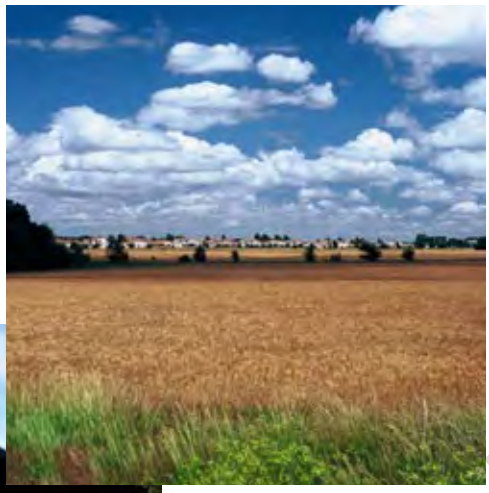
McConnell Air Force Base

architectural compatibility plan





an
architecture
of community

Vision

An Architecture of Community is the long-range vision for McConnell 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 prairie style architecture.

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.



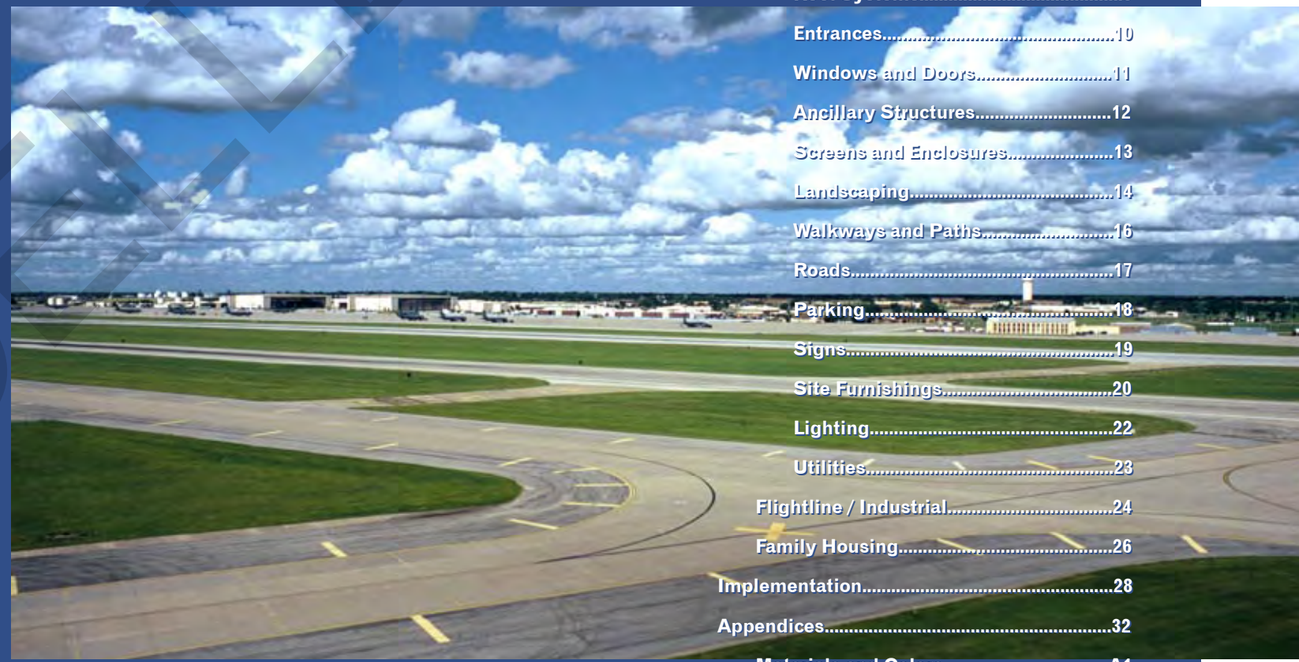


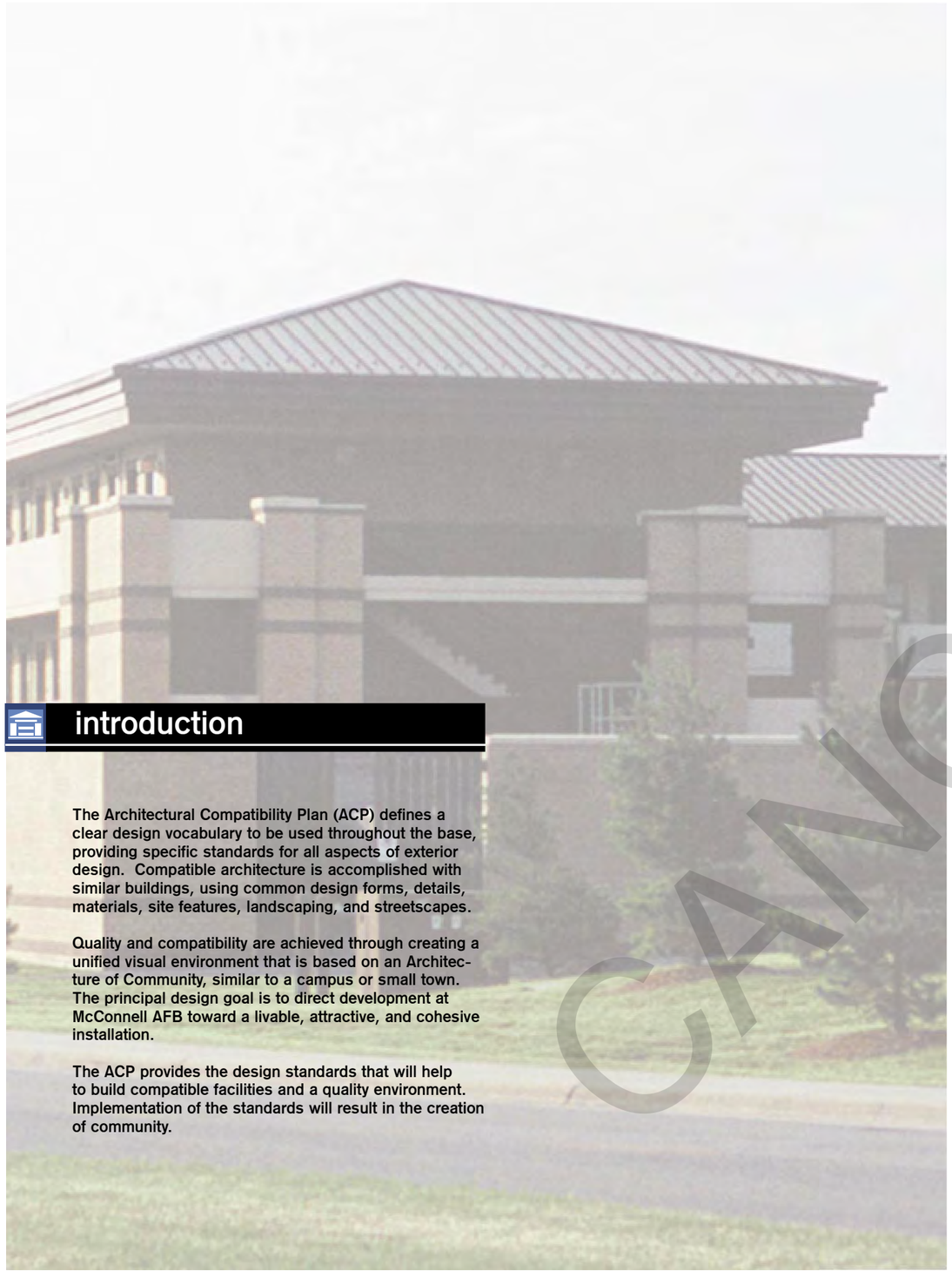






table of contents





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, landscaping, 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 McConnell 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.

