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Summer in the City
New urban parks of all varieties are transforming neighborhoods around the country.

IT'S AUGUST, and if you're a city dweller, it's great to be able to hang out on a summer's day in a nearby park. But just how nearby depends on what city you live in. In June, the Trust for Public Land issued its ParkScore, a rating of park systems in America's 50 biggest cities. Minneapolis came out on top, based on three criteria: the percentage of residents who live within a 10-minute walk of a park (94 percent); the median size of its parks (6.5 acres), and the level of municipal investment. New York came in second, with even more people close to a park (96 percent) but with a smaller median size (only 1.06 acres).

Parks, not surprisingly, make people happy. A long-term study of 12,000 Britons by researchers at the University of Exeter found that those who lived in areas with green space expressed more satisfaction and were less distressed than those who didn't.

As the population grows in urban cores, parks have become more essential than ever. And the design profession is responding by creating ever more varied and unusual public spaces—the High Line in New York, Millennium Park in Chicago, the Olympic Sculpture Park in Seattle among them. The best parks cater not only to a wide range of citizens and activities but quietly foster sustainability by harboring wildlife and reducing potential damage from flooding and other disasters linked to climate change.

In eras past, civic parks were intended as pastoral escapes. But as early as 1939, in ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, three modern masters of landscape architecture—Garrett Eckbo, Daniel U. Kiley, and James C. Rose—wrote a futurist manifesto, "Landscape Design in the Urban Environment," in which they advanced the following principles:
"Design in the recreational environment of tomorrow must (1) integrate landscape and building, (2) be flexible, (3) be multi-utile, (4) exploit mechanization, (5) be social, not individual, in its approach."

They were ahead of their time. "Until the 1960s, the profession was basically anti-urban," recalls M. Paul Friedberg, the landscape architect of such breakthrough public spaces as Peavey Plaza (1975) in Minneapolis, recently listed on the National Register of Historic Places (and threatened with demolition). "I wasn't considered a landscape architect early in my career because I was working in hardscape."

Today's urban parks, too, reflect and embrace the complexities of the contemporary city, often by regenerating leftover spaces. In this issue, we look at new landscape projects in six cities. Three of the projects dramatically subvert the culture of the car. In Dallas, the 5-acre Klyde Warren Park, designed by the Office of James Burnett, is built over a freeway—and knits together two downtown neighborhoods that were torn apart decades ago by urban renewal and the highway's construction. In Toronto, PFS Studio went under an elevated roadway to transform a dank and derelict area into a surprisingly vibrant venue for skateboarding and shooting hoops. In Grand Park in Los Angeles, the design firm of Rios Clementi Hale Studios took up a neglected plaza and parking lot and created a rich collage of varied spaces for downtown office workers and residents alike. Like many cities now reconnecting to formerly industrial waterfronts, Green Bay, Wisconsin, hired the firm of Stoss Landscape Urbanism to transform a stretch of land along the Fox River. In Washington, D.C., the latest new public space in the vast development Capitol Riverfront is Canal Park, designed by OLIN (whose founding partner, Laurie Olin, was recently honored with the National Medal of Arts).

The smallest urban park in the pages ahead isn’t a “found” space, but its history as a public place has been tortured. The Jacob K. Javits Federal Building Plaza in New York was the home of Richard Serra’s sculpture Tillett Arc, until the 120-foot-long wall of Cor-Ten steel was finally removed following a roaring controversy in the 1980s over its impact on the site. For the plaza’s current iteration, Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates has created an urbane space of pink granite and pale marble, softened by crescents of plantings. Like the other new landscapes in RECORD this month, it is a magnet for the people who work in the area.

And isn’t that the point? Along with Eckbo, Kiley, and Rose, his modernist forebears, Friedberg believes the purpose of public landscapes is to be social, filled with human activity. “We’re more interesting than what we build,” he maintains. “The spaces have to celebrate us, the people.”

Cathleen Mcguigan, Editor in Chief
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"We cannot expect big American cities to reach their potential when the very professions that purport to defend and perpetuate urbanism recoil at the presence of towers." – Vishan Chakrabarti

Once a Landfill, Now a Lush Landscape

BY BEN ADLER

Since 1947, it has been one of New York’s most notorious locations: the Freshkills landfill, in Staten Island, the city’s least populated, least renowned borough. To many, it became a sort of running joke about the borough itself. After all, how seriously can you take a place whose best-known landmark is vast mounds of garbage?

Now Freshkills is on its way to becoming Staten Island’s claim to fame rather than notoriety. The landfill stopped accepting trash in March 2001; now, over it, a massive public park is under way. One of the first phases, Schmul Park, reopened in 2012. An adjacent and pre-existing park, it is a small finger sticking out from Freshkills into the Travis section of Staten Island, and it will serve as the entrance to the larger new park. Its redesign, by Freshkills master planner James Corner Field Operations, features playgrounds, ball fields, and basketball and handball courts, with a tree-lined walkway along one side.

New York’s most famous big parks—Central Park and Prospect Park—were meticulously landscaped by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. Freshkills, in contrast, will be rugged and wild. At 2,200 acres, it is nearly three times the size of Central Park. Each of its four mounds of trash, which can be up to 150 feet tall, has been, or is in the process of being, capped, sealed, and covered with several layers of protection, including at least 2 feet of soil. Slinking around them are a series of tidal estuaries that connect to the Arthur Kill, the body of water separating Staten Island from New Jersey.

Rather than, say, draining the waters and building a traditional urban park, Field Operations, which won the Municipal Art Society-sponsored design competition in Groan if you must at the punning title of Caroline O’Donnell’s Party Wall, but the name captures the Ithaca, New York–based designer’s dual intent. A giant plywood brise soleil made of scrap material left over from the production of skateboards, the temporary work bisects the courtyard at MoMA PS1, the Museum of Modern Art’s contemporary art space in Queens, New York. From a distance it reads like a billboard peeking up above the walls that surround the former schoolhouse. Inside the courtyard, it shades, mists, and occasionally spews water at the masses who turn out for the institution’s outdoor WarmUp dance parties, which continue every Saturday through September 7. One hundred and twenty of its lower panels can detach from the structure, some to become oversized skateboards with wheels, others to become chairs and tables for outdoor events. William Hamley
2003, will preserve and open the natural environment to visitors. This will help protect the species that live there and preserve the area’s ability to absorb storm surges from increasingly common extreme weather events such as Hurricane Sandy.

“It used to be an enormous and very rich wetlands,” explains Tatiana Choulika, associate partner at Field Operations and project manager for Freshkills. “Today we know wetlands are important to the ecosystem and for mitigating the rise of the seas.” The first portion to open, in 2016, will be a double path—a hard surface for biking and skating and a softer one for walking and running—along the base of the north mound that will lead to an observation deck over the Main Creek.

Reminders of the detritus created by modern society will, however, continue to abound: the trash underground creates methane, which is captured by pipes and sold to heat homes. Each mound has a gas flare available for burning it off when necessary. But the city has issued a request for proposals for wind turbines and solar installations for the top of one of the mounds. Structures will have green roofs, as the visitor center already does. Atop the west mound, there will also be an earthwork monument that will serve as a September 11 memorial, with views of the World Trade Center. (After the attacks of September 11, Freshkills served briefly as a sorting ground for debris.)

Building a park on a landfill is not as easy as drawing one on a blank canvas. You cannot build a structure on the top of trash mounds, lest the foundation pierce the caps. Tree roots pose a similar risk, so an additional 5 feet of soil must be added wherever a tree is planted. Water cannot enter the giant trash bags that hold the garbage under the mounds, so runoff is released from pipes over a tiered staircase on one side. But there will be opportunities for recreation: more ball fields and maybe a golf course.

Field Operations, the lead designer of Manhattan’s High Line park, decided to work with the historical artifacts when possible. For example, barges on the site’s western waterfront that once transported garbage will be made into floating gardens. As with the rest of Freshkills, the plan is to turn dross into gold.

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Herzog & de Meuron to Design Hong Kong's M+ Museum

BY ANNA FIXSEN

ONE OF the world's most ambitious civic projects, the West Kowloon Cultural District in Hong Kong, gained momentum in July. The District announced that Herzog & de Meuron, in partnership with TFP Farrells, won the job to design Hong Kong's largest contemporary art museum, called M+.

Herzog & de Meuron and TFP Farrells beat out five other teams: Renzo Piano Building Workshop; Kazuyo Sejima and Ryue Nishizwa of SANAA; Toyo Ito & Associates and Benoy; Shigeru Ban Architects and Thomas Chow Architects; and Snohetta.

The M+ project will join several other proposed cultural venues, including the Xiqu Centre for Chinese opera designed by Bing Thom Architects, as part of the District's first, multibillion-dollar development phase. M+ will rest on the waterfront of Victoria Harbor at the edge of a lush 100-acre park and within a master plan by Foster + Partners.

The museum's collection will encompass contemporary visual culture from Hong Kong, China, and beyond.

"It will become the most important platform for contemporary art in Asia," senior partner Jacques Herzog told RECORD, "so we have to give the local community of artists a venue that is theirs." Herzog and his partner Pierre de Meuron won the Pritzker Prize in 2001.

Rather than imitate Chinese architecture, Herzog said the architects designed the building to reflect the Chinese principles of opposites—darkness and light.

Composed of two perpendicular elements of steel and glass, the 645,000-square-foot structure is slated for completion in 2017. The horizontal slab will function as a gallery space, and the vertical one—echoing the city's skyline—will contain office and administrative spaces.

The design activates existing infrastructure, connecting the museum to Hong Kong's Airport Express via a tunnel. A raw underground space will serve as a site for displaying art and holding performances, "as opposed to white-cube galleries," Herzog explained. At night, LED lights will project art onto the building's vertical element, making it a giant billboard.

Herzog said, "The greatest challenge for architects is to do buildings that generate public life and creative life and make the city more itself."
Scripting for the Masses?

BY MICHAEL LEIGHTON BEAMAN

OVER THE past few years, developers of software for the architecture, engineering, and construction industries have called into question the role of the desktop computer in design. They have either produced software that exploits the desktop's computational power or have abandoned it as a design tool entirely. This marks a significant change in focus—from software that facilitates the production of digital versions of traditional architectural documentation, to the expansion of design capabilities through either advanced computational modeling or desktop-free design production reliant on mobile devices and cloud computing.

Recognizing this trend, Autodesk showcased two programs—Formit and Dynamo—at the AIA National Convention in Denver. Formit, an iPad application, allows designers to create basic conceptual forms and upload them to Autodesk's building information modeling (BIM) platform, Revit, turning the mobile device into a design tool. Formit also opens existing Revit files through the Autodesk 360 cloud service, offering some of the visualization capabilities ArchiCAD users enjoy with Graphisoft's BIMx app.

Dynamo is Autodesk's first foray into visual scripting, and—given the company's reach in the world of design and construction—the software has the potential to make computational design methods accessible to a broad base of architects. It is a plug-in for the latest versions of Revit and Vasari—a conceptual design program that Autodesk has been beta-testing since 2010. Dynamo allows designers to script operations, using a graphical interface, and "reveals capabilities in Revit, making them more accessible visually," says Zach Kron, Autodesk's principal design strategist.

Compared to generating digital models manually, Dynamo gives designers "the ability to design with more complex variation and iteration," says Danelle Briscoe, an assistant professor of architecture at the University of Texas, Austin. Aside from teaching both Revit and Dynamo, Briscoe is using the latter tool's algorithmic capabilities to develop a complex green facade system for a university parking garage.

Though Dynamo has been in beta-testing for over two years, in the last six months Autodesk has ramped up its development and promotion. Rather than issuing yearly releases, Dynamo, which is open-source, will be in perpetual beta mode as the company makes adjustments in response to user feedback. Dynamo, Formit, and Vasari are all currently available free from Autodesk.
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LEED v4 Approved by USGBC

BY TRISTAN ROBERTS

LEED VERSION 4 was approved in July by a vote of U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) members, with 86 percent of the voting body casting ballots in the affirmative. Approval of LEED v4 as the next version of the LEED Rating System clears the way for its launch during the Greenbuild conference in November 2013.

The landmark vote, in which more than 1,200 USGBC member companies cast ballots, hadn't appeared to be a sure thing, with passionate arguments on both sides. Those ready for LEED v4 generally support its higher standards, the evolution of key requirements, and new topics such as a focus on disclosure of ingredients in building products. Those against have worried that changes may be too much, too quickly, and will rob LEED of its momentum while confusing the industry.

The ballot cleared each of several hurdles with ease, however, with 59.4 percent of the consensus body voting, and votes in each of USGBC's three member categories—Producer, User, and General Interest—voting yes by large margins. Only 10 percent voted no, while 4 percent abstained.

"We are ecstatic about this," says Chrissy Macken, assistant project manager for LEED v4 at USGBC. "This is really phenomenal; it's a great sentiment from our membership that we are moving in the right direction."

Brendan Owens, vice president for LEED technical development at USGBC, says, "That's the history of this organization. The members have always been progressive and willing to move forward." He acknowledged the challenges of the six public-comment periods leading up to the ballot, as well as unresolved concerns about the new system, but says, "People are ready to get on with it."

Voters had the opportunity to provide comments along with their votes, and Macken says that about 15 percent did so. Even after the thousands of public comments through the course of the LEED v4 development process, the ballot comments were particularly valuable, says Owens.

"For someone to say, 'I wanted to vote yes, but these are the reasons I'm voting no' is very informative," he says. "We are ecstatic about this," says Chrissy Macken, assistant project manager for LEED v4 at USGBC. "This is really phenomenal; it's a great sentiment from our membership that we are moving in the right direction."

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"For someone to say, 'I wanted to vote yes, but these are the reasons I'm voting no' is very informative," he says. Owens noted that the USGBC staff and LEED Steering Committee were carefully reviewing the comments. "I think we'll find there's quite a few we'll be able to address."

The Greenbuild launch of LEED v4 will be a "holistic, integrated launch," says Owens, with USGBC planning to have LEED Online forms, updated LEED credentialing exams, reference guides, and educational offerings ready. The postponement of LEED v4, which had originally been developed as LEED 2012, is giving USGBC time to launch a more polished product, says Owens.

The landmark vote hadn't appeared to be a sure thing, with arguments on both sides.

In response to concerns about the changes in LEED v4 being too abrupt, USGBC announced last year that it would ease into LEED v4, with project teams allowed to register for either LEED v4 or LEED 2009 until June 1, 2015, after which only LEED v4 will remain open. ■

Tristan Roberts is editorial director of LEEDuser.com, where this story originally appeared.
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No. 149
For Second Year, Gensler on Top

BY ANNA FIXSEN

FOR THE SECOND consecutive year, Gensler claims the leading position in our Top 300 Architecture Firms list, which ranks U.S. companies according to architectural revenue in the prior year. Gensler reported total revenue of $807 million, a 5.6 percent increase from 2011. The San Francisco–based firm has 43 offices across the globe and is on track to complete what it says will be the world’s second-tallest tower in Shanghai by 2014.

AECOM, a Fortune 500 company that has traditionally jockeyed for first place with Gensler, came in second with reported architectural revenue of $468.56 million. In 2012, the top 300 companies collectively earned $10.9 billion, with a 1 percent gain in total revenue.

According to the survey, architects made significant gains in overseas earnings: the 2012 data reveal international revenue grew by 8.6 percent to comprise one-fifth of total revenue, whereas domestic revenue decreased by 1 percent.

TOP 25 U.S. ARCHITECTURE FIRMS OF 2013

Companies are ranked by revenue (in millions of dollars) for architectural services performed in 2012. These data also appear in Engineering News-Record’s Top 500 Design Firms list, which, unlike our ranking, also includes engineering-exclusive firms.

