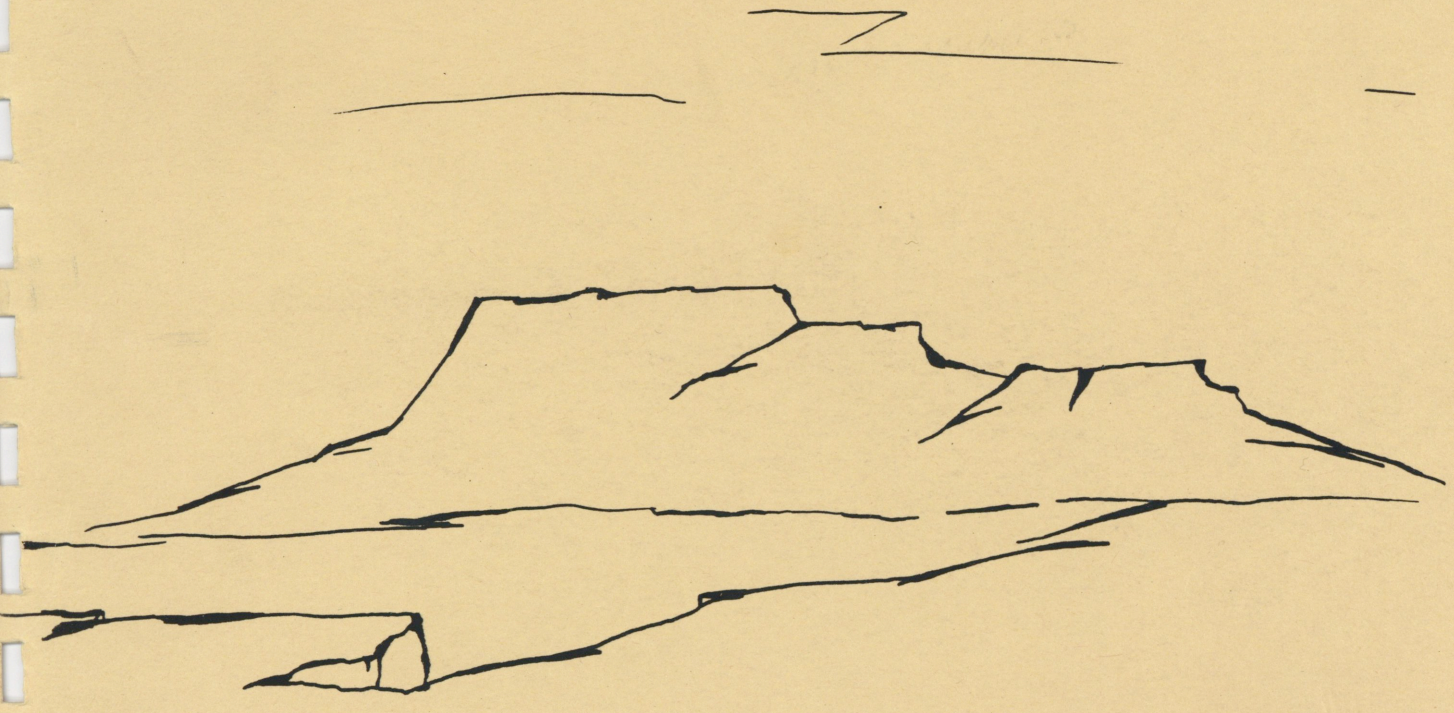


Creative Arts Library

Montana State University Library, Bozeman

CHARLES M. RUSSELL RECREATIONAL CENTER AND PARK

WM. S. FARKAS

A professional paper submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree

of

BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE

Approved:

_____

Advisor

_____

Thesis Coordinator

Director, School of Architecture

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

Bozeman, Montana

Dec. 18, 1986

~~420.6~~
~~M476~~ ~~NA2540~~
~~F2285~~
P378
F2285

STATEMENT Of PERMISSION TO COPY

In presenting this paper in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Bachelor of Architecture degree at Montana State University, I agree that the library shall make it freely available for inspection and study. I further agree that permission for extensive copying of the paper for scholarly purposes may be granted by my Major Professor or in his/her absence, by the Head of the Library. It is understood that any copying of this paper for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission.

W. S. Farkas



C M Russell

RECREATIONAL CENTER AND PARK

THE CHARLES M. RUSSELL PARK AND RECREATIONAL CENTER

CONDUCTED BY:
W.S. FARKAS
THESIS I

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

PROLOGUE

Charles Marion Russell was one of the most prominant western artists from the late 1800's to the early 1900's. He captured the life of the West through his paintings and his involvement within the lifestyles of the West. His works spawned great notoriety and focused the nation's eyes on the West, especially Montana. He chose as his home the city of Great Falls, where much of his work was produced. Due to the gratitude and respect of the citizens of Montana, many sites were dedicated to this great artist preserving his memory forever.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION
PURPOSE.....2
SKETCH OF AREA
SKETCH OF SITE
PROBLEM DEFINITION.....4
PROBLEM
NEEDS & PROPOSAL
FEASIBILITY
FOCUS.....4
THE PEOPLE

A SKETCH OF GREAT FALLS.....7

THE PRECEDENCE.....10

THE PHILOSOPHY.....16

PROGRAM SCHEMATICS.....19
BASED ON USE AND NEEDS

THE PROGRAM.....23

SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS.....29

SPATIAL DEFINITIONS.....31

SITE ANALYSIS.....48

DESIGN CRITERIA.....56

BUILDING CODES.....59

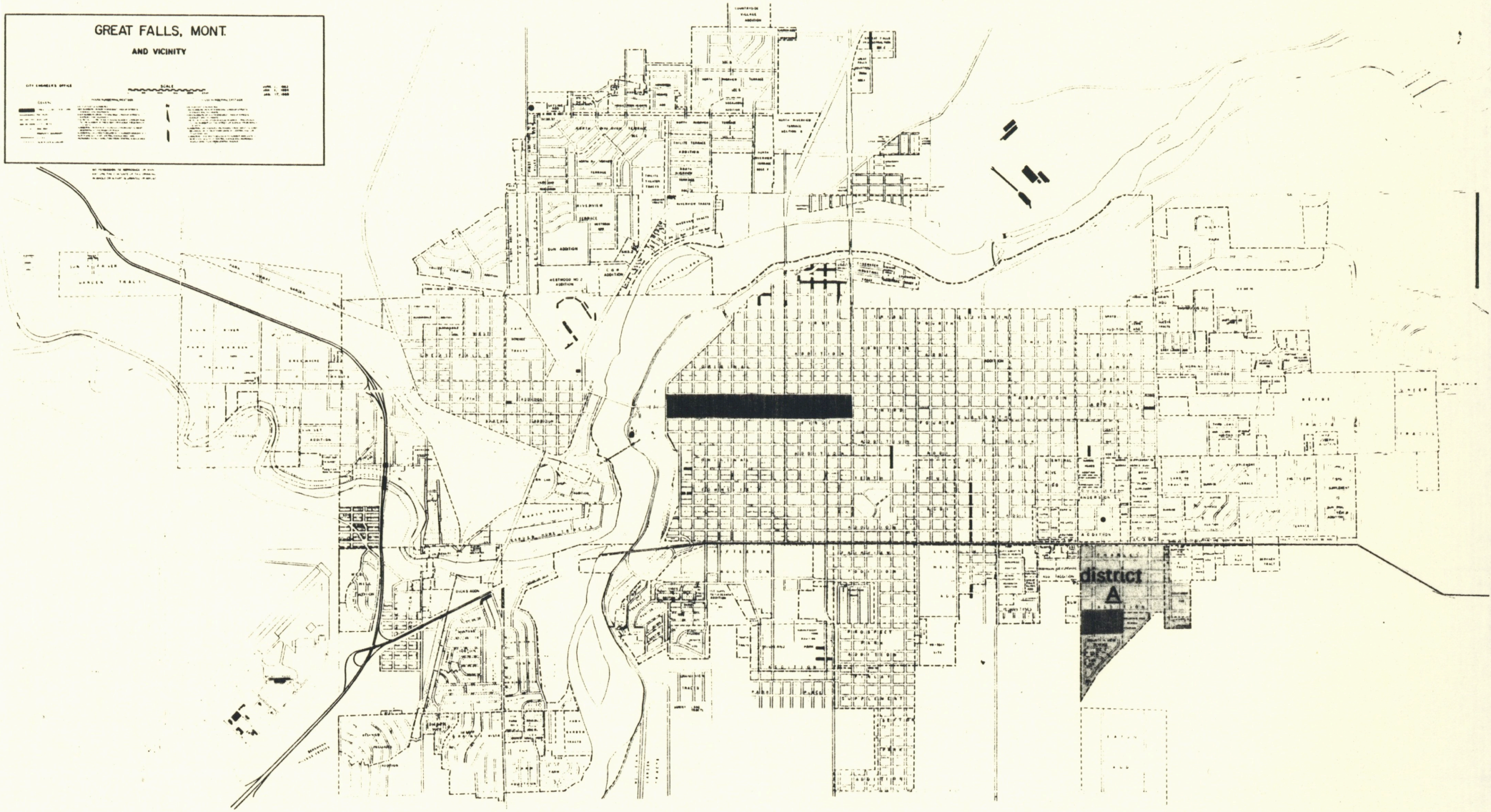
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.....63

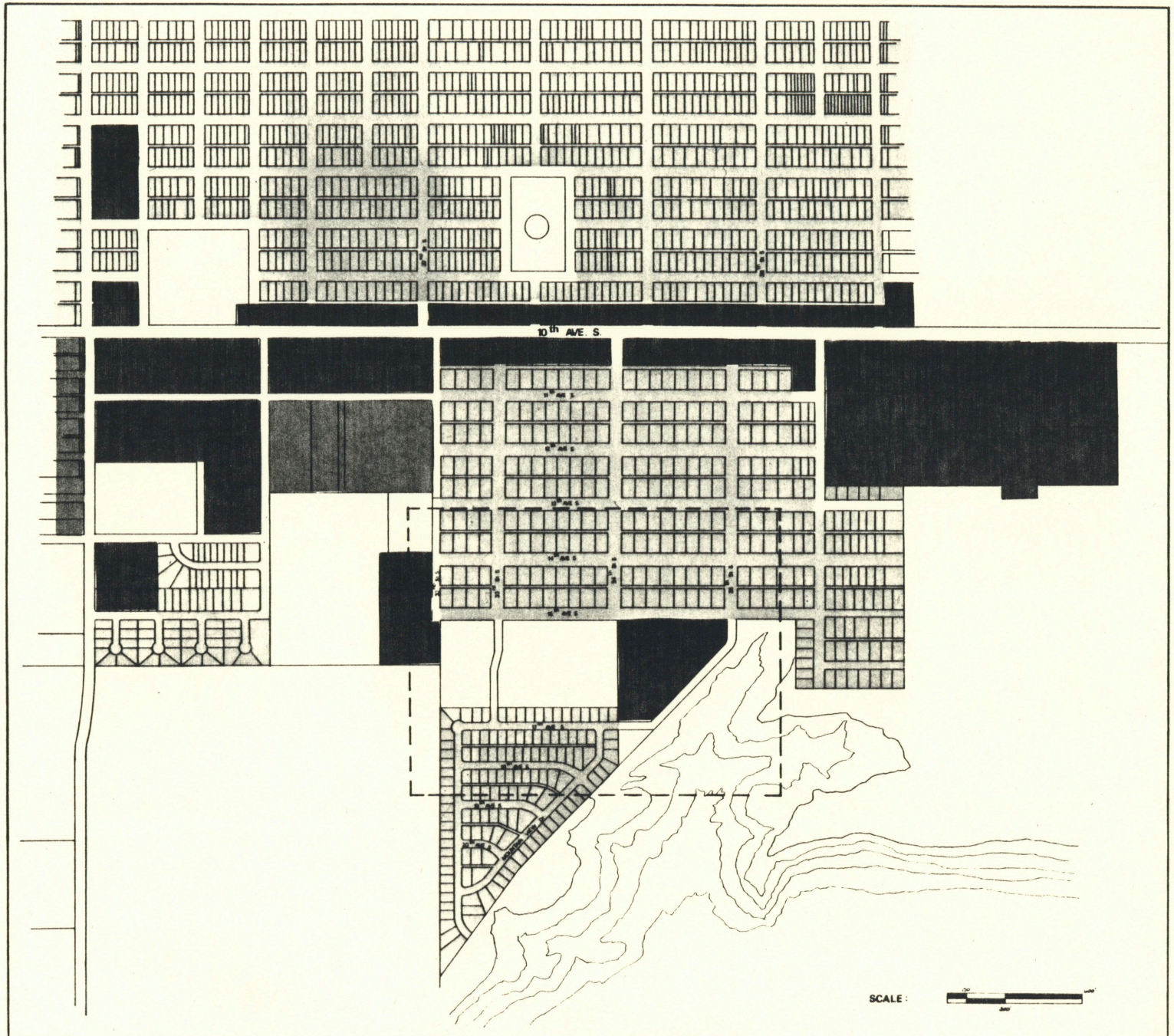
THE CHARLES RUSSELL RECREATIONAL CENTER

A major issue that has undergone neglect in concern with the development of a suburban district within an urban track is the provision of activity facilities for today's youth. Many communities are lacking such youth centers, therefore the youth habit areas that may pose problems in concern with their own health and safety. A community center would prove to be a beneficial ammenity within the urban environment, for adults as well as the youth.

Within the city of Great Falls, Montana, there is a residential district lacking such a facility. Although provided with an outdoor recreational space, which largely underdeveloped, residents travel to outlying recreational areas. The focus, therefore, is on a neighborhood community building delegated specifically for these neighborhoods which compose District A. District A is composed of the Charles Russell, Mountain View, and Christianson neighborhood additions. The site lies one-quarter mile or less from the furthest point on any of these neighborhood sites. A rough estimate on the number of residences occupying District A would be 1500-2000. The edges of District A for the most part are clearly defined, therefore the reinforcement of an inward focusing community project may be fully acheived.

The northern edge of District A is the hardest or the most pronounced. This edge is marked by 10th Ave.S., a major


GREAT FALLS, MONT.
AND VICINITY
district
A



VICINITY MAP: LAND USE

CHARLES M. RUSSELL RECREATIONAL PARK

LEGEND :

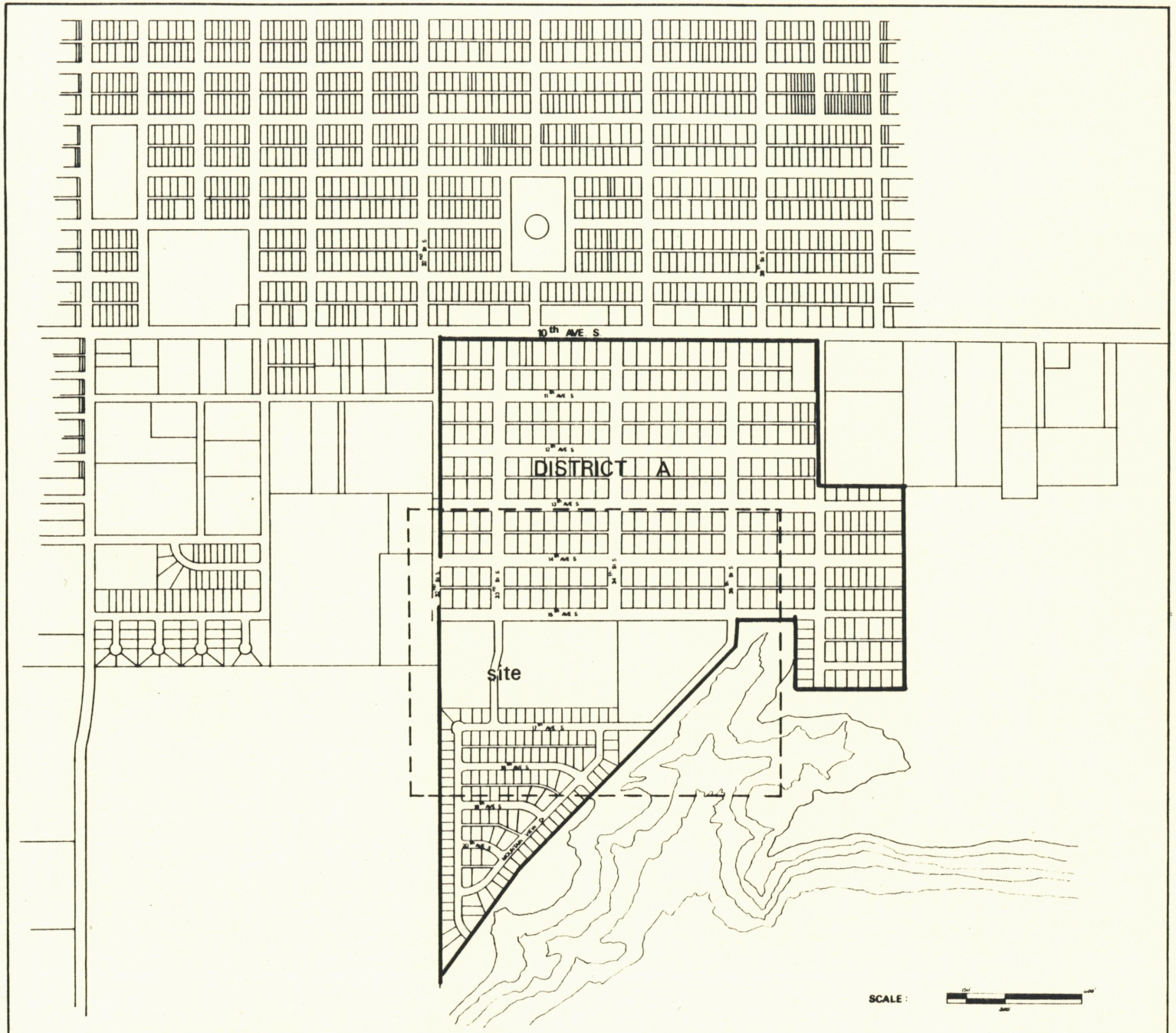
- RESIDENTIAL
- TOWNHOUSE
- RETAIL
- INSTITUTIONAL
- PARKS / OPEN

thesis 1

w.s. farkas

vehicular path which poses a threat to the safety of the pedestrian. The southern edge is created by the convergence of the Mountain View Neighborhood Addition with a large privately owned expanse of unplotted land. The eastern edge is marked by 35th ST.S. and an undeveloped ravine. As 35th ST.S. progresses north from the Mountain View neighborhood towards 10th Ave.S., the district's edge expands eastward encompassing a new, new neighborhood development, the Christianson Addition. This development, however, is inhibited by its convergence with an unplotted, privately-owned expanse of land. The western edge is marked by 32nd ST.S. and the Mount Ouvet Cemetary. The northern portion of the western edge splits a high density housing complex with the residential District A. In concern with District A, the boundaries are 10th Ave.S. to the north, 32nd ST.S. to the west, the eastern edge of the Christianson Addition, and the unplotted lands to the south.

The proposed site is nestled in District A. It is approximately 22 acres in area with 80 percent of this area undeveloped. The boundaries of the site consist of 15th Ave.S. on the north, the Mountain View Elementary School on the east, the Mount Ouvet Convalescent Home on the west, and the northern edge of the Mountain View Neighborhood Addition on the south. The proposed site is bisected by 33rd ST.S., a major vehicular path for the Mountain View Neighborhood Addition; thus the site is split into two quadrants. The west quadrant is a maintained park which composes 20 percent of the proposed site. The east quadrant is undeveloped and composes 80 percent of the site (See



VICINITY MAP:

CHARLES M. RUSSELL RECREATIONAL PARK

LEGEND :

thesis 1

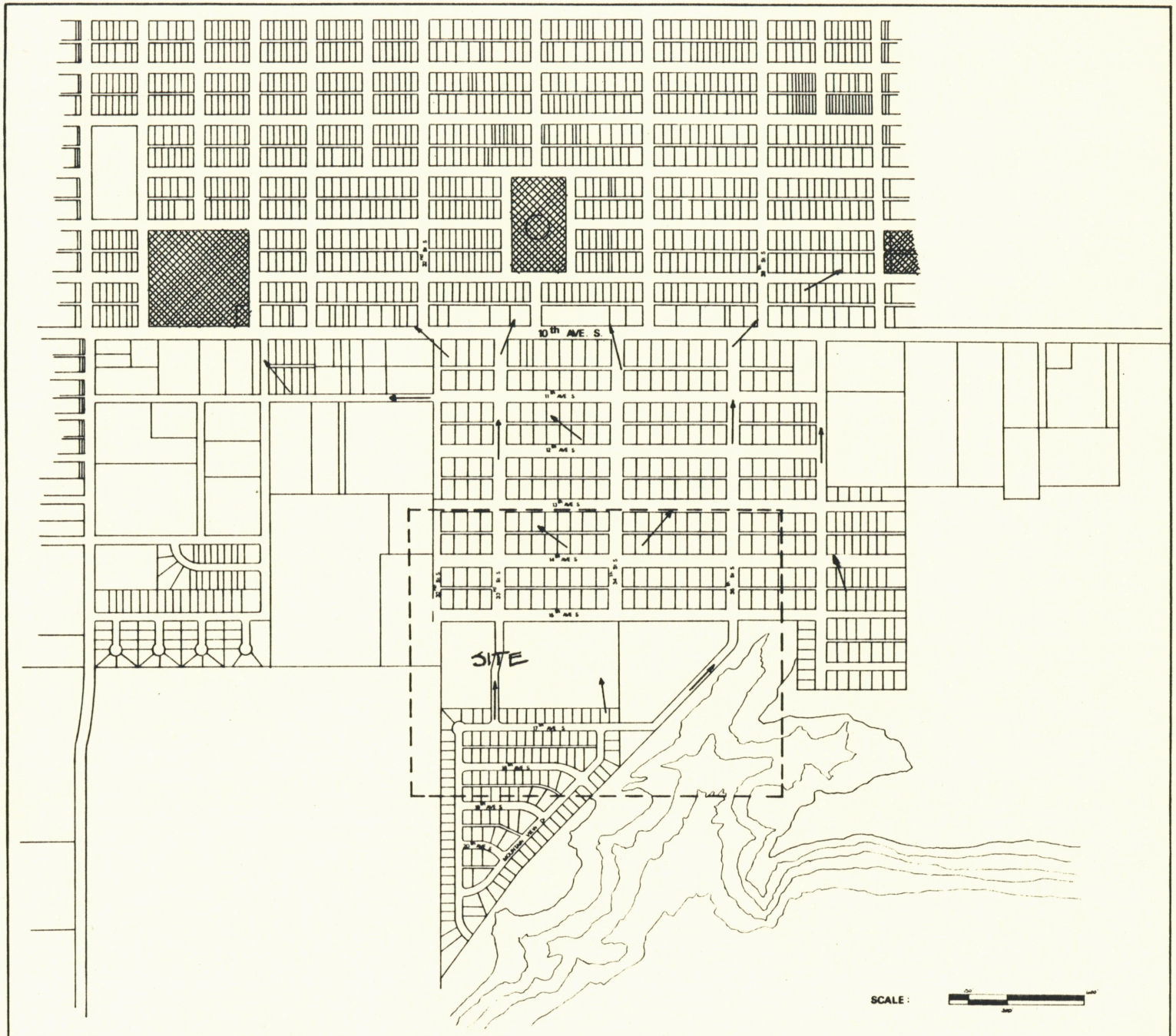
w.s. farkas

map of District A).

District A lies some distance from any true recreational center or large activity spaces, therefore a large number of residents travel to outlying activity facilities rather than utilize the passive space specifically designated for their use. The site which is designated as Charles M. Russell Park is 80 percent undeveloped. The other 20 percent of the site, the west quadrant, is developed, yet is used only in a passive sense. Residents for the most part find the site in its entirety inadequate.

The major concern or focus on District A is the safety of the residents. The safety factor, due to an inadequate recreational space that causes the residents of District A to travel to outlying areas, is low. Adults have a higher respect for the automobile and the hazards it could create. Children, however, are not as concerned with the hazards present or that could occur with pedestrian-vehicular confrontations. Pedestrian travel to one readily accessible recreational facility, primarily for children is accomplished only by crossing 10th Ave. S. A dangerous vehicular path. A substantial amount of children travel to and utilize this facility. This facility, the Dudley-Anderson Swim Center lies two blocks north of 10th Ave. S. on 33rd St. S.

District A could benefit from a neighborhood recreational facility. A facility specifically delegated for the residents of District A would serve a variety of purposes, the most essential being the welfare of the children. This facility would enhance the unity of District A, which is already somewhat unified by the



VICINITY MAP: RECREATIONAL OPPURTUNITIES

CHARLES M. RUSSELL RECREATIONAL PARK

LEGEND :

PEDESTRIAN FLOW

ACTIVITY AREAS

thesis 1

w.s. farkas

Mountain View Elementary School and the organization of the neighborhood additions. A daycare center delegated in conjunction with the proposed recreational center would also prove to be beneficial to the residents of District A. Most services are conducted in the home where activity functions are minimal. Parents of the children could utilize this facility while they are working or recreating in the proposed recreation center. Such a community project would strengthen the character and identity of District A.

The proposal of such future facilities is an extensive but feasible undertaking. Much of the revenue for such a proposal must be acquired through a user-fee based process. Being a community project, aid for the creation and operation of such a center could be received through user passes which may be purchased on an annual, monthly, or one-time basis. Passes may be purchased as either family memberships, or individual memberships. These exclusive memberships are based on local only and visitors may utilize the facilities for a modest fee. This project would become municipally funded on a long-term scope. Investments for part ownership, in accordance with the city, is encouraged, and this could help bring such a facility into existence. This site may prove to be quite a large expenditure; therefore if acquisition of the site is not through donation, then the project in its entirety would be municipally funded and owned.

As was stipulated earlier, the focus for this proposal is on and for the residents of District A. The neighborhoods composing

Distric A are somewhat new in development, roughly 10 to 15 years; therefore the contextural image is somewhat modern and modular in appearance. The social composition is primarily middle to upper class. This is signified by the style of homes and the material assets that are present within the district. Being a somewhat new neighborhood destrict, the residents are more family based or oriented, with occupants per household averaging from four to five. The residents come from a variety of ethnic backgrounds, however the majority are caucasian. There is a wide age range of children present within this district, and they also comprise roughly 60 percent of the population. 30 percent of these are under the age of 14 years. In close proximity of the site is the Mount Ouvet Convalescent Home which houses 100 patients with a majority of these being physically handicapped. Consideration for these individuals may be achieved through the delegation of a segregated organic space.

A SKETCH OF GREAT FALLS

A Sketch of Great Falls

In 1805 Lewis and Clark discovered the Great Falls of the Missouri. The area was lush in vegetation and teemed with wildlife. In 1884, eighty years later, the townsite of Great Falls was platted and six years after this the city became well established. Today the city has a population of 57,000 with its economic backbone consisting of agriculture and livestock. The city houses two military establishments, Montana Air National Guard and Malmstrom Air Force Base. These contribute and generate a substantial amount of revenue for the city as well as the county and state. The public and parochial school system is composed of 16 elementary schools, four junior high schools, two high schools and a college of liberal arts. The city maintains 56 parks totalling in area of 1486 acres. Seen within these parks are four swimming pools, five tennis courts, one olympic pool, one indoor ice rink, one YWCA, 31 baseball and softball fields, 14 supervised playgrounds, and two memorial youth centers.

Great Falls is located in Cascade County, Montana. It lies between the 47th and 48th Parallel at an elevation of 3,333 feet, thus a variety of weather patterns and extremes are present. Great Falls has an average January temperature of 20.5 degrees Farenheit and an average July temperature of 69 degrees Farenheit. Annual total precipitation averages around 15 inches with the majority falling in the winter months where the annual

average snow fall is approximately 39 inches. (See Figure 1)

Month	Precipitation	Snowfall	Temperature
January	.6	9.5	20
February	.5	10.5	18
March	.8	10.0	30
April	1.0	4.5	44
May	2.1	2.0	57
June	3.1	.8	60
July	1.4	----	69
August	1.2	----	66
September	1.3	1.8	58
October	.8	2.8	49
November	.7	7.0	36
December	.6	6.8	27

Figure 1.

