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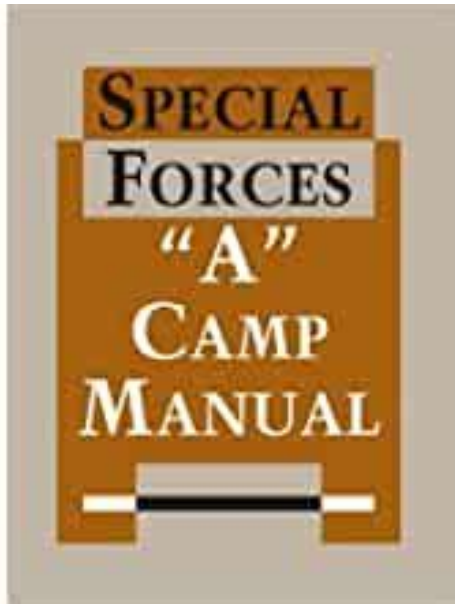
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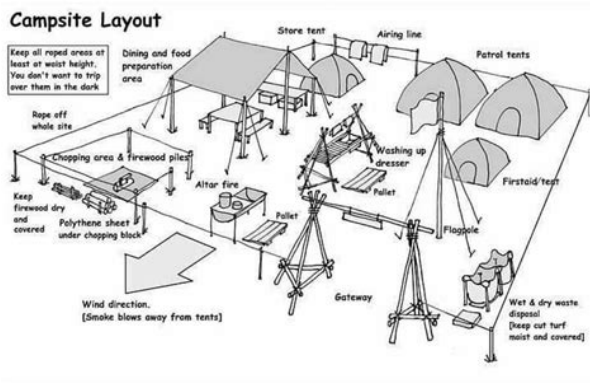
Book Descriptions:

Campground design manual



With the original manual created in 1972 and last updated in 1992, Parks Canada needed a new edition for modern visitors. McElhanney was given the opportunity to update and develop the manual to guide the renewal of campgrounds and associated facilities throughout Canada's national parks. Sustainability, accessibility, and modern conservation efforts need to be reflected in the new edition. McElhanney assisted with several aspects of this manual including With environmental conscious design, visitors can appreciate Canada's rugged beauty for years to come. This edition takes a modern, sustainable approach to parks planning. Sustainability initiatives, wildlife mitigation measures, dark sky preserves, increased recreation opportunities, and a universal campground design have all been incorporated. State of the art technical and design specifications help accommodate the current and future needs for campers across the country. If youve reached this page by selecting a bookmark that worked previously, its likely the file moved to a new location because of our recent redesign. MenuNPS Management Policies, 2006 Designs shall respond to the capabilities of the park unit staff and the local market for support services. Some aspects of a specific disciplines Design Standards also apply to other disciplines. To fully understand the design requirements, consult all applicable Design Standards. Resources are provided for informational purposes only and may be used with discretion. The latest amendments, corrections and additions are to be assumed applicable in the same way as the document itself. It includes chapters devoted to cultural resource management, natural resource management, use of parks, and park facilities as well as many more many of which directly impact facility design and construction. Products available through AbilityOne shall be evaluated to meet this requirement. <http://www.mfcwestenkwartier.nl/beta/userfiles/dirt-devil-featherlite-vacuum-manual.xml>