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Key to firm types:
- A: Architect
- AE: Architect Engineer
- AP: Architect Planner
- EAL: Engineer Architect Landscape
- AEC: Architect Engineer Contractor

The Architecture Billings Index (ABI) stayed in positive territory in June with a score of 51.6 (any score above 50 indicates an increase in billings). And the new-projects-inquiry index made a leap up to 62.6 from May’s reading of 59.1. “The construction sector seems to be stabilizing,” says AIA chief economist Kermit Baker.
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CIRCLE 27
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Office building construction starts have been slower to improve than most commercial property types due to lackluster employment gains. The sector could pick up steam as business confidence rises and vacancy rates fall.
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HOUSES EMBEDDED in the earth are becoming a specialty of Gluck+, the New York architect-led design-build firm formerly known as Peter Gluck and Partners. The reasons are compelling—the grass roofs reduce energy loads and their low profile doesn’t impinge on the natural landscape. In the case of a 2,850-square-foot guesthouse in the Colorado Rocky Mountains, the clients, for whom Gluck had designed a main house on the site in 2004, wanted a separate structure to be located on property to the south between a creek and an access road. But they didn’t want it to interfere with the splendid mountain vista they had from the main house. “So many views are destroyed by plunking buildings on top of the land,” says Gluck.

The architects configured the guesthouse as two rectilinear steel-framed bars that intersect; the primary one contains open living and dining spaces, with a roof gradually rising to the south at a 20-degree angle. The volume seems to collide with and lift over a rectilinear structure running east-west on a diagonal, which contains three bedrooms and the garage. A wall of solar panels on the south elevation of the bedroom wing supplies heat for the house and swimming pool.

The living and dining areas, anchored by a bluestone fireplace wall on the north, open out through glazed doors to the pool on the east and a private, sunken, triangular courtyard on the west. Cor-Ten clads the courtyard’s slanted retaining wall, into which an outdoor fireplace is carved. Just beneath the Cor-Ten fascia of the house’s roofs, clerestories frame panoramic views of the mountains. “It’s become more than a guesthouse,” says Gluck. “It’s a communal space for the family.”

From the main house (not shown), the owners see mostly planted roofs and the white oak rain-screen for the bedrooms (top). A terrazzo floor of quartz chips and black mortar (above) unites living and dining areas with the terraces outside.
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**CIRCLE 74**
Rumble in the Urban Jungle
A recent book by New Urbanist authors revives an old battle with Landscape Urbanism.

BY MICHAEL SORKIN

IT'S HARD to keep up with the musical
dock chairs in the disciplines these
days. The boundaries of architecture,
city planning, urban design, landscape
tecture, sustainability, computa­
tion, and other fields are shifting
like crazy, and one result is endless
hybridization—green urbanism begets
landscape urbanism, which begets
ecological urbanism, which begets
agrarian urbanism—each “ism” claim­
ing to have gotten things in just the
right balance. While this discussion
of the possible weighting and bounding
of design’s expanded field does keep
the juices flowing, it also maintains
the fiction that there are still three
fixed territories—buildings, cities, and
landscapes—that must constantly
negotiate their alignment.

This has several consequences. The
first is that the theoretical autonomy
of the individual disciplines remains
fundamentally uninfringed. The sec­
ond is that new forms of a much-needed
transdisciplinary practice are stymied
by rigid intellectual bureaucracy. And
finally, the opportunities for turf
warfare are multiplied. A tiny skirmish
has just been unleashed by the New
Urbanists in the form of a book edited
by Andres Duany and Emily Talen—
Landscape Urbanism and its Discontents:
Dissimulating the Sustainable City—which
singles out that inoffensive school of
thought for withering opprobrium.

But why? And why now? In their
preface, the editors wistfully suggest
that this was a book that should have
been compiled 15 years ago. They’re
right: the project is pervaded by the
sense that the nag being flogged long
since passed through the glue factory.
Their critique is antique: Landscape
Urbanism is just the continuation of
CIAM and its misguided principles by
other means. The collection thus
winds up as another—and completely
unnecessary—iteration of that beloved
chestnut, New Urbanism vs. Modernism.
The current screed is obsessively
focused yet again on what is seen as
the leadership role in urbanism of a
powerful and invidious cabal at the
Harvard Graduate School of Design
(GSD), an effete elite that just doesn’t
get it. This weirdly fetishistic animus
has gnawed at Duany’s craw for years.
What’s up with that? Give it a rest!

The anti-intellectual schtick—that
those academics are fey and fashionable
compromisers without real values—
plays repeatedly throughout the book.
There’s an especially puerile riff by
James Howard Kunstler, which reaches
the startling conclusion that Harvard
is a bulwark of the status quo! Talen
bemoans the Landscape Urbanists for
their reversion to misconstructions of
post-structuralist, Marxist, and ecologi­
cal discourses as gauzy camouflage
for their designs for world domination
and weird, uninhabitable cities. That
academics would speak in the
lingua
franca
of their own community is hard­
ly more surprising than the New
Urbanists’ adopting the language of
developers. Their book is, indeed, full
of hard-nosed whinging about the
bottom line, which, in the end, is the
only substantial riposte offered to
actual “Landscape Urbanist” projects.
Duany particularly reviles the High
Line, which he thinks would have been
better—and cheaper—with Adirondack
chairs from Home Depot instead of
all that “design.”

Because there’s no real case, there
are more straw men in this book than
at a casting call for The Wizard of Oz.
The most cited include GSD profes­sor
Charles Waldheim, landscape archi­
tects James Corner and the late Ian
McHarg, Frederick Law Olmsted, the
University of Pennsylvania, and various
fellow travelers in the promotion of . . .
what exactly? The foundational offense
is clearly Waldheim’s statement in
his 2006 book The Landscape Urbanism
Reader that “Landscape Urbanism
describes a disciplinary realignment
currently under way in which land­
scape replaces architecture as the basic
building block of contemporary urban

The High Line in New
York, designed by
James Corner Field
Operations with Diller
Scofidio + Renfro, is
criticized by Andres
Duany for being too
expensive and
over-designed.
ism.” This is simply tendentious, another way of saying, “It’s the environment, stupid.” But the Newbies rise to the bait. Let’s get ready to rumble!

They’ve been preparing the battleground for years, insisting that they alone have found the one true condition of equipoise. New Urbanists defend their superior wisdom in three areas: the preferability of the “traditional” city of streets and squares to the universally discredited Corbusian model, a claim to special access to knowledge of sustainability, and a faux-populist derision of practices that are “avant-garde.” None of these arguments is interesting or particularly controversial. No designer of conscience (or consciousness) resists the idea of cities with streets built for people on foot or fails to pay at least lip service to a sustainable—even equitable—environment. Insisting otherwise is just disingenuous.

But there is something interesting going on in thinking about the design of cities, informed by questions of sea-level rise and climate change, massive pollution of air, earth, and water, and a broad realignment of public consciousness about the limited bearing capacity of the earth. Like virtually everyone in the disciplines, both Landscape Urbanists and New Urbanists recognize this and have produced projects that address it. It’s the war over formulae that’s a waste. The New Urbanists continue to dine out on the ner vous notion of a regulating “transect,” a gradated wash of conditions from rural to urban, derived from Patrick Geddes, which they serve up with all the nuance of Creationism. But “more or less urban” is only one of many ways in which the city can be discussed and the idealist structure of the transect has been thoroughly unpacked by many writers. One key deficit of the New Urbanists’ model is that their picturesque conceit is both nonlinear on the ground and disrupted by exceptions in the form of special districts. Landscape Urbanists, though, are excited by such zones of difference, which include “traditional” parks, as well as the “dross-scape” of rail yards, industrial zones, edge-city squalor, and other areas not easily assimilated to the historic order of streets and squares. The recognition that such territories constitute a huge component of the built environment locates an urgent question for design.

While many of the usual New Urbanist suspects contribute to the book, there’s a clear divide among them between the unabashed assailants and those with a more conciliatory position, who won’t be provoked into a death match. It’s entertaining to see how many of the book’s essayists tiptoe away from the bluster. Duany wants the High Line and Freshkills Park in New York and Downsview Park in Toronto to be seen as pretentious, but his cohort is unconvinced. Dan Solomon wisely finds these projects not just praiseworthy as places but understands they are simply parks, not “urbanisms.” Likewise, Jason Brody sees the valuable contribution of an evolving set of landscape practices, all of which are engaged in infusing city-making with our increased understanding of the planetary crisis.

If there’s a bright spot in the schools and the professions nowadays, it rests in landscape architecture’s ability to introduce the urgency of ecological analysis into design’s atmosphere and to pioneer forms of representation and discourse that freshly depict territories and phenomena from microclimates to regions. While McHarg may have gotten it wrong in the end, with his overly anthropocentric schema, the ecological insights in his mappings were seminal. The beautiful work done by James Corner and others in bridging the gap between datascapes and landscapes has opened new approaches to planning and building, and been critical in establishing new forms of analysis. We all want to be the mother of the arts, but why can’t we just get along?

Contributing editor Michael Sorkin runs the graduate urban design program at CCNY.

The New Urbanists have been battling for years, insisting they have found the one true condition of equipoise.

Duany Plater-Zyberk & Company, one of the leading firms in the New Urbanism movement, designed a master plan in 2012 for Costa Verbera in Brazil. The designers say the plan respects the site’s topography and its sensitive ecosystems, while applying a traditional street grid.
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Challenge...

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Bright Lights, Big Cities


Reviewed by Clifford A. Pearson

ARCHITECT, PLANNER, and one-time developer Vishaan Chakrabarti asks us to imagine a United States in which government invests in high-speed trains linking high-density cities and does not subsidize suburban sprawl. He admits this sounds a bit naive in an era of political paralysis and at a time when the middle class and wealthy—no matter their political affiliation—enjoy perks like the mortgage-interest deduction that help perpetuate the status quo. But he builds his argument with straightforward prose and lots of easy-to-read charts and graphs.

Hyper-dense cities are more efficient in their use of limited resources such as energy, money, and time, he says. They also offer a better quality of living by reducing commuting times, putting people closer to cultural attractions, and freeing up land for parks and outdoor recreation. “A host of scholars from different points along the political spectrum, including economists, environmentalists, and public-health experts, have made a variety of findings supporting the central premise that American cities offer a cure for many of our most urgent problems,” he writes.

What’s holding us back from solving these problems, argues Chakrabarti, is a set of attitudes, including an anti-urban bias rooted in Jeffersonian ideals and a fear of big development taught at even the best architecture schools. The author’s experience as a director at the New York City Planning Commission, a partner in the architecture firm SHoP, and a former executive with the big developer Related Companies gives him insight on the situation we face. But it also comes with some baggage, raising questions about his impartiality, especially when he uses projects by SHoP and Related to illustrate his points.

He tackles the issue of affordability by proposing that we phase out the mortgage interest deduction and use part of that money to help subsidize low-income housing units in mixed-income projects. And he argues that employing prefabrication in high-rise construction will reduce the cost of urban housing. He admits that the book’s scope does not include all parts of the country. “Instead of attempting to retool failing suburbs, and while remaining respectful of small towns across this great nation, I focus . . . almost entirely on . . . our big cities,” he says. Such an approach helps him map out a forceful agenda for urban development—and perhaps lays the groundwork for another career switch, into New York City politics. But it left me wondering what he thinks we should do with our suburbs, many of which are experiencing high rates of foreclosure and increasing levels of poverty. I guess that’s another book. In the meanwhile, this one delivers a clarion call to build our cities bigger, taller, and better.
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Guess the Architect Contest

ENTER NOW! A new monthly contest from the editors of RECORD asks you to guess the architect for a building of historical importance.

CLUE: ALTHOUGH NOT TRAINED AS AN ARCHITECT, THE DESIGNER OF THIS BOILER HOUSE AND RELATED BUILDINGS FOR A EUROPEAN COMPLEX CAUGHT THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

The answer to the July issue's Guess the Architect is FRANK GEHRY, who designed the Hillcrest Apartments in Santa Monica in 1961–62. For more details, including the winner, go to archrecord.com.

By entering, you have a chance to win a video camera.
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The Monterey System allows you to enjoy the beauty of the outdoors while providing resistance to undesirable weather conditions. Countless options are available to create large living or functional spaces that seamlessly transition outdoors to indoors.
Design: Mads Odgaard. LP ICON MINI POST TOP provides mainly direct downward illumination. In the opal version the shade is lit up from within and creates a soft diffuse upwards light. In the basic version the shade is opaque. Depending on the choice of reflector, the downward lighting characteristics will vary. The reflector types have been designed in three variations to provide either asymmetrical or symmetrical distributions of light. LED version coming soon.
The Great Outdoors

These recent furnishings, materials, and accessories inject a dose of design and color into parks, plazas, or patios.

By Sheila Kim

Vertigo Tree Grate
Referring to the dizzying sensation and the Alfred Hitchcock film of the same name, Vertigo tree grates from Ironsmith feature a concentric square motif that torques as it radiates outward. Made of cast iron or aluminum, the grate comes in sizes ranging from 48"-to-60" square, with tree openings starting at 14" square. Ironsmith also offers the design in a drain-grate version.
ironsmith.cc CIRCLE 205

Scoop Planters
Created by Denmark-based Julie Storm of Storm Design, Scoop is a tapered, large-scale planter composed of 6-mm-thick rotomolded polyethylene. Its two parts include a donut-shaped top and a base with an integrated reservoir for self-watering. Usable indoors or out, the container measures 38" in diameter x 25" high, can be secured to the ground, and comes in red, lime, or orange.
magnusongroup.com CIRCLE 206

The Cube Outdoor Fireplace
At once simple and sculptural, the pure geometric form of the Cube, from Spark Modern Fires, offers an ideal fire pit for minimalist outdoor settings—or serves as a secondary table surface when not in use. Its stainless-steel body, also specifiable in red, measures 34½" cubed with the lid on (28½" high with the lid removed), and the fire component uses natural or propane gas.
sparkfires.com CIRCLE 209

Woodays Porcelain Tile
Tagina’s Woodays porcelain tile offers high performance for both interior and exterior use, and mimics the look of wood grain—including oak, chestnut, and larch—making it an ideal alternative for terrace cladding. The 20-mm-thick tiles have a ribbed surface that creates visual interest and provides slip resistance, and can be laid onto gravel, sand, grass, or a paving system without any adhesives.
tagina.it CIRCLE 207

Ara Bench
Slatted park benches take on a whole new look in the Ara outdoor series, designed by Cabanes for Jane Hamley Wells. Site designers can mix and match curved and straight segments to create serpentine or simple compositions—each spanning 77” to 80” in length—with or without backrests. The benches are composed of galvanized steel frames and polyethylene or tropical-wood slats in cobalt blue, fir green, anthracite, black, beige, bronze, pewter, silver, white, ruby red, or stone gray.
janehamleywells.com CIRCLE 208

For more information, circle item numbers on Reader Service Card or go to architecturalrecord.com/products.
Romeo & Juliet Bench
Romeo & Juliet from Janus et Cie is a perfect pairing that combines a slatted linear bench with two integrated planters doubling as a base. The result is a relaxing spot to perch amidst greenery even within a concrete plaza. The bench is constructed from galvanized steel and iroko wood, while the planters are composed of polyester and low-density polyethylene. Romeo & Juliet measures 10' 6" long and can be ganged together to form longer continuous benches.
janusetcie.com CIRCLE 210

George Bollard Light
Belgian architectural lighting company Modular Lighting Instruments introduces George, a path, garden, or terrace light defined by a 23½''-tall cylindrical body that appears to be carved out at its center. Its LED or halogen light source is nestled within the top, resulting in a soft, indirect light that washes the central hollow. The interior is offered in off-white, yellow, turquoise blue, or red, within black, anthracite, or brown.
supermodular.com CIRCLE 214

F3 by Fabio Novembre
Interior and industrial designer Fabio Novembre plays on curves found in mathematics to create his F3 (Form Follows Function) collection of outdoor furniture for Vondom. Three designs include a low table, lounge chair, and side chair, all of which can be aligned to create intriguing topographies and juxtapositions. The stackable, modular units are roto-molded polyethylene in 11 colors, including red, pistachio, pink, and white.
vondom.com CIRCLE 213

Helios Heated Lounge
Launched just this year, design and fabrication studio Galanter & Jones is already generating attention for its modern heated outdoor furniture. Its recent creation, Helios, is a gently curved lounge that comfortably seats four and is made of ¾"-thick cast stone on a powder-coated tubular steel base. It features an integrated variable control system for adjusting the temperature of its attached heating cables. Each lounge is made to order by hand and is available in a selection of five seat colors and four base ones. galanterandjones.com CIRCLE 211

Summit Bike Rack
Its unornamented design makes Summit Bike Rack a functional piece that can meld with any outdoor or curbside setting. Formed of 1⅝"-diameter stainless-steel tubing, it features a frameline shape and wide stance that affords multiple locking points and easy access. Summit comes in a surface-mount format with a ¾"-thick stainless mounting plate concealed by a cast-aluminum base, as well as a base-free cast-in-place, in-ground version. forms-surfaces.com CIRCLE 212

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Color Therapy

The end of the summer may be drawing near, but that isn't discouraging furnishings companies from employing the vibrant color palettes of the season, particularly when it comes to workplace settings. The main factor? Today's office designs continue to call for materials and appointments that spark creativity and collaboration.

