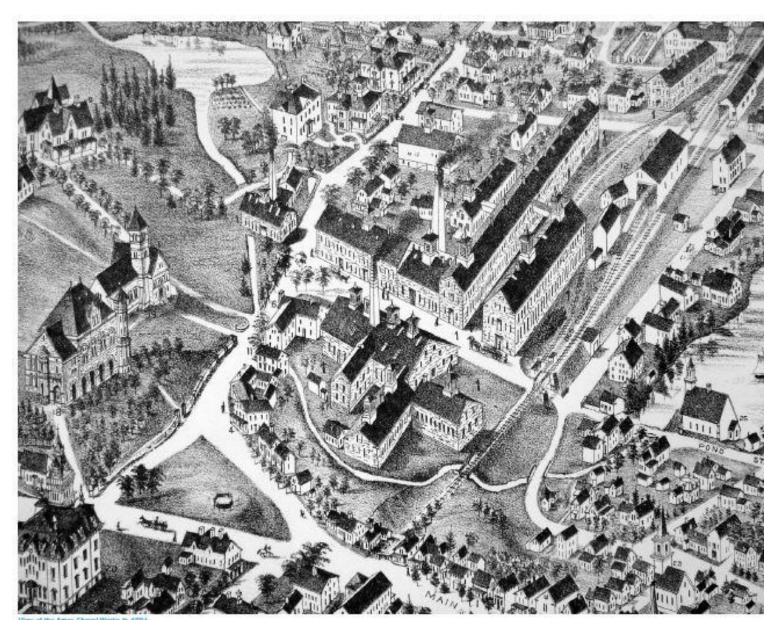


REUSE, CONVERSION, HISTORIC PRESERVATION

David Spillane AICP, RIBA

Director of Planning and Urban Design | Goody Clancy

Reuse or Revitalization?



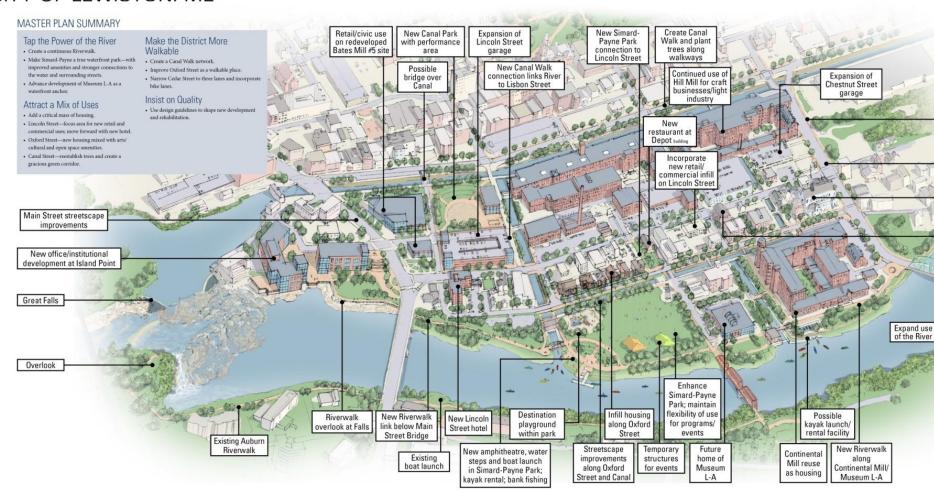
Case Study: Riverfront Island Master Plan



Lewiston's Revitalization Roadmap

riverfront island master plan

CITY OF LEWISTON. ME





A new waterfront amphitheatre and launch area at Simard-Payne Park could become a major community destination on the Riverwalk.

