

Saskatchewan Science Centre in Regina, Saskatchewan

Located in a former power plant in the Wascana Centre, the Saskatchewan Science Centre was officially opened in April 1989 as the Powerhouse of Discovery. In 1991 an expansion of the Science Centre brought the Kramer IMAX Theatre to the City of Regina.



Adaptive Reuse of Power Plants



The Power Plant Contemporary Art Gallery in Toronto, Ontario

The Power Plant was in operation as an actual power plant until 1980. Harbourfront Corporation provided the Art Gallery at Harbourfront with the opportunity to renovate the 1920s powerhouse as its new home.





Power Plant Live in Baltimore, Maryland

The Power Plant is a mixed-use project re-developed in the late 1990s in a former coal-burning power generating station, originally built in 1900-05 for the old United Railways and Electric Company which operated the recently unified public transportation system of streetcars, trolleys, and some cable cars (in the early years), at the beginning of the 20th Century.



Adaptive Reuse of Power Plants

Rossdale Power Plant in Edmonton, Alberta

EPCOR decommissioned the Rossdale power plant in 2011 and handed it over to the City. The Rossdale Power Plant will be saved from demolition this year with construction work expected to start soon.



Comal Power Plant in New Braunfels, TX

In 2005, Developer Larry Peel renovates the Comal Power Plant building and grounds into 110 Landmark Lofts and 178 Garden Apartments on surrounding property. Many original building details, such as the 100-ton crane,





Mission Road Power Plant in San Antonio, TX

The power plant, originally called "Station B" and eventually "Queen Mary" by older CPS Energy employees, was constructed in 1909. The power plant will be repurposed into a multimillion-dollar "innovation center" to promote renewable energy and the city's new energy economy.



After years of speculation and sitting empty, the plant will be reborn as a think tank for San Antonio's new energy economy. The center will be unique in the country in terms of combining education, research, development, and an innovation think tank in one spot.

Adaptive Reuse of Power Plants



Denver Tramway Powerhouse, Denver, Colorado

The Denver Tramway Powerhouse was built in 1901 to house the boilers and engines used to generate electricity for the DTC rail system that spread throughout the Denver Metropolitan area.

As the automobile gained popularity, electric rail lines were removed from the streets of Denver, and the Denver Tramway Powerhouse closed in 1950. Thereafter, it was utilized as a warehouse by the International Harvester Company until the Forney Museum bought it in 1969. In 1998 the building was sold to Recreational Equipment, Inc. (REI) for redevelopment into its Flagship Denver store.



In 2005, Developer Larry Peel renovates the Comal Power Plant building and grounds into 110 Landmark Lofts and 178 Garden Apartments on surrounding property. Many original building details, such as the 100-ton crane, remain intact today.



Station L Power Plant Portland, Oregon

Built on an 18.5-acre site along the Willamette River, across from downtown Portland, Oregon in 1908. In 1992 the 219,000 sq. ft. Oregon Museum of Science and Industry (OMSI) was built in place of the old power plant. The museum parking lot is home to the first North American solar-powered electric car charging station.

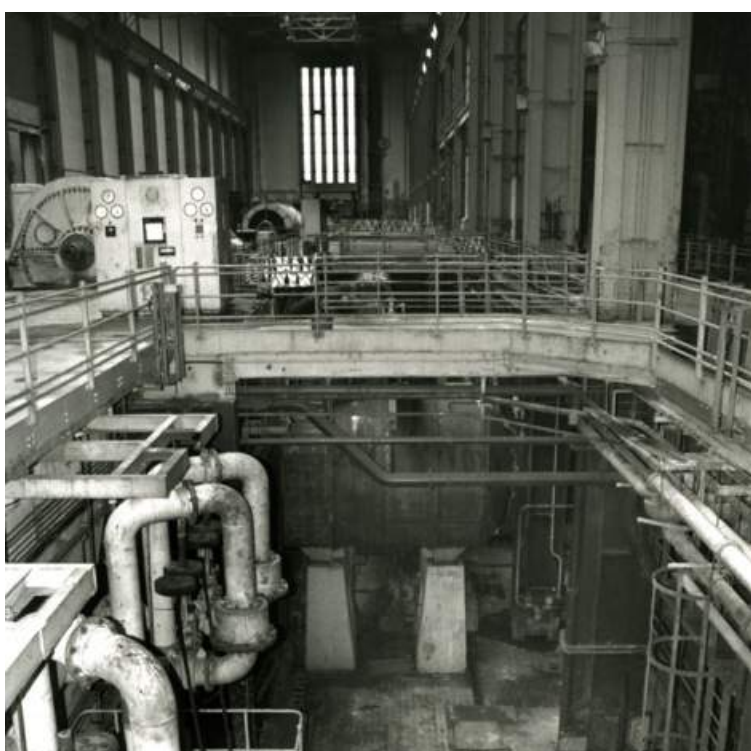


Adaptive Reuse of Power Plants



Bankside Power Station in London, England

On 28 April 1994 it was announced that Bankside Power Station (opposite St Paul's Cathedral and the City of London) would be the site for Tate Modern, The Turbine Hall lay at the heart of original architect Giles Gilbert Scott's building and the architects tasked with turning the building into Tate Modern – Herzog & de Meuron – wanted to retain its original character. They turned the Turbine Hall, which once housed the electricity generators of the old power station, into a social space – a place for people.



Sears Power House in Chicago, IL

Completed in 1905 as one of four main buildings of the George C. Nimmons designed Sears, Roebuck and Co. complex (listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978), the Power House powered the massive 55-acre Sears complex until the company's 1973 relocation to the Sears Tower in downtown Chicago. Minimal operations continued until 2004, when the Power House was fully decommissioned; vacant and deteriorating, becoming a classic "white elephant" building with limited reuse. The Charles H. Shaw Technology and Learning Center is home to Henry Ford Academy: Power House High. A \$40 million restoration and historic preservation effort resulted in a LEED Platinum certified historic structure that now operates as a modern public charter high school.