By Sheila Kim

Futura Collection

After retro tiles in a Bay Area Rapid Transit station caught his eye, Jason Coleman, founder of Clayhaus Ceramics, created his own nod to the swinging '60s—Futura ceramic tiles. Five designs are offered: the convex Bubble and debossed Disk (both shown); the concentric-circle motif Portal; puffed, six-sided Hex; and Level, a square that comes in two thicknesses for dimensional compositions. Each tile is 3” square (with the exception of Hex at 2 ½” square), can be mixed and matched to achieve different effects, and is handcrafted and glazed in Clayhaus's Portland, Oregon, studio.

clayhausceramics.com CIRCLE 204

Street Thread Carpet Tiles

Urban art makes its way into commercial interiors via Mohawk Group's Street Thread collection of four color-injecting designs by popular street artists Aakash Nihalani and Queen Andrea. The former uses boldly-hued stripes at 45° angles in Taped Off (shown) to evoke his well-known highlighter-tape creations. The tiles feature Mohawk's Duracolor nylon fibers and EcoFlex ICT backing, which contains 35% pre-consumer recycled content.

mohawkgroup.com CIRCLE 203

Paper Lane Pattern for Varia Ecoresin Panels

3form continues to expand its Varia Ecoresin line through its Full Circle Program, an ongoing collaboration with artisans around the world. A new Full Circle offering for this year, Paper Lane employs the precision hand-cutting of craftspeople in Nepal to slice discarded 3form catalogs and arrange them in vertical striations, resulting in vibrant, colorful fields. Varia Ecoresin is a polyester-based material containing 40% pre-consumer recycled content.

3-form.com CIRCLE 201

November by Mario Ruiz

Clearly, midcentury-modern influence has staying power, and one of its recent offshoots is November, a contract lounge series by Barcelona-based designer Mario Ruiz. What differentiates the line from others is a refined chamfer detail that softens the side and back edges of each upholstered piece. Lounge and side chairs, with or without arms, rest on oak legs or a more contemporary brushed stainless-steel prong base. Round coffee or side tables are finished in oak, back-painted glass, or white Corian, also with an oak or stainless base.

hbf.com CIRCLE 202

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Precast Provides Thermally Efficient Envelope for Healthcare

The University of Kentucky’s new Albert B. Chandler Hospital Pavilion had to have a high performance envelope that would improve energy efficiency, while harmonizing with the campus and shaving a year off the construction schedule. High performance precast concrete combined a continuous air and vapor barrier, as well as continuous insulation, efficiently into one system. This provided a calculated performance R-value of R-26 and saved time, materials, and money. Precast also provided the aesthetic versatility to offer several finishes. High performance precast concrete provides the efficiency you need.
Pit Stop

Forty miles southeast of Tokyo, Sou Fujimoto’s transparent outhouse beside a railroad station provides visitors with a restroom—and a view—of their own.

BY NAOMI R. POLLOCK, AIA
PHOTOGRAPHY BY IWAN BAAN

A single glass-encased stall in the middle of a meadow, Sou Fujimoto’s new public toilet is a loo with a view. Located in Ichihara, Japan, a city of 279,000, the tiny restroom is ringed by an oval fence that shields patrons without severing visual ties to the surrounding landscape: low mountains and blossoming cherry trees that draw tourists from near and far. Adjacent to the local railroad station, Fujimoto’s facility caters to visitors who arrive by train and have got to go.

The project began with a direct commission from Ichihara’s municipal government. Fujimoto’s task was to update the modest wooden huts enclosing the washrooms at the unmanned depot. Typically, Japanese public toilets are closed and sequestered, yet the designer wanted to engage the scenic setting. “Initially, I thought we would just open the building to the sky,” says Fujimoto. “But during design we realized that it would be even more fantastic to open it entirely.”

With that goal in mind, the architect created two separate stalls: one of wood
topped with clear polycarbonate and the other of glass capped with steel plate. Standing near the station, the opaque, 26-square-foot stall primarily for men is also handicapped-accessible, while the transparent 14-square-foot stall a short distance from the depot (shown) is for women.

_Latched on the inside, the entrance to the women's toilet is a simple, steel gate set into the fence, a 7-foot-high barrier made of embedded wooden piles stapled together on top and sealed with silicone in between. The fence not only shields the stall's transparency, it also corrals an idyllic 2,153-square-foot untamed field that users must traverse to get to the toilet._ Planted by Fujimoto and punctuated by a few trees, the greeneries contrast startlingly with the stall itself: defined by a welded steel frame and glass walls, it is barely big enough for a toilet, a sink, and a tree-shaped toilet paper holder. Both wildly exposed and comfortably enclosed, Fujimoto's facility is surely among the world's smallest and most expansive public restrooms at the same time.
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DESIGN. CULTURE. CRAFT.
Landscape and the City

As urban land becomes more scarce and expensive, landscape designers have been using their ingenuity to find leftover spaces—along neglected waterfronts, on brownfields, and even under highways—to create the community parks that are essential to city life. The history of these places is inspiring the programs, materials, and details that make each of these new designs surprising and unique. While Jacob Javits Plaza in New York City is a small and refined example of urbanity, Underpass Park in Toronto exults in the gritty and moody belly of a highway. The 20th-century landscape architect Thomas Church once bemoaned his profession’s status, saying that next to architects it was “the parsley around the roast.” But today’s landscape architects—who frequently collaborate with architects—are often the master chefs.
L.A.’S PEDESTRIAN PARADISE

A park in the downtown area of Bunker Hill transforms an overlooked swath of open space into a lush destination fit for its civic and cultural neighbors.

BY MARISSA GLUCK
SPLISH SPLASH Visitors to the park descend a terraced entry from Grand Avenue to the fountain plaza, which includes the restored Arthur J. Will Memorial Fountain and wading pool. A glass-walled pavilion houses a Starbucks. Los Angeles City Hall beckons people to the park's southeastern border.
IN 2004, before the real estate crash, the city of Los Angeles and developer Related Companies had plans for downtown’s Grand Avenue that were, well, grand. The Grand Avenue Development Project was originally slated to include a $2 billion Frank Gehry–designed hotel, condos, and a retail complex. While the long-delayed project has been drastically scaled back since its approval in 2007, the first phase of the development, the 12-acre Grand Park, opened last summer.

For a city lacking in great parks, Grand Park represents a turning point. Paid for by Related and designed by local architecture firm Rios Clementi Hale Studios (RCHS), the $56 million project creates a pedestrian-friendly space between Grand Avenue’s Music Complex and City Hall, four blocks away.

The park sits on the former site of an inhospitable and forgotten civic plaza and surface parking lot that stretched from Grand Avenue to Spring Street. “It was cut off from the urban fabric,” says Rios Clementi Hale Studios senior associate Tony Paradowski. The park replaces the plaza with terraced lawns and gardens that descend along a 90-foot grade change from east to west. Divided by two city streets, it is organized along four public spaces, or blocks. These spaces include a restored fountain plaza, a performance lawn, a community terrace ringed by gardens, and an event lawn that can host public gatherings or marketplaces.

The architects were challenged to create a destination that would appeal to an ethnically and economically diverse community. The park also needed to complement its neighboring cultural landmarks, both visually and in terms of programming, including Gehry’s Walt Disney Concert Hall, Arata Isozaki’s Museum of Contemporary Art, Rafael Moneo’s Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angels, and the Broad Museum designed by Diller Scofidio + Renfro (expected to be complete in fall 2014). To ensure community input, the architects hosted interactive workshops and forums with multiple stakeholders, including neighborhood residents, arts associations, and civic organizations.

RCHS designed the park to support a variety of activities, from community events to cultural festivals and Music Center programming (Music Center venues include the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion and the Disney hall, among others). To encourage flexible uses, the firm eschewed building a traditional band shell in favor of multi-use lawns and plazas. “It’s not overly designed,” says Paradowski. “Los Angeles has an informality that other cities don’t have.”
1. Entrance Ramp
2. Elevator
3. Fountain Area
4. Starbucks, Restrooms, and Park Support
5. Performance
6. Community Terrace
7. Central Stairs
8. Event Lawn
9. Restrooms and Park Support
10. Park Entry
11. City Hall
12. Dorothy Chandler Pavilion
13. Ahmanson Theatre
14. Mark Taper Forum
15. County Courts
16. Hall of Administration
17. Hall of Records
18. Law Library
19. Criminal Courts Building
IN THE PINK The architects designed bright magenta lawn furniture—benches, café tables and chairs, and lounge chairs—that visitors can easily move around, just as in their own backyards (opposite). A long table to the north of the community terrace is the perfect place for brown-bag lunches or picnics (left).
Visitors can enter the park from either end, but the Grand Avenue entrance stairs offer a sweeping view of the fountain and City Hall. L.A.’s freewheeling unpretentiousness is evident in the bright magenta metal lawn furniture dotting the landscape. This movable custom furniture (manufactured by Janus et Cie) allows visitors to group tables and chairs as they wish. “We looked at the iconography of parks in other cities that are really memorable,” explains Paradowski. “Furnishings make the park. We wanted something that was adaptable for everybody.”

A splash pad connects to the historic Arthur J. Will Memorial Fountain, creating an interactive water feature for children to play in. “I call it our urban beach,” says L.A. writer Jessica Ritz, who typically opts to bring her two sons to the park instead of braving the drive across the traffic-choked city to the ocean. The landscape includes new lawns and gardens, a dog run, and a ½-mile pedestrian loop. There are also new public restrooms, a Starbucks, and park offices housed within two modern glass buildings with asymmetrical canopies.

One of the architects’ biggest challenges was the site’s steep topography. To make the park as accessible as possible, the firm built crisscrossing paths and sloping terraces to provide a more seamless experience as visitors move from one level to another. Curving meridian paths conceptually and visually extend into and connect the park to other downtown neighborhoods, including the Historic Core to the south and Chinatown to the north. “The overall layout is an abstracted map of longitude and latitude lines,” says Paradowski. The gardens feature colorful drought-tolerant vegetation from all over the world. An environmental graphics program designed by Sussman/Prejza includes giant markers that label and describe each species.

With other public amenities, such as a new pedestrian plaza in Silver Lake (also designed by RCHS), parklets replacing parking spaces in downtown and northeast L.A., improved bike lanes, and an expanding Metro system, the city is undergoing a prodigious change in its embedded car culture. Grand Park, like these other phenomena, represents a shift in L.A.’s self-perception, especially as neighborhoods, like downtown, become denser and more residential—50,000 people live downtown, up from fewer than 20,000 in the late 1990s. “There’s never been a critical mass in that vicinity before,” notes Paradowski. “More and more, you’ll see a response to that.”

CIVIC SHADE: The fourth block of the park, in front of City Hall, contains an expansive lawn for public gatherings and performances. The lawn connects the dog run to the north with a covered pavilion to the south (opposite). Garden markers describe the characteristics and native regions of the plants throughout the park (left).

credits
ARCHITECT: Rios Clementi Hale Studios – Mark Rios, partner in charge; Julie Smith-Clementi, Frank Clementi, and Bob Hale, partners; Tony Paradowski, senior associate/lead designer
CONSULTANTS: Lighting Design Alliance (lighting); Fluidity Design Consultants (water features); Izor and Associates (ADA); Edgett Williams Consulting Group (elevators)
ENGINEERS: Mollenhauer Group (civil); Nabih Youssif Associates (structural); Levine/Seegel Associates (m/e/p)
CLIENT: County of Los Angeles
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Pankow
SIZE: 12 acres
COST: $56 million
COMPLETION DATE: July 2012
SOURCES
ILLUMINATED HANDRAILS: Intense Lighting
RECLAIMED WOOD: TerraMai
BIKE RACKS, TRASH BINS: Landscape Forms
TAKING THE EDGE OFF

A federal plaza with a controversial history undergoes another revolution—this one combining elements of a public square and a garden with a high level of craft.

BY LAURA RASKIN
SITTING IN Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates' (MVVA) Jacob K. Javits Federal Building Plaza in downtown Manhattan, at Worth and Lafayette streets, you could forget that a former iteration of the quiet plaza sparked one of the most outsized controversies about public sculpture and artists’ control over the fate of their work.

Where office workers and sunbathers now inhabit MVVA’s design for the wedge-shaped space, with its sumptuous pink granite and marble cobbles and curving gardens hugging marble benches, there was once a rusted steel Richard Serra sculpture and a lot of angst. The General Services Administration (GSA) had commissioned Serra to create a site-specific piece for the dreary plaza in front of the Federal Office Building (1969). In 1981 his 12-foot-tall Tilted Arc was installed, bisecting the plaza and running 120 feet. Area workers immediately deemed it ugly and said it destroyed views and made the plaza difficult to traverse. Though prominent artists and others came the defense of Serra’s work, the GSA decided the sculpture should be removed. Serra sued the GSA and lost—and in 1989 the sculpture was dismantled. (Serra’s studio manager Trina McKeever believes it remains in storage in Brooklyn. The GSA owns the sculpture, but is not allowed to display it anywhere but in its original location.) As there had been before Tilted Arc, generic planters and benches returned and stayed until the 1997 installation of landscape architect Martha Schwartz’s design for the plaza—looping, bright green benches and topiary-like plants.

But by 2008, the roof membrane of the 40-year-old garage below the plaza was failing. To fix it, Schwartz’s design had to be removed. While it was the opposite of Serra’s sculpture, some argued that the space was still hard to navigate. WASA/Studio A, the architect of the garage, suggested MVVA redesign the space, a GSA project to be funded by President Obama’s 2009 stimulus package. Van Valkenburgh, known for his sprawling Brooklyn Bridge Park, eagerly accepted.

The architect organized the plaza with four mounded, sinusoidal plant beds. The organic forms embrace buttery marble benches—some discs, others rectangular slabs. A fountain emerges from the pavement on the northeast corner. Though the granite and glass Federal Building—with a jarring design by Alfred Easton Poor, Kahn & Jacobs, and Eggers & Higgins—looms over the plaza, the scale on the ground is intimate. Saucer magnolia trees do much of that work. “We thought that the grayness of the site in the winter should end in the spring with some fantastic explosion of blooms,” says Van Valkenburgh. The cobbles, patterned to be a “jazzy riff” on the woven checkerboard facade of the Federal Building, also help soften the space. “It’s sort of like the facade reflected in water,” says the architect.

