

Installations - Expand or modify entries as necessary for particulars within your geographical area or specific objectives of the Region, Command, or installation to meet Army standards.

8.1 INTRODUCTION

8.1.1 The design character of an installation's buildings affect the installations overall image. The visual analysis of buildings and related structures helps define visual zones and themes and is an important part of an installation's assets and liabilities assessment.

8.1.2 The building design component encompasses the character of the buildings as well as the arrangement of buildings to one another and to their environment. In general, use architectural style, materials, and colors indigenous to the region. The preservation of historically and culturally significant structures adds to an installation's character and provides a sense of heritage.

8.1.3 The visual analysis of structure also includes concern for accessibility, use of materials, placement of entrances, incorporation of additions and renovations, the incorporation of plazas and courtyards, interior design and the appropriateness and quality of building maintenance.

8.1.4 This section provides the objectives and visual determinants that should be utilized to identify and assess the building design quality of the installation. The section also provides standards and guidance pertaining to the development and maintenance of the various interiors and exteriors of buildings on the installation.

8.2 BUILDING OBJECTIVES

8.2.1 Sustainability. The architectural style of existing and future buildings should reflect and reinforce the sustainability of the installation. Sustainable design reduces construction and maintenance cost and conserves energy through proper construction and materials selection. See [Appendix D](#) for a more complete discussion on Sustainable Design.

8.2.2 Building Design Objectives:

8.2.2.1 Adapt building designs to natural site conditions (Fig 8.X).

8.2.2.2 Design buildings in clusters to preserve land and reduce construction and maintenance costs.

8.2.2.3 Develop a coherent architectural style that results in the blending of new and old structures. However, when considering historical buildings one should be able to differentiate between the historic fabric and the new material.

8.2.2.4 Design buildings to include more floors in a vertical structure that results in a smaller footprint and more efficiently utilizes limited installation land areas.

8.2.2.5 Combine multiple activities in one building to reduce the number of buildings required and more efficiently utilize limited installation land areas.

8.2.2.6 Design multiple use facilities with the capability to quickly change interior layouts to accommodate changing requirements.

8.2.2.7 Use indigenous construction materials and practices that require less energy to produce and transport and may be recycled at the end of their usefulness.

8.2.2.8 Locate windows to maximize natural light, ventilation and outward views.

8.2.2.9 Consider adaptive reuse of buildings once their initial use is no longer required.

8.3 STRUCTURAL CHARACTER

8.3.1 The character of installation architecture varies according to the use of the structure and when it was built. This use and age variation can result in character incompatibilities.

8.3.2 The difference in character may also result when the designer ignores the character and scale of adjacent buildings or uses an imitative technique unsuccessfully.

8.3.3 The coordination of structural character on an installation provides a consistent and coherent “sense of order” and “sense of place”. This relationship of design comes from using compatible scales, massing, form, color, texture, materials, and fenestration. These design techniques can be utilized in the visual review and analysis of the installation. They are further explained below:

8.3.3.1 Scale. Scale refers to the size of a building facade in relation to humans. Buildings that include predominant vertical facades, which dwarf the individual, are defined as monumental in scale. Buildings with more horizontal facades designed to relate more to the size of the human figure are defined as human scale (Fig. 8.X). The scale of most buildings on installations should be more human than monumental. All new construction should be compatible in scale with adjacent buildings. Monumental architectural design is typically utilized for more ceremonial buildings, such as worship centers, headquarters complexes, and hotel facilities. These buildings make use of large, glazed areas at entrances and oversized fenestration elements to create a scale appropriate to the building’s use. Scale and relief should be provided through roof form, fenestration, building articulation and landscape plantings.

8.3.3.2 Massing. Massing refers to the overall bulk or volume of a building or buildings (Fig. 8.X). The size and proportion of the individual buildings in a grouping of buildings should be designed to be proportionally compatible with the adjacent structures.

8.3.3.3 Form. The form of a building is determined by its size, mass, shape and proportions. The use of similar building forms provides continuity to the installation architectural impact. The result is a more aesthetically pleasing environment.

8.3.3.4 Color. The use of a color scheme that is consistent throughout the installation, where possible, results in a continuity of buildings and contributes to a sense of place (Fig. 8.X).

However, color schemes throughout the installation often vary according to the visual zone and visual theme in which the structure is located.

8.3.3.5 Texture. The use of materials of similar texture in buildings helps to provide visual continuity for the installation

8.3.3.6 Materials. The use of the same materials in the exterior finish and trim of buildings helps provide visual continuity.

8.3.3.7 Fenestration. Building fenestration includes features such as doors, windows, and building decoration details. These features should be similar in arrangement, design, size, and proportion for architectural compatibility and visual consistency and continuity (Fig. 8.X).