

A Civic Renewal

Proposal for Reuse of the Civic Arena Robert S. Pfaffmann, AIA

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The Civic Arena is an architectural and engineering landmark that can have new life as civic space for the Lower Hill and support the vital reconnection of the Hill community and downtown Pittsburgh. This proposal is framed to elevate the dialogue and engage ideas in an open and inclusive community planning and design process.

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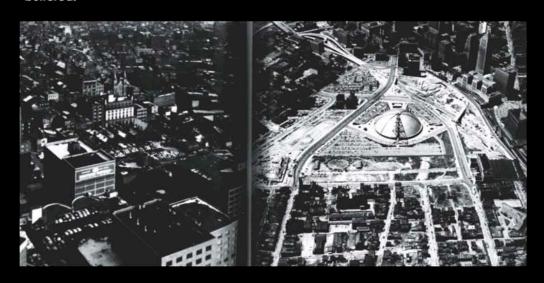
Special thanks to Senator Jim Ferlo for printing this booklet.





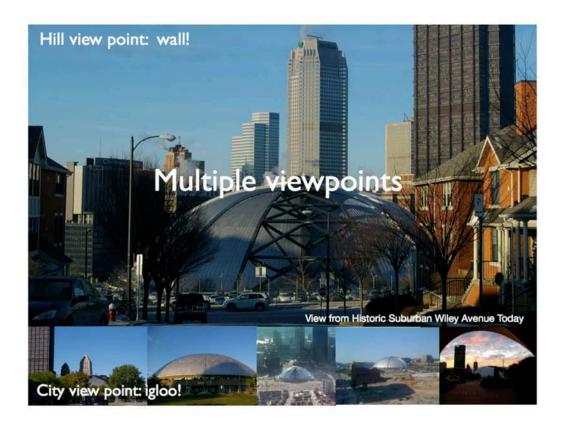
Jane Jacobs, Death & Life of Cities, 1961

"Cultural or civic centers can probably in a few cases employ ground-replanning tactics to reweave them back into the city fabric . . . One side of Pittsburgh's new civic center, at least, might be rewoven into the downtown, from which it is now buffered."



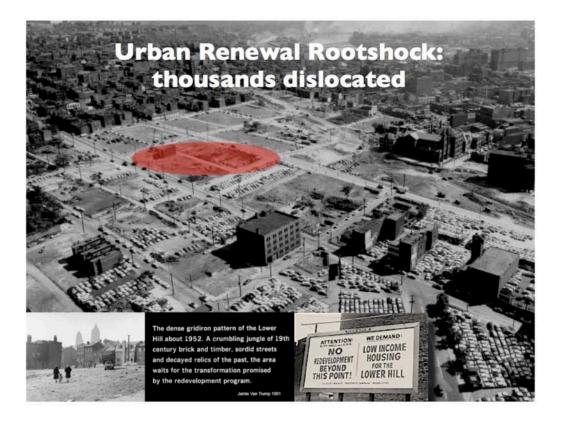








Failed Master Plan: "Cultural Acropolis"





THE PITTSBURGH CIVIC ARENA: MEMORY AND RENEWAL

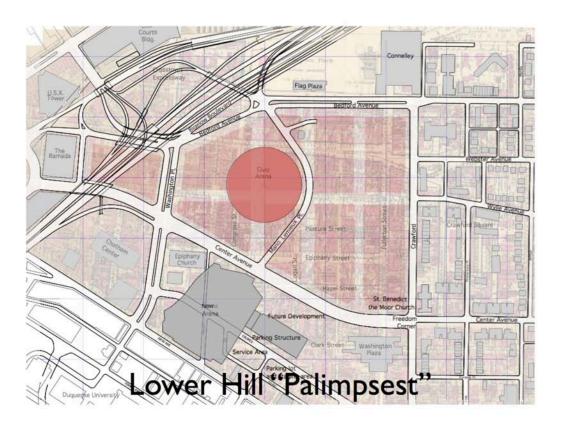
An abstract from proceedings at the 2008 International DOCOMOMO Conference "The Challenge of Change" Dealing with the Legacy of the Modern Movement Robert Shaw Pfaffmann, AIA

Origins

The history of urban renewal and modernist design in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania is a story of success and failure. Pittsburgh's post-war environmental reforms are well known, as are many of the groundbreaking visions of patrons and designers, such as Edgar Kaufmann (Frank Lloyd Wright's Fallingwater), Henry Heinz (Gordon Bunshaft's Portal Bridge), and Richard King Mellon (Mies van der Rohe's Mellon Hall).

