY | 13 CONFERENCE |
| 2 VESTIBULE | 14 INVESTIGATORS |
| 3 INTERVIEW | 15 OBSERVATION |
| 4 RECEPTION | 16 REFERENCE |
| 5 TRAINING | 17 LEGAL |
| 6 RECORDS | 18 LIEUTENANT'S OFFICE |
| 7 LOUNGE | 19 CHIEF'S OFFICE |
| 8 SUPPLY | 20 STORAGE |
| 9 COMPUTER EQUIPMENT | 21 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS |
| 10 WATCH COMMANDER | 22 COMMUNICATIONS |
| 11 POLICE ASSISTANTS | 23 ELEC. |
| 12 CAPTAIN'S OFFICE | |



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

N ↑ 20'/6m

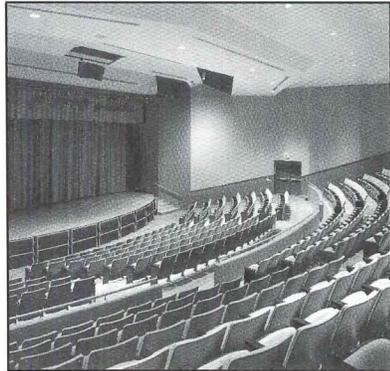
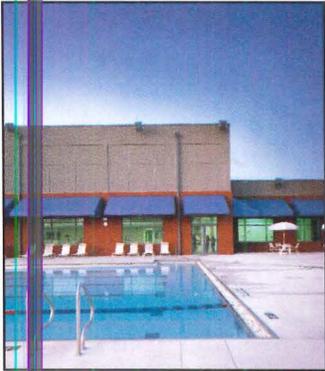
Sparks Police Services Center

Project: Sparks Police Services Center, Sparks, NV.
Architects: Polson Architects, North Kansas City, MO; Barada-Fuetsch Architects, Reno, NV (Steve Polson, Ted Fuetsch, *principals in charge*; James Estes, Walter Estay, *project architects*; Cliff Wilson, *designer*).
Client: City of Sparks, Sparks, NV.
Program: Construct a police services administrative facility.
Building Area: (net/gross square feet) 35,260/43,000.
Cost: \$110/gsf (1992 including site-work).
Major Materials: Steel frame, brick veneer, precast concrete brise-soleil, standing seam metal roofing.
Consultants: S.E.A., Inc., civil/structural; Petty and Associates, mechanical; Conley and Associates, electrical; Stille and Associates, landscape.
CAD-developed? Yes.

Architect's Statement: The administration building is arranged in response to site opportunities and user needs. The main floor serves the public, which is received through a courtyard that connects to a bus stop and parking area. A two-story lobby reveals the location of the reception desk, work card processing, records, meeting room, and the administration and investigations departments. Functions requiring little public access are grouped on the top level to enjoy dramatic 360-degree valley views. The lower level, opened to the secure parking areas, accommodates patrol shift change functions such as evidence, locker/showers, interview rooms and briefing.

Designed to accommodate 20 years of growth and change, the facility is technically complex and visually eclectic. The hip-roofed building reflects the Classical and practical elements of older Sparks brick schools. Inside, a computerized security system monitors access to the site and throughout the building. The dispatch center is a self-contained, 24-hour operations suite containing an emergency conference room, dispatch radio room and support areas. A central skylight is placed above the upper floor, creating a dramatic circulation court that day-lights the ground floor records area below.

Pool and Theater



Liberty Community Center

Project: Liberty Community Center, Liberty, MO.

Architect: Hastings & Chivetta Architects, Inc., St. Louis, MO (Bryce Hastings, *principal in charge*; Erik J. Kocher, *designer*; Arthur Kopf, Christopher J. Rollhaus, David Miller, Nancy Sopuch, Tom Walsh, and Tim D. Johnson, *project team*).

Client: City of Liberty, Missouri (Robert J. Saunders, Mayor; Gary Jackson, City Manager; Chris Deal, Recreation Director; Glenna Y. Todd, former Mayor; David Warm, former City Manager, and Don Michael, former Recreation Director).

Program: Create a center that fulfills the cultural and physical needs of the community. Take into consideration the ideas and expectations of the many constituencies (including residents, the school district, and area businesses) involved with the project.

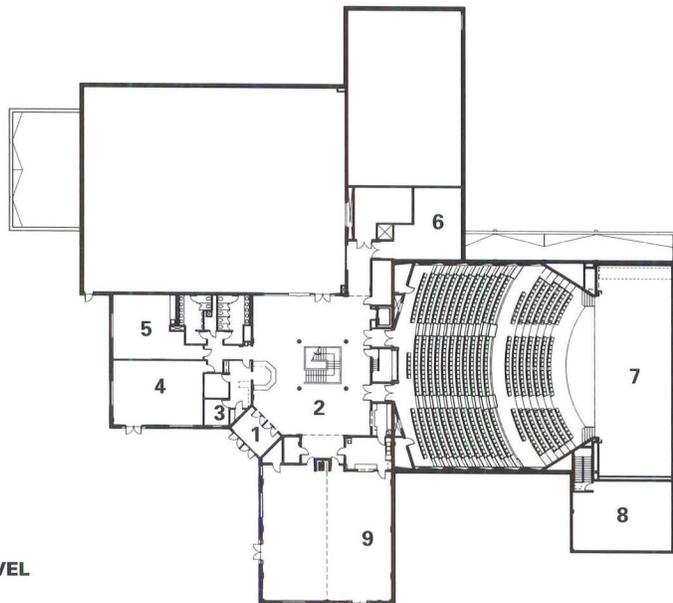
Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 39,900/47,000.

Cost: \$119/gsf (1992).

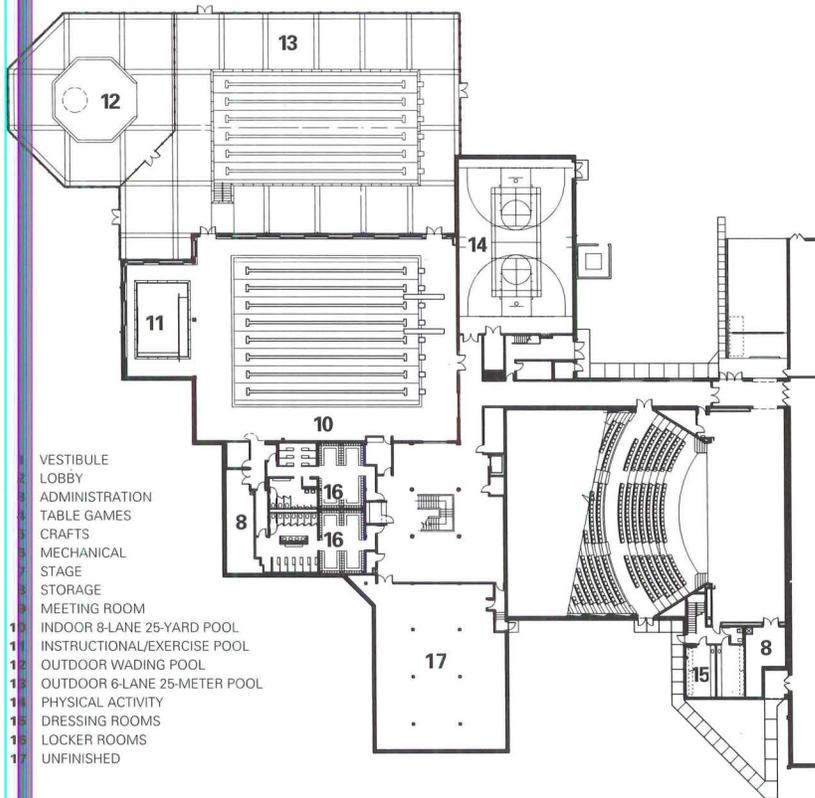
Major Materials: Brick masonry; exterior insulation system; mansard and standing seam metal roofs; translucent skylight; and gunite pools.

Consultants: Burns & McDonnell, structural, civil, mechanical and electrical; Engineering Dynamics, International, theater and acoustical consultants.

CAD-Developed? Yes.



UPPER LEVEL

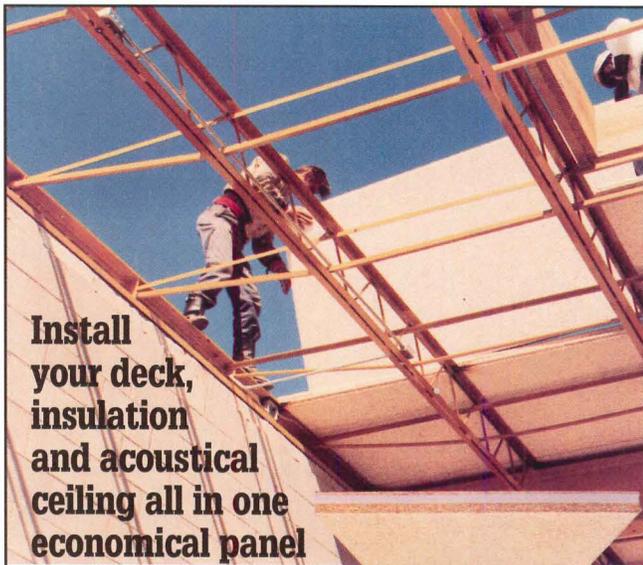


LOWER LEVEL

N 40'/12m

Architect's Statement: The Liberty community had lost its outdoor pool and wanted a new aquatics center. The Parks and Recreation Department needed flexible gym space. Cultural interests wanted a theater. The school district was simultaneously developing a new middle school adjacent to the proposed community center. In addition, local schools needed a resource for classes, practices, and meets. The toughest challenge facing the design team was the resolution of the program, budget, and conflicts to satisfy the various special interest groups. User participation in both the programming and the conceptual design process played a key role in settling conflicting priorities.

Following the completion of the design workshops, a corporate matching grant (to expand the theater from 400 to 700 seats) was received. The design team had to accommodate this change within the bounds of the defined project. The gymnasium was downsized, changes were made in the configuration of the pool tanks, and building systems were modified. In the theater, a stage house with full flyloft abuts the middle school's gymnasium. Each building has its own complete exterior wall system sharing a common footing.



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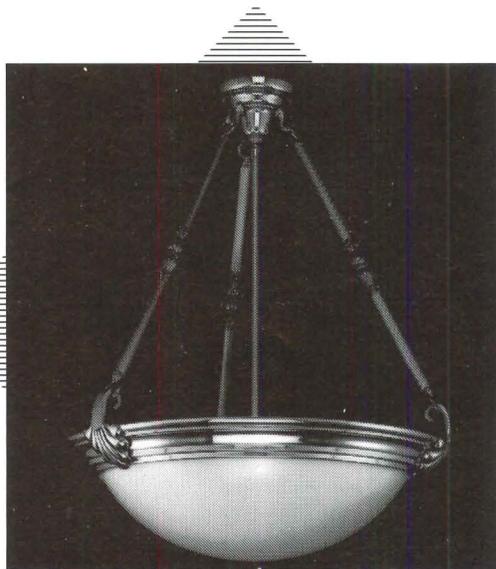


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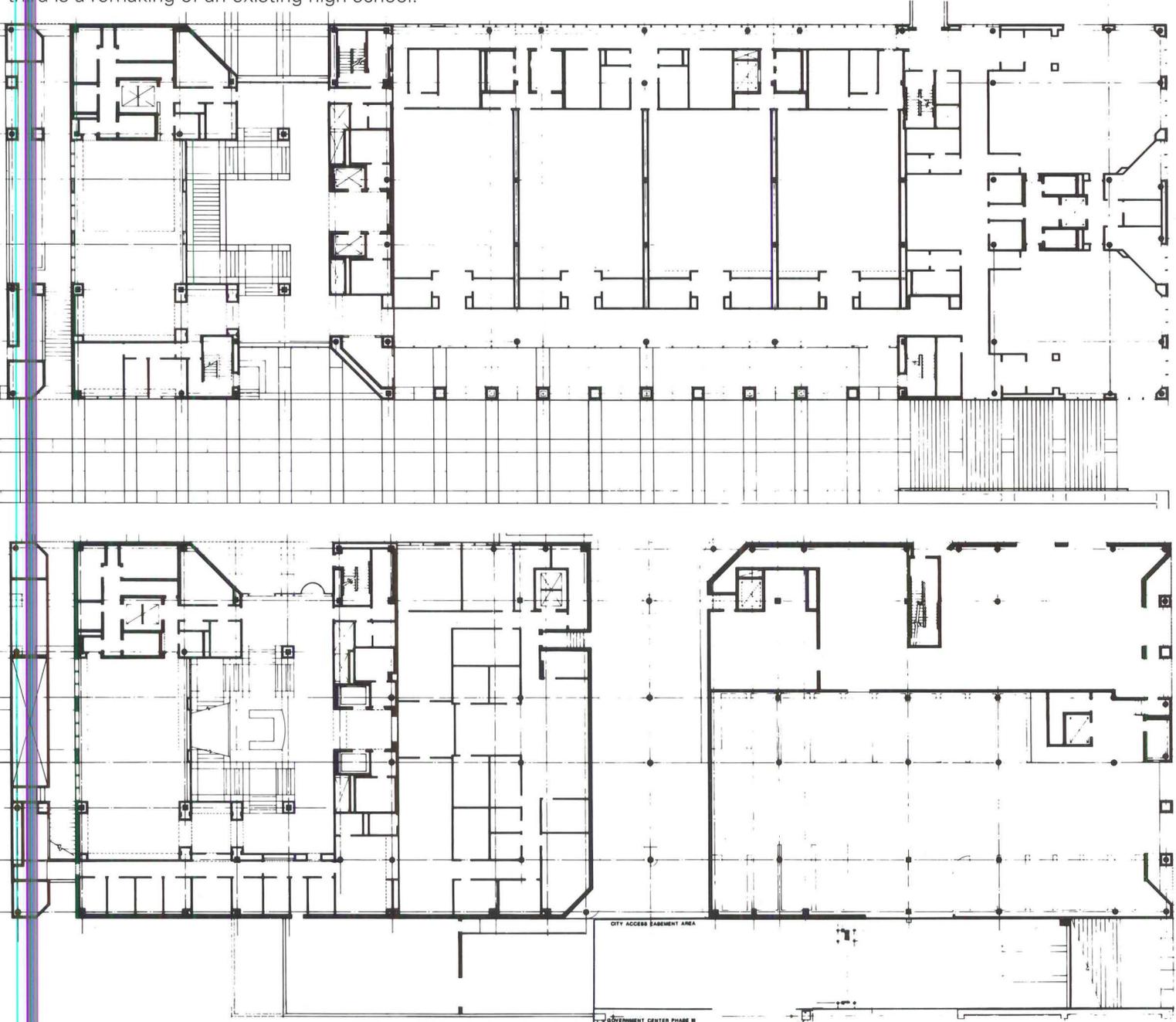
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Courthouses

Although not an original focus of this issue, a few courthouses were submitted; of the three shown, two are new and very different in scope, and the third is a remaking of an existing high school.

- 34 **Presque Isle District Courthouse**, Presque Isle, ME
- 35 **Mecklenburg County Criminal Courts Building**, Charlotte, NC
- 36 **Fall River Trial Court**, Fall River, MA





Front (East) Facade

Presque Isle, Maine District Courthouse

Project: Maine District Courthouse, Presque Isle, ME.

Architect: Harriman Associates, Auburn, ME (Keith Anderson, designer; Denis L. Lemieux, project manager; Dan Fournier, Shera Nuttall, Andy Deshaies, Cliff Greim, Phil Morrisette, project team)

Client: State of Maine, Augusta, ME.

Program: Create a district courthouse as part of an overall state-wide strategy to improve and update court buildings.

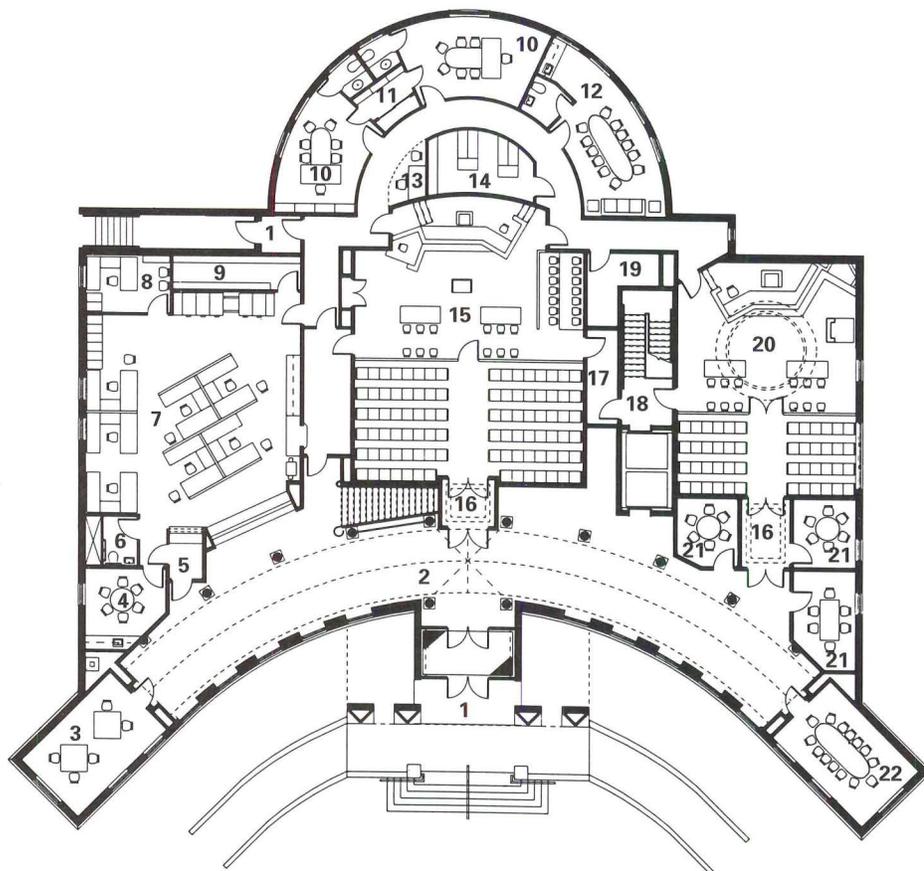
Building Area: (net/gross square feet) 12,396/17,358.

Cost: \$120/gsf (1992).

Major Materials: Masonry exterior, metal roofing, hardwood veneers, quarry tile, carpeting.

Consultant: Structural Design Consultants, structural.

CAD-developed? Yes.



