

Landscape architecture  
... is a social art.

— Lawrence Halprin, 2003



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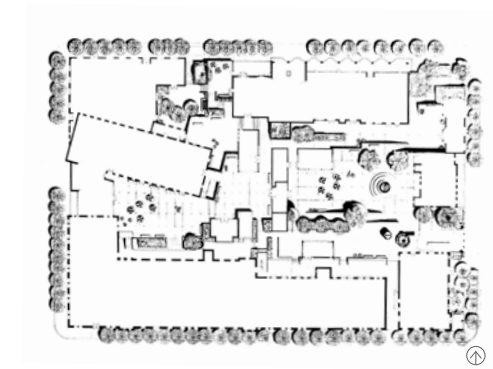
The Landscape Architecture of  
**Lawrence  
Halprin**



What's Out There®

David Lloyd

2016  
C-print  
24 x 36 inches



# Ghirardelli Square

1962-68 • SAN FRANCISCO, CA

Several years before the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, Halprin and architect William Wurster “recycled” this one-block site containing a former chocolate factory. They transformed the neglected complex into a shopping and tourist destination, creating a viable adaptive reuse model for other cities.

Halprin installed shops at the street level and designed an elaborate entry stairway to bring in visitors from the waterfront. He also suggested reorienting the now iconic Ghirardelli sign to face the commercial development. Still a vibrant shopping center, Ghirardelli Square (with the innovative underground garage conceived by Halprin), is an early and successful example of historic preservation.

## DESIGN TEAM

Don Carter (principal-in-charge)

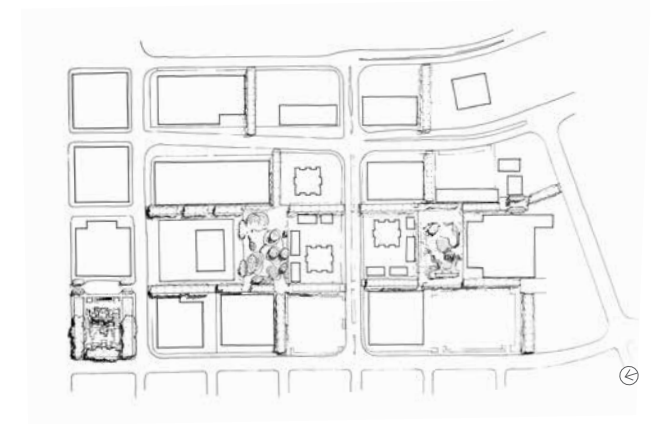
Nicholas Quennell (architect)

Jean Walton (horticulturist)

Wurster, Bernardi & Emmons (architects)

## Jeremy Bittermann

2016  
C-print  
24.5 x 36 inches  
42 x 20 inches (pgs. 46-47)



# Portland Open Space Sequence

1965-70 • PORTLAND, OR

During the 1960s, Portland officials sought to energize their public spaces, and Lawrence Halprin & Associates was commissioned to redesign an eight-block sequence of parks. Planned as a series of outdoor rooms, the design presents a procession of four public spaces connected via leafy allées: starting with the Source Fountain designed by Angela Danadjieva, before proceeding to Lovejoy Plaza [photo opposite], Pettygrove Park [photo on pg. 49], and terminating at Ira Keller Forecourt Fountain (formerly named Auditorium Forecourt) [photo on pgs. 46-47]. Featuring large-scale highly animated fountains with waterfalls and pools, these spaces offer abstracted representations of the nearby Cascade Range and Columbia River in an urban environment. Following the opening of the Ira Keller Forecourt Fountain in June, 1970, *New York Times* architecture critic Ada Louise Huxtable dubbed it “one of the most important urban spaces since the Renaissance.” In 2013 the Sequence was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



