

Pavilion Shore Park Restroom/Shelter Building



Program Overview of the Pavilion Shore Park Restroom/Shelter Building

Based upon the RFP as well as the subsequent schematic design review meetings, the program for the shelter currently consists of (1) Men's Toilet room; (1) Women's Toilet room; (1) Janitor closet; (1) Family/Unisex toilet room; as well as a seating area to accommodate approximately (6) four-top tables. The Men's Toilet Room contains (1) urinal and (1) water closet. The Women's Toilet Room contains (2) water closets. The overall size of the pavilion is approximately 50 feet long by 30 feet wide. The height to the top of the clerestory peak is 21 feet.

Design strategy for the aesthetics of the Pavilion Shore Park Restroom/Shelter Building

During the project kickoff meeting between the city of Novi and FTC&H, it was stated that the design of the pavilion should be a contemporary structure with some reference to the historical legacy of the previous Walled Lake Casino. With this strategy in mind, FTC&H explored the historical images of the casino dance hall and focused on those aspects of the previous structure that would be deemed ‘iconic’ to the appearance of the building.

One of the first elements of the casino dance hall that immediately drew the attention of the design team was the profile of the roof line (refer to fig. 1). The strong curve in the roofline is arguably the most prominent aspect of the former casino dance hall’s exterior aesthetic. FTC&H believes this to be a crucial element to the success of



Figure 1: Exterior view of former casino dance hall



Figure 2: Exterior view of former casino dance hall

the new park pavilion aesthetic. When the casino dance hall was rebuilt in the 1920’s, the clerestory element was added to the roofline (fig. 2). This clerestory provided additional architectural detail that helped further define the building’s aesthetic. The current pavilion design also incorporates this clerestory structure, along with the strong curved characteristic of the roof (fig. 4).

In addition to the profile of the original main roof, the design team also noted the smaller curved roof above the original entry (fig. 1). The team utilized this element in the form of an applied graphic element that is located along the west wall of the seating area (fig. 5).



Figure 3: Interior of former casino/dance hall

Within the interior of the former casino dance hall, the team noted the ‘airy’ quality of the open space. The band area appears as a box that is inserted underneath the arched roof rather than a ‘bookend’ to the building (fig. 3). This strategy allowed more light into the interior space. The current pavilion design picks up on this relationship by having the restroom core ‘slide’ underneath the pavilion roof (fig. 5). Similar to the original band area, the separation between the sides of the new pavilion structure and the walls of the new restroom allow additional light into the seating area.

Although the former casino utilized only a small amount of stone within the architecture (fig. 2), the design team chose to utilize stone as a base element for the new pavilion structure as a wainscot to the restroom core. This provides additional architectural detail that further enhances the new pavilion aesthetic. Above the new wainscot, the team incorporated a durable cement board product that recalls the lines of traditional wood siding. Although the exterior walls of the original building appear to have been painted white, the design team recommended the cement board siding be painted an accent color. The

asphalt roof shingles of the new pavilion are anticipated to be of a red tone to recall the roof of the original casino dance hall.



Figure 4: Perspective of proposed pavilion.

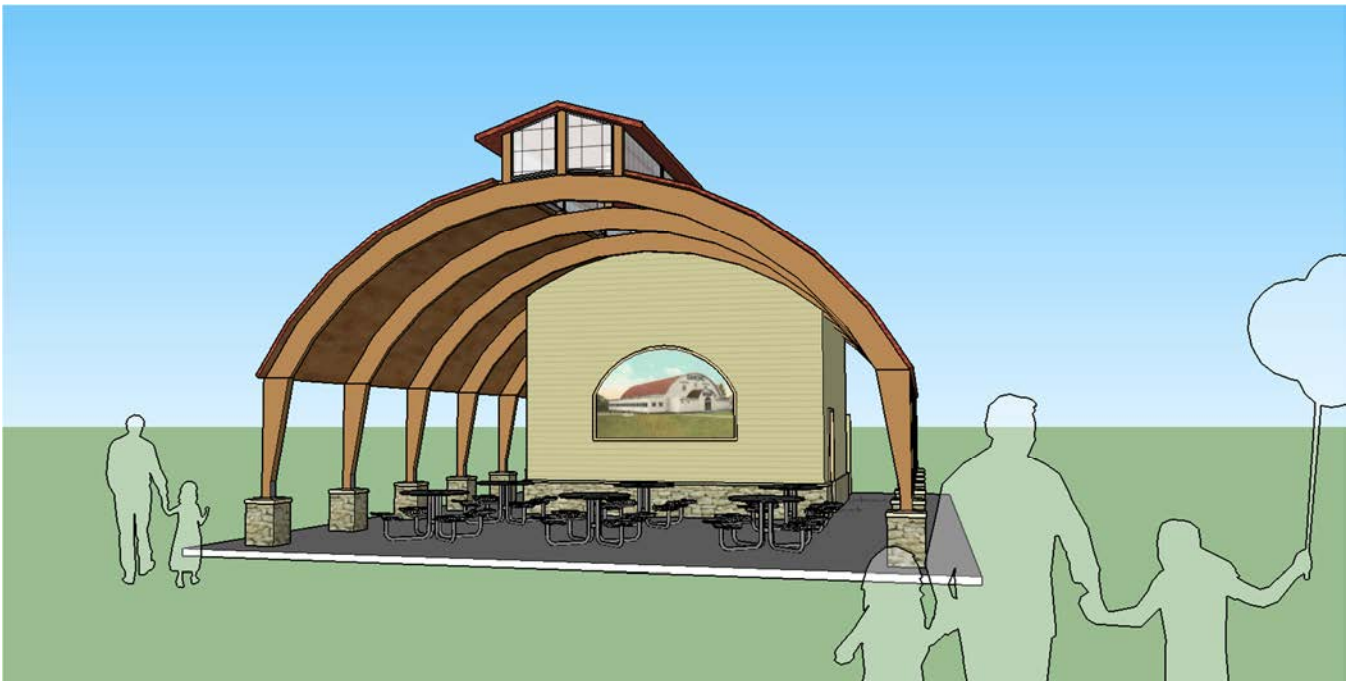


Figure 5: Perspective of seating area within proposed pavilion.





