Gresham City Hall- programming document

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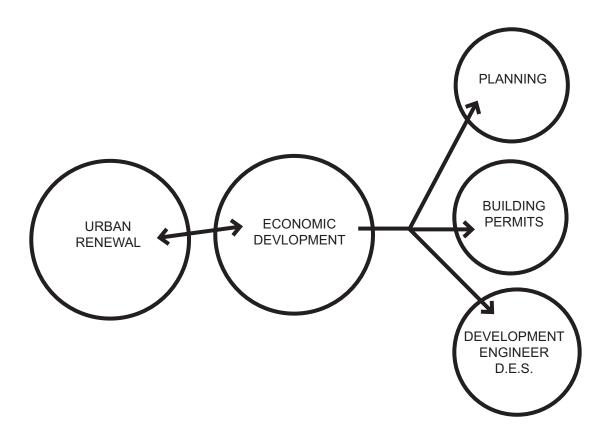
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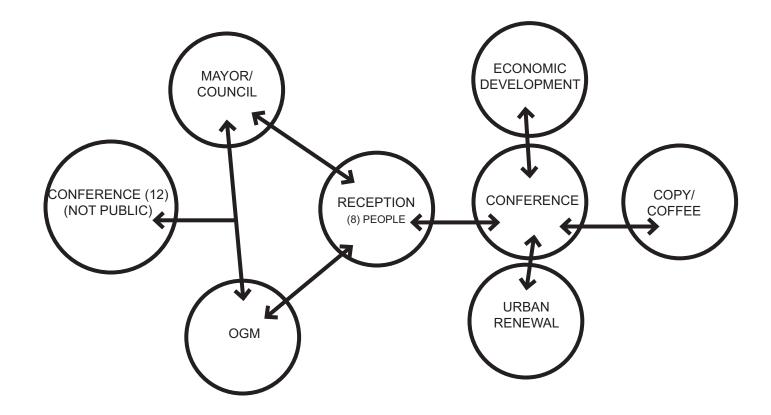
Economic Development

Values	Goals	Facts	Needs	Ideas
Human				
	Interation with other departments	-Work closely with other departments	-Adjacency to other departments and common areas in which to meet	-Share space with Urban Renewal
	Comfort in the work environment	-They do not have control over their work environment	-Comfortable environment in order to get more work done	-HVAC controls in each office
Technological				
	Work more efficiently using technology	-Use technology on a daily basis	-Plug power control	-Place plugs near workspaces with easy accessibility
Safety				
		-No designated, secure storage	-Access to secure storage fairly frequently	-Lock on storage area -Keep out of public realm
	Protect confidential information	-No designated, secure conference room	-Separate, confidential conference room in order to handle private information	
Temporal				
	Efficiency in managing spaces	-Conference rooms are double booked regularly as there is no central booking	-Central system for consistency throughout city hall to manage booking	-Online system to sign out conference rooms

Economic Development



Economic Development



GRESHAM CITY DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN AREAS- CURRENT FUTURE

	EXISTING	FUTURE	ROOM DIMS	TYP. AREA	TOTAL	TOTAL FUTURE	NOTES
	no. of rooms	no. of rooms	feet	SF	SF	SF	
Office	1	1	10' x 12'	130	130	125	
Conference Room	0	1	16' x 11'	160	160*	180	*shared space (UR)
Staff Cubicles	1	1	22' x 21'	462	462	462	4 occupants
Copy/Coffee Room	0	1	5' x 10'	50	0	50	
Reception	1	1		120*	120*	135*	*shared space (UR)
Total				922	872	1,052	

Fire Department

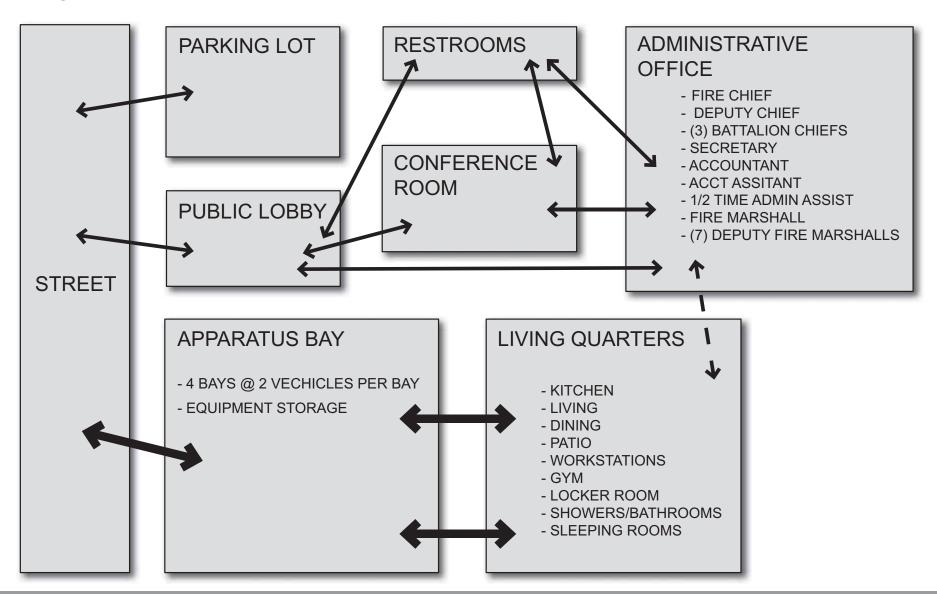
Values	Goals	Facts	Needs	Ideas
Human				
		- Existing triangular layout produces inefficient space & dissatisfaction among occupants	- Maximize usable space through planning	- Primarily rectilinear plan
	Efficient layout of built space	- Public/Private not well defined	- Plan which clearly delineates public/ admin/ apparatus bays/ living quarters	- Create dedicated community conference room accessible to the public
	Provide gender specific facilities	- Currently minimal space dedicated to female firefighters	- Dedicated locker room/bathrooms	- Construct 2 sets of gender specific locker room/ bathroom facilities
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		- Facilities of comparable quality for both genders	
	Secure separation of	- Current facility shares lobby with police station	- Clear organization and way finding	- Transparent division directly between lobby & public
	public/administrative space	- Lobby not currently secure	- Dedicated facilities	- Group like functions together w/ circulation around them
		- Confusing building organization		
Technological				
	Clear & unified organization of space	- Currently firefighter equipment is distributed haphazardly	- Consolidated space allowing for all special requirements	- Open section in apparatus bay with subdivided storage cabinets and ventilation
	and equipment		- Smaller storage divisions for specific uses	- Archive for paperwork
				- Proper ventilation
Temporal				
	Provide for increased capacity	- Storms + weather emergencies, shift changes require more personnel on site	- Spare generator to account for electrical/data	- Have certain spaces be adaptable during times of crisis
	r Tovide for increased capacity	- Economic improvements will increase staff	- Expandable space	- Provide more showers per bathroom
			- More showers	
		- Emergency response requires 5- minute response time	- Fast route to apparatus bays from living quarters	- Place building on site adjacent to main arterial
	Improve emergency response time	- Current facility too far from right of way	- Close proximity to main driving route	- Avoid placing building next to light rail stop
				- Overdesign for systems

