


































Typical NZE Technologies

(Case studies from presentation by Paul Hutton, 12/2010)

Building	Geothermal	Daylighting	PV
Science House, St. Paul, MN			
Prairie Hill Learning Center, Roca, NE			
Watkinson School, Hartford, CT			
Marin County Day School, Corte Madera, CA			
Putney School Field House, Putney, VT			
Green Valley Ranch K-12, Denver, CO			
Machias Elementary School, Snohomish, WA			
Richardsville Elementary, Bowling Green, KY			
Centennial PK-12, Centennial, CO			
Sangre de Cristo PK-12, Mosca, CO			
Lady Bird Johnson M.S., Irving, TX			

Case Study: Richardsville Elementary School - Warren County, KY



- P-K - 6th Grade
- 77,000 sf - 500 students (700 ultimate occupancy)
- 18 - 20 Kbtu/sf/year
- Opened Oct. 2010
- Lighting <0.7 w/sf
- Daylight harvesting
- Geothermal heat pumps
- Thin-film PV on roof
- Crystalline PV on structure over parking
- No summer use

Richardsville Elementary School

- Started in 2003 with education
- Implemented operating policies
- Introduced energy efficiency into renovation and new construction projects
- District “Energy Team”
- Benchmarked against their starting point
- Metering and monitoring

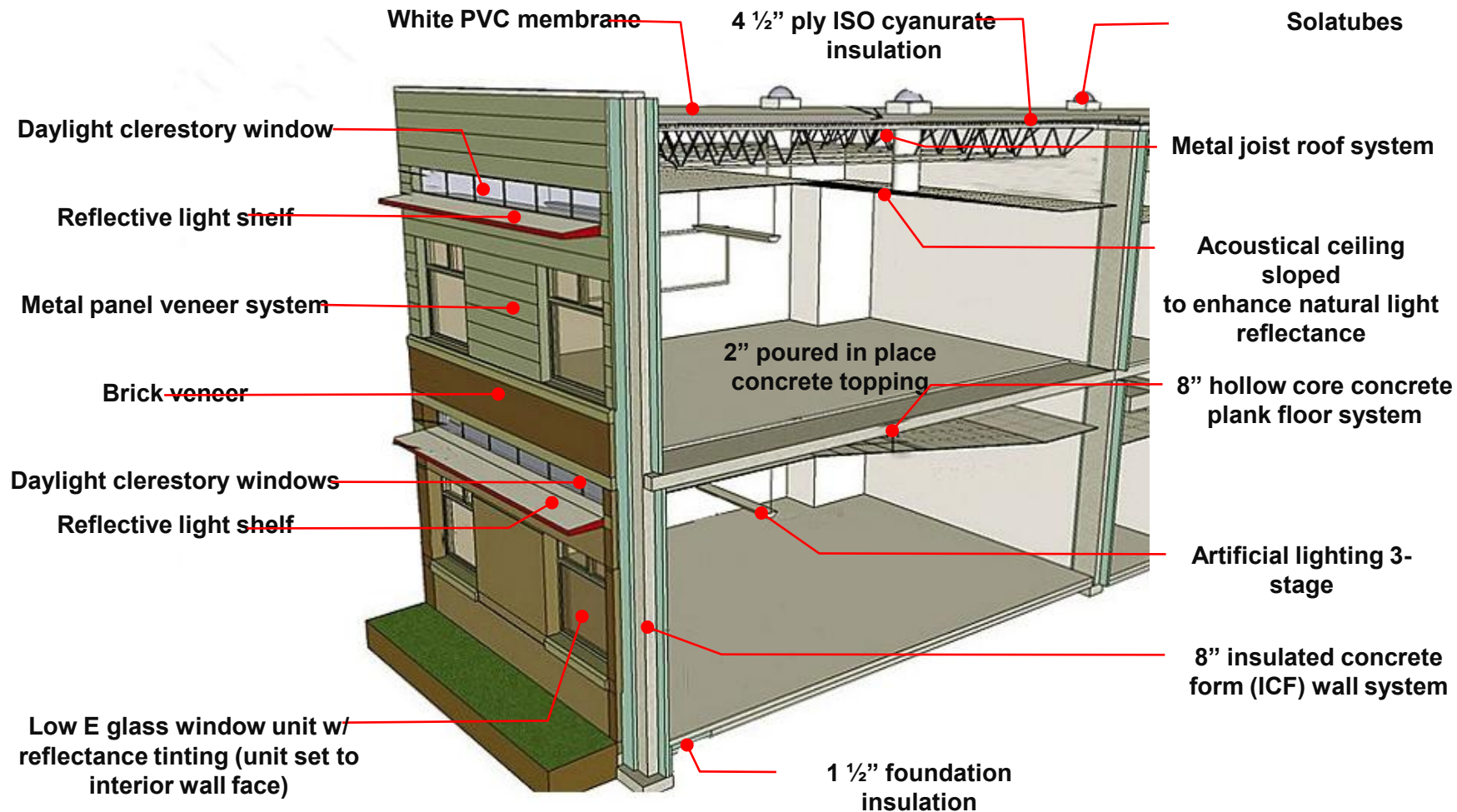


Richardsville Elementary School

- Lessons learned from Plano Elementary School project - 2008
 - Kitchen loads +22% of annual energy use
 - Visited Duke Energy's Resource Kitchen
 - More efficient kitchen equipment for Richardsville
 - "Energy Saving Menu Day" implemented by Director of Food Service – no hot lunch
 - Decentralized geothermal vs. centralized loop to save pumping energy



Richardsville Elementary School



Richardsville Elementary School



Richardsville Elementary School



ELEMENTARY SCHOOL MENU



SPRING 2011

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
WEEK 1 2/21, 3/14, 4/11, 5/2, 5/23 SANDWICH OF THE WEEK: Toasted Cheese on Whole Wheat Spring Break: April 4-8	Hamburger OR Cheeseburger Deluxe Trimmings Gen 7 Fries Carrot & Celery Sticks/ Ranch Dip Corn on Cob School Cookie Low Fat Milk	Cheesy Max Stix/ Marinara Sauce -OR- PBJ Tossed Salad Seasoned Green Beans California Blend Veggies Fruit Cup or Chilled Pears Low Fat Milk	 BREAKFAST for LUNCH Scrambled Eggs Breakfast Protein Breakfast Bread/Syrup Pick-Me-Up Potatoes Morning Fruit/Juice Low Fat Milk	CF Beef Steak Strips OR Honey BBQ Riblets Cheesy Mashed Potatoes Broccoli/Raisin Salad OR Shredder Salad Navy Beans School Made Roll Iced Juice Low Fat Milk	Chicken Quesadilla OR Cheese Quesadilla Spanish Rice Shredded Lettuce & Cheese Fresh Salsa Spicy Refried Beans Pineapple Churro Low Fat Milk
WEEK 2 2/28, 3/21, 4/18, 5/9, 5/30 SANDWICH OF THE WEEK: Deli Turkey on Whole Wheat	Chicken Rings Mashed Potatoes Baby Lima Beans Steamed Carrots Hot Yeast Roll Cool Peaches Low Fat Milk	<div> <div>Low Fat Milk</div> <div> "ENERGY SAVING MENU" Sub Sandwich -OR- PBJ Dill Spear Salad in a Bag Carrots/Ranch Dressing Cheez-It Crackers Fresh Fruit Bowl Low Fat Milk </div> </div>			Mini Fish Sub OR Turkey Wrap Shredded Lettuce Mac & Cheese Pick-Up Veggie Cup or Salad/ Low Fat Dressing Pinto Beans Fruit Choices Low Fat Milk
WEEK 3 3/7, 3/28, 4/25, 5/16 SANDWICH OF THE WEEK: Tuna on Whole Wheat March 7-11 National School Breakfast Week	BBQ or Rib-B-Que/ Wheat Bun Quick-Bake Potato Half Calico Cole Slaw Baked Beans Vegetable Treasures Blushing Applesauce Low Fat Milk				Pizza Choices Seasoned Corn Fresh Salad Greens with Salad Toppings Green Beans Strawberries & Bananas Low Fat Milk

"In accordance with Federal law and U.S. Department of Agriculture national origin, sex, age, or disability. To file a complaint of discrimination, write to: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800)795-3272 or (202)720-6145. Menus are subject to change without notice."

WARREN COUNTY PUBLIC
SCHOOL
WHERE CHILDREN PREPARE FOR SUCCESS

Richardsville – Lessons Learned

- Food service was largest single energy user
- Optimize daylight design
- District “Energy Team”
- Evolution vs. Revolution
 - Richardsville Elementary School is the result of a district wide focus on energy use that started in 2003

Case Study: PS 62 – Staten Island, NY

- K-5th grade
- Net-Zero Energy
- 66,000 sf, 2-story
- 440 students



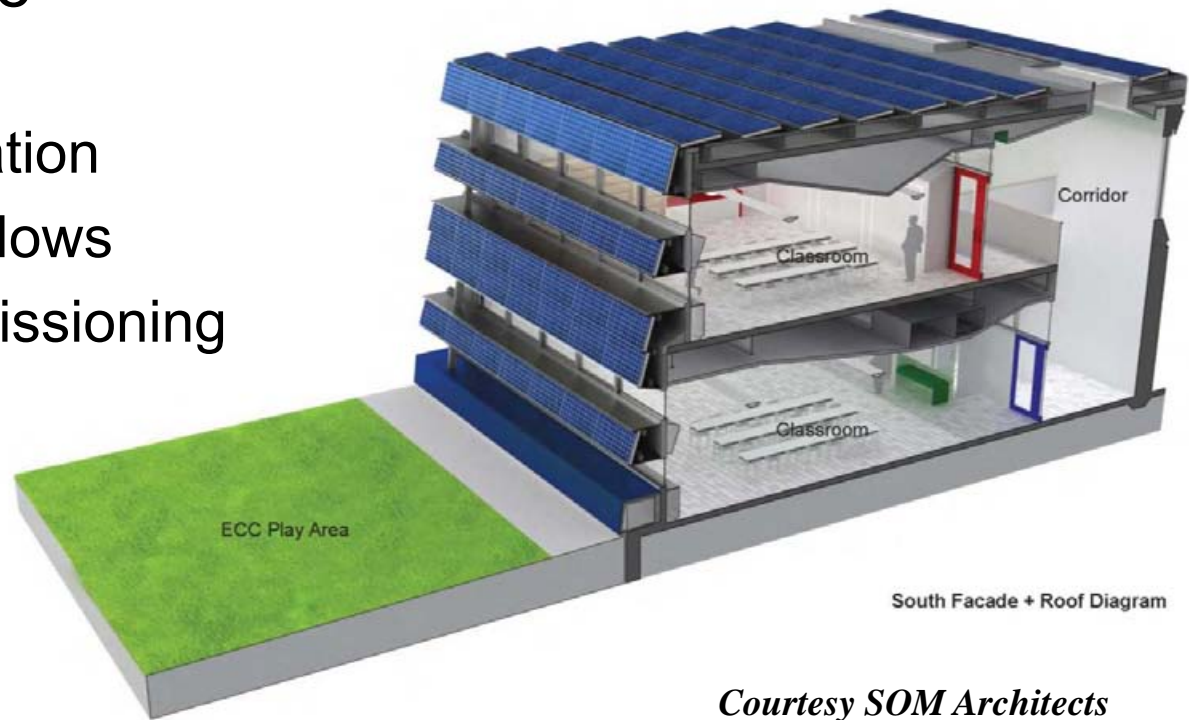
Courtesy SOM Architects

Integrated Design Workshops

- Workshop #1 – NZE issues kick-off
- Workshop #2 – Equipment & modeling overview
- Workshop #3 – Building envelope, HVAC & lighting
- Workshop #4 – Kitchen equipment & ventilation
- Workshop #5 – IT & Classroom equipment
- Workshop #6 – Putting it all together

PS 62

- Optimal orientation
- High performance envelope
 - Increased insulation
 - Triple pane windows
 - Envelope commissioning

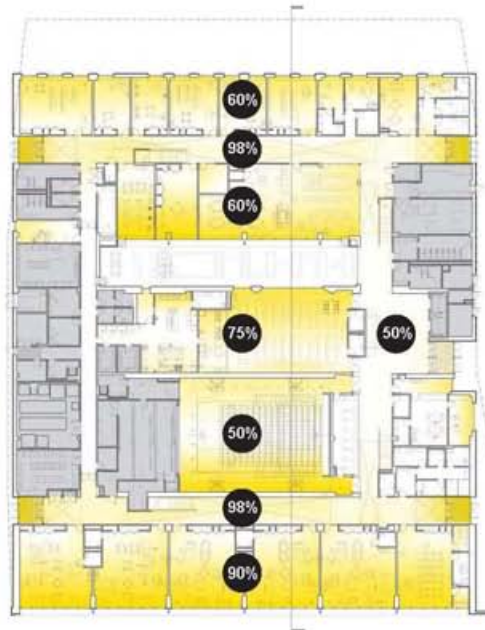


Courtesy SOM Architects

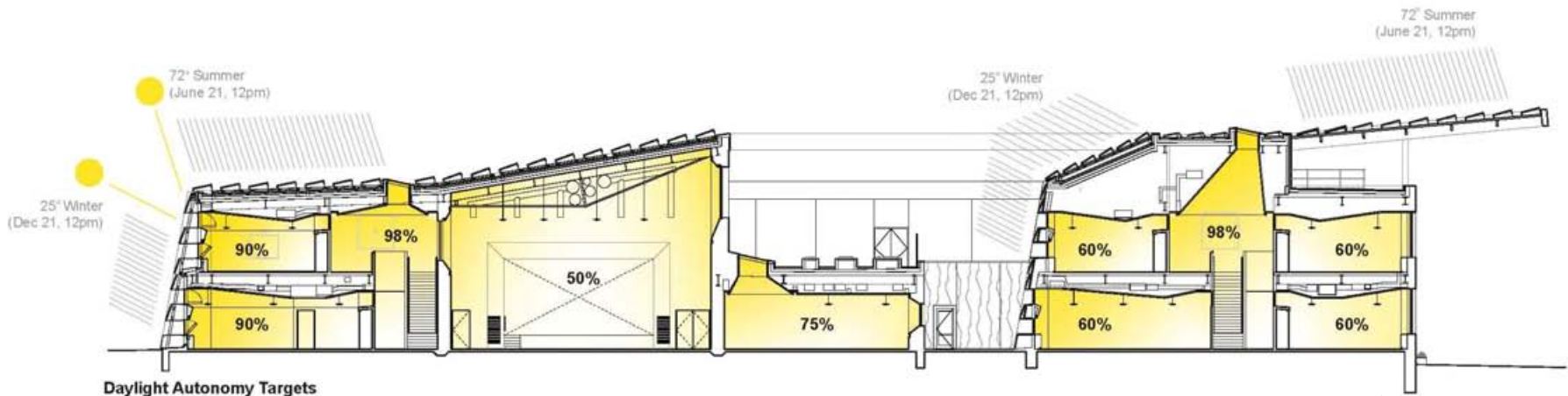
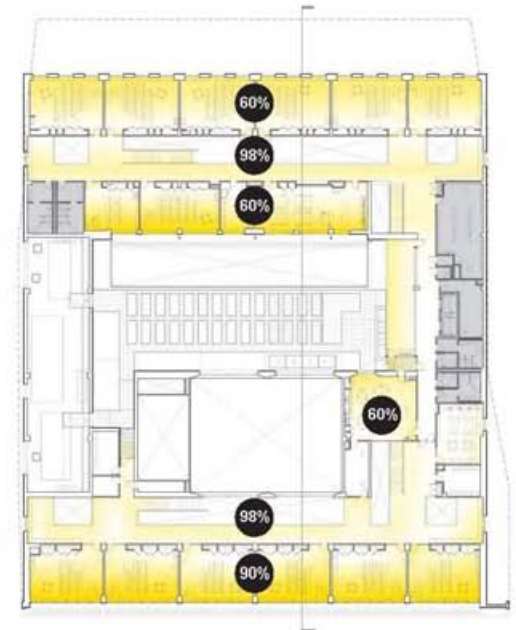
PS 62

NATURAL DAYLIGHT

PSO employs an aggressive approach to natural daylighting in the building. Natural daylighting not only saves energy by reducing the amount of electric light needed, but has been proven to improve student performance when deployed in the classroom. All of the teaching spaces in the building are oriented South or North in order to optimize natural daylighting with solar heat gain. Even with 35% glass, the south facing classrooms will achieve 90% daylight autonomy, while the North classrooms will achieve 60%. The corridors will achieve a daylight autonomy of 98% through the use of double height offset corridors and strategically placed skylights, which are amplified through the use of shaped light reflecting ceiling panels. The ceilings in the classrooms and other spaces are also shaped to amplify the effect of natural daylight. The classrooms have clerestory windows on the corridor side to balance the contrast ratios across the classrooms.



Daylight Autonomy Targets



Daylight Autonomy Targets

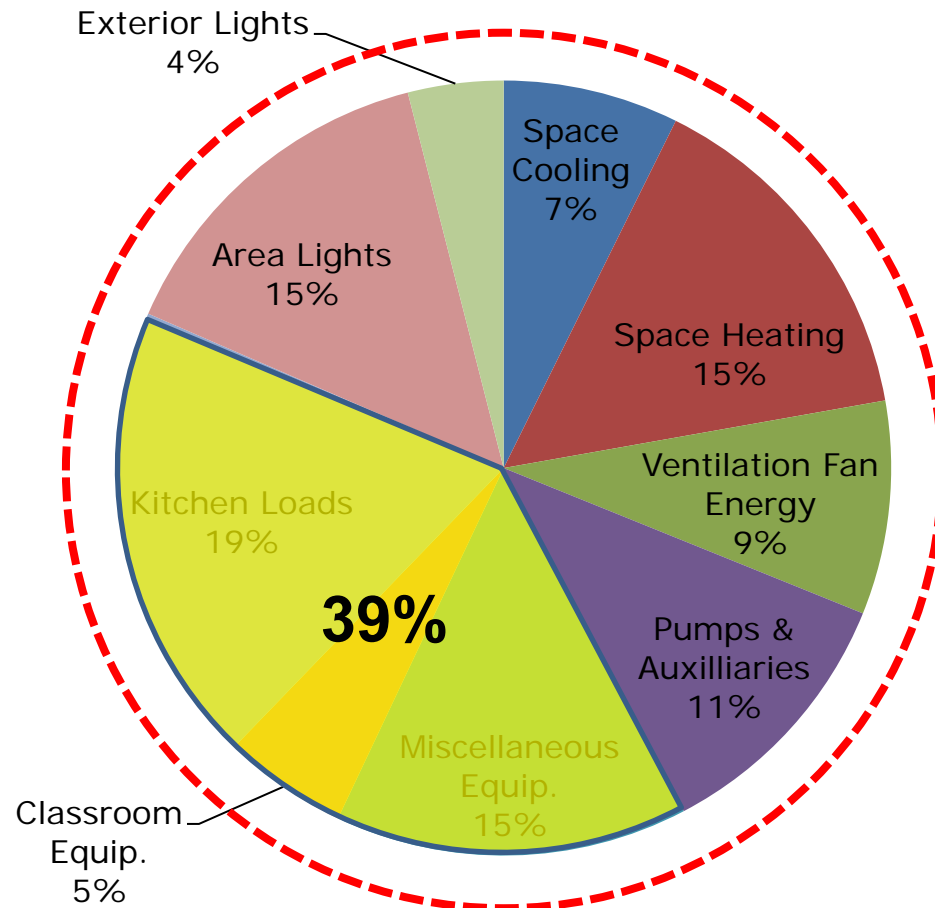
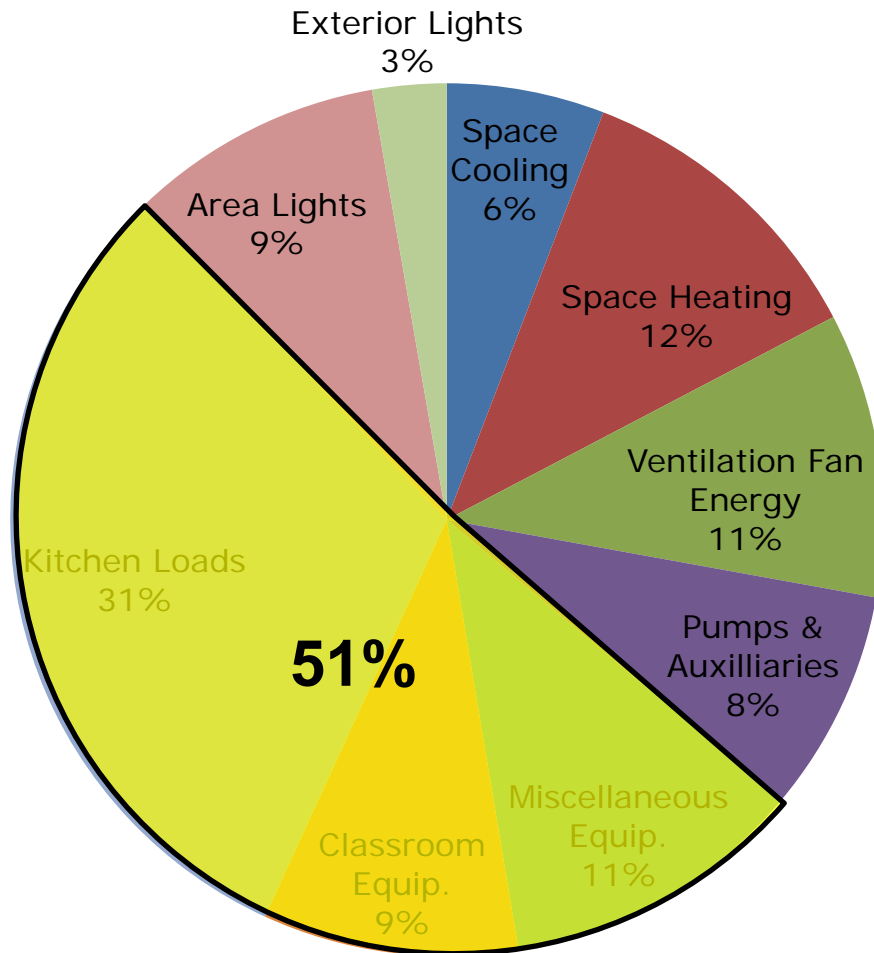
Courtesy SOM Architects

PS 62

- Ground coupled geothermal heating & cooling
- Trox induction/displacement classroom HVAC
 - Low energy
 - Low noise
- SEMCO Pinnacle dedicated outside air systems (DOAS) w/ energy recovery
- Demand control ventilation w/ Aircuity Air Quality sensor system



Energy End Use Summary



Schematic Baseline

Martin Luther King, Jr. School, Cambridge, MA
 Net-Zero Energy Charrette | March 16, 2012

2,972 Mbtu/Year

Enhanced Schematic Design

Perkins Eastman

2,279 Mbtu/Year

in:posse
 reinventing human habitats

Daily Schedule of Use

[illegible]

Annual Schedule of Use

PS62R Annual Schedule

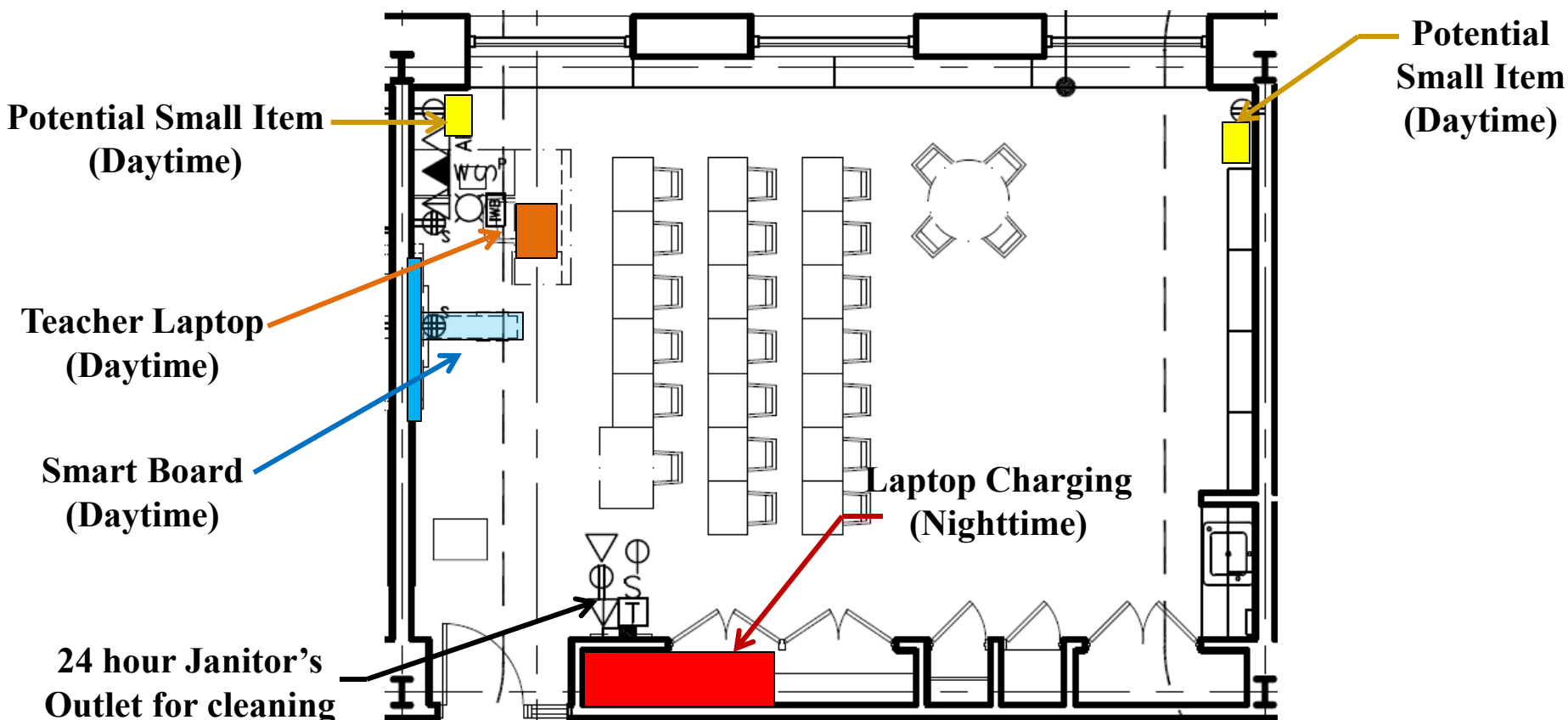
[illegible]

SCA PS-62R Load Summary

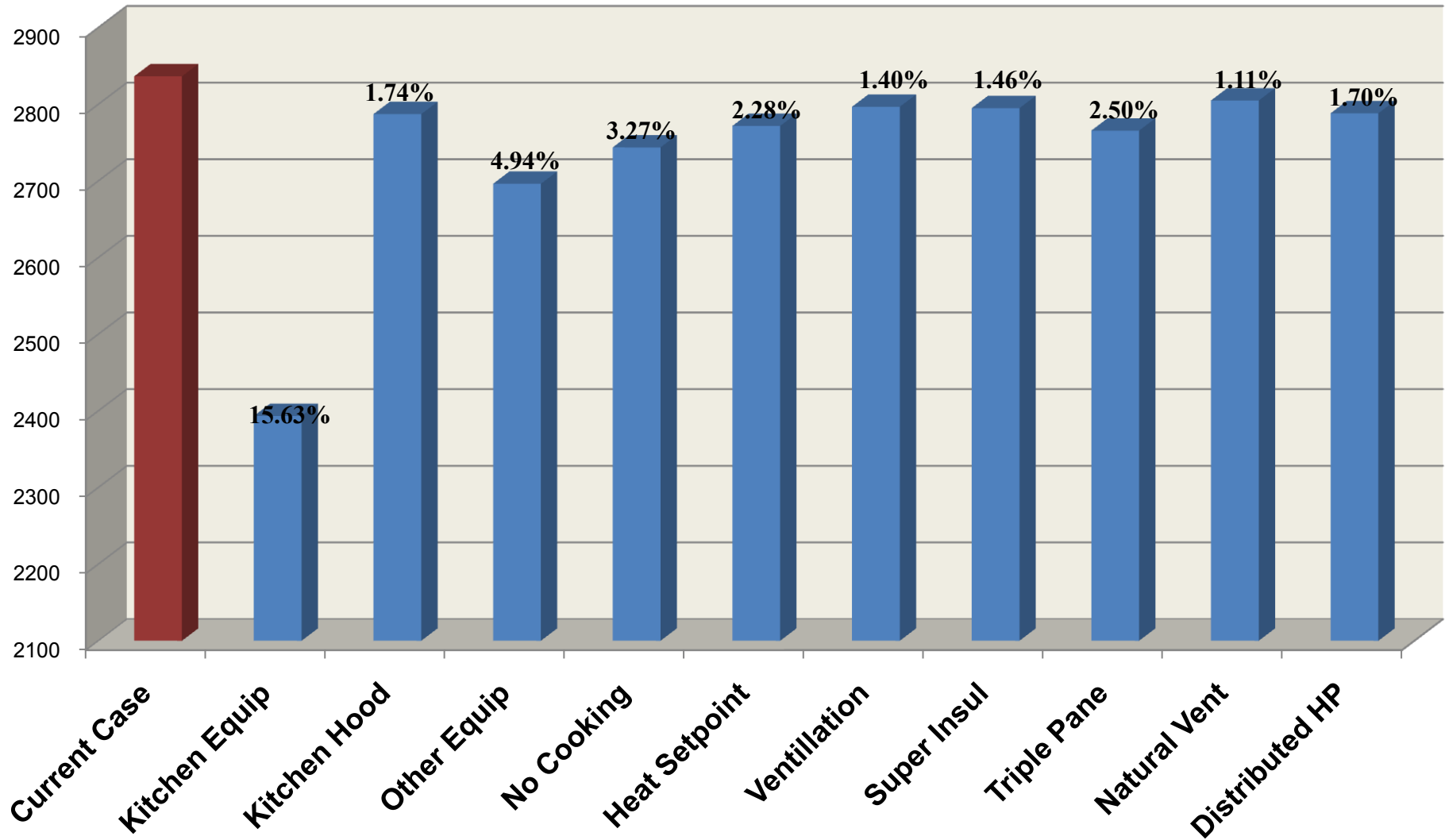
Group 1 Instruction

Room Name	SF	Load Information		Electrical Load			Duration				Daily kwh	w/sf
							Occupied		Unoccupied			
		Load Name	Quantity	Volts	Amps	Watts	LF1	Hrs	LF2	Hrs		
1-14b Grade 3	832	student laptop	30	120	0.25	900	0	7	0.3	6	1.62	
		Printer/scanner	0	120	2.75	0	0.7	7	0	17	0	
		teacher laptop	1	120	0.25	30	1	7	0	17	0.21	
		Electronic Whiteboard	1	120	2.42	290.4	0.95	4	0	17	1.10352	
		Small Item (cell phone, cd player)	1	120	0.1	12	1	0.1	0	17	0.0012	
		Total				1232.4	0.15		0.08		2.93472	1.48125
Total Plug Loads	18319					24260	0.232		0.087		73.25796	1.32432993

in:posse 2011



PS62R –Energy Efficiency Measures




Quick Start Guide

PS62R
 Quick Start Guide

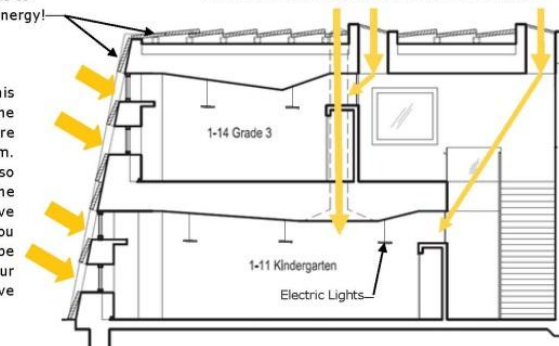
South Classrooms

Welcome to Your Classroom!




Free Light from the SUN!
 Your classroom faces south. This means you get lots of light as the sun shines from the south. There are many windows in your room. These are to bring sunlight in so that you don't need to turn on the lights. This means you save energy! On sunny days, you should have enough light to be able to see without turning on your lights! Just make sure you have the shades open!

Solar Panels to generate Energy!




Skylights bring light in from above. There are skylights for the 1st floor classrooms and the corridors. Light from the corridors can shine into the back of your classroom for more free light!

Using the Lights




There is a keypad to control your lights. The top button is ALL ON. Each button below uses less energy, so the lights are less bright. The lights will automatically dim down when there is plenty of light from the windows. Sometimes they may even shut off.

Opening Windows



Some of the windows in your classroom can open. When the air temperature outside is right, a green light will come on to let you know you may open the windows. When the light goes off, you should close them. When the windows are open, your air system at the window will turn off to save energy.

Plugging In




Everything that gets plugged in uses power. Some things use power even when you think they are off. To save energy, your classroom has red and green power outlets. The red outlets always have power. The green outlets only have power when the room is occupied. Even your tablet PC charging station only gets power at night.

How Much Power???

- Smart board 290 Watts
- Tablet PC (each) 25 Watts Charging
- Laptop 30 Watts Charging
- Printer 350 Watts
- Cell Phone Charger 3-8 Watts

What can be Recycled?




- Paper and Cardboard (remove all paperclips and staples)
- milk & juice cartons, drink boxes
- plastic bottles & jugs
- glass bottles & jars
- any metal or foil items

What Else Can We Do?

- Limit the how much get plugged in.
- Only use the lights when needed.
- Dress for the season! If it is cold out, bundle up, if it is hot out, dress cool. This helps save energy on heating and cooling.
- Check out the monitors around school that show how much energy is being used.

See how the school and your classroom are doing and try to improve it!

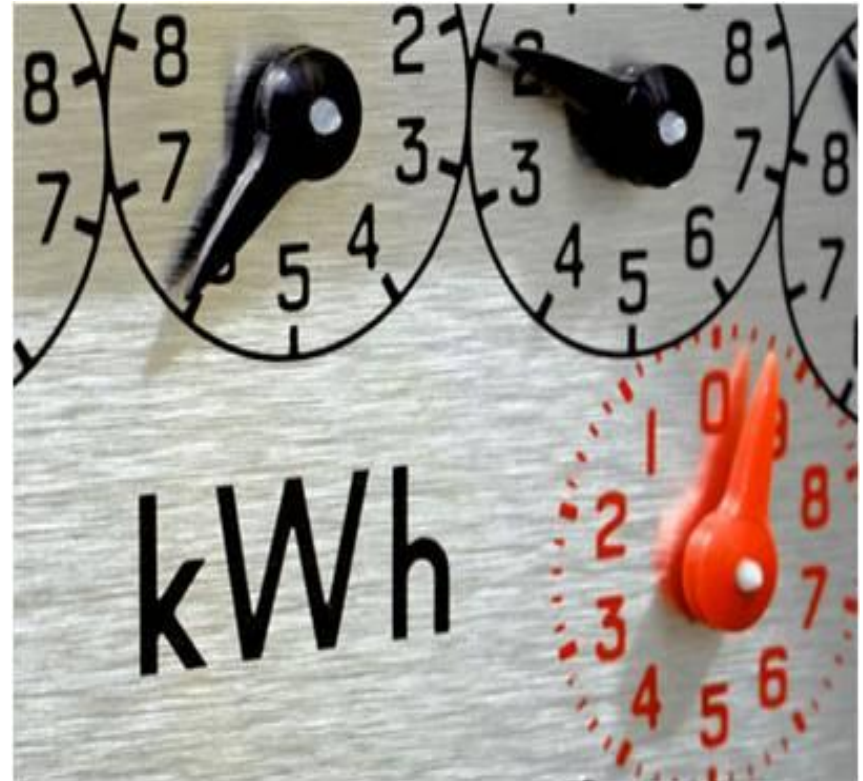


QUICK TIPS AND GUIDELINES FOR ENERGY EFFICIENT OPERATION OF THE NET ZERO ENERGY SCHOOL
PREPARED BY IN POSSE, SOM, AND AKF

PS 62

Metering & Monitoring

- Individual classroom lighting & plug loads
- Kitchen equipment – gas & elec.
- Cafeteria lighting & plug loads
- Heating & cooling
- Fans
- All other areas – lighting & plug loads





PS62R

Are we under our
energy budget?

Have we earned a star?

Year



Kindergarten



1st Grade



2nd Grade



3rd Grade



4th Grade



5th Grade



Special Ed



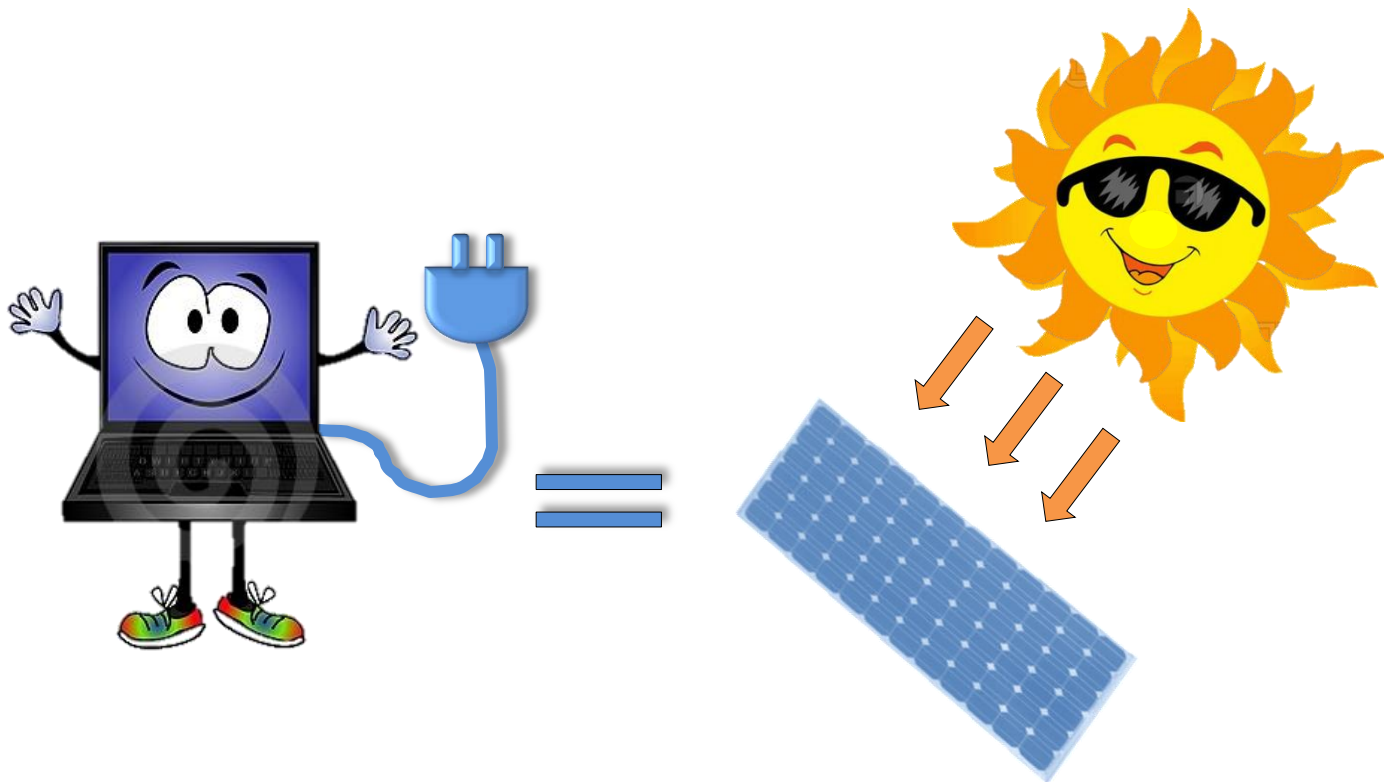
Admin/Staff



Kitchen/Cafe

Welcome to PS62R

The Net Zero Energy School!



Energy Used = Energy Made
Each Year



PS62R

This Year's Energy Budget

44% Left

Are we under our
energy budget?

Have we earned a star?



Kindergarten



1st Grade



2nd Grade



3rd Grade



4th Grade



5th Grade



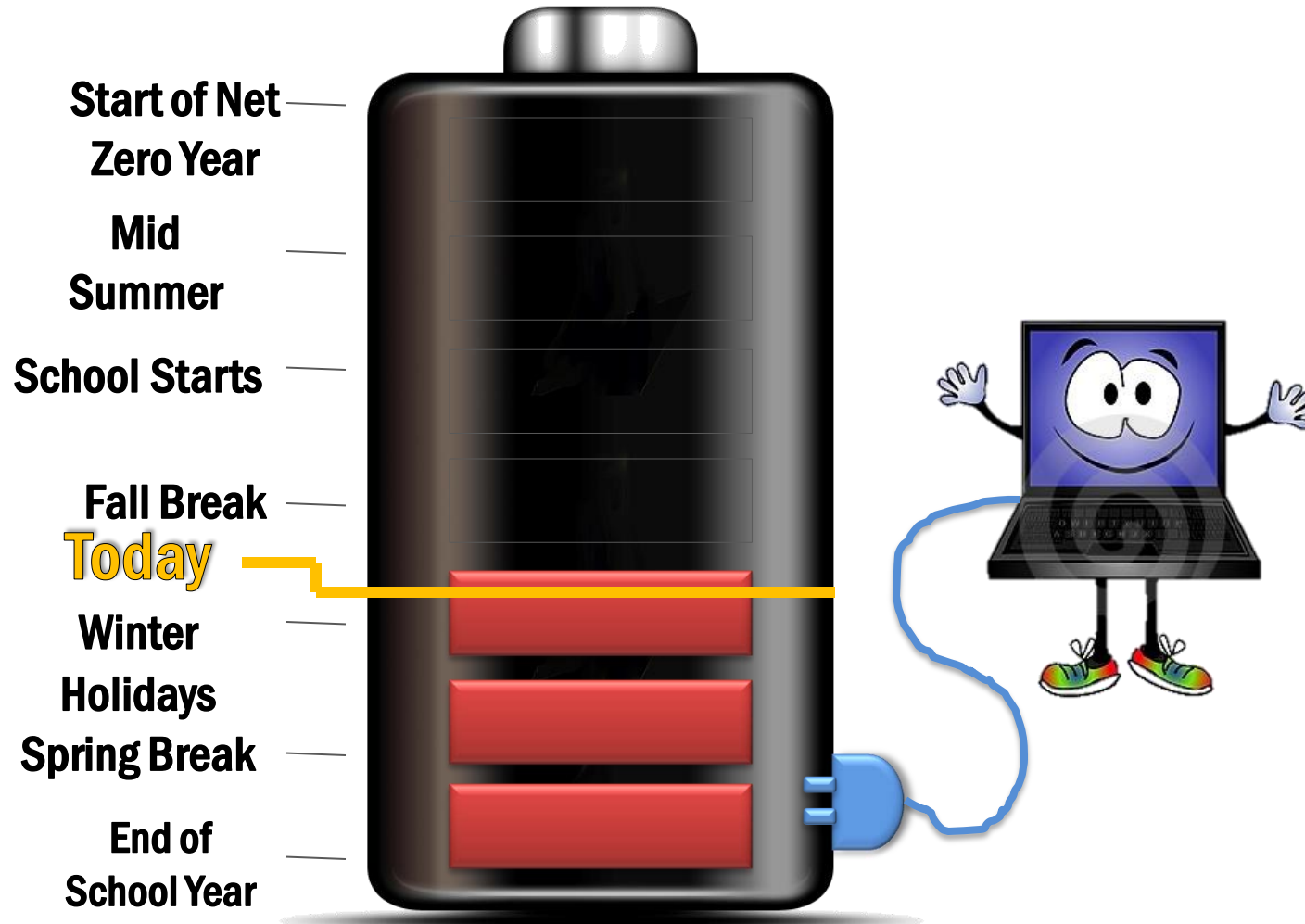
Special Ed



Admin/Staff

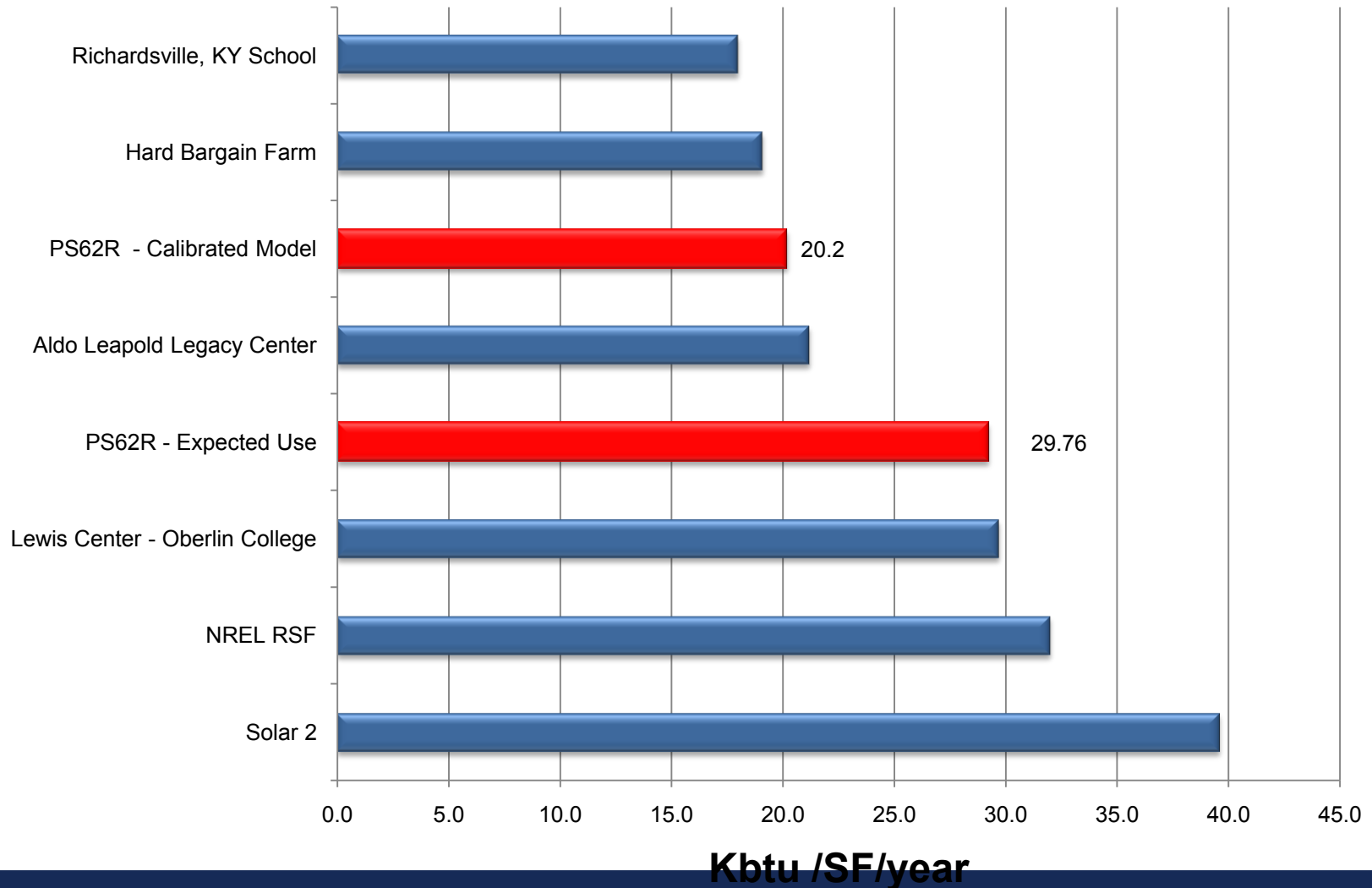


Kitchen/Cafe



BENCHMARKING COMPARISON

Energy Use Intensity



PS 62 – Lessons Learned

- Occupancy & use have a big impact (50% more annual energy than Richardsville)
- Food service is the single biggest use of energy (sound familiar?)
- Rethinking the process, not changing the outcome
 - Menu & equipment adjustments = energy
 - How many printer are really needed?
- NZE can be leveraged across an organization

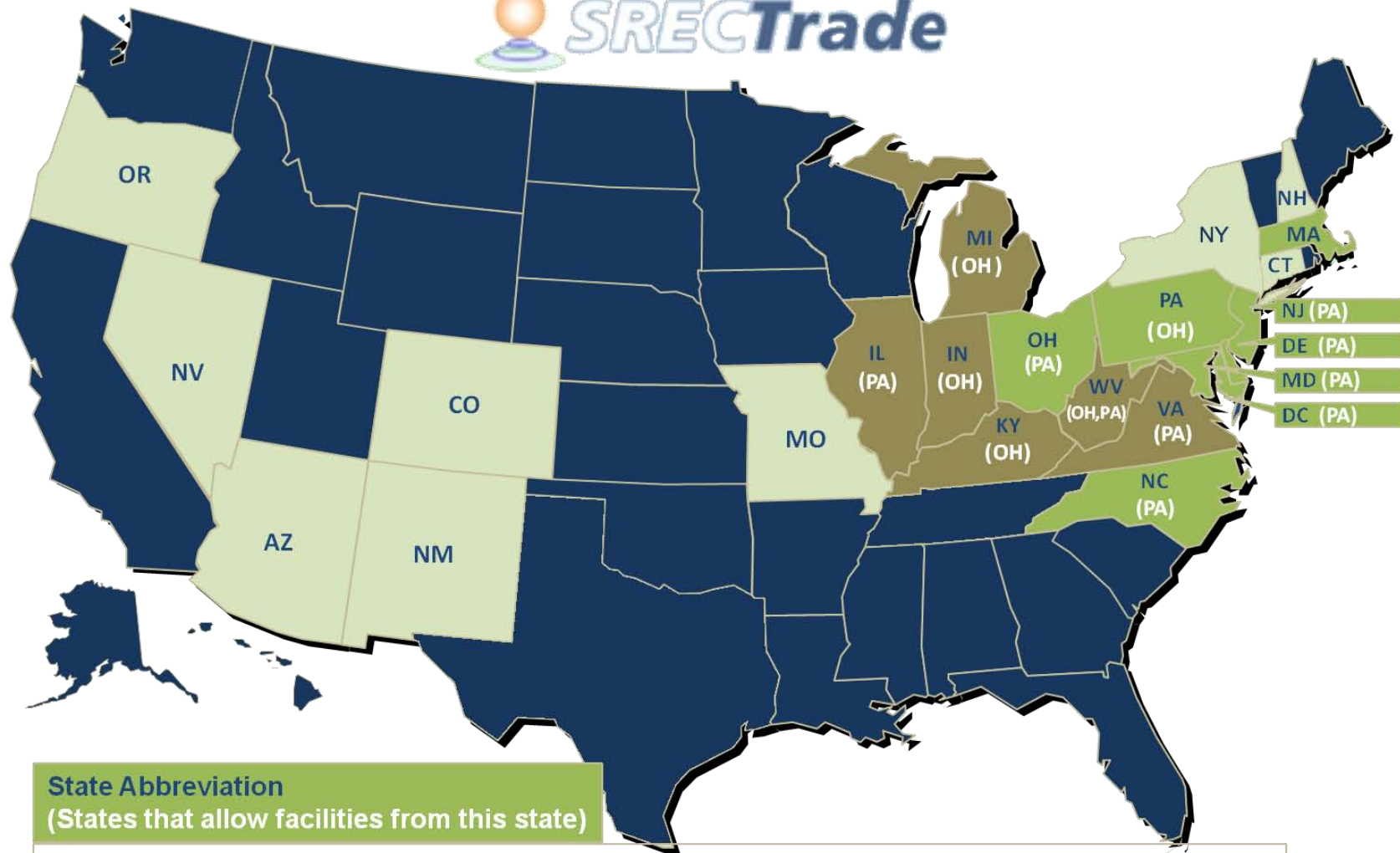
PS 62

- Project Cost
 - Base design \$37,527,000
 - Site specific \$ 6,620,000
 - Green items \$ 889,000
 - PV system \$ 6,577,000
 - TOTAL \$51,613,000



Paying for Net-Zero Energy

- Third party providers
 - For-profit entity – can take advantage of tax incentives
 - Finance installation and sell power back under long term contract
- State incentives
- Sale of Solar Renewable Energy Certificates (SREC's)
- Offset energy use with regular REC's



Net-Zero Energy

- A real, measurable performance goal
- Focuses individuals and organizations
- Leads to breakthroughs in understanding about how and where energy is used
- Can result in organizational change that leverages the impact beyond the project

Net-Zero Energy at MLK

- How is energy used at MLK?
- How could energy use be reduced at MLK?
- How could NZE be integrated into the curriculum?
- Are there any other sustainability goals or opportunities?



Perkins Eastman

The City of Cambridge

Martin Luther King, Jr. School Construction Project

April 5, 2012

Perkins Eastman: A Tradition of Leadership in High Performance School Design



Architectural System

A Needs, Resources, and Design Approach



Ezra D. Ehrenkrantz

INNOVATIVE EDUCATION

An Elementary School with a Global Perspective: The Building as a Teaching Tool

By Susan O'Donnell, Marjorie Cuthbert, Abbie Cronin and Melissa Nosal

As a microcosm of the world, Stoddert's approach helps the students see the world where energy issues must be approached in a cooperative, interactive outcomes. Considering that many may return abroad with this knowledge, global ambassadors of sustainable design and development.

Just 19 months after the start of design, Stoddert Elementary School's modernized and expanded campus in northwest Washington, DC required, welcoming back the school and its community. Featuring spaces that had been missing since the school was founded in 1902, such as a gym, cafeteria, and library/media center and up-to-date building systems and technology, the campus serves 300 students as a school by day and the diverse urban neighborhood as a community center operated by the Department of Parks & Recreation, after hours.

Designed with the District's first ground source heat pump system, the campus achieved LEED for Schools Gold with its pervasive daylight, enhanced classroom acoustics, 100% casework, recycled content in the building's materials and low-flow water fixtures. However, the most powerful argument for developing the sustainable design features of the campus was to allow the students to really engage sustainability hands-on, learning from their new environment and interacting with the people who helped to design and build it. The school has embraced this challenge, inspiring the students to become lifelong stewards of their environment.

www.pea.org

Ambassadors of Sustainable Design
As Stoddert sits just off Washington's Embassy Row, students and families from more than 25 nationalities attend school, contributing an important international diversity to an already diverse local population. An educational opportunity to examine the issues of the day from a global perspective.

Taloring a signature educational program around this international perspective, Stoddert IS has been focus on environmental and issues. As a microcosm of the world, Stoddert's approach helps the students see the world where energy issues must be approached in a cooperative, interactive outcomes. Considering that many may return abroad with this knowledge, global ambassadors of sustainable design and development.



Students & community

Stoddert Elementary School

THE THOUGHT LEADERSHIP OF PERKINS EASTMAN COLLECTIVE INTELLIGENCE



3.1

Facility's Response to the International Baccalaureate Curriculum

Perkins Eastman

BUILDING TYPE BASICS FOR elementary and secondary schools



second edition

BRADFORD PERKINS with RAYMOND BORDWELL
Perkins Eastman

Perkins Eastman: Designing for the Global, Urban Student



US - 89
NY: 34
DC/VA: 20
CT: 12
NJ: 8
NC: 6
PA: 4
MA: 2
CA: 2
RI: 1

Ecuador - 2

Tanzania - 1
Ghana - 1
Senegal - 1

India - 2
KSA - 3
UAE - 3
Cairo - 1

China - 5
Korea - 1
Vietnam - 3
Cambodia - 1



Total K-12 Projects: 113
Total K-12 Projects outside of U.S.: 24

Perkins Eastman: An Integrated, Collaborative Team

Perkins Eastman

- Design Approach
- Strategic Programming/Planning
- A Unique History
- Horsepower to Implement
- Thought Leadership in K-12
- Local Experience
- Local Commitment & Experience in Cambridge



Mark Boyes-Watson, AIA
Community Outreach

- Collaborator – Integrator
- Resident of Cambridge for 25 Years
- Hundreds of Projects Designed in Cambridge, including Riverside neighborhood
- Community Engagement
- Zoning Analysis



Sean O'Donnell, AIA, LEED AP
Principal-In -Charge

- Program Visionary / Pushing the Envelope
- Innovator / Image maker
- Balance Expectations with Realities
- Project Team Performance



Alicia Caritano, AIA, LEED AP
Project Manager

- Facilitator
- Develops work plan and schedule
- Day to day design team contact
- Contact to City



John Pears, RIBA
Design Principal / Renovation Expert

- Design Visionary
- Scoping
- Urban Designer
- Collaborator



Jana G. Silsby, AIA, LEED AP
Project Architect

- Collaborator – Integrator
- Design Realization
- Systems Coordination
- Construction Administration
- MCPPO

Martin Luther King, Jr. Construction Project Feasibility Study

- **Iterative Process February to June 2012**
- **Meet with School Groups, Community Groups and City Groups**
 - Two more neighborhood meeting during Feasibility Study
- **Analyze and Document Existing Conditions**
- **Create Education Specification**
 - How will Teachers teach
 - What spaces are needed, how big & how many (Program)
 - What features & character are desired
 - What sustainable goals are desired
 - How should three schools relate to each other and the outside community
- **Create Options & Evaluate**
 - Criteria of Educational Specifications
 - Fit within Community
 - Cost
- **Develop Preferred Option**
 - Concept Plans
 - Concept Images
 - Concept Scope & Budget
- **Just the Beginning...**
 - After Feasibility Study, 1 Year of Design and 2 Years of Construction



■ Informational Meetings

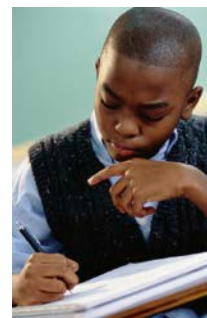
- Current phase includes information gathering from city agencies, the school administration, parents, abutters and the neighborhood.

■ Approvals Process

- The formal approval process will occur at next the design phase as the building design takes shape (Schematic Design). The City is currently reviewing zoning for existing school sites.
- The design team anticipates a series information sharing meetings, and has the goal of a submission to the planning board in Summer 2012. The design review process is anticipated to take 6-8 weeks.

■ Technical Review

- The Design will be vetted by the following city agencies:
 - Planning Department or Planning Board: Overall design and compatibility with the neighborhood
 - Department of Public Works: Storm water, sewer, streets and sidewalks, other utilities
 - Traffic Department: Traffic and pedestrian flows, safety and management. Bus pick-up and drop-off
 - Fire Department: Life safety, fire fighting access

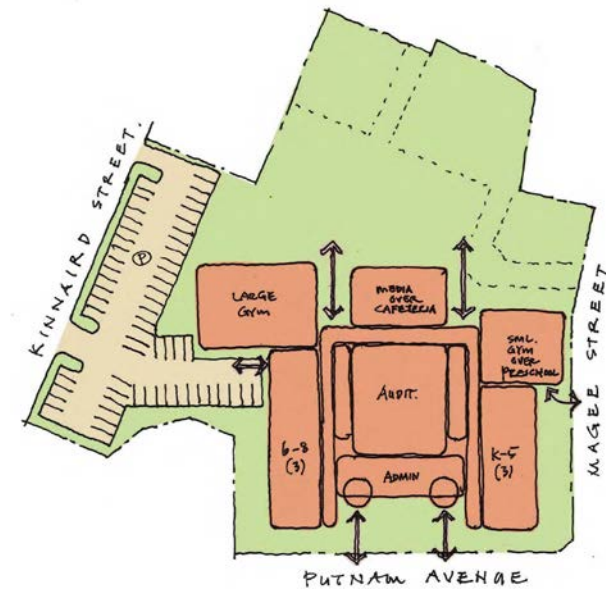




Renovation



**Hybrid:
Modernization/
Addition**



New

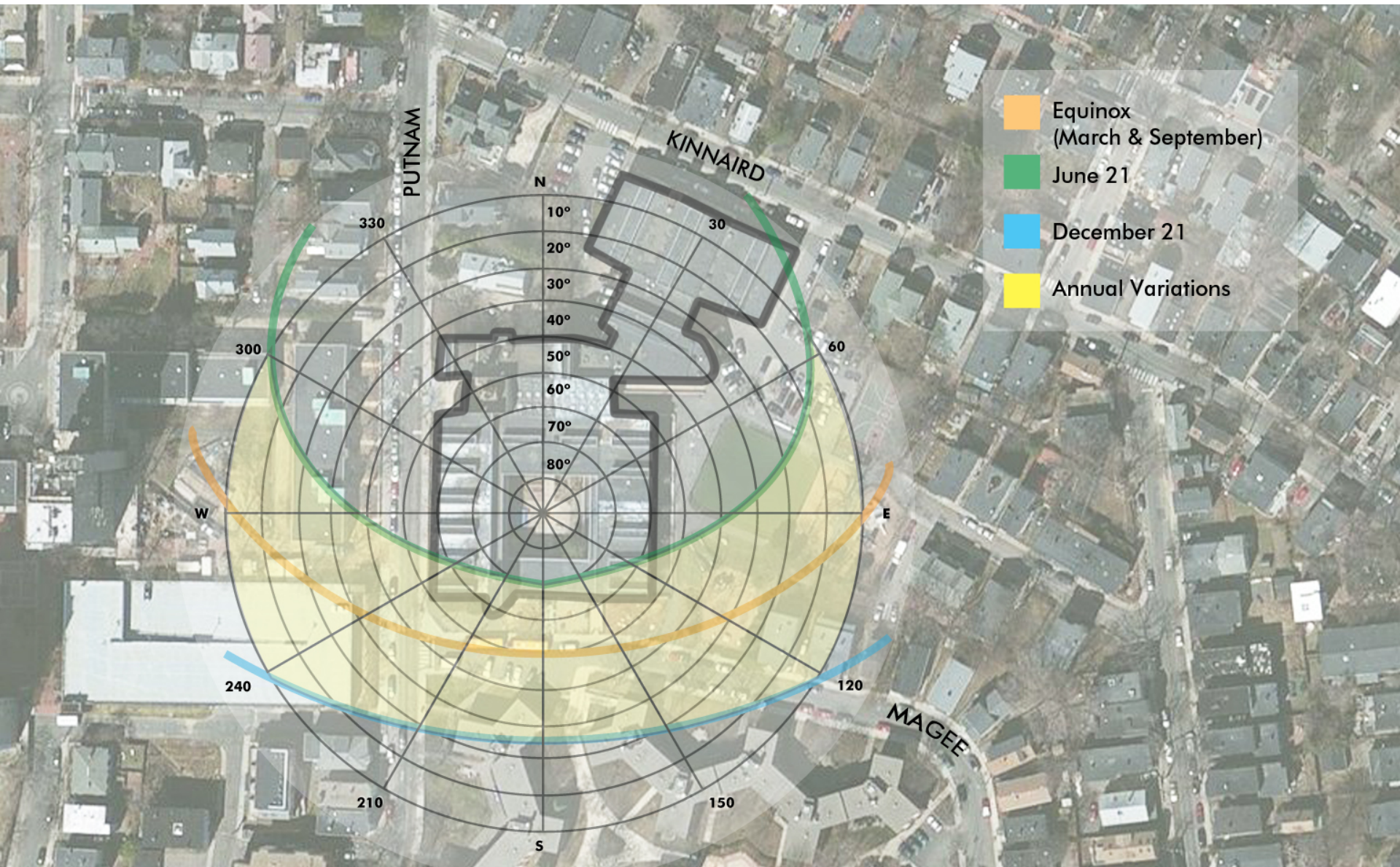
A black and white photograph of several pens and pencils in a holder, with a red banner overlaid at the bottom. The pens and pencils are arranged in a cluster, with some showing erasers and others showing the writing tips. The background is a light, textured surface.

