

The Design Process

From “What’s Wrong with My Building?” to “Open for Business!”

John Bennett and Amanda Brown

South Carolina State Historic Preservation Conference
SCDAH

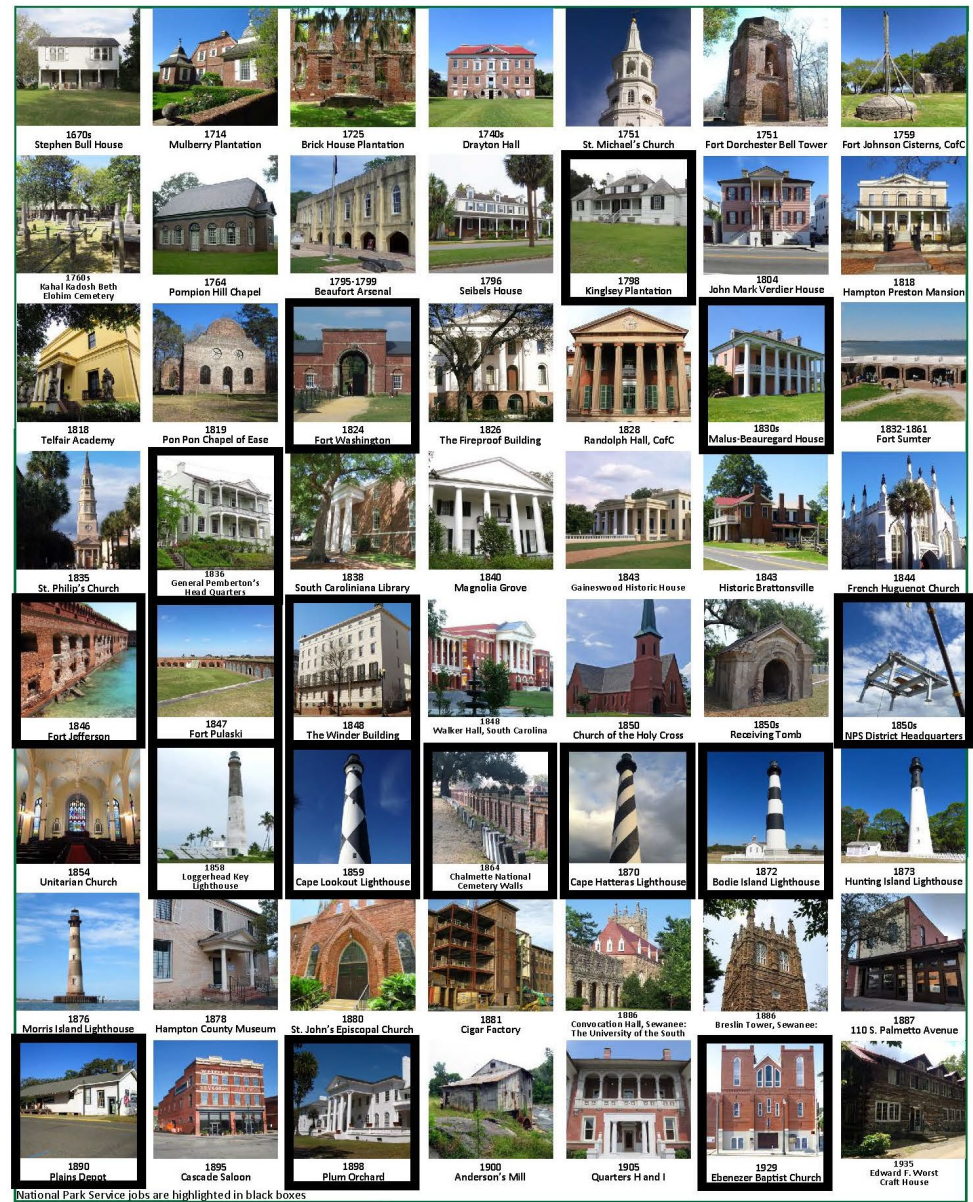
April 24, 2026



What We Do

We are a structural engineering firm that focuses exclusively on historic structures.

It is our job to evaluate and analyze historic buildings, and develop sensitive structural design solutions.



National Park Service jobs are highlighted in black boxes

What We Do

We have worked on several hundred structures built in the 17th through early 20th centuries.

The structures range from ruins to historic structures in regular use.

Over 25 are National Historic Landmarks, and many are listed on the National Register of Historic Places or are contributing to a listed historic district.



Bennett Preservation Engineering PC

Structural Engineering for Historic Buildings



Craig M. Bennett, Jr., PE, SE
Structural Engineer



John S. Bennett, PE, SE
Structural Engineer



Amanda Brown
Project Manager



Andrea Cooper Williams
Engineer in Training



Darcy Neufeld
Preservationist



Ege Arslaner
Graduate Engineer

A Quick Poll

Does the word “procurement”
cause you to go into a cold sweat?

A Quick Poll

Do you enjoy writing grant proposals?

A Quick Poll

Have you had an HSR or condition assessment report completed on a building you own or steward?

A Quick Poll

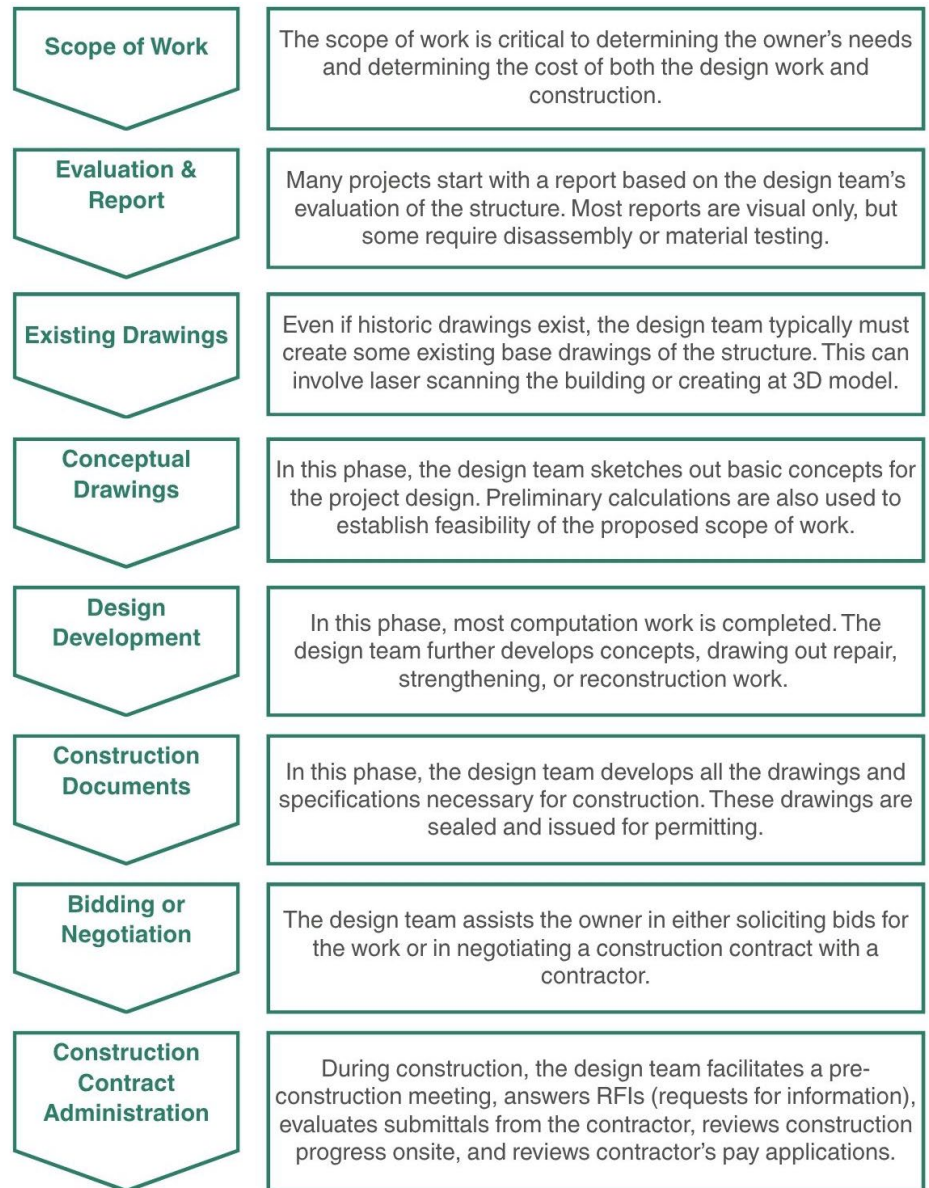
Are you getting ready to undertake a preservation project?

A Quick Poll

Are you familiar with the design process?

The Design Process

- Investigation and Report
 - Understand the Building
 - Define the Scope
- Construction Documents
 - Concept
 - Development
 - Construction Drawings
 - Material Specifications
- Bidding
 - Contractor Selection
- Construction



What is a “Design Process”? [broadly]

The architecture and engineering (A/E) design process is:

- The structured, step-by-step method that architects and engineers use to move a project from an initial idea to a buildable, functioning reality
- Blends creativity (architecture) with technical problem-solving (engineering)
- Ensuring that buildings are safe and responsive to client needs

What is a “Design Process”?

