# 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

# Design Project Phases

Pre-design

Comp Prep
+
Comp Studio

Schematic Design

Design Development

Contract Documents

Bidding

Contract Administration

# 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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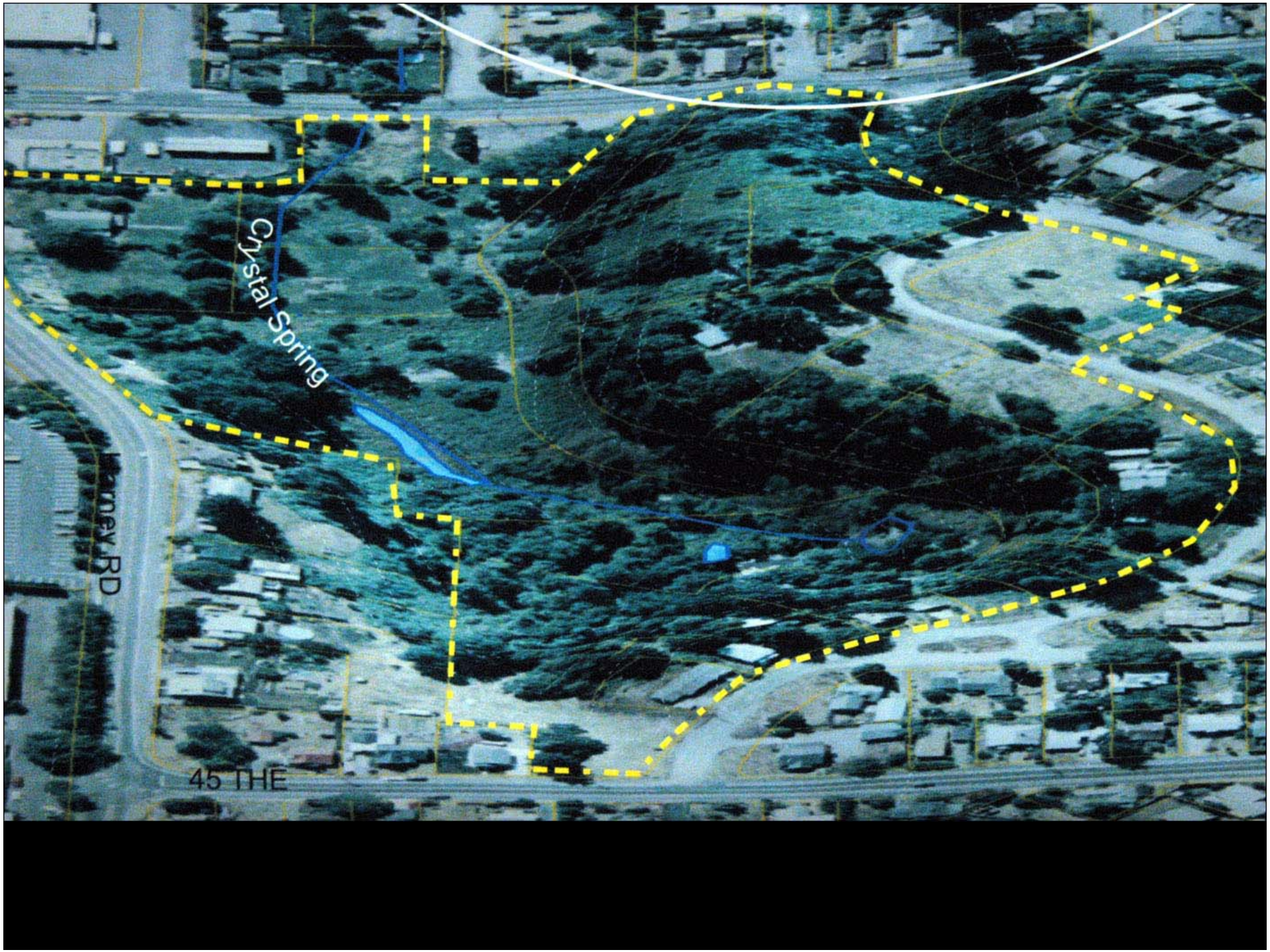
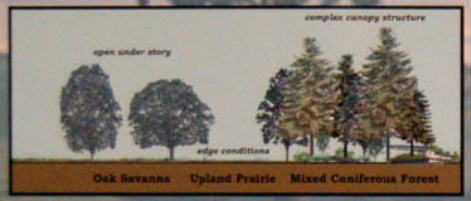
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
accessible green
Natural Area
Neighborhood Park
errol heights
grafting urban ecology and neighborhood open-space needs in southeast Portland

