

MARCH FIELD AIR MUSEUM



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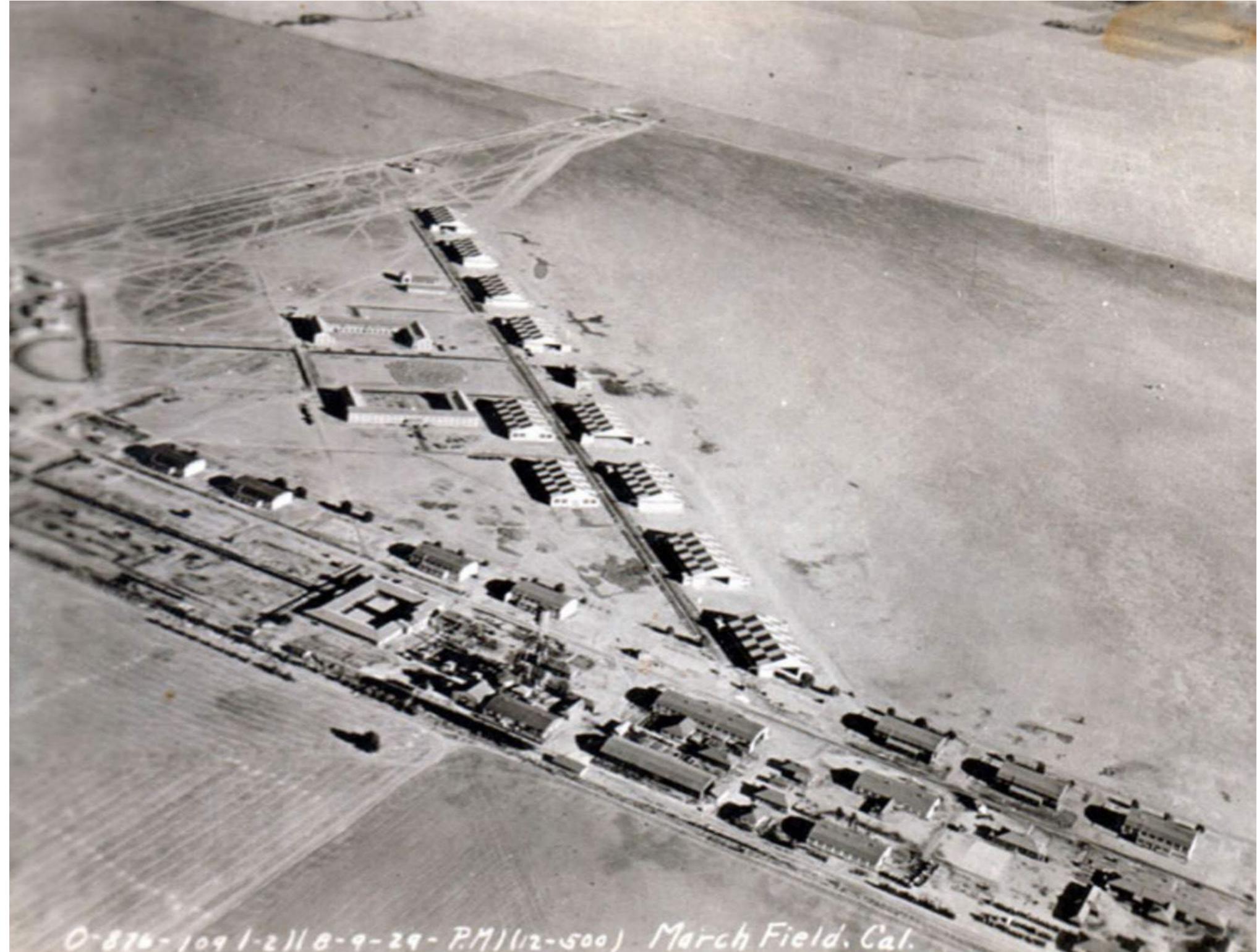


HISTORY - MARCH FIELD AIR BASE Riverside , California



ORIGIN

March 1, 1918. March Field Air Base was built in 1918 when the US was anticipating entry into the first World War. First named Alessandro Flying Training Field it was quickly renamed in honor of Second Lieutenant Peyton C. March, Jr. Serving as a training facility for the Air Force in WW1 and WW2 The base has been instrumental in defense strategies from the beginning of aviation to present day. On May 1, 1949, March became a part of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) and the Fifteenth Air Force. The base continued this duty through the Korean War, Vietnam War, and the liberation of Kuwait. In 1993 the mission was realigned and the base changed operations to Air Combat Command (ACC). During this time the base was home to the 722d Air Refueling Wing. On 1 April 1996, March officially became March Air Reserve Base under the Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC), ending a 78-year active duty military presence.



HISTORY - MARCH FIELD AIR BASE

Timeline of Important Events

MARCH 1, 1918

Alessandro Flying Training Field opens

SPRING, 1923

March is deactivated for active duty

JULY, 1926

Expansion of the pilot program

1931

Reinstated as an operational Base

1934

First phase of permanent buildings complete

DECEMBER 1941

Pearl Harbor

MAY 6, 1941

Bob Hopes first USO Show at March Field

MAY 1, 1949

March joins Strategic Air Command

JULY 1950

B-29's deployed to Korean War

1967-1975

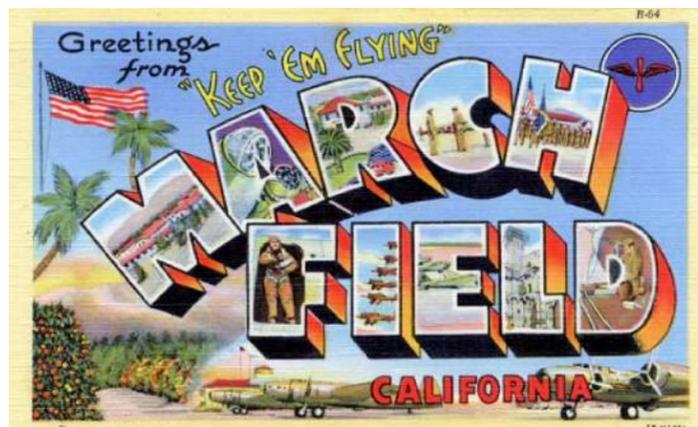
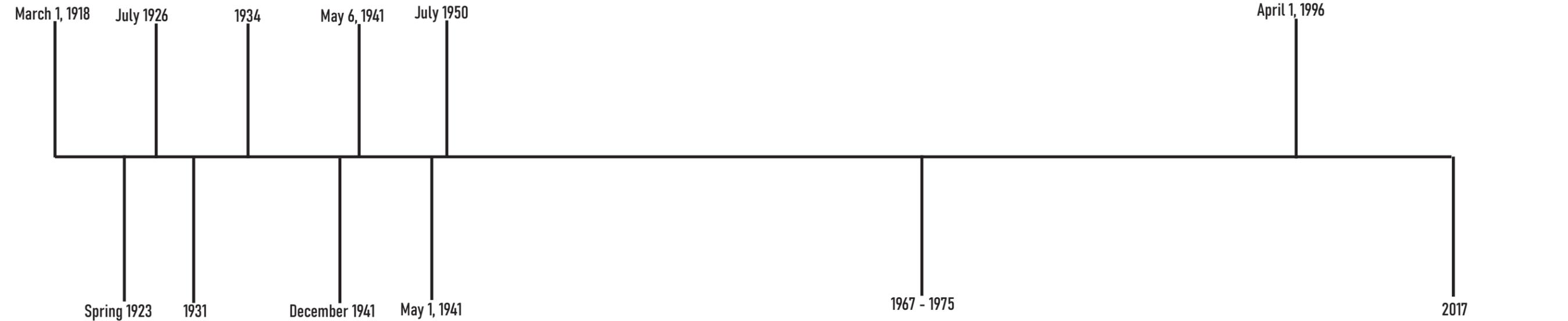
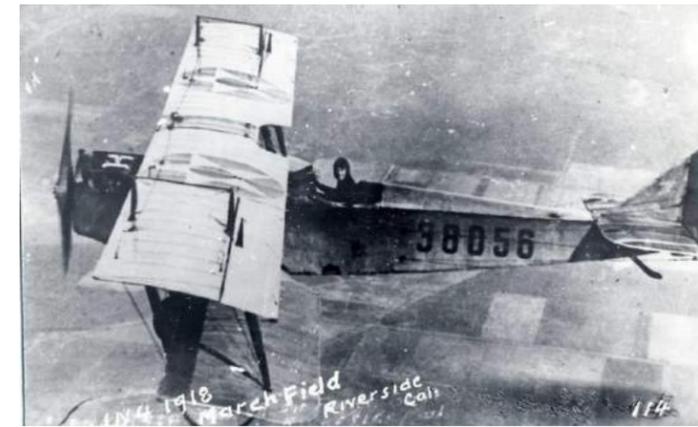
Supports operations in S.E.Asia, Vietnam

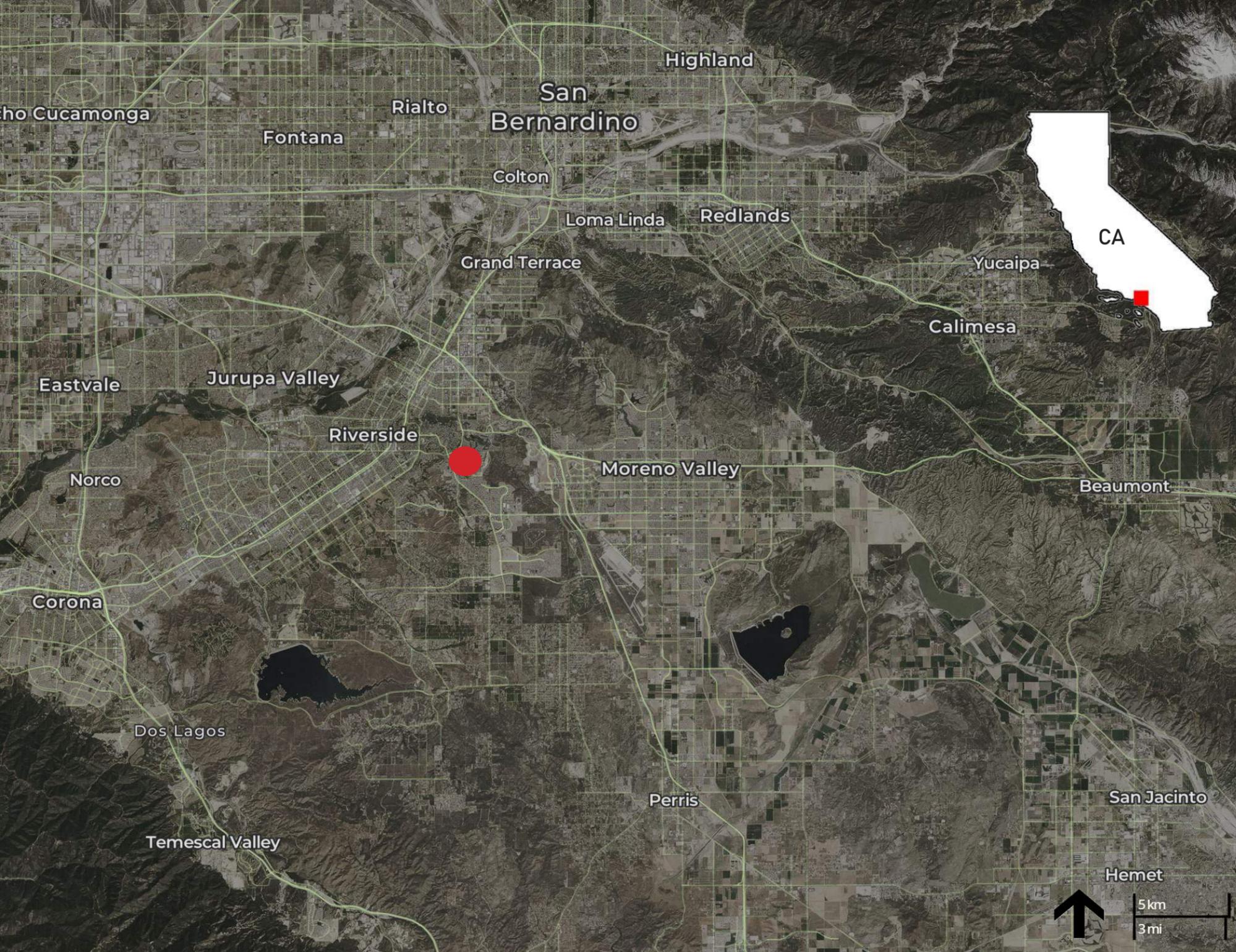
APRIL 1, 1996

Officially March Air Reserve Base

2017

1st Combat Camera Squadron Operating Location Charlie





SITE LOCATION-MARCH FIELD AIR MUSEUM
 22550 Van Buren Boulevard
 Riverside, CA 92518

REGION

Riverside is named for its location next to the Santa Ana River. It is the birthplace of the California citrus industry and home of the largest Mission Revival style building in the U.S. called the Mission Inn. Riverside County is the fourth most populated county in California. It spans from greater Los Angeles to the border of Arizona.

SITE

March Field Air Museum was founded in 1979 as March Air Force Base Museum. Originally housed in a commissary on the Air Base in 1993 it moved to its current location. It is adjacent to the March Air Reserve Base next to Freeway 215 in the town of Riverside. It boasts a large collection of historical aircraft, military memorabilia, a Vietnam era fire base, and memorial gardens.

MARCH FIELD AIR MUSEUM

Riverside , California

PROJECT STATEMENT

The March Field Air Museum Project is a reimagining of the sites potential both within the sites boundaries and in the greater region. The development of a conceptual Master Plan will focus on creating flexible use areas, generating more revenue, increased experience for all ages, interactive education, and diversifying program elements.

PROJECT GOALS

- Celebrate Military and Aviation History
- Create a unique, interactive, and comfortable user experience
- Activate the entire site

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Memorial Garden, Firebases, Celebration of important people and events
- Grande Entry, Topography, Sun/Shade, Amenities, Display
- Flexible use Areas, Art, Program Elements, Design Layout



HISTORY - GENERAL "HAP" ARNOLD

Henry Harley "Hap" Arnold (June 25, 1886 - Jan. 15, 1950)

- The only Five Star General in the Air Force
- Served in both World War 1 and World War 2
- Learned to fly in 1911 from the Wright Brothers
- He was a pilot with the Air Force from its beginnings and he was instrumental in the creation of the most powerful airforce in the world.



AIR MUSEUM PRECEDENT
PIMA AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM
Tuscon, Arizona

MISSION
“Creating unlimited horizons in aerospace education through the preservation and presentation of the history of flight.” *

ENTRANCE
A memorable entry is created. This serves not only as a entry point that is clearly defined so users are not confused, but also serves as a place making device that gives the site a feeling of arrival.

THE BEACON
A beacon from the early days of aviation has been placed at the front entry. Called “Lindy Lights” these beacons were used to guide planes across the continent before the widespread use of radio. This is a tool that gives the site history, story, and education.

THE BONEYARD PROJECT
A collaboration between contemporary artist and the Pima Air and Space Museum. The project uses discarded planes from the sites boneyard allowing artist to use them as a canvas. This creates another destination element for potential users outside the normal demographics.





AIR MUSEUM PRECEDENT SAN DIEGO AIR AND SPACE San Diego, California

MISSION

"Preserve, Inspire, Educate, Celebrate!"

ENTRANCE

The entrance has a fighter jet on a pedestal with seating underneath. The jet is creating a nice shadow and being used secondarily as a shade structure. This gives this planes three uses - Museum Piece/ Entry point place making element/ Shade Structure

EVENT SPACE

Indoors there is a great event space with a grand entry and numerous planes and helicopters on stands as well as mounted from the ceiling. The events set up underneath these aircraft and it gives the event a feeling of grandeur.

CEILING/ ROOF

Unique roof that adds architectural detail to the inside and allows lots of light inside for good viewing. The structure is solid and creates areas for hanging aircraft in unconventional ways

AIR MUSEUM PRECEDENT WINGS OVER THE ROCKIES

Denver, Colorado

MISSION

“A diverse community organization dedicated to unlocking our visitors dreams of flight through exhibitions, events and educational programming.” *

HISTORY

Located at the former Lowry Air Force Base the site has context to the greater story of aviation. It was mostly used as a training center from 1938-1966. In 1994 the base officially closed.

ENTRANCE

The entry is marked by a B-52B Stratofortress, creating a superb tool for place making.

EVENTS

The museum is trying to “think outside the box” generating excitement from age groups and social groups that traditionally would not be visiting an aircraft museum.

EDUCATION

In addition to the museum there is a Research Library that has a one of a kind collection on aviation.





AIR MUSEUM PRECEDENT
Display of Aircraft



PEDESTAL

Raising a displayed aircraft on a pedestal creates the impression of flight, gives the plane action, allows for unique viewing, and creates shade under the plane overhead.

VIEWING PLATFORM

Giving users a way of viewing the planes from above is an interesting perspective that we do not often get. It is a good perspective for photos, and could be used as a viewing platform for an airshow.

SYMMETRY

Placing the planes in a symmetrical pattern enhances the aerodynamic details of the plane design and also gives the site continuity, rhythm, and structure.



FIRE SUPPORT BASE

World War 2 - South Pacific

HISTORY

The battle of Tarawa in the South Pacific was on November 23, 1943. Known as one of the bloodiest battles in the South Pacific it lasted 76 hours and 1,000 men were killed. The photos and stories I found from this battle and life after while occupying the island give us insight into the techniques, lifestyle, and humor involved in the FSB site.

SPACE

It is clear from these photos that the soldiers lived in close proximity to each other. Planes were on top of tents on top of quonset huts. Space was limited but make shift libraries, bars , and showers were necessary items for sanity.

FOXHOLE

A hole in the ground used by troops as a shelter against enemy fire or as a firing point. These troops were on an island and needed defend the beaches. The soldiers used these foxholes to defend the island from the sea.

SIGNAGE

The soldiers must have had a sense of humor because I came across a lot of these humoristic signs in photos. Laughing is good therapy.





FIRE SUPPORT BASE Afghanistan Desert

HISTORY

The War in Afghanistan code named Operation Enduring Freedom started on October 7, 2001. It has been the longest war in US history. There is currently a peace deal in process with the U.S. and the Taliban, the insurgents fighting against the Afghan Government. Over 100,000 civilians and security force people have been killed in the war.

SITE

The F.S.B. in the Afghan War blends in with the desert surroundings. It is fortified by a large barricade made of mesh and sand called a Hesco Box. These are stacked around the base to create a defensive perimeter. Often the base is centered around a farmhouse or building which was forcibly obtained by the military.

THE OPIUM TRADE

The US has spent 9 billion dollars on efforts to dismantle the opium trade in Afghanistan. Rural farmers are paid by the Taliban to grow the poppies and the Taliban makes 200 million dollars a year in illegal opium sales worldwide. 82% of all opium in the world is distributed from Afghanistan.



FIRE SUPPORT BASE World War 1

HISTORY

The First World War became known as The Great War. It lasted from 1914-1918 and was one of the deadliest wars in history taking over 22 million lives both civilian and soldier. It was fought on land and sea but the trench warfare of the western front is remembered as the deadliest and most inhospitable of all battle conditions.

TRENCH WARFARE

On the Western Front (North Sea to the Swiss frontier with France) both sides built deep trenches to fortify their position. It was a new mode of defense making it very difficult to overtake a position and making old war tactics obsolete. Until the invention of new war tactics in poison gas, tanks, and aircraft. It was virtually a stalemate leading to large numbers of casualties when one side attempted to overtake the other. The trenches were where the soldiers lived, fought, and died.

MEMORIAL TRENCH

The trench is such an iconic element of WW1 I would like to recreate a trench as a memorial to The Great War. It could be an educational tool as well but primarily would serve as a reminder of the lives lost and the intense physical battles that were an undeniable part of the war on the western front.

MILITARY DECORATION

Symbology and Tradition

CAMPAIGN STREAMERS

Colorful streamers attached to the flags of different military branches. These denote participation in a military campaign. The colors match decoration and medals given for the specific campaign.

THE GREAT SEAL

Stars represent 13 original Colonies of the Americas. Roman numerals are the year the Department of the Air Force was established, 1947. The thunderbolt portrays striking power through the medium of air. Jupiter's Thunderbolt, Roman God of the Heavens.

AIRCRAFT NOSE ART

Since World War II, pilots have decked out the noses of their aircraft in creative ways, allowing people to connect not only with the machine, but the operators as well.





SITE CONTEXT REGIONAL
March Field Air Museum



RESIDENTIAL
There is a growing community west on Van Buren Blvd. and the growth is east towards the museum.

COMMERCIAL
Surrounding this growing community is the need for shops, restaurants, gas, etc. As people exit the freeway in search of this commercial district how can we interest them in the museum?

RIVERSIDE NATIONAL CEMETERY
The largest growing veteran cemetery is directly across the 215 Freeway. How do we create connection with this site?

MARCH FIELD RESERVE BASE
The Air Base borders the east perimeter of the museum.





SITE CONTEXT LOCAL
March Field Air Museum



MARCH AIR RESERVE BASE

The museum shares a border with the Air Reserve Base. Slightly up a hill sits the runway creating a perfect opportunity for air show viewing from the Museum.