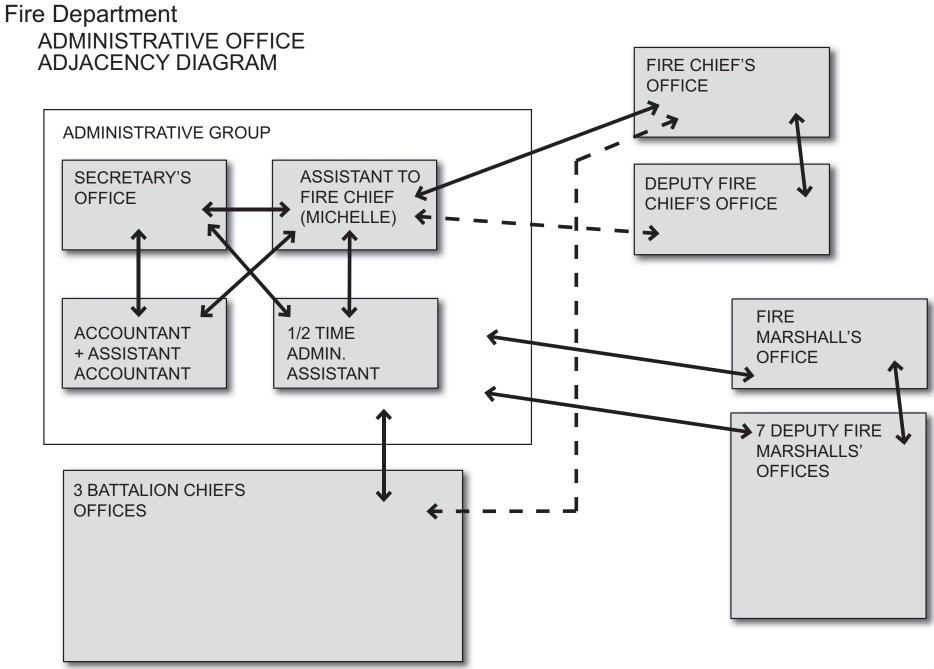
Fire Department

Economic				
		- Firefighting lifestyle produces heavy wear on a building	 Low maintenance materials that last as long as possible under heavy use conditions 	
	Durability of Facilities	 Residential grade equipment is insufficient Tennis balls on chairs/boot scuffs on floors 		- Commercial grade appliances & finishes
Aesthetic				
	Create presence/identity of building public	- Fire department wants a recognizable presence without suggesting exorbitant spending	- Appearance that is agreeable to the public	- Historically evocative materials
	•	- Building will be visible to the public	- Community space	- Downplay expense of materials
		- Firefighters spend a 24-hr shift in the living quarters every 3 days	- Flexible lounge space	- Scale spaces to domestic-style use
	Home-like atmosphere		- Cooking, laundry, sleeping quarters	- Open plan within communal spaces
			- Exterior gathering space	- Natural light & ventilation

Fire Department

OVERALL ADJACENCY DIAGRAM

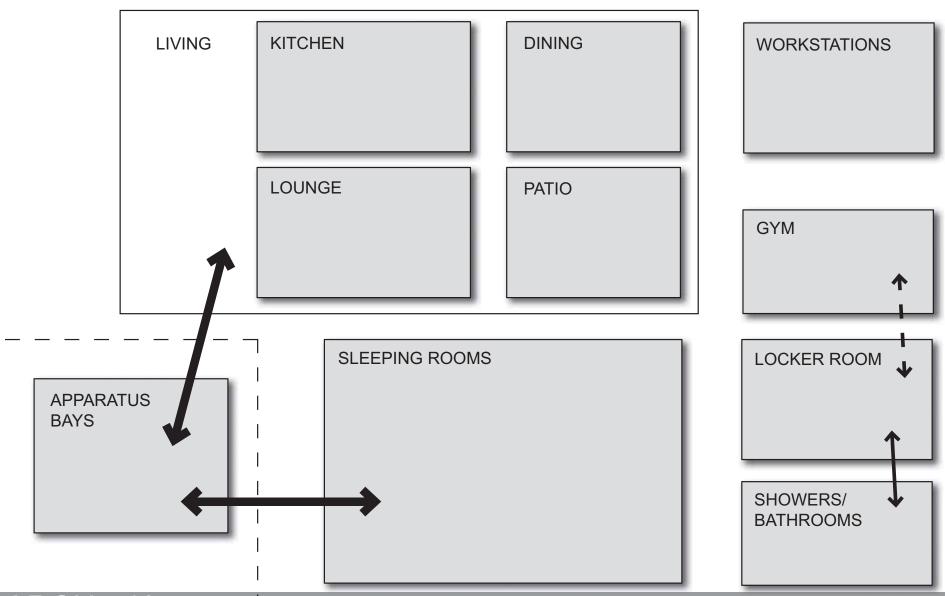




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Fire Department LIVING QUARTERS ADJACENCY DIAGRAM



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GRESHAM CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT PLAN AREAS- CURRENT FUTURE

