

Enhancement Proposal

Prepared For:

Willcox Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture and the University of Arizona

Cochise County Extension UA Cooperative Extension 450 S. Haskell, Willcox AZ 85643 phone (520)384-3594 fax (520)384-3681

Prepared by:

The Drachman Institute

Fall 2005





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 Loft



MISSION STATEMENT

The Drachman Institute is the research and public service unit of the College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture at the University of Arizona dedicated to environmentally sensitive and resource-conscious development of neighborhoods and communities. The Drachman Institute focuses its research and outreach activities on the proposition that housing is the building block of neighborhoods are the building blocks of communities. The work of the Drachman Institute therefore targets the development of demographically diverse neighborhoods, rich in environmental amenities and built from good-quality, well-designed, regionally-appropriate housing that conserves land, energy, and water. It is our contention that good quality and innovative architectural design and technology, sensible community planning, and a landscape architecture that fosters beautiful and healthy private and public space is the cornerstone of this work. We engage our students, our staff, our faculty, and our citizens in a collaborative, research-based outreach enterprise to make our communities healthier, safer, more equitable and more beautiful places to live.

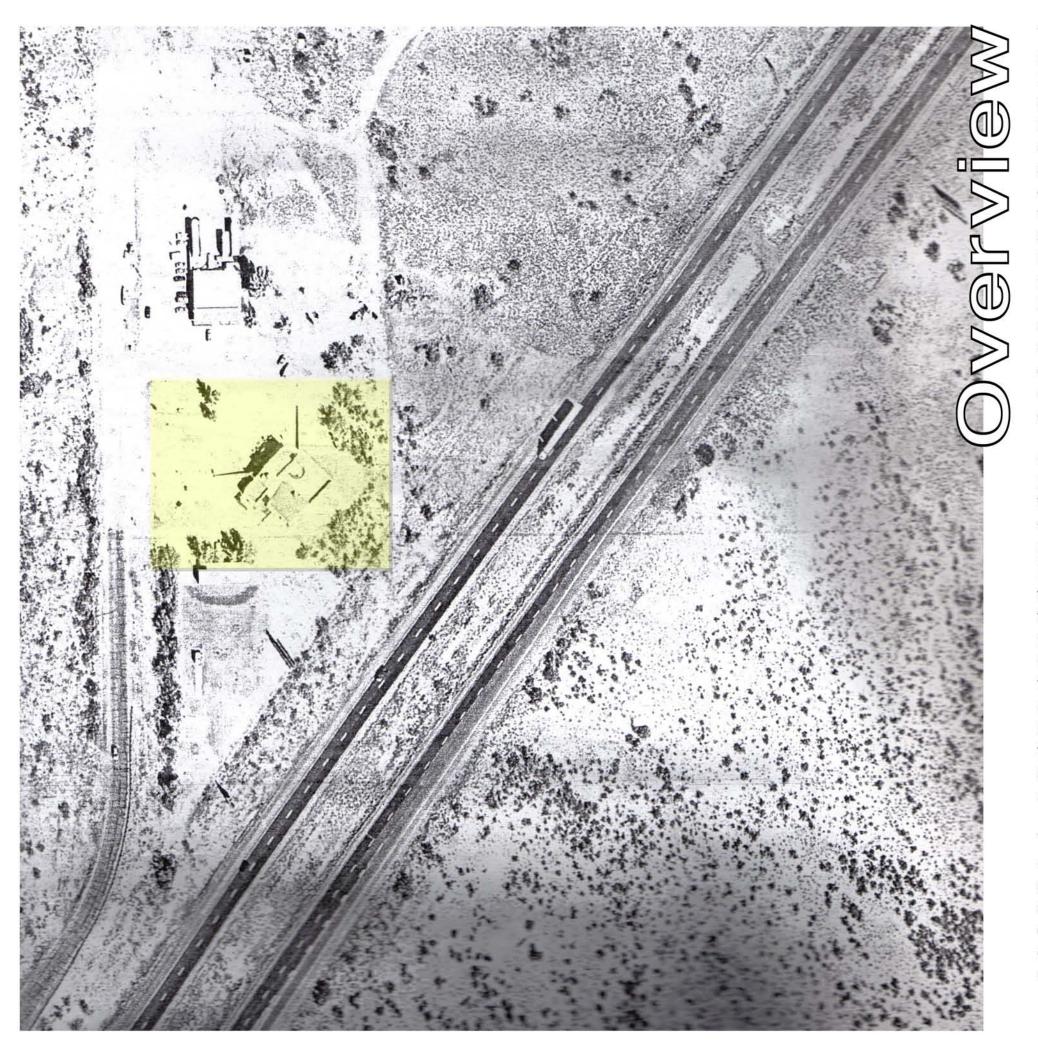
COMMUNITY OUTREACH PARTNERSHIP PLANNING AND DESIGN CENTER

The Community Planning and Design Workshop (CPDW) has functioned as a public service/community outreach arm of the Drachman Institute since 1999. It brings the skills and knowledge of the students, faculty, and staff of the College to communities in need throughout Arizona. CPDW accomplishes this by applying its expertise and knowledge in architecture, planning, landscape architecture, and urban design to community service and outreach projects. CPDW accepts projects requested by Arizona communities and various organizations with funding from the Drachman endowment and the College of Agriculture and Life Science's Cooperative Extension or by special contract.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Cooperative Extension, the outreach arm of The University of Arizona, is "taking the university to the people." Extension serves as a statewide network of knowledgeable faculty and staff that provides lifelong educational programs for all Arizonans. Cooperative Extension is a nationwide educational network of scientists and educators who help people solve problems and put knowledge to use. Arizona Cooperative Extension provides a link between the university and the citizens of this state. Cooperative Extension is a statewide, nonformal, education network bringing research-based information into communities to help people improve their lives. For 85 years Cooperative Extension has delivered educational programs to the people of Arizona. The efforts of the Cooperative Extension are made possible by a cooperative effort between the Federal Government, the University of Arizona's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and each of the counties we serve.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH PARTNERSHIP
PLANNING AND DESIGN CENTER
College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture
University of Arizona



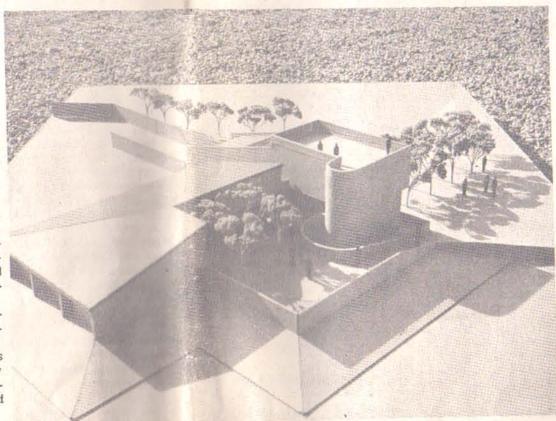
The Willcox Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, University of Arizona and Cochise County Cooperative Extension requested landscape and architectural design assistance from the Drachman Institute as part of a revitalization plan for the community of Willcox, Arizona. The site for study is the current Willcox Chamber of Commerce and Visitor Center located south-east of the city of Willcox, on the north side of 1-10 at 1500 North Circle I Road. The vision of the Willcox community is to "Achieve a solid, sustainable growth of new and existing businesses' and industry in Willcox and Northern Cochise County in a progressive economic environment, with collaborative leadership which supports community pride, cultural diversity and educational opportunity". The specific role of the Chamber is to provide "leadership for sustaining and expanding local businesses, building the capacity of the community, encouraging community pride and enhancing the quality of life in the Norther Sulphur Springs Valley area".

