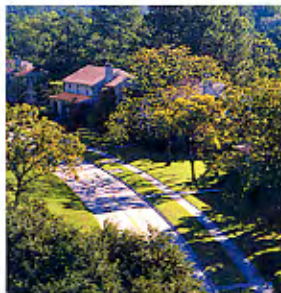
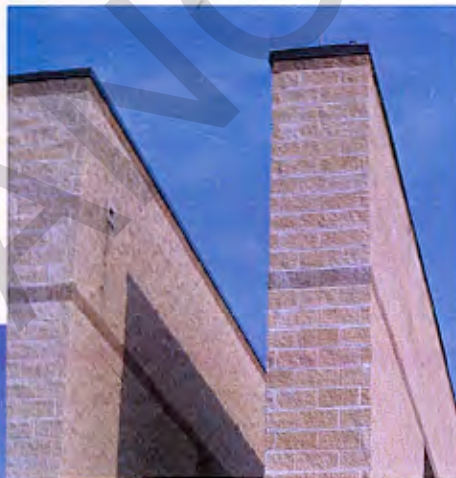


Pope Air Force Base

architectural compatibility plan



VISION

The vision for Pope Air Force Base is an "Architecture of Community." This vision is of excellent architecture that displays a high quality corporate image and blends the values and character-of-place into the environment. The vision for this installation is founded on the best examples of contemporary buildings and a mature landscape surrounding a core of attractive historic structures. Achieving the "Architecture of Community" will result in buildings of the highest quality, complimented by and compatible with their surroundings.





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introduction

The Architectural Compatibility Plan (ACP) defines a clear design vocabulary to be used throughout the base, providing specific standards to be observed in all aspects of design. Compatible architecture is accomplished not only with buildings that are similar, but also through the use of common design forms, details, materials, site features, and streetscapes.

The ACP's goal is to create a visually unified environment based on a sense of community similar to a campus or small town. The primary design goal is to direct development of Pope towards a livable, attractive, and visually cohesive Air Force base.

The plan helps build quality places that contribute to the community. It will merge the historic and contemporary styles of architecture on Pope Air Force Base.





Purpose

The purpose of the ACP is to define specific 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 Pope AFB as the client 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 Pope General Plan as a key component plan.

How to Use This Plan

The ACP is composed of three architectural settings: Community, Flightline, and Family Housing (see the map on page 5).

The Building Design Standards Section gives requirements for facilities within each of the architectural settings and historic structures.

The Site Design Standards Section provides information on site development and amenities to be applied throughout the installation, basewide.

The Implementation Section of the booklet highlights key elements to help ensure success in designing and constructing excellent facilities. The implementation section is used to facilitate the coordination and approval of design submittals. It discusses the traditional design process, highlights the importance of site analysis, and describes the role of the Architectural Compatibility Review Board (ACRB). All future construction and renovation efforts for all customers and funding sources shall adhere to the guidelines in this ACP. Designs must be approved by the ACRB prior to contract advertising.

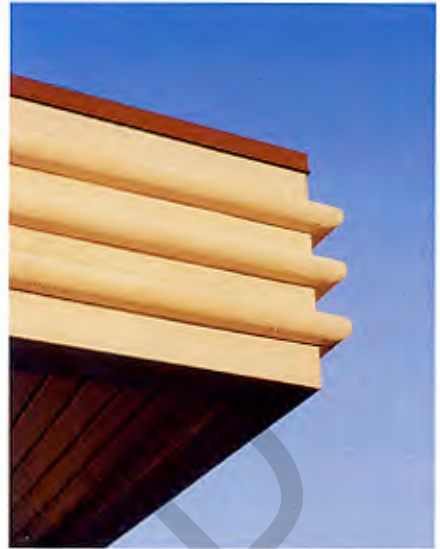
Finally, the appendices provide additional information including a general index, lists of building materials, site amenities, paint colors, landscape materials, and checklists for the ACRB and project personnel. Use the appendices in conjunction with the booklet as a quick desk reference to specific materials and color specifications.

A poster is available upon request that displays photographs of the Pope Air Force Base community.

Note: Not all photos in this ACP are taken from Pope AFB. Some photos are from off-base locations, which demonstrate the intended standard / vision.

Architectural Settings

Pope Air Force Base is visually divided into three distinct architectural settings and three physical areas. Visually and physically, the Flightline is separated from the remainder of the installation by the airfield, the primary activity generator. Visually, the Community and Residential settings take on their own individual characters expressed in the architecture.



community

This architectural setting encompasses the majority of the installation supporting a number of different functions and architectural styles. Brick walls, bronze-colored storefront windows, and bronze-colored standing seam metal roofs characterize this area.

Interspersed throughout this setting are several structures that have been identified as having historical significance. These are further identified in the Historic Structures Section. These structures and their settings should be protected and maintained as focal points of interest.



flightline

This architectural setting houses the majority of the mission related, industrial type activities and is consequently characterized by larger, single-massed facilities such as aircraft maintenance hangars, warehouses, and deployment buildings. Split-face block walls, bronze-colored windows and doors, and bronze-colored standing seam metal roofs characterize this area.

Within this area is a historical facility, the "Double Hangar" (hangars 4 and 5), which is a historically significant structure that acts as a focal point and a visual connection to the Community setting.

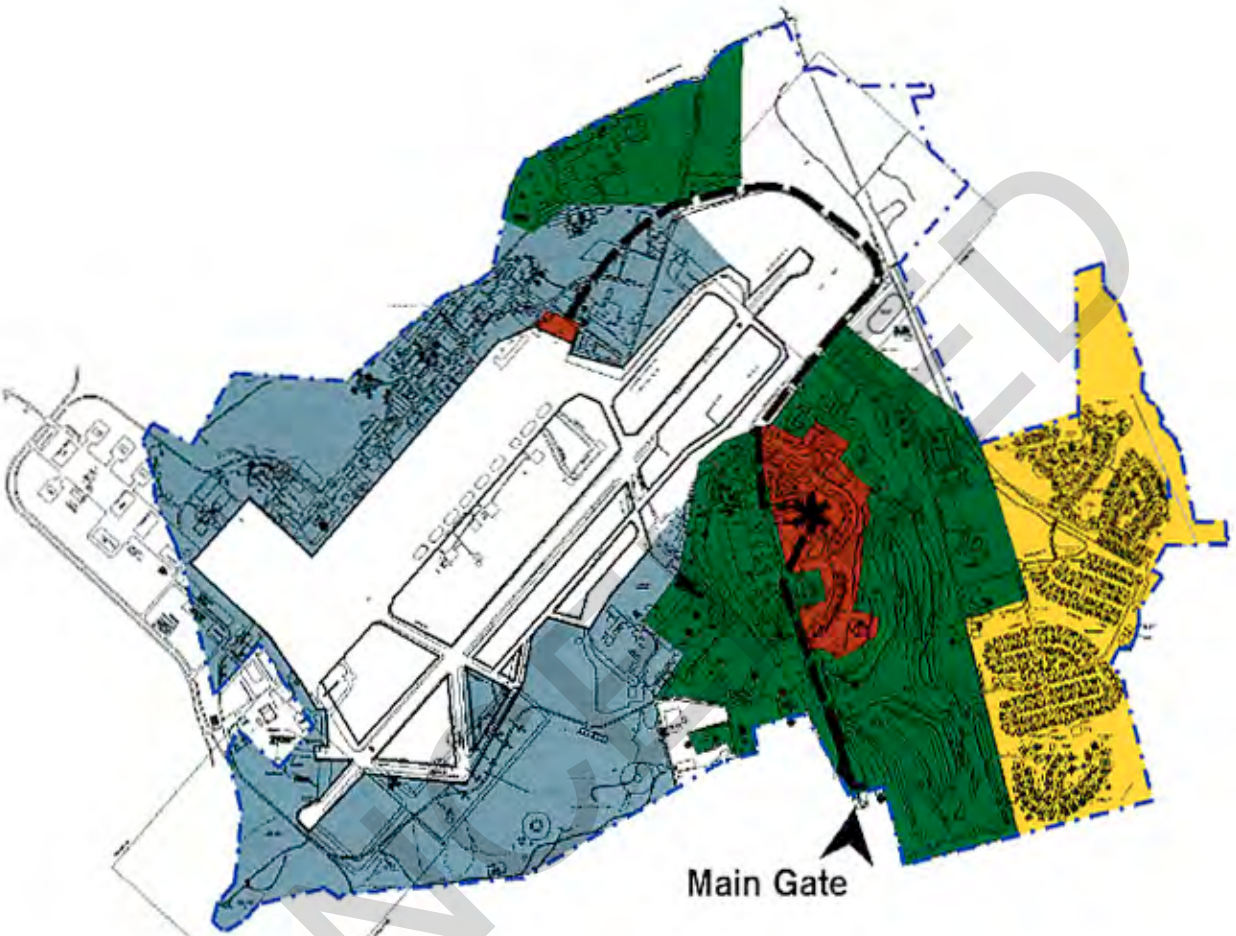


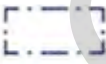
family housing

The Family Housing architectural style range from 1930's Mediterranean to contemporary suburban single-family and duplex structures.



Architectural Settings Delineation Map



-  Basewide
-  Flightline
-  Community
-  Historic
-  Family Housing


North
Not To Scale



building design standards

Achieving compatibility among facilities by developing them within a common design theme and character is absolutely critical to attaining the desired community image. Color, material, form, scale, massing, and detailing are important elements in establishing style and visual continuity. Creating unity, not conformity, is the goal.

The first priority is to achieve architectural compatibility for Pope Air Force Base in each architectural setting. The second priority is compatibility for the base as a whole. Finally the character or style of an individual facility is the third priority. A design that successfully accomplishes all three priorities will bring the greatest level of architectural compatibility to the installation.





community



Compatibility in the community architectural setting is achieved through the application of the common visual character developed for Pope AFB. The design theme is contemporary forms and detailing applied to simple building masses to create a high-tech corporate image. A limited use of historic and vernacular influences will make Pope characteristically unique while retaining a regional expression. Consistent application of the following standards will link all of the community facilities together and create a uniform architectural image.

The few historic structures located in this setting have additional criteria to be used in lieu of, or in addition to, the general community criteria. Limited adjustments in the application of the standard materials and details will be required to blend the new style with existing adjacent facilities. Some areas may rely more heavily on site features than architectural elements to create a common connection.



CHARACTER

The architectural character intended for Pope AFB involves the blending of beige and red brick with an emphasis on red adjusted according to adjacencies. A visual consistency is achieved through the application of certain historic detailing such as the circular opening in pediments, sloped parapet endwalls, implied loggias, and standing seam roofs.

Style / Form

- Recall historic features on high-visibility facilities without duplicating historic styles in total.
- Emphasize vertical proportions on building elements.
- Rectangular elements are the standard for major building masses. Use clean, simple, contemporary forms and avoid curves or angular elements.
- Develop a strong relationship between buildings and exterior spaces.

Scale / Massing

- Incorporate amenities such as plazas, loggias, arcades, covered entries, and landscaping.
- Combine functions whenever possible to avoid a proliferation of small independent structures.
- Use submassing for larger structures and break up the mass of large structures to allow for sloped roofs to the maximum extent.



■ WALL SYSTEMS

Reducing the palette of materials, colors, and styles used on new and renovated structures will begin to create a more cohesive visual appeal throughout the installation. Further compatibility can be gained by the consistent application of recognizable building forms such as sloped parapet endwalls and circular accents within the pediment.

