



# New York

Foundation the Panorama



# City

2012



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## **Waarom naar New York?**

Als het straatleven de barometer is van de gezondheid van het stadsleven, hoort het dynamische en multiculturele New York City op dit moment bij een van de levendigste steden van de wereld. In New York is men er van overtuigd dat economische ontwikkeling, innovatieve ontwerpen en 'good design' samen gaan. En omdat sustainability en alles wat daarbij hoort in NYC een top-prioriteit heeft, gaan we op onze 13e Panorama-excursie met deze stad kennismaken.



## **De highlights**

### **The High Line**

Het is in 1994 eerder gedaan toen de Promenade Plantee in Parijs werd aangelegd: een 4,5 km lange voetgangersroute op Viaduc de la Bastille. Twee inwoners van New York hadden in 1999 een vergelijkbare droom. Het buiten gebruik zijnde en in verval rakende hoge spoor was te mooi, moest voor de sloop gespaard blijven en iets bijzonders voor de stad worden. Ze richtten de Friends of the High Line op. In 2012 zijn twee van de drie delen klaar. Op het 2,5 km lange smalle park, met fantastisch uitzicht op de omgeving en een inrichting die refereert aan elementen van de voormalige treinspoorbaan, wordt het al bijna t  druk!

### **Brooklyn Bridge Park**

In het bijzonder vanwege de locatie alleen al, is dit een plek waar je geweest moet zijn. Na het oversteken van de reusachtige Brooklyn Bridge en het genieten van het wereldberoemde uitzicht over de East River op het Vrijheidsbeeld en de skyline van Manhattan vanaf de Brooklyn Heights promenade, ligt er binnenkort een nieuw park aan je voeten. Ook Brooklyn krijgt een openbaar waterfront, waarvan Pier 1 en 6 gerealiseerd zijn.

### **Hudson River Park**

Na jaren van recessie, hoge criminaliteit en ontoegankelijke verlaten bedrijfsterreinen op de oevers van Manhattan, wordt er in 1998 besloten dat de Hudson oevers openbaar toegankelijk moeten worden. Sinds 2000 worden er samen met 'local community members' ontwerpen gemaakt en wordt steeds een stuk heringericht. Nu, ruim 10 jaar later, is het Hudson River Park grotendeels aangelegd en zien we een aaneenschakeling van de verschillende oplossingen en ontwerpen. De inwoners krijgen hier lucht, ruimte en uitzicht over het water.

Beste deelnemer,

Het is een vol programma en de dagen zijn lang in juni. We gaan ook bij bureau's op bezoek. Voor velen is de excursie een uitputtingsslag.

Houd daar rekening mee!

We hebben er enorm veel zin in en bedanken New York kenner Hans Ophuis (NXT landscapes, Rotterdam) voor zijn hulp bij het leggen van plaatselijke contacten en veel goede adviezen.

Inbegrepen bij de excursie: excursiegids; retourvlucht Amsterdam-New York en vervoer naar hotel; hotel en ontbijt (buiten het hotel); fietsuur (1 dag); unlimited Metro Pass (subway and bus); toegang 9/11 memorial.

De Stichting het Panorama is geen reisbureau en heeft geen winstoogmerk.

Je maakt de reis zelf, wij bereiden slechts voor.

Veel plezier,  
Karin van Essen,  
Wim van Krieken,  
Vibeke Scheffener en  
Frank van der Zanden

[www.hetpanorama.nl](http://www.hetpanorama.nl)

# Deelnemers

- 1 Veronica van Amerongen
- 2 Hans Dekker
- 3 Mathieu Derckx
- 5 Wim van Krieken
- 6 Renee Santema
- 7 Berno Strootman
- 8 Jan Verburg
- 9 Frank van der Zanden
- 10 Saskia Bongers
- 11 Annerie van Daatselaar
- 12 Ed Joosting Bunk
- 13 Martien van Osch
- 14 Mark van der Bij
- 15 Roel van Wees
- 16 Karien van Bijsterveldt
- 17 Anneke Coops
- 18 Marlies van Diest
- 19 Sylvia Karres
- 20 Karin van Essen
- 21 Kim Kogelman
- 22 Titia Hajonides
- 23 Sandra Schuit
- 24 Olga Limarenko
- 25 Vibeke Scheffener
- 26 Hans Oerlemans
- 27 Matthijs Willemsen
- 29 Ymkje van de Witte

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## Info

\$ 1 is ongeveer € 0,77 (Update 9 mei 2012)

**Tijdverschil:** In de VS is het 6 uur vroeger dan in Nederland

**Tijdsaanduiding: van 1-12**

AM = tussen 12 uur 's nachts en 12 uur 's middags (ante meridiem)

PM = tussen 12 uur 's middags en 12 uur 's nachts (post meridiem)

**Credit Card (Masters/Visa):** In New York zijn credit cards gebruikelijker dan cash. Je kan er echt overal mee betalen, zelfs in de Taxi of bij Starbucks. De Nederlandse betaalpassen zijn NIET te gebruiken. Met je Nederlandse betaalpas kan je WEL geld opnemen in alle **ATM** geldautomaten (Automatic Teller Machine). Je krijgt hier de beste wisselkoersen; kies voor 'withdrawal from checking'.

**Fooi:** In New York liggen de salarissen voor de serveersters laag. Het is daarom gebruikelijk minimaal 15% fooi te geven, maar 20% is meer gangbaar. Bij sommige restaurants staat de fooi ('gratuity') al op de bon.

**Gemiddelde temperatuur in juni: 17 - 26 graden Celsius**

**Belastingvrij in Nederland invoeren:** voor maximaal 430,- Euro

**Verloopstekker:** neem een verloopstekker voor de VS mee om mobieltje/camera/scheerapp etc op te kunnen laden. Er wordt in de US een ander model stekker (met 2 platte pinnen) gebruikt. Ook staat er maar 115/120 Volt op het net. Kijk op de stekker of apparaat lager voltage (100/240V) aankan.

**Verboden om in te voeren:** levensmiddelen zoals fruit, vleeswaren en melkproducten (ook niet in handbagage).

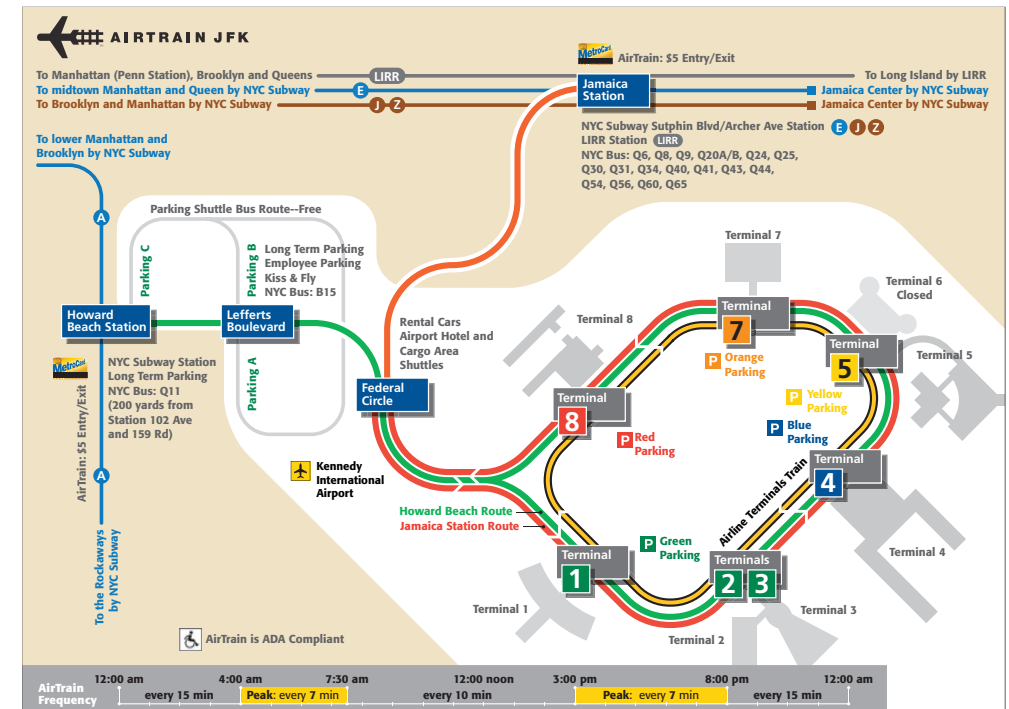
**1 inch = 2,54 cm**  
**1 foot = 30,48 cm**  
**1 mile = 1609 m**  
**1 acre = 0,405 hectare**

**No-go area's:**  
 The Bronx  
 parken in het donker



New York City	8.3 miljoen inw	op 789,43 km <sup>2</sup> (in 5 Boroughs)
Manhattan	1.620.900 inw	op 87 km <sup>2</sup> (21,5 x 3,7km) = 18.390 inw/km <sup>2</sup>
Amsterdam	783.000 inw	op 219 km <sup>2</sup> (incl water) = 4.745 inw/km <sup>2</sup>

## Van vliegveld naar hotel



### TRANSFER BIJ AANKOMST

Van de aankomstterminal op JFK Airport:

- met de Airtrain naar Howard Beach Station
- daar overstappen op NYC subway A richting Lower Manhattan/Brooklyn
- uitstappen op halte Penn Station
- te voet naar Hotel Pennsylvania

### TRANSFER BIJ VERTREK

Van Hotel Pennsylvania:

- te voet naar Penn Station
- met de NYC subway A richting JFK Airport tot halte Howard Beach Station
- daar overstappen op de Airtrain naar JFK Airport
- uitstappen op JFK Airport

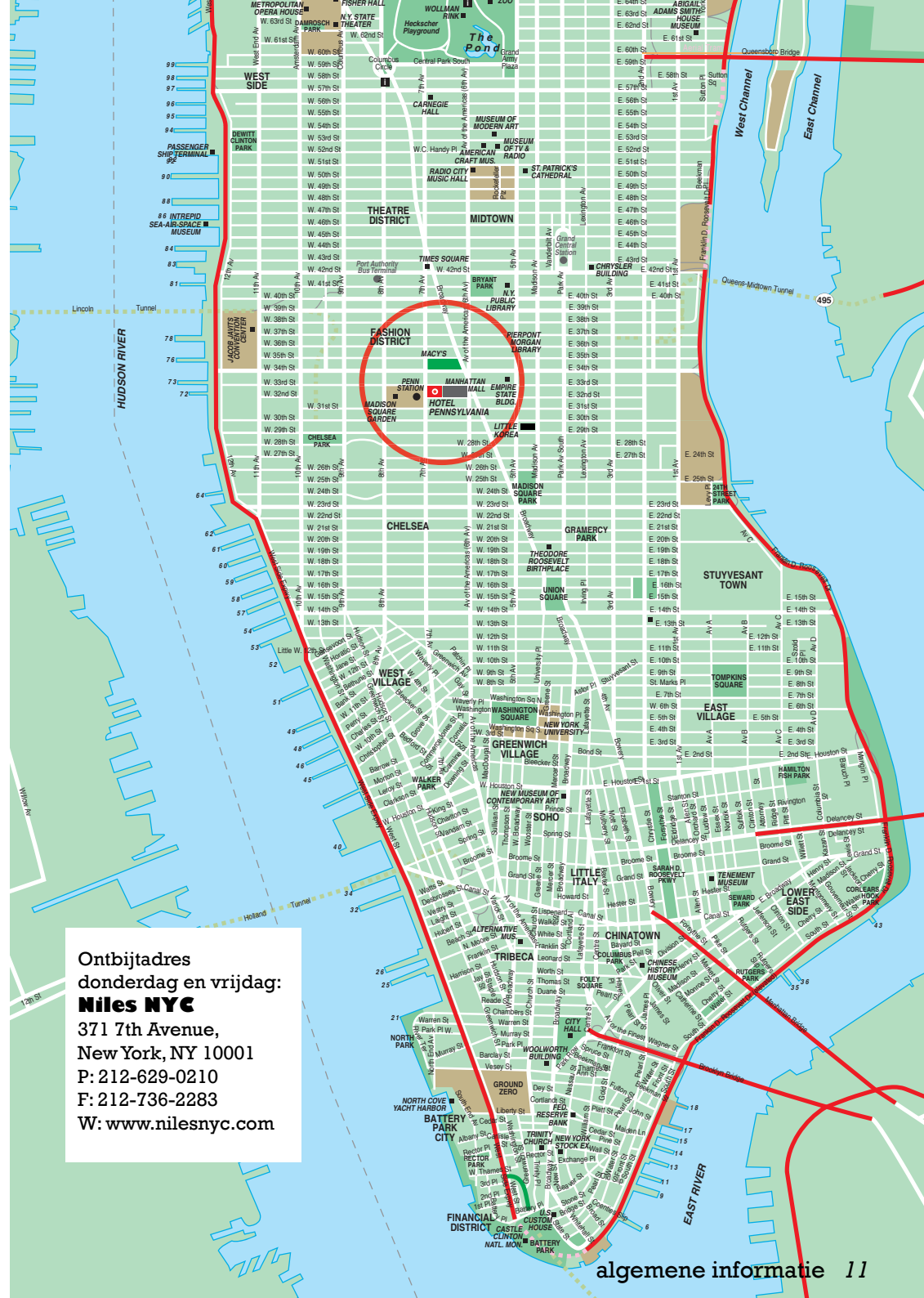
# Hotel Pennsylvania

401 Seventh Avenue  
 New York City. State: New York  
[www.hotelpenn.com](http://www.hotelpenn.com)

Door de slechte kantorenmarkt is het enorme hotel-gebouw nog maar net van de sloop gered. Het gebouw dateert uit 1919, heeft 22 verdiepingen en 1700 kamers. De eigenaar Vornado Realty Trust heeft in december 2011 aangekondigd het hotel uiteindelijk niet te slopen maar te gaan renoveren.

Het gebouw is in 1919 door de Pennsylvania Railroad Company gebouwd. Het ligt tegenover Penn station. Ontworpen door McKim, Meaf & White. Vanaf de jaren 50 heeft het verschillende eigenaren en namen gehad. Al in 1997 waren er plannen voor sloop en nieuwbouw van kantoren. De Save Hotel Pennsylvania Foundation kwam in actie en wilde proberen het een City Landmark status te geven wat niet gelukt is.

We slapen dus in een enorm groot, gedateerd, wellicht lawaaiig en simpel ingericht hotel (internet tegen betaling) met wellicht trage en volle liften. Houd hier rekening mee. De geweldige centraal gelegen ligging is wel een prima uitvalsbasis voor onze groep!



Ontbijtadres  
 donderdag en vrijdag:  
**Niles NYC**  
 371 7th Avenue,  
 New York, NY 10001  
 P: 212-629-0210  
 F: 212-736-2283  
 W: [www.nilesnyc.com](http://www.nilesnyc.com)



## Programma in hoofdlijnen



### Programma woensdag 6 juni 10.30 aanwezig in vertrekhal Schiphol met paspoort en ESTA verklaring!

13.25 vertrek KL641N  
15.30 aankomst op JFK (ca 19.00 NL tijd)  
met Airtrain en Subway A naar het hotel

Woensdagavond: programma naar eigen  
keuze. Voor suggesties zie pagina 20.

