

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
SCHREYER HONORS COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

ART RESTART

art as a mechanism of revitalization in urban neighborhoods

EMILY HALM
Spring 2012

A thesis
submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements
for a baccalaureate degree
in Architecture
with honors in Architecture

Reviewed and approved* by the following:

Darla Lindberg
Associate Professor of Architecture
Thesis Supervisor

Christine Gorby
Associate Professor of Architecture
Honors Adviser

*Signatures are on file in the Schreyer Honors College.

abstract

Up until this point in history the United States has held the reputation of growth, and for that reason architects and city planners have been trained to "think big." Even in times of recession, like the one we face now, many designers may continue designing buildings as they always have, consoling themselves with the idea that "things will turn around, they always do." But what if things don't get better, but go down a totally different path? Cities around the US are facing drastic changes caused by deindustrialization, and globalization, causing people to move out. These forces will very likely never allow American cities to grow at the same rate they did in the past. As, city populations shrink and remaining residents move themselves closer to the city center, entire urban areas are left abandoned. We as designers, are forced to fight our instincts and "think small" as we address what to do with these deserted places now.

An interesting approach to abandoned places has been adopted by artists, who have been taking up buildings piece by piece, using them as homes and studios; working, living, mending, all at the same time, using the building elements as an outlet for their artistic expression. These projects are usually no larger than a single dwelling unit, but where one artist finds a canvas, other artists follow. What has resulted in many instances, is a community-wide rejuvenation of many abandoned area.

These projects have been particularly successful when the artists work is opened up to the public, and in the central northside neighborhood of Pittsburgh, there is a museum that has used this approach to begin to rejuvenate the area. This museum, The Mattress Factory, began with the vision of Barbara Luderowski, who obtained ownership of an abandoned mattress factory, hoping that it would open up opportunities to create her art at a larger scale. In order to support her work there, she started a food co-op based out of the building, which brought this amazing, flexible workspace to other like-minded artists. Soon the Mattress Factory evolved into a place where artists from around the city could create room-sized art installations without limitations. And the public was invited to observe, expanding their knowledge of the city's art scene. Now, the museum has expanded to several buildings throughout the neighborhood, beginning to reinvigorate the area, and encouraging the progress of the art movement in the area.

But the neighborhood is still in dire need of help, with a prevalent supply of run-down and abandoned buildings and issues with public safety, there needs to be more of a push in this direction towards the arts. A block of abandoned buildings at the gateway to the neighborhood would be the ideal testing grounds for The Mattress Factory to use as an expansion location.

table of contents

thesis statement-----	1
research & documentation for area of focus-----	2
area of focus summary	3
discussion of findings from literature review	4
questions & theoretical issues raised	5
architectural issues	6
architectural precedents-----	7
site and context information-----	10
aerial photos and maps of site	11
site documentation	16
site analysis	24
site parameters-----	29
program-----	32
program type & description	33
programmatic elements-----	35
semester design project-----	40
studies or devices revealing architectonic ideas	41
site	42
+ site model	42
building plans	45
building elevations	46
building sections	51
perspectives	56
building model-----	64
conceptual gallery models-----	70
bibliography-----	78
written sources	79
project references-----	80
academic vita	

thesis statement

The returning of a neighborhood to its former glory, is a common trend in many American cities often ignited by the arts. The run-down sides of town tend to attract artists because they can acquire large areas for work space at an affordable rate. The spaces that artists find are usually not set up as a studio when they get it, but they see the potential and put the work in to improve whatever building they take over. As a result, the neighborhood that at one time was largely vacant is lived in again, and occupied by owners that take pride in the place that they live. When other city dwellers see that this is the direction a neighborhood is going the remainder of real estate is bought up for its desirability as "up and coming." Businesses also see the potential and lease space, which make the neighborhood even more desirable to live in and allow those from outside the community a reason to visit.

This artist spark of revitalization has helped many areas get back up on their feet, but as society becomes increasingly mobile and socially connected through such tools as the automobile and the Internet, we need to think of ways that we can adapt this process for our new pattern of living, and ultimately make a farther reaching impact on urban improvement. How can architecture work with the artist's spark to improve the revitalization process for our changing contemporary, social and mobile urban society? The architecture can be informed by the ever increasing desire for artists

to move and communicate, allowing artists residents to become better known in a community and propagating the artists' spark of initiative.

As a plan of action, architects need to think about how to improve a neighborhood for artist use in several siting scenarios: new construction infill, adaptive reuse of existing buildings, and sites integrated into public spaces and buildings.

INFILL As artists are not often inclined to take on the daunting task of new construction, a museum can serve as the patron that creates a framework for artist to personalize. Both museums and artist can become more visible in the community through the use of missing teeth in blocks as a holding place for mobile galleries.

EXISTING BUILDINGS The existing artists' tradition of remodelling run-down buildings for studio space can be improved by integrating this program with public spaces, hollowing out portions of the old building fabric and designating them places that artists and community members can connect.

PUBLIC INTEGRATION Designating public sites throughout a community as places where mobile galleries can temporarily reside activates these areas with spontaneous events of community interaction, while at the same time giving artists more resources to pull from.

research & documentation for area of focus-----	2
area of focus summary	3
discussion of findings from literature review	4
questions & theoretical issues raised	5
architectural issues	6
architectural precedents-----	7

research & documentation for area of focus

area of focus summary

There are several areas of study that can be drawn upon as guidelines for redeveloping the block and creating portable local artist galleries. I have studied theories of urban development, and determined what types of design interventions enliven or hinder a neighborhood's identity. I have analyzed the effect that urban shrinking will have on these theories. I plan to develop an understanding of the root causes of urban shrinking by researching demographic, sociological, and economic resources. In order to strengthen the identity of the local crafts community, I have drawn on theories of place ownership and community influenced design and interventions. Research has been done on how to properly "store" architectural spaces until they are ready to be reused.

research & documentation for area of focus

discussion of findings from literature review

Shrinking Cities

Robert Fishman and Philipp Oswalt

This book explains the new challenges that planners now face with the issue of shrinking cities. It examines causes on an international scale by making case studies of several cities faced with the problem and singling out one defining cause in each case. The book proposes that one solution could be the use of artistic interventions that brings the issue to the public eye.

Several of the projects featured in this book use abandoned buildings as an artist canvas, often in a way that put the building on a path to renovation.

Projects in the book emphasize the transitional treatment of buildings. Interventions are often temporary, easy to remove when a better purpose for the space is determined.

The use of artistic interventions within the site would work very well in the Northside neighborhood of Pittsburgh, where there is already a growing artist community. Connection to the existing contemporary art museum in the vicinity would get the building stock back into the public eye.

The Death and Life of Great American Cities

Jane Jacobs

This book focuses on urban planning in the 20th century, revealing some of the flaws that had developed with the modernist view to city planning. Jacobs argues that the modernist movement in planning turns its back to the community that it is developed in, stripping the influence of the human being away from the urban environment. Although this book was written when rapid growth was still occurring in cities, it has helped me determine what methods of planning I should avoid and what

will help my site gain ownership within the community.

The site is neighboring a large portion of the city that has been cleared by the urban renewal movement of the 1950s. In response, my project's goal is to re-enliven the block, as well as create a strategy for the areas that have been damaged by urban renewal, attempting to get the community to activate these spaces again.

research & documentation for area of focus

questions & theoretical issues raised

What has caused the urban population to shrink?

Deindustrialization means...

- + Very few people work in factories.
- + More people are unemployed.
- + More of the available jobs will require education or training time.

Suburbanization means...

- + There will be more people in the city during the day than at night.
- + More people will depend on transportation.
- + City residents are more likely to be invested in the city.
- + City residents are more likely to be unable to leave the city.

Declining Birth Rate means...

- + The population is getting older.
- + The population is getting more diverse.
- + There will be more 1-2 person households, many of which will be elderly people.
- + There will be larger amounts of immigrants and people that don't speak English.

Globalization means...

- + People will be more familiar with international customs.
- + More people will need to know a second language.
- + Jobs could require more travel or dual residence.

What does an environment with less people cause?

People can have more private space.

- + Occupied dwellings in the outskirts will become farther apart.
- + Similar businesses will consolidate.
- + People and business will move towards the center.
- + Price of living will decrease and expendable income will increase.
- + Buildings and places are abandoned.

research & documentation for
area of focus
architectural issues

How can neighborhood design become influenced by the new
(old) residents?

What do we do with abandoned buildings and places?

Is there an alternative to demolition?

Can we design embodied space in buildings?

If they must be neglected, how do we prepare them?

research & documentation for
area of focus
architectural precedents
castelveccchio: carlo scarpa



Castelveccchio is a classic example of intertwining the texture of historical building fabric with new architectural elements. Scarpa used interventions to create spacial compositions that drew the eye to the texture of the old and put the spotlight on the museum's art.



morphosis: contempo casuals

This adaptive reuse of an old church for use as a retail space creates a new structure that is inserted into the old domed chamber. The old and new work together in composition.



site: laurie mallet house

This residential renovation blends artifacts of the home's resident with the walls, making a statement about the memories held there.



research & documentation for
area of focus
architectural precedents



Fonthill Castle
Doylestown, Pennsylvania
Henry Mercer

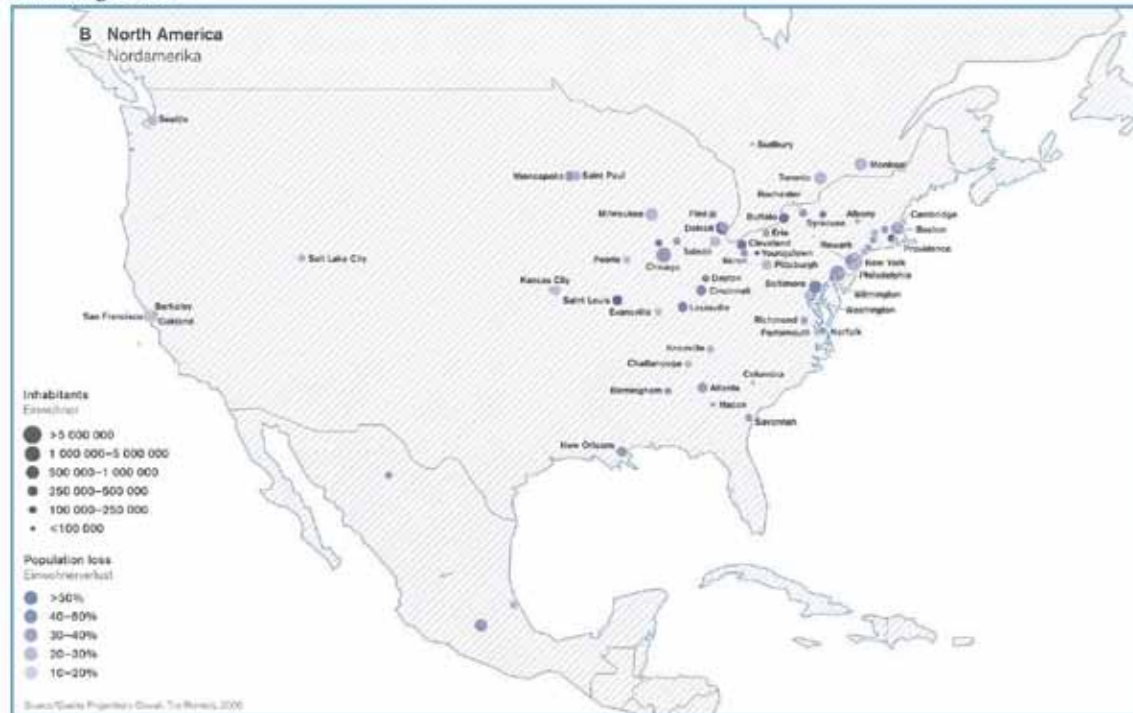


site and context information-----	10
aerial photos & maps of site	11
site documentation	16
site analysis	24
site parameters-----	29

