

計與建築





Richard S. Bacon 總裁及首席建築師,貝肯建築師事務所(Bacon Group, Inc.)



Mindy M. Bacon 副總裁兼行政暨行銷總監,貝肯建築師事務所(Bacon Group, Inc.)

●主辦單位:臺大獸醫專業學院「關懷生命,愛護動物專案」、臺北市動物保護處、臺灣動物社會研究會、國際人道對
 待動物協會
 ●日期:2011年10月21日(星期五)
 ●時間:上午9:00~下午6:30
 ●地點:臺大動物醫院B1演講廳

改善動物福利及增進流浪犬社會功能系列計畫二-3

「專業動物收容所設計與建築」工作坊

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主講者:Richard S. Bacon, 貝肯建築師事務所首席建築師

參考資料:

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註:感謝大肇建築師事務所協助校訂。

| 「專業動物收容所設計與建築」工作坊 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | 議程 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2011年10月21日(五) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8:30~8:50 | 報到 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8:50~9:00 | 引言、致詞 【葉力森教授,臺灣大學獸醫專業學院】 【嚴一峯處長,臺北市動物保護處】 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9:00~10:30 | 規劃與設施計畫 (Program and Facility Planning) 【Richard S. Bacon,貝肯建築師事務所首席建築師】 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10:30~12:00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12:00~13:00 | 午餐 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13:00~13:30 | 動物欄舍與其他空間(二) (Animal Housing and Other Spaces) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13:30~15:30 | 【Richard S. Bacon,貝肯建築師事務所首席建築師】 材料、排水與暖通空調 (Materials, Plumbing, HVAC) 【Richard S. Bacon,貝肯建築師事務所首席建築師】 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15:30~16:00 | 休息 茶敘 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16:00~17:30 | 建築施作議題 (Construction Issues) 【Richard S. Bacon,貝肯建築師事務所首席建築師】 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17:30~18:30 | 綜合討論 【Richard S. Bacon,貝肯建築師事務所首席建築師】 【朱增宏執行長,臺灣動物社會研究會】 【葉力森教授,臺灣大學獸醫專業學院】 【嚴一峯處長,臺灣動物保護處】 | | | | | | | | | | |

※備註:疾病與噪音控制問題,將於不同主題中分別探討。

講師簡介



Richard S. Bacon 總裁及首席建築師 貝肯建築師事務所 (Bacon Group, Inc.)

貝肯先生在建築界具有 30 年以上的資歷,累積了包括設計及生產部門管理 方面的多元經驗。設計項目涵蓋廣泛,包括運輸設施、辦公大樓、緊急服 務設施、倉儲設備、動物收容中心以及公眾或私人休憩園地等。他也不斷 精進其他專業技能,如:遵循美國聯邦殘障法(ADA)的設計準則、屋頂系統、 設計/建築專案管理及協調技巧等。

為美國國內著名的動物收容所設計顧問和相關工作坊主辦人,為HSUS、美國寄宿犬舍協會,現為寵物護理服務協會(Pet Care Services Association) 及佛羅里達獸醫協會所設計的動物照護設施提供諮詢服務。曾為26個州的 動物照護和管制機構、人道照護機構、寵物住宿或安親中心,設計動物照 護設施或擔任設計顧問一職,各項專案內容,請見英文簡歷(Representative Projects)。

登入 HSUS 網站上的資源區,可以下載貝肯建築師事務所義務為小型收容 所繪製的建築平面圖,共有三個方案。在 HSUS 的會員刊物 All Animals 上 也有一篇題為"The Accidental Cat Lady"的文章,探討野生貓舍的設計, 提供建築步驟說明及圖示。HSUS 網站上亦可免費下載建築平面圖。

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Mindy M. Bacon 副總裁兼行政暨行銷總監 貝肯建築師事務所 (Bacon Group, Inc.)

Mindy 具有管理碩士學位,並持有專業服務行銷學會 the Society for Marketing Professional Services (SMPS)的專業服務行銷師 Certified Professional Services Marketer (CPSM)執照。

具教學、團隊引導、策略行銷企劃、公共關係企劃等方面的豐富經驗,協 助客戶及設計團隊成員解決問題、或達成共識。

身為動物收容所專案經理,Mindy主導所有相關設計專案、社區活動、教 育訓練課程及設計工作坊的運作,也掌管各類影像記錄。並編撰刊載在產 業相關期刊或雜誌上的文章,主題包括收容所設計技巧及所使用的建材等。

Mindy 也是公司與其他人道照護以及動物保護組織聯繫的窗口。身為美國 人道協會(HSUS)等動物保護組織的成員,她曾參與許多動物收容照護機 構的維修專案,提供空間需求分析、場地分析報告及經費籌募視覺統籌等 專業服務(見英文簡歷, Representative Projects),所撰寫的教育報告,也 多被收錄在貝肯建築師事務所為 HSUS 等團體,舉辦動物收容設計研討會 的參考資料(見英文簡歷 Presentations/Seminar)。



Professional Animal Shelter Design & Construction

Presented by

 $Richard\ S.\ Bacon,\ {\rm AIA},\ {\rm LEED-AP}\ {\rm BD+C},\ {\rm CGC}$





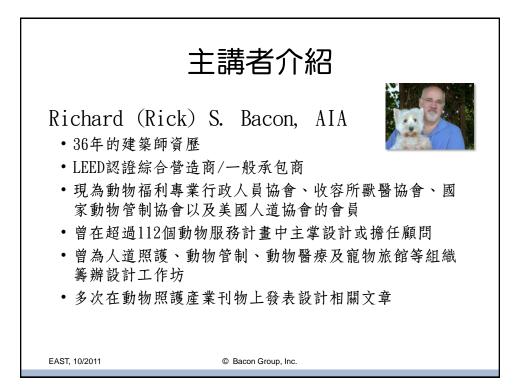
About Your Presenter

Richard (Rick) S. Bacon, AIA



- 36 yrs. experience as an architect
- LEED accredited & licensed General Contractor
- Member Society of Animal Welfare Administrators, Association of Shelter Veterinarians, National Animal Control Association, and The Humane Society of the United States
- Designed / consulted on over 112 animal services projects
- Design workshop leader for humane care, animal control, veterinary, and animal boarding organizations
- Published design articles and industry expert for animal care industry publications

EAST, 10/2011



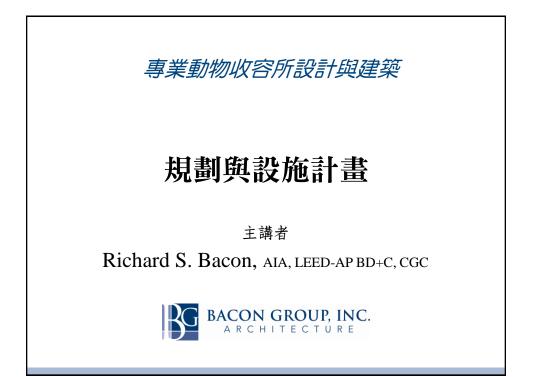
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Program and Facility Planning

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 $Richard\ S.\ Bacon,\ {\rm AIA}, {\rm LEED-AP\,BD+C}, {\rm CGC}$



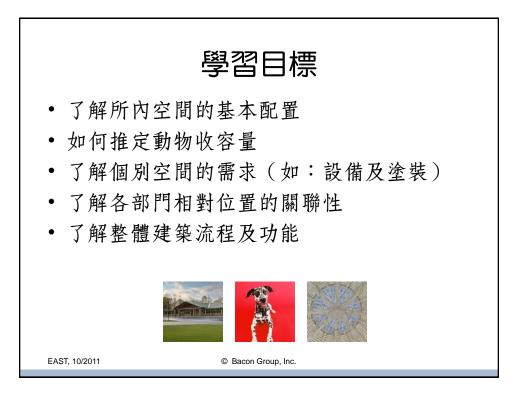


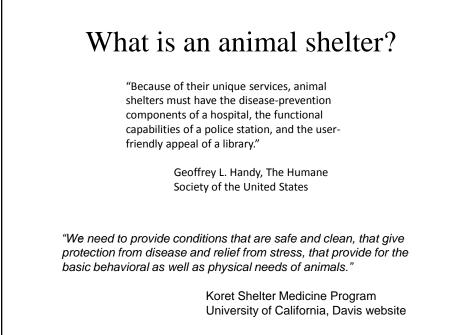
Learning Objectives

- Understand basic housing categories
- How to determine animal housing capacity
- Understand room requirements (such as equipment & finishes)
- Learn departmental adjacencies
- Understand overall building flow & function

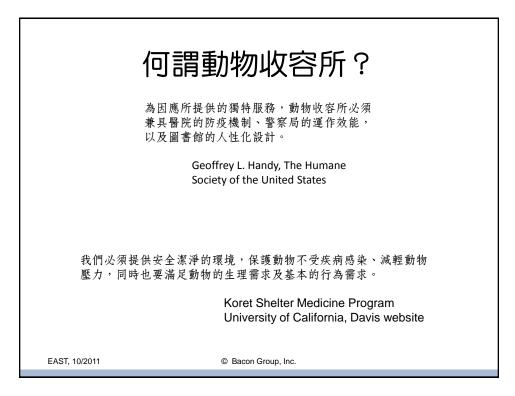


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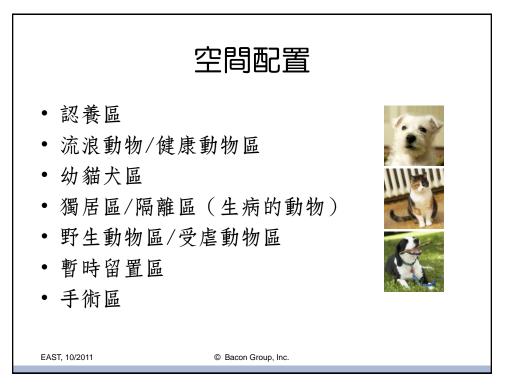


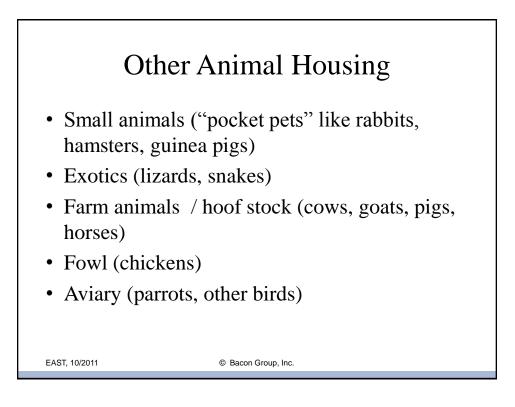
Housing Categories

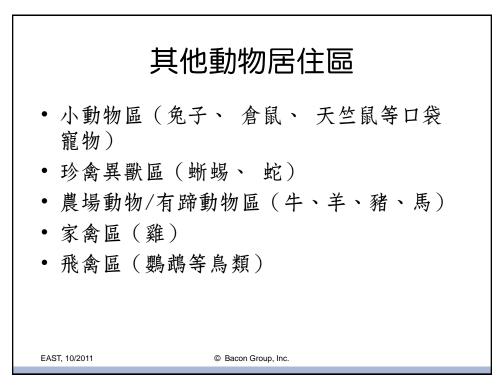
- Adoption
- Stray / healthy hold
- Kitten & puppy
- Isolation / quarantine (sick)
- Feral / cruelty housing unit
- Temporary holding
- Surgery

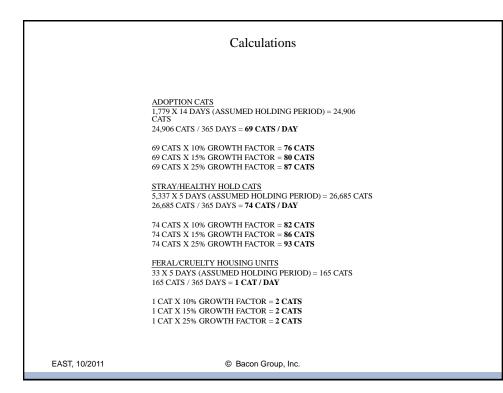
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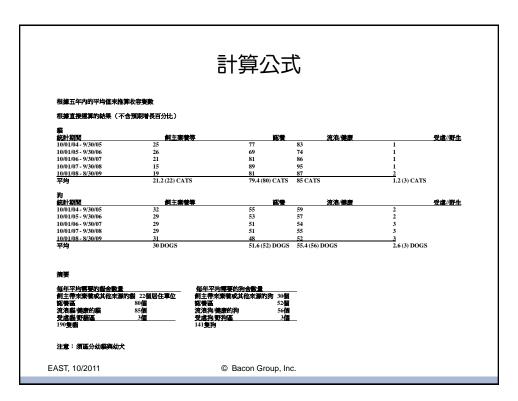






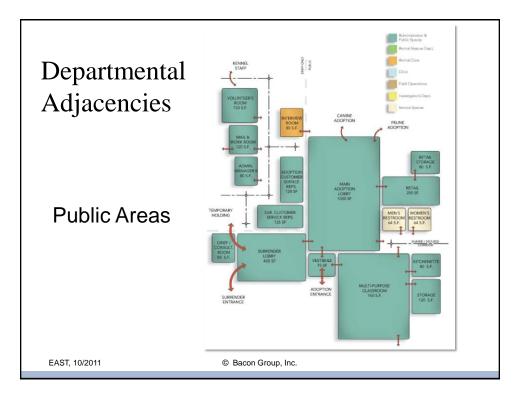
| | 計算公式 |
|---------------|--|
| | <u>待認養的貓</u> 1,779 X 14 天(預估收容天數) = 24,906 隻 24,906 隻貓 / 365 天 = 69 隻/ 天 |
| | 69 隻X 10% 預期增長因素= 76 隻 69 隻 X 15%預期增長因素= 80 隻 69 隻 X 25%預期增長因素= 87 隻 |
| | <u>流浪貓/健康的貓</u> 5,337 X 5 天(預估收容天數) = 26,685 隻 26,685 隻貓/ 365 天= 74隻/ 天 |
| | 74 隻 X 10% 預期增長因素= 82 隻 74 隻 X 15% 預期増長因素= 86 隻 74 隻 X 25% 預期増長因素= 93 隻 |
| | <u>野貓/受虐貓的居住單位</u> 33 X 5 天(預估收容天數) = 165 隻 165 隻/ 365 天= 1 隻/ 天 |
| | 1 隻 X 10%預期增長因素= 2 隻 1 隻 X 15%預期增長因素= 2 隻 1 隻 X 25%預期增長因素= 2 隻 |
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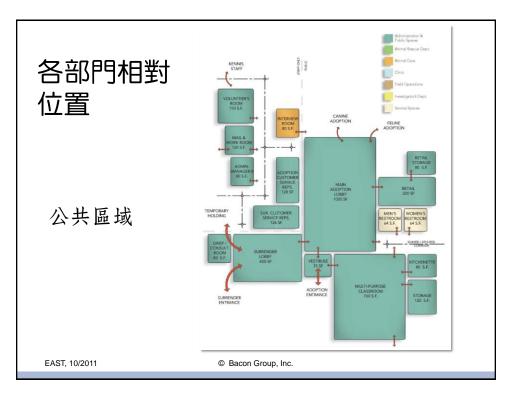
| | Calc | culati | ong | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Car | Julati | OID | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| HOUSING CALCULATION B | ASED ON A (5) YEAR AVERAGE: | | | |
| | | | | |
| BASED ON STRAIGHT CALC | CULATIONS (NO PERCENTAGE APPLIED | FOR GROWTH) | | |
| CATS | | | | |
| CENSUS PERIOD | OWNER SURRENDER, ETC. | ADOPTION | STAY/HEALTHY HOLDS | CRUELTY/FERAL |
| 10/01/04 - 9/30/05 | 25 | 77 | 83 | 1 |
| 10/01/05 - 9/30/06 | 26 | 69 | 74 | 1 |
| 10/01/06 - 9/30/07 | 21 | 81 | 86 | i |
| 10/01/07 - 9/30/08 | 15 | 89 | 95 | 1 |
| 10/01/08 - 8/30/09 | 19 | 81 | 87 | 2 |
| AVERAGE | 21.2 (22) CATS | 79.4 (80) CATS | 85 CATS | 1.2 (3) CATS |
| DOGS | | | | |
| CENSUS PERIOD | OWNER SURRENDER, ETC. | ADOPTIONS | STRAY/HEALTHY HOLD | CRUELTY/FERAL |
| 10/01/04 - 9/30/05 | 32 | 55 | 59 | 2 |
| 10/01/05 - 9/30/06 | 29 | 53 | 57 | 2 |
| 10/01/06 - 9/30/07 | 29 | 51 | 54 | 3 |
| 10/01/07 - 9/30/08 | 29 | 51 | 55 | 3 |
| 10/01/08 - 8/30/09 | 31 | 48 | 52 | 3 |
| AVERAGE | 30 DOGS | 51.6 (52) DOGS | 55.4 (56) DOGS | 2.6 (3) DOGS |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| SUMMARY | | | | |
| TOTAL CAT HOUSING PER | CENSUS TOTAL DOG | HOUSING PER CENSU | IS | |
| 22 OWNER SURRENDER UNI | | URRENDER UNITS, ET | | |
| 80 ADOPTION UNITS | 52 ADOPTION | | - | |
| 85 STRAY/HEALTHY HOLD | | ALTHY HOLD UNITS | | |
| 3 CRUELTY/FERAL HOLD U | NITS 3 CRUELTY H | HOLD UNITS | | |
| 190 CATS | 141 DOGS | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| NOTE: NEED KITTEN AND | PUPPY SPLIT | | | |
| NEED KITTEN AND | | | | |
| | | | | |
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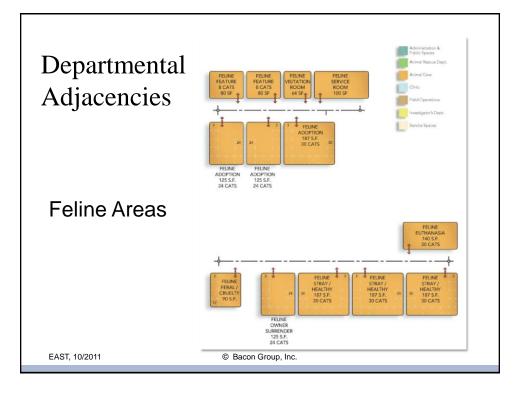


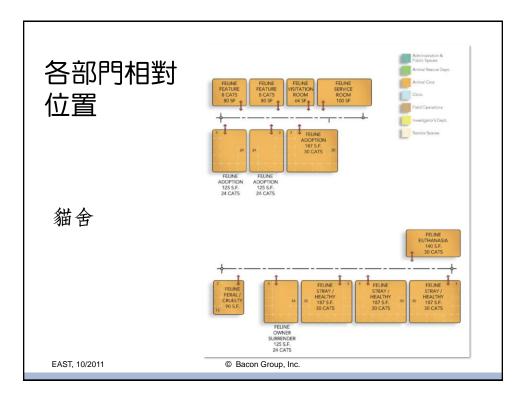


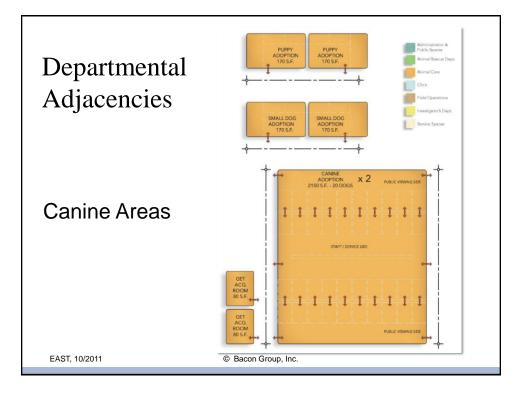
| | 個別空間的需求 |
|---------------|---|
| | 準備/治療室 000 SF 描述 · 空間需求 · 鄰接空間 · 猶面粉刷(裝修) · 地板 · 天花板 · 門 · 國 · 母體 · 保全系統 · 國線配置 · 國線配置 · 軟頂空調 · 大作 · 設備 · 家具 |
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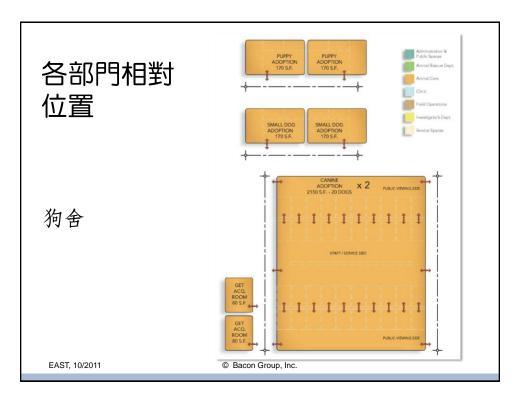


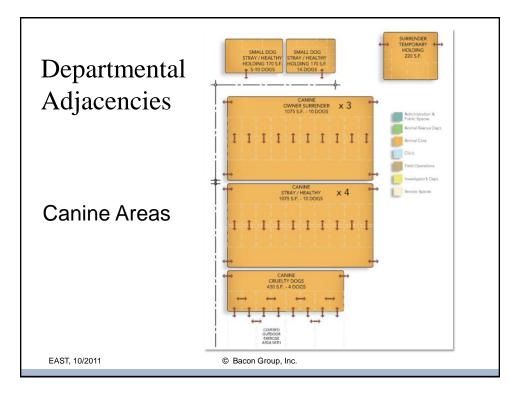


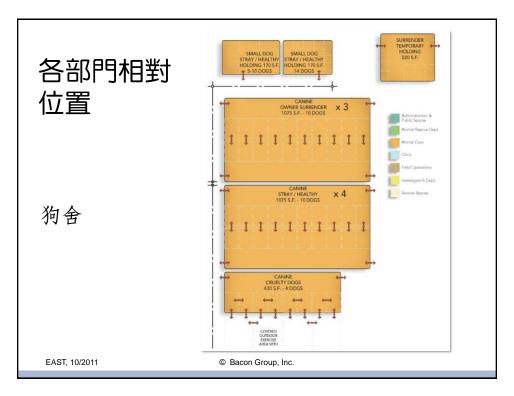


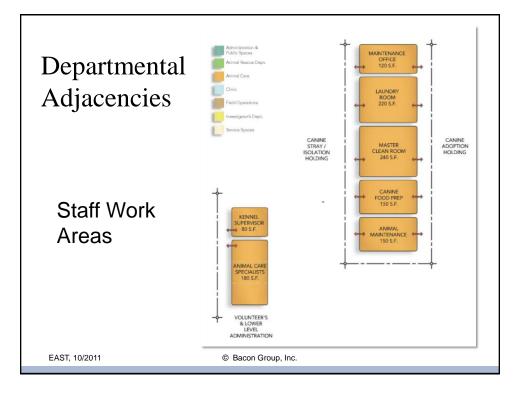


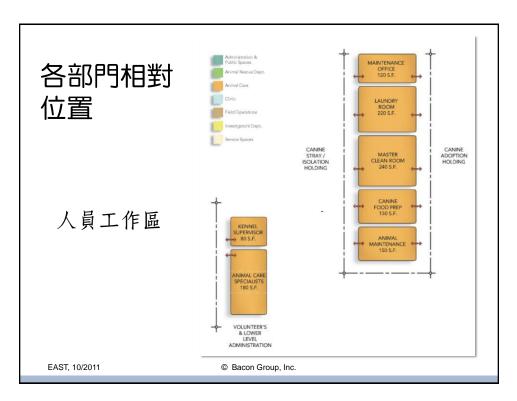


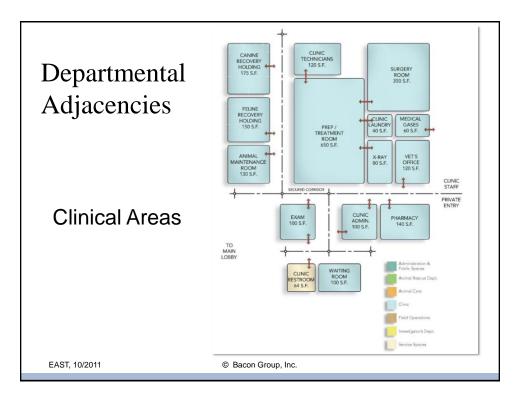


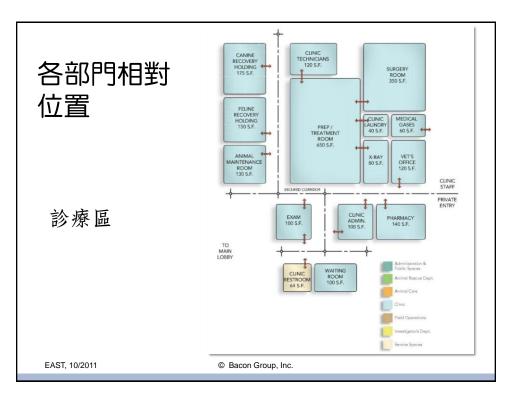


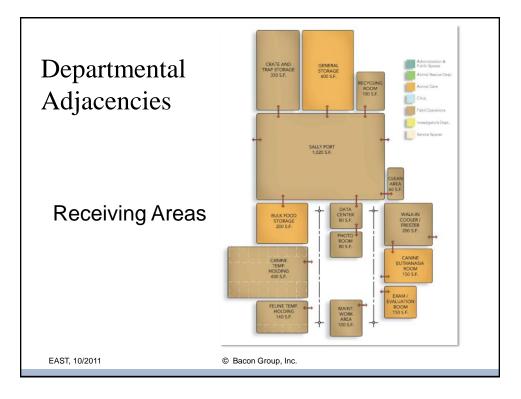


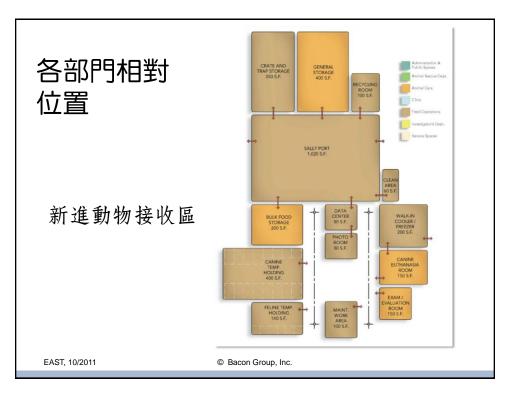


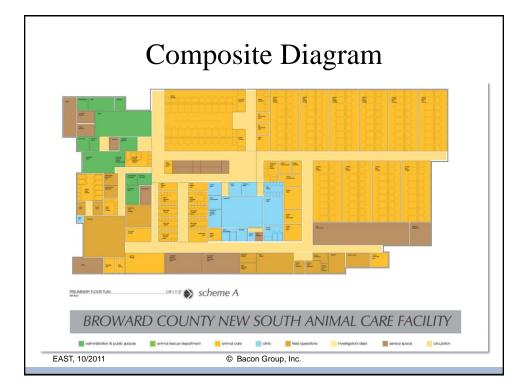


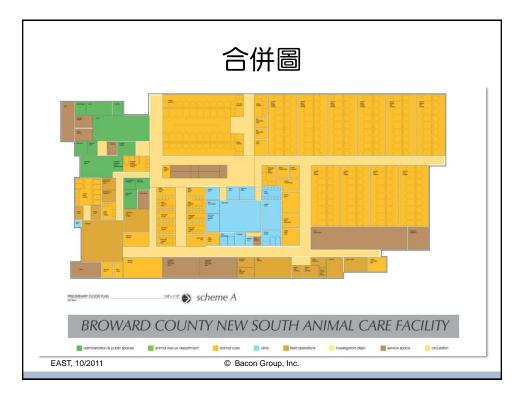


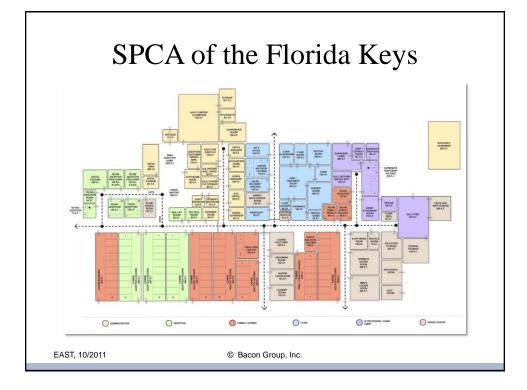


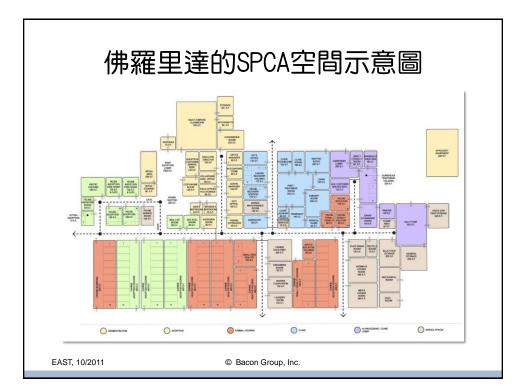












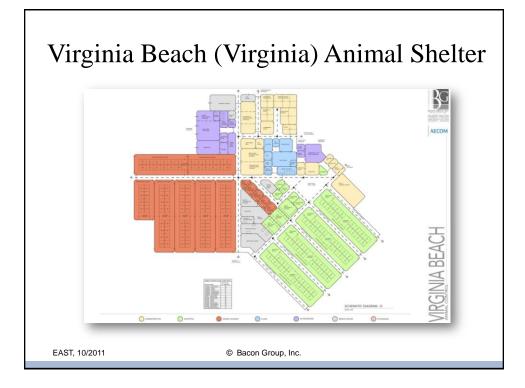
SPCA of the Florida Keys

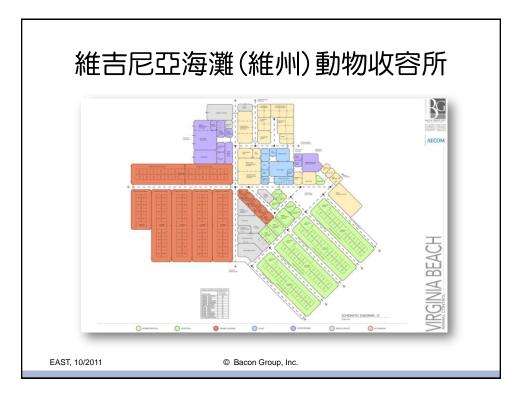


converted to an animal shelter.