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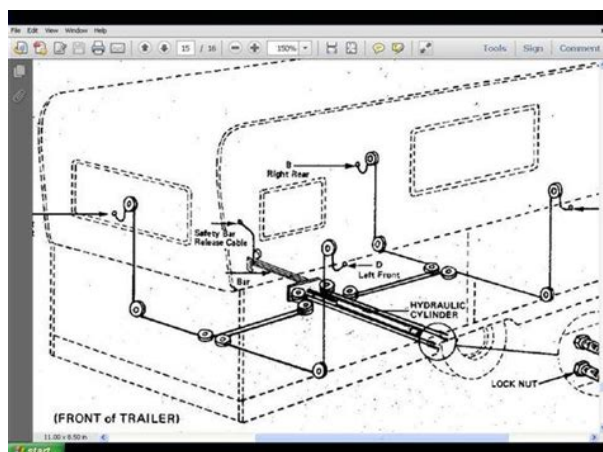
There is the historical aspect America invented the concept of nationally owned and operated parks in 1872, when Ulysses S. Grant signed Yellowstone National Park into existence. But there is more to Stegner's sentiment than just the invention of the parks. The rest of the quote goes on to say that the parks are "Absolutely American, absolutely democratic, they reflect us at our best rather than our worst." It's full of splendor and glory, as well as greed and exploitation. For every person who loves one of the parks like it's their own home, there is another who resents the federal government for owning it. Even before Yellowstone became the first national park, park history was fraught with tension. Tension between preservation and use, between indigenous people and white explorers, between local rights and federal oversight, between wild freedom and human control, between park purists and park recreationists, and between commercial exploitation and historic value. Compelling creative materials that celebrated the land — including books, paintings, performances, and advertisements — have marked developments and milestones. These items have brought the rich landscapes and their scientific and historical significance to life. If those European buildings were testaments to the greatness of royalty and intellect, America's parks were testaments to the country's scale and spirit of independence. Europe's manmade creations embodied exclusion and wealth, whereas our natural landscapes embodied democracy and wonderment. And throughout the 136year history of what we now call the park system, the art and storytelling that happened on its land or that took the parks as its subject matter has played a critical role in the park system's perpetuation. John Muir's poetic writings enraptured readers and inspired early support of the parks.<http://newtalentalltalent.com/app/webroot/files/fckeditor/dirt-devil-hand-held-carpet-cleaner-manual.xml>



National railroad advertisements and brochures enticed turnofthecentury travelers to "see America first" rather than going to Europe for vacations. And Marian Anderson's 1939 performance in front of the Lincoln Memorial demonstrated the American ideal of freedom — of both people and individual expression — at a time when the nation and world were facing deep crises. And through

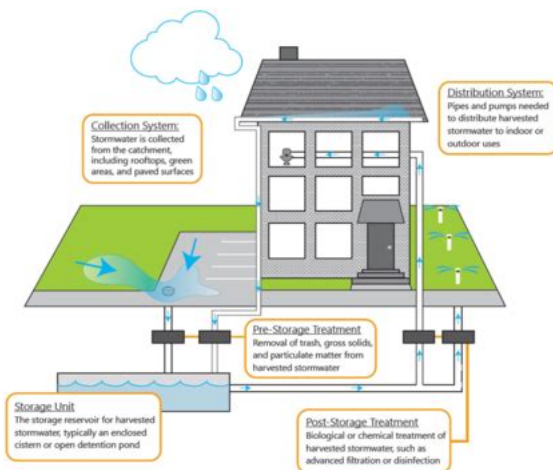
their impact, the legacy of the parks has been fulfilled. The majestic spaces were and continue to be set aside for preservation, saved from the various industries and activities that may have ruined them logging, hunting, water management, and more. They are for the people and yet were created to be protected from people. Funded in part by Congress and in part by the railroads, the group of 32 men — including several surveyists, a photographer, painter Thomas Moran, and a few of Hayden's academic peers and students — spent about four months in the region. Most notably, the group introduced a scientific approach to land exploration and documented the scenes for people, most of whom had never seen anything like it. Moran painted some of the first portraits of the region. These paintings communicated scenes that few people had previously seen. In a strategic move, Hayden included Moran's breathtaking paintings in the final report to Congress. This combination of science and artistry was what Congress needed for inspiration to start the parks. In many ways, the park system happened accidentally. There was no grand plan or unified vision, so operationalizing our "best idea" also happened organically. As parks were created, they weren't always funded or documented or even staffed. From 1891 to 1913, the Army alone patrolled and protected the land but had no real authority.