site and context information

aerial photos & maps of site

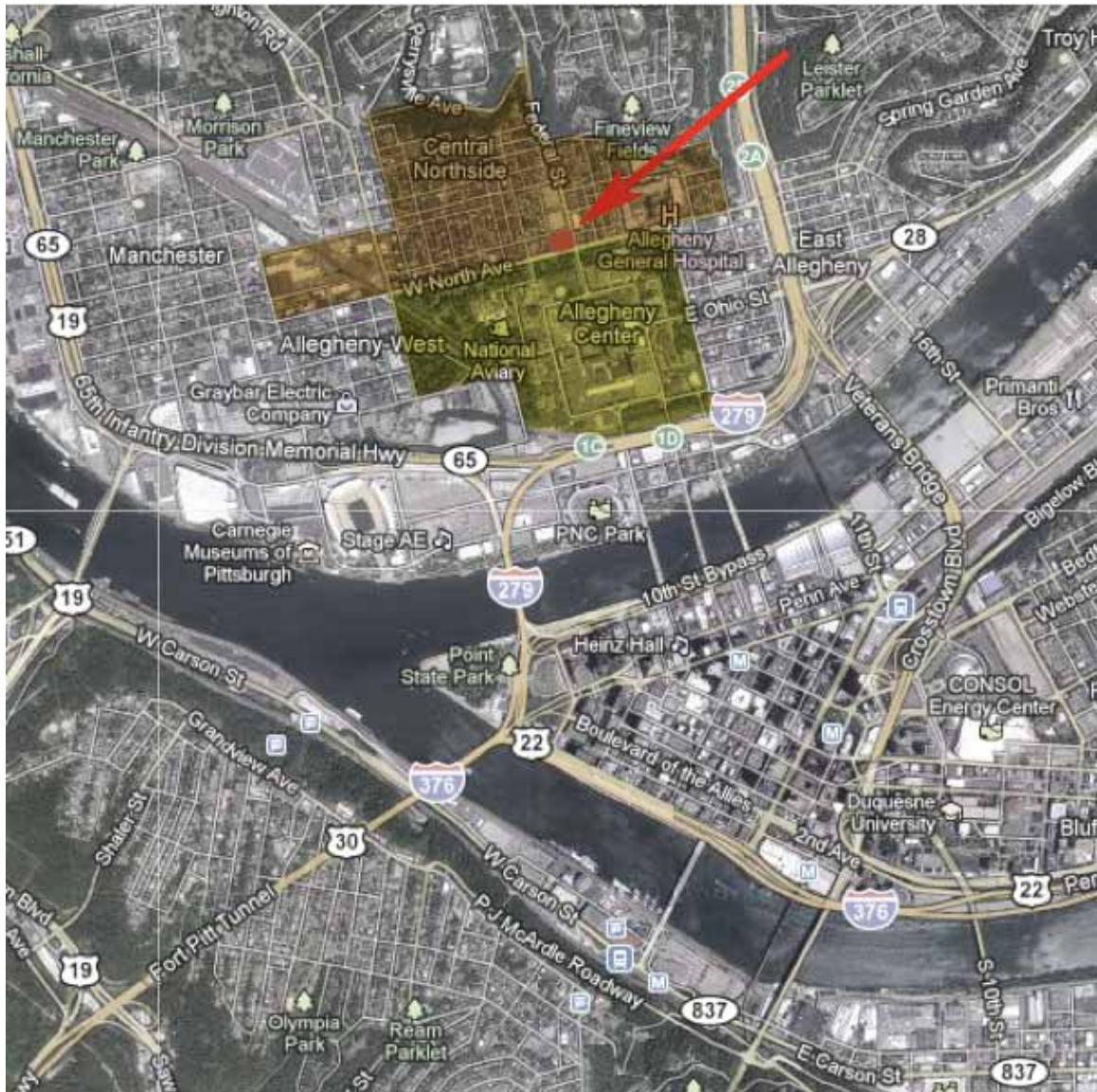
Shrinking Cities



Pittsburgh is indicated here as having a population of between 250,000-500,000 people but it has lost 20-30% of its residents. This map stresses that this phenomenon is a trend that has affected most US cities.

site and context information

aerial photos & maps of site



The block I am interested in redeveloping is located in the Central Northside neighborhood of Pittsburgh. It is also on the border of the Allegheny Center neighborhood. These neighborhoods are on the North Shore of Pittsburgh, across the river from the downtown area.

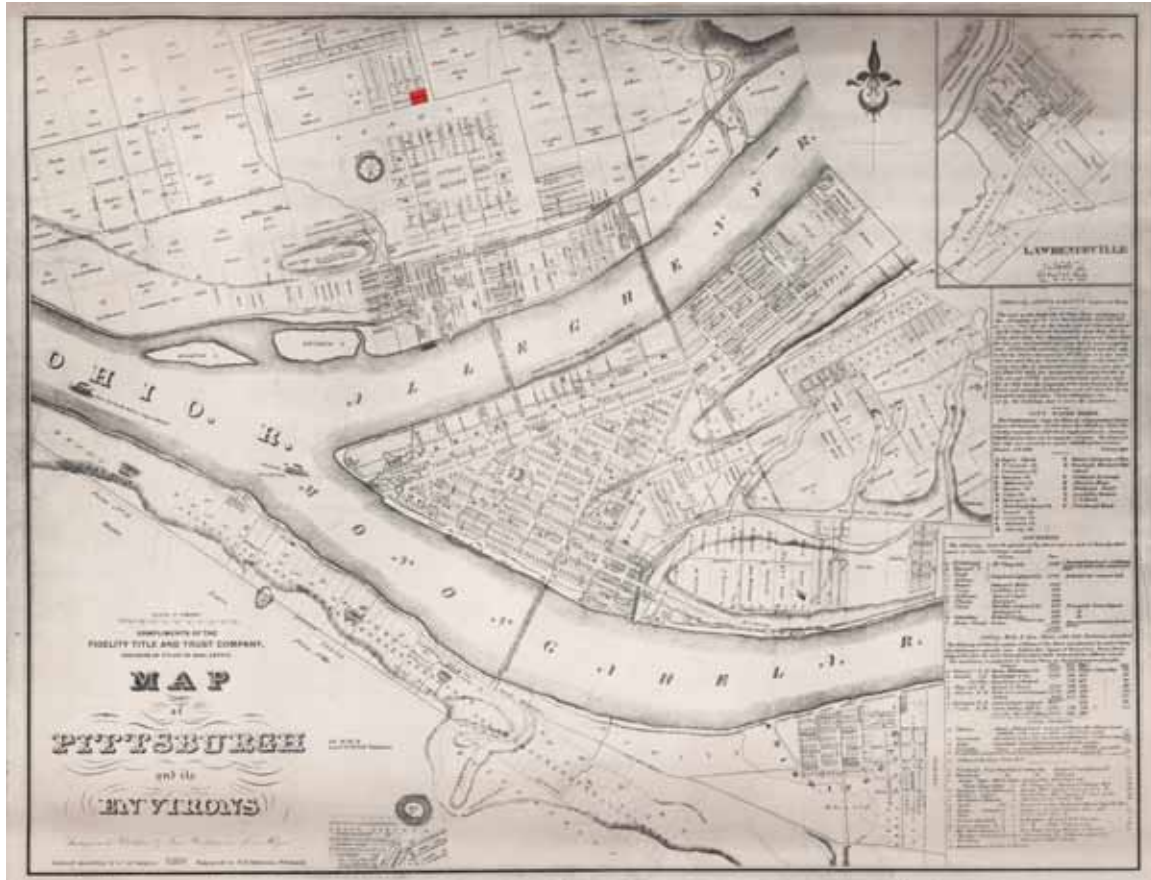
site and context information

aerial photos & maps of site



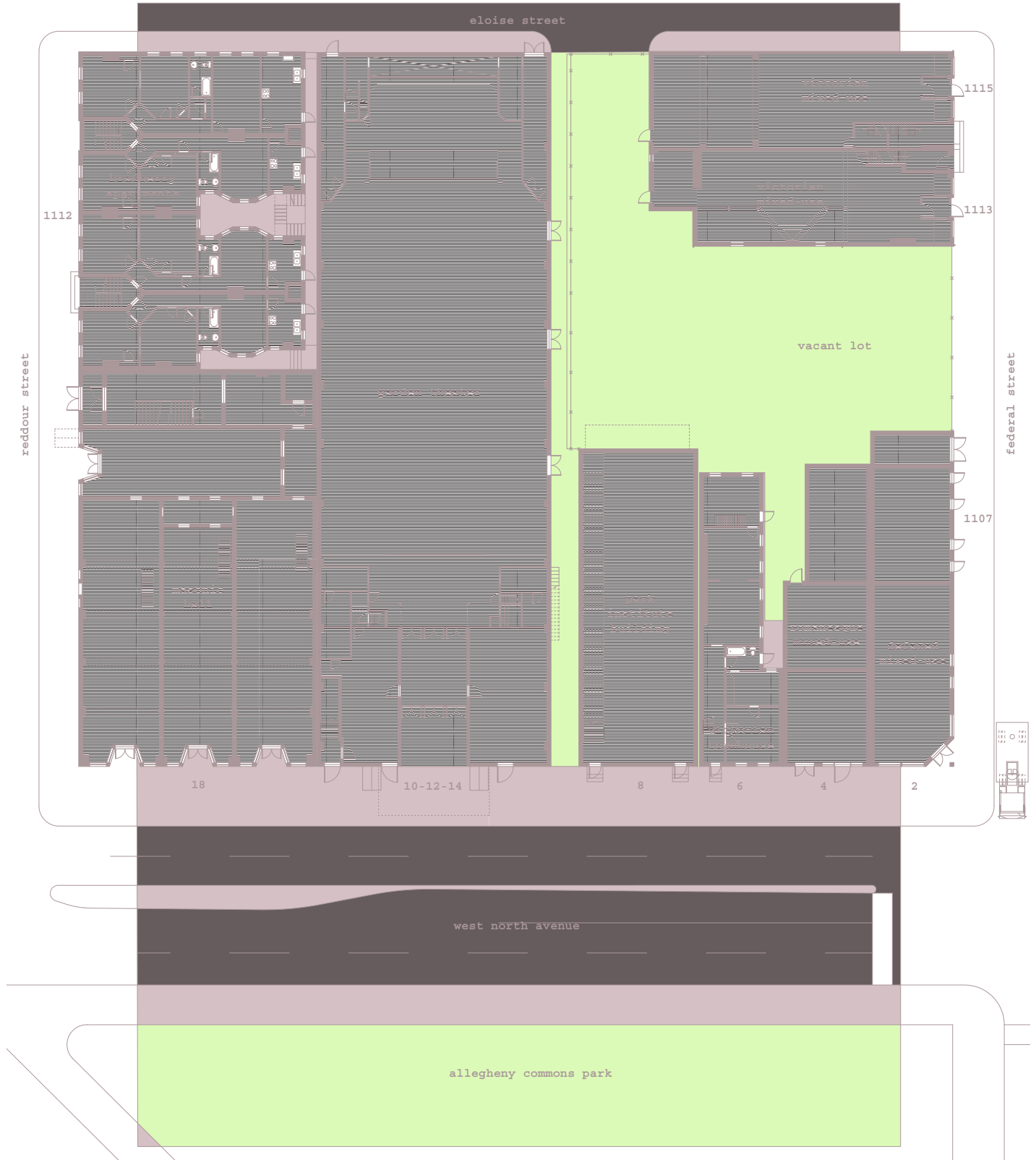
site and context information

aerial photos & maps of site



(top) A Pittsburgh city map from 1830 shows the development of the Northside as a separate town across the river. (bottom) The Sanborn maps for the site show reveal the time period when significant buildings were built and what occupancies existed.

aerial photos & maps of site



The immediate site plan shows the footprints of existing buildings on the block along with street addresses. 15

site and context information
site documentation



The Garden Theater Block

site and context information

site documentation



1. 1113-1115 Federal Street
+ Built ca. 1880
+ Historical Use: Homes and Businesses of Frederick Schreiber and Charles Gumbert
+ Second Empire style

2. 1107 Federal Street
+ Built ca. 1910
+ Historical Use: Businesses of brothers, Michael and Joseph LaScola
+ Mixed style

3. 2 West North Avenue
+ Built ca. 1880
+ Historical Use: Drug Store
+ Mixed style, originally Italianate

4. 4 West North Avenue
+ Built ca. 1880
+ Historical Use: Apartments, grocer
+ Richardsonian Romanesque style

site and context information

site documentation



5. 6 West North Avenue
+ Built ca. 1870
+ Historical Use: Private Residence
+ Victorian style



6. 8 West North Avenue
+ Built ca. 1884
+ Historical Use: The Park Institute
+ Mixed style

site and context information

site documentation



7. The Garden Theater
10-12-14 West North Avenue
+ Built 1914
+ Historical Use: Movie Theater, Shops, Ice Cream Parlour
+ Classical Revival style

site and context information
site documentation



8. Allegheny Masonic Hall
18 West North Avenue
+ Built 1895
+ Historical Use: Meetinghouse
+ Romanesque Revival style

site and context information
site documentation



9

9. The Bradberry
1112 Reddour Street
+ Built ca. 1905
+ Historical Use: Apartment Building
+ Renaissance Revival style

site and context information

site documentation



community anchors



the mattress
factory



randyland



community
gardens

the neighborhood :
the artists' flare
on the street

site and context information

site documentation



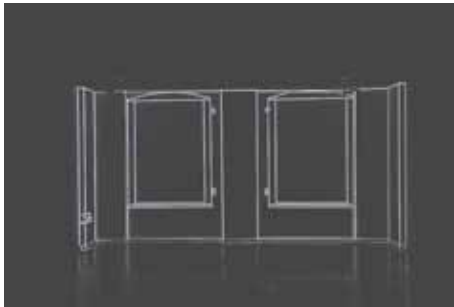
barbara luderowski:director

para-site:pablo valbuena



the mattress factory : a community source of renewal

A contemporary art museum in the neighborhood, The Mattress Factory, has become a catalyst for artist creativity here, and this organization's mission of renewal through art serves as inspiration and a counterpiece to this design project.



the mattress factory :
room-sized environments,
created by in-residence artists



garden installation
winifred lutz

my offering
than htay maung



light recordings
natalia gonzalez



site and context information

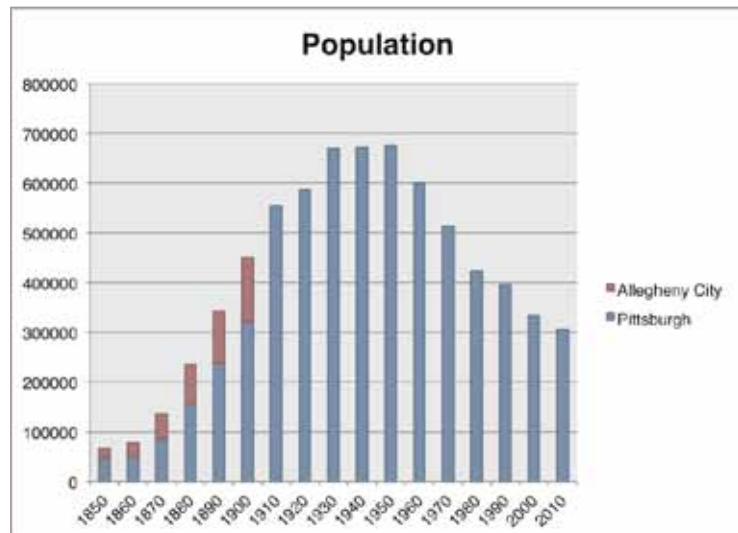
site analysis

case study: pittsburgh



A common trend in urban areas across the US is the emptying of cities of their residents because of the deindustrialization, suburbanization, and globalization of society. These places experienced unprecedented growth during the industrial revolution, but as industry slowed and moved abroad, there was less reason to move to the city. Also, the adoption of the car as the main form of transportation allowed people to reside outside of the city limits. As a result, the city has been left with a stock of buildings for which there is no one to occupy, or take care of. These buildings are left to deteriorate with age and ill-maintenance until they are judged unsuitable for renovation and demolished.