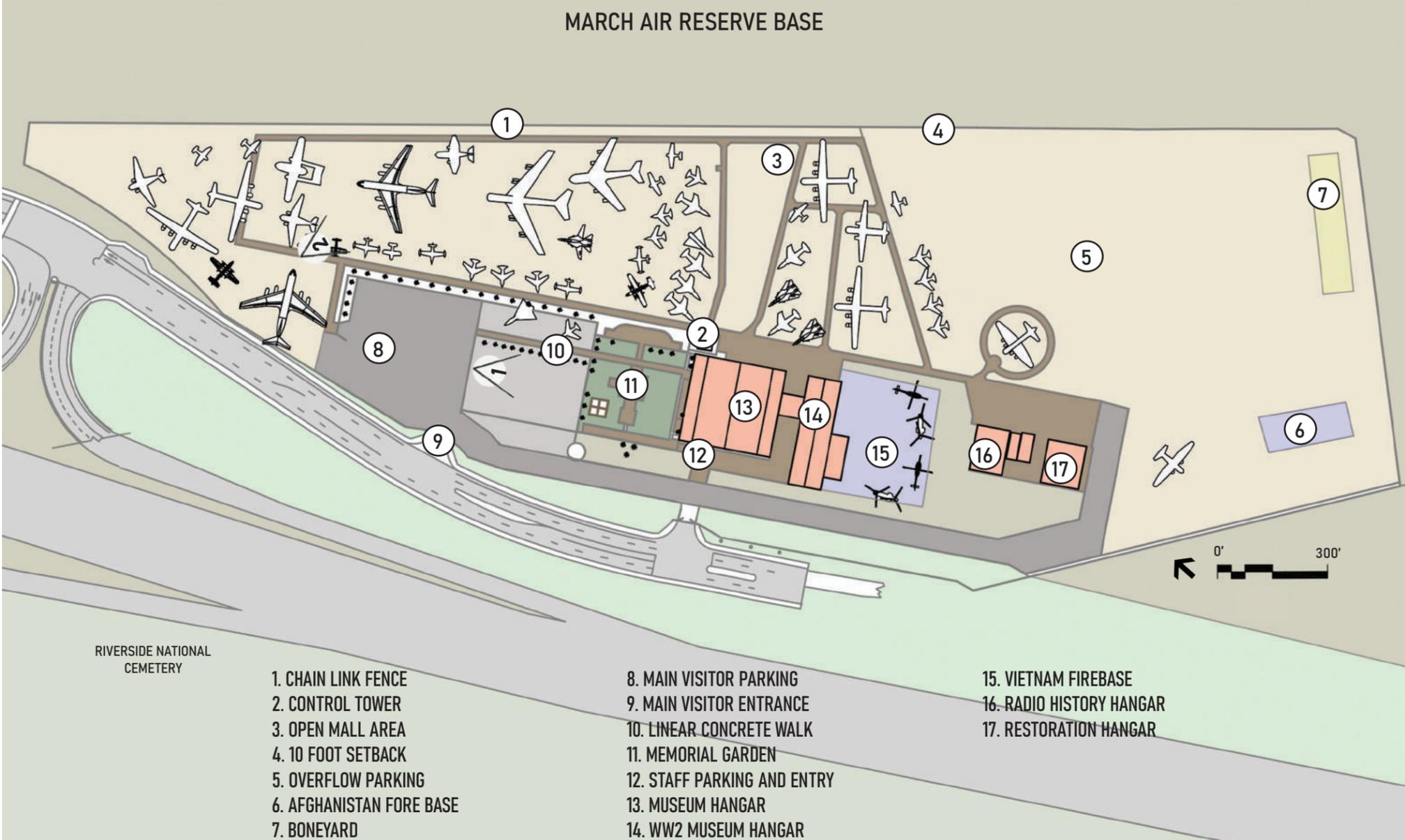
RIVERSIDE NATIONAL CEMETERY

Across the 215 Freeway is the Riverside National Cemetery. Creating some form of connection to this site would be beneficial and welcome for the museum.

ROADWAYS

The 215 Freeway runs along the West perimeter of the Museum. Currently the sign promoting the museum to freeway traffic is small and indiscernible. Creating direct and clear connection with freeway traffic is important. The terminus for Van Buren Blvd. is at the Museum gates. Creating connection to the immediate community on this major street is a must.





SITE INVENTORY
 March Field Air Museum

ADDRESS
 22550 Van Buren Boulevard
 Riverside, CA 92518

SUNSET ZONE
 Zone 18 - Interior Climate
 Major influence on climate is the continental air mass

SIZE
 The site is 34 Acres consisting of two main Museum buildings, two quonset hut hangars, two model fire bases, and over 80 aircraft on proud display.

SITE ANALYSIS

The Elements

SUN PATH/ SHADE

The entire site is exposed to the hot summer sun. There are no shade structures on the air field. There are no restrooms, or water fountains either. The site is large and the walkways reflecting hot summer heat seem daunting.

WIND

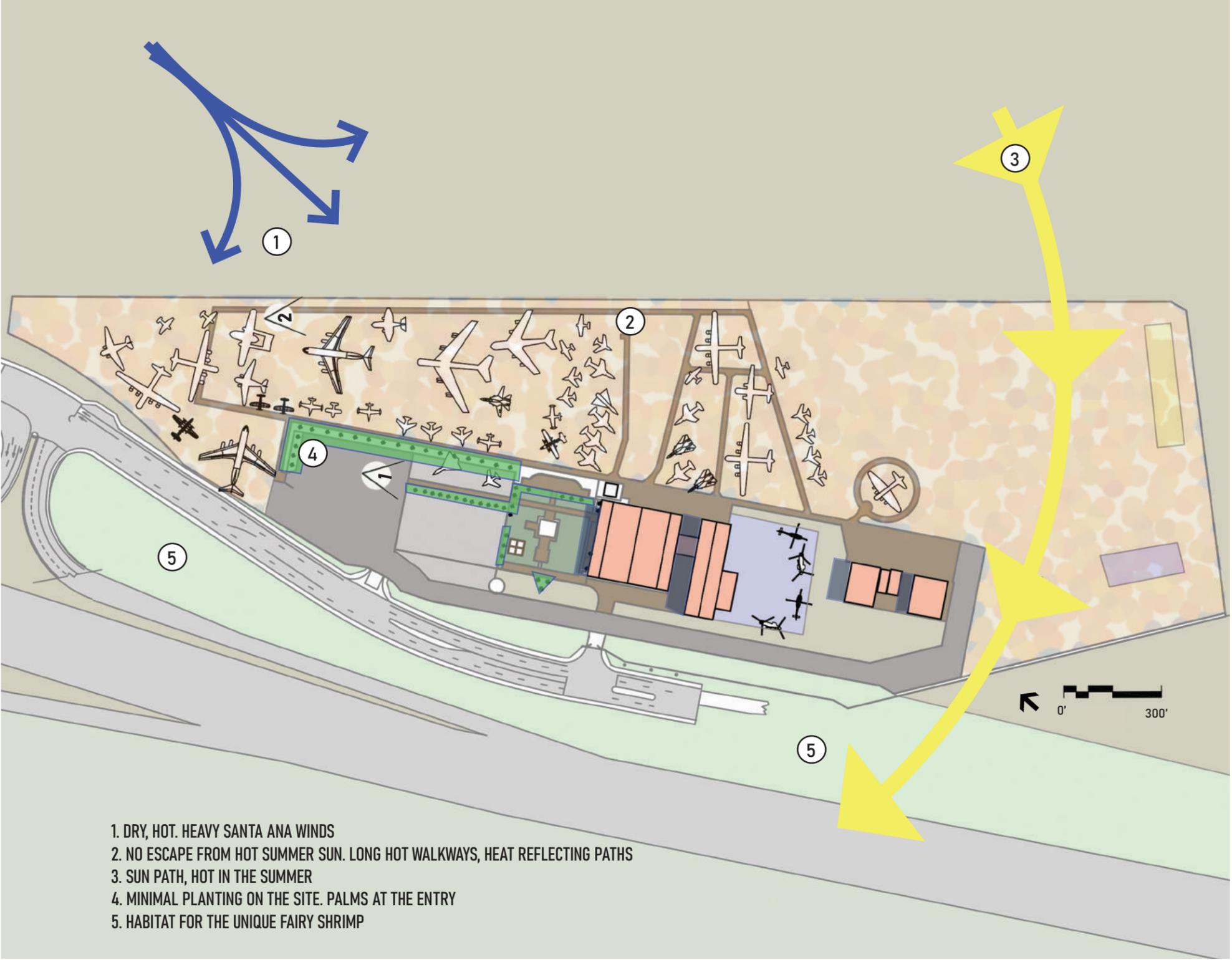
Hot dry Santa Ana winds very strong coming in from the northeast.

PLANTS

Trees are discouraged on the site because they provide habitat for nesting birds. Nesting birds are not good for flying aircraft. The existing trees are all palms. Different species can be planted but only in designated areas. The palms could be re-purposed.

HABITAT

The Fairy Shrimp, Anostraca lives here in vernal pools that arrive each season with winter rains. They are able to Diapause meaning they enter into a state of biological dormancy when the seasons are hot and dry. These ditches are home to this creature and are protected.



- 1. DRY, HOT. HEAVY SANTA ANA WINDS
- 2. NO ESCAPE FROM HOT SUMMER SUN. LONG HOT WALKWAYS, HEAT REFLECTING PATHS
- 3. SUN PATH, HOT IN THE SUMMER
- 4. MINIMAL PLANTING ON THE SITE. PALMS AT THE ENTRY
- 5. HABITAT FOR THE UNIQUE FAIRY SHRIMP



SITE ANALYSIS

Arrival/ Threshold/ View/ Adjacency

ARRIVAL

As you exit the off ramp the site is revealed below you. This point is the highest point on the site and is the threshold of the arrival sequence.

The entry gates are subdued and as you enter the site there is no grand feeling of arrival.

The way finding is small and hard to see from the freeway.

When you enter the site it is not quite clear where to park, or which way to go upon entry.

“ANNOUNCE THE SITE”

VIEW

At the arrival threshold on the off ramp of the freeway the site spreads below you and it is a good vantage to take in the entire 34 Acres.

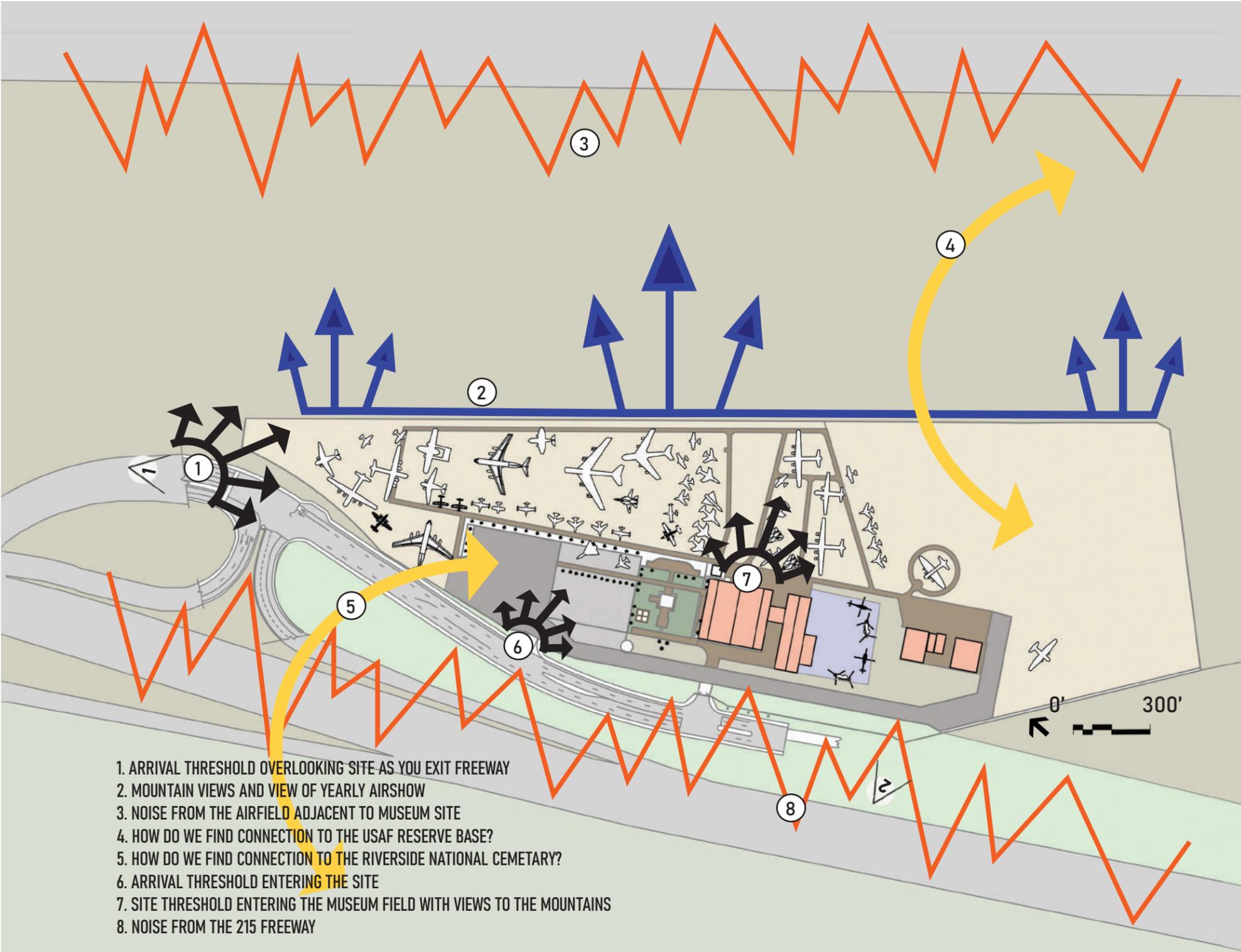
From the museum and the air field there are fantastic views of the surrounding San Bernardino Mountains.

ADJACENCY

The Museum shares a border with the March Air Reserve Base and is a great location for viewing air shows throughout the year. This connection also roots the site in the history of the space and creates an authentic backdrop for a aircraft museum.

The Riverside National Cemetery is across 215 and would be a good site to create a connection.

Noise from airfield and freeway



1. ARRIVAL THRESHOLD OVERLOOKING SITE AS YOU EXIT FREEWAY
2. MOUNTAIN VIEWS AND VIEW OF YEARLY AIRSHOW
3. NOISE FROM THE AIRFIELD ADJACENT TO MUSEUM SITE
4. HOW DO WE FIND CONNECTION TO THE USAF RESERVE BASE?
5. HOW DO WE FIND CONNECTION TO THE RIVERSIDE NATIONAL CEMETARY?
6. ARRIVAL THRESHOLD ENTERING THE SITE
7. SITE THRESHOLD ENTERING THE MUSEUM FIELD WITH VIEWS TO THE MOUNTAINS
8. NOISE FROM THE 215 FREEWAY





- 1. Pedestrian and Bicycle circulation. Linear/ Hard/ Gridlike
- 2. Open event space with mountain views
- 3. Overflow parking and RV parking for airshow
- 4. Access to overflow and RV parking area
- 5. Event Space/ gathering area on the pad of Radio Museum
- 6. Secondary Entry and parking for staff and volunteers.
- 7. Linear path from parking to entrance/ gathering area in the memorial garden.
- 8. Primary parking for visitors and location of future restaurant.



SITE ANALYSIS
Circulation/ Gathering

VEHICULAR
Primary Vehicular circulation is entering the site from the freeway or Van Buren and entering the site through the first entry parking on the black top. Secondary Vehicular would be the staff and volunteers entering in the second gate and parking adjacent to the museum building. Tertiary Vehicular is the access and parking in the Boneyard are dedicated to overflow parking on very busy event weekends. .RV parking is in the boneyard area as well.

PEDESTRIAN/ BICYCLE
The pedestrian and bicycle pathways it seems are remnants of the original air field. They are influencing the viewing of the aircraft yet not much thought has been put into their design.

GATHERING
The site has some natural gathering areas that should be thought of as potential areas for deeper design thinking. These areas could be developed further and included in the development of programmatic elements.





SITE ANALYSIS
Opportunity/ Constraints

OPPORTUNITY

The size of the site is intimidating. However, the size allows for opportunity of new design elements, flexible use spaces, event spaces, shade structure, rethinking the vehicle and pedestrian circulation, creating pleasant spaces in the midst of sweltering heat, as well as think about how best to design for the users, and how we can activate new programmatic concepts through design.

CONSTRAINTS

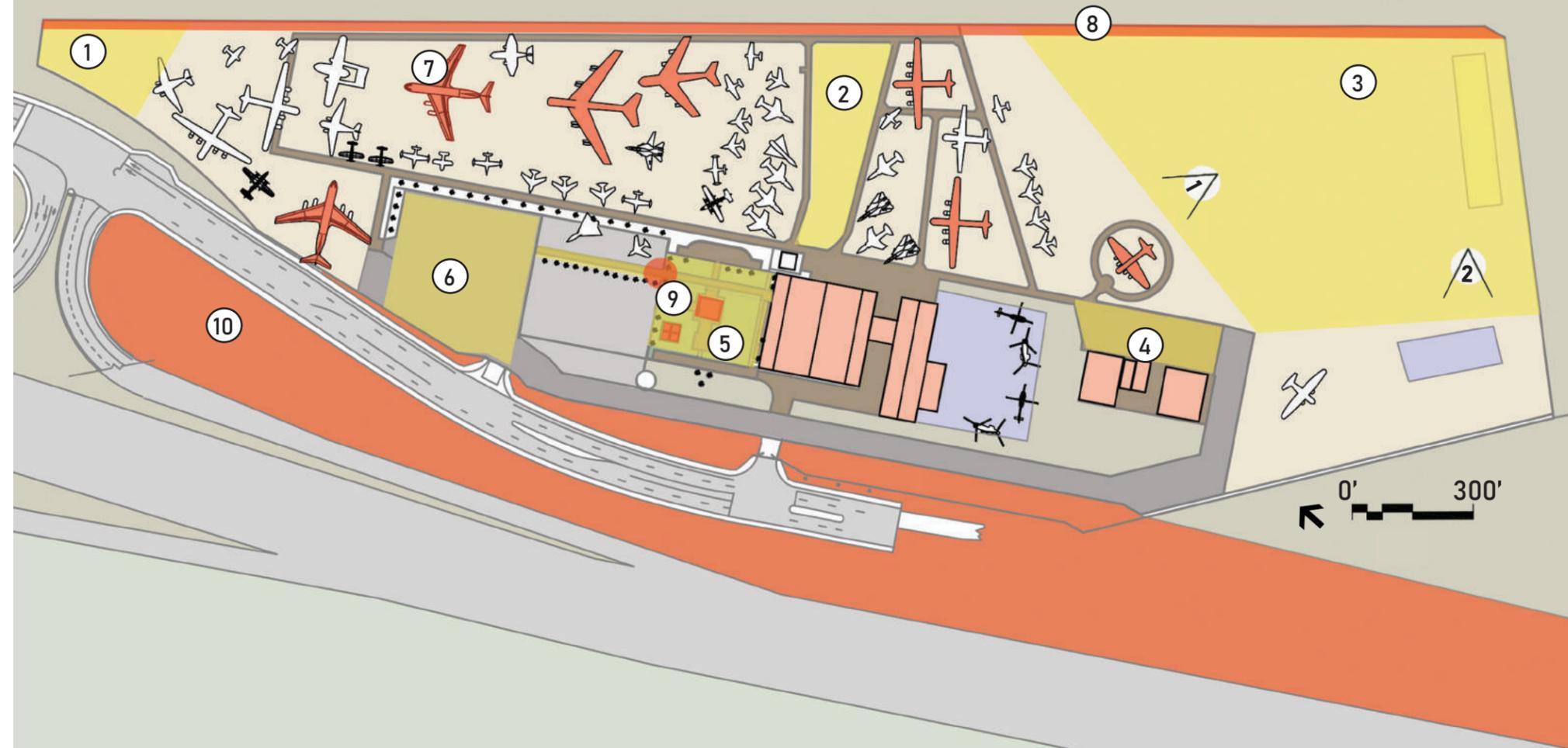
The constraints actually force us to become better thinkers, better problem solvers, and better designers. If we cannot use trees and canopy to create shade, if we cannot use plants to create outdoor rooms, if we cannot place elements where we want them then what do we need to do to solve the problems of heat, enjoyment, and use. We are forced to think outside of our comfort zone.