You have to watch only one episode of Ken Burns' and Dayton Duncan's six-episode documentary *The National Parks: America's Best Idea* itself a contemporary telling of the National Park Service story to learn about the staggering number of people and groups that fought the creation of parks, monuments, and sites from all sides. But throughout, there have also been supporters, sometimes unlikely, sometimes at odds among themselves, but always with the goal of preserving the land and spirit of the parks and often with the aid of a pen, printing press, or story. Although John Muir faced many obstacles and heartbreaks during his fight for park protection, the Antiquities Act led to hundreds of thousands of miles of land being protected. Muir's words, full of compassion and clarity, touched millions of souls, not just on paper but also in the impact they had on the history of the parks. The 1916 book's orchestrator, Stephen Mather, was one of the park system's most prominent protagonists and the first director of the National Park Service. Whether the vision for uniting the national parks, monuments, and historic sites previously all controlled by a handful of distinct government divisions under a single department can be fully credited to Mather is not certain, but it was almost surely his public relations strategies that made the National Park Service a reality. Sensing that broad public support for the parks would encourage government support of Wilson's proposition, he created the lavish book to share the vistas with the large majority of the population who had never seen them firsthand. With significant funding from the collection of railroad companies servicing the West, the author Robert Sterling Yard, an accomplished journalist, penned awesome descriptions of the parks and persuasive claims about the importance of the parks to national identity. The book was well received and reprinted, and the National Park Service was approved.



It was not the first or last time pictures and words propelled America's best idea into its next phase. As the document goes on to say, "and keep them as nearly in their natural state as this can be done in view of the fact that access to them must be provided in order that they may be used and enjoyed." As this document makes clear, the intention and purpose of the parks is to both preserve the parks as is and accommodate currentday visitors and their needs. The increasing ability for people to leave the city and visit nature was spurred by both a promising economy and the greater availability of cars. In 1920, four years after Mather became the first director of the National Park Service, visitors exceeded one million, and by just five years later, that number had doubled. Notably, and differently than in previous decades, almost all visitors arrived in cars. This ushered in the long tradition of parks creating parkspecific windshield stickers that have served as proud badges throughout the 20th century. A young Ansel Adams partnered with the Sierra Club to advocate for Kings Canyon National Park, an area John Muir once said rivaled Yosemite. Using photographs of the area, the book *Sierra Nevada The John Muir Trail* captured America's deepest canyon in a way that only Adams could, with images at once striking and serene. The book was given to Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes and President Franklin Roosevelt, and inspired their support. Shortly thereafter, Kings Canyon National Park was created. Between 1940 and 1960, attendance grew by 375 percent, escalating from 17 million to 79 million. They are part pragmatic, part aspirational. They are brochures for the heart and soul of each destination. They tell the story of a place, and they mirror that place. And within the landscape of exploration, a core tenet of Americanism, perhaps there is nothing more symbolic than a used map, folded and refolded along weathered creases.

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Learning to read maps and playing the role of navigator on a road trip is a rite of passage for many kids whose families hit the roads for summer vacation. As the park system expanded and the number of visitors grew, the maps and brochures became standins in the absence of these guides. As visitors began more independent excursions throughout the parks in the 1920s before that, visitors were often led by guides and public roads snaked through more parks, maps and brochures became a necessity. They delineated where and how to use the park. Government mapping, frequently beginning in the discovery and exploration phase, provided an increased understanding of the unique features of an area, such as the locations of bodies of land and water, topographic and geological attributes, and the presence of historic and cultural artifacts." They have literally and metaphorically been our guides. Old and new maps will continue to teach us about the land and the

best American idea. For it can be a means of reassuring ourselves of our sanity as creatures, a part of the geography of hope. — Wallace Stegner In 1933, Franklin Roosevelt signed an executive order that brought the oncescattered national parks, historical sites, military parks, monuments, and more under the singular umbrella of the National Park System. The implications of this were huge — it immediately added 12 natural areas and 57 historic sites to the federal collection, and it expanded the scope of what was considered a “park.” No longer just for wilderness areas, the park system now protected and oversaw cemeteries and memorials as well as parks and monuments. Civil Rights, the women’s movement, environmental activism, and more moved to the forefront of Americans’ everyday life at the same time that urban expansion and economic growth were occurring and a new version of the American middle class was taking root.