### Programma donderdag 7 juni

#### Hudson Waterfront en High Line

9.00 vertrek uit Niles (met subway )

- Riverside Park
- Riverside Park South
- Hudson River Park
- the High Line
- Meatpacking District
- Vervolg Hudson River Park

Bureau-bezoeken

Ken Smith Workshop OF Thomas Balsley

### Programma vrijdag 8 juni

#### Lower Manhattan en Financial District

9.00 vertrek uit Niles (met subway )

- Battery Park City
  - Teardrop park
  - Irish Hunger memorial
- 911 memorial om 12.00
- Battery Park
  - Gardens of Remembrance
  - Battery Bosque
  - New Amsterdam square

- Elevated Acre Plaza

- Pier 15

- South Street Seaport

- Lower Manhattan projecten

Department of City Planning

Bureau-bezoeken

Starr Whitehouse Landscape OF

Michael van Valkenburg

- Jacob Javits plaza

### Programma zaterdag 9 juni

#### Brooklyn en Govenors island

9.00 vertrek uit hotel:  
naar de feestverhuur.

- East River Esplanade
- Brooklyn Bridge
- Brooklyn Bridge Park + Heights
- Govenors island
- Erie Park
- Prospect Park
- Dumbo waterfront
- 20.00 uiterlijke tijd van inleveren fietsen.

Zaterdagavond: vrij.

### Programma zondag 10 juni

#### Plaza's, square's en Central Park in Midtown

(bagage in depot )

09.00 uur vertrek uit hotel (te voet)

- Bryant Park
- Broadway + Times Square
- Rockefeller Center
- Greenacre park
- Citicorp
- Seagram
- Lever house
- Paley park
- MoMA
- Trump tower
- IBM
- Apple Store
- Central Park
- Guggenheim

19.00 bagage ophalen in hotel

19.30 vertrek uit hotel en met Subway A  
en Airtrain naar luchthaven

22.55 vertrek van KL 644N van JFK

12.10 aankomst op Schiphol op  
maandag 11 juni 2012.



## Short history

De stad werd in 1625 onder de naam Nieuw-Amsterdam gesticht als een handelspost van de Nederlanders. De stad kwam in 1664 in Britse handen en was de hoofdstad van de Verenigde Staten van 1783 tot 1790. Sinds dat laatste jaar is New York de grootste stad van de Verenigde Staten.



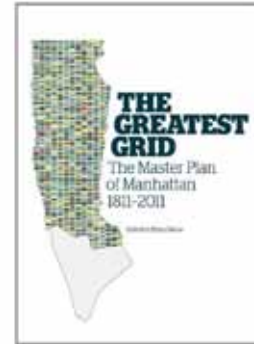
1660



1782



Het uitbreidingsplan uit 1811 bestond uit een raster van 50x200m en werd tamelijk rigide aangelegd. De zeven noord-zuid Avenues werden ca 30 m breed en de meer dan 150 oost-west lopende Streets ca 18m. Broadway was een bestaande landweg die over een hogere rug liep in het midden van het eiland naar Harlem, waar zomerverblijven waren. Broadway ligt er nog steeds en de karakteristieke schuine doorsnijdingen van het raster blijven zichtbaar.



Exhibition  
Location: 1220  
Fifth Avenue  
(between 103  
and 104th St.)



urban rooftop farming



## What's up in 2012?

- Waterfront redevelopments
- 'Rising currents' (sea level rise and global climate change)
- Zoning
- Community based planning
- Private Owned Public Spaces (POPS)
- Community based NYC Plaza Program
- Greener Infrastructure
- Great Streets
- Million Trees NYC
- Vestpocketparks
- Green roofs
- Urban farming
- Rainwater playgrounds

March 2012: NYC wins 'Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize' for outstanding sustainable policy!



1912







# BIKE MAP

## LEGEND



**Protected Bicycle Path**  
 Vía protegida para bicicletas  
 腳踏車專用道



**Bicycle Lane**  
 Carril para bicicletas  
 腳踏車道



**Bicycle Route**  
 Carril compartido  
 共用車道

**Travel Direction (two-way unless shown)**  
 Sentido de la circulación  
 行車方向

**One-Way Bike Lane on Two-Way Street**  
 Carril para bicicletas de un sentido en una calle de dos sentidos  
 雙向街道上之單行腳踏車道

**Potential Bicycle Path**  
 Posible ruta de bicicletas  
 可能規劃的腳踏車專用道路

**Potential Bicycle Route**  
 Posible carril para bicicletas  
 可能規劃的腳踏車專用車道

**Bike Shop**  
 Tienda de bicicletas  
 腳踏車商店

**Train**  
 Tren  
 火車

**Pool**  
 Piscina  
 游泳池

**Open Space or Cemetery**  
 Espacio abierto o cementerio  
 開放空間或墳場

**With Bike Rental**  
 Con arriendo de bicicletas  
 附腳踏車租賃服務

**Bus Station**  
 Estación de autobuses  
 公車車站

**Sites of Interest**  
 Sitios de interés  
 觀光點

**Historic District**  
 Distrito histórico  
 歷史區域

**Sheltered Bike Parking**  
 Estacionamiento protegido para bicicletas  
 腳踏車專用停車區

**Hospital**  
 Hospital  
 醫院

**Park**  
 Parque  
 公園

**Airport or Industrial Site**  
 Uso industrial o aeropuerto  
 機場或工業用途

**Expressway (bicycles prohibited)**  
 Vía rápida (se prohíben las bicicletas)  
 高速公路 (禁止腳踏車使用)

**Subway Line and Station**  
 Línea y estación del metro  
 地下鐵路及車站

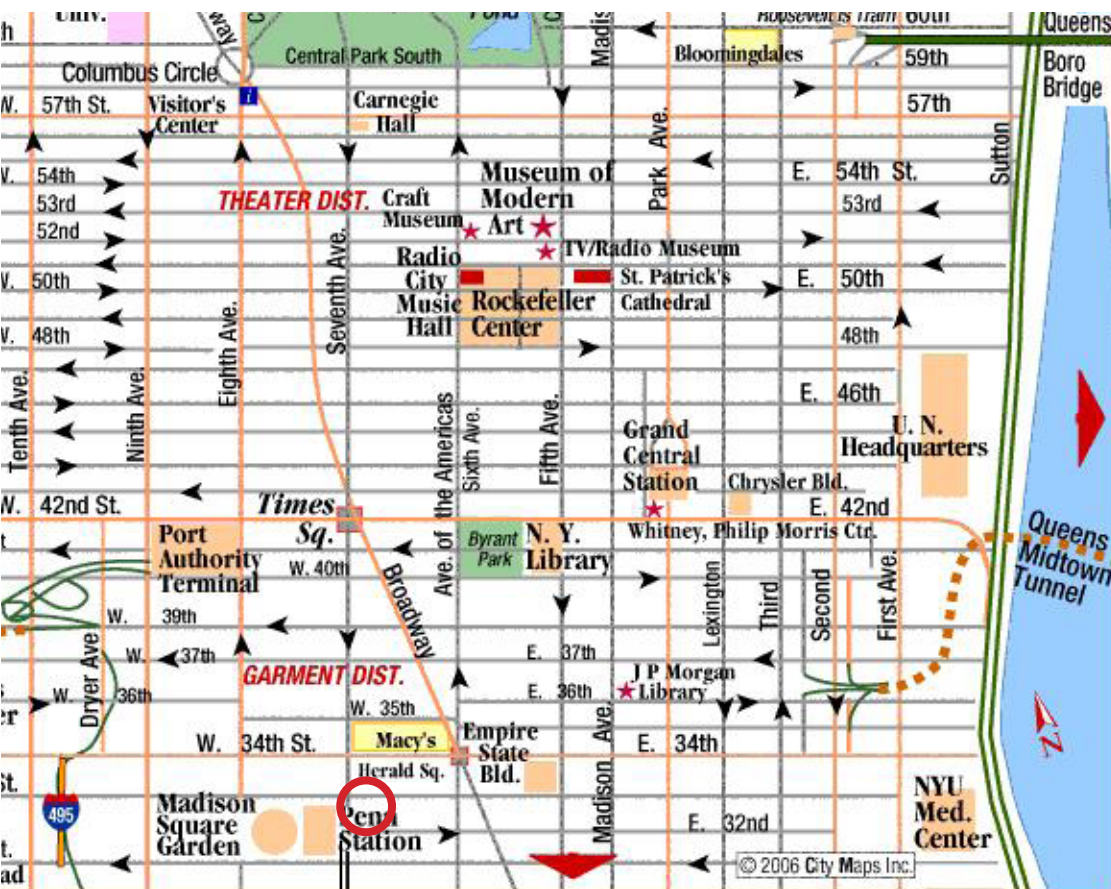
**Commuter Rail and Station**  
 Tren y estación de cercanías  
 通勤鐵路及車站

**AirTrain Rail**  
 Tren ligero  
 AirTrain 機場鐵路

**Ferry Line and Terminal**  
 Terminal y línea de transbordador  
 渡輪及碼頭







**Hotel Pennsylvania**

## Programma woensdag 6 juni

Aankomst op JFK om 15.30 (locale tijd); ( ca 19.00 onze tijd )  
 gezamenlijk met de Airtrain en Subway A naar hotel Pennsylvania en inchecken.

### Suggestie 1. avondprogramma **High Line**:

- met subway naar 14th St/8th Avenue, van Gansevoortstreet van zuid naar noord tot 23rd St alvast een voorproefje lopen.



### Suggestie 2. avondprogramma **mooi uitzicht op Manhattan**:

- met subway (halte Vernon boulevard/Jackson Av uitstappen) naar Gantry Plaza State Park (35) in Queens.



### Suggestie 3. voor avondprogramma **in de buurt van het hotel**:

- te voet langs Empire State building; over Broadway naar Times square (19) Times Square Visitors Center is open 8 AM - 8 PM, naar Bryant Park (20); langs Chrysler building naar Grand Central Station (met veel eetgelegenheden).



	Empire State Building	Chrysler Building
Year	1931	1930
Location	New York City NY, United States	New York City NY, United States
Height	1027 ft (313 m)	929 ft (283 m)
Stories	102	77
Area	1,000,000 sq ft (93,000 m²)	1,000,000 sq ft (93,000 m²)
Cost	\$100 million	\$100 million
Architect	John J. Rusk	William Van Alen





Ontbijadres!  
**Niles NYC**  
 371 7th Avenue, New York,  
 NY 10001  
 P: 212-629-0210  
 F: 212-736-2283  
 W: www.nilesnyc.com



Programma donderdag 7 juni 2012

## Hudson Waterfront and High Line

8.00 - 9.00 Breakfast te Niles NYC, 371 7th Avenue  
 9.00 vertrek uit Niles (met subway naar 72nd St en verder te voet)

- Riverside Park (1)
- Riverside Park South (2)
- Hudson River Park (3)
- the High Line (4)
- Meatpacking District (5)
- Vervolg Hudson River Park (3)

om ca 17.00 met subway naar bureau's:

18.00-19.00 Bureaubezoek Ken Smith Workshop OF  
 18.00-19.00 Bureaubezoek Thomas Balsley

## Manhattan Waterfront

### Havens

Het 19<sup>e</sup> eeuwse havengebied van Manhattan bestaat (net zoals in de meeste Amerikaanse havensteden) uit een reeks pieren die als een kamstructuur loodrecht op de kaden het water insteken. Het grid van het stratenpatroon loopt als het ware in het water door. Op de havenkades waren public markets, veerponten, goederenoverslagplaatsen en ook vertier en vermaak zoals zwembaden en zonnedekken. Het havengebied rond Manhattan was onderdeel van de stad en haar openbare stadsleven. Na verloop van tijd werden de pieren tot dammen getransformeerd, en werd ook het water tussen de dammen gedempt. Door dit proces van 'landfill' schoof de oeverlijn op.

### Parkways

Parkways langs de riverside werden in de jaren 60 aangelegd om in de 'American dream' (de auto) recreatieve tochten te kunnen maken. Robert Moses maakte in de Staat New York een heel netwerk van parkways, expressways en highways. De schaal van dit verkeerssysteem was op veel plaatsen dermate groot dat de continuïteit van het stedelijke weefsel en het contact met de Hudson River en East River vrijwel volledig werd verbroken. Geslaagde wegtrace's zijn slechts ontstaan bij de aanwezigheid van hoogteverschillen waardoor het gemotoriseerde en voet/fietsverkeer weinig last van elkaar hebben, zoals bij de Hudson Parkway en Brooklyn Heights. Het openbaar-vervoersnetwerk werd in deze periode overigens sterk verwaarloosd.

### Waterfront - City

Nadat veel bedrijven naar grotere en beter bereikbare locaties vertrokken ontstonden desolate criminele filmset-locaties langs de randen van Manhattan. In de jaren 70 waren er ook stromingen die van de 19<sup>e</sup> eeuwse stad de diversiteit in sociale, economische en sociale zin steden erg waardeerden. Onder andere Jane Jacobs zorgde voor een revival van de herwaardering van dit stedelijke leven. Hierdoor werden een aantal levendige gemengde woonbuurten behouden verkeersdoorbraken voorkomen.



In de jaren 70 zat de stad financieel aan de grond. Met zocht naar oplossingen om de stad weer een positief saldo te bezorgen. Omdat door de bouw van de WTC torens veel grond vrij kwam, werd op de naastgelegen 'landfill' een eerste integraal plan voor een nieuw representatief waterfront gemaakt: Battery Park City. Het monumentale stedenbouwkundige idioom van de 19<sup>e</sup> eeuw vormde een inspiratiebron. Avenues, pleinen, symmetrie-assen en regels voor materiaalgebruik en detaillering met o.a kroonlijsten, zorgen voor een exclusief woon-werkmilieu voor 12.000 mensen en veel kantoren. Helaas bleef de Westway liggen en ontbreekt een goede ruimtelijke samenhang met de bestaande stad.

### Greenway

Al sinds 1975 zijn er plannen voor een recreatieve fiets- en wandelpromenade rond het eiland.

Sommigen beschouwen het project als een compromis tussen twee visies op herontwikkeling van de rivieroever. Enerzijds een groene rand. Anderzijds een locatie met woontorens voor kapitaalkrachtige bewoners.

### 2020 Waterfront

In het Plan NYC 2020 Waterfront moeten de oevers integraal worden aangepakt: Toegankelijk, attractief, met economische functies, verbetering waterkwaliteit en rekening houdend met klimaatverandering en zeespiegelstijging. De oevers langs de Hudson en East river worden projectgewijs door veel verschillende architecten en landschapsarchitecten-combinaties heringericht.

- De stad en de haven, Han Meyer, 1996
- Topos 75, 2011.







## 1. Riverside Park

Design: Frederick Law Olmsted, 1873



Olmsted's idea for this park was a tree-lined drive curving around the valleys and rock outcroppings and overlooking the river. According to the English gardening ideal, creating the appearance that the River Side Park was an extension of the Hudson River Valley. It was completed in about 1910.

## 2. Riverside Park South

Design: Thomas Balsley Ass. (t/m pier 99)

Onder de highway; wandelpaden boven het water; laat oude pieren in verval staan; woodplanked decks; geen design.



## 3. Hudson River Park

Masterplan: Quenell Rothschild & partners, Signe Nielsen.

