



September 17-18, 2011

What's Out There Weekend

San Francisco, CA



SEPTEMBER 2011

Dear What's Out There Weekend Visitor,

Welcome to What's Out There Weekend! The materials in this guide will tell you all you need to know about engaging in this exciting event, the third in a series which we will continue in other cities throughout the United States.

On September 17 and 18, 2011, TCLF will host What's Out There Weekend, providing residents and visitors an opportunity to discover and explore more than two dozen free, publicly accessible sites in the city. During the two days of What's Out There Weekend, TCLF will offer free tours led by expert guides.

San Francisco and the Bay Area, with its rocky, hilly terrain and dramatic Pacific vistas, is home to remarkable and pioneering forms of landscape architecture. From Oakland's Kaiser Center Roof Garden to Levi's Plaza in San Francisco to Santa Clara Central Park, this region has the broadest and most diverse Modernist landscape legacy in the country. The city's landscapes respond to its unique hills and views, in neighborhoods like St. Francis Wood and parks like Stern Grove and the Sutro District. The goal of What's Out There Weekend is to tell the fascinating stories of these valuable places and provide the public with opportunities to discover the individuals who designed and created them.

What's Out There Weekend dovetails with the Web-based What's Out There (tclf.org/landscapes), the nation's most comprehensive searchable database of historic designed landscapes. Spanning more than two centuries of American landscape design, the database is searchable by name, locale, designer, type, and style. What's Out There offers a broad and interconnected way to learn about a region's historic designed landscapes, while What's Out There Weekend gives people the opportunity to experience the landscapes they see every day in a new way.

On behalf of The Cultural Landscape Foundation, I thank you for participating in What's Out There Weekend, and hope you enjoy the tours.

Sincerely,



Charles Birnbaum

President and Founder, The Cultural Landscape Foundation



The Cultural Landscape Foundation (TCLF)

The 12-year old Cultural Landscape Foundation provides people with the ability to see, understand and value landscape architecture and its practitioners in the way many people have learned to do with buildings and their designers. Through its Web site, lectures, outreach and publishing, TCLF broadens the support and understanding for cultural landscapes nationwide to help safeguard our priceless heritage for future generations.

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“Historic landscapes add so much to the fabric of life in our cities and towns,” said Scott Jamieson, vice president of Bartlett Tree Experts. “As a company that has been helping to preserve the integrity of these landscapes for more than a hundred years, Bartlett is pleased to be able to help build awareness of these special places in our midst.”

For over a century, Bartlett Tree Experts has developed and implemented sustainable practices that help landscapes thrive. Founded in 1907, Bartlett is a research-driven, family-owned and operated tree care company with offices in 27 U.S. states, Canada, Ireland and Great Britain. Bartlett’s services and products – all developed through our own tree research laboratory and experimental grounds - improve the preservation, management planning and care for trees. Bartlett is the only private company in the National Plant Diagnostic Network, a consortium of government agencies and universities providing rapid diagnosis of plant pests and diseases. www.bartlett.com



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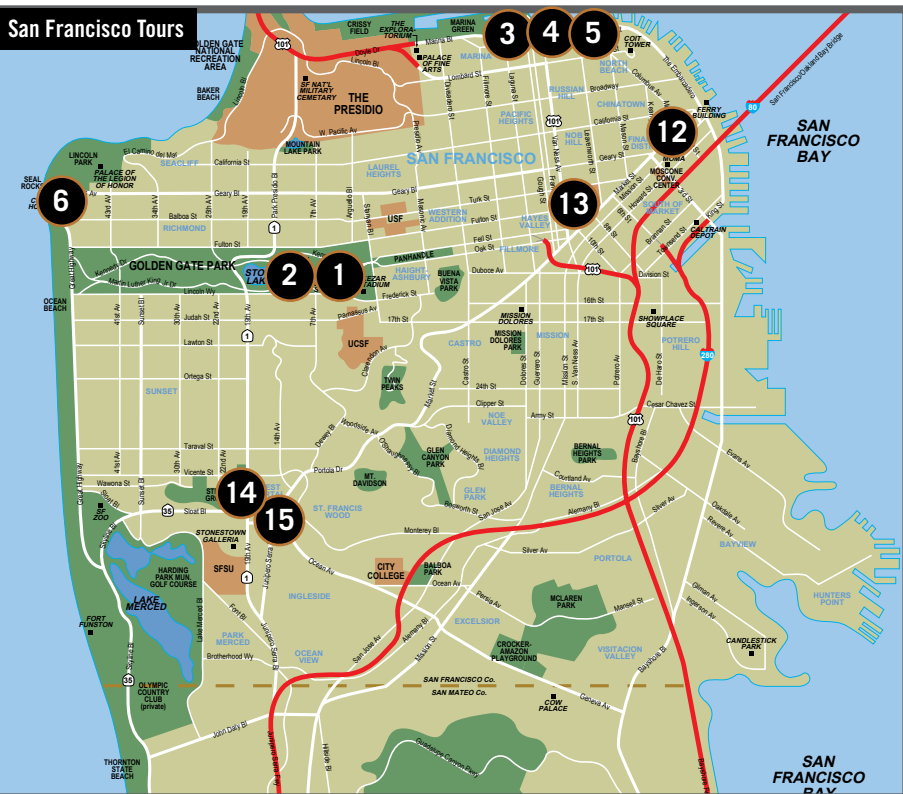
“SF Rec and Parks’ mission is to encourage everyone to get out and play, and we appreciate having community partners like the Cultural Landscape Foundation who help us carry out our mission,” said Phil Ginsburg, San Francisco Recreation and Park Department General Manager.



