Franklin Elementary School NEWTON, MA

Design Review Committee April 10, 2024



Agenda

- Review of Working Group Exterior Decisions
 - Pop Out Panel/ Stair Tower Color
 Canopy/ Signage
- Exterior Tour of Building
- Exterior Option Studies
 Stair Fenestration
 Gym Windows
- Carbon Analysis
- Site & Building Plans

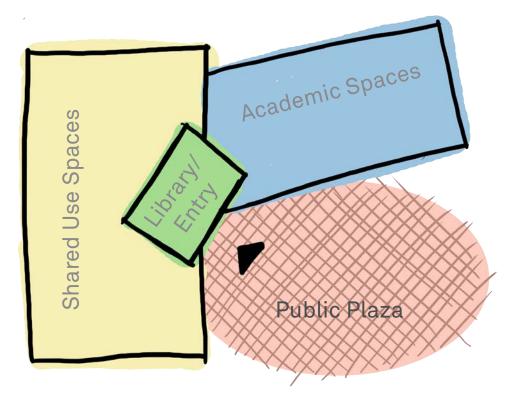


Project Statistics

of Current Scheme

- Enrollment 396 students
- Design meets all program requirements size of spaces and adjacencies • Program Net SF: 47,265 NSF • Gross Sf: 70,898 SF • Net to Gross Ratio : 1.5
- Exterior window to wall ratio 21%
- Target EUI 25kBtu/sf/year
- Systems BoD: Ground source heat pump, variable refrigerant flow
- Zero combustion/ all electric