Perkins Eastman

Analysis: Site

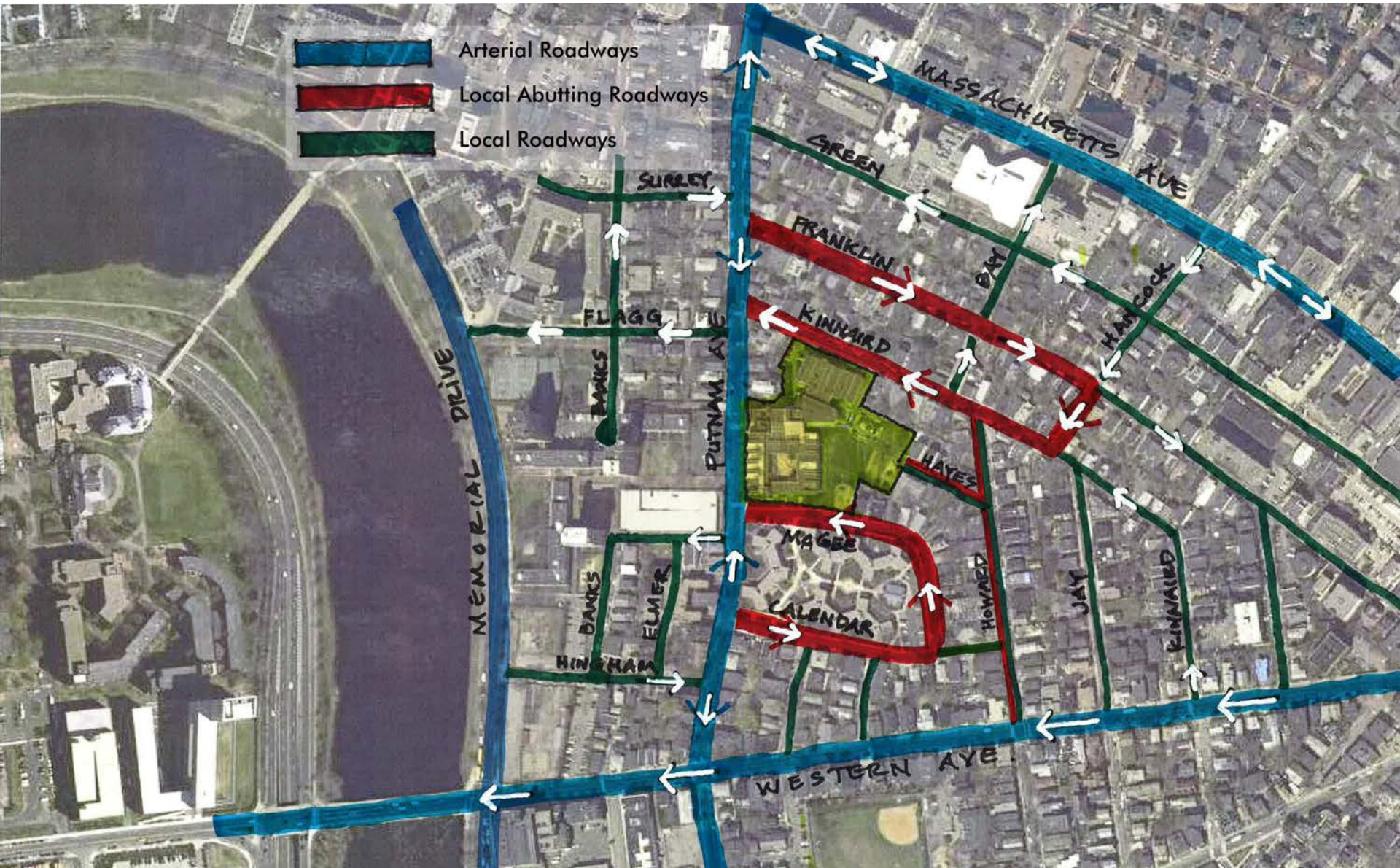
Neighborhood Context





Use & Scale Diagram



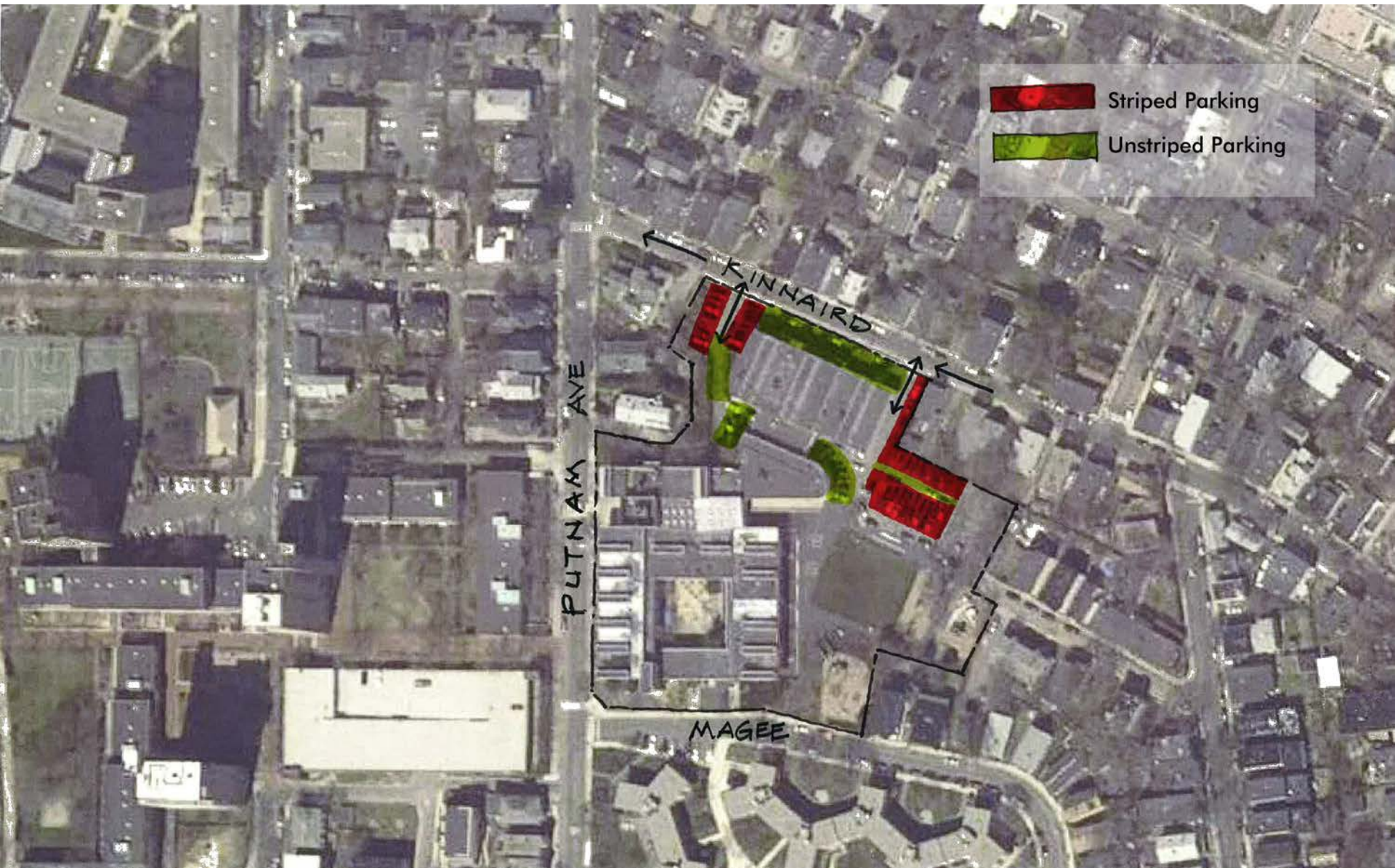




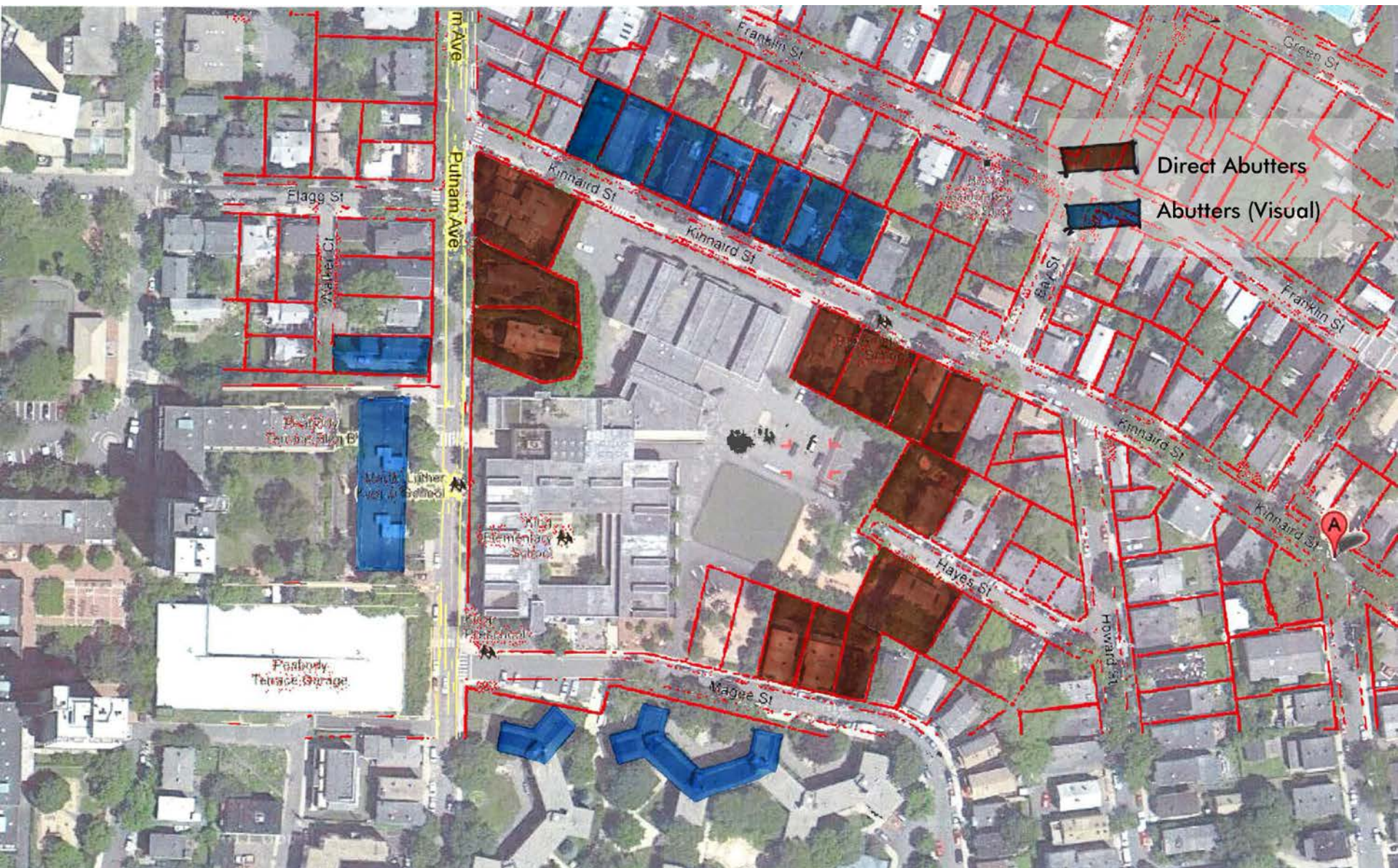
Afternoon Pick Up



Existing Parking On-Site









Useable Outdoor Spaces



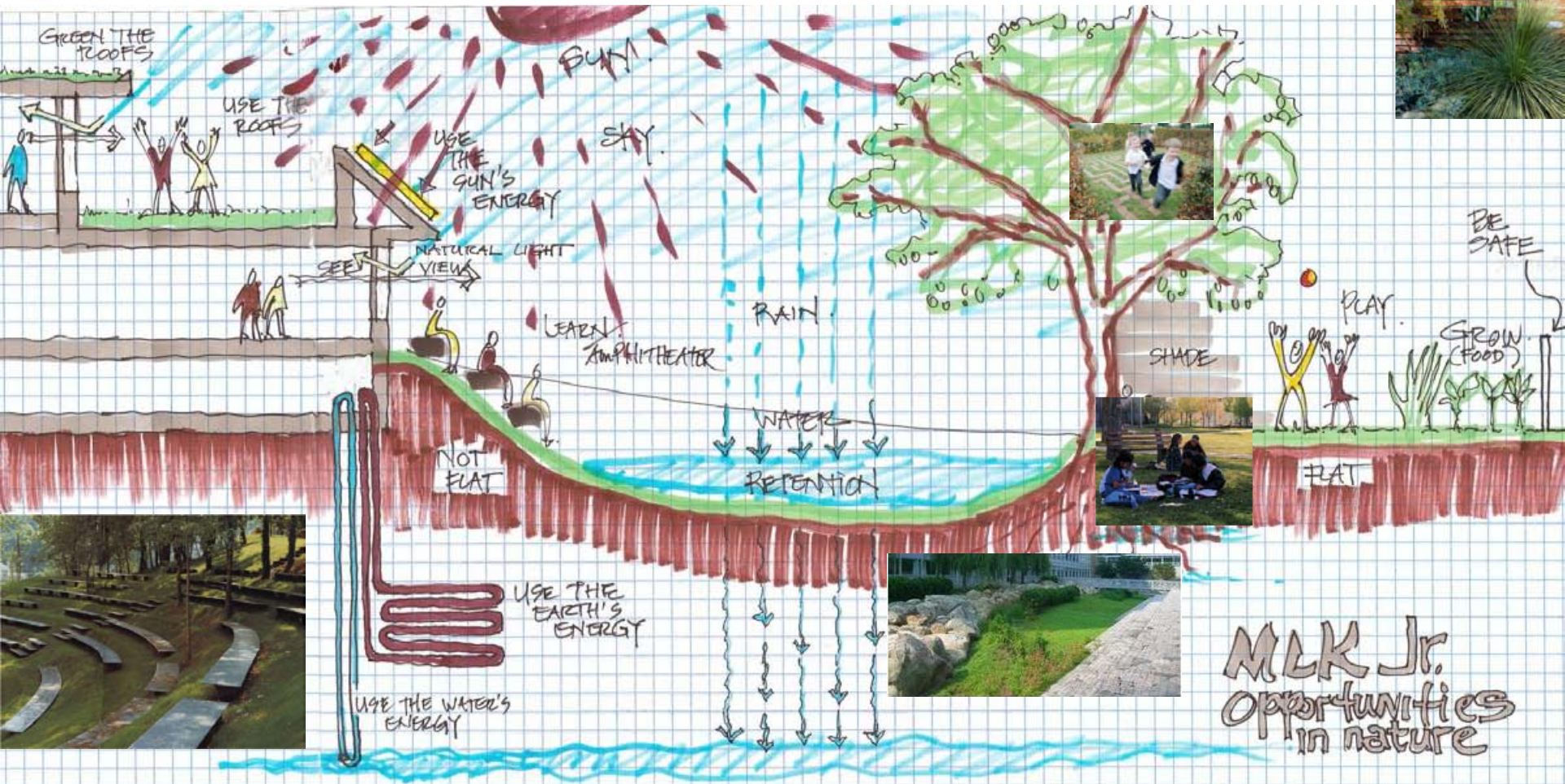




Perkins Eastman

Sustainable Opportunities

Sustainability Comes Naturally



Growing and eating healthy food



Chronicle / Craig Lee

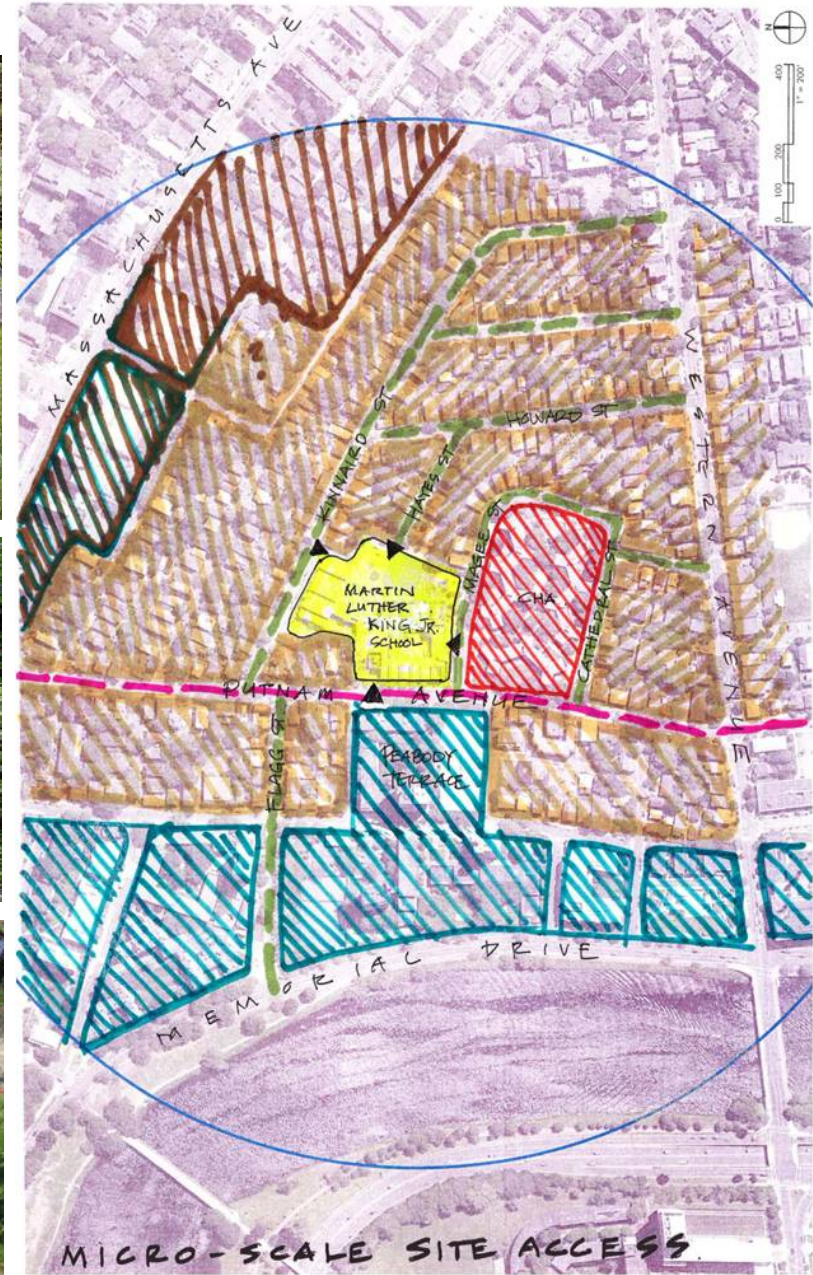
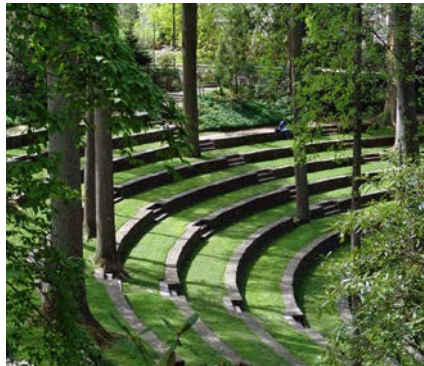


Play, Relax and Learn



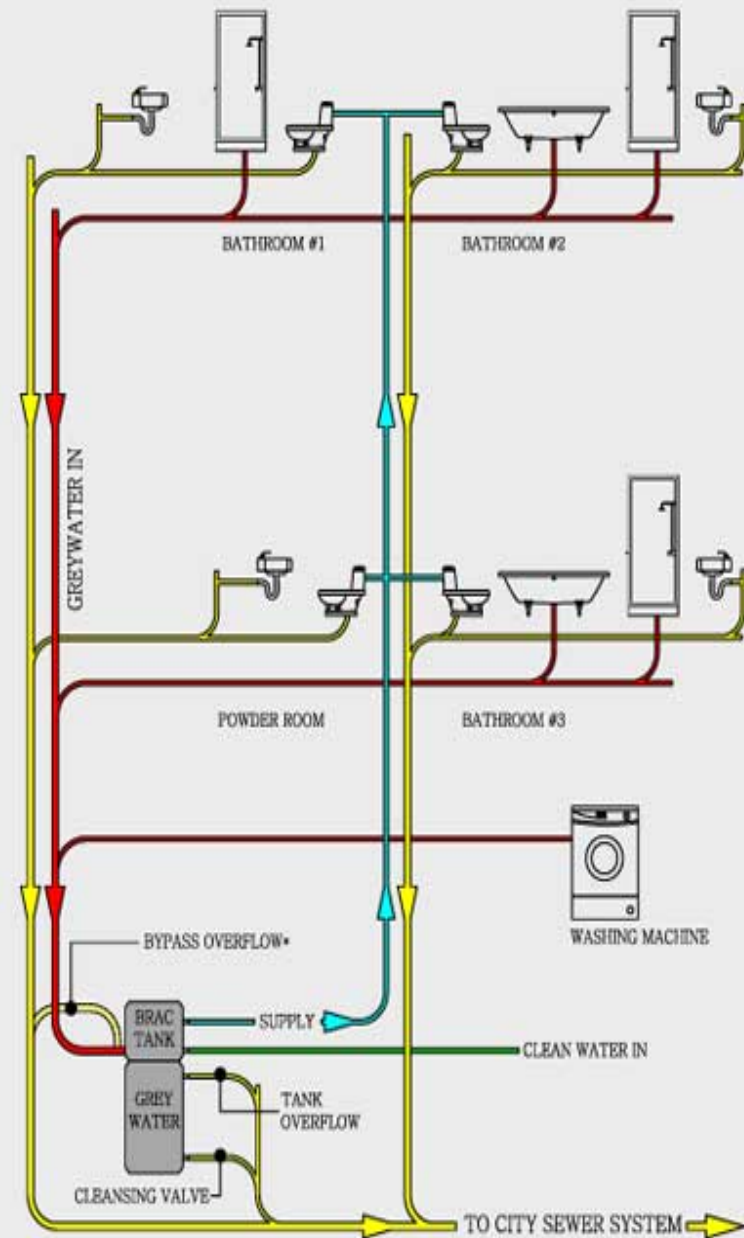
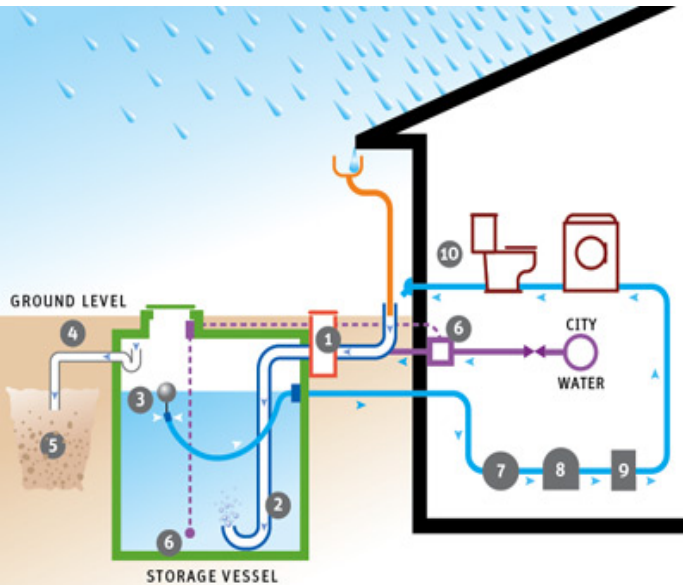
1. Sustainable Sites

- a) Community and Density – building where there are services & a real neighborhood, joint use of building
- b) Open Space &/or Preservation of Habitat
- c) Transportation –alternatives to driving & promoting fuel efficient vehicles and carpools
- d) Storm water – quantity/quality control, erosion control
- e) Light Pollution



2. Water Efficiency

- a) Water use reduction
- b) Waste water reduction (rainwater or greywater use)
- c) Landscape – non potable water use reduction or elimination



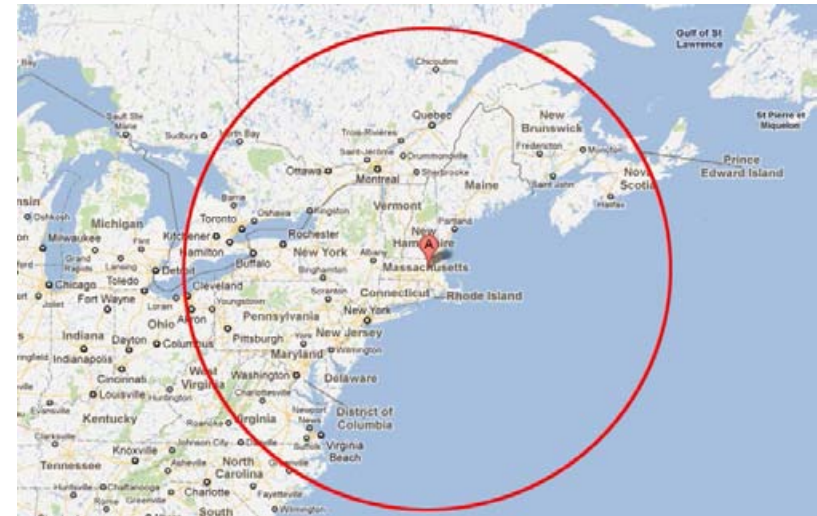
3. Energy & Atmosphere

- a) Energy Performance
- b) Renewable Energy
- c) Commissioning
- d) Refrigerants
- e) Measurement & Verification



4. Materials & Resources

- a) Building reuse
- b) Regional materials
- c) Recycled/Recyclable materials



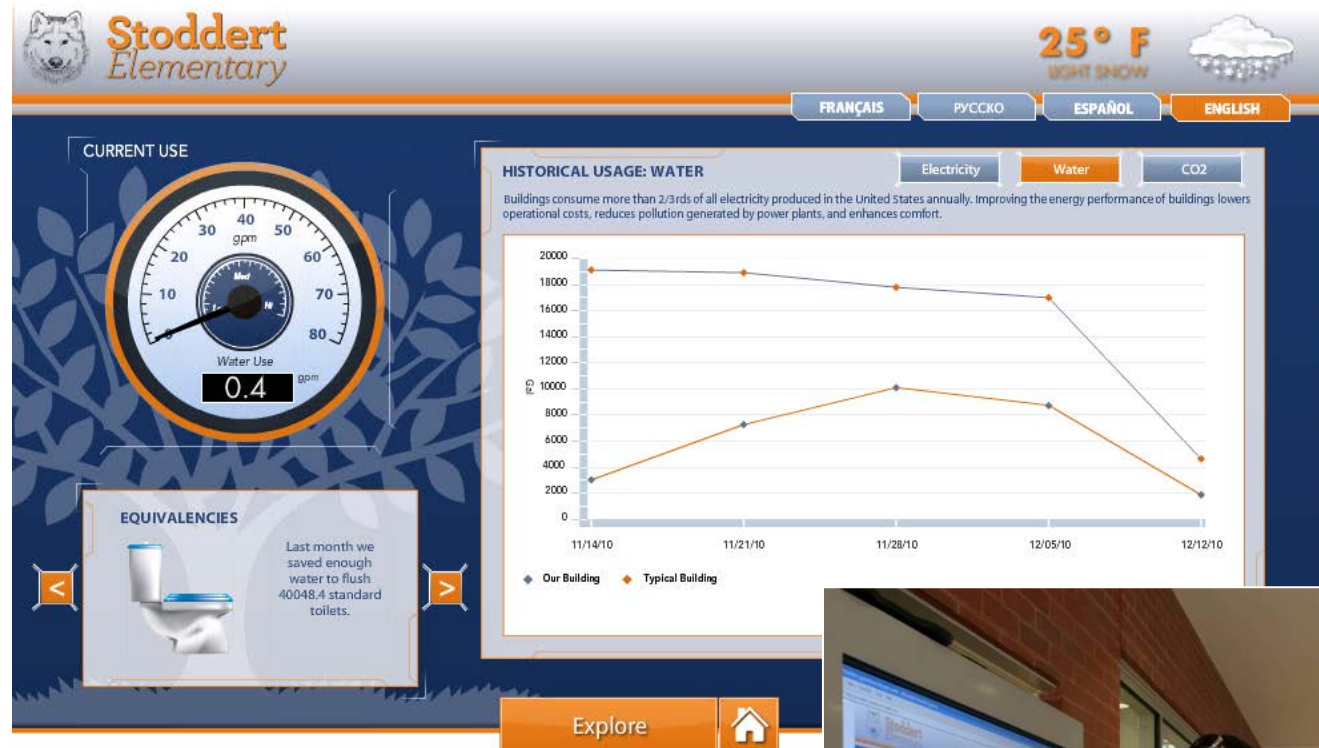
5. Indoor Environmental Quality

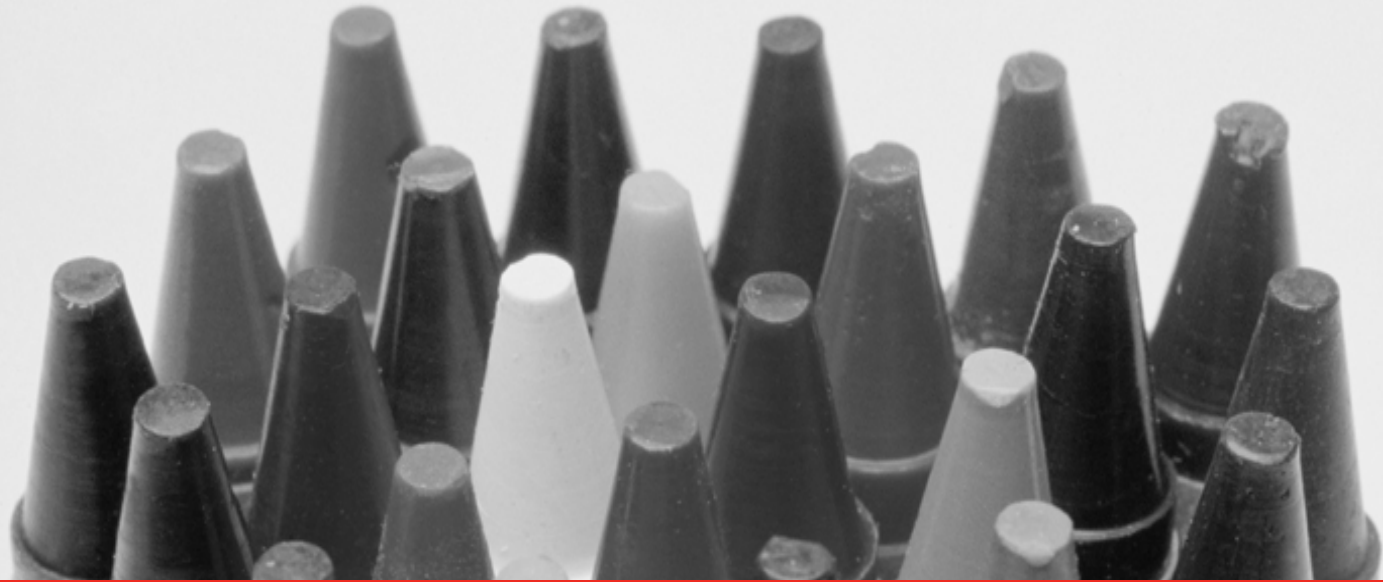
- a) Non-toxic materials
- b) Proper ventilation
- c) Daylight & Views
- d) Controllability of System by Users
- e) Chemical & Pollutant Control & Green cleaning
- f) Thermal Comfort
- g) Acoustics



6. Innovation

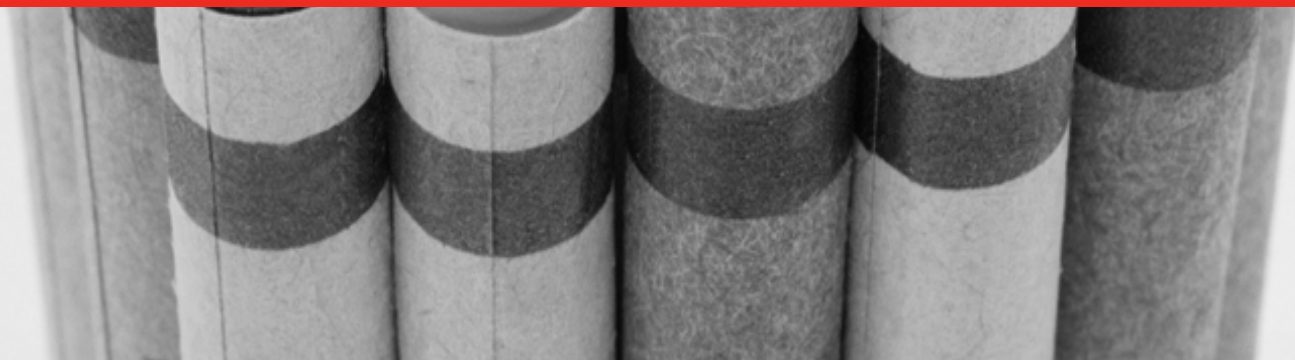
- a) Building as a teaching tool
- b) ?
- c) ?



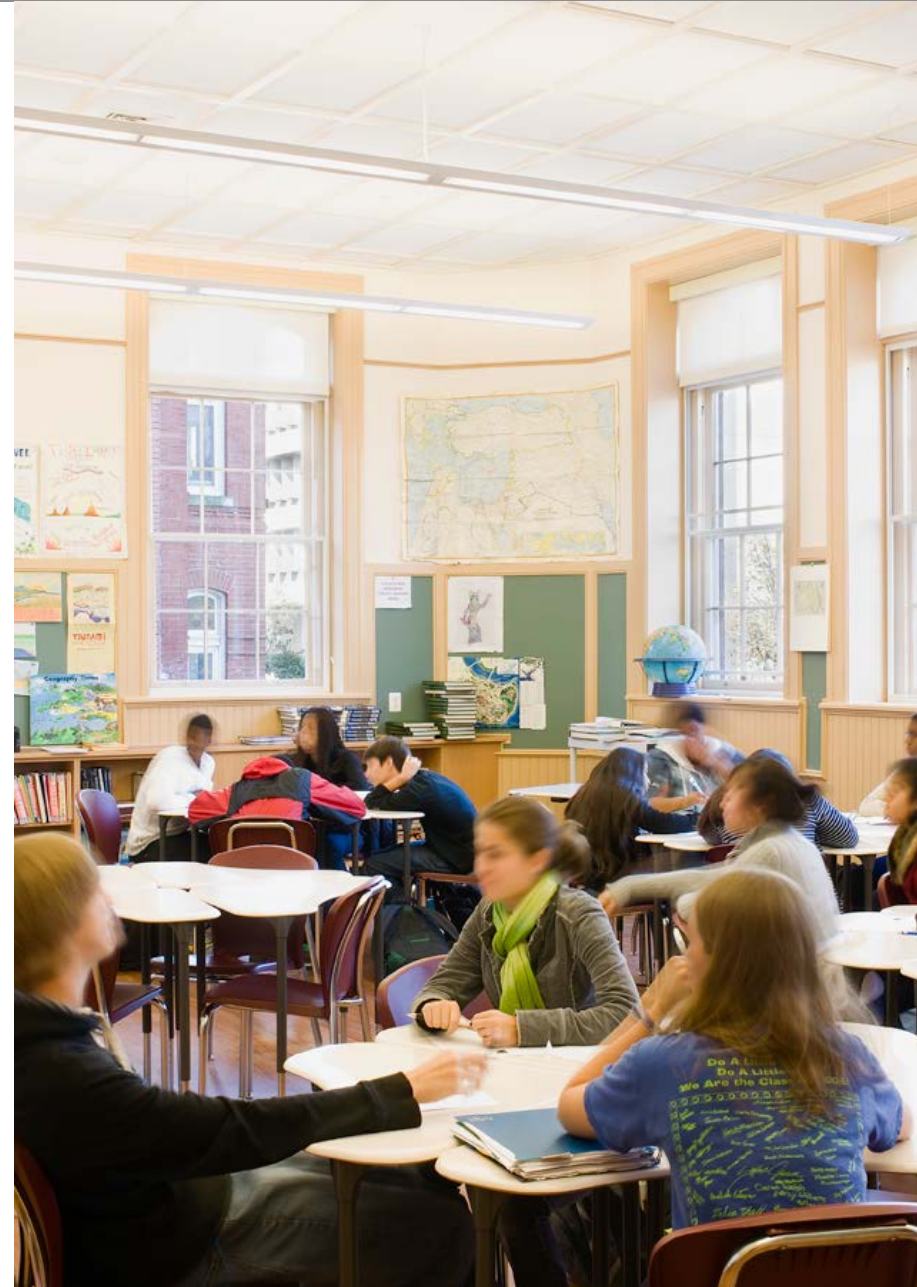


Perkins Eastman

In Summary...