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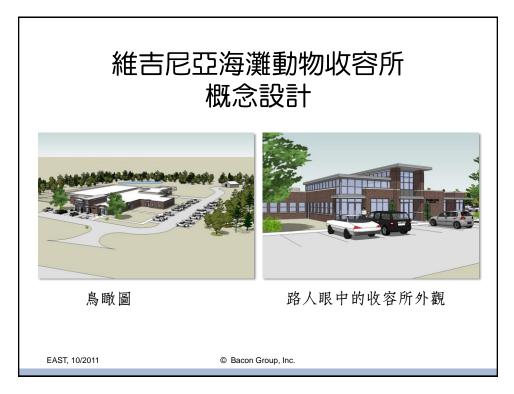


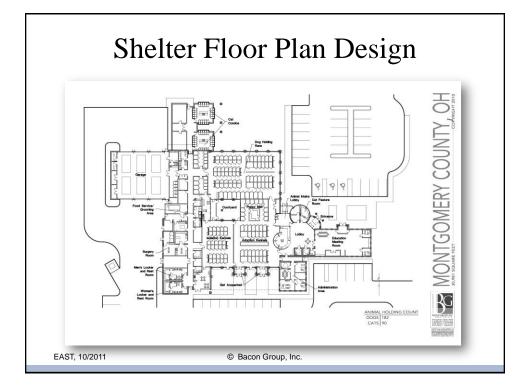


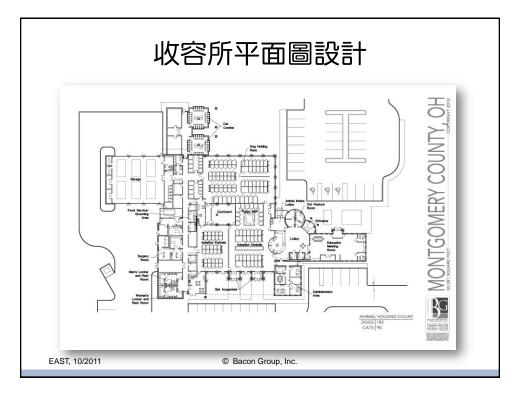


Virginia Beach Animal Shelter Conceptual Design









Full Painted Rendering





Montgomery County Animal Resources Center, Dayton, Ohio

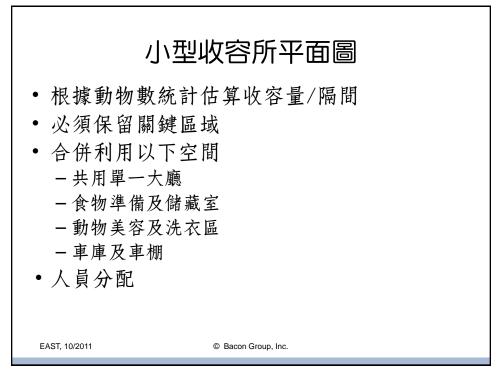




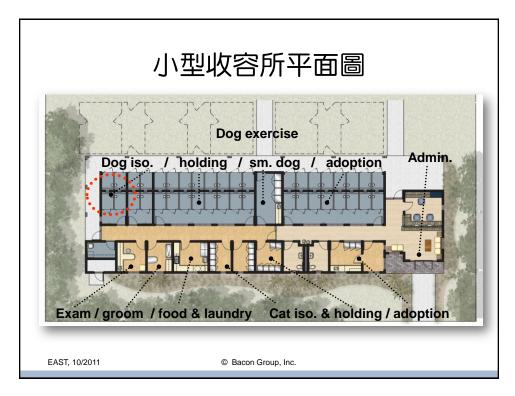
Small Shelter Floor Plan

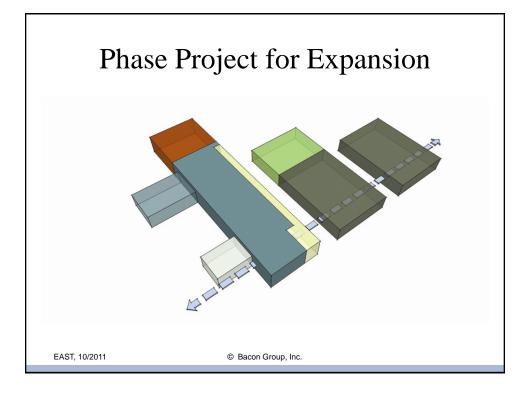
- Animal census for housing capacity / separation
- Must have critical spaces
- Combine spaces such as
 - One common lobby
 - Food prep & food storage
 - Grooming & laundry
 - Garage & carport instead of 2-vehicle sally port
- Staffing

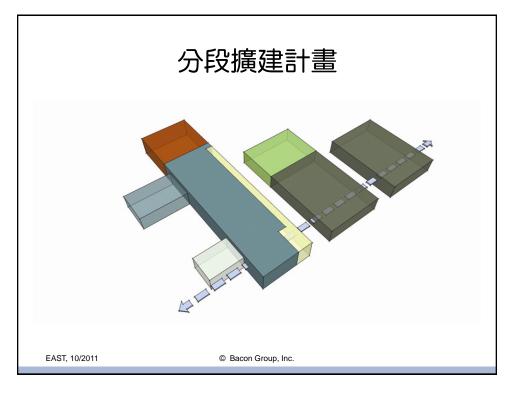
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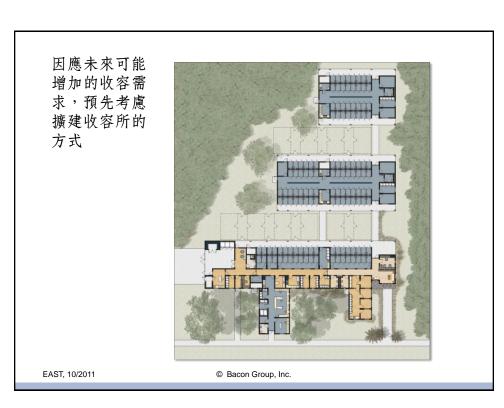




Anticipate expanding the shelter's capacity if you expect there will be increased demand for your services.



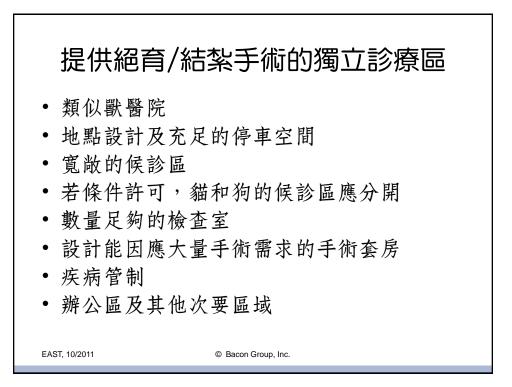
EAST, 10/2011

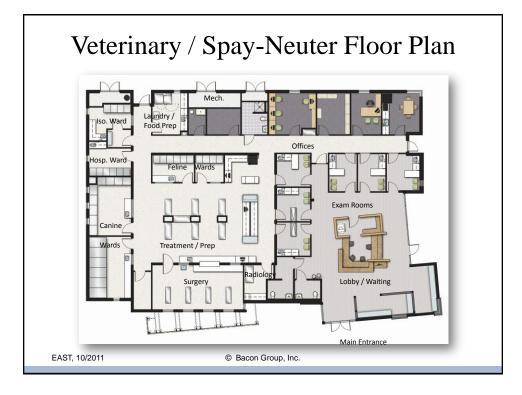


Stand-Alone Spay / Neuter Clinic

- Similar to a veterinary hospital
- Site design & adequate parking
- Adequate waiting area
- Separate cat & dog waiting area if possible
- Adequate number of exam rooms
- Design surgery suite to handle large number of surgeries
- Disease control
- Office & support areas

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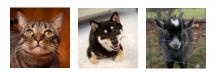






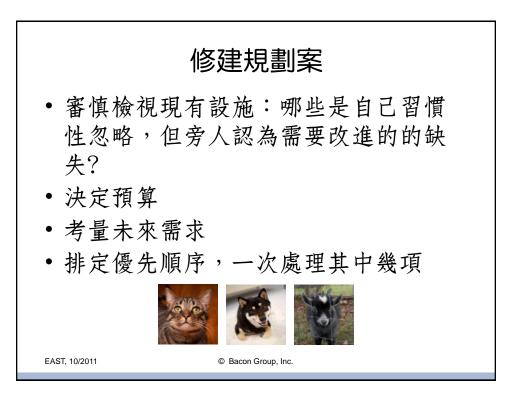
Renovation Project Planning

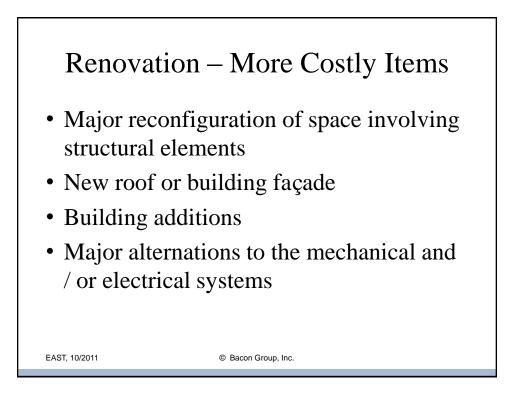
- Look at your facility with a critical eye. What do others see that you have learned to ignore?
- Determine a budget.
- Consider future needs.
- Prioritize the list & tackle a few at a time.

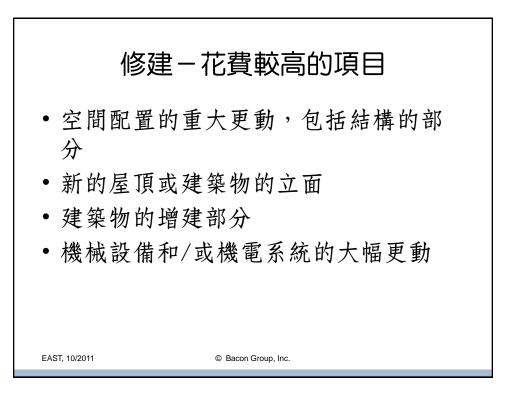


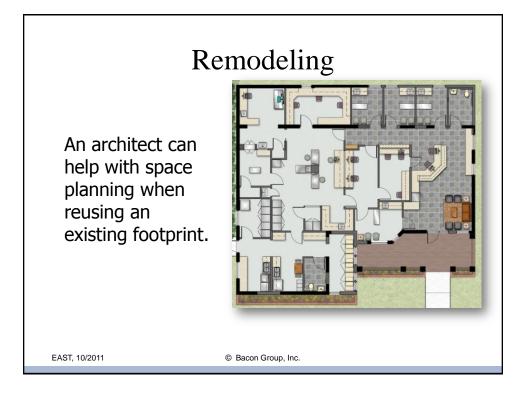
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Create a Spacious Reception

- Use different kinds of lighting
 - Natural
 - Recessed
 - Track
 - Up-lights
 - Sconces
- Colors
- Seating



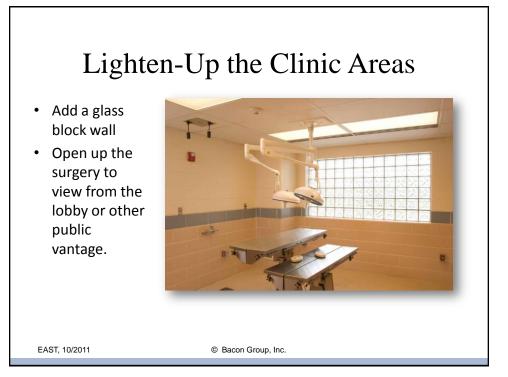
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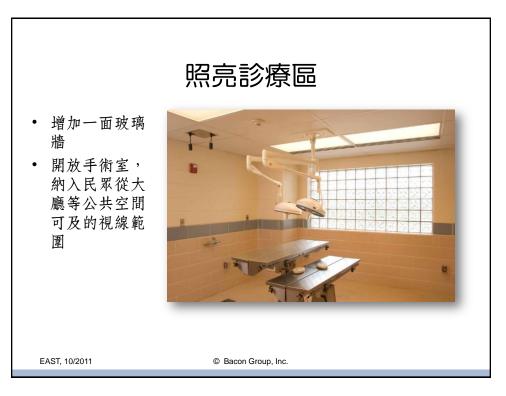
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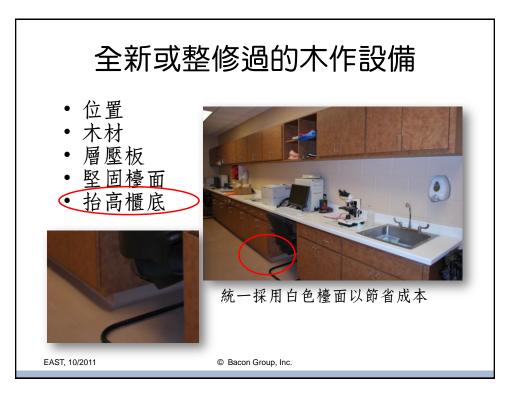




















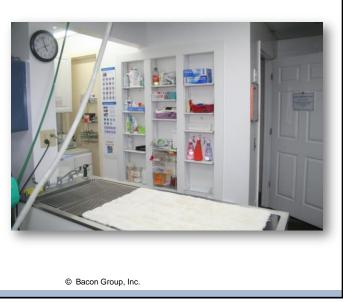




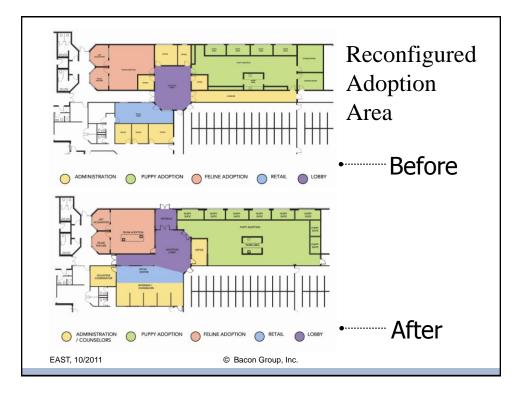
Creating Small New Spaces

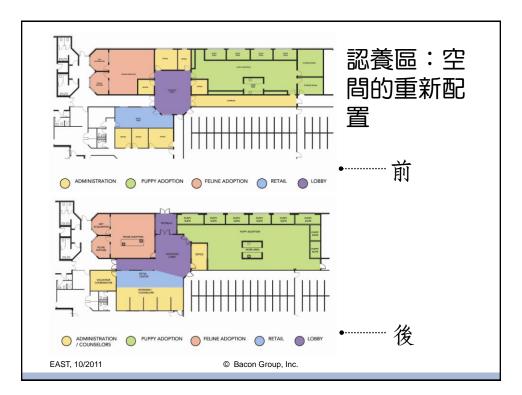
Creating adjustable height shelves between wall studs improved the efficiency of this small spay/neuter clinic.

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Atlanta (Georgia) Humane Society



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Atlanta Humane Society



New entrance, retail and adoption counseling cubicles

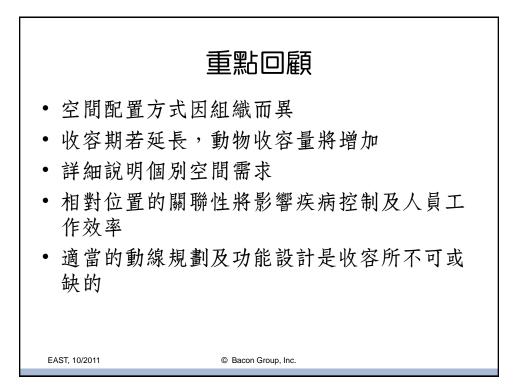
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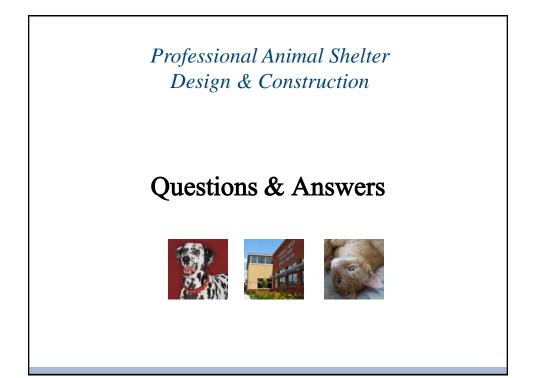




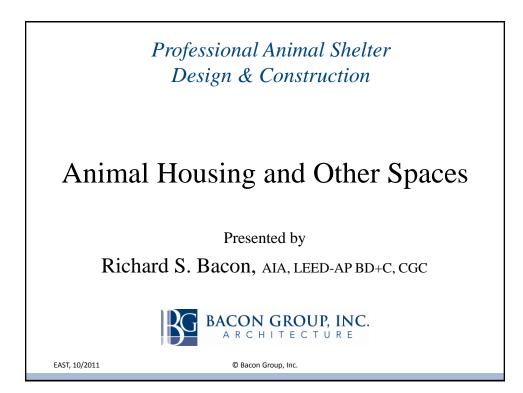


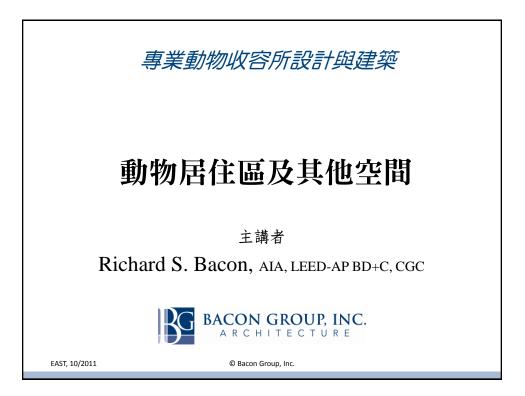
EXT. 1021 Proper flow & function are very important for animal shelters.

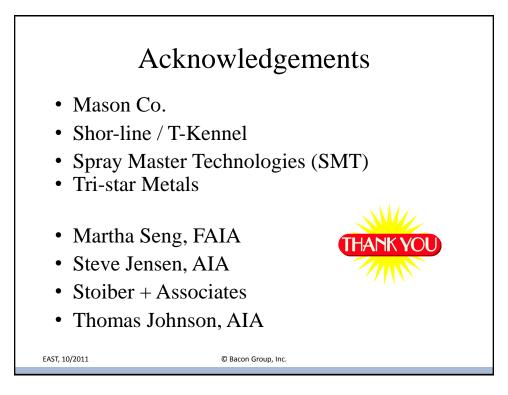




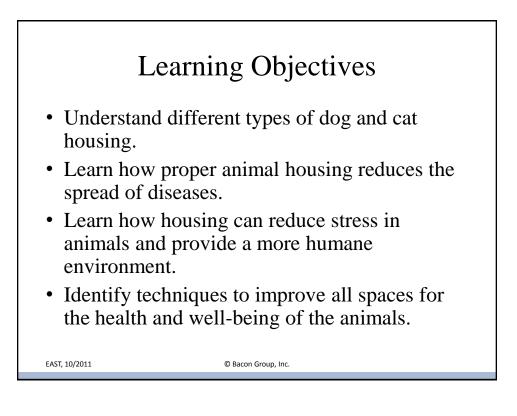


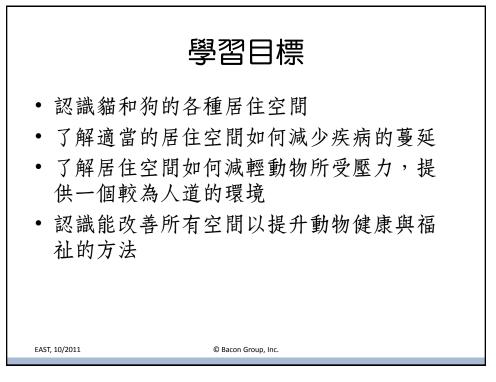




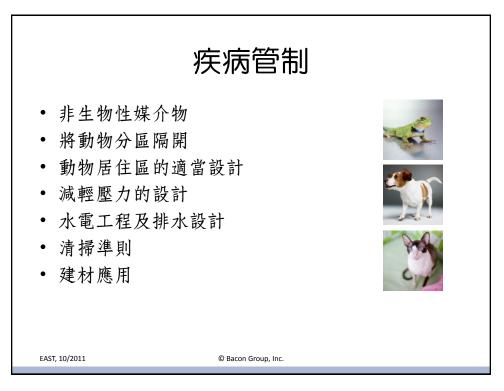


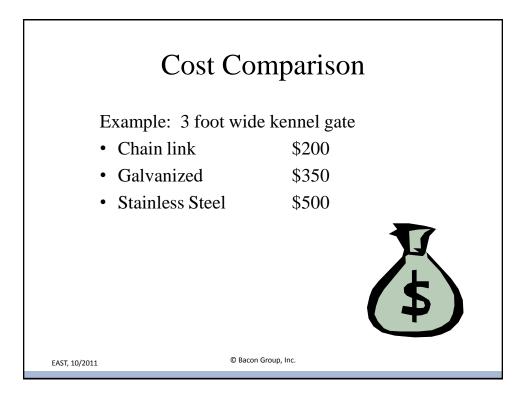


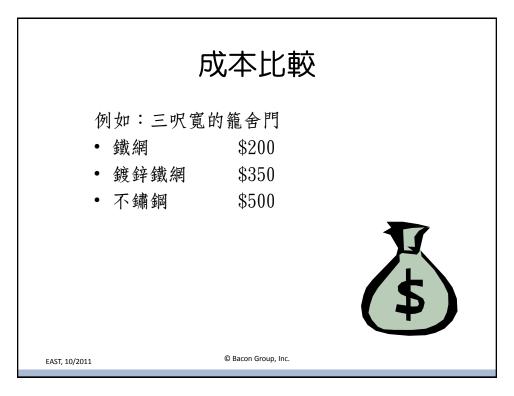




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Dog Adoption Housing



Kennel above has an elevated floor which is a rubber-coated grate.



Dog rooms above have glass fronts that reduce noise in the kennel. Each room is ventilated. Notice the elevated dog beds; each room has a covered trench drain.

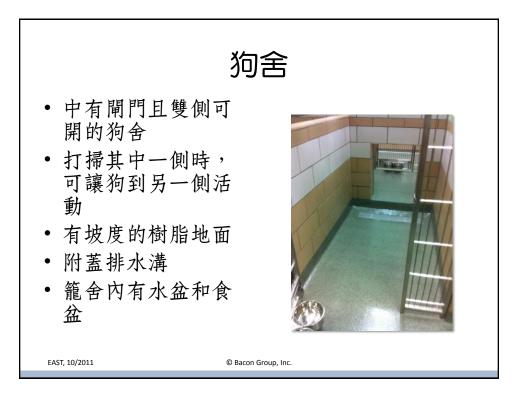
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Dog Feature Room

This kind of room is used to feature a dog for adoption. It has an elevated bed and a small kennel for privacy.

Use elevated beds or resting platforms in regular kennels to help dogs avoid water and waste.



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Puppy Adoption Room



Notice the large windows that let you see inside the puppy room from the lobby in the photo on the upper left.

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Dog Kennels & Cages



Kennel in the photo above has a privacy panel for the dogs. Notice the split kennel door and the guillotine door and trench drain in the kennel on the right.