	EXISTING	FUTURE	ROOM DIMS	TYP. AREA	TOTAL	TOTAL	NOTES
	no. of rooms	no. of rooms	feet	SF	SF	SF	
Fire Reception Area	1	0	34'x 23'	782	782	0	
Public Lobby	0	1	25'x12'	300	0	300	
Admin. Offices	0	1	34'x 23'	782	0	782	
Admin. Reception & Work Area	1	0	25' x 20'	500	500	0	
Fire Chief's Office	1	1	17'x 12'	204	204	204	
Fire Chief's Assistant	0	1	15'x 10'	150	0	150	
Fire Marshal Office	1	1	15'x 10'	150	150	150	
Deputy Fire Chief Office	1	1	17'x 10'	170	170	170	
Battalion Chief Office	1	1	17'x 12'	204	204	400	
Deputy Fire Marshal Office	4	4	15'x 12'	180	720	720	
Storage	4	2	13'x 10'	130	520	520	Admin. & General
Break Room	1	1	19'x 10'	190	190	190	
Management Analyst Office	1	1	14 x 10'	140	140	140	
Conference Room	1	1	20'x20'	400	400	400	Flexible space, public use?
Service Area	3	3	20'x 10'	200	600	600	
Wash Room	1	1	10'x 10'	100	100	100	
Apparatus Bays (double width)	3	4	69'x 18'	1,242	3,726	4,968	
Exercise Room	1	1	18'x 13'	234	234	700	
Day Room/ Open Office Area	1	1	25'x 21'	525	525	525	
TV Area	1	1	25'x 20'	500	500	500	
Kitchen/ Eating Area	1	1	30'x 20'	600	600	800	Pantry space & comm. fridge
Office	1	0	12'x 10'	120	120	0	
Report/ Emergency Command Room	0	1	30'x 20'	600	0	600	Flexible space
Bedroom	8	10	11'x 9'	99	792	990	
Locker Room/ Showers	1	2	30'x 13'	390	390	780	
Bathroom	2	2	18'x 10'	180	360	360	
Subtotal					11,927	15,049	
Circulation 15% of total					1,789	2,257	
Total					13,716	17,306	

EXISTING BUILDING ANALYSIS:

- -BUILDING NOT PROMINENTLY LOCATED, ENTRY HARD TO FIND
- -WAYFINDING IS DIFFICULT THROUGHOUT THE BUILDING
- -LONG, BLANK CORRIDORS ARE UNINSPIRING
- -PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SPACE NOT CLEARLY DEFINED
- -FLEET VEHICLES ARE TOO FAR AWAY
- -NOT ALL SPACE IS USED EFFICIENTLY
- -SKYLIGHTS ENHANCE STAIRWELLS
- -NEAR MAX LINE
- -PROXIMITY TO OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS

GOALS FOR CITY HALL:

- -ACCESS TO NATURAL LIGHT
- -ACCESS TO FRESH AIR
- -AESTHETICALLY PLEASING COMMON SPACES
- -ENCOURAGE CREATIVITY
- -BETTER CONNECTION TO THE PUBLIC
- -ACCESSIBILITY
- -KEEP DEPARTMENTS TOGETHER
- -SECURITY & SAFETY
- -ENCOURAGE HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

DESIGN GOALS:

- -LOCATE THE CITY HALL IN A PLACE OF PROMINANCE
- -RESPOND TO SITE AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS
- -APPLY THE SAME DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR DOWNTOWN GRESHAM TO THE CITY HALL

GRESHAM CITY HALL WILL HAVE A STRONG CIVIC IDENTITY AND RESPONSIBLY DRIVE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE CITY.

People Interaction Among resence

















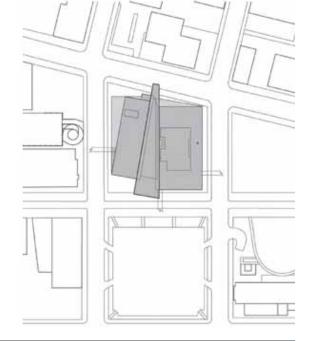


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BUILDING PRECEDENT: Minneapolis Central Library Pelli Clarke Pelli Architects

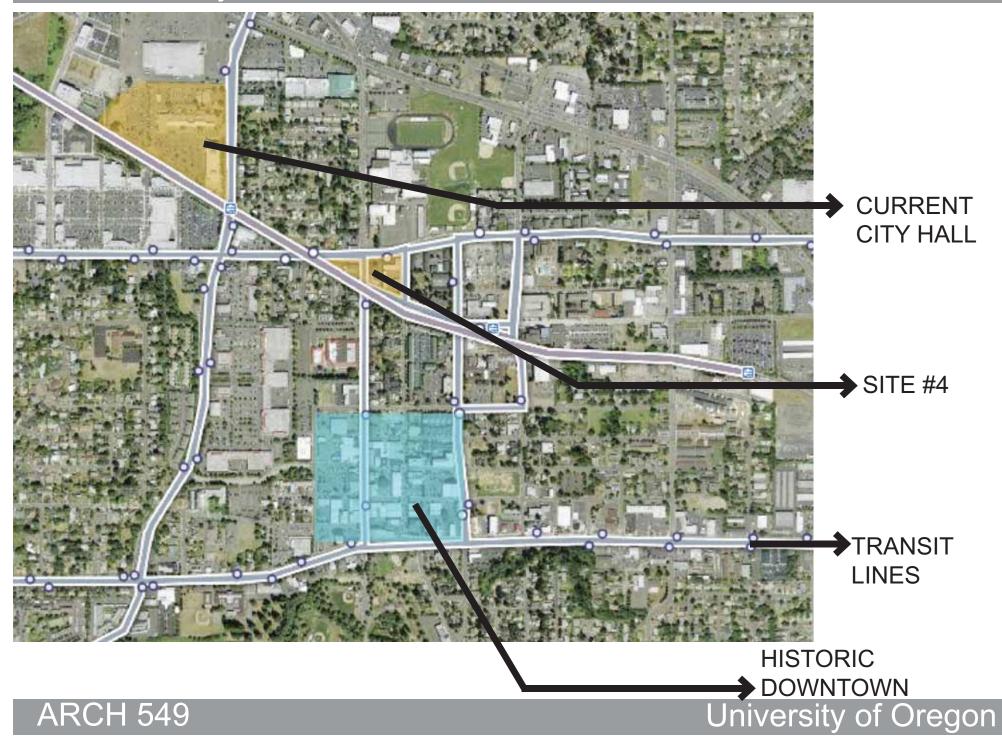






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Gresham City Hall



ZONING ANALYSIS: SITE 4

DRL-1:

- -single family homes/ duplexes
- -distinct neighborhoods
- -walkable

DTM:

- -near transit
- -commercial
- -promote transit use

DCC:

