Andrews Air Force Base
architectural compatibility plan

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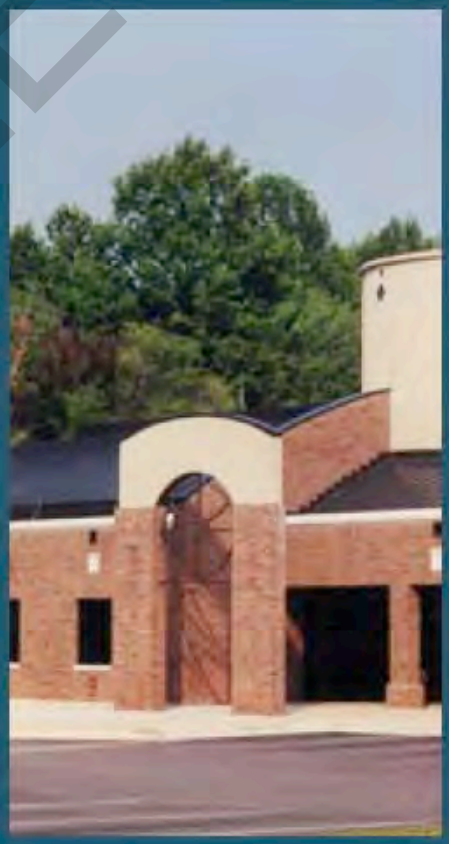
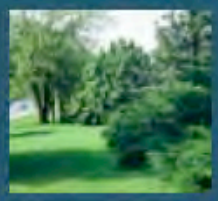
an
architecture
of community

Vision

An Architecture of Community is the long-range vision for Andrews Air Force Base. This is a vision of excellence displayed in a high-quality corporate image for facilities, the landscape, and the environment. It is expressive of the architectural character, climatic factors, and cultural influences typically associated with the area.

Architectural compatibility and Community can be achieved by understanding the vision for the base and by refining its design vocabulary. Successful examples of high quality facilities, landscaping, and streetscapes are presented in this Architectural Compatibility Plan (ACP). These examples depict the design standards that will ensure compatibility and achieve the vision of excellence.





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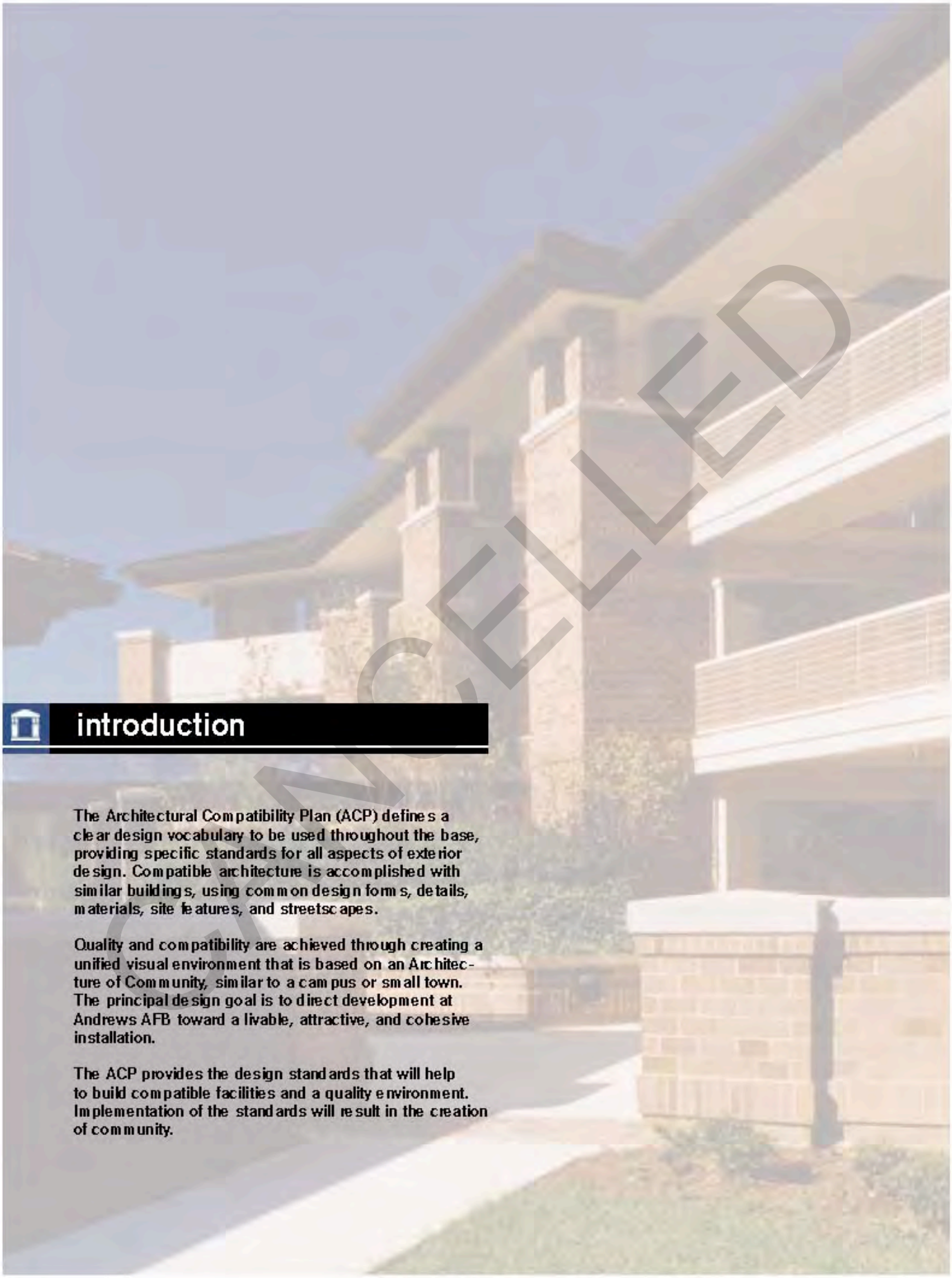

introduction

The Architectural Compatibility Plan (ACP) defines a clear design vocabulary to be used throughout the base, providing specific standards for all aspects of exterior design. Compatible architecture is accomplished with similar buildings, using common design forms, details, materials, site features, and streetscapes.

Quality and compatibility are achieved through creating a unified visual environment that is based on an Architecture of Community, similar to a campus or small town. The principal design goal is to direct development at Andrews AFB toward a livable, attractive, and cohesive installation.

The ACP provides the design standards that will help to build compatible facilities and a quality environment. Implementation of the standards will result in the creation of community.

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Purpose

The purpose of the ACP is to define design standards for buildings, site development, and streetscapes that serve to integrate the visual character throughout the base.

The ACP will help ensure consistent quality design decisions by commanders, planners, architects, engineers, maintenance staff, and residents. It promotes clear, concise communication between the Andrews AFB personnel and design professionals.

This plan applies to self-help initiatives, small projects, and operations and maintenance activities as well as large construction efforts.

The ACP is referenced from and supports the Andrews AFB General Plan as a key component plan.

How to Use This Plan

The ACP defines three distinct architectural settings: Basewide, Flightline / Industrial, and Family Housing (see the map below).

General and specific design standards for all buildings are included in the Basewide setting. Basewide standards shall be applied to all projects. When a project is located in the Flightline / Industrial, or Family Housing setting more specific standards from those Sections of the ACP shall be applied.

The Implementation Section of the ACP outlines key elements to ensure success in designing and constructing excellent facilities. It discusses the traditional design process, highlights the importance of site analysis, and describes the role of the Architectural Compatibility Review Board (ACRB). The implementation section defines methods to facilitate the coordination and approval of design submittals.

Finally, the Appendices provide additional information including an index; a list of building materials, site amenities, colors, and landscape materials; and a checklist for the ACRB and project personnel. Use the Appendices in conjunction with the general text of the ACP as a quick reference to specific materials and color specifications.

A poster is available upon request that displays photographic examples of the Andrews AFB community.

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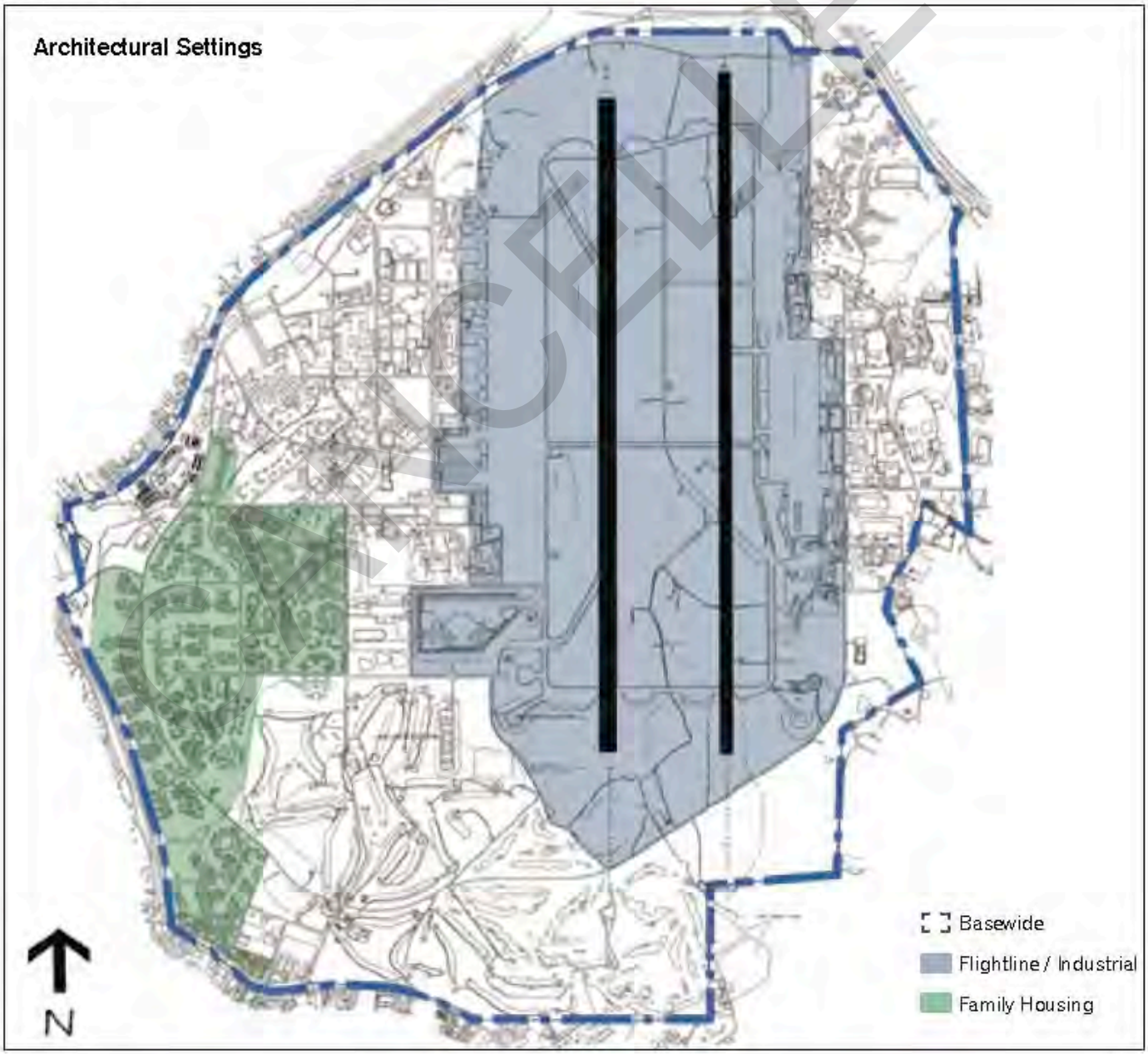
Architectural Settings



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design standards

Design standards for buildings and supporting elements are outlined in this section. These standards encourage architectural compatibility using common forms, materials, colors, and architectural details.

