Tyndall Air Force Base

Installation of the Future

U.S. AIR FORCE

Installation Facilities Standards Rebuild Appendix

Design Intent

11 March 2020

Introduction

This Design Intent appendix of the Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB) Installation Facilities Standards (IFS) defines the Architectural Image and Character principles that will guide Tyndall AFB's efforts to become the ***Installation of the Future.***

The Design Intent provides a basis for the planning and design of buildings to ensure a high quality, attractive, sustainable, resilient, SMART, secure, and user-friendly development of Tyndall AFB. These planning standards are to be used in coordination with the IFS, providing additional planning and design guidance.

The Tyndall AFB Program Management Office (PMO), in collaboration with the 325th Civil Engineer Squadron (CES), will monitor compliance with the Design Intent during each phase of the Rebuild Program and will perform a comprehensive overview during concept design, where the Design Intent's impacts will be most cost effective, impactful, and easily integrated.

The Design Intent encompasses many elements that can influence the overall performance, visual aesthetic, and functional conditions associated with the base. The result impacts the sense of entry and arrival, wayfinding, visual and physical corridors, hierarchy of open spaces, pedestrian connections and experiences, facility siting based on their related purposes to parking and streets, development density, building exterior design, pedestrian gathering spaces, and enhanced building entrances. This appendix builds on, reinforces, and enhances the guidance of the Tyndall AFB IFS.

The goal of this design guidance is to provide a framework and define "guardrails" designers are required to perform within, providing innovative design solutions and balancing creativity, cost, and cohesive design solutions. The design concepts described in this document provide a hierarchy of building types that support the long-term development of Tyndall AFB.

As an integral component for creating the Installation of the Future, new state-of-the-art facilities will be integrated with existing, surviving buildings throughout Tyndall AFB. As the rebuilding effort continues, the site context of existing and new buildings should be considered, with all buildings creating the new context and vocabulary at Tyndall AFB.

The effort includes structures that are varied in use and operation but should be designed with innovative solutions and the highest levels of sustainability and resiliency. The following Design Objectives target specific measures for success:

- Create a sense of place with a desirable, recognizable identity
- Be responsive to Tyndall AFB's history, place, security needs, and missions
- Emphasize a connected, pedestrian-friendly, cyber-secure, safe, campus-like environment
- Create consistency across the installation – flightline and support
- Provide resiliency – robustness, redundancy, recovery, resourcefulness, responsive to USAF performance guidance standards
- Design for high performance – energy efficiency, sun and moisture control, corrosion control
- Incorporate best practices of sustainable and resilient design – minimize resources, energy consumption, footprint – increase productivity and quality of life
- Provide a holistic approach integrating natural areas and built areas
- Protect and enhance existing natural and cultural assets
- Use durable and low-maintenance materials

The buildings illustrated in this document follow the architectural style, design vocabulary, and material and color palettes outlined in the corresponding narrative and have been specifically developed and selected as appropriate for Tyndall AFB. The style incorporates materials and technologies with expressive forms, shapes, and textures that reflect the highly technical activities housed in these buildings. In total, 12 building type samples are included within this document as representative of the range of facilities on the Installation.

Building types from each of the Air Force Corporate Facilities Standards Groups are included (with the exception of Group 4, Family Housing). It is intended that architects and designers use the entire document to help develop design solutions for each building and landscape, not simply referring to the sections most related to the individual projects they are developing. In this way, the entire architectural vocabulary is illustrated and made available for designers to provide finely tuned design solutions that enhance and contribute to the overall character.

Introduction - continued

Design Principles

The Design Principles provide the conceptual framework for developing integrated, comprehensive, vertical and horizontal solutions and a more cohesive and resilient campus-like experience at Tyndall AFB.

Application of these principles will result in the following:

- The best value for the United States Air Force (USAF) while enhancing mission effectiveness
- Continued reinforcement of the Tyndall AFB legacy, creating new standards for the local community and USAF facility installation standards
- Design-responsive support of the mission, as well as user well-being, quality of life, mission resiliency, operational efficiency, sustainability, energy management, and environmental protection

Genius Loci

Every site offers opportunities for design that are unique to the circumstances of its place. *Genius Loci*, or "Spirit of the Place," represents an approach to design that is borne out of a response to the environment in which a building is created. The designer should consider the specific characteristics of building siting in creating responsive design solutions to:

- Adjacencies
- Climate – macro and micro
- Cultural and historical elements
- Soils and hydrology
- Topography and site drainage
- Views
- Wind and sun directions

Successful design solutions will exhibit a contextual and integrated response to functional and performance requirements: storm resiliency, sustainability, flooding, rainwater management, solar heat gain, and daylighting.

Form and Function

Developing a strong relationship between form and function is expected as an overall approach to building appearance as well as the articulation within the building form. Buildings will be easily identifiable by their function and will contribute to the user's cognitive understanding and experience. The form-based architectural responses within this document are the generative beginnings to illustrate the appropriate responses to the needs of each facility and the surrounding site within the Installation. With further understanding of building and mission-specific needs as each project develops, designers are expected to provide more developed solutions in response to the additional criteria and building- and site-specific conditions. Designers are expected to balance the subjective responses to the critical objective performance, programmatic, and functional criteria in support of the mission. Designs will also integrate a holistic approach to integrating natural areas and built areas.

Integrated Design: Vertical and Horizontal

Understanding the importance of how buildings are sited within the landscape; the ability to use horizontal design components to reinforce overall design strategies (including security, resiliency, walkability, safety, accessibility, and others); and the importance of spaces created among buildings should be addressed and demonstrated with each project during design reviews. Historically, contractual limitations have narrowed the efforts of designers to remain within 5 feet of the building envelope, limiting the Architect/Engineer's (A/E's) ability to more comprehensively address external and horizontal components, adjacent buildings, and other influences beyond this limitation. Focusing attention on the totality of the solution, instead of just the vertical components, design teams will be expected to provide "value-added" responses to the overall Installation.

Human Scale and Pedestrian Sensitivity

Components of this document are based on New-Urbanist principles, which focus on buildings being designed as integral components of overall communities, prioritizing pedestrian scale and activity over ease of access and convenience of automobiles. This pedestrian-centered approach creates walkable, sustainable communities and encourages people to walk, gather outside, and enjoy the environment. Design strategies, such as building density, a network of site amenities with connecting pathways, a common architectural vocabulary, landscaping, parking areas, and public spaces, will create a unified holistic, walkable campus experience.

Tyndall Air Force Base
Installation of the Future

U.S. AIR FORCE

Design Intent
Architectural Image & Character

11 March 2020

Tyndall AFB Vernacular

The architectural character developed during the past century in the Northwest Florida region that surrounds Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB) reflects the functional responses to the coastal environment and incorporates available resources. This approach resulted in simple, wood-frame building forms with sloped metal roofing and clapboard or board-and-batten siding. Buildings were raised above grade away from groundwater and flooding, with front porches to encourage breezes, generous windows for daylight, light colors to reflect the sunlight, and shutters to protect the windows from storms. Buildings were arranged informally in proximity to functional relationships and had a natural connection to the environment and the coastal landscape within which they were developed. This straightforward design approach provides a historically based, sustainable, resilient blueprint for future development and the appropriate framework for architectural character in response to the harsh environment.

The complex functional requirements for mission and mission support buildings that comprise Tyndall AFB's new and future operations and mission differ substantially from the needs that generated the regional historical structures. New designs at Tyndall AFB cannot simply replicate these indigenous forms, but must incorporate current requirements for increased performance, resiliency, sustainability, and an architectural language developed in response to these uses – from headquarters to hangars. Refer to the Performance Standards for Sustainability, Resilience, and SMART Systems for performance-based criteria, for which the architecture vernacular was developed. Future designs will provide appropriate context and opportunities for new, innovative solutions to become the Air Force's prototypical and definitional Installation of the Future.

In response to the combined influences of place and program, the Installation has developed a ***Tyndall AFB Vernacular*** that includes the following characteristics:

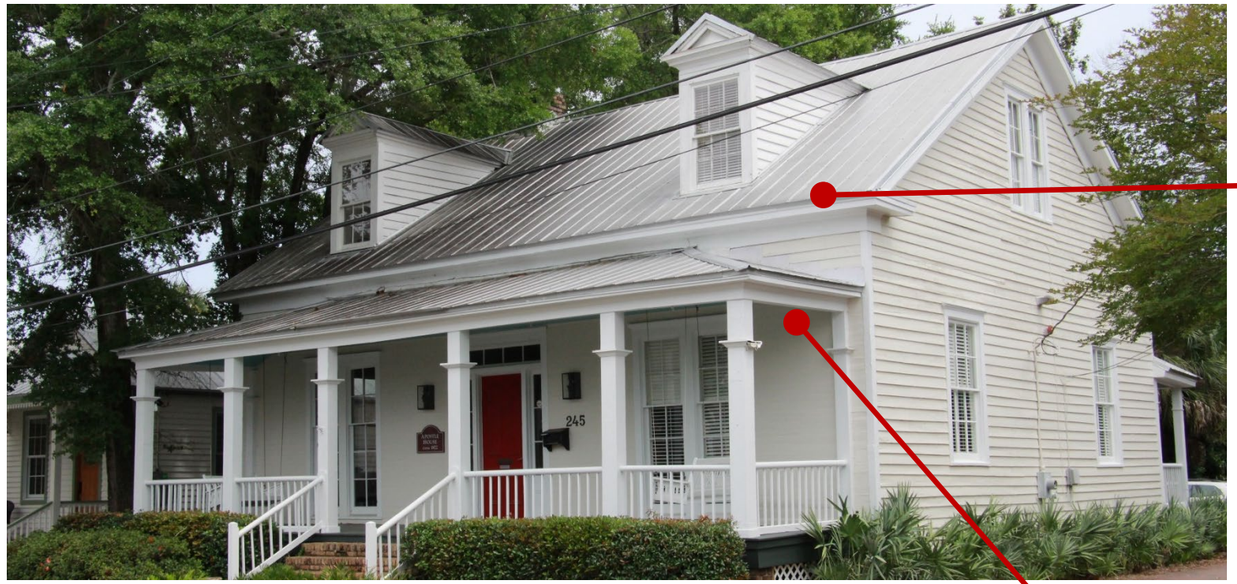
- Large building masses are broken down and articulated in response to program, to promote human scale. Asymmetric compositions are preferred to reinforce the informal character of the campus and allow interior space to align to each specific building program.
- Mission functions are showcased where appropriate, such as hangars.
- Access points are reinforced with covered entrances (front porches) that serve multiple functions of identified entrances, protecting glazed areas, creating gathering spaces outside of buildings, and encouraging pedestrian movement on the Installation.
- Fenestration patterns provide natural light for interiors, add visual interest to façades, and connect "outside to inside," especially at gathering and entry areas. Rhythmic patterns of vertically proportioned windows are preferred, accent areas with other proportions are permissible on a case-by-case basis.
- Low-maintenance and resilient building envelopes are designed to protect from extreme wind, driven water, salt spray, and extensive sun. Veneer and rainscreen systems are preferred due to their ability to manage water that can penetrate building envelopes.
- Lightly colored sloped roofing minimizes heat gain. Overhangs manage rainwater.
- Functional, large overhangs are integrated into strong entries and/or other architectural elements.
- Architectural shading devices control solar heat gain, especially over fenestrations. Integrating shading with architecture is encouraged.
- Light-tone colors are combined with detailed metallic accents.
- Architectural canopies, exterior gathering spaces, and amenities promote pedestrian connectivity among buildings and encourage breezes.

The new structures developed for Tyndall AFB will be more resilient, combining proven historic forms (developed in response to environmental conditions during the past century) with the most current, high-performance materials and building systems. The following strategies incorporate multiple layers of building envelope protection, reducing the interaction of extreme environmental forces and minimizing single point failures.

- Sloping roof forms and extended overhangs.
- Exterior veneer systems to minimize moisture reaching the thermal and structural envelope.
- Solar strategies that limit solar heat gain BEFORE it reaches fenestrations (windows).
- Site designs that locate new buildings on higher ground, grading the site sharply away from buildings to offset regular summer flash flooding.