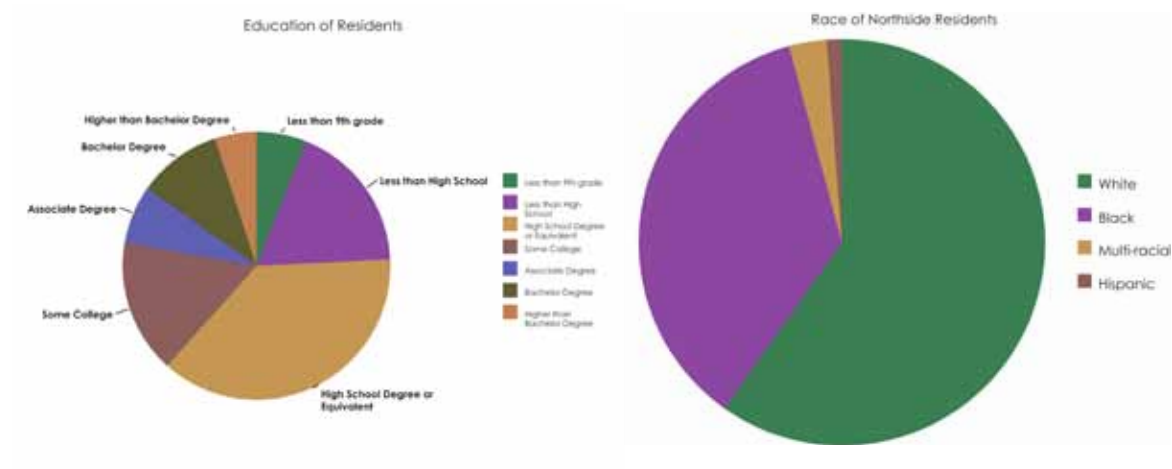
Pittsburgh is a ideal case study of what happens to an urban environment left to this cycle of abandonment. As residents decentralized after the steel industry dwindled, entire neighborhoods were left in a state of disrepair. There is a strong draw to the suburbs, which offer more space and better schools.



The population has shrunk by nearly 50% in the last 50 years. The surplus of building stock in the city has made it a desirable living destination for artists who are looking for cheap, flexible space to start out.

site and context information

site analysis



Northside Demographics

+ 48,000 residents live in the Northside, composed of 18 neighborhoods.

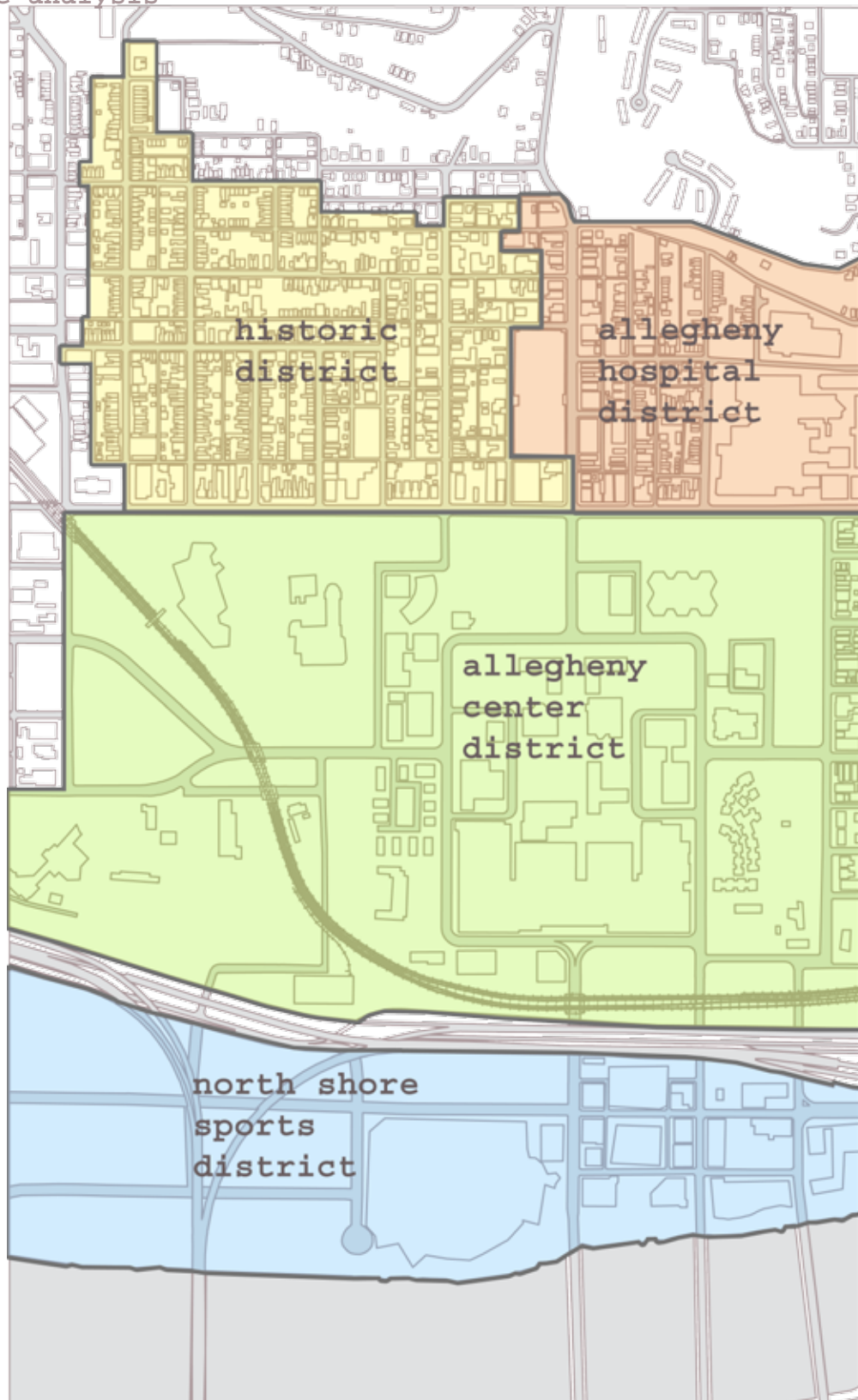
+ Many neighborhoods are heavily segregated by race and income:

- + White Neighborhoods: Troy Hill, Summer Hill, Spring Garden, Brighton Heights, North Shore
- + Black Neighborhoods: Northview Heights, Manchester
- + High Rate of Poverty: Northview Heights, Allegheny Center (Commons)
- + Youngest Neighborhoods: California-Kirkbride, Allegheny Center (Commons), Fineview
- + High Unemployment: California-Kirkbride, Northview Heights
- + High Occupancy: Summer Hill, Chateau, Brighton Heights, Spring Hill-City View
- + High Vacancy: Allegheny Center, North Shore

- + Over 27% of Northside residents are under 20.
- + 15% of residents have a bachelors degree, 11% less than the Pittsburgh average.
- + Average neighborhood household incomes range from \$7,440-\$39,018.
- + The North Shore is considered an outlier, where the average is \$70,000.
- + 23% of residents are living under the Federal Poverty Limit.
- + Official Unemployment Rate is 5.1%, but only 50% of Northsiders over 16 are employed.

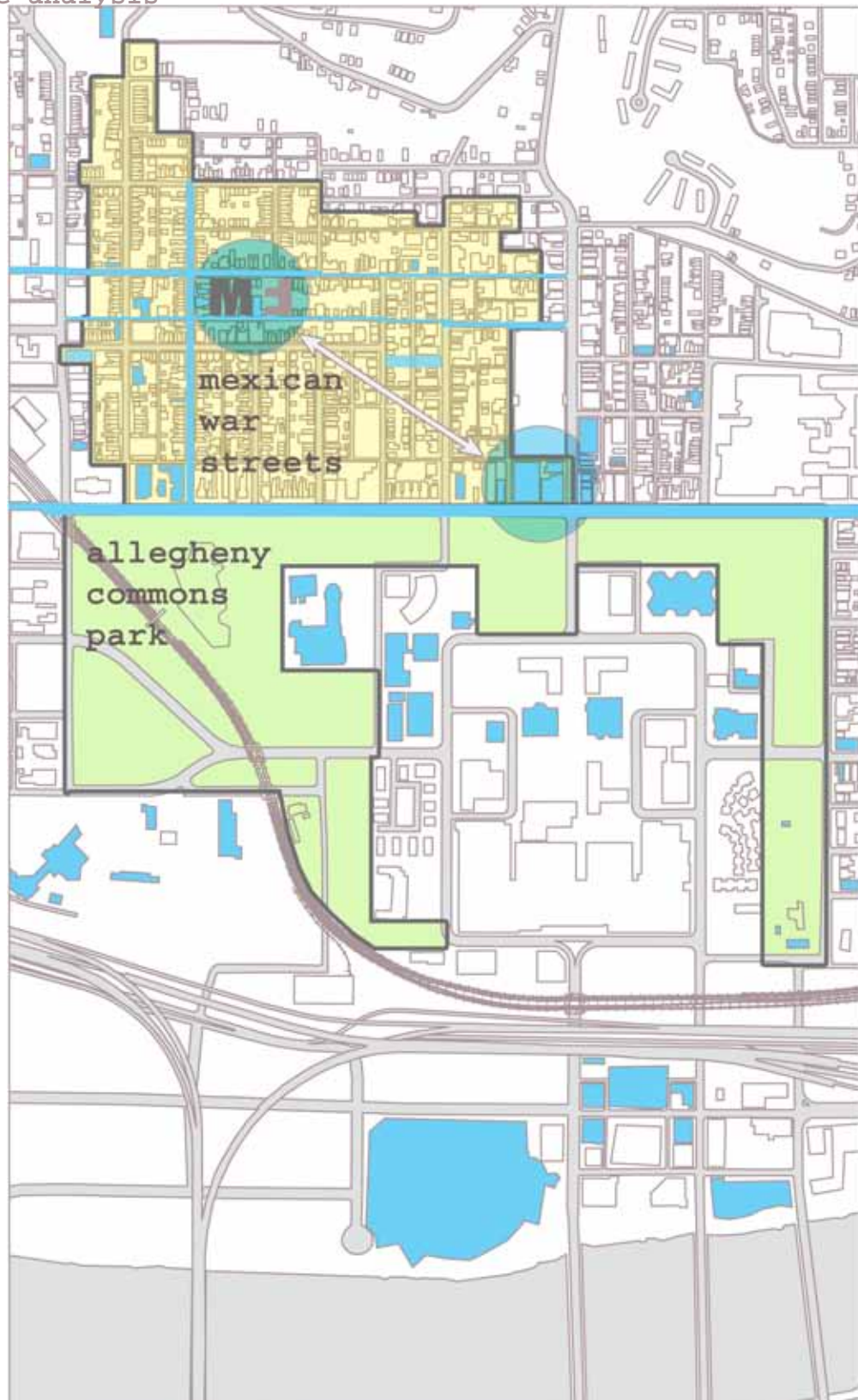
site and context information

site analysis



site and context information

site analysis



site and context information

site analysis

There are many points of interest around the neighborhood that attract large amounts of people for events. These places offer opportunity for

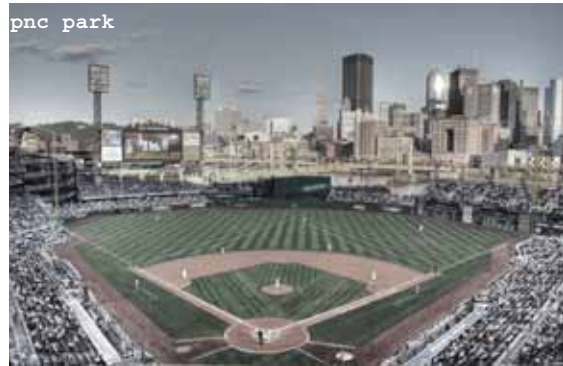
artist to interact with the public, allowing them to reach as many people as possible.



allegheny commons park



new hazlett theater



pnc park



the mattress factory



children's museum pittsburgh



sampsonia way



community gardens

points of interest

site and context information

site parameters

Site Zoning

Designated LNC Local

Neighborhood Commercial

"The purpose of the LNC District is to maintain the scale and diversity of neighborhood serving commercial districts, promote and enhance the quality of life of adjacent residential areas and maintain compatibility with residential development through reduction of adverse impacts associated with commercial uses."