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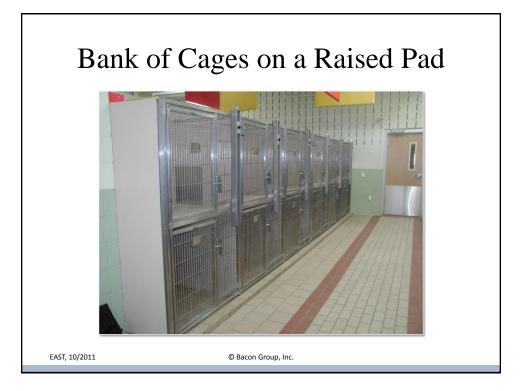
Modular Kennels & Cages



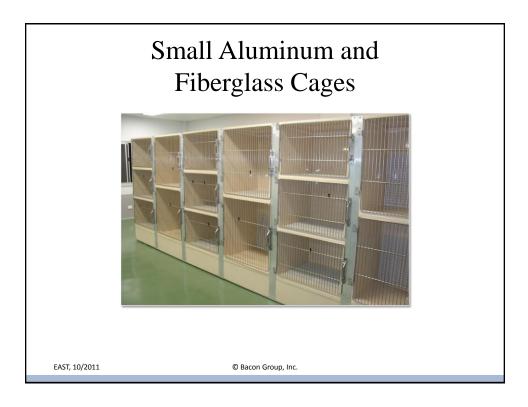
Photo above left shows pre-fabricated, modular kennel. Kennels in both photos have raised floors. Photo on the right shows one way to design drainage for modular kennel cages.

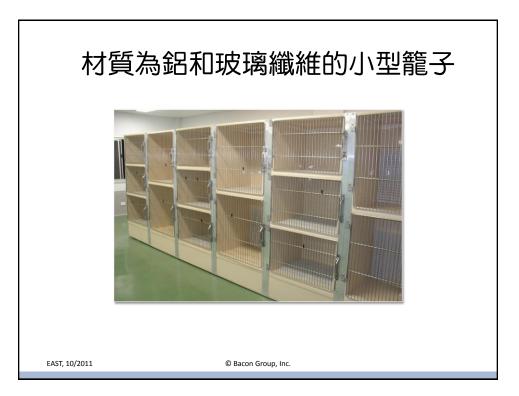
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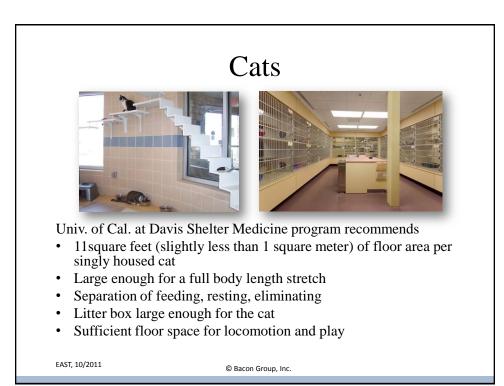




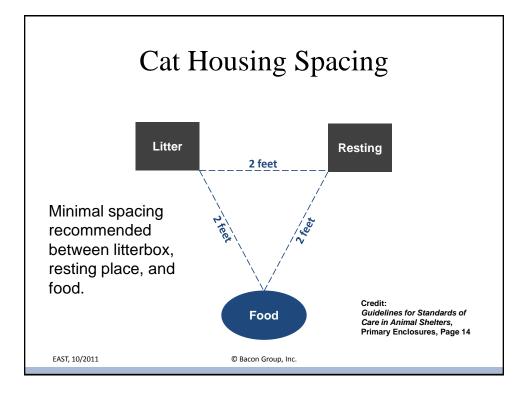


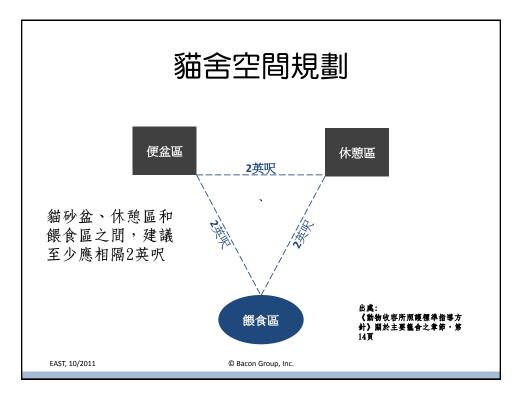


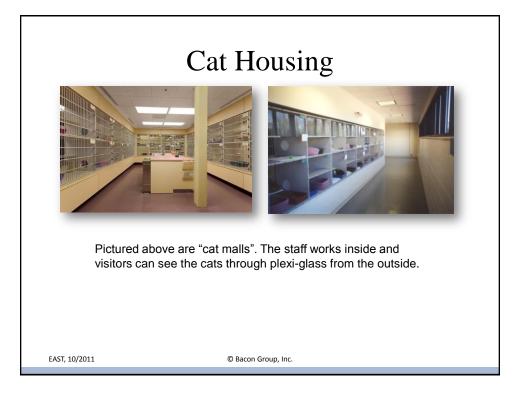








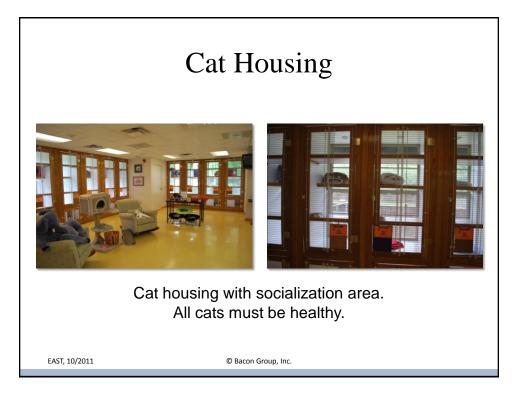












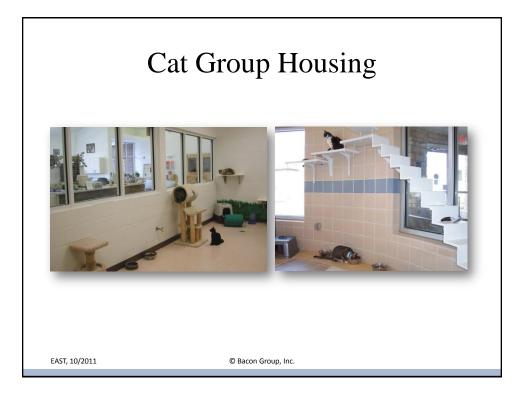


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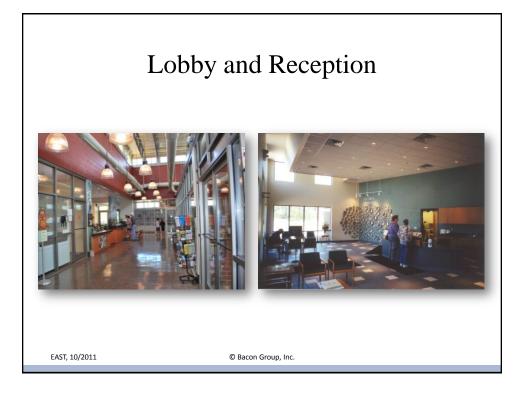
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Lobby and Reception



















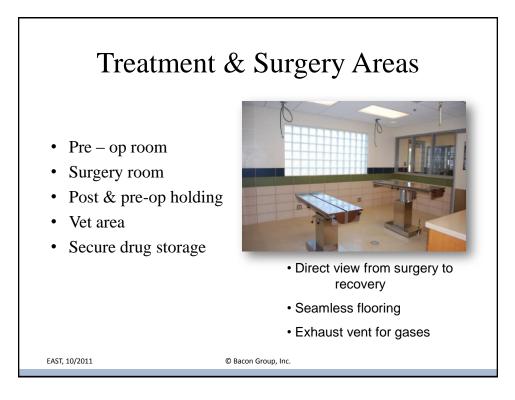














Treatment & Surgery Areas



These areas make good use of natural light and have cleanable surfaces.



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Treatment & Surgery Areas



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Animal Support Areas

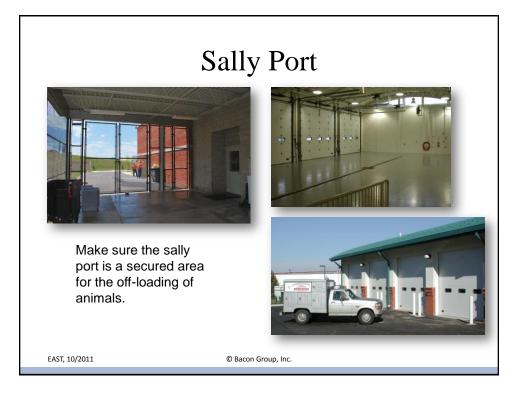




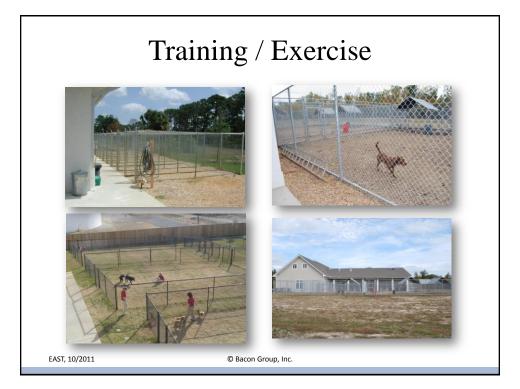
Laundry - Commercial vs. Residential



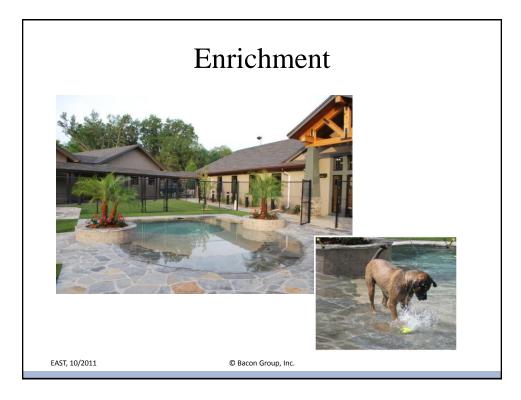


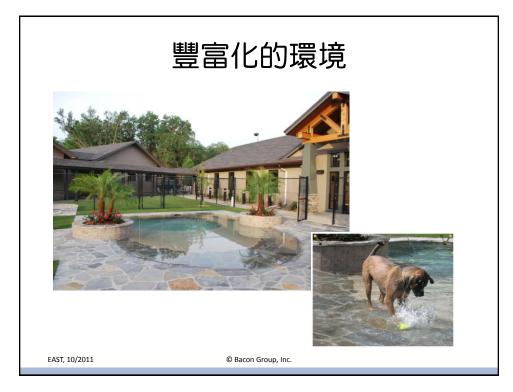


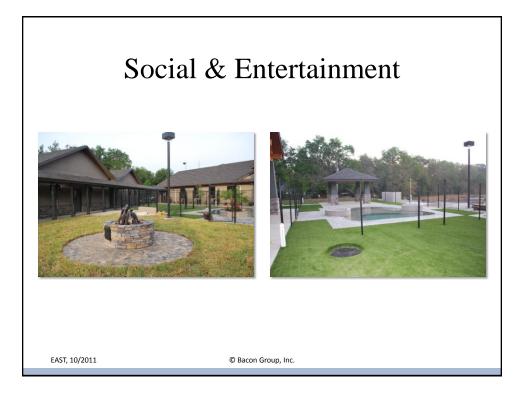




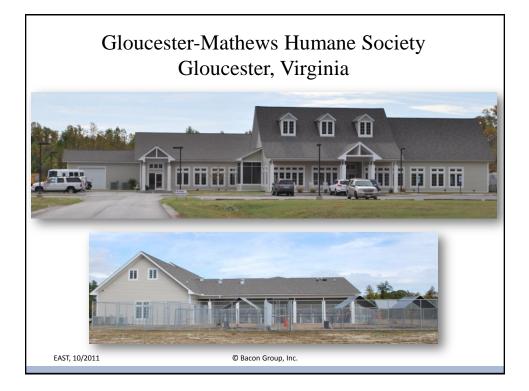








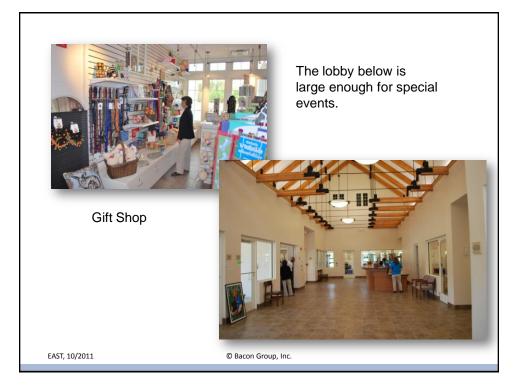




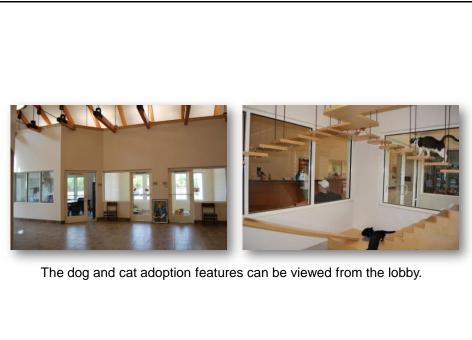












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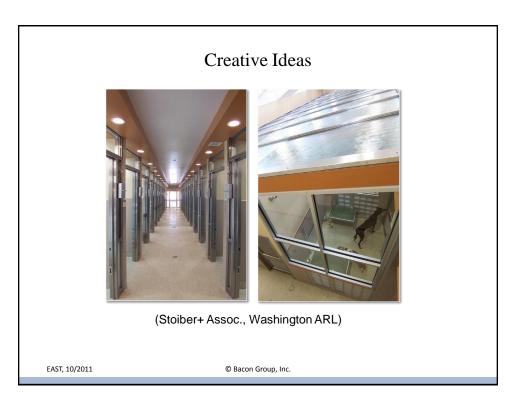




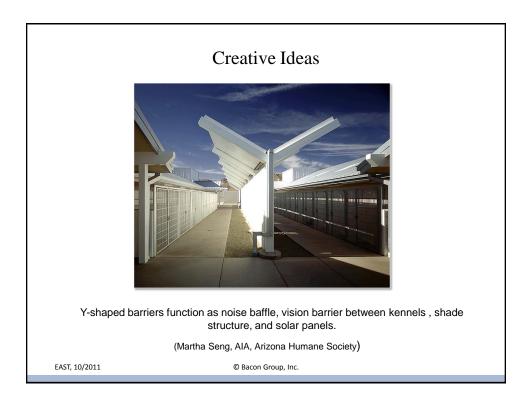


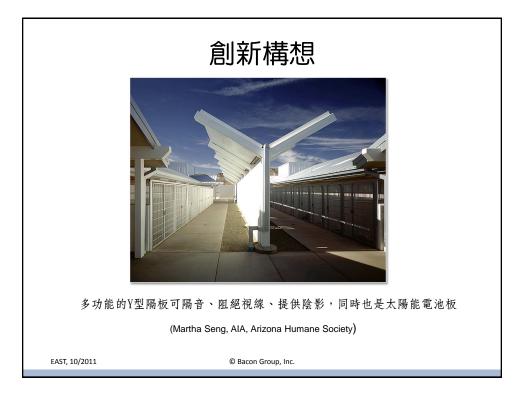
















Creative Ideas



Shaped, painted millwork for reception counter and retail display structure create visual impact in the lobby.

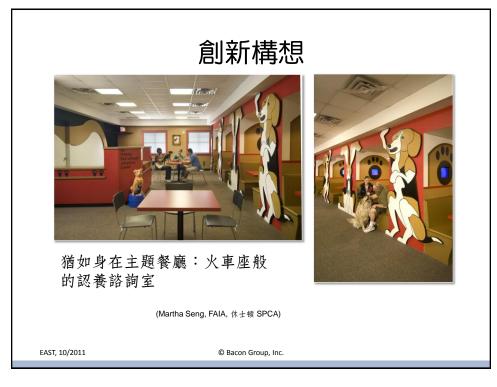
(Martha Seng, FAIA, Humane Society of So. Mississippi)

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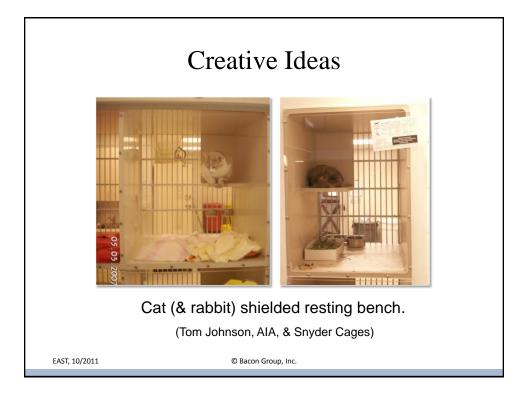








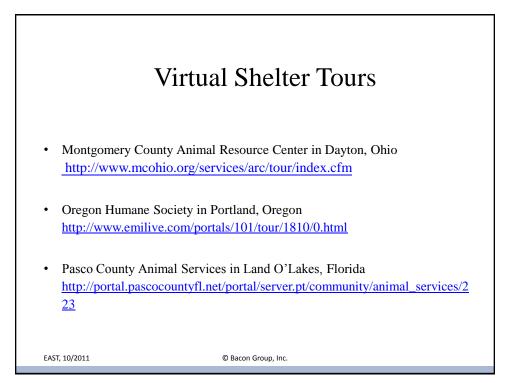




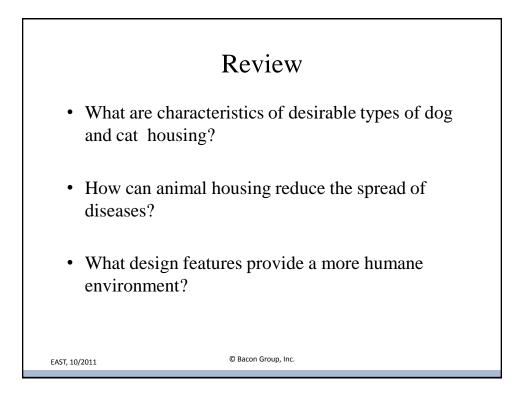


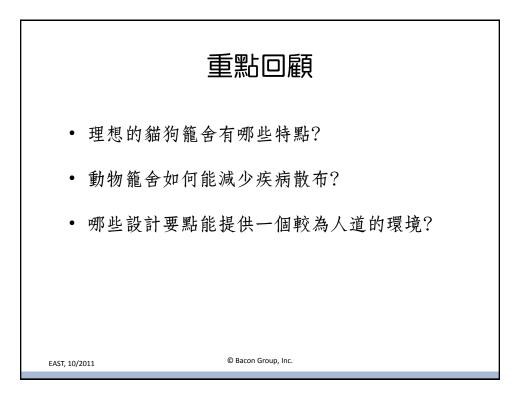


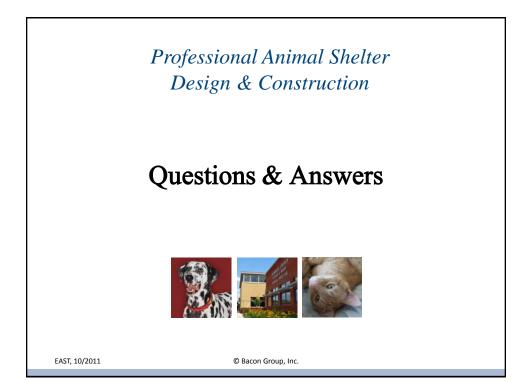


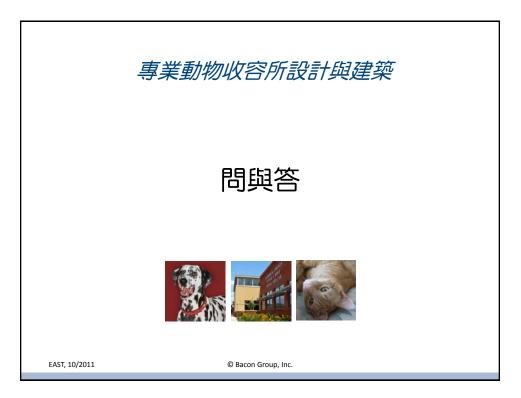












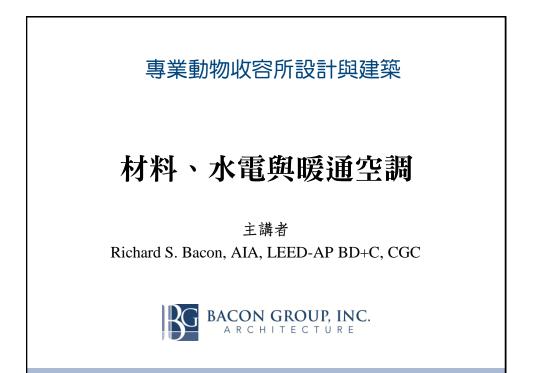


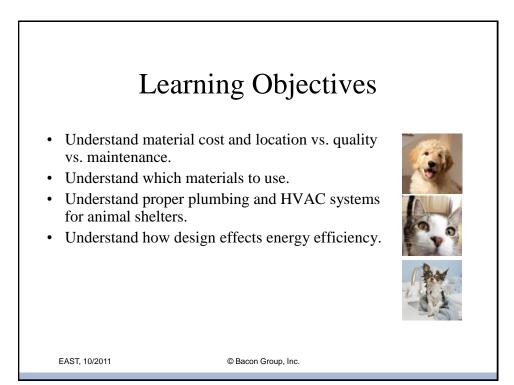
Materials, Plumbing, HVAC

Presented by

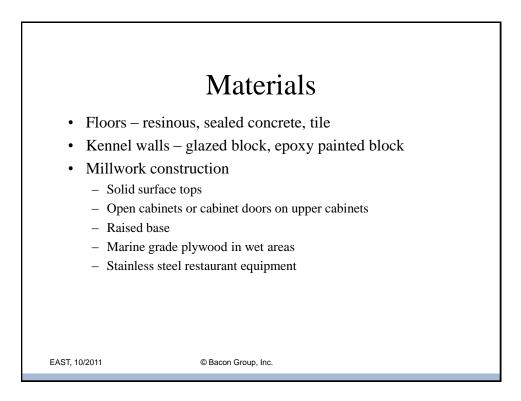
Richard S. Bacon, AIA, LEED-AP BD+C, CGC

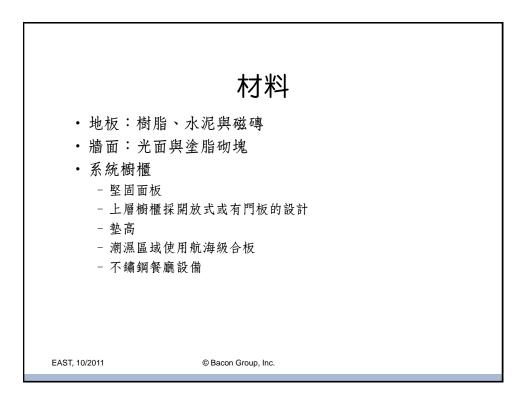


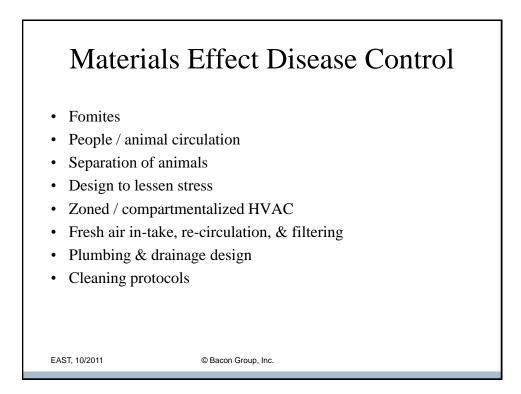


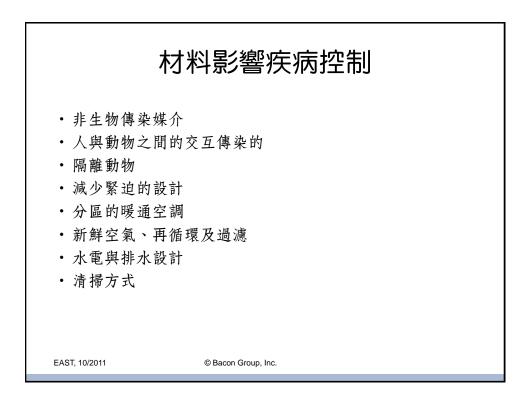


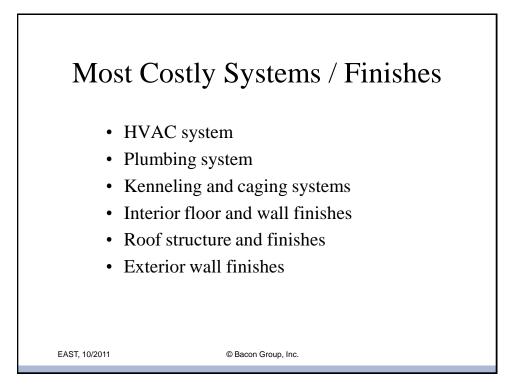
| 學習目標 | | |
|---|---------------------|--|
| ・瞭解材料的成本、安 ・應該使用哪種材料 ・適當的水電和暖通空 ・設計如何影響能源效 | 調 | |
| EAST, 10/2011 | © Bacon Group, Inc. | |

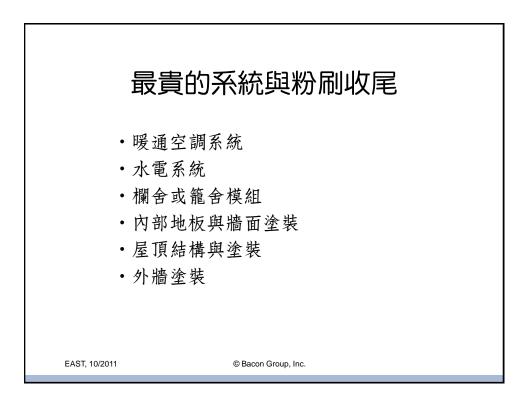


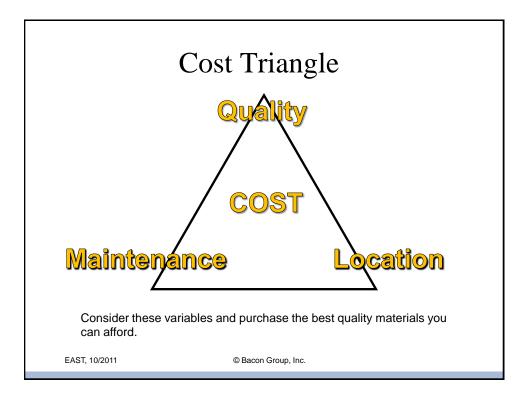


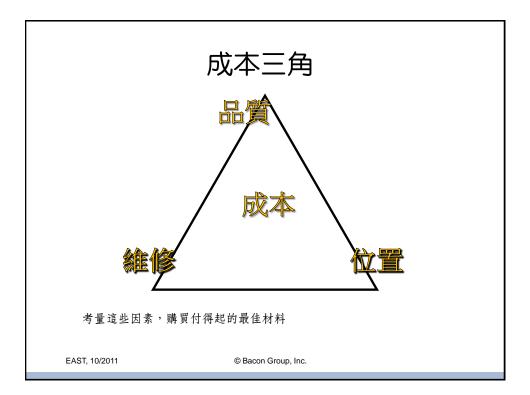












Wood & Metal in Shelters



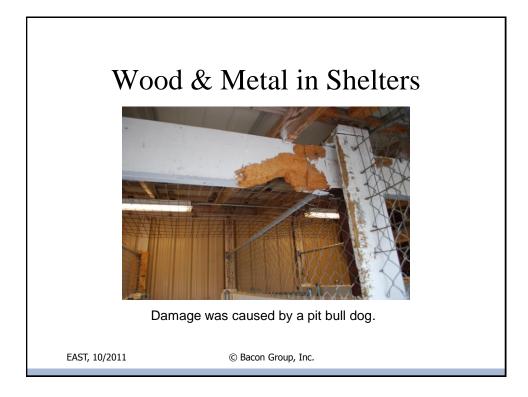
Wood and metal are not compatible with the wet environment of an animal shelter.



