

LA 490 Comp Class No. 2



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Agenda: Class No. 2

- Design Project **Phases** & Comp Project
- Project Choice, Naming & Scoping
 - “The OREGON COAST”, “A CENTER FOR EVERYTHING”
- Review: Former Project Presentations
 - Class discussion:
 - What were these projects **about**?
 - How have they made them **comprehensive & distinctive**?
 - What **resources** do you think they required?
- Assignment No. 1 **pin-up** next Tuesday

Design Project Phases

Pre-design

Schematic Design

Design Development

Contract Documents

Bidding

Contract Administration

Comp is a two-term sequence.



Design Project Phases

Pre-design

Comp Prep

+

Schematic Design

Comp Studio

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Comp is a two-term sequence.

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Design Project Phases

Pre-design

Comp Prep

But, I think it's a mistake to think of this beginning as "pre-design". Designing has its origins, its possibilities and its potentials in the processes we'll be talking about here . It's really designing all the way!

Our goal then, and a useful way to test whether a project has developed far enough, is to be able to make a first schematic proposal by term's end.

And so our question is, "What goes into a satisfying and successful Comp Prep?"



Contract Documents

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NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

accessible green

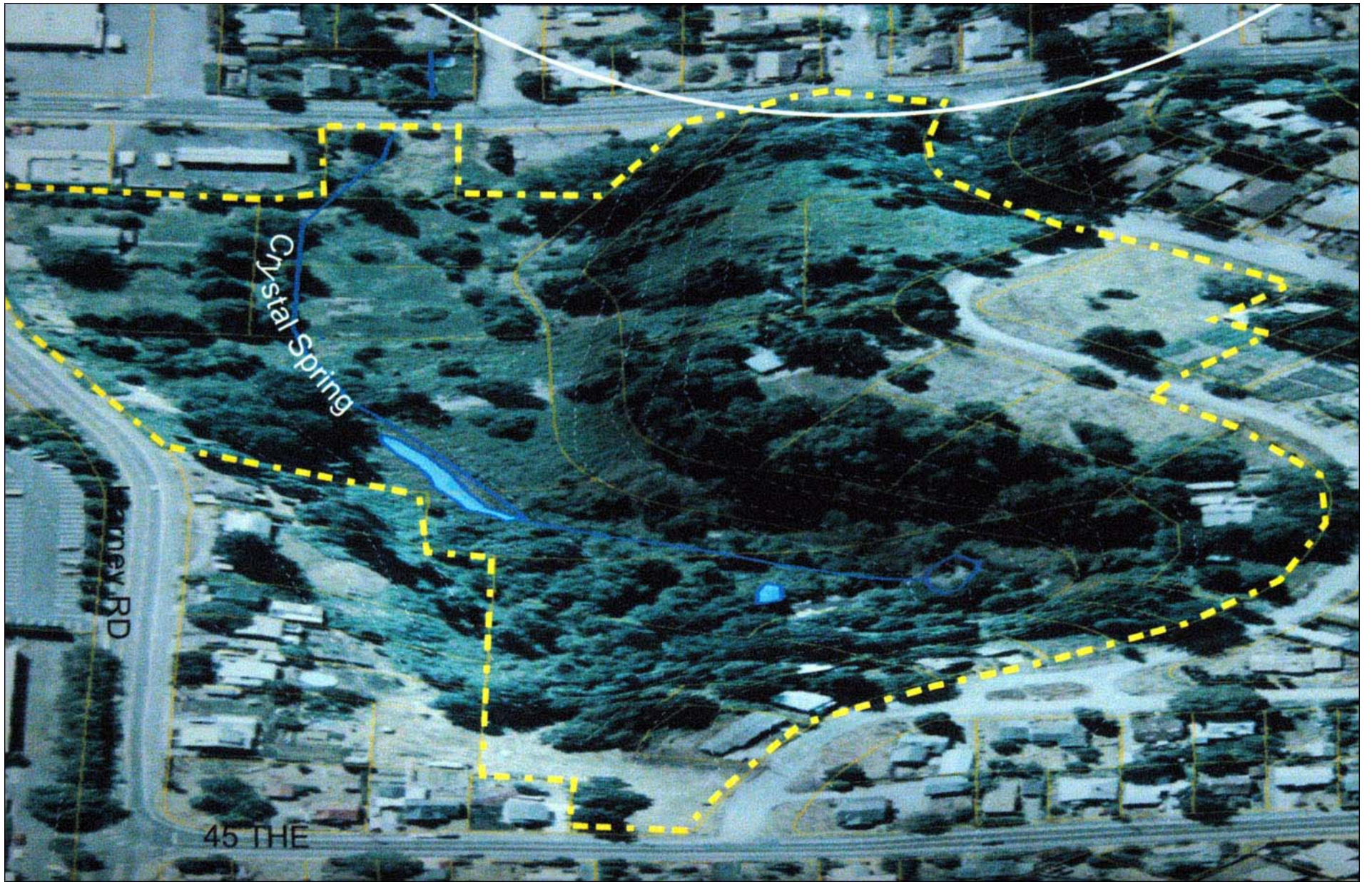
Natural Area

Neighborhood Park

errol heights

rafting urban ecology and neighborhood open-space
projects in southeast Portland





Crystal Spring

RD

45 THE

"The Back Nine" a master plan for Laurelwood park

Conceptual Abstract

Site Analysis

OAK SAVANNA

MIXED CONIFEROUS FOREST

UPLAND PRAIRIE

"The Back Nine" master plan for Laurelwood park

The poster contains the following sections and content:

- Conceptual Abstract:** A text block at the top left describing the project's goals and context.
- Site Analysis:** A section with several small images and maps showing the park's layout and surrounding area.
- OAK SAVANNA:** A section featuring a large photograph of an oak savanna landscape and smaller images of trees.
- MIXED CONIFEROUS FOREST:** A section with a photograph of a forest and smaller images of trees.
- UPLAND PRAIRIE:** A section with a photograph of a prairie landscape and smaller images of trees.
- "The Back Nine" master plan for Laurelwood park:** A large map on the right side showing the park's layout and various zones.
- Diagrams:** Two circular diagrams on the right side showing spatial patterns or site plans.
- Photographs:** Numerous small photographs throughout the poster showing various natural and park-related scenes.