The first priority is to achieve architectural compatibility for Andrews Air Force Base as a whole. The second priority is compatibility within an architectural setting or sub-area. Outstanding designs for individual buildings or facilities are the third priority. The goal is to design excellent facilities that satisfy all of these priorities.

The Executive Route requires special attention in the design of landscape, paving, lighting, screening, and security.

basewide

Andrews AFB has established a direction for architectural unity. The existing architecture depicts a predominant materials palette and a consistency of material detailing. The following design standards are applicable to the entire installation, to both host and tenant organizations.

Site planning and site development issues contribute significantly to the architectural context. Building setbacks and the scale and definition of space are as fundamental to creating architectural compatibility as consistent facade designs. Develop exterior spaces to promote pedestrian use and activity and to connect buildings and the landscape. Use the landscape with other visual elements to create greater continuity.

BUILDINGS

Achieving compatibility among buildings is essential in creating an Architecture of Community. Develop facilities with a common design theme and character to enhance architectural compatibility. Unity is the goal, not conformity.

Style / Form

- Compliment historic features on high-visibility facilities without duplicating.
- Use primarily brick with precast accents and sloped metal roof.
- Emphasize horizontal proportions on building elements.
- Rectangular elements are the standard for major building masses. Use clean, simple, contemporary forms and avoid curves or angular elements in plan.
- Develop a strong relationship of buildings and exterior spaces.
- Articulate building facades to create areas of shade and shadow.

Scale / Massing

- Reduce the monumental appearance of large structures by developing smaller massing components.
- Combine functions whenever possible to avoid a proliferation of small independent structures.
- Break up the mass of large structures to allow for sloped roofs to the maximum extent.

Existing Buildings

- Match the existing materials for addition / alteration projects unless a significant change to the exterior envelope is included.
- Whenever possible bring existing facilities into compliance.

UNOFFICIAL

WALL SYSTEMS

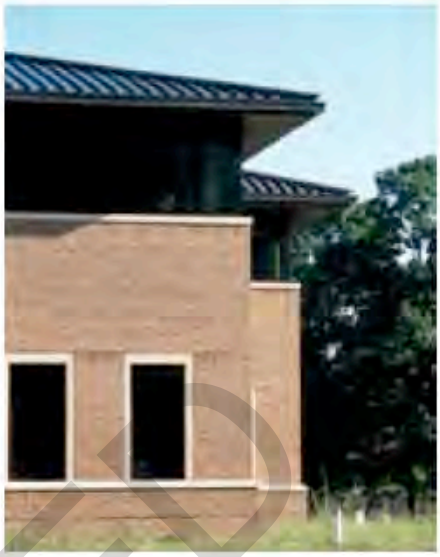
Walls provide the principal details and architectural features for buildings. These contribute significantly to the character of the base. The goal is to limit the palette of materials used on base. Consistent use of colors and materials will bind the base together and reduce visual clutter caused by too much diversity. Use brick as the primary material with architectural precast as an accent.

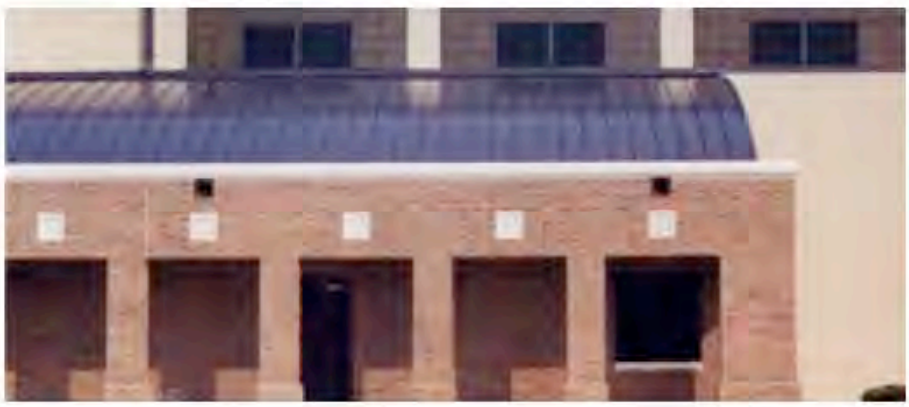
Brick

- Use standard-size face brick in a running bond pattern with tooled concave joints.
- Header, rowlock, and soldier coursing with corbeling or other accents is encouraged.
- "Carolina Chestnut" brick or blend is the standard color.
- Brick may be used when appropriate for lintels, sills, arches, or quoins. Detailing should emulate bearing wall construction.
- Pebble-colored split-face block is acceptable as an accent on a limited basis and only when approved by the ACRB.
- Conceal expansion joints with downspouts or locate them at transitions in the wall such as at pilasters or reveals.
- Use buff-colored Portland cement mortar.
- Efflorescence in masonry work is unacceptable. Measures must be provided to prevent it.

Architectural Precast

- Precast is appropriate for lintels, sills, belt courses, and friezes.
- Other facade elements made of precast should be used sparingly to ensure that brick remains the prominent material.
- Light off-white is the standard color for precast concrete.
- Detailed designs and patterns may be cast into the pieces to create an individual character for a single facility or complex.





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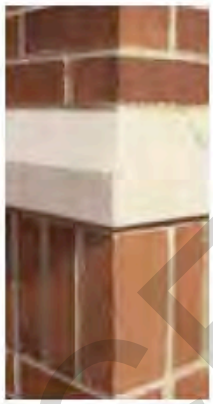

Other Materials

- Limit the use of pre-finished metal wall panels to large industrial flightline facilities and special applications.
- Joint sealants shall match the color of the darker adjacent surfaces. When adjacent surfaces are the same color use a 10% darker joint sealant in the same color.
- Factory finish all exposed metals with a powder-coat Kynar-500 application.
- Beige is the standard color for stucco.
- Three-coat cement-based stucco in a sand finish is the standard.
- A synthetic hard-coat may be used over the scratch and brown coats for the final finish.
- Match existing materials for small addition projects and only with ACRB approval.

Accents / Detailing

- High-visibility facilities shall demonstrate a greater use of detailing.
- Use accents such as horizontal detailing, medallions, and friezes to highlight entries and enliven facades.
- Use joints, reveals, recessed panels, and expressed pilasters to break up flat facades and add visual interest.

Wall Components

- Organize and coordinate placement of all mechanical, electrical, lighting, communication, and other building components, including downspouts, into the overall architectural design.
- Do not expose conduits, cables, and piping on walls.
- All gas meters, fire bells, vents, louvers, and electrical / communications boxes shall match the wall surface color on which equipment is mounted.

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ROOF SYSTEMS

As one of the most prominent features of a building, the roof – its color, material, and form – play a large role in architectural compatibility. Make them comparable in shape, slope, material, and color throughout the base.

Configuration

- Use hipped roofs with pitches between 3:12 and 5:12 as the primary building form for all facility types.
- Open gabled elements may be used to accent entries.
- Keep overhangs proportional to the size and height of the building.
- Low-sloped roofs are only allowed for larger structures in combination with hipped roofs, or to match existing conditions on renovation / alteration projects.
- Flat roofs with continuous parapet walls are discouraged and should be limited to special use facilities.

Materials and Color

- Use factory-finished, standing seam metal roofing on sloped roofs. A 16" – 24" wide panel with a 2-inch standing seam is the standard. Use the wider spacing on larger structures.
- Roofing shall be dark bronze.
- Roof flashing shall match the roof material and color.
- Stepped flashing at the intersection of roofs and walls shall match wall color.
- Membrane roofing for low-sloped roofs may only be used with ACRB approval. A warranted minimum slope of 1/2 : 12 is required.

Parapets / Copings

- Use only properly flashed precast concrete copings on all brick parapet walls.
- All precast copings should have raked joints filled with elastomeric joint sealants.
- Limit painted metal copings to match existing conditions.

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Fascias, Gutters, and Downspouts

- Incorporate continuous metal fascias that are no more than 8" inches in height for all sloped roofs.
- Avoid the use of turn-down standing seam metal fascias.
- Soffits shall be beige when precast friezes are provided and white or off-white over walkways.
- Fascia color shall match the roof.
- Gutters on sloped roofs are encouraged and shall be factory finished to match the roof color.
- Integrate downspouts with architectural details. Use dark bronze on brick buildings and match wall color on other surfaces.
- Interior roof drains and open scuppers are allowed only with approval of the ACRB.
- Provide concrete splash blocks at grade draining or connected directly to the storm drainage system.

Roof Vents and Elements

- Minimize, consolidate, and organize roof penetrations on the least visible side of the building.
- Pipes and other roof elements must be finished to match the roof color.
- Do not use rooftop mechanical units. When required, minimize the negative visual effects with screening to match the roof color.
- Consider the use of dormer vents to conceal and screen exhaust fans.
- Make mechanical vent sizes and shapes consistent with architectural elements.
- Avoid roof-mounted antennas.

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ENTRANCES

Entrances act as transitional elements from exterior to interior and provide opportunities to create a focal point on a façade. They establish a user's first impression and delineate the importance of the building by the size and architectural detailing of the entrance structure.

General

- Ensure the building entrance is clearly visible and highlighted as a prominent feature.
- Projected entrance features with gabled or hipped roof forms are preferred.
- Create enclosed vestibules and weather-protected transition spaces at entrances.
- Integrate handicapped ramps into designs.

Primary Entrances

- Provide overhead enclosure for weather protection.
- Use accent pavers in approach walkways or at entry plazas.
- Locate newspaper, vending machines, and similar elements out of view to avoid visual clutter.

Secondary Entrances

- Reflect the character of the primary entry but to a lesser extent.
- Recessed entries are acceptable to provide areas of shade and weather protection.

Service and Emergency Egress

- Minimize visual impact with proper siting and access.
- Provide unobtrusive service entrances that are physically and visually separated from primary and secondary entrances.
- Use landscaping and screen walls to screen and separate loading docks.
- Do not use canopies at emergency egress doorways.

Arcades

- Arcade elements may be used as an extension of the building's entrance, but limited to special high-profile facilities.
- Where provided, integrate arcades with the building's form, materials, and detailing.

Drop-offs and Porte-cocheres

- Limit to special, high profile facilities and match building character.
- Design as an integral part of the building entrance using the same style, form, and materials.
- Treat these sites as special, high-profile design areas with corresponding amenities, design accents, and formal landscaping.

Handrails

- Handrails shall be finished with a dark brown powder-coated surface.
- Integrate handrail designs with the facility design.

Plazas and Courtyards

- The use of plazas and courtyards is encouraged at primary and secondary entries.
- Use concrete surfacing with special joint patterns and/or brick colored concrete accent pavers with ACRB approval.
- Incorporate landscaping and lighting into the design.