Currently, the Willcox Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture is the first stop for information, history and adventure in the Willcox and Norther Sulphur Springs area, therefore the visual quality of this facility affects both visitor enjoyment and perception of the greater Willcox area. The Drachman Institute has been asked to respond to the Chambers request with a document that illustrates the goals and design plans for the visitor center as well as sinage suggestions. The proposal submitted to the Drachman Institute by the Chamber suggests that the funds available to the Chamber for this project are limited and that this document would be used to raise money for the needed improvements. With this in mind, the response has been focused on improvements to the existing structure and site since the existing structure appears to be in sound condition and relocating the facility to a different site was not presented as an option.

The approach taken has been to first evaluate the existing conditions, to illustrate possible solutions and design a scheme reflecting those ideas. Since dimensioned plans and site surveys were not available either through the Chamber or the original architect, the plans have been dimensionally estimated and will require verification before actual construction can began.



CITY APPROVES ARCHITECT MODEL OF VISITORS CENTER @



THIS MODEL OF THE VISITORS CENTER AND MUSEUM OF THE SOUTHWEST was prepared by Architecture 1, 2343 East Broadway, Tucson, and will give our readers a true perspective of the proposed center. .- photo bt Philip W. Dinsmore.

Brunson Named SSVE Coop United Observes 43rd Birthday Assistant General Manager

Architects Present Model And Plans To City Council

approved preliminary plans and the Southwest presented at their the East, regular meeting last Monday night by members of Architects

The three young architects from Tucson associated with Architects I who attended the council meeting were: John B. Riggs, John Kulseth, and Philip Dinsmore.

The new corporation spearheading the drive for the Visitors Center, in cooperation with the City of Willcox, is composed of the following officers and directors: M. L. Pinson, chairman; Terry Lunt, vice chairman; Howard Bethel, secretarytreasurer: Johnny Bowdoin, director; and Pat Elliston, di-

It is a non-profit corporation known as Willcox Municipal Property Corporation, and will finance the construction of the bonds. Similar corporations have

The City Council unanimously Hooker Drive to the West of Bisbee Avenue so that the traveler a model of the proposed new on I-10 can see it as they approach Visitors Center and Museum of from both directions, particularly

> The building will act as a focus as a strong landmark with its height and forms reminiscent of the Willcox spirit of the late 1880's. The walls are stuccoed the roof is wood shake, shingled and the building plan organized around a forty (40) foot squar

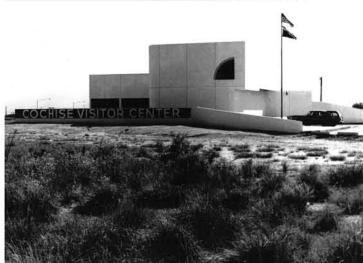
Visitors circulate through the courtyard to the lobby, which will maps of the area and county state information. It will also include the offices of the Willcox Chamber of Commerce in the lobby area.

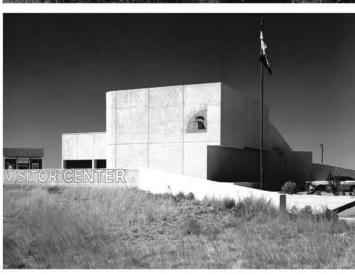
The visitor can circulate to the Museum display area, which contains various historical artifacts, or up a flight of stairs to the observation deck from which the whole country-side is visible.

The total building is approximately 4,300 square feet, of new center through the sale of which 2,500 square feet is display space, the balance adminbeen formed to successfully fi- istrative and lobby area. There nance municipal buildings in a is also a 600 square foot fallnumber of Arizona towns and out shelter meeting room in the Originally built in 1972 by Architecture 1 out of Tucson, the Willcox Visitors Center won an award for its regional design from the AIA and was published in Architectural Record. John Riggs of Architecture 1 was generous in providing construction photographs, publishing materials for the project and the newspaper article shown here from the Arizona Range News from April of 1971. The following pages show the documentation provided by John Riggs and help to provide insight as to how the building was originally conceived.











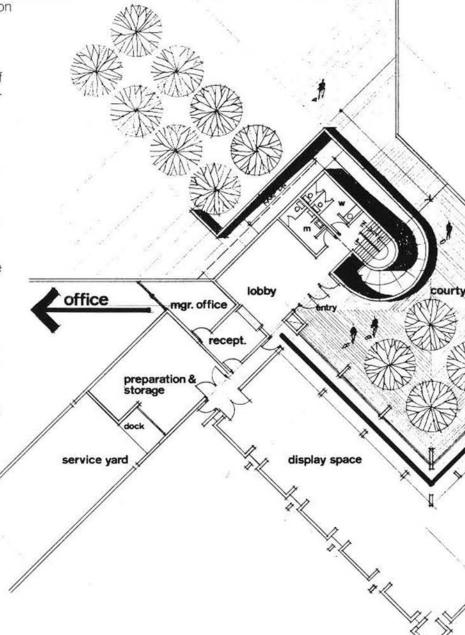
Client: Willcox Municipal Properties Corporation General Contractor: Metz Construction Company

Cost: \$150,000

Structural Engineer: Rod Gomez and Associates Mechanical Engineer: Shipley and Associates

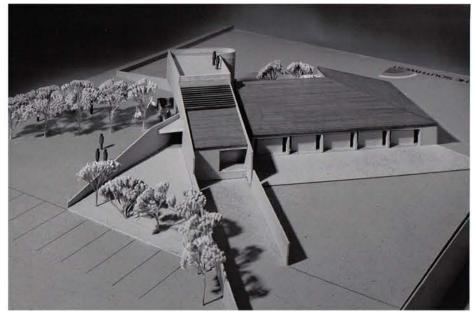
Electrical Engineer: Meier-Bruington The Visitor Center site is flat and located adjacent to a major interstate highway in the Southeast portion of the State of Arizona near the Town of Willcox. The building's primary function is to attract highway travelers and introduce them to the area and its history. The main spaces required were a Visitor's Center and Museum to be used by the highway traveler and, also, the people of Willcox and Cochise County. Ease of expansion was also to be considered in the building design. Most important was that the building be dramatic in form and visible from the highway, primarily from the East. The building itself is designed as a strong landmark with its height and forms reminiscent of the area. The building is designed so that the display and office spaces may be easily expanded with no revision to the first phase of the project. This project won a design award at the 1973 Western Mountain Region AIA Conference at Estes Park, Colorado. The Visitor Center was also published in Architectural Record

Magazine in December, 1972.

