

Manchester Memorial Elementary School Feasibility Phase

SBC MEETING #7

8/29/2017

TODAY'S AGENDA

Project Update

Educational Programming

Site Understanding

TODAY'S AGENDA

Project Update



PROJECT UPDATE

Project Schedule/ Work Plan Updated *MSBA's 2018 FAS/ BOD Meeting Dates Posted*

PDP Submission – No Change

Submit Nov 9th

PSR Submission – 4 Weeks Earlier

Submit Feb 21st

Schematic Design – 2 Weeks Later

Submit July 11th

PROJECT UPDATE

Project Schedule/ Work Plan Updated

- *Increases the Time Spent in Schematic Design (6 wks)*
 - *No Notable Impact to the Final SD Approval*
 - ✓ *1 Week Later*

PROJECT UPDATE

Project Schedule/ Work Plan Updated

- *Community Meeting #1 - Scheduled:*
 - ✓ *Two Meetings on October 4th: 9am & 7pm*
- *Educational Visioning Session 1 – TBD*
 - ✓ *3 Possible dates in Consideration*
 - *FAS Dates Added*

Existing Conditions Assessments

- *Existing Documentation Gathered*
 - ✓ *Existing Drawings*
 - ✓ *2006 Geotech Report*
 - ✓ *2006 Traffic Study*
 - ✓ *200 Safe Routes Report*
 - ✓ *2005 Site Selection Study*
 - ✓ *2017 AHERA Report*
 - ✓ *2013 Habeeb Report*
 - ✓ *...and more*

Existing Conditions Assessments

- *Building and Site Assessments*
- ✓ *Property Visited by Design Team 8/21 and 8/24*
 - ✓ *Architectural*
 - ✓ *MEP/FP/T*
 - ✓ *Site/ Civil*
 - ✓ *Structural*
 - ✓ *HazMat*

Existing Conditions Assessments

- *Geotechnical Investigation*
 - ✓ *Conservation Agent Reviewed Operations*
 - ✓ *8 Borings Drilled 8/21 – 8/23*
 - ✓ *One Observation Well Installed*
 - ✓ *Initial Findings Falling in Line with Expectations*
 - ✓ *Preliminary Geotech Report Pending*

EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

Educational Planning Leaders Meeting 8/21

- ✓ *David Stephen Outlines Process*
- ✓ *General Discussion About MSBA Requirements*
 - ✓ *District Priorities*
 - ✓ *Goal Setting*

August 29, 2017



Manchester Essex Regional
School District



ENVISIONING
THE NEW
MANCHESTER
MEMORIAL
ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL

newvistadesign



JCJ ARCHITECTURE

New Vista Background and Experience

5 years

Architect

- 100+ Schools
- Public
Independent
Charter
- Publications

15 years

Educator

- Teacher
- Researcher
- Curriculum
Coordinator
- HGSE – LEFT
- HTHGSE

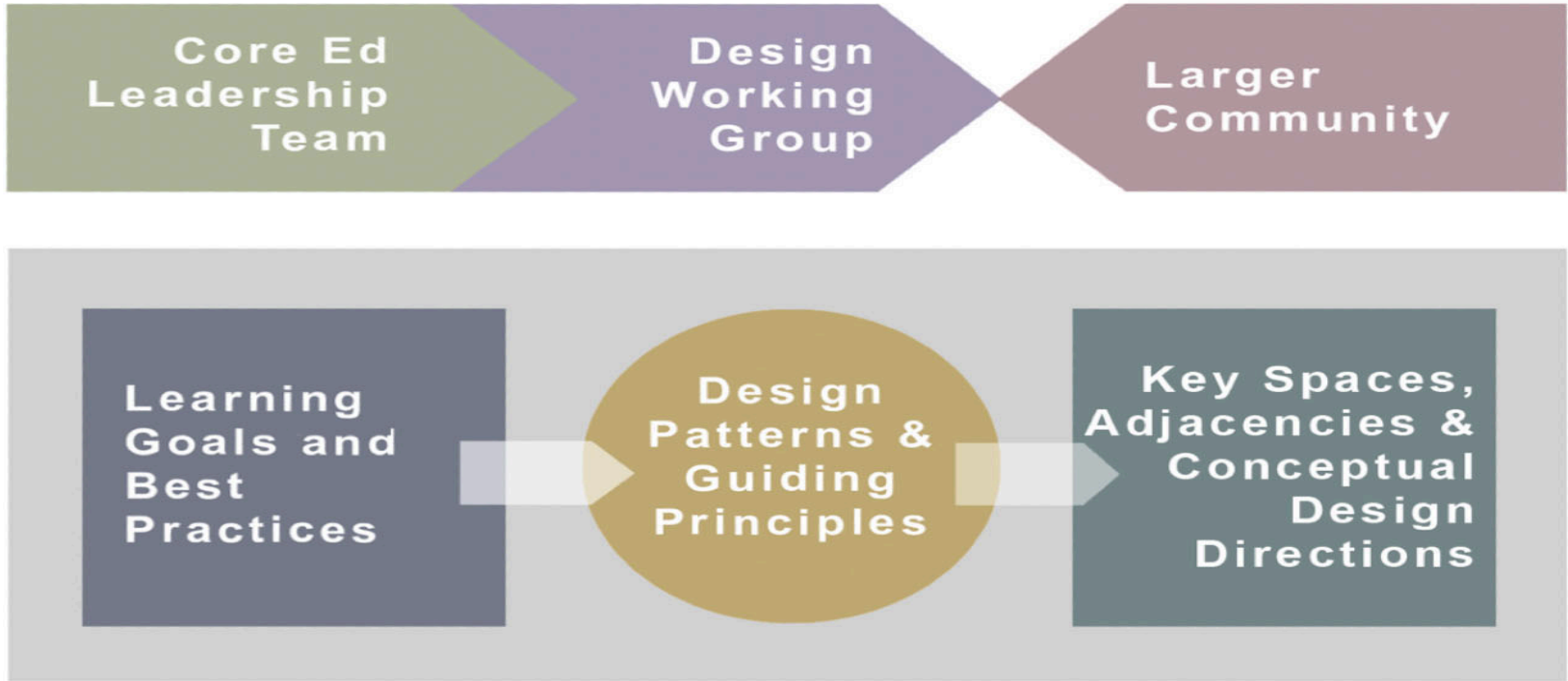
12 years

School Designer

- 21st Century Schools
- Project-Based
Learning
- STEM/STEAM/CTE
- Design Thinking