Coastal Vernacular

Historic Coastal Vernacular



Evolved through Tradition:
Managing sun, wind, and rain

Roof Treatment

Opening Protection

Outdoor Space Integration

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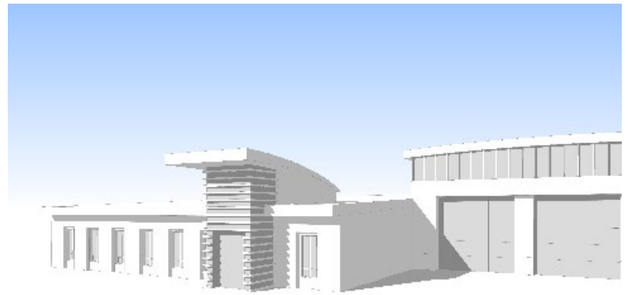

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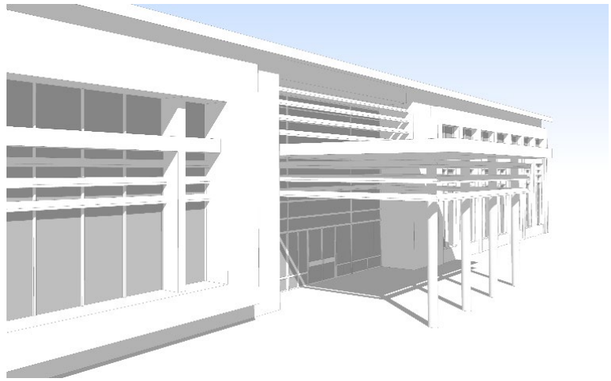

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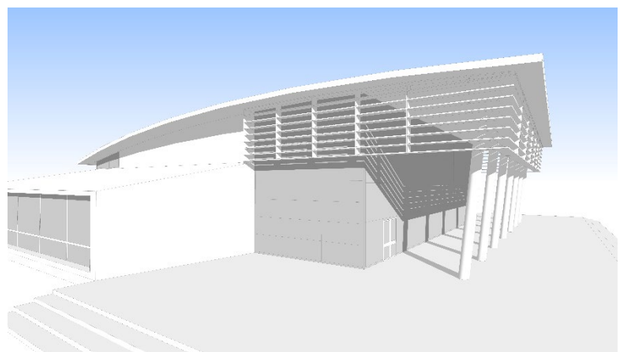

Mission-Based Vernacular

Evolved through Innovation:
Inspired by flight and technology

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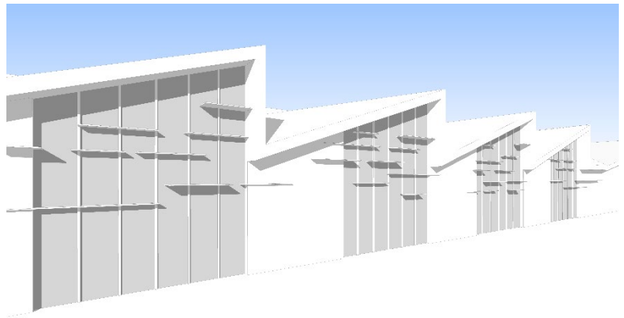

Hi-tech Material and Finishes

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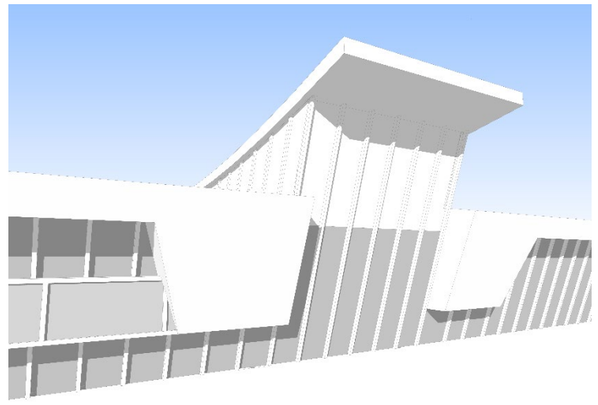

Showcasing Mission Functions

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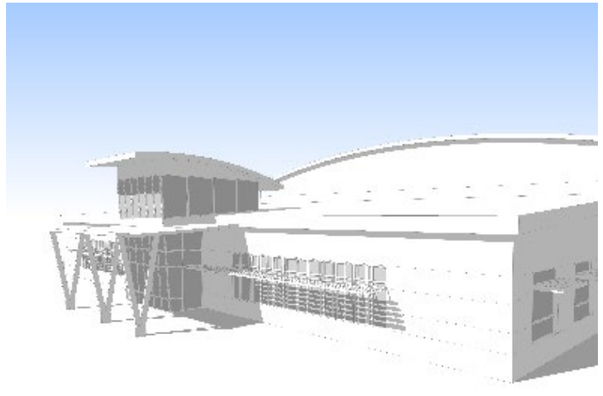


Adapting Mission Based Forms

Building Types and Groups

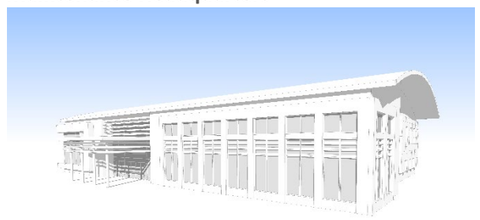
Buildings at Tyndall AFB are categorized into four Building Groups based on their use and according to Air Force Corporate Facilities Standards. Group 4 Family Housing is not included within the scope of this effort.

This document illustrates 12 sample Building Types, listed below, that represent the broad array of facilities on the Installation. Architects are encouraged to refer to the entire architectural vocabulary across all Building Types and Groups to gain a comprehensive understanding of the architectural vocabulary. Additionally, these illustrations are not intended to provide the desired solution, but rather to provide a framework within which individual solutions may be developed that keep within the overall character appropriate for Tyndall AFB.

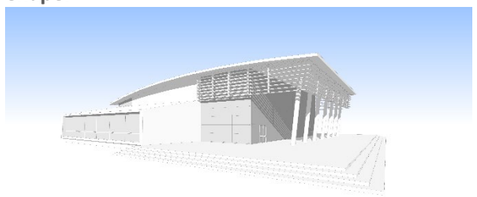
Building Types	Group
Maintenance Headquarters	1
Chapel	1
Dormitory	2
Research Facility	2
Simulator	2
Fire Station	2
Lodge	2
Child Development Center	2
Community Commons	2
Hangar	3
Vehicle Maintenance Facility	3

Group 1

Maintenance Headquarters



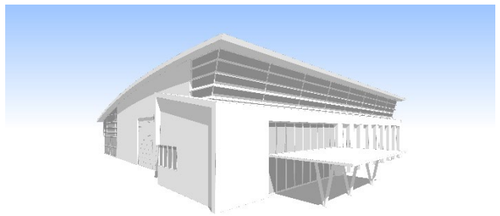
Chapel



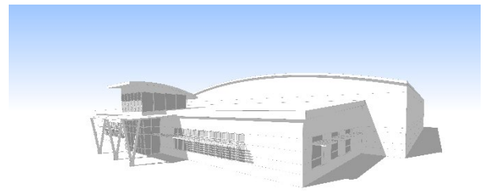
Group 2

Dormitory

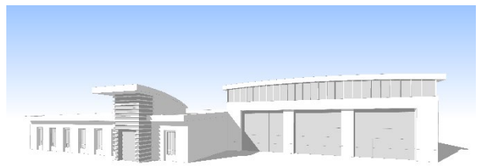
Research Facility



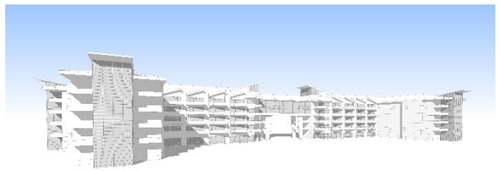
Simulator



Fire Station

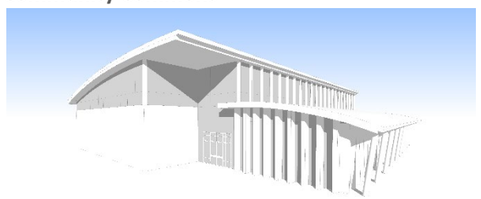


Lodge



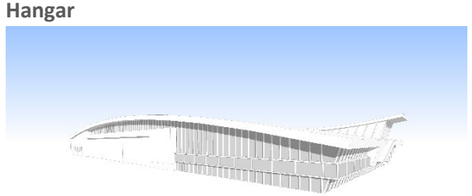
Child Development Center

Community Commons

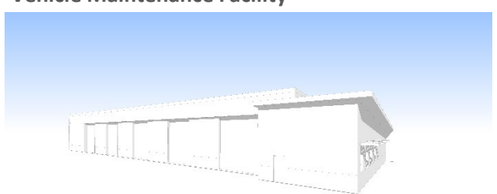


Group 3

Hangar



Vehicle Maintenance Facility



Group 1 Buildings

Group 1 buildings are high-visibility facilities that use features, materials, and details representative of their prominent function and location on the Installation. Buildings include headquarters, visitor lodging, chapel, hospital, visitor center, entry control facilities, and others as indicated. Design expression should create an architectural character using refined detailing but avoiding excessive ornamentation. As the most architecturally significant buildings within the Installation,

Group 1 buildings should use all the components of the proposed architectural vocabulary and represent the complete integration of the IFS Design Principles – sustainability and resiliency, a finely tuned responsiveness to its place, a form responsive to its function, integration of vertical and horizontal design of the building into the landscape, and a focus on human scale, well-being, and walkability.

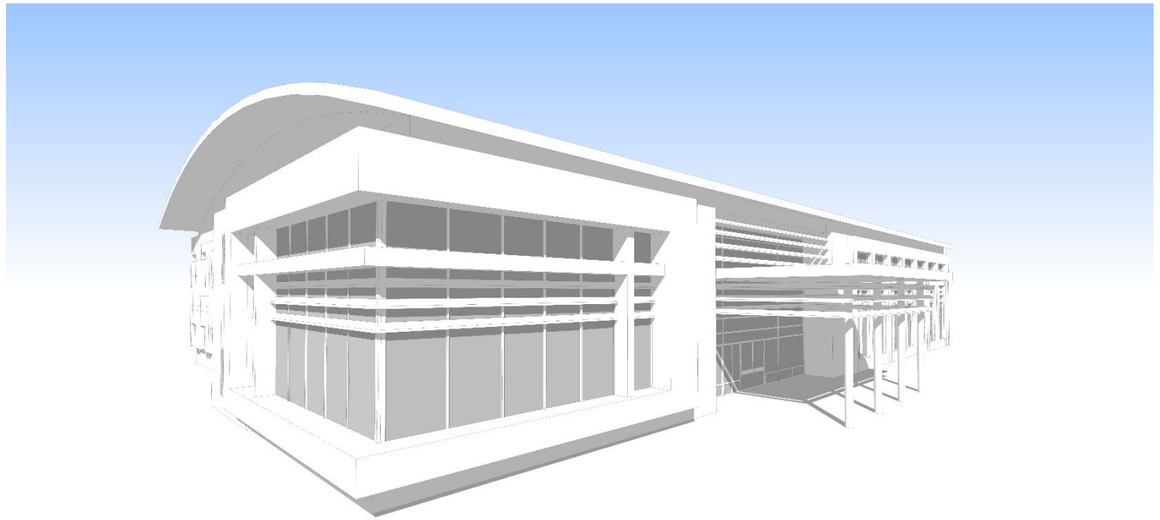
Group 2 Buildings

Group 2 buildings use the same design principles as Group 1 buildings to maintain a consistent character across the Installation, while employing a simpler and less prominent approach to materials and finishes. Buildings include dormitories, offices, educational and training facilities, dining facilities, and community facilities. Although less detailed and/or with focused design components, due to the number of buildings in this category and overall cost to the Installation, it is critical they reinforce the Design Principles to the same level of integration as Group 1 buildings.

Group 3 Buildings

Group 3 buildings are industrial, utilitarian, and high-use facilities. Buildings include hangars, maintenance facilities, and supply and storage facilities. Building designs use highly durable materials and modest detailing to endure heavy wear and frequency of use. Understated architectural features and simplified detailing may be used at main entrance façades.

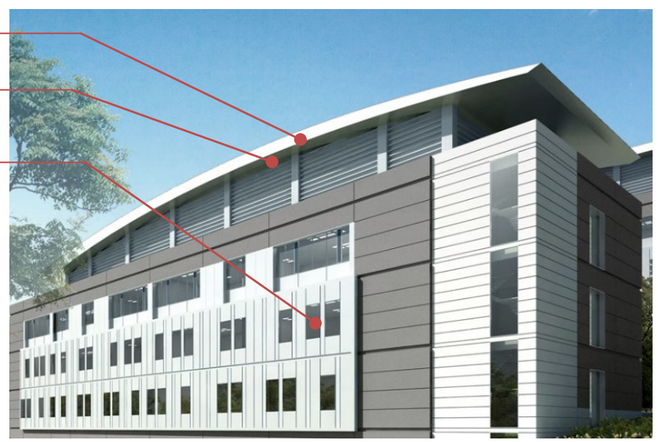
Although Group 3 buildings are a lower tier than other building types with simplified detail and materials, certain mission-specific uses, such as hangars, can be the most visible and at times, symbolic structures on the Installation. As such, these buildings should be treated with the same level of design character as the other building types.



Maintenance Headquarters

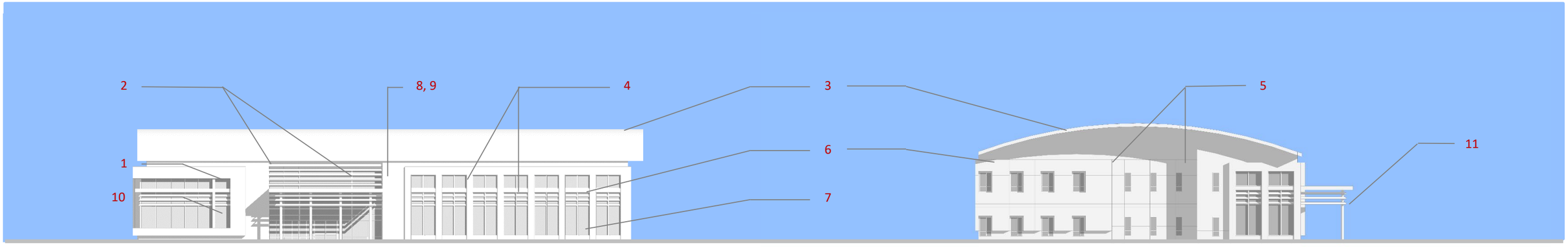
Group 1

As a highly visible Group 1 building, the character of the Headquarters (HQ) expresses formality and professionalism. HQ facilities must be designed to reflect their importance and strength while unifying the district with architectural elements and enhancing the context of the setting. Pedestrian movement among buildings is facilitated through the design of the built environment and its relationship to the site and other exterior features.