When speaking specifically to historic structures...

- The standard “design process” plus added layers of:
 - Preservation philosophy & sensitivity to historic fabric
 - Protecting, repairing & adapting what already exists
 - Historic research
 - Archival documents, historic photos, Sanborn maps, etc.
 - Documentation
 - Identifying character defining features
 - Regulatory compliance
 - Preservation guidelines & standards (Secretary of the Interior)
 - Building codes

What is a “Design Process”?

Is there a typical design process for my historic building?

What is a “Design Process”?

Is there a typical design process for my historic building?

- Spoiler... no!
- Historic structures are unique – every project is different, and that’s what we love about them!
 - Unique requirements
 - Unique materials
 - Unique geometries
 - Unique decay mechanisms

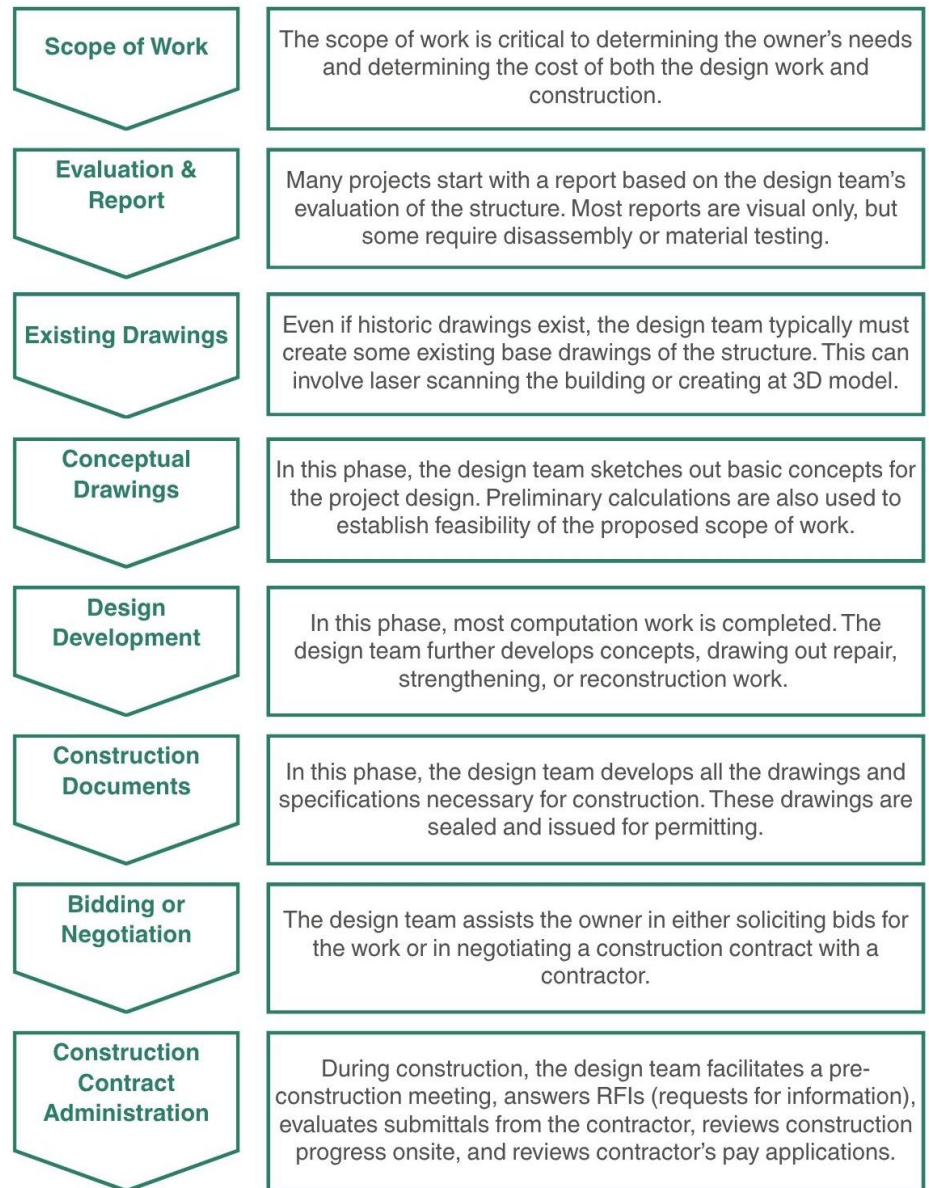
So many steps! Why should I go this route?

Why do we suggest working in this linear path?

- This benefits you as the client (and your building!) in the long run
- Before jumping headfirst into repair work, the flow of the design process allows your A/E team to understand...
 - Your building
 - Your goals
 - Your concerns

The Design Process

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Investigation & Report

Scope of Work

The scope of work is critical to determining the owner's needs and determining the cost of both the design work and construction.

Evaluation & Report

Many projects start with a report based on the design team's evaluation of the structure. Most reports are visual only, but some require disassembly or material testing.

Investigation & Report

First step... an onsite evaluation!

- Also known as an investigation, walk-through, conditions assessment, feasibility studies, historic structure report
- This allows the design team (and you as the building's steward!) to understand the building's:
 - History
 - Materials
 - Current conditions
 - Safety concerns
 - Future use









Investigation & Report

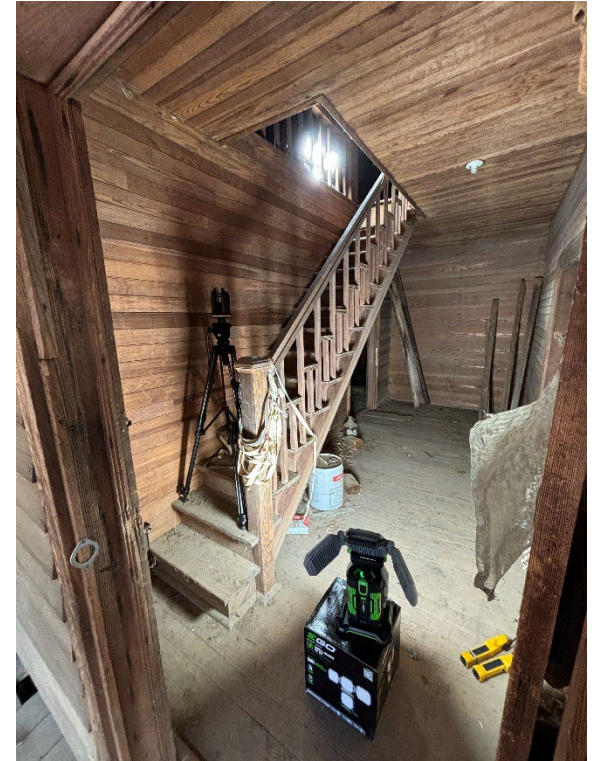
First step... an onsite evaluation!

- This might also include:
 - Laser scanning and digital documentation
 - Site measurements
 - Photography (no such thing as too many photographs!)
 - Historic research
 - Non-destructive testing (material testing)

Investigation & Report

First step... an onsite evaluation!

- This might also include:
 - Laser scanning and digital documentation







Investigation & Report

First step... an onsite evaluation!

- This might also include:
 - Site measurements



Investigation & Report

First step... an onsite evaluation!

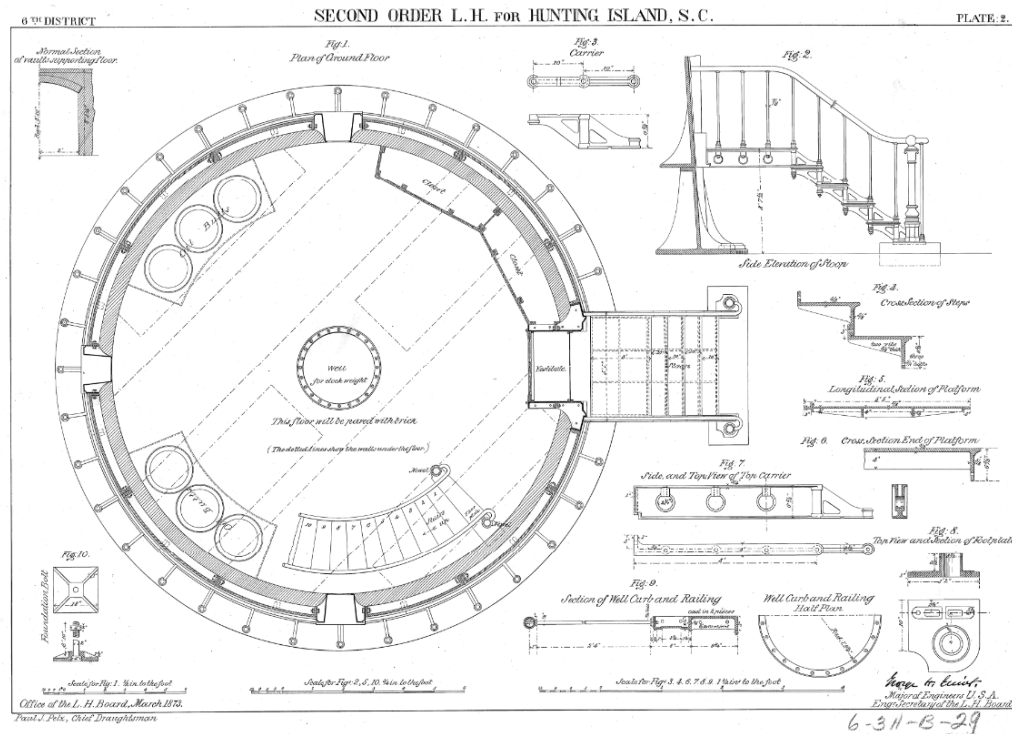
- This might also include:
 - Photography (no such thing as too many photographs!)