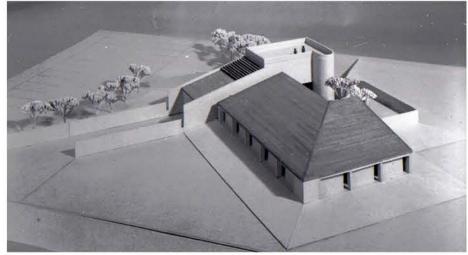


Shown here is the floor plan of the building as well as images key to the buildings conception. In the upper left is an image of a portal leading from the lobby area out into the south courtyard and next to it, an image of the observation deck where one can view the surrounding mountain ranges. The two images strengthen the idea illustrated in the plan drawing; namely that this building is strongly connected to the landscape by reaching out into it (extending walls, radial / asymmetric plan, possibilities for both horizontal and vertical movement) and by pulling parts of it in (carefully placed view windows, stark white exterior, the patio / lobby connection).

The logo for the visitor's center was derived from the painting to the left. The significance of the painting is unknown, however after more than 20 years, the logo still remains painted on the tower.

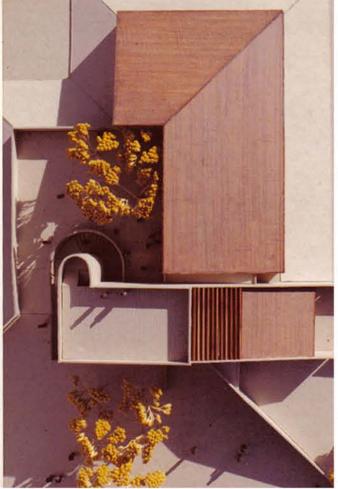


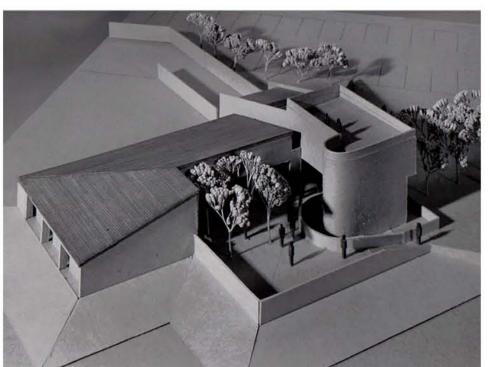


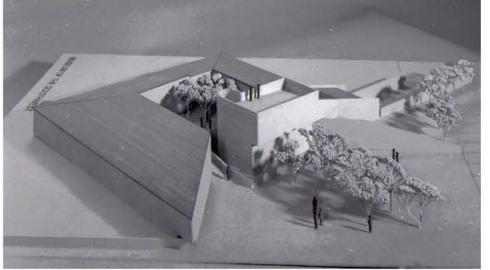


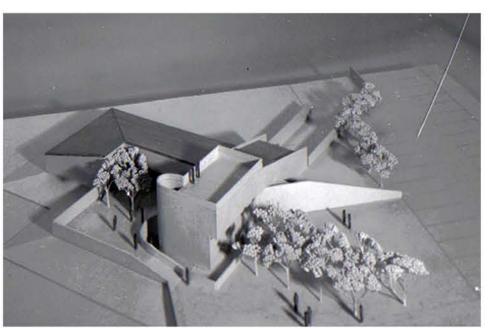












Willcox Visitors Center model photos provided by architect John Riggs.

The original design for the visitor's center called for the main building to be extended at a later date so that the south side exterior courtyard would be enclosed on three sides. This extension can be seen in the model photos.





































Things to notice in the construction photographs are as follows:

- 1. The exterior courtyard was meant to have trees planted in it as seen by the circular cut outs in the concrete.
- 2. The main body of the interior was used as exhibit space, and the original exhibits have since been moved to another location. The exhibit space was lit by eastern facing strip windows which have since been covered up, possibly for security reasons or because of passive heat gain.
- 3. The panels that face into the courtyard were originally made of wood. Since their construction, they have been replaced by stucco covered panels.
- 4. The reception area and adjoining office were visualized as being open spaces, as illustrated by the sliding glass door in the lobby area. This has since been closed off.
- 5. The skylight over the main entry door into the lobby has virtually no function since it is north facing and relies soley on reflected light from the concrete surface in front.
- 6. As seen in the photo in the upper right corner, at the time this building was constructed, there was nothing to obstruct it's visibility from the highway. Currently, there are billboards in place that block the view shown.
- 7. The building was originally painted white, and currently is an off-white. As seen in the photos, the white building almost disappears with the sky, and contrasts the ground plain.



It is interesting to point out how the user group has altered a building over time. On-site observation provides a designer with information as to how the building is *actually* used as compared with how it was designed. Ideally, this information helps a designer to reconciles the differences between the existing building and it's user group yielding a better fit. The observations from this site visit are documented on the following pages.

















The first row of photos show the visitor's center as approached from the access road off the highway. As illustrated here, there are few visual indicators on the site that inform you that you have reached a place of significance and / or how to proceed through the space. The actual sign for the visitors center is over shadowed by the sinage for Stout's Cider Mill in the background and because your first view of the visitor's center is the rear view, the architecture itself does not act as sinage. In addition, there isn't any landscaping to define the site boundaries or to provide any processional elements that cue the visitor as to where to enter the site.

The other photos show the extension wall at the far end of the entrance leading away from the site and the memorial space that separates the visitor's center from Stout's Cider Mill. The extension wall is a strong element of the plan, but since the cider mill dominates the view, the wall's significance is lost. The memorial space illustrates the loose definition of the parking space and is undermined by the poor condition of the memorial monuments.











The above photos show views of the rear side of the visitors center and one view from the highway, which are significant because these are the first views one has as they enter and/or approach the site. It is important to note in the rear view photos that water drains from the roof into this area, this is the service area for trash and deliveries, it is being used for some employee parking and the view window from the managers office has been covered with a security gate. What space is needed for driveway and what is open space has not been delineated; making this distinction would help both to clarify where the visitor is to go and allocate areas of landscape screening for the service area. From the highway view we can see an overly exposed courtyard and attempts to make the building more visible by putting bold sinage directly onto the building itself. What is not shown here are the billboards lining the highway as the visitors center is approached by west-bound traffic. The billboards match the "Tourist Info" sign in both color and scale rendering the visitor's center sign almost invisible. As one approaches the visitors center eastbound, there is only one small sign indicating the center's existence and the sign at the entry is difficult to see. In addition, all of the mechanical equipment is visible on the roof; it is unattractive and should be concealed behind a parapet wall or relocated to the ground if possible.













The patio space is one of the center's best features, yet as is, it is an extremely hostile environment. There isn't shade nor places to sit; there is little vegetation on or around the patio, it is windy and there is a high degree of exposure to the road. The patio's hard surface and white color reflect both sun and sound creating an intensified perceptual sense of heat and exposure. The vegetation that is planted here is inappropriate because of it's spiny nature and the planter retaining walls are not deep enough to sit on. Entrance from the lobby to the patio is not inviting and once arriving to the patio, one can not find any item of interest that would accompany a leisurely stay. However, this space could be an ideal event space, outdoor exhibit area, weekend vending area or picnic spot. Activity seen here from the road can help to attract others and the view from the patio is very captivating.















