





L. Mencken, the notoriously acerbic *Baltimore Sun* scribe who never attended college, once wrote, "Those who can—do. Those who can't—teach." His famous witticism falls flat on its face when one considers the remarkable "doers" associated with the Yale School of Architecture.

Paul Rudolph was chairman when he built his most famous and controversial work: Yale's Art and Architecture Building. Some 40 years later, Dean Robert A.M. Stern, one of Rudolph's former students, commissioned the corduroy concrete landmark's renovation. And the late Charles Gwathmey (who worked on Rudolph's original design as a student draftsman) led Gwathmey Siegel & Associates Architects (GSAA) in restoring the Brutalist-era icon to its original glory.

Three celebrated architects. Three storied Yale educators. And a continuum of studying, teaching and advancing architecture that is now personified in the LEED Gold-certified Yale Arts Center. The \$126 million project included: the restoration and expansion of the 113,000-square-foot Art and Architecture building (renamed Paul Rudolph Hall); design and construction of a new companion facility (the 87,000-square-foot Jeffrey H. Loria Center for the History of Art); and expansion of the Robert B. Haas Arts Library, which now bridges both buildings on the ground floor.

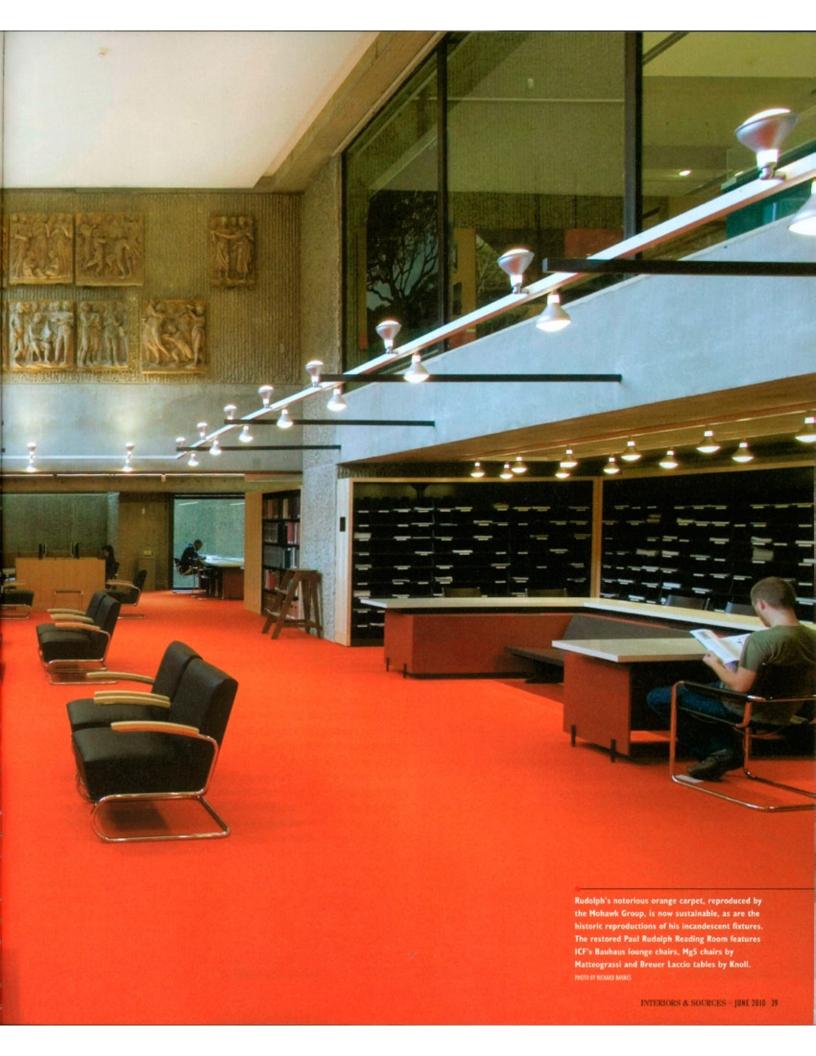
"Educational institutions like Yale are leading the sustainable design movement: Many are committed to radically reducing their carbon footprints—some to zero footprints by 2030. And most aspire to as high a LEED rating as they can achieve," explains Robert Siegel, FAIA, principal and founding partner of Gwathmey Siegel. "What's really fascinating is that green design is driving architecture right now and universities are at the forefront," adds Elizabeth Skowronek, AIA, senior associate at GSAA.