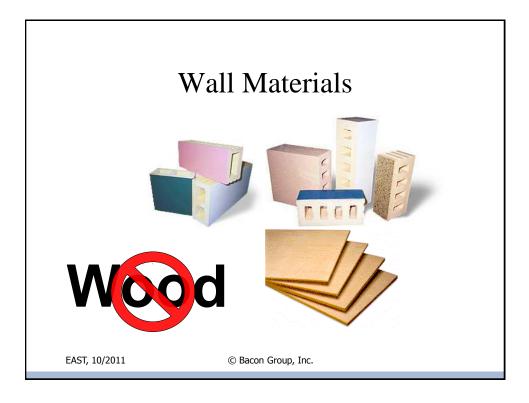
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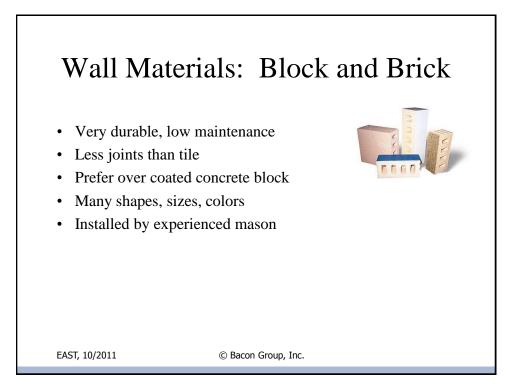


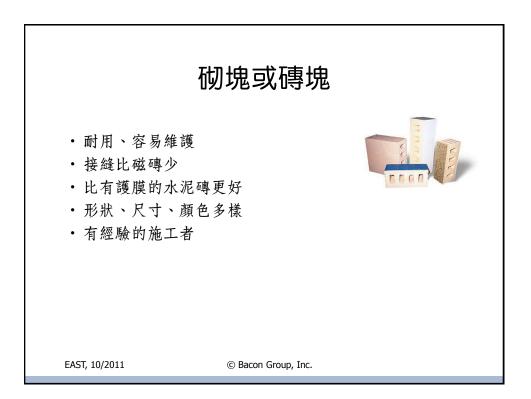


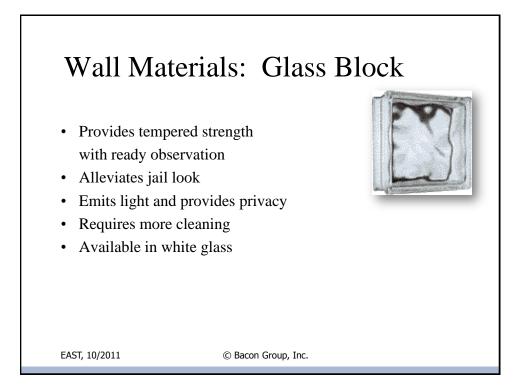




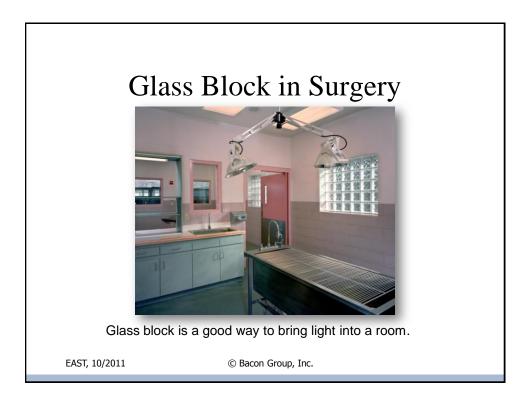




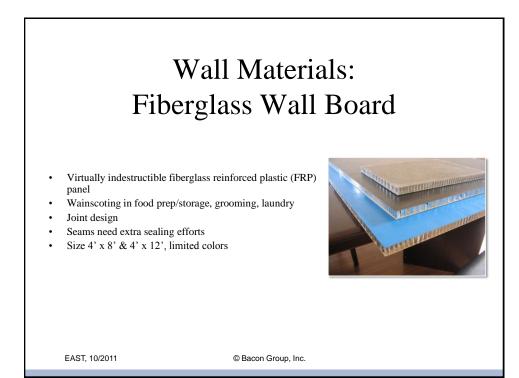


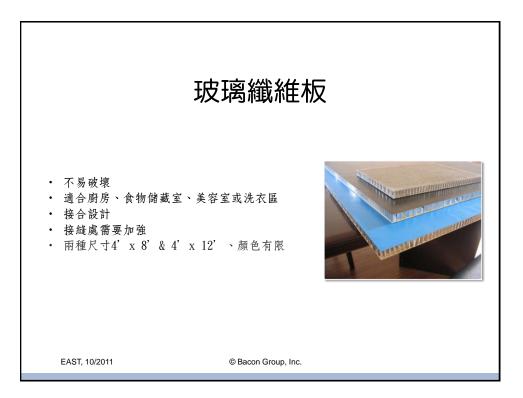


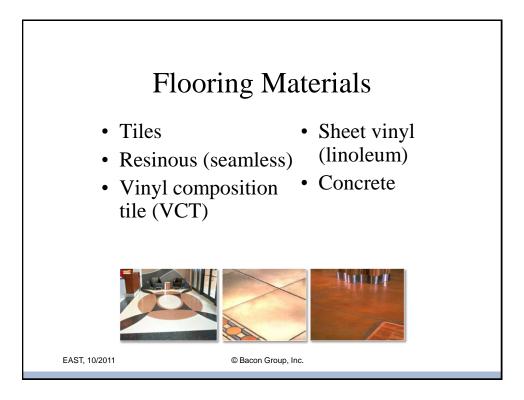


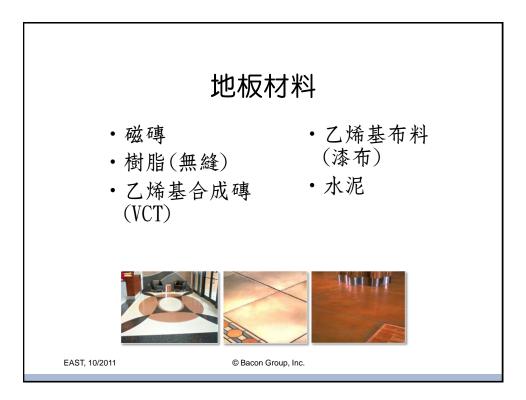


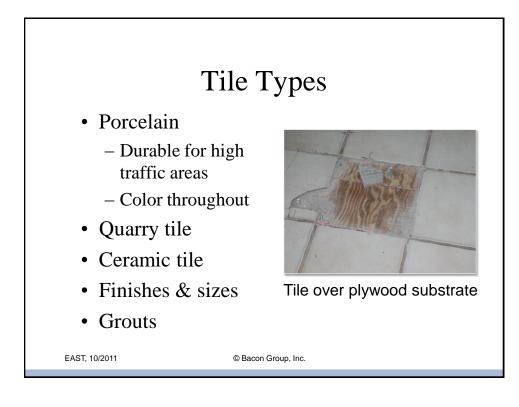


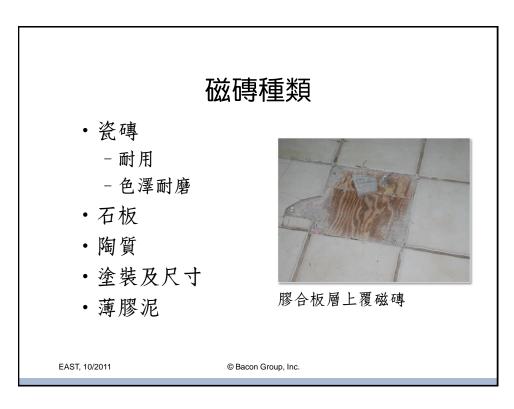


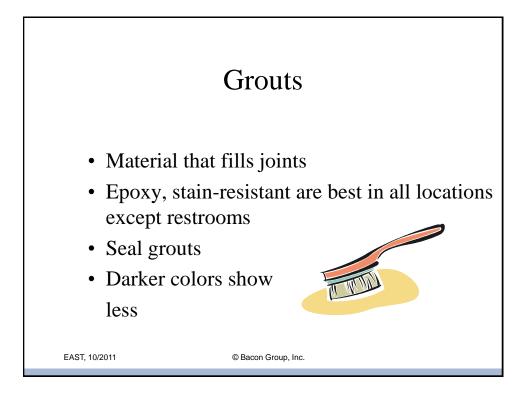




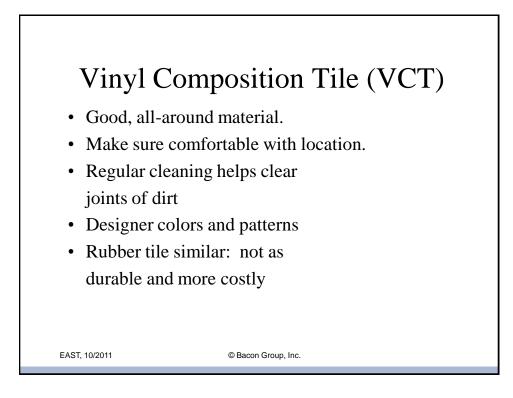


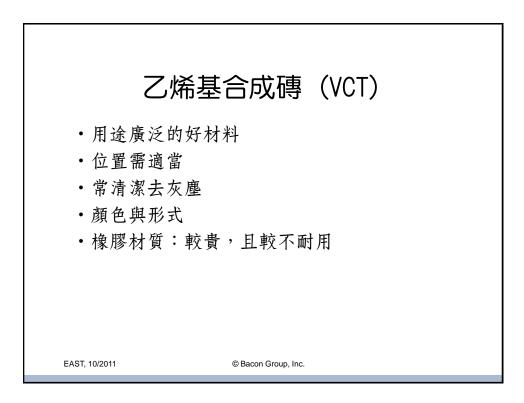


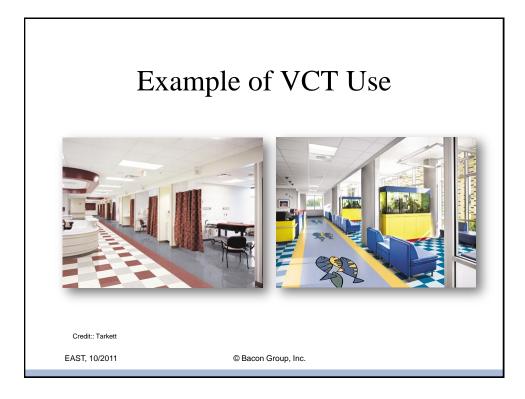




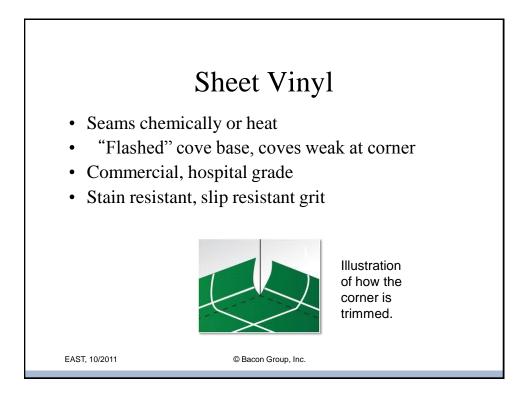








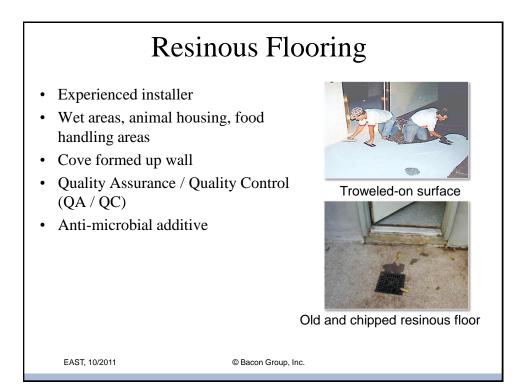


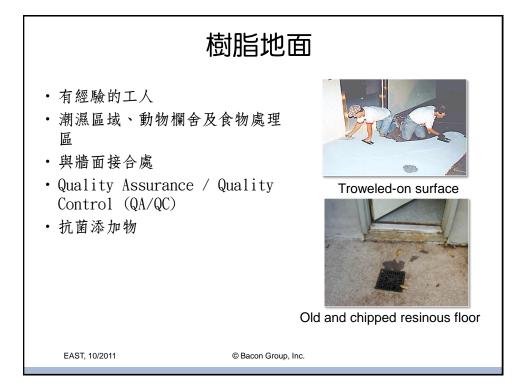


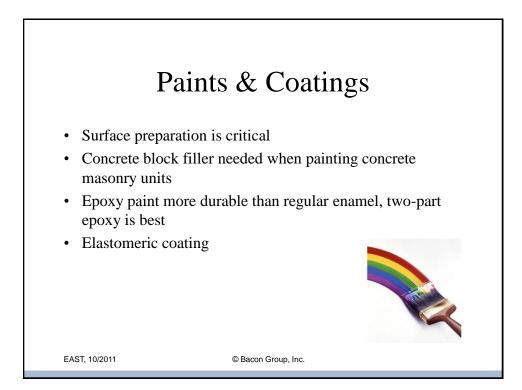




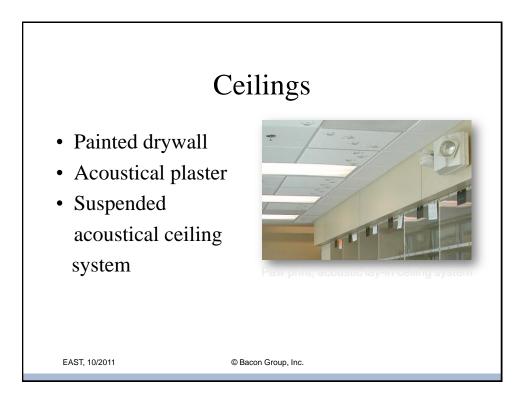


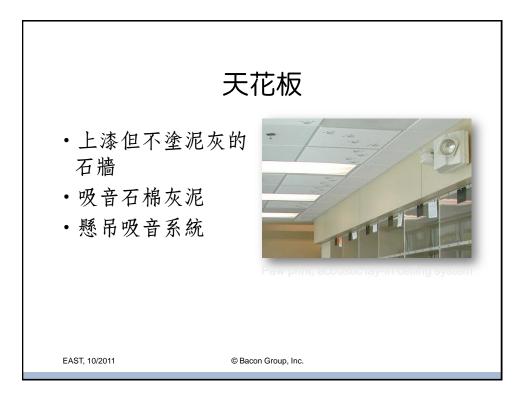


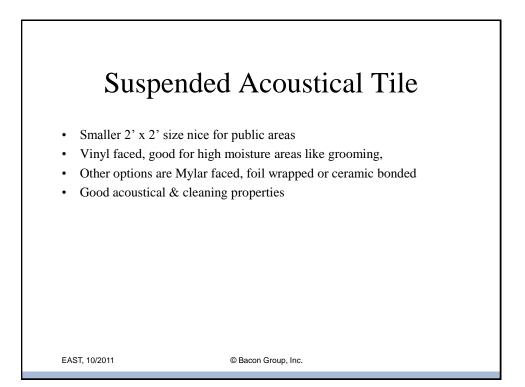


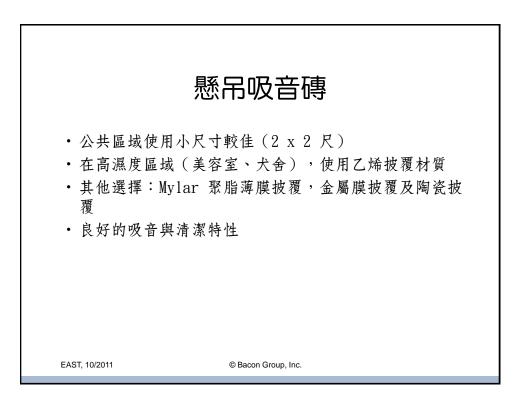


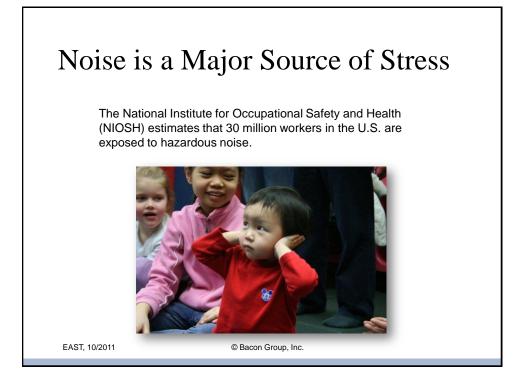




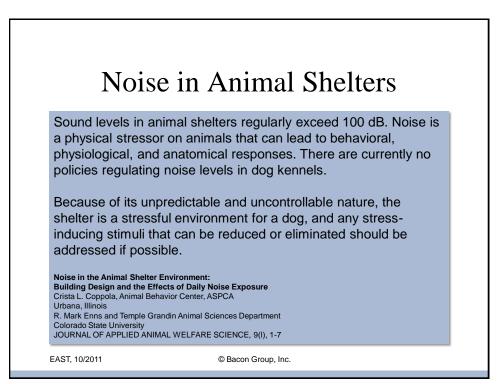


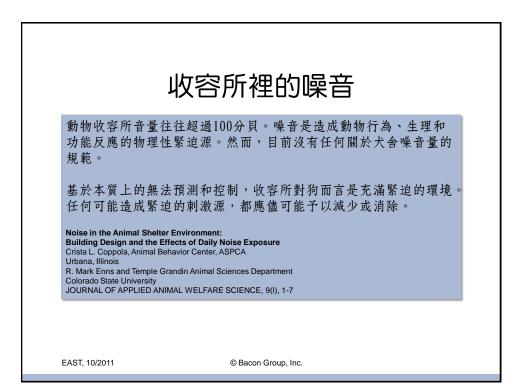


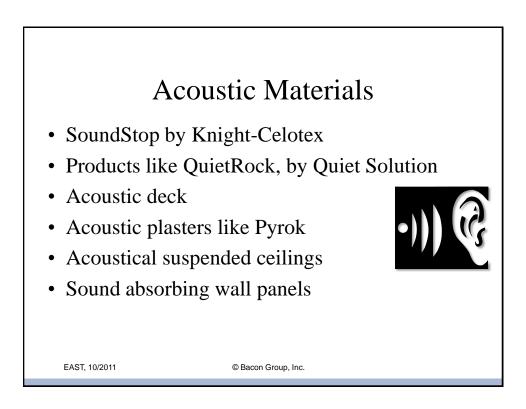




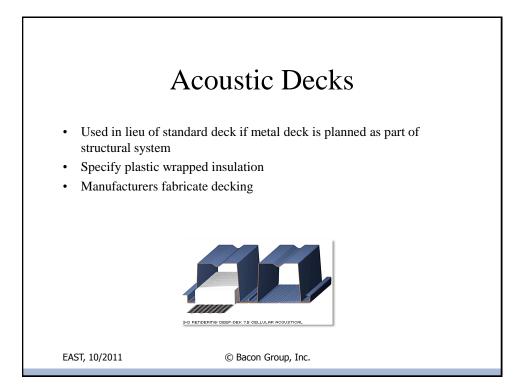


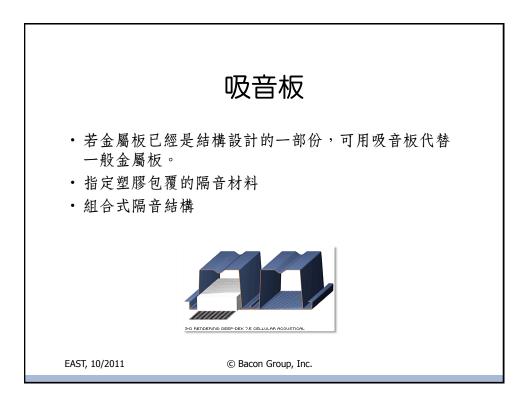




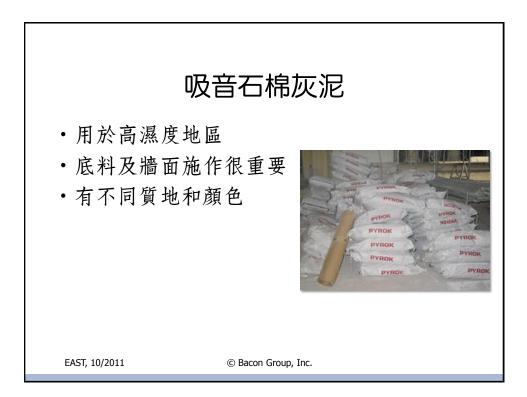


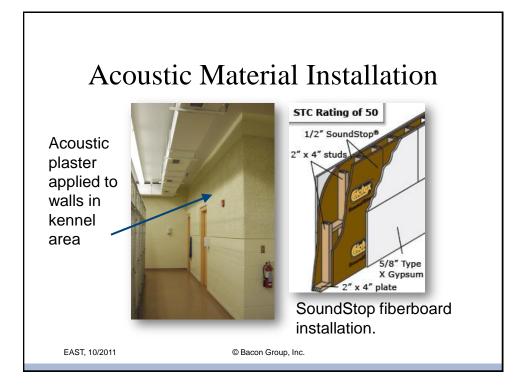










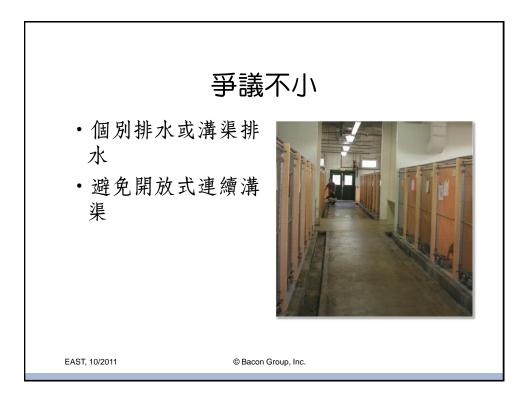


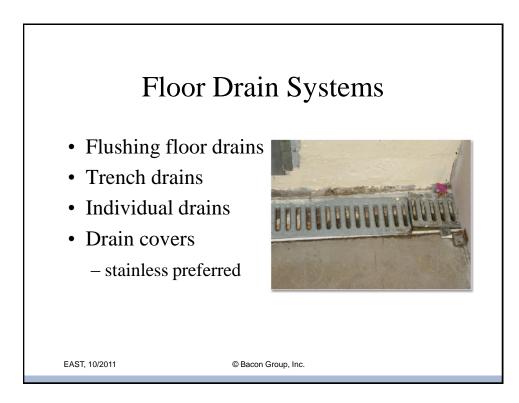




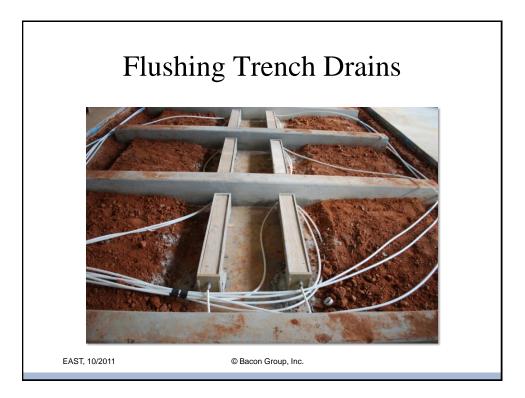




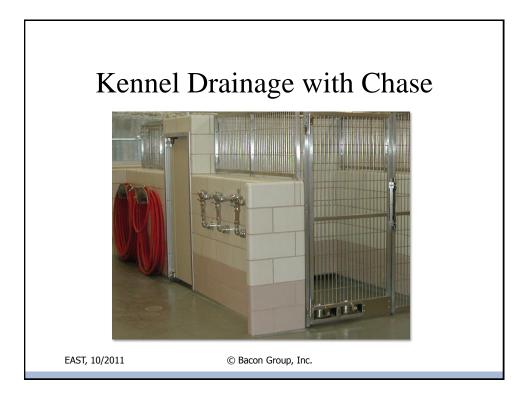












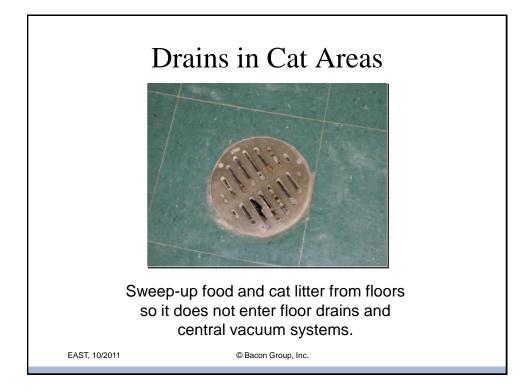


















Automatic Watering System



Watering system installed after construction.

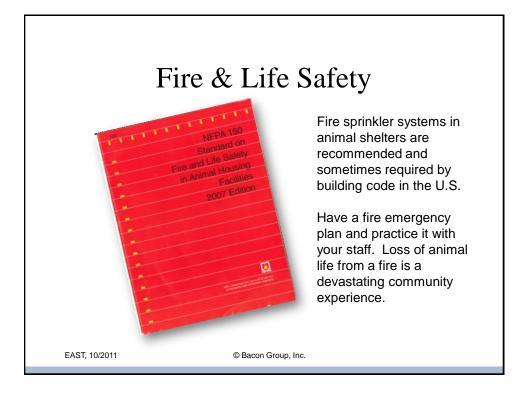


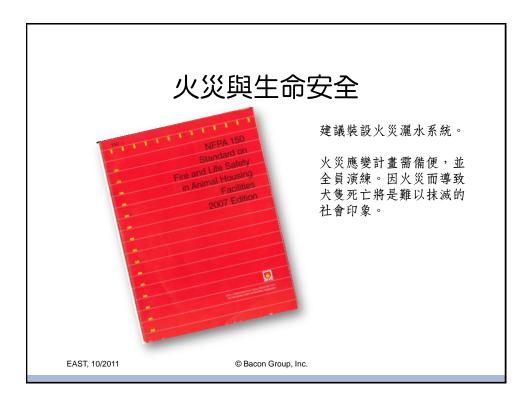
Supply lines for automatic waterers are venerable to damage from dogs. Photo above shows a guard that was installed over the copper pipe.