Investigation & Report

First step... an onsite evaluation!

- This might also include:
 - Historic research



Investigation & Report

First step... an onsite evaluation!

- This might also include:
 - Non-destructive testing (material testing)



Investigation & Report

What goes into a report?

- Introduction (executive summary)
- Building history
 - Brief or substantial depending on the nature of the report
- **Findings**
 - “When we looked at your building, here is what we found.”
- **Conclusions**
 - “Based on what we found, here is what we can conclude.”
- **Recommendations**
 - “Here is how we recommend you proceed (and spend your money).”

Investigation & Report

What goes into a report?

- Some optional “add-ons” ...
 - Existing building drawings
 - Cost estimate
 - Preliminary conceptual design
 - Presenting to stakeholders

Investigation & Report

What is the “end goal” or deliverable?

- Dealer’s choice... this should be catered to your structure and your needs
- Examples:
 - Drayton Hall – visitorship study
 - Cape Lookout Lighthouse – design alternatives & decision-making document
 - Emanuel AME Church – structural report: roof truss deterioration
 - Cape Hatteras Lighthouse – condition assessment report
 - Hunting Island Lighthouse – structural report: stair loading
 - Old State Bank – historic structure report + condition assessment report
 - St. Stephen’s Episcopal Church – structural report: car accident damage
 - Robert Mills Courthouse – condition assessment report
 - 141 Ashley Avenue – structural report: feasibility of building relocation
 - Asheville Federal Courthouse – structural report: exterior lintels & brick

**A Report on Structural Issues in the
Glendale Mill Towers
at
Glendale, Spartanburg County, South Carolina**



Submitted to:
Spartanburg Area Conservancy

Friday, June 27, 2025

Bennett Preservation Engineering PC
17 Lockwood Drive, Suite 500
Charleston, SC 29401

www.BennettPE.com
843-577-8850

Conditions Assessment Report and Feasibility Study for

**141½ Ashley Avenue
Charleston, South Carolina**



Submitted to:
The Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC)
Friday, September 26, 2025

Bennett Preservation Engineering PC
17 Lockwood Drive, Suite 500
Charleston, SC 29401

www.BennettPE.com
843-577-8850

**A Report on Structural Issues at the
Museum of the Confederacy
Decatur, Alabama**



Submitted to:
Lord Aeck Sargent and the City of Decatur
February 5, 2024

Bennett Preservation Engineering PC
17 Lockwood Drive, Suite 500
Charleston, SC 29401

**Structural Issues at the
Lighthouse
Beaufort County, South Carolina**



Submitted to:
Al Hester
South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
December 31, 2018

State PO: 4600655577

Bennett Preservation Engineering PC
17 Lockwood Drive, Suite 500
Charleston, SC 29401

www.BennettPE.com
843-577-8850



Submitted to:
First Missionary Baptist Church
Thomasville Landmarks

September 10, 2025

Bennett Preservation Engineering PC
17 Lockwood Drive, Suite 500
Charleston, SC 29401

www.BennettPE.com
843-577-8850



Investigation & Report

This is the step we see often overlooked by clients, owners, grant-facilitators

- We argue that is the most important!



Investigation & Report

This is the preliminary step needed to establish the scope of work and a clear plan for everything that comes after; the design drawings and construction

- This benefits you as the client (and your building!) in the long run
- Investment “up-front” to help prevent unnecessary costs later in the project



Construction Documents

Existing Drawings

Even if historic drawings exist, the design team typically must create some existing base drawings of the structure. This can involve laser scanning the building or creating a 3D model.

Conceptual Drawings

In this phase, the design team sketches out basic concepts for the project design. Preliminary calculations are also used to establish feasibility of the proposed scope of work.

Design Development

In this phase, most computation work is completed. The design team further develops concepts, drawing out repair, strengthening, or reconstruction work.

Construction Documents

In this phase, the design team develops all the drawings and specifications necessary for construction. These drawings are sealed and issued for permitting.

Construction Documents

What goes into Construction Documents (CDs) process

- Base drawings (existing building drawings)
- Schematic Design Drawings (35%)
- Design Development Drawings (65%)
- Construction Drawings (100%)
- Specifications

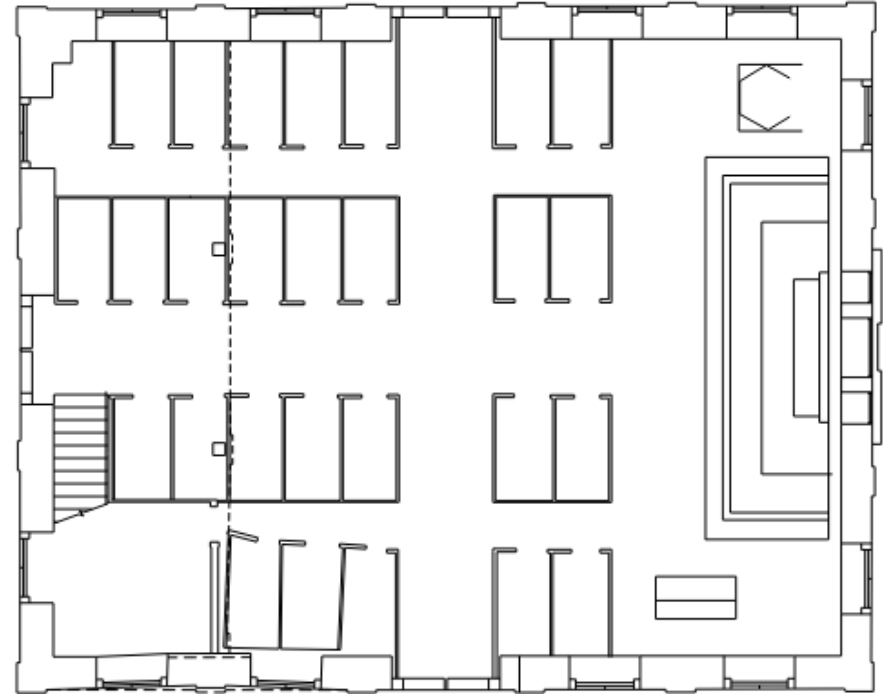
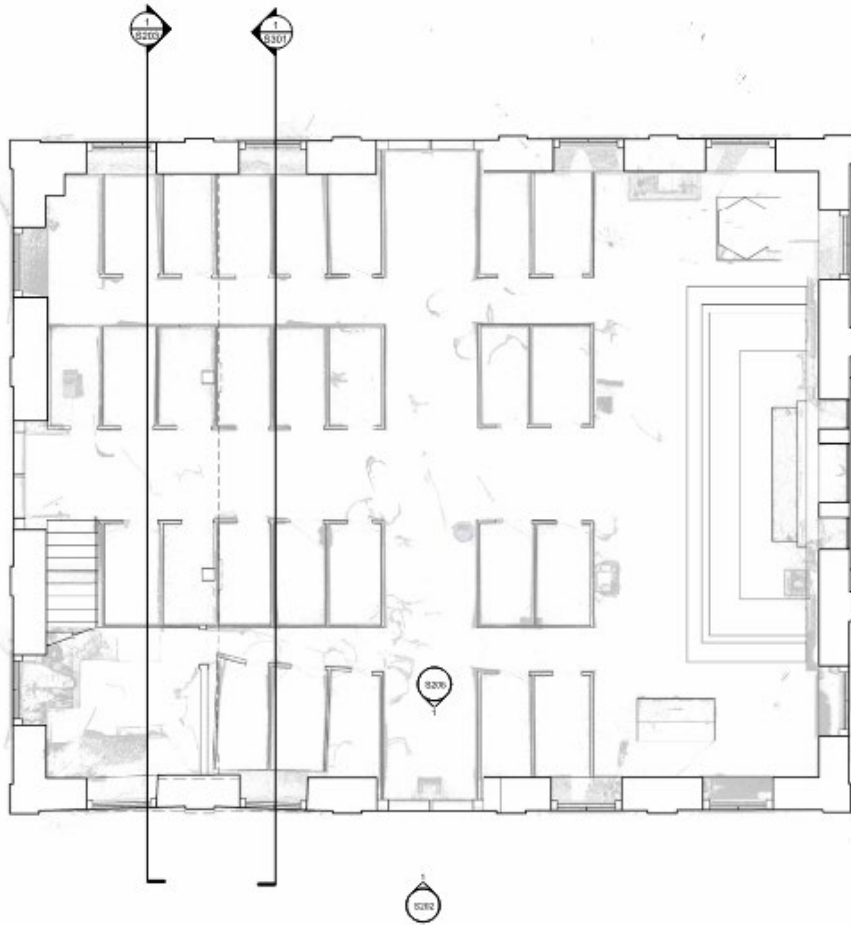
Construction Documents

First step... base drawings!

