THE MASTER ARCHITECT SERIES II

NBBJ

Selected and Current Works

images
Publishing

Market Place Tower

Design/Completion 1987/1988

Seattle, Washington

The Koll Company (Koll Development Real Estate Group)

17 stories mixed use: 193,099 square feet retail and office, 35,000 square feet residential, 200-car parking

Structural steel frame over four-story concrete parking structure

Green Burlington slate base with white marble accents; windows in aggregate granite grid

The greenhouse-like elements of high-end condominiums climb against the Seattle skyline filling a zoning "envelope" and recalling the steep and often densely packed hills of Seattle's residential neighborhoods. Commercial offices, retail at street level, and parking in the steeply sloping base are the other components of this mixed-use mid-rise.

Office and residential users have separate entrances of appropriately different character. Individual stainless steel mailbox covers etched with the markings of canceled stamps and bearing the names of each condominium owner are individually lit above cantilevered glass shelves in the residential lobby. Opposite, a fireplace—the quintessential Northwest symbol of hospitality—welcomes visitors and offers a pleasant area for waiting.

Cast glass screens in the office lobby suggest Seattle's watery environment and refer to its reputation as one of the world's great centers of glass art.

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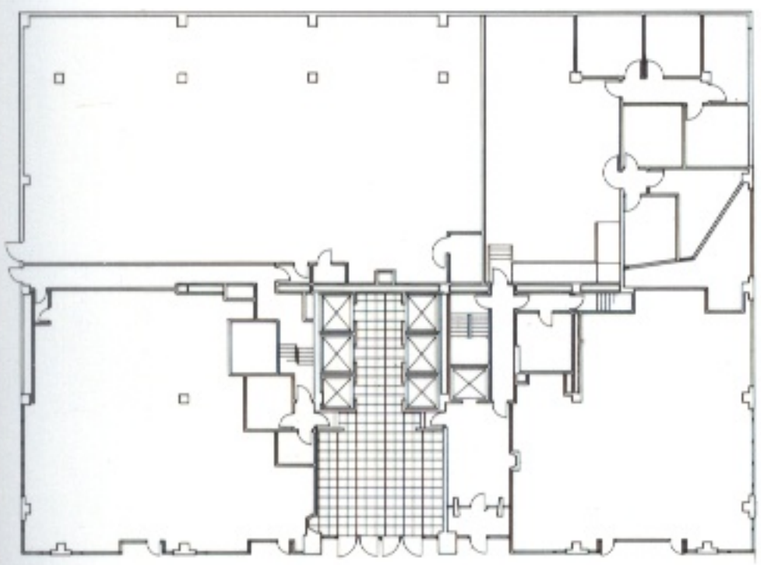
1 East façade with office and residential entrances
2 Typical office level plan
3 Typical condominium level plan
4 Office lobby with glass screen
5 View from condominium
6 Residential lobby with individual mailboxes



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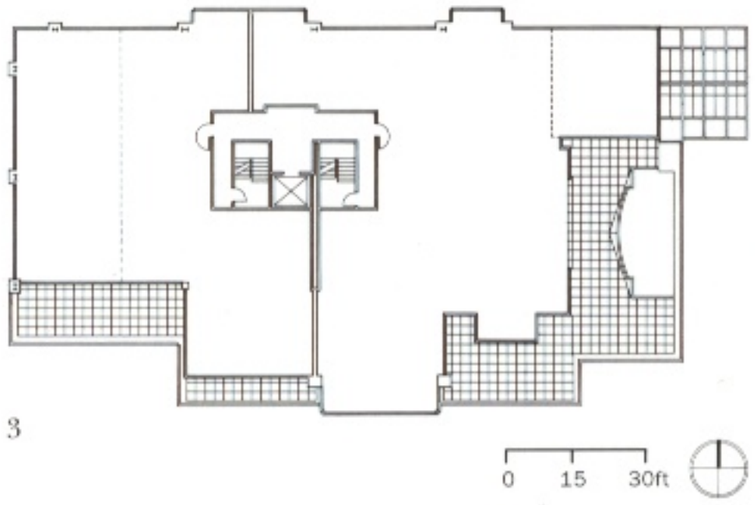

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These subtle metaphors distinguish the building's four faces as well, their curvatures deriving from a series of interlocking circles and echoing the neighborhood approaching a given side.

This satisfying aesthetic response to the surrounding environment derives from the structural strategy of placing all wind- and earthquake-resisting elements within interior core walls—which increased space planning efficiency by 10 percent and assured open office space that fully enjoys the tower's splendid-in-all-directions vistas.

The tower's quartet of 10-foot-diameter interior columns comprised 5/8-inch steel pipes filled with the strongest concrete ever used in a commercial structure. Nearly four times stronger than conventional concrete, yet far less costly than steel framing, this innovative material allows the building's primary load to rest on the four interior columns with 14 smaller support columns at the perimeter. The result is an exceptionally marketable

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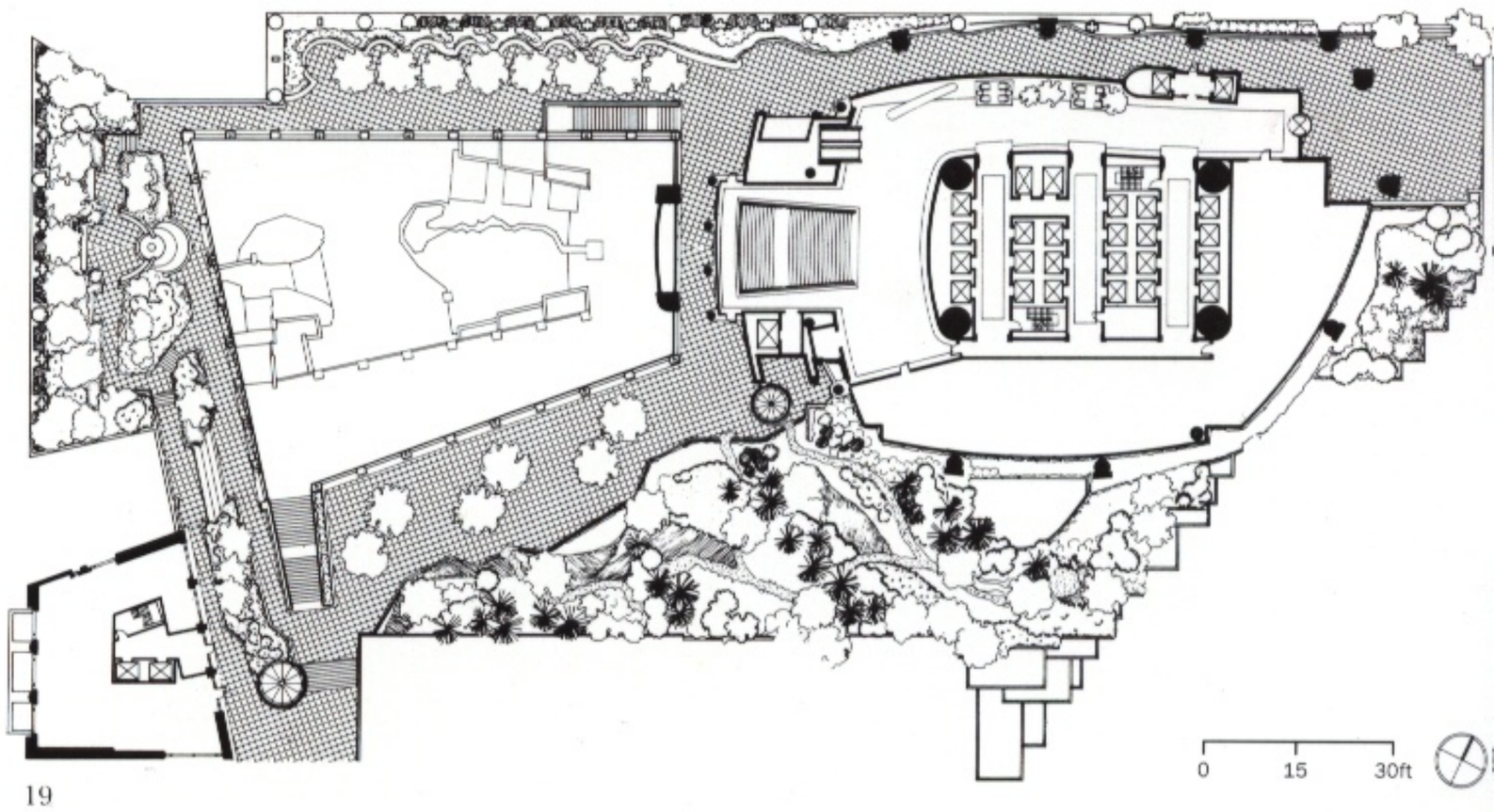

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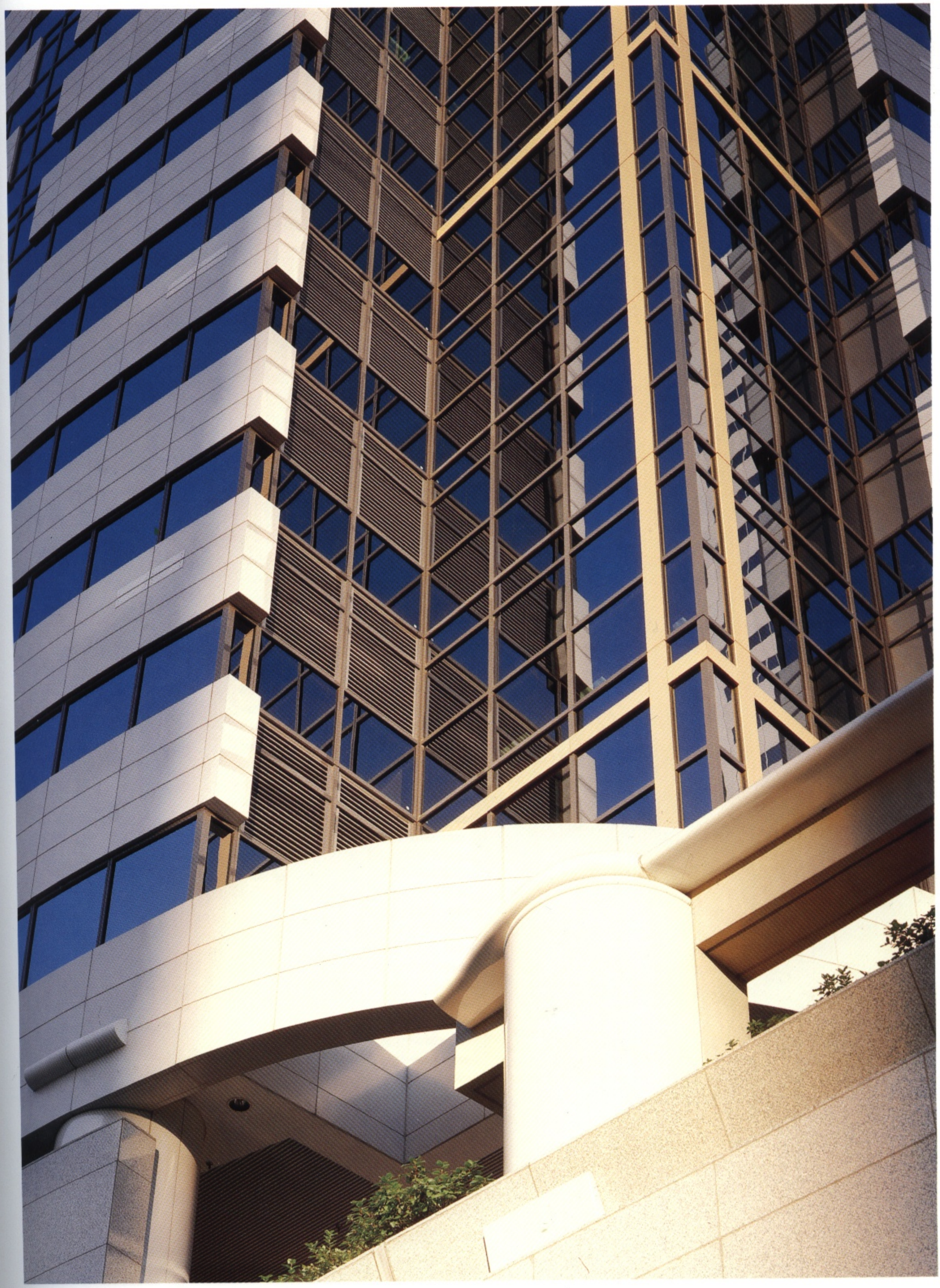
18 Courtyard as seen from the building's twentieth floor
19 Third floor plan
20 Courtyard panorama
21 Exterior from below



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Sun Mountain Resort

Design/Completion 1987/1988 (Phase I), 1987/1991 (Phase II)
Winthrop, Washington
Sun Mountain Resorts, Inc./Village Resorts, Inc.
Two buildings in phased renovation and expansion
Exposed wooden beams

With exposed wooden beams, stone fireplaces, and handmade quilts evoking grand turn-of-the-century and Depression-era WPA lodges, Sun Mountain's design respects both the massive scale of the surrounding North Cascade Wilderness Area and the elegant simplicity of the local culture. The goal of upgrading the 30-year-old lodge and bringing it to four-star status was achieved through close attention to detail and careful responsiveness to setting and local resources.

The original Sun Mountain Lodge was built in 1962 (by Northwest architect Roland Terry) and consisted of a small lodge with separate guest room buildings. The first phase rebuilt these original structures while the second phase added a larger lodge building with guest rooms.

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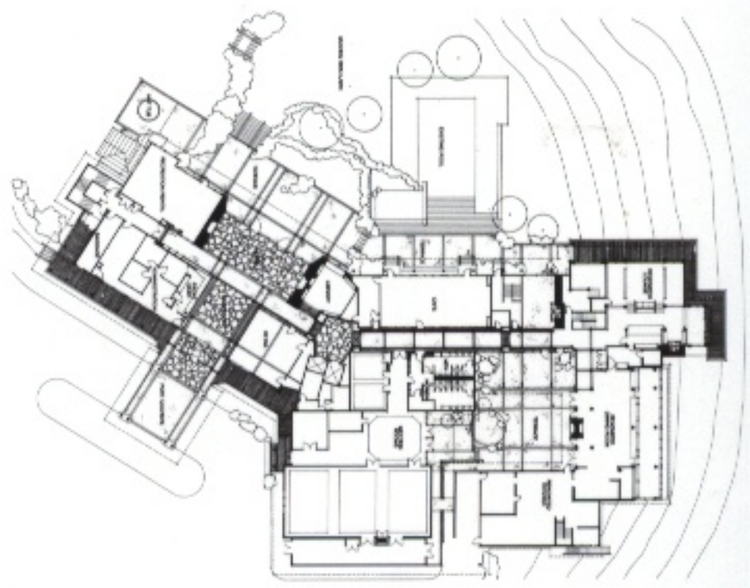

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Global Gateway

Design/Completion 1995/1997
Changwon, Kyong Nam Province, South Korea
Samsung Corporation
165,000 square meters (1.7 million square feet)
Various materials in a mixed-use complex of five structures
Winning competition entry

"Let us open the door to our buildings, rooms, and … that of our minds so that we can see the world."

Chairman Lee Kun-Hee's declaration of the Samsung Corporation's new management philosophy permeates this competition-winning design for a 1.7-million-square-foot mixed-use development. Embracing the guiding principles of synergy, unity, and humanity—as codified in Samsung's program of quality management, multifaceted integration, and globalization—Global Gateway celebrates the foundations of Korean ingenuity and industry while reaching out to the diverse influences and opportunities of the world.

The Global Gateway "pentad" of structures incorporates disparate programs: retail and office space; self-improvement (fitness, educational, and medical facilities); sports and leisure accommodations (such as Samsung's visionary Future Dream World and Windows to the World); convenience and hospitality (quality restaurants and hotels); and parking. Global Gateway integrates

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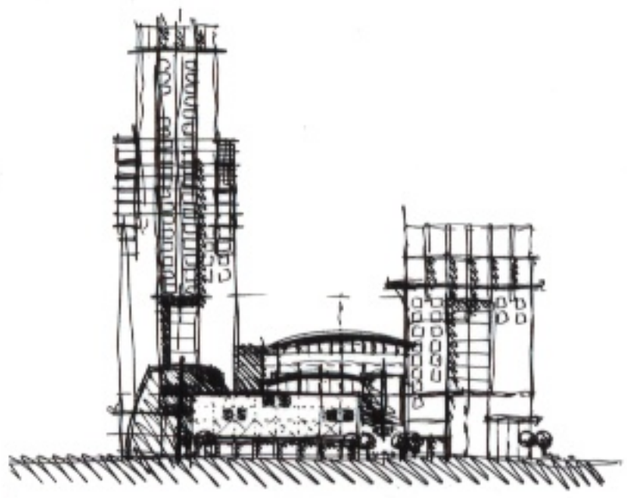

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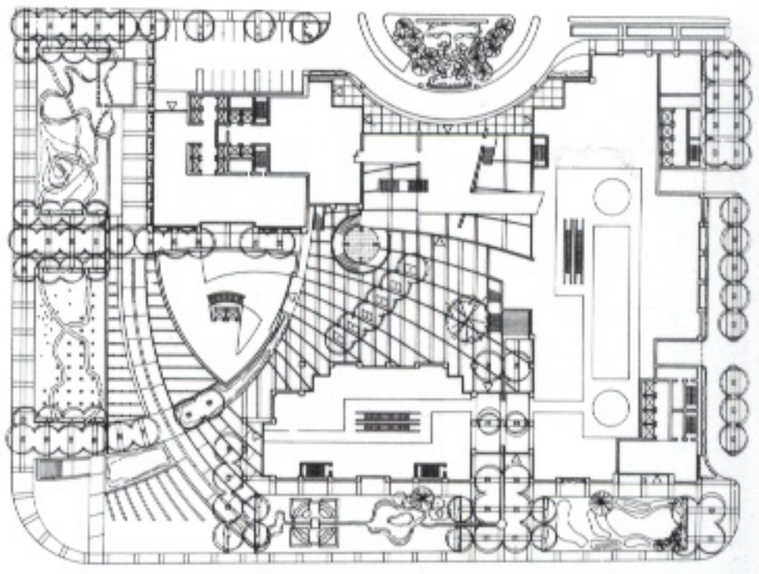

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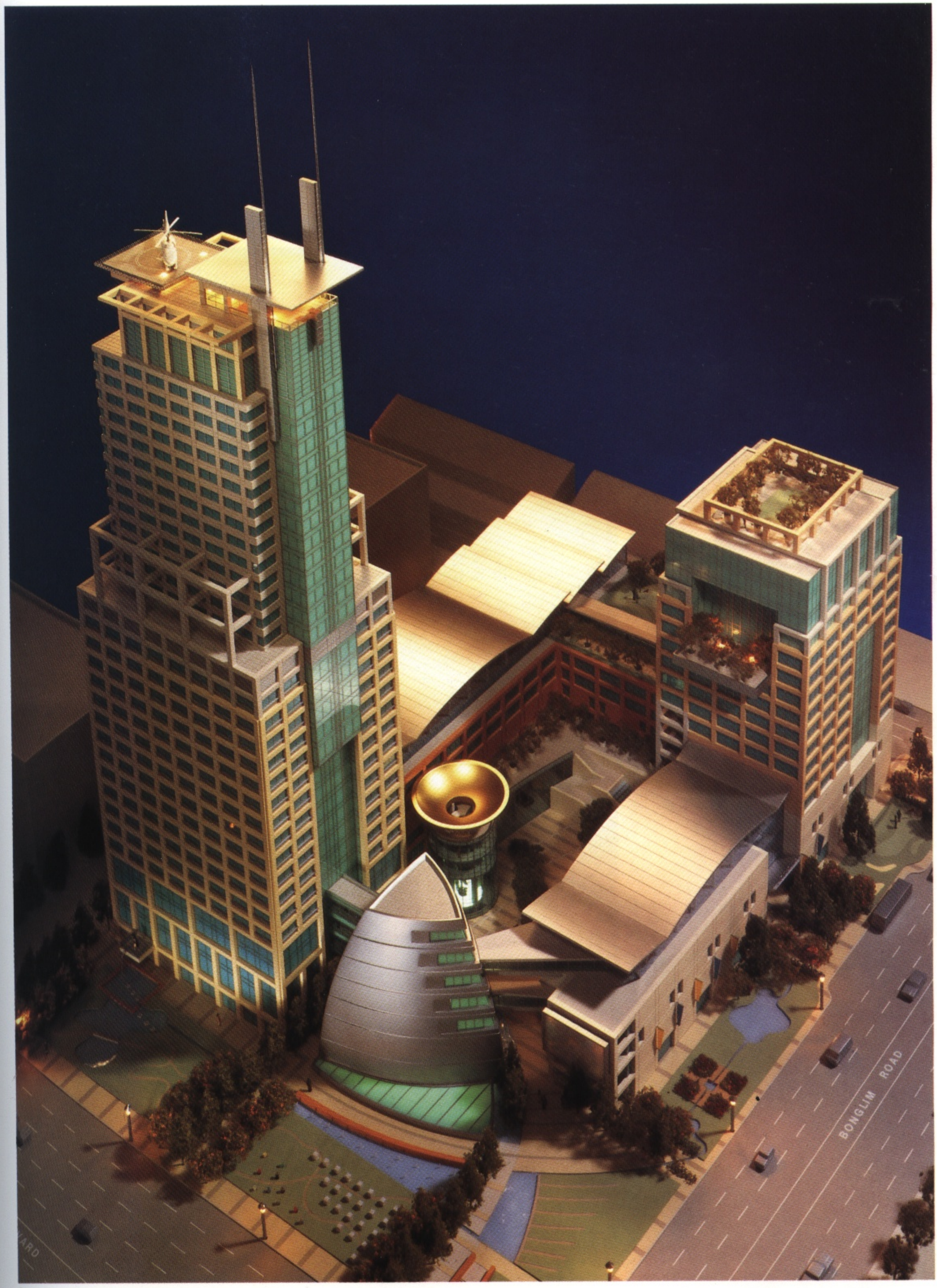

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Fuxing Mansion

Design/Completion 1995/1997
South Bund, Shanghai, People's Republic of China
Shanghai Li Hua Real Estate Company
120,000 square meters (1.3 million square feet)
with 8-story podium and two 38-story towers
Concrete structural frame
Stone, glass, metal

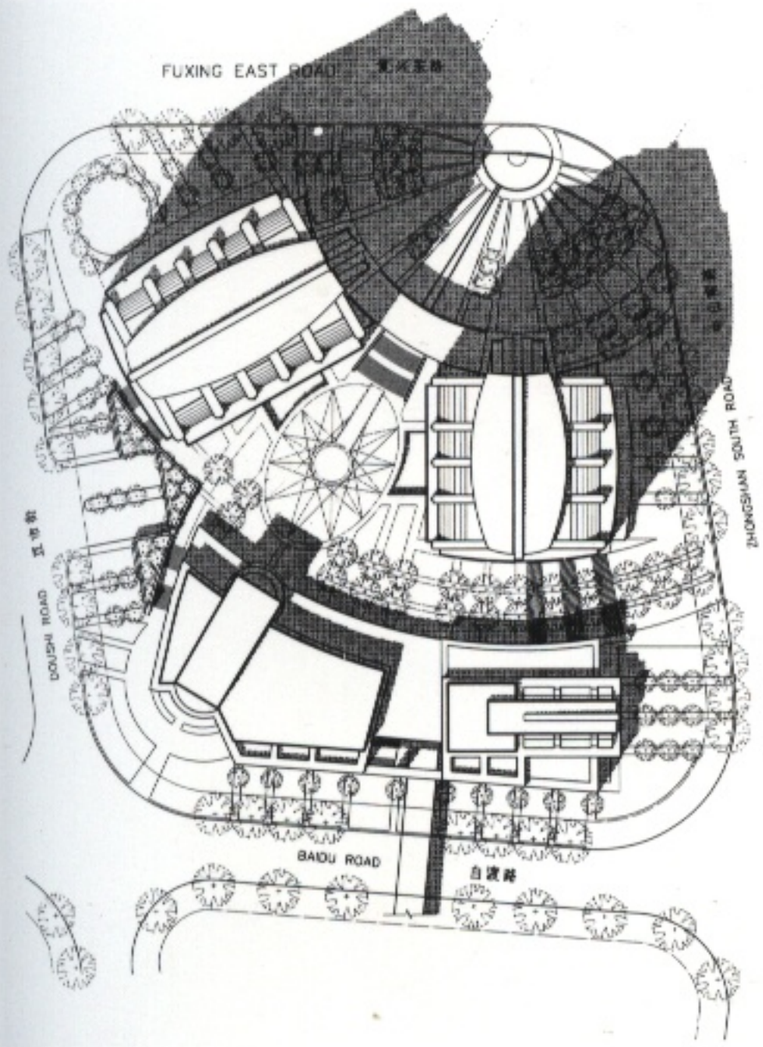
Standing at the important intersection of Zhongshan and Fuxing roads, the connecting point between the developing South Bund district and Old Shanghai and the YuYuan Gardens, this mixed-use complex serves as a defining architectural nexus between the old and new centers of town.

The two towers collaborate in a single curving composition addressing the main corner of the site. The eastern tower presents to the Huang Pu River a formalized frontal posture honoring the architectural traditions of the adjacent historic Central Bund.

A podium moving from five to eight levels provides the 102,000-square-meter office and retail complex with its unifying element, and anchors it at street level to the neighborhood, while the towers rise to pedestrian bridges linking public open spaces and crossing Zhongshan Road to Huang Pu River.

1

1 Model view from the north
2 Site plan
3 West tower, high-rise plan
4 West tower, mid-rise plan
5 East tower, high-rise plan
6 East tower, mid-rise plan
7 Model view from the south


FUXING EAST ROAD
DOUSHI ROAD
ZHONGSHAN SOUTH ROAD
BAIDU ROAD
0 30 60ft

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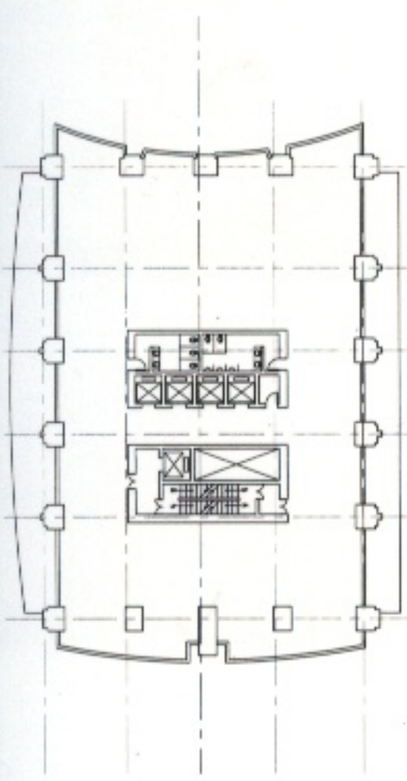

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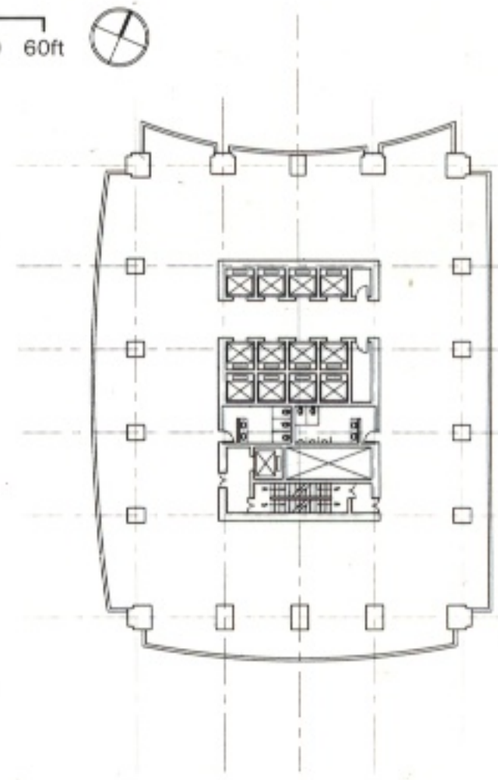

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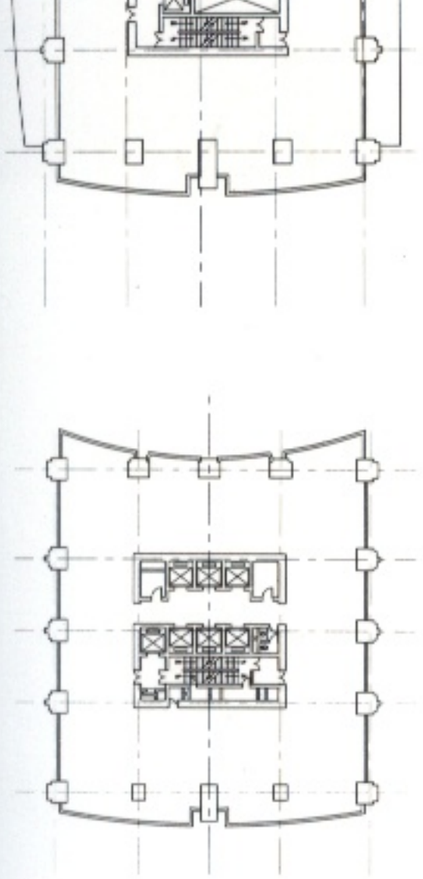
0 15 30ft

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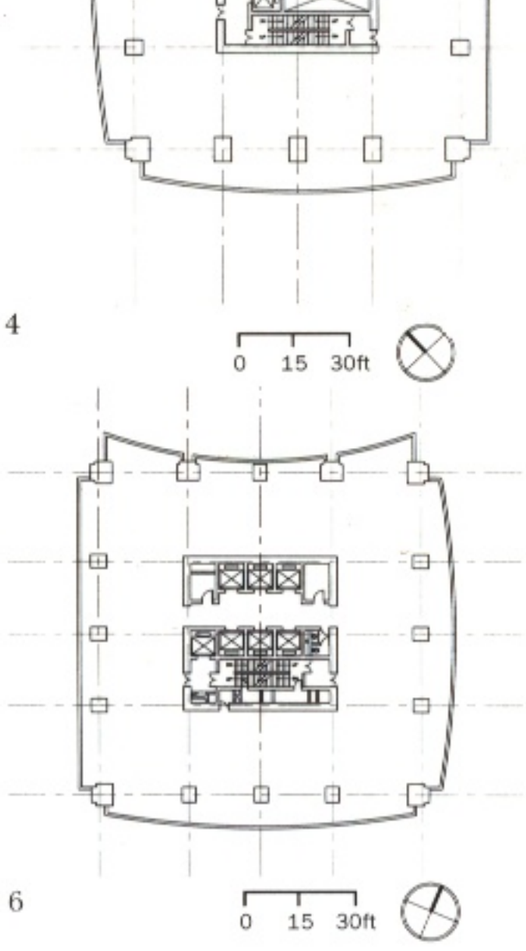
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The McConnell Foundation

Design/Completion 1993/1997
Redding, California
The McConnell Foundation
36,000 square feet (150-acre site)
Exposed Douglas fir timbers; stone floors; copper roof

Located on a 150-acre site with five lakes, this small headquarters building is built on a dam between two of the lakes and commands views of the nearby mountains of northern California.

The building is approached across a gracious cobbled granite entry plaza surrounded by open sun-shading arcades and a meeting pavilion. The structure is of recycled old-growth Douglas fir with stone floors and a copper roof.