Parti (noun) the basic general





scheme of an architectural design

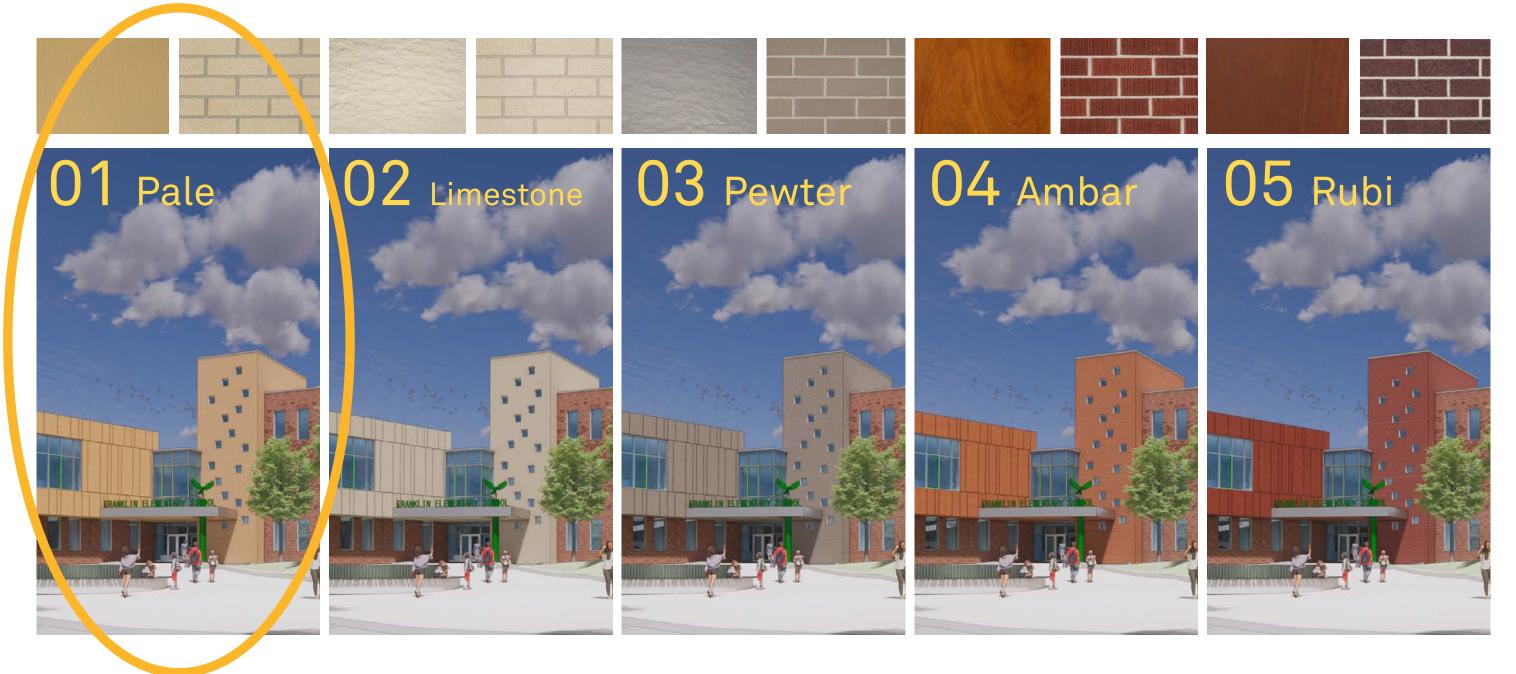
Exterior Envelope Materials Palette

Brick & Phenolic Wood Panel





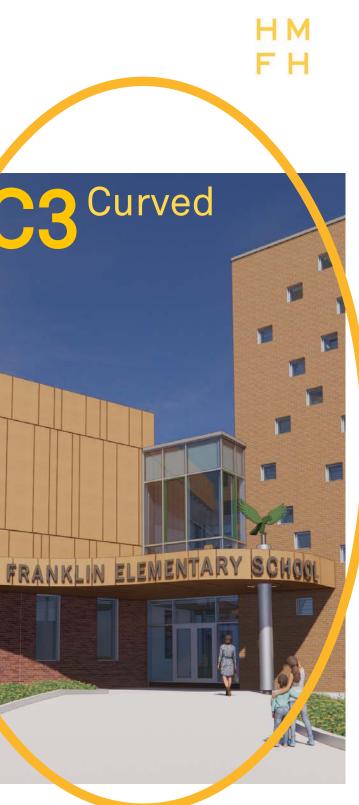
Pop Out and Tower Pairings





Canopy/ Signage





View from Blue Zone





View from Bus Drop Off





View of Main Entrance





View from West on Derby Street





View of Cafeteria Entrance





View from Cherry Street Path





View from Basketball Court





View from Multipurpose Fields





View of Gymnasium Entrance









Square Windows





Square Windows





Small Rectangles





Small Rectangles





Long Rectangles





Long Rectangles

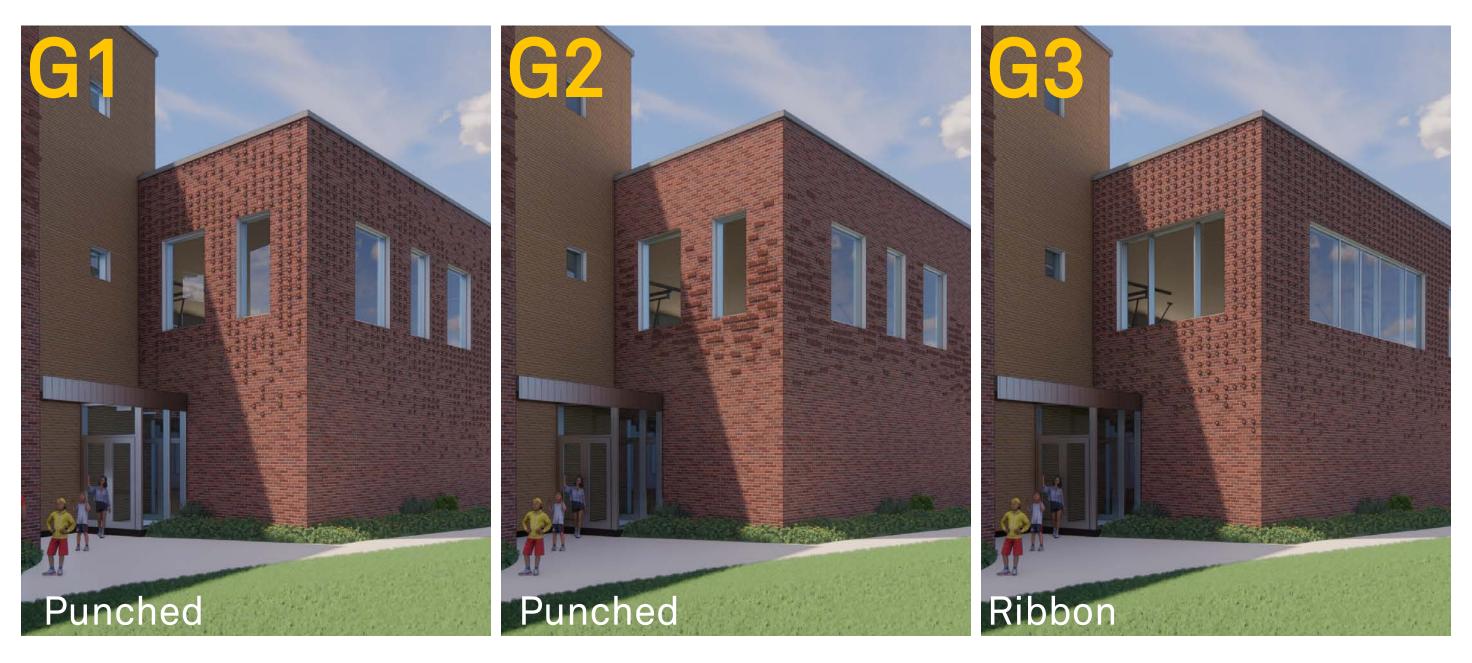








Gymnasium Fenestration



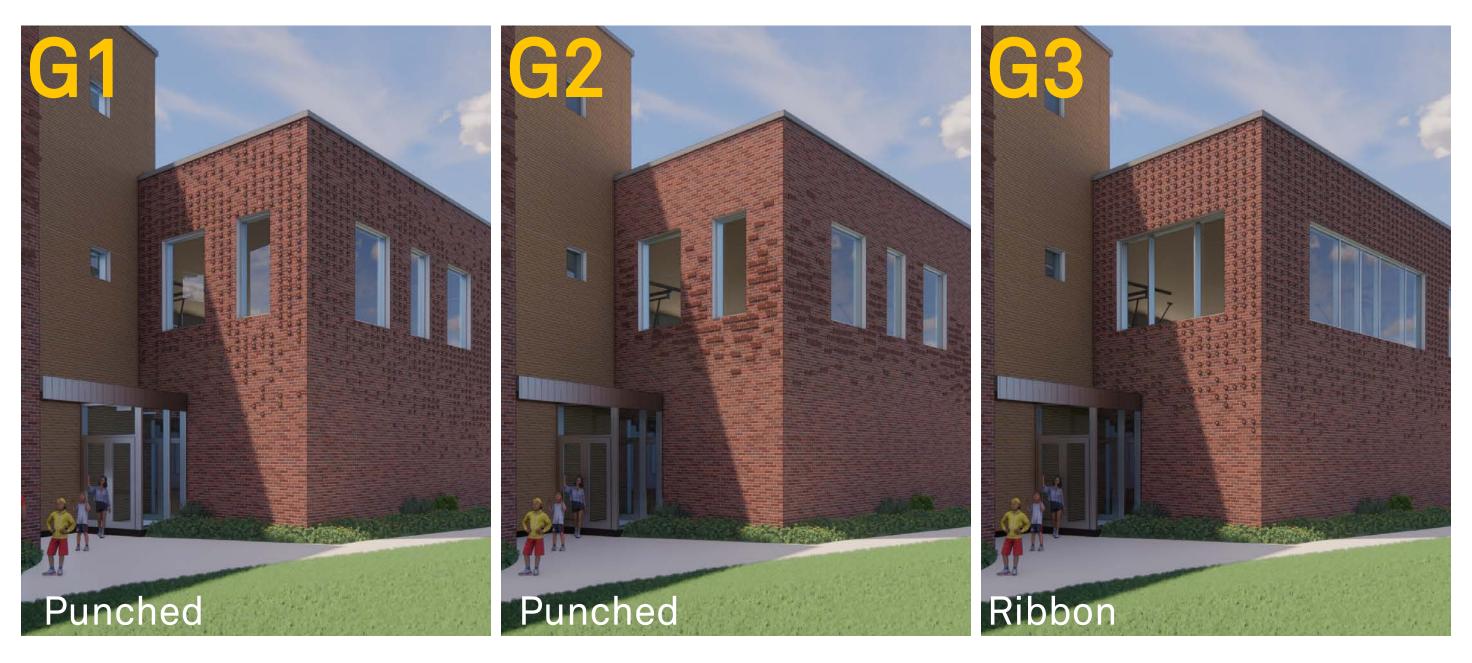








Gymnasium Fenestration





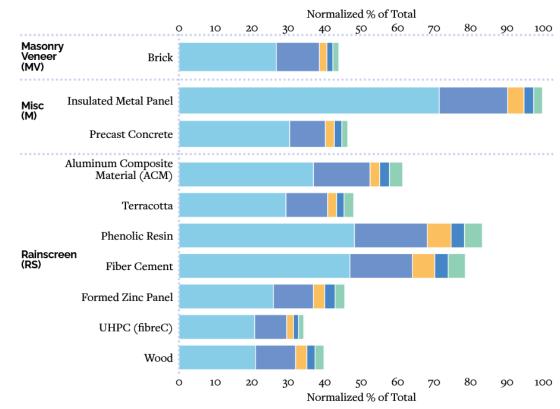
Reducing embodied carbon: Process

Perform Carbon Life Cycle Analysis at each phase of the project:

- Schematic Design: Rough order-of-magnitude Tally analysis
- Design Development: Compare Tally analysis to SD results and look for areas of focus