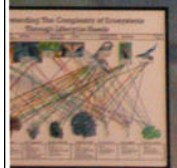

Crystal Spring
Barney RD
45 THE

"The Back Nine"
a master plan for Laurelwood park
OAK SAVANNA
MIXED CONIFEROUS FOREST
UPLAND PRAIRIE
"The Back Nine"

rol Invasive Species and
ase Biological Diversity

Pat French





## OAK SAVANNA

Current Condition


Desired Results

## MIXED CONIFEROUS FOREST

Current Condition


Desired Results

## UPLAND PRAIRIE

Current Condition


Desired Results

**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.*

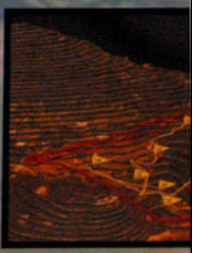
*Since most courses are located in city or regional parks there is no charge to play. The equipment itself is quite inexpensive - golf discs sell for around $8 and only one is needed.*

**Tees:** *Hard surface tee pads of textured cement or unit pavers are preferred. Preferred size: 20 ft wide by at least 12 ft long. Maximum size is 40 wide by 20 ft long with the back end flaring out to 40 feet wide. If you need to conserve materials, make tee pads shorter on short or downhill holes and longer on long holes. For example, a hard surfaced tee pad at the top of a hill on a short hole might only need to be 8 ft long because players will just stand at the front edge of the tee to make their throws.*

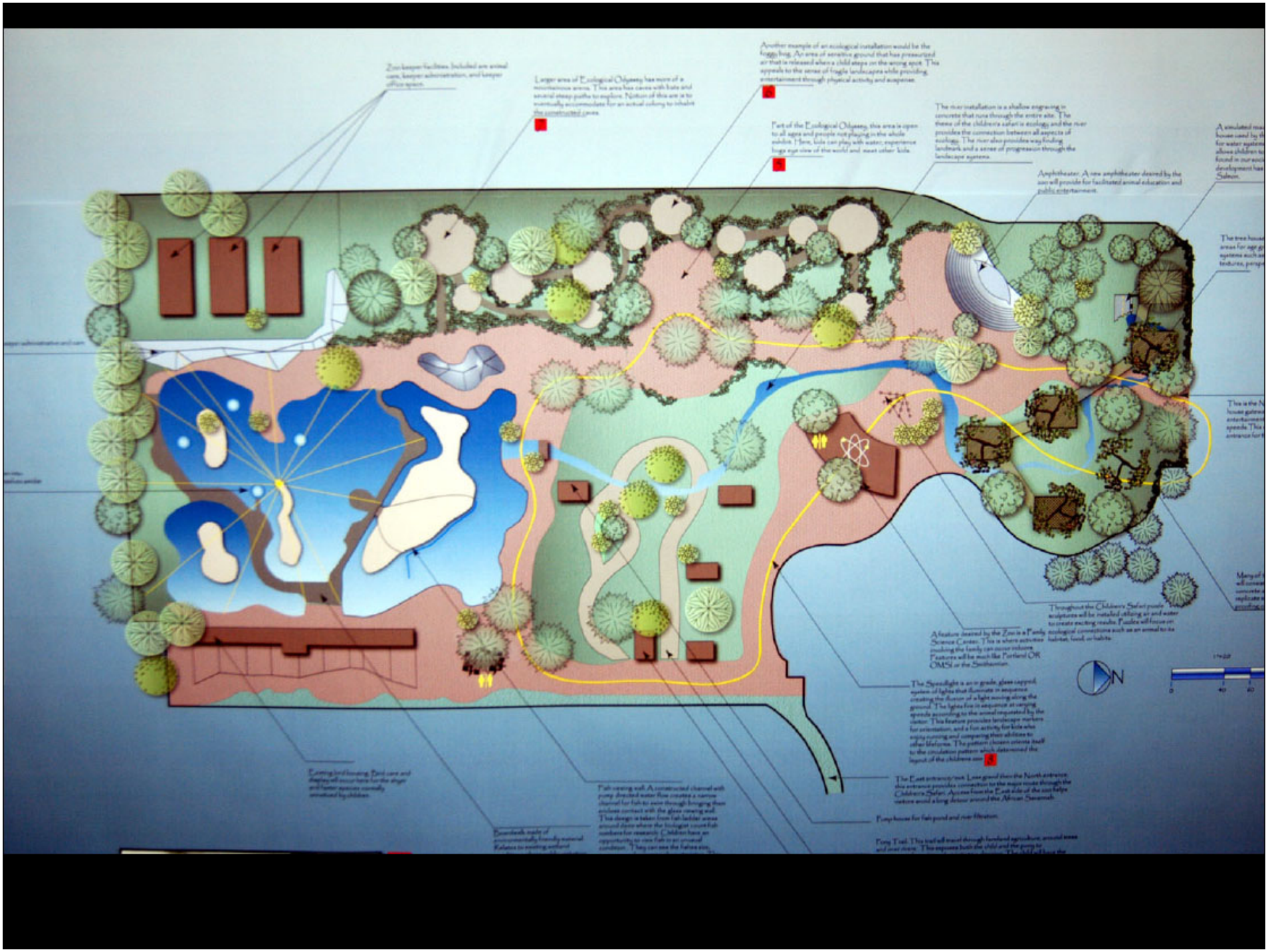
**Signs:** *Tee signs are very important to help the first time user find his or her way through the course. Each hole should have a sign indicating the hole number, length, recommended flight path and par. In addition, a rules sign and information board near the first hole are strongly recommended. The signs can be constructed with a variety of materials although we believe it would be preferable to construct signs with a natural appearance to blend with the surrounding*