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 McConnell 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 McConnell AFB General Plan as a key component plan.

How to Use This Plan

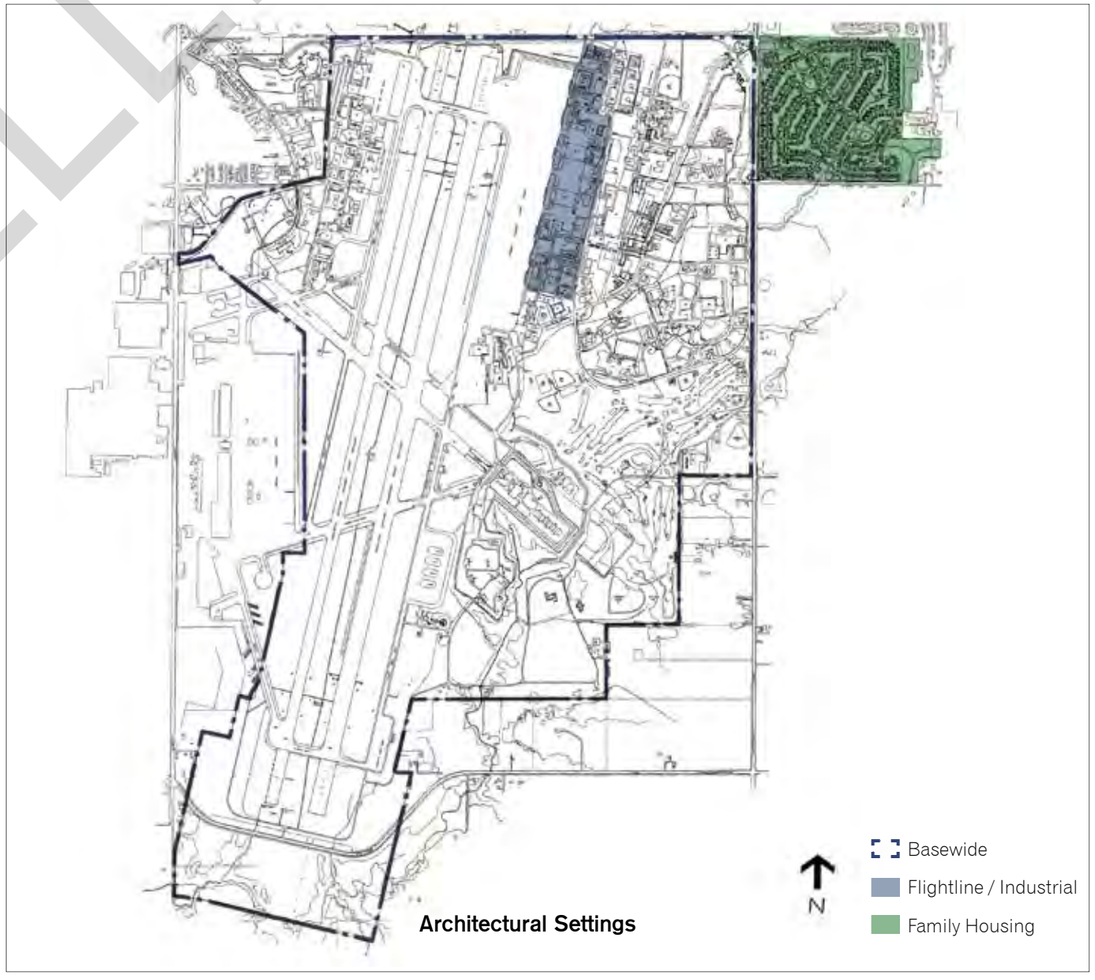
The ACP defines three architectural settings: Basewide, Flightline / Industrial, and Family Housing (see the map below).

General and specific design standards for all buildings are included in the Basewide setting. Basewide standards shall be applied to all projects, including the National Guard Campus. 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.

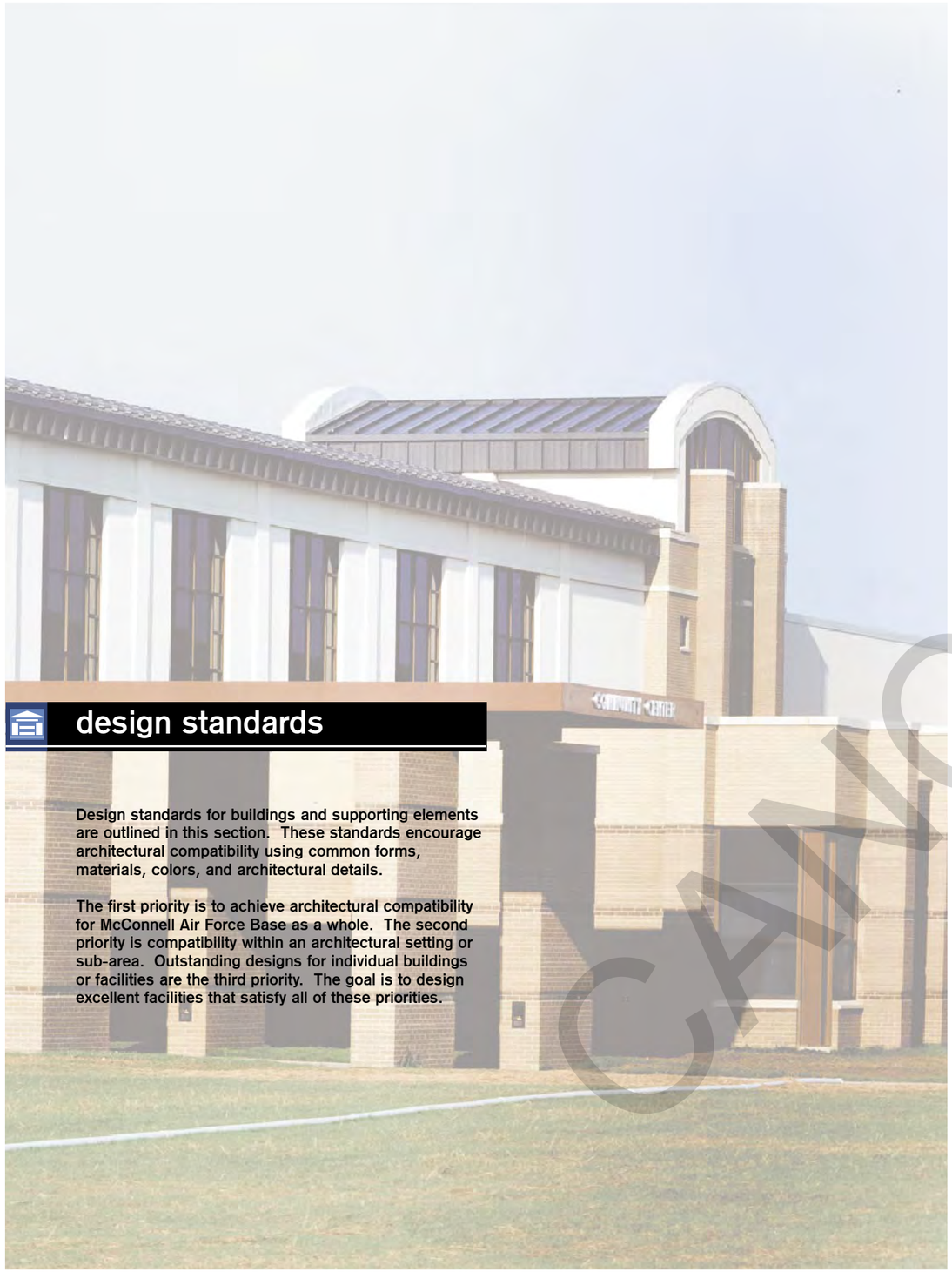
The Implementation Section of the ACP outlines key elements to ensure success in designing and constructing excellent facilities. It discusses the traditional design process, highlights the importance of site analysis, and describes the role of the Architectural Compatibility Review Board (ACRB). The 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 McConnell AFB community.



