Paul D. Becker
Terminal Project

Adaptation: Reunion Square
Presented to the Faculty of
The College of Architecture at the University of Nebraska
In Partial Fulfillment of Requirements
For the Degree of Master of Architecture
Major: Architecture
Under the Supervision of Professor Ted Ertl
Lincoln, Nebraska
May, 2008
Intent
The intent of this project is an adaptive reuse of the Reunion Building on the city campus of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The purpose of this scheme is to allow the student to gain additional expertise in the fields of historic reuse, adaptive reuse, and historic preservation as an exploratory exercise into a possible career path. In addition to the exploration of an adaptive reuse, the student intends to focus on the research of architectural precedent, investigating the personal design process through drawings and diagramming in the digital and physical systems, and visual and verbal presentation skills.

Proposal
A home is defined as “the place where one lives permanently.” A home to a student is place where one can take refuge from the world. It can also be a place of study, entertainment, and friendship. Depending on how you look at a home, it is a place where you can eat, sleep, and unwind from the day. So in looking at this project, I have decided to explore the creation of a “home” on campus for graduate students. Currently if a graduate student wishes to live on campus, they must either choose between the traditional dorms or the apartment-style facilities on campus with students of all class levels. After living on campus in the dorms for four years, I realized that if a student needs a place to study the traditional dorm it can become difficult to achieve well-rounded studying, because of the many distractions of living with students of many different class levels and study habits. The focus of my terminal project will be to create a facility where graduate students can live and study separate from the undergraduate students on campus. In addition to this focus, it is desired that my design will be able create spaces where a graduate student can work and study separately from where they live and sleep.

The Reunion Building on the northwest corner of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln’s City Campus is currently a building without a public function. It is my proposal for this year long mentored project to use this building as a base for adapting the structure into a public structure. This structure’s location on campus would be an excellent location for graduate students because of its close proximity to many academic and research facilities. This location could become even more centrally located for graduate students with a proposed physics complex to be built near the Walter Scott Engineering Center. If this complex is constructed a greater number of research based graduate student would be working on the northeast corner of City Campus.

Currently, the occupancy levels of the existing housing facilities would not allow for a graduate only on campus facility. This lack of space only allows for a few solutions; one would be to design and built a completely new structure someplace on either city or east campus where space for new structures is becoming increasingly limited. Another solution would be to adapt an existing structure without a strong public function on campus. Adapting an existing structure to a new function is a more sustainable solution to the future of the campus. The Reunion’s existing design would adapt well to many sustainable design features. Some of these green design features would include, thermal mass, natural day lighting, and ventilation.
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1. Speaking and Writing Skills:
   To be achieved through the semester by use of booklets outlining my progress on my project and the various scheduled and unscheduled critiques during coming months.

2. Critical Thinking Skills:
   To be achieved by the gathering information pertinent to this project through research of precedent, input of critics and colleagues, and relating each stage of design together to form a complete project.

3. Graphic Skills:
   To be achieved by the use of drawings and models completed both by hand and computer generation, presentation boards effectively relating my ideas on design though out the project.

4. Research Skills:
   To be achieved by gather the necessary information about my existing structure through site visitation and background research as well as the research of precedent design for this project.

5. Formal Ordering Systems:
   To be achieved through the understanding of what the building will include through programmatic research then related this data into a functioning work of architecture.

6. Fundamental Design Skills:
   To be achieved throughout the stages of design and critiques to create a viable design for the existing conditions as well as the desired use.

11. Use of Precedents:
   To be accomplished through the visitation of other regional universities and through the research of other similar reuses of structures.

12. Human Behavior:
   To be achieved the understanding how people will react to a space encompassing their work and living quarters in the same building.

16. Program Preparation:
   To be accomplished through out the project as a way of keeping the design process on track and to keep design in check with the stated goals and objectives.

17. Site Conditions:
   To be achieved though the understanding of the historic and current conditions of the site. As wells as work together with the neighboring structures.
1. Speaking and Writing Skills:  
To be achieved through the semester by use of booklets outlining my progress on my project and the various scheduled and unscheduled critiques during coming months.

2. Critical Thinking Skills:  
To be achieved by understanding how decisions in relation to materials, systems, spatial arrangements, and existing structure can affect the stated goals and objectives for this structure.

3. Graphic Skills:  
To be achieved by the use of drawings and models completed both by hand and computer generation, presentation boards effectively relating my ideas on design though out the project.