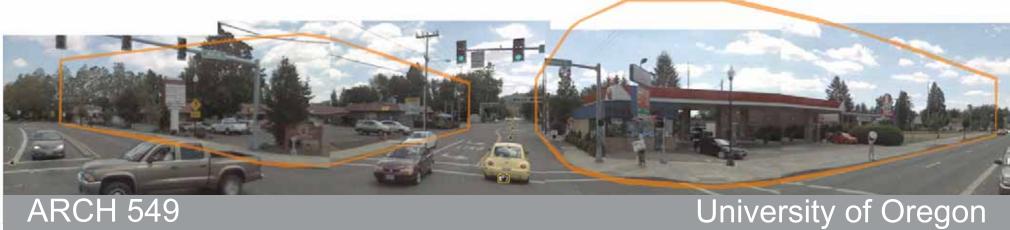
- -small scale
- -walkable
- -mix of old and new

DMU:

- -mix of uses
- -connection between pedestrians & vehicles



Site #4



Gresham City Hall



Site Context



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Gresham City Hall



Site Context



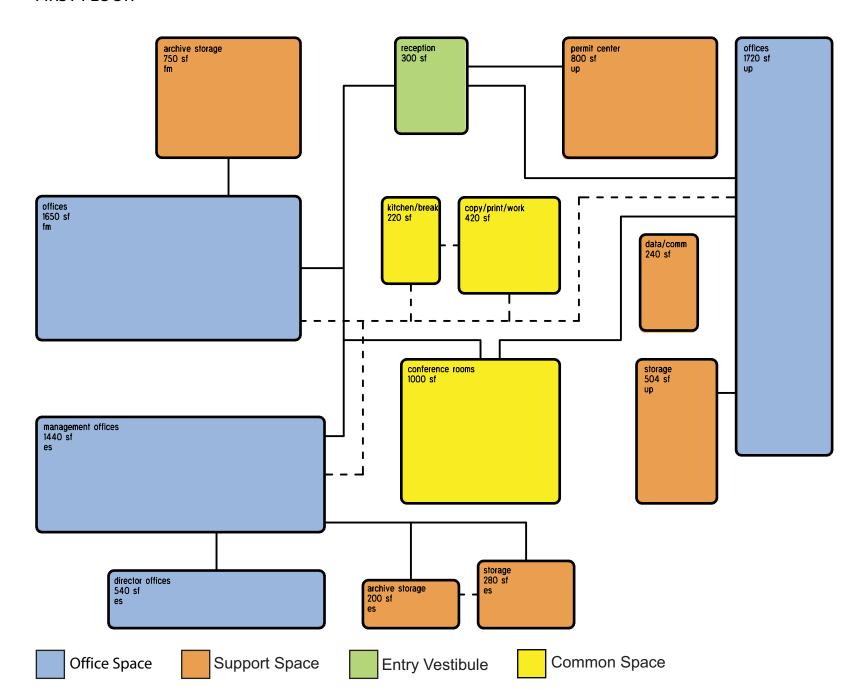




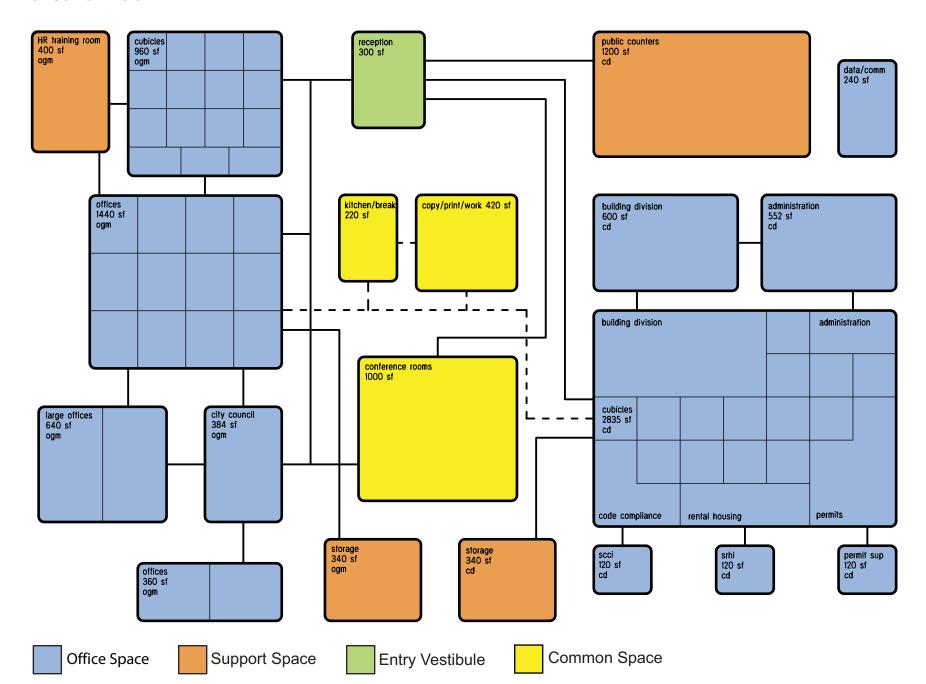
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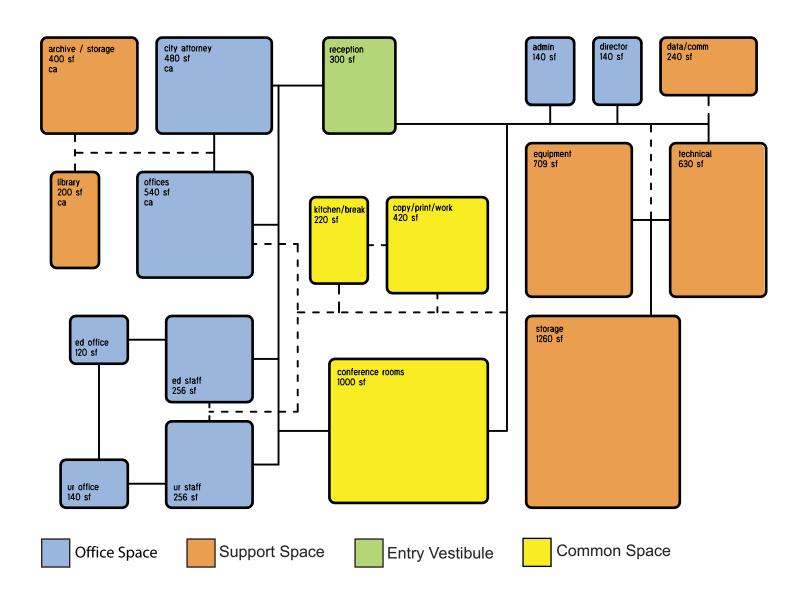
FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT / URBAN PLANNING / ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES FIRST FLOOR