## Lovejoy Plaza ca. 1960s

This one-acre plaza serves as a counterpoint to the quiet Pettygrove Park, 300 yards away. Enclosed by residential buildings, the plaza comprises stepped terraces of board-formed concrete. Vegetation lines the perimeter, while fountains and a wading pool are located at the center. A latticed pavilion designed by architects Moore and Turnbull provides shelter overlooking a cascading fountain. [photo on pg. 44]

**DESIGN TEAM:** Satoru Nishita (partner-in-charge); James Coleman (landscape architect); Byron McCulley (landscape architect); Moore & Turnbull (architects)



## Pettygrove Park ca. 1960s

Named for an early Portland developer, this park is composed of biomorphic earthen mounds, expanses of lawn, and trees, resulting in a serene space reminiscent of a valley or meadow. Native stone walls, steps, and curvilinear walkways dotted with wooden benches and globe lighting furnish the park. [photo opposite]

**DESIGN TEAM:** Satoru Nishita (partner-in-charge)

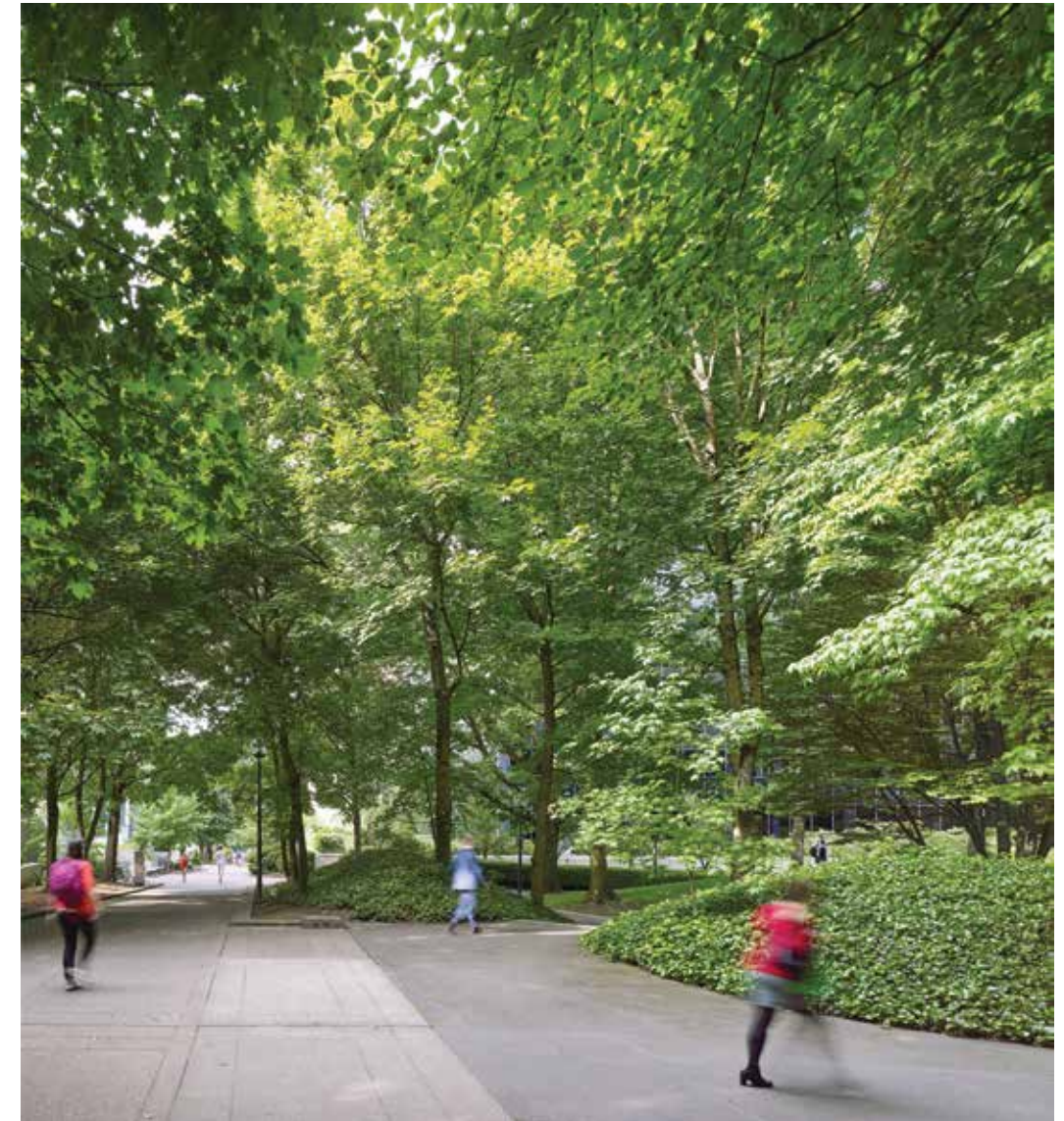
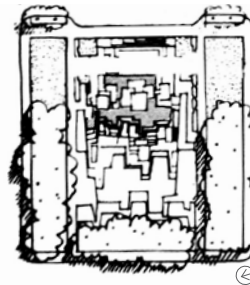