The Visioning Process



Visioning Options Overview

8.21.17 Meeting with ELT

- 21st Century Learning Goals and Outcomes
- SCOG Analysis
- District/School Deep Dive
- Design Patterns
- Guiding Principles
- Bubble Diagramming

Developing a Narrative

- Shared language about educational and design priorities
- Thorough exploration of design needs and goals
- Understanding of how to best optimize the MSBA template
- Illustrations of key spaces and desired adjacencies
- Language that adds depth to your Ed Plan and helps you to describe and advocate for your design needs



Honoring Core Values

- ❖ **Whole Child**
- ❖ **Student Achievement**
- ❖ **Climate**
 - ❖ Challenging Standards
 - ❖ Differentiated Instruction
- ❖ **Community Partnerships**
- ❖ **Resources**



MERSD

- Elementary Foreign Language
- Integrated Pre-K
- Before and After School Programming
- SWING Program
- Middle School Engineering
- Project Adventure
- FIRST Robotics
- ASR -Authentic Science Research
- Nationally Recognized Debate Team
- Award Winning Drama Program
- Green Team & Green Scholars

21st Century Teaching and Learning

The 6 Rs

Reading
WRiting
ARithmetic

Rigor
Relevance
Relationship

The 4 Cs

- Critical Thinking
- Communication
- Collaboration
- Creativity

plus Citizenship

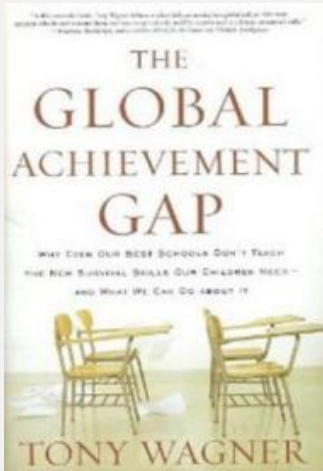
Head & Hand

Growth Mindset

- Student-Centered
- Interdisciplinary
- Technology-Infused
- Fully-Inclusive
- Differentiated
- Community Connected
- Problem & Project-Based
- Process & Product Oriented

Focus on Doing not Knowing

The world no longer cares about how much you know, the world cares about what you can do with what you know – *Tony Wagner*



- Critical Thinking and Problem Solving
- Communication, oral and written
- Collaboration and Leadership
- Creativity, Curiosity and Imagination
- Accessing and Analyzing Information
- Initiative and Entrepreneurialism
- Agility and Adaptability

Focus on Learning NOT Teaching

- High-performance work environments
- Varied and collaborative
- Lifelong learning



Common Core ELA Shifts

Common Core Shifts for English Language Arts/Literacy

1. Regular practice with **complex text** and its **academic language**

Rather than focusing solely on the skills of reading and writing, the Standards highlight the growing complexity of the texts students must read to be ready for the demands of college and careers. The Standards build a staircase of text complexity so that all students are ready for the demands of college- and career-level reading no later than the end of high school. Closely related to text complexity—and inextricably connected to reading comprehension—is a focus on academic vocabulary: words that appear in a variety of content areas (such as *ignite* and *commit*).

2. Reading, writing and speaking grounded in **evidence from text**, both literary and informational

The Standards place a premium on students writing to sources, i.e., using evidence from texts to present careful analyses, well-defended claims, and clear information. Rather than asking students questions they can answer solely from their prior knowledge or experience, the Standards expect students to answer questions that depend on their having read the text or texts with care. The Standards also require the cultivation of narrative writing throughout the grades, and in later grades a command of sequence and detail will be essential for effective argumentative and informational writing.

Likewise, the reading standards focus on students' ability to read carefully and grasp information, arguments, ideas and details based on text evidence. Students should be able to answer a range of *text-dependent* questions, questions in which the answers require inferences based on careful attention to the text.

3. **Building knowledge** through **content-rich nonfiction**

Building knowledge through content rich non-fiction plays an essential role in literacy and in the Standards. In K–5, fulfilling the standards requires a 50–50 balance between informational and literary reading. Informational reading primarily includes content rich non-fiction in history/social studies, science and the arts; the K–5 Standards strongly recommend that students build coherent general knowledge both within each year and across years. In 6–12, ELA classes place much greater attention to a specific category of informational text—literary nonfiction—than has been traditional. In grades 6–12, the Standards for literacy in history/social studies, science and technical subjects ensure that students can independently build knowledge in these disciplines through reading and writing.

- Complex Text
- Academic Language
- Evidence from Text
- Building Knowledge
- Content-Rich Nonfiction

Common Core Math Shifts

Common Core State Standards Shifts in Mathematics

1. **Focus** strongly where the Standards focus

Focus: The Standards call for a greater focus in mathematics. Rather than racing to cover topics in a mile-wide, inch-deep curriculum, the Standards require us to significantly narrow and deepen the way time and energy is spent in the math classroom. We focus deeply on the major work* of each grade so that students can gain strong foundations: solid conceptual understanding, a high degree of procedural skill and fluency, and the ability to apply the math they know to solve problems inside and outside the math classroom.

2. **Coherence:** think across grades, and link to major topics within grades

Thinking across grades: The Standards are designed around coherent progressions from grade to grade. Learning is carefully connected across grades so that students can build new understanding onto foundations built in previous years. Each standard is not a new event, but an extension of previous learning.