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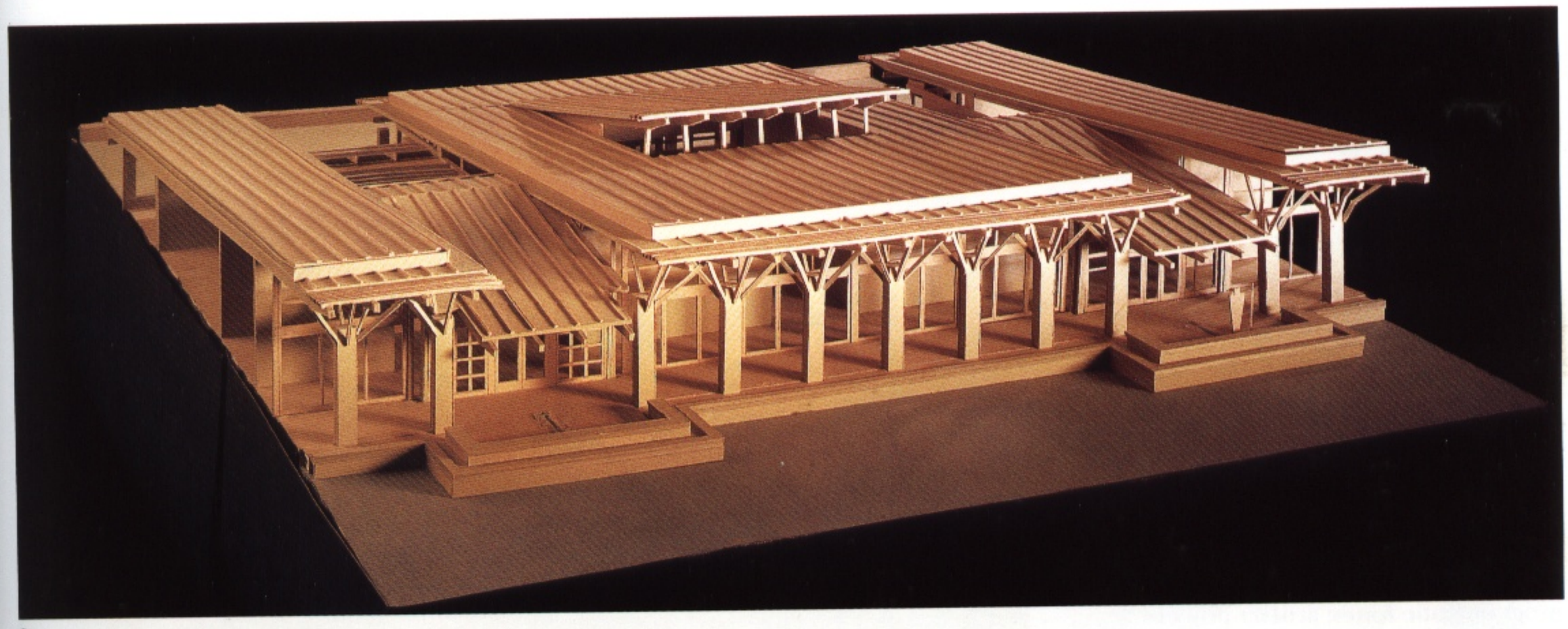
1 Site plan
2 East façade model (partial)
3 Model, roof study (partial)
4 Entry plaza at east façade



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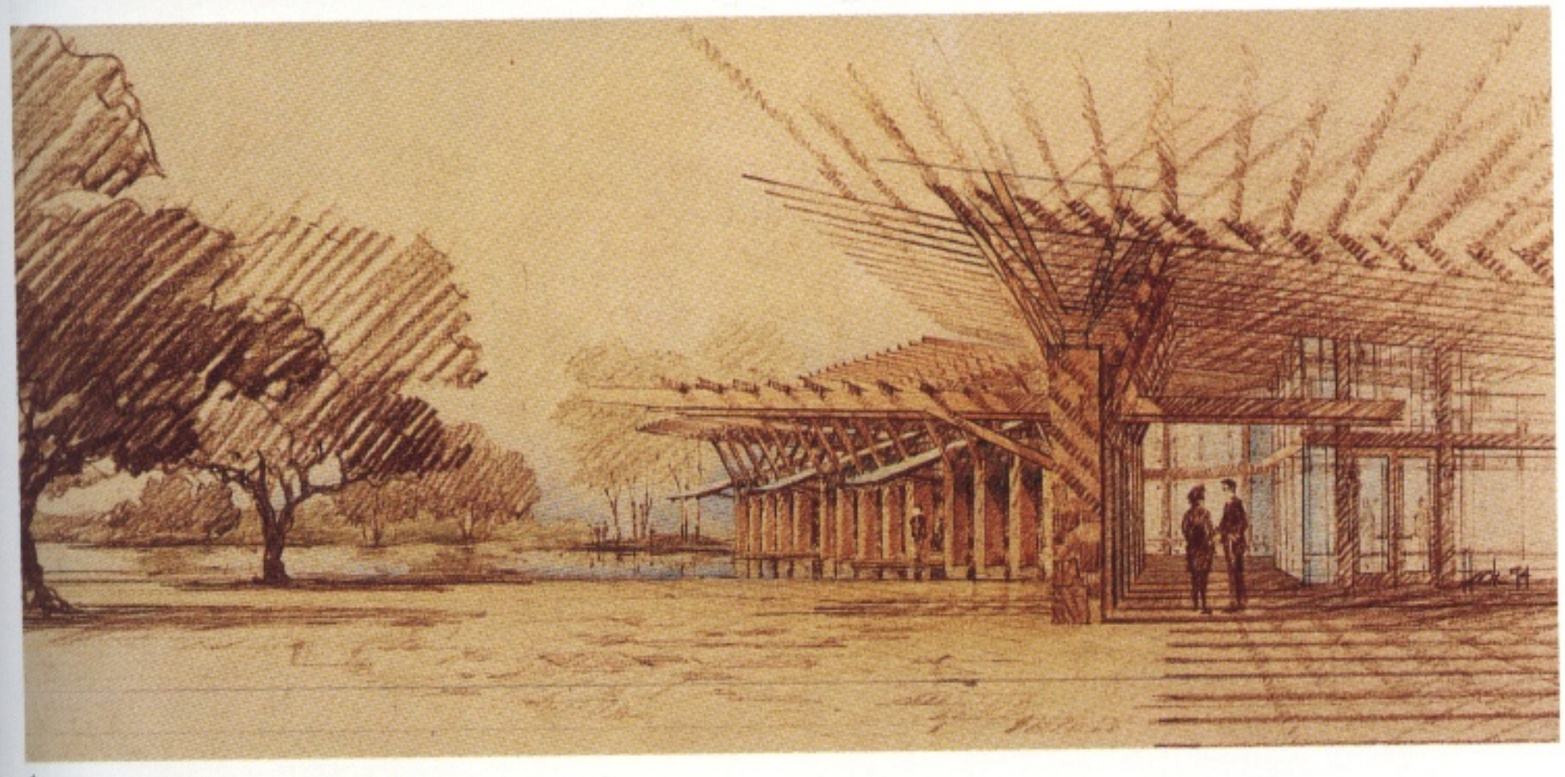

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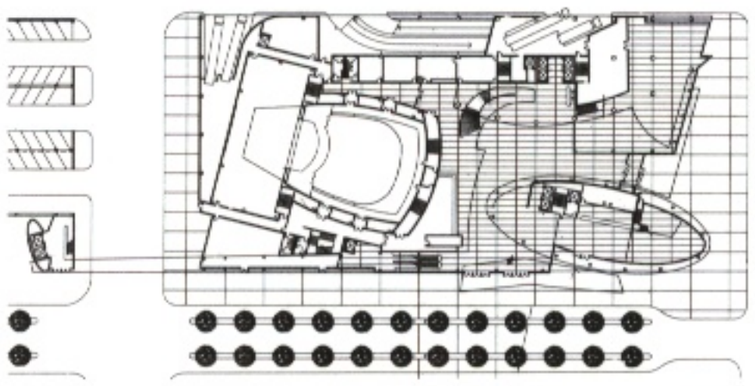
Dayton Cultural and Commercial Center

Design 1996
Dayton, Ohio
Second & Main Ltd/ Downtown Dayton Partnership
850,000 square feet
Winning competition entry

Located on an important site in the center of Dayton, this mixed-use project is the key to an emerging renaissance in this aerospace city famed as the home of the Wright Brothers.

While the office building tower, housing, and parking conform to the rigid orthogonal grid of the surrounding area, the 2,200-seat performing arts theater and 100-room luxury hotel take on fluid and dynamic forms, subtly recalling Dayton's aerospace heritage while enlivening the city center. The space between hotel, theater, and office is enclosed as an atrium that serves all three.



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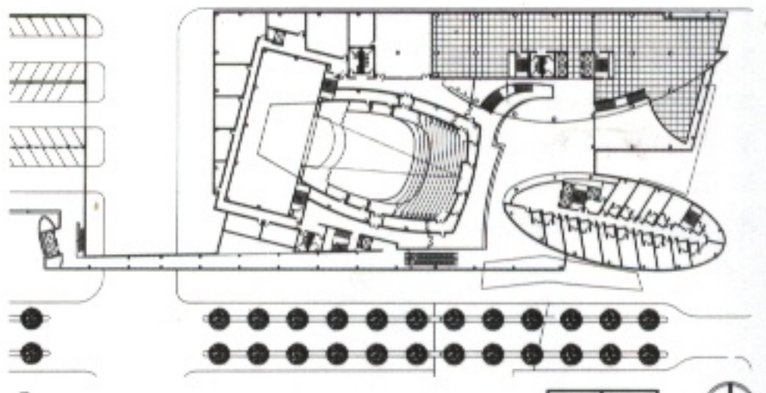

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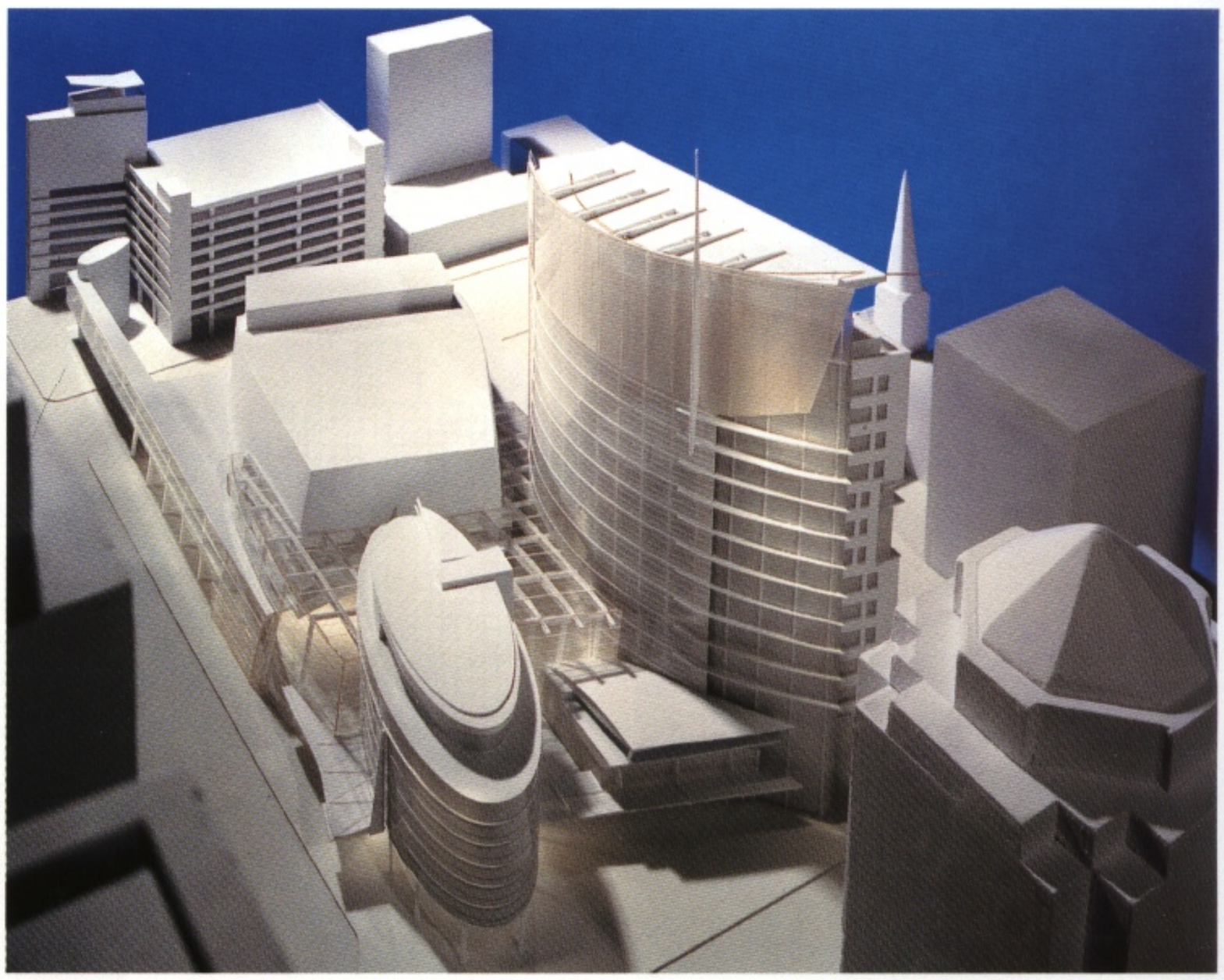

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1 Ground level plan
2 Level two, mezzanine plan
3 Aerial view of model from the southeast
4 Street level view from the southeast

4

Scottsdale Memorial Hospital North Pavilion

Design/Completion 1981/1983 (Phase I), 1983/1989 (Phase II)

Scottsdale, Arizona

Scottsdale Memorial Hospital

Phase I: 3 stories, 164,340 gross square feet, 120 beds
Phase II: 5 stories, 225,000 gross square feet

Cast-in-place concrete walls with stucco or gypsum surfaces, metal deck

With the growth of Scottsdale's central hospital constrained by its site, a new facility was required to serve the burgeoning leisure community some 9 miles northeast of downtown. Sited on 38.5 acres bisected by an arroyo (dry stream bed), the new hospital called for a flexible design that could be constructed in stages over several years, yet would stand apparently complete at each stage.

Noted by *Progressive Architecture* for its "skillful contextualism," SMH North presents a relaxed, almost resort-style façade derived from the patterns and hues of the indigenous desert culture. The east façade is protected from intense morning sun by deep recesses that screen the windows and create a rich play of light and shadow. The western areas of the building remain windowless against the searing afternoon sun.

On the inside it is a modern health care facility, the transition from desert sun to welcoming reception area accented by a

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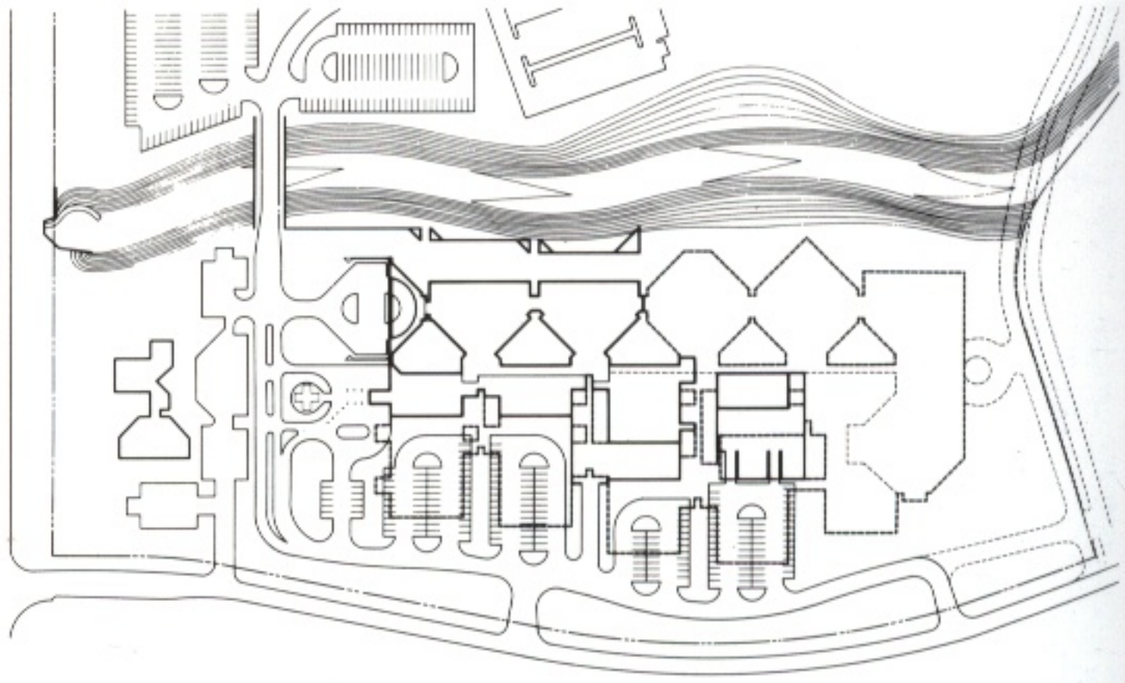

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1 Site plan
2 Typical courtyard
3 View from the northeast
4 Entry level floor plan

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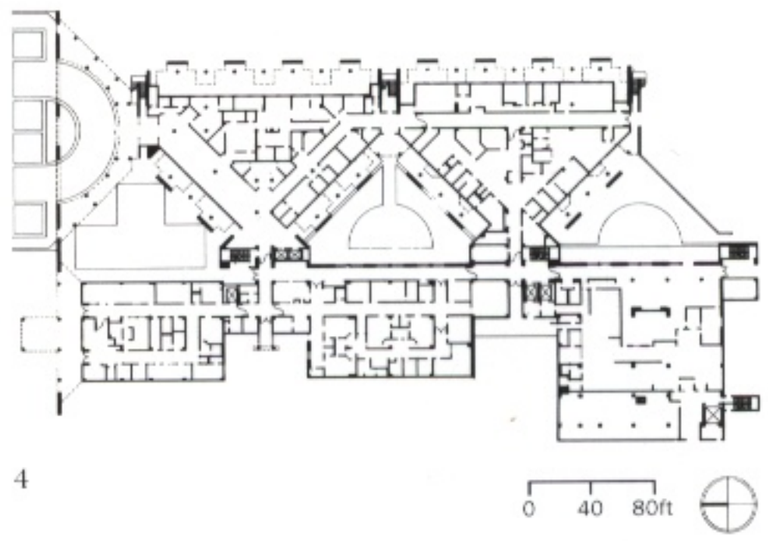

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5 East façade
6 Detail showing façade layering
7 East façade at stair

7

Central Washington Hospital Additions and Alterations

Design/Completion 1990/1992

Wenatchee, Washington

Central Washington Hospital

200,000 square feet
(38,971 square feet new; 27,000 square feet remodel)
65,971 square feet new work in 200,000 square feet total site

Integrally colored stucco over load-bearing concrete block (treatment areas), clear glass with clear anodized aluminum mullions (lobbies)

This regional hospital serving a four-county area in eastern Washington's orchard belt has more than doubled in size during each of its three decades of operation. NBBJ was commissioned to address further growth with two major additions and a main facility renovation.

The one-story 9,500-square-foot Ambulatory Surgery Wing (ASW) accommodates same-day interventive care (a growing trend in hospital services in which patients are admitted, undergo treatment, recuperate, and return home in a single day). Sited with its companion Emergency Treatment Facility (ETF) in the existing hospital's northwest corner, the ASW comprises a central nursing area organized around a rotunda, and 22 single-bed recovery rooms that face onto two interior courtyards.

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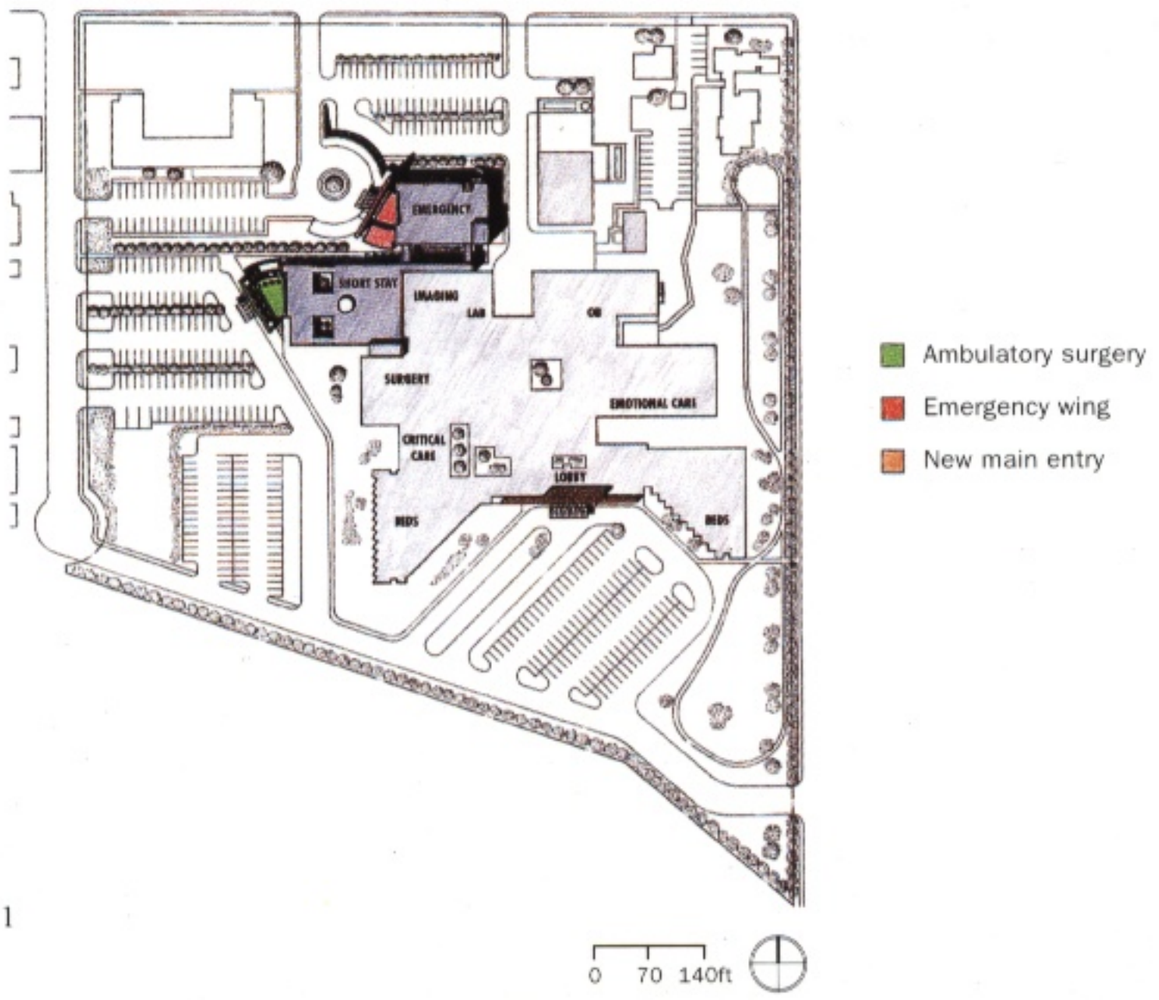

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1 Site plan with hospital growth diagrams
2 Main entrance detail showing canopy and anodized aluminum letters
3 Ambulatory surgery wing entry arcade
4 Ground floor plan for new additions
5 Surgery entrance with Emergency Treatment Facility in left background

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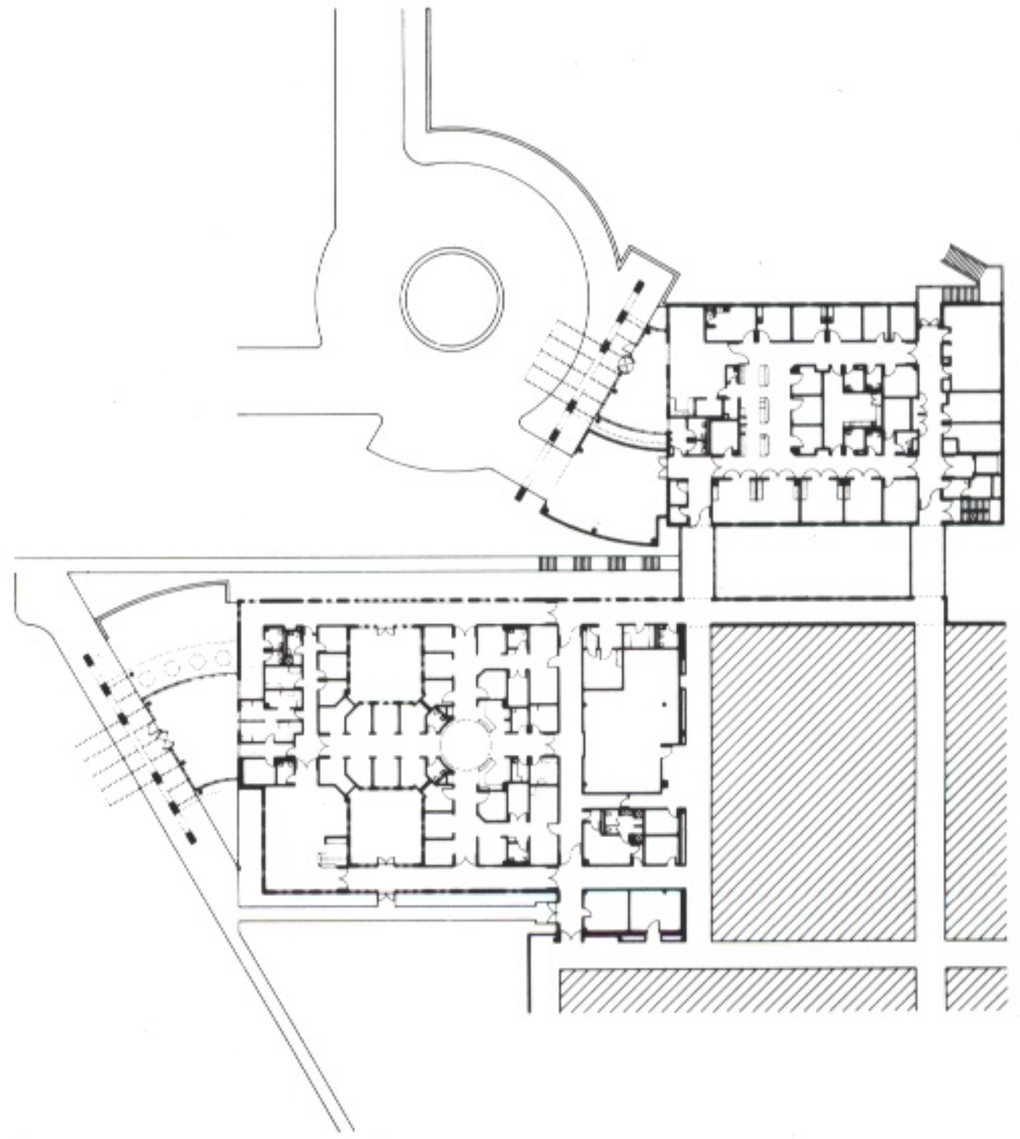

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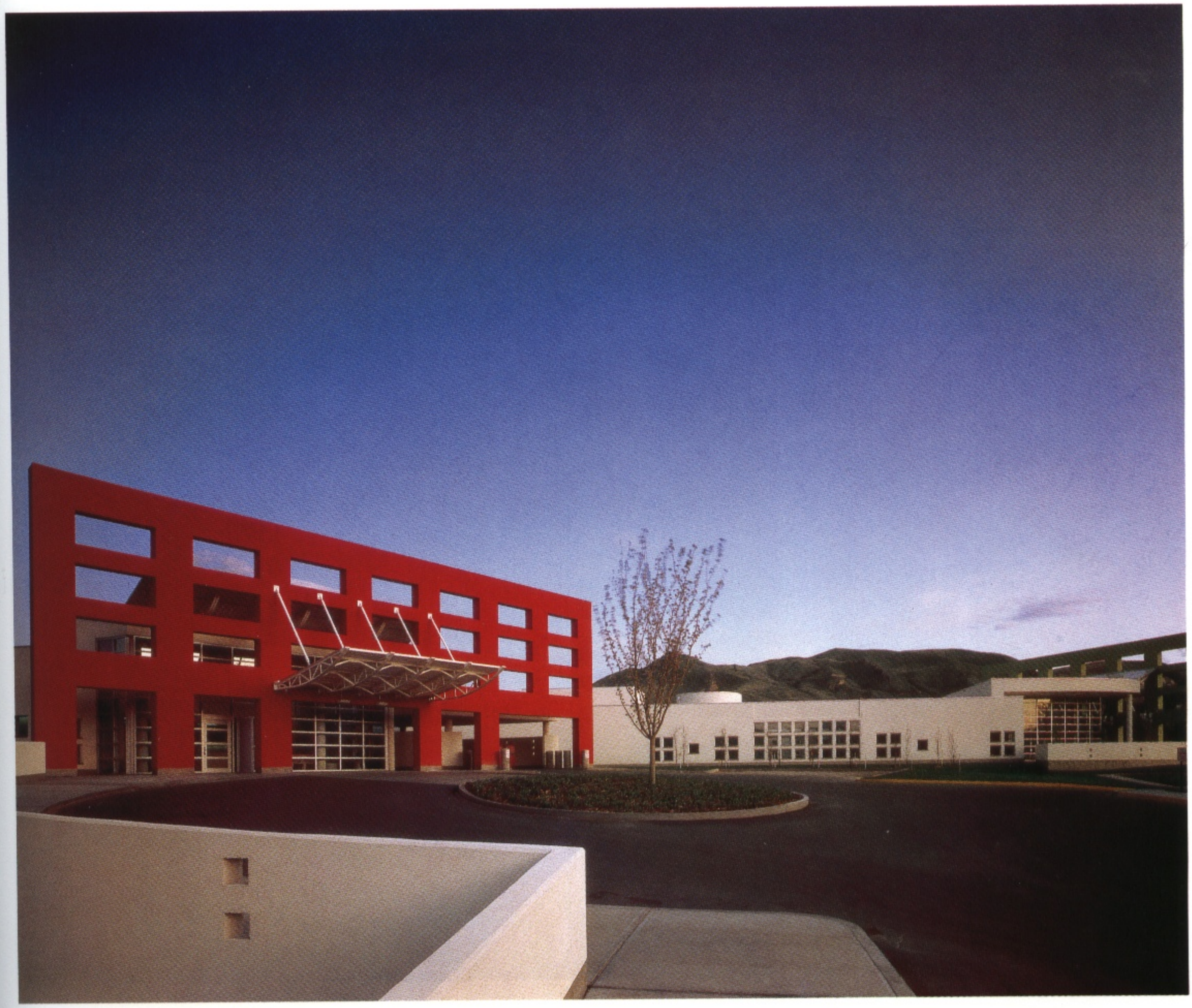

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Children's Hospital and Health Center
Patient Care Pavilion

Design/Completion 1989/1993
San Diego, California
Children's Hospital and Health Center
187,000 square feet
Stucco, terra cotta

This new 187,000-square-foot addition to San Diego's prestigious Children's Hospital answers simultaneously several key issues. In addition to alleviating severe crowding at the 40-year-old hospital, addressing the specific needs of pediatric care, and announcing a fresh image to its community, the 114-bed Patient Care Pavilion embodies a unique vision for health care in creating an environment specially tuned to the sensibilities of its patients.

