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#### **Site Analysis**

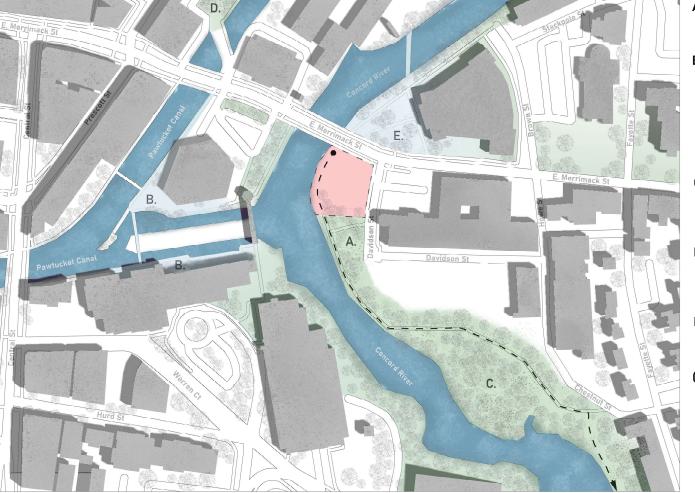
With the site located off the **Concord River**, in close proximity to the **Concord River Greenway Park**, and marks the end of the **Concord River Greenway**, it was important that our form connects and directly interacts with its context. The river marks Lowell's industrial past, while the park and greenway mark new beginnings and relationships to nature—a noticeable contrast to Lowell's past.

The ground floor and exterior spaces must activate this relationship to the existing green fabric. It must respond to the local level, through bringing people in, and marking comfortable places to spend outdoors while creating something new.

Upper layers must respond to the overall urban scale—we analyzed the Concord River and the Greenway Park as two seperate cultural nodes that defined Lowell and the site. How could our form start to interact and connect to its context? Visual relationships to these spaces as well as being physically connected became equally important as we moved into the next design phase.

#### Parks and Outdoor Spaces

SITE



# KEY: Parks/Outdoor Spaces

A. Concord River Greenway Park







C. Eastern Canal Park



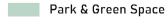
D. Kerouac Park



E. Lowell Memorial Auditorium Greenspace

#### Overall Land Uses





Concord River/ Canal

--- → Concord River Greenway





## **DESIGN CHARETTE** | Site Connections & First Forms

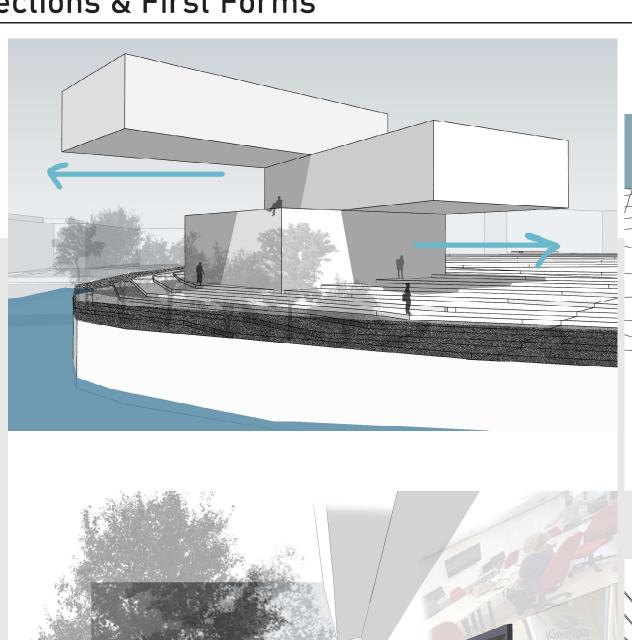
#### **BEGINNING CONCEPT:**

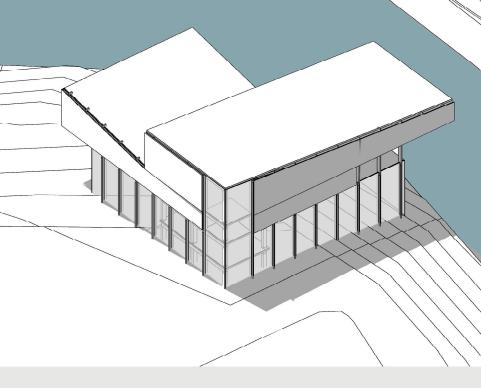
With the site located off the **Concord River** and in close proximity to the **Concord River Greenway**Park, our form begins to connect and interact with its context.

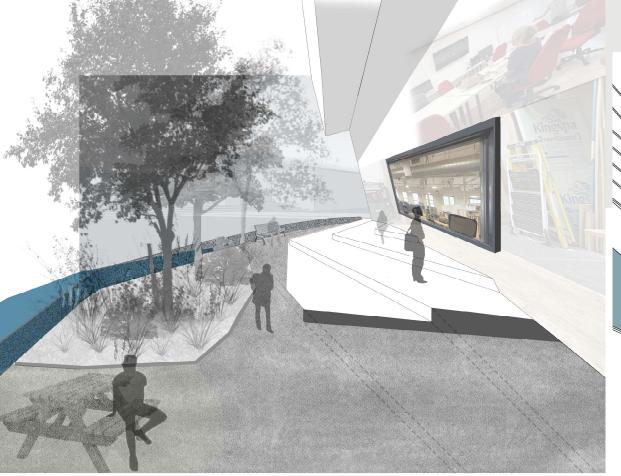
One main volume on the ground floor acts as the main public space- connecting the Lowell community through the act of creating.

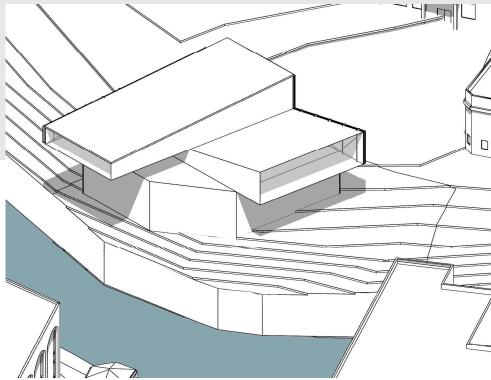
The two main upper forms pivot on this main volume pointing towards the park and river as important cultural nodes.

Access & circulation will start to break apart the ground floor as more iterations are created.









## PRECEDENT STUDY | UMass Amherst Design Center by Leers Weinzapfel Associates

#### **Quick Facts About the Precedent:**

**CLIENT:** University of Massachusetts (Umass)

LOCATION: Amherst, Massachusetts [551 N. Pleasant St. in Am-

herst, MA 01003]

SIZE: 87,500 square feet / four stories

TOTAL COST: \$52 million

**CONSTRUCTION COST:** \$36 million

**STARTED:** August 2015 COMPLETED: January 2017 **CONSTRUCTION TYPE:** IV (Heavy Timber) 10% steel

#### Why We Chose This Precedent:

The angle & pointing towards specific moments in its context, glass & views on extrusions, connection between ground and above & a solution to spanning over 80 feet (truss system).

#### What Was Carried Over to Our Project:

The UMass Amherst Design Center **utilizes a hybrid of concrete, wood, and steel as its structure**: incredibly strong, can span longer distances, with less columns and more open space.

Structure is exposed for educational purposes.

#### **CONCRETE:**

Floors & Base Structure: Wood-Concrete Composite; Reinforced Foundation Slab; Spread Footings

#### WOOD:

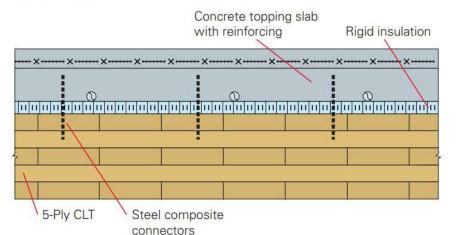
Cross Laminated Timber & Glulam-Glued Laminated Timber: Glulam Beams & Columns; Curtain Wall System (Mullions)

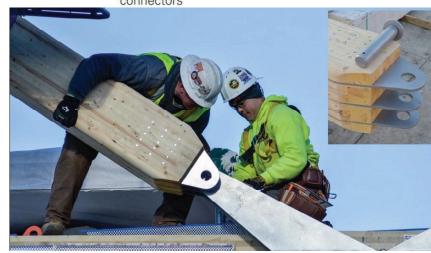
#### STEEL:

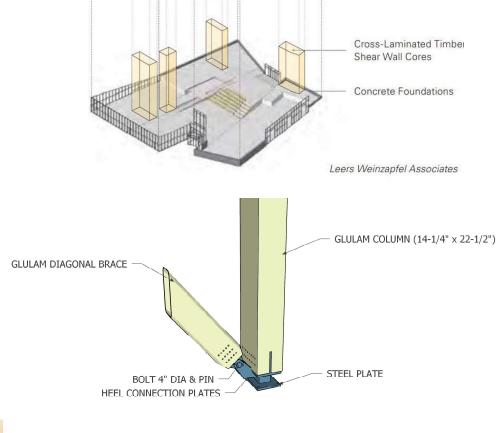
Any Cantilevering Edge; Hardware/Connections



