

# en route



Clemson University School of Architecture  
Comprehensive Studio - Spring 2014

Jackie Batanglo  
Katie Carter





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Program



## LIVE-IN ENTREPRENEURIAL THINK TANK

### WHY

1. Add convenience
2. Give them exposure to innovation
3. Decrease their total cost of rent
4. Increase productivity
5. Increase visible legitimacy

### WHERE

In downtown Greenville, South Carolina  
within 5 minute walking distance from Main St.

### PRIZE

Internal Competition - Winning Project \$1,000

### SIZE

30 to 40 Units

3 different living units:

- a. 2 bedrooms/ 2 bath
- b. 1 bedroom/ 1 bath
- c. studio

### **Offices**

Conference/ Meeting spaces

Community Integration/ Mixed-use proposal

### CLIENT

Bob Barreto, GBS Building Supply

Bobby Barreto, Asterisk Development

# Entrepreneur Jam Session - Client Research

## NEEDS

PHYSICAL SEGREGATION  
COLLABORATION SPACE  
SENSE OF COMMUNITY  
EFFICIENT COMMUNICATION  
DYNAMIC SPACES  
NATURAL DAYLIGHTING  
DEDICATED VISITOR PARKING  
SECURED STORAGE

## DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

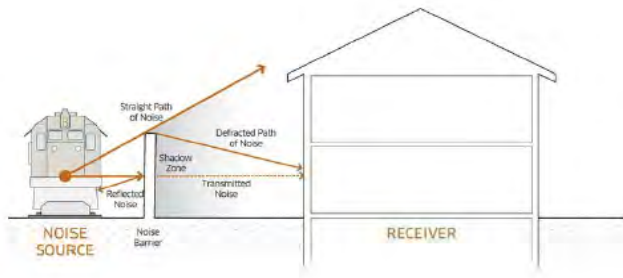
MAKE CLEAR SEPARATION BTWN ENVIRONMENTS  
NATURAL LIGHTING  
FLEXIBILITY IN EFFICIENCY  
COLLABORATIVE SPACES IN WORK ENVIRONMENT  
CASUAL SPACES FOR INTERACTION BTWN ALL RESIDENTS

## CHALLENGES

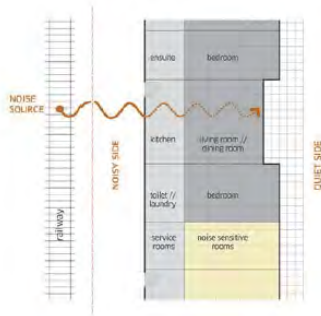
DISTRACTION  
NOISE CONTROL  
ISOLATION  
ATYPICAL WORK HOURS  
NETWORKING W/ PUBLIC + BUSINESSES  
CONSIDERATION OF SPOUSE/FAMILY



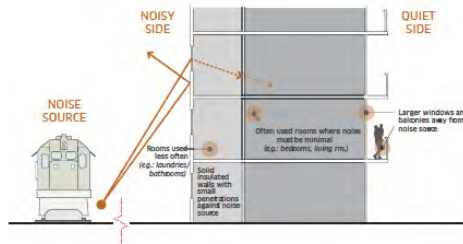
# Site Based Research - Noise Reduction



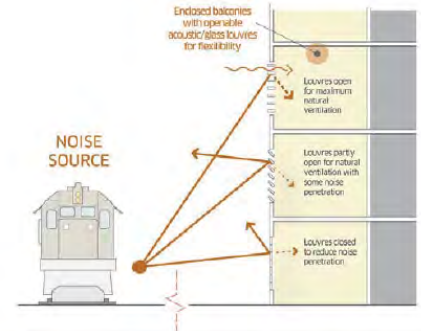
**FIGURE 7 // EFFECT OF A NOISE BARRIER ON THE PATH OF NOISE FROM THE RECEIVER TO THE SOURCE. A NOISE BARRIER REDUCES NOISE LEVELS IN THREE WAYS: BY DEFLECTING NOISE OFF OF IT, BY DAMPENING THE NOISE THAT IS TRANSMITTED THROUGH IT, AND BY BENDING, OR DIFFRACTING NOISE OVER IT. THE AREA RECEIVING THE MOST PROTECTION BY THE NOISE BARRIER IS TYPICALLY REFERRED TO AS THE "SHADOW ZONE".**



**FIGURE 9 // LOCATING NOISE SENSITIVE ROOMS AWAY FROM RAIL NOISE IN DETACHED DWELLINGS; AND FIGURE 10 (RIGHT) - LOCATING NOISE SENSITIVE ROOMS AWAY FROM RAIL NOISE IN MULTI-UNIT DWELLINGS. (SOURCE: ADAPTED FROM FIGURE 3.6 IN THE DEVELOPMENT NEAR RAIL CORRIDORS AND BUSY ROADS - INTERIM GUIDELINE BY THE STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA)**



**FIGURE 10 // LOCATING NOISE SENSITIVE ROOMS AWAY FROM RAIL NOISE IN MULTI-UNIT DWELLINGS (SOURCE: ADAPTED FROM FIGURES 3.5 & 3.6 IN THE DEVELOPMENT NEAR RAIL CORRIDORS AND BUSY ROADS - INTERIM GUIDELINE BY THE STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA)**



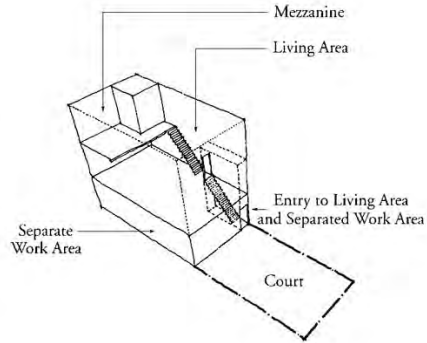
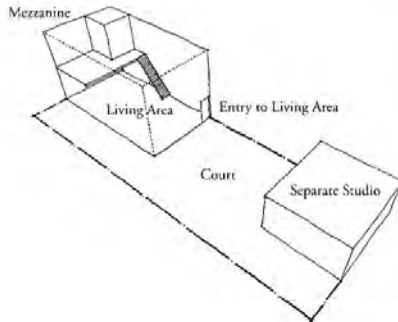
**FIGURE 12 // USING ENCLOSED BALCONIES FACING A RAILWAY CORRIDOR AS NOISE SHIELDS. (SOURCE: ADAPTED FROM FIGURE 3.16 IN THE DEVELOPMENT NEAR RAIL CORRIDORS AND BUSY ROADS - INTERIM GUIDELINE BY THE STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA).**

# Program Research

## LIVE-NEAR™

Live-Near™ meets the needs of those who feel that the proximity afforded by live/work is important, but who would nevertheless would like some separation between living and working spaces. This can be to minimize exposure to hazardous materials or high-impact work activity, out of consideration for family or roommate, or simply to fill the need for the bit of distance created by a wall or floor. In a live-near™ unit, the living portion may more closely resemble an apartment or townhouse. The work space is separated by a wall (sometimes glazed and sometimes fire rated) or a floor.

*"A live-near™ unit is particularly appealing to artists with families, two non-intimate roommates, or anyone who wants some separation from their work." (South Prescott Village case study, 1989)*



## LIVE-NEARBY™

In this configuration, a short walk separates the living portion and the work space—across a courtyard, to a converted garage or other accessory structure, or up or down an exterior staircase, for example. While this type may initially appear to be simply mixed use, classification as live/work may permit its existence in places where a residential or a commercial space alone might not be permitted.

*"Housing over retail, i.e. live-nearby,™ is definitely a form of live-work." (Live-Work Planning and Design: Zero-Commute Housing, 2012)*

THOMAS DOLAN ARCHITECTURE

TDA **LIVE-WORK** EST. 1985

ABOUT PROJECTS SERVICES LIVE-WORK BLOG CONTACT

**WE DESIGN** urban infill live-work, housing and mixed-use projects that reflect their context, create a sense of place for their residents, and enhance their communities.

**WE CONSULT** with cities and developers on the best ways to implement live-work.

**NEW BOOK BY TDA'S THOMAS DOLAN**



**LIVE-WORK PLANNING AND DESIGN**

The first comprehensive guide to building live-work projects and communities, including multiple case studies.

**BUY THE BOOK**



**OCEAN VIEW LOFTS COURTYARD**

CONTACT WITH TDA

PROJECT TYPES

" if you combine a great place to live with well-ordered workplaces and pay attention to the life between the buildings, you have the makings of a great community"

- Thomas Dolan



# PROGRAM

## • LIVE

studio	500 SF	X 10	=	5000 SF
1bed/1bath	750 SF	X 10	=	7500 SF
2bed/2bath	900 SF	X 10	=	9000 SF
mail room	125 SF	X 1	=	125 SF

TOTAL  
21,625 SF

TOTAL  
30,650 SF

## • WORK

office space	150 SF	X 30	=	4500 SF
recept/lobby	200 SF	X 1	=	200 SF
waiting area	100 SF	X 1	=	100 SF
conference	250 SF	X 2	=	500 SF
collaborative	250 SF	X 1	=	250 SF
classroom	400 SF	X 1	=	400 SF
storage/print	125 SF	X 3	=	375 SF
lounge/kitchen	300 SF	X 1	=	300 SF
restrooms	100 SF	X 8	=	800 SF

TOTAL  
7,425 SF

CIRCULATION: 20%  
6,130 SF

MECHANICAL: 5%  
1,532

**GRAND  
TOTAL  
38,312 SF**

## • COMMUNITY

indoor common	300 SF	X 2	=	600 SF
outdoor common	1000 SF	X 1	=	1000 SF

TOTAL  
1,600 SF

PARKING (NOT INCLUDED)  
60 Spaces  
14,520 SF

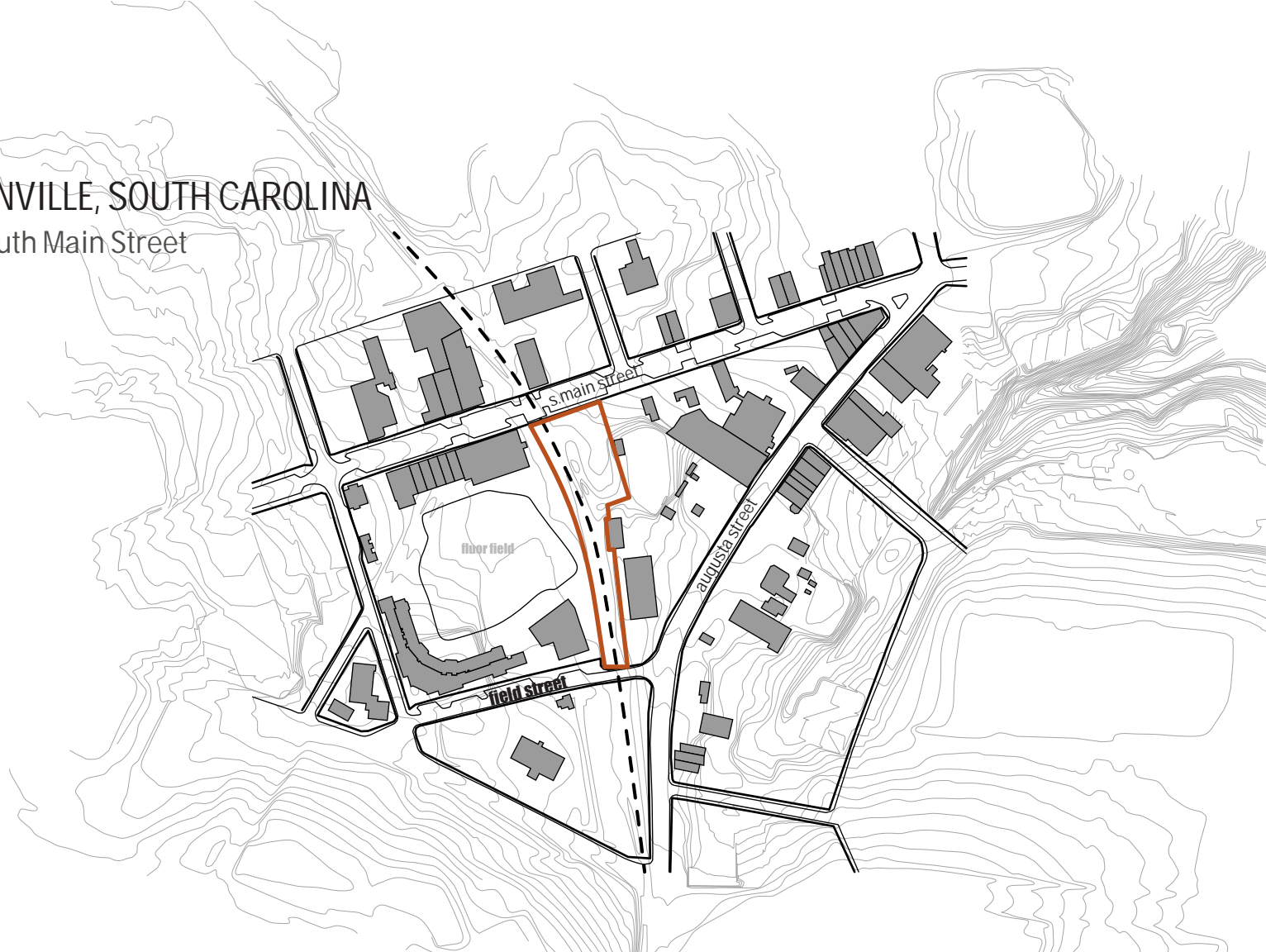
# Site Location & Analysis



Site

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

911 South Main Street



# Site Analysis

## SWOT Diagram

	HELPFUL to achieving the objective	HARMFUL to achieving the objective
INTERNAL ORIGIN attributes of the organization	<b>STRENGTHS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- directly connected to downtown</li><li>- main street frontage</li><li>- close proximity to other businesses, entertainment, and amenities</li><li>- slow traffic</li><li>- highly developed streetscape, sidewalks</li><li>- walking distance to parks, bike trails, and downtown attractions</li><li>- unique, expanding neighborhood</li></ul>	<b>WEAKNESSES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- small site</li><li>- minimal space for parking</li><li>- neighboring businesses are more industrial giving unpleasant view</li><li>- faces service side of Fluor Field</li></ul>
EXTERNAL ORIGIN attributes of the environment	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- make connections with historic district</li><li>- host events for Fluor Field</li><li>- high volume of foot traffic near site</li><li>- celebrate site conditions of train</li></ul>	<b>THREATS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- adjacency to train tracks</li><li>- loud noise from ball park</li><li>- setback requirements of train tracks</li></ul>

## Sun Analysis

June



8 am

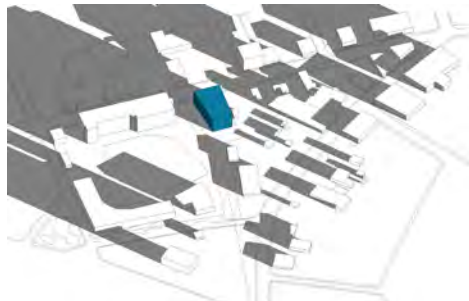


12 pm



5 pm

December



8 am



12 pm

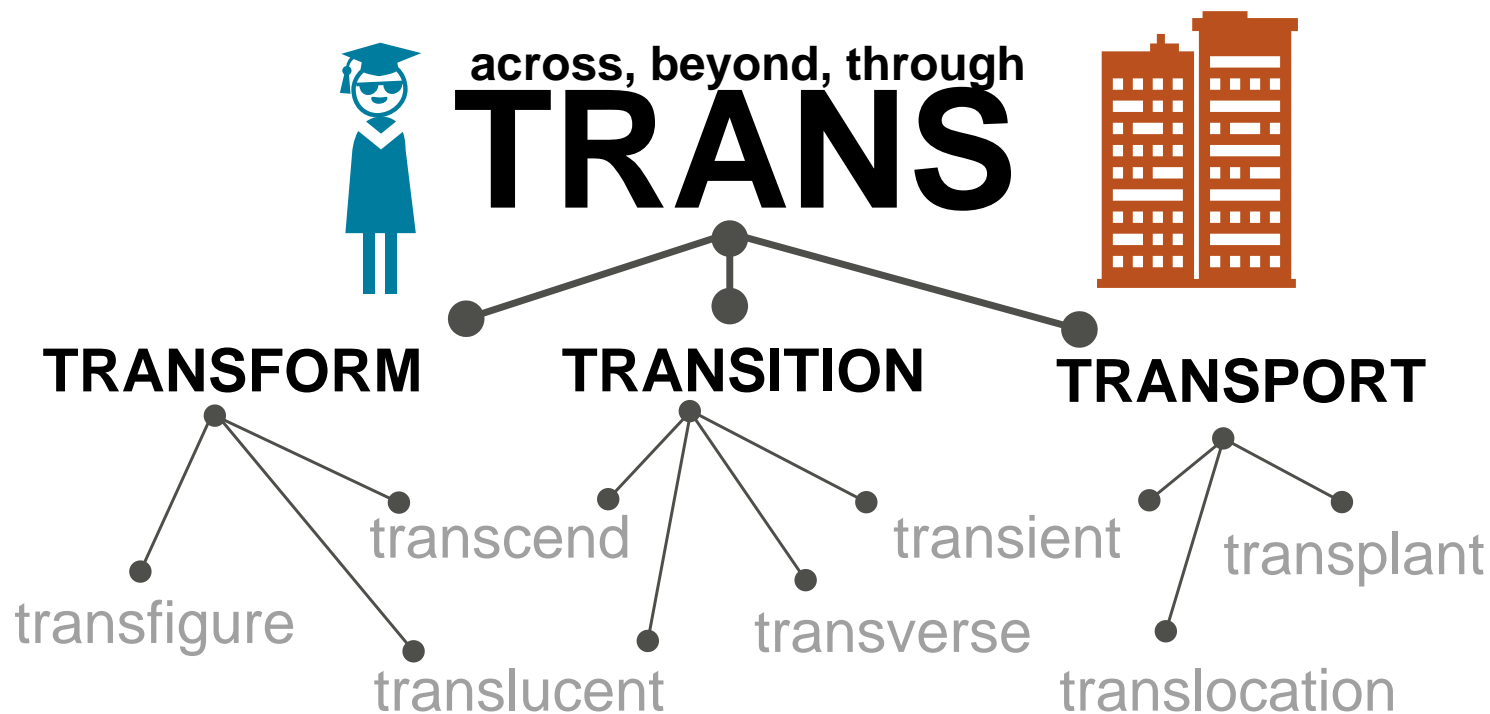


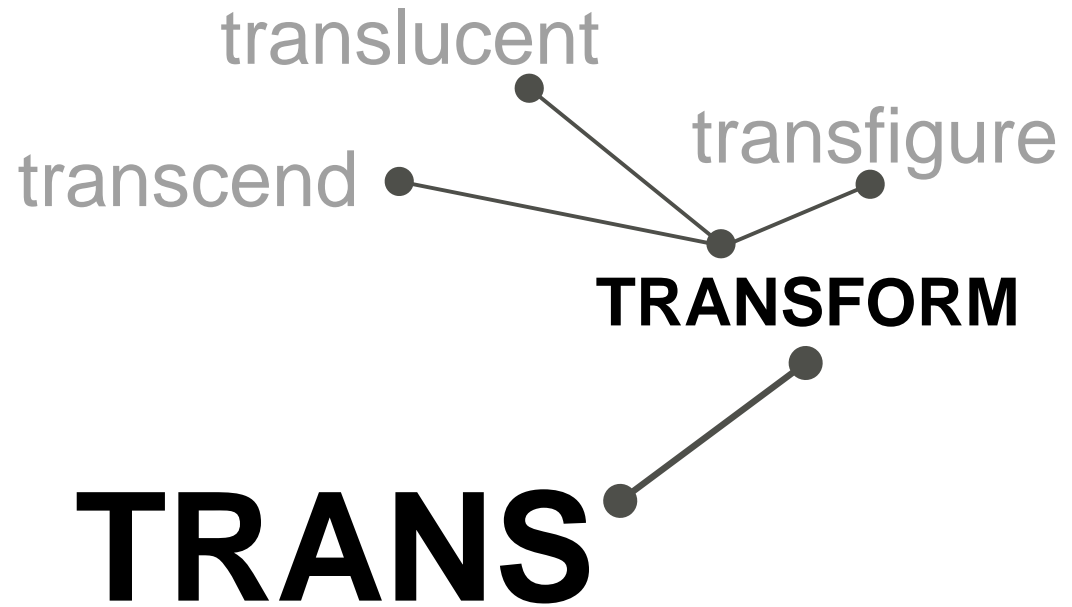
5 pm

# Pre-Design: Concept Proposal



## Concept

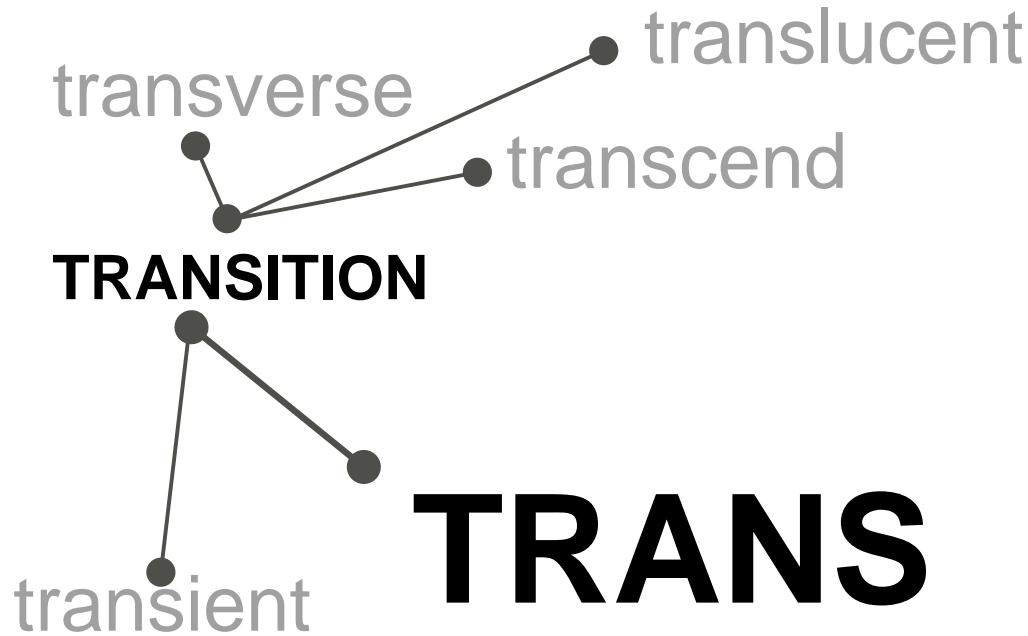




## BUILDING ELEMENTS

- multi-function walls, windows, furniture
- flexibility in efficiency





## PEOPLE

- moving throughout, crossing thresholds of live -work-community
- public vs. private
- circulation



## SITE

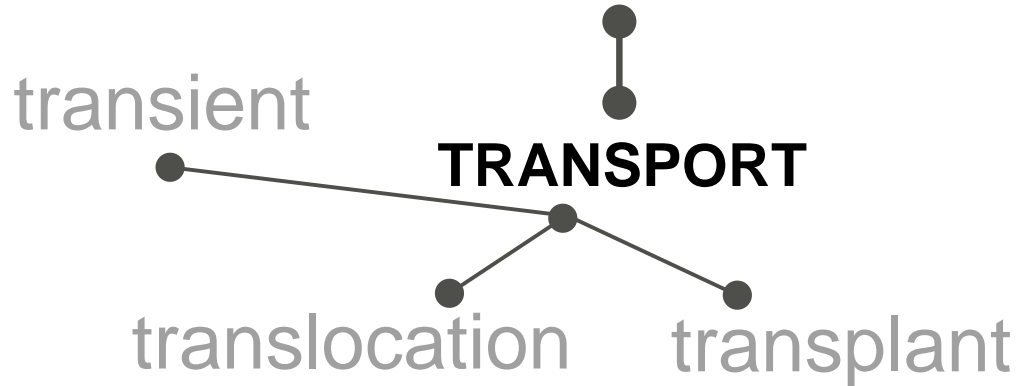
- train tracks,  
motion of business

## PEOPLE

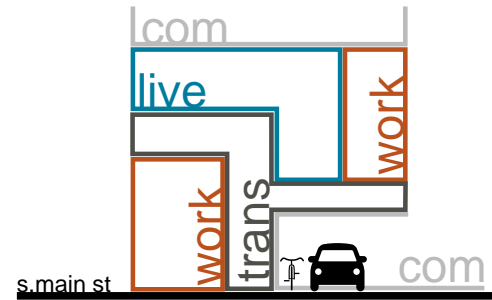
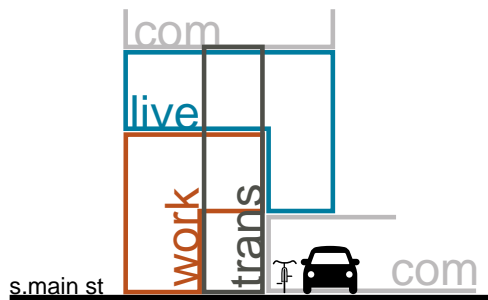
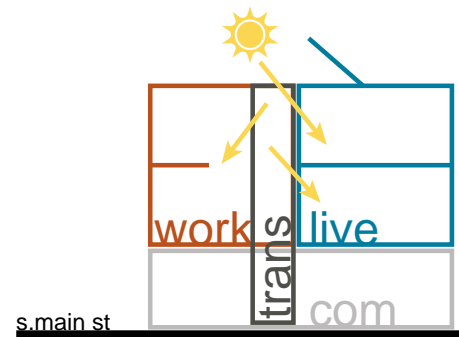
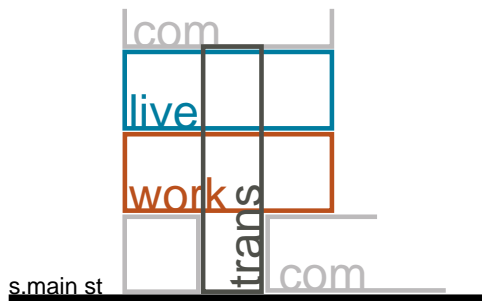
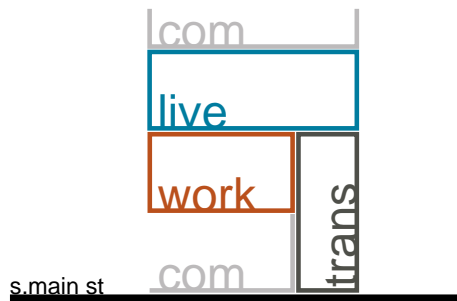
- temporary living



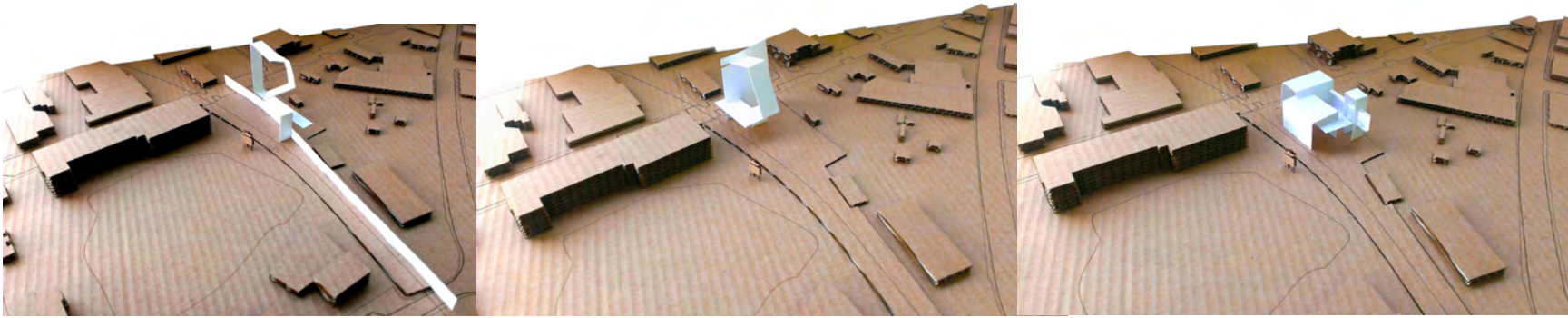
# TRANS

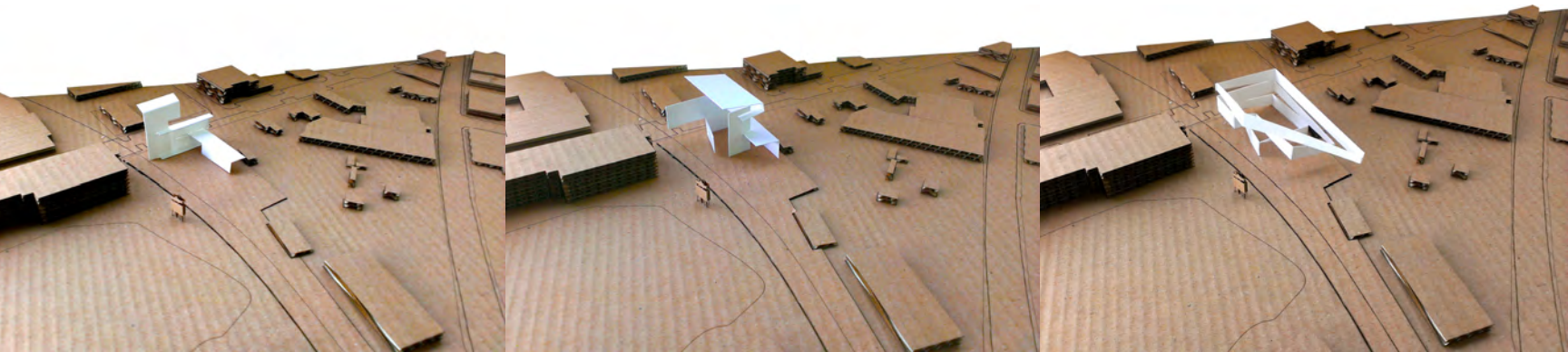






## Concept Models

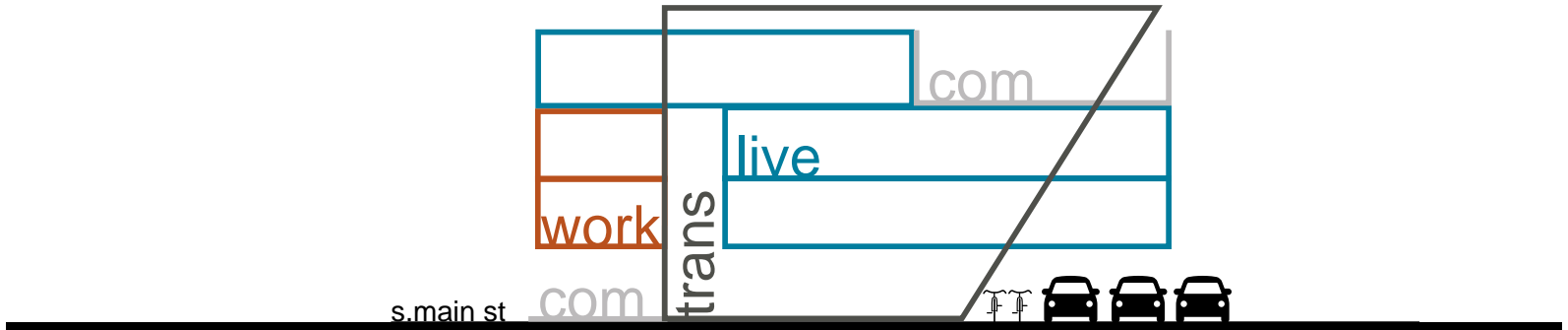
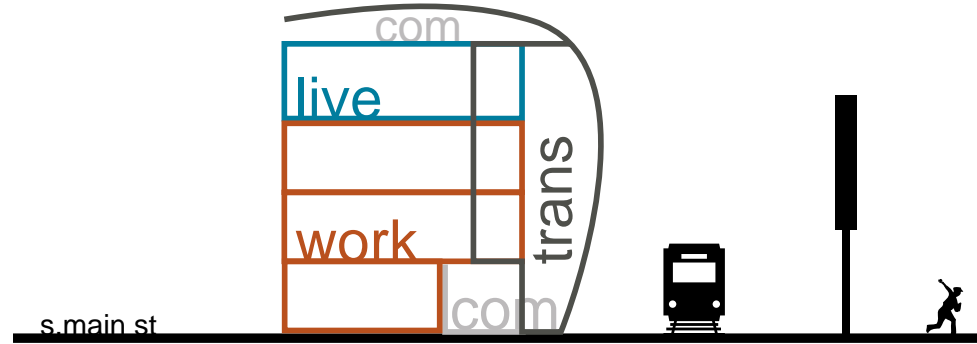




# Design Development: Building Planning

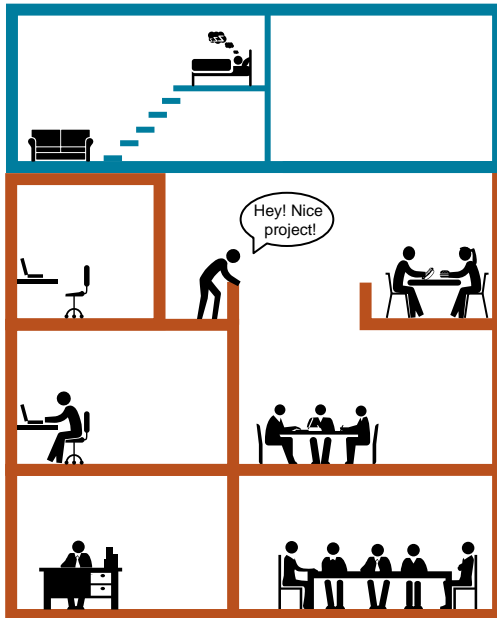


Programmatic spaces are arranged so that work areas are facing south main street for street frontage and pedestrian visibility. Dwelling units are moved to the southern side of site for more privacy and noise control. A transition space acts as a buffer from the train noise and the harsh sunlight from the west.

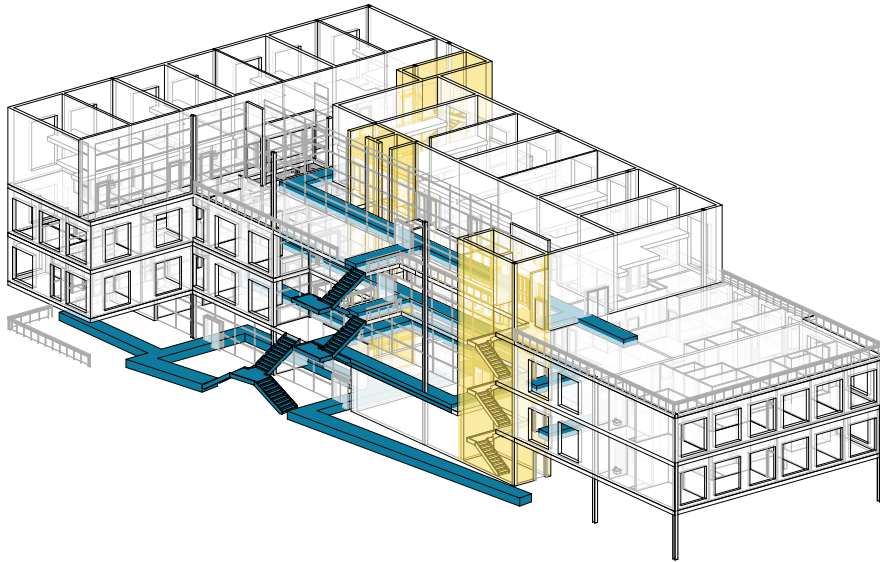


The work area is designed for collaboration through staggering the various levels of offices to promote interaction between the businesses.

interaction



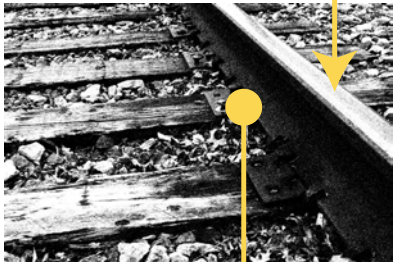
## Circulation/ Transition Space



# Canopy Design Development



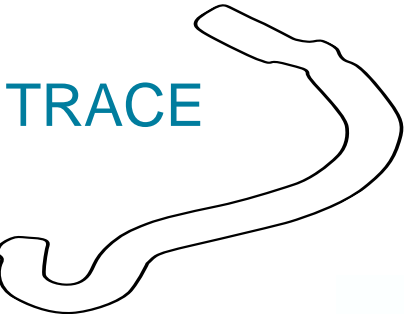
site distinctiveness  
railroad



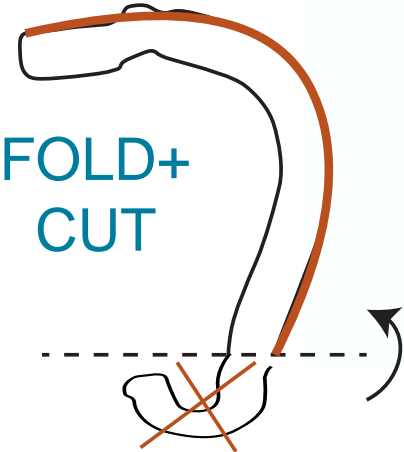
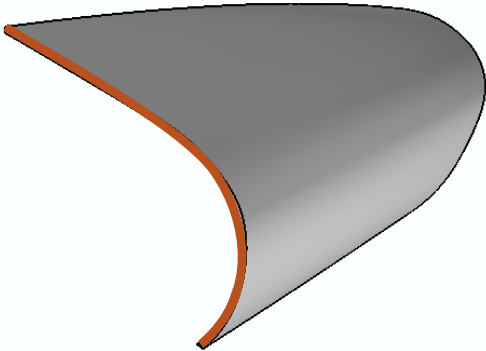
site detail  
railway fastening system



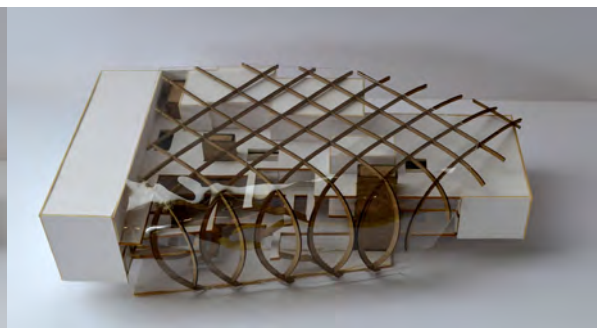
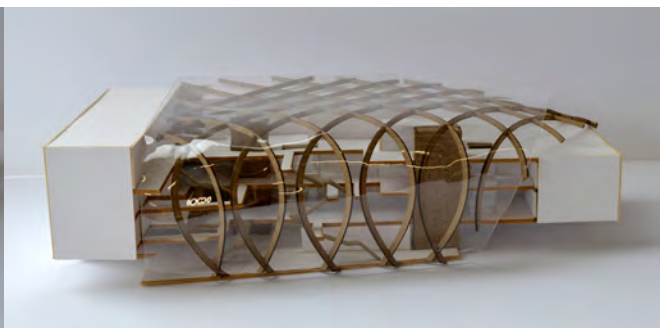
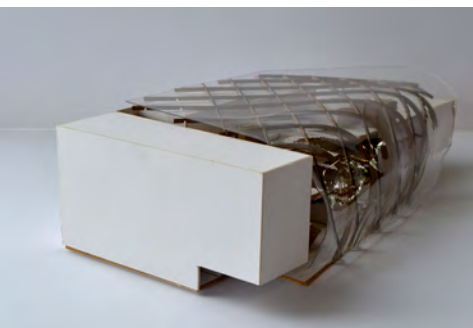
rail anchor  
attaches the base of the rail to the crosstie



EXTRUDE+  
MOLD



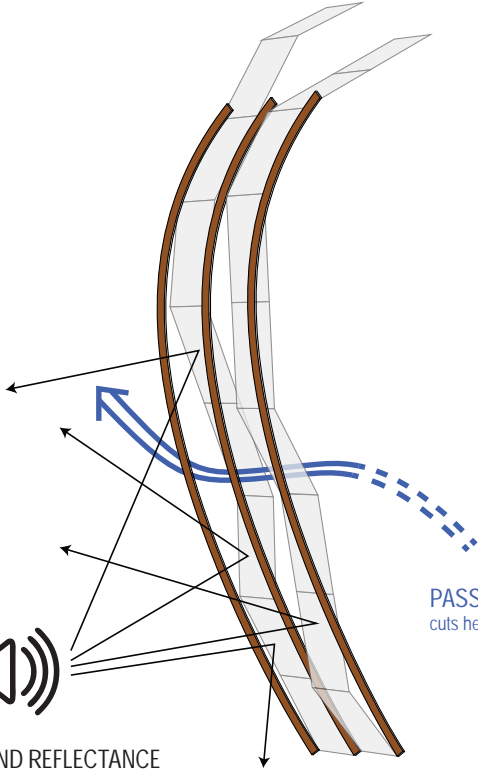




SUN FILTER

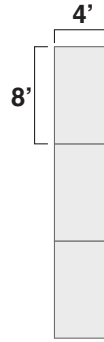


SOUND REFLECTANCE

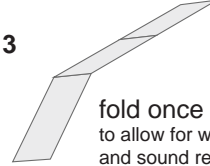


PASSIVE COOLING  
cuts heating + cooling costs

STANDARDIZED  
PANEL SYSTEM

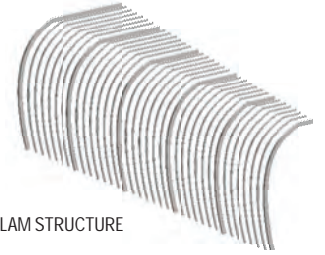


x 3

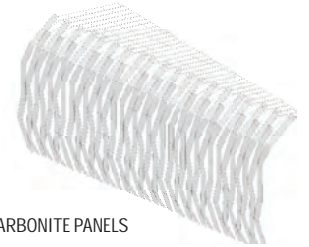


fold once + repeat  
to allow for wind harnessing  
and sound reflectance

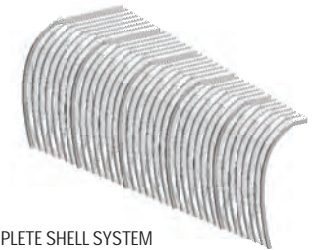
GLU-LAM STRUCTURE



POLYCARBONITE PANELS



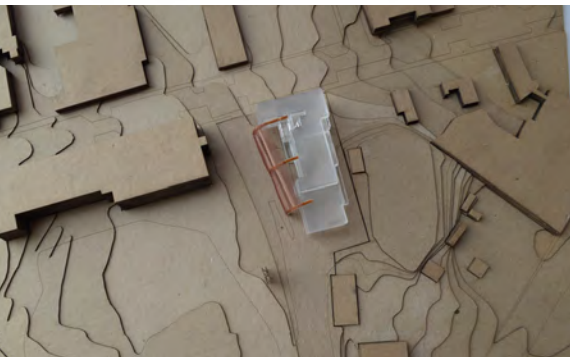
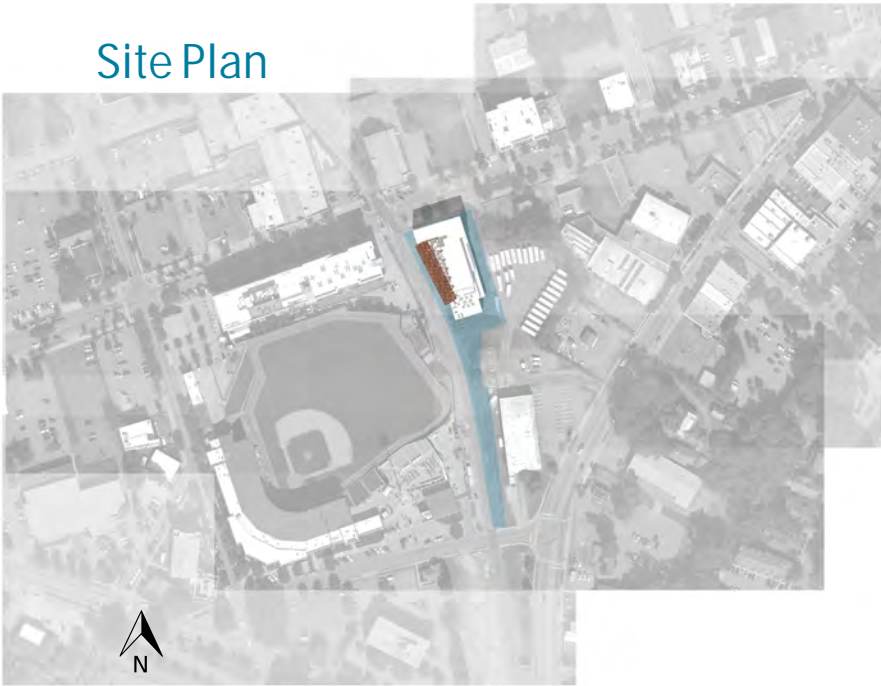
COMPLETE SHELL SYSTEM





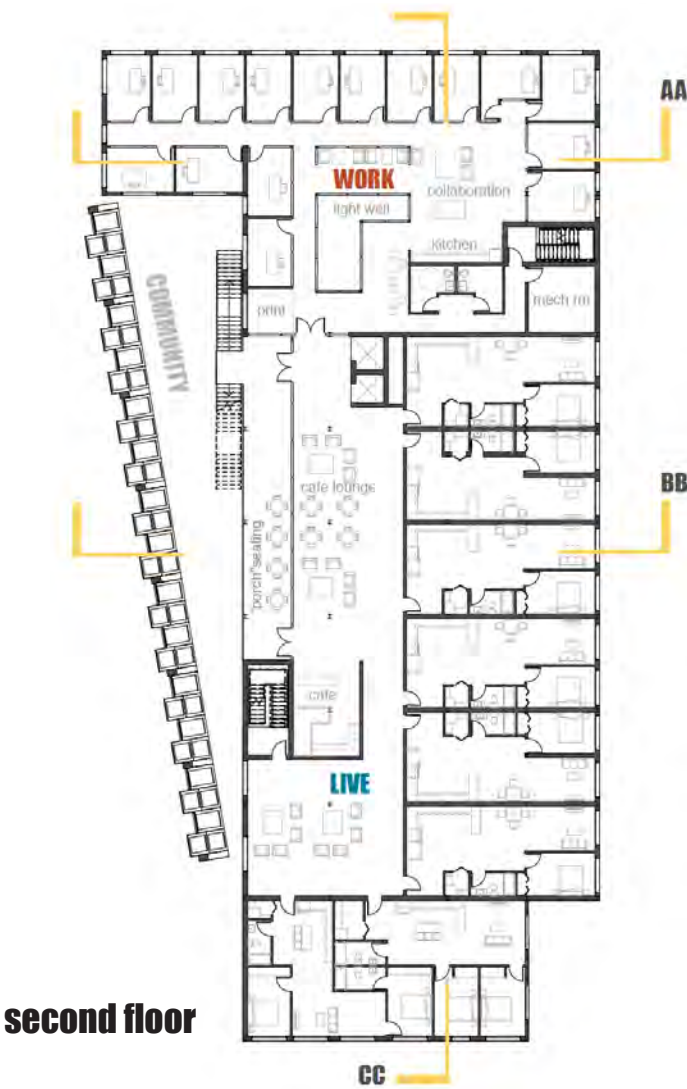
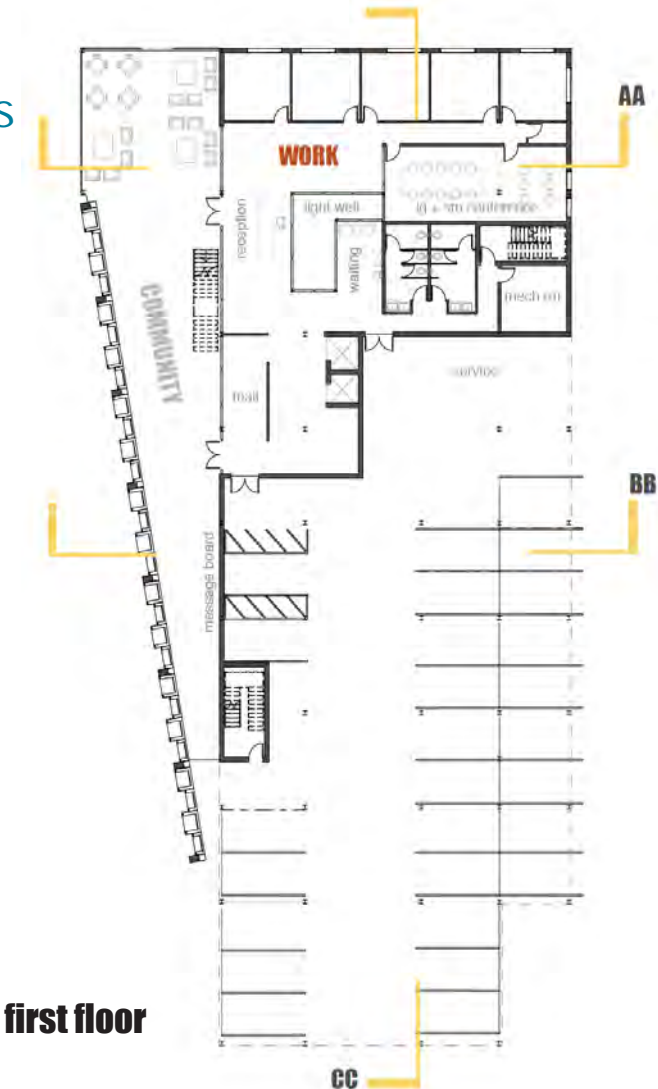
**Final Design: Comprehensive**

# Site Plan

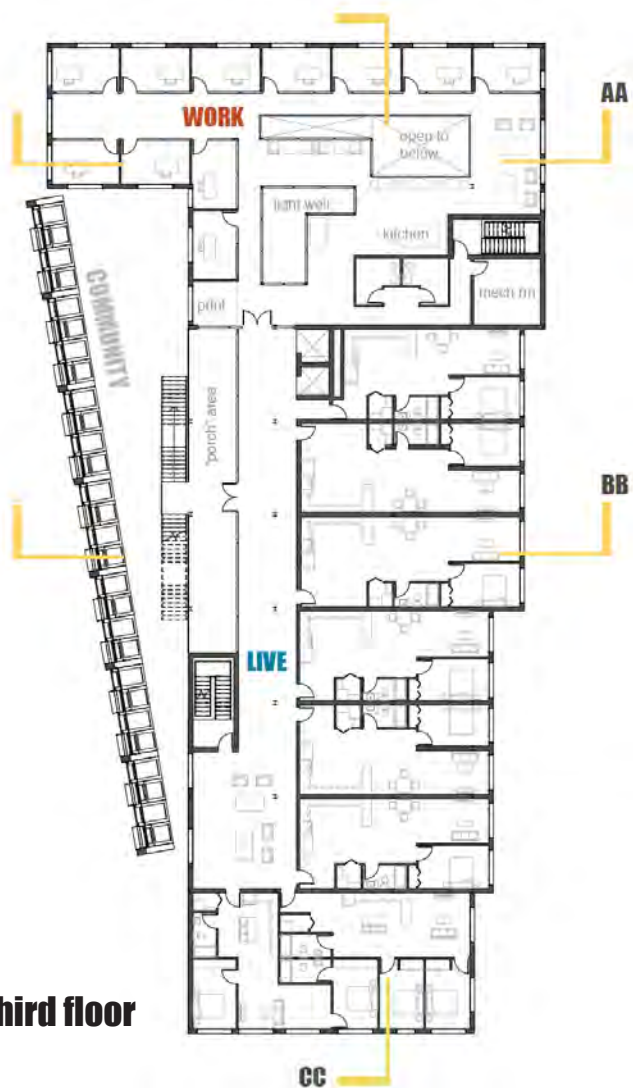




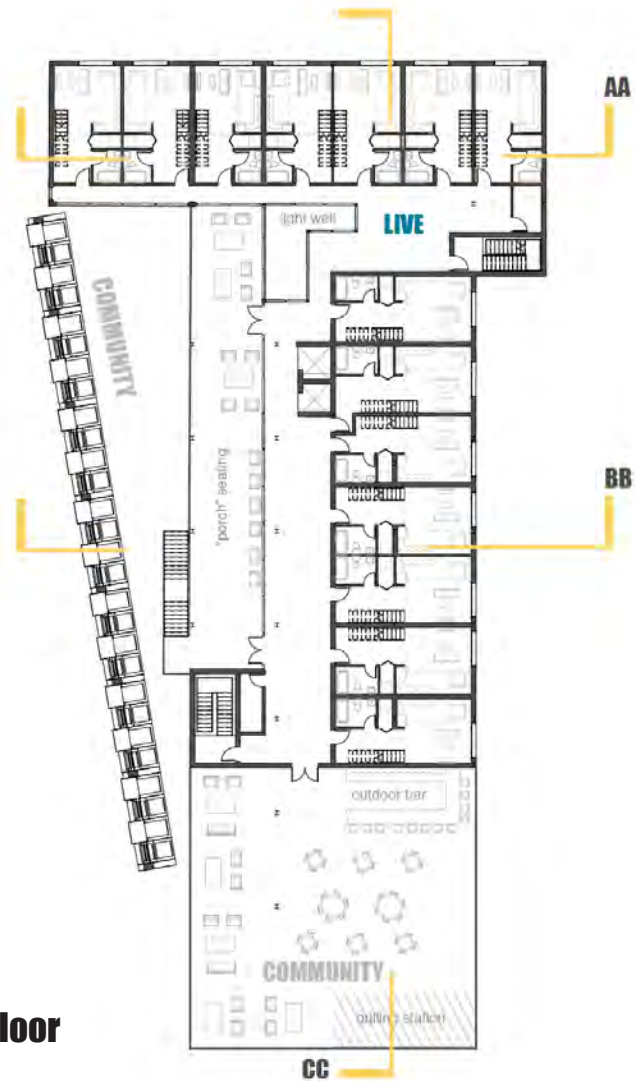
Floor Plans



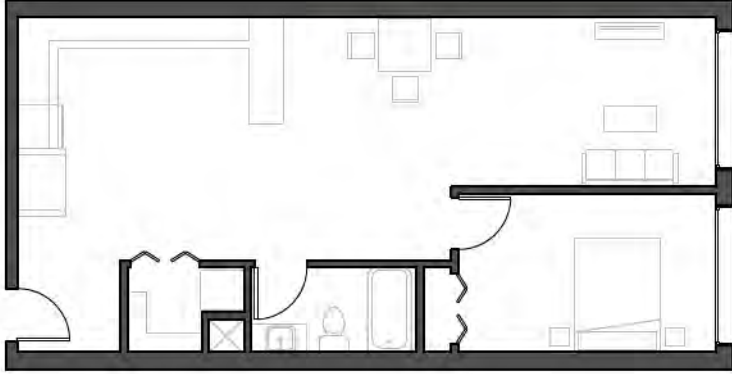
**third floor**



**fourth floor**



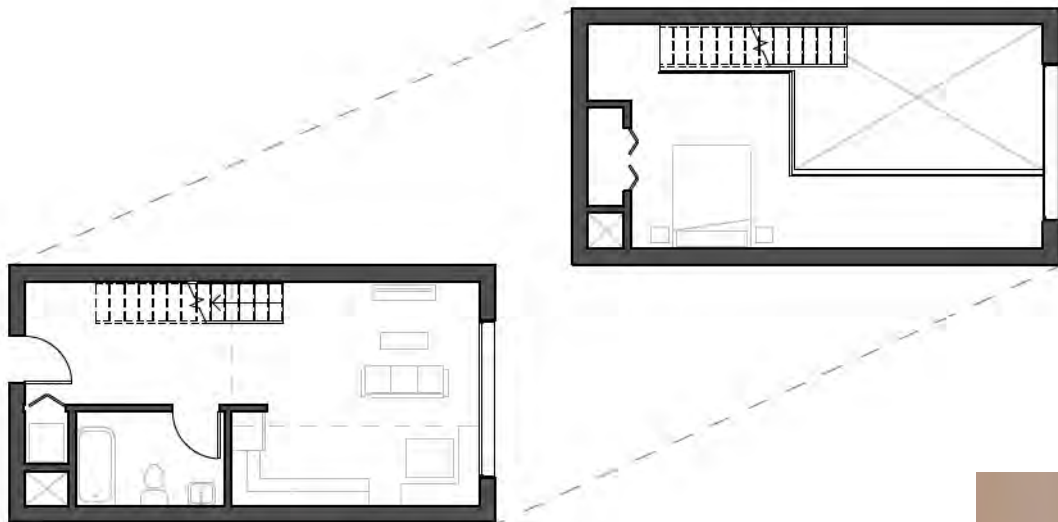
## Dwelling Unit Plans



### **1 BEDROOM UNIT**

800 SF

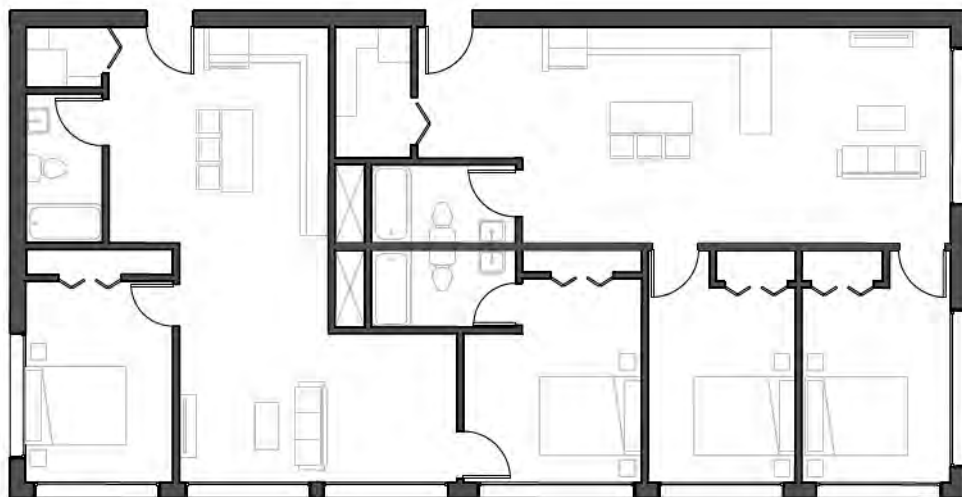




# **STUDIO LOFT**

600 SF





## **2 BEDROOM UNIT BLOCK**

Each Unit: 900 SF



# Office Spaces



## Entry Atrium View

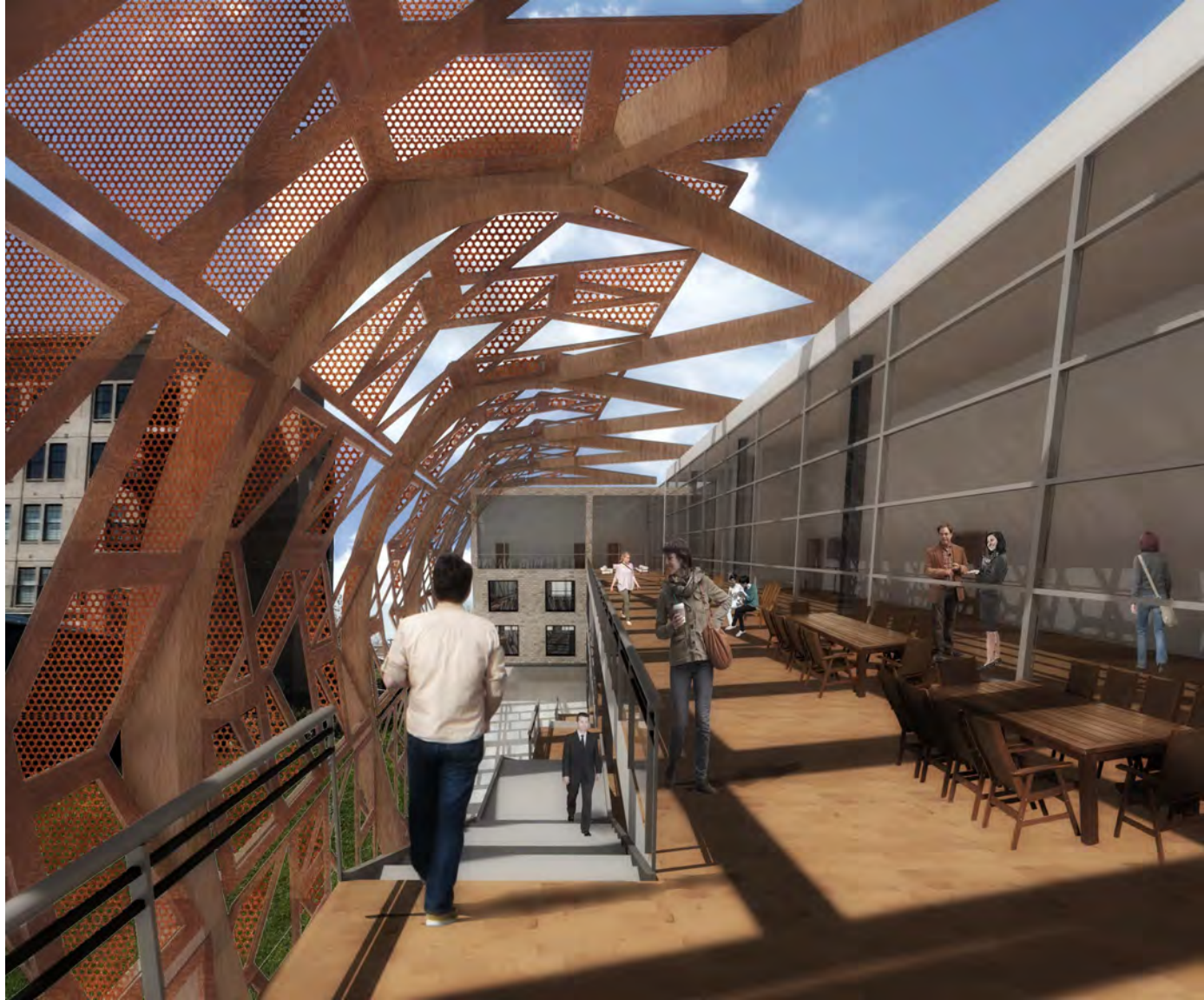




## Second Floor Cafe



## Canopy Porch from Fourth Floor



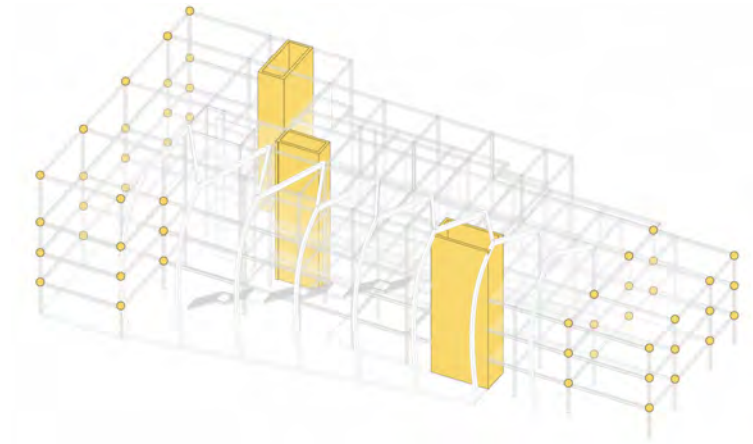


# Rooftop Community Space





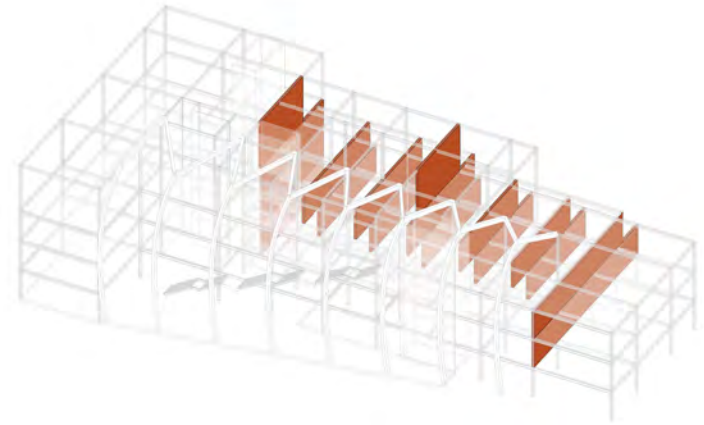
# Structure Analysis



## Lateral Force Resisting System

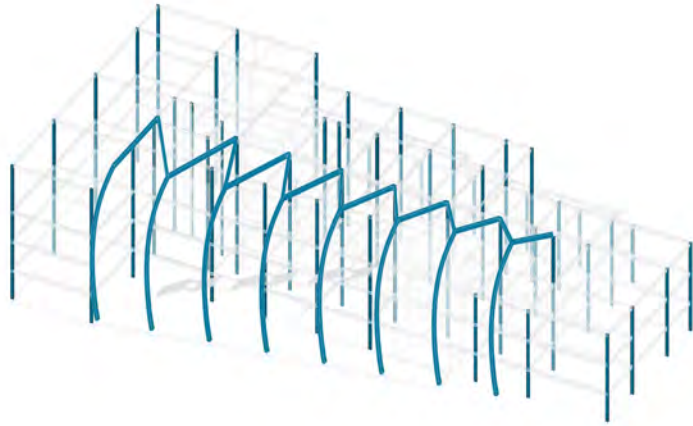
Core Shear Walls : provide lateral stiffness to structure

Moment Frame : steel frame with rigid connection between columns and beams



## Vertical Load Resisting System

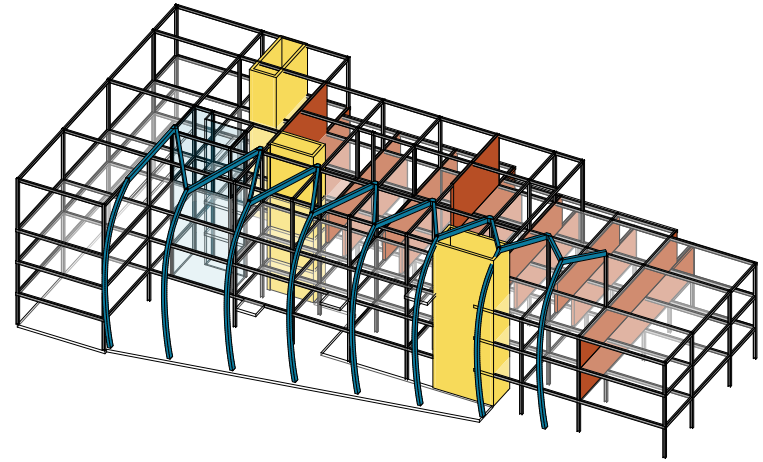
Cross Bracing Walls : uniform load transfers loads to concrete columns at bottom level where it is resisted by foundation footings



## Vertical Load Resisting System

Column & Beam Grid : point loads are carried down to foundation

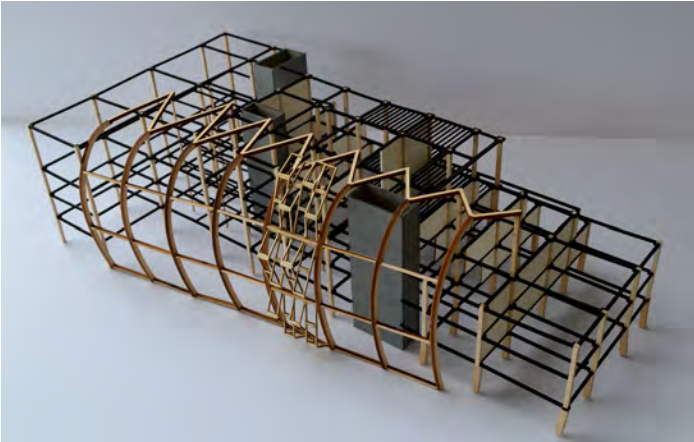
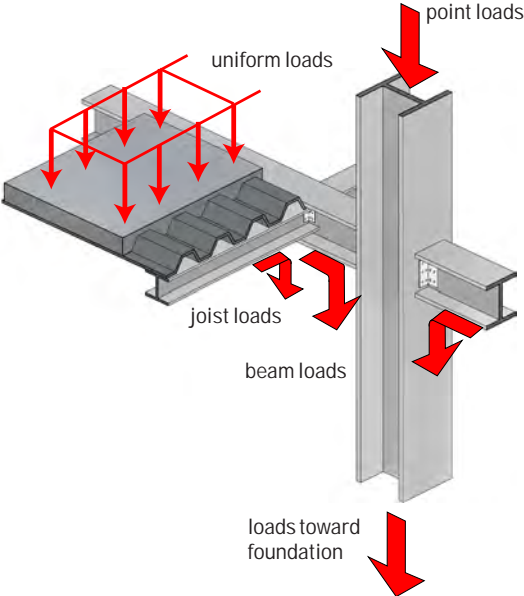
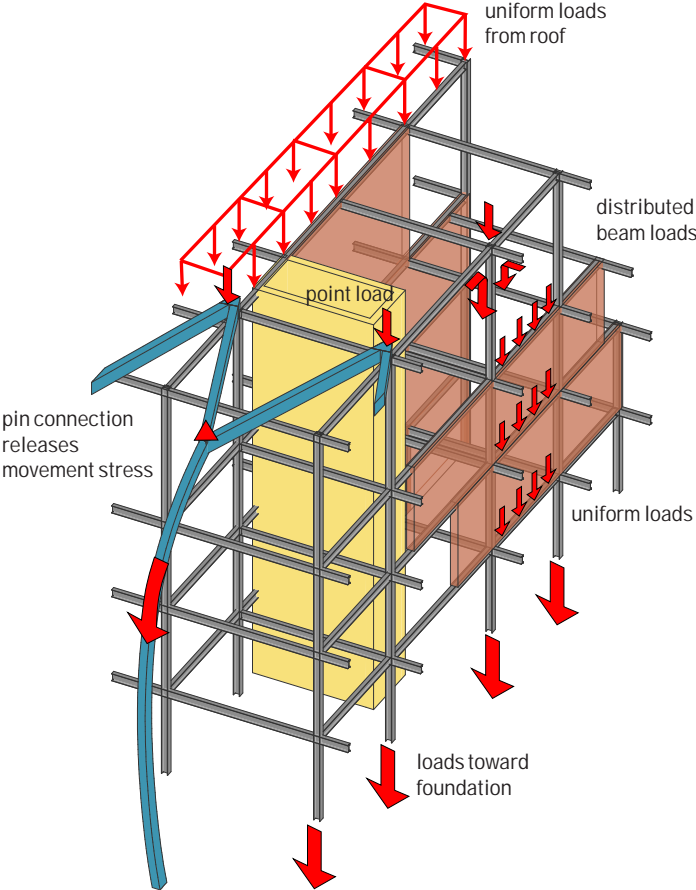
Canopy "V" Bracing : pin connections absorb any movement while system provides shear resistance



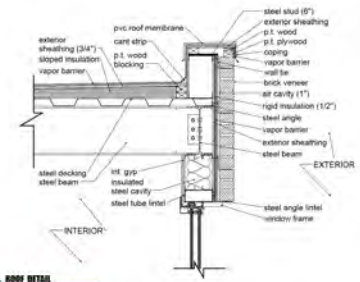
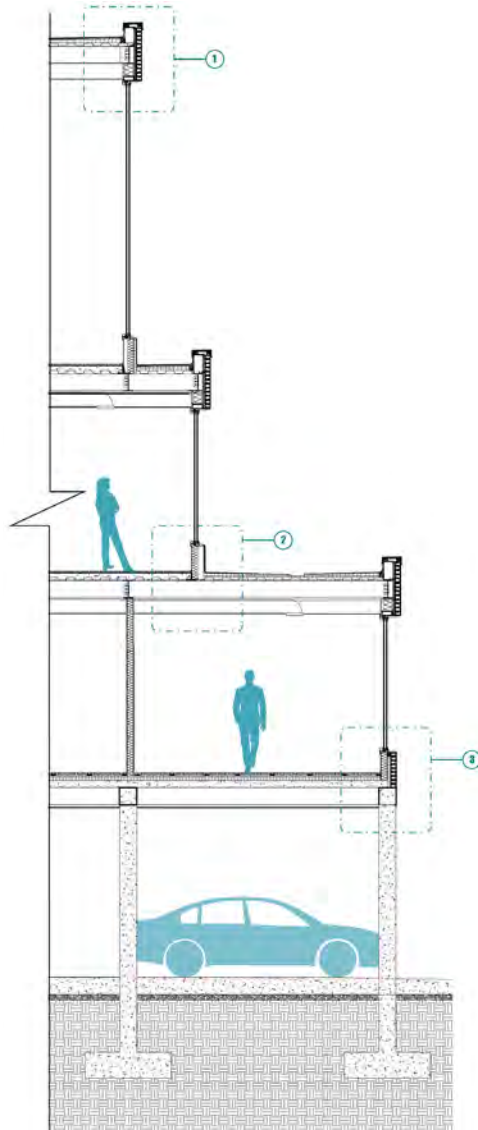
## Complete Structure System

Load tracing analysis in detail

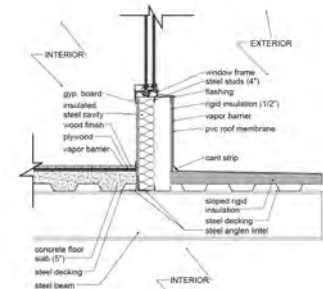
# Load Tracing Details



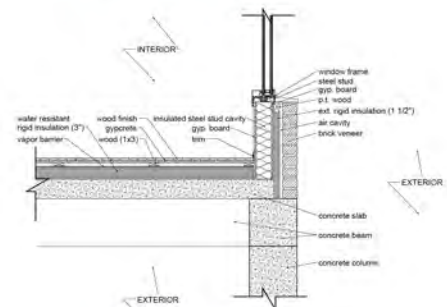
# Detail Wall Section



**1 ROOF DETAIL**  
scale 1-1/2" = 1'-0"



**2 THERMAL BREAK DETAIL - HORIZONTAL INTERIOR/ EXTERIOR CONDITION**  
scale 1-1/2" = 1'-0"



**3 THERMAL BREAK DETAIL - VERTICAL INTERIOR/ EXTERIOR CONDITION**  
scale 1-1/2" = 1'-0"

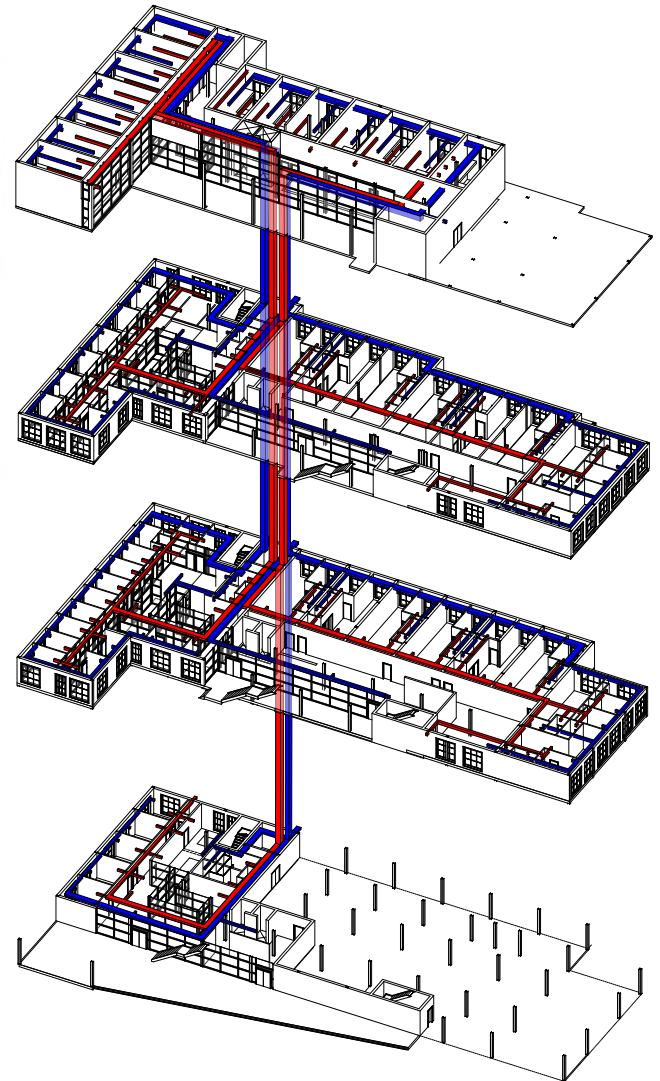
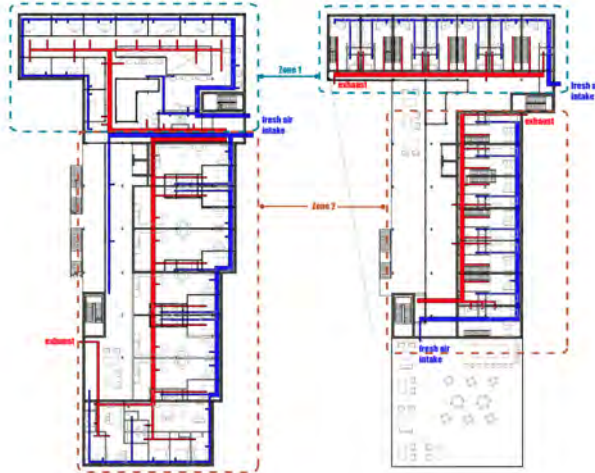
# HVAC

## Central All-Air: single Duct Variable Air Volume

- air is conditioned at central location
- supply + return air circulates
- each zone controls temperature

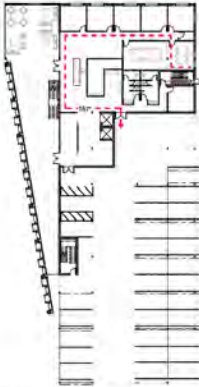
Apt Zones : 10,000 SF  
- 15 tons cooling capacity  
- 100 SF for boiler room  
- 20 SF for cooling tower

**Office Zones : 5,300 SF**  
- 12 tons cooling capacity  
- 90 SF for boiler room  
- 15 SF for cooling tower

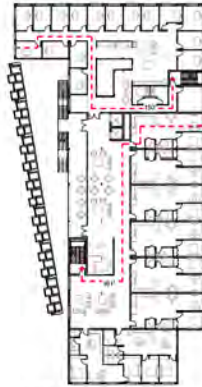




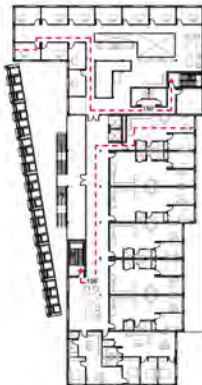
# Code Analysis & Life Safety Plans



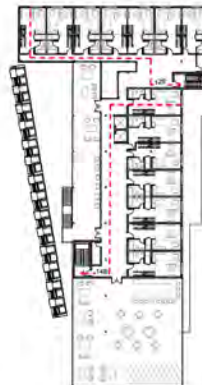
**FIRST FLOOR**



**SECOND FLOOR**



**THIRD FLOOR**



**FOURTH FLOOR**

## 2012 IBC CODE INFO:

**Occupancy:** Residential Group R-2 (section 310.4)

Residential occupancies containing sleeping units or more than two dwelling units where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature.

