



THOMAS LOWRY PARK:

2018 Conditions Assessment Report



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Project Partners



- Pavement
- Fountain
- Pumps and Plumbing
- Arbor
- Signs and Furnishings
- Vegetation



4. Pathways and Cost Estimates
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Cover Photo: Patrons gather in Thomas Lowry Park at a 2014 event to support the Minneapolis Parks Foundation.

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

Now in its 94th year, Thomas Lowry Park is a unique feature of the Lowry Hill Neighborhood that functions as a gateway and attraction to this historic community. Tucked away on the hill above the Minneapolis Sculpture Garden and Loring Park, it is a quiet, green gem within its urban context. Its history tells the story of the development of the Minneapolis community and illustrates the contributions that our renowned park systems played in making Minneapolis the green, welcoming place that it is today.

Thomas Lowry Park is unique. It's three iconic features recall an important time in park design in a way that few other parks can. The rare "themed" concrete work of the 7 Pools Fountain is representative of an arts and craft period in that focused on creating naturalistic experiences which transported visitors into a romantic vision of American pastoralism. Anchored on the headwaters of the fountain, the arbor reinforces that aesthetic with its wood trestle-work and red clay brickwork. This motif is carried out to the edges of the park through a series of trails surfaced with matching red clay brick pavers. Along with the ornamental style of garden planting (most of which is maintained by the neighborhood), these three features maintain an immerse, tranquil experience that is nearly impossible to replicate today. Its history and characteristics are worthy of preservation.

After nearly 100 years of use, the park's main features, the original fountain and pergola (designed by then park commissioner Phelps Wyman and Park Superintendent Theodore Wirth) now require significant repairs if they are to remain focal points of this community space. In September of 2018, the Friends of Thomas Lowry Park asked us to assess the condition of the park's features and to provide recommendations for repair. Since that time, we have conducted the extensive site documentation and assessments which contribute to our recommendations today.

Project Components

- Six site visits
- Complete site documentation
- Condition evaluations of the six different park features:
 - Pavement
 - Fountain
 - Pumps and plumbing
 - Arbor
 - Signs and furnishings
 - Vegetation
- Consulted restoration companies with specific expertise
- Consulted MPRB planning and maintenance staff
- Developed findings and recommendations
- Created detailed assessments and recommendations of identified issues.
- Created photo catalogue for conditions in Oct. 2018
- Participated in meetings with LHNA, FTLP, and MPRB

This report represents the findings of our assessment. It highlights the need to prioritize current tripping hazards on the path system, the load and water issues on the arbor, and a recommendation for an intensive renovation of the iconic fountain. For this report, we have organized our assessment by the different features involved in the project: 1) Pavement, 2) Fountain, 3) Pumps and Plumbing, 4) Arbor, 5) Signs and Furnishings, and 6) Vegetation. Each section contains a summary of findings and recommendations and focuses in on the key issues to be addressed. Further details of the assessment are expressed in the photo appendix included at the end of the report.

Thank you for the opportunity to work on this truly unique park and fountain. Please contact me directly with any questions or comments on this report. We are excited about the interest and commitment that the Friends of Thomas Lowry Park, the Lowry Hill Neighborhood Association, and the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board have in such a unique and valuable Minneapolis community resource. We look forward to the next steps of this project and to assisting and maintaining it for 100 more years.



Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Carlos Fernandez".

Carlos Fernandez, President



aune fernandez landscape architects
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saint paul : minnesota : 55104
651-248-6155

2. PARK HISTORY

History of Thomas Lowry Park
By Suzanne Payne, October 2018

1899-Summer

The first known mention of this parcel in Park Board minutes, states a request by T. Lowry and other neighbors for improvements to an "unsightly gravel bank." The park board turned down the request as it didn't own the land. Known geographically as "Hofflin's Mound," the area was referenced as a rocky corner of Lowry Hill.

1907

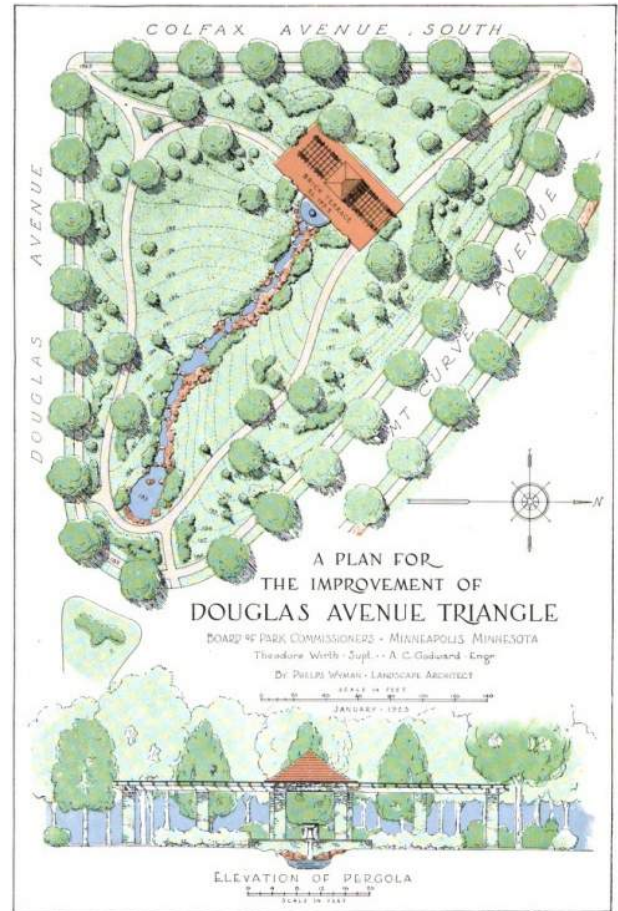
Area was listed as Douglas Triangle on maps

1922

Nearby prominent residents petitioned the Minneapolis Park Commission to acquire the land for a park. There had been controversy over the area, as real estate investor, John Friedman, had applied to the city council to build a thirteen story apartment building on the lot. This was denied and a plan for park acquisition commenced. Phelps Wyman, a park commissioner and landscape architect, was appointed by Theodore Wirth, Superintendent of Minneapolis Park Systems, to prepare plans. Wirth proposed "a park of natural beauty" that would take advantage of the sloping land, and he is credited for the idea of the distinctive cascade, pergola and brick-walks. The plan was unusual, as it was produced in color and executed by non-park staff.

1923

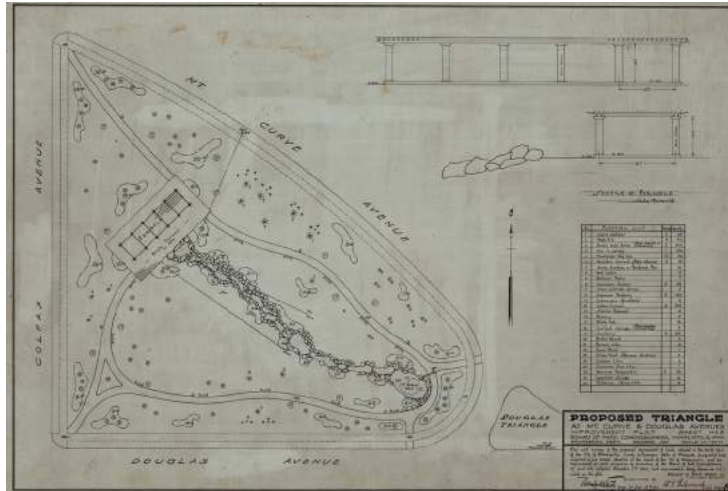
The Minneapolis Park Commission acquired the property by eminent domain from Friedman. The cost of this acquisition was the land appraised for \$77,000 + improvement costs bringing total to \$100,200. "Benefited Properties" in the vicinity of the park were assessed over 10 years to pay off the bonds.