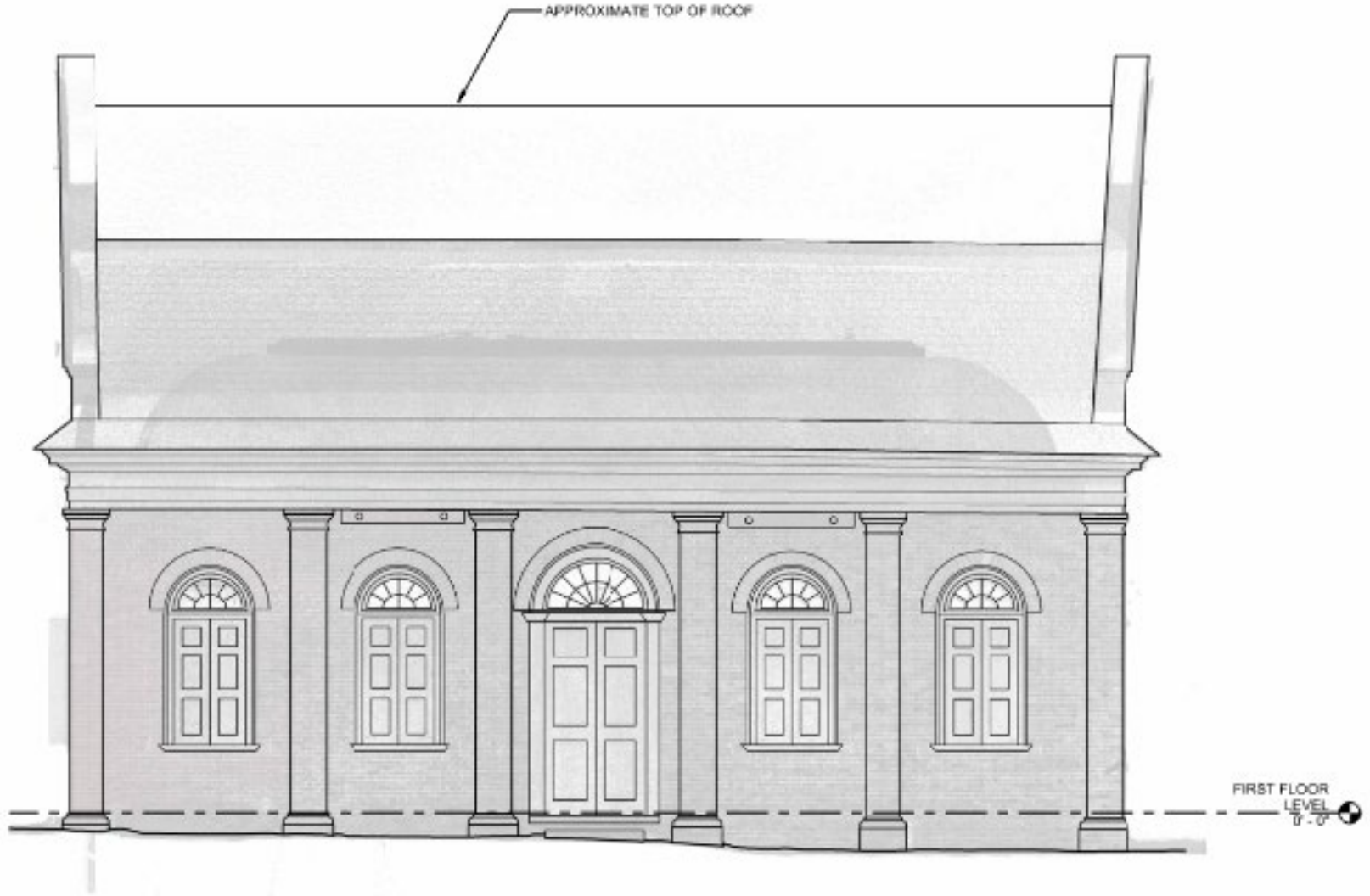
- Can be formed from:
 - Existing building drawings
 - Laser scans
 - Original construction drawings (GOLD!)
 - HABS drawings



Existing Building Drawings



Existing Building Drawings



Existing Building Drawings

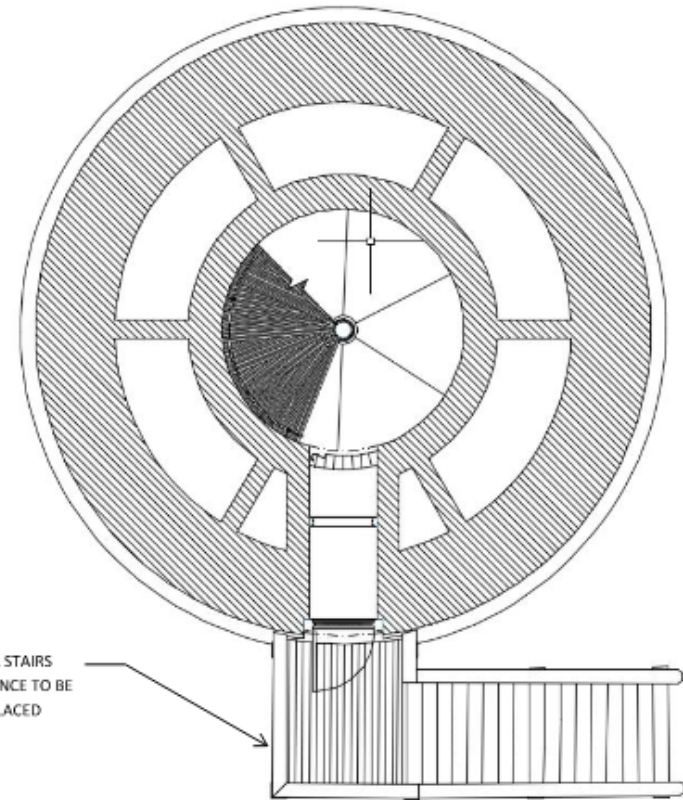
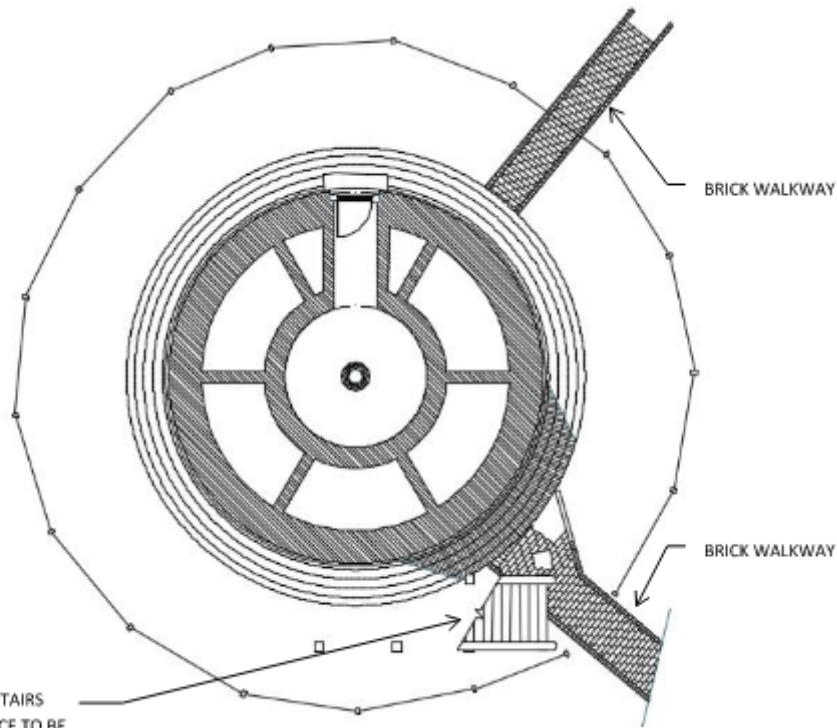


Construction Documents

Schematic Design Drawings (35%)

- Identify areas where modern interventions are required
- Preservation scope
 - What stays
 - What gets repaired
 - What gets strengthened
 - What is altered or replaced

Schematic Design Drawings



Construction Documents

Design Development Drawings (65%)

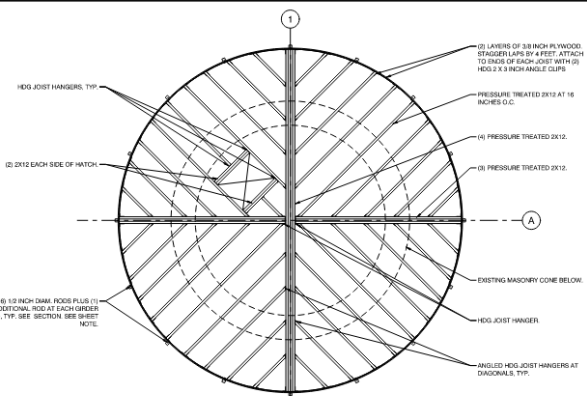
- Refine strategies for repair vs. replacement of historic materials
- Develop integration of modern systems
- Complete basic engineering calculations
- Coordinate closely with preservation agencies, review boards, the SHPO