Materials and Color

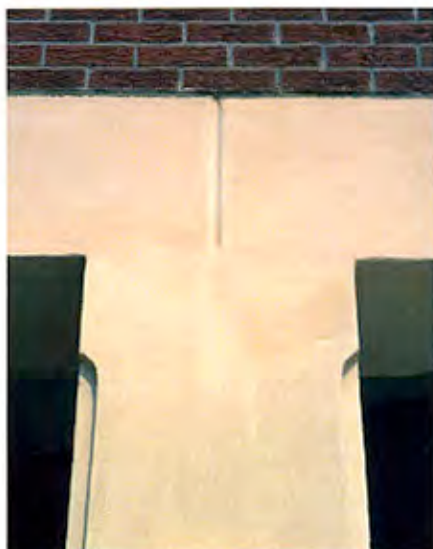
- Use only base standard materials and colors and minimize surfaces requiring painting and cleaning.
- Use integral colored materials and factory finished building products to reduce maintenance.
- Use only corrosion-resistant factory finished fasteners and exterior metals except for historic preservation projects.
- Use sealants to match or blend with surface materials and color.
- Red brick walls with beige brick accents are the standard.
- Develop beige accents to give the appearance of approximately 80% red brick.
- Use standard brick in a running bond pattern with concave joints.
- Use beige mortar.
- High-visibility facilities shall demonstrate a greater application of detailing.
- Integrate expansion joints with downspouts, reveals, or changes in the façade.
- Do not use brick wainscots except in the Family Housing setting.

Accents / Details

- A limited use of a circular pediment accent at entries or other building features is encouraged.
- Use rowlock, soldier, and corbel courses as accents.
- Provide visual interest using brick detailing on sills, lintels, and arched openings.
- Incorporate white Portland cement precast, caps, sills, keystones, banding, and other detailing.
- Use precast concrete and beige brick for accents and details.
- Do not "over decorate" or duplicate in total, historic styles for new facilities.
- Stucco may be used in protected areas for accents with its color to match precast.

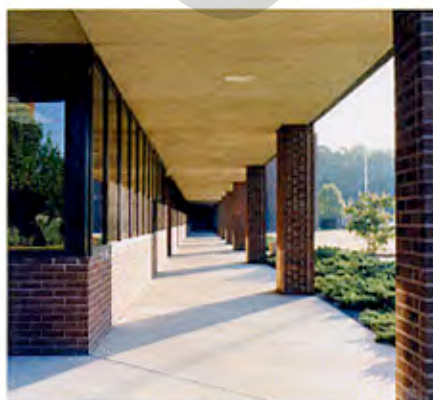
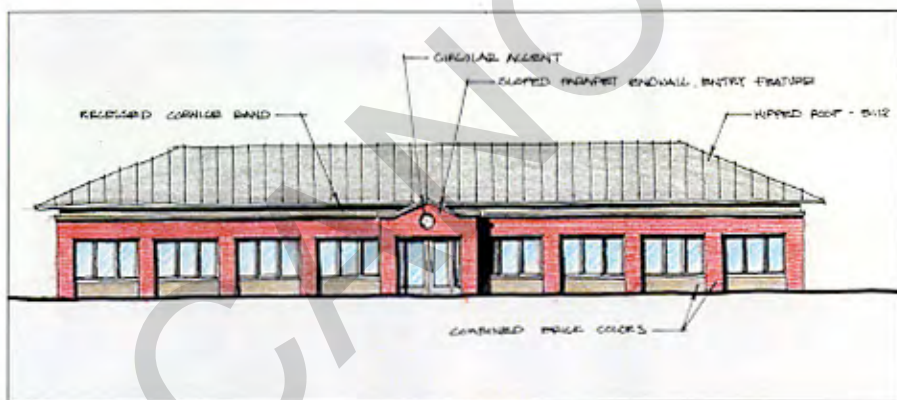
- Use expansion joints, reveals, recessed panels, and expressed pilasters to break up flat façades and add visual interest.
- Consider overall building height and proportion on detailing.





Parapets and Copings

- Use horizontal parapets at all buildings with low-sloped roofs.
- Construct sloped parapets with horizontal flanks on gable end walls matching the roof slope.
- Provide properly flashed precast copings.
- Limit painted metal copings to matching an existing condition.



Wall Components

- Aesthetically organize all mechanical, electrical, and other building components as design elements of the façade and coordinate with other architectural features.
- Finish of wall components such as gas meters, fire bells, vents, louvers, electrical boxes, and communication equipment shall match wall color.
- Do not expose conduits, cables, and piping on walls.
- Locate equipment such as gas meters to minimize visual impact.

Windows and Doors

- Use medium bronze aluminum window and door frames with thermal break construction.
- Use a combination of window units or mullion design to emphasize a vertical character in window openings.
- Incorporate operable windows where possible.
- Use bronze tinted, low-emissivity (not mirrored) glazing.
- Limit hollow metal frames to security doors, utility rooms, and outlying sites.
- Secondary doors, utility doors, and overhead doors on red brick walls shall be finished dark bronze.
- Other secondary doors, utility doors and overhead doors shall be finished to match the wall color.
- Door and frame colors shall match.
- ACRB approval is required for use of glass block as an exterior wall system.
- Translucent fiberglass glazing is allowed for clerestory windows.

Transition Buildings

- Transition buildings are those that lie on the border between two visually distinct areas.
- Integrate the color and materials of adjacent areas as accents on transition buildings, only with ACRB approval.

Existing Buildings

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

■ ROOF SYSTEMS

As one of the most visually formidable pieces of a building, the roof color, material, and form play a large role in architectural compatibility. Dark bronze standing seam metal hipped roofs are the standard. Consistent application of these roof types both here in the Community Setting and in the Flightline Setting will help to bridge the gap between the two.

Roof Systems Configuration

- Use hipped roofs with pitches between 3:12 and 6:12 as the primary building form for all facilities.
- Sloped parapet endwalls at entries are preferred. Hipped roof entry elements are allowed with ACRB approval.
- Maintain overhangs to no larger than 2 feet.
- Low-sloped roofs are only allowed for larger structures in combination with hipped roofs, or to match existing conditions on add / alt projects.
- Do not use low-sloped roofs as the dominant roof form.

Materials and Color

- Use dark bronze factory finished standing seam metal in a 16-inch wide panel with 2 inch raised seam.
- Use membrane roofing for low-sloped roofs with a minimum pitch of 1/4:12.

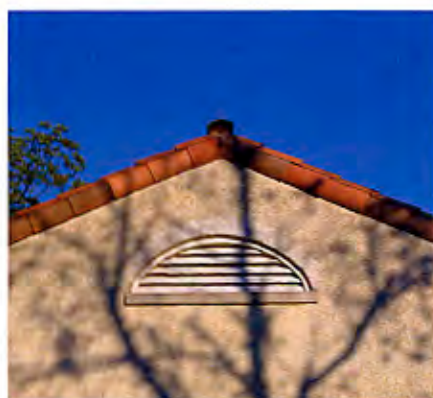
Gutters, Downspouts, and Flashing / Fascias

- Use continuous gutters on all slopes of all facilities.
- Gutters shall be factory finished to match the roof color.
- Use full-length downspouts for all facilities.
- Downspouts on red brick buildings shall be factory finished dark bronze.
- All other downspouts shall be finished to match the wall color.
- Minimize the visual impact of downspouts by coordinating placement with architectural features.
- Do not use exposed, angled leaders.
- Generally, the flashing color shall match the roof color.
- Stepped flashing at the intersection of roofs and walls shall match the wall color on non-red brick buildings.
- Generally, the depth of fascias shall be no larger than 8 inches.

Vents and Equipment

- Minimize, consolidate, and organize roof penetrations on the least visible side of the building.
- PVC pipes and other roof elements must be finished to match the roof color.
- Do not use rooftop mechanical units unless mandatory. When used, minimize the negative visual effects with placement and screens.





ENTRANCES

Entrances not only act as the transitional element from exterior to interior, they also provide opportunities to create a focal point on a facade, to establish a user's first impression, and to delineate the importance of the building by the size and architectural detailing of the entrance structure.

Primary

- Clearly identify the main entrance to the facility from the parking area and street.
- Create enclosed vestibules and weather-protected transition spaces at entrances.
- The use of a sloped parapet endwall with circular accent pediment is encouraged.
- Incorporate courtyards and / or entry plazas into the design.
- Use accent pavers in approach walkway or at entry plaza feature.
- Locate magazine racks and other similar elements out of view to avoid visual clutter.

Secondary

- Secondary entrances for pedestrian access are to reflect the character of the primary entry but to a lesser extent.
- Do not leave secondary entrances unprotected from the elements.
- Provide a small courtyard with seating area near secondary entrances.

Service and Emergency Egress

- Provide unobtrusive service entrances that are physically and visually separated from primary and secondary entrances.
- Minimize visual impact with proper location.
- Enclose fire escapes in structures matching the material, color, and style of the building.
- Use landscaping screen walls to screen and separate loading docks.
- Minimize visual impact of exit-only doors.

Handrails

- Use dark bronze, pre-finished metal handrails as the standard. For special accent use beige with ACRB approval.
- Integrate handrails with facility design.

Drop-Offs

- Limit use of covered drop-offs to high-visibility facilities.
- Covered drop-offs, when required, shall be an integral part of the building entrance.
- Treat these sites as special, high-profile design areas with corresponding amenities, design accents, and formal landscaping.

Arcades and Loggias

- The use of arcades and loggias as an extension of the building entrance are encouraged.
- Integrate with the building's design, style, form, and materials.

Plazas and Courtyards

- The use of plazas and courtyards is encouraged.
- Use concrete surfacing with brick paver accents.
- Integrate handicap access ramps.

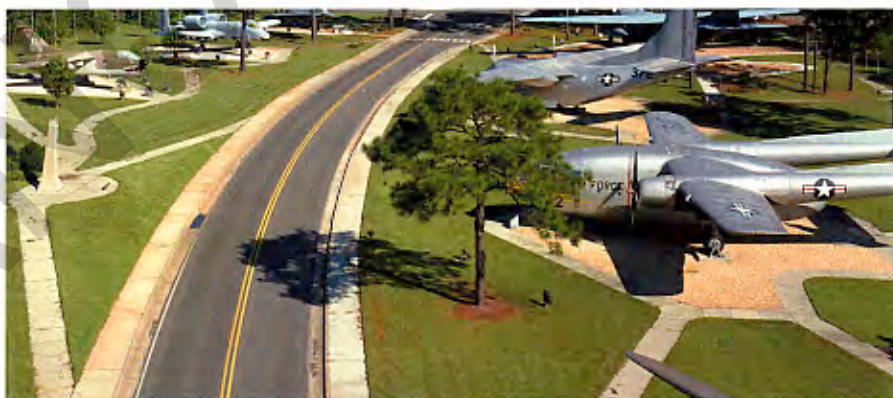


SCREENS AND ENCLOSURES

Screens and enclosures help to minimize the visual impact of undesirable features as well as provide separation and security where necessary. Both solid and landscape screens, separately and in combination, can be applied to achieve visual continuity throughout the installation. See Landscape Section for landscape screens.

Screen Walls

- Make screen walls compatible with adjacent facilities.
- New screen walls adjacent to historic buildings require ACRB approval.
- Generally, do not attach screen walls to buildings.
- Construct free-standing garden walls of red brick.
- Do not place screen walls directly adjacent to roadways or sidewalks.
- Use landscaping to soften walls.
- Where possible, natural screening should be used (shrubs, trees, etc.).





Fencing

- Use decorative metal fencing between brick columns with concrete cap.
- Brown vinyl coated chain link fence and rohn metal fence in low-visibility sites is allowed with ACRB approval.

Dumpster Enclosures

- Locate dumpsters to minimize visual impact and satisfy AF Force Protection Standards.
- Construct dumpster enclosures of red brick with warm accents with concrete cap.
- In high-visibility locations provide dark bronze metal gates to screen dumpsters.
- Provide dark bronze protective bollards.
- Design enclosures as part of service areas for new facilities.
- Provide concrete pads and access aprons in front of enclosure doors.
- 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.
- Do not paint Jersey Barriers.
- Minimize the visibility of all force protection devices with landscaping and integral designs.

■ ANCILLARY STRUCTURES

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

General

- Centrally locate and combine smaller structures to reduce visual clutter.
- Use non-weathering, corrosion resistant materials.
- Landscape ancillary structures consistent with larger structures.
- Minimize the use and number of storage buildings, and consolidate in low-visibility areas.