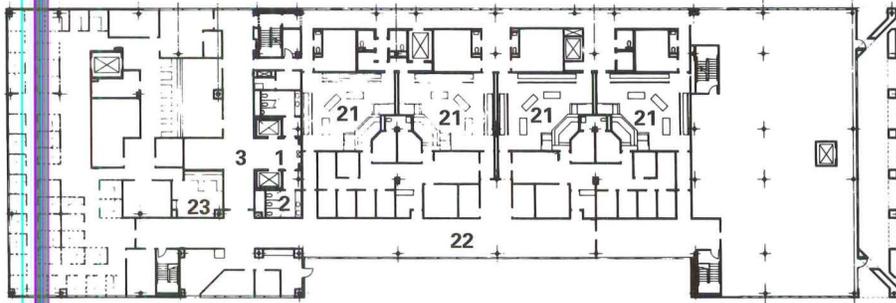
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 VESTIBULE | 12 FUTURE CONF./LIBRARY |
| 2 LOBBY | 13 BAILIFF |
| 3 ATTORNEY WORK ROOM | 14 BULK STORAGE |
| 4 LOUNGE | 15 COURTROOM |
| 5 VIEWING | 16 PASSAGE |
| 6 TOILET | 17 SECURE VESTIBULE |
| 7 CLERK'S OFFICE AREA | 18 SECURE STAIR |
| 8 CLERK | 19 JANITOR |
| 9 FORM STORAGE | 20 HEARING ROOM |
| 10 JUDGE | 21 CONFERENCE |
| 11 COATS | 22 MEDIATION |

Architect's Statement: As part of an overall state-wide strategy to improve and update its courts, Maine commissioned Harriman Associates to design a new Maine District Courthouse in Presque Isle. Early in the design process, the State Court Funding Authority recognized the design as a prototype for future district courts in the state.

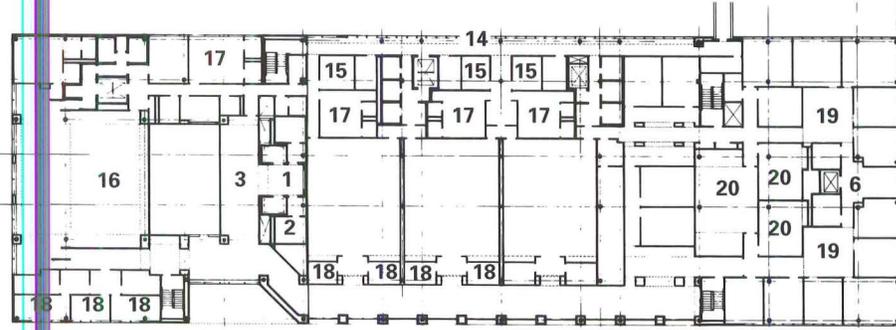
In addition to programming the needs for the court's functions, the city-owned site is master planned for a future municipal building and expanded parking for the court and adjacent Central Business District. It also provides space for the Department of Correction's short-term holding facility, the Department of Probation, the District Attorney, and future expansion.

The hallmark of the building is a curved front facade marking the public entrance to the court. Inside, the curved elevation becomes a public loggia that connects the various public areas while simultaneously limiting public penetration into the building's more secure areas.

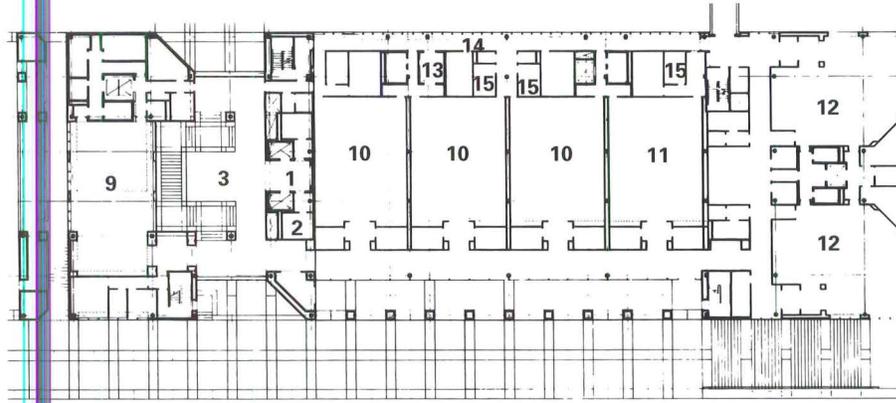
Mecklenburg County Criminal Courts Building



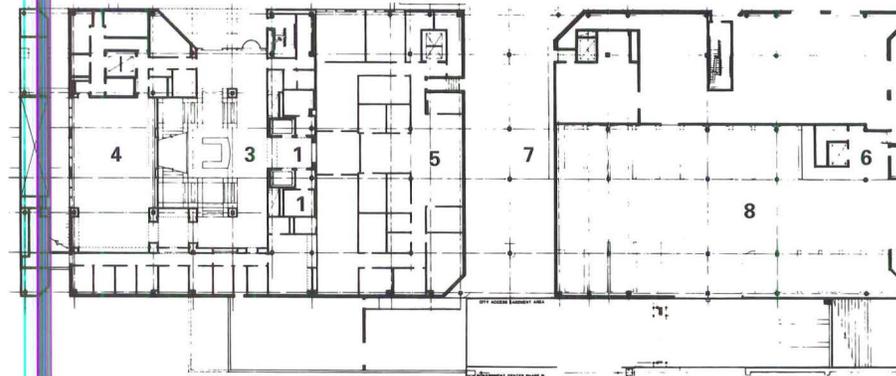
FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



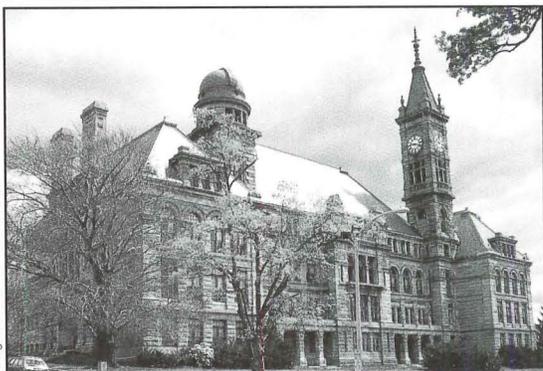
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

- 1 PUBLIC ELEVATORS
- 2 PUBLIC RESTROOMS
- 3 PUBLIC LOBBY
- 4 DISTRICT ARRAIGNMENT COURTROOM
- 5 SHERIFF'S OFFICE
- 6 JUDGES' ELEVATOR
- 7 GALLEY/PORT
- 8 JUDGES' PARKING
- 9 SUPERIOR ARRAIGNMENT COURTROOM
- 10 DISTRICT COURTROOM
- 11 ADMINISTRATIVE COURTROOM
- 12 TRAFFIC COURTROOM
- 13 HOLDING CELL
- 14 JUDGES' CORRIDOR
- 15 JUDGES' CHAMBERS
- 16 SUPERIOR COURTROOM
- 17 JURY ROOM
- 18 ATTORNEY/CLIENT CONFERENCE
- 19 DISTRICT JUDGES' OFFICES
- 20 LAW LIBRARY
- 21 JUVENILE COURTROOM
- 22 JUVENILE WAITING AREA
- 23 CASHIER COUNTER

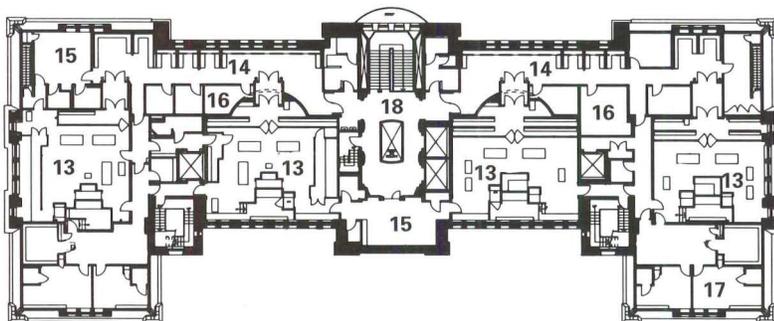
N ← 40'/12m

Project: Mecklenburg Criminal Courts facility, Charlotte, NC.
Architect: J.N. Pease Associates, Charlotte, NC (John H. Duncan, *principal in charge*; Allan Wingfield, *project architect*).
Client: Mecklenburg County, Charlotte, NC.
Program: Provide a new criminal courthouse containing Sheriff's and Judges' offices; connected to an Intake Center and Jail by an underground tunnel.
Building Area: (net/gross square feet) 95,000/125,000.
Cost: \$91.45/gsf (1991).
Major Materials: Concrete frame; tinted precast concrete exterior skin with alternate textured and sandblasted bands.
Consultants: J.N. Pease, engineering; Walter Sobel, FAIA & Associates, courtrooms.
CAD-developed? No.

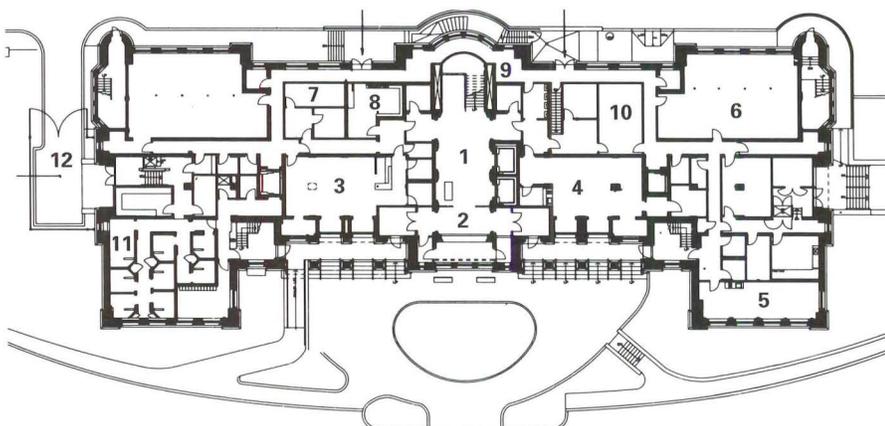
Architect's Statement: The 4-story facility houses 16 courtrooms, and separate elevators for judges, prisoners, and the general public. Placed along the north/south axis of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Government Center Plaza, the building provides edge definition for outdoor spaces to the east and west.



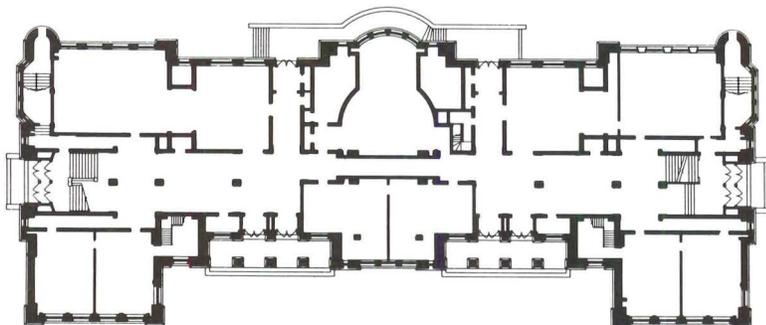
Front Facade



REHABILITATED UPPER FLOOR PLAN



REHABILITATED FIRST FLOOR PLAN



ORIGINAL FIRST FLOOR PLAN

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 LOBBY | 11 HOLDING CELLS |
| 2 CONTROL DESK | 12 SALLYPORT |
| 3 JURY POOL ROOM | 13 COURTROOM |
| 4 CHILD DROP OFF | 14 WAITING |
| 5 STAFF ROOM | 15 JURY ROOM |
| 6 RECORD STORAGE | 16 CONFERENCE |
| 7 DISTRICT ATTORNEY | 17 JUDGE'S CHAMBERS |
| 8 PUBLIC LOUNGE | 18 LOBBY |
| 9 PRIVATE CIRCULATION | |
| 10 CLINIC | |

N ↑ 40'/12m

Fall River Trial Court

Project: Fall River Trial Court, Fall River, MA.

Architect: Finegold Alexander & Associates, Boston.

Client: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Division of Capital Planning and Operations, Boston.

Program: Rehabilitation of an existing high school for use by the county/juvenile, housing, and probate courts.

Building Area: (gross/net, square feet) 66,500/50,000

Cost: \$11,000,000

Major Materials: granite-faced walls, tile roof, plaster walls.

Consultants: Boston Building Consultants, structural; SAR Engineering, mechanical/electrical; Paul C.K. Lu & Associates, landscape; Bryant Associates, civil; Hanscomb Associates, cost; Preservation Technology Associates, materials; Walter H. Sobel & Associates, courts; Karen Lewis Design, signage/graphics.

CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: Located on a hill in downtown Fall River, the granite-faced Durfee High School, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, offers a commanding view of the Taunton River and Mt. Hope Bay. Built in 1886, the High Victorian building was originally designed by George A. Clough, and has remained relatively unchanged. Vacant for several years, the city of Fall River transferred the building to Massachusetts for use as a courthouse. We were commissioned to restore and convert the school into the Fall River Trial Court.

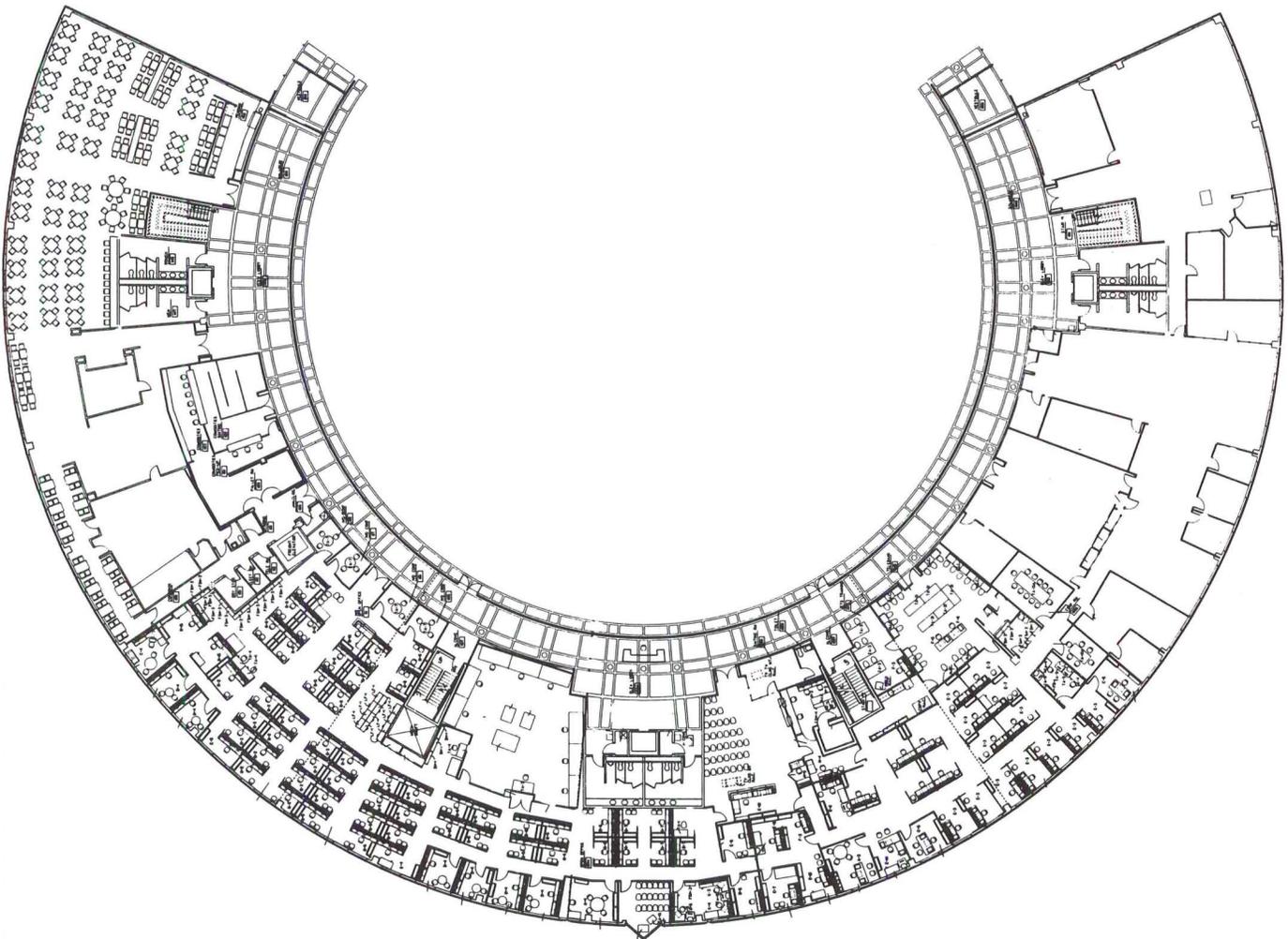
The program calls for locating three court departments in the historic structure: probate and family, juvenile, and housing in 50,000 occupiable square feet. The project's primary challenge has been to clearly define and develop secure interior circulation systems for the judges, jurors, detainees, and the public. We worked closely with the Commonwealth and the Historic Commission to resolve potential conflicts and develop the best solution for the building's historic interior fabric. The installation of elevators will ensure full accessibility for the handicapped.

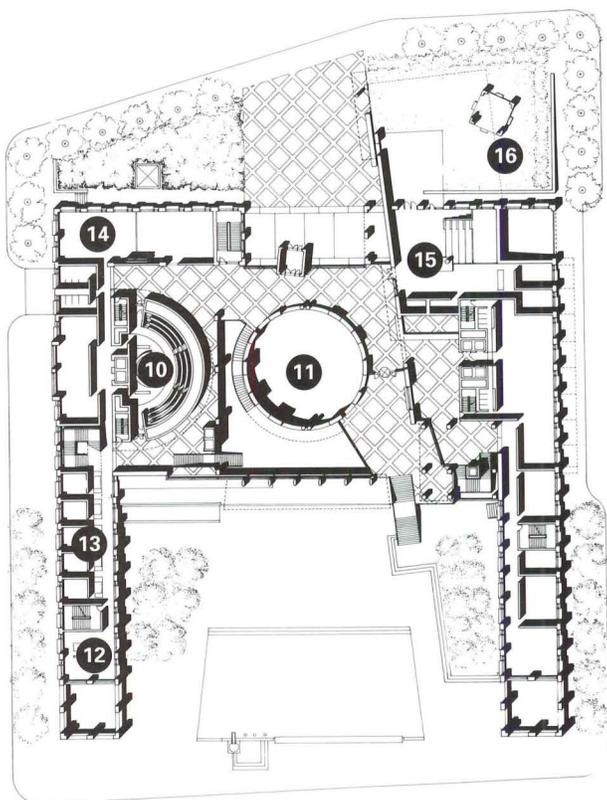
Complete exterior restoration will also be undertaken, such as replacing wood-frame windows, cleaning and repointing the granite masonry, repairing the red tile roof and the prominent clock tower, landscaping, and improvements to circulation and parking. Construction is expected to begin in early 1993.

