







Burying 30 million feet of hardwood caskets and 1.6 million tons of concrete in vaults each year to sit indefinitely is not an acceptable use of resources or open space. The facility will connect users to green burial sites, will provide interment alternatives, will educate on sustainable funeral options, and will utilize natural energy flows in building operation and design.

- 1 Alkaline hydrolysis cremation equipment
- 2 Composting
- 3 Vegetation as insulation and sun shades
- 4 Material selection
- 5 Material reuse

### environmental stewardship

6 Site selection - existing building, local infrastructure, and mass transit





### A plea for funeral homes and crematories to recognize the impact that the industry has on the environment and the user.







2

ASE -2138

### new parking









Repurposing an under utilized historic structure taps into the potential for beauty, elegance, and timelessness within the cycles of life and death; of growth and decline.

The building is located at 109 East 26th Street in Minneapolis, Minnesota. It was built in 1888 in a commercial Gothic style. Some sources refer to it as the McCullough building, but information about its early uses and architect are scarce.









Especially as our world expands and diversifies, the funeral planning process can be more fulfilling and meaningful if users are given the ability to choose beyond a small set of traditional options. The facility features flexible architecture that allows for celebrations to take any shape.

**1** Gathering room as an at-home funeral training workshop 2 Gathering room as a gallery full of the loved one's photos and mementos -3 Gathering room as a small, intimate and informal service 4 Sharing a memorial group meal

**5** Interment options - green burial, biocremation, and composting

# individuality





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Conservatory interior





### Structure diagram

#### **CONSERVATORY**

Heavy timber frame | 12" x 12" Diagrid glass roof Steel storefront mullions Concrete slab Slab punctured for tree root growth

#### **BUILDING ADDITION**

Steel square columns | 8"x 8" Wide flange girder | 12" x 26" Open bar joist | 10" depth Open bar joist | 20" depth Concrete slab over metal form | 6" CMU elevator shaft

## water collection

MSP annual rainfall: 28.8" August average rainfall: 4.8"

Harvested water = (2184)(4.8)(.623) = 6531 gallons

10,000 underground tank collects water for conservatory plant life

## brick reuse

24" thick interior bearing wall is opened for a 8' wide and 9' high opening.

Displaced bricks = 2,232Curbside facade of conservatory =  $413 \text{ ft}^2$ Bricks needed for conservatory = 2,100 (5)

## vegetation

### **TRELLISES:**

**SOUTH · HARDY KIWI:** full sun, 35' high, twining, berries, flowers | sun shade **WEST · HONEYSUCKLE:** full sun, 10' high, twining, berries, flowers, | sun shade, attract hummingbirds & butterflies **NORTH · ALGERIAN IVY:** shade tolerant, 50' high, aerial rootsn shade tolerant, less dense foilage | exterior views

### **GREEN ROOF:**

Prairie grasses and perennials. Excellent water retention, little maintenance, and no irrigation needed



Sun hours/day: Tilt: Panel manufacturer: Sunpower Panel effiency: Output per day:

4.74 yearly average  $5^{\circ}$ 20% 15 kW





- Catchment area: Conversion factor:

2,184 ft<sup>2</sup>

.623



### ventilation

Operable Chicago style and double hung windows utilize prevailing southern breezes to cool the interior spaces in the summer, especially the high occupancy spaces.





Nominal power: 435W 36 panels Array:



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