4. Research Skills:  
To be achieved by gather the necessary information about my existing structure through site visitation and background research as well as the research of precedent design for this project.

5. Formal Ordering Systems:  
To be achieved through the creation of plans, sections, and elevations of the complete architectural structure as well as connection details of various components of the design.

6. Fundamental Design Skills:  
To be achieved throughout the stages of design and critiques to create a viable design for the existing conditions as well as the desired use.

11. Use of Precedents:  
To be accomplished through the visitation of other regional universities and through the research of other similar reuses of structures.

12. Human Behavior:  
To be achieved the understanding how people will react to a space encompassing their work and living quarters in the same building.

14. Accessibility  
To be accomplished through the understanding of how people with different levels of physical capabilities with interact with the design.

16. Program Preparation:  
To be accomplished through out the project as a way of keeping the design process on track and to keep design in check with the stated goals and objectives.

17. Site Conditions:  
To be achieved though the understanding of the historic and current conditions of the site. As wells as work together with the neighboring structures.

23. Building System Integration:  
To be achieved through the understanding of how different building systems will affect the creation of a sustainable design.

26. Comprehensive Design:  
To be accomplished by encompassing a broad range of design issues including theory, materials, systems, tectonics, ...
Background Information
The Reunion Building was originally constructed in 1925, to house a watch factory then it was converted into various warehouses, including the Outboard Motor Company of Lincoln (the painted logo can still be seen on the structure under a coat of white wash), until the late 1980s when the NU Foundation purchased the structure and converted it into a food court, barber shop, and a bar. The food court contained a variety of food such as a Mexican restaurant, a pizza place, and a sub shop. In 1990, the management petitioned and received a license to sell alcohol. The building was open as a privately owned student union for three years before it was decided that the space could serve better uses.

The structure was purchased in 1997 by University of Nebraska-Lincoln from the NU Foundation for $1.27 million. There was a lot of controversy surrounding the purchase of the structure from the NU Foundation. Since the main purpose of The Foundation is to support the university, many people thought the foundation should just donate the structure to UNL instead of forcing the Board of Regents to purchase it. When the university initially proposed the purchase of the structure it was said the building could be used for office space and a museum. Since the university acquired the structure, it has done little with the building except closing down its public function and converting the structure for storage and facility management offices. The second story of the buildings is also used for storage for the University of Nebraska State Museum, which the university originally rented back in July of 1989. The building did briefly regain a public purpose while Richards Hall was being renovated between 1999 and 2001 the building housed many art studios to temporarily fill the void of the missing studio spaces.
Qualities for Reuse

History
Though this structure doesn’t have a long history of important uses nor was it designed by a famous architecture making at the top of the list for architectural preservation or restoration, it has a history in the community of Lincoln and the University of Nebraska. This history though unimpressive has qualities that merit it reuse as a new structure. These qualities include being a standing structure for eighty years and the various conversions the structure has endured during the past eighty years.

Qualities
The qualities of the structure for this type of project which will dramatically alter the appearance are the same reason which keep it off the list for architectural restoration but it lacks of any major historical uses. Making this project ideal for an adaptive reuse of such major alterations. The other qualities making this building ideal for reuse is its location on campus, its proportional form, and its current windows allowing the first thirty feet of the floor plates to be flooded with natural light and leaves up the possibility of opening the rest of the interior to natural light through light wells.

Workable Features
The feature making the building workable includes the previously mentioned windows and proportional form, the ample space for expansion, and the many functions the building has already served. These reasons along with the maintained condition of the structure make it extremely suitable for redevelopment and reuse as a public and private building on the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Campus.
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Existing Married Student Housing
### Existing Apartment Sizes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Complex</th>
<th>Number of Units</th>
<th>Floors</th>
<th>Campus</th>
<th>Sq. Ft.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University Park Apartments</td>
<td>30 (1 Bed) 10 (2 Bed)</td>
<td>2 (4 Buildings)</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>440 ft² (1 Bed) 569 ft² (2 Bed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Terrace</td>
<td>32 (2 Bed) 4 (3 Bed)</td>
<td></td>
<td>East</td>
<td>700 ft² (2 Bed) 841 ft² (3 Bed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'U' St. Apartments</td>
<td>12 (1 Bed) 11 (2 Bed)</td>
<td></td>
<td>East of City</td>
<td>788 ft² (1 Bed) 800 ft² (2 Bed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vine Street Apartments</td>
<td>4 (1 Bed) 50 (2 Bed)</td>
<td>3 (2 Buildings)</td>
<td>East of City</td>
<td>800 ft² (1 Bed) 1033 ft² (2 Bed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Apartment Floor Plans]