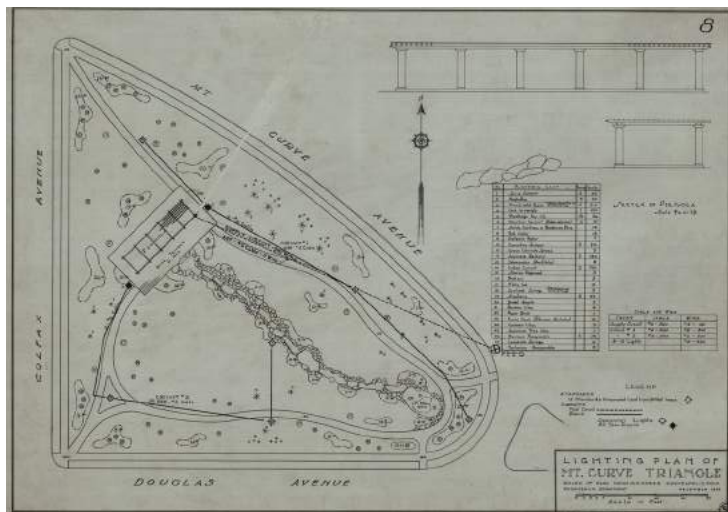
Original Project Poster, circa 1922

1924

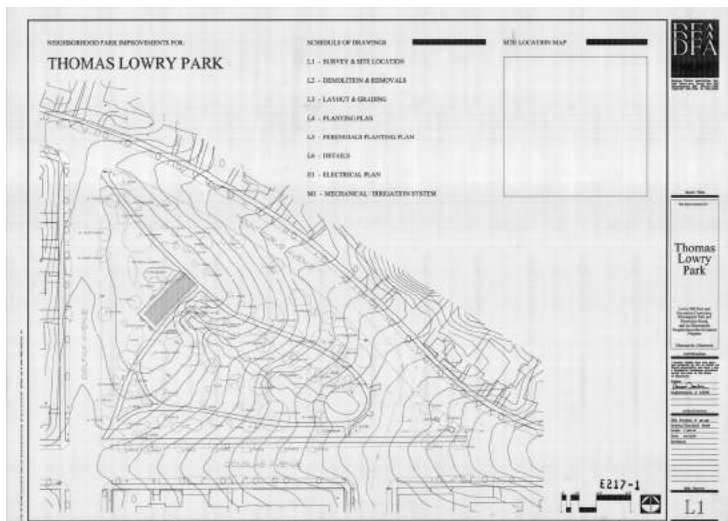
The Park was graded and planted. Wirth stated in the annual board report: "the park is a gem" and "the location of this small park at the entrance to one of the very first residential districts of the city furthermore justifies the expenditure." Wirth wrote: "the little park will be very attractive and in a class of its own on account of it's naturalistic effects in the heart of a residential district." The new park should be informal." Wirth designed the artificial rockeries that were built with old sidewalk tiles and other waste concrete materials.



Original Plan, circa 1922



Original Lighting Plan, circa 1922



1997 Improvement Plan by Damon Farber Associates

1925

The Pergola was constructed, but without the central roof as in the plan. The name of the park was changed to Mt. Curve Triangles on 11/4/25 due to Bryant Ave bisecting the lower section into 2 triangles.

1931

There are early photos taken of the park with plantings shown, along with a report by Wyman Phelps

1953

The annual report refers to "repairs made to the artificial cascade and fountains" but does not give detail

1984

Renamed Thomas Lowry Park

1994

A Master Plan for renovation was initiated by neighborhood and MPRB. Using \$300,000 in NRP (Neighborhood Revitalization Program) funds, the following plan was proposed: a new landscape design and plantings, paths improved, sprinkler system added, fountains upgraded, power transformer removed from gateway, lighting added. Damon Farber Landscape Design firm was hired for restoration of park.

1997

Implementation of renovations occurred: repairs, signage added, more lighting, new benches installed, new brick paths, some plants removed, trimming, and landscaping in 5 new beds and elsewhere occurred. Bryant Ave was filled in.

2003

In May, the name of T LP was incised on Gateway brick wall. Water to the pools was canceled due to Park budget cuts. Neighbors raised \$8500 to keep pools running throughout the summer season. Xcel utility boxes were removed from Gateway thanks to pressure by neighbors and LHNI.



2004

A re-circulating pump was installed for the pools. It was estimated that 90,million gallons of water were used each season prior to the pump installation.

2005

Installation of an improved irrigation system. Repairs to 7 pools foundation.

2007

Shrubs were planted along cascades by park staff

2008

Incorporation of Friends of Thomas Lowry Park in July via Briggs & Morgan. Logo designed by Christopher Bohnet of xt4, Inc. Mission: To lessen the burdens of Minneapolis and the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board in caring for, maintaining, enhancing and sustaining Thomas Lowry Park.

2009

The Urn was installed in Triangle bed at Colfax and Douglas. Tangletown Gardens initially planted urn, as well as new Triangle bed plantings. (subsequent professional urn installations by Sunnyside Gardens)

2010

Gateway bed at Mt. Curve and Douglas developed and plants installed using approximately \$11,000 NRP funds. Irrigation was installed (Carefree) to reach new plants. 21 new trees were planted in the park donated by People for Parks.

2015

Urn dedicated to Barbara Fogel, Friends board member and volunteer for TLP.



Original Fountain, circa 1925



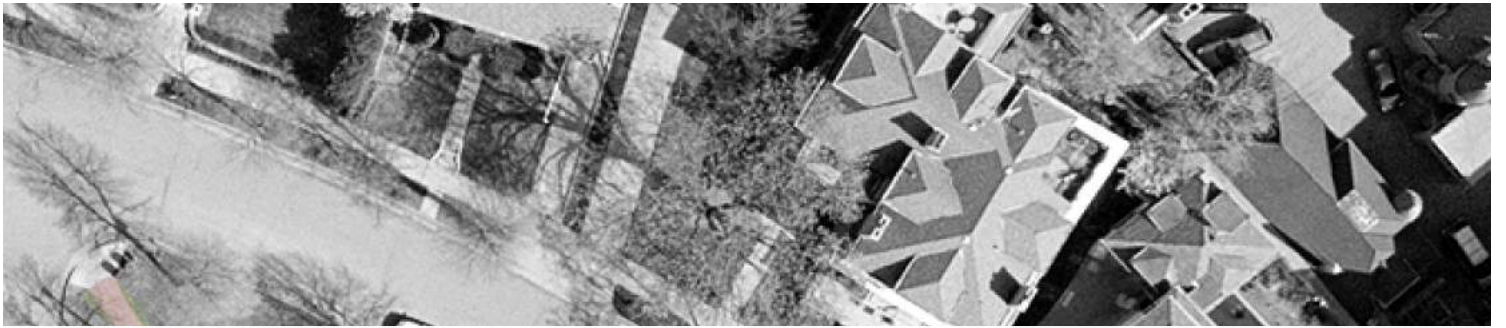
Original Arbor circa 1925

2017

Fourteen new trees planted by Park Forestry to replace dead and diseased ones throughout the park. Expanded irrigation occurred by Park staff and Carefree Irrigation.

2018

A second Urn for park was installed in N. Pergola bed. Six additional shrubs were added to Gateway bed. Irrigation repairs continued, including a major repair to a main water line for park.