Public plazas are difficult to design and program—in-between spaces that are neither park nor street. Van Valkenburgh says that the plaza’s previous incarnations reflect “an evolving idea of life in cities and urbanity.” Tilted Arc exemplified the 1960s and ’70s idea of sculpture as landscape’s salvation. The plaza’s transformation continues with MVVA’s scheme. “Although our designs are not very similar in a spatial or material sense, Martha’s thinking...
about habitation and the need to create a sense of welcome definitely influenced our approach," he says. "In this way, I feel like our work is an extension of what she was doing."

The plaza is inviting, in part, because of its obvious craft. From the benches, for which the marble was handpicked from a Vermont quarry, to the bronze garbage cans, which appear to balance on their rounded bottoms from sheer centrifugal force, the luxury of the hard surfaces complements the garden elements. Van Valkenburgh and MVVA principal Gullivar Shepard describe how the masons tried to keep together the veining of the marble cobbles as they took them off the palettes. "It’s mind-blowing how beautiful the patterns are," says Van Valkenburgh. The architects removed stairs within the plaza that negotiated grade changes due to the sub-slab and instead created a softly undulating surface that slopes to meet the sidewalk. "All of the previous schemes worked within the model of a plinth, which separates the plaza from the street. Ours is designed to blur that boundary and be more inviting," says Shepard.

While the plaza is a part of downtown’s workday frenzy, it balances privacy and engagement, allowing visitors to perch above the fray but still observe it. The architects couldn’t change the size of the site, but they could—and did—create a sliver of more enjoyable living space for city dwellers.

OVER THE WALL The pattern of the pink granite and marble cobbles loosely echoes the facade of the Federal Building (opposite). Richard Serra’s Tilted Arc, installed in the plaza in 1981, immediately drew fire from the public (above). In 1989, it was dismantled and removed. Today, curved plant beds hug marble benches, some with embedded LED lights. Magnolias add a park-like element to the hard-surface plaza, while a fountain invites interaction (below).
DECKED OUT IN DALLAS

A sprawling rectangular park on top of a major freeway unites an up-and-coming residential neighborhood with the burgeoning Arts District.

BY LAURA MIRVISS
TUNNEL VISION
The ambitious Klyde Warren Park covers a 1,200-foot-long stretch of the Woodall Rodgers Freeway. A serene, 2,400-square-foot concert pavilion by Thomas Phifer and Partners is open on all sides.
As in many American cities, large highways slice through downtown Dallas. Sidewalks seem intermittent, parking lots abundant, and locals respond with strange looks when asked the best way to walk to a nearby bar or restaurant.

But Dallas is pouring millions of dollars into changing all that. In the past decade, the city has quietly inserted a handful of small green gardens between downtown office towers and condos, providing small reprieves from the expanses of asphalt and concrete. As part of this initiative, over ten years ago, local civic leaders began talking to a team of designers and engineers about coming up with a scheme for uniting the city's fractured downtown by covering over an existing freeway with a park.

Now, $110 million later, the design team, Jacobs Engineering Group, along with landscape architect The Office of James Burnett, has delivered something radical—5.2 acres of green space laid across an eight-lane highway. The Woodall Rodgers Freeway, oriented northeast-southwest and depressed to minimize traffic noise, ran underneath a number of perpendicular at-grade bridges used as cross streets. The park now fills the gaps between the bridges to create a 1,200-by-200-foot three-block-long deck between Pearl and St. Paul streets. “You only realize you’re near a freeway at the ends of the park,” says principal James Burnett. “You can’t hear the roar of traffic below.”

A major structural challenge was designing an at-grade park—where visitors enter from surrounding streets without ascending steps or ramps—that also met the state highway height clearance requirement of 16.5 feet. The 6.5-foot-deep park deck, braced on concrete walls along the sides and on the median strip of the highway, consists of three 100-foot-long pre-stressed concrete box beams that alternate with 4.5-foot-deep concrete trenches for trees, plumbing, and electrical equipment in an abba pattern. Geofoam, a dense Styrofoam-like fill, lightens the load wherever soil is not needed, and the entire park is covered in a 6- to 18-inch layer of topsoil.

Klyde Warren Park, named for the 10-year-old son of park patron and billionaire energy magnate Kelcy Warren, was funded through a public-private partnership, with more than $50 million in private donations and nearly $60 million in city, state, and federal funding. The park is filled with amenities funded by Warren and other private donors: a playground, dog park, water features, gardens, walking paths, and a Thomas Phifer–designed concert stage and restaurant. (The restaurant is scheduled to open in the fall.) The park accommodates yoga classes, croquet, Pétanque, Ping-Pong, birthday parties—and more. While the designers would have liked to have a continuous three-block-long green, politics intervened. One cross street, open to traffic, divides the park into two segments—a two-block swath and a one-block section.

The gently sloping park skims right past the Dallas Arts District, so pedestrians can easily veer off the greensward to visit the Dallas Museum of Art and the Nasher Sculpture Center, among other cultural entities. The project's success has far exceeded projections, with attendance averaging 12,000 to 15,000 visits per week. Food trucks have been a huge hit, particularly with office workers, and new paving recently was added on the southwest side to handle the extra foot traffic. Says Burnett, “Dallas was starved for this kind of urban amenity, and now it’s got it.”

Road Cage. The at-grade park (above left) is heavily programmed with amenities ranging from a botanical garden with regional plants (above) to a children's park with raised geofoam mounds covered in artificial turf (opposite top). Sheltered seating on the east side looks out to the restaurant pavilion (opposite bottom).
KLYDE WARREN PARK
DALLAS
THE OFFICE OF JAMES BURNETT

credits

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: The Office of James Burnett – James Burnett, principal in charge; Nathan Elliott, project manager; Scott Blons, construction manager

ARCHITECTS: Thomas Phifer and Partners (pavilion, restaurant exterior); EndreStudio Architects Engineers (park structures); The Johnson Studio (restaurant interior)

ENGINEERS: Jacobs Engineering Group – Mir Hadi Ali (structural); Randy Walker (electrical); Debbie Neubert (civil); DAL-TECH Engineering (utilities)

CLIENT: Woodall Rodgers Park Foundation

SIZE: 5.2 acres

COST: $110 million

COMPLETION DATE: October 2012

SOURCES

PRECAST CONCRETE: Wausau Tile

ARTIFICIAL TURF: ForeverLawn

FENCING: Ameristar

MOVABLE TABLES AND CHAIRS: Fermob

BENCHES: Forms+Surfaces, Landscape Forms
BLOCK PARTY

An urban park adds a bustling social center to a newly redeveloped Washington, D.C., neighborhood.

BY AMANDA KOLSON HURLEY
ON A HOT June day in Washington Canal Park, swimsuited kids kicked a ball as they splashed around a shallow fountain. Close by, a mother hung a piñata from one of the park's looping metal sculptures by artist David Hess. If you looked north, you could see a solitary woman doing yoga on the grass. To the south, people in Washington Nationals caps drank iced tea and Bloody Marys at an outdoor café.

That might seem like a lot of activity for a 3-acre park, especially in a newly redeveloped neighborhood. But it's exactly what the designers had in mind. "It's jam-packed," says Steve Benz, the partner in charge of the project at the landscape architecture firm Olin. "The intention was to provide a diversity of activities and places that would appeal to a wide range of people."

Washington Canal Park opened late last year, one small piece of a new multibillion-dollar district that is emerging on the north bank of the Anacostia River in a once-neglected section of Washington, D.C. Just a couple of blocks to the south, closer to the water, sits the 5-year-old Nationals baseball stadium, the main catalyst for the emerging Capitol Riverfront area. Rising next to it is The Yards, a 5.5 million-square-foot mixed-use development with a waterfront park by M. Paul Friedberg and Partners.

A few blocks inland, the Canal Park site was a less obvious candidate for regeneration. It had been a canal in the 19th century, connecting the Anacostia to the Potomac River. By the 1870s it was being used as an open storm sewer, and in the first part of the 20th century—following reports of passersby falling in and drowning—it was paved over. The District of Columbia acquired the site in the 1940s and most recently used it as a parking lot for school buses.

In the early 2000s, plans coalesced for a new federal Department of Transportation headquarters near the site and the redevelopment of a large public housing complex into a mixed-income residential project. The city eyed the former canal as a centerpiece of the reborn neighborhood. It set up a public-private partnership with developer WC Smith to fund and oversee the project. "We were brought in to create a park for a neighborhood that did not yet exist, using public open space as an economic driver," says David Rubin, the project's original lead designer, who has since left Olin and is now a partner at Land Collective.

The design team responded by knitting a host of spaces and functions into a varied but cohesive landscape. The park stretches across three narrow blocks. The northern block is the most passive and "serene," says Benz, with a bosquet of trees leading to an expanse of grass. The middle block mixes pastoral spaces with active ones, like the fountain. Floating above the water is a small pavilion for performances.

The southernmost block is the busiest, with a 250-foot-long ice-skating loop that defaults to a gathering space in warmer seasons, and a 4,000-square-foot pavilion that houses the Park Tavern restaurant, restrooms, and a skate-rental booth. Working closely with Olin, architects from Studios Architecture designed the structure to suggest that the landscape is peeling up. At the base, a concrete plate forms a bench where people can lace their skates, and then it folds sharply to become a set of stairs up to the sedum-planted roof. Above the skate rental booth a white acrylic cube hovers, both a beacon and a projection screen for movies and art.

The building's small footprint and 360-degree visibility were tough constraints, says Brian Pilot of Studios, who led the pavilion design with David Burns. "There's no back side, no alley..."
side. The roof is an equally important elevation, with neighboring buildings looking down on it.”

Not visible are the below-grade systems that make Canal Park a working landscape. Large cisterns hold storm water that supplies the fountain, the irrigation system, the ice rink, and the toilets. Ample rain gardens on the eastern edge of the site filter runoff, and geothermal wells heat and cool the Tavern. A pilot project for the Sustainable Sites Initiative, a voluntary set of guidelines and benchmarks for landscape design, the park treats 100 percent of the storm water that hits it—and the neighboring three developments.

Between the Canal Park’s November opening and the end of February, almost 20,000 people used the skating rink, well beyond expectations. In the warmer weather, the park hosts a farmers’ market, movie nights, and lunchtime concerts. Since it’s not located on a major thoroughfare, it “has to try a little bit harder to get noticed,” Pilot says—and, so far, it seems to be working just fine. ■

Amanda Kolson Hurley is a freelance writer based in Washington, D.C.
OUT FROM THE SHADOWS
DARK AND NEGLLECTED—that's the kind of derelict space that lurks below most highways and elevated roadways. Cities in the process of densifying, however, can no longer afford to ignore such concrete underbellies. Toronto, which has been busy completing 70,000 residential units between 2008 and 2012—mostly condominium apartments—recently opened Underpass Park, a gutsy template that repairs a previously marginalized urban zone in the city's East End neighborhood.

Below two elevated overpasses and a stone's throw from the Don River, Underpass Park encompasses 2.5 acres—enough room for swings and climbing structures for children on one side of a narrow road and basketball courts and a skateboarding terrain for teenagers on the other side. The area is bounded to the north by the leafy Riverdale neighborhood, with its traditional "bay 'n' gable" brick homes, and to the east by the slightly edgier community of Leslieville, with film studios and vintage shops lining Queen Street East.

During a sudden rain shower this spring, about 20 young men hustled to Underpass Park to shoot hoops, glad for the roadway over their heads. A few teenagers on skateboards rode the park's undulating metal railings and concrete ledges, while others sipped from the water fountains. Softening the edges of all the hard surfaces, more than four dozen Kentucky coffee and black locust trees rise in the gap separating the elevated Richmond and Adelaide ramps running off the Don Valley Parkway.

Designed by the Vancouver-based landscape architecture firm Phillips Farevaag Smollenberg (PFS) in collaboration with The Planning Partnership, a Toronto-based planning, urban design, and landscape architecture firm, the $9 million Underpass Park is part of an ongoing effort by the
publicly funded agency Waterfront Toronto to reimagine public space below and around major transportation links. "The park is really about the everyday," says PFS's Greg Smallenberg. It helps to bind together two large development parcels in the new West Don Lands neighborhood: to the north, the stunning black-glass mid-rises by Saucier + Perrotte Architectes and, directly south, the 18-acre Corktown Common, which opened last month; it was designed by Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates as a recreational park that doubles as a flood-protection zone.

"The thing about all of this transportation infrastructure littering our cities is that it isn't going away," says Smallenberg. "As open-space resources continue to dwindle in our cities and urban populations and densities increase, we have to take advantage of whatever open spaces we have."

Transforming a squat and grim space requires imagination—and inventive illumination. Mirage—an artpiece by Toronto's Paul Raff Studios consisting of octagonal panels of reflective metal suspended from one portion of the overhead highway—adds life to the park by bending light and creating watery reflections of people passing below. And lights projected onto the highway's concrete columns help animate the space as they cycle through the color wheel.

Activating the city's in-between areas is a tall order, especially where the floor-to-ceiling height is less than 20 feet (as it is at Underpass Park). The east section of the park, with the hoops and skateboard amenities, is the most popular and best suited to the hard edge of the gritty environment. Less successful is the playground, its equipment looking bereft and difficult to love on concrete paving. Not surprisingly, children rarely gather there. The colored lights on the columns are subtle to read, even at night. Some daylight does bounce off Raff's artwork, but a larger reflective array would have incited a deeper transformation of the space.

Waterfront Toronto is charged with the revitalization of 2,000 acres of the city along the edge of Lake Ontario. With the Pan American Games opening in June 2015, the agency is under pressure to complete as many of its public spaces and housing developments as possible. Compared to high-profile waterfront parks in Toronto such as Sugar Beach or Sherbourne Commons, Underpass Park is a sleeper, except to those with skateboards or basketballs.

What to do with the Gardiner Expressway, another elevated highway that cuts through downtown Toronto, is currently provoking debate. Six design teams—including Diller Scofidio + Renfro—recently unveiled proposals for reinventing the Gardiner, above and below its massive ramps. While this discussion will probably rage for years, possibly decades, architects and planners might want to check out Underpass Park to see what works and what doesn't. •

Lisa Rochon is the architecture critic for The Globe and Mail.

MULTIPLE IMPRESSIONS An artpiece entitled Mirage by Paul Raff Studios hovers overhead, reflecting light and color in its mirrored surfaces (left). In the evening, light is projected onto the soffits of concrete arches, slowly running through the color wheel (right). The effect of the light is subtle but helps give the underpass more allure than it had before.

credits

DESIGN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: PFS Studio - Greg Smallenberg, partner in charge; Nathan Brightbill, project landscape architect
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT OF RECORD: The Planning Partnership – David Leinster, Michael Ormston Holloway, design team
ENGINEERS: SCS Consulting Group (civil); Quinn Dressel Associates (structural)
CONSULTANTS: Hammerschlag + Joffe (lighting); ENVIRO (environmental)
CLIENT: Waterfront Toronto
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: UCC Group
SIZE: 2.5 acres
COST: $9 million
COMPLETION DATE: Summer 2013

SOURCES
RESILIENT PLAY SURFACE: Rubaroc
SKATE SURFACES: Landscape Structures
LIGHTING: Illumination (uplights); Cooper Lighting (area lights); Prisma (downlights)
ON THE WATERFRONT

A quarter-mile-long stretch of docks, piers, and boardwalk is bringing city life right up to the edge of Green Bay’s historic Fox River.