**Baskets:** *Each hole should have a "basket" or "pole" hole. Pole holes have a locking collar which would be set in a concrete anchor approximately 24 in diameter and 24 inches deep. In addition, each hole would have an identification plate that could be moved to those locations permanently or seasonally depending on use and cost. The actual appearance of the holes would vary by*

**"The Back**



**Par:** *Par on each hole is primarily for recreational players. Total par should range from about 58-75 on an 18 hole course. Daily holes should be par 3's ranging up to 200 feet (60m) or if "hole" is par 3: from 200-280 feet (60-85m) is a par 4: from 280-400 feet (85-125m) is par 5 and 375 par for even additional 150 feet (45m) if needed.) What par on a hole is per se does not have a significant impact on the overall fun of the course. Even if certain holes are par 4 and 5 and even par 6 players average play will only be par. In other words, 3 par long holes*


Zoo keeper facilities. Included are animal care, keeper administration, and keeper office space.
Larger area of Ecological Odyssey has more of a mountainous arena. This area has caves with trails and several steep paths to explore. Portion of this are is to eventually accommodate for an actual colony to inhabit the constructed caves.
Another example of an ecological installation would be the foggy hug. An area of sensitive ground that has pressurized air that is released when a child steps on the sensing spot. This appeals to the sense of fragile landscapes while providing entertainment through physical activity and suspense.
Part of the Ecological Odyssey, this area is open to all ages and people not playing in the whole exhibit. Here, kids can play with water, experience bugs 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.
Throughout the Children's Safari puzzle sculptures will be installed utilizing air and water to create exciting results. Puzzles will focus on ecological connections such as an animal to its habitat, food, or habitat.
A feature desired by the Zoo is a Family Science Center. This is where activities involving the family can occur indoors. Features will be much like Portland OR OMSI or the Smithsonian.
The Speedlight 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 ranging speeds according to the animal requested by the visitor. This feature provides landscape markers for orientation, and a fun activity for kids who enjoy running and comparing their abilities to other lifeforms. The pattern chosen orients itself to the circulation pattern which determined the layout of the children zoo.
The East entrance/exit. Lone ground from the North entrance, this entrance provides connection to the major route through the Children's Safari. Access from the East side of the zoo helps visitors avoid a long detour around the African Savannah.
Pump house for fish pond and river filtration.
Fish viewing wall. A constructed channel with pump directed water flow creates a narrow channel for fish to swim through bringing them in close contact with the glass viewing wall. The design is taken from fish ladder areas around dams where the biologist count fish numbers for research. Children have an opportunity to view fish in an unusual condition. They can see the fishes eye.
Farm Trail. This trail will travel through farmland agriculture, around trees and over rivers. This exposes both the child and the pony to
N

