Site Plan
Historic gatehouses can be seen flanking the entry along with the allee of trees on axis with the restored fountain. Two prominent arcs extend from this access and carrying visitors over the hillside to the Environmental Center.
Site assessment required the removal of more invasive and dying trees than originally anticipated. The result was the reestablishment of a native meadow.
Amphitheater
The cut stone amphitheater overlooks wetlands and native meadow plantings. The cantilevered walkways carry visitors over the new building set into the hillside.
Programming

The outdoor amphitheater is just one of the locations used to carry out the many programs offered at the Frick Environmental Center.
Evening
In the evening, the new center casts a glow and brings the adjacent landscape and amphitheater to life.
Restored Fountain
The historic fountain was both restored and altered to reduce energy and water consumption. The smaller pool and placid state reduce evaporation, while only running the central water jet for special functions reduces electricity consumption.
Historic Axis
The Allee of black gums helps line the historic axis connecting the re-imagined fountain with the historic gatehouses.
Cantilevered Walkways

The above walkway carries visitors away from the Frick Environmental Center towards the fountain and many outdoor learning labs. As plantings mature, views of the building will be more densely filtered.
Arrival Sequence
Visitors arriving to the center are transported over the first suspended walkway. Lower levels access the outdoor amphitheater and stormwater art installation.
Stormwater Art Installation
During rain events, water cascades off the roof forming a rain veil, and then down through a series of pools and weirs until it empties into stone sculpture above.
Stormwater Chain
Rainwater is finally carried through the remaining art installation along the amphitheater and feeds into the wetlands below.
Photovoltaics

In order for the Center to produce adequate electricity to remain off the power grid, and extensive array of solar panels was designed to collect energy while also shading the cars of patrons.
Parking
Crushed fines are used as an alternative to impervious concrete paving in the parking areas. Bike racks also encourage a reduction in parking pavement by encouraging visitors to arrive by alternative methods.
The Frick Environmental Center Plant List

Black Gum
Allegheny spurge
Alternate-Leaved Dogwood
American Basswood
American Bladdernut
American bugbane
American Holly
Appalachian Beardtongue
Arrow arum
Arrowwood
Atlantic White Cedar
Bald Cypress
Bayberry
Beebalm
Big Bluestem
Black Eyed Susan
Black Gum
Black Willow
Blue Cohosh
Blue Flag Iris
Blue Lobelia
Blue Wood Aster
Bluebell
Broom Sedge
Butterflyweed
Canada Rush
Chain Fern
Cinnamon Fern
Common Lady Fern
Common Persimmon
Common Sneezeweed
Common Sunflower
Coneflower
Cucumber Tree
Dense Blazing Star
Downy Serviceberry
Dwarf fothergilla
Eastern Red Columbine
Eastern Redbud
Flowering Dogwood
Fringed Sedge
Giant bullrush
Grey Dogwood
Hackberry
Hairy Beardtongue
Hay-scented Fern
Hazelnut
Heartleaf Foamflower
Ironwood
Little Bluestem
Marginal Shield Fern
New England Aster
New Jersey Tea
Ohio Spiderwort
Ostrich Fern
Pawpaw
Prairie Dropseed
Purple-stemmed Aster
Red Chokeberry
Red Maple
Red Twig Dogwood
Red-Top Grass
Rosebay Rhododendron
Royal Fern
Sensitive Fern
Shadbush Serviceberry
Shagbark Hickory
Sideoats grama
Smooth Blue Aster
Softstem bullrush
Sourwood
Speckled Alder
Spicebush
Sugar Maple
Summersweet
Swamp Rose
Swamp White Oak
Sweet Birch
Switchgrass
Tall White Beardtongue
Trout Lily/ Dog-toothed Violet
Tuliptree
Virginia Sweetspire
Wild Blue Phlox
Wild Celery
Wild Ginger
Wild Senna
Winterberry
Woodland Phlox
Yarrow
Yellow Buckeye
Zigzag Aster