#### **Typical Timber-Concrete Composite Floor Assembly**







Copper Anodized Aluminum Wrapper

Composite Glulam -

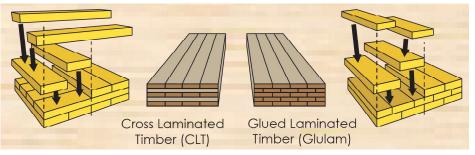
Steel Zipper Truss

Cross-Laminated

Timber Post & Beam

Composite Concrete
CLT Floor Structure

Structure



#### What is the Difference Between CLT & Glulam?

**CLT** is used for surfaces such as walls, floors, and floor separation.

**Glulam** is primarily used for the loadbearing frame in a building such as rafters, beams, or columns.

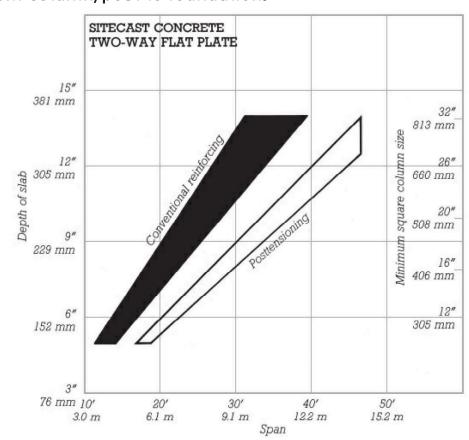
## STRUCTURE | CONCRETE

#### **CHOSEN TO USE IN OUR:**

- Floors, (Wood-Concrete Composite)
- Reinforced Foundation Slab w/ Spread Footings.

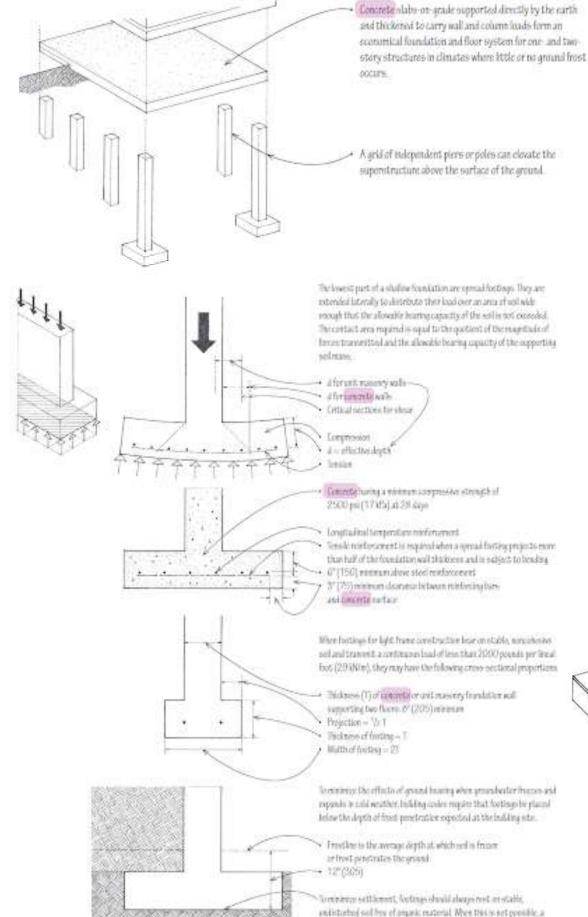
#### **REASONING:**

As a Plate Structure: Plate structures are rigid, planar, usually monolithic structures that disperse applied loads in a multidirectional pattern, with the loads generally following the shortest and stiffest routes to the supports. A common example of a plate structure is a reinforced concrete slab. It acts as a flat, deep beam that transfers lateral loads to the footings then to the ground. With a timber and steel combo, concrete is able to fill in the gaps to create a strong continuous plane/ connection from column/post to foundation.

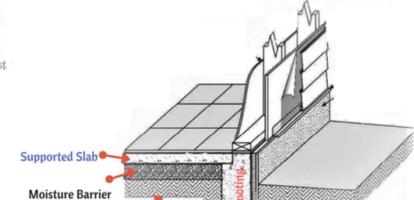


#### COLUMN SIZES FOR FLAT PLATE CONSTRUCTION

The shallow depth of the junction between the slab and the column in flat plate construction restricts the minimum column size in this system. The right-hand scale on the chart above provides minimum square column sizes for various slab thicknesses. The required minimum column sizes for this system also depend on the applied loads on the structure. For light loads, reduce the indicated column size by 2 in. (50 mm). For heavy loads, increase the column size by 2 to 4 in. (50 to 100 mm).

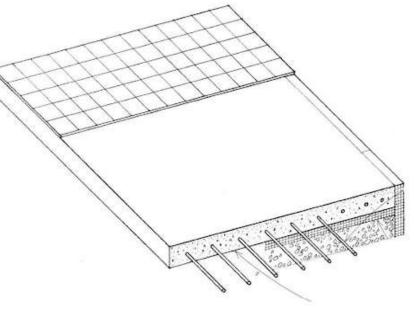


specially impresent fift compacted in 8° or 12° (205 to 505) by the at a controlled mototice content, can be used to make up the cotro depth.





^ UMass Design Building Composite Flooring



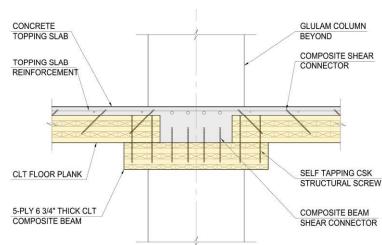
## STRUCTURE RESEARCH | WOOD

#### **CHOSEN TO USE IN OUR:**

- Glulam Beams and Columns (Glued-Laminated Timber)
- Truss Design
- Curtain Wall System

#### **REASONING:**

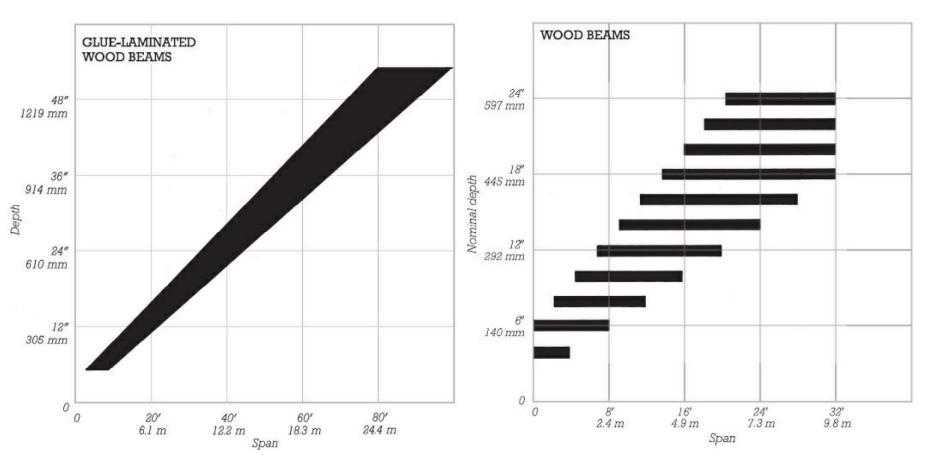
In general, working with wood saves energy, cuts build/
installation time, is naturally resistant to heat, helps the
environment by trapping CO2 with little waste. Wooden trusses
have built- in openings that could provide space for exposed HVAC
& other mech. systems; they can span a much larger distance than
standard beams giving us the ability to design open spaces for
more collaboration between spaces; wood as a denser material,
acts as an insulator while steel does not; incredibly versitile in
terms of shape as well as aesthetics; and is sound absorbantimportant for the acoustics in a loud environment (workshops,
public spaces, etc.).







^ MX\_SI's addition to the Serlachius Museum Gösta (Facade)





Oregon State University College of Forestry (OSU Forest Science Complex)

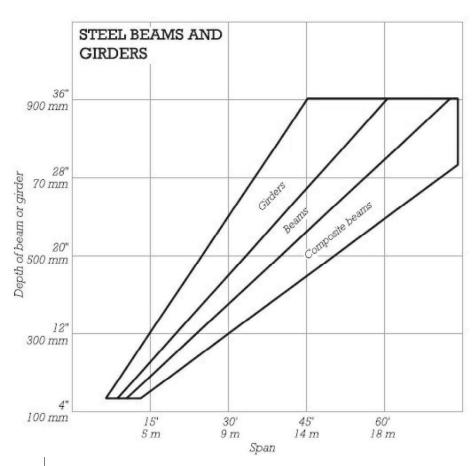
## STRUCTURE RESEARCH | STEEL

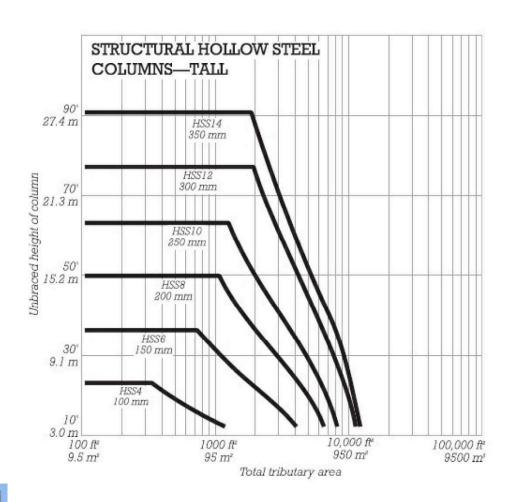
#### **CHOSEN TO USE IN OUR:**

- Used With Any Major Cantilevering Edge
- Used as Hardware, Pieces that Connect Columns, Concrete, and Beams
- Used inside of Glulam Beams & Columns

#### **REASONING:**

Steel can be used as a strong cantilever. Using steel as hardware & connector pieces meant for high strength as it is great in tension and compression as is wood (with the grain).







