RadioShack Riverfront Campus
Fort Worth, TX

Located on a 38-acre master planned site on the south bank of the Trinity River in Fort Worth, Texas, RadioShack® Riverfront Campus, the company’s one million square foot corporate headquarters, has permanently changed the look of downtown Fort Worth’s north end. Serving approximately 2,400 employees, the complex features: three, six-story office buildings, a commons building, a 2,400-space parking garage and a flagship retail store, which are all interconnected by enclosed passageways and common areas.

STRUCTURAL FRAMING SYSTEM
Office Buildings and Commons Building:
• Mild reinforced cast-in-place piers, columns and floors, with wide-module pan-joist system

Retail Building:
• 30 feet high cantilevered, mild reinforced concrete wall and curved structural steel roof

KEY PROJECT OBJECTIVES
RadioShack’s Goals and Expectations:
• From its humble beginnings in the world of commerce in 1919, RadioShack has become one of Fort Worth’s major businesses and corporate citizens. This commitment to the city fueled the desire to have the project be a major part of the sustainable mix of the city’s “Trinity River Vision Master Plan.”

• RadioShack committed to an environmentally friendly building program, a measure of which is the U.S. Green Building Council’s LEED® Certification.

• RadioShack sought to move employees from a traditional highrise to a modern campus with open floor plans, creating an environment that encourages teamwork, efficiency and innovation.

Scope of Work and Challenges:
Walter P. Moore, the Structural Engineer-of-Record developed creative solutions for the unique challenges posed by this project.

• The existing grade had an elevation drop of more than 40 feet. A combination of structured slab and slab-on-grade with 50,000 cubic feet of fill was used.

• Because of the different types of bearing material, piers were designed with two penetration depths — one for limestone only and one for limestone and shale.

• To meet the aggressive design and construction schedules, the most effective but rarely used solution was employed — simplicity. Repetition in the use of structural members, simple details, and use of topping slabs instead of floor drops were some of the simplification techniques used.