- 50% Construction Documents: Evaluate progress and target improvements
- 90% Construction Documents: Final evaluation and refinement

Target reductions in the following categories with a focus on Global Warming Potential:

- global warming potential (greenhouse gases), in kg CO2e;
- depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer, in kg CFC-11e;
- acidification of land and water sources, in moles H+ or kg SO2e;
- eutrophication, in kg nitrogen eq or kg phosphate eq;
- formation of tropospheric ozone, in kg NOx, kg O3 eq, or kg ethene;
- depletion of nonrenewable energy resources, in MJ using CML



All Building Life Cycle Impacts - 60 year lifespan



Reducing embodied carbon: Seek every reduction

Building planning:

- Design efficient building layout: building less = less carbon, 1.5 grossing factor assures efficiency
- Minimize floor to floor heights: reduced to 14' floor to floor
- Determine most efficient structural layout: building simplicity = efficiency
- Balance site cut and fill
- Reduce material use: remove ceilings and expose structure in select locations
- Material selection:
- Review material transparency documentation, including EPDs, HPDs, and Declare Labels to ensure selection meets project goals
- Specify bio-based materials: linoleum flooring
- Specify high recycled content
- Specify materials with "end-of -life" plan: carpets, lighting, furniture
- Specify sustainable harvested wood products certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)







Reducing embodied carbon: Focus where it counts

Specify building structures with performance based limits:

• Concrete:

- reduce cement in mix design w/ supplemental cementitious materials; up to 25% fly ash or 50% blast furnace slag
- require mix design with a minimum Global Warming Potential reduction of 15-20% when compared to the regional baseline (total project)
- Structural steel:
 - require minimum recycled content of 93%
- Steel reinforcing:
- require minimum recycled content of 92%
- Steel Deck:
 - require minimum recycled content of 70%

Explore opportunities for heavy timber structures:

- Roof beams allowed within Construction Type 2B
- Test impact of timber beams at library, entry lobby, and cafeteria pop-up