The annual average wind velocity is approximately 14 m.p.h. with 50 percent of this average consisting of days with wind velocities estimated at 25 m.p.h. from the southwest. Sun angles are calculated using the 48th Parallel which is the closest to the location of Great Falls. (See Figure 2)

Sun Angles

Time	June 21st/December 21st	May 21st/September 21st
Noon	65 degrees 18 degrees	47 degrees
11a.m./1p.m.	61 degrees 15 degrees	43 degrees
10a.m./2p.m.	55 degrees 11 degrees	38 degrees
9a.m./3 p.m.	48 degrees 8 degrees	30 degrees
8a.m./4p.m.	39 degrees 4 degrees	22 degrees

Figure 2.

PRECEDENCE

The delegation and development of urban parks within the cityscape is one of the chief components that has become virtually obsolete within a progressive American urban landscape. Urban parks play significant roles within the cityscape. They provide areas of rest, relaxation, and intimate interaction; as well as, an escape from much of todays civic chaos. But what has become of the city park? Jere Stuart French stated it as such:

> Ill-concieved, abused, misunderstood, the park concept is atrophying today because it remains static within a rapidly shifting urban crucible. And so, ironically, we are faced with trying to save something which has never really existed, or at best, never reached fruition in the American society. Better, we must try to create something which American urbanity has long hungered for but has never fully understood. We must create urban park systems, flexible in plan and dynamic in growth so as to better reflect shifting urban patterns. But primarily, we must come to understand the real meaning and purpose of the urban park-and, hence, the park system's potential value.

Frederick Law Olmsted was one American designer who managed to deal with the American Grid System. His success with park design came about through the philosophy of the "escapist" concept, and the selection of large sites. The escapist concept being the creation of a intimate atmosphere with perhaps a romantic flavor. One concern of Olmsted's is the reinforcement of park amenities through repetition of scale, material, and form which would enhance the natural formations of the site. One issue Olmsted quoted is:

> Forms that tend to duplicate natural line are not as forceful in themselves as the more easily perceived geometric shapes and , therefore, require

> broadening and repitition of their principle motifs in order to be assertive.

One issue of utmost importance is the function of the park and its intimate qualities or atmosphere. Olmsted realized that the function of a park was acquiring roles created by the American public. Some of the roles attached to park design are:

> The escapist park remains the overriding rule in city park design--Along with the generally unrewarding habit of political-historical romanticizing.

and

> The method by which many city parks in America have come into existence is by dedication as living memorials. Such parks are seen to be not so much recreation places for the living as memorials to the dead. And sadly enough, design, facilities, and programs for further development often reflect this spirit.

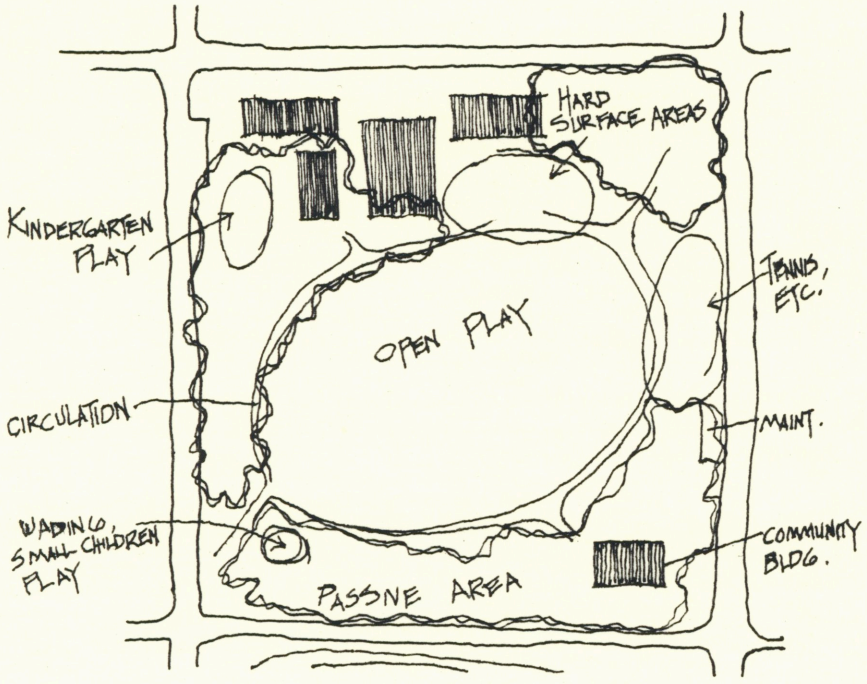
Frederick Law Olmsted was a leading designer in the creation of intimate space through his concept of escapism and the enhancement of site characteristics.

The relationship between a park and institutions; such as, schools or convalescent homes, should be a carefully thought out process where all stages of use and user be the major concern in design. Jere Stuart French gives one example of this relationship, with an illustration and a small description.

> The illustration, on preceding page, indicates common uses deriving from the park-school combination. The facilities of primary concern to the school program are more directly related to the school itself, and those facilities of little or no use to the school are furthest removed. The open center is an all-purpose common stage and acts in a transitional capacity.

Jere Stuart French gives these seven commonly accepted basic physical elements for neighborhood park development:

1. Central open space, usually in grass, for flexible


HARD SURFACE AREAS
KINDERGARTEN PLAY
TENNIS, ETC.
OPEN PLAY
CIRCULATION
MAINT.
WADING, SMALL CHILDREN PLAY
COMMUNITY BLDG.
PASSIVE AREA

use--Especially seasonal play. The central open space is the primary agent for design integration and flexibility. Open space also becomes very important in a neighborhood of apartments and crowded little houses.

2. Passive area, usually includes some places for picnicking, but should avoid paving and over-structuring. Use of trees preferred. Some benches will do. Lots of people prefer grass with a bit of natural separation produced by trees and shrubs.

3. Community building, if school facilities are not available. This is a must for the neighborhood park. It permits year round activity and should provide as minimal requirements a game or crafts room, one or two smaller meeting rooms, recreational office, storage room, and toilets.

4. Depending on the needs of the neighborhood, some specific game facilities such as shuffleboard,tennis, and bocce. The neighborhood should have a voice in this before plans are developed.

5. Spray of wading pool for five-year-olds and under. Very shallow, no railing required. This facility can be quickly drained when no leader is on duty.

6. Hard surface fixed play area for younger children. The surfacing material under swings and jungle gyms may vary from decomposes granite to blacktop. Recent success with rubbered paving, outdoor carpeting and synthetic grass should be noted by park personal. Reducing of skinned knees and bumped heads is always a worthy goal.

7. Some hard surfaced pavement for a variety of uses, as hopscotch, tricycle riding, roller skating, and various ball-bouncing games.

Landscape design is best determined by the development of a given program to suit a specific site, and the careful integration of built forms that conform to and enhance the site through the use of scale, mass, and material. This process is defined by Garret Eckbo,

> The process involves the making of all specific decisions as to physical form and arrangement, from the most generalized preliminary diagrams of land use, space needs and circulation to the final, most minute detailing of each fence, walk and flowering plant.

> To design the landscape is to dicide the exact form and arrangement of everything to be seen or experienced by a given individual or group within a given area or movement zone.

and

> Landscape design's true constructive role is the establishment of connections, relations, and adjustments, both physical and visual between buildings, sites and their surrounding landscapes, that is, between people and the total landscape around them [where] the basic vocabulary includes ground forms, buildings, trees, vehicular circulation, pedestrian circulation, green open spaces, paved open spaces, and water forms. The secondary vocabulary includes all the multiple detailed furnishing, equipping, and enriching elements of the man-made world and the world of nature.

The introduction of architecture into an undisturbed landscape is best represented as a new force injected into a natural existing structure. This force may in turn, however, present various difficulties such as technical, functional, and visual. The solution requires adjusting the surrounding structure; however, these solutions should recognize:

Difference in scale between a new force and an existing force and an existing structure.

Proportions of nature and man in an existing structure.

Proportions of improvisation, design, and art in new force and in an existing structure.

Relations between precedents and new ideas.

Chronological pattern of an existing structure.

Relations between perception and understanding in the people who will be involved.

Mass and void, solid and opening relations between a new force and an existing structure.

Form, space, and material relations.

Relations between people with new and old ideals.

Historical relations which have produced them.

Relations between space scale and connection needs.

Detailed intimate relations at a human scale.

Relations between architecture and building, or between conscious and unconscious design.

Relations within architecture: degrees of consciousness, of timidity or boldness, of recognition of landscape, and the ability to design objective forms produced by subjective theories.

Landscape needs of new force.

Architectural needs of an existing structure perceived by the general public, and the designer.

Architecture should enhance and provide definition to sites boundaries, the stimulating nature features of a landscape, and existing circulatory systems.

At the scale of landscape experience, architecture is a primary space former. This is especially true at larger scale when it becomes a collection of objects arranged within the land scape and usually its principal elements.

PHILOSOPHY

PHILOSOPHY

Modest vs. Elaborate

Neighborhoods in surrounding district	(user)	General public
Limited activities and support areas	(activities)	A diverse variety of activities
Present in neighborhood context	(local)	Present in neighborhood/ commercial and business zones
Tertiary support areas for a concentrated and inward focusing district	(support)	Tertiary support areas for phone access (general public use)

EXAMPLE

Private dem vs. Fast food takeouts

Purpose/Problem statement

A recreational center is needed for several neighborhoods of a specific residential district where residents, predominantly children, travel to outlying recreational facilities instead of benefiting from a park which is used passively and is 80 percent undeveloped.

Most outlying recreational facilities lie a considerable distance from this specific district, District A; however there is one modest swim center in close proximity of District A. Access to this center is accomplished by crossing a dangerous vehicular path--10th Ave. S.

Goal:

Propose a recreational center delegated solely for District A. This center may be modest yet outdoor park ammenities will be

various and large in scope.

Feasibility/Funding:

Modest vs. Elaborate

Long range installments and user fee based

Short pay-off period

A solution may be the sale of club memberships and the donation of the park site. Community investments may help fund a project of this scale.

Modest vs. Elaborate

Less vehicles because park is within walking distance. Safety factor for children is high.

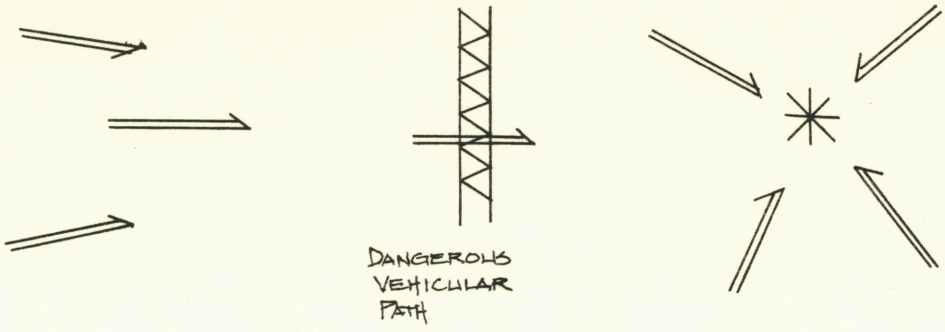
(circulation)

Safety factors drop as the number of vehicles increases. More space is required for parking facilities, this decreases the area for park activities.

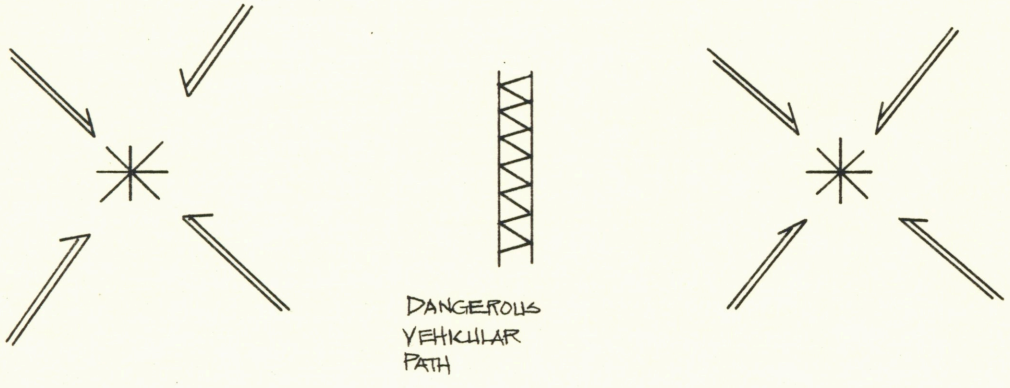
An argument against an elaborate center:

This facility is provided for the benefit of the residents of District A. The elimination of pedestrian/vehicular encounters is a prime issue. The attraction of people from adjacent districts will defeat the purpose of eliminating the above stated problem; where pedestrians have to cross 10th Ave. S. which is a major vehicular artery for Great Falls.

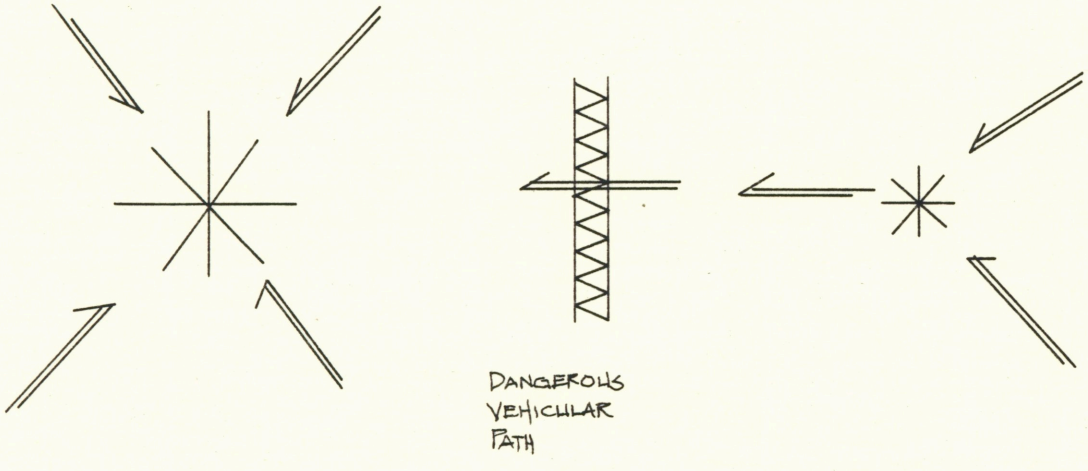
EXISTING CONDITIONS



*FUTURE MODEST PROPOSAL



ELABORATE PROPOSAL: HYPOTHETICAL PROBLEM



PROGRAM SCHEMATICS BASED ON USE AND NEEDS

USER NEEDS

User Needs Performance

| | People One Wants To Do An Activity | | |

USER NEEDS

USER NEEDS PERFORMANCE	SITTING ON A PARK BENCH	HAVING A PICNIC	PLAYING FOOTBALL	SWINGING ON A SWING	FANTASY PLAY	JOGGING	HANGING OUT ON A CORNER	PLAYING IN WATER	STUDYING NATURE	WALKING ALONE	WATCHING BIRDS	TALKING TO YOUR LOVER	OUTDOOR STORYTELLING	WATCHING CHILDREN	SUNNING ONESELF	PLAYING CATCH	PLAYING IN A FORT	DOING A CRAFT	WALKING TO WORK	GROUP CONVERSATIONS	HAVING A RECEPTION	SITTING ON THE LAWN		
NOT CLASS SPECIFIC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		
LIKELY TO BE PEER SPECIFIC			•		•			•								•	•			•	•			
NOT LIKELY TO BE PEER SPECIFIC		•		•		•	•		•	•	•				•							•		
LIKELY TO BE TEACHER SPECIFIC													•											
STRONGLY INFLUENCED BY THE PEOPLESCAPE							•								•			•				•		
ENHANCED BY AN AUDIENCE			•										•											
NOT ENHANCED BY AN AUDIENCE		•								•						•	•							
THIS ACTIVITY REQUIRES:																								
PRIVACY		•								•		•			•			•						
NO PRIVACY			•		•			•	•															
VIS-A-VIS INTERACTIONS							•		•		•	•				•	•	•	•					
INCLUSIVENESS		•	•					•					•	•						•				
EXCLUSIVENESS							•			•					•						•			
CONGRUENT INTERACTIONS		•	•								•		•									•		
INCONGRUENT INTERACTIONS														•										
PARALLEL INTERACTIONS				•		•					•				•									
THIS ACTIVITY ENCOURAGES:																								
OVERCROWDING								•							•					•	•			
LITTLE CROWDING		•		•	•	•			•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•					
TERRITORIAL BEHAVIOR		•					•					•		•	•		•	•						
DOMINANT BEHAVIOR			•													•	•							
THIS ACTIVITY IS FOR:																								
ONE PERSON (1)						•				•					•				•					
SEVERAL PEOPLE (2)		•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•				•		
A SMALL GROUP OF PEOPLE (3-25)			•										•							•				
A LARGE GROUP OF PEOPLE (25-50)																					•			
A CROWD OF PEOPLE (OVER 50)																								
THIS ACTIVITY REQUIRES INTERACTION AT:																								
INTIMATE DISTANCE												•									•	•		
PERSONAL DISTANCE		•			•	•		•	•						•			•	•		•	•		
SOCIAL DISTANCE			•										•							•				
PUBLIC DISTANCE							•			•	•			•										
SETTINGS FOR THE ACTIVITY ONE WANTS TO DO																								

USER NEEDS

USER NEEDS PERFORMANCE

	THIS ACTIVITY REQUIRES:	A SMALL SPACE	A MEDIUM SIZED SPACE	A LARGE SPACE	AN ENCLOSED SPACE	A PARTIALLY ENCLOSED SPACE	AN OPEN SPACE	SPECIAL PROGRAMS TO BE SAFE	THIS ACTIVITY:	ENCOURAGES USER CONFLICTS	DISCOURAGES USER CONFLICTS	AESTHETIC APPEAL	THIS ACTIVITY:	DICATES TO OWN AESTHETIC STYLE	CAN INCORPORATE A DESIRED STYLE	CAN INCORPORATE THE TASTE OF THE USERS	CONTRIBUTES TO A SENSE OF VISUAL UNITY	TAKES AWAY FROM A SENSE OF VISUAL UNITY	CONVENIENCE	THIS ACTIVITY SHOULD BE LOCATED:	WITHIN A BLOCK OF HOME	WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE OF HOME	NEAR SCHOOL	NEAR OTHER FUNCTIONAL FOCAL POINTS	WITHIN THE PATHS OF NEIGHBORING PATTERNS	ANYWHERE IN THE CITY	ELSEWHERE	THIS ACTIVITY REQUIRES:	A SPECIFIC CIRCULATION SYSTEM	NO SPECIFIC CIRCULATION SYSTEM	PSYCHOLOGICAL COMFORT	THIS ACTIVITY:	ALLOWS EMOTIONAL RELEASE
SITTING ON A BENCH		•				•					•					•								•							•
HAVING A PICNIC				•			•				•			•																	
PLAYING FOOTBALL					•			•									•	•													•
SWINGING ON A SWING				•														•				•									•
FANTASY PLAY							•							•																•	•
JOGGING							•				•			•																•	•
HANGING OUT ON A CORNER		•														•															
PLAYING IN WATER		•								•					•																
STUDYING NATURE				•							•			•																•	•
WALKING ALONE				•										•			•				•	•								•	•
WATCHING BIRDS			•								•					•					•	•								•	•
TALKING TO YOUR LOVER		•												•																•	•
OUTDOOR STORYTELLING			•								•												•								
WATCHING CHILDREN		•									•			•			•														
SUNNING ONESELF		•				•					•						•														
PLAYING CATCH				•														•													•	•
PLAYING IN A FORT			•							•							•				•	•									•	
DOING A CRAFT		•				•					•	•		•												•					•	
WALKING TO WORK																											•					
GROUP CONVERSATIONS				•							•	•					•															
HAVING A RECEPTION					•																										•	
SITTING ON THE LAWN		•									•																					

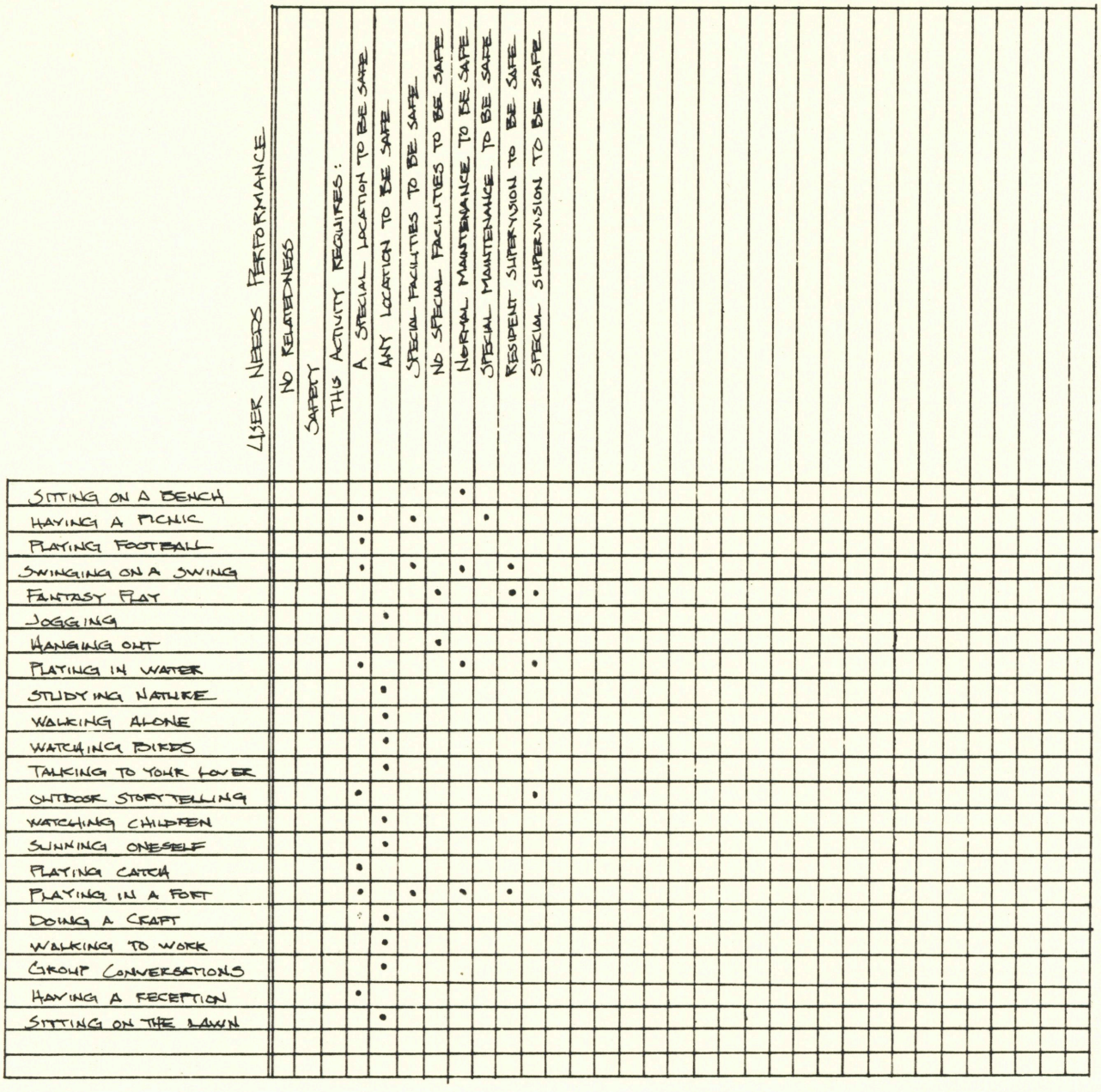
USER NEEDS

USER NEEDS PERFORMANCE	DOES NOT ALLOW EMOTIONAL RELEASE	ENCOURAGES SOCIAL REINFORCEMENT	DISCOURAGES SOCIAL REINFORCEMENT	OFFERS SECURITY	OFFERS NEW EXPERIENCE	PHYSICAL COMFORT	THIS ACTIVITY REQUIRES:	A NOISE POLLUTION FREE ENVIRONMENT	AN AIR POLLUTION FREE ENVIRONMENT	A WATER POLLUTION FREE ENVIRONMENT	A SURFACE POLLUTION FREE ENVIRONMENT	NO POLLUTION FREE ENVIRONMENT	SPECIAL CONTROL OF THE SITE MICROCLIMATE	NO SPECIAL CONTROL OF THE SITE MICROCLIMATE	SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR PHYSICAL COMFORT	NO SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR PHYSICAL COMFORT	SYMBOLIC OWNERSHIP	THIS ACTIVITY ENCOURAGES SYMBOLIC OWNERSHIP:	THROUGH USE	THROUGH INVOLVMENT	THROUGH THE PROVISION OF STATUS OBJECTS	BY BEING IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP	BY HAVING AMBIGUOUS OWNERSHIP	BY BEING EASY TO PERSONALIZE	BY BEING CLOSE TO HOME	THIS ACTIVITY DISCOURAGES SYMBOLIC OWNERSHIP:	THROUGH USE	THROUGH INVOLVEMENT	THROUGH THE PROVISION OF STATUS OBJECTS	BY BEING IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP	BY HAVING AMBIGUOUS OWNERSHIP	BY BEING EASY TO PERSONALIZE	BY BEING CLOSE TO HOME
SITTING ON A BENCH		•						•																									
HAVING A PICNIC		•						•																									
PLAYING FOOTBALL		•															•								•							
SWINGING ON A SWING																					•												
FANTASY PLAY			•																		•												
JOGGING																																	
HANGING OUT			•																														
PLAYING IN WATER										•	•																						
STUDYING NATURE					•			•	•																								
WALKING ALONE			•														•																
WATCHING BIRDS		•			•			•			•					•																	
TALKING TO YOUR LOVER		•									•		•																				
OUTDOOR STORY TELLING				•												•																	
WATCHING CHILDREN											•																						
SUNNING ONESELF	•							•			•																						
PLAYING CATCH											•																						
PLAYING IN A FORT											•																						
DOING A CRAFT	•							•			•																						
WALKING TO WORK																•																	
GROUP CONVERSATIONS		•		•				•												•													
HAVING A RECEPTION		•						•			•																						
SITTING ON THE LAWN		•									•																						