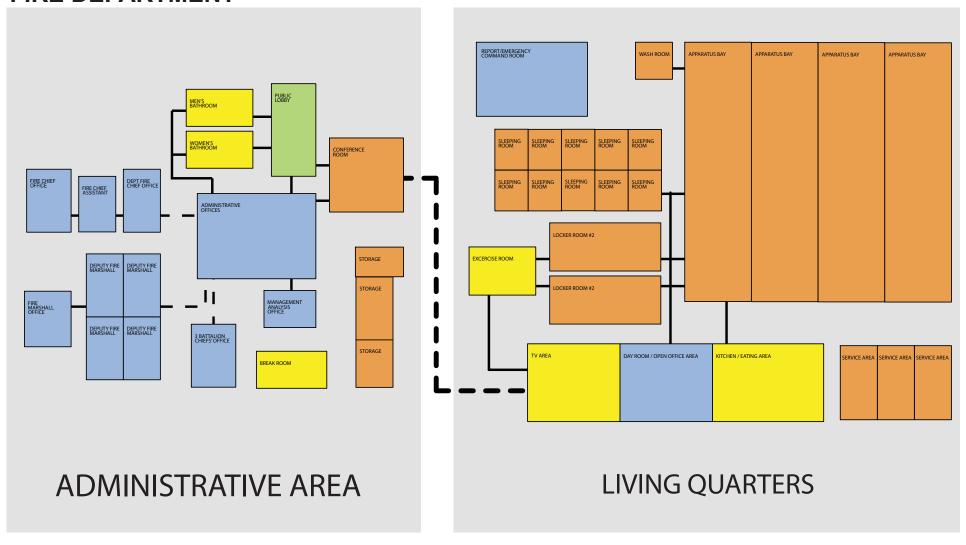
OFFICE OF GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT / COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECOND FLOOR



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT / URBAN RENEWAL / INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY / CITY ATTORNEY THIRD FLOOR