City or County Buildings

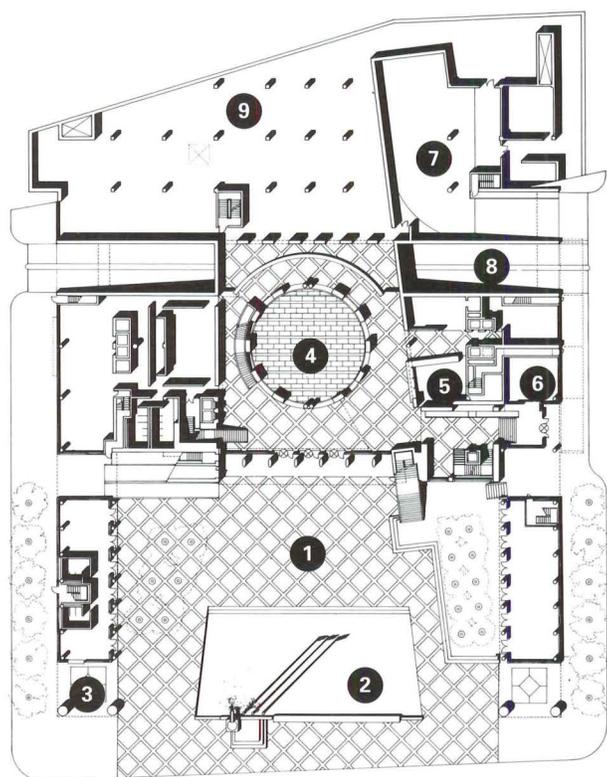
A good representation of the places for city or county government, this group is as diverse as the first, in terms of size and function. It comprises metropolitan high-, mid-, and low-rises, suburban town halls, and an annex to an out-grown facility.

- 38 **Kitchener City Hall**, Kitchener, Ontario
- 40 **Northbrook Village Center**, Northbrook, IL
- 41 **Bedford County Administration Building**, Bedford, VA
- 42 **Jefferson County Human Services Building**, Golden, CO
- 44 **Human Services Building**, Stockton, CA
- 45 **Honolulu Municipal Building**, Honolulu, HI
- 46 **Brossard City Hall**, Brossard, Quebec
- 48 **Corpus Christi City Hall**, Corpus Christi, TX
- 50 **Idaho Falls Municipal Building Annex**, Idaho Falls, ID
- 51 **Solon City Hall**, Solon, OH
- 52 **Charlotte-Mecklenburg Government Center**, Charlotte, NC
- 54 **Darien Town Hall**, Darien, CT
- 55 **Madison Town Hall**, Madison, CT





SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

- 1 PLAZA
- 2 SKATING/POOL
- 3 INFORMATION
- 4 ROTUNDA
- 5 INFORMATION
- 6 RETAIL
- 7 SHIPPING/RECEIVING
- 8 PARKING RAMPS
- 9 CLERK'S DEPARTMENT
- 10 COUNCIL CHAMBER
- 11 ROTUNDA
- 12 MAYOR
- 13 OFFICES
- 14 MEETING ROOMS
- 15 DAY CARE CENTER
- 16 PLAY SPACE

Kitchener City Hall

Project: Kitchener City Hall, Kitchener, Ontario, Canada.

Architect: Kuwabara Payne McKenna Blumberg Architects, Toronto, Ontario.

Client: City of Kitchener.

Program: To design a city hall and civic square. The building contains retail space, council chambers, administrative offices, a civic rotunda, and a day care center.

Building Area: (gross square feet) municipal building: 224,750; parking garage: 200,730; department offices: 11,300; civic square: 86,900.

Cost: city hall: \$139/sf; parking: \$29.30/sf; plaza: \$41.70/sf.

Major Materials: concrete structure, steel roof trusses, aluminum curtain wall, green-tinted glazing.

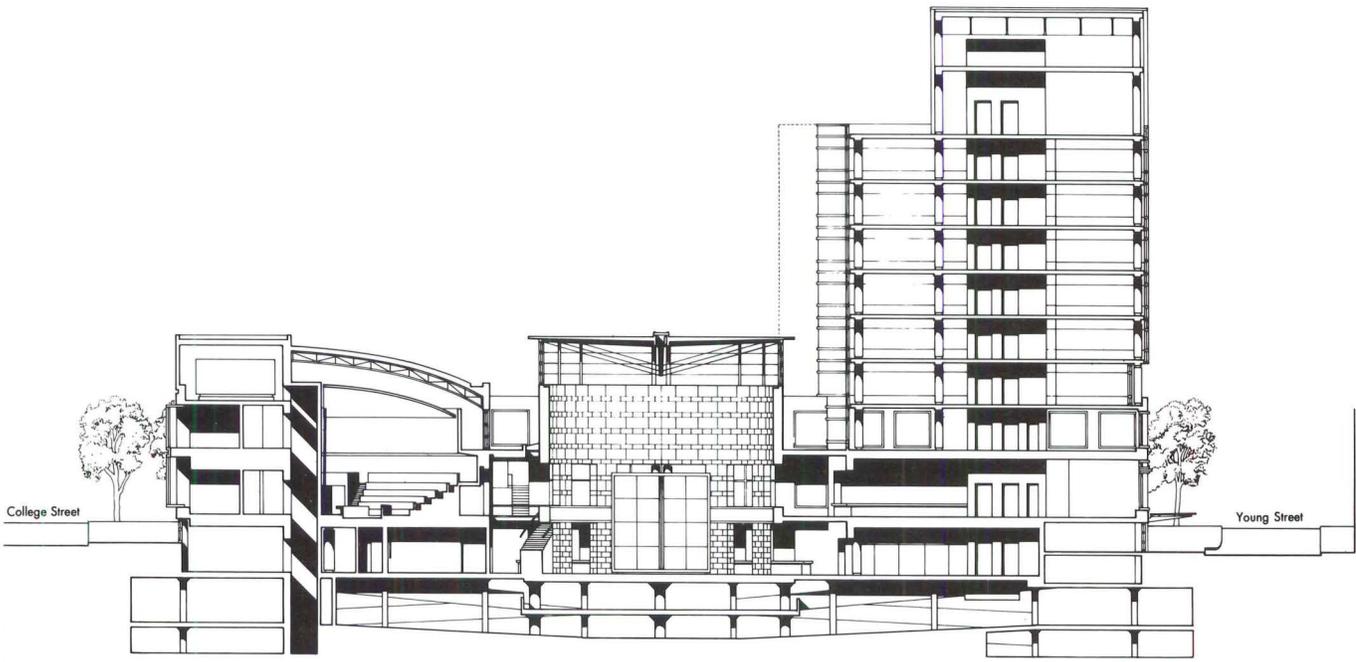
Consultants: Milus Bollenberghe Topps Watchorn, landscape; Yolles Partnership, structural; Merber Corporation, mechanical; James Vermeulen, costs; Mulvey & Banani, electrical; Gary Banks, specifications; Rice Brydon, departmental interiors.

CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: The city hall building is composed of three principal volumes: council chamber, civic rotunda, and administrative offices. The council chamber is a metal-clad volume with a curved roofline, and the administrative offices occupy a tower, creating an ensemble of balanced asymmetry flanking the centrally-placed rotunda.

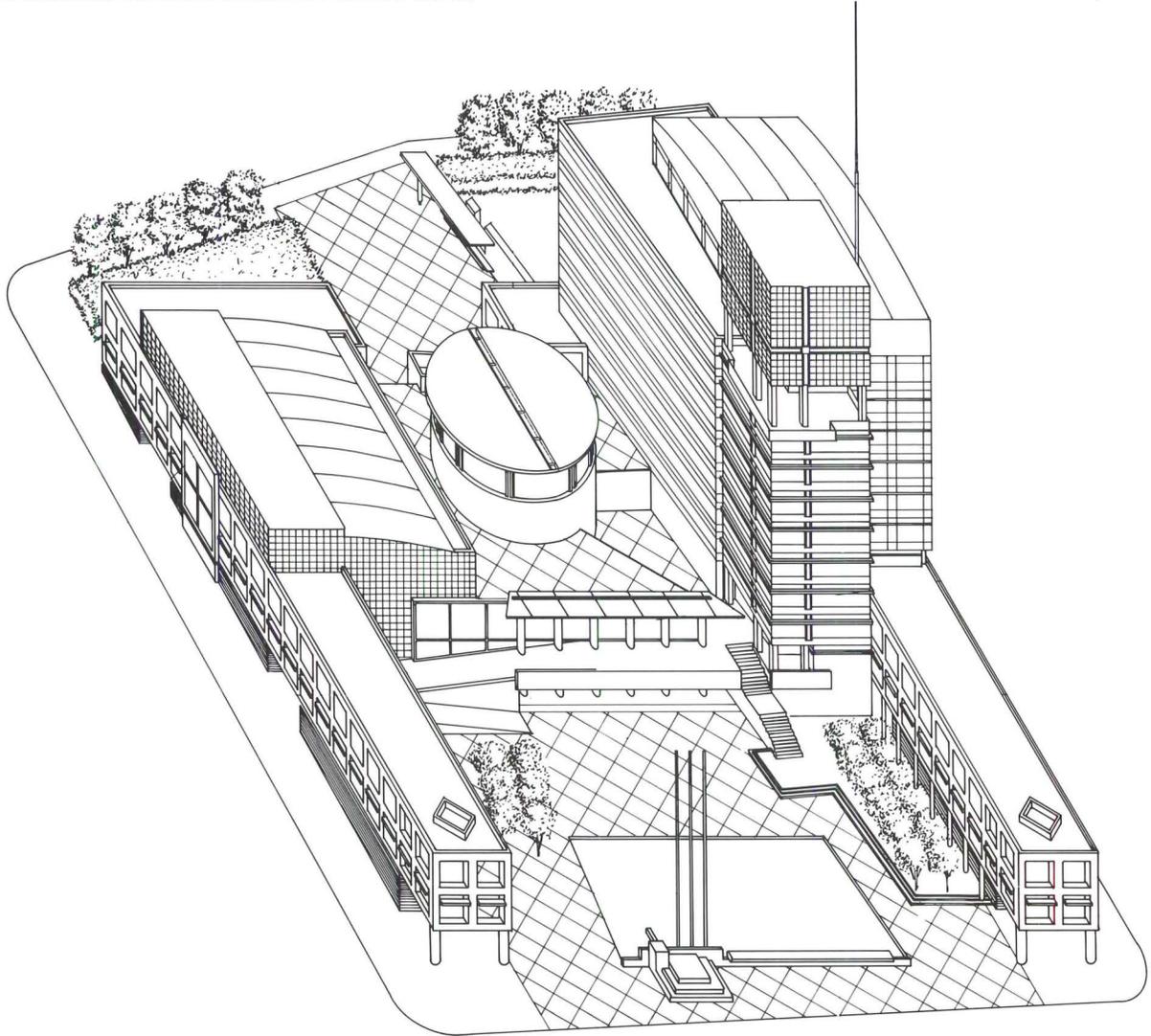
The civic rotunda is a cylindrical space intended to be used for everyday and organized civic and corporate events. The room is clad in stone, with a roof expressed as a directional, light-steel structure surrounded by continuous clerestory natural lighting. The tower, containing administrative offices, has a cube at its top which is to be illuminated at night, serving as a weather beacon.

The U-shaped structure and the civic rotunda are clad in a reddish sandstone, and the diagonal wall at the base of the administrative office building is clad in a honed green granite. The council chamber and the wall component of the administrative offices are clad in pre-finished metal panels. The office slab is clad in curtain wall with a high proportion of glass, while the civic tower is clad in pre-finished aluminum and glass. Patinated copper is used on significant elements including the vertical mullion blades of the piano nobile level, the thin recessed proportioning lines of the civic tower, and the frame of the free-standing screen in the civic rotunda.



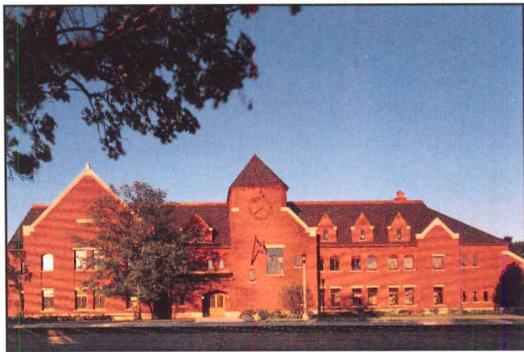
SECTION THROUGH COUNCIL CHAMBER AND ROTUNDA

40/12m



AXONOMETRIC

Heorich Blessing



East Facade

Northbrook Village Hall

Project: Northbrook Village Hall, Northbrook, IL.
Architect: Decker & Kemp Architecture and Urban Design, Chicago (Howard Decker, *managing partner*; Kevin Kemp, *design partner*; Thomas Clune, *project architect*).
Client: Village of Northbrook.

Program: Design a new civic structure for a growing community in a northern suburb of Chicago. The program, which called for durable, functional spaces to handle heavy daily traffic, includes 33,900 square feet of village staff offices, public agencies, Board chambers, meeting rooms, lounges, a disaster center, and storage space. The building was designed and built with the intention that it last over 100 years to serve its community and convey a sense of civic pride and stability.

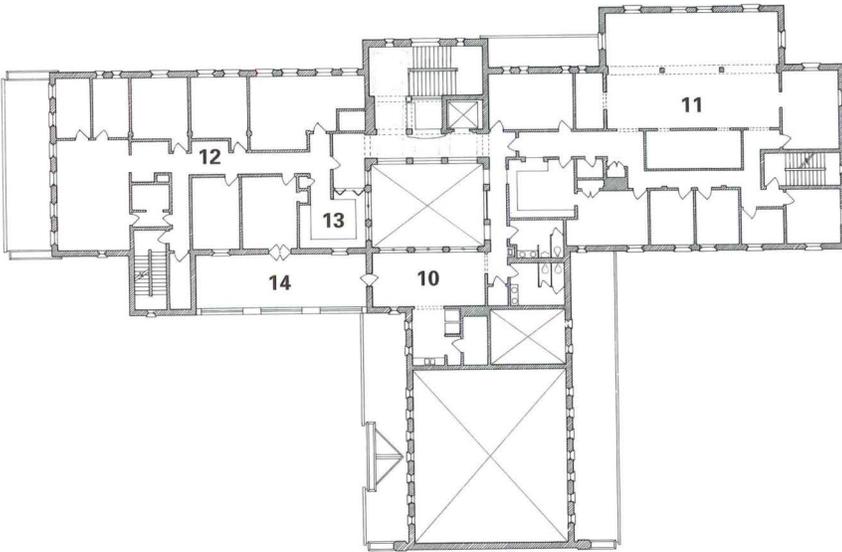
Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 22,500/33,900.

Cost: \$125/gsf.

Major Materials: Masonry bearing walls, limestone detailing, interior steel frame construction, prefabricated wood truss roof structure, slate roofing, copper gutter and downspouts, operable wood windows, wood exterior and interior doors, custom millwork in public areas, and interior limestone detailing.

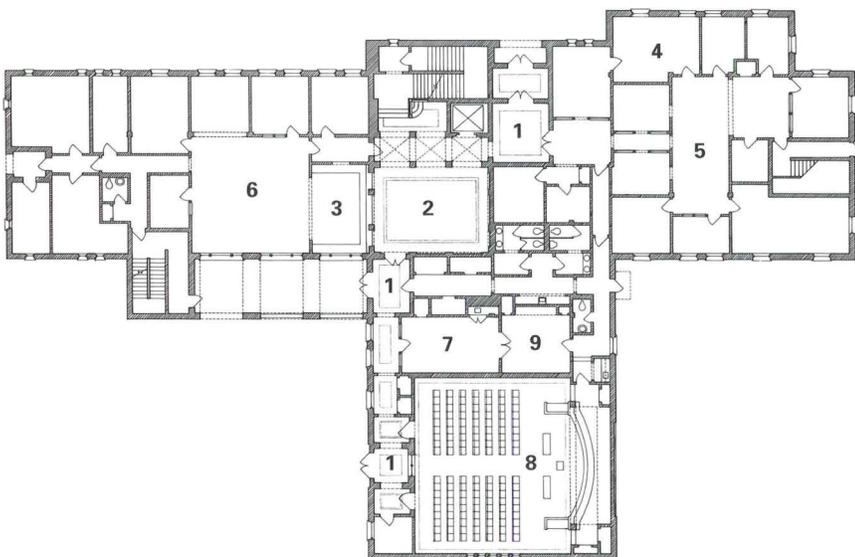
Consultants: Beer Gorski & Graff, structural; WMA Associates, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing; DSI Consultants, civil.

CAD-developed? No.



SECOND FLOOR

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 ENTRY | 8 BOARD ROOM |
| 2 PUBLIC LOBBY | 9 CAUCUS |
| 3 CASHIER'S DESK | 10 EMPLOYEE LOUNGE |
| 4 VILLAGE MANAGER | 11 ENGINEERING |
| 5 GENERAL GOVERNMENT | 12 PLANNING/DEVELOPMENT |
| 6 FINANCE | 13 PLANS/RECORDS |
| 7 CONFERENCE/CLASSROOM | 14 BALCONY |



Architect's Statement: Plagued by overcrowding, inadequate public and private meeting rooms, and overstressed environmental systems, the Village of Northbrook decided to construct a new Village Hall. As we began to craft the new hall, we started with an intensive analysis of the site and program. This became the means by which we could establish a specific response, a unique and individual reaction, to their needs and their community.

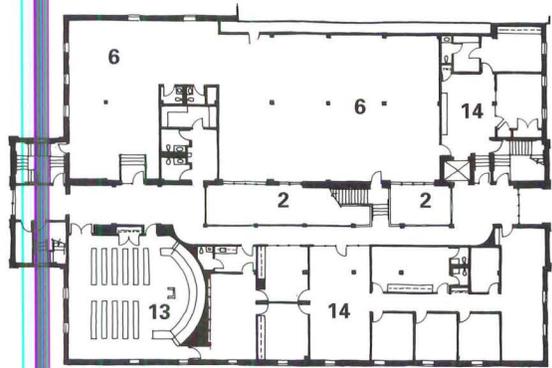
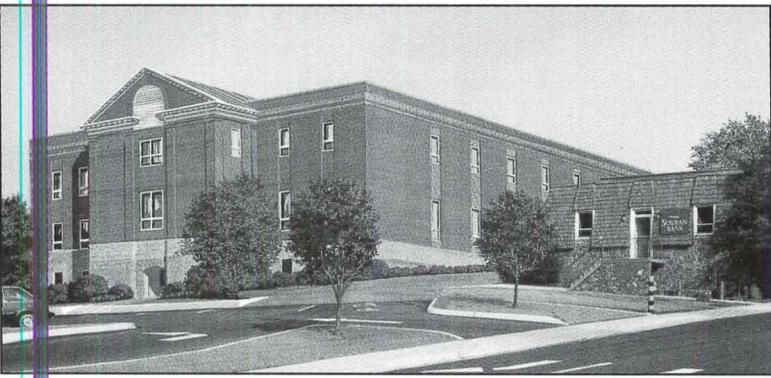
The architecture of this new building (its order and arrangement) is derived from traditional sources. Constructed of masonry and stone, with steeply pitched roofs, broad arches, and a centrally-placed stair tower, the building is intended to be durable, functional (given the complex program), and beautiful. We believe that because the building's expression is rooted in the regional and traditional architecture of the village, it will be meaningful as well. A village hall can provide a sense of permanence and identity in a rapidly changing environment.

