OLYMPIC
NATIONAL PARK

VISUAL THEMES

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1992

AC 266207

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

VISUAL THEMES

6/89

approved superintendent, olympic national park date

IN REPLY REFER TO

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

600 East Park Avenue

Port Angeles, Washington 98362-6798

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

D18(OLYM-SP)

August 9, 1989

Memorandum

To:

From:

Subject: Visual Themes Manual

This memo forwards the Olympic National Park Visual Themes guidelines. A copy has been provided to each area of the park to be used in the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of any object or facility permanently or temporarily placed in the park. This includes major facilities like buildings, roads, and trails, as well as signs, bulletin boards, garbage cans, fencing, and similar site furnishings. The purpose of these guidelines is to assure that the visual quality of our facilities fits the superb quality of their natural settings. Introduced physical elements of all types should not compromise the existing natural resources of the park.

The NPS Organic Act states that the Service shall "Conserve the scenery and the natural and historical objects and wildlife" of our national park areas. At Olympic, we primarily focus on the great natural resources with which we are entrusted. Most of the visitors come to see and to enjoy the magnificent natural beauty of our mountains, river valleys, and beach areas. In most cases these activities occur in developed or built environments of the park. Like it or not, most visitors are in and spend most of their time in these developed zones. Thus, their experiences at Olympic can and often are affected, adversely or positively, by the visual quality of the developed areas, roadways, visitor facilities, concessioner developments, signs, and color schemes.

Olympic is comprised of many separated areas, with roadways weaving in and out of the park. Olympic's variety is its challenge, but it also presents confusing images and feelings for the visitor, including different entries, changing natural qualities, and different visual images.

The Visual Themes guidelines provide for consistent overall park and area themes to guide our decisions in design and maintenance. I would like all of you to become familiar with it, especially the sections dealing with your specific area. If you have ideas to improve it, please let me know. This is the beginning of a process that will take time and some dollars to fully implement. I encourage you to join me in the commitment to these higher visual quality standards.

April 1992

This condensed version of the Olympic National Park Visual Themes Guidelines contains examples of the various sections of the complete manual. It provides examples of the specific guidelines for the major areas of the park.

Since the manual was first issued in 1989, it has provided a consistent benchmark for design and maintenance activities for Olympic. New ideas, designs, and standards continue to occur. No manual should remain static.

This manual has been created to assist in making decisions affecting the visual quality of areas of Olympic National Park. Actions by maintenance and design personnel impact how visitors see the park, use park facilities, and protect the resources.

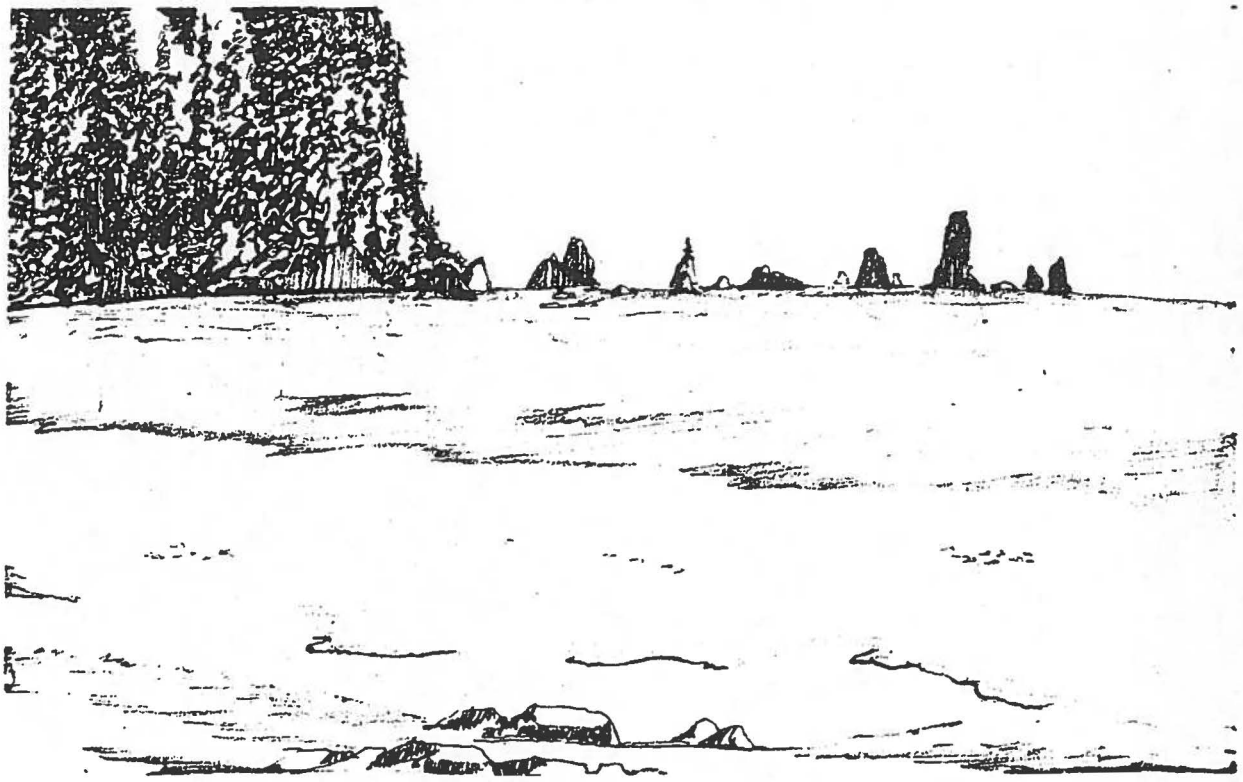
Olympic is a wilderness park encompassing high subalpine mountainous areas, lush rain forest old growth valleys, and windswept rocky coasts. The core of the park is a magnificent wilderness area. A series of deep valleys surround this core area and contain limited facilities serving the visitor.

Distances between areas of the park are long and elevations range from over 7000 feet in the mountains to sea level at the Pacific coastal strip. The major developed areas are located on the periphery of the park.

These guidelines can help to insure that the park facilities are designed to be compatible with the existing resources. They also will help to insure that facilities are maintained in a uniform fashion.

The objective is to develop a parkwide theme which is interwoven into specific guidelines for each area of the park and in harmony with the existing resources. Both broad and detailed information will be provided. Park management can use this manual to set broad visual concepts for the park. (The park and theme sections.) A designer can translate the broad park and area themes into decisions and details for design, construction, and landscapes. (The theme, area, and detail sections.) The resource manager can insure that natural areas are maintained and continue to reflect objectives of conservation and preservation. (The park, theme, and area sections.) Maintenance personnel can get answers to specific design, color, and material decisions necessary for maintenance of park facilities. (The areas, detail, and appendix sections.)

The guidelines are not meant to provide direction in every facet of the visual images of the park. Nor are they meant to be a substitute for comprehensive design work by professionals or serve to provide for every decision by park maintenance personnel. They can serve, however, as a tool to tie the scattered areas of the park together into a compatible visual whole. They also can provide a base to guide design and maintenance decisions by park personnel and designers which will be uniform over time.



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Olympic National Park was established in 1938 to "preserve for the benefit, use and enjoyment of the people, the finest sample of primeval forest of Sitka spruce, Western hemlock, Douglas fir, and Western red cedar in the entire United States. In addition, lands were preserved to protect suitable winter ranges for the Roosevelt elk, conserve outstanding mountainous country, and the surrounding verdant forest, and preserve the narrow strip of the Washington coast."

"Olympic's wilderness values are superlative. As our technology races ahead, our need for the special peace and renewal of the human spirit that undeveloped, unspoiled wild lands can offer us increase proportionately. Thus, Olympic's rich, unique wilderness qualities emerge as the most precious of the park's resources."

As stated in the Park Master Plan, "To preserve this feeling of wilderness, development will be restricted to the periphery of the park in small developments, generally in the location and of the scope found today. From these developments, visitors will penetrate the interior of the park. As they progress into the park, man's influence will lessen." This continues to be the objective for management of Olympic National Park.

WILDERNESS

Recent legislation has established the core of the park, including the rain forest valleys and portions of the coastal strip, as designated wilderness. This comprises 95% of the park area. Except for the existing roads, access of these areas will be by trail and will have limited man-made facilities.

DEVELOPMENT

The developed zones of the park are located in fifteen separated areas, each accessible by automobile. Facilities in these areas range from major resorts, to campgrounds, visitor service, and support facilities.

Many of the areas are tied historically with use patterns and facilities constructed in the early 1900s, prior to establishment of the park.

Removal of structures have occurred at many of these areas, but many of the historic landscapes and vegetation types remain.

A parkwide nomination of structures and historic districts has been completed for the National Register of Historic Places. This includes areas in both the front and backcountry. The list includes facilities needed for Park Service administration, visitor use, and for concession operations. A Historic Structures Preservation Guide will be used to guide the maintenance of these buildings and will be an integral part of the visual themes of the park.

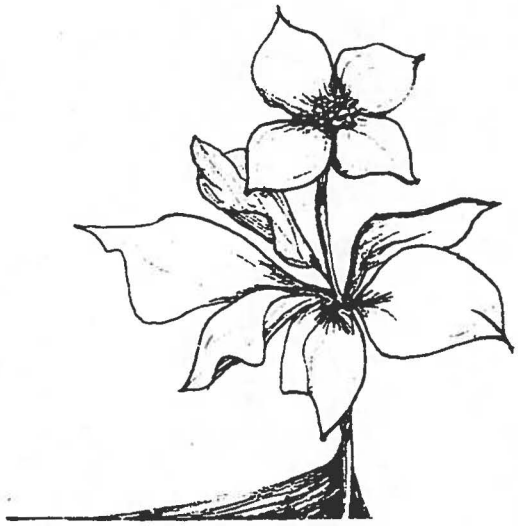
LANDSCAPE

These natural landscape elements set the overall palette for the visual themes for the developed areas. The wide variety of greens and dark browns in the rain forest combined and complemented by the gray geological rock elements of the high mountain areas, and browns, grays, and blues of the coast establish overall color themes.

The visual uniqueness of the Olympic Peninsula is especially evident in the park. The verticality of the magnificence of the old growth forests, the lushness and detail of the rain forest growth combined with open forest floors, the encompassing greens of the vegetation, and the windswept elements of the coast, all catch the eye of the visitor.

In many areas of the park the views are confined. One becomes aware of the intimacy of the lush surrounding forest and of the smallest details. Fragile flowers and plants are hidden in the shadows of a rotting log, as are the lichen and coloring in a rock crevasse, and the footprint of a gull on the ocean beach. The eye becomes aware of these details. The massing and silhouettes of an eight foot diameter old growth fir, the shadows of the light filtering through the trees, the reflection of the sky of a coastal tidal pool draw our attention to the nearness of nature at Olympic. And just as one becomes accustomed to the security of the immediate surroundings, an opening occurs in the forest, a heron takes flight across a lake, or a wave breaks along the shoreline and our eye views the distant vistas of the park. Mt. Olympus viewed from Hurricane Ridge, the setting sun seen from the porch at Lake Crescent, the offshore islands viewed from the beach at Shi-Shi; the near and far of an experience at Olympic.

The man-made objects of the park must not compromise this relationship between the visitor and the natural park elements. Objects are placed in the park to provide information, to enable use, and for services, but should not upset the natural balance of the landscapes.



THEME

The natural wilderness, untrammelled qualities of the natural ecosystems is the overall park theme. It is stated in the park's enabling legislation, is reflective of the outstanding visual qualities and characteristics of the park, and emphasises the reasons visitors come to the park

NATURAL

The natural grandeur of the mountains with far vistas, the rain forest with intimate details, and coastal forests and beaches comprise the three main ecosystems of the park. The natural elements must always be primary and be complemented by any introduction of man-made objects or improvements. Materials and colors of the objects must be reflective of those adjacent in the natural ecosystems. All shapes and forms must respond to the natural elements and forces of the site.

park theme

BUILDINGS

Natural wood and stone will repeat throughout the park in the buildings and facilities. Pitched shake roofs with overhangs, wood siding and finishes, multi-paned windows, subdued finishes are the architectural elements that will continue to be used in the park buildings. Horizontal proportions will reflect the natural elements of wind and water. Other site objects from exhibits, bulletin boards, support structures will use the similar architectural elements. Natural light will be emphasized in designing of interior and covered spaces. Individual detailing will occur to emphasize the historic past of the facilities in the park.

COLOR

Tints and hues of green dominate in all areas from the green open meadows of the alpine country; the lush greens of the ferns, mosses, and growth of the rain forest; and the seaweed and mosses of the coastal rock areas. Secondary color palettes appear in three sub-theme areas including the grays and browns of the lava and sandstone rock in the mountain areas, the browns and blacks of the barks in the rain forests, and the gray/browns of the rocks and blues of the Pacific Ocean coasts.

LANDSCAPES

Native vegetation shall be used throughout all the landscapes of the park. Mowing and manicuring of park lands shall be confined to urban/high use areas or around visitor centers and resorts. In all other areas, native plants and materials will be used with mowing and brushing confined to insure sight distances and safety. Mowing of road shoulders as lawns is discouraged. Vegetation will also be maintained away from buildings by periodic pruning to allow for circulation.

park theme

ALPINE MOUNTAIN SUB - THEME

Deer Park, Hurricane Ridge (Obstruction Point), Alpine backcountry.

THEME

Consistent with the overall park theme, the natural grandeur of distant views, the shaping of natural elements caused by forces of wind and snow, the details of flowers and exposed rock, and the historic CCC development will guide the visual quality of the subalpine areas of the park.

NATURAL

The core of Olympic National Park is its wilderness mountainous high country. These subalpine areas contain fine examples of undisturbed subalpine fir and alpine open park lands. Some 60 glaciers exist on the side of many mountain peaks fed by the enormous snow fall in the winter season. Exposed in the high country are the wide varieties of sedimentary, and in some cases, volcanic rock which have been upturned through geologic time. Heavy rainfall supports an outstanding display of wildflowers in the short summer season after the snowfall melts. Winds shape the vegetation on exposed ridges. In most areas, the vistas of distant peaks and valleys dominate the eye.

USE

In general, a visitor feels the openness of the high country. The vistas and views are always dominating the views during clear periods. A closeness dominates when the mountains are covered with clouds or in the many snow storms. The subalpine fir clusters and rocky outcrops provide protection from the wind or the sun in hot summer months. And always, the details of rock formations, skirting of the subalpine fir, the blossoms of flowers catch the visitor's eye. Contrasts greet any visitor with quietness and serenity interrupted by winds and storms the seasons change dramatically, the landscape both near and far.

HISTORY

Use of the high country is a recent occurrence. although the open meadows were probably used in the past by hunting parties and the occasional explorer. The first development occurred in the 1930s with CCC work crews constructing roads and camping areas. The USFS envisioned a high country road loop beginning in the Elwha Valley with a road to Hurricane Ridge, connecting to Blue Mountain and Deer Park, and then returning to the lowland east of the Morse Creek drainage. This loop road was never totally completed. Developments occurred along this route with picnic areas on Hurricane Ridge, a campground west of Eagle Point, and a campground/CCC camp at Deer Park on the side of Blue Mountain. Spur roads were constructed during WWII to the peaks of Hurricane Peak and Blue Mountain for lookouts.

BUILDINGS

All high country buildings will continue to use wood and stone. Except for Hurricane Ridge Lodge, buildings will use native unfinished wood with steeply pitched shake roofs. Stone steps and foundations will provide some detailing. Other site objects and shelters will use logs, with large overhanging shake roofs. Multi-paned windows with shutters will let in the direct light. Colors and finishes will be mostly absent with natural weathering and finishes.

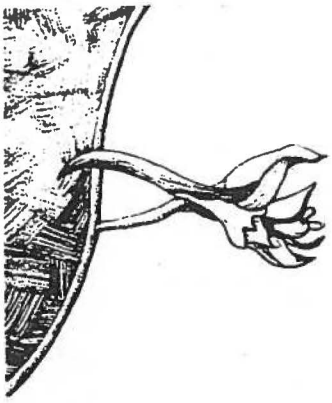
Horizontal proportions will reflect the protective nature of all objects in the high areas of the park. Occasional use of color or detailing reflecting the CCC 1930s era is appropriate. The Hurricane Ridge Lodge uses wood for siding, detailing, and overhanging porches. Finishes are more complete with brilliant color detailing providing a quasi ski lodge atmosphere.

Developed areas are concentrated at Hurricane Ridge with a modified alpine day-use lodge, two picnic areas and the winter play/ski area. Deer Park also has minimal development with remnants of the old CCC camp used for shelters in the campground and for the seasonal ranger station. The only vehicular access to the high country occurs on this northern park area as part of the old CCC era. Although some of these facilities are over 50 years old, they have been substantially modified and are not part of the park's nomination to the Historic Register.

Nominated structures are several backcountry shelters at Anderson Pass, and the lookout at Dodger Point. Additional shelters exist at Glacier Meadows, Home Sweet Home, Elk Lake, Sundown, Bear Camp, Falls, and the snow dome on Blue Glacier. The remaining high country structures are limited to seasonally manned ranger stations on tent platforms and one permanent structure at Low Divide.

COLORS

Colors of the alpine country vary. The distant views provide a contrast of the brilliant whites of snow and glacier and the deep green of the lower forest valleys. At midday the shadows are sharp and clear, but early morning and evening light is softened with fog layers in the valleys, the passing of clouds, and the moisture in the area. And when the sun is hidden, the grays of the clouds cover the high country with only fleeting views of the distant vistas. Fall brings the intense colors of reds, yellows, and browns of the turning vegitation.



Near views modify the color pattern with the browns and grays of the exposed rocks, the greens of the fir with dark bark, grays of windswept tree trunks, and brilliance of color in the summer with the many wildflowers. A variety of colors are in the high country with muted backgrounds and color splash near at hand. Soft grays and at times pinks appear as washes over the landscape.

LANDSCAPE

Site development elements in the alpine mountain region will be minimal. In all areas, including the concentrated development at Hurricane Ridge, emphasis will continue to minimize impacts on this fragile ecosystem. Landscaping and revegetation efforts will use the native plant species of the adjacent forests. Landscape mowing or manicuring will be discouraged. Brushing of road sides and trails will be limited consistent with safety and site distances. Native rock and logs will be used to designate sites at picnic campground and parking areas. Again, specific attention shall always be given to any action proposed to the impact on the natural landscape. Different from the lowland forest and coastal areas, healing of disturbed and impacted areas takes a very long time in the alpine mountain country.

Patterns and forms shall continue to be sympathetic to the natural forest, rock, outcrops, and silhouettes found in this area of the park. All man-made elements including buildings, signs, exhibits, roads, and trails shall be consistent in materials, colors, and finishes. Man's imprint shall be tight and minimal. The natural elements of light, wind, snow, and rain shall influence designs for vertical and horizontal elements.

The theme of the alpine country is low profile, horizontal forms, tightness of impact, blending of natural finishes, with occasional emphasis of details and colors.

FOREST SUB - THEME

LOWLAND FOREST: STAIRCASE, DOSEWALLIPS, HEART - OF - THE - HILLS

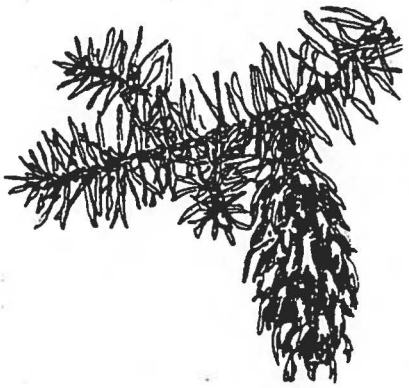
RAIN FOREST : QUINAULT, QUEETS, HOH, ELWHA, SOLEDUCK, LAKE CRESCENT, LOWLAND BACKCOUNTRY

THEME

Consistent with the park overall theme, the themes of the rain forest and old growth areas shall emphasize the wilderness resources and forces. The grandeur of the vegetation of huge trees and luxurious forest floor, the closeness of the forest canopy, details of flowers and growth, and the influence of early settlements along the swiftly flowing rivers.

NATURAL

Perhaps the best known areas of the park are the lush rain forests of the western Olympic Peninsula. These temperate areas contain examples of undisturbed old growth trees and vegetation found nowhere else in the world. Rainfall in excess of 150 inches per year, combined with moderate temperatures, support a natural vegetation ecosystem which surrounds the visitor and dominates the eye. Lush forest floors of moss and lichen resemble a soft carpet surrounding trunks of trees of huge dimension. Old growth forests provide more open views with the canopy of the trees over a hundred feet above the visitor. Vertical trunks of the Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, and hemlock form visual colonnades with trails weaving among them. The canopy of the trees prevent direct sunlight from entering the areas, with only light airy bushes, large leafed devil's club, interrupting the views.



USE

In general, a visitor to the forest areas of the park feels they are walking through a huge room of a cathedral with the vertical columns of the trees supporting the roof; a carpet of soft green on the floor with the eye finding the details of flowers and plants and mosses. Occasionally, the forest opens for a swiftly flowing river or an area of fire or blow down, but the room quickly closes back in. The landscape almost demands a quiet slow paced existence, one of protection. The seasons don't seem to change the feeling much. The vegetation and closeness dominate.

HISTORY

Each of the rain forest valley areas of the park were homesteaded by pioneers in the late 1800s or early 1900s. A succession of development occurred involving clearing of the forested lands. The homesteads and fields were generally located on bluffs or raised areas along a major river in the valley bottom, many outside the present day park lands.

In most cases, homesteads existed further up valley from the existing developed sites and were accessible by the trail only. Remnants of fruit trees, flower beds, and other plant materials of the homesteaders occur in these disturbed areas and remind the visitor, even if buildings no longer exist, that others have proceeded them.

