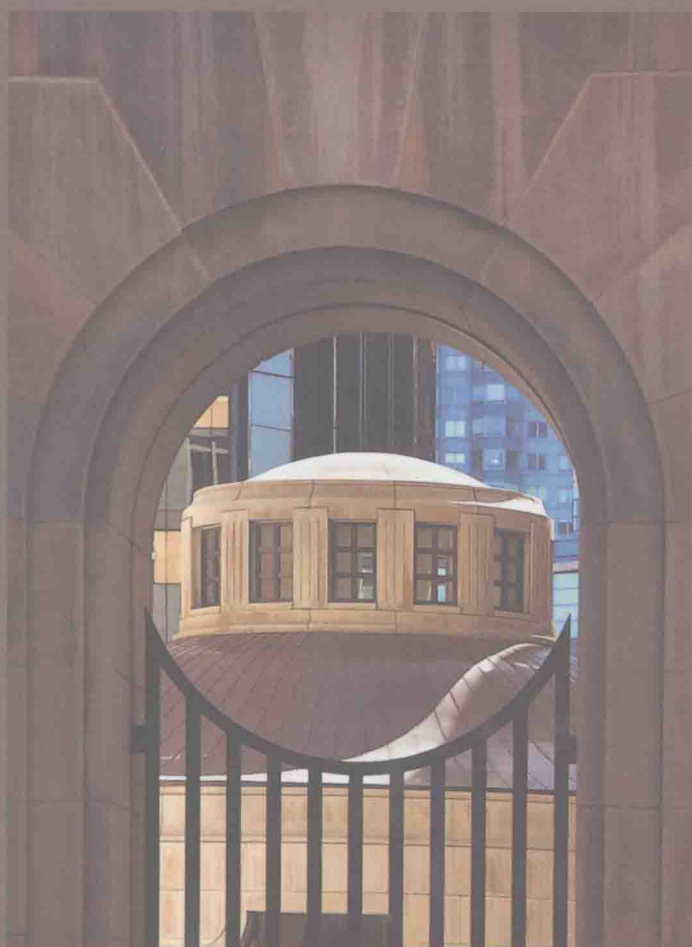


ROBERT A. M. STERN

III



BUILDINGS AND PROJECTS

2004–2011

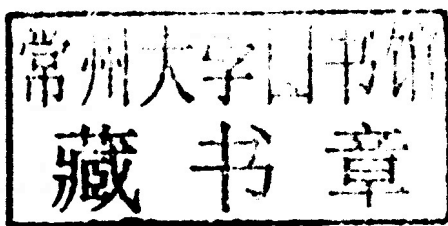
THE MONACELLI PRESS

ROBERT A. M. STERN

III

BUILDINGS AND PROJECTS

2004-2011



ROBERT A. M. STERN

III

BUILDINGS AND PROJECTS

2004-2011

Silo Ridge

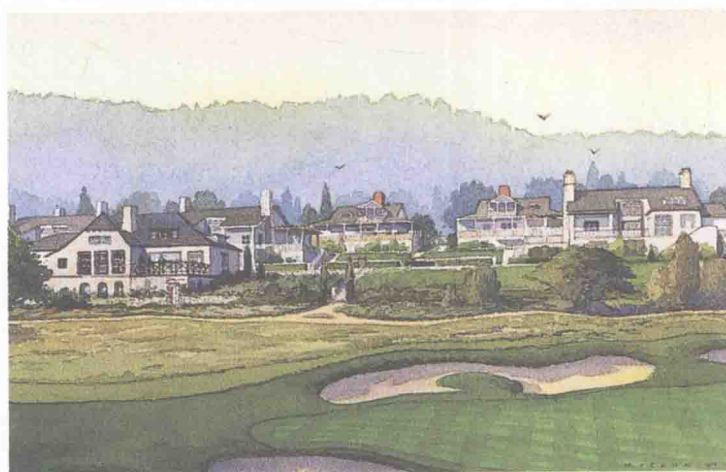
Amenia, New York
2006–

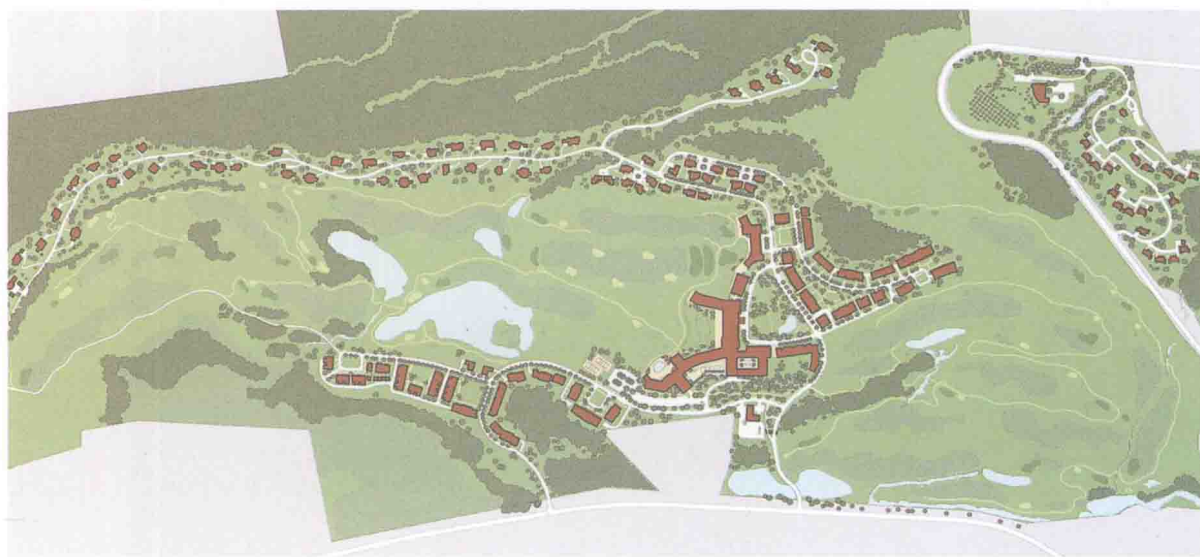
Top: Aerial view
looking southwest.

Middle: Golf villas.

Bottom: Village
green.

Silo Ridge is organized in the manner of a traditional town, favoring pockets of density that preserve open green space. A 300-room hotel and other resort functions—including a spa, a banquet hall, and a street of shops—are set on a village green, with a skating pond and a golf clubhouse centered on a smaller square nearby. Winding country lanes lead to more intimate neighborhoods of golf villas and clusters of single-family houses that run along the hillsides, and townhouses with front and rear gardens that face private mews.