Pavilions

- In high-visibility areas use red brick columns and dark bronze, standing-seam metal, hipped roofs.
- Organize pavilions to create gathering areas with an internal focus.
- Centrally locate pavilions between several facilities for multipurpose use.
- Wood gazebo kits are not allowed.

Waiting Shelters

- Construct shelters with red brick columns and short brick walls with no windows, and a dark bronze, hipped roof.
- Locate shelters in convenient locations with proper allowances for bus or automobile traffic and pedestrian access.
- Use accent pavers in the walkway to distinguish the area.
- Minimize the number of shelters constructed through proper placement.





Bldg #	Bldg Description
202	Officer Housing
204	Officer Housing
206	Officer Housing
208	Officer Housing
210	Officer Housing
214	Officer Housing
216	Officer Housing
218	Officer Housing
203	Officer Garage
207	Officer Garage
211	Officer Garage
215	Officer Garage
217	Officer Garage
322	NCO Housing
324	NCO Housing
326	NCO Housing
328	NCO Housing
330	NCO Housing
332	NCO Housing
334	NCO Housing
336	NCO Housing
338	NCO Housing
340	NCO Housing
342	Services Squadron
343	Services Storage
344	Services Squadron
325	NCO Garage
337	NCO Garage
708	Hangers 4 & 5
300	Medical Supply
302	Medical Supply
306	Support Group



HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Buildings that have historic significance should stand as focal points within the community, providing evidence of the base's heritage as well as architectural distinction. These structures are unique, displaying materials, construction methods, and detailing that is not easily replicated. Maintenance and protection of the original materials in these irreplaceable cultural assets is required.

General

- Ensure rehabilitation and new construction are consistent with the original character of the facilities and adhere to the Secretary of Interior Standards.
- Consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer when working on historic structures and follow the consultation process required by the National Historic Preservation Act.

Character

- Work on and around historic structures should retain or restore original character as portrayed in drawings, writings, and/or archival photographs.
- Avoid architectural features that create a false sense of historical detail.
- Preserve original building materials and architectural details where possible.

Wall Systems

- Existing walls are stucco.
- Clean, repair, and maintain architectural detailing as per historic precedent.
- Smaller residential character window and door openings are to be replaced with historic reproduction wood and doors when restoration is not feasible.

Roofing Systems

- Roofs shall be terra cotta tile except for the hangar buildings, which are light gray rolled asphalt.
- Tile color and profile to match existing.
- Gutters and downspouts shall be copper.

Additions and Alterations

- Additions and/or exterior alterations to historic structures are discouraged.
- Restore and maintain the original intent as established by historic precedent where possible.
- Carefully integrate into the character of the historic building while preserving the main facility's original character and defining features.



flightline

The Flightline architectural setting has a well-established visual aesthetic of beige colored split-face block walls with brown accents, dark bronze or dark red window and door frames, and dark bronze standing seam hipped roofs. Design buildings with similar architectural vocabulary as the Community setting, but with simplified detailing more befitting their function.

This setting is also home to the "Double-Hanger" historical aircraft hangar (hangars 4 and 5). This structure compliments the character of this setting and adds a focal point as the distinguished visitor arrival and departure area. Standards for all of the historic structures can be found at the end of the Community Setting Section.



CHARACTER

The architectural character of this setting should reflect the industrial function of the area in building form and detailing. Maintain the aesthetic of the Community setting in large massive structures.

General

- Follow the Community standards except as noted here.

Style, Form, Scale, and Massing

- Consolidate functions where possible to eliminate smaller, individual buildings.
- Use styles, forms, and accents similar to those of the Community setting but with more simplified detailing.
- Lower the apparent height of hangars and warehouses by arranging single story spaces along the perimeter.
- Modulate building elevations with submasses, clerestories, openings, material changes, and architectural detailing.
- Avoid large flat facades addressing the street.
- All industrial facilities require curbs and bollard protection.

WALL SYSTEMS

The Flightline wall character shall reflect the industrial nature of the area while recalling the qualities found in the Community Setting. Utilitarian materials and simplified detailing are appropriate in this area.

Materials and Color

- Construct walls of beige colored split-face block with brown, split-face block accents.

- Structures taller than 2 stories may employ the use of metal siding factory finish to match the block color.
- Use a split-face veneer system on existing non-compliant structures.
- A greater use of implied loggias is encouraged here to break up large flat facades.
- Precast and stucco may be used for accents in walls or as entrance features.

Accents / Details

- Use on a limited basis, similar detailing to that of the Community setting.
- Use brown, split-face block details in proportions similar to the beige brick details found in the Community setting.

Wall Components

- Finish wall components to match the wall color.
- Locate vents and louvers as planned design elements.

Windows and Doors

- Use larger window openings to compliment larger massed buildings.
- Skylights, clerestories, and translucent wall panels are encouraged to naturally light larger facilities.
- Provide powder-coated window and door frames in dark red or dark brown.





■ ROOF SYSTEMS

The use of dark bronze, standing seam metal hipped roofs is the strongest visual link to the Community architectural setting. Limited application of the sloped parapet endwall with circular pediment accent at entries or other high visibility areas will also help to reinforce the connection of this very distinct area to the rest of the base.

- Larger facilities may use low-sloped or vaulted roofs.
- Use membrane roofing for low-sloped roofs.
- Use rolled asphalt or standing seam metal for vaulted roofs.
- Lower appendages and entries shall have hipped roofs.
- Lower roofs must be consistent in design with the main roof.

■ ENTRANCES

Entrances will typically be less formal due to the more industrial functions found here. All primary entrances, however, will be consistent in coverage and visibility as those in the Community setting.

- Limit the use of drop-offs and formal entries to high-visibility facilities.
- Maintain functional and visual separations between service and pedestrian entrances.

■ SCREENS AND ENCLOSURES

- Construct dumpster enclosures of split-face block with accents.
- Fencing on the Flightline side must have split-face block columns with concrete cap and brown vinyl coated chain link fence.

■ ANCILLARY STRUCTURES

Minimize the number of ancillary structures to reduce the visual clutter and to maximize usable area. Use these facilities to reinforce the architectural character of the area while making subtle ties to the remainder of the installation.

- Construct all ancillary structures of beige colored split-face block.
- Cover existing pre-manufactured storage facilities with split-face block veneer panels. Paint to match block color.
- Cover storage facilities with bronze, standing seam metal roof to promote compatibility.
- On the Flightline side construct shelters with split-face block columns and short block walls with no windows, and dark bronze - hipped roof.



family housing

The structures within the Family Housing architectural setting are distinct from those of the Community setting in their character and presence. They portray characteristics of typical residential architecture such as brick and lap siding, double-hung windows, and gabled roofs.

Achieving architectural compatibility relies on common materials, site furnishings, and landscaping. Residential settings shall use site furnishings and landscaping compatible with the rest of the base. Residents are afforded some opportunity to express individual "pride-of-place" in and around their homes through the Self-Help program. This work will be controlled through the use of the Self-Help materials and color palette that is also complementary throughout the base.

Historic Family Housing is located within the Community setting. Refer to the Historic Structures section on page 15 for specific architectural systems.



■ CHARACTER

Family housing units will portray a strong architectural character that clearly defines a separation between the work and home environments. Style and quality are to be comparable to those found in the public neighborhoods outside of Pope AFB.

General

- Organize units into cohesive neighborhoods with curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs.
- Design units to avoid visual monotony along the streetscape.
- Construct ancillary structures following the Community setting standards.



■ WALL SYSTEMS

Use red brick as the predominant color in the wall system to create a visual link between this visually distinct architectural setting and the Community setting. Include vernacular accents to express a sense of regionalism in the architecture making important visual links to Fort Bragg and the community outside of Pope AFB.

Materials and Color

- Use red brick and lap siding as the primary wall materials for all units. When using both materials make one dominant.
- Use field, trim, and accent colors from the approved color schemes (see A3).
- Alternate color schemes to create diversity along the streetscape.
- Do not paint exposed concrete.
- Use vinyl or vinyl-clad, operable windows in white for all applications.
- Incorporate glazing in all primary entry doors.





■ ROOF SYSTEMS

Articulation in roof form is encouraged in this area to create diversity and individuality among the units. Maintain consistency in color to tie them together as a neighborhood.

Configuration

- Use hipped roofs with a pitch between 4:12 and 6:12.
- Use the same pitch for all roof segments of a single unit.
- The use of dormer windows or vents is encouraged.
- Widths of fascias must be consistent for an entire facility.

Materials and Color

- Use dark gray shingles with an architectural profile.
- Incorporate fascias, gutters, and downspouts on all roof segments.
- Finish gutters and fascias to match the trim color.
- Finish downspouts to match the wall color or dark bronze if on brick.

■ ENTRANCES

Design entrances and porches that express a vernacular character while promoting outdoor activities and community interaction.

Primary

- Emphasize the public nature of the primary entry by creating a porch for neighborhood or family interaction.
- Provide limited opportunities for personal expression at the front porch with furnishings, planters, flags, etc.

Secondary

- Provide a stoop or patio at all secondary entrances when units are at grade.
- Use bug screens to enclose porches.

Lighting

- Provide adequate lighting for safety and comfort without creating excess light pollution.
- Use recessed or consistently styled, wall-mounted light fixtures.

Fencing

- Use wood, shadowbox fencing for trash enclosures and for privacy.



site design standards

A sense of community relies heavily on the character of the landscape and the elements within it. Site elements and development methods used consistently throughout the installation provide a common thread of visual continuity to the base as a whole. They bring consistency to the landscape between the different architectural settings and special use areas as well as a blending of the various aesthetics of the existing structures on base.

Circulation systems such as roadways, walkways, and parking areas and support systems such as signage, lighting, and utilities are visual constants throughout the base that link the individual settings and areas together.

Use these standards base wide.





site development



To make the most of a building's functionality and architectural character, its placement and relationship to other facilities must be properly addressed prior to design. Consistency in how the building addresses the street or other buildings is as important to architectural compatibility as the physical appearance of the building itself. Separations, vistas, and the relationship between building and the ground plane also play important roles in the visual appearance of the buildings.

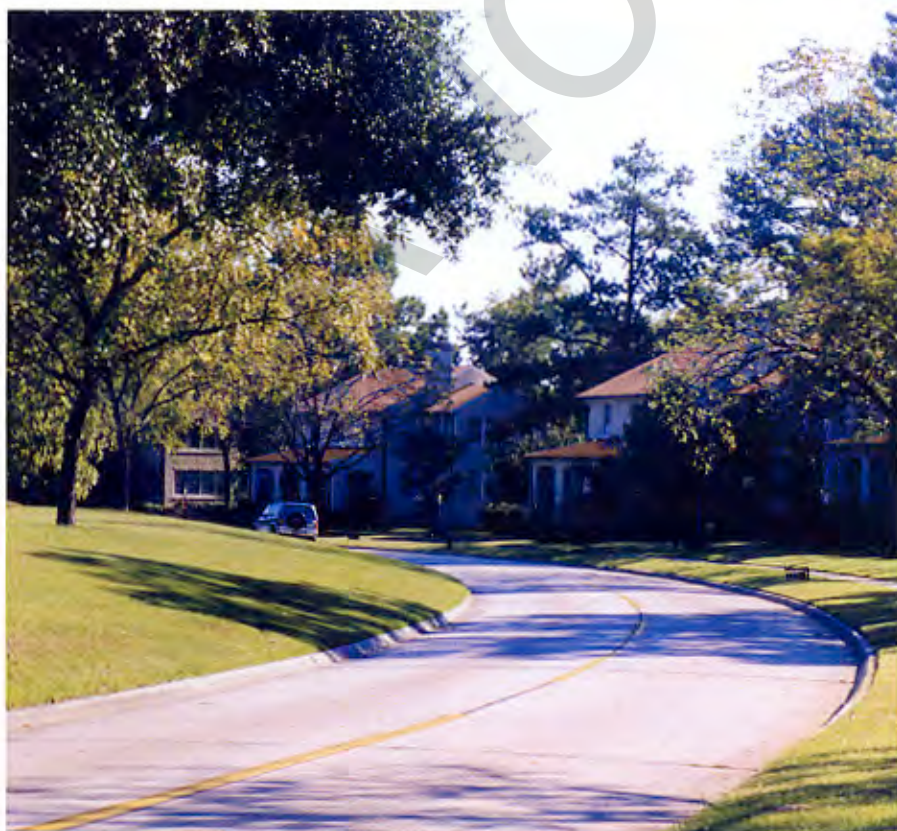


■ SITING

Proper placement of facilities according to function, style, and size is essential. A building's function is a determining factor in the aesthetic character of the resulting facility. For example, a more utilitarian building such as a warehouse or maintenance facility would be visually out of place amongst a group of administrative buildings. It is equally important to allow for the possibility of expansion or alteration of facilities as mission requirements change.