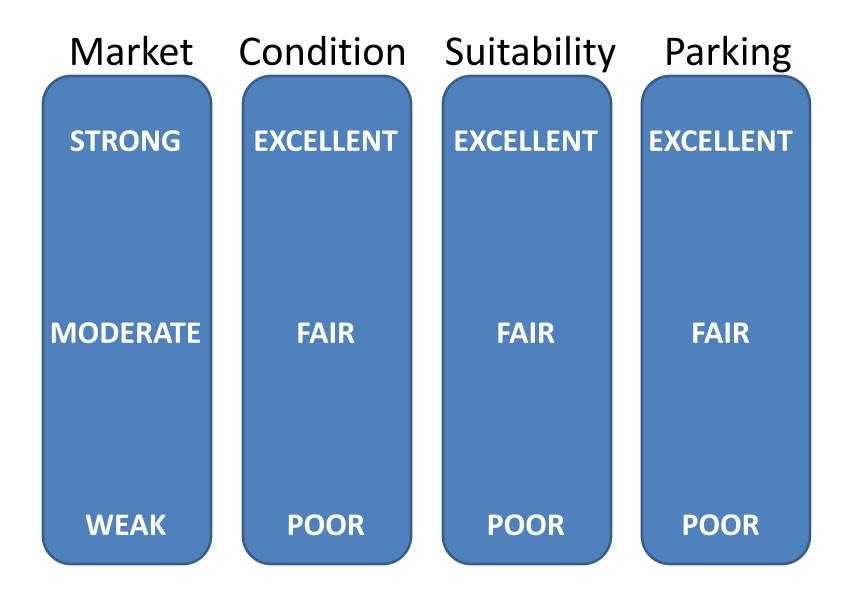


Oxford Street could become a much more walkable and attractive place through creation of a canal walk and development of new infill housing around Simard-Payne Park.

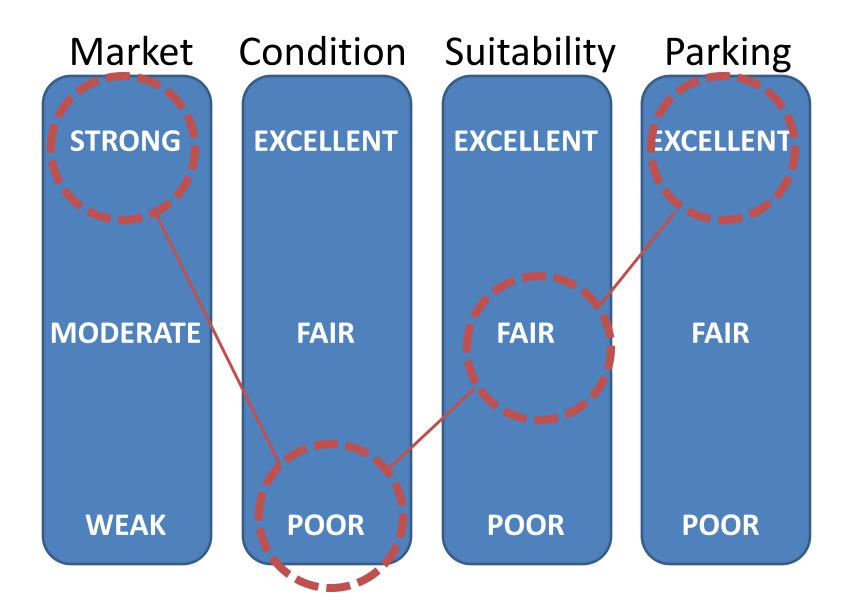


Lewiston can reestablish the network of treeshaded paths that once lined the canals.