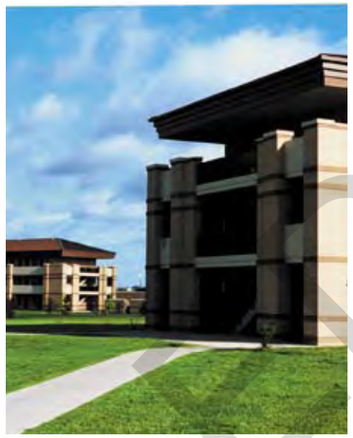
Architectural Settings



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 McConnell 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.



basewide

McConnell AFB has a foundation 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. They are based on the existing architecture and encourage contemporary adaptations of the vernacular architecture.

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, not conformity, is the goal.

Style / Form

- Emphasize horizontal proportions on building elements.
- Rectangular elements are the standard for major building masses. Use clean, simple, contemporary forms, avoiding curves or angular elements.
- Develop a strong relationship between buildings and exterior spaces.
- Articulate building facades to create areas of shade and shadow.
- Use up to two field colors of brick with belt courses in a contrast color as accents in walls combined with sloped roofs and modest eaves.

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 slope 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.

WALL SYSTEMS

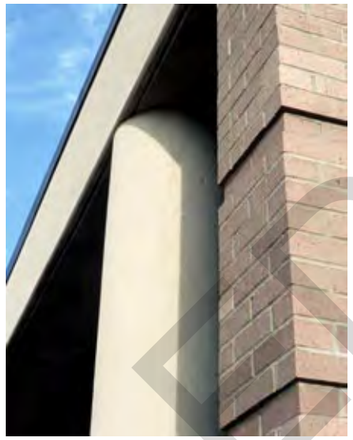
Walls provide the principal details and architectural features for buildings. These contribute significantly to the character of the base. Limit the palette of materials that is to be used. Consistent use of colors and materials will bind the base together and reduce visual clutter caused by too much diversity.

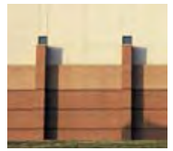
Brick

- Tan color brick is normally the standard. Brown and light brown brick is permitted for tiering or as accents with ACRB approval.
- Use tan as the predominant brick in a running bond pattern with standard tooled joints.
- Brick may be used when appropriate for lintels or sills. Detailing should emulate bearing wall construction.
- Conceal expansion joints with downspouts or locate them at transitions in the wall such as at pilasters or reveals.
- Use tan color, standard Portland cement mortar.
- Efflorescence in masonry work is unacceptable. Measures must be provided to prevent it.

Architectural Precast

- Precast or native silverdale limestone is appropriate for lintels, sills, or medallions in walls.
- Other facade elements made of precast should be used sparingly to ensure that brick remains the prominent material.
- Dark buff limestone 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.





Other Materials

- A traditional 3-coat stucco system with a light tan color finish coat is the standard exterior applied finish system.
- A synthetic hard-coat may be used over the scratch and brown coats for the final finish.
- EIFS may be used with ACRB approval.
- Do not use stucco or EIFS as the primary building finish. Limit their use to accents such as friezes and soffits.
- Limit pre-finished metal wall panels to large industrial / flightline facilities and special applications only with ACRB approval.
- Factory finish all exposed metals with either a powder-coat or anodized finish.
- Use tan color joint sealant for all brick wall applications.

Accents / Detailing

- High-visibility facilities shall demonstrate a greater application of detailing.
- Architectural accents such as belt courses, pilasters, columns, and other contextual details are encouraged to break up flat facades and add visual interest.
- Chutney-brown color accents of stucco or EIFS may be used with ACRB approval.

Wall Components

- Organize and coordinate placement of all mechanical, electrical, lighting, communication, and other building components including downspouts into the overall architectural design.
- Downspouts shall be tan color in all brick wall applications.
- Integrate vertical components such as downspouts and control joints into the overall design organization.
- Do not expose conduits, cables, and piping on walls.
- All gas meters, fire bells, vents, louvers, and electrical / communication boxes shall match the wall surface color on which the equipment is mounted.
- Make mechanical vent sizes and shapes consistent with shape of windows, doors, and brick coursing.

ROOF SYSTEMS

Roof color, material, and form are prominent features and play a significant role in architectural compatibility. Ensure these are comparable in shape, slope, material, and color throughout the base.

Configuration

- Use hipped roofs at a pitch of 3:12 to 4:12 as the primary building form for all facility types.
- Gabled elements integrated with the roof system may be used to define entrances.
- Gabled end walls may also be used, but are generally restricted to the Flightline / Industrial Area.
- Flat roofs with continuous parapet walls are discouraged and should be limited to special use facilities when approved by the ACRB.
- Use 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.
- Protect entrances from falling snow and ice. Use snow guards at entrances and when sidewalks are next to a building.

Materials and Color

- Use standing-seam metal roofing on sloped roofs. The profile standard is a high-seam tee panel, 18" wide with a 1" high seam.
- Metal roofing shall be dark bronze and specifically match the color identified on page A1.
- In metal roof applications, all flashings, fascias, soffits, and gutters shall be factory-finished dark bronze to match the roof color.
- Stepped flashing at the intersection of roofs and walls shall match the adjacent 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.

Copings

- All precast copings should have raked joints filled with elastomeric joint sealants.
- Limit painted metal copings to match existing conditions.

Fascias

- Incorporate continuous metal fascias that are proportional to match the scale of the roof. General height is 8" for all sloped roofs.
- Do not use turn-down standing seam metal fascias.
- Fascias shall match the roof color.

Soffits, Gutters, and Downspouts

- Soffits shall match the roof color.
- Downspouts on all brick wall applications shall be factory-finished tan color.
- Coordinate downspouts with the architectural articulation and details.
- Minimize the appearance of downspout straps.
- Interior roof drains and open scuppers are allowed only with approval of the ACRB. Do not use internal gutters.
- Connect directly to the storm drainage system or when possible provide concrete splash blocks at grade draining.

Roof Vents and Elements

- Minimize, consolidate, and organize roof penetrations on the least visible side of the building.
- Ridge and soffit vents are preferred. Louver grilles at gabled end walls are acceptable.
- PVC 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.
- Avoid roof-mounted antennas.

ENTRANCES

Entrances act as a transitional element 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 with wind 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 entrances but to a lesser extent.
- Recessed entries are acceptable to provide areas of shade and weather protection.

Service Entrances 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.
- Incorporate egress structures such as stair towers into design.
- Use landscaping and screen walls to screen and separate loading docks.
- Do not use canopies at emergency egress doorways.

Arcades, Drop-offs and Porte-cocheres

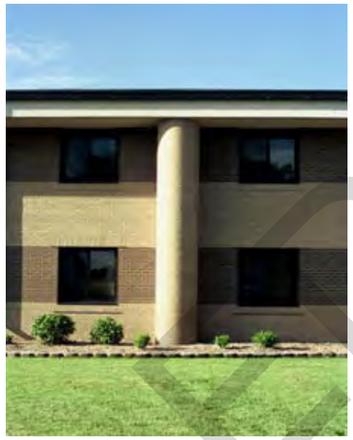
- Limit to special, high profile facilities with ACRB approval.
- Design as an integral part of the building entrance and embellish corresponding amenities, design accents, and landscaping.

Handrails

- Finish railings dark bronze with a powder-coated surface to match roof color.
- 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 or terra cotta colored stamped concrete paver accents. Quarry tile may be used with ACRB approval.
- Incorporate landscaping and lighting into the design.



WINDOWS AND DOORS

Windows and doors create a complement 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" from the building facade.
- Incorporate operable windows with screens where possible.