Control Invasive Species and Increase Biological Diversity

Identify specific management activities that are essential to increase biological diversity. These activities should be based on the current status of the site and the goals of the project. Management activities should be based on the current status of the site and the goals of the project. Management activities should be based on the current status of the site and the goals of the project.

Pat French

Species Mapping

Legend:
 - Red: Invasive Species
 - Green: Native Species
 - Blue: Rare Species
 - Yellow: Common Species

Complex canopy structure

Diagram illustrating different canopy structures:
 - Open under story
 - Edge conditions
 - Oak Savanna
 - Upland Prairie
 - Mixed Coniferous Forest

Ridgeline Trails

Map showing Ridgeline Trails highlighted in red. Includes a legend for trail types and locations.

Understanding the Complexity of Ecosystems

Diagram illustrating the complexity of ecosystems through interconnected components and their interactions.

Map of Oak Savanna showing various features, boundaries, and management zones.

OAK SAVANNA



Goals: To maintain biological diversity within the savanna by restoring the natural story with a mix of native and non-native species and the structure. This will be done by... (text continues with detailed goals for species diversity and structural complexity).

Management Activities:
 - Planting native species to increase diversity and restore structural complexity.
 - Removing invasive species to reduce competition for native plants.
 - Maintaining structural complexity through a mix of tree heights and canopy densities.

MIXED CONIFEROUS FOREST



Goals: To maintain biological diversity within the forest by restoring the natural story with a mix of native and non-native species and the structure. This will be done by... (text continues with detailed goals for species diversity and structural complexity).

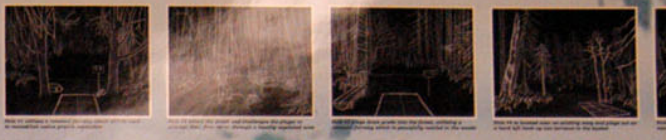
Management Activities:
 - Planting native species to increase diversity and restore structural complexity.
 - Removing invasive species to reduce competition for native plants.
 - Maintaining structural complexity through a mix of tree heights and canopy densities.

UPLAND PRAIRIE



Goals: To maintain biological diversity within the prairie by restoring the natural story with a mix of native and non-native species and the structure. This will be done by... (text continues with detailed goals for species diversity and structural complexity).

Management Activities:
 - Planting native species to increase diversity and restore structural complexity.
 - Removing invasive species to reduce competition for native plants.
 - Maintaining structural complexity through a mix of tree heights and canopy densities.