Linking to major topics: Instead of allowing additional or supporting topics to detract from the focus of the grade, these concepts serve the grade level focus. For example, instead of data displays as an end in themselves, they are an opportunity to do grade-level word problems.

3. **Rigor:** in major topics* pursue:
• **conceptual understanding**,
• procedural skill and **fluency**, and
• **application** with equal intensity.

Conceptual understanding: The Standards call for conceptual understanding of key concepts, such as place value and ratios. Students must be able to access concepts from a number of perspectives so that they are able to see math as more than a set of mnemonics or discrete procedures.

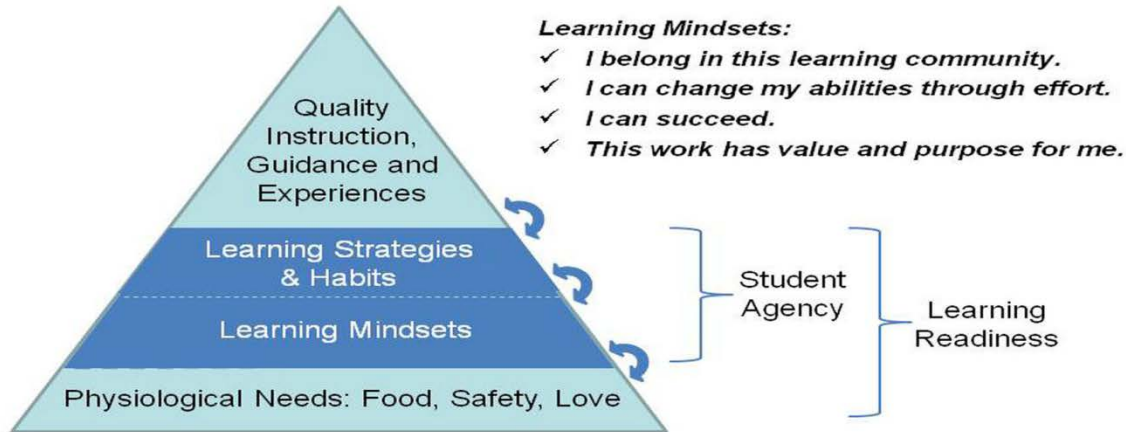
Procedural skill and fluency: The Standards call for speed and accuracy in calculation. Students are given opportunities to practice core functions such as single-digit multiplication so that they have access to more complex concepts and procedures.

Application: The Standards call for students to use math flexibly for applications in problem-solving contexts. In content areas outside of math, particularly science, students are given the opportunity to use math to make meaning of and access content.

- Concepts and Skills
- Problem Solving
- Thinking Across Grades
- Conceptual Understanding
- Fluency
- Application

Academic/Growth Mindset

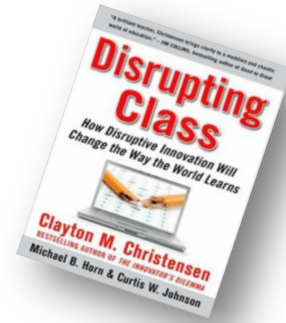
Hierarchy of Learner Needs



... Integrity, responsibility and
Perseverance...

Blended Learning

- Seamless Technology Integration
- Online and Virtual Delivery
- Production of Technology and Information











Differentiated Instruction

- Full Inclusion
- Personalization
- Self-Paced and Small Group
- Anywhere, anytime learning



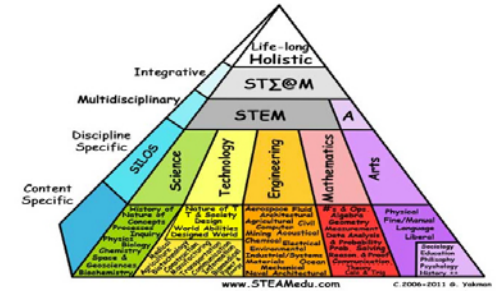
Next Gen Science Standards

Science Practices Next Generation Science Standards	Ask Questions 	Investigate 	Use Math 	Communicate 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What am I observing?• What does this evidence mean?• What is the relationship between these variables?• How can I make my model more accurate?• What evidence do I need to answer my question?• What hypothesis can I state based on my observations?• Is the data used correctly in the argument?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use the Scientific Method• State the goal of the investigation.• Predict outcomes.• Plan a course of action that will provide the best evidence to support conclusions.• Use scientific ideas to show why data can be considered evidence.• Reduce error in procedures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use computers to analyze very large data sets for patterns and trends.• Use mathematical representations to support scientific conclusions.• Create algorithms (a series of ordered steps) to solve a problem.• Use digital laboratory tools to observe, measure, record, and process data.• Make quantitative predictions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be a critical consumer of information about science• Critically read scientific texts to determine the central ideas and obtain scientific information to describe patterns in evidence.• Use multiple sources to obtain information used to evaluate the validity of claims and methods.• Communicate ideas by using tables, diagrams, graphs, models, interactive displays, and equations as well as orally, in writing, and discussion.
	Design a Model 	Analyze Data 	Explain 	Argue 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Models include diagrams, physical replicas, mathematical representations, analogies, and computer simulations.• Models highlight some ideas and simplify others.• Models are used to help find questions and explanations, to get data to predict, and to communicate ideas.• Models are based upon evidence. New evidence, changes the model.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construct and interpret graphical displays of data.• Use computers to tabulate, graphically represent data, visualize, and statistically analyze.• Use math to represent relationships between variables and identify patterns.• Take into account sources of error.• Is one variable the cause (causal), or do both just happen at the same time (correlational)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An explanation includes qualitative or quantitative relationships between variables that predict and describe phenomena• Design investigations that generate data to determine explanations to questions.• Apply scientific reasoning to show why the data or evidence is adequate for the explanation or claim.• Construct an explanation using models or representations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Argue when investigating a phenomenon, resolving questions about measurements, building data models, and using evidence to evaluate claims.• Arguing happens when listening, comparing, and evaluating competing ideas and methods.• Respectfully provide and receive critiques about one's explanations, procedures, models, and questions by citing relevant evidence and posing and responding to questions.

