



MINUTEMAN REGIONAL VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL

LINCOLN PLANNING BOARD



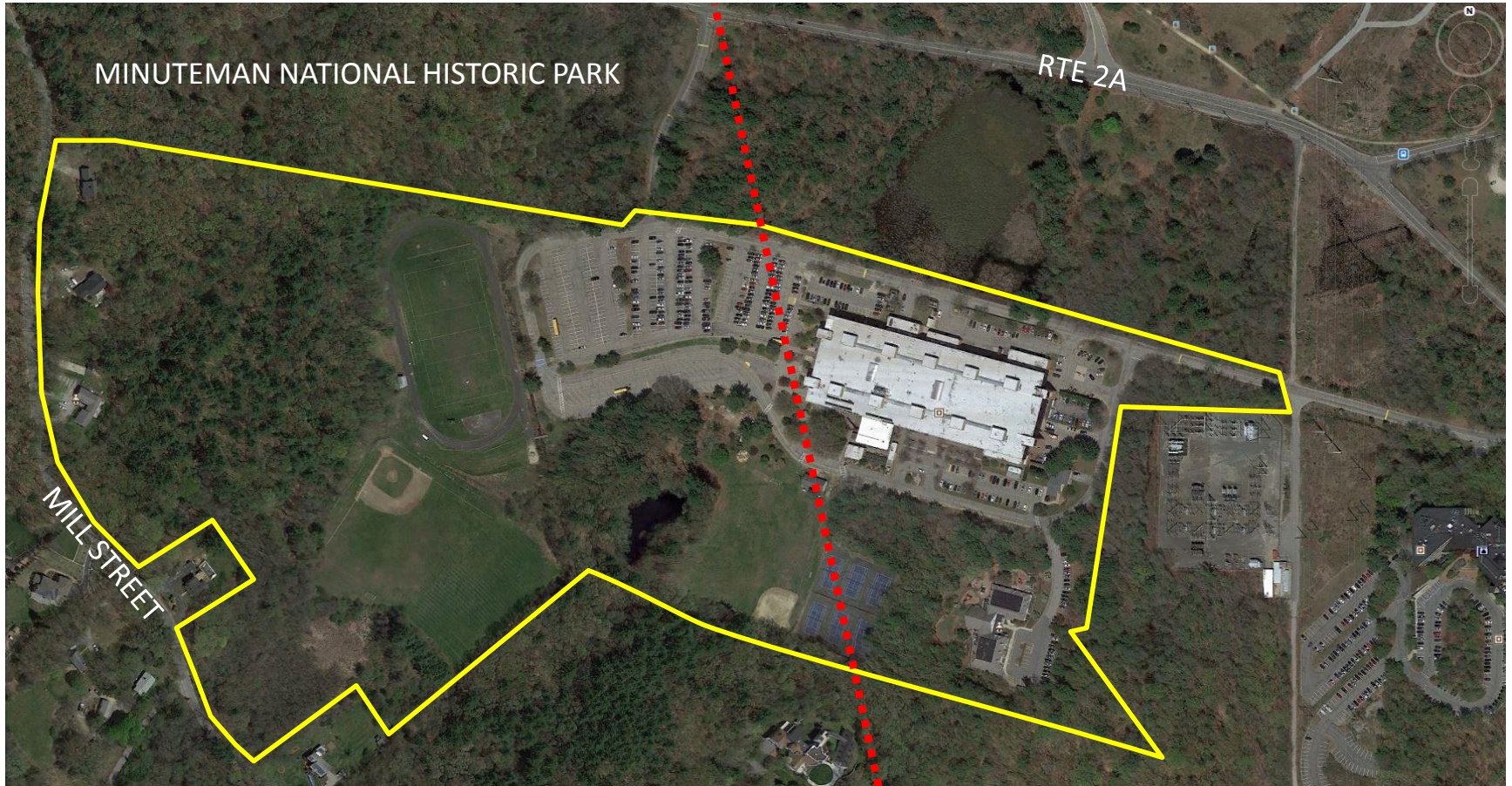
March 28, 2017



KAESTLE BOOS
