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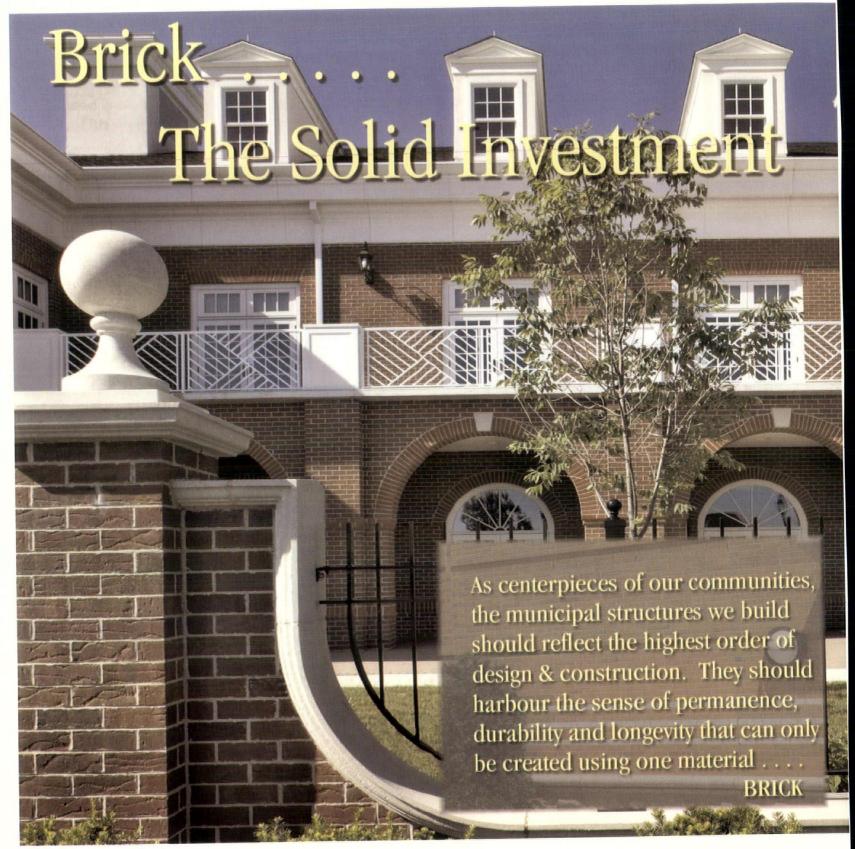
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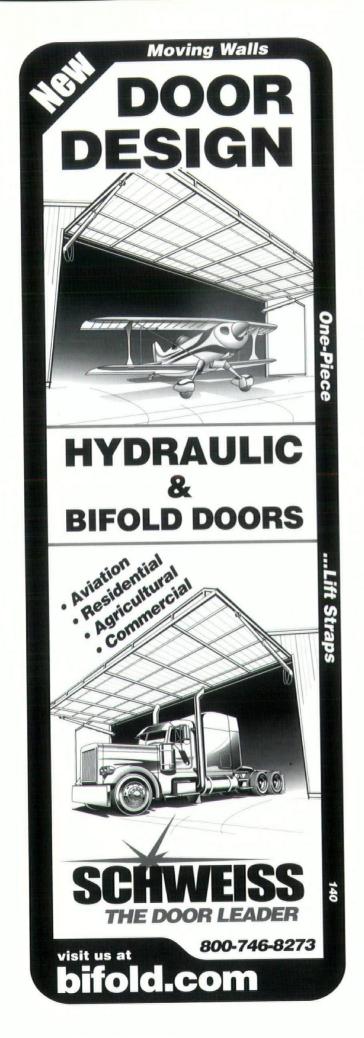












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Chicago Architect, the primary outreach tool of AIA Chicago, is published six times a year as an authoritative resource for architects, the larger design community and the public about architecture and related issues of interest to Chicago architects. The magazine communicates industry trends, the value of high-quality design and the role of AIA Chicago and its members in the world of architecture.

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Chicago Architect March[April 2010 Vol 3, No 2 Published six times a year by the McGraw Hill Companies, in

Postmaster send address changes to the McGraw-Hill Companies, Chicago Architect, Attn. Circulation Manager, 130 E. Randolph St.

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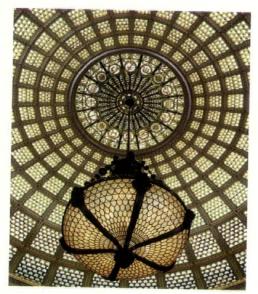
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CORRECTIONS

In the January | February issue of *Chicago Architect*, photo credits were omitted from the article "Power Switch," Here are the correct photo credits:

- → P. 26: Far left photo by Russell Phillips Photography
- → P. 27: All photos by Russell Phillips Photography
- → P. 28: Far left photo courtesy of Darris Lee Harris, www.darrisharris.com
- → P. 29: Left and middle photos courtesy of Darris Lee Harris; right photo by Russell Phillips Photography
- P. 30. Photos by Russell Phillips Photography
- → All other photos on pp. 26-29 are courtesy of the Homan Arthington Foundation.

Also in the January | February issue, in a story called "Modeling Lessons," SMNG-A was incorrectly identified (p. 32) as the architect of record for Ogden School. Nagle Hartray Danker Kagan McKay Penney Architects Ltd. is the AOR on that project; SMNG-A is the design architect.

The editors of *Chicago Architect* regret these errors and apologize to the people and firms affected by them.

A clarification: Crome Design's Peter Erdelyi, AIA, was the architect of record for the MORE Cupcakes store, which was noted in the November | December 2009 issue (p. 49) as a winner of an honor award for interiors in AIA Chicago's Design Excellence Awards.



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President's letter

Being in a creative profession, architects are optimistic by nature and will look for opportunities to learn from this business cycle and take advantage of the changes brought about in the nation and the world. AlA Chicago will continue to focus on service to our membership, profession and community. These times have benefited AlA Chicago and AlA National by helping us to realize with greater clarity the purpose of our professional association. In the past year, we have seen positive evidence of the wisdom of our decisions to enhance programs that address the impact of a down economy on architects. This is illustrated by a lower-than-anticipated drop in membership. The association through its communications and programs will continue to provide information and strategies on survival and growth during a changed economy — all while remaining fiscally responsive and responsible to the membership.

Key for all of us will be the attention we must give to emerging professionals and students finding their way in the profession. Chicago has a vibrant pool of young professionals with energy, curiosity and capabilities in the evolving technologies that will continue to impact architecture. This talent must be encouraged and assisted in negotiating the path to licensure. The profession must advocate for and nurture this emerging talent pool. This is our future.

This chapter continues to impact the state and national AIA with contribution to leadership at all levels. Celebrating its 140 years of existence as well as being the second largest chapter, AIA Chicago represents the legacy of Chicago's leading and historical contributions to the built environment.

Society's embrace of ideas and concepts of sustainability presents a transformative challenge to architects and all involved in the built environment to provide leadership in influencing policies and the actual shaping of life-affirmative environments and communities.

To extend the benefits of architecture to the community at large there will be growth in advocacy and collaboration. AIA Chicago will look to being regarded as a resource on issues and policies affecting our communities local and afar.

Walter D. Street III, AIA, NOMA | President | AIA Chicago



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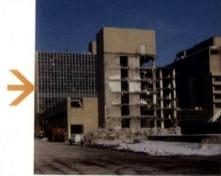
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THE FALL OF FELL

Architect wants 1960s retail space saved but gets little support

Any architect who has practiced for over half a century has undoubtedly seen some of his or her buildings succumb to the wrecking ball. Some may accept it as inevitable, but not Walter Sobel, FAIA. The charming and tenacious nonagenarian, with the help of his son Richard, has for the past two years protested the proposed demolition of the 40-year-old Fell Company buildings he designed for the downtown section of Winnetka.

Father and son have attended hearings, solicited letters of support, lobbied the developers, and even commissioned a design sketch from a long-time colleague, all in the interest of preserving the concrete-and-brick department store and nearby row of shops.

While the Sobels' campaign has garnered press attention and shows of support from the architecture and preservation community, it has failed to gain much traction with residents or officials in Winnetka. Lisa DiChiera of Landmarks Illinois thinks it is because the complex of buildings, at 511 Lincoln Avenue and 718-732 Elm Street, "has blended so quietly for so many years." She sees it as a highquality example of a "disappearing era of Main Street." This judgment is echoed by architectural historian Susan Benjamin, who describes the buildings as "simply and handsomely detailed, and appropriate to the scale of Winnetka." She further notes that the modern style is very much of its time and provides a counterpoint to the surrounding historic buildings.

Sobel, who lives in a Frank Lloyd Wright house, is an advocate of preserv-



The heavy concrete look of the building is not only of its era, but a result of designing the structure to support later additions above

ing 20th-century architecture, but one of his strongest arguments against demolishing the buildings is entirely practical. They were actually designed to accommodate additional stories for future residential units, and he believes that this vertical expansion is still feasible. In part because they were constructed to support additional floors, he says the buildings will be costly to tear down, and he points to the sustainability benefits of reusing the existing structure. Winnetka officials counter that concrete is among the most recyclable materials, and the new building will be LEED certified.

The idea of designing for vertical expansion was quite novel for its time, and reflected the future-oriented outlooks of both architect and client. Sobel says that the company philosophy of retailer Sam Fell was that "if you're not moving forward, you're falling behind." After several decades of occupying successively larger rented quarters in Winnetka, Fell commissioned a building that would carry the company's name, as well as a separate row of rental storefronts just around the corner.

The complex opened in 1970 and the Fell Company remained in business until 2007, when the buildings were sold to developer New Trier Partners. This firm announced plans to demolish the complex and commissioned OKW Architects to design a mixed-use residential-above-retail building in the Tudor idiom now prescribed by

The Fall of Fell

continued from page 9

the Winnetka design review board. OKW's design reflects the changing realities of the retail and residential markets. Jon Talty, AIA, the firm's CEO and chairman, is an admirer of Sobel and of the Fell store, commenting that "it took someone with courage to conceive and execute it." But he is quick to point out the difficulties of adapting the complex to today's needs. The Fell store has a very deep footprint, and the rear half has a split-level configuration, making it difficult to partition into smaller spaces. Conversely, the shops on Elm Street are fairly small, and the spaces cannot be readily combined. The planned residential floors were designed for very modest apartments, not the large luxury units currently in demand.

Our notions of urban space have also

changed in the past four decades. Talty points out that "in today's world we want things tighter to the street." The Fell store is angled away from Lincoln Avenue to form a small triangular plaza, and the row of storefronts is separated from Elm Street by a wide lightwell that provides illumination and access stairs to a basement level of stores and offices.

The irony of replacing a resolutely modern, forward-looking building with one that recalls the past is not lost on Talty. But he notes that it reflects the community's desire to be respectful of the context of its very compact downtown.