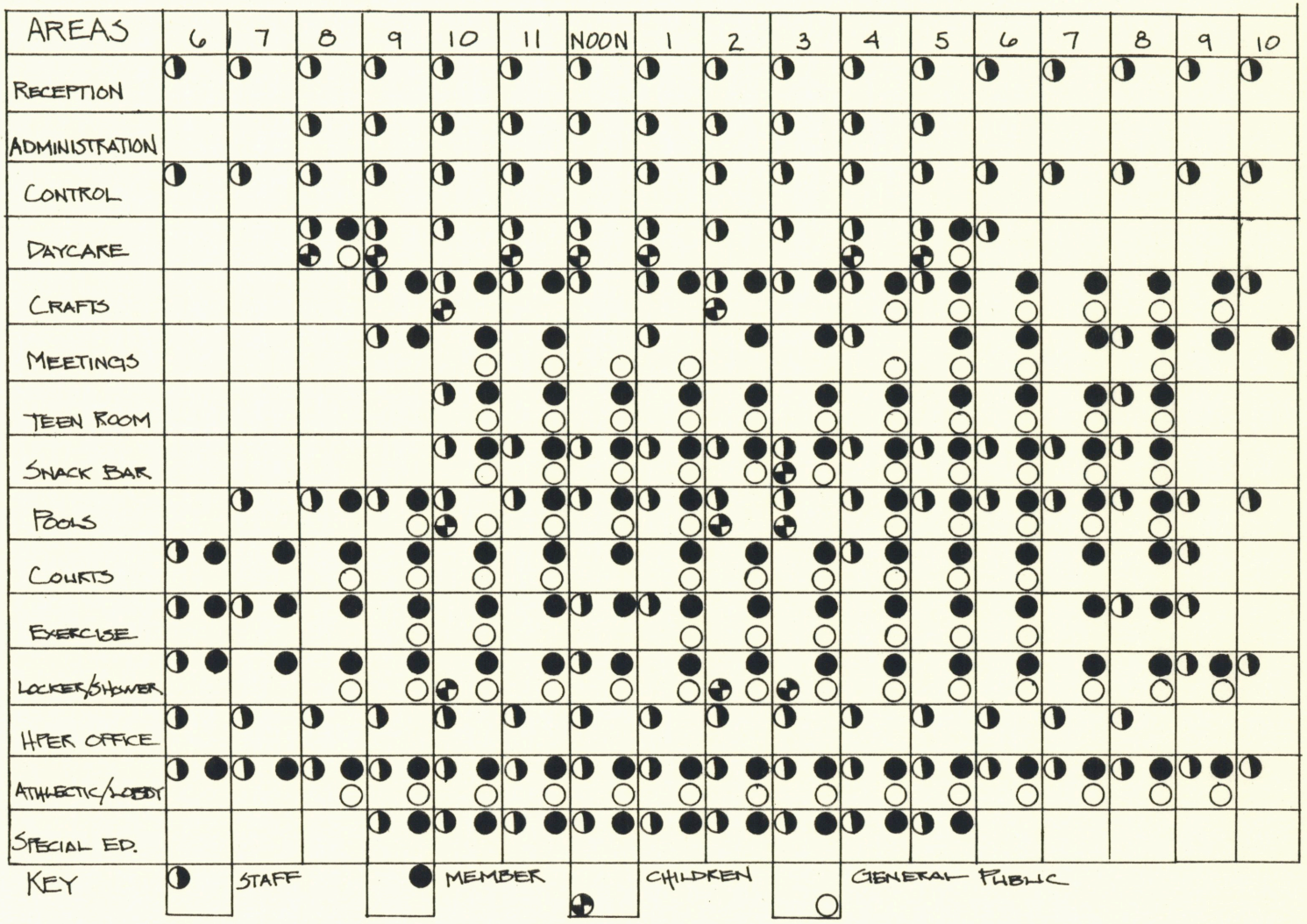
USER NEEDS

USER NEEDS PERFORMANCE	POLICY ON USE	THIS ACTIVITY REQUIRES:	ENABLING POLICIES TO MAXIMIZE USE	RESTRICTIVE POLICIES TO MAXIMIZE USE	NO POLICIES TO MAXIMIZE USE	COST	THIS ACTIVITY REQUIRES:	NO ADMISSION COST	AN ADMISSION COST	SETTINGS FOR ACTIVITIES ONE WANTS TO DO	THIS ACTIVITY REQUIRES:	A FLAT SPACE	A SLOPED SPACE	A STEEP SLOPED SPACE	A LINEAR SPACE	A NODAL SPACE	A SIMPLE SPACE	AN INTRICATE SPACE	PROPS	NO PROPS	A FIXED SPACE	AN ADAPTABLE SPACE	THIS ACTIVITY IS:	COMPATIBLE WITH A VARIETY OF ACTIVITIES	COMPATIBLE WITH NO OTHER ACTIVITIES	UNAFFECTED BY MICROCLIMATE	DOMINATED BY MICROCLIMATE	RELATEDNESS THROUGH INTERACTION W/NAT. ENV.	THIS ACTIVITY REQUIRES:	A NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	A MAN-MADE ENVIRONMENT	THIS ACTIVITY FOSTERS:	RELATEDNESS THROUGH NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
SITTING ON A BENCH					•			•										•						•									
HAVING A PICNIC					•			•				•																			•		
PLAYING FOOTBALL			•					•				•			•																		
SWINGING ON A SWING					•			•								•			•														
FANTASY PLAY					•			•														•								•			
JOGGING					•			•				•			•										•					•			
HANGING OUT ON A CORNER								•								•		•							•								
PLAYING IN WATER					•			•														•								•			
STUDYING NATURE					•			•										•												•			
WALKING ALONE					•			•										•				•								•			
WATCHING BIRDS					•			•										•												•			
TALKING TO YOUR LOVER					•			•										•				•								•			
OUTDOOR STORYTELLING					•			•								•														•			
WATCHING CHILDREN					•			•										•												•			
SUNNING ONESELF					•			•														•								•			
PLAYING CATCH					•			•				•																		•			
PLAYING IN A FORT					•			•											•											•			
DOING A CRAFT					•			•														•								•			
WALKING TO WORK								•																		•							
GROUP CONVERSATIONS					•			•														•								•			
HAVING A RECEPTION			•					•																						•			
SITTING ON THE LAWN					•			•										•				•								•			

USER NEEDS


USER NEEDS PERFORMANCE
NO RELATEDNESS
SAFETY
THIS ACTIVITY REQUIRES:
A SPECIAL LOCATION TO BE SAFE
ANY LOCATION TO BE SAFE
SPECIAL FACILITIES TO BE SAFE
NO SPECIAL FACILITIES TO BE SAFE
NORMAL MAINTENANCE TO BE SAFE
SPECIAL MAINTENANCE TO BE SAFE
RESIDENT SUPERVISION TO BE SAFE
SPECIAL SUPERVISION TO BE SAFE
SITTING ON A BENCH
HAVING A PICNIC
PLAYING FOOTBALL
SWINGING ON A SWING
FANTASY PLAY
JOGGING
HANGING OUT
PLAYING IN WATER
STUDYING NATURE
WALKING ALONE
WATCHING BIRDS
TALKING TO YOUR LOVER
OUTDOOR STORYTELLING
WATCHING CHILDREN
SUNNING ONESELF
PLAYING CATCH
PLAYING IN A FORT
DOING A CRAFT
WALKING TO WORK
GROUP CONVERSATIONS
HAVING A RECEPTION
SITTING ON THE LAWN

USER PEAK LOAD ANALYSIS



Program Schematics for Park

Indoor activities and ammenities:

1. Plunge pool
2. Wading pool
3. Workout areas
4. Racquetball courts
5. Craft rooms
6. Civic halls
7. Snack bar
8. Sauna
9. Teen room arcade
10. Lobby
11. Daycare facilities

Outdoor activities and ammenities:

1. Playsets
2. Farmers' Market/Ice skating pavillion
3. Playsets pond
4. Summer jogging path/Winter crosscountry skiing trail.
5. Bicycle racks
6. Softball diamond and tertiary ammenities
7. Gazeboes (3)
8. Picnic tables
9. Vegetation
10. Refurbish horse-shoe pit
11. 50 yard football field
12. Water fountains (2)
13. Outdoor restrooms (2)
14. Grill (5--Four in the pavillion.)
15. Waste containers (7 waste container areas)
16. Benches
17. Walks
18. Tennis Courts

Control:

1. Boulevard between 15th and 17th Ave. S. on 33rd St. S.
2. Signage
3. Off street parking
4. Drainage
5. Lighting
6. Staff for facility
7. Fencing
8. Vegetation

Program Schematics for Recreational Center

1. Plunge Pool 25 m.
   - A. Locker rooms
   - B. Bathrooms
   - C. Observation area
   - D. Storage area

2. Wading Pool
   - A. In conjunction with daycare on a scheduled basis
   - B. Dry area

3. Snack bar
   - A. Seating for 20
   - B. Storage area
   - C. Preparation area
   - D. Cooking area
   - E. Clean-up area
   - F. Storage area for goods
   - G. Garbage area

4. Public restrooms/Water fountains

5. Lobby/Information area

6. Racquetball courts
   - A. 2 courts

7. Saunas
   - A. In men's and women's facilities

8. Weight and workout rooms
   - A. 3 rooms
   - B. Water fountains

9. Teen room arcade
   - A. Pool tables (2)
   - B. Video arcade

10. Indoor playground
    - A. Swingsets
    - B. Tee-tee toter
    - C. Fort
    - D. Slides (2)
    - E. Monkey bars
    - F. Access to restrooms

11. Craft rooms
    - A. 3 rooms for non-profit organizations
    - B. Multi-functional

C. 1 special education

12. Meeting rooms
    A. 3 rooms for civic organizations

13. First aid room

Day Care Center:

A. Play room multi-functional
B. Kitchenette and lunch area
C. Bathrooms
D. Nap area
E. Coat room
F. Storage room
G. Staff office

Control:

1. Administrator's office
2. Receptionists
3. Staff parking
4. Staff observation Accessibility
5. Domestic services
6. Maintenance services
7. Storage space
8. Waste disposal

THE PROGRAM

PROGRAM SYNOPSIS

A. Community Facilities

1. Administration:
   a. Reception area-main lobby at approximately 800 square feet or 1600 square feet if lobby is the hub of a circulation core.
   b. Foyer at approximately 200 square feet
   c. Receptionist, files, bookkeeping, and waiting area at approximately 500 square feet.
   d. Mailing, storage, and reproduction at approximately 200 square feet.
   e. Kitchenette at 30 square feet.
   f. Conference room at approximately 200 square feet.
   g. Administrator's offfice at approximately 150 to 200 square feet.

2. Miscellaneous control:
   a. Additional storage at approximately 300 square feet.
   b. Domestic services at approximately 300 square feet. Service closets at approximately 40 square feet each.
   c. Maintenance services at approximately 300 square feet. Director's office at approximately 120 square feet.
   d. Garbage and loading dock at approximately 250 square feet.
   T=2690 square feet.

3. The daycare facilities:
   a. Shares other sports facilities and community facilities on a scheduled basis.
   b. A play area of approximately 10,000 square feet should be near by.
   c. Play room at approximately 500 square feet.
   -Area may be compartmentalized with the use of movable partitions.
   d. Nap area at approximately 400 square feet.
   e. Coat room at approximately 80 square feet.
   f. Daycare staff office at approximately 150 square feet.
   g. Kitchenette and lunch are at approximately 350 square feet. Kitchenette at approximately at 150 square feet.
   h. Restrooms at approximately 100 square feet.
   i. Storage room at 100 square feet.
   j. Entry foyer if daycare is a segregated facility at approximately 100 square feet, lobby at 200 square

feet.
T=2200 square feet.

4. Craft rooms:
   a. Youth craft area such as the "scouts organization" at approximately 600 square feet.
   b. Special education at approximately 500 square feet.
   c. Multi-purpose room at approximately 1000 square feet.

5. Meeting rooms:
   a. Two at approximately 300 square feet.
   b. One at approximately 600 square feet.
      -Can be used in conjunction with the multi-purpose room for additional footage. Theoretically approximately 1600 square feet.

6. Teen rooms:
   a. Lounge at approximately 400 square feet.
   b. Video arcade at approximately 400 square feet.

7. Snack bar:
   a. Seating for 2 at approximately 500 square feet.
      -15 square feet per customer.
   b. Preparation, cleaning, and storage at 300 square feet.

8. Restrooms:
   a. Two at 400 square feet.
      -200 square feet each.
      Total=5300 square feet.

B. Sports Facilities (indoor)

1. Plunge pool at approximately 1800 square feet, 60'x25', 25m.
   a. Outdoor sunning area at 250 square feet.
   b. Deck area at 2250 square feet.
   c. Hot tub area at 200 square feet.
   d. Pool office at 150 square feet.
   e. Gallery at 600 square feet.
   f. Storage at 150 square feet.
   g. Maintenance closet at 150 square feet.
   T=5400 sqare feet.

2. Racquetball courts:
   a. Three at 20'x40'x23', approximately 2400 square feet.
   b. One at 20'x40'x20', approximately 800 square feet.
   c. Spectator Gallery at 350 square feet.

3. Workout and body development rooms:
   a. One at 800 square feet. Trainers office at 120 square feet.
   b. One at 1400 square feet.

4. Men's and women's facilities the same:
   a. Two at 1500 square feet each.
      1. Lockers and dressing area at 800 square feet each.
      2. Showers and drying room at 300 square feet.
      3. Toilet area at 250 square feet.
      4. Sauna at 100 square feet.

   T=8750 square feet.

5. Lobby/lounge at 600 square feet.

6. HPER office at 250 square feet.

7. First aid room at 150 square feet.

Indoor sports facilities sub-total=approximately 15,000 square feet.

C. HPER Sports Facilities (outdoor)

1. Playsets

2. Jungle forts (wood timber sets)

3. Pond

4. Pavillion/winter ice skating
   a. Provide a warming booth at 150 square feet.
   b. Contains basketball hoops for summer use.
   c. May be used as Farmers' Market.

5. Sheltered play area at approximately 10,000 square feet.
   a. Swings
   b. Sandbox
   c. Slides

6. Bicycle racks (part of building)

7. Softball diamond at 45,000 square feet.
   a. Lighting
   b. Three bleachers at 150 square feet each.
   c. Outdoor men's and women's restrooms--Two at 150 square feet each.
   d. Storage at 150 square feet.
   e. Fencing

8. Small outdoor stage
   a. Space is modifiable.
   b. In close proximity to elderly.

9. Gazeboe at 300 square feet each
   a. Two or three in number, but it may increase or decrease with the area needed and/or permitted.

10. Picnic tables at 3'x4'x7'

a. Number varies, have in close proximity of cooking grills and waste baskets.

11. Refurbish horseshoe pits
    a. Four at 40 feet long in length.

12. Water fountains (2)

13. Grills (5)

14. Waste cans

15. Benches

16. Walks

17. 100 yard x 50 yard football/soccer field

18. Vegetation

19. Relocate tennis courts
    a. Three at 60'x120', approximately 7200 square feet.

Sports Facilities:
Indoor total: 15,000 square feet
Outdoor total: uninhibited

Community Facilities:
Total: 10,580 square feet, approximately 10,600 square feet

Net Facility Area:
Total: approximately 25,600 square feet

Circulation and structure at 25 percent N.A. approximately 6400 square feet.

HVAC at 15 percent N.A. approximately 3840 square feet.

Gross Facility area: approximately 35840 square feet

Provide parking for 40 vehicles at 350 sqare feet/space.
Provide staff parking for 10 vehicles at 300 square feet/space.
-This figure may be increased to 20 vehicles.
Parking area: approximately 20,000 square feet

Dedicated sit area: approximately 22 acres
East quadrant: approximately 15.6 acres
West quadrant: approximately 5.9 acres

Note:

It may be beneficial to the users of this facility if small lockers were provided somewhere in the circulation spaces. Wall

space in circulation corridors may be used as gallery space for the neighborhood artists and craftspersons. (Note: Lockers at 1'x1'x1' each. Provide 100 lockers.)

SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS

Existing Conditions

Community Center Daycare Center

Charles Russell Edition
Mountain View Edition
Christianson Edition

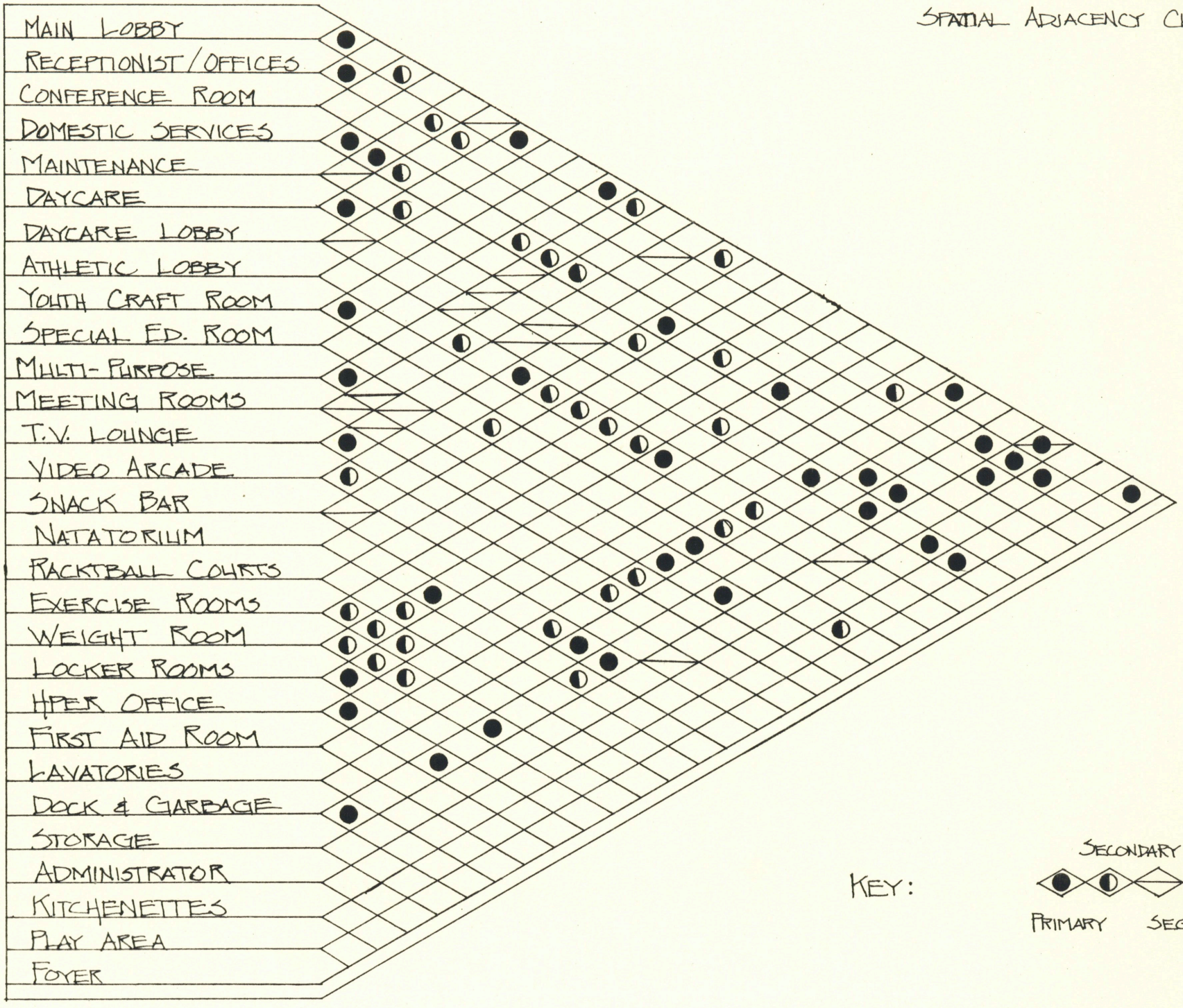
Dudly-Anderson Swim Center	Children 0-14 yrs. of age	Mt. View Elementary
College of Great Falls Recreational Center	Teenagers 14-18 yrs. of age	East Junior High School/ Great Falls High School
College of Great Falls Recreational Center	Adults	Lions Park
In Home Activities	Older Adults	Cross Town Older Established Parks

Note:

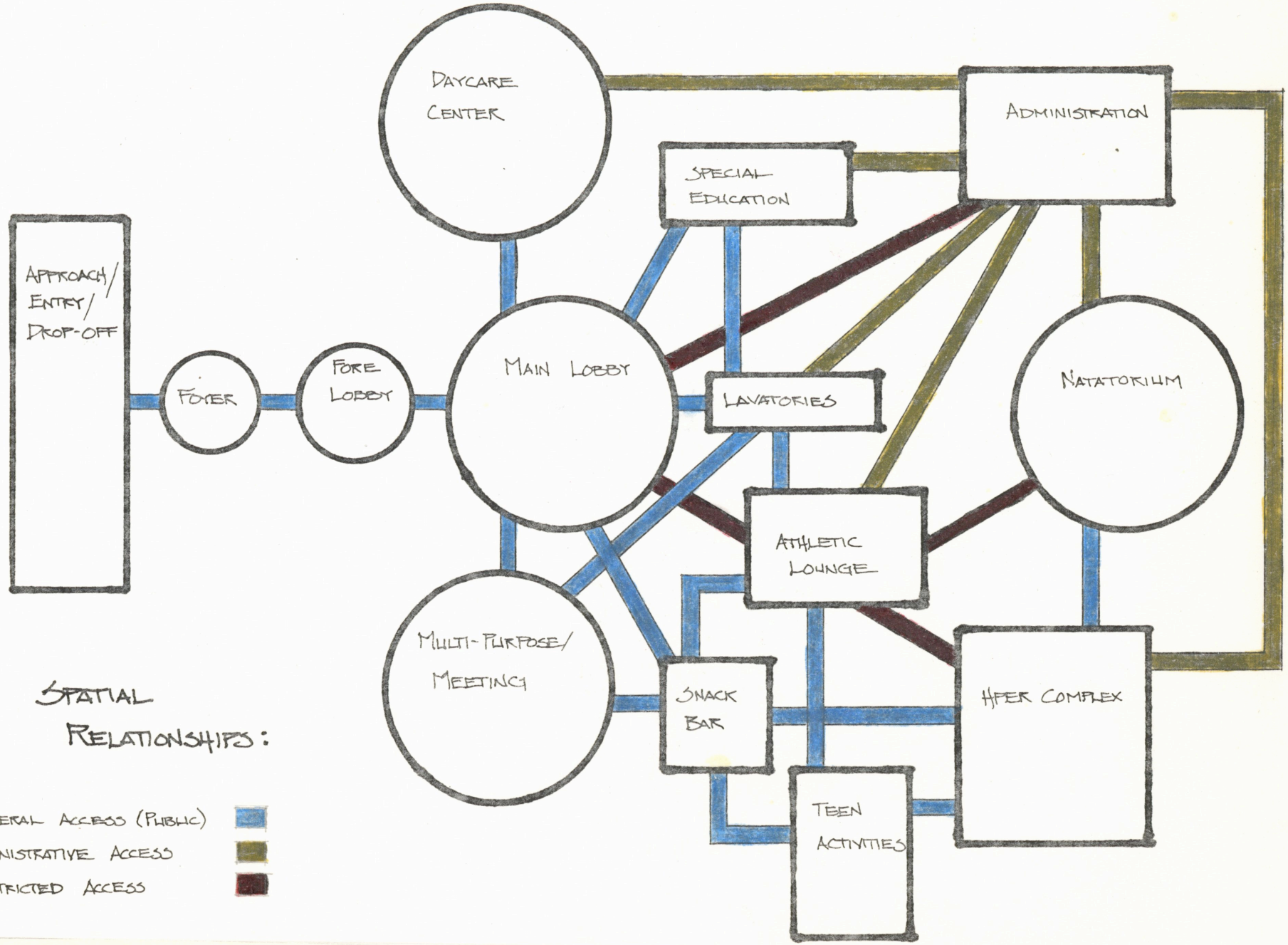
All users frequently travel to outlying recreational centers since there is a variety of activities found in these places.

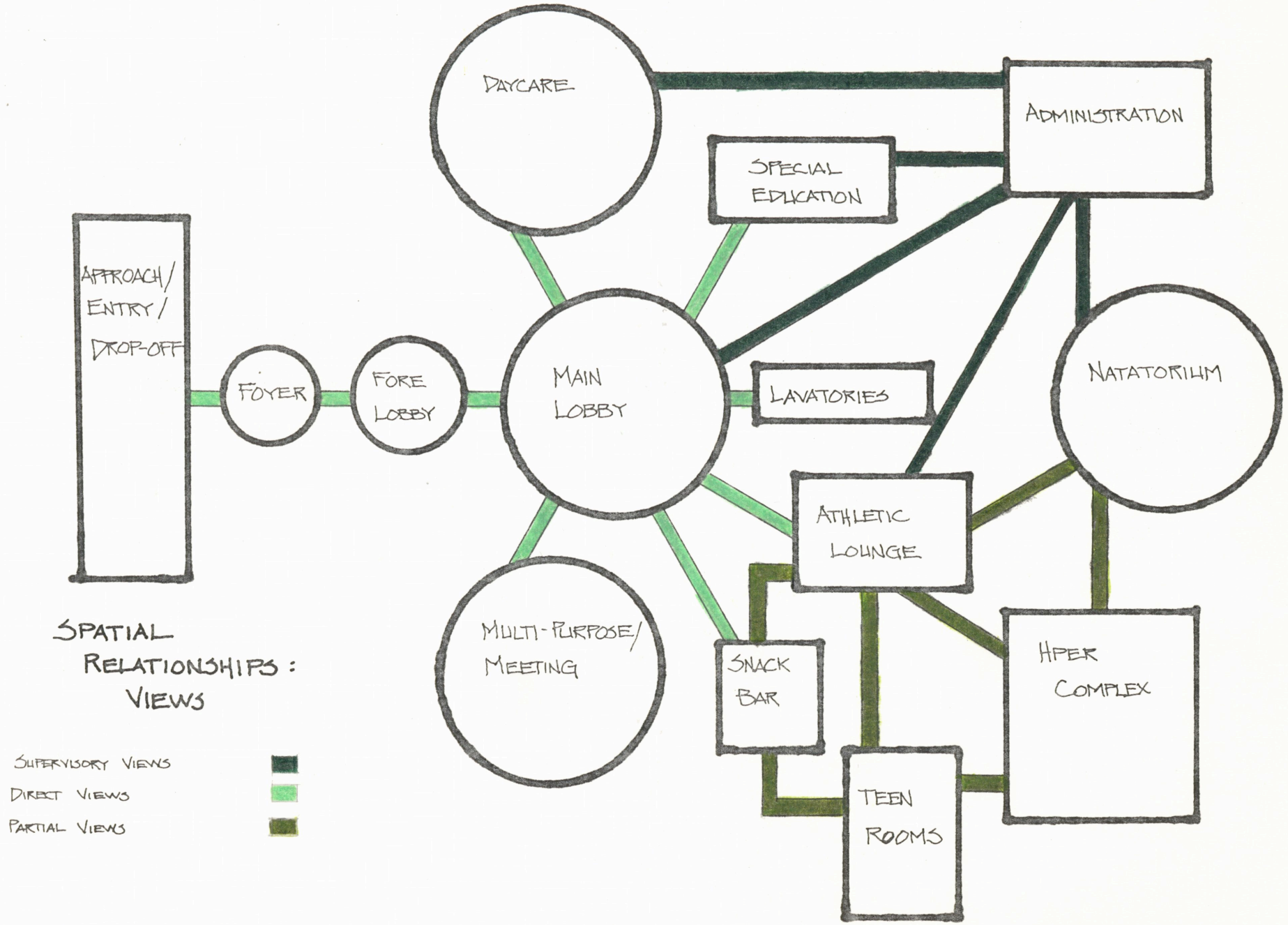
For purposes concerned above, the areas used are ones in close proximity of District A and the most commonly used.