3. Conditions Assessments



PAVEMENT

conditions assessments

The majority of hard-scape in the park is a red clay brick paved trail. This surface material is of timeless quality and outstanding aesthetic. It is experientially unique and representative of an exceptional era of design that is almost irreplaceable. All work to the trail should acknowledge these values and seek to minimize any change to the overall characteristic of the trail.

To date, the trails have experienced significant deterioration of the pavers and surrounding mortar; in many locations, bricks are altogether missing. Approximately 33 percent of the trail requires significant repair and a much of the rest showing minor cosmetic flaws. Many of the trail sections show obvious cracking and differential settlement which has resulted in several areas that pose a tripping hazard and should be promptly remediated on a location by location bases.

Different types of deterioration and damage were observed throughout the trail system. The appearance of shear cracking is likely due to differential settlement of the trail base. The existing paver system is constructed using a concrete base under mortar set pavers which does not have good longevity in this climate. The absorption of water into the system, combined with regular freeze/thaw cycles, causes differential movement of the paving resulting in erratic cracking.

Take-A-Ways

- significant deterioration of pavers/mortar
- bricks altogether missing
- obvious cracking and differential settlement (tripping hazard)
- approximately 33 percent of trail requires significant repair

Recommendations

- promptly remediate tripping hazards on a location by location bases
- phased replacement strategy for existing paving system
- converted to a class 5 gravel base, sand set bedding, and polymeric sand jointing
- installation of new red clay pavers throughout process

Typical Issues to be Addressed

paving, cont. →



Missing bricks



Uneven surface transitions



Fully deteriorated mortar joints



Cracking likely due to significant shifts in paving base



Sand/pooling due to drainage issues



Mismatched patching

Problem Areas

paving, cont.

Total paved area

9,580 sq. ft.

Significantly deteriorated area

3,150 sq. ft. → 33 % of total



Phased Replacement Strategy

paving, cont.

We have identified a phased replacement strategy for the existing paving system during which the pathway base could be converted to a class 5 gravel base, sand set bedding, and polymeric sand jointing system more tolerant of Minnesota seasonal changes. Due to the likely expense of refurbishing existing pavers, we recommend installing new red clay pavers throughout this process.

To maintain the historical character of the pathway, these pavers should exactly match the existing units. The pavers should maintain the original pattern. These details will be important for maintaining a unified aesthetic if a phased replacement strategy is employed. The actual replaced area of each phase should be determined by the nearest soldier course break-line.

The phased replacement strategy should prioritize pathway sections as follows:

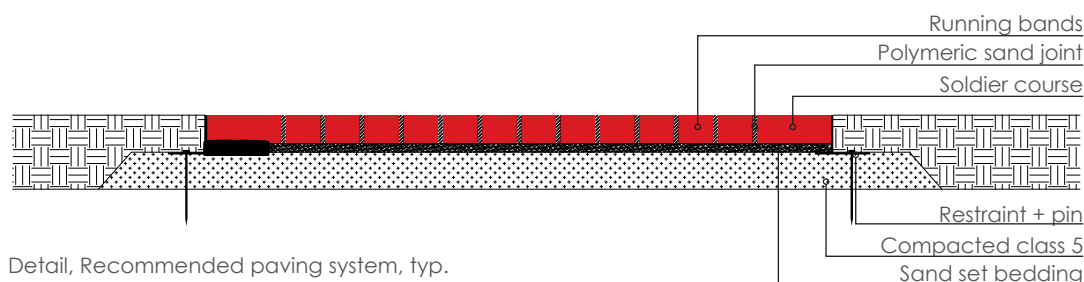
Phase A - The two sections marked A (on the east end near the pump vault and the west end at the beginning of the fountain) should be included in the initial fountain rebuild project. These areas will be impacted by that work and will need to be replaced at that time.

Phase B - The second priority should be to replace the west end pathway route as it is a high traffic area with the highest percentage of deteriorated paving.

Phase C - The third round of replacement should focus on the paving under the arbor and replace the NW to SE circulation route, beginning with the section near the arbor and running down to the existing fountain vault area.

Phase D - The fourth round should complete the 1922 circulation pathway by replacing the south section that connects E to W. This is the lowest priority area of the original paving pathway as it has the most intact sections.

Phase E - The new paving sections installed in the 1997 improvement work are the lowest priority. These areas require no immediate or near term work but ongoing assessment and budgeting should be planned for.



Detail, Recommended paving system, typ.

The focal point of the park, the 7 Pools fountain, needs significant restoration. Varying levels and types of deterioration were observed in all areas of the fountain. In many areas, cracking has resulted in missing or broken sections of the sculpted concrete finish that significantly impacts the appearance of the fountain. There is no apparent structural subsidence of the concrete base and appears to be in fair condition. However, in several areas, the extent and patterns of surface cracking suggest that some areas of the fountain walls have likely been compromised. If so, these areas should be removed and replaced. The extent to which that will be necessary will not be known until the process of restoration begins.

We have identified three options for fountain restoration:

1. Sustaining the fountain in its current condition through a process of continual patching. This option is short-term and does not fix the aesthetic or structural failures in the concrete.
2. Complete removal and placement of the existing fountain. This would be the most expensive and have the greatest construction impacts on the park.
3. Intensive restoration process to assess and restore the fountain structure and replacement of the aesthetic themed concrete finish. This would involve the removal of any flaking and cracked sections of the surface concrete detailing. All areas underneath the themed fountain base structure would be removed, steel reinforced, and recast. New sculptural detailing would be applied over the entire fountain and then re-themed (painted to a natural look). This construction practice is a methodical process with smaller equipment that would limit the impact on the surrounding landscape.

Take-A-Ways

- varying levels and types of deterioration in all areas of the fountain
- cracking resulted in missing or broken sections of sculpted concrete finish
- significant impact on the appearance of the fountain
- no apparent structural subsidence of concrete base
- extent and patterns of surface cracking suggest some areas of fountain base walls have been compromised
- these should be removed and replaced
- extent to which that will be necessary will not be known until process of restoration begins

Typical issues to be addressed

fountain, cont. →



Missing sections



Extensive cracking and broken repairs



Fully deteriorated sections



Cracking that suggests likely structural failure



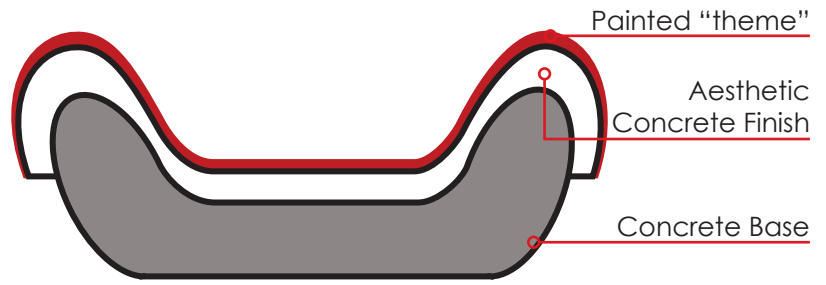
Sections likely to completely fail



Mis-matched patching and sealing

Recommendations

fountain, cont.