The debate over saving mid-century modern buildings is sure to intensify in coming years. Although some are already acknowledged to be masterpieces, others could more aptly be described as Richard Sobel does the Fell complex: "a little point of light in the larger context of Modernist architecture." Indiscriminate destruction of this heritage would make for a dimmer world indeed. "> Laurie Petersen



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FIELD WORK

IIT studio students build a light, timeless chapel in Germany



A dozen architecture students and their professor spent two months in a rural section of Germany last summer creating a small wooden chapel whose ethereal look is largely the result of a short design-and-build timeline.

Built of unfinished larch, the field chapel outside the town of Boedigheim is strikingly simple, with an open louvered tower nine meters tall atop a 100-squarefoot worship space. Adjacent to a bike path on its mountainside site, the chapel was commissioned by a local Lutheran priest but was intended to be a nondenominational space where passing bicyclists, hikers and others could stop for a meditative rest.

In spring 2009, Frank Flury, an associate professor of architecture at IIT, led his studio students (at their own expense) on a one-week site visit to rural Boedigheim, in northern Baden-Württemberg. They then spent the spring designing the

structure, and in the summer returned to the town for a two-month stay, during which they built the chapel together.

"The first day, we got out there and mowed the grass in the shape of the site," recalls Kevin Kamien, a member of the studio who is due to complete his master's degree this spring. In the eight weeks between mowing and a last-morning ceremony consecrating the space, the students did everything from transporting logs to the local carpenter's mill, to installing forms for the foundation, to screwing together the timber structure. They had pro bono assistance on permitting and other issues from Ecker Architekten of Buchen, Germany, whose Dea Ecker is

The site includes a large stone and earth plaza, which represents the secular realm. A low brick platform provides entry to a transitional, or cleansing, space, and then a portal to the innermost space, which represents the sacred or transcendent element of life, Kamien explains. The structure stands on eight steel anchors, positioned to allow light in through a ground-level gap that runs around the perimeter.

Looking up from the base of the sacred space, visitors do not see the openings between beams that, seen from outside, make the tower appear transparent. Instead, because those beams are rotated, they see nearly flat sides all the way up, with the source of daylight seemingly concealed "All outside contact is taken away," Flury notes.

Nearly all materials were sourced near the site — from larch logs harvested in municipal forests and cut at a local sawmill, to limestone blocks for benches

Field Work

that came from a quarry walking distance from the site. Only the steel of the anchors and fasteners was not local.

While the chapel's contemporary clarity makes it an inviting beacon in a rural landscape, Kamien explains that the decision to steer clear of traditional styles was "pushed most by the timeline of the project. We had to bring things

down to what we could do in the time we had. Less was more in the time and scope of this project."

During their stay in Boedigheim, the students stayed in a youth camp and other group facilities between 12-hour workdays. Local citizens brought meals every day, including many cakes, buckets of cherries and, Kamien points out, "beer every morning." Students took time to travel on a rotating schedule — no more than two could be gone from the site on a single workday. They paid their own way for the summer. "It was an incredible investment they made," Flury says.

The return on that investment was "that it took us outside our comfort zone, our home, to a place where you're able to devote all your time and energy to the project," Kamien says. "We were working intimately with the community and with each other that whole time. It's not like working for commercial clients." → Dennis Rodkin

KEITH KREINIK, 47, DIES

In early January, the Chicago architecture community was saddened by the death of Keith Kreinik, AIA, who had been in nursing care since being hit two and a half years earlier by a drunk driver

Kreinik was a vice president and project architect at VOA, where he had been since 1997 and contributed to such projects as University Center, the three-college housing center on South State Street. Before VOA, he worked at Perkins+Will.

Friends and associates spoke of Kreinik's infectious laughter, his exuberant embrace of life, and his deep love of his wife, Karen, and their two daughters, Hannah and Sophia. Along with the tragic loss to his family, Kreinik's passing left "many saddened co-workers," according to Donna Der, a VOA vice president.

On Sept. 2, 2007, Kreinik, a motorcycle enthusiast, was making a left turn on his 1991 Harley-Davidson at a North Side intersection when he was hit by an SUV driven by a man who allegedly was under the influence of alcohol, morphine, heroin and codeine at the time.



Keith Kreinik, AL

Kreinik spent the next several months in a coma — friends said he came out of it a few times and was able to communicate, but never fully recovered. Over the course of the next two years, he was often hospitalized or in extended-care facilities. On Jan. 2, Kreinik died at a nursing home. The SUV driver faces nine felony accounts of aggravated driving under the influence.

AIA Chicago extends heartfelt condolences to Kreinik's family, colleagues and friends.

Christopher Tritsis, AIA, NCARB (MS '09) Technical Services Manager/ Project Manager The Rise Group

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What's on the Mind of

ANNE SULLIVAN



Anne Sullivan

On her very first day as an intern at Hasbrouck Hunderman Architects in the summer of 1984, Anne Sullivan, AIA, got a breathtaking glimpse of her own future. The firm was doing restoration of the Rookery, and Sullivan was on the roof, assigned to measure some urns. "I'm hugging this huge urn with a measuring tape, and looking up LaSalle Street," she recalls, "and that was it. My career was going to be historic preservation."

In the years since, Sullivan has followed that vision through stints at a variety of firms, until 2008, when she left a gig as Thornton Tomasetti's historic preservation sector leader to start her own firm, Sullivan | Preservation. She is also the 2010-2011 president of the Association for Preservation Technology, a cross-disciplinary group with membership in the U.S. and Canada. She has identified sustainability and preservation of recent-past structures as key concentrations for her tenure. They were two of the many topics she talked about in a recent conversation with *Chicago Architect*.

KEEP IT OLD SCHOOL

"When I was in school in the 1980s, I recall there being questions on the architect registration exam regarding sustainable practices, and I thought at the time, 'My god, these are not part of my life.' Now (we know that) the most sustainable thing you can do is keep an existing building, and those of us involved in historic preservation are incensed by the concept that you would tear down an existing building in order to build a sustainable new one!"

TALKING POINTS

"If you want LEED Gold or Platinum, there are not enough points given for retaining an existing structure. They need to look more at embodied energy (in the) existing materials — how much energy went into producing those bricks in 1910 — and the loss of energy if you destroy that building. APT has a technical committee working on this along with the LEED leadership committee and others. We had some input into the latest round of guidelines, but it's still not to the point where there's a point structure for embodied energy. In Canada, Scandinavian countries and England, they've formed a point system that is parallel and equal. I'd like to open that conversation with USGBC," which establishes the LEED standards.

PAINT IT BLACK

"I was on a team a few years ago working on the Mies van der Rohe federal center, and the paint was a big issue. There's a certain patina that Mies wanted, but there was graphite in his paint mixture. It gave a certain appearance but was difficult to replicate with low-VOC paints. On a (small project) you might get some leeway, but on this large scale, it's not environmentally acceptable by today's standards. We had to make acceptable compromises, accept that you're not going to use the same coating and get exactly the results that Mies would have wanted."

ZONED OUT

"Sustainability is a part of preservation. At the Glessner House, we studied putting a ground-source heating pump system in the center courtyard because they have room there to drive the piles for the system. Right now, the poor Glessner House has seven zones for heating; it's an erratic system that was built up over time. A ground-source system would be a big improvement for everyone."

FYI: HER HAIR IS BROWN

"Our leadership is developing workshops and other educational programs around these issues, and we want to take some of them on the road. Preservation isn't a blue-haired old ladies' thing anymore. People assume that preservationists are only interested in Victoriana, that we're mired in the 19th century. But we're (people who are) attuned to integrity in design. A lot of the mid-century buildings — not just the icons but the mundane buildings, too — have reached an age where they need work. We're the people to address that." → Dennis Rodkin





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18 Improving Energy Performance in the Building Envelope covers materials and building features, like green roofs, photovoltaics and insulated cladding, which improve a building's energy performance. Merchandise Mart Conference Center, 350 W. Mart Center Dr., 8:00 am registration, program runs until 2:45 pm. Sponsors: Technical Issues and Environment KCs.

18 Industrial Conversion: Sears Power House. Doug Farr describes the process of converting the old Sears Roebuck & Co. power plant into a high school. A Preservation Snapshots lecture presented by Landmarks Illinois, 12:15 pm at the Claudia Cassidy Theater in the Chicago Cultural Center, 78 E. Washington St. www.landmarks.org



21–25 American Concrete Institute's spring convention at the Sheraton Chicago. www.concrete.org/Convention/Spring-Convention/Front.asp

24 AIA Illinois' annual Prairie Grassroots, a day of advocacy in Springfield, III., with your peers, AIA leaders and legislators. Legislative lunch, capital visits, reception planned. www.aiail.org

24 Developing Realistic Budgets at the Master Planning/Programming Stages of Design: The Price Is Right Series, a talk by Clive Bransby, principal at Construction Cost Systems/Owner Services Group, and Michael Behm, AIA, vice president at Leopardo Companies, discussing realistic budgets, the construction cost model, and the relationship between project risk and project cost. Sponsors: Practice Management KC and CCS/OS.

25 Celebrate the 124th birthday of Ludwig Mies van der Rohe in his Crown Hall, 3360 S. State St., with an evening of cocktails, hors d'oeuvres and trivia. 6-8 pm. \$100; register by March 15 at www.mies. iit.edu.

29 Early Bird discount deadline for registrations for AIA National convention, Design for the New Decade, June 10-12 in Miami. www. aiaconvention.com

31 Why Bother? is the subject of a talk by Jeffrey Kipnis, architecture professor at Ohio State University. 6 pm at Crown Hall, 3360 S. State St

april

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5 Design Revolution Road Show. A presentation by Emily Pilloton, the author of "Design Revolution: 100 Products that Empower People." School of the Art Institute's SAIC Ballroom, 112 S. Michigan Ave; 4:15 pm. www.saic.edu

Beyond the Magic Bullet, a lunchtime seminar on business development strategies to tackle a down economy. Anne Scarlett, Scarlett Consulting, will explore two key areas in this session geared for small and mid-sized firms: finding and connecting with clients. AIA Chicago, 12:00-1:30 p.m. Sponsors: Practice Management KC, SPPR.

First session of a four-week course in sustainable preservation at Northwestern University's School of Continuing Studies in Evanston. The course costs \$495. www.scs.northwestern.edu

14 Joe Dolinar, AIA, of Goettsch is joined by construction and client reps in a discussion of the challenges involved in expanding 300 E. Randolph vertically while it was fully occupied. 12:15 pm at Chicago Architecture Foundation, 224 S. Michigan Ave. www.architecture.org

15 Mid-Century Houses of Worship: A Radical Departure. A look at how religious spaces changed in the 1950s-1960s. A Preservation Snapshots lecture presented by Landmarks Illinois, 12:15 pm at the Claudia Cassidy Theater in the Chicago Cultural Center, 78 E. Washington St. www.landmarks.org

16 High-Rise and Long-Span Research at IIT: The Legacy of Goldsmith and Sharpe, a talk by Edward Windhorst, AIA, principal at Edward Windhorst James Gorski Architects. 6pm at IIT's Wishnick Hall Auditorium, 3255 S. Dearborn St



St. Celestine Church, Elmwood Park

21-25 Society of Architectural Historians 63rd Annual Meeting, at the Holiday Inn Chicago-Mart Plaza. www.sah.org.