Umass Design Building - Construction Steel Arm



^ Fay Jones School of Architecture and Design



House In Sèvres-Colboc Franzen & Associés

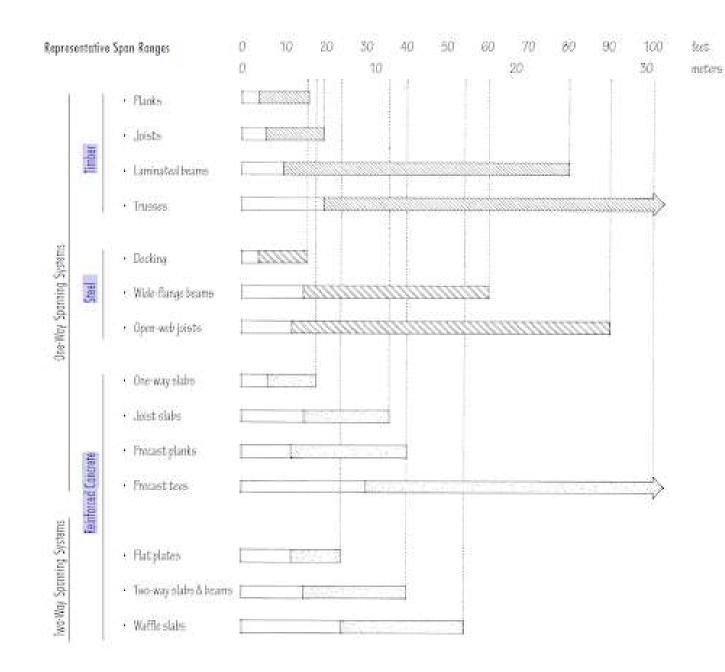
## STRUCTURE RESEARCH | HYBRID: CONCRETE, WOOD, STEEL

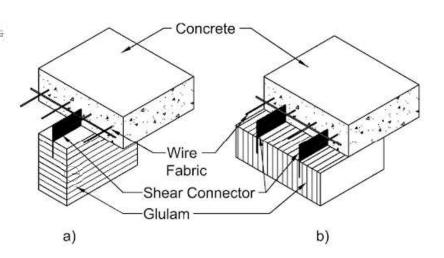
#### **CHOSEN TO USE IN OUR:**

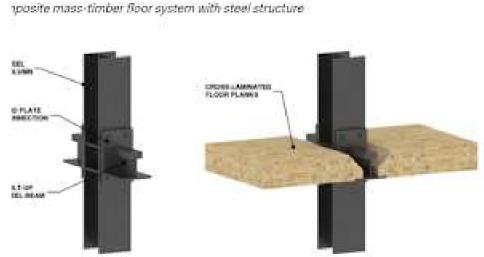
- Wood-Concrete Composite Flooring
- Glulam/Steel Columns & Beams
- Some Sort of Truss (like the Zipper Truss)

#### **REASONING:**

Incredibly strong, and can span longer distances, less columns & more open space!







BTAGE 2 - GLT PLOOR PLANKS

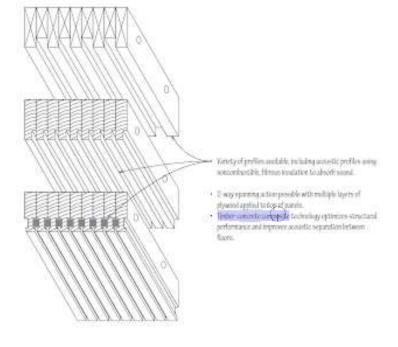
Down Laxingted Timber Dowel Lamburgh Timber (DCF) to made by placing 2x describe before on objective MT) and frictive fitting together with wood severa > Up to 12 (5660) with 555-14 (90-356) this

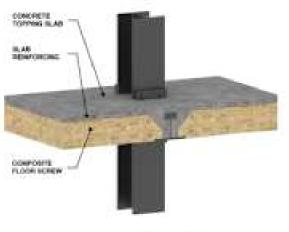
4.42 MASS TIMBER FLOORS

Ex. 4s or objected span from 10" to 12" (5050 to 3660).

Up to 68' (18' 290) line

- 2 × 6s or edge car span from 12 to 367 (3660 to 4675).
- + 2  $\times$  fix on salps can spon from 167 to 207 (4875 to 6095).
- 2 × 10s missar care purifrom 20 to 20 (0005 to 7925)
- 2 x 12x minigroup sparfrom 28 to 50 (7505 to 914tr)