The top row of photos show the front entrance into the visitor's center. There is a bit of redundancy in the front approach in terms of having the stair, ramp and side walk; these elements could be consolidated into one system that provided for a more spontaneous, fluid approach. Paint and other cosmetic maintenance work needed here; lighting, landscaping (plantings and treatment of the ground plane), replacing the trash receptacle and consolidation / clarification of sinage will greatly improve the approachability and appearance of the front entrance. Also shown is a small garden at the front entrance. The garden is in need of plant identification markers and possibly more plantings that would provide for color and diversity in the composition.

Three building features that need to be addressed at the front entrance are the sky light, the front doors and the roof drain. The sky light over the front entrance serves little purpose since being on the north side of the building it captures little light other than what is reflected from the ground plane. In addition, it appears to presents a security issue and the bars put in place to solve that problem are not attractive. The front doors could benefit from clearer glass (to allow in more light and appear more welcoming to an approaching visitor), removal of the heavy trim around the doors and application of a brighter, more cheerful color. The roof drain feature is primarily cosmetic since it drains only the water above the office while the majority of water drains to the rear of the building. The gravel area that collects from this drain does not contain a cistern for water retention nor does it feed to a place where vegetation can benefit from the run off.







The lobby of the visitors center has five issues to be addressed. First, there is an over abundance of visual stimulation making it difficult to see any one thing. Second, the passages leading to the main exhibit space, the exterior patio, the restrooms and the observation deck are obscured and illegible. Third, being that most people stop here for tourist information or for functions of the Chamber of Commerce, the reception area should be the focal point upon entering the space. Fourth, a lighting strategy is needed to help emphasize key areas and brighten the space overall. Lastly, the lobby space appears to be to small for the variety of functions it serves (retail sales, advertisement, information distribution, regional reflections, art display and office functions). This could be solved by moving some of the functions out of the space, reorganizing the space or creating a more neutral backdrop.











Currently, the loft space overlooking the lobby is used for meetings and as a break room. The users complain that this space is hot and cramped, and would like to relocate the meeting area to a partitioned space in the exhibit area. From the loft, there is a view into the lobby, but from the lobby, one would never notice the loft space because it is concealed behind 4' stucco wall and is relatively dark. From the loft, one can access a roof top observation deck, and it is apparent that the deck has not been used in recent years. Restoring both the loft space and the roof deck should be considered because of their uniqueness and because views from the deck are outstanding.













The photo in the upper left corner illustrates that there is a lack of elements necessary to pull one from the lobby into the main exhibit space. Once you enter the exhibit space, the area suffers from the same flaws as the lobby in that it is difficult to see any one exhibit due to the number of exhibits similar in color and scale. This problem is compounded by the fact that the space is large and undirected; the space was orginally planned with specific exhibits in mind, however the exhibits were moved to a different location leaving behind a space without any armature. As a result, new exhibits are confined to the perimeter walls and the left over space is used to house overflow storage items. In addition, because the wing that was to be built at a later date enclosing the south side of the courtyard was never completed, this space is the only reasonable area to use for Chamber meetings. For this reason a partition is needed in order to create a private meeting place that can work in conjunction with the permanent and temporary exhibits. The lighting quality in this area is fair in terms of brighness, but certainly this space could benefit from more natural lighting in terms of color and sensory appeal. Natural light sources currently available are along the east wall (concealed behind semi-opaque paintings) and from the front entrance. Lastly, the flooring and wall color choices are not bad, however, they break continuity with the lobby area, and should be reconsidered for this reason in order to create the most open, fluid, neutral background as possible.

The photo in the lower right is typical of the restrooms. In general, the restrooms are in need of paint, new countertops and better sinage from the lobby area.



The following pages show how the existing building could be revised to better suit the user group while still maintaining a sence of the original building concept and design. A summary of the findings and revisons preceeds the renderings.

Below are conceptual renderings done over photos of existing spaces. The top row of photos show possible revisions to the main display area and include continuing the entry flooring though the entire space, repainting the interior as to formalize the space and set off exhibits, partitioning out one third of the floor space in the main gallery area as meeting space, installing an armature for exhibits in the main gallery and adding a center isle of horizontal display area. In addition, spot lights are added to highlight certain areas and the decals covering the patio side windows are removed.

Following are images that show revisions to the lobby space. Three primary ideas are illustrated here and include screening back the existing reception area, opening up the loft area and consolidating the amount of display in the lobby. With the existing reception area closed off, back-stock merchandise can be stored in an accessible area (decreasing the amount of duplicate merchandise on the floor) and the clutter of the active workspace does not compete with the merchandising area. In addition, the receptionist is now located in clear view of the visitor, creating a more approachable, engaging relationship between the visitor and the host. The solid enclosure around the upper loft is replaced with an open enclosure, creating an inviting space ideal for watching nature videos and reviewing literature about the area which in turn opens up desperately needed floor and wall space in the lobby area. The majority of the wall murals are preserved, with the 'sky' portion extending to the ceiling and lower half bounded by a crisp white wall as to minimize competition between the mural and the merchandise at eye level. Lastly, the doors (from the gallery and from the lobby) leading to the patio are replaced with clear-glass doors in order to bring more natural light into the space and encourage visitors to utilize the patio area.

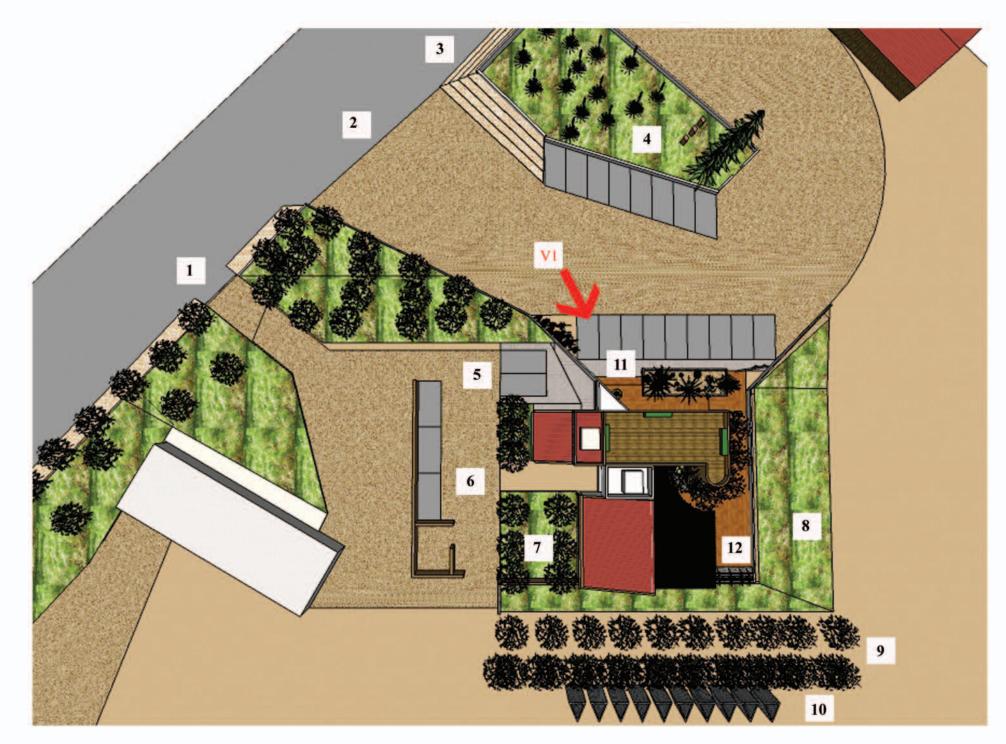
The photos also show possible revisions to the front entrance. All of the site walls and planters are veneered with stone except for the ones leading directly to the front entrance for reasons of emphasis. The parking surface has been replaced with a stabilized decomposed granite surface to reduce heat absorption and to create a more natural feel while pathways and parking spaces are clearly denoted and utilize solid surfaces. Vegetation is planted on the south side of the entrance wall to create a canopy of shade along the walk way and provide privacy for the office. The front garden maintains the already established plants while including more sculptural plants for interest and diversity. River rock is used around the base of the flagpole and in the front garden in order to add texture to the ground plane. The flagpole's height and diameter is increased to emphasize it's verticality and presence and make it possible to fly both the state flag and the visitor's center logo on the same pole. Display cases are mounted at the entrance for information postings, and the front door has been replaced with a clear glass door in a bold red to match the logo. The building's body is repainted in a more earthy tone to set off the vegetation, while accents are done in a off-white to keep them bright and noticeable. The signage on the building has been replaced with a back-lit, raised chrome sign that takes advantage of shadow and reflect light. The concrete surfaces are stained in a reddish-brown to hide discolorations and reduce glare. Markers with information about the area are placed at the side patio entrance to help lure people into the patio. The patio planters are increased in depth so that they can hold trees and the edges are extended so they can be sat on. Under the trees are planted native, flowering, non thorn-bearing plants that will attract butterflies and hummingbirds. The skylight at the entry is cosmetically concealed behind 1" dia. perforated steel and the steel flashing around the drain from the side roo