Form and Massing	1
Roof Style	2
Primary Entry	3
Shading Devices	4
Secondary Entrances	5
Fenestration	6

Photographic images of actual buildings shown are publicly available and are intended for reference to a design vocabulary illustrated in the Architectural Image and Character Section. These images are not intended to claim ownership of any structures, their design, or to imply design replication. Their intended use is simply for illustration of a design component/thought.



Elevations: Maintenance Headquarters

1. Environmentally sensitive envelopes, responsive to sun, wind, and water
2. Asymmetric compositions
3. Expressive roof form, responding appropriately to building group
4. Large building masses broken down and articulated
5. Variation of building mass
6. Architectural shading devices to control solar heat gain, especially over fenestration; integrated shading with architecture
7. Common vertical and horizontal elements to create a strong architectural composition
8. Functional large overhangs focused and integrated into strong entries
9. Well-defined entrance, pedestrian scaled
10. Fenestration patterns that provide natural light for interiors, add visual interest to façades, and connect “outside to inside,” especially at gathering and entry areas
11. Pedestrian-oriented spaces to encourage walkability

Maintenance Headquarters

Group 1

Massing & Articulation

The massing is articulated responding to the building program. The mass accommodates generous daylighting of the interior where appropriate. A strong, easily identified entrance is appropriate for this building. Use of a vertical “tower” form also is appropriate for an entry or other architectural feature. Massing and façade articulation will reinforce the overall design concept, and specific attention to detail is encouraged. Brackets may be used selectively as functional devices and focus on entrances or other architectural features.

Primary Entrances

Provide a multi-story covered entrance with integral shading devices to accommodate groups of 20 to 30 people, including sitting areas. Open-sided (versus recessed) covered entrances are preferred. Provide large glazed areas to designate the entrance and a high level of finishes on the exterior.

Secondary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of three to four people, using building mass differentiation and glazing to identify the entrance. Provide coverage to protect openings for utility entrances.

Roof Style

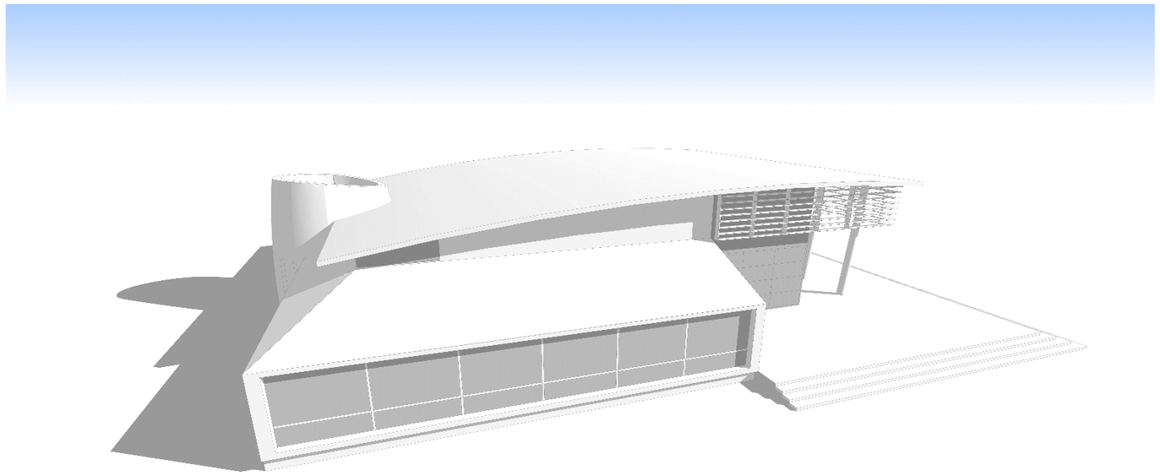
Sloped standing-seam metal roofing is preferred for most of the roof area. Use overhangs to protect window openings as much as practical. Create large gathering areas at the main entrance. Use multiple roof areas in response to the building program but avoid conflicting or overly complex roof forms and a cluttered appearance. Curved roofs may be used to highlight architectural features or as the overall building form to relate to other flightline buildings, such as the hangar.

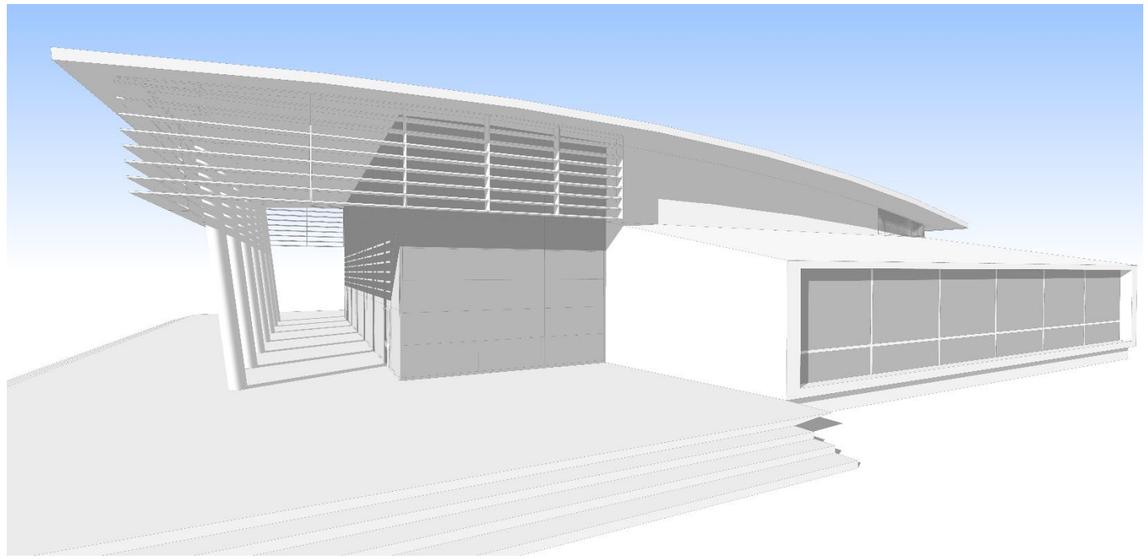
Fenestration

The HQ building will use vertically proportioned, punched window openings with aluminum windows, storefront and/or curtain wall to create rhythm on the exterior and respond to the interior needs. Using linear or other shapes as design elements is permissible in moderation. Size openings to optimize daylighting in the interior. Ample use of a curtain wall and/or storefront at primary entrances, vertical circulation, and other areas is encouraged for visual impact and to aid in daylighting..

Shading Devices

Use aluminum louver and/or shading devices at windows. Shading devices integral with the building façade also are encouraged. Provide shading devices and canopies at covered entrances for strong architectural presence.

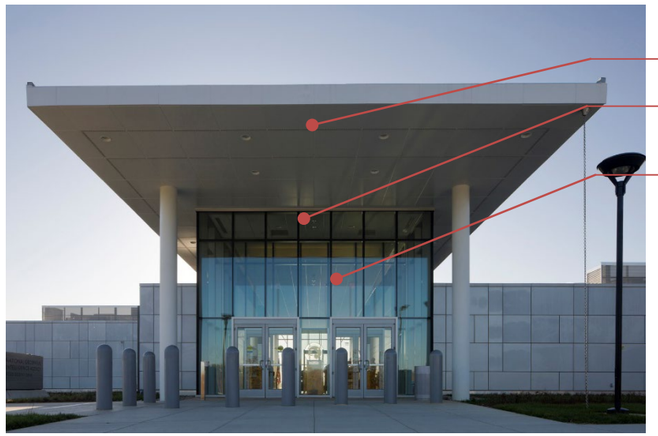


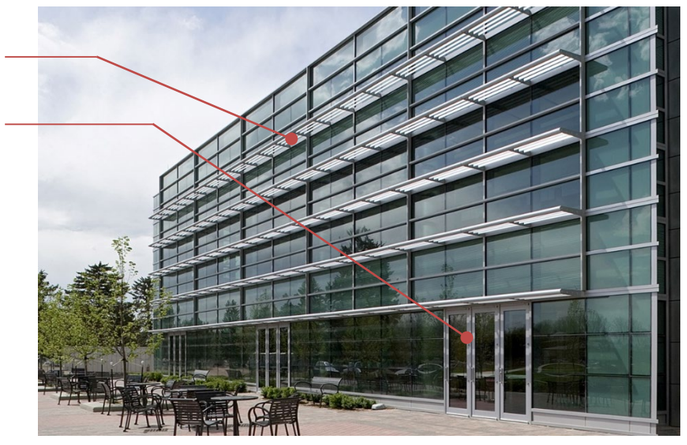


Chapel

Group 1

As one of the most architecturally and symbolically important buildings on Tyndall AFB, the character of the Chapel expresses the strong spiritual component of the building, creating a "beacon" within the district. Its non-denominational program and community services are expressed in its design. This facility is a constant reminder of unity, hope, and spiritual care. Pedestrian movement among buildings is facilitated through the design of the built environment and its relationship to the site and other exterior features.





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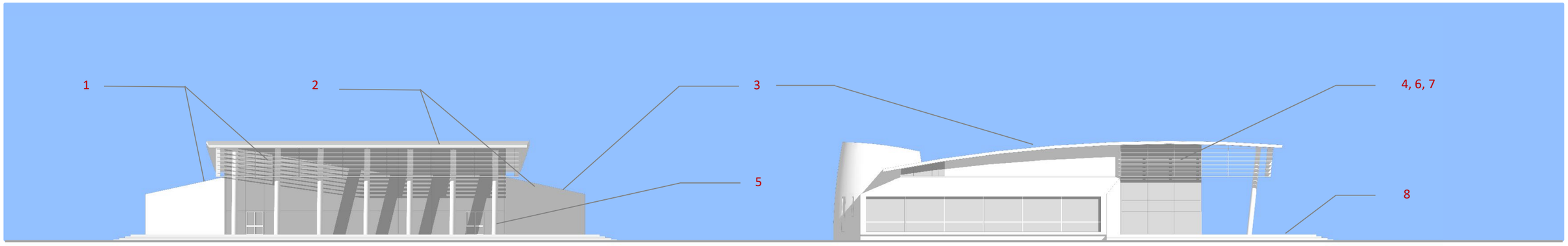


Elevations: Chapel

1. Environmentally sensitive envelopes, responsive to sun, wind, and water
2. Expressive roof form, responding appropriately to building group
3. Variation of building mass
4. Architectural shading devices to control solar heat gain, especially over fenestration; shading integrated with architecture
5. Common vertical and horizontal elements to create a strong architectural composition
6. Functional, large overhangs focused and integrated into strong entries
7. Well-defined entrance, pedestrian-scaled
8. Pedestrian-oriented spaces to encourage walkability

Chapel

Group 1

Massing & Articulation

The massing is articulated in response to the building program, but more symbolic forms responding to this use are encouraged. The mass accommodates generous daylighting of the interior where appropriate. A strong, easily identified entrance is appropriate for this building. Use of a vertical tower form also is appropriate for an entry or other architectural feature. Articulation will reinforce the overall design concept, and generous attention to detail is expected.

Primary Entrances

Provide a multi-story covered entrance with integral shading devices to accommodate groups of 40 to 60 people, including sitting areas. Open-sided (versus recessed) covered entrances are preferred. Provide large, glazed areas to designate the entrance and a high level of finishes on the exterior.

Secondary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of three to four people, using building mass differentiation and glazing to identify the entrance. Provide coverage to protect openings for utility entrances.

Roof Style

Sloped standing-seam metal roofing is preferred for most of the roof area. Use overhangs to protect window openings as much as practical. Create large gathering areas at the main entrance. Use multiple roof areas in response to program but avoid conflicting or overly complex roof forms and a cluttered appearance. Curved roofs may be used to highlight architectural features or as the overall building form.

Fenestration

Use extensive glazed portions at select areas of the Chapel appropriate to its spiritual function, such as the entrance and other gathering areas. Emphasize daylighting of these spaces. An integrated approach to the protection of these openings should be used as architectural features. Use punched window openings in less significant areas to create rhythm on the exterior and respond to the interior needs. Use of special window shapes in moderation also is appropriate for this facility.

Shading Devices

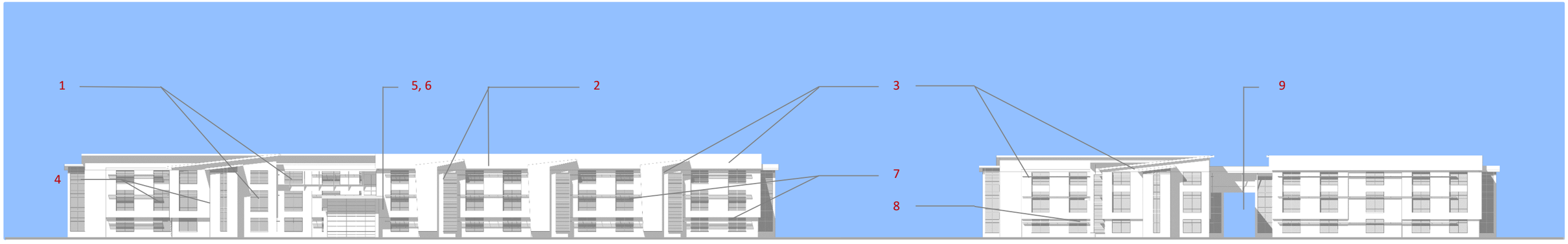
Use aluminum louver and/or shading devices at windows. Shading devices integral with the building façade also are encouraged. Provide shading devices and canopies at covered entrances for strong architectural presence.