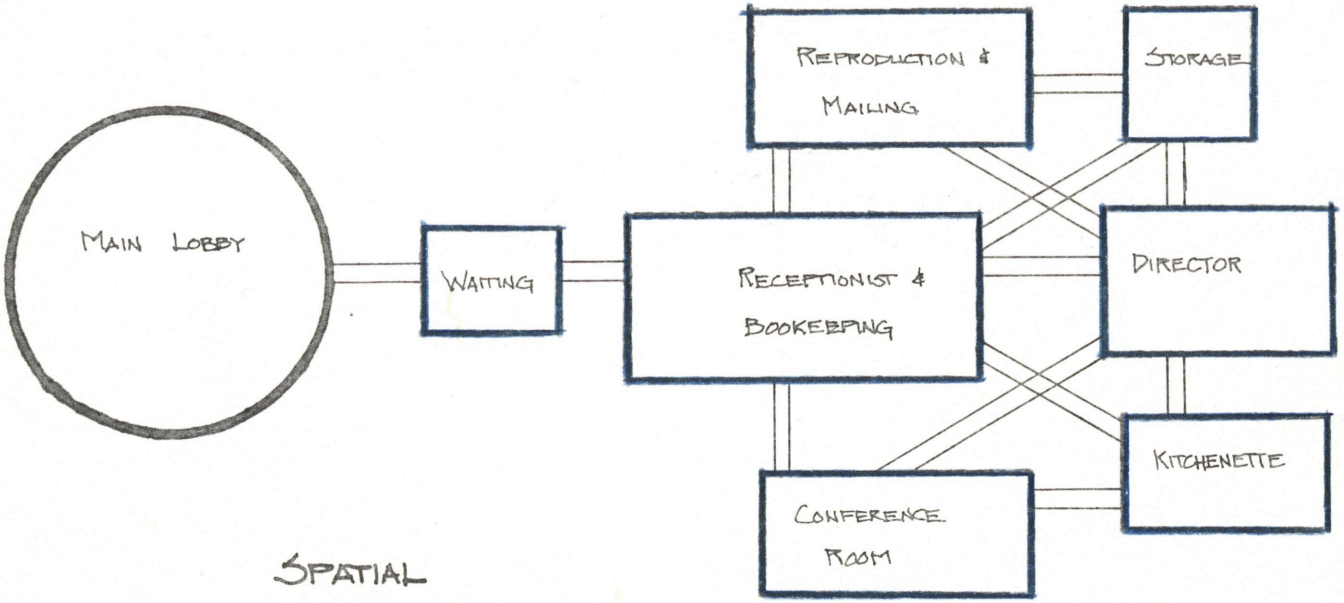
SPATIAL ADJACENCY CHART



KEY:


DAYCARE CENTER
ADMINISTRATION
SPECIAL EDUCATION
APPROACH/ ENTRY/ DROP-OFF
FOYER
FORE LOBBY
MAIN LOBBY
LAVATORIES
NATATORIUM
ATHLETIC LOUNGE
MULTI-PURPOSE/ MEETING
SNACK BAR
HPER COMPLEX
TEEN ACTIVITIES
SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS:
GENERAL ACCESS (PUBLIC)
ADMINISTRATIVE ACCESS
RESTRICTED ACCESS


DAYCARE
ADMINISTRATION
SPECIAL EDUCATION
APPROACH/ ENTRY/ DROP-OFF
FOYER
FORE LOBBY
MAIN LOBBY
LAVATORIES
NATATORIUM
ATHLETIC LOUNGE
MULTI-PURPOSE/ MEETING
SNACK BAR
HPER COMPLEX
TEEN ROOMS
SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS: VIEWS
SUPERVISORY VIEWS
DIRECT VIEWS
PARTIAL VIEWS

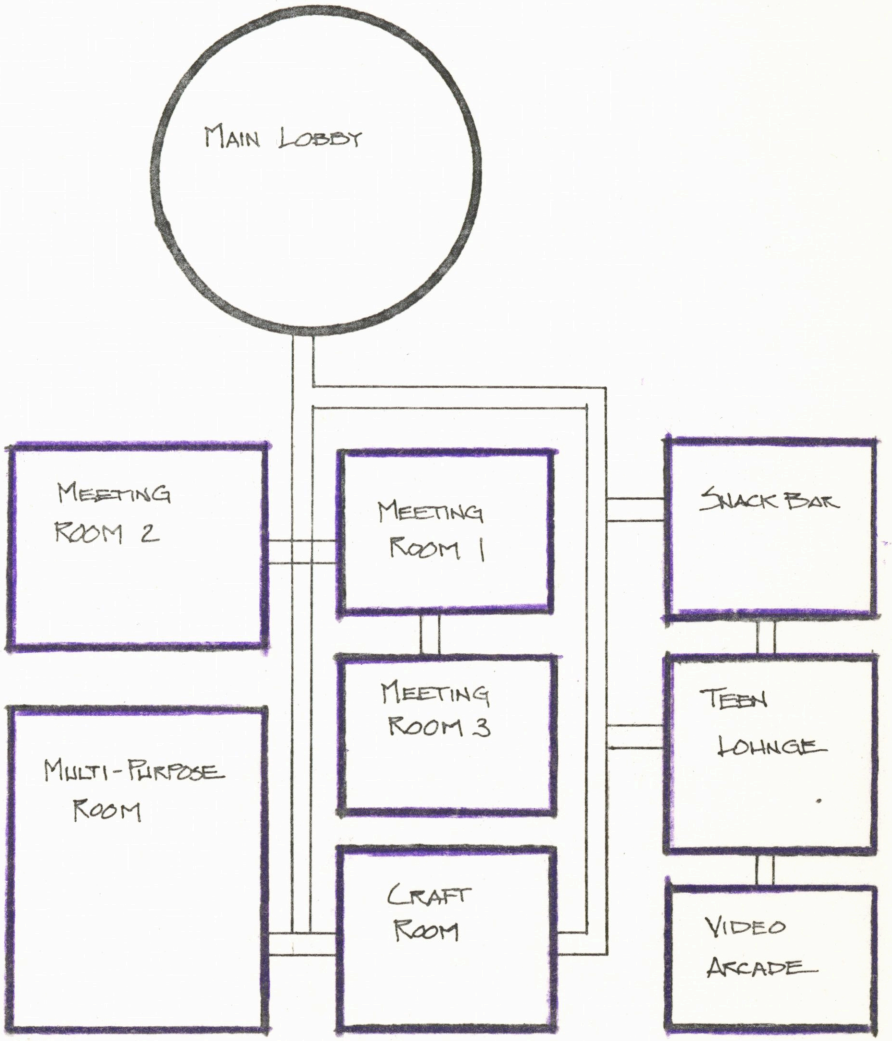


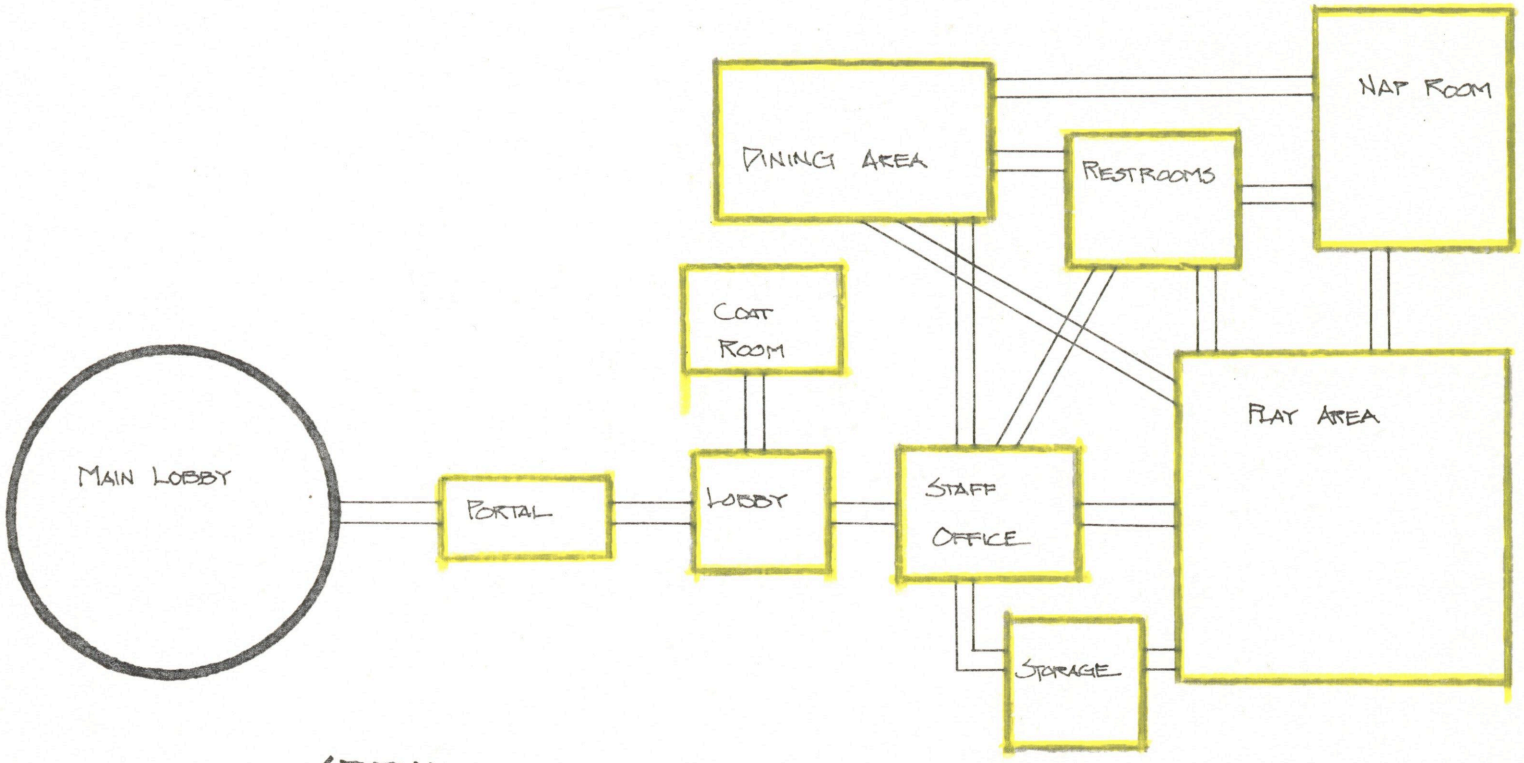
SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS:

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES

SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS:

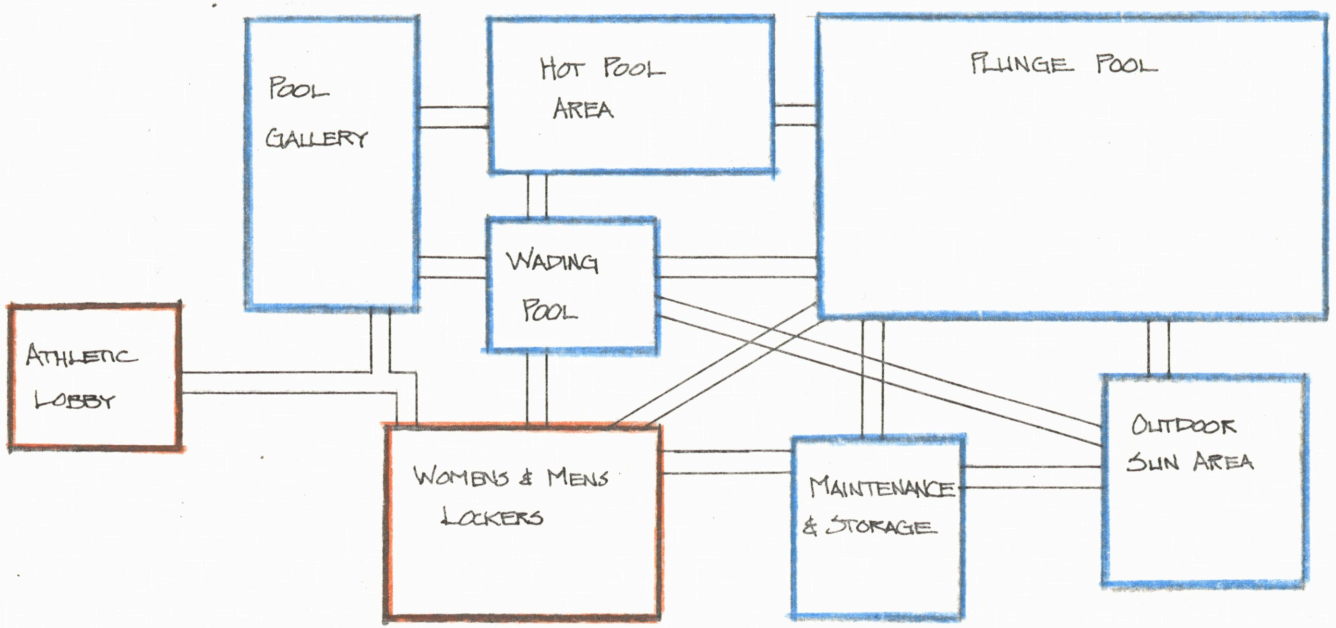
COMMUNITY SERVICES





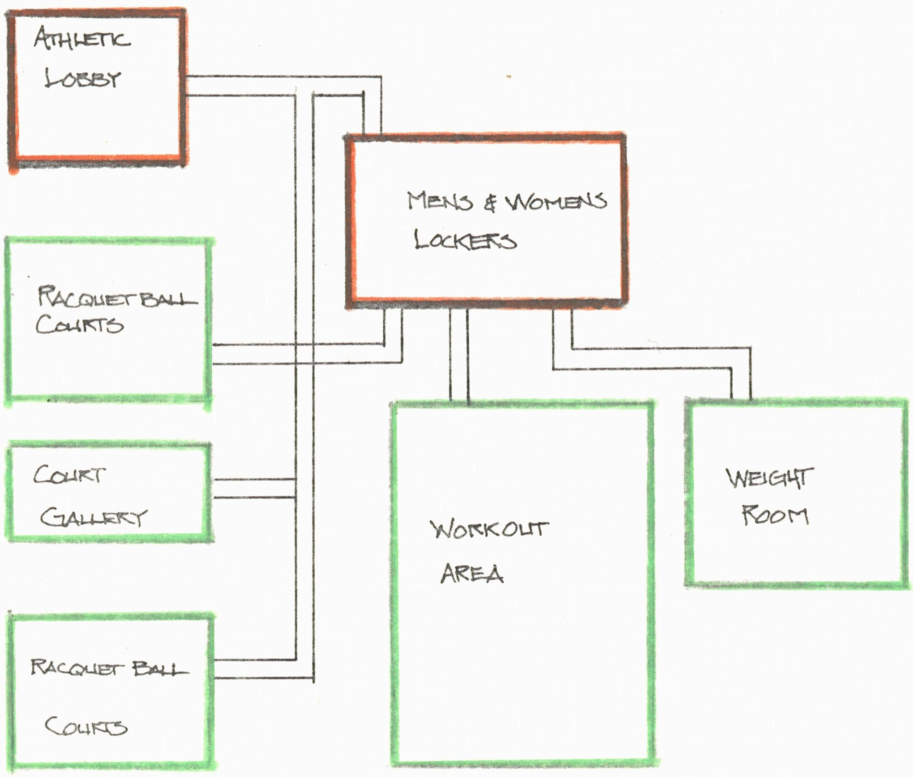
SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS:

DAYCARE FUNCTIONS



SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS:

THE NATATORIUM



SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS :

HPER ACTIVITIES

SPATIAL DEFINITIONS

Spatial Definitions

The spaces allocated for each activity were determined by: a description of users, a description of activities, an evaluation of each spaces proximity requirements, the furnishings and equipment, and some special considerations.

Community Facilities

A. Control

I. Reception Area-Main Lobby

User: Program and athletic members.
Attendees of general assemblies.

Activities: Provide transition from exterior to interior spaces.
Provide transition from public domain to semi-public.
Provide spaces for temporary, small gatherings.
Provide and segregate circulation paths to and through transitional spaces.

Proximity Requirements: Adjacency to receptionist desk, restrooms, telephone booth area, may be adjacent to daycare. Adjacent to service storage closet, and information mural. Provide egress or choose to make lobby a circulation hub to all recreational and civic spaces. Adjacent to seating area and waterfountains.

Furnishings and Equipment:
-Recement floor finishes for heavy circulation.
-Abrasive floor mats for dirt deposition at foyer.
-Fire resistent and acoustical control finishes, rated at two hours.
-Oriental mural and signage partition or alcoved space.
-Seating and magazine area.
-Security lighting (night).
-Double lock entry.
-Skylights and spotlighting.
-Rails or wicker partitions for closure or segregation from high activity circulation paths.

Considerations:

-Views to exterior spaces and provide hints for orientation to interior spaces.
-Approach: Promote or describe orientation of entry through the repitition of elements. Use processional and heirarchial forms.
-Landscaping, street furniture, solar access, litter containers, lighting, adjacent bike rack area.
-Protection from southwest winds, noise and vehicle confrontations.
-Transitional sequence from exterior to semi-exterior spaces to interior through materials, scale, patterns and orientation.

FOYER:
-The procession of forms begin to converge, and human scale is enhanced through small, modular, functional components.
-Double lock entry and soil disposal mats.
-Views to information area and exterior for convenience of orientation.
-Heating elements and air traps.
-Create the sense of crossing a portal from exterior public to interior semi-public spaces.
-Create areas of refuge from high circulation path.

FORE LOBBY:
-This area is active and use should be temporary to avoid bottlenecking of people in major circulation path. Use colorful wall panels.
-Views to informational mural and reception area for orientation.
-Limited seating and standing area with refuse elements, water fountain, and orientation to restrooms.
-Use sufficient lighting.

MAJOR INTERIOR LOBBY:
-Create the sense of informality.
-Atmosphere of comfort.
-Create a variety of social and reclusive settings through seating, lighting, and laced partitions.
-Subdue lighting, and colors.
-Dematerialize wall surfaces.
-Make access to restrooms, waterfountain, and magazine rack easily attainable.
-Provide information desk (control) and mural.

B. Administration

I. Director's Office

User: The director of the facility.
Activities: Organizational and administrative

meetings and operational duties.

Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to receptionist, files office. In close proximity of reproduction services.

Furnishings and Equipment:

-Comfortable seating for six people.
-Book cases and files.
-Telephone, computer, intercom, and storage.
-Larger desk with task lighting, also give daylighting and artificial lighting.

Considerations:

-Create a private space.
-Accoustically treated wall surfaces.
-Views to outside.
-Safe for receipts and documents.

II. Receptionist's Office

User: Full and part-time staff.

Activities: Information dispersement, public orientation and supervision, secretarial, bookkeeping.

Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to director's office, file and reproduction room, storage area, main lobby, waiting area, and close proximity to the daycare.

Furnishings and Equipment:

-Work area for desks, files, phones, typewriters, computer, and task lighting.
-Storage for promotional materials and data storage in a file/bookkeeping space.
-Seating for waiting space. This includes a coffee table and magazine rack.

Considerations:

-Semi-private with views into lobby and major circulation ateries.
-Compartmentalize space with accoustical partitions.
-Views to outside are optional.
-Large amount of air exchange.

III. Mailing, Reproduction, and Storage

User: Part-time and voluntary staff.

Activities: Ledger storage, collating, copying, mimeography, and secretarial storage.

Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to director's office, receptionist, and service closet.

Furnishings and Equipment:

-Ditto, mimeograph, and copier machine, small storage closet 50 square feet with shelves. Brightly lit with task lighting and accoustically treated. A telephone.

Considerations:

-Private space that is lockable.
-Ample shelves.
-Provide adequate electrical outlets.

-Non-smoking area.
-Natural lighting is not needed.

IV. Kitchenette

User: Administrative staff.
Activities: Small beverage and snack preparation.
Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to receptionist and conference room.
Furnishings and Equipment:
-Small sink area.
-Cabinets.
-Microwave.
-Small refrigerator, 1 1/2' x 1 1/2' x 1 1/2'.
Considerations:
-Task lighting.
-Linoleum counters.
-Small garbage.

V. Conference Room

User: Facility staff, and official business men and women.
Activities: Staff meetings and official business meetings delegated for the function and operation of the facility.
Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to the kitchenette and receptionist, in close proximity to the main lobby.
Furnishings and Equipment:
-Seating for 15 to 20 people.
-Audio and visual equipment.
-Phone.
Considerations:
-Large amount of air exchange.
-Exterior views which allows for some natural lighting.
-Brightly lit.
-Accoustically treated.
-Two access doors.
-Fire rated for two hours.

C. Miscellaneous Control

I. Additional Storage

User: Administrative and/or maintenance service staff.
Activities: Storage of furnishings and equipment.
Proximity Requirements: Easily accessible to administrative offices and the main lobby.
Considerations:
-Two hour fire rated enclosure, lockable door.

II. Domestic Services and Storage

User: Custodial Personal.
Activities: Storage of cleaning supplies.

Proximity Requirements: Integrated throughout facility.
Furnishings and Equipment:
-Small utility sink, shelves.
Considerations:
-Lockable doors.
-Delegated space is broken into many service closets at 80 square feet each.

III. Maintenance Office/Shop/Storage
User: Maintenance personal.
Activities: Maintaining the operation and set-up of the activity facilities, administrative operations. Grounds keeping, watering, and landscaping.
Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to delivery area/garbage area, swimming facility, HVAC, electrical area.
Furnishings and Equipment:
-Shop ammenities.
Considerations:
-Provide a maintenance office, furnished and with a telephone. 120 square feet.
-Shop may be in basement and if so provide an elevator.
-Provide work benches.
-Must be easily accessible from the exterior.
-Must not hinder any public circulation path (segregate operational circulation from public circulation).

IV. Garbage and Loading Area
User: Snack bar staff, maintenance staff, and domestic services.
Activities: The disposal of garbage via dumpster, unloading and loading of food stock, stationary, and equipment.
Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to the snack bar, maintenance shop and storage, and in close proximity of a storage room designated for the activity spaces such as the pool.
Furnishings and Equipment:
-Garbage dumpster serviced by the city.
-Loading dock 150 square feet.
Considerations:
-The garbage dumpster shall be segregated from the loading dock space and it will be hidden from view. The loading dock may be hidden as well, however only as far as design pragmatics will grant it.

D. The Daycare

I. Should be in close proximity of a play area (outdoors). Should be accessible from the main lobby.

II. Play Room

User: Children from the age range of one to six years, one to two chaperones.

Activities: Playing, storytelling, eating, sleeping and game playing.

Proximity Requirements: Adjacent but segregated from nap area. Adjacent to eating area, indoor playground, and childrens' restrooms.

Furnishings and Equipment:

-Protected electrical outlets, light switches, thermostats, corners on all furnishings. Lowered rails, fountains, lavatories. Provide handicapped ramps.

Considerations:

-Visual supervision shall not be inhibited.

-There shall be no large deviations in any floor planes.

-Toddlers shall be segregated from pre-schoolers.

III. Nap Area

User: Children from the age range of one to six years.

Activities: Sleeping.

Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to kitchenette, dining area, and bathrooms.

Furnishings and Equipment:

-Floor mats, shades, and childrens' furniture.

Considerations:

-Accoustically sound.

-some exterior views.

-Protected utility ammenities.

-Two hour fire rated surfaces.

IV. Coat Room

User: Children.

Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to entry to daycare, staff office.

Considerations:

-Lowered coat hooks and bench.

-Brightly lit.

V. Daycare Staff Office

User: Daycare staff (1-2).

Activities: Personal belongings storage, operation and enrollment services.

Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to play area, nap area, dining area, and in close proximity of the restrooms.

Furnishings and Equipment:

-Provide a desk, shelves, a small closet 40 square feet, phone, and task lighting.

Considerations:

-Glass wall surfaces for visual supervision.

-Two comfortable chairs for parent/personal conferences.

VI. Kitchenette and Lunch Area

User: Personal staff and children.

Activities: Preparation of snacks and/or lunch. Dining for 20 children at chronological schedules.

Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to indoor playground. Kitchenette shall be adjacent to nap area. Adjacent to childrens' bathrooms.

Furnishings and Equipment:

-A refrigerator, sink and micro-wave oven. Child proof cabinets and raised counters. Childrens tables and chairs-two tables, ten chairs. Resilient wall and floor surfaces. Brightly lit. Small utility closet (16 square feet).

Considerations:

-Exterior views.

-Natural lighting.

-Lively and colorful surfaces.

VII. Restrooms

User: Children and staff.

Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to nap area, play room, indoor playground. In close proximity of dining area.

Furnishings and Equipment:

-Boys: one toilet, one sink, one stall.

-Girls: Two toilets, one sink.

Considerations:

-Brightly lit.

-Resilient surfaces.

-Large air movement.

VIII. Storage Room

Activities: Storage of films, games, crafts, and furnishings.

Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to staff office and play room.

Considerations:

-Shelf space.

-Lockable doors.

E. Craft Rooms

I. Childrens' Craft Room

User: Children occupying the age range of eight to fourteen years of age.

Activities: Boy and girl scout organizations, and

c a variety of crafts, arts, and meetings.

Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to main lobby or major egress. In close proximity to snack bar and restrooms.

Furnishings and Equipment:

-Utility sinks and counters.
-Work tables and chairs.
-Brightly lit.
-Storage area for supplies, 80 square feet.
-Blinds for windows.

Considerations:

-Storage area for supplies is a fire safe closet.
-Large air movement.
-Exterior views.
-Lowered tables and chairs.
-The craft room may be used in the late afternoon when most staff has retired for the day; therefore chaperones are voluntary leaders and concessions for use of room may be on a scheduled after hours basis.

II. Special Education Room

User: Physically and/or mentally handicapped with one to two chaperones.

Activities: Craft and art works, educational and occupational therapy.

Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to indoor pool and playground, main lobby with ramp, in very close proximity of the restrooms and the teen facilities.

Furnishings and Equipment:

-Ramps.
-Seating and tables for 10 to 15.
-Natural and artificial lighting.
-Small storage room 40 to 100 square feet.
-Two sinks and a towel dispenser.
-Small exercise equipment.
-Shelves.
-Rails along walls.
-Easy access to exterior.

Considerations:

-Classes will be scheduled on terms of convenience and availability of users.
-Two hour fire rated walls.

III. Multi-Purpose Room

User: Predominantly youth, however a variety of receptions may be held here.

Activities: Group activities, dances musical performances, receptions.

Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to a large meeting room, main lobby, bathrooms, storage area, and in close proximity of

snack bar.

Furnishings and Equipment:

-Possible folding partitions in separation of multi-purpose room from (1) large meeting room.
-Small elevated stage at one side.
-Resilient floor and wall surfaces.
-Outlets for large amounts of power.
-Large amounts of air movement.
-Fire rating for large assembly hall.
-(2) large double doors and fire exit.

F. Meeting Rooms

-Two at 300 square feet each.
-One at 600 square feet.

Activities: Group conventions, civic meetings, classes, and banquets.

Proximity requirements: Adjacent to a large egress, easily viewable from staff, storage and service closet. In close proximity of the restrooms.

Furnishings and Equipment:

-Semi-resilient floor surfaces.
-Soft lighting and spot lighting.
-Large air movement.
-Visual equipment and screen.
-Fire exit.
-Lowered ceilings.
-Accoustically sound.

Considerations:

-Multi-purpose room and the 600 square feet meeting room may have a removable or folding partition, therefore one large community space of 1600 square feet may be created.

G. Teen Rooms

I. Lounge

User: Older age youth and young adults.

Activities: Television and passive interaction.

Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to video arcade, restrooms, and snack bar.

Furnishings and Equipment:

-Video equipment.
-Television.
-Chairs, sofas, and coffee tables.
-Curtains and blinds on windows.

Considerations:

-Accoustically sound.
-Lowered ceiling to create a more private atmosphere.
-Reclusive seating created through

furniture arrangement.

II. Video Arcade

User: Older youth.
Activities: Electronic game playing.
Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to teen lounge, restrooms, and snack bar.
Furnishings and Equipment:
-Electronic games.
-Dim lighting.
-Large amount of electronic outlets.
Considerations:
-Accoustically sound.
-Semi-resilient floor surface.

H. Snack Bar

I. Seating Area

User: All users and staff of the facility.
Activities: Passive interaction.
Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to restrooms, a major egress, and teen room.
Furnishings and Equipment:
-Seating for 20.
-Lowered ceiling.
-Resilient floor and wall surfaces.
-Spot lighting.
-Serving aisle with rail to separate circulation from seating space.
Considerations:
-Large air movement.
-Views of interior and/or exterior.
-Do not bottleneck a major egress with customers. (Pull away from any circulation path.)

I. Restrooms

Proximity Requirements: Accessible to all community facilities.
Furnishings and Equipment:
-One handicapped tiolet per mens and womens restrooms. Stall size-5'x3', approximately 15 square feet.
-Mens:
-Two stalls.
-One handicapped stall.
-Three urinals.
-Two sinks.
-Mirrors.
-Hand driers.
-Soap dispensers.
-Womens:
-Same as mens except provide four stalls.
Considerations:

-Resilient tiles at least 70 inches on vertical planes.
-Large air movement.
-Brightly lit.
-Easily accessible and noticeable.

Sports Facilities-HPER (indoor)

General Criteria:

These facilities will be used by a variety of users. These may include club members, general walk-ins, class and program members, and the daycare children.

These should be segregated from the community facilities since the sports facilities will be operated on a fixed schedule, and the community facilities will be operated on a variable schedule.