associates, inc

SKANSKA

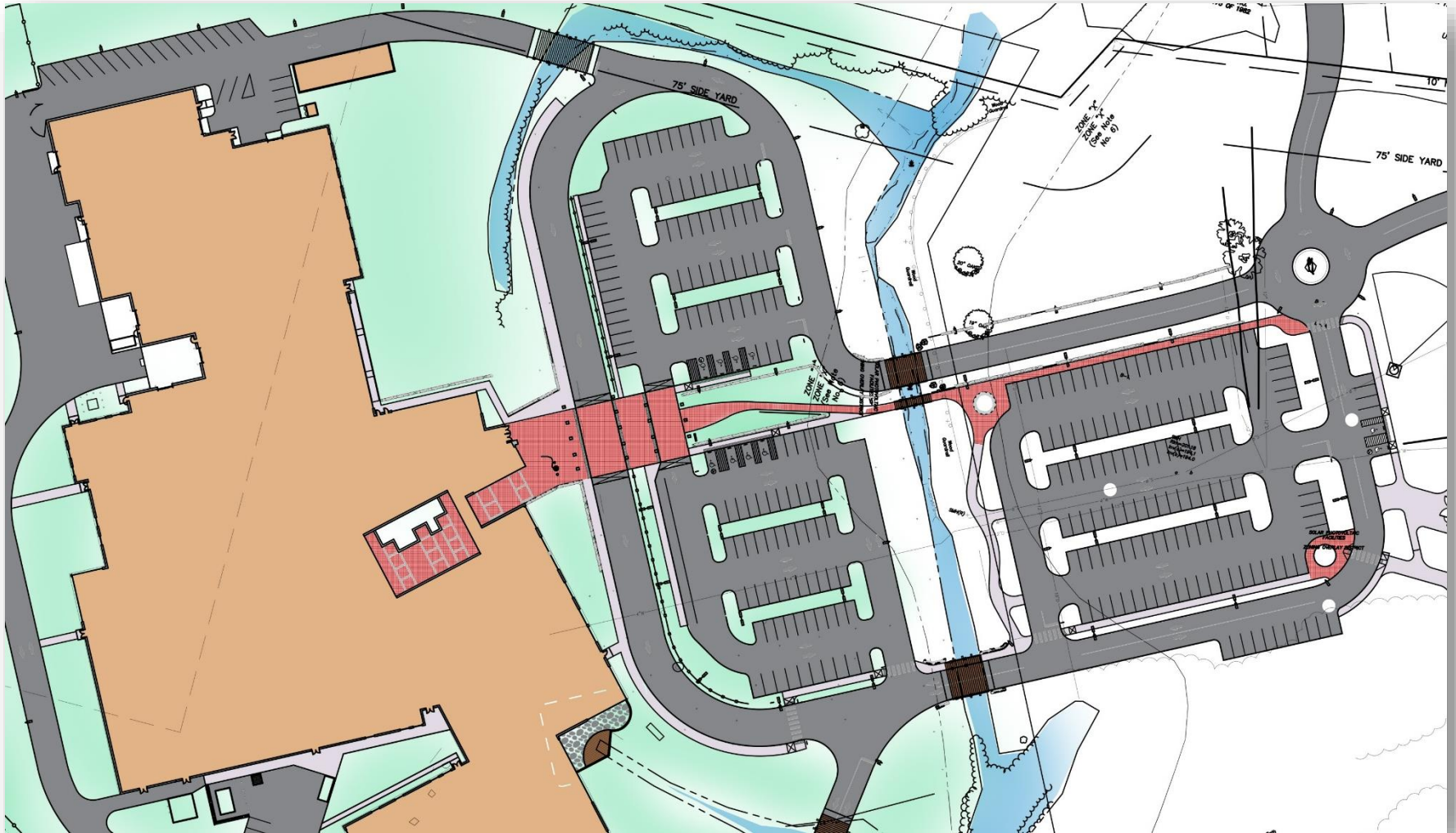
OVERALL SITE



Site Development



Site Modifications



Site Utilities: Campus



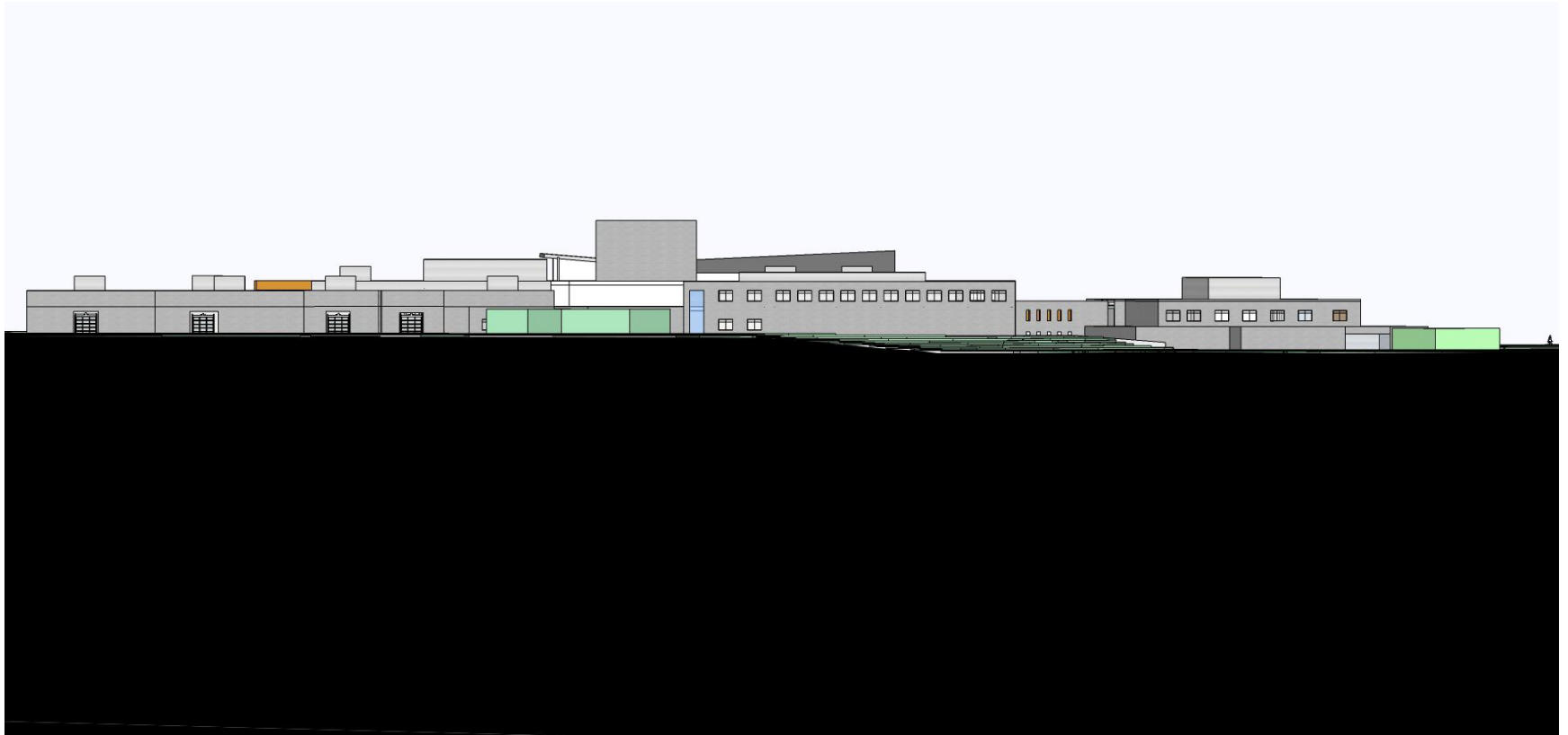