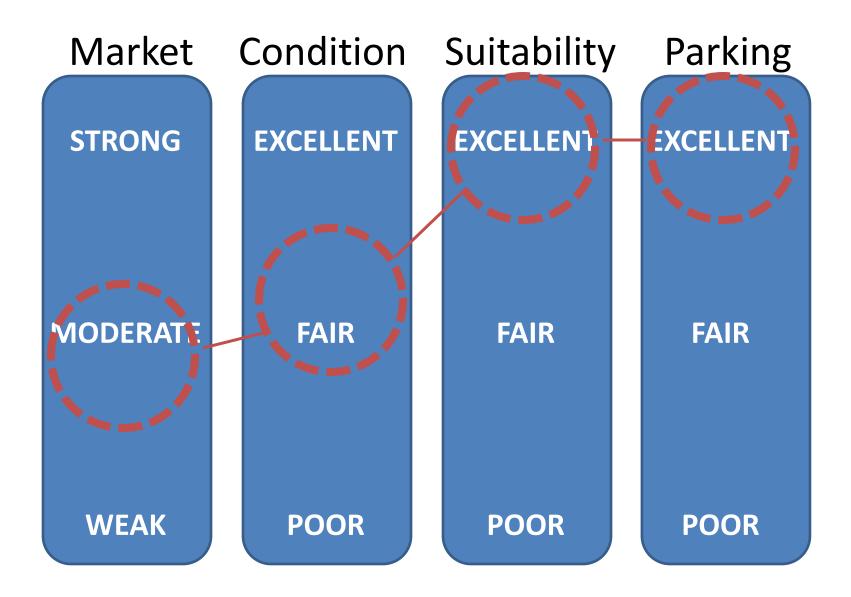
Reuse Potential: Vital Signs



Vital Signs



Vital Signs



4 Mills

Bates Mill #5 Bates Mill Hill Mill MASTER PLAN SUMMARY Create Canal New Canal Park Expansion of New Simard-Retail/ciric use Make the District More Payne Park Tap the Power of the River Walk and plan on redeveloped with performance Lincoln Street Bates Mill #5 site connection to trees · Create a continuous Riverwalk. Walkable area garage Lincoln Street Make Simard-Payne a true waterfront park—with Create a Canal Walk network. improved amenities and stronger connections to New Canal Walk · Improve Oxford Street as a walkable place. Possible the water and surrounding streets. Continued use of Expansion of connection links River bridge over · Narrow Cedar Street to three lanes and incorpora Hill Mill for craft · Advance development of Museum L-A as a to Lisbon Street Chestnut Street Canal waterfront anchor. businesses/light garage Insist on Quality industry Attract a Mix of Uses Use design guidelines to shape new development · Add a critical mass of housing. . Lincoln Street-focus area for new retail and commercial uses; move forward with new hotel. · Oxford Street-new housing mixed with arts/ cultural and open space amenities. · Canal Street—reestablish trees and create a gracious green corridor. in Lincoln Street Main Street streetscape improvements New office/institutional development at Island Point Great Falls xpand use Overlook Enhance Simard-Payne Park; maintain Destination Infill housing flexibility of use New Riverwalk Possible Riverwalk New Lincoln playground along Oxford for programs/ kayak launch/ link below Main overlook at Falls Street hotel events rental facility Street Bridge within park Street **Existing Auburn** Riverwalk Streetscape Temporary Future New Riverwalk New amphitheatre, water Continental Existing improvements structures home of along

steps and boat launch

in Simard-Payne Park;