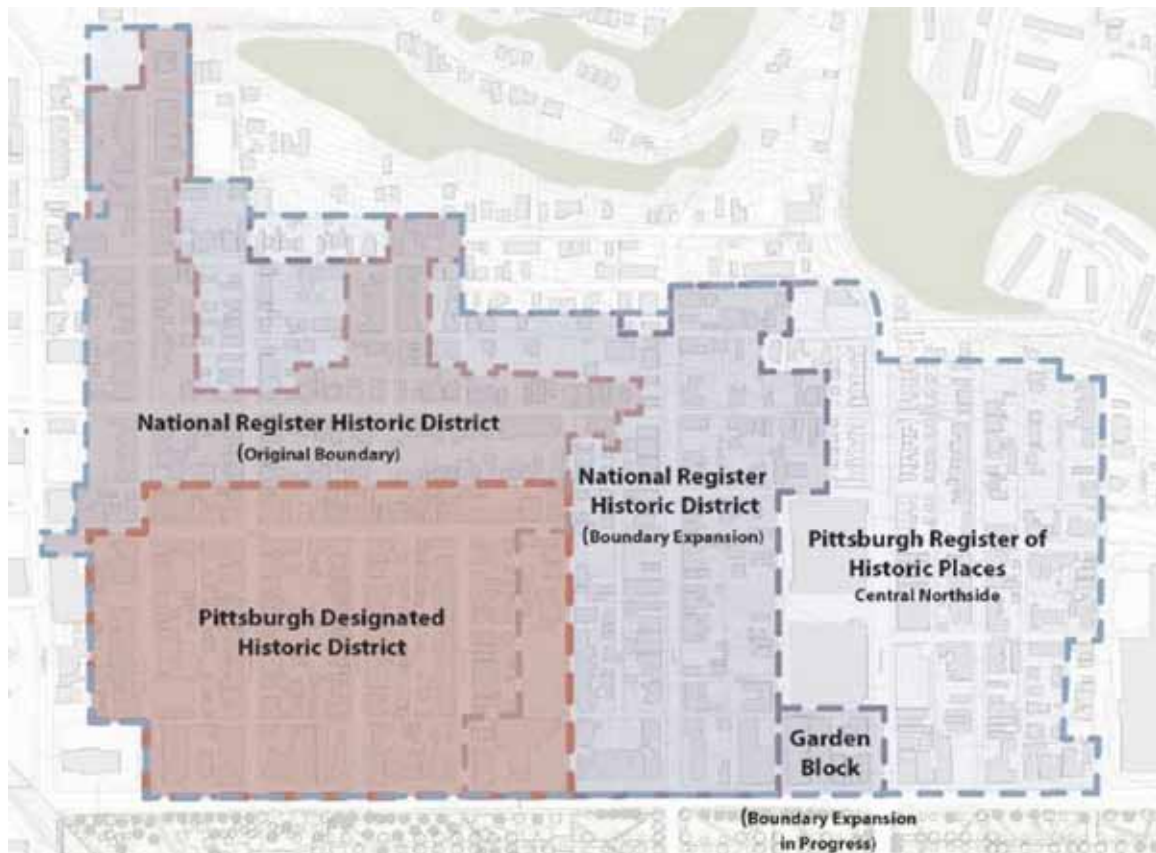
"All types of residential development are permitted by right

in the LNC District, as are smaller scale financial institutions, offices, restaurants and retail sales."



site and context information

site parameters



Site Historic Designation

Currently designated as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as of 2009

City pursuing inclusion in the existing National Register Historic District

The Garden Theater is designated eligible for inclusion in the National Register as of 1995.

Garden Theater is designated as a Local Historic Landmark as of 2008.

program-----	32
program type & description	33
programmatic elements-----	35

program

program type & description



The ideal uses for the block are yet to be determined, but until that time, something temporary can be housed there.



Several arts initiatives have been enacted by German artist to experiment with abandoned spaces, living an working there without the bounds of economic, physical or institutional constraints.



temporary city :
art installations

The elsewhereians in Greensboro have started a similar initiative, utilizing an abandoned fabric and junk shop to create and recreate art with the found material within. They have created a living museum.



client precedent:
elsewhere artist
collaborative

program

program type & description



gayle marie weitz,
sculptor



kitty spangler
quilt artist



humanimal #8: sheepish,
gayle marie weitz



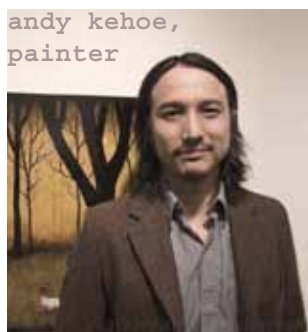
river #2,
karen kaighin



karen kaighin,
photographer



king of the hermits,
andy kehoe



andy kehoe,
painter



ceil sturdevant,
ceramic artist

local artist: refocusing
on artists in the city

tea set II
ceil sturdevant



program

programmatic elements

existing buildings: a backdrop for social interaction

ART IN THE OPEN The block needs to be inhabited again for it to have any chance of surviving demolition. If local artists were allowed to inhabit the vacant buildings, they would become the set of eyes needed to keep the buildings from falling apart.

The existing fabric remains unplanned because the artist inevitably will make the modifications needed for his work. Instead, the architect can concentrate on designing a set of public spaces within the block, accommodating the need for the community and the local artists to interact. For the architect, the buildings in the block become a single stereotomic mass that can be chipped away according to cues from the existing building elements.



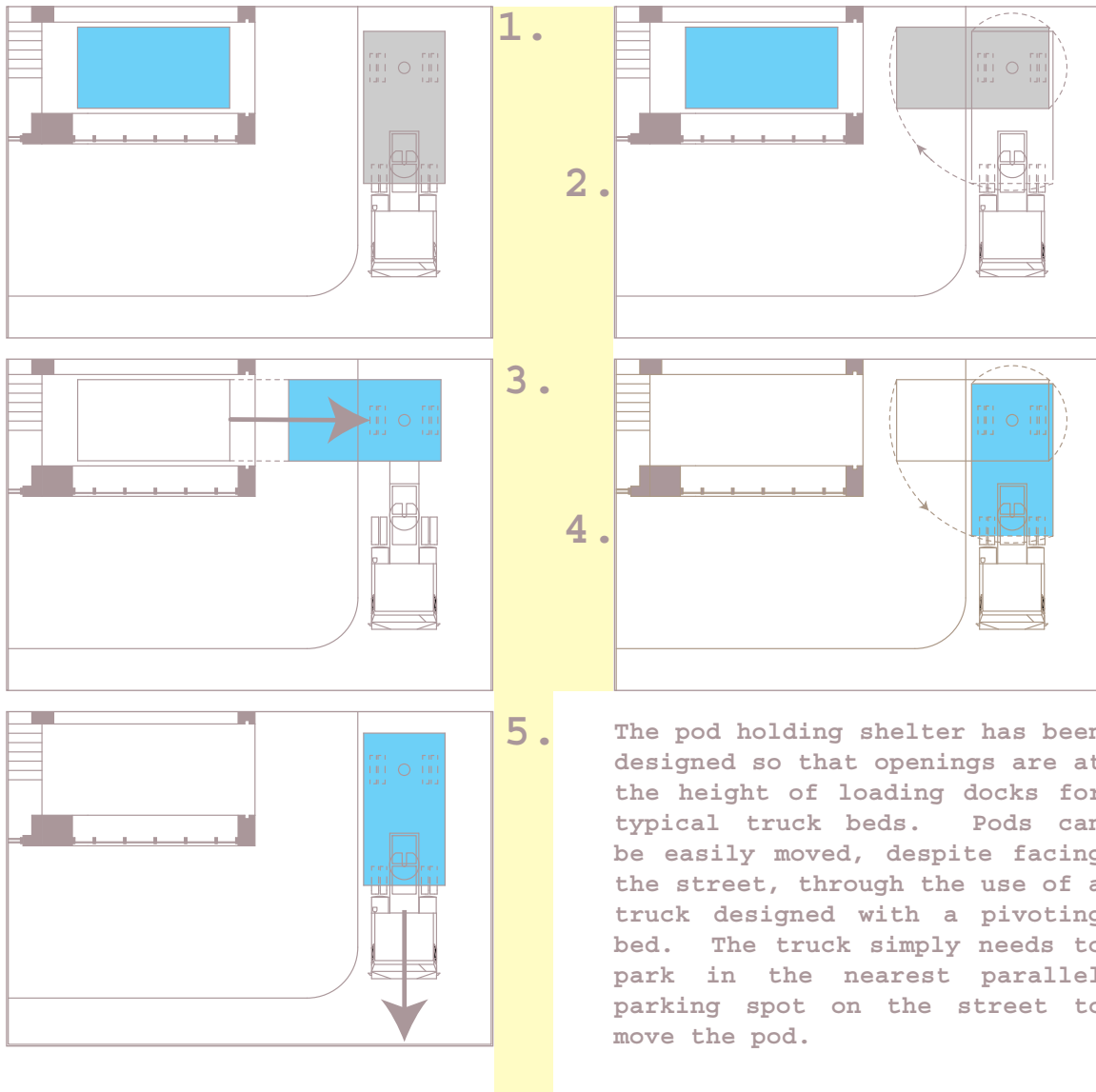
OLD/NEW SKIN In homage to the old building fabric, the new skin that will be used to close up cuts in the existing buildings will mimic the old plaster and lathe walls. Expanded steel screen panels, painted white, create similar condition to new plaster walls. They will rust and need to be painted. Layers will build up and chip, similar to the plaster inside. The panelized system can be easily changed when new openings are necessary.

final design project

programmatic elements

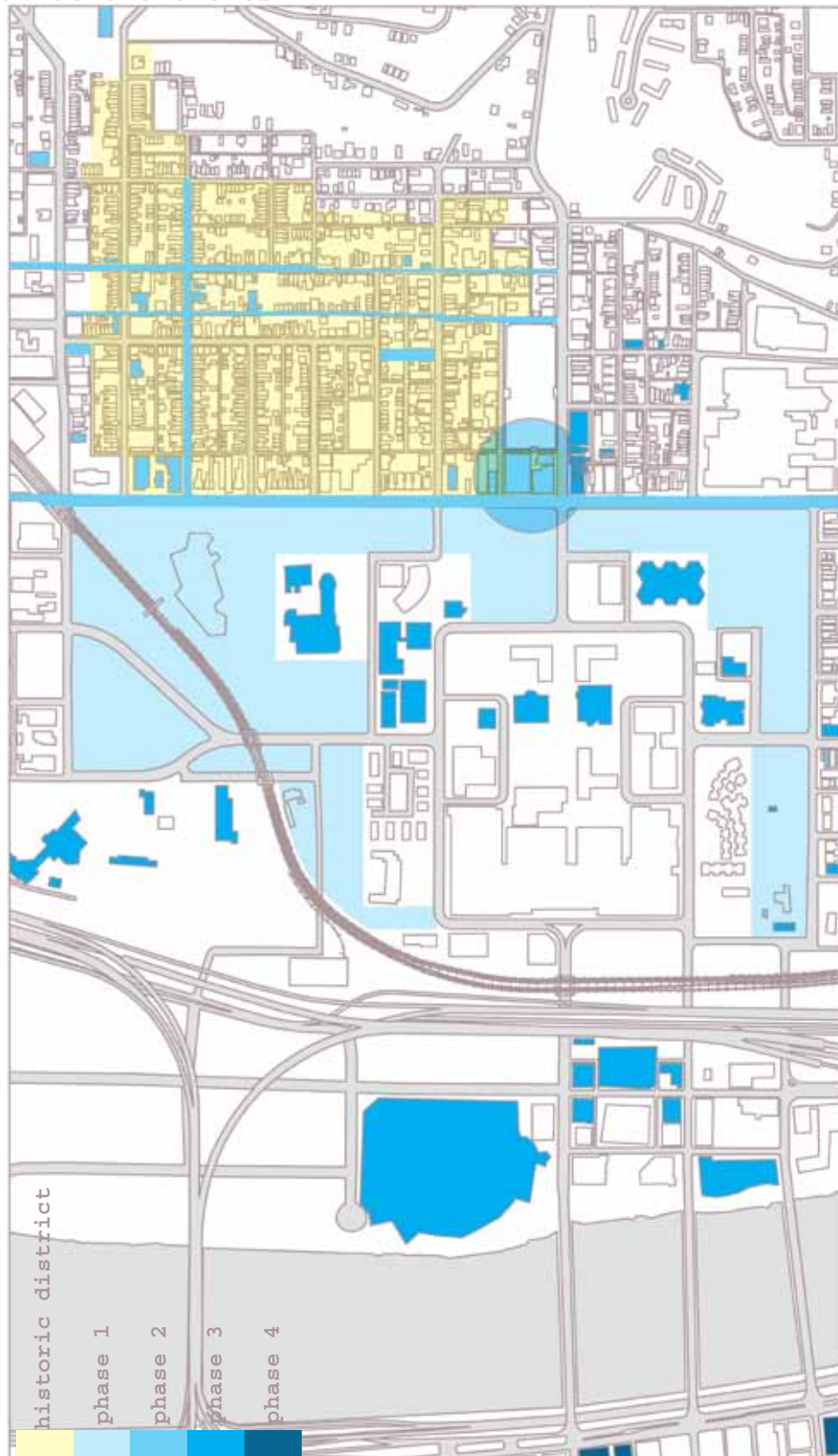
The mobile gallery is a simply constructed, one-room box, ready for artists to modify as needed to display artwork. On a normal basis the gallery pod resides in a larger holding shelter that both protects and displays them. The holding shelters are sited on vacant lots throughout the neighborhood. Construction of the pod shelters serve as infill for lost building fabric, filling in the blocks' missing teeth.