FIRST FLOOR

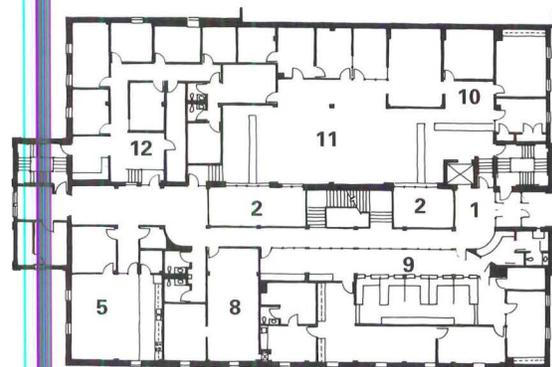
N ← 40'/12m

Perspective

Bedford County Administration Building



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

- 1 ENTRY
- 2 ATRIUM
- 3 PUBLIC SERVICE
- 4 MAIL
- 5 TRAINING
- 6 EXPANSION
- 7 BUILDING INSPECTIONS
- 8 COMPUTER
- 9 TREASURER
- 10 COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE
- 11 REAL ESTATE
- 12 EXTENSION SERVICE
- 13 BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- 14 VOTER REGISTRAR

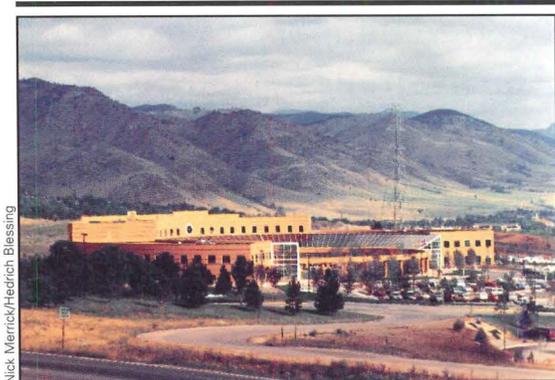
Project: Bedford County Administration Building, Bedford, VA.
Architect: Fauber Architects, P. C., Forest, VA.
Client: Bedford County Board of Supervisors.
Program: Renovation to an early 1900's structure to provide much needed space for various County departments and administrative staff.
Building Area: (Net/gross square feet) 36,197/43,875.
Cost: \$61.81 .gsf (1990).
Major Materials: brick, split face concrete masonry units, aluminum windows, quarry tile, bluestone, carpet, painted drywall, acoustical tile ceilings, wood and glass handrails and guardrails.
Consultants: Nolen Frisa Brooks, P.C., structural; Lawrence Perry & Associates, Inc., mechanical/electrical.
CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: Fauber Architects was commissioned to create a new County administration building by completely renovating an existing three-story retail structure directly across the street from the County Courthouse. The retail building consisted of two earlier structures whose floors were located at six different elevations. Careful planning was required to merge the six floor levels into three so that all floors were accessible to the disabled. This was accomplished by designing a central atrium that serves as an interior street, extending the length of the building.

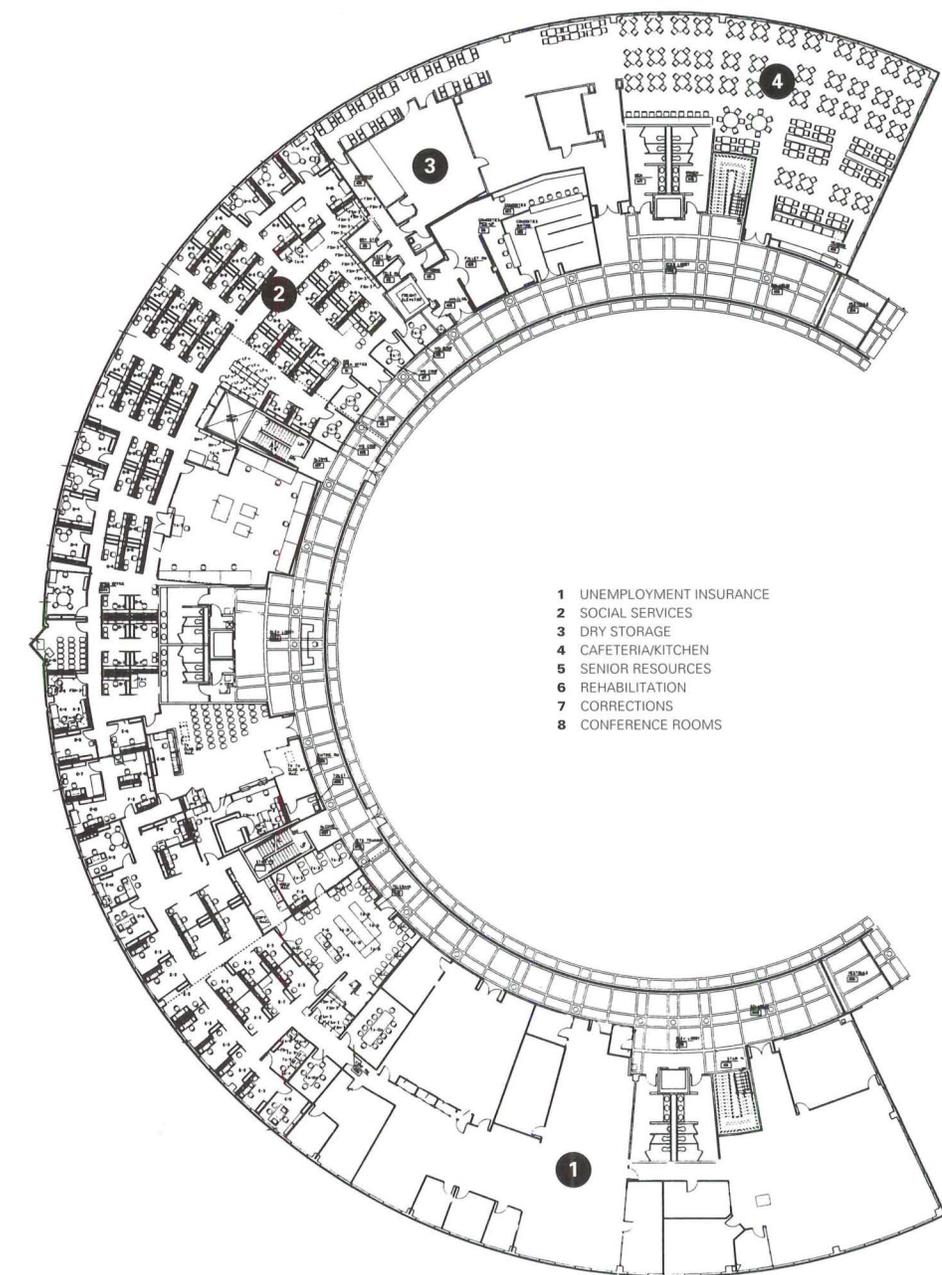
The facility was divided up by departments accommodating the Commissioner of Revenue, Treasurer, Extension Service, Registrar, Building Official, County Administrator, and Board of Supervisors. The first and second floors, accessible to the exterior, house the departments used heavily on a daily basis by County residents. The third floor contains the administrative rooms and space for future expansion. The new exterior facade uses masonry in a manner that recalls the design of the Courthouse, yet is subdued, so that the Courthouse remains the focal point of the street.

The building won the 1992 Outstanding Adaptive Reuse Award of Excellence from the Virginia Downtown Development Association—one of 30 projects across the state vying for this honor.





View from the South



- 1 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
- 2 SOCIAL SERVICES
- 3 DRY STORAGE
- 4 CAFETERIA/KITCHEN
- 5 SENIOR RESOURCES
- 6 REHABILITATION
- 7 CORRECTIONS
- 8 CONFERENCE ROOMS

Jefferson County Human Services

Project: Jefferson County Human Services Building, Golden, CO.
Architect: C.W. Fentress J.H. Bradburn & Associates, Denver, CO
 (Curtis W. Fentress, *principal in charge of design*; James H. Bradburn, *principal in charge of production*).

Client: Jefferson County.

Program: New 132,000-square-foot building to allow the county to consolidate 20 agencies in eight scattered locations on one central site.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 125,016/156,639.

Cost: \$110/gsf (1989).

Major Materials: Steel structure with concrete-filled metal deck, brick, granite banding, glazing with slight bronze reflective coating and granite, marble, and terrazzo floors.

Consultants: Richard Weingardt Consultants, structural; ABS Consultants, mechanical; Clay & Associates, electrical; Design Studios West, Landscape and civil.

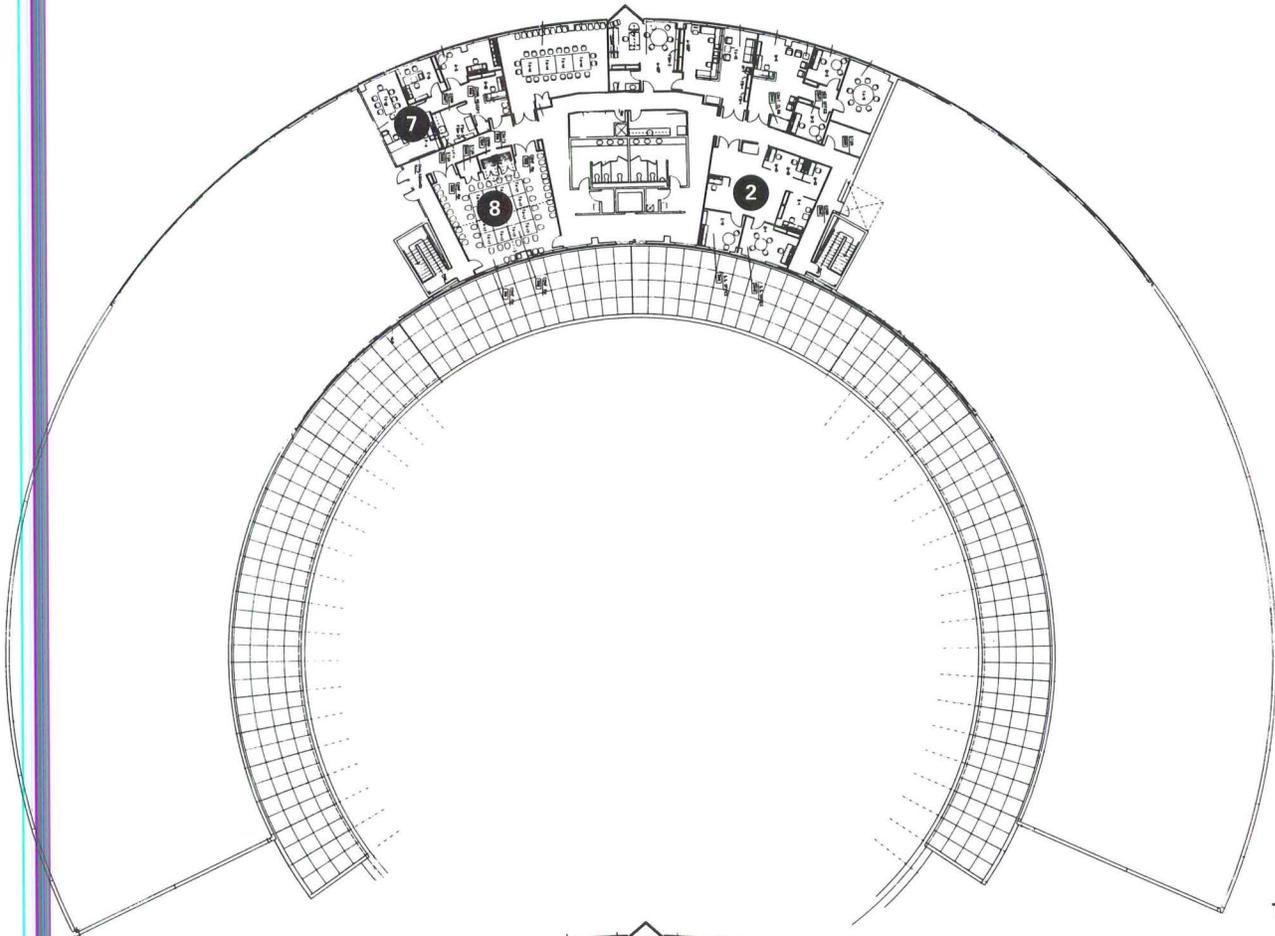
CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: The site and program inspired a four-story, semi-circular building which invites and embraces the approaching visitor, who in many cases is coming to the county for assistance.

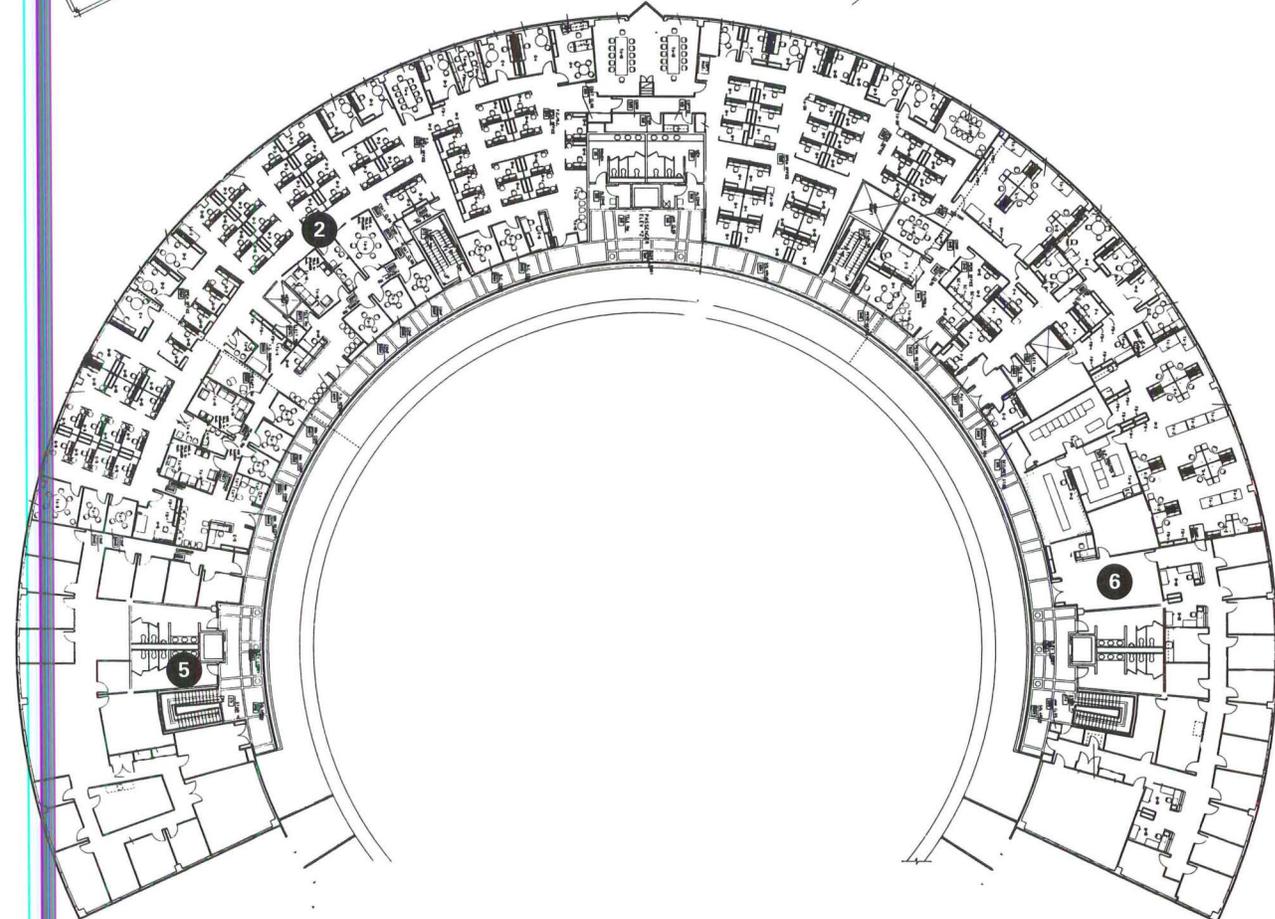
The design incorporates the colors and textures of the landscape. Wheat-colored brick is used for the exterior walls, to match the color of the clay in the foothill hogbacks. Bands of deep maroon granite outlining the brick draw from the colors of the surrounding terrain.

The circular form wraps around a colonnaded plaza; it forms a landscaped courtyard as a transitional space between the building, its parking area, and the natural countryside. Earth-toned paving, adjacent to the colonnade, gradually gives way to a grassy lawn, trees, and picnic areas toward the center.

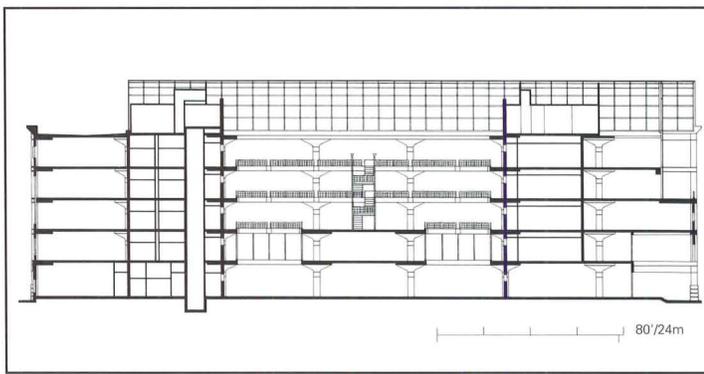
A two-story solarium rings the inside wall of the building, providing circulation and views of the landscaped courtyard. Reflective glass on the solarium's skylight cuts glare and heat. The terrazzo floor is patterned in two colors, emphasizing the colonnade and the radial pattern of the space itself. The high-traffic areas are on the ground level. Services that typically receive fewer visitors are located on higher levels, where there is less noise and more privacy. The lower level includes a wellness center, a daycare center, and a mailroom. A 400-seat cafeteria, open to the public, is included.



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Section Through
Atrium

Human Services Agency

Project: Human Services Agency, Stockton, CA.

Architect: Albert C. Martin & Associates, Los Angeles, (David C. Martin, *project designer/partner-in-charge*, Carey McLeod, *project director*).

Client: County of San Joaquin, CA.

Program: Provide administrative office facilities for several County agencies including Adoption, Care for the Elderly, Aid to Veterans and Families with Dependent Children, as well as the Public Defender's Office and District Attorney Investigators.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 272,000 gsf, 225,000 nst.

Cost: \$24.6 million, \$103/sf.

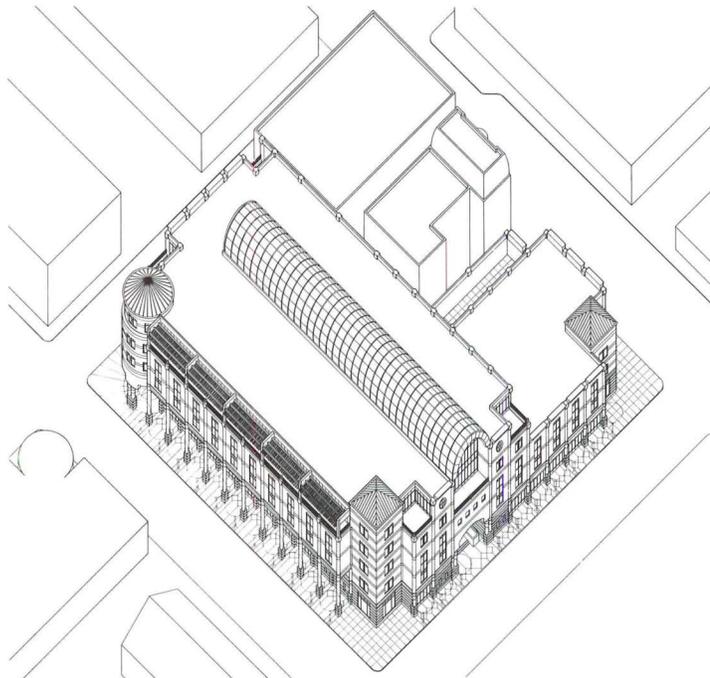
Major Materials: expressed concrete frame, brick masonry, granite and concrete exterior.