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WINDOWS AND DOORS

Windows and doors create a compliment in the facade and must be considered as individual details and for overall arrangement, order, and scale.

Openings

- Use window type, size, placement and mullion pattern to emphasize the overall architectural design.
- Use regularly spaced windows to establish contextual rhythms.
- Set windows back at least 3 inches from the building facade.
- Incorporate operable windows with screens where possible.
- Transom windows are encouraged.

Doors and Frames

- Use dark bronze aluminum storefront systems with thermal-break construction.
- Door, frame, and hardware colors shall match and be dark bronze.
- All secondary-use and service doors and frames shall be painted to match adjacent wall color.
- Limit hollow metal frames to security doors, utility rooms, and outlying sites.
- Sealants applied adjacent to windows and doors shall match frame color.

Glazing

- Use solar light-bronze tinted, dual-pane insulated glass.
- Mirrored, spandrel, glass block, and plastic glazing shall not be used.
- Use laminated glass for doors and sidelights at entries.
- Translucent insulated panels are acceptable. Use off-white panels with bronze frames. Whites, beiges, or browns require ACRB approval.

Clerestories and Skylights

- Develop clerestories or low-profile skylights integrally with the building design.
- Clerestory and skylight frames shall be dark bronze.

Security Screens

- Electronic security systems or security glazing are preferred to physical screens or bars.
- Where physical barriers are required, develop simple rectangular designs that are unobtrusive.

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ANCILLARY STRUCTURES

Similarity in ancillary structures – in their color and materials – provides continuity in the outdoor spaces on the base and reduces overall visual clutter. Limit the use and numbers, consolidate the locations, and ensure compatible design.

General

- Coordinate the siting of all ancillary structures with each other and adjacent buildings.
- Use non-weathering, corrosion-resistant materials.
- Landscape ancillary structures consistent with larger structures.
- Integrate the structure with landscaping, and other site elements.
- Do not use temporary buildings or outdoor storage facilities.
- Minimize the use and number of storage buildings, and consolidate in low-visibility areas.

Pavilions

- Centrally locate pavilions between several facilities to create multi-purpose use.
- Construct new pavilions with brick piers and hipped, standing seam metal roofs at high-visibility locations.
- Use manufactured pavilions only in low-visibility locations.
- Do not use gazebos without ACRB approval.
- Bike storage pavilions should match the materials of the adjacent facility.
- Do not use enclosed bike storage lockers.

Passenger Waiting Shelters

- Use brick walls and standing seam metal roofs.
- Provide glazing front and back to allow for views and wind protection for the user.
- Use brick pavers or scored pavement patterns as accent.

Kiosks

- Locate kiosks at high public use areas such as shopping areas, housing areas, and recreation areas.
- Design kiosks with metal roofs, brick, and precast concrete details compatible with surrounding architecture.

Trellises and Arbors

- Incorporate trellises into the design of high-visibility facilities to create areas of shade and interest.
- Construct trellises of low maintenance materials.
- Integrate with building design / style and entry plazas or outdoor spaces.
- Use commercial / non-residential style and detailing.
- Incorporate vines or other landscape materials in the design.

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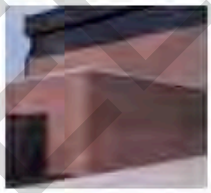
SCREENS AND ENCLOSURES

Screens and enclosures help to minimize the visual impact of undesirable features and provide separation and security where necessary. Both architectural and landscape screens – separately and in combination – can be applied to achieve visual continuity throughout the base.

General

- Where possible, use landscaping instead of walls for screening.
- Use landscaping to soften walls, fences, and screen dumpsters.
- Locate utility components in the least visible area with adequate access to minimize the need for screening and enclosures.
- Ensure screens are high enough to conceal equipment, vending machines, and utilities.
- Enclosures in sensitive areas such as PAX terminals require review by security forces.



Walls

- Use brick with architectural precast copings and accents.
- Generally, do not attach screen walls to buildings.
- Do not place screen wall immediately adjacent to roadways or sidewalks.
- Low visibility areas may use metal shadow box with brick columns.
- Walls adjacent to building shall match the material.

Fences

- Use brick columns with black decorative metal fencing for sites that don't require visual separation.
- Wood is allowed only in the Family Housing setting.
- Vinyl-clad chain link fencing may be used for perimeter fencing and in industrial areas.

Dumpster Enclosures

- Locate dumpsters and provide landscape to minimize visual impact. Provide pedestrian access.
- Use brick with a precast cap for wall construction.
- In high-visibility locations provide dark bronze gates to screen dumpsters.
- Provide dark bronze protective bollards.
- Provide concrete pads and access aprons.

Force Protection

- Integrate security walls with the building architecture.
- Use a combination of walls, bollards, and tension cables with landscape beds.
- Minimize the visibility of all force protection devices with landscaping and integral designs.
- Jersey Barriers are allowed only with ACRB approval. Do not paint.

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LANDSCAPING

Use landscaping to enhance facilities and to unify the base. Develop the executive route with organizing landscape features that unify and connect individual facilities.

Maintenance

- Establish a maintenance program.
- Use only approved planting materials as specified on the Landscape Materials listing Appendix A3.
- Allow shrubs to mass naturally and avoid ornamental pruning.
- Use shredded hardwood mulch to increase moisture retention and control weed growth.
- Provide sprinkler systems in planting beds and high-visibility areas.

Edging

- Separate and define all planting areas from sod areas with edging.
- Provide concrete edging at planting beds as the standard.
- Use brick edging in the most visible and important locations.
- Raised planting beds constructed of brick may be used in highly used pedestrian areas.
- Wood timber edging is not allowed.

Landscape Screens

- Where possible, use landscaping instead of walls for screening.
- Reduce the negative visual impacts of parking areas and other unsightly features with landscape screening.
- Use a three-tier landscaped screen that combines ground covers, shrubs, and small trees.

Roadways

- Primary roadways use same species, deciduous street trees equally spaced to coordinate with light standards.
- Secondary and access roadways use a more random spacing of mixed species in clusters and / or groupings at focal points.
- Plant street trees on the building side of sidewalks.

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Parking Areas

- Reduce the visual impact of large parking areas with landscape buffers and parking islands.
- Use deciduous street trees in medians and islands to create shade and interest.
- Plant between trees with low shrubs, flowers, and ground covers. Allow areas for pedestrian cross circulation.
- Use shrubs in groupings and landscape berms around the perimeter of parking areas to soften views from the street.
- Avoid the use of hedges outlining parking areas.

Facility

- Use landscaping elements that compliment building architectural features and proportions.
- Provide a soft transition from the horizontal ground plane to the plane of the building.
- Highlight building entries and architectural features and screen unattractive building features such as utility risers or service areas.
- Mix evergreen and deciduous palette of shrubs for seasonal interest.
- Design randomly spaced plantings and tree massing to fill areas between facilities.
- Use ground covers within planting beds.

Open Spaces

- Use turf for all recreation areas, parade grounds, lawns, and open fields.
- Create undeveloped natural areas using native grasses and shrubs.
- Incorporate maintenance-free ground cover materials in areas of steep slope or areas that are difficult to maintain.

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WALKWAYS AND PATHS

Develop a consistent pedestrian circulation system of walkways and paths to enhance the community environment. Connect passenger waiting shelters, outdoor plazas, parks, and other pedestrian gathering sites into the overall circulation network.

Sidewalks

- Provide walkways a minimum of 5 feet wide along all primary, secondary, and access roadways.
- Maintain a minimum 3-foot wide landscaped parkway between curb and sidewalk.
- Provide curvilinear, meandering walks for dormitory and housing areas.
- Size sidewalks appropriately for the visual scale of the facility and the amount of pedestrian traffic volume.
- Use natural colored concrete with a broom finish and troweled edges for all walkways in developed areas.
- Use special joint patterns to accentuate paving in areas of interest.

Recreation Trails

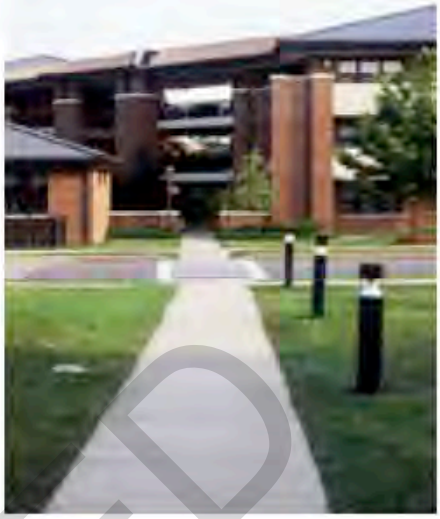
- Provide a minimum 6-foot paved width in a free form configuration that follows the contours or other natural features.
- Separate the trail system from vehicular traffic by a minimum of 10 feet.
- Take advantage of natural environments such as the golf course, wetland areas, etc.
- Incorporate activity generators, interpretive signs and recreation opportunities.
- Provide a 5-foot by 10-foot paved rest area approximately every mile. Include a bench and litter receptacle at each location.
- Use asphaltic concrete for trail systems. In highly natural settings such as wetlands and wooded areas use compacted, crushed fines.

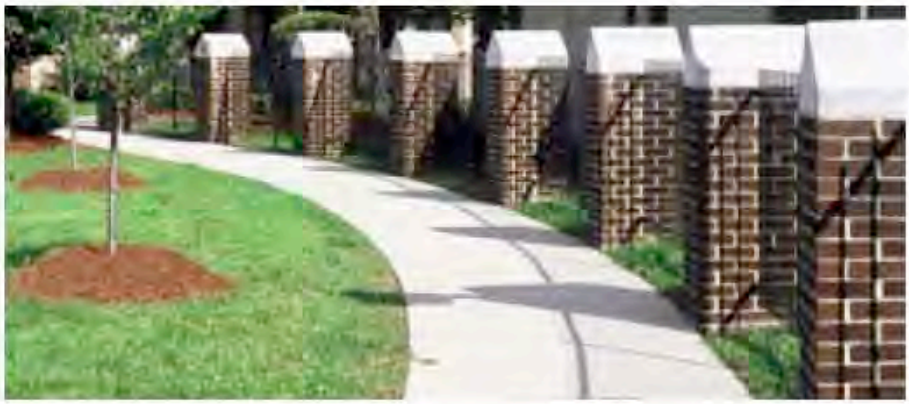
Plazas and Courtyard Paving

- Use Carolina Chestnut blend brick or concrete pavers as a unifying theme for plazas and courtyard paving.
- Use concrete or brick pavers for banding edges and highlights within the design.
- Arrange pavers in basket weave, herringbone, or running bond.

Crosswalks and Ramps

- Ensure that paths lead to the safest crossing point possible, and cross roadways at 90-degree angles.
- Incorporate ADA accessible curb ramps and white crosswalk markings into all crosswalks.
- Construct crosswalks of brick colored concrete pavers with natural gray concrete edging at high-visibility locations to improve safety.
- Construct all concrete curb ramps with a scored pattern and flared curb ramps.
- Provide for adequate drainage away from the ramp or by drainage grates.





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ROADS

Develop the transportation network to provide a consistent experience throughout the base. An organized system of primary, secondary, and tertiary arteries must provide sequential order with each hierarchy of roadway being designed consistently.