Allowing the pods to be transportable by truck gives artists a chance to take their gallery show to where people will be, giving them more exposure than attempting to attract visitors to a static location. There are several areas around the neighborhood that would be ideal sites for the gallery pods to reside temporarily, first infiltrating the park across the street, and expanding out.



final design project

programmatic elements



program

programmatic elements

(Solid) Existing Building Fabric:

- + all repurposed as artist studios until other uses are filled in
- + existing water utilities serve as bathrooms and washing stations
- + existing vertical circulation is maintained to connect levels

Garden Theater:

studio space.....8040 sq ft
water utilities.....300 sq ft
vertical circulation...500 sq ft

Masonic Hall

studio space.....8000 sq ft
vertical circulation..1630 sq ft

Bradberry Apartments:

studio space.....10930 sq ft
water utilities.....3260 sq ft
vertical circulation...960 sq ft

8 West North Avenue Building:

studio space.....4840 sq ft
vertical circulation..1790 sq ft

6 West North Avenue Building

studio space.....2810 sq ft
water utilities.....150 sq ft
vertical circulation...230 sq ft

4 West North Ave:

studio space.....4500 sq ft

Federal Street Buildings:

studio space.....9100 sq ft
vertical circulation...810 sq ft

TOTALS:

studio space.....48220 sq ft
water utilities.....3710 sq ft
vertical circulation..5920 sq ft

(Void) New Public Spaces:

- + new public spaces are hollowed out of the inner block
- + where new public spaces intersect existing building footprint, surfaces will be stripped down to the bare structural elements
- + studios are enclosed with new walls as needed.

Entry/Foyer.....1790 sq ft
Lobby.....2310 sq ft
Atrium.....1690 sq ft
Cafe.....1070 sq ft
Meeting Nooks.....870 sq ft
Auditorium.....2140 sq ft
Pod Gallery.....3160 sq ft
TOTAL.....13030 sq ft

(Infill) Mobile Pods:

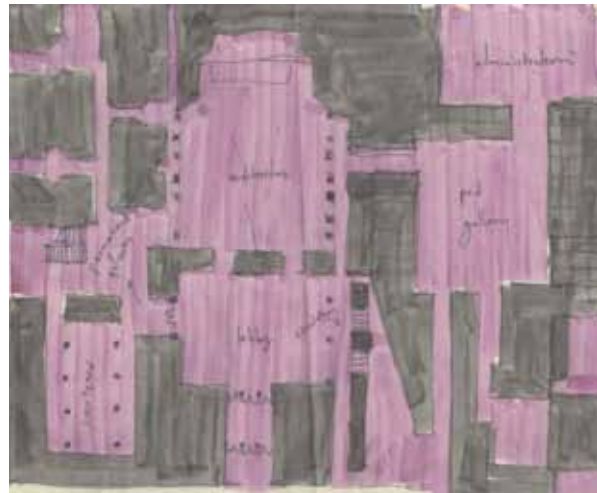
- + 'missing teeth' in the block will be infilled with mobile gallery pods, along with framework to store them.
- + pods will be removed by truck, accessed by street or service alley for travelling exhibits.

Pods.....15 @ 120.....1800 sq ft
Framework.....1390 sq ft
TOTAL.....3190 sq ft

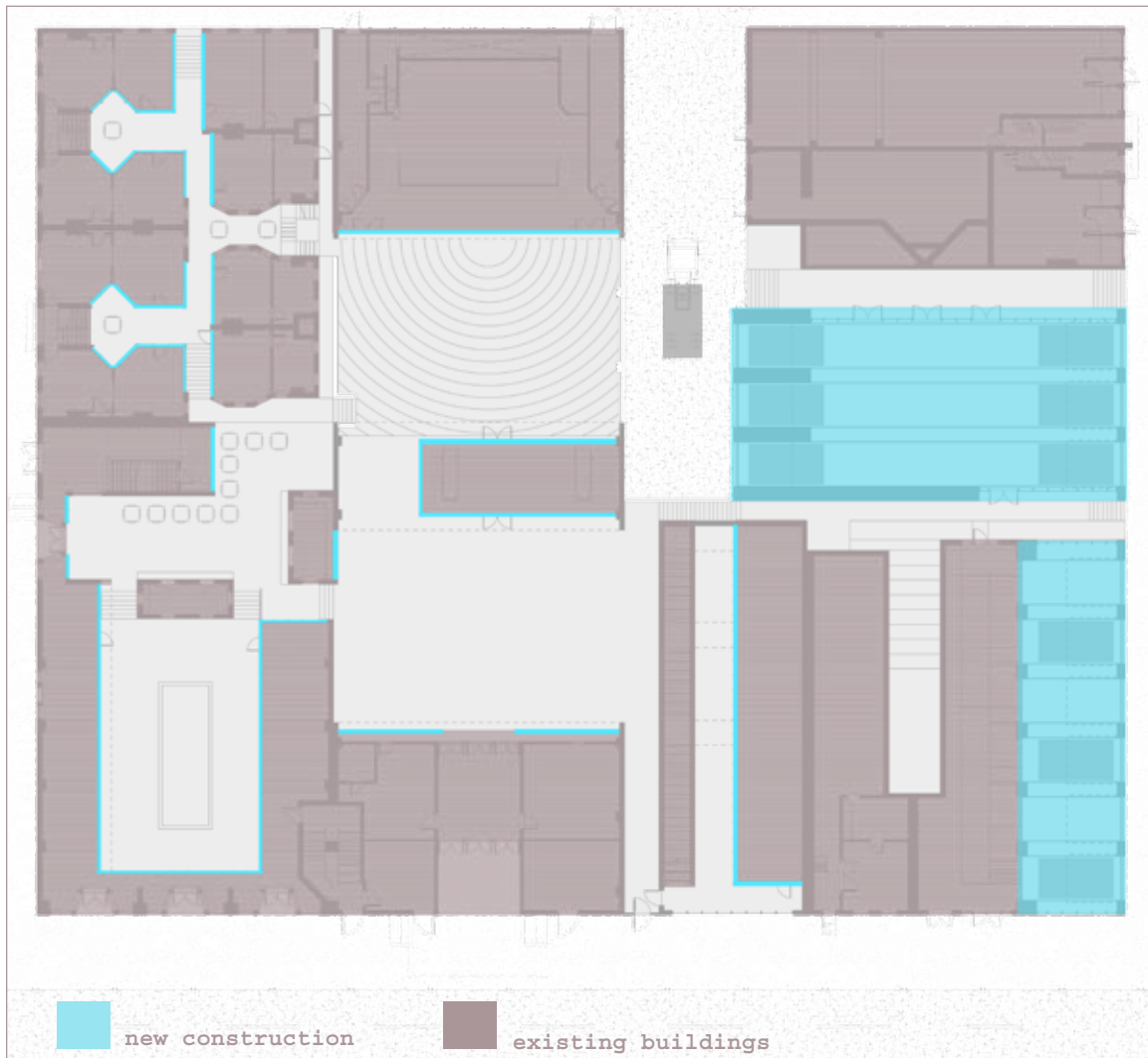
final design project-----	40
studies or devices revealing architectonic ideas	41
site	42
+ site model	42
building plans	45
building elevations	46
building sections	51
perspectives	56
building model-----	64
conceptual gallery models-----	70

final design project

studies or devices revealing architectonic ideas



old vs. new:



final design project

site: site model





final design project

site: site model



final design project

building plans



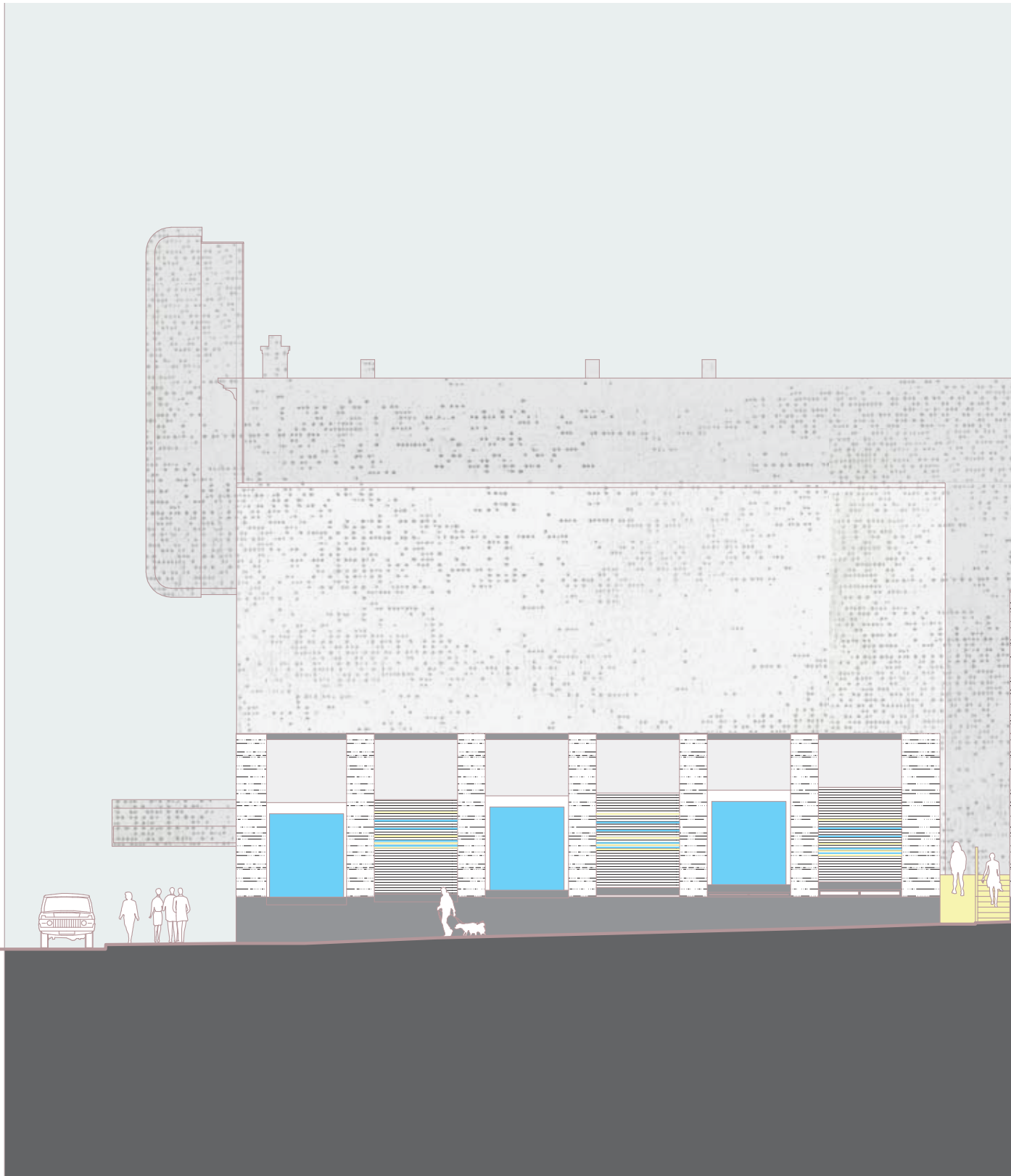
final design project
building elevations