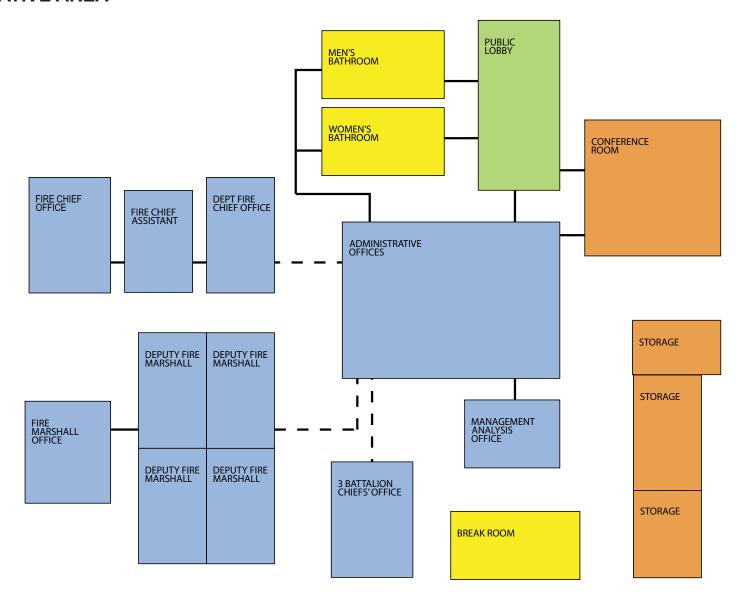


FIRE DEPARTMENT



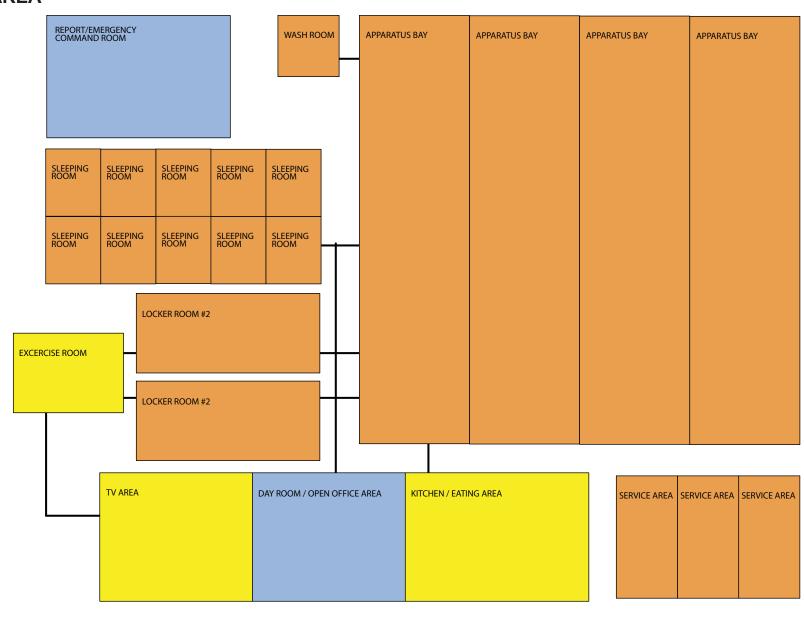
Common Space

FIRE DEPARTMENT: ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

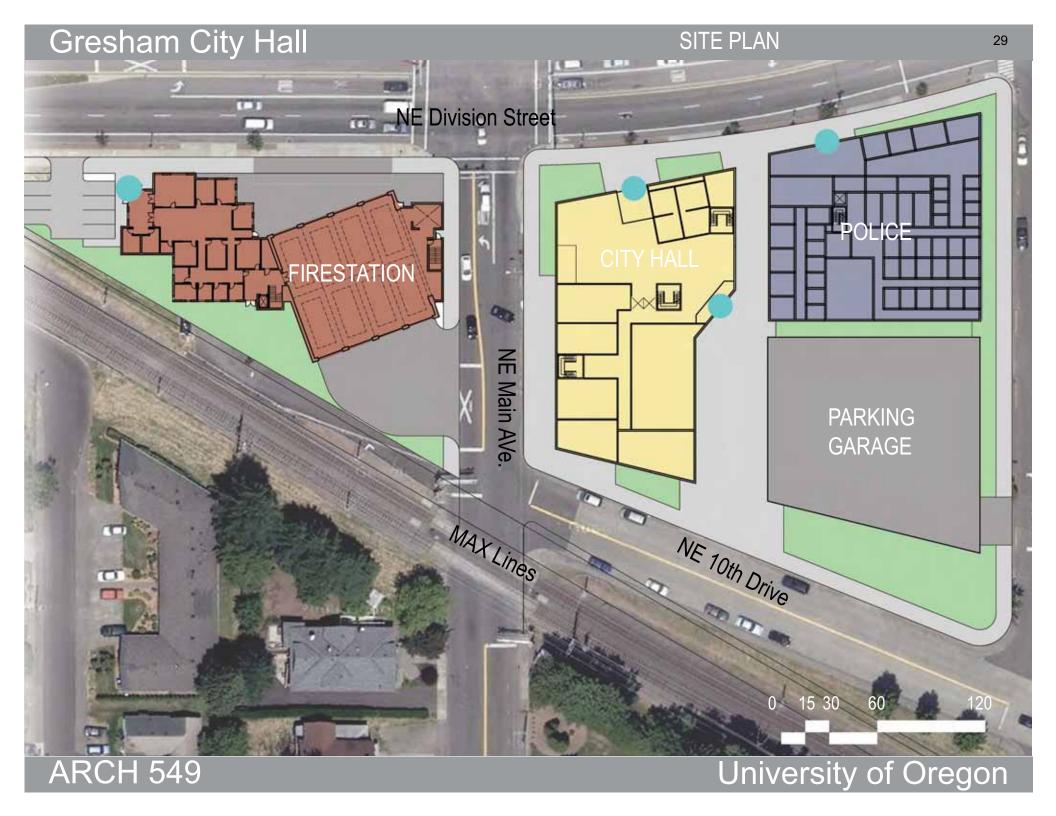


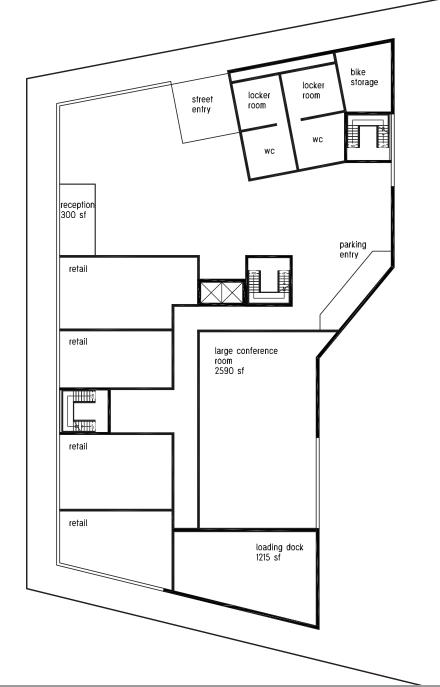


FIRE DEPARTMENT: LIVING AREA









police

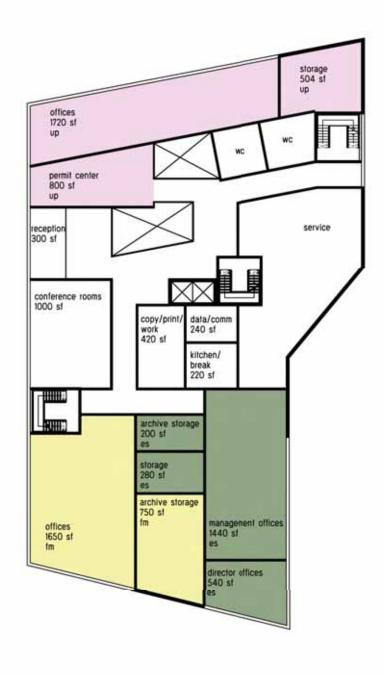
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