BUILDINGS

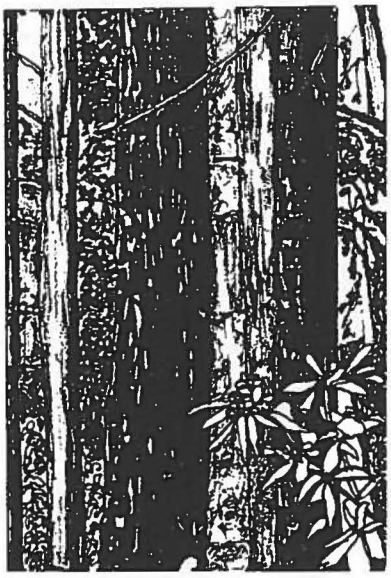
Structures in the forest areas reveal that builders used the native materials that surrounded them. Native woods, either as logs or in split board, formed the structures with cedar and fir shakes on a pitched overhanging roof providing cover. Windows were provided on all walls to let the filtered natural light to enter. Light was a precious element in these dark encompassing forests. Occasionally, a sawmill was set up, and boards and shingles were cut providing more detail to the structures. Some used rounded river washed rocks to form chimneys, fireplaces, and other details. Except for a few areas, colors are those resulting from the natural weathering of the native materials. In many areas of the park, the original buildings were constructed by the Olympic National Forest , and utilized standard U. S. Forest Service designs. Ranger stations, shelters, and support buildings reflected styles, colors, and materials of these Northwest designs. Several of these buldings still exist and are used by the park. The influence of the buildings continues to be considerable.

Existing and new facilities shall continue to use the shapes and forms of the historic buildings. Buildings shall respond to the natural conditions, especially the heavy rainfall. Snow loading impacts are minimal. Sloped and overhanging roofs with finished wood siding should continue to be used. The use of native rounded rock for foundation and steps should be considered. Openings should be numerous to allow natural light to penetrate the interiors of the buildings. Colors shall be subdued to blend into the background of the rain forests. Historic buildings and districts shall be maintained.

COLORS

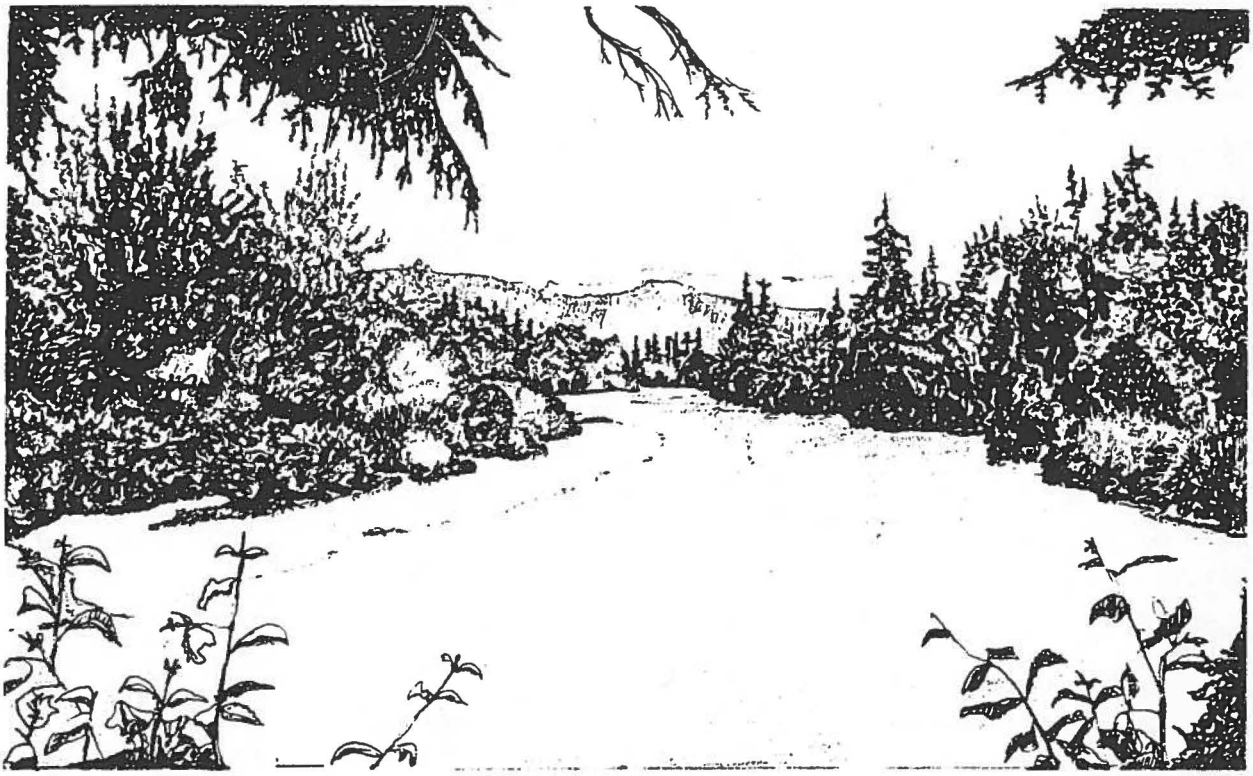
Greens dominate; from the light greens of the huckleberry and new sprouts of the nurse log plants, to large surfaces of the devil's club, and to darker hues of the Douglas fir overhead. The barks of the old growth tree trunks provide the other major colors ranging from almost black to light ochre. Occasional splashes of brilliance occur with the red berries of devil's club, the white of the bead lily, and the orange of the chicken-of-the-woods.

LANDSCAPES



Site development elements as campgrounds, parking areas, roads, amphitheaters, and site furniture shall continue to match the native materials of the surrounding forests. Landscaping shall use the native plants species of the adjacent forest and shall surround the developments. Manicuring of the landscapes, including moving of grass areas and non-native materials, shall not be used except in isolated supported cases. Only in highly developed areas and only in concentrated zones, shall the forest edges be pushed back to provide space for the buildings to breath and be maintained.

Access routes of roads and trails shall use the existing land forms and weave to prevent long straight vistas. Man's imprint on the rain forests shall be minimal. Facilities needed for visitor services or administration shall be reflective of the historic past



The theme for the rain forest is controlled and blending with the surrounding natural elements. All the developments shall be planned to fit the natural landscapes, never to dominate the surrounding natural elements.

forest sub-theme

COASTAL SUB - THEME

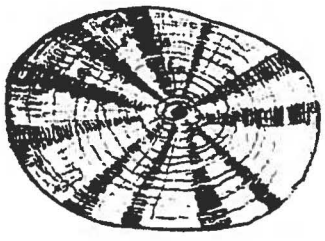
MORA (LA PUSH), OZETTE, KALALOCH, COASTAL BACKCOUNTRY

THEME

Consistent with the park overall theme, the theme of the coastal area shall emphasize the wilderness natural resources and forces. Closeness of the luxurient forest growth, openings of lake and stream, open vistas of ocean, details of flowers and tidal life, and influence of coastal Indians and settlers are the major elements.

NATURAL

The coastal areas of the park include the entire northern Washington beach area, headlands, offshore islands, and tidal lands from the Quinault Indian Reservation north to the Makah Indian Reservation. The beauty of this coastline with its rocky headlands, wide sandy beaches, offshore sea stacks, and undisturbed tidal areas are unsurpassed in the lower United States. Old growth forest meets the sea edge in both rocky bluffs and flatter sandy areas. Rainfall and coastal fogs occur in winter months with clear warm periods in the summer. The pounding surf of winter storms and calm rolling seas always dominate the senses. Winds have sculpted the Sitka spruce and cedar of this lowland forest with underbrush of salal, a variety of berries, and lowland marsh areas making the forest difficult to penetrate.



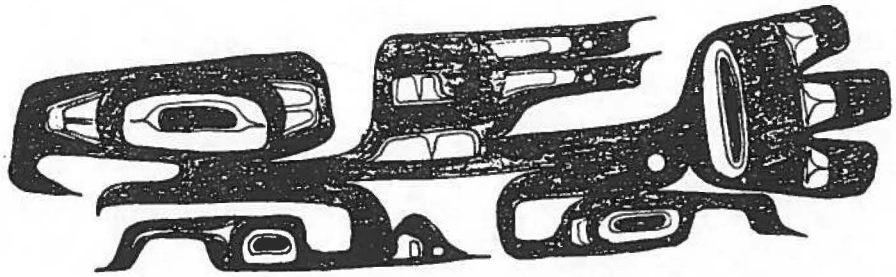
This 57 miles of coast land is interrupted by three Indian reservations of the Hoh, Quileute, and Ozette Tribal groups. Flanked on the seaward side by a newly created National Marine Sanctuary, the coastal portion of the park is a narrow strip of land, extending to the lowest low tide line. The eastern edge of the strip, in places less than 1/2 mile wide is generally commercial timber land. The widest area is the Lake Ozette area which includes the lake and narrow strip of land on the lakeshore.

USE

A visitor to the area penetrates this dense forest on cleared pathways, in many areas constructed of elevated cedar boardwalks. Stepping off these trails into the undisturbed forest, travel is almost impossible with the tangled growth, uneven and marshy footing, and lack of opening. A large lake area like Ozette, an occasional pond, or the scattered meadows offer the only opening until one reaches the actual coast. Here the views open to the vast Pacific, the beaches, the masses of beach logs, and the offshore sea stacks. A quickly changing landscape exists with peaceful gentle breezes and surf changing to the chaotic and violence of the winter storms. As always, the undisturbed quality of forest meeting the sea dominates.

HISTORY

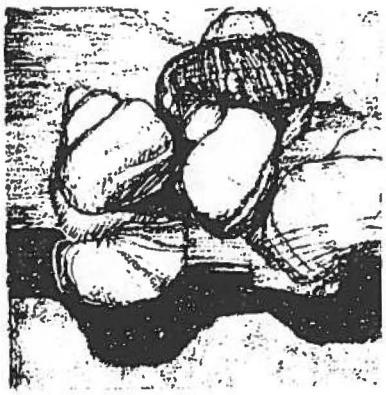
These coastal areas have been used by the Pacific Northwest Coastal Indians for many years. Permanent settlements existed at Neah Bay, Quinault, Ozette, Hoh, and Quileute with many other camps for fishing and seasonal use. Petroglyphs tell some of the lore of these activities. Except for Ozette these settlements continue to exist today in designated reservation areas. Settlers and explorers began using the coastal strip for timber, replenishment, and staging areas for interior settlement several hundred years ago. At the end of the 19th and early 20th centuries, non-indian settlement began to be established along the coast at several areas, generally located along rivers and bay areas or protected headlands. Homesteads were established as well as limited commercial activities around these areas. Present day park facilities are located in several of these past disturbance areas. Evidence of historic settlement however is generally limited to changes in vegetation in the coast forest.



coastal sub-theme

BUILDINGS

Appropriate structures in each of the areas of the coast shall utilize native wood materials with forms and proportions responding to the changing and at times severe weather conditions. Shake and shingle roofs with steep pitches and overhangs, shingle, board and batten, or wood sided walls provided the enclosure. Windows shall be located to let in the natural light and to take advantage of the views where available. Each of the coastal area developments occur next to the water either on the beach, a river, or lakeshore. Some use of rock can occur but is limited. Wood shall be finished in some cases with colors reflective of the surrounding blues and subdued adjacent resources. In other cases, materials should be left to weather naturally. Traditional construction, forms, details, and composition of the historic native American or early settlers are appropriate. Sensitivity to the historic times will be maintained in major development areas as well as supporting structures of signs, exhibits, fencing, and trailheads.



All facilities needed for visitor services or administration shall be reflective of the historic past, the coastal or shoreline weather impacts and shall never dominate the natural surroundings.

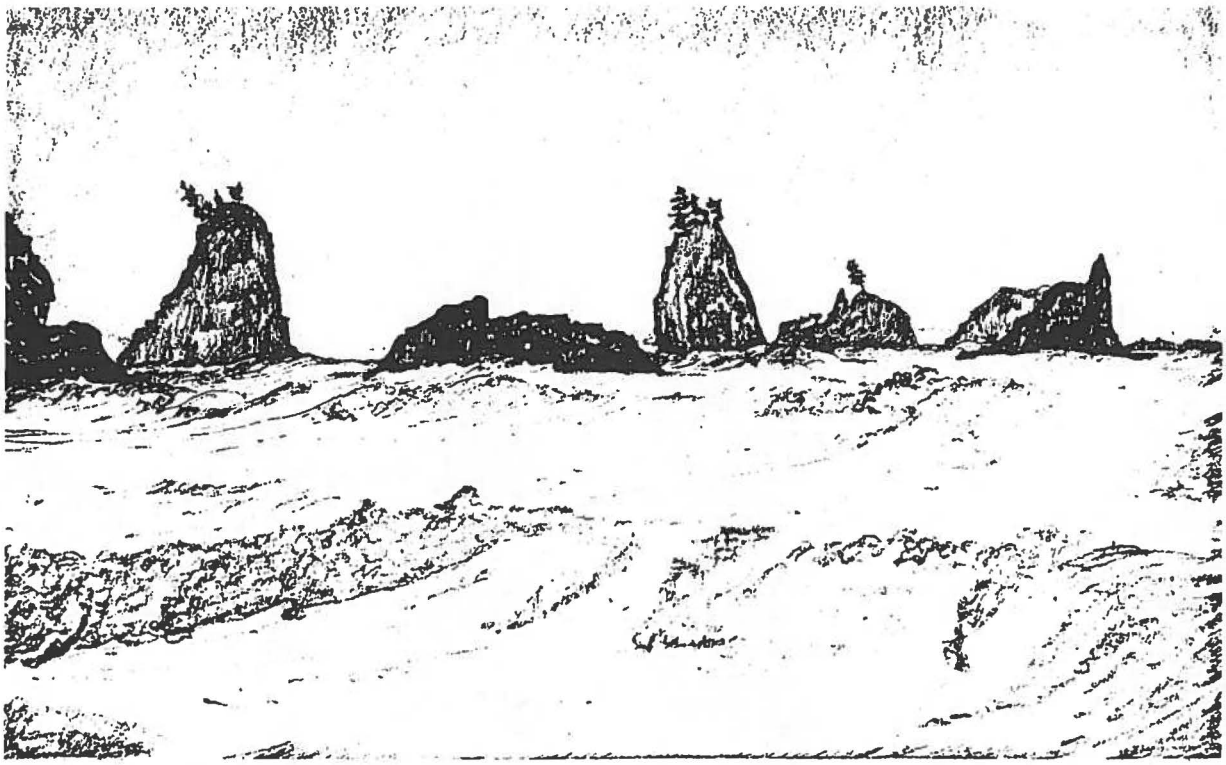
COLORS

Greens dominate as in the lowland forest but the density of undergrowth, lower forest canopies, and coastal storms make this forest a very different one from the old growth river valleys only a few miles inland. The reds of the cedar, the berries, the detail of the ferns and flowers provide color splashes to the dominate greens of the lush growth. The blues of the ocean are ever changing as are the beaches with grays of round rock, browns of sand and clay, and grays of sea washed logs

.

LANDSCAPE

Site development elements in campgrounds, parking areas, roads, amphitheaters, and site furniture shall continue to reflect the native craftsmanship of the adjacent buildings and to match the natural wood of the surrounding forests. Siting should occur to shield the structures from the natural elements when necessary while opening to the vistas of the coast, river, or lake at other times. All areas including the major developments at Kalaloch will emphasize minimal use and impacts on the ecosystem. Impacts in these areas will generally have specific boundaries so that scattering or spread is eliminated.



Landscaping will use native plant species existing in the area. Manicuring of landscapes, including mowing or grass areas shall be limited to the Kalaloch resort area, directly around ranger stations or housing areas, and controlled areas at Ozette. Brushing and mowing of roadsides is discouraged except as needed for safety or sight distances. Access routes and trails shall use the existing land form.

The theme for the coastal areas is sheltered and blending in form and materials of man-made facilities with the natural surroundings.

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

AREA GUIDELINES

The following sections will provide specific guidelines for the facilities and development in the eighteen areas of Olympic National Park. Included are sections dealing with each of the concession operated resort areas in the park.

The first section provides indicates specific guidelines that apply parkwide. Information in this section will be supplemented by information contained in the "Details" and "Appendix" sections of this manual.

Following the Park-wide guidelines are sections for each of the eighteen areas of the park. Each area is part of a broader sub-theme, reflective of the natural resources of the park. Again, specific guidance is provided for each area.

In addition, information contained in the following manuals will provide supplemental guidelines on the visual quality of buildings and objects placed in the various areas of Olympic National Park.

* Historic Structures Preservation Guide
* Backcountry Management Plan
* Olympic National Park Office Orders
  - #23 Construction of Major modification to buildings, utilities, roads, and trails.
  - #28 Use of native materials.
  - #31 Cultural resources

PARKWIDE GUIDELINES

VISUAL OBJECTIVES BY 1995

1. Update all signs to revised park standard.
2. Develop designs for all trailheads to include placement of signs, info and bulletin boards, mileage signs, comfort station, horse ramps and controlled transition to trail.
3. Develop design for standard backcountry pit toilet and front country pit toilet/comfort sta.
4. Replace/rehab all campground and picnic site furnishings: tables, fire rings, trash cans.
5. Establish and modify bulletin boards to new park standard.
6. Study concepts of frontcountry shelters and campground kitchen shelters.
7. Complete selected visitor information pull-outs at road entry points to the park.

parkwide

VISUAL GUIDELINES

AREA THEME

- FACILITIES REFLECTIVE OF OLD LINE PARK WITH SUBDUED FORMS AND COLORS OF TRADITION HISTORIC & RUSTIC STYLE

RELATED AREA

- ALL AREAS LINKED BY PARKWIDE STDS BUT W/ UNIQUENESS

BUILDINGS

PUBLIC USE

* REFER TO SPECIFIC AREA.

STYLE/ FORM	
ROOF	STUDY NEEDED FOR OPTIONAL ROOF MATERIAL FROM SHINGLE / SHAKES TO COMPOSITE OR METAL.
WALLS/ WINDOWS	
SPECIAL FEATURES	

PUBLIC USE

STYLE/ FORM	
ROOF	
WALLS/ WINDOWS	
SPECIAL FEATURES	

NPS USE

STYLE/ FORM	* ECONOMYS OF CONSTRUCTION AND LIFE CYCLE MAINTENANCE COSTS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR SUPPORT AREA STRUCTURES OUT OF PUBLIC VIEW. DETAILING & COLORS CONFORMING TO AREA THEME.
ROOF	
WALLS/ WINDOWS	
SPECIAL FEATURES	

AREA PARKWIDE

BUILDING

NPS USE

STYLE/
FORM

ROOF

WALLS/
WINDOWS

SPECIAL
FEATURES

SITE STRUCTURES

PUBLIC USE

EXHIBIT SHELTERS
BULLETIN BOARDS

STYLE/
FORM

MATERIALS/
FINISH

SPECIAL
FEATURES ESTABLISH STANDARDS PARKWIDE

PUBLIC USE

COMFORT STATIONS
PIT TOILETS

STYLE/
FORM

MATERIALS/
FINISH

SPECIAL
FEATURES ESTABLISH STANDARDS · APPENDIX
FRONT & BACKCOUNTRY

PUBLIC USE

PUBLIC TELEPHONE
VENDING MACHINES
PAPER MACHINES

STYLE/
FORM TELEPHONE BOOTHS CONFORM TO STANDARD · APPENDIX

MATERIALS/
FINISH

SPECIAL
FEATURES CONTROL COLORS AND LOCATIONS TO SCREEN FROM PRIMARY AREA VIEWS.

AREA PARKWIDE

SITE STRUCTURES

NPS USE

~~FIRE HOUSE HOLDERS~~
~~TRASH CAN SCREENS~~

STYLE/
FORM

MATERIALS/
FINISH

SPECIAL
FEATURES ~~ESTABLISH PARKWIDE STANDARD.~~
SIMPLE UTILITARIAN STRUCTURES.

NPS USE

STYLE/
FORM

MATERIALS/
FINISH

SPECIAL
FEATURES

SITE FURNITURE

PICNIC AREAS/
CAMPGROUNDS

TABLES USE HENRY TIMBER STYLE WITH EXCEPTIONS
FIRE GRATE STANDARD

SEATING, FENCING,
GATES

SEATING - SLAB OR HALF LOG ON LOG OR STONE BASE
GATE STANDARD · APPENDIX

EXHIBITS,
BULLETIN BOARDS

BULLETIN BOARD STANDARD · APPENDIX

LIGHTING,
PHONES

PHONE BOOTH STANDARD

MISC. SITE
OBJECTS

TRASH CAN STANDARD · APPENDIX
AMPHITHEATER · STAND BOARD SEATING · APPENDIX.

AREA PARKWIDE

SIGNS

DIRECTIONAL INFO OUTSIDE PARK	LARGE 3M WITH AREA NAME, ARROWHEAD & SYMBOLS
ENTRY AT PARK BOUNDARY	TWO TYPES, BOTH USING ROUTED BOARDS AND LOGS
REGULATORY	CONFORMANCE WITH MUTCD
DIRECTIONAL/ INFO INSIDE PARK	TWO TYPES, ROUTED BOARDS AND LOG/POST SUPPORTS
DEVELOPED AREAS	SIMPLE STAINED ROUTED BOARD WITH POST
TRAILHEADS	MAJOR AREAS - DESIGNED FOR TRANSITION AREA
TRAILS	BACKCOUNTRY - SIMPLE OILED ROUTED BOARDS
	SEE APPENDIX B FOR PARKWIDE STANDARDS

TRAILS

DEVELOPED AREAS	LINED, WITH REVEGETATION TO CORRECT USE SPRAWL. DESIGNED TO MINIMIZE INFORMAL SOCIAL TRAILS
TRANSITION ZONES	SIGNED IAW PARK STDS. MAJOR AREAS DESIGNED
	· IN FRONTCOUNTRY, CULVERTS CUT, PAINTED BLACK & FRAMED WITH ROCK ENDS.

AREA PARKWIDE

ROADS

MAIN ACCESS

- NO FOG STRIPPING EXCEPT 101 & RIDGE ROAD
- NEW DESIGNS BASED ON NPS ROAD STANDARDS AND PARK ROAD INVENTORY.

SECONDARY/ SERVICE

PARKING

- BURIED LOGS TO PROVIDE EDGING & STOPS AT MOST AREAS; BURIED ROCK GENERAL CONTROL
- CURBS TO BE STANDARD CONC CURB & GUTTER OR EXTRUDED CONC. NO ASPHALT.