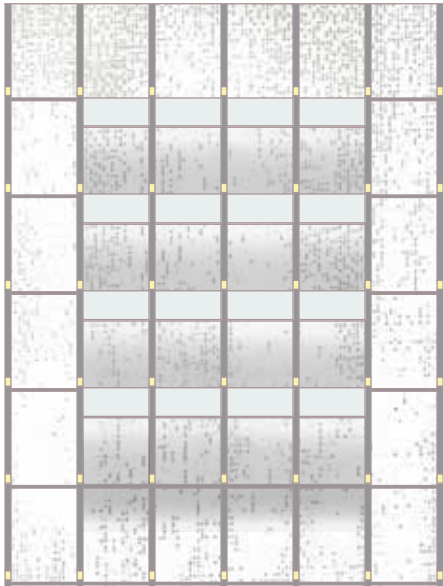
final design project

building elevations





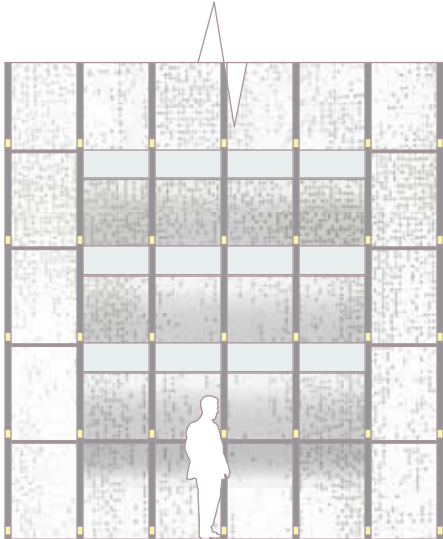
final design project
building elevations



panels open

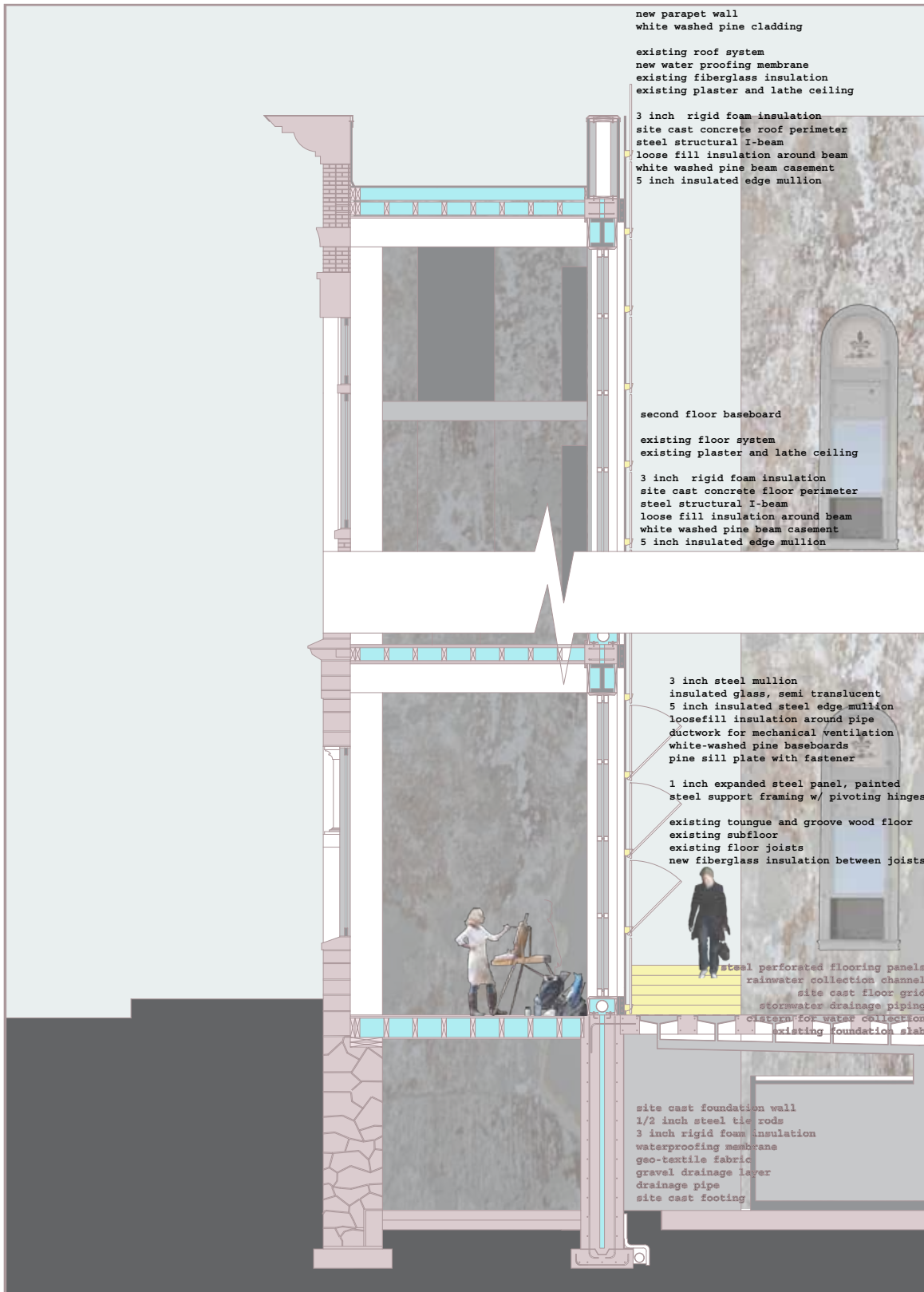


panels closed



final design project

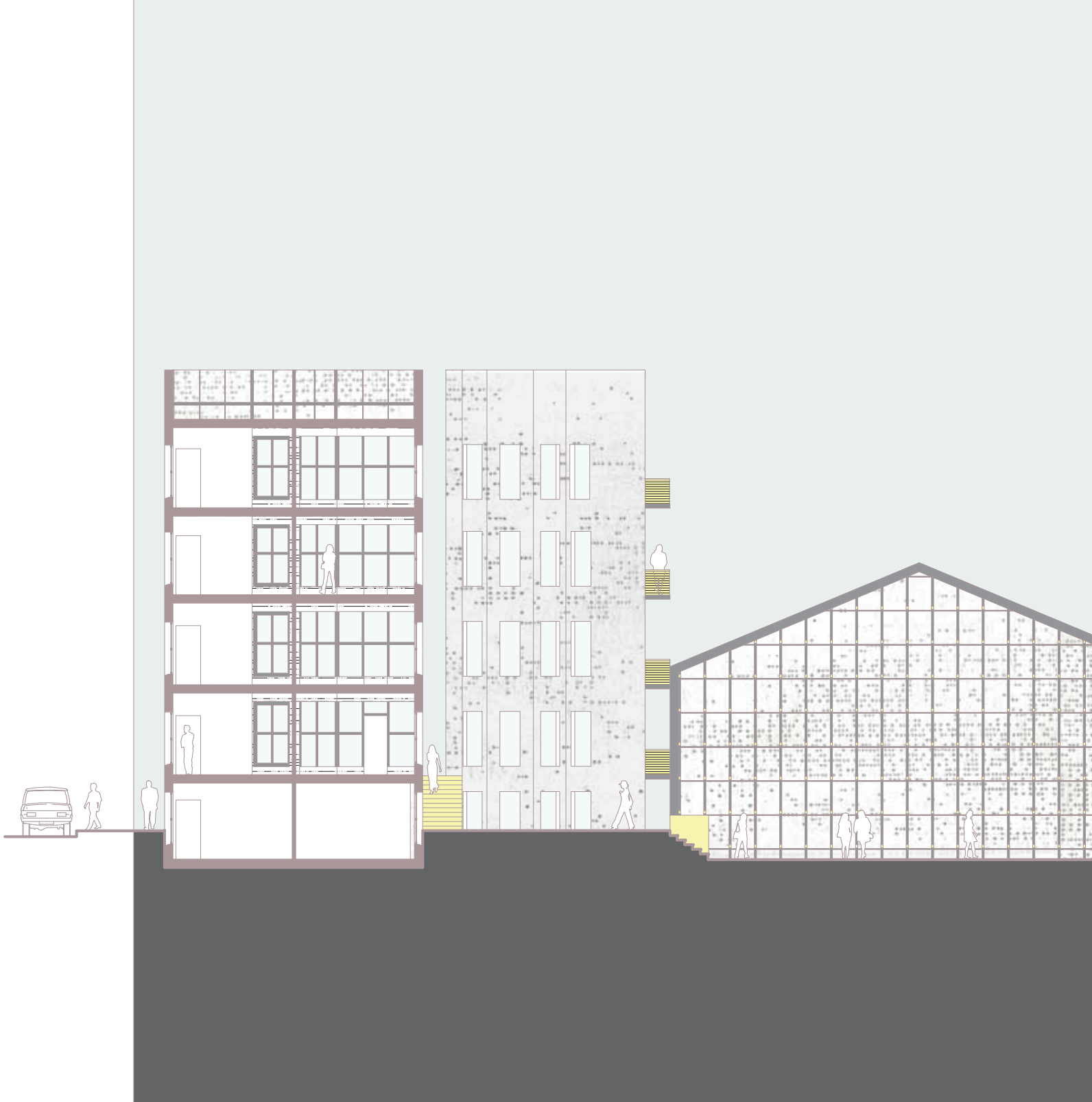
building sections

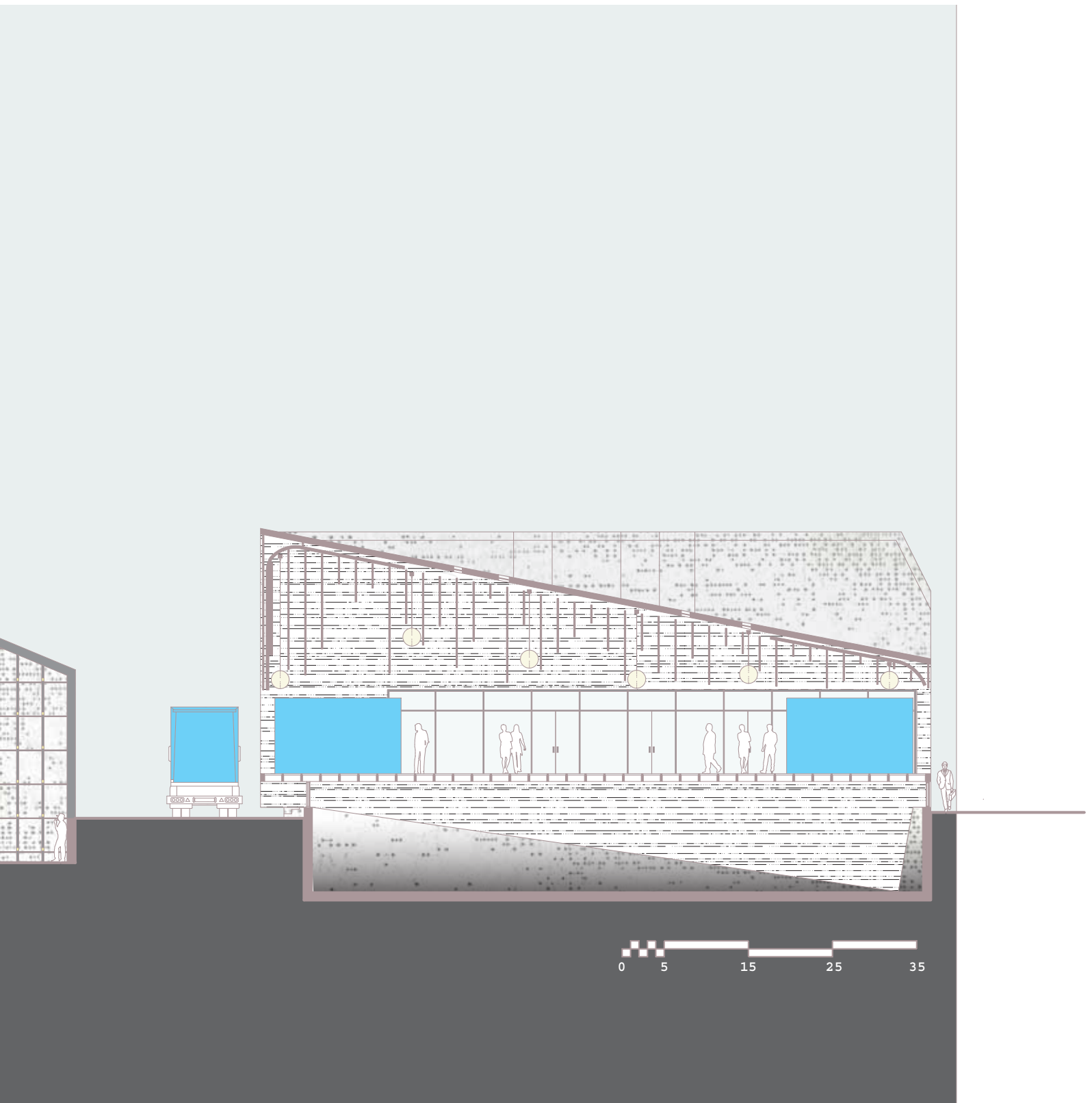


technical wall section
section a-a
1/2" = 1'-0"