## Ira Keller Forecourt Fountain 1970

This park was not originally part of the Sequence, but due to the popularity of Lovejoy and Pettygrove, Halprin was invited to design the landscape. The challenge lay in the steeply sloped topography of the site; working with Danadjieva, Halprin inserted a deep and powerful urban waterfall. He envisioned the fountain as a theater set or an event space, rather than a fountain solely for viewing. The movement of water and people is carefully choreographed. Visitors are invited to interact with the water by wading into the pool, splashing under the falling water, or even dancing atop the geometric concrete forms. [photo on pgs. 46-47]

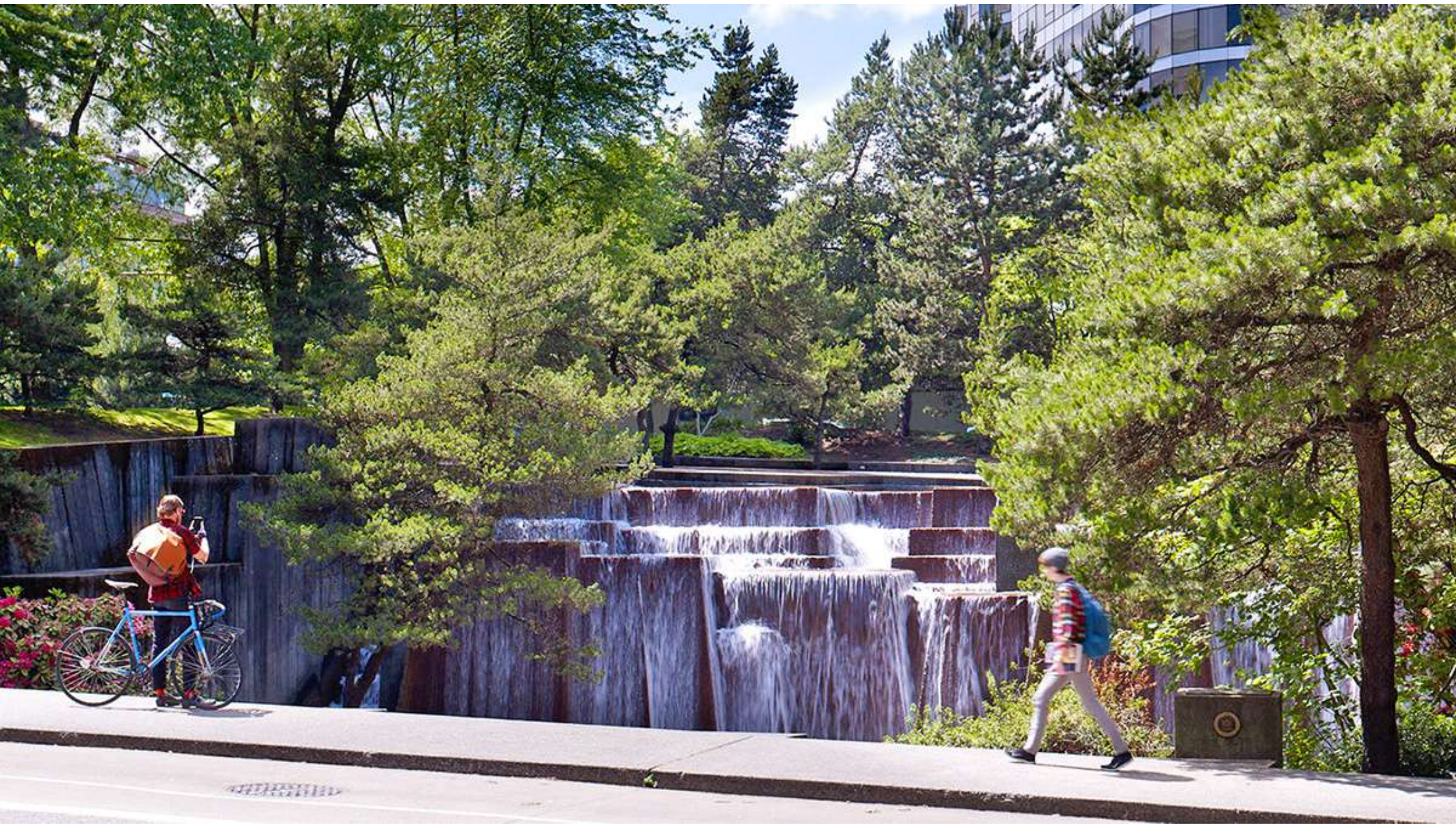
[photo on pgs. 46-47]