Disc Golf is played much like traditional golf, only instead of hitting a ball into a hole you throw a disc (similar to a frisbee) into an elevated metal basket. The goal is the same. To complete the course in the fewest number of shots. A golf disc is thrown from a tee area to a basket, which is the hole. As a player progresses down the fairway, he or she must make each consecutive shot from the spot where the previous throw has landed. The trees, shrubs and terrain changes in and around the fairways provide challenging obstacles for the golfer. Finally, the 'putt' lands in the basket and the hole is completed.

Since most courses are located in city or regional parks there is no charge to play. The equipment itself is quite inexpensive. Golf discs sell for around \$5 and only one is needed.

In studies measuring put Frisbee has consistently broader portion of the course with higher cost, skill or and women, young and old are excluded. Players merely proceed from there.

Economics: A deluxe and baskets can be purchased for the cost of a single tennis racket accommodate 72 people in a maximum of baskets.



Tees: Hard surface (e.g. pads of treated cement or asphalt) are preferred. Preferred size is 6 ft wide by 20 ft long with the back end flaring out to 10 feet wide. If you need to create materials, make tee pads short on short or downhill sides and longer on long sides. For example, a hard surfaced tee pad at the top of a hill on a short hole might only need to be 10 ft long because players will not stand at the front edge of the tee to make their throws.



Signs: Tee signs are very important to help the first time user find his or her way through the course. Each hole should have a sign indicating the hole number, length, recommended flight path and par. In addition, a sign with information about the hole should be placed at the end of the hole. The sign can be a standard size or a variety of sizes. It should be placed at the end of the hole. The sign can be a standard size or a variety of sizes. It should be placed at the end of the hole.