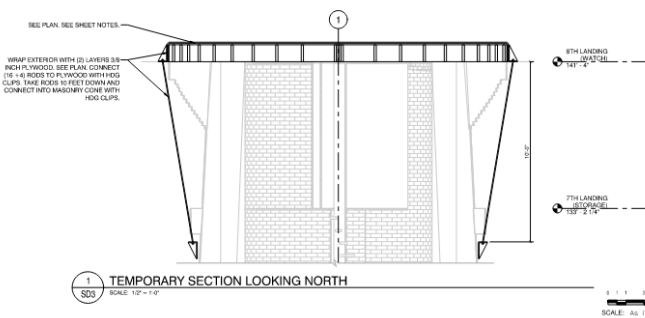
Construction Documents

Construction Drawings (100%)

- Produce detailed drawings
- Includes specifications (project manual)
 - Technical specifications
 - Material requirements
 - Contractor qualifications
- Sealed by a licensed design professional
- Ready for permitting

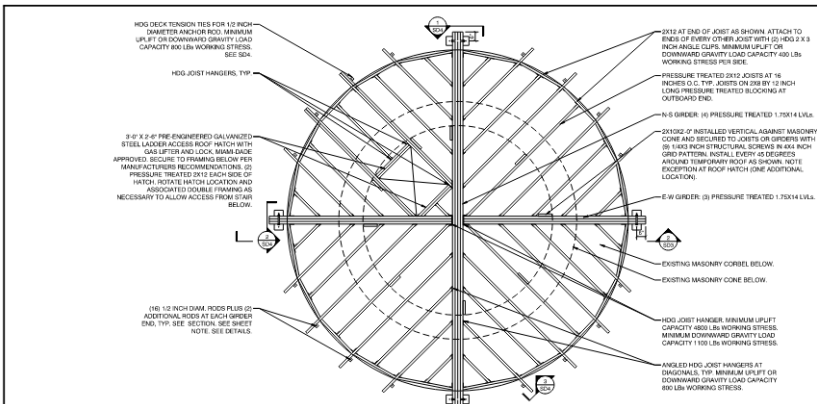


2 TEMPORARY ROOF AT 8TH LANDING
SD3 SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

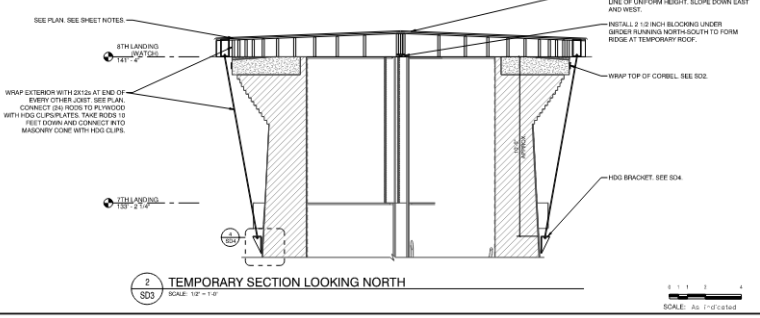


SHEET NOTES

- TEMPORARY ROOF NOTES**
1. ALL HARDWARE, INCLUDING ALL JOIST HANGERS AND ALL FASTENERS, SHALL BE HOT-DIP GALVANIZED HOOK.
 2. COVER FRAMING IN NOMINAL 1/2 INCH PRESSURE TREATED STRUCTURAL PLYWOOD (1575) BLOCKED UNDER ALL EDGES AND SCREWED AT 4 INCHES O.C. PERIMETER AND 12 INCHES O.C. INTERIOR.
 3. COVER PLYWOOD WITH FULLY ADHERED EPDM OR PVC ROOFING MEMBRANE.
 4. THE DOWN TEMPORARY ROOF TO MASONRY AT THE STORAGE LEVEL WITH (8) 1/2 INCH DIA. GALVANIZED RODS EQUALLY SPACED AROUND THE PERIMETER ON THIS LEVEL. FASTEN TO MASONRY WITH (4) 8 INCH TENSILE STEEL THREADED RODS, INFERIOR ANCHORS, AFTER REMOVAL OF TEMPORARY ROOF. COME OUT AND FULL ANCHOR HOLES PER (1) ADDITIONAL HDG ON EACH GRIDER END.



1 TEMPORARY ROOF AT 8TH LANDING
SD3 SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



2 TEMPORARY SECTION LOOKING NORTH
SD3 SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

SHEET NOTES

- TEMPORARY ROOF NOTES**
1. ALL HARDWARE, INCLUDING ALL JOIST HANGERS AND ALL FASTENERS, SHALL BE HOT-DIP GALVANIZED HOOK.
 2. COVER FRAMING IN NOMINAL 1/2 INCH STRUCTURAL PLYWOOD (1575) BLOCKED UNDER ALL EDGES AND SCREWED AT 4 INCHES O.C. PERIMETER AND 12 INCHES O.C. INTERIOR WITH (2) 12 X 6 INCH SCREENS.
 3. COVER PLYWOOD WITH FULLY ADHERED PVC ROOFING MEMBRANE. SEE SPECIFICATIONS.
 4. THE DOWN TEMPORARY ROOF TO MASONRY AT THE SEVENTH LEVEL WITH RODS AROUND THE PERIMETER ON THIS LEVEL. AT EVERY CORNER JOIST END, WITH TWO RODS AT EACH CORNER. FASTEN TO MASONRY AS SHOWN ON ELEM. AFTER REMOVAL OF TEMPORARY ROOF. COME OUT AND FULL ANCHOR HOLES WITH ANCHORS.
 5. INSTALL TEMPORARY AIR TERMINALS AND RECONNECT EXISTING LIGHTNING PROTECTION SYSTEM TO TEMPORARY AIR TERMINALS. SEE GENERAL NOTES FOR DELEGATED DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.



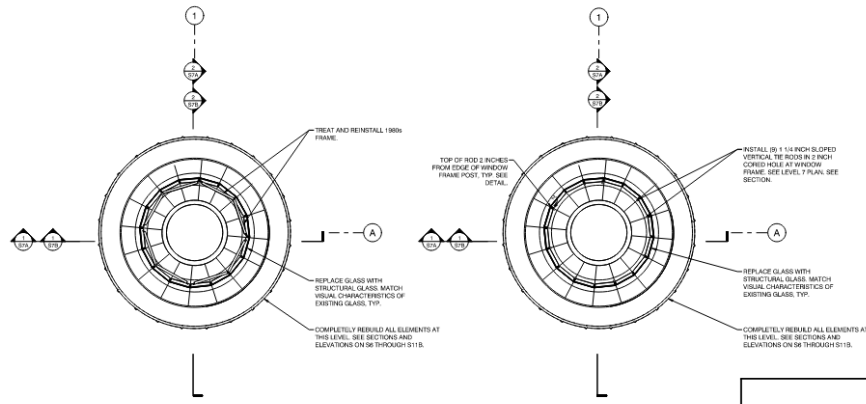
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DESIGNED: CUB	JOB SHEET NO. SD3	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 602
CHECKED: CUB		TEMPORARY ROOF	181833
DATE: 07/2023			
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"			
DATE: 07/2023			

CAPE LOOKOUT NATIONAL SEASHORE LIGHTHOUSE REPAIRS

SHEET NOTES

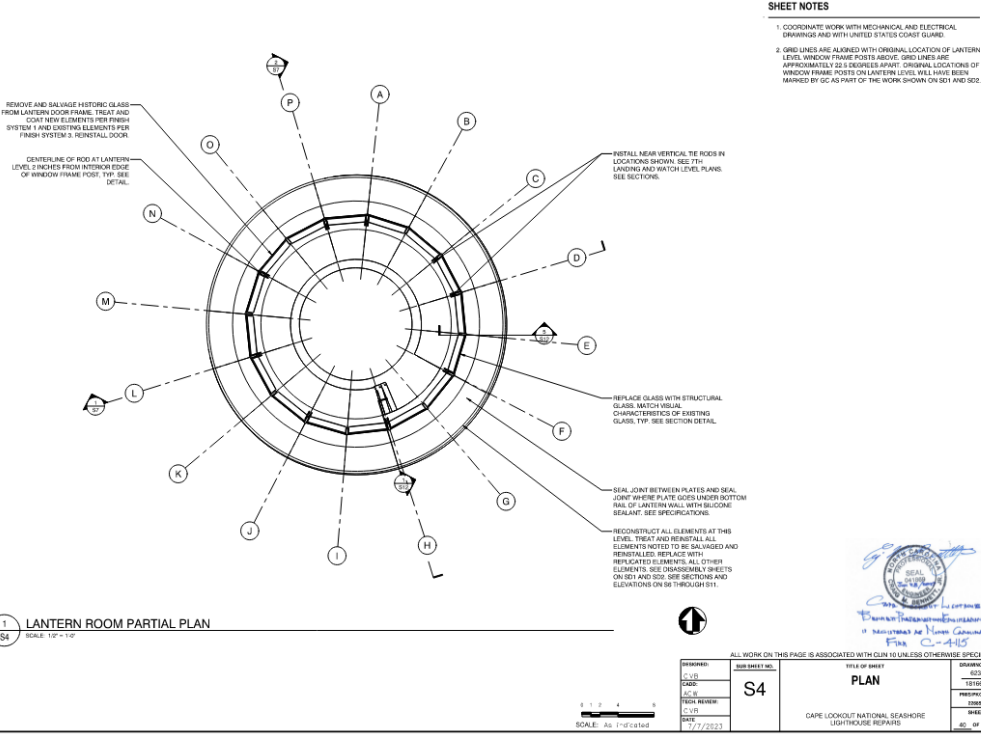
1. COORDINATE WORK WITH MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS AND WITH UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.