Primary

- Primary roadways are the widest and fastest arterials and will often contain two lanes of traffic in each direction with planted medians.
- Minimize stops and turns, and eliminate on-street parking.
- Limit parking and service drive access points.
- Keep parking areas and buildings away from the road edge.
- Maintain the Executive Route as a prominent visual corridor.

Secondary

- Secondary roadways are feeder streets from access to primary roads.
- On-street parking is discouraged.
- Keep off-street parking and parking areas away from the road edge.
- Minimize the number of curb cuts from driveways and area entrances.

Tertiary

- Tertiary roadways are the narrowest and slowest public streets and provide access to individual sites or parking areas.
- On-street parking and curb-cuts for driveways, parking lot entrances, and services drive entrances are allowed.
- Maintain capability for large vehicles such as fire trucks and moving vans.

Service Drives

- Service drives provide access for service vehicles to certain parts of a building or site.
- Combine service drives for several facilities where possible.
- Maintain a setback between the building and service drive.
- Minimize the visual impact of service drives through correct placement of drives and landscape screening.

Paving

- Use asphalt paving for all roadways.
- Use concrete paving in loading areas, dumpster enclosures, and sites used by heavy vehicles.
- Limit gravel surfacing to patrol roads and outlying sites only.
- Place concrete aprons where gravel roads meet paved roads.
- All patching shall match adjacent materials.
- Brick or concrete pavers shall match the brick color.
- Grass-crete pavers are acceptable alternatives for maintenance access and other light-traffic areas.

Curb and Gutter

- Comply with base CE standards for all 6-inch integrated concrete curb and gutter for all roadways in developed areas.
- Patrol roads and service drives in outlying areas may not require curb and gutter, with ACRB approval.
- Wheel stops in lieu of curbs are not allowed.
- Do not paint concrete curbs.

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PARKING

Develop functional lots with clear circulation and a positive appearance that complements the facility. Provide a pleasant transition from the parking area to the facility.

General

- Reduce large parking areas with landscaped islands and planting strips.
- Parking layout must address maintenance, snow removal, safety, and accessibility issues.
- Combine parking areas for adjacent facilities.
- Avoid parking directly in front of primary building entrances.
- Provide spacing between parking lots and buildings in compliance with force protection standards.
- Avoid parking on roads or within 40 feet of an intersection.
- Use the 90-degree parking configuration when possible.
- Provide a greenbelt a minimum of 20 feet from parking lots to streets.
- Striping shall be white and 4" wide.
- Do not paint handicapped parking symbols on asphalt paving.

Medians and Islands

- Provide planting medians for every four rows of vehicles and planting islands for every 20 stalls.
- Coordinate layout for light poles with islands and minimize their numbers to provide the required illumination.
- Provide designated areas for pedestrian cross traffic.

Reserved Parking

- Minimize the number of reserved spaces.
- Designate spaces by rank or title with curb-mounted signs.

Paving

- Asphalt paving is the standard.
- Use concrete where required for heavy vehicles, motorcycle parking, and where fuel spills may occur.

Curb and Gutter

- Provide 6-inch concrete curbs and gutters for parking areas.
- Asphalt curbs, wood timbers, and precast wheel stops are prohibited.
- Do not paint concrete curbs.

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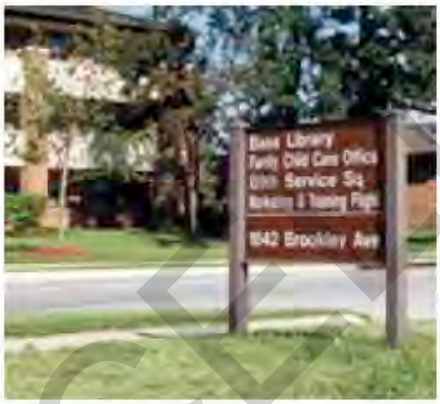
SIGNS

Signs are an important and positive element in the overall base appearance. Their purpose is to clearly communicate necessary or helpful information for directions, identification, and customer service without adding visual clutter.

General

- Use concise, clear signing in accordance with Air Force, AMC, and Andrews AFB Sign Standards.
- Minimize the number of signs used.
- Signs must be consistent in style, placement, color, and language.
- Avoid mottoes, insignias, super graphics, or individual titles on buildings or identification signs.



Color

- Use dark bronze for backgrounds with reflective white lettering on metal placards unless otherwise noted.
- Use bronze square metal posts.
- Finish the back of signs and fastening devices dark bronze.

Identification Signs

- Limit the use of monument signs to entry gates, headquarters buildings, housing neighborhoods, and special-use areas / facilities with ACRB approval.
- Incorporate landscaping, accent lighting, and/ or paving.
- Facility identification signs with street addresses are generally free standing and not applied to facility facades.
- Display facility numbers in one location - at the back or side corner of buildings, coordinated with architectural features.
- Building-mounted signs or individual letters with corporate logos are allowed for commercial facility signs only with ACRB approval.

Direction Signs

- Use to identify highly frequented or special interest destinations and street names.
- Display the Air Mobility Command logo decal on the left of all street name signs.

Regulation Signs

- Use for traffic control, parking, and base warnings.
- Traffic control signs must follow the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices administered by the Federal Highway Administration for color and display requirements.
- Handicapped parking signs must follow AMC Exterior Sign Standards for color and display requirements.
- Base warning signs must adhere to the Air Force Sign Standard for color and display requirements.

CANCELLED

SITE FURNISHINGS

The common use and style of site amenities will further unify the base, providing a "thread of continuity" throughout. Reflect the basewide standard regardless of where site furnishings are placed.

General

- Select site furnishings from the list on page A1.
- Use metal benches and furnishings with a factory-applied dark bronze powder-coat finish.

Seating / Benches

- Provide seating along walkways, near building entries, and in courtyards and plazas.
- Place benches within a paved area.

Litter / Ash Receptacles

- Place litter and ash receptacles at building entrances, pathways, outdoor seating, and picnic areas.
- Locate these to be functional, yet visually unobtrusive.

Planters

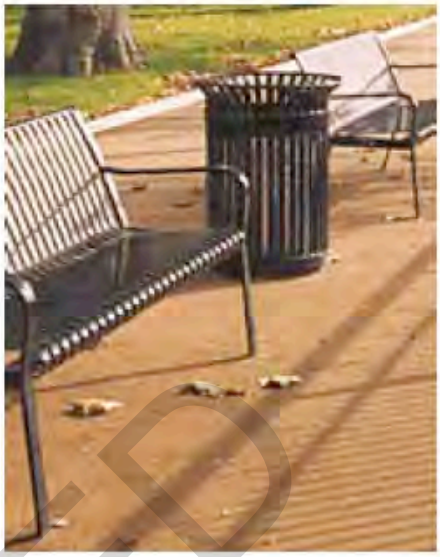
- Minimize the use of freestanding planters.
- When used, locate planters in conjunction with other exterior elements.
- Use planters that match ash and litter receptacles in design.

Bike Racks

- Provide bicycle-parking areas for all facilities. Combine areas for densely sited building.
- Place bike racks on concrete pads in accessible locations near established bike routes and near secondary building entrances.
- Increase the numbers of available bike racks in residential and recreational areas.
- Screen bicycle parking areas with landscaping or screen walls.
- Align bollards at sites having multiple racks.

Barbecue Grills

- Limit built-in grills to recreational areas, dormitories, and fire stations.
- Use materials that compliment adjacent facilities.
- Placement and design of built-in grills must be approved by the ACRB.



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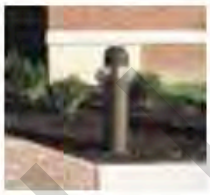
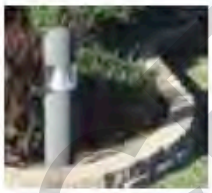
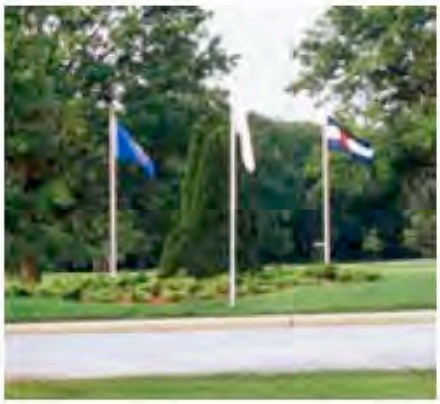






Picnic Tables

- Use factory finished, recycled plastic picnic tables with metal frames.
- Provide mid-morning to late-afternoon shade for all picnic tables.
- Limit tables to outdoor picnic or dining areas; and group to allow for large parties or individual family outings.
- Do not use at administration yard areas or industrial facilities.

Bollards

- Use bollards to protect buildings, equipment, and people from vehicle impact and to restrict access.
- Use an 8-inch diameter, factory finished dark bronze aluminum, domed-top bollard as the standard.
- Use same style bollard with single-function luminaire at pedestrian areas, pathways, and entrances.
- For force protection use an 8-inch diameter, concrete filled, steel pipe. Cap lighted force protection bollards with a pre-manufactured, domed-top, single luminaire.
- For bollards protecting equipment or buildings from vehicle damage, paint to match adjacent surfaces.

Tree Grates

- Use cast iron black tree grates at all formal plazas and courtyards. Set into concrete paving and accent with brick pavers.

Playground Equipment

- Provide consistent-style pre-manufactured play equipment at parks, family housing areas, child development centers, community centers, and recreational areas.
- Place equipment with safe ground surfacing, benches, litter receptacles, and landscaping for shade.
- Provide adequate pedestrian circulation paths to play areas.

Flag Poles

- Use a brushed aluminum pole, mounted on a concrete base.
- Create a sense of place at flag pole locations with landscape or plaza design.

CANCELLED

LIGHTING

Exterior lighting is a system that directly impacts the visual qualities of the base. By day, the fixtures and poles add visual character and rhythm to the streetscape. By night these amenities contribute to the perception of safety and comfort. Use common components throughout the base.

General

- Use underground utility service to lighting fixtures.
- Use high-pressure sodium lamps for all applications.
- Photometrics are required for all applications.

Streets

- All classifications of roadways will use the same luminaries, poles, and mounting height.
- Use factory finished luminaries and poles for all roadways.
- Equally space poles on alternating sides of all roadways

Parking Areas

- Use arm-mounted, square, shoebox-type luminaries in factory finished dark bronze. Use dark bronze poles.
- Use multiple luminaries on dark bronze, square poles to reduce the number of poles.
- Coordinate pole placement with parking island locations.

Walkways and Paths

- Provide pedestrian-scaled lighting fixtures throughout housing area and along recreation trails and sidewalks not adjacent to roadways.
- Use dark bronze arm-mounted shoebox fixtures.
- Equally space light fixtures for sidewalks on same side of walk.

Mounting Heights

- Control spillover light near residential areas.
- Keep mounting heights low and consistent. Any lights mounted over 30 feet high require ACRB approval.

Architectural and Accent

- Incorporate recessed, wall-mounted luminaries to wash light across plaza, paving, and stairs.
- Minimize and integrate into the building design the use of building-mounted fixtures for general illumination of service yards and outdoor spaces.
- Uplight architectural and landscaping features and building entrances to emphasize importance and hierarchy.

CANCELLED

UTILITIES

Use consistent utility components and place electrical services and building feeds underground to reduce overhead visual clutter.

Utility Lines

- Place all utility lines underground.
- Do not cut pavements to install utilities - bore whenever possible.

