



Figure 8.49 A view south towards Marlene-Dietrich-Platz with the Arkaden in the foreground.

As a feat of urban and architectural design, an extraordinary amount of coordinated work was accomplished in only 10 years. It is difficult in any urban design project to create the animated type of environment built piece-by-piece over a century or two, but the work of different architects gives a sense of variety to the Potsdamer Platz district. Is it, however, simply a twenty-first century Times Square, New York? (Rossi, 2000).

Major references

- Balfour, Alan (1999). Octagon: the persistence of the ideal. In James Corner, ed., *Recovering Landscape: Essays in Contemporary Landscape Architecture*. New York: Princeton University Press, 87–100.
- Davey, Peter (1998). Potsdamer Platz: development in Berlin. *Architectural Review* 205 (1223): 31–4.
- James-Chakraborty, Kathleen (2000). *German Architecture for a Mass Audience*. London: Routledge.
- Ladd, Brian (1997). *The Ghosts of Berlin: Confronting German History in the Urban Landscape*. London: Chicago University Press.
- Scheer, Thorsten, Josef Paul Kleihues, Paul Kahlfeldt and Andrea Bärnreuther, eds. (2000). *City of Architecture of the City: Berlin 1900–2000*. Berlin: Nicolai.

A NOTE

The World Trade Center site development, New York, NY, USA: an architectural product or an all-of-a-piece urban design? (2002 – due for completion in 2011)

The political and design history of the World Trade Center as designed by Minoru Yamasaki with Emory Roth and Sons as a consultant has been ably documented (e.g. Ruchelman, 1977). So too has its highly

innovative structural systems that collapsed under the impacts of the attack of 11 September 2001. The proposal for the World Trade Center site after the devastation represents contemporary architectural spatial