**DESIGN TEAM:** Angela Danadjieva (project designer); Satoru Nishita (partner-in-charge); Byron McCulley (project director)



### Jeremy Bittermann

2016  
C-print  
32.5 x 36 inches



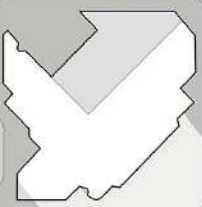




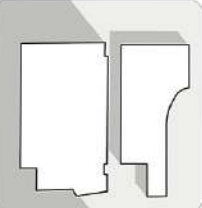




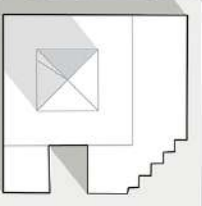
SW NAITO PARKWAY



SW 1st AVENUE



SW 2nd AVENUE



SW 3rd AVENUE



SW 4th AVENUE



SW 5th AVENUE

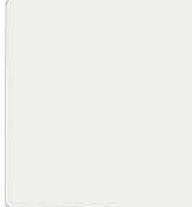


KELLER FOUNTAIN

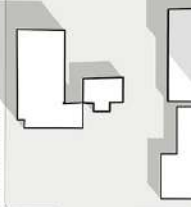
SW CLAY ST



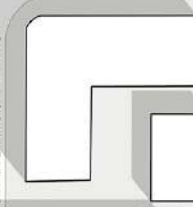
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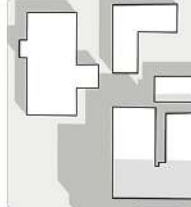
SW MILL ST



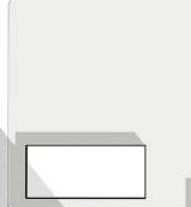
SW MONTGOMERY ST



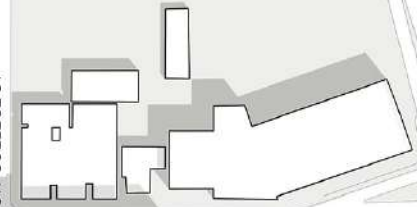
SW HARRISON ST



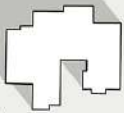
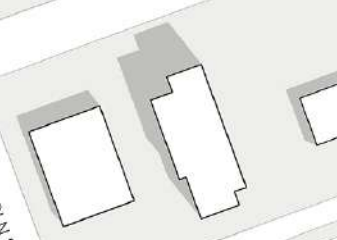
SW HALL ST