AECOM • Sasaki • SWA

Andrea Cochran Landscape Architecture | CMG Landscape Architecture | Dillingham Associates
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ROMA Design Group | Stephen Wheeler Landscape Architects | Tophier Delaney Seam Studio

San Francisco Tours



Oakland/Berkeley Tours



Palo Alto/Santa Clara Tour



Saturday, September 17

Golden Gate Park

🅅 Concourse Garage

🚗 N Judah (9th & Irving), 5 (Fulton & 10th), 44 (Concourse Dr/Academy of Sciences)

1 Music Concourse (10-10:45am)

Music Concourse Dr - Meet at Music Concourse central fountain
GUIDE: Doug Nelson

2 Japanese Tea Garden (11-11:45am)

75 Hagiwara Tea Garden Dr - Meet at main gate to Garden
GUIDE: Steven Pitsenbarger/Deborra Knotts



Fort Mason/Ghirardelli/Fay Park

3 Fort Mason Center (10:30am-12:00pm)

Marina Blvd and Laguna St - Meet at toll booth by FMC parking lot
GUIDE: Topher Delaney, Kika Probst, and Amy Hoke

🅅 Lot at Marina Blvd

🚗 30, 47, 49, 90, 91 (Van Ness & North Point/Bay)

4 Ghirardelli Square (1-1:45pm)

900 North Point St - Meet at arch on Larkin St
GUIDE: Zachary Davis

🅅 Lot, Garage or Street

🚗 30, 47, 91 (North Point & Larkin)



5 Fay Park (2-3pm)

2366 Leavenworth St - Meet at Leavenworth St entrance to park
GUIDE: Pam-Anela Messenger

🅅 Street 🚗 30 (Columbus & Chestnut) 🚝 BART: Powell Cable car: Powell/Mason

Sutro District

6 Lands End, Sutro Heights Park, and Sutro Baths (2-4pm)

902 Point Lobos Ave - Meet at Merrie Way parking lot on Point Lobos Ave, east of Louis' Restaurant
GUIDE: John Martini

🅅 Merrie Way parking lot on Point Lobos Ave

🚗 38, 38AX, 38L (48th Ave & Point Lobos Ave)



Palo Alto and Santa Clara - Royston Parks

7 Bowden Park, Mitchell Park, and Santa Clara Central Park (1-5pm)

Bowden Park: High Street and Nevada Avenue -
Meet at arbor near playground in Bowden Park
GUIDE: JC Miller

🅕 Surface lots at parks 🚏 Caltrain: California Ave
🚌 89 (California Ave Caltrain Station)



Golden Gateway and Levi's Plaza

12 Levi's Plaza, Sydney G. Walton Square, Golden Gateway Center, One Maritime Plaza, and Embarcadero/Justin Herman Plaza (10am-12pm)

Meet at central brick plaza south of the fountain at Levi's Plaza
GUIDES: Chandler McCoy with Marta Fry and Paul Scardina

🅕 Lot, Garage or Street
🚌 82x (Battery & Filbert), F (Embarcadero & Greenwich)



Sunday, September 18

Berkeley

8 Greenwood Common (10-11am)

Greenwood Terrace - Meet outside fence on Greenwood Terrace, between Buena Vista Way and Rose St
GUIDE: Waverly Lowell

🅕 Street 🚏 BART to Downtown Berkeley
🚌 65 (Euclid & Hawthorne)



9 UC Berkeley Campus (11:30am-1pm)

Oxford St and Addison St - Meet at Springer Gateway on Oxford St at Addison St
GUIDES: Robert Sabbatini and Jim Horner

🅕 Garages on Addison St 🚏 BART: Downtown Berkeley
🚌 12, 25, 51B, 52,88, 604, 800 or UC Berkeley shuttle

San Francisco Civic Center

13 Civic Center Plaza, UN Plaza, and Market Street Corridor (1-2pm)

Market St and Hyde St - Meet around BART station on the east side near the Farmer's Market
GUIDES: Noel Vernon and Margaret Mori

🅕 Garage or Street 🚏 BART: Civic Center/UN Plaza
🚌 19 (Hyde & Fulton)



Oakland

10 Kaiser Center Roof Garden (2-3pm)

300 Lakeside Dr # 130 - Meet at lobby on the first floor by the security desk
GUIDE: Deborah Lindsay

🅕 Street 🚏 BART: 19th St Oakland 🚌 11, 58L, 805, NL (20th & Webster)



11 Oakland Museum of California (3-4pm)

1000 Oak St - Meet at entrance on Oak St
GUIDE: John Fung

🅕 OMC Garage or Street 🚏 BART: Lake Merritt
🚌 88, 11, 62 (Oak & 10th)

Stern Grove and St. Francis Wood

14 Sigmund Stern Grove (2-3:30pm)

Sloat Blvd and 19th Ave - Meet at 19th & Sloat entrance to Sigmund Stern Grove
GUIDE: Lorri Ungaretti

🅕 Street or Vale Avenue Lot 🚏 BART: Balboa Park
🚌 KT, M, 17; 23; 91, K-OWL, M-OWL (West Portal/Sloat/St Francis Circle)



15 St Francis Wood (4-5:30pm)

St Francis Blvd - Meet at the loggia at corner of St. Francis Blvd and Portola Dr
GUIDE: Richard Brandi

🅕 Street 🚏 BART: Balboa Park
🚌 KT, M, 17; 23; 91, K-OWL, M-OWL (West Portal/Sloat/St Francis Circle)

Bowden Park

High Street and Nevada Avenue, Palo Alto



This three-acre park, situated across the street from the North California Avenue commuter rail station, was redesigned for the City of Palo Alto by Robert Royston in 1960. Despite residents' demands for a parking lot to replace an existing lawn and playground built in 1952, Royston carefully integrated the station and surrounding suburban neighborhood in his design, envisioning a space where families could meet upon returning home from work. The rectangular park is structured primarily as a stroll garden that connects to the station via an underground tunnel, with ornamental plantings, a small playground, private seating areas, and a central lawn area.

The design is consistent with Royston's work at Mitchell Park (1956) and Chinn Garden (1950), combining strong axial symmetry with gentle topography and colorful geometric furnishings and fencing. Painted wooden benches line the pathways, partially surrounded by trimmed boxwood hedges for privacy, and strategically-placed trees provide shade and screen traffic from the nearby street. The park also includes extensive ornamental planting, unusual in Royston's park designs. A rustic log shelter placed at the northwest entrance shelters a shaded seating area complete with concrete tables and seats recycled from capped sewer pipes.