The pavilion incorporates playful forms and details that mollify the traditional institutional character of hospitals that can so frighten children. The 29.5-acre campus comprises inviting human-scale elements in the familiar shapes of the architectural forms of the surrounding culture: ample windows in lively articulated façades of sandy stucco (with darker, patterned masonry at the base); pitched metal roofs in warm terra cotta tones (reminiscent of the landmark Hotel del Coronado); chimney-shaped ventilation cores; a playful 60-foot clock

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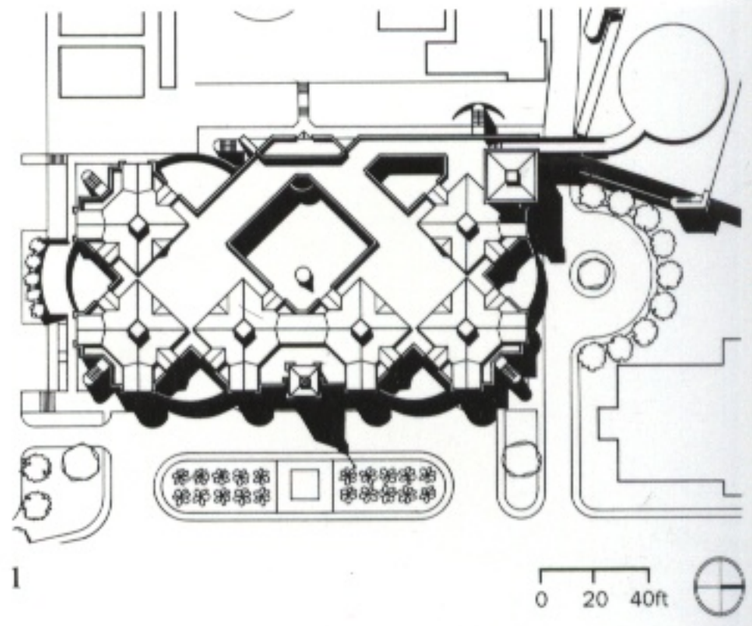

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1 Site plan
2 East entry façade (from across a freeway)
3 Exterior stair and courtyard balcony

3

tower; patios; and eight landscaped courtyards. Designed to comfort children arriving at the hospital, such engaging details continue throughout the facility: the first floor lobby's circular reception desk (finished in stainless steel and plastic laminate) appears much like a toy drum.

"The philosophy that happy kids heal better and faster is what this place is all about," CHHC President Blair Sadler has said of the pavilion. "It's a place that expresses healing, where families know they're getting the best care possible."

The first floor includes outpatient clinics, a gift shop, and the vibrant parti-colored Children's Way Cafe (announced in glowing neon). The second floor is organized around 30-bed nursing sections presented as distinct neighborhoods of 10-bed clusters of "houses." Nursing stations at the center of each neighborhood allow immediate access to each child, accentuate the pavilion's human scale, and emphasize a residential atmosphere that encourages the relaxation and sociability essential to

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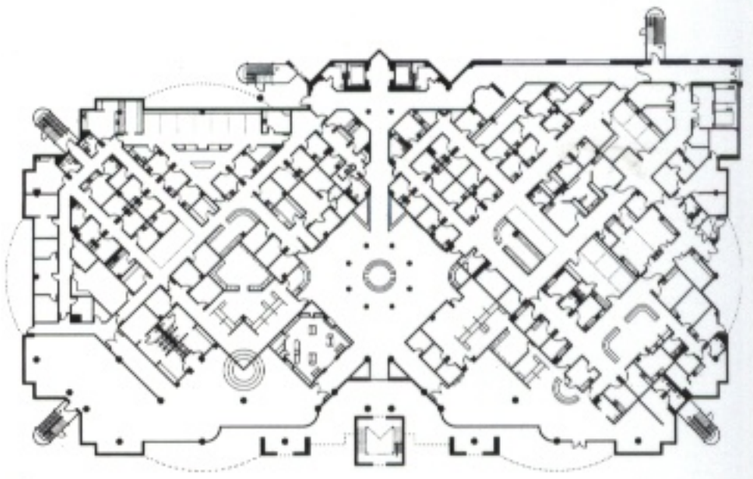

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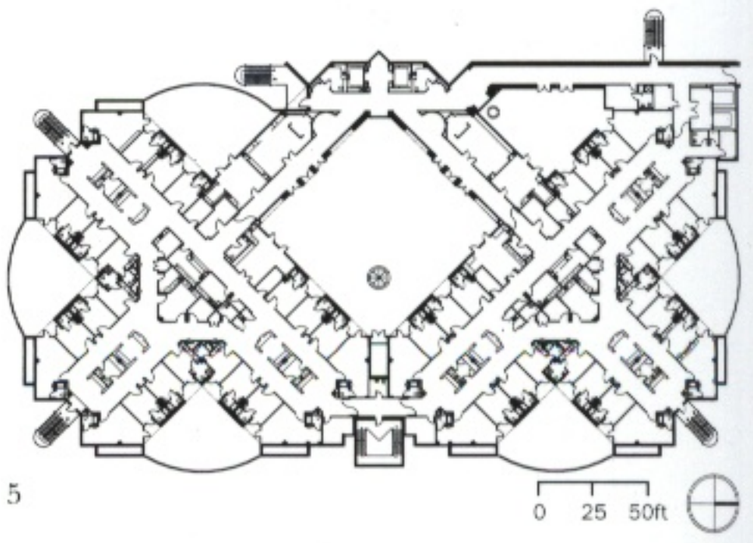

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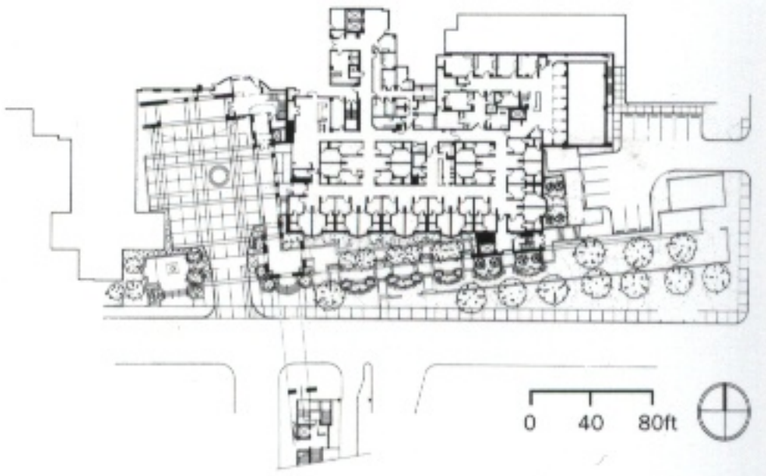
Aultman Hospital Addition and Renovation

Design/Completion 1991/1994
Canton, Ohio
Aultman Hospital
125,932 square feet
Brick, steel
Glass curtain wall

Seeking both harmony and revitalization with the addition of a new wing and parking garage, the design team used an altered geometry, extensive glass, and large new lanterns while carefully incorporating details, color, and materials used in the existing buildings.

Site design and landscape are carefully coordinated to enhance way-finding on the campus, and to provide secluded seating in small courts and gardens. This is particularly noticeable along the south façade where site design elements also serve to conceal underground mechanical equipment.



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1 Site plan
2 View looking northeast to new surgery addition
3 Small sculpture court adjacent to main entry court
4 Exterior courtyards and walkway along south façade

4

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Harrison Memorial Hospital Patient Registration and Surgery Expansion

Design/Completion 1993/1995
Bremerton, Washington
Harrison Memorial Hospital
3 stories: 54,000 square feet
Concrete and splitface limestone

The only site available for expansion of the increasingly crowded Harrison Memorial Hospital was a courtyard formed by its three existing wings, each representing distinct architectural styles and diluting any sense of unity. Early conversations with hospital administrators revealed a clear interest in enlivening and unifying the facility's identity as well as expanding its capability. The subsequent three-story addition to the Patient Registration and Surgery included improvements to the facility's basement, ground, and first floors that significantly increased its operational capacity and unified its appearance and circulation routes.

Functionally, the project comprises a new patient registration lobby and waiting area and seven new operating rooms. Service areas for the new operating rooms include patient interview rooms and waiting areas, outpatient pre-operatory exam rooms, office space for surgery personnel, and warehouse loading and storage space.

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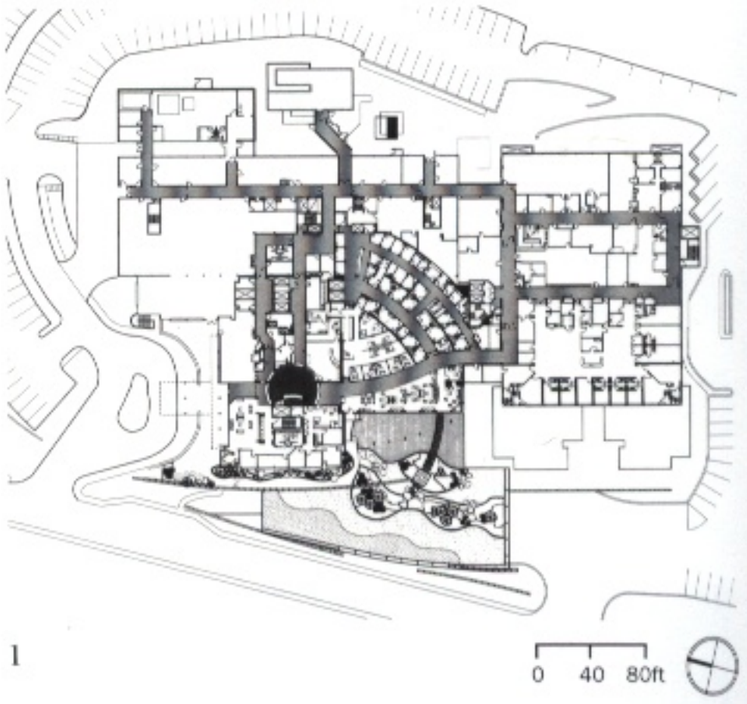

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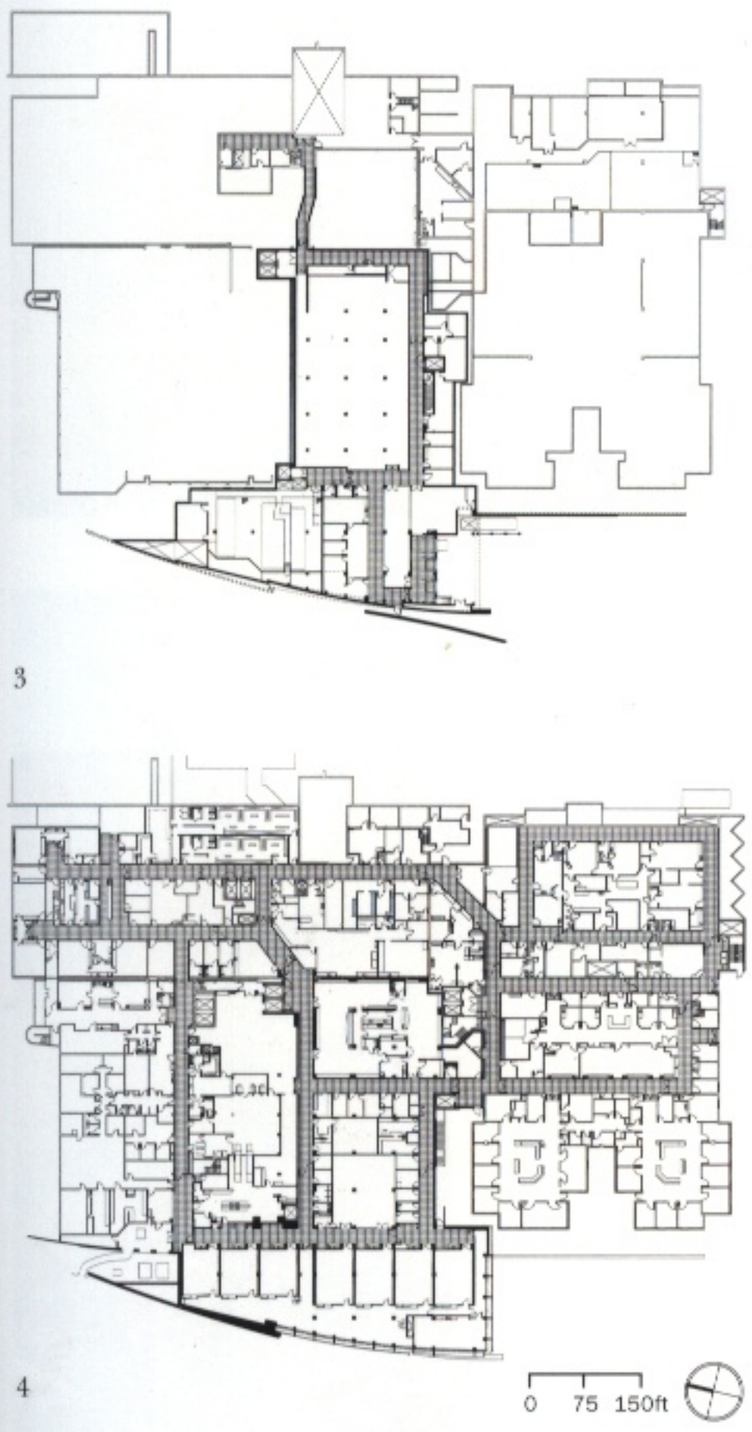
1 Site plan
2 Covered terrace
3 Ground floor plan
4 Surgery floor plan
5 West elevation



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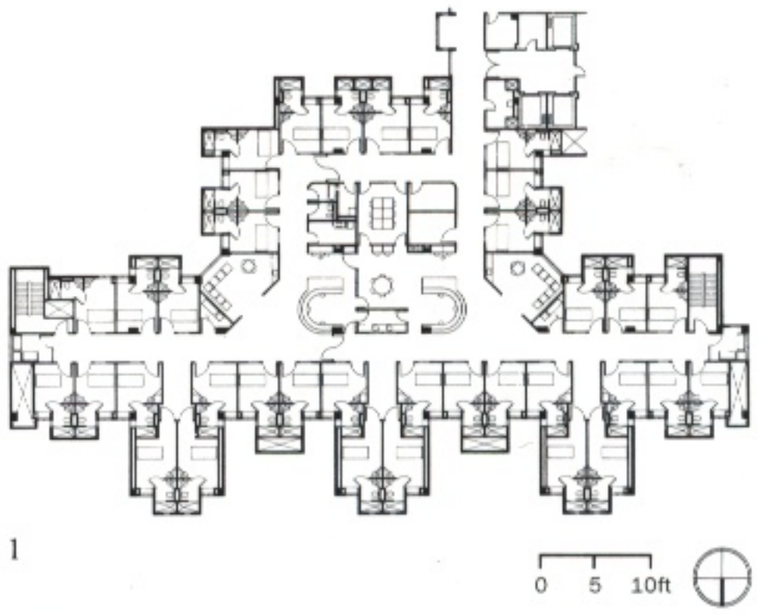
Providence Medical Center East Wing Expansion

Design/Completion 1988/1991
Seattle, Washington
Providence Medical Center (Sisters of Providence)
7 stories: 138,000 gross square feet/120,000 net square feet
Brick with steel framing

This seven-story tower successfully responded to a number of difficult design challenges: containing a large program (five units of 36 single beds) within a small site; complementing a nearby landmark beloved to hospital staff and the local community; replacing the original Providence Hall, built in 1929; meeting stringent setback requirements; joining new patient, staff, and supply circulation to an existing patchwork of elevators and pathways; and improving PMC's image and position within the competitive health care market. A compact plan solved all these concerns while providing superior services in acute medical, surgical, and psychiatric care. Special concern for pedestrian distances and window and street setbacks were simultaneously addressed.

The PMC East Wing takes visual cues from the adjacent 1910 building. The highly modeled wing recalls the tripartite massing, materials, colors, and fenestration, not by reproducing them but by recasting them as crisp textural juxtapositions that also suggest the state-of-the-art technology within.



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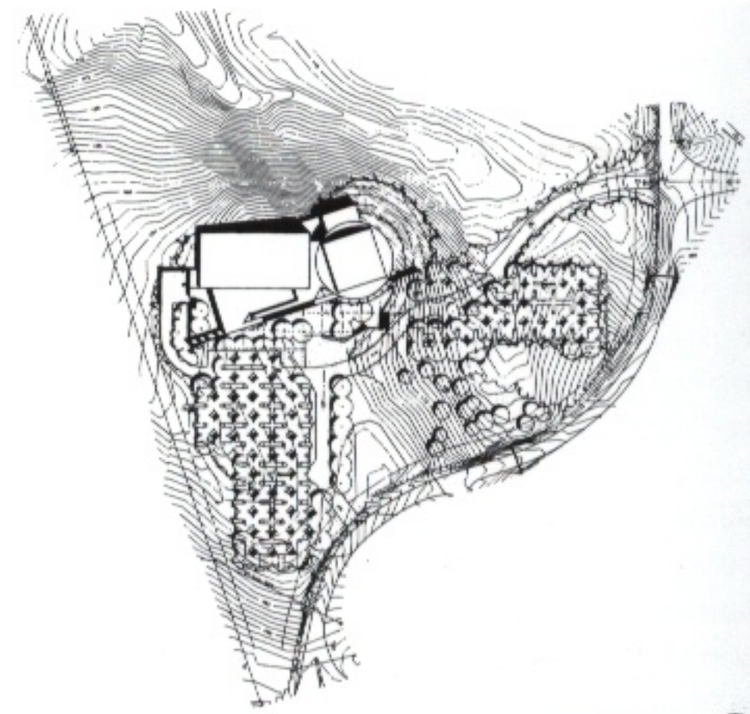
1 Typical nursing floor plan
2 North elevation
3 View of northeast corner

Moore Regional Hospital Health and Wellness Center

Design/Completion 1992/1995
Pinehurst, North Carolina
Moore Regional Hospital
48,571 square feet
Brick, painted steel, precast concrete columns
Glass curtain wall

Situated on a knoll overlooking Moore Regional Hospital, the MRH Health and Wellness Center combines recreational and clinical facilities particularly geared to sports and fitness in a building with colors, materials, and massing that reflect its southern heritage.

Recreation facilities comprise the majority of the center's 48,571 square feet, with weight training, an aerobics studio, a combined volleyball and basketball court, an indoor running track, three racquetball courts, a 25-yard pool for competition and leisure, a whirlpool, and a sauna room. Clinical services affiliated with the hospital consist of patient evaluation and treatment rooms for physical, occupational, and cardiac rehabilitation therapy. Public spaces include a lobby and lounge with a juice bar, lockers, a pro shop, and a child care room.



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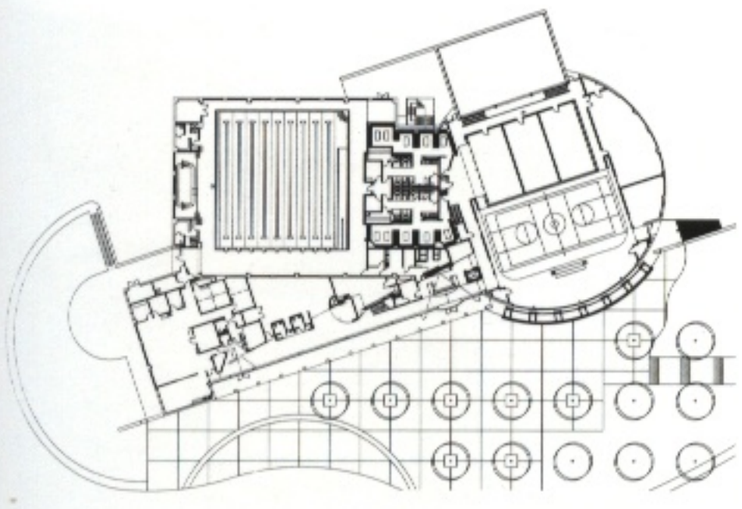
1 Site plan
2 View from the east
3 First floor plan
4 Second floor plan
5 View from the southeast



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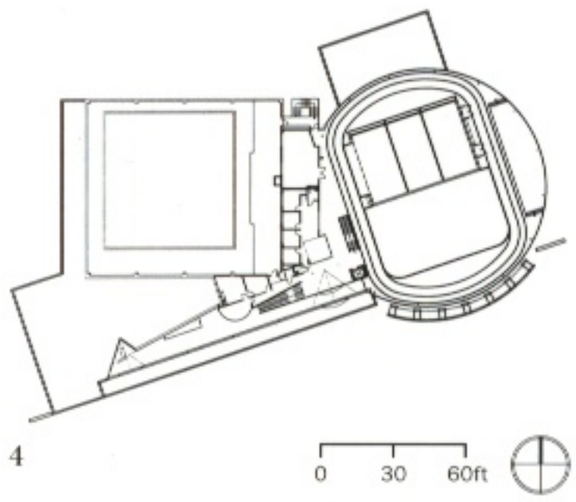

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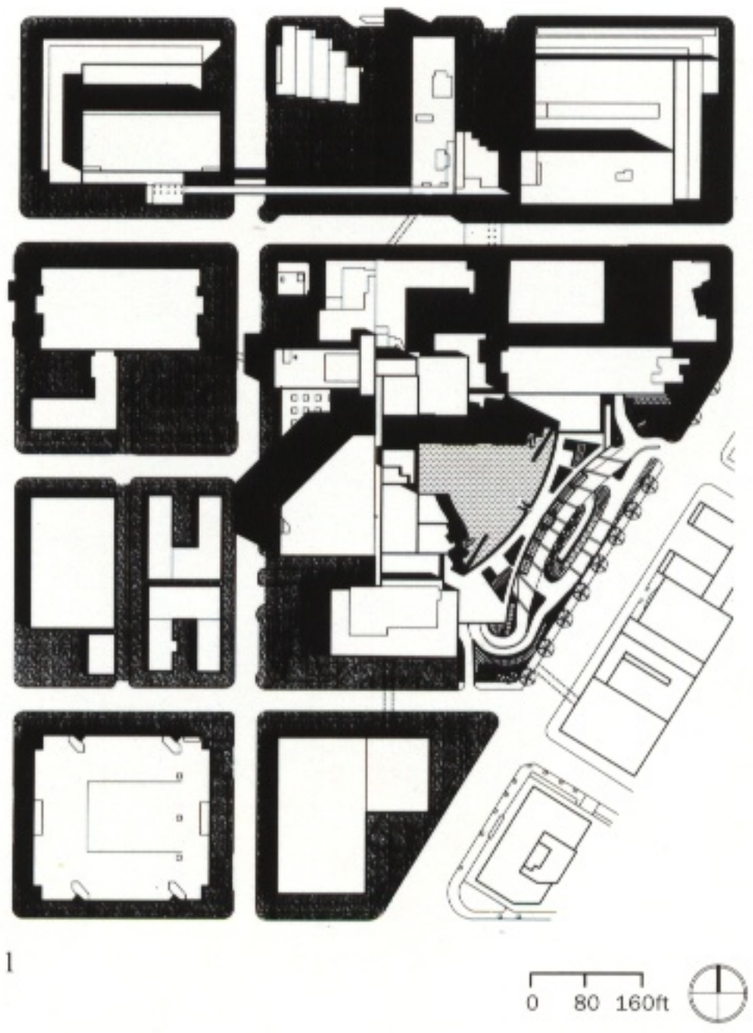
Swedish Medical Center Southeast Wing Addition

Design/Completion 1992/1996
Seattle, Washington
Swedish Medical Center
671,000 square feet
Precast concrete panels with granite aggregate and silver-finished metal

The Southeast Wing takes its gestural curves from its site, a nexus between Seattle's downtown and First Hill districts. A convex crescent, the tower's primary façade, presents a sturdy presence on the skyline of this hilly city. The embracing concave curve of the three-story base welcomes patients, families, and staff. The center of the complex is established by the entry rotunda dome, 24 feet in diameter, which is internally lit for a memorable welcome.

The building program comprises the entrance and lobby rotunda; ambulatory care; a pharmacy; an intensive care unit; 24 operating rooms with recovery, interventional and imaging areas; special care nurseries; labor delivery recovery suites; 180 nursing beds; central supply; and underground parking for 600 automobiles.



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Masan Samsung Hospital

Design/Completion 1995/2000
Masan, South Korea
Samsung Corporation
74,530 square meters (800,000 square feet)
Concrete and steel composite structural system
Winning competition entry

This 800,000-square-foot facility will provide diagnostic services and referral support for other hospitals in Masan Province, as well as 700 acute and intensive care beds and a regional center for nursing education.

The campus design expresses the owner's corporate philosophy of clarity, simplicity, and order, in the relationship of functional parts to unified whole and the relationship of architectural mass to landscape. The striking double-curved tower takes its airfoil-like shape from its site: it stands in a narrow valley with hills channeling wind around it on either side. The tower will serve as a regional beacon for patients who, once inside, will encounter clear pathways to services in a simply ordered healing environment.

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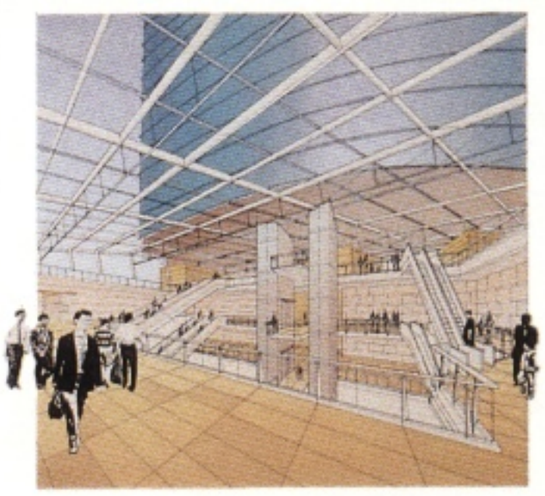

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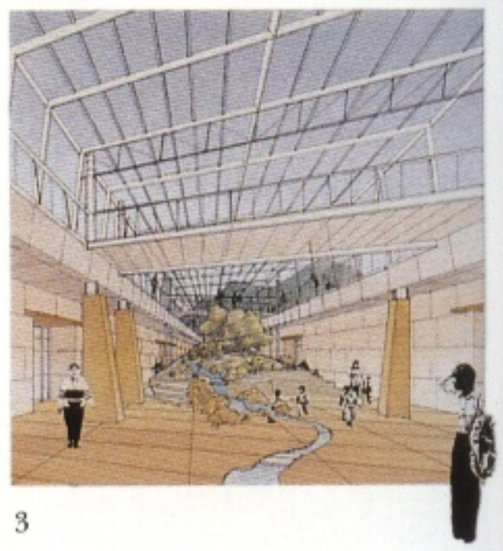

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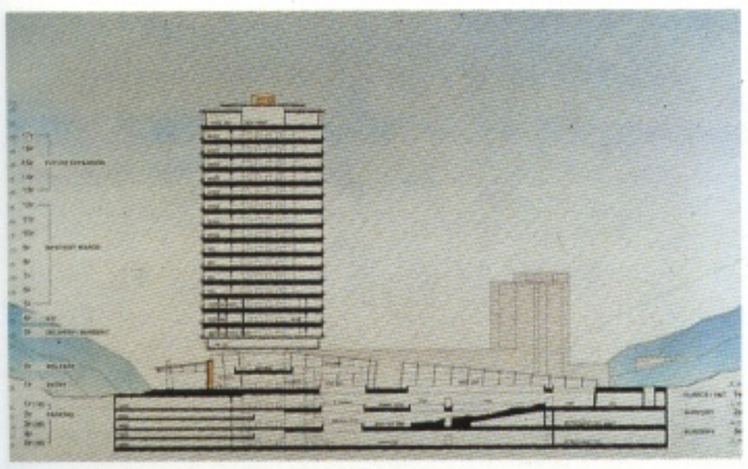
1 Courtyard view from the southeast
2 Outpatient clinic lobby
3 Outpatient clinic level
4 Transverse section
5 Typical inpatient floor
6 Outpatient clinics
7 Perspective view from the north



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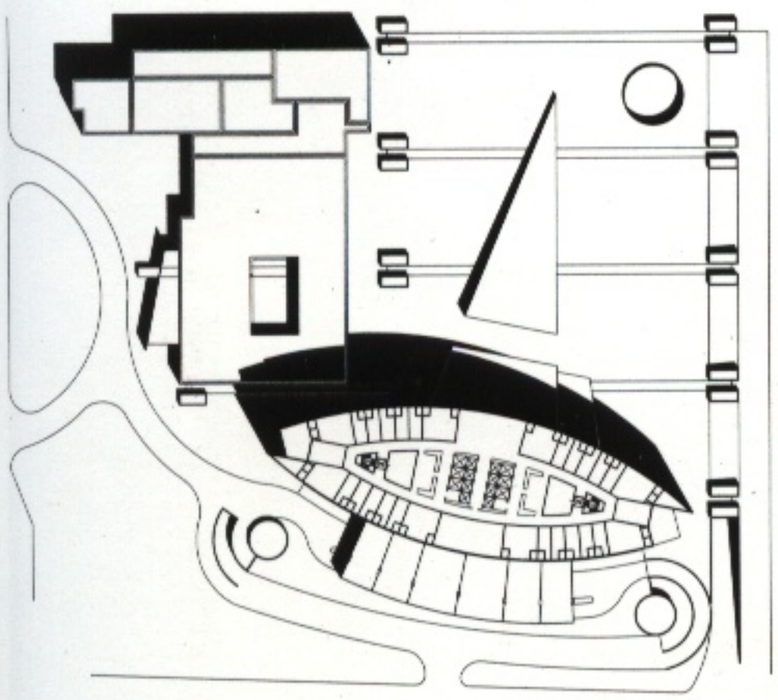

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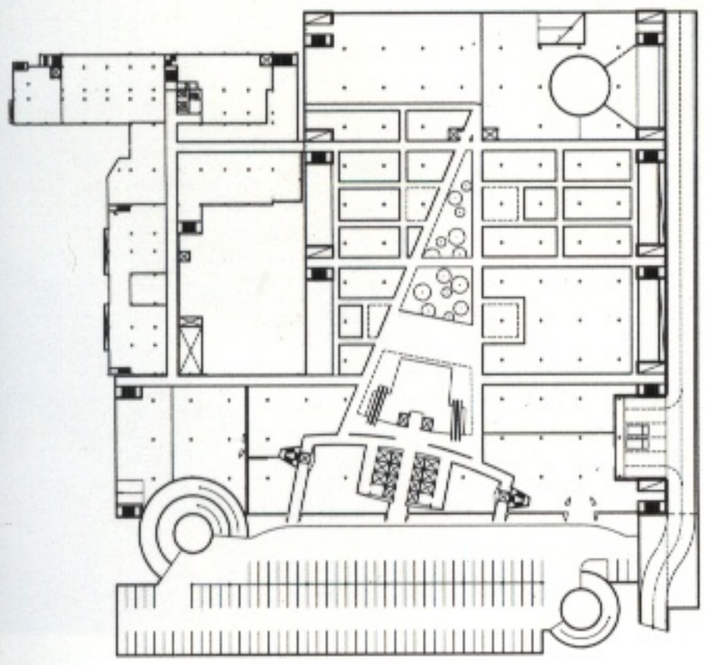

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0 45 90ft

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Kangbuk Samsung Hospital

Design/Completion 1995/1999
Seoul, South Korea
Samsung Corporation
900,000 square feet (83,643 square meters)
Stainless steel panels, stone, glass, metal
Winning competition entry

Kangbuk Samsung Hospital overcomes complexity to create a clear statement about place, order, and access to modern health care. It makes a single, clear visual statement of its purpose and importance in a dense urban neighborhood, and it combines three elegant building forms with the existing Boyoung Tower. It further accommodates a complex functional program while offering patients and visitors graceful access and clear paths to their destinations.