Hudson River Park is a 550-acre riverside park and estuarine sanctuary located on the west side of Manhattan between Battery Place and W.59th Street: 8 kilometers length between Pier 25 and 97 !

This is an exciting time for Hudson River Park. The State approved \$21 million in capital funding for the park, and the City has promised to match this amount, making 2008 the peak construction year in the project's history. Construction is underway at five park piers. A brand new park section in Tribeca opened in Spring 2008 and Pier 64 in Chelsea, including upland park to Pier 66, opened in Spring 2009. Currently, approximately 50% of the overall park is complete. With continued adequate funding, we hope to reach the 80% milestone by the end of 2009.

Ultimately, the five-mile area from Battery Place to 59th Street will share a number of common design elements (such as railing, lighting and esplanade treatments) to help create a signature, unified identity for the overall park. Recognizing that each of the neighborhoods bordering the park has a distinctive look and personality, the Trust has selected different designers for each geographic area or "segment." This approach will provide for diverse landscape and recreational experiences throughout the park, not to mention uniquely designed playgrounds, art, boathouses, historic interpretive installations, and other park elements.

In the south, Segments 2/3 (Lower Manhattan and Tribeca) were designed by Sasaki Associates, followed by Mathews Nielsen; Segment 4 (Greenwich Village) by Abel Bainnson Butz; Segment 5 (Chelsea) by Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates; and Segments 6/7 (Midtown and Clinton) by Richard Dattner Architects/Miceli Kulik Williams Joint Venture.

It is the largest park to undergo construction in Manhattan since Central Park was created, and includes beautiful public piers, a water-side esplanade, and limited commercial activities at several sites.

Funding is being provided by city, state, federal and some private sources. The park does not receive any operational funding from public sources. By State law, all revenue generated within the park, whether from park tenants to permit fees, may only be used for the park's design, construction, maintenance or operations. The best part of the park will be the Piers. Stretching up to 1000 feet into the Hudson River, thirteen rebuilt piers will allow visitors to leave the city behind them and experience the light, water and open space that are unique to the waterfront.

[www.hudsonriverpark.org/construction](http://www.hudsonriverpark.org/construction)

### What is Hudson River Park?

It is the largest park to undergo construction in



2. Riverside Park South



### 3. Hudson River Park

Ontwerp van noord naar zuid:

Miceli Kulik Williams Ass;

Michael Van Valkenburgh (Chelsea pier 54-64);

Abel Bainnson Butz (Greenwich Village);

Mathews Nielsen (Lower Manhattan);

Sasaki Ass (Tribeca).





# 4. The High Line

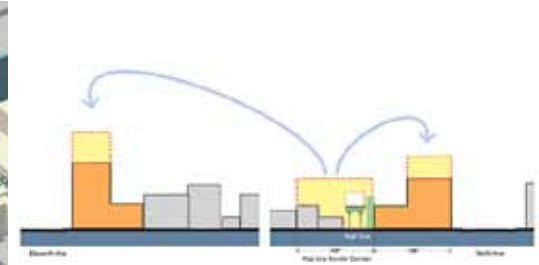
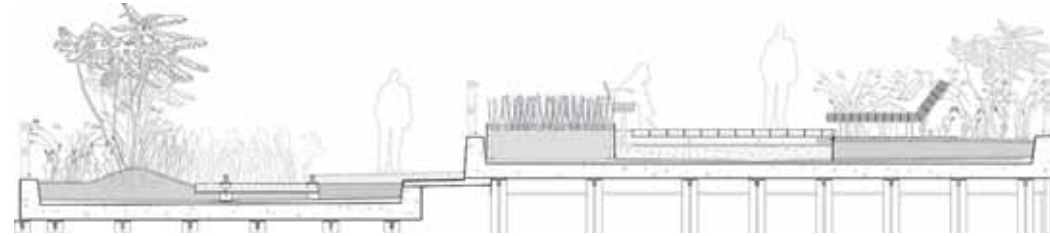
(section 1 + 2) 2,5 km;

open: 7.00 AM - 7.00 PM

Design: Field Operations, Piet Oudolf, e.a.

The High Line is a public park built on an historic freight rail line elevated above the streets on Manhattan's West Side. It is owned by the City of New York, and maintained and operated by Friends of the High Line. Founded in 1999 by community residents, Friends of the High Line fought for the High Line's preservation and transformation at a time when the historic structure was under the threat of demolition. It is now the non-profit conservancy working with the New York City Department of Parks & Recreation to make sure the High Line is maintained as an extraordinary public space for all visitors to enjoy. In addition to overseeing maintenance, operations, and public programming for the park, Friends of the High Line works to raise the essential private funds to support more than 90 percent of the park's annual operating budget, and to advocate for the preservation and transformation of the [High Line at the Rail Yards](#), the third and final section of the historic structure, which runs between West 30th and West 34th Streets.

[www.thehighline.org](http://www.thehighline.org)





# 4. The High Line

(section 1 + 2)



## # JUNE BLOOM LIST

### CHELSEA GRASSLANDS

- Agastache foeniculum* blue giant hyssop
- Amsonia x 'Blue Ice'* 'Blue Ice' bluestar
- Baptisia leucantha* white indigo
- Clematis x 'Gipsy Queen'* 'Gipsy Queen' clematis
- Clethra barbinervis* Japanese clethra
- Cotinus x 'Grace'* 'Grace' smokebush
- Dalea purpurea* purple prairie clover
- Desmodium canadense* showy tick-trefoil
- Echinacea purpurea 'Vintage Wine'* 'Vintage Wine' coneflower
- Eryngium yuccifolium* rattlesnake-master
- Knautia macedonica 'Mars Midget'* 'Mars Midget' pincushion plant
- Ruellia humilis* wild petunia
- Stachys officinalis 'Hummelo'* 'Hummelo' hedge-nettle

### SUNDECK (CONT'D)

- Parthenium integrifolium* wild quinine
- Penstemon cobaea* dewflower
- Phlomis russeliana* Jerusalem sage
- Phlox pilosa 'Lavender Cloud'* 'Lavender Cloud' phlox
- Porteranthus trifoliatus* bowman's root
- Porteranthus stipulatus* Indian physic
- Rhus glabra* smooth sumac
- Sedum telephium 'Red Cauli'* 'Red Cauli' stonecrop
- Stachys officinalis 'Hummelo'* 'Hummelo' hedge-nettle
- Tradescantia ohioensis 'Mrs. Loewer'* 'Mrs. Loewer' ohio spiderwort
- Viburnum nudum 'Winterthur'* 'Winterthur' wisterod

### LANDSCAPE ZONES



**1 GANSEVOORT WOODLAND**  
At the top of the Gansevoort Stair lies the Gansevoort Woodland—a thicket predominantly comprised of birch and serviceberry trees. A series of raised steel planters provides adequate planting depth to accommodate the trees' root systems. Vines cascade over the High Line railing, forming a lush, green balcony visible to passers-by on the street below.

Thanks to Donald Pels and Wendy Kays



**2 WASHINGTON GRASSLANDS**  
The Washington Grasslands, where wild grasses sway in the breeze, stretch from Little West 12th Street to West 13th Street. Just to the south of the 14th Street Passage, a mix of grasses and shade-loving perennials grow in a quiet, protected area among chokeberry, sassafras, and witch hazel.

Thanks to The FFRRy Co. Foundation



**3 DILLER - VON FURSTENBERG SUNDECK**  
The Diller - von Furstenberg Sundeck, between 14th and 15th Streets, is one of the High Line's most popular gathering spots. Large-scale outdoor furniture is aligned along a gentle curve of historic rail track and surrounded by grasses, perennials, and shrubs. Alongside the water feature, a series of raised steel planters contain a mix of wetland species. On the lower level, the Sundeck Preserve consists of wildflowers, grasses, and sumac trees that create a striking silhouette against the skyline of the Hudson River and New Jersey.

Thanks to The Diller - von Furstenberg Family Foundation



**4 10TH AVENUE SQUARE**  
Just beyond the Chelsea Market Passage, visitors arrive at the 10th Avenue Square. Here, a grove of three-flower maple trees frames a spectacular view of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. A wood amphitheater cuts into the existing structure, providing visitors with a unique view of Tenth Avenue.

Thanks to Henning and David Heller  
Thanks to Michael and Suky Nevoznitz

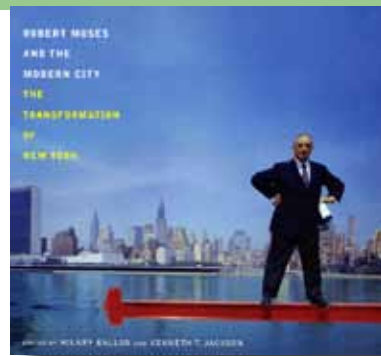
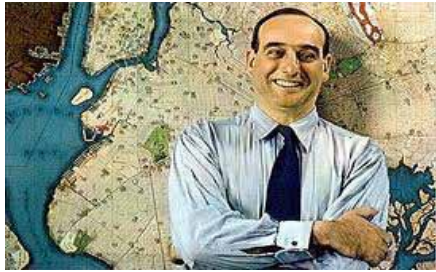
**NORTHERN SPUR PRESERVE**  
Evoking the wild landscape that grew on the High Line before it was a park, the Northern Spur Preserve features an impressionistic landscape of trees, shrubs, perennials, and grasses. It is best observed from the intimate observation deck, where views of this robust planting bed are set against the city streets below.

Thanks to Christy and John Mack Foundation



## Robert Moses

urban planner 1888-1981



### What if New York's notorious master builder wasn't such a bad guy after all?

By Phillip Lopate

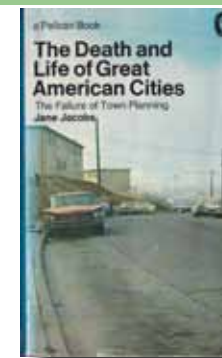
Robert Moses saw himself on a rescue mission to save the city from obsolescence, decentralization, and decline. His vast building program aimed to modernize urban infrastructure, expand the public realm with extensive recreational facilities, remove blight, and make the city more livable for the middle class.

"Oh, did Moses do good things as well?" I am sometimes asked incredulously. Well, yes: he built Riverside Park and Jones Beach and dozens of neighborhood playgrounds and swimming pools, added 20,000 acres to the city's parkland and 40,000 acres to Long Island's, built seven major bridges (Triborough, Throgs Neck, Bronx-Whitestone, Henry Hudson, Verrazano, Cross-Bay, Marine Parkway) and almost all the highways and parkways in Greater New York—627 miles total—without which the city would have become completely immobilized and stagnant

It was not Moses who chose the automobile as the preferred mode of transportation in the twentieth century, or passed the federal highway construction act that unleashed billions of dollars for suburbanization, or decided that highways ought to be placed along waterfronts (that was done everywhere, alas), or decreed that public housing should be sited according to neighborhood racial patterns (it was standard governmental "wisdom" at the time), or mandated millions for slum clearance.

Yes, he placed highways on the river, cutting off the populace from waterfront access, but he also tucked them under beautifully in places (such as the Brooklyn Promenade, Carl Schurz Park, and the Battery).

Yes, he rammed through thousands of low-income public housing units that were grim, depressing, and monotonous; but the city, in its chronic housing shortage, would today be desperate without them. Yes, he tricked Staten Island into letting the municipality use Fresh Kills as a garbage dump by claiming it would only be temporary; but as it happens, it served that function beautifully, and now that it is closed, New York faces a major waste-disposal crisis. Yes, he engaged in slum clearance that cruelly displaced thousands of poor people; he replaced it with housing for the middle and upper classes but also with facilities that helped consolidate New York's status as world capital—the United Nations headquarters, Lincoln Center, the Coliseum, and the Fordham, Pratt, and Long Island University campuses. I have to say I am not entirely opposed to what he did: cities are not obliged to maintain slums as slums, and when a market for higher-end uses exists, it may make fiscal sense to go for it, taking into consideration the city's greater good.



## Jane Jacobs

publicist, activiste 1916-2006



They are the neighborhoods Jane Jacobs saved: Greenwich Village, Washington Square, Little Italy, and SoHo. And they are, not coincidentally, some of the most valuable urban real estate parcels anywhere, and some of the places most cherished by New Yorkers and visitors alike for their cozy charm and architectural splendor.

Nearly a half century ago, New York's master builder, Robert Moses - the man who built Jones Beach, Shea Stadium, the Triborough Bridge, and the Central Park Zoo, to name just a few of his grand public works - was ready to transform the landscape south of 14th Street in Manhattan. He wanted to extend 5th Avenue through Washington Square Park with a four-lane roadway. He started the engines of the bulldozers of urban renewal in the West Village. And he dreamed of an elevated, 10-lane highway down Broome Street: the Lower Manhattan Expressway, connecting the Holland Tunnel and East River bridges, which would have decimated hundreds of buildings and untold jobs, and uprooted families along the way.

Jacobs, the self-proclaimed untrained house wife from Scranton, Pa., stood up to Moses on all three counts, arguing that these places had value and should not be razed.

Her legacy is evident in a walking tour of the traditional blocks and human-scaled streetscapes that flourish today.

The potential of what Jacobs saw so many years ago has blossomed with white-hot energy, beginning with The Standard, the fabulous and striking hotel in the Meatpacking District that towers over an elevated park, the High Line. The key intersection is 14th Street and 6th Avenue - look for the Apple store, and head southwest toward Gansevoort Street.

Today Sarah Jessica Parker, Gisele Bundchen and Tom Brady stroll the area. Back then Jacobs realized the neighborhood was going to get very pricey.

Ms. Jacobs's thesis was supported and enlarged by her deep, eclectic reading. But most compelling was her description of the everyday life she witnessed from her home above a candy store at 555 Hudson Street.

She puts out her garbage, children go to school, the drycleaner and barber open their shops, housewives come out to chat, longshoremen visit the local bar, teenagers return from school and change to go out on dates, and another day is played out. Sometimes odd things happen: a bagpiper shows up on a February night, and delighted listeners gather around. Whether neighbors or strangers, people are safer because they are almost never alone.



## 5. Meatpacking district,

Chelsea. een hippe wijk met vroeger o.a. veel vleesdistributeurs,



Between Gansevoort and 16th Streets west of 8th Avenue lies Manhattan's Meatpacking District. A truly 24 hour district, this historic and working landscape has suddenly become an iconic landmark and destination.

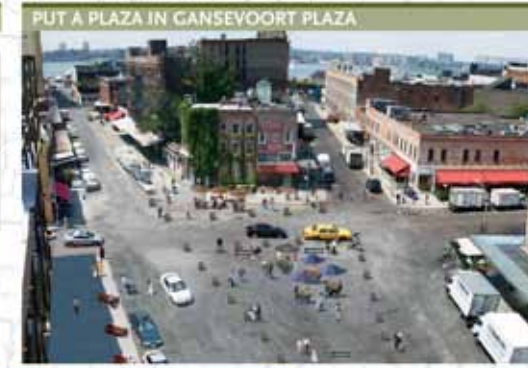
Known for its vernacular architecture, cobblestones and warm Hudson light this 20 square block area has grown into the home of roughly 1,500 small and creative enterprises—enterprises led by a new class of leaders that have resettled and reshaped the district around major fashion houses, one-off boutiques, cutting edge restaurants, nightlife, design and dexterity of all stripes.