Redesigned between 2007 and 2009 as the Shaw Technology and Learning Center, this LEED Platinum building is a community meeting space for low- and moderate-income residents. It also houses the Henry Ford Academy, or Power House High. The school's original curriculum incorporates themes of green technology and environmental sustainability.



Adaptive Reuse of Power Plants



PG&E Power Station B in Sacramento, CA

Built around 1909-1912, with a 4th generator added in 1924. Pacific Gas & Electric Station B ceased operating in 1954. Next to the Sacramento River, near downtown, this power plant had a three-story turbine room, two-story boiler room, and four 220-ft. smokestacks. The former power plant will reopen as the Powerhouse Science Center, a high-tech educational facility for students and



Pennsylvania Railroad Powerhouse, Queens, N.Y.

Vacant since the late 1990s, this 7 story power plant had four 275-ft. chimneys around 1906. The plant re-opened in 2008 as PowerHouse Condominium - 447 units & galleries, restaurants, offices.



Ultimo Power Station, Sydney, Australia

Sitting in the Darling Harbor, this plant was built between 1899 and 1902. It stopped operating in 1961. Opened in 1988, The Powerhouse Museum is Australia's largest and most popular museum.

Adaptive Reuse of Power Plants



The Chester Power Station, Philadelphia, PA

This 396,000 sq. ft. power plant located on the waterfront along the Delaware River was built in the late 1910s and operated until 1982. Redeveloped in 2004 as office space known as The Wharf at Rivertown.



South Street Power Station, Providence, RI

Project will create room for Rhode Island College and the University of Rhode Island to house their nursing education programs and for Brown University to locate administrative offices, as well as graduate student housing, a new parking garage, and walkways.



Seaholm Power Plant in Austin, Texas

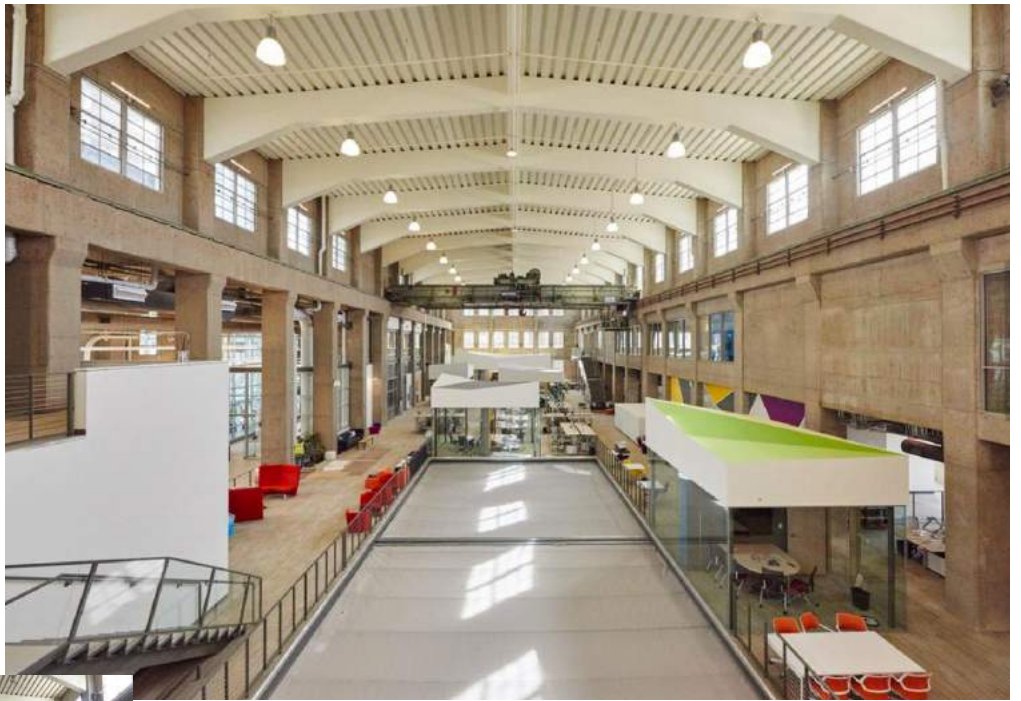
Built between 1950 and 1958, Seaholm stopped generating power in 1989. An architectural gem built in the 1950s, Seaholm is now an urban oasis on the Southwestern edge of downtown Austin. This re-development includes a mix of office space, high-rise condos, retail shops and restaurants, and meeting space; all surrounding a dramatic and accessible plaza. The building's rock solid structure, historical attributes, and the site's location along Town Lake, made it ideal for redevelopment.



Adaptive Reuse of Power Plants

Power Plant

The Seaholm Power Plant is a historic former power station located on the northern shore of Lady Bird Lake in Downtown Austin. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places and designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. The massive Art Deco-inspired Seaholm Power Plant in downtown Austin has long captivated the imaginations of locals and visitors alike, and now after many years of dreaming and planning the retrofitted building is now home to its new occupants.



Seaholm Residences

Located on the grounds of the Seaholm Power Plant and at the crossroads of Lady Bird Lake and the Central Business, Market, Warehouse and 2nd Street districts, the luxury condos of Seaholm Residences provide an unprecedented opportunity to be part of a vibrant downtown neighborhood. With views as protected as they come, a sky deck with first-class amenities, inspiring architecture, and 1.5 acres of open space, the future of Austin's luxury condo living can be found in its electric past.