The external form of the hospital expresses the integration of its functional parts, and the means of access to each. The four bundled towers are clearly joined, yet at the point of connection invite daylight to pass between.

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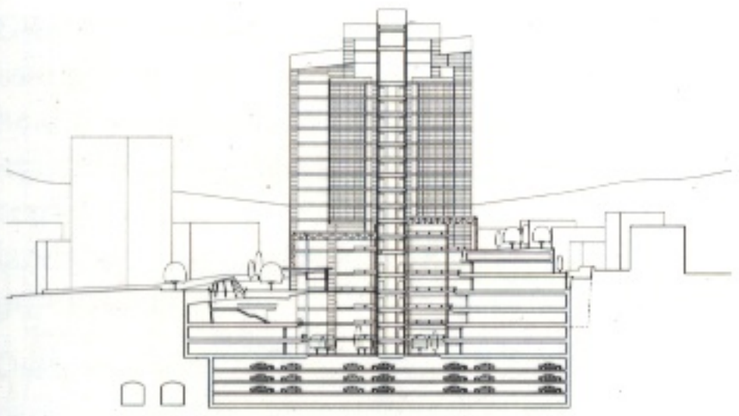
1 Aerial view looking west (model)
2 Section looking west
3 Site plan
4 Typical tower plan
5 Aerial perspective
6 Atrium interior
7 Interior view at entry



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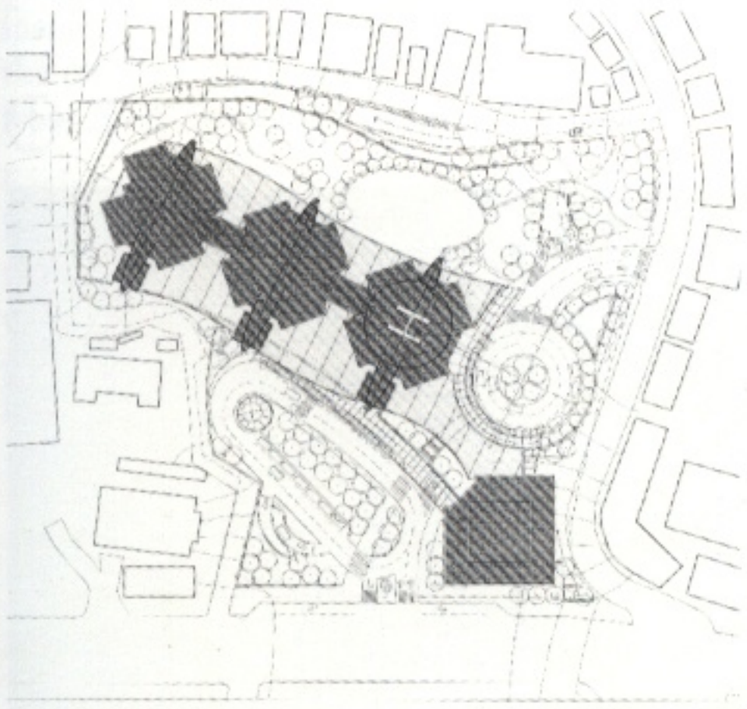

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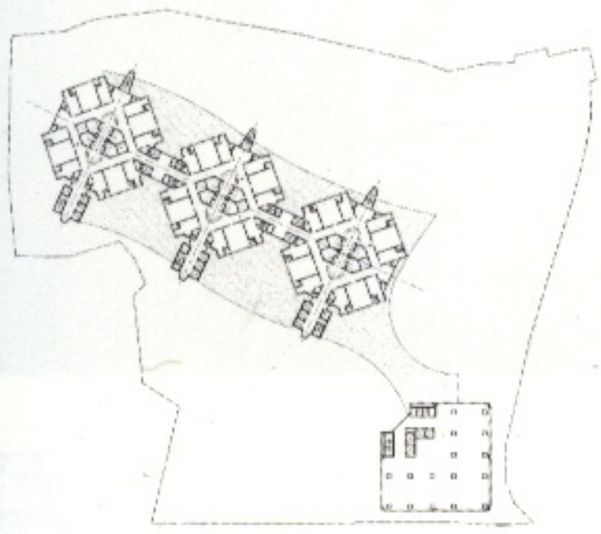

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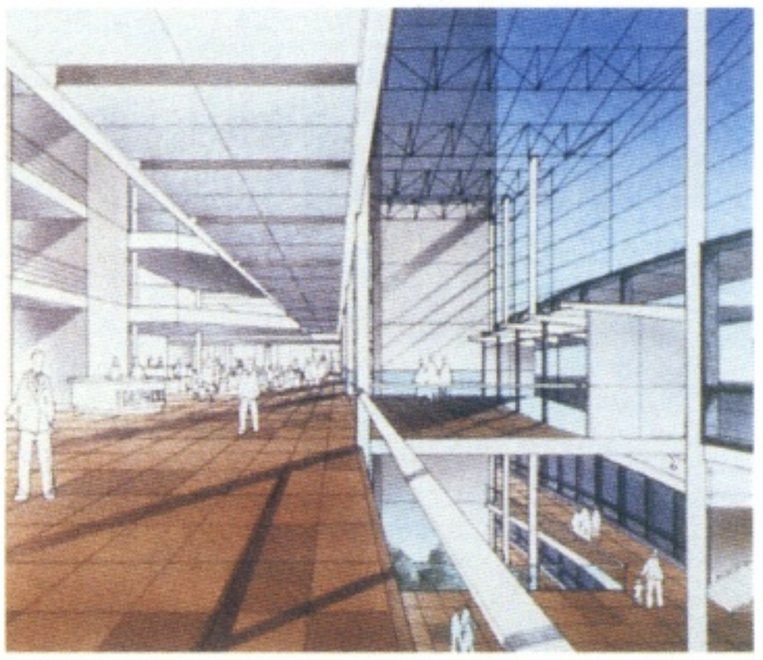

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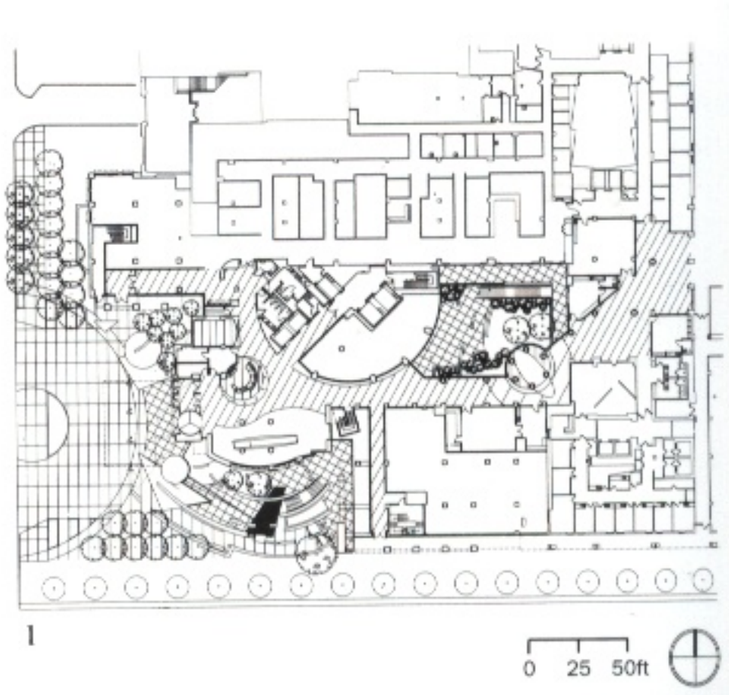
Rainbow Babies' and Children's Hospital Renovations and Bed Tower Additions

Design/Completion 1995/1998
Cleveland, Ohio
University Hospitals of Cleveland
189,000 square feet new; 44,000 square feet renovation
Brick, metal, and glass

A world-renowned pediatric hospital pioneering family-centered health care, Rainbow Babies' and Children's Hospital addressed its severe need for renewal with major renovations including a state-of-the-art 175-bed tower addition.

With the aim of providing a positive healing environment supportive of children's physical, social, and developmental needs, the RBCH renovation was planned to appeal to children while acknowledging family needs and accommodating changes in health care delivery.

Each floor is organized into small communities (distributed according to age or acuity) with entertaining themes drawn from the community to nurture a sense of familiarity and belonging for patients and families. Playrooms on each floor overlook an interior courtyard that invites natural light into the hospital.



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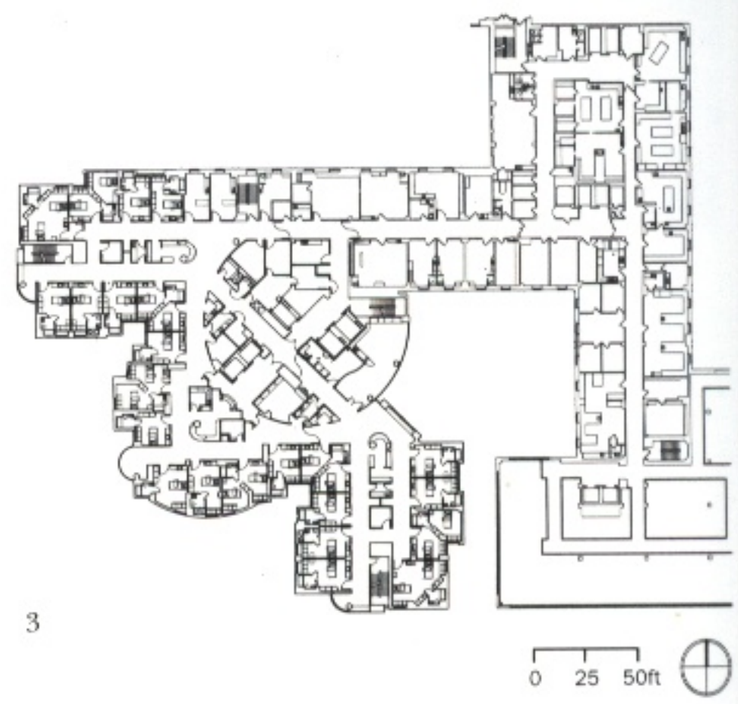


3

1 Site plan
2 View from the east
3 Typical floor plan

Koo Foundation Cancer Center

Design/Completion 1993/1997

Kwan Tu (near Taipei), Taiwan, Republic of China

Koo Foundation

700,000 square feet (577,000 square feet of medical facility, the rest parking): 7 floors above ground and 2 below

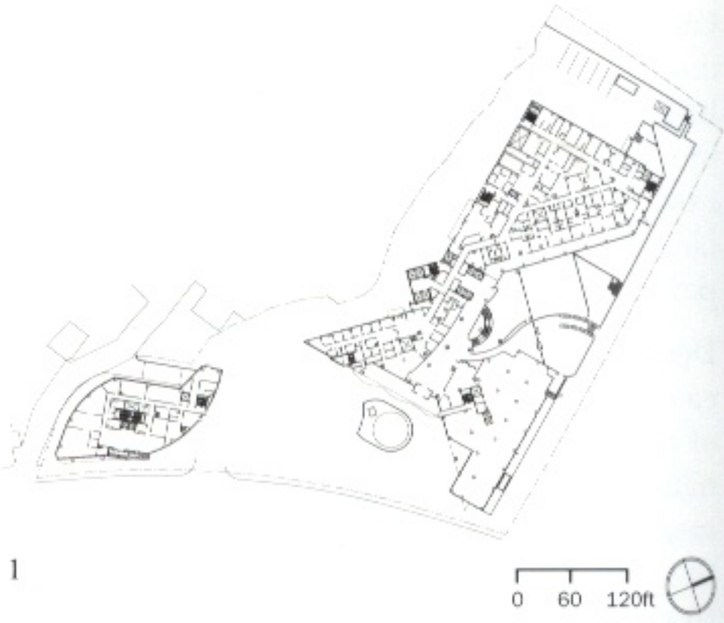
Concrete frame

Curtain wall, ceramic tile exterior

Taiwan's first comprehensive cancer care facility blends innovative Western health care systems with culturally sensitive patterns of use in a healing environment organized around principles of feng shui, the Chinese philosophy of spatial harmony.

Recognizing natural light and landscape as essential to the healing process, the design solution for the 577,000-square foot facility achieves a complementary relationship between natural setting and created element for an atmosphere of peace and well-being. Located northeast of Taipei at Kwan Tu at the edge of Yan Ming Shan National Park, the Center opens to the lush tropical landscape of the foothills surrounding the Tamshui River basin.

The central lobby/atrium focuses on an exterior garden with a waterfall that encourages quiet reflection.



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2

1 Site plan
2 View from the south

ty of Rochester, Ambulatory Care Center

mpletion 1992/1996
New York
of Rochester
quare feet
stone, curtain wall

321,000-square-foot Ambulatory
er for the University of
's Strong Memorial Hospital
a consolidated medical center
(Access Center), an Ambulatory
ding, improved access roadways,
00-car parking garage.

ss Center creates a new paradigm
t reception, integrating business,
ecords, nursing, laboratory, and
functions for seamless reception
patients and outpatients.
for the movement of up to
tients and visitors a day, the
nter provides clearly defined
d pathways that encourage quick
ly movement, provide clear
n, and reduce stress, confusion
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nt-focused character of the
further emphasized through
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The Ambulatory Care Building
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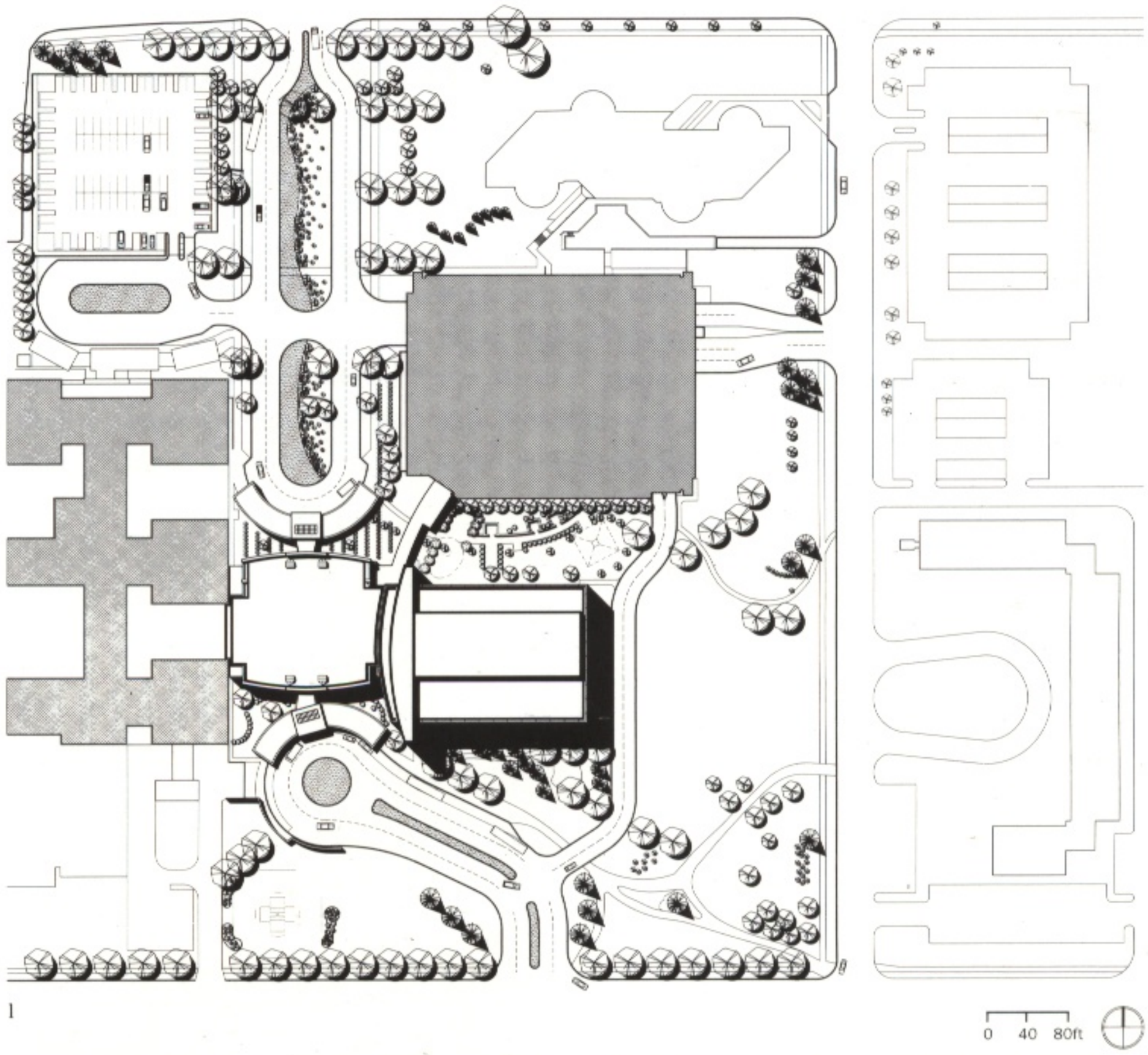

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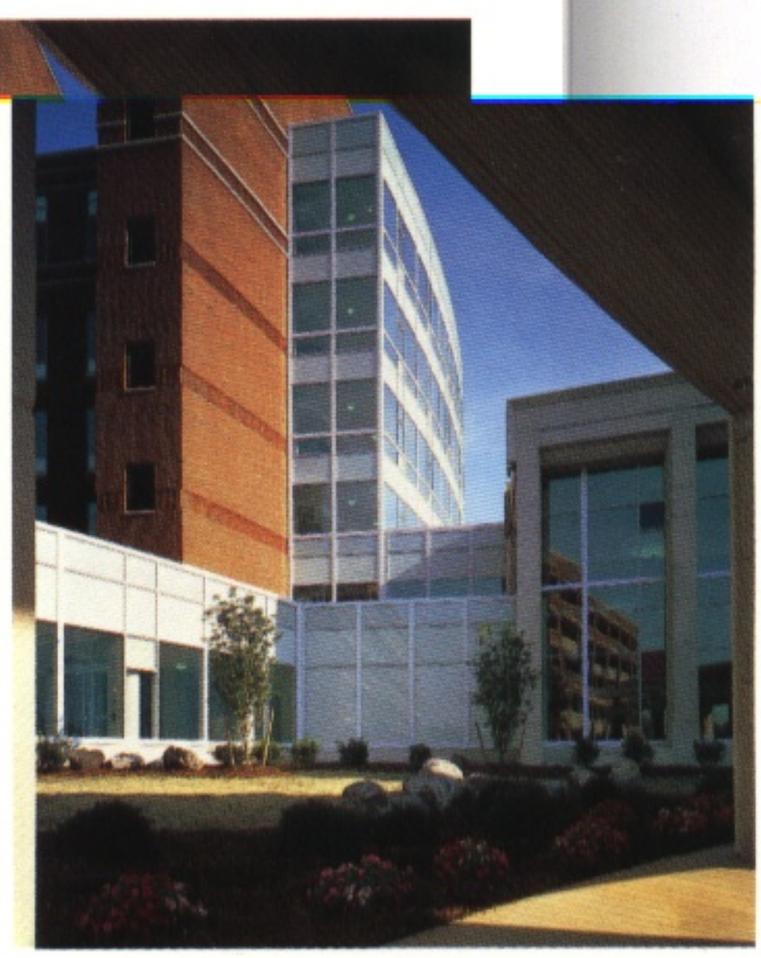


3

1 Site plan
2 South lobby
3 Ambulatory Care Building

Battelle Memorial Institute Northwest Technical Research Center (Richland Campus)

Design/Completion 1966/1976 (Master Plan), 1966/1967 (Phase I), 1968/1969 (Phase II), 1968/1970 (Phase III), 1974/1976 (Phase IV)

Richland, Washington

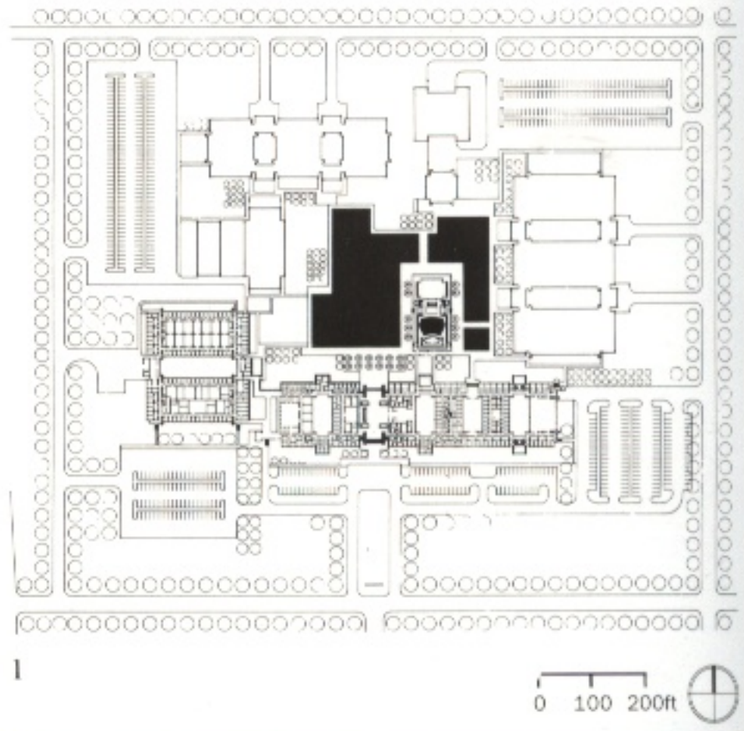
Battelle Memorial Institute Pacific Northwest Laboratories

373,000 square feet total

Diverse precast concrete elements, stucco, glass, aluminum

Under continuous phased development from 1966 to 1976, Battelle Northwest was designed to accommodate advanced research over a broad spectrum of scientific investigation.

Located in a semi-arid area along the Columbia River, the building is surrounded by irrigated fields of alfalfa. The interior courtyard pool serves as an organizing device for the campus and as an evaporative cooler for the mechanical system. The Battelle campus was named "Laboratory of the Year" in 1968 by *Industrial Research and Development* magazine.



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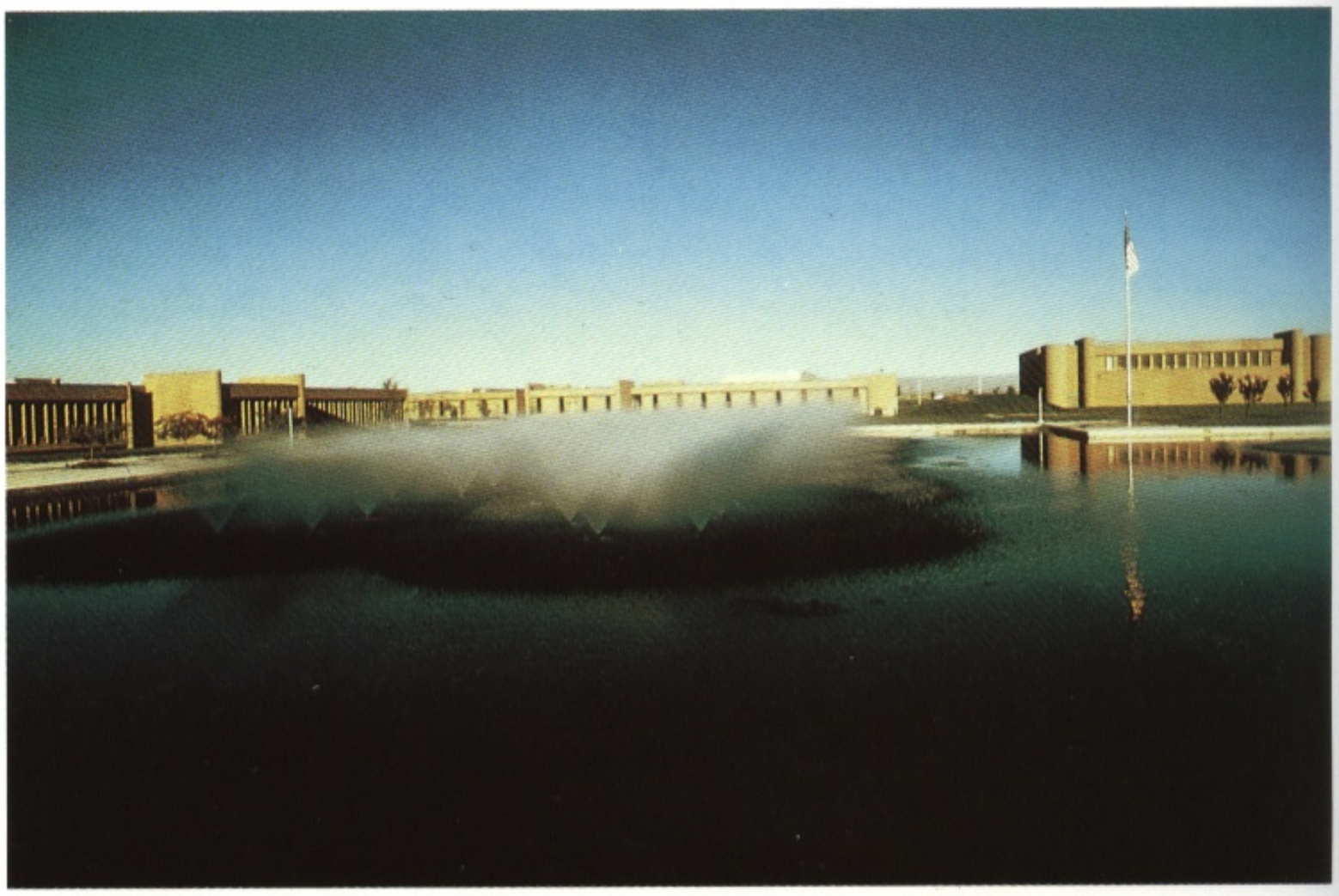


2

1 Site plan
2 Central reflecting and cooling pond
3 Main entrance
4 Large autoclave

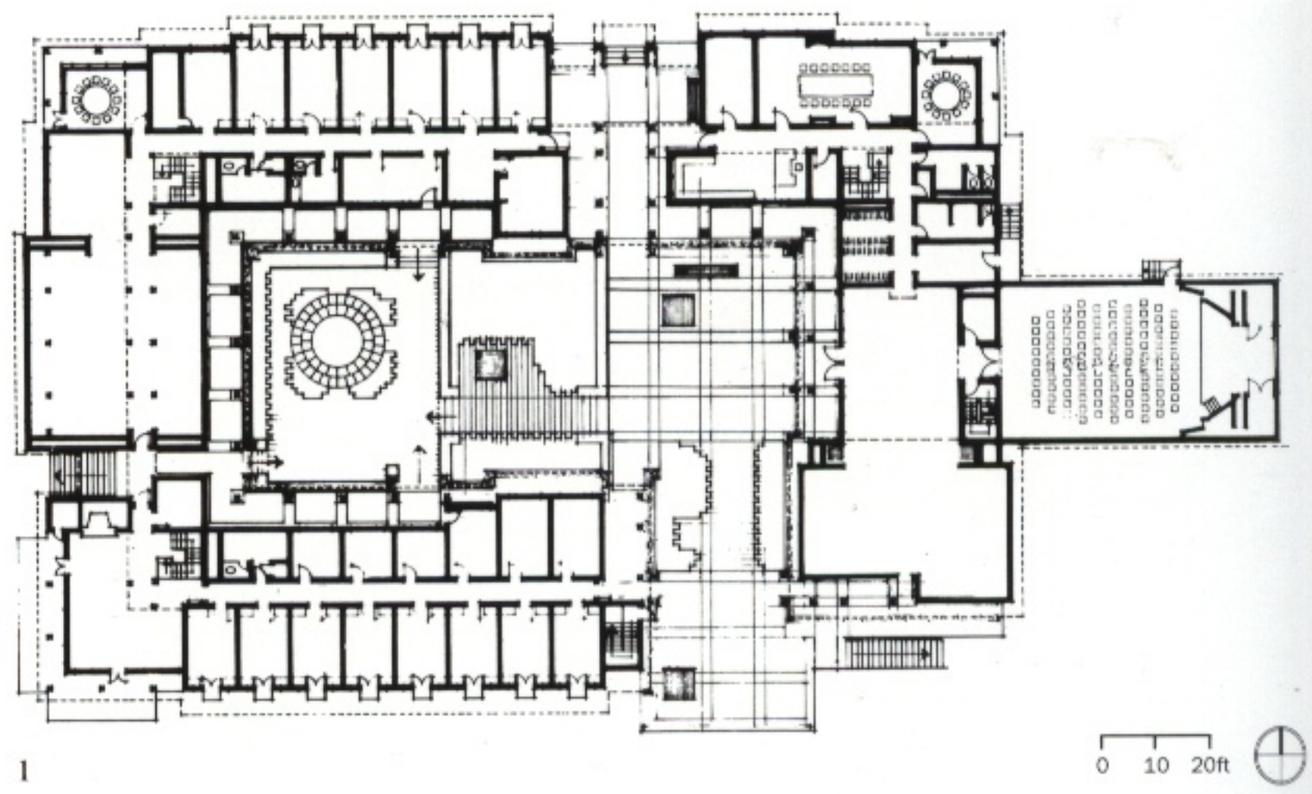
Battelle Memorial Institute Seattle Conference Center

Design/Completion 1968/1969 (Phase I), 1968/1971 (Phase II)
Seattle, Washington
Battelle Memorial Institute Northwest Laboratories
60,222 gross square feet over 18 acres of a 20-acre site
Dark-stained cedar

Located in a residential district, the Battelle Seattle Conference Center was designed as an international seminar and research facility for visiting scholars and scientists.

A secluded and tranquil environment was created in the midst of an urban neighborhood by reclaiming 18 acres of tree-lined swamp and departing from the rigid grid pattern of the adjacent suburb. As Battelle's self-proclaimed "tungsten tower," the complex is an internally focused hermitage, constructed of dark-stained cedar and situated in a natural basin about 20 feet below the surrounding land.

With the sheltering roofs of its focal courtyard and its quiet lake (once a part of a larger nearby lake), the center epitomizes the Pacific Northwest's architectural blending of Scandinavian and Japanese traditions. This was the world's first application of weathering steel (Corten) as a roofing material.