Consultants: Steinmann Grayson Smylie, interiors; Sasaki Associates, landscape; R.W. Siegfried & Associates, civil; SAE Continental Heller, contractor.

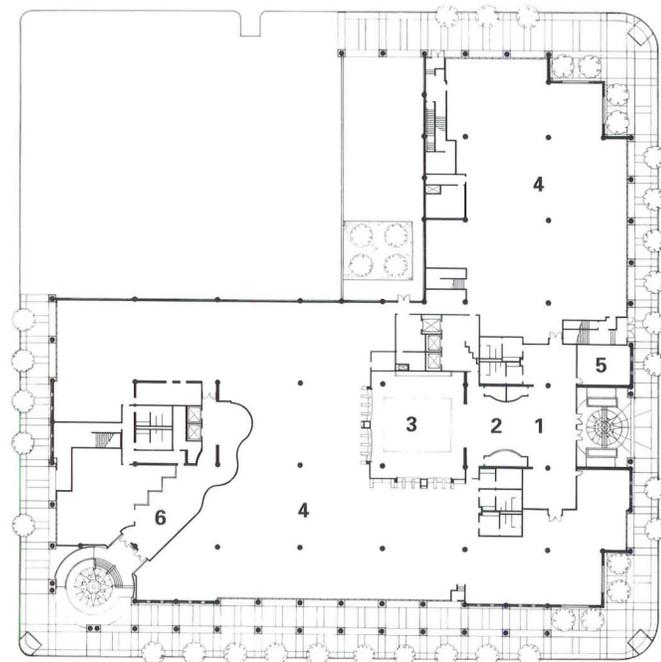
CAD-developed? Yes.

Architects Statement: A 42-foot interior module and structural grid optimizes office planning and will facilitate frequent moves and long-term growth. Every work space is located within 42 feet of natural light of the building's exterior or a 5-story, skylit atrium space.

A palette of indigenous materials including brick masonry, granite from the foothills of the Sierras, and concrete with exposed, local river rock aggregates is used for the building's exterior, embodying the richly-varied architectural forms and details of neighboring historical structures. The work of two prominent California artists has been integrated within the architecture. A map of the world by Doug Hollis has been silk screened onto the glass panels of the vaulted skylight and bronze castings with an agricultural theme by Mary Chomenko have been used as column bands throughout the public areas. The artwork themes communicate the significance of immigrant populations and the role of agriculture in the history of San Joaquin County.



AXONOMETRIC



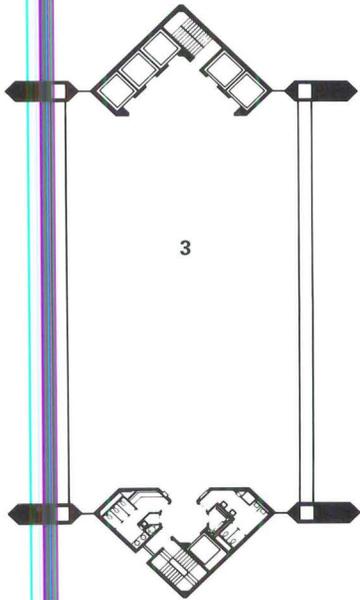
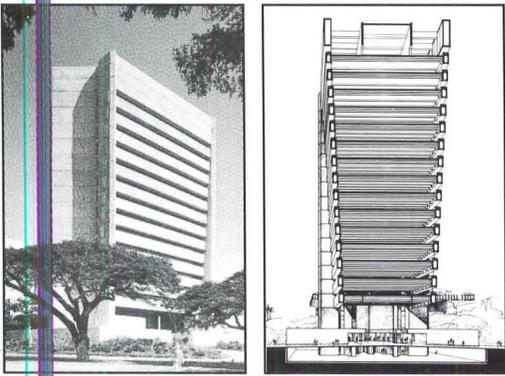
- 1 SOUTH LOBBY
- 2 RECEPTION
- 3 CUSTOMER SERVICE
- 4 OFFICE
- 5 CHILD CARE
- 6 NORTH LOBBY

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

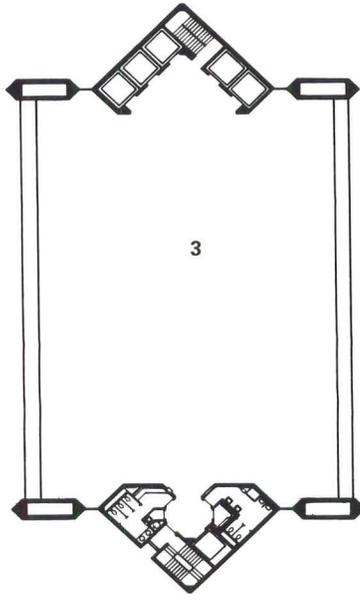
N ← 80/24m

Honolulu Municipal Building

View From Southeast; Section Perspective



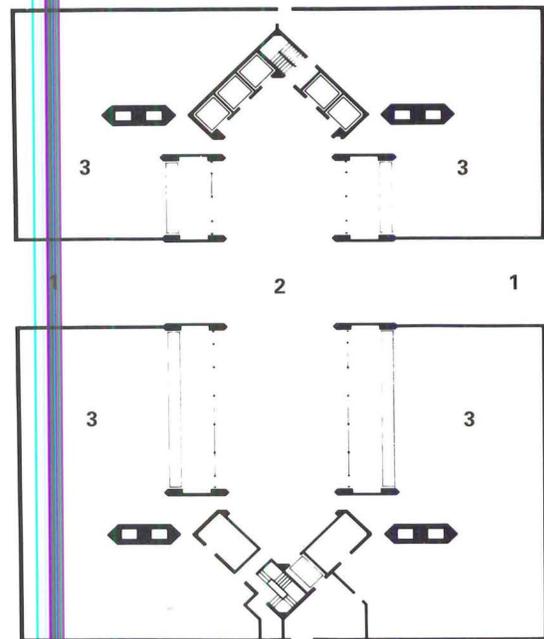
3



3

SECOND FLOOR

FIFTEENTH FLOOR



- 1 ENTRY
- 2 COURT HALL
- 3 OFFICES

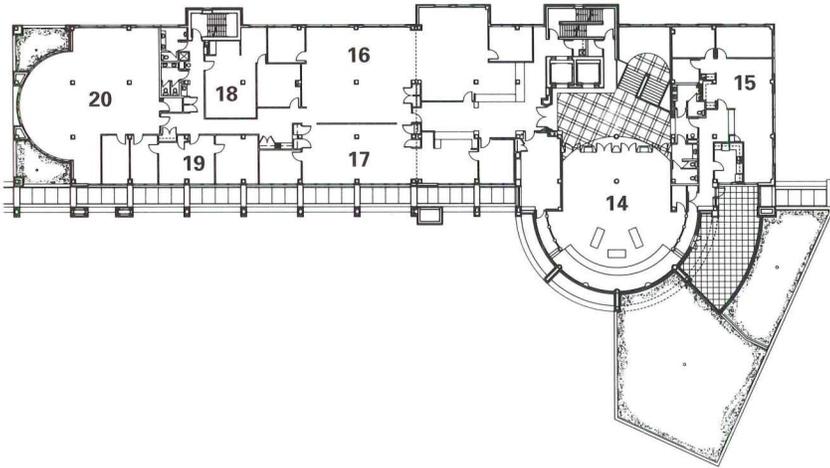
FIRST FLOOR



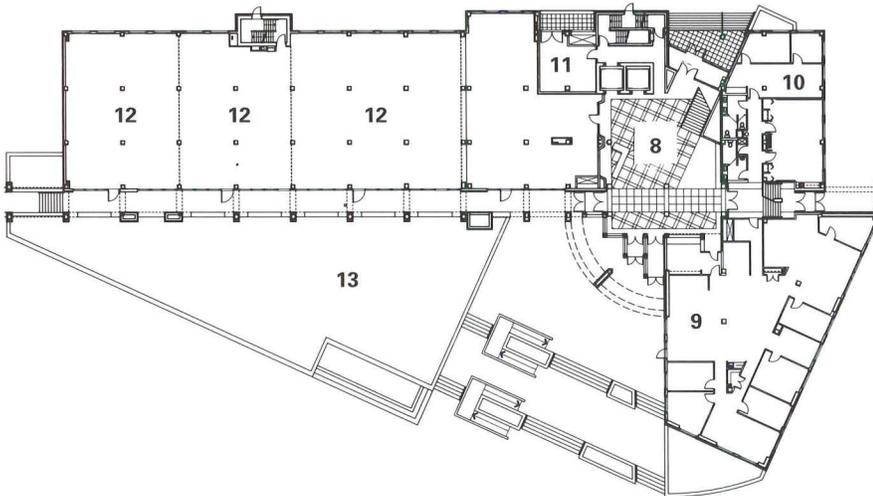
Project Honolulu Municipal Building, Honolulu, HI.
Architect: NBBJ, Seattle, WA (William Bain, Jr., *partner in charge*; William M. Svensson, *project architect*; Herbert K.C. Luke, *project architect*; Dixon Steinbright, *project manager*; James Walter, *project designer*; Shizuo Najita, *technical architect*).
Client: City and County of Honolulu.
Program: 17-story reinforced concrete building to house offices of the City and County of Honolulu.
Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 385,000 (approx.)/430,000.
Cost: \$16.32/gsf (1975).
Major Materials: Concrete and glass.
Consultants: Alfred A. Yee & Associates, structural; Ferris & Hamig, mechanical; Bennet & Drane, electrical; Eckbo Dean Austin & Williams, landscape architect.
CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: Located on the park-like capitol grounds in downtown Honolulu, the 17-story Honolulu Municipal Building was the winner in the city's Class A competition. The reinforced concrete and glass building steps outward on each side, with floors 66 feet wide at the second story, and 88 feet wide at the fifteenth. Because each floor extends 18 inches beyond the floor beneath it, the windows are shaded from the tropical sun. Solar gray windows along the full length of each side provide sweeping views of the mountains and ocean. Each floor has a clear span of 117 feet for maximum office space flexibility. At ground level, a walk-through landscaped courtyard allows trade winds to flow through the space.

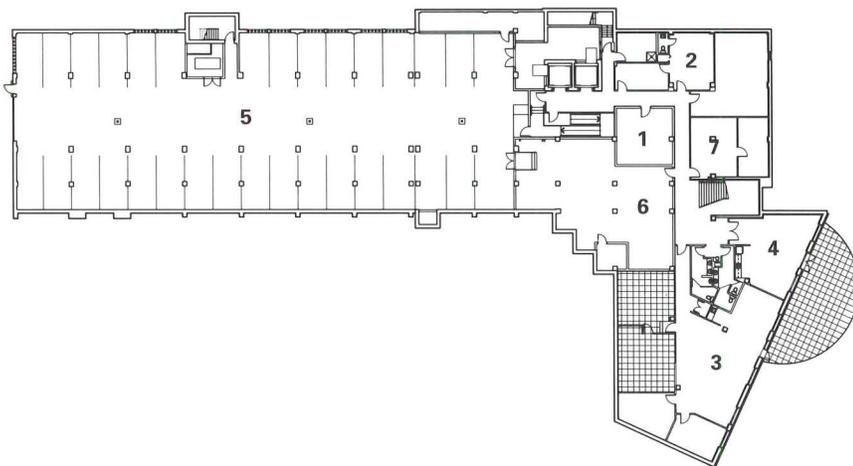
The building's mechanical distribution system is integrated with the structural system, producing a very low-cost structure. (This integration saved \$1.3 million on an \$8.3 million budget.) Each corner column of the building is half solid concrete, half hollow duct space in a diagonal configuration. The solid portion is smaller at the top, where it supports less building weight. The hollow upper portion carries conditioned air downward from the rooftop mechanical system to hollow long-span girders that transfer the air laterally at each floor.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



LOWER FLOOR PLAN

N ↑ 20'6m

Brossard City Hall

Project: Brossard City Hall, Brossard, Quebec, Canada.

Architect: Les Architectes Leclerc Tetreault Parent Languedoc et Associes, Montreal (Michel Languedoc, Claude Leclerc, *partner-in-charge*; Andre Yelle, Frederic Leclerc, *design team*).

Client: The City of Brossard.

Program: To provide a new city hall containing offices for city management and municipal services, as well as rentable space and an indoor parking lot.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 55,000/70,000.

Cost: \$143/gsf.

Major Materials: Clay bricks and precast concrete elements.

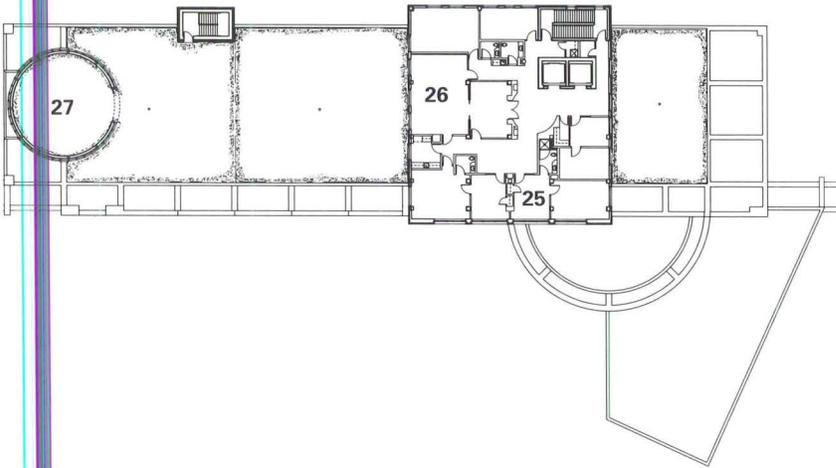
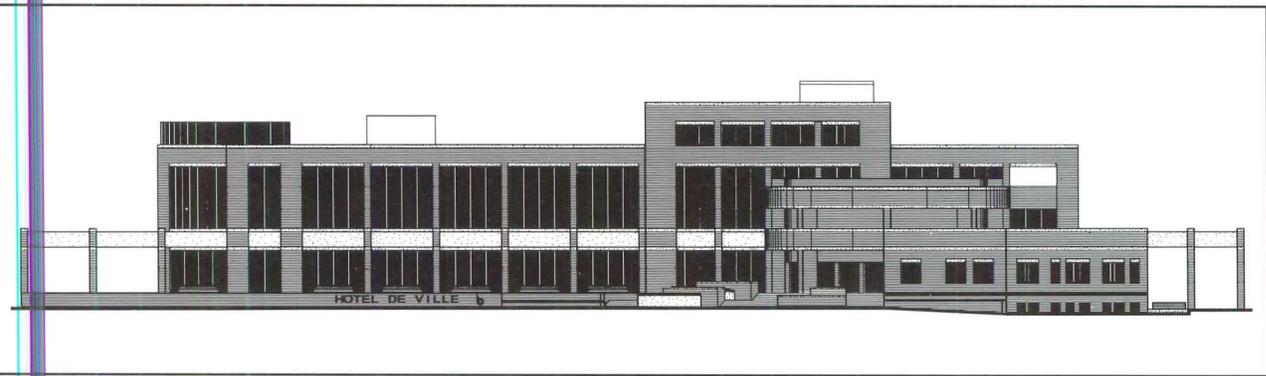
Consultants: Soprin Experts-conseils, structural, mechanical & electrical; Jacques Parent, landscape.

CAD-developed? Yes.

Architect's Statement: The building is a suburban municipal complex for the city of Brossard, Quebec, comprising three components with a common municipal character, but different functions: a 70,000-square-foot city hall to be doubled in size in a few years, a public library, and a fire station.

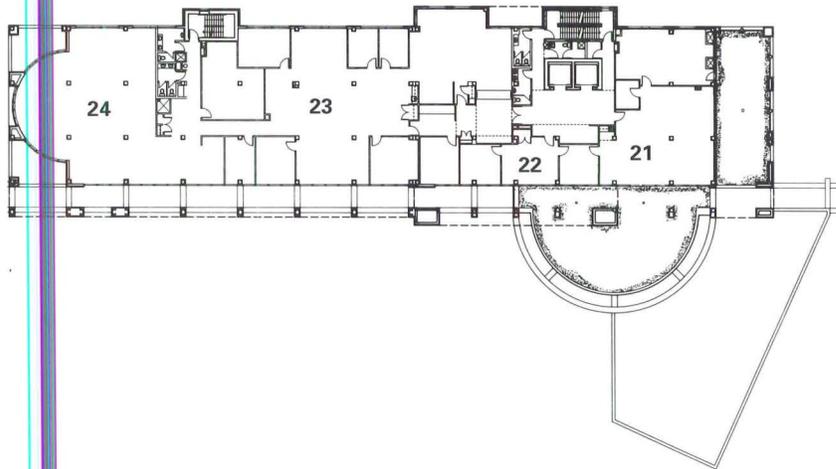
The \$10,000,000 city hall is the first phase of the project. It houses management, municipal services and the board room; rented space on the ground floor will eventually be occupied by municipal services. The architecture of the Brossard City Hall reflects a cordial welcome for its citizens, revealing at the same time the formal functions of the city managers, staff and elected members. The main axis, a passageway accentuated by a colonnade, crosses the site from one end to the other, giving access to the rented space on the ground floor of the facade. This passageway also will eventually become, on the East end, the main entrance to the future library.

The geometry of Brossard City Hall, along with its location in a residential sector, dictated the choice of material for the exterior masonry: a humble, yet noble, monochrome clay brick; lines and openings are emphasized by precast concrete elements.



- 1 VAULT
- 2 SURVEYING
- 3 DATA PROCESSING
- 4 CAFETERIA
- 5 PARKING
- 6 MECHANICAL
- 7 SHOPS
- 8 LOBBY
- 9 LEISURE ACTIVITIES
- 10 HUMAN RESOURCES
- 11 LOADING DOCK
- 12 RENTAL SPACE
- 13 GARDEN
- 14 PUBLIC HEARING ROOM
- 15 MUNICIPAL COURT
- 16 EVALUATION SERVICES
- 17 COLLECTION SERVICES
- 18 PURCHASING SERVICES
- 19 ADMINISTRATION
- 20 BOOK-KEEPING
- 21 ARCHIVES
- 22 CLERK
- 23 TOWN PLANNING
- 24 ENGINEERING
- 25 OFFICES
- 26 MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
- 27 MECHANICAL PENTHOUSE

FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



View From Southeast

Corpus Christi City Hall

Project: Corpus Christi City Hall, Corpus Christi, TX.

Architect: Taft Architects, Houston, TX (John J. Casbarian, Danny Samuels, and Robert H. Timme, *partners*; Larry A. Dailey, *project architect*; Suzanne Labarthe, Robert Bruckner, Tom Diehl, Randy Gay, Michael McNamara, Ken Roberts, and Mark Volpendesta, *team*).