Style:

Modernist

Type:

Public Park - Neighborhood Park

Designed By:

Robert Royston

Royston Hanamoto Mayes & Beck

TOUR DETAILS

Saturday 1:00 - 5:00

(Part of Tour 7 - Royston Parks)

Led by JC Miller

Meet at the arbor near playground in Bowden Park



Civic Center Plaza

Fulton Street and Larkin Street, San Francisco



Devastated after the 1906 earthquake and fire, San Francisco's City Hall was rebuilt to prepare for the 1915 Panama Pacific International Exposition. In 1911 the city was selected to host the Exposition and a commission comprised of John Galen Howard, Frederick W. Meyer, and John Reid, Jr. oversaw a City Hall design competition, created a plan, and implemented the scheme. They established a Beaux Arts central plaza surrounded by classical buildings which included a city hall, state building, public library and exposition hall. The exposition hall and plaza were constructed in time for the Exposition while the other buildings were added between 1916 and 1936. The cultural and administrative center of San Francisco, this City Beautiful assemblage defined San Francisco as a notable city in the west.

An integral part of the composition, the plaza provides long axial views and a public forum for rallies and festivals. It has been redesigned several times as public needs have been reassessed. From 1956-1958 Brooks Hall and a parking garage designed by Wurster, Bernard and Emmons and Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill with Douglas Baylis landscape architect were built. In the 1960s, a lawn panel with an octagon path and allée of pollarded sycamore trees was designed by Thomas Church as part of the War Memorial Opera House complex. The Civic Center was listed on the National Register of Historic Places 1978 and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1987.

Style:

Beaux Arts/Neoclassical

Type:

Plaza

Institutional Grounds - Governmental; Cultural

Designed By:

Thomas Dolliver Church

John Galen Howard

Douglas Baylis

13 See UN Plaza for tour meeting place



TOUR DETAILS

Sunday 1:00 - 2:00

(Part of Tour 13 - San Francisco Civic Center)

Led by Margaret Mori, Noel Vernon

Meet around BART Station near the UN Plaza Farmer's Market

Embarcadero

1 Market Street, San Francisco



This four-acre brick plaza, reminiscent of an Italian piazza, is located at the eastern terminus of Market Street, the city's major boulevard. It was completed in 1972, designed by landscape architect Lawrence Halprin along with Mario Ciampi and John Bolles & Associates.

Adjacent to the waterfront, the plaza was built in the shadow of the elevated stacked Embarcadero Freeway. The focal point of the plaza is a forty-foot high concrete fountain, intentionally placed off axis with Market Street. Named Québec Libre! by its sculptor Armand Vaillancourt, the fountain is composed of rectangular steel and concrete arms which bend and twist, creating a grotto behind the waterfall where visitors can interact by moving under and through the structure. Water cascades, sprays, pours, and seeps from multiple sources in the fountain, which was conceived to counter noise from the adjacent highway. The Embarcadero Freeway was demolished after the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, allowing the site to open up and enabling redevelopment all along the Embarcadero. Renamed Justin Herman Plaza for city planner M. Justin Herman who spearheaded the area's redevelopment, the space continues to serve as a gathering place, hosting a variety of activities including an open-air skating rink over the winter months.

Style:

Modernist

Type:

Plaza

Designed By:

Lawrence Halprin

TOUR DETAILS

Sunday 10:00 - 12:00

(Part of Tour 12 - Golden Gateway and Levi's Plaza)

Led by Chandler McCoy with Marta Fry and Paul Scardina

Meet at central brick plaza south of the fountain at Levi's Plaza



Fay Park

2366 Leavenworth Street, San Francisco



Located on Russian Hill, this small public park was a private residence until 1998. The park surrounds the 1912 home built by brothers Luke Fay and John Fay, Jr., on property owned by the family since 1869. Luke's daughter Mary lived there with her husband, Paul Berrigan, from 1953 until her passing in 1988. It was Mary's wish to dedicate the property to the City of San Francisco for a public park, and upon the death of her husband in 1998 it became known as Fay Park.

Style:

Colonial Revival

Type:

Public Park - Neighborhood Park

Designed By:

Thomas Church

Mary and Paul Berrigan hired Thomas Church to design the garden in 1957, which he featured in his 1969 publication *Your Private World: A Study of Intimate Gardens* as "Twin Gazebos in a Formal Garden." Enclosed by a white painted wooden fence along Leavenworth Street, the garden is accessed through a simple wooden gate. Stairs and ramps connect different levels within the garden, with stacked stone retaining walls used to define planting beds filled with roses, ornamental shrubs and flowers, fruit trees, and neatly trimmed boxwood hedges. Within the symmetrical scheme the latticed gazebos act as focal points on the main terrace, with a central lawn panel and a white balustrade and benches overlooking the level below. The garden light fixture was once a street lamp in Copenhagen. Renovations were undertaken in 2005 to improve public access and restore elements of Church's garden design.



TOUR DETAILS

Saturday 2:00 - 3:00

Led by Pam-Anela Messenger

Meet at Leavenworth Street entrance to the park

Fort Mason Center

Marina Blvd and Laguna Street, San Francisco



Situated on 68.5 acres overlooking San Francisco Bay, Fort Mason is defined by two distinct areas - Upper Fort Mason and Lower Fort Mason. The rocky spit of land was first occupied as a Spanish military installation in the late 1700s; the U.S. Army established the U.S. Military Installation at Point San Jose, also known as Black Point, in 1850. Renamed Fort Mason in 1882, the fort was one of two maritime military defense posts for the city. In 1910 it became the headquarters for the San Francisco Port of Embarkation, where army personnel and supplies were filtered to and from Hawaii, Alaska, and the Pacific. The piers and warehouses there were designed by Rankin, Kellogg and Crane in the Mission Revival style and set the standard for military construction throughout Northern California. In 1915 vacant land within the fort was used to host part of the Panama Pacific International Exposition. After a development peak during World War II, the Port of Embarkation ceased operations in 1963. Control of Fort Mason was transferred to the National Park Service in 1972, which led to a 1979 Master Plan for redeveloping the space. Among other projects, the Great Meadow in the southwest quarter of the site was designed, the Fort Mason Center for cultural activities opened, and Fort Mason became part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The entire site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972, with Lower Fort Mason, including the military shipping yard and warehouses, designated a National Historic Landmark in 1985.