The Meatpacking District's problems today are principally a result of its success. In many ways the district has begun to bend under the tremendous growth and development since the mid 1990s.



## 5 A Vision for the Meatpacking District

The best way to prevent a neighborhood from changing for the worse is to develop a confident vision for the future



### Welcome to the Meatpacking District.

Rich with history, this quintessential 24-hour neighborhood on Manhattan's west side has seen many incarnations. In 1884 New York City established a bustling outdoor food market called Gansevoort Market, named after General Peter Gansevoort, a Revolutionary War hero and the grandfather of Herman Melville. In 1949, the Gansevoort Meat Center opened. Today, the Meatpacking District is a 20-square block neighborhood known for the chic, the trendy and the cutting edge, while playing host to visitors at every hour of the day and night. The district, named for a time period when meatpacking plants dominated its commerce, the area still houses many operating meatpackers on its far west side, nestled beneath the southern portion of the famed High Line Park. Alongside the meatpacking plants – fashion and graphic designers, architects, artists and creative industry corporate headquarters have moved in creating an epicenter of modern-day activity. The area retains its historic character through its use of architecture and the landmarked cobble stone streets that take visitors back in time.

The Meatpacking District Improvement Association (MPIA) is a recently formed 501(c)(3) and the local business association, comprised of area businesses and property owners. MPIA represents and promotes the area's businesses and their interests, produces events and manages a marketing and public relations campaign for the district, of which this RED MAP is at its core. MPIA is also the neighborhood partner with the NYC Department of Transportation in the efforts to redesign, revitalize and maintain the seven pedestrian plazas on Ninth Avenue between 14th Street South and Gansevoort Street, being unveiled fall 2011.



## MEATPACKING DISTRICT MAP





# WORKSHOP

KEN SMITH LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT



Donderdag 18.00 - 19.00  
www.kensmithworkshop.com

450 West 31st Street, Fifth Floor (Chelsea)

**Ken Smith Workshop** is an award winning design firm with experience in a wide variety and scale of projects. The firm practises landscape design primarily in the realm of public space. Typical design problems involve the creation of landscape space with the context of the existing, reworked or complex urban fabric. staff: 14

#### Projects in NYC:

- East River Waterfront, 2003-2013
- 200 West Street, 2009
- Croton Water treatment Plant, 2012-2014
- 55 Water Street Elevated Plaza, 2005
- BAM Cultural District, 2013
- Roof Hotel Conrad, BatteryParkCity, 2012
- 7 World Trade Center plaza, 2005
- Roof garden MoMA, 2005
- Bedford Stuyvesant Community Garden, 2009



East River Waterfront



#### Planters Grove Park

Lower East Side, Lilian Wald Houses  
In partnership with NYCHA (New York City Housing Authority) and Green City Force (local nonprofit giving urban youth green collar job training), Planters (snack food company) is opening a new park in one of the key Manhattan areas still lacking adequate open space. The park is sponsored by Planters as part of the company's "Naturally Remarkable" tour in Washington DC and New Orleans.



# F

## THOMAS BALSLEY ASSOCIATES

Donderdag 18.00 - 19.00  
www.tbany.com  
31 West 27th Street, 9th Floor  
(Chelsea)

Staff: 14  
Landscape Architecture  
Site Planning  
Urban Design



For over 35 years, Thomas Balsley Associates has reshaped urban space around the world by designing landscapes that teem with public life, and are a source of civic pride. TBA projects range from feasibility planning studies to built urban parks, waterfronts, corporate, commercial, institutional, residential and recreational landscapes. Scales of work range from master plans and urban plazas to small urban spaces, garden design, sculpture and urban furniture. At all project scales, central to the firm's design approach is Thomas Balsley's belief that, "Public open spaces are the great democratic spaces, the ultimate common ground."

TBA serves a variety of public and private sector clients with a talented staff of professional landscape architects and planners who are dedicated to the pursuit of relevant and contemporary design excellence. Our expertise and enthusiasm with the collaborative design process encourages stakeholders to develop and exercise a design voice and to participate in their parks' vision and care. We offer seamlessly-coordinated design/documentation and experienced project management that is well-suited to the physical and bureaucratic complexities of multi-discipline civic projects. Our end goal is the transformation of vision into reality.

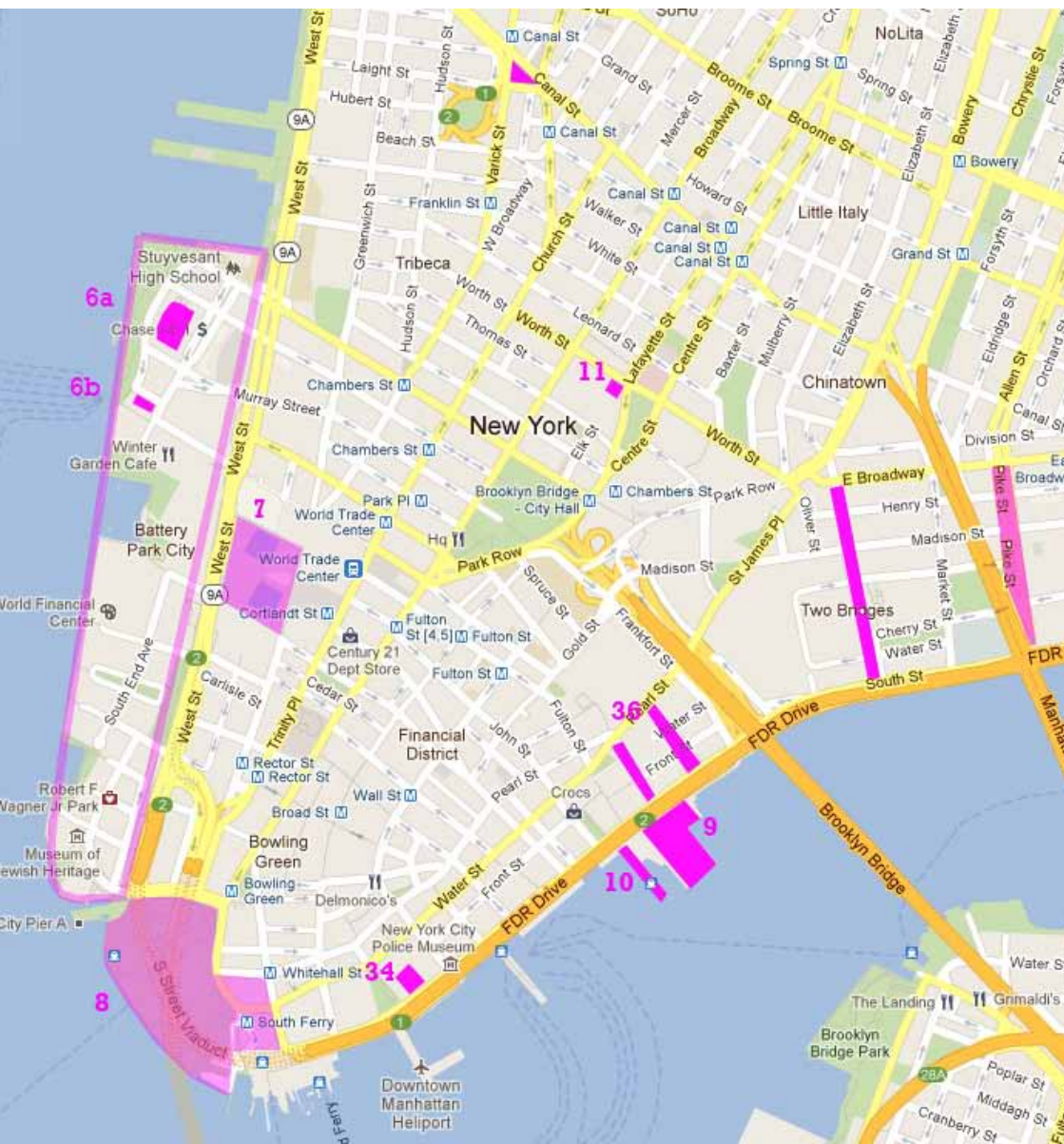
In New York City alone, TBA has designed more than 100 public parks and plazas including Balsley Park Westside Manhattan), Intercontinental Hotel at Times Square, Peggy Rockefeller Plaza (Rockefeller University), Silver Towers Park (42<sup>nd</sup> Street, residential), Chelsea Waterside Park, Riverside Park South and the Queens West parks: Gantry Plaza State Park and Hunters Point Community Park.

International Hotel, Times Square

Rockefeller University







Programma vrijdag 8 juni (met subway en te voet)

## Financial District and Lower Manhattan

**In verband met bezoek aan 9/11 memorial om 12.00:  
 Visitor Pass en Paspoort meenemen en geen tassen groter  
 dan 8”x 17”x 19”(ca 20 x 40 x 48cm); er is geen bag-storage.**

8.00 - 9.00 breakfast te Niles NYC, 371 7th Avenue, New York.  
 9.00 vertrek vanuit Niles: met subway naar halte Chambers.

Battery Park City  
 Teardrop park (6a)  
 Irish Hunger memorial (6b)

**5 min voor 12.00 stipt bij 9/11 Memorial Entry**  
 (zuidzijde van de locatie) (7)  
 De bezoektijd is 30 minuten!

Battery Park (8)  
 Gardens of Remembrance  
 Battery Bosque  
 New Amsterdam Square+pavilion

Elevated Acre Plaza (34)  
 Pier 15 (10)  
 South Street Seaport (9)  
 Lower Manhattan Projects (36)

**bureaubezoeken:**  
 16.00 bezoek aan Department of City Planning  
 18.00 Starr Whitehouse (S+W) (te voet) OF Michael van Valkenburg

Jacob Javits plaza (11)





## 6. Battery Park City

Masterplan and Esplanade: Olin Landscape Architects Partnership 1980- 2000;  
Detail ontwerpen: Paul Friedberg



The land for BPC was created by land reclamation on the Hudson River using soil and rocks excavated during the construction of the World Trade Center.

Battery Park City is owned and managed by the Battery Park City Authority (BPCA), a public-benefit corporation created by New York State under the authority of the Urban Development Corporation. BPC is the creation of architect Wallace K. Harrison, the proposal called for a 'comprehensive community' consisting of housing, social infrastructure and light industry. The landscaping of the park space and later the Winter Garden was designed by M. Paul Friedberg.

The story of Battery Park City dates back to the late 1950s when the piers on the west side of New York City were in a state of disrepair. The luxury liners, so dominant in the 1940s and early 1950s, had all but disappeared as airplanes replaced ships as the preferred means of transportation.

The master plan allocated a mix of uses that included 42 percent residential, 9 percent commercial, 30 percent public open space, and 19 percent streets and avenues. Battery Park City is a combination of office and apartment towers, townhouses clustered around small parks, and a 1.5 mile pedestrian esplanade that runs the length of the project along the Hudson River. Now Battery Park City looks as if it's been there for decades. To get that look, the master plan specified that all the new streets at Battery Park City be oriented toward Broadway, which runs diagonally through lower Manhattan. That was the key--to try to get this property to look like other parcels in lower Manhattan so that developers would feel comfortable with it.

In designing the Battery Park City esplanade, the designers went to every park on the rivers of New York City to look for precedents. 'We found the materials we were interested in. We found there was a consistent language. We found light poles that made sense. Hexagon pavers. Granite. We found everything we needed to know in the riverfront parks. The result was a design that suggested the romantic idea; the comfortable idea; the familiar idea of *place* in New York'.



Design: Paul Friedberg





## 6a. Teardrop park LA: Michael Van Valkenburgh, 2004



Teardrop Park is a public park in downtown Manhattan, in Battery Park City near to the site of the World Trade Center. It was designed by Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates, a New York City architectural landscaping firm. The park design includes artworks specifically designed for the park location by Ann Hamilton. The park is located in a niche between residential buildings in Battery Park City. It is located at the corner of Warren Street and River Terrace, towards the north end of Battery Park City.

The park was designed in anticipation of four high residential towers that would define its eastern and western edges. Although Teardrop Park is a New York City public park, the client for the park was the Battery Park City Authority, and maintenance is overseen by the Battery Park City Parks Conservancy.

At Teardrop, play elements are integrated into the landscape with the intention of providing city children with play experiences that encourage sensory imagination through interaction with natural materials including water, plants, rock, and sand. Teardrop Park was designed in collaboration with play experts from the Natural Learning Initiative.



## 6b. Irish Hunger Memorial LA: Gail Wittwerlaid

The Irish Hunger Memorial, designed collaboratively by artist Brian Tolle, landscape architect Gail Wittwerlaid, and 1100 Architect, is located on a one-half acre site at the corner of Vesey Street and North End Avenue in the Battery Park City neighborhood of Manhattan in New York City, and is dedicated to raising awareness of the Great Irish Famine that killed up to a million in Ireland between the years 1845 and 1852. The memorial was dedicated on July 16, 2002. It is a uniquely landscaped plot, which utilizes stones, soil, and native vegetation brought in from the western coast of Ireland. The memorial contains stones from all of the different counties of Ireland. The memorial also incorporates an authentic rebuilt Irish cottage of the 19th century





## 7. 911 Memorial

Design: Michael Arad, Peter Walker LA, 2011; Architect Freedom tower: Daniel Libeskind  
www.911memorial.org/memorial  
www.pwpla.com/national911-memorial

Peter Walker Landscape architects (PWP) joined Michael Arad in the final stage of the Memorial design competition with a mandate from the jury to humanize the scheme without diminishing the abstraction that had established it as a finalist. The broad scope of the trauma of 9/11 requires that the Memorial use a symbolic language understood by a diverse audience; this language is an integral part of "Reflecting Absence" by Michael Arad and Peter Walker.

Visitors will leave the everyday life of the city and enter into a sacred zone defined by a dense forest of 416 oak trees. Above the limbed-up trunks, a canopy of leaves will provide welcome shade in the heat of the summer and seasonal color in the fall. In the winter the sun will cast shadows through a light tracery of bare branches, and in spring, the trees will express the renewal of nature.

Using a language similar to Michael Heizer's North, East, South, West, the voids render absence visible. In this way, the overwhelming losses of September 11th are given permanent presence. Within the protected space of the forest, visitors will arrive at the two great voids with their thundering waterfalls.

Within the Memorial grove, the varying distances between trees, the placement of benches, and the rhythm of ground-cover beds will create spaces with distinct scale, character, and qualities of light.

PWP studied the paving pattern at full scale in chalk, ultimately arriving at 12" x 60" pavers and 3" x 15" cobbles. The varying density of shadows in the joints between the pavers and the cobbles creates a subtle banding pattern that breaks up the vast flat plane of the Memorial into human-scaled zones.



The [memorial](#), has at its centre two of the largest fountains, or rather cascades, ever seen. Each occupies the exact footprint of one of the Twin Towers destroyed in the attacks and, as each tower was big, each cascade is a cuboid Niagara, an inverted eruption, falling 30 feet to a flat basin, and then another 30 feet through a smaller square hole in the centre. Around the rim of each is a long bronze strip perforated with the names of victims: of the 2001 attacks on the Twin Towers and the Pentagon, of the hijack of Flight 93, which crashed in a field in Pennsylvania, and of the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Centre.