Dormitory

Group 2

Dormitories are integral to the quality of life for airmen at Tyndall AFB. They provide areas for rest and recreation as well as a sense of community. Gathering areas and pedestrian movement among buildings are facilitated through the design of the built environment and its relationship to the site and other exterior features.

Form and Massing	1
Roof Style	2
Primary Entry	3
Shading Devices	4
Secondary Entrances	5
Fenestration	6



Elevations: Dormitory

1. Use of vertically proportioned punched window openings, storefront and/or curtain wall to create rhythm, scale, and shadowing
2. Variation of building mass
3. Roofs to shed water quickly, add interest and articulation of building form, unify building composition, and create overhang shading
4. Articulation of the façade will use color and materials to create visual interest and reduce the scale of long building masses
5. Well-defined entrance, pedestrian-scaled
6. Primary entry components and entrances are highlighted to designate their function and location
7. Common vertical and horizontal elements to create a strong architectural composition
8. Integrated shading devices and canopies for strong architectural character and presence
9. Pedestrian-oriented spaces to encourage walkability

Dormitory

Group 2

Massing & Articulation

Simple forms appropriate to the repetitive nature of this use are appropriate. Massing is articulated in response to the building program and be able to accommodate generous daylighting of the interior where appropriate. Entrances have a welcoming and clear point of entry. Entries and ground floor areas used for gathering are by their form. A higher degree of articulation is focused at the primary entrance and other gathering areas with appropriate massing and façade detailing to create visual interest along the length of the building, with an overall pedestrian-scaled appearance..

Primary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of 15 to 20 people, including sitting areas. Provide large glazed areas to designate the entrance and a moderate level of finishes on the exterior. Open-sided (versus recessed) covered entrances are preferred.

Secondary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of three to four to 4 people, using building mass differentiation and glazing to identify the entrance. Provide coverage to protect openings for utility entrances.

Roof Style

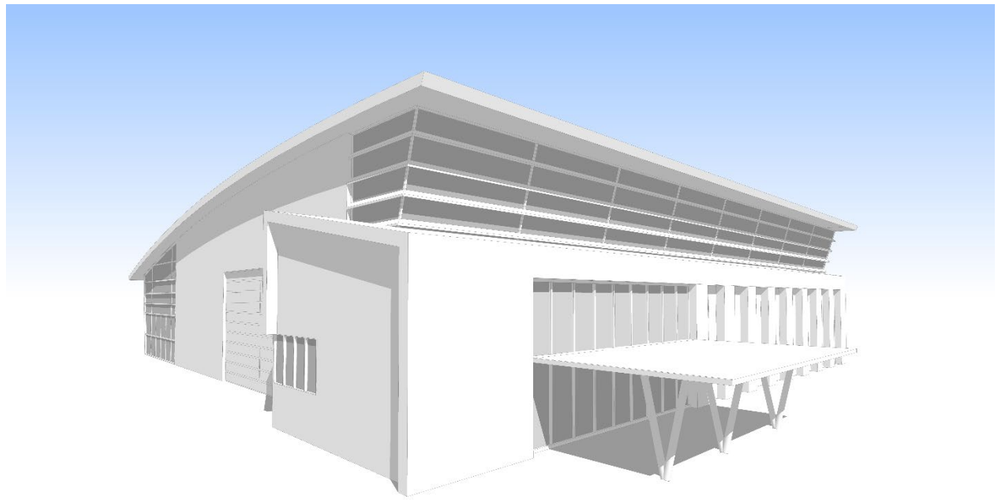
Sloped standing-seam metal roofing is preferred for most of the roof area. Use overhangs to protect window openings as much as practical. Create covered gathering areas at the main entrance. Use multiple roof areas in response to program but avoid conflicting or overly complex roof forms and a cluttered appearance. Curved roofs may be used to highlight architectural features, such as the entrance.

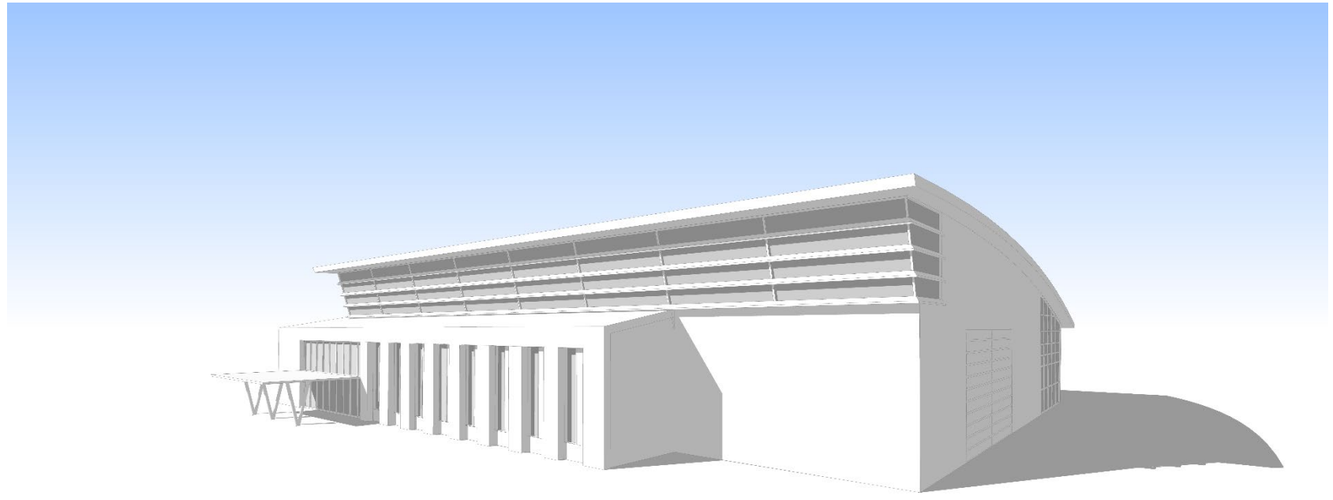
Fenestration

Use vertically proportioned punched window openings with aluminum windows. Storefront and/or curtain wall can be used to designate entrances, gathering areas, or vertical circulation. Use of linear or other shapes as design elements is permissible in moderation.

Shading Devices

Use aluminum louver and/or shading devices at windows. Shading devices integral with the building façade also are encouraged. Provide shading devices and canopies at covered entrances for strong architectural presence.

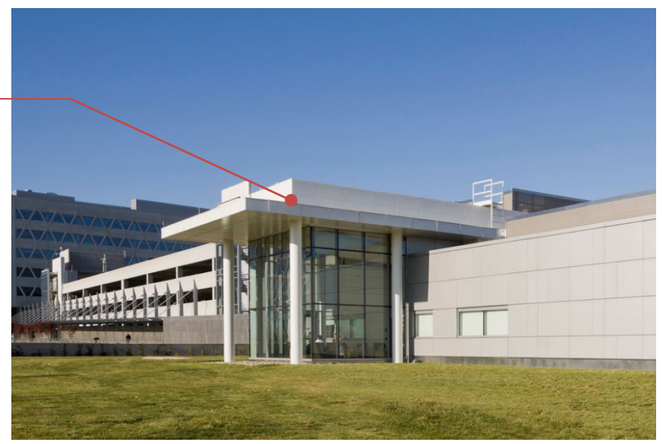




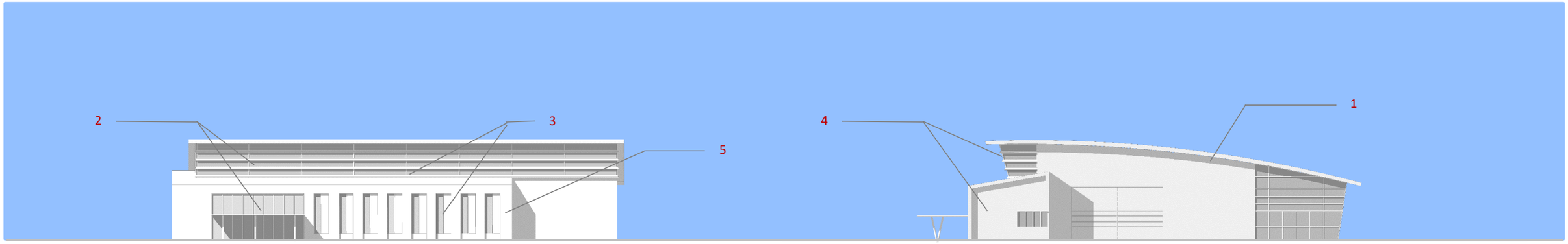
Research Facility

Group 2

A Research Facility is similar to a laboratory and testing facility and is designed with emphasis on providing direct support of its function. Design features emphasize mission functions and cannot compromise security. Gathering areas and pedestrian movement among buildings are facilitated through the design of the built environment and its relationship to the site and other exterior features.



Form and Massing	1
Roof Style	2
Primary Entry	3
Shading Devices	4
Secondary Entrances	5
Fenestration	6



Elevations:
Research Facility

1. Expressive roof form, responding appropriately to building group
2. Prominent covered entry with integral shading devices and large glazed areas
3. Shaded devices at windows
4. Variation of building mass
5. Vertically proportioned punched window openings with storefront and/or curtain wall to create rhythm on the exterior and respond to the interior needs

Research Facility

Group 2

Massing & Articulation

The massing are articulated in response to the building program and be able to accommodate generous daylighting of the interior where appropriate. A strong, easily identified covered entrance is appropriate. Articulation will reinforce the overall design with focused attention to the primary entrance.

Primary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of 10 to 15 people. Open-sided (versus recessed) covered entrances are preferred. Provide large glazed areas to designate the entrance and a moderate level of finishes on the exterior.

Secondary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of three to four people, using building mass differentiation and glazing to identify the entrance. Provide coverage to protect openings for utility entrances.

Roof Style

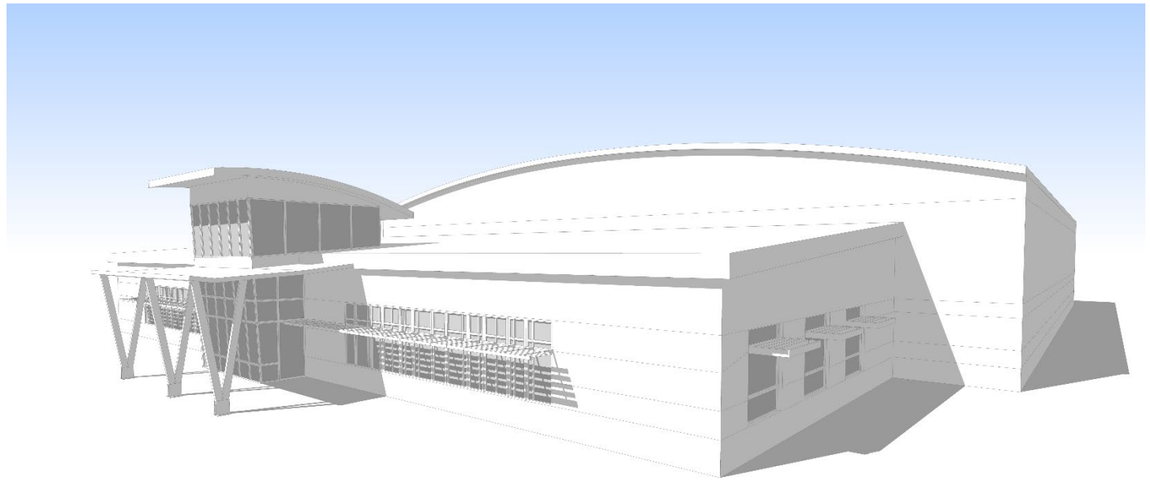
Sloped standing-seam metal roofing is preferred for most of the roof area. Use overhangs to protect window openings as much as practical. Create covered gathering areas at the main entrance. Use multiple roof areas in response to program but avoid conflicting or overly complex roof forms and a cluttered appearance. Curved roofs may be used to highlight architectural features, such as the entrance.