parking
garage

SCALE: 1/32 in = 1 ft

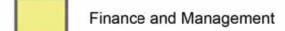
5 ft 25 ft

10 ft 50 ft



2ND FLOOR PLAN

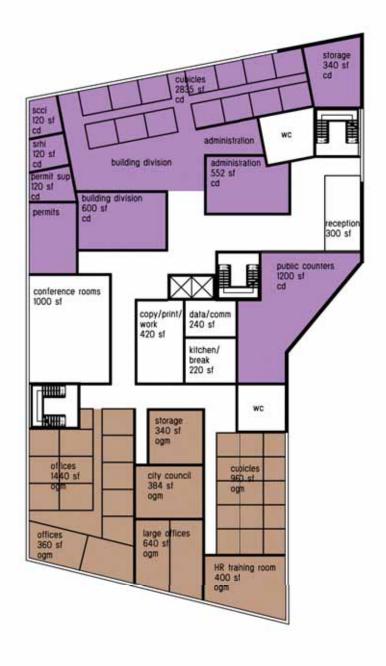






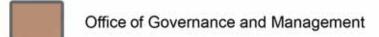
SCALE: 1/32 in = 1 ft





3RD FLOOR PLAN



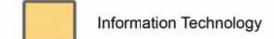


SCALE: 1/32 in = 1 ft





4TH FLOOR PLAN



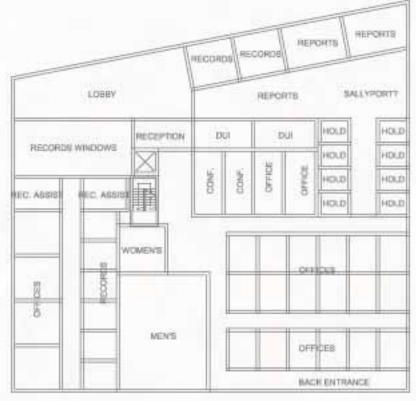




SCALE: 1/32 in = 1 ft



DIFFICES



2ND FLOOR

DEFICES

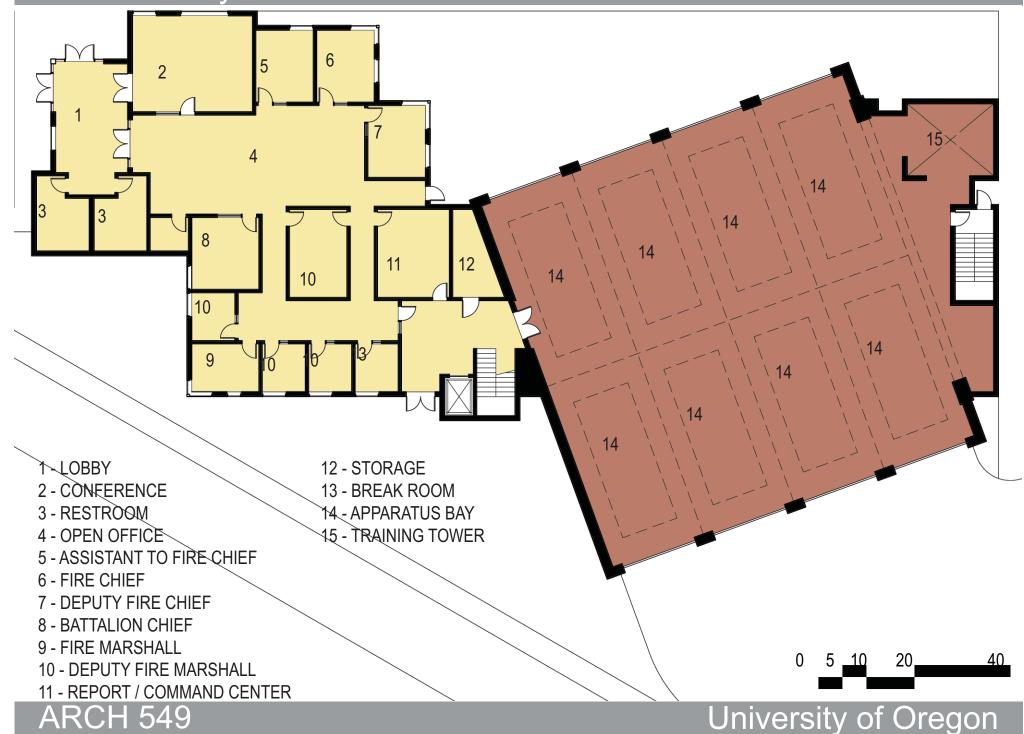
LUNCH

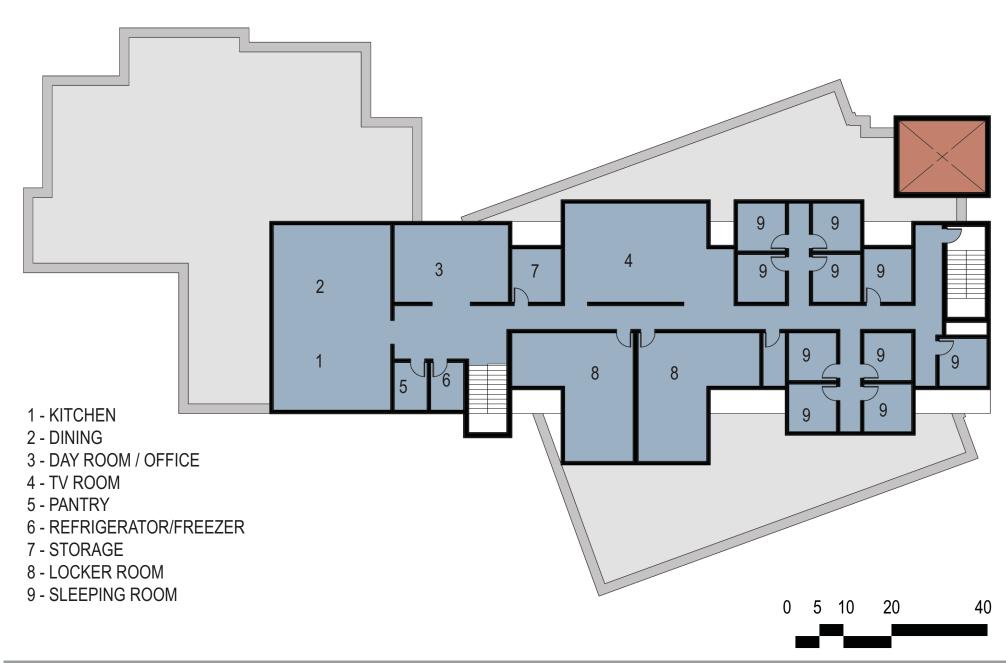
1ST FLOOR

PROP. INTAKE
PROP. INTAKE
PROP. STOR.
PROP. STOR.
VAULT
VAULT
VAULT
LAB

3RD FLOOR

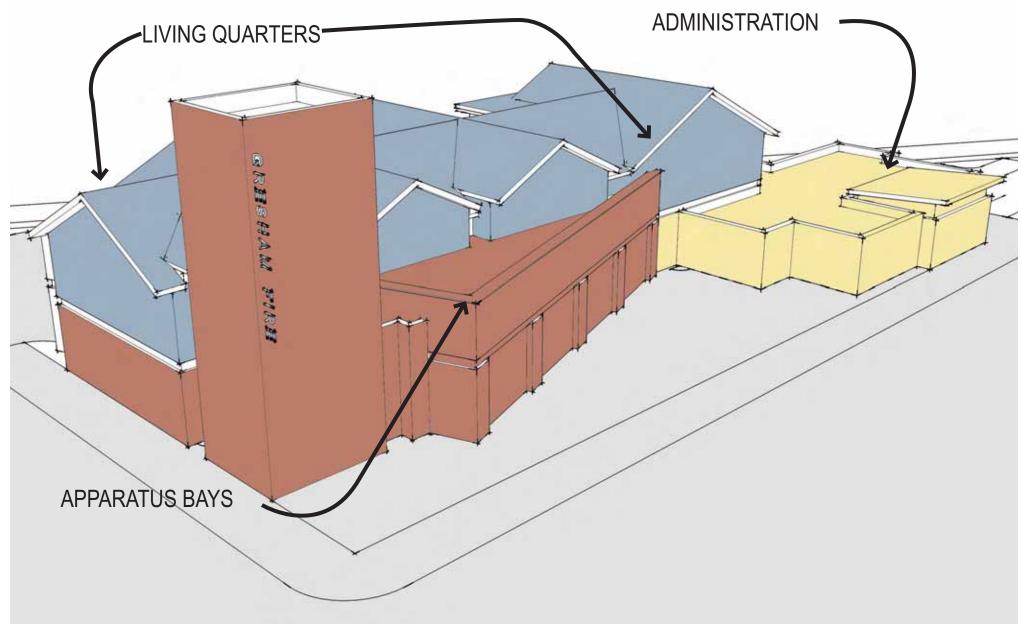
POLICE STATION PLANS





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Energy Program

Gresham City Hall acts as a public face to the City of Gresham. Thus, the building should act as a catalyst for change and improvement. One place that the new city hall can encourage change is in energy usage. Emphasizing sustainable practices, Gresham has the opportunity to set a standard for other building projects in the area. By adhering to certain standards and calculating energy usage, Gresham City Hall would act as a benchmark and would encourage other buildings to set sustainability goals.