Site plan



Pequot Library

Southport, Connecticut
2007–

The Pequot Library serves as a community library, a repository of a nationally significant collection of historical documents, and a performance center. The original library was designed in the 1880s by R. H. Robertson in a Romanesque-revival style and has been added onto twice since. In 2000, we proposed an addition that wrapped two wings and a gallery around a new courtyard. This proved too costly. Our second proposal, seen here, harmonizes with the original structure with a palette of stone, red brick, and copper roofing, but its curving mass that adapts to the constraints of the site shows that it is an addition of its time.



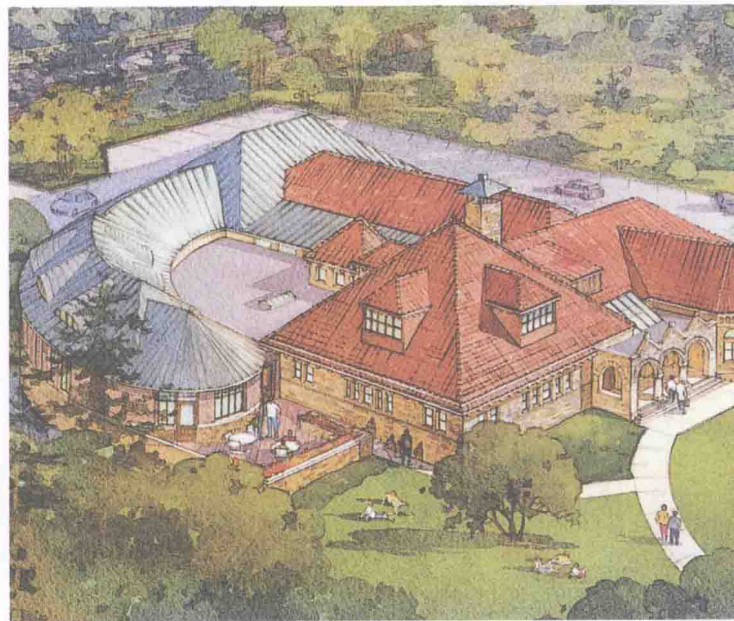
Ground floor plan



Top: View to entry
looking west.

Bottom left:
Children's room.

Bottom right:
Aerial view looking
northeast.



50 Connaught Road

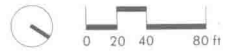
Central
Hong Kong, China
2007–2010

Right: Connaught
Road (east) facade.