Site Utilities: Lincoln



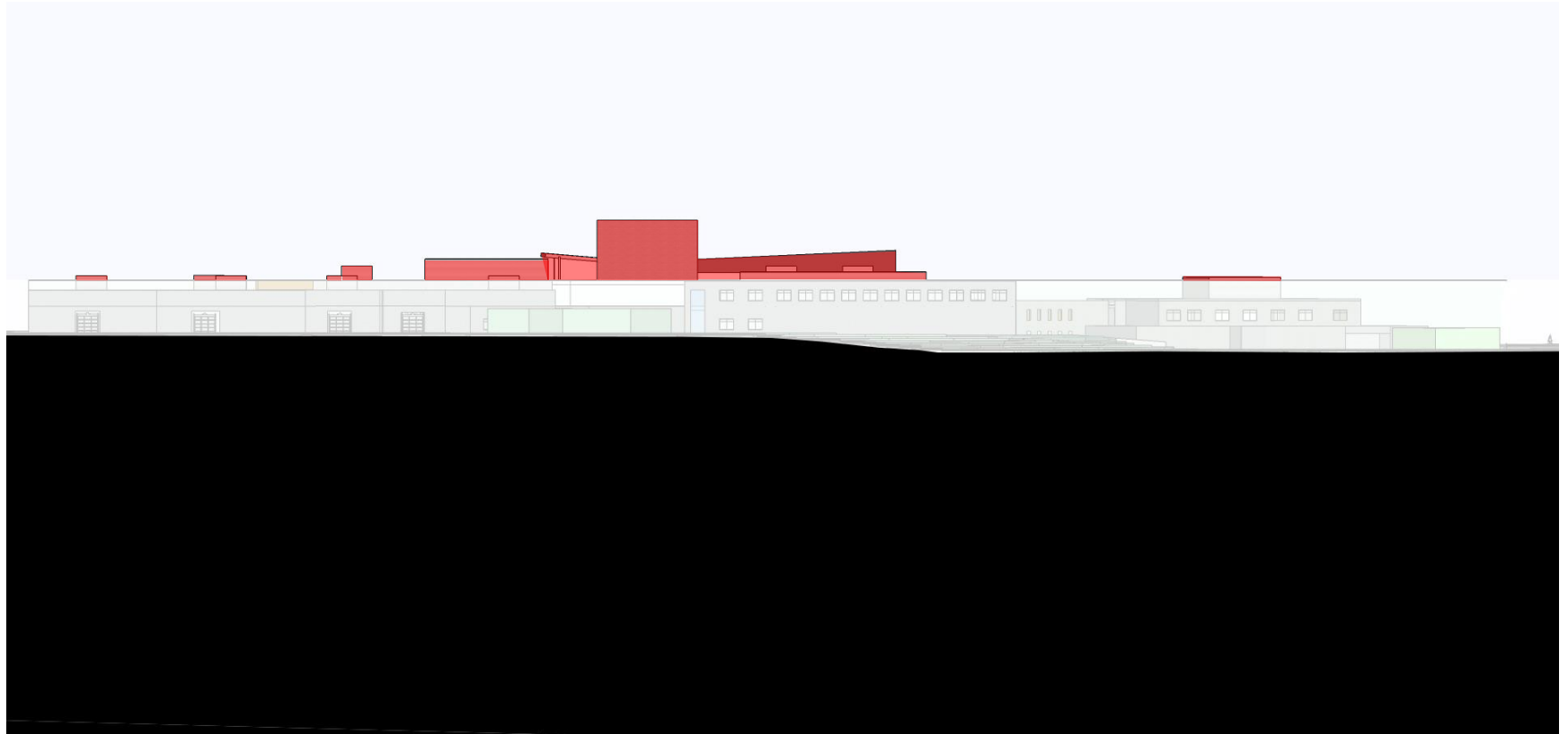
As the building is “set” into the slope the average elevation is below the maximum height of 36’. This is not what the bylaw seeks, however it is another way to describe.

- Average roof elevation w/out fly loft = 29.02’
- Average roof elevation with fly loft = 29.76’