The patio has been revised in order to create a welcoming environment for meetings, picnicking and resting. The existing circular planter has been increased in depth so that trees and flowering plants can be planted in it and its ledge has been deepened so that it can be comfortably sat on. New planters are added along the far west end housing flowering plants and vines that can climb up the stone veneer and a planter replaces the retaining wall along the south edge of the patio. This planter houses grasses that will move in the wind and work in conjunction with trees planted beyond as both a wind break and as screening from the freeway. The patio is shaded overhead with a open structure that can withstand wind and the patio surface is stained to match the entry surface in order to decease the amount of reflected light and glare. Picnic tables made of recycled plastic are used because they do not get hot, they are resistant to graffiti and do not deteriorate in the sun. The view of the mountains are preserved along the eastern edge of the patio and the new sinage is added to the building face that features raised, metallic letters that will not blend in with the billboard sinage along the highway.

As mentioned in the site evaluation, the entrance into the visitors center needs to be better defined. This is accomplished here though landscaping, sinage and low site walls. Along Circle I road, there is a buffer of rock along the street with a low site wall enclosing a vegetative group chosen for its verticality ability behind it. This allows for the street edge to be defined while capturing the water that was accumulating in this area. The plantings not only beautify the road, but also hide the employee entrance and service area which is further hidden with enclosure walls. The site wall along Circle I directs traffic into the more formalized entrance area by terminating at another wall moving perpendicular to it with the visitor center sinage mounted on top. Careful placement of the sinage makes it the sign highly visible without obstructing the sign for Stout's Cider Mill, and the landscaping used in this center island follows suit. The center island also currently houses the memorial, and has been transformed into a "memorial garden". The memorial has been updated while keeping in mind the designers original intent. The memorial stones are made taller to enhance their proportions and clad in copper. The copper over time will oxidize creating a beautiful patina recalling the a natural process of a material well known to Arizona and reflecting the passage of time, a tribute to the memorial isled. The garden is planted with drought-tolerant demonstration plants, a tribute to the pilots to whom the memorial is dedicated. In addition, the vegetation chosen here will fill in the center island without obstructing views to the Cider Mill. The landscaping strategy used at the entrance is one of repetition; it presents a more polished landscape that contrasts with the surrounding area (to set this area apart) without appearing overwhelming. The office entry door as seen at the rear of the building has been removed an filled in with glass block instead of keeping a security gate. On the roof, a parapet wall has bee

Lastly, new bi-directional sinage has been created along the highway. The sinage is made of triangular, corrugated steel columns that read "Willcox Info" (see renderings). The observation deck has been revitalized by adding a new surface of decking and restoring the site markers. Drainage from this roof is directed to the circular planter on the patio, while drainage from the western-sloping roofs is directed to landscaped areas at grade. An embankment is constructed around the patio as to create a more sunken feel to the patio, bring landscaping up to eye level and allow for site drainage to flow away from the building feeding the trees planted as screening. All of the gutters and down-spouts are done in copper and left exposed on the buildings surface, directing water as mentioned above.