Type:
Institutional Grounds –
Military; Cultural
Public Park – National Park

TOUR DETAILS

Saturday 10:30 - 12:00

Led by Topher Delaney, Kika Probst, Amy Hoke

Meet by the toll booth at the FMC parking lot



Ghirardelli Square

900 North Point Street, San Francisco



The Ghirardelli Chocolate Company complex was built in the late 1890s by Domingo Ghirardelli. It was the company headquarters until 1962 when civic leader William Roth purchased the buildings. He engaged Lawrence Halprin & Associates and architects Wurster, Bernardi & Emmons to redevelop the one-block site. Opened in 1964, this adaptive re-use project created a novel urban shopping and dining experience for San Francisco. Halprin termed the reuse of the buildings “Recycling” and conceived of the shopping center as a “The Beehive of Activity”. This concept became a model for other repurposed sites across the country. The design retained the original signage and repurposed the red brick factory buildings and other structures, including the 1915 French Gothic Clock Tower. Steps and ramps choreograph movement over the hilly site, linking the restaurants, shops, and tree-shaded terraces. These spaces were designed to be active outdoor rooms used for festivals and programmed entertainment with remarkable views over San Francisco Bay. New elements included a New Box Factory building, an underground parking garage, and site specific lighting, furnishings and fountains. In 1982 new paving, graphics, and a new staircase were added. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places that same year.

Style:
Modernist
Type:
Plaza
Designed By:
Lawrence Halprin



TOUR DETAILS

Saturday 1:00 - 1:45

Led by Zachary Davis

Meet at arch on Larkin Street

Golden Gateway

Jackson Street & Davis Street, San Francisco



Begun in the 1960s on the site of San Francisco's former wholesale produce market, this ten-acre redevelopment project generated shops, office space, 1,400 housing units, and a series of second-level plazas and pedestrian bridges separated from automobile traffic. It was designed by landscape architects Sasaki, Walker and Associates in conjunction with architects Wurster Bernardi & Emmons and DeMars and Reay

The residential project, Golden Gateway Center, occupies the northern side of the development and was completed in 1967. It consists of two 22-story buildings, two 25-story buildings, and 58 townhouses. The high-rise housing units are constructed over two-story garages covered by landscaped plazas, which are accessible from the residential structures via pedestrian bridges.

One Maritime Plaza, a two-acre landscaped space surrounding the Alcoa Building, was dedicated for public use in 1968. The plaza contains two single-story structures and is connected to Golden Gateway Center and Embarcadero Center by pedestrian bridges.

The Embarcadero Center, on the south side of the development, includes four office towers and a hotel built between 1968 and 1983. Justin Herman Plaza, formerly known as Embarcadero Plaza, includes more than twelve acres of open space and a signature fountain designed by Armand Vaillancourt.

Sydney G. Walton Square, open to the public, is a private two-acre park situated at ground level in the center of the development.

Style:

Modernist

Type:

Plaza

Roof Garden

Suburb -

Postwar Planned Community

Public Park

Designed By:

Sasaki, Walker and Associates

Greenwood Common

Buena Vista Way & Rose Street, Berkeley



Developed between 1952 and 1958 by architect William Wurster, the two-and-a-half acre residential enclave has a central open green space and generous views across San Francisco Bay to the Golden Gate. Wurster envisioned a small cluster of ten private homes surrounding a central green, a concept which combined an idealistic sense of community with a Modernist aesthetic and an awareness of regional traditions. He invited friends and colleagues from the University of California at Berkeley to participate in the venture. The site design was carefully configured to provide privacy for every house and multiple points of entry for both pedestrians and vehicles.

Style:

Modernist

Type:

Suburb - Postwar Planned Community

Designed By:

Lawrence Halprin

William Wurster

In 1955, the owners hired Lawrence Halprin to provide an overall design for the central green. His concept was based on the idea that the common area should operate as a functional community center rather than as a decorative piece. Halprin retained the existing Monterey pines, added a plum allée, a central lawn, and native, low-maintenance plants. Each home also had its own private garden with a fence, four of which were designed by Halprin, one by Geraldine Knight Scott, and another by Burton Litton. The two westernmost center lots were never developed, which allowed Greenwood Common to maintain the open view of San Francisco Bay shared by the owners of the homes.

TOUR DETAILS

Sunday 10:00 - 12:00

(Part of Tour 12 - Golden Gateway and Levi's Plaza)

Led by Chandler McCoy with Marta Fry and Paul Scardina

Meet at central brick plaza south of the fountain at Levi's Plaza



12 See Levi's Plaza for tour meeting place



TOUR DETAILS

Sunday 10:00 - 11:00

Led by Waverly Lowell

Meet outside fence on Greenwood Terrace, between Buena Vista Way and Rose St

Japanese Tea Garden

75 Hagiwara Tea Garden Drive, San Francisco



The first public Japanese garden in the United States, this rustic stroll-garden was constructed by Japanese immigrant and landscape designer Makoto Hagiwara. It originated as part of the 1894 World's Fair, but upon closing, Hagiwara asked park superintendent John McLaren if the exhibit could become a permanent addition to Golden Gate Park as a gift to the city. Hagiwara funded the garden construction himself, going to great lengths to procure plants, art, and exotic plant species from Japan. He was caretaker from 1895 until his death in 1925, expanding the garden to five acres.

The Hagiwara family lived in and maintained the garden until 1942, when they were forced into internment camps for the duration of World War II.

The garden has since undergone several additions and renovations: the dry garden designed by Nagao Sakurai in 1953, the rebuilding of the tea house and gift shop by R.G. Watanabe in 1959, and a hedge trimmed to resemble Mt. Fuji dedicated to Hagiwara in 1979. In 1985 supervisor Kensuke Kawata rebuilt and replaced the garden's three gates, and the Long Bridge was added in 1988.

Golden Gate Park, including the Japanese Tea Garden, was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2004.

TOUR DETAILS

Saturday 11:00 - 11:45

Led by Steven Pitsenbarger,
Deborra Knotts

Meet at main gate to the garden



Kaiser Center Roof Garden

300 Lakeside Drive, Oakland



Inspired by the rooftop garden at Rockefeller Center in New York City, industrialist Henry Kaiser hired the landscape architecture firm of Osmundson & Staley to design a garden atop the parking garage next to his company's headquarters. Theodore Osmundson negotiated the contract and served as client liaison, while associate David Arbegast developed the landscape design. The City of Oakland Planning Commission granted the company several variances (existing height zoning, setback requirements, and permission to fill a portion of Lake Merritt to expand the buildable site) in exchange for the creation of a significant landscape program. The result was that 90% of the land of the Kaiser Center is covered by buildings, while 60% of that same area is also landscaped.