OPPORTUNITY

1. PLACEMAKING TOOL FOR FREEWAY ARRIVAL
2. OPEN AREA IN CENTER OF SITE CONNECTION TO MUSEUM HANGAR
3. BONEYARD AND OVERFLOW PARKING, LARGE GROUP GATHERING AREA
4. ALTERNATE EVENT AREA, FLEXIBLE USE
5. REDESIGN OF THE MEMORIAL GARDEN, GRAND ENTRY
6. MEMORABLE ENTRY SPACE, USE PARKING FOR GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

CONSTRAINTS

7. AIRCRAFT IN RED ARE NOT TO BE MOVED
8. 10 FOOT CLEARANCE FROM BORDER FENCE
9. CERTAIN MEMORIALS CANNOT BE MOVED
10. DO NOT DISTURB THE FAIRY SHRIMP HABITAT AREA

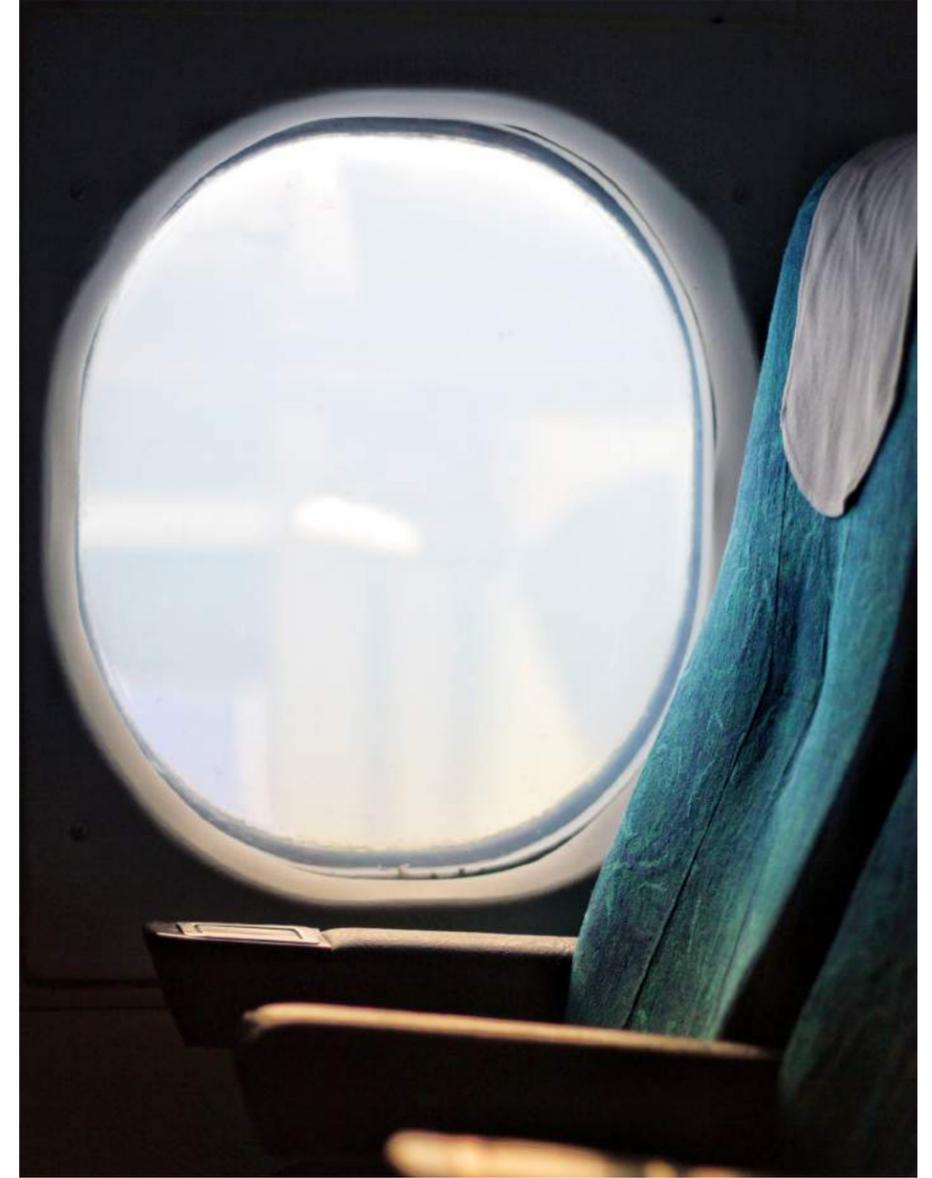
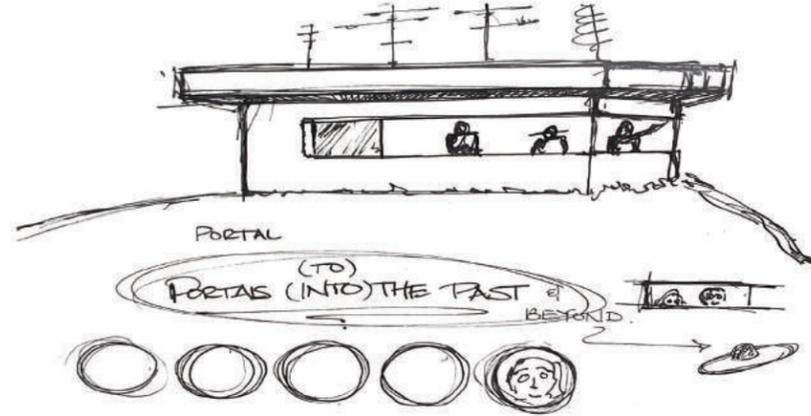


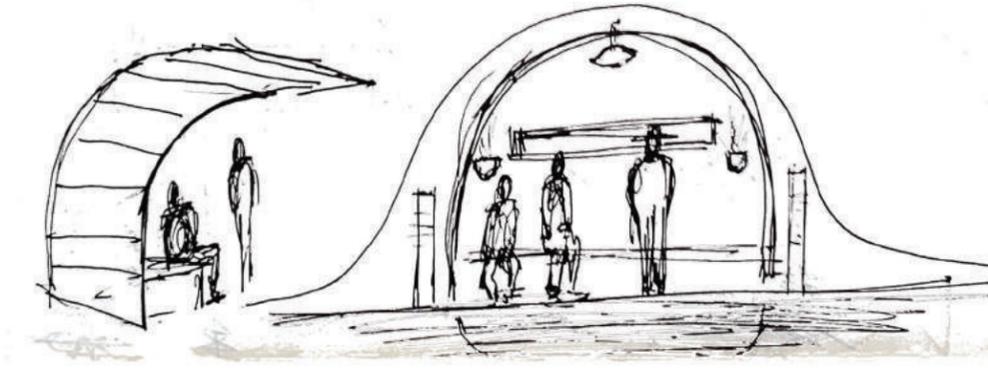
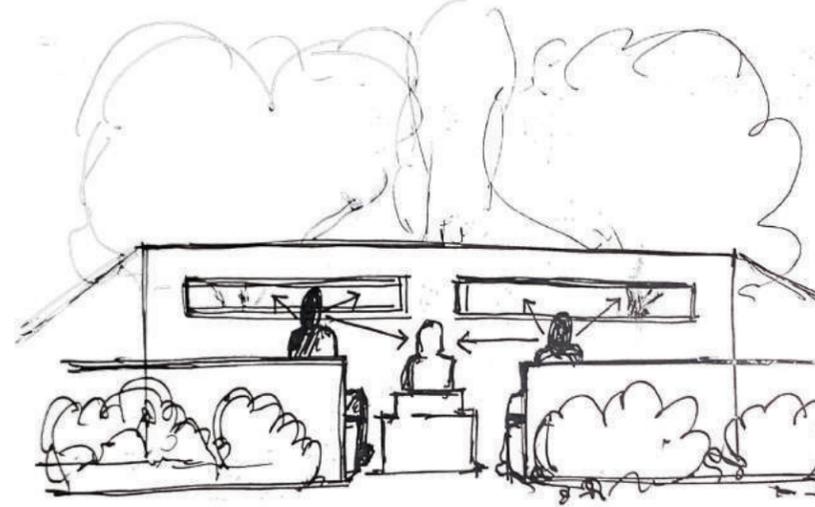


DESIGN INSPIRATION PORTALS TO THE PAST and FUTURE

CREATING VIEWS THROUGH UNIQUE DESIGN ELEMENTS

Because the site is flat and there is nothing obstructing the views across the air-field I thought it would be interesting to intentionally create views using different shapes that are unique to the air force, planes, bunkers, combat. When in combat soldiers are always on the alert and often times looking through a fortified structure out into the combat zone. This concept is inspired by that outward alert view and I want to incorporate these views within the museum site.

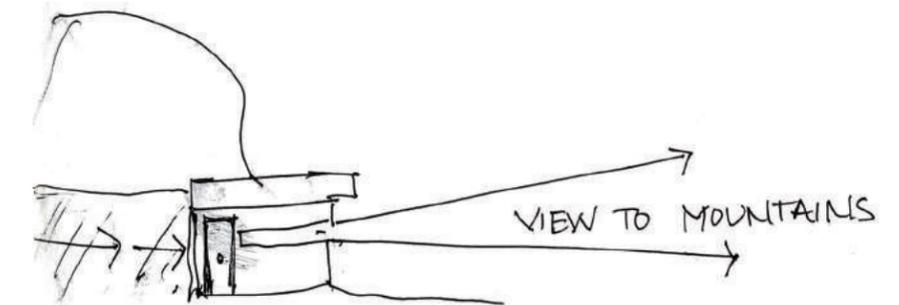




DESIGN INSPIRATION PROSPECT AND REFUGE THEORY

BUNKERS

Inspired by WW1 and WW2 underground and above ground bunkers I want to use these as design elements around the site. I want to create these “bunkers” as areas for viewing the site, viewing the air show, enjoying a view of the distant mountains, in the playground, and as pedestals for kinetic sculptures. These bunkers will also allow visitors to duck out of the sun and there should be water fountains inside each bunker so visitors know they can sip some water when they arrive. I also think it would be cool to have radio transmissions inside some of these bunkers that is potentially connected back to the main radio museum building. It would create destinations around the site that would inspire children and adults to venture into the more distant areas of the Museum.





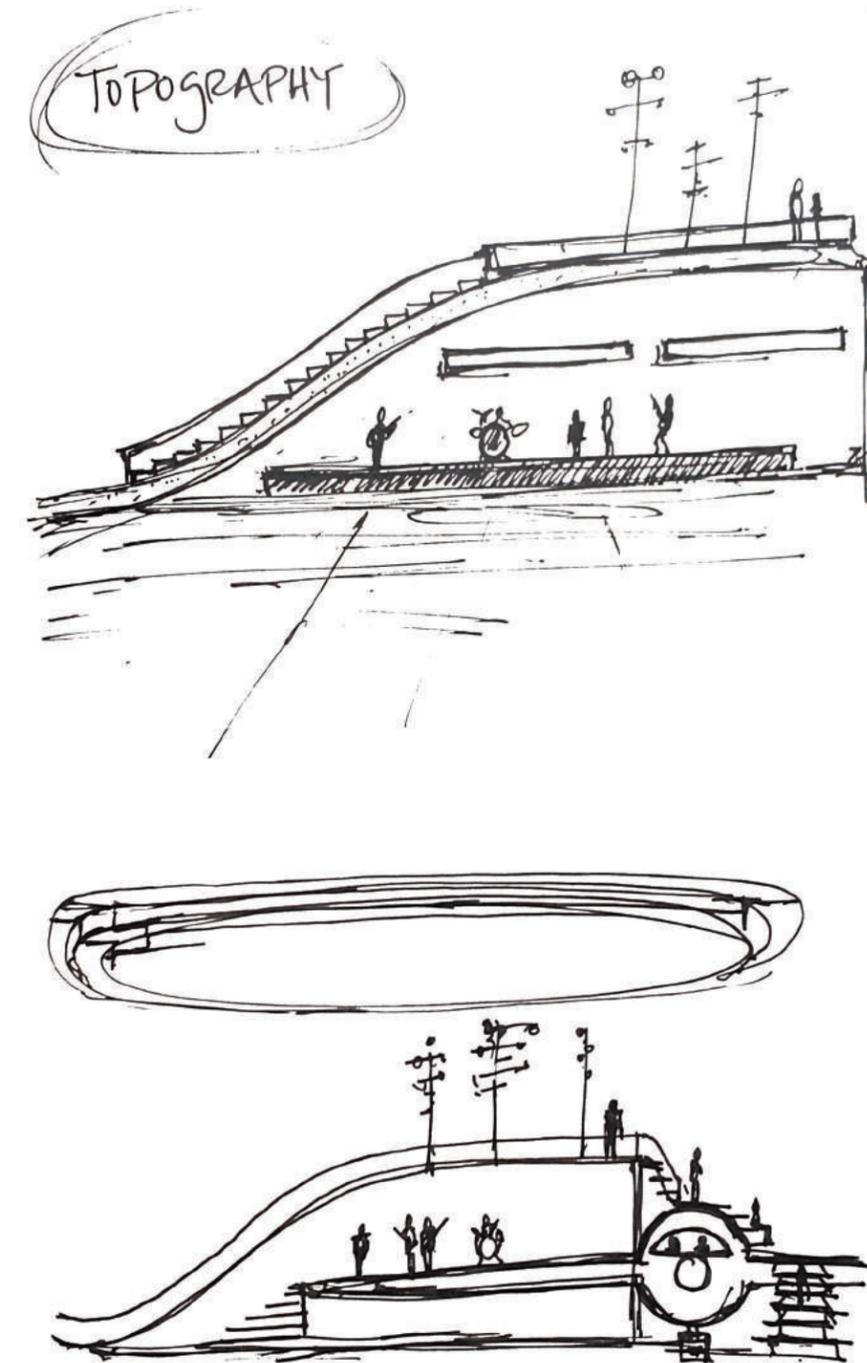
DESIGN INSPIRATION TOPOGRAPHY/ ELEVATION

STAGE CONCEPT

The idea for the stage is using this concept of bunker in tandem with the parti to create a semi underground stage element that also serves as a viewing platform for the planes below and the planes above when there is an airshow.

VIEWING TOWERS/ FOCI

In strategic areas I want to place WW2 Era Towers that can serve as viewing towers to observe the museum grounds, the mountains beyond, and airshows. These would serve as destination spaces that would encourage movement to the edges of the museum site. These edges are important elements to activate and there is opportunity here for activation.





DESIGN INSPIRATION AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND

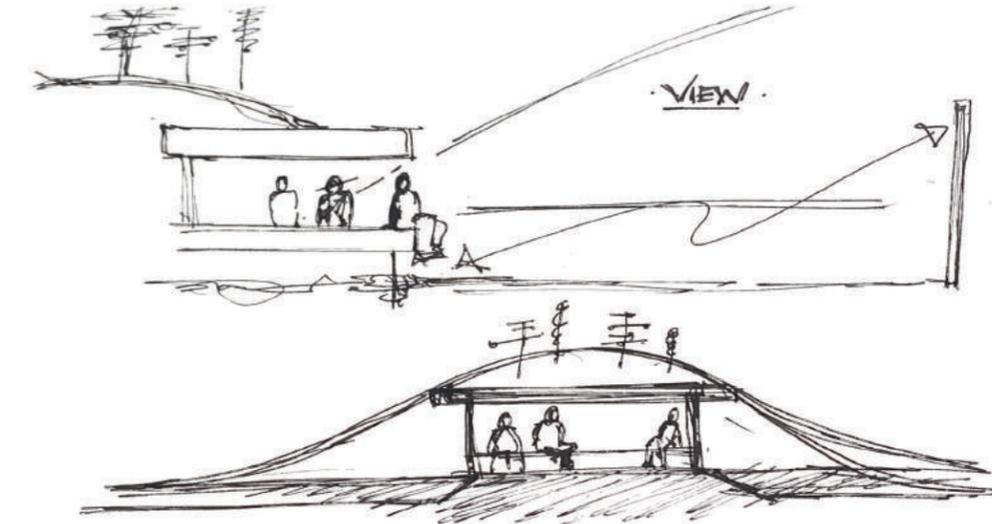
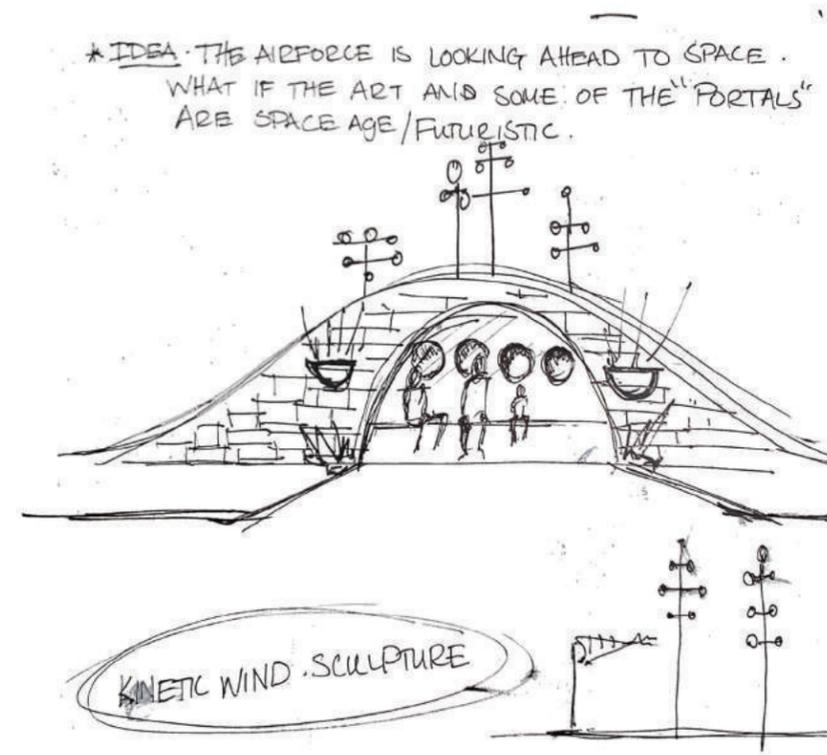


KINETIC SCULPTURE GARDEN

This is a way to create overlapping interest within the museum space but also make a connection to the Air Force Space Command which is an branch of the Air Force that is growing and will become more important in the future. These futuristic, space inspired kinetic sculpture pieces would be placed throughout the space and create a link between the past and the future

RADIO TRANSMISSION

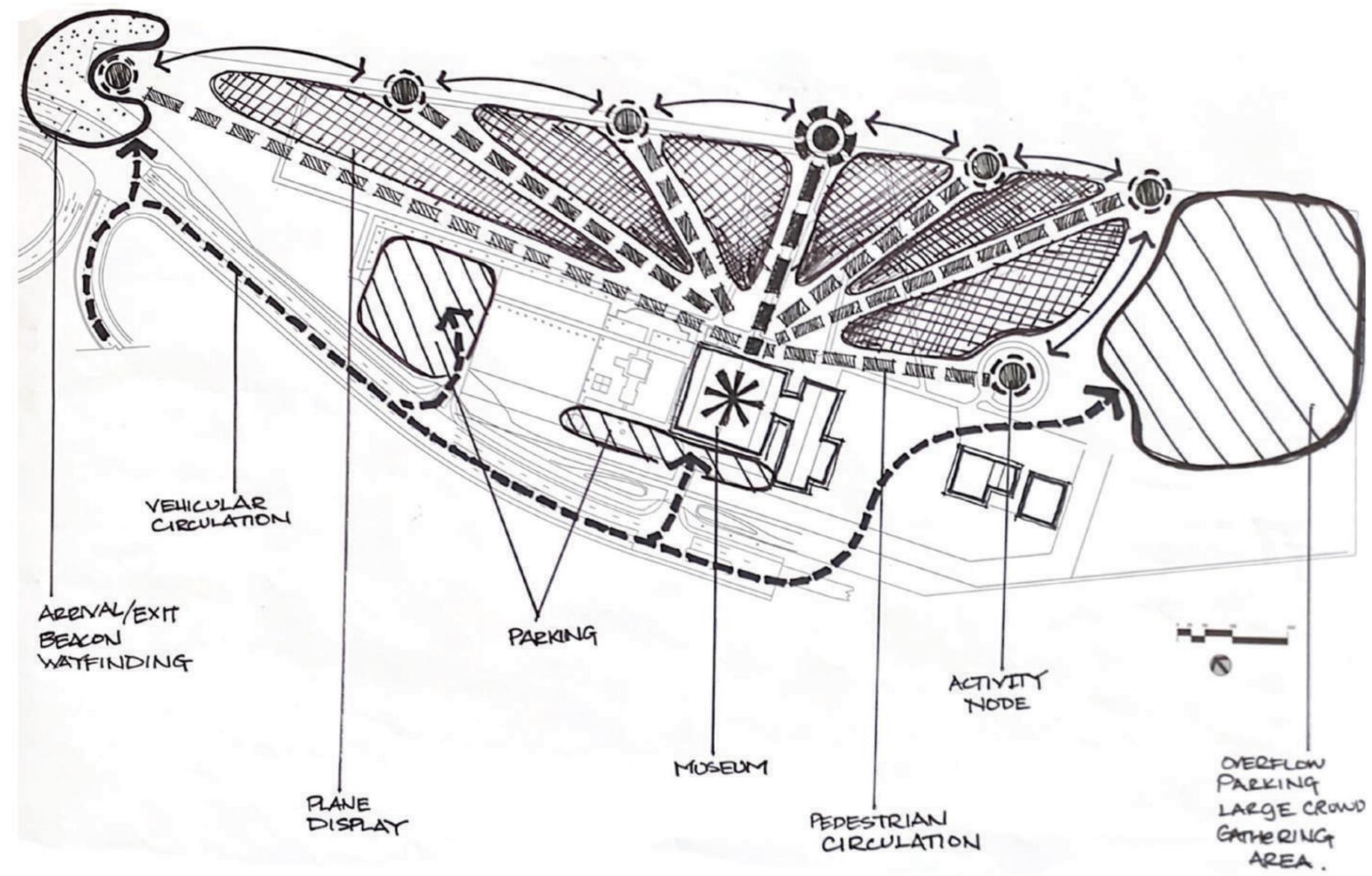
Creating a radio transmission station from the radio museum building that can send transmissions to different parts of the museum.