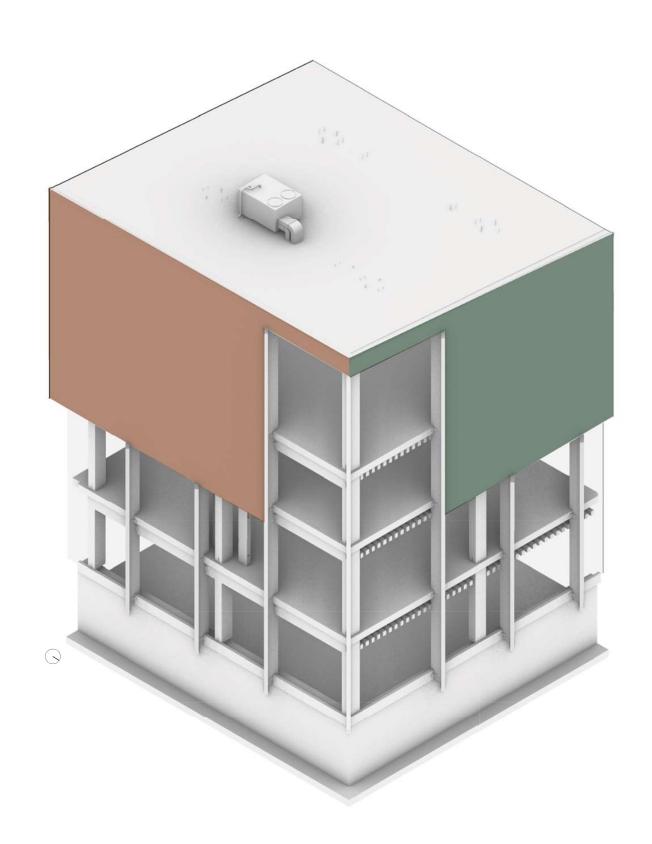


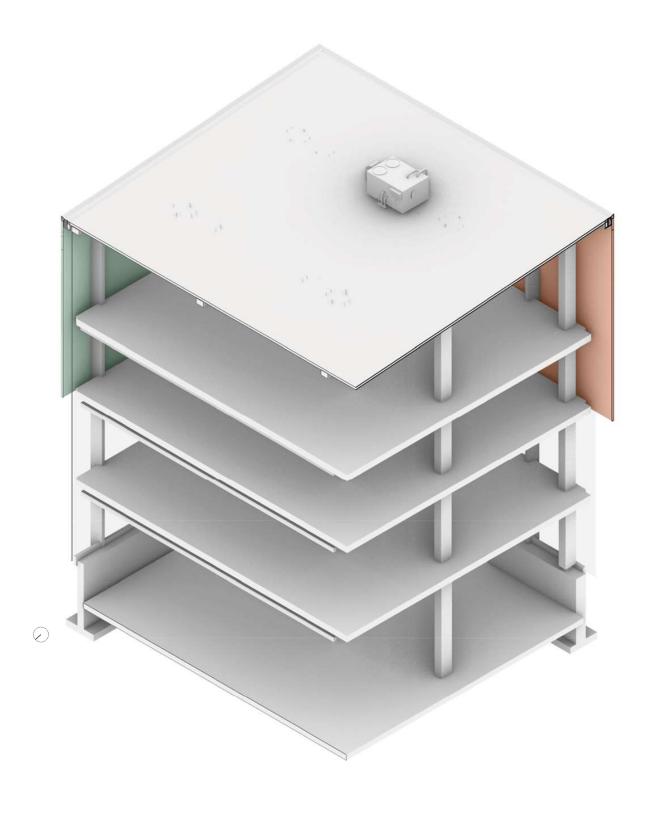
STAGE 3 - CONCRETE TOPPING

Floor to column and beam connection

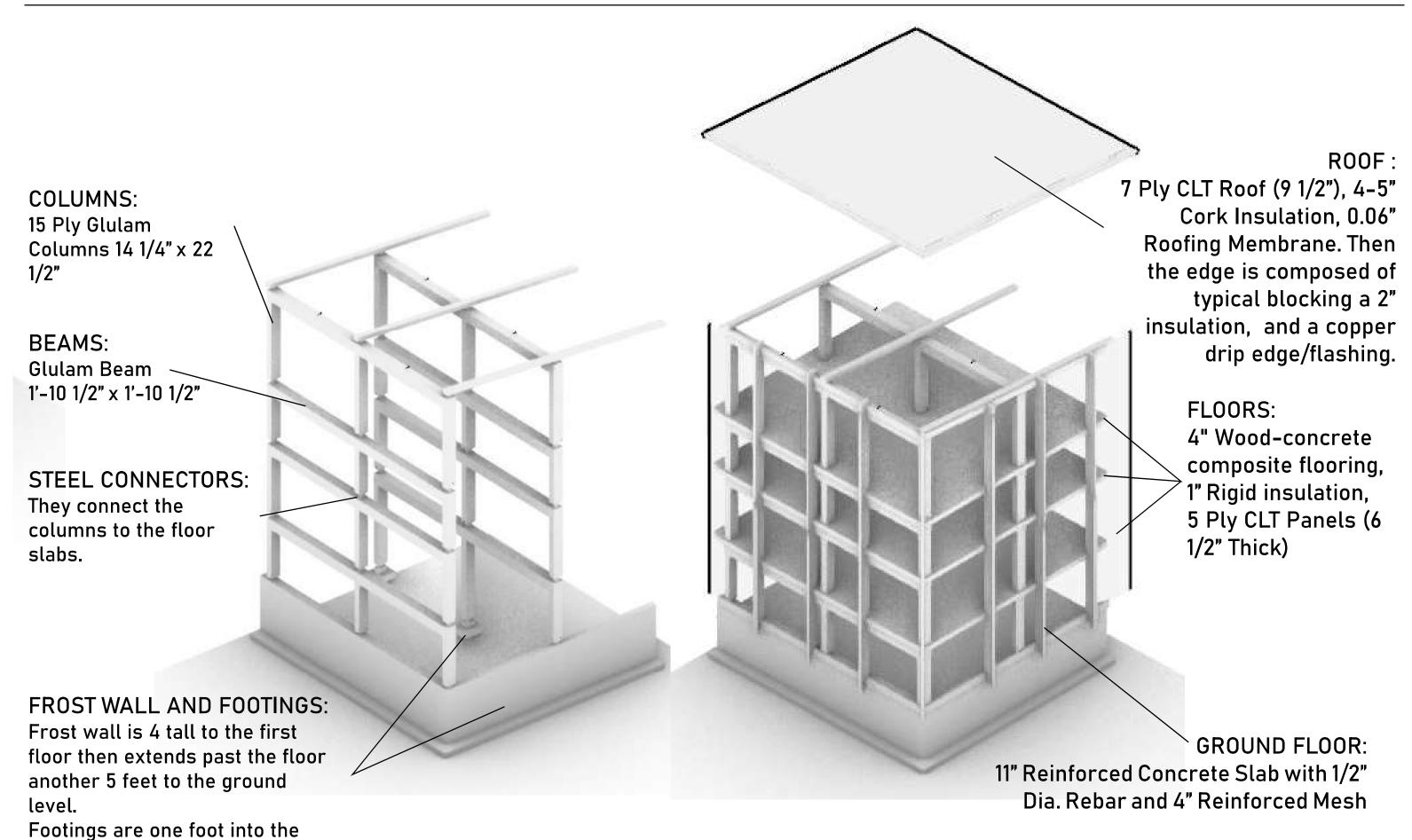
\_\_\_rtesy Benton Johnson / SOM

BYASE 1 - BTEEL HRAMING





ground.



## **SYSTEM |** Enclosure & Solar Analysis

#### **SLANTED ROOF:**

The slanted roofs are there to help with the drainage of rainwater. Within the roof there is a layer of thin copper, a layer of insulation and, and a thinner layer of roofing membrane. The slanting relates to the site context: the Concord River & the Concord River Greenway Park.

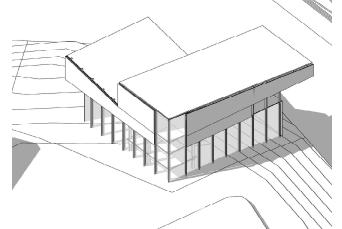
#### **COPPER PANELS:**

There Future exploration:
Apertures will be added to allow for natural light and views to the outside.

Copper = Earth, ground, the park nearby, and the bricks of Lowell; Oxidized Copper = greenish blue, relates to Concord river

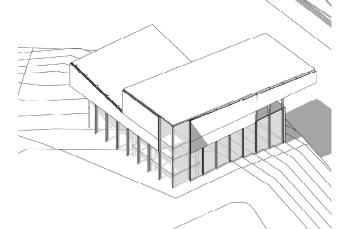
#### **CURTAIN WALLS:**

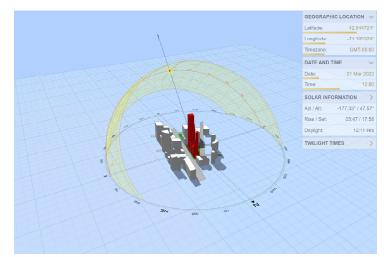
Used throughout the entire building for natural lighting, ventilation, and views out into the context. Using curtain walls became a way to accentuate the structural systems (mullions, columns, and the floor).

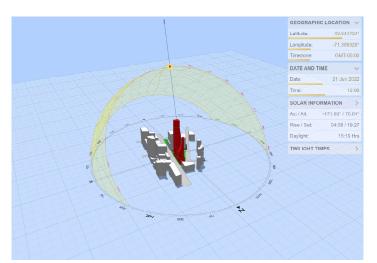


Vernal Equinox 12pm - March 21 2022 MODEL

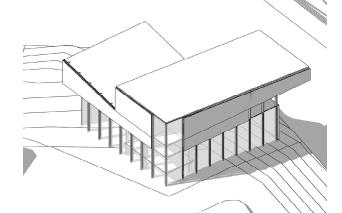
Summer Solstice 12pm - June 21 2022 MODEL



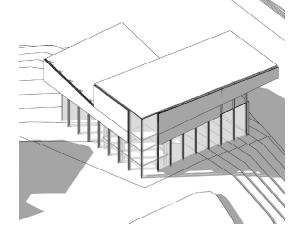


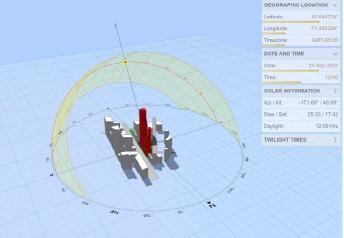


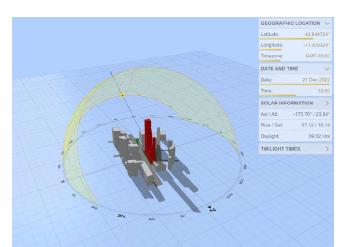
Autumnal Equinox 12pm - September 23 2022 MODEL



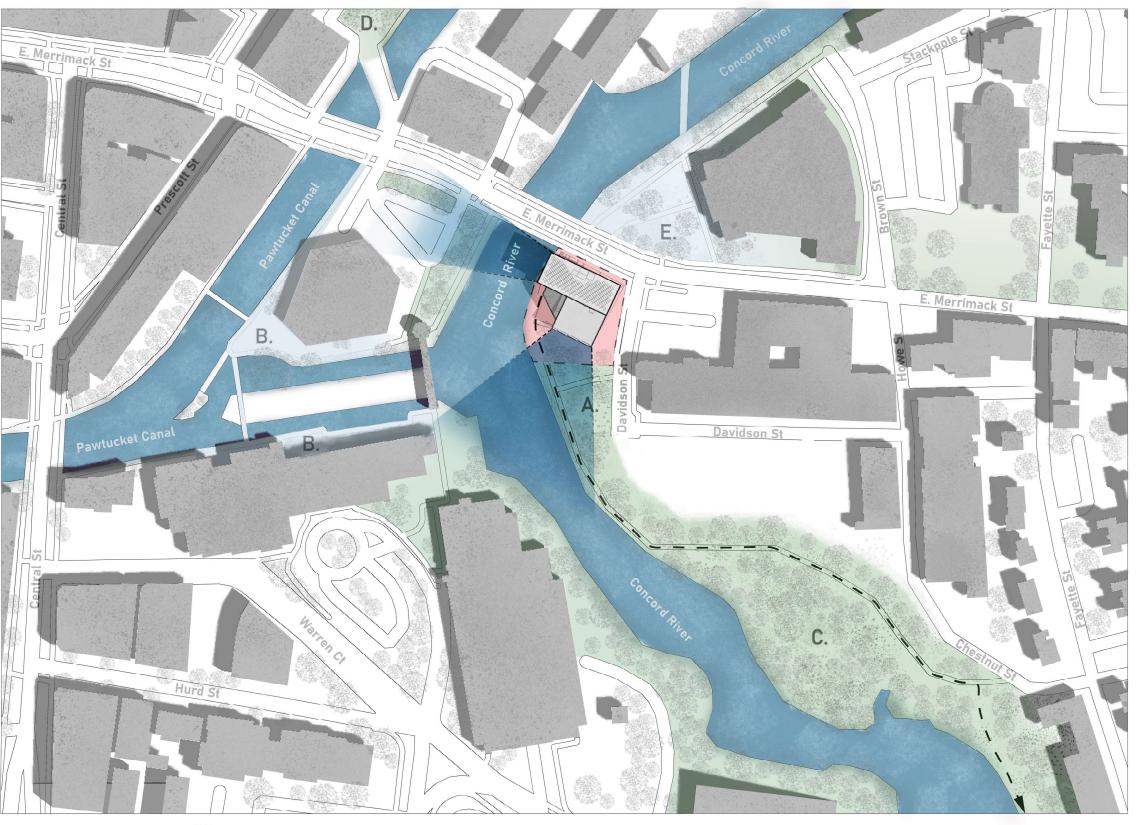
Winter Solstice 12pm - December 21 2022 MODEL