Detail, Fountain construction assembly

option 1

- sustaining fountain in current condition through continual patching
- short-term, does not fix aesthetic or structural failures in concrete

option 2

- complete removal and placement of existing fountain
- most expensive
- greatest construction impacts on park
- greatest potential for longevity
- should result in the best final product

option 3

- full restoration process
- assess and restore fountain structure
- replace aesthetic themed concrete finish
- remove flaking and cracked sections of surface concrete detailing
- compromised fountain base structure would be removed, steel reinforced, and recast
- new sculptural detailing over entire fountain
- re-themed (painted to a natural look).
- methodical process with smaller equipment to limit impact on surrounding landscape

PUMPS AND PLUMBING

conditions assessments

During the restoration of the fountain's structure, we recommend updating the fountain's plumbing system. Depending on budget, there are a range of options for renewing the plumbing.

Option 1: At a minimum, the existing pump equipment and controls within the underground vault could be replaced and new access doors installed to the vault.

Option 2: The plumbing system that supplies water to and from the lower fountain and vaults could be replaced with new schedule 80 PVC pipes and fittings installed. This could be done within the existing supply line route or in a new location. Existing vaults could also be replaced with new pre-cast vaults and aluminum doors.

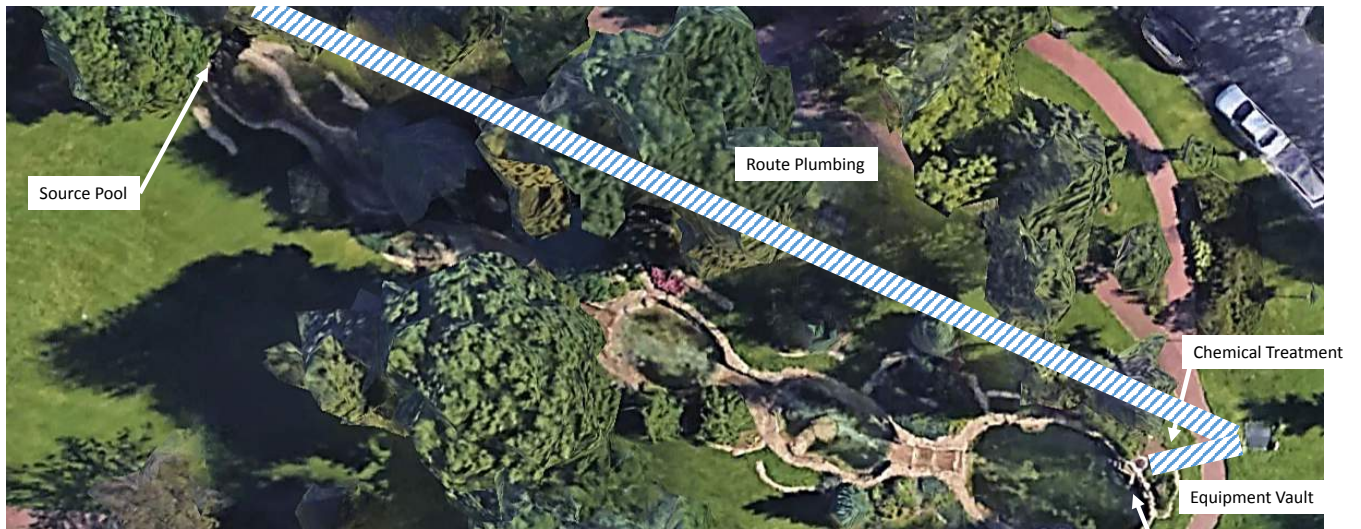
Option 3: In addition to the renovation of the plumbing and vaults located at the lowest fountain, the replacement of the entire run of plumbing to the outflow at the top of the fountain could be replaced. There is no apparent leaks or maintenance knowledge of the long plumbing runs to be leaking or not functioning correctly.

Take-A-Ways

- during restoration, fountain's plumbing system should be updated
- no apparent leaks or maintenance knowledge of the long plumbing runs to be leaking or not functioning correctly
- there are a range of options for renewing the plumbing

Typical Conditions

plumbing, cont. →



Plumbing stream



Fountain recirculation return



Utility covers



Equipment vault



Utility covers

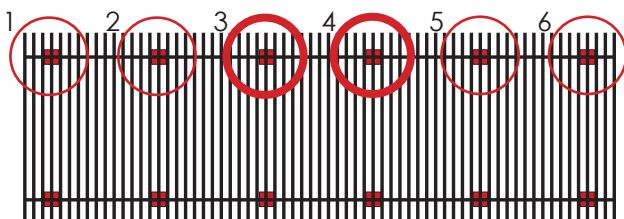
Along with the fountains, the arbor on the west end is iconic to the park. It is a focal point that frames a view down the length of the fountain. Like the fountain and path, the arbor's contribution to the experiential aesthetic and historical significance of the park are worth preserving. It's brick columns, timber trestle-work and heavy vines a unique to turn of the century park design and uncommon in the MPLS park network.

We recommend, as a first step, heavy pruning of the vines or full removal and replanting. The excessive weight of the vine and winter snow loads has likely led to the degradation of the mortar on the column brick masonry.

All mortar joints should be tuck-pointed. Six of the twelve columns have at least one visibly cracked brick, two of which are also in need of significant brickwork repair (columns 3 + 4). All of these columns are located on the NW side of the arbor. Here, the brick masonry should be removed and replaced with a selection of brick that directly matches the existing materials. More details are provided on page 17

One cap has shifted significantly and should be realigned. There are signs of water, sediment, and other debris accumulating on top of the cap where the trellis connection rod meets the column which is also likely contributing to the degradation of the mortar in this area.

All column caps should be cleaned of existing debris and the connection rod through-way cleaned and new caulk applied.



Detail, columns in need of some brick replacement

Take-A-Ways

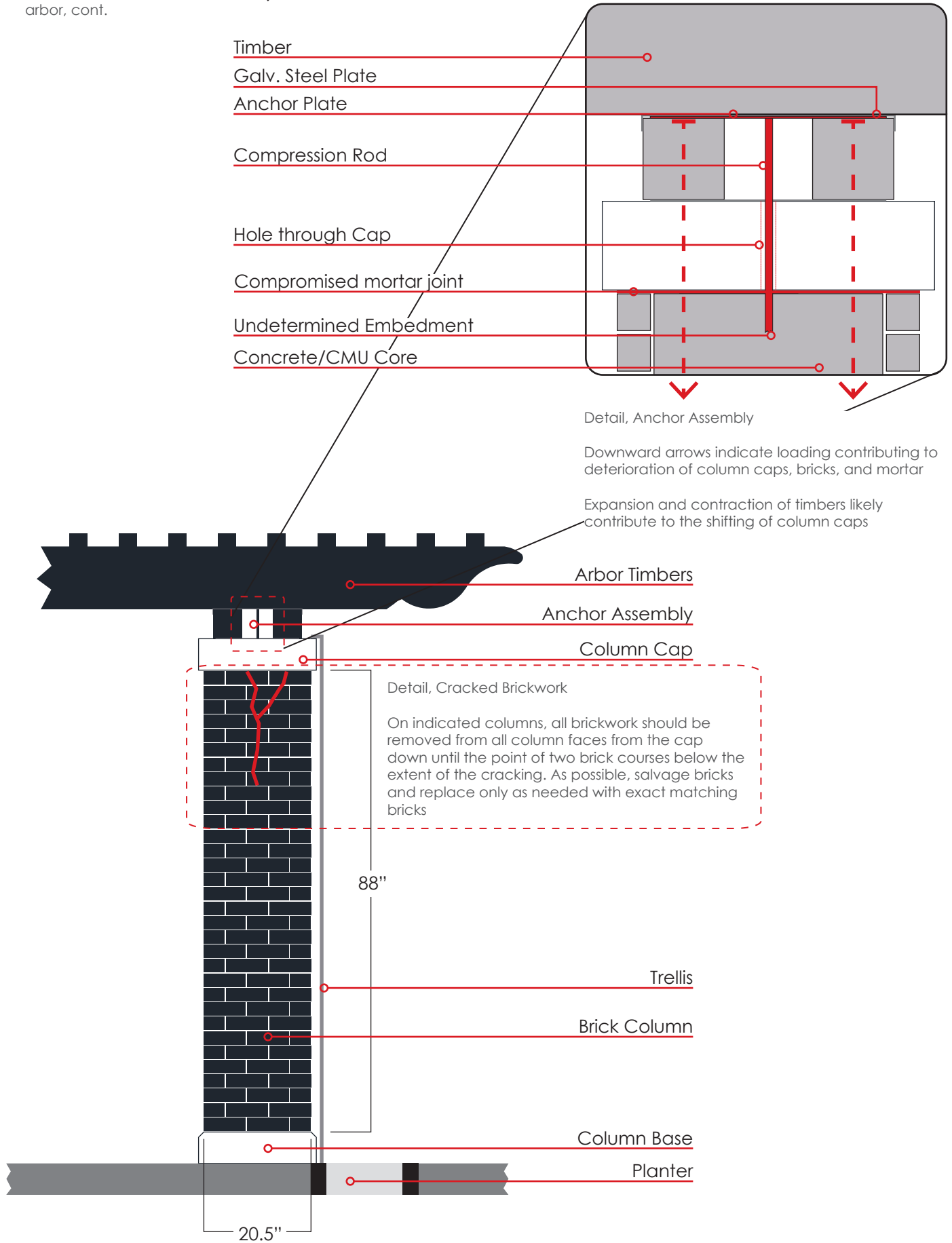
- excessive vegetation
- weight of vine and snow loads likely led to degradation of mortar on column brick masonry
- 1 column has cracked masonry near cap
- signs of water, sediment, and other debris accumulating on top of cap
- deteriorated steel column trellises