24 Wounded Warriors: Communal Healing Frameworks, a full-day symposium examining the integration of communal healing spaces and programming for treating trauma, including post-traumatic stress disorder. Northwestern Memorial Hospital. Sponsors: Healthcare Architecture KC, American College of Healthcare Architects.

26 Advanced discount deadline for registrations for AIA National convention, "Design for the New Decade," June 10-12 in Miami. www.aiaconvention.com

27 Henry Hobson Richardson, architect of Glessner House, dies in Brookline, Mass., in 1886.

Façade:

Chapter Reports

CR

David Sharpe receives the 2009 Distinguished Service Award

In recognition of his outstanding service to the Chicago architectural community as an architect and educator, David Sharpe received AIA Chicago's Distinguished Service Award for 2009 Sharpe earned his master's degree in architecture from IIT, studying under Mies van der Rohe. In 1962, he joined Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, where he would spend the next 20 years working on various projects. He also taught part-time at the Illinois Institute of Technology beginning in the 1960s, and in 1982 became a full-time instructor and director of IIT's doctorate thesis program. Sharpe retired from teaching in 2008; he currently serves on the resource board for the Metropolitan Planning Council.

"He was obviously a figure at IIT," remarks Dawn Schuette, AIA, a principal at Threshold Acoustics. "The work that [Sharpe] was doing — particularly in studying the Inca and Mayan ancient cultures — had a holistic approach. He was intensely interested in



Architect and educator David Sharpe, recipient of the 2009 Distinguished Service Award, pictured at AIA Chicago's annual holiday party and meeting on December 8, 2009 at theWit Hotel

how great pieces of architecture interrelate — not just the piece of architecture itself but how does it fit in with the surrounding community."

Sharpe's influence was so permeating that although Schuette, who received her B.S. in architecture and master's in city and regional planning from IIT, never took a class with Sharpe as her professor, she knew him and his work from his presentations and overhearing impromptu, spirited debates that Sharpe conducted with students in Crown Hall.

AIA Chicago Foundation

Three students honored with the Benn Johnck Student Award

The Benn Johnck Student Award, administered by the AIA Chicago Foundation, was established in 1982 by William Benn, AIA, as a lasting tribute to his business partner, Frederick Johnck, AIA. Faculty at local architecture schools nominate students to compete for this award that recognizes excellence among emerging architects. Students submit one of their school projects and a panel of jurors selects a winning project. The 2009 award winners are:

- → 1st Place. Evan Anderson-Decina, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
- → 2nd Place: Andrew Brosseit and Bart van Lakwijk, University of Illinois at Chicago





Evan Anderson-Decina, pictured in left photo with Grant Uhlir, AIA, won the first place Benn Johnck Student Award. Andrew Brosselt, with Uhlir in right photo, accepted the second place award on behalf of his team at the AIA Chicago holiday party and meeting

Martin Roche Travel Scholar: Call for Entries

Students in architectural programs at either Illinois Institute of Technology or University of Illinois-Chicago are eligible to apply for the annual Martin Roche Travel Scholarship sponsored by the AIA Chicago Foundation. The winner receives \$5,000 toward independent study of architecture abroad. Read more and apply at www.aiachicago.org. Submission deadline is April 12, 2010.



Jardín Botanico in Medellín, Columbia photographed by 2009 Martin Roche Scholarship recipient Ernest Bellamy, Assoc. AIA

2010 Design Excellence Awards: Call for Entries

You are invited to participate in the 55th annual Design Excellence Awards program of AIA Chicago. Please submit your *Intent to Enter* forms for all categories by April 8, 2010. The Intent to Enter form and complete Call for Entries is online at www.aiachicago.org. For more information contact Joan Pomaranc, program director, at pomarancj@aiachicago.org or (312) 376-2720.

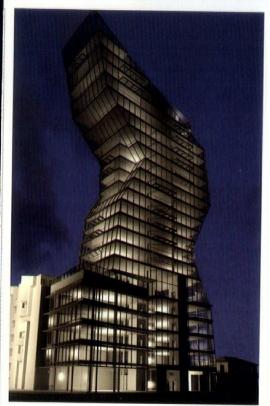
This year's categories for entries are:

- → Unbuilt Design Award May 6
- → Interior Architecture Award May 13
- → Divine Detail Award May 20
- → Distinguished Building Award May 27

Awards Announced

October 29, 2010: Designight at Navy Pier

People+Projects

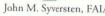


A zigzagging 23-story tower for downtown San Diego, the design of Myefski Architects of Evanston, received a key approval when the San Diego City Council overturned a blocking decision of the city's Historical Resources Board.

The city council approved demolition of an existing one-story structure on the site. The project preserves a separate historic structure, Rosario Hall.

The proposed building will be a concrete structure with a glass curtain-wall system that will open and close based on occupants' requirements. It's possible only in southern California, because of the mild climate, notes John Myefski, AIA. Planned for LEED certification, the building meets several of San Diego's guidelines that allow additional square footage when sustainable practices are employed.







Margaret F. Osman



Gregory C. Surufka, AIA

Cannon Design named three Chicago-based executives, all of whom were with OWP/P before it merged with Cannon, to its board. They are:

- → John M. Syversten, FAIA, president of OWP/P from 1999 through the merger.
- → Margaret F. Osman, leader of the corporate and commercial interiors practice under the OWP/P Cannon Design banner.
- → Gregory C. Surufka, AIA, office operations leader for Chicago.



AIA National honored the serene, stunning headquarters for Serta International designed by Epstein | Metter Studios with a 2010 Institute Honor Award for Architecture. The much-admired structure, which spreads low and flat on a prairie landscape, was one of 14 honorees and the only Chicago-area project singled out by AIA National this year.



Robert Kleinschmidt

Robert Kleinschmidt has announced the establishment of RDK Design Ltd, a new firm that will focus on interior design and planning.



Dr. King Legacy Apartments

The long-deferred renewal of the site of an apartment where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. lived part-time in Chicago's Lawndale neighborhood in 1966 began in earnest at the start of the year. The first building of a planned MLK Historic District is the Dr. King Legacy Apartments, designed by Johnson and Lee Architects. With 45 apartments and six ground-floor retail spaces, the masonryclad building will have multicolored brick patterns that the architects chose as a metaphor for equality for people of color.

The building where King lived, at 1550 S. Hamlin, was damaged in the riots following his death and demolished about a decade later, as was much of the rest of the block. The apartment building will be U-shaped, facing Hamlin, 16th and Avers.

BOE Software has acquired Chicago-based Orange Loft, the makers of the ArchiOffice and EngineerOffice business management programs.

The purchase by the Southern California company brought Steven Burns, FAIA, the founder of Orange Loft, aboard at BQE as its director of product strategy and innovations; all of Orange Loft's other employees also joined BQE.

Orange Loft began as a project of two Chicago firms, Burns + Beyerl, and Becker Architects, before becoming a stand-alone entity run by Burns.

Meanwhile, Burns + Beyerl is working with Chicago blues great Buddy Guy on gut-renovation of a building at 700 S. Wabash that later this year will become the new home of his club, Buddy Guy's Legends, with two performance spaces. One will seat about 400, and the other, about 200.

The world's tallest building, Burj Khalifa, formerly known as Burj Dubai, opened at the start of the year. The final height of the SOM building, designed by Adrian Smith, FAIA, when he was at SOM, was announced as 828 meters or 2,716.5 feet. It will remain the world's tallest building for at least five years, as nothing taller has yet broken ground and it will take at least that long to build something so tall.



Burj Khalifa

A team of students from St. Paul of the Cross School in Park Ridge won the 2010 Chicago regional National Engineers Week Future City competition in January, and went on to compete at the national finals in Washington, D.C. in February. (The finals were after press time, so Chicago Architect can't report how the team fared.)

In the competition, sponsored in Chicago in part by AIA Chicago and held at the University of Illinois at Chicago, students create cities on computers using SimCity 4 Deluxe software, and then build three-dimensional tabletop models to scale. This year's challenge was to provide an affordable living space for people who have lost their homes due to disaster or financial emergency.

Adrian Smith + Gordon Gill Architecture has enhanced its sustainability expertise quotient with two staff additions.

Christopher Drew is the firm's new director of sustainability. He will have major input into the energy efficiency, energy generation, carbon emission reduction and other such elements in AS + GG's projects. He was previously the department manager for sustainability at Masdar City, a zero-waste, carbon-neutral development



Peter Kindel, AIA

near Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.
Having collaborated with AS + GG over the past three years, Peter Kindel, AIA, joined the firm as director of sustainable urbanism in January. Kindel had been president of the urban design and land planning firm Topografis.

Avi Lothan, FAIA LEED AP, a principal at DeStefano Partners, was elected to the board of the National Public Housing Museum.

In January, Doug Gilbert returned home to work at Harboe Architects after 18 weeks meeting with preservation architects throughout western Europe as the 2009 recipient of the Francis J. Plym Traveling Fellowship. Granted by the University of Illinois School of Architecture, the fellowship allowed Gilbert to visit colleagues from Copenhagen to Greece to research preservation of 20th-century Modernist designs, and to learn how Europeans are incorporating green technologies into historic buildings.



Left to right: Colin Rohlfing, Robin Ellerthorpe, Mark Banholzer, Mark Lavender, Nicolas Bracco, Patricia Canedo

HOK has announced a series of staff moves:

- → Jeff Goodale joined the firm as senior vice president and co-director of the justice practice. He came over from HDR, where his focus was corrections and detention projects.
- → Mark Banholzer, AIA LEED AP, returned to HOK after a year at RTKL to become a vice president and interior design principal in the healthcare practice.
- → Patricia Canedo, AIA LEED AP, joined the firm's healthcare practice as an associate and medical planner. She had been at Perkins+Will.
- → In a round of promotions, Robin Ellerthorpe, FAIA, and Mark Lavender, LEED AP, became vice presidents; Nicolas Bracco and Colin Rohlfing, LEED AP, became senior associates; and Deepa Narayanan, LEED AP, became an associate.

In other HOK news:

→ In December the firm marked the topping out of the JW Marriott Indianapolis, which with more than 1,000 guest rooms is the brand's largest facility anywhere. The hotel has a 40,500-square-foot ballroom, the largest in the region. Scheduled for completion in February 2011, it is the centerpiece of a \$450-million complex called Marriott Place Indianapolis, where plans call for four more Marriott properties.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency gave an award for Smart Growth Achievement to Parkside of Old Town, a residential complex on part of the former site of Cabrini-Green.

FitzGerald Associates Architects, designers of the complex, shared the award with the Chicago Housing Authority. Smart Growth awards acknowledge projects that are models of how to grow in ways that protect resources, provide safe, affordable housing, and strengthen local economies.