The garden opened in 1960 as the first "true" post-World War II rooftop garden in the U.S. The garden's hardscape incorporated materials such as aluminum and cement made by Kaiser Industries for many of its large-scale projects around the world. The design includes a large reflecting pool with numerous small fountains, a wooden bridge, undulating lawns, a curvilinear path system, benches, and an extensive plant palette including 42 mature specimen trees, extensive shrubs, ground covers, and herbaceous plantings.

Style:

Modernist

Type:

Roof Garden

Designed By:

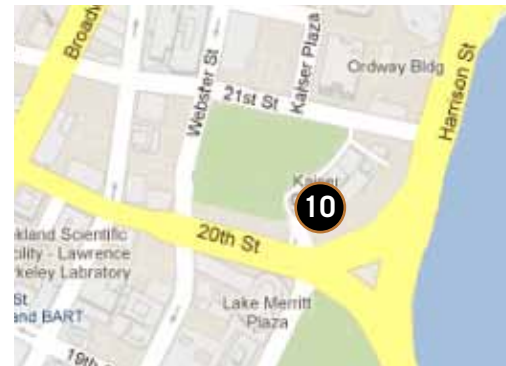
Theodore "Ted" Osmundson
David Arbegast

TOUR DETAILS

Sunday 2:00 - 3:00

Led by Deborah Lindsay

Meet at lobby on first floor by the
security desk



Lands End

El Camino Del Mar, San Francisco



Situated on San Francisco's rocky and windswept coast, the park is located at the northwestern edge of the city in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The site has attracted visitors for centuries, from Native Americans collecting shellfish to tourists following the Gold Rush. The nearby Cliff House opened in 1863 and was purchased by Adolph Sutro in the 1880s as part of a plan to develop the western headlands into a major recreation area. By the late 1890s the area included the Cliff House, the Sutro Baths, Sutro Heights Park, numerous shops and restaurants, a carnival midway - Merrie Way - built for the 1894 Midwinter Fair, and a steam train to carry the thousands of visitors from downtown to Lands End. Major landslides stopped rail service in 1925 and the area began a slow decline. The Sutro Baths closed in the 1960s and was destroyed by fire in 1966.

The National Park Service initiated planning for the area in the 1980s with a final master plan for the Coastal Trail completed by the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy in 2005. Improvements to date include a promenade and trailhead at Merrie Way, one-half mile of accessible trail and four scenic overlooks with thirty-mile views stretching from Golden Gate Bridge, Marin Headlands, and Point Reyes to the Farallon Islands and Pacific Ocean.

Type:

Public Park - National Park
Scenic Reservation

TOUR DETAILS

Saturday 2:00 - 4:00

(Part of Tour 6 - Sutro District)

Led by John Martini, Stephen Wheeler

Meet at Merrie Way parking lot on Point Lobos Avenue, east of Louis' Restaurant



Levi's Plaza

Battery Street & Union Street, San Francisco



Intended as a campus for Levi Strauss, Inc. for its workers to have lunch and relax as well as to provide open space for the local Embarcadero community, the park was dedicated on April 8, 1982, to "the employees of Levi Strauss." Conceived as two distinct entities, Halprin's design includes a paved plaza enclosed by four to ten-story buildings (by architects Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum and Gensler + Associates), and to the east of the plaza a pastoral park with a series of cascading waterfalls and a meandering stream. Surprisingly, although the park is situated along the heavily trafficked Embarcadero, it is quiet and calm, sheltered by a hedge along the eastern boundary with grassy knolls, mature canopy trees, and curving paths, giving it a sense of seclusion.

In the plaza, a focal point fountain incorporates a hulking piece of carnelian granite at its center, personally selected by Halprin during his research on the FDR Memorial. The fountain is constructed of granite from the very same quarry. Until 2003, Halprin's office was located adjacent to the park on Battery Street and during this time Halprin consulted on all design and management issues for the park.

Style:

Modernist

Type:

Plaza

Public Park - Neighborhood Park

Designed By:

Lawrence Halprin



TOUR DETAILS

Sunday 10:00 - 12:00

(Part of Tour 12 - Golden Gateway and Levi's Plaza)

Led by Chandler McCoy with Marta Fry and Paul Scardina

Meet at central brick plaza south of the fountain at Levi's Plaza

One Maritime Plaza

300 Clay Street, San Francisco



Part of the Golden Gateway development project, this roof garden plaza was designed in 1967 by Sasaki, Walker and Associates in conjunction with Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, the architects who designed the Alcoa building which the plaza surrounds. The intent of the formal plan for the garden squares, built on top of parallel two-story parking garages, was to create the effect of an outdoor sculpture museum around the base of the Alcoa building. Major artworks are by Marino Marini, Henry Moore, Charles Perry, and Jan Peter Stern; the fountain was designed by Robert Woodward. Situated on both sides of the office tower, rectilinear lawn panels are divided by wide concrete paths. The centerpiece of each side is a sleek one-story building of glass and brick, used as a restaurant and bank respectively. The east side of the plaza includes Woodward's signature fountain aligned with the Alcoa building's main entrance, while the west side of the garden has a more heavily-vegetated western edge along Battery Street. The plaza is connected with Embarcadero Center and Golden Gateway Center via elevated pedestrian bridges.

Style:

Modernist

Type:

Plaza

Roof Garden

Designed By:

Sasaki, Walker and Associates

Market Street Corridor

Market Street & 7th Street, San Francisco



The three-mile long street traverses from its southwest end in the Twin Peak section of the city to its northeastern terminus at Justin Herman Plaza. Considered the spine of the city, it has been an important axis since San Francisco's inception, built in 1847 at 120 feet wide. Home to the theater district, cultural activities, and commercial and retail businesses, it is also an intensive transit corridor served by BART, Muni, local and regional buses and a historic streetcar line.