kayak rental; bank fishing

boat launch

Continental Mill

Museum

for events

along Oxford

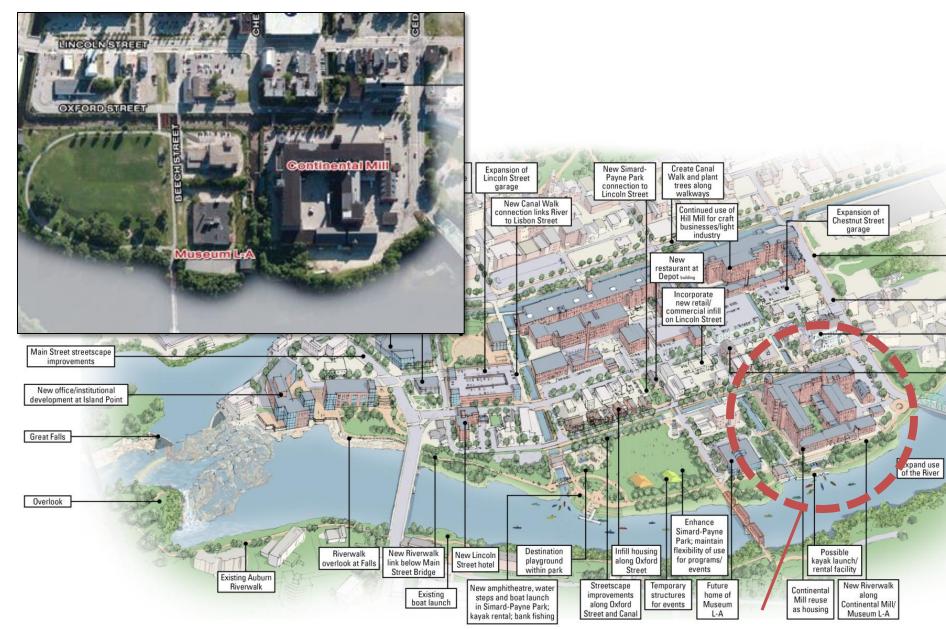
Street and Canal

Mill reuse

as housing

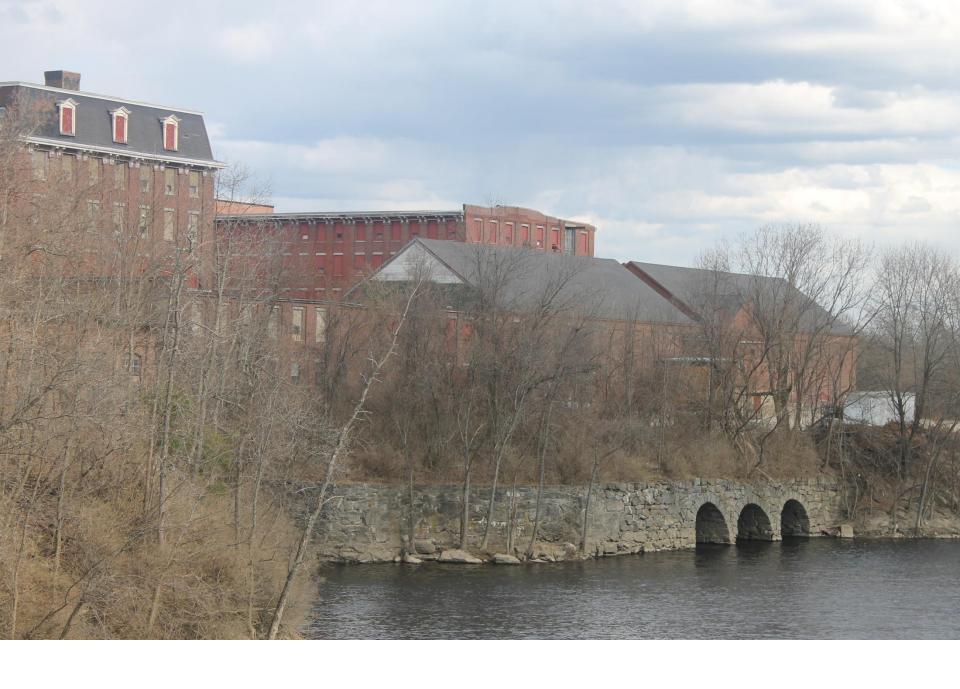
Continental Mill/

Museum L-A



Continental Mill





Elements of a Lewiston Riverwalk:

Showcasing a Great Riverfront and connecting it to the community

NORTHERN SEGMENT Island Point to Simard-Payne ("Railroad") Park

Island Point: Uninterrupted public access along the each segment of downtown riverfront is critical. The Riverwalk should extend through Heritage Park and along Island Point, linking back to Main Street at the Upper Canal and should be incorporated into future development plans for Island Point. Overlooks along this segment of the Riverwalk could provide dramatic views of the Great Falls.

Riverwalk under Main Street: A walkway under the Longley Bridge, beneath Main Street, is critical to continuous access along the River's edge. On the south side of the bridge, this "sister path" to the under-bridge segment of the Auburn Riverwalk could begin approximately

halfway up the grade toward Main Street, bear toward the River traversing the riverbank contours, and then follow the riverbank (likely on an elevated structure) under the bridge before returning to grade in Heritage Park.

Simard-Payne Park to Main Street: The Simard-Payne Park segment of the Riverwalk—which now ends abruptly near the intersection of Lincoln and Main streets—could be fully connected to Main Street through a walkway along the top of the riverbank. The existing walkway and handrail in this area could be replaced with a restored stone parapet along the top of the mill walls.



CENTRAL SEGMENT Simard-Payne Park

Bikepath and Simard-Payne Park access: The riverwalk will have a major cross axis intersection with the bikepath at the end of the Railroad Bridge, and that location should be a focal point for people gathering and wayfinding.

Simard-Payne Park
enhancements: Several
Simard-Payne Park enhancement
are proposed: improved park
connectivity with connector walks
on the northern end of Oxford
street; development of a public
amphitheatre facing the river
at the northern end of the park;
development of a more formal
walkway to the water's edge, also
at the northern park area where
topography allows.

Amphitheatre: a tiered stone amphitheatre for outdoor performances and observing the balloon festivals is proposed on the northwest corner of the park.

Water-access steps: stone steps and a ramp for ADA access and boat walk-in to the shallow shorelines at the ends of the branch canal exit are also proposed so that boats and people can access the waters edge in the park landscape. This location could include a kayak-rental operation.

Canal crossing: Relocation of the present bridge closer to the canal terminus is also proposed so that the bridge offers views up and down the river.