ROADSIDES

- VEGETATION BRUSHED TO MAINTAIN SAFETY & VISIBILITY.
- NATURAL VEGITATION ENCOURAGED TO ROAD EDGE.
- MOWING / MANICURING OF DITCH & ROAD SHOULDERS DISCOURAGED.

SPECIAL FEATURES

- LARGE TREES ARE ENCOURAGED CLOSE TO ROAD EDGE.
- BRUSHING TO OPEN VIEWS OF ADJACENT FOREST.
- ROADSIDE DESIGN/MAINTENANCE PLANS ENCOURAGED.

SPECIAL FEATURES

- VISTA MANAGEMENT PROGRAM EMPHASISED
- CULVERT ENDS CUT AND PAINTED BLACK TO MINIMIZE VISIBILITY.

AREA PARKWIDE

UTILITY STRUCTURES

WATER

PUMP STA: BELOW GRADE PREFERRED: IF NOT, OUT OF PUBLIC VIEW
CONTROLS: OUT OF PUBLIC VIEW/SCREENED, PAINTED DK BROWN
WELL HEADS: SCREENED IN PUBLIC AREAS, PAINTED DK BROWN
PIPING: USE BLACK PVC IF IN PUBLIC VIEW
STRUCTURES: SIMPLE WOOD FRAME MATCHING AREA THEME
· NO HARD EQUIPMENT IN PUBLIC VIEW: PAINTED DK. BRN

SEWER

LIFT STA: BELOW GRADE TYPE PREFERRED
CONTROLS: LOCATED/SCREENED FROM PUBLIC VIEW
SCREENING: USE VEGITATION OR FENCING.

STRUCTURES: SIMPLE WOOD FRAME MATCHING AREA THEME
· NO HARD EQUIPMENT IN PUBLIC VIEW: PAINTED DK BRN

ELECTRICAL

· OBJECTIVE IS TO BURY ALL OVERHEAD LINES
TRANSFORMERS, BOXES OUT OF PUBLIC VIEW & BLDG ENTRIES.
SPLICE BOXES: FLUSH GRADE TOPS PREFERRED
ENCLOSURES/SUPPORTS PAINTED DK BROWN

COMMUNICATIONS

· TELEPHONE LINES & EQUIPMENT · SAME AS ELECTRIC
· BOOTHS · USE HALF HEIGHT STANDARD.
· BOOTH LOCATIONS OUT OF PRIMARY VIEW
· BLUE COMPANY COLOR SCREENED.

· ANTENNAS: TO BE LOCATED AWAY FROM BLDGS - NOT ATTACHED, ESPECIALLY HISTORIC BLDGS
· SOLAR RECHARGERS - NOT ON BLDGS UNLESS NOT VIEWED BY PUBLIC
VIS STATIONS: SINGLE 8-10" ROUND POLE, DK BROWN WITH SINGLE WHIP, STAINED DK BROWN.

HEADQUARTERS

THE THEME

Historic "rustic" National Park Service adminstration buildings set in a forested urban setting.

NATURAL

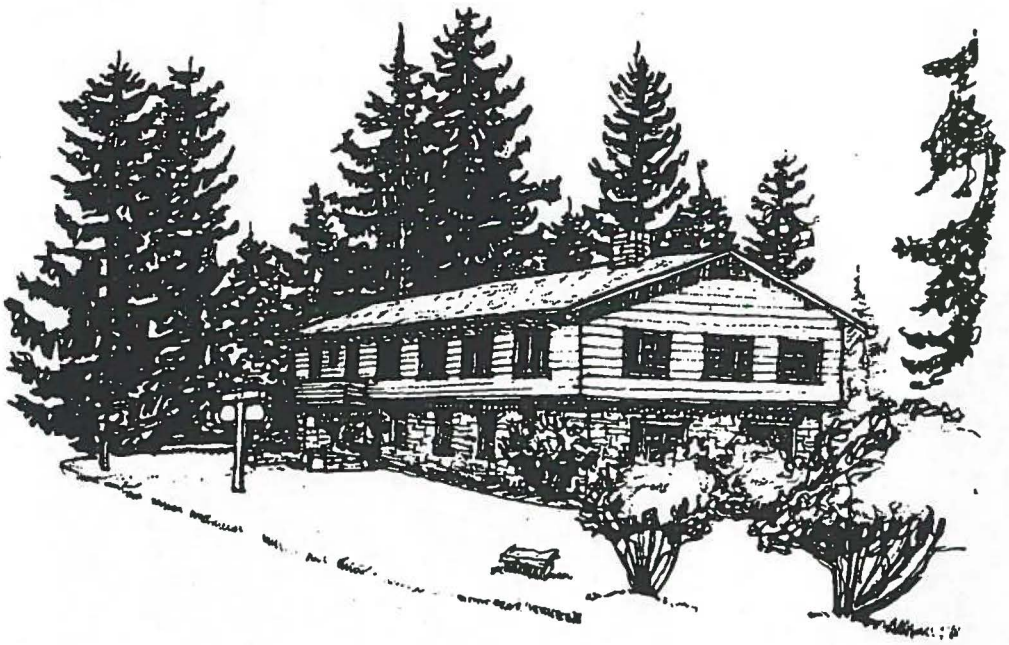
The headquarters complex for Olympic National Park is in a wooded setting in Port Angeles. The land for the buildings including the Pioneer Visitor Center was given to the park as undeveloped land in the 1930s. The woods including Peabody Creek are second growth forests of fir and hemlock with native rhododendrons, vine maple, and salal providing a natural setting within the city limits.

HISTORY

The historic complex, including the headquarters building, superintendent's house, and three separate maintenance buildings were designed in the Park Service Western Design Office in San Francisco in the late 1930s. This complex, site design, and buildings could be the last of a series of buildings designed under the "rustic style" of Tom Vint, a major NPS architect. Construction began in the late 1930s on these buildings by CCC and U.S. Army personnel and was completed in 1942. Materials for the stone first floors was quarried locally with attention given to the details and craftsmanship of the rustic era. The complex was used by both the Park Service and Army during the war.

Additional maintenance buildings were added in the complex in the early 1960s. Mission 66 construction included an assistant superintendent's quarters, six single story apartments, and a bunkhouse/garage building, all sited west of the headquarters building. The entire complex has been nominated as a historic district for listing on the Register of Historic Places.

The Pioneer Visitor Center to the east of the headquarters complex was constructed in the mid-1950s as a joint project with the Clallam County Historical Society and the local high school carpentry class.



BUILDINGS

The original buildings will continue to be maintained [illegible] the guidelines for historic structures and the park Historic Structures Preservation Guide. The rustic architecture will be maintained in details, color, and finishes to conform to the original design. This includes all the site objects of lighting fixtures,. paths, and drainage structure. Natural stone and lapped siding will be used on all structures. The Mission 66 structures to the west will be maintained with more utilitarian materials but will use the same colors and finishes that exist on the historic rustic buildings. This will also include the structures in the maintenance yard as well.

The Pioneer Visitor Center will also conform to the original materials and detailing as much as possible with the rustic headquarters complex. Additions to this building of cut stone should be replaced using similar stone shapes/materials, and scale that exist of the headquarters building. Colors and finishes will also match. Other site structures and furniture will conform to the rustic theme of the HQ and VC buildings.

headquarters

SITE

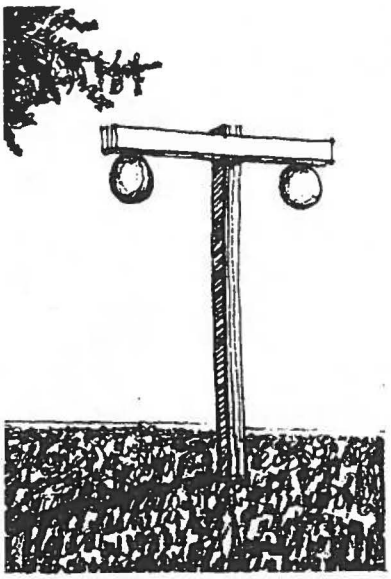
The site area around the headquarters complex is part of the nominated historic district. Roads and trails will be maintained in their present condition with some consideration given to reestablishing the stone path between the headquarters building and the superintendent's house. All site furnishings, lighting, drainage structures will also conform to the historic requirements.

Vegetation in the historic district will be brushed and trimmed to maintain a neat, clean, and well kept appearance. Lawns will be mowed and edged. Plant materials will reflect native vegetation types and sterile non-native varieties.

An approved area development plan will guide the future roads, paths, and use areas at the Pioneer Visitor Center. This plan includes a new entry road with direct connection with the Hurricane Ridge Road. These grounds and site features will reflect but not copy all the historic details of the headquarters building. Expanded parking, an open pedestrial area in front of the VC and other improvements are included in the plan. New entry signs will replace both the sign at the VC and on the Ridge Road. Paved walks will provide linkage along Park and Race Streets with a natural gravel travel across Peabody Creek.

USE

Visitation will continue to increase to the visitor center and to the management/maintenance complex. The two main documents guiding maintenance and development are the Historic Structures Preservation Guide and the Visitor Center Area Development Plan. Care and attention will continue to keep the grounds and vegetation at both the VC and headquarters neat and well manicured.



VISUAL OBJECTIVES BY 1995

1. CONTINUE MAINTENANCE OF ALL HISTORIC STRUCTURES IN THE COMPLEX IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PARK'S HISTORIC STRUCTURES PRESERVATION GUIDE.
2. PAVE WALKWAY ALONG PARK AVENUE & ALONG RACE STREET TO VISITOR CENTER.
3. PROMOTE FUNDS FOR ROADS & PARKING REVISION TO VISITOR CENTER - ONE WAY PATTERN.
4. WORK ON HISTORIC LIGHTS AROUND HQ BLDG
5. STUDY VISITOR CENTER TO COMBINE EXISTING GARAGE INTO AN EXPANSION.
6. REPLACE SIGNS ALONG RACE ST & RIDGE ROAD TO MEET PARK STDS. ATTENTION TO ENTRY SIGNS.
7. REDO ENTRY TO VISITOR CENTER USING ROCK MATERIAL OF SIMILIAR MATERIAL & SCALE AS USED ON HQ BLDG.

VISUAL GUIDELINES

AREA THEME: FORESTED URBAN SETTING WITH CONTROLLED DEVELOPMENT AND HISTORIC RUSTIC ARCHITECTURE

RELATED AREA: HEART OF THE HILLS

BUILDINGS

PUBLIC USE: PIONEER VISITOR CENTER

STYLE/ FORM	HORIZONTAL WOOD FRAME BUILDING WITH ENTRY PORCH & OVERHANGING ROOF
ROOF	NATURAL SHAKES
WALLS/ WINDOWS	WOOD FRAME WINDOWS WOOD SIDING PAINTED
SPECIAL FEATURES	INTRODUCE DETAILS & SCALE OF HISTORIC HQ BLDGS · REDO ENTRY · COMBINE GARAGE WITH BLDG

PUBLIC USE: HEADQUARTERS

STYLE/ FORM	RUSTIC ARCHITECTURE WITH STONE 1ST FLOOR & WOOD SIDING 2ND, PITCHED ROOF
ROOF	NATURAL SHAKES
WALLS/ WINDOWS	MULTI-PANE METAL WINDOWS
SPECIAL FEATURES	MAINTENANCE GUIDED BY PARK HSPG STONE FIRE PLACE

NPS USE: GIFT HOUSE

STYLE/ FORM	RUSTIC ARCHITECTURE: STONE 1ST FLOOR, WOOD SIDING 2ND, PITCHED ROOF
ROOF	NATURAL SHAKE
WALLS/ WINDOWS	MULTI-PANE METAL WINDOWS.
SPECIAL FEATURES	MAINTENANCE GUIDED BY PARK HSPG STONE FIRE PLACE

AREA HEADQUARTERS

BUILDING

SEASONAL HOUSING

STYLE/ FORM	SIMPLE WOOD FRAME STRUCTURES W/ OVERHANGING ROOFS
ROOF	NATURAL SHAKES
WALLS/ WINDOWS	WOOD WINDOWS PAINTED TRIM WOOD SIDING.
SPECIAL FEATURES	REPEAT DETAILS WHERE APPROPRIATE OF HISTORIC BLDGS.

MAINTENANCE BLDG HISTORIC

STYLE/ FORM	LOW HORIZONTAL STRUCTURES WITH PITCHED ROOF · OVERHANGS
ROOF	NATURAL SHAKES
WALLS/ WINDOWS	MULTI-PANE METAL WINDOWS STONE & PAINTED LAP SIDING
SPECIAL FEATURES	MAINTAINED PER PARK HSPG

MAINTENANCE BLDGS.

STYLE/ FORM	LOW HORIZONTAL STRUCTURES.
ROOF	ALTERNATE ROOFING TO BE STUDIED
WALLS/ WINDOWS	WOOD FRAME WINDOWS PAINTED LAP SIDING PAINTED
SPECIAL FEATURES	IF LOCATED WITHIN HISTORIC DISTRICT OR USUALLY SEEN W/ HISTORIC BLDGS, FORMS & DETAILS TO BE REPEATED

AREA HEADQUARTERS

ROADS

MAIN ACCESS	PAVED ACCESS ROADS
SECONDARY/ SERVICE	PAVED SECONDARY.
PARKING	CURB EDGE TO PUBLIC PARKING · STRIPPED LOTS
ROADSIDES	EXCEPT IN LAWN AREAS, MAINTAIN ROADSIDES WITH NATURAL VEGITATION TO ROAD EDGE
SPECIAL FEATURES	

TRAILS

DEVELOPED AREAS	
TRANSITION ZONES	
AREA A HQ GROUNDS	MAINTAIN LAWNS, WEED EDGES, NATIVE PLANTINGS
AREA B V.C. GROUNDS	MAINTAIN COMBINATION OF MANACURED LAWNS & MEADOW AREAS. SPECIAL PLANTING BEDS
AREA C	

ALPINE SUB - THEME

DEER PARK, HURRICANE RIDGE, COASTAL BACKCOUNTRY

DEER PARK

THEME

Subalpine vegetation, unique geologic features, and magnificent mountain vistas with controlled mountain recreation use in open fragile alpine meadows.

NATURAL

Open high country meadows, spires of subalpine fir, exposed upturned rock are the features of the Deer Park area. Dry conditions of exposure and rain shadow have reduced the variety and density of vegetation although several unique plant type are present. The distant views of the peaks of the interior wilderness of the Olympics dominate as well as views to the north and east of British Columbia and the Cascades.

HISTORY

The main visitor access to Deer Park began in 1934 with the completion of the Deer Park Road. This CCC project was part of a never completed Forest Service project for a high country road from the Elwha Valley to Hurricane Ridge and connecting to Deer Park. Just prior to the establishment of the park, a recreational ski area was established at Deer Park and continued until 1957. Most of the remnants of the CCC buildings, including the "Deer Park Lodge," were removed in the early 1960s. Deer Park presently functions as a trailhead area for hikers into the eastern Olympic Mountains and connecting by trail to Hurricane Ridge. A small primitive auto campground exists along with a seasonally staffed ranger station. Extremes in wind, storms, and snow deform and greatly influence seasonal growth.

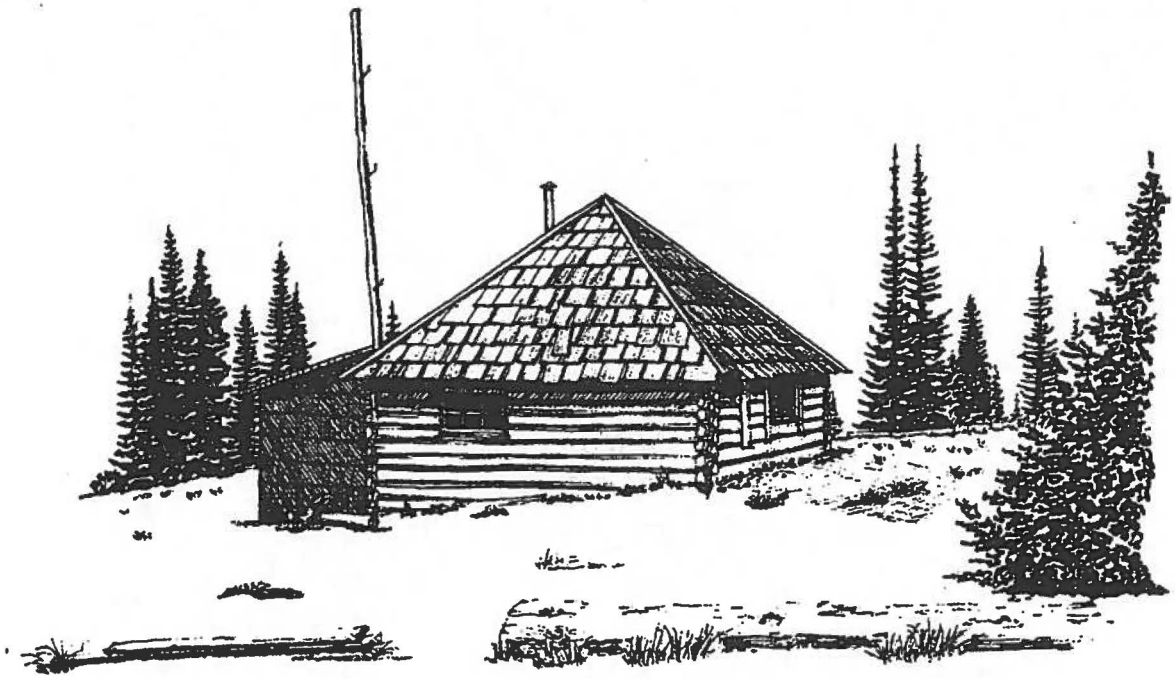
BUILDINGS

Structures and facilities in the Deer Park area shall be reflective of the craftsman CCC era of the park. Finishes shall be natural weathered wood and stone construction with color used only on the present ranger station and comfort stations. No new development is planned within the next 10-15 years. No historic register structures exist but all renovation and construction shall be sensitive to the historic past.

All other site structures including shelters, exhibits, site furniture, bridges, will continue the natural materials and forms used in the buildings. Buildings for the services and support activities of the park should continue the character of the public use buildings with alterations for utilitarian and economic reasons.

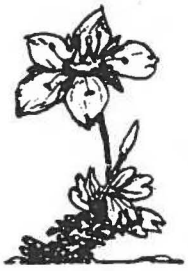
SITE

Roads and trails will continue to remain gravel with natural vegetation maintained to path edge. Vegetation control will only be done to maintain safe usable conditions. No mowing will occur. Roads will remain gravel and natural vegetation will dominate. This will involve some specific efforts to revegetate disturbed areas created by past development and roads. Extreme care is required of any work done in the fragile environment.



USE

Deer Park offers an opportunity for the auto visitor to enjoy the high country of the park. The facilities and atmosphere are much less developed than exists at Hurricane Ridge. The road is narrow and winding. The campground shelters and ranger station are low key. No additional development nor improvements are planned for the Deer Park area. Facilities and services provided will remain very low key and natural weathered wood and stone construction of past CCC era will be reflected in the man-made objects.



VISUAL OBJECTIVES BY 1995

1. COMPLETE PLAN FOR DEVELOPED AREA.
2. REHAB OF LAND SCARS CAUSED BY PAST DEVELOPMENT AND 1988 FIRE.
3. DEMOLISH GARAGE STRUCTURE BY RANGER STATION.
4. REDO ALL SIGNS TO CONFORM TO PARK STANDARD.
5. REHAB CAMPGROUND INCLUDING FIRE RINGS, SITE SPRAWL, AND REDO PICNIC TABLES TO MATCH SPLIT LOG STYLE OF CCC ERA.
6. REHAB RANGER STATION INCLUDING COLORS, CCC DETAILS
7. REHAB CAMPGROUND COMFORT STATIONS TO MATCH WEATHERED STYLE OF CCC SHELTERS.
8. DESIGN AND COMPLETE VISITOR INFORMATION TURNAROUND AT BEGINNING OF ROAD.

VISUAL GUIDELINES

AREA THEME
- ALPINE NATURAL AREA WITH LIMITED DEVELOPMENT REFLECTIVE OF PAST CCC ERA

RELATED AREA
- HURRICANE RIDGE (OBSTRUCTION PT), ELWHA.

BUILDINGS

PUBLIC USE

RANGER STATION

STYLE/ FORM	SIMPLE SINGLE STORY FRAMED
ROOF	MODERATE PITCH W/ NATURAL SHAKES
WALLS/ WINDOWS	MULTI-PANED WITH SHUTTERS
SPECIAL FEATURES	EXTERIOR STUDIED TO RESTORE CCC DETAILS; STUDY PORCH OVER ENTRY; SCREEN UTILITIES; REPAINT

PUBLIC USE

CAMPGROUND SHELTERS

STYLE/ FORM	SIMPLE SHED ROOF
ROOF	NATURAL SHAKES
WALLS/ WINDOWS	WEATHERED BOARD AND BATTEN.
SPECIAL FEATURES	RETAIN CCC CRAFTSMANSHIP STYLE; NATURAL WEATHERING - NO PAINT

NPS USE

STYLE/ FORM	
ROOF	
WALLS/ WINDOWS	
SPECIAL FEATURES	

AREA DEER PARK

BUILDING

NPS USE

STYLE/
FORM

ROOF

WALLS/
WINDOWS

SPECIAL
FEATURES

SITE STRUCTURES

PUBLIC USE

COMFORT STATIONS

STYLE/
FORM SIMPLE SHED

MATERIALS/
FINISH WOOD BOXED AND BATTEN
NATURAL EXTERIOR WITH PAINTED TRIM

SPECIAL
FEATURES ROOFS TO BE NATURAL SHAKES
PLACEMENT SCREENED BY EXISTING
VEGETATION; ROUGH SAWN INTERIORS.