McLaren Health Care Village

Phase 1 of the \$600-million McLaren Health Care Village in Clarkston, Mich., opened four months ahead of schedule. Master-planned by the Chicago office of RTKL, this first piece includes a 30,000-square-foot cancer institute, a 132,000-square-foot medical building, and a five-acre Garden of Healing and Renewal. The entire 74-acre complex, which is to include 1.2 million square feet of space, will include not only healthcare but retail and office components, and is slated to be finished over the course of 10 to 12 years.



Joseph A. Gonzalez, FAIA

Joseph A. Gonzalez, FAIA, a principal at DeStefano Partners, joined the board of governors of the Metropolitan Planning Council, a regional agency that promotes economic growth, equality of opportunity and quality of life.

Interior Design magazine tapped Nicholas I. Luzietti, AIA, for its hall of fame. Luzietti, who has been at VOA for 19 years and earlier worked for SOM, ISD, Harry Weese and

Perkins+Will, was inducted in December.



Nicholas J. Luzietti, AIA

Carol Chiles, AIA, joined Cotter Consulting, a Chicagobased owner's representative firm, as vice



Carol Chiles, AIA

president of healthcare and life sciences.

Slated for May 2010 completion is a 10,000-square-foot expansion of paint and colorant company ESP's facility in Marengo, III. Direct Design Architects of Crystal Lake is architect of record on the project, which adds office and lab space to a 15-year-old plant and office space that Direct Design also designed for the company.



Susan King, AIA

At Greenbuild in Phoenix last November, Susan King, AIA LEED AP, the head of Harley Ellis

Devereaux's Green Works Studio, was part of a panel discussion on the opportunities to create 'green collar' jobs in the realms of renewable energy and recyclables as part of environmentally friendly economic stimulus plans.



Niles West High School

Legat Architects has designed renovations to the science departments at Niles North and Niles West high schools in Skokie.

The new STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) labs contain extensive technology and lab equipment.

→ The firm is also creating a master plan for both Oakton Community College's 147-acre campus in Des Plaines and its satellite campus in Skokie.



Austin DePree (from left), Chantell Jameson, Laura Sargent LEED AP, John Zeien, Brian Fryzel, Bill Bickford

DePree Bickford Associates has become Northworks Architects & Planners, with founding principals Bill Bickford, AIA LEED AP, and Austin DePree, AIA, remaining at the helm.



St. John's On the Lake

In December, St. John's On the Lake in Milwaukee broke ground on a 21-story, 88-unit senior independent living tower.

Designed by Perkins Eastman, the \$46-million project is scheduled to welcome its first residents in mid-2011. Aiming for LEED-NC certification, the building will include some amenities, such as a café and a performance space, designed to draw in residents of the nearby community and to create more of an intergenerational environment.

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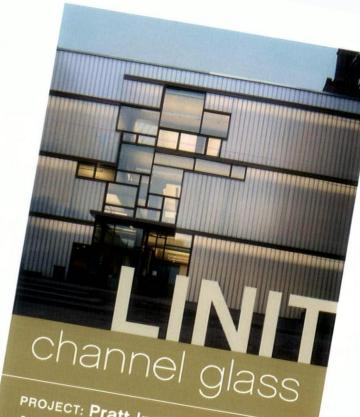






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PROJECT: Pratt Institute School of Architecture, Brooklyn, NY

OBJECTIVE: Connect the renovated North and South Wings of the historic, fire-damaged Higgins Hall, a New York City landmark and site of the Pratt Institute School of Architecture 1970. Create a new paradigm for Pratt architectural students; link design theory and for learning and collaboration.

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PLEASE COME IN

A gigantic scrim spells 'welcome'

Pattern #112 in Christopher Alexander's seminal book A Pattern Language describes a central notion of interiority coming inside. Alexander's definition of a successful or "tranquil" transition from outside to in suggests that the language of this transitory condition must clearly signal the exchange between street and front door, marking it with a change of surface or level and above all, with a change of view.

You likely experience this pattern each time you ascend the stairs into a great cathedral. It probably happens as you traverse an open plaza leading into a modern office tower.

Or you witnessed it if you strolled by the intersection of Damen and Roscoe one summer weekend when Wilkinson Blender Architecture transformed the street into a room for the Retro on Roscoe street festival.

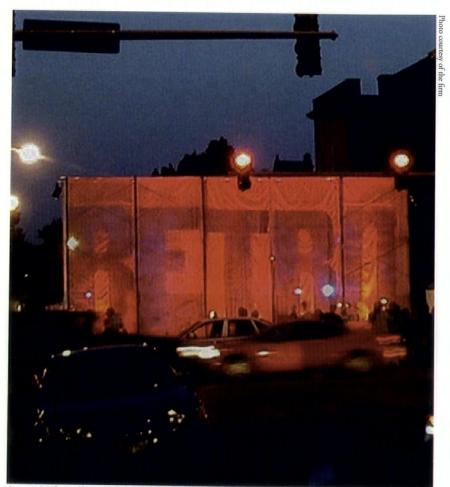
At the time of the commission, the firm's principals, Michael Wilkinson and Richard Blender, were both living in the Roscoe Village area as well as running their practice there, and were part of the neighborhood planning committee for the festival. Being privy to the concerns of the vendors and local businesses got them thinking that the festival location needed to mark the exchange between inside and out. "No one was looking for us to create a gateway," explains Wilkinson. "But we suggested the idea thinking it would make a 'place' out of the street and work as a sign, signaling the entry into the festival."

With only a small construction allowance, the architects, along with a handful of crafty interns, went to work designing, fabricating and constructing the gateway.

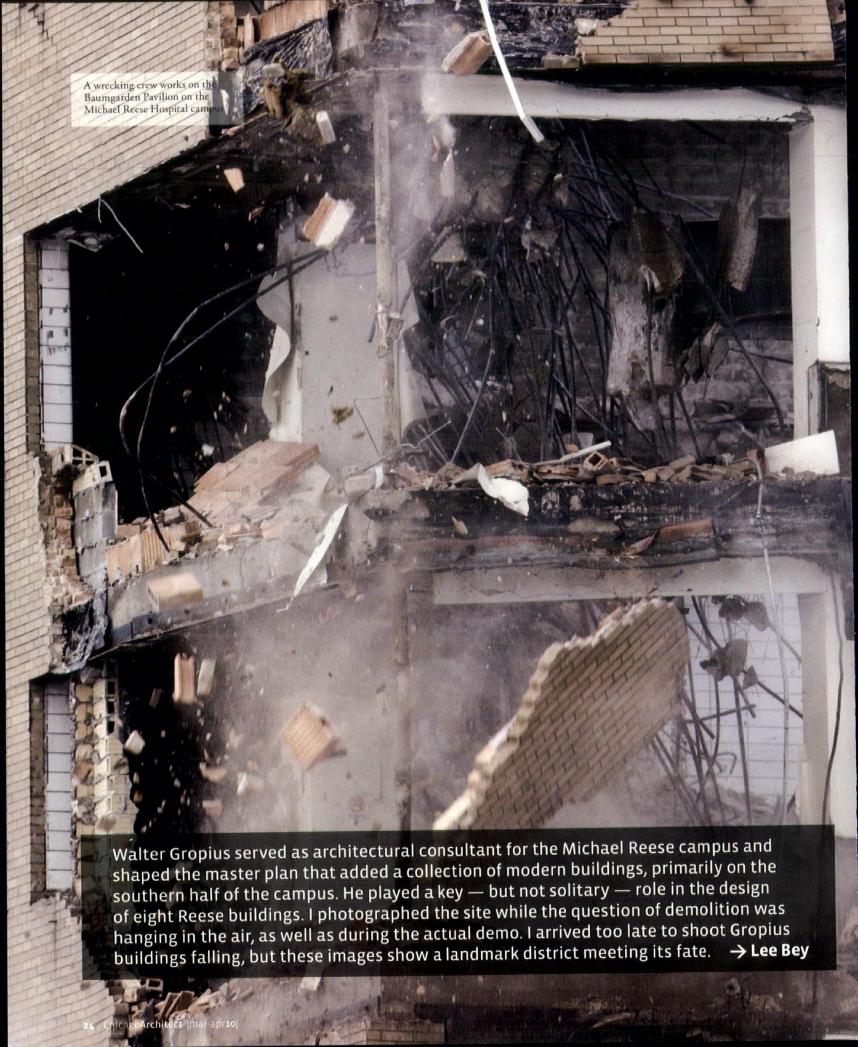
From the exterior, the U-shaped structure served as signage and front door while housing the performance stage and staging area within. A rented scaffolding system became the structure for the gateway, allowing for speedy assembly and disassembly — plus, it made the outer scrim re-useable for future festivals.

The material of choice for the structure's skin was a layer of white netting sandwiched between multiple layers of orange construction fencing. "We started by doing some really quick mockups of the material to determine how many layers created optimal translucency," Wilkinson says.

To finish things off, the team plotted letter templates 15 feet tall and hand cut one layer of the construction netting to read: RETRO. And by experimenting with different lighting strategies — color, intensity and direction — they made the gateway act as a subtle backdrop during the day and an intense urban lamp at night, symbolizing a welcoming transition through the front door. > Cindy Coleman

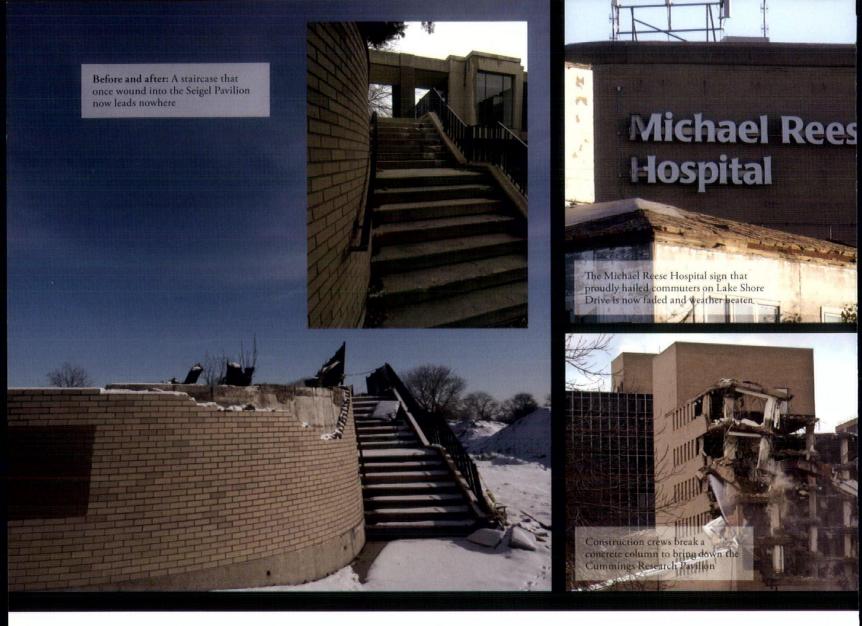


Letters 15 feet tall mark the curtain that partitions off an outdoor room





RESES Photo essay by Lee Bey



Groping for Gropius

Preservationist's long uphill fight for Reese is just one more defeat

"Oh, we always lose, we're always getting nowhere," Grahm Balkany says of the fight he led — and lost — to secure preservation of the cluster of buildings associated with Walter Gropius at the Michael Reese Hospital campus on the South Side. "But if you don't stop what you're doing to fight for (the work of) somebody like Gropius, then in my opinion, you don't have much respect for your profession as an art form."