Doors and Frames

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

Glazing

- Use solar bronze tinted, dual-pane insulated glass.
- Mirrored, spandrel, glass block, and plastic glazing shall not be used as exterior applications.
- Translucent insulated panels are acceptable. Normally panels shall be off-white with dark bronze frames.

Clerestories and Skylights

- Develop clerestories or low-profile skylights integrally with the building design.
- Clerestory windows shall be either glass or translucent insulated panels.

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.

ANCILLARY STRUCTURES

Consistency in the color, materials, and form of ancillary structures provides continuity in the outdoor spaces on the base and reduces overall visual clutter.

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.
- Minimize the use and number of storage buildings, and consolidate in low-visibility areas.

Pavilions

- Locate pavilions centrally among several facilities to create multipurpose use.
- Construct new pavilions with standard brick and hipped, standing seam dark bronze metal roofs at high-visibility locations.
- Use manufactured pavilions in low-visibility locations only.
- Wood gazebos are not allowed.
- Bike storage pavilions should match the materials of the adjacent facility.
- Do not use enclosed bike storage lockers.

Passenger Waiting Shelters

- Use pre-manufactured structure with acrylic clear roof.
- Provide lighting for safety and a bench for comfort.
- Use brick pavers or scored pavement patterns as an 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.

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.

Walls

- Use tan brick with a precast sloping cap when adjacent to or within 30 feet of a building.
- Generally, do not attach screen walls to buildings.
- Construct free-standing garden walls of tan brick with contrasting brick accents.
- Do not place screen walls immediately adjacent to roadways or sidewalks.
- Walls adjacent to building shall match the material.

Fences

- Use decorative metal fencing for high visibility sites.
- Use standard tan brick columns with brown metal face infill for screening.
- Black vinyl-covered chain link fence in industrial and low-visibility sites is allowed with ACRB approval.
- Perimeter fencing shall respond to the site context and use combinations of black vinyl covered, chain link, decorative metal, or tan brick per ACRB direction.
- Wood is allowed only in the Family Housing setting.

Dumpster Enclosures

- Locate dumpsters to minimize visual impact.
- Use tan brick with a precast sloping cap for wall construction.
- In high-visibility locations provide brown metal gates.
- Provide 6" concrete-filled steel protective bollards painted to match wall.
- Provide concrete pads and aprons.
- Include landscaping areas and provisions for pedestrian access.

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.

LANDSCAPING

Use landscaping to enhance facilities and to unify the base. Organize landscape features to connect individual facilities to walkways, roadways, and open spaces.

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 natural colored shredded hardwood chip mulch to increase moisture retention and control weed growth.
- Do not use stone mulch to prevent damage to roots.
- Provide sprinkler systems in planting beds and high-visibility areas.

Edging

- Separate and define all planting areas with sod cut edging.
- Use concrete edging in the most visible and important locations.
- Raised planting beds constructed of tan brick or tan modular landscape block may be used in pedestrian areas.
- Wood timber and plastic edging is not allowed.

Landscape Screens

- Where possible, use landscaping instead of walls for screening.
- Reduce the negative visual impacts of parking areas and 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 and coniferous 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.

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.
- Fill in between trees with low shrubs, flowers, and ground covers. Allow areas for pedestrian cross circulation.
- Use shrubs in groupings around the perimeter of parking areas to soften views from the street.
- Avoid the use of hedges outlining parking areas.
- Use shrubs and landscaped berms to soften the impact of parking areas.

Facility

- Use landscaping elements that complement 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.

WALKWAYS AND PATHS

Develop a consistent pedestrian circulation system of walkways and paths in the pedestrian core, and where pedestrian activity occurs outside the core, to enhance the community. Connect 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 8-foot wide landscaped parkway between curb and sidewalk.
- Provide curvilinear walks for dormitory and housing areas.
- Size sidewalks appropriately for the scale of the facility and the amount of pedestrian traffic volume.
- Use natural colored concrete with a broom finish and troweled edges.

Crosswalks and Ramps

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

Plazas and Courtyard Paving

- Use standard concrete pavers as a unifying theme for plazas and courtyard paving.
- Use concrete or brick pavers for banding edges and highlights within the design.
- Use manufacturer standard patterns for concrete pavers.
- Concrete pavers shall be tan. Refer to the Appendix for specs.

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.

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 developed as boulevards and contain two lanes of traffic in each direction often with planted medians.
- Minimize stops and turns, and eliminate on-street parking.
- Parking and service access curb cuts are discouraged.
- Keep parking areas and buildings away from the road edge.

Secondary

- Secondary roadways are feeder streets from access roads to primary roads.
- On-street parking is discouraged.
- Keep off-street 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 primary, secondary, and access roadways.
- Use concrete paving in loading areas, dumpster enclosures, and sites used by heavy vehicles.
- Gravel surfacing may be used on patrol roads and outlying sites only.
- Incorporate a concrete apron where gravel roads meet paved roads.
- All patching shall match adjacent materials.

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.

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 4" wide white striping for all pavement markings.
- Do not paint or place handicapped parking symbols on the pavement.

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 the islands and minimize their number to provide the required illumination.
- Provide designated areas for pedestrian cross traffic.

Reserved Parking

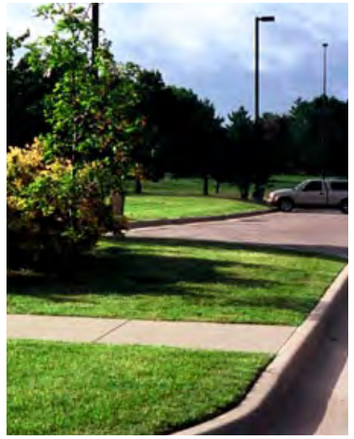
- Minimize the number of reserved spaces.
- Designate spaces by rank or title with curb-mounted signs.

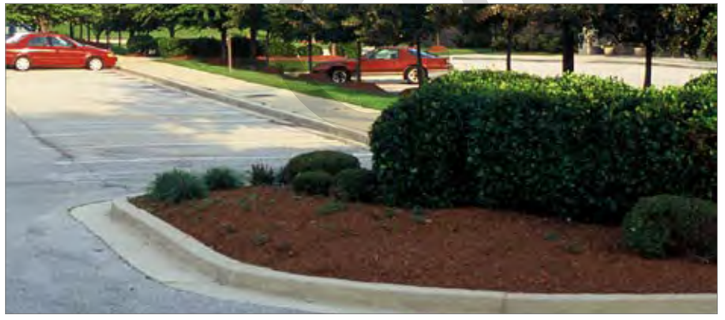
Paving

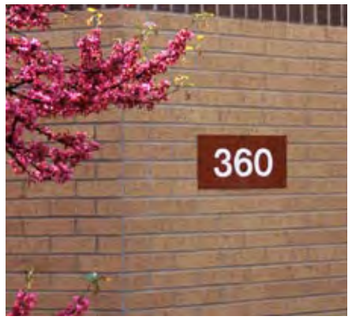
- Asphalt paving is the standard.
- Use concrete where required for heavy vehicles, motorcycle parking, and where fuel spills may occur.

Curb and Gutter

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







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 McConnell AFB Sign Standards.
- Minimize the number of signs used for each facility.
- Signs must be consistent in style, placement, color, and language.
- Avoid mottoes, super graphics, or individual titles on buildings or identification signs.

Color

- Use brown for backgrounds with reflective white lettering on metal placards unless otherwise noted.
- Use brown square metal posts.
- Finish back of sign and fastening devices brown.

Identification Signs

- Limit the use of monument signs to entry gates, headquarters buildings, housing neighborhoods, and special use areas / facilities with ACRB approval.
- Construct monument signs with brick finish and use pin-mounted Helvetica letters.
- Limit the use of mottoes, individual titles, or insignia.
- Incorporate landscaping, accent lighting, and / or paving.
- Facility identification signs with street addresses are encouraged to be 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.