Recommendations

- heavy pruning of vines or full removal and replanting
- all problem mortar joints tuck-pointed
- Brick replacement and tuck-pointing on 2 columns
- realign caps
- column caps cleaned of debris
- connection rod through-way cleaned and new caulk applied

Structural System

arbor, cont.



Typical Conditions

arbor, cont. →



Anchor assembly



North side



Extensive damage on column 4



Overgrown vines



Trestle and planting beds



South side

SIGNS AND FURNISHINGS

conditions assessments

In general, signs and furnishings are in good condition and little work should be prioritized. The brick caps on the masonry sign at the southeast corner of the park could use minor replacement tuck-pointing of the mortar joints in spot locations. The wooden signs on the western entrances are in good condition as well as all benches and ornamental planters.

Take-A-Ways

- signs and furnishings are in good condition
- little work should be prioritized
- wooden signs on the western entrances are in good condition as well as all benches and ornamental planters
- brick caps on masonry sign at southeast corner of park could use minor replacement tuck-pointing of the mortar joints in spot locations

VEGETATION

conditions assessments

On-site vegetation is in good condition. Some of the recent tree plantings show signs of stress. These trees should be re-mulched, staked (if listing), and fertilized. Almost all mature trees are in good condition. Existing garden beds are well maintained but should be re-mulched and any spotty areas in-filled with new plantings. The grass is in good condition except for one small area in the southeast corner of the park where there are signs of erosion.

Depending on the final method for restoring the fountains, all work could be done with limited impact on existing trees and no tree removal. Disturbance to landscape bed plantings could be limited to an area two to four feet offset from the fountain edges. These areas could be either replanted or the existing plantings could be salvaged during construction and replanted as needed. Construction will require restoration of grass and potentially other plants depending on process and construction staging needed.

Work Impacts

- Option 2 (complete replacement)
 - would have the greatest impact on existing landscape and vegetation
 - requires the greatest coordination
 - needs to include a comprehensive plan for plant salvage and replacement based detailed fountain replacement planning

Take-A-Ways

- on site veg. in good condition
- some recent tree plantings show signs of stress
 - these should be re-mulched, staked (if listing), and fertilized
- mature trees in good condition
- existing garden beds well maintained
 - should be re-mulched; spotty areas in filled with new plantings
- grass: one small area in southeast corner has signs of erosion

- Option 3 (fountain renovation)
 - could be done with limited impact on existing trees and no tree removal
 - disturbance to landscape bed plantings could be limited to an area two to four feet offset from the fountain edges
 - construction requires restoration of grass and other features depending on process and construction staging needed

Typical Conditions

vegetation, cont. →



Entry sign plant beds



Stressed saplings



Stressed saplings



Patchy plant bed areas to be in-filled



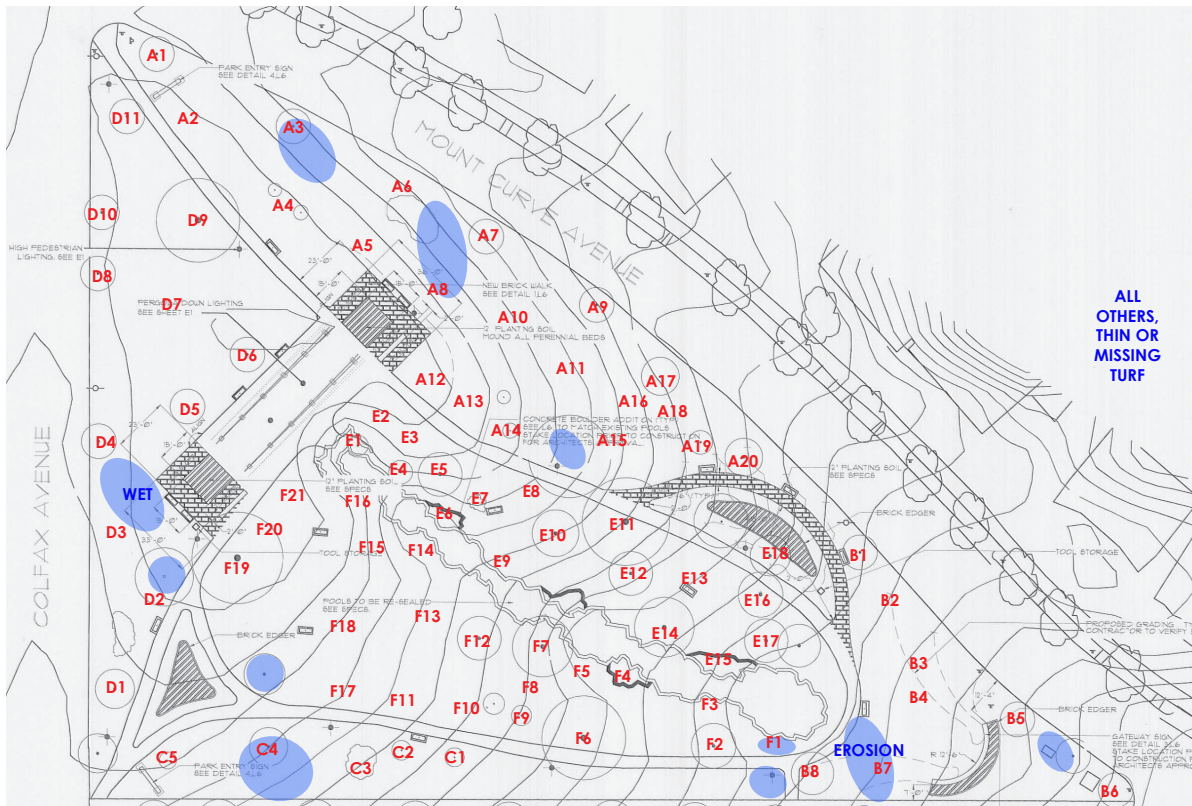
Areas to be re-mulched



Typical bush condition

Tree Inventory

vegetation, cont.