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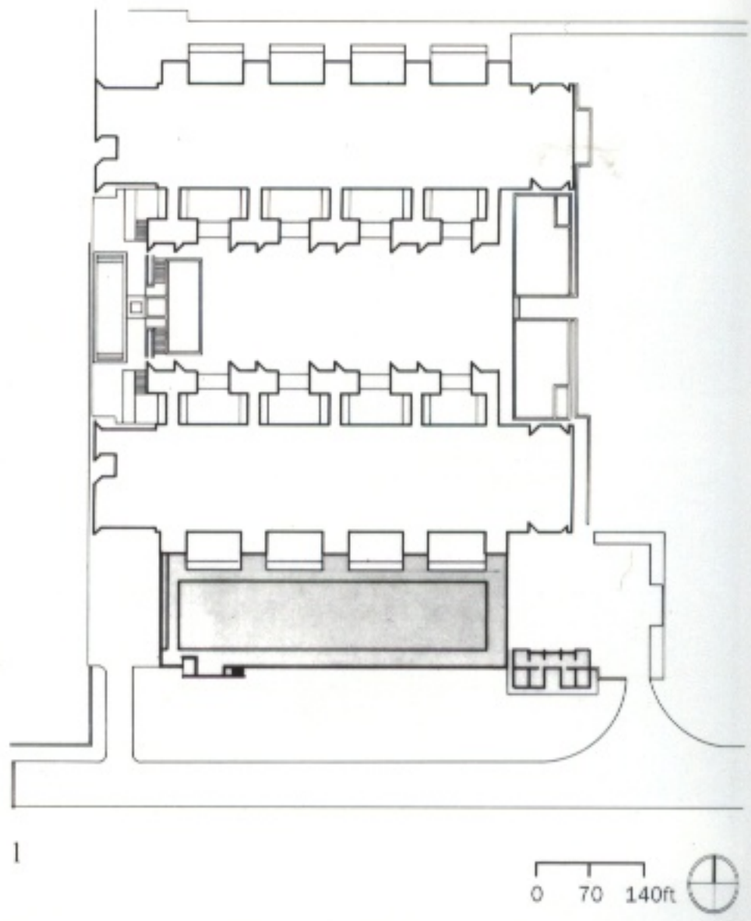
1 Floor plan, seminar building
2 Staff offices
3 Dining facility
4 Courtyard, seminar building

Salk Institute Cancer Research Animal Facility Addition

Design/Completion 1976/1978
La Jolla, California
Salk Institute for Biological Studies
23,000 gross square feet
Concrete

At the urging of the architect, this major addition to one of the nation's most prominent research institutes—and most beloved of Louis Kahn's architectural landmarks—was sited below grade along the south façade of the existing building. Only the service court, the raised lawn, surrounding perimeter walls, and the twin towers at the southeast corner (often perceived as part of the original structure) evidence this respectful addition to one of the century's most revered edifices.



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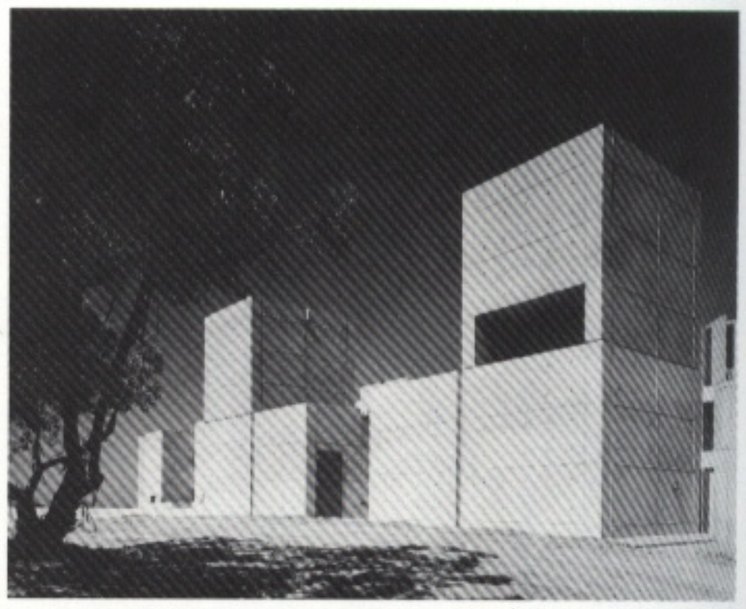
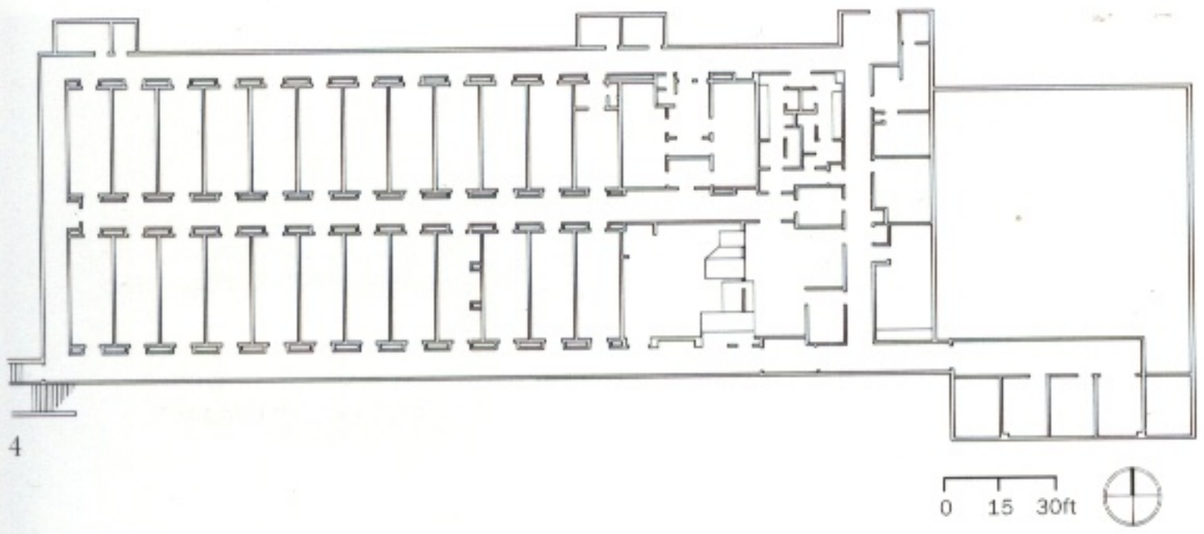


3

1 Site plan
2 View from the southwest showing lawn over the new edition
3 Air intake and exhaust towers
4 Floor plan
5 View from roof of new addition with new towers and walls on right



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University of Washington Fluke Hall (Washington Technology Center)

Design/Completion 1984/1990
Seattle, Washington
University of Washington
60,000 square feet
Masonry (brick and concrete) and metal-clad structures

A "technology transfer" facility for a broad range of research activities, Fluke Hall is a cooperative effort between the university and industry conducted by the Washington Technology Center, a consortium specializing in the fields of microelectronics, biotechnology, manufacturing engineering, computer science, and advanced materials. Its mission is to accelerate the spread of research and ideas from laboratory to marketplace by providing a campus home for industry researchers to work closely with academic researchers.

Fluke Hall represents a direct response to site and programmatic requirements, articulating WTC's three functional elements: lab, support, and service/ circulation. Sited on a steep slope descending to the flat eastern edge of the campus, the 60,000-square-foot hall reflects both the collegiate Gothic architecture of the parent university and the industrial character of the university's eastern boundary.

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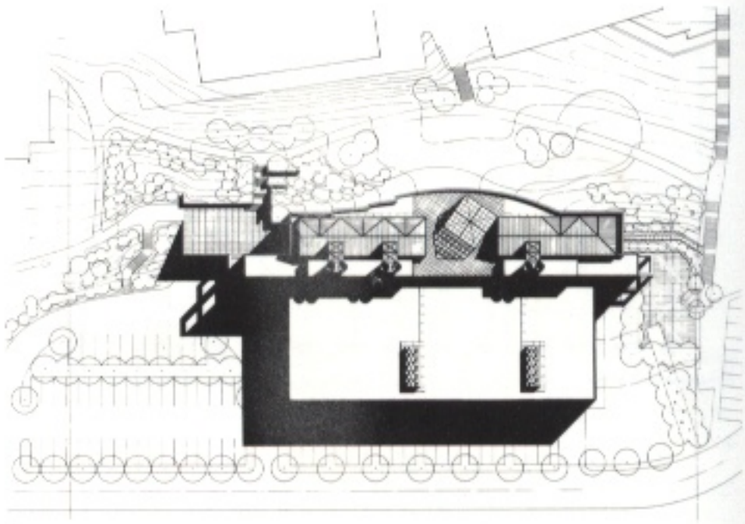

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1 Site plan
2 View of west elevation looking southeast
3 View from the southwest showing support areas, central circulation, and research area
4 First floor
5 Second floor
6 Third floor

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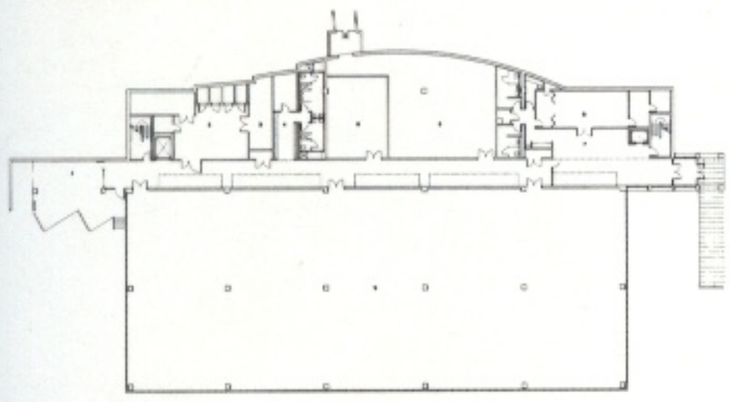

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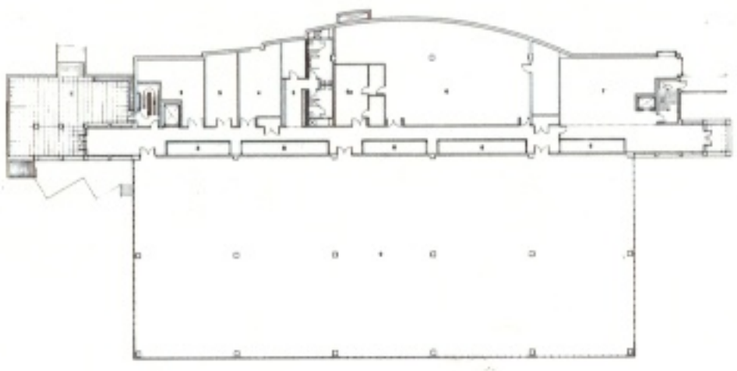

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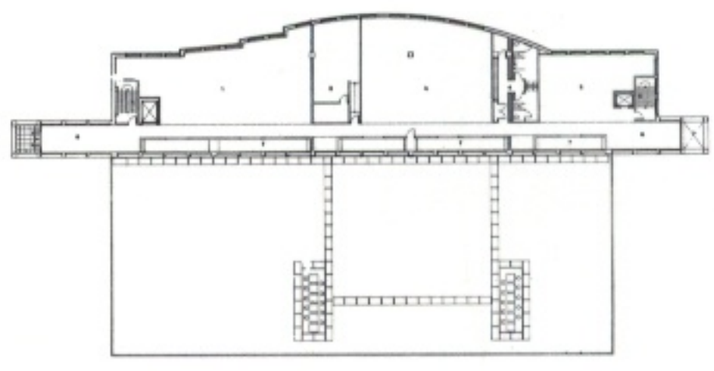

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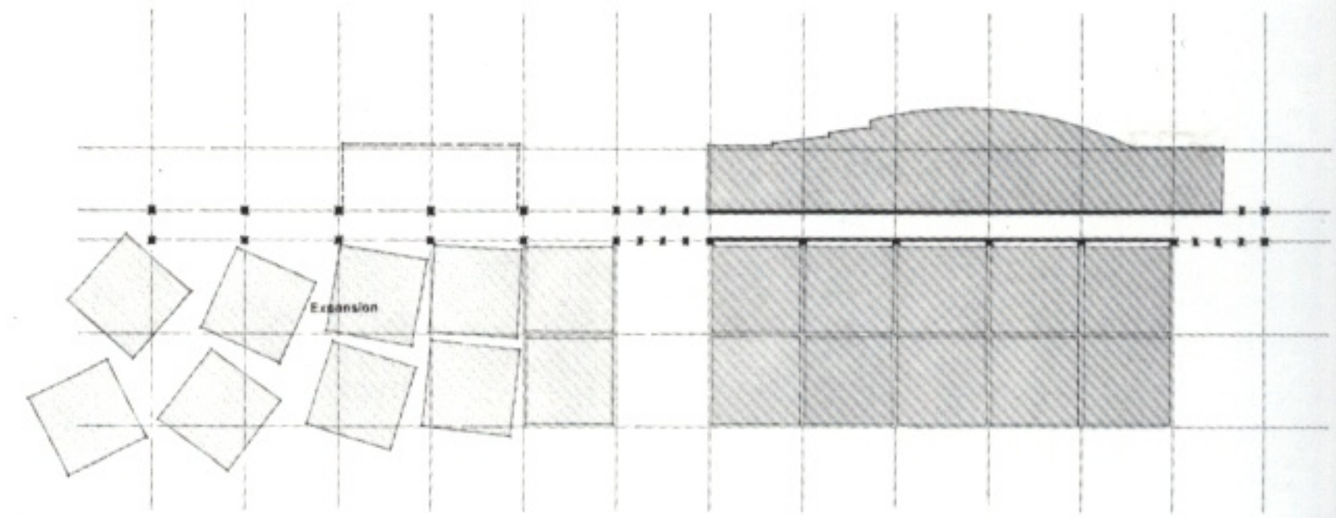

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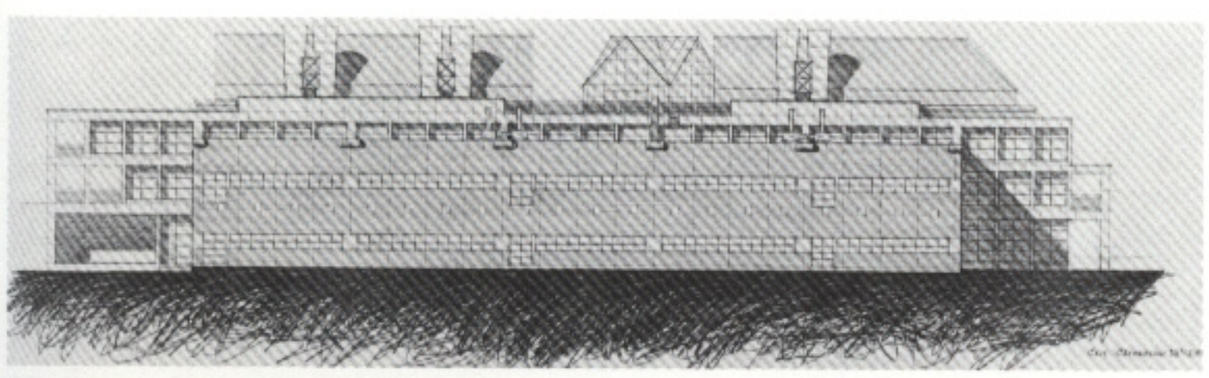
10 Expansion diagram
11 South elvation, central circulation corridor
12 East elevation study
13 South elevation study
14 East elevation study
15 Relocatable exit stair, east elevation



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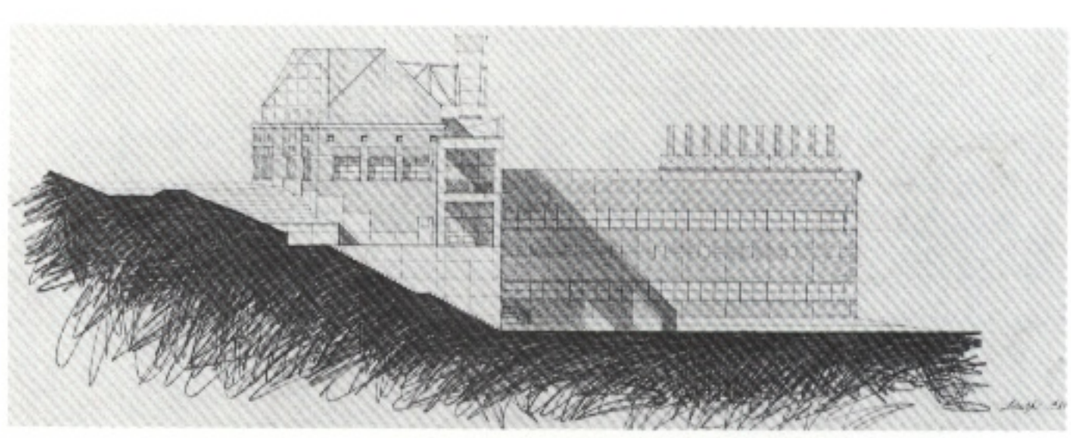

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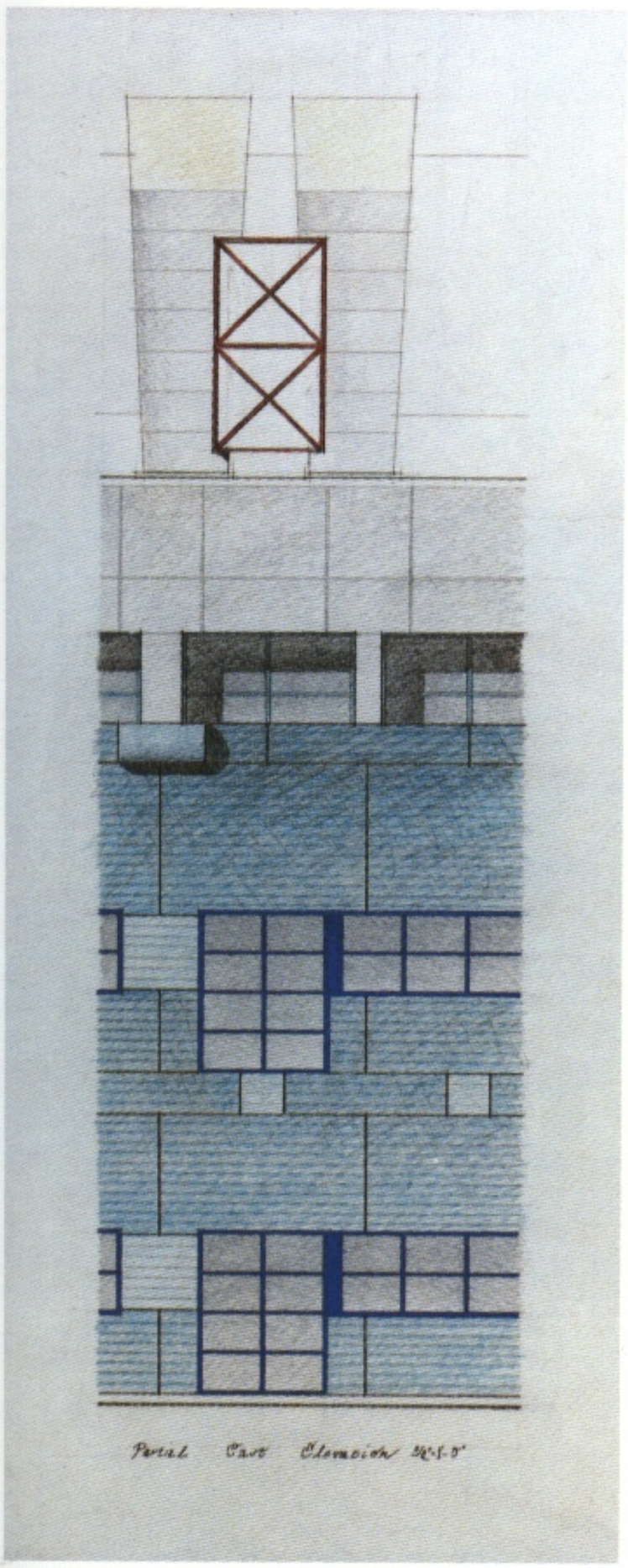

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University of California Davis Medical Center, Medical Research Buildings I & II

Design/Completion 1988/1992
Sacramento, California
University of California, Davis Medical Center
MRB I: 32,600 square feet
MRB II: 44,400 square feet

NBBJ's master plan for UC Davis Medical Center's 20-acre Instruction and Research Zone included establishment of building sites, phased construction strategies, and designation of an academic quad and urban wildlife preserve. Two buildings for biomedical and clinical research were subsequently designed and constructed.

The twin structures are designed as flexible environments fostering both collaborative effort and private reflection. A traditional collegiate image is reinforced with brick, exhaust chimneys, and punched openings. The Central Valley's agricultural ties are reflected in simple shapes, strong roof profiles, and deep shade. The industrial quality of research is emphasized by steel tracery elements and a factory curtain wall.

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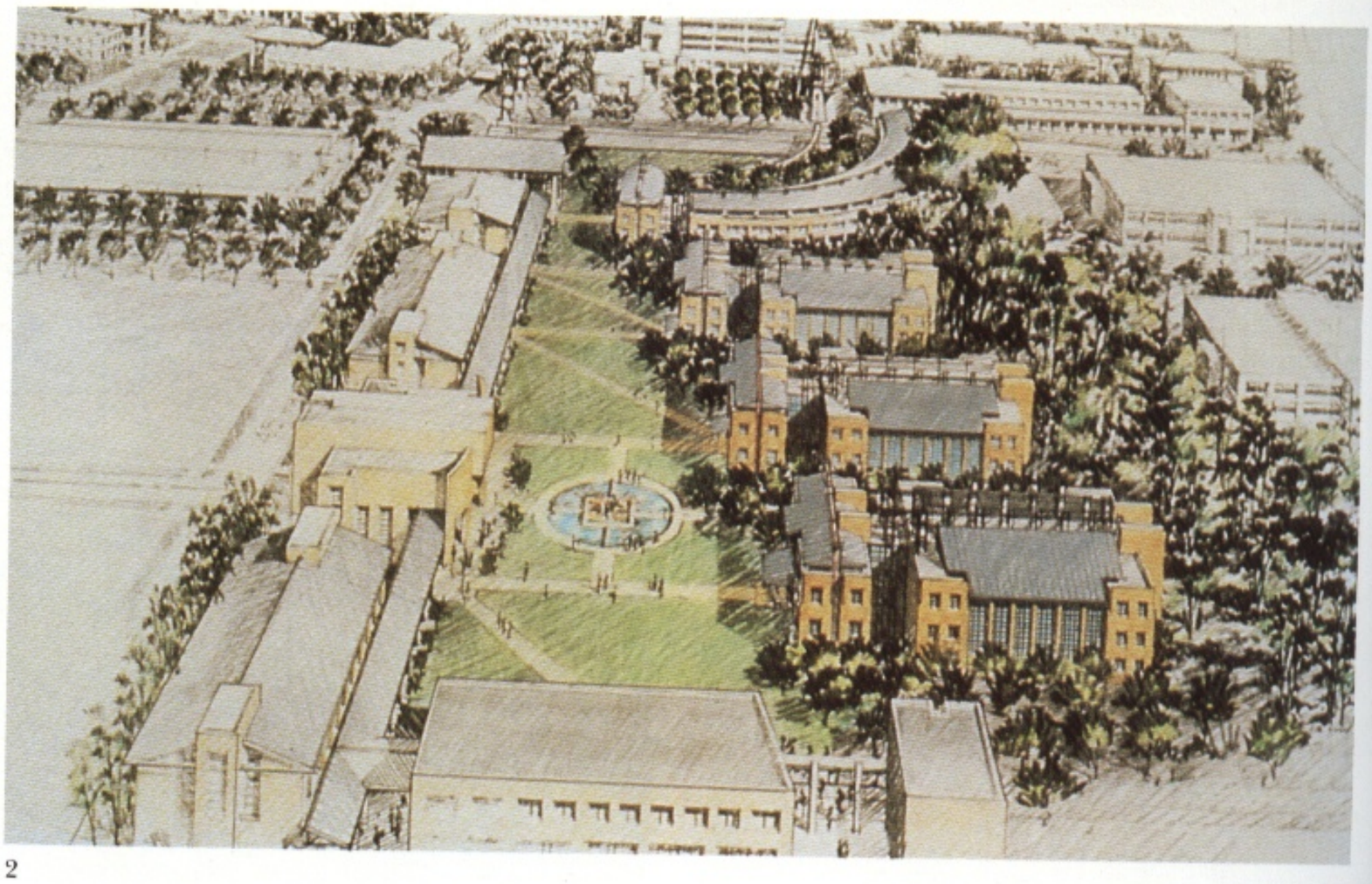

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1 Elevation study
2 Master plan showing new campus green and ultimate development
3 Medical research building with office block in foreground and laboratories beyond
4 Typical floor plan
5 Roof detail

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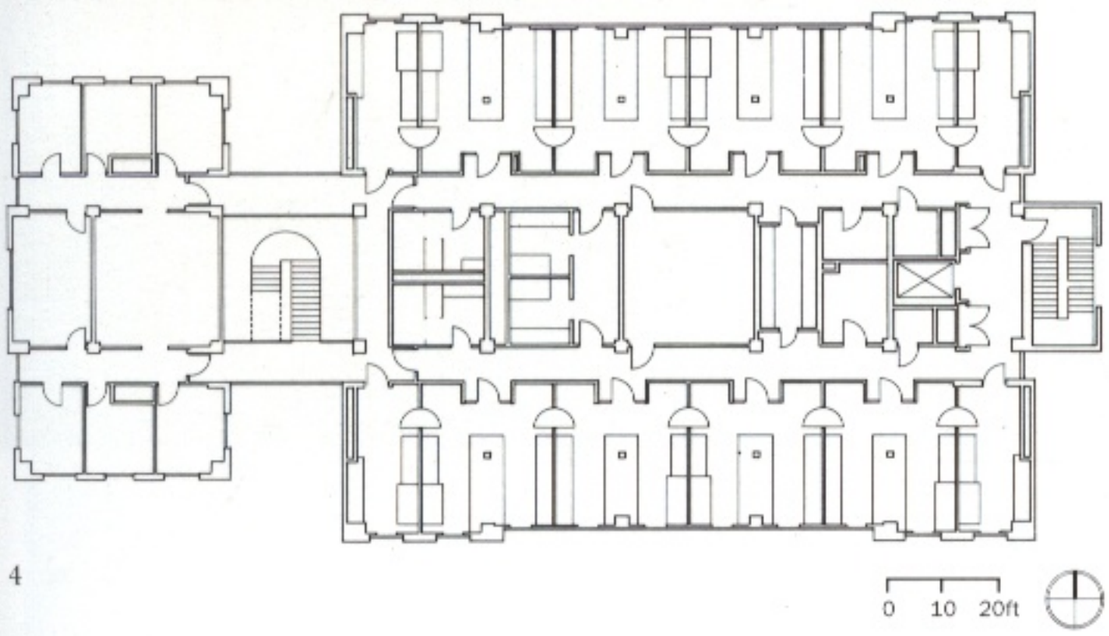

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University of Wyoming Environmental Simulation Facility

Design/Completion 1995/1996
Laramie, Wyoming
University of Wyoming Center for Environmental Simulation Studies
71,916 gross square feet (37,418 net square feet)
Split and ground-faced exposed and precast concrete masonry, metal roofing, clear and frit glass, painted metal

The Environmental Simulation Facility (ESF) establishes a national center for advanced research in environmental and natural resources and the effects of pollution such as oil spills and toxic waste storage. The first facility to offer such a breadth of capabilities, ESF simulates the interaction of water, soil, plants, and climate at scales representative of natural conditions using sophisticated lysimeters.

The three-story building continues the development of a northeastern corner of the University of Wyoming campus designated as a scientific research and development zone that includes the prominent Centennial Complex and the Animal Science and Molecular Biology Building. Constructed of precast and exposed concrete, and finished in brick, clear and frit glass, and painted metal roofing, ESF combines collegiate and industrial design elements.