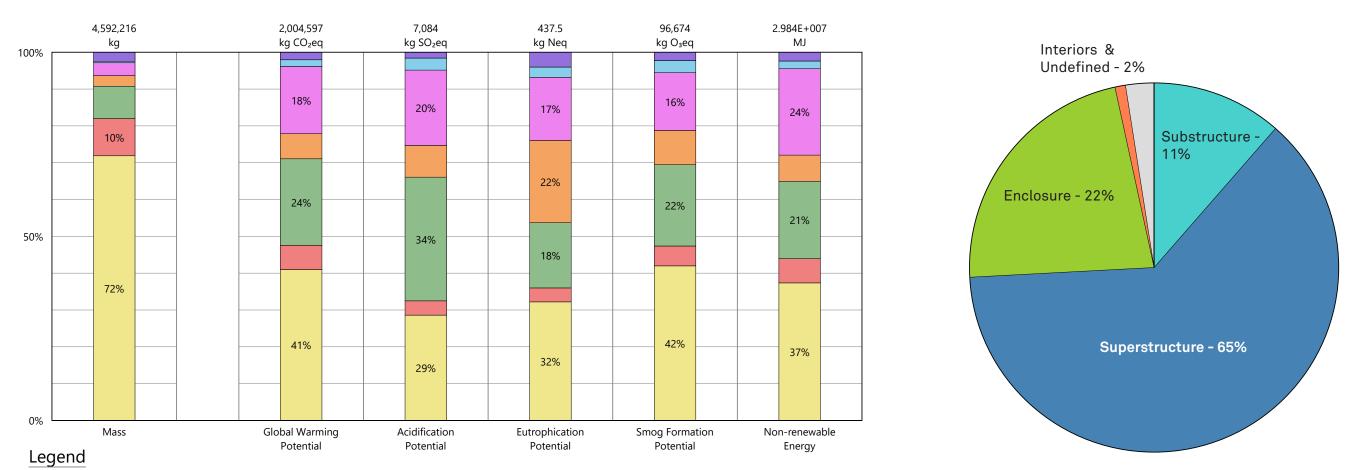






SD initial Tally model

Results per Division



Divisions

03 - Concrete

04 - Masonry

05 - Metals

06 - Wood/Plastics/Composites

07 - Thermal and Moisture Protection

08 - Openings and Glazing

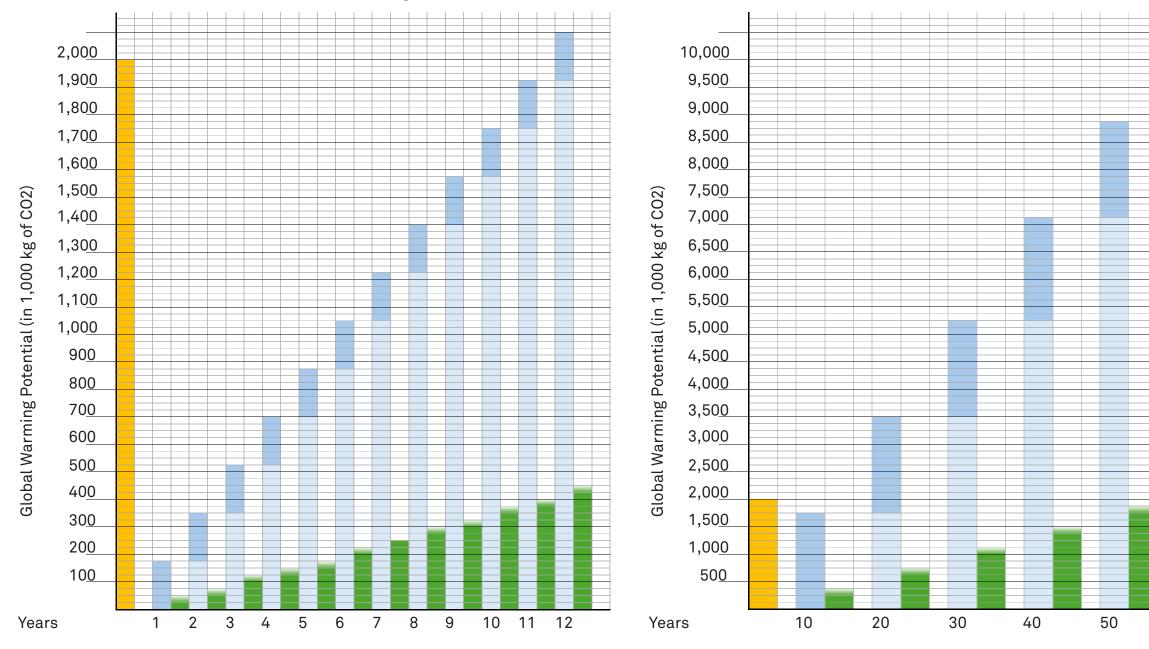
09 - Finishes



Global Warming Potential

Reducing embodied carbon: Focus where it counts

Embodied carbon vs. operational carbon over time:







KEY:



Embodied carbon (per SD initial Tally analysis)

Operational carbon (per mechanical LCCA)