Prior to Balkany sticking his veteran preservationist-activist nose into the story of the doomed Michael Reese campus, conventional wisdom had long been that Gropius had been largely an advisory consultant on the hospital's trail-blazing plan and buildings. But in the midst of researching the history of Lake Meadows, the thicket of SOM-designed high-rises immediately south of the hospital, Balkany followed one thread and then another and another until he was able to say confidently that the Bauhaus innovator had played a far larger role than he had been getting credit for. Ultimately, Balkany documented his surprise news that Gropius had been the lead designer on eight Reese buildings, in extensive collaboration with Chicago firms.

Hooray! Chicago cements its reputation as the capital of 20th-century architecture! Gropius joins the pantheon of great architects whose work is represented here! City fathers lionize Balkany, and ask him to unearth more overlooked treasures!

Or not.

Instead, a long, uphill climb commenced. Michael Reese, once the city's proudest Jewish hospital and resident of this site since 1881, was all but defunct, and city leaders — in particular, Mayor Daley — wanted to wipe it away and put up a new Olympic Village for the proposed 2016 Games. Not a good sign for the Gropius grouping. Daley and others repeatedly insisted that the site as it was could not accommodate housing for Olympians. Reese would have to go. When the city got passed over for the Olympics in October, hope sprouted. Perhaps the nationwide slowdown in construction and the now-diminished urgency



of building on the south lakefront would prompt a reprieve for the Reese buildings.

Instead, the push to wipe out the Gropius buildings seemed to roll forward even faster. Even as more individuals and institutions were joining the fight to save Reese and as inclusion on the National Register approached, city officials insisted they needed to clear the site to make it more sellable. In early November, just a month after the Olympics letdown, demolition began on Reese's Laundry Building from 1949, the architect's first completed work in Illinois. Next to go was the circa 1953 Serum Center, later known as the Levinson Building, where A. Epstein and Sons were the architects of record. And then, down went the Michael Reese power plant. In this realworld game of Pac-Man, the buildings were getting munched one at a time, while preservationists ran ahead, hoping to save some of what was left.

By winter, seven of the Gropius grouping had been demolished or had demolition pending; the only structure that got a stay of execution is the Singer Pavilion, completed in 1950 with Gropius listed as consulting architect and Loebl, Schlossman and Bennett as architect of record. Also known as the Psychiatric-Psychosomatic Hospital, the building won AIA recognition in 1951 for the tone of

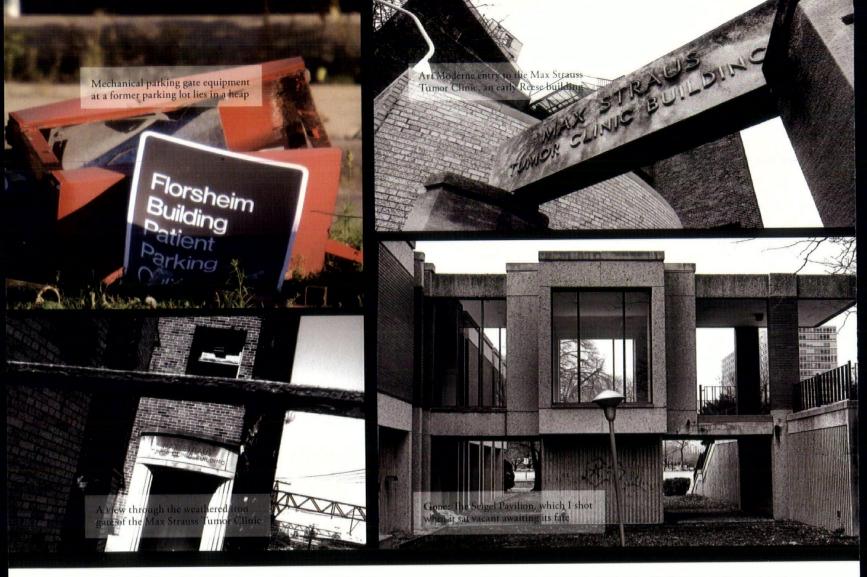
human scale and natural relation that it set for much of the rest of the campus.

With each new whack from a wrecking ball, the tone of the Gropius in Chicago Coalition's news updates on its Web site got a little more bitter. "Chicago is being robbed of a masterpiece by its own stupidity," grumbled the Nov. 16 update.

"It's painful. Everyone's exhausted and depressed. It's painful to put up more bad news on the site, but there's this critical message we have to get out: that they're demolishing these buildings," Balkany said early this winter, shortly after he was named a Chicagoan of the Year by Chicago magazine.

Cheered a bit by the outpouring of support from Chicago architects, media and civic groups, Balkany was nevertheless acutely aware that they all were endorsing a sinking ship. "The mayor holds the key to everything," Balkany notes, and Daley's administration has consistently shrugged off calls to slow or stop demolition.

Preservation, he notes, is not the act of trapping a pretty object in amber. "It's about a sense of continuum and respect for the layers of a city," he says. "When you continually erase everything and start at square one, you're giving away your assets."



The battle is, of course, reminiscent of another, three decades ago when pending demolition of the Chicago Stock Exchange stirred up a new interest in preservation. While it didn't save the Adler & Sullivan gem, the newly protective attitude did result in Printer's Row being saved and becoming the city

treasure that it is today. We're not likely to see a Reese interior installed at the Art Institute of Chicago alongside the stock exchange's ornate trading room, but perhaps, Balkany notes, the demolition of the Gropius buildings will spark a similar drive to protect past works of architecture. -> Dennis Rodkin

IS LAKESIDE PLACE THE NEXT TARGET?

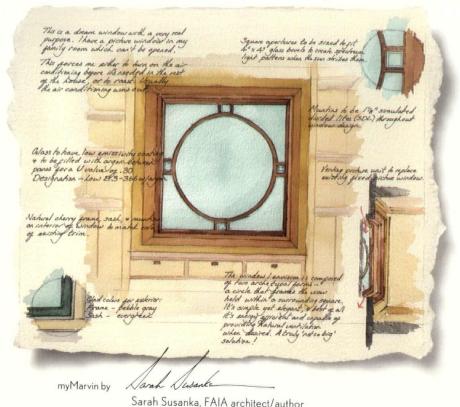
Demolition had only recently begun at the Michael Reese campus when preservationists and architects began to wonder if the struggle over recent-past buildings would soon move a short distance northeast, to the Lakeside Center at McCormick Place.

The oldest and smallest component of the sprawling complex, Lakeside Place was completed in 1971 on the waterside site of the original 1960 McCormick Place, which had burned down in 1967. It has long been viewed by open-space advocates as a prominent obstacle to a completely "open, clear and free" Chicago lakefront. Nevertheless, as a key piece of the expanded convention center, Lakeside Place has withstood the criticism.

More recently, though, clouds have begun to hang over the future of the structure, whose unabashedly Modernist design was the work of Gene Summers at C.F. Murphy & Associates. Both Mayor Richard Daley and his wife, Maggie Daley, have gone on record saying that it never should have been built on the site, and in late 2009, press reports indicated that the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority had determined that updating and repairing the building would be prohibitively expensive. And with the shrinking of the city's convention business, "they may start looking at compaction" of convention facilities, notes Jim Peters, president and executive director of Landmarks Illinois.

Those with power have not yet openly called for demolishing the building but, as Peters says, "We can put two and two together." He and others expect that sometime in the near future, calls for abandoning the building's role in conventions may surface. But that won't necessarily mean demolishing it: The structure's Miesian universal space could be re-deployed for community and park uses, or an argument might be made for scraping off the main structure but retaining its podium, if only for the parking lots it contains.

"Nobody ever tears down a parking garage," Peters notes. -> DR



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The lobby now welcomes people entering from either the street or the enclosed, above-ground walkway into the same arrival area

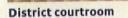
Third-floor courtroom



The effort to restore the decorum of the courthouse included re-casting all details in the courtrooms, from a floating lighted ceiling that replaced bland fluorescent lighting, to reconfigured positions for the attorneys and others at work in a courtroom

Teng's update in St. Paul builds on the mid-century design's appeal

By Edward Keegan



The General Services Administration (GSA) is responsible for a growing inventory of 8,300 buildings for the federal government, including courthouses and federal buildings around the globe. "The body of work built between 1950 and 1970 represents their largest stock — about 35% of their buildings," says says Tom Hoepf, FAIA, of Teng and Associates. Those buildings are now reaching the end of their useful life and require considerable rethinking to remain viable.

One such structure is the Warren Burger Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse in Minnesota's state capital, St. Paul. The banal marble- and granite-clad building was designed by architects Haarstick, Lundgren & Associates in the 1960s and is named for a St. Paul native, Warren Burger, who was chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1969 to 1986. The structure is located just a block from the banks of the Mississippi, and according to local lore its namesake worked as a laborer on the nearby bridge when he was a college student.

Teng and Tom Hoepf, design principal at the firm, won the commission under the GSA's acclaimed Design Excellence program (see sidebar). The design brief included programming, design and restorations, and mechanical system replacement for the seven-story, 322,000-square-foot

WORKING WITH THE GSA

While St. Paul's Warren Burger Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse was Teng's first GSA project in the Design Excellence program, the firm had previous experience with the federal agency. "We do a lot of work under their IDIQ (Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity) program," Hoepf says. This contract has the E/A providing regular services on various projects, many of them limited in their design scope.

One that required some design input — which Hoepf provided — was for minor modifications to the ceremonial courtroom at Mies van der Rohe's Federal Center in the Loop. The interventions were limited to millwork and lighting, but it was a good warm-up exercise for the St. Paul project. "Touching Mies, you have to be careful," says Hoepf.

The Design Excellence program is noted for prestigious commissions, a rigorous selection process, and its unusual concept design phase. Teng beat Chicago's SOM office and a large firm in Minneapolis to get the St. Paul job. Although Teng was not as well known for design prowess as the competition was, the GSA tries to find up-and-coming firms that can stretch their design legs.

Once chosen, Hoepf and his project team navigated a threestep design review process that put their work to the test through a three-member peer jury that included Des Moines-based Cal Lewis, David Hobstetter of Kaplan McLaughlin Diaz in San Francisco, and Chicago's own preservation expert Gunny Harboe. "They're set up as pure architecture reviews," says Hoepf. "The GSA tells the users they can come, but they're just an audience. It's architects talking to architects."