SW COLLEGE ST



SW LINCOLN STREET



PETTYGROVE PARK



LOVEJOY PLAZA

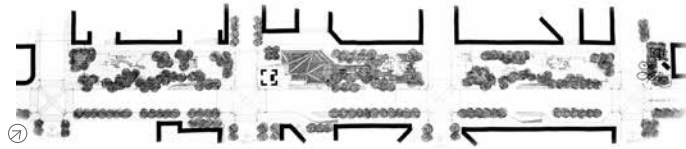
PEDESTRIAN MALLS

THE SOURCE FOUNTAIN









# Skyline Park

1970-75 • DENVER, CO

This one-acre linear park was a central feature of the Skyline Urban Renewal District, a revitalization plan conceived during the 1950s for downtown Denver. Halprin designed the park to provide an urban oasis at the center of the densifying city. He and his colleagues studied Colorado landforms and ecologies in order to create a park that would reflect the local landscape.

The three-block design was sunken below street level and heavily planted along the edges to buffer the park from the street. The park was punctuated by three large canyon-like fountains that were inspired by the *arroyos* (deep water channels) in the foothills. Two of the fountains were formed from rectilinear concrete blocks mixed with local sandstone aggregate to reflect the nearby rose-tinted foothills. Only remnants of Halprin's design, including two fountains, survive today.

## DESIGN TEAM

Satoru Nishita (partner-in-charge)

Richard "Viggy" Vignolo (project manager)

Jean Walton (horticulturist)

Junji Shirai (architect)



Susan Teare

2016

C-print

36 x 24.5 inches

36 x 25.5 inches



### Aaron Leitz

2016  
C-print  
42 x 28 inches



# Freeway Park

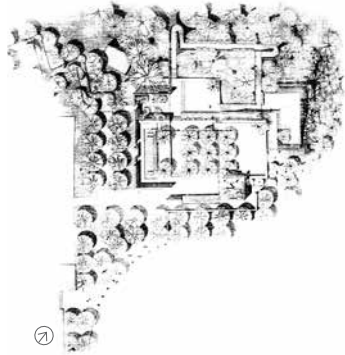
1969-76 • SEATTLE, WA

When Interstate 5 was cut through Seattle's hilly terrain, it created a chasm that physically divided the city's downtown neighborhoods. Aware of Halprin's 1966 book, *Freeways*, Seattle officials approached Halprin's office to design a park that would reconnect the city. The design used air rights to develop a seven-block "lid" over the interstate.

The park contains a series of plazas that are unified through a design palette including board-formed concrete planters and evergreens. The plantings were selected to reconnect the city dweller with the regional forested landscape. The plazas are differentiated through varying water features, from a calm pool to a cascading "canyon" fountain. It is widely recognized as the first park to have been built over a freeway.

### DESIGN TEAM

Angela Danadjieva (project designer); Byron McCulley (project manager); Dai Williams (job captain); Robert Mendelsohn (project administration); Jean Walton (horticulturist); Sakuma & James (associated landscape architects); Edward McCleod & Associates (associated landscape architects); Pendleton Miller (horticultural consultant)



# Heritage Park Plaza

1976-80 • FORT WORTH, TX

Located on a bluff overlooking the Trinity River, this 1/2-acre plaza was built as part of the 1976 U.S. Bicentennial celebration, to commemorate the city's founding as the Camp Worth military post in 1849.