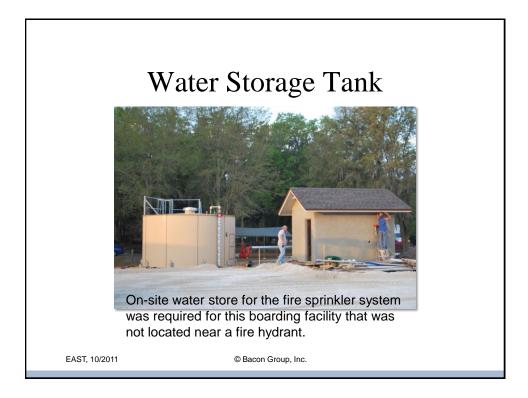
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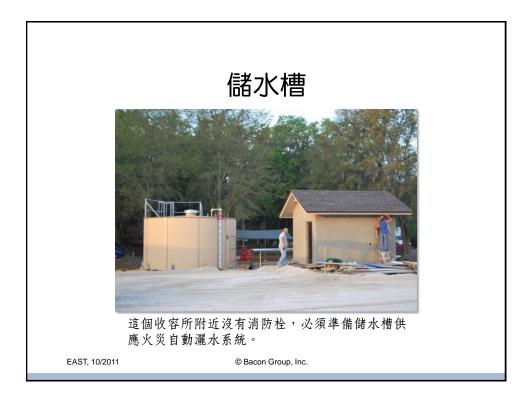
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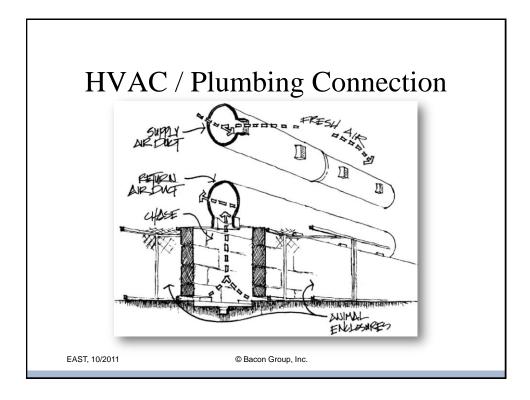


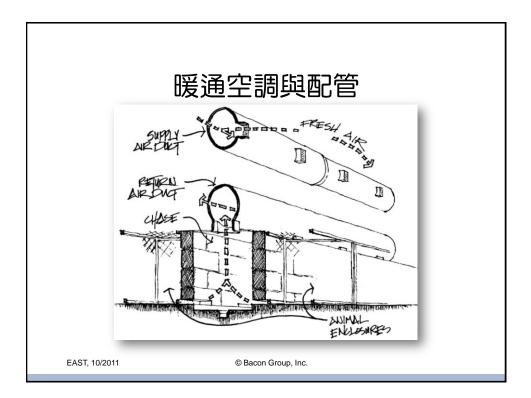






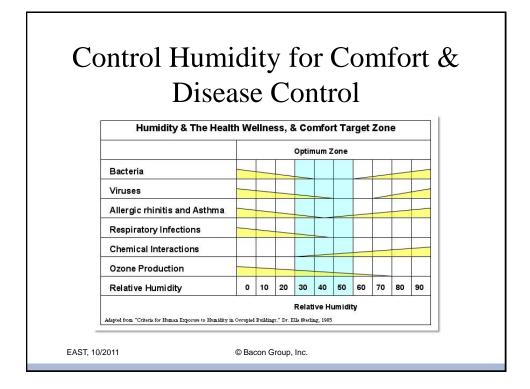




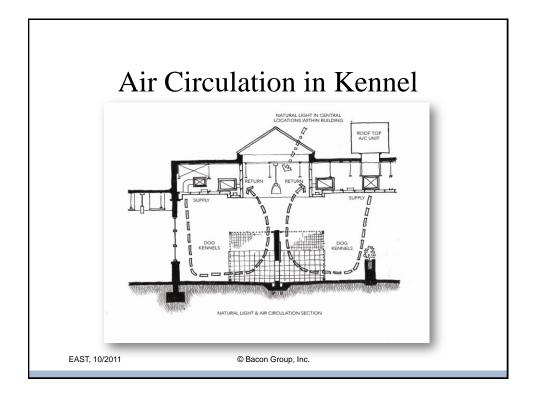


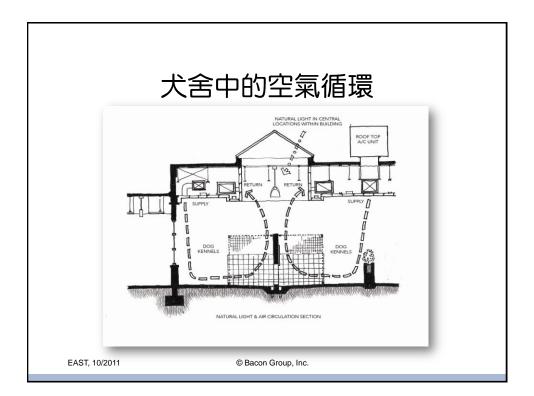


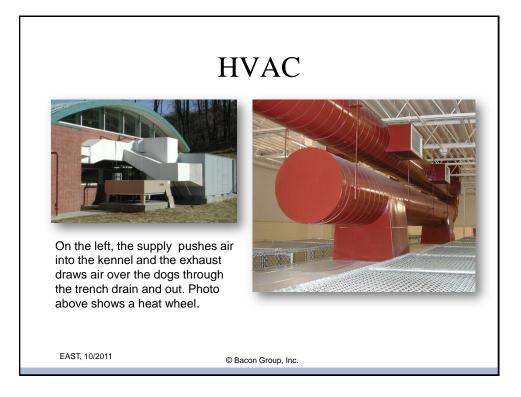


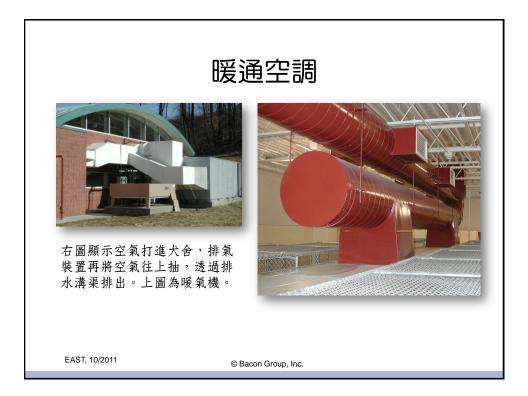


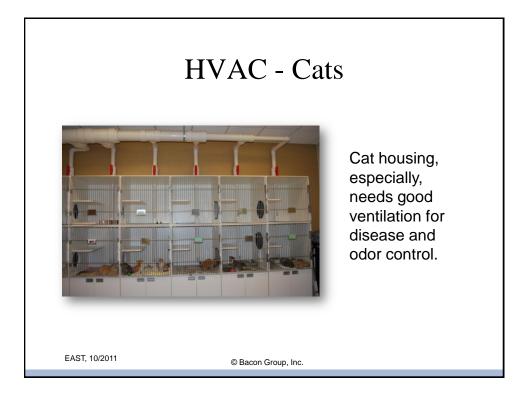




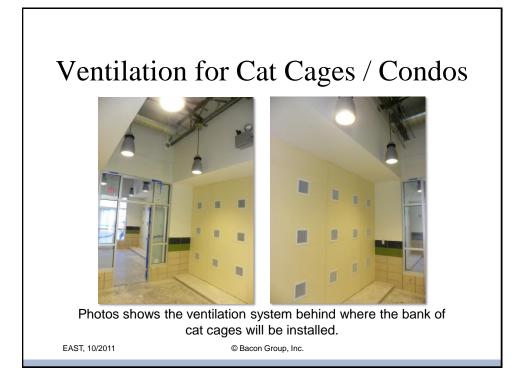














Ventilation for Cat Cages / Condos



Flex-duct allows the cat cages to be moved forward for cleaning



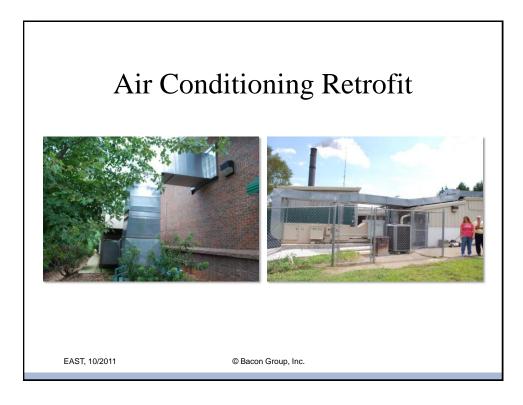
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Increase Energy Efficiency Through Design



Lied Animal Shelter, Las Vegas Tate Snyder Kimsey Architects



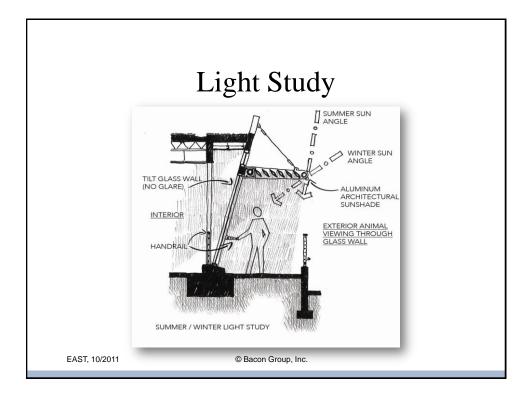
Santa Barbara Animal Hospital Cape Coral, Florida

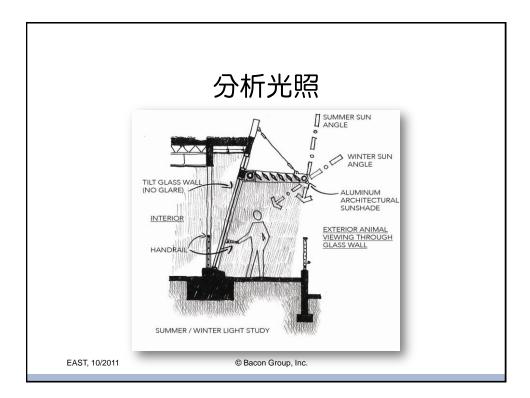
Physical orientation, ventilation, solar panels, and shade structures are some design techniques to make buildings more energy efficient.

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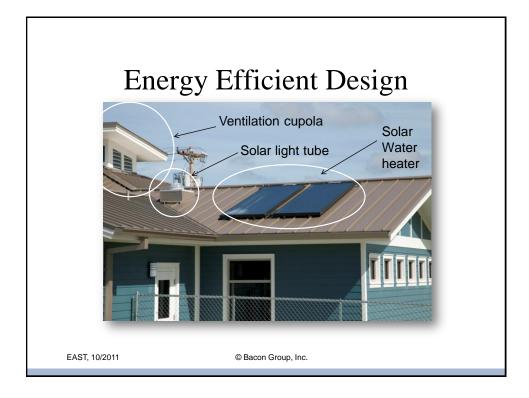




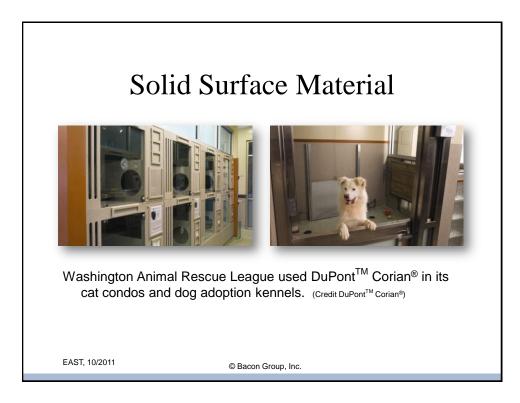




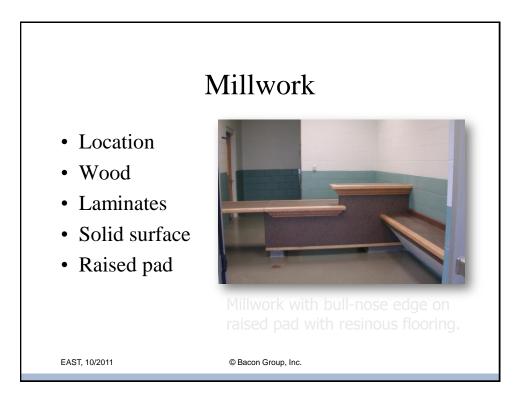












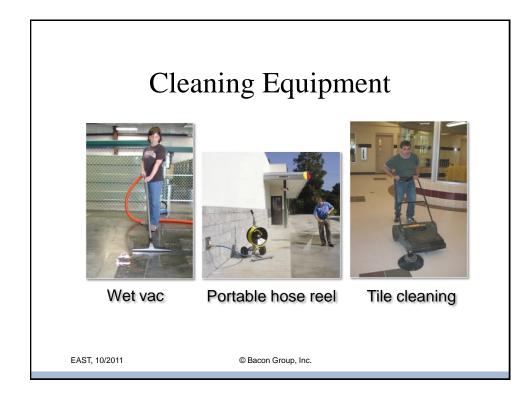




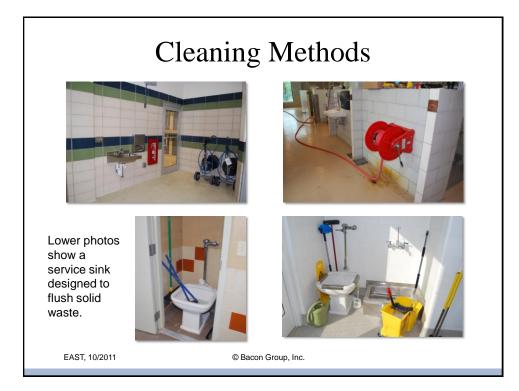




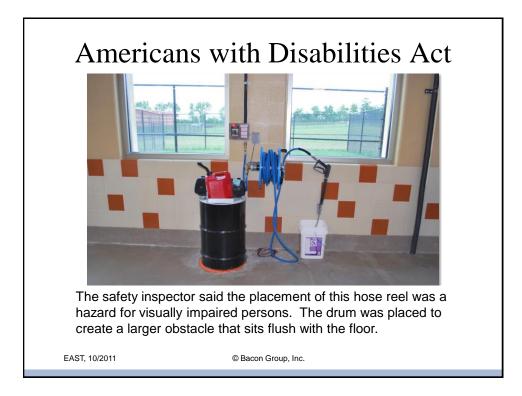














Cleaning System



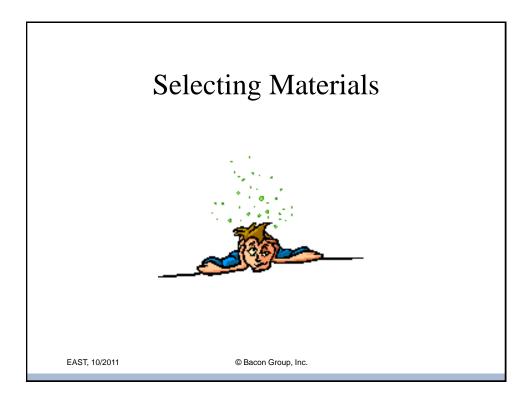
New spray wash systems pre-mix cleaning chemicals and use less water pressure to help prevent atomization of dirty water that spreads germs.



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Questions & Answers





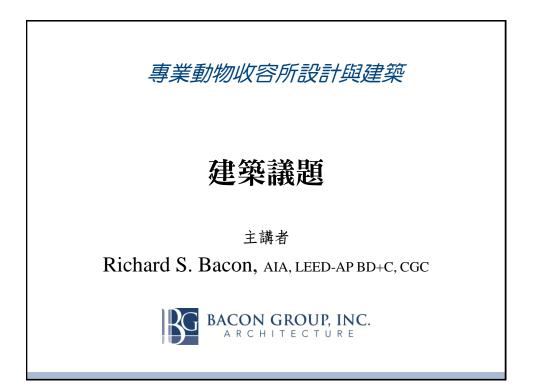
Professional Animal Shelter Design & Construction

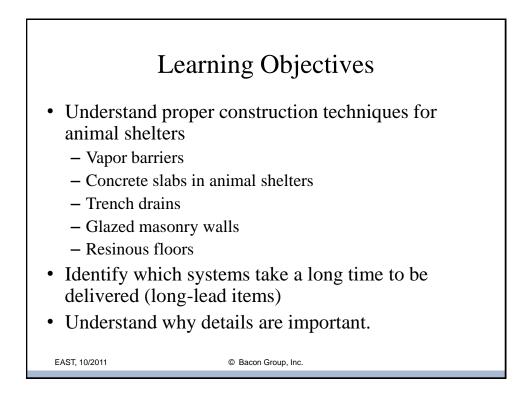
Construction Issues

Presented by

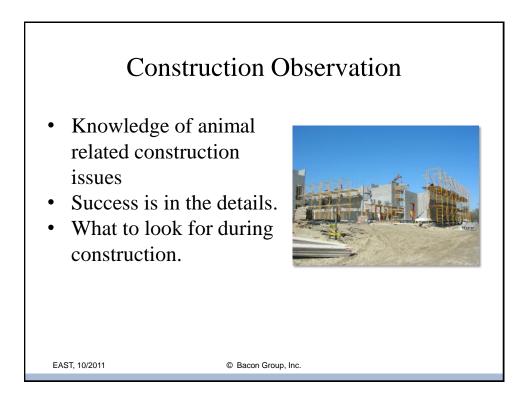
Richard S. Bacon, AIA, LEED-AP BD+C, CGC

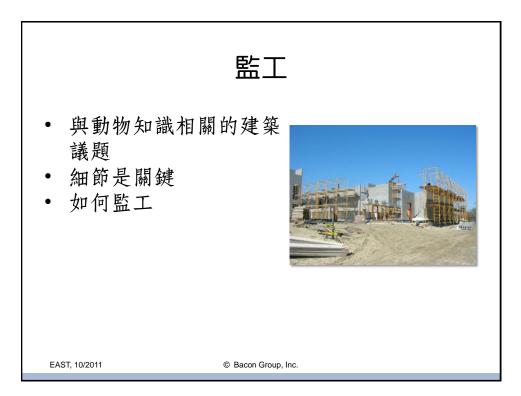


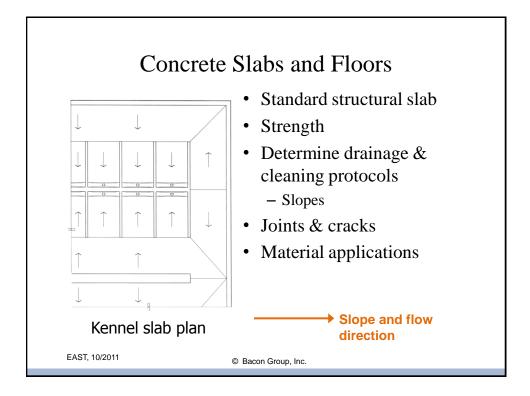


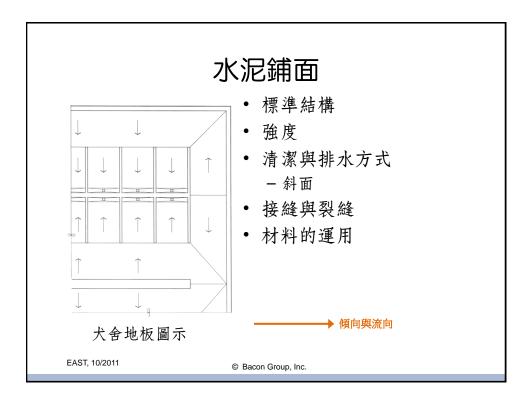


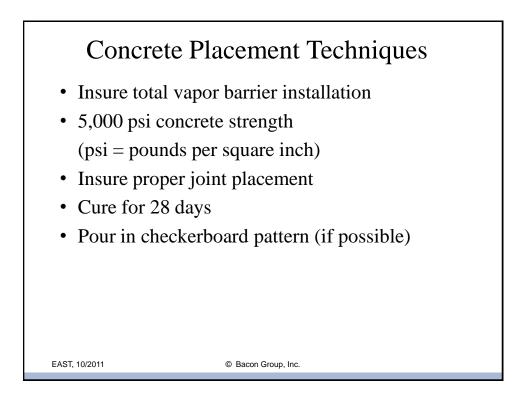
| | 學習目標 |
|--|---------------------|
| 動物收容所需要 小次阻隔 水泥鋪面 水泥蒲和 非水溝石牆 樹脂地板 確認交貨期長知 細節很重要 | 要的適當建築技術 豆 |
| EAST, 10/2011 | © Bacon Group, Inc. |

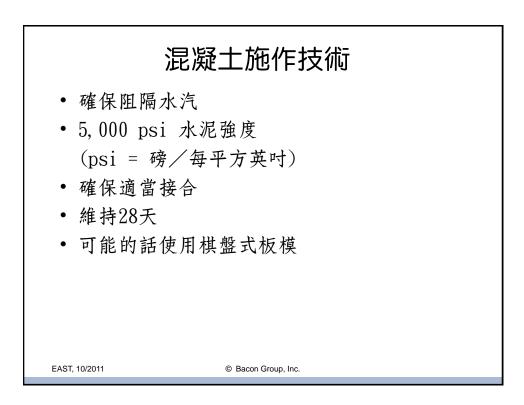


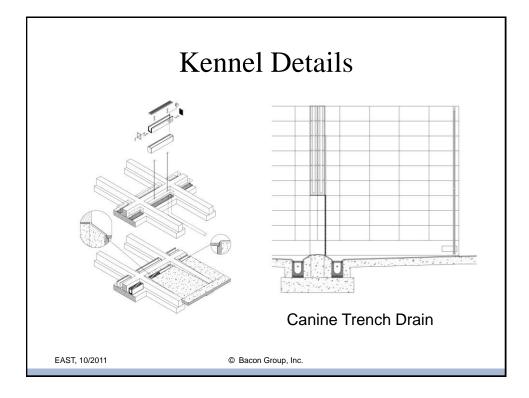


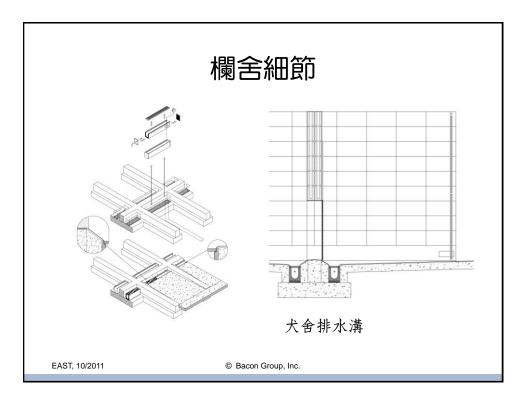


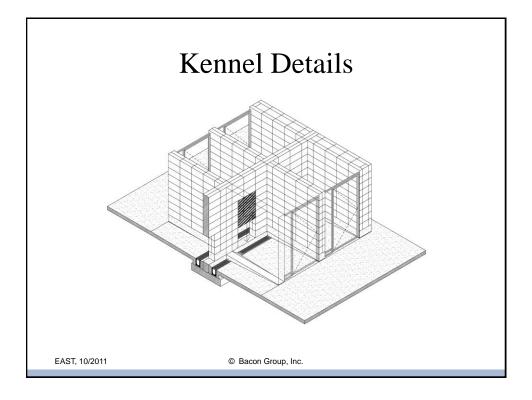


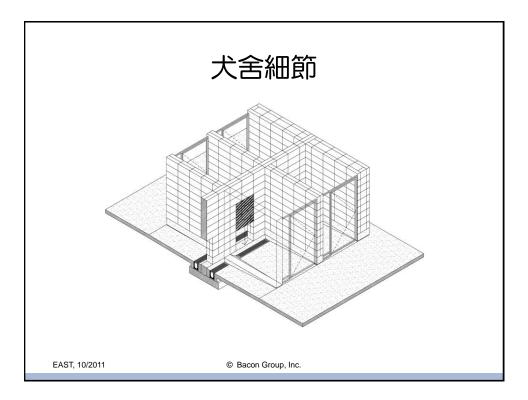


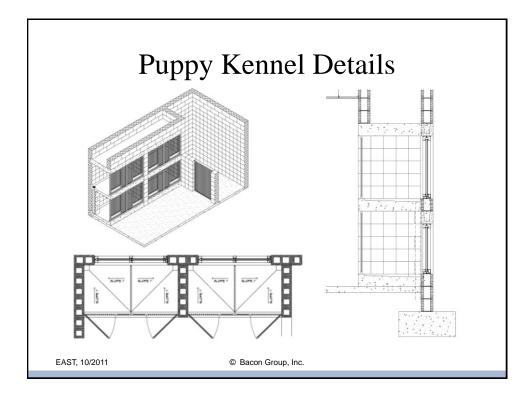


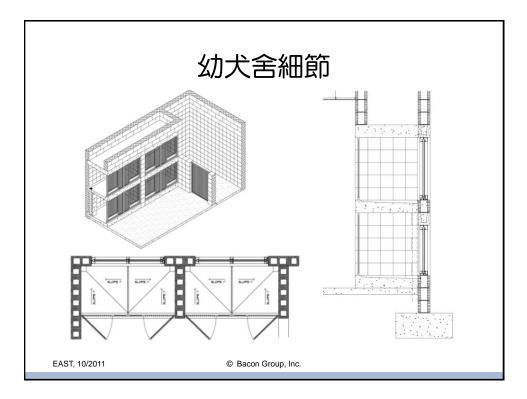




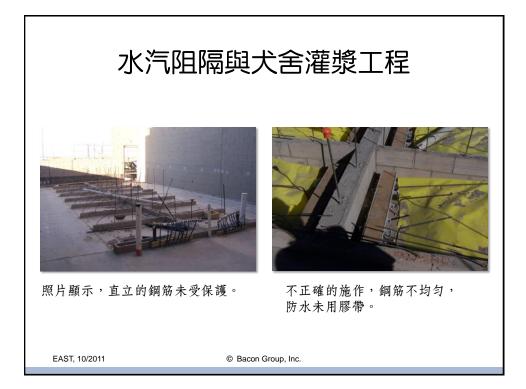


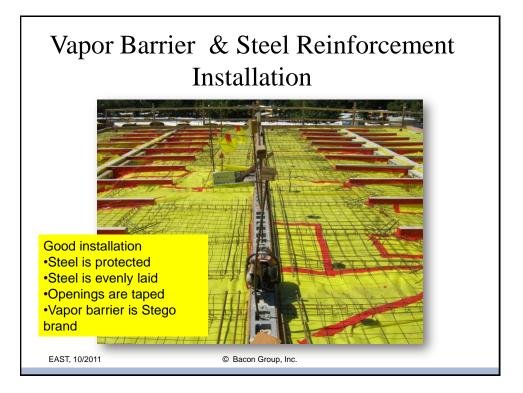


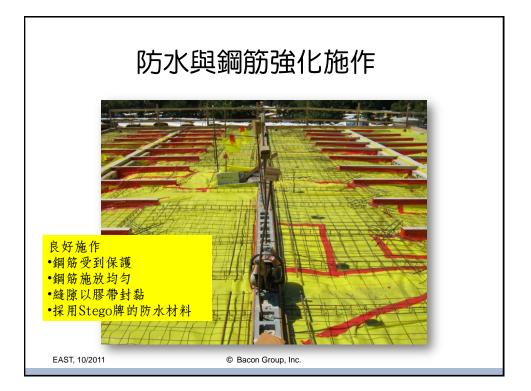




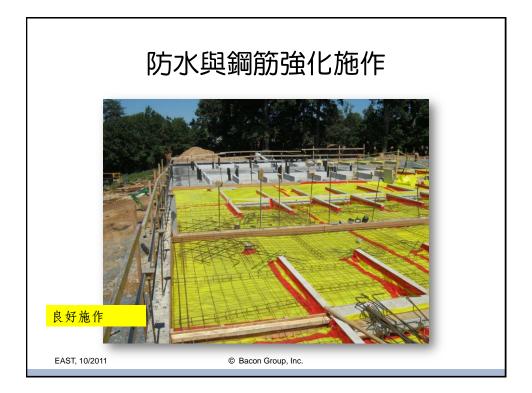
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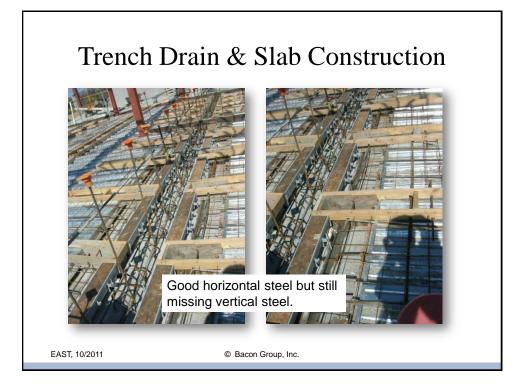