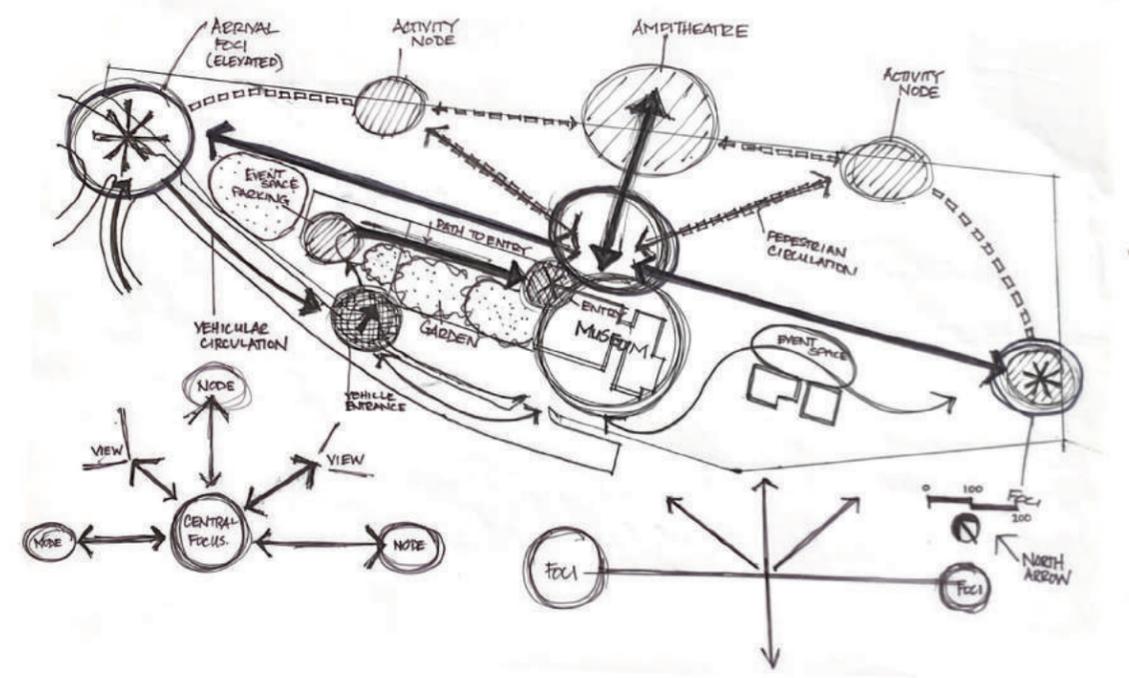
PARTI 1.0

AIRFORCE STAR INTO WING

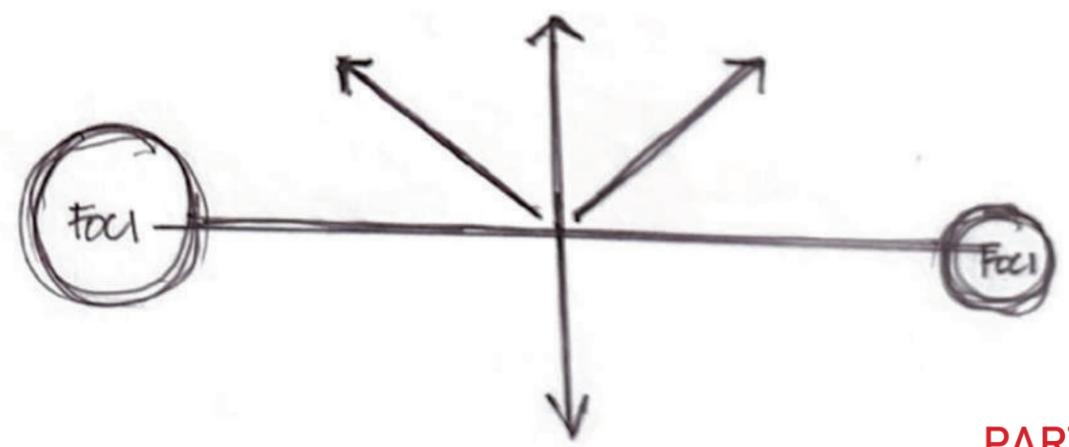
Inspired originally by the Airforce five pointed star this design transformed and pulled in elements of the Airforce Wings and Jupiters Lightning.



CONCEPT DIAGRAM



BUBBLE DIAGRAM

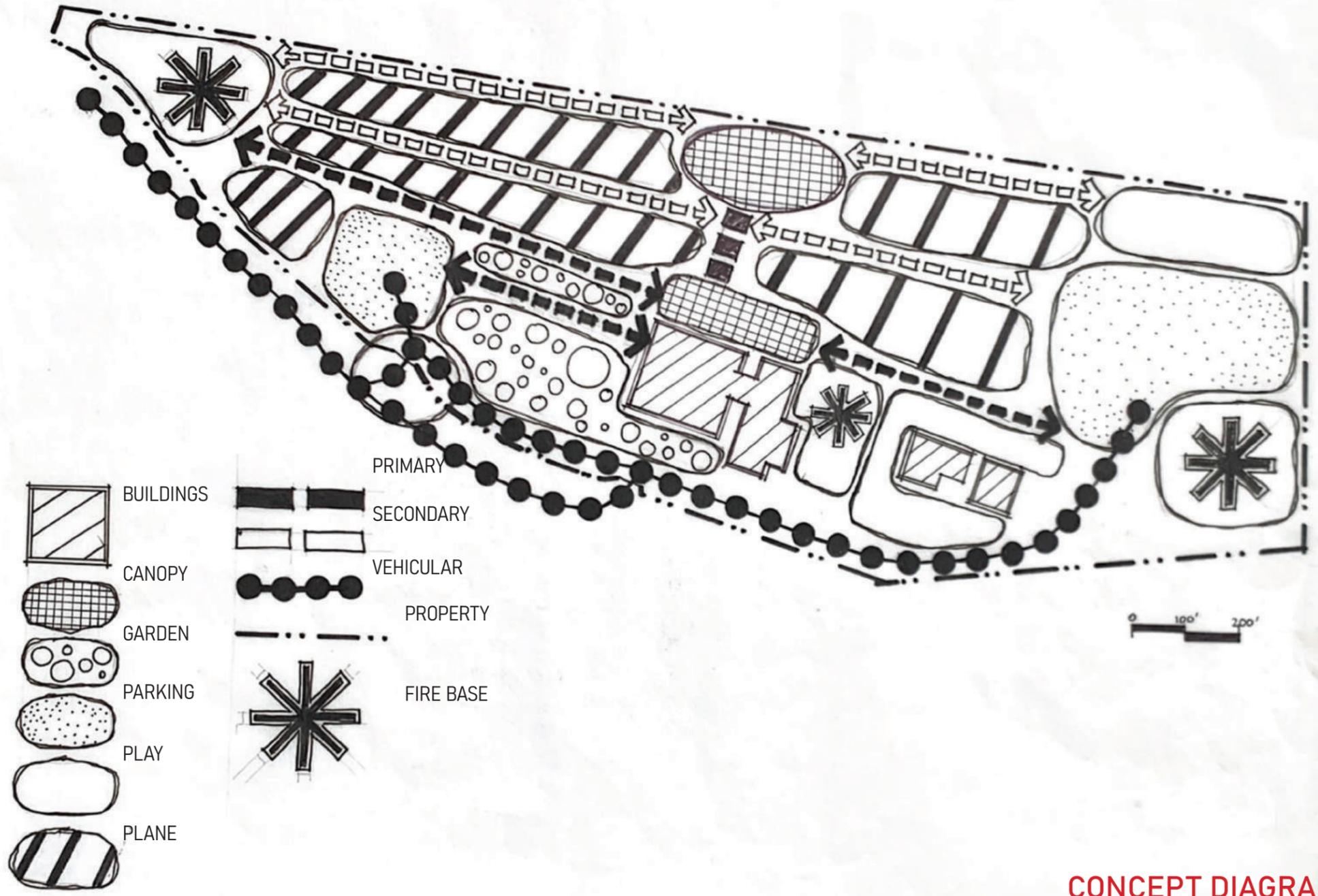


PARTI

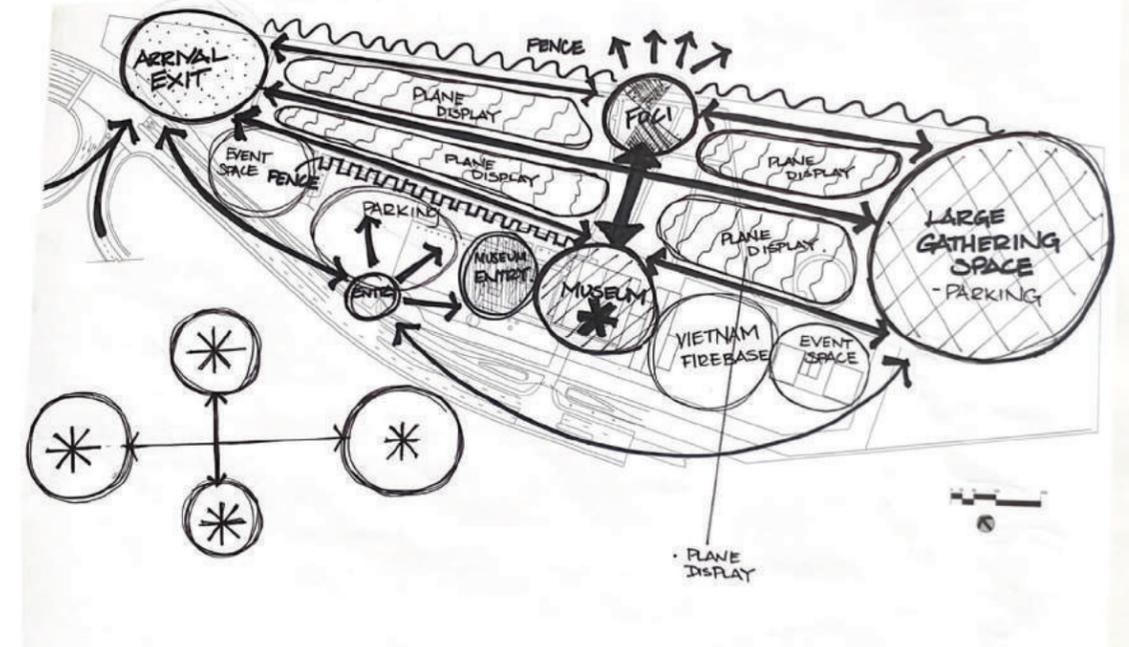
PARTI 2.0

STRONG CROSS AXIS

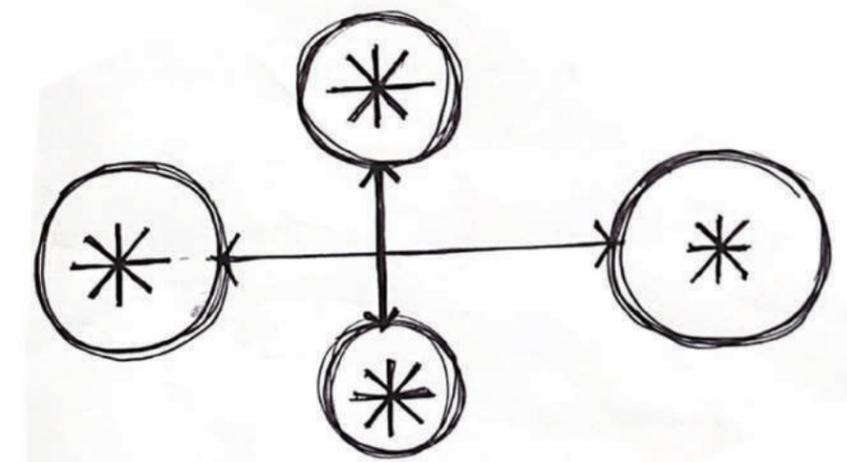
This design uses the existing Northwest/ Southeast pathway and creates a Northeast/ Southwest axis off the hangar doors. This diagram probably exists in all of my designs in some sort of way. I like the strong axis off the Hangar with a focal point accentuating the view toward the Air base.



CONCEPT DIAGRAM



BUBBLE DIAGRAM

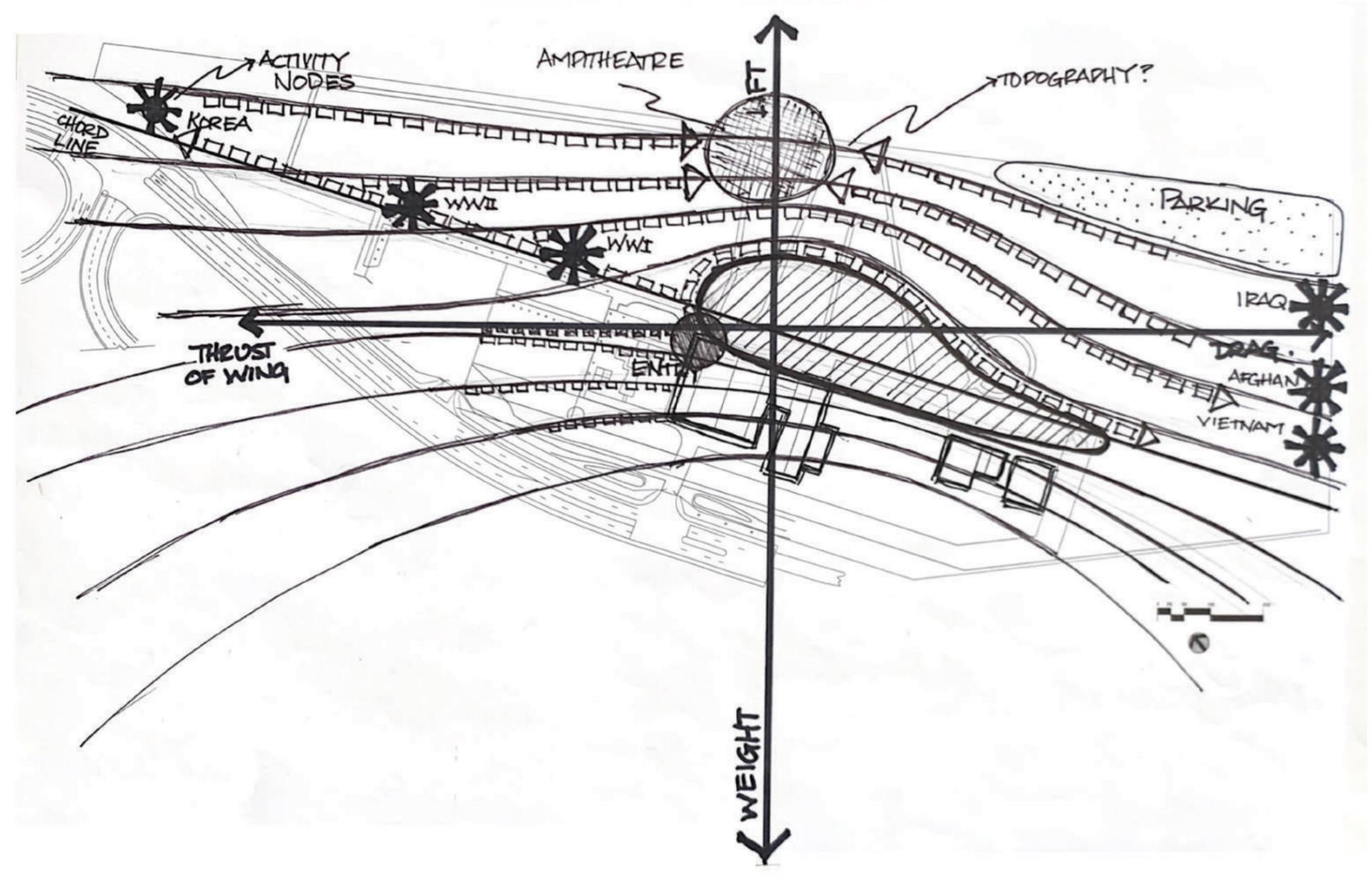
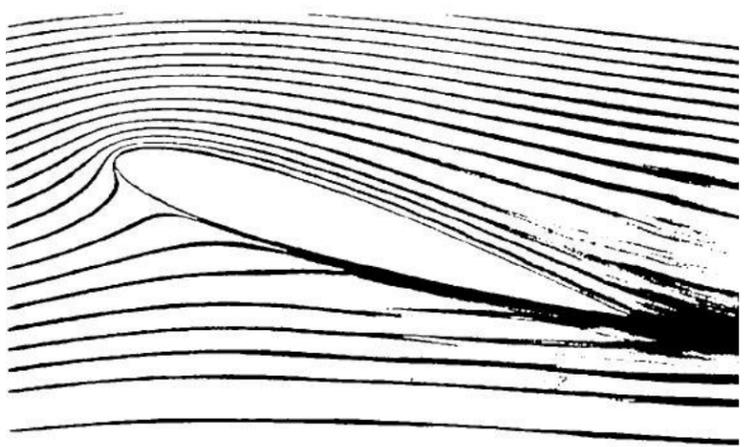
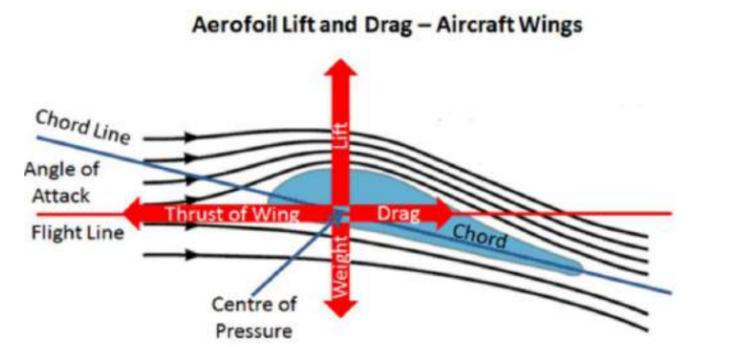


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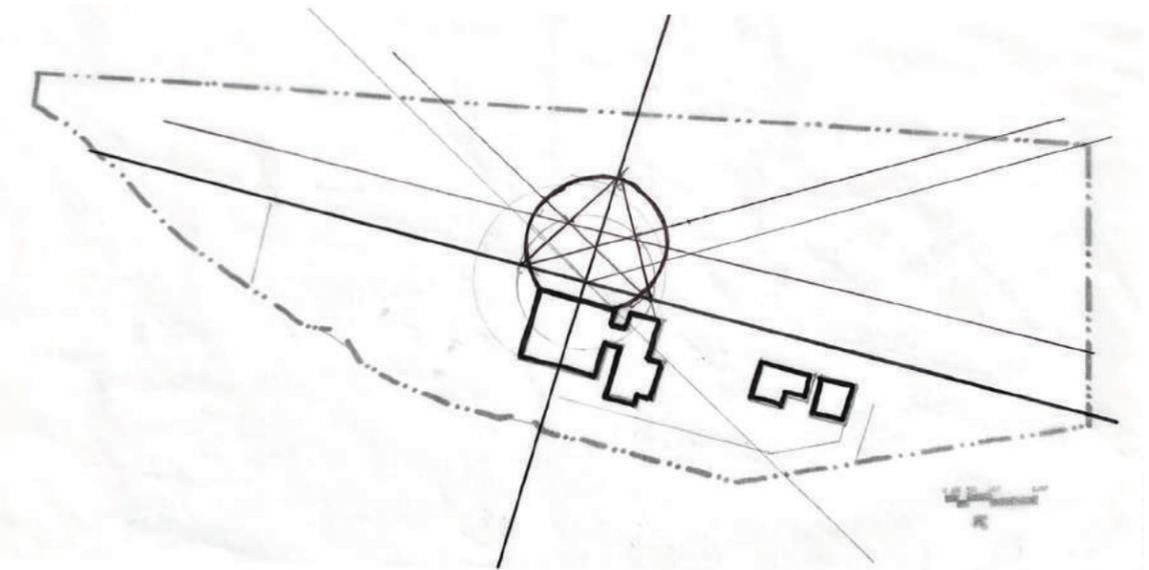
PARTI 3.0

AEROFOIL LIFT AND DRAG

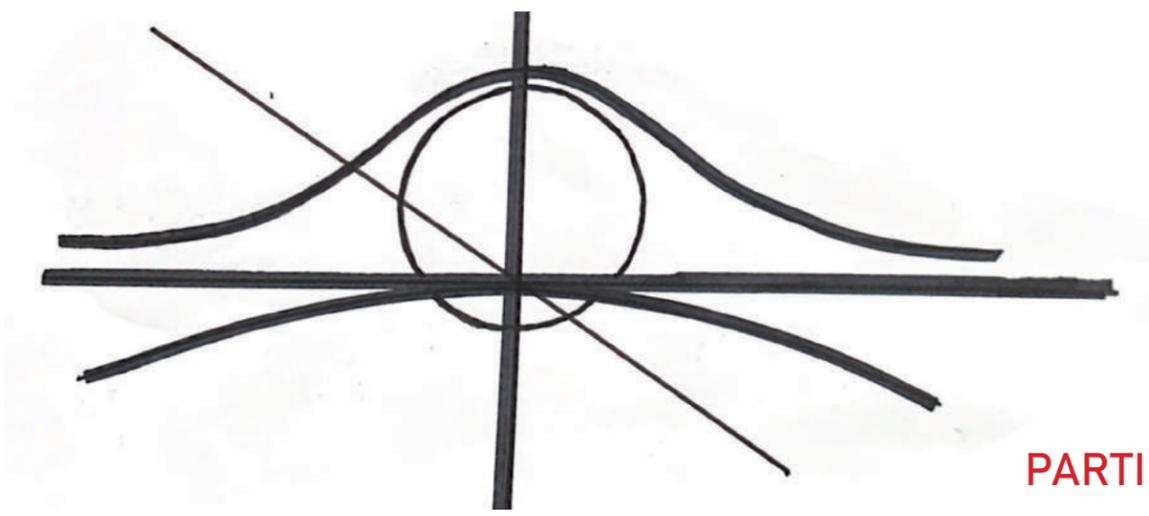
Inspired by the shape of the air pattern over the aerofoil I created a parti that changed the cross section of the wing to a circle. This created more symmetry on the NE/ SW axis and allowed for strong primary pathways across the site to the edges of the airfield.