Utility Structures

- Avoid free standing utility structures where possible.
- Use underground vaults for equipment where possible.
- Locate pad mounted equipment in less visible areas and screen with landscaping or screen walls.

Fire Hydrants

- Locate fire hydrants at least 5 feet away from other structures. Maintain a 30-inch clear area.
- Paint hydrants dark bronze.

Utility Components

- Carefully place and organize equipment and service.
- Locate mechanical equipment on the least visible side of the building.
- Screen mechanical equipment with landscaping materials or screen walls.
- If equipment is placed within 10 feet of a building, paint dark bronze unless within 10 feet of a light-colored surface, then match the wall color.
- Minimize the use of all externally attached meters and control devices. If used, paint to match the wall color.
- In remote locations, paint freestanding pipes and above-ground utility system components dark bronze.

Communications

- Collocate coaxial and telephone exterior components and entry points.
- Align all communication components with one another on the horizontal and vertical plane.
- Exterior surface-mounted utility conduits, lines, or equipment are not allowed (except meters and control devices)

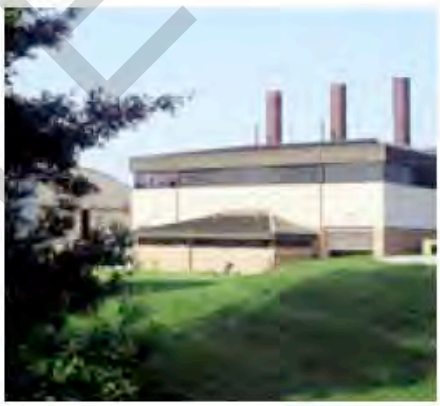
CANCELED

flightline / industrial

The flightline encompasses aircraft hangars and maintenance facilities. Buildings should be designed with forms, materials, and color palettes similar to those of the Basewide area, but with simplified detailing more appropriate for their function. Large buildings – common to this area – require careful design and orientation to avoid unappealing monolithic facades.

BUILDINGS

- Observe all horizontal and vertical safety restrictions along the flightline.
- Consolidate functions where possible to eliminate smaller, individual buildings.
- Integrate large masses and volumes with smaller ones to minimize the scale.
- Only use pavement to buildings when necessary.
- Lower the apparent height of hangars and warehouses by modulating building elevations with submasses, clerestories, openings, material changes, and architectural detailing.
- Avoid large, flat facades.
- All industrial facilities require curbs and bollard protection.



WALL SYSTEMS

- Use brick or a combination of brick and stucco or metal panels on smaller administrative facilities.
- On larger facilities use a combination of brick and flat metal panels.
- Express horizontal detailing, reveals, in the metal panel system.
- Do not use metal panels as the sole material for any structure.
- Cap brick parapet walls with off-white precast coping.
- Locate visible vents and louvers as planned design elements; avoid random placement.
- Vents and louvers are to match the color of adjacent surfaces.

CANCELED

ROOF SYSTEMS

- All structures must use hipped or gabled roof forms.
- Low-slope roofs are allowed only for very large volumes or accent sub-masses with ACRB approval.
- Metal roofing for large industrial buildings may be of the minimum slope recommended by the manufacturer.
- Lower appendages and entries shall have gabled or hipped roofs.

WINDOWS AND DOORS

- Clerestory windows are encouraged to increase natural light and to break up the mass of the facade.
- Use vertically proportioned or ribbon windows, clerestories, and translucent panels to promote natural lighting to help reduce the mass of the facade.
- Windows, doors, and frames must be dark bronze on brick structures.
- Primary personnel entrance doors shall have full glass panels or glass sidelights.
- Secondary-use doors, such as service and exit-only doors shall match adjacent wall surfaces.
- Large hangar doors must match the wall color.

LANDSCAPING

- Use landscaping to soften and reduce the scale of larger facilities.
- Minimize the use of deciduous trees and shrubs to prevent leaf buildup along the apron and runway.
- Limit dense plantings to entries and high-visibility areas

SCREENS AND ENCLOSURES

- Integrate physical security measures into the architectural design process.
- Coordinate security walls with the design of adjacent facilities or the immediate context.
- Use screen walls and defined roadways in selected locations to direct and limit facility access.
- Painting of Jersey barriers is prohibited.

CANCELLED

family housing

Residential architectural settings should express a neighborhood image that distinguishes them from the remainder of the base. Achieving architectural compatibility relies on the use of consistent building materials, site furnishings, and landscaping. Residents are afforded some opportunities to use the standards creatively to express individual pride of place in and around their homes.

GENERAL

- Organize units into cohesive neighborhoods with defined public space along the street. Minimize the use of cul-de-sacs.
- The existing housing styles should be reviewed when planning for new units.
- Construct new community facilities following the basewide design standards.

WALL SYSTEMS

- Use trim and accent colors that are compatible with the field colors and that highlight significant building features.
- Alternate exterior color schemes randomly using paint and siding colors as approved by ACRB.

ROOF SYSTEMS

- Use gabled or hipped roofs with between 4:12 and 6:12 slope.
- Consider the use of gabled dormers.
- Use shingles with an architectural profile.
- Use fascias, gutters, downspouts, and soffits finished to match the trim.
- Use factory-finished, corrosion resistant materials.

ANCILLARY STRUCTURES

- Install passenger waiting shelters at locations convenient to the family housing areas.
- Use passenger waiting shelters that are sized to accommodate the number of people using them.

CANCELLED

LANDSCAPING

- Use mixed species and informal landscaping to integrate new with existing housing areas and to improve the overall community.
- Add plantings for shade and privacy and develop foundation plantings.
- Use randomly spaced plantings and tree massing.
- Landscape the perimeter edges of recreational and common areas.
- Use landscaped berms to soften major arterial roads and screen undesirable views.
- Develop a street tree program.
- All self-help landscape materials are to follow the ACRB's approved material list.
- Avoid planting large shrubs or trees within 4-feet of the unit.

SCREENS AND ENCLOSURES

- Use natural cedar shadowbox fencing for backyard privacy.
- Use brown vinyl-coated chain link fencing to define yards and boundary of the housing area.

ROADS

- Enhance streetscapes with landscaping, walkways, and site furnishings.
- Use road features such as smaller radius corners and narrow street widths to reduce traffic speeds.

WALKWAYS AND PATHS

- Emphasize pedestrian and bicycle circulation within housing areas and connect to community facilities.
- Provide seating and site furnishings along walkways.
- Use cast-in-place concrete patios with scoring and joint patterns.

NEIGHBORHOOD ENTRIES

- Construct neighborhood entrance signs reflecting the architectural character of the setting.
- Provide accent landscaping, lighting, and brick paving.

LIGHTING AND UTILITIES

- Provide pedestrian-scale lighting fixtures throughout housing areas.
- Provide parking lot and street lighting that matches the basewide standard for primary roads and parking lots.

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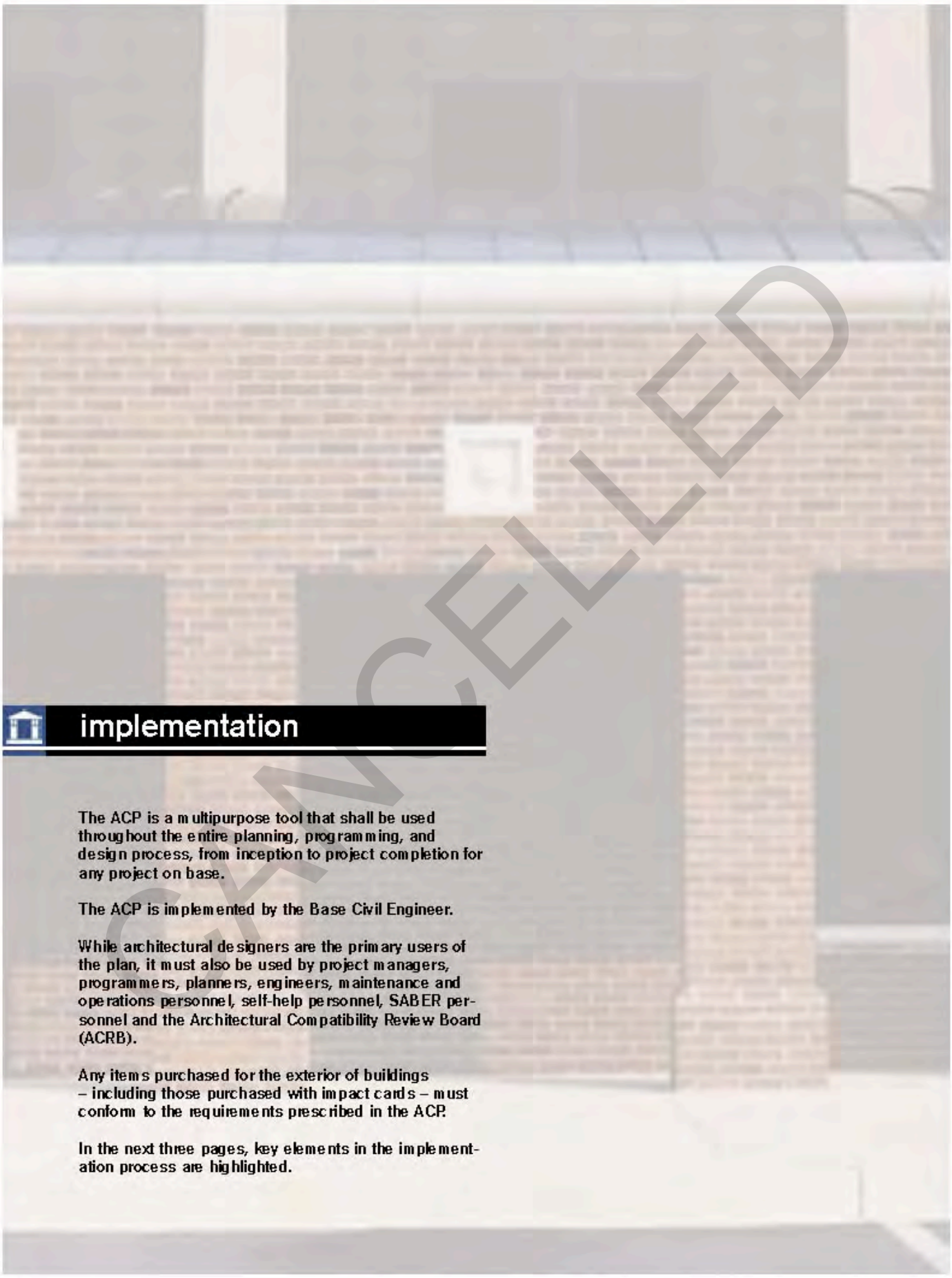

implementation

The ACP is a multipurpose tool that shall be used throughout the entire planning, programming, and design process, from inception to project completion for any project on base.

The ACP is implemented by the Base Civil Engineer.

While architectural designers are the primary users of the plan, it must also be used by project managers, programmers, planners, engineers, maintenance and operations personnel, self-help personnel, SABER personnel and the Architectural Compatibility Review Board (ACRB).

Any items purchased for the exterior of buildings – including those purchased with impact cards – must conform to the requirements prescribed in the ACP.

In the next three pages, key elements in the implementation process are highlighted.

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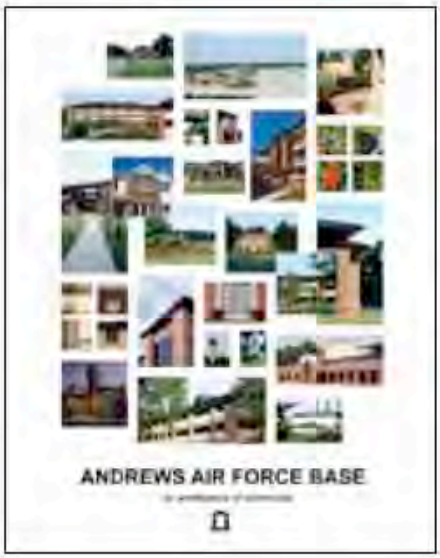
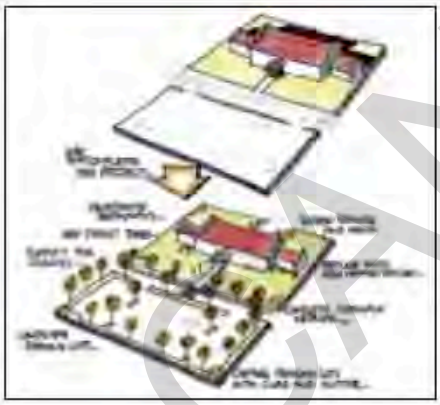
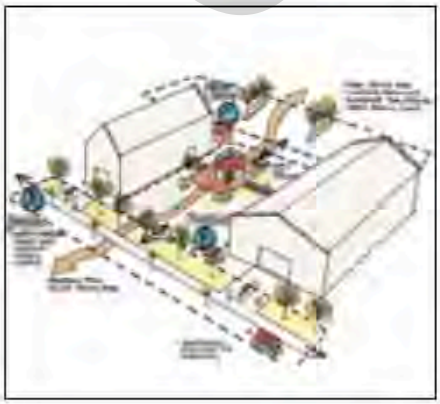
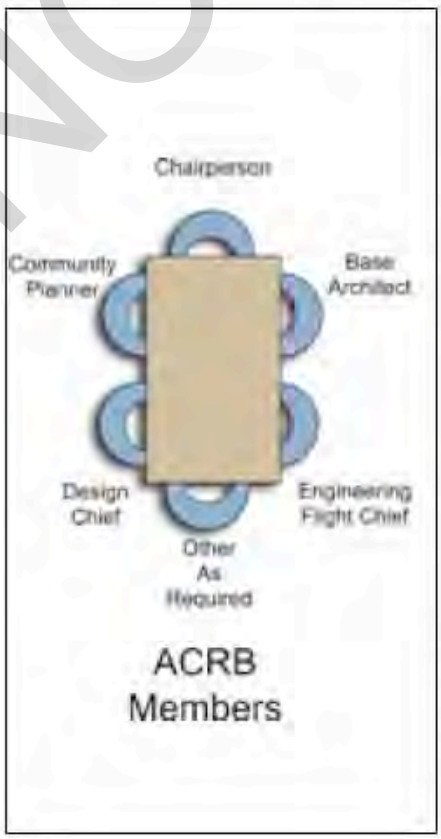








Key Elements

Adhering to key elements of the implementation process leads to success in designing excellent facilities that will be compatible with and a part of the whole community.

- Distribute the ACP.
- Establish the Architectural Compatibility Review Board (ACRB).
- Hire good designers.
- Respect the General Plan.
- Process proper submittals.
- Cross-reference all planning and design documents to the ACP.

Distribute the ACP

Distribution of the plan should be as wide as possible. On base, provide copies to commanders of all major units and tenants, the civil engineering squadron commander, operations, branch chiefs, base architect, and community planner. Provide copies to the major command and headquarters representatives.

Establish the ACRB

The ACRB is the installation approval authority for all designs and visual features on the installation.

- The ACRB is organized by the Base Civil Engineer (BCE).
- The chairperson as appointed.
- Members include the base architect, community planner, Engineering Flight Chief, Design Chief, and others as determined by the chairperson.
- The base architect, engineering disciplines, and project manager review designs regardless of ACRB involvement.
- The ACRB meets as required or as a subgroup of the installation Facilities Board (FB).
- Most projects, regardless of size, must be approved by the ACRB. (The chairperson makes the determination on review requirements).
- Design projects are submitted to the ACRB by the base-assigned project manager (see project checklist on page A5 for submittal requirements).

ACRB Project Checklist

All projects and service contracts shall be reviewed by the ACRB using the checklist on page A5. The Base project manager is responsible for providing the design checklist to the ACRB for completion.

CANCELLED

Hire Good Designers

Ensure the involvement of design oriented personnel in the A-E selection process.

- Select A-E firms that are sensitive to and understand architectural compatibility.
- The AF project manager provides copies of the ACP to the designer before design begins.

Respect the General Plan

All new projects must agree with the goals and objectives outlined in the installation master plan to ensure that the siting of new projects is compatible with adjacent facilities.

Process Proper Submittals

All design projects are reviewed by the ACRB. This includes Requirements Documents, Concept Design, and Final Design submittals.

Submittals shall include the required information and data at the appropriate times, and the process shall allow adequate review time.

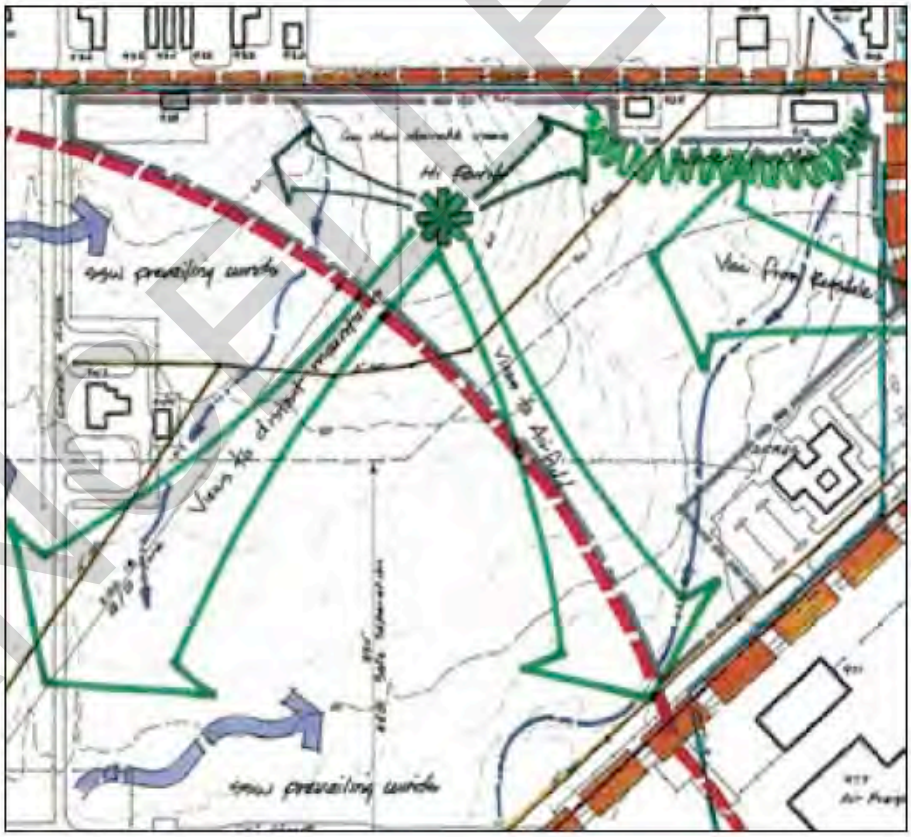
Requirements Document

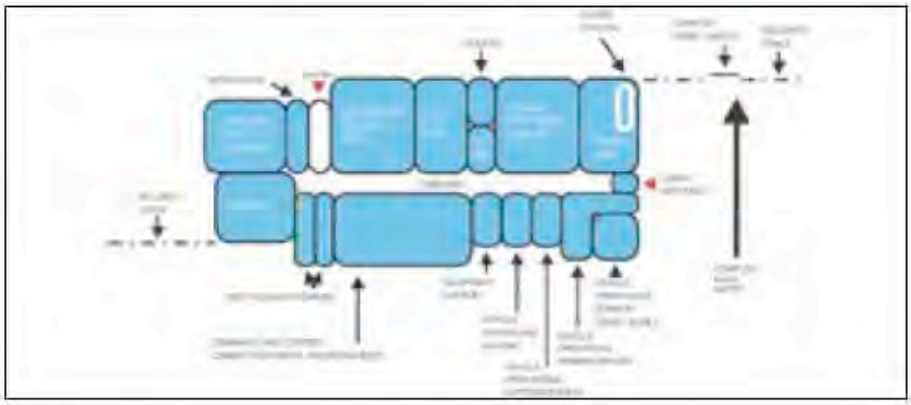
In the initial submittal, the A-E defines – with the help of the AF – the requirements for the project. It may explore potential solutions, but more importantly, it includes bubble diagrams depicting the relationships of major functional elements and site / facility development options. This submittal is reviewed by the ACRB.

Each submitted package will comprise the following.

- Scope / Programming Requirements
- Project Description
- Goals and Objectives
- Sub-area Development Plans
- Site Inventory / Site Analysis
- Spatial Relationship Analysis (i.e., relationship to site)
- Adjacent Facilities and Project Site Photos

Site Inventory / Site Analysis includes (but is not limited to): vehicular traffic patterns, view, climatic conditions, environmental, safety, utility constraints, and geographic conditions. Refer to sketch.





SAMPLE

Concept Design

This submittal must include adequate information to fully describe the project design, allowing customers / clients to easily comprehend the proposed solution. The goal is to achieve AF customer understanding and approval early in this process.

Multiple submittals may be required for large or complex projects. Generally, completion of concept design requires two submittals. The initial submittal provides a conceptual approach to the solution, while the final submittal presents a refined and more detailed design. These submittals shall be design presentation documents rather than construction documents.

Develop site plans, floor plans, roof plans, and building elevations concurrently to ensure the proposed solution is a comprehensive design. Floor plans must be developed with consideration of the site and building massing.

The ACRB will review concept submittals. If the initial submittal is rejected, or if there are significant concerns or comments, a resubmission is required prior to proceeding to the next design stage.

Each submittal package shall include:

- Concise Verbalized Design Concept
- Systems Description
- Adjacent Facilities and Site Photos
- Site Plans (colored)
- Floor Plans
- Composite Elevations (with color and shadows)
- Mechanical / Electrical Communications Entrances and Equipment Locations and Configurations.
- Building Sections
- Roof Plan
- Massing or Perspective Sketches
- Study Model (as required)
- Cost Estimate

Final Design

The final design shall remain consistent with the approved concept design. It includes highly developed drawings that further refine and detail the visual and functional quality of the design.

As a minimum, each submittal package shall include the following:

- Formal Colored Rendering (early in this phase)
- Material / Color Boards (interior and exterior)
- Catalog Cuts (photos)
- Design Analysis
- Cost Estimate
- Contract Documents

Contract Documents (CDs)

Contract documents must be in AutoCAD and include comprehensive drawings and specifications to meet all of the standards defined by the ACP.

All civil, mechanical, and electrical drawings must be consistent with the architectural drawings. All utility elements such as light fixtures, transformers, panels, grilles, vents, piping, etc., must be shown on the architectural drawings.

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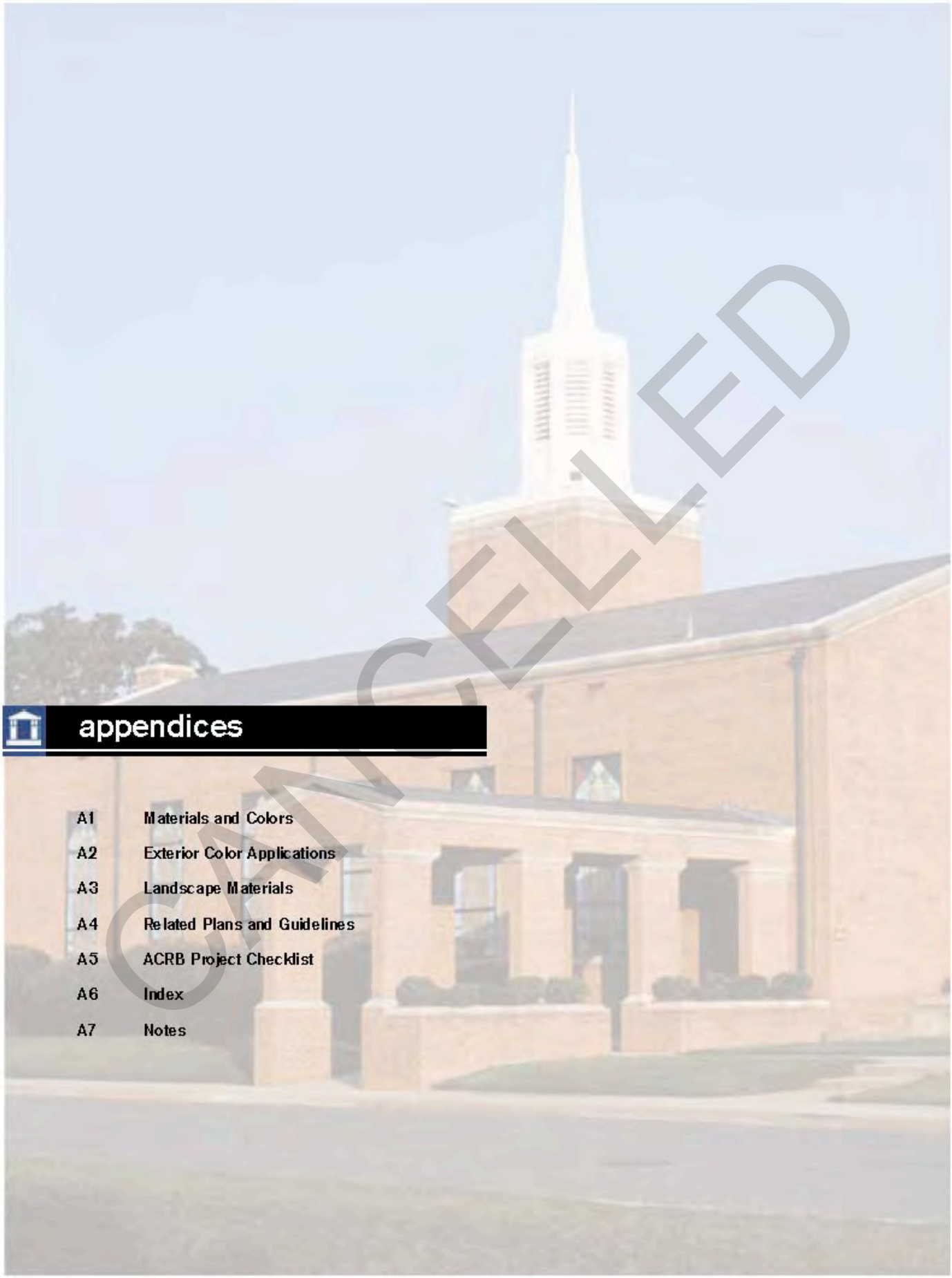

appendices

A1 Materials and Colors

A2 Exterior Color Applications

A3 Landscape Materials

A4 Related Plans and Guidelines

A5 ACRB Project Checklist

A6 Index

A7 Notes

CANCELLED

materials and colors

The following building materials and products are representative of the style, color, and material to be used at Andrews Air Force Base. All construction projects are to use these items or a comparable product by another manufacturer. The manufacturers and styles are listed only to establish a baseline for the selection of construction materials. Original color samples are on file in Base Civil Engineering.

Basewide

- Architectural Lettering
  Style: Arial Black
  Color: Polished Aluminum
- Barbecue Grill
  Mfg: Game Time
  Style: #49
  Color: Galvanized
- Benches
  Mfg: FairWeather Site Furnishing
  Style: Plaza Series, Model PL-1.6
  Color: Walnut Brown
- Bike Racks
  Mfg: Timberform
  Style: Bollard 2173
  Color: Dark Brown #20045
- Bollards - Force Protection
  Style: Steel filled with Concrete
  Color: Dark Brown #20045
- Bollards - Lighted and Non-Lighted
  Mfg: FairWeather Site Furnishings
  Style: B3
  Color: Dark Brown #20045
- Brick
  Mfg: Carolina Ceramic, Inc.
  Size: Standard
  Style: Modular FBX
  Color: Chestnut
- Doors - Storefront
  Mfg: Kawneer Company Inc.
  Style: Aluminum Insulated 260
  Color: Dark Bronze Frame with Light Bronze tint glazing
- Drinking Fountains
  Mfg: Haws
  Style: 3202
  Color: Dark Brown #20045
- Fencing - Chain Link
  Mfg: Long Fence
  Style: Vinyl Coated with Pyramid Post Caps
  Color: Dark Brown #20045
- Fencing - Metal Panel
  Mfg: Master Halco
  Style: Attleboro with Pyramid Post Caps
  Color: Dark Brown #20045 (Tan with ACRB approval)
- Gates
  Mfg: Master Halco
  Style: Attleboro Hinged
  Color: Dark Brown #20045
- Glass
  Tint: Light Bronze (Exterior)
- Landscape Mulch
  Type: Shredded Hardwood
  Color: Dark Chocolate Brown (Treated / Stained)
- Lighting - Parking and Walkways
  Mfg: Hapco
  Style: Shoe Box
  Color: Dark Brown #20045
- Lighting - Street
  Mfg: Hapco
  Style: Shoe Box
  Color: Dark Brown #20045
- Litter Receptacles
  Mfg: Fair Weather Site Furnishing
  Litter Receptacles
  Style: TR-1224
- Picnic Tables
  Mfg: Game Time
  Style: #598, #599
  Color: Galvanized frame w/ Brown Top
- Planters - Free Standing
  Mfg: KI
  Style: Galleria, Tempe C
  Color: PPG #5LR53975
- Play Equipment
  Mfg: Gametime
- Roofs - Metal
  Finish: Durado
  Style: 8 mm TK Alum Standing Seam
  Color: Brown 5MN50108
  Coating: Durado
- Tree Grates
  Mfg: Neenah Foundry Co.
  Style: Chinook w/ 2 light openings
  Color: Low luster black
- Windows
  Mfg: Kawneer Company Inc.
  Style: Equiline 8350T-L
  Color: Dark Bronze

Fighting Industries

- Walls - Metal Panel
  Mfg: Una-Clad Copper Sales, Inc.
  Style: Series 4000
  Color: Tan Panels #3531 w/ Brown #20045 gutters and downspouts

Family Housing

- Asphalt Shingles
  Mfg: GAF Timberline Class A
  Color: Weathered Wood and Charcoal Blend: Black or Brown
- Gazebos and Pavilions
  Mfg: Alan's Factory Outlet or Litchfield Industries
  Style: Andrews Standard
- Passenger Waiting Shelters
  Brick
  Mfg: Carolina Ceramic, Inc.
  Style: Standard
  Color: Chestnut
  Roof
  Finish: Mineral Granular Surfaced
  Style: GAF Timberline
  Color: Burnt Sienna Blend
  Coating: Gulam Structure
- Siding
  Style: Smooth Finish only
  Trim: Aluminum Wrapped / Vinyl
  Color: Per ACRB Approval
- Windows
  Mfg: Marvin or Kolbe & Kolbe
  Style: Aluminum Wrapped Wood
  Color: White

CANCELLED

exterior color applications

Medium Beige
Federal Standard 595B, #23531

Dark Brown
Federal Standard 595B, #20045

Dark Bronze
Federal Standard 595B, #10059

Note: 1. Original color samples are on file in the Base Civil Engineering Office.
2. Housing colors are listed on page A1.

APPLIED COLOR GUIDELINES

Each color application will require some interpretation; however, each should generally follow these principles. Specific exceptions are allowed with the approval of the ACRB.

- Older facilities are normally the only ones requiring paint. All new facilities shall use integrally colored or factory-applied finishes.
- Primary wall color (field color) shall be beige on all painted walls.
- Reduce visual clutter by simplifying the application.
- The use of yellow hazard markings on buildings is prohibited.
- Remove building lettering and signs from building.
- Applied artificial fascias, bases, details, etc. on facilities and painting of masonry or concrete architectural features such as quoins, lintels, bases, or capitals is prohibited.
- Paint equipment on brick buildings dark bronze.
- Paint equipment on painted buildings to match adjacent surface.
- Accenting downspouts or painting stripes around buildings is prohibited.
- Support and service buildings should have simplified, subtle paint schemes.
- Paint fuel and water tanks (handrails and equipment) off-white. Painting shields on tanks is discouraged.
- Variations are subject to ACRB approval.
- Primary door entries located in stucco walls are to be painted dark bronze with ACRB approval.
- All other secondary doors are to be painted beige to prevent calling attention to them.
- Do not arbitrarily change paint colors.