1
S4
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

2
S4
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

SCALE: AS SHOWN



SHEET NOTES

1. COORDINATE WORK WITH MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS AND WITH UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

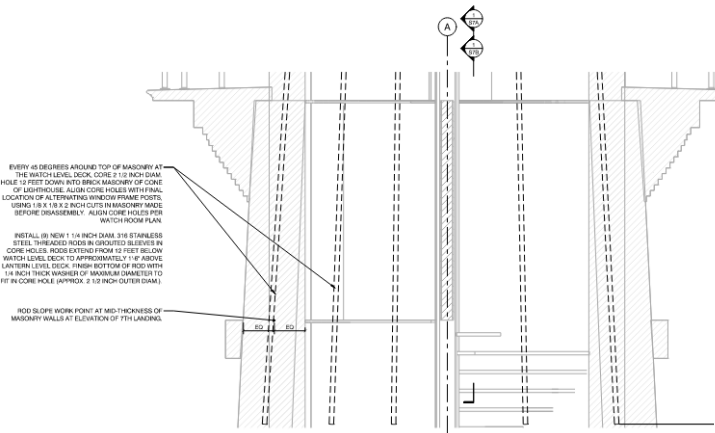
2. GRID LINES ARE ALIGNED WITH ORIGINAL LOCATION OF LANTERN LEVEL WINDOW FRAME POSTS ABOVE. GRID LINES ARE APPROXIMATELY 120° DEGREE BEAR. ORIGINAL LOCATIONS OF WINDOW FRAME POSTS ON LANTERN LEVEL WILL HAVE BEEN MARKED BY GC AS PART OF THE WORK SHOWN ON S11 AND S12.

1
S4
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

SCALE: AS SHOWN

ALL WORK ON THIS PAGE IS ASSOCIATED WITH CLIN 10 UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED		DRIVING NO.	623
DESIGNED BY	JOHN SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	PLAN
CADDED BY	S4	PROJECT NO.	10000
DATE		SHEET	02 OF 03
TRACED BY		CAPE LOOKOUT NATIONAL SEASHORE LIGHTHOUSE REPAIRS	
DATE	07/22/23		





EVERY 45 DEGREES AROUND TOP OF MASONRY AT THE WATCH LEVEL, DRILL CORE 1 1/2 INCH DIAM. HOLE 12 FEET DOWN INTO BRICK MASONRY OF CORE OF LIGHTHOUSE. ALIGN CORE HOLES WITH FINAL LOCATION OF ALTERNATING WINDOW FRAME POSTS. USE 1/8 X 1/8 X 2 INCH CUTS IN MASONRY MADE BEFORE DISASSEMBLY. ALIGN CORE HOLES PER WATCH ROOM PLAN.

INSTALL (6) NEW 1 1/4 INCH DIAM. 316 STAINLESS STEEL, THREADED RODS IN DRILLED BORES IN CORE HOLES. RODS EXTEND FROM 12 FEET BELOW WATCH LEVEL DECK TO APPROXIMATELY 1' ABOVE LANTERN LEVEL DECK. FINISH BOTTOM OF ROD WITH 1/4 INCH THICK WASHER OF MASONRY DIMENSIONED TO FIT IN CORE HOLE (APPROX. 2 1/2 INCH OUTER DIAM.)

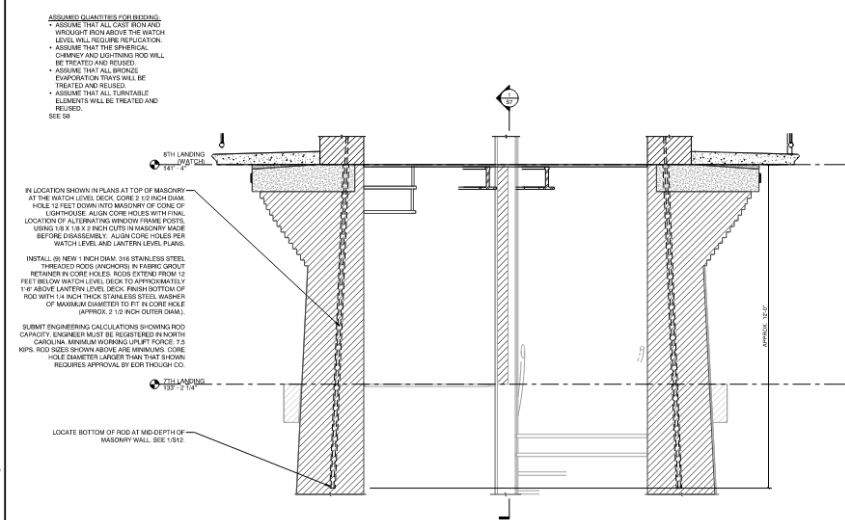
ROD IS OFF WORK POINT AT MID-THICKNESS OF MASONRY WALL AT ELEVATION OF 7TH LANDING.

SECTION LOOKING EAST - 7TH LANDING - OPTION B
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

SHEET NOTES

GENERAL FINISHING SYSTEM NOTES:

1. FOR NEW STEEL AND CAST IRON THAT CAN BE INSTALLED WITHOUT WELDING, CLEAN TO BRIGHT METAL, HOT DIP GALVANIZE WITHIN 2 HOURS. LIGHTLY BRUSH BLAST THE GALVANIZING PRIMER WITH TWO COATS OF TWO PART ALIPHATIC EPOXY PRIMER, AND OVERCOAT WITH TWO COATS OF POLYURETHANE OR TWO PART POLYISOCYANATE.
2. FOR ALL NEW STEEL AND CAST IRON THAT MUST BE WELDED, HOT DIP GALVANIZE AND COAT AS ABOVE. WHERE WELDING OCCURS, CLEAN TO BRIGHT METAL FOR THE WELDING. AFTER WELDING, WITHIN 2 HOURS, COAT THE AREA THAT HAS BEEN CLEANED FOR WELDING WITH A ZINC RICH THREE PART EPOXY PRIMER. OVERCOAT WITH A SECOND COAT OF THE SAME. OVERCOAT THIRD AND FOURTH COATS WITH ACRYLIC POLYURETHANE OR TWO PART POLYISOCYANATE.
3. FOR ALL EXISTING CAST IRON OR STEEL, THAT IS CURRENTLY PAINTED, CLEAN DOWN TO BRIGHT METAL AND, WITHIN 2 HOURS, COAT WITH A ZINC RICH THREE PART EPOXY PRIMER. OVERCOAT WITH A SECOND COAT OF THE SAME. OVERCOAT THIRD AND FOURTH COATS WITH ACRYLIC POLYURETHANE OR TWO PART POLYISOCYANATE.
4. AT ALL EXTERIOR SURFACES OF THE LIGHTHOUSE, AT ALL EDGES OF ALL PLATES WHERE THE PLATE JOIN ANCHOR PLATE, CLEAN DOWN TO BRIGHT METAL AND, WITHIN 2 HOURS, COAT WITH A ZINC RICH THREE PART EPOXY PRIMER. SEAL ALL JOINTS WITH A POLYURETHANE SEALANT. OVERCOAT ALL WITH A SECOND COAT OF ZINC RICH THREE PART EPOXY PRIMER. APPLY THIRD AND FOURTH COATS OF ACRYLIC POLYURETHANE OR TWO PART POLYISOCYANATE.



ASSUMED QUANTITIES FOR BIDDING:

- ASSUME THAT ALL CAST IRON AND WELDED IRON ABOVE THE WATCH LEVEL WILL REQUIRE REPLICATION.
- ASSUME THAT THE SPHERICAL CHIMNEY AND LIGHTNING ROD WILL BE TREATED AND REPAIRED.
- ASSUME THAT ALL BRIDGE EVAPORATOR TANKS WILL BE TREATED AND REPAIRED.
- ASSUME THAT ALL TURNABLE ELEMENTS WILL BE TREATED AND REPAIRED.

SEE 99

IN LOCATION SHOWN IN PLANS AT TOP OF MASONRY AT THE WATCH LEVEL, DRILL CORE 2 1/2 INCH DIAM. HOLE 12 FEET DOWN INTO MASONRY OF CORE OF LIGHTHOUSE. ALIGN CORE HOLES WITH FINAL LOCATION OF ALTERNATING WINDOW FRAME POSTS. USE 1/8 X 1/8 X 2 INCH CUTS IN MASONRY MADE BEFORE DISASSEMBLY. ALIGN CORE HOLES PER WATCH LEVEL AND LANTERN LEVEL PLANS.

INSTALL (6) NEW 1 1/4 INCH DIAM. 316 STAINLESS STEEL, THREADED RODS IN FABRIC GROUP BETWEEN IN CORE HOLES. RODS EXTEND FROM 12 FEET BELOW WATCH LEVEL DECK TO APPROXIMATELY 1' ABOVE LANTERN LEVEL DECK. FINISH BOTTOM OF ROD WITH 1/4 INCH THICK STAINLESS STEEL WASHER OF MASONRY DIMENSIONED TO FIT IN CORE HOLE (APPROX. 2 1/2 INCH OUTER DIAM.)