The intention of the whole ensemble, say the architects [Michael Arad](#) and [Peter Walker](#), is to make a place of both death and life – where victims can be properly remembered, but where office workers can come to eat their sandwiches. Underneath the plaza will be a large museum of the events. But memory should include detail as well as majesty, and it has to be said the memorial lacks intimacy.





## 8. Battery Park - Bosque

LA: Saratoga Ass, Laura Starr, Weisz + Yoes Arch, Piet Oudolf garden design , 2003

Internationally acclaimed Dutch horticulturist Piet Oudolf was recruited in 2002 by The Battery Conservancy, who commissioned him to develop a horticultural Master Plan for the Battery's landscape. The 10,000 square feet of the Gardens of Remembrance were the first phase of Oudolf's horticultural design, planted in 2003 and inspired by the Battery's location which overlooks 11,000+ acres of the New York harbor.

Based in the Netherlands, Oudolf was one of the first planting designers to introduce large-scale perennial plantings into public landscapes. He is known for establishing enchanting, inspiring and resilient landscapes utilizing bold movements of perennial plants and grasses. His style is one of texture, fragrance, and color, with a particular interest in seasonal variation, plant life cycle, and transformation over time.

Completed in 2005, the 4-acre Battery Bosque features 60,000 square feet of new perennial gardens. These gardens compliment Oudolf's work in the Gardens of Remembrance with a graceful mix of rugged prairie and woodland perennials.

Oudolf will continue to advance his vision for the Battery's horticultural master plan by designing the perimeter gardens of the Battery Bikeway. As riders move along the perimeter of the park, Oudolf's swaths of plantings will stun them with beauty.





## 8. Battery Park - promenade

LA: Laura Starr



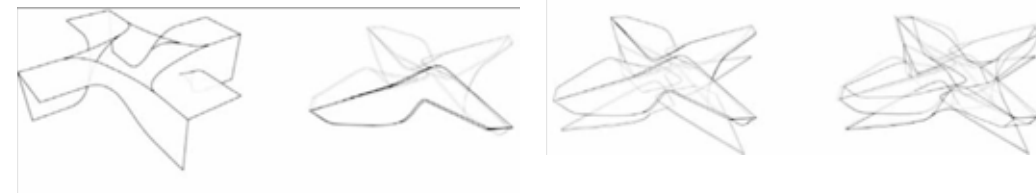
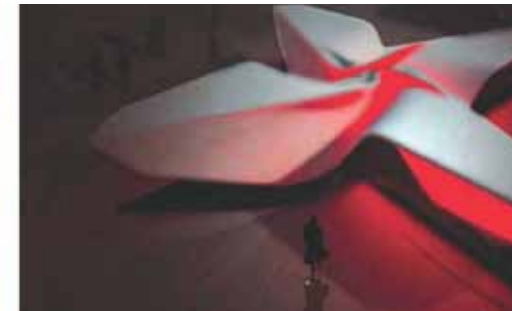
oude situatie



## plein and pavilion

Arch: UN Studio

New Amsterdam Plein & Pavilion will be a dramatic space where more than 5 million people a year, including 70,000 daily commuters and 2 million annual tourists, can find an extraordinary "outdoor living room" for spontaneous and scheduled activities, public markets, seating and shade, and an iconic state-of-the-art pavilion for food and information, all designed by internationally celebrated Dutch architect Ben van Berkel of UNStudio, Amsterdam. The Plein & Pavilion will be unique among the city's many public spaces — a landscaped intermodal transportation hub of the 21st century, where bicycles, buses, the subway and water transportation intersect with cultural offerings in a singular expression of daring but lyrical design. New Amsterdam Plein & Pavilion is made possible by a major grant from the government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to The Battery Conservancy, as part of the NY400 celebration and in honor of the enduring relationship between New York and Holland.





## 36. Lower Manhattan public space

Over the past several years, the city [Parks and Recreation Department](#) has been hard at work bringing more green spaces, innovative playgrounds, and serene shady plazas to Lower Manhattan. The transformation of paved lots and underused park areas has been a gradual process, with Parks designers and contractors at work in neighborhoods from the Battery to Tribeca to the Lower East Side. Funded by more than \$82 million from the [Lower Manhattan Development Corporation](#), here's a rundown of the latest downtown parks either recently opened beginning construction, or soon to open:

CaVaLa park, 2009; Burling Slip, playground; DeLury square Park, community greenspace; Pearl Street playground, April 2012; Titanic Park, 2010; James Madison Plaza, 2011; Collect Pond Park; Pike and Allen Street Malls promenade; Catherine and Montgomery Slip; Sara D. Roosevelt Park; Sea Glass Carousel at the Battery.



Burling Slip, imagination playground

Peck Slip

## 34. Elevated Acre Plaza 55 Water Street

Design: Ken Smith workshop, 2005



## 9. South Street Seaport

Herbouwde redblock houses refererend aan 19e eeuws gebied met vismarkt, slecht lopende toeristenwinkels en Seaport museum.



courtyards in  
**Frontstreet**  
Laura Starr, Saratoga Ass.

## 10. Pier 15

Design: SHop Arch, Ken Smith LA, 2012 opgeleverd





## Department of City Planning 102, Hester Street

Amanda Burden

director New York City Department of City Planning



As New York City's Planning Director since 2002, Amanda Burden has spearheaded Mayor Bloomberg's economic development agenda with comprehensive urban design master plans and new initiatives to reclaim the waterfront. She *emphasizes open space, continuous shop fronts, and the inclusion of trees and other elements that foster lively street life*, according to *The New York Times*. Burden's meticulous approach has been criticized, however, by some real estate developers, who have stated that she is *imperious and arbitrary*, using her seat in government to dictate the composition of buildings and insist on architectural innovation. Burden has been a major force in saving the High Line and transforming it into the world-renowned park that it is today.

Eliot Brown writes in *The New York Observer*, "Now nearly eight years into her tenure, and with the possibility of another four seeming rather likely, Ms. Burden is an increasingly powerful and apparently emboldened force in the Bloomberg administration—one whose often forceful views are imprinted and emblazoned on nearly every major skyscraper, mall, public plaza and large development that rises in city limits."

In 2010, the Bloomberg administration unveiled a draft of "a comprehensive waterfront plan, known as Vision 2020, that includes more than 500 prospective projects costing tens of millions of dollars. These range from efforts to increase access to the water for kayakers and canoeists, to measures to protect against rising sea levels resulting from climate change." Burden, helping present the plan, was quoted as saying the goal of the planning initiative was for the water to become the "sixth borough" of the city. "The water should become a part of our everyday lives," she declared.

## Department of Transportation (DoT)

The NYC Plaza Program is an innovative, community-based program that is creating new neighborhood plazas throughout New York City by transforming underused streets into compelling, accessible public spaces and walkable destinations.

A "plaza" is considered to be an area located on city-owned property, which may vary in size and shape, that is designed for pedestrian use, generally incorporating seating, decorative paving, trees, appropriate lighting, and public art. As one part of the City's long-term plan, PlaNYC 2030, the Plaza Program aims to enhance the public realm and provide all New Yorkers with quality open space within a 10-minute walk.

Vrijdag 16.00 - 17.00



## Destination Parks Upgrades and Improvements

- DESTINATION PARKS UPGRADES UNDERWAY
- LANDFILL REMEDIATION PROJECTS UNDERWAY



## Department of Parks & Recreation



### Our plan for parks and public space:

Target high impact projects in neighborhoods underserved by parks

- 1 Create tools to identify parks and public space priority areas
- 2 Open underutilized spaces as playgrounds or part-time public spaces
- 3 Facilitate urban agriculture and community gardening
- 4 Continue to expand usable hours at existing sites

Create destination-level spaces for all types of recreation

- 5 Create and upgrade flagship parks
- 6 Convert former landfills into public space and parkland
- 7 Increase opportunities for water-based recreation

Re-imagine the public realm

- 8 Activate the streetscape
- 9 Improve collaboration between City, state, and federal partners
- 10 Create a network of green corridors

Promote and protect nature

- 11 Plant one million trees
- 12 Conserve natural areas
- 13 Support ecological connectivity

Ensure the long-term health of parks and public space

- 14 Support and encourage stewardship
- 15 Incorporate sustainability through the design and maintenance of all public space

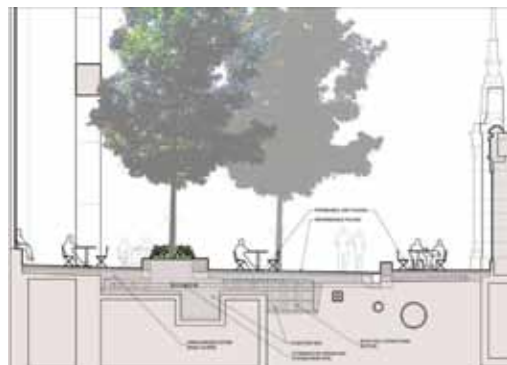


## Rising currents

Er wordt gestudeerd op het voorkomen van de ernstige gevolgen van de klimaatverandering op de stad New York. Door de stijgende zeespiegel en heviger stormen zullen grote delen van de stad kunnen overstromen.

De enorme golven die door de straten van Manhattan spoelden in de film 'The day after tomorrow', zijn nog geen werkelijkheid maar geweldig filmvermaak. In het echt moet er geëvacueerd worden! (zie kaartje). Grote delen van de kust maar ook het Financial district van Manhattan waren 'Hurricane evacuation zones' voor de orkaan Irene in augustus 2011.

In 2010 werd in het kader van het 'Rising Curenets' project, onder andere gedacht aan het herinrichten van straten en de oever rond Manhattan. De straten moeten doorlaatbare verharding krijgen, een gescheiden rioleringsstelsel en worden voorzien van straatbomen. Ook zou de verkeersader West street, een Parkway moeten worden. De huidige harde oeverlijn zal moeten worden uitgebreid met wetlands, moerassen en dergelijke. In de huidige herinrichtingsplannen voor het waterfront lijkt hieraan nog weinig aandacht besteed te worden.... Bron: TOPOS 73, 2010



doorlaatbare verharding en stormwaterafvoer

**NYRP** (NEW YORK RESTAURATION PROJECT) is a non-profit organization dedicated to transforming open space in underserved communities to create a greener, more sustainable New York City. Founded by Bette Midler, in partnership with the City of New York, NYRP is also leading MillionTreesNYC – an initiative to plant and care for one million new trees throughout New York City's five boroughs by 2017.



**MillionTrees NYC**, one of the 132 [PlaNYC](#) initiatives, is a citywide, public-private program with an ambitious goal: to plant and care for one million new trees across the City's five boroughs over the next decade. By planting one million trees, New York City can increase its urban forest—our most valuable environmental asset made up of street trees, park trees, and trees on public, private and commercial land—by an astounding 20%, while achieving the many quality-of-life benefits that come with planting trees.

The City of New York will plant 70% of trees in parks and other public spaces. The other 30% will come from private organizations, homeowners, and community organizations.



### MOST COMMON STREET TREES

most common	<b>Norway Maple</b>  3-6" ACPL milky sap	<b>Red Maple</b>  3-4" ACRU fuzzy buds	<b>Silver Maple</b>  4-6" ACSA1 fuzzy buds	<b>Green Ash</b>  8-12" FRPE fuzzy buds	<b>Honeylocust</b>  4-8" GLTR often doubly compound
	<b>Littleleaf Linden</b>  1-3" TICO smooth buds	<b>Callery Pear</b>  1.5-3" PYCA fuzzy buds	<b>Pin Oak</b>  3-5" QUPA fuzzy buds	<b>London Planetree</b>  5-10" PLAC fuzzy buds	<b>Ginkgo</b>  3-4" GIBI spur-like twigs



**Starr Whitehouse Landscape Architects and Planners PLLC**

Vrijdag 18.00 - 19.00  
 www.starrwhitehouse.com  
 80 Maiden Lane, Suite 1901  
 (Lower Manhattan)

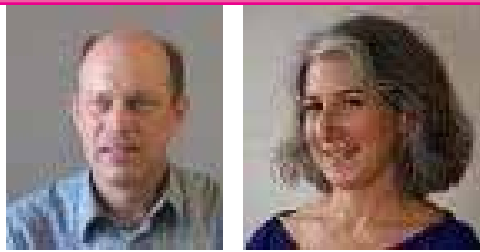
Partners: Laura Starr, Stephen Whitehouse

Starr Whitehouse is committed to making places and communities more livable, green, and vibrant. We bring energy and creativity to the challenge of finding what is genuine and sustainable, a challenge that starts with recognizing the strata of natural systems, physical organization, social systems, regulations, history, and culture that come together in a location. From this base, recommendations and designs emerge through consensus-building and inspiration.

Starr Whitehouse values collaboration with clients, the public, allied disciplines, and specialists. As leaders and members of teams, we believe that communication and collaboration yield the richest results and the most effective partnerships.

With comprehensive experience in parks, green spaces, urban design, and environmental planning in New York City and beyond, Starr Whitehouse spans a continuum of planning, strategy, and design through to implementation and management to meet the specific needs of our clients and create value.

Projects in New York:  
 Gowanus Green, Brooklyn  
 Battery Bosque, Battery Promenade  
 Central park: Garden in West, Great Lawn, Naturalists Walk, Merchants Gate  
 Flat Iron, 23rd Street, Streetscape  
 Lions Court, Columbia University  
 Green Living, Williamsburg, Streetscape



Paulus Hook



Flat Iron Streetscape



**MICHAEL VAN VALKENBURGH**

www.mvvainc.com

Vrijdag 18.00 - 19.00  
 16 Court Street,  
 11<sup>th</sup> Floor, Brooklyn  
 P 212.260.0250



Staff: 65 (2 offices)

MVVA is a landscape architecture firm that creates environmentally sustainable and experientially rich places across a wide range of landscape scales, from city to campus to garden.

MVVA's designed landscapes are the result of great enthusiasm for the craft of building, resulting in wide acclaim from clients, critics, and the public. The firm's projects have received numerous honors including awards from the American Society of Landscape Architects, the U.S. National Park Service, the Municipal Arts Society of New York City, the Royal Architecture Institute of Canada, the Institute of Transportation Engineers, the Building Stone Institute, the Waterfront Center, Places/EDRA, Progressive Architecture, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. MVVA has also won multiple high-profile design competitions including Pennsylvania Avenue at the White House, the Lower Don Lands project in Toronto, and The City + The Arch + The River competition for St. Louis and East St. Louis.

With offices in Brooklyn, New York, and Cambridge, Massachusetts, and a staff of 65, MVVA approaches design and planning as a creative collective. The firm is led by its three principals, Laura Solano, Matthew Urbanski, and Michael Van Valkenburgh, who have worked as a team for over twenty years, and by an extremely capable and talented group of seventeen senior associates, with the support of a remarkable group of staff with academic backgrounds in a broad range of allied disciplines. The multi-disciplinary fluency of the MVVA staff is one of the firm's greatest assets.



CourtYard New School University



Far West Side Park NYC, finalist



Lower Don Lands, Toronto





# 11. Jacob Javits plaza 26, Federal plaza

Richard Serra

Martha Schwartz, 1996

Michael Van Valkenburgh, 2011



The federally owned plaza where Richard Serra's controversial *Tilted Arc* sculpture once stood, where Martha Schwartz's composition of planted mounds and bright-green curling benches sprawled, had a makeover in spring 2011. The new design for the plaza will be the site's fourth iteration in just over 20 years. The work is being principally undertaken to repair the waterproofing of a parking garage beneath the plaza.