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STEM and STEAM

- STEM as meta-discipline
- Art and Humanities as Glue
- Design Thinking Process



Explorer Elementary PBL Video

☰ YouTube explorer elementary exhibition



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Explorer Elementary Student Projects

Learning Goals for Manchester Memorial Elementary

What school/district
materials are important
incorporate into our visioning
work together?

WHAT 21st Century Skills Are Most Important to Your School and District?

Bloom's Taxonomy

- Knowledge
- Comprehension
- Application
- Analysis
- Synthesis
- Evaluation

Partnership for 21st Century Skills

- Critical Thinking
- Communication
- Collaboration
- Creativity

NCREL - North Central Regional Education Laboratory

- Digital Age Literacy
 - Basic, scientific, economic and technological literacy
 - Visual literacy and information literacy
 - Multicultural literacy and global awareness

Exploring Learning Goals for the 21st Century

The following learning goals listings represent the attempts of a variety of thoughtful and successful schools, school networks, and educational organizations to identify the learning goals and skills that are most important for preparing today's students for success in life, work and post-secondary study. As you look through them, think about which 21st century learning goals you find most meaningful for your students and why.

Bloom's Taxonomy

- Knowledge
- Comprehension
- Application
- Analysis
- Synthesis
- Evaluation

Partnership for 21st Century Skills

- Critical Thinking
- Communication
- Collaboration
- Creativity

21st Century Skills Overview

NCREL - North Central Regional Education Laboratory

- Digital Age Literacy
 - Basic, scientific, economic and technological literacy
 - Visual literacy and information literacy
 - Multicultural literacy and global awareness
- Inventive Thinking
 - Adaptability and managing complexity
 - Self-direction, and risk taking
 - Creativity, openness, and broad reasoning
 - Higher-order thinking and broad reasoning
- Effective Communication
 - Working, collaboration and interpersonal skills
 - Self-direction
 - Personal, social, and civic responsibility
 - Interactive communication
- High Productivity
 - Prioritizing, planning and managing for results
 - Effective use of risk-taking tools
 - Ability to produce relevant, high-quality products

Wagner Seven 21st Century Skills

- Critical Thinking and problem solving
- Collaboration and leadership
- Agility and adaptability
- Initiative written and oral communication
- Effective written and analyzing information
- Analyzing and analyzing information
- Curiosity and imagination

New Tech Network

- Technology Literacy
- Citizenship and Ethics
- Critical Thinking
- Career Preparation
- Collaboration
- Written Communication
- Oral Communication
- Critical Literacy

Coalition of Essential Schools Habits of Mind

- Perspective
- Analysis
- Imagination
- Empathy
- Communication
- Commitment
- Humility
- Joy

National Association for Independent Schools

- Analytical and creative thinking and problem solving
- Complex communication - oral and written
- Leadership and teamwork
- Digital and quantitative literacy
- Digital perspective
- Global perspective
- Adaptability, initiative and risk taking
- Integrity and ethical decision making

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SCOG Analysis

What are the district's Strengths, Challenges, Opportunities and Goals as connected to the project?

SCOG Analysis

- *Strengths*
- *Challenges*
- *Opportunities*
- *Goals*



Deep Dive into School Programs and Initiatives

How can we best create an overview of essential programs and initiatives within the school and district ?

Overview of key programs and initiatives

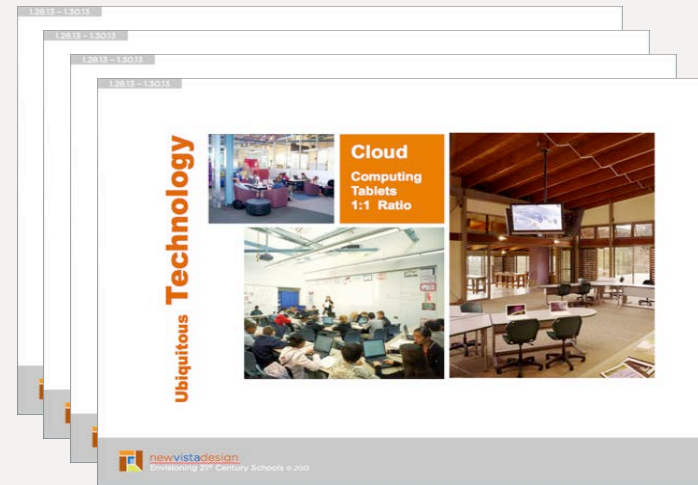


Design Patterns

New School Design Patterns

In Support 21st Century Teaching and Learning

- Facilitate inquiry-based learning – now and tomorrow
- View school as varied, evolving, and high performance environment
- Provide seamless technology integration



Selected Design Patterns

- Clusters of Learning
- Differentiated Instruction
- Distributed Resources
- Professional Workspaces
- Shared Use
- Flexible Furniture
- Comfort and Play
- Sustainable Design
- Building as Teacher
- Branding and Identity
- Greeting and Gatekeeping
- Safety
- Streetscapes
- Wayfinding
- Flexible Use
- High-Performance
- Ubiquitous Technology
- Varied Spaces
- Collaboration
- Gathering
- Multi-Use Classrooms
- Multi-Purpose Spaces
- Teaming
- Hubs of Activity
- Transparency
- Display and Exhibition
- Aesthetics
- Lifelong Fitness
- Community Connections
- Maker Spaces
- Design Thinking
- Indoor/Outdoor Connections
- Community Access
- Between Spaces
- Breakout Spaces
- Distributed Dining
- Cyber Dining
- Curb Appeal
- Universal Design
- Athletics and Wellness
- Campus Feel
- Inclusion
- Arts Integration
- Movable Walls
- Permeable Walls
- Extended Learning
- Alternative Storage
- Nooks



Guiding Principles set design priorities and offer an invaluable framework for making decisions and choices as the design process unfolds...