Associated Architects: Kipp, Richter & Associates, Corpus Christi, TX (Robert G. Kipp and David Richter, *principals*; Ron Muessel and Samuel Morris, *project architects*).

Client: City of Corpus Christi.

Program: To design a new 150,000-square-foot city hall facility, consisting of offices for all the various city departments, which previously were housed in separate buildings throughout the city, council chambers, and other public service functions. To provide a structure whose clear image will relate to the architectural heritage of Texas and Corpus Christi.

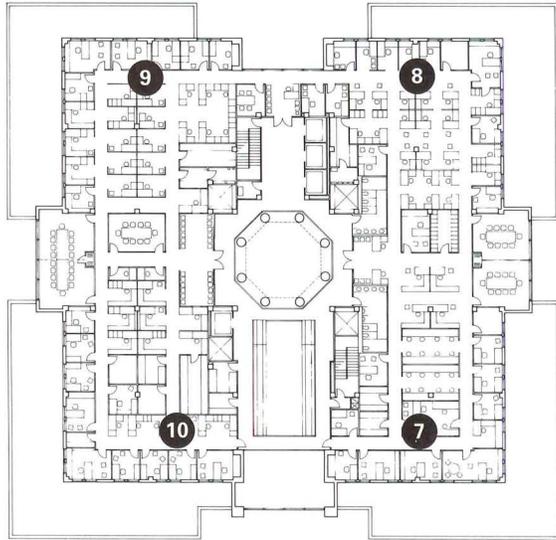
Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 130,000/150,000.

Cost: \$67/gsf (1988).

Major Materials: Brick and glazed masonry units.

Consultants: Wilkerson Engineering, Inc./Goldston Engineering, Inc., structural; Callins, Haggard & Associates, Inc., mechanical, electrical, and plumbing.

CAD-Developed? No.

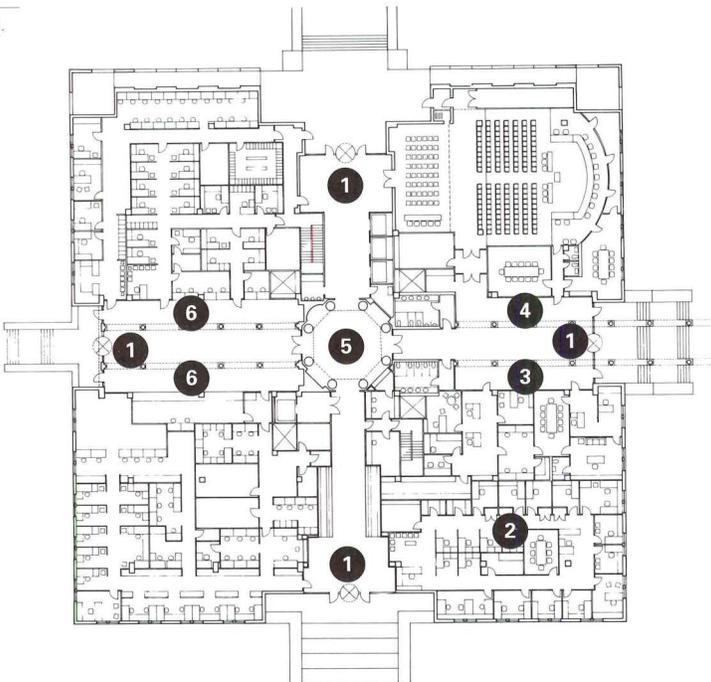


SECOND FLOOR

Architect's Statement: The six-story building is organized as a cross-axial block around a central light well symbolically defining the heart of the city. Along the axes on the ground floor are all the public service areas and meeting rooms. This floor, larger in area than the upper levels, forms the base for the smaller block above, which houses the more private functions. The cross-axis is marked formally and spatially by a steel skeleton structure terminating at the sixth floor in an outline dome.

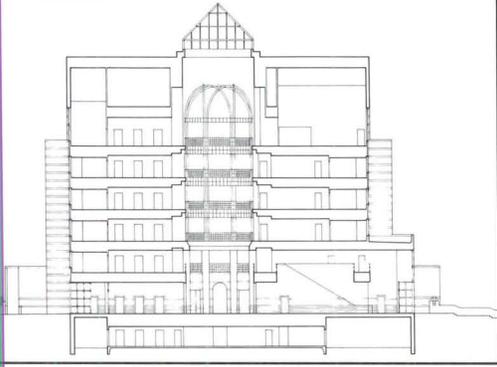
The simple organization provides flexibility for departmental growth and change, while maintaining a series of symbolic "places" for the public activities of government. The character refers to images of local materials and architecture, and the organization to the massing of traditional late 19th-Century Texas county courthouses.

The structure is cast-in-place concrete, with an exterior skin of brick and glazed block. Colors reinforce and emphasize the architectural concept.

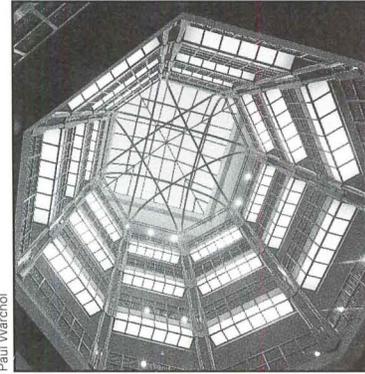


FIRST FLOOR

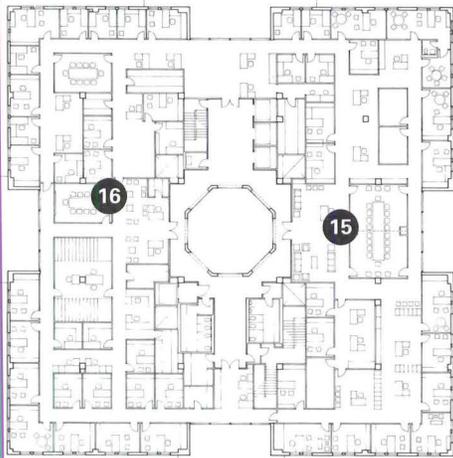
Section



Light Well

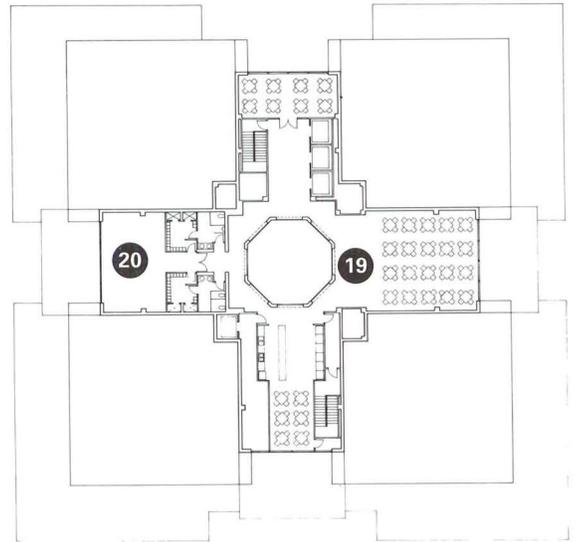


Paul Weirichol

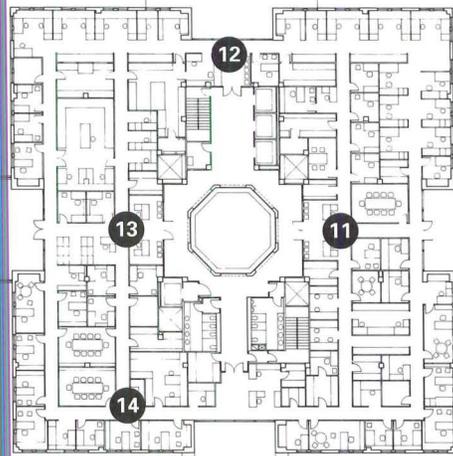


FOURTH FLOOR

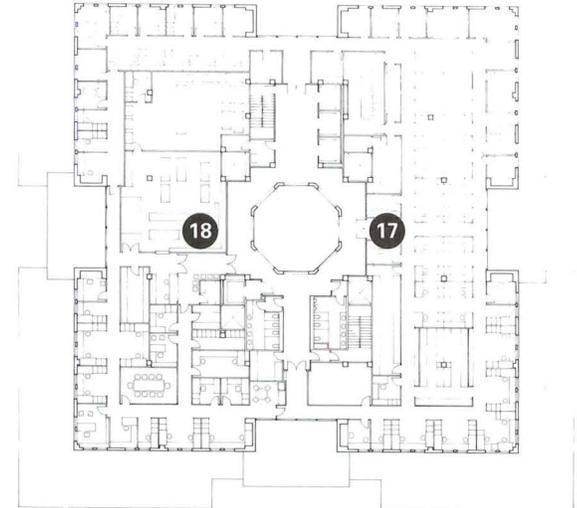
- 1 ENTRY
- 2 PARKS AND RECREATION
- 3 MAYOR
- 4 COUNCIL CHAMBER
- 5 LIGHT WELL
- 6 UTILITIES
- 7 BUILDING INSPECTION
- 8 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
- 9 FEDERAL PROGRAMS
- 10 PERSONNEL
- 11 ENGINEERING
- 12 DRAFTING
- 13 PLANNING
- 14 TRAFFIC ENGINEERING
- 15 FINANCE
- 16 DATA PROCESSING
- 17 CITY MANAGERS
- 18 LEGAL
- 19 EMPLOYEE DINING
- 20 MULTIPURPOSE



SIXTH FLOOR

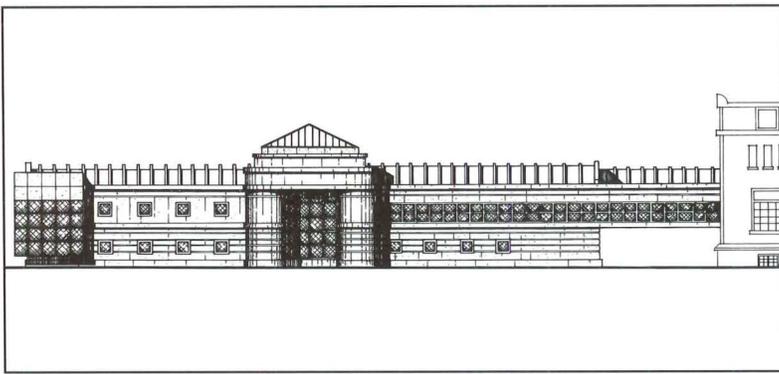


THIRD FLOOR



FIFTH FLOOR

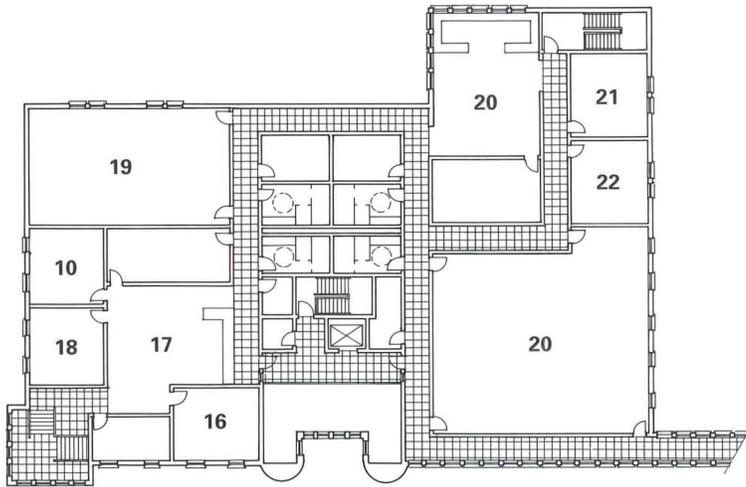
Front Facade



Idaho Falls Municipal Building Annex

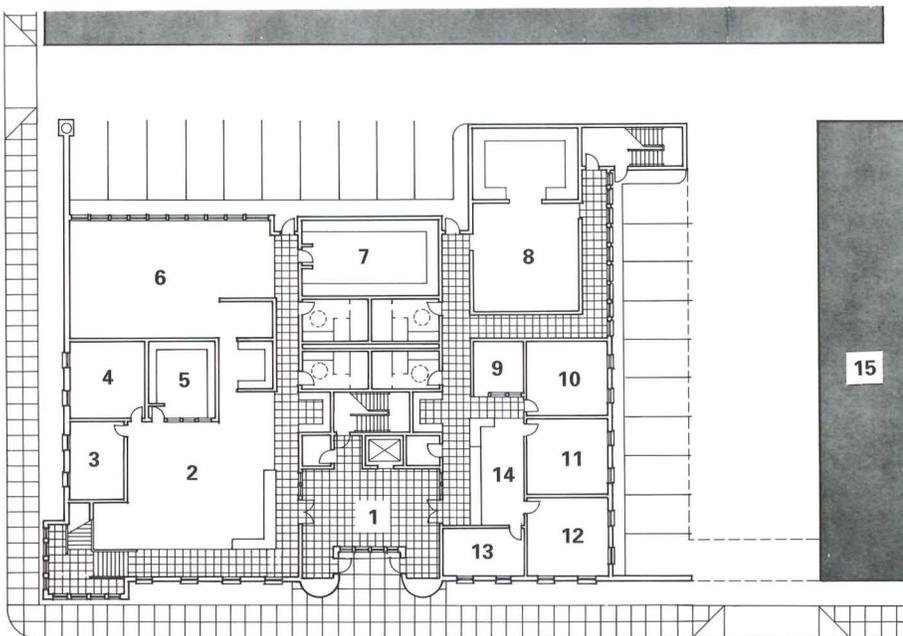
Project: Idaho Falls Municipal Building Annex, Idaho Falls, ID.
Architect: Prestwich Associates, Idaho Falls (K.W. Prestwich, *cost estimation*; Reginald Fuller, *project designer*).
Client: City of Idaho Falls.
Program: A new annex facility to replace an undersized building housing the city building, planning/zoning, and public works departments.
Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 20,598/32,952.
Cost: \$74/gsf (est.)
Major Materials: Steel structural frame, composite floor deck, pre-cast concrete panels, anodized aluminum window frames and curtain wall panels, and steel trusses with metal roof.
Consultants: G & S, structural.
CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: City annex offices occupying a renovated car dealership for many years had outgrown their space. On a site adjacent to a 1930s Classical Revival City Hall containing the offices of the mayor and city council, the existing annex will be torn down to make way for the new facility. The new building is designed to accommodate the offices presently in the annex. Parking provided for inspection vehicles and other city cars is notched into the rectangle of the first floor to facilitate access for both building and public works inspectors. A bridge on the second floor leads to the existing City Hall, solving the need for handicapped accessibility. A central core contains the building's mechanical functions – stairs, elevators, and toilets – and office areas are on the perimeter, to make the best use of natural light. An access stair in the southwest corner of the building connects the building and public works departments, and provides easy linkage for employees required to maintain close working relations between departments.



SECOND FLOOR

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 ENTRY LOBBY | 12 CITY PLANNER |
| 2 BUILDING DEPARTMENT | 13 PLANNING TECH |
| 3 PLANS EXAMINER | 14 PLANNING DEPARTMENT |
| 4 BUILDING OFFICIAL | 15 EXISTING CITY HALL |
| 5 CONFERENCE/LIBRARY | 16 PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR |
| 6 INSPECTION | 17 PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT |
| 7 PLAN STORAGE | 18 TRAFFIC ENGINEERING |
| 8 PUBLIC WORKS INSPECTION LAB | 19 FUTURE EXPANSION |
| 9 CONFERENCE | 20 DRAFTING/PRINT |
| 10 OFFICE | 21 CITY ENGINEER |
| 11 ZONING ADMINISTRATION | 22 CHIEF SURVEYOR |

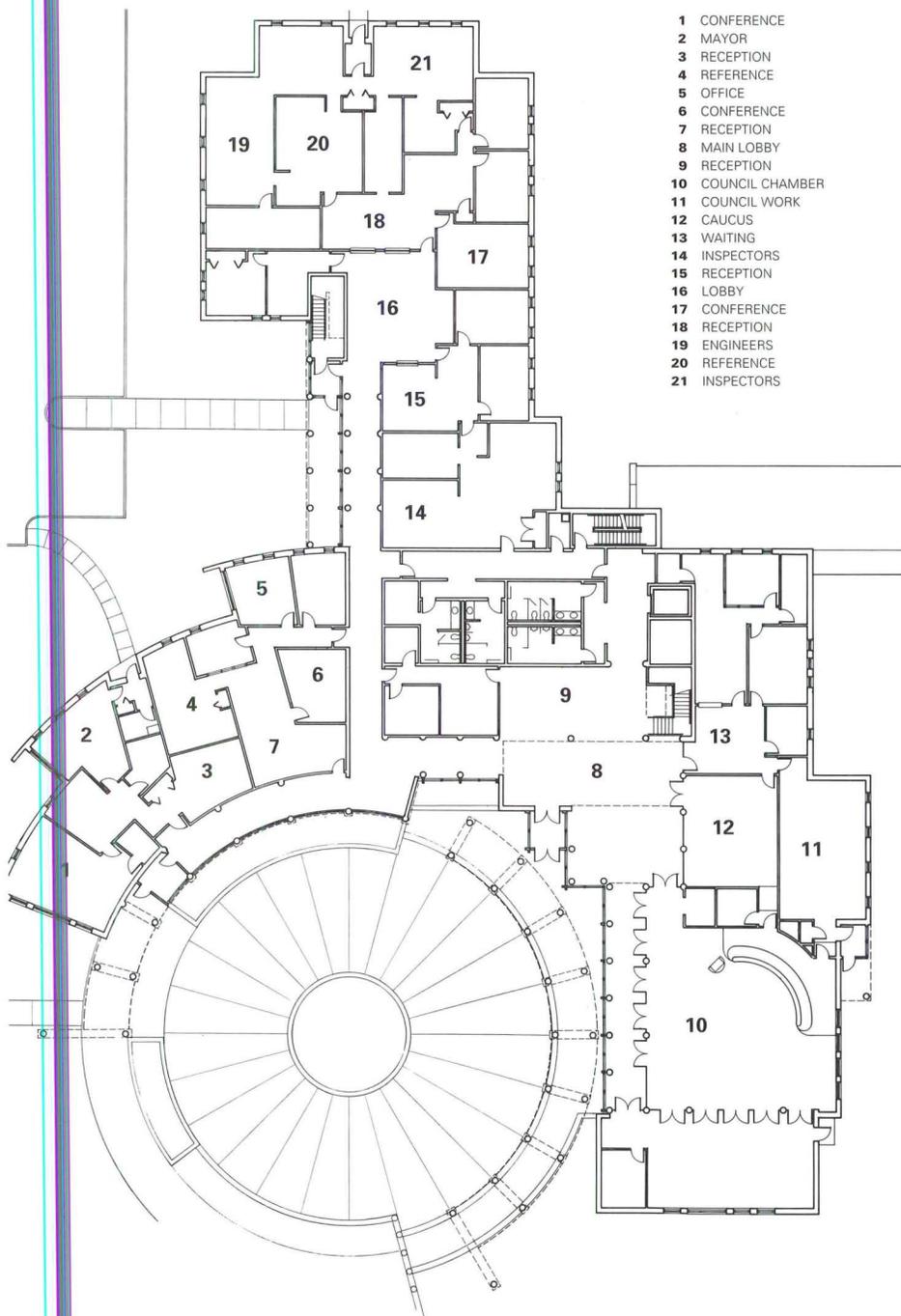
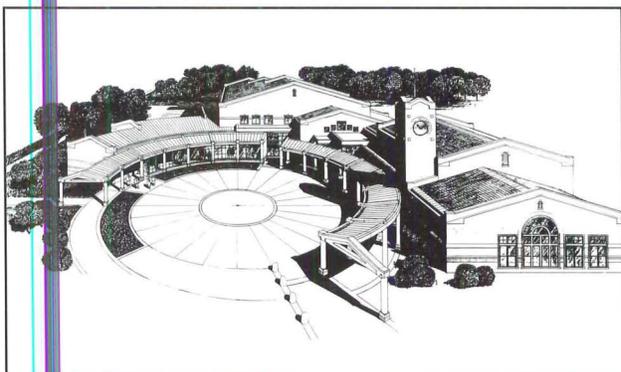


FIRST FLOOR

N 40/12m

Solon City Hall

Perspective



- 1 CONFERENCE
- 2 MAYOR
- 3 RECEPTION
- 4 REFERENCE
- 5 OFFICE
- 6 CONFERENCE
- 7 RECEPTION
- 8 MAIN LOBBY
- 9 RECEPTION
- 10 COUNCIL CHAMBER
- 11 COUNCIL WORK
- 12 CAUCUS
- 13 WAITING
- 14 INSPECTORS
- 15 RECEPTION
- 16 LOBBY
- 17 CONFERENCE
- 18 RECEPTION
- 19 ENGINEERS
- 20 REFERENCE
- 21 INSPECTORS

Project: Solon City Hall, Solon, OH.