In contrast to Hong Kong's predominant modernist office buildings, our building, recalling classical office towers of the 1920s, is rendered in stone, which takes the light in a way that glass and steel curtain-wall never do. Punched window openings are inset to mitigate glare, so the glass can be clearer than in typical curtainwall buildings. At the top, set-back floors with bay windows take full advantage of the views, while the building's bronze and stone crown is intended as a memorable skyline feature.



Ground floor plan



Locator plan

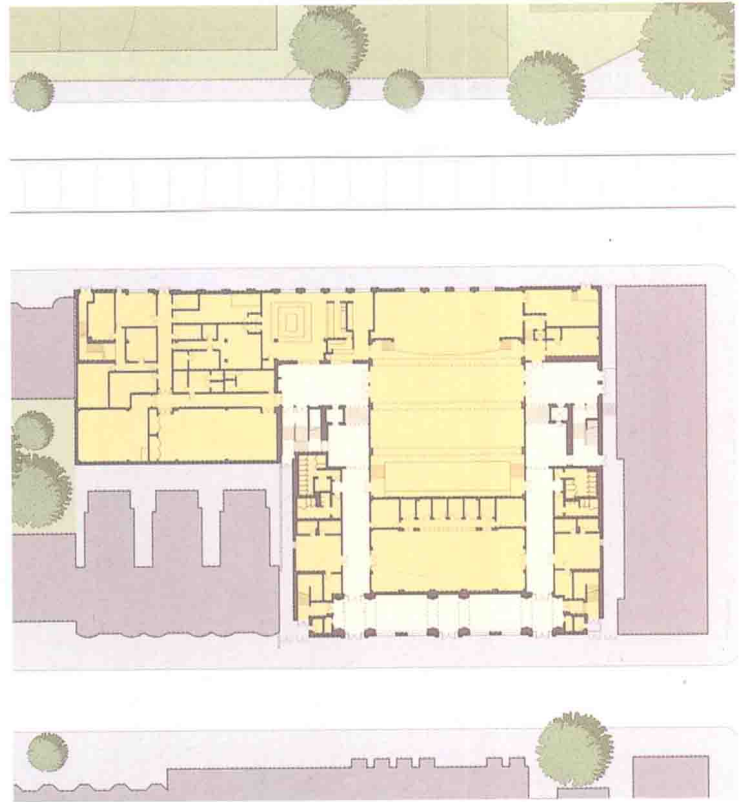




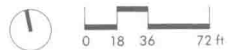
Crown Heights High School

Brooklyn, New York
2007–2010

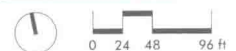
Two charter school organizations, Uncommon Schools and Achievement First, serving 800 students in all, will share this building located on a mid-block site. Facing narrow, residential Pacific Street, a rusticated base, pedimented lobby windows and overscale window surrounds visually connect the building with traditional New York City high schools. To the north, the building takes on the character of an industrial loft in keeping with the commercial character of Atlantic Avenue and its elevated railroad. Terraces and a rooftop playing field offer impressive views to Manhattan.



Ground floor plan



Site plan



Top: View looking
west along Pacific
Street.

Bottom: Atlantic
Avenue (north)
facade.



Four Seasons Downtown

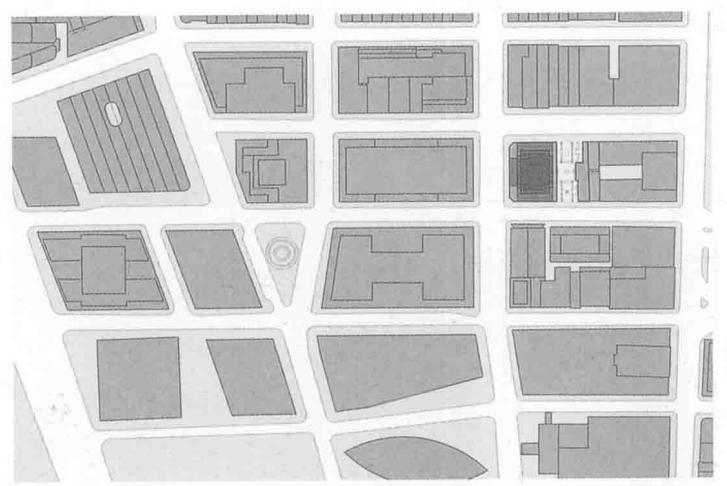
Hotel and Private
Residences at 30 Park Place
New York, New York
2007–2012

Right: View looking
south along Church
Street.