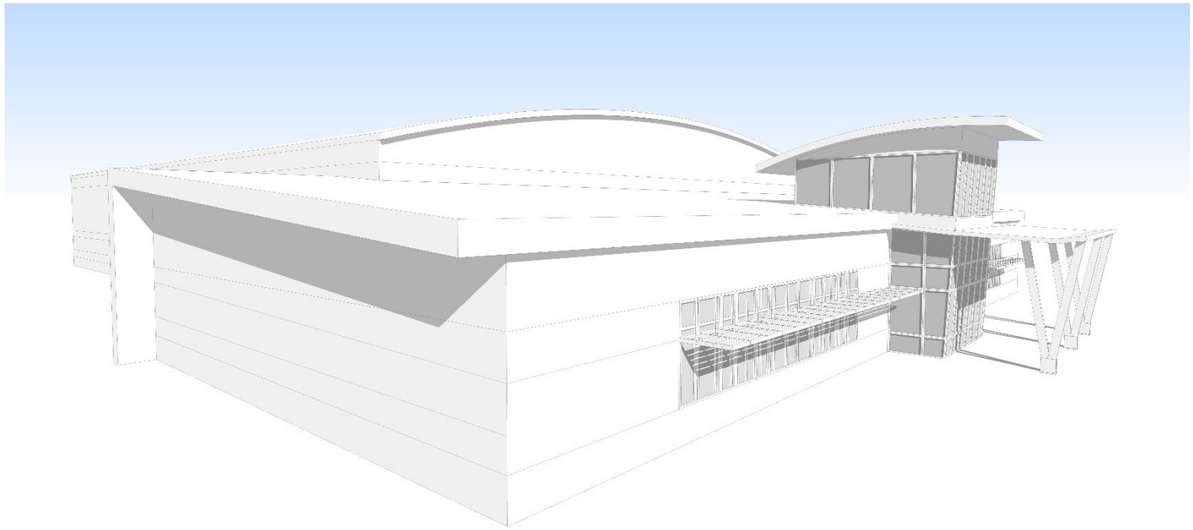
Fenestration

Use vertically proportioned punched window openings with aluminum windows. Storefront and/or curtain wall may be used to designate entrances, gathering areas, or vertical circulation. Use of linear or other shapes as design elements is permissible in moderation. Translucent wall panels are appropriate to assist daylighting spaces.

Shading Devices

Use aluminum louver and/or shading devices at windows. Shading devices integral with the building façade also are encouraged. Provide shading devices and canopies at covered entrances for strong architectural presence.



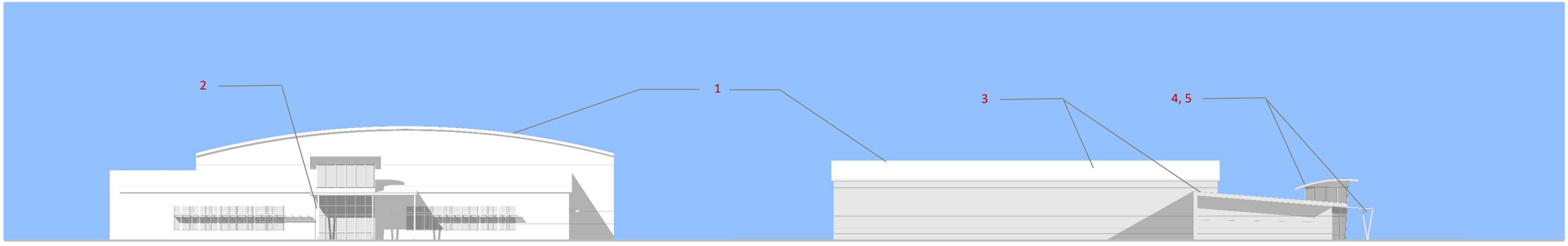


Simulator

Group 2

The Simulator is a training facility and is designed with emphasis on providing design in direct support of its function. Design features that emphasize mission functions without compromising security are encouraged. Natural lighting in classroom and office areas is encouraged. Large openings to the exterior to accommodate equipment and future technical changes must be considered. Gathering areas and pedestrian movement among buildings are facilitated through the design of the built environment and its relationship to the site and other exterior features.

Form and Massing	1
Roof Style	2
Primary Entry	3
Shading Devices	4
Secondary Entrances	5
Fenestration	6



Elevations: Simulator

1. Expressive roof form, responding appropriately to building group
2. Well-defined entrance, pedestrian scaled
3. Variation of building mass
4. Prominent covered entry with integral shading devices and large glazing
5. Pedestrian-oriented spaces to encourage walkability

Simulator

Group 2

Massing & Articulation

The massing is articulated in response to the building program and be able to accommodate generous daylighting of the interior where appropriate. A strong, easily identified entrance is appropriate. Articulation will reinforce the overall design with focused attention to the primary entrance.

Primary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of 10 to 15 people. Open-sided (versus recessed) covered entrances are preferred. Provide large glazed areas to designate the entrance and a moderate level of finishes on the exterior.

Secondary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of 3 to 4 people, using building mass differentiation and glazing to identify the entrance. Provide coverage to protect openings for utility entrances.

Roof Style

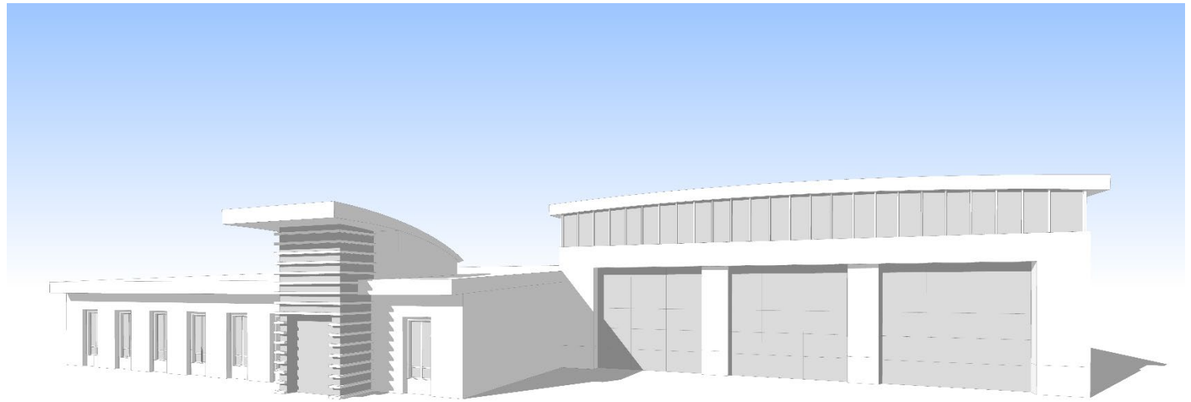
Sloped standing-seam metal roofing is preferred for most of the roof area. Use overhangs to protect window openings as much as practical. Create covered gathering areas at the main entrance. Use multiple roof areas in response to program, but avoid conflicting or overly complex roof forms and a cluttered appearance. Curved roofs may be used to highlight architectural features such as the entrance.

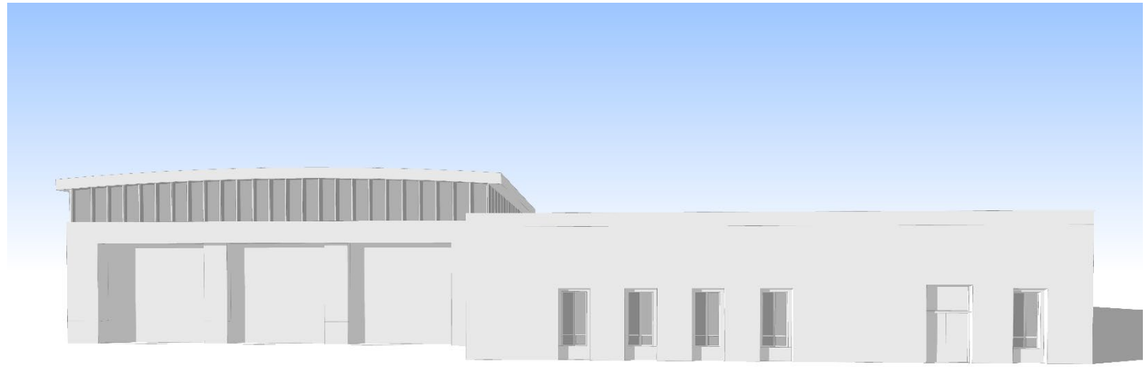
Fenestration

Use vertically proportioned punched window openings with aluminum windows. Storefront and/or curtain wall can be used to designate entrances, gathering areas, or vertical circulation. Use of linear or other shapes as design elements is permissible in moderation. Translucent wall panels are appropriate to assist daylighting spaces.

Shading Devices

Use aluminum louver and/or shading devices at windows. Shading devices integral with the building façade are also encouraged. Provide shading devices and canopies at covered entrances for strong architectural presence.



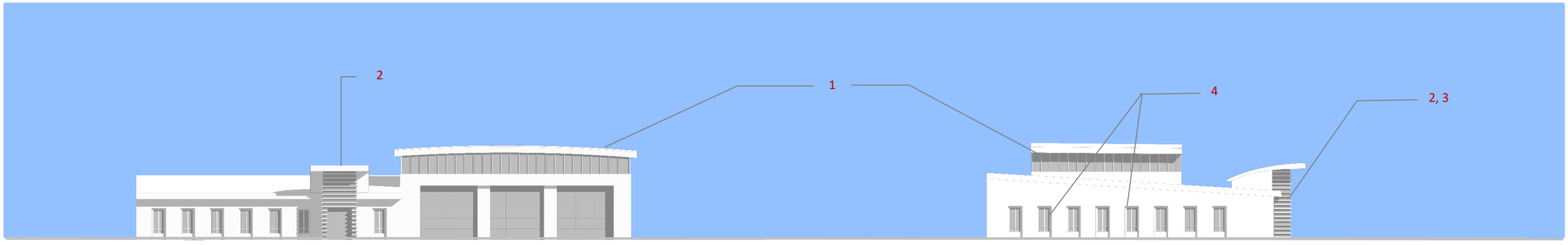


Fire Station

Group 2

As a critical infrastructure component, the Fire Station is designed with emphasis on providing design in direct support of its function and the need for emergency response/time. Design features need to facilitate and focus on mission functions (for example, using glazing at vehicle bays), along with the practical/fundamental basics of this facility type.

Form and Massing	1
Roof Style	2
Primary Entry	3
Shading Devices	4
Secondary Entrances	5
Fenestration	6



Elevations:
Fire Station

1. Expressive roof form, responding appropriately to building group
2. A prominent covered entry with integral shading devices and large glazed areas
3. Roof overhang to emphasize and protect openings, create shaded areas at entrances
4. Vertically proportioned punched window openings

Fire Station

Group 2

Massing & Articulation

The massing is articulated in response to the building program and be able to accommodate generous daylighting of the interior where appropriate. A strong, easily identified entrance is appropriate. Simple, but appropriate façade articulation will reinforce the overall design with focused attention to the primary covered entry, and pedestrian connectivity.

Primary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of 10 to 15 people. Open-sided (versus recessed) covered entrances are preferred. Provide large glazed areas to designate the entrance and a moderate level of finishes on the exterior.

Secondary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of three to four people, using building mass differentiation and glazing to identify the entrance. Provide coverage to protect openings for utility entrances.

Roof Style

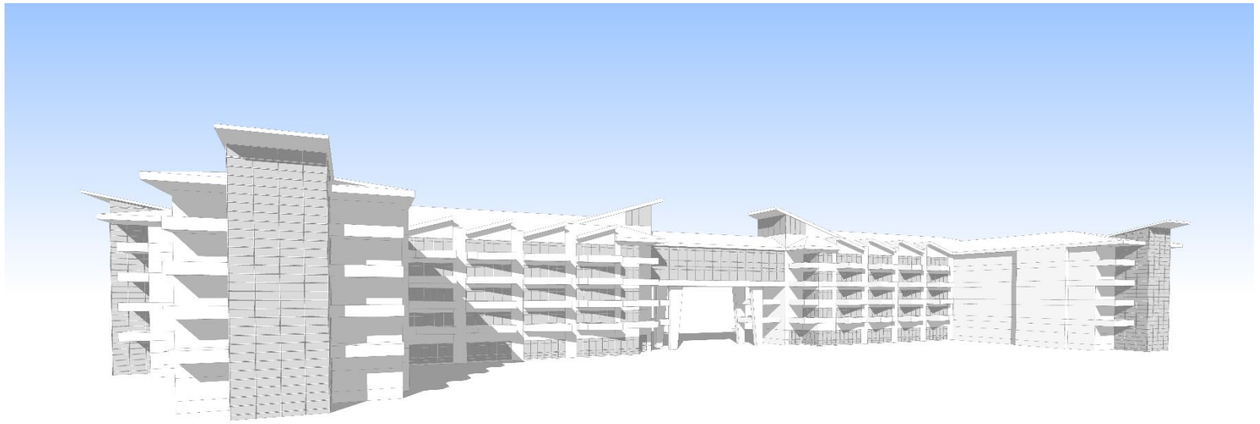
Sloped standing-seam metal roofing is preferred for most of the roof area. Use overhangs to protect window openings as much as practical. Create covered gathering areas at the main entrance. Use multiple roof areas in response to program but avoid conflicting or overly complex roof forms and a cluttered appearance. Curved roofs may be used to highlight architectural features, such as the entrance.