- **800.25 total sq. ft.** - 'U' Street Apartment - 2 Bedroom
- **1033 total sq. ft.** - Vine Street Apartment - 2 Bedroom
- **569 total sq. ft.** - University Park Apartment - 2 Bedroom
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University of Kansas - Married Student Housing

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Stouffer Place Apartments

One Bedroom Apartment

Two - Two Bedroom Apartments

Stouffer Place Apartments
Kansas State University - Married Student Housing

Three Bedroom Apartment

Two Bedroom Apartment

Jardin Terrace Apartments
A prime example of smart urban development, the Fuller Lofts project is a 103,500 square foot adaptive reuse and nearly 30,000 sq. ft. vertical expansion of an historic 1920’s concrete industrial building in a reviving neighborhood of east Los Angeles. Consisting of 102 units of affordable, workforce, and market-rate lofts along with 15,500 sq. ft. of commercial space, the program adds two stories of penthouse lofts above the original four-story structure, as well as new construction of two-story parking structure directly adjacent. Located convenient to a station on a recently constructed light-rail line, the Fuller Lofts was the first transit-oriented development begun in the area, and has spurred the revitalization of Lincoln Heights.

The design solution for Fuller Lofts creates a daring juxtaposition between new and old. The original neoclassical façade is preserved—along with the elegant, formal lobby—and crowned by a striking steel-clad façade wrapping the addition on the upper floors. Inside, an atrium courtyard was cut into the structure, bringing light and air into the center of the building. Two roof-top gardens—one open to all occupants—further enhance residents’ quality of life along with many other sustainable and aesthetic details.

-Pugh + Scarpa Architects
This project explores the redevelopment of the disused, heritage-listed 1920s Scots Church in the Sydney CBD, a stratum containing the original church auditorium of 2500 seats will be retained by the Church and restored.

The new development utilizes original support structure and references the Neo-Gothic massing of the original design, abandoned in the Great Depression. The whole building is within a 45° sloping height-limit plane, which preserves solar access to Wynyard Park south of the site.

The elevation created by the sequence of double-storey apartment boxes continues the proportions of the Perpendicular Gothic façade below, emphasizing its verticality and creating a dynamic silhouette. Evocative roof forms are developed as a series of sky follies leaning over each of the rectilinear ‘towers’, with the northernmost looking towards the Harbour. The double storey façade spaces enhance views to the sky and the city. Integrating natural ventilation, openable sliding doors and shading elements, the attached wintergardens function as an acoustic buffer and a passive solar system to allow daylight to penetrate deep into the apartments.

The interplay of solid and light, zinc and glazing combined with the irregular rhythm of colored glazing panels, blinds and shutters, creates an elevation that reflects the vitality of the urban setting.

-TZG Architects
The Hearst Tower’s distinctive facetted silhouette rises dramatically above Joseph Urban’s existing six-storey Art Deco building, its main spatial event a vast internal plaza, occupying the entire shell of the historic base. Designed to consume significantly less energy than a conventional New York office building, it is a model of sustainable office design.

-Foster + Partners
Venice, Italy

A remark often attributed to Napoleon (but perhaps more correctly to Alfred de Musset) calls the Piazza San Marco “The drawing room of Europe”. It is one of the few great urban spaces in a Europe where human voices prevail over the sounds of motorized traffic, which is confined to Venice’s waterways. As the central landmark and gathering place for Venice, Piazza San Marco is extremely popular with tourists, photographers, and Venetian pigeons. The Piazza originated in the 9th century as a small area in front of the original St. Mark’s Basilica. It was enlarged to its present size and shape in 1177, when the Rio Batario, which had bounded it to the west, and a dock, which had isolated the Doge’s Palace from the square, were filled in. The rearrangement was for the meeting of Pope Alexander III and the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. The Piazza has always been seen as the centre of Venice. It was the location of all the important offices of the Venetian state, and has been the seat of the archbishopric since the 19th century. It was also the focus for many of Venice’s festivals. It is a greatly popular place in Italy even today.
Home to one of Tucson’s ice manufacturing plants until it closed permanently in 2002, the Ice House Lofts are 51 distinctive residences located in the 1923 Arizona Ice and Cold Storage Company building. The design preserves the authentic industrial character of the existing building’s exterior shell while simultaneously infusing it with new life in the provision of 48 modern residential units. An additional three units are provided in the form of a new triangular-shaped building along with a pool house and a storage building for tenants.