Currently, there are many sustainability standards to help evaluate energy consumption. The 2030 Challenge is a call for buildings to reduce their energy usage by 50% of the area's average consumption. The existing Gresham City Hall, in order to meet the 2030 Challenge, would need to reduce its energy consumption by 55%, as the city hall currently uses \$160, 403.29 per year on energy, which is more than an average building in the area. This can be seen in the Figure 1 Energy Start Target Finder Chart, as the Target and Average Building annual energy costs are lower than the current city hall. Our proposed design does not yet meet the 2030 Challenge either, but through more development of the building envelope and mechanical systems it could reach the target (Figure 5).

Target Energy Performance Results (estimated)					
Energy	Design	Target	Average Building		
Energy Performance Rating (1-100)	N/A	93	50		
Energy Reduction (%)	N/A	50	0		
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/Sq. Ft./vr)	N/A	121	241		
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/Sq. Ft./yr)	N/A	45	91		
Total Annual Source Energy (kBtu)	N/A	10,051,077	20,102,155		
Total Annual Site Energy (kBtu)	N/A	3,783,314	7,566,628		
Total Annual Energy Cost (\$)	N/A	\$ 71,841	\$ 143,683		
Pollution Emissions					
CO2-eq Emissions (metric tons/year)	N/A	380	761		
CO2-eq Emissions Reduction (%)	N/A	50%	0%		

In general terms, energy consumption for Gresham City Hall is equivalent to an office building the same size. During business hours lights and air temperatures need to be controlled. After hours, the loads are lessened, as employees are not there. Many Gresham City Hall employees feel they need a comfortable work environment in order to be successful. Also, being an image of the city to the public, the employees want the city hall to uphold their views. This leads to needing energy efficient facilities that provide a sustainable,

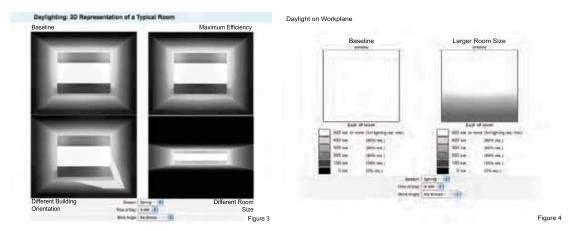
more comfortable work environment.

There are many strategies for keeping energy use low while still creating a comfortable work environment. Due to site restrictions, the proposed building is elongated in a north-south direction. By using low-e glass and blinds, light and heat gain can be controlled by the user, creating a more comfortable work environment. In studying annual energy usage, the primary way to save energy would be to use a joint natural ventilation cooling and mechanical heating instead of a conventional mechanical heating and cooling system (Figure 2: Maximum Efficiency compared



Gresham City Hall

to the Baseline). Simply changing the orientation from a primary western exposure to a southern exposure only lessened the need for lighting a small amount (Figure 3). By placing workspaces near windows, employees have access to natural light throughout the day. To optimize natural daylight, the depth of the floor plates should be small, no more than 50 feet, so that daylight can reach the center of the space (Figure 4). Keeping workspaces near windows can also give more control to one's personal climate, as windows can be opened at certain times of day to provide natural ventilation.



A more sustainable city hall not only creates a more productive work environment for the employees, but also encourages other local businesses to adopt sustainable practices. Sustainable cities are important to the future of our natural environment and thus our world. Therefore, making Gresham City Hall a sustainable catalyst will help not only the residents of Gresham but also the environment.

Figure 5



energy.mit 09/Dec/2009

Contents:

Energy & Carbon results

Architecture 2030 Challenge

Climate Energy Index



Energy and Carbon Results

Proposed building energy use 3,462.48 MBtu/yr
Proposed building carbon emissions 455.4 tons CO₂/yr

Energy breakdown:

 Heating
 5%

 Cooling
 8%

 Lights
 26%

 Equipment
 61%

The Energy & Carbon require are generated by the ES VE Apachetism module. Apachetism is a regional building thermal simulation appraisan that conforms to ASSI A SHRAE Standard 140.

To find out more go to www.lesve.com/ apachesim



AIA 2030 Challenge - summary

Current design meets 2030 Challenge Target for;

Design Building Energy Use Intensity; (Design EUI = Energy / Building Area)

Average Building Energy Use Intensity: (Used to generate 2000 Challenge Targets)

Building Type:

Does not meet current target

47 kBTU/ft²

66 kBTU/ft^a

Administrative/ Professional and Government Office

Analysis Details:

Location: Portland, Oregon (45.58N, 122.58W) Climate File: PortlandTM2.fwt Calculated: 09/Dec/2009 at 16:33 Calculation period: 01/Jan - 31/Dec The AIA 2000 Challenge provides a roadmap of targets to: Ut building projects cultivasting in being carbon neutral by 2000

Implementation of the Charlenge requires the use of largets by building type derived from current building stock tenchrisins.

Challenge targets for selected building type:

Year	reductio 0	KBTU ft ²
Current	58	35
2010	60	27
2016	79	23
2020	60	50
2025	90	20
2030	100	0

For certain building types targets are calculated using Everyy Star methodology whate energy consumption is not seen to reduction against everage.

Climate Energy Metric

Climate Energy Metric

24 hour use

Proposed hours of use Using the local fuel mix 2,996.1 Btu/yr

1,004,7 Btu/yr 0.1 lbC02/yr

Building simulation results can be compared with the Index to provide a simple measure of performance in the context of global climate.

Building Area Allocations

Fire Dept. Total	21880 sf
•	
Apparatus Bays	8085 sf
Administration	5865 sf
Living Quarters	6430 sf
Gym / Exercise	1500 sf
Police Dept. Total	35135 sf
City Hall Total	67500 sf
Public / Retail / Service	27286 sf
Common Dept. Space	5820 sf
Finance and Management	2400 sf
Urban Planning	3264 sf
Environmental Services	2460 sf
Office of Governance and Management	4524 sf
Community Development	5547 sf
Economic Dev./Urban Renewal	772 sf
Information Technology	2879 sf
City Attorney	1620 sf