All sports activities should be on the main level, emphasis is focused on placing the pool and its tertiary support areas on the same level.

Intermixing of sports facility user traffic and the community facility user traffic should be avoided.

Easy access and ease of orientation is vital between the main lobby and the sports facility portal and reception area.

A. Athletic Lobby/Lounge

I. Lounge

User: People using the HPER complex after being admitted by receptionist.
Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to locker/shower rooms, athletic offic, and main lobby.
Furnishings and Equipment:
-Lowered ceiling as a control (mischeif suppresent).
-Resilient, hard floor surfaces.
-Water fountain.
-Vending alcove.
Considerations:
-Visual supervision from the athletic office.
-Large air movement.

-Exterior/interior views.
-Telephones (2).
-Towel and key dispension.
-Resilient wall surface.

II. HPER Office

User: HPER manager, trainer, one to two part-time staff.

Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to athletic lobby, access to locker areas, and the weight/body improvement areas, and the first aid room.

Furnishings and Equipment:

-Desk area--Two desks with telephones, typewriter.
-File storage.
-Athletic equipment, class and instructional storage.
-Towel and lock storage.

Considerations:

-Easy access from administrative office.
-Central location for ease of accessibility.
-Able to survey lobby, locker room portals and all means of egress.

III. First Aid Room

User: Trainer and one part-time staff.

Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to weight/ workout areas, pool, racquetball courts, and HPER office.

Furnishings and Equipment:

-First aid table (ability to recline).
-First aid supply storage.
-Two chairs.
-Bright lighting and task lighting.
-Easy access to main lobby.

B. Mens and Womens Locker Room Facilities

Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to pool areas, access shall be on the shallow end. In close proximity of the workout areas and the racquetball courts.

Furnishings and Equipment:

-Lockers shall be long with smaller lowered lockers for children. All shall be raised on a cove base.
-A wet toilet will be provided adjacent to the pool entrance and the dry toilets shall be adjacent to the dry toweling area.
-Benches shall be provided between lockers. Lockers at eight square feet/person. Benches 16 inches max.

-A sauna in each facillity shall be provided adjacent to the wet toilet area and shower area.
-Flooring surfaces shall be resilient and non-slip. All shall be adequately drained.
-Use of mosaic or ceramic tile is recommended.
-Four toilet stalls and six shower stalls.
-Four sinks and mirrors with hand drying equipment and soap.
-Waste cans.
-Bright lighting at 30 foot candles.
-Used towel basket.

Considerations:
-Separation of wet traffic and dry traffic is advised.
-Coed segregation.
-10 to 12 square feet for person in dressing and circulation.
-Artificial and natural light.
-Wet areas and dry dressing areas shall be segregated.
-Accoustically controlled.
-Gang showers.
-Provisions for handicapped.
-Showers shall be thermostatically controlled with lower shower facets for children.
-Sink and mirror area shall be out of any traffic flow.
-Lighting shall be recessed and vapor proof.
-HVAC is separately zoned with humidity control in the shower area. Temperature should average at 80 degrees Farenheit with a maximum air velocity of air at 12 changes/hour.
-Wall surfaces shall be resilient and aesthetically colored.

C. Workout/Weight Rooms

I. Workout Room

User: Participants in various exercise programs. One instructor per scheduled class.
Activities: Aerobics, and stretching courses, et cetera.
Proximity Requirements: Adjacent or in close proximity to the weightroom and sauna, and the locker room, also the HPER office.
Furnishings and Equipment:
-Floor mats and/or surfaced with maple strips or vinyl asbestas.
-Small storage closet at 40 square feet.

-Accoustically controlled. Suggested ceiling height of nine feet, six inches.

Considerations:

-Large air movement.
-Musical box.
-Bright lighting.
-Water fountain.
-Stretch bars attached to walls.

II. Weight Room

User: Participants on a scheduled hourly basis.

Activities: Body development.

Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to first aid room, HPER office. Trainers office may compose part of this area, approximately 120 square feet.

Furnishings and Equipment:

-Pull-up bar.
-Weight presses/machines.
-Benches.
-Mats.
-Bright lighting.
-Concrete slab floor with a protective wood sleeper and covering.
-Impact resistant.

Considerations:

-Mirrors.
-Concrete walls for equipment attachment.
-Drinking fountain in close proximity.
-Small weight and belt storage closet.
-Trainers office should be equipped with a desk, file cabinet, shelves, and a telephone.

D. Racquetball Courts

Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to the locker rooms or at least in close proximity.

Considerations:

-A balcony of approximately 300 square feet may be provided for spectators.
-One court may be smaller in area for sqash, 20'x40'x20'.
-Accoustically enclosed facility.
-Water fountains should be in close proximity.
-Bright lighting.
-Active playing walls; front, sides, ceiling and lower part of rear wall (12 feet).
-The upper portion of the rear wall is the only area where ventilation, projections or breaks in the surface can occur.
-Access doors shall be located on the rear walls.

-Wall construction:
-"Surewall"-combination of fiber, plaster and cement. Use is recommended over eight inches to twelve inches concrete block wall construction.
-Formica-extremely durable and expensive.
-Maple flooring.

E. Plunge Pool

Design Criteria:

There will be a variety of age group users; therefore pool design must benegit all activities occurring in this facility. Shallow portions of the pool, hot pool, and the wading pool shall be designated for the very young, their ages ranging from one to twelve years. Considerations are also given to the teenaged youth who appreciated diving and swimming areas. The handicapped and elderly will also be considered; therefore this facility will have a large portion of shallow water areas and ample deck space.

User: Participants of all ages at scheduled times.
Proximity Requirements: Adjacent to all tertiary pool areas. Adjacent to the locker rooms and an outdoor sunning area.
Furnishings and Equipment:
-Underwater lights should be provided in a dry or wet niche fixture. Providing a light level of one watt/s.f. of pool area.
-Pool decks minimum of six feet; however the ratio of swimmers to loungers is 3:1, so the decks will be enlarged and be furnished with a summer outdoor sunning area.
-Deck material shall be non-slip cushioned edged ceramic/mosaic tile.
-Deck around pool must be plush to interior walls and doorways. There shall be no vertical, structural projections to block visual supervision.
-All materials must be moisture and chemical resistant.
-Deck equipment must have corrosion proof anchors and inserts, also automated pool bottoms must have a power outlet.
-A perimeter overflow system must be provided on all public swimming pools. It

must be designed and constructed so that the water level of the pool is maintained at the operating level of the overflow rim or weir device.

-Pool heater which heats initial fill from 40 degrees Farenheit to 80 degrees Farenheit in 20 hours, for an eight hour turnover.

-May reduce capacity up to 50 percent with sufficient heat exchangers.

-Diffuse lighting at 60 footcandles.

-Spectator seating/parent observation separated from pool space. Minimum wall height is four feet, six inches with rail.

-Accoustical control materials.

-Storage for instructional and pool equipment.

-Hot and cold recessed hose bibs.

-Provide a clock, drinking fountain, and exit signs.

Considerations:

-A careful study of soil mechanics is required to determine the best pool shell foundations construction, drainage, and hydrostatic relief valves.

-Pool size 60'x25' with two boards on the deep end, one at ten feet and the other at twelve feet in length.

-A minimum of one-half gallon of water per s.f. of pool surface to be skimmed is recommended.

-Exterior walls and roof should be properly insulated to prevent condensation.

-Extensive glazing should be avoided to prevent condensation, conserve energy, prevent glare and algae growth.

-Humidity control is essential, there shall be a removal of moist air with heated dry air. The use of heat exchangers is recommended.

Pool Ammenities:

-Pool office for one trainer and a life guard. Equipped with desk, phone, and life saving equipment. Recommended area is 150 square feet.

-Pool storage at 150 square feet.

-Observation balcony at 350 square feet.

-Division of shallow pools and swimming pool with bulkheads. All may share filtration system.

-Maintenance and utilities area at 150 square feet.

-Outdoor sunning area at 250 square feet.

SITE ANALYSIS

Site Analysis

I. Existing Foliage

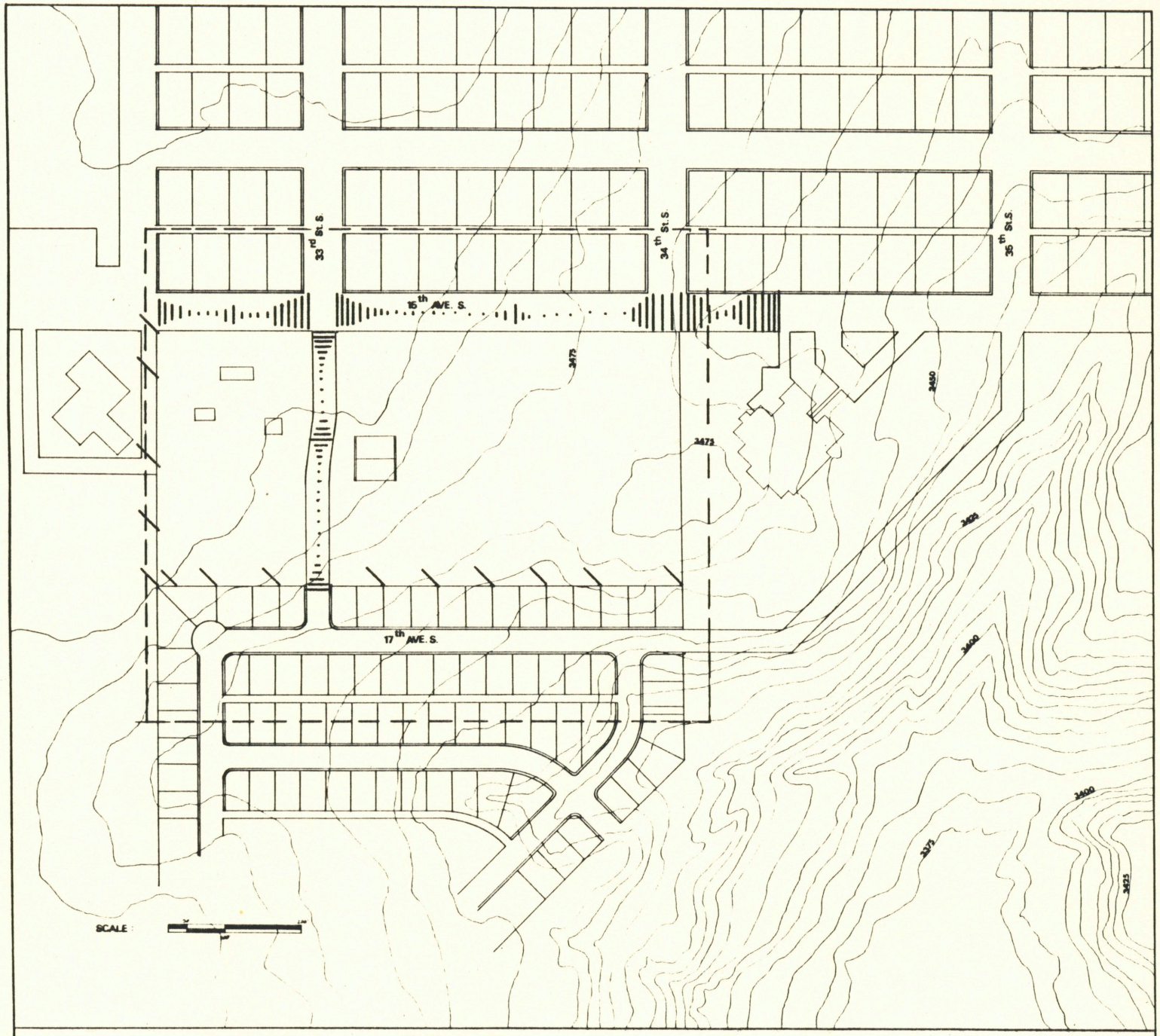
A. Western Quadrant
1. Aspens line 33rd St. S.
2. Height is approximately 25 feet.
3. Limb spread diameter is approximately 20 feet.
4. Placement is approximately 30 to 35 feet.
5. Ground cover is maintained grass.
*Many "cow paths" break cover.

B. Eastern quadrant
1. Natural field grasses.
2. Gradual gradient, decreasing slope towards 33rd St. S.
3. No tree or shade cover.

*Both areas become hot in the summer months and cold during the winter months due to the absense of wind and solar cover.

II. Sensory Stimulii

A. Noise
1. 33rd Street South
-33rd St. S. is the main vehicular path for the residents of Mountain View Edition. This path divides the park into two quadrants. Vehicular flow is greatest at 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. The volumn of noise is minimal and is created by personal vehicles only. The direction of noise stems from this north-south vehicular path. This path will remain indefinitely.
2. Mountain View Elementary School
-Mountain View Elementary School borders the eastern edge of the Charles Russell Park. Noise created by children's recesses is minimal with little affect to the site.
3. 15th Avenue South
-15th Ave. S., which borders the northern edge of the park, is used as a service path for Mountain View Elementary School; however the service vehicles appear only occasionally and the noise created is not that substantial. This service will continue throughout the operation of the Mountain View Elementary School.
4. Mount Ouvet Convalescent Home
-There is no substantial noise created by this



AREA MAP: AUDIO / VISUAL DISTRACTIONS

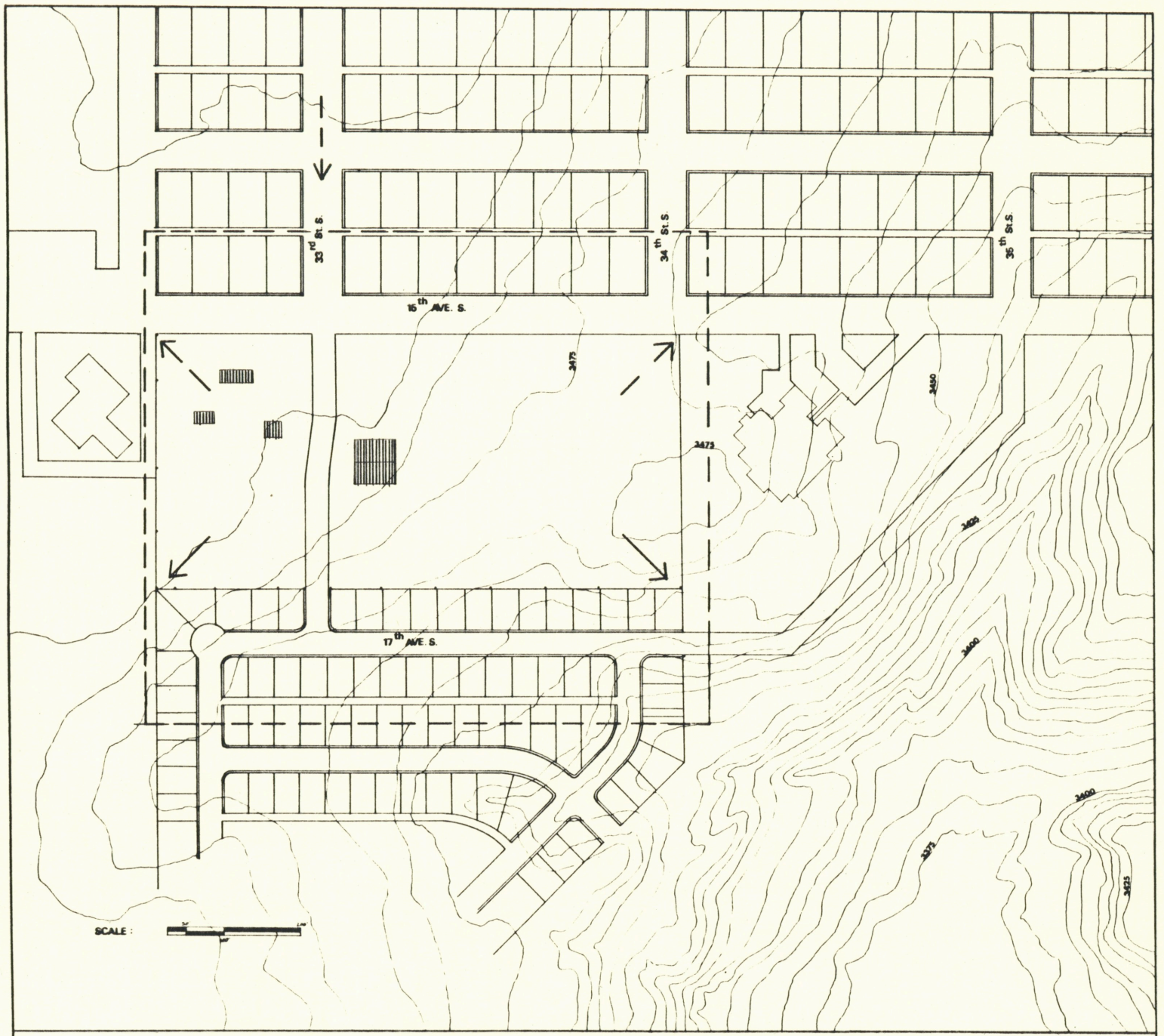
CHARLES M. RUSSELL RECREATIONAL PARK

LEGEND:

- POWER POLES
- NOISE INTENSITY

thesis 1

w.s. farkas



AREA MAP: EXISTING FEATURES

CHARLES M. RUSSELL RECREATIONAL PARK

LEGEND :

PARK. ELEMENTS

RESTRICTED VIEWS

UNRESTRICTED VIEWS

thesis 1

w.s. farkas

facility except for an occasional service vehicle and staff vehicles which travel on 15th Ave. S.

5. Mountain View and Charles Russell Editions
-Noise is filtered or dissipated by the residences bordering the northern and southern edges of the park.

B. Odors
-Due to the openness of the site, no substantial odors persist and there are no major contributors.

C. Views
-Views from the site towards the south or east are visually pleasing and will remain indefinitely. The view south is inhibited but not substantially, only the roof-line of the Mountain View Edition is noticeable.
-Views from the site towards the west or north are constricted by th suburban fabric, however these views are not obtrusive. The view west is the least obstructed of the two, however recent development within this outlying area forecasts a construction or blockage of this view in the future.
-Views when approaching the site, namely on 33rd ST. S. and 38th St. S., are constructed and a full view does not materialize until reaching the intersections of 15th Ave. S. and 33rd St. S. or 38th St. S.

*A visual clue for park identity may be needed, yet it may be modest through the use of signage and vegetation along 33rd St. S.

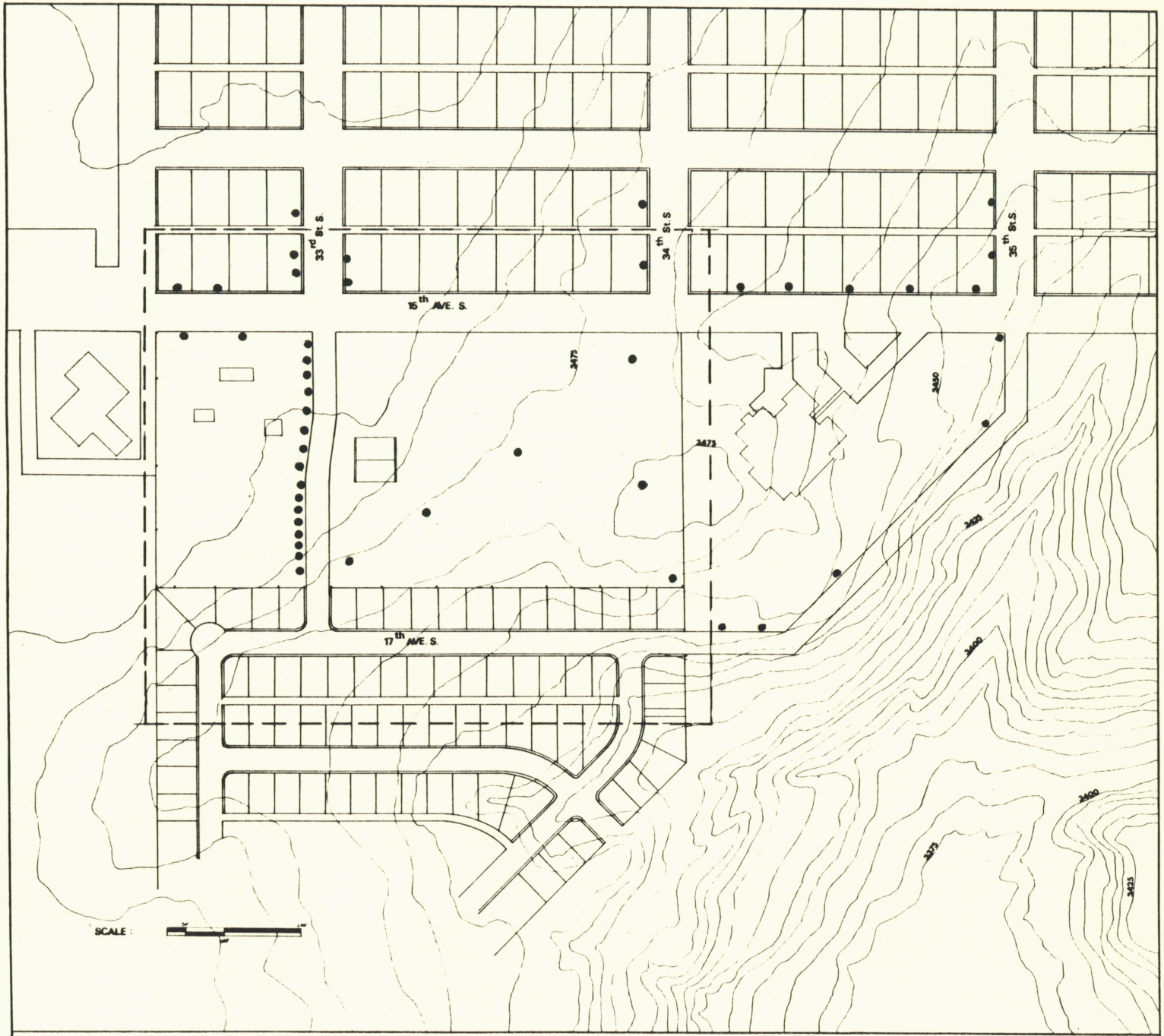
*A constricted view may prove beneficial in helping define an inward focusing community project, i.e. "Neighborhood park and recreational center."

III. Time Distance Factors

A. All areas on the proposed site are within easy walking distance from one point to another. The maximum time required to move between the two furthest points on the site is estimated at 10 minutes. This figure was calculated from a pace which was random and done with leisure.

B. The park is within walking distance from the furthest points of the Mountain View and Charles Russell Editions. Time is estimated at 15 minutes, however a leisure stroll may take 20 to 25 minutes.

C. Travel to the park in a vehicle from areas, which this proposal is focused on, may only take two to five minutes making it unnecessary to drive.



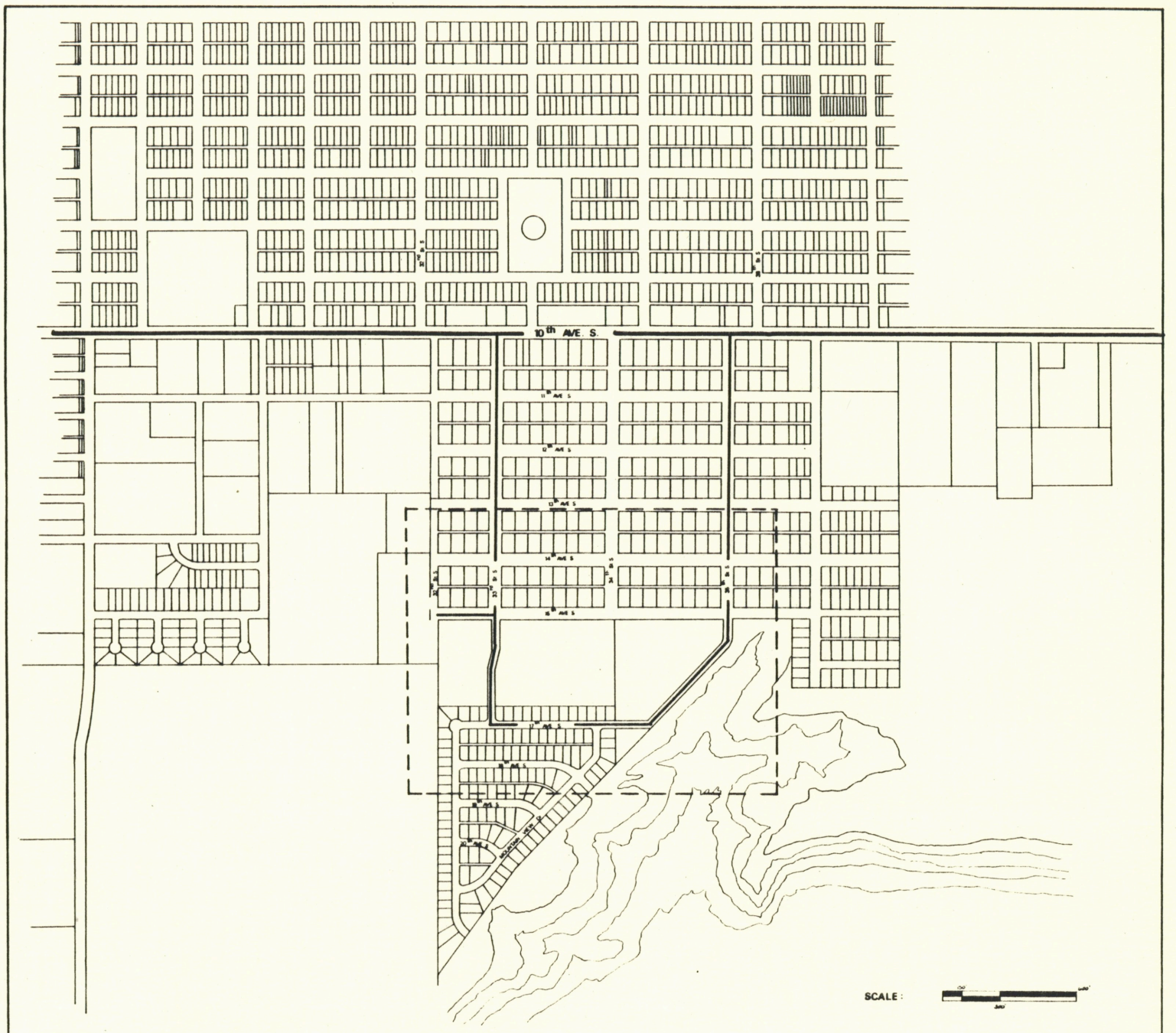
AREA MAP: BEATS MAP

CHARLES M. RUSSELL RECREATIONAL PARK

LEGEND :

thesis 1

w.s. farkas



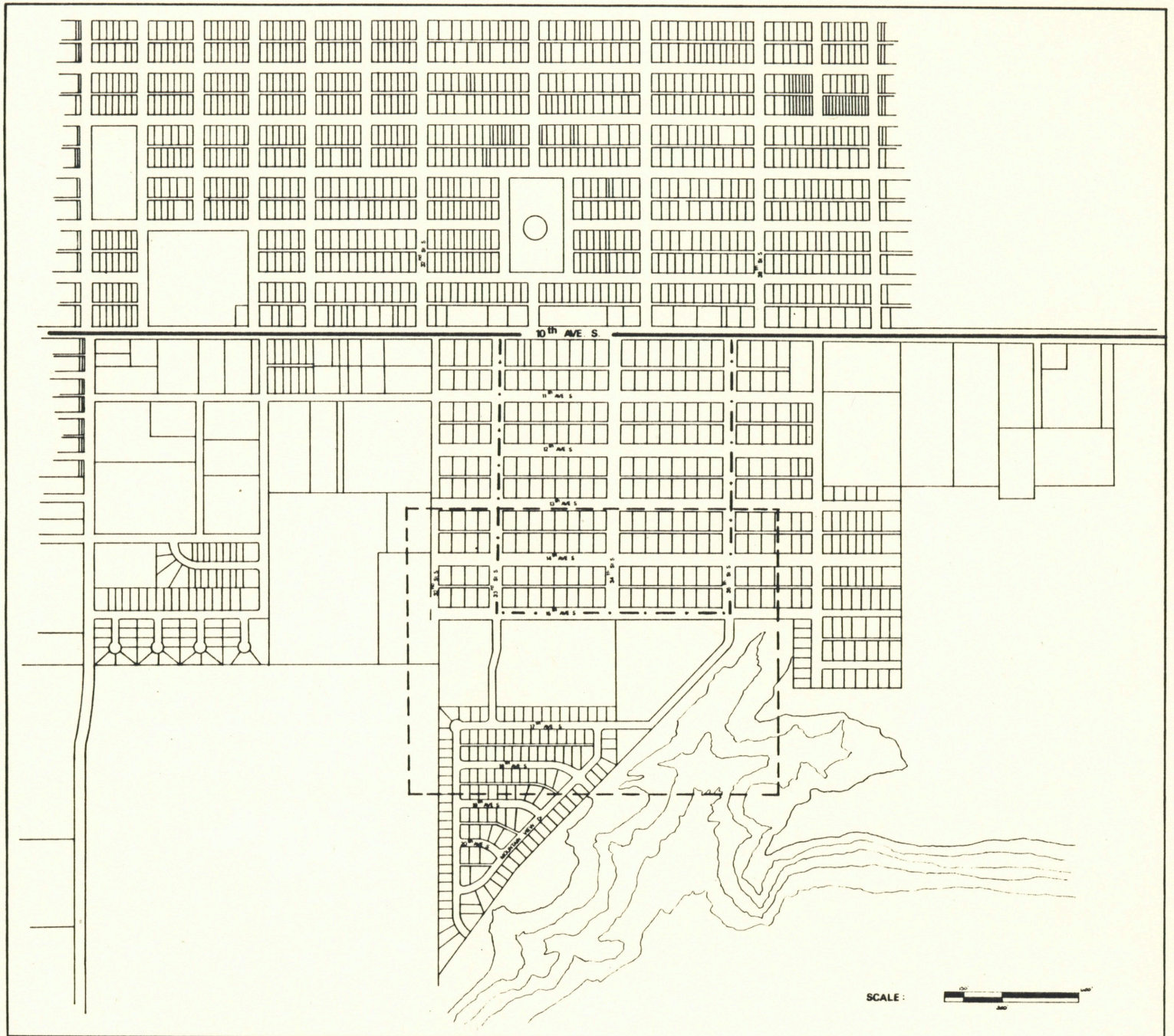
VICINITY MAP: VEHICULAR FLOW

CHARLES M. RUSSELL RECREATIONAL PARK

LEGEND :

thesis 1

w.s. farkas



VICINITY MAP: BUS ROUTES

CHARLES M. RUSSELL RECREATIONAL PARK

LEGEND :

thesis 1

w.s. farkas

IV. Existing Pedestrian Traffic On and Around the Site

A. Pedestrian movement on and around the site is neglegible. Most of the proposed site is neglected in maintenance as well as use. Pedestrian movement is generally through the site in a hurried manner. Most pedestrian traffic is predominately children. The hours of the highest use are 8:00 to 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 to 4:00 p.m. All other pedestrian movement is intermittant and the hours are random.