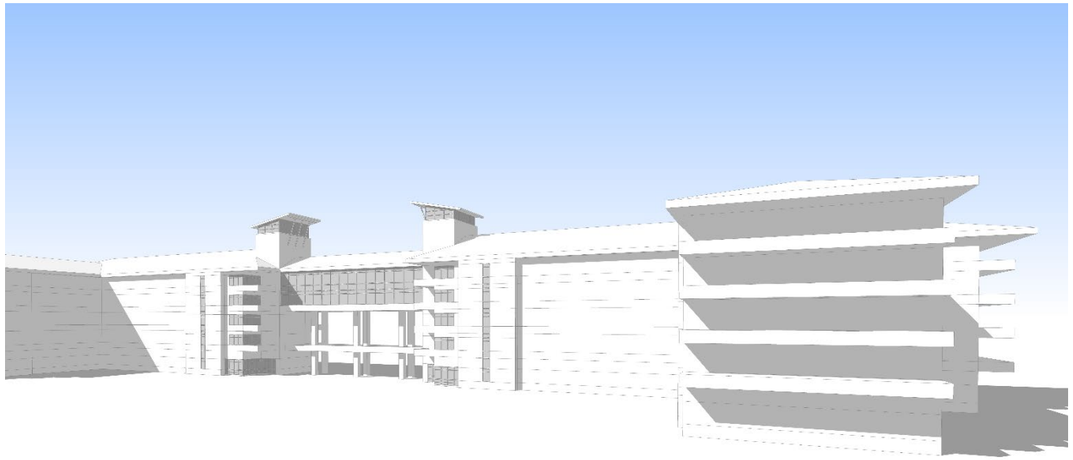
Fenestration

Use vertically proportioned punched window openings with aluminum windows. Storefront and/or curtain wall can be used to designate entrances, gathering areas, or vertical circulation. Use of linear or other shapes as design elements is permissible in moderation. Translucent wall panels are appropriate to assist daylighting spaces.

Shading Devices

Use aluminum louver and/or shading devices at windows. Shading devices integral with the building façade also are encouraged. Provide shading devices and canopies at covered entrances for strong architectural presence.



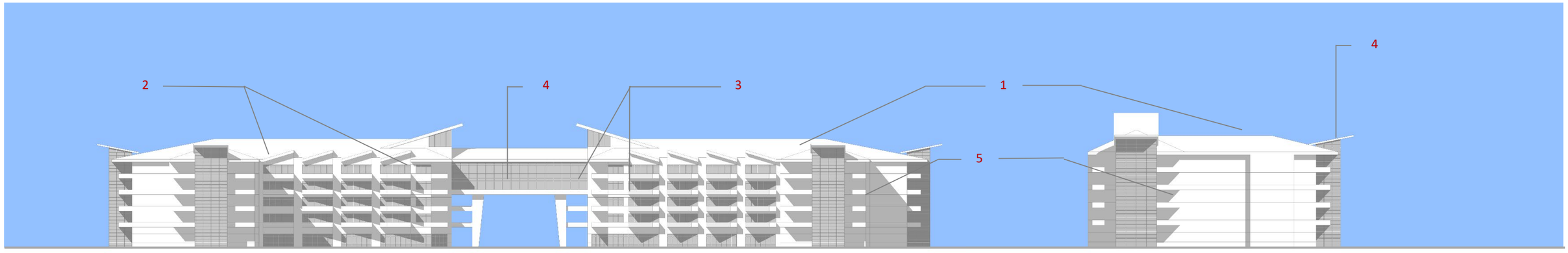


Lodge

Group 2

Lodges are facilities that provide short-term housing for families, guests, and other civilians. The design will create a welcoming appearance and highlight Tyndall AFB's unique coastal setting. Pedestrian movement among buildings are facilitated through the design of the built environment and its relationship to the site and other exterior features.

Form and Massing	1
Roof Style	2
Primary Entry	3
Shading Devices	4
Secondary Entrances	5
Fenestration	6



Elevations: Lodge

1. Roofs to shed water quickly, add interest and articulation of building form, unify building composition, and create overhang shading
2. Use of vertically proportioned punched window openings, storefront, and curtainwall to create rhythm, scale, and shadowing
3. Articulation of the façade will use color and materials to create visual interest and reduce the scale of long building masses
4. Primary entry components and entrances are highlighted to designate their function and location
5. Integrated shading devices and canopies for strong architectural character and presence

Lodge

Group 2

Massing & Articulation

Simple forms appropriate to the repetitive nature of the use are appropriate. The massing is articulated in response to the building program and be able to accommodate generous daylighting of the interior where appropriate. Entrances will have a welcoming and clear point of entry. Entries and areas used for gathering are emphasized by their form. A higher degree of articulation is focused at the primary entrance; other gathering areas with simpler detailing should be used to create a visual interest along the length of the building and overall pedestrian-scaled appearance.

Primary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of 20 to 30 people, including sitting areas. Provide large glazed areas to designate the entrance and a moderate level of finishes on the exterior. Open-sided (versus recessed) covered entrances are preferred. Integrate the primary entrance canopy with an additional architectural canopy that can become a connection point to other master plan circulation components.

Secondary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of three to four people, using building mass differentiation and glazing to identify the entrance. Provide coverage to protect openings for utility entrances.

Roof Style

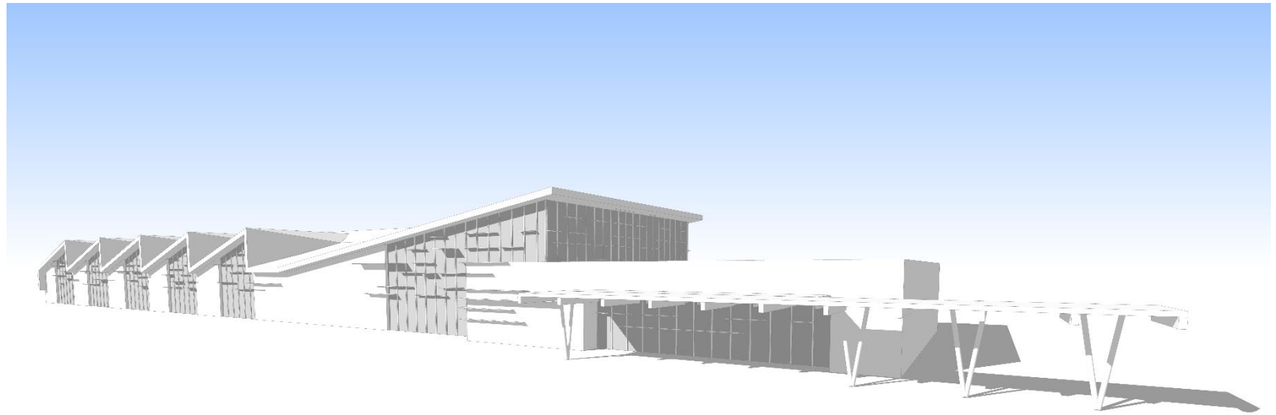
Sloped standing-seam metal roofing is preferred for most of the roof area. Use overhangs to protect window openings as much as practical. Create covered gathering areas at the main entrance. Use multiple roof areas in response to program but avoid conflicting or overly complex roof forms and a cluttered appearance. Curved roofs may be used to highlight architectural features, such as the entrance.

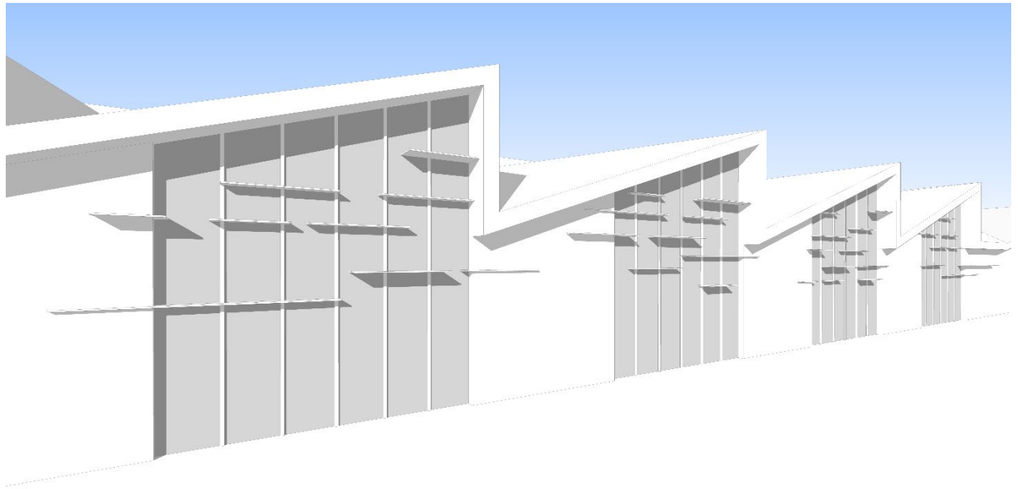
Fenestration

Use vertically proportioned punched window openings with aluminum windows. Storefront and/or curtain wall may be used to designate entrances, gathering areas, or vertical circulation. Linear or other shapes used as design elements is permissible in moderation.

Shading Devices

Use vertically proportioned punched window openings with aluminum windows. Storefront and/or curtain wall may be used to designate entrances, gathering areas, or vertical circulation. Use of linear or other shapes as design elements is permissible in moderation.



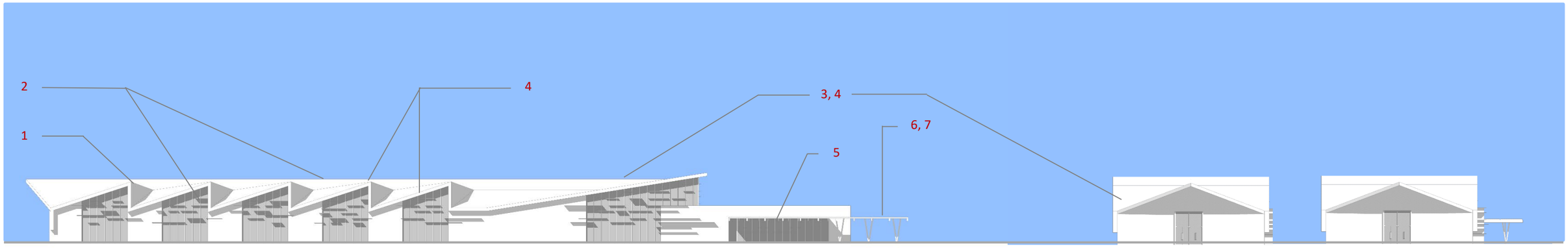


Child Development Center

Group 2

Child Development Centers are educational facilities and are designed with attention to security and the safety of children. They will create a welcoming, dynamic atmosphere that inspires and effortlessly facilitates learning. Natural lighting, articulation of individual building components, and understandable wayfinding are critical to the overall success of this facility type. Pedestrian movement among other adjacent structures is facilitated through the design of the built environment and its relationship to the site and other exterior features.

Form and Massing	1
Roof Style	2
Primary Entry	3
Shading Devices	4
Secondary Entrances	5
Fenestration	6



Elevations:
Child Development Center

1. Environmentally sensitive envelopes, responsive to sun, wind, and water
2. Asymmetric compositions
3. Expressive roof form, responding appropriately to building group
4. Variation of building mass
5. Architectural shading devices to control solar heat gain especially over fenestration; shading integrated with architecture
6. Well-defined entrance, pedestrian-scaled
7. Functional large overhangs focused and integrated into strong entries

Child Development Center

Group 2

Massing & Articulation

The massing is articulated in response to the building program and be able to accommodate generous daylighting of the interior where appropriate. Alternate, dynamic forms that create strong visual interest but do not compromise other functional requirements are appropriate. A strong, easily identified entrance is appropriate. Building articulation will reinforce the overall design with focused attention on the primary entrance.

Primary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of 20 to 30 people. Open-sided (versus recessed) covered entrances are preferred. Provide large glazed areas to designate the entrance and a moderate level of finishes on the exterior.

Secondary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of three to four people, using building mass differentiation and glazing to identify. Provide coverage to protect openings for utility entrances.

Roof Style

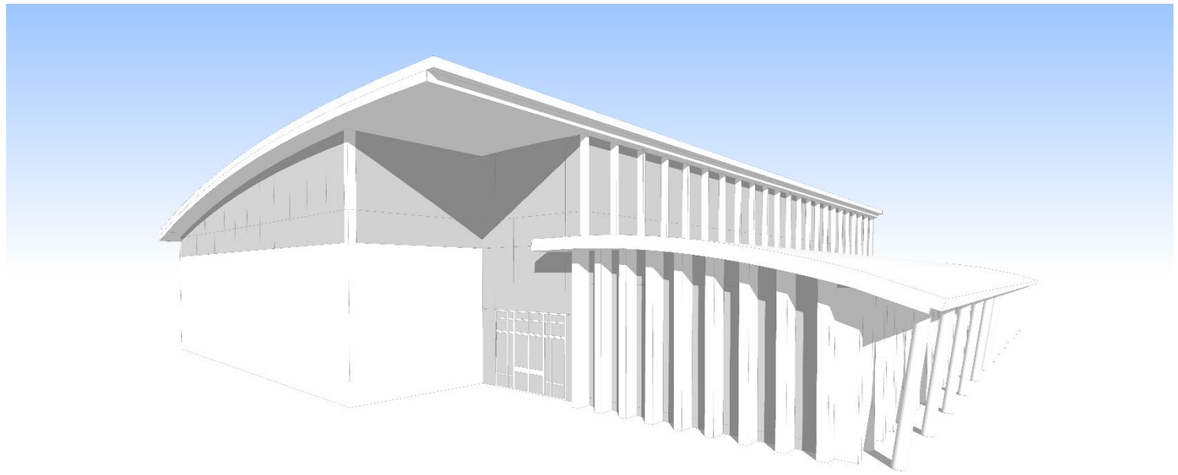
Sloped standing-seam metal roofing is preferred for most of the roof area. Use overhangs to protect window openings as much as practical. Create covered gathering areas at the main entrance. More playful, dynamic roof profiles are appropriate. Use multiple roof areas in response to program but avoid conflicting or overly complex roof forms and a cluttered appearance. Curved roofs may be used to highlight architectural features, such as the entrance.