PUBLIC USE

BULLETIN BOARDS

STYLE/
FORM PARK STANDARD WITH SHAKE ROOF

MATERIALS/
FINISH NATURAL FINISH WITH PAINTED TRIM

SPECIAL
FEATURES

PUBLIC USE

STYLE/
FORM

MATERIALS/
FINISH

SPECIAL
FEATURES

AREA DEER PARK

SITE STRUCTURES

NPS USE

STYLE/
FORM

MATERIALS/
FINISH

SPECIAL
FEATURES

NPS USE

STYLE/
FORM

MATERIALS/
FINISH

SPECIAL
FEATURES

SITE FURNITURE

PICNIC AREAS/
CAMPGROUNDS

REHAB PICNIC TABLES WITH SLAB TOPS AND LOG BASE; NEW ROUND STEEL GRATES; SITE DELINEATION W/ROCK

SEATING, FENCING,
GATES

SLAB TOP BENCHES WITH LOG BASE; ROUND POST AND NOTCHED ROUND RAILS; PARK STD GATE

EXHIBITS,
BULLETIN BOARDS

PARK STANDARD
TRAILHEADS TO BE DESIGNED FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

LIGHTING,
PHONES

NONE

MISC. SITE
OBJECTS

EMPHASIS PACK OUT TRASH

AREA Deer Park

UTILITY STRUCTURES

WATER	PAINT VISIBLE OBJECTS DARK BROWN.
SEWER	
ELECTRICAL	
COMMUNICATIONS	RELOCATE ANTENNA ATTACHED TO RANGER STATION; SOLAR RECHARGER OK ON BLDG SIDE
	SCREEN PROPANE TANKS FM PUBLIC VIEW

SIGNS

DIRECTIONAL INFO OUTSIDE PARK	LARGE 3M PARK STD
ENTRY AT PARK BOUNDARY	PARK STD · ROUTED BOARD WITH MULTI VERTICAL LOG: TYPE A.
REGULATORY	MUTCD COMPLIANCE
DIRECTIONAL/ INFO INSIDE PARK	TYPE B: ROUTED BOARD WITH DOUBLE POSTS
DEVELOPED AREAS	ROUTED BOARD, SINGLE POST, DK BN STAIN.
TRAILHEADS	DESIGNED TO INCLUDE INFO, REGISTRATION & INTERP
TRAILS	ROUTED BOARD; OIL STAIN.

AREA Deer Park

ROADS

MAIN ACCESS	GRAVEL, USE DUST CONTROL
SECONDARY/ SERVICE	ABANDON ROAD TO BLUE MOUNTAIN - REVEG CAMPGROUND ROADS - GRAVEL
PARKING	BUMPER STOPS - USE BURIED LOG
ROADSIDES	INSURE DRAINAGE GRADES MINIMIZED USUALLY. USE BURIED ROCK TO CONTROL ACCESS
SPECIAL FEATURES	AFTER COMPLETION OF PLAN, INSTITUTE A SPECIAL REVEGETATION EMPHASIS

TRAILS

DEVELOPED AREAS	DESIGNATE WITH PATH EDGING CONTROL PATHS TO PREVENT SOCIAL TRAILS.
TRANSITION ZONES	
AREA A ENTIRE AREA	MAJOR EMPHASIS NEEDED TO CONTROL SPRAWL CONTINUOUS REVEGETATION PROGRAM.
AREA B ENTIRE AREA	NO MOWING OR VEGETATION CONTROL EXCEPT @ TRAILHEAD ESTABLISH SPECIAL VISTA SEATING SPOTS.
AREA C CAMPGROUND.	CAMPSITES DESIGNED TIGHTER

FOREST SUB - THEME : LOWLAND FOREST

STAIRCASE, DOSEWALLIPS, HEART-OF-THE-HILLS

STAIRCASE

THE THEME

Controlled recreational development, influenced by past use in a natural forested riverside setting.

NATURAL

At the western end of Lake Cushman the old growth forests of the eastern Olympics begin. Transition to the old growth is abrupt at Staircase with considerable timber harvesting of lands adjacent to the park. The forests of the Staircase Valley are dominated by large douglas fir, cedar, and hemlock. The Skokomish River is a constant partner to the forest due to the narrowness of the valleys. More open vegetation patterns reflect a differing climate of the eastern Olympics with many vistas of the rugged rocky peaks of the eastern Olympics.

HISTORY

Exploration of the eastern Olympics occurred in the Staircase area in the late nineteenth century. A cabin resort operated from the mid-1920s until the 1950s. Scattered remnants of these developments remain except openings in the dense forest. The ranger station and garage are reflective of past management by the U.S. Forest Service. Recent planning has been completed, which will organize the support facilities in the area and will have minor changes at the visitor facilities and circulation.

The road to Staircase terminates at the crossing of the Skokomish River. The visitor use facilities are limited with a river side campground and a ranger station/information building reflective of the historic Forest Service management.

BUILDINGS

Materials and construction used in buildings will be primarily wood with stone used for emphasis. Colors are subdued especially for support structures. Buildings shall use pitched roofs with overhangs reflective of the past building forms and weather conditions. All structures objects should set the stage for the primary use of the park, the wilderness backcountry. No historic buildings exist at Staircase but construction, detailing, and colors shall be reflective of the historic past.

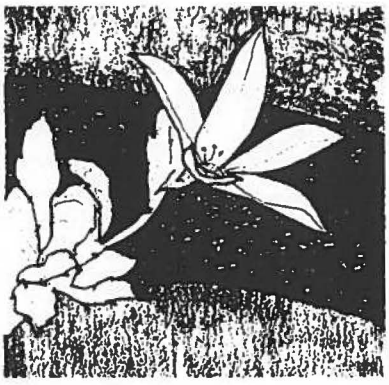
All other site structures including shelters, exhibits, site furniture, bridges, will continue the natural materials and forms used in the buildings. Buildings for the services and support activities of the park should continue the character of the public use buildings with alterations for utilitarian and economic reasons.

SITE

The developed areas including the campground shall meld very gently into the surrounding forest. Natural vegetation materials shall be used without heavy manicuring of plants or ground cover. Trimming shall be more concentrated directly around the ranger station. The pedestrian zone to the east of the bridge shall be open with native plantings. Other public areas, including the picnic sites on the west side of the bridge, shall also be open with meadow plantings and maintenance. Other areas in the campgrounds, the parking, and trailheads shall encourage natural growth up to the development edge. Vistas shall be maintained for views up the valley.

USE

The area will continue to offer day-use and backcountry staging functions for the eastern Olympics. The campground and day-use trails will offer destination activities. A major use of the Staircase area will remain as a trailhead for the backcountry wilderness areas of the park. No additional major public use facilities are planned in the area for the next 10-15 years. Relocation of some support facilities will occur resulting from the recent planning.



VISUAL OBJECTIVES BY 1995

1. Complete design for pedestrian trails and plaza areas east of bridge. (paving, signs, seating, info.)
2. Establish picnic area, west of river, north of bridge - study best location.
3. Rehab Amphitheater
4. Rehab signing & bulletin boards to conform to park standards
5. Replace and relocate telephone booth
6. Begin planning for new road loop system and access to new maintenance area.
7. Complete campground rehab including fire rings, tables, trash can, signs.
8. Relocate existing maintenance facilities.
9. Promote commercial power.
10. Replace trailbridge MP 2.5 to connect Stargage Rapids/ Four Stream trail with N. Fork Skokomish Trail.
11. Establish info area (static display) at junction of Lake Cushman Road & USFS #24.

VISUAL GUIDELINES

AREA THEME: OLD GROWTH FOREST AND RIVER VALLEY WITH CONTROLLED CAMPING/RECREATION & ACCESS TO BACKCOUNTRY

RELATED AREA: DOSEWALLIPS

BUILDINGS

PUBLIC USE

COMFORT STATIONS

STYLE/ FORM	SIMPLE WOOD FRAME STRUCTURE
ROOF	
WALLS/ WINDOWS	WOOD FRAME, PAINTED TRIM. BOARD & BATTEN SIDING
SPECIAL FEATURES	TYPICAL PARK CAMPGROUND C/S INTRODUCE DETAILING OF HISTORIC ERA.

PUBLIC USE

RANGER STATION

STYLE/ FORM	SIMPLE WOOD FRAME STRUCTURE, PITCHED ROOF, OVERHANGS, ENTRY PORCH
ROOF	NATURAL SHAKES
WALLS/ WINDOWS	MULTI-PANE WINDOWS W/ SHUTTERS: SHINGLE WALLS, PAINTED TRIM.
SPECIAL FEATURES	MODIFIED USFS RANGER STATION - NOT ON REGISTER BUT RETAIN HISTORIC DETAILING & CHARACTER

NPS USE

GARAGE

STYLE/ FORM	SIMPLE WOOD FRAME STRUCTURE
ROOF	NATURAL SHAKES
WALLS/ WINDOWS	MULTI-PANE WINDOWS, SHINGLE SIDING, PAINTED TRIM.
SPECIAL FEATURES	TO BE MODIFIED TO OFFICE SPACE AFTER COMPLETION OF NEW MAINTENANCE. CONSIDER HISTORIC DETAILING.

AREA STAIRCASE

BUILDING

MAINTENANCE

STYLE/ FORM	SIMPLE FORM W/ PITCHED ROOF
ROOF	ALTERNATE TO SHINGLE / SHAKES
WALLS/ WINDOWS	WOOD WINDOWS · PAINTED, SHUTTERS BOARD & BATTEN
SPECIAL FEATURES	CONSIDER HEAVY TIMBER FRAMING MODULAR DESIGN.

FLUTCH STATION

STYLE/ FORM	PARK STANDARD, SIMPLE ROOF STRUCTURE
ROOF	PITCHED NATURAL SHAKE ROOF
WALLS/ WINDOWS	MULTI-PANE WINDOWS & SLIDERS SHINGLE SIDING
SPECIAL FEATURES	BURIED LOG VERTICAL BARRIERS BURIED LOG LANDSCAPE AREA FLAGPOLE & SIGN OFF SETS.

HYDRO-GENERATION BLDG

STYLE/ FORM	SIMPLE UTILITARIAN BUILDING, WOOD FRAME, PITCHED OVERHANGING ROOF
ROOF	NATURAL SHAKES
WALLS/ WINDOWS	WOOD SIDING. - PAINTED TRIM.
SPECIAL FEATURES	VIEWING WINDOW WITH EXHIBITS OF HYDRO EQUIPMENT

AREA STAIRCASE

BUILDING

NPS USE

~~HOUSING~~

STYLE/ FORM	WOOD FRAME, MODIFIED ALPINE W/ OVERHANGS, ENTRY PORCH
ROOF	WOOD SHAKES
WALLS/ WINDOWS	WOOD SIDING PAINTED DK BRN. MULTI-PANE WINDOWS W/ SHUTTERS
SPECIAL FEATURES	NEW SEASONAL HOUSING - MODIFIED ALPINE STRUCTURE, ADDITIONAL UNITS THE SAME. CONTINUE USE OF BIG HOUSE

SITE STRUCTURES

PUBLIC USE

~~SHELTERS~~

STYLE/ FORM	SIMPLE WOOD POLE STRUCTURE W/ PITCHED ROOF
MATERIALS/ FINISH	NATURAL FINISH OR NATURAL STAIN
SPECIAL FEATURES	LOCATED ADJACENT TO TRAILHEAD/ PARKING EAST OF RIVER; IN PICNIC AREA WEST OF RIVER

PUBLIC USE

~~BRIDGE~~

STYLE/ FORM	CORTEN STEEL & CONCRETE BRIDGE
MATERIALS/ FINISH	
SPECIAL FEATURES	UTILIZE BENCHES ON BRIDGE TO REDUCE SCALE AND PROVIDE VIEWING.

PUBLIC USE

STYLE/ FORM	
MATERIALS/ FINISH	
SPECIAL FEATURES	

AREA STARCASE

SITE STRUCTURES

NPS USE

FIRE HOSE, PUMP HOUSE, STORAGE

STYLE/ FORM: SIMPLE LOW WOOD STRUCTURES

MATERIALS/ FINISH: PITCHED ROOF, HISTORICAL SHAKES WOOD SIDING PAINTED DK BROWN

SPECIAL FEATURES: PARK STANDARDS.

NPS USE

STYLE/ FORM

MATERIALS/ FINISH

SPECIAL FEATURES

SITE FURNITURE

PICNIC AREAS/ CAMPGROUNDS: HEAVY TIMBER TABLES, BLACK METAL FIRE RINGS SITE DELINEATION WITH BURIED ROCK

SEATING, FENCING, GATES: SPLIT RAIL FENCING FOR SITE EDGING, SOME SEATING, PARK STD GATE.

EXHIBITS, BULLETIN BOARDS: PER PARK STANDARDS SMALL INFO STRUCTURES. HISTORIC USE THEME

LIGHTING, PHONES: LIGHTING OFF C/S IN CAMPGROUND, HALF HIGH PHONE BOOTH

MISC. SITE OBJECTS: INTRO OF DETAILING FROM HISTORIC USE OF RESORT AND USFS

PATH STUDY TO TRAILHEADS AND THROUGH CENTRAL USE AREA.

AREA STAIRCASE

UTILITY STRUCTURES

WATER	
SEWER	ALL VISIBLE EQUIPMENT & STATIONS SCREENED & PAINTED DK BROWN
ELECTRICAL	PROMOTE CONNECTION OF COMMERCIAL POWER TRANSFORMER SCREENED & PAINTED
COMMUNICATIONS	ANTENNA'S NOT ATTACHED TO BUILDING
	ALL POWER LINES BURIED

SIGNS

DIRECTIONAL INFO OUTSIDE PARK	STD 3M DIRECTIONAL ON 101 W/ NPS SYMBOL
ENTRY AT PARK BOUNDARY	TYPE B ENTRY AT BOUNDARY AREA.
REGULATORY	PARK STD
DIRECTIONAL/ INFO INSIDE PARK	TYPE A - DIRECTIONAL, CAMPGROUND, PARKING
DEVELOPED AREAS	ROUTED STAINED BOARD WITH SINGLE POST
TRAILHEADS	BOTH MAIN TRAILHEADS DESIGNED
TRAILS	SIMPLE ROUTED ON SINGLE POST · OIL FINISH

AREA STAIRCASE

ROADS

MAIN ACCESS	MAIN ROAD PAVED FROM BOUNDARY
SECONDARY/ SERVICE	PAVED TO BRIDGE. THEN GRAVEL TO HOUSING AREA. PAVED MAINT YARD
PARKING	NEW PARKING AREA PAVED
ROADSIDES	NATURAL VEGETATION & LARGE TREES TO ROAD EDGE.
SPECIAL FEATURES	

TRAILS

DEVELOPED AREAS	TRAIL STUDY BETWEEN MAJOR TRAILHEADS & CENTRAL AREA.
TRANSITION ZONES	PARK STD TRAILHEADS
AREA A ~~PICNIC AREAS~~	KEEP VEGETATION OPEN TO ALLOW NATURAL LIGHT - VISTAS MAINTAINED
AREA B ~~PEDESTRIAN CENTER~~	AREA TO EAST OF BRIDGE DESIGN FOR PEDESTRIAN WITH SEATING, EXHIBITS & INFO
AREA C ~~PARKING PICNIC~~	AREA WEST OF PARKING TO PROVIDE SHELTERS AND PICNIC USE. C/S ADDED

FOREST SUB - THEME : RAIN FORESTS

QUINAULT, QUEETS, HOH, ELWHA, SOLEDUCK, LAKE CRESCENT, LOWLAND BACKCOUNTRY

QUINAULT

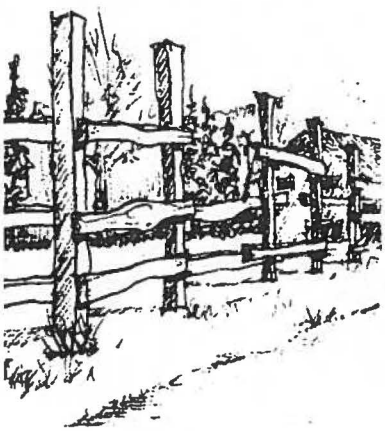
THE THEME

Undisturbed temperate rain forest ecosystem with minimal development.

NATURAL

Some of the most outstanding, undisturbed old growth rain forest ecosystem in the park exists in the Quinault Valley. A broad river has created wide areas where the side streams and river bottom weave numerous channels and alder flats. These areas including the shores of Lake Quinault are thickly vegetated with fir, hemlock, and spruce and matted forest floors of fallen trees, rotting stumps and undergrowth. Side hills and river terrace level areas are interrupted by many streams flowing from higher mountain areas. Magnificent stands of Douglas fir, hemlock, and spruce exist in a forest of fallen logs and extreme dense vegetation. Rainfall approaches 200 inches per year with many days of fog and mist. The upper Quinault is a temperate rain forest at its finest, undisturbed with thickly carpeted forest floors of mosses and rotting vegetation and huge old growth firs and hemlocks.

HISTORY



As with most of the western Olympic peninsula areas, the Quinault first was used by the native coast tribes for hunting and fishing. In the late 1800s, the valley was used by hiking exploration from the Elwha and Staircase areas. Homesteading occurred deep in the valley in the late 1800s with many settlements established. The area was part of the original Olympic Forest Reserve and became part of the park in 1938. The Olympic Forest still manages the southern area of the valley with resort development along the south shore of Lake Quinault.

Recent land acquisitions have reestablished park lands in the upper valley with residences continuing along the north shore.

A Development Concept Plan has recently been completed for all frontcountry lands in the Quinault. This plan was completed in coordination with the Olympic National Forest who recently revised the development plan for the south shore areas. Together, both of these plans outline the appropriate land organization and development for the next 10-15 year period.

Visitor facilities in the park are minimal with limited camping. Access to major trailheads are by narrow gravel roads. Camping is limited. Ranger stations at North Fork and Graves Creek, with a main contact station on the North Shore Road, provide visitor information.

BUILDINGS

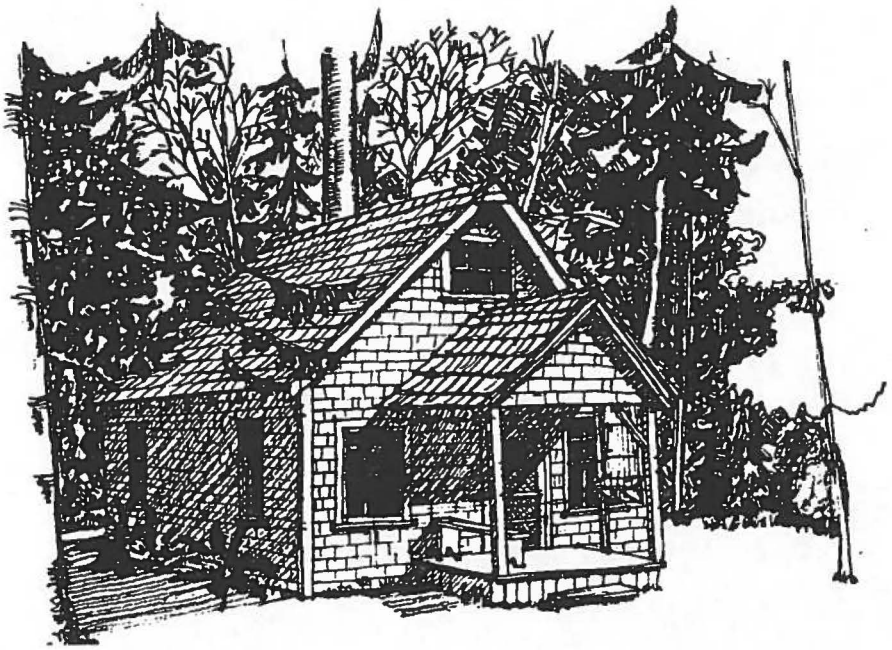
All buildings in the Quinault should be reflective of the historic homesteading past area and of the extreme weather conditions. Material will include native wood with high pitched shake roofs, large overhangs, porches, wood siding of shingles or lapped siding. Siting shall use open meadow areas to allow for southern exposures and light in the winter. The simple craftsmanship of the homesteads, with natural finishes with subdued colors, details of wood joinery, will compliment the forms of buildings. Historic buildings exist at the North Fork trailhead area, with the Kestner homestead area being studied. The park's Historic Structures Preservation Guide will be used for these buildings. All other site structures including shelters, exhibits, site furniture, bridges, will continue the natural materials and forms used in the buildings. Buildings for the services and support activities of the park should continue the character of the public use buildings with alterations for utilitarian and economic reasons.

SITE

Roads and trails will continue with their present surfaces of pavement and gravel. Lawns and areas around the ranger station will be maintained in an open condition of a homesteaded area. However, once past the ranger station area, all roads and trails in the upper valley will continue the character of narrow winding gravel roads placed within the undisturbed old growth rain forest. Brushing will only be done to accommodate visibility and safety. Native vegetation will be encouraged to the road and trail edges. Visitor service areas at North Fork and Graves Creek will present a undisturbed natural rain forest setting without lawns and manicuring. Again siting of all structures is very important due to the deep forest and extreme weather. All site development, paths, picnic areas, sitting areas will use craftsman construction methods and be very low key. The approved Development Concept Plan will provide overall guidance for all developed areas.

USE

The visitor services and use on park lands within the valley will continue to provide minimal services. This will allow the visitor to gain understanding of the old growth rain forest ecology at the visitor contact points and then to enjoy the magnificence in an undisturbed natural setting.



VISUAL OBJECTIVES BY 1995

1. EXAMINE THE RECENT DCP AND DEVELOP A PRIORITIZED LIST OF PROJECTS FOR FACILITY IMPROVEMENT.
2. DESIGN AND COMPLETE PARKING AREA FOR VISITOR CONTACT STATION (UNDERWATER)
3. REDO PARK SIGNS TO CONFORM TO STANDARDS
4. PROMOTE FUNDS FOR RELOCATION OF MAINTENANCE FACILITIES AND CONSOLIDATION OF HOUSING ON NORTH SHORE ROAD; INCLUDING UTILITY SYSTEMS
5. COMPLETE PLAN AND HSR FOR KESTNER HOMESTEAD AREA.
6. CONTINUE WORKING WITH USFS AND OTHER INTERESTED AGENCIES FOR MANNED VISITOR CONTACT STATION AT JUNCTION OF SOUTH SHORE ROAD & HIGHWAY 101 : DESIGN & CONSTRUCT UNMANNED STATION & PULL-OFF AT HIGHWAY 101 AND NORTH SHORE ROAD.
7. COMPLETE BRIDGES AT KESTNER, CANOE, AND BIG CREEKS.
8. DESIGN & STUDY PARKING AREAS AT N. FORK & GRAVES CREEK TRAILHEADS.

