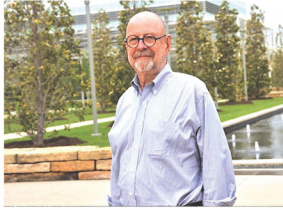


PETER WALKER



BACKGROUND

Peter Walker was raised in California and attended UC Berkeley's science based landscape architecture program. He then went on to receive his MLA from Harvard's School of Design. He worked for and with Hideo Sasaki and became a partner at the SWA Group. He then went on to be director of Harvard's Urban Design program and later the chairman of the Landscape Architecture Department. He worked on many large and small scale projects over the years then decided to found the magazine *Land Forum*. He also founded PWP Landscape Architecture.

DESIGN PHILOSOPHY & PROCESS

Over a five decade career, Peter Walker has worked on an expansive amount of projects ranging from gardens, plazas, and campuses, to cities and corporate headquarters.

He is a huge advocate for the dynamic landscape that changes and improves over time. He will go back and visit his older projects to see how the natural landscape has interacted with the built landscape and how the vegetation has grown. Models, mock-ups and testing are used to assure accuracy.

He is a part of the Modernist movement and is interested in the relationship between landscape design and contemporary art styles. His philosophical approach focuses on historical, cultural, and ecological importance of a site. Many of Peter Walkers projects include an emphasis on geometric and symmetrical patterns. He has a minimalistic design approach and appreciates simple beauty.

PWP has worked on many projects with dynamic and static waterscapes and focus on these being both efficient and sustainable. Common elements of his designs include the use of modern materials, geometric plants, and sculptures.

Peter Walker and his company welcome new developments and have shifted the way they work as the industry called for it, like utilizing new online software and adopting new design elements to create more dynamic landscapes and successful living monuments.



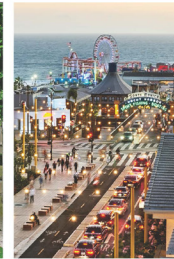
NATIONAL SEPTEMBER 11 MEMORIAL
NEW YORK, NY (2011)



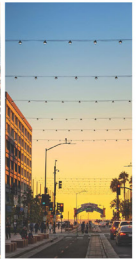
JEWEL CHANGI AIRPORT
SINGAPORE (2018)



NOVARTIS HEADQUARTERS
BASEL, SWITZERLAND (2005)



COLORADO ESPLANADE
CITY OF SANTA MONICA (2015)



NATIONAL SEPTEMBER 11 MEMORIAL

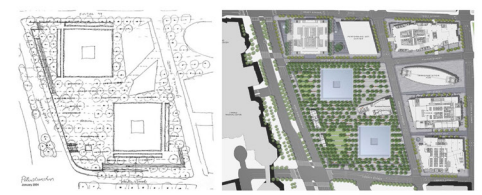
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=989MfG5gUwU&list=PL989MfG5gUwU>

This Memorial in New York commemorates all of the victims in the attacks at the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, Shakesville Pennsylvania, and the February attack on the World Trade Center.

Peter Walker described the memorial as "Reflecting Absence" which shows in the living memorial that includes dynamic water features in the voids of the former towers. These focal points are surrounded by a forest of oak trees. There is a flatness along the entire landscape until reaching the voids.

A lot of attention was put into the spacing of the trees, seating, and walkways in order to create an entire experience apart from the voids. The plaza is extremely sustainable by reusing stormwater, providing shade and cooling, among many other things. The limited palette of materials is meant to parallel with the quietness of the plaza.

The overall environment created by Peter Walker and the team have allowed a serene and peaceful environment for this living memorial. The minimalist design still carries a large impact. The project is about how the memorial makes people feel as well as creating a safe space for pedestrians to enjoy. Overall the project accomplished everything it set out to do and more in a sustainable and respectable way.



9/11 MEMORIAL GLADE

The Memorial Glade, also designed by PWP, specifically honors all the sacrifices made by the rescue, recovery, and relief community as well as deaths caused by toxins at the site. Six granite monoliths made with steel from the World Trade Center, outline a path. The path was laid in the same spot as the ramp used during recovery and rescue on this tragic day.