General

- Site and configure buildings to reflect project requirements and to respond to conditions identified with a proper and complete site analysis.
- Locate primary entrances to face parking areas. Provide additional entrances to address the street or building drop-offs when functionally necessary.
- Avoid siting service or storage yards along primary or secondary street fronts whenever possible.
- Include force protection requirements and blend measures into facility and site design.
- Use sites to infill where possible and avoid "urban sprawl."
- Follow the General Plan.
- Avoid locating buildings in low-lying areas.
- Provide a landscape transition space between visually discordant settings and special use areas.



Setbacks

- Consider adjacencies when establishing the front yard setback.
- Generally maintain a front yard setback of not less than 82 feet where possible.
- Maintain a side yard setback of not less than 50 feet between buildings.
- Comply with Force Protection requirements.

Expansion Areas

- Locate facilities and develop the site to allow for future expansions.
- Maintain that area free from permanent development.
- Designate future expansion in design floorplans and siteplans.

LANDFORM

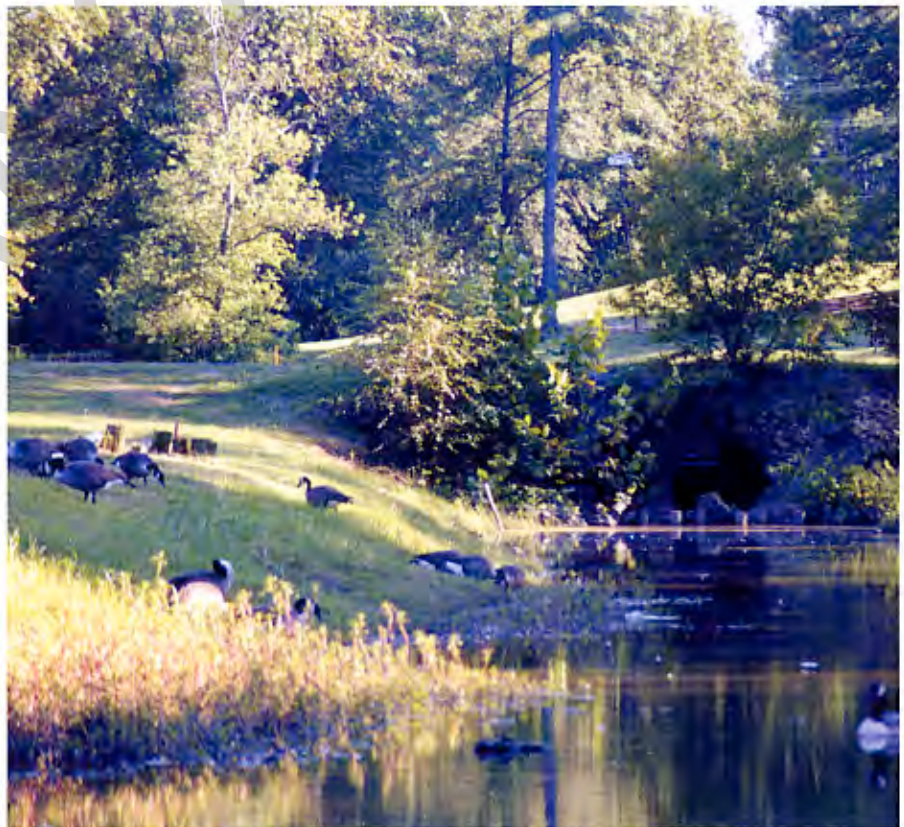
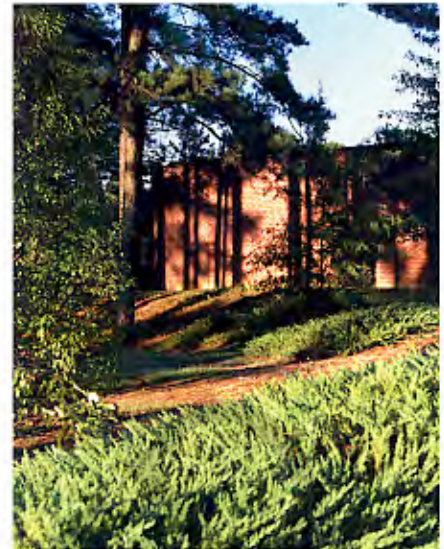
Contour the land to accommodate buildings and other facilities and minimize the negative impacts of certain large or unattractive elements within the landscape.

Topography

- Integrate building design with the topography.
- Use landforms to screen and / or direct pedestrian circulation.
- Use berms to soften / screen views of parking areas or to reduce the visual height of buildings with raised floor elevations.

Drainage

- Grade sites to provide positive drainage away from buildings and traffic areas.
- Include a subsurface drain to carry water to daylight or sanitary sewer.
- Shape retention / detention ponds in a natural, curvilinear manner.
- Avoid retention/detention ponds in flightline district and adjacent grassy fields.





■ SITE FURNISHINGS

Color, style, and placement of site furnishings can significantly contribute to a unified base image. They provide consistent elements throughout the base regardless of where they occur.

Using the selected site furnishings adds constancy to the landscape in form and style. Certain elements can also complement architectural features or styles within the community. (See A2 & A3 for a listing).

General

- Follow the ACP for all new facilities and replace old dissimilar elements when possible by refinishing and re-siting in accordance with ACP recommendations.
- Use green color for all site furnishings.

Benches and Seats

- Use factory finished metal benches and seats in all settings.
- Incorporate seats at locations where short-term seating is required, such as formal building entries or plazas.
- Incorporate benches at locations where longer-term seating is required such as parks, playgrounds, or waiting shelters.
- Provide mid-morning to late-afternoon shade for all benches and seats.

Litter / Ash Receptacle

- Use factory finished metal litter and ash receptacles in all settings.
- Locate litter receptacles near building entrances, waiting shelters, picnic pavilions, playgrounds, and other areas of public concentration (near benches and seats).
- Locate ash urns at building entrances and designated smoking areas.
- Locate out of view near entries to avoid visual clutter.

Planters

- Use concrete beige, free standing planters in limited applications.
- Locate freestanding planters in conjunction with other exterior elements.
- Mortar-less garden block planters are an acceptable design.

Drinking Fountains

- Use pre-manufactured, factory finished, drinking fountains.
- Locate fountains near recreation areas, picnic pavilions, recreation trails, and near specific / appropriate facilities such as youth centers and fitness centers.
- Place free standing fountains on concrete pads with open access on all sides. Do not place on buildings.

Bike Racks

- Use factory finished, metal bike racks that can accommodate a minimum of two bicycles.
- Provide bicycle-parking areas for all facilities. Combine areas for densely sited buildings.
- Increase the numbers of available bike racks in residential and recreational areas.
- Soften bicycle parking areas with landscaping or screen walls.
- Place bike racks on concrete pads in accessible locations near established bike routes and near secondary entrances to buildings.

Playground Equipment

- Provide pre-manufactured play equipment.
- Locate play equipment at parks, family housing areas, child development centers, community centers, and recreational areas.
- Place play equipment in designated areas complete with safe ground surfacing, benches, litter receptacles, and landscaping for shade.
- Provide adequate pedestrian circulation paths to and from the play areas.
- Playground areas must be ADA compliant.

Picnic Tables

- Use metal factory finished, picnic tables with metal frames at all pavilions and recreation areas.
- Group tables to allow for large parties or individual family outings.
- Do not use at administration yard areas or industrial facilities.
- Provide mid-morning to late-afternoon shade for all picnic tables.





Barbecue Grills

- Use pedestal-rotating grills on galvanized pipe posts.
- Limit built-in grills to recreational areas, family centers, dormitories, and fire stations in a black color.
- Use materials that compliment adjacent facilities, such as brick or split-face block.
- Placement and design of built-in barbecues must be approved by the ACRB.
- Integrate built-in barbecues with screenwalls, plazas, and courtyards.

Flag Poles

- Use brushed aluminum pole, mounted on a concrete base.
- Create a "sense of place" at flagpole locations with landscaping or plaza designs.

Bollards

- Use bollards to protect buildings, equipment, and people from potential damage caused by vehicle impact and to restrict access.
- Use an 8-inch diameter, factory finished aluminum, domed-top bollard as the base standard.
- Use same style bollard with single-function luminaire to enhance pedestrian areas, pathways, and building entrances.
- For force protection use an 8-inch diameter, concrete filled, steel pipe. Finish bollards with domed-top plastic covers in Architectural Brown.
- For lighted force protection bollards use same style bollard capped by a pre-manufactured, domed top, single luminaire.
- For bollards protecting equipment or buildings from vehicle damage, paint to match adjacent surfaces.

Tree Grates

- Use black cast iron tree grates set in concrete paving.
- Accent opening with concrete pavers.
- Use tree grates at formal plazas, building entries, and courtyards.

ROADWAYS

The transportation network should provide a common experience throughout the base from a vehicular perspective; clean, neat, and orderly. Establish a hierarchy of roadways to define and organize traffic flow throughout the installation while providing a consistent visual experience.

Planning

- Regularize the roadway network by eliminating redundant roads.
- When opportunities arise, remove nonconforming streets.
- Intersect roadways at 90-degree angles and avoid "offset" intersections.

Primary

- Primary roadways are the widest and fastest arterials and will often contain two lanes of traffic in each direction.
- Minimize stops and turns, and eliminate on-street parking.
- Individual curb cuts are discouraged.
- Keep adjacent on-street parking, 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 not recommended.
- Keep adjacent on-street parking and parking areas away from the road edge.
- Minimize the number of curb cuts from driveways and area entrances.

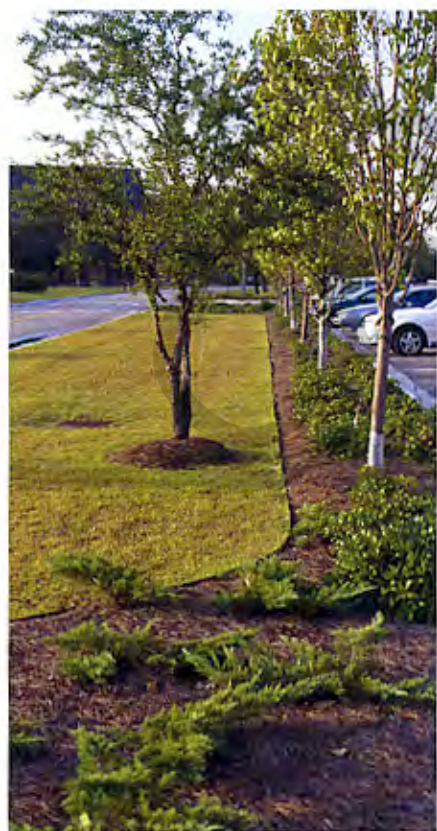
Tertiary

- Tertiary roadways are the narrowest and the slowest and provide access to individual facilities or parking areas.
- On-street parking, driveways, parking lot entrances, and service 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.
- Minimize the visual impact of service drives through correct placement and landscape screening.