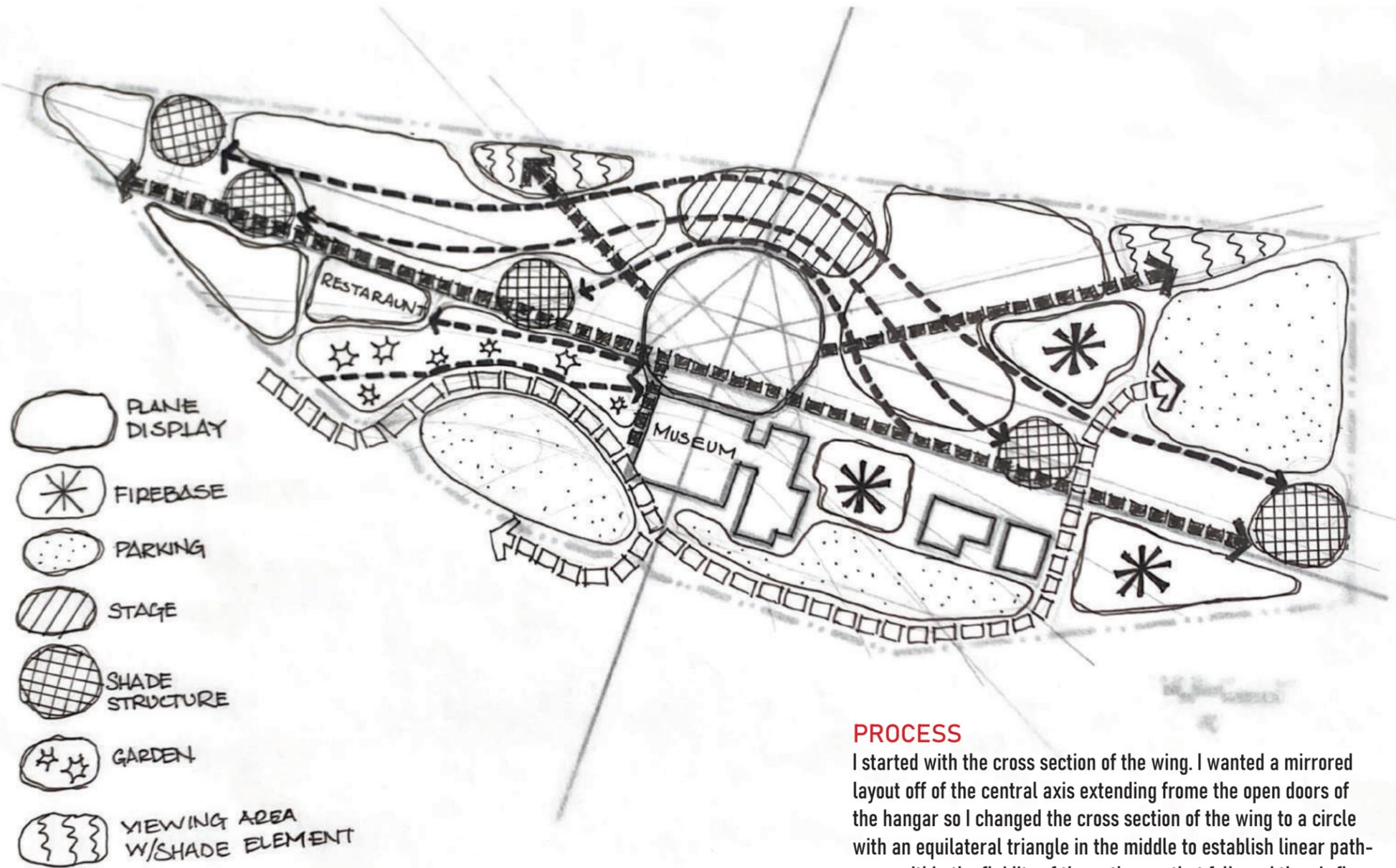
BUBBLE DIAGRAM



PROCESS DRAWING



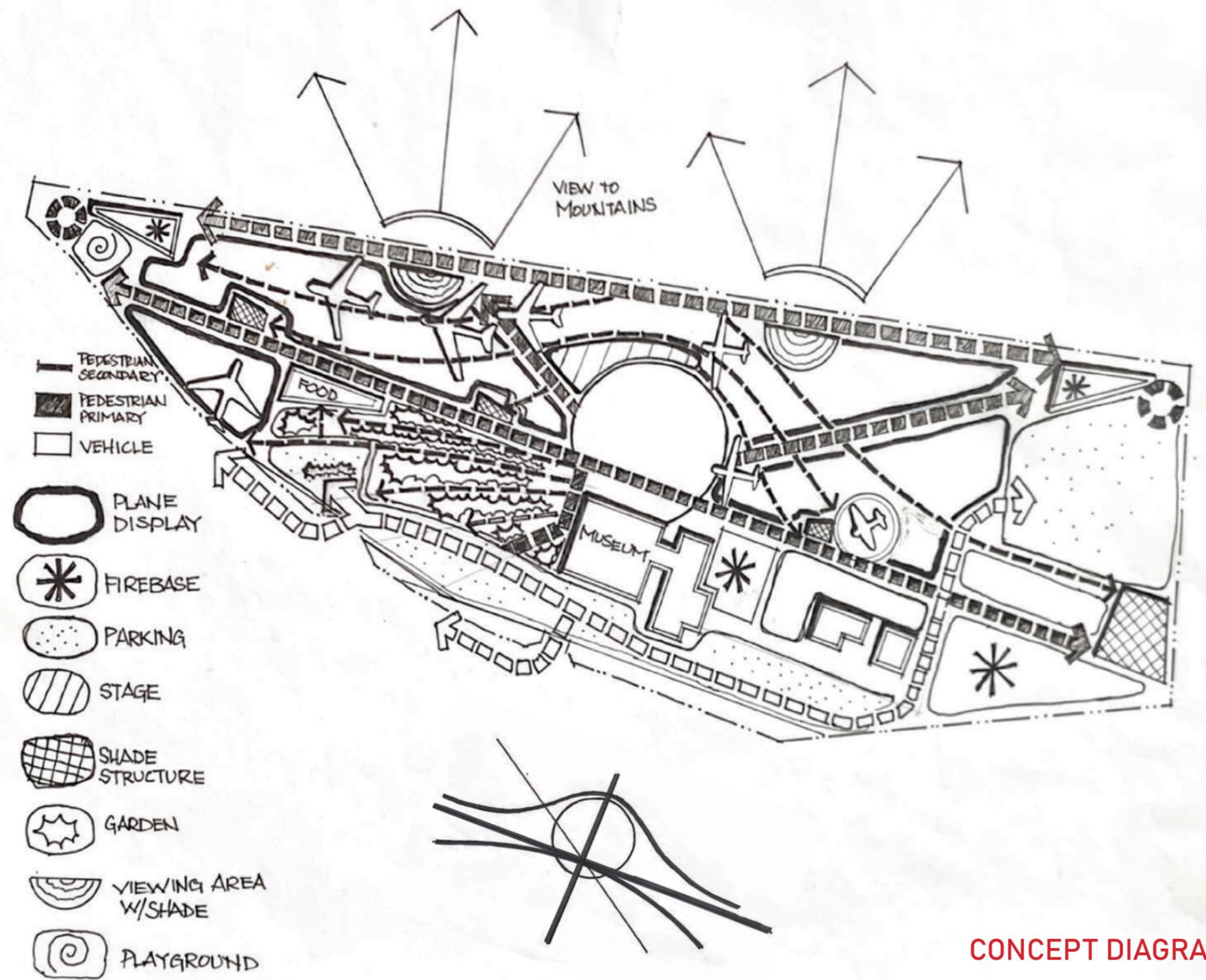
PARTI



PROCESS

I started with the cross section of the wing. I wanted a mirrored layout off of the central axis extending from the open doors of the hangar so I changed the cross section of the wing to a circle with an equilateral triangle in the middle to establish linear pathways within the fluidity of the pathways that followed the air flow.

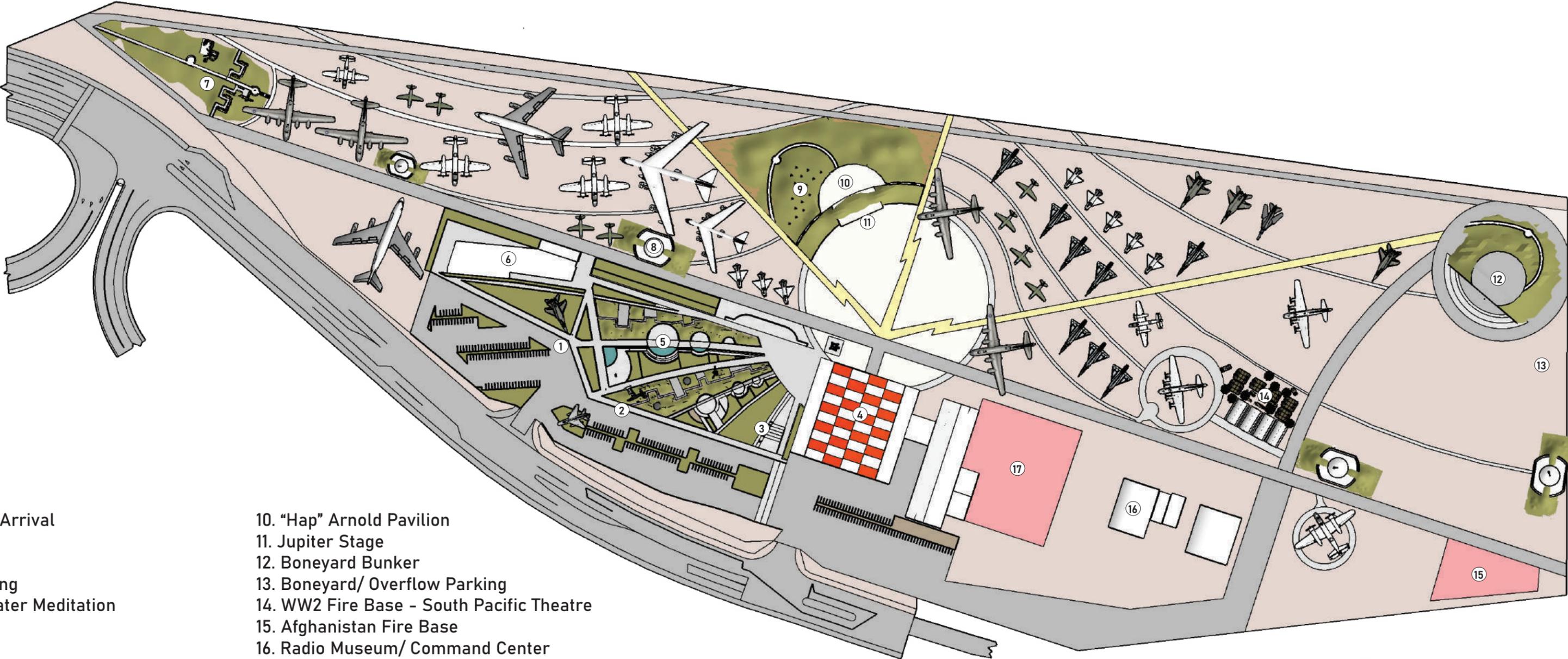
BUBBLE DIAGRAM



CONCEPT DIAGRAM

MASTER PLAN

March Field Air Museum



- 1. Grand Memorial Garden Entry/ Arrival
- 2. The War is Over Forest Walk
- 3. Rose Garden and Ampitheatre
- 4. March Field Air Museum Building
- 5. Memorial Garden Statuary / Water Meditation
- 6. Restaurant
- 7. WW1 - Trench Warfare
- 8. Bunker Tram Stop
- 9. Kinetic Wind Sculpture Garden

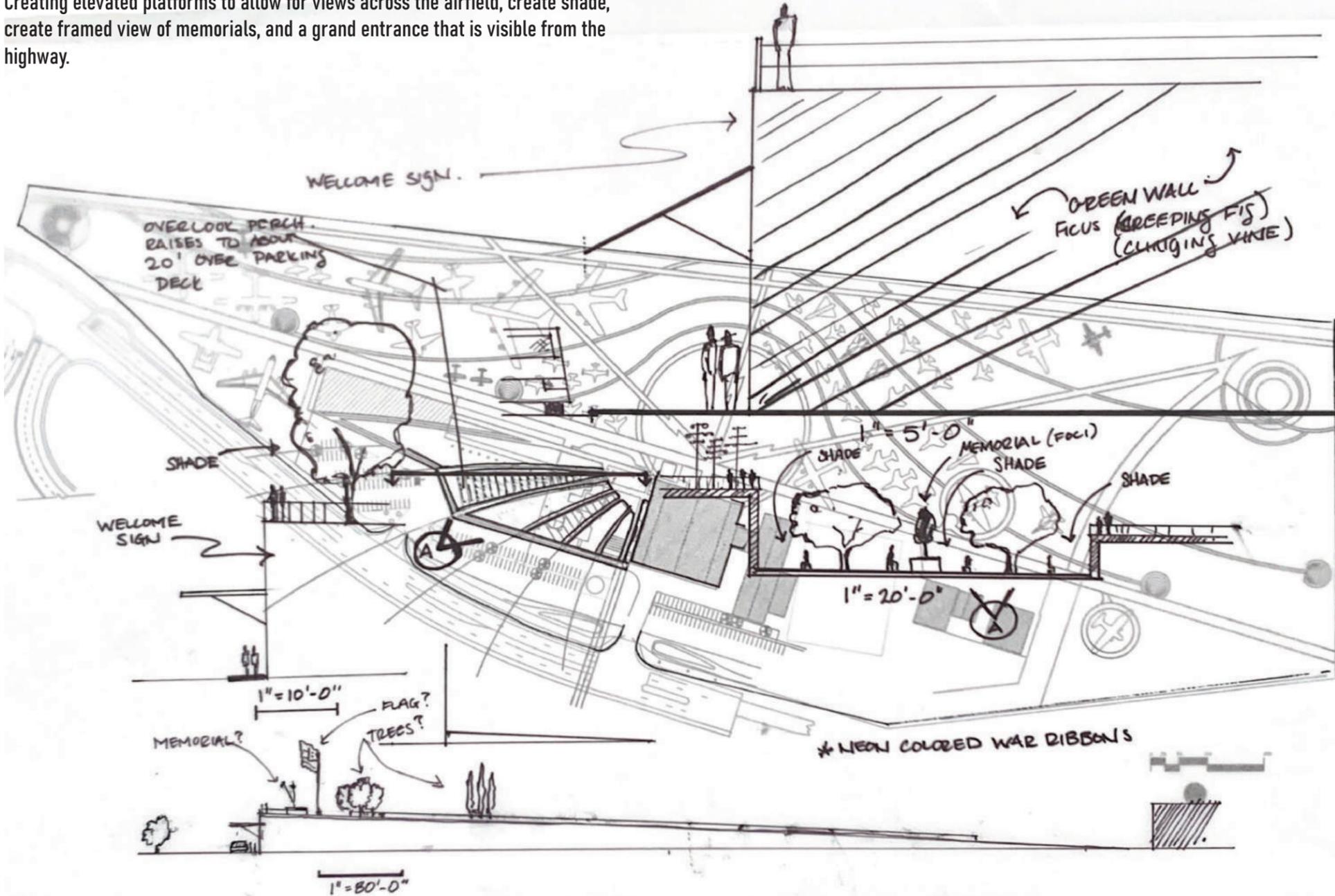
- 10. "Hap" Arnold Pavilion
- 11. Jupiter Stage
- 12. Boneyard Bunker
- 13. Boneyard/ Overflow Parking
- 14. WW2 Fire Base - South Pacific Theatre
- 15. Afghanistan Fire Base
- 16. Radio Museum/ Command Center
- 17. Vietnam Fire Base



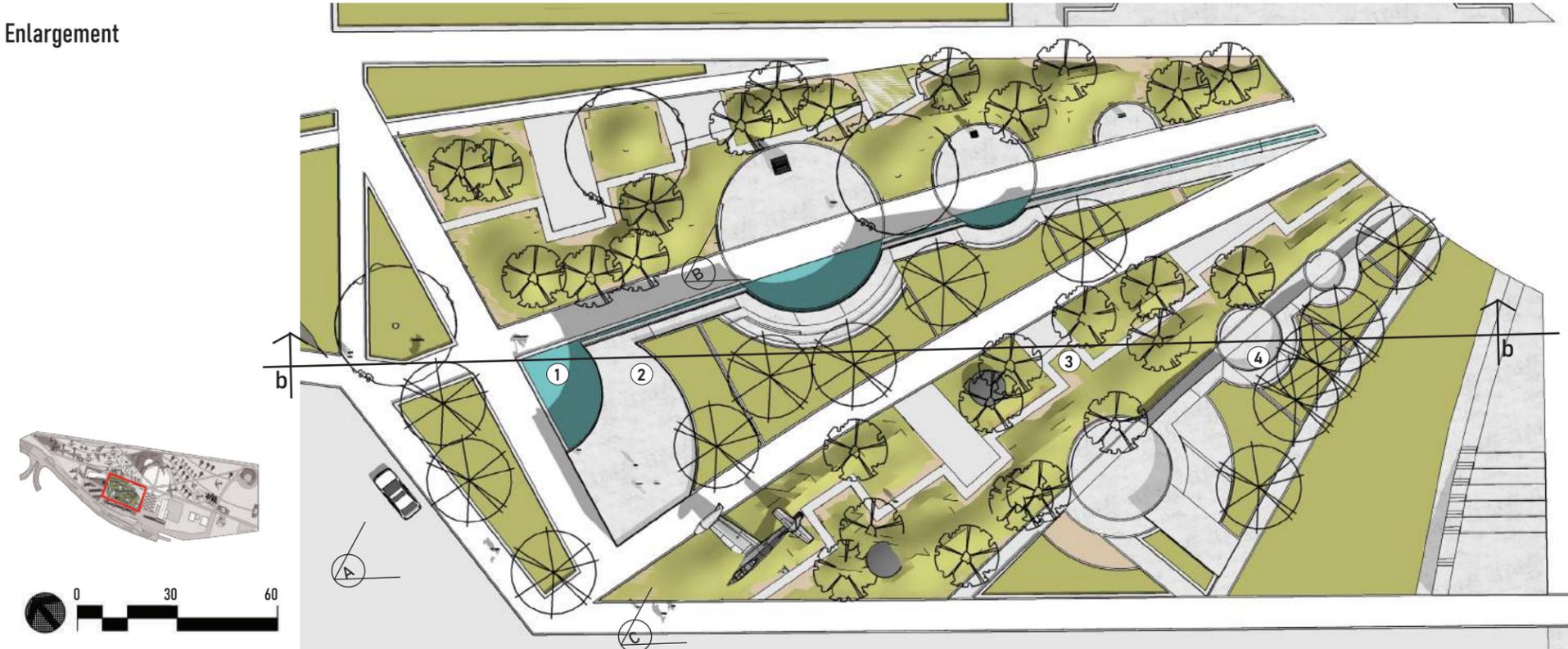
MEMORIAL GARDEN

March Field Air Museum

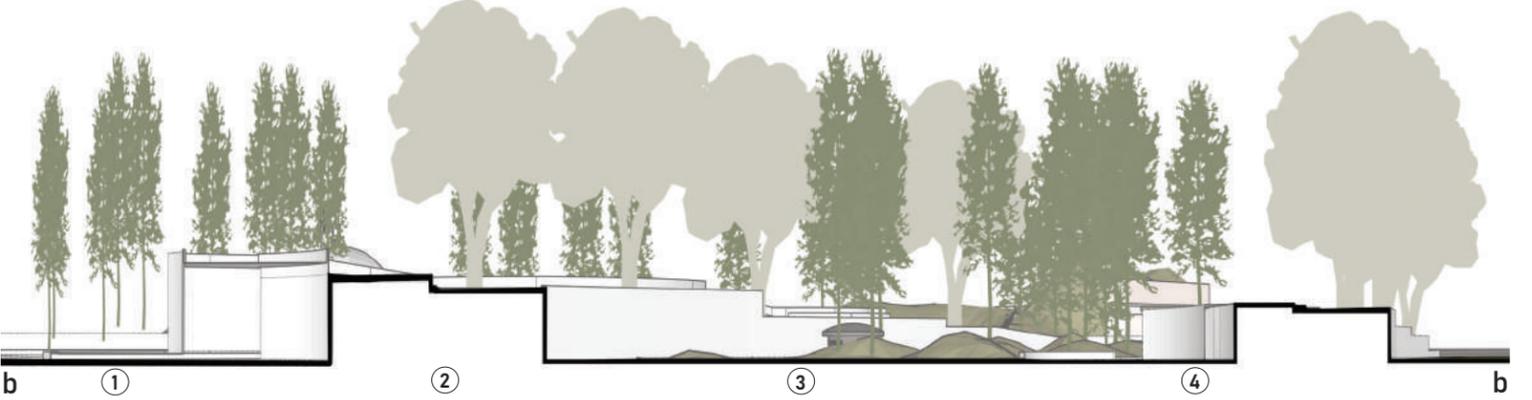
Creating elevated platforms to allow for views across the airfield, create shade, create framed view of memorials, and a grand entrance that is visible from the highway.