Dr. Martin Luther King Junior School

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. School and Putnam Avenue Upper School



1. Innovation Agenda
2. Community School
3. Academic Wings/Front Doors
4. Heart of the Building
5. Extended Learning Spaces
6. Outdoor Learning
7. Sustainability



Bubble Diagramming

CLASSROOM
(TYPICAL)

TEACHER OFFICE
(TYPICAL)

HUB

LAB

COMMONS

Neighborhood

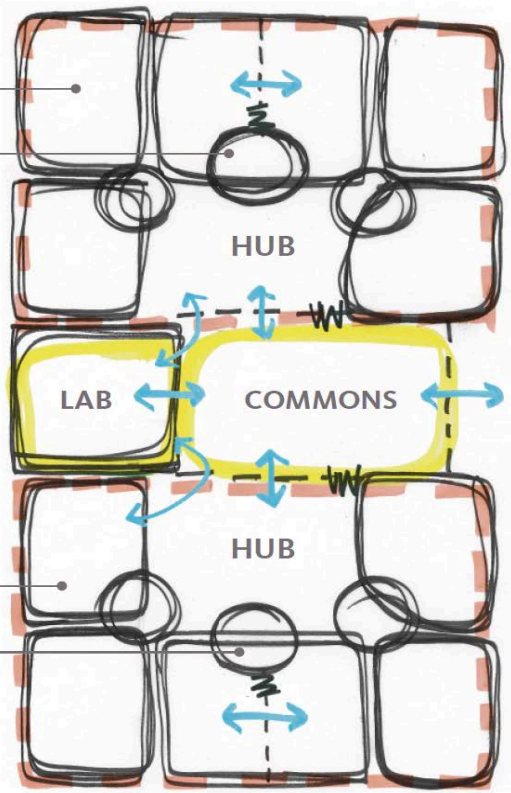
All-School Meeting Space

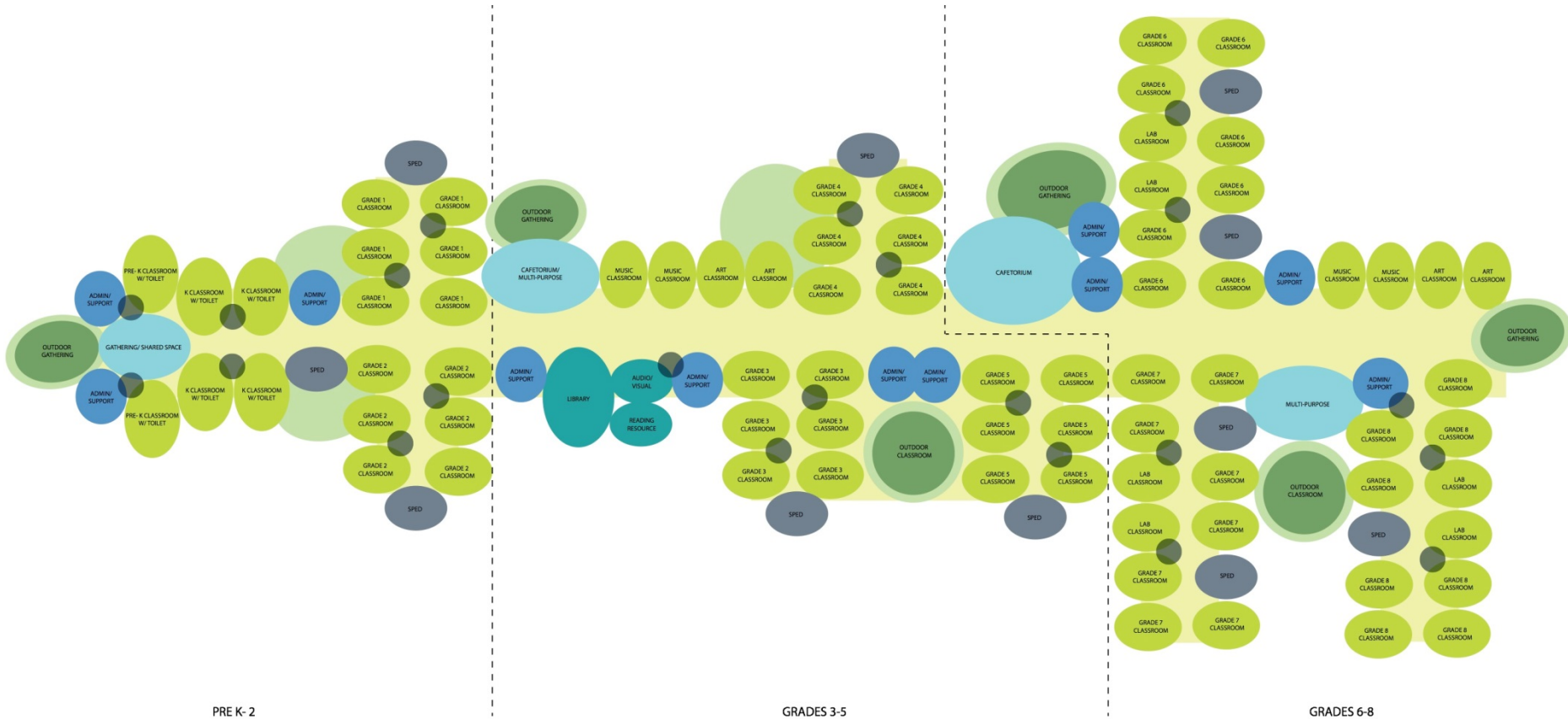
CLASSROOM
(TYPICAL)

TEACHER OFFICE
(TYPICAL)

HUB

Neighborhood





EMPHASIZES HORIZONTAL INTEGRATION

Educational Program Review

The Space Summary Template

Next Steps:

Educational Plan to Inform Proposed Space Summary Meetings with the Educators

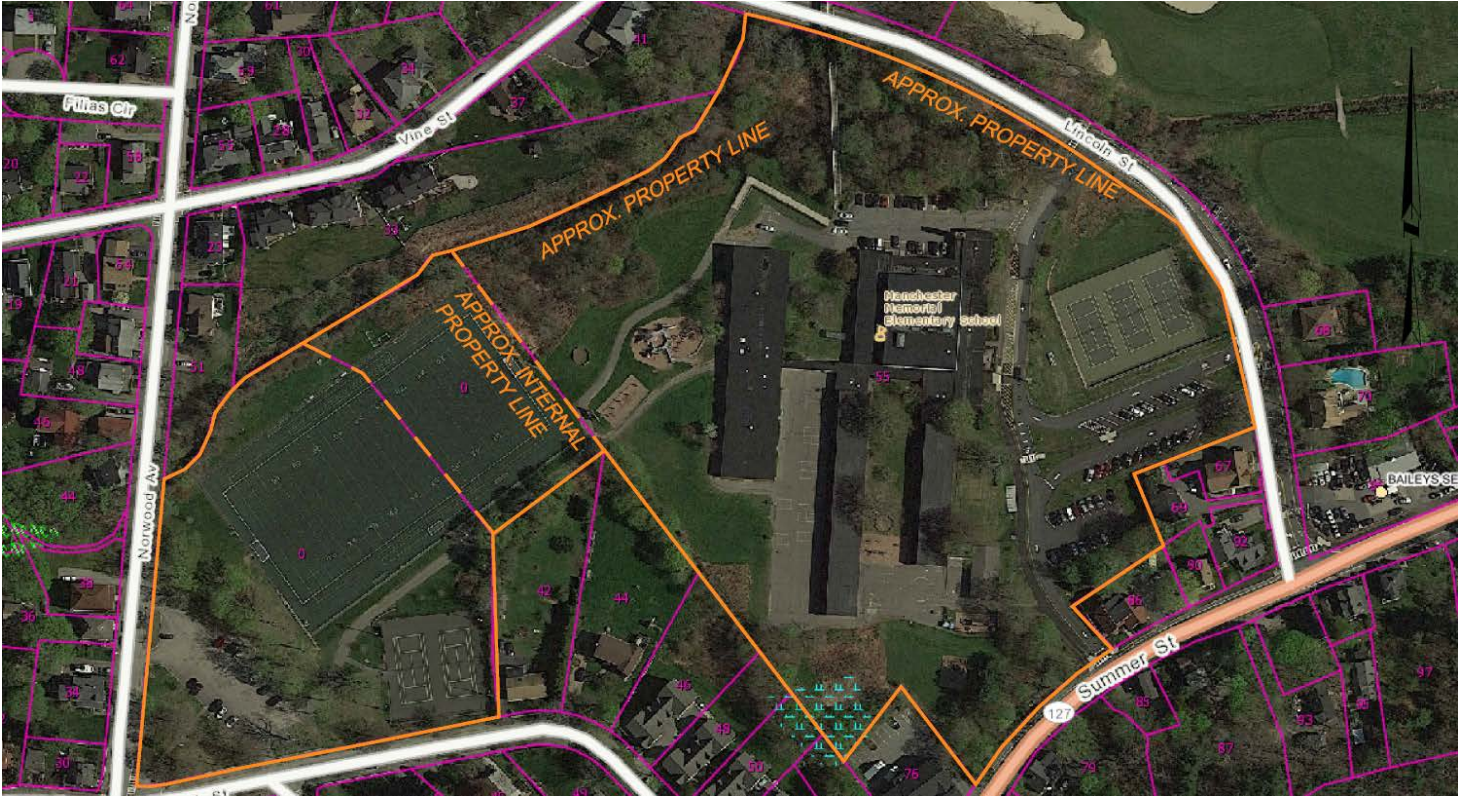
TODAY'S AGENDA

Site Understanding



PROJECT UPDATE

PROPERTY LINES

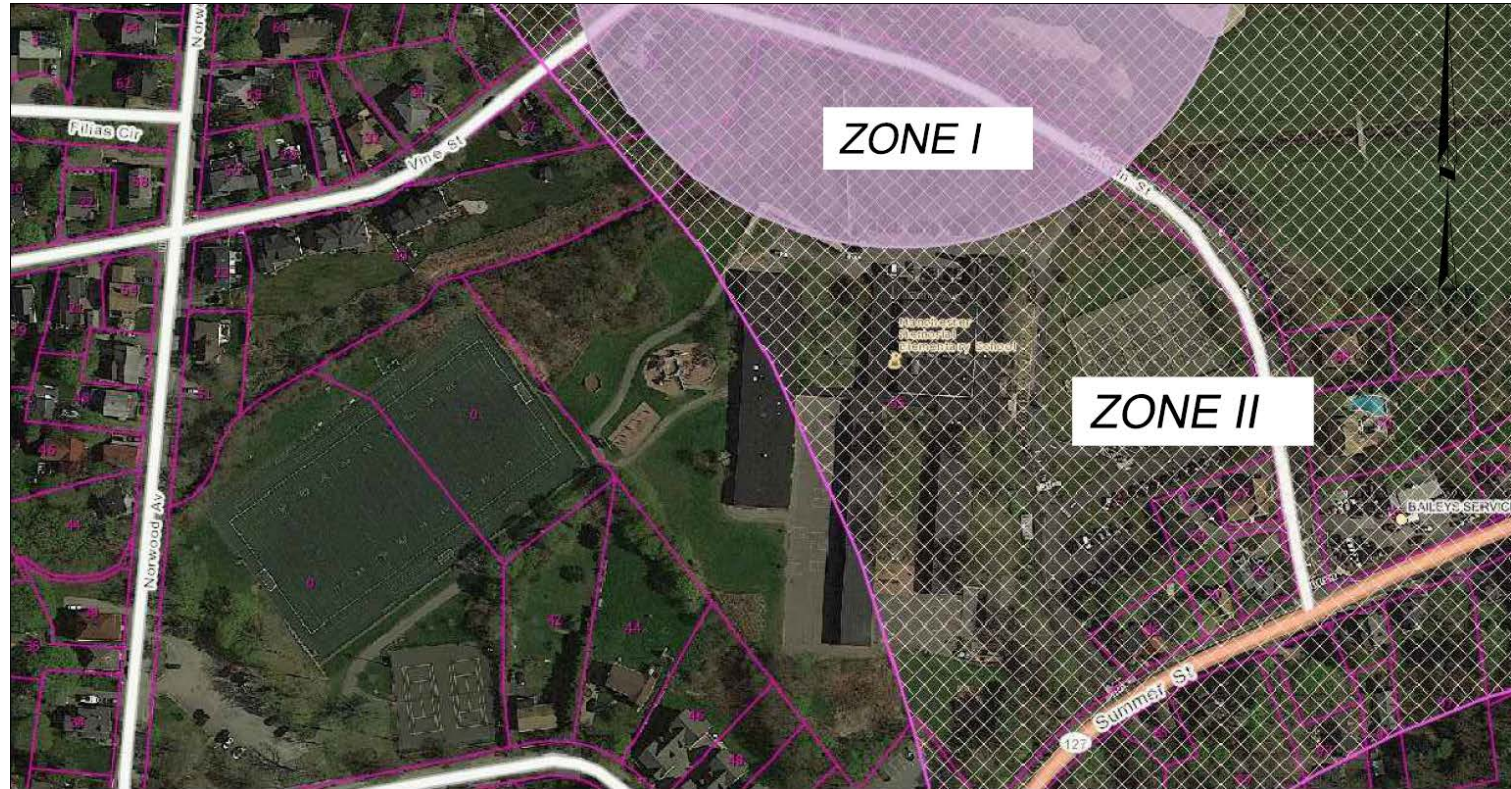