Intersections

- Incorporate crosswalks at all intersections within the Community setting.
- Provide a 45-foot clear zone for vision at uncontrolled intersections.
- Parking is not allowed within 40 feet of intersections.
- Reduce corner radiuses at lower hierarchy roadways to reduce traffic speeds.

Paving, Curb and Gutter

- Use asphalt paving for all primary, secondary, and access roadways.
- Use concrete paving, curb and gutters in the Historic District to maintain the historic character.
- Use concrete paving in loading areas 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.
- Provide a 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.
- Do not cut and patch asphalt roads. Jack and bore is the Base standard.

PARKING AREAS

Develop functional lots with clear circulation and a positive appearance that complements the facility. Provide a pleasant transition from vehicle to facility. (Also see Landscape Section).

General

- Minimize the visual impact of parking by using well-screened parking lots.
- Combine parking areas for adjacent facilities.
- Limit reserved parking.
- Avoid parking automobiles directly in front of primary building entrances.

Medians and Islands

- Provide planting medians for every four rows of vehicles and planting islands for every 20 stalls.
- Provide designated areas for pedestrian cross traffic.
- Use coordinated lighting standard layout within island placement.
- Use the minimum number of light poles to provide required illumination.

Lot Layout

- Use the 90-degree parking configuration when possible. Adjustments are allowed if space is inadequate or if turnover is high.
- Coordinate entries with other adjacent drives to assure well-designed circulation patterns.
- Keep parking angles consistent within each parking area.
- More than 35 spaces require more than one access point.
- The standard stall size is 9 feet by 19 feet.

Reserved Parking

- Minimize designated parking spaces by name, rank, or title.
- Reserve consolidated parking sections instead of individual stalls.
- When required, use curb-mounted signs.
- Provide handicap parking and access.

Motorcycle Parking

- Incorporate designated motorcycle parking within each parking area.
- Provide covered motorcycle and bicycle parking in dorm areas.
- Use a concrete pad for all motorcycle parking areas.

Recreational Vehicle Parking

- Keep all recreational vehicles on combined lots located away from the heart of the installation.
- Visually screen storage areas from public spaces.

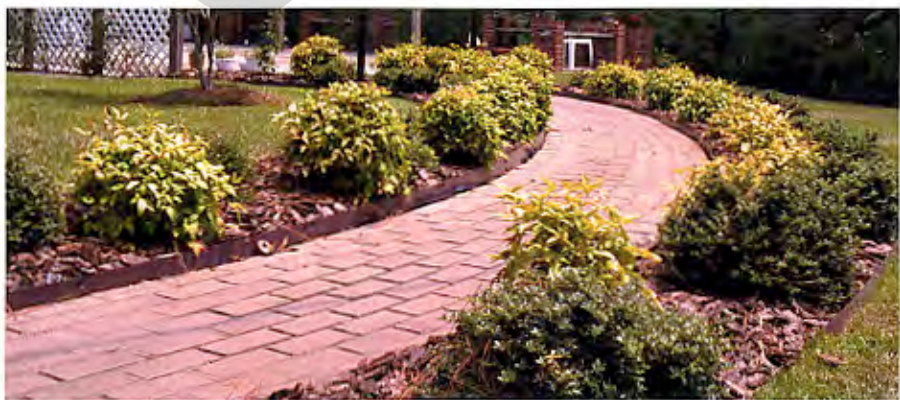
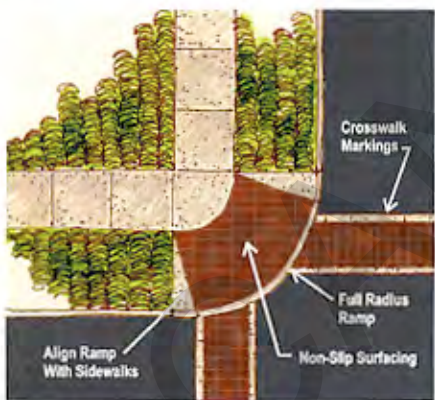
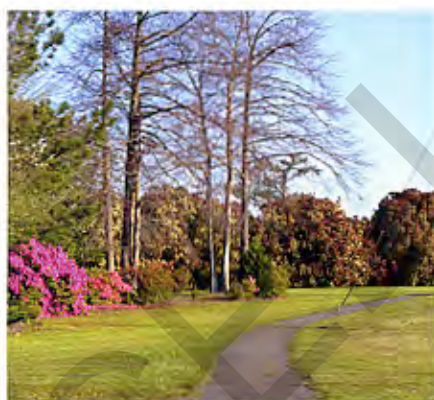
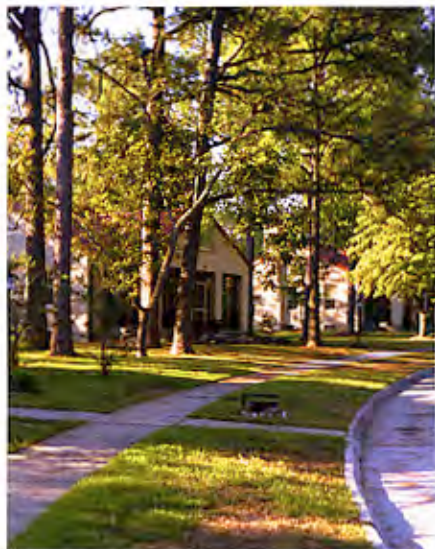
Painting and Striping

- Paint stall separation lines with a white, 4-inch wide single stripe.
- Use reflective traffic paint for crosswalk stripes and acrylic paint for parking stripes.

Paving, Curb, and Gutter

- Provide asphalt paving as the standard.
- Use concrete where required for heavy vehicles, motorcycle parking, and where fuel spills may occur.
- Use 6-inch integrated concrete curb and gutter for parking areas. Asphalt curbs, wood timbers, and pre-cast wheel stops are not allowed.





■ PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

Create convenient and pleasant pedestrian circulation pathways that will help promote walking as a real alternative to vehicular transportation.

Sidewalks

- Provide walkways in varying widths of no less than 5 feet parallel to all primary, secondary, and access roadways.
- Provide curvilinear / meandering walks for dormitory and housing areas.
- Maintain a minimum 3-foot wide landscaped parkway between curb and sidewalk at primary, secondary, and access roadways.
- Provide sidewalk access to all facilities for visual scale and proportion considerations as well as to accommodate traffic volume.
- Use natural colored concrete with a broom finish and troweled edges for all walkways in developed areas.
- Use terra cotta colored concrete pavers, joint patterns, or scoring in high-visibility areas.

Crosswalks and Ramps

- Ensure that all paths lead to the safest crossing point possible, and cross roadways at 90-degree angles.
- Incorporate ADA access curb ramps and crosswalk markings into all crosswalks.
- Construct crosswalks of terra cotta 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.

Recreational 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 when running parallel to roadways.
- Take advantage of natural environments such as the golf course, wetlands and wooded areas. Make the walk pleasant by incorporating activity generators, interpretive signs and recreation opportunities along the trail.
- Provide a 5-foot by 10-foot paved rest area approximately every mile along the trail system, including a bench and litter receptacle at each location.
- Use asphaltic concrete for trail systems except in highly natural settings such as wetlands and wooded areas; then cover the trails with compacted, crushed fines.

SIGNS

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

General

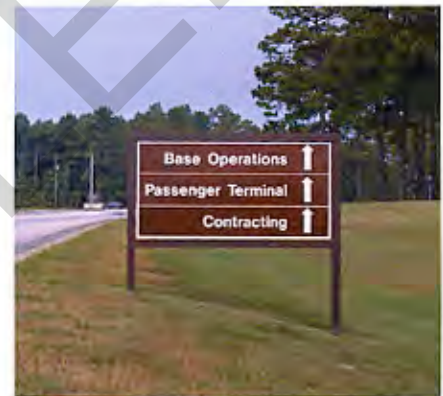
- Use concise clear signing in accordance with Pope AFB, AMC, and Air Force Sign Standards.
- Minimize the number of signs used for each facility.
- Signs must be consistent in style, color, language, and placement.

Color

- Use Park Service Brown backgrounds with reflective white lettering on metal placards for all identification and directional signs unless otherwise noted.
- Use square metal posts finished with Park Service Brown.
- Finish back of sign and fastening devices with Park Service Brown.

Typeface

- Use Helvetica Medium in upper and lower case for primary information and Helvetica Light for secondary information.
- A serif typeface may be used for special identification signs associated with community facilities, key intersections, and special entrances.





Identification Signs

- Limit the use of monument signs to entry gates, headquarters buildings, housing neighborhoods, and special use areas / facilities with ACRB approval.
- Limit the use of mottos, individual titles, or insignia.
- Incorporate landscaping, accent lighting, and / or paving into the design.
- Wall mounted signs (individual letters) must be either beige or brown in color, depending on the adjacent wall surface color. Install letters on the building facade for maximum visibility and contrast.
- Street addresses are displayed near the formal, primary entry of the facility.
- Building numbers are displayed in one location, either the back or side corner toward the back 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.

Regulatory 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 AFP 32-1097 for display requirements.

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 become a dominant force in the perception of safety and comfort. The use of common components and the removal of overhead lines will help to improve and unify the base appearance.

General

- All classifications of roadways will use the same luminaires, poles, and mounting height.
- Bury all utilities serving lighting fixtures.

Lamp Types

- Use high-pressure sodium lamps for all applications.
- Photometrics are required for all applications.

Luminaires and Poles

- Use factory finished luminaires and poles for all roadways.
- Equally space poles on alternating sides of all roadways.
- Provide fixtures at all four corners of intersections.
- Provide pedestrian-scaled lighting fixtures throughout housing area and along paved recreation trails and sidewalks not adjacent to roadways.
- Equally space light fixtures for side walks on the same side of walk.

Mounting Heights

- Control spillover light near residential areas.
- Mount street luminaires at 20 to 30 feet high and pedestrian luminaires at 12 feet high.

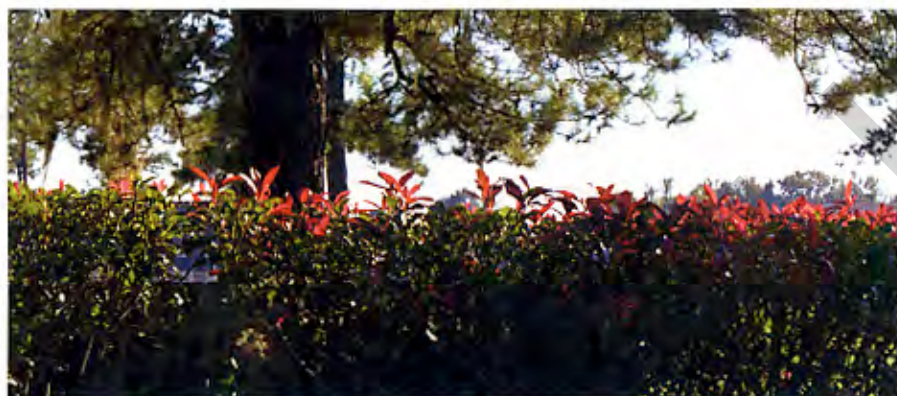
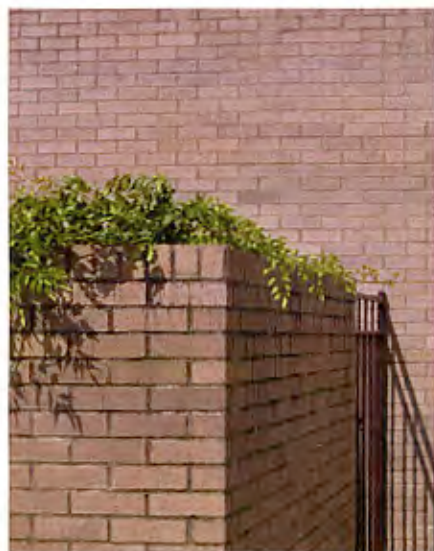
Parking Areas

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

Architectural and Accent

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





■ UTILITIES

Utilities are an unavoidable visual liability in the built environment. Reducing the negative impact of utilities reduces the visual clutter of the base thereby allowing the eye to focus more clearly on the other, more aesthetic elements of the landscape.