Style:

Beaux Arts / Neoclassical

Modernist

Type:

Boulevard

Designed By:

Lawrence Halprin

Mario Ciampi and Associates

John Carl Warnecke &

Associates

In 1962 a report sponsored by San Francisco Planning and Urbanism Research entitled "What to do about Market Street?" was prepared for the Market Street Development Project. Conceived at the same time as the construction of the city's BART and Muni systems, the report was one of a series of studies to improve Market Street. Lawrence Halprin & Associates, working with John Carl Warnecke & Associates and Mario Ciampi and Associates, developed plans for the redesign of the corridor which were executed in the 1970s and 1980s. Halprin envisioned the street as a pedestrian-oriented series of linked open spaces connected by consistent paving, graphics, street furniture and plantings. To choreograph the movement along the street he used Motation – his method for scoring how perception of environment changes depending on the speed and motion of the observer. United Nations Plaza and Hallidie Plaza are two public spaces designed as part of the street's redevelopment.

TOUR DETAILS

Sunday 10:00 - 12:00

(Part of Tour 12 - Golden Gateway and Levi's Plaza)

Led by Chandler McCoy with Marta Fry and Paul Scardina

Meet at central brick plaza south of the fountain at Levi's Plaza



12 See Levi's Plaza for tour meeting place



TOUR DETAILS

Sunday 1:00 - 2:00

(Part of Tour 13 - San Francisco Civic Center)

Led by Margaret Mori, Noel Vernon

Meet around BART Station near the UN Plaza Farmer's Market

Mitchell Park

600 E. Meadow Drive, Palo Alto



This 21-acre community park, designed by the landscape architect, Robert Royston, serves as an example of postwar park design and a nod to changing cultural attitudes towards the role of outdoor recreation in suburban American life. Royston understood that neighborhood parks were an “extension and an integral part of the lives of the people [living] around it.” Influenced by the biomorphic shapes and thin verticals used by 20th century artists, Joan Miro and Piet Mondrian, and embraced by the designer’s contemporaries, Garrett Eckbo and Asa Hanamoto, Royston used functional zoning to separate potentially conflicting uses and users and a system of axial and looped pathways to connect spaces in these modernist recreational facilities. With Mitchell Park, the designer employed these concepts while including areas for recreation, performances and other special events, picnics and children’s play. Curving turf berms and fencing as well as tree plantings selected for seasonal interest defined functional areas both at grade and vertically. In 2007, a city renovation of Mitchell Park, with input and participation by Royston, was completed; the rehabilitated park includes compatible new activities, reflecting changing visitor uses over time, whilst continuing to fulfill Royston’s vision of a park as a public garden for the enjoyment and gathering of diverse communities.

Style:

Modernist

Type:

Imaginative / Adventure
Playground

Public Park - Neighborhood
Park

Designed By:

Robert Royston

Royston Hanamoto Mayes
& Beck

7 See Bowden Park for tour meeting place



Music Concourse

Music Concourse Drive, San Francisco



Created in 1893 for the California Midwinter International Exposition, the nine-acre space was designed as the fair’s Grand Court of Honor by civil engineer Michael O’Shaughnessy. After the fair’s end John McLaren, superintendent of Golden Gate Park, oversaw the conversion of the space into a public music venue. The plan included an outer carriage drive, pedestrian pathways and tunnels, and concrete stairways to provide access to the sunken court.

Style:

Beaux Arts/Neoclassical

Designed By:

John McLaren

The Concourse is comprised of an oval plaza built along a northwest to southeast axis. In 1899, the classically-styled Spreckels Temple of Music, commonly referred to as the Bandshell, was built as a venue for free concerts. A central asphalt path runs from the Bandshell, where rows of wood and metal benches provide seating for concert viewers, to the Francis Scott Key Memorial which sits atop a hillock to the northwest. Four smaller pathways bisect the central one, with fountains situated at the pathway junctures. A dense bosque of pollarded London Plane and Elm trees provide shade and structure for the space. More than fifteen sculptures and monuments punctuate the space, including the Goethe and Schiller monument and the Hearst Fountain and Staircase. The California Academy of Sciences sits to the east of the courtyard and to the south is the de Young Museum. In 2006 the Music Concourse was made a San Francisco Landmark.

TOUR DETAILS

Saturday 10:00 - 10:45

Led by Doug Nelson

Meet by the central fountain



TOUR DETAILS

Saturday 1:00 - 5:00

(Part of Tour 7 - Royston Parks)

Led by JC Miller

Meet at the arbor near
playground in Bowden Park

Oakland Museum of CA

1000 Oak Street, Oakland



Completed in 1969, the 24,600 square foot rooftop gardens are constructed atop the Oakland Museum of California. The reinforced concrete and glass building, situated partially below grade, was designed by architects Kevin Roche and John Dinkeloo. Landscape architect Dan Kiley was commissioned to lay out the landscape along with landscape architect and horticulturalist Geraldine Knight Scott, who selected the plantings for the space.

The garden consists of three levels that descend from north to south, offering views of Lake Merritt and the surrounding city from terraces and balconies which culminate in a below-grade sunken courtyard. The roofline of the interior galleries is staggered so that the outdoor terrace for one gallery sits atop the roof of another. Terraces are connected by wide flights of concrete steps. Tiered concrete planters, densely planted with small pear, olive, and pine trees, shrubs, and vines that cascade over terrace walls, define the spaces and provide a platform for outdoor sculpture. In the sunken courtyard a rectangular swath of lawn is bisected by a diagonal pathway and edged by cedar of Lebanon, live oak, and eucalyptus trees. To the west of the lawn, a long rectangular pool is planted with water lilies and stocked with fish. Renovations to the museum and gardens were completed in 2010.

Style:

Modernist

Type:

Institutional Grounds - Cultural

Roof Garden

Designed By:

Dan Kiley

Geraldine Knight Scott

Kevin Roche

TOUR DETAILS

Sunday 3:00 - 4:00

Led by John Fung

Meet at entrance on Oak Street



Santa Clara Central Park

909 Kiely Boulevard, Santa Clara



Commissioned in 1960 by the city of Santa Clara to meet the recreational needs of its growing population, the 52-acre Central Park was designed by Robert Royston. It exhibits characteristics consistent with many of Royston's early projects: well-defined communal and private spaces, careful attention to the shifting views from pathways, a diverse plant palette of trees, shrubs, and ground cover, and gentle topographic shifts across constructed berms. Working closely with Parks and Recreation Director Earl Carmichael and his partners Asa Hanamoto, Louis Alley, and Kaz Abey, Royston created a master plan that was constructed in 17 phases and completed in 1974.

The site is divided into two sections by Saratoga Creek. Its extensive features - a community center, tennis courts, library, swim center, baseball fields, picnic areas, playground, and lawn bowling course - are connected by a broad, meandering path. The park's center consists of an amoebic two-acre lake, redwood groves, two meadows, and a 75-foot-tall, wisteria-lined, open air pavilion. A picnic area, covered by a wooden pergola, suggests the character of a residential garden. In keeping with his creative, child-centered playgrounds, Royston designed a playground that incorporates a three-dimensional maze of hollowed granite cubes, the discarded material from San Francisco City Hall's columns.

Style:

Modernist

Type:

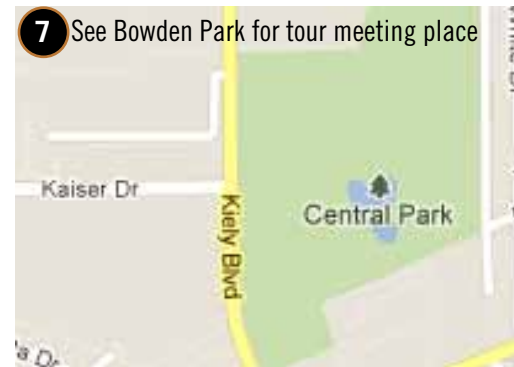
Public Park - Neighborhood Park

Designed By:

Robert Royston

Asa Hanamoto

Royston Hanamoto Mayes & Beck



TOUR DETAILS

Saturday 1:00 - 5:00

(Part of Tour 7 - Royston Parks)

Led by JC Miller

Meet at the arbor near playground in Bowden Park

Sigmund Stern Grove

2750 19th Avenue, San Francisco



Dedicated in 1932 on fourteen acres of land given by Rosalie M. Stern in honor of her husband Sigmund, the outdoor concert venue is in the Sunset District in southwest San Francisco. Soon after Stern's donation, the city purchased fifty additional acres to the west which became Pine Lake Park. The combined 64-acre rectilinear space is situated in a narrow natural basin, with the park on the west side and amphitheater to the east on Stern's donated land, where the natural acoustics are well suited to the purpose.

Style:

Modernist

Type:

Amphitheater – Depression Era Theater

Designed By:

Works Progress Administration
Lawrence Halprin

The amphitheater was initially built by the Works Progress Administration as a sloped meadow with low stone walls. By 1938, the free music events which Stern intended had begun, and have since become a summer tradition. In decline until the early 2000s, both Pine Lane Park and Stern Grove are undergoing improvements based on a ten-year plan. Between 1999 and 2005 landscape architect Lawrence Halprin redesigned the amphitheater into a series of low grass terraces with boulders towards the front and stepped granite seat walls that operate as benches further up the hill. The benches and terraces provide seating for more than 4,000 people and mitigate the slippery slope which had severely eroded in the WPA design. Inspired by Greek amphitheaters, the space is completely surrounded by the dense woodland of the park, creating a sense of enclosure and a backdrop for the venue's diverse performances.



St. Francis Wood

St. Francis Boulevard & Santa Clara Avenue, San Francisco



In 1912 the Mason-McDuffie Company purchased 175 acres of land formerly owned by Adolph Sutro for a new residential neighborhood in southwest San Francisco. The concept for the development included lots that were twice the size of the average city lot and planted parks and boulevards with good access to the city center. Duncan McDuffie, who was responsible for numerous developments around the Bay Area, hired the Olmsted Brothers to design the curvilinear street plan in 1913. Led by James Dawson, the firm laid out the streets to conform to the site's natural topography. The community was designed to be strictly residential, with wide streets and utilities buried beneath sidewalks. Occasional architectural features alluding to gardens of the Italian Renaissance ornamented the grounds. These plans were carefully integrated with the work of supervising architect John Galen Howard, who designed the Beaux-Arts style entrance portals at the West end of St. Francis Boulevard and a monumental fountain in at the road's center point. The terraced plaza and fountain at the street's Eastern terminus, which takes advantage of a sweeping vista of the Pacific Ocean, was designed by Henry Gutterson after extensive consultation with the Olmsted firm. The character of the neighborhood today remains much as it was intended in the original design.

Style:

Beaux Arts/Neoclassical;
Picturesque

Type:

Suburb - Country Club Suburb

Designed By:

Olmsted Brothers
James Dawson



TOUR DETAILS

Sunday 4:00 - 5:30

Led by Richard Brandi

Meet at the loggia at corner of
St Francis Blvd and Portola
Drive

Sutro Baths

1090 Point Lobos Avenue, San Francisco



Located at the westernmost point of Lands End, the Sutro Baths were built by developer and mayor of the city Adolph Sutro. His concept of an aquarium along the coast expanded into a public bath house complete with six saltwater swimming tanks flushed by the daily tides, 517 dressing rooms, restaurants, an ice rink, and galleries. Construction began in 1887 and the baths opened to the public 1894.

The baths were enclosed by a 100,000 square foot glass structure spreading over three acres on the western headlands of the park. A classical temple marked the formal entrance. Sutro held a competition for the architectural design which C.J. Colley and Emil S. Lemme won.

Slides, trapezes, and diving boards dropped into the pools, each with a different water temperature. The building was balmy, which created an environment suitable for tropical plants and gave the baths the name “California’s Tropical Winter Garden.” Sutro also supported the development of a rail line from downtown that transported all types of visitors to enjoy the baths and park. The Sutro Baths burned and were completely destroyed in 1966, leaving just the ruins of the foundation remaining today.

Style:

Victorian Gardenesque

TOUR DETAILS

Saturday 2:00 - 4:00

(Part of Tour 6 - Sutro District)

Led by John Martini

Meet at Merrie Way parking lot on Point Lobos Avenue, east of Louis’ Restaurant



Sutro Heights

Point Lobos Avenue, San Francisco



Located on the private estate of Adolph Sutro, the property is comprised of 22 acres overlooking the Pacific Ocean, Seal Rocks, and Golden Gate. Beginning in 1881, Sutro turned the site into an Italianate public garden filled with ornamental plantings, over 200 Romanesque statues, a glass-paned conservatory, rock parapet, hedge maze, fountains, and expansive vistas. He was responsible for laying out the paths and garden terraces and choosing the plants and site furnishings.