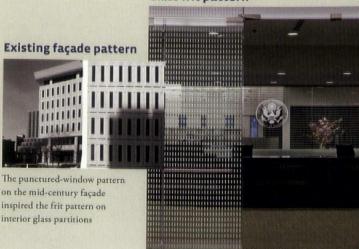
The first review was in St. Paul and put three design concepts to the test — not unlike an architecture school jury. The second was in Chicago. This allowed the jurors to see more fully developed plans and models within the context of Teng's office. The third presentation was to GSA's chief architect and the commissioner of public buildings in Washington, DC. Ed Feiner, the noted founder of the Design Excellence program, was still at the GSA and participated in these meetings.

Hoepf clearly enjoyed the school-like process that the Design Excellence program employed, but it wasn't at the expense of user input. At least one judge came to each of the design reviews. "Judges are not inclined to be edged out of the process," Hoepf says.

Teng and Hoepf are now working on two more mid-century remodeling projects for the GSA Design Excellence program: a courthouse in Bangor, Maine, and a federal building in Indianapolis.



Glass frit pattern







More spacious and dignified hallways (top photos) characterize the new mood of quiet elegance that Teng's team brought to the project. The lobby (bottom photos) sets the tone with its airy openness and refinement

After

structure. Unlike 50 years ago, when the GSA simply tore down grand old lictorian era courthouses and federal buildings to replace them with omething shiny and new, the agency now carefully considers how to give half-century-old Modernist designs new life. "It's part of our heightened ense of sustainability," says Hoepf.

Before the renovation, the building housed several federal agencies. The building was transitioning from a federal building and courthouse to ust a courthouse," Hoepf says. "We wanted to re-establish the decorum pefitting a courthouse." The old lobby was crowded, and the introduction of security measures over the years had been done without any grace. a second-floor entry from St. Paul's well-used skyway system required a doubling of security resources.

Hoepf reconfigured the ground floor to create what he calls a "horizontal atrium" — a space that spans the front face of the building and features a grand staircase that allows skyway patrons to enter through the same glass-clad security station as pedestrians from the street. The main lobby is

now an active public space that bookends the entry with the jury assembly space — a vital part of the building's function that's now open to public view.

Signature elements of the original design included a translucent ceiling in the main lobby — a very "Mad Men" period detail — and a floating variation in the center of each courtroom. Age and nasty old fluorescent lighting rendered these features dingy — but Hoepf saw an opportunity to translate the concept of a luminous ceiling in these spaces using contemporary technology. "The ceiling is a new interpretation — in terms of energy efficiency, lighting quality, and color temperature," says Hoepf. "The luminous quality draws you in." The bright white light of the new fixtures is diffused through a translucent acrylic surface and custom extruded aluminum fins that float below the ceiling.

Hoepf related new finishes to the existing building's design in some obvious ways, but others are quite subtle. The fritted glass that's used in public spaces appears at first glance to have just a simple pattern of rectangles. But their proportions are derived from the pattern of window

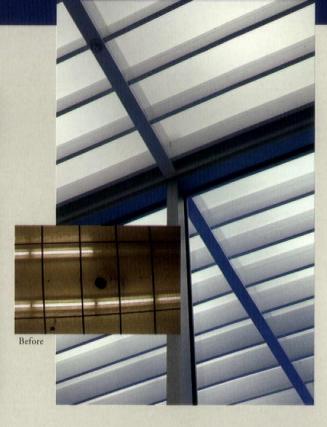
enant entry



Before







Elements were all chosen to enhance the feeling that a courtroom is a noble or dignified place

openings on the building's façade — a nice touch that neatly ties a contemporary glass treatment to the original mid-century design.

The building's original layout left much to be desired in its circulation patterns. Judges, jurors and litigants crossed paths on a regular basis in the hallways — not an optimal user mix. The gutting of most interior spaces allowed Hoepf to create separate, parallel circulation systems that provide for secure operation of the building.

Four seventh-floor courtrooms were modernized; three new courtrooms were added on the third floor. The old courtrooms had been located on the top floor by the original architects, where additional volume was added by raising the roof in the center of the building. Creating extra height in the new third-floor rooms entailed losing usable floor area on the fourth floor, a move that was deemed appropriate to provide the new spaces with dignity that is suitable to their function.

Walnut veneer panels and bronze grillwork in the existing courtrooms were essential design elements that related to traditional courtrooms, and were fully restored. The 16-foot height of the panels proved a challenge; they had to be treated onsite because they were too large to remove through the building's doors or windows. The makeup of the panels posed technical problems, too. The continuous flitch veneer had been applied to an inadequate 3/16-inch plywood backing and was butt joined — with no provision for movement or humidity control. Stainless steel door hardware clashed with bronze fittings in the original design. "You're trying to give the original architect credit," says Hoepf. "But it pisses you off when you see things like

that." Hoepf was faithful to the design intent, but cleaned up the mess where appropriate.

While the wood paneling and other architectural appointments of the original courtrooms were fully restored, the internal configuration was modified considerably. The judge's original raised bench remains, but the other players in the court's day-to-day drama occupy revised positions. Opposing attorneys share an adjustable podium directly in front of the judge with a dual-tiered jury box to the left and — most unusually — a separate witness box facing the jurors. "It's a new conception of the well," says Hoepf. "These judges think of themselves as the referee between the witness, the attorney and the jury." The newest technologies are fully integrated into each of the millwork pieces. When evidence is shown, it's done via digital imagery. The jury views it on a projection screen above the witness's head — allowing them to observe the witness's reaction at the same time they see what's presented.

The courthouse has taken many forms over two and a quarter centuries of the American experiment in jurisprudence — from sober temples to more pedestrian designs such as the Warren Burger Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse. In remodeling, Tom Hoepf and his colleagues at Teng have been judicious in their modification and re-use of certain elements to give this building of its time a sustainable life for the next half century. CA

Edward Keegan is the author of Chicago Architecture, a new app for the iPhone for sale through iTunes.



PREFABULOUS

New West Town house to be built prefabricated - and at a mid-market price

By Lisa Skolnik

All images courtesy of the firm



ention prefab, and two contradictory visions come to mind. "People either relate it to low-income structures that look like mobile homes, or picture the architecturally significant dazzlers they've seen in *Dwell* [magazine]," says Jeff Sommers, principal of Square Root Architecture + Design in Chicago.

Many clients lust for the latter — until they see the budget-busting price. "Costs usually start at \$235 a square foot," Sommers says, "and while that includes different variables, it rarely includes the professional fees, site work, building permits, foundation work, utility lines and general contracting. And it doesn't include the land."

Add in these necessities, he points out, and the cost pushes past \$300 a foot. "No one is really doing anything affordable for the middle-income crowd," Sommers says. He can hardly convince clients to go over \$150 to \$175 a square foot. "And that's the average city costs for standard construction with no bells and whistles," he says.

Since founding his firm six years ago, Sommers has dreamed of building an economical modular prefab house that adheres to the city's codes and inspection process to the letter, and doesn't call for extraordinary efforts on the part of city officials. This has been hard to realize in Chicago for several reasons (see sidebar), but Sommers is now on the threshold of achieving his goal.

At this writing, Square Root's first fully modular prefab project is about to be erected in West Town's Noble Square neighborhood. It took determination and perseverance on Sommers' part to get to this point, along with a bit of coincidental kismet.

Sommers' resolve was motivated by his inability to meet his clients' budget expectations. "The reality is that they all want the stuff that pushes you into the \$250-a-square-foot range," he says. "The solar panels, lots of windows, the green roof, the formaldehyde-free Euro-style kitchen, the high-efficiency mechanical systems and so on.

Then the plans go out to bid and don't come in on budget, and you have to scale them back and it costs still more to redesign the project. It leads to bad feelings and no one gets what they want."

Repeats of this scenario led Sommers to semicustomizable prefab houses as an alternative that could cut down on those variable design options that rack up costs. He decided to design a modular prefab house that would prove the point. Sommers arranged a series of meetings with city officials to explore the project, which led him to conclude, "It could be done, if we went about it the right way." It also snagged him his first client when an official Sommers had met with mentioned him to a colleague.

"We wanted to build a modular prefab house, but we didn't know if it could be done, or how to proceed," says Kathy Caisley, a planner in the City of Chicago's Department of Community Development. "Then one day a colleague overheard me talking about it in the break room and told me about Jeff's work."

Caisley and her husband Michael, a sound designer, were impressed with Sommers' plans. "It seemed like the price point was going to be something we could really afford, even with modifications and additions," she says.

The Caisleys also wanted their home to incorporate a full basement, photovoltaic panels, Euro-style cabinetry, a heightened dining room ceiling and a garage and carport. That required a few more modifications by Sommers to meet all the guidelines on the Chicago Green Homes Program checklist.

It took the clients and their architect about eight months to work out a new design that would accommodate both their modifications and budget. The final project will be 2,000 square feet; sit on a standard (25 by 125 foot) city lot; feature a full basement, solar panels and a green roof; sport upgraded windows, insulation and finishes; and cost \$175 per square foot.





The front courtyard (left photo) and rear exterior (right) are invitingly sleek contemporary spaces







Interiors of the home will have a clean-lined attitude that suits the clients' taste and budget

Though this is costlier than Sommers' original generic plan, "this is their dream home, and still economical given the modifications they made. It includes everything but the land," he says.

The 20 by 50 foot house, structured as intersecting boxes, is clad in three different sidings (fiber cement board, metal and reclaimed barn wood) for aesthetic variety, while the interior sports a private open-air courtyard that brings natural ventilation and light into the structure.

To manufacture the house, Sommers is working with John Gueguierre, whose company, Indiana Building Systems LLC in Middlebury, Ind., has altered its manufacturing process to meet the city's requirements. They will use rigid electrical conduit and copper plumbing, which will be installed by licensed Chicago plumbers and electricians. Also, the work-in-progress will be photographed at specific points during the manufacturing process, then the shots showing the conduit and pipes will be taped to the exact spots where they are covered by the wall so the inspectors can 'see' what is behind

the finished surface. However to satisfy USGBC's LEED for Homes requirements, "a rater will do an inspection at the factory pre-drywall, and performance testing on-site when the house is installed at its final location," says Kelsey Mullen, USGBC's director of residential business development.

At this writing, the project has been approved by the zoning and building departments, and will be manufactured and installed this spring. It should take four to six weeks to make in the factory, and another four to six of finishing work on-site. "We timed it this way because we have to wait until the ground thaws to do the prep work for the basement," explains Kathy Caisley.

But for Sommers, it is the end of one leg of the journey, and the start of another. "It took us two years to create a prototype that has opened doors. Now we want to do more of them," says Sommers. "Especially one that meets the city's affordable housing requirements." CA

Reframing the city's prefab process

When he first set out to build prefabricated homes in the city six years ago, "everyone told us you can't do prefab in Chicago because of the unions and City Hall," Jeff Sommers recalls. "It was one of those general-consensus urban myths."