CANCELLED

	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON PLANT NAME	USE
Large Trees	*Acer saccharum*	Sugar maple	Street Tree, Buffer, Open Space
	Acer rubrom "October Glory"	Octoberglory red maple	Street Tree, Buffer, Open Space
	Betula nigra "Heritage"	Heritage river birch	Feature, Open Space
	Fraxinus americana "Autumn Purple"	Autumn purple ash	Street Tree, Buffer, Open Space
	Gleditsia triacanthos "Shademaster"	Shademaster honey locust	Street Tree, Buffer, Open Space
	Ginkgo biloba "Princeston Sentry"	Princeston sentry ginkgo	Feature, Open Space
	Quercus palustris	Pin oak	Street Tree, Buffer, Open Space
	Zelkova serrata "Green Vase"	Green vase zelkova	Street Tree, Buffer, Open Space
	Cedrus atlantica glauca	Blue atlas cedar	Buffer, Open Space
	Picea pungens hoopsii	Hoopsii blue spruce	Buffer, Open Space
	Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine	Buffer, Open Space
	Tsuga canadensis	Candanian hemlock	Buffer, Open Space
Small Trees	*Acer plamentum*	Japanese maple	Feature, Screen, Foundation
	Cornus florida	Eastern dogwood	Feature, Screen, Foundation
	Cornus kousa	Chinese dogwood	Feature, Screen, Foundation
	Cercis canadensis	Eastern redbud	Feature, Screen, Foundation
	Koelreuteria paniculata	Golden rain tree	Feature, Screen, Foundation
	Lagerstromia indica	Crape myrtle	Feature, Screen , Foundation
	Magnolia soulangiana	Saucer magnolia	Feature, Screen, Foundation
	Malus floribunda "Snowdrift"	Snowdrift crabapple	Feature, Screen, Foundation
	Prunus serrulata "Kwanzan"	Flowering cherry	Feature, Screen, Foundation
	Pyrus calleryana "Aristocrat"	Flowering pear "aristocrat"	Feature, Screen, Foundation
Shrubs	*Azalea sp.*	Evergreen azalea	Foundation, Mass, Feature
	Abelia x grandiflora	Glossy abelia	Hedge, Mass, Feature
	Berberis thunbergii "Crimson Pygmy"	Crimson pygmy barberry	Foundation, Mass, Feature
	Berberis thunbergii	Japanese barberry	Foundation, Mass, Feature
	Berberis x gladwynensis "Wm. Penn"	Wm. penn barberrt	Foundation, Mass, Feature
	Buddleia davidii hybrids	Butterfly bush	Hedge, Mass, Feature
	Buxus microphylla japonica "Winter Green"	Winter green boxwood	Foundation, Mass, Feature
	Chaenomeles japonica	Flowering quince	Hedge, Mass, Feature
	Euonymus alata compacta	Dwarf burning bush	Hedge, Mass, Feature
	Ilex crenata compacta	Compact japanese holly	Foundation, Mass, Feature
	Ilex crenata helleri	Dwarf japanese holly	Foundation, Mass, Feature
	Ilex crenata "Green Luster"	Green luster japanese holly	Hedge, Mass, Feature
	Ilex x meserveae "Blue Girl/Boy"	Blue girl/boy holly	Hedge, Mass, Feature
	Juniperus squamata "Blue Star"	Blue star juniper	Foundation, Mass, Feature
	Juniperus chinensis "Sargentii"	Sargent juniper	Foundation, Mass, Feature
	Spiraea japonica "Anthony Waterer"	Dwarf spirea "anthony water"	Hedge, Mass, Feature
	Spiraea japonica "Little Princess"	Dwarf spirea "little princess"	Foundation, Mass, Feature
	Syringa patula "Miss Kim"	Dwarf lilac "miss kim"	Hedge, Mass, Feature
	Taxus baccata "Repandens"	Spreading yew	Hedge, Mass, Feature
	Thuja occidentalis "Globosa"	Globe arborvitae	Hedge, Mass, Feature
	Viburnum plicatum var. tomentosum	Double file viburnum	Hedge, Mass, Feature
	Pieris japonica	Japanese andromeda	Hedge, Mass, Feature
Groundcovers and Vines	*Cotoneaster dammeri*	Cotoneaster	Border, Understory, Mass
	Juniperus horizontalis	Blue rug juniper	Border, Understory, Mass
	Hedra helix "Baltica"	Hardy english ivy	Border, Understory, Mass
	Liriope muscari	Creeping lily turf	Border, Understory, Mass
	Liriope muscari variegated	Variegated lily turf	Border, Understory, Mass
	Vinca minor	Periwinkle	Border, Understory, Mass

Note: Variations to the list must be approved by the ACRB.

CANCELLED

related plans and guidelines

Use the most recent edition of the following documents.

General	Andrews Air Force Base General Plan
	Andrews Air Force Base Commander's Summary
	AMC Commander's Guide to Facilities Excellence
	AMC Construction Site Standards
Landscaping	Landscape Development Plan component of the Base Comprehensive Plan
	AMC Landscape Design Guide
	Air Force Landscape Planning and Design, AFP 86-10
Family Housing	Military Family Housing Community Plan, Andrews AFB
	USAF Commander's Guide to Family Housing Excellence
	USAF Family Housing Community Guidelines for Environmental Improvements
Signs	AMC Exterior Sign Standards
	Air Force Sign Standard, UFC 3-120-01
Individual Facility Design Guidance	AMC & AF Design Guides
Interior Design	AMC Interior Design Guide
Force Protection	USAF Installation Force Protection Guide
	Department of Defense Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings, UFC 4-010-01

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architectural compatibility review board project checklist

This checklist applies to all projects large and small including self-help projects. Before building, purchasing, or installing items, the project manager will submit the following documentation for review and approval by the Architectural Compatibility Review Board (ACRB). Large projects requiring professional design services must submit this form along with the design package at each phase of the project. The list of items below the phase title is representative of what must be submitted at each phase. Project continuation is contingent on phase approval. Smaller projects not requiring full design services must submit project documentation as designated by the ACRB chairperson. All projects must comply with the ACP standards as verified by this checklist and the ACRB, unless a specific exception is approved by the chairperson.

Project Title: _____

Project Number: _____ Project Address: _____

Submitted By: _____

Type of Project: ☐ SABER ☐ MILCON ☐ O&M ☐ Self-Help ☐ Housing ☐ Other _____

Full ACRB Review Required? ☐ Yes ☐ No ACP Provided to Designer? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Programming Documents Reviewed by ACRB? ☐ Yes ☐ No

REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT / PROGRAMMING PHASE

☐ Scope ☐ Project Description ☐ Adjacent Facilities Photos
☐ Goals ☐ Objectives ☐ Future Project Considerations
☐ Budget ☐ Materials ☐ Furnishings
☐ Colors ☐ Equipment ☐ Other: _____
☐ Site Inventory / Site Analysis
☐ Coordinated with Subarea Development Plans
☐ Coordinated with Other Planning Documents and Policies
☐ Preliminary Solutions Allow for Full Compliance of ACP (design not finalized until concept design is complete)

Date Submitted: _____
Date Resubmitted: _____
☐ Design Complies with ACP Standards
☐ Resubmittal Requested
☐ Comments Attached
By: _____ **Date:** _____
User Approval:
By: _____ **Date:** _____

CONCEPT DESIGN

Building
☐ Style / Form ☐ Scale ☐ Massing
☐ Proportions ☐ Materials ☐ Colors
☐ Wall Systems ☐ Details ☐ Ancillary Structures
☐ Lighting ☐ Signs ☐ Roof Systems
☐ Entrances ☐ Windows / Doors

Site Development
☐ Siting ☐ Setbacks ☐ Utilities
☐ Lighting ☐ Signs ☐ Screens / Enclosures
☐ Furnishings ☐ Landscape ☐ Future Expansion Considered

Circulation
☐ Roads ☐ Parking ☐ Signs ☐ Other: _____
☐ Lighting ☐ Paths / Walks ☐ Landscape ☐ Other: _____

Date Submitted: _____
Date Resubmitted: _____
☐ Design Complies with ACP Standards
☐ Resubmittal Requested
☐ Comments Attached
By: _____ **Date:** _____
User Approval:
By: _____ **Date:** _____

FINAL DESIGN

☐ Final design remains consistent with approved concept design and elements listed above
☐ Materials / Color Board (interior and exterior)
☐ Rendering ☐ Catalog Cuts ☐ Architectural Details
☐ Landscape Development
☐ Construction Documents
☐ Fascia / Gutters / Downspouts
☐ Cost Reduction Proposal (if necessary) Comply with ACP
☐ Coordinated with Other Planning Documents and Policies
☐ Coordination / Organization of Mechanical and Electrical Elements
☐ Other: _____

Date Submitted: _____
Date Resubmitted: _____
☐ Design Complies with ACP Standards
☐ Resubmittal Requested
☐ Comments Attached
By: _____ **Date:** _____
User Approval:
By: _____ **Date:** _____

JUSTIFICATION FOR NONCOMPLIANCE

Explain: _____
_____

Design Does Not Comply with ACP Standards
By: _____ **Date:** _____

CANCELLED

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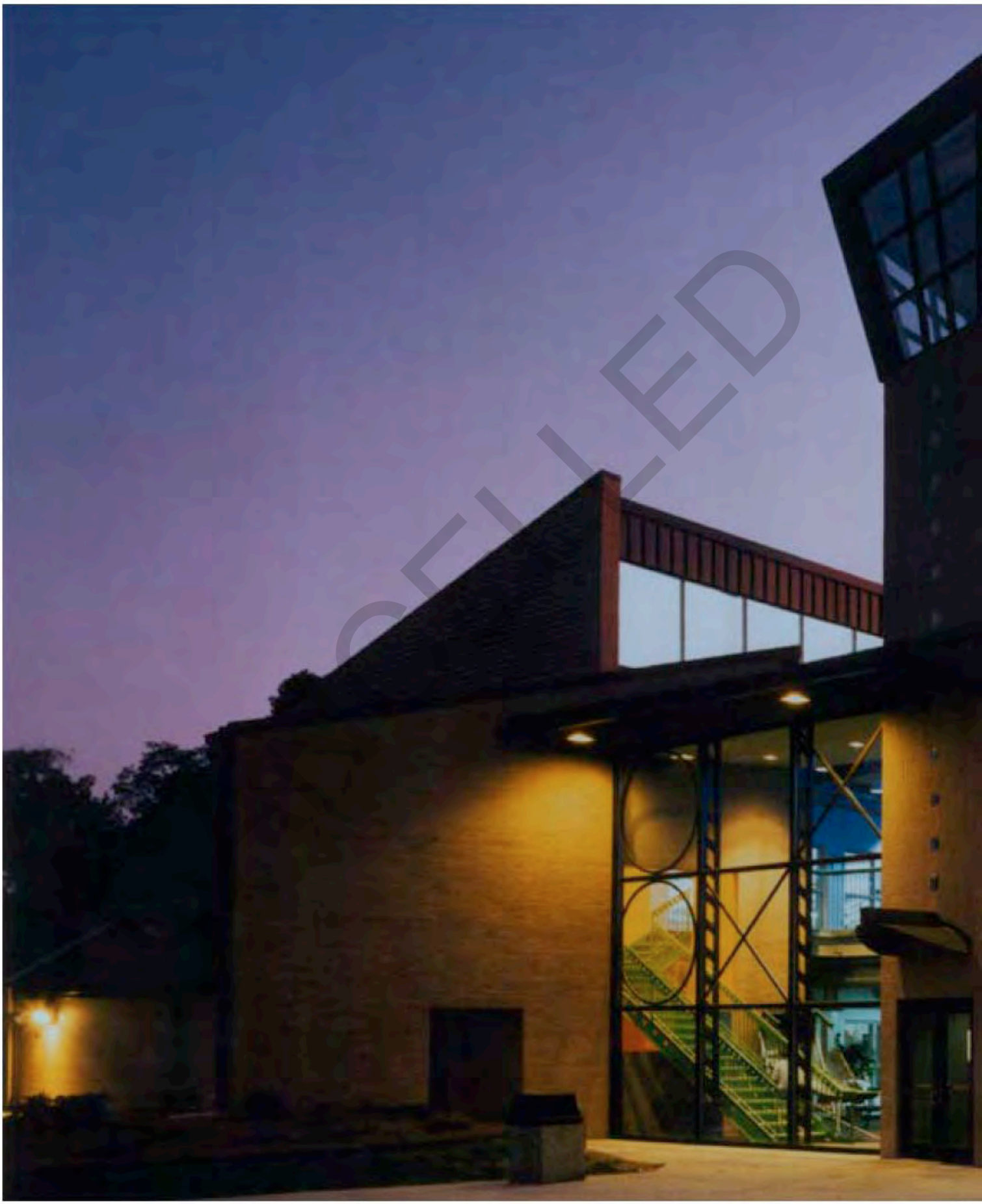

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