- **Enhanced Community**
 - Integrated into Context
 - Community Engaged
- **Smarter Schools**
 - Efficiently Organized
 - Flexible and Adaptable
 - Integrated Technology
- **Healthier, More Sustainable Spaces**
 - Uncluttered Design
 - Low-impact Materials
 - Access to Daylight
 - Efficient & Effective HVAC
- **Safer Places**
 - Maximize Supervision
 - Positive Adjacencies
 - Sense of Community
 - Pride of Ownership



Perkins Eastman

50 FRANKLIN STREET, SUITE 402
BOSTON, MA 02110
T. 617 . 449 . 4000
F. 617 . 449 . 4049

WWW.PERKINSEASTMAN.COM



Perkins Eastman

The City of Cambridge

File #5556 | Martin Luther King, Jr. School

April 10, 2012

Process

- Focus Groups
- Survey Responses

DRAFT Space Summary

DRAFT Organizational Principles

DRAFT Space Projection

Ed Spec Template





Perkins Eastman

Process for Defining the Problem

Process

- **Focus Groups**
- **Survey**
- **Draft Projection of Space Needs**
- **Draft Organizational Principles**

Comments

- **Scheduling Analysis**

Comments

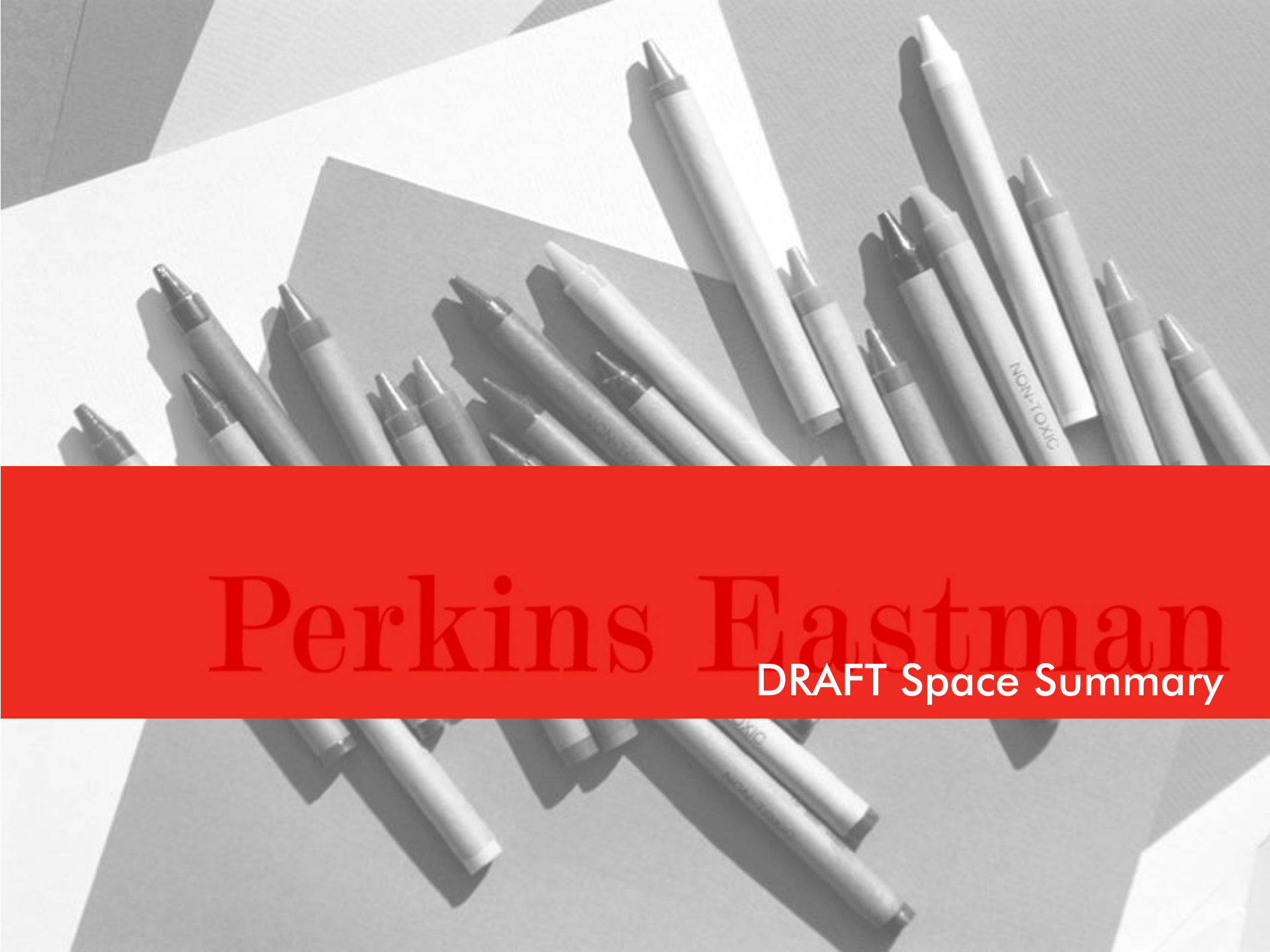
- **Draft Educational Specifications Report**

Comments

- **Final Educational Specifications Report**

User Input

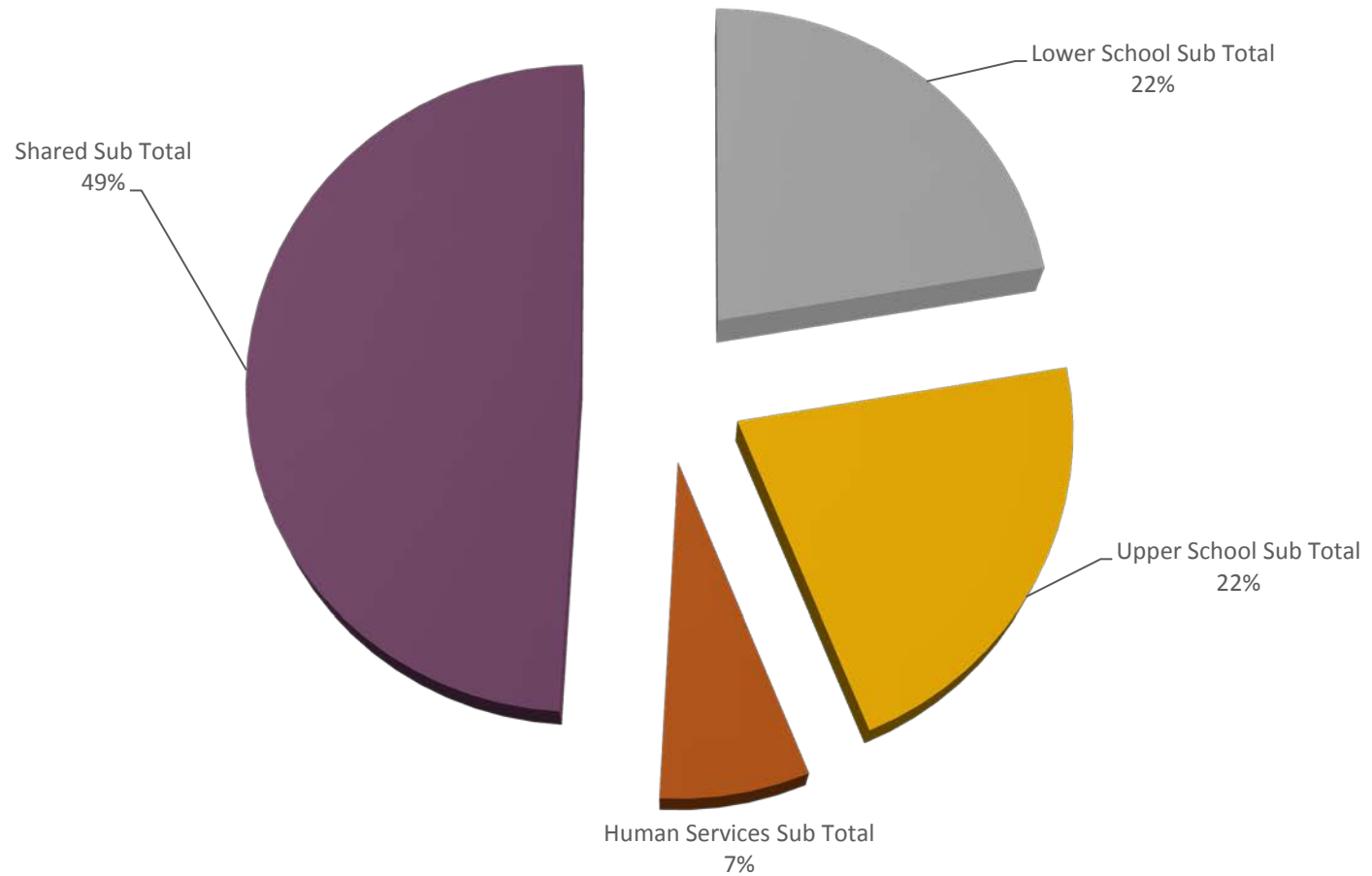
- **18 Focus Groups**
- **68 Participants in Focus Groups (Client and Users)**
- **32 Survey Responses to Date from School & City Staff (a little over 50%)**
- **Parent Survey Responses Pending**



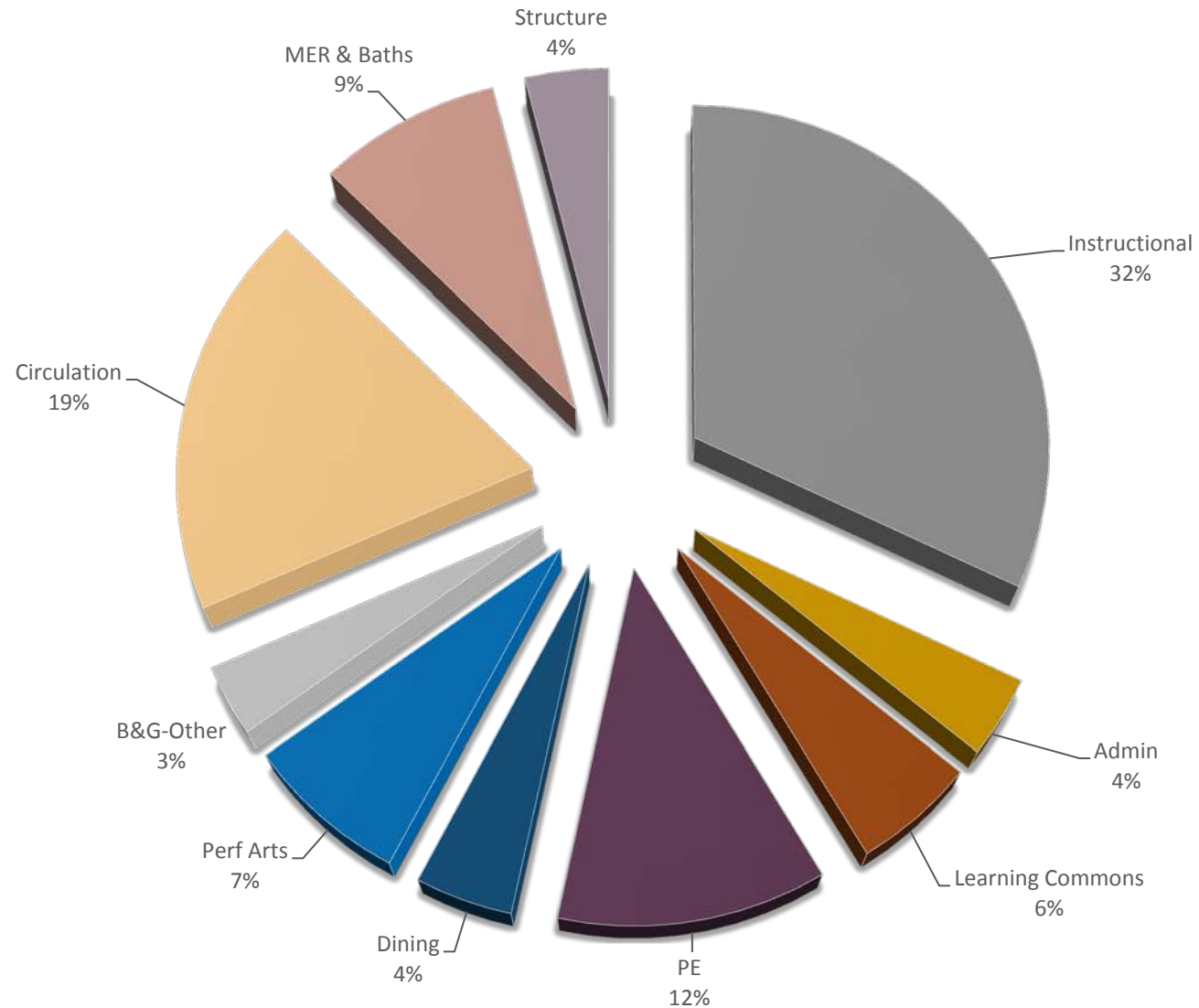
Perkins Eastman

DRAFT Space Summary

School, City & Shared Space

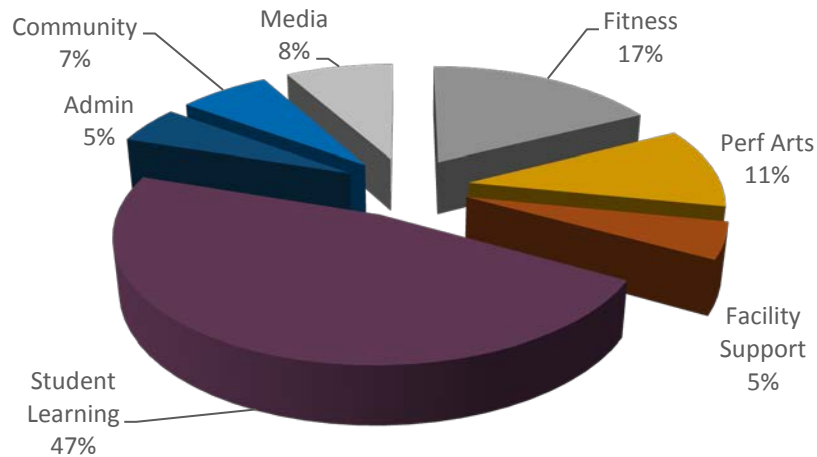


Area by Space Type

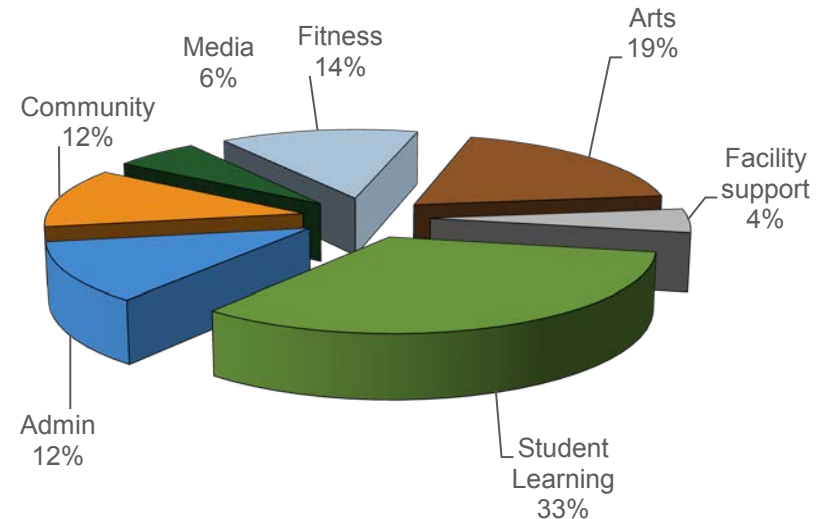
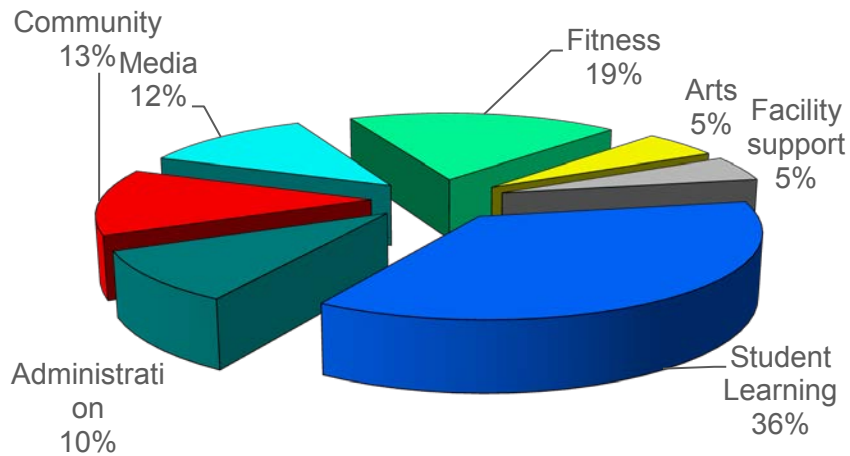
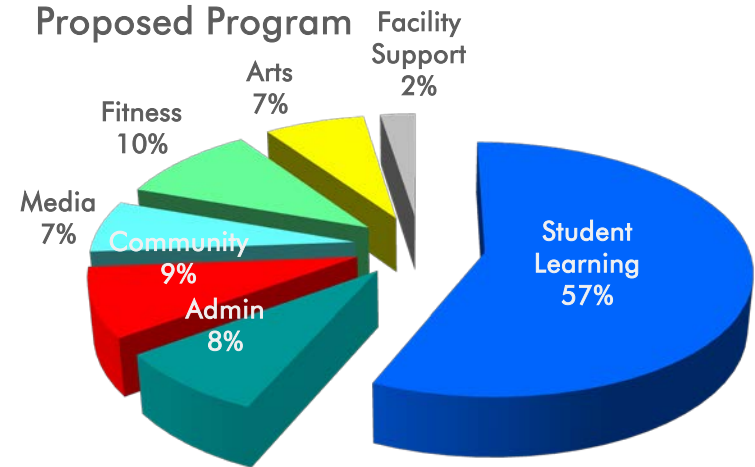


Program Space by Type Relative to other Schools (NSF)

MLK & Putnam Ave Schools



Proposed Program



Enrollment & Draft Space Allocation

students	CAPACITY	NET AREA total	GROSSING factor	GROSS AREA total
----------	----------	-------------------	--------------------	---------------------

A. Area Summary

1.	Low Target area			N/A
2.	High Target Area			N/A
3.	Program area		105,999 nsf	1.40
				148,399 gsf
			Difference from Low	N/A
			Difference from High	N/A

B. Capacity Summary

1.	Target JK to 5	300 students
2.	Target 6th to 8th	264 students
3.	Target Preschool	40 students
4.	Support Spaces	
5.	Total Capacity (at 100% Utilization)	604 students
6.	Effective Student Capacity	604 students
7.	Lower School Utilization:	100%
8.	Upper School Utilization:	86%
9.	Average Utilization Factor:	14 teaching sta.
		22 (LS)
		16 (US)
		2 (PS)
		4 (HuS)
		4 (Part)
		4 (PE)
10.	Teaching Stations	

C. Area Analysis

1.	Square Feet per student: Actual	604 students	245.7 sq. ft. per student
----	---------------------------------	--------------	---------------------------

Space Allocation Select Precedents

PROJECT	LOCATION	SITE DENSITY	RENO / ADD. / NEW	GSF	# STUDENTS	SF/Student
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS / MIDDLE SCHOOLS:						
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	New Bedford, MA	Semi-Urban	New	90,500	371	243.94
HARLEM RBI DREAM CHARTER SCHOOL	Harlem, NY	Urban	New	61,238	450	136.08
STODDERT ELEMENTARY & COMMUNITY CENTER	Washington, DC	Urban	Full Renovation + Addition	65,200	300	217.33
EASTHAMPTON MIDDLE SCHOOL	Easthampton, MA	Suburban	New	111,349	636	175.08
FOREST PARK MIDDLE SCHOOL	Springfield, MA	Semi-Urban	Renovations + Addition	144,000	660	218.18
KUSS MIDDLE SCHOOL	Fall River, MA	Suburban	New	176,377	820	215.09
NEW CENTRAL MIDDLE SCHOOL	Quincy MA	Urban	New	114,975	609	188.79

Some Factors in SF Allocation

- Two Schools and Active City Pre- and After School Programming

Some Areas to Review in SF Allocation

- Scheduling analysis will likely propose increased utilization
 - LS: two Ni Hao Rooms
 - US: 3 Classrooms, Science lab & Self Contained per grade
 - After School Programming includes four dedicated classrooms
 - Two Gyms, Fitness Room & Health Classroom
 - Three music rooms & Theater Classroom
- 400-Seat Auditorium

[Go to Organizational Principles](#)

[Go To Space Allocation](#)

The background of the slide is a grayscale photograph. The upper portion shows a close-up of a person's hand holding a pen, poised to write on a large sheet of paper. The paper appears to be an architectural drawing or plan, with some text and lines visible. The lower portion of the image shows a different architectural drawing, possibly a site plan or map, with various lines, shapes, and text. A prominent red horizontal band cuts across the middle of the image, containing the title text.

Perkins Eastman

DRAFT Organizational Principles

Principle:

- The Upper, Lower and Pre-Schools each have a distinct entrance and identity.

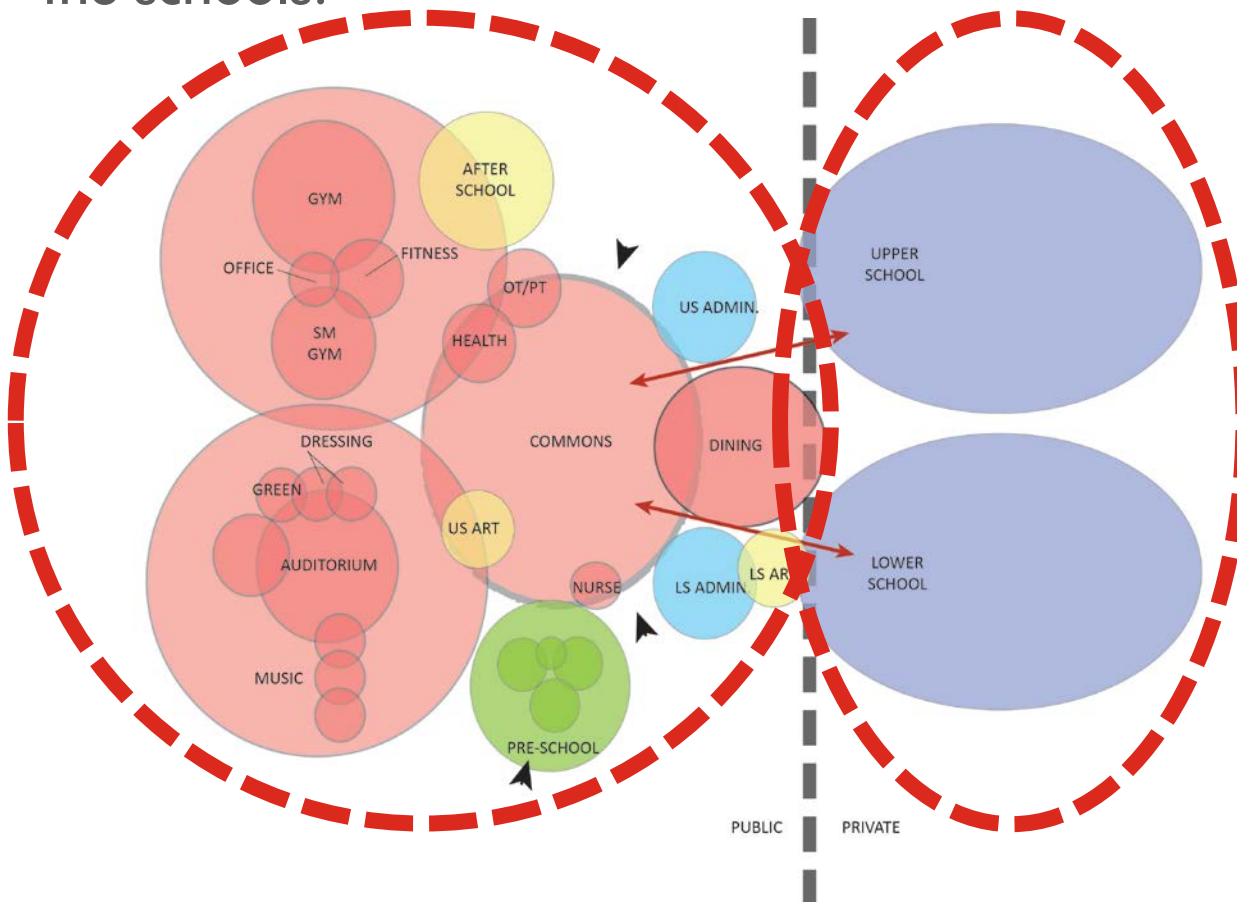
Or:

- A central entrance defines the campus and each school has a front door on the campus/community commons.



Principle:

- The campus is zoned into community/school and school-dedicated areas organized around a campus commons. This enables active community use without disruption to the schools.



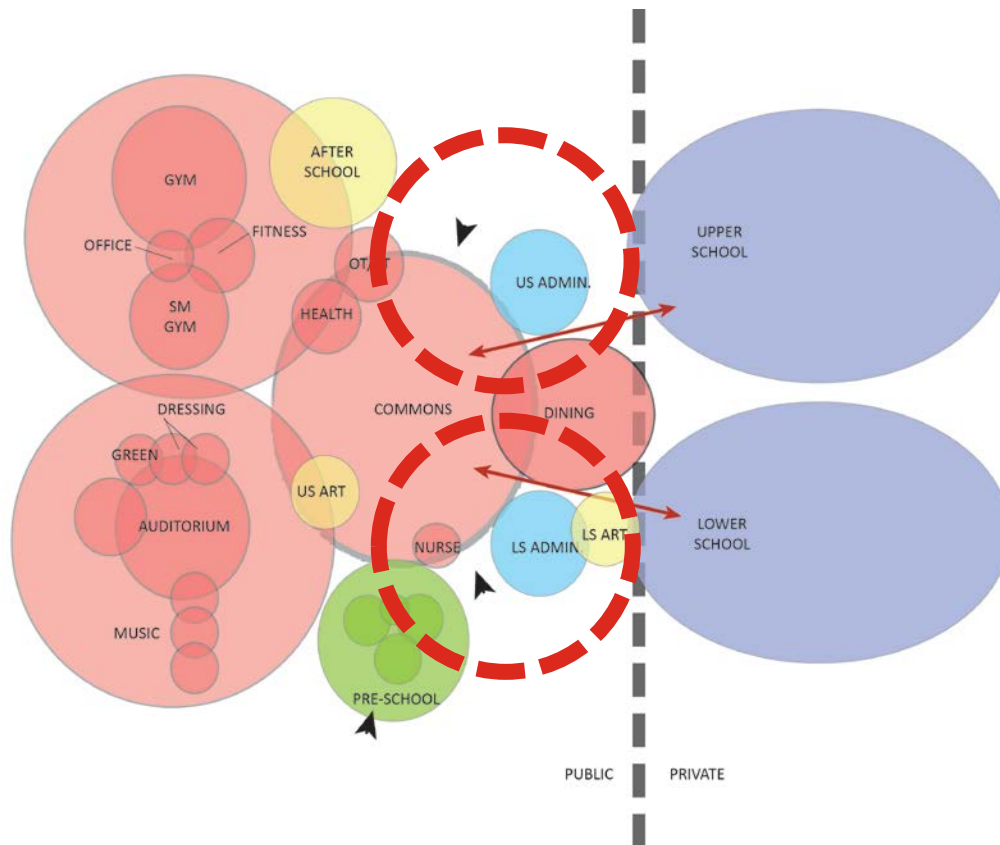
Principle:

- The campus is zoned into community/school and school-dedicated areas organized around a campus commons. This enables active community use without disruption to the schools.



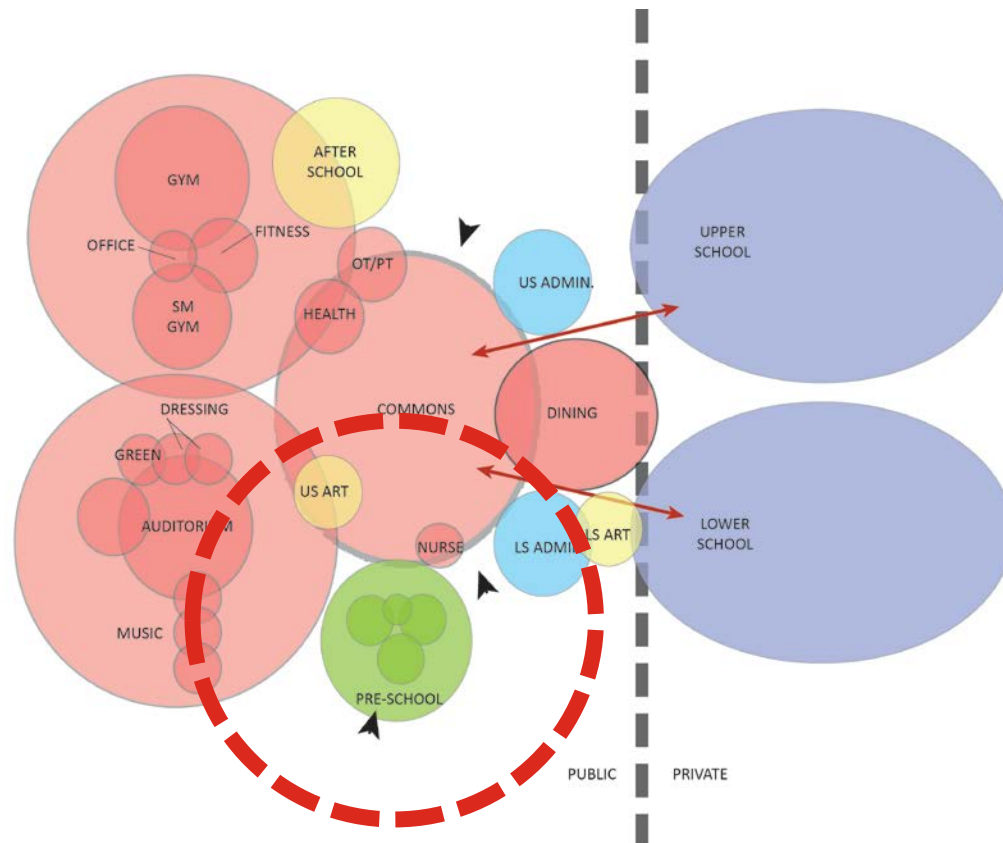
Principle:

- Each school administration controls the front door(s) and the campus commons.



Principle:

- The Pre-School has its own entry but is also integrated into the campus-community commons.



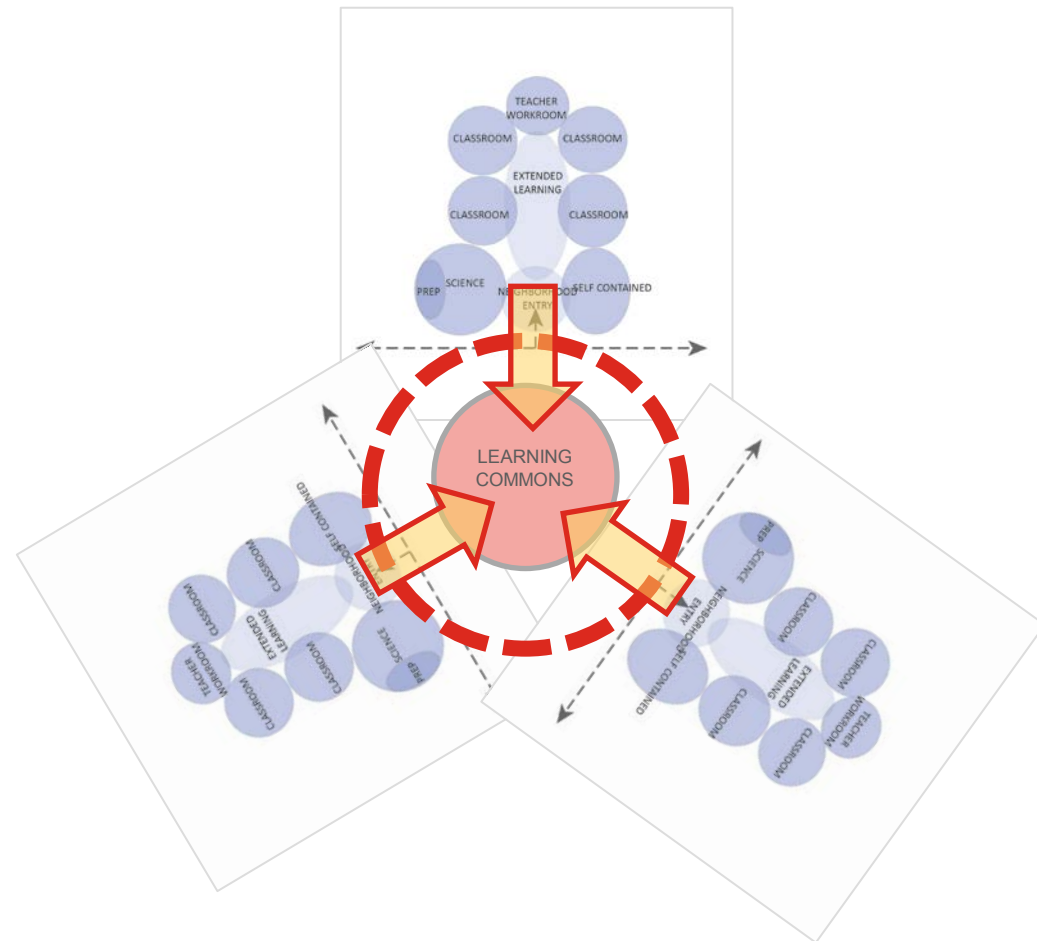
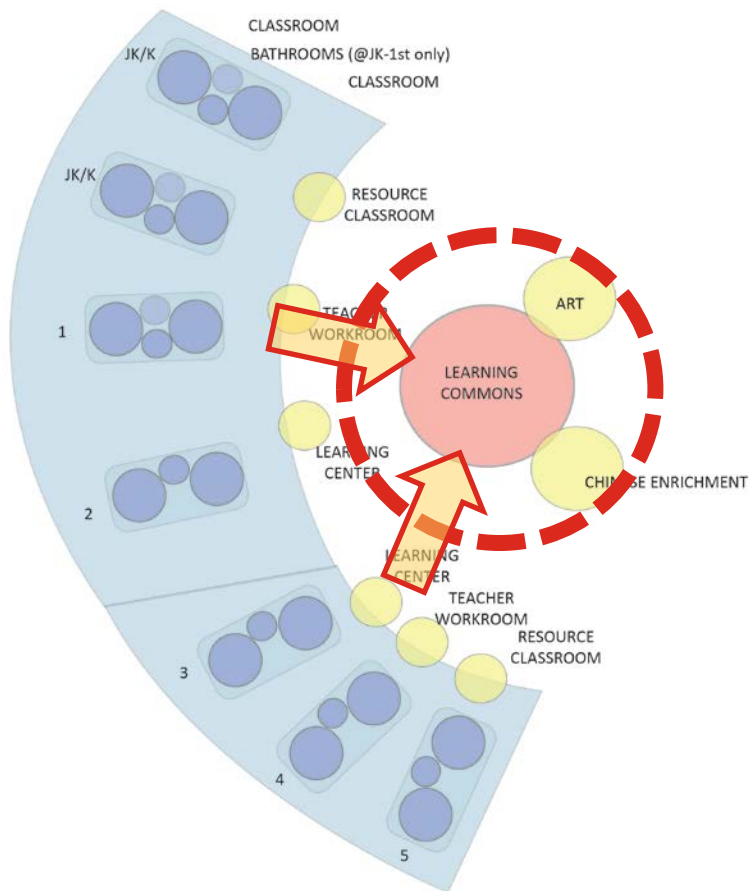
Principle:

- The Pre-School has its own entry but is also integrated into the campus-community commons.



