

## The Manhattan Bugle

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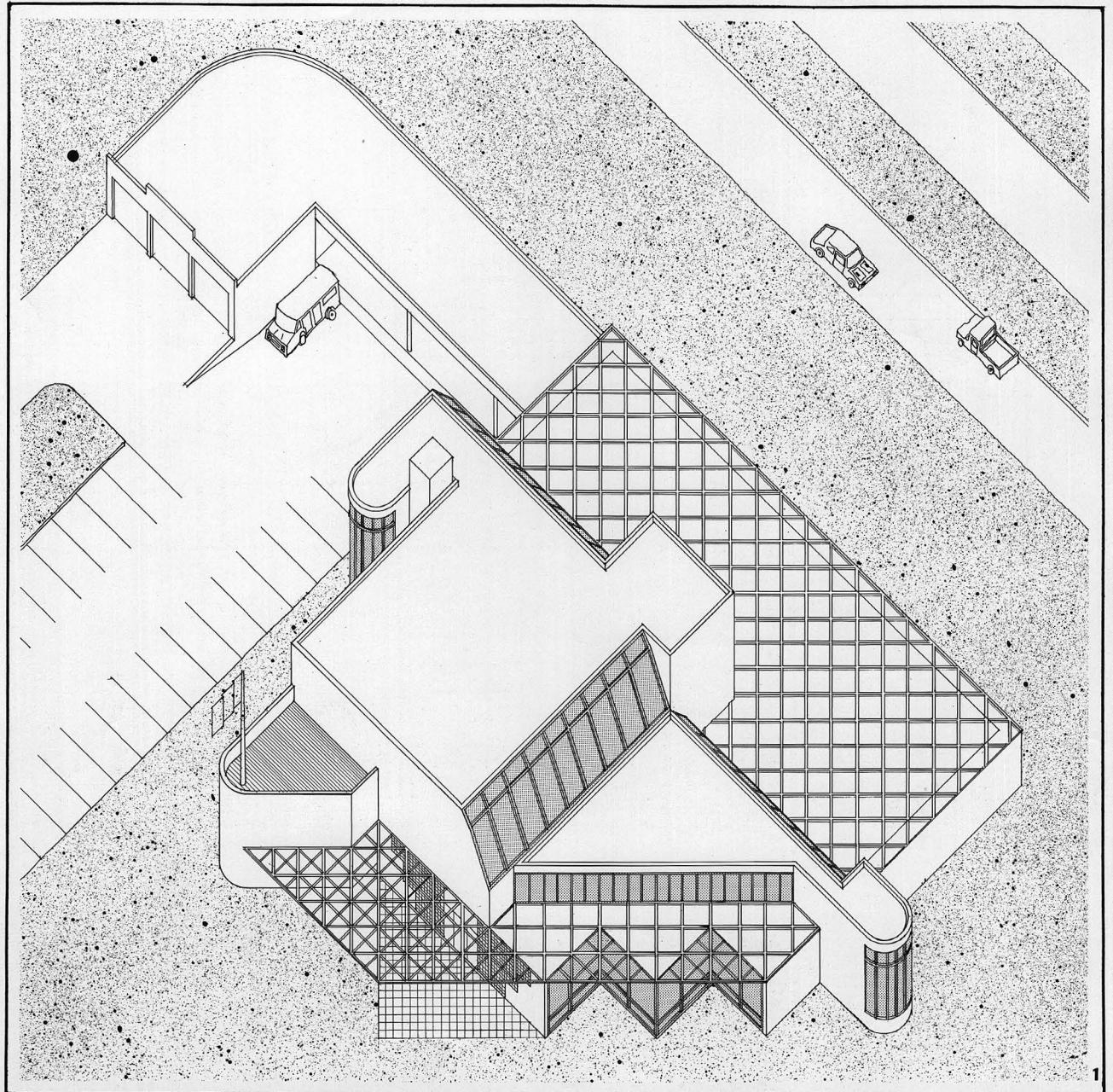
Critic: Amos I.T. Chang

This project for a medium sized newspaper plant was the terminal project in a semester focusing on the Manhattan Industrial Park. The park is zoned to allow light industrial, commercial and office development. Past planning practices, however, had done little to organize growth, provide amenity or develop the contextual relationships among buildings.