But not all of Pittsburgh's modernist replanning efforts were successful. Today, Pittsburgh is challenged with reconstructing once-innovative attempts to redesign large areas of the city. These sudden, top-down, clean sweeps mostly failed, leaving economic decline in neighborhoods like East Liberty and Allegheny Center. On a more massive scale, Pittsburgh's lower Hill District—one of the nation's most important, historic African American communities—was extensively destroyed for construction of the Civic Arena. The project, conceived by Kaufmann and funded as an inventive public-private partnership, evicted 8,000 people from their homes.

While significant in design, the 1961 Civic Arena (architects Mitchell & Ritchey with structural engineers Ammann & Whitney) is a symbol to many in the Hill of the great injustice of urban renewal. To over 1500 dislocated families (80 percent black), the Arena destroyed the community bonds that most planners recognize as indicators of well-being and long-term sustainability.

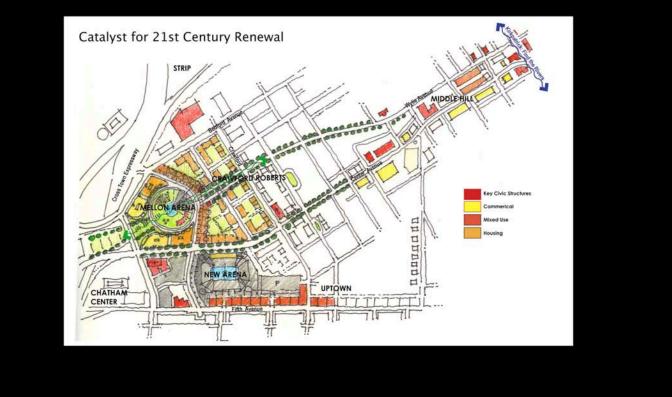


Renewal of Renewal

Under a proposed reconstruction of the lost street grid between the Hill and Downtown, the Civic Arena is proposed to be torn down in a "renewal of urban renewal." This reflects trends by cities hoping to "undo" the damage of urban renewal by promoting current New Urbanist planning over past modernist design, to the point the latter is considered unworthy of preservation or even reuse.

To local officials, urban design consultants and the prime tenant of the Civic Arena—the NHL's Penguins—the demolition is a done deal. But a small group of preservation advocates has not given up on the building—or the community.

We have proposed that renewal of physical (and ultimately social) connections across acres of parking around Mellon Arena—as it is now known—can be accomplished more successfully through reuse of the Arena shell as a civic space that could anchor the community, much like a traditional town square. One of many models is Lucca, Italy's ancient Roman coliseum—now a model urban space surrounded by housing and shops.

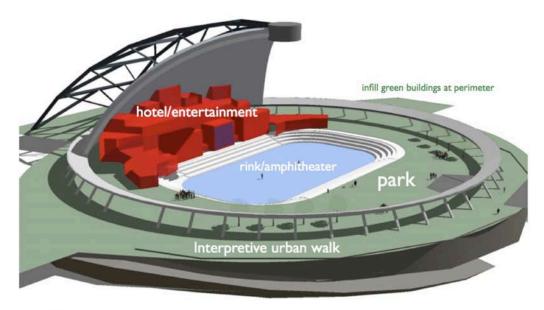


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Many civic design advocates hope there can eventually be a comprehensive master plan for the entire Hill where the community that was so damaged over forty years ago can openly evaluate the merits of reusing the Arena. The challenge parallels debates around the world, where idealistic mid-century plans for renewing cities are becoming historic in their own right.

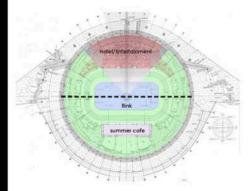
The complexities and contradictions of twenty-first century design and preservation are not easily navigated in the rich social context of the Hill. One of its greatest residents, playwright August Wilson, may point the way: "My plays insist that we should not forget or toss away our history." While he was referring to his roots in the community and the culture he knew, his words challenge us to ask questions about the many histories and memories that exist—some good, some bad. The question for buildings like the Arena is, do we delete it from our memories or transform it?