To meet Yale's mandate that all new buildings achieve a minimum LEED Silver rating, Gwathmey Siegel focused on six categories: building envelope, MEP (mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems), site development, type and use of materials, lighting, and construction phase and process. "Considering we were working with a mid-century concrete building, we thought earning Silver would be a bit of a tough assignment. But we exceeded what we were asked to do and earned Gold," says Skowronek, noting that for LEED purposes, Rudolph's landmark facility and GSAA's new building were considered one structure.

Indeed, the buildings are interwoven inside and out. "The interior spaces intertwine—the circulation systems intertwine, [and] the primary elevator system for both buildings is in the new building," explains Siegel. That intentional symbiosis helped GSAA overcome obstacles which would have precluded LEED certification of Rudolph Hall.

"Reusing an existing building envelope was a big plus [for LEED] and a huge minus at the same time, because the envelope







of the Rudolph building had a very low R-value," notes Skowronek. The idea was to restore the older building to the extent where contemporary environmental standards could be met, and to design the best possible R-values into the new building.

"There were a lot of remedial repairs," recalls Siegel. "We had to rebuild the main stair, redo all of the roofs, and literally remake every single window. The original Rudolph building was designed in a certain way in terms of fenestration, but window systems added later weren't sympathetic to the original design." GSAA removed everything that was contradictory to Rudolph's design and re-glazed the building with low-E glass Kawneer windows and large insulated Viracon glass units.

Repairing the building's signature cast-in-place concrete shell involved a combination of research and craftsmanship. "We were able to find one of Rudolph's original concrete forms, and the people who originally did the bush-hammered concrete," says Skowronek. Further research revealed that the ballast on the roof was the stone used in the original concrete. These discoveries enabled GSAA to restore the surface of the building precisely as it was originally constructed.

"That was Elizabeth's primary role—returning the Rudolph building back to exactly the way it was intended to be," says Siegel. He points to the building's

new radiant heating and cooling system and custom lighting fixtures as particularly inventive solutions—both architecturally and from a LEED point of view.

"The building had very specific lighting that defined its character, architecturally, and also defined the spaces," he explains. "Rudolph installed hundreds of these incandescent fixtures on different mounting systems throughout the most monumental spaces, and we had to almost invent a fixture that could simulate them but also be infinitely more energy efficient." GSAA's lighting designer, Robert Leiter of HDLC, recreated the historic Rudolph lamps, exactly, with metal halide lamps from Winona Lighting.

Skowronek specified a dropped ceiling system by Armstrong with an attached water-based radiant cooling and heating system by Barcol-Air that utilizes existing hot and cold water from the main campus plant. Because of Rudolph's original ceilings of sprayed-on asbestos (subsequently removed), there was little space for duct work. "It would have been so intrusive in terms of ceiling heights, and visually very objectionable," notes Siegel. "These were a real discovery—they are so thin and so beautifully made you actually think that they were always there in place."

That's also true for Rudolph's iconic orange carpeting—which was destroyed in a 1969 fire, and recreated from a salvaged 1-inch swatch by the



LEFT Rudolph Hall's renovated exhibition gallery boasts a new Armstrong ceiling with an attached Barcol-Air water-based radiant cooling and heating system. PHOTO BY PETER AMON/ESTO

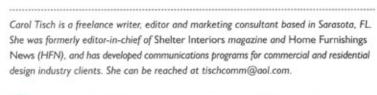
MOVE Natural limestone and zinc cladding are among the details revealed on the east façade of the new Loria Center.

PHOTO BY RICHARD BARNES

BELOW The view from the renovated exhibition gallery reveals Haas Library and exterior views. PHOTO BY PETER AARON/ESTO

Mohawk Group in sustainable iteration. In addition to specifying a myriad of mid-century pieces from Knoll, Herman Miller, ICF and more, GSAA also recreated several of Rudolph's original furniture designs. Some pieces were duplicated exactly; others, like his library tables, were modernized with amenities like cable management and computer hookups.

Looking back, Skowronek says the pedagogical aspects of the project were as rewarding as its LEED Gold certification. "Educating students of architecture on how to reuse a building was a rather interesting and exciting thing to dowhat better way to show them how to convert an old building into a 21st century building," she concludes. Those who can "do" green architecture are indeed its best teachers. ®





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