## Site Plan | Physical Site Connections & Important Outdoor Spaces



## KEY:

Parks/Outdoor Spaces

A. Concord River
Greenway Park



B. Lower Locks Plazas



C. Eastern Canal Park



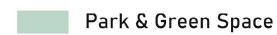
D. Kerouac Park



E. Lowell Memorial Auditorium Greenspace

## Overall Land Uses





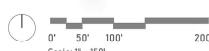


← - - → Concord River Greenway

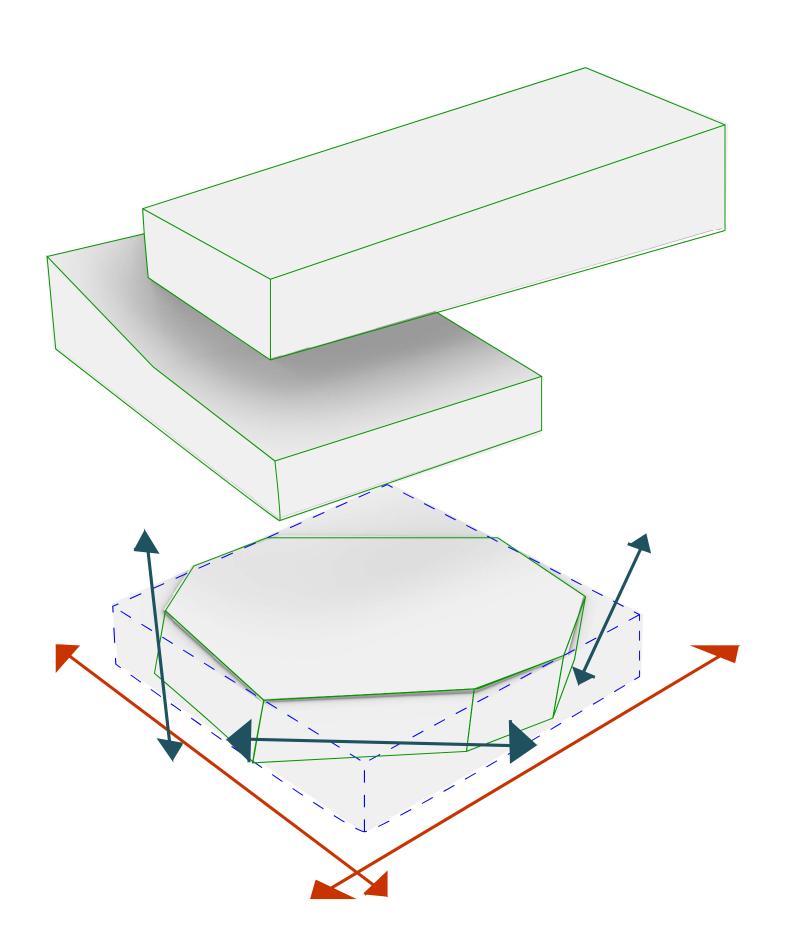


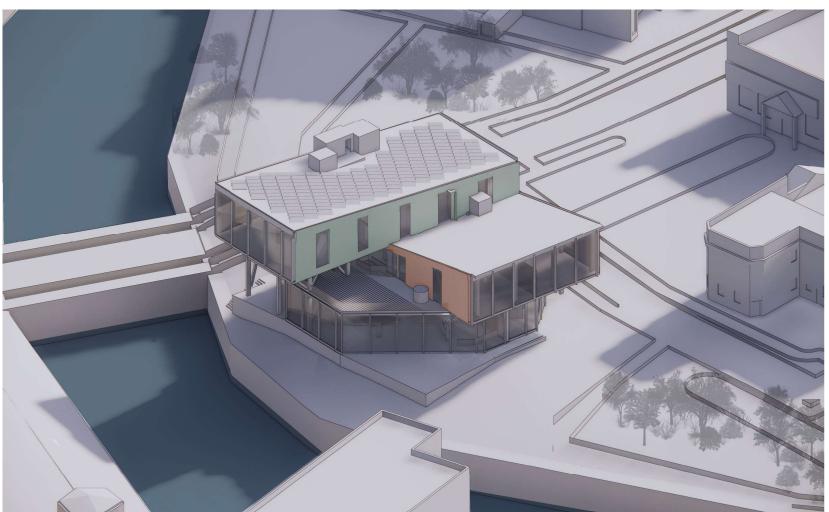


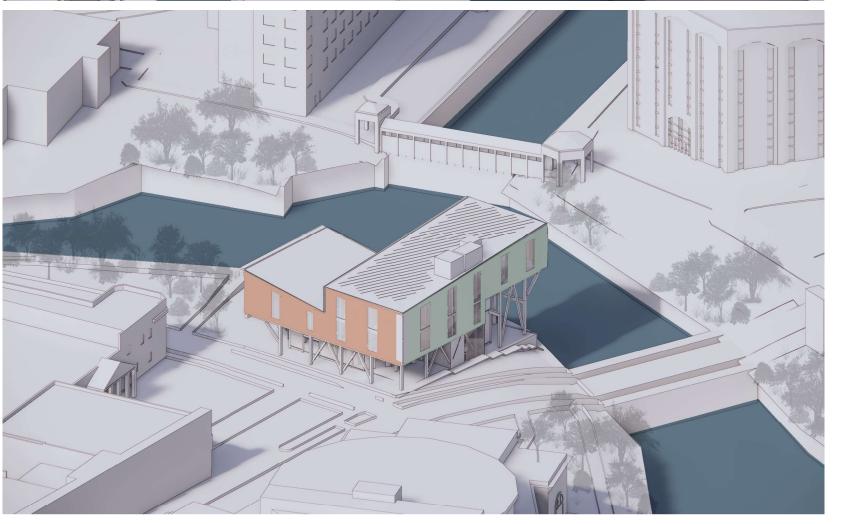




## PHASE 4B | Final Form







# PROGRAMMATIC GOALS

## TO CHANGE WITH THE TIMES | WORKING TOWARDS A SUSTAINBLE FUTURE



In Relation to the Macro Context The Location/Site:

To relate back to Lowell's industrial roots with an advancement/ improvement in sustainable technologies and practices due to current sustainable conditions and concerns.



In Relation to the Meso Context The Building:

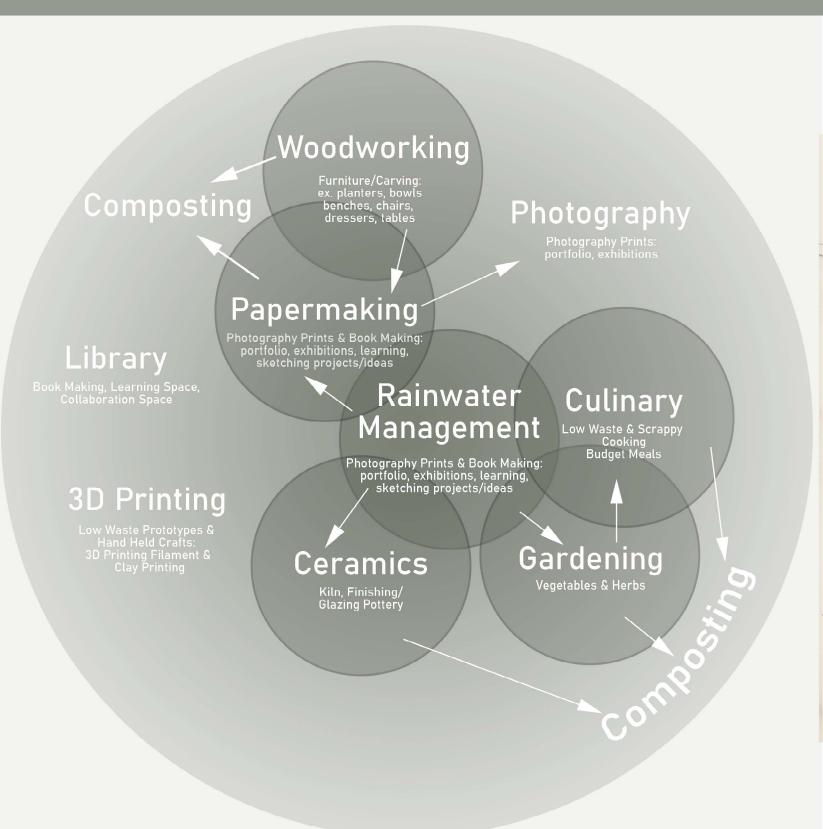
To support sustainable, low waste creative practices such as woodworking; ceramics; 3D printing; gardening, rainwater management, compositing; paper making; photography, portfolio creating; and culinary/scrappy cooking courses. Each set of programming becomes interconnected and supported through the act of reusing, reducing/minimizing, and recycling.



To educate the people of Lowell, and the surrounding communities, of sustainable, low waste living practices within their day-to-day lives and through the action of producing, exhibiting, and learning from others.