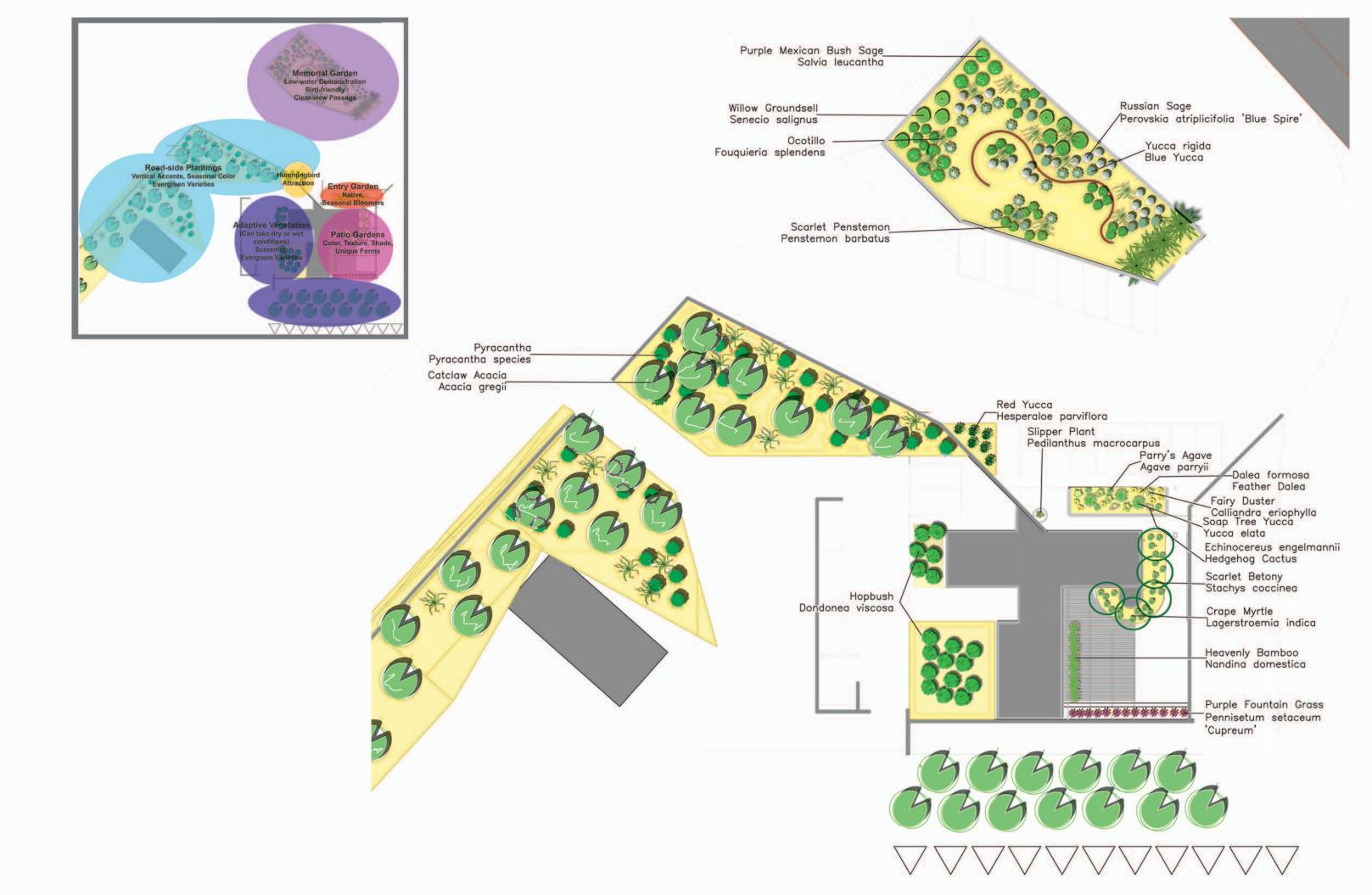






- 1. To clarify the entrance, landscaping and low walls separate and minimize the employee and service entrance from the visitor's entrance.
- 2. The visitor's entrance opens up to approaching cars.
- 3. Sinage is placed predominantly at the corner, emphasized with terracing and landscaping.
- 4. The "memorial garden" is created with landscaping and redesigned markers.
- 5. Employee parking and an employee entrance has been formalized; parking areas are defined and the existing asphalt has been replaced with decomposed granite.
- 6. An enclosed service entrance is established, screening this area from view.
- 7. Landscaping is done to capture the run-off from the western sloping roofs and provide shading on the western exposure.
- 8. An embankment is constructed around the perimeter of the patio to raise the landscaping up to eye-level.
- 9. Landscaping is done along the southern edge of the property to screen noise and wind from the highway.
- 10. Bi-directional sinage is placed at the southern-most edge of the property.
- 11. The front entry way is reworked and tied into the patio and the lobby space.
- 12. The patio is reworked with additional seating and landscaping and is shaded.
- 13. The roof top deck is restored and view markers are placed, mechanical equipment is concealed. Drainage from the roof deck feeds the patio planters below.