Enlargement

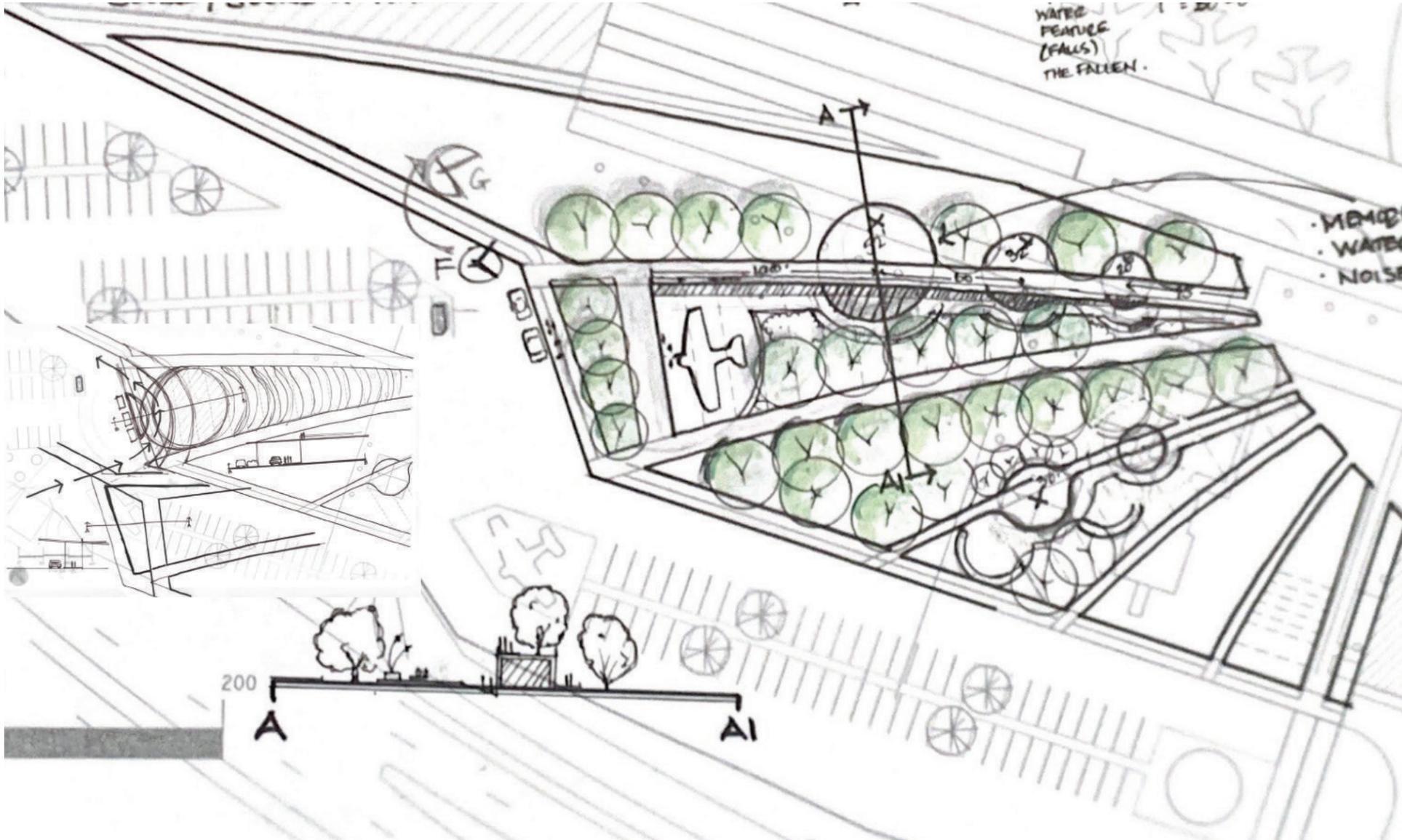


- 1. Water Meditation
- 2. Overlook
- 3. The War is Over Forest Walk
- 4. Memorial Circle



MEMORIAL GARDEN

March Field Air Museum



PROCESS

I created a series of rooms along the main entry pathway that gave physical space to the memorials. While there are many pathways into the site all pathways lead to the same spot at the entrance to the museum.

Perspective - A

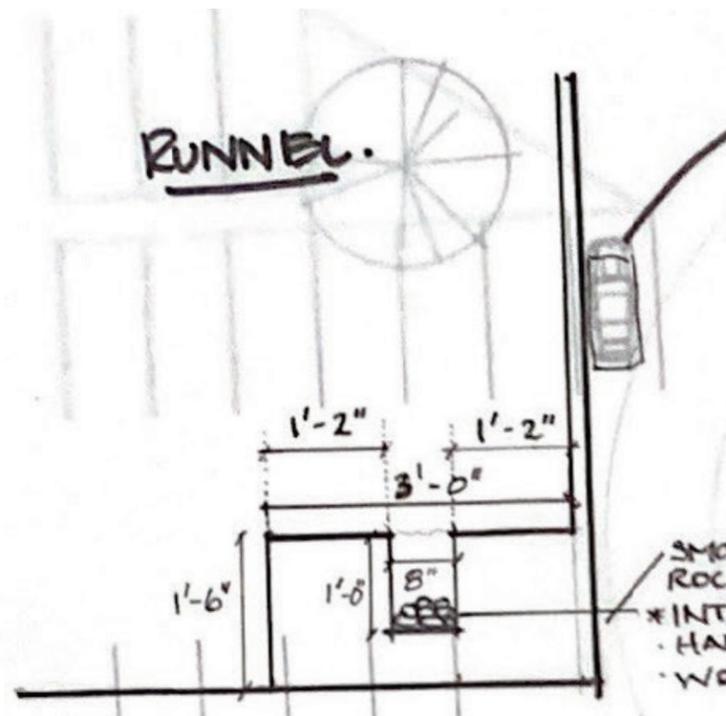
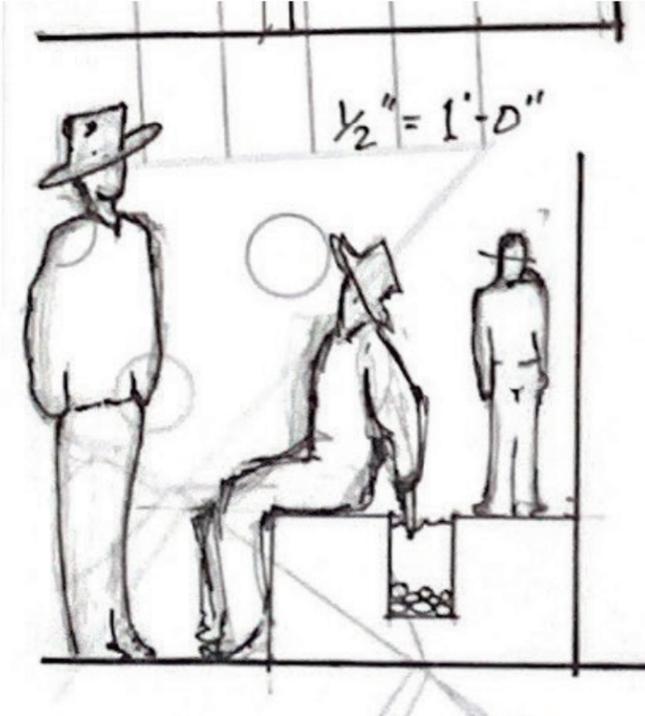
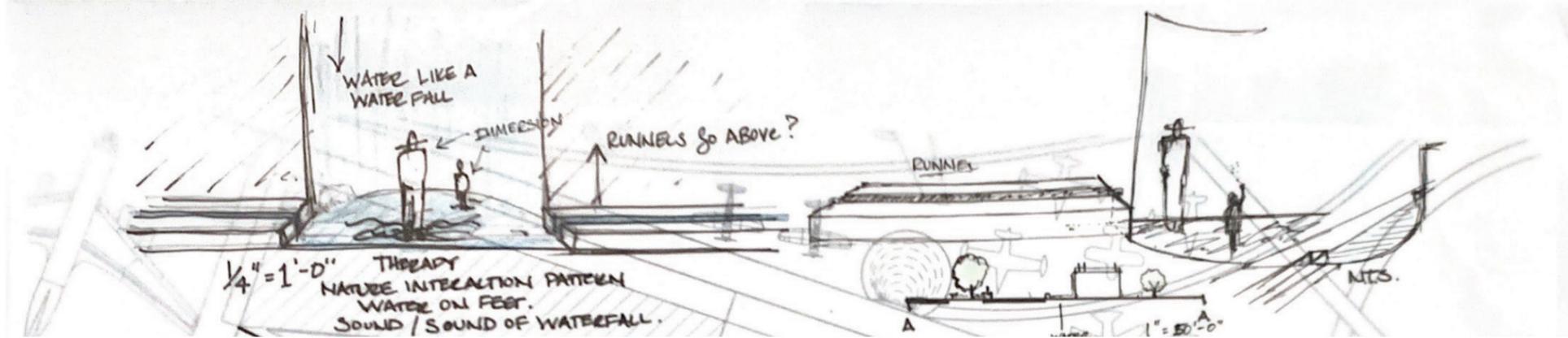


PLANT PALETTE

- Native Coastal Sage Zone
- *Salvia apiana* (White Sage), *Baccharis pilularis* (Coyote Brush), *Yucca whipplei* (Our Lords Candle), *Eriogonum fasciculatum* (Buckwheat)
- Trees - *Quercus oblongifolia* (Arizona Blue Oak), *Prosopis glandulosa* (Honey Mesquite), *Pinus edlarica* (Mondell Pine)

MEMORIAL GARDEN

March Field Air Museum



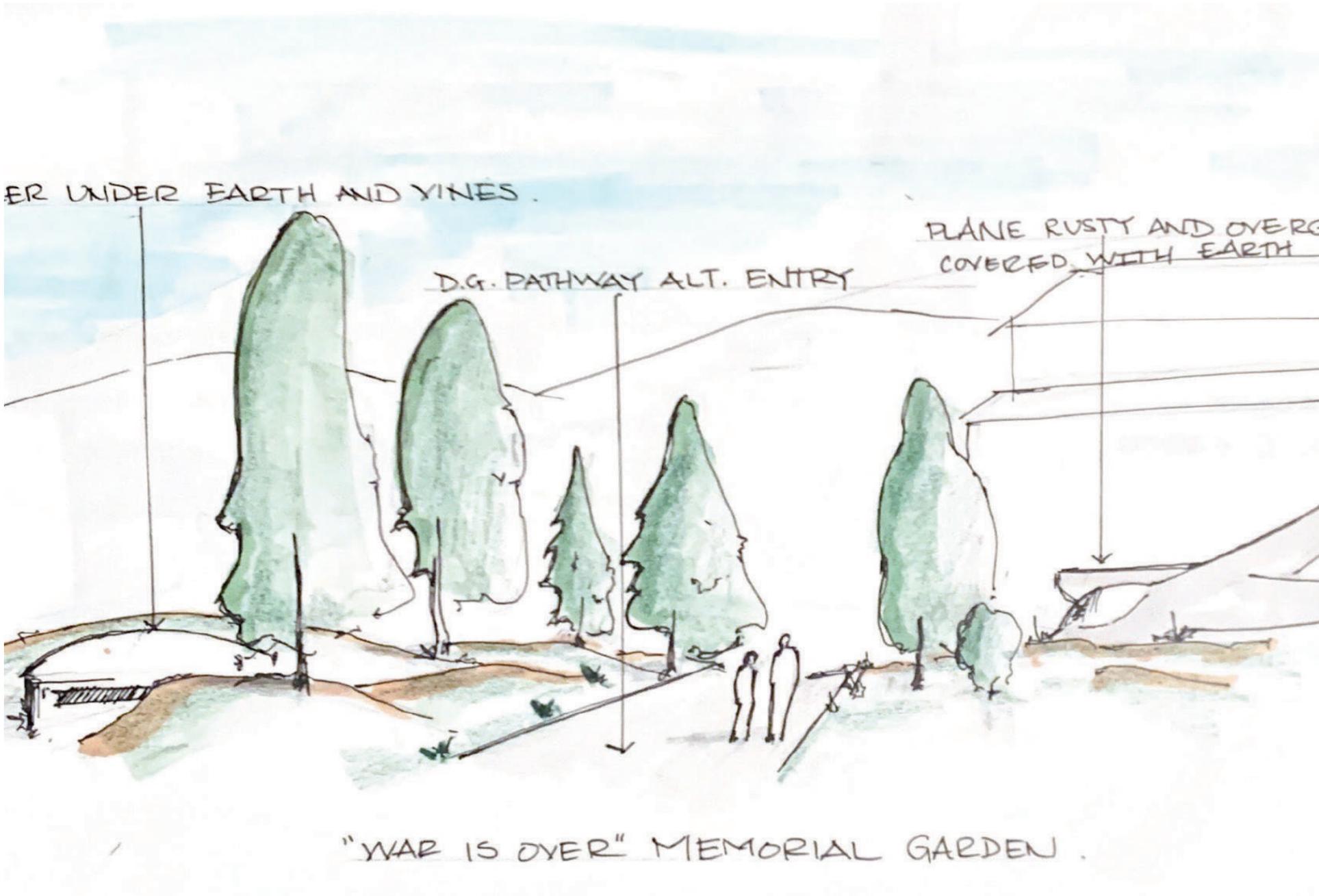
Water Meditation/ Memorial Garden - B

- Celebrate, Interactive, Unique, Comfortable, Activate



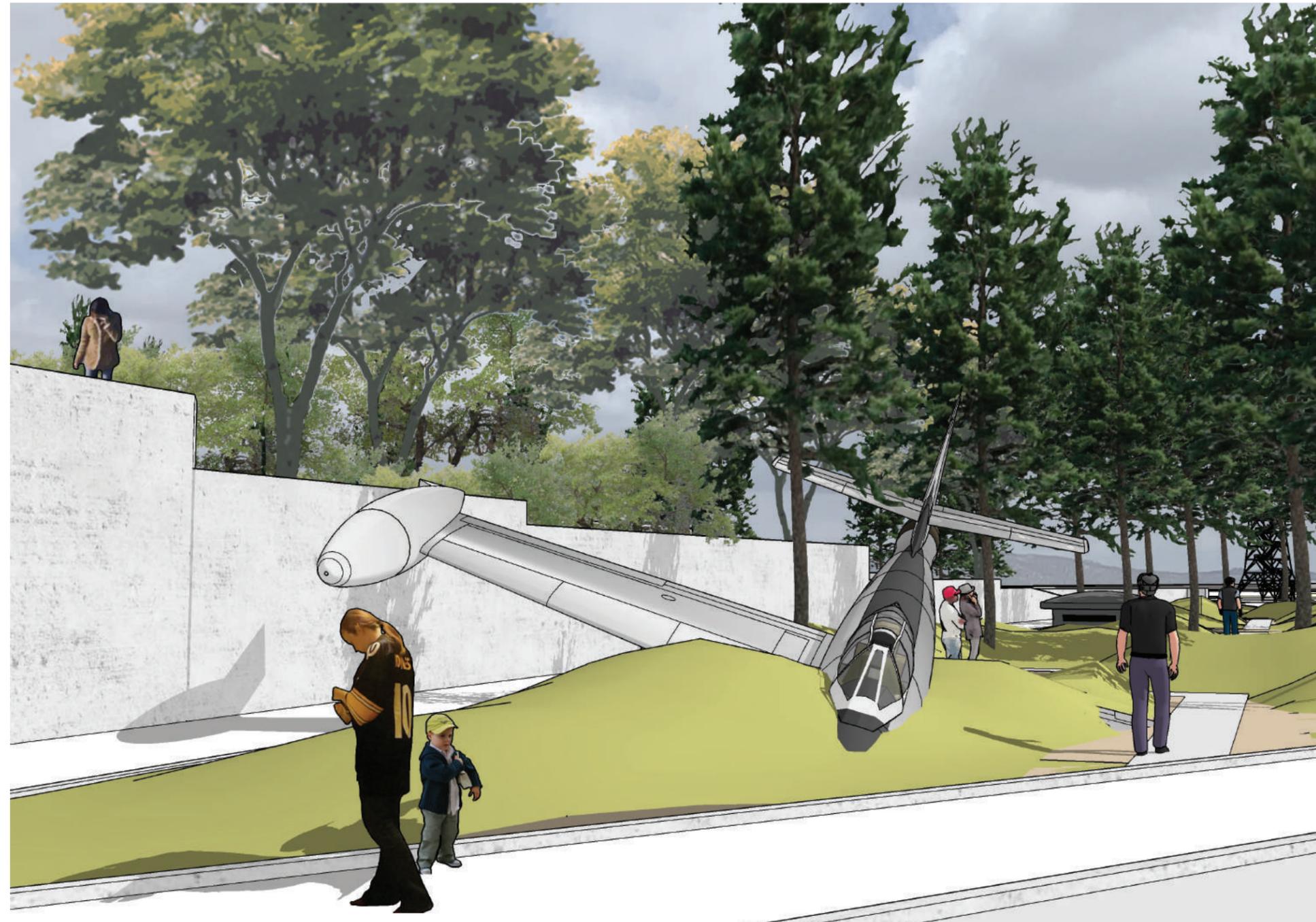
MEMORIAL GARDEN

March Field Air Museum



The War is Over Forest Walk - C

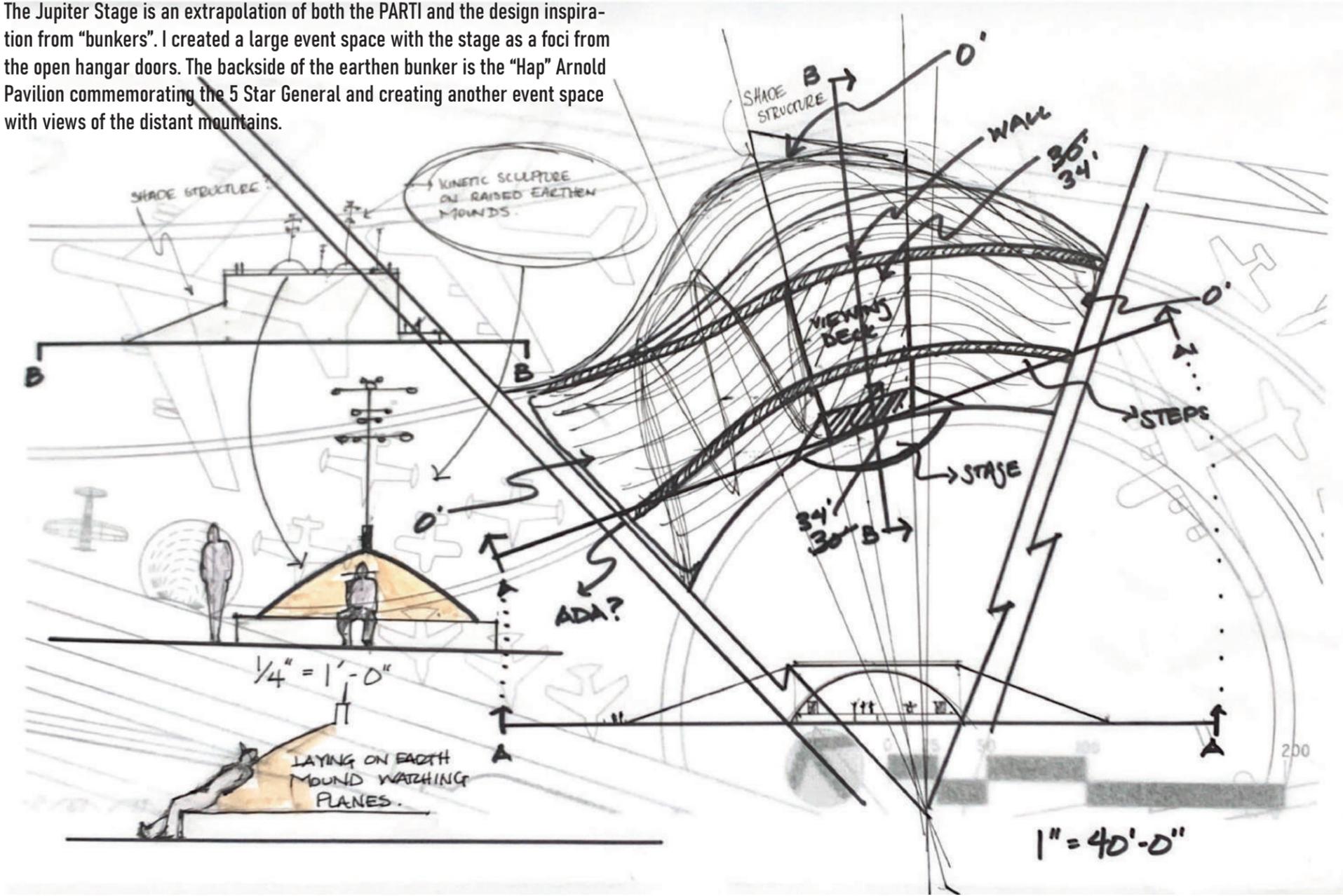
- Celebrate, Interactive, Unique, Comfortable, Activate



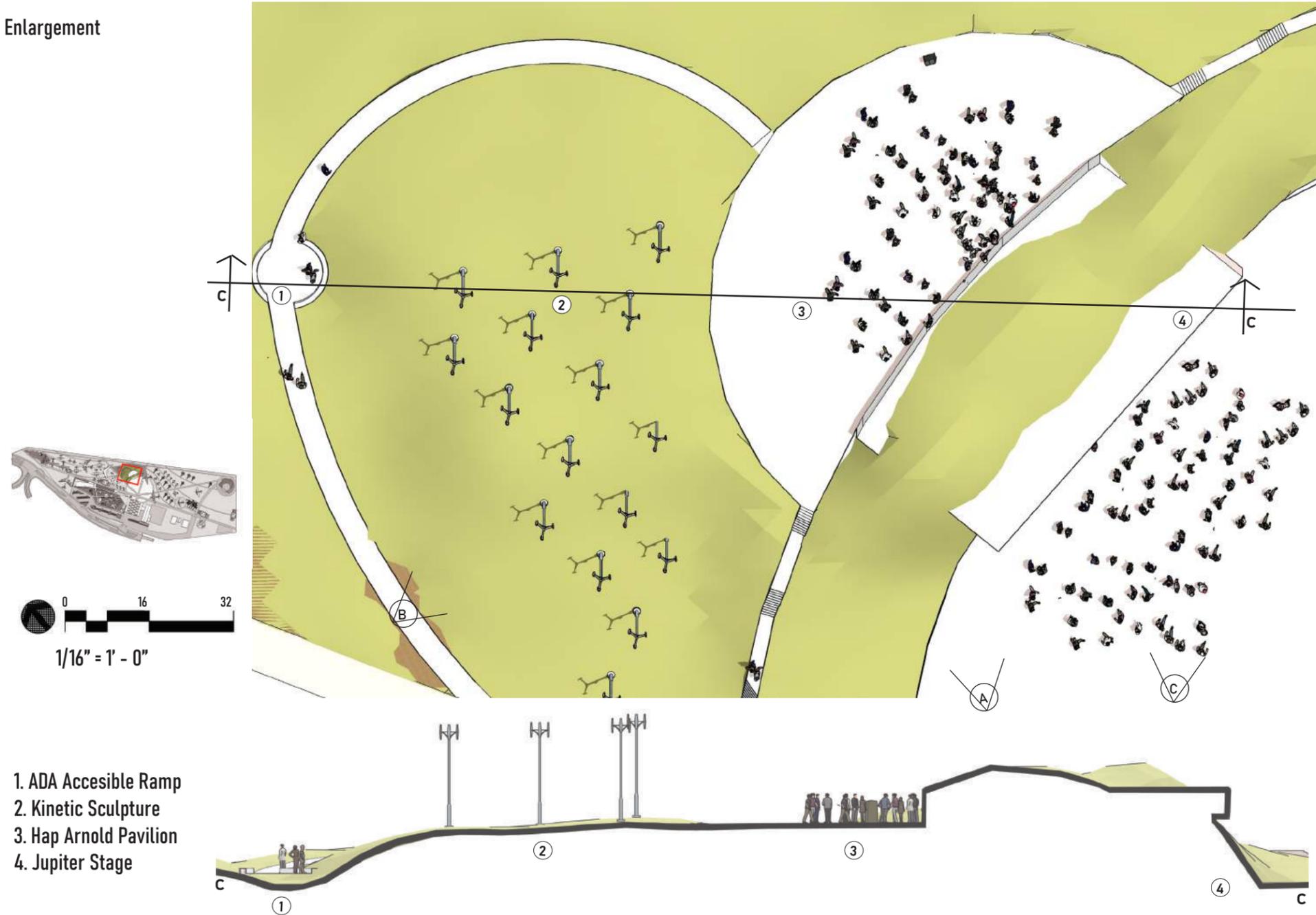
JUPITER STAGE

March Field Air Museum

The Jupiter Stage is an extrapolation of both the PARTI and the design inspiration from "bunkers". I created a large event space with the stage as a foci from the open hangar doors. The backside of the earthen bunker is the "Hap" Arnold Pavilion commemorating the 5 Star General and creating another event space with views of the distant mountains.