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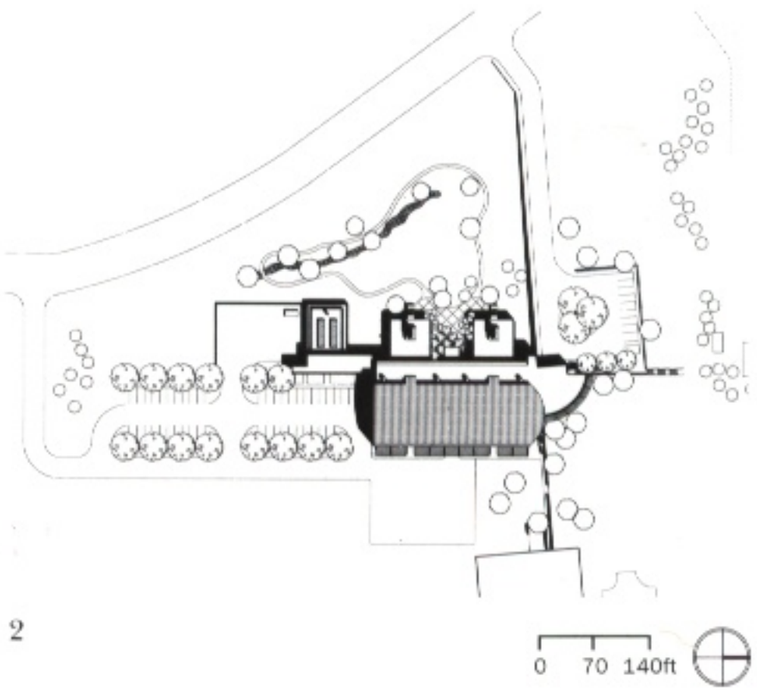

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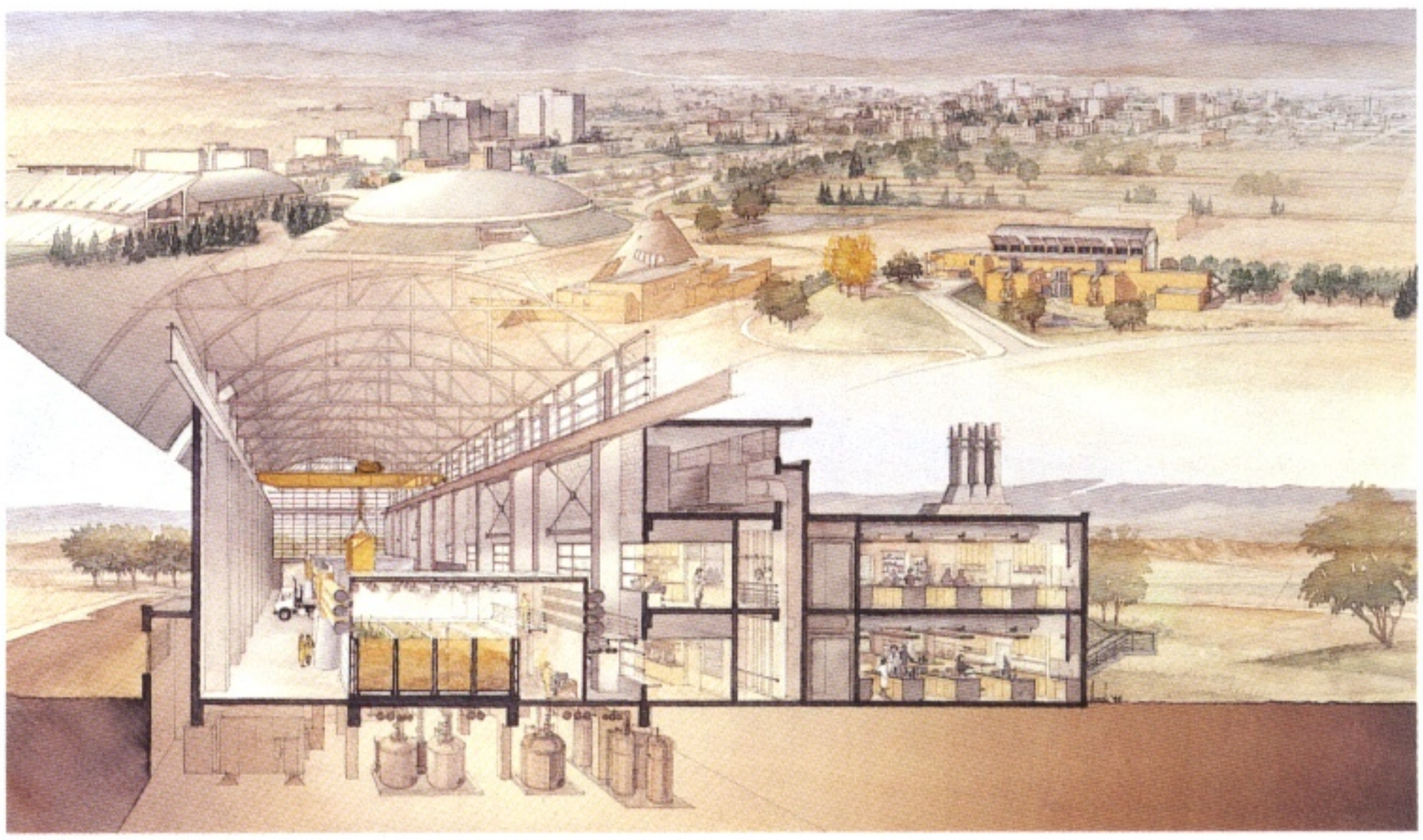

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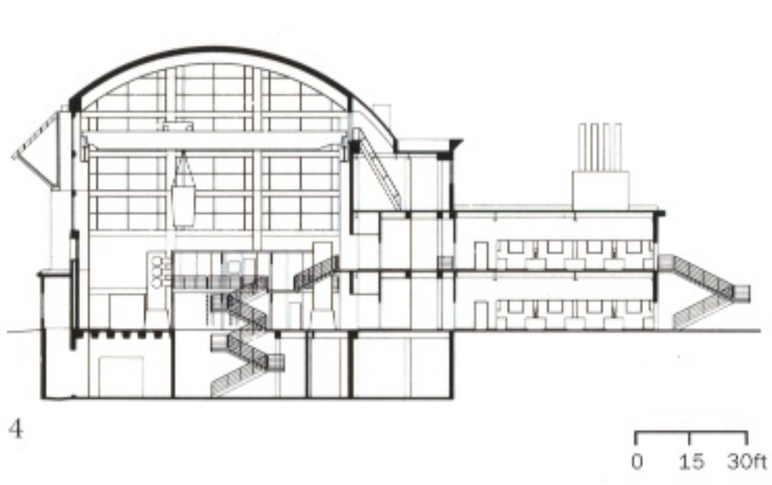

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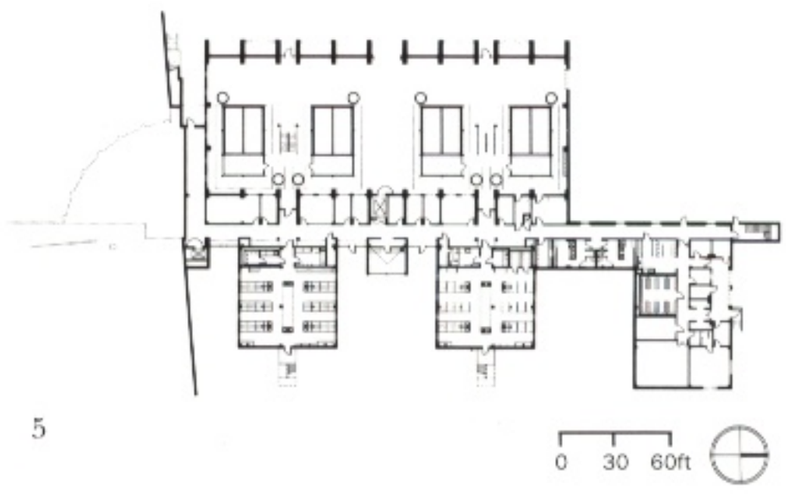

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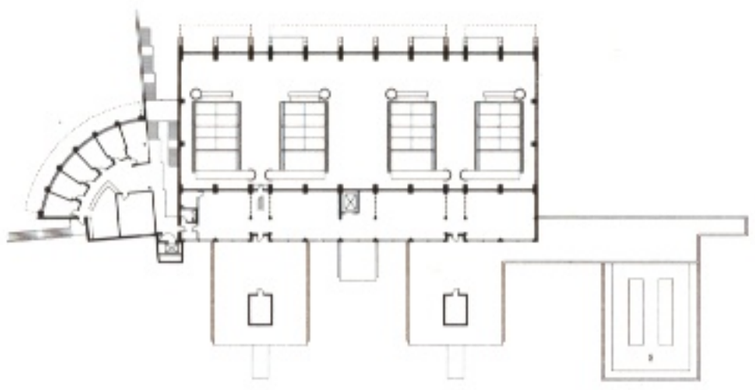

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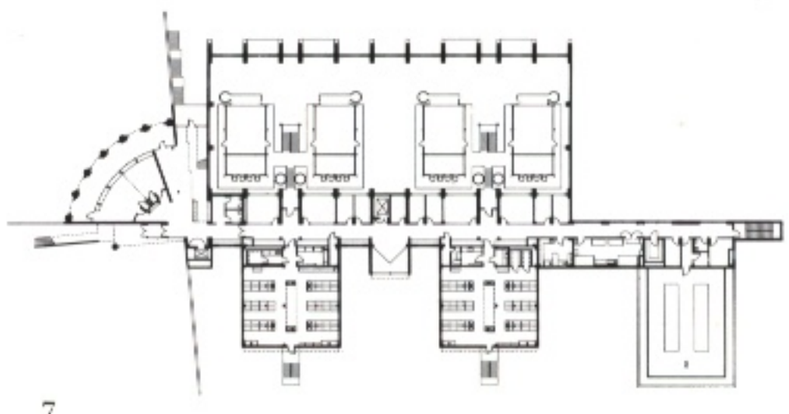

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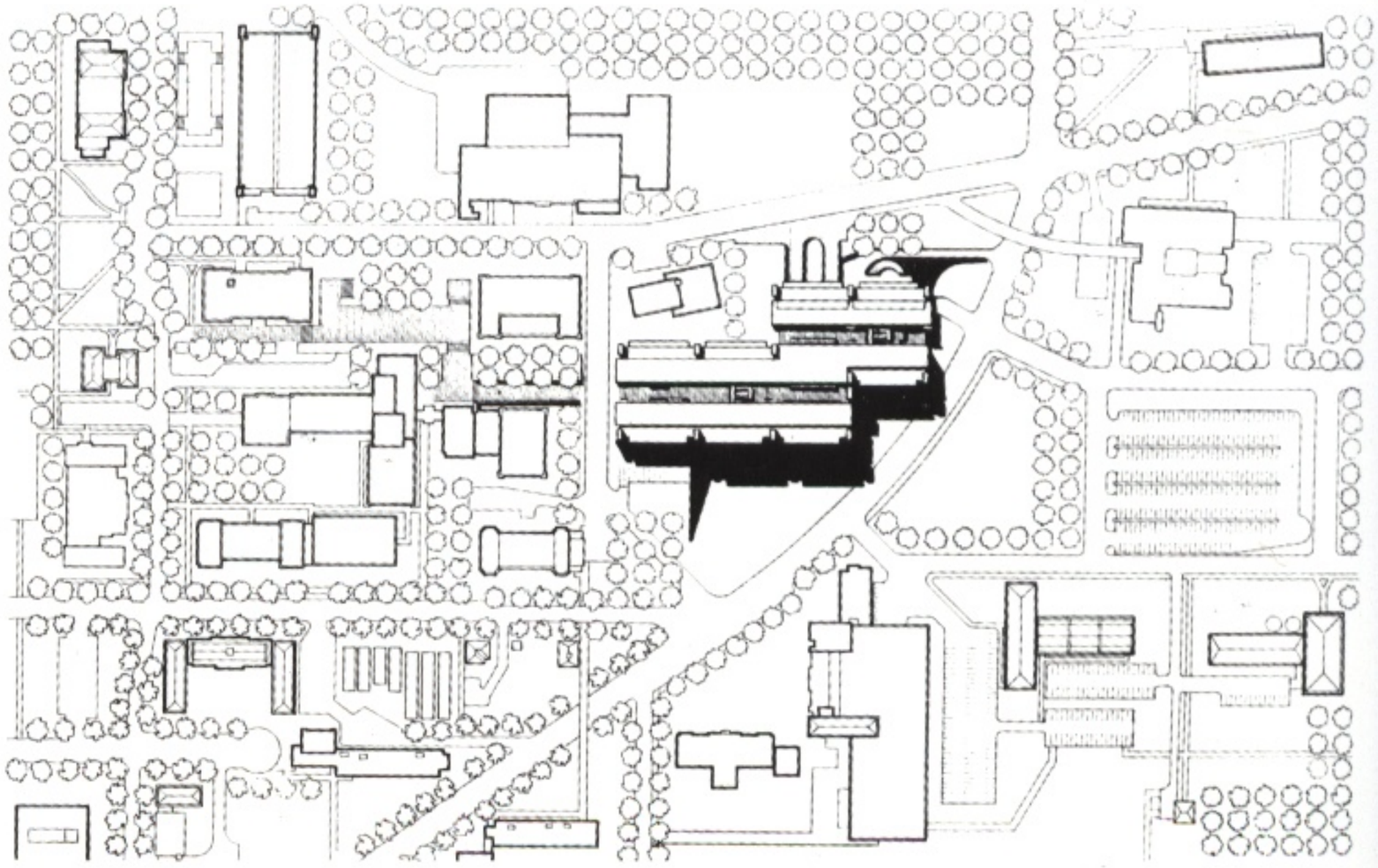
1 View of model looking northeast
2 Site plan
3 Artist's sectional perspective
4 Transverse section
5 First floor plan
6 Third floor plan
7 Second floor plan (main entrance)

Washington State University, Fine Arts Building

Design/Completion 1968/1971
Pullman, Washington
Washington State University
96,024 square feet
Brick infill panels set in sandblasted exposed concrete frame

Designed as a multi-story linear loft structure to accommodate the departments of Architecture, Fine Arts, Landscape Architecture, Interior Design, and Industrial Design, the building follows the steeply sloping site with studios on the upper levels and parking on the lower levels.

A clerestory-lit pedestrian street with open stairs, balconies, lounges, and display areas provides a dynamic setting for the interplay of activities. The opening of the studio spaces to the pedestrian street provides a source of natural light.



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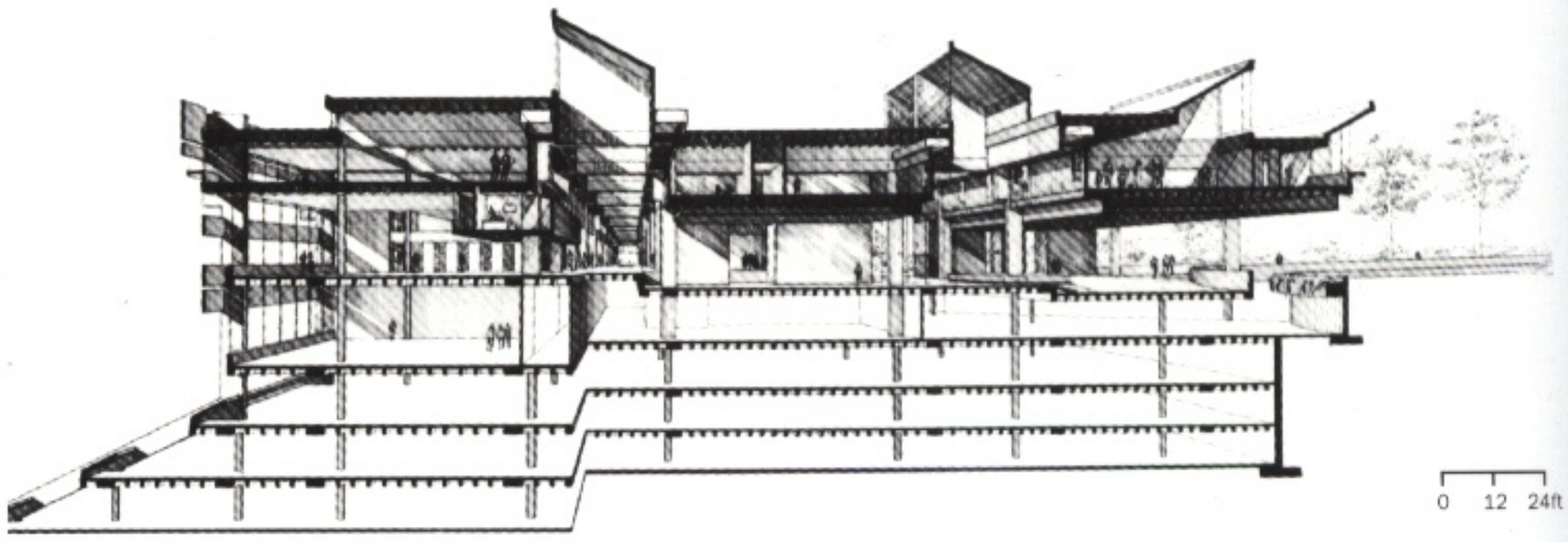
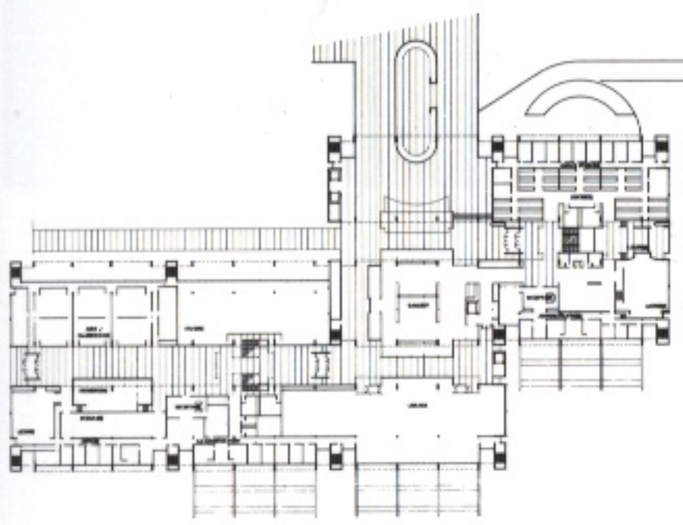


2

1 Site plan
2 Sectional perspective
3 View from the southeast
4 Entry level
5 Studio level
6 Parking/classroom level

3



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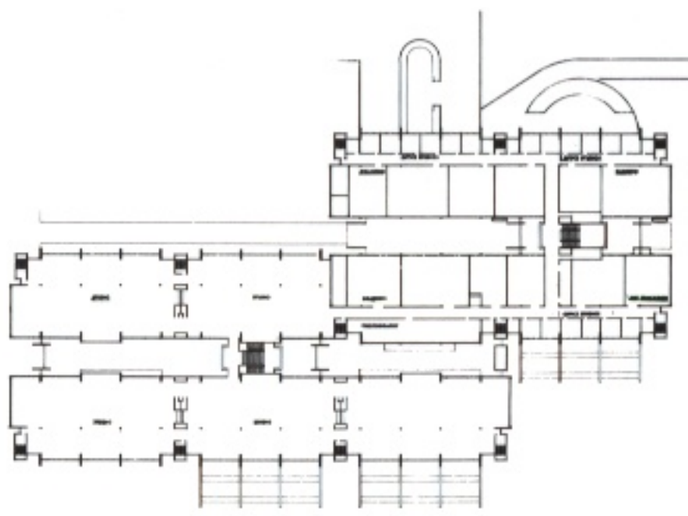

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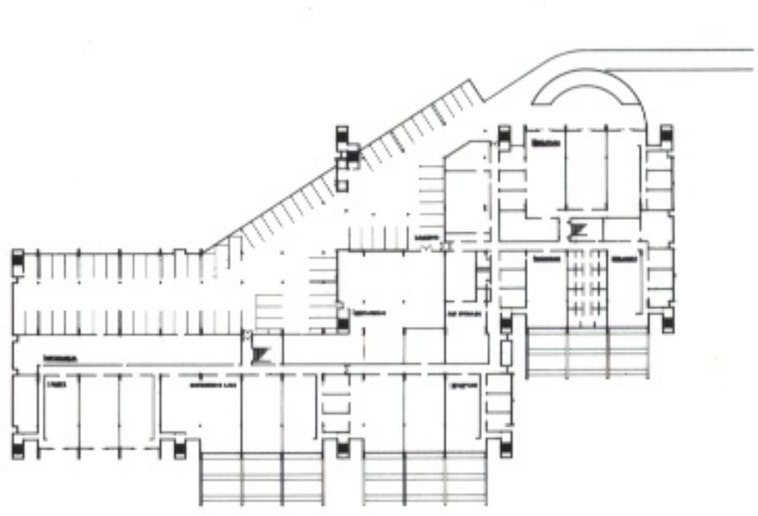


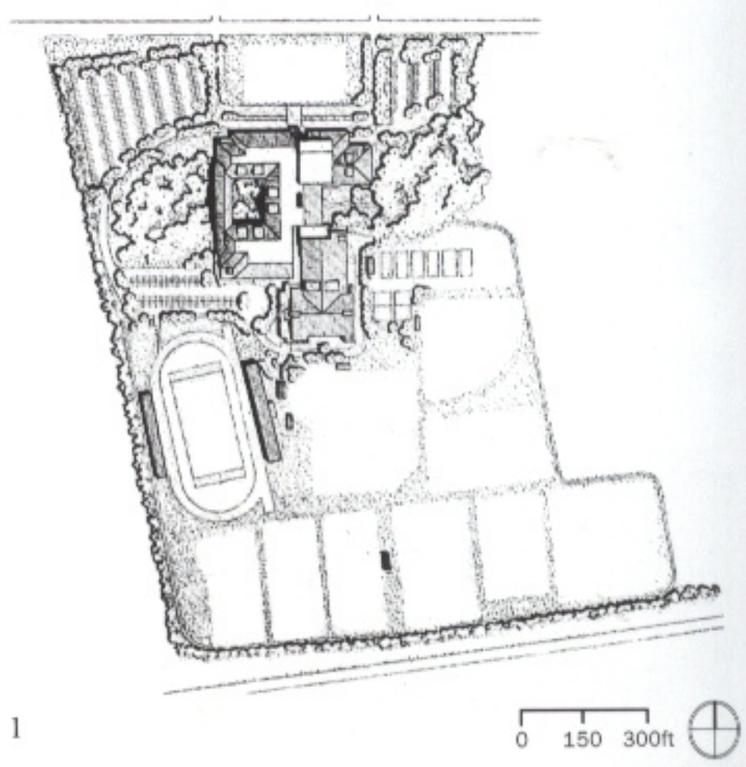
6

Worthington Kilbourne High School

Design/Completion 1989/1991
Worthington, Ohio
Worthington School District
272,000 square feet
Steel structure, exterior brick on block, interior block demountable partitions

Pitched roofs, carefully detailed brick, and residentially scaled windows contribute to an architectural expression that is compatible with the surrounding residential neighborhood and conveys the importance assigned education in the Worthington community. The spanning of a site ravine is viewed by the staff as a metaphor for their mission of providing an educational bridge from childhood to adulthood, while an open walkway beneath the classroom-bridge allows evening football crowds to cross without compromising school security.

Worthington Kilbourne High School serves 1,500 students and includes a 13,000-square-foot library, a 750-seat auditorium, a 2,000-seat gymnasium, and 65 classrooms and laboratories.



1

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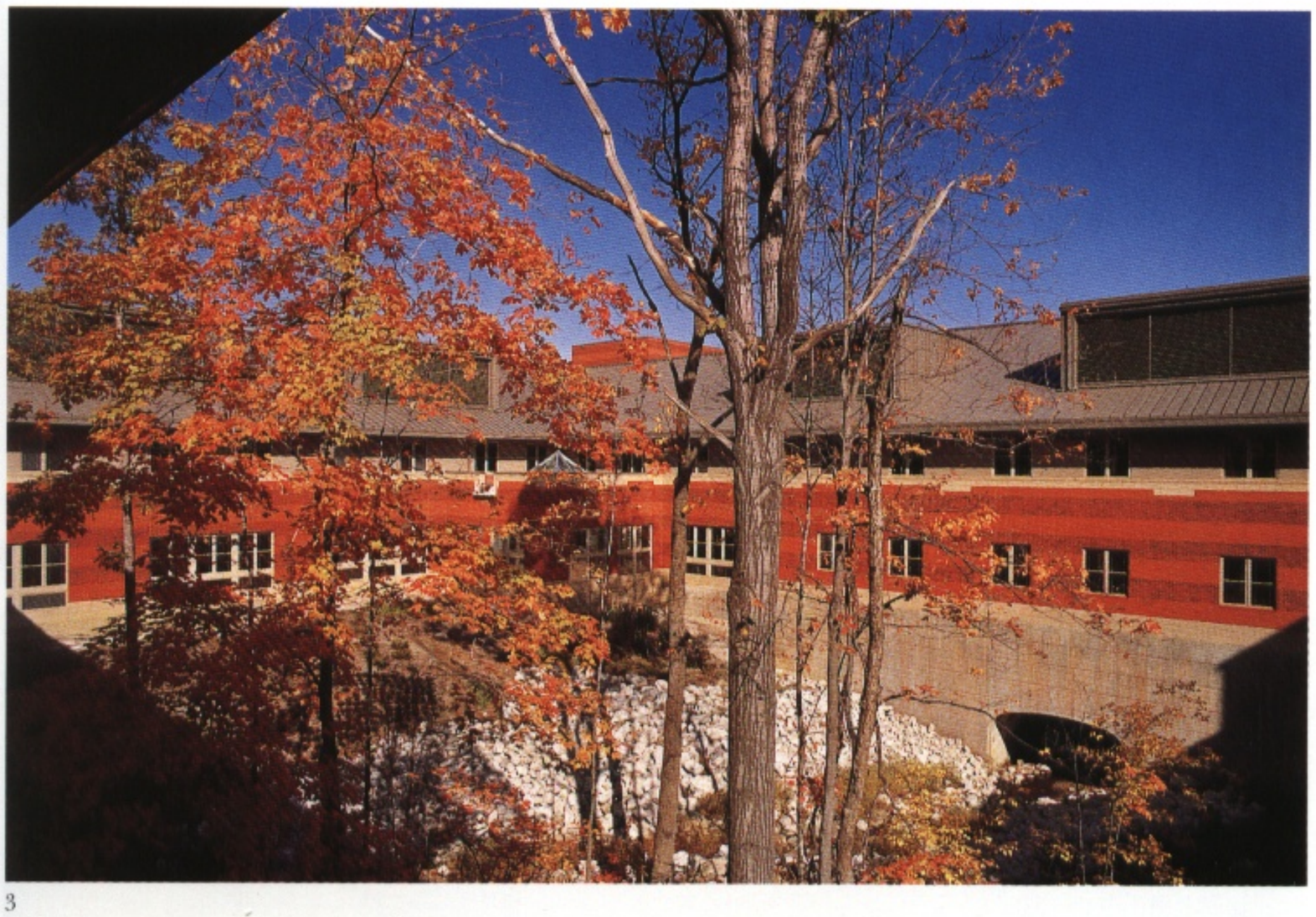
1 Site plan
2 Classroom bridge
3 Courtyard
4 First floor plan
5 Second floor plan
6 Bridge with open walkway
7 Gymnasium, view from the east



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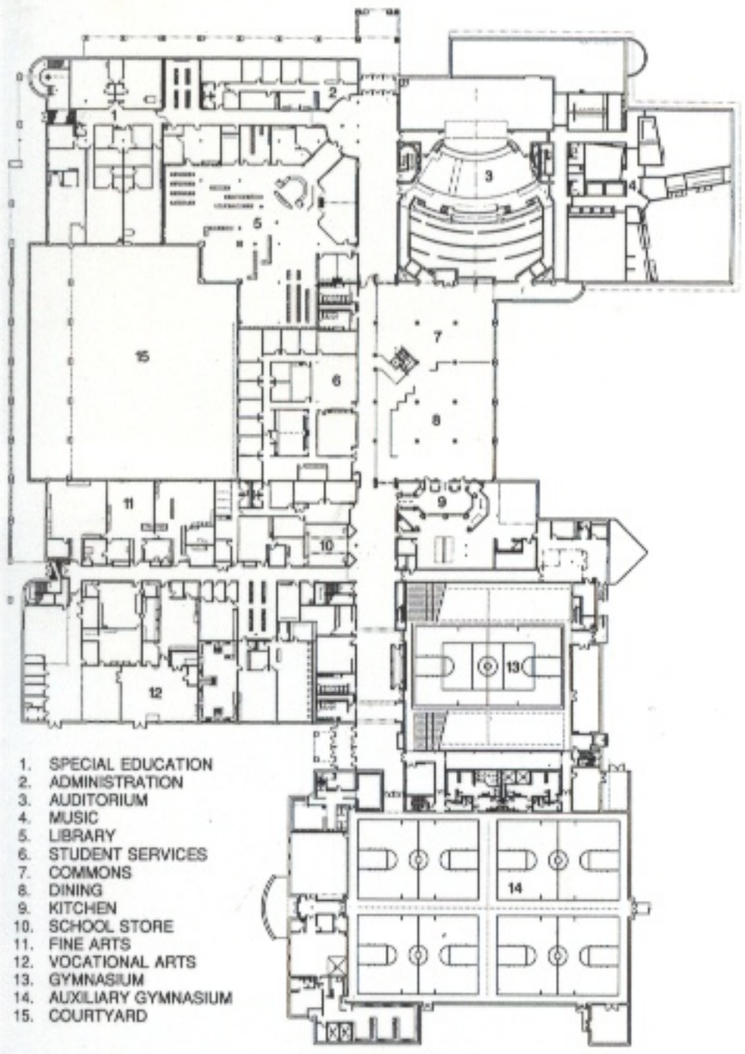
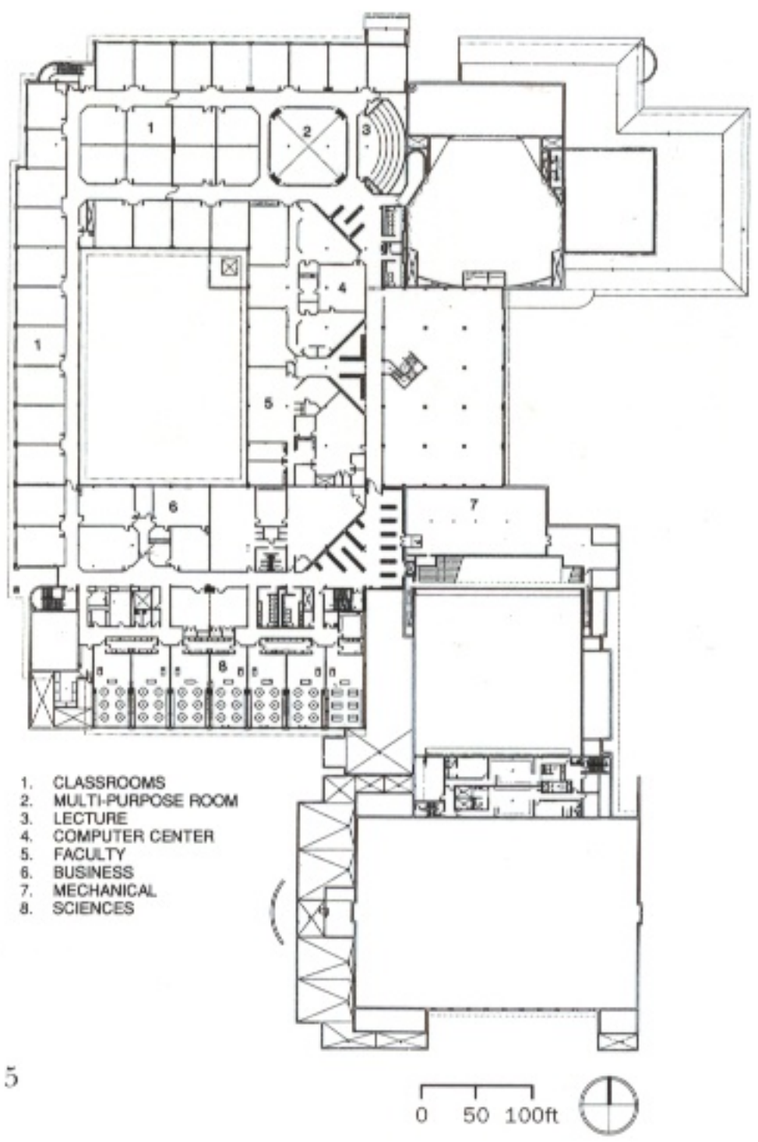

1. SPECIAL EDUCATION
2. ADMINISTRATION
3. AUDITORIUM
4. MUSIC
5. LIBRARY
6. STUDENT SERVICES
7. COMMONS
8. DINING
9. KITCHEN
10. SCHOOL STORE
11. FINE ARTS
12. VOCATIONAL ARTS
13. GYMNASIUM
14. AUXILIARY GYMNASIUM
15. COURTYARD

4


1. CLASSROOMS
2. MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM
3. LECTURE
4. COMPUTER CENTER
5. FACULTY
6. BUSINESS
7. MECHANICAL
8. SCIENCES
0 50 100ft

5

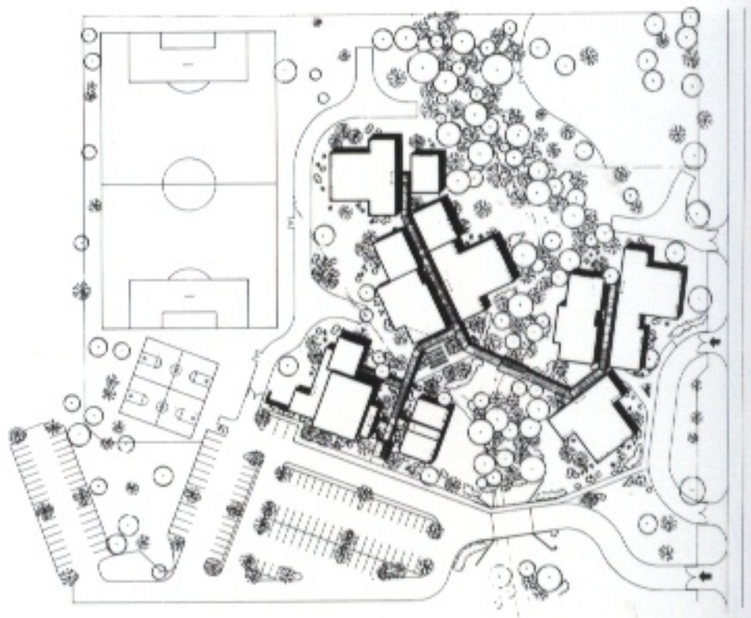
7

Canyon View Elementary School

Design/Completion 1984/1989
Tucson, Arizona
Catalina Foothills School District
54,160 square feet over 11 structures
Concrete block with brick coping

Straddling a natural arroyo in the rugged foothills of the Catalina Mountains, and close to Sabino Canyon National Monument and a new low-density development, Canyon View Elementary comprises 11 desert-hued buildings constructed of concrete block with brick coping. A pedestrian bridge spans the arroyo as the central component of a network of covered walkways in galvanized steel painted vibrant blue. As well as directing circulation and linking distinct sections of the campus, the canopies also provide deep shade from the intense Arizona sun.