ACACIA GREGII CAT CLAW ACACIA



ECHINOCEREUS ENGEL-MANNII HEDGEHOG CACTUS



PEDILANTHUS MACROCARPUS SLIPPER PLANT



SALVIA LEUCANTHA
PURPLE MEXICAN BUSH
SAGE



Agave parryii Parry's Agave



FOUQUIERIA SPLENDENS OCOTILLO



PENNISETUM SETACEUM 'CUPREUM' PURPLE FOUNTAIN GRASS



SENECIO SALIGNUS WILLOW GROUNDSELL



CALLIANDRA ERI-OPHYLLA FAIRY DUSTER



HESPERALOE PARVIFLORA
RED YUCCA



Penstemon Barbatus Scarlet Penstemon



STACHYS COCCINEA SCARLET BETONY



DALEA FORMOSA FEATHER DALEA



LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA CRAPE MYRTLE



Perovskia atriplicfolia 'blue spire' Russian sage



YUCCA ELATA SOAP TREE YUCCA



DODONEA VISCOSA HOPBUSH



Nandina domestica Heavenly Bamboo



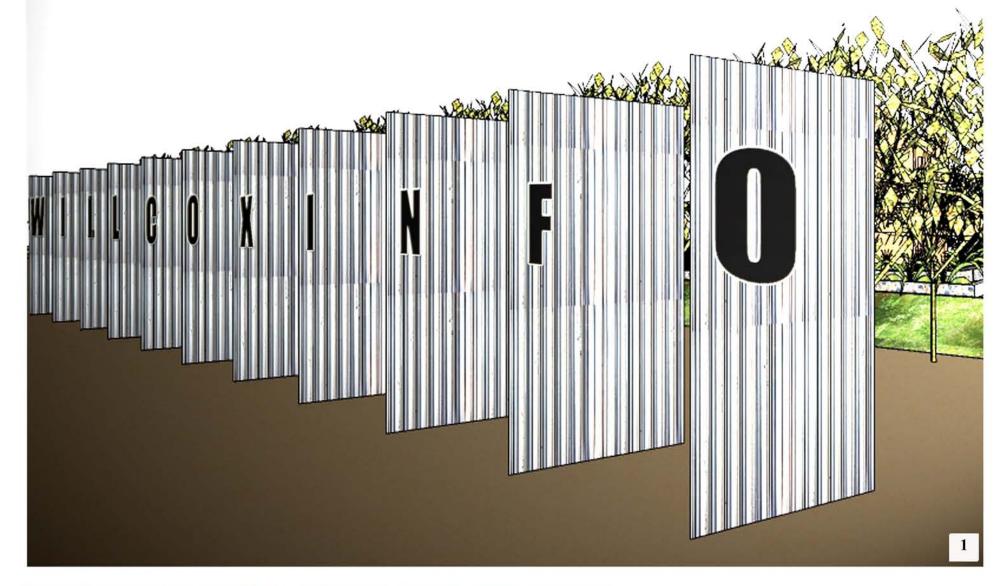
PYRACANTHA SPECIES

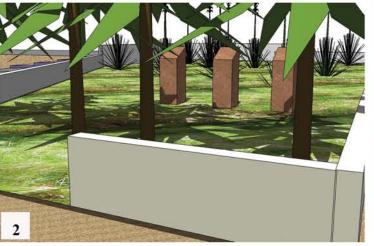


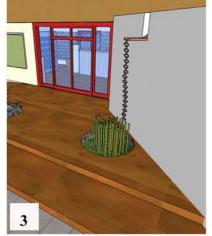
YUCCA RIGIDA BLUE YUCCA

WILLCOX VISITOR CENTER PLANTING SELECTION

NAME	QUANTITY	SIZE	HARDINESS	Notes
Acacia gregii Catclaw Acacia	37	10 gal.	to 0 F	yellow blooms, fragrant, feathery foliage
Agave parryll Parry's Agave	4	5 gal.	to 5 F	gray green color, beautiful rosettes
Calliandra eriophylla Fairy Duster	5	5 gal.	to 0 F	red blooms, spring bloomer
Dalea formosa Feather Dalea	8	5 gal.	to O F	feathery purple blooms from March to Sept.
Hopbush Dondonea viscosa	18	10 gal.	to 10 F	AZ native; good for screen
Echinocereus engelmannii Hedgehog Cactus	2	5 gal.	to 15 F	bright magenta flowers
Fouquiria splendens Ocotillo	27	bare-root, 6'	to 0 F	distinctive form
Hesperaloe parviflora Red Yucca	6	1 gal.	to 5 F	good for hummingbirds, red flowers
Crape Myrtle Lagerstroemia indica	5	10 gal.	to 10 F	exfolilating bark, multi-ster trunk, pinkish blooms
Nandina domestica Heavenly Bamboo	8	5 gal.	to 10 F	cold hardy, red berries
Pedilanthus macrocarpus Slipper Plant	2	5 gal,	to 20 F	distinctive accent
Pennisetum setaceum 'Cupreum' Purple Fountain Grass	13	1 gal.	to 20 F	attractive purple foliage
Penstemon barbatus Scarlet Penstemon	29	1 gal.	to 15 F	scarlet blooms, attracts hummingbirds
Perovskia atriplicifolia 'Blue Spire Russian Sage	25	5 gal.	to 20 F	violet blooms, scented
Pyracantha Pyracantha species	37	5 gal.	to 10 F	evergreen, good screen, red berries
Salvia leucantha Purple Mexican Bush Sage	10	1 gal.	to 15 F	evergreen, good screen, red berries
Senecio salignus Willow Groundsell	9	5 gal.	to 0 F	yellow blooms, attracts hummingbirds
Stachys coccinea Scarlet Betony	24	1 gal.	to 10 F	long-blooming red flower, attracts hummingbirds
Yucca elata Soap Tree Yucca	3	10 gal.	to -5 F	gray-green foliage, distinctive form
Yucca rigida Blue Yucca	11	5 gal,	to 10 F	gray-green foliage, distinctive form

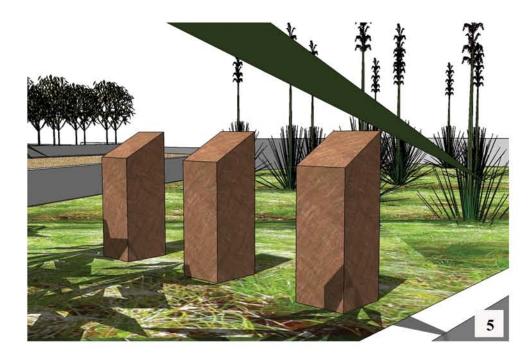






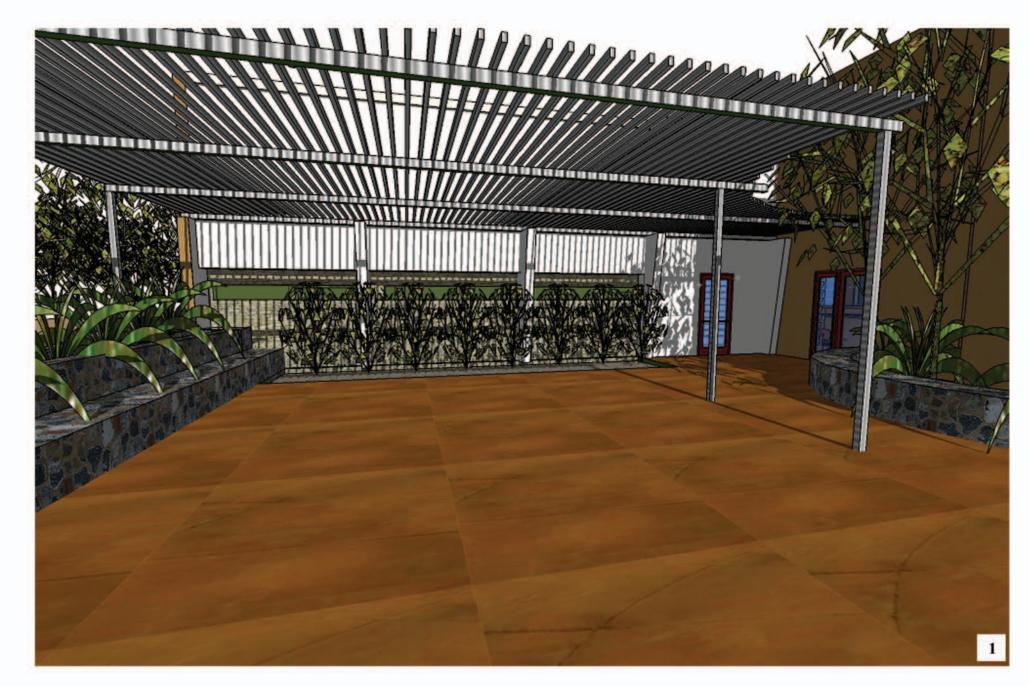


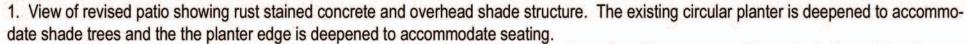
- 1. Roadway sinage (bi-directional)
- 2. Memorial garden, low-water demonstration
- 3. Drainage detail (copper spout with chain, river rock and planter) and entry revision (widened, shallow steps extended full length of entry).
- 4. Employee entrance and parking, new glass block enclosure to managers office and enclosed service area.
- 5. Copper memorial markers
- 6. Entry garden (extended over former rear walkway)
- 7. View to patio over embankment









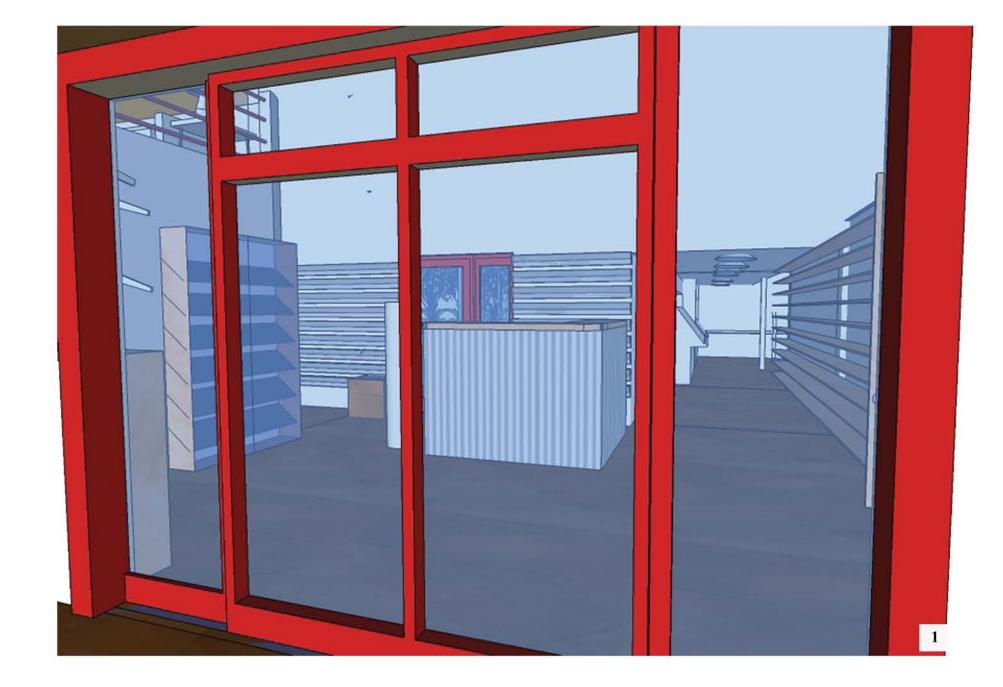


- 2. The addition of a planter on the west side of the patio shades the windows into the main gallery space and the extended, angled pillars support the shade structure and add visual interest to the patio.
- 3. The newly added south boundary planter includes a bench for seating and is planted with grasses in order to play off the wind coming into the patio. All of the planters and secondary retaining walls are done in stone veneer.
- 4. New sinage is added to the upper portion of the wall. The shade structure over the patio is cut to match the planter below and accommodate the trees planted here.