*It should be noted that pedestrian paths are absent from the proposed site.

V. Existing Vehicular Traffic On and Around the Site

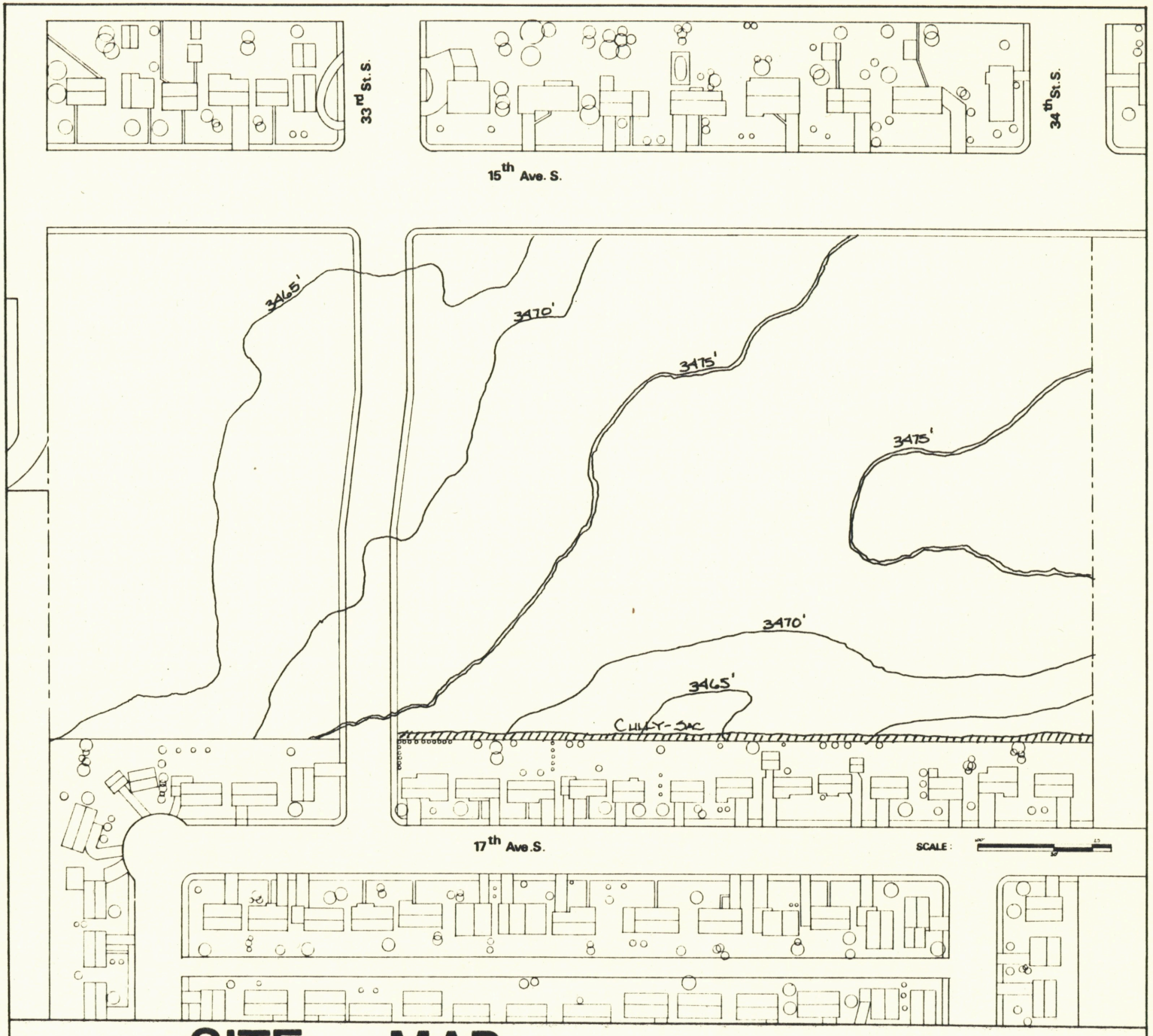
A. 33rd Street South-on site only-
-33rd St. S. is the major artery for vehicular flow to and from the Mountain View Neighborhood Edition. The greatest flow occurs from 8:00 to 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 to 6:00 p.m. Most vehicular traffic consists of privately owned vehicles. An estimated figure of the volumn of traffic is 80 to 100 vehicles per day where the majority of this flow occurs at the times noted above. Service vehicles appear occasionally but not substantially, possibly one per week. This vehicular path lies on a north-south axis.

B. 15th Avenue South
-15th Ave. S. is not a major vehicular path, howver service vehicles for Mountain View Elementary School occasionally use this path. This path runs on an east-west axis connecting 33rd St. S. with the elementary school; therefore this path also serves as a school bus route. The direction of the flow of the buses is from 33rd St. S. to 15th Ave. S. and then onto 33rd St. S. This activity occurs daily at 8:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., excluding the weekends. Staff vehicles use this route at approximately the same times as the buses. Privately owned vehicles use this path at an estimated two vehicles per hour.

VI. Land Contours

A. Elevations
-The proposed site is relatively flat, however there is a ridge on the most eastern part of the site. Visual access is blocked momentarily as one views the site towards the northwest. Presently, visual emphasis is greatest from the northern boundaries of the site.

B. Drainage Patterns



SITE MAP: LAND CONTOURS

CHARLES M. RUSSELL RECREATIONAL PARK

LEGEND :

thesis 1

w.s. farkas

-Drainage off the site is adequate at its present state. Water flow is towards the southeast where removal of excess water is conducted with the use of a culley sac or drainage ditch. This drainage ditch runs west to east on the southern boundary of the site.

VII. Soil Conditions

A. Gerber Silty Clay Loam at 0 to 4 percent slopes
-This nearly level and undulating soil is on terraces. In most areas the surface layer is silty clay, with a few small areas where bedrock is present at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Also included are small areas of acel and lawther soils. The acel soil occupies nearly level or concave positions, and the lawther soil is in some convex areas.

B. Surface runoff is slow or medium. The erosion hazard is slight or moderate from both wind and water.

*Percolation is rather slow, therefore drainage is a concern for the site design.

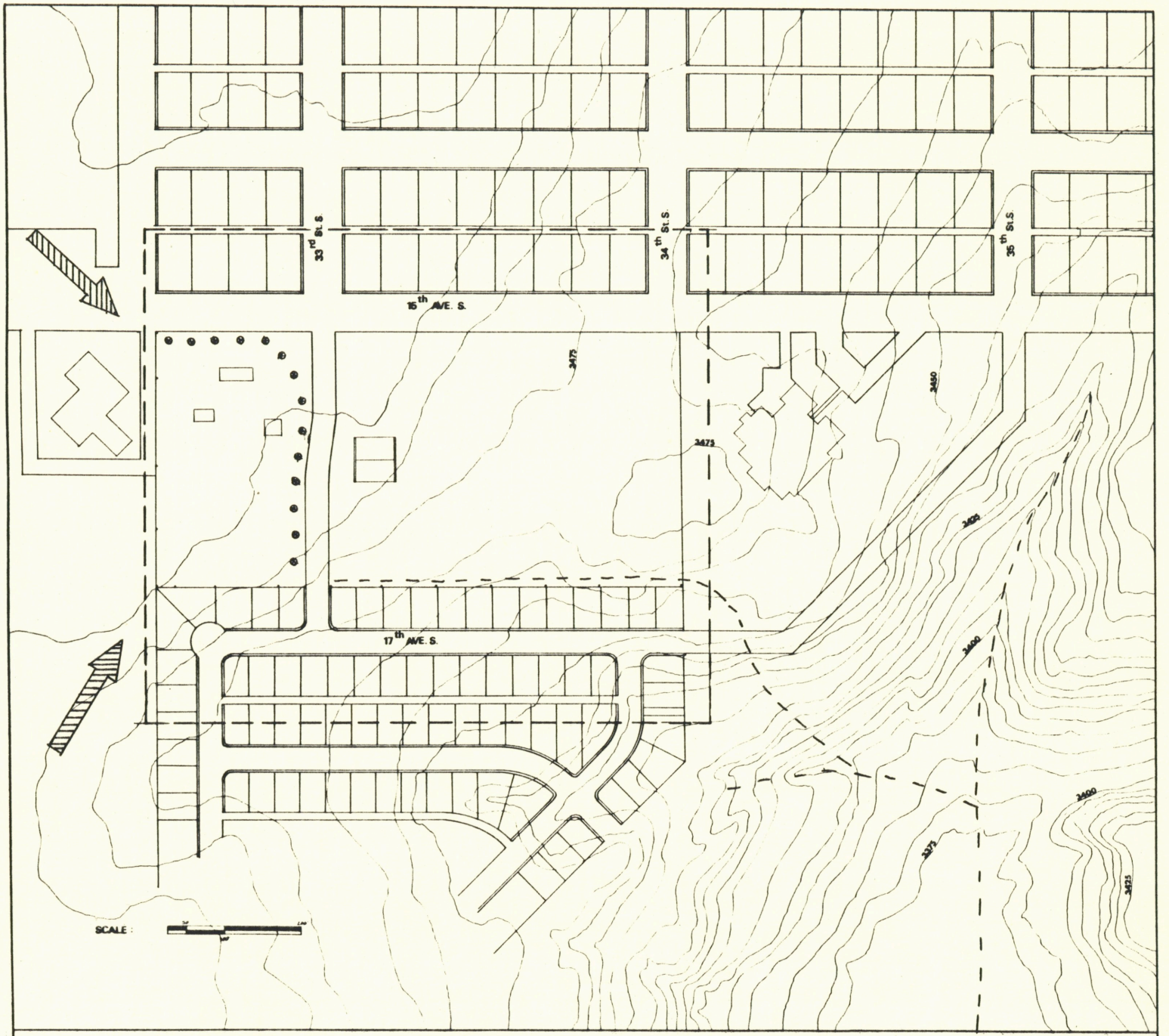
VIII. Surrounding Physical Evironment and Significant Features

A. Surrounding Zones
-The proposed site is bordered on the north and south by the Charles Russell and Mountain View Residential Editions. On the western edge is Mount Ouvet Convalescent Home which is considered residential. On the eastern edge is Mountain View Elementary School which is nestled within these residential editions. It should be noted that all three residential editions are considered as one residential district, District A.

B. Possible Development of Surrounding Properties
-Most of the surrounding properties have been developed, therefore a change in the suburban structure is doubtful. Outlying areas are in the development stage, however their location is further from the site than what is being considered at this time. These areas are to the extreme east and west of the site.

C. Profile and Scale
-The profile or skyline and scale of the physical environment is reserved. Vertical projections rise at a maximum of 30 feet into the skyline thus allowing minimal visual constraints.

D. Physical Image
-The contextural image surrounding the site is



AREA MAP: NATURAL FEATURES

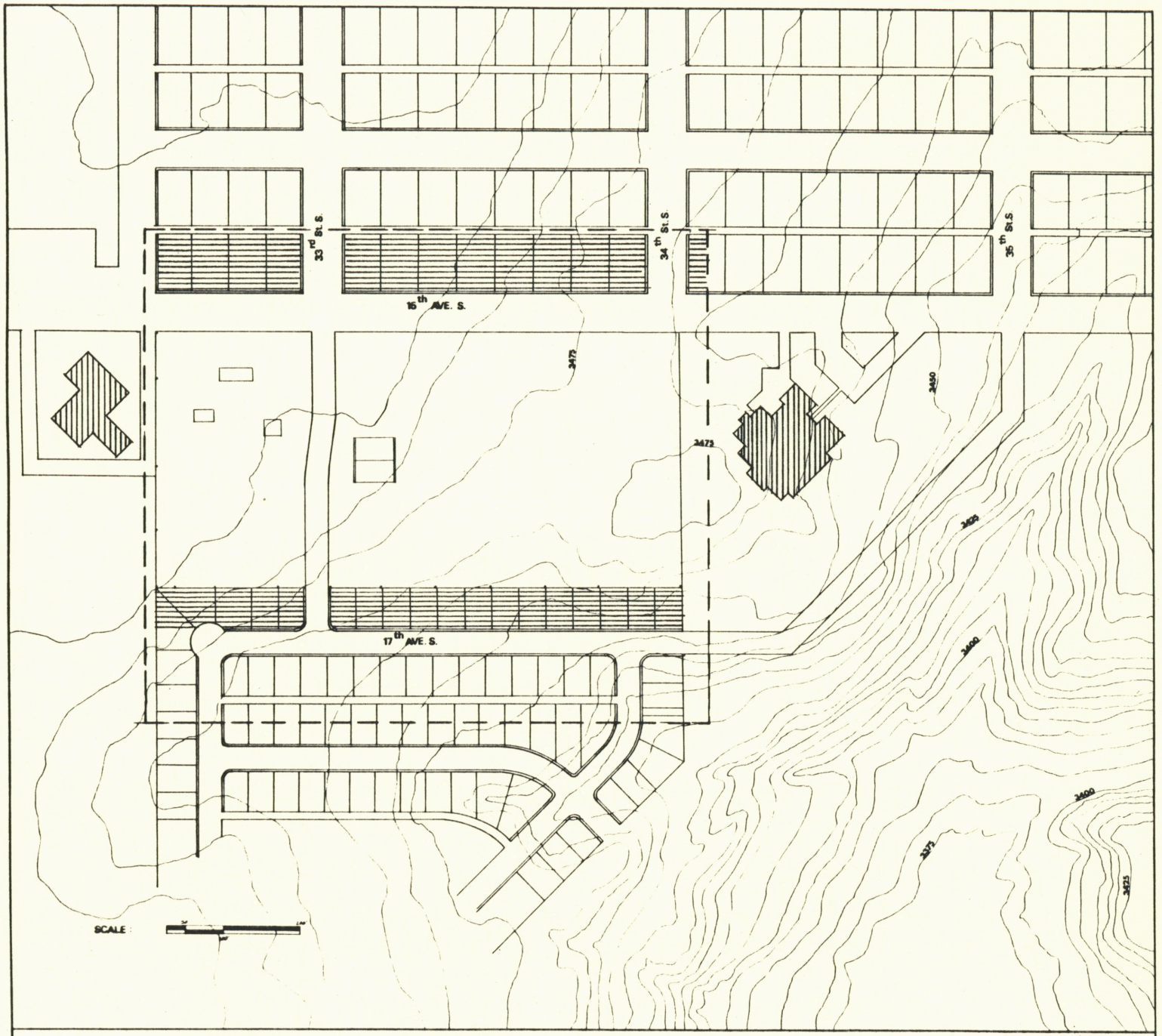
CHARLES M. RUSSELL RECREATIONAL PARK

LEGEND :

- DRAINAGE
- VEGETATION
- NORTH WINDS
- SUMMER BREEZES

thesis 1

w.s. farkas



AREA MAP: Social Barriers

CHARLES M. RUSSELL RECREATIONAL PARK

LEGEND :

RESIDENTIAL WALL

INSTITUTIONAL WALL

thesis 1

w.s. farkas

purely suburban. Building forms and materials are relatively the same with variances in color or orientation. The surrounding neighborhoods are moderately dense in population. A rough estimate would be 5,000 residents total in this southside District A. Neighborhood lot layout is on the grid plan thus the suburban fabric is somewhat geometric.

E. Solar Access and Shade and Shadow
-At its present state the proposed site has excellent access for solar gain. Shadow patterns from the surrounding suburban fabric or structure barely impose on the site. Solar access may prove to be a beneficial asset.

F. Orientation
-Views of the site are limited to the residences bordering the park on the north and south edges, however views are not constrained from the east or west edges. These two edges contain the elementary school and Mount Ouvet Convalescent Home.

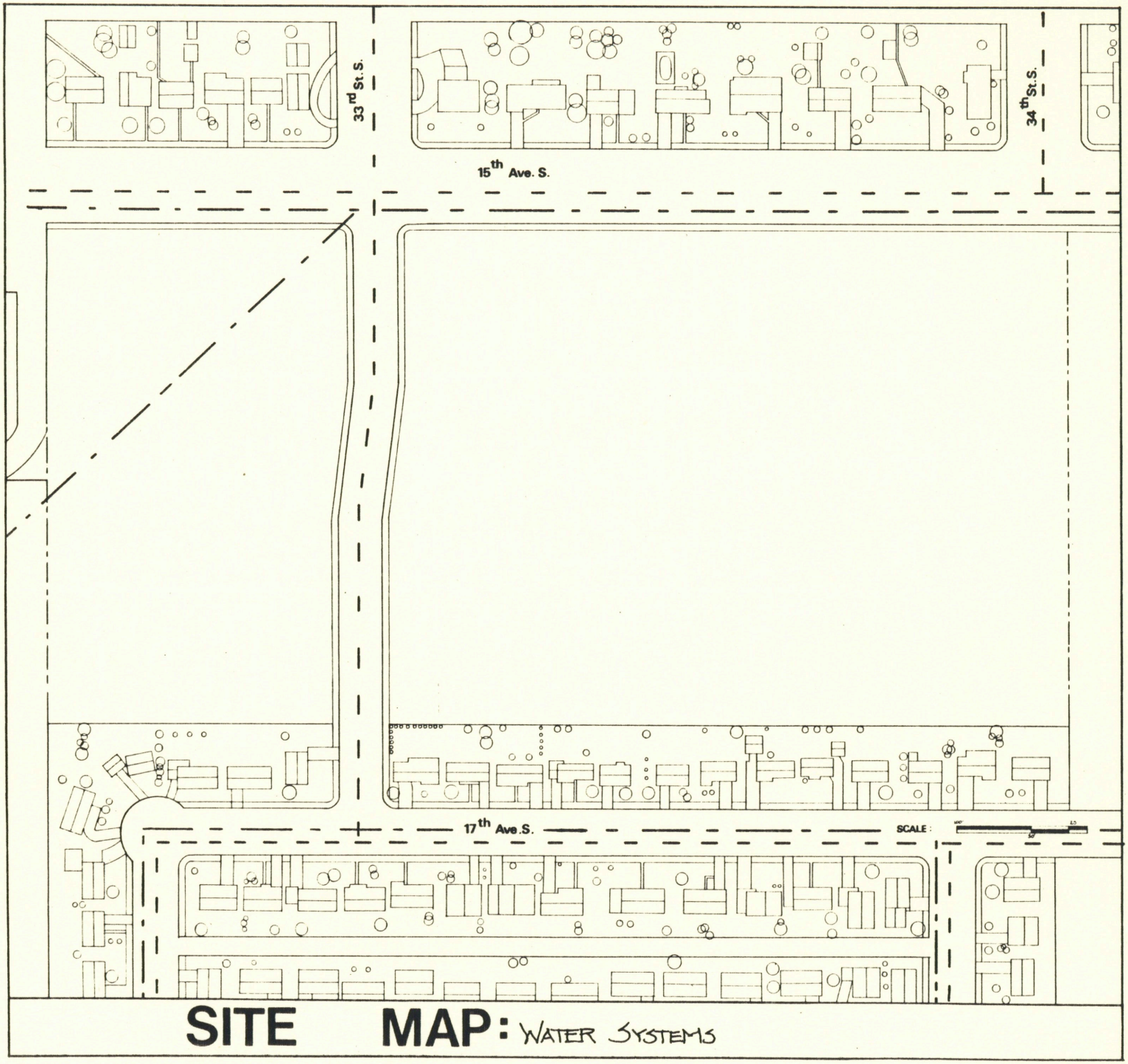
IX. Utilities

A. Water
-Water mains are not present on the site; however a water main does run the length of 33rd St. S., 15th Ave. S., and 17th Ave. S. The water main of greatest concern is the one buried under 33rd St. S. This water main is the only supply for the Mountain View Edition. Any alterations to suit the proposed recreational center should be done with the consent of a city engineer, however a water supply should be easily accessible.

B. Sewage Disposal Systems
-Sewage lines are present along 35th St. S., 17th Ave. S., and 15th Ave. S. A new sewage line from Mount Ouvet Convalescent Home now bisects the eastern quadrant of the park; connecting with the sewage line on 15th Ave. S. Speculation on the future proposal shows that this new sewage line will pose little to no problems.

C. Hydrants
-Fire hydrants are placed in conjunction with the main water lines. There is an exception which is the water main under 33rd St. S. In concern of the site, no hydrants are presently on the site.

D. Electricity and Telephone
-Power poles run on the western and southern boundaries of the site. These utilities will most certainly remain indefinitely, however design



CHARLES M. RUSSELL RECREATIONAL PARK

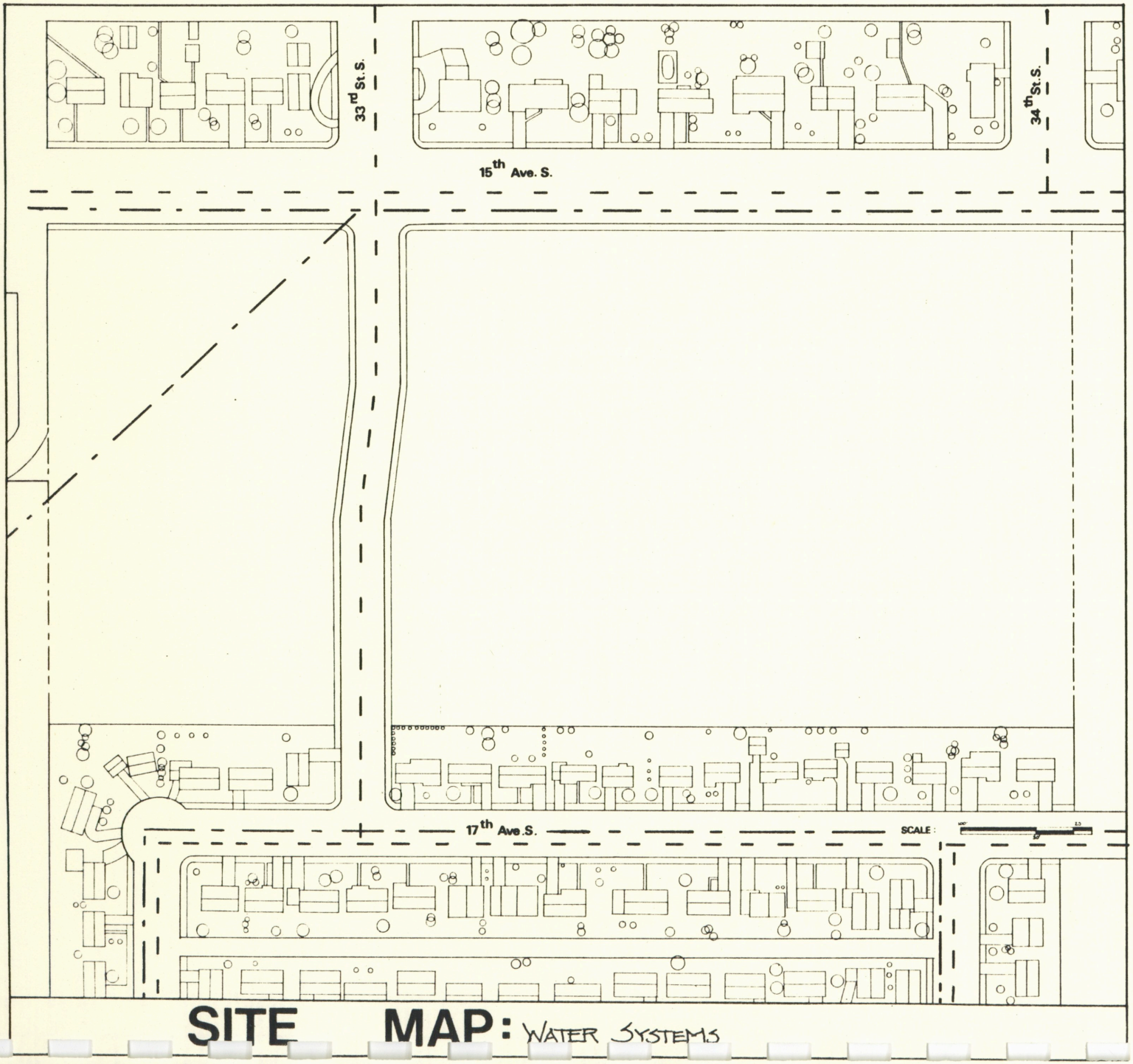
LEGEND :

- POTABLE WATER
- SEWAGE

SITE MAP: WATER SYSTEMS

thesis 1

w.s. farkas



CHARLES M. RUSSELL RECREATIONAL PARK

LEGEND :

- POTABLE WATER
- SEWAGE

SITE MAP: WATER SYSTEMS

thesis 1

w.s. farkas

proposals and aesthetics may not be hindered by this inconvenience. Let it be noted that they, utilities, lie on a boundary and not within the site.

X. Parking and Site Circulation

A. Present Conditions and Projected Needs

1. At its present state only the western quadrant of the site is developed as park. Off street parking was not considered when the park was developed. Parking, therefore, is on street. This causes bottlenecking of traffic, thus lowering the safety factor on and around the site. Some parking occurs on the northern edge of the western quadrant of the site, and on the west side of 33rd St. S.