9/11 MEMORIAL GLADE
NEW YORK, NY (2019)

<https://www.pwpla.com>
<https://www.pwpla.com/national-911-memorial/completion>
<https://www.tcll.org/pioneer/peter-walker>
<https://www.xdla.org/uploads/efiles/pwp.pdf>
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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lphFyLWccw>

Alexandra Ugan



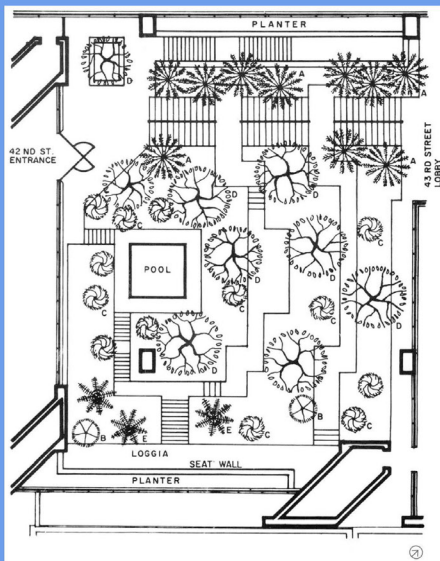
Colleague speaking
about Dan

Dan Kiley

- Received an apprenticeship under Warren Manning, then went to Harvard
- Was outgoing and quickwitted
- Extending planting possibilities in use and location is at heart of his designs
- Did many apprenticeships most notable work was in the last 10 years of his career

Ford Foundation

1964, finished in 1967 New York, New York



Background

- Set within Ford's foundation's glass, granite, and steel headquarters
- Worked with architects Roche and Dinkeloo
- Used Fritz Wendt's book on commercial agriculture as resource guide

Description

- First large scale interior atrium garden
- 1/2 acre
- Reinforces connection between garden and office
- Courtyard and graduated planters planted with same tree, bush, and groundcover

Design Analysis

- Terracing used to fix 13 foot grade change from first and secondary entry
- Square pool of water is central focus point of the lowest terrace
- Lighting, irrigation, and drainage very carefully designed
- Kiley's plantings did not thrive in environment, later replaced with subtropical planting



Citations: Foundation, The Cultural Landscape. "The Landscape Architecture Legacy of Dan Kiley. The Cultural Landscape Foundation." The Landscape Architecture Legacy of Dan Kiley | The Cultural Landscape Foundation.
<https://www.tclf.org/sites/default/files/microsites/kiley-legacy/FordFoundation.html#prettyPhoto>.
Tclfsteward, director. YouTube, YouTube, 24 Apr. 2018, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AB9T1hTXK6I>.
Accessed 9 Nov. 2022.

Biography

Andrew Jackson Downing, a landscape designer, and author in the mid-19th-century United States, was born in 1815 in Newburgh, New York. This is where he would go on to spend his whole life in his design practice. AJ showed a lot of interest in the outdoors and plant life, so he joined his family nursery business when he was just a teenager. He would later on grow interest in architecture eventually leading him to start writing about such practices. He would then go on to create more books regarding landscapes and he would then start to design landscapes himself and from there his designs just took off. He would go on to create fantastic pieces of work but unfortunately his life would come to an end in 1852 when he drowned on a ship leaving New York City.

Lifes work

While he is known for a lot of his books and writings, he has designed some amazing pieces of work for his time. Like what he is really known for which is his contribution to gothic revival architecture. He would also work on a bunch of projects with Calvert Vaux. Some of the pieces of work that they would go on to create and design are for some very monumental buildings. Some of these buildings include Robert P. Dodge House in D.C and the Matthew Vassar Cottage and gatehouse in New York.

Sources

[Andrew Jackson Downing - History of Early American Landscape Design \(nga.gov\)](#)
[Andrew Jackson Downing: America's Original Designing Man \(historynet.com\)](#)
[Andrew Jackson Downing | The Cultural Landscape Foundation \(tclf.org\)](#)

Andrew Jackson Downing 1815-1852



People project
By: Russell Patterson

Personal Project information

Downing and Vaux's most significant project was the 1850—52 plans for a Public Grounds in Washington, DC, located in the area that now constitutes the National Mall. The idea was to create a public park that stretched about 150 acres between the White House the north and south part of the river. The goal was to create more safe spaces in Washington to help better the area and they would hire Downing to design this park.

Design Analysis

Downing's plan divided the Public Grounds into six sections. The U.S. Capitol Grounds would connect to the National Botanic Gardens. A suspension bridge would cross the Tiber Canal, connecting the "Monument Park" to the circular lawn of the "Parade or President's Park" and then the "President's Grounds" located adjacent to the White House. Downing intended for the Public Grounds to be landscaped in what he called the natural style, with curving walkways and places to travel.