Overall Height



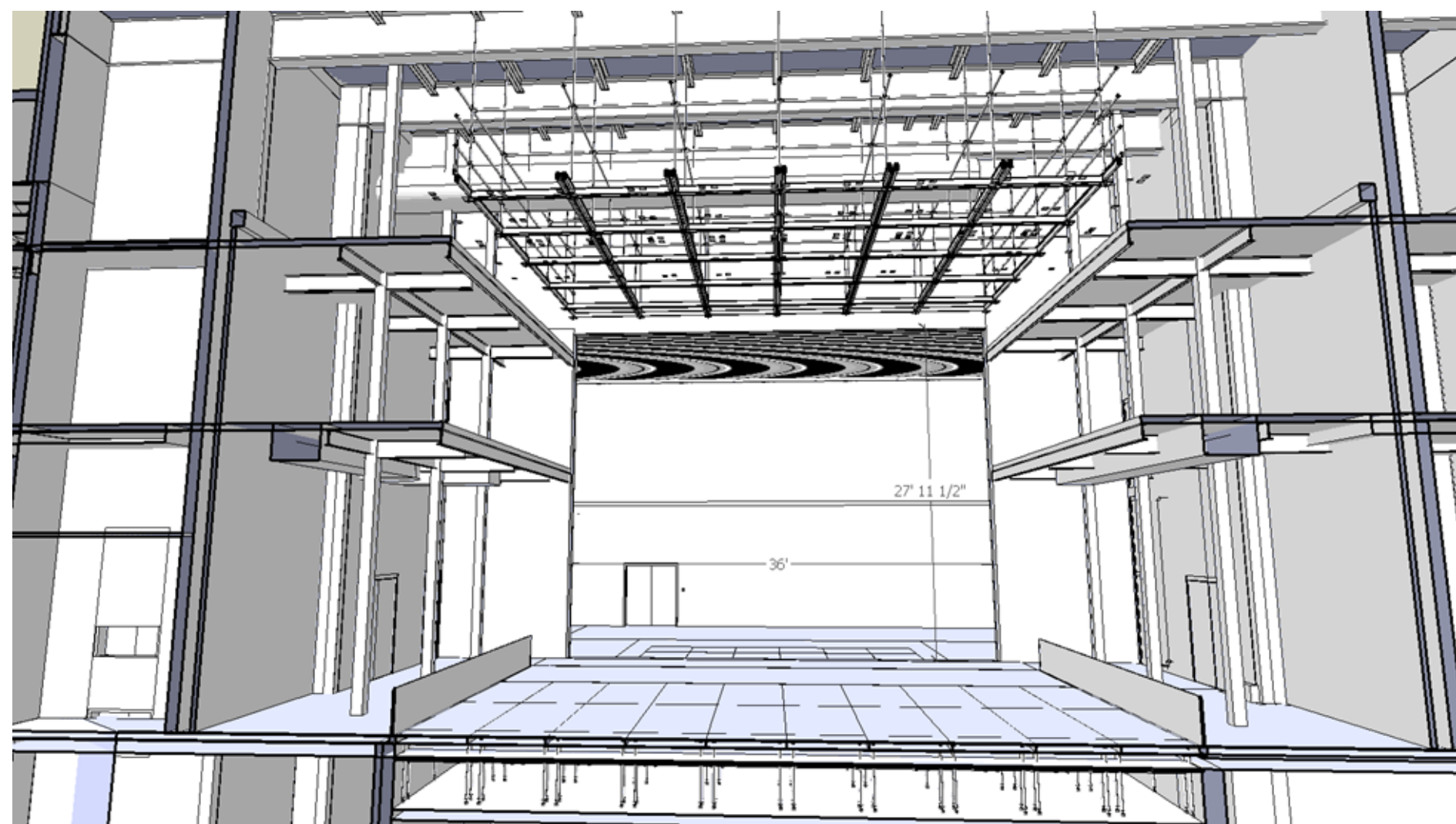
Overall Height



Purpose of a Flyloft

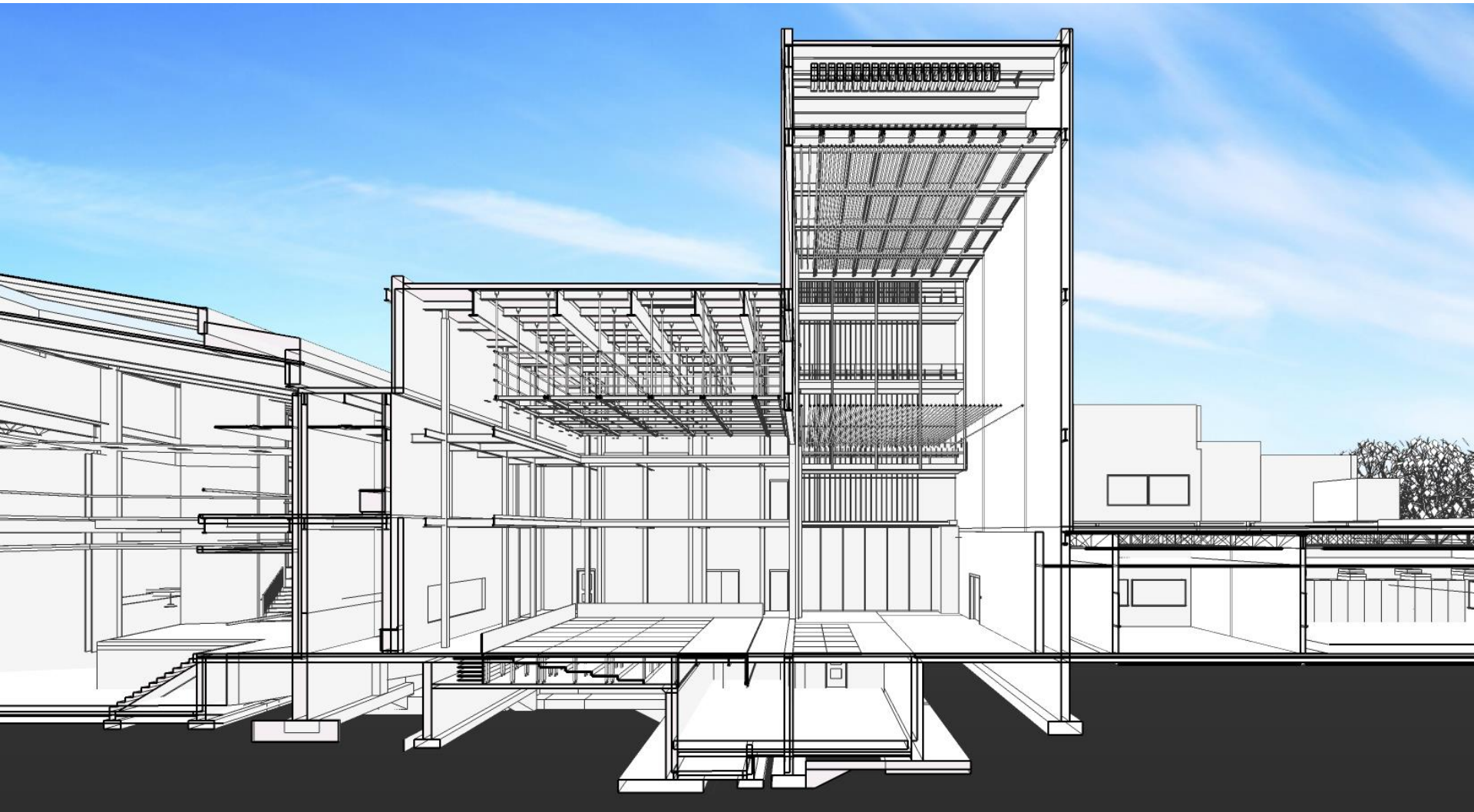
- Allows scenery and effects to move vertically to positions above the view of the audience.
- Proscenium stages are furnished with a grid floor to set equipment in precise locations and for maintenance access to the equipment.
- The height of the grid floor is a function of the height of the stage picture. This is the Maximum High Trim of the theatre.
- Industry standards determine that this “maximum high trim” must be at least 2.5 times the height of the proscenium.
 - Ex: stage picture is 30’ high, the grid must be at least 75’ above the stage, with at least 8’ above to support rigging equipment and allow technicians to move around.
- A “proscenium stage” is common to commercial and nonprofit theatres, but not common to traditional high schools.