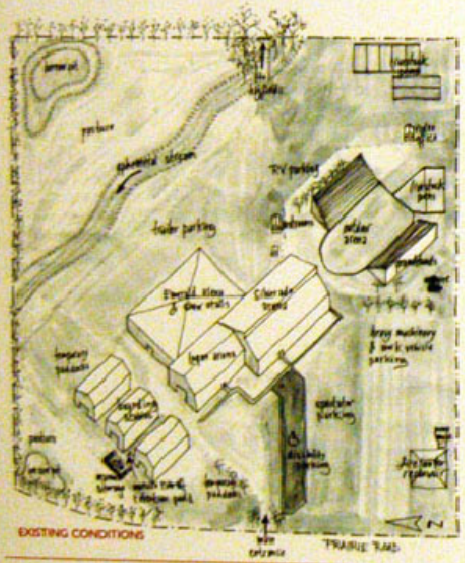
Oregon Horse Center

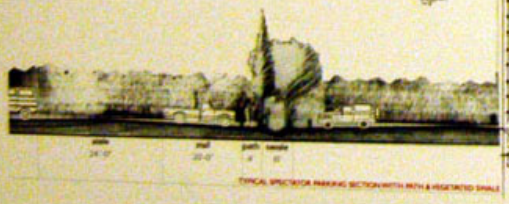
# Oregon Horse Center

## A Comprehensive Plan for an Equestrian Landscape

DAWN DEBRA SHARPNACK 15 MARCH 2004

90751 Prairie Road, seven miles northwest of downtown Eugene



TYPICAL SPECTATOR PARKING SECTION WITH PATH & VEGETATED SWALE

windrow
ephemeral pond
infiltration pond
meadow
ephemeral stream
stable 3
stable 2
stable 1
turnouts
Emerald Arena
Logan Warm-up Arena
EQUIPLEX
gathering place
disabled parking
main entry
parking
Silverado Arena
roundabout
Prairie Road
entrance gate
competitor parking
hayfield entrance
facility maintenance
flagpole & meeting place
spectator parking
outdoor arena
RV parking
livestock pens
livestock chutes
hazelnut orchard
riparian buffer

SITE PLAN 1"=60

SITE ENTRANCE GATE

ENTRANCE DRIVE

# Affordable Housing Community

Laura A. Champion
Comprehensive Project~Winter 2004

Illustrative Plan of Apple Orchard and Immediate Surroundings

**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 (see enlarged plan to 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 hearth edges of buildings 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 units.

-The four largest buildings all have the back doors facing the central space with close attention to maintaining a privacy gradient.

-Dumpsters and bike racks are positioned to give easy access to residents and in the case of the dumpsters, the trash collectors must also have access.

**Building Description**

The six residential buildings are all two-story buildings. The one bedroom apartments have two wheelchair accessible units, and the other 18 ground floor units are designed for adaptability and visitability. The two bedroom units are specifically for families where as the one bedrooms 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, northwest native, evergreen shrubs and deciduous trees.

Tree List for Apple Orchard
ACPL Norway Maple
BEPA Paper Birch
FROX Flame Ash
PAPE Persian Parrotia
PYCA Callery Pear
ZESE Japanese Zelkova
-Orchard Trees-Crabapple Trees

General Shrub List for Apple Orchard
Abelia
Daylily
Evergreen Huckleberry
Fragrant Sarcococca
Hebe
Lavender
Mexican Orange
Oregon Grape
Pieris
Red Flowering Currant
Vine Maple
Virginia Creeper (for trellis)
Existing Trees