In order to create a site conducive to growing garden plants, Sutro constructed windbreaks and terraces to form garden rooms. “The Old Grove” was a central organizing element in the garden, consisting of tightly planted cypress, pine, and eucalyptus trees pruned to provide shade over lawn with eight radiating axial walkways below. Decorative gates flanked the two entrances and gravel drives were designed for pedestrian and limited carriage and horseback use. The garden opened to the public in 1885. Following the family’s financial struggles to maintain the property, the estate was donated to the City of San Francisco in 1938 and is now part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The buildings were demolished and much of the statuary removed. Today the site, with its gardens simplified but largely intact, provides passive recreation.

Style:

Italianate

Type:

Garden and Estate

Public Park

Designed By:

Adolfo Sutro

TOUR DETAILS

Saturday 2:00 - 4:00

(Part of Tour 6 - Sutro District)

Led by John Martini

Meet at Merrie Way parking lot on Point Lobos Avenue, east of Louis’ Restaurant



Sydney G. Walton Square

Front Street & Jackson Street, San Francisco



In 1960, Sasaki, Walker and Associates joined the architectural firms of Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons and DeMars and Reay in a competition to design the Golden Gateway, an urban renewal site for the Redevelopment Agency in downtown San Francisco. Conceived as a city within a city, the ten-acre Golden Gateway utilizes pedestrian-friendly plazas, staircases, and courtyards as respite from the urban environment.

The two-acre site for Sydney G. Walton Square was designed by Peter Walker to suggest an alpine meadow, with the park itself an open green and “mountains” represented by the surrounding high-rise buildings and townhouses. Open stairways connect to the elevated townhouses and courtyards of the Davis Court area of the development. The park’s landscape includes open expanses of lawn separated by curvilinear concrete paths, groves of pines, willows, and poplars, an old masonry arch covered with ivy, and a sculptural fountain. Berms around the perimeter of the site buffer the park from the surrounding streets; along the street, deciduous trees with raised square benches provide seating and shade. The Golden Gateway developers were required to set aside \$1 million for public art, and the Francois Stahly cast bronze Fountain of Four Seasons sits as the centerpiece of the park. Walton Square is a popular lunchtime gathering place for people working in the nearby Financial District.

Style:

Modernist

Type:

Public Park

Greens / Commons / Squares

Designed By:

Sasaki, Walker and Associates

TOUR DETAILS

Sunday 10:00 - 12:00

(Part of Tour 12 - Golden Gateway and Levi's Plaza)

Led by Chandler McCoy with Marta Fry and Paul Scardina
Meet at central brick plaza south of the fountain at Levi's Plaza



UC Berkeley Campus

108 MLK Student Union, Berkeley



Established in 1858, the campus configuration represents three distinct design periods. The original campus of California’s first federal land grant college was a 160-acre site; today the university spans over 1,200 acres.

In 1866 Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. created a plan which identified the campus’s east-west axis and laid out the basic principles and approach to the wooded, sloped site. William Hammond Hall, influenced by Olmsted’s picturesque framework, created the first built incarnation of UC Berkeley, characterized by sloping terrain traversed by Strawberry Creek and impressive views of the Golden Gate. In 1901 John Galen Howard became the campus architect, a role he would hold for over twenty years. His legacy is the Beaux Arts architecture that dominates the Classical Core, a plan based on axial geometries set within a picturesque landscape. Landscape Gardener John W. Gregg was instrumental in planting and horticulture on campus at this time. Thomas Church’s 1962 landscape master plan and contribution to the long-range development plan helped guide campus evolution for nearly 30 years. Church placed a priority on pedestrian circulation and sought to enhance the historic landscape features, while introducing a new layer of modern geometry onto the site. Several new Modernist buildings and plazas were constructed both before and after Church’s plan was implemented, including Dwinelle Plaza attributed to Eckbo, Royston, and Williams in 1950 and Wurster Hall, built for the newly-formed College of Environmental Design in 1965.

Style:

Beaux Arts/Neoclassical

Picturesque

Type:

Campus - City Beautiful
Campus

Designed By:

Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.

William Hammond Hall

John Galen Howard

John W. Gregg

Thomas Church



TOUR DETAILS

Sunday 11:30 - 1:00

Led by Robert Sabbatini, Jim Horner

Meet at Springer Gateway on Oxford Street at Addison Street

United Nations Plaza

Market Street & 7th Street, San Francisco



Located on Market Street at the eastern edge of the city's Civic Center complex, the 2.5-acre pedestrian space known as UN Plaza was created by closing Fulton Street at Hyde Street. It was built at the time of the Market Street Reconstruction Project in conjunction with the underground BART system and station on the site.

The asymmetrical red brick plaza was designed by Lawrence Halprin, along with architects Mario Ciampi and Associates, and John Carl Warnecke and Associates, in 1975 to commemorate the signing of the 1945 United Nations Charter in the nearby Veterans Building. Halprin conceived of the plaza as a dynamic, active public space connected physically and visually to the Civic Center and to Market Street, the spine of the city. At the western end of the plaza are tree-shaded columns which are inscribed with the names of the United Nations member countries and an equestrian statue of Simón Bolívar, a gift from the government of Venezuela to the city of San Francisco. On the eastern side the focus is a sunken sculptural fountain formed by asymmetrical stacked granite blocks and animated with arcing water jets. After years of decline and following consultation with Halprin, the fountain was refurbished and rededicated in 1995, the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Charter. The plaza is home to a popular farmer's market several days a week.

Style:

Modernist

Type:

Plaza

Designed By:

Lawrence Halprin

John Carl Warnecke & Associates

Mario Ciampi and Associates



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TOUR DETAILS

Sunday 1:00 - 2:00

(Part of Tour 13 - San Francisco Civic Center)

Led by Margaret Mori, Noel Vernon

Meet around BART Station near the UN Plaza Farmer's Market

The Cultural Landscape Foundation

1909 Que Street NW, Second Floor

Washington, DC 20009

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