final design project

building sections

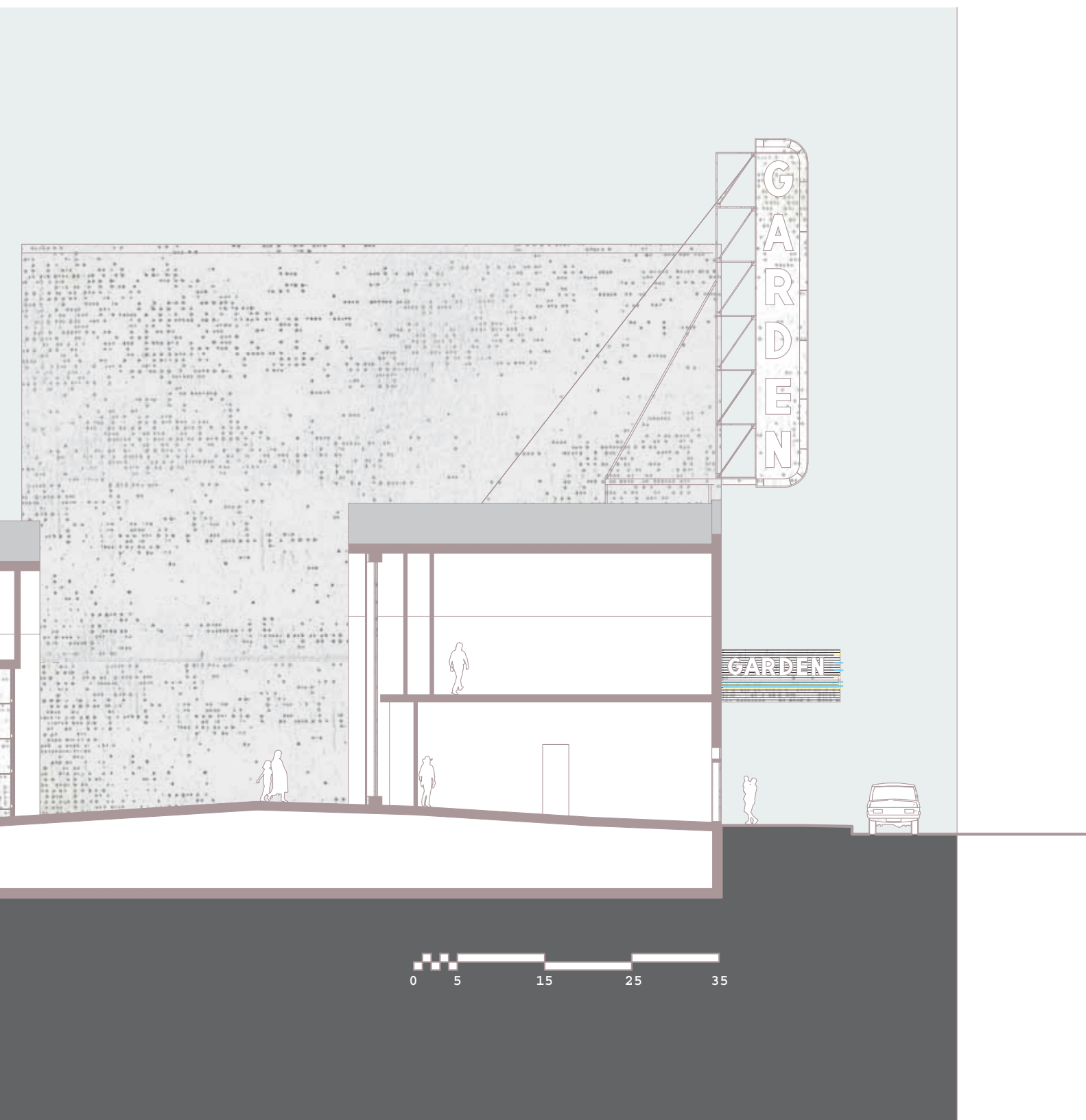




final design project

building sections





final design project
perspectives



final design project
perspectives



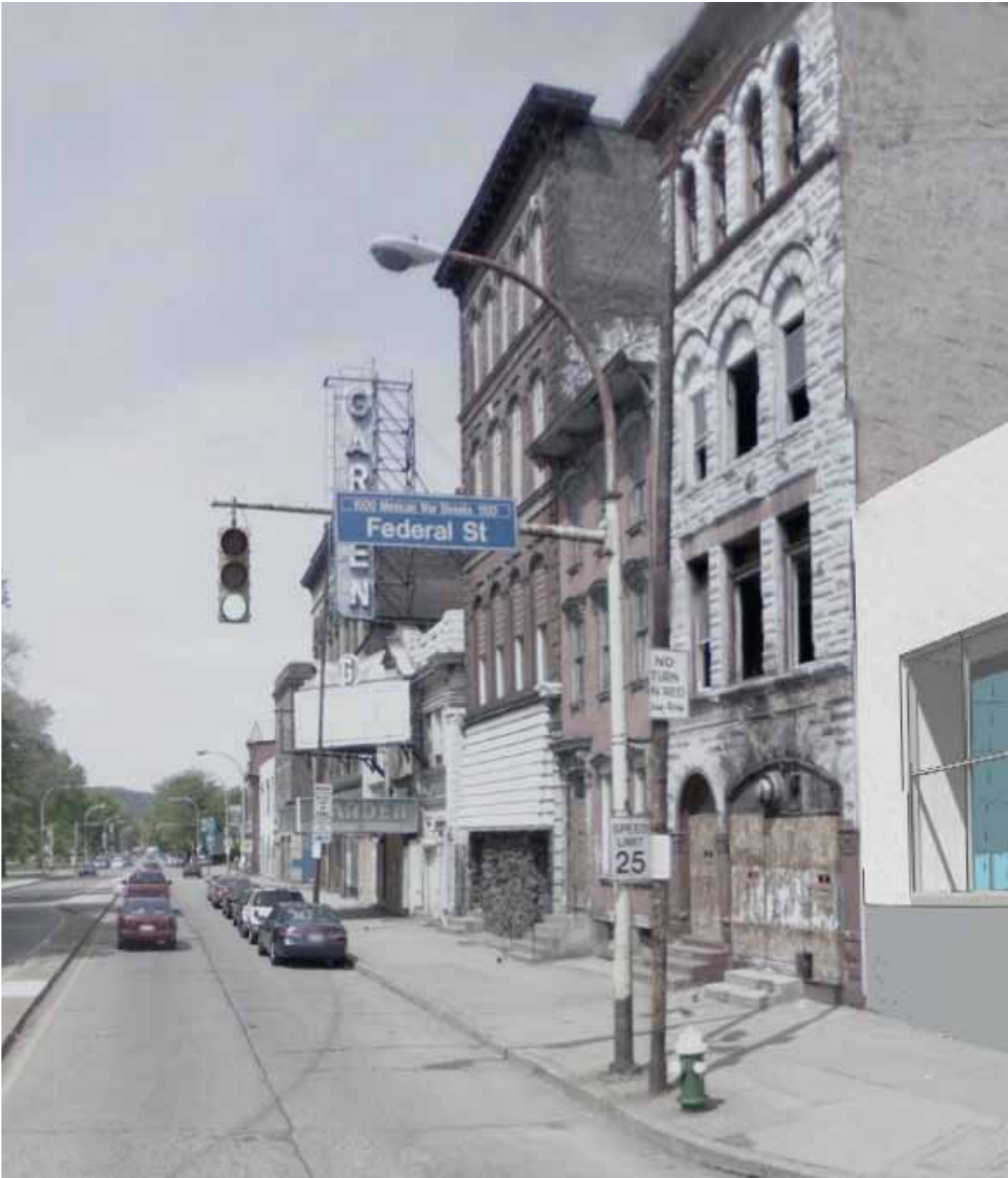
final design project
perspectives



final design project
perspectives



final design project
perspectives





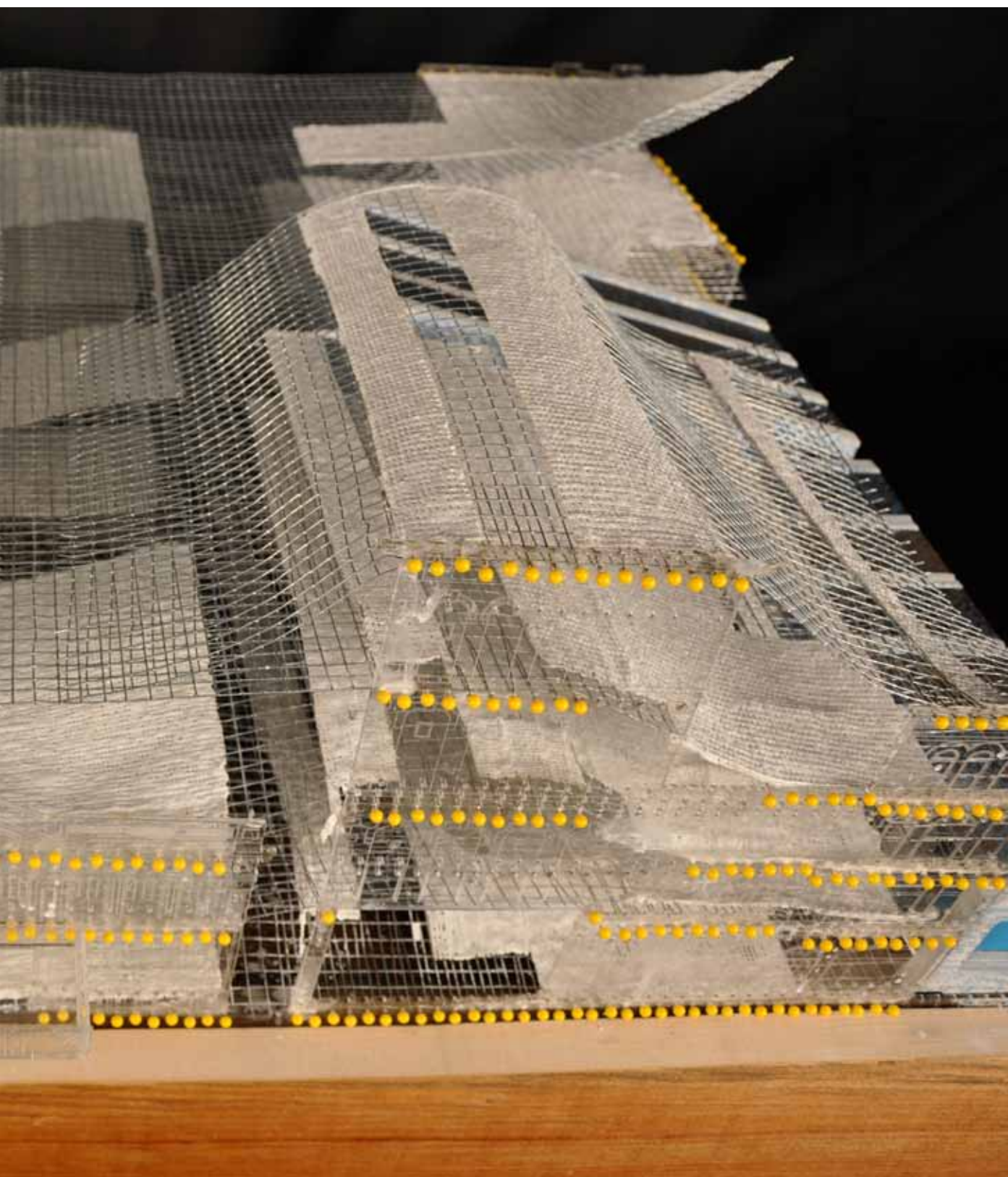
final design project
perspectives



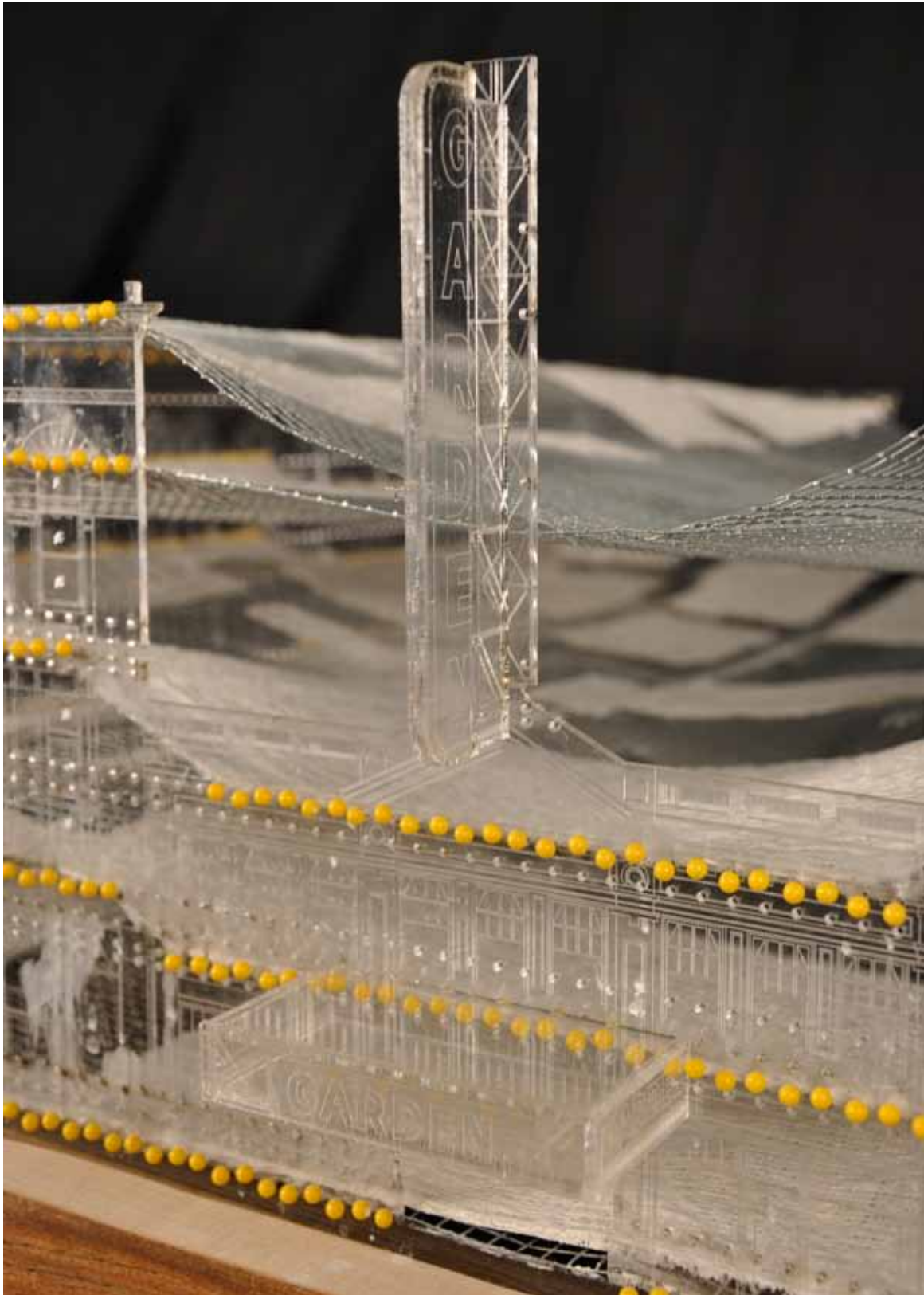


final design project
building model





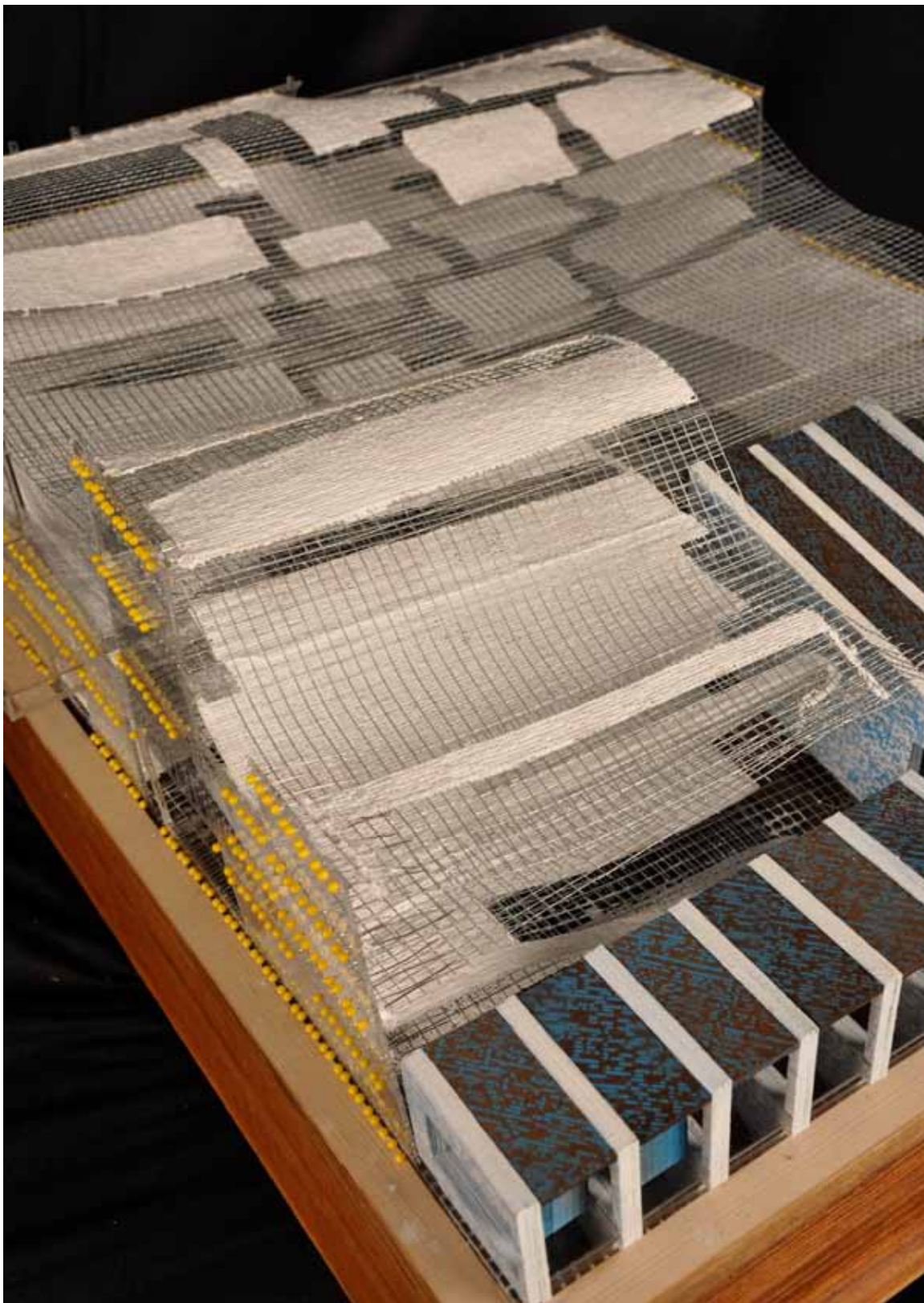
final design project
building model



final design project
building model



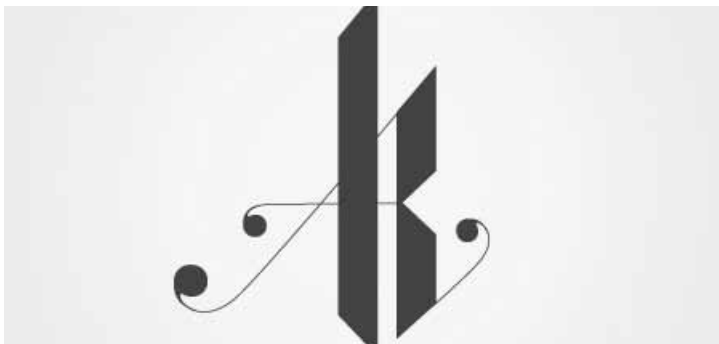
final design project
building model



final design project
building model



final design project
conceptual gallery models



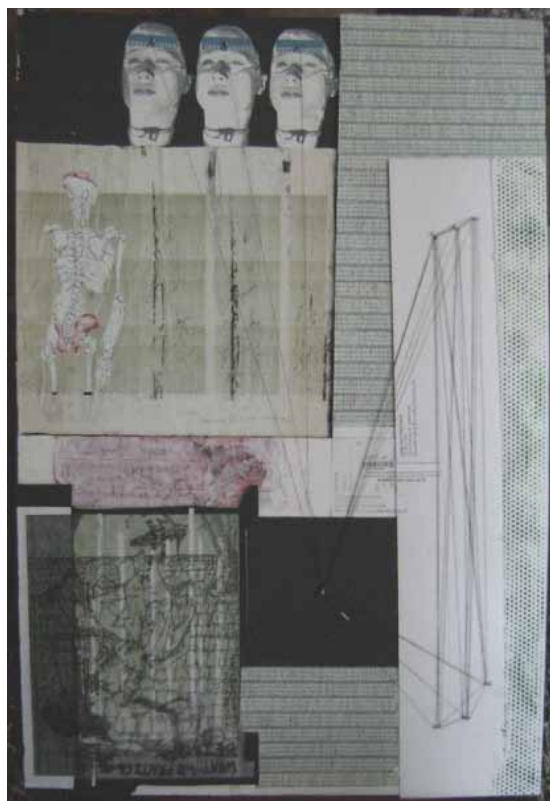
audrie kapinus



final design project
conceptual gallery models



final design project
conceptual gallery models

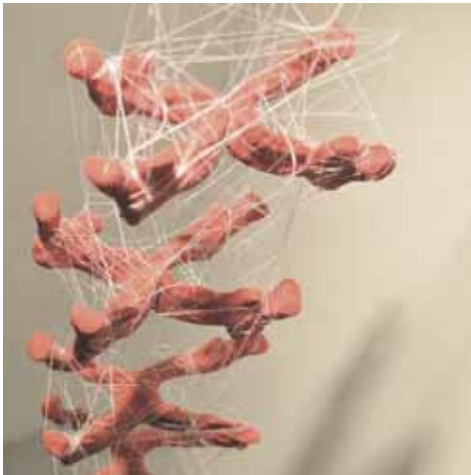


anna brewer

final design project
conceptual gallery models



final design project
conceptual gallery models



final design project
conceptual gallery models



final design project

conceptual gallery models



conclusion: the arts crawl experiment

The mobility of the pods allows them to become informed by the environments they find themselves in. For example, if the gallery visits a school, the artist can create projects to do with students. The projects then can become part of the travelling gallery, or even become a part of the artist's future pieces.

To demonstrate how productive the simple act of moving the artist to a publicly activated space can be, I traveled with a mini pod to Arts Crawl, a university art's college event, and asked passers by to make something for me. The reaction from the community was very positive and produced over 40 mini art pieces in less than 2 hours.

final design project
conceptual gallery models



bibliography-----	78
written sources	79
project references-----	80

bibliography

written sources

1. Albertini, Bianca and Sandro Bagnoli. Scarpa: Architecture in Details. Milan: Editoriale Jaca Book, 1988.
2. Ballon, Hilary and Kenneth T. Jackson. Robert Moses and the Modern City: The Transformation of New York. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 2007.
3. Basile Baumann Prost Cole & Associates, Inc. Garden Theater Block Market Analysis. Annapolis, 01 June 2009.
4. Boyer, Christine M. The City of Collective Memory. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1994.
5. Glassie, Henry. Vernacular Architecture. Philadelphia: Material Culture, 2000.
6. Israel, Franklin D. Franklin D. Israel: Architectural Monographs No 34. New York: St Martin's Press, 1994.
7. Jacobs, Jane. The Death and Life of Great American Cities. New York: Vintage Books, 1961.
8. Kidney, Walter C,. Pittsburgh's Landmark Architecture: The Historic Buildings of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh History & Landmark Foundation, 1997.
9. Lipske, Mike. Places as Art. New York: Publishing Center for Cultural Resources, 1985.
10. Noever, Peter. Carlo Scarpa: The Craft of Architecture. Vienna: Hatje Cantz, 2003.
11. Northside Tomorrow, LLC. Garden Theater Block Redevelopment: Request for Proposals. Pittsburgh, 3 May 2010.
12. Olsberg, Nicholas, et al. Carlo Scarpa-Architect: Intervening with History. New York: The Monacelli Press, 1999.