# PROGRAMMATIC RELATIONSHIPS

INTERCONNECTIONS BETWEEN PROGRAM: Reusing, Reducing/Minimizing, and Recycling





# PLANS | Ground Floor **Ground Floor** Greenway Walkway Main Circulation Cores **∼** Public / / Private / Truck Access Walking Access Program 1. Entrance/Reception Area - 337.02 sq ft 2. Gender Neutral Bathrooms - 120 sq ft Each 3. Locker Rooms a. 212.87 sq ft b. 205 sq ft 4. Finishing Space – 269.70 sq ft 5. Wood Working Workshop – 3510.56 sq ft 6. Cafe/Gallery Space – 3258.42 sq ft a. Passenger Elevator b. Freight Elevator

c. Mechanical

## PLANS | Second Floor





## PERSPECTIVE VIEWS OF SPACES

A. Exterior Covered Walk



B2. Mixed Use Outdoor Space: Eating, Collaboration, Gallery, Learning Space



B. Interior Cafe/ Gallery Space



C. Exhibition, Photography & Gardening/Water Management Classes

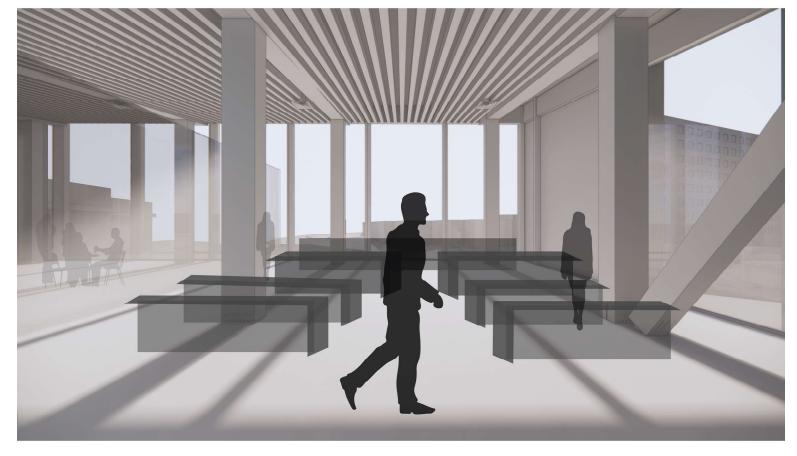


## PERSPECTIVE VIEWS OF SPACES CONT.

C2. Green Roof (Rainwater Management & Gardening Classes)



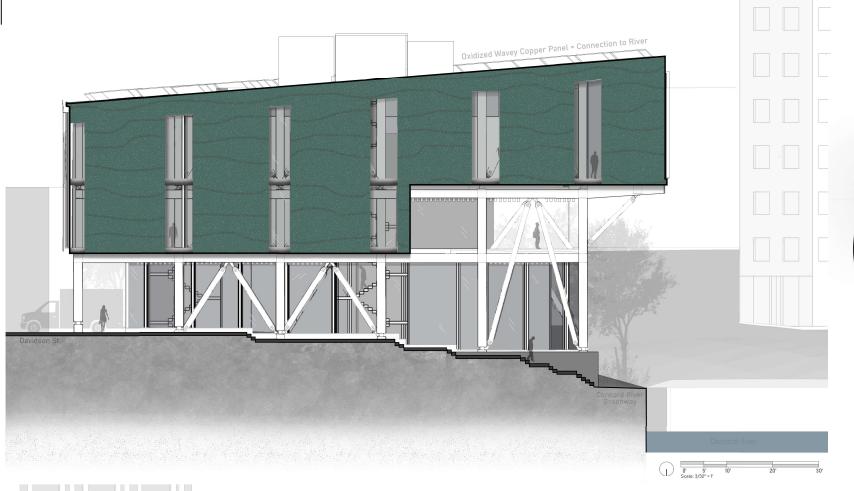
D. Cooking Classes



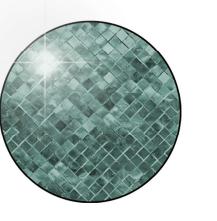
## E. Ceramics Room

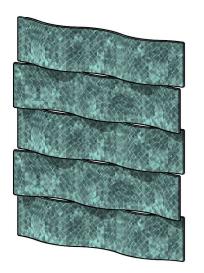


## **ELEVATIONS** | Connection to Site Through Materials



## Panel Materials | Refer to Elevations



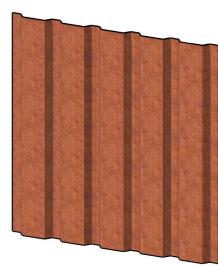


# Oxidized Wavey Copper Panel = Connection to Concord River

- Horizontal Directionality
- Resembles Water : Greenish Blue & Mosaic Reflections