Removing or relocating utility lines and equipment from the most visible areas of the installation will improve the overall character.

Utility Lines

- Place all pole-mounted utility lines and building feeds underground.
- Use every opportunity to bury utilities.
- Exposed conduits, cables, and wires are not permitted.

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 around the hydrant.
- Paint hydrants Chicory with color-coded cap-band to indicate pressure.

Mechanical Equipment / Components

- Carefully place and organize equipment and services.
- Locate mechanical equipment on the least public side of the building.
- Screen all mechanical equipment with landscaping materials or screen walls. (Refer to Screen Walls).
- If mechanical equipment is placed within 10 feet of a building, paint to match the wall color. If placed farther than 10 feet, paint dark bronze.
- Minimize the use of all externally attached meters and control devices and paint to match the wall color.
- Externally attached utility conduits, lines, or equipment (except meters and control devices) are not allowed.

Communications

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



landscape

A properly designed and implemented landscape enhances all facilities and the community in general. It also provides a significant opportunity to unify a functionally and aesthetically diverse community by providing a visual constant throughout. Through careful selection of plant materials, the landscaping will reinforce and enhance the southern character of the area. Creating continuity and reducing the negative visual impact of unsightly features are some of the primary goals of landscaping. In the application of these goals, the designer should strive towards sustainability (low maintenance) and use of regionally native plants. Incorporate the BASH (Bird/Wild life Aircraft Strike Hazards) Plan in design.

■ GENERAL

Develop the Southern Piedmont look with regional plant materials in curvilinear layouts. Include landscaping with all new facilities and use it to enhance / unify existing non-conforming facilities.

Maintenance

- Use only approved planting materials as specified on the Landscape Material List in Appendices A6.
- Follow plant material provider's installation recommendations for planting depth, spacing, soil conditioning, staking, fertilizing, and watering.
- Avoid using invasive exotic species.
- Use pine straw mulch in planting beds to reduce the need for weeding and to conserve water.
- Reduce maintenance costs by using proper plant materials in configurations that do not require ornamental pruning.
- Install sprinkler systems to reduce maintenance costs.
- Use timers and electronic water gauges to avoid over-watering.

Edging

- Provide metal edging at planting beds as the standard.
- Separate and define all planting areas with sod cut edging at a minimum.
- Use concrete paver edging in the most visible and important locations.
- Use spade cut edging for Self-Help projects.
- Do not use wood timber edging in any applications.

Landscape Screens

- Where possible use landscaping instead of walls for screening.
- Use a three-tiered landscape screen that combines ground covers, shrubs, and small trees with walls and fences.

- Use shrubs or vines on trellis structures to hide unsightly equipment or otherwise control the visual environment.

■ OPEN SPACE

Low lying areas between facilities, even though less visually important, still require careful consideration. Use the proper ground cover to visually tie the larger pieces of the landscape together and to help prevent soil degradation.

Ground Covers

- Use turf for all recreation areas, parade grounds, lawns, and open fields.
- Create undeveloped natural areas using native grasses and shrubs.
- Incorporate no-maintenance ground cover materials in areas of steep slope or areas that are difficult to maintain.

Recreational Trails

- Incorporate formal plantings at high visibility areas along the trail system.
- Use informal groupings of trees, shrubs, and flowers at rest stops, play areas, and intersections.

■ STREETSCAPING

Landscaping along streets plays many roles in enhancing the installation. It helps to establish the hierarchy of the roadway system, it embellishes the driving experience, and it creates a visual characteristic that carries throughout the base.

Roadways

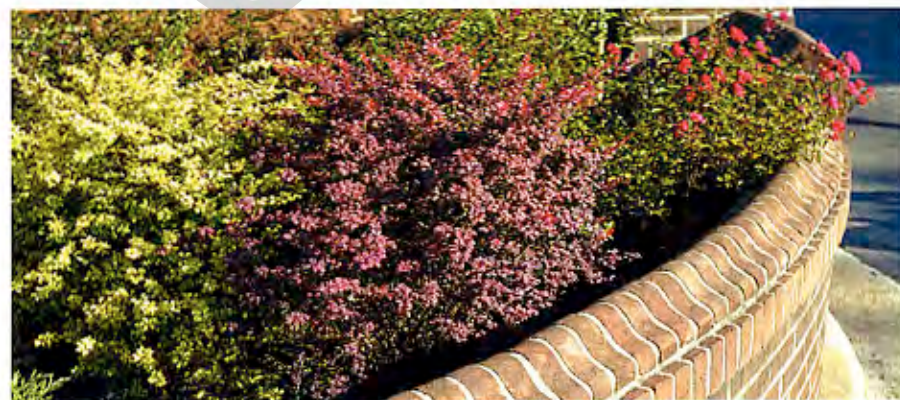
- Primary roadways use same species, deciduous street trees equally spaced to coordinate with light standards.
- Secondary and access roadways use a more random spacing of mixed species in clusters and / or groupings at focal points.
- Plant deciduous street trees on the building side of sidewalks.
-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





Parking Areas

- Apply screening devices such as berms, walls, and landscaping to soften the impact of automobiles.
- 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.



FACILITY LANDSCAPING

The goals of facility landscaping are to provide a soft transition from the horizontal ground plane to the vertical building plane, to highlight building features like entries, and to hide unattractive building features like utility risers or service areas.

Community

- Emphasize the approach of high-visibility entryways by symmetrically lining the walkway with similar species at a regular spacing.
- Use landscaping elements that compliment building architectural features and proportions.
- Design randomly spaced plantings and tree massing to fill-out areas between facilities.
- Front facades are to have a consistent landscaping of a limited palette.
- Use ground covers within planting beds.

Industrial / Flightline

- 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.
- In flightline area, adjacent fields, and nearby developed areas: (1) landscaping should not attract birds and other wildlife; (2) evergreens that bear fruit or berries may be planted only in areas that will receive constant high foot-traffic. They should be planted as specimen trees rather than clumped; and (3) evergreen species should not be clumped unless they are a low-growing variety (less than 3' when fully grown).
- Avoid using plants near the airfield with mature heights that exceed allowed height/clearance restrictions.

Residential

- Use mixed species in an informal planting style.
- Use randomly spaced plantings and tree massing.
- Reinforce pedestrian routes with landscaping to add user appeal.
- Provide accent plantings at neighborhood entries.



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 (BCE).

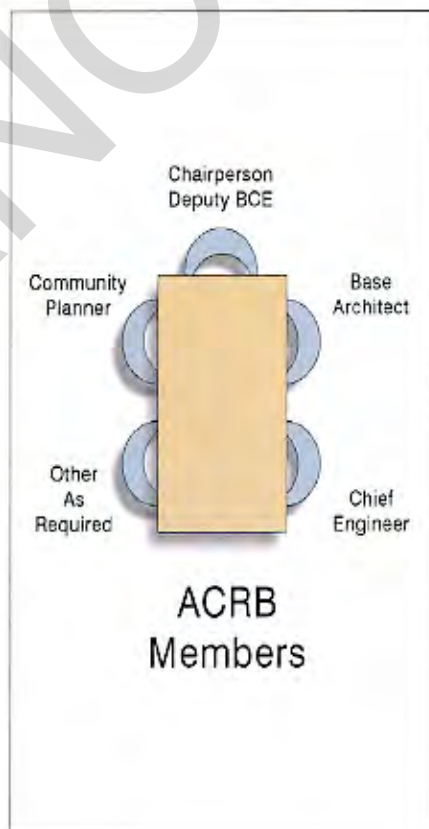
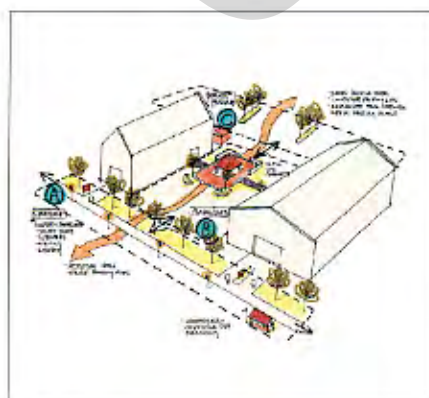
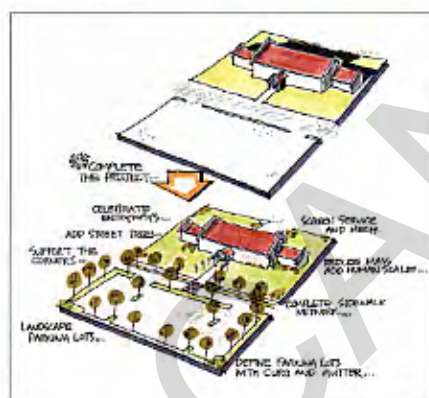
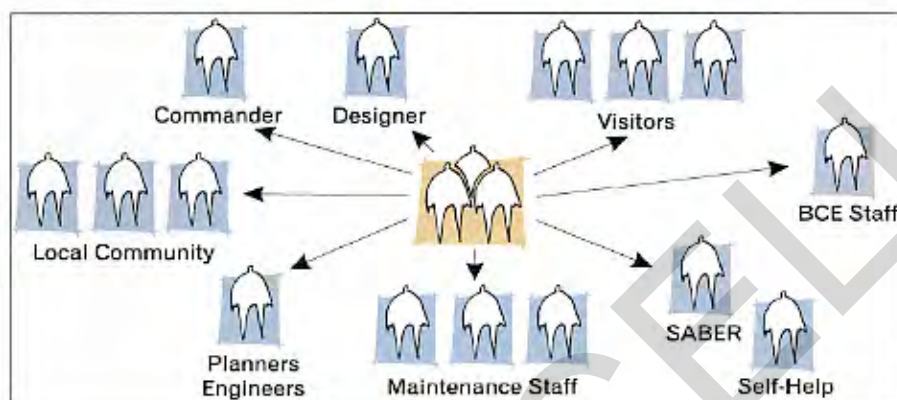
While architectural designers are the primary users of the plan, it must also be used by project managers, programmers, planners, engineers, maintenance and operations personnel, self-help personnel, SABER personnel, and the Architectural Compatibility Review Board (ACRB).

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





POPE AIR FORCE BASE
an architecture of community



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, branch chiefs, base architect, and master planner. Provide copies to the major command and headquarters representatives. The Public Affairs Office maintains extra copies for general distribution, distinguished visitors, and other guests.

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).
- Members include the base architect, landscape architect, community planner, chief engineer, and others as determined by the chairperson.
- The base architect, engineer 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, are approved by the ACRB (the chairperson makes the determination on review requirements).
- Design projects are submitted to the ACRB by the Base project manager (see project checklists in Appendix A5 for submittal requirements).
- Changes to the base standards are permitted in unique, special areas and require approval of the wing commander in coordination and concurrence with HQAMC-CE.



Hire Good Designers

Ensure the involvement of the design oriented personnel in the A-E selection process. Select A-E firms that are sensitive to, and understand architectural compatibility. A-Es must demonstrate ability to develop designs that meet architectural standards. The AF project manager provides copies of the ACP to the A-E before design starts.

Respect the General Plan

All new projects must agree with the goals and objectives outlined in the installation master plan to ensure compatibility with project siting and 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 this 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", relationships of major functional elements, and site / facility development options. This submittal is reviewed by the ACRB.

Each submitted package will comprise the following:

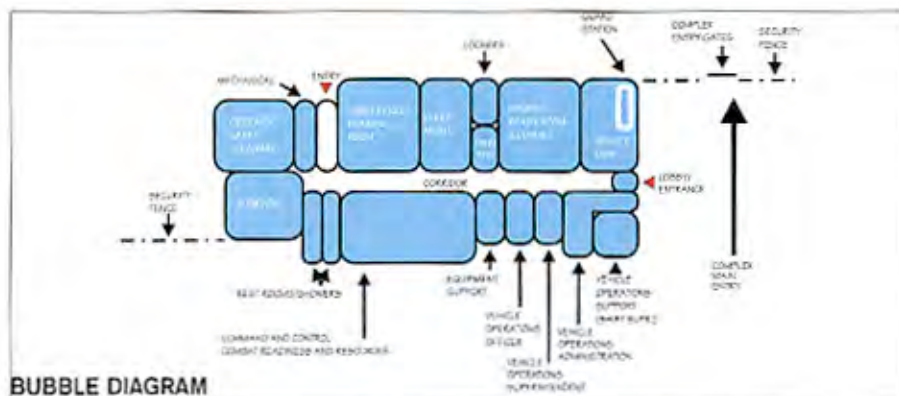
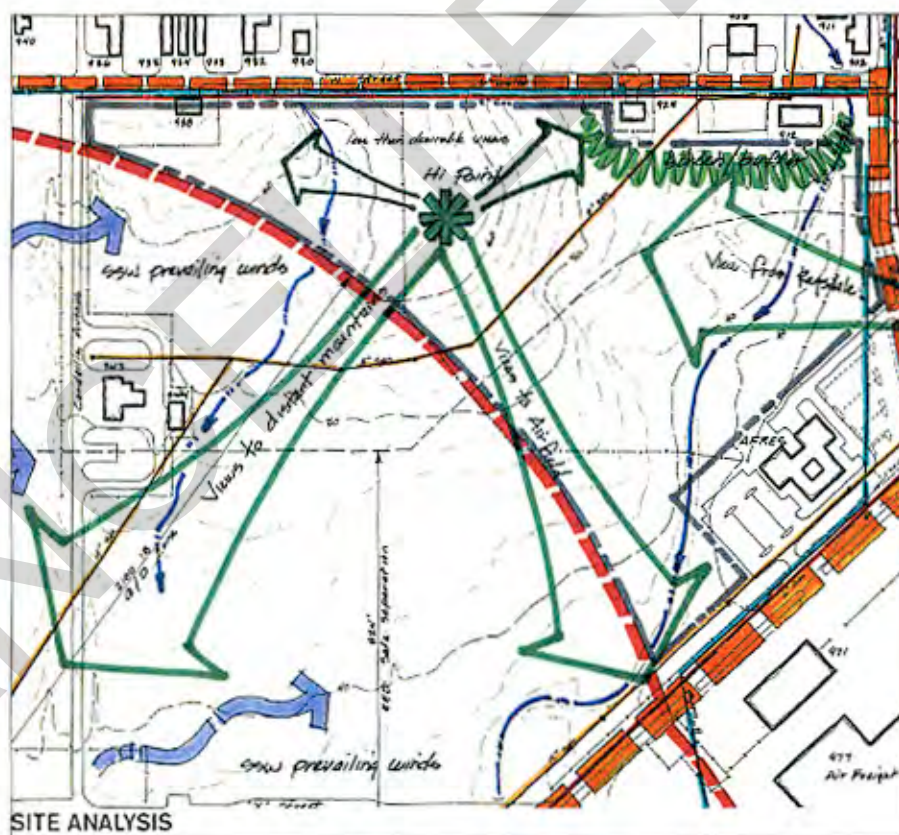
- Scope / Programming Requirements
- Project Description
- Goals and Objectives
- Subarea Development Plans
- Site Inventory / Site Analysis
- Spatial Relationship Analysis
(i.e., relationship to site)
- Adjacent Facilities and Project Site Photos

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 adjacent 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 first is a more schematic approach to the solution, while the final concept presents a refined and more detailed design. These submittals shall be design presentation documents, not construction documents (CADD). Develop site plan, floor plans, roof plan, and building massing / elevations concurrently to ensure the proposed solution is a comprehensive design (not piecemealed). Do not develop a floor plan without consideration of site and building massing.





The ACRB reviews the packages as part of the concept development process. If the initial submittal is not approved, or if there are significant concerns or comments, a resubmittal is provided prior to proceeding to the next design stage.

Each submittal will be in color and comprised of a complete comprehensive package including:

- Concise Verbalized Design Concept
- Systems Description
- Adjacent Facilities and Project Site Photo
- Site Plans
- Floor Plans with furniture included
- Composite Elevations (with shadows)

- Mechanical / Electrical / Communication Entrances and Equipment Locations / Configuration.
- Building Sections
- Roof Plan
- Massing or Perspective Sketches
- Study Model (as required)
- Cost Estimate

Final Design

The final design shall demonstrate that the project is 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 but is not limited to:

- Formal Colored Rendering (early in this phase)
- Material / Color Boards (interior and exterior)
- Catalog Cut (photos)
- Design Analysis
- Cost Estimate
- Construction Documents
- Formal Color Rendering or Presentation Perspective as appropriate

Contract documents must be in AutoCADD 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.

ACRB Checklists

Smaller projects and service contracts are reviewed by the BCE using the checklist, located in the Appendix, and are submitted to the ACRB as required. The Base project manager is responsible for providing the design checklist to the ACRB for completion.

The design checklist will assist the design review agencies in conducting consistent architectural reviews for ACP compliance. The project checklist is designed for use with major projects including military construction, nonappropriated funds, maintenance, and family housing projects requiring professional design services. Smaller projects include simplified acquisition contracts, in-house operations and maintenance projects, self-help, and housing projects that do not require contract design services.

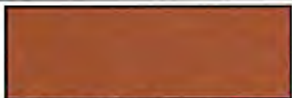
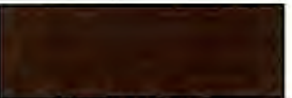




appendices

- A1 Exterior Paint
- A2 Materials and Colors
- A4 Plans and Guides
- A5 ACRB Project Checklist
- A6 Landscape Materials
- A7 Index



ACCENT COLORS		MAIN COLORS	
			
SW - 2060 Casa Blanca	SW - 2315 Copper Nail	SW - 2045 Boulevard Beige	SW - 2035 Chicory

Original color samples are on file in the Base Civil Engineering office.

Paint Guidelines

- Use factory finished building products to reduce maintenance costs.
- Keep paint schemes simple and do not "over detail" accents.
- Do not paint over factory finishes unless the existing colors do not comply.
- Consistently apply paint colors to similar elements.
- Use a single color per field, trim, or accent element on a facade.
- Downplay service buildings by minimizing accent and trim painting.
- Do not use yellow hazard markings on buildings.
- Painting insignias or other supergraphics on buildings or tanks is discouraged.
- Do not paint stucco.
- Do not paint curbing.
- Paint wall mounted equipment to match adjacent surface.
- Do not accent downspouts, vents, louvers, or gable ends.
- Do not paint concrete elements and remove existing paint.
- Paint tanks and supporting equipment Boulevard Beige.
- Paint primary doors Chicory.
- All secondary doors shall be painted Chicory on facilities with red brick walls and painted Boulevard Beige with concrete masonry unit walls.
- Variations are subject to ACRB approval.



materials and colors

The following building materials and products are representative of the style, color, and material to be used at Pope 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.

Community

■ Architectural Lettering – Building

Mounted

Style: Helvetica
Color: Chicory (Beige Facade)
Color: Boulevard Beige (Red/Brown-Façade)

■ Ash Receptacle

Mfg: TimberForm or equal
Material: Colored Coated Steel
Model: 2812
Diameter: 1'-2"
Width: 1'-1"
Height: 2'-8"
Color: Green

■ Barbeque Grill

Mfg: GameTime or equal
Material: Heavy Duty Galvanized Steel
Model: 60
Cooking Area: 270 sq."
Height: 36"
Three Position Chained Grate
360-degree Rotation
Color: Black

■ Bench with Armrests

Mfg: TimberForm or equal
Material: Color Coated Steel
Model: 2822-6
Length: 6'-2"
Width: 1'-11"
Height: 2'-1"
Seat Height: 1'-4"
Color: Green

■ Bench - Arched Back with Armrests

Mfg: TimberForm or equal
Material: Colored Coated Steel
Model: 2824-6
Length: 6'-2"
Width: 1'-11"
Height: 2'-11"
Seat Height: 1'-4"
Color: Green

■ Bike Bollards – CycLoops

Mfg: TimberForm or equal
Material: Schedule 40 Steel Pipe
Model: 2173
Length: 0'-11"
Width: 10"
Height: 3'-0"
Pipe Size: 4.5" x 1.315" OD
Minimum Bikes: Three
Color: Green

■ Bollards

Style: 8 inch Steel Concrete Filled
Color: Chicory SW-2035

■ Bollards - Lighted

Mfg: Beacon Products
Material: Concrete
Model: AB1242L
Size: 12" Diameter

■ Brick - Field Face

Mfg: US Brick, Richtex (Southern Brick)
Style: 1450 Modular
Color: Red Barktex

Mfg: Palmetto Brick Co.
Style: Modular
Color: Dark Red Ruffle

■ Brick - Accent: Beige

Mfg: US Brick, Richtex
Style: 761 Wire Cut
Color: Light Grey

■ Brick - Mortar

Mfg: Santee Mortar
Mortar: Type S
Color: Desert Sand

■ Doors - Aluminum Storefront

Mfg: Kawneer Company, Inc.
Color: Medium Bronze Anodized

■ Fence

Mfg: Rohn Fencing
Color: Brown

■ Fencing - Fabric (Chain Link)

Mfg: Acme Fencing Fabric
Color: Brown

■ Garden and Retaining Wall

Mfg: Keystone
Type: Garden Wall
Color: Tan

■ Glass

Style: Insulated
Color: Bronze

■ Lighting – Area

Mfg: Hubbell Lighting, Inc.
Type: High Pressure Sodium
Fixture: MSV
Color: Bronze

■ Lighting – Parking and Street

Mfg: Hubbell Lighting, Inc.
Series: Magnaform III
Type: High Pressure Sodium
Mounted: 4-foot Arm
Fixture: RCS
Color: Bronze

■ Lighting - Pedestrian

Mfg: Beacon Products
Material: Cast Aluminum Fixture
Model: AP-0014-12
AA-321
AL-07726DS
Mounted: Straight Arm - Miramar
Pole Height: 12'-0"
Color: Green

■ Litter Container

Mfg: TimberForm or equal
Material: Colored Coated Steel
Model: 2811-DT
Diameter: 2'-2"
Height: 3'-3"
Color: Green

■ Paint – Beige

Mfg: Sherwin Williams
Color: SW-2045 Boulevard Beige
Surface: Walls (masonry and metal),
Overhead Doors, and Downspouts (adjacent
surface is beige).

■ Paint – Brown

Mfg: Sherwin Williams
Color: SW-2035 Chicory
Surface: Bollards, Hollow Metal, Doors and
Doorframes, Exterior HVAC Equipment.

■ Paint – Green

Mfg: Sherwin Williams
Color: SW-2378 Ocatillo
Surface: Metal Pedestrian Light Poles.