ID	Species	ID	Species	ID	Species	ID	Species
A1	Linden	B4	Sycamore	E1	Pine	F5	Crab
A2	Pine	B5	Linden	E2	Rhododendron?	F6	Locust
A3	Linden	B6	Linden	E3	Shrub?	F7	Hackberry
A4	Lilac?	B7	Maple	E4	Pine	F8	Lilac?
A5	Sycamore	B8	Linden	E5	Cedar	F9	?
A6	Linden	C1	Crab	E6	Crab	F10	Crab
A7	Linden	C2	Crab	E7	Juniper	F11	Crab
A8	Oak	C3	Shrub?	E8	Lilac?	F12	Cedar
A9	Linden	C4	Maple	E9	?	F13	Locust
A10	Pine	C5	Pine	E10	Cedar	F14	Crab
A11	Pine	D1	Elm	E11	Locust	F15	Locust
A12	Crab	D2	Sycamore	E12	Cedar	F16	Lilac?
A13	Crab	D3	Maple	E13	Oak	F17	?
A14	Crab	D4	Oak	E14	Fir	F18	Locust
A15	Sycamore?	D5	Maple	E15	Fir	F19	Locust
A16	Pear	D6	Maple	E16	Cedar	F20	Locust
A17	Pear	D7	Sycamore	E17	Cedar	F21	Crab
A18	Pear	D8	Locust	F1	?		
A19	Spruce	D9	Hackberry	F2	Cedar		
A20	Basswood	D10	Locust	F3	Fir		
B1	Ginkgo	D11	Locust	F4	Crab		
B2	Ginkgo						
B3	Ginkgo						

4. PATHWAYS AND COST ESTIMATES

Although there are different price points for options moving forward, here we outline the best case scenario. We feel the significance of this park to both the neighboring community and city's history warrant such an effort and are encouraged by the commitment the neighborhood has shown in maintaining this icon for 100 more years.

Moving forward we recommend the following:

- **Full Replacement of the 7 Pools Fountain**

Due to the fountain's age and to ensure the best possible longevity and quality, the existing fountain should be fully removed and replaced with an historically appropriate fountain.

This process will involve the contracting of a professional construction service that has experience and expertise in working with this type of themed concrete feature.

We have identified two qualified contractors with the ability to assess the scope of work, engage with the project partners and neighbors on the desired aesthetic of the theme detailing, and perform the necessary construction work

- **Pump System Renewal**

During the time of fountain restoration, we recommend replacing as much of the plumbing as possible to reduce the need for future disturbances to the park.

- **Site Restoration, Landscaping, Misc.**

The fountain replacement plan should seek to minimize disturbance to the surrounding landscape, include a plan for restoring any disturbed landscape areas, and infill bare areas in existing planting beds as needed.

As possible, it should engage with neighborhood partners to salvage plants.

- **Arbor Tuck-pointing and Replacement of Brickwork on Columns 3 & 4**

We recommend engaging a contractor to fully tuck-point all arbor mortar joints, replace cracked bricks on columns 3 and 4, and align column caps as needed.

- **Paving - Full Demo and Replacement**

The we recommend creating a goal of replacing all pavers in a manner that respects the existing aesthetic but replaces the existing base with a new sand-set base. It is possible to do this through a phased strategy that replaces sections of the trail at different times.

At this time an interim solution should be used to repair all tripping hazards and a phased replacement strategy of the complete trail system should budgeted for.

Option 3: Full Renovation of the Fountain System:

• Full Restoration of 7 Pools Fountain	\$265,000
• Pump System Renewal	\$35,000 – 75,000
• Plumbing Run Replacement	\$55,000
• Site Restoration, Landscaping, Misc.	\$30,000
• Approx. 10% Contingency	\$36,000
Total Fountain Renovation Planning Budget	\$421,000 – \$461,000

Option 2: Full Replacement of the Fountain System:

• Full Replacement of 7 Pools Fountain	\$339,800
• Pump System Renewal	\$75,000
• Demo, Earthwork, Base Grading	\$144,500
• Geo-technical Report	\$8,500
• Approx. 5% Contingency	\$28,390
Total Fountain Replacement Planning Budget	\$596,190
• Paver Replacement - Landscape Restoration	Not included

Additional Work

• Abor Column Tuck-pointing and Columns 1-6 Repair	\$15,000-17,000
• Degraded Paving Areas - Phased Approach	
Total Area = 10,013	\$400,500
Phase A - 375 sq. ft.	\$15,000
Phase B - 2,359 sq. ft.	\$94,340
Phase C - 3,973 sq. ft.	\$158,920
Phase D - 1,394 sq. ft.	\$55,760
Phase E - 1,912 sq. ft.	\$76,480
Total Additional Work	\$415,500-417,500