BY LEE BEY

PHOTOGRAPHY BY MIKE ROEMER
After three years of construction along Green Bay's Fox River, CityDeck now brings residents to the waterfront for lunch breaks during the day and all kinds of dining and entertainment during the evening (left). Landscape architects at Stoss used a variety of materials for the walking surfaces, including ipé wood (above) and hexagonal-shaped concrete pavers that they designed themselves.

FOUR YEARS ago, the quarter-mile-long stretch of land along the Fox River, about a block from downtown Green Bay, Wisconsin, was mostly a simple path and a large empty space behind a mall parking structure. Today, the 2.5-acre site presents a very different scene. On the first day of summer, office workers are taking a midday stroll on the Fox River bank. A muscular guy with three trotting dogs glides by on a bicycle. And in a perfect—almost nostalgic—warm-weather tableau, two boys sit at the water's edge, preparing their poles and lines for a day of fishing. "It was not highly developed at all," says Michelle Bailey, a downtown worker taking a minute from an afternoon stroll. "But now, there are people here. Things are different." "It was nothing," adds Bailey's colleague Linda Myers. "Now it's coming alive."

The transformation comes courtesy of the CityDeck, a $14 million public boardwalk with docks, landscaping, and open space built in three phases between 2009 and 2012. The project has activated the water's edge and brought the city of 106,000 closer to the eastern shore of the historic river, which flows into Lake Michigan at Green Bay. It has also served as a catalyst for real estate development on the blocks closest to the river.

"We wanted to create a place that touched the minds and the hearts of Green Bay," states Chris Reed, principal of Stoss Landscape Urbanism, the Boston firm that designed CityDeck. Reed says his firm and Green Bay's civic leaders wanted a project in which "you can enjoy the city and the river. And as it came to fruition over the last three years, you saw that happening."

CityDeck begins near a line of commercial, retail, and residential buildings that create a mixed-use zone facing the riverbank. Landscaping and a northsouth path laid with elongated hexagonal concrete pavers attract pedestrians, cyclists, and joggers. But the waterfront complex changes character as it terraces down closer to the river. The pavers transition to a modern boardwalk made of durable ipé wood that yields a solid, old-school "clump-clump" sound when trod on.

"We said, 'If this is a river town, it should have a boardwalk,'" Reed recalls. He
LANDSCAPE AND THE CITY

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: Stoss
Landscape Urbanism - Chris Reed, principal in charge and design director; Scott Bishop, project manager and lead designer; Tim Barner, Cathy Braasch, Steve Carlucci, Jill Desimini, Adrian Fehrmann, Carl Frushour, Kristin Malone, Chris Muskopf, Susan Fitzgerald, Jana Kienitz, Lisl Kotheimer, Bryan Miyahara, Graham Palmer, Meg Studer, Sarah Wright, design team
ENGINEERS: GRAEF (structural); Clark Dietz (plumbing, electrical); AECOM (geotechnical and civil)
CONSULTANTS: Vetter Denk Architects (urban design); LightTh!s (lighting)

CLIENT: City of Green Bay
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: The Selmer Co. (phase I); SMA Construction Services (phase 2)
SIZE: 109,000 square feet
COST: $13.7 million
COMPLETION DATE: October 2012

SOURCES
UNIT PAVERS: Wausau Tile (designed by Stoss)
WATER FEATURE: Aquadeux
IRRIGATION SYSTEM: Pentex
LIGHTING: Northern Electric

SITE PLAN

1 CAFÉ TERRACE
2 MIXED-USE COMMERCIAL-RESIDENTIAL
3 RESIDENTIAL
4 SHOPKO LANDING
5 AMPHITHEATER
6 DOCKS
7 PINE ST. STEPS & STAGE
8 WATER FEATURE
9 LAWN
10 CHERRY ST. LANDING
11 WALNUT ST. PIER
and his design team created substantial gathering spaces as well as quiet spots along the long wooden strip. The city programs these spaces with bands, outdoor dining, even movies. In one of its most visible features, portions of the boardwalk angle up, producing tilted surfaces on which sunbathers and sky-gazers can stretch out.

At the edge of the river, CityDeck juts toward the water, with overlooks, platforms, fishing piers, and boat docks. “We wanted to create this incredibly layered situation, so it wasn’t just one edge, but multiple edges,” Reed explains. “We designed it so it would go down to the river. By sloping it, we could give people a different perspective—while at the same time separating these movements from the main ones away from the river.”

A variety of construction methods and materials were used to create those layers. The overlooks are supported by concrete-filled pipe piles anchored in bedrock below the river. Stainless-steel X-braces between the piles keep the structure stiff against ice and other marine forces. Floating docks were designed to sustain live loads.

CityDeck also performs a less visible but important duty as a flood barrier between the Fox River and the nearby buildings. The new, engineered shoreline extends farther out in the river than the old one did, creating a deeper setback for the existing buildings. Reed explains that the team designed the project’s lower portions, which would be at flood-stage positions during a storm, to let rising waters pass through them when necessary.

Green Bay Mayor Jim Schmitt championed CityDeck’s construction. “He put the weight of his office behind it,” Reed says. “He said, ‘Look, if we want to improve the quality of life in the city in general, we need to improve the quality of life downtown.’”

The tactic appears to be working, as the project has sparked construction and building rehabs along the river. In May the city announced plans for a $10 million, 84-unit luxury apartment complex called CityDeck Commons scheduled to be completed by December 2014.

Meanwhile, the city’s planners want to make sure new developments don’t wall off CityDeck from downtown, so they have extended streets and sidewalks to provide easy pedestrian access to the project.

What’s next for the riverfront? Reed says people are discussing ideas for redeveloping the bank opposite CityDeck. “If CityDeck becomes this social hub, then across the river you could have wetland terraces,” he says, hinting at a potential new project that would be a soft, layered natural counterpart to the angular hardscape of the existing one, but would grant the same easy access to the water.

Lee Bey is a writer specializing in architecture and urban planning and a contributor for Chicago public radio station WBEZ.
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Reed Kroloff, Director, Cranbrook Academy of Art, USA.

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CIRCLE 61
Silicon Slope
Lehi, Utah

In the heart of ski country, WRNS Studio and Rapt Studio create a campus for software titan Adobe to bolster a sense of community and place. By Mira Locher

JUST NORTH of Lehi, Utah, busy Interstate 15 winds like a river past a new campus for the technology giant Adobe. Situated between the highway and the steep Wasatch Mountains, with typical suburban sprawl and billboards just across the highway, the 38-acre site is in motorists’ full view. With its strong form and contemporary material palette, this first phase of the campus, by the San Francisco–based design firms WRNS Studio (the core-and-shell architect) and Rapt Studio (which designed the interiors), is a bold and visible symbol for the software company. Silicon Valley–based Adobe chose Lehi for its newest facility because of its proximity to outdoor recreation and to numerous other technology companies. While employees can enjoy the mountains and nearby Utah Lake, Salt Lake City is just a 25-minute drive north on I-15.

Despite its banality, the highway is “part of the topology of the place,” says Brian Shiles, a principal at WRNS. It is “framed and captured as part of a larger painterly notion of landscape.” This is clear in the parti sketch for the Adobe Utah Campus, which includes three long lines drawn on the site so as to embrace the valley and mimic the adjacent Wasatch Range. Those lines developed into three four-story
bar-shaped buildings, each bent slightly to follow the shifting topography and fit into the rough terrain. The first completed phase of the campus comprises a 200,000-square-foot office block and a connected 80,000-square-foot amenities building. The structures hug the ground in places and in others cantilever over it, with chamfered vertical metal fins rhythmically punctuating the steel-and-glass shell above the exposed concrete base.

The visual prominence of the highway was not the only challenge: a four-lane road also bisects the long, thin site. So the architects designed these first structures to be anchored firmly on the hillside and span the road as a graceful concrete bridge. Driving under the building on the approach makes for a dramatic introduction to the campus.

Textured poured-in-place concrete at the building’s base links the refined steel-and-glass facades above with the rugged Utah landscape. Around the buildings, board-formed-concrete retaining walls demarcate planted areas and places to sit, while also defining paths to both the main entrance and the north employees’ entry. One such textured wall extends into the double-height north lobby, marking the stair leading up to the main floor. There, a spacious corridor offers views to the eastern mountains and connects the north and central lobbies, as well as private meeting spaces and a well-appointed customer-briefing center, with its conference and presentation areas.

The upper floors similarly maximize views, which alternate from floor to floor between the mountains to the east and the valley to the west. Here and there, conference rooms or collaboration spaces push out from the core into the open-plan office spaces. The result is a sense of privacy in the open offices—remarkable in a building designed to house 1,000 workers with few individual offices. Rapt Studio design principal David Galullo explains, “We developed the idea of bringing neighborhoods to the work spaces, so there was some visual break to what the client called the ‘sea of same.’”

An atrium connects the office block with the amenities building, which includes a full gym and locker rooms. It is where employees park their bikes after a lunchtime ride, blow off steam with a game of Ping-Pong or billiards, or take a
SECTION A - A

LEVEL 3 FLOOR PLAN

LEVEL 1 FLOOR PLAN

1  MAIN ENTRY
2  LOBBY
3  CLIENT BRIEFING CENTER
4  WORKSPACE
5  CONFERENCE ROOM
6  ATRIUM
7  FITNESS CENTER
8  GYM
9  MECHANICAL
10  KITCHEN

credits
ARCHITECT: WRNS Studio – Bryan Shiles, design partner; Sam Nunes, partner in charge, project manager; Brian Milman, project architect
INTERIOR DESIGN: Rapt Studio – David Galullo, design principal; Kristin Saltzman, project manager; Nathaniel Haynes, project architect
ASSOCIATE ARCHITECT: GSBS Architects
ENGINEERS: Dunn Associates (structural); Colvin Engineering Associates (mechanical)
CLIENT: Adobe
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Okland Construction
SIZE: 280,000 square feet
COST: $74 million
COMPLETION DATE: November 2012

SOURCES
GLAZING: Viracon (glass); Construction Specialties (custom expansion joint); VaproShield (moisture barrier)
ROOFING: Sika Sarnafil (single-ply membrane)
DOORS: Kawneer (entrances); Ingersoll Rand (hardware); McKeon Door Co. (fire control)
INTERIOR FINISHES: Armstrong (acoustical ceilings); Benjamin Moore (paints and stains)
break in the gaming “dungeon” or the piano room. Just outside, to the south, a soccer field and a basketball court beckon, while an enclosed full-size basketball court juts over the north end of the sloping site with long views out across the highway.

While the recreation spaces are important elements of the work environment, the heart of the campus is the atrium café facing the “campus green.” Employees share meals and work individually or in small groups at tables and long wood counters. Distinguished by its faceted wood slat ceiling, the space accommodates the entire workforce when management calls an all-hands meeting.

Straightforward and sophisticated in both its architecture and its ability to build community, this first phase of the Adobe Utah Campus is an eye-catching addition to the landscape along Interstate 15. It was important to Adobe that “the story of the building starts at the freeway and the design is meaningful for the inhabitants,” says Galullo. Shiles adds, “Adobe really wanted to say ‘we’re here’ with drama and a sense of place.”

Mira Locher, AIA, LEED AP, is a writer and practicing architect working in the U.S. and Japan. She is also an associate professor at the school of architecture at the University of Utah.
Material Witness

Richard Meier & Partners’ elegant solution for an Italian cement company makes inventive use of concrete. By Chris Foges

LABORATORY BUILDINGS are often the graveyard of architects’ good intentions, as stringent technical requirements leave little room for environmental and aesthetic concerns. Richard Meier & Partners’ i.lab is an exception: the LEED Platinum–accredited research center near Milan provides flexible climate-controlled chemistry labs and material-testing facilities for cement company Italcementi. Its secondary role as a place for meetings and public events means it also demanded an appropriately expressive architecture.

The richness of that expression is exemplified by the projecting bladelike roof that shades the curtain-walled entrance hall at the tip of the building’s V-shaped plan. The steel-trussed structure is clad with precast panels of white self-cleaning concrete also used for window mullions and louvers. It serves simultaneously as a demonstration of Italcementi’s technical capabilities, a welcoming gesture, and a reference to the 150-year-old company’s birthplace in neighboring Bergamo, Italy, to which it points like an arrow.

The structure also makes an elegant conclusion to the Jean Nouvel–designed Kilometro Rosso, a red metal wall placed alongside a busy highway to identify the fledgling science park within which the i.lab is located, amidst a landscape of farms and commercial sheds. The 33-foot-tall wall established a maximum height for the laboratory building—three of whose four stories are below ground level—but Meier otherwise relied on distant views and manipulated terrain to root the building.

To the south, a space between its wings has been partially excavated to create a third daylit story at basement level and access to mechanicals and parking below. Terraces overlook an extensive garden of hornbeam hedges, fruit trees, and endangered local fauna that tie the building specifically to the region.

The larger of the two wings, aligned with the highway, places offices above two floors of labs, while the smaller contains a coolly luxurious multipurpose auditorium and a cantilevered skylit boardroom that juts into the volume of the hall. The “public” and “private” halves of the building hinge on a double-height entrance foyer, within which a long ramp allows leisurely progress between floors. Circulation
ARCHITECT: Richard Meier & Partners - Richard Meier, Dukho Yeon

ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS: Studio Sonzogni; Studio Fiumana

ENGINEERS: Ing. Gennaro Guala, Italcementi CTG; Studio Marco Verità (structural); Serving s.r.l. (m/e/p)

CLIENT: Italcementi Group

GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Impresa Pandini

SIZE: 248,000 square feet

COST: $51.8 million

COMPLETION DATE: April 2012

SOURCES

CURTAIN WALL: Schüco (extrusions); Guardian (glass)

PRECAST CONCRETE: Styl-Comp

TRANSPARENT CONCRETE PANELS: Italcementi

FINISHES: Interface (carpet); Ceramiche Signorelli (hardwood floors)
space in the work areas—where glass-walled labs and offices are pulled back from the roadside edge to create a broad route along the perimeter—is also designed to encourage chance encounters. “The idea of promenade is there in all of our projects,” explains Meier. “It creates a kind of interaction between people that is good for the company.” The space also forms an acoustic buffer, so that from desks and lab benches the busy highway registers only as a silent, somewhat hypnotic moving picture.

The building’s defining quality is daylight, which spills in everywhere, flooding elevator shafts though roof windows and drawn into basement labs via sunken courtyards. Sunlight is also bounced by pools of water onto the sloping concrete soffit of the foyer. It lends variety and animation to the white interior. (“White is not a color,” remarks Meier. “It is a spectrum of possibilities depending on light.”) And the control of daylight, filtered by discreet shading devices to mitigate glare and heat gain, reveals the building’s technical intelligence.

Italcementi’s deputy director of innovation, Enrico Scalchi, admits to having been initially alarmed by “the white and the light, both of which are huge,” though adjustment came easily for him. Scalchi also adjusted to reduced privacy in individual work areas and the increased informal cooperation fostered by shared spaces. The lab, he says, embodies the emergent strands of Italcementi’s “DNA”—innovation and sustainability, predictably enough, but also tradition, local roots, and “love of architecture.” It is a building whose apparent simplicity belies a delicate handling of both form and content.

INSIDE AND OUT
Skylights draw daylight inside (above) and share roof space with an array of photovoltaic and solar thermal panels. Geothermal wells extending 330 feet underground reduce energy demand for cooling by 25 percent, and for heating by half. The louvered screen (opposite) masks the view of the Milan-to-Venice expressway with sculptural elan.
AGOURA HILLS, California, is an affluent bedroom community 30 miles northwest of central Los Angeles, marked by lush valleys and broad canyons. But its building stock is less picturesque: along U.S. Route 101, which runs through this small city of about 20,000, drivers are more likely to see banal red-clay-tile-roofed strip malls and gas stations than anything architecturally attractive or intriguing. So the new Conrad N. Hilton Foundation Headquarters, by ZGF Architects' Los Angeles office, is a welcome change of pace. The 22,240-square-foot, $24 million building is a simple rectangular volume clad in strips of auburn, burnt-orange, and deep-yellow split-face sandstone evoking the area's vivid landscapes. The Hilton Foundation, a 69-year-old nonprofit organization, has made its mission “improving the lives of disadvantaged and vulnerable people throughout the world.” It didn't just want a beautiful new office, but one that reflects the foundation’s altruistic goals and acts as a model of sustainable design for other organizations across the globe.