VISUAL GUIDELINES

AREA THEME: NATURAL OLD GROWTH TEMPERATE RAINFOREST WITH LIMITED DEVELOPMENT & ACCESS TO BACKCOUNTRY

RELATED AREA: QUEETS, HOH

BUILDINGS

PUBLIC USE: RANGER STATION (NORTH SHORE RD)

STYLE/ FORM	HIGH PITCHED, WOOD FRAME, OVERHANGS, DESIGNED DETAILING
ROOF	LARGE EXPOSURE NATURAL SPLIT SHAKES
WALLS/ WINDOWS	MULTI- & OPEN FRAME WOOD WINDOWS · WITH WOOD SIDING · NATURAL FINISHES
SPECIAL FEATURES	CONTINUE MAINT TO PRESERVE DETAILING OF ORIGINAL DESIGN. NATURAL FINISHES TO REMAIN. INTERIOR MODS OK.

PUBLIC USE: GRAVES CREEK RANGER STATION

STYLE/ FORM	SIMPLE WOOD FRAME PITCHED ROOF STRUCTURE WITH ENTRY PORCH.
ROOF	NATURAL WOOD SHAKES
WALLS/ WINDOWS	MULTI-PANE WOOD FRAME WINDOWS NATURAL SHAKE SIDING.
SPECIAL FEATURES	MAINTAIN PRESENT USE AS RESIDENCE, VISITOR INFO ON PORCH; SYMPATHETIC DETAILING TO HISTORIC PAST USE & CCC ERA.

NPS USE: HOUSING

STYLE/ FORM	SIMPLE WOOD FRAME, PITCHED ROOF, WITH OVERHANGS & PORCHES
ROOF	COMPOSITE / METAL (DARK) ROOFING
WALLS/ WINDOWS	WOOD WINDOWS · PAINTED WOOD SIDING
SPECIAL FEATURES	CONSOLIDATE HOUSING SEASONAL AT PEAK AREA PER 88 DCP: SITING & NATURAL LIGHT IMPORTANT

AREA QUINAULT

BUILDING

NORTH FORK RGR STATION & OUTBUILDINGS

STYLE/ FORM	HISTORIC BUILDING GROUP, HIGH PITCHED ROOF, ENTRY PORCH
ROOF	NATURAL HAND SPLIT SHAKES
WALLS/ WINDOWS	MULTI-PANE WITH DECORATIVE SHUTTERS SHINGLE SIDING - PAINTED
SPECIAL FEATURES	MAINTENANCE GUIDED BY PARK HFRG: GROUNDS MAINTAINED WITH OPEN MEADOW FEELING. - NOT MOWED

MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

STYLE/ FORM	SIMPLE WOOD FRAME STRUCTURES
ROOF	STUDY ALT. ROOF MATERIAL
WALLS/ WINDOWS	SIMPLE WOOD FRAME (WOOD OR DARK METAL SIDING
SPECIAL FEATURES	TO BE RELOCATED & CONSOLIDATED PER 88 DCP: CONSIDER HEAVY TIMBER OR POLE CONSTRUCTION

CAMPGROUND COMFORT STATIONS

STYLE/ FORM	SIMPLE WOOD FRAME, PITCHED ROOF, OVERHANGS.
ROOF	NATURAL SHAKES - STUDY ALT
WALLS/ WINDOWS	SIMPLE WOOD FRAME BOARD & BATTEN WOOD SIDING PAINTED
SPECIAL FEATURES	STUDY ADDITION OF SOME HISTORIC DETAILING.

AREA QUINAULT

BUILDING

NPS USE

JOHNSON BATCH

STYLE/ FORM

ROOF

WALLS/ WINDOWS

SPECIAL FEATURES: TO BE REMOVED AFTER RELOCATION OF MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

SITE STRUCTURES

PUBLIC USE

STYLE/ FORM

MATERIALS/ FINISH

SPECIAL FEATURES

PUBLIC USE

SHELTERS

STYLE/ FORM: SIMPLE POLE SHELTER WITH OVERHANGING PITCHED ROOF

MATERIALS/ FINISH: NATURAL & LIGHT STAIN ROOF

SPECIAL FEATURES: CONSIDER SMALL STAGING SHELTERS AT MAJOR TRAILHEADS: LARGER AT RGR STA (NORTH SHORE) & GRAVES CREEK

PUBLIC USE

FOOT COUNTRY BRIDGES

STYLE/ FORM

MATERIALS/ FINISH

SPECIAL FEATURES: LOG (NON DIMENSIONED) TIMBER BRIDGES, LOG RAILS, SAWN DECKING.

AREA QUINAULT

SITE STRUCTURES

NPS USE

~~FIRE HOSE, STORAGE~~
~~PUMPHOUSE~~

STYLE/ FORM: SIMPLE LOW WOOD STRUCTURES

MATERIALS/ FINISH: PITCHED ROOF, SHAKES

SPECIAL FEATURES: PARK STANDARDS.

NPS USE

STYLE/ FORM

MATERIALS/ FINISH

SPECIAL FEATURES

SITE FURNITURE

PICNIC AREAS/ CAMPGROUNDS: HEAVY TIMBER & SPLIT LOG TABLES, BLACK METAL FIRE RINGS (JOLLY CK, GRAVES CK): SITE EDGING W/ LOGS

SEATING, FENCING, GATES: SPLIT RAIL FENCING @ RGR STA: LOG AT UPPER STATIONS; SLAB/LOG SEATING: PARK STD SITE

EXHIBITS, BULLETIN BOARDS: PER PARK STANDARD
SMALLER INTERP STRUCTURES AT MINOR TRAILHEADS

LIGHTING, PHONES: MINIMAL LIGHTING · AREA WAS OFF N. SHORE
RGR STA: HALF HIGH PHONES

MISC. SITE OBJECTS: INTRO OF HISTORIC DETAILING FROM PAST USFS, CCC, & HOMESTEADS

KEEP CRAFTSMAN ERA DETAILING VERSUS MODERN INFLUENCE.

AREA QUINAULT

UTILITY STRUCTURES

WATER	
SEWER	ALL VISIBLE EQUIP & STATIONS, SCREENED & PAINTED DARK BROWN.
ELECTRICAL	NO POWER AT UPPER RGR STATIONS TRANSFORMERS SCREENED & PAINTED DARK BN.
COMMUNICATIONS	INSURE COMMS ANTENNAS NOT ATTACHED TO BUILDINGS IN PUBLIC VIEW
	WORK TO BURY OVERHEAD POWER & PHONE LINES WHERE POSSIBLE

SIGNS

DIRECTIONAL INFO OUTSIDE PARK	STD 3M ON HIGHWAY 101
ENTRY AT PARK BOUNDARY	TYPE A ENTRY ON BOTH ENTRY ROADS
REGULATORY	PARK STD
DIRECTIONAL/ INFO INSIDE PARK	TYPE A - JOLLY CK, N. SHORE RGR STA TYPE B IN UPPER VALLEY
DEVELOPED AREAS	ROUTED STAINED BOARD ON SINGLE POST
TRAILHEADS	MAIN TRAILHEAD DESIGNS FOR N. FORK & GRAVES CK
TRAILS	SIMPLE ROUTED ON SINGLE POST. OIL FINISH

AREA QUINAULT

ROADS

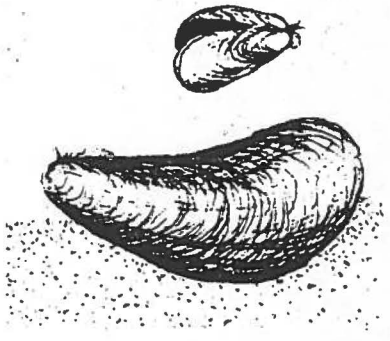
MAIN ACCESS	NARROW GRAVEL ACCESS RDS ABOVE PAVED N. SHORE TO PGR STA.
SECONDARY/ SERVICE	
PARKING	PARKING EDGING WITH BUCKED LOGS
ROADSIDES	NATURAL VEGITATION MAINTAINED TO EDGE OF ROADS. LARGE TREES TO REMAIN WHERE POSSIBLE
SPECIAL FEATURES	

TRAILS

DEVELOPED AREAS	TRAIL STUDY PER DCP AROUND N. SHORE PGR STATION & KESTNER HOMESTEAD.
TRANSITION ZONES	MAIN TRAILHEADS AT N. FORK & GRAVES CK DESIGNED
AREA A ~~GRAVES CREEK AREA~~	INTRODUCE HISTORIC ELEMENTS, DETAILING, & INTERP OF CCC ERA. 1ST COMPLEX OF PARK BLDGS.
AREA B ~~RANGER STA. LAWN~~	• REDUCE MOWING • STUDY ALTERNATIVES TO EXOTICS.
AREA C	

COASTAL SUB - THEME

MORA (LA PUSH), OZETTE, KALALOCH, COASTAL BACKCOUNTRY



MORA (LA PUSH)

THEME

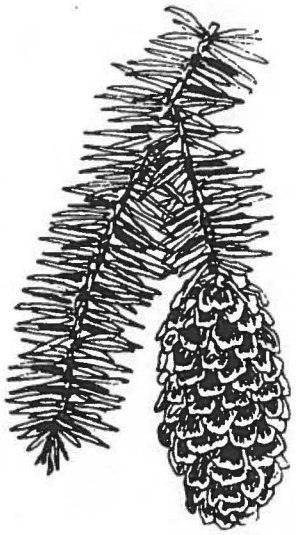
Controlled camping and recreational experiences in a coastal old growth forest environment.

NATURAL

Old growth forests of hemlock, Sitka spruce, and Western red cedar dominate the coastal forests of the park. Mora is adjacent to one of the major river systems on the western peninsula which flows into the Pacific Ocean. The James Island rocks off the coast and the Quillayute River offer protection to the openness of the vast Pacific Coast. Rocky beach, pounding surf, ocean tossed hug logs provide vast visual variety at the Mora parking/picnicking area, or at Second or Third Beaches to the south. And always there is the unscaled Pacific Ocean with its storms, its gentle rolling surf, and the sunsets of oranges and reds.

HISTORY

Initial settlement of the lands north and south of the Quillayute River were by native Indian tribes related to the larger tribal community of the northwest. Late in the 19th century, settlers used the area to land and prepare for explorations upriver and deeper into the untamed lands of the western Peninsula. Eventually a small commercial community developed on the north side of the river facing the Quileute Indian areas on the south bank. These old structures have since been removed. Remnants of old structures and developed areas are seen in the vegetation changes.



Visitor facilities include a major campground and visitor contact station located a mile from the beach in a heavily forested area adjacent to the Quillayute River. An open area at the end of the road offers day-use and picnicking at the coast.

BUILDINGS

Buildings shall be simple wood structures with wood siding and overhanging shake roofs. They are sited in the trees or on the edge of clearings to provide protection from winds and rains of winter storms. Natural light is also important in siting and window placement due to heavy rainfall and cloudy days. All man-made objects should remain simple in construction and design, with splashes of detailing and color reflecting the ocean setting and historic past of Indians and homesteading. Color themes should remain subdued. No historic structures exist at Mora.

All other site structures including shelters, exhibits, site furniture, bridges, will continue the natural materials and forms used in the buildings. Buildings for the services and support activities of the park should continue the character of the public use buildings with alterations for utilitarian and economic reasons

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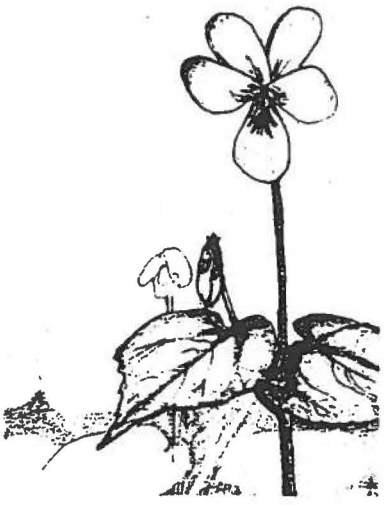
SITE

All structures, roads, parking, picnicking sites, and trails should be sited to be responsive to the natural coastal conditions as well as the density and wetness of the coastal forests. Development sites should be limited and specifically designated to eliminate sprawl caused by unplanned expansion and visitor impacts. The natural vegetation and coastal/river processes will dictate appropriate sites and areas. Natural revegetation of disturbed areas shall be encouraged adjacent to all developed areas, and along the edges of all roads and paths. Mowing shall be limited to residential areas only, with brushing accomplished for site distance and safety. The only development along beach areas will be the safe continuation of access paths and/or notching through beach log stacks.



USE

Use of the area will continue to be day-use with access for longer backcountry hikes along the beaches. The major campground, NPS administrative and service areas will continue to be maintained. Emphasis will continue to be low key facilities for the visiting public. No major expansion is planned for the Mora, La Push, or Oil City areas except for planning, resiting, and construction of replacement housing units in the management area adjacent to the Quillayute River.

VISUAL OBJECTIVES BY 1995

1. STUDY THE EXTERIORS OF THE CAMPGROUND AND BEACH COMFORT STATIONS FOR DETAILING, COLORS WITH AREA THEME.
2. STUDY RANGER STATION FOR THEME AND DESIGN EXPANSION FOR INTERPRETATION OFFICES; CONSTRUCT EXPANSION.
3. COMPLETE STUDY OF HISTORIC SITING AND USE, AND CONSIDER HISTORIC EXHIBITS.
4. REDESIGN BEACH PICNIC AREA.
5. DEVELOP NEW SITE PLAN FOR PERMANENT HOUSING.
6. REHAB SIGNING & BULLETIN BOARDS TO CONFORM TO PARK STANDARDS.
7. COMPLETE CAMPGROUND REHAB INCLUDING FIRE RINGS, TABLES, TRASH CANS, SIGNS.
8. TRAIL DESIGN FROM CAMPGROUND TO BEACH-NEW.

VISUAL GUIDELINES

AREA THEME: RUGGED NATURAL COASTAL FORESTS AND BEACHES PROVIDING DAY-USE AND CONTROLLED CAMPING

RELATED AREA: KALALOCH, OZETTE, COASTAL BACKCOUNTRY

BUILDINGS

PUBLIC USE

STYLE/ FORM	
ROOF	
WALLS/ WINDOWS	
SPECIAL FEATURES	

PUBLIC USE

COMFORT STATIONS

STYLE/ FORM	SIMPLE WOOD FRAME STRUCTURES WITH OVERHANGING ROOF
ROOF	UNFINISHED SHAKES
WALLS/ WINDOWS	SIMPLE WOOD FRAME WITH PAINTED TRIM; BOARD & BATTEN SIDING - STAINED.
SPECIAL FEATURES	STUDY DETAILING REFLECTIVE OF HISTORIC PAST.

NPS USE

RANGER STATION

STYLE/ FORM	SIMPLE WOOD FRAME WITH OVERHANGING ROOF.
ROOF	UNFINISHED SHAKES.
WALLS/ WINDOWS	WOOD FRAME WITH PAINTED TRIM. WOOD SIDING STAINED.
SPECIAL FEATURES	STUDY DETAILING AND WINDOWS TO REFLECT HISTORIC PAST

AREA MOAB - RIALTO BEACH

BUILDING

NPS USE

HOUSING

STYLE/ FORM	SIMPLE COTTAGE STYLE WITH PITCHED ROOF, COVERED PORCH
ROOF	STUDY ALT TO SHAKES/SHINGLES.
WALLS/ WINDOWS	SIMPLE BOARD & BATTEN, MULTI-PANED WINDOWS
SPECIAL FEATURES	SITING TO MAXIMIZE NATURAL LIGHT; DETAILS FROM HISTORIC PAST.

SITE STRUCTURES

PUBLIC USE

EXHIBITS, BULLETIN BOARDS

STYLE/ FORM	
MATERIALS/ FINISH	NATURAL FINISH W/ DETAILING & PAINTED TRIM.
SPECIAL FEATURES	PER PARK STANDARDS FOR STRUCTURE - COASTAL DESIGN.

PUBLIC USE

PICNIC SHELTER

STYLE/ FORM	SIMPLE POLE SHELTER, PITCHED ROOF.
MATERIALS/ FINISH	SIMPLE WOOD, NATURAL FINISH W/ DETAILING
SPECIAL FEATURES	SITED TO PROTECT AREA FROM WIND CONDITIONS

PUBLIC USE

STYLE/ FORM	
MATERIALS/ FINISH	
SPECIAL FEATURES	

AREA MORA · RIALTO BEACH

SITE STRUCTURES

NPS USE

~~WATER TANK~~

STYLE/ FORM

MATERIALS/ FINISH: UNFINISHED

SPECIAL FEATURES: SCREEN FROM PUBLIC VIEW. REDESIGN TRAIL TO GO AROUND AREA

NPS USE

~~MAINTENANCE AREA.~~

STYLE/ FORM: SIMPLE SHED FORMS.

MATERIALS/ FINISH: CONSIDER DARK METAL ROOFING

SPECIAL FEATURES: CONTINUE SIMPLE WOOD FRAME DESIGN WITH UTILITARIAN MATERIALS

SITE FURNITURE

PICNIC AREAS/ CAMPGROUNDS: REHAB PICNIC TABLES W/ HEAVY TIMBER, NEW FIRE RINGS. SITE DELINEATION W/ROCK

SEATING, FENCING, GATES: SLAB/HALF LOG SEATING W LOG BASE; STD PARK GATE; SPLIT RAIL FENCING

EXHIBITS, BULLETIN BOARDS: PER PARK STANDARD. SMALL TRAILHEAD STRUCTURES

LIGHTING, PHONES: IN CAMPGROUND LIGHTING ON C/S. POLES. USE OF HALF BOOTH STD. PHONE

MISC. SITE OBJECTS: REDO RIALTO DRINKING FOUNTAIN REVISION TO TRASH CANS

AREA MORA - RIALTO BEACH

UTILITY STRUCTURES

WATER	RED DRINKING FOUNTAINS SCREEN TANK AREA.
SEWER	ALL VISIBLE SEWER/EQUIP, PAINTED DK BROWN
ELECTRICAL	TRANSFORMERS BOX SCREENED AND PAINTED
COMMUNICATIONS	ANTENNA'S ADJACENT TO BUILDINGS NOT ATTACHED.

SIGNS

DIRECTIONAL INFO OUTSIDE PARK	STD 3M ON HIGHWAY 101
ENTRY AT PARK BOUNDARY	TYPE B ENTRY AT BOUNDARY
REGULATORY	PARK STD
DIRECTIONAL/ INFO INSIDE PARK	TYPE A FOR CAMPGROUND AND RIALTO ENTRY
DEVELOPED AREAS	ROUTED STAINED BOARD WITH SINGLE POSTS
TRAILHEADS	DESIGNED W/PICNIC AREA TRAIL INFO BOARD.
TRAILS	SIMPLE ROUTED ON SINGLE POST, NATURAL FINISH

AREA MORA · RIALTO BEACH

ROADS

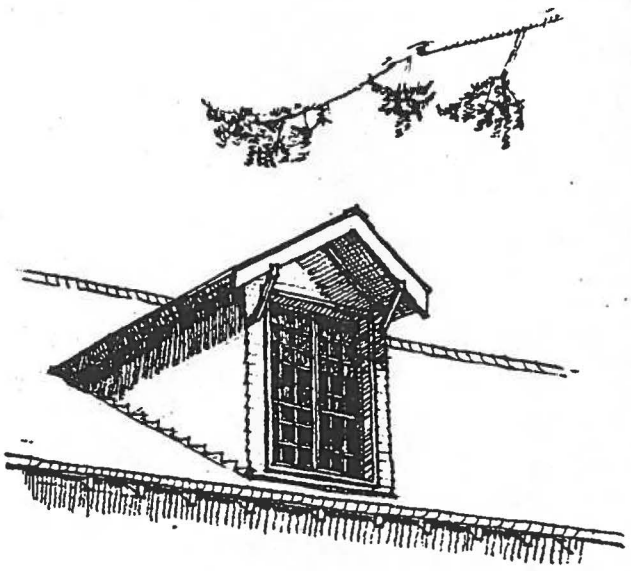
MAIN ACCESS	PAVED ENTRY TO BEACH.
SECONDARY/ SERVICE	PAVED TO HOUSING / MAINT AREA. PAVED TO CAMPGROUND & LOOPS.
PARKING	RIALTO · PAVED; USE OF LOG EDGING. DICKEY BRIDGE AREA GRAVEL.
ROADSIDES	ANNUAL MOWING FOR WEED CONTROL
SPECIAL FEATURES	NATURAL VEGETATION TO ROAD EDGE

TRAILS

DEVELOPED AREAS	DESIGN FM CAMPGROUND TO BEACH NEEDED.
TRANSITION ZONES	NORTH PICNIC AREA, NATURAL VEGETATION TO EDGE
AREA A HOUSING	AREA MOWED IN URBAN STYLE IN CENTRAL AREA; ALSO ADJACENT TO SEASONAL
AREA B CAMPGROUND	REVEGETATION TO HEAL INFORMAL USE AREAS SCREENING BETWEEN SITES.
AREA C	

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK RESORTS

KALALOCH RESORT, SOL DUC RESORT, FAIRHOLM STORE, LAKE CRESCENT LODGE, LOG CABIN RESORT



KALALOCH LODGE

THE THEME

Simple weathered shingle construction with horizontal massing shall be the guiding theme for the renovation and expansion of the resort complex.

HISTORY

Resort activities began along the Kalaloch ocean strip and northern coastal areas with the completion of the Peninsula Loop Highway in 1931. One of the earlier resorts established at Kalaloch was Becker's Ocean Resort. During the 1930s up to WWII, when several limited additions took place. The complex consisted of a shingled natural finished lodge and cabins, constructed partially out of milled timber that washed onto the beach. The cabins were located along the bluff line to the south of Kalaloch Creek with shingled walls, porches, wood stoves, painted multi-paned windows, and parking for autos along side. After WWII, a new lodge was constructed to replace the original structure destroyed by fire. Improvements were made in the late 40s and 50s.

Along with other resorts along the Kalaloch strip, the Becker's Resort was purchased by the park. In 1978, several of the older scattered structures were removed and in 1981-82 replaced with closely spaced log structures. The concessions contract was recently sold to ARA Outdoor World, a nationwide concessions operation, which plans some expansion and major rehabilitation within the next five years A recently approved Development Concept Plan will guide the work at the resort over the next 10-15 years..

BUILDINGS

All new buildings at the resort used by day-use or overnight visitors shall continue with the overall theme of shingled structures, overhanging roofs, and sensitivity to natural light and winter storm site conditions. Existing buildings shall be modified to conform, especially the log cabin structures. Shingled overhanging roofs, shingled walls, porches, and multi-paned windows are architectural elements to be utilized. Detailing and craftsmanship of all buildings shall reflect the natural weather conditions, historic use, and should consider the motifs and art of the coastal Indian settlements. This applies to both NPS and resort facilities. Finishes shall use natural weathering and/or subdued stain colors.. Natural driftwood and ocean colors are appropriate. All other site structures at the resort shall conform to this shingle style theme including shelters, exhibits, site furniture, lighting, and signage. The following check sheet provides specific details. Service and support buildings for the resort will also continue the general theme and finishes with modifications to reflect more utilitarian construction and detailing. Natural weather conditions shall continue to be reflected in detailing.

SITE

Site design and detailing shall continue to reflect the shingle theme, existing views of the ocean and woods, and the natural erosion patterns of the ocean bluffs. Except in special conditions, armoring of these bluffs to control erosion will not be approved. Edges to site development items shall be defined to prevent expansion caused by creeping development and visitor impacts. Soil conditions at Kalaloch are extremely wet, and unless specifically modified, will not support roads, buildings, or paths. A series of connecting paths in the resort and connecting with trails to the interpretive center, NPS campground, and other facilities shall be developed. Rest and quiet spots situated to the ocean and quiet forest areas shall be included to emphasize the magnificent natural setting. Again, site furniture, curb stops, signage, and all items shall be designed and placed to reflect the character of the resort complex.

FUTURE

The Development Concept Plan, completed in 1988, will guide the development, expansion, and resiting work at Kalaloch. This document contains planning guidelines for the resort facilities including service and support activities. Work included for the resort provides for expansion to about 110 units, site relocation of existing cabins, the potential for a replacement lodge and maintenance, service and employee resident buildings. Both road and pedestrian alterations are proposed. Specific plans for site and building development will be required prior to actual start of on-site work.

Again, the approved Development Concept Plan will provide specific guidance on location of buildings, roads, and major trail locations. This approved document will be supplemented by more detailed planning.

VISUAL OBJECTIVES FOR THE RESORT BY 1995

1. WORK WITH CONCESSIONER TO PLAN & DESIGN LODGING UNITS FOR RESORT EXPANSION.
2. WORK WITH CONCESSIONER TO DEVELOP EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS TO RENOVATE EXISTING LOG LODGING STRUCTURES W/SHINGLES.
3. DEVELOP SIGN PLAN FOR RESORT USING DRIFT LOG MOTIF WITH ROUTED WOOD BOARDS.
4. SHINGLE STYLE ARCHITECTURE WILL BE EMPHASISED IN ALL RESORT EXPANSION PLANS.
5. WORK WITH CONCESSIONER IN PLANNING INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT RESORT EXPANSION AND SUPPORT HOUSING AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES.
6. LANDSCAPE PLAN TO BE COMPLETED WITH RESORT AID.

VISUAL GUIDELINES

RESORT THEME: HORIZONTAL SHINGLE COASTAL RESORT REFLECTIVE OF COASTAL STORMS & WILDERNESS COASTAL VIEWS

RELATED AREA: KALALOCH NPS AREAS

BUILDINGS

PUBLIC USE: LODGE

STYLE/ FORM	HORIZONTAL SHINGLED FORMS WITH DECKS AND OPENINGS OF COASTAL VIEWS
ROOF	PITCHED SHINGLE FORM
WALLS/ WINDOWS	MULTI-PANED AND OPEN PANE SHINGLED WALLS
SPECIAL FEATURES	SYMPHATHETIC TO HISTORIC COASTAL CONSTRUCTION & DETAILING NATURAL WEATHERING W/PAINTED TRIM

PUBLIC USE: CABIN. EXISTING & NEW

STYLE/ FORM	SIMPLE COTTAGE FORMS WITH PORCHES AND OVERHANGING ROOFS
ROOF	PITCHED SHINGLE FORM.
WALLS/ WINDOWS	MULTI-PANE WITH SHUTTERS SHINGLED WEATHERED
SPECIAL FEATURES	DEVELOP PLANS TO SHINGLE EXTERIORS OF LOG CABINS NATURAL WEATHERING W/PAINTED TRIM.

RESORT USE: HOUSING & MAINTENANCE

STYLE/ FORM	SINGLE STORY MODULAR UNITS
ROOF	PITCHED
WALLS/ WINDOWS	WOOD STAINED SIDING
SPECIAL FEATURES	COLORS SAME AS PUBLIC BLDGS SCREEN AREAS WITH VEGITATION UTILITARIAN DETAILING & MATERIALS

kalaloch lodge

RESORT KALALOCH BEACH RESORT

SITE STRUCTURES

PUBLIC USE

VIEW SHELTERS

STYLE/ FORM: SIMPLE POLE STRUCTURES

MATERIALS/ FINISH: PITCHED SHINGLE ROOF, WEATHERED

SPECIAL FEATURES: LOCATIONS PER APP'D PLAN

RESORT USE

STYLE/ FORM

MATERIALS/ FINISH

SPECIAL FEATURES

SITE FURNITURE

PICNIC & DAY USE AREAS: PICNIC IN OTHER AREAS. DEVELOP QUIET VIEWING SPOTS IN EXPANSION PLANS

SEATIN, FENCING, & GATES: SIMPLE LOG CRAFTSMAN FURNISHINGS PARK STD GATES.

LIGHTING & PHONES: LOW GROUND WASH LOG LIGHTING HALF HIGH STD PHONE BOOTHS; SCREEN SERVICE

SIGNS

ENTRY & DIRECTIONAL: USE PARK SIGN STDS · WOOD ROUT BOARDS CONSIDER LOGO

EXHIBITS & INFORMATION: NPS STDS FOR EXHIBITS, HISTORIC / INDIAN MOTIF, INTERIOR & EXTERIOR

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

PARKWIDE STANDARD DESIGNS

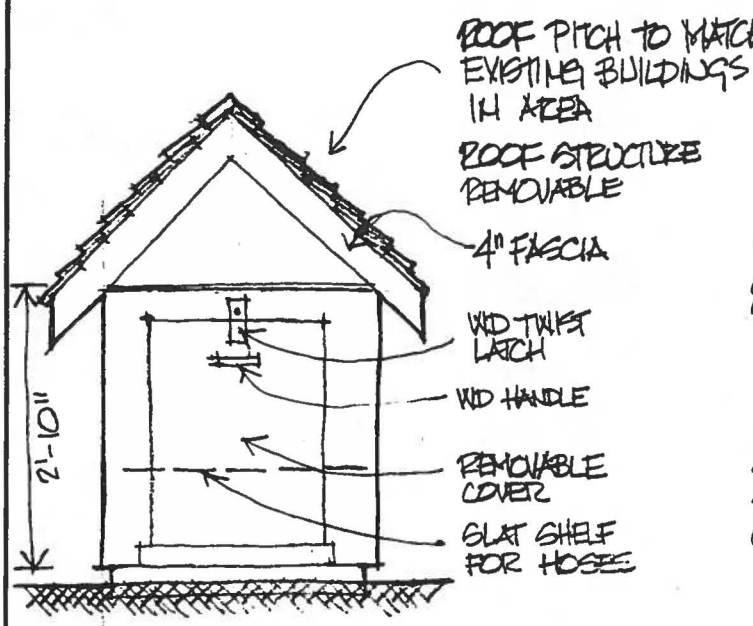
BUILDINGS

1. Comfort Station / Pit Toilet · Frontcountry
2. Pit Toilet · Backcountry

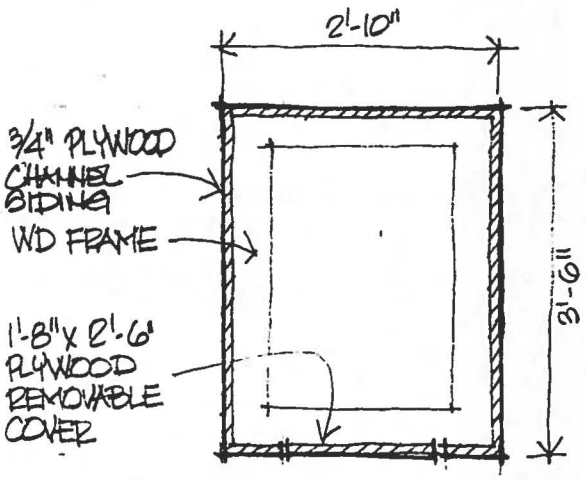
SITE STRUCTURES

1. Bulletin Boards · 3 types.
2. Fire Hose House

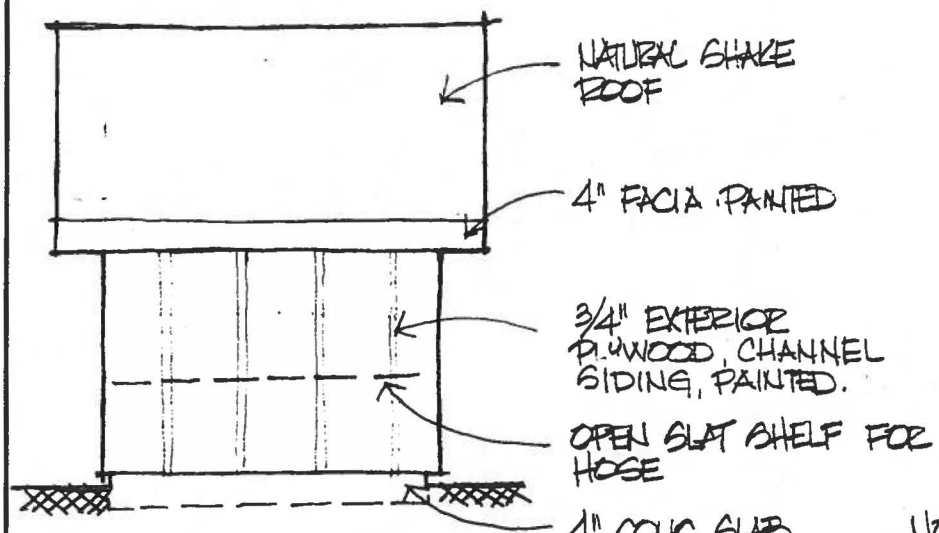
Park OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK	**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE** OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK		Sheet 1
Area PARKWIDE			of 1
Project HOSE HOUSE	By	Checked	Pkg.
Feature STANDARD DESIGN.	Date 5/89	Date	Account



FRONT ELEVATION



PLAN VIEW



SIDE ELEVATION

NOTES:

1. PAINT COLORS TO MATCH AREA THEME
2. ROOF STRUCTURE CONSTRUCTED SO THAT IT IS REMOVABLE FOR ACCESS TO THE HOSE.

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OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

PARKWIDE STANDARD DESIGNS

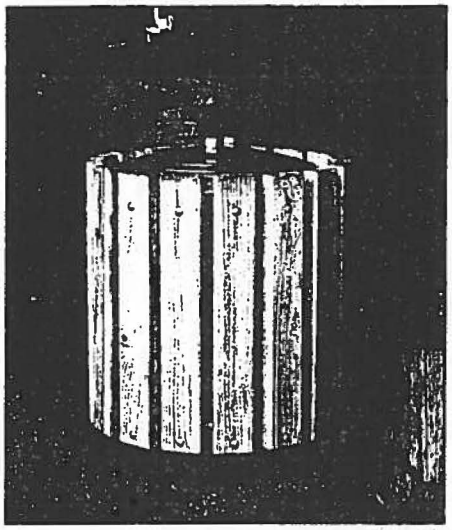
SITE FURNISHINGS

1. TRASH CAN ENCLOSURES.
2. DRINKING FOUNTAIN
3. CAMPGROUND FIRE GRATE
4. PICNIC TABLES. 2 TYPES
5. BENCHES.
6. FENCING

UTILITY STRUCTURES

1. TELEPHONE BOOTHS
2. TOWERS / ANTENNAS
3. SITE LIGHTING

Park	OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK		Sheet 1
Area	PARKWIDE			of 2
Project	TRASH RECEPTACLE	By	Checked	Pkg.
Feature	STANDARD DESIGN	Date 5/89	Date	Account



Specify Iron Mountain Forge
MODEL 292 AND MODEL 293
STATIONARY LITTER RECEPTACLE

All receptacles shipped totally assembled. Overall dimensions shall be 22-7/8" O.D. x 29-1/4" high (Model 292-XP), 25-1/4" O.D. x 34" high (Model 293-XP), 24-3/8" O.D. x 29-1/4" high (Model 292-X2P), or 26-3/4" O.D. x 34" high (Model 293-X2P). Slats shall be mechanically fastened to lower and upper ring. Post shall be made from 2-3/8" O.D. x 18" galvanized pipe and is to be embedded (by others) 10" in concrete. Ring support shall consist of two 3/16" x 2" steel plates welded into a square cross shape and braced with four 3/16" triangular gusset plates. All frame components shall be electrostatically applied black dry powder. Rings shall be fabricated from 3/16" x 2" steel plate rolled into a 21-3/8" O.D. (20 gallon) or 23-3/4" O.D. (32 gallon) circle welded at seams. Sixteen (20 gallon) or eighteen (32 gallon) Construction Grade Redwood slats shall be used. Slats shall be 1" x 4" or 2" x 4" and shall each have two 3/8" drilled holes. Thirty-two (20 gallon) or thirty-six (32 gallon) 5/16" -20N.C. x 1-1/4" carriage bolts and Kepp nuts shall be used in attaching slats with frames. All mechanical fasteners shall be zinc plated for prevention of rust and corrosion. Optional lumber shall be Clear All Heart Redwood.

293-XP	Trash can holder, stationary, 32 gallon capacity, painted black, 1" x 4" Construction Grade Redwood slats	59 lbs.
293-X2P	Trash can holder, stationary, 32 gallon capacity, painted black, 2" x 4" Construction Grade Redwood slats	70 lbs.
293-XR	Trash can holder, stationary, 32 gallon capacity, painted black, 1" x 4" Clear All Heart Redwood slats	59 lbs.
293-X2R	Trash can holder, stationary, 32 gallon capacity, painted black, 2" x 4" Clear All Heart Redwood slats	70 lbs.
294-XP	Trash can holder, portable, 32 gallon capacity, painted black, 1" x 4" Construction Grade Redwood slats	67 lbs.
294-X2P	Trash can holder, portable, 32 gallon capacity, painted black, 2" x 4" Construction Grade Redwood slats	70 lbs.
294-XR	Trash can holder, portable, 32 gallon capacity, painted black, 1" x 4" Clear All Heart Redwood slats	67 lbs.
294-X2R	Trash can holder, portable, 32 gallon capacity, painted black, 2" x 4" Clear All Heart Redwood slats	70 lbs.

NOTES:

1. DATA TAKEN FROM IRON MOUNTAIN FORGE: 1-800-325-8828.
2. TRASH CANS AND LIDS TO BE PAINTED DARK BROWN.
3. OPTIONAL TOP IS ROUND BUBBLE TYPE WITH PUSH-IN SPRING DOOR.
4. TRASH CAN HOLDER CAN BE ORDERED OR FABRICATED IN THE PARK.

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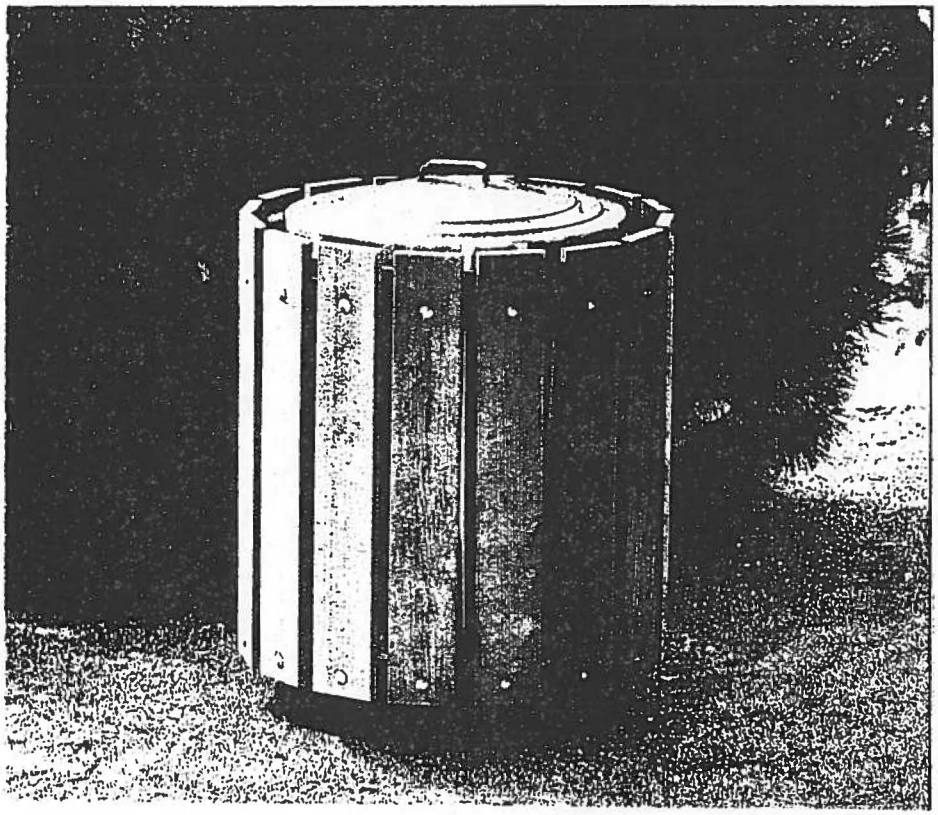
Park OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK	**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE** OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK		Sheet 2
Area PARKWIDE			of 2
Project TRASH RECEPTACLE	By	Checked	Pkg.
Feature STANDARD DESIGN	Date 5/89	Date	Account

Specify Iron Mountain Forge
MODEL 291 AND MODEL 294
PORTABLE LITTER RECEPTACLE

All receptacles shipped totally assembled. Overall dimensions shall be 22-7/8" O.D. x 27-3/4" high (Model 291-XP), 25-1/4" O.D. x 32-1/2" high (Model 294-XP), 24-3/8" O.D. x 27-3/4" high (Model 291-X2P), or 26-3/4" O.D. x 32-1/2" high (Model 294-X2P). Slats shall be mechanically fastened to lower and upper ring. Base support shall consist of one 3/16" x 4" plate rolled at 18-1/2" O.D. circle (20 gallon) or a 21" circle (32 gallon). Ring support shall consist of two 3/16" x 2" steel plates welded into a square cross shape and braced with four 3/16" triangular gusset plates. All frame components shall be electrostatically applied black dry powder. Rings shall be fabricated from 3/16" x 2" steel plate rolled into a 21-3/8" O.D. (20 gallon) or 23-3/4" O.D. (32 gallon) circle welded at seams. Sixteen (20 gallon) or eighteen (32 gallon) 3/8" diameter holes shall be punched in each ring at 22-1/2" degree intervals (20 gallon) or 20 degree intervals (32 gallon) thereby allowing slats to be mechanically attached. Sixteen (20 gallon) or eighteen (32 gallon) Construction Grade Redwood slats shall be used. Slats shall be 1" x 4" or 2" x 4" and shall each have two 3/8" drilled holes. Thirty-two (20 gallon) or thirty-six (32 gallon) 5/16" -20N.C. x 1-1/4" carriage bolts and Kepp nuts shall be used in attaching slats with frames. All mechanical fasteners shall be zinc plated for prevention of rust and corrosion. Optional lumber shall be Clear All Heart Redwood.