Dramatic views of the landscape, dotted with saguaro cactus and paloverde, are preserved with the open corridor plan, large windows, and broad play areas. The library faces the mountains to the north, and includes a windowed reading nook that looks out into the arroyo.



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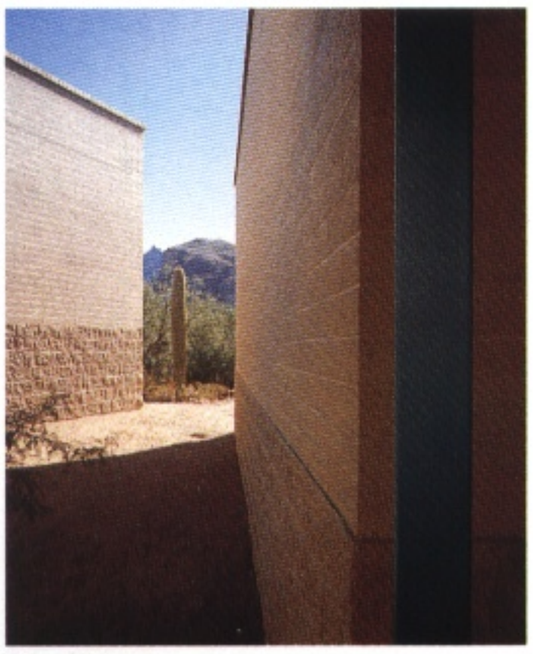
3

1 Site plan
2 Arroyo bridge from the southeast
3 Interior court
4 Vignette with saguaro cactus
5 Floor plan
6 Looking northeast toward Catolina Mountains



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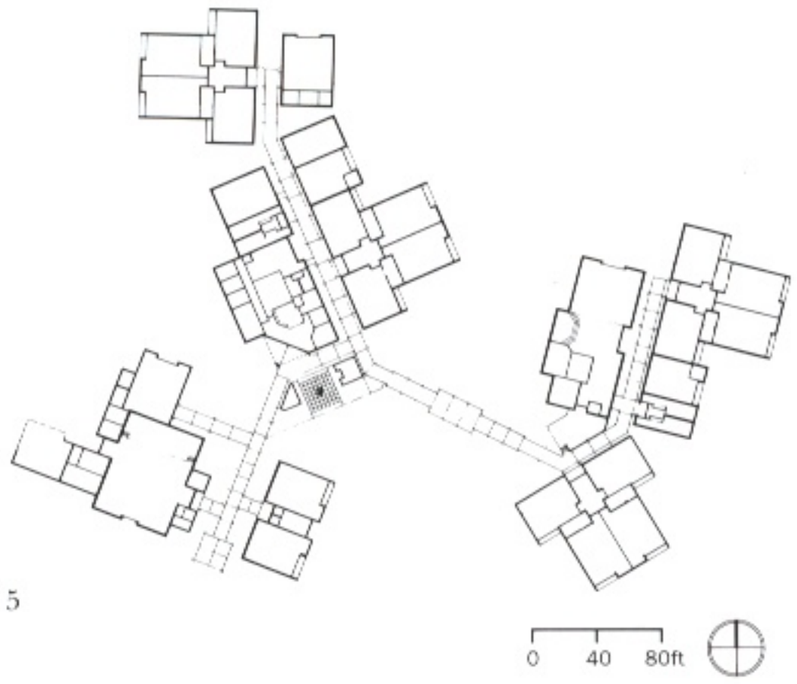

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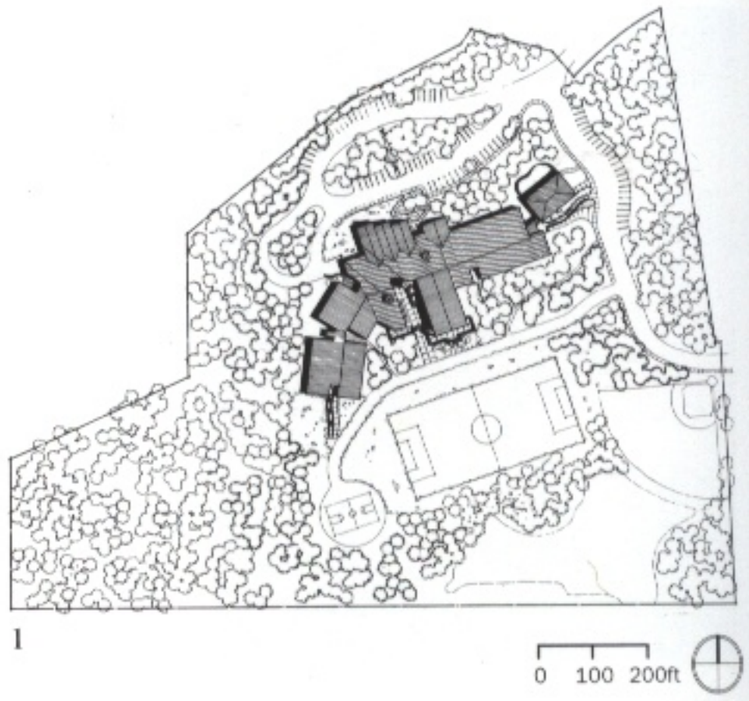
DeMiguel Elementary School

Design/Completion 1988/1990
Flagstaff, Arizona
Flagstaff School District
65,000 square feet
Brick, metal trim and roof

Sited amid a Ponderosa pine forest, DeMiguel Elementary School embraces its good fortune with a plan that simultaneously integrates and preserves the landscape.

The desire for a "clear and logical, but also dramatic and inviting" campus was achieved by following the site's steep contours, which both minimized construction cuts and fills and maintained stands of trees. The sloping site is accommodated by a two-tiered circulation spine, along which all classrooms are arrayed. A continuous south-facing clerestory along the spine serves both to frame forest views and to act as a passive solar heater during the often severe Flagstaff winters.



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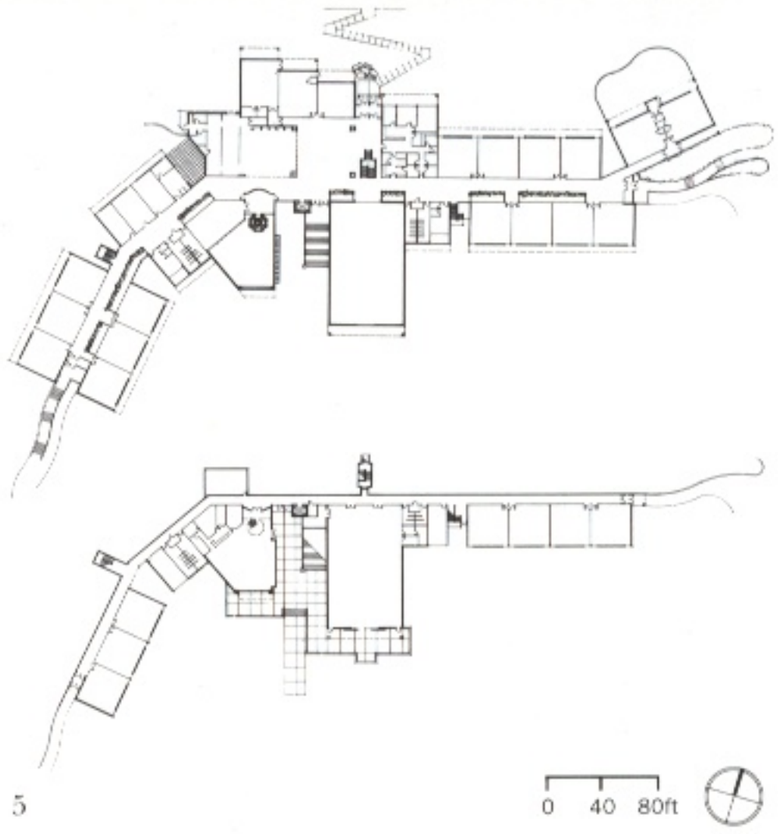
1 Site plan
2 View looking north
3 Academic piazza, south side
4 Central circulation area with gym beyond
5 Floor plans

3

4



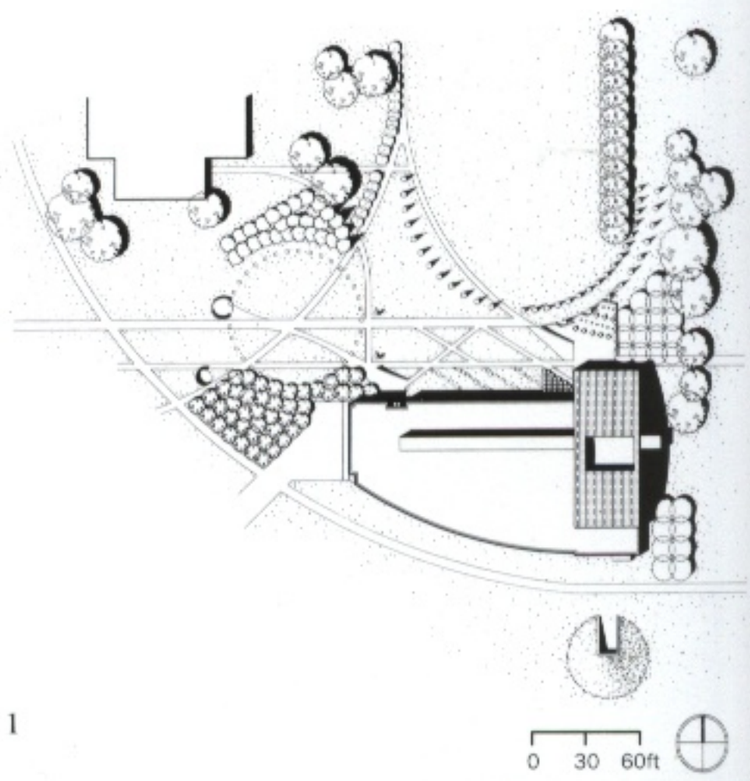
5

Howard E. LeFevre Hall, Central Ohio Technical College/Ohio State University at Newark

Design/Completion 1990/1993
Newark, Ohio
Central Ohio Technical College/Ohio State University at Newark
55,000 gross square feet
Rough concrete masonry with brick protrusions and metallic wall panels

Howard E. LeFevre Hall brings together in one building classes in electronics and industrial technology and classes in dance, drama, music, and the fine arts. It serves as a focal point for Central Ohio Technical College, a small commuter branch campus of the Ohio State University.

This "right brain/left brain" structure expresses both technical and artistic programs while responding to the equally dichotomous site, which rests along the western edge of the foothills of eastern Ohio and marks the beginning of the Midwestern plains. These topographical changes find overt reference in the building's slow rise from single-story western volume to two-story eastern volume. The dichotomy finds further expression in the exterior mechanical louvers, which cant away from the wall in the way a painting hangs. End-grained wood floors, revered by artists and dancers for their suppleness and warmth and favored by industrialists for their loading capacity and durability, are used on the interior.



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1 Site plan
2 Entrance
3 Exterior wall detail
4 Exterior wall at stair
5 First floor
6 Second floor

3

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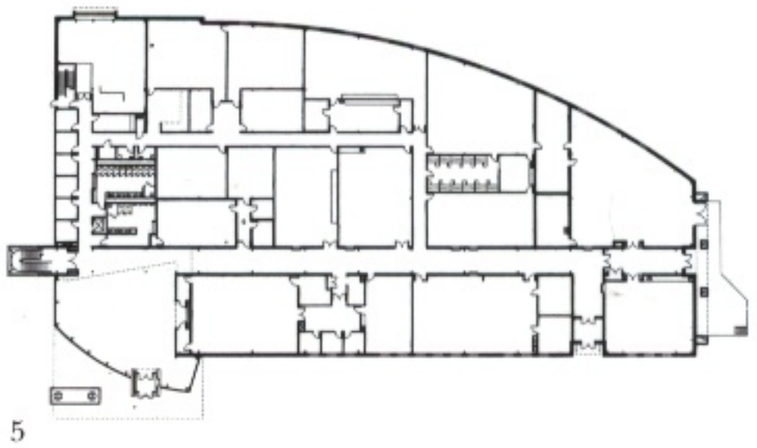

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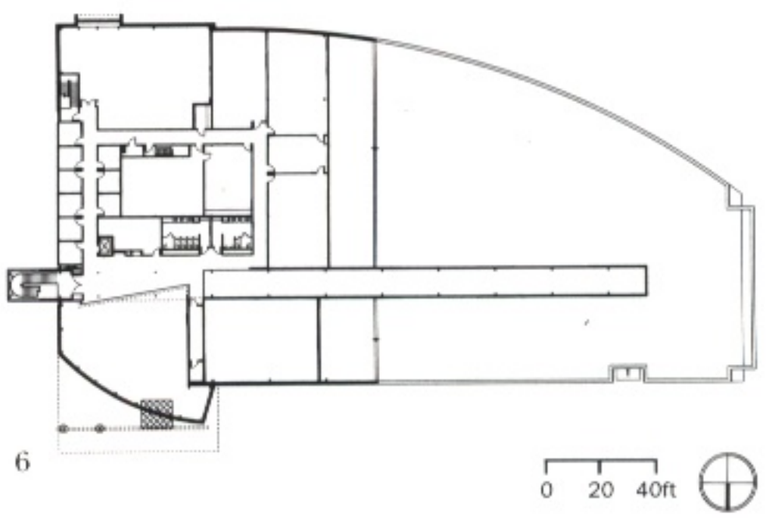


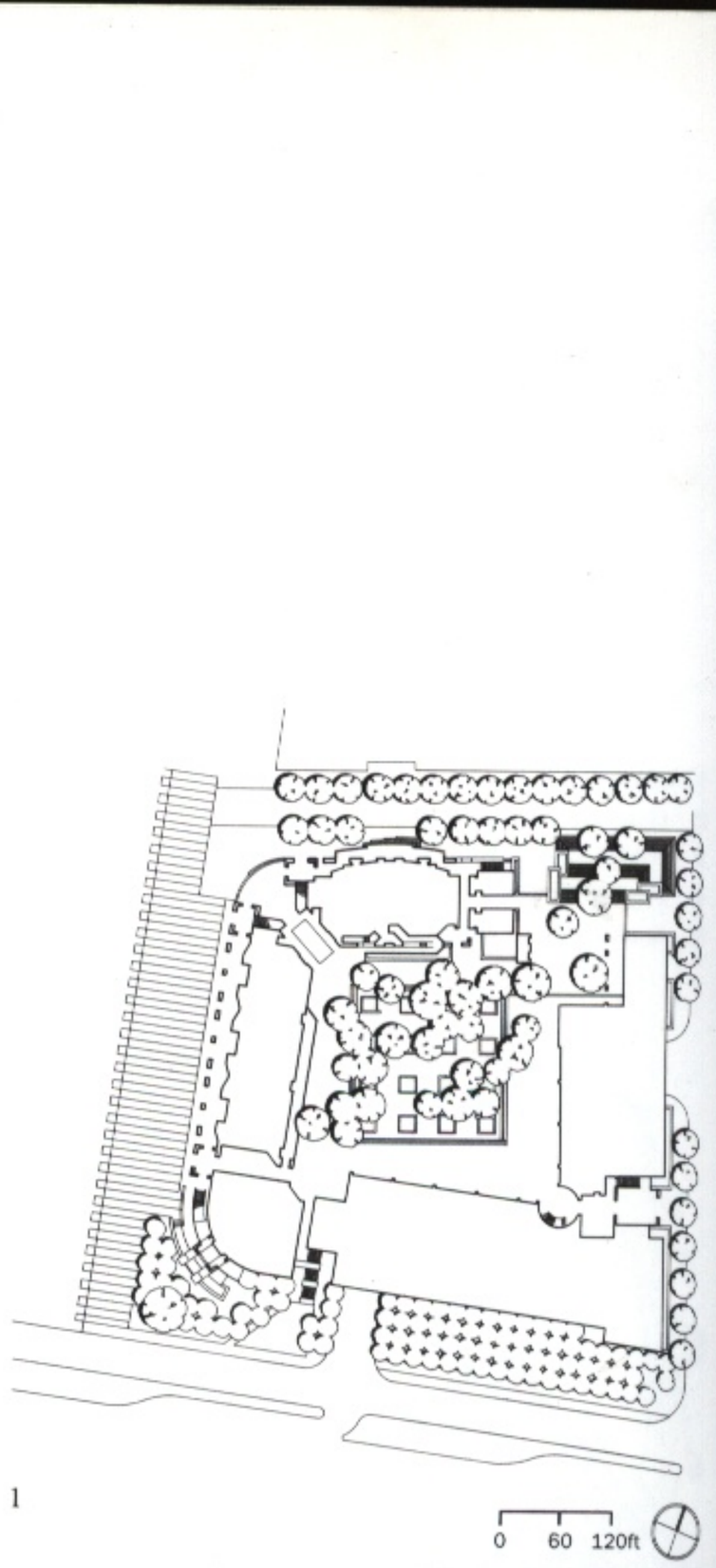
6

Center Hall (University of California San Diego Classroom Building I)

Design/Completion 1993/1995
San Diego, California
University of California, San Diego
63,580 square feet
Split-faced concrete block, stucco, and steel

Center Hall houses 16 general assignment classrooms and lecture halls with combinations of 30, 80, 120, 150, 200, and 300 seats for a total seating capacity of 2,000. The new facility forms two adjacent sides of a proposed new quadrangle, and includes computer labs, seminar rooms, office and tutoring space for the Office of Academic Support and Instructional Services (OASIS), and video production and editing labs for the Center for Teaching Development (CTD).

These popular functions, housed together in this centrally sited building, create an academic and functional centerpiece for the university.



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1 Site plan
2 Primary entrance, northwest corner
3 View of north wing looking southwest

3

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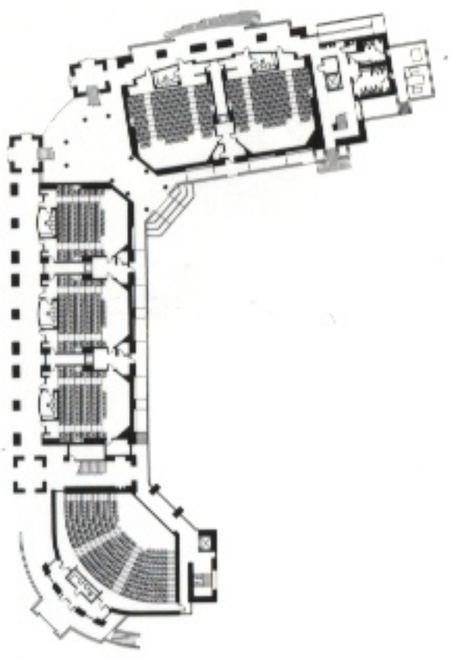

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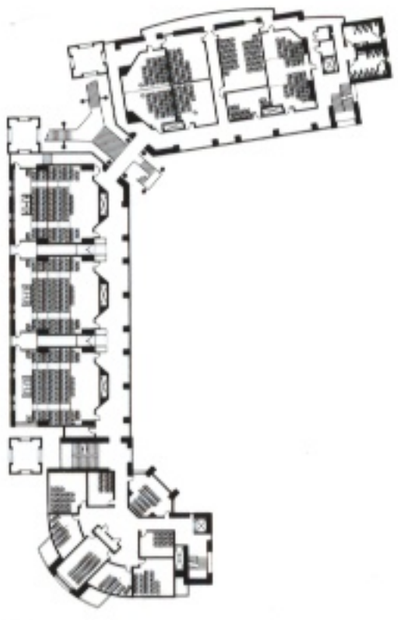

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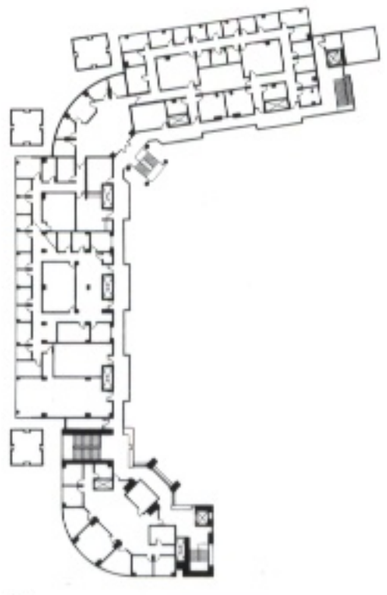


9

Ohio Wesleyan University, The James A. Young Memorial Walk (JAYwalk)

Design/Completion 1991/1994

Delaware, Ohio

Ohio Wesleyan University

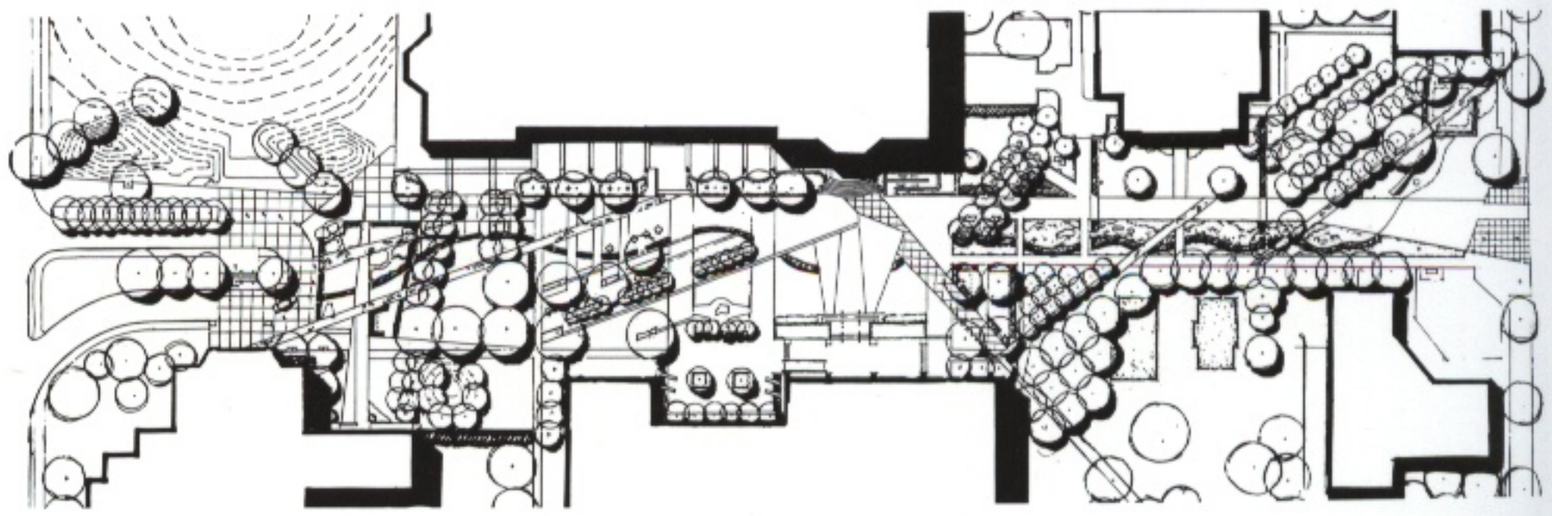
63,580 square feet

Stone pavers, concrete pavers, poured-in-place concrete, sandstone walls, stainless steel signage

The James A. Young Memorial Walk—a central spine connecting academic and social elements of college life—exemplifies liberal arts ideals. The uninterrupted, handicapped-accessible path links educational, recreational, residential, and leisure buildings in a winding east-to-west concourse between Sandusky and Washington streets.

Beautifully landscaped outdoor rooms, including botanical plantings and a Shakespearean garden, are designed to relate to adjacent buildings and provide space for lectures, readings, and performances. Seats, benches, steps, and patio walls throughout the site invite relaxation, reflection, and gathering.

1



2

3

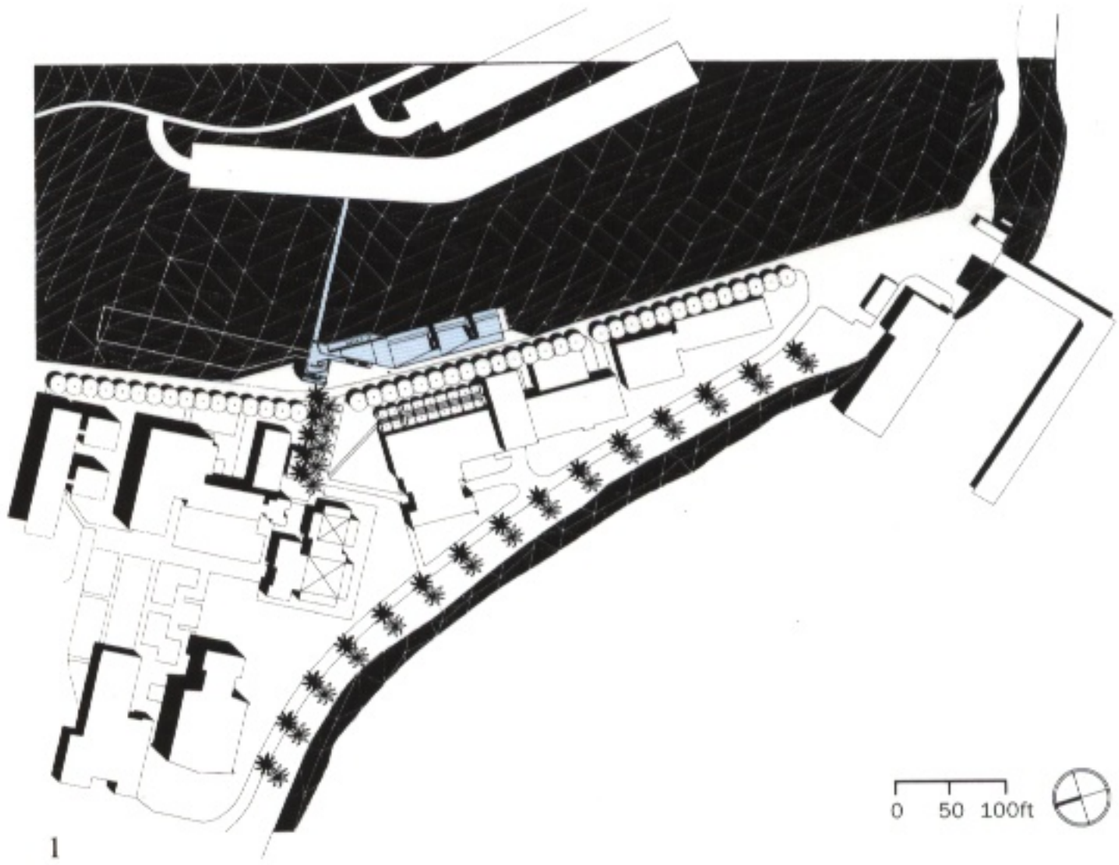
1 Looking southwest at entrance to Shakespearean garden
2 Site plan
3 Dining commons looking northeast

California Maritime Academy

Design/Completion 1997/1999
Vallejo, California
California Maritime Academy
18,000 square feet
Steel and cast-in-place concrete
Stainless steel ribbed wall panel exterior skin

Located at the entrance to Carquinez Strait, the California Maritime Academy prepares young cadets for careers in the merchant marine on a small site at the water's edge. Lack of an available flat site for building, together with some critical academic adjacencies, have placed this new laboratory facility on the edge of a very steep hill.

The building is conceived of as a single two-story box, manipulated to clarify the architectural definition of the campus. The north end of the building is aligned with the geometry of the central campus buildings while the computer lab and learning center face the nearby library.



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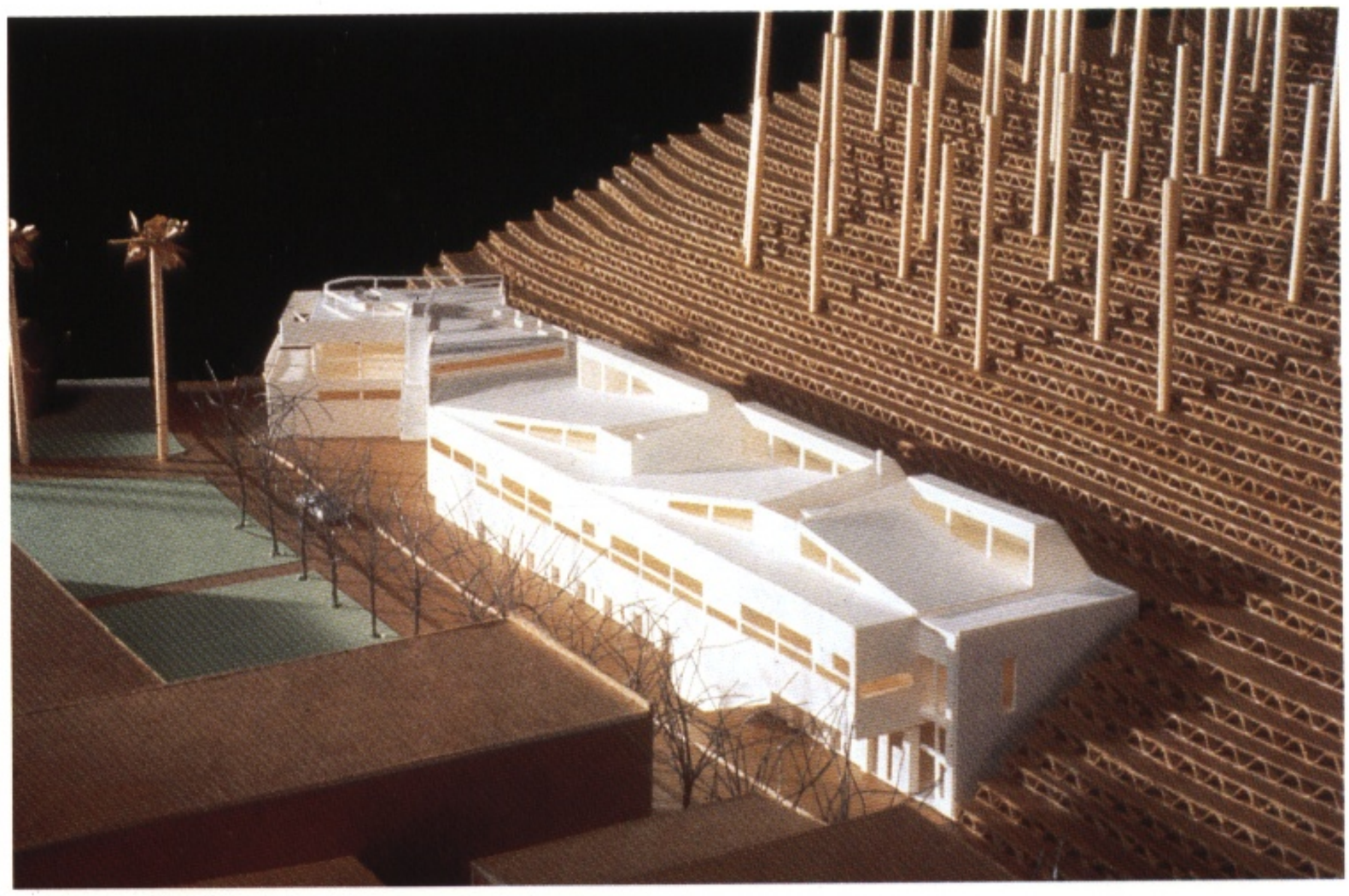


2

1 Site plan
2 Model view looking northeast

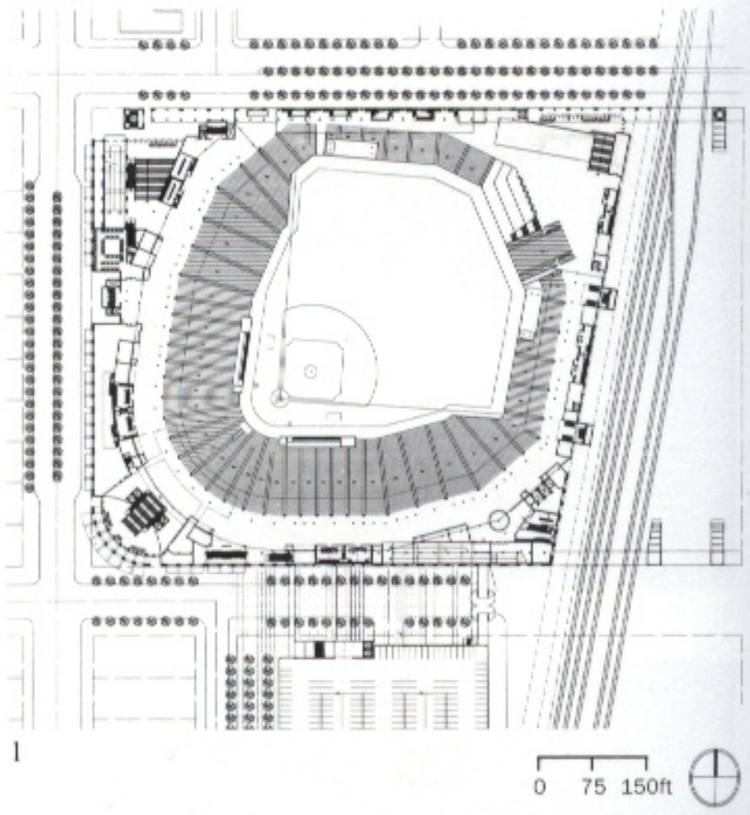
New Pacific Northwest Baseball Park

Design/Completion 1995/1999
Seattle, Washington
Public Facilities District
45,000-seat stadium
Brick, stone, precast concrete, exposed structural steel

Seattle's New Pacific Northwest Baseball Park mixes nostalgia for the grand fields of baseball's heyday with demands for contemporary hospitality and services. Its mostly brick façade and curved entry behind home plate refer directly to such great arenas as Ebbett's Field, Yankee Stadium, and the Polo Grounds, while responding to dual contextual forces: Seattle's historic Pioneer Square district and the nearby Port of Seattle industrial core with its waterfront docks and giant steel cranes.