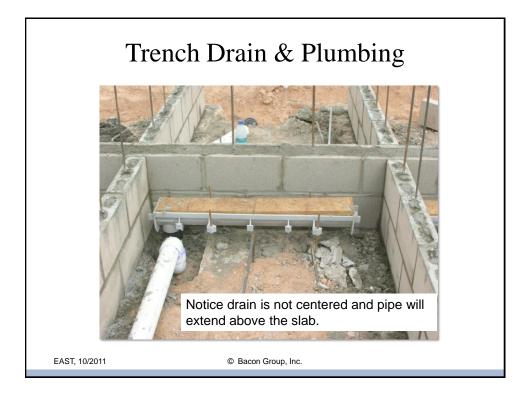




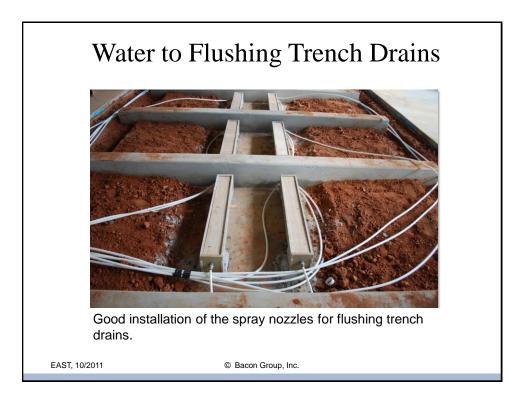


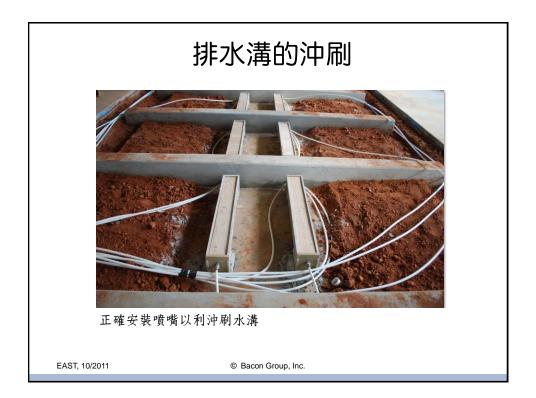
















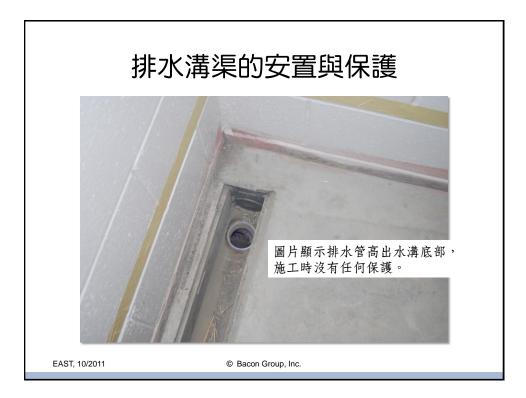


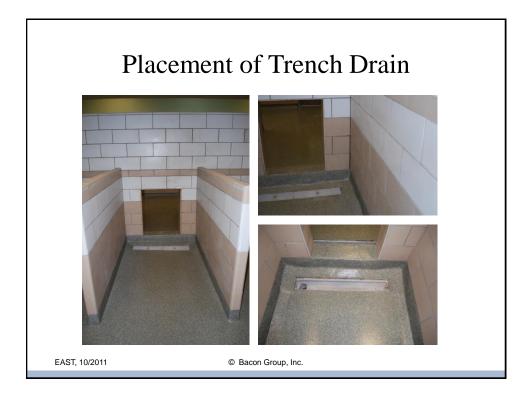




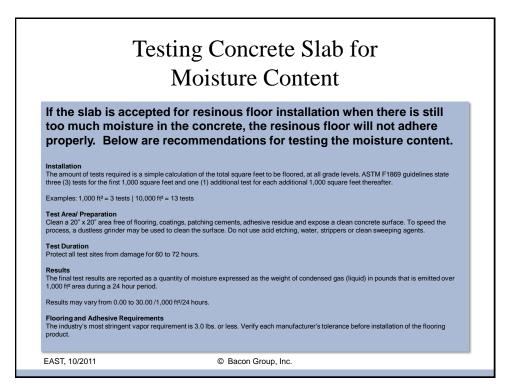






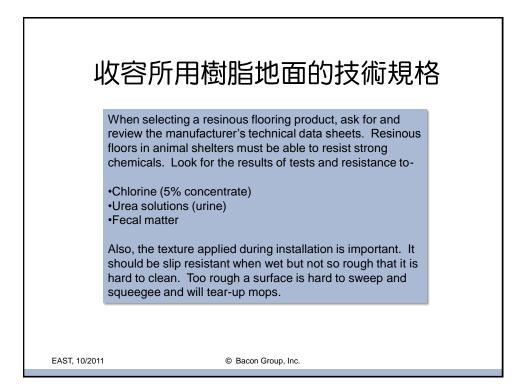


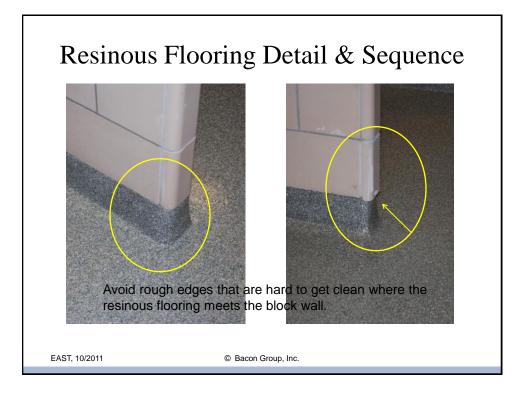




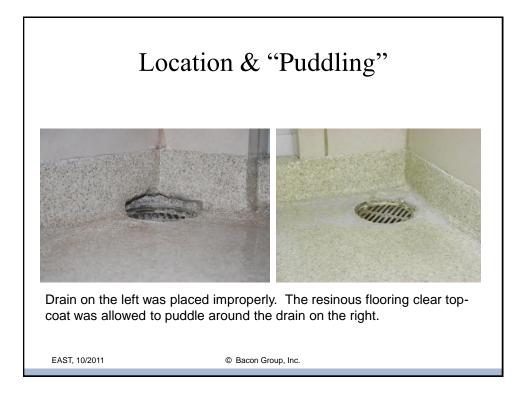
| | 測量混凝土濕度 |
|---|--|
| too much moisture ir | d for resinous floor installation when there is still o the concrete, the resinous floor will not adhere recommendations for testing the moisture content. |
| | calculation of the total square feet to be floored, at all grade levels. ASTM F1869 guidelines state eet and one (1) additional test for each additional 1,000 square feet thereafter. |
| | = 13 tests batings, patching cements, adhesive residue and expose a clean concrete surface. To speed the to clean the surface. Do not use acid etching, water, strippers or clean sweeping agents. |
| Test Duration Protect all test sites from damage for 60 | to 72 hours. |
| Results The final test results are reported as a qu 1,000 ft ² area during a 24 hour period. | uantity of moisture expressed as the weight of condensed gas (liquid) in pounds that is emitted over |
| Results may vary from 0.00 to 30.00 /1,0 | 00 ft²/24 hours. |
| Flooring and Adhesive Requirements The industry's most stringent vapor requ product. | irement is 3.0 lbs. or less. Verify each manufacturer's tolerance before installation of the flooring |

| Flooring Systems in Shelters |
|--|
| When selecting a resinous flooring product, ask for and review the manufacturer's technical data sheets. Resinous floors in animal shelters must be able to resist strong chemicals. Look for the results of tests and resistance to- |
| •Chlorine (5% concentrate) •Urea solutions (urine) •Fecal matter |
| Also, the texture applied during installation is important. It should be slip resistant when wet but not so rough that it is hard to clean. Too rough a surface is hard to sweep and squeegee and will tear-up mops. |





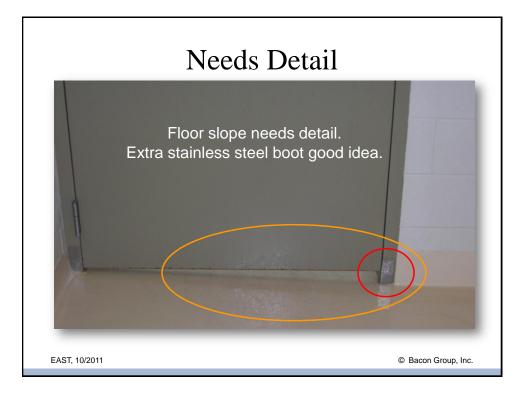




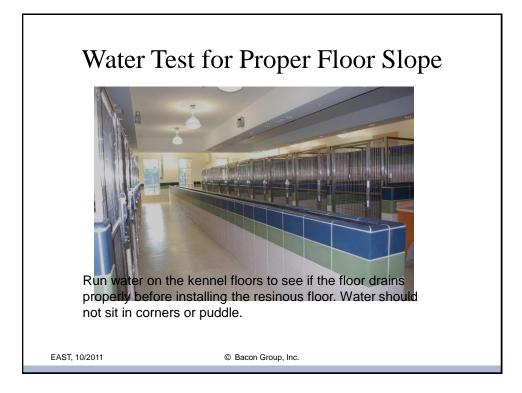














Cleanable Non-Resinous Floors



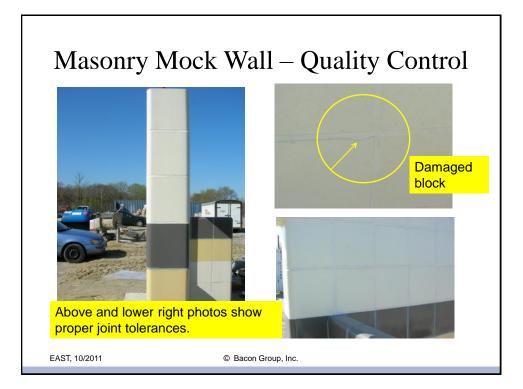
Sealed concrete floors are an acceptable alternative to resinous floors if your budget is restricted. Coloring color can be added if desired. The floor will have to be re-sealed every few years.

Do not paint floors, especially in animal housing areas. The paint will not last. It will chip, flake, and rub off making the floor hard to keep clean and disinfect.

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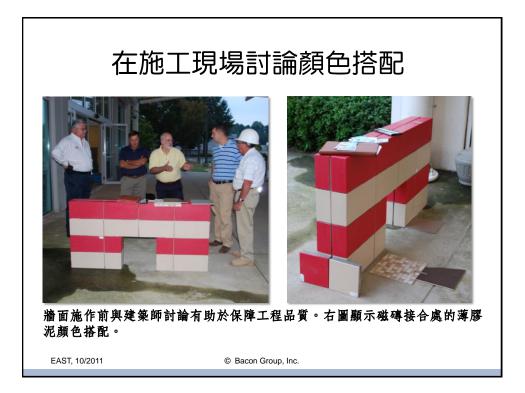


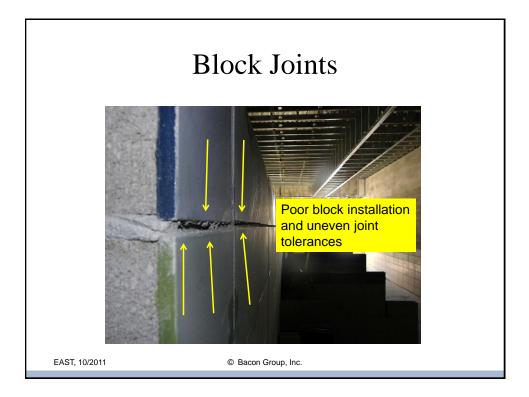


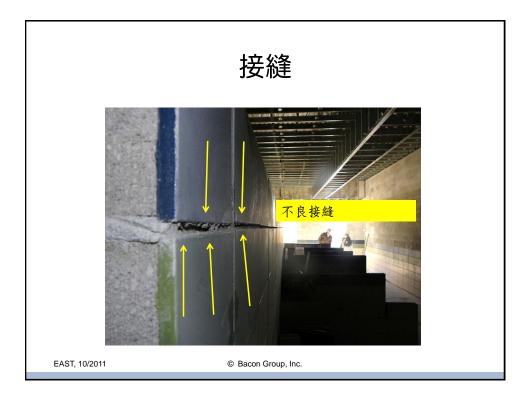


Masonry Mock Wall Matching Colors in the Job Site

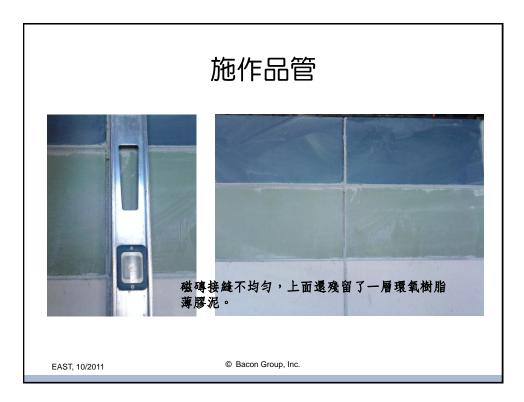


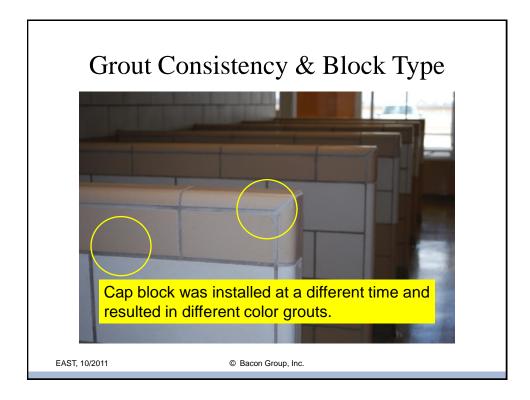




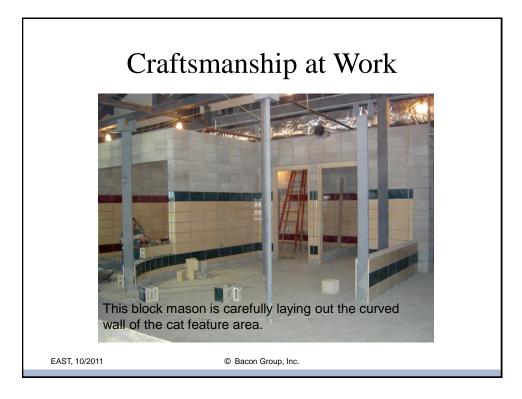




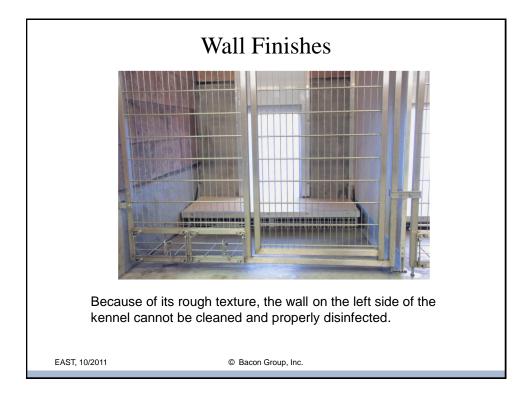


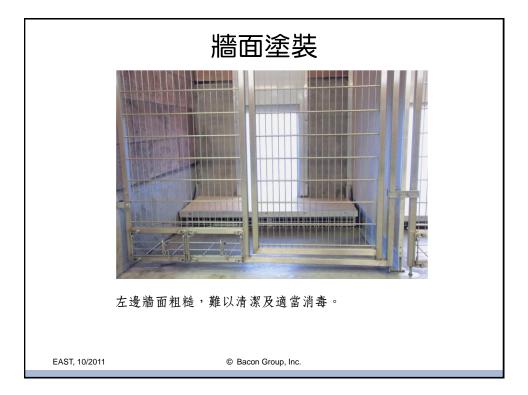


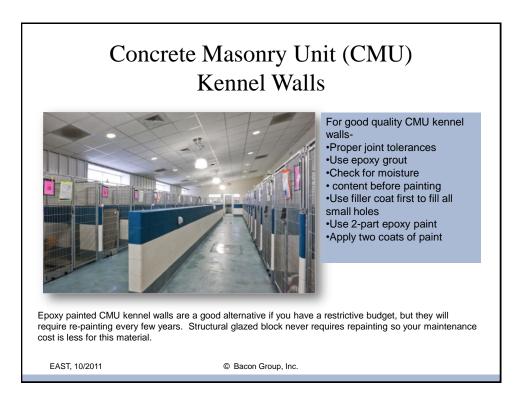








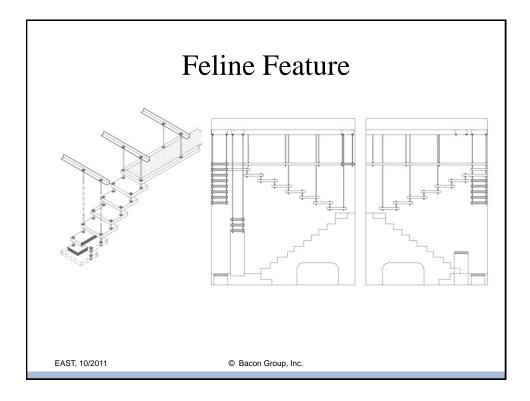


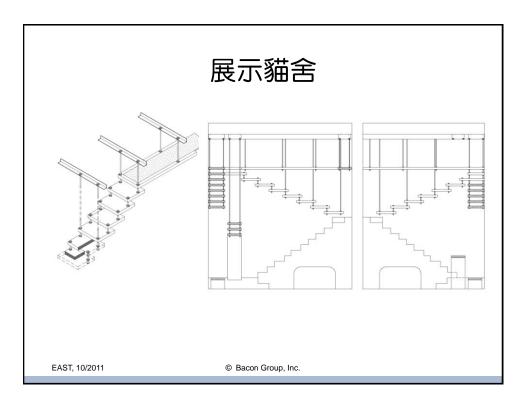


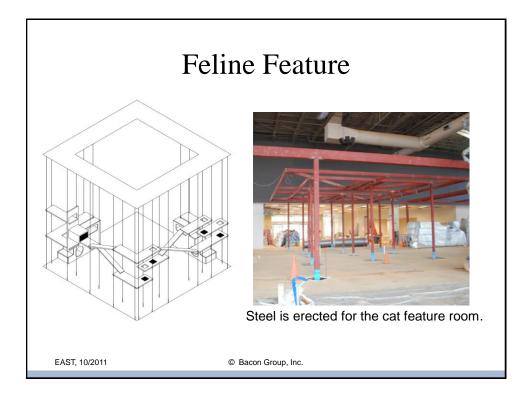


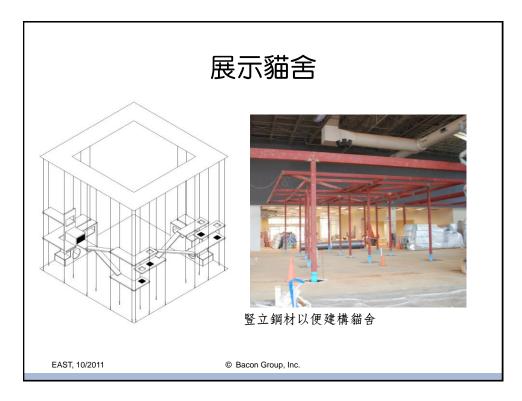












Functionality & Maintenance

Dirt will collect on top of the duct work and air handlers making this kennel hard to keep clean.

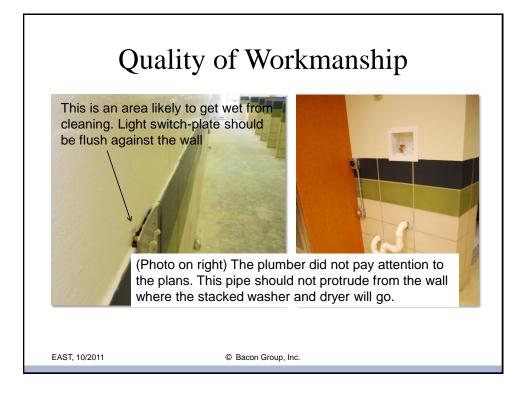


The aisle between the kennels is too narrow. Try to make them wide enough for a person leading a dog on a leash to pass-by when a kennel door is open.

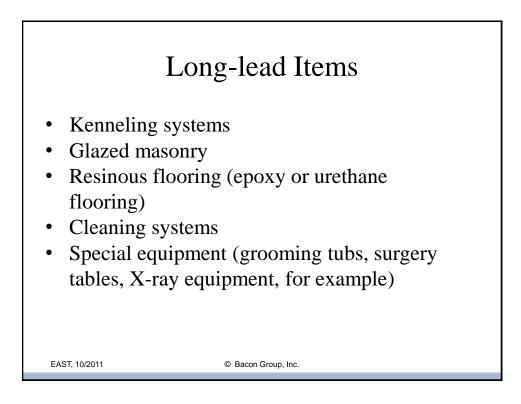
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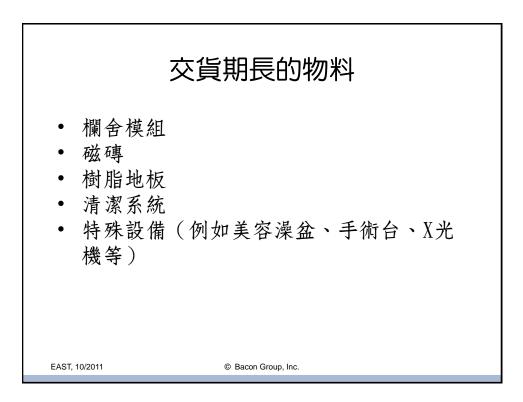
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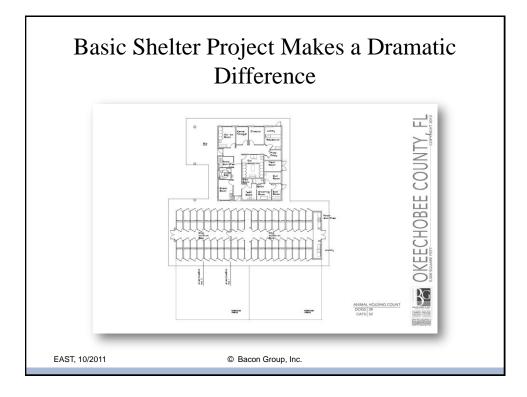


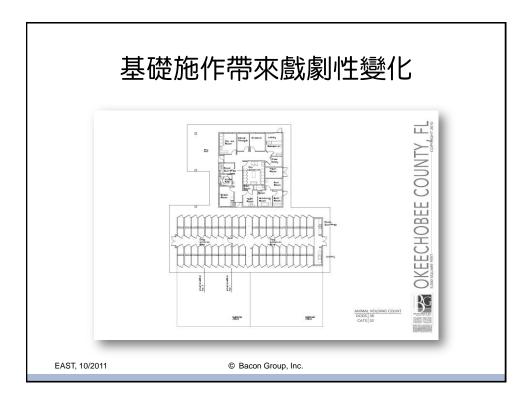






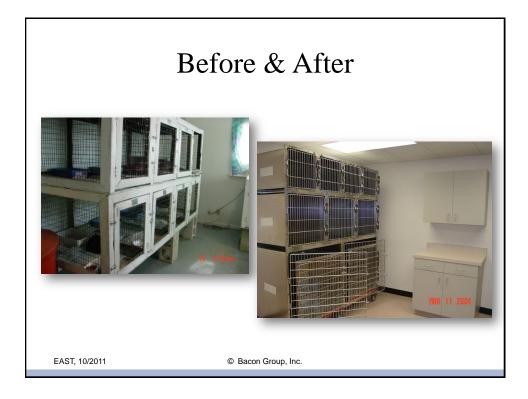












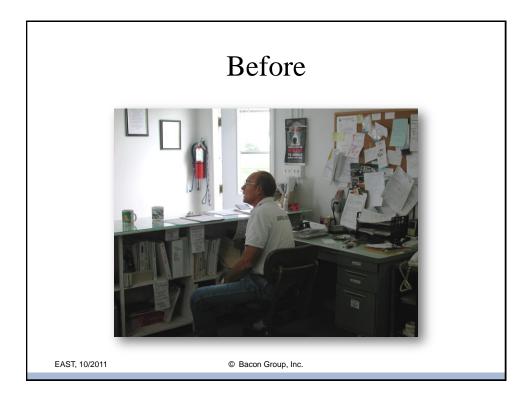


















Good Design + Quality Construction

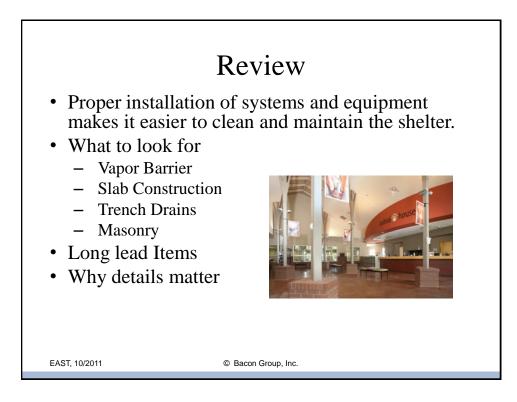


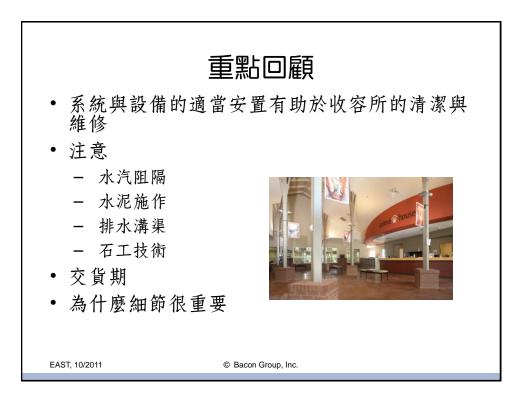
These kennels have •Good lighting •Acoustical ceiling •Ample ventilation •Some group housing •Covered drains inside the each run •Floor drains for general cleaning •Good quality block construction •Good resinous flooring application

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Questions & Answers





- Requirements for staff and public education program
 - Training room requirements Board/conference room
 - Auditorium
- Audio/visual equipment

MISCELLANEOUS AREA REQUIREMENTS:

- Food storage, conditioned or dry storage
 - Maintenance
 - General storage
- Washer/dryer area Cage storage
 - File storage
- Medical storage, security of
 - Office supplies storage Dispatch
- Night drop-off
- Kitchen, break room
- Vehicle stocking/washing
 - Administrative functions
- Restrooms, showers, locker rooms
- Systems, telephone, computer, energy management, 911 requirements
 - Power outlets

PROGRAMS:

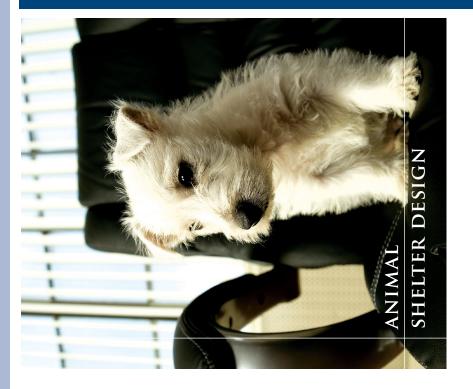
- Adoption
 - Education
- Spay/neuter
- Relationships to outside entities, such as veterinarians, County government, humane societies

BUDGET:

- Determine budget parameters
- Fund raising goals
 - Value engineering
- Project delivery method (bidding, negotiations, design / build etc.)