<http://www.dandbmachine.com/images/bristol-hpa-user-manual.pdf>



This created a startlingly wide range of activities that drove interest in and energy around the park system. Commissioned by influential publisher Alfred Knopf and written by Wallace Stegner of “America’s best idea” fame, the book celebrated the park in order to drum up support for Dinosaur Canyon in Utah, which was under threat. In response to the steadily rising population and urban sprawl, the government had proposed installing dams throughout the West, including some at Echo Park. The book is credited with helping to save this park and others. After the book was published, Congress voted to prohibit the dams. Stegner noted in the 1985 edition of the book that the vote “set in brass the principle that any part of the national park system should be immune from any sort of intrusion and damage.” His 1963 “I Have a Dream” speech was performed in front of the Lincoln Memorial. Both the park itself and Dr. King’s speech helped tell the story of tension, struggle, and hope that was felt throughout the nation. The park with a park ranger standing nearby was the protected space for activism and, indirectly, the belief in the freedom of all people. Like the 3,000-year-old trees in Sequoia National Park that the park system honored and kept sacred, people deserved the right to put down roots and thrive in their homes, neighborhoods, and cities and on their land. But both pushed American ideals of beauty, freedom, and independence, and underscored the notion of parks as places where Americanism could, and should, happen. Initiated ten years earlier, the project focused on expansion and infrastructure, thus fueling some environmental activism, such as the events at Echo Park. Mission 66 introduced more manmade elements to the parks — visitor centers, bathrooms, paved roads, and so on — many of which are so familiar to visitors today.

While these manmade elements would likely have disappointed, if not horrified, 19th-century park supporters, the modernizations inaugurated a new generation of park enthusiasts and drastically changed the overall experience and design of parks. Inspired, or at least energized, by Jack Kerouac's 1957 *On the Road*, road trips as a cultural phenomenon ramped up in the 1960s. Families hit the road, some with growing prosperity and access to paid vacation time, some driving because they couldn't afford to travel any other way. According to Allyson Hobbs, a professor at Stanford University, "Some of the most popular and most affordable destinations for vacations were national parks. Americans relished time away from overcrowded cities and the frenetic pace of everyday life and believed that they could find peacefulness and serenity in nature." Given this surge in visitors and a slowing rate of economic growth, it's not surprising that the National Park Service took a close look at the vast number of materials they were creating to inform and educate parkgoers across their sites. Enter the Unigrid system and Massimo Vignelli, whom Gleason hired to help refine the system's array of printed maps and brochures. While this introduction can't adequately capture the significant contribution Vignelli made to design and how we experience everyday life, it can at least highlight the immense impact he had on the parks and nearly every visitor to the parks since 1977. But the real power lies beneath the visual fields, in the grid itself. The basic element of the grid is a 4x8.25-inch panel corresponding to fold lines. These panels can be used in 1x1 or 1x2 combinations to compose the width and repeated up to six times for length, allowing for a variety of sizes that get the most out of a standard-sized 25x38-inch sheet of paper to reduce waste a 70lb. While the system has been slightly altered and the fonts changed over the years, the general vision and its utility remain intact.

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Vignelli's attention to size options — and constraining them — was a smart move from an economic standpoint, but it also, surprisingly, improved content. According to a 1984 issue of *Graphis* magazine, "The structured presentations forced them to get involved in projects and provide specific information about park subjects. Text is prepared to known spaces, preventing it from becoming a disproportionate part of the whole. Maps look better and work better. They not only contain more data, but the standardized approach means that they can be compiled and maintained more efficiently. Illustrations are now an integral part of the full presentation, not just decoration. With their improved content, these publications serve managers, users and students better. And the impact goes beyond the design standard he created; he also generated a new way of explaining and experiencing the parks from near or far. Again from *Graphis* magazine, "The new park folders have increased utility in self-guiding applications, the broadside approach enables teachers to use the folders as classroom wall charts, and the uniform formats improve map presentation, thereby paving the way for an atlas of the entire National Park System." In artistic terms, the design is part of a long history of creative endeavors that redefined the way people experienced the parks. As the National Park Service website states, "Unigrids are on the front lines of storytelling in the NPS." Not unlike the corporate branding that was proliferating in popular and consumer cultures at the time, the Unigrid system also added consistency, efficiency, and economy to a spreadout system. While the introduction of the system necessarily meant an end to the kaleidoscope of creative expression found in earlier brochures, it also served the constellation of humans and ushered in an evolution of the "for the people and by the people" idea.