Architect: Dickson Associates, Inc. (DAI), Cleveland, OH. (Claire E. Dickson, *design principal*; Charles Dickson, *principal-in-charge*; Edward Almquist and Michael Cucciarre).

Client: City of Solon, OH.

Program: Design a city hall with state-of-the-art A/V systems and broadcast TV, all housed within a building that meets the new Americans with Disabilities Act (A.D.A.) requirements.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet): 33,500/50,400

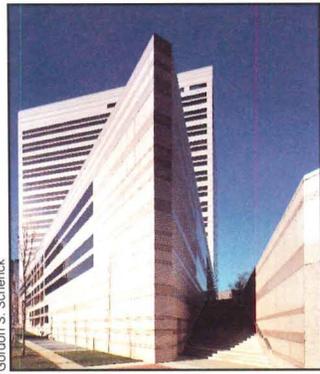
Cost: \$119.00/sf, including site work (1994, ets.).

Major Materials: brick and limestone walls and columns, aluminum clad wood and tubular windows, composition shingle and aluminum batten roof.

Consultants: James S. McKnight, Inc., landscape; Leinweber & Associates, Inc., structural; McHenry & Associates, Inc., mechanical/electrical; Jamieson & Associates, Inc., A/V, lighting; Triad Design, interior design.

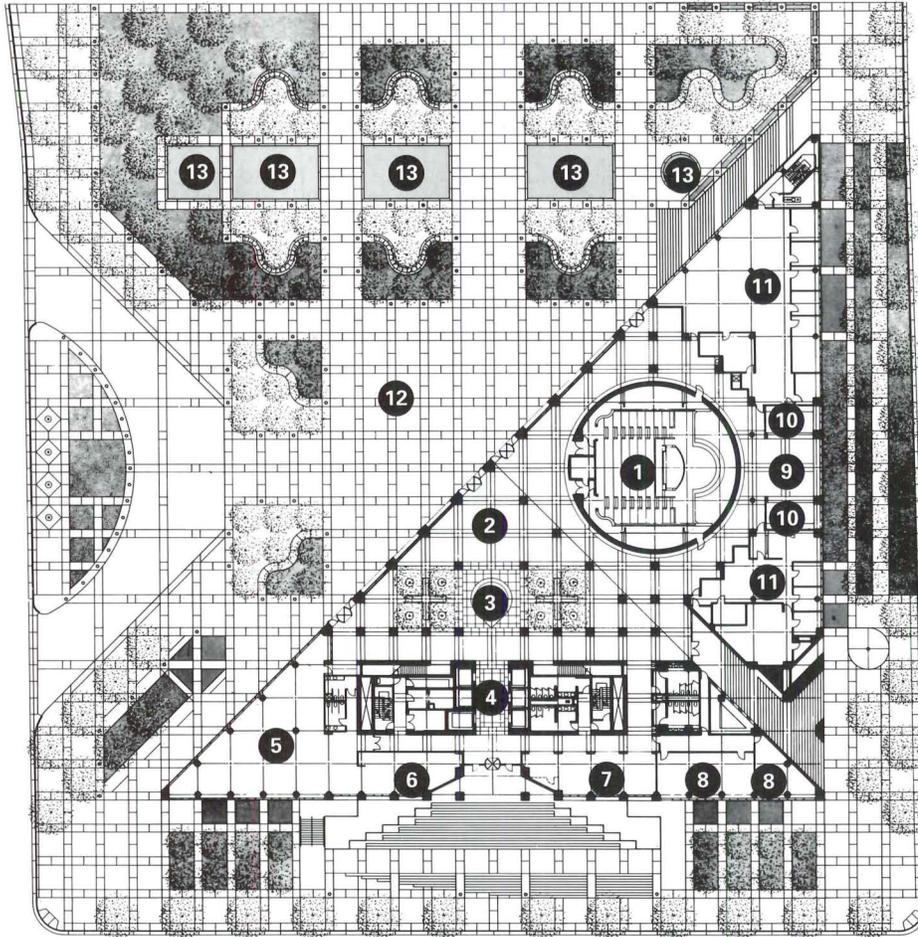
CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: Located on six acres, this 51,000 square foot building is designed to be open and accessible to all who use it. A tree-lined boulevard leads to a large circular plaza. Bordered by a masonry colonnade, this plaza draws the public from a large visitor parking area into the plaza itself and toward the main entrance. The building mass wraps itself around the plaza, embracing the public as they enter. The main public spaces, the council chambers, the mayor's suite, and the Planning Department look out through full height glass windows to the plaza beyond. Superior technology for acoustics, lighting, audio, and A/V systems are included in the council chambers. These features are all housed within a brick and stone exterior, with pitched roofs that represent the character of the community.



View from SE corner

Gordon S. Schenck



- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 COUNCIL/COMMISSION CHAMBER | 12 PUBLIC PLAZA |
| 2 LOBBY | 13 FOUNTAIN ARTWORK |
| 3 RECEPTION | 14 WORK AREA |
| 4 ELEVATOR LOBBY | 15 TYPICAL OFFICE |
| 5 CAFETERIA | 16 MANAGER OFFICE |
| 6 KITCHEN | 17 DEPARTMENT HEAD |
| 7 EXPANSION | 18 EXECUTIVE OFFICE |
| 8 CONFERENCE | 19 EXECUTIVE SUITE |
| 9 BILL PAYMENT LOBBY | 20 EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT |
| 10 CASHIERS | 21 OPEN OFFICE |
| 11 CITY REVENUE OFFICES | 22 SUPPORT |

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Government Center

Project: City of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County office building and meeting chamber, Charlotte, NC.

Architect: J.N. Pease Associates, Charlotte, NC (John H. Duncan, principal in charge; Adi M. Mistri, project architect.)

Client: City of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.

Program: Provide office and meeting space for city and county departments and elected officials.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 340,000/400,000.

Cost: \$79/gsf (1988).

Major Materials: Structural concrete tube frame held rigid by shear walls at the core; Spanish rose granite panels mounted to steel truss frames welded to imbeds in the concrete structure; band of vision glass at seated and standing eye-height, topped by a light shelf and upper band of glass which in turn form a curtain wall system that is load-bearing on the steel truss.

Consultants: J.N. Pease Associates, engineering; Acentech/BBN, AV/Acoustics; Arnold Associates, Landscape.

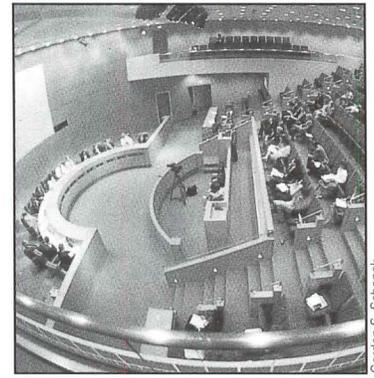
CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: The triangular composition responds to zoning requirements, limiting buildable area to 45 percent of the site; the movement patterns of the sun; and the orientation of existing and future government buildings. The three-story mass of the lower triangle reinforces the 3rd Street edge of the site and the inner edge of the plaza. The 14-story tower faces uptown toward the city and serves.

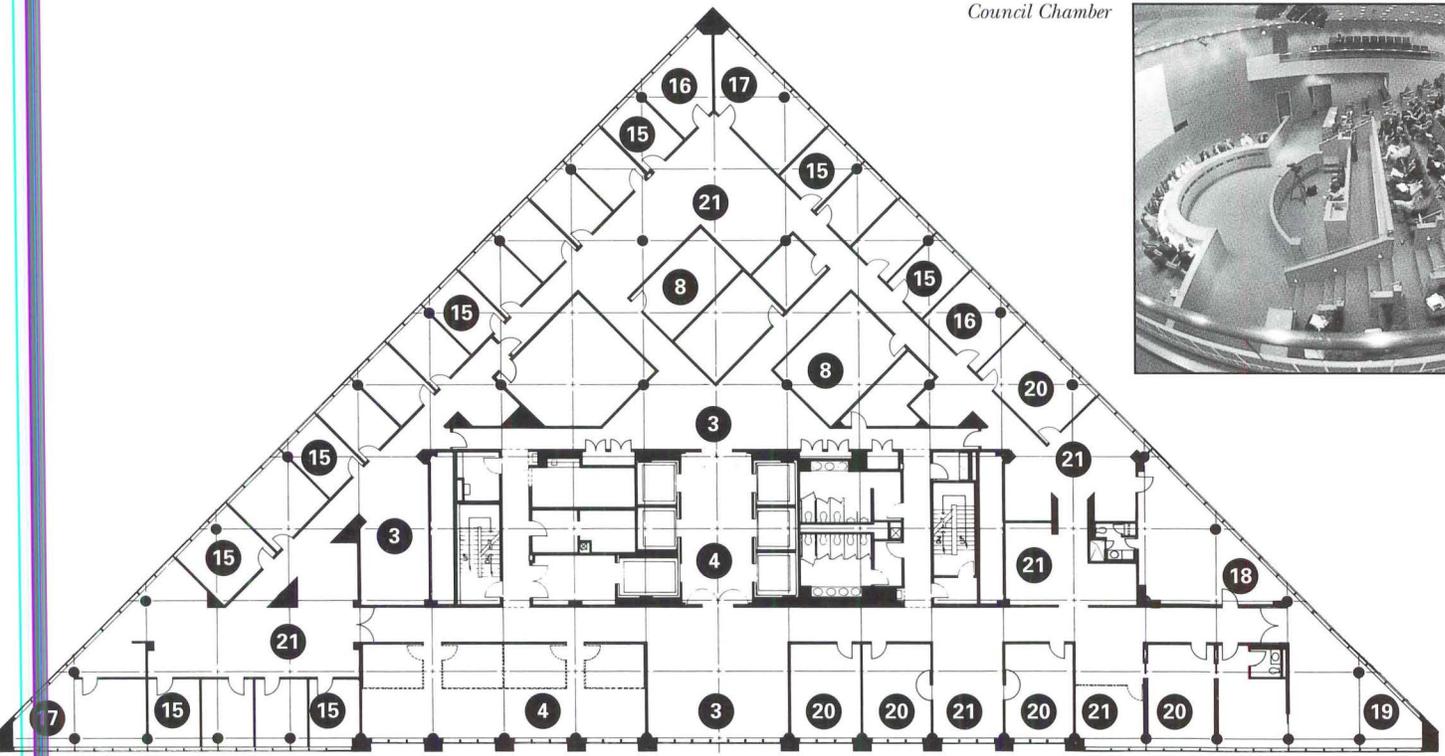
The base of the composition is the plaza formed by the diagonal bisection of the site which organizes and provides a focus for the space among the old and new governmental buildings. Because of its diagonal orientation, the plaza facade addresses axial relationships to the historic City Hall and County Courthouse and the new Criminal Courts Building and Intake Center.

The patterning of the ground plane continues into the ground floor lobby. The three-story lobby at the tower base extends to the two-story low triangle, within which the cylindrical 250-seat meeting chamber is placed. AV presentations are displayed on the in-wall projection screen, as well as on 13" color monitors at the dais desk. The building also features a television production studio and in-building video system.

Council Chamber

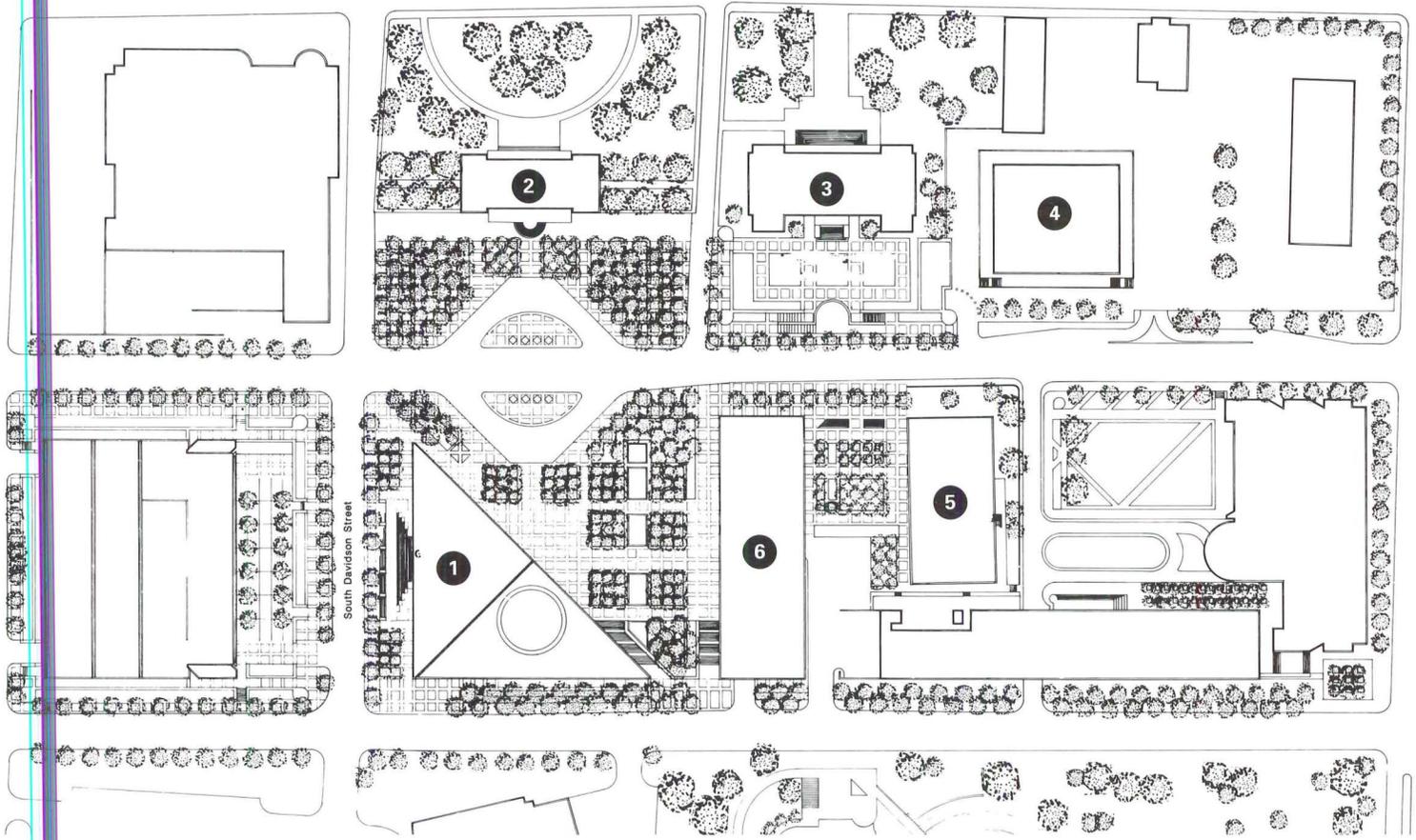


Gordon S. Schenck



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

N ← 20'/6m



- 1 GOVERNMENT CENTER
- 2 CITY HALL
- 3 COUNTY COURTS
- 4 COUNTY JAIL
- 5 COUNTY/COURTS OFFICES
- 6 CRIMINAL COURTS

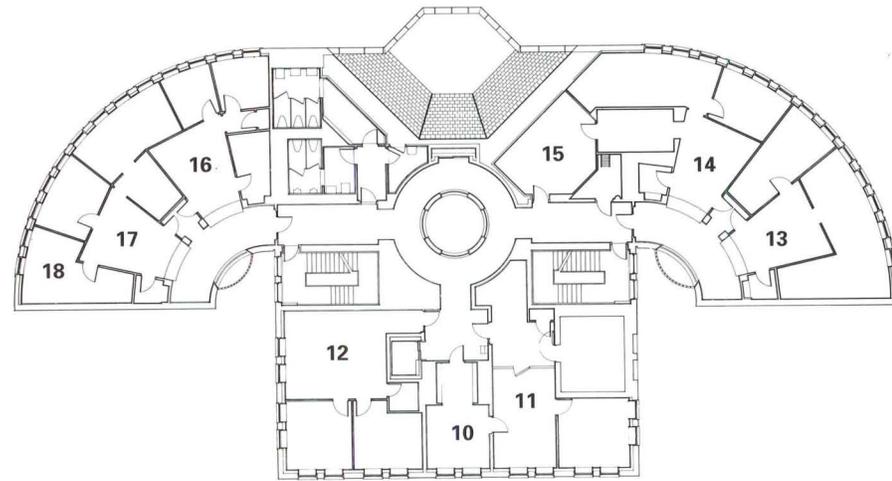
AREA PLAN

N ↑ 100'/30m

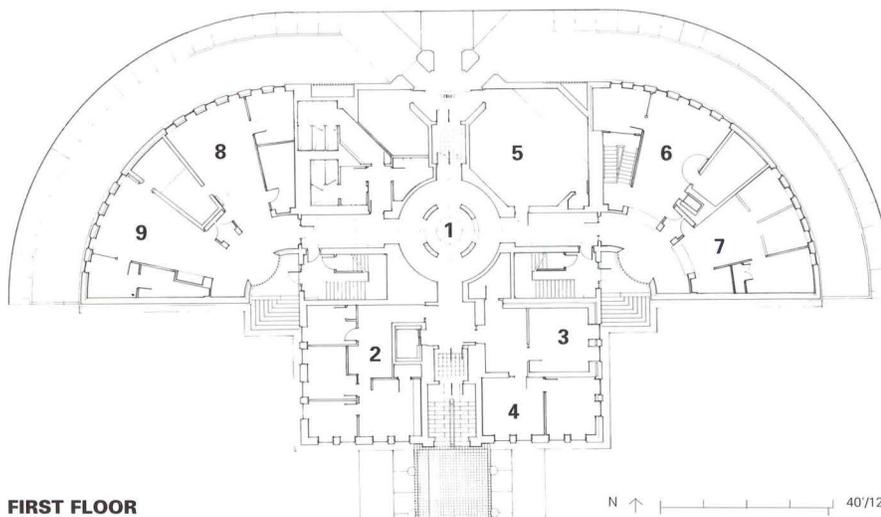


Front Facade

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 LOBBY | 11 PROBATE DEPARTMENT |
| 2 HEALTH DEPARTMENT | 12 FINANCE |
| 3 SEWER COMMISSION | 13 PUBIC WORKS |
| 4 SOCIAL SERVICES | 14 PLANNING AND ZONING |
| 5 MEETING ROOM | 15 CONFERENCE |
| 6 TOWN CLERK | 16 PARKS AND RECREATION |
| 7 REGISTRAR OF VOTERS | 17 BUILDING DEPARTMENT |
| 8 TAX ASSESSOR | 18 FIRE MARSHALL |
| 9 TAX COLLECTOR | |
| 10 HEARING ROOM | |



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

N ↑ 40/12m

Darien Town Hall

Project: Town Hall, Darien, CT.

Architect: Roth and Moore Architects, New Haven, CT (Harold Roth and William Moore, *principals*; Duncan Milne, *project architect*).

Building Area: 12,000 gross square feet renovation, 17,000 gross square feet new construction, 29,000 net square feet combined.

Costs: \$4,600,000 construction cost.

Major Materials: Load-bearing pre-cast concrete, brick exterior walls, reinforced concrete slab floors, limestone trim, slate roof, glass block and metal stud with gypsum board partitions.

Consultants: Spiegel & Zamecnik, structural; John L. Altieri, mechanical/electrical, Peter Rolland & Associates, landscape; Charles H. Mackie Associates, civil.

CAD-developed? No

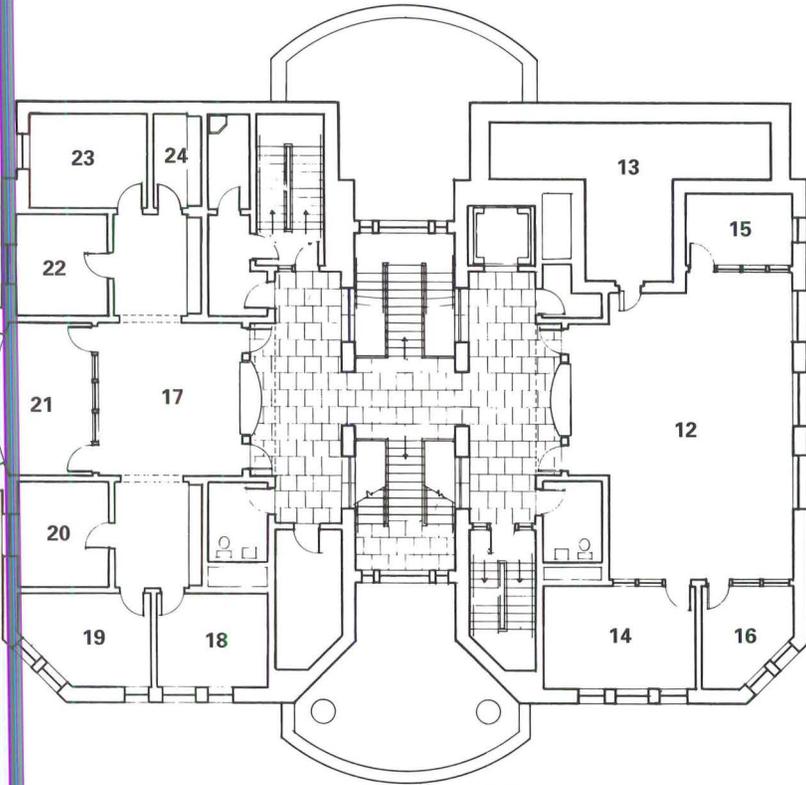
Architect's Statement: The program for this building called for the recycling of a typical masonry school building constructed circa 1920 for use as a town hall. In order to accommodate the program, we proposed a substantial addition; the existing structure would be completely renovated on the interior, and restored on the exterior.

The plan organization evident in the final scheme integrates the old and the new with a two-story rotunda lighted by an oculus. Most offices are located in two wings with access from public inquiry lobbies lighted by glass block bay windows.

The curvilinear form evolved from site constraints and the desire to provide a strong image for the new town hall, while not losing the identity of the original structure. The materials of the existing school building have been proposed for use in the new addition as well: slate roof shingles, brick walls and stone lintels, sills, and trim. The profile of the new roof has been carved into the building mass, allowing a full view of the existing slate-shingled roof as one approaches from the parking area. The large roof form is the most dominant characteristic of the original building.

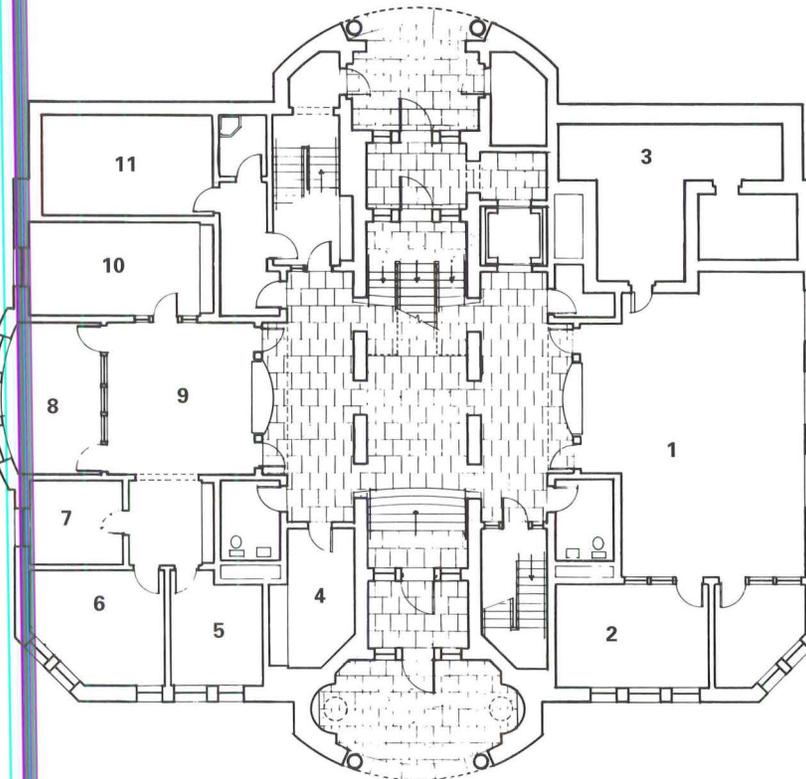
The spatial and technical demands of this modern town hall are thereby integrated within an existing school building of considerable character. While not a significant historic landmark, this eighty-year old building is nevertheless an important piece of the fabric of the town.

Madison Town Hall



SECOND FLOOR

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 TOWN CLERK | 13 VAULT |
| 2 CONFERENCE | 14 REGISTRAR |
| 3 VAULT | 15 TAX ASSESSOR |
| 4 STORAGE | 16 TAX COLLECTOR |
| 5 BUILDING INSPECTOR | 17 PLANNING/HEALTH |
| 6 ENGINEER | 18 ZONING |
| 7 PUBLIC WORKS | 19 PLANNER |
| 8 CONFERENCE | 20 WETLANDS |
| 9 BUILDING/PUBLIC SAFETY | 21 CONFERENCE |
| 10 FIRE MARSHALL | 22 SANITATION |
| 11 MECHANICAL | 23 HEALTH |
| 12 TAXES/VOTER REGISTRATION | 24 LAB |



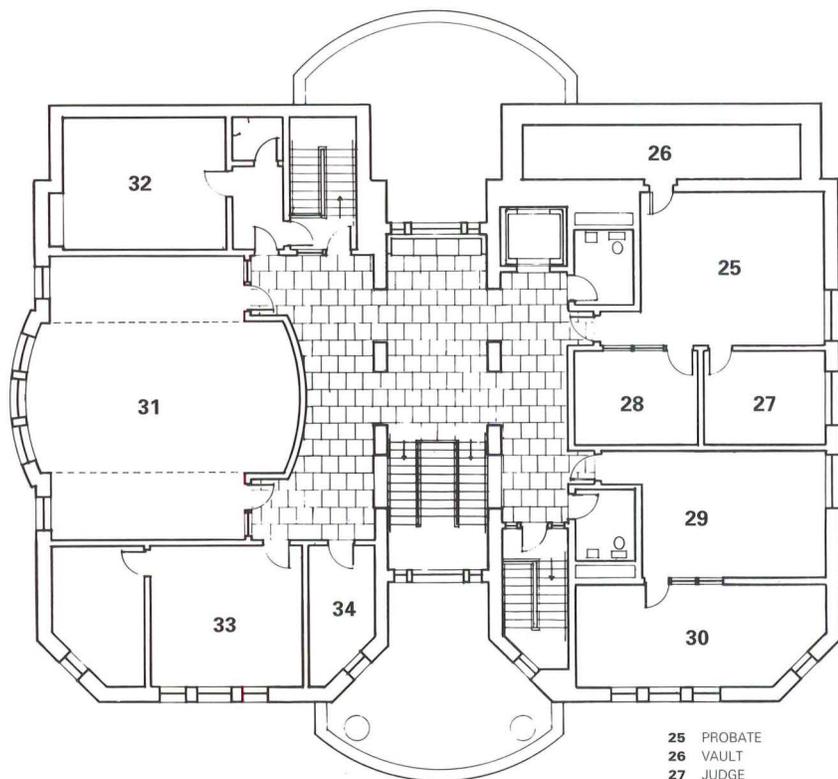
FIRST FLOOR

N ↑ 10/3m

Project: Town Hall, Madison, CT.
Architect: Roth and Moore Architects, New Haven, CT (Harold Roth and William Moore, *principals*; David Thompson, *project architect*; Michael Milne, Randall Luther).
Building Area: 9000 gross square feet renovation, 12,000 gross square feet new construction; 13,600 net square feet combined.
Cost: \$3,300,000 construction costs.
Major Materials: load-bearing masonry walls, limestone trim, reinforced concrete slab floors, slate roof.
Consultants: Spiegel, Zamecnick & Shah, structural; BVH, Inc., mechanical/electrical.
CAD-developed? No

Architect's Statement: This proposal was developed for the expansion of an existing town hall built in 1896. Current needs require a doubling of existing space. In order to preserve two adjacent buildings to the east—a small office building and a former chapel—the new addition will be built to the west of the existing town hall, overlooking the historic Town Green. Replicating the existing building in form and material, the new structure is separated from the old by a 12-foot-wide central vertical circulation hall, lighted at the top by a large, clerestory lantern. Public Inquiry lobbies serving the major groupings of town departments open into this central space, creating an open and visible aspect to town government.

The town employees will continue to operate in the existing building as the new addition is constructed, then moving into the new portion while the old building is thoroughly renovated. New entry porches, similar on both the main entry and the parking area sides, provide new elements and complete the symmetry of the composition, mediating between the two masses. The completed whole is intended to be greater than the sum of the old and new.



NEW FRONT FACADE



EXISTING BUILDING

- 25 PROBATE
- 26 VAULT
- 27 JUDGE
- 28 CONFERENCE
- 29 SELECTMEN
- 30 FIRST SELECTMAN
- 31 MEETING ROOM
- 32 COMMUNITY TV
- 33 FINANCE
- 34 STORAGE

THIRD FLOOR

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 Isao Murakoshi, *President*

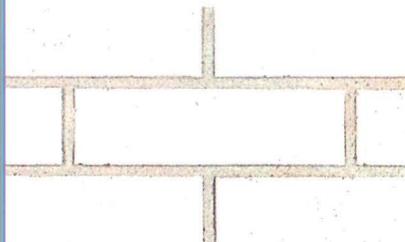
United Kingdom:
 Wood Cottage, Shurlock Row
 Reading, RG10 OQE, England
 Telephone: 0734-343302
 Telex 848800 Techno G
 Fax 011-44-734-343848
 Malcolm M. Thiele,
Managing Director, U.K.

BELDEN BRICK Offers Colors, Sizes, Shapes & Textures for Virtually any Design Requirement

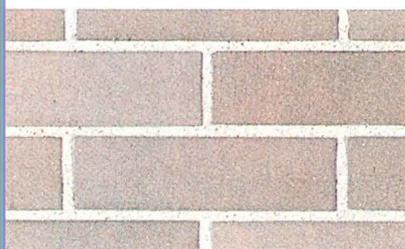
In addition to its inherently natural beauty and fire resistance, brick also offers design flexibility thanks to the wide choice of colors, textures, shapes and sizes available with Belden Brick. In addition, our more than 100 years of experience with brick structures is yours to draw upon at any point in your visualizing and planning process.

Colors

Belden Brick is available in over a hundred different colors ranging from frosty whites through ebony blacks, including a wide selection of buffs, grays, pinks, reds and browns — of which only a sampling is shown below. Textures range from silky smooth to ruggedly random finishes.



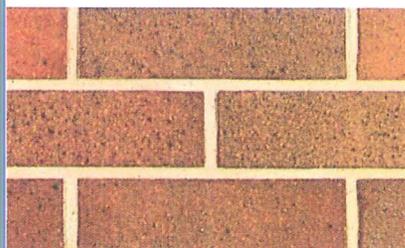
ALASKA WHITE VELOUR



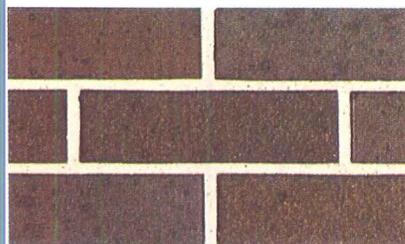
661 A



JUMBO ST. ANNE BLEND



470-479 A



EBONY BLACK

Sizes

Belden is currently producing brick in the sizes shown below. In addition, we make pavers in 2 1/4" and 1 1/8" thicknesses to match or complement nearly every range of our face brick.



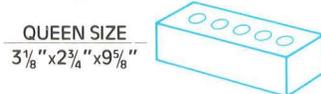
STANDARD SIZE
3 5/8" x 2 1/4" x 8"



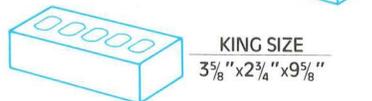
MODULAR SIZE
3 5/8" x 2 1/4" x 7 5/8"



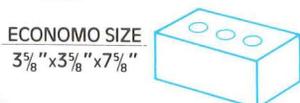
JUMBO SIZE
3 5/8" x 2 3/4" x 8"



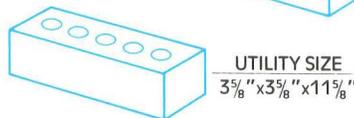
QUEEN SIZE
3 1/8" x 2 3/4" x 9 5/8"



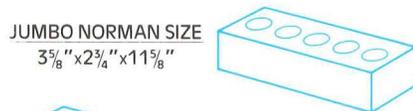
KING SIZE
3 5/8" x 2 3/4" x 9 5/8"



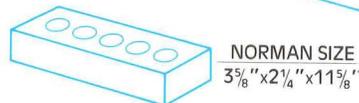
ECONOMO SIZE
3 5/8" x 3 5/8" x 7 5/8"



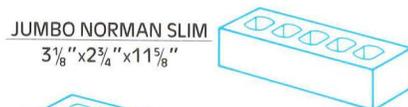
UTILITY SIZE
3 5/8" x 3 5/8" x 11 5/8"



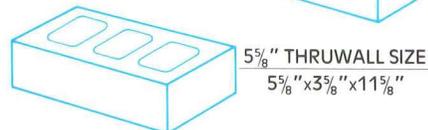
JUMBO NORMAN SIZE
3 5/8" x 2 3/4" x 11 5/8"



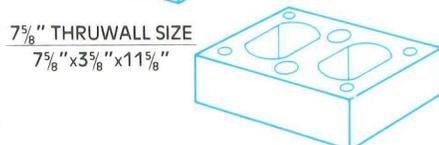
NORMAN SIZE
3 5/8" x 2 1/4" x 11 5/8"



JUMBO NORMAN SLIM
3 5/8" x 2 3/4" x 11 5/8"



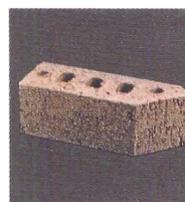
5/8" THRUWALL SIZE
5 5/8" x 3 5/8" x 11 5/8"



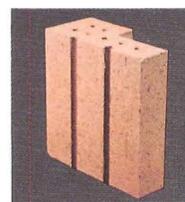
7/8" THRUWALL SIZE
7 5/8" x 3 5/8" x 11 5/8"

Shapes

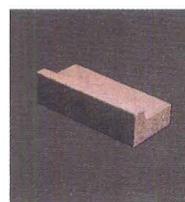
To meet specific design requirements, Belden Brick has developed hundreds of customized shapes, examples of which are shown here. We'll welcome an opportunity to produce a special shape to your specifications.



135° EXTERNAL CORNER



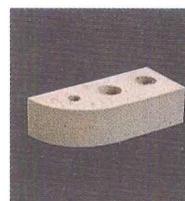
90° SOLDIER CORNER WITH FALSE JOINTS



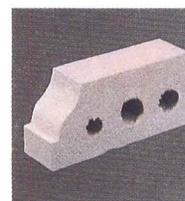
RABBETED LIP STRETCHER



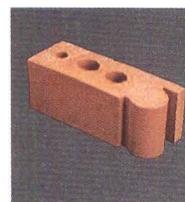
EXTERNAL RADIAL ANY RADIUS



BULLNOSE JAMB ANY RADIUS



SPECIAL ACCENT HEADER



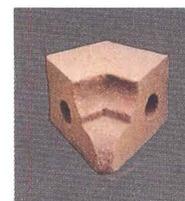
SPECIAL ACCENT STRETCHER - MOST DESIGNS



SPECIAL WATERTABLE SOLDIER (ANTIQUÉ COLONIAL)



SPECIAL WATERTABLE SOLDIER CORNER (ANTIQUÉ COLONIAL)



INTERNAL WATERTABLE CORNER-5" HIGH

WE DO MORE THAN WE HAVE TO

Our sorting procedure with each run of brick is but one of the steps we take to assure quality and uniformity in the brick you choose. In addition, factory-blending is part of our manufacturing process. By accounting for minor color variations, our blending process means brick can be laid up as it comes off the package without concern for color variance concentrations.

For detailed information, please write or call Robert F. Belden.

Circle No. 341 on Reader Service Card



Telephone 216-456-0031



Project United States Postal Service
General Mail Facility
Location Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania
Architect Wallace & Watson-Associates
Fixture Recessed Direct Mod-66, with lighted corners
Pendant-Mounted Direct/Indirect Mod-66,
with corners
Photo Steven Wolfe

Litecontrol Corporation
100 Hawks Avenue
Hanson, MA 02341
(800) 852-3455
(617) 294-0100

Circle No. 350

LITECONTROL