Using a technique he would later refine at the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial in Washington, D.C., Halprin created an intimate-feeling space by designing a processional sequence of interconnected, outdoor “rooms” that reveals the narrative of the city’s founding. Inspiration for the plaza’s configuration is exhibited just inside the entrance, where a simple plan of the original fort complex is inlaid on a concrete wall and veiled by a waterfall. The design team intended to choreograph the visitors’ experience, enhancing their journey through the plaza with elaborate water gardens, controlled views, and sculptural elements. In 2010 the park was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

## DESIGN TEAM

Satoru Nishita (partner-in-charge)

Junji Shirai (architect)

CHNMB Associates (associated landscape architects)



**Dror Baldinger**

2016

C-print

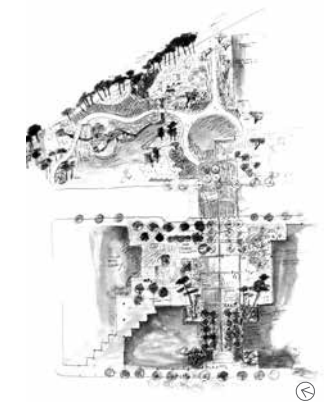
24 x 16 inches





## Marion Brenner

2016  
C-print  
24 x 18 inches



# Levi's Plaza

1979-82 • SAN FRANCISCO, CA

Intended to provide a daytime campus for lunching and relaxation, this park was dedicated to “the employees of Levi Strauss” in 1982. Conceived as separate but complementary landscapes, Halprin’s design includes two parks that are connected via a crosswalk across a two-lane street. A poured concrete plaza accented with red brick, known as the “hard” park, is enclosed by office buildings for Levi Strauss & Co. The plaza is furnished with benches, concrete planters, and a round pavilion, and features an elaborate water garden with a rough granite fountain at its center.

The paving patterns of the “hard” park continue into the crosswalk, before opening onto the “soft” park, comprised of a pastoral lawn with soft grassy knolls, curvilinear paths, and a meandering artificial stream. Although Levi’s Plaza is situated along the heavily trafficked Embarcadero, it is quiet and calm, sheltered by the office buildings and a hedge along its eastern boundary.

## DESIGN TEAM

William Lang (senior associate)

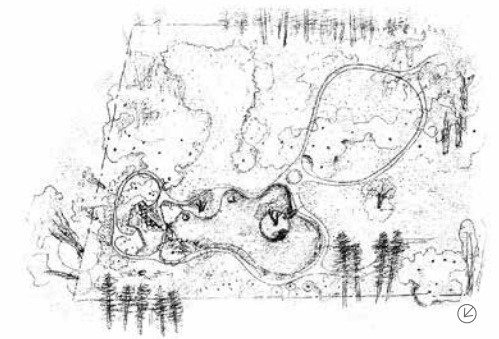
HOK (architects)

Gensler (architects)



### Marion Brenner

2016  
C-print  
36 x 27 inches



# Shadowbrook

1986-89 • WOODSIDE, CA

Designed for a repeat client, this private estate (rare during this period of Halprin's practice) sits on 18.5 acres to the west of Palo Alto. The garden is divided into two areas: the portion immediately surrounding the residence is organized into formal gardens, featuring hedgerows and topiary, a tennis court, and two swimming pools; the other end of the garden is accessed by descending a grand stair to a picturesque lawn with curvilinear paths, a lake with a small island, and a waterfall. Evergreens, willows, and oak trees are planted along the periphery of the property, providing a natural-feeling screen from neighboring residences.

### DESIGN TEAM

Omi Lang Associates (associated landscape architects)

Mai K. Arbegast (landscape architect)



# Haas Promenade

1987 • JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

Designed to blend with the architecture of Jerusalem's Old City, this 1,300-foot promenade was constructed of stone quarried from the local hills. It traces part of an ancient aqueduct that carried water from Solomon's Pools, near Bethlehem, to Jerusalem. Under one portion of the promenade, Halprin incorporated an arcade reminiscent of the Roman arches that supported the aqueduct, while the piers of the wall are capped by smooth, half-round stones whose shape recalls the Dome of the Rock. Accented by wrought-iron railings and light fixtures, the promenade offers dramatic views of the Old City.