Landscape architect Michael Van Valkenburgh described his design as primarily a "composition of curling and embracing landscape pieces" that will "make clear, welcoming gestures." The plan retains some of the playful nature of Schwartz's landscape design but simplifies seating and movement across the plaza. Most of the seating is placed under trees and adjacent to a fountain near the plaza's corner, within the landscape elements that Valkenburgh has positioned to better connect the space to the surrounding city fabric. Microclimates, wind patterns, and natural and artificial lighting are all analyzed in the design. Also heliostats have been installed atop adjacent federal buildings to bring sunlight to areas of the plaza that would otherwise be shaded. Another subtle design touch is found in the gridded stone paving that will counter the organic forms of the trees and mounds.



Martha Schwartz utilizes every part of a design to achieve maximum effect. With her scheme for Javits plaza everything is designed: paving, landscaping, seating, stairs, handrails, bollards, trash cans, and drinking fountains (the benches, drinking fountains and trash tongue-in-cheek variations on Olmstead designs). The layout is basically six earthen mounds scattered among the plaza with back-to-back benches winding around these mounds that exhaust smoke.

Where Serra's strength came from the material, mass, and configuration, Schwartz's comes from the juxtaposition of elements (smoking mounds, lime-green benches, egg-shaped bollards, bright blue drinking fountains) to create a surrealistic mirage in the middle of a gray district of New York City. The design does not neglect practical considerations as the benches provide seating for the busy lunch population, while creating different spaces with internal and external focuses.



It remains to be seen whether the new MVVA design will overcome the site's long and legendary history.

Two books have been devoted to Serra's artwork and the fight over its removal what called *Tilted Arc's* destruction of "the beauty and spaciousness of the plaza." Many thought Schwartz's colorful "pop" plaza was the antithesis of Serra's sculpture, though the stretches of postmodern park benches restricted movement much like the earlier work. The present redo does signal a shift toward greener urban landscapes that serve local residents as well as lunchtime workers. Perhaps it is only fitting that Schwartz became known as a designer of intentionally short-lived landscapes. In that respect the Javits plaza is certainly a success.

**Architects Newspaper, John Hill**





## Programma zaterdag 9 juni

### Brooklyn en Govenors island

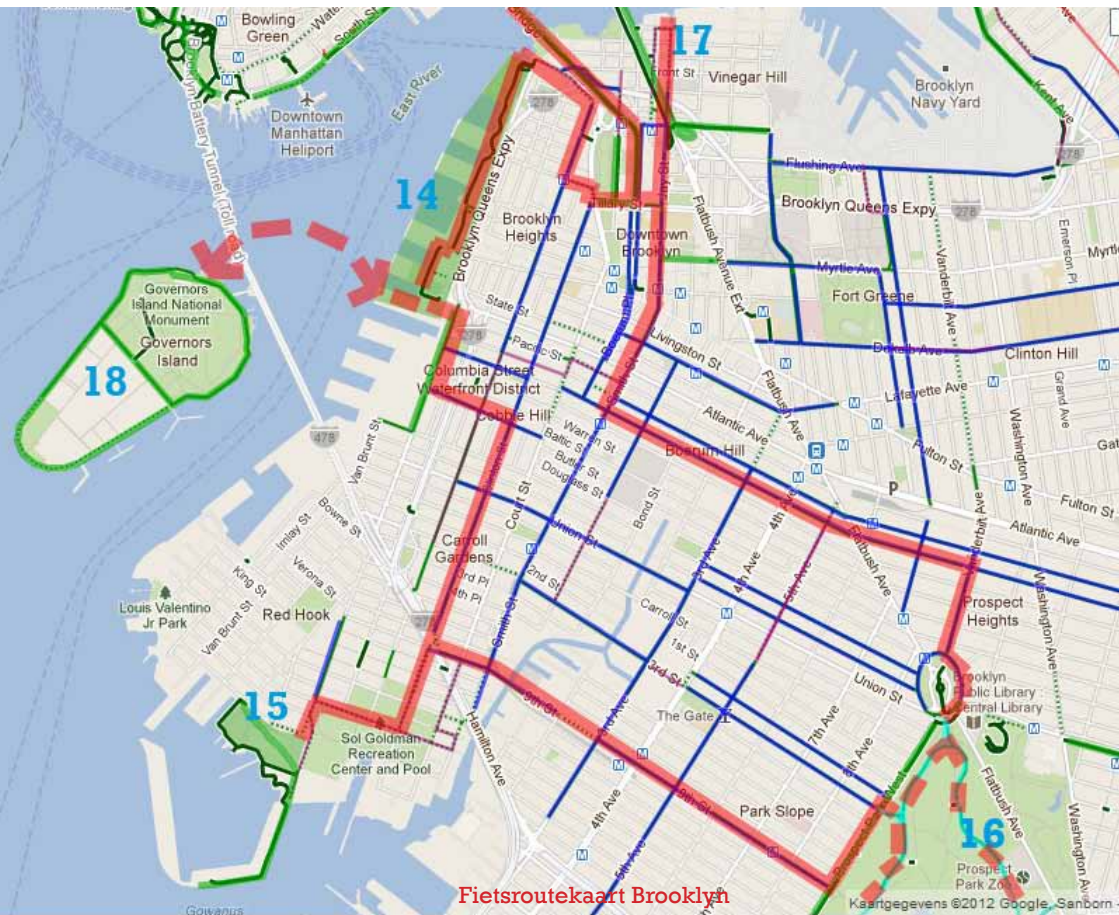
- 9.00 vertrek uit hotel: fiets huren  
(subway nemen van 34St Herald Square naar 49th Street of een warming up van 15 streets lopen)
- 9.20 Central Bike Rentals, 50 West 49th Street.

- East River Park en Esplanade (12)
- Brooklyn Bridge (13)
- Brooklyn Bridge Park (14)
- Brooklyn Heights
- Govenors island (van Pier 6) (18)
- Erie Park (15)
- Prospect Park (16)
- DUMBO (17)

Fiets inleveren uiterlijk om 20.00 uur!

### 13. Brooklyn Bridge

Architect: John en Washington Roebling, 1883 (1825 m lang en 26m breed)



Fietsroutekaart Brooklyn



## 12. East River Esplanade

Design: Richard Rogers, SHoP Architects, fase 1: 2011



Some of the design elements are reminiscent of the **High Line**, such as the slatted, reclining benches made from ipe wood, but the overall design is quite different. While the High Line is above street level, the Esplanade is located directly below FDR Drive. A functional location, the shade provided by the highway overhead provides a welcomed relief from the hot summer sun.

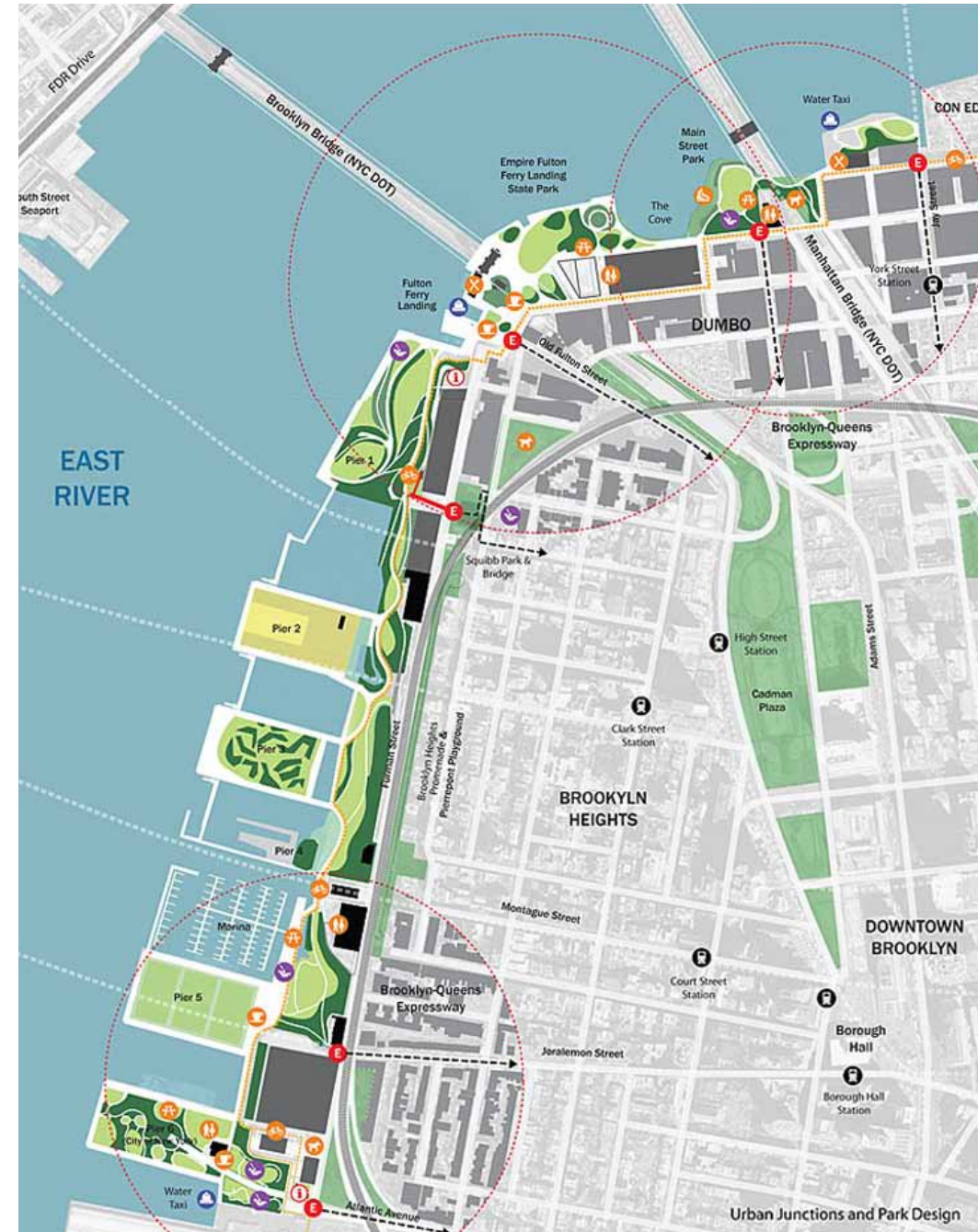
The design of the **esplanade** is mindful of the landscape and industrial commerce that originally lined the waterfront, once North America's largest shipping hub. Many of the bench patterns are inspired by old shipping crates and pallets and a variety of native plant species line the walkway. Serving a double use as a barrier to the water and also a perch, several wooden rails offer just enough space to use as a surface for your laptop, book or lunch. They are lined with bar-like stools that offer a good view of neighboring Brooklyn.

The "look-out" also provides an excellent, unobstructed view of Brooklyn at water level. A series of wide-steps lead down to the water and add another element to the different "levels" of the park. Communal seating options also exist, with several seats arranged in groups of two or four and also individually for those looking for some solitude. Surrounding the seating are a variety of plant beds filled with **native species**. The plantings range from upland vegetation to coastal grasses to wild flowers, shrubs and canopy trees. The planter walls also serve as alternative seating options and are lined with stainless steel, meant to keep skateboarders away.



## 14. Brooklyn Bridge Park

Design: Michael Van Valkenburgh, vanaf 2003 in aanleg (Fulton Ferry park, Pier 1 en Pier 6 zijn klaar)



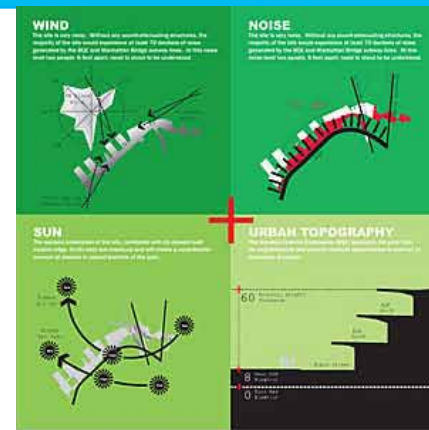


# 14. Brooklyn Bridge Park



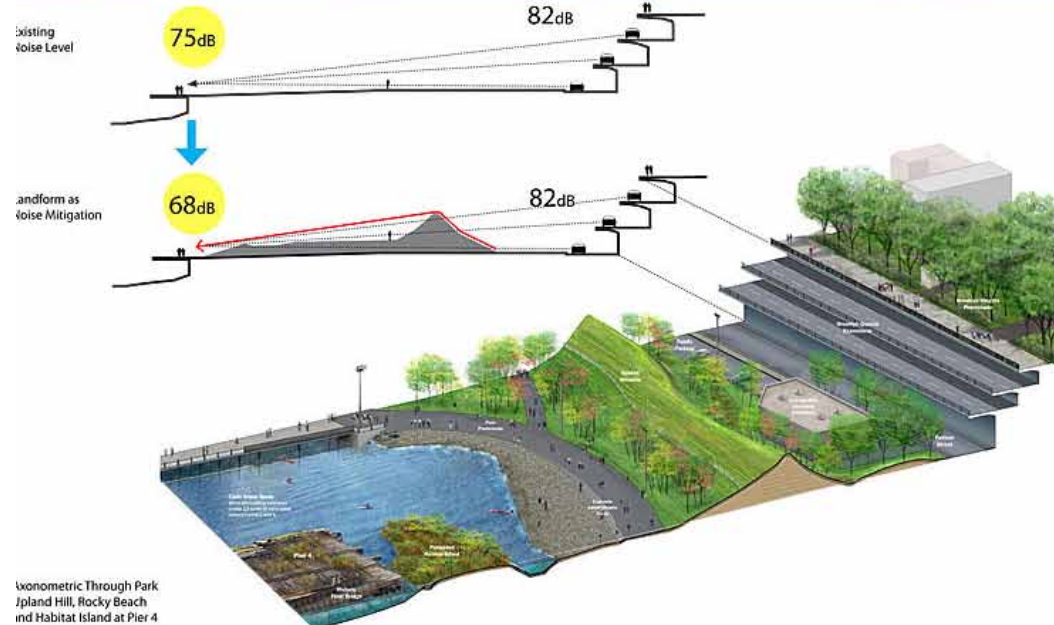
Unique by virtue of the complexity of the site and the extraordinary urban design tools put at the disposal of the landscape architect, the master plan offers a model for integrated design and transformative change inspired by the found qualities of the site.

2015



## MICRO-CLIMATE and FORM

The site is exposed to a great deal of environmental forces: high solar and wind exposure, uncomfortable noise levels from the adjacent expressway, river currents, wakes, and sedimentation. The physical composition of the park proposes an inseparable link between micro-climate and form.



Fulton Ferry park



Pier 6



## 15. Erie Basin park

Red Hook, Brooklyn

Design: Lee Weintraub Landscape Architecture, 2008

When the Swedish furniture company Ikea took over the 22-acre Todd Shipyard property along Brooklyn's Erie Basin, it inherited piles of ropes, winches, a forgotten shipyard log, and a hefty chunk of Red Hook history: a Civil War-era dry dock renowned as one of the harbor's most important maritime sites.

