

Learning Places Fall 2016
Chin/Swift

SITE REPORT [part 1: place] Lincoln Center



Jingyu Zhan
10.04.2016

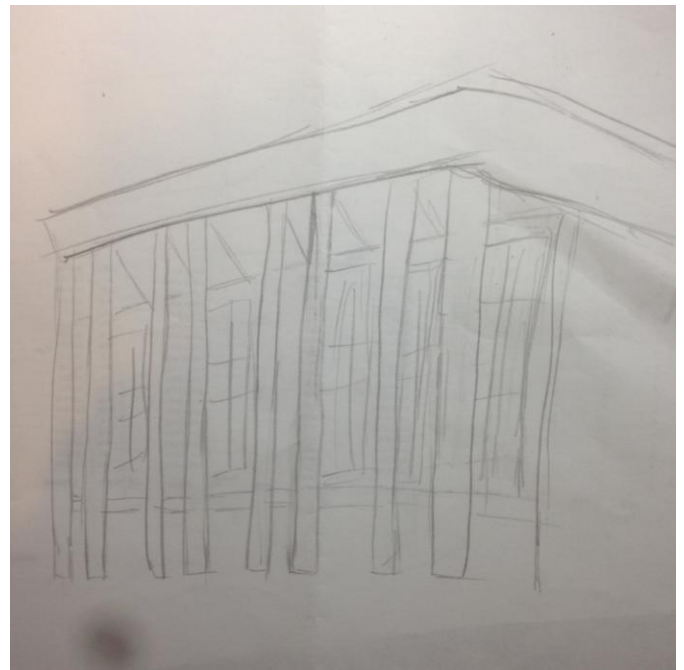
INTRODUCTION

Lincoln Center is composed of different buildings in the Lincoln Square neighborhood, New York City. It has been hosting world class performance since 1962. In 1999, it was announced that Lincoln Center would be redeveloped over 10 years. Architects involved were Frank Gehry; Cooper, Robertson & Partners; Skidmore, Owings & Merrill; Beyer Blinder Belle; Fox & Fowle; Olin Partnership; and Diller & Scofidio.

PRE-VISIT REFLECTION

Before the visit, I have never been to Lincoln Center, so I am pretty curious to explore it. We will be observing the relationship between the architecture and performance, how the space encourages performance, as well as understanding the design of various architectures.

ITE DOCUMENTATION (photos/sketches)



The photos and sketches are important because they show that the balcony and the lights on the ceiling provide encourage performance, which we can watch from our perspectives as audience.



The box office provides a space for performance. As people purchasing tickets, we are sitting from the opposite and watching their performance.

QUALITATIVE SITE OBSERVATIONS

1. Neighborhood / Street Character
 - a. Upper West Side neighborhood
 - b. Cultural destination

2. Vitality of Place
 - a. General Description
 - i. Vibrant
 - b. Pedestrian Activity
 - i. Crowded
 - c. Vehicular Traffic
 - i. Moderate

3. Age of Buildings (provide evidence for prediction)
 - a. The Metropolitan Opera House opened in 1966.
 - b. Alice Tully Hall opened in 1969 and reopened after renovation in 2009.
 - c. The fountain opened to public in 1964.

4. Relationship Between Buildings (urbeme)
 - a. Similar style
 - b. There is certain space in between buildings

5. Building Details (historical/architectural styles, morphemes)
 - a. Renewal in the 1960s.
 - b. 16.3 acres
 - c. Contemporary style after renovation

6. Building Uses
 - a. for performing arts

7. Other Observations
 - a. The fountain is in the center of the square. There is a large space around it, and the patterns on the floor, which encourages people's performance.
 - b. The poles of the David H. Koch Theater are not attaching to the ceiling directly, which makes them look like they are floating.

QUANTITATIVE DATA for Area of Study

Subject	Data
Street Names	66th ST
Street Width	-
Pavement Type	Cement
Building Heights	Approximately 96 feet
Building Widths (Window Bays)	-
Building Types/Uses	Performing arts
Empty Lots / Gardens	-
Shops / Restaurants	Plenty of dining and shopping options
Industrial Shops	-
Other Data	A lot of educational institutes
Other Data	

QUESTIONS TO RESEARCH FURTHER

QUESTIONS:

1. Who is the designer of the Metropolitan Opera House of Lincoln Center?
2. What are the architect's inspirations when designing the Metropolitan Opera House?
3. What are some details about the design of the the Metropolitan Opera House?

RESEARCH METHOD/SOURCE FOR EACH QUESTION ABOVE:

1. Question 1
 - a. www.landmarkwest.org
2. Question 2
 - a. www.landmarkwest.org
3. Question 3
 - a. www.landmarkwest.org

SUMMARY / POST VISIT REFLECTION

After this visit, I get to know more about Lincoln Center, which is the world's largest performing center. I also learn that after renovation, the design of Lincoln Center becomes more contemporary. I really like the design of combining the lawn and the restaurant. It provides a green space for public and saves a lot of space. What a wonderful and innovative design!