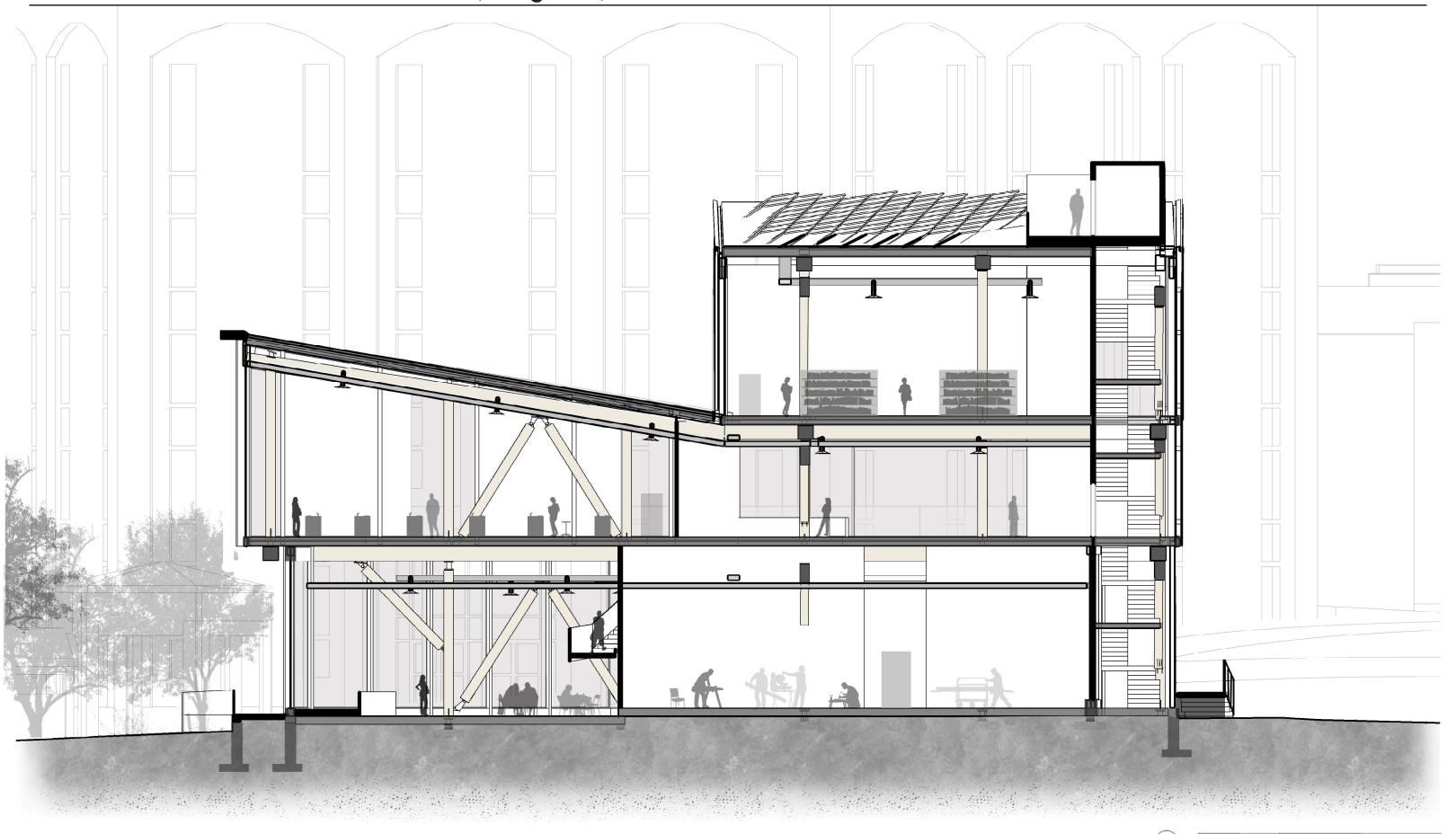




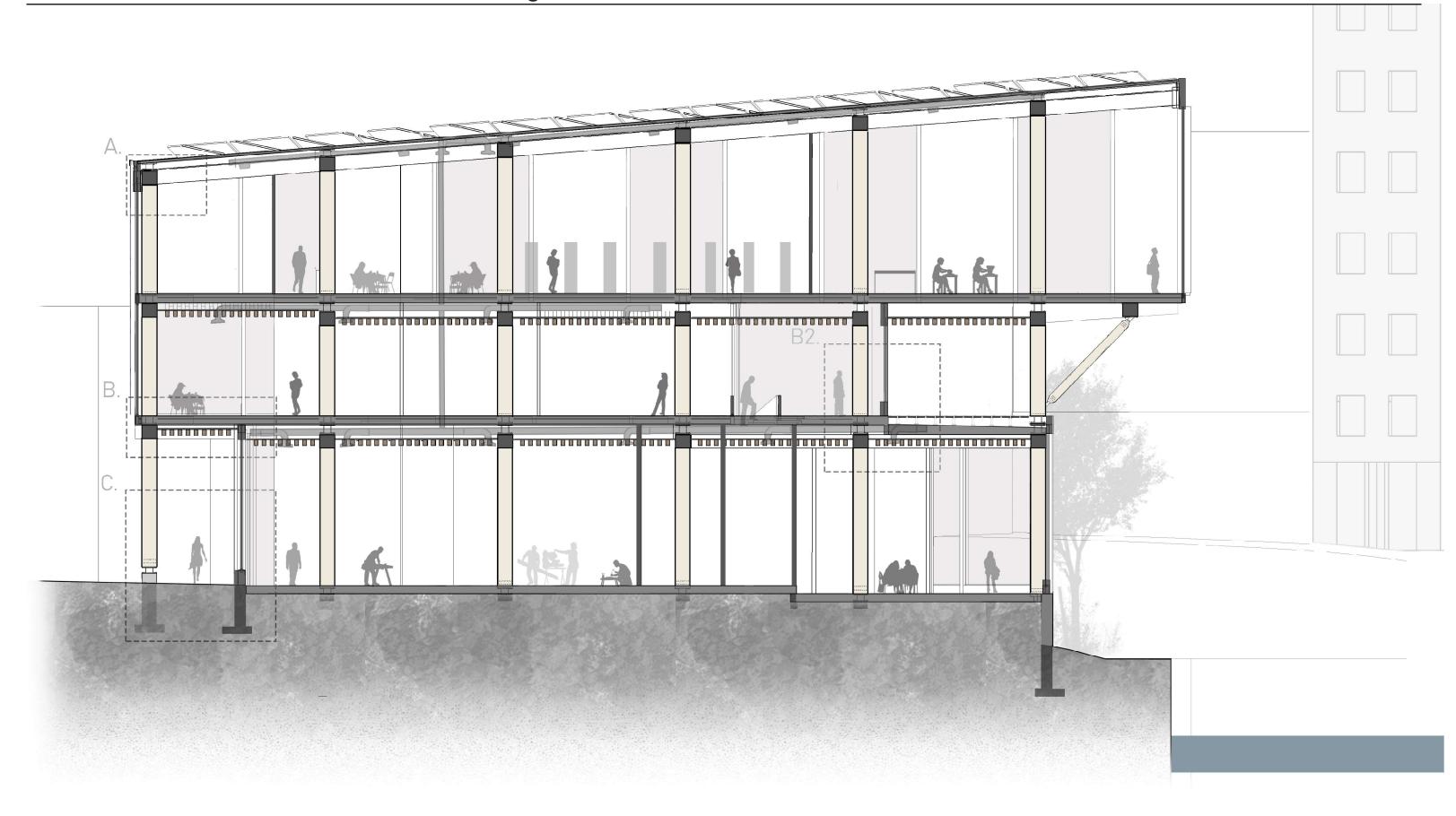
## Corrugated Corten Steel Panel = Connection to Concord River Greenway Park & the Greenway

- Vertical DirectionalityResembles Ground, Bark, Trees and Red Brick of Lowell: Brownish Red Tones

## **SECTIONS** | Vertical Connections (Program)



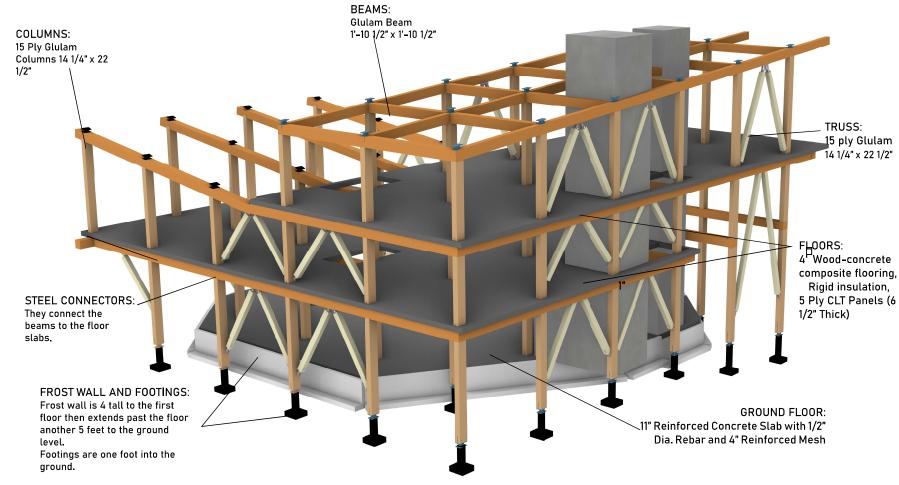
## SECTIONS | Vertical Connections (Program) & Detail Connections

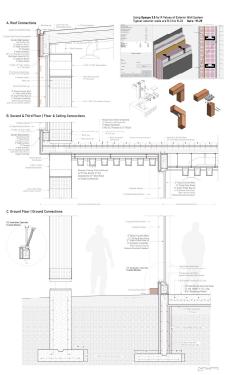


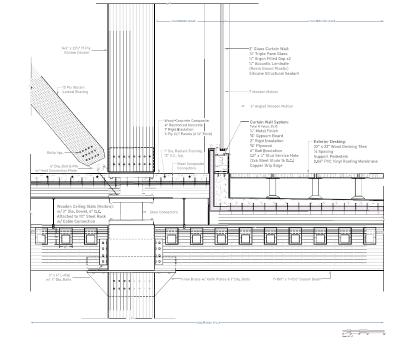
## SYSTEMS | Intro to Systems, a Deeper Analysis

# **EXPLODED AXON** 1. Footing and Frost wall 2. Structure and Circulation - Floor Plates - Beams - Columns - All clips and Connectors - Window Sills - Stairs - Elevator 3.Curtain Wall - Glass - Mullions - Curtain Wall 4. Copper Panels 5. Corten Steel Panels 6 Roof - Roof Siding - Wood Roof - Insulation - Roof Membrane

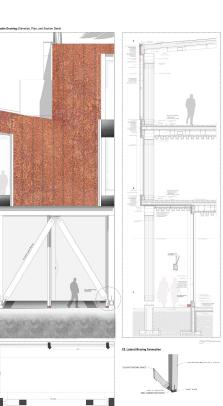
#### SYSTEM: STRUCTURE





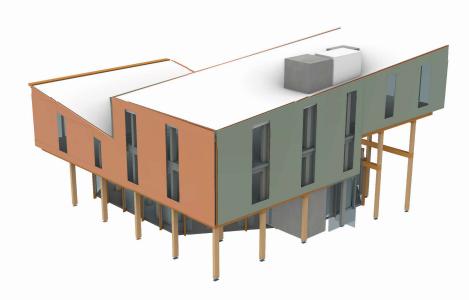


B2. Roof Deck Connections



Refer to Boards!\*

#### SYSTEM: ENCLOSURE



#### **SLANTED ROOF:**

The slanted roofs are there to help with the drainage of rainwater. Within the roof there is a layer of thin copper, a layer of insulation and, a thinner layer of roofing membrane. The slanting relates to the site context: the Concord River & the Concord River Greenway Park.

#### **METAL PANELS:**

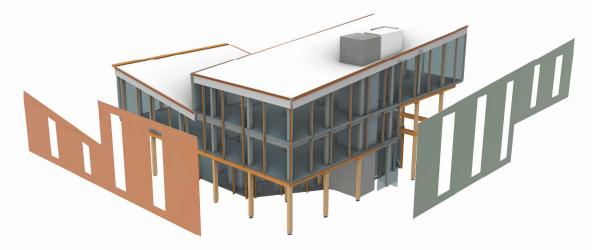
Apertures added to allow for natural light and views to the outside.

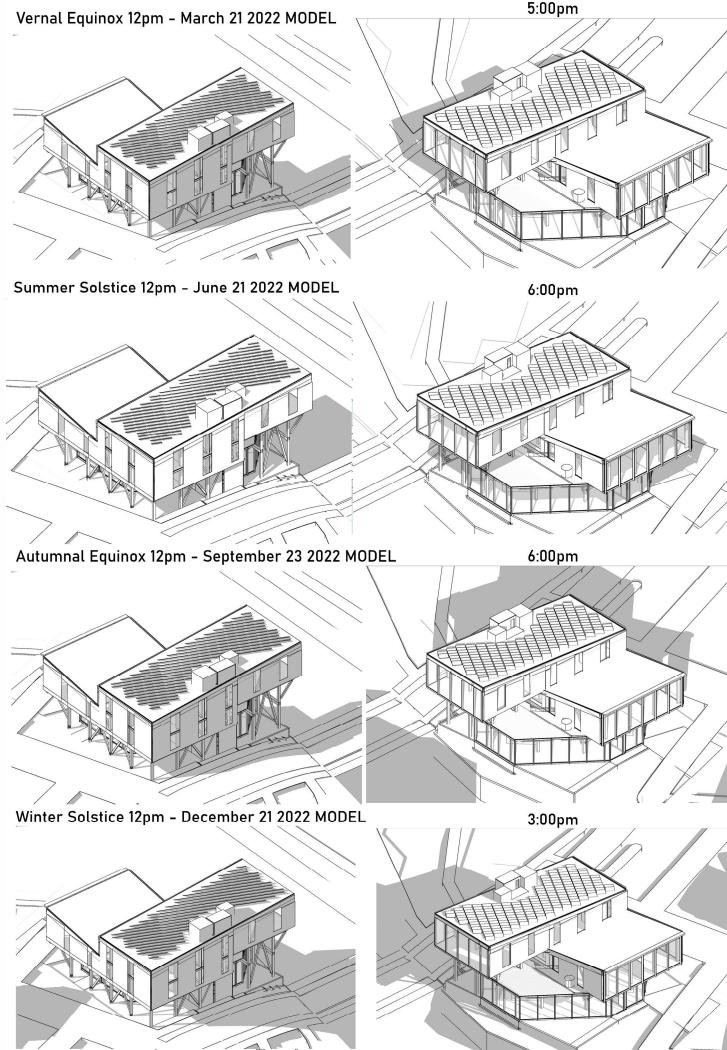
Corten Steel = Earth, ground, the park nearby, and the bricks of Lowell; Oxidized Copper= greenish blue, relates to Concord river