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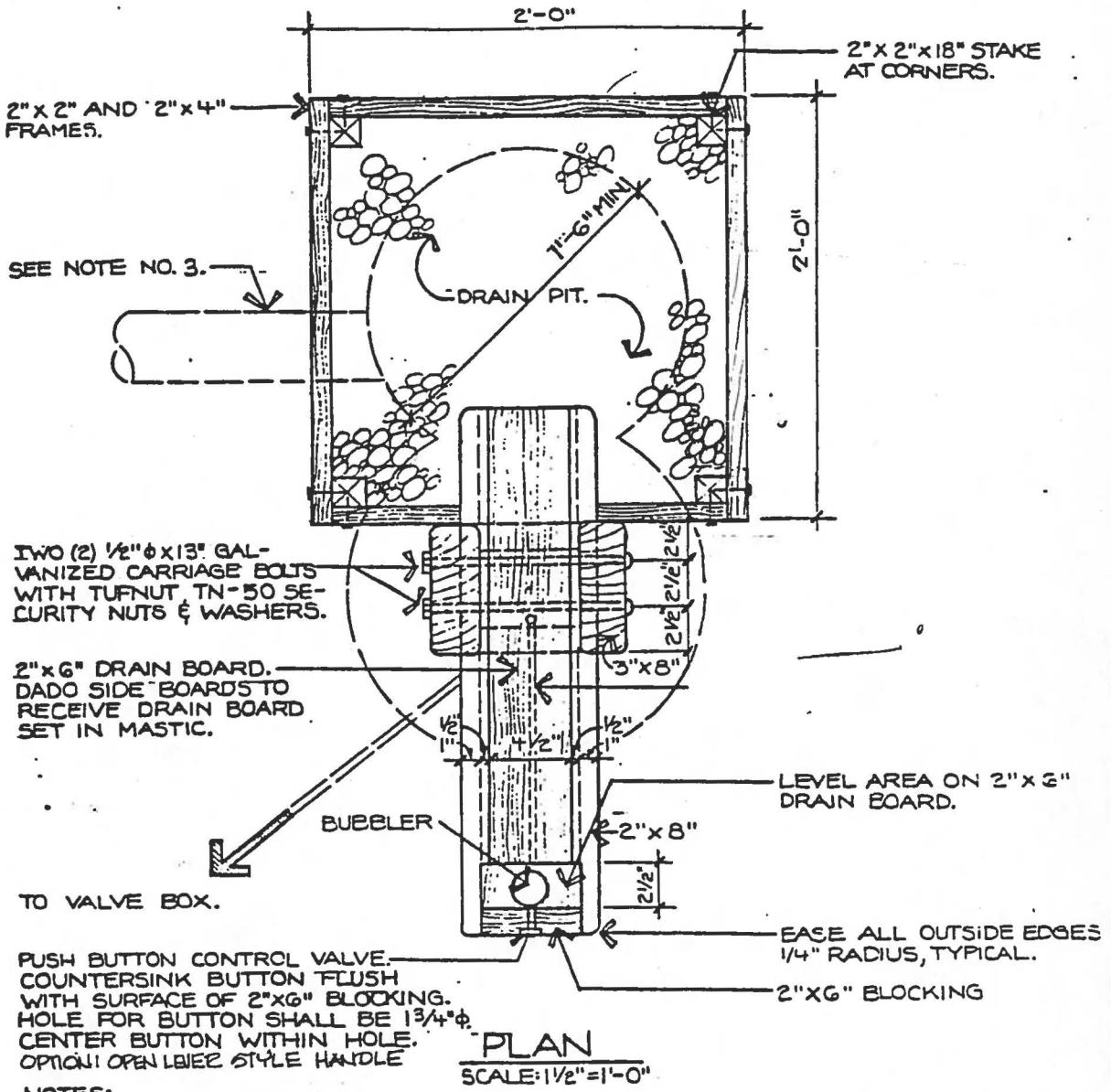
Park OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK	**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE** OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK			Sheet 1
Area PARKWIDE				of 2
Project HANDICAP DRINKING FOUNTAIN	By		Checked	Pkg.
Feature STANDARD DESIGN	Date 5/89		Date	Account



PLAN

SCALE: 1½"=1'-0"

NOTES:

1. ALL WOOD TO BE CONSTRUCTION FIR OR HEMLOCK.
2. ALL NAILS AND BOLTS TO BE HOT DIP GALVANIZED.
3. DEEPEN DRAIN HOLE OR ADD DRAIN PIPE WHERE REQUIRED.
4. LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES PRIOR TO EXCAVATING DRAIN PIT AND POST FOOTING.
5. CONCRETE TO BE COMMERCIAL PRE MIX CONCRETE IN BAGS.

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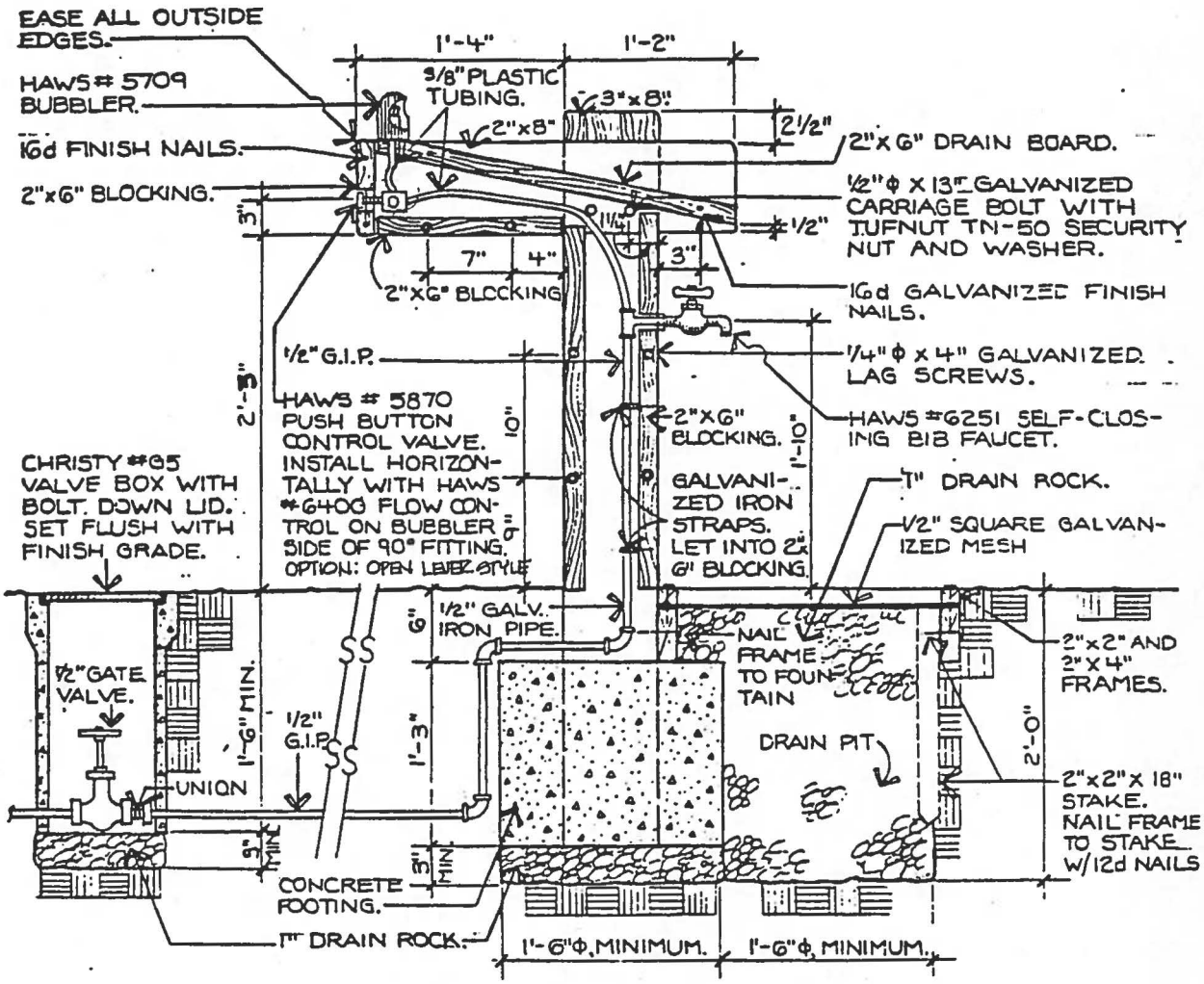
Park	OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK		Sheet 2
Area	PARKWIDE			of 2
Project	HANDICAP DRINKING FOUNTAIN	By	Checked	Pkg.
Feature	STANDARD DESIGN	Date 5/84	Date	Account



SECTION

SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"

SUPPLIER IS HAWS:
415.525 5801

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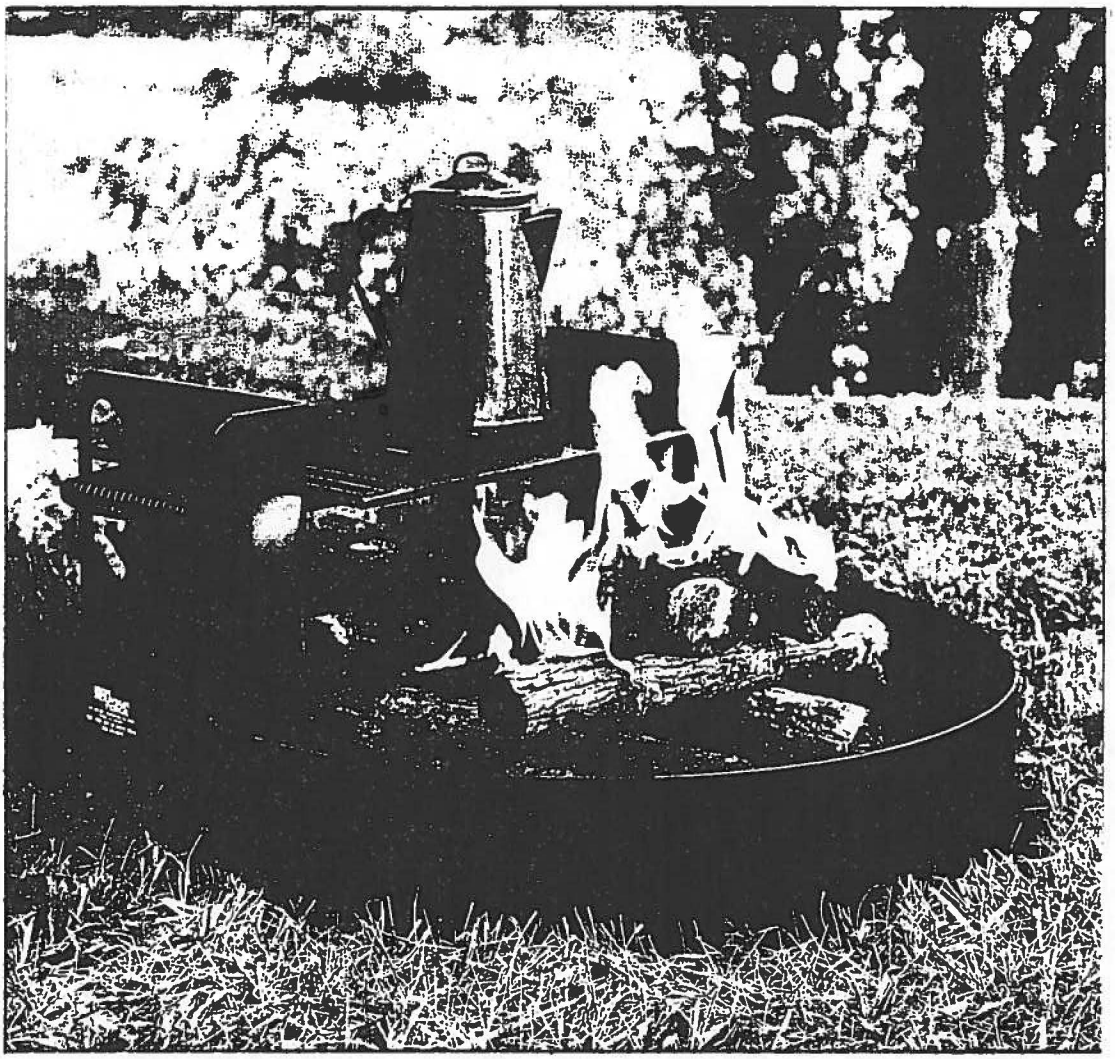
Park OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK		Sheet 1
Area PARKWIDE			of 2
Project CAMPSECOND FIRE GRATE	By	Checked	Pkg.
Feature STANDARD DESIGN	Date 5/89	Date	Account

ADJUSTABLE 120 CAMPFIRE RING AND GRILL

Another original design by Iron Mountain Forge, the four-way adjustable grill and combination fire ring. Grill can be raised 14" above the fire. Cook tender ribs slowly at a higher level or sear a steak close to the coals. Cooking surface holds 285 square inches of food. Fire ring is 32" in diameter. Non-removable parts prevent theft.



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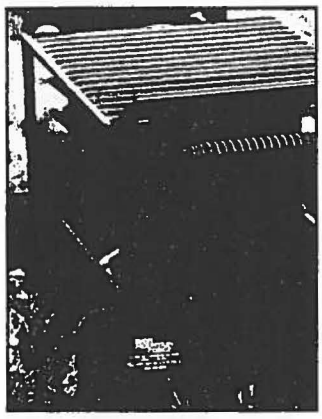
Park	OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK		Sheet 2
Area	PARKWIDE			of 2
Project	CAMPGROUND FIRE GRATE	By	Checked	Pkg.
Feature	STANDARD DESIGN	Date 5/89	Date	Account

Specify Iron Mountain Forge
MODEL 120 CAMPFIRE RING AND ADJUSTABLE
COOKING GRILL

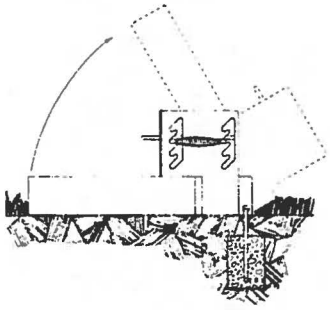
Campfire ring shall be fabricated from 3/16" steel plate 6" high, 31" wide, and 34" in length. For added strength, ring shall be cross braced with 1-1/4" x 1-1/4" x 3/16" angle iron. Cooking grate shall be fabricated from 1/2" steel bars 1-1/8" on centers and measuring 19" x 15" (285 square inches) and electrically welded to 5/8" steel bars having non-conductive spring grips attached such that grate may be adjusted to four different positions from 9" to 14" above fire bed. At all positions, grate shall be supported symetrically in four locations by two 3/16" thick grate support panels. These panels shall have a 90° vertical bend which add strength and rigidity to the complete unit as well as to provide a heat shield for grate handles. Each unit shall include two anti-theft tie down staples fabricated from 1/2" steel bars, 33" in length and bent in a "U" shape. These tie down staples shall allow the entire unit to be hinged up for easy ash removal, but shall not allow unit to be stolen. For safety, all exposed corners shall be rounded to a 1-1/2" radius. Finish shall be non-toxic, rust-resistant, baked-on black enamel.

MODEL 120 GROUND GRILL

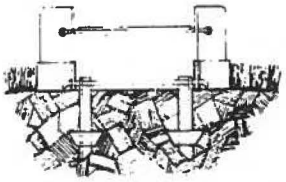
120-X	Grill, ground mounted, campfire ring with four level adjustable grate, painted black, staple anchors	80 lbs.
120-XK	Grill, ground mounted, campfire ring with four level adjustable grate, painted black, stake anchors	80 lbs.



Entire unit hinges back for easy ash removal

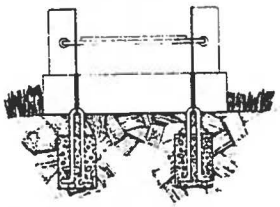


Two tie down staples included with each unit



Optional Stake Anchors

Ground Mounted Installation

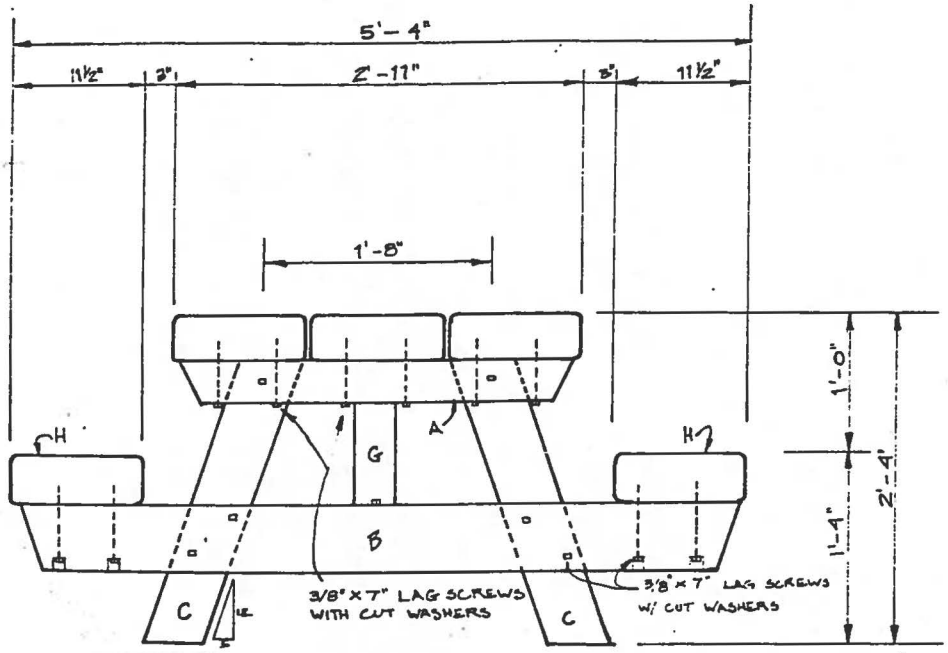


Staple Anchors

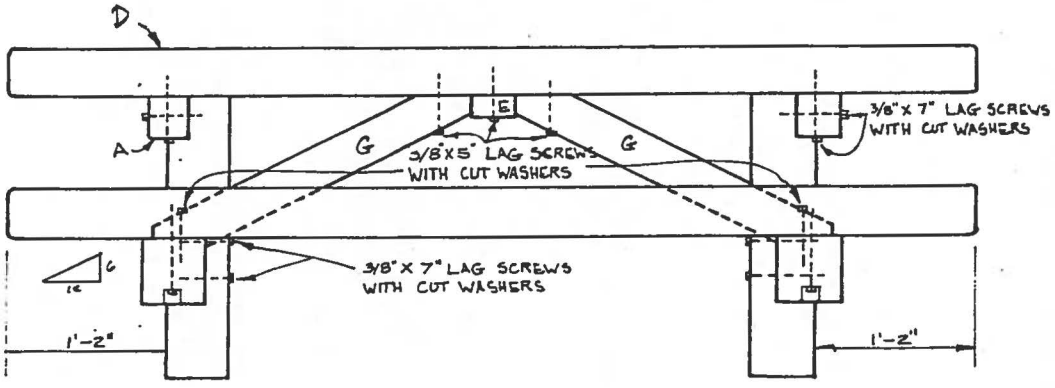
The adjustable feature on the 120 makes this grill a woodsman's favorite!

GD. FURN. Co

Park OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK	**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE** **OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK**		Sheet 1
Area PARKWIDE			of 2
Project PICNIC TABLE	By	Checked	Pkg.
Feature STANDARD DESIGN	Date 5/89	Date	Account



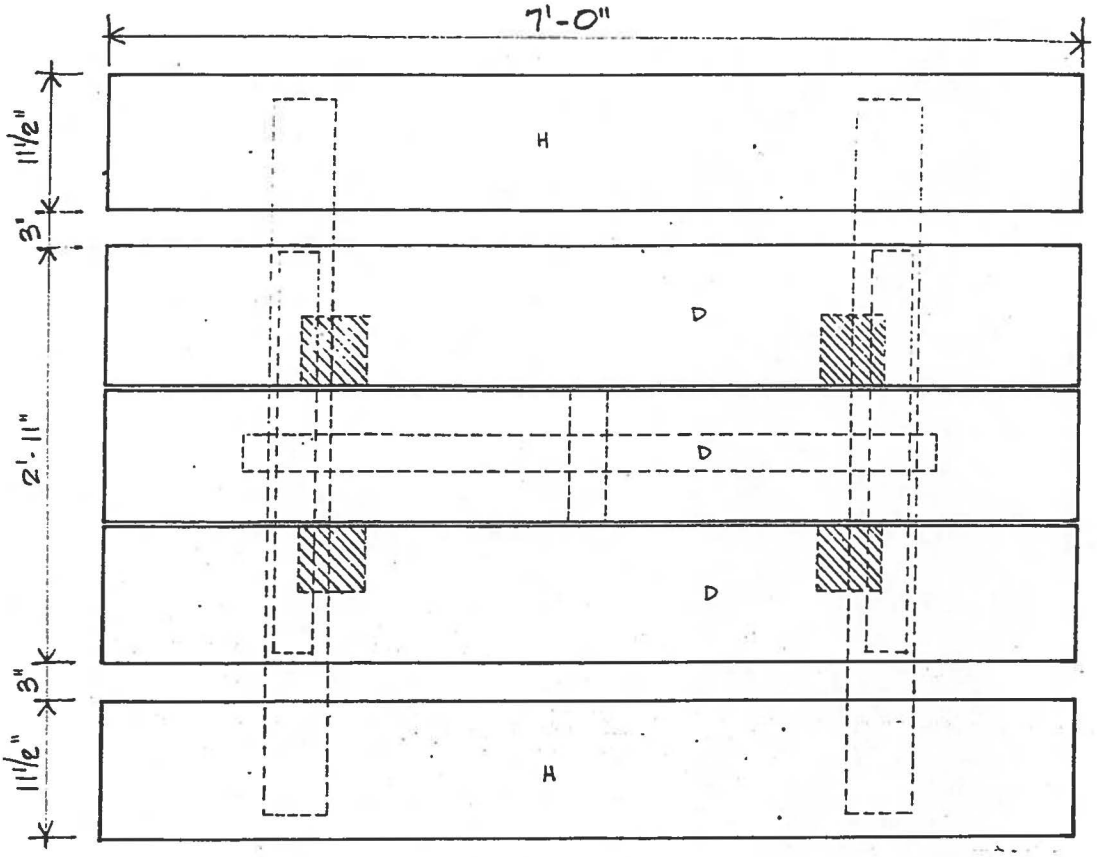
END ELEVATION.