IMAGE TO PROJECT:

 Building exterior and interior Cost



GET READY TO DESIGN

program's and shelter's needs. Use this list to begin areas that a design consultant would research with you begin the planning process for shelter design the client as the programming phase of design is Presented are areas that should be discussed as started. This list is not comprehensive, and you and construction. These are some of the major will want to add areas that are specific to your to plan your new shelter's size and scope.



SITE - CIVIL:

- Zoning
- Accessibility to staff/users
 - Site water management
 - Future expansion
- Noise levels affecting adjacent property
- Is burial planned on-site?
- Bark parks
- Exercise area and agility course

CIRCULATION:

- Ingress/egress public, staff, deliveries, public surrenders, sally port
- Parking
- Public access to adoption, administration, other areas
- Staff access to function areas Walking distances for staff
- If surgery is provided, circulation for doctors/technicians to surgery room, lab, pre/post-op

- \mathcal{R}_{0}^{*} e Evaluation of exterior building materials & interior public area materials \mathcal{R}_{0}^{*} (includes finishes)
- Evaluation of high-maintenance areas, finish floor materials & kennel design

SECURITY:

- Site ingress/egress
- Facility ingress/egress
- Types of security systems, monitoring
- Lighting

ACOUSTICS:

- Noise from surrounding property to the kennels and vice versa
- Noise from kennels to function areas within building including lobby, surgery, administration, and separation of cats from dogs
 - Materials selection for high-humidity areas and other function areas

ANIMAL HOUSING:

- Dog Housing:
- Indoor vs. outdoor runs
- If dog kennels are a built commodity, have all factors been considered, including Individual caging vs. built-in runs or combination
- · Separation of adoption, healthy holding, surrender holding, in-processing holding, waste removal, temperature control, cleaning, ventilation and visual sight lines
- isolation (sick) and feral
 - Stress control

ANIMAL HOUSING:

Cat Housing:

- Indoor vs. outdoor runs, ventilation, waste removal, etc. as above
- Types of housing, e.g. condos, malls, individual cages, group, real-life rooms
 - How many cats in each run? Shelving, access to fresh air & sunlight
- Separation of adoption, healthy holding, surrender holding, in-processing holding, isolation (sick) and feral
 - Stress control

EUTHANASIA:

- Animal prep
- Crematory
 - Burial
- Disposal Storage
- LIGHTING:
- Exterior lighting
- Kennel lighting
- Indoor vs. outdoor lighting

VENTILATION:

- Air changes per hour (volume exchange)
- Heating and AC, building & kennels
- Separation between kennel & public areas
 - Temperature control

ADOPTION:

- Friendly atmosphere, noise levels Access for public
 - Location for viewing & handling
 - Handicapped accessibility

MEDICAL SERVICES:

- Exam rooms
 - Surgery
- Laboratory
- Pre/post-op
- Recovery/holding

CUSTOMER SERVICES:

- Atmosphere & noise level
 - Records accessibility
- Handicapped accessibility
- Location related to adoption & reclaiming



參考資料二:設計與建築計劃:定義及相關資訊

Design and Construction Project Definitions and Related Information

These definitions are intended to provide basic information about the professionals or processes commonly encountered during a design and construction project in the United States. Almost all design and construction professionals are licensed and regulated by state government. While there are many similarities, these laws vary from state to state. Take the time to educate yourself about the laws, requirements, and regulations of your state before you start your project. Many state licensing boards have consumer education sections on their web sites.

Design Consultants and Construction Related Professionals

Acoustical Consultant - state licensed consultant who is gualified to test noise levels and design or recommend design features that will moderate ambient, external or internal noise levels.

Architect - state-licensed consultant who is responsible for the design and coordination of the overall project including site, building and systems. The project architect will serve as the interface between the Owner, consultants and outside agencies.

Architectural/Engineering Consultant - design consultant, usually licensed, who has special knowledge of and experience with specific building types or systems required for a project, for example a swimming pool engineer.

Civil Engineer - state-licensed consultant responsible for a project site design including drainage, water management, paving, roadways and utilities related to the project. The civil engineer does not design electrical service or landscaping. On larger projects, this engineer is responsible for assisting in the site master planning including traffic flow.

Cost Estimator - consultant gualified to review the design documents and prepare Statements of Probable Construction Cost based on project type, prevailing materials costs and labor conditions of the project location. This consultant may also provide value engineering, review construction schedules, pay requests and contractor Change Orders.

Designer/Computer Drafter - individuals of widely varying degrees of skill who work under the direct supervision of a licensed architect or engineer to design portions of a project. While manual drafting is still used in some cases, most projects are now designed and drafted with the aid of computer programs such as CADD (computer aided drafting and design). Some advantages of computer drafting are greater accuracy in the construction documents, easier redesigns, and direct communication with engineering consultants and files management. Disciplines often digitally transfer current drawings to each other via the internet.

Electrical Engineer - state-licensed consultant responsible for all electrical (power and lighting) including site designs for the project; concerned with all communications including telephone and computers, television and power generation, etc.

Environmental Consultant - a variety of usually industry certified or state-licensed consultants gualified to study. recommend, design and perform remedial work concerning a myriad of environmental tasks such as wetlands mitigation, endangered flora and fauna on a site, chemical/fuels contamination or asbestos and lead-based paint abatement.

Geotechnical Engineer - state-licensed consultant responsible for testing and determining soil and sub-surface conditions. These test results help determine building placement as well as foundation and pavement design. Investigation may further define environmental and hidden conditions.

Landscape Architect - state-licensed consultant responsible for the landscape design, plantings, and irrigation system, some site permitting, and site amenities including lighting, furnishings, accessories, etc.

LEED[®] AP - A design professional with accreditation from the U.S. Green Building Council in sustainable design.

Mechanical Engineer - state-licensed consultant responsible for all the mechanical systems such as HVAC (heating, ventilating, air conditioning) systems. This consultant is often the plumbing engineer, too.

Plumbing Engineer - state-licensed consultant responsible for the plumbing and fire suppression systems and may include the water supply, waste water and storm water systems, etc.

Roofing Consultant - qualified, and often industry-certified, consultant who evaluates, recommends, designs and reviews the construction of roofing systems for structures. This consultant is often involved in renovations and remedial projects.

Structural Engineer - state-licensed consultant responsible for the structural infra-structure of a building including foundations, wall construction, roof framing, etc. conforming to all code requirements including wind and hurricane and snow loads. Threshold Inspectors are also structural engineers.

Surveyor - state-licensed consultant responsible for establishing site boundaries including legal descriptions, set backs, easements, etc., existing and new building locations, elevations (grades), utilities, wetlands, trees, etc.

Design Phases

Programming - this phase determines both internal and external spaces required for the project. This may include the size, location, relationship to other spaces, furnishings, equipment, and all other support information.

Pre-design - site evaluation, existing structure evaluation, space needs planning, investigation into development and permitting requirements, programming, and preliminary floor plans.

Schematic - this phase develops the program into a two or three dimensional graphic format. Scale is developed, relationships are further refined, systems are reviewed and materials are evaluated. Basic costs are established.

Design Development - this phase refines the schematic phase and establishes in graphic and written format, the entire building including plans, elevations, systems, materials, equipment, etc. A more detailed Statement of Probable Construction Cost is provided.

Construction Documents - this phase sets forth in both graphic and written format the construction documents for both bidding and construction. This is the culmination of the design process. A comprehensive Statement of Probable Construction Cost is provided.

Bidding - during this phase contractors review the contract documents and contract requirements and submit a fee proposal to complete the construction. This usually includes both cost and construction schedule. The architect is responsible for plan interpretation, clarifications, bid review and recommendations. *Negotiation* - In lieu of bidding, one to three pre-qualified contractors may be asked to submit a fee for construction that is a negotiated price. This avenue of contractor selection eliminates the time expended during a formal bidding procedure. This may not be possible for government projects.

Construction - this is the time where the successful bidder is contracted to complete the construction of the project. Architects/engineers provide construction observation services where members of the design team observe the progress of construction to assure the building is built according to the intent of the design and according to the permitted construction documents. Product / system submittals and shop drawings are provided by the contractor / sub-contractor for review by the design team to assure the products and systems specified are being installed. Architects also review/approve contractor's pay request, perform a "punch-list" review and substantial completion walk-through review. Close-out documents, technical manuals, as-built drawings, and warranty information on the building's systems, etc., are submitted to the architect for review and submission to the owner.

Basic and Non-Basic Design Related Services

The following is a list of what is considered Basic and Non-Basic Services offered by an Architect and/or the design team (in the United States).

•

Basic Services

- Schematic Design
- Design Development
- Construction Documents
- Bidding
- Construction Observation

Non-Basic Services

- Programming
- Boundary and Topographic Surveys
- Geotechnical and Soils Testing
- Environmental Evaluation, i.e., asbestos and lead-based paint surveys and testing
- LEED[®] Certification

Acoustical Engineering and testing Security / CCTV systems design

- Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment (FF&E) specifications
- Permitting and Permit Expediting
- Extensive Interiors Design, i.e., furniture systems
- Detailed cost estimating
- Value Engineering (VE)
- Construction Administration (a more extensive version of Construction Observation that has greater legal implications)

Permitting

Permit Expediter – Individual who coordinates and monitors the site and building documents permitting process, especially in jurisdictions known to have lengthy and complicated review requirements.

Plans Reviewers – this representative of a local, state or federal entity is responsible for reviewing and qualifying that construction plans meet local, state, and national building codes, fire safety codes, accessibility codes, etc.

Construction

Building Inspector - this representative of a local, state or federal entity is responsible for reviewing the construction relative to the codes of his/her jurisdiction.

Clerk-of-the-Works - responsible for documentation of the day-to-day construction activities, expedites official requests for information, proposals and change orders, verifies with the architect the accuracy of pay requests prior to submission to the owner, maintains clear and correct lines of communication between all parties, and coordinates move-in and close-out documents and any systems training. Clerks are present full-time on the construction site, may be an employee of the Owner or may be provide via contract with the architect. Because of cost, clerks are utilized most often on larger projects. In the absence of the full-time clerk, the architect, or representative from the design team, is usually required to be on-site on a weekly basis to provide construction observation.

General Contractor - this entity is responsible for the overall construction of the project including coordination of the sequence of work, sub-contractors and schedule. The contractor is legally contracted with the Owner, not the architect. General Contractors (GC) are regulated by the state and usually are state licensed.

Sub-contractor - this entity works for the prime contractor for specific areas of construction. The sub-contractor is legally contracted with the prime contractor and most are state licensed in their specialty.

Superintendent - works for the GC and is responsible for the day-to-day supervision of the job site.

Project Delivery Methods

Design/Bid/Build - this is the most recognized method of project delivery. The Owner selects a design entity to design the project to budget and the Owner's needs. The contract documents are then bid with the contract awarded to the most responsive (and often the lowest) bidder. The Owner then enters into a contractual relationship with the contractor. The architect and contractor do not have a contractual relationship. Advantages of this method are it is suitable for competitive bidding, has a system of checks and balances, and

insurance/bonding programs are well defined. Disadvantages include diffused responsibility and project delivery may be slow. Always selecting only the lowest bidder may exclude a more qualified contractor who can deliver a better finished product.

Design/Build - this method of project delivery is used when the Owner desires a single source of contact and responsibility. Both the architect and contractor act as a single contractual entity. The advantages for the Owner may include faster delivery time, earlier knowledge of construction costs, and lower incidence of claims. Some disadvantages include reduction of checks and balances and not as much assurance that materials of lesser quality are being substituted without the Owner's knowledge.

Partnering - this method of project delivery requires the owner to enter into contracts with the architect and contractor at about the same time. All three entities work together to establish the most cost effective project. This method endeavors to eliminate adversarial relationships.

Construction Management (CM) - a project delivery method where the Owner contracts directly with a Construction Management firm that in turn contracts with the trade contractors. The Owner contracts with the architect. Advantages include preconstruction involvement by the contractor, cost savings and better scheduling. Disadvantages may include too much risk and burden on the Owner while modified CM is not very different from design/bid/build.

Revised 10/2011

Housing Calculations for Capacity

(Example)

Census Period: 10/1/05 - 9/30/06 Cats Confiscate + Owner Surrender + Return 1,874 cats 1,874 x 5 days (assumed holding period) = 9,370 cats 9,365 cats / 365 days = 26 cats / day 26 cats x 10% growth factor = 29 cats 26 cats x 15% growth factor = 30 cats 26 cats x 25% growth factor = 33 cats Stray/Healthy + Adoption Cats 7,116 cats 25% assigned to Adoption housing: 7,116 cats x .25 = 1,779 adoption cats 75% assigned to Stray/Healthy Hold housing: 7,116 cats x .75 = 5,337 stray/healthy hold cats Adoption Cats 1,779 x 14 days (assumed holding period) = 24,906 cats 24,906 cats / 365 days = 69 cats / day 69 cats x 10% growth factor = 76 cats 69 cats x 15% growth factor = 80 cats 69 cats x 25% growth factor = 87 cats Stray/Healthy Hold Cats 5,337 x 5 days (assumed holding period) = 26,685 cats 26,685 cats / 365 days = 74 cats / day 74 cats x 10% growth factor = 82 cats 74 cats x 15% growth factor = 86 cats 74 cats x 25% growth factor = 93 cats Feral/Cruelty Housing Units 33 x 5 days (assumed holding period) = 165 cats 165 cats / 365 days = 1 cat / day 1 cat x 10% growth factor = 2 cats 1 cat x 15% growth factor = 2 cats 1 cat x 25% growth factor = 2 cats

| Census Period: | 10/1/05 – 9/30/06 | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Dogs | | | | | |
| <u>Confiscate + Owner Surrender + Return</u> 2,109 dogs | | | | | |
| 2,109 x 5 days (assumed holding period) = 10,545 dogs 10,545 dogs / 365 days = 29 dogs / day | | | | | |
| 29 dogs x 15% | growth factor = 32 dogs growth factor = 34 dogs growth factor = 37 dogs | | | | |
| <u>Stray/Healthy + Adopti</u> 5,466 dogs | on Dogs | | | | |
| 25% assigned to A 75% assigned to S | doption housing: tray/Healthy Hold housing: | 5,466 cats x .25 = 1,367 adoption dogs 5,466 cats x .75 = 4,099 stray/healthy hold dogs | | | |
| <u>Adoption Dogs</u> 1,367 x 14 days (assumed holding period) = 19,138 dogs 19,138 dogs / 365 days = 53 dogs / day | | | | | |
| 53 dogs x 15% | growth factor = 59 dogs growth factor = 61 dogs growth factor = 67 dogs | | | | |
| <u>Stray/Healthy Hold Dogs</u> 4,099 x 5 days (assumed holding period) = 20,495 dogs 20,495 dogs / 365 days = 57 dogs / day | | | | | |
| 57 dogs x 10% growth factor = 63 dogs 57 dogs x 15% growth factor = 66 dogs 57 dogs x 25% growth factor = 72 dogs | | | | | |
| <u>Cruelty/Feral Housing Units</u> 34 x 14 days (assumed holding period) = 476 dogs 476 dogs / 365 days = 2 dogs / day | | | | | |
| 2 dogs x 15% | growth factor = 3 dogs growth factor = 3 dogs growth factor = 3 dogs | | | | |
| | | | | | |

Note: Housing capacity calculations need to include a holding period. Including a growth factor is also advisable.

Housing calculation based on a (5) year average:

Based on straight calculations (no percentage applied for growth)

| Cats | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Census Period | Owner Surrender, etc. | Adoption | Stay/Healthy Holds | Cruelty/Feral |
| 10/01/04 - 9/30/05 | 25 | 77 | 83 | 1 |
| 10/01/05 - 9/30/06 | 26 | 69 | 74 | 1 |
| 10/01/06 - 9/30/07 | 21 | 81 | 86 | 1 |
| 10/01/07 - 9/30/08 | 15 | 89 | 95 | 1 |
| <u>10/01/08 - 8/30/09</u> | 19 | 81 | 87 | 2 |
| Average | 21.2 (22) cats | 79.4 (80) (| cats 85 cats | 1.2 (3) cats |
| | | | | |
| Dogs | | | | |
| Census Period | Owner Surrender, etc. | Adoptions | Stray/Healthy Hold | Cruelty/Feral |
| 10/01/04 - 9/30/05 | 32 | 55 | 59 | 2 |
| 10/01/05 - 9/30/06 | 29 | 53 | 57 | 2 |
| 10/01/06 - 9/30/07 | 29 | 51 | 54 | 3 |
| 10/01/07 - 9/30/08 | 29 | 51 | 55 | 3 |
| <u>10/01/08 - 8/30/09</u> | 31 | 48 | 52 | 3 |
| Average | 30 dogs | 51.6 (52) (| dogs 55.4 (56) dog | gs 2.6 (3) dogs |
| | | | | |

Summary

Total Cat Housing Per Census 22 Owner Surrender units, etc 80 Adoption units 85 Stray/Healthy Hold units <u>3 Cruelty/Feral Hold units</u> 190 cats Total Dog Housing Per Census 30 Owner Surrender Units, etc 52 Adoption units 56 Stray/Healthy Hold units <u>3 Cruelty Hold units</u> 141 dogs

NOTE: Split between kitten and puppy count is recommended but it is not included in the calculations above.

Prep/Treatment Room: 650 SF

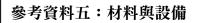
- **Description:** The Prep/Treatment is where the Vet and Clinic Technicians prep patients for surgery, treat and examine animals, and occasionally give baths.
- Space needs: Locate adjacent to: Clinic Animal Maintenance Room 130 SF, Clinic Laundry 40 SF, Medical Gas Storage Room – 60 SF
- Adjacencies: All clinic functions
- Wall Finishes: TBD
- Flooring: Seamless flooring
- Ceiling: Suspended acoustical ceiling system
- Doors:Single 36"x84" hollow metal door with hollow metal frame with window to all functions;
Single double acting plastic door with plastic frame between surgery and prep room
with full lite; provide staff entrance door for clinic staff
- **Windows:** Provide visual connections to surgery and animal holding rooms
- Hardware: Not applicable
- Security: Not applicable
- Electrical: power bar over backsplash for lab area
- Plumbing:Provide deep stainless steel (s.s.) sink with goose neck faucet; 2 connections for prep
tables (refer to equipment selection); provide recessed keyed hose bib connection; s.s.
floor drains; surgical scrub sink with knee or foot controls
- HVAC: Discussed in a separate section
- Millwork:Provide solid surface counter tops with laminated base cabinets and upper cabinets. All
exposed surfaces to be laminate or melamine finish, no exposed wood/composite
material allowed. All base cabinets should be mounted on to a 4" concrete pedestal
- Equipment: Hydraulic powered, with integral scale adjustable height exam table (1)
 Tie ups for leashes at different heights located next to exam tables (3 at each location)
 S.S. tub table with knee space and 3 drawers and 1 door (1)
 S.S. treatment table with knee space and 3 drawers and 1 door (2)
 Under counter refrigerator (1)
 Large residential stackable washer/dryer unit (1 pair in Clinic Laundry)
 S.S. pass-thru cabinet between surgery and prep w/ glass doors (1)
 Central vacuum system
 Medical gas distribution and manifold system w/ Iso-Fluorine

Room Requirements (Example)

Medical gas recovery scavenger system PC workstations with access to main digital x-ray system (Clinic technician's stations may serve this purpose depending on location) S.S. grooming tub with retractable ramp (1 in animal maintenance room) Dental station (1 in clinic animal maintenance room) S.S. Rolling cart with shelves (1) S.S. Surgical supply storage cabinet w/ solid doors (1)

Furniture:Keyboard tray (2 at workstations)Rolling / height adjustable stools (3)

Special comments:





Materials and Equipment

Professional Animal Shelter Design and Construction Richard S. Bacon, AIA, LEED® AP BD+C, CGC, Bacon Group, Inc.

Quality

COST

Location

Maintenance

When choosing materials remember the **Cost Triangle**: **Quality** verses **Maintenance** verses **Location**

Cost Scale: \$ = least expensive to \$\$\$\$ = most expensive SF = Square Foot; SY = Square Yard

1 square foot is 0.09290304 square meter.

1 square meter is 10.76391 square feet.

1 square yard is 0.8361274 square meters.

1 square meter is 1.19599 square yards.

Search for or visit the manufacturer's website, if listed, to determine if they distribute to Asian markets.

Flooring Materials

Vinyl Composition Tile

- Cost Per SF: \$
- Suppliers: Armstrong, Azrock and Tarkett.(see below)

Sheet Vinyl

- Cost Per SF: (Can vary from reasonable to astronomical) \$\$ \$\$\$\$
 - Suppliers: Armstrong (www.armstrong.com.tw) Forbo, Marmoleum (www.forbo.com.cn) Tarkett Granit Acoustiflor (www.tarkett-commercial.com/cn/) Mondo Flooring (www.mondoworldwide.com/index_eu_ch.cfm)

Porcelain Tile

- Cost Per Square Foot: \$\$\$
- Suppliers:

Dal-Tile Corporation (www.daltile.com) American Olean Tile Co. (www.americanolean.com) StonePeak Ceramics (www.stonepeakceramics.com)

Quarry Tile

- Cost Per SF : \$\$
- Suppliers: American Olean, Dal-Tile Corporation, Lafaenza, Florida Tile, and Buchtal

Ceramic Tile

- Cost Per SF: \$\$
- Suppliers: American Olean, Dal Tile, Lafaenza, Florida Tile, and Buchtal, StonePeak Ceramics, among others
- Grouts
 - Cost Per SF: \$ \$\$
 - Suppliers: Latapoxy SP100 Epoxy Grout, Laticrete Adhesive #4237, and Mapei Karapoxy (www.laticrete.com.cn/)

Resinous Flooring

- Cost Per SF: \$\$\$
- Suppliers:
 - Sica Corp. (http://www.sika.cn/)
 - Stonhard (www.stonhard.com) Dur-a-flex, (www.dur-a-flex.com) Dex-O-Tex, Cheminert, Neotex (www.dexotex.com)

Kennel / Cages / Condo, Dog & Cat Housing Materials

Flooring Materials

Resinous Flooring (See above) Concrete Sealers, Colors and Hardeners Integrally colored concrete: Suppliers: True Tone Cement Colors (Davis Colors) Solomon Grind (Chemical Service) Nonmetallic Grit: Supplier: The Burke Company Dry Shake, Nonmetallic Hardeners: Suppliers: Dry Shake (Sonneborn) Colorcron (Master Builders) Tnemec Acid Staining, Supplier: L.M. Scoffield

Wall Materials

Structural Glazed Tile or Structural Glazed Brick

Suppliers:

Elgin-Butler Astra-Glaze (Trenwyth Industries), Emigsville, PA Hanley Brick, Summerville, PA Spectra Glaze, the Burns and Russell Company

Fiber Glass Wall Board or Solid Phenolic Panels

• Suppliers:

WilsonArt Solid Phenolic Core Panels Glasboard (Crane Composites) Glasboard (Kemlite) Dipcraft MFG (Braddock, PA) Earth Science

Glass Block Walls

• Suppliers: Pittsburgh Corning and Altemp Co. (Amiran)

Cages and Modular Kennel Systems

- Manufacturers and Suppliers: Mason Co. (800/543-5567, www.masonco.com. Asian-Pacific distributor www.therian.com.au/) Shor-line / Schroer Manufacturing (800/444-1579, www.Shor-line.com) Clark Cages (800/461-9972, www.clarkcages.com) LGL Animal Care Products (979/775-1776, www.lglacp.com) Snyder Manufacturing (800/422-1932, www.snydermfg.com) Suburban Surgical Company (800/323-7366, www.suburban-surgical.com) T Kennel System (800/377-7103, www.t-kennel.com) The Cat's Inn (877/228-7466, www.thecatsinn.com) Tri-star Metals, Inc. (877/459-7827, www.tristarvet.com) VSSI Kennels (800/299-9525, www.vssi.com) Companion Habitats (pocket pets, reptiles, etc. (888/831-1226, www.companionhabitats.com) Houndquarters (custom dog doors) (602/995-2420, www.houndquarters.com) Cat Fence-In (888/738-9099, wwwcatfencein.com)
 There are others: get a copy of The Humane Society of the LLS (HSLIS) Shelter Pages
- There are others; get a copy of The Humane Society of the U.S. (HSUS) *Shelter Pages* catalog.

Acoustical Materials

Sound Block

• Cost Per SF: \$\$ - \$\$\$

Acoustical Decks

• Most deck manufacturers fabricate decking

Acoustical Plasters

•

- Cost Per SF: \$\$\$
 - Manufacturers: Pyrok
 - 3-M acoustical spray

Sound Absorbing Wall Panels

- Cost Per SY: \$\$
- Suppliers: Soundsoak (Armstrong)
 - Softscape, Capaul, Acoustiflex Corp.