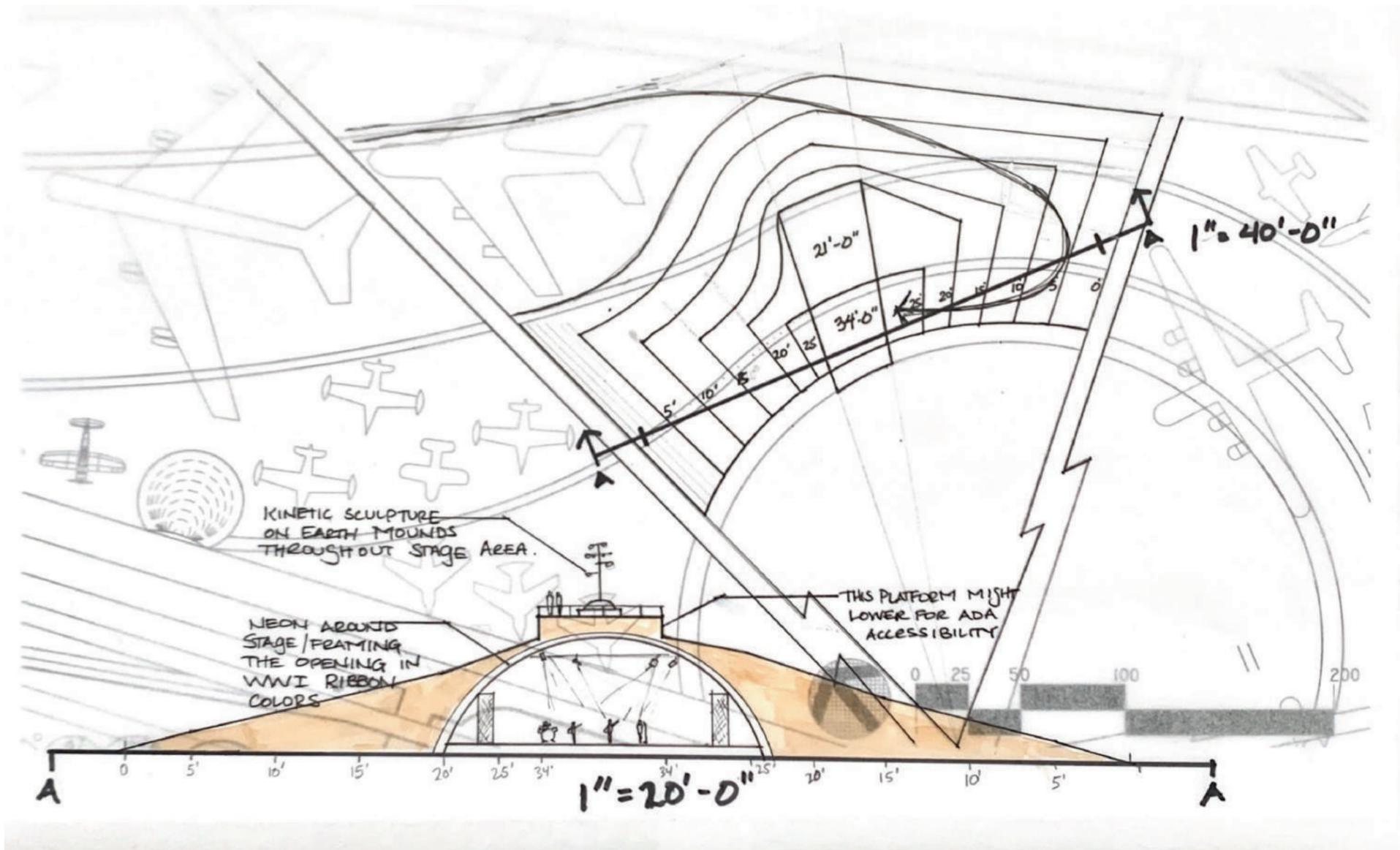
Enlargement



- 1. ADA Accesible Ramp
- 2. Kinetic Sculpture
- 3. Hap Arnold Pavilion
- 4. Jupiter Stage

JUPITER STAGE

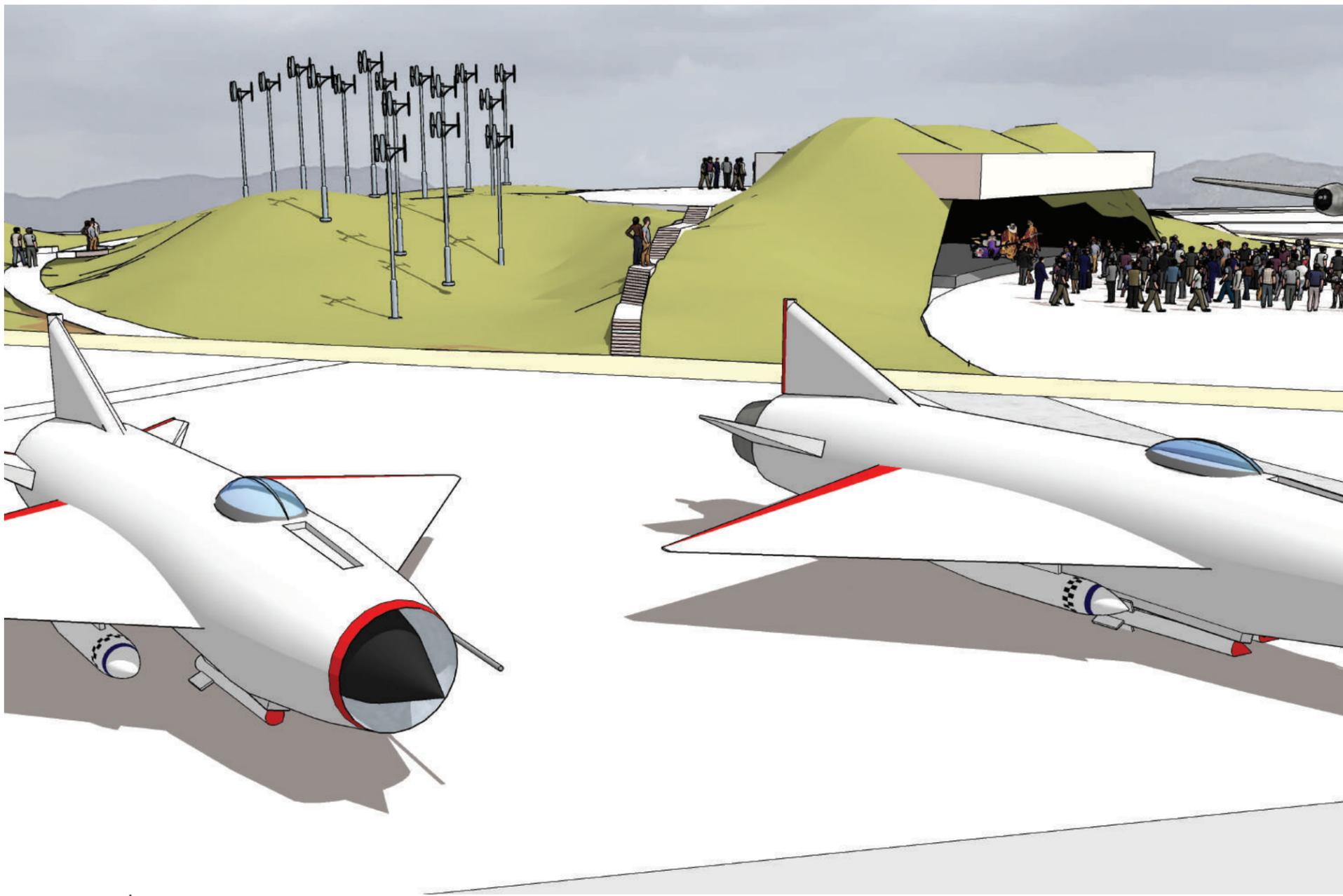
March Field Air Museum



PROCESS

An earthen bunker houses a stage allowing for concerts, speakers, and large group events on a central parade circle. The mound allows for an event space on the backside and the opportunity for kinetic sculpture installations permanent or temporary.

Perspective - A



PLANT PALETTE / MATERIALS

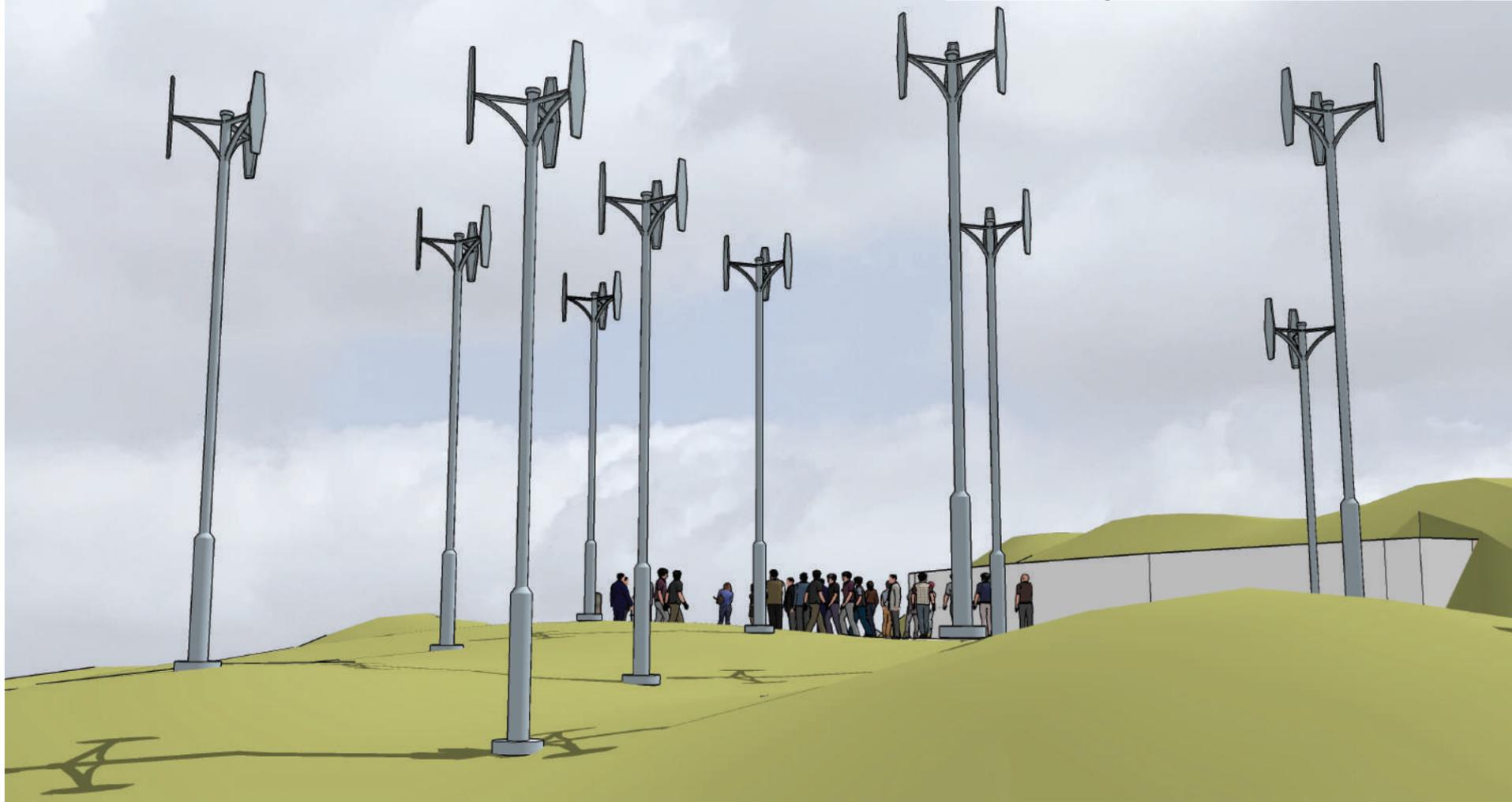
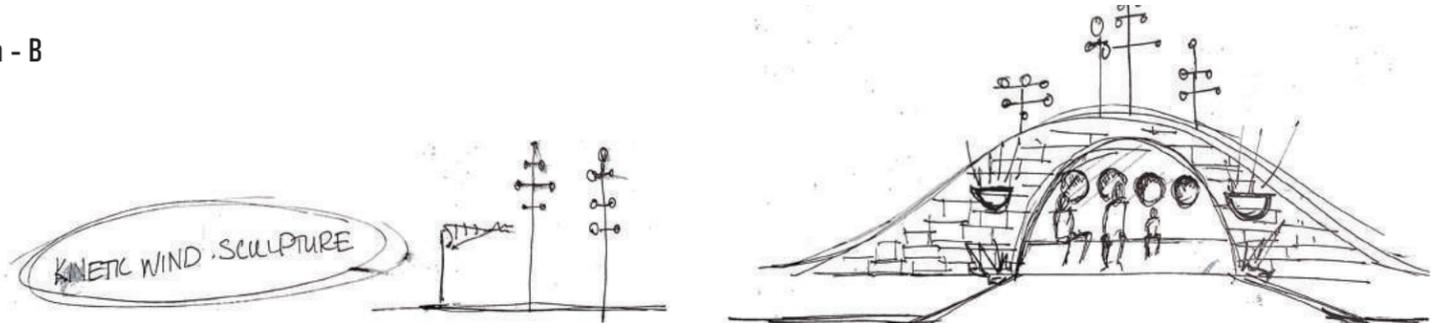
- Native Coastal Sage Zone, Eriogonum fasciculatum (Buckwheat), Agrostis pallens (Native CA bent grass)
- Concrete Forms, Stamped to give the feel of Institution, Inspired by large Bunkers.

JUPITER STAGE

March Field Air Museum

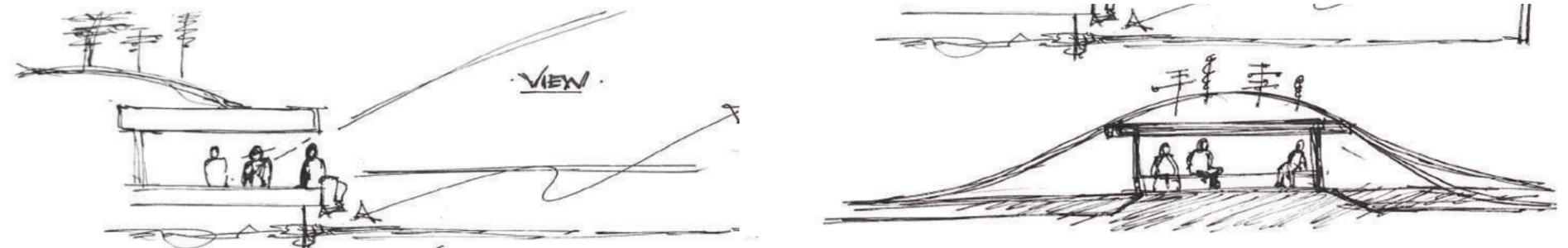
Kinetic Wind Sculpture / Hap Arnold Pavilion - B