SIDE ELEVATION

☆U.S. GPO: 1985-691-385

Park OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK	**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE** OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK		Sheet 2
Area PARKWIDE			of 2
Project PICNIC TABLE	By	Checked	Pkg.
Feature STANDARD DESIGN	Date 5/89	Date	Account



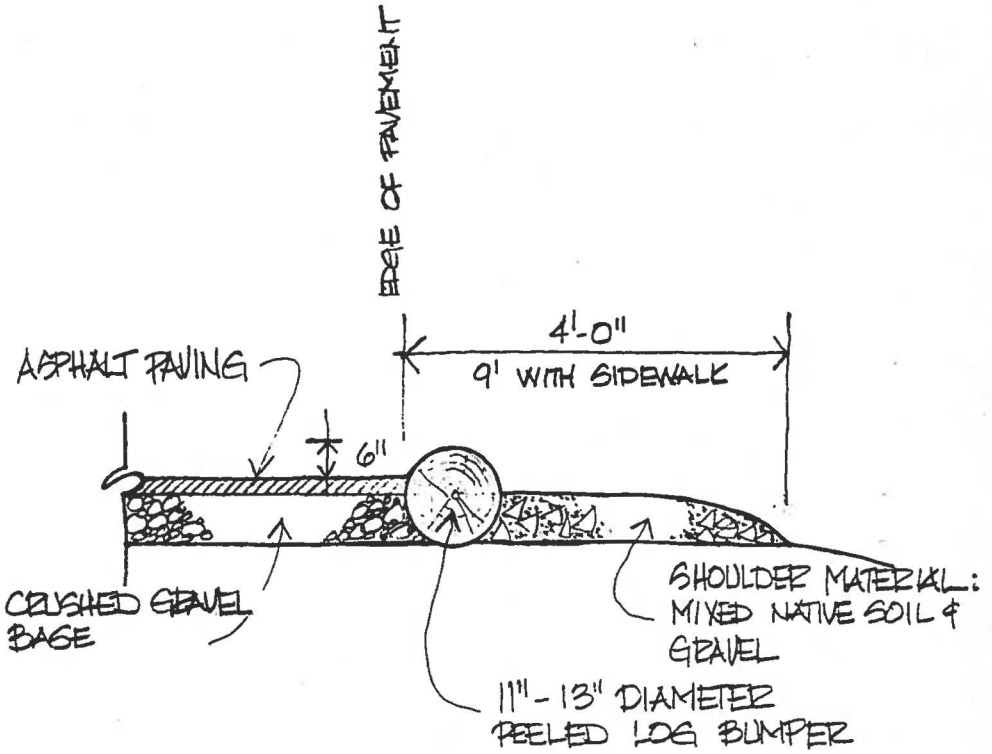
PLAN

NOTES:

1. DESIGN IS STANDARD FOR NON-MOVABLE INSTALLATIONS. USE OF STOCK METAL LEG TYPE IS APPROPRIATE FOR MOVABLE INSTALLATIONS.
2. REFER TO DRAWING 168/60066 IN DRAWER 26-2 FOR DETAILS.
3. USE CLEAR FIR/HEMLOCK/CEDAR FOR MATERIALS.

☆U.S. GPO: 1985-691-385

Park OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK	**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE** OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK		Sheet 1
Area PARKWIDE			of 3
Project PARKING BUMPER DETAIL	By	Checked	Pkg.
Feature STANDARD DESIGN	Date 5/89.	Date	Account



NOTES:

1. LOGS SHALL BE 8 FEET LONG WITH 2 FOOT MINIMUM GAPS; LOGS SHALL BE CENTERED IN PARKING STALLS WHERE APPLICABLE.
2. LOG ENDS SHALL BE BEVELED AT END OF RDWY. OR AS OTHERWISE NOTED.
3. TO BE USE IN MOST PARKING, PULL-OFF AREAS EXCEPT FOR HIGHER DEVELOPED PARKING LOTS.

☆U.S. GPO: 1985-691-385

PARKWIDE PAINT, STAIN, AND TREATMENT STANDARDS

1. THE FOLLOWING WILL PROVIDE GUIDANCE ON THE PAINTING AND FINISHING OF ALL THE MAN-MADE OBJECTS PLACED IN THE PARK. GENERAL COLOR SCHEMES ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH AREA OF THE PARK INCLUDING THE FIVE MAJOR RESORT AREAS. SPECIFIC COLOR AND FINISHES ARE INDICATED FOR SITE FURNITURE, SIGNS, UTILITY STRUCTURES AND OTHER OBJECTS IN THE PARK LANDSCAPE

2. SPECIAL COLOR SCHEMES ARE INDICATED FOR THE HISTORIC STRUCTURES OR DISTRICTS IN THE PARK IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PARK'S HISTORIC STRUCTURES PRESERVATION GUIDE.

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

PARKWIDE SIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGNS

1. OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK SIGN PLAN PROVIDES DETAILED INFORMATION AND POLICY DIRECTION FOR ALL SIGNS IN THE PARK.

appendix b

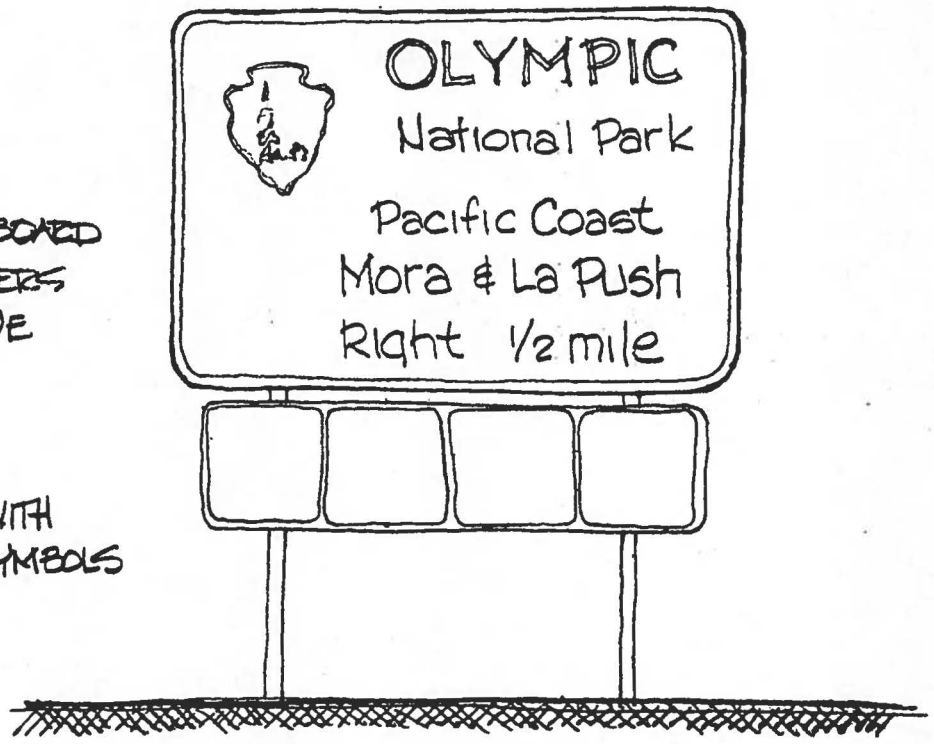
PARKWIDE SIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN

Directional signs outside the park

LOCATION: ON HIGHWAYS 101 OR 112 AT INTERSECTION WITH PARK ACCESS ROADS & 1/2 MILE PRIOR: ALSO LOCATED IN PORT ANGELES AS AGREED WITH CITY.

TYPE: 3M BROWN METAL SIGN WITH PLYWOOD & METAL BACKING; WHITE LETTERING WITH NPS ARROWHEAD; WOOD POSTS. DESIGN & LAYOUT IAW NPS SIGN MANUAL USING ROAD SPEED FOR LETTER SIZE AND BOARD. INSTALLATION IAW STATE ROAD STDS. MAX 4 SYMBOLS MOUNTED ON SEPARATE BOARD BELOW MAIN SIGN, SAME WIDTH AS MAIN SIGN; BACK OF SIGN PAINTED DK BROWN, DIMENSIONED POSTS WITH BROWN PRESERVATIVE.

- 6'-0" x 9'-0" ± REFLECTIVE SIGNBOARD
- 9" & 6" WHITE LETTERS
- 14"x18" REFLECTIVE ARROWHEAD
- 2'-0" x 8'-0" ± BACKING BOARD WITH MAX 4-2'x2' SYMBOLS



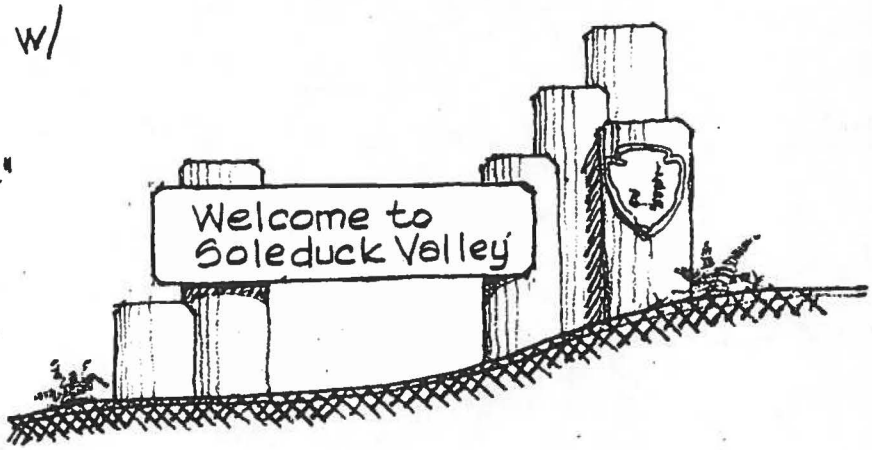
PARKWIDE SIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN

Entry signs in the park, Type A

LOCATION: AT OR NEAR PARK BOUNDARY: DOSEWALLIPS, DEER PARK, OZETTE, QUEETS, EAST BEACH RD, SOLEDUCK, PA VISITOR CENTER

TYPE: LARGE WOOD BOARD, DARK BROWN FINISH, ROUNDED CORNERS & EDGES. ROUTED LETTERS FILLED WITH WHITE, NPS ARROWHEAD WITH WHITE BACKING BOARD SHAPED AS ARROWHEAD. NO SYMBOLS. BOARD MOUNTED ON MULTI-VERTICAL LOGS AT EITHER END. LOG GROUPING HIGHER ON RIGHT OR OPPOSITE DIRECTION OF ROAD. LOGS 12" TO 24" WITH LIGHT OIL MIN STAIN FINISH, ADZED TOPS BARK REMOVED. NATURAL VEGETATION AT SIGN BASE.

- 24" ± PEELED POSTS W/ CHAMFERRED ENDS
- 26"x 96" CEDAR SIGNBOARD W/ 6" & 4" ROUTED LETTERS
- 21"x 27" ARROWHEAD W/ MATCHING WHITE BACKING BOARD



OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

PARKWIDE SIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGN

Entry signs in the park, Type B

LOCATION: AT OR NEAR PARK BOUNDARY: STARBASE, ELWHA, MORA, LAKE CRESCENT (HIGHWAY 101), HOH, KALALOCH (HIGHWAY 101), QUINAULT (NORTH & SOUTH SHORE),

TYPE: LARGE WOOD BOARD, DARK BROWN FINISH, ROUNDED CORNERS & EDGES. ROUTED LETTERS FILLED WITH WHITE NPS ARROWHEAD WITH WHITE BACKING BOARD SHAPED AS ARROWHEAD. NO SYMBOLS. BOARD SUSPENDED BY CHAIN & HOOK FROM MASSIVE HORIZONTAL LOG. THIS LOG JOINED TO MAIN VERTICAL SUPPORTING. SIZES 3 TO 5 FEET. ADZED ENDS WITH BARK REMOVED, OIL FINISH, BASE IRREGULAR ROCK, NATURAL VEGITATION AT SIGN LOCATION.

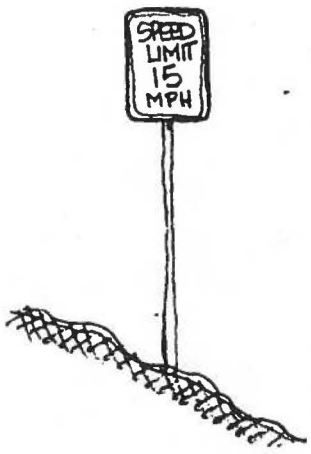
PARKWIDE SIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGNS

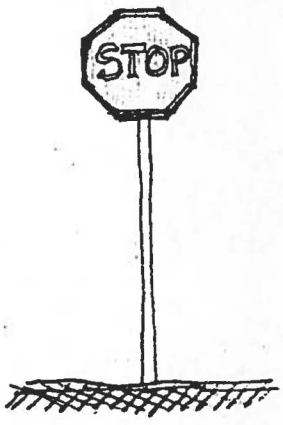
Regulatory signs in the park

LOCATION: ON PARK ROADS AS NECESSARY TO REGULATED ROAD SPEED, CURVES, MOVEMENT, STOPS, PARKING NUMBERS LIMITED TO PREVENT OVER SIGNING

TYPES: DESIGNS USING STOCK IAW MUTCD AND STATE STANDARDS. CO-ORDINATION WITH STATE ALONG LAKE CRESCENT AND KALALOCH 101 AREAS. REFLECTOR BOARDS FOR GATES AND BRIDGE ENDS. MOUNTED ON 1½ CORTEN SQUARE STEEL POSTS IAW STANDARDS. BACK OF ALL SIGNS PAINTED DARK BROWN.

- SIGN PER MUTCD
- POST - 2" x 2" BROWN STEEL





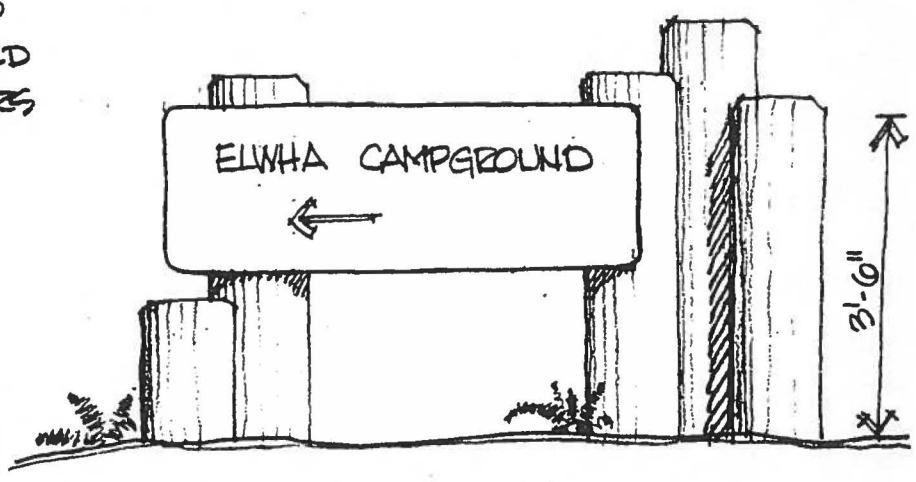
PARKWIDE SIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGNS

Directional and Information signs in the park; Type A

LOCATION: AT PARK VISITOR SERVICE AREAS, PARK FEATURES, CAMPGROUNDS, SIGHTS, ROAD INTERSECTIONS. REFER TO SPECIFIC AREA FOR TYPE TO BE USED.

TYPE: WOOD BOARD, DARK BROWN FINISH, ROUNDED CORNERS & EDGES, HORIZONTAL SHAPE, SIMPLE ROUTED LETTERS FILLED WITH WHITE (REFLECTIVE CHIPS IF AREA OPEN AT NIGHT). NO SYMBOLS, NO ARROWHEAD. VERTICAL LOGS AT EITHER END, VARYING HEIGHTS WITH HIGHER ON OPPOSITE SIDE FROM PARK FEATURE, ADZED TOPS. OIL FINISH, BARK REMOVED. NATURAL VEGITATION AT SIGN BASE.

- 12"± PEELED POSTS W/ CHAMFERED ENDS
- 20" x 60" SIGNBOARD W/ 4" ROUTED LETTERS



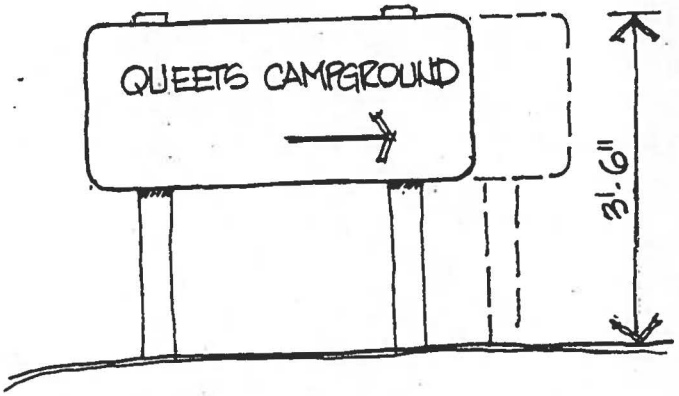
PARKWIDE SIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGNS

Directional and Information signs in the park; Type B

LOCATION: AT PARK VISITOR SERVICE AND FACILITY AREAS, PARK FEATURES, CAMPGROUNDS, ROAD INTERSECTIONS. REFER TO SPECIFIC AREA FOR TYPE TO BE USED.

TYPE: WOOD BOXED, DARK BROWN FINISH, ROUNDED CORNERS & EDGES. SIMPLE ROUTED LETTERS FILLED WITH WHITE. NO SYMBOLS OR NO ARROWHEAD. TWO BOXEDS OK IF LETTERING NEEDED ON BOTH SIDES. MOUNTED ON 2-4"x4" POSTS, PAINTED. VEGITATION AT BASE CAN BE MOWED OR NATURAL

- 20" x 48" (60") SIGNBOARD W/ 4" ROUTED LETTERS
- 2. 4"x4" WOOD POSTS



PARKWIDE SIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGNS

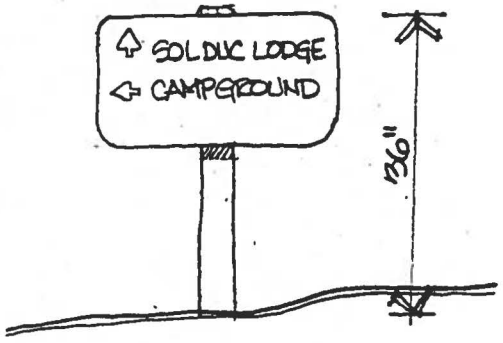
Signs in developed areas

LOCATION: AT PARKING AREAS, ALONG DAYUSE TRAILS, FEATURE SIGNING, PLACE NAMES

TYPE: SIMPLE WOOD BOARD, DARK BROWN FINISH, ROUNDED CORNERS & EDGE. ROUTED LETTERS FILLED WITH WHITE. NO SYMBOLS. SINGLE BOARD MOUNTED ON SINGLE 4" x 4" POST PAINTED DARK BROWN.

INTERPRETIVE SIGNS IN SEPARATE SECTION.

- 16" x 24" SIGNBOARD W/ 2" ROUTED LETTERS
- 4" x 4" POST



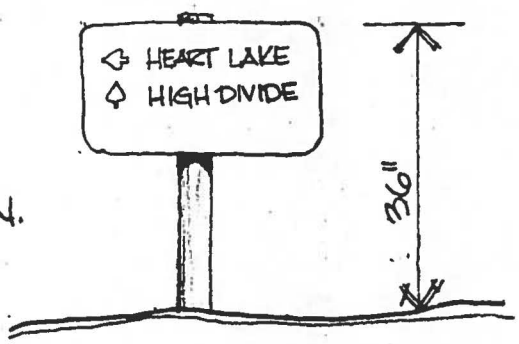
PARKWIDE SIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGNS

Trailhead signing

LOCATION: AT ALL TRAILHEADS, MAJOR AND MINOR. DESIGN & LOCATION MATCHED WITH TRAILHEAD AREA DESIGN. TRAIL NAME AND MILEAGES. SPECIAL REGULATIONS IF NOT ON BULLETIN BOARD OR FOR EMPHASIS.

TYPE: SIMPLE SIGN BOARD, DARK BROWN FINISH, ROUNDED CORNERS AND EDGES. SIMPLE ROUTED LETTERS WITH WHITE INFILL. NO SYMBOLS. MOUNTED ON 2-4" SQUARE POST, NATURAL FINISH.

- 16" x 24" SIGNBOARD W/ 2" ROUTED LETTERS
- 4" NATURAL PEELED POST NOTCHED FOR SIGN.



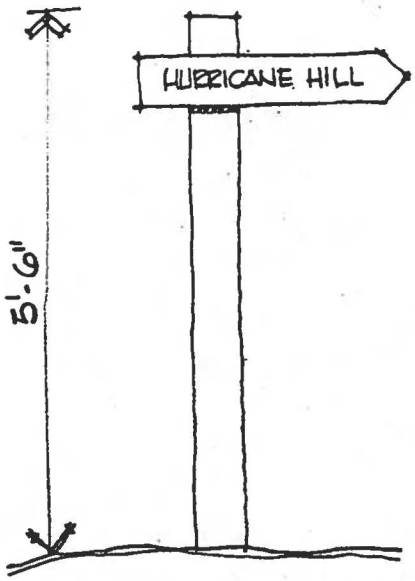
PARKWIDE SIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGNS

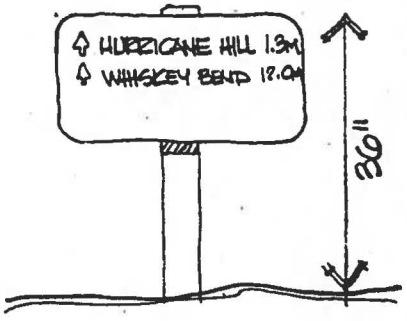
Signs on trails; frontcountry

LOCATION: AT TRAIL INTERSECTIONS, PLACE NAMES, MILEAGES, ON DAY-USE TRAILS

TYPE: SIMPLE SIGN BOARD, DARK BROWN FINISH, ROUNDED CORNERS AND EDGES. SIMPLE ROUTED LETTERS WITH BLACK OR WHITE INFILL. NO SYMBOLS. MOUNTED ON 2 - 4" SQUARE POSTS, NATURAL FINISH.

ALTERNATE: ROUGH BOARD SIGN WITH POINTED END, MOUNTED ON VERTICAL ROUGH SAWN HIGH POST. DARK BROWN FINISH SIMPLE ROUTED LETTERS. SPECIAL HIGH USE TRAILS





PARKWIDE SIGN STANDARDS AND DESIGNS

Signs on trails; backcountry

LOCATION: AT TRAIL INTERSECTIONS AND MAJOR PLACE NAMES, BACKCOUNTRY RGR STATIONS ONLY. SIGNS TO BE MINIMIZED. LOCATION 200 YARDS AND MORE FROM TRAILHEAD.

TYPE: SIMPLE SIGN BOARD, OIL FINISH, ROUNDED CORNERS AND EDGES. SIMPLE ROUTED LETTERS WITH NO INFILL. NO SYMBOLS. MOUNTED ON 3-6" ROUND NATURAL POST, NOTCHED TO FIT SIGN.