In truth, prefab was not entirely untested in Chicago at the time. "When people say prefab, they can mean a lot of different things, and there are many different ways to do it," says Richard Monocchio, commissioner of the City of Chicago's Department of Buildings. A handful of modular prefab homes by several manufacturers have been constructed in Chicago in the last few years — although not to his department's satisfaction. None but one complied with the city's inspection process, and verifying that their systems were built to code required walls to be cut open. The one that did comply was inspected at the factory where it was built in Pinckneyville, Ill., 320 miles outside of Chicago. That's a very long, prohibitive drive for the city's inspectors.

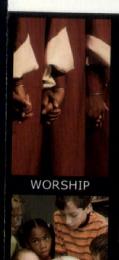
There are other obstacles. The first is the city's building code, "which has not been as amenable to modular housing as those in other parts of the country," notes Fred Hallahan, who heads a Baltimore-based namesake consulting firm that specializes in the modular building industry. Chicago requires the use of rigid electrical conduit and copper plumbing, which "calls for significant modifications to some factorybuilt homes," he points out.

Also, "Chicago and its surrounding towns have standards that are quite a bit higher and more costly to meet than the international building code, which is what the state requires," says Gueguierre, who chalks up our strict codes to the overwhelming damage wrought by the 1871 Chicago Fire.

But the city's Monocchio believes this may be a moot issue. "We do have a unique building code, but I hesitate to say that's why it hasn't happened here," he says. "I've seen three different models come off the lines tailored to our code. These companies wanted to show us they could set up their lines to meet our plumbing and electrical requirements."

Perhaps the biggest issue, which reared its head with the four modular prefabs previously built in the city and also applies to United States Green Building Council (USGBC) LEED for Home certification, is how to inspect the structure during the building process. The city requires inspectors to monitor construction in-progress. And at the minimum, USGBC requires two onsite visits during construction — the first for visual verification that their entire criteria are being met, and the second to conduct performance tests when the home is complete. Also, anyone working on the project in Chicago, and especially the construction crews erecting the home, has to be licensed by the city, says Sommers.

"Everyone says the unions are a sticking point," Gueguierre says, "but to be fair, the typical urban inspector's first concern is for the safety of citizens. [In Chicago] they have been suspicious about whether the third-party inspection agencies that are part of the prefab manufacturing process get them the kind of construction quality that they want to ensure safety for their population." -> LS



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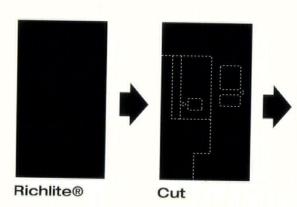
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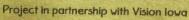
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IS EVANSTON IN THE LEED?

Suburb's green building ordinance sparks debate

By Pamela Dittmer McKuen

Last fall, the Evanston City Council passed a green building ordinance for commercial construction, a measure that architects have received with both cheers and reservations. Some hail the progressive nature of the legislation, while others feel it raises more questions than answers.

The Green Building Ordinance, as it is commonly known, requires all new construction and additions — commercial and multi-family — 10,000 square feet and greater to be certified Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design-New Construction Silver or higher by the U.S. Green Building Council. Developers whose buildings fail to qualify will be fined according to a sliding scale based on the points lacking and cost of the project.

Green building ordinances are increasingly common. They have been adopted by about 200 municipalities nationwide, including Chicago and Northbrook. Most however, apply only to government-owned or financed buildings. Evanston's ordinance is one of the few to include privately funded buildings.

"It's definitely a leadership position for a city to take," says Rand Ekman, AIA, director of sustainability and associate vice president at Chicago-based Cannon Design. "LEED is one of the indicators of Class A space. It shows the city's commitment to high-quality buildings and tenant base." Ekman is an Evanston resident.

"LEED is the most recognized and widely used program for building says Paige Finnegan, co-chair of the Evanston Environmental Board and chief operating officer of Chicago-based e-One. "LEED and its third-party verification system make the most sense for the staff and resources ava able to the City of Evanston. They couldn't go out and vet these properties on their own."

In addition to the green building ordinance, the city is expected to pass non-LEED sustainability requirements for interior renovations.

Rik Master, manager of architectural systems for Chicago-based US Corp., has mixed feelings.



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Is Evanston in the LEED?

"The intention is great, but what's 'green' is up for interpretation, and that's where the confusion comes in," he says. "Does LEED certification mean ou've done the best thing environmentally? No. It could mean you decided which credits were cheaper for the customer or easier to achieve."

If standards, codes or rating systems are too prescriptive, they detract from the architect's ability to create spaces and solve problems, he says. Masters says he prefers incentives, such as allowing a developer to increase square footage when certain benchmarks are met, to mandates.

"LEED does bring different costs to the table," Ekman says. "But I think if he project team is experienced and capable, they can design a LEED project or pretty much the same cost as a non-LEED project."

Individually, many area architects support the Evanston ordinance.

Organizationally, AIA National is ratings-neutral and encourages — but does not require — the chapters to be the same.

"LEED is a product and, for ethical reasons, AIA National does not endorse products," explained Paul Mendelsohn, AIA National's vice president of government and community relations.

When asked for its endorsement, the AIA Chicago Board of Directors and Committee on the Environment discussed its merits at length. Among he groups' concerns were how the provisions would be enforced, compliance costs during an uncertain economy, and whether a non-government entity such as the USGBC should, in effect, determine building code. Ultimately, the chapter expressed support for sustainable practices in general and made several recommendations in specific, but did not endorse the ordinance.

On a parallel track, AIA National, along with the American Society for Testing and Materials International, is participating in the development of the International Code Council's first comprehensive green building code, "International Green Construction Code: Safe and Sustainable by the Book," which is intended to be a model for commercial buildings. The USGBC and the Green Building Initiative, which sponsors the Green Globes rating system, are supporters. A completed draft is expected by spring 2010 and a final version ready for adoption in 2012.

"AIA is a big admirer of the USGBC and feels LEED has laid the ground-work for the current sustainable design movement," says Mendelsohn. "With that said, we want architects to be involved in whatever pathway is designed, which is why it is exciting to be involved from the onset with the IGCC."

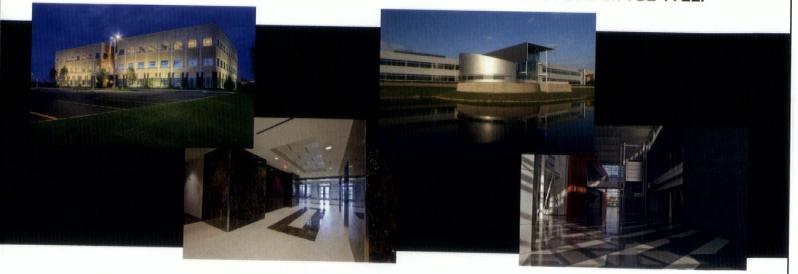
The code under development has a higher level of performance-based latitude than LEED within the design process — which gives architects greater freedom — and it's mandatory rather than voluntary, Mendelsohn says.

As for the Evanston ordinance, its impact won't be known for some time. Building has slowed to a standstill, and only a handful of projects went up last year.

"It's not perfect, but it's a start," says Leonard Sciarra, AIA, senior associate at Chicago-based Gensler and one of the authors of the ordinance. "It gets everyone in the chain from the owner to the guy who is supplying material thinking, can I do better?" CA



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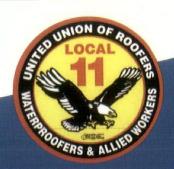


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GO WITH THE FLOW

3 projects show how to work with onsite water, not against it

By Jay Womack, ASLA, LEED AP

In the Midwest, we receive approximately 37.5 inches of precipitation per acre per year; that is equivalent to nearly one million gallons of water for every acre of land. If you extrapolate that across the most modest project site, you could be looking at tens of millions of gallons of precipitation.

Unfortunately, with the advent of conventional development practices (large tracts of impermeable surfaces), most, if not all of that water ends up becoming urban runoff — water polluted by phosphorous, nitrogen, and other water-borne detergents, greases, and oils. Eventually, the runoff contributes to the Gulf of Mexico Dead Zone, an 8,000-square-mile area where aquatic life is imperiled due to oxygen-depleted water.

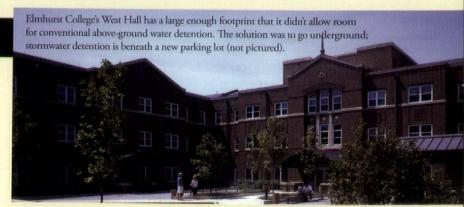
As designers, we often overlook rainwater's inextricably complex, yet conceptually simple link to life: Rain falls from the sky as a natural resource for use by everyone and everything. For Wight & Company, a conventional approach to stormwater management is no longer an alternative. Instead, their landscape architects and civil engineers, working together with the design team, adhere to site design principles based on ecology and a land ethic articulated by American ecologist, forester and environmentalist Aldo Leopold: "Conservation is a state of harmony between man and land. A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability and beauty of the biotic community."

Here are examples of three Chicago-area projects that have successfully combined this land ethic with ecology-based stormwater attenuation.

TO SAVE PARADISE, PUT UP A PARKING LOT

At West Hall, a 170-bed student resident facility designed for Elmhurst College, the need for sustainable stormwater management revolved around two items — a complete lack of land area for conventional aboveground detention, and a mandate not to lose any parking stalls. The solution: put all stormwater detention below the new parking lot. After considering a number of alternatives, it soon became clear that the best choice for the college, and the most cost-effective, was to store water within the aggregate base of permeable interlocking concrete pavers (PICP). This solution also proved to be positive for a local tributary stream, Salt Creek, which routinely receives urban runoff from both the college and the city.

Built over a hole that is 8 feet deep and backfilled with 7 feet of 3-inch rock (grade CA-1), 4 inches of ³/₄-inch rock (grade CA-7), and 2 inches of ¹/₄-inch rock (grade CA-16), the parking lot now filters all water that falls



on it before entering the city system. In fact, the overflow pipe was raised above the bottom of the excavation to ensure that smaller rain events would infiltrate back into the ground or migrate laterally within the stone to be evaporated up though pore spaces in the pavers so that water never entered the city system. And while this may sound like an expensive design solution, it was a fraction of the cost when compared to the cost of purchasing adjacent residential properties, tearing down homes, digging a hole for conventional detention, and installing thousands of feet of concrete pipe to move the water. And, this cost did not even begin to consider the negative publicity the college would have garnered for this type of destruction within the adjacent neighborhood.

By giving water the attention it deserves, we can do our part in preserving this vital resource.

LET IT RAIN

At Hidden Oaks Nature Center in Bolingbrook, sustainable stormwater management was mandated not only by the park district but by the site as well — it is an oak/hickory woodland and may be the most endangered ecosystem type in the Midwest. Taking its cue from nature, Hidden Oaks incorporated Best Management Practices (BMPs) into the building and site in order to minimize its "water runoff footprint."