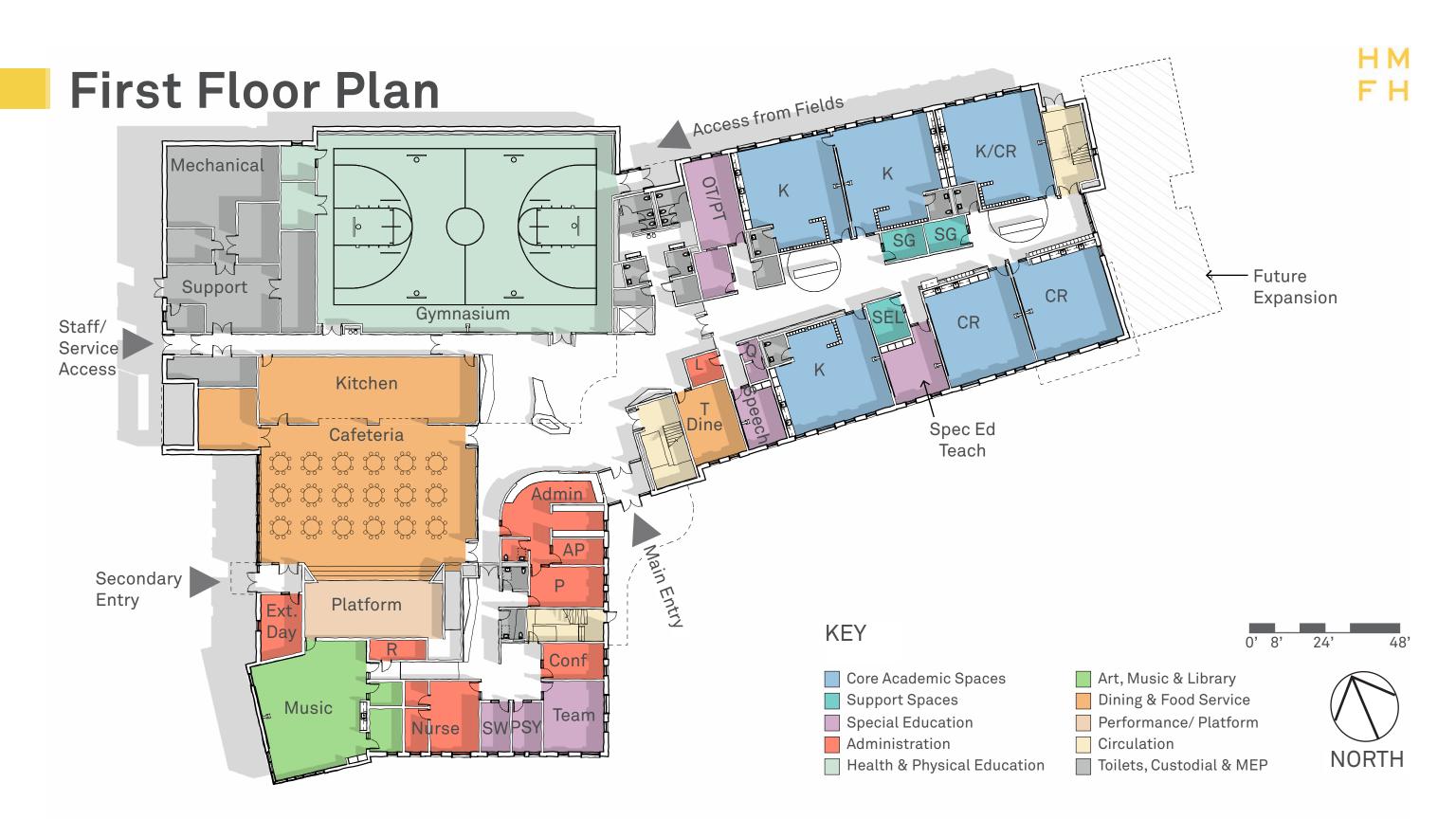


Operational carbon savings from ground source heat pump over baseline