This promenade was the first of three to be constructed at this location. Aronson went on to design the Sherover Promenade in 1989, and Halprin worked with Israeli landscape architect Bruce Levin to design the Goldman Promenade in 2002. Collectively, they are known as the Arnon Hanatziv Promenade.

## DESIGN TEAM

Shlomo Aronson (landscape architect)

Judith Green (landscape architect)



**Tami Porath**

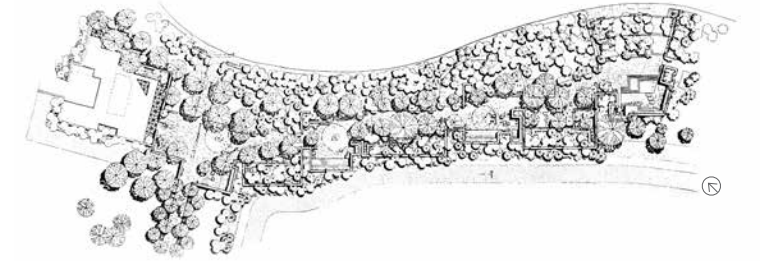
2016

C-print

24 x 16 inches

Roger Foley

2016  
C-print  
36 x 24 inches



# Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial

1974-97 • WASHINGTON, D.C.

In 1974 Halprin was selected by the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission to design a 7.5-acre site along the edge of the Tidal Basin, adjacent to the National Mall. He created four outdoor rooms, organized in a sequence to tell the story of the U.S. during the four terms of Roosevelt's presidency. The rooms (built of red granite) and water features escalate in complexity as the narrative progresses. Twenty-one inscriptions of Roosevelt's words are carved into the granite walls.

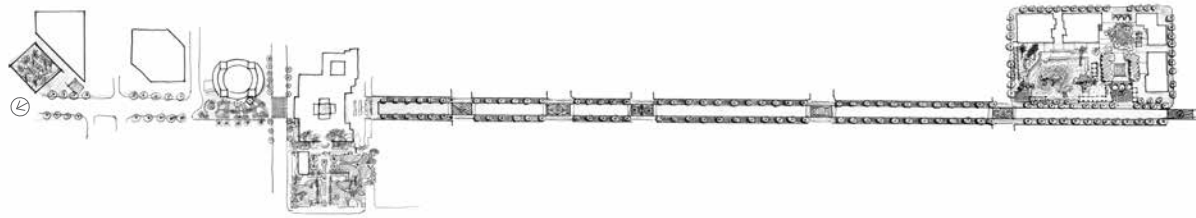
Included throughout are ten bronze sculptures depicting images from the Great Depression and World War II. Sculptors included Leonard Baskin, Neil Estern, Robert Graham, Thomas Hardy, and George Segal. Decades in the making, the memorial was dedicated by President William Jefferson Clinton in 1997.

## DESIGN TEAM

Dean Abbot (landscape architect); Steve Koch (landscape architect); Sue Yung Li Ikeda (design consultant); CHNMB Associates (associated landscape architects); John G. Parsons (landscape architect); Befu Morris Scardina (associated landscape architects); Dick Chaix (fountain consultant); Robert Marquis (architect)

[Additional photos featured on cover and pg. 8]





# Los Angeles Open Space Network

1983-93 • LOS ANGELES, CA

During the early 1980s, The Maguire Partners, a Los Angeles developer, commissioned Halprin to design a grand boulevard through the city's downtown. Though the boulevard was never completed, Halprin did collaborate with the developer and architect, Charles Moore, to design a collection of four parks and civic spaces along Hope Street: Crocker Court [photo opposite, top], Bunker Hill Steps [photo opposite, bottom], Maguire Gardens [photo on pg. 75, top], and Grand Hope Park [photo on pg. 75, bottom]. Collectively, the landscapes are known as the Los Angeles Open Space Network. In contrast to his projects in Northern California and the Pacific Northwest, which frequently suggest crashing waterfalls and tumbling streams, Halprin's use of water in the Los Angeles projects is subtler and reflective of the region's drier climate.



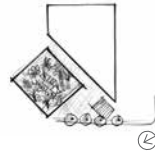
Alan Ward

2016  
C-print  
24 x 16 inches



## Crocker Court 1983

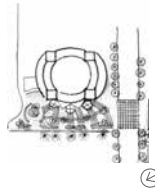
Conceived as “an urban, indoor Garden of Eden,” the space was designed to display contemporary sculpture designed by Robert Graham, Joan Miro, and Jean Dubuffet. It is Halprin’s only atrium design. Fountains connected by geometrically laid-out runnels provide the sound of running water throughout the garden. [photo on pg. 73, top]



DESIGN TEAM: Robert Graham (sculptor); Skidmore Owings & Merrill (architects)

## Bunker Hill Steps 1987

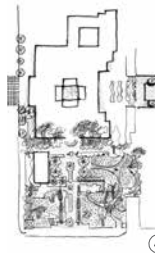
This grand stairway linked downtown Los Angeles to the newly developed Bunker Hill neighborhood. Reminiscent of Rome’s Spanish Steps, the project emulates a city street with retail shops and cafes on terraced landings. Running like a spine down the middle of the stairway is a raised ravine, with water cascading downward to a small basin at Fifth Street. [photo on pg. 73, bottom]



DESIGN TEAM: Omi Lang Associates (associated landscape architects); Pei Cobb Freed & Partners (architects); Robert Graham (sculptor)

## Maguire Gardens 1988

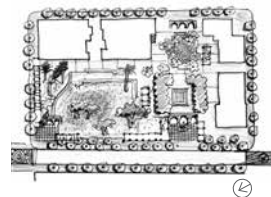
These gardens occupy a former parking lot adjacent to architect Bertram Goodhue’s iconic Los Angeles Central Library. The landscape features a restaurant, fountains, and a generous lawn. Jud Fine and Laddie John Dill with Meneo Mizuno designed site-specific sculptures. [photo on pg. 75, top]



DESIGN TEAM: Omi Lang Associates (associated landscape architects); Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates (architects)

## Grand Hope Park 1993

This 2.5-acre rectangular park anchors the southern end of the Network. The north corner contains a musical clock tower, adorned with rich mosaics. The center is a large lawn edged by vine-covered pergolas. The southern end of the park contains benches set within paved terraces, and a sunken trapezoidal fountain. [photo on pg. 75, bottom]



DESIGN TEAM: Omi Lang Associates (associated landscape architects); The Jerde Partnership (architects)



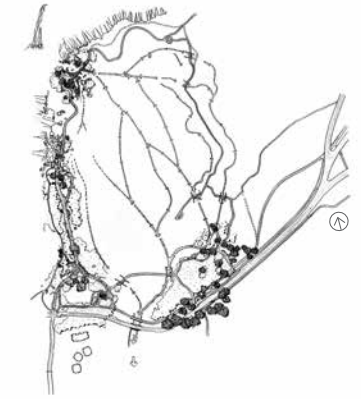
Alan Ward

2016  
C-print  
24 x 16 inches



Phillip Bond

2016  
C-print  
36 x 24 inches



# Yosemite Falls Corridor

2002-05 • YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CA

In 2002, the National Park Service commissioned Halprin to redesign the approach to Yosemite Falls. He sought to improve the visitor experience while also protecting the natural environment: a large parking area was replaced with a small amphitheater, picnic tables, and restrooms; granite pavers and a rock wall were sympathetically installed along the approach, along with a bronze relief map depicting geologic details; erosion issues near one viewing terrace were remedied with boulders, while other erosion-prone areas downstream were shored up with native plants; and several dozen trees were selectively removed to maximize views along the pedestrian route. Yosemite Valley, inclusive of Yosemite Falls, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2006.

## DESIGN TEAM

Steven Koch (landscape architect)  
Gary Roth (landscape architect)  
QuarryHouse, Inc. (stonemasons)  
Hamilton + Aitken (architects)