



Official Project Name:



Sam Bass

Fire Department Station No. 3

Project City/State: Round Rock, TX

Date Completed: April 9, 2019

Fire Chief: David Kieschnick

Project Area (sq. ft.): 11,050

Total Cost: \$4,363,511

Cost Per Square Foot: \$394.89

Architect/Firm Name: Brinkley Sargent Wiginton Architects

Website: bsw-architects.com

Design Team: Brinkley Sargent Wiginton

Architects: Don Greer, Principal; Doug

Edney, Project Manager; Cathy Pleasant

Mukasa-Magoye, Project Architect;

Whitney Dasch, Interiors; David

Achterberg, CA; MEP: Byron Hendrix,

Hendrix Consulting Engineers; Structural:

Tom Scott, JQ Engineering; Civil: Robert

Scholz, Half Associates; Landscape:

Brandon Hay, Half Associates

Creating a safe and healthy second home for firefighters while being a good neighbor was the mission of this project. A 11,050-square-foot, three-bay drive-through substation was designed to serve this established yet rapidly growing neighborhood.

Initially, neighborhood residents resisted giving up their green space to the station. The design team responded by developing a compact plan that saved multiple mature trees, shielded site lighting, reduced generator noise and connected walking trails. Trail users gained the benefit of a public water cooler and restroom in the fire station lobby.

The station sleeps four in single dormitories that have multiple toilet/shower rooms and a shared locker area. Future EMS or fire company services are accommodated via a separate living quadrant. The area has three single sleeping quarters that have a shower/toilet and an EMS

office. Better sleeping conditions are provided for both by recognizing the different call volumes.

Direct corridors to the bay from each side allow for a quick response. Cross-contamination from “Hot Zones” is suppressed by positively pressurized airlocks and corridors that serve the extractor room. A highly efficient variable-refrigerant-flow system provides individual control and meets the conditioning demands on opposite sides of the building. Exhaust fans that are tied to thermostats and CO detectors manage vehicle exhaust and bay ventilation. The building is fully sprinklered; automatic gas shut-off valves are activated by the station alert system for the kitchen range and outdoor grill. The design response to the “lodge” vision that was desired by fire staff includes local sandstone, brick and exposed heavy timber construction. The dayroom and kitchen complement the exterior via the use of interior stone and wood floor-

ing. Large “chimneys” provide intake air and kitchen and bay exhaust. Clerestory windows bring in soft, natural light that’s filtered between the wood trusses as well as natural light that’s integrated into the two main corridors.