13. Oswalt, Philipp. Shrinking Cities. Vol. 1. Ostfildern-Ruit: Hatje Cantz, 2005.
14. Oswalt, Philipp. Shrinking Cities. Vol. 2. Ostfildern-Ruit: Hatje Cantz, 2005.
15. Pfaffmann + Associates. Garden Block: Existing Conditions Drawings. Pittsburgh, 01 March 2009.
16. Pfaffmann + Associates. Garden Theater Block: Historic Preservation Assessment. Pittsburgh, circa 2010.
17. Nakamura, Toshio. SITE. Tokyo: a+u Publishing Co., Ltd., 1986.
18. Van der Ryn, Sim and Stuart Cowan. Ecological Design. Washington DC: Island Press, 1996.

bibliography

project references

1. Herzog & de Meuron. CaixaForum Madrid. Madrid, Spain.
2. Herzog & de Meuron. Park Avenue Armory. New York, NY.
3. Israel, Franklin D. Bright and Associates. Venice, CA.
4. Luderowski, Barbara. The Mattress Factory Museum. Pittsburgh, PA.
5. Mercer, Henry. Fonthill Castle. Doylestown, PA.
6. Morphosis Architects. Contempo Casuals Retail Store. Los Angeles, CA.
7. Scarpa, Carlo. Castelvecchio. Verona, Italy.
8. SITE. Laurie Mallet House. New York, NY.

Emily Halm

address....{201 Church Hill Rd., Centre Hall, PA 16828}
email.....{ech5031@psu.edu}
phone.....{814-777-6654}

Education

{The Pennsylvania State University}

University Park, PA
Schreyers Honors College Student
Bachelor of Architecture, 5th year standing

{USGBC/LEED 200 Level Training Workshop}

February 2010

- + Qualified to take the LEED Green Associate Exam without additional training.

Work Experience

{Penn State Design Services}

University Park, PA
Architectural Intern, May 2010-July 2010

- + Prepared construction documents for building remodeling projects that updated existing mechanical systems and increased energy efficiency.
- + Prepared LEED documentation in many credit categories including Water Efficiency, Materials and Resources, and Indoor Environmental Quality.
- + Participated in BIM organization meetings and generated strategies for implementing BIM and Revit in a multidisciplinary setting.

{Pennsylvania Historical Museum Commission}

Harrisburg, PA
Architectural Intern, June 2011-August 2011

- + Created construction drawings and specification sets tailored to the needs of specific preservation projects.
- + Converted hand-drawn documents to AutoCAD format and built additional base drawings for the specific needs of projects, saving the office thousands of dollars in architectural drawing service fees.

Activities

{SEED, Students for Environmentally Enlightened Design}

Penn State Student Group, Spring 2010-Present
Founding member and served as Vice-President

- + Organized and conducted meetings of members, encouraging the student body to learn about green building technologies.
- + Created activities for member participation, allowing members to apply knowledge of sustainable technologies in group design projects.
- + Researched grant/funding opportunities for group projects, allowing students to gain personal experience with sustainability experiments.
- + Organized group visits to sustainably-minded architecture firms, opening correspondence with experts in the sustainable building field.

Current Ongoing Project: African Book Project/SEED Library

- + Self-sustaining library recycled from shipping container slated to be sent to Africa.

Skills

Proficient in InDesign, Illustrator, Photoshop, AutoCAD 2011, Revit Architecture 2011, formZ, Microsoft Office, LEED documentation, hand-drawing and painting {especially ink and watercolor}, screen-printing, and D-SLR photography.