■ Paint – Roof Industrial Coating

Mfg: Lilly Industries, Inc.
Formula Number: 626D4184
Color: T-Stratford Brown Satin Nubelar

Mfg: Morton Industrial Coatings
Formula Number: 836T62
Color: Stratford Brown

Mfg: Valspar Industrial Coating
Flurothane II L/S
Color: Stratford Brown

Mfg: Drexel Metals Corp.
Color: Stratford Brown



Community (continued)**Pavers**

Mfg: Goria Enterprises
 Series: Holland Stone
 Size: 60mm
 Material: Concrete
 Color: #31 Brick Red
 Color: #72 Westernwood

Pavilions

Mfg: Polygon Park Architecture
 Shape: Ramanda Series (RAM) Rectangle
 Roof Slope: 4:12
 Roof: Standing Seam Metal Roof
 Roof Deck: 2"x6" T&G Deck
 Structural Framing: Painted SW-2035 - Chicory
 Wood Deck: Natural Stain

Picnic Table

Mfg: GameTime
 Material: Powder PVC Coated Galvanized Steel
 Frame
 Model: P1836
 Length: 6'-0"
 Width: Top 30", Seat 10"
 Color: Green

Planters

Mfg: TimberForm or equal
 Material: Color Coated Steel
 Model: 2836 (square) or 2837 (rectangular)
 Length: 1'-7" (square) or 1'-11" (rectangular)
 Width: 1'-7" (square) or 2'-11" (rectangular)
 Height: 1'-4" (square or rectangular)
 Color: Green

Roof

Mfg: Dimensional Metals, Inc.
 Style: Hip
 Type: Standing Seam Metal
 Profile: 16" Wide Panel with 2" Raised Seam
 Color: Stratford Brown (Matte)

Window

Style: Single Hung
 Type: Aluminum
 Frame: Thermal Break
 Grade: DH-HC40 (minimum)
 Color: Medium Bronze

Historic**Doors**

Style: Historic
 Material: Wood
 Color: Casa Blanca

Lighting - Pedestrian

Mfg: Hinkley Lighting
 Material: Cast Aluminum Fixture
 Model: 77712 (16" x 34 1/2")
 Lenses: Polycarbonate
 Pole Height: 12'-0"
 Model: 75212
 Color: Green

Roof

Mfg: Ludowici-Celadon Roof Tile
 Type: Straight Barrel - Terra
 Cotta Tile
 Color: Old Mission Blend

Windows

Style: Double Hung
 Material: Wood
 Color: Casa Blanca

Flightline**Split-Face Block**

Mfg: Oldcastle/Adams Products
 Model: A-807W (granite aggregate)
 Color: Tiger Yellow

Accent Split-Face Block

Mfg: Adams Products
 Model: A-417M
 Color: Tiger Stripe

Split-Face Block - Mortar

Mfg: Custom Match
 Mortar: Type S
 Pigment: W293

Accent Split-Face Block - Mortar

Mfg: Custom Match
 Mortar: Type S
 Pigment: CM 601

Aluminum Storefront System

Mfg: PPG Extrusion Coatings
 Series: Duranar
 Color: River Rouge Red
 Color #: UC52006

Metal Wall Panels - Color

Mfg: Sherwin Williams
 Color: Boulevard Beige
 Color #: SW-2045

Family Housing**Taupe Color Scheme**

Brick
 Mfg: Cunningham
 Color: Country Manor
 Vinyl Siding
 Mfg: Alcoa Building Products
 Series: Meadowbrook
 Shutters
 Mfg: Alcoa Building Products
 Color: Hunter Green

Beige Color Scheme

Brick
 Mfg: Cunningham
 Color: Presbyterian
 Vinyl Siding
 Mfg: Alcoa Building Products
 Series: Meadowbrook
 Color: Sandstone
 Shutters
 Mfg: Alcoa Building Products
 Color: Brownish Red

Grey Color Scheme

Brick
 Mfg: Handford
 Color: Alamance #155
 Vinyl Siding
 Mfg: Alcoa Building Products
 Series: Meadowbrook
 Color: Victorian Grey
 Shutters
 Mfg: Alcoa Building Products
 Color: Slate Blue

Lighting - Street

Mfg: General Electric
 Type: Cobrahead RI
 Model #: HPRY-GL3-250-MT-LL-PER
 Color: Meadowbrook
 Pole: 30' Tapered Brushed Aluminum
 Model #: RTA 8L30AASI4



plans and guides

Use the most recent version of the following documents.

General	Commander's Guide to Facility Excellence, Air Mobility Command Installation Design, AFM 88-43 General Plan - Pope Air Force Base
Family Housing	USAF Family Housing Community Guidelines for Environmental Improvement USAF Commander's Guide to Family Housing Excellence
Historical Buildings	Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects (36 CFR 68) Archaeological and Historic Resources Management, DoD Directive 4710.1 Cultural Resources Management, AFI 32-7065
Signs	USAF Sign Standards, AFP 32-1097 AMC Exterior Sign Standards Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, Federal Highway Administration
Individual Facility Design Guidance	AMC Design Guides USAF Design Guides
Interior Design	Interior Design Guide, Air Mobility Command
Force Protection	Department of Defense Antiterrorism Construction Standards
Landscape	USAF Landscape Design Guide Landscape Design Guide, Air Mobility Command



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 | Date Submitted: _____ |
| ☐ Goals | ☐ Objectives | ☐ Future Project Considerations | Date Resubmitted: _____ |
| ☐ Site Inventory / Site Analysis | ☐ Other: _____ | | ☐ Design Complies with ACP Standards |
| ☐ Coordinated with Subarea Development Plans | | | ☐ Resubmittal Requested |
| ☐ Coordinated with Other Planning Documents and Policies | | | ☐ Comments Attached |
| ☐ Preliminary Solutions Allow for Full Compliance of ACP
(design not finalized until concept design is complete) | | | By: _____ Date: _____ |
| ☐ Budget | ☐ Materials | ☐ Furnishings | User Approval: |
| ☐ Colors | ☐ Equipment | | By: _____ Date: _____ |

CONCEPT DESIGN

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| Building | | | Date Submitted: _____ |
| ☐ Style / Form | ☐ Scale | ☐ Massing | Date Resubmitted: _____ |
| ☐ Proportions | ☐ Materials | ☐ Colors | ☐ Design Complies with ACP Standards |
| ☐ Wall Systems | ☐ Details | ☐ Ancillary Structures | ☐ Resubmittal Requested |
| ☐ Lighting | ☐ Signs | ☐ Roof Systems | ☐ Comments Attached |
| ☐ Entrances | ☐ Windows / Doors | | By: _____ Date: _____ |
| Site Development | | | User Approval: |
| ☐ Site Selection | ☐ Setbacks | ☐ Utilities/Drainage | By: _____ Date: _____ |
| ☐ Lighting | ☐ Signs | ☐ Screens / Enclosures | |
| ☐ Furnishings | ☐ Landscape | ☐ Future Expansion Considered | |
| Circulation | | | |
| ☐ Roads / Service Drives | ☐ Parking | ☐ Signs | |
| ☐ Lighting | ☐ Paths / Walks | ☐ Landscape | ☐ Other: _____ |

FINAL DESIGN

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| ☐ Final design is consistent with approved concept design and elements listed above | | Date Submitted: _____ |
| ☐ Materials / Color Board (interior and exterior) | ☐ Rendering | Date Resubmitted: _____ |
| ☐ Catalog Cuts | ☐ Landscape Development | ☐ Design Complies with ACP Standards |
| ☐ Construction Documents | | ☐ Resubmittal Requested |
| ☐ Downspouts / Fascia / Gutters | | ☐ Comments Attached |
| ☐ Architectural Details | | By: _____ Date: _____ |
| ☐ Cost Reduction Proposal (if necessary) Comply with ACP | | User Approval: |
| ☐ Coordinated with Other Planning Documents and Policies | | By: _____ Date: _____ |
| ☐ Coordination / Organization of Mechanical and Electrical Elements | | |
| ☐ Other: _____ | | |

JUSTIFICATION FOR NONCOMPLIANCE

Design Does Not Comply with ACP Standards

Explain: _____ **By:** _____ **Date:** _____



Trees

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON PLANT NAME	USE
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	Feature, Foundation
<i>Acer rubrum "dromedii"</i>	Swamp Red Maple	Street Tree, Buffer, Open Space
<i>Amelanchier x Grandiflora</i>	Serviceberry	Feature, Foundation
<i>Betula Nigra "heritage"</i>	Heritage River Birch	Feature, Foundation
<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	Redbud	Feature, Understory
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Dogwood	Feature, Understory
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Chinese Dogwood	Feature, Foundation
<i>Ilex opaca "Savannah"</i>	Savannah Holly	Feature, Understory
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden Rain Tree	Feature, Open Space
<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle	Feature, Foundation
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	Street Tree, Buffer, Open Space
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Tupelo	Street Tree, Buffer, Open Space
<i>Prunus cerasifera atropurpurea</i>	Purple Leaf Plum	Feature, Foundation
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	Buffer, Open Space
<i>Pyrus calleryana "Aristocrat"</i>	Aristocrat Pear	Feature, Foundation
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak	Street Tree, Buffer, Open Space
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard Oak	Street Tree, Buffer, Open Space
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Southern Live Oak	Street Tree, Buffer, Open Space
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald Cypress	Street Tree, Buffer, Open Space
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chaste Tree	Feature, Foundation

Shrubs

<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Glossy Abelia	Hedge, Buffer, Open Space
<i>Azalea Indica "George Tabor"</i>	George Tabor Azalea	Hedge, Buffer, Understory
<i>Azalea Satsuki "Pink Gumpo"</i>	Pink Gumpo Azalea	Foundation, Understory
<i>Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea "Crimson Pygmy"</i>	Dwarf Barberry	Feature, Foundation, Mass
<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Sasanqua Camellia	Feature, Foundation, Mass
<i>Deutzia x magnifica</i>	Deutzia	Foundation, Mass
<i>Ilex crenata "Helleri"</i>	Heller Japanese Holly	Foundation, Mass
<i>Ilex crenata "Stokes"</i>	Stokes Japanese Holly	Foundation, Mass
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly	Hedge, Buffer, Open Space
<i>Ilex vomitoria nana</i>	Dwarf Yaupon Holly	Foundation, Mass
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Wax Ligustrum	Hedge, Buffer, Open Space
<i>Ligustrum vicaryi</i>	Golden Privet	Hedge, Buffer, Open Space
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Wax Myrtle	Hedge, Buffer, Open Space
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Heavenly Bamboo	Foundation, Mass
<i>Nandina domestica nana x "firepower"</i>	Firepower Nandina	Foundation, Mass
<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Sweet Olive	Hedge, Buffer, Open Space
<i>Pittosporum tobira "Whisper's Dwarf"</i>	Dwarf Pittosporum	Foundation, Mass
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Dwarf English Laurel	Foundation, Mass
<i>Rahmolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorn	Foundation, Mass
<i>Spiraea bumalda x "Anthony Watereri"</i>	Dwarf Pink Bridal Wreath	Foundation, Mass
<i>Spiraea bumalda x "Gold Flame"</i>	Gold Flame Spiraea	Foundation, Mass
<i>Spiraea japonica x "Little Princess"</i>	Little Princess Spiraea	Foundation, Mass
<i>Spiraea japonica x "Shirobana"</i>	Shirobana Spiraea	Foundation, Mass
<i>Viburnum burkwoodii</i>	Sweet Viburnum	Hedge, Buffer, Open Space
<i>Viburnum pilicatum tomentosum</i>	Doublefile Viburnum	Hedge, Buffer, Open Space

Groundcovers

<i>Ficus pumila</i>	Creeping Fig	Accent, Climbing
<i>Hemerocallis Hybrida "Stella De Oro"</i>	Stella de Oro Daylily	Border, Understory, Mass
<i>Hosta Varieties</i>	Hosta	Understory, Mass
<i>Liriope muscari "Majestic"</i>	Majestic Lily Turf	Border, Understory, Mass
<i>Liriope muscari "Variegated"</i>	Variegated Lily Turf	Border, Understory, Mass
<i>Ophiopogon juburan vittata</i>	Variegated Mondo Grass	Border, Understory, Mass
<i>Phlox subulata</i>	Creeping Phlox	Border, Understory, Mass
<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Asian Jasmine	Understory, Mass
<i>Vinca minor x "Bowles"</i>	Blue trailing periwinkle	Understory, Border, Mass

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





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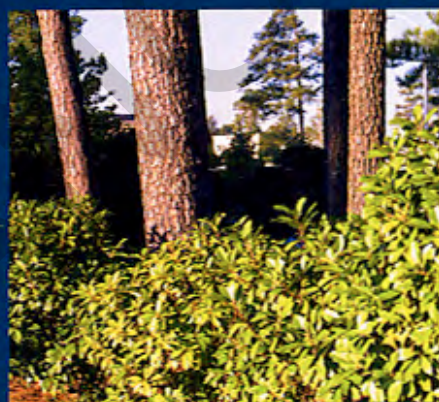
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