The precise value of that history—its social meaning, its salutary grit—became a kind of currency in the tug-of-war over this freshly post-industrial swath of land. Zoned for heavy manufacturing, the site could not accommodate a retail use without planning commission approval, which allowed Ikea's blue-and-yellow building only if the retailer returned to the public the very history it was about to displace.

The result, six years later, is Erie Basin Park, a nearly mile-long stretch of newly accessible public waterfront. Built and paid for by Ikea, the park is both a tribute and a tombstone to the industrial past—and a surprisingly optimistic statement about Brooklyn's future.

The rezoning called for an esplanade keyed to the shipyard's maritime flavor.

"Whatever we could save, we tried to save," said Lee Weintraub, principal of Lee Weintraub Landscape Architecture, the park's designer. Most spectacular are four monumental gantry cranes, stationed around the site (two others collapsed into the basin, and were deemed too difficult to preserve). Also incorporated were sundry artifacts—cleats and bollards, heaps of rope—while concrete blocks, once used to stabilize ships, are inscribed with the names of vessels repaired there. A motif of crisscrossing lines recurs throughout, inspired by shadows cast from masts of ships. All this texture is in some sense mitigation for the loss of other historic elements, notably the more than 700-foot-long dry dock, known as Graving Dock No. 1, filled in by Ikea for a parking lot. Amid the asphalt, the dock has been outlined in Belgian-block paving stones, while a small segment has been preserved near the water's edge. Essential to the scheme was the separation of the 346,000-square-foot store from the park. "We were very insistent that we wanted this to be a public esplanade," said Ikea spokesman Joseph Roth. Even the crane lighting, designed by Fisher Marantz Stone, avoids turning the industrial past into a blue-and-yellow Ikea logo.

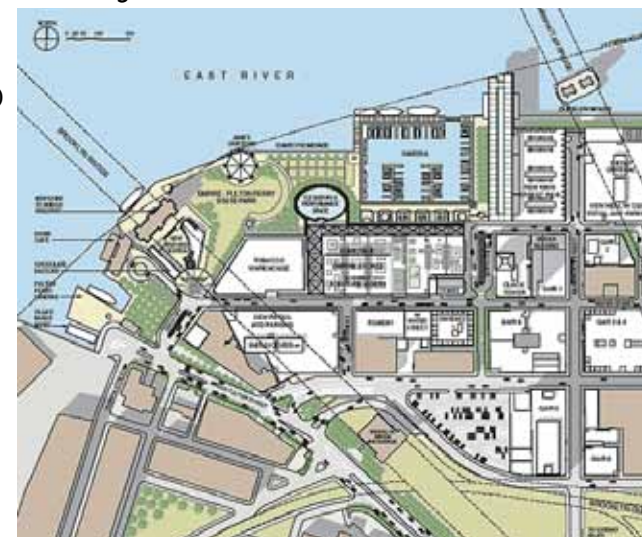


## 17. Dumbo

urban planning: Paul Friedberg

DUMBO (Down Under the Manhattan Bridge Overpass)

Like many neighborhoods that rose to unaffordable levels late last century, Dumbo has followed the classic warehouse to art loft to fancy schmancy studio apartment chronology. Once an industrial hub where Brillo pads and leather jackets were born, Dumbo's charm still comes from its converted brick warehouses, its narrow, sloping cobblestone streets, and of course the enormous stone bridge anchorages along the water.





# 16. Prospect Park

Design: Frederick Law Olmsted en Calvert Vaux ca 1858

Beginning in 1858, the design team of Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux had transformed more than 800 acres of jagged rock into Central Park in Manhattan. It was the first landscaped public park in the United States and introduced the term “landscape architecture” into the English language.



Olmsted and Vaux designed an elaborate infrastructure for Prospect Park, and construction began on July 1, 1866 under their supervision. The principal features of the design included the Long Meadow, a heavily wooded area they called the Ravine and a 60-acre Lake. Olmsted and Vaux's plan included rolling green meadows, meandering carriage drives with high elevation scenic lookouts, woodland waterfalls and springs, a rich forest complete with maples, magnolia and cherry trees, among others, and exotic plant and tree species from the Far East and Europe. Original Park structures included rustic shelters, arbors, sandstone bridges and arches. A Concert Grove House and Pavilion were built adjacent to the Lake so Park visitors could enjoy music in a pastoral setting, and there was a Wellhouse near Lookout Hill and a Dairy with milking cows. The 1868 report to the Brooklyn Park Commissioners noted that in July alone there had been over 100,000 visitors to the incomplete park. And as Stranahan had predicted, property values adjacent to Prospect Park had already increased. Olmsted and Vaux's original conception of a rural retreat was soon challenged by turn-of-the-century planners who envisioned it more as a civic space—a place to erect busts of famous citizens and build imposing neoclassical structures.

During the next 30 years, the renowned architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White was hired to formalize the park's major entrances with columns and statuary. The Boathouse and Tennis House were designed during this period by the design team of Helmle, Huberty, and Hudswell, and the Picnic House and a Model Yacht Club were constructed, as were several bridges and comfort stations. A new playground is now under construction.





## 18. Govenors island

Design: West 8, Diller Scofidio+Renfro, Rogers Marvel Architects, Mathews Nielsen.

2012 start uitvoering (prijsvraag in 2007 gewonnen door West 8)

Voormalige legerplaats met o.a. vestingwerken wordt een openbaar 'ecopark'.



### THE UNIVERSAL MAGIC OF NEW YORK HARBOR

Governors Island, as a granite island in the middle of New York Harbor, has an amazing context. This natural bay where the Hudson and East Rivers meet, and the moon drives the waters of the Atlantic through the Verrazano Narrows, causing the tides to swirl around the navel of the world, Manhattan, is without compare. Here is where generations came ashore to build America, fusing their collective cultures together to form a peerless metropolis. The water was the center. God created a place, which every civilization would choose for its own. Every morning, Manhattan is born again out of briny fogs. With Ellis Island and Liberty Island, Governors Island has been elected to share this bay. Together they have witnessed an intense history, or have themselves become the symbols of it.

No park would ever choose such a place. But imagine Governors Island in a new form as a park. The transformation of an abandoned military base into a public space with seasons, for contemplation and leisure, seems a dream: to change a bleak, windblown island into an idyllic destination, a green broccoli in the water. Imagine, New Yorkers leaving their city for a short boat trip to the island, a boat trip, which makes everyone equal. Families, lovers and lonely hearts will meet each other in the middle of New York Harbor. People will experience the sky and the air, will see the sun sink. They will enjoy nature unfamiliar to them. Where else in Manhattan can you see the sun set? The rhythm of the waves and the slow-moving ships that never tire of sailing will lift the visitors out of their everyday worries. Where else can you come into direct contact with the Manhattan skyline, Brooklyn Bridge, the Statue of Liberty? They will rediscover their city and themselves.

### TRANSFORMATION THROUGH TOPOGRAPHY

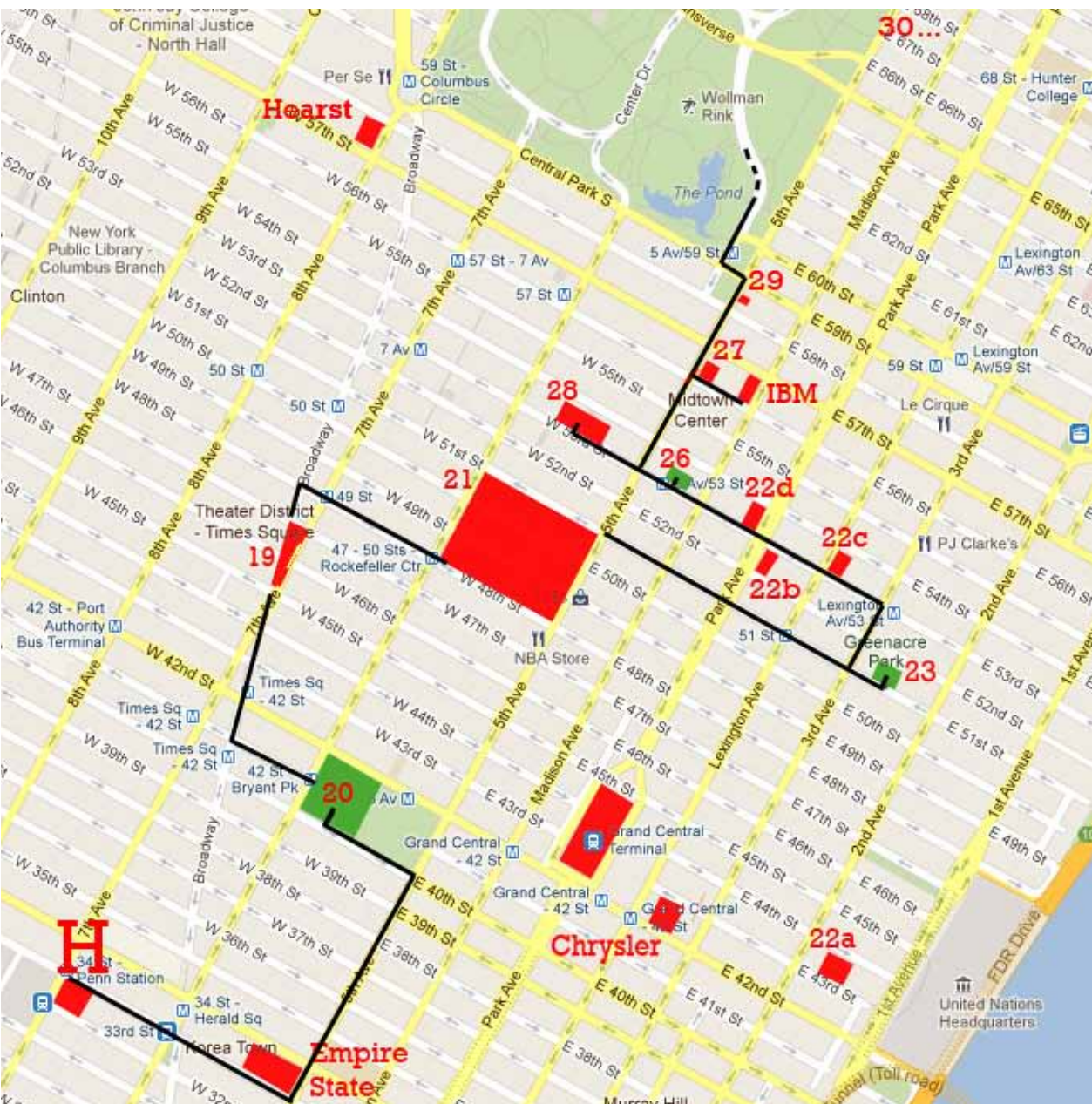
The old island, the rock with Fort Jay, is already a park. It is a romantic, campus area with historic buildings and monumental trees that have love letters carved in their bark. The southern part of Governors Island lacks all imagination. Here the Island was designed as a landfill area, flat as a pancake, flatter than Holland.

What would be the new allure of Governors Island as a destination? The answer is the place, the cloud-filled skies, the horizon, the views of the city and surroundings. That is why the flat part of the Island ruined by brackish water, should be transformed into an exciting undulating topography which draws people in. An undulating park where the wide edges of the paths will paint a three-dimensional order which was not there before, which will make people long to walk and to wander.

Promenades across and round the Island allow the visitors to walk and cycle. The slopes where people picnic or recline in the shade have the park as foreground and the framed image of New York Harbor as decor. From the belly of the park the topography and the play of lines will form a magnetic field which will ultimately bring people together on a narrow plaza space at the western edge of the Island, The topography is the basis for the new park and public space. Lawns, flower beds, wetland gardens and botanic grove will cover the park. A free wooden bicycle program available to all visitors makes a visit to Governors Island euphoric. Like historic parks Governors Island's identity will also be defined through its ornamental qualities. Furniture, balustrades, playgrounds, mosaic paving, the finish and texture of concrete edges, kiosks, etc. will delight the eye and strengthen the imagination and park illusion. People will return again and again.

[www.govislandpark.com](http://www.govislandpark.com)





Programma zondag 10 juni

## Plaza's, square's en Central Park in Midtown

Bagage in depot  
09.00 uur vertrek uit hotel te voet

- |                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Bryant Park             | (20)  |
| Broadway + Times Square | (19)  |
| Rockefeller Center      | (21)  |
| Greenacre park          | (23)  |
| Citicorp                | (22c) |
| Seagram                 | (22b) |
| Lever house             | (22d) |
| Paley park              | (26)  |
| MoMA (hal)              | (28)  |
| Trump tower             | (27)  |
| IBM atrium              | (29)  |
| Apple Store             | (31)  |
| Central Park            | (30)  |
| Guggenheim museum (hal) | (30)  |

met subway retour hotel

**19.00 uiterlijk in hotel:** bagage halen  
20.00 vertrek uit hotel naar Airtrain en JFK

10.55PM (22.55uur) vertrek uit JFK met KL644N

maandag 11 juni 12.20 aankomst in Amsterdam



## Skyscrapers and bonus plazas

The best public spaces encourage diverse urban experiences, from people watching to protesting, daydreaming to handball, eating, reading and sunbathing to strolling and snoozing. Witness the [High Line](#). The park opened a couple of years ago on the West Side with no special program of cultural offerings or other headline attractions to lure people. The attraction was, and remains, the place itself. Its success shows how much can be achieved, economically and architecturally, when city government and private interests make the public realm, on a grand scale, their shared interest.

We've been so fixated on fancy new buildings that we've lost sight of the spaces they occupy and we share. The 1961 zoning resolution established the incentive program for private developers, whereby developers construct public spaces — plaza "bonuses," in zoning lingo — in return for bigger buildings. Acres of some of the costliest real estate in town have been turned into arcades and squares. But not in a way people need or want. Quality, not quantity, is the issue. The city should first think about the shape of public space instead of private development.

Rockefeller Center, Times Square and Bryant Park (which copies much from European landmarks like the Luxembourg Gardens in Paris), are among the world's great public spaces and they are also commercial hubs. The goal is to learn from their success, and avoid lost opportunities like the gray and sunken concrete plaza of the Citygroup (Citycorp) and the empty Seagram plaza around Lexington Avenue and 53rd Street.

The Dutch today put together what they call "structure plans" when they undertake big new public projects, like their high-speed rail station in Rotterdam: before celebrity architects show up, urban designers are called in to work out how best to organize the sites for the public good. It's a formalized, fine-grained approach to the public realm. By contrast, big urban projects on the drawing board in New York still tend to be the products of negotiations between government agencies anxious for economic improvement and private developers angling for zoning exemptions.