2. A future parking proposal may involve transforming a small portion of the northern edge of the west quadrant into a parking area. The area required is etimated on a modest scale since the focus on use is primarily for District A. Space for 20 to 30 vehicles is a rough estimate.

3. Future parking is also proposed for the staff of this proposed recreational center. This parking will probably occur on the eastern quadrant of the site in conjunction with the proposed center. The area for parking is estimated at 20 vehicles maximum.

B. Patterns and Points of Logical Access-Egress

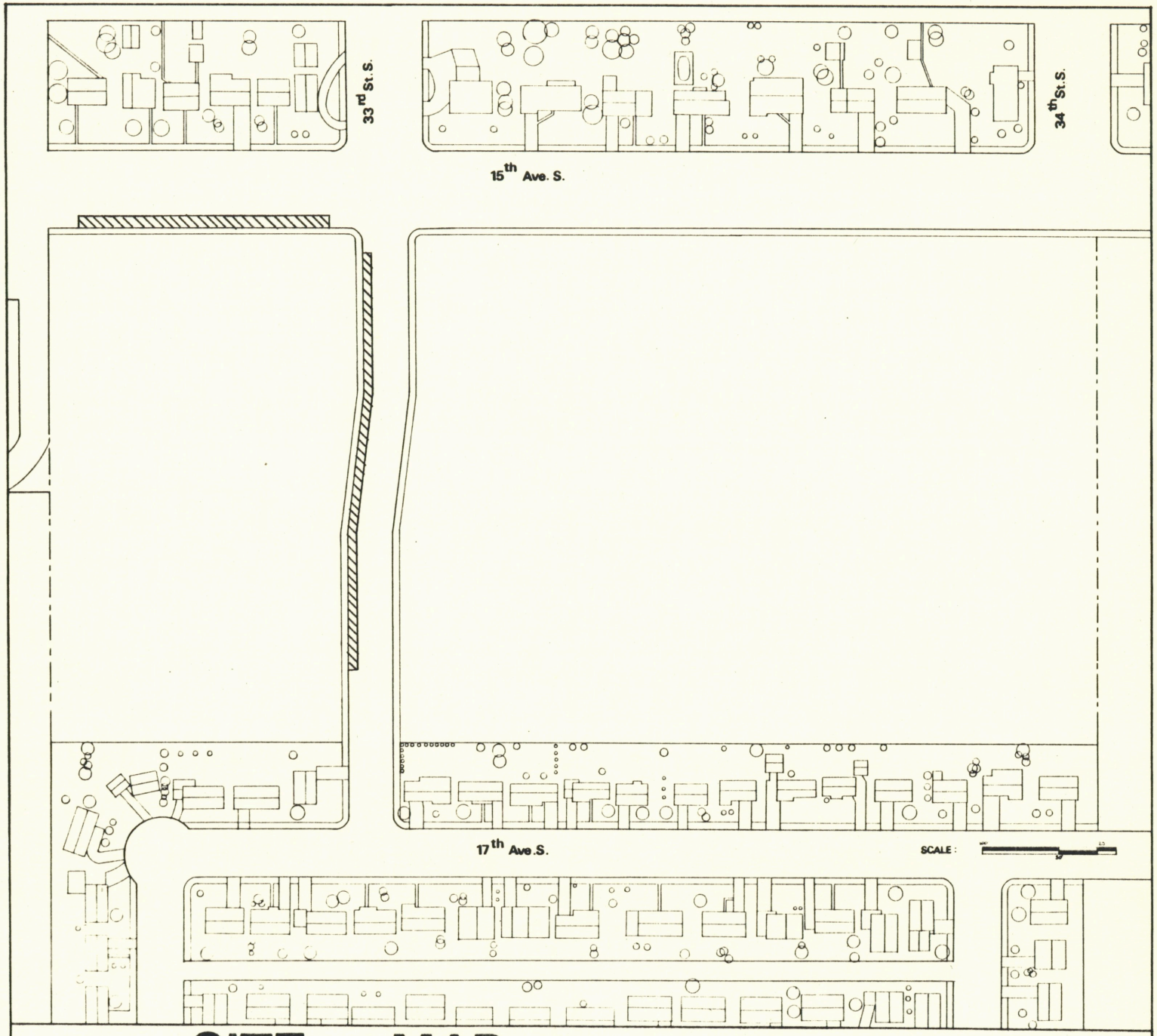
1. Western Quadrant of the Site (vehicular)
-The logical point of access and egress for the western quadrant of the site would be on the northern edge. This lowers the risks to the safety of the users of both quadrants of the site, which are separated by 33rd St. S. The present flow of vehicles to the site is north-south on 33rd St. S. A proposal for the reduction of vehicular-pedestrian encounters would be diverting the flow of vehicles visiting the park west onto 15th Ave. S. off of 33rd St. S. to a proposed off-street parking area.

2. Western Quadrant of the Site (pedestrian)
-Pedestrian flow to the proposed park site is predominantly on one path that runs on a north-south axis. This path is 33rd St. S.

3. Eastern Quadrant of the Site (vehicular)
-The most practical point of access or egress

onto the eastern quadrant of the site would occur off of 15th Ave. S. on the northern boundary. This would draw some vehicular flow away from 33rd St. S.; however a mixing of visitor, staff, and service vehicles may occur. Careful separation of access-egress paths are detrimental for the ease of circulation and pedestrian safety.

4. Eastern Quadrant of the Site (pedestrian)
-Most pedestrian traffic occurs on 33rd St. S. No walks are present on this portion of the site. Pedestrian movement to the site also occurs on the eastern boundary where the elementary school now exists. This flow is mostly seen on 34th St. S.



SITE MAP: EXISTING ON-STREET PARKING

CHARLES M. RUSSELL RECREATIONAL PARK

LEGEND :

thesis 1

w.s. farkas

DESIGN CRITERIA

Design Criteria

In the design of a recreational facility it is imperative that an institutional-like atmosphere is not created. Youth habit institutional facilities on an average of 50 hours a week, therefore a recreational atmosphere would enhance youths' perception of "leisure space and time." Many youth group activities are conducted in institutional facilities thus creating an inhibited, mandated atmosphere. The facility should not be monumental. An informal, attractive building or group of buildings and built structures would compliment the image of District A. Also this center would unify and signify "neighborhood recreational center."

The facility must reflect, if not enhance, the transition and organization of exterior to interior space. It is necessary that the organization and circulation through a variety of activity spaces be intelligible. The users must be able to understand and orient themselves within the various spaces. This may be achieved through the use of a central core. Due to the limited staff for such a facility the central or control facilities must have the ability and access to keep all public spaces under surveillance.

The handicapped will be considered in this proposal. Special circulation paths will be incorporated into the design proposal. They could benefit greatly with such a center, perhaps even forming a special therapy and educational organization.

Some special provisions include:

-The main entrance shall have a ramp, handicapped access, with a maximum slope of 1:12, and a minimum width of four feet. Landings shall appear at intervals of 20 feet of run and should be a minimum of five feet long.

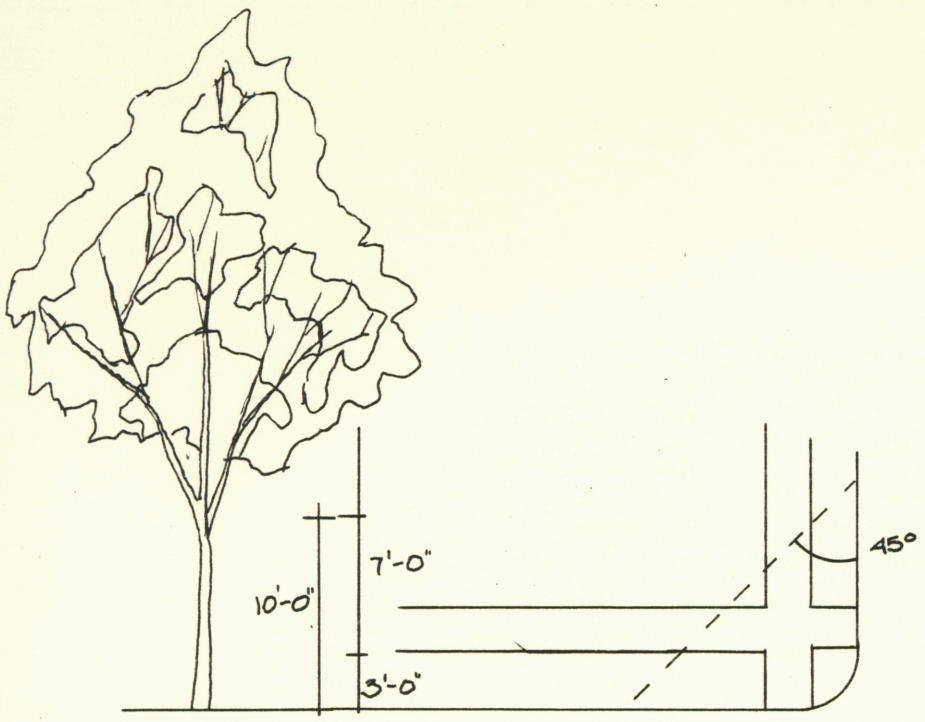
-Access to walks from a drop-off point or parking stall shall be unobstructed. Curbs could be an example of one obstruction.

-Proper signage shall guide the handicapped to facilities specially designated for their use.

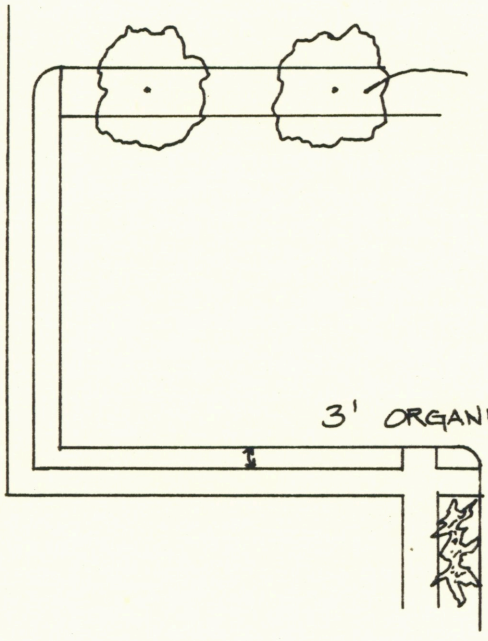
-Water closets and shower stalls specifically for the handicapped shall be incorporated into the proposal.

Considerations for Vegetation, Through the City Landscape Ordinance

The implementation of various forms of vegetation within the site is unrestrained, however vegetation lining vehicular paths must comply to all city landscape ordinances.



CONE OF VISION
- UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW -

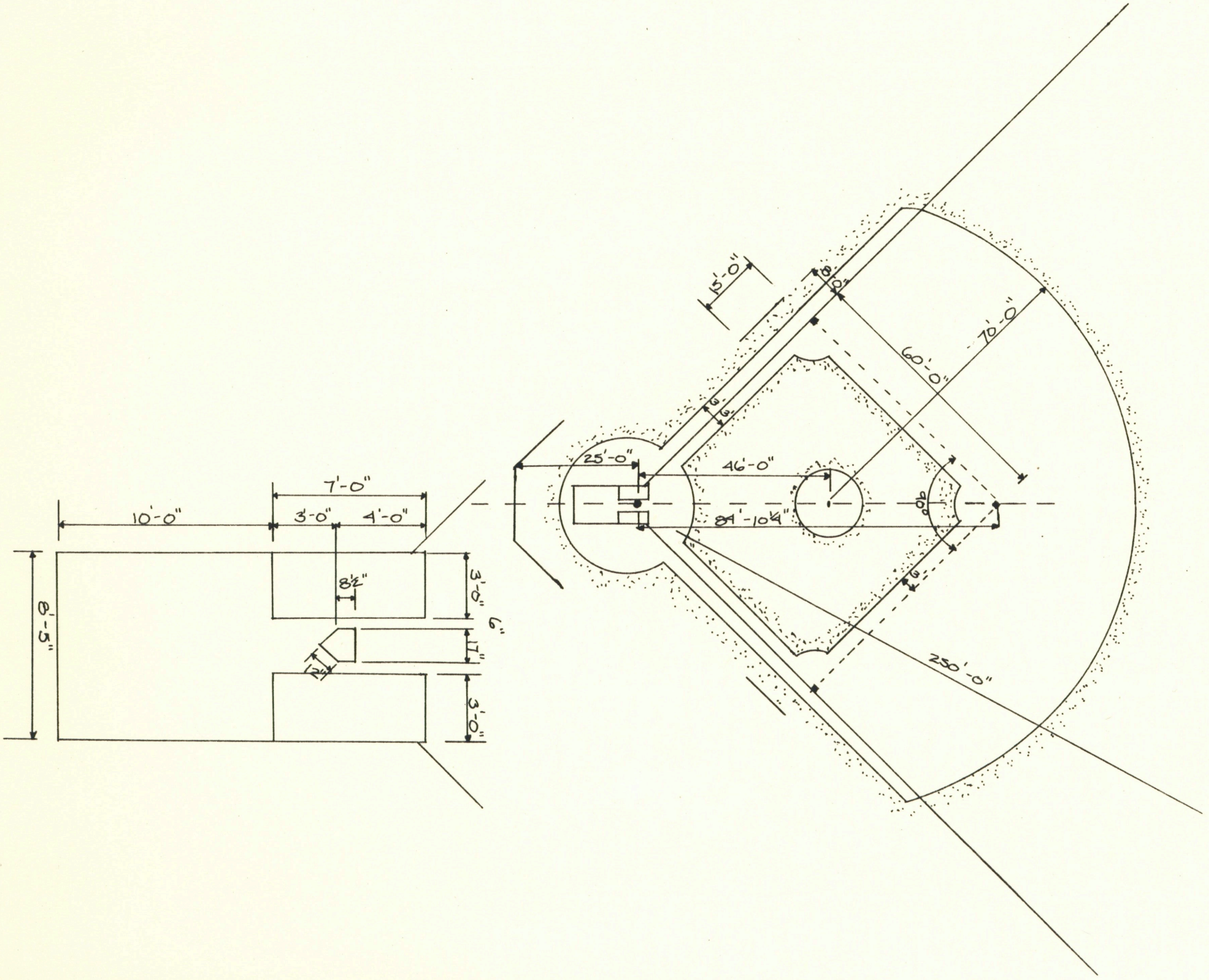


1 TREE / 35 LINEAL FEET
CANOPY AT 50 FEET

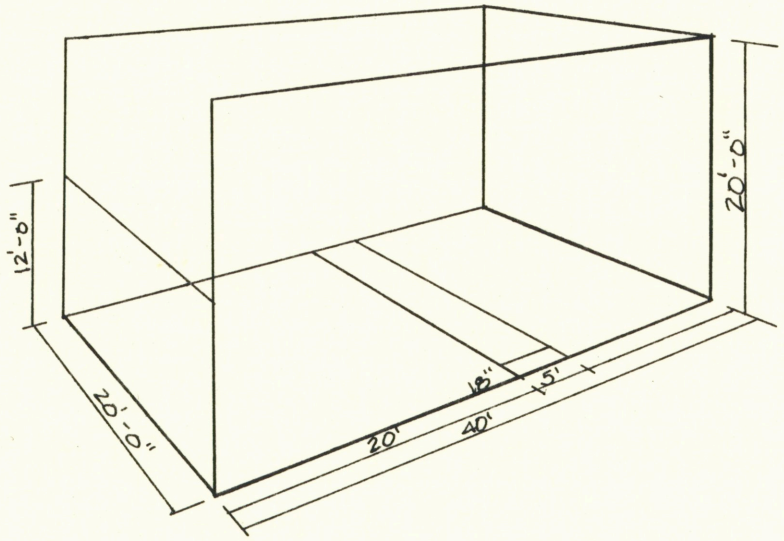
3' ORGANIC BARRIER

PERIMETER
LANDSCAPING

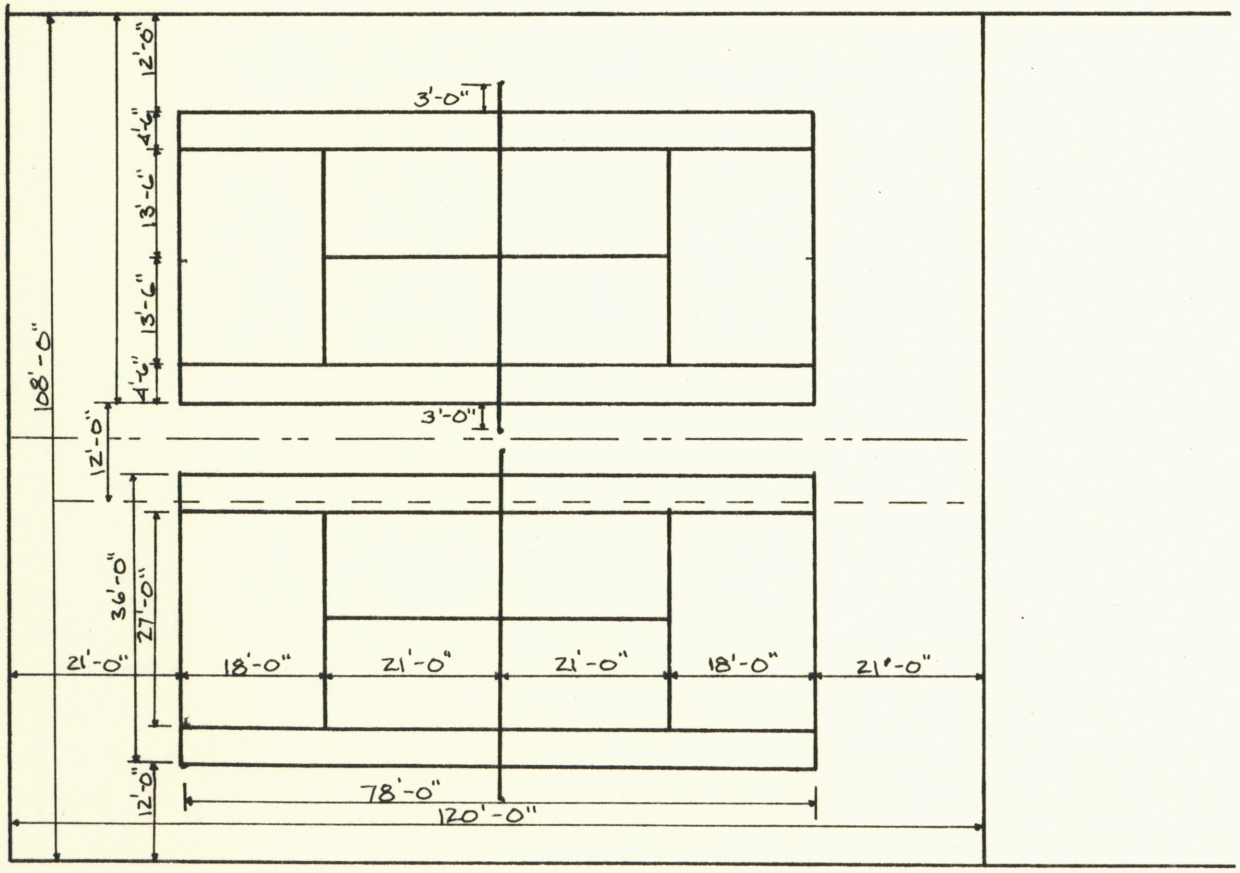
TYPICAL SOFTBALL DIAMOND



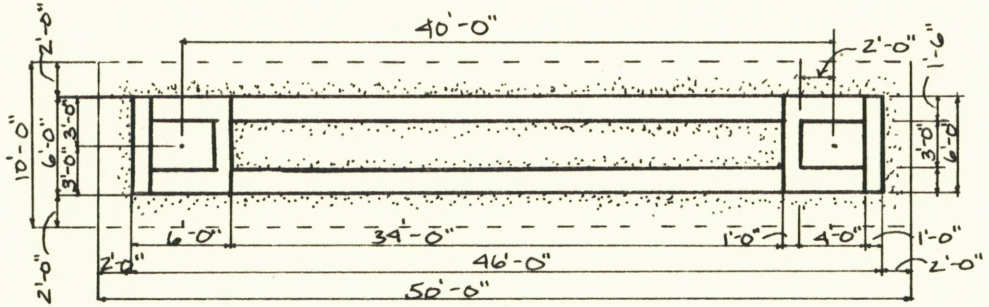
TYPICAL RACQUETBALL COURT



TYPICAL TENNIS COURTS



Typical Horseshoe Pit



BUILDING CODES

I. Recreational Center

A. Occupancy Allowed
1. Group A Division 3.
2. Fire resistance of exterior walls, one hour less than 10 feet.
3. Openings in exterior walls, protected less than 10 feet.
4. Occupant load approximately 300 maximum.

B. Exits Required
1. Minimum of two exits is required where the number of occupants is over 50.
2. Access for the handicapped is recommended but not required for secondary areas such as balconies, et cetera.
3. Must be furnished with a main exit and/or entrance.
4. Distance to nearest exit.
-The line of travel to an exit door by an aisle shall be not more than 150 feet, distance may be increased to 200 feet if the building is provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system.
5. All exits must comply to U.B.C. Section 3316 (b).
6. Shaft enclosurs shall comply to the U.B.C. in Chapter 33, elevator shafts, vent shafts and other vertical openings shall be enclosed as specified in Section 1706 of the U.B.C.

C. Light, Ventilation and Sanitation
-All enclosed portions of Group A occupancies shall comply to Section 604 of the U.B.C. For additional requirements on sanitary systems, see Section 1711.

D. Stairways
-Every stairway serving any building or portion thereof shall conform to the requirements of Section 3305 of the U.B.C.
1. Fire rating and safety.
-The safety of stairways and their enclosures, if any, shall conform to Sections 3309 and 1706 of the U.B.C.
2. Sprinkler systems.
-All fire extinguishing systems required by code shall be installed in accordance with the

requirements specified in Chapter 38 of the U.B.C.

II. Daycare Center

A. Occupancy Allowed
1. Group I Division 1.
2. Fire resistance of exterior walls: two hours less than five feet, one hour elsewhere.
3. Openings in exterior walls: not permitted less than five feet, protected less than ten feet.

B. Exits Required
-A minimum of two exits other than elevators are required where the number of occupants is over six. The square feet per occupant is 50 square feet.
1. Access by means of a ramp or elevator must be provided for the physically handicapped.
2. All required exterior exit doors shall open in the direction of exit travel.
3. The minimum size of exits shall have a clear width of not less than 44 inches. There shall be no projections within the 44-inch clear width.
4. The maximum distance of travel from any point to an exterior exit door, horizontal exit, exit passageway or an enclosed stairway in a building not equipped with an automatic sprinkler system throughout shall not exceed 150 feet or 200 feet in a building equipped with an automatic sprinkler system throughout.

C. Light and Ventilation
-All portions of Group I occupancies customarily used by human beings shall be provided with natural light by means of exterior glazed openings with an area equal to one-tenth of the total floor area, and natural ventilation by means of exterior openings with an area not less than one-twentieth of the total floor area, or shall be provided with artificial light and a mechanically operated ventilating system.

D. Sanitation
-All toilet facilities should comply with the united buildings codes under Section 1711.

E. Stairways
1. Width.
-Stairways serving an occupant load of 50 or more shall not be less in width than 44 inches. Stairways serving an occupant load of 50 or less may be 36 inches wide.
2. Rise and Run.

-The rise of every step in a stairway shall be not less than four inches nor greater than seven and one-half inches. The run shall be not less than ten inches as measured horizontally between the vertical planes of the furthermost projection of adjacent treads.

3. Fire Rating and Safety.
   -The safety of stairways and stairway enclosures shall conform to the U.B.C. under Section 3309 and Section 1706.
4. Sprinkler Systems.
   -Automatic sprinkler systems and standpipes shall be installed, specified in Chapter 38 of the U.B.C.
5. Fire Alarms.
   -An approved fire alarm system shall be provided for Group I occupancy. Audible alarm devices may be used in lieu of visible alarms.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography

1. Bell, Linda. The YMCA. Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana, 1985.

2. Brooks, Allen H. The Prairie School. New York-London: W.W. Norton and Company, 1972.

3. Chadwick, George F. The Park and The Town. New York-Washington: Frederick A. Praeger Pub. Co., 1966.

4. Eckbo, Garrett. The Landscape We See. New York, Toronto, London, Sydney: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1969.

5. French, Jere Stuart. Urban Green, "City Parks of the Western World". Dubuque, Iowa: California State Polytechnic University, Kendall Hunt Publishing, 1973.

6. Guern, C.R. Local Cumatological Survey. Great Falls, Montana, 1949.

7. Jencks, Charles. Current Architecture. New York, N.Y.: Harry N. Abrams Inc., 1982.

8. Khetlen, Martin. Playing Urban Games. Boston, Massachusetts: 1 Press Inc., 1972.

9. Ledesky, Terry J. Programming In Design. Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana, 1985.

10. Littlewood, Michael. Landscape Detailing. London, England: The Architectural Press LTD., 1984.

11. Lynch, Kevin. Site Planning. Cambridge, Massachusetts and London, England: The M.I.T. Press, 1971.

12. Lynch, Kevin. The Image of the City. Cambridge, Massachusetts and London, England: The M.I.T. Press, 1960.

13. Newton, Norman T. Design on the Land, "The Development of Landscape Architecture". Cambridge, Massachusetts: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1971.

14. Portman, J. and Barnett J. The Architect As Developer. New York: McGraw-Hill Bros.,1976.

15. Ramsey and Sleeper. Architectural Graphic Standards. New York: John Wiley and Sons Publishing, 1981.

16. Renner and Frederic G. Charles M. Russell. New York: Abradale Press/Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1974.

17. Stern, Robert A.M. Architecture and Urbanism. New York: Rizzoli International, 1981.

18. Thrabian, Kate L. A Manual for Writers. Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press, 1975.

19. Worskett, Roy. The Character of Towns. London: The Architectural Press, 1969.

20. Planning Neighborhood Spaces With People. 2nd edition: Ralph T. Hester, Jr.

21. Cascade County Area, Montana, "Soil Survey". Great Falls, Montana, 1960.



GREAT FALLS, MONT.