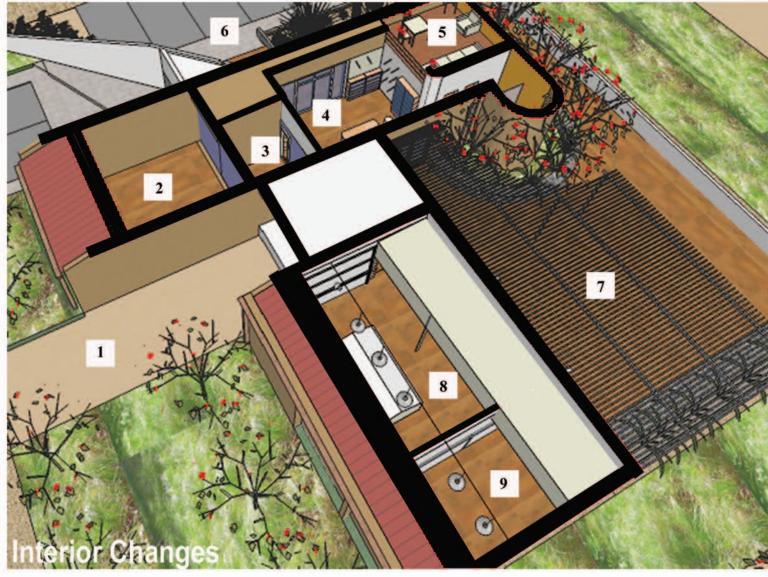






- 1. All exterior doors are replaced with new doors with sidelights. Shown here is the main entry door with a view into the lobby, the gallery space, the patio beyond and the loft.
- 2. View from the north-east corner of the entry garden to the path leading to the patio space beyond. A marker is placed in the path to provide a point of visual interest encouraging visitors to move into the patio area from the front entry.
- 3. View of the front entry. The entry is reworked and simplified, eliminating the redundancies of the existing approach. The steps are extended, the garden is defined and parking spaces are defined and paved contrasting the parking lot in which the asphalt has been removed and replaced with a stabalized, decomposed granite surface. The walls that fan away from the building, have been left white, contrasting with the secondary site walls that have been covered in a stone veneer.
- 4. View of the entry looking east. The walkway which was previously separated into two walkways has been combined into one, making it wider and more inviting. Exterior display cabinets with lighting are also added.



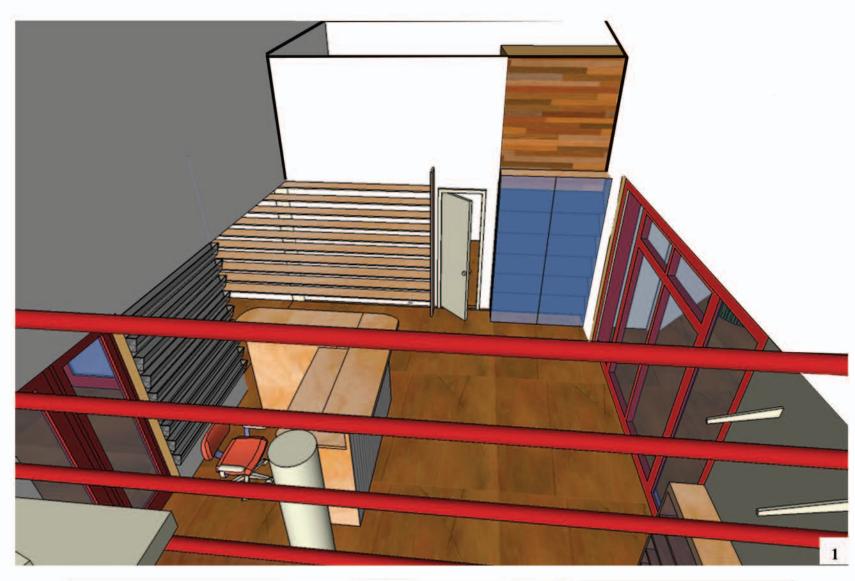


- Service area
 Office space (existing)
 Storage /work area (former reception space)
 Lobby/reception
 Loft/media exhibit space

- 6. Front entrance7. Patio

- 8. Main exhibit space9. Conference/meeting space







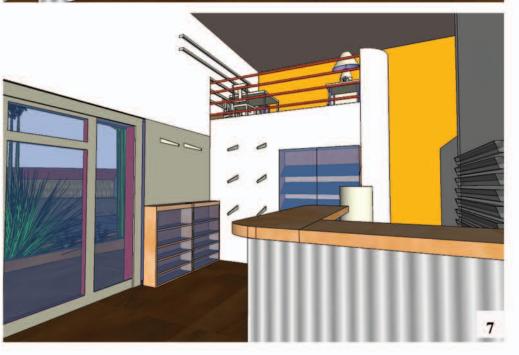




- 1. View from loft into the lobby. The existing reception area is closed off and a new reception desk is placed facing the entry. Shelving is added along the hallway leading to the gallery space, and additional display cabinets, hanging racks and pamphlet displays are added and moved to the perimeter opening up the main lobby floor space. The flooring is changed to stained, polished concrete to match the exterior and is continuous throughout the space. The solid enclosure for the loft is removed and replaced with an open railing, therefore opening the view in and out of the lobby.
- 2. View of the loft space which is converted from a break area into a viewing and reading area with a computer station for internet access to guests.
- 3. Clear Plexiglas racks are added to the wall on both sides oft the reception desk to hold business cards and local advertisements, pamphlets, etc.
- 4. View of reception desk and door to patio with added sidelight.
- 5. View from reception desk to front entry door.
- 6. View from front entry to reception desk and gallery hall.
- 7. View from gallery hall to loft and lobby.











- View into gallery from the main entrance, recessed lighting added to drop ceiling. Shelving to right extends past the old reception area to the end of the hall. Door to left leads to the patio.
 - View from north-west corner of gallery space. Center display island shown in foreground (display tables are modular units shown individually on Suspended ambient lighting also shown View from north-west corner of gallery space. Center the east and south perimeter walls of the gallery space).
 - View into the newly partitioned conference area looking east.
- 4. View into gallery space looking from the south-west corner to the north. Shown on the west and north perimeter walls is the armature for hanging displays and spot lighting overhead. დ. 4.
- View to the main entrance from the gallery space. Shown is the clear, green-tinted glass with views onto the patio. Detail edge of display table 5. View to the man. - shown in foreground.