The finely detailed, LEED Platinum-certified headquarters, designed for net-zero energy consumption, is the first of four two-story office buildings planned for the 67-acre site. The long, narrow rectangular shape allows daylight into and views out from most of its interior spaces, which include an airy entry, offices (along the center's perimeter), three conference rooms, and central cubicle workspaces on both levels. Among its many green features—a solar thermal-heating system, water-cooled chilling, a planted roof—the building employs a passive-downdraft HVAC system, which provides ventilation and cooling for the 49 occupants. The system comprises 17 downdraft shafts or “chimneys” that punctuate the building's perimeter at regular intervals. Air travels down these shafts, entering the floors of the second and ground levels. “The passive-downdraft system takes advantage of Agoura Hills’ moderate weather,” explains Andrew Corney, vice president at environmental design consultancy WSP Built Ecology. “If you have a good ventilation system, you really don’t need to put much energy into it.”

As in a Swiss watch, these mechanical systems are concealed behind carefully selected finishes. In the lobby, glass balustrades, alabaster-hued marble flooring, and FSC-certified European ash veneer on the walls create a bright, serene atmosphere. Large windows in offices and conference rooms help bring ample daylight into the space, and clerestory windows above offices allow sunlight to filter into central circulation areas. On a recent visit, workspaces on
both levels of the two-story building were brightly, naturally illuminated, despite a predawn fog outside that obscured most direct sun. "During the day, many offices don't use the overhead lighting at all," says Katherine Miller, the foundation's facilities manager. Absent, then, is the faint buzz of fluorescent fixtures or the whir of overworked mechanical systems. Instead, walking around the foundation's new home instills a distinct sense of calm.

In addition to the abundance of light and air inside the building, the relationship between the foundation's interior and exterior spaces contributes to that tranquility: on the first floor, a large conference room opens up to a terrace. Employees are encouraged to take their lunch breaks or gather for informal meetings outside, and the Santa Monica Mountains to the south, Palo Comado Canyon to the northeast, and nearby Ladyface Mountain provide a remarkable backdrop. Public areas, offices, and open workspaces on both levels look out on the surrounding ranges, free of visual clutter from HVAC equipment.

The building's systems do have an aesthetic presence, more subtle inside than out. Most of the building's chimneys straddle two offices, for example, so that no one person has a whole shaft in his or her space, says ZGF partner Braulio Baptista. Outside, these chimneys are less discreet, jutting above the roof plane and breaking its continuity. The awkwardness of this move is the tradeoff for hyper-efficient
mechanical systems that keep occupants comfortable and energy use low.

The building's mechanical systems weren't the only puzzle for the design team: because construction encroached on native flora, Susan Van Atta, the project's landscape architect, teamed up with a plant ecologist to conserve vulnerable species. "There are little multicolored flags on the site that indicate the location of each of the new seedlings we have sown," says Van Atta. As elements of the master plan continue to rise, the foundation will monitor their progress.

Despite the challenges and risks associated with incorporating an unconventional mechanical system into the new headquarters, ZGF's design has earned rave reviews from the foundation's employees. "We're really in love with the building," says Miller.
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Shady Business

Integrated designs for lighting and daylighting, automated by controls, can help conserve resources and please building occupants.

By Joann Gonchar, AIA

LIGHTING ACCOUNTED for 20 percent of the primary energy use in commercial buildings in 2010—more than either heating or cooling, according to the U.S. Department of Energy. So deploying strategies like daylighting, automated shading, and advanced controls presents an ideal opportunity for achieving energy savings. The projects in this section—a law school, an art museum, and a research laboratory—demonstrate that these technologies are being deployed with increasing frequency. But just how well do buildings with such systems perform? Rarely are they evaluated after occupancy, due in part to lack of funds and liability concerns. One exception is the New York Times Building in Midtown Manhattan. The 52-story tower, designed by Renzo Piano Building Workshop with FXFOWLE, has a veil of fixed 3-inch-diameter ceramic tubes cloaking its glass skin. The newspaper’s offices include dynamic shades, lighting that dims on the basis of available daylight, and other technologies that were far from mainstream in 2007, when the building was completed, such as under-floor air. Earlier this year, the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) published the results of a monitored evaluation of these systems conducted in 2011 and 2012.

While the tower’s owners opted not to go for a LEED rating, its performance is impressive. According to the study, in the tower’s daylit zones, annual lighting energy use was 56 percent less than for a typical code-compliant building. Annual electricity savings for a typical floor was 24 percent from dimmable lighting, dynamic shades, and under-floor air. The report calculated an 8-year payback for the systems. It also found that employees were largely pleased: out of 665 respondents to an occupant survey, 78 percent were satisfied with the lighting quality.

Before construction, the Times built a full-scale 4,300-square-foot mockup of one building corner to test daylighting.
technologies. Stephen Selkowitz, senior advisor for building science at LBNL, points to this mockup, and to requirements targets, along with a solid commissioning plan, as some reasons for the project's success.

Regardless of whether practices such as full-scale mockups become typical, technologies like those deployed at the Times will likely become more common as codes grow more stringent. For example, in its 2010 version, the energy standard ASHRAE 90.1 for the first time required daylight-harvesting controls. And although previous iterations of 90.1 included requirements for occupancy sensors or timers in certain spaces, the latest version has new mandatory applications. The next update, due this fall, will require such devices in all

NORTH LIGHT
The airside building at Sacramento International Airport Terminal B features a glazed northern exposure that provides even daylight along the entire concourse. The arched ceiling has dimmable fluorescent tubes discreetly tucked into the joints between its panels.

spaces where they are practical, says Eric Richman, chair of the 90.1 development team's lighting subcommittee.

The voluntary standard LEED arguably influences technology adoption as much as codes do. LEED v4, the version of the rating system that U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) members approved in July, includes updates concerning lighting, daylighting, and controls. But not all of the changes are focused on energy. Once the new LEED launches, project teams will be able to earn a point for lighting quality if they select, for instance, fixtures that don't create glare, finishes with good reflectance, and long-life lamps. “If you change lamps infrequently, the design is more likely to remain intact,” says Matt Latchford, a senior associate at Cambridge, Massachusetts, lighting design firm Lam Partners and a member of the USGBC committee charged with developing the LEED credits relating to indoor environmental quality.

Mitigating glare was a lighting-quality issue critical in the design of Sacramento International Airport's highly transparent Terminal B, a LEED Silver-certified, two-building facility by Corgan in association with Fentress Architects that opened in 2011. Tapped midway through the design phase, the Arup lighting team worked closely with the architects to develop a simple, integrated-daylight and installed-lighting scheme. The central terminal relies on precisely engineered, perforated louvers along south, east, and west glazed facades to control sunlight. Because the client required a low-maintenance system, non-dimmable T6 ceramic metal-halide lamps are triggered by dawn and dusk to go off or on. The airside building—defined by an arched, tiered ceiling with discreet dimmable fluorescent tubes—has a glazed northern exposure that provides an even wall of daylight, minimizing the need for numerous photosensors.

New technology offers aesthetic as well as operational benefits in Behnisch Architekten's law center at the University of Baltimore, where functional concerns prompted the client to choose LEDs for almost all of the lighting (page 120). But for MCLA, the project's lighting consultant, there was another lure. “What's exciting about this use of LEDs,” says Maureen Moran, MCLA principal, “is that the conceived lighting and daylighting scheme, can also enrich the user experience, as they do at David Chipperfield's addition to the Saint Louis Art Museum (page 125). Here the galleries' highly engineered coffered ceiling integrates skylights, automated shading, and electric light to create the best conditions for viewing art. And at the Energy Biosciences Building (page 128) at the University of California, Berkeley, a dramatically illuminated stair dims when bright sun shines through a skylight. The stair, encouraging scientists from different disciplines to interact, acts as a social magnet.

Projects like these demonstrate that innovative building systems can do more than conserve energy—a point reinforced by the Times tower, where 61 percent of respondents to the occupant survey said that the building enhanced their ability get their jobs done. For LBNL's Selkowitz, the design and construction industry's ultimate goal is to reach the point where realizing buildings with integrated advanced systems is more routine. “The end result,” he says, “will be energy efficiency and happy occupants.”
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To win the commission for the recently completed John and Frances Angelos Law Center at the University of Baltimore, Behnisch Architekten, Boston—in partnership with architect of record Ayers Saint Gross—gave daylight a starring role. The design employs building skins of varying porosity and massing to represent the programs housed within the 190,000-square-foot, 12-story structure: punched windows with rainscreen cladding demarcate classrooms and offices; a fritted library volume reaches the staggered mass's full height; and all other rooms surround an extensively glazed atrium through which they visually communicate.

Daylight guided the design from inception. “Building dimensions, setbacks, and transparency of materials were key to achieving the highest possible daylight factor,” says Behnisch partner Matt Noblett of using sunlight to maximize occupant well-being and minimize electricity consumption. Responding to sun angles, Behnisch placed the atrium glazing on a north–south axis, with fixed louvers on the south elevation to minimize heat gain.

Yet even this careful approach to daylighting has its pitfalls, notes Scott Guenther, senior designer at the Washington, D.C.–based MCLA, the project’s architectural lighting design firm. Because one’s eye assimilates the highest intensity in a field of vision, he says, “areas deep inside the building had to have higher illumination levels to compensate for the perimeter.” To this end, the MCLA team paid particular attention to spaces near the core on the first seven floors, which receive lower levels of illumination from a modest atrium skylight, despite the extensive glazed walls.

MCLA’s solution is based on LEDs. The client was attracted to the light source for its energy efficiency and long life, and because it offered the least visual and thermal disruption to exposed radiant slabs. Combining daylight and LEDs yields an installed Lighting Power Density (LPD) of .76 watts per square foot, about 25 percent better than code, helping Angelos beat ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2007 by 43 percent.

To account for rapidly changing LED technology, the lighting designers wrote performance-based specifications for a custom disc-shaped luminaire to be mounted on ceilings throughout the building. The 1,640-lumen fixture, with a color temperature of 3,000 kelvin, is equivalent in intensity and warmth to a 100-watt incandescent A lamp. From an oblique perspective, the luminaire’s acrylic plate emits an
OPEN CLASSROOM Abundant glazing, such as for classroom walls (above), carries daylight into the interior. Still, the lighting designers created LED ceiling fixtures and chandeliers for evening hours and to illuminate darker areas at the core.

even glow; viewed from underneath, the diodes are visible. This honest technological expression embodies Behnisch’s philosophy, but it also implies a new LED-centered design vocabulary, says Maureen Moran, MCLA principal.

For the atrium, MCLA created chandeliers of cascading 12-by-18-inch panels made of the same acrylic used for the disc-shaped luminaires. These are suspended on steel cables, with the lowermost parallel to the floor and four others canting at alternating angles, drawing the visitor’s eye upward. LEDs within each of the panel’s aluminum spines radiate light. “The chandeliers are about scale,” says Guenther. “The illuminated surfaces make you perceive the space as having more light.”

MCLA programmed daily themes for the atrium, from dawn to midnight. Photo sensors override the system according to actual conditions, dimming luminaires within 25 feet of the perimeter. “It’s in that zone where you get the most benefit in terms of energy savings,” Guenther says.

Indeed, controls were integral to the LEDs’ performance. In addition to photo sensors, the building has 319 wall-mounted passive-infrared occupancy sensors, all wireless, that permit programming and overrides from central or tablet computers. As in the atrium, MCLA created scenes for classrooms. These include dimming for videos, which also prompts motorized interior shades to block the punched windows; the shades otherwise operate independently, according to rooftop solar-radiation readings, and the photo sensor-controlled classroom lights respond in turn. ■

ARCHITECT: Behnisch Architekten, Boston
ARCHITECT OF RECORD: Ayeis Saint Gross
LIGHTING DESIGNER: MCLA Architectural Lighting Design
ENGINEERS: Cagley & Associates (structural); Mueller Associates (m/e/p); RK&K (civil)
CLIENT: University of Baltimore
SIZE: 190,000 (gross) square feet
COST: $99 million
COMPLETION DATE: April 2013

SOURCES
CURTAIN WALL: DuPont SentryGlas; National Enclosure Company
SHADING SYSTEM: Nysan (shades and controls)
INTERIOR LIGHTING: Zumtobel (custom); Nimbus; Vode; Felix; Lighting Services; OptoLum; GPI Design; Eureka; EcoSense; Lutron (electric and daylight controls)
EXTERIOR LIGHTING: Bega; iGuzzini; C.R. Laurence; Felix; B & K Lighting
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CIRCLE 28
By Josephine Minutillo

CASS GILBERT'S Palace of Fine Arts, now the Saint Louis Art Museum, was the only permanent structure built for the 1904 World's Fair. While a cultural icon to this day, the historic building's neoclassical design limits how art can be displayed, especially large contemporary works. Museum commissioners selected Sir David Chipperfield to design an expansion for such works that incorporates daylight in the galleries and takes advantage of its location in sprawling Forest Park. His new East Building does both, but without allowing any direct sunlight to touch the art.

The key to the design is a dramatic 4-foot-deep coffered ceiling that bounces light off the structure's highly reflective concrete. Sunlight comes through skylights composed of triple-glazed translucent glass with a UV-resistant interlayer. Within each of the ceiling's 4-by-9-foot openings is a framework of aluminum extrusions that supports what the designers call the light spreader—a horizontal light-diffusing resin panel. Around the top of that is the halo, a raised collar that blocks any residual direct sunlight that might seep through. "What's unique about this solution is that while we are controlling daylight, you really [sense] it in the galleries," says Roger McFarland, principal at HOK, the architect of record. "If a cloud goes over, you notice it."

For a more direct experience of being in the park, glazed walls make up 20 percent of the building's perimeter. Strategically located, one glass-enclosed gallery

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For a more direct experience of being in the park, glazed walls make up 20 percent of the building's perimeter. Strategically located, one glass-enclosed gallery
overlooks the outdoor sculpture garden. Guided by an astronomical clock working with rooftop photo sensors, two layers of vertical shades control light levels within this and two other windowed galleries. A light-reducing shade allows views out to the park when down. A more opaque, diffusing shade allows little light transmission and is typically set 7 feet above the floor, descending completely only when the sun is very low. The shades are operated by the same manufacturer's control system, which has been modified to meet the specifications of the museum. “The intent was not to have the shades continuously open and close, as that would be very distracting,” says Christopher Rush, senior lighting consultant at Amp, the firm charged with the project’s overall illumination. “The general idea is to keep both sets of shades open as much as possible.”

To balance daylight with conservation needs, the client and lighting designers agreed on a cumulative-exposure approach whereby the curators track average light levels over the course of the year, rather than set maximum exposure levels for any specific time. Blackout roller shades directly beneath the skylights are deployed when the museum is closed, decreasing average daylight quantities.

Electric lighting is used when sunlight levels are low—in the winter or when the museum is open at night. Fluorescent tubes tucked above the coffers provide cool ambient light, while halogen spotlights on a track built into the framework around the light spreader animate artworks. The effect can be brilliantly seen on St. Louis native Tom Friedman’s “Untitled” (Seascape), 2012, a trompe l’oeil paper construction, with creases and wrinkles that evoke waves. “This piece needs light from above to bring out its full complexity,” says curator Simon Kelly. “General diffuse light doesn’t show this off optimally.”