SUBMIT ENGINEERING CALCULATIONS SHOWING ROD CAPACITY. ENGINEER MUST BE REGISTERED IN NORTH CAROLINA. MINIMUM WORKING LIMIT FORCE: 7.5 KIPS. ROD SIZES SHOWN ABOVE ARE MINIMUM. CORE HOLE DIAMETER LARGER THAN THAT SHOWN REQUIRES APPROVAL BY EOR THROUGH CO.

LOCATE BOTTOM OF ROD AT MID-DEPTH OF MASONRY WALL. SEE 1312.

SECTION LOOKING EAST - 7TH LANDING
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

SHEET NOTES

FINISHING SYSTEM SCHEDULE:

1. FOR NEW STEEL AND CAST IRON THAT CAN BE INSTALLED WITHOUT WELDING, CLEAN TO BRIGHT METAL, HOT DIP GALVANIZE WITHIN 2 HOURS. LIGHTLY BRUSH BLAST THE GALVANIZING PRIMER WITH TWO PART ALIPHATIC EPOXY PRIMER. INTERMEDIATE COAT WITH HIGH BUILD EPOXY, AND OVERCOAT WITH TWO COATS OF POLYURETHANE. SEE SPECIFICATIONS.
2. FOR ALL NEW STEEL AND CAST IRON THAT MUST BE WELDED, HOT DIP GALVANIZE AND COAT AS ABOVE. WHERE WELDING OCCURS, CLEAN TO BRIGHT METAL FOR THE WELDING. AFTER WELDING, WITHIN 2 HOURS, COAT THE AREA THAT HAS BEEN CLEANED FOR WELDING WITH A ZINC RICH THREE PART EPOXY PRIMER. INTERMEDIATE COAT WITH HIGH BUILD EPOXY. OVERCOAT WITH A SECOND COAT OF THE SAME. OVERCOAT THIRD AND FOURTH COATS WITH ACRYLIC POLYURETHANE. SEE SPECIFICATIONS.
3. FOR ALL EXISTING CAST IRON OR STEEL, THAT IS CURRENTLY PAINTED, CLEAN DOWN TO BRIGHT METAL AND, WITHIN 2 HOURS, COAT WITH A ZINC RICH THREE PART EPOXY PRIMER. INTERMEDIATE COAT WITH HIGH BUILD EPOXY. OVERCOAT THIRD AND FOURTH COATS WITH ACRYLIC POLYURETHANE. SEE SPECIFICATIONS.
4. AT ALL EXTERIOR SURFACES OF THE LIGHTHOUSE, AT ALL EDGES OF ALL PLATES WHERE THE PLATE JOIN ANCHOR PLATE, CLEAN DOWN TO BRIGHT METAL AND, WITHIN 2 HOURS, COAT WITH A ZINC RICH THREE PART EPOXY PRIMER. SEAL ALL JOINTS WITH A POLYURETHANE SEALANT. INTERMEDIATE COAT WITH HIGH BUILD EPOXY. APPLY THIRD AND FOURTH COATS OF ACRYLIC POLYURETHANE. SEE SPECIFICATIONS.
5. FOR NEW STAINLESS STEEL, PRIME ANTI-CORROSION EPOXY PRIMER. INTERMEDIATE COAT WITH HIGH BUILD EPOXY. OVERCOAT WITH TWO FINISH COATS OF POLYURETHANE. SEE SPECIFICATIONS.
6. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, MATCH NEW PAINT COLOR TO EXISTING PAINT COLOR.

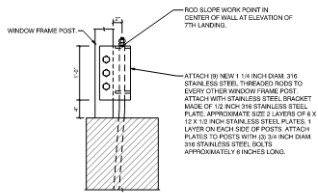


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PROJECT: CLIENT: DATE:	SUB SHEET NO.: S9	TITLE OF SHEET: SECTION DETAIL CAPE LOOKOUT NATIONAL SEASHORE LIGHTHOUSE REPAIRS	DRAWING NO.: 181583
DESIGNED BY: CHECKED BY: DATE:	7/7/2023		PREPARED BY: SHEET: 08 OF 08

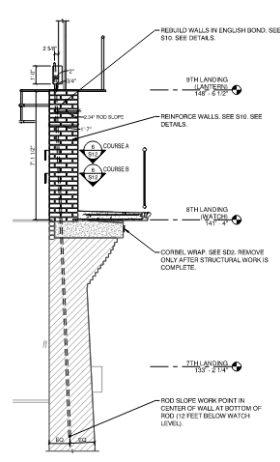


Design Development to Construction Documents



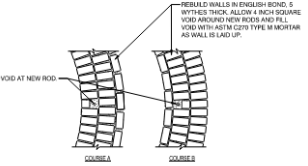
1 TIE ROD DETAIL (OPTION B)

S12 SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



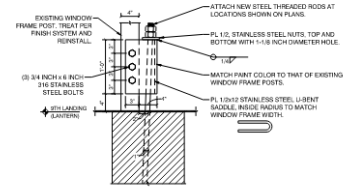
1 TYPICAL SECTION AT ROD

S12 SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



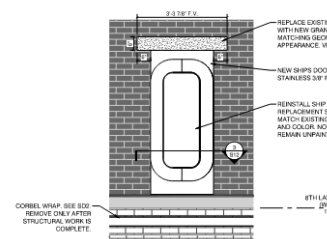
6 TYPICAL COURSE PLAN DETAIL

S12 SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



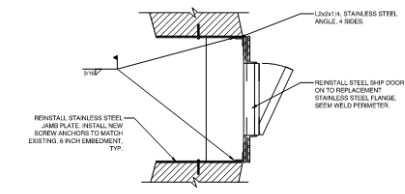
2 TYPICAL TIE ROD DETAIL

S12 SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



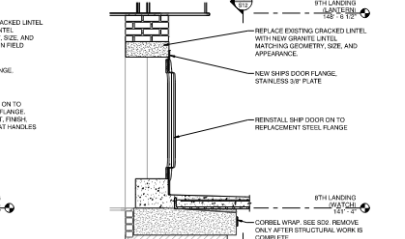
4 WATCH LEVEL DOOR ELEVATION

S12 SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



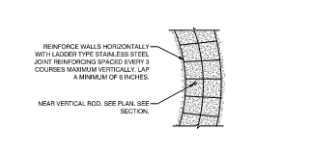
3 WATCH LEVEL DOOR JAMB

S12 SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



5 WATCH LEVEL DOOR SECTION DETAIL

S12 SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



7 NEW WALL REINFORCING PLAN

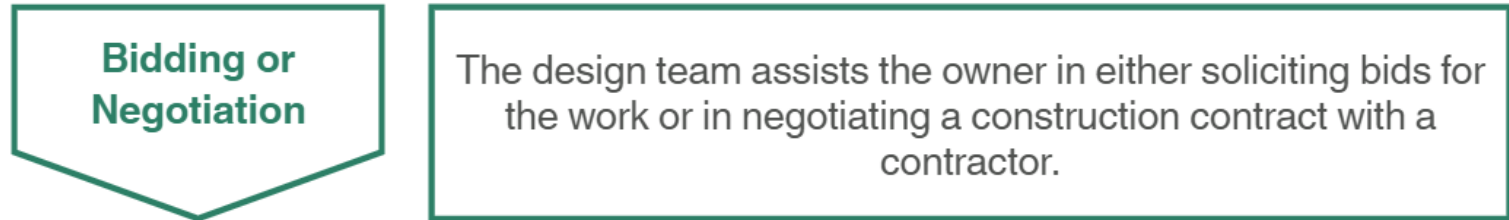
S12 SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



ALL WORK ON THIS PAGE IS ASSOCIATED WITH CLIN 10 UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.		DRAWING NO. S12	
DATE: 07/2023	PROJECT NO. 1815557	SHEET 48 OF 58	
PREPARED BY: C.V.R.	CHECKED BY: C.V.R.	DATE: 07/2023	
TITLE OF SHEET: DETAILS		PROJECT NO. 1815557	
CAPE LOOKOUT NATIONAL SEASHORE LIGHTHOUSE REPAIRS		SHEET 48 OF 58	



Bidding & Negotiations



Bidding & Negotiations

Procurement

- Public bidding of a project
 - Lowest, qualified/responsive bidder
- Invited qualified contractors
- Forms to follow
 - AIA standard forms for contracts, invitation to bid, etc.
- Project Delivery Methods
 - Design-Bid-Build
 - CM-r
 - Design-Build