Entrance to Apple Orchard from Lone Oak Way & Green Lane

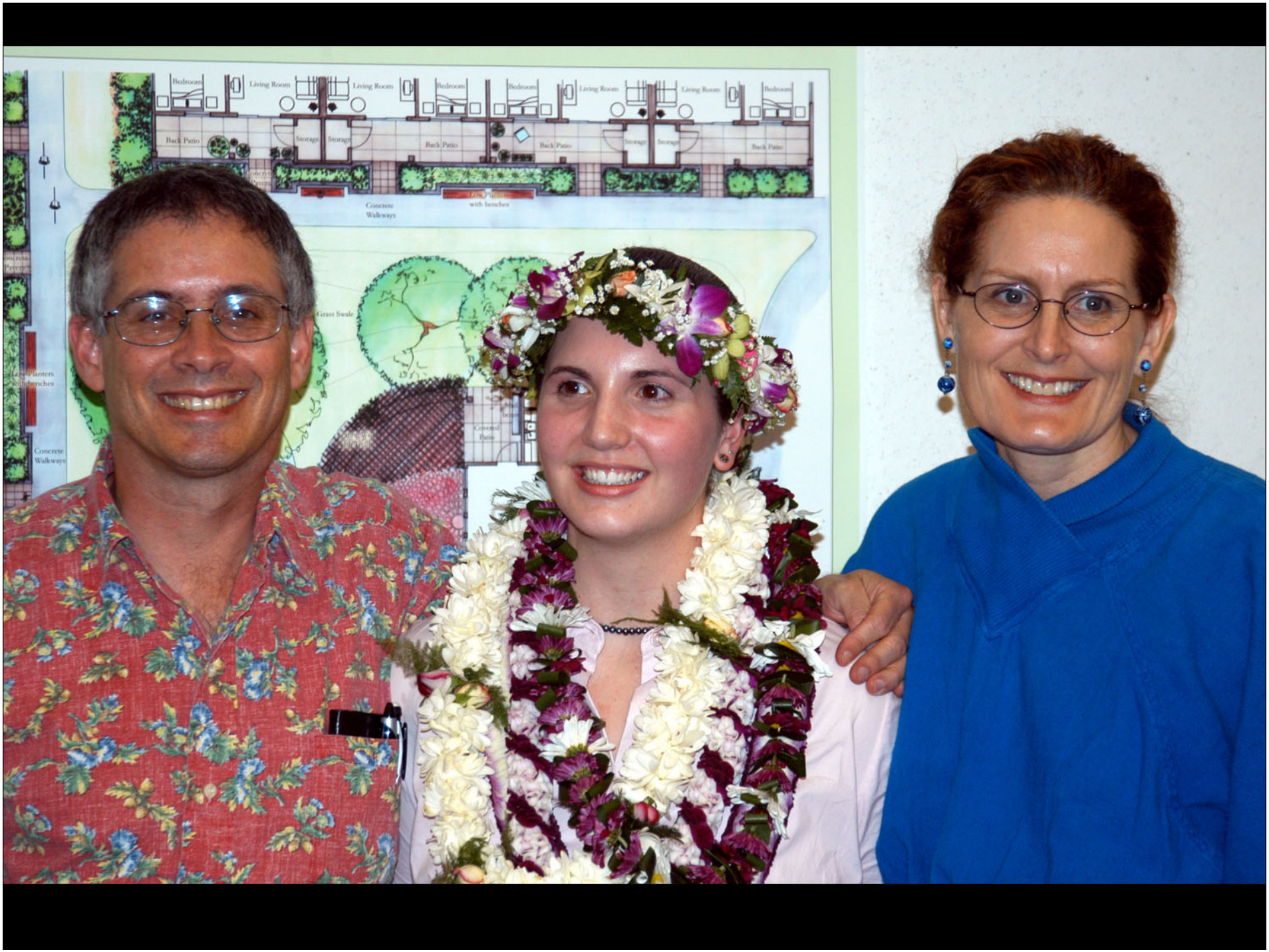
Community Garden

Studio apartment buildings with a small community space for relaxing and space for gathering.

Community Center Entrance

Plan of Ca

Apple Orchard
Affordable Housing Community
Comprehensive Proj
Project Description
Major Design Goals
Design Description
Building Description
Plant List


Bedroom
Living Room
Living Room
Bedroom
Bedroom
Living Room
Living Room
Bedroom
Back Patio
Storage
Storage
Back Patio
Back Patio
Storage
Storage
Back Patio
Concrete
Walkways
with benches
Grass Swale
Concrete
Walkways

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