Keeping in mind a simple principle — water flows downhill — the stormwater BMPs started at the top of the building with a semi-intensive green roof system. Designed to catch and absorb up to 75 percent of the rainwater that falls during a light to moderate rainfall event, the green roof showcases native plants that will reseed themselves into the surrounding woodland.

Overflow from the roof is directed into a rain garden, where opengraded rock in filter fabric encourages infiltration to occur. In time, water will find its way to the adjacent hillside through limestone seams,

Go With the Flow

continued from page 41

re-creating seeps of alkaline-based water for mesophytic plants on the site's northfacing slope. This process restores the natural progression of rain from sky to earth to soil before its cyclical return to the sky through evapotranspiration.

Plantings around the nature center help this cycle as well. Composed exclusively of native woodland wildflowers and grasses, the native plants, once established, will help intercept and absorb rain water, prevent erosion, and restores the ground vegetation throughout this endangered oak/hickory ecosystem. The dominant species within this restoration is oak sedge (Carex pensylvanica), a grass-like plant that turns humidity into tiny droplets of water for existing trees. It also carries autumnal fires — a key factor in combating non-native plants that can overwhelm this type of ecosystem — and provides soil organics for micro-organisms beneficial to native flora.



The green roof of the Hidden Oaks Nature Center in Bolingbrook is the first phase of the facility's water-handling system. Overflow from the roof goes to a rain garden, and beyond that to the larger landscape.

A RIVER RUNS THROUGH IT

At Benito Juarez High School in Chicago, recycling of rain through a water feature and related site design features will be an important aspect of the Cermak Road Sustainable Streetscape project.

Utilizing only rain, the school's water feature will showcase to students and visitors the strength water possesses and its positive aesthetic impact on urban environments. As rain begins to fall on the school's new addition and plaza the water feature immediately comes to life, both from an overhead aqueduct that allows rain to drop from almost 16 feet above their heads or through a series of open and closed runnels embedded in the permeable paver plaza. Now, students will have the choice of either walking through or around the water feature. If the choice is to walk through the feature, a series of stepping blocks will help them negotiate a riverine water runnel embedded with recycled glass. Along both sides of the riverine runnel are seating blocks that will be decorated by local artists and students that depict life in the Pilsen neighborhood and the importance of rain in their culture. Within the runnel are a series of granite plinths that direct rain flow and serve as places to sit whether the water feature is active or not. At the terminus of the riverine runnel, a bioswale will help infiltrate rain before it enters the school's underground detention facility.

This water feature will work in combination with the city's goals and initiatives to redefine the role that urban infrastructure can play to improve a city's vitality and quality of life. By daylighting stormwater, the feature highlights a natural resource that is often ignored in dense urban areas, not only helping to educate the public, but helping make the city more attractive. CA

Jay Womack, ASLA, LEED AP, is director of sustainable design for Wight & Company.

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CHICAGOARCHITECT GUIDE TO SOURCES + RESOURCES

COURTHOUSE DRAMA

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Client/Owner: United States General Services Administration, Region 5

Design Architect, Architect of Record, & Structural Design: Teng & Associates, Chicago, Thomas Hoepf, FAIA, Design Principal

MEP Engineers: Michaud Cooley Erickson, Minneapolis Acoustics: Kvernstoen, Ronnholm + Associates, Minneapolis LEED Consultant: EcoDEEP, Minneapolis

U.S. Courts Circuit Architect::

Richard Gilyard, AIA, Minneapolis Russell Lewis, AIA, St. Louis

Contractor: Ryan Companies US, Inc., Minneapolis

Manufacturers/Suppliers:

Millworker: Calmar Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis

PREFABULOUS

(Page 34)



Architect

Jeffrey Sommers Square Root Architecture + Design www.squarerootarch.com www.squarerootarch.com/c3prefab

Manufacturer:

John Gueguierre Indiana Building Systems, LLC www.indianabuildingsystems.com

Energy Consultant:

Sylvan Shank The Sylvan Company 773-301-1459

Structural Engineer:

RDE Associates, Ltd. 630-924-0208

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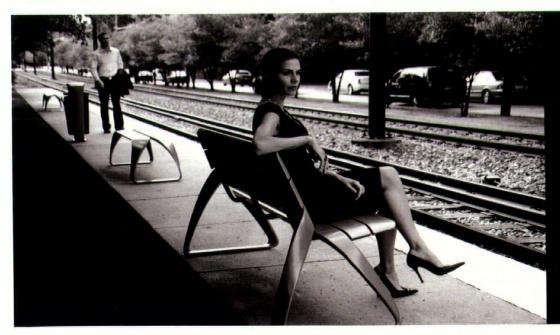
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Reinvestment Act (ARRA), we are looking at over \$4.5 billion of work. That runs the gamut from modernization to new construction projects to smaller-scale improvements we do through our Urban Livability and First Impressions programs.

ZE: What are the visionary goals of the Design Excellence program?

CJ: At the highest level we want to make sure that the investment of taxpayers' dollars is enduring. We want the buildings we build today to be landmarks. We hope people look back and see the projects as valuable contributions to their communities.

ZE: How does the program foster the work and involvement of emerging architects and firms?

CJ: We have a relatively modest set of submission requirements for firms that want to pursue federal work. This levels the playing field. Not all firms have extensive marketing departments to prepare proposals. We recognize that. We commission architects at a range of scales. Some projects are better suited to large design firms, but others are more appropriately scaled to emerging firms.

Programs like the First Impressions program attempt to bring design attention to smaller-scale elements of existing federal properties when a full modernization is not feasible. The Land Ports of Entry program has also provided opportunities for some firms that are not nationally known.

ZE: So a firm does not need to have a federal project or specific building type under its belt in order to get a commission?

CJ: No. You don't have to have done a courthouse to design a courthouse. We look for a demonstration that a firm can do work of comparable complexity, not necessarily identical.

ZE: What are some notable examples of work done through the Design Excellence program?

CJ: One of the most notable is the San Francisco Federal Building, designed by Thom Mayne. It's the first sustainable federal office building in San Francisco. It doesn't have traditional HVAC systems and it's a great incorporation of progressive architecture and contemporary art.

On a smaller scale, the new port of entry in Calais, ME, designed by Robert Segal, is a perfect example of a building at a very different scale that incorporates the same kinds of principles into the structure. It's also sustainable, funded under ARRA.

ZE: How would you characterize the country's recognition of the value of good design?

CJ: There are definitely countries for which design is a more prominent part of their national zeitgeist. In The Netherlands, for example, design informs and infiltrates every aspect of society. In the United States we are not quite at that level. We have a strong design history and tradition, but it's not entirely part of the day-to-day culture. I hope that as people increasingly understand that design can improve our lives in very functional and practical ways, we'll see



Casey Jones

a larger audience and more demand for good design. It's happening. CA

For more information about the GSA's building programs: www.gsa.gov

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The GSA's Casey Jones tells Zurich Esposito that federal design opportunities are for firms of all sizes

Casey Jones, the new director of the General Services Administration's Design Excellence and the Arts program, sat in on the January meeting of AIA Chicago's Large Firm Roundtable. Afterward, Casey took a few questions related to his position overseeing design of our country's architectural resources. The Design Excellence and the Arts program establishes nationwide policies and procedures for selecting architects and artists for GSA commissions.

Zurich Esposito: What were you doing professionally prior to becoming director of the Design Excellence program?

Casey Jones: My entire career has focused on trying to improve the public realm. Most recently, I was principal in the firm jones|kroloff, a firm interested in helping people who have an interest in design connect to it. We managed design competitions, like the New Orleans housing competition with Brad Pitt, and also helped several universities and art museums develop their own design excellence programs and select architects for new buildings or expansions.

Before that, I was at GSA for several years as a program coordinator. I was also associate director of the Van Alen Institute in NY. I've taught architecture and urban design at Parsons, Columbia University, and the University of Michigan. [Jones holds undergraduate and graduate degrees in architecture from the University of Virginia and the University of Michigan, respectively.]

ZE: Who is your boss at the GSA?

CI: I report to the chief architect, Les Shepherd.

ZE: How much work does your program oversee?

CJ: This year, because of the American Recovery and

continued on page 47

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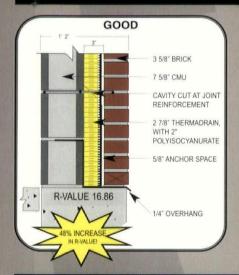
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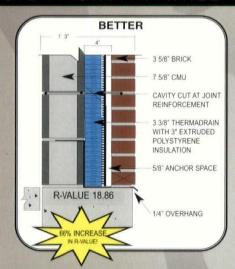
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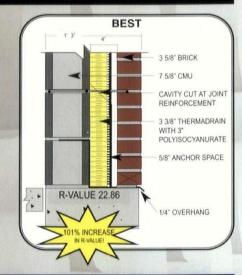


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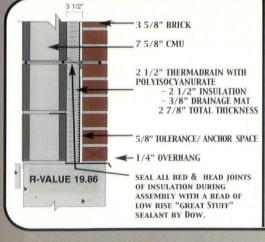
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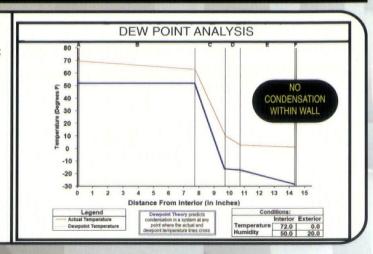
3" - 22.86 3 1/2" - 25.96

• R-VALUE OF WALL

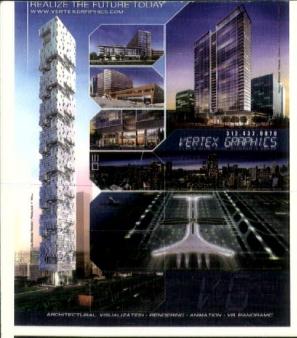
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WITH EXTRUDED POLYSTYRENE INSULATION

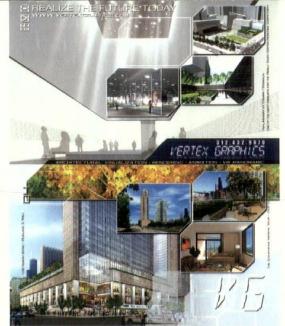
1 1/2" - 11.36 2" - 13.88

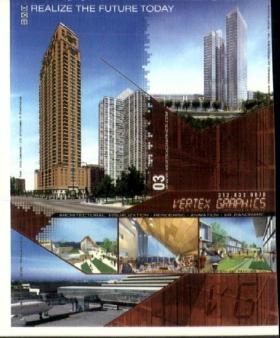
2 1/2" - 16.36 3" - 18.86



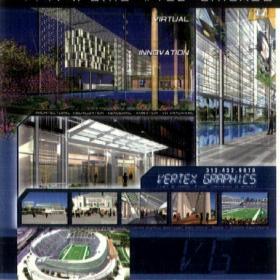
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