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The Presidential Awards for Design Excellence that the Unigrid system received from President Ronald Reagan in 1984 only underscores that fact. As science and research about nature expanded, as did the ease of spreading those ideas, there was also a new understanding of what preservation could and should look like in the national parks. The shift could be described as a move from "parks

as spectacle” to “parks as specimen.” There was a turn toward recreating ecosystems that were more like the original parklands. Species of animals that had previously been hunted out, like wolves, were reintroduced, and protections and controls around vegetation were instituted. Meanwhile, human needs continued to grow. In 1980, 198 million visitors logged hours in the parks; by 2000, the number had grown to 286 million. By the 1980s and 1990s, there seemed to be an interest in being delighted by it. Yes, this interest came with increased visitors — and the consequences of that — but it also came with a sense of collective appreciation of the value and sacredness of the parks. Since then, interest in outdoor recreation has only continued to grow and evolve. In the last few decades, the popularity of recreational vehicles and campsite getaways; extreme sports adventures; and athletic activities such as jogging, hiking, cycling, and rafting has contributed to a new, more outdoorsy way of life. And the national parks have been, and will continue to be, a huge part of that. The fact that 318 million visitors went to national parks in 2018 tells us that our collective desire to escape to natural spaces hasn’t waned. In fact, maybe it’s greater than ever. They not only help us understand aspects of the staggeringly complex national park history, but they are also individual time capsules. When viewed together, they represent a condensed history of graphic design trends and thinking over the 20th century.

From black and white photography to bold Pop graphics to sleek modernist arrangements, the collection showcases key movements in the history of design. As we easily imagine so many new ways of telling and sharing a park experience using emerging technologies, these maps and brochures represent a visceral, physical story of a moment in time. Let us hope that we can continue to share creative and imaginative expressions that compel future generations and encapsulate our own moment. As was true for every generation before us, the parks are not ours. They belong to future generations, and they always will. The book showcases nearly a century of art, cartography, and printed materials in a compelling visual history of America’s national parks and evolving graphic design styles culminating in Massimo Vignelli’s iconic design system, the Unigrid. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording or any information storage and retrieval system, without prior permission in writing from the publisher. Universal design key requirements and minimum standard access dimensions for specific elements relating to facilities and installations are provided for design that will assist in maximising the effective use of all areas. While these Standards relate to the requirements of people with a range of access challenges and disabilities, they often generally improve access for all people. These can include residential camps, holiday resorts, camp grounds, holiday rental accommodation, caravan park cabins and natural bush settings. Camping areas can also be targeted towards different age groups, for example, schools camps for children or caravan parks catering for retirees. Access to all of these areas and the facilities that are provided is important for everyone.

These should be linked so that anyone can easily move to and through all of these and enjoy the location and the facilities to the maximum extent. These should be well signed with entry points that users can easily find. Use of environmental or architectural cues, a line of trees leading to the entry or similar structures that identify the entry points can assist. Consideration should be given to vehicles with side and rear loading capacity for people who may be using mobility aids, as well as enough overhead clearance to load and upload items stored on a vehicle’s roof. These bays should be located as close as possible to the entry of the park or garden. The ground surface of the parking area, particularly at designated accessible parking bays, should be level and free from loose material. Use of trees or shrubs that drop foliage or seed pods should be avoided. Points of entry, including site, path, fields of play and building entrances, should be wide enough to cater for the access needs of all users. This includes people using mobility aids such as twin prams, scooters or wheelchairs and, for example, an adult with a child who is walking, but who needs to be held by the hand or a person with an assistance animal. Other users could be people carrying bags, cases and

equipment. Entry points that incorporate turnstiles, chicanes, or queuing lines can be difficult for some people to manage and alternatives such as clear doorway entrances should be provided. Appropriate access through security gates, particularly during a temporary festival or event in the park or garden, should also be considered. They should incorporate alternatives to steps, be firm, stable and slip resistant and avoid excessive slopes and crossfalls whenever possible. Ramps with appropriate gradients, kerbs, handrails and landing and resting points should be provided where slopes cannot be avoided.