Adaptive re-use of an abandoned building for housing fosters a ‘smart growth’ model of development that meets the needs of those with a desire to live in the city while saving an old building and neighborhood from neglect. Materials reclaimed from the interior of the old building gain new life as courtyard and pool fencing while equipment used in the ice making process are sandblasted and re-displayed as entry markers for the project. New exterior architectural elements such as balconies and shading devices are detailed in a manner which purposely contrasts the old with the new. In doing this, the scale normally associated with industrial architecture is broken down and is made both humane and usable for its occupants.

-Rob Paulus Architects
The IIT campus is endowed with a preponderance of divisive north-south barriers. The elevated train, State Street, and the expressway are relentlessly axial. It remains essential to the goal of a cohesive campus environment that east-west axis are developed, both in terms of protected circulation routes and in terms of a unifying overlay providing counterpoint to the existing north-south schisms.

The project will define the East edge of the Campus Quadrangle. Forming and defending this open space as the locus of the academic campus will be an essential component of a successful residential development.

Six housing blocks are oriented East-west, creating three entry courts and two Sallyports to future development to the east of the El tracks. Each court is partially closed by screen walls, thereby reinstating the north-south edge required at the Quadrangle.

A deliberate transitional sequence from the hard urbanity of this particular site to the dormitory spaces mitigates the otherwise difficult conditions.

The spacial transition, public, semi-public, semi-private, private is distinctly linked to a sense of identity and address.

-Murphy Jahn Architects
Mission Statements
To create a living facility for single and married graduate students at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.
To create an environment where students can live and work in close proximity to there classes and research facilities.
To rehabilitate an existing structure to allow it to resume it duty as a functioning building on this collegiate campus.
To create adaptive reuse of the Reunion Building on the campus of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Purpose
To allow the student to gain additional expertise in the fields of historic reuse, adaptive reuse, and historic preservation as an exploratory exercise into a possible career path.
To broaden the research and design abilities of the student through exploration of precedent, forms, functions, materials, and details.
Adaptive Reuse

• Adapt is defined as “make (something) suitable for a new use or purpose; modify” and reuse is defined as “the action of using something again.” These definitions suggest that adaptive reuse is the recreating of a building into a new use. If the chosen structure was important the type of scheme being proposed would be problematic because the degree of intrusion on the current configuration of the building could be excessive. The lack of history involved with the Reunion Building allows a designer to have greater of freedom in the design scheme.

• The reuse of the Reunion Building at 16th St. and W St. will serve two purposes. One of these purposes is to retain the image and embodied energy of a building that has stood at this intersection since 1925. The other is to rehabilitate this area of campus. Currently this area is going through a major transformation with the Antelope Valley Project. Also the University Master Plan calls for this area of campus to be further developed for research and academic needs.

• The design of an adaptive reuse project should balance the existing edifice with the intervention. This balance can be achieved though many different avenues. A strictly rehabilitative approach to the project would leave the exterior of the structure relatively unchanged. Whereas adapting the structure to residential use allows the designer to make many interventions into the existing design.
The intersection at 16th and ‘W’ Streets has many nearby facilities, which could allow this building to become an essential cornerstone to university housing. The area includes the Sapp Recreation Center, the recreational facilities of the Harper Schramm Smith – The Village residential complexes, the 14th and Avery Parking Garage, and the close proximity to the College of Engineering’s and College of Education and Human Resources’ facilities makes this site an excellent one for the housing of students on campus.

Besides access to other residential complexes, campus recreation facilities, parking, and some academic centers, the Reunion’s location also offers students the ability to quickly access the remainder of campus and the main library by either walking, biking, or using campus bus services. The site also offers easy access to UNL’s East Campus by StarTran with bus twenty-four stopping at the corner of 16th St. and W St. along with two UNL buses. The site also allows for easy access to the shopping districts of Lincoln by either the completed or future constructions on the Antelope Valley Project along the east edge of city campus.