SOUTHERN SEGMENT Cedar Street to Simard-Payne Park

Cedar Street/ Peace Bridge
Gateway: Create a Riverwalk
gateway that defines the pedestrian
entrance to the area, provides
parking for Riverwalk users
as part of the Continental Mill
redevelopment, reclaims old
paved areas as greenspace for the
pathway, provides overlooks to the
river, and includes reclamation of a
natural riverbank environment and
integration of stormwater treatment
for the Continental Mill property.

Continental Mill yard crossing for the Flume gateway and water access: Open the back yard of the mill to pedestrian access to the River and the unique "flumes" that carry exiting waterpower from under the mill. Rehabilitate

the open area where the flumes were blasted open for a sewer line project. The collapsed flumes offer access to the river for paddlers in a dramatic yet protected way. The flumes that exit through the stone arches monitor safe water levels (if the water level of the river is too high, they are impassible). Stabilization of the slopes with stonework and other retention will make the area safe for access via an elevated walkway and ramp/ stair system to the waters level. A drop of approximately 20-25' into the chamber will be required, and a way to sluice kayaks into the basin will need to be devised. Once in the basin, kayakers can paddle through the flumes to the main River for river tours and recreation. A kayak-rental outlet could also be staged from this location.

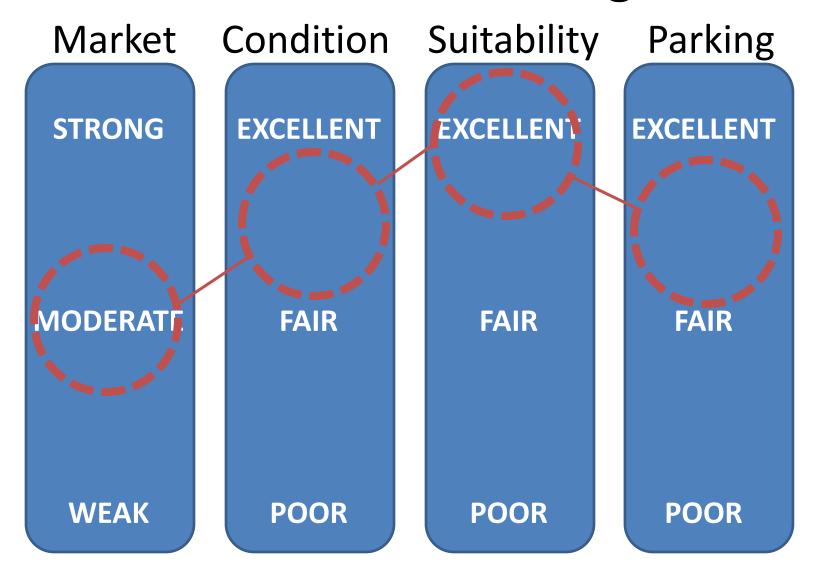
Branch canal crossing: Crossing from the Continental Mill site to the Museum L-A Property and Simard-Payne (Railroad) Park requires a bridge over the canal. Recent site clean-up on the Museum L-A site elevated grades to a long gradual slope, so the bridge will need to be sited and designed to fit an exit path at ADA grades and to meet the grade of the path at the Railroad Bridge entrance. It would also be desirable for the pathway to have a sight line of visibility from the walkway at the Continental Mill to the Museum L-A site. The elevated grade for the bridge will require