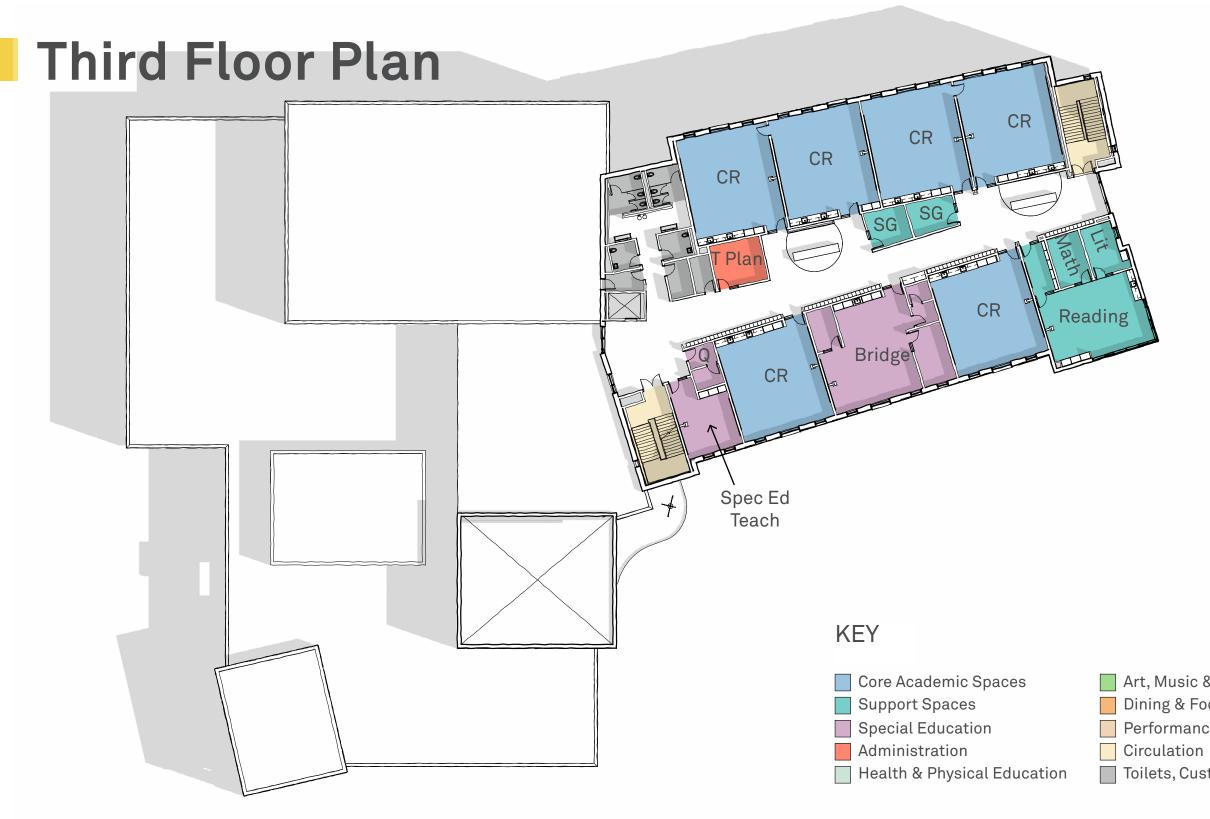
















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