









ntroduction h a C Π

The Royal Burgh of Tain gained it's royal charter in 1066, making it Scotland's oldest Royal Burgh. Tain today is a small but thriving town with a population of 4000.

It is the focal point for an extensive rural area stretching from Edderton in the west to Portmahomack in the east and Nigg in the South.

The A9 and the railway connect the town to the north and south of Scotland.

The location for the new 3-18 Campus is the existing Tain Royal Academy site. The site has an urban character, close to the town centre conservation area, with light industrial units to the north, in a predominantly residential setting.

As a major new community facility and school, the design of the new building should provide a strong connection with the town centre and should relate to Tain's local culture, historical context, topography and geography. It should also be designed in such a way that it creates a strong sense of place within the town of Tain.





Tain 3-18 Campus

Location Plan

S G Ν

The site has a gradual slope running from south to north, so the largest volumes have been placed at the lowest part of the site in order to reduce the overall impact of the building. In addition, by locating the larger elements to the north allows the sun's direct light to pass into the courtyard and around a larger perimeter of the building.

S Ε

The building elements range from single storey to 3 storey. The different scales of the school relate to the age groups of the pupils, so the primary and nursery wing is single to 2 storey, whilst the high school is arranged over 3 floors. The roof pitch of the structure is kept low in order to minimize its overall size.

MATERIALS

A limited palette of cladding materials has been suggested. A light coloured precast panel system sits upon a dark heavy plinth and the split will help to reduce the apparent scale of the elevations. In the north of Europe, the majority of our daylight is flat and diffused. A light coloured cladding will help to reflect and maximise the daylight around the building.

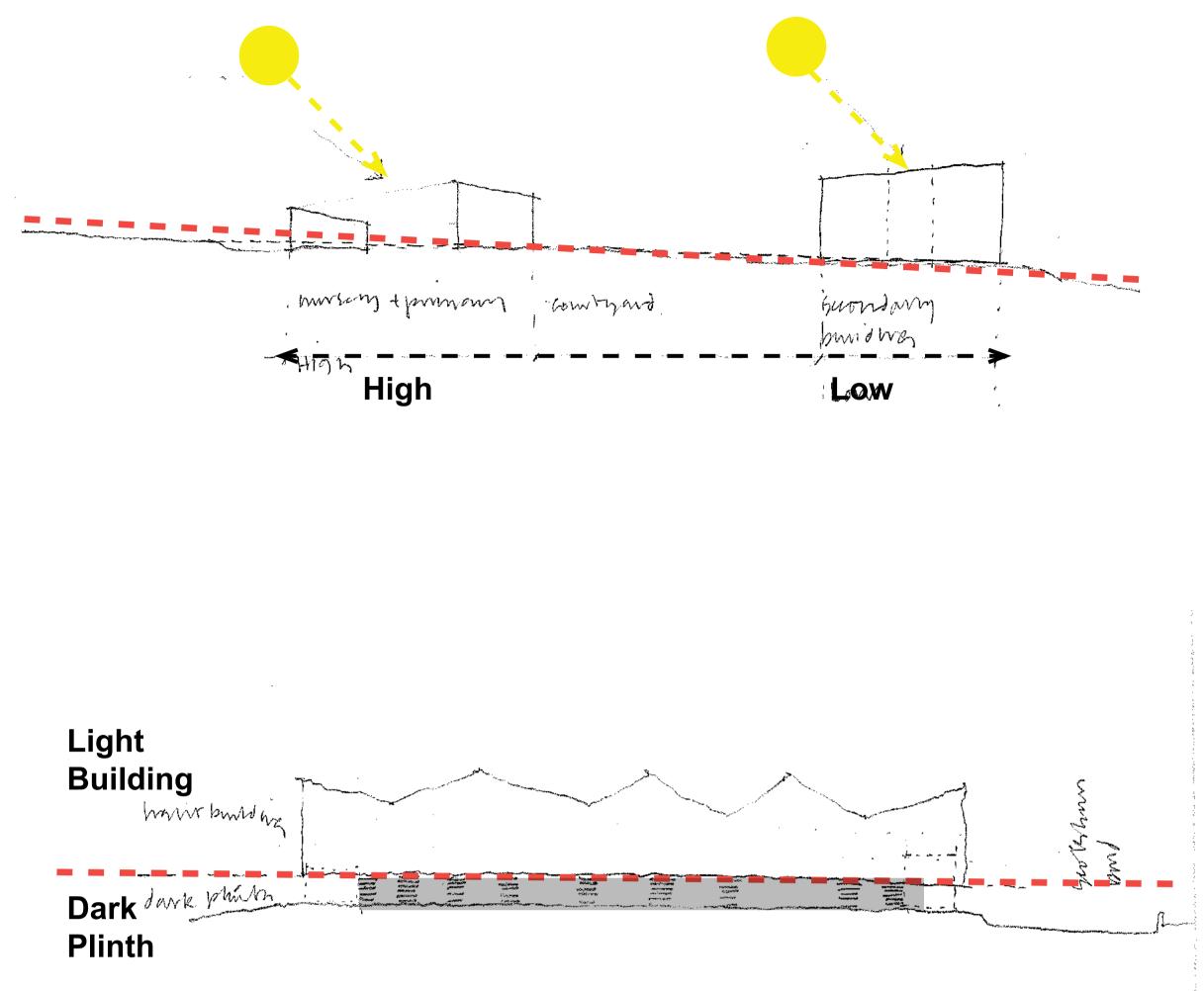
Timber is used in the primary school, nursery and St. Duthus as a cladding element which helps to identify the lower years part of the school. A softer, more tactile material is more suitable for the more intimate environments in and around the primary and nursery school.

Μ R O

The building is split into 4 separate elements. The community, the secondary, St.Duthus, and the primary/nursery wing. These elements are arranged around a central courtyard.

We drew upon certain points or moments in the townscape. At the head of the high street, 3 roads collide and form a partially enclosed space. Similarly, the area formed between Cadboll Place, and Upper King street opens out into a public, green space.

By arranging the individual building elements we can break down the scale and form a protected South East facing courtyard.

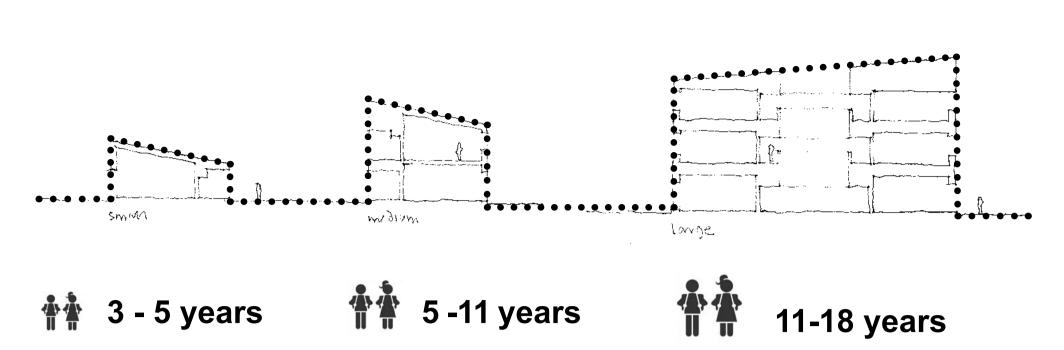






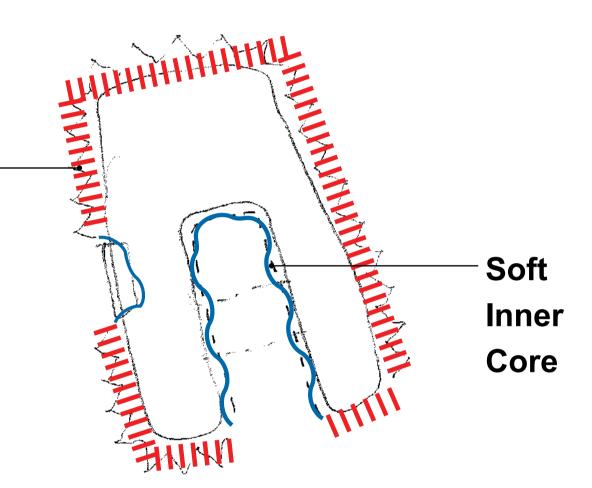


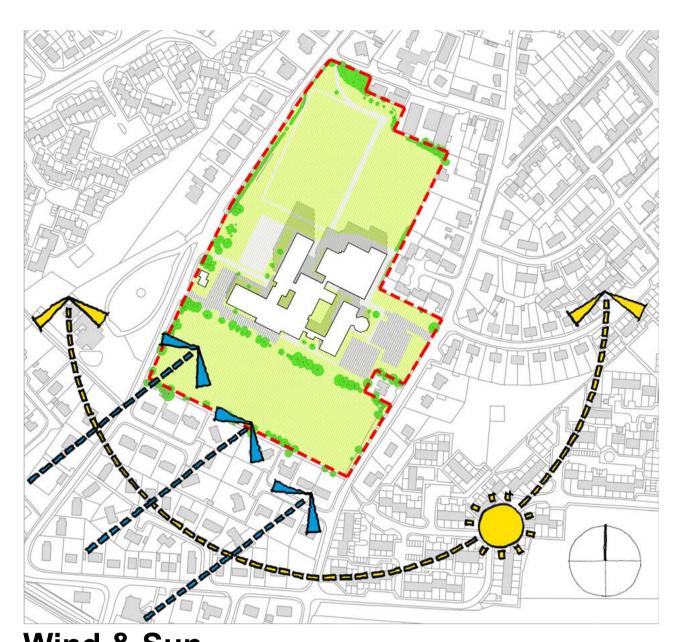
Tain 3-18 Campus



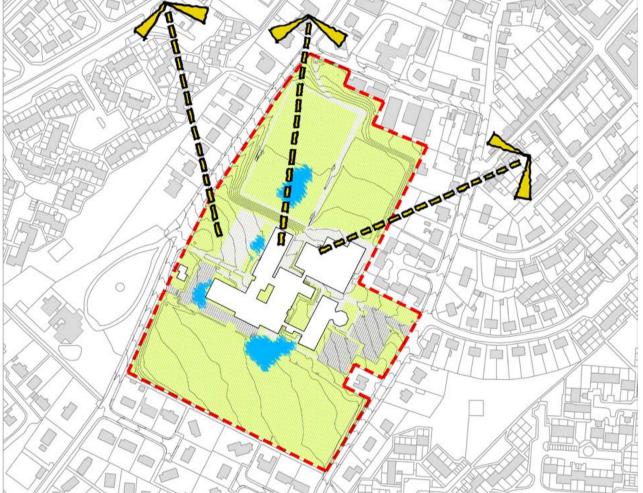








Wind & Sun



Views



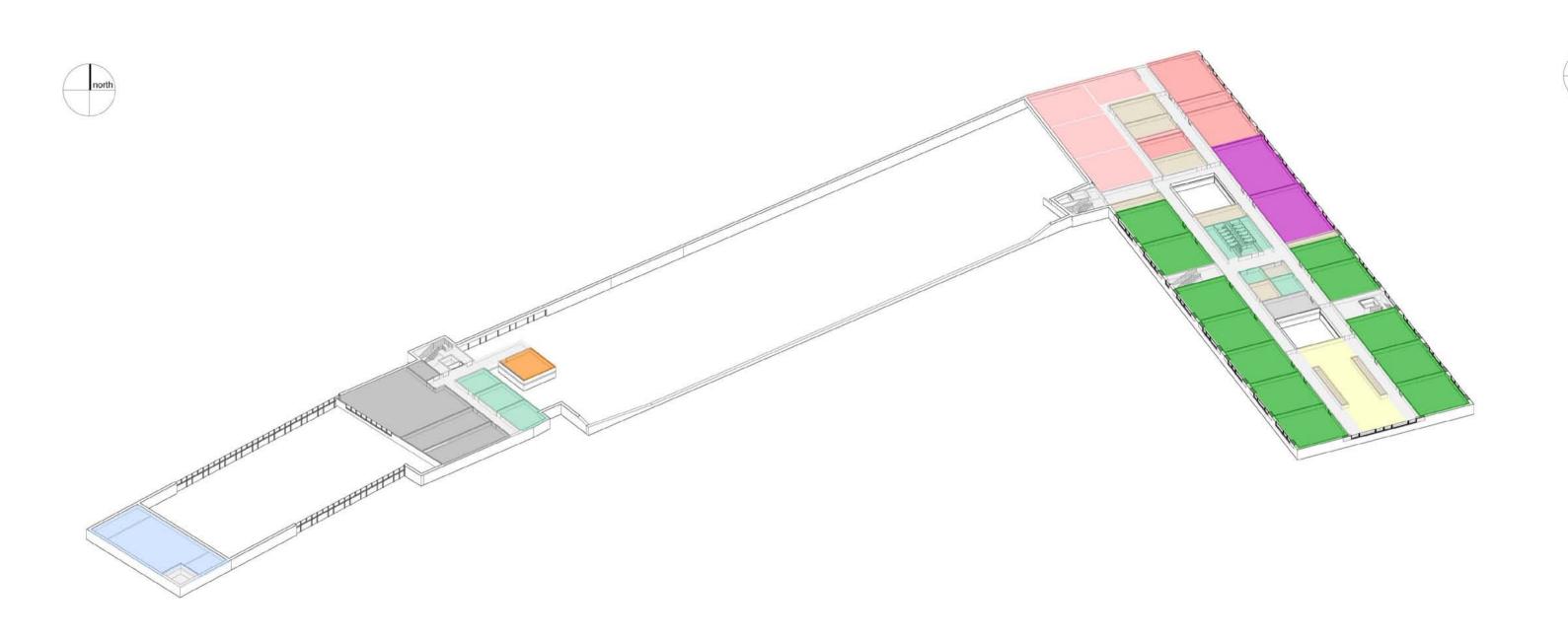
Boundary Conditions



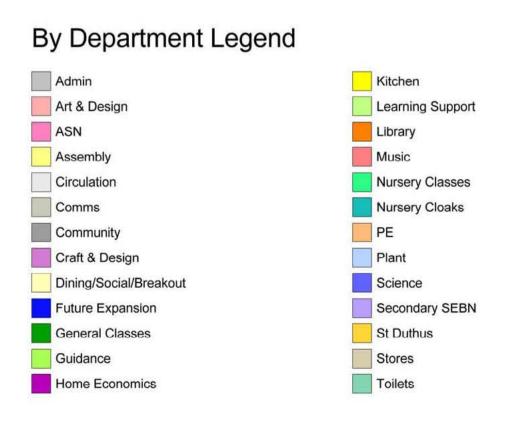


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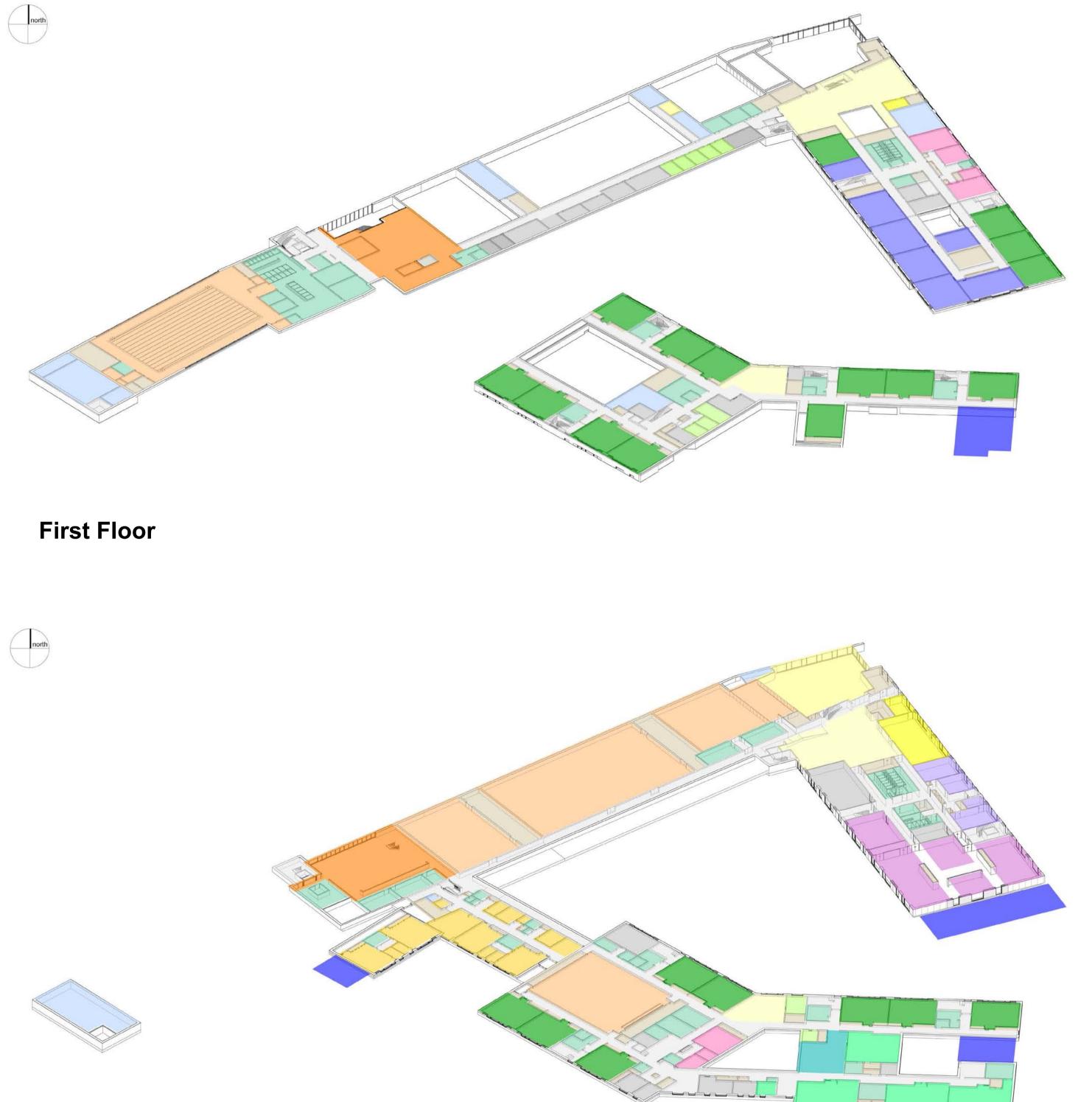


Second Floor

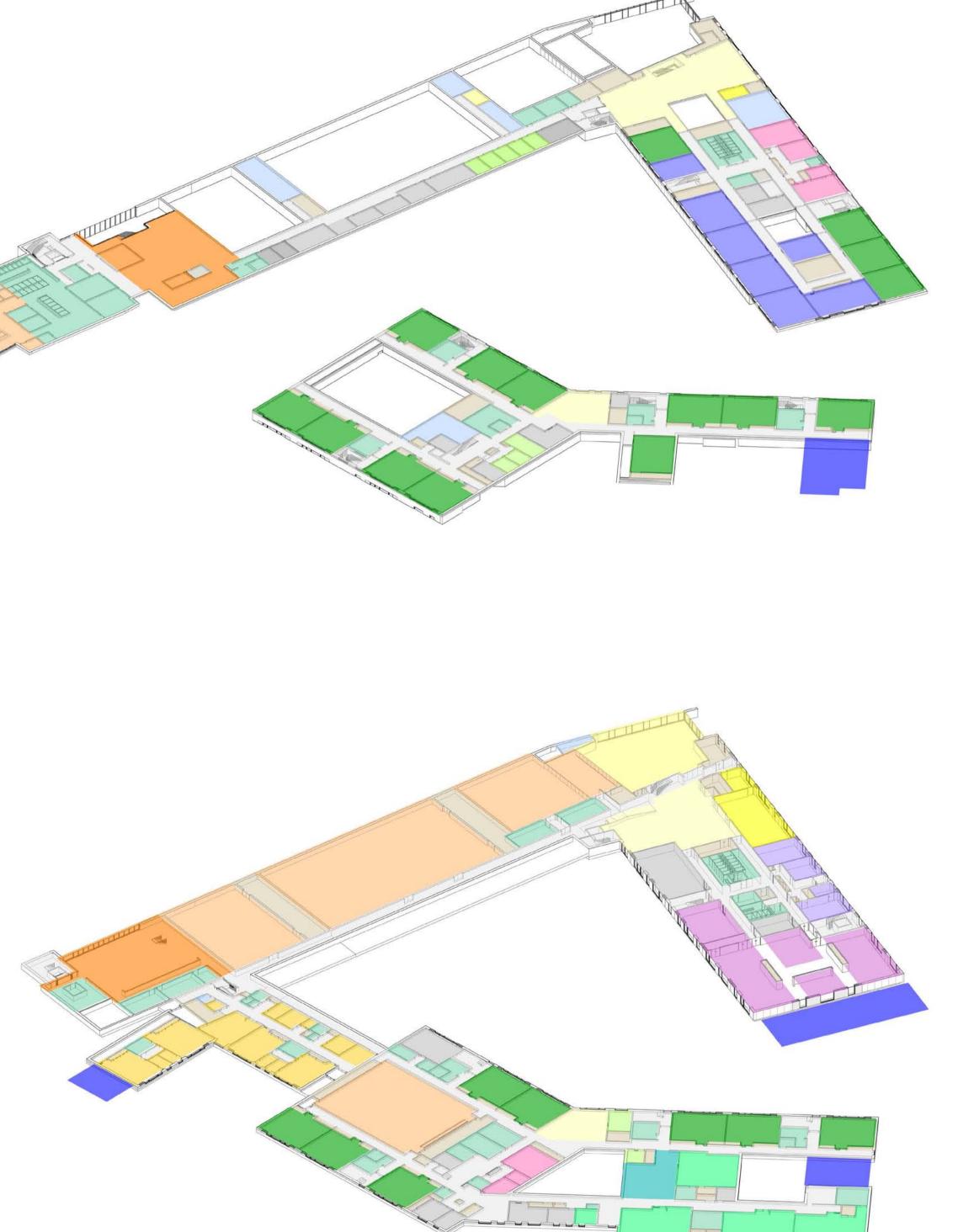


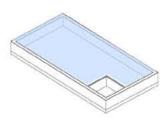


Tain 3-18 Campus









Ground Floor

Iso Floor Plans



East Primary



North Secondary



South Secondary

Tain 3-18 Campus





Elevations







West Elevation



South Elevation



Key

Omega Zeta Panels

Dark Panels (Spec TBC)

📕 Larch

Tain 3-18 Campus

_____ 50m 0m

Elevations











Phase 02 1:2500



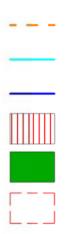
Tain 3-18 Campus





Phase 04 1:2500

<u>KEY</u>



Electrical Cables Foul Drainage Services Site Compound Pitches

Demolition



Phase 05 1:2500