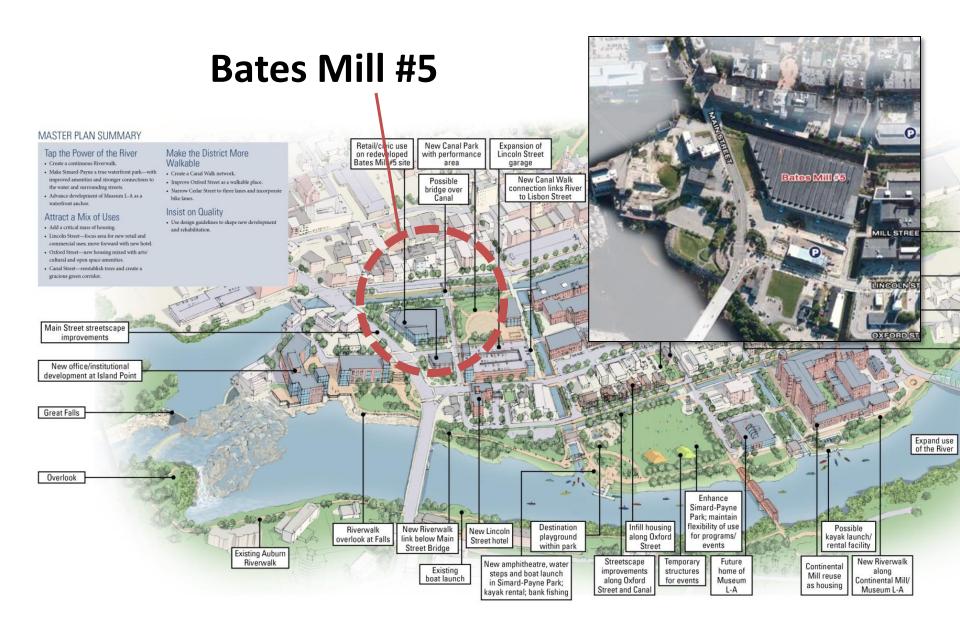
its Continental Mill end to meet an equal elevation. Many types of bridges could be considered for this site, with cost and design being strong influences.

River overlooks: A unique riveroverlook opportunity exists above the stone-arched-flume exits to the Androscoggin where kayaks and canoes can access underneath. An elevated platform could offer dramatic views up and down the river and interpret the site's waterpower history.

Museum L-A Access and Cross Canal walk: At the Museum L-A side of the canal, walkways head in two directions: along the branch canal towards Oxford Street and toward Simard-Payne Park.

Continental Mill: Housing Reuse











SCENARIO 1

Restore Bates #5 as community anchor



PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

BENEFIT		FEASIBILITY/	соѕт	
Urban Design	Economic Development	IMPLEMENTATION		
Very Good	Very Good	Low (Significant Barriers)	\$\$\$\$	

SCENARIO 2

Redefine community gateway with a signature public space



PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

BENEFIT		FEASIBILITY/		
Urban Design	Economic Development	IMPLEMENTATION	соѕт	
Very Good	Good	Moderate (Barriers)	\$\$-\$\$\$	