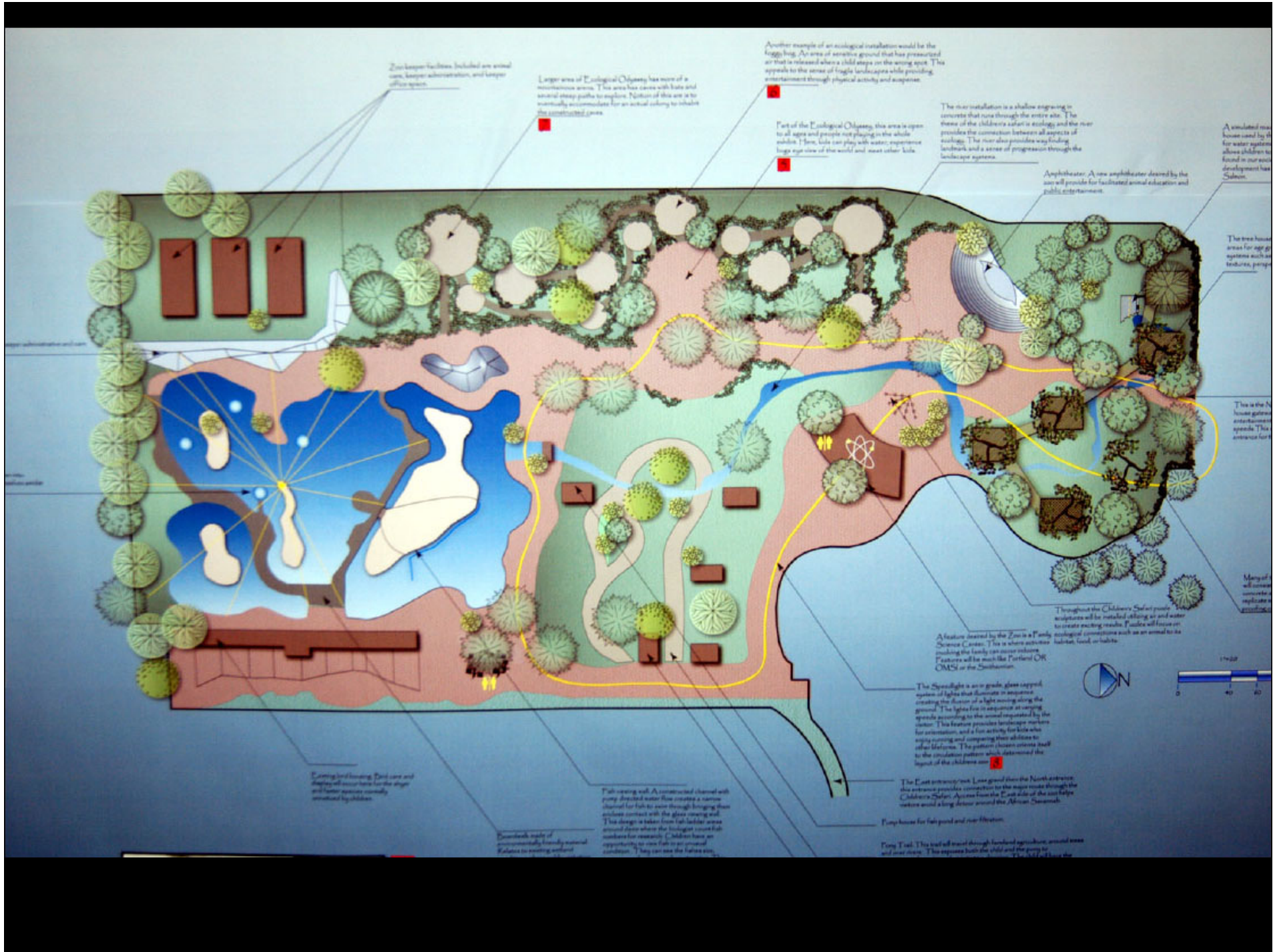


Baskets: Each hole should have a standard size hole with a basket. The basket should be made of metal or plastic. The basket should be made of metal or plastic. The basket should be made of metal or plastic.



Par: Par for each hole is primarily for recreational players. The hole should range from about 60-75 feet for a hole with a basket. The hole should range from about 60-75 feet for a hole with a basket.





Zoo keeper facilities. Included are animal care, keeper administration, and keeper office spaces.

Larger areas of Ecological Outpost has more of a recreational focus. This area has areas with lots and several steep paths to explore. Portions of this area is to eventually accommodate for an actual colony to inhabit the constructed space.

Another example of an ecological installation would be the foggy bog. An area of sensitive ground that has pressurized air that is released when a child steps on the wrong spot. This appeals to the sense of touch/landscape while providing entertainment through physical activity and suspense.

Part of the Ecological Outpost, this area is open to all ages and people not playing in the whole exhibit. Here, kids can play with water, experience large eye view of the world and meet other kids.

The river installation is a shallow engraving in concrete that runs through the entire site. The theme of the children's safari is ecology and the river provides the connection between all aspects of ecology. The river also provides way finding landmark and a sense of progression through the landscape systems.

Amphitheater. A new amphitheater desired by the zoo will provide for facilitated animal education and public entertainment.

A simulated tree house used by all for water systems. This is found in our zoo development has Sabana.

The tree house areas for age groups systems such as toddlers, preps.

This is the 24 hours games entertainment spends. This attracts for 1.

Many of all items concrete replicate a prototype.

Throughout the Children's Safari point sculptures will be installed along air and water to create meeting nodes. Pools will focus on ecological connections such as an animal to its habitat, food, or habits.

A feature desired by the Zoo is a Family Science Center. This is where activities involving the family can occur without. Features will be such like Parthenon OR OMSI or the Smithsonian.

The Skylight is an in grade glass capped system of lights that illuminate in sequence creating the illusion of a light moving along the ground. The lights fire in sequence at varying speeds according to the sound generated by the visitor. This feature provides landscape markers for orientation, and a fun activity for kids who enjoy counting and comparing their abilities to other children. The pattern changes relative to the circulation pattern which determines the layout of the children's use.

The East entrance walk. Low ground from the North entrance the entrance provides connection to the major route through the Children's Safari. Access from the East side of the site helps visitors avoid a long drive around the African Savannah.

Pump house for fish pond and river filtration.

Foggy Trail. This trail will travel through flooded meadows, around trees and over them. This requires both the child and the pony to be able to navigate the terrain.

Learning and housing. Pond care and display will occur here for the other and further spaces centrally connected by children.

Fish raising tank. A constructed channel with pump directed water flow creates a narrow channel for fish to swim through bringing them into contact with the glass raising tank. This design is taken from fish habitat areas around here where the biologists count fish numbers for research. Children have an opportunity to view fish in an optimal condition. They can see the fishes swim.

Groundwork study of environmentally friendly material. Relative to existing material.