In addition to the current site conditions, the 2006 UNL Master Plan calls for the closure of ‘W’ Street and the removal of the commuter parking lots south of The Village and north of ‘W’ Street. The parking lots are to be converted in recreation fields. These two proposals will be carried though on this project.
The interior structure is on that allows for some easy changes and some difficult changes. The second floor structure will how for the easiest change. With the structural system on the lower and first floors being difficult to modify or changes.
Exterior Building Conditions

**Brick**
The exterior conditions of the buildings will facilitate little work in a reuse other than standard tuck pointing. The feature on the exterior which is noticeable is the change in brick quality from the south and east façades to the north and west façades.
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Adjacency Study

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Mabel Lee Hall
Antelope Parkway Overpass
14th and Avery Parking Structure
HSS Recreation Area
Adjacency Study

Adaptation: Reunion Square

The Village

Harper - Schramm - Smith Residence Halls

Nebraska Hall

Walter Scott Engineering Center
Adaptation: Reunion Square

Existing - Basement Floor Plan
Existing - Elevations

South Elevation

East Elevation

West Elevation

North Elevation
Existing Building Elements - Basement

- The basement level has a low ceiling height making it impossible to reuse as a public space. The columns supporting the first floor can be saved. Possible uses for the lower level include storage and mechanical systems.
Existing Building Elements - First Floor

• The structure of first floor is a concrete beam and joist system making it difficult to remove or modify. The other elements on the first floor including the drop ceiling, former food court and shop partitions can be easily removed, however.
In this case, there is limited opportunity to preserve the second floor and roof elements into the adaptive design. The existing second floor steel columns are easy to remove. The elevator and stairs in the entire structure are not up to code and will need total replacement in any adaptive scheme.
Existing Building Elements - Elevations

• The elements on the exterior of the building which should be preserved are the south and east façades along with the majority of the north and west façades. Elements within the façades that can be changed include the bricked-in windows openings, the awnings, the dock on the western edge. The brick façades on the north and west lend themselves cutting and removing elements to break the form of the box.
Scheme 1
This scheme incorporates two main elements, two courtyards and a new addition to the north and west. The second courtyard on the exterior of the existing structure was created as a way to create more apartments in the new addition. The interior courtyard/atrium was created as a way of bringing light deeper into the interior living space. In addition to the new section and the courtyards, an additional story has been added to the building. This scheme was chosen due to the less inherent issues of adding a story to the structure as well as the greater exposure of the façades to daylighting.

Scheme 2
This scheme incorporates the same two additional elements as the first scheme. The addition to this scheme is confined to two additional stories and a one story addition to the north and west. This scheme was abandoned because of the problems inherent with adding two stories on the existing structure.
Step 1
The first step forward in this scheme was to figure out a way of adding exterior spaces to all of the apartments. The manner in which this was accomplished for apartments on the second floor of the new structure was to pull the new façade away from the old brick walls and forms a patio between the old and the new. This pull also accomplished a goal of allowing more daylight into the new apartments.

Step 2
The next step was to look at the configuration of the exterior courtyard. The configuration was changed by turning the new addition to allow more apartments to have access to some southern light.
Step 3
The next design decision was the turn the western half of the second and third floors of the old building to reflect the turn of the new addition.

Step 4
The next step was to create a connection between the old building and the new addition. This connection is always designed to become the new entrance to the building. The connection is not just confined the south side of structure it is also found at the northeast corner of the structure. These two connections also create the closed in courtyard.
Step 5
The final conceptual design steps this step was to turn the new addition in the opposition direction from before. This was done to create a greater amount of space free open to the direct access to the southern sun.

Step 6
The final two element were creating lofts on the top floor apartments and create an outdoor spaces for each of these apartments. In addition these lofts, the northern apartments in the new structure were turned to the north to allow for direct access to the courtyard from the apartment entrance.
Semester End Review - Plans

First Floor
Second Floor
Third Floor
Fourth Floor

Loft Apartment Plan
Standard Apartment Plan

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Conceptual Review - Sections

Section - N/S

Section - E/W
Adaptation: Reunion Square

Semester End Review - Sections

Section - N/S

Section - E/W
Adaptation: Reunion Square

Conceptual Review - Perspectives

- Aerial Perspective
- Southeast Corner Perspective
- Courtyard Perspective
- Northeast Corner Perspective
Semester Review - Perspectives

Southwest Corner Perspective

Northeast Corner Perspective

Northwest Corner Perspective

Southeast Corner Perspective

Courtyard Perspective

Atrium Perspective

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The design of the structure began with the additions of two additions to the building. The north and west sides were covered with a new structure along with the addition of a third floor to the existing building footprint.

The process then progressed with the north and west addition being pushed out to create a courtyard and allow the new structure to gain additional access to daylighting.

Programmatically this setup worked with the needs of the new function but in composition it created a fairly symmetrical scheme. The new sections of the structure were then rotated in a manner that the left section along the 16th St. and ‘W’ St. parallel to the street and existing structure and the other sections breaking the form of the box.
Step 4
The shift in angle of the outer addition achieved the creation of a large courtyard on the western side of the existing structure with a south facing opening. The larger opening also allows for a greater influx of sunlight into the space.

Step 5
The final shift in the outer addition achieves a formal streetedge along 16th St. This turns also creates a visual corridor from the pedestrian right of way on the north side of Nebraska Hall.
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Plans

Second Floor

Fourth Floor

First Floor

Third Floor

Roof Plan

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Exterior Perspectives

Southwest Corner Perspective

Northeast Corner Perspective

Southeast Corner Perspective

Northwest Corner Perspective
Adaptation: Reunion Square

Exterior Perspectives

Northeast Courtyard Entrance Perspective
Northwest Courtyard Perspective
Southwest Courtyard Perspective
Aerial Perspective
The loft is the standard apartment on the top floor of the structure. The design consists of the master bedroom in the loft with the remaining bedrooms on the lower level.

The standard apartment consists of all rooms on one floor.
Materiality

**Photovoltaic Panels**
This material is used on the roofs of the lofts.

**Corrugated Aluminum**
This is a connection material between the interior of the apartments and the exterior cladding.

**Buffalo Grass**
This natural roofing material is used on all of the roofs but the lofts.

**Aluminum Panels**
Aluminum is the main cladding material on the exterior of the structure.
The design of the structure has three main elements: the additions, the courtyards, and the original structure. These three elements work together to form a connection between the original and the new. The links between the features are the courtyards both interior and exterior. Both courtyards serve as arrival points for residents. The atrium courtyard within the original structure is designed to be the beginning point of the private resident only section of the building surrounded by the first floor functions of a daycare, activities room, a convenience store, and a coffee shop. The outdoor courtyard serves two functions. The first is that of a plaza and entrance to the building. The other is to form the outdoor activity space for the residents.

The new two-story addition is rotated to open the courtyard the addition to the southern sky as well as to break the grid and symmetry of the original building. This symmetry is reestablished along 16th Street honoring the street edge and furthering the connection between the original and the new. The connection is enhanced by the bridge connection between the addition and the original structure, creating a stair tower between the rotated and the unrotated portions of the addition.
The changes to the original structure are limited on the first floor and the basement accommodating new mechanical systems, storage, and laundry facilities. The remaining portions of this structure have been subjected through a more radical change. The atrium courtyard as previously mentioned forms the entrance to this section of the building. The original building façades on the 16th Street and former ‘W’ Street sides continue to their respective honor street edges. Where as on the west and north sections of the original façade combine the old façade with new elements protruding from cutaway sections. This interplay between the old and the new was done to break up the rather bland the symmetry of the original façades.
Background Information

Building History

“Reunion building retains ghosts of past” - Lisa Behrns - Daily Nebraskan - February 8, 2001

UNL Married Student Housing
Plans and Information - http://housing.unl.edu/halls/family_units.shtml

University of Kansas Married Student Housing
Photographs - Paul D. Becker
Plans - http://www.housing.ku.edu/floorplans/floorplans_stouffer.htm

Kansas State University Married Student Housing
Photographs - Paul D. Becker
Plans - http://housing.k-state.edu/jardine/apartments.php

Building Precedents

Fuller Lofts - Los Angeles, CA - Pugh + Scarpa Architects - 2007

Portico Scots Church Redevelopment - Sydney, NSW, Australia - Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects - 2005
Plans and Photographs - Architectural Record - May 2007 - Page 230

Hearst Tower - New York, New York - Foster + Partners - 2006

Piazza San Marco - Venice, Italy
Photographs - Paul D. Becker
Text - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piazza_San_Marco
Sources

Ice House Lofts - Tucson, AZ - Rob Paulus Architects - 2005
Site Rendering - http://www.icehouselofts.com/home.html

State Street Village - Illinois Institute of Technology - Chicago, IL - Murphy Jahn Architects - 2002
Photographs - Paul D. Becker
Plans - http://www.housing.iit.edu/ssv.php?content=plan

Photography
Aerial Photography
Street Level Photography
Paul D. Becker
Interior Photography
Paul D. Becker

Existing Building Plans
Courtesy of the University of Nebraska - Lincoln Facilities Management
This project and book is dedication to the memory of my grandmother Mary Mullican. With whom, I had some of the best times harassing and messing up her hair.