**Construction Type:** Section 602

- Type IIIB: Ordinary Construction, Mix non-combustible + Combustible materials
- Exterior walls – 2 hrs

**Allowable Building Height and Areas:** Table 503, Sections 504-506

- Height limit for Type IIIB: 75ft
- Max 6 stories
- Max Total SQ FT for all floors: 48,000 sf
- Max Area for any single floor: 16,000 sf

**Fire Resistance:**

- Required rating for building elements: Table 601
- Primary Structural Frame: 2hr rating
- Bearing Walls (exterior and interior): 2hr rating
- Non-bearing walls and partitions (interior): 0hr
- Floor Construction: 2hr rating
- Roof Construction: 1hr rating
- Separation Distances: Table 602, Sections 704,705 (walls)
- Exterior walls: 1hr fire rating for Type IB when fire separation distance is between 10' – 30'

**Egress:**

- General: Section 1003: The general requirements specified in Sections 1003 through 1013 shall apply to all three elements of the means of egress system, in addition to those specific requirements for the exit access, the exit and the exit discharge detailed elsewhere in this chapter.
- Occupant Load: Section 1004: Business Occupancy = 100 gross, Residential Occupancy = 200 gross
- Egress Width: Section 1005
- Accessibility and Egress: Section 1007: Accessible spaces shall be provided with not less than one accessible means of egress.
- Exit travel distance limitations: Section 1016, Table 1016.1: Section 1015 and 1019: with sprinkler system - B = 300 ft R = 250 ft



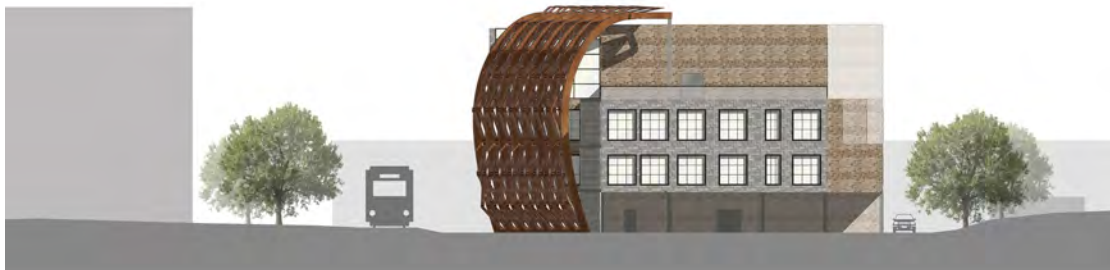
# Elevations



Northeast



Northwest



Southwest

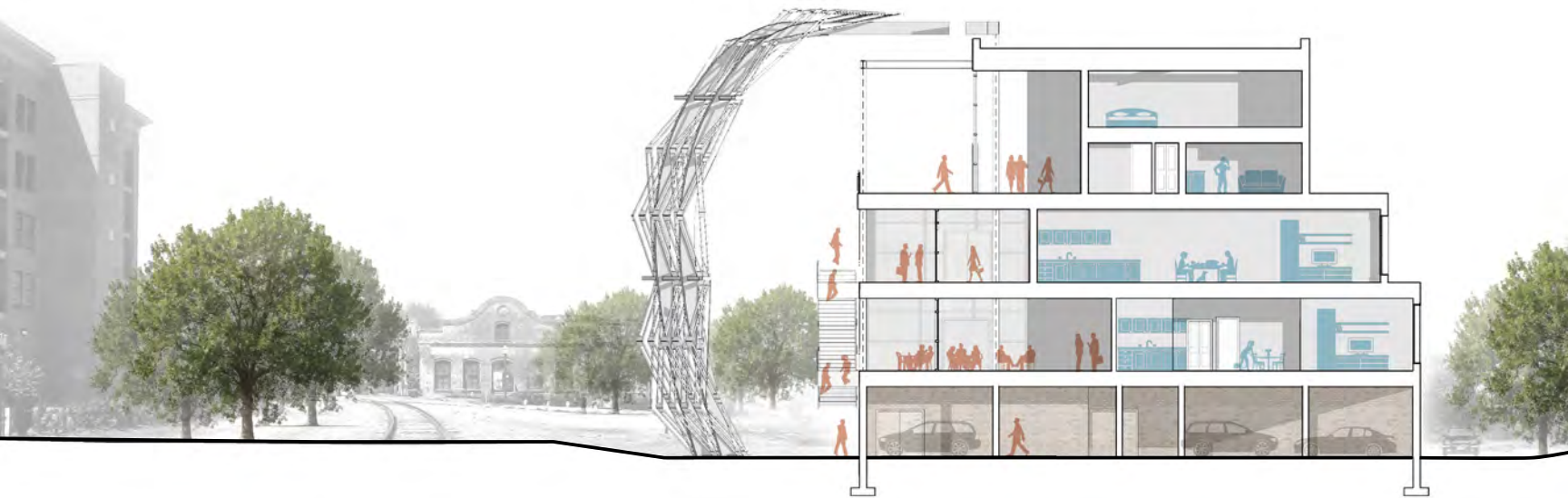


Southeast

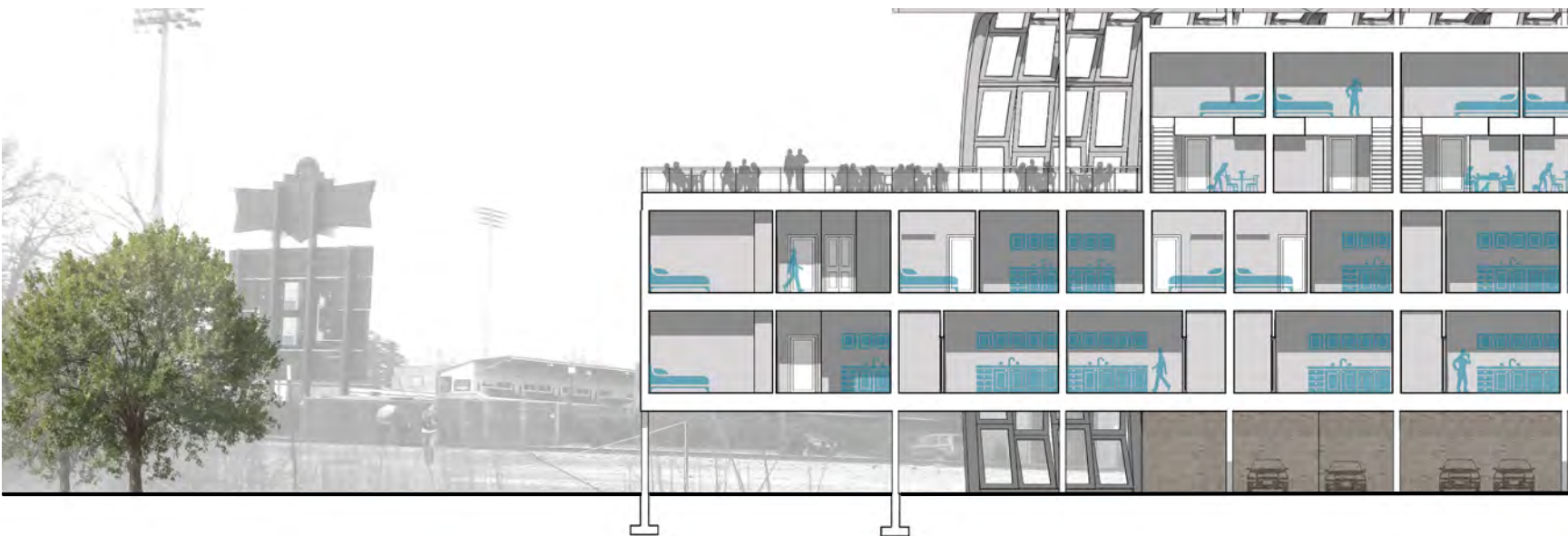
## Building Sections



Transversal Section AA



Transversal Section BB



Longitudinal Section CC





# Canopy Function & Performance

**77.9% SOLAR IRRADIATION DECREASE**  
DEPENDENT ON LOCATION AND SUN INTENSITY

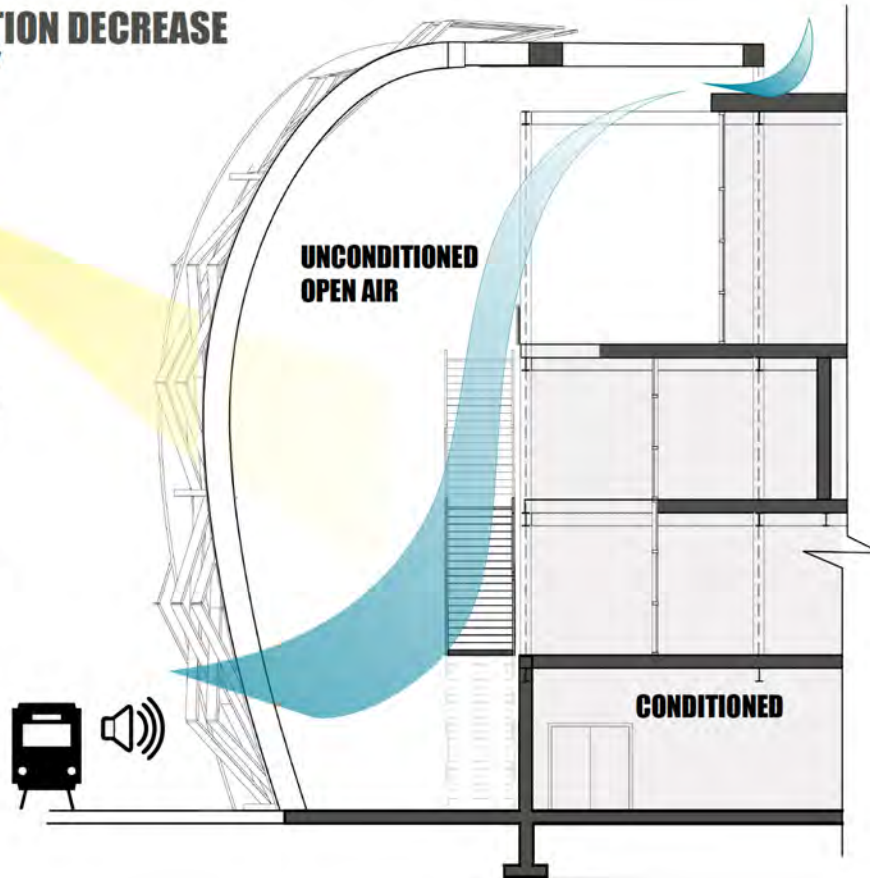


**29% ENERGY SAVINGS**  
OF LIGHTING AND HVAC COSTS OVER 1 YEAR

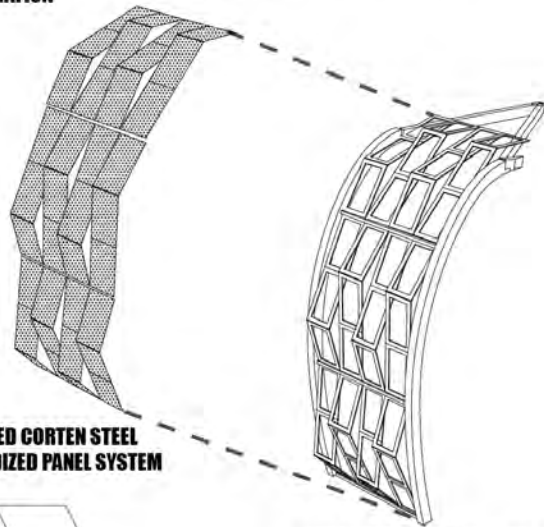
**ACOUSTIC NOISE REDUCTION**  
ANGLED PANELS DISSIPATE SOUND WAVES

**LOW MAINTENANCE**  
LONG LASTING MATERIAL THAT  
REQUIRES MINIMAL CLEANING

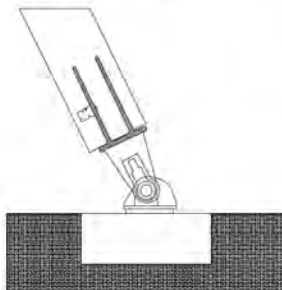
SOURCE: [thegreenbook.com](http://thegreenbook.com)  
[accurateperforating.com](http://accurateperforating.com)



**PROVIDE PRIVACY WITHOUT BLOCKING SUN**  
**30% PERFORATION**



**PERFORATED CORTEN STEEL**  
**STANDARDIZED PANEL SYSTEM**



**GLU-LAM FOUNDATION PIN CONNECTION DETAIL**

**LARGE GLU-LAM STRUCTURE**  
**WITH STEEL FRAME SUPPORTS**