Alexander Garvin, architect, urban planner in The New York Times, dec 2011



IBM atrium: 590 Madison Av. 56th-57th St

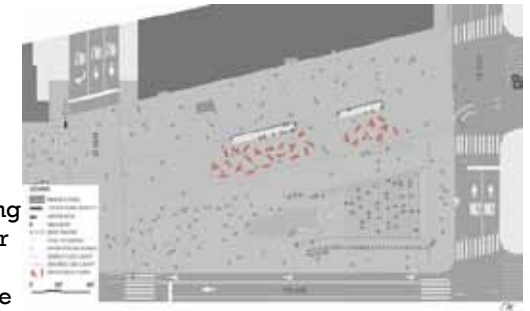


Hearst atrium: 300W Eighth Av  
Norman Foster

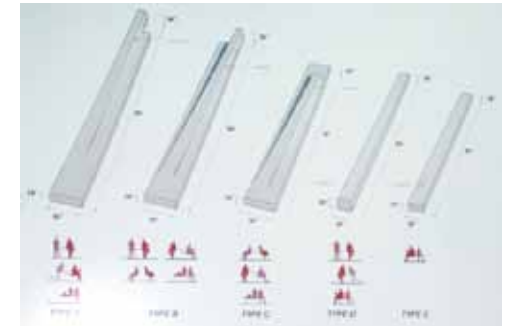
## 19. Broadway / Times square

Redesign: Snohetta Design, 2014

Times Square is vernoemd naar het voormalige hoofdkantoor van The New York Times. Het plein ligt op de kruising van Broadway en Seventh Avenue tussen West 42nd Street tot West 47th Street. Het plein is het culturele centrum van New York City. In de jaren tachtig van de 20e eeuw stond de buurt er echter zeer verpauperd bij. Door een gezamenlijk initiatief van overheid en ondernemers kreeg de buurt na 1990 weer haar oude allure. Ook door de vestiging van een 'Disney Store' werd het gebied familie-vriendelijker en veiliger. Opvallende kenmerken van Times Square zijn de elektronische billboards, waarvan er meer dan 50 hangen. Met de herinrichting van de komende jaren, wordt het verkeer teruggedrongen, een verblijfsfunctie toegevoegd naast een zone voor de grote doorgaande stroom toeristen.



The Times Square of the future will feature dark, concrete flooring punctuated by small metal rivets designed to bring some of the grit back to the Great White Way, according to a \$27 million redesign plan. The plan, which will officially cement the plazas as permanent structures, calls for the leveling of surfaces across the plazas from 42nd to 47th street to create a continuous pedestrian space.



Broadway Pilot Program



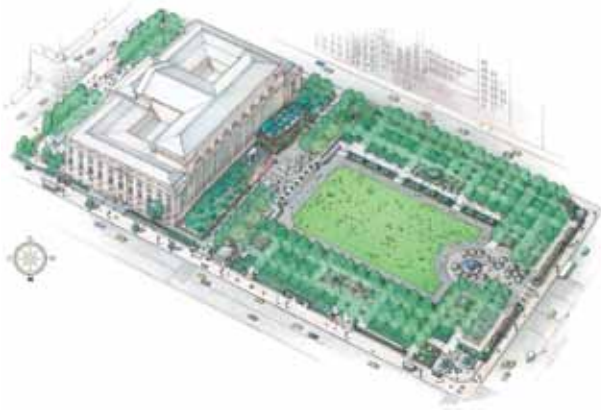
before and after





## 20. Bryant Park

aangelegd ca 1850; renovatie door Hanna/Olin 1986-1991.



One of New York's great renewal stories, which contributed significantly to the turnaround of 42nd Street, Bryant Park has never rested on its laurels. It continues to get better and better. The Christmas market and new winter skating rink have helped elevate Bryant Park to a major year-around destination. It rightly qualifies as a square because, more and more, it functions as a hub of activity rather than a passive oasis.

Bryant Park's only major problem is the twice annual fashion show that occupies the entire central area with an oversized tent complex, so that no one inside can see out and no one outside can see in. It is privatization at its most extreme, taking up nearly two months of what could be the best times of year: February, when skating is at its peak, and September, which is usually the best month of the summer. This event absolutely needs to be in a different location, and we understand that the organizers are looking for one. Without that event, Bryant Park's ranking would be much higher.



## 21. Rockefeller Center

1930

Rockefeller Center is een stad in een stad en het grootste complex in prive bezit in de wereld. Het bevat kantoren, restaurants, winkels en tuinen. O.a. de Sunken Garden met een ijsbaan in de winter. Het oorspronkelijke deel is in Art-Deco stijl.





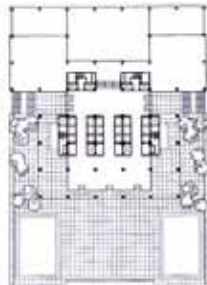
## 22a-d. Ford Foundation

32 East, 43rd Street , Architect: Roche Dinkeloo, 1967;  
openbaar atrium van Dan Kiley



## Seagram 375 Park Avenue

Architect: Ludwig Mies van de Rohe, Philip Johnson, 1958  
skyscraper aan groot plein.



## Citicorp

Arch. H. Stubbins Ass, 1978  
bo



## Lever House 390 Park Avenue, 53 and 54 str

Architect: Skidmore Owings & Merrill, 1952: LA restauration Ken Smith, 2004 met  
beelden van Isamu Noguchi



## 23. Greenacre park

East 51st Street etween Second and Third Avenues. Design: Hideo Sasaki, 1970

One of New York City's famed "vest pocket-parks," providing an emerald-green sanctuary for east-side residents and workers.

### History & Background

With a 25-foot-high waterfall cascading over the rear wall, skillfully landscaped trees and plantings, an outdoor cafe, and shady arbors, the park was designed to make the most of its small size. Built in 1971 by the Greenacre Foundation, (founded two years earlier by Mrs. Jean Mauze, the former Abby Rockefeller) the park was developed to provide New Yorkers with "some moments of serenity in this busy world." The park's award-winning designs were created by Hideo Sasaki, former chairman of Harvard's Landscape Architecture Department, and Harmon Goldstone, who served as consultant. Greenacrepark is heavily used, but not enough to make it feel busy. The Greenacre Foundation, which owns and masterfully maintains the park, also operates a reference center at 457 Madison Avenue (51st Street) in conjunction with The Municipal Arts Society (MAS).

Like its sister vest-pocket park, Paley Park, Greenacre Park has the basic ingredients of a good public space:

1. It is located directly on the street so that people are attracted to look and to go in.
  2. There is good, reasonably priced food.
  3. There are movable chairs and tables so people can be comfortable and can have some control over where they sit.
  4. A waterfall provides a focal point and a dramatic reason to visit the park and its noise creates a sense of quiet and privacy.
  5. There is shade in the summer from the trees yet their thin structure allows a beautiful dappled light to pass through.
  6. Overhead heat lamps on the upper level heat the park in cool weather.
- GreenAcre Park functions as a living room for the community and the "regulars: who use it make a significant contribution to the safety of the park.





## 24. East Side Waterfront

E 35 St - E 67 St

Voor locatie zie ook kaart op pagina 22



The competition, started in 2011, received over 90 submissions representing 25 countries. Exhibition: Museum of the City of New York, from June 6 - Sept. 2012. [www.reimaginethewaterfront-civitas.com](http://www.reimaginethewaterfront-civitas.com)

De drie totaal verschillende benaderingen van de winnaars van de ideeënprijsvraag vormen een zeer brede basis voor discussie over de herinrichting van een van de laatste stukken waterfront van Manhattan.

### Prize Winners:

First – Joseph Wood, New Jersey, USA  
Second – Takuma Ono and Darina Zlateva, New York City, USA  
Third – Matteo Rossetti, Italy

The first place winner, Syracuse University architecture student Joseph Wood, dreamed up canals leading inland to integrate the Upper East Side and East Harlem.

Second place winner Takuma Ono was no less ambitious, but he took a holistic approach that incorporated below-water ecosystems with practical engineering and a web of boardwalks on the water.

Third place winner Matteo Rossetti envisioned strategically placed “writing the esplanade” modules, where the community could drop by and write down what they would like to see happen on that site. The modules could later be transformed into participants’ suggestions.

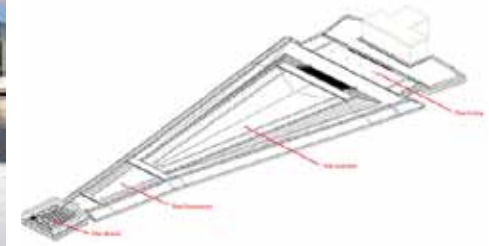


## 25. Four Freedoms park

Roosevelt island; Louis I. Kahn 1960-herfst 2012.

Memorial of Franklin D. Roosevelt's 'Four Freedoms' speech in 1941.

Voor locatie zie ook kaart op pagina 22

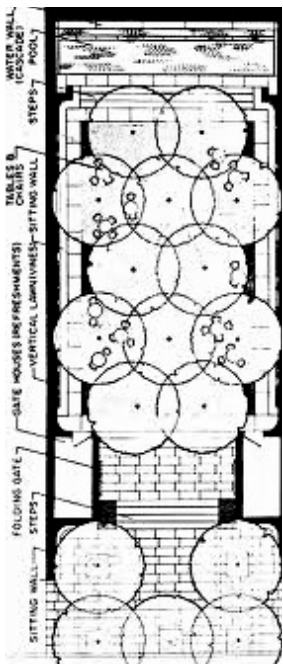




**26. Paley park** 3 East 53rd Street  
 LA: Zion & Breen, 1967

Paley Park is a pocket park located at 3 East 53rd Street in Midtown Manhattan on the former site of the Stork Club. Designed by the landscape architectural firm of Zion & Breen, it opened May 23, 1967. Paley Park is often cited as one of the finest urban spaces in the United States. Measuring 4,200 square feet (390 m<sup>2</sup>), the park offers a quiet urban oasis in the midst of the bustling city by the careful use of falling water, airy trees, lightweight furniture and simple spatial organization.

Key to its success is a 20-foot (6.1 m) high waterfall spanning the entire back of the park. The waterfall creates a backdrop of grey noise to mask the sounds of the city. The park is surrounded by walls on three sides and is open to the street (with an ornamental gate) on the fourth side, facing the street. The walls are covered in ivy, and the overhead canopy formed by locust trees adds a degree of serenity to the park.



**27. Trump tower** 725 Fifth Avenue  
 Architect: Swanhe Hayden Connell & partners, 1983  
 Appartementengebouw bekleed met bomen;  
 atrium van 6 verdiepingen en watermuur



**28. MoMA** 11 West 53rd Street  
 Architecten: Goodwin and Edward Durell Stone; Arch Philip Johnson + LA James Fanning  
 1954, 1964; daktuin: Ken Smith.  
 Er zijn plannen in ontwikkeling voor de 'Tower Verre' van Jean Nouvel. 'Moma Mia!' die toren is veel te hoog, schreven de kranten.

open: 10.30am-5.30pm; Fri 10.30-8pm entree \$25,-  
 (Fri 4pm-8pm Free)





**29. Apple store** 767, Fifth Avenue open: 24 hours



**30. Guggenheim**

Arch. Frank Lloyd Wright, 1959

open: 10am-5.45pm; Fri: 10am-7.45pm entree \$18,-



**New Towers**

er worden bijna geen kantoren meer gebouwd; wel veel peperdure appartementen



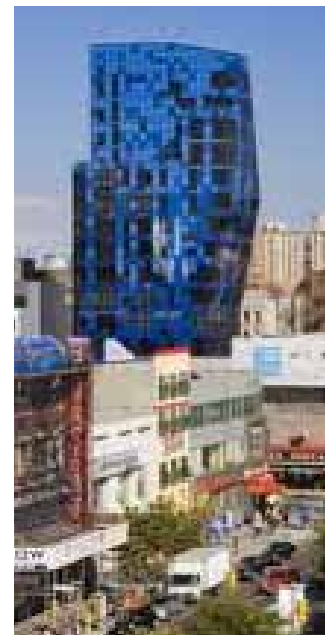
Hearst Tower, Norman Foster, 2006. 300W Eighth Av. de eerste groene skyscraper



WestIn Hotel, Architectonica, 2002



56 Leonard Street Herzog & de Meuron app. in aanbouw Tribeca



Blue Tower app. Bernard Tschumi, 2007 105 Norfolk East Village



Green Garden Tower Daniel Libeskind, app. proposal



ONE Madison park OMA, app. in aanbouw. E23rd St East Village



### 3 1. Central park

Frederick Law Olmsted, Calvert Vaux , 1857  
320 ha (ca 7 x Vondelpark)

ontwerptekening van Olmsted en Vaux uit 1869.



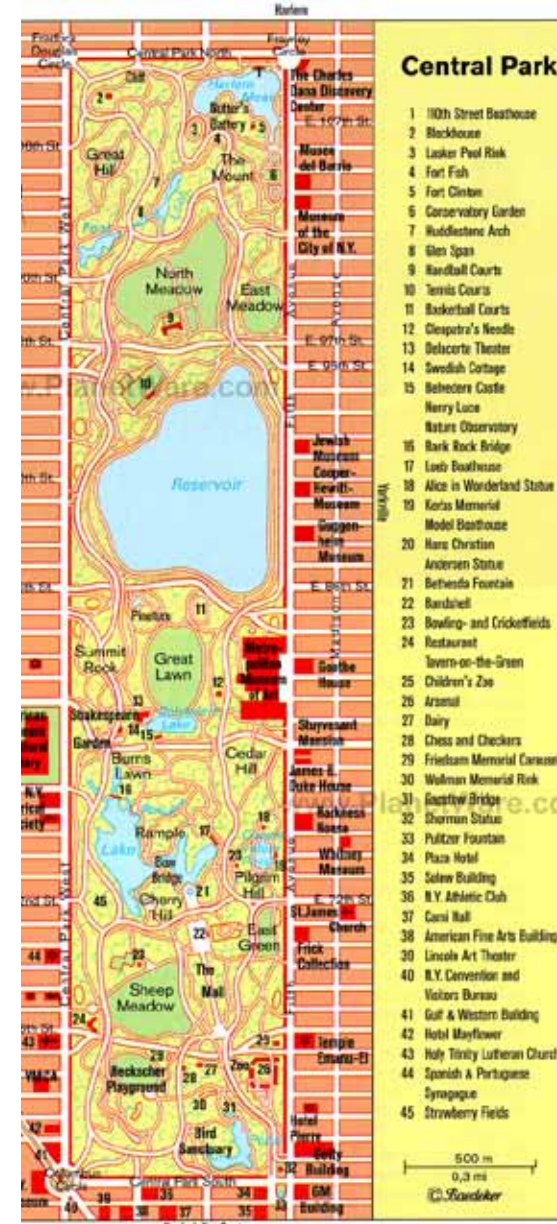
Central Park was the first landscaped public park in the United States.

An irregular terrain of swamps and bluffs, punctuated by rocky outcroppings, made the land between Fifth and Eighth avenues and 59th and 106th streets undesirable for private development. Creating the park, however, required displacing roughly 1,600 poor residents, including Irish pig farmers and German gardeners, who lived in shanties on the site. At Eighth Avenue and 82nd Street, Seneca Village had been one of the city's most stable African-American settlements, with three churches and a school. The extension of the boundaries to 110th Street in 1863 brought the park to its current 843 acres.

Tussen 1821 en 1855 nam het aantal inwoners van New York City toe tot bijna het viervoudige. Naarmate de stad uitgebreid werden de mensen aangetrokken tot de weinige open ruimten, voornamelijk kerkhoven, om even weg te zijn uit het lawaai en het chaotische stadsleven. Uiteindelijk werd de vraag naar een groot publiek park, naar het voorbeeld van het Bois de Boulogne in Parijs of het Londense Hyde Park, verwoord door de dