

Shared Spaces

Workspace



FUNCTION

Workspaces cater to both individual and collaborative work, providing specialized areas for research and group projects.

They prioritize flexibility by offering various work options and strategies tailored to different work styles and operational and administrative needs.

To enhance adaptability, some workspaces incorporate kinetic infrastructure, allowing them to transform and adjust based on employee and team preferences. This dynamic approach fosters creativity, efficiency, and seamless collaboration in a constantly evolving work environment.



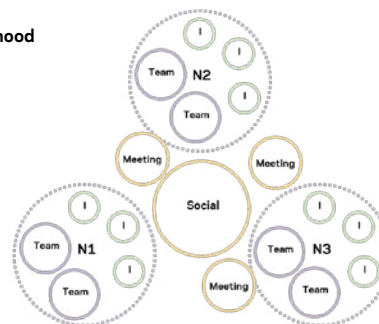
SPATIAL COMPONENTS

- Identify specific zones for different work functions and teams, taking into consideration cross-functional workflows and a balanced, inclusive environment.
- Space types may include:
 - Open work areas with desks
 - Group work areas for collaboration
 - Flexible spaces for meetings or workshops
 - Focused work spaces, including individual offices
 - A wide variety of comfortable seating options, including ergonomic chairs

Workplace Approach

Neighborhoods vs. Activity-Based Workspace

Diagram
Neighborhood Based



- Assigned Neighborhoods, Team Spaces, Offices and Workstations
- Access to shared space, support and resources

Diagram
Activity Based



- Assigned Team Spaces for Collaboration
- Unassigned - Reservable Offices and Workstations
- Access to shared space, support and resources

● Spaces ○ Zones ○ Intangible

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EXPERIENTIAL QUALITY

Balanced environment

- Identify opportunities for mixed workspace styles to support a diversity of staff and work functions.
- Encourage collaboration through intuitive design and flexible workspace arrangements that can adapt to changing technology and hybrid teams.

Accessible amenities

- Allow amenity spaces to serve as bridges that connect different department teams and the campus community.
- Workspace wayfinding provides easy access to shared facilities.

Harmonious and biophilic design that addresses mental wellness

- Provide a workspace that offers inspiration and supports wellbeing by utilizing carefully chosen materials and features.
- Improve work conditions with ample access to daylight. Consider making views and access to natural light for the most heavily populated shared spaces.
- Provide access to outdoors and outdoor views whenever possible, and offer a dedicated space for relaxation and restoration.
- Incorporate opportunities for biophilic intervention throughout the workspace.

Design for neurodiversity

- Connect workspaces with key environments, or 'habitats', that offer a balance of work, play, private, and social spaces, catering to the needs of a neurodiverse population.
- Provide focus rooms, designated areas for quiet work, whether individually or with a small team.
- Provide work nooks: quiet areas where people can complete work outside of their typical research workspace.
- Meeting spaces can be either an enclosed room or a designated open area for larger teams to assemble and collaborate.

Consider wellness, access to daylight, and biophilic interventions



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MATERIALITY

- Incorporate non-porous surfaces that mimic natural textures to offer both aesthetic and acoustic benefits.
- Select materials that are both durable and easy to maintain.

Floor

- When designing each workspace, consider its functional, aesthetic, and acoustic goals.
- Select materials that can withstand the wear and tear of chair casters and pedestrian traffic. Carpet tiles are often a suitable choice for acoustic needs in most dry lab research workspaces.

Wall

- Consider materials such as vinyl or wood-veneer wall coverings.
- Design with acoustic dampening materials; consider fabric wrapped panels, screen dividers, and fabric furniture panels.

Ceiling

- Distribute lighting fixtures to provide ample light to the space and evaluate how the reflectivity and color of the ceiling material affects lighting glare.
- Consider acoustical properties of ceiling systems. Use K-13 spray in open office circulation, along with acoustic ceiling clouds or baffles above open office work spaces.



LESSONS LEARNED

- Interior glass partitions permit light transfer, improve safety, and make research visible to the visiting public. Consider the acoustic implications of glass barriers.
- Design workspaces as neighborhood clusters with modular furniture, facilitating future reconfiguration as needs change.
- Provide access to controllable daylighting systems to reduce glare and thermal load.
- Create an efficient connection between dry and wet labs that minimizes travel time.
- Balance open floor plans with spaces that allow for privacy; provide spaces for private focused work.

Various work habitats to meet different work styles