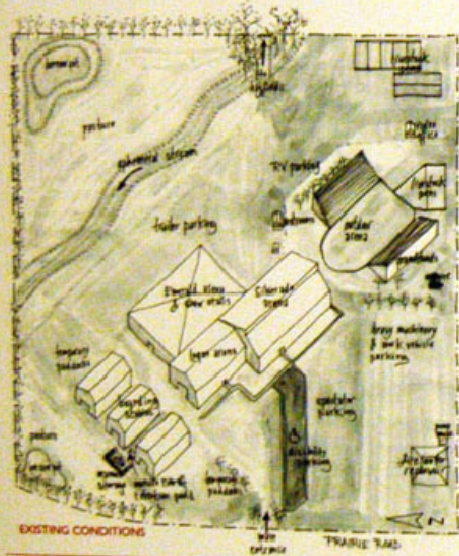
Oregon Horse Center

A Comprehensive Plan for an Equestrian Landscape

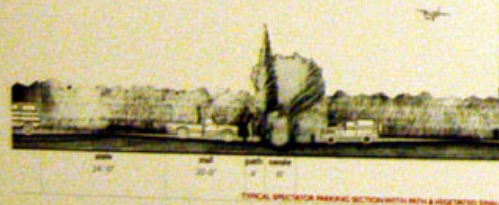
DAWN DEBRA SHARPNACK 15 MARCH 2004



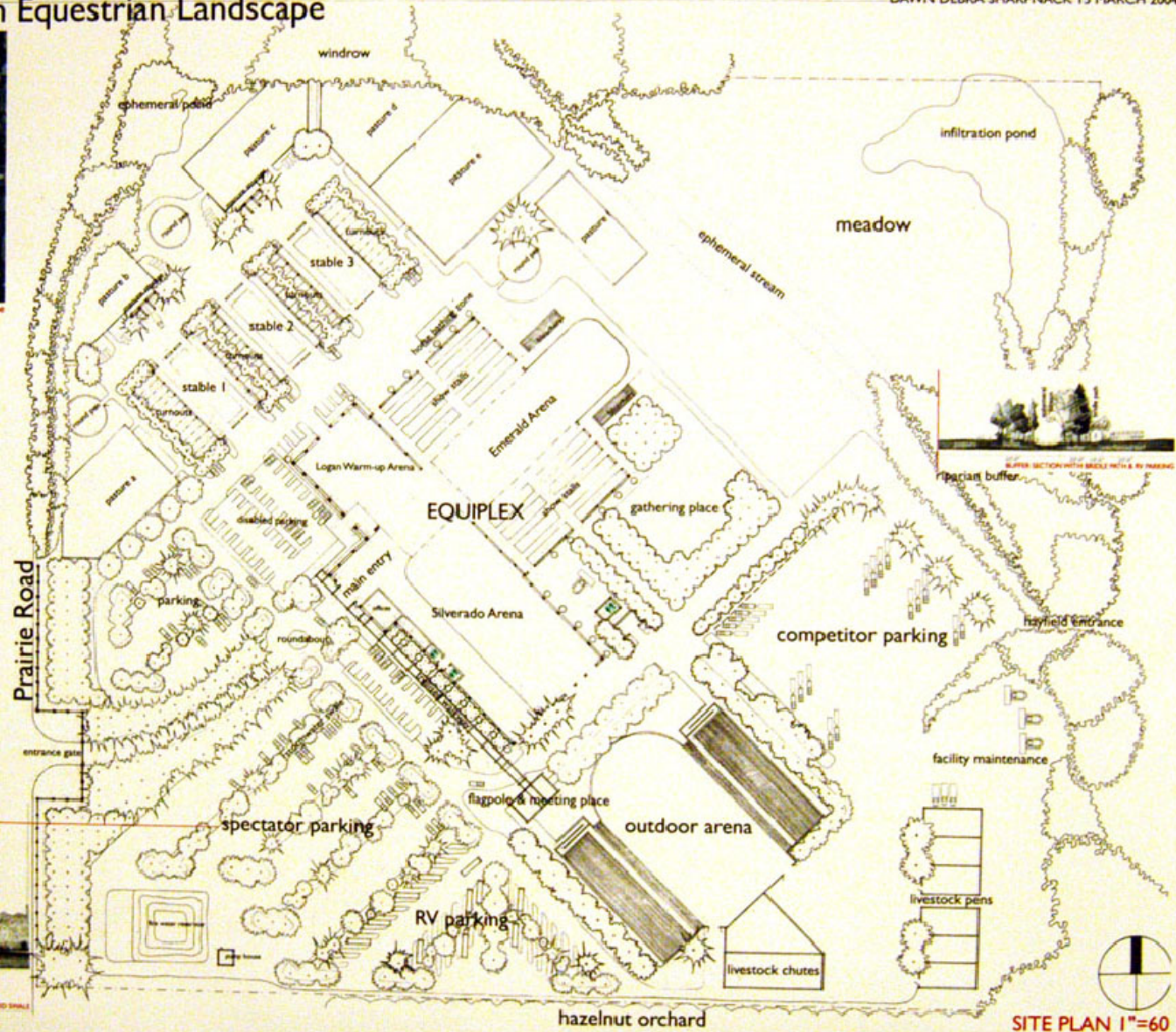
90751 Prairie Road, seven miles northwest of downtown Eugene