Proscenium & Flyloft



Why a Flyloft is Critical

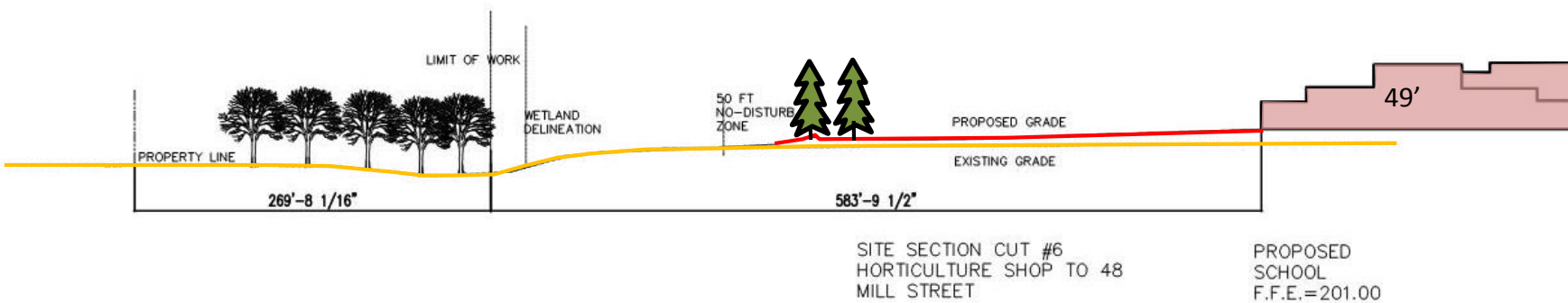
- The space is specially designed to deliver relevant technical training, not only acting or directing or singing or dance.
- Stage rigging is an essential component of a solid education in theatre technology and high-quality instruction in stage rigging is very hard to find at the high school level.
- This training will clearly distinguish Minuteman graduates from those coming out of other high schools.
- Industry Licensed Professionals are required to be hired as instructors in a Chapter 74 approved vocational technical high school to operate this space.
- Theatre technology, and its related occupations, can only be taught with equipment appropriate for a full height stage house reflective of professional practice.