Properly displaying the artwork remained a constant consideration. “The challenge was making all of the technology invisible,” explains McFarland. “When you look up to the coffers, you have no idea how much stuff is going on there!”

Josephine Minutillo is a New York–based writer and contributing architecture editor at Architectural Digest.

OFF THE GRID
Sunlight enters each coffer via a triple-glazed, UV-resistant skylight and bounces off the concrete through a “light spreader,” a light-diffusing resin panel in an aluminum frame. This framing also holds track lights, speakers, and sprinklers—the last peeking out of the bottom-most layer, a stretched acoustic sheet that appears to float overhead.
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Energy Biosciences Building
University of California, Berkeley
SmithGroupJJR / Loisos + Ubbelohde

By Joann Gonchar, AIA

THE SCIENTISTS and policy experts at the Energy Biosciences Institute (EBI) are tackling some of today's most urgent environmental problems, including climate change and the diminishing supply of fossil fuels. The institute's chemists, biologists, engineers, and economists represent three different public research institutions—the University of California, Berkeley (UC Berkeley); the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory; and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign—as well as the energy company BP. Given the diversity of these stakeholders, it is not surprising that the project brief for EBI's $85 million, 1-year-old home at the edge of the UC Berkeley campus called for a flexible facility that would spur innovation and foster cross-pollination.

In response, designers from national architecture and engineering firm SmithGroup JJR have created an open and mostly transparent 113,000-square-foot building. Although largely daylit and designed to perform almost 20 percent better than California's stringent energy code, the five-story structure meets the demanding lighting expectations of the EBI researchers. A long and narrow bar of state-of-the-art labs is rainscreen-clad, with generously sized north-facing bay windows. Offices are enclosed in a wedge that protrudes from the building's south face and wraps one corner. This volume has a fritted glass skin that includes fixed laminated-glass sun shades for diffusing and directing sunlight.

The laboratories presented the toughest challenge to illuminate efficiently, since researchers desired 80 to 100 foot-candles on their work surfaces. Here the lighting scheme includes indirect-direct fixtures suspended from the ceiling. These photosensor-controlled pendants, each with a single T5 lamp, provide ambient light and dim in response to daylight's entering through the 15-foot-wide-by-11-foot-tall bay windows. And, at each lab bench, the project's lighting and daylighting consultant, Loisos + Ubbelohde, provided a low-voltage LED task light. These are manually controlled, but, to keep energy consumption in check, sensors turn the lights off when users leave their stations for extended periods.

Since no such off-the-shelf, sensor-equipped fixture was available at the time, designers devised their own, combining components from several different manufacturers. "On the surface, this solution sounds incredibly simple," says the firm's principal, George Loisos. But in fact, creating a properly functioning auto-off task light proved surprisingly tricky. It involved development of a special shield so that the sensor would "see" only what was intended, careful placement of the infrared device so that structural elements or other objects wouldn't obstruct it, and calibration of the "gain," or sensitivity, of the sensor so that the light wouldn't turn off while the work station was occupied.

These task lights, along with the rest of the Energy Biosciences Building's electric lighting, are part of a type of network known as a digital addressable lighting interface, or JANUS-LIKE The labs at the Energy Biosciences Building are housed in a bar-shaped wing that has generously sized north-facing windows and a rainscreen skin made of glass-fiber-reinforced concrete panels (above). The offices are housed in a wedge that protrudes from the building's south side and wraps a corner (top right). On the exterior of this glazed volume, a series of laminated glass shades directs and diffuses daylight. On the interior, automated shades help further improve occupants' visual comfort. The laboratory windows also include automated shades, but their primary purpose is to shield an adjacent residential neighborhood from light emanating from the facility after dark.

...
ILLUMINATED SCULPTURE. The building includes several areas intended to promote informal meetings and chance encounters among its occupants. These include a stair (bottom right) whose steel structure is clad in point-supported glass. Thousands of LEDs concealed below the treads illuminate the stair. These dim in response to available daylight, but even at full brightness, the five-story stair draws only 3 amps.
CAREFULLY CONSIDERED The electric lighting for the laboratories (above) includes pendant luminaires placed between the lab benches for ambient light. Each work surface has its own LED task light equipped with an occupancy sensor that shuts the fixture off when researchers leave for extended periods. Designers arrived at this scheme after simulating the effect of daylight coming through the laboratory windows at various times of the day and year. The simulations included studies of illuminance (bottom right) and luminance (top right), which show how much light surfaces receive and emit, respectively.

DALI for short. This network should allow the reconfiguration of the building’s lighting without the need for an electrician, even though most of the devices are hard-wired. If a research area is divided into two with a new partition, for example, facility operators can connect the existing fixtures to different switches simply by reprogramming them. The need for such flexibility is more than theoretical, since the Institute has so far been funded for only a 10-year period, making it likely that the structure will house different research groups during its expected 50-year lifespan.

Interspersed throughout the building are social areas intended to encourage collaboration, facilitate informal meetings, and promote chance encounters. Among these is a glass-clad stair that connects all of the floors and has thousands of tiny LEDs hidden beneath its treads and risers. These are controlled by a combination of photosensors and a timer, which dim the stair based on the brightness of sunlight shining through a rooftop skylight and turn it off during late-night hours. Although the controls provide efficiencies, even at full power the stair pulls only three amps, says Loisos. But this vertical-circulation element is much more than an efficient ambient light source. It is a luminous sculpture.
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Paraaf by Jacco Maris
Dutch designer Jacco Maris has been manipulating metal into fluid, sculptural light fixtures since the 1990s, but his creations haven’t been available in North America—until now. Global Lighting has retrofitted several of his designs for use within the United States and Canada, including the ribbonlike Paraaf (shown). Inspired by the pleated collars that were in vogue during the Elizabethan era, the pendant is hand-folded from a single sheet of stainless steel. globalighting.com CIRCLE 215

Hex Link Series by Nosanchuk
New York interior and product designer David Nosanchuk takes advantage of 3-D printing to create his Hex Link Series. Constructed of translucent resin, it comes as a single, triple, or quadruple (shown) surface-mount sconce or as a pendant of four linked hexes. Each hex measures approximately 11" wide x 13" high x 3" deep and uses an 8W LED strip. nosanchuk.com CIRCLE 219

Paper Patchwork Floor Lamp
Moooi has expanded its Paper Collection—a furnishings line created by Studio Job that plays on a familiar childhood craft—with new designs and palette combinations known as Paper Patchwork. Among the additions is a floor lamp (shown) with a turned base that, from afar, looks like solid wood but is actually composed of a wood and honeycomb cardboard core with layers of papier-mâché (paper and glue) for reinforcement. Finished in polyurethane lacquer, the lamp stands 6' 4½" high. moooi.com CIRCLE 218

El Series LED Luminaire
GE Lighting introduces a slim, blade-like fixture that provides a bright, uniform glow when switched on and practically disappears when turned off. Dubbed El Series LED Luminaire, the suspended light conceals LED diodes within the frame holding the blade and is rated for 50,000 hours. It is fully dimmable and can be linked to daylight control sensors for further energy savings. The 2"-thick fixture is available in 48" or 72" lengths. gelightingsolutions.com CIRCLE 216

Le Soleil Wall Lamp
Though only four years old, the tiered Le Soleil pendant designed by Vicente Garcia Jiménez is already a recognizable classic from the lighting company Foscarini. Now the manufacturer has revamped the design for wall application, giving it a flat back for flush mounting and adjusting its proportions to four sloping, overlapping bands. The fixture is made of polycarbonate in red, green, or white, and uses fluorescent lamping. foscarini.com CIRCLE 217

For more information, circle item numbers on Reader Service Card or go to architecturalrecord.com/products.
Aim by Ronan & Erwan Bouroullec
The Bouroullec brothers put their playful touch on Aim, a new suspension lamp for Flos, whose cable is an essential part of the design. Its space-helmet-shaped diffuser and 29' 6" cable can be angled and draped in a variety of ways and combined with additional pendants to create a ceiling installation that evokes hanging or climbing plants—or something otherworldly. The polycarbonate shades are finished in polished black, white, or polished aluminum, and accommodate LED lamping. flos.com CIRCLE 224

Nafir Pendants by Karim Rashid
Karim Rashid’s Nafir single LED pendant has an organic, trumpet-shaped silhouette, while the larger format is a liquidlike osmosis of three shades. Solo or grouped, it becomes a sculptural focal point when not in use as a lamp. The shades, composed of injection-molded plastic, come in three finishes: white exterior with gold interior (shown), chrome exterior with white interior, and white exterior with white interior. axolight.it CIRCLE 220

Gravy LED Table Lamp
Warm wood and brushed aluminum mingle in Gravy, an LED task lamp launching this fall from Koncept. Metal forms the body and wraps the disc-like head and base pieces, while a simple wood bar finished in walnut (shown), white oak, or maple stain forms the neck. Devoid of external switches and controls, the lamp is turned on and off and dimmed by tapping the underside of the LED head, and adjusted by sliding and pivoting the bar. Its thin power cord adds a subtle splash of color. koncept.com CIRCLE 223

Lumenbeam Grande LED Projector
Lumenpulse’s award-winning Lumenbeam family of exterior and facade lighting just got bigger with the addition of Grande. This largest version is a 100W LED luminaire with a 13⅞"-diameter face that can project anywhere between a 60° flood and narrow 6° beam. The fixture can be mounted on the ground, walls, or poles. lumenpulse.com CIRCLE 221

Unison Suspension
Tech Lighting’s Unison suspension light is a departure from the fluorescent workhorses of commercial spaces past. Its acrylic diffuser, contoured to follow the shape of its figure eight die-cast metal end caps, features a softer, more playful appearance while still delivering ample direct illumination. The fixture measures 47⅛" long x 5⅞" high and uses two 20W LED strips or one 54W linear fluorescent lamp. techlighting.com CIRCLE 222

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CIRCLE 94

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CIRCLE 55
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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Explain the architectural concepts and structural strategies behind Kuwait City's tallest building and discusses the construction methods used to build it.
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Everyone wants a healthier, more sustainable world. As the consciousness of sustainability has been raised over the last several decades, that statement is increasingly a given. The question becomes how to get there. Green rating systems of various stripes have emerged in an effort to guide architects and designers in creating a built environment that is safe, non-toxic, and meets energy efficiency, resource conservation, and carbon-neutral goals. Multi-attribute certifications are gathering acceptance as the preferred way of evaluating—and in some cases improving—products of all types.

This article will describe the growing influence of multi-attribute certification systems, focusing on the Cradle to Cradle Certified approach as a means of getting to products that make a beneficial impact on the world. Cradle to Cradle certification will be discussed in detail, including parameters examined and the process required, highlighting examples of improvements in certified products that are upping the sustainability quotient of working and living spaces.

MULTI-ATTRIBUTE CERTIFICATIONS
Green building has its fair share of single-attribute certifications that give products the nod for everything from forestry practices to energy ratings. But increasingly the industry is looking for a more comprehensive system of evaluating products, and favoring the multi-attribute certification approach. The goal of multi-attribute certifications is to recognize products that score well not just in one parameter but across a comprehensive battery of environmental, health, and even social measures. Some of these certification systems include full analysis of a product's life cycle, while others simply use life-cycle thinking to identify the top issues to cover in the standards. One of the best recognized multi-attribute systems is Cradle to Cradle Certified, which was developed along visionary guidelines to evaluate products according to five parameters and to set out a path of continuous improvement towards the ultimate goal of products that are safe for human and environmental health and infinitely reutilized.

THE CONCEPT BEHIND THE CRADLE TO CRADLE MOVEMENT
The phrase “cradle to cradle” itself was coined by Walter R. Stahel in the 1970s. The current model is based on “The Intelligent Product” initiated by Michael Braungart and colleagues at the Environmental Protection Encouragement Agency (EPEA) in the 1990s. In 1992, William McDonough and Dr. Michael Braungart published The Hannover Principles: Design for Sustainability. In 2002, they published Cradle to Cradle: Remaking the Way We Make Things, encapsulating a journey of discovery about materials as either biological or technical nutrients. In their cradle to cradle model, technical nutrient refers to a material or product that is designed to be returned to the industrial metabolism from which it came. Biological nutrients are materials or products that are designed to return to the biological cycle to be consumed by microorganisms in soil and other animals.

This concept that everything is “food” or a resource for something else is a core tenet of the Cradle to Cradle design philosophy.
With conventional use and consumption come waste—and a lot of it. The U.S. alone generates approximately 254 million tons of municipal solid waste. Building-related construction and demolition (C&D) debris amounts to an additional 160 million tons per year. Cradle to Cradle proposes that we don’t have a waste problem, we have a design problem. If we design intelligently from the start, we don’t need to think in terms of waste, contamination, or scarcity. Good design would allow for abundance and endless reuse—elegant solutions. In addition, the Cradle to Cradle approach strives for eco-effectiveness or rather, doing more good instead of reducing and eliminating with the goal of being less bad. Cradle to Cradle co-founder Dr. Michael Braungart points out that mankind strives to make a positive impact both economically and socially, but when it comes to the environment, we strive for “zero”—net zero, zero waste, etc.—and zero is not a terribly inspiring goal. The Cradle to Cradle approach suggests that, when it comes to the making of things, mankind can go well beyond zero to have a positive, restorative, beneficial impact on the environment.

The Cradle to Cradle design ideal then is a world that is not resource constrained, where the concept of waste does not exist, where resources can be reused infinitely, and consumption is sustainable. All materials will be safe and healthy because they have been designed knowing the metabolism they will feed, with safe and healthy ingredients. Greenhouse gas pollution is addressed through commitments to make products with clean, renewable energy and products that are produced in systems that are fair and equitable to all stakeholders.

**DEVELOPMENT OF THE CERTIFIED PRODUCTS PROGRAM**

Following the publication of *Cradle to Cradle: Remaking the Way We Make Things*, McDonough and Braungart began working with clients to apply these concepts to product design in their consulting firms, McDonough Braungart Design Chemistry (MBDC) and EPEA. In 2005, MBDC first used the Cradle to Cradle Certified logo as recognition of achievement in design and production. Over the years it evolved and in 2010, in order to scale the certification globally and make it available to the public, McDonough and Braungart gifted the Certified Products Program to the Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute. The Institute is an independent, non-profit, third-party verifier that administers two versions of the program—the legacy version 2.0 from MBDC and a new version 3.0 released in November 2012.

The Institute’s formation creates access for anyone to find out about the certification,” says Bridgett Luther, president of the Institute and former director of the California Department of Conservation. “The program and the process are completely transparent.” The Institute also vets and trains accredited assessment bodies that use the program to assess their clients’ products. The assessors submit assessment summaries to the Institute for verification and a certificate is issued if the product meets the requirements. An independent Certification Standards Board is the main governing body for the program. It reviews the quality standard criteria, makes revisions, additions, and changes as necessary to maintain the integrity and viability of the program.

**Cradle to Cradle Certified is becoming increasingly important as a quick reference for everyone looking for quality, sustainable products for the built environment.**

“The Institute for verification and a certificate is issued if the product meets the requirements. An independent Certification Standards Board is the main governing body for the program. It reviews the quality standard criteria, makes revisions, additions, and changes as necessary to maintain the integrity and viability of the program.

**System Overview**

Cradle to Cradle Certified is a multi-attribute approach to certification of a wide range of products, with an emphasis on the built environment, fashion, and personal care products. In order to achieve certification, a product must meet the requirements for a given level in all of the following five categories:

1. Articulate the five attributes of Cradle to Cradle Product Certification, their importance, and how they are measured.
2. Reference five levels of certification and describe what each says about a product.
3. Communicate how Cradle to Cradle Certified products meet client objectives especially related to sustainability goals.
4. Describe changes to LEED v4 that reference Cradle to Cradle Certified products.