SITE FURNISHINGS

The common use and style of site amenities will further unify the base, providing a recognizable theme 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 brown metal benches and furnishings with a factory applied powder-coat finish for all items.

Seating / Benches

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

Litter / Ash Receptacles

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

Planters

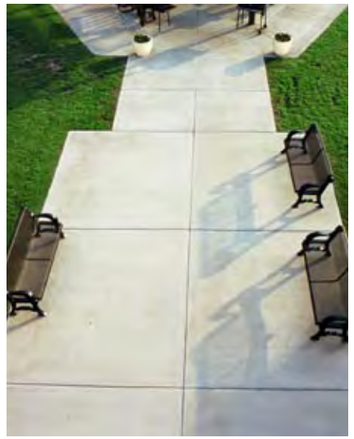
- Minimize the use of freestanding planters.
- When used, locate planters in conjunction with other exterior elements.

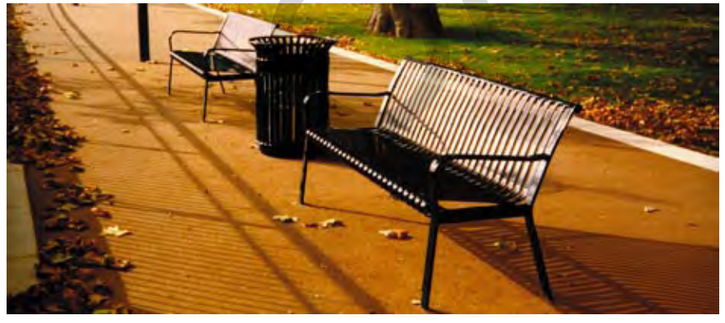
Bike Racks

- Provide bicycle-parking areas for all facilities. Combine areas for densely sited buildings.
- 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 complement adjacent facilities.
- Placement and design of built-in grills must be approved by the ACRB.





Picnic Tables

- Use factory finished, recycled plastic picnic tables with metal frames.
- Do not use at administration yard areas or industrial facilities.
- 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.

Bollards

- Use bollards to protect buildings, equipment, and people from vehicle impact and to restrict access.
- Use an 8-inch diameter concrete-filled steel pipe with a rounded top as the standard force protection bollard.
- Protection bollards shall be painted tan near brick surfaces. At other locations, paint to match the adjacent surface or equipment.
- When lighting for protection bollards is desired, use a factory-finished flat-top single luminaire.
- Use a square dark bronze factory-finished flat-top lighted architectural bollard at pedestrian areas, pathways, or entrances. Use a single luminaire.
- Use 3" reflective tape on bollards in auto traffic areas.

Tree Grates

- Use brown tree grates at all formal plazas and courtyards, and set tree grates into concrete paving. Accent with concrete pavers.

Playground Equipment

- Provide consistent-style pre-manufactured play equipment at parks, family housing areas, child development centers, community centers, recreational areas, and TLF's.
- 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.

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. Develop building lighting as an integral part of the design.

General

- Use underground utility service to lighting fixtures.
- Use sodium or metal halide 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 bronze factory finished teardrop luminaries and round 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 bronze. Use round poles.
- Use multiple luminaries on a single pole to reduce clutter.
- Coordinate pole placement with parking island locations.

Walkways and Paths

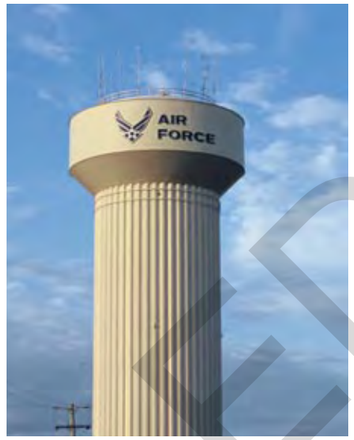
- Provide pedestrian-scaled lighting fixtures throughout housing area and along recreation trails and sidewalks not adjacent to roadways.
- Equally space light fixtures for sidewalks on same side of walk.
- Use arm-mounted factory finished bronze shoebox fixtures.

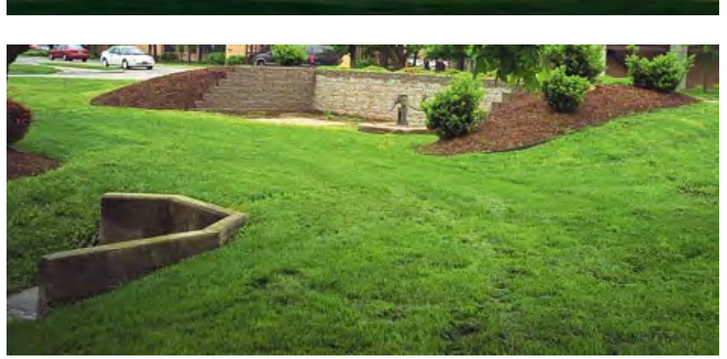
Mounting Heights

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

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, landscaping, and building entrance features to emphasize importance and hierarchy.





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.

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 brown.

Utility Components

- Carefully place and organize equipment and services.
- Locate mechanical equipment on the least public side of the building.
- Screen mechanical equipment with landscaping materials or screen walls.
- If equipment is placed within 10 feet of a building, paint brown 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.
- Exterior surface-mounted utility conduits, lines, or equipment are not allowed (except meters and control devices).
- Paint freestanding pipes and above-ground utility system components brown when in remote locations.

Communications

- Collocate coaxial and telephone exterior components and entry points.
- Align all communication components with one another on the horizontal and vertical plane.

flightline / industrial

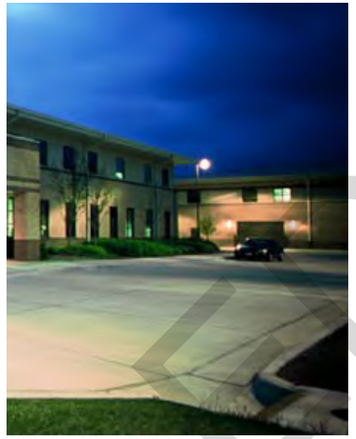
The flightline encompasses aircraft hangars and maintenance facilities. Buildings should be designed with forms, materials, and color palettes similar to those of the Basewide area, but with simplified detailing more befitting their function. Large buildings – common to this area – require careful design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

BUILDINGS

- Observe all horizontal and vertical safety restrictions along the flightline.
- Integrate large masses and volumes with smaller ones to minimize the scale.
- Consolidate functions where possible to eliminate smaller, individual buildings.
- 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 tan brick with brick accents on all one and two-story buildings in high-visibility areas.
- On larger structures, use light tan flush metal panels above the first level of brick.
- Do not use metal panels as the sole material for any structure.
- Locate visible vents and louvers as planned design elements; avoid random placement.
- Vents and louvers are to match the color of adjacent surfaces.



ROOF SYSTEMS

- All structures must use hipped or gabled roof forms.
- The metal roof profile standard is a high seam tee panel, 18“ wide with a 1” high seam.
- Roof color as well as flashings, fascias, soffits, and gutters shall be factory-finished light tan.
- All downspouts shall be factory-finished light tan color.
- Use gabled or hipped roofs with pitches between 3:12 and 4:12.
- Metal roofing for large industrial buildings may be of the minimum slope recommended by the manufacturer.
- Use membrane roofing where minimal-slope roofs are permitted.
- Lower appendages and entries shall have hipped or gabled roofs.

WINDOWS AND DOORS

- Storefront doors, frames, and hardware shall match and be dark bronze.
- Primary personnel entrance doors shall have full glass panels or glass sidelights.
- All secondary-use, service, and overhead doors and frames on facilities shall be factory-finished tan.
- Large hangar doors shall be either tan or light tan per ACRB selection.
- Clerestory windows are encouraged to increase natural light and to break up the mass of the facade. Frames shall be dark bronze.