Height of Flyloft

- The goal is not to accommodate large scenery used by ballet or opera companies or touring theatres, but to adequately teach complex stage-house skills students will need to know in their professional careers.
- A modest stage picture height of 24' is used as the basis of design, from which a grid height of about 60' is derived. Plus 8' of working height above the grid and preliminary allowances for depth of roof structure produces an anticipated finish roof elevation of approximately 69.8'.
- This accommodates essential components of the rigging system with which students need to be able to interact.
- Less grid height would compromise the elements of the system requiring technical instruction to be offered with caveats how practice would be modified in a “real” theatre.

Site Screening



Site Screening

Ilex Opaca –
American Holly



Picea abies– Norway Spruce

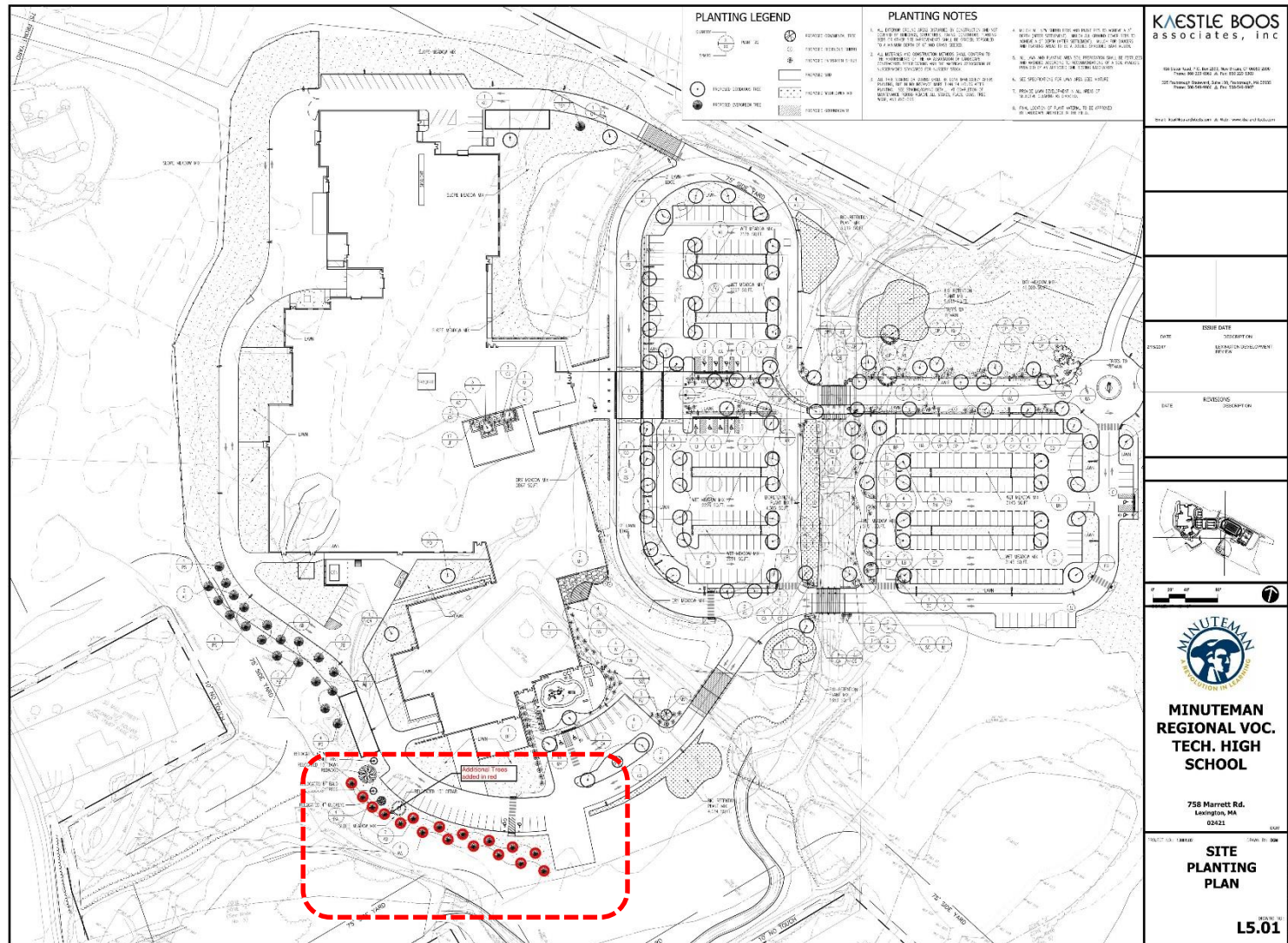