The 10-acre, 650-foot-span retractable canopy roof is stacked over the adjacent railroad tracks, recalling both the great 19th century steel-trussed train stations and the waterfront cranes nearby. Gliding over the playing field on steel rails, the roof insures cozy cover from Seattle's gloomy bouts of rain, and stacks to the east away from the stands for those golden days of summer.

Continued



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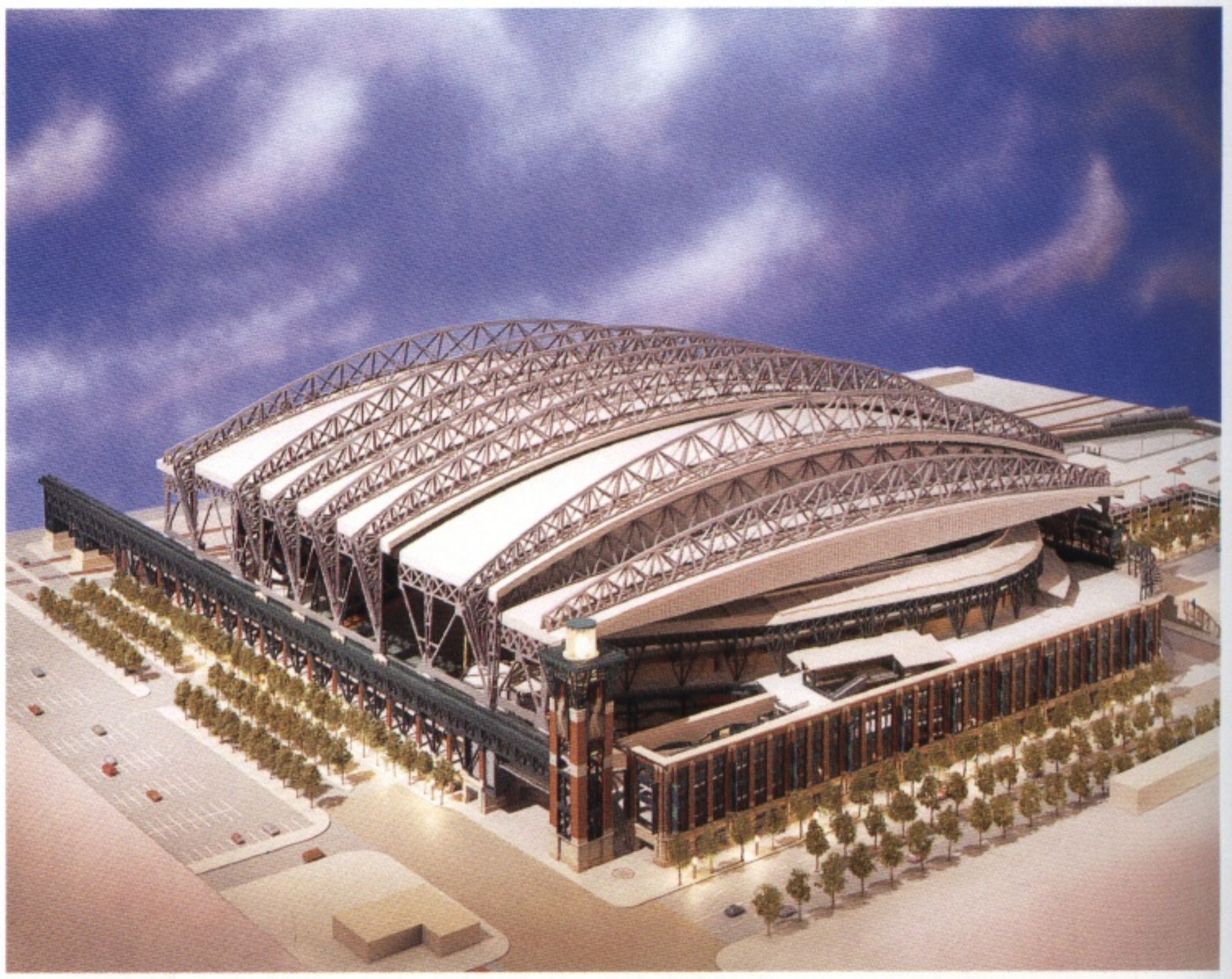
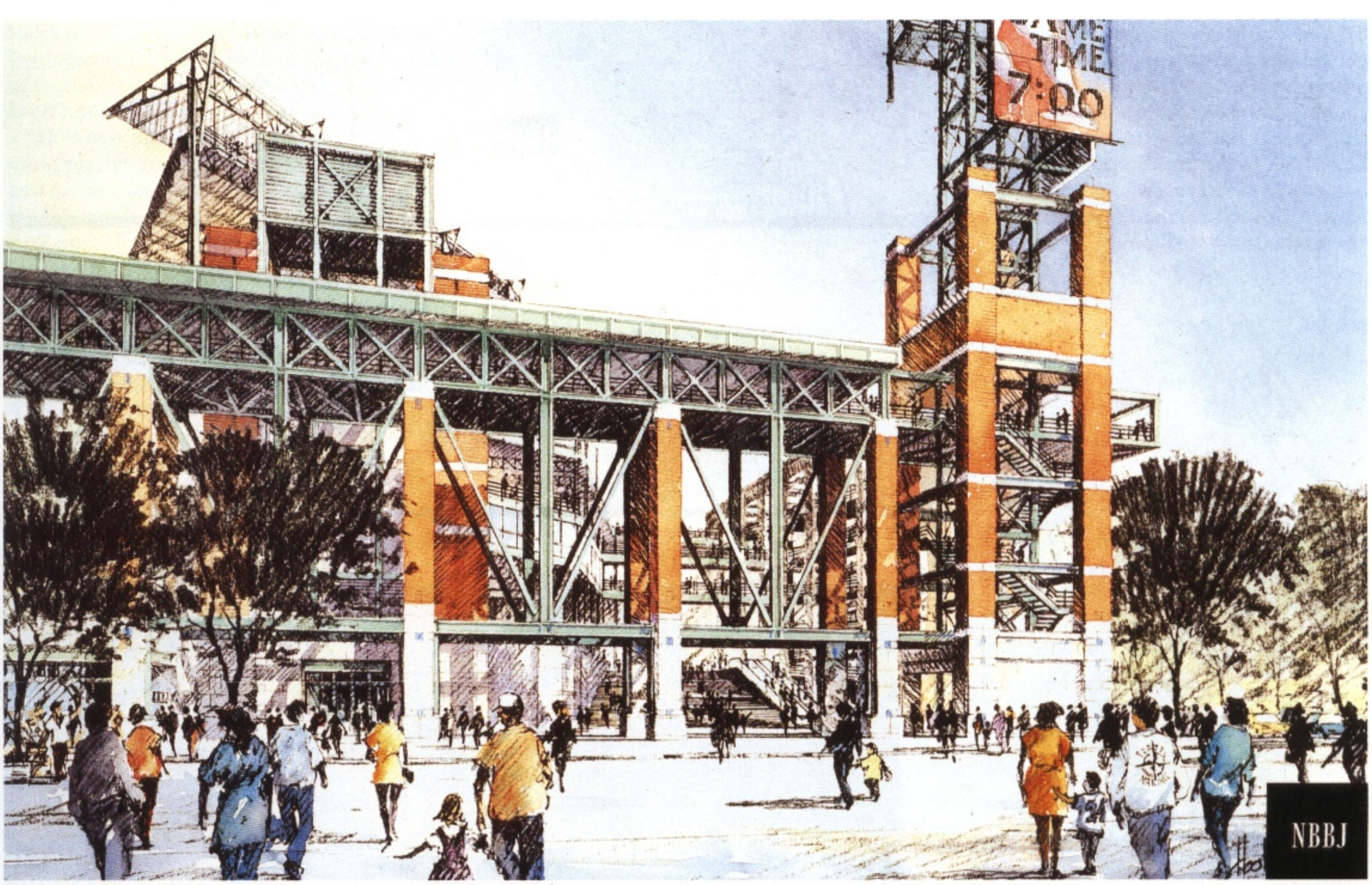


2

1 Site plan
2 View from the northwest with roof closed
3 Northwest entrance
4 Cross-sectional model
5 Section at south wall, infield
6 Section at north wall, outfield bleachers



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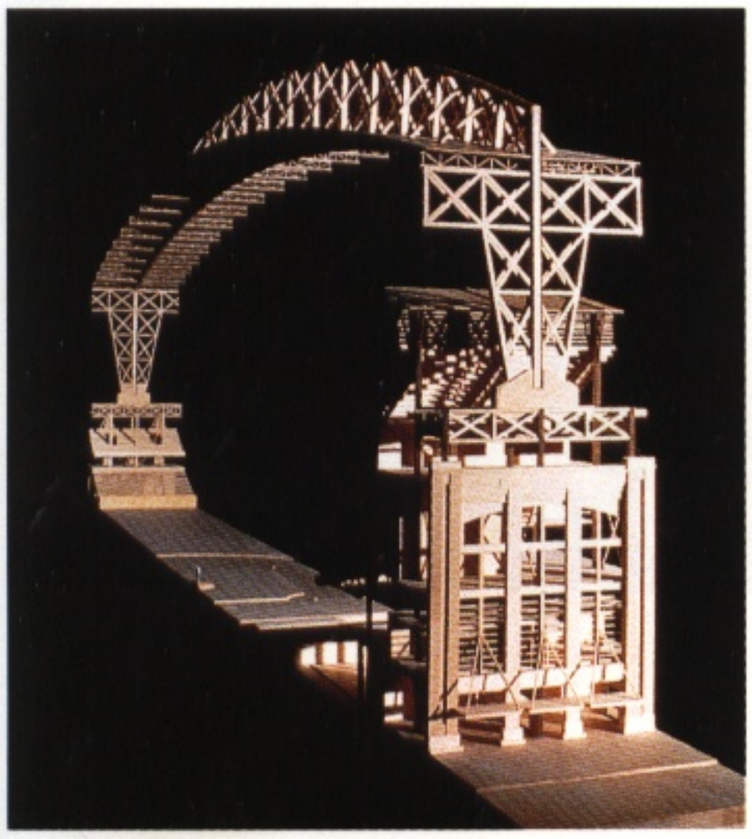

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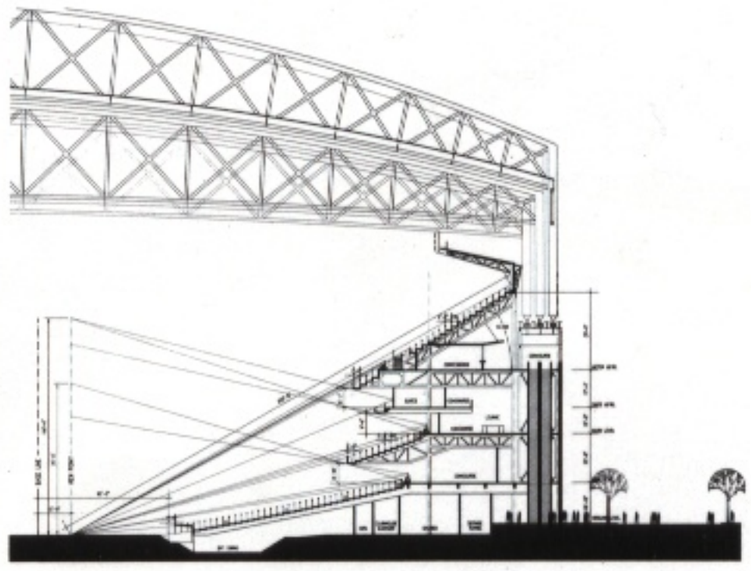

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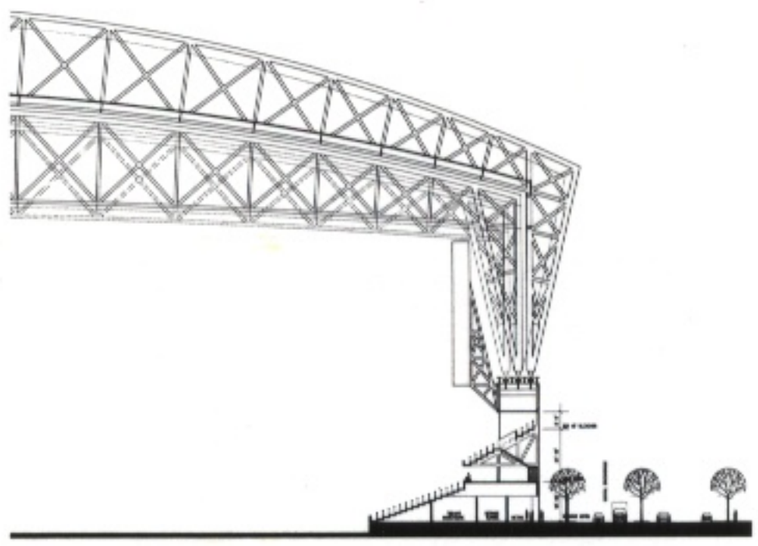


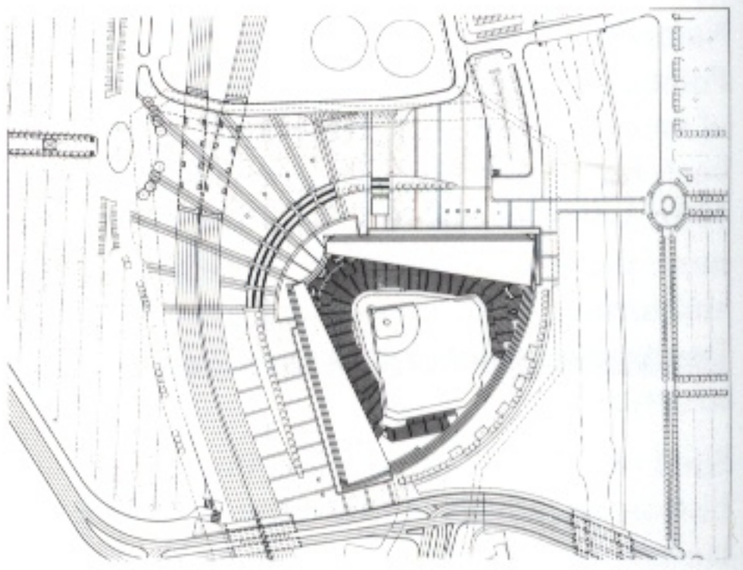
6

Miller Park

Design/Completion 1995/2000
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
42,000-seat stadium
Brick, stone, precast concrete, and exposed structural steel
Winning competition entry

Joining classic turn-of-the-century stadium design with modern state-of-the-art technology, Miller Park offers the best of all worlds: outdoor baseball on natural turf and a fully retractable roof to protect against inclement weather.

The 42,500-seat stadium includes 75 skyboxes and 3,000 club seats, a center field scoreboard with massive video display, plus an exterior video display tower with digital message board. The fan-shaped roof opens or closes in five minutes.



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1 Site plan
2 Home plate entrance with roof retracted
3 Aerial view with roof retracted
4 Towers at VIP entrance
5 Aerial view with roof closed
6–8 Study sketches

3

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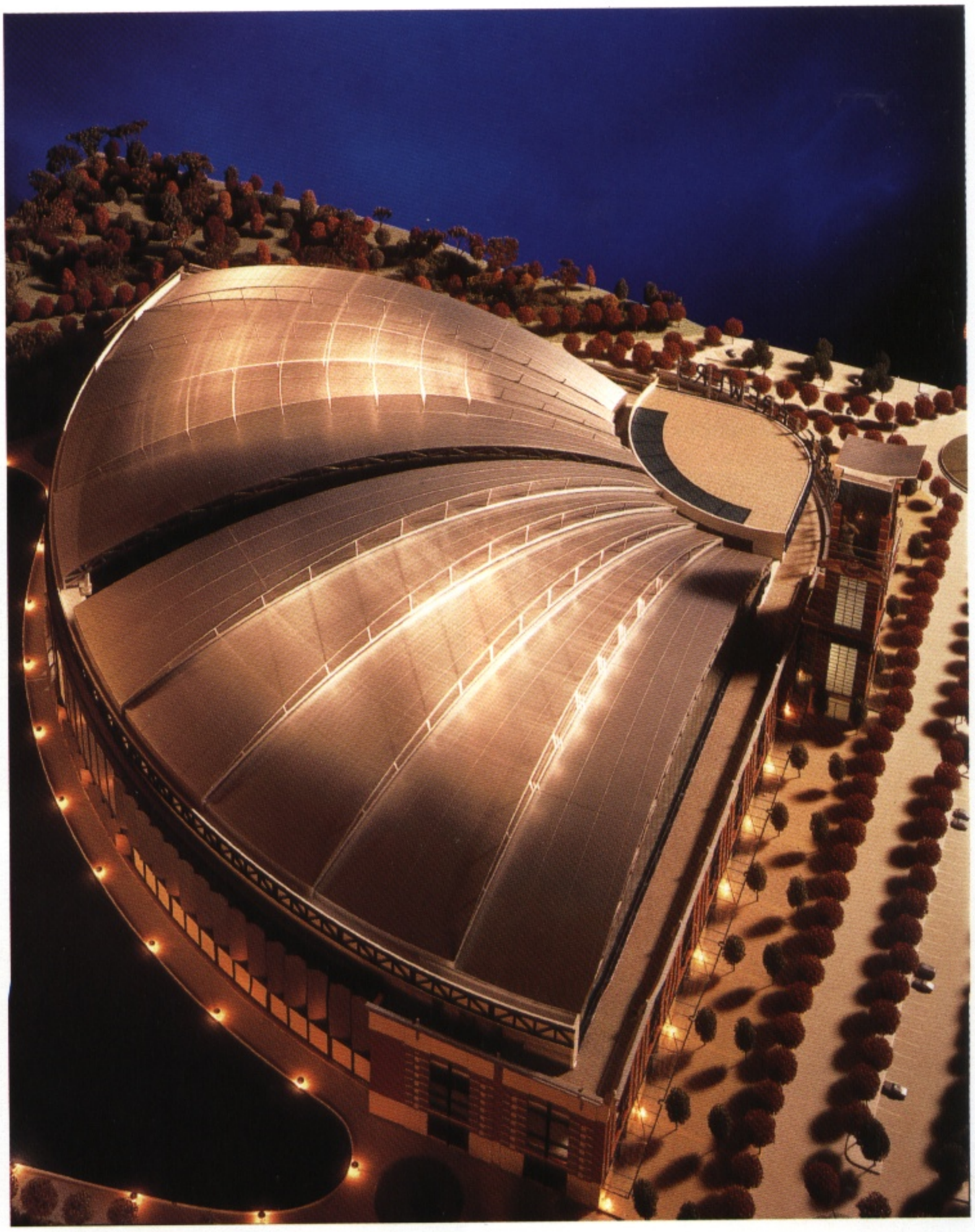

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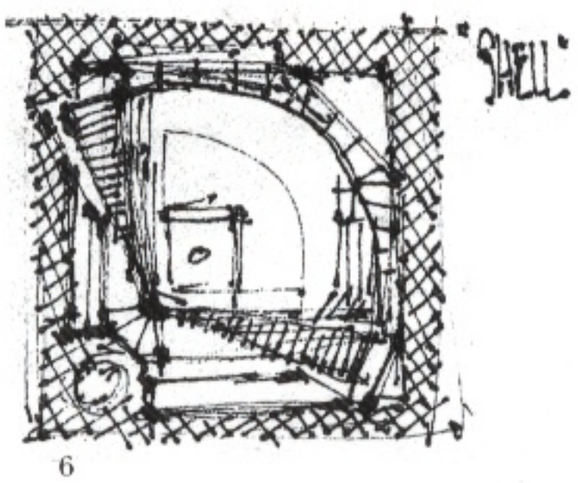

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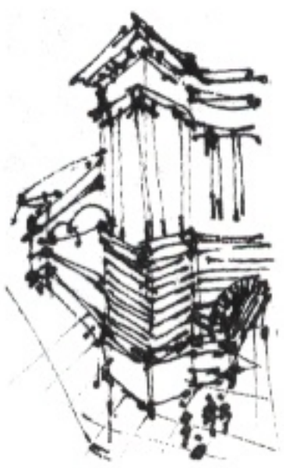

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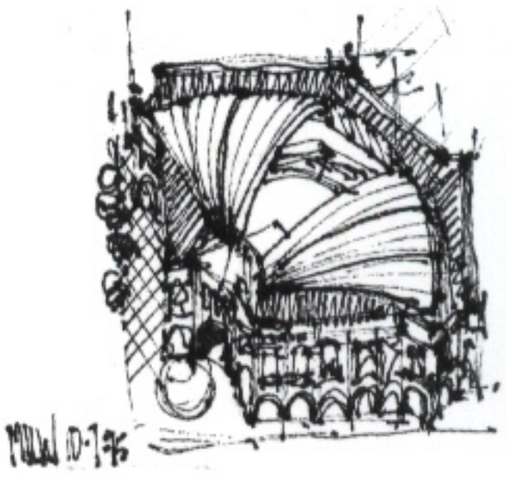

8

Cincinnati Bengals New NFL Stadium Study

Design 1996
Cincinnati, Ohio
70,000-seat stadium

Unlike many new generation stadia, which shroud their structures in masonry skins recalling an earlier era, the structure in this proposal remains exposed. Variety and interest are achieved by development and expression of the non-uniform bowl, a result of carefully studied fan viewing preferences. The cantilevered fabric roof protects as many fans as possible while still achieving an open feel. The translucent material serves as a screen for projected images ranging from team logos and advertisements to community messages.

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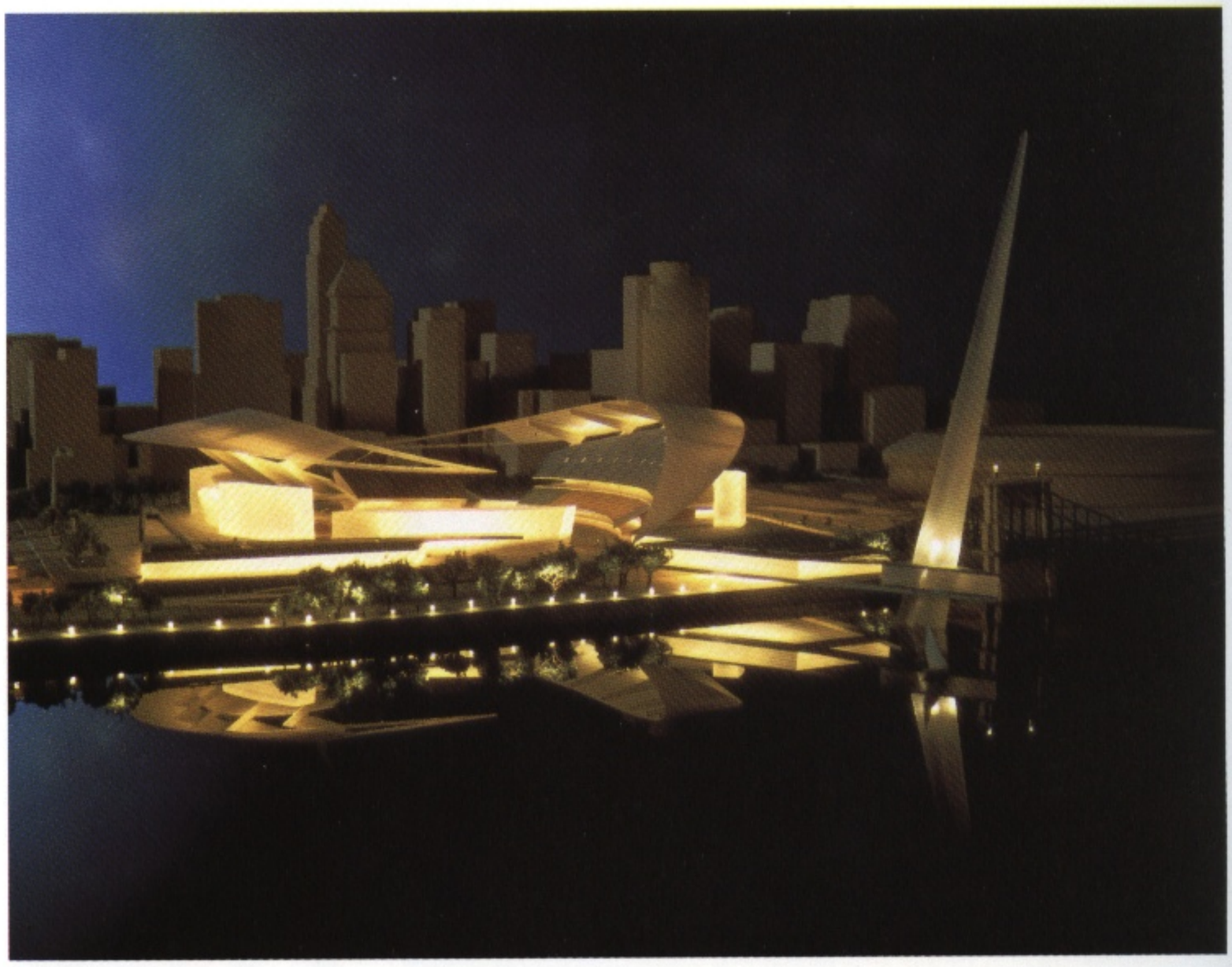
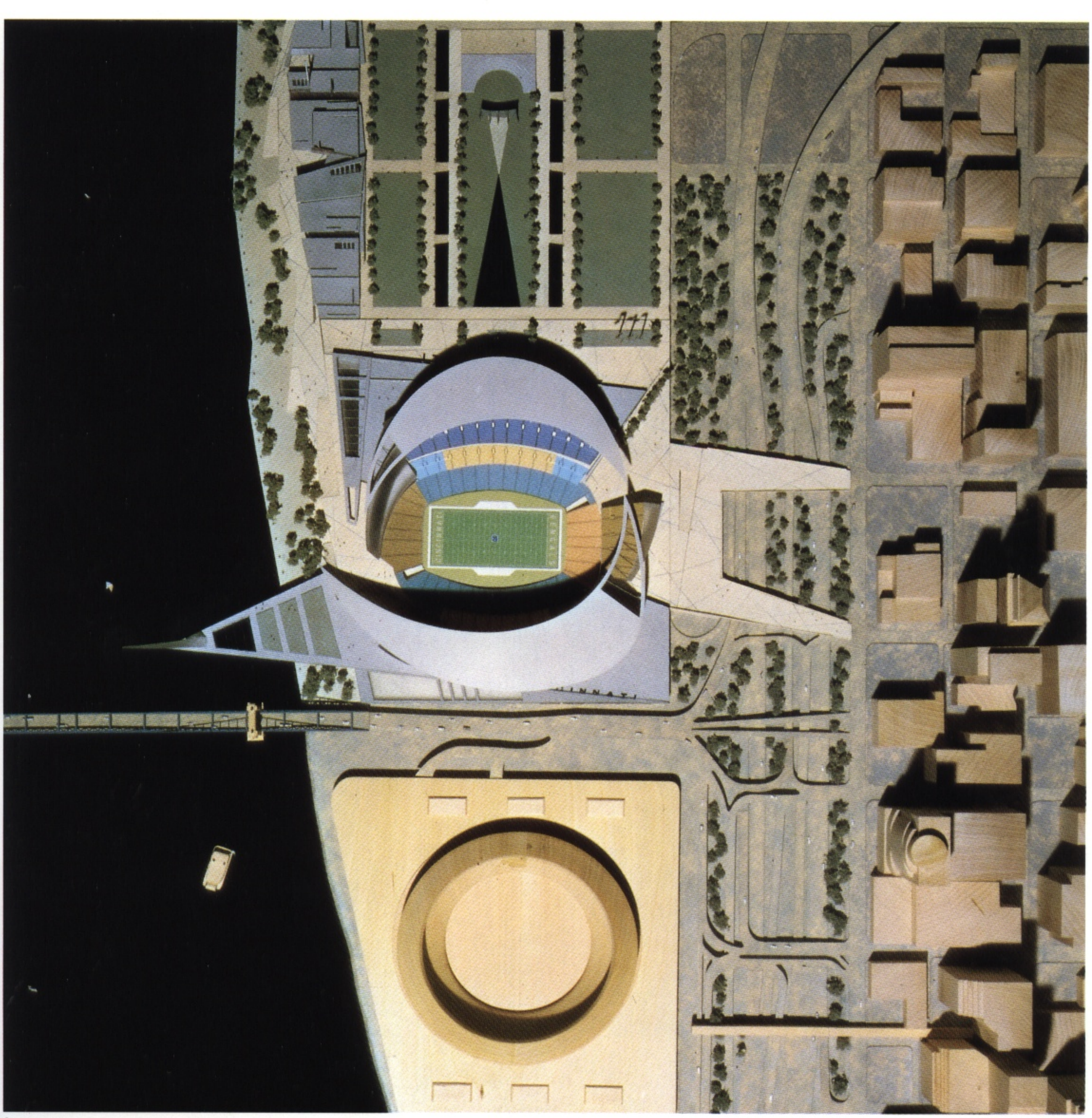


2

1 Study sketch
2 View from the Ohio River
3 Aerial view showing relationship to existing riverfront stadium



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