SCENARIO 3

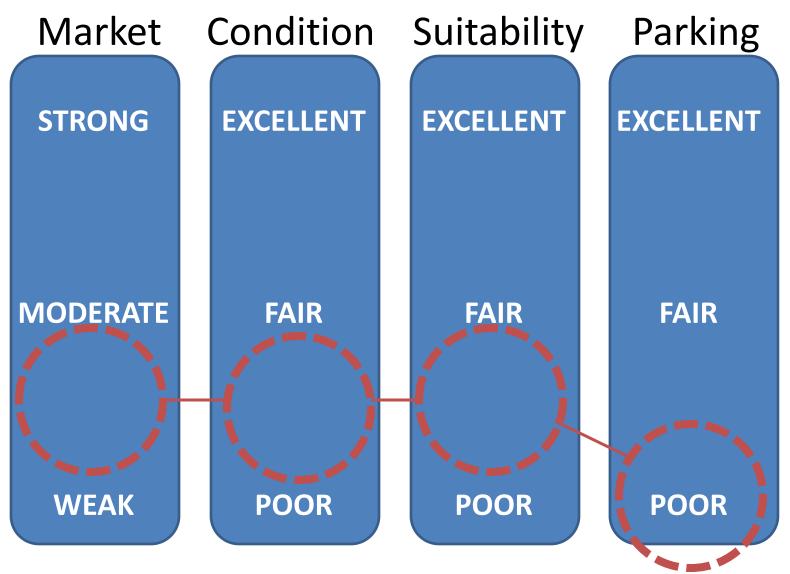
Capture near-term market opportunities



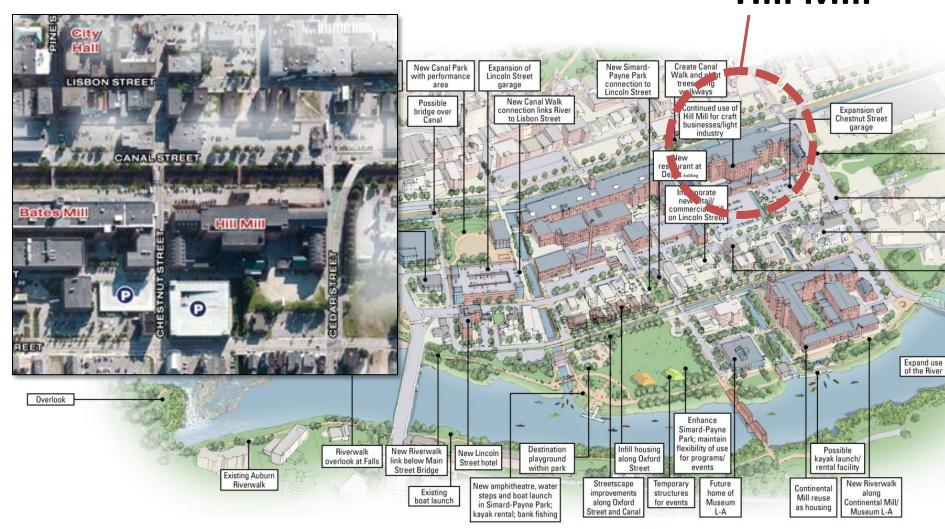
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

BENEFIT		FEASIBILITY/	соѕт
Urban Design	Economic Development	IMPLEMENTATION	
Fair	Good / Fair	Good	\$-\$\$

Bates Mill: Economic Anchor

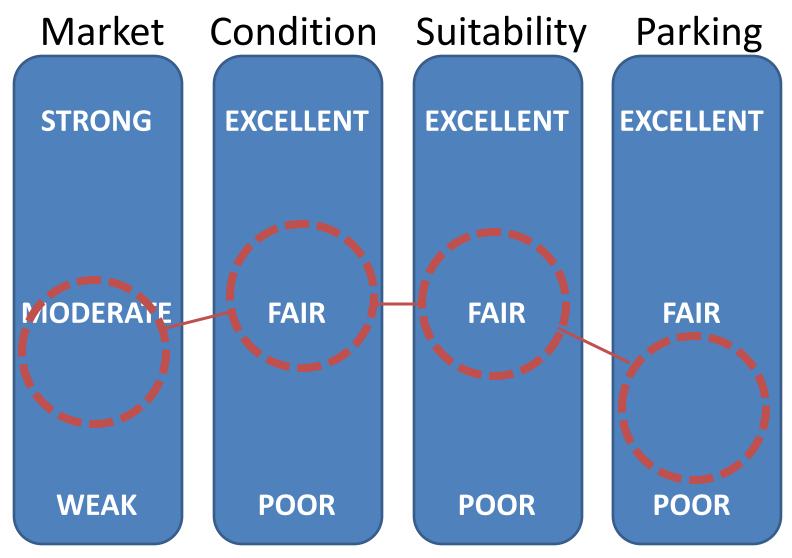


Hill Mill

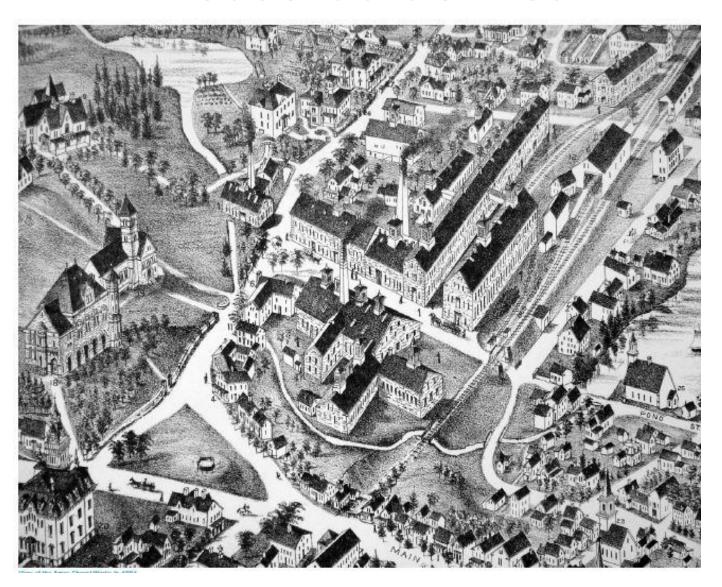




Hill Mill: Artisan Uses



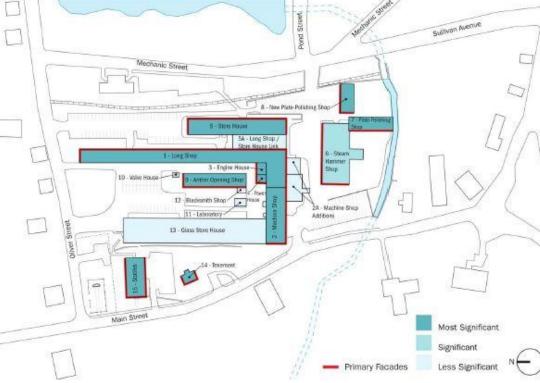
Reuse Guidelines



Consultant Team:



Milford & Ford - Historic Preservation Noble and Wickersham - Coordination & Legal



Historic and Architectural Significance

1 E 1

_	Structure	Most Significan	Significa	Less	Comments
1	1. Long Shop (1852)	•			First and largest building in the Shovel Works, housing all stages of manufacturin process; set architectural style for the rest of original granite factory complex.
	2. Machine Shop (1857)	•			Together with the Long Shop, the core of the original granite factory complex; housed key element of manufacturing process.
	2A. Machine Shop Additions (1980s)			•	Post-dates chief period of industrial significance; inconsistent with architectural character of original complex.
	3. Engine House (1853)	•			Housed key element of manufacturing process; architectural character consistent with rest of original granite factory complex.
	4. Power House (1907)	•			Together with Engine House, housed key element of manufacturing process; architectural character consistent with rest of original granite factory complex.
	5. Store House (1870)	•			Housed key stage of manufacturing process; architectural character consistent with rest of original granite factory complex.
	SA. Long Shop / Store House Link (1930s / 1980s)			•	Post-dates chief period of industrial significance; inconsistent with architectural character of original complex.
	6. Steam Hammer Shop (1853)		•		Highly significant historically, housing key stage in the manufacturing process. Ex- terior grantia walls and highly significant and should be preserved; original pitche roof has been removed.
	7. Plate-Polishing Shop (1867)	*			Housed key stage of manufacturing process; architectural character consistent with rest of original granite factory complex.
	8. New Plate Polishing Shop (1880)	•			Housed key stage of manufacturing process; architectural character consistent with rest of original granite factory complex.
	9. Antrim Opening Shop (1868)	*			Housed key stage of manufacturing process; architectural character consistent, with rest of original granite factory complex.
	10. Valve House (1906)			*	Post-dates chief period of industrial significance; inconsistent with architectural character of original complex.
	11. Laboratory (1926)			•	Post-dates chief period of industrial significance; inconsistent with architectural character of original complex.
	12. Blacksmith Shop (pre 1934)			•	Post-dates chief period of industrial significance; inconsistent with architectural character of original complex.
	13. Glass Store House (1928)			٠	Post-dates chief period of industrial significance; inconsistent with architectural character of original complex.
)	14. Tenement (1840s)	•			Sole on-site example of workers housing; well-preserved vernacular Greek Revival structure; landscaped site contributes to civil and residential character of Main













D. Antrim Opening Shop

15. Stables

15. Stables (1897) .

3. Engline House / 4. Power House

Played key role in firm's history as stables and then offices; presents deremonial public face of Shovel Works to Main Street, with its other civic and residential

Sutivan Menue Mechanic Street Recommended New **Building Zone** 0 Main Street

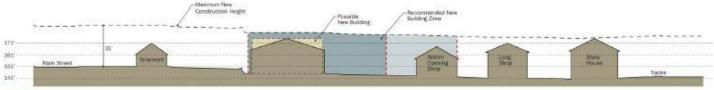
Building Limitations and Recommended Zones

Plan Limitations:

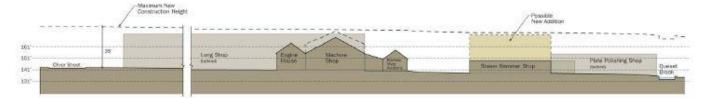
The acceptable new building zone was determined from the site edge analysis, and the scale and massing of the existing historic structures. Within the boundaries of this new zone, the overall footprint of new construction should be limited to the footprint of the existing Glass Store House.

Height Limitations:

The height limitations of new structures should be limited to 35' above grade, throughout the site. New construction should register the cornice lines of the existing long buildings in massing and potentially in architectural detailing.







Section 8-8

Summary

- Keys to Success:
 - Clear goals:
 - reuse
 - revitalization
 - Getting the right use fit:
 - Market
 - Building condition
 - Building suitability
 - Financial parameters



REUSE, CONVERSION, HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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