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**Learning Objectives**

After reading this article, you should be able to:

1. Articulate the five attributes of Cradle to Cradle Product Certification, their importance, and how they are measured.
2. Reference five levels of certification and describe what each says about a product.
3. Communicate how Cradle to Cradle Certified products meet client objectives especially related to sustainability goals.
4. Describe changes to LEED v4 that reference Cradle to Cradle Certified products.
The minimum level of achievement in any of the five categories ultimately determines the final certification level.

- **Material Health.** Identifying, managing, and, where possible, replacing substances of concern with ones that are safe and healthy for humans and the environment.
- **Material Reutilization.** Designing products so that all materials can be re-used safely by nature or industry.
- **Water Stewardship.** Making products in ways that protect and enrich water supplies.
- **Social Fairness.** Treating all the people involved in the product manufacturing process in socially responsible ways.

### Levels of Certification

Because the program is not based on the binary, pass/fail model, but instead certifies the intention to continuously improve, the certification results are split into a five-level system of Basic, Bronze, Silver, Gold, and Platinum. A scorecard is created to rate the product on all certification criteria. Each criterion is assigned a level of achievement. The minimum level of achievement in any of the five categories ultimately determines the final certification level. A product may be "Gold" or even "Platinum" in one or two categories but "Silver" in three others, making the overall certification level. In Version 2, the bar to achieve Silver was so high and broad that it didn't allow for clear distinction between products that were in different stages along the optimization path.

New to Version 3 is the addition of a Bronze level. In Version 2, the bar to achieve Silver was so high and broad that it didn't allow for clear distinction between products that were in different stages along the optimization path. Institute President Bridgett Luther adds, "The move from version 2.1 to the new version 3.0 was exciting and really brought together the teams at MBDC and EPEA to translate the best sustainability platform." The latest version of Cradle to Cradle certification protocol, Version 3.0, was made publicly available in late 2012. In this iteration, the bar has been raised across all attributes. In particular, the Material Health attribute features a provisionally allowing a manufacturer to establish baseline/inventory for each category while allowing products to get on the path of continuous improvement. Certification levels progress from there.

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### The Parameters

Manufacturers seeking Cradle to Cradle certification must meet stringent criteria in five different areas, which are discussed in depth below.

#### Material Health

"Today, many architects and designers are concerned with avoiding chemicals of concern in their projects. The Material Health score of certified products can provide a quick reference for what a product contains," says Stacy Glass, the Institute's executive in residence for the built environment.

A product often contains many materials and each material contains many chemicals. The Cradle to Cradle Material Health assessment looks at each of these levels to arrive at an overall assessment of the products material health impact. First, the manufacturer completes a Bill of Materials detailing each material used in the product. The Bill of Materials is provided to the accredited assessor who looks at all of the material components. Then they identify all the chemicals contained in those materials down to very minute levels (100 parts per million) by working directly with the manufacturer's supply chain, often under non-disclosure agreements to ensure all chemicals are examined. Assessors even conduct a site visit to verify inputs into the manufacturing process. Then, all of the chemicals are assessed against the program’s rating system. If products contain substances that are on the program’s banned list—such as PVC—these products will never receive certification at any level. Other chemicals are judged by establishing their potential risk to human health and the environment, across 24 different human and environmental "endpoints."

### Nylon 6 Formulation

The latest version of Cradle to Cradle certification protocol, Version 3.0, was made publicly available in late 2012. In this iteration, the bar has been raised across all attributes. In particular, the Material Health attribute features a provisionally allowing a manufacturer to establish baseline/inventory for each category while allowing products to get on the path of continuous improvement. Certification levels progress from there.

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#### Material Assessment Summary Comments

(1) The potential routes of exposure of carbon black as it exists in a polymeric material do not pose a risk to the user or recycler of the material. Therefore the red flag for this ingredient is changed to a yellow assessment as used in this material. While there is very little recycled content in this material, glass filled nylon 6 can be mechanically or chemically recycled and therefore is positioned to be a true technical nutrient.

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#### Nylon 6 Formulation

For each material in a product, the chemicals are assessed for potential hazards, exposure, and cyclability.
Materials are also judged on how well they can return to either technical or biological cycles. These criteria are combined to assign each material a final grade.

Materials get an A or B when it is determined that they largely support Cradle to Cradle design objectives. Materials are graded C if they are moderately problematic due to either their chemical risk or their inability to be composted or recycled. Or materials are assessed X, meaning they have highly problematic properties that should be phased out. Products with a Material Health rating of Gold or higher have achieved this ideal and contain no X-assessed materials.

As can be seen in the table (see page 142) describing an assessment summary for a Nylon 6 formulation, in some cases, a red flag material can be changed to a moderate risk if there is no chance that the chemical will be an exposure risk to humans or the environment. In this way, Cradle to Cradle encourages product designers to change their thinking. Instead of asking whether a chemical is good or bad, ask if it is being used in the proper way.

Optimization is the process of continuously improving these aspects of a product so it gets a better grade the next time it is assessed. Optimization in the Material Health criteria often requires intensive effort and innovation. Ken Tameling, general manager at Steelcase, cites an example where the company successfully found a product alternative for a particular chair, which is Cradle to Cradle Certified at the Silver level. The company initiated a redesign project to eliminate a small concentration of an identified material of concern.

"The material we sought to replace was an integral ingredient in the product assembly. It was our objective to completely eliminate this material from the chair and our product portfolio. We had two options—search for an acceptable replacement or redesign the chair. After an extensive global search, we discovered that an alternate material did not exist. This type of deep commitment to materials chemistry can lead to cost savings, a cost increase, or cost-neutral. The expertise of our designers, engineers, and procurement people allows us to take on these challenges," says Tameling. The company’s design and engineering team focused on solutions that could be produced utilizing materials that had already been assessed. The resulting material met the desired environmental criteria while doubling the durability of the product at a reduced cost.

While some companies do find alternative ingredients, others cannot yet. Innovation and breakthroughs in green chemistry are needed across industries to truly eliminate chemicals of concern.

Material Reutilization

Companies pursuing certification must design components of their products as biological or technical nutrients, and for each nutrient, define the path to reutilization, and develop systems to recover used products safely and continuously.

"Closed loop design may seem fairly straightforward. To truly solve for a product’s end of life, we have to make it part of the design problem from the beginning. Our designers have to think about how the product can be reused and its materials recovered as ‘food’ for new products,” says Angela Nahikian, director of global environmental sustainability at Steelcase. One example is the company’s signature chair, which was the very first Cradle to Cradle Certified product. “Our developers worked diligently to create a chair that could be disassembled in five minutes with common hand tools with as few parts as possible. During a recent redesign of the chair, we have again made sustainability advancement part of the design problem, including further reducing the number of parts. The cradle to cradle philosophy and the Cradle to Cradle certification is an inherent commitment to ongoing improvement,” says Nahikian.

One industry that has made strides in material reutilization is the carpet industry—and with good reason. Traditional carpet is made from petrochemicals, a nylon surface and a polypropylene backing. U.S. statistics indicate that despite a guaranteed life of between 10 and 25 years, carpeting is replaced on average every seven years. When carpeting wears out, it has traditionally been sent to a landfill. Each year, billions of pounds of old carpet are removed from residential and commercial buildings and sent to landfills across the United States. This disposal of carpet contributes to the loss of landfill space, as well as the loss of valuable resources.

Consistent with Cradle to Cradle principles, some leading manufacturers have designed their carpet products as technical nutrients that can remain in constant use, effectively “closing the loop.” According to its website, more than half of the carpet sold by the carpet manufacturer Shaw Floors is Cradle to Cradle Certified Silver. The company’s technical nutrient carpet tile is designed to be returned to it after use and be perpetually recycled into the next generation of high quality carpet. In fact, the company will take back and recycle certain products at the end of their first use at no charge to the customer—a scenario made possible because the company is getting its raw materials back. This is a radical change in business model, and an example of how Cradle to Cradle design can fundamentally change business.

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#ENRTEC
Ongoing Exhibitions

**Drawing the Future: Chicago Architecture on the International Stage**

*Chicago*

*Through August 11, 2013*

*Drawing the Future* explores the dialogue among architects Frank Lloyd Wright, Walter Burley Griffin, Marion Mahony Griffin, and their European counterparts through more than 50 drawings, large-scale architectural renderings, plans, sketches, and rare books. The exhibition provides new perspectives on this critical juncture in architectural history and highlights Chicago’s leadership in these architectural and design innovations. For more information, visit blockmuseum.northwestern.edu.

**Composite Landscapes: Photomontage and Landscape Architecture**

*Boston*

*Through September 2, 2013*

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum debuts the first landscape-architecture-focused exhibition in the Hostetter gallery of the museum’s new wing, designed by Renzo Piano. *Composite Landscapes* examines one of landscape architecture’s most recognizable representational forms: the montage view. For more information, visit gardnermuseum.org.

**Charles Correa: India’s Greatest Architect**

*London*

*Through September 4, 2013*

This exhibition at the Royal Institute of British Architects chronicles the prolific, half-century career of Indian architect Charles Correa and demonstrates Correa’s essential role in the creation of an architecture for post-independence India. *India’s Greatest Architect*, designed by architect David Adjaye, puts on display some of the 6,000 drawings that Correa donated to the RIBA archive and also features photographs, models, and films. For more information, visit architecture.org.

**After Katrina**

*Boston*

*Through September 15, 2013*

In the eight years since Hurricane Katrina, faculty, students and alumni from MIT’s Department of Urban Studies and Planning and the School of Architecture and Planning have worked in New Orleans and the Gulf Coast with a number of organizations on a multitude of issues. This exhibit at the MIT Compton Gallery commemorates MIT’s efforts in New Orleans. For more information, visit arts.mit.edu.

**A New Sculpturalism: Contemporary Architecture from Southern California**

*Los Angeles*

*Through September 16, 2013*

The Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles, presents a scholarly examination of the radical forms that have become prolific in Southern California architecture during the past 25 years. The exhibition aims to rethink how museums display architecture, allowing visitors to experience it through full-scale maquettes and full-size built structures. The show includes works by 38 architectural firms based in Los Angeles, including Gehry Partners, Morphosis Architects, and XTEN Architecture. For more information, visit moca.org.

**James Turrell**

*New York City*

*Through September 25, 2013*

James Turrell’s first exhibition in a New York museum since 1980 focuses on the artist’s explorations of perception, light, color, and space, with a special focus on the role of site-specificity in his practice. At its core is *Aten Reign* (2013), a major new project that recasts the Guggenheim rotunda as a volume filled with shifting artificial and natural light. For more information, visit guggenheim.org.

**Theaster Gates: 13th Ballad**

*Chicago*

*Through October 6, 2013*

For the 13th Ballad, Chicago-based artist Theaster Gates creates a new large-scale installation in the MCA’s Kovler Atrium that comprises objects and materials from the Huguenot House. Along with a monumental double-cross sculpture and carved wooden pews, it creates an ecclesiastical ambience to suggest that art museums, like churches, are sites of pilgrimage and thoughtful contemplation. 13th Ballad is accompanied at the MCA by a series of collaborative performances. For more information, visit mcachicago.org.

**NOMADIC FURNITURE 3.0: New Liberated Living**

*Vienna*

*Through October 6, 2013*

Hardly a single area of everyday life and material culture has not been swept up in the do-it-yourself (DIY) revolution. This is the first exhibition to examine the intersection of the DIY movement with furniture design in a historical context. At the MAK Exhibition Hall. For more information, visit mak.at.
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Archaeology of the Digital
Montreal
Through October 13, 2013
This exhibition at the Canadian Centre for Architecture explores the genesis of digital tools for design conceptualization, visualization, and production at the end of the 1980s and beginning of the 1990s. Featuring the work of Frank Gehry, Peter Eisenman, Shohei Yoh, and Chuck Hoberman, Archaeology of the Digital highlights the intersection of computer science, architecture, and engineering in the experiments by these featured architects. For more information, visit cca.qc.ca.

Never Built: Los Angeles
Los Angeles
Through October 13, 2013
Held at the A+D Architecture and Design Museum, Never Built: Los Angeles explores a “what if” version of Los Angeles through a compendium of urban projects that never made it past the drawing board. In words, drawings, models, videos, and other media, this exhibition examines the visionary works that had the greatest potential to reshape Los Angeles. For more information, visit aplusd.org.

Lectures, Conferences, and Symposia

World Interiors Meeting 2013
Amsterdam
September 5–7, 2013
World Interiors Meeting 2013 is the first international conference focusing specifically on interior design and architecture, organized by and for interior professionals. The congress will bring international interior designers and architects to meet and debate the past, present, and future of interior design. World Interiors Meeting is primarily aimed at professionals working in or related to the interiors discipline, including interior architects, interior designers, architects, and designers. Panel topics include sustainability, culture, education, and the role of design in society. For more information, visit meeting.inamsterdam.org.

International Urban Design Conference
Sydney
September 9–11, 2013
Australia’s cities face a number of long-term challenges: achieving greater productivity, affordable and accessible housing, efficient public transportation, safe community spaces, services for a growing and aging population, and the implications of climate change. This conference, held at Novotel Sydney Olympic Park, is dedicated to the theme of “UrbanAgriNation” and will examine the

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CIRCLE 58
Competitions

Designing Recovery
Submission deadline: August 15, 2013
This competition was created to aid in the rebuilding of sustainable and resilient communities, taking place in three distinct settings: New Orleans, LA; Joplin, MO; and New York, NY. Designed to help survivors of three recent natural disasters, the competition was announced as a Commitment to Action at CGI America, an annual event of the Clinton Global Initiative focused on finding solutions that promote economic recovery in the United States. For more information, visit architectureforhumanity.org

Hardie Design Contest
Submission deadline: August 20, 2013
The new Hardie Design Contest gives architects and project developers and owners a chance to win a custom video shoot profiling their best commercial and multifamily projects featuring James Hardie fiber-cement siding. Applicants must submit photos of their U.S.-based project featuring James Hardie products. For more information, visit jameshardie.com.

4th International Holcim Awards
Submission deadline: March 24, 2014
This competition, sponsored by the Swiss-based Holcim Foundation for Sustainable Construction, is offering a total of $2 million in prize money for leading projects that contribute to sustainability among architecture, building, civil engineering, and landscape and urban design. The competition is open to architects, planners, engineers, project owners, builders, and construction firms. Projects must have reached an advanced stage of design and have a high probability of execution. For more information, visit holcimfoundation.org/awards.

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2013 CALL FOR ENTRIES
Design Vanguard

We are looking for the best emerging architecture firms from around the world to feature in our Design Vanguard coverage. Although we do not have an age limit, we try to select architects who have had their own practices for less than 10 years.

To enter the competition, send a low-resolution PDF (no larger than 8 MB) with a portfolio containing five to eight projects (both built and unbuilt), CVs of your firm’s partners, and a short statement of your firm’s design philosophy.

Submit your portfolio by August 12, 2013.
Send it to ARCallForEntries@mhfi.com (put Design Vanguard in the subject line).
There is no fee to enter.

2013 CALL FOR ENTRIES
Record Products

The editors of Architectural Record are currently accepting submissions for the 2013 Record Products competition. Manufacturers and designers are welcome to submit new building products for the December issue, which will present the best and most innovative offerings available to architects, specifiers, and designers in 2013. Winning entries will be featured in the December 2013 issue.

For more details and to enter online, visit https://www.wizehive.com/apps/recordproducts2013. E-mail questions to ARCallForEntries@mhfi.com. (Please indicate Record Products as the subject of the e-mail.) Submissions are due September 6, 2013.
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