Fenestration

Use vertically proportioned punched window openings with aluminum windows. Storefront and/or curtain wall can be used to designate entrances, gathering areas, or vertical circulation. Use of linear or other shapes as design elements is appropriate but must still blend with the overall prescribed character.

Shading Devices

Use aluminum louver and/or shading devices at windows. Shading devices integral with the building façade also is encouraged. Provide shading devices and canopies at covered entrances for strong architectural presence.

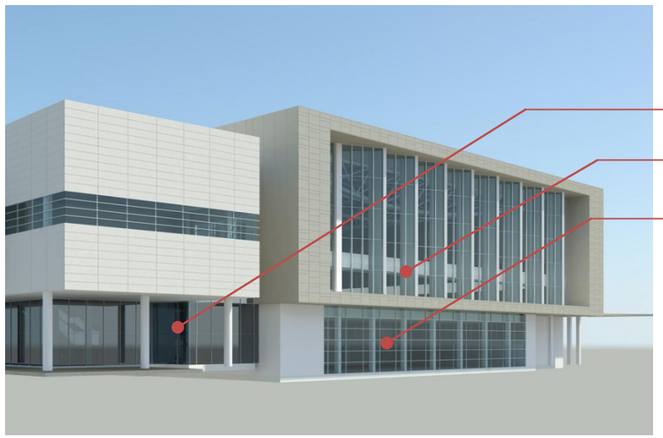


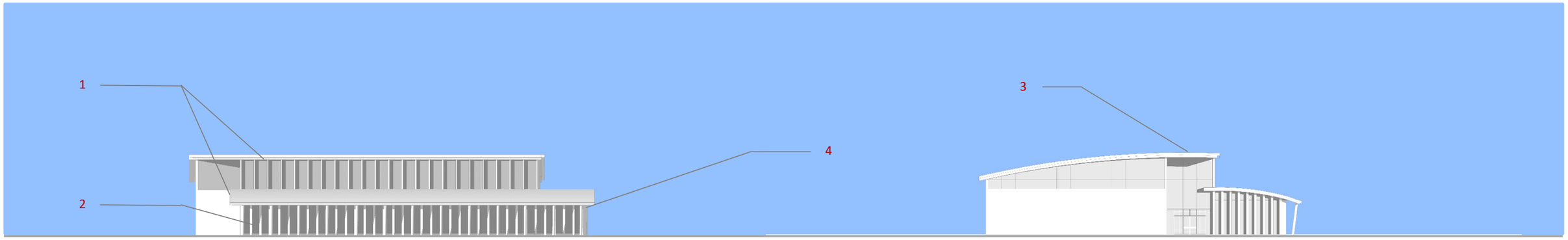
Community Commons

Group 2

The Community Commons is a central, multifunctional space with significant gathering and meeting spaces, similar to a community center. The design will create a welcoming appearance and highlight Tyndall AFB's unique coastal setting. Pedestrian movement among buildings is facilitated through the design of the built environment and its relationship to the site and other exterior features.

Form and Massing	1
Roof Style	2
Primary Entry	3
Shading Devices	4
Secondary Entrances	5
Fenestration	6





Elevations:
Community Commons

1. Environmentally sensitive envelopes, responsive to sun, wind, and water
2. Rhythmic expression of façade (columns, openings, pilasters)
3. Functional large overhangs focused and integrated into strong entries
4. Architectural shading devices to control solar heat gain especially over fenestration; integrated shading with architecture

Community Commons

Group 2

Massing & Articulation

The Community Commons is a central, multifunctional space similar to a community center with significant gathering and meeting spaces. The design will create a welcoming appearance and highlight Tyndall AFB's unique coastal setting. Pedestrian movement among buildings is facilitated through the design of the built environment and its relationship to the site and other exterior features.

Primary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of 40 to 60 people, including sitting areas. Provide large glazed areas to designate the entrance and a moderate level of finishes on the exterior. Open-sided (versus recessed) covered entrances are preferred. Integrate the primary entrance canopy with an additional architectural canopy that can become a connection point to other master plan circulation components.

Secondary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of three to four people, using building mass differentiation and glazing to identify the entrance. Provide coverage to protect openings for utility entrances.

Roof Style

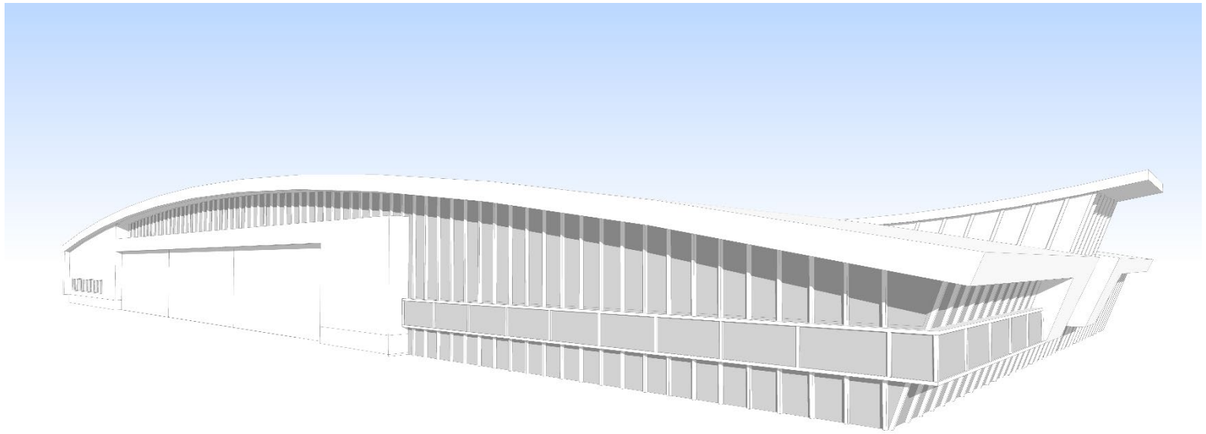
Sloped standing-seam metal roofing is preferred for most of the roof area. Use overhangs to protect window openings as much as practical. Create covered gathering areas at the main entrance. Use multiple roof areas in response to program but avoid conflicting or overly complex roof forms and a cluttered appearance. Curved roofs may be used to highlight architectural features, such as the entrance.

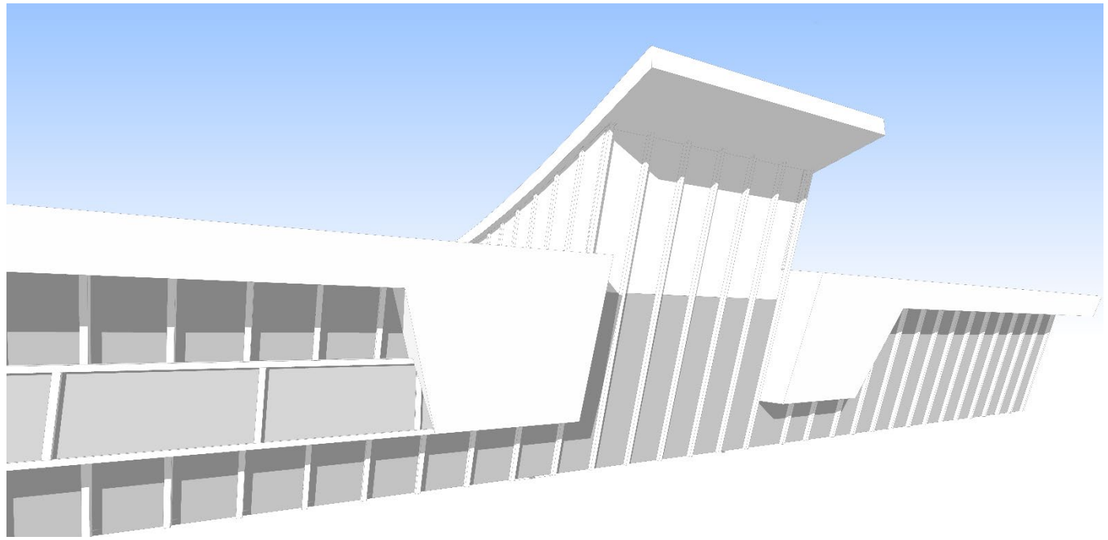
Fenestration

Use vertically proportioned punched window openings with aluminum windows. Storefronts and/or curtain walls may be used to designate entrances, gathering areas, or vertical circulation. Use of linear or other shapes as design elements is permissible in moderation. Translucent wall panels are appropriate to assist daylighting spaces.

Shading Devices

Use aluminum louver and/or shading devices at windows. Shading devices integral with the building façade also are encouraged. Provide shading devices and canopies at covered entrances for strong architectural presence.



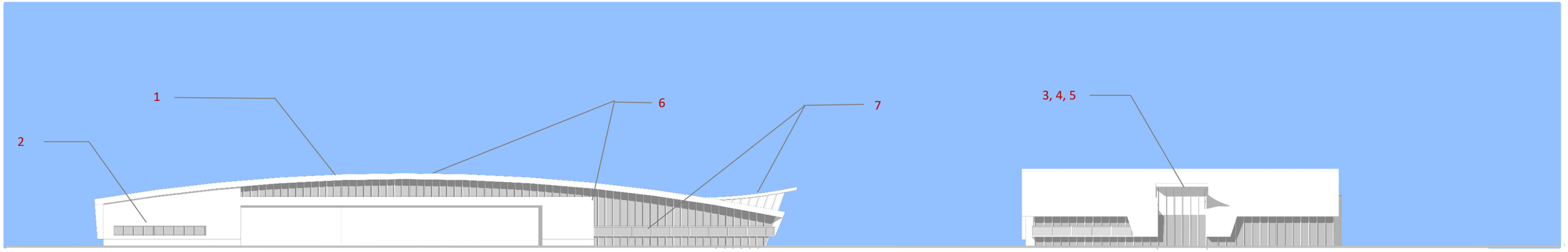


Hangar

Group 3

Hangars are designed for industrial uses, heavy wear, and ease of maintenance. Where appropriate, hangars are the centerpiece of mission facilities and are designed with a similar level of design (if not similar finishes or materials) as a Group 1 facility. They are designed to create optimal conditions for mission support. Design features that emphasize mission functions without compromising security are encouraged. Pedestrian movement among buildings is facilitated through the design of the built environment and its relationship to the site and other exterior features.

Form and Massing	1
Roof Style	2
Primary Entry	3
Shading Devices	4
Secondary Entrances	5
Fenestration	6



Elevations:
Hangar

1. Expressive roof form, responding appropriately to building group
2. Louver and/or shaded devices at windows
3. Functional large overhangs focused and integrated into strong entries
4. Well-defined entrance, pedestrian-scaled
5. Prominent covered entry with integral shading devices and large glazed areas
6. Roof form to express the new architectural image and character
7. Articulation of the façade to create visual interest and reduce the scale of long building masses

Hangar

Group 3

Massing & Articulation

The massing is articulated in response to the building program and be able to accommodate generous daylighting of the interior where appropriate. Because of its overall building size, attention is given to balancing simplicity of form, structure, and envelope with architectural impact. A strong, easily identified entrance is appropriate. Overall articulation is modest, appropriate to Group 3 Buildings, allowing form and color to create the overall character.

Primary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of 20 to 30 people. Open-sided (versus recessed) covered entrances are preferred. Provide large glazed areas to designate the entrance and a modest level of finishes on the exterior.

Secondary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of three to four people, using glazing to identify the entrance. Provide coverage to protect openings for utility entrances.

Roof Style

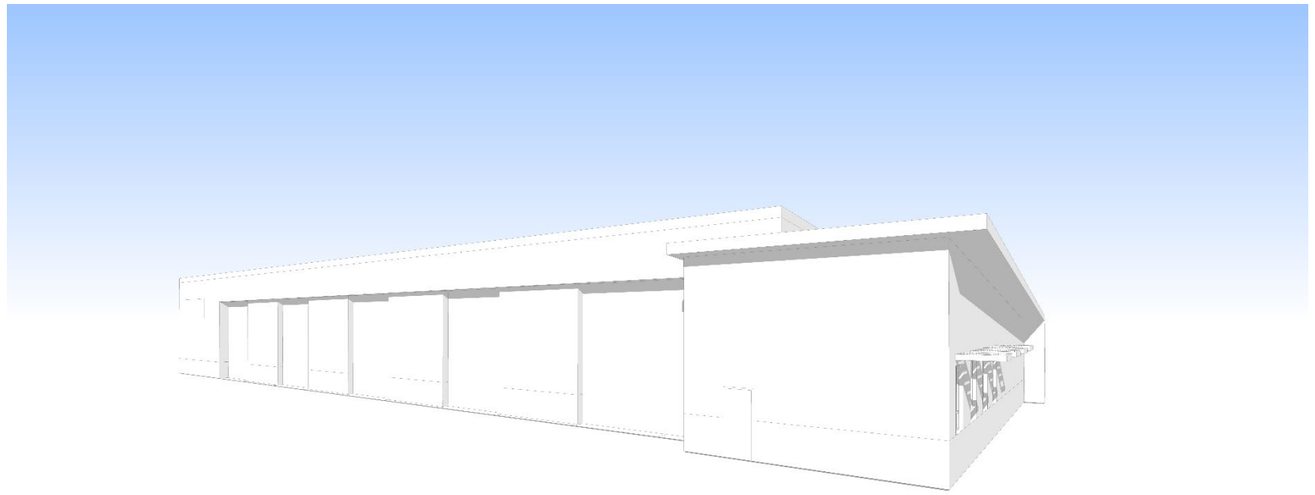
Sloped standing-seam metal roofing is preferred for most of the roof area. Due to large spans, low-slope roofing is acceptable. Use overhangs to protect window openings as much as practical. Create covered gathering areas at the main entrance. Use simple roof forms, but they may be responsive to programmatic function. Curved roofs may be used for the main form or to highlight architectural features, such as the entrance.