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.
- Reduce the density of landscaping by grouping landscape elements at 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.

family housing

Residential architectural settings should express a neighborhood image that distinguishes them from the remainder of the base. Achieving architectural compatibility within the setting 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.
- Match the existing styles in housing renovation alteration projects.
- 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.
- Generally use vinyl siding as the field material and in the colors as identified on page A1.
- Housing trim color shall be white.
- Use brick as the house base and accent material. Limit brick colors to three neutral colors to blend with the vinyl siding.

ROOF SYSTEMS

- Use gabled or hipped roofs with between 3:12 and 4:12 pitch.
- Use shingles with an architectural profile to unify the neighborhood scheme.
- Limit the housing area roof colors to three and use neutral tones to coordinate with the vinyl siding colors.
- 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.
- Use the base standards for materials and form.

LANDSCAPING

- Employ informal landscaping to integrate new with existing housing areas and improve the community setting.
- Add plantings for shade and privacy and develop foundation plantings.
- Use mixed species in an informal planting style.
- Follow ACRB's approved material list for all self-help materials.
- Use randomly spaced plantings and tree massing.
- Landscape the perimeter edges of recreational areas and common areas.
- Use landscaped berms to soften major arterial roads and screen undesirable views.
- Develop a street tree program.

SCREENS AND ENCLOSURES

- Use wood fencing for backyard privacy.
- Use vinyl-coated chain link around the base boundary of housing.

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 in housing areas and connect to community facilities.
- Provide seating and other basewide site furnishings along walkways.
- Concrete pavers for patios are encouraged.

NEIGHBORHOOD ENTRIES

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

LIGHTING AND UTILITIES

- Provide pedestrian-scale lighting fixtures throughout housing areas.
- Utility elements such as transformers shall be factory-finished dark bronze to blend with surroundings.

implementation

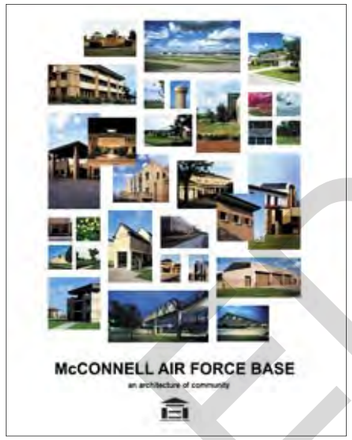
The ACP is a multipurpose tool that shall be used throughout the entire planning, programming, and design process, from inception to project completion for any project on base.

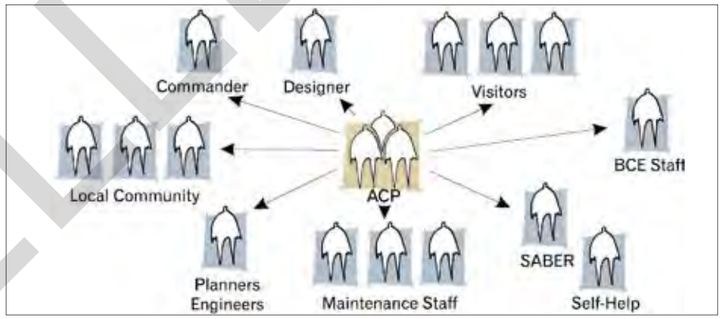
The ACP is implemented by the Base Civil Engineer.

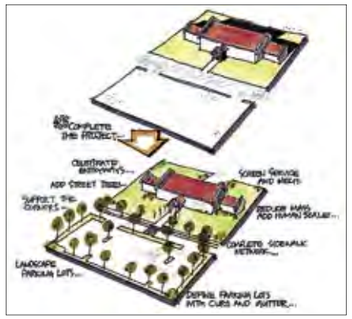
While architectural designers are the primary users of the plan, it must also be used by project managers, programmers, planners, engineers, maintenance and operations personnel, self-help personnel, SABER personnel and the Architectural Compatibility Review Board (ACRB).

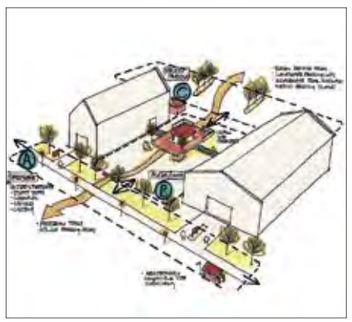
Any items purchased for the exterior of buildings – including those purchased with impact cards – must conform to the requirements prescribed in the ACP.

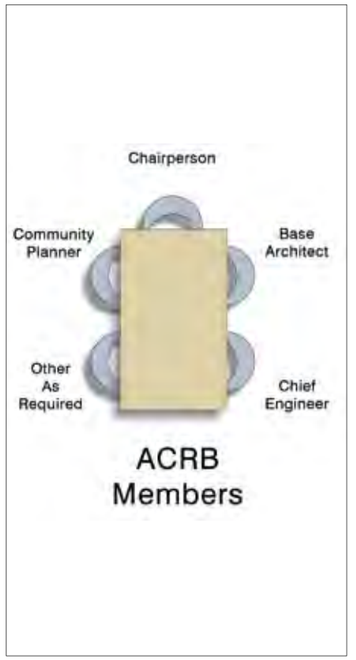
In the next three pages, key elements in the implementation process are highlighted.











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 is appointed.
- Members include the base architect, community planner, chief engineer, 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 are to 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.

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 architecturally sensitive 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.

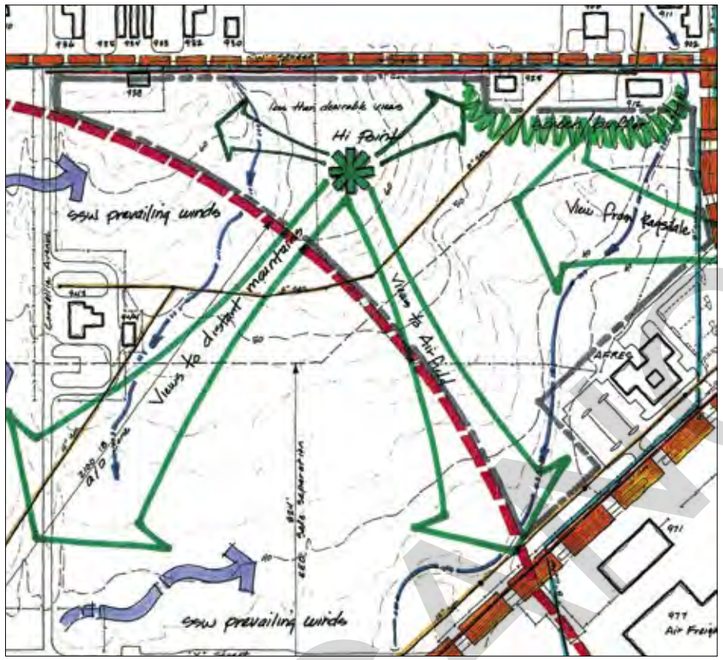
Requirements Document

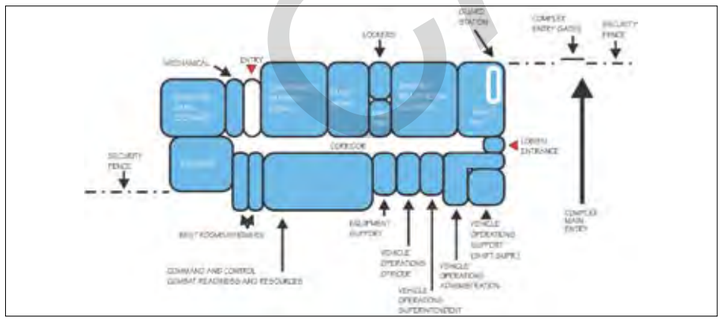
In the initial submittal, the A-E defines – with the help of the AF – the requirements for the project. It may explore potential solutions, but more importantly, it includes bubble diagrams depicting the relationships of major functional elements and site / facility development options. This submittal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





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 a site plan, 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 reviews the packages as part of the concept development process. 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 demonstrate that the project remains consistent with the approved concept design. It includes highly developed drawings that further refine and detail the visual and functional quality of the design.