Sharing a city block with the Woolworth Building, Cass Gilbert's iconic 1913 skyscraper, and strategically located one block from the World Trade Center redevelopment site, this slender tower housing a 175-room five-star Four Seasons hotel and 143 top-end condominium apartments will become an important landmark among the constellation of towers in Lower Manhattan. The limestone and cast stone shaft rises to a dramatic skyline profile of full-floor penthouses and setback terraces.



Ground floor plan



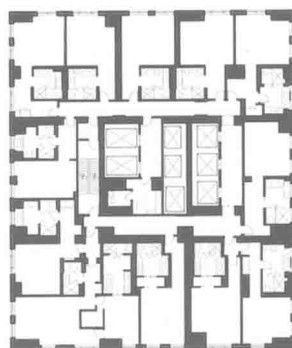
Site plan







Floor 2



Floors 6-22



Floors 37-48



Left: Skyline view
looking south.

Top left: Hotel lobby.

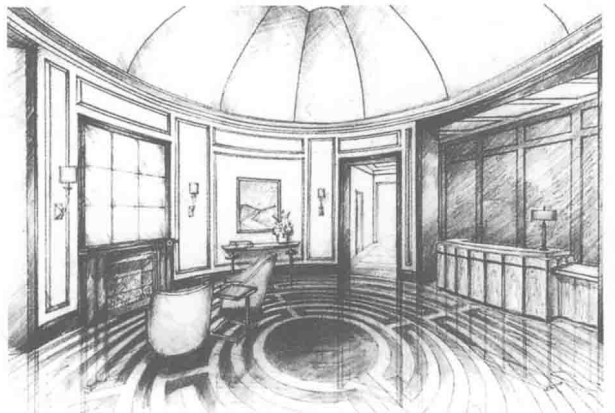
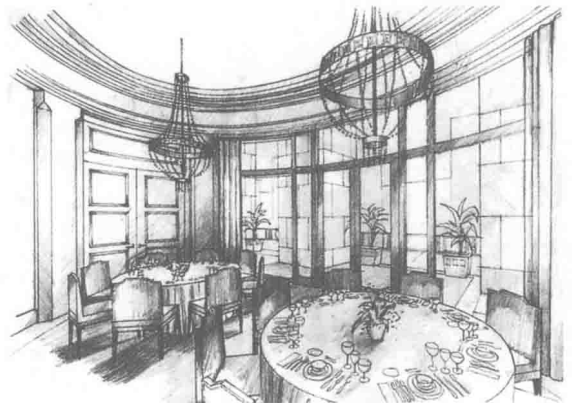
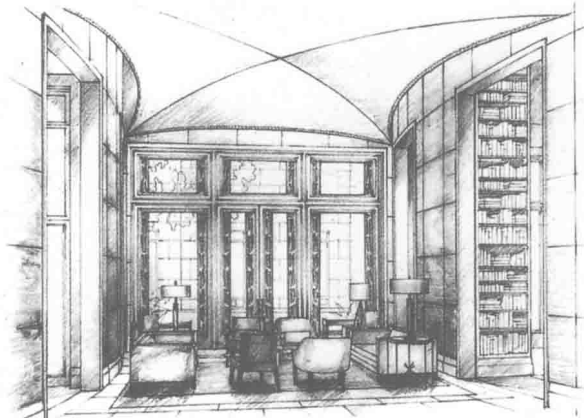
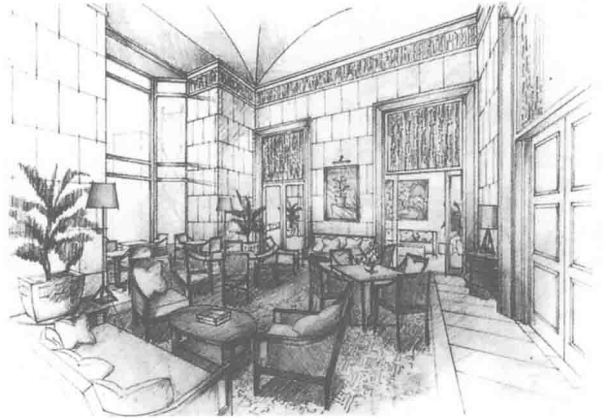
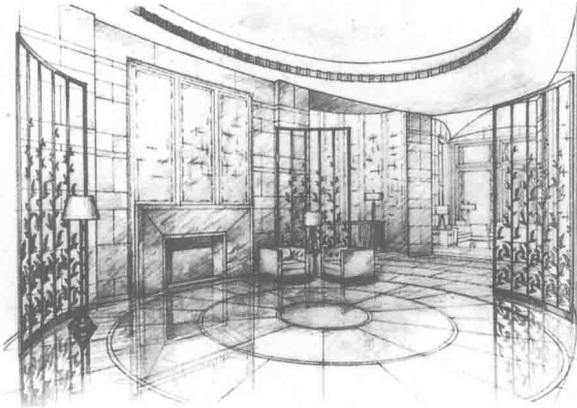
Top right: Residents'
conservatory.