5. Appendix

A - PAVEMENT

B - FOUNTAIN

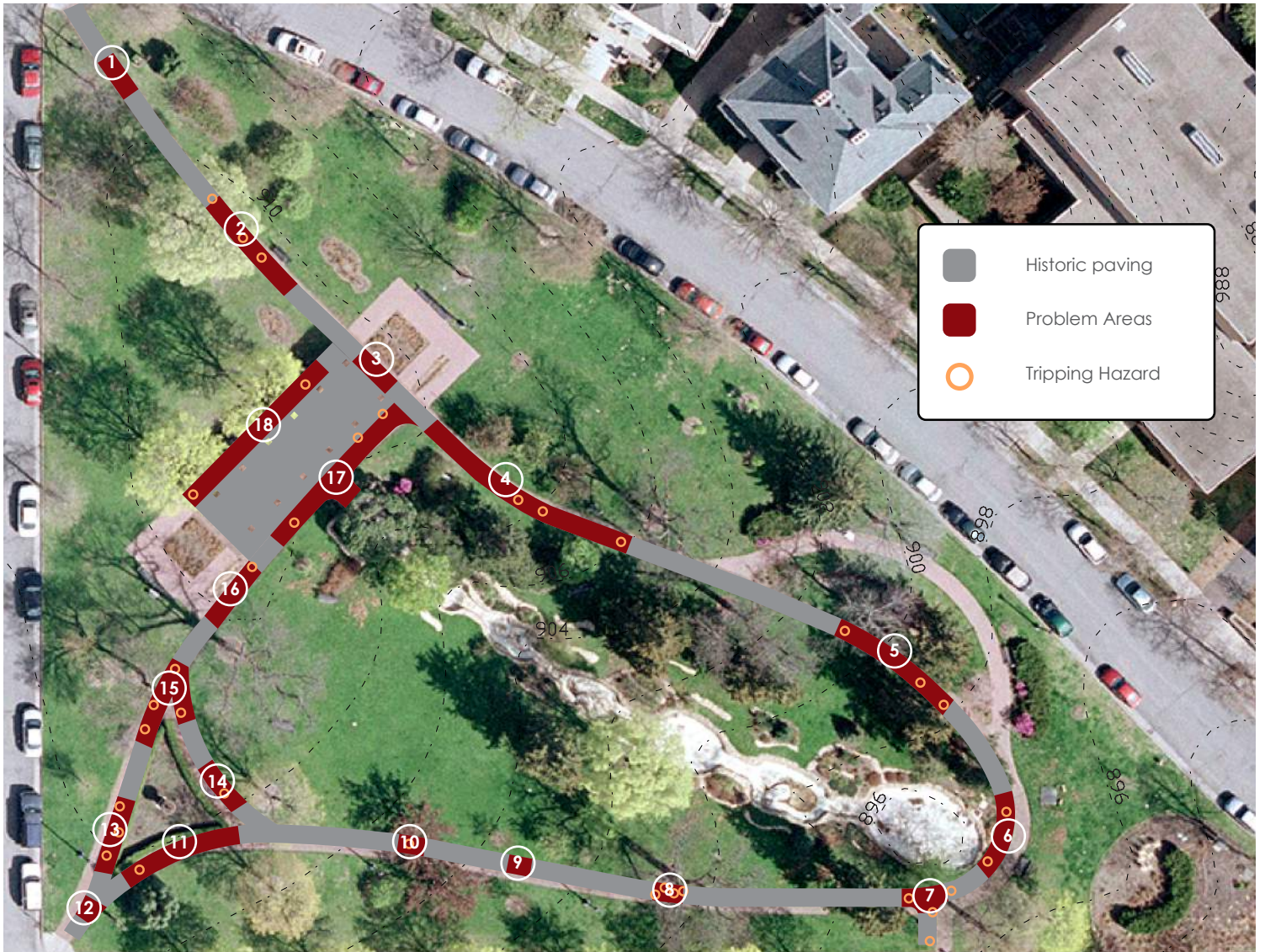
C - ARBOR CAPS AND COLUMNS

D - SIGNS AND FURNISHINGS



5.A. APPENDIX: PAVING

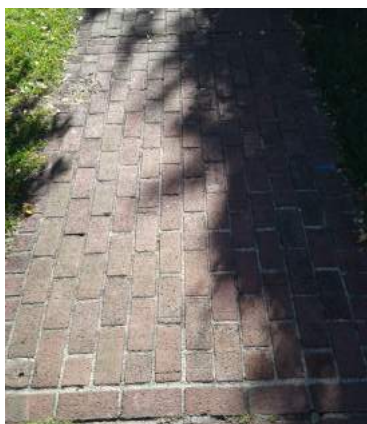
Paving Inventory: Index



1



2



3



4

5.A. APPENDIX: PAVING

Paving Inventory: Index



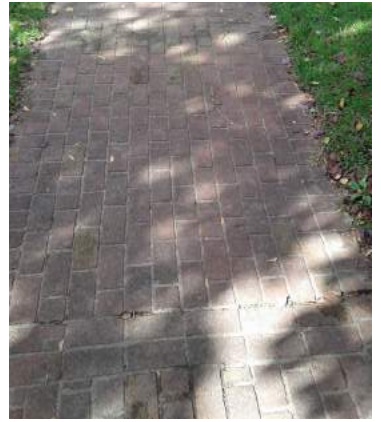
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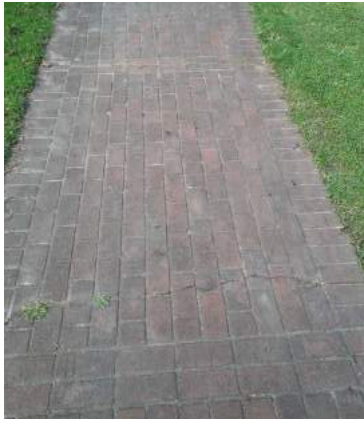
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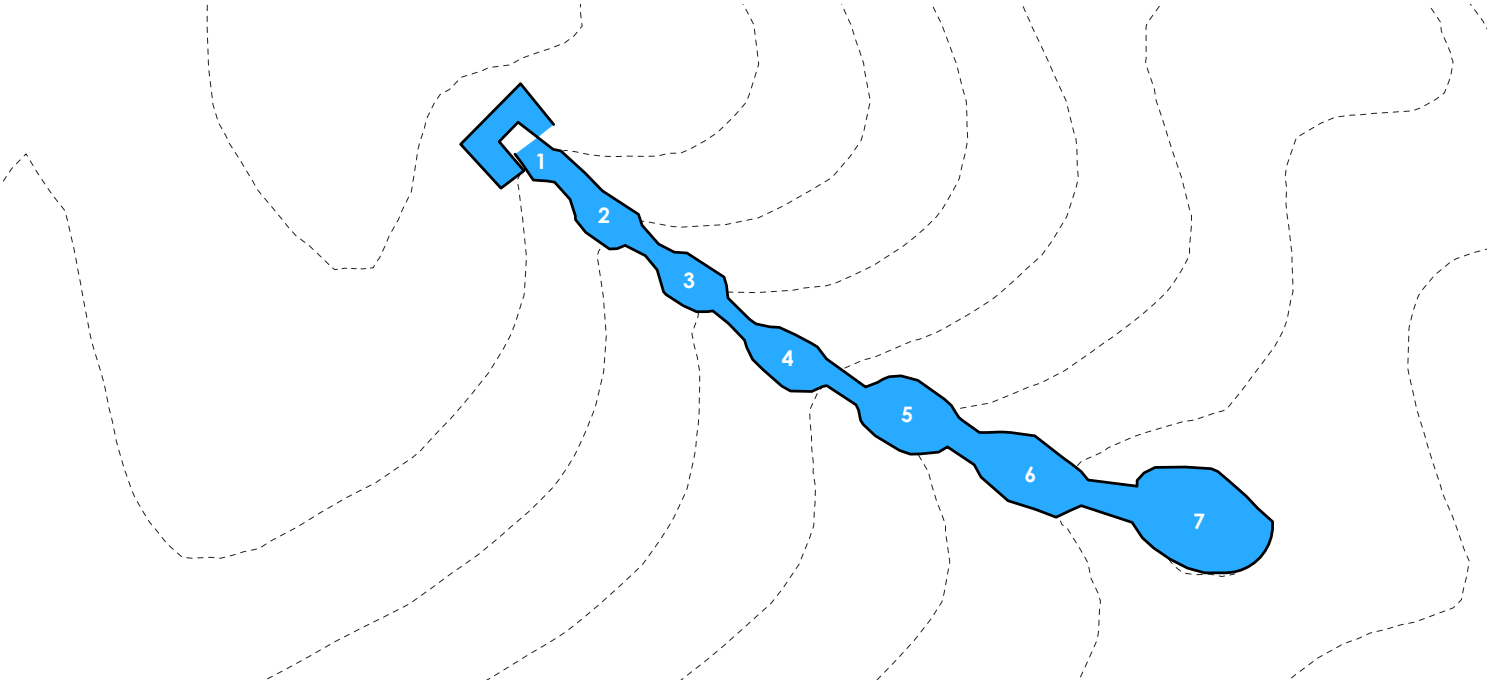
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5.B. APPENDIX: FOUNTAIN