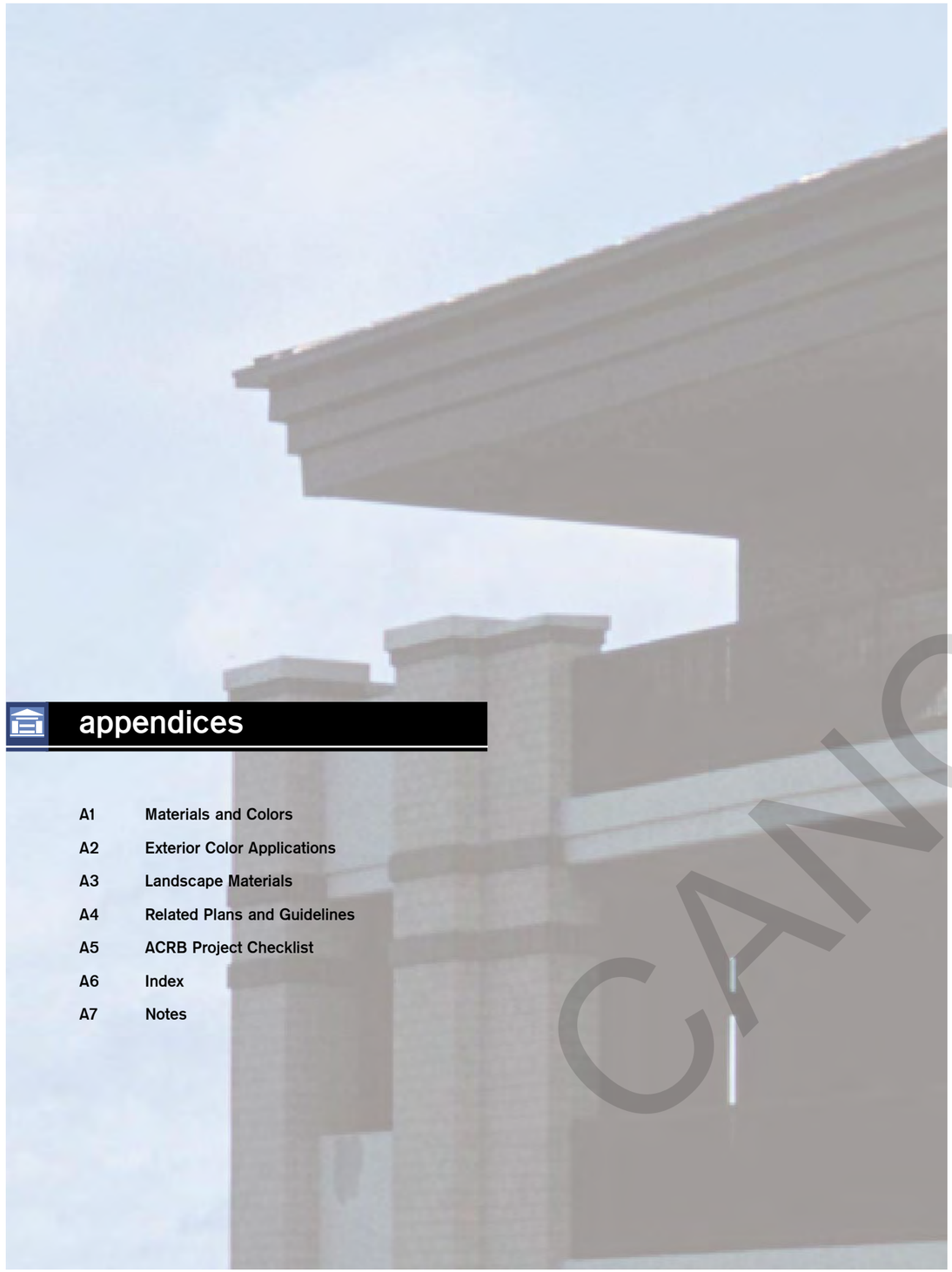
Each submittal will be comprised of a complete comprehensive package that includes, without being limited to:

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

Contract Documents (CDs)

Contract documents must be in AutoCAD and include comprehensive drawings and specifications to ensure that a project can be constructed to meet all of the requirements and standards defined by the ACP.

All 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.



appendices

materials and colors

The following building materials and products are representative of the style, color, and material to be used at McConnell 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: Helvetica Medium and Light
Color: Dark Bronze, Fed. Spec. 595B #20122

Barbecue Grill
Mfg: Park BBQ
Style: Type 20x14, post-mounted steel
Color: Black

Benches
Mfg: Utrum
Style: UF 9003 vinyl-coated
Color: Brown

Bike Racks
Mfg: Utrum
Style: UF 7700 vinyl-coated
Color: Brown

Bollards
Protection
Style: 8" Dia. Steel-filled w/ Concrete
Color (near brick): Tan
Color (other than brick): Match Adjacent Surface or Equipment
Architectural
Mfg/Style: AMC, Square Steel
Color: Dark Bronze

Brick - Tan
Mfg/Style: Acme Brick #250
Color: Royal Oak
Mortar: Angelus Block, Medium Tan
Joint Sealant: Tremco, Adobe Accent

Brick - Light Brown
Mfg/Style: Acme Brick #300
Color: Koko Brown
Mortar: Angelus Block, Medium Tan
Joint Sealant: Tremco, Adobe Accent

Brick - Brown
Mfg/Style: Acme Brick #103
Color: Charcoal Gray
Mortar: Angelus Block, Medium Tan
Joint Sealant: Tremco, Adobe Accent

Doors - Storefront
Mfg: Kawneer
Style: EFCO
Color: Dark Bronze Fed. Std. 595B #20122

Doors - Secondary Use, Overhead, Service, and Emergency Egress
Color: Tan, Tan Fed. Spec. 595B #30450

Drinking Fountains
Mfg: Environmental Features, Inc.
Style: Type I-82
Color: Beige

EIFS
Color: Light Tan, Fed. Spec. 595B #23617
Finish Texture: Sand

Fencing - Metal
Style: 9 ga., w/ 2' wide concrete mow strip
Color: Black vinyl coated

Gates
Mfg: Custom Fabricated
Style: Steel-framed w/ 9 ga., vinyl-coated
Color: Black

Gate Openers
Mfg: Chamberlain
Style: HS670 bar type, or equal
Color: Black

Glass
Mfg: PPG
Tint: Solar Bronze

Lighting - Street
Mfg: Holophane Esplanade
Style: Teardrop Shallow Skirt, Metal Halide
Color: Bronze

Lighting - Parking and Walkways
Mfg: Holophane Esplanade
Style: Shoebox, Metal Halide
Color: Bronze

Litter and Ash Receptacles
Mfg: Utrum
Style: UF 9003 vinyl-coated
Color: Brown

Picnic Tables
Mfg: Keystone Ridge
Style: P6-2
Color: Brown

Planters - Free Standing
Mfg: Environmental Features, Inc.
Style: Type L or J
Color: Beige

Play Equipment
Mfg: GameTime

Passenger Waiting Shelters
Mfg: Columbia Equipment Company
Style: Type 8002 or similar
Finish: Aluminum and acrylic
Color: Bronze

