Elevations

The East elevation is the home of the forty five foot tall stained glass mural. There are three pair of exit doors and three windows on both sides of the doors. The vaulted roof and looming cross, in the distance, is clearly visible from the street below.
The West elevation exemplifies the structural and geometric cohesion through the recessed joints in the marble cladding. The joints help differentiate the cladding units on what would otherwise be a large and unarticulated wall. The West wall is taller than the East wall in order to limit the effects of solar heat gains from the evening sun.
Elevations

The North and South elevations are symmetrical.
Building Entry Stairs

The entrance to the building is located on the West elevation. The entry stairs ascend to the landings that lead to the walkway. The precast hand rail sections that form a cross would have round metal railings mounted directly to it with a three inch gap to allow fingers to pass through. The base of the stairs will rest among masonry pavers. The space between the stairs allows the easy passage of coffins and those confined to wheel chairs. Coffins would be taken to the second floor on the elevator.
The poured concrete vaulted roof is covered with lead for insulation purposes. The lead would be covered by a copper standing seam roof. The material composition of north and south walls are to be constructed with different materials, textures, and scale due to its different structural role when compared to the columns. The walls are structurally independent of the columns and require a different treatment. Initially an autonomous relationship was sought between the exterior columns and the exterior wall which resulted in structural redundancy. In seeking a subtractive relationship between the columns and walls, a dichotomy was sought for the two different elements. The evolution of this condition is hardly noticeable. The multifaceted column now displays these qualities on its own.

While the towering column is visibly articulated, the wall’s diminished stature is more in line with the human scale. The wall’s treatment must reflect its purpose. The concrete wall is draped in marble cladding. The reflective attributes of the marble further differentiates the walls from the columns, increases the building’s value, and reduces maintenance compared to painted materials.
Figure 104

Rendered Building Components
Building Sections

Figure 105, Section A-A

Figure 106, Section Cut A-
The element at the end of the axis is a 110’ tall cross which provides the final punctuation of Datum. The cross provides orientation on the site and serves as symbolic reference to the purpose of the buildings in the immediate vicinity. The tapered cross is substantially taller than the church so that it is visible from the road in front of the church, which is at a much lower elevation.

The base of the cross is 10’ tall. The facade on the base that faces the church is where a bronze plaque would be affixed with the church’s and pastor’s name in addition to the dates of construction. The geometry of the cross is based entirely on the geometry of the large column.