Construction Contract Administration

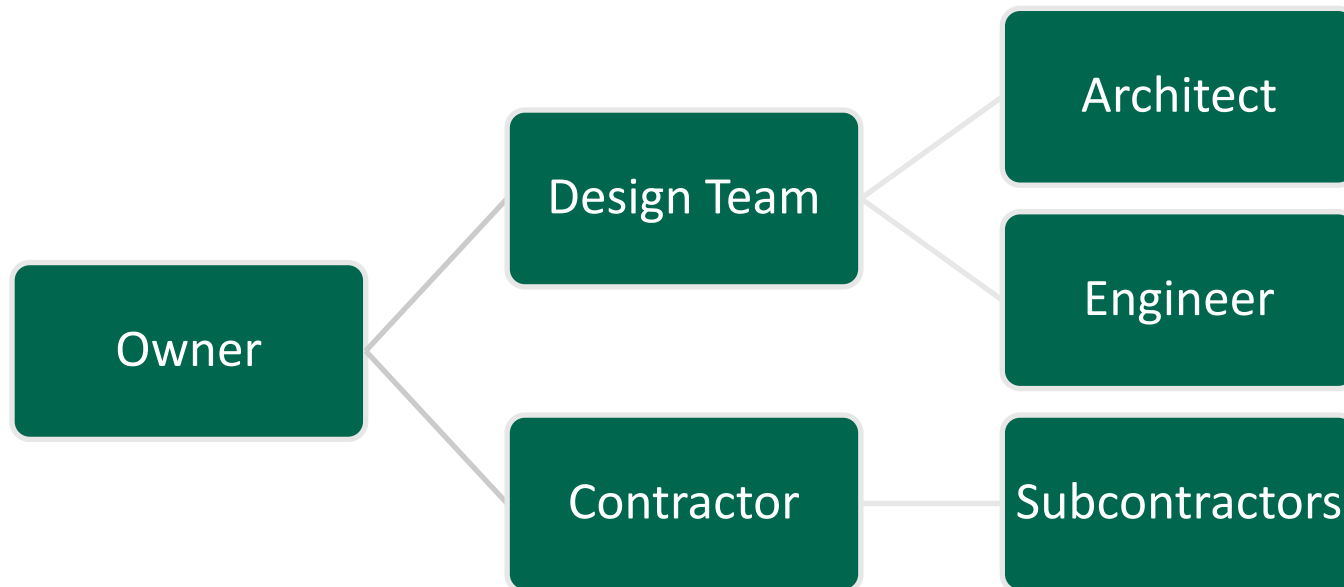
Construction Contract Administration

During construction, the design team facilitates a pre-construction meeting, answers RFIs (requests for information), evaluates submittals from the contractor, reviews construction progress onsite, and reviews contractor's pay applications.

Construction Contract Administration

The construction phase

- Also known as 'CA'
- The architecture and engineering (A/E) team is representing the owner and is charged with managing the project during construction



Construction Contract Administration

The construction phase

- Frequent site observation to ensure drawings are followed



Construction Contract Administration

The construction phase

- Unforeseen conditions are common in historic preservation projects; the design team adapts to solutions quickly to keep work moving



Construction Contract Administration

The construction phase

- Typically involves:
 - Progress meetings (OAC or OEC)
 - Site visit reports
 - Reviewing & signing pay applications
 - Project schedule & milestones
 - Requests for Information (RFIs)
 - Submittals
 - Change orders
 - Mock-ups
 - Special inspections
 - Drawing revisions
 - Project close-out



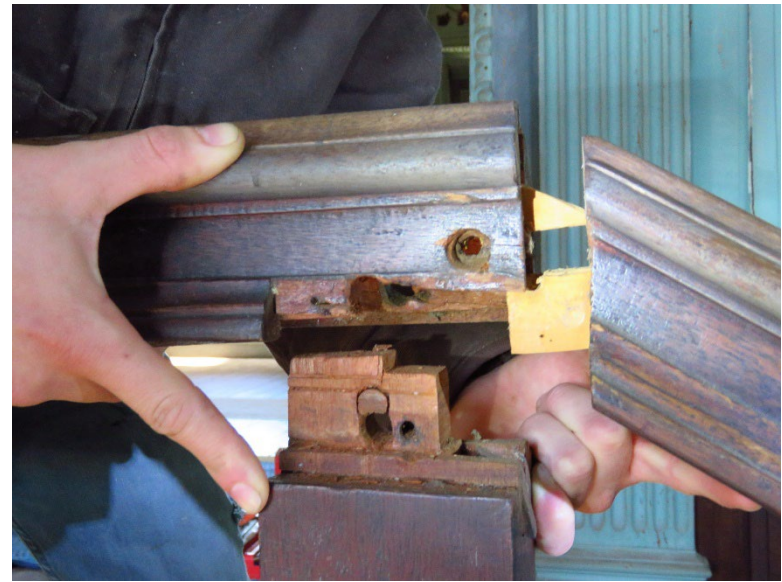
Bennett
PRESERVATION
ENGINEERING PC



Construction Contract
Administration







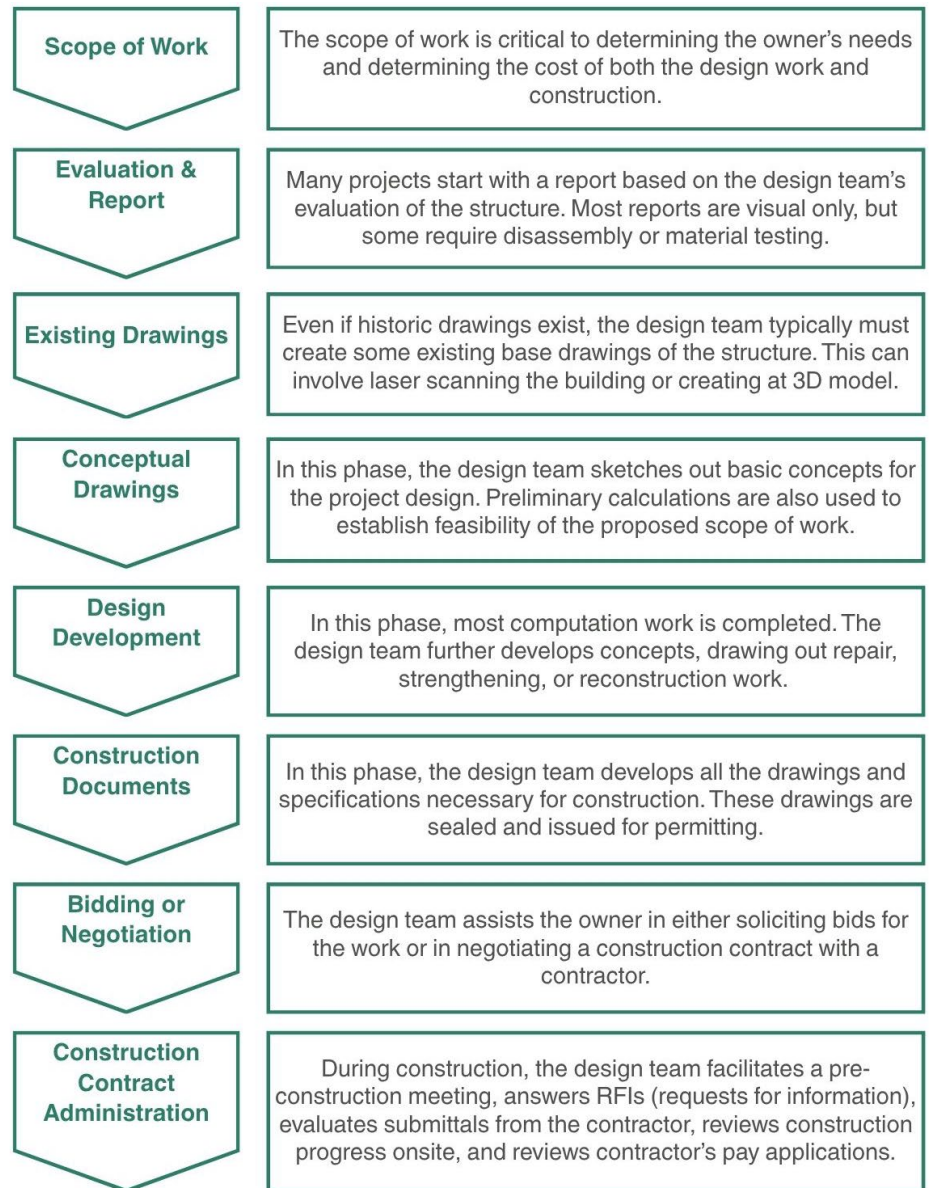






The Design Process

- Investigation and Report
 - Understand the Building
 - Define the Scope
- Construction Documents
 - Concept
 - Development
 - Construction Drawings
 - Material Specifications
- Bidding
 - Contractor Selection
- Construction



Have We Overwhelmed You Yet?

Don't be afraid of a phased approach

- We typically see [large] time gaps between the investigation and report phase, the construction documents phase, and the construction phase
- Use each phase to fundraise, budget, and plan

Have We Overwhelmed You Yet?

Don't be afraid of a phased approach

- **Cape Lookout Lighthouse**
 - Report: **2014**
 - Drawings: **2023**
 - Construction: **2025**
- **Emanuel AME Church**
 - Report: **2015**
 - Drawings: **2019**
 - Construction: **2022** (phase 1...)
- **Hunting Island Lighthouse**
 - Report: **2018**
 - Drawings: **2023**
 - Construction: **2024**
- **Drayton Hall**
 - Report: **2016**
 - Drawings: **2015/2021/2025**
 - Construction: **2015/2021/2026**

In Summary

The design process is important to the overall success of the rehabilitation or renovation project.

Historic buildings have unique challenges.

Every structure is different. There is not a one-size-fits-all approach for undertaking a historic project.

A deep understanding of your historic structure, achieved through the initial evaluation and report [planning] phase, will set the stage for the successful development of repair drawings.

Questions?

Bennett Preservation Engineering

John Bennett and Amanda Brown



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