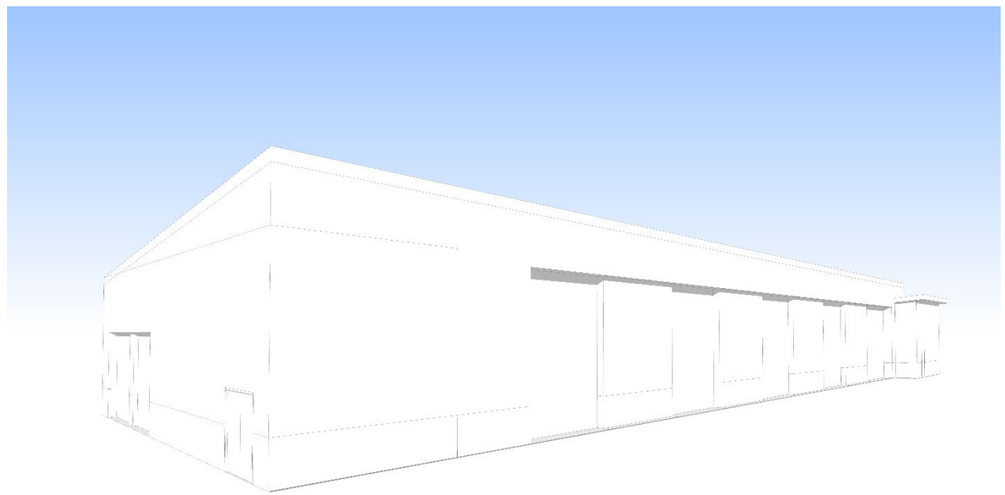
Fenestration

Use vertically proportioned punched window openings with aluminum windows in limited appropriate areas. Larger expanses of curtain walls or storefronts are appropriate for this large facility type. Storefronts and/or curtain walls may be used to designate entrances, gathering areas, or vertical circulation. Use of linear or other shapes as design elements is permissible in moderation. Translucent wall panels are appropriate to assist daylighting spaces.

Shading Devices

Use aluminum louver and/or shading devices at windows. Shading devices integral with the building façade also is encouraged. Provide shading devices and canopies at covered entrances for strong architectural presence.



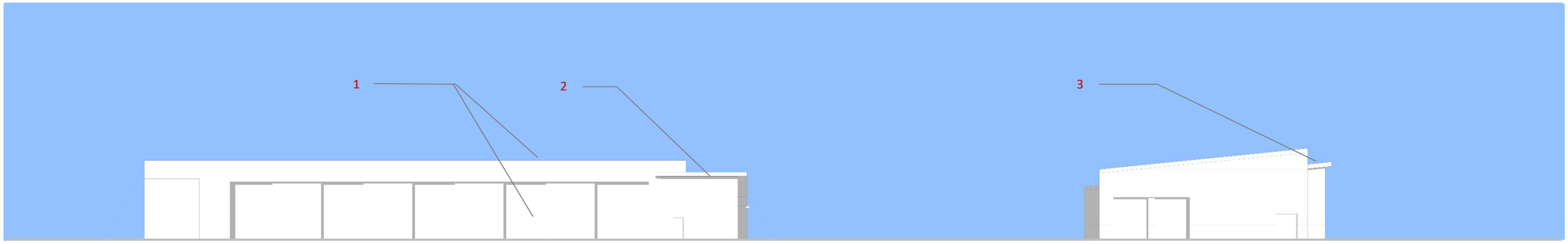


Vehicle Maintenance Facility

Group 3

These buildings are designed for heavy wear, frequency of use, and in support of mission functions. Pedestrian movement among buildings is facilitated through the design of the built environment and its relationship to the site and other exterior features.

Form and Massing	1
Roof Style	2
Primary Entry	3
Shading Devices	4
Secondary Entrances	5
Fenestration	6



Elevations:
Vehicle Maintenance Facility (VMF)

1. Environmentally sensitive envelopes, responsive to sun, wind, and water
2. Functional large overhangs focused and integrated into strong entries
3. Architectural shading devices to control solar heat gain especially over fenestration; integrated shading with architecture

Vehicle Maintenance Facility

Group 3

Massing & Articulation

The massing is articulated in response to the building program and be able to accommodate generous daylighting of the interior where appropriate. A strong, easily identified entrance is appropriate. Articulation is modest allowing form and color to create the overall character.

Primary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of 10 to 15 people. Open-sided (versus recessed) covered entrances are preferred. Provide glazed areas to designate the entrance and a modest level of finishes on the exterior.

Secondary Entrances

Provide a covered entrance to accommodate groups of three to four people, using glazing to identify. Provide coverage to protect openings for utility entrances.

Roof Style

Sloped standing-seam metal roofing is preferred for most of the roof area. Use overhangs to protect window openings as much as practical, and create covered gathering areas at the main entrance. Use simple roof forms, but they may need to be responsive to programmatic function. Curved roofs may be used for the main form or to highlight architectural features, such as the entrance.

Fenestration

Use vertically proportioned punched window openings with aluminum windows in limited appropriate areas. Storefront and/or curtain wall may be used to designate entrances, gathering areas, or vertical circulation. Use of linear or other shapes as design elements is permissible in moderation. Translucent wall panels are appropriate to assist daylighting spaces.

Shading Devices

Use aluminum louver and/or shading devices at windows. Shading devices integral with the building façade also is encouraged. Provide shading devices and canopies at covered entrances for strong architectural presence.

Tyndall AFB Colors and Materials

The existing installation facilities are characterized by the use of a variety of materials, colors, and textures, in addition to architectural styles. The predominant existing “Heritage” color palette includes medium tan split-face and ground face CMU, medium tan and brown brick, “Creech” brown painted exterior doors and other surfaces (named after General Creech, who implemented facility-wide use of consistent brown and sandstone colors), bronze anodized window and storefront frames, and medium bronze roofing, fascias, and soffits. In contrast to the predominant existing context of buildings with darker and warmer color tones, the new color palette, similar to the Fitness Center, uses lighter, cooler tones, while still being neutral in character appropriate to the natural environment. A mixture of materials, including split face and burnished face block, metal wall panels, and increased glazed areas, as well as integral shading devices, creates a pleasing aesthetic appropriate to the facility use as well as its coastal location.

The intent of the new color palette is to provide an updated aesthetic more representative and appealing to the airmen and women of today’s Air Force for improved morale and pride of place. The new palette creates a state-of-the art appearance that differentiates new facilities from existing while still maintaining a consistent overall architectural character across the installation.

Colors and materials indicated are not meant to be all-inclusive or proprietary, but to give direction regarding the intended color palette and development of architectural character appropriate for Tyndall AFB. For use and application of materials and additional detail, refer to the IFS, Section D – Facilities Exteriors.

Tyndall AFB “Heritage” Color Palette

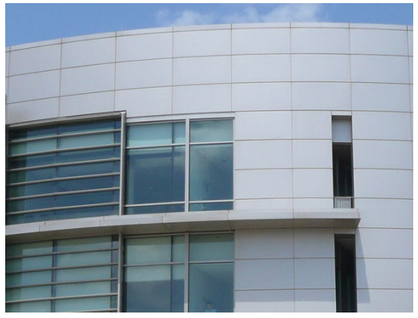
Tyndall AFB New Color Palette

Tyndall AFB Colors and Materials

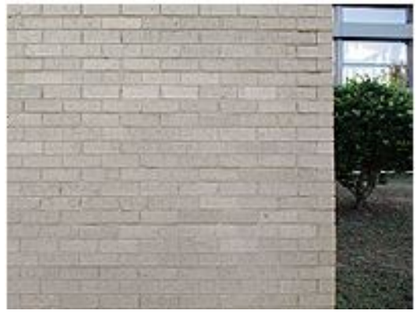
Sample Materials and Finishes

Standing-seam metal roofing – metallic silver

Corrugated metal panel – clear anodized or metallic silver finish



Aluminum composite panel – clear anodized or metallic silver



Modular brick – light tan

Precast concrete – light tan

Split face narrow unit CMU and full-size burnished face CMU – light tan and light gray with dark flecks

- Overall: light, neutral, tones with metallic complements. Exception: where matching existing materials on a building repair or addition
- Split face, smooth face, and burnished face CMU in light tan or light gray
- CMU narrow units in light tan with white flecks, light gray with dark flecks
- Architectural precast in light beige and light gray
- Modular brick masonry in light tan, buff, parchment, or light gray
- Aluminum composite panel, dry seal in clear anodized or matte finish silver
- Insulated composite panel in clear anodized or matte finish silver
- Profiled metal wall panel in clear anodized or matte finish silver
- Storefront framing in clear anodized aluminum
- Vision glazing in light blue tinted composites
- Spandrel glazing in white or gray
- Accent finish colors for architectural components to be used in moderation using Air Force Blue as the basis
- Standing-seam metal roofing in matte metallic silver
- Hollow metal doors and frames field painted to match adjacent walls
- Gutters and downspouts to match roof color (light-colored walls will allow roof-colored downspouts to be diminished)
- Handrails and guardrails in clear anodized aluminum
- Exterior door hardware in brushed stainless steel

Tyndall AFB Colors and Materials

The images included on this page are photographs of actual samples. They are provided to identify basis-of-design colors, and finishes for use by A/E firms in selecting and coordinating actual color selections. It is recommended that basis-of-design samples be used for comparison of colors and finishes from other vendors. **This is not a directive to use the example vendor, it is only a representation of the desired color, material and finish.**

Glazing


G1-
Guardian SNX 51/23 Clear


G2-
Guardian Sungaurd Spandrel White


G3-
Guardian Sungaurd Spandrel Warm Gray


G4-
Guardian Superneutral 68 Clear


G-5
Guardian SNR 43 Clear

Split Face/ Smooth Face CMU


CMU6-
Scruggs #509 Pumice Grey


CMU7-
Scruggs #211 Perry Grey


CMU8-
Scruggs #511 Sandstone


CMU9-
Scruggs #309 Folkstone

Burnished/ Ground Face CMU


CMU1-
DecraStone Oxford White


CMU2-
DecraStone Deep Ash


CMU3-
DecraStone Vintage Granite


CMU4-
DecraStone Castille White

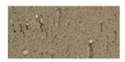

CMU5-
DecraStone Canary Cream

Architectural Precast


PC1-
Gate Precast 14185


PC2-
Gate Precast 14239

Modular Brick


B1-
ACME Dove Gray 105128


B2-
ACME Ridgemar 105401


B3-
ACME Marble Gray 106745


B4-
ACME Steele Gray 106391

Glazed Brick


GB1-
Elgin Butler #2200A Cobalt Blue


GB2-
Elgin Butler #4580 Dynamic BLue

Masonry Mortar


M1-
Argos Magnolia Dark


M2-
Argos Mason's Mix


M3-
Argos Lite Buff


M4-
Argos Porcelain

Specialty Pavers


SP1-
OWT Grey


SP2-
OWT White


SP3-
OWT Sand

Architectural Metals


SF1-
Kawneer Clear Anodized


WP1-
Alucobond Anodized Clear


WP2-
Alucobond Platinum Mica

Metal Wall Panels


MT3-
Berridge Zinc-Cote


MT4-
Berridge Preweathered Galvalume


MT5-
Berridge Award Blue


MT6-
Berridge Royal Blue

Metal Roofing


MT1-
PAC CLAD Silver


MT2-
ATAS Silversmith

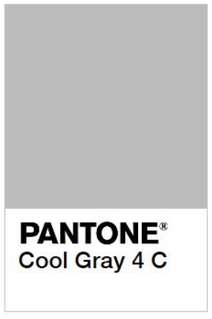
Tyndall AFB Colors and Materials

Pantone colors are provided to approximate colors of physical samples for use by A/E firms unable to review the basis-of-design samples onsite. These colors should be used to supplement, not replace, physical samples. It is recommended that basis-of-design samples be used for comparison of colors and finishes from other vendors.

Accent Color – misc. metals

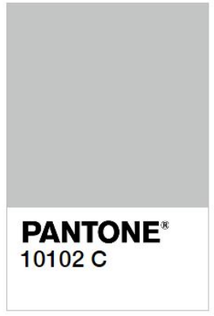
Primary Color – masonry, precast

Primary Color – masonry, precast

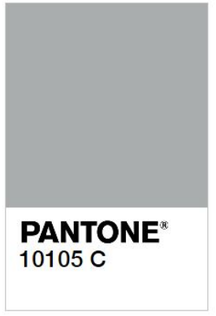


Accent Color – masonry

Accent Color – masonry



Primary Metallic Color – metals



Accent Metallic Color – metals