Sound Stop Fiberboard

- Cost Per SY: \$\$
- Suppliers: Knight Celotex (866/850-8836, www.knightcelotex.com)

Paints/Coatings

Epoxy Paint:

- Cost Per SF: \$
- Supplier:
 - Tile & Epoxy Coating Porter International Tile Clad II (Sherwin Williams) Try-Glaze 4, Gloss or Semi-Gloss (Moore)

Acoustical Paints:

- Latex Acoustical Ceiling and Wall Paint with ceramic micro-spheres and special sound absorbing filters AND additives that can be mixed with regular paint
- Manufacturer: Hy-Tech Thermal Solutions (www.ceramicadditive.com)

Ceiling Finishes

Painted Drywall

Suspended Acoustical Tile

- Cost Per SF: \$1.00, or more if patterned.
- Suppliers: Armstrong, US Gypsum Company, Owens Corning, Celotex

Floor Drains Systems

Flushing Floor Drains:

The Sani-Ceptor R-type flushing floor drain is the most commonly used drain. It is 14 inches in diameter with a hinged, perforated grate cover. The inside of the drain is porcelain enamel. The important benefit of this drain is that it can be flushed from controls on the wall so solids can be forced out of the system, which includes out of the P-trap.

Trench Drains:

Hydraulic Trench Systems, such as those from ACO Polymer Products (800/543-4764) or Polydrain Trench Drain System (800/438-6057), have been used successfully in canine runs. These can be installed for each individual run so cross-contamination is eliminated.

Individual Kennel Drains:

Separate drains in each run are an alternative that reduces the chance of crosscontamination and eliminates the mechanical parts of the above system. Six-inch diameter drains are the smallest indicated unless ALL solids are to be collected before washing the run; with a solid-removal program, four-inch drains are usually adequate. A drawback is the staff washes toward one small target.

Drain Covers:

Materials include plastics to stainless steel with stainless preferred.

Plantings

Don't forget plantings; they add color, help with acoustics and scale, and provide comfort for animals and people.

Incinerators & Crematoriums

- Cost: U.S. \$15,000 and up installed.
- Suppliers:

B&L Cremation Systems (800/622-5411 www.blcremationsystems.com) BlueDiamond by Onex (800/282-6639, www.animalcrematories.com) Crawford Equipment & Engineering (800/228-0884, www.crawfordequipment.com) Matthews Cremation Division (800/327-2831, www.matthewscremation.com) Shenandoah Manufacturing (800/704-7356, www.shenmfg.com) Therm-tec (800/292-9163, www.thermtec.com)

• Note: Do not forget: most of these vendors will guarantee local environmental clearance as part of the sale. Make them put the guarantee in writing!

Glass/windows/store-front systems

Adds more light, opens facility and allows viewing of pet care areas, surgery, grooming, boarding, etc.

Corner Guards

 Suppliers: Acrovyn, Construction Specialties, Inc. (www.c-sgroup.com) Tepromark, Tepromark International (Taiwan served by Hong Kong office www.c-sgroup.com/sales-locations/country)

Notes:

- 1. As with all such information, manufacturer's names, phone numbers and prices are guaranteed to change!
- 2. Many of the products listed here are used for our environmental and sustainable design projects; however, this is not a "green" list of materials.

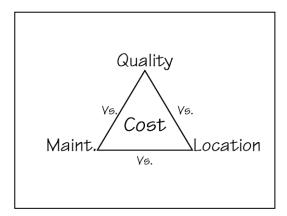
Flooring Materials

By Richard S. Bacon, AIA, LEED-AP BD+C, CGC

A wide variety of flooring materials is available for use in animal housing facilities. Different finishes include sealed concrete, tile, seamless coating systems, sheet vinyl, vinyl composition tile (VCT), and terrazzo.

The trick is to know when and where to use different floor finishes. It is important to ask yourself some basic questions before deciding which floor finish to use.

- Is the floor installation part of a new construction project or is it a renovation and replacement? New construction always allows greater flexibility and the opportunity to do it correctly the first time. Replacing a floor because the old system is worn out or has failed requires an evaluation of how well the original floor finish performed or what might have caused it to fail.
- What activity will take place in the area? Floors in animal housing areas need to
 withstand harsh chemicals and frequent, deep cleaning. Flooring in a reception area will
 need to stand up to lots of foot (and paw) traffic, but it is unlikely that you will clean it with
 a high pressure water hose. Durability, initial cost, and attractiveness are characteristics
 for flooring in public areas while durability and cleanliness rule in animal housing areas.
- What is your budget? Use the "cost triangle" to help you determine a budget and location for materials. Better quality usually means higher up-front cost. Saving money up-front by choosing a material that is less expensive to install is often offset by higher maintenance costs over the long term.



Tile flooring is good for lobbies, corridors, wet rooms and restrooms. Among the tile family, porcelain tile is the most expensive. One benefit of porcelain is the color goes all the way through the tile as opposed to a glazed ceramic tile where the color is on the top. A chip in porcelain tile will not be as noticeable. We recommend using epoxy, stain-resistant grout in a darker color that does not show dirt easily. Sealing the grout joints will help the floor look better longer.

Vinyl flooring comes in a vinyl composition tile (VCT) or as sheet vinyl. Vinyl is available in lots or colors and patterns and is a good, all-around material to use for general flooring in reception areas, offices, staff areas, corridors and other places that will not be wet on a regular basis. Because VCT is a tile, it has joints that require regular cleaning. Sheet vinyl offers a relatively seamless floor and can be anti-microbial. It is also good for general use, laundry and groom rooms, and similar areas especially if a commercial, stain resistant grade is used. The seams need to be chemically or heat-sealed, however, problems may occur with separation of the cove base in corners.

A seamless coating system, or resinous flooring, is a two-or-three step trowel-applied epoxy or elastomeric resin flooring system that requires an experienced installer. Its per-square foot cost is comparable to high quality porcelain tile. Surface preparation of the underlying concrete slab is critical or the resinous flooring system will fail. When installed correctly, a resinous flooring system should last for years, retain its color, and provide a seamless and jointless floor surface that does not harbor dirt and bacteria. It is good for wet and animal housing areas.

Advances in concrete design offer some of the most exciting and affordable flooring ideas. Concrete can be integrally colored, acid stained or have a color applied during curing. We are seeing more colored concrete floors being used in kennels and animal shelters because concrete is a cost effective alternative to resinous floor and tile. The design advantages include good quality, durable surfaces and attractive use of color. Concrete floors have seams, so the floors need to be sealed initially and resealed every few years.

Which type of flooring to use and where to put it are among the most critical design decisions an owner will make. Well-maintained and clean floors are one of the attributes of an attractive animal shelter and of a profitable board facility. Using quality materials and experienced installers can make a huge difference in how long the floor lasts and your level of satisfaction.

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Richard S. Bacon, AIA is president of Bacon Group, Inc., an architecture and engineering firm with design expertise in animal shelters, animal boarding facilities, and veterinary hospitals. He is a registered architect in 21 states, holds a registration certificate from the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB), is accredited in sustainable design for new buildings and construction by the U.S. Green Building Council, and is a licensed General Contractor in the State of Florida. This article has appeared in *NACA News*, a bi-monthly magazine of the National Animal Control Association, *Pet Services Journal*, the bi-monthly journal for Pet Care Services Association members, and in *FACA Trax*, the quarterly newsletter of the Florida Animal Control Association. For more information about Bacon Group contact us at 800-961-1967 or visit www.BGArchitects.com.

參考資料七:建築承包商之評估

This form is a template for a written or telephone reference check for a construction contractor you are considering for your animal shelter construction project.

(Insert the CONTRACTOR'S NAME here) Reference Check (Insert your PROJECT NAME and ORGANIZATION NAME here)

Name of Reference:

| Date: | |
|-------|--|
| | |

- 1. Did the contractor meet the construction schedule? If not, was the reason due to the architect or owner or contractor and what caused the delay?
- 2. Were there any change orders during construction? If so, what was the basis of the change order(s)?
- 3. Were there any problems with the project that the contractor was responsible for causing?

- 4. Were there any warranty issues that the contractor failed to take care of?
- 5. Would you hire the contractor again? If yes, why? If not, why not?

Signature of person checking reference:

Please return this reference to: (Insert your name and address here). Thank you.

參考資料八:階段施工

Construction Project Phasing

By Richard S. Bacon, AIA, LEED-AP BD+C, CGC

Thinking logistically is required when you are planning a construction project. Construction phasing is one area where forethought is a must if you intend on using your animal shelter during the construction process.

Construction phasing has two basic meanings. The first is to design a facility so the building can be expanded when additional funding becomes available. An example is having funds to build two kennel wings holding 25 dogs per wing now and a third wing for 25 dogs in two years when more money becomes available. Another example is when a Master Plan is developed to add a low-cost spay/neuter clinic in the future because the need is there, but funds don't allow for the construction at the current time.

The second aspect of phasing is planning for construction when the building is occupied. This second aspect is the main focus of this article. Frequently, this type of construction phasing is used for renovations and additions or renovations only.

Begin with a Plan

Every project we start begins with a careful discussion about scope and budget. The client/user must be clear whether the scope of the project will dictate the budget or the budget will dictate the scope of the project. The combined scope of the work and budget defines the total project goals.

The architect and client/user must first establish a detailed program which defines all spaces, function of those spaces, and the relationship of those spaces to each other. A simple example of this is a project to add a space for 25 large-dog holding units, which equates to a room approximately 1,000 square feet, and it needs to be located adjacent to the lobby. When all of the rooms are determined, then a plan can be developed that not only locates the spaces properly but takes into consideration what must be renovated first to keep the facility operational, what can be renovated second, and so on.

Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing and Fire Protection (MEP&F) Systems

Almost every renovation / addition project involves the mechanical, electrical, plumbing and fire protection (MEP&F) systems in some facet. In some cases, work on these infrastructure systems is the project. Phasing is a key logistical concern for most of these cases when the systems must be removed and replaced, which means that work will be performed in occupied spaces or spaces that must be vacated for an undetermined period of time.

There is also a critical moment when the contractor must switch from the old system to the new system. An example is when a new mechanical system has been provided that includes a chiller. At some time the contractor must transfer operations from the old chiller to the new chiller and that means down-time for the heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC) system. The same is true for the electrical system. Should a new electrical service be installed, there will be a change-over from the old to the new. Phasing of the work will allow for a smooth transition.

Fire Codes

Another aspect of phased construction planning is the consideration of fire rated construction both existing and new. The architect must continue the fire code integrity of the facility during construction and after. Existing fire walls that will be removed or penetrated must be phased as the building remains occupied.

During phased construction, the means of egress must also be maintained. If a stairway or corridor is to be moved or impeded during construction or at the completion of a specific phase, a secondary or temporary means of egress must be planned.

Work During Odd Hours

In the retail business, such as banking for example, it is common for renovation work to occur at night or over a weekend. Some businesses completely close-down for a week so work can be accomplished quickly. Installing new floors, re-painting interiors, or replacing or re-laminating counters and cabinets work well with these odd schedules.

There are contractors who specialize in these types of compressed schedules and you will usually have to pay a premium for the service. However, it may be worth the money when you consider the disruption to your operations when the work is all done during your hours of operations.

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Other Shelter Resources and Virtual Tours of Shelters

University of California Davis Veterinary Medicine Koret Shelter Medicine Program Website

http://www.sheltermedicine.com/

http://www.sheltermedicine.com/shelter-health-portal/information-sheets/facility-designand-animal-housing

University of Florida Maddie's Shelter Medicine Program http://www.ufsheltermedicine.com/shelterResources.html

Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine Maddie's Shelter Medicine Program http://www.sheltermedicine.vet.cornell.edu/

Association of Shelter Veterinarians *Guidelines for Standards of Care in Animal Shelters* (published in 2010) <u>http://www.sheltervet.org/</u>

The Humane Society of the United States Animal Sheltering Resource Library has lots of information about shelter design

http://www.animalsheltering.org/resource library/

ASPCA Professional http://www.aspcapro.org/about-us.php

Maddie's Fund (look for Resources tab) <u>http://www.maddiesfund.org/</u>

Virtual Tours of Shelters

Montgomery County Animal Resource Center in Dayton, Ohio http://www.mcohio.org/services/arc/tour/index.cfm)

Oregon Humane Society in Portland, Oregon http://www.emilive.com/portals/101/tour/1810/0.html

Pasco County Animal Services in Land O'Lakes, Florida <u>http://portal.pascocountyfl.net/portal/server.pt/community/animal_services/223</u>

Shelby Humane Society Shelter Makeover (From the <u>www.aspcapro.org</u> site)

http://www.aspcapro.org/creating-healthy-spaces-for-animals.php

http://aspcapro.articulate-

online.com/p/0574655035/DocumentViewRouter.ashx?Cust=05746&DocumentID=b075 0145-78ad-46a1-81da-b7f3766c86f6&Popped=True&InitialPage=engage.html

動物收容所環境中的噪音: 建築設計及每日受到噪音干擾的效應

Crista L. Coppola 動物行為中心,ASPCA,伊利諾州 R. Mark Enns and Temple Grandin 動物科學系,科羅拉多州立大學 JOURNAL OF APPLIED ANIMAL WELFARE SCIENCE, 9(1), 1-7(應用動物福利科學期刊)

翻譯:林仁惠

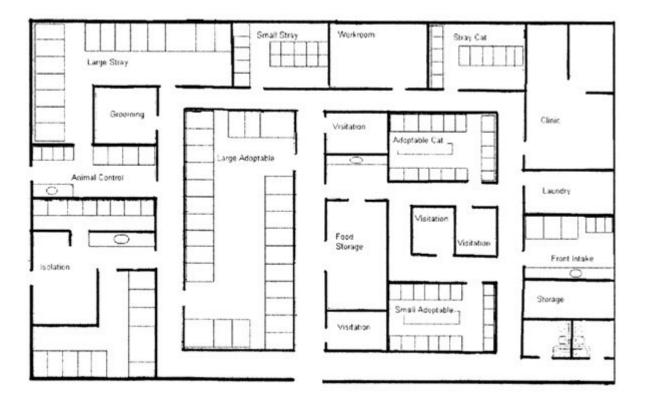
校對:江玉婷、朱增宏

動物收容所內的噪音通常都在100分貝以上。噪音是造成動物行為、生理及組織反應的壓力源, 然而,目前卻沒有任何政策規範可管制狗舍中的噪音量。這份研究的目的旨在評估動物收容所內犬隻 持續感受的噪音量,以決定是否需要建立噪音規範。新建動物收容所在所有室內犬隻留置區都會安裝 一個噪音測定器,這些區域包括:大型犬認養區和收容區、小型犬認養區和收容區,及新進動物點收 區。結果發現,大型犬認養區的噪音量最高,並且會影響到其他房間,最高時通常都會超過噪音測定 器的極限(118.9分貝)。即使證據顯示出,噪音會導致犬隻在生理及心理上的壓力,新建收容所的設 計仍然很少注意到應降低噪音量。欄舍的設計也必須顧及舒適合宜的音量範圍,以滿足犬隻行為及生 理需求。

動物收容所的噪音已有相關文獻提出討論(Key, 2000; Milligan, Sales,& Khirnykh, 1993; Sales, Hubrecht, Peyvandi, Milligan, & Shield, 1997), Sales 等人也發現噪音量通常超過 100 分貝,而音量的衡量 是以 10 倍的分貝函數計算,亦即 90 分貝的音量是 80 分貝的 10 倍,也就是 70 分貝的 100 倍。超過 70 分貝的音量就已經算是「大聲」(Baker, 1998)。95 分貝大約是地鐵車行的音量,110 分貝就如同一台 鑿岩機,而 120 分貝更達到螺旋槳飛機的程度。任何在 90 至 120 分貝間的音量都被視為「危險區」, 不僅聽的到,也感覺的到(Key, 2000)。然而,卻沒有一個單一方法或流程用來衡量職業噪音。噪音音 量時高時低、斷斷續續,且包含了狗叫聲之類的突發噪音時,較適合用噪音測定器測量。使用噪音測 定器時的一個考量是,將麥克風置於被監測個體的聽力可及範圍內。

研究早已證實,音量對非人類動物的生理及心理會造成極大的影響,並干擾體內的健康平衡(Wei, 1969)。噪音是造成動物行為、生理及組織反應的壓力源,噪音所導致的皮質醇增加會抑制免疫力,引 發抗胰島素、心血管疾病、新陳代謝及消化器官等問題(Spreng, 2000)。動物的聽覺與人類不同,犬 隻甚至聽得到比人類所能聽見最細微音量小四倍的聲音。近期的研究顯示,犬舍中的噪音可能會是動 物福利問題(Sales et al., 1997),然而目前沒有任何政策規範犬舍中的噪音度。

本研究旨在評估動物收容所內犬隻持續感受的噪音量,以決定是否需要建立噪音規範。規範可強 調必須藉由建築設計及建材以降低動物產生之噪音,而非試圖讓動物減少發出聲音。這份報告的調查 對象都是近七年來建構的收容所,然而,常見的情形是這些設施在設計上都缺乏顯著的預防措施以降 低噪音,實際上,某些設計會因水泥磚塊的使用、暴露在外的金屬屋頂,及不良的動物安置等,而造 成反效果。 針對一所 1999 年建造的動物收容所進行噪音音量的測量。收容內有五處犬隻留置區域及兩處貓咪 留置區。在所有戶內的犬隻留置區監測,範圍包括大型犬認養區、收容區、小型犬認養區、收容區, 及新進動物點收區(如圖一),以噪音測定器對周間兩日及週末連續監測 84 小時。每個房間的牆上都 裝設了噪音測定器,牆面都是非滲透性的材質,可反射動物所感覺的震動並加以測量。雖然每個房間 裡的測定器與犬隻遠近位置的距離並不相同,但都在其能聽到的範圍內,所以測量出來的結果可反映 出該區所有動物所經歷的音效。所得結果顯示出緩慢回應的最大值及衡量度 A。這種量表及量度普遍 使用於工作環境的監測以落實「職業安全及健康署」(OSHA)的規範。



圖一:收容所的圖示(66 英呎 x 120 英呎)

大型犬認養區及收容區的牆面,都是由表面塗上環氧樹脂的空心磚砌成,地面是以平滑無縫的混凝土鋪設。兩區的狗舍都以82英吋的水泥隔間及金屬網門隔開,天花板也都是高於20英呎的開放式 鋼製天花板,噪音測定器就裝設在牆上12英呎高的位置。

大型犬認養區是一個大空間內的小空間,以 82 英吋的水泥隔牆圍起來。大房間有 2 個走道、8 個 門通往包括大型犬收容區及小型犬認養區等其他區域,及一個通往外面的大門。這個房間內有 26 間狗 舍,一端是可透視的樹脂玻璃,狗舍的排列設計沿著四面牆壁,房間中央有員工工作區(準備食物及 清洗餐具)。大型犬收容區則在隔壁房間,有 2 個門及 15 間狗舍,狗舍則沿著南側及東側牆壁排列。

小型犬認養區、收容區及新進動物點收區都是獨立的空間,有懸吊式、不具吸音功能的瓷磚天花板(8 英呎)及石膏板牆面,噪音測定器就安裝在各房間牆面上約七英呎高的位置。

小型犬認養區及收容區都各有一扇門、混凝土地板及金屬狗籠,小型犬認養區的狗籠面向房間內 部,外部則裝設樹脂玻璃,房間中央有員工工作區。小型狗收容區的狗籠有的沿著牆壁,也有一排置 於房間中央。新進動物點收區內的狗籠及狗舍則是以60英吋高的金屬板隔開,油氈地,狗籠及狗舍都 沿著南側牆面排列。房間內也配備冰箱,每區內都有裝設了洗手槽的工作檯面和櫥櫃等。研究期間內 狗舍數目及動物的平均數量如表一。

表一:動物留置區域及犬舍數量概述

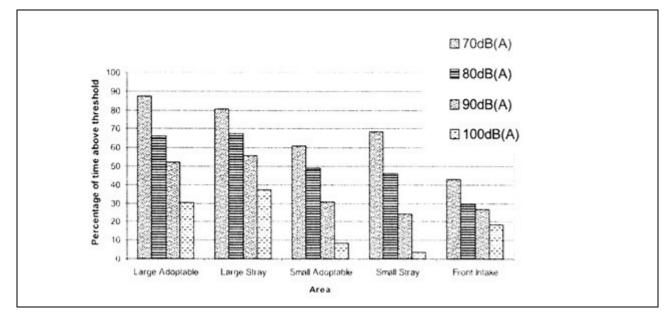
| 留置區 | 動物平均數量 | 狗舍數量 | 面積 (平方英呎) |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 大型可認養 | 34.25 dogs | 26 runs 間 | 880 |
| 大型收容 | 15 dogs | 15 runs 間 | 485 |
| 小型可認養 | 9.8 dogs | 28 cages 籠 | 285 |
| 小型收容 | 9 dogs | 17 cages 籠 | 258 |
| 新進動物點收 | 4 dogs, 9.75 cats | 4 runs 間, 4 cages 籠 | 240 |

數據分析

噪音值的分析是依據頻率流程準則(SAS Institute Inc., 2002)來測量每間犬隻留置區內高於或低於 每個臨界值(70,80,90,100分貝)的噪音頻率。這些資料也以Genmod流程準則(SAS Institute Inc., 2002) 加以分析,測量各別臨界值(70,80,90,100分貝)的噪音頻率在五個留置區之間是否有明顯的差異。 每區域都被視為效應固定、等級變換的重複對象。這項分析適用於呈現出統計學上二元分布(binary distribution)及自相關共變異數成長曲線結構(auto-regressive covariance structure)的結果,可用來解釋同 一房間內不同測量值間的關係。

結果

圖 2 所示為研究進行的 84 小時內,音量高於各臨界值的時間。大型犬認養區的音量不但明顯大於 其他區域,其他房間測得的某些數值甚至有部分是來自大型犬認養區的回音。大型犬認養區的最大音 量經常超過噪音測定器的測量極限(118.9 分貝)。當犬隻安靜下來且房間「看似」安靜時,噪音指數 仍可達 50、60 分貝以上。每個房間測得的數值雖然不一,各個臨界值卻沒有統計學上的差異(p>.05)。



研究期間在各區(大型犬認養區、大型犬收容區、小型犬認養區、小型犬收容區、新進動物點收區) 測量到高於各臨界值(70、80、90及100分貝)的時間比例

討論

遺憾的是,即使證據顯示噪音造成犬隻生理及心理的壓力,消除噪音壓力源的重要性仍常被漠 視。在我們的研究中,動物隻數最多的大型犬認養區會產生最高的噪音值,其實是意料中事。此區有 大量來認養犬隻的訪客出入其間。雖然無法測試,但在運作正常的收容所內,我們懷疑這區的噪音會 逸散到其他區域。大型犬認養區周邊的走道構成傳導噪音至其他區域的音廊(圖一)。此外,單一犬 隻的吠聲即可造成100分貝以上的噪音(Sales, Hubrecht, Peyvandi, Milligan, & Shield, 1996),超過了OSHA 規範的人員安全值(90分貝)。人類有能力採取某些聽力保護措施,生活在這種環境中的動物卻未受 到任何保護。噪音所造成的效應分成三個層面:

- 1. 收容所裡的動物
- 2. 收容所內的工作人員
- 3. 前來認養動物的民眾

動物的心理及生理狀況都會受到負面影響。員工除了聽力可能受損,對動物的照護也可能有所疏 漏。我們也觀察到,訪客有時會因不堪噪音干擾而縮短參觀時間。

大型犬認養區的設計讓每隻狗都可以從犬舍門板看到其他的狗。工作區也設置在長方形房間的中 央,形成額外的刺激源。根據觀察,這樣的空間配置會對狗產生經常性的刺激、增加吠叫頻率,因為 區內的任何活動都會刺激到每隻狗。結果就是經常性的吠叫。

這棟建築物不論是設計或建材都沒有吸音效果,除了有懸吊式天花板的房間以外(小型犬收容區、小型犬認養區及新進動物點收區)。懸吊式天花板的吸音效果雖可稍微降低噪音量,實質上卻沒有太大差異。此外,現有的民眾參觀方式也對犬隻造成了額外干擾。探視窗裝設的位置和犬舍間的隔板設計,造成犬隻時常因為經過的人突然出現在視線內而受到驚嚇。

在收容所環境內,動物體內皮質醇的數值都高於正常值,有時更高達寵物的三倍以上(Hennessey, Davis, Williams, Mellott, & Douglas, 1997),這個案例也不例外(Coppola, Grandin, & Enns, 2006)。雖然壓力誘發皮質醇升高的現象不能完全歸咎於噪音音量,但噪音的確是其中一個作用因素。

一種漸趨流行的犬舍設計方式是將傳統式的犬舍改成獨立的房間,這些房間通常位於一個可能設 有公共遊戲區的較大空間內。噪音會被吸收並隔絕在小房間內。這種設計也可提供犬隻以社群方式居 住的空間,研究顯示可減少動物吠叫所造成的噪音,並增加動物的睡眠時間(Hetts, Clark, Calpin, Arnold, & Mateo, 1992; Mertens & Unshelm, 1996)。將群體遊戲區納入有助於減低噪音,因為生理及心理的活動 皆可使犬隻趨於鎮靜(personal communication, November 17, 2005; San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Humane Society at Lollypop Farm, Denver Dumb Friends League, North Shore Animal League)。位於紐約的 ASPCA 最近採用這種新設計觀念, 重新裝潢了其收容及認養區域,而位於舊金山的 ASPCA 則自 1998 年就將其可認養犬隻的房舍改裝成 這種「公寓式」的空間。

動物福利的意義

如同以往的科學家所言,犬舍的設計必須能滿足犬隻行為及生理需求,設計上必須也顧及舒適合 宜的音量範圍(Key,2000; Sales et al., 1997: Sales, Milligan, & Khirnykh, 1993)。遺憾的是,即使在新的犬舍 建築中,因為成本限制,減低噪音的設計仍經常被忽略,使得噪音對動物、員工及可能的認養人都造 成危害。因其不可預測及不可控制的性質,對犬隻而言,收容所是一個充滿壓力的環境,因此,應該 盡可能採取任何可減少或消除壓力來源的作法。如果我們依循人類居住環境的標準,動物居所應保持 在平均 45 分貝的音量才算正常,然而,在沒有任何法規可規範動物收容所內噪音音量的情況下,噪音 仍然是一個被忽視的變數,減損了整體的動物福利。

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「專業動物收容所設計與建築」工作坊

會前提問

- (1)有無國外專業收容所的建築與管理的影片,或照片
 (2)專業收容所的空間設計為何?如何防止狗的叫聲?
- 因為關心動物的生存處境,所以想要瞭解先行者如何處理相關問題—於硬體、 以及軟體。
- (1)動物餵食方式?(人工 or 設置餵食/供水系統)
 (2)汙水處理方式及再利用為何?
- 4. (1)約2坪的地方,欲收容30-40隻貓,要如何設計?
 (2)約4坪的地方,欲收容40-50隻幼犬或小型犬,要如何設計?
 (3)收容哺乳犬的設施?
 (4)即使是兇的狗,不用捕犬桿,也能完成疫苗注射、照像及進入狗籠的作業?
- 5. 鑑於現在社會上有許多的流浪動物是由於一時興起而飼養為寵物,但是在飼養 一段時間後發現自己無法負擔其生活所需以及醫療上的照護,因而將之遺棄, 若是有機會的話有沒有可能發展出另一套類似於健保之類的動物保護法,以適 應現代因為經濟因素日趨嚴重的遺棄問題。