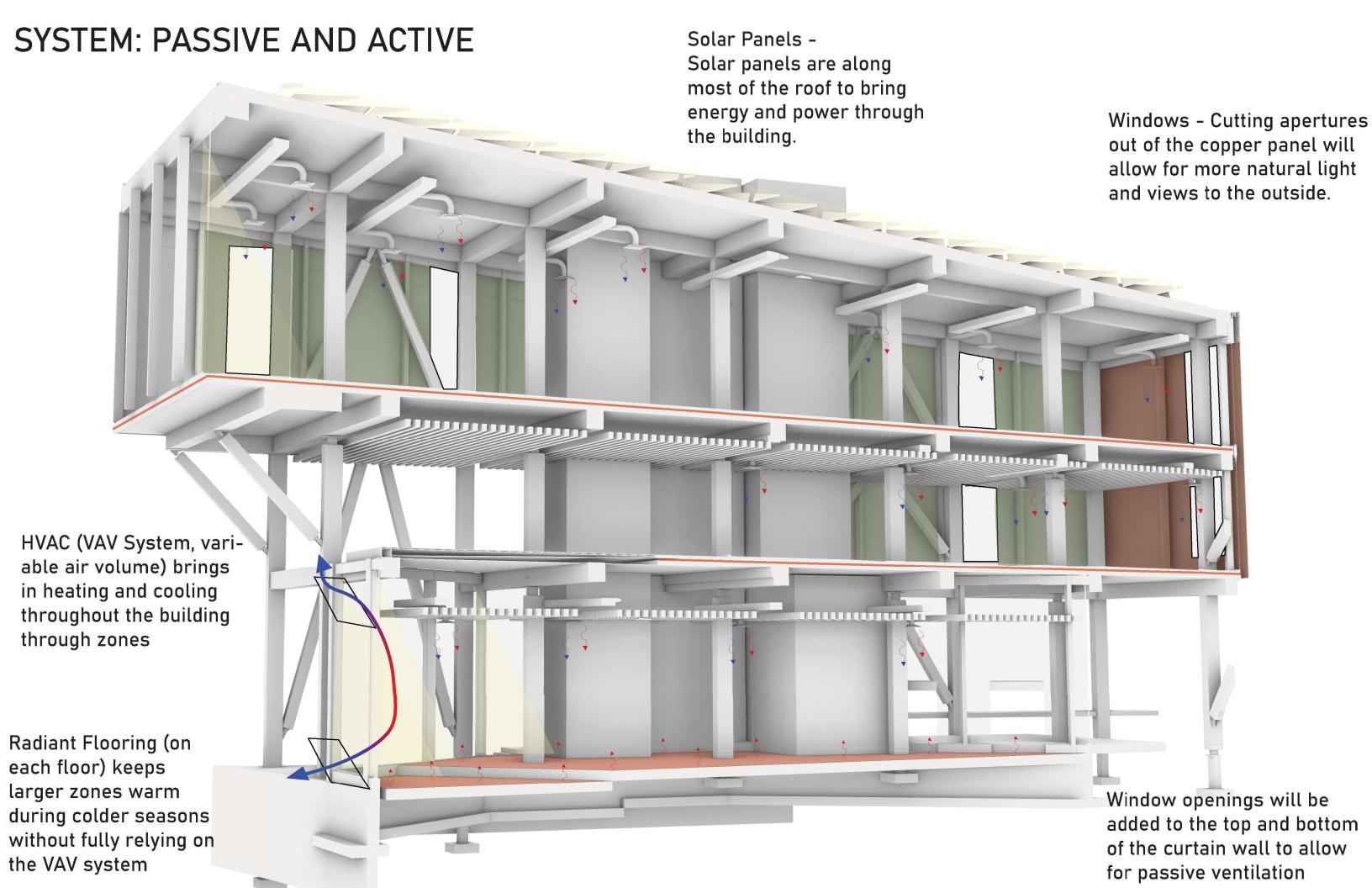
#### **CURTAIN WALLS:**

Used throughout the entire building for natural lighting, ventilation, and views out into the context. Using curtain walls became a way to accentuate the structural systems (Mullions, columns, and the floor).

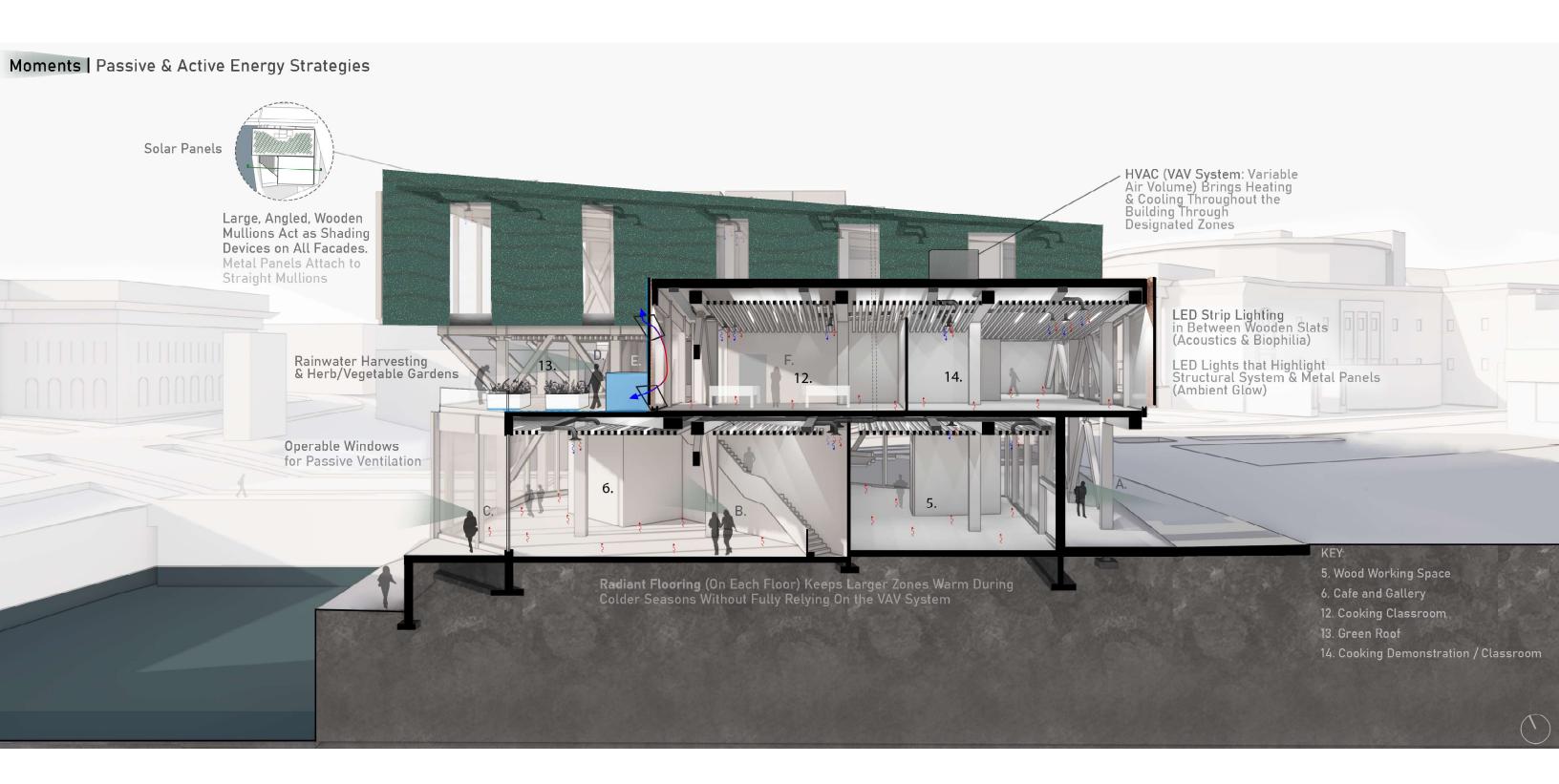
The Metal Panels are pulled off of the curtain walls so you can see that there is full glass curtain walls behind. The cutouts in the Panels are in line with the columns as well.







## SECTION PERSPECTIVE | Collaboration of Systems, a Part of a Larger Whole





# ALYSSA & OLIVIA RUN ON DUNKIN'