- Celebrate, Interactive, Unique, Activate



Jupiter Stage - C

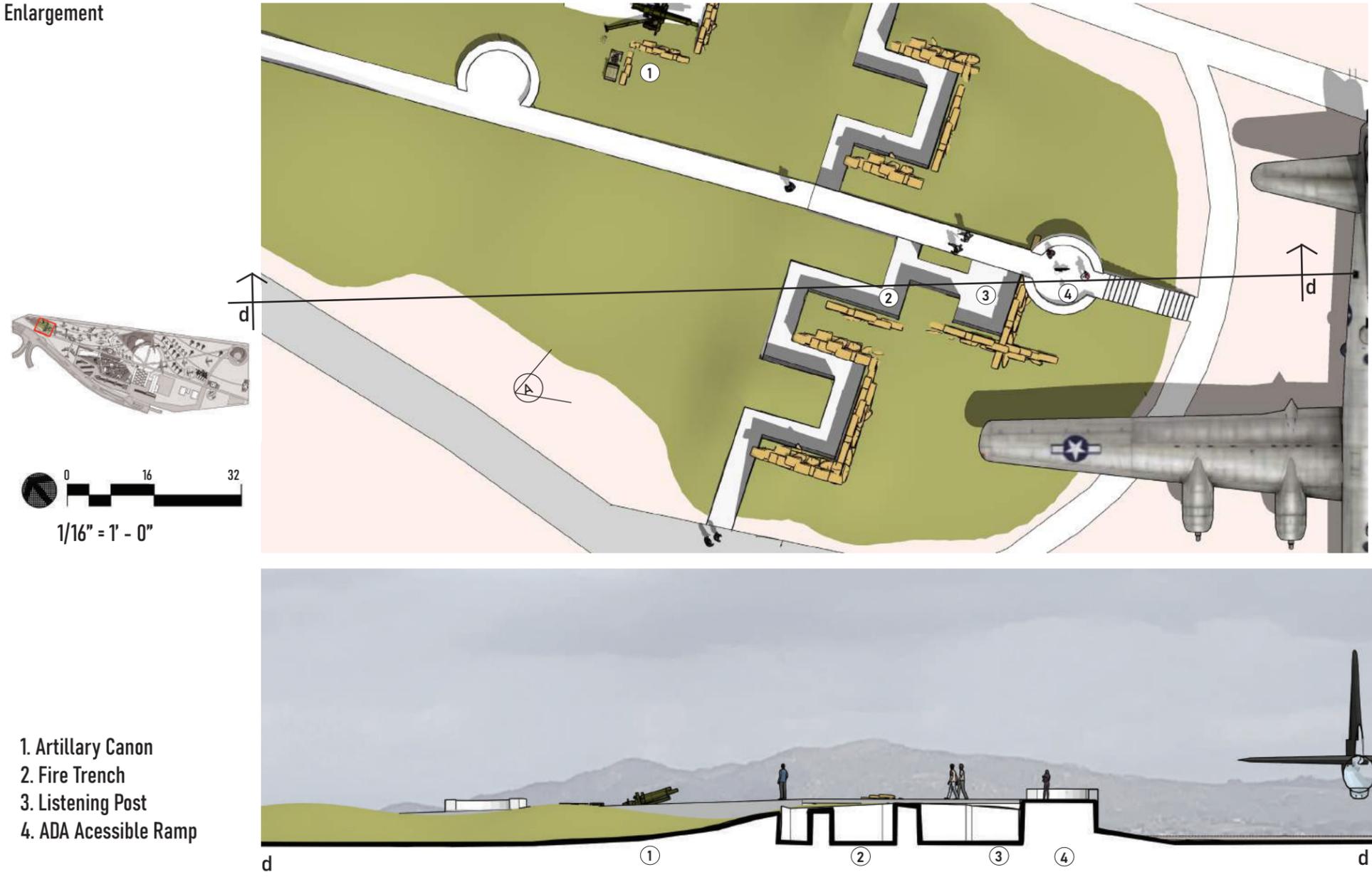
- Celebrate, Interactive, Activate



WORLD WAR 1 - Trench Warfare

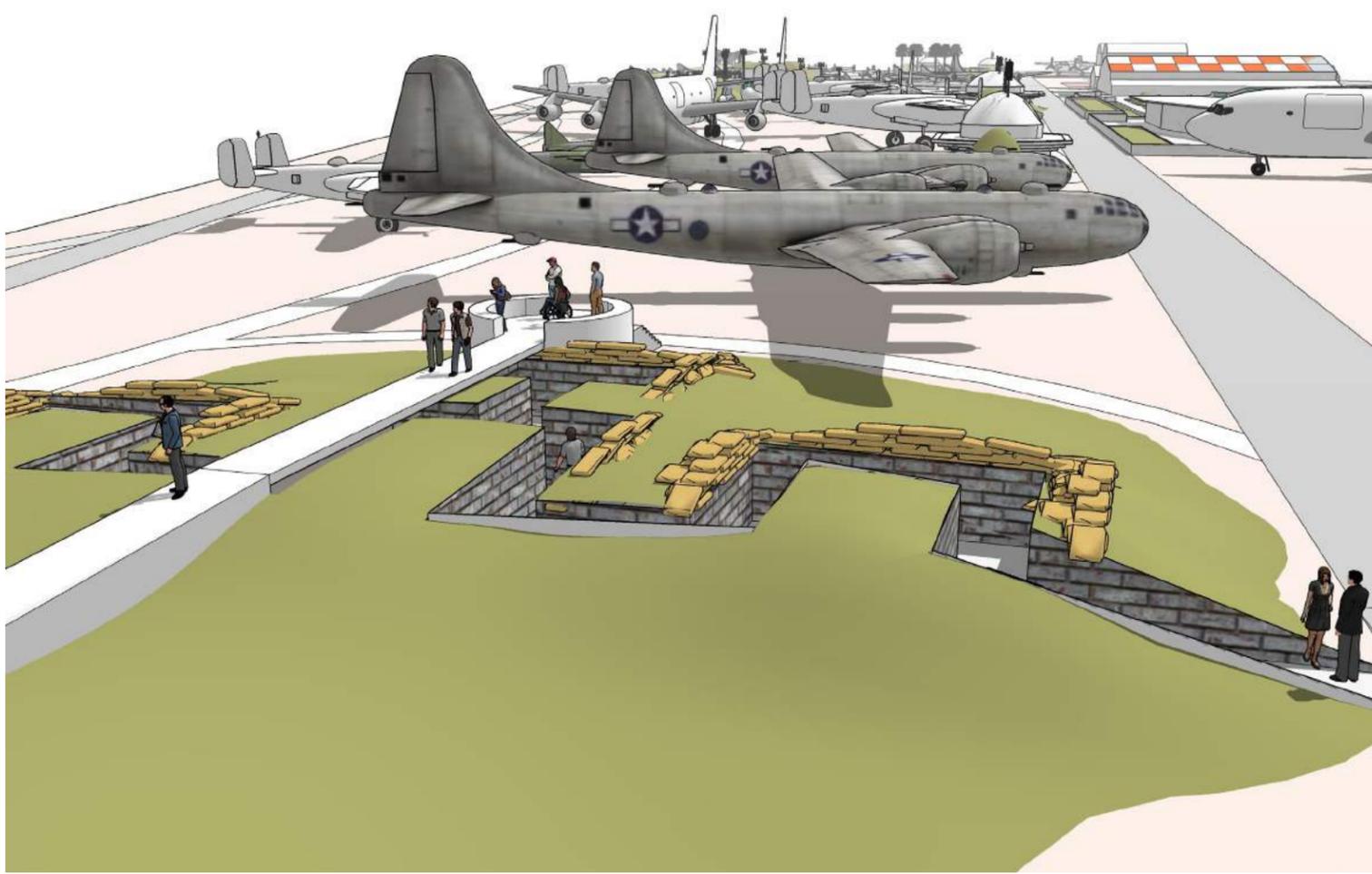
March Field Air Museum

Enlargement

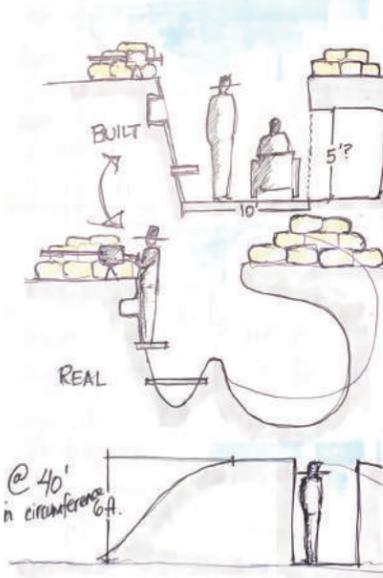


- 1. Artillery Canon
- 2. Fire Trench
- 3. Listening Post
- 4. ADA Accessible Ramp

Perspective - A



World War 1 Trench Warfare Fire Base
 • Celebrate, Interactive, Activate



PROCESS

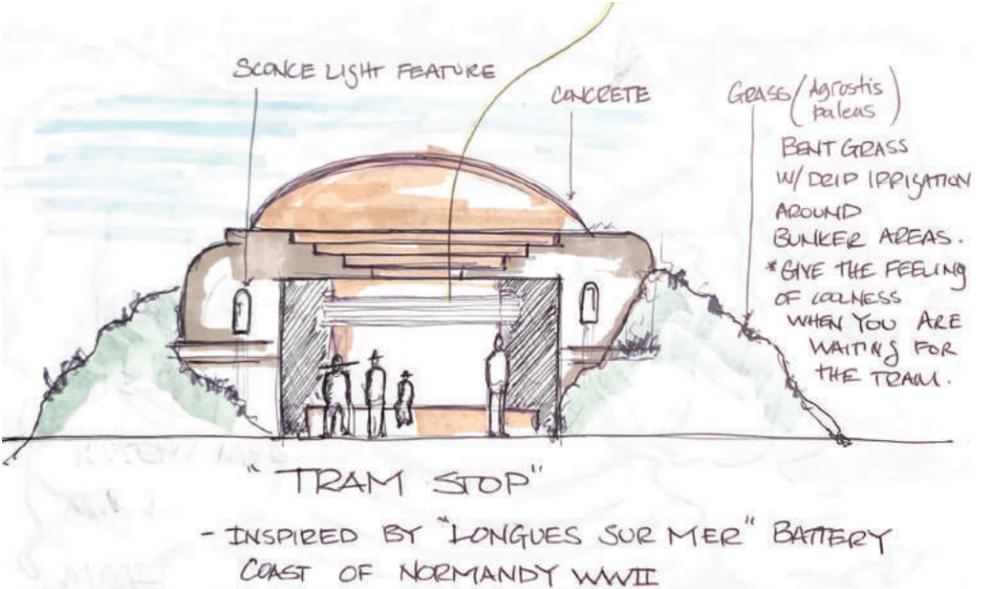
I wanted to design a WWI replica trench that was accessible to all visitors. This was achieved by building the ground up vertically around the bunker. As a visitor enters the bunker the ground rises until you are immersed in the trench. There is a ADA accessible ramp extending over the trench allowing for viewing into the trench from above. A vantage point to overlook the entire airfield is also created with the ramp and the 8' mound.

BUNKER TRAM STOP

March Field Air Museum

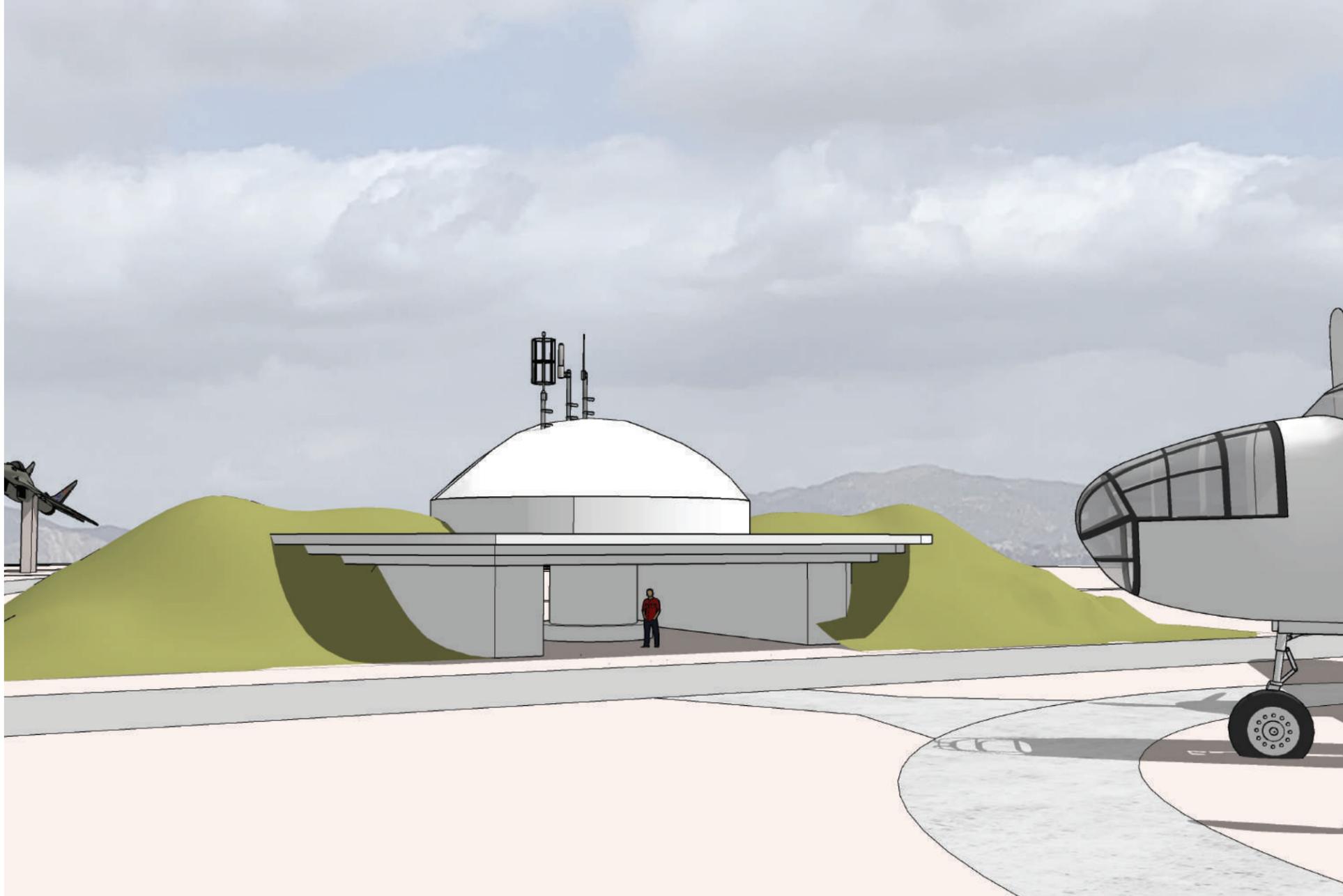
PROCESS

Inspired by the artillery canon bunkers built by the Germans on the coast of Normandy at Longues Sur Mer Battery these Tram Stops are an opportunity to escape the heat, use the restroom, recharge with water and a snack, and also an educational opportunity to discuss WW2, D-Day, the architecture of the structure and the importance of the air force in the defeat of the Germans at Normandy and in WW2. Each Tram Stop is outfitted with a historic radio that can be used to call for a tram and communicate with the central command in the Radio Museum Hangar.



Tram Stop / Restroom / Water
• Celebrate, Unique, Comfortable, Interactive

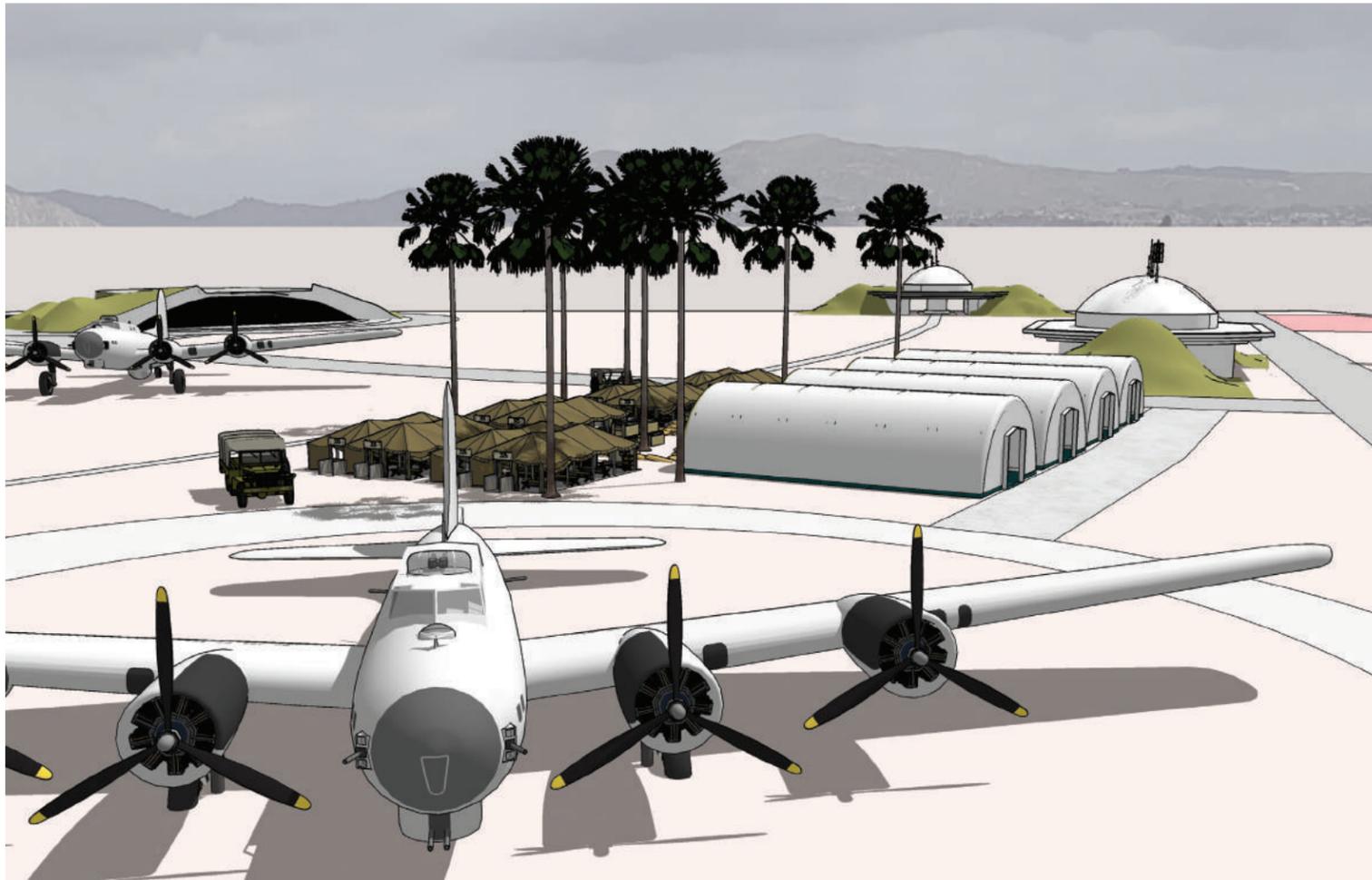
Perspective



WORLD WAR 2 - South Pacific Theatre

March Field Air Museum

Perspective



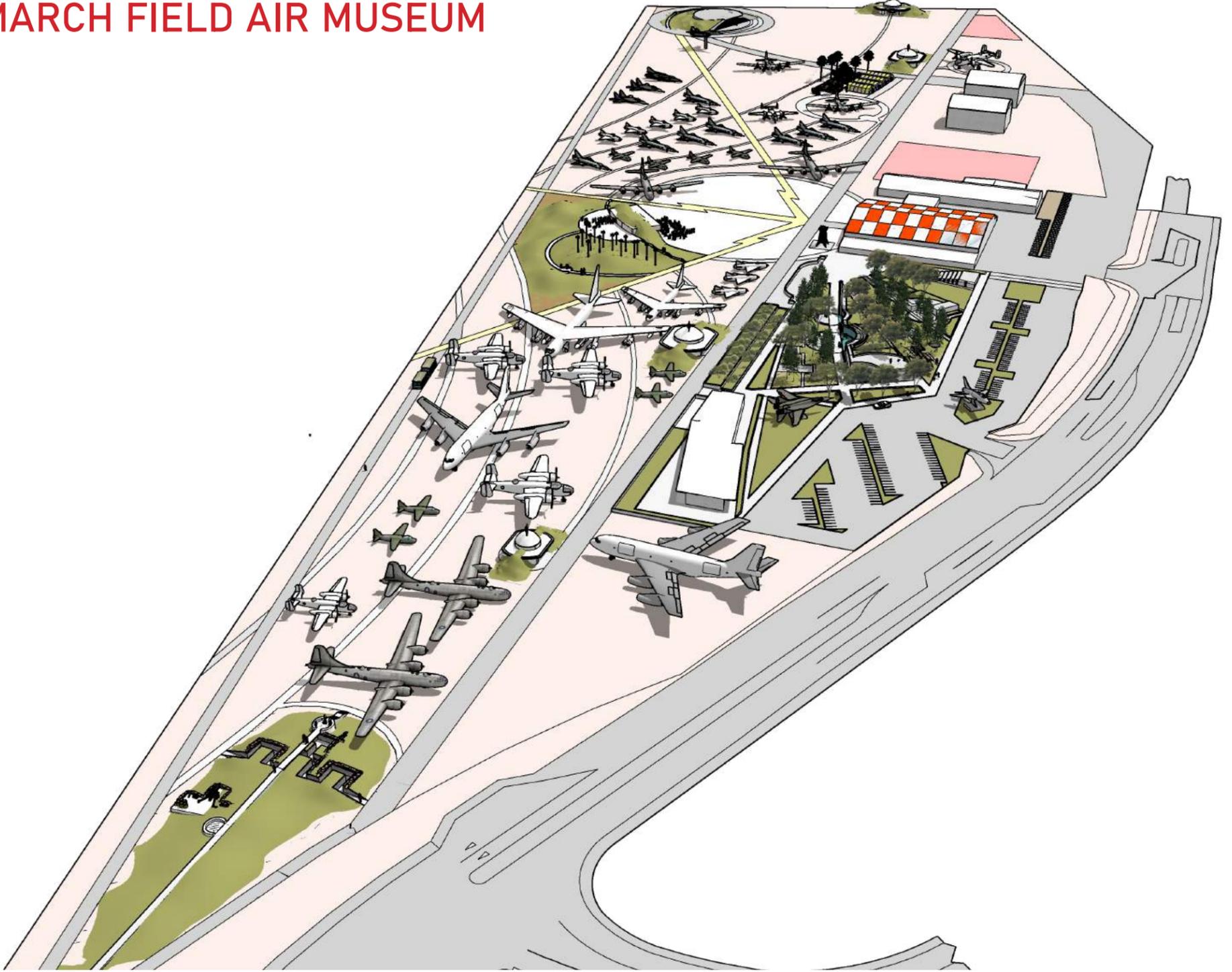
World War 2 Fire Base
 • Celebrate, Interactive, Activate

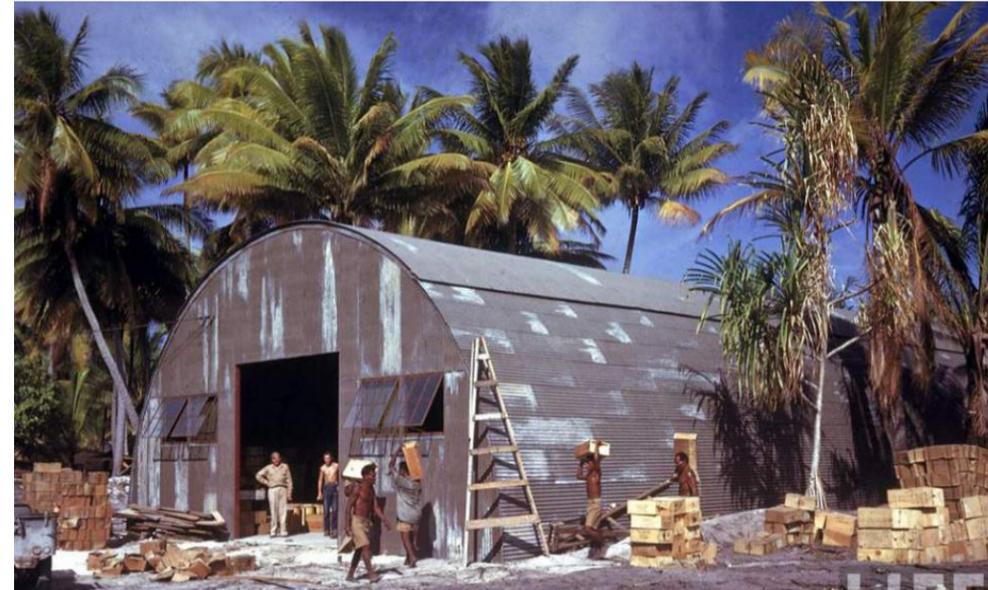
PROCESS

Inspired by the research of a battle in the South Pacific Theatre of WW2 at Tarawa this WW2 firebase represents the close proximity of war elements necessary on the small South Pacific Islands that became strongholds in the late part of the war. Planes, vehicles, barrack tents, and hangars were quickly constructed to make accommodations for the soldiers who were using these islands as hubs for airstrikes, communication, and supplies.



MARCH FIELD AIR MUSEUM





SOURCES

March Field Air Museum

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