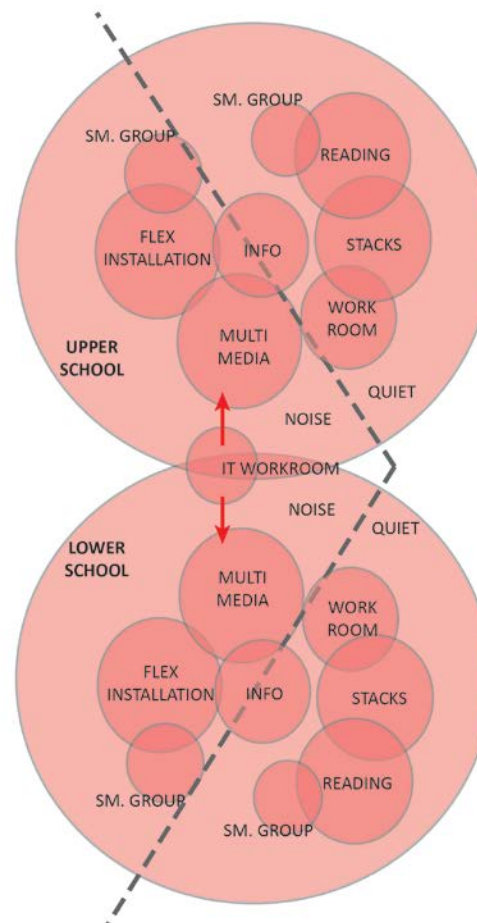
Principle:

- The learning commons is the heart of each school.



Principle:

- The learning commons is the heart of each school.



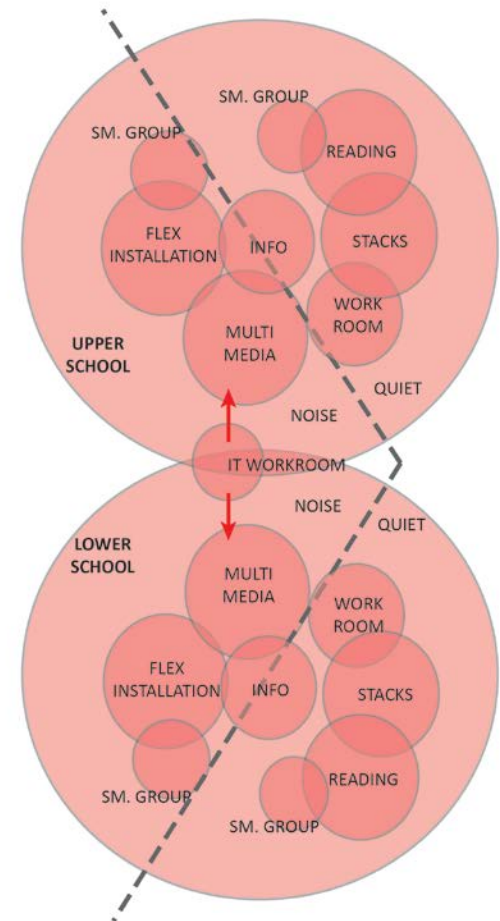
Student lounge, Philips Exeter Academy



Student lounge

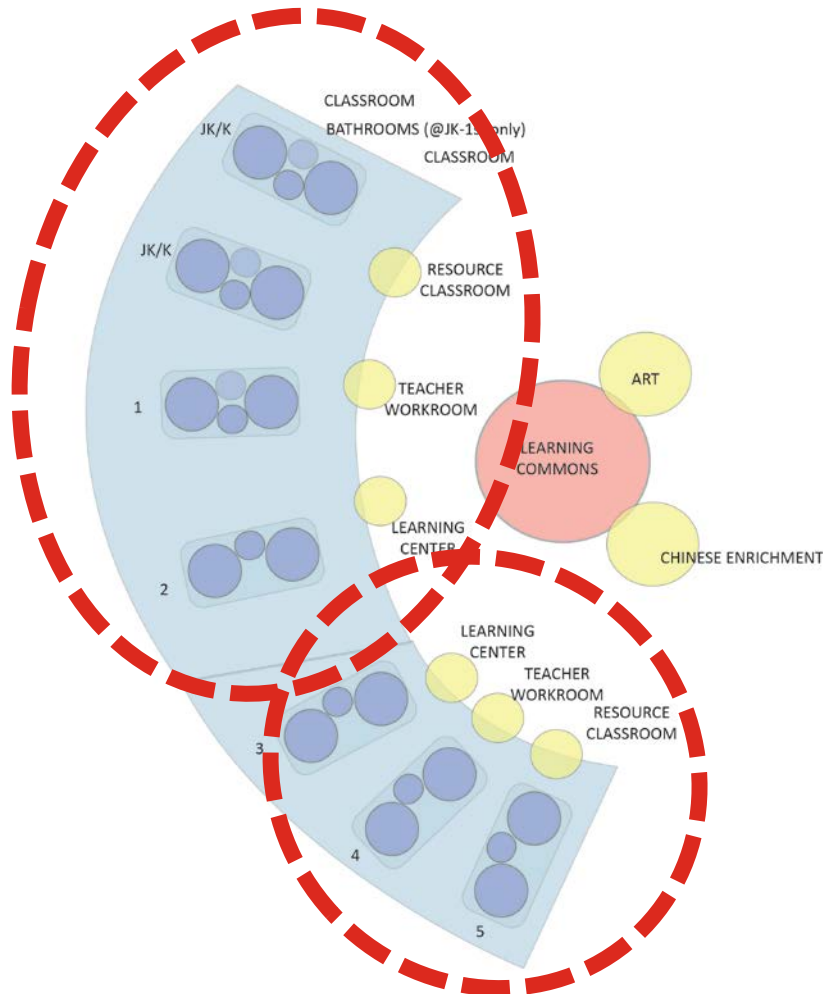
Principle:

- The learning commons is the heart of each school.



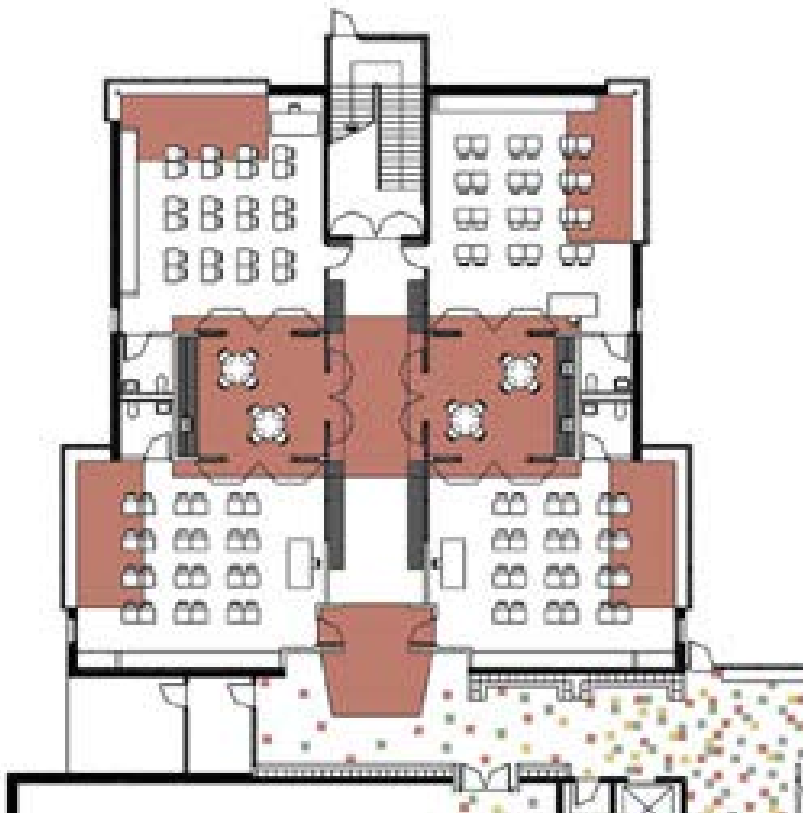
Principle:

- The Lower School is organized into two teams: JK-2; 3-5.



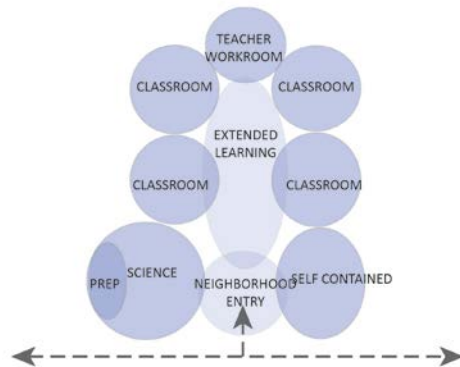
Principle:

- The Lower School is organized into two teams: JK-2; 3-5.

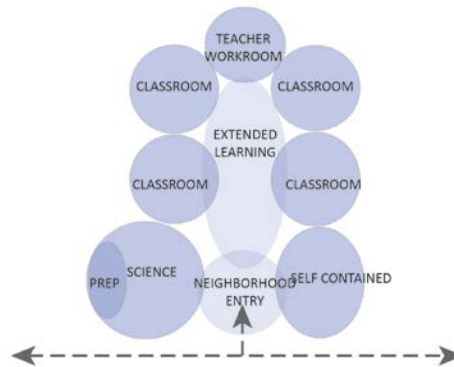


Principle:

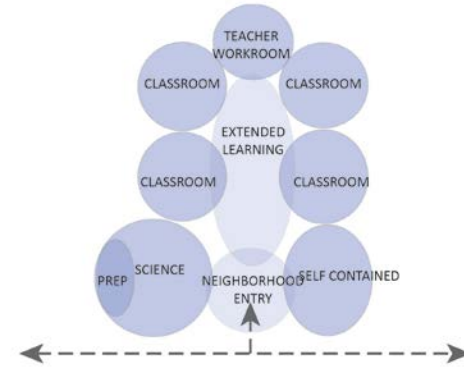
- The Upper School is organized into three grade-level teams.



6th Grade



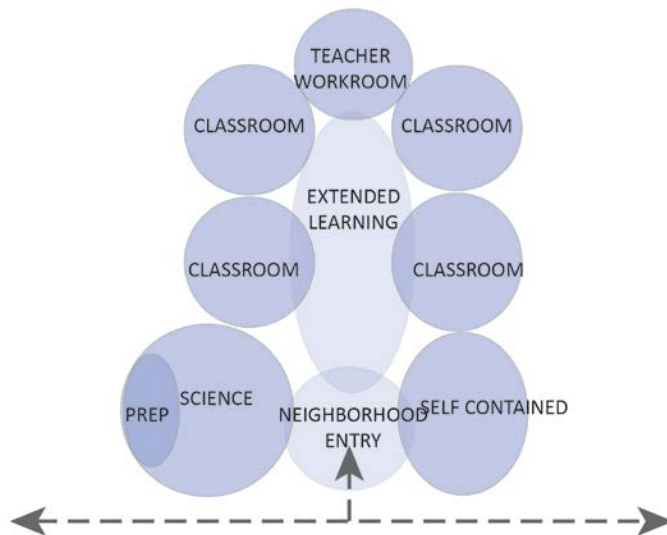
7th Grade



8th Grade

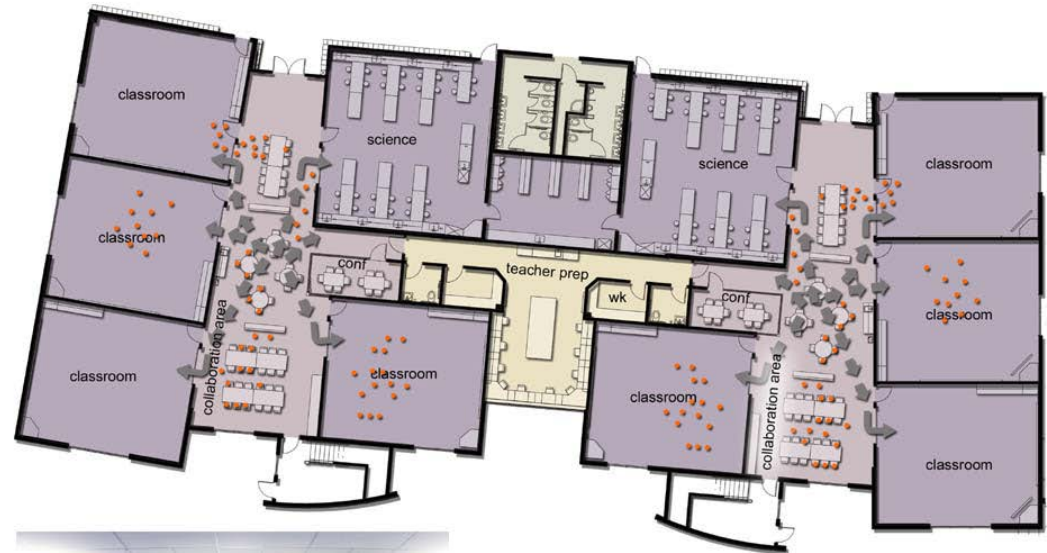
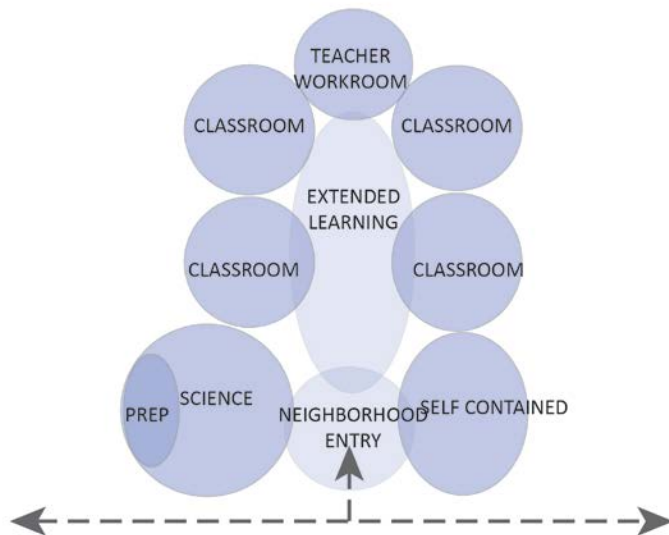
Principle:

- The Upper School is organized into three grade-level teams.



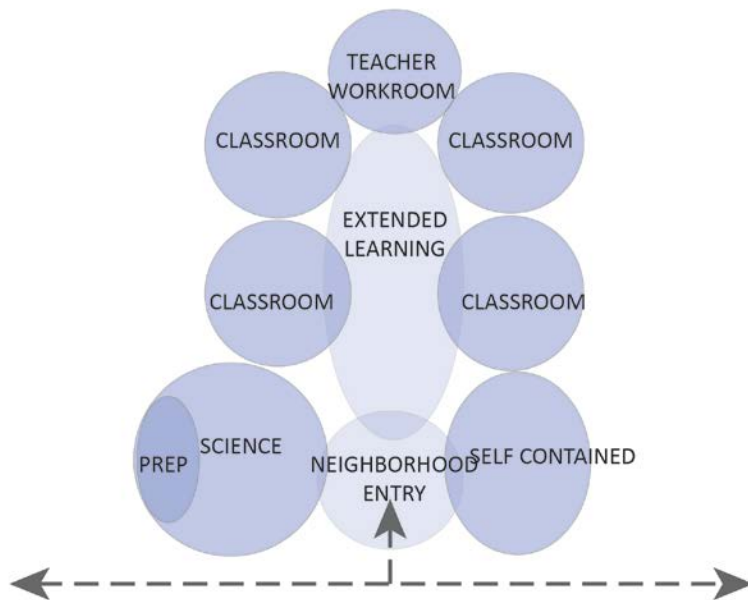
Principle:

- The Upper School is organized into three grade-level teams.



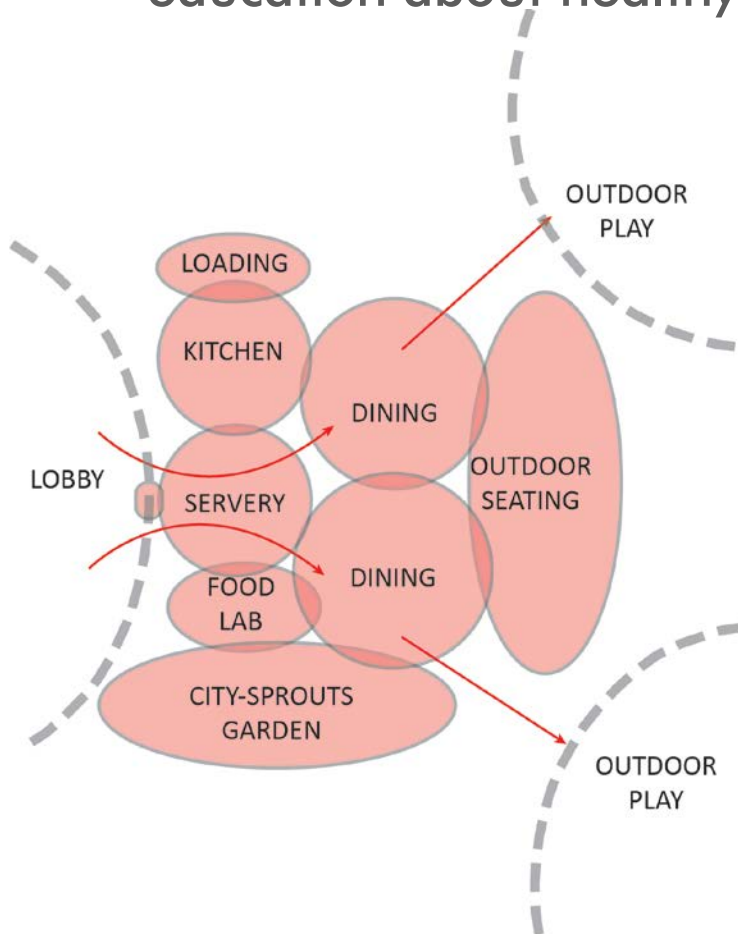
Principle:

- Each school is organized to build a professional community and administrators.



Principle:

- The garden, dining, servery, kitchen and food lab combine to foster a comprehensive experience and education about healthy eating and an active lifestyle.



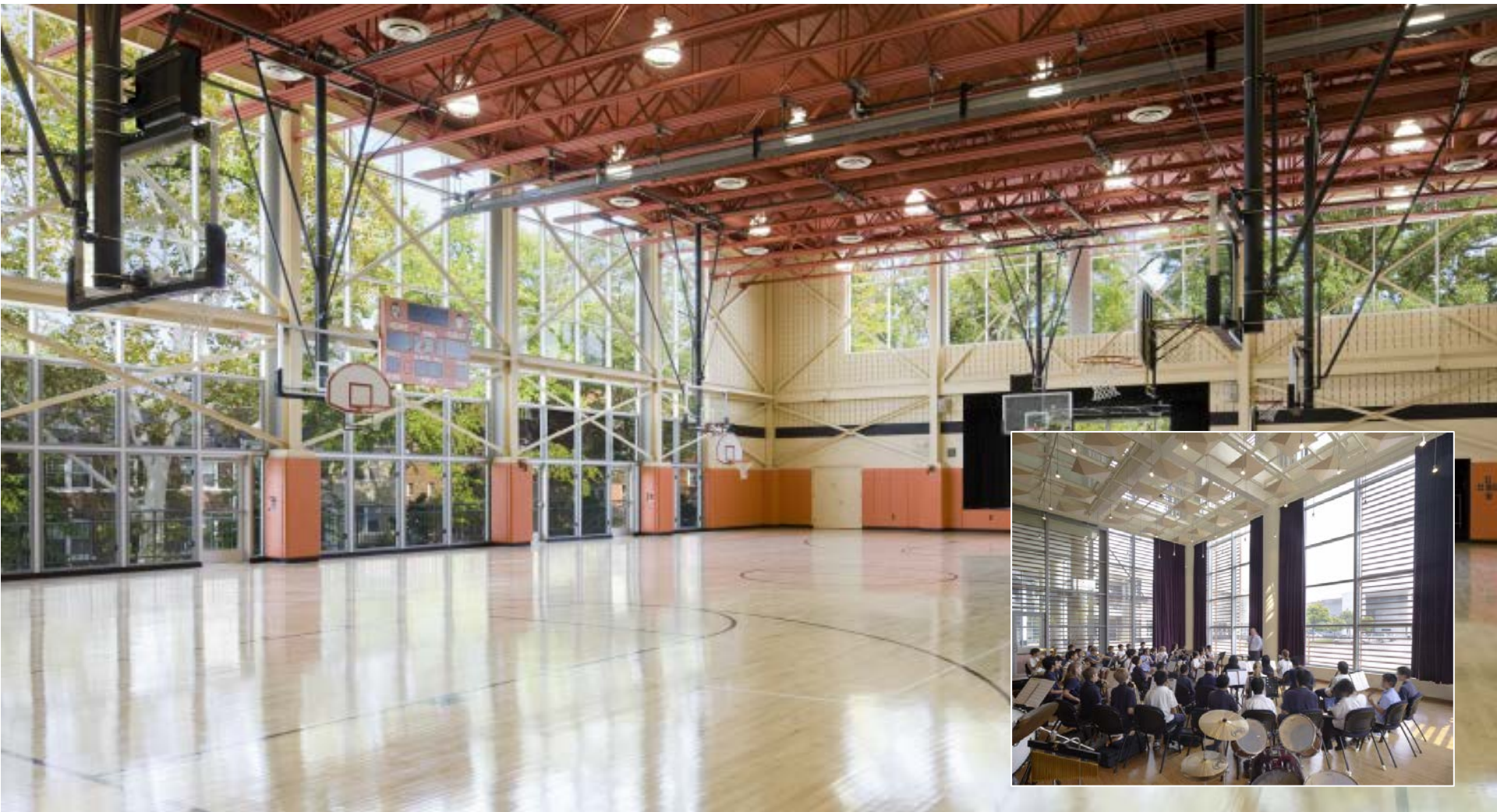
Principle:

- The experience of dining is smaller scaled, less institutional and more family-style.



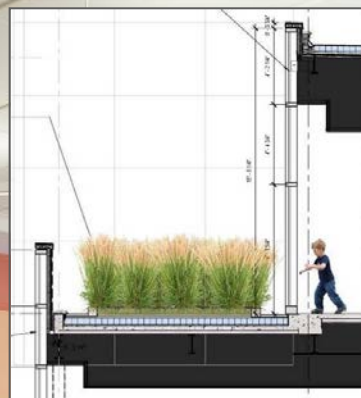
Principle:

- Natural Light should be pervasive throughout the campus.



Principle:

- Education should flow seamlessly from indoors to outdoors.



Principle:

- The school fosters “subtle security.”



Principle:

- Administrators should be dispersed throughout the building and have “open doors.”





Perkins Eastman

Lower School



Lower School Draft Space Summary

		SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
		total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	
A Lower School (LS) Classroom Space									
1.	JK	2	2	24	48	45	1,080	2,160	
2.	Kindergarten, Grade 1	4	2	24	96	45	1,080	4,320	
3.	Grade 2 to 5	8	2	24	192	40	960	7,680	
	Extended Learning Space	14	0	0	0	0	96	1,344	
4.	Learning Center	2	1	5		40	200	400	
5.	Resource Classroom	3	3	8		40	320	960	
Lower School Classroom Spaces:		33			336			16,864	

Lower School Draft Space Summary

	SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
	total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	

B Arts, Language and Instructional Support								
1.	Chinese Enrichment (Ni Hao)	2	1	24	48	40	960	1,920
2.	Visual Art	1	1	24	24	50	1,200	1,200
4.	Laptop Cart Storage	3					50	150
5.	De-escalation Room	3		1	1	75	75	225
6.	Teacher Workroom	3					250	750
7.	Bookroom	1					250	250
8.	Conference Room	1	10				250	250
9.	Coaching Office	1	4			60	220	220

Lower School Instructional Support Spaces:		15					4,965	
--	--	----	--	--	--	--	-------	--

Lower School Draft Space Summary

		SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
		total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	
C Lower School Administration									
1.	Main Office								
1a	Clerk	1	1			80	80	80	
1b	Community Liaison	1	1			80	80	80	
1c	Mailboxes	1					50	50	
1d	Supply Storage	1					50	50	
1e	Reception	1					100	100	
1f	Workroom & Copier	1	1				150	150	
2.	IEP/Conference Room	1	20				400	400	
3.	Bathroom	1					65	65	
6.	Itinerant Staff	1	1				120	120	
7.	Principal's Office	1	1				200	200	
8.	Assistant Principal	1	1				120	120	
9.	Parent Resource Center	1	0				140	140	
Lower School Administrative Spaces:		12					1,555		

Lower School Draft Space Summary

		SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
		total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	
D Distributed Administration - Counseling									
1.	Counseling	1	1			140	150	150	
2.	Interns	1	4		-	120	150	150	
Lower School Distributed Administration Spaces:		2							300

Questions:

- **Scheduling Analysis**
- **Classroom & Extended Learning Design**
- **Learning Commons Continued Study**



Perkins Eastman

Upper School



Upper School Draft Space Summary

		SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
		total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	
A Upper School (US) Classroom Space									
1.	Self Contained Classrooms	3	3	12	36	80	960	2,880	
2.	6th Grade Math	1	1	24	24	40	960	960	
3.	6th Grade Science	1	1	24	24	60	1,440	1,440	
	Science Prep Room	1	1	24		10	240	240	
4.	6th Grade ELA, Social, World Lang.	2	2	24	48	40	960	1,920	
2.	7th Grade Math	1	1	24	24	40	960	960	
3.	7th Grade Science	1	1	24	24	60	1,440	1,440	
	Science Prep Room	1	1	24		10	240	240	
4.	7th Grade ELA, Social, World Lang.	2	2	24	48	40	960	1,920	
2.	8th Grade Math	1	1	24	24	40	960	960	
3.	8th Grade Science	1	1	24	24	60	1,440	1,440	
	Science Prep Room	1	1	24		10	240	240	
	8th Grade ELA, Social, World Lang.	2	2	24	48	40	960	1,920	
4.	Extended Learning Space	15	0	0	0	0	96	1,440	
Upper School Classroom Spaces:		18			324			18,000	

Upper School Draft Space Summary

		SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
		total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	
B Arts, Language and Instructional Support									
1.	Visual Art	1	1	24	24	50	1,200	1,200	
1a	Kiln Room	1					75	75	
2.	De-Escalation Room	3					75	225	
3.	Laptop Cart Storage	1					100	100	
4.	Teacher Workroom	3					250	750	
5.	Bookroom	1					250	250	
6.	Conference Room	1	10				250	250	
7.	Coaching Office	1	4			60	220	220	
Upper School Instructional Support Spaces:		12						3,070	

Upper School Draft Space Summary

		SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
		total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	
C Upper School Administration									
1.	Main Office								
1a	Clerk	1	1			80	80	80	
1b	Community Liaison	1	1			80	80	80	
1c	Mailboxes	1					50	50	
1d	Supply Storage	1					50	50	
1e	Reception	1					100	100	
1f	Workroom & Copier	1	1				150	150	
2.	IEP/Conference Room	1	20				400	400	
3.	Bathroom	1					65	65	
6.	Itinerant Staff	1	1				120	120	
7.	Principal's Office	1	1				200	200	
8.	Assistant Principal	1	1				120	120	
Upper School Administrative Spaces:		11						1,415	

Upper School Draft Space Summary

		SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
		total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	
D	Distributed Central Administration - Counseling								
1.	Counselor's Office	1	1				150	150	
2.	Interns	1	4				140	140	
Upper School Distributed Administration Spaces:		2						290	

Questions:

- **Utilization analysis**
- **Vocational, Tech Space?**
- **Lockers?**



Perkins Eastman

Human Services



Human Services Draft Space Summary

		SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
		total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	
A	PreSchool								
1.	Classrooms	2		20	40	50	1,000	2,000	
2.	Bathrooms	2					65	130	
3.	Office	1					140	140	
4.	Pantry	1					140	140	
5.	Reception	1					150	150	
6.	Staff Bathroom	1					65	65	
7.	Stroller Storage	1					50	50	
8.	General Storage	1					150	150	
9.	Mudroom	1					100	100	
10.									
Human Services Preschool Spaces:		11			40			2,925	

Human Services Draft Space Summary

		SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
		total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	
B	Human Resources Program Dedicated Instructional Space								
1.	After School Classroom	2	2	24	48	40	960	1,920	
2.	Community School	2	2	24	48	40	960	1,920	
3.	Storage	4					30	120	
4.	Laptop Cart Storage	1					50	50	
5.									
6.									
Human Services Instructional Support Spaces:		9					4,010		

Human Services Draft Space Summary

		SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
		total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	
C	Human Services Administration (After School Programs)								
1.	Main Office								
1a	Office	1	3				140	140	
1b	Conf Room	1					250	250	
1c	Teacher Workroom	1					140	140	
1d							0	0	
1e							0	0	
Human Services Administrative Spaces:		3							530

Questions:

- **Utilization analysis**
- **Four After School Classrooms vs.
(2? or more) Shared US/Health/Theater Classrooms**



Perkins Eastman

Shared Space



Shared Space Draft Space Summary

		SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
		total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	
A Learning Commons (2)									
1.	Flexible Instructional Space	2	1	24		40	960	1,920	
2.	Small Group Room	3		4		40	160	480	
3.	Multimedia Studio	2	1	24		40	960	1,920	
4.	Book Stacks	2					600	1,200	
5.	Reading	2					500	1,000	
6.	Information	2					150	300	
7.	Workroom / Storage	2					400	800	
8.	Office	2					120	240	
9.	IT Workroom/Office	1					250	250	
10.	Telecomm Room	3					150	450	
Total learning commons spaces:		21						8,560	

Shared Space Draft Space Summary

		SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
		total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	
B	Gym/Health Center								
1.	Multi-Purpose Gymnasium	1					10,000	10,000	
2.	Small Gym	1					4,000	4,000	
3.	Storage	1					500	500	
4.	P.E. Office	1					120	120	
5.	Locker Rooms	2					600	1,200	
6.	Fitness Center	1					1,600	1,600	
7.	Health Classroom	1	1	24		40	960	960	
8.	Staff Changing Room/Shower	1					120	120	
Total Gym/Health Center Spaces:		9						18,500	

Shared Space Draft Space Summary

		SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
		total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	
C	Dining								
1.	Dining	2					1,500	3,000	
2.	Kitchen	1					1,500	1,500	
	Food Prep								
	Dry Storage								
	Ware Washing								
	Refrigerator								
	Freezer								
	Recycling								
	Office								
	Breakroom								
	Bathroom								
	Changing/Locker Room								
3.	Servery	1					1,500	1,500	
4.	Food Lab	1	1	24		30	720	720	
Total Dining Dpaces:		5						6,720	

Shared Space Draft Space Summary

		SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
		total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	
D Auditorium									
1.	Lobby	1					500	500	
2.	Auditorium	1	100		300	10	4,000	4,000	
	Projection/Control Room	1					150	150	
3.	Stage	1					1,000	1,000	
4.	Scene & Prop Storage/Shop	1					500	500	
5.	Dressing Rooms	2					250	500	
6.	Green Room	1					100	100	
Total Auditorium Spaces:		8		6,750					

Shared Space Draft Space Summary

		SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
		total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	
E Performing Arts Instructional Space									
1.	LS General Music room	1	1	24		40	960	960	
2.	US Chorus & General Music	1	1	24		50	1,200	1,200	
	US Band & Orchestra	1	1	24		50	1,200	1,200	
3.	Practice rooms	2		10			150	300	
4.	Theater Classroom	1	1	24		40	960	960	
5.									
6.									
Total Performing Arts Instructional Spaces:		6					4,620		

Shared Space Draft Space Summary

		SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
		total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	
F	Nurse's Suite								
1.	Office	1	1				120	120	
2.	Reception/Waiting	1	1	4			140	140	
3.	Rest Areas	3		1			80	240	
4.	Bathroom	1					75	75	
5.	Storage	1					30	30	
6.									
7.									
Total Nursing Suite spaces:		7						605	

Shared Space Draft Space Summary

		SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
		total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	
G Student Support Services									
1.	Psychologist's Office	1					120	120	
2.	Speech Therapist's Office	1					120	120	
3.	OT/PT	1	1	6		120	720	720	
4.	Office	1	2				120	120	
5.	Storage	1					100	100	
6.									
7.									
Total Student Support Service Spaces:		5						1,180	

Shared Space Draft Space Summary

		SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
		total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	
H	Other								
1.	Entry Lobby	2					1,200	2,400	
2.	Security/Reception	2					80	160	
3.									
4.									
Total Other Spaces:		4						2,560	

Shared Space Draft Space Summary

		SPACES		STUDENTS		NET SQUARE FEET			Priority
		total spaces	total staff	each room	total students	sq. ft per student (staff)	sq. ft per room	square feet sub-total	
I Building & Grounds									
1.	Office, Lunchroom	1					160	160	
2.	Toilet / Shower / Locker	1					120	120	
3.	General Storage	1					1,200	1,200	
4.	Supply Storage / Receiving	1					200	200	
5.	Loading Dock	1					200	200	
6.	Outdoor Storage	1					200	200	
7.	Janitor's Closets	5					50	250	
8.	Distributed Storage	5					50	250	
Total Buildings & Grounds Spaces:		16						2,580	

Questions:

- **Utilization of Music/Theater & Gym/Fitness (including After School/Community use)**
- **Further Development of Learning Commons**
- **Lockers?**

[Go To Organizational Principles](#)

Perkins Eastman

50 FRANKLIN STREET, SUITE 402
BOSTON, MA 02110
T. 617 . 449 . 4000
F. 617 . 449 . 4049

WWW.PERKINSEASTMAN.COM

Principles

- Each school has a distinct entrance and identity or, a central entrance defines the campus and each school has a front door on the campus/community commons.
- The campus is zoned into community/school and school-dedicated areas organized around a campus commons. This enables active community use without disruption to the schools.
- The Pre-School has its own entry but is also integrated into the campus-community commons.
- Each school administration controls the front door(s) and the campus commons.
- The learning commons is the heart of each school.
- The Lower School is organized into two teams: JK-2; 3-5.
- The Upper School is organized into three grade-level teams.
- Each school is organized to build a professional community and administrators.
- The garden, dining, servery, kitchen and food lab combine to foster a comprehensive experience and education about healthy eating and an active lifestyle.
- The experience of dining is smaller scale, less institutional and more family style.
- Natural Light should be pervasive throughout the campus.
- Education should flow seamlessly from indoors to outdoors.
- The school fosters “subtle security.”
- Administrators should be dispersed throughout the building and have “open doors.”



Perkins Eastman

The City of Cambridge

File #5556 | Martin Luther King, Jr. School

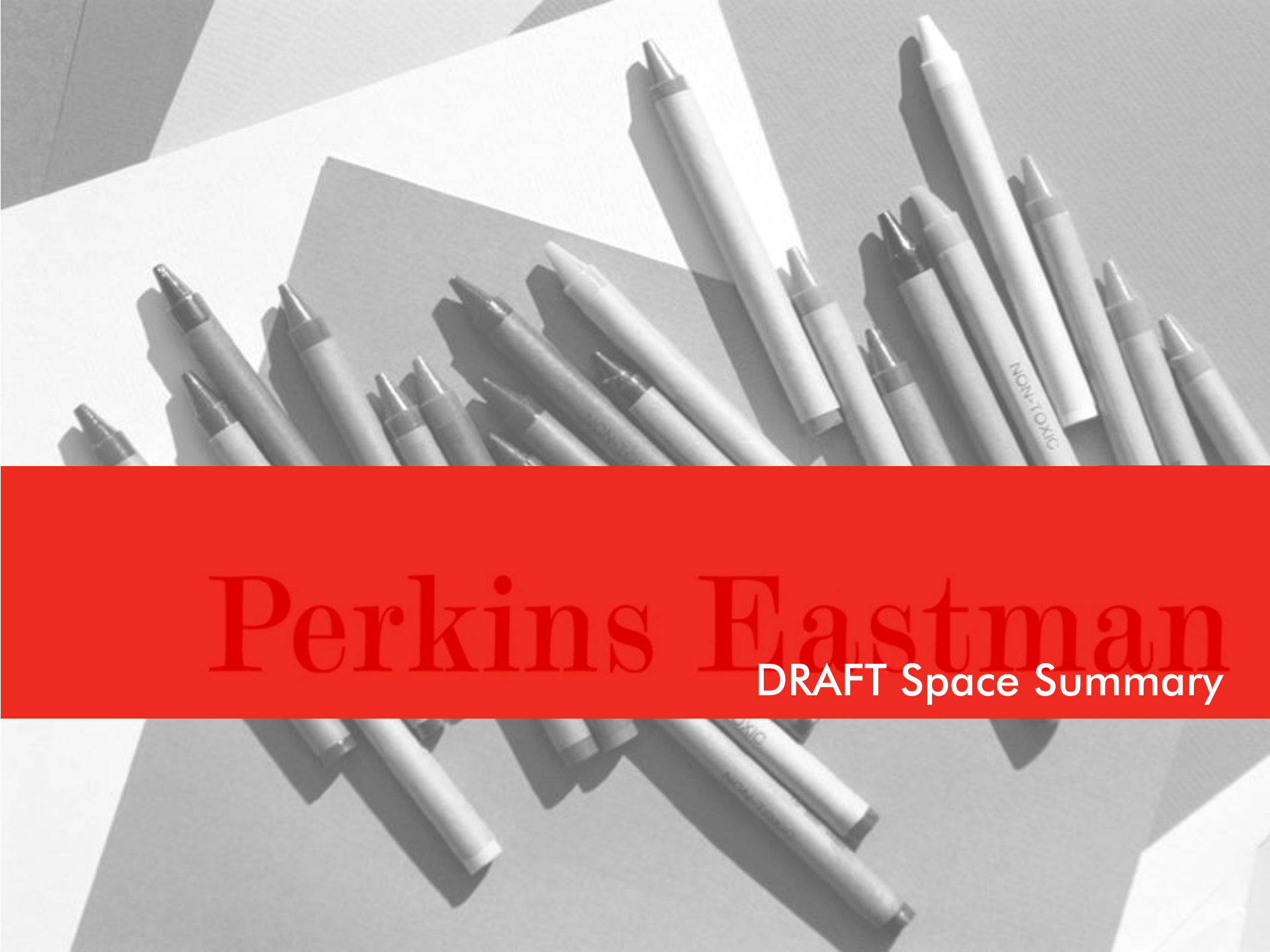
April 20, 2012

Changes Space Summary

Organizational Principles

Preliminary Options





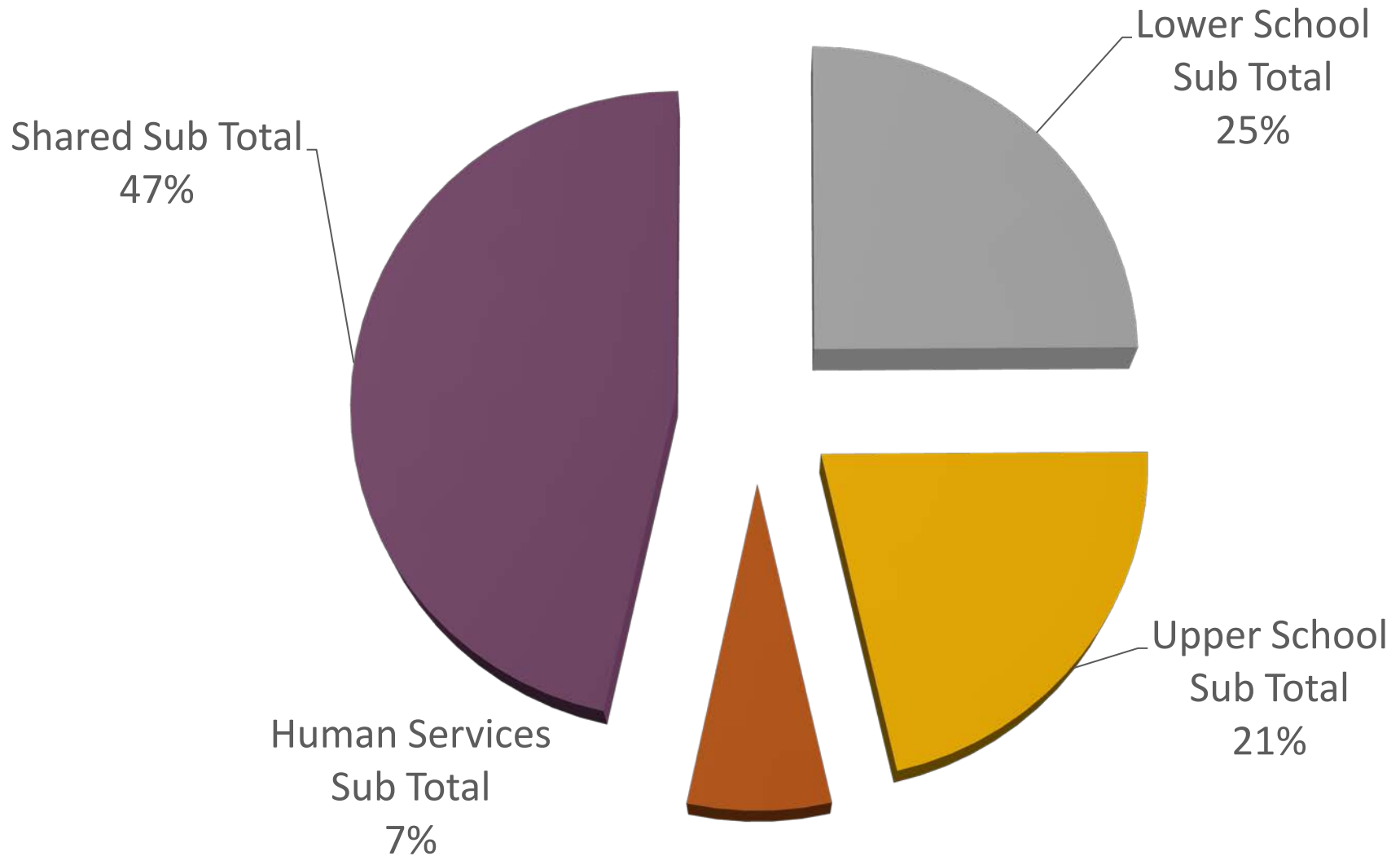
Perkins Eastman

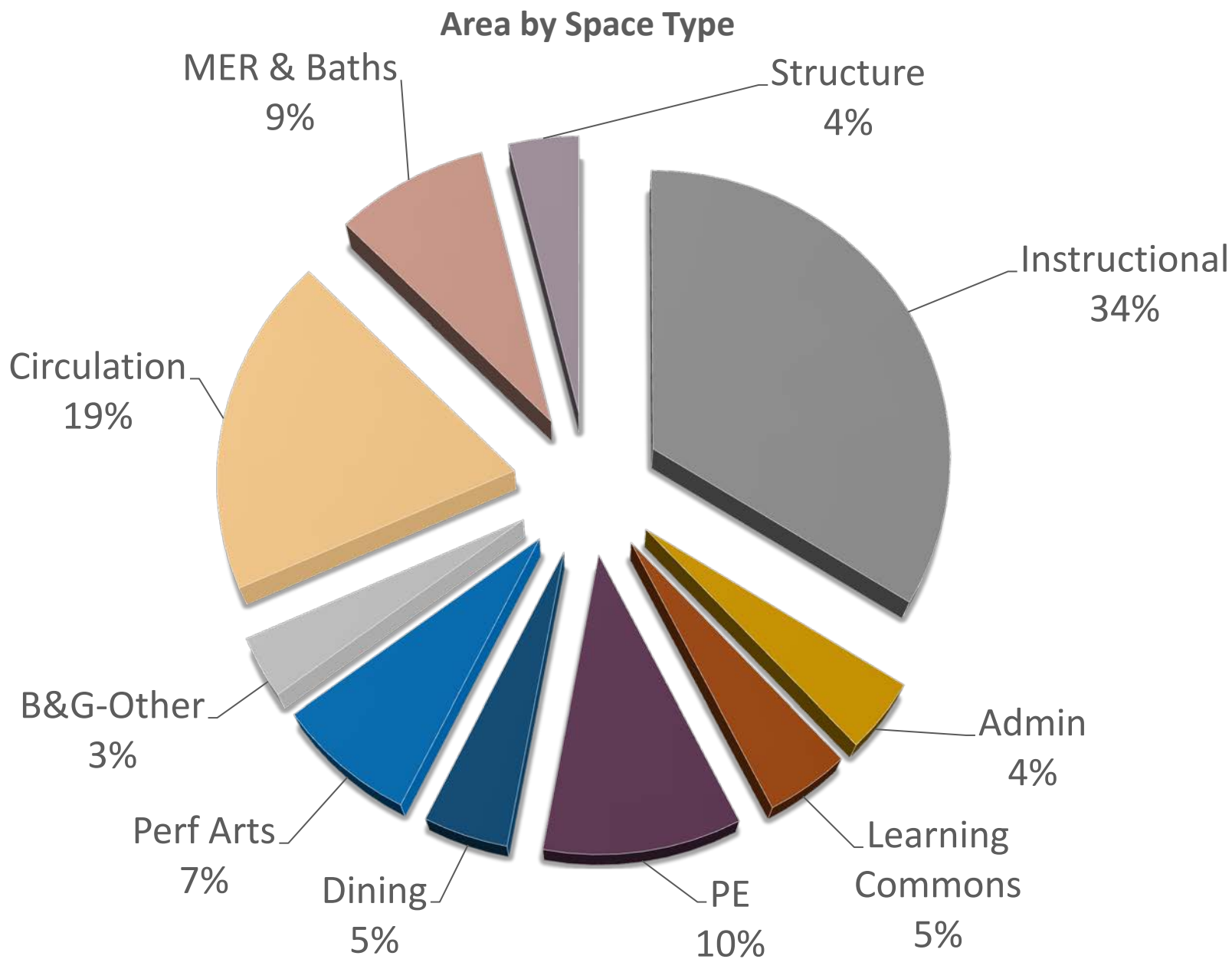
DRAFT Space Summary

Changes:

- **Revised LS Enrollment to 300**
- **Added one Vo-Tech Lab**
- **Added 3 - JK/K, 1, 2 classrooms (1 ea.)**
- **Moved Family Liaison out of the Main Office**
- **Added a “Child Waiting Room” to the main office**
- **Combined the two Learning Commons into one**
- **Added another OT/PT Room. Now one each for LS & US**
- **Removed the Family Resource Center**
- **Changed Assistant Principal’s Office to Administrative Assistant**
- **Added US student lockers**
- **Refined Outdoor Spaces**

School, City & Shared Space





The background of the slide is a grayscale photograph. The upper portion shows a close-up of a person's hand holding a pen, poised to write on a large sheet of paper. The paper contains architectural drawings, including a site plan with various labeled areas and a table of data. The lower portion of the image shows more architectural drawings, including a site plan with a building footprint and a landscape plan with a winding path. A solid red horizontal band spans the width of the slide, partially obscuring the middle of the background image.

Perkins Eastman

DRAFT Organizational Principles

Principle:

- The Upper, Lower and Pre-Schools each have a distinct entrance and identity.

Principle:

- The campus is zoned into community/school and school-dedicated areas organized around a campus commons.

Principle:

- Each school administration controls the front door(s) and the campus commons.

Principle:

- The Pre-School has its own entry but is also integrated into the campus-community commons.

Principle:

- The learning commons is the heart of each school.

Principle:

- The Lower School is organized into two teams: JK-2; 3-5.

Principle:

- The Upper School is organized into three grade-level teams.

Principle:

- Each school is organized to build a professional community.

Principle:

- The garden, dining, servery, kitchen and food lab combine to foster a comprehensive experience and education about healthy eating and an active lifestyle.

Principle:

- The experience of dining is smaller scaled, less institutional and more family-style.

Principle:

- Natural Light should be pervasive throughout the campus.

Principle:

- Education should flow seamlessly from indoors to outdoors.

Principle:

- The school fosters “subtle security.”

Principle:

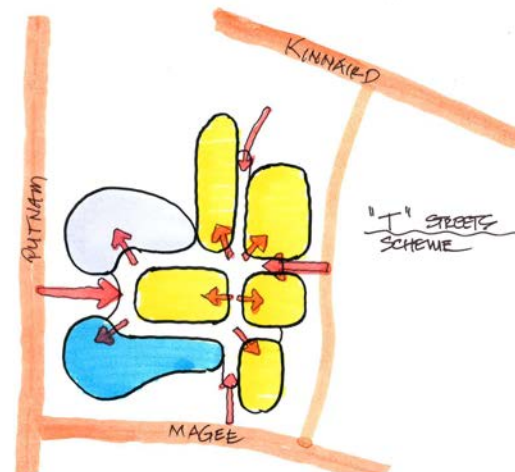
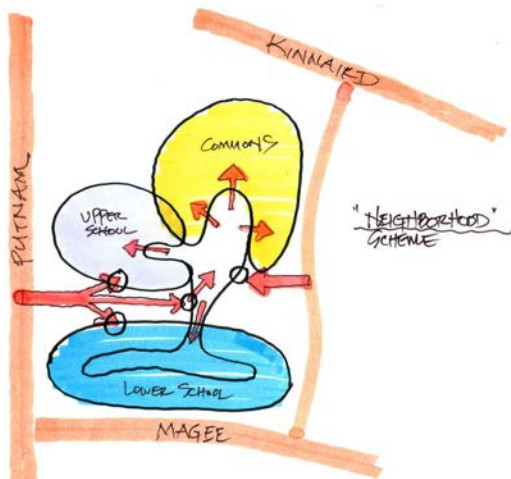
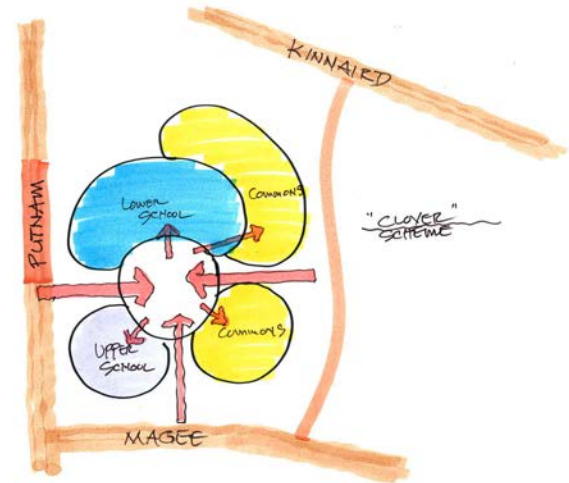
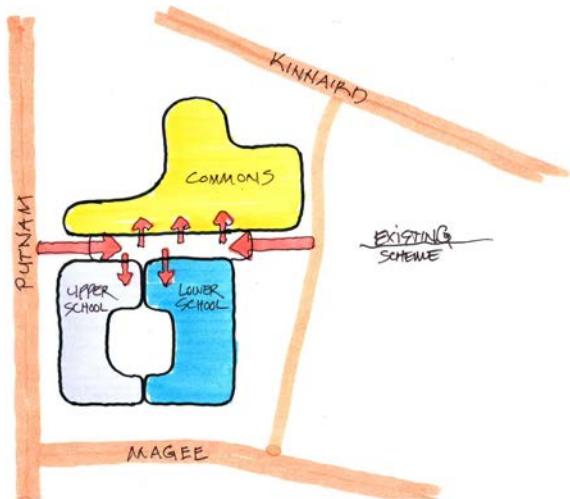
- Administrators should be dispersed throughout the building and have “open doors.”

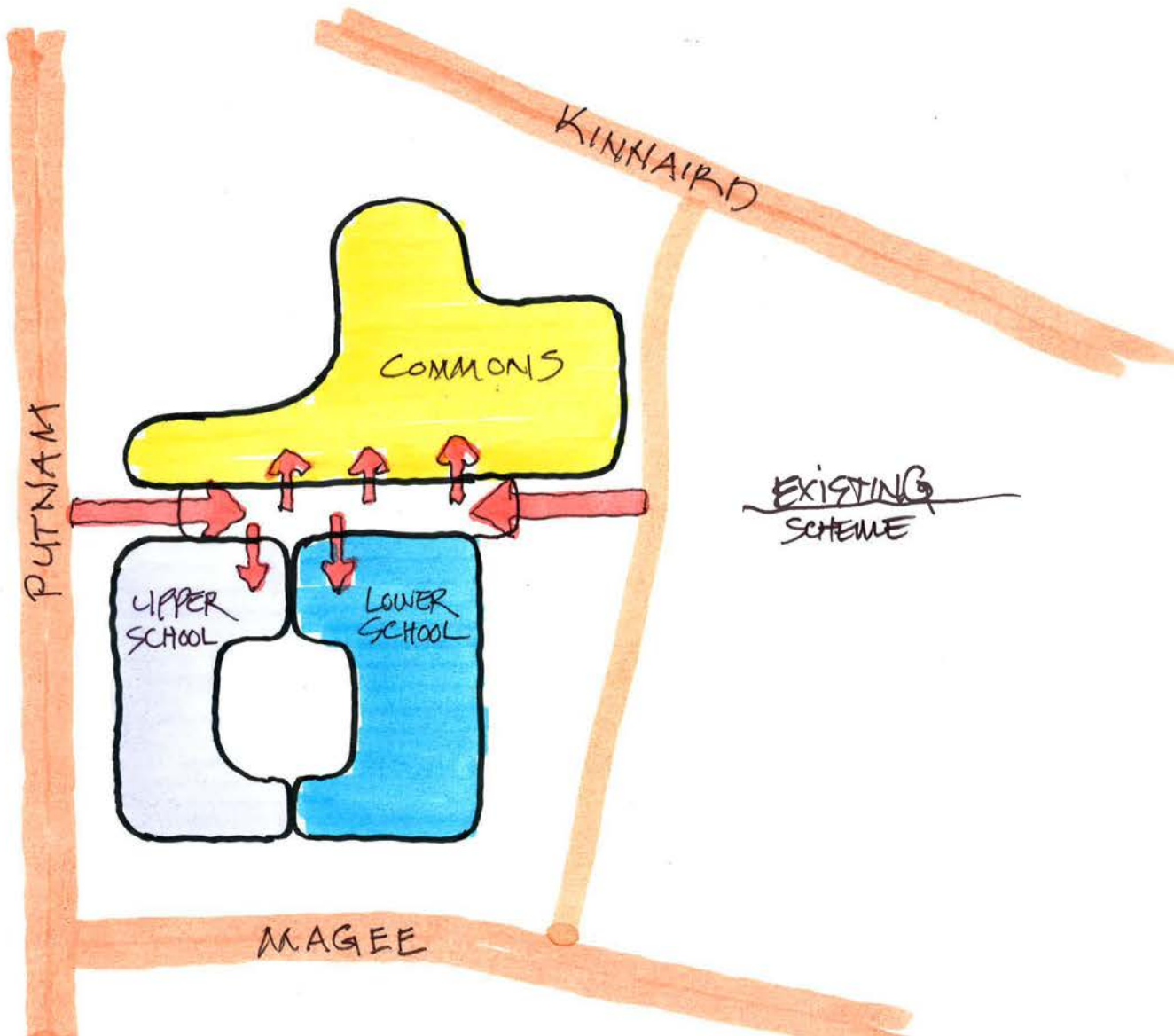
A grayscale background image showing architectural drawings. In the upper half, a person's hand is visible holding a pen, poised to draw on a large sheet of paper. The lower half of the image is dominated by a red banner containing the company name. Below the banner, more architectural sketches are visible, including a site plan with numbered circles and a cross-section diagram.

Perkins Eastman

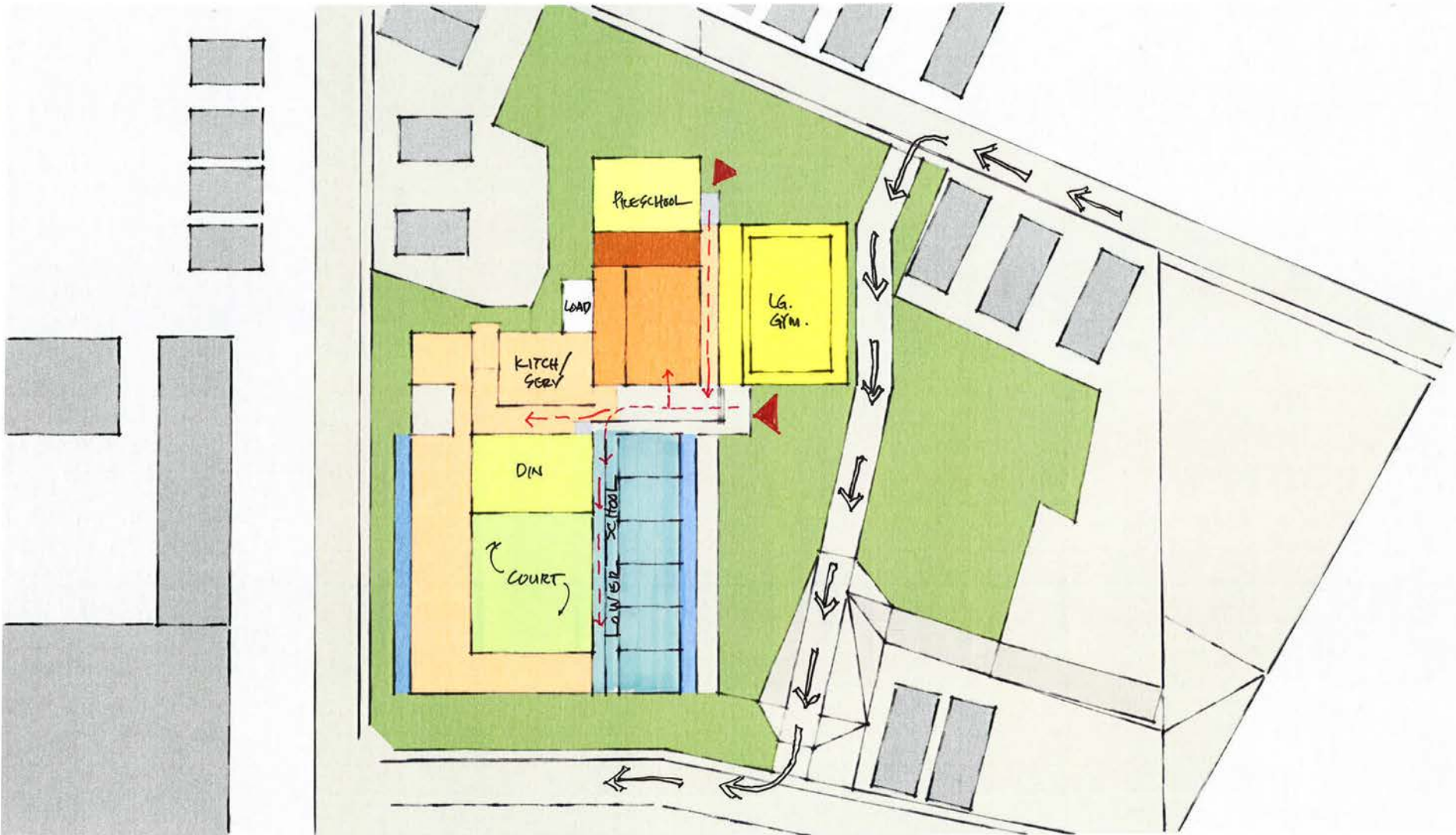
Preliminary Options

Option Diagrams



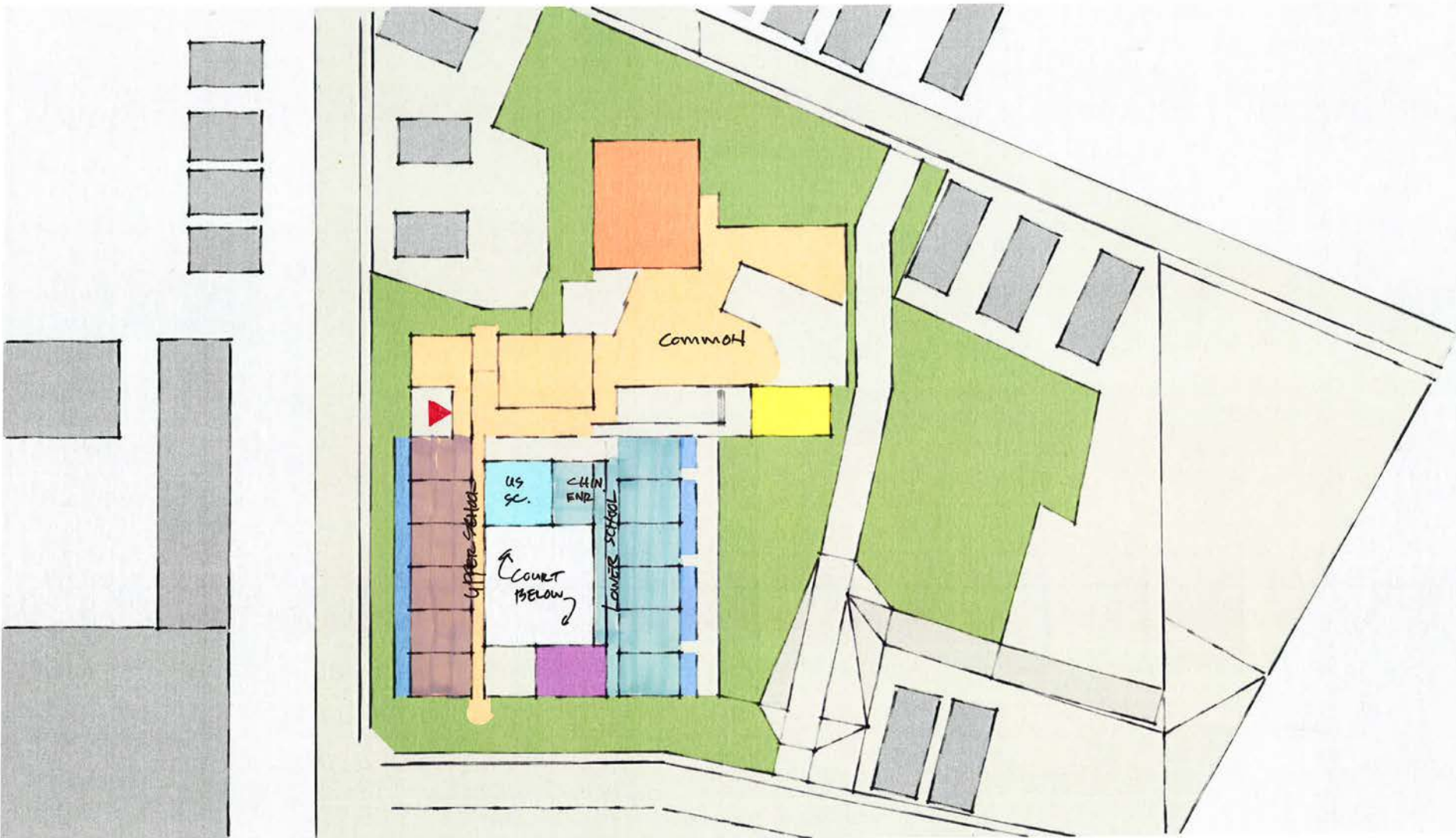


EXISTING SCHEME



LEVEL 0

EXISTING SCHEME



LEVEL 1

EXISTING SCHEME



LEVEL 2

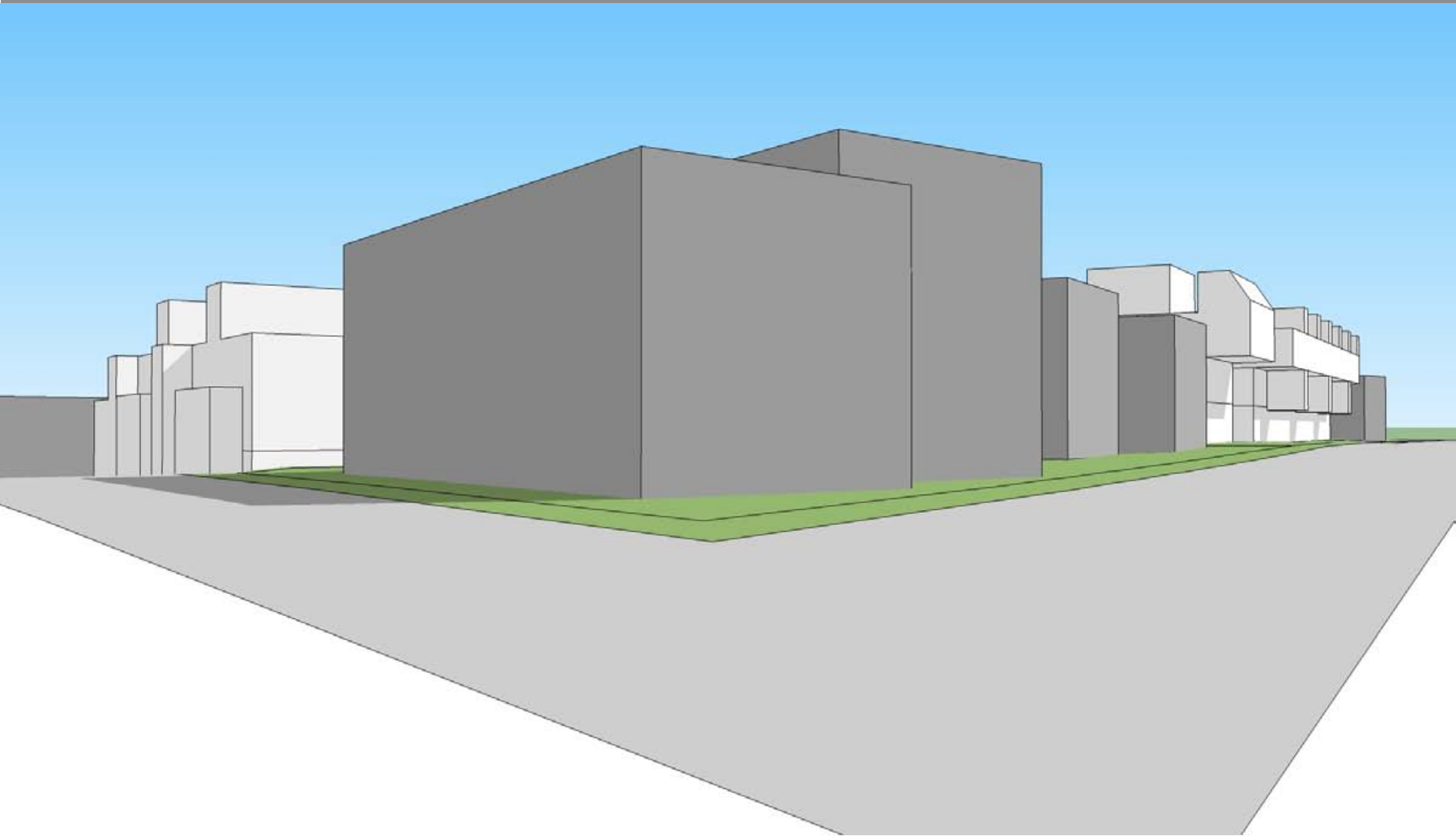
EXISTING SCHEME

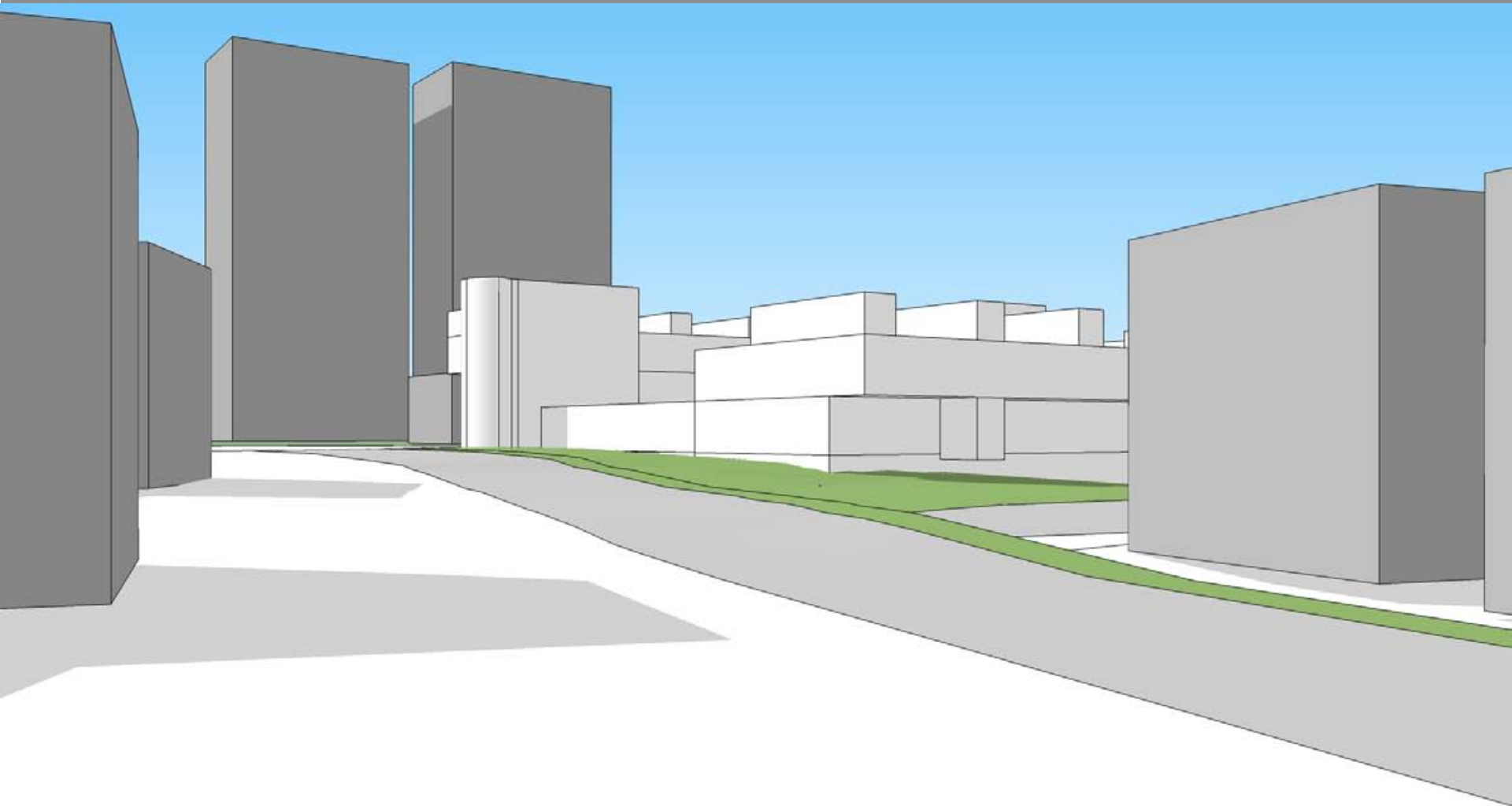


LEVEL 3



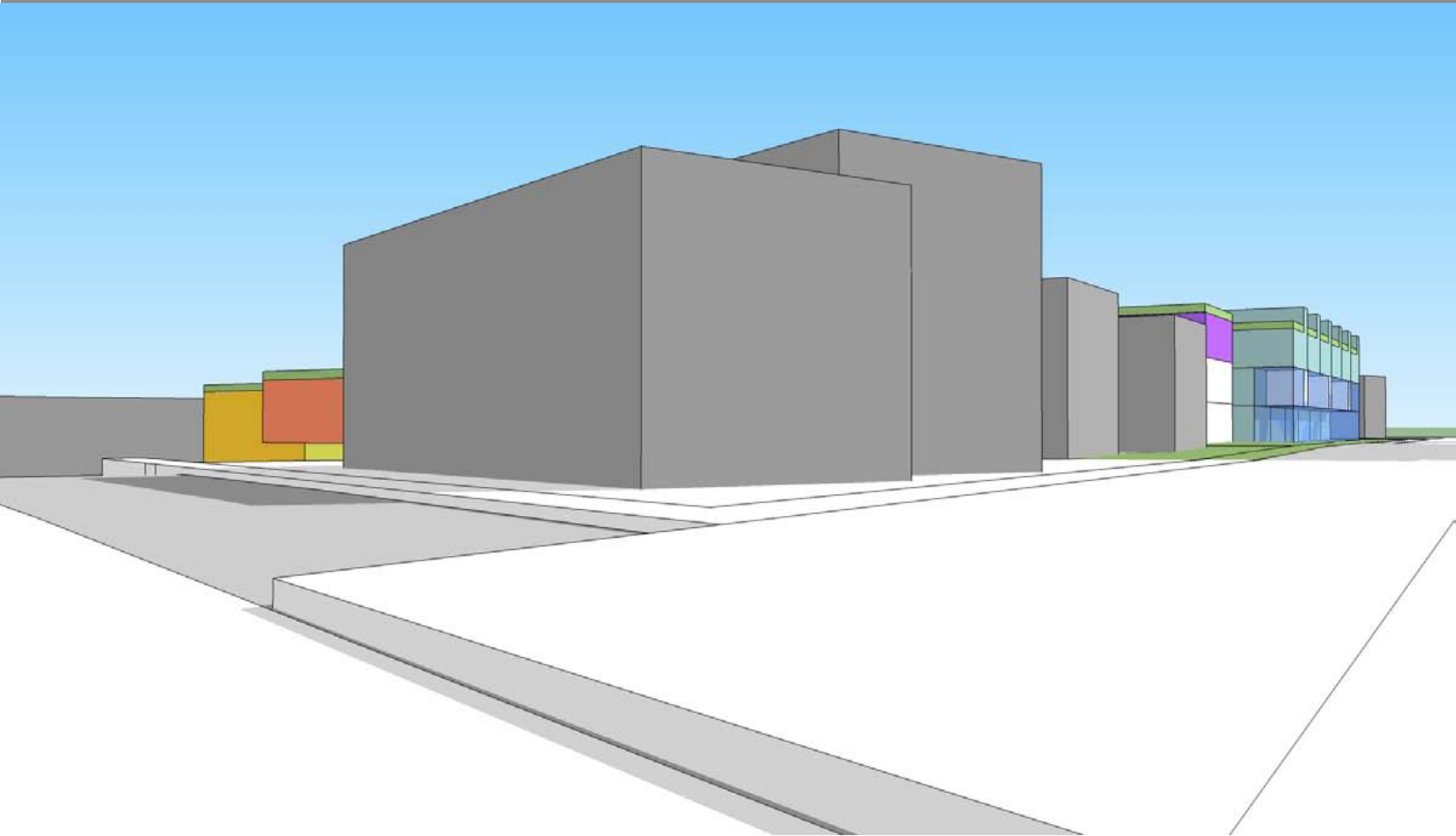




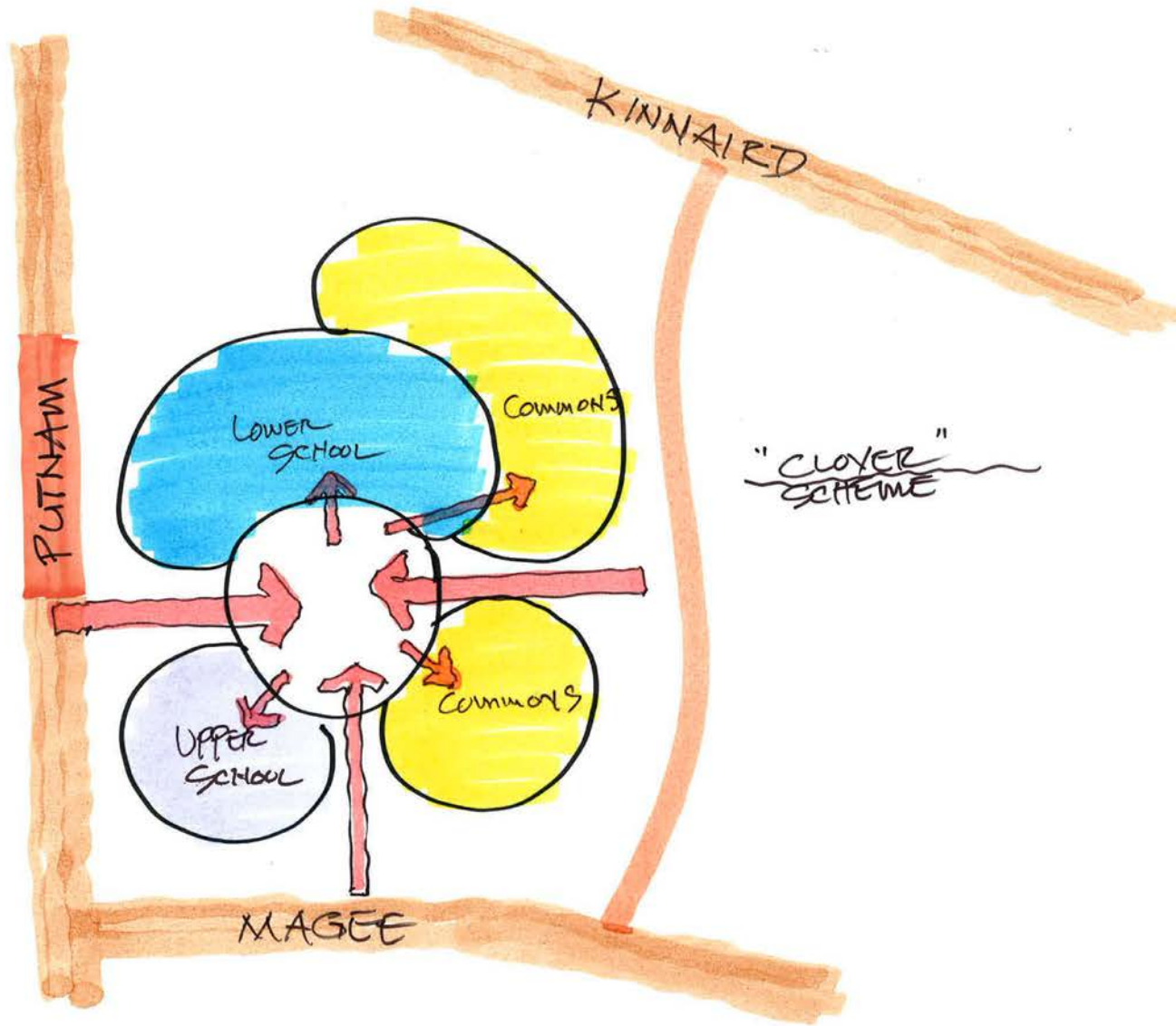




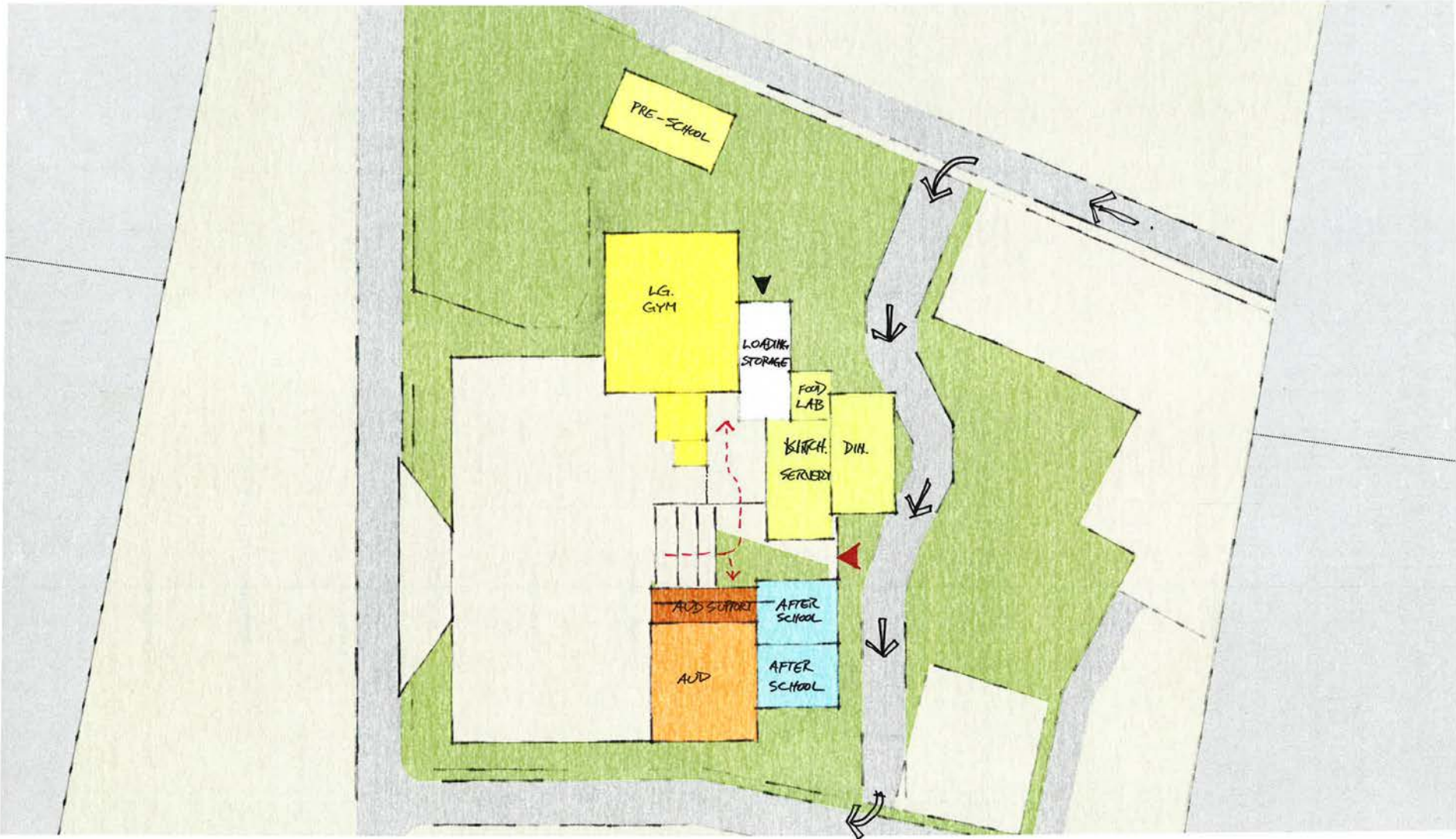








CLOVER SCHEME



LEVEL 0



CLOVER SCHEME



LEVEL 2

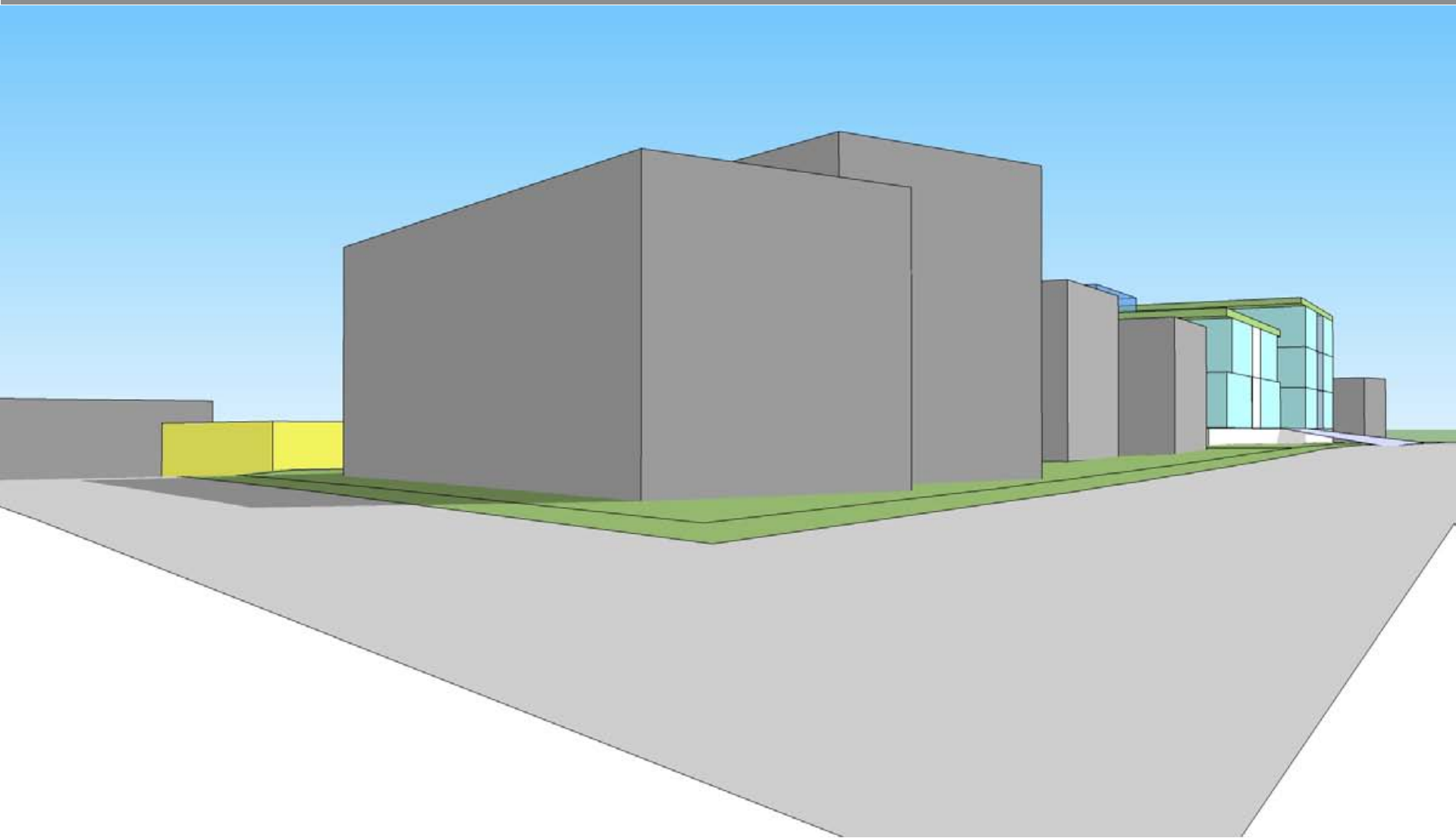
CLOVER SCHEME

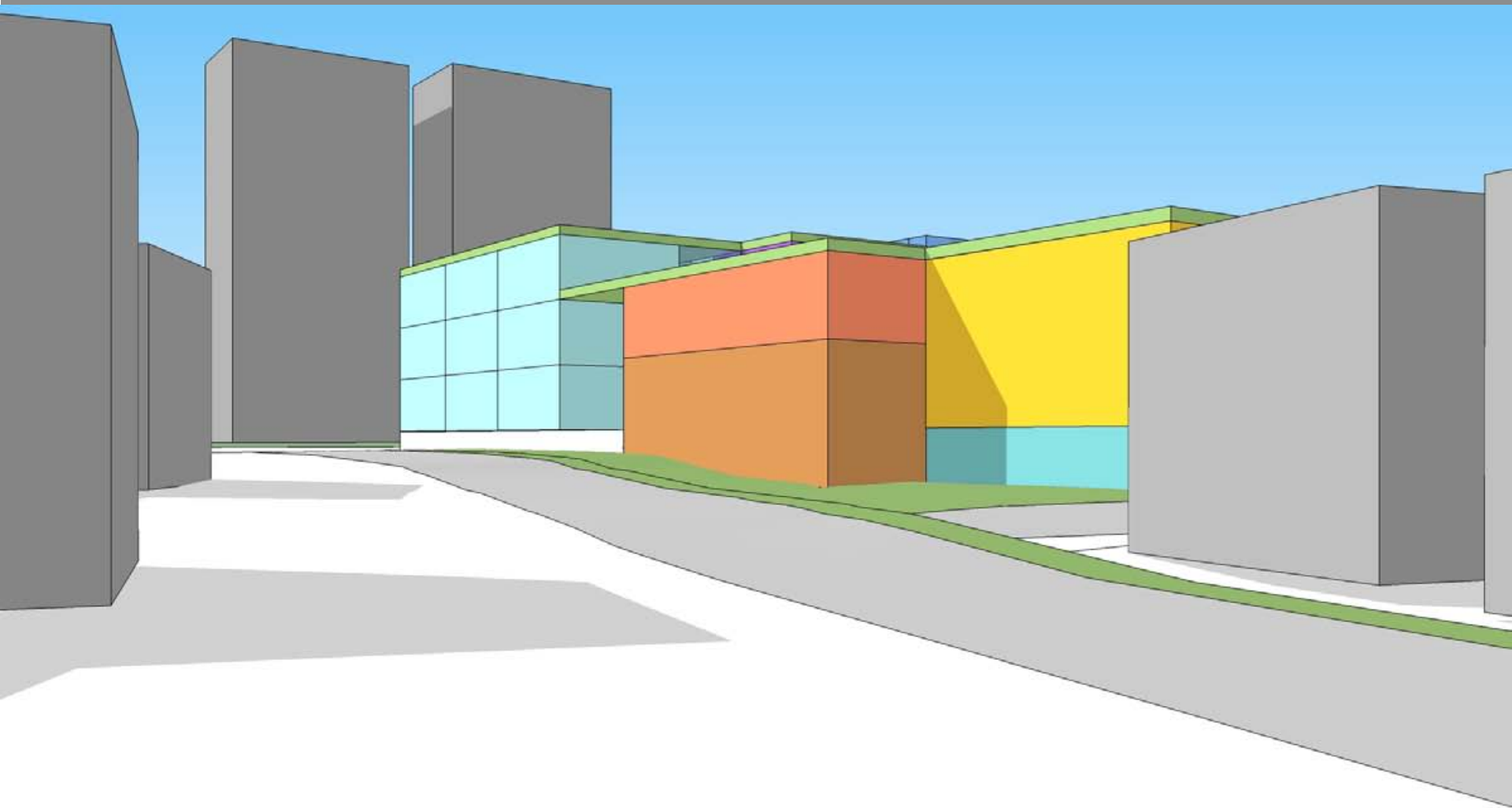


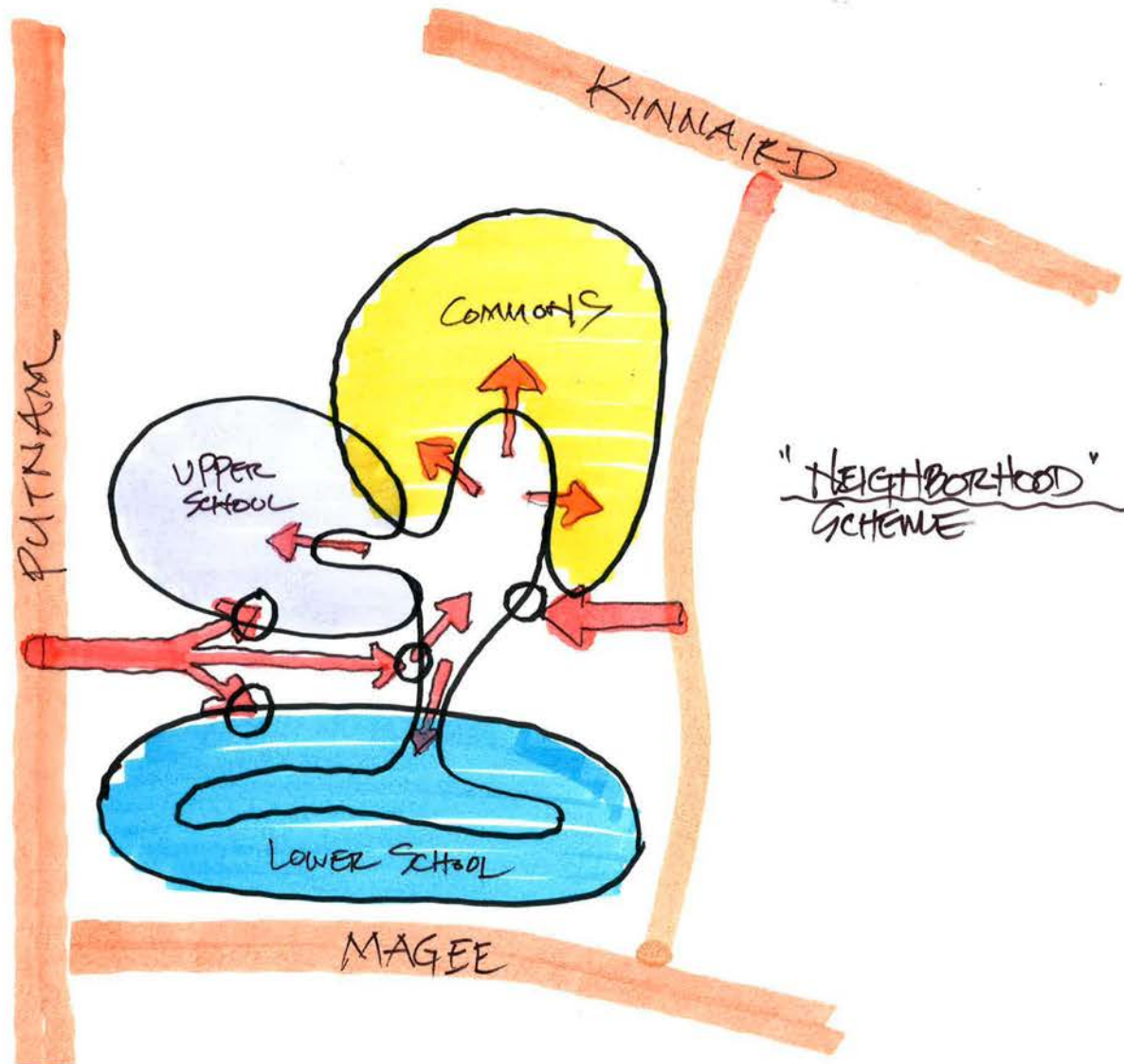
LEVEL 3

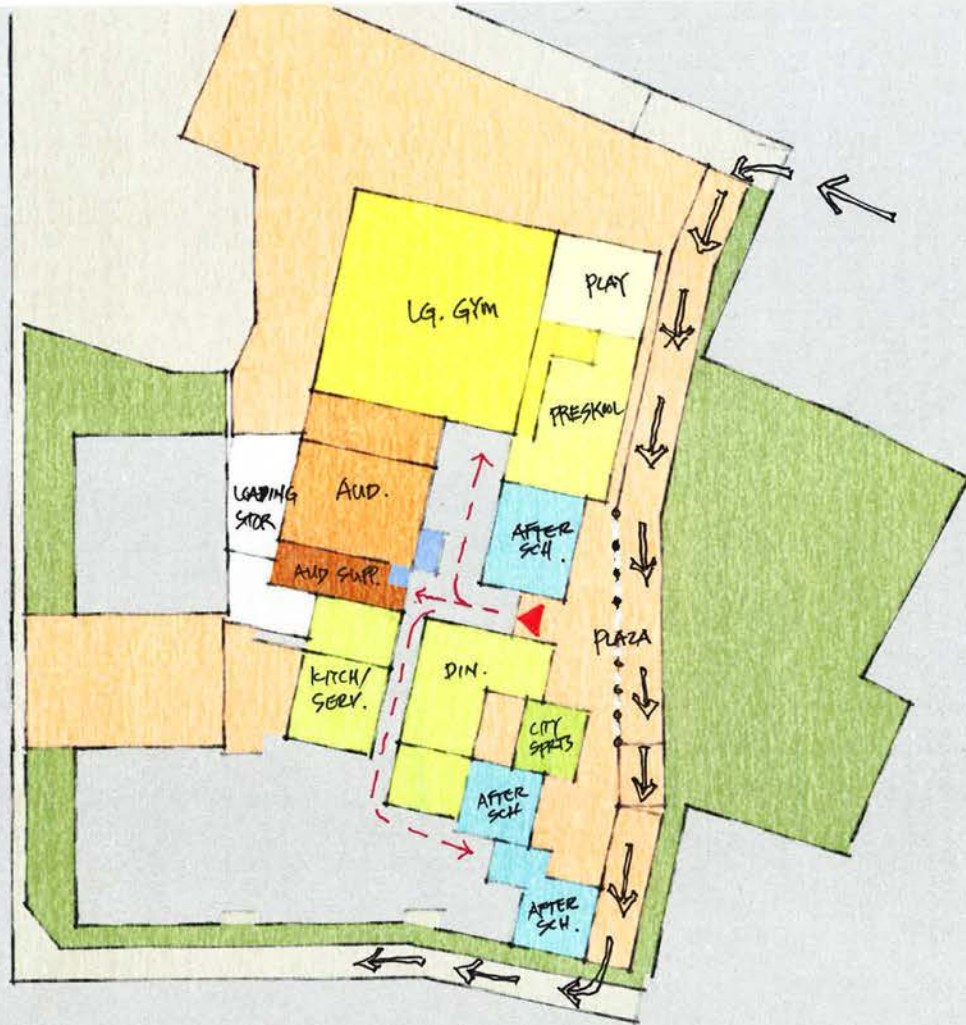




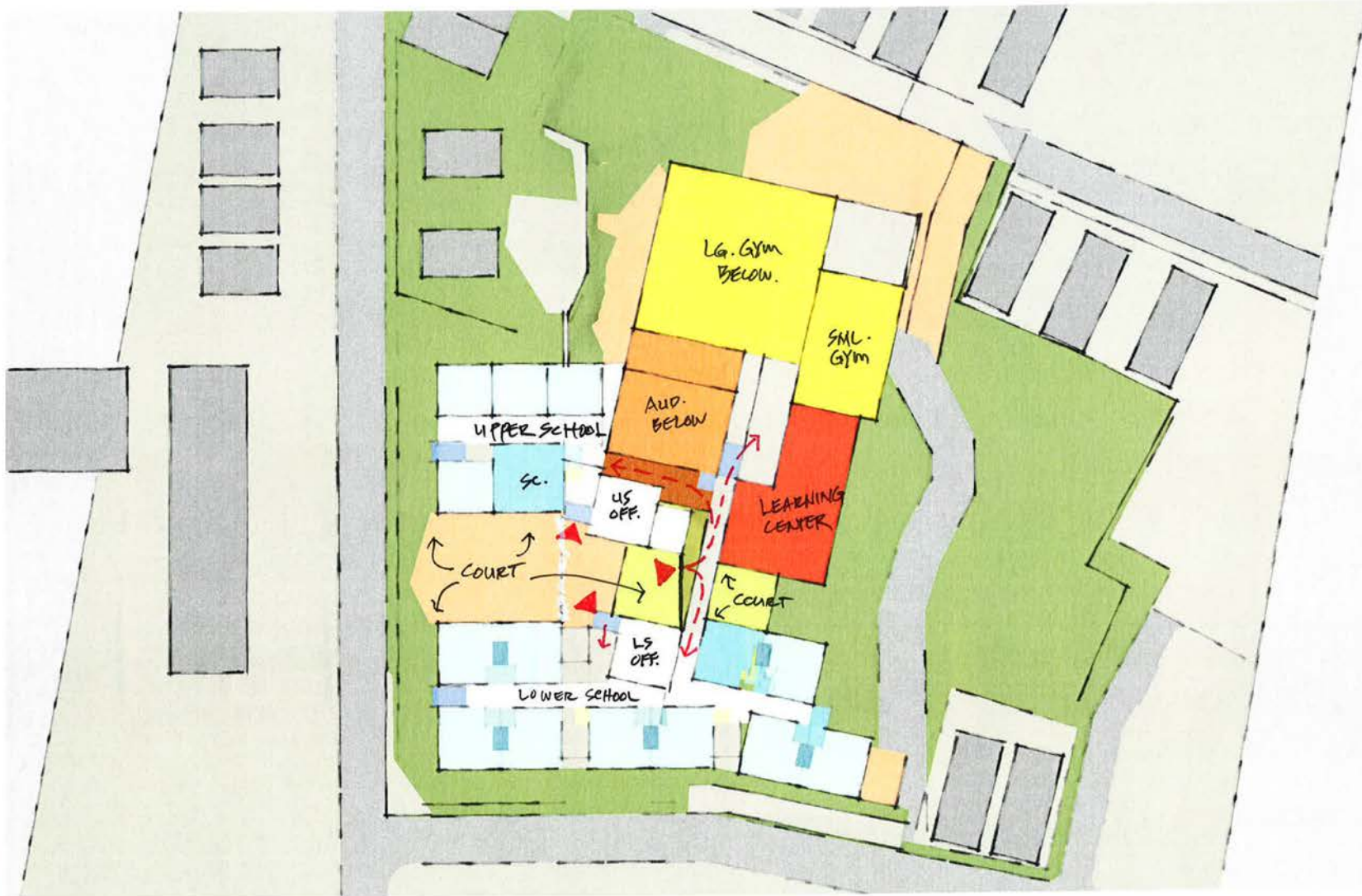






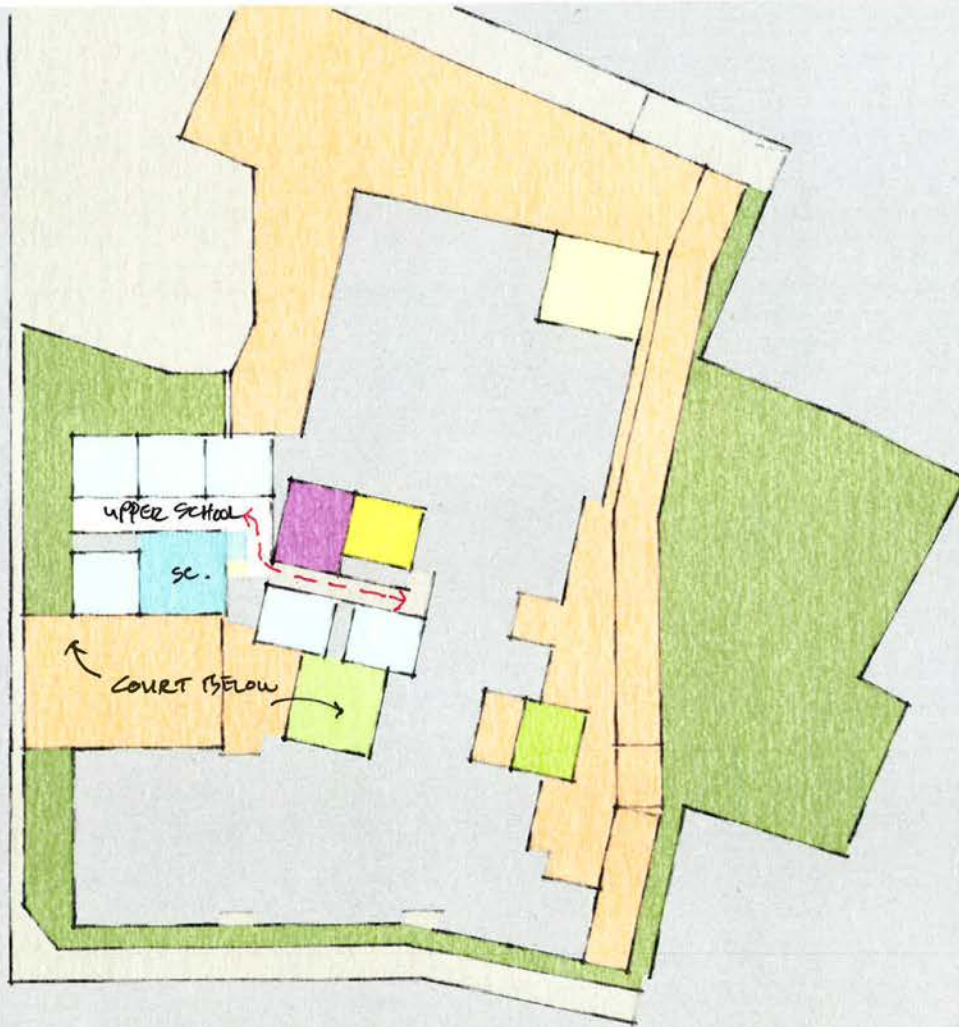


NEIGHBORHOOD SCHEME



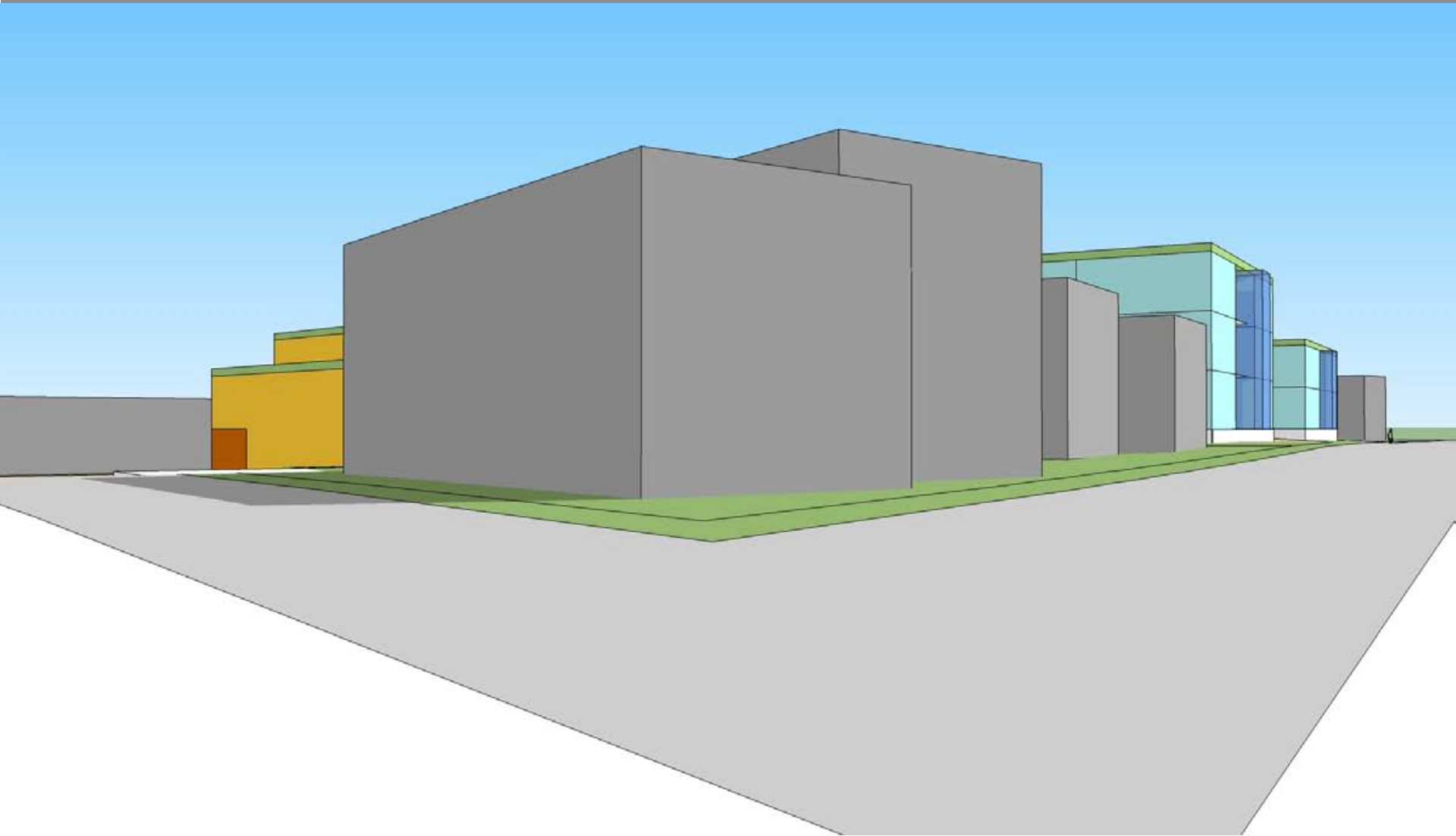
LEVEL 1

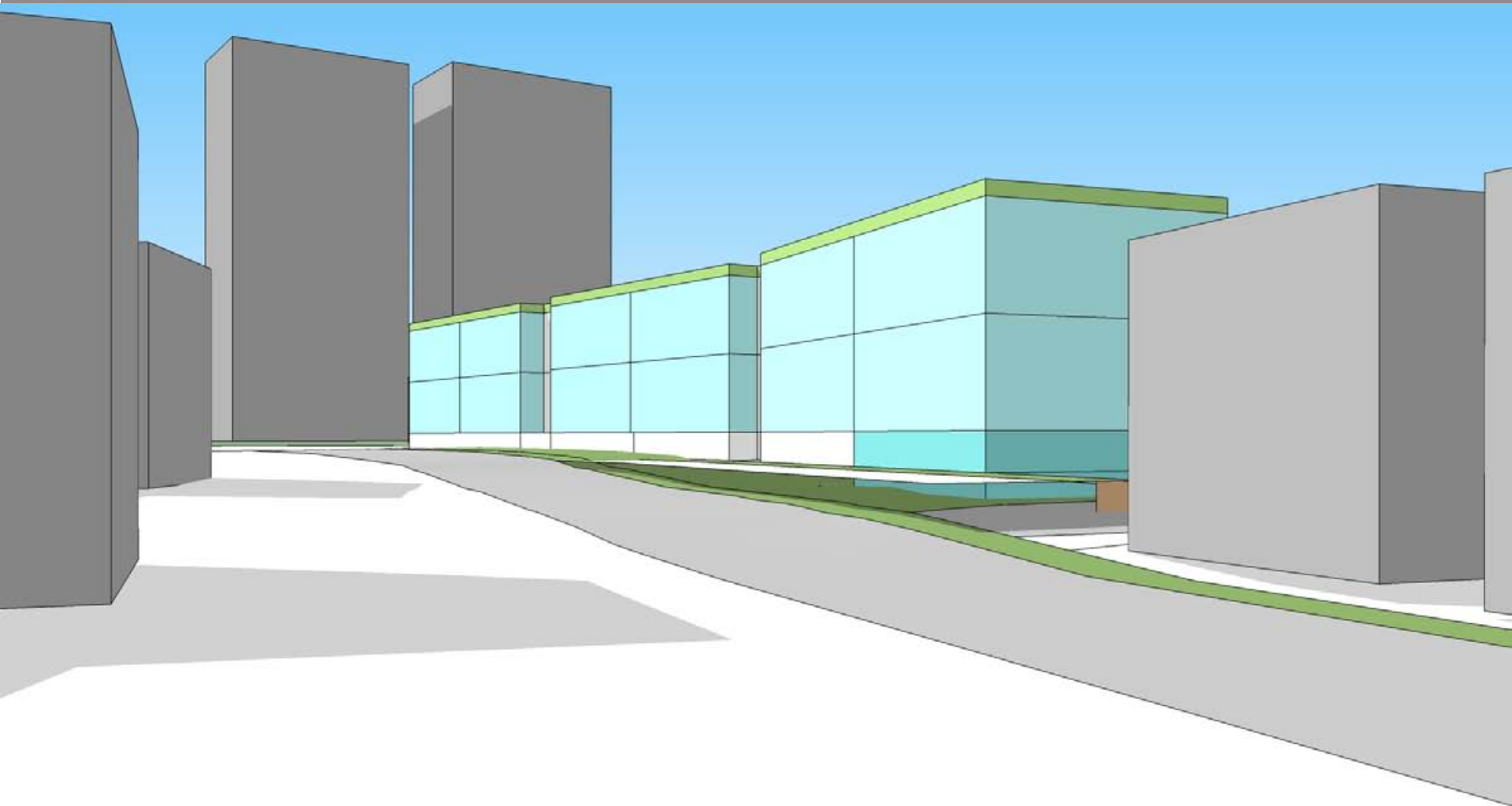


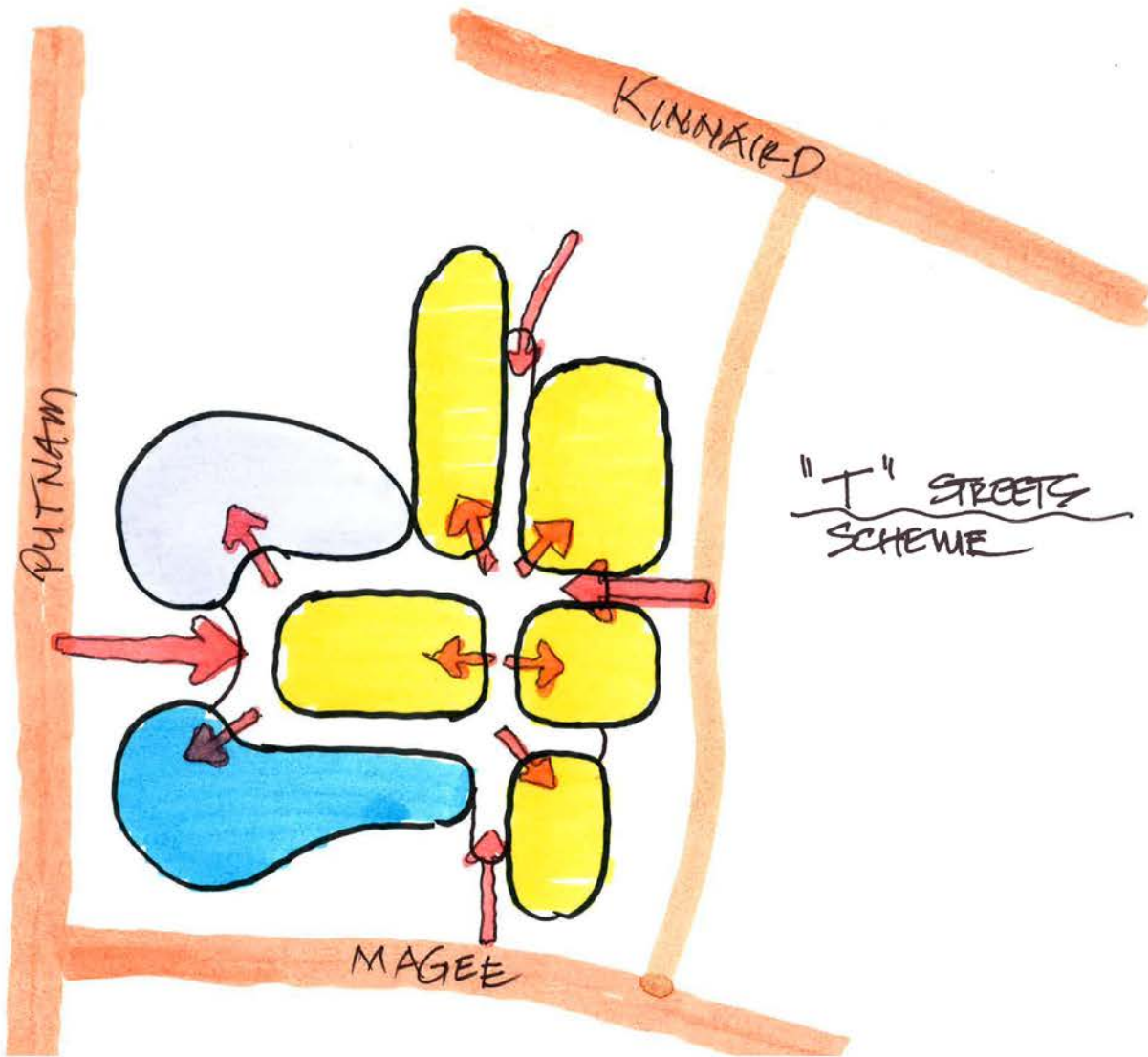




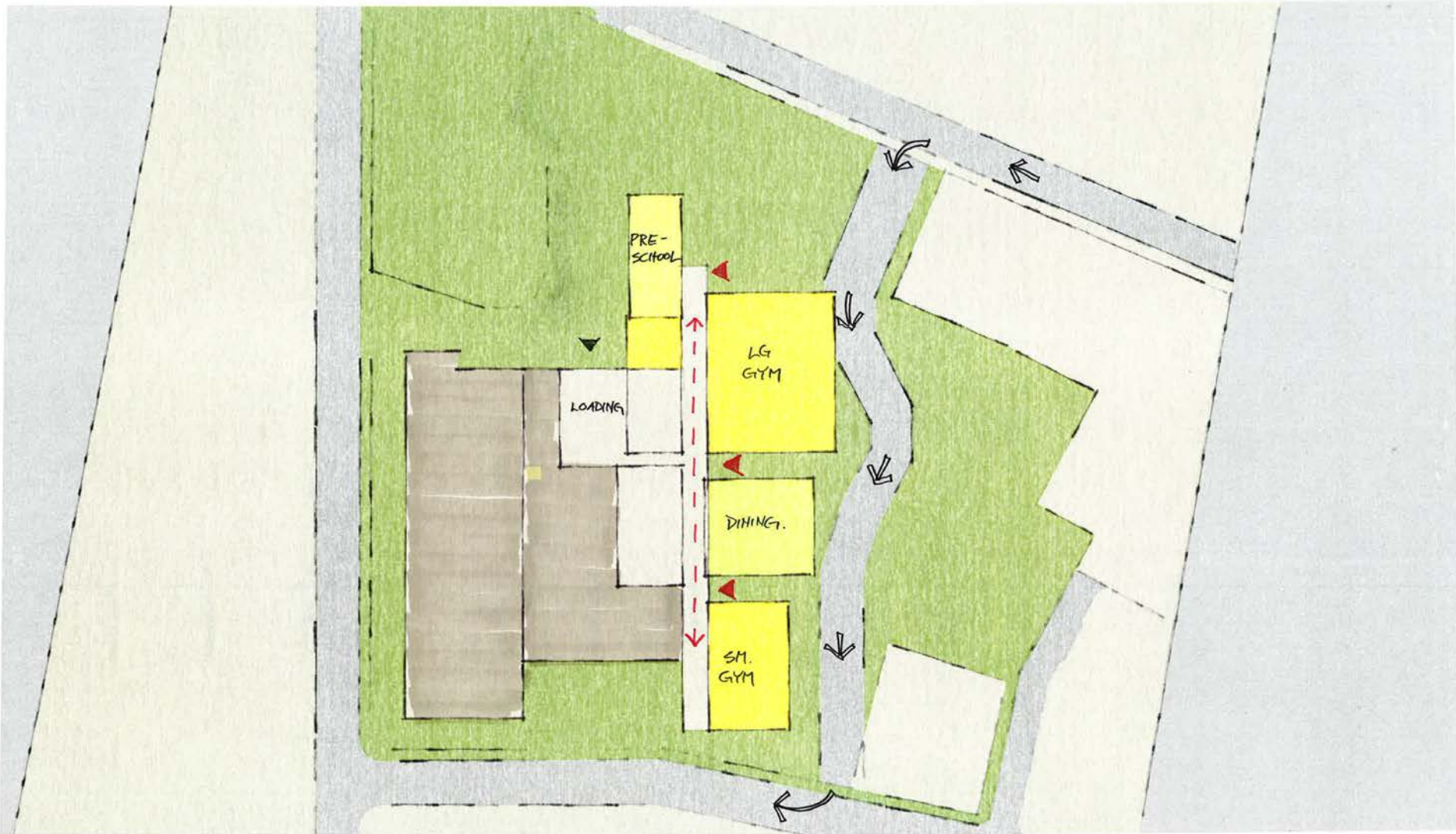








"T" SCHEME



LEVEL 0

"T" SCHEME



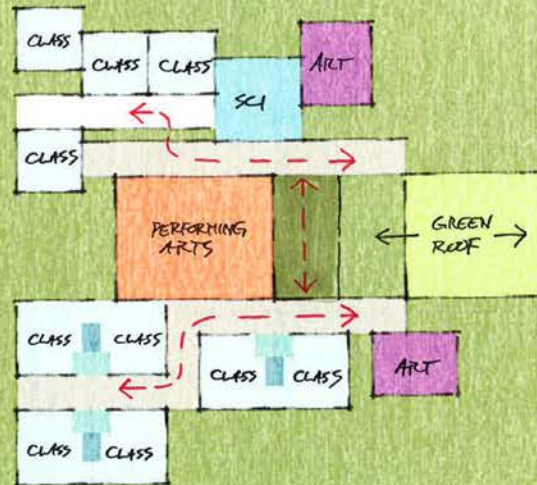
LEVEL 1

"T" SCHEME



LEVEL 2

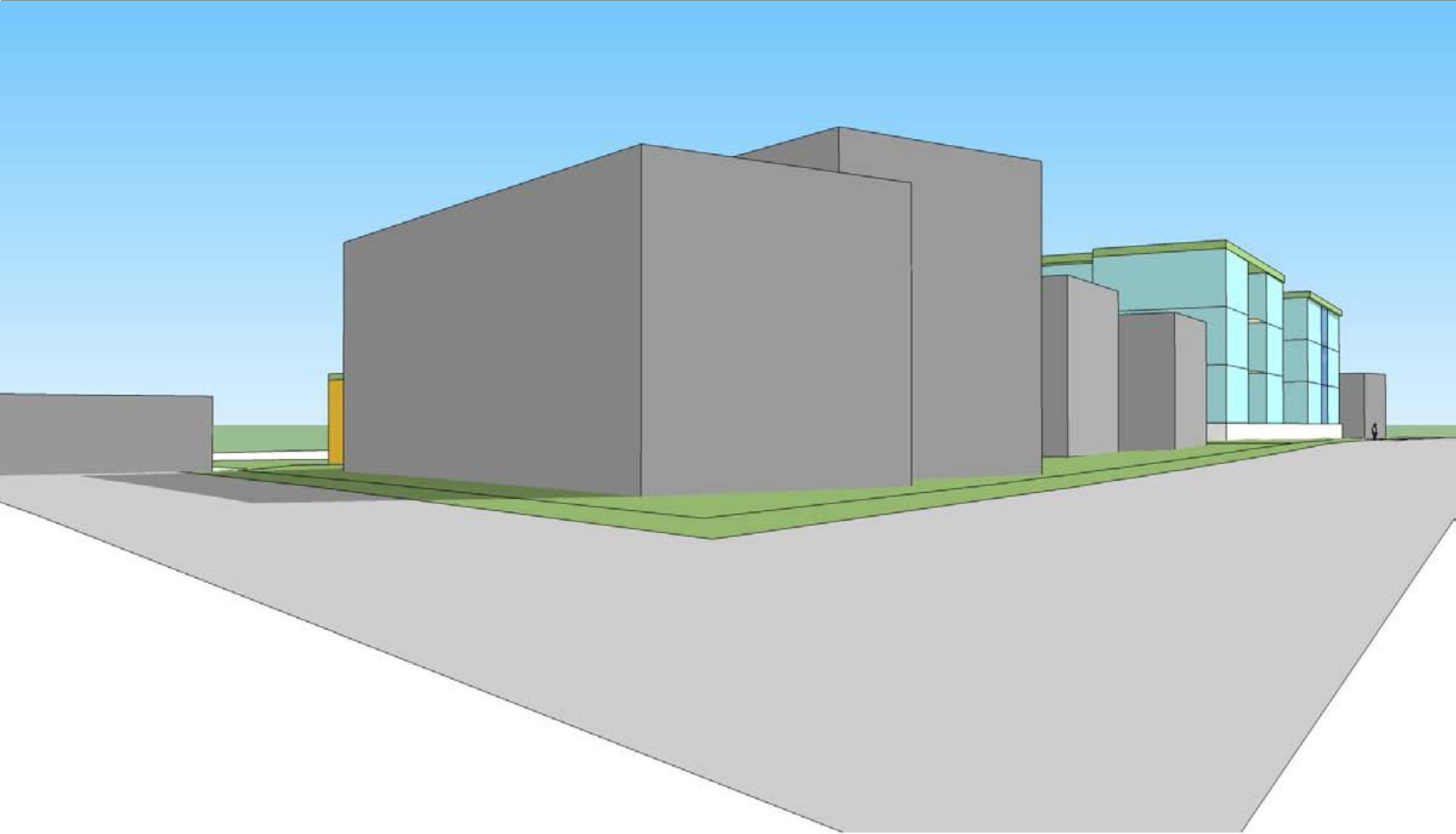
"T" SCHEME



LEVEL 3











Perkins Eastman

Upper School



Perkins Eastman

50 FRANKLIN STREET, SUITE 402
BOSTON, MA 02110
T. 617 . 449 . 4000
F. 617 . 449 . 4049

WWW.PERKINSEASTMAN.COM

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR SCHOOL

Martin Luther King, Jr School Cambridge, MA

HVAC Systems Concepts Review

April 24, 2012

HVAC System Design Goals

- **Interior Environment** - Superior Indoor Environment
 - Thermal comfort / acoustics / ventilation
- **Energy** - Ultra Low Annual Energy
 - Low transport energy / flexible & adaptable / fast response to changing loads and ventilation requirements / low energy for generation of heating and cooling / zoning to allow for varying operating schedule
- **Cost** - Cost Effective
 - Low life-cycle costs
- **Operations** - Ease of Operation
 - Reliable / maintainable / long life expectancy / simplicity
- **Impact** - Integration with Architecture
 - Floor – to – floor height limitations / classroom layout & furniture

Building Use Categories

- Classrooms
- Administration
- Gymnasiums
- Auditorium
- Cafeteria
- Learning Commons
- Common Areas

Classroom HVAC System Concepts

- Water – to – air geothermal heat pumps with dedicated outside air system
- Induction / displacement units with dedicated outside air system
- Radiant panel heating & cooling with dedicated outside air system

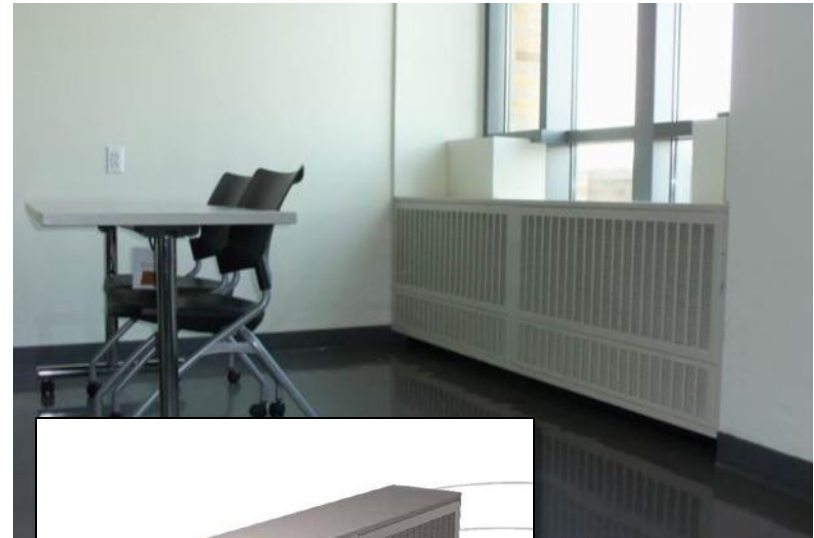
Water-to-Air Geothermal Heat Pumps

- Water-to-air geothermal heat pumps dedicated to each classroom
 - Located in closets with access from corridor
- Pre-treated outside air ducted to each heat pump
- Well field water piped to each heat pump



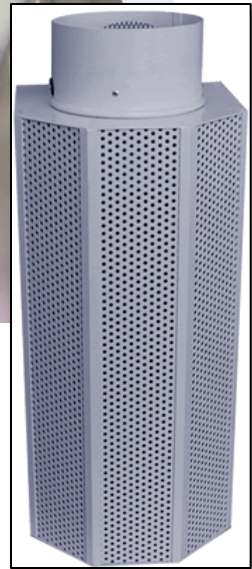
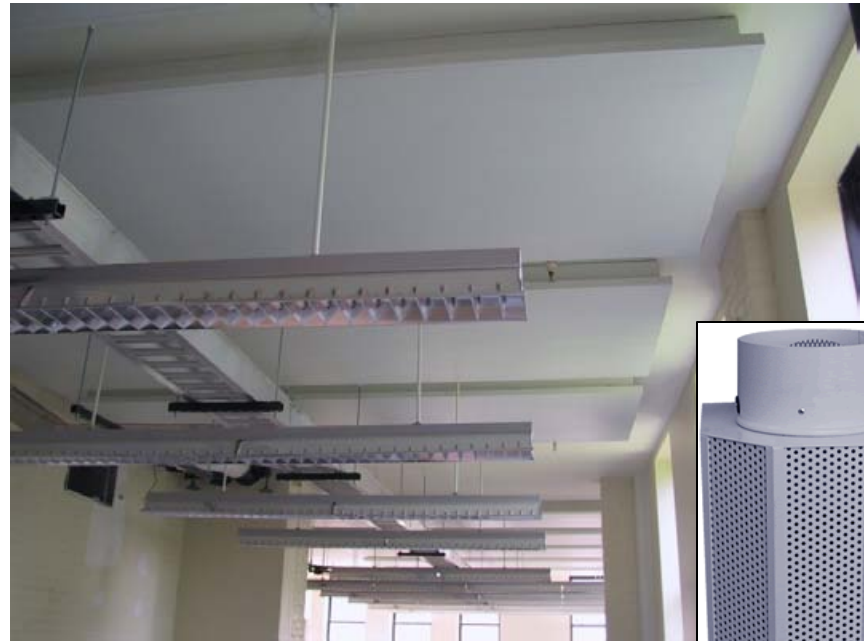
Induction / Displacement

- Induction / displacement units at perimeter of classrooms
- Pre-treated outside air ducted to each unit
- Chilled water & hot water from water-to-water heat pumps piped to each unit



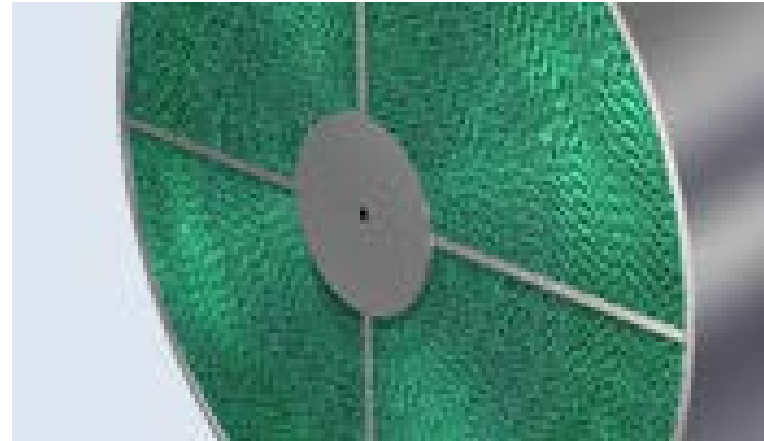
Radiant Heating/Cooling Panels

- Ceiling mounted panels
 - Exposed or integrated into suspended ceiling
- Pre-treated outside air delivered to each space via displacement
- Chilled water & hot water from water-to-water heat pumps piped to each panel



Dedicated Outside Air System (DOAS) *(Common to all classroom concepts)*

- Provides ventilation
- Utilizes energy recovery to minimize energy use
- Pre-conditions outside air
 - Space humidity control
- Compatible with demand control ventilation



Assembly Type Spaces

(Gymnasium/Auditorium/Cafeteria/Learning Commons)

- Dedicated system for each space
 - Allows for independent scheduling of each space
 - Airflow and outside air varied and adjusted to changes in load
 - Served by water-to-water geothermal heat pumps

System Comparison Matrix

System Options	Indoor Environment			Energy			Cost	Operations				Impact	Rating
	Thermal Comfort	Acoustics	Ventilation	Low Transport Energy	Fast Response	Low Heating & Cooling Energy	Low Life-Cycle Cost	Reliability	Maintainability	Life Expectancy	Simplicity	Floor - to - floor limitations	
Water-to-air geothermal heat pumps with dedicated outside air system	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	3	1	3	1	22
Water-to-water geothermal heat pumps with induction / displacement units and dedicated outside air system	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	25
Water-to-water geothermal heat pumps with radiant panel heating and cooling and dedicated outside air system	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	25

Weighting

• Indoor Environment	15%
• Energy	25%
• Cost	20%
• Operations	35%
• <u>Impact</u>	5%
	100%

Weighted System Comparison Matrix

System Options	Indoor Environment			Energy			Cost			Operations			Impact			Overall Rating
	Raw Score	Weighting	Score	Raw Score	Weighting	Score	Raw Score	Weighting	score	Raw Score	Weighting	Score	Raw Score	Weighting	Score	
Water-to-air geothermal heat pumps with dedicated outside air system	3	15%	0.45	5	25%	1.25	3	20%	0.6	10	35%	3.5	1	5%	0.05	5.85
Water-to-water geothermal heat pumps with induction / displacement units and dedicated outside air system	6	15%	0.9	7	25%	1.75	2	20%	0.4	8	35%	2.8	2	5%	0.1	5.95
Water-to-water geothermal heat pumps with radiant panel heating and cooling and dedicated outside air system	9	15%	1.35	6	25%	1.5	1	20%	0.2	6	35%	2.1	3	5%	0.15	5.3



Perkins Eastman

The City of Cambridge

File #5556 | Martin Luther King, Jr. School

April 30, 2012

The background is a grayscale photograph showing a close-up of hands working on architectural plans. One hand is holding a pen, poised to draw or write on a sheet of paper. Another hand is visible in the background, also working on the plans. The plans themselves are detailed, showing various lines, shapes, and text, typical of architectural drawings. A red horizontal band is superimposed over the middle of the image, containing the title text.

Perkins Eastman

DRAFT Organizational Principles

Principle:

- The Upper, Lower and Pre-Schools each have a distinct entrance and identity.

Principle:

- The campus is zoned into community/school and school-dedicated areas organized around a campus commons.

Principle:

- Each school administration controls the front door(s) and the campus commons.

Principle:

- The Pre-School has its own entry but is also integrated into the campus-community commons.

Principle:

- The learning commons is the heart of each school.

Principle:

- The Lower School is organized into two teams: JK-2; 3-5.

Principle:

- The Upper School is organized into three grade-level teams.

Principle:

- Each school is organized to build a professional community.

Principle:

- The garden, dining, server, kitchen and food lab combine to foster a comprehensive experience and education about healthy eating and an active lifestyle.

Principle:

- The experience of dining is smaller scaled, less institutional and more family-style.

Principle:

- Natural Light should be pervasive throughout the campus.

Principle:

- Education should flow seamlessly from indoors to outdoors.

Principle:

- The school fosters “subtle security.”

Principle:

- Administrators should be dispersed throughout the building and have “open doors.”