Fountain Inventory



Fountain 1

5.B. APPENDIX: FOUNTAIN

Fountain Inventory



Fountain 2



Fountain 3

5.B. APPENDIX: FOUNTAIN

Fountain Inventory



Fountain 4



Fountain 5

5.B. APPENDIX: FOUNTAIN

Fountain Inventory

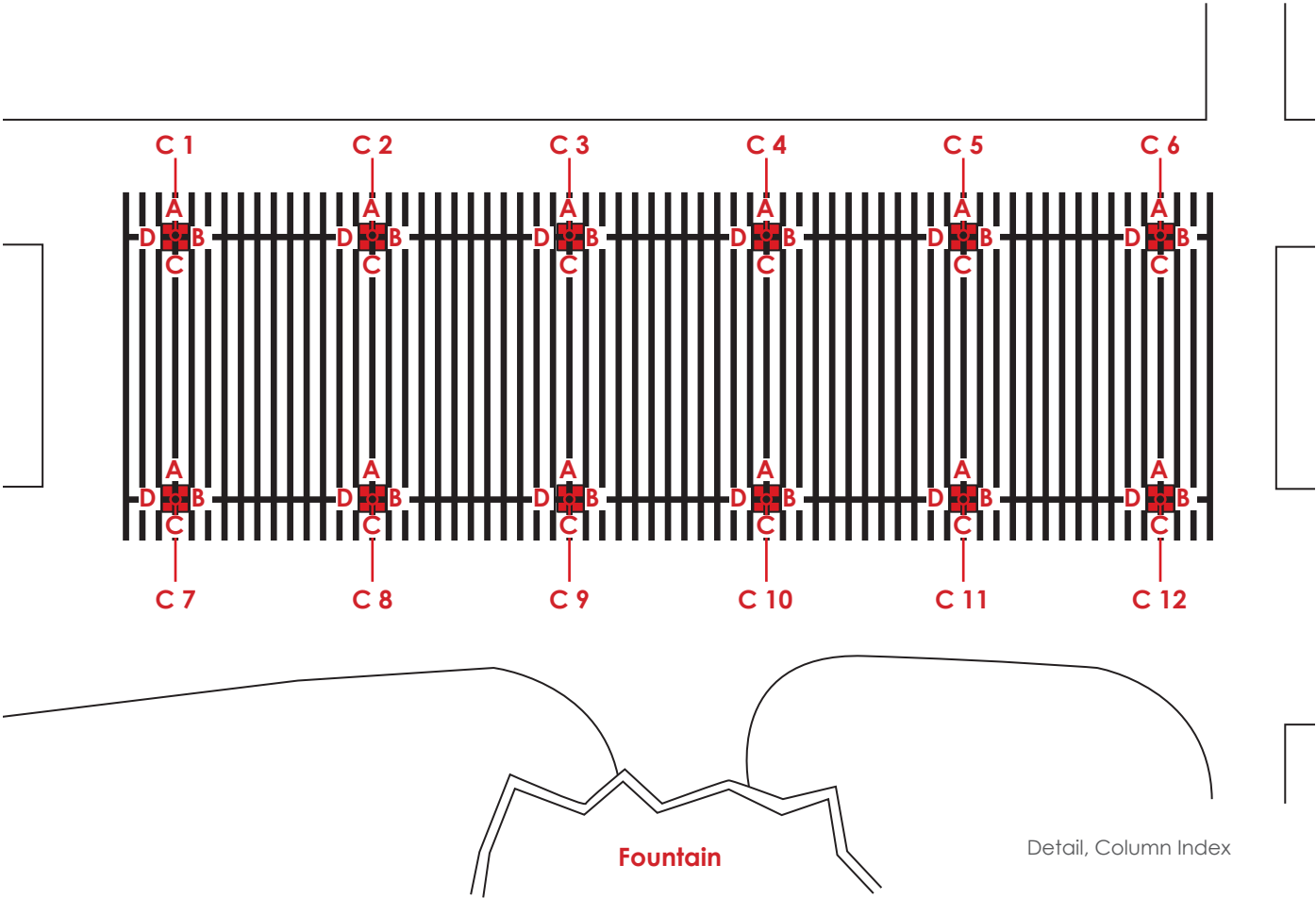


Fountain 6



Fountain 7

5.C. APPENDIX: COLUMNS AND CAPS



5.C. APPENDIX: COLUMNS AND CAPS

Cap Inventory



C1 : A



C1 : B



C1 : C



C1 : D



C2 : A



C2 : B



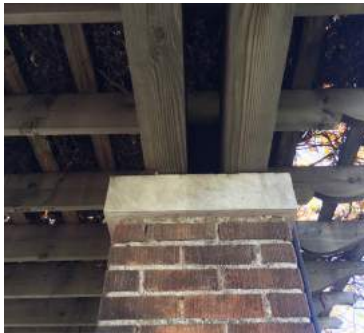
C2 : C



C2 : D



C3 : A



C3 : B



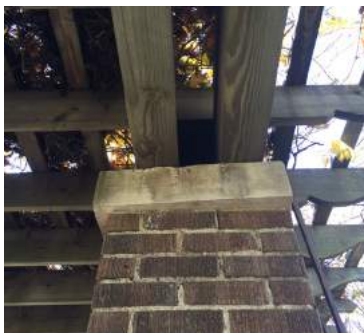
C3 : C



C3 : D



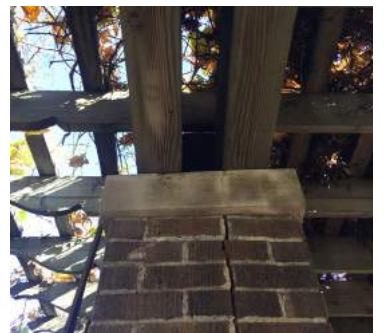
C4 : A



C4 : B



C4 : C



C4 : D

5.C. APPENDIX: COLUMNS AND CAPS

Cap Inventory



C5 : A



C5 : B



C5 : C



C5 : D



C6 : A



C6 : B



C6 : C



C6 : D



C7 : A



C7 : B



C7 : C



C7 : D



C8 : A



C8 : B



C8 : C



C8 : D

5.C. APPENDIX: COLUMNS AND CAPS

Cap Inventory



C9 : A



C9 : B



C9 : C



C9 : D



C10 : A



C10 : B



C10 : C



C10 : D



C11 : A



C11 : B



C11 : C



C11 : D



C12 : A



C12 : B



C12 : C



C12 : D

5.C. APPENDIX: COLUMNS AND CAPS

Column Inventory



C1 : A



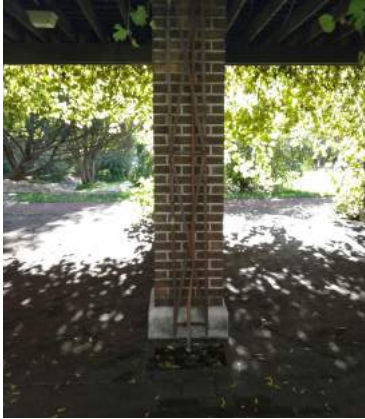
C1 : B



C1 : C



C1 : D



C2 : A



C2 : B



C2 : C



C2 : D



C3 : A



C3 : B



C3 : C



C3 : D



C4 : A



C4 : B



C4 : C



C4 : D

5.C. APPENDIX: COLUMNS AND CAPS

Column Inventory



C5 : A



C5 : B



C5 : C



C5 : D



C6 : A



C6 : B



C6 : C



C6 : D



C7 : A



C7 : B



C7 : C



C7 : D



C8 : A



C8 : B



C8 : C



C8 : D

5.C. APPENDIX: COLUMNS AND CAPS

Column Inventory



C9 : A



C9 : B



C9 : C



C9 : D



C10 : A



C10 : B



C10 : C



C10 : D



C11 : A



C11 : B



C11 : C



C11 : D



C12 : A



C12 : B



C12 : C



C12 : D

5.D. APPENDIX: FURNISHING

Entry sign



Entry sign mortar



Plant bed paver edging



Entry sign end



North



South



Mortar



Base



Inlay

5.D. APPENDIX: FURNISHING

Site Furnishings Inventory



Entry sign mortar



Plant bed paver edging



Ornamental planter



Ornamental planter base



Typical bench edge



Typical bench base



Typical bench



Pump vault door



Utility cover



Pump vault lock