MANCHESTER MEMORIAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

MANCHESTER-ESSEX REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

PROJECT UPDATE

ZONE I & II EXTENTS



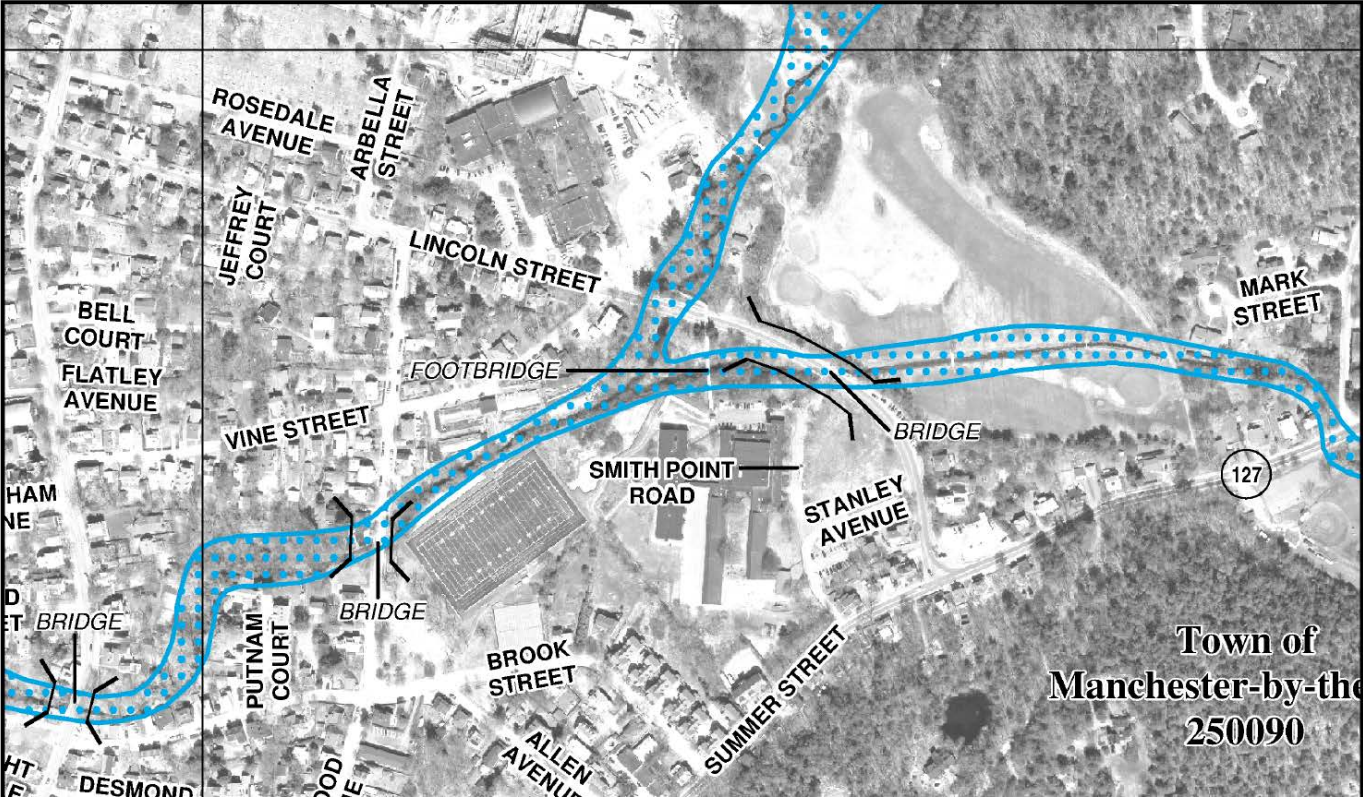
MANCHESTER MEMORIAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