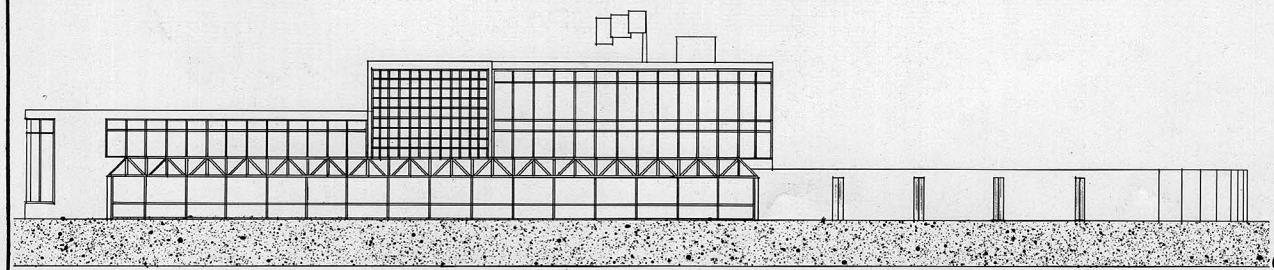
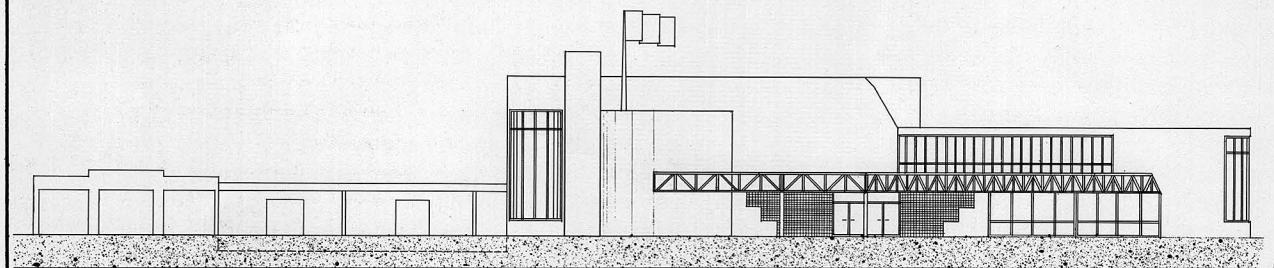
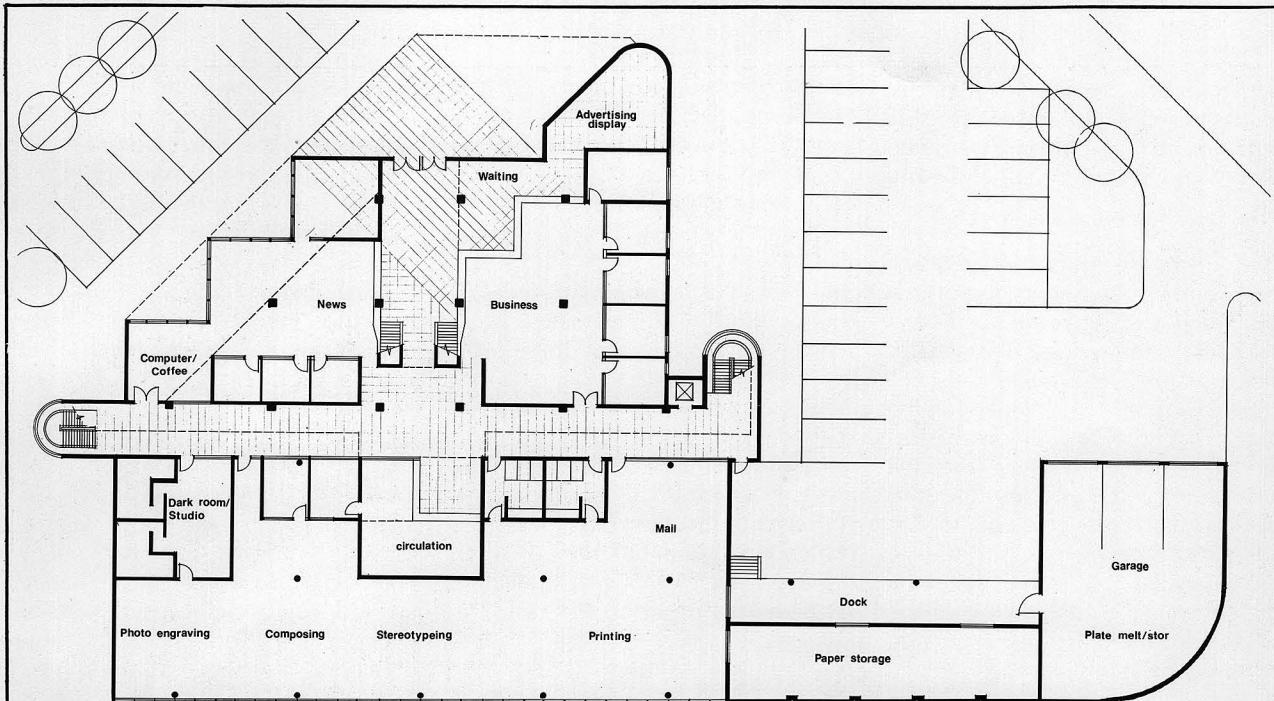
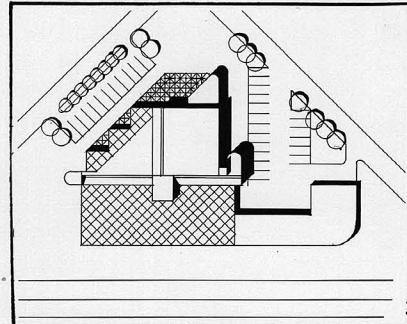
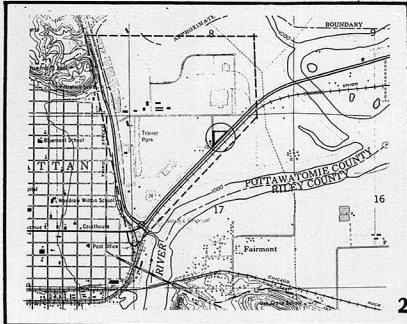
As a class effort, a master plan for the industrial park was developed. A loop road system was added linking existing minor roads and defining specified areas as major entrances to the park. Two green spaces were allocated for industrial exhibitions and amenity spaces.

Due to the strong public service nature of the Manhattan Bugle, the site selected for the new plant was one facing Route 24, a major regional highway which bisects the industrial park at roughly a 45° angle.

The design solution was developed in response to several factors. Beyond the roughly triangular shape of the site, there were no remarkable aspects of the physical environment which might be responded to in the form of the building. The scale and size of the flat site and visual approach along Route 24 presented difficulties in creating a building to act as a significant marker on the highway. It was desired to develop a prominent gesture to the highway so that the building could be recognized and read by the high



- 1 Site axonometric
- 2 Location plan
- 3 Site plan
- 4 First floor plan
- 5 Entrance elevation
- 6 Highway 24 elevation



speed traffic. Additionally, the unique functions of newspaper production were felt to be important to express. In contrast, it was believed to be important to diminish the presence of site service functions through their careful organization, and heighten the sense of arrival and entry sequence for visitors and users of the building. Lastly, it was recognized that, due to its location, the Manhattan Bugle would read as the public face of the industrial park.

Essential to the organization of the building was the recognition that the newspapers would be printed at night. Production facilities were distributed linearly in full view from the highway, and were enclosed with a continuous glass curtain wall. Office functions were placed towards the industrial park. The circulation corridors from the office areas to the production areas were also glazed and oriented towards the highway. A series of vertical elements modulate the facade. By night they would form a container in silhouette, by day they would act as sun shades.

The long curtain wall of the production space is juxtaposed against the fragmented forms at the public entry. The building mass was intentionally built up and articulated to contrast the strong horizontal proportions of the site.

The site shape is almost a 45° triangle. To relate the geometries of the production space, the public atrium and the site, a space frame was employed at 45° to the axis of the atrium. This space frame also provided a textural background for juxtapositions of solid and void marking the entry from a side street.

The major public space is a three story high atrium. Stairs at its end compress the major axis and form part of a core which is a transitional element mediating between public and service corridors and between horizontal and vertical spaces.