Robert Shaw Pfaffmann, AIA September 2008

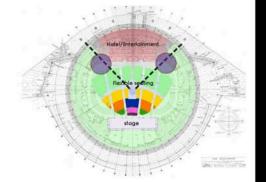




Towards a Civic Renewal

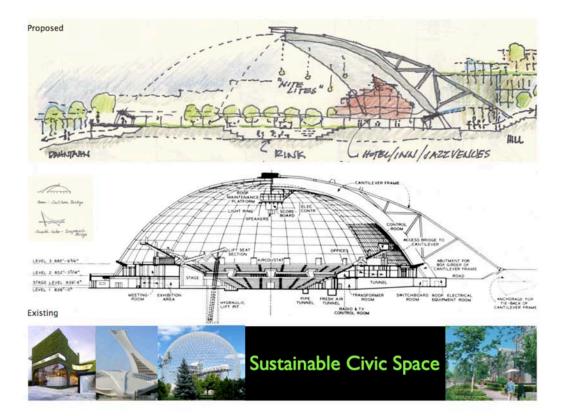






Capacity Study with flexible 4,000 seat amphitheater

Programmatic Capcity and Flexibility
The Civic Arena's 450,000 get flootprint could provide accomodation for a wide range of uses includings: A thermed W-style hotel with entertainment and restaurant functions, Community uses would include a convertible infe/court with the capacity to accomodate outdoor events similar to venues like Millenium Park in Chicago.



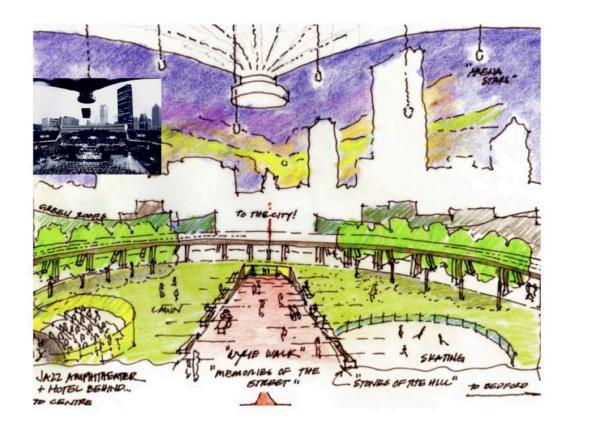


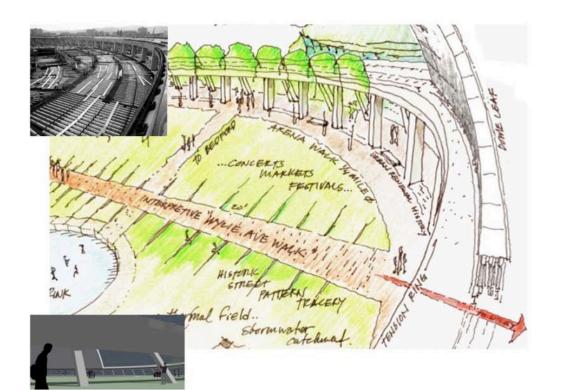


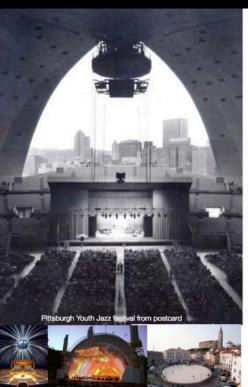
Crawford Belvedere

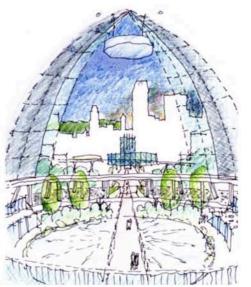






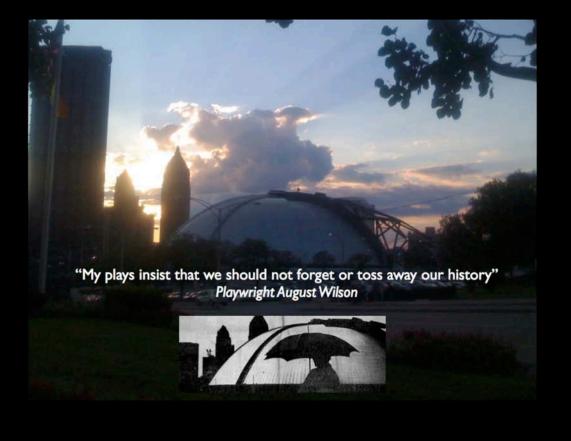






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