MANCHESTER-ESSEX REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

JCJARCHITECTURE

PROJECT UPDATE

FEMA FLOOD MAP



PROJECT UPDATE

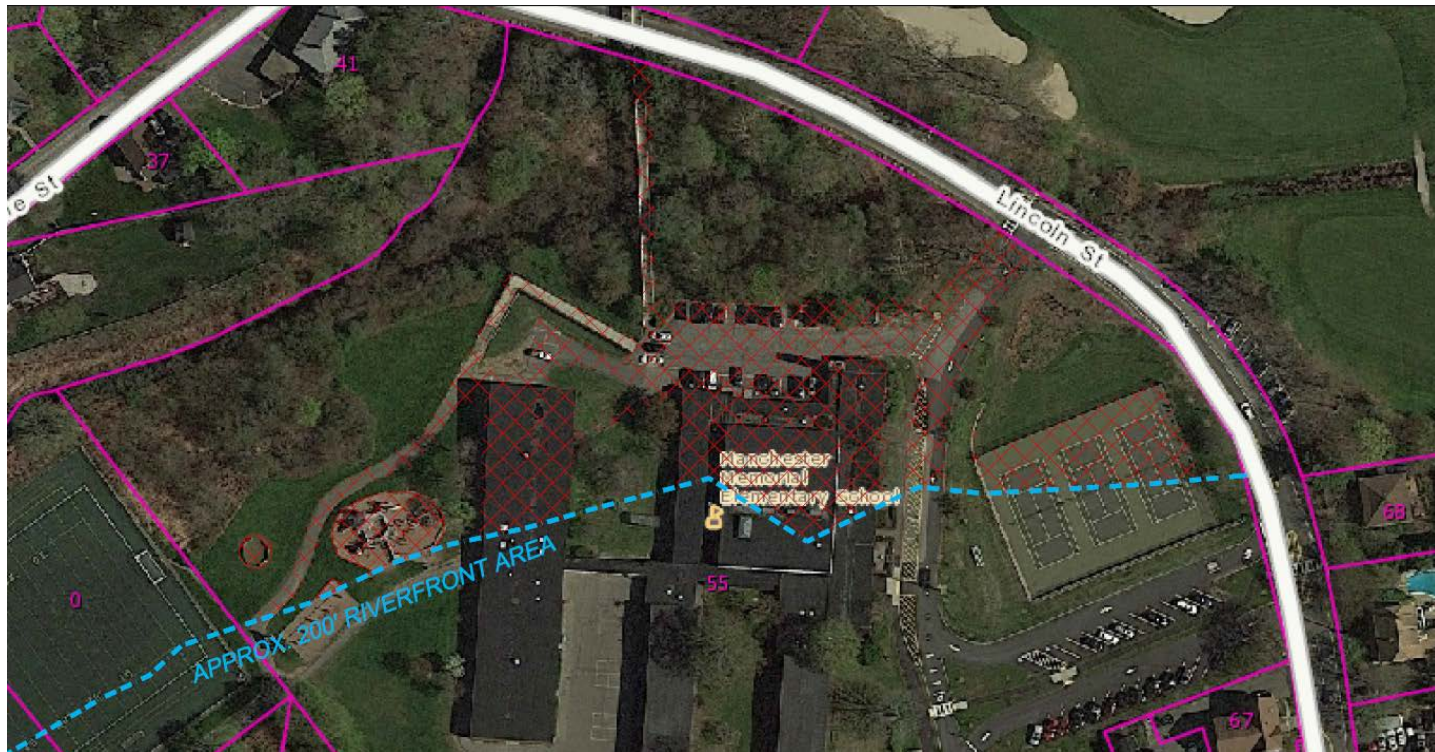
RESOURCE AREAS



MANCHESTER MEMORIAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
MANCHESTER-ESSEX REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

SITE UNDERSTANDING

DEGRADED AREAS



MANCHESTER MEMORIAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

MANCHESTER-ESSEX REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

SITE UNDERSTANDING

ZONING RESTRICTIONS

DISTRICT	MINIMUM REAR LOT AREA (SQ. FT.)	MINIMUM FRONTAGE	MINIMUM LOT WIDTH	MINIMUM FRONT SETBACK	MINIMUM SIDE SETBACK	MINIMUM SETBACK
Single Res. District A	22,500	150 ft.	125 ft.	30 ft.	20 ft.	40 ft.
Single Res. District B	15,000	75 ft.	60 ft.	20 ft.	15 ft.	20 ft.
Single Res. District C	45,000	150 ft.	125 ft.	30 ft.	20 ft.	40 ft.
Res. District D	6,000	60 ft.	50 ft.	10ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.
Single Res. District E	90,000	150 ft.	125 ft.	30 ft.	20 ft.	40 ft.
General District	6,000	60 ft.	50 ft.	5 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.

In the case of a lot abutting on more than one street, the minimum front setback shall be applicable to each street. (See Section 5.3)

PROJECT UPDATE

PROPERTY LINES/ SET BACKS



MANCHESTER MEMORIAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
MANCHESTER-ESSEX REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

SITE UNDERSTANDING

HEIGHT REGULATIONS

5.5 Height Regulations

No structure shall be erected or altered so that it exceeds 2-1/2 stories or so that the vertical distance measured from the highest point of the roof to the mean pre-construction grade exceeds thirty-five (35) feet, whichever is the lesser. Chimneys, spires or towers not used for human occupancy may extend ten (10) feet above these height limits. Mean pre-construction grade is defined as a reference plane representing the average elevation of pre-construction ground adjoining the building at all exterior walls. A half story is defined as a story with a sloping roof, the area of which story at a height of four (4) feet above the floor does not exceed two-thirds of the floor area of the story immediately below it.” (Amended 2001)

SITE UNDERSTANDING

ZONING RESTRICTIONS

DISTRICT COVERAGE	LOT COVERAGE REQUIREMENTS BY STRUCTURES	MAXIMUM % LOT BY STRUCTURES AND IMPERVIOUS SURFACES
Single Residence District A	15%	30%
Single Residence District B	20%	35%
Single Residence District C	15%	25%
Residence District D	40%	50%
Single Residence District E	15%	25%
General District	40%	70%*

*Except as noted within Section 4.3 of the Zoning By-Law.

Town of Manchester-by-the-Sea Zoning By-Law - Page 37 – Revised: April 2015

THANK YOU