EXISTING CONDITIONS



TYPICAL SPECTATOR PARKING SECTION WITH 4' HORIZONTAL DRIVE



SITE PLAN 1"=60'



SITE ENTRANCE GATE



ENTRANCE DRIVE

Affordable Housing Community

Laura A. Champion
Comprehensive Project - Winter 2001



Design Description
Apple Orchard's design focuses on creating a central community space through building placement and landscape design.
The community space allows for a variety of activities (not released plan on right).
There is also a community garden for residents who wish to have a place to garden. It is located away from the central space since it will only be used in the summer months.
The use of green spaces adds color and life to soften any harsh edges of building or parking lots.
Parking is located around the perimeter of Apple Orchard so it does not interfere with the central space and still allows easy access to cars.
The three larger buildings all have the back doors facing the central space with close attention to maintaining a primary gateway.
Dumpsters and bike racks are positioned to give easy access to residents and in the case of the dumpsters, the trash collection must also have access.

Building Description
The six residential buildings are all secondary buildings. The one bedroom apartments have two wheelchair accessible units, and the other 18 ground floor units are designed for adaptability and usability. The two bedroom units are specifically for families where as the one bedroom and studios will mostly serve seniors, homeless youth, and individuals with disabilities.

Plant List
Trees and shrubs were selected based on low maintenance, color in fall, spring flowers and bark, weather resistant, adaptable shade and deciduous trees.
Tree List for Apple Orchard:
ACN: Norway Maple
BEFH: Paper Birch
FRUC: Flowering Birch
PAPA: Paper Parasol
PVCN: Callery Pear
ZEZE: Japanese Zelkova
Orchard Trees Catalogue Trees
General Shrub List for Apple Orchard:
Alma
Dahly
Emergen Blackberry
Fragrant Santalwood
Hilo
Laverde
Mexican Orange
Oregon Grape
Patio
Red Flowering Currant
Vine Maple
Virginia Creeper (for utility)
Existing Trees



Entrance to Apple Orchard from Lane, Clark Way & Center Lane



Community Garden



Studio apartment buildings with a small community space for gathering



Community Center Entrance



Central Community playground, lawn, and community



Project Description

The Apple Community Sustainable Housing Community is a 22-acre site in the heart of the city. The site is currently vacant and is being redeveloped as a sustainable housing community. The project includes the construction of 100 units of affordable housing, a community center, and a park. The site is located in a central urban area and is surrounded by existing residential and commercial buildings. The project is designed to create a vibrant, walkable neighborhood that is accessible to all residents.

Main Design Goals

The main design goals for the Apple Community Sustainable Housing Community are to create a sustainable, walkable, and affordable housing community. The design includes a mix of housing types, a community center, and a park. The site is designed to be accessible to all residents and to provide a high quality of life. The design also includes a variety of landscaping and outdoor spaces to create a pleasant and inviting environment.



Design Description

The design description for the Apple Community Sustainable Housing Community focuses on creating a central green space through building placement and landscaping design. The central green space will be a mix of lawn, trees, and walkways. The design also includes a community garden for residents who wish to have a place to grow their own food. The garden is located near the central office building and is accessible to all residents. The design also includes a variety of landscaping and outdoor spaces to create a pleasant and inviting environment.

Building Description

The building description for the Apple Community Sustainable Housing Community includes 100 units of affordable housing. The units are designed to be energy-efficient and to provide a high quality of life. The design also includes a community center and a park. The community center is located near the central office building and is accessible to all residents. The park is located near the community center and is a great place for residents to enjoy the outdoors.

Plant List

The plant list for the Apple Community Sustainable Housing Community includes a variety of trees, shrubs, and perennials. The plants are chosen for their ability to thrive in the local climate and to provide a high quality of life. The plant list includes:

- Apple (Malus domestica)
- Birch (Betula papyrifera)
- Maple (Acer saccharum)
- Oak (Quercus rubra)
- Pine (Pinus strobus)
- Redwood (Sequoia sempervirens)
- Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis)
- White Birch (Betula papyrifera)
- Yew (Taxus canadensis)





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