Paths should incorporate clear lines of sight at key decision making points, as well as visible and textural indication of any hazards, particularly at any location where there may be a pedestrian and vehicle conflict. The width of the pathway should be considered in light of the number of expected users, for example, in areas that attract many people, pathways should be wide enough to allow groups of people to pass each other, including users of a range of mobility aids such as prams, walking frames and wheelchairs. These are all key components of many camping areas. Limitations to mobility, vision, hearing and interpretation needs of both children and adults should be taken into account. These should be located off, but connected to, a continuous, accessible path of travel. People should be able to easily approach, reach and use the installations. They should incorporate adequate leg clearance underneath to accommodate someone who is seated. Consideration of the angles of approach and clear space for a person to move around the installations is also important. The ability for one handed operation is preferred. Sensor operated controls that activate by sensing movement underneath or close to the installation also support ease of use. This ensures they are easy to reach and eliminates the need for people to reach over the top of the hot plate. Older people and young children can become anxious when approached by free running companion animals that may trip or injure them. Some people will also have allergies to animals and will benefit from being able to use areas free from direct contact with companion animals. They should provide level, step free entry with no revolving doors or turnstiles and with wide door openings to accommodate all users, including people with mobility aids such as prams, strollers, wheelchairs or assistance animals.

Self opening doors are preferred, with effective contrasts across any glass doors or areas that could be mistaken for a doorway, to ensure that the safety of users is not compromised. Level, slip resistant floor surfaces in both wet and dry conditions that do not incorporate any lips or tripping hazards should be maintained. Fixtures and fittings that can be accessed by a smaller person or a child, as well as someone who is seated are necessary, for example, at customer service counters and information and display areas. These instructions should be provided in a range of formats, for example, written, audio and tactile to ensure that all users can effectively interpret the information provided. These should be easy to locate, with consideration given to the use of effective contrasts as well as raised tactile and Braille signage. Lifts should incorporate buttons that include raised tactile elements as well as Braille close to the buttons to support effective interpretation and wayfinding. Audio announcements should also be installed to identify floor levels. Stairs and ramps require easy to grip handrails and tactile ground surface indicators at the top and bottom. Captions on screens for people who may have limitations to hearing, as well as audio or tactile alternatives for people who may have limitations to vision should also be considered. Good lighting is necessary for all users. Tables with extended ends so a person using a wheelchair can move underneath, lower height or adjustable benches, leg clearances under fixtures such as sinks and benches and access to taps, cupboards and equipment should all be considered. In addition to male and female areas, unisex accessible toilets, showers and change rooms are required as these can be effectively used by children as well as adults and carers, including people with a range of access challenges.

Key elements to consider include Play provides important motivation for children to become active, engage with others, extend themselves and adapt and learn skills. There are many physical, social,

cognitive and emotional benefits that accrue from play. Many people will be using mobility aids such as prams and strollers and others may also use wheelchairs, scooters or assistance animals. Good access is important for everyone. Access to and through each element is important and supports both cognitive and social play experiences. Some key elements of play spaces include This will assist in determining what elements should be included and what structures, installations and access supports should be provided. Children and adults as well as people using assistance animals will require access to drinking fountains, bowls or other ways of obtaining drinking water. Drinking fountains that are easy to reach, have large lever handles for operation, and incorporate a low level drinking bowl for an assistance animal, support access for everyone. A firm slip resistant surface around the installation to support access is also important. Wayfinding relies on a succession of communication cues provided throughout an environment. Cues may be visual, audible or tactile. Consideration should be given to four different types of signs When designing accessible signage, consideration should be given to the following This can include pathways, seating, building entrances and exits as well as areas that may pose a safety risk, such as at pedestrian and vehicle conflict areas, stairs and ramps. A firm, grassed area for a tent should be provided next to and flush with the main area of the site. Ideally, camping sites should be protected to some degree from sun, rain and winds and shade or shelter should be provided over some sites.

<https://labroclub.ru/blog/3m-x65-projector-manual>