

# The Trend Toward Transparency in Science and Medical Labs



## Transparency in Collegiate Science and Medical Labs

Stanford's Clark Center built in the early 2000s to house the Bio-X program helped start a growing, national trend toward open, flexible, social, and collaborative science and medical laboratories. According to Stanford, the building has been turned inside out, with corridors replaced by external balconies, enabling completely flexible lab layouts. By bringing science labs out from the basement, and by creating open labs and informal gathering places, the Clark Center was

designed to foster an unprecedented degree of collaboration to meet pressing scientific and medical challenges.

Flexible, social labs have become national phenomena. Collaborative needs have revolutionized laboratory design and furnishings, wrote Michael Fickes in *College Planning & Management* in February 2011. Today's labs feature expansive windows and lots of natural light.

Fickes continues: The design of the labs and support spaces aims to facilitate collaboration. Instead of solid walls separating the lab, offices, and conference rooms, glass walls enable people to see into and out of the labs.



## Social Buildings encourage team-based research

Modern science is an intensely social activity, wrote Daniel Watch in *WBDG* in September 2012. The most productive and successful scientists are intimately familiar with both the substance and style of each other's work. They display an astonishing capacity to adopt new research approaches and tools as quickly as they become available. Thus, science functions best when it is supported by architecture that facilitates both structured and informal interaction, flexible use of space, and sharing of resources.

Not only are scientists learning by seeing and talking to others, but they are working together in multi-disciplinary teams to solve important challenges. Iowa State University new Biorenewables Research Laboratory has four floors, 70,000 sf and 50 new research and teaching labs to bring together engineers, biologists, designers and other experts to change the way fuels are produced, revolutionize agriculture, address climate change, and the production of industrial chemicals, wrote Travis Ballstadt in September 2010.

The University of Texas at San Antonio has multiple multi-disciplinary teams that share lab space, like one group that includes a plastic chemist, a biologist and engineers who are working to develop a protein coated, plastic stint infused with stem cells. A multidisciplinary team at Stanford Bio X draws on cell biology, computer science, biochemistry, genetics and mechanical engineering to better understand how molecular chaperones perform molecular origami, which may lead to new therapies for diabetes, heart disease and cancer.

## Open-plan labs can also save money

According to the 2012 Annual College Construction Report: Science buildings always cost more than academic buildings. And, the same report notes that the square foot cost of building science buildings did not vary significantly among two-year, four-year and university science buildings.

Of the 122 new academic buildings completed in 2011 or underway in 2012, 109 of them (or nearly 90%) were either health-related or science buildings.

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## PROFILE OF NEW BUILDINGS CURRENTLY UNDERWAY

Building Type	Median Size (Sq. Ft.)	Median Cost	COST PER SQ. FT.			Buildings in Sample
			Low Quartile	Median	High Quartile	
Academic	79,000	\$28,650,000	\$239.83	\$352.90	\$456.73	122
Health-Related	88,702	\$37,394,000	\$272.73	\$399.37	\$625.00	61
Vocational	20,000	\$3,375,000	*	\$249.14	*	9
Performing	94,500	\$36,107,500	\$280.00	\$380.94	\$423.84	24
Physical Education	90,000	\$21,600,000	\$89.74	\$322.93	\$437.50	12
Library	102,000	\$35,000,000	*	\$343.14	*	9
Office	22,000	\$11,500,000	\$154.95	\$212.67	\$319.77	11
Student Services	57,000	\$20,000,000	\$275.86	\$300.00	\$473.37	35
Technology	56,250	\$25,133,142	\$353.58	\$539.71	\$685.83	11
Residence Halls	120,000	\$25,096,000	\$188.83	\$212.50	\$287.28	35
Science	100,950	\$43,750,000	\$306.67	\$491.39	\$594.80	48

**To read this table:** The median academic building among buildings completed in 2011 or to be completed in 2012 will contain 79,000 sq. ft. and will cost \$28.7M. The median cost is \$352.90 per sq. ft. One quarter of the academic buildings will cost \$239.83 per sq. ft. or less; at the other end of the spectrum, one quarter will cost \$456.73 per sq. ft. or more. This information was gathered from 122 projects whose main purpose was indentified as "academic," essentially housing classrooms, offices, and instructional labs. \*Insufficient number of buildings.

Starting in the mid-1990s, research institutions embraced the flexibility of labs with few walls and moveable, modular furnishings, according to a 2009 Lab Manager article. Big benefits followed: Done right, the open labs reduced costs, helped accommodate the churn (attrition rate) and even boosted collaboration.

A SmithGroup Lab 2030 report talks about a number of ways that dance-floor labs reduce both construction and operating costs, including:

- Open floor plans eliminate corridors and use space more efficiently.
- Flexible movable furnishings can be easily adapted to fit changing teams and needs.
- Most of the needed services, electrical and data cabling, vacuum and compressed air piping drop down from the ceiling, so benches can be reconfigured without ripping up the floor.
- Modern science buildings make use of formerly unused spaces such as atriums and stairway as places to congregate.
- A typical lab uses five times more energy and water per square foot than a typical office. By bringing in natural light, designing proper ventilation systems and using energy efficient equipment, energy costs go down.