AND VICINITY

CHARLES
RUSSELL
RECREATIONAL
PARK

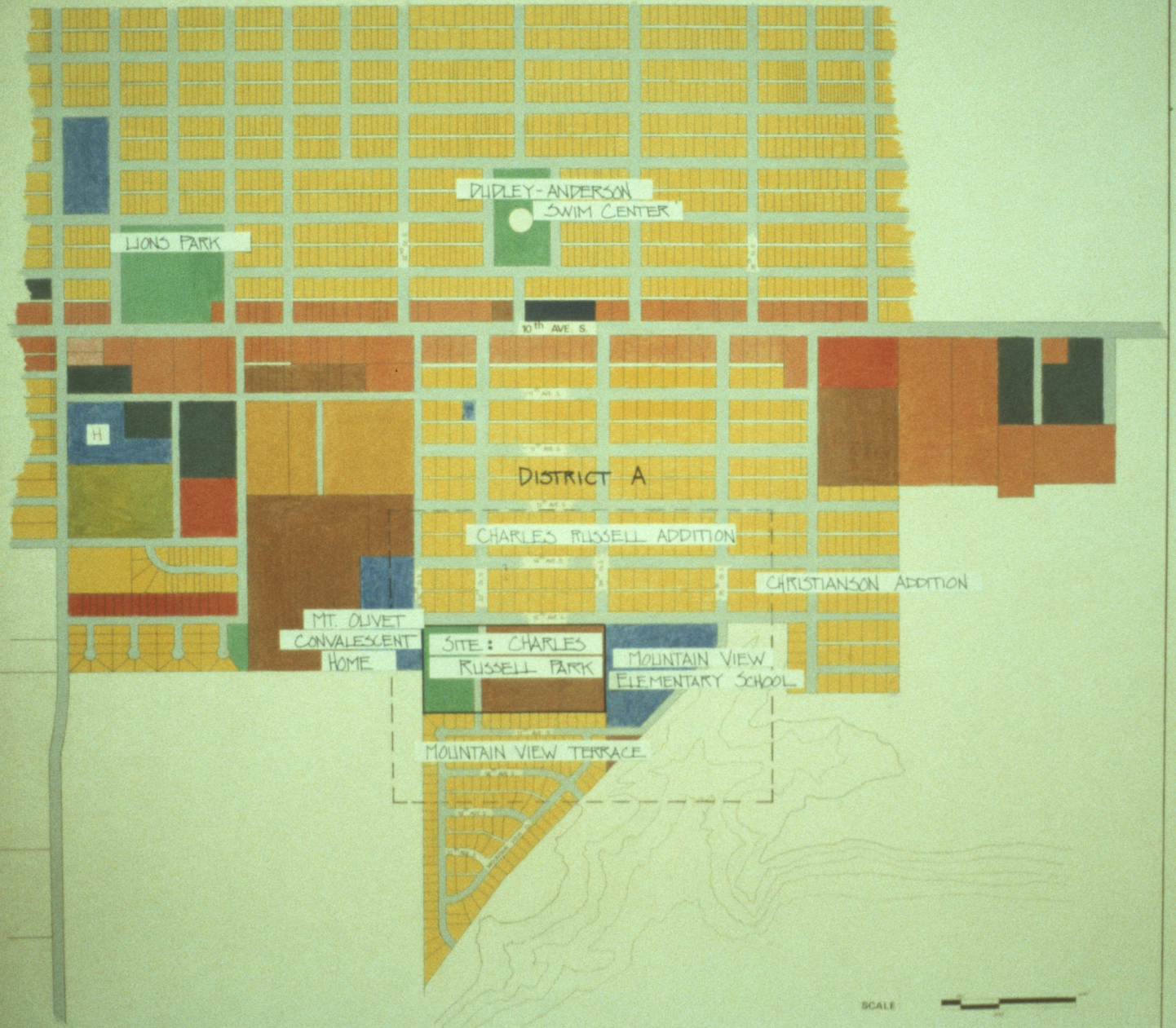
LEGEND :

- RECREATIONAL CE
- MISSOURI RIVER
- PARKS
- 10TH AVENUE SOU
- DISTRICT A
- CITY CENTER

TOWN MAP: PARK SYSTEMS

thesis 1

w.s. farkas



CHARLES M. RUSSELL
RECREATIONAL PARK

LEGEND:

- RESIDENTIAL: DETACHED
- INSTITUTIONAL: FEDERAL
- PARKS
- RESIDENTIAL: MIDRISE
- RESIDENTIAL: TOWNHOUSE
- INSTITUTIONAL: MUNICIPAL
- COMMERCIAL: RETAIL
- DERELICT OPEN SPACE
- COMMERCIAL: OFFICES
- PARKING LOTS
- ENTERTAINMENT
- SEMI-PRIVATE PARK

thesis 1

CHARLES M. RUSSELL RECREATIONAL PARK

DUDLEY-ANDERSON SWIM CENTER

LIONS PARK

SUNRISE PARK

10th AVE S

DISTRICT A

SITE

LIT. VIEW PLAYGROUND

LEGEND:

- 10TH AVENUE SOUTH
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- PARKS
- VEHICULAR PATHS
- BUS ROUTE
- PEDESTRIAN FLOW TO OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES

SCALE:

thesis 1

CHARLES RUSSELL
RECREATIONAL PARK

MOUNT OLIVET CONVALESCENT HOME

33rd St. S.

34th St. S.

35th St. S.

15th AVE. S.

17th AVE. S.

EXISTING PLAYGROUND

EXISTING SHELTERS

EXISTING TENNIS COURTS

MOUNTAIN VIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

SOLAR TIME
JULY 21st, DEC. 21st

3475

3450

3425

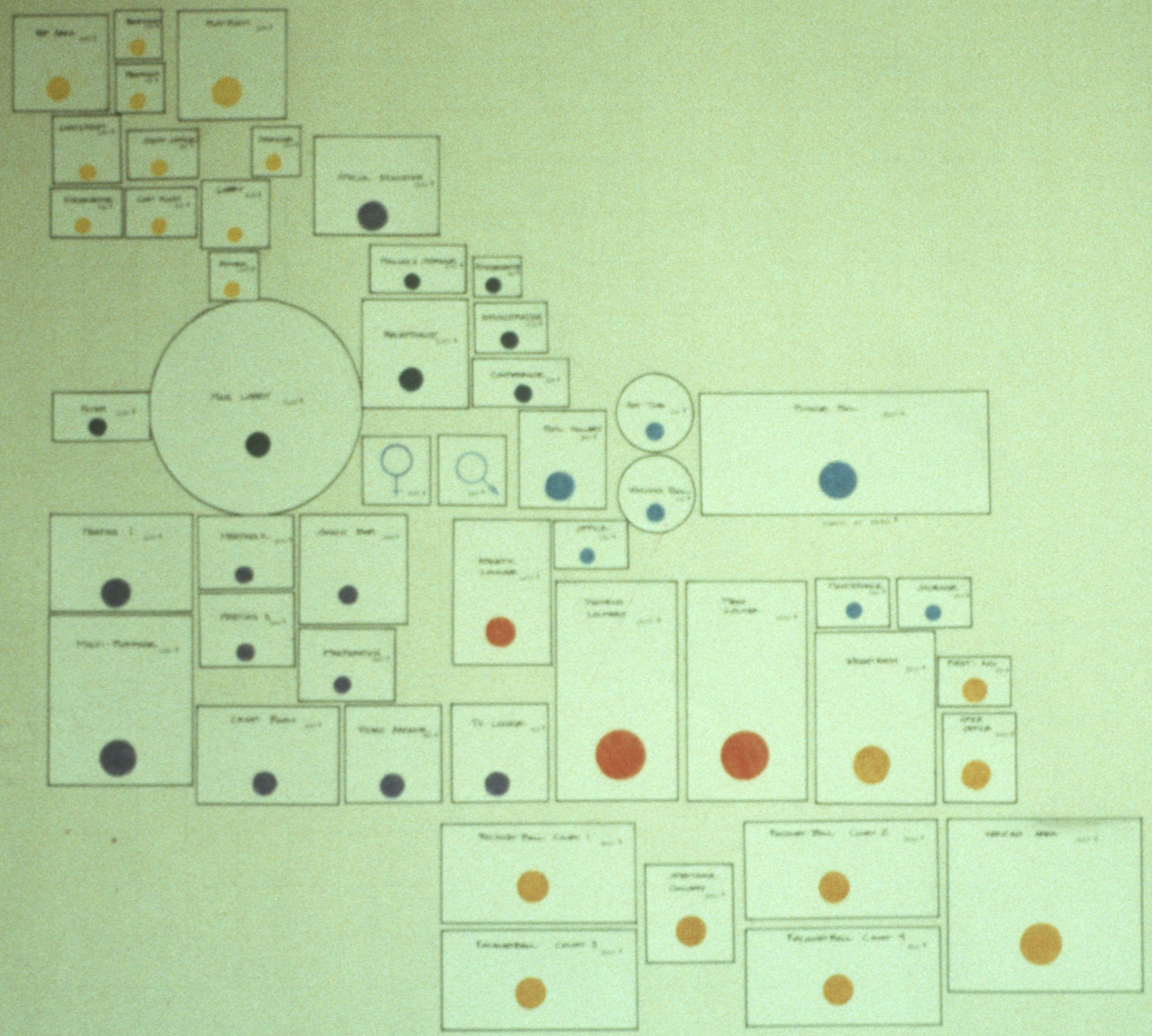
3400

3375

SCALE

LEGEND:

- SUMMER BRE
- WINTER WIND
- EXISTING ELE
- BEATS: TEENA
- BEATS: ELDER
- BEATS: CHILDR
- BEATS: ADULT
- DRAINAGE
- LAND CONTOL
- NOISE INTEN
- RESTRICTED
- UNRESTRICTED
- INSTITUTIONAL
- RESIDENTIAL
- FENCING
- UTILITY POLE
- EXISTING POL
- SCARS



SPATIAL REQUIREMENTS

SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

CHARLES M. RUSSELL
RECREATIONAL PARK

LEGEND:

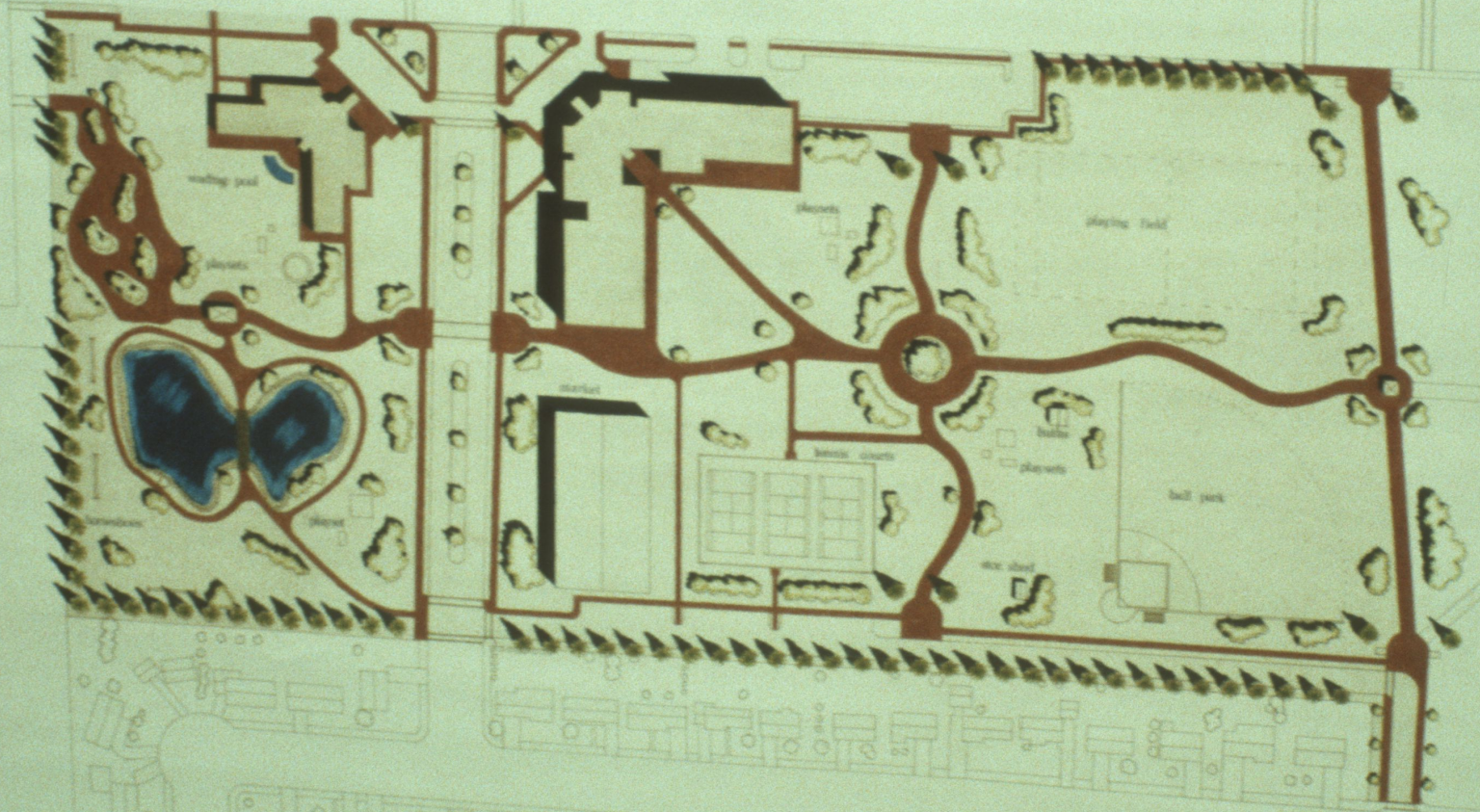
- DAYCARE ACTIVITIES
- HPER FACILITIES
- SHARED PUBLIC
- POOL FACILITIES
- COMMUNITY SPACES
- ADMINISTRATIVE

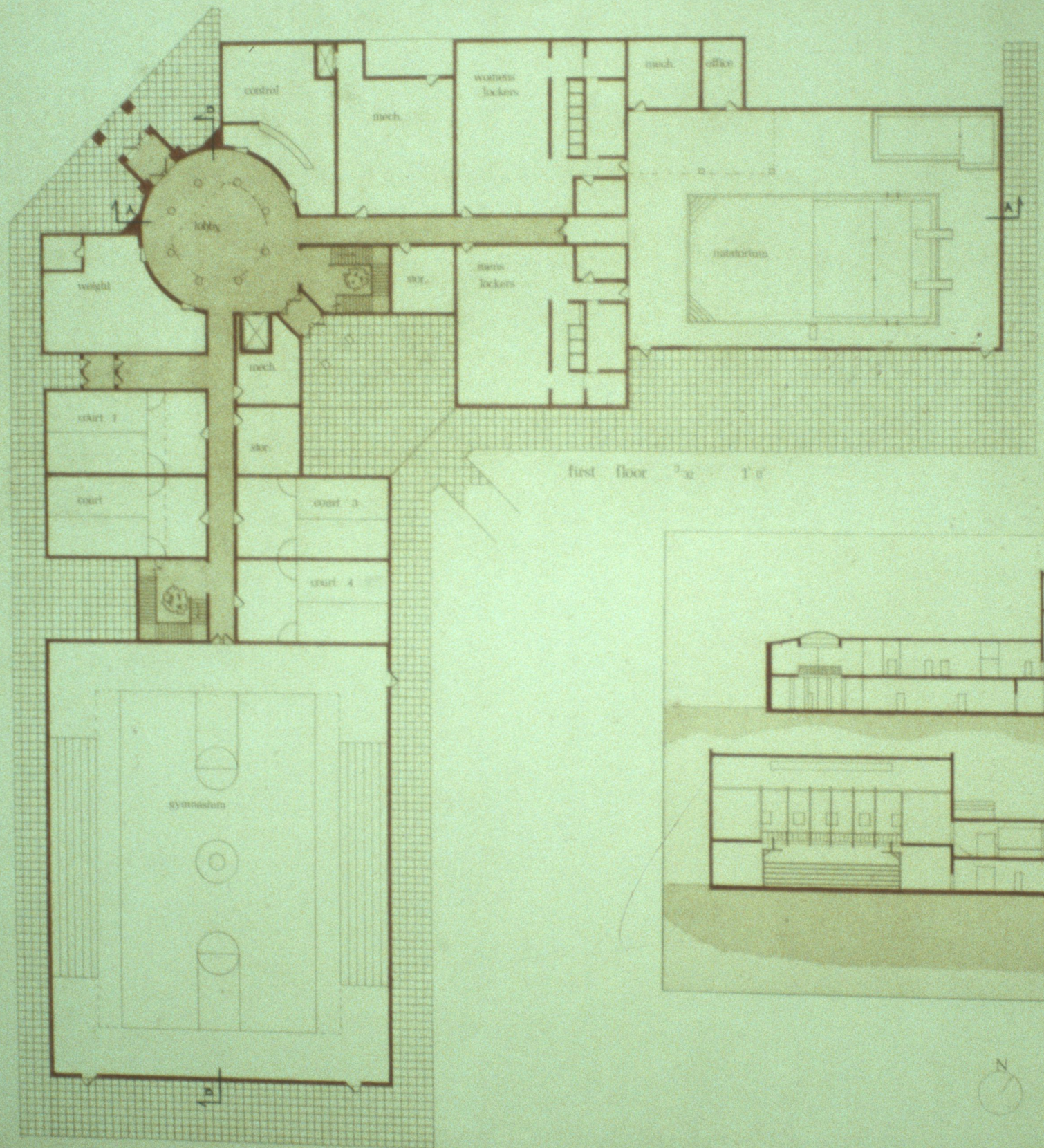
thesis 1

w.s. farkas

C.M. RUSSELL

Recreational Facilities



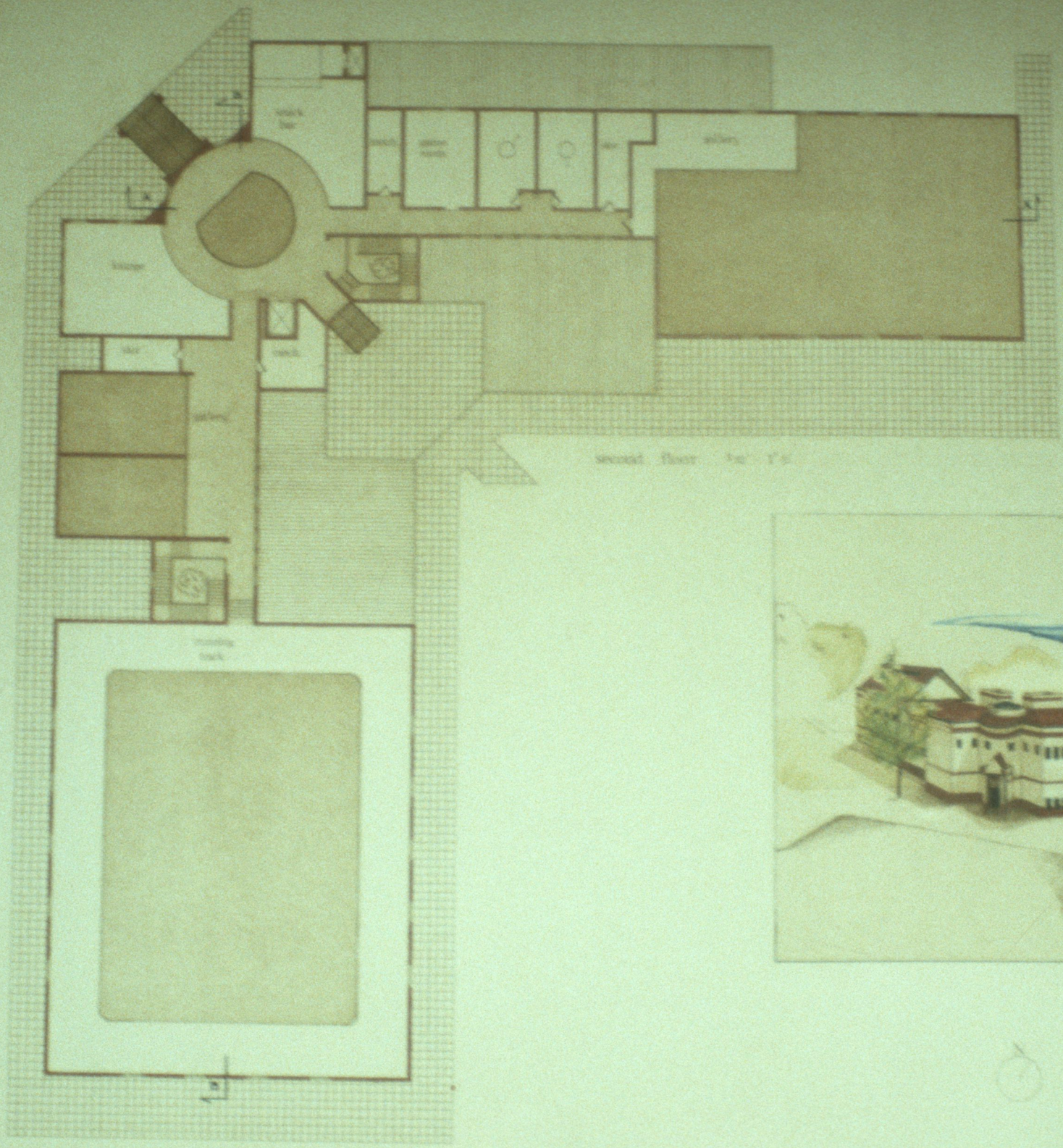


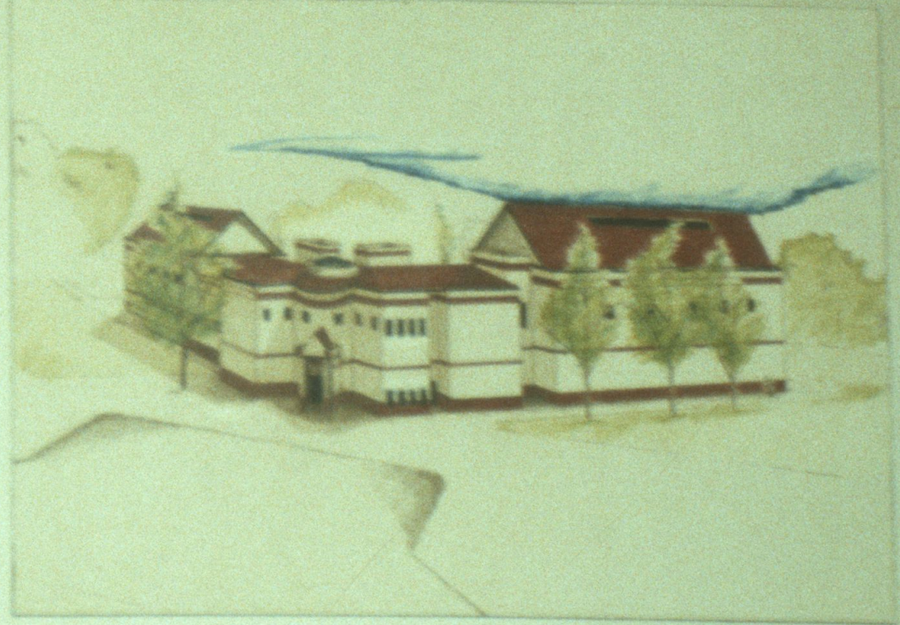
first floor 3/32" = 1'-0"

N

C.M. RUSSELL

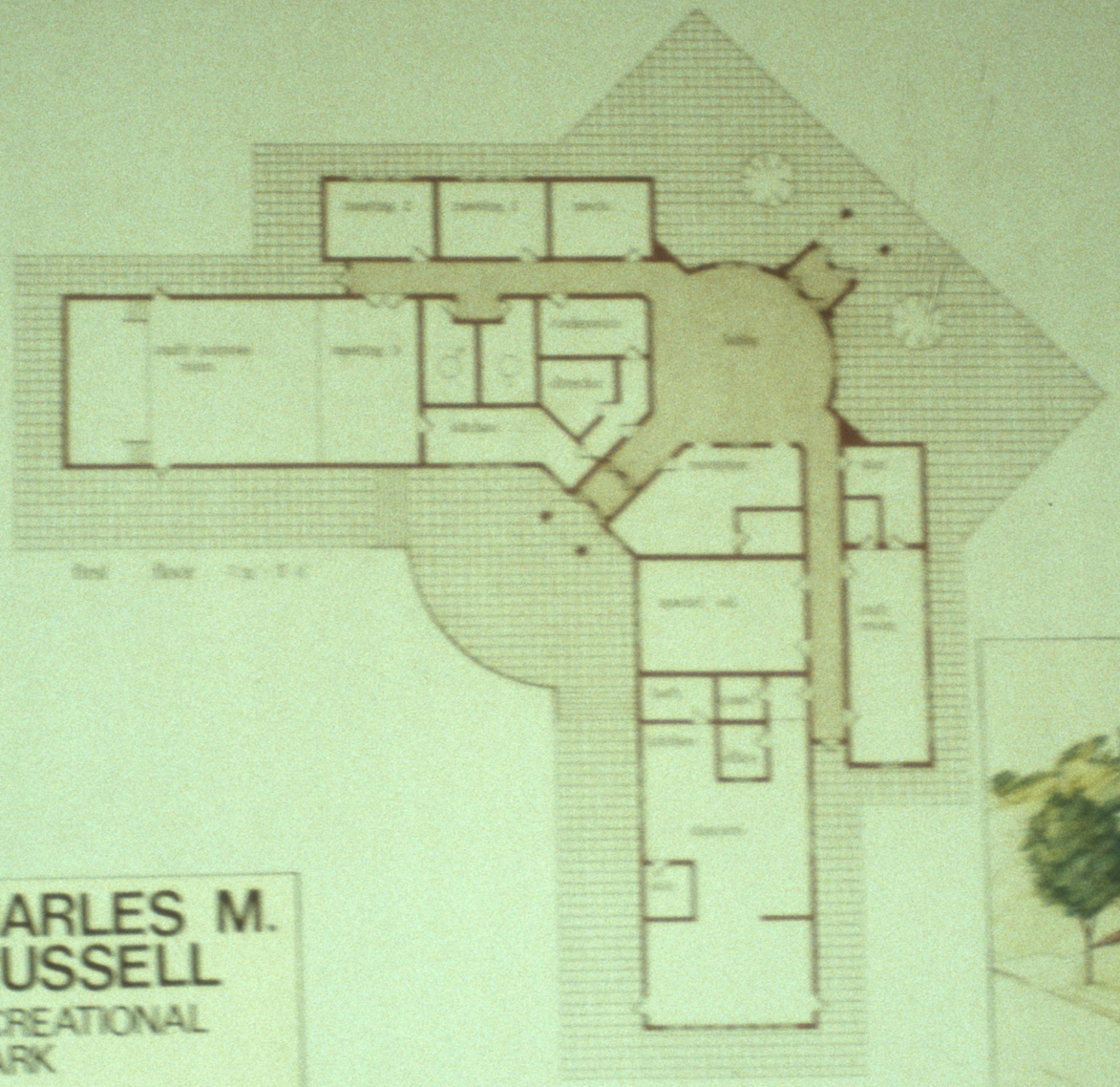
Recreational Facilities

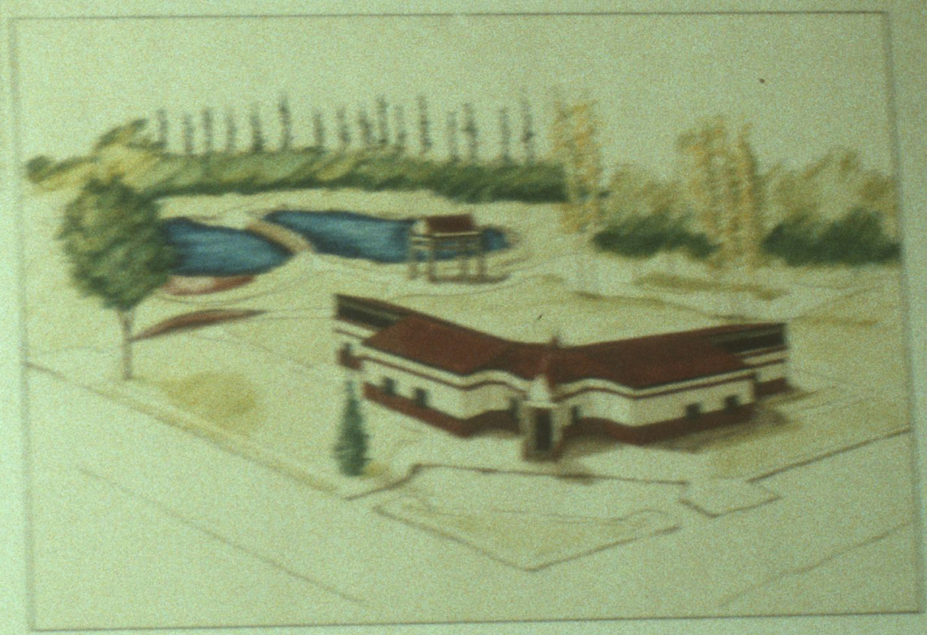




C.M. RUSSELL

Recreational Facilities





CHARLES M. RUSSELL

RECREATIONAL PARK

C.M. RUSSELL

VICINITY MAP: SYSTEMS OF MOVEMENT

TOWN MAP: PARK SYSTEMS

AREA MAP: SITE FORCES

VICINITY MAP: LAND USE

TY MAP: SYSTEMS OF MOVEMENT

WN MAP: PARK SYSTEMS

VICINITY MAP: LAND USE

AREA MAP

VICINITY MAP

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
3 1762 10081897 8

DATE DUE

New Book 3/15/89

Demco, Inc. 38-293