Replaced *Pinus sylvestris*



Pinus Strobus – Eastern White Pine



Abies Balsamea var. *phanerolepis* –
Canaan Fir

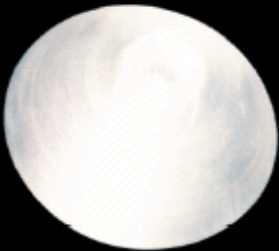


ADDITIONAL SCREEN TREES ADDED TO PLAN

Evolution of Light Control

1976

SportsCluster®



1989

SportsCluster®-2



SportsCluster®-2
with Level 8™

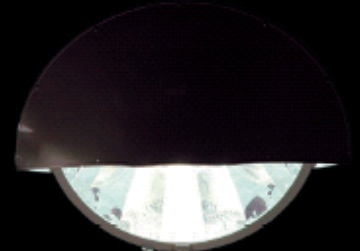


Total Light
Control™



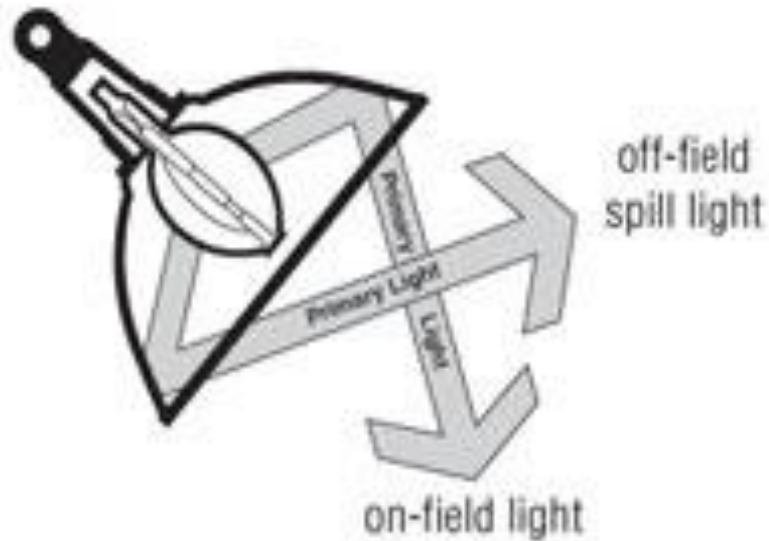
2005

Light-Structure
Green™



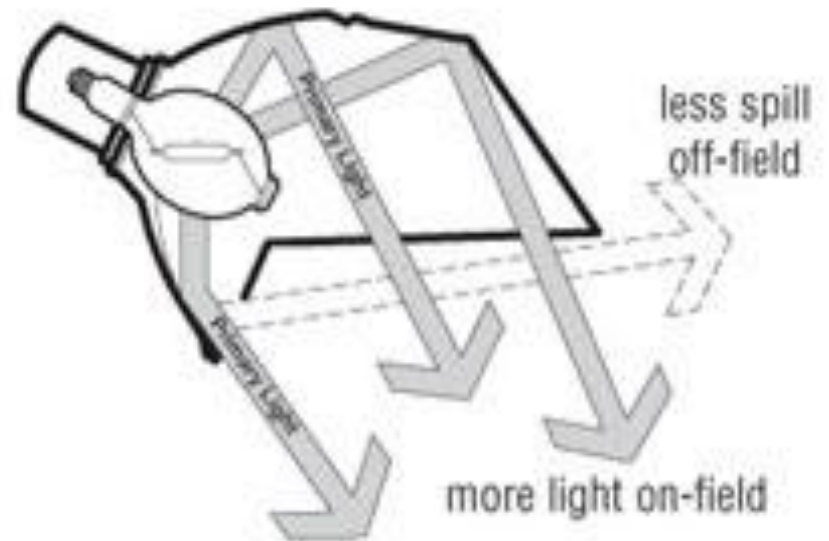
Athletic Site Lighting

Old Generation



Standard Symmetrical Reflector

New Technology



Redirects Off-Field Spill Light

Athletic Site Lighting



Athletic Site Lighting



Athletic Site Lighting



Athletic Site Lighting



Athletic Site Lighting



“Dover” Relief

- Overall Height
- Flyloft Height
- Some Lighting considerations



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NEXT LPB MEETING: APRIL 11, 2017