Pavers
Mfg: ACME
Style: "S" Interlocking
Color (Tan): Charcoal Gray

Precast
Mfg: Continental Castone
Color: Dark Buff Limestone

Roofs
Mfg: Berridge Manufacturing Company
Finish: Fluoropolymer
Style: Standing Seam Metal
Color: Dark Bronze - Fed. Std. 595B-20122

Stucco
Mfg: LaHabra Products, Inc.
Color (Light Tan): Mirage X-28 (Base 200)
Finish Texture: Sand

Translucent Panels
Mfg: Kalwall
Color: Off-white panel, Bronze frame

Tree Grates
Mfg: Urbana
Style: Fan pattern 7700
Color: Brown

Windows
Mfg: Kawneer
Style: EFCO
Color: Dk Bronze, Fed. Spec. 595B #20122

Flightline / Industrial

Doors - Secondary Use, Overhead, Service, and Emergency Egress
Color: Tan, Fed. Spec. 595B #30450

Roofs
Mfg: Berridge Manufacturing Company
Finish: Fluoropolymer
Style: Standing Seam Metal
Color: Light Tan - Fed. Spec. 595B #23617

Walls - Metal Panel
Mfg: Berridge Manufacturing Company
Profile: Vee Panel, 11" Covered Width
Color: Light Tan, Fed. Spec. 595B #23617

Family Housing

Asphalt Shingles
Mfg: GAF Timberline Class A
Style: Asphalt T-lock
Color: Use neutral colors per ACRB

Vinyl Siding
Mfg: CertainTeed Millenium
Color: Heritage Cream, Light Maple, Herringbone
Trim Color: Colonial White

Windows
Style: Vinyl-clad wood, double hung & casement, insulated glass
Color: White

exterior color applications

EXTERIOR COLORS

Light Tan
Fed. Std. 595B #23617

Tan
Fed. Std. 595B #30450

Brown
Fed. Std. 595B, #20140

Dark Bronze
Fed. Std. 595B #20122

BRICK COLORS

Tan
Royal Oak #250

Light Brown
Koko Brown #300

Brown
Charcoal Gray #103

Note: Original color samples are on file in the Base Civil Engineering Office.

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 light tan on all painted walls unless otherwise directed by the ACRB.
- Reduce visual clutter by simplifying the application.
- The use of yellow hazard markings on buildings is prohibited.
- Remove building lettering and signs from building.
- Painting or 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 to match wall color.
- 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.
- Secondary doors are to be painted to match the wall color to prevent calling attention to them.
- Do not arbitrarily change paint colors.

landscape materials

	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON PLANT NAME	USE
Large Trees	*Celtis Occidentalis*	Common Hackberry	Buffer, Open Space
	Gleditsia triancanthos intermis	Honeylocust	Street, Open Space
	Gymnocladus dioicus	Kentucky Coffeetree	Open Space
	Quercus (3) macrocarpa, muehlenbergii, rubra	Bur Oak, Chinkapin Oak, Red Oak	Street, Open Space
	Koelreuteria paniculata	Goldenrain Tree	Street, Open Space
	Maclura pomifera	Osage Orange, thornless and fruitless	Open Space
	Morus alba	White Mulberry, fruitless	Open Space
	Pyrus calleryana (2) 'Aristocrat', 'Bradford'	Aristocrat Pear, Bradford Pear	Feature, Open Space
	Ulmus parvifolia	Lacebark Elm	Open Space
	Pinus cembroides var. edulis	Pinyon Pine	Buffer, Open Space
	Pinus flexilis	Limber Pine	Buffer, Open Space
	Pinus nigra	Austrian Pine	Buffer, Open Space
	Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa Pine	Buffer, Open, Space
Small Trees	*Cercis canadensis*	Redbud	Feature, Open Space
	Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian Olive	Open Space
	Maackia amurensis	Amur Maackia	Open Space
	Sapindus drummondii	Western Soapberry	Open Space
	Pinus mugo	Mugho Pine	Buffer, Open Space
Shrubs	*Cornus drummondii*	Rough-leafed Dogwood	Hedge, Mass, Feature
	Cotoneaster acutifolia	Peking Cotoneaster	Hedge, Windbreak
	Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	Hedge, Mass
	Ligustrum obtusifolium	Border Privet	Hedge, Mass
	Prunus besseyi	Western Sandcherry	Feature, Mass
	Prunus virginiana	Chokecherry	Feature, Mass
	Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	Mass
	Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	Hedge, Mass
	Tamarix ramosissima	Tamarisk	Mass
	Berberis x mentorensis	Mentor Barberry	Mass
	Chaenomeles speciosa	Flowering Quince	Feature
	Forsythia spp.	Forsythia	Feature
	Philadelphus spp.	Mockorange	Feature
	Prinsepia sinensis	Cherry Prinsepia	Hedge, Mass
	Rhus aromatica	Fragrant Sumac	Mass
	Spirea spp.	Spirea, Vanhoutte	Mass
	Caryopteris clandonensis	Bluemist Spirea	Feature, Mass
	Hypericum frondosum	Golden St. Johnswort	Feature, Mass
	Perovskia atriplicifolia	Russian Sage	Feature, Mass
	Rosa suffulta	Prairie Rose	Feature
	Euonymus kiautschovicus 'Manhattan'	Manhattan Euonymus	Hedge, Mass
	Pyracantha coccinea	Pyracantha	Hedge, Mass
	Mahonia aquifolium 'Compacta'	Compact Mahonia	Mass
	Yucca filamemtosa	Yucca	Mass
Groundcovers and Vines	*Bergenia cordifolia*	Bergenia	Border, Understory, Mass
	Convallaria majalis	Lily-of-the-Valley	Border, Understory, Mass
	Galium odorata	Sweet Woodruff	Border, Understory, Mass
	Mahonia repens	Mahonia, Creeping Grape Holly	Border, Understory, Mass
	Centaurea montana	Bachelor Buttons	Understory, Mass
	Coronilla varia	Crownvetch	Understory, Mass
	Gypsophila repens	Baby's Breath (Creeping)	Understory, Mass
	Hemerocallis spp.	Daylily, most species	Border, Understory, Mass
	Iberis sempervirens	Evergreen Candytuft	Understory, Mass
	Lotus corniculatus	Bird's Foot Trefoil	Understory, Mass
	Phlox sublata	Phylox (Creeping)	Understory, Mass
	Ranunculus repens	Buttercup (Creeping)	Understory, Mass
	Rhus aromatica 'GrowLow'	Gro-Low Fragrant Sumac	Understory, Mass
	Sedum spp.	Sedum, Stonecrop	Understory, Mass
	Thymus serphyllum	Thyme (Creeping)	Understory, Mass
	Veronica prostrata	Veronica, Rock Speedwell	Understory, Mass

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

related plans and guidelines

Use the most recent edition of the following documents:

General	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	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

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 shall 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 shall be submitted at each phase. Project continuation is contingent on phase approval. Smaller projects not requiring full design services shall submit project documentation as designated by the ACRB chairperson. All projects shall 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
❑ Goals
❑ Budget
❑ Colors
❑ Site Inventory / Site Analysis
❑ Project Description
❑ Objectives
❑ Materials
❑ Equipment
❑ Adjacent Facilities Photos
❑ Future Project Considerations
❑ Furnishings
❑ Other: _____
❑ 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
❑ Proportions
❑ Wall Systems
❑ Lighting
❑ Entrances
❑ Scale
❑ Materials
❑ Details
❑ Signs
❑ Windows / Doors
❑ Massing
❑ Colors
❑ Ancillary Structures
❑ Roof Systems
❑ Sustainable Development

Site Development
❑ Siting
❑ Lighting
❑ Furnishings
❑ Setbacks / ATFP Standoffs
❑ Signs
❑ Landscape
❑ Utilities
❑ Screens / Enclosures
❑ Future Expansion Considered

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

S - Continued

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