Middle left: Hotel
lounge.

Middle right:
Residents' dining
room.

Bottom left: Hotel
prefunction room.

Bottom right:
Residential lobby.



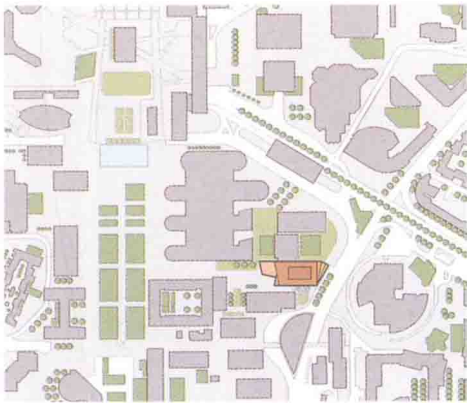
Tour Carpe Diem

La Défense
Courbevoie, France
2007–2011

Top: Roof garden
Bottom: View looking
east from the “dalle.”

Tour Carpe Diem is an important step forward in the evolution of La Défense toward pedestrian-friendly urbanism and environmentally responsible architecture. The 45,000-square-meter building connects the raised esplanade—the “dalle” that continues the axis of the Champs-Élysées—and the urban fabric of the city of Courbevoie to the north. A landscaped pedestrian street, centered on a linear rain garden and lined with cafés will connect the building’s winter garden and lobby with a monumental stair rising from a plaza on the Boulevard Circulaire, where a second front welcomes visitors at what was heretofore very much the back of the site. Faceted facades reflect this dual orientation, catching the ever-changing Parisian light to give the building a strong identity among the towers of La Défense.

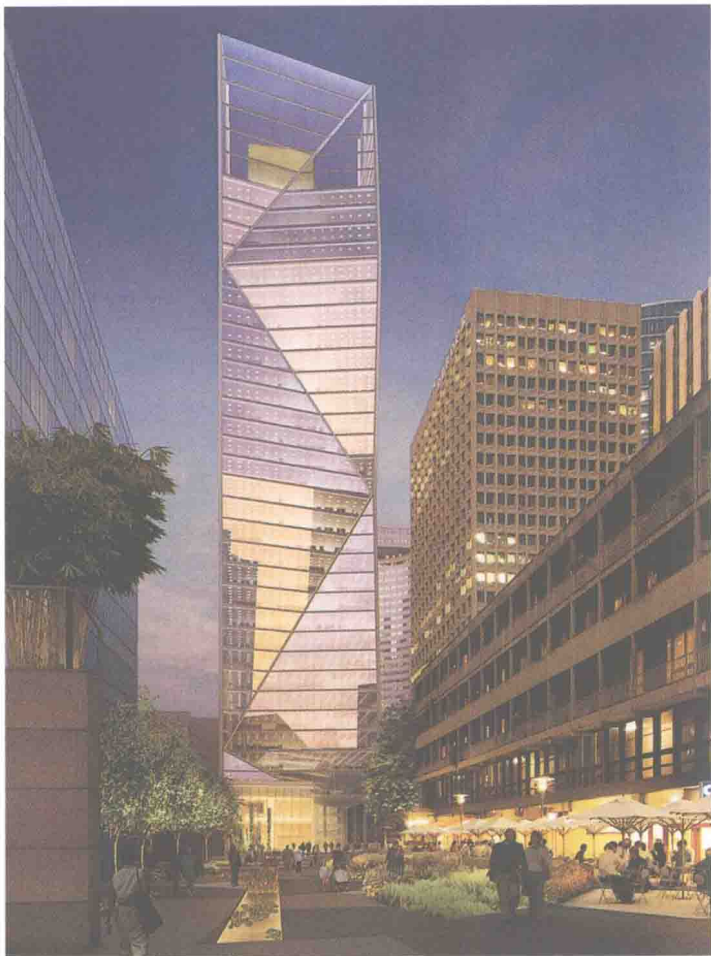
Tour Carpe Diem significantly exceeds French regulations for environmentally responsible development. The building’s triple-glazed curtain wall incorporates sunshades that respond to the solar orientation of each facade and innovative grilles that provide natural ventilation to reduce dependence on air conditioning. Additional sustainable design strategies include solar water heating, a heat recovery system, and high-performance lighting.



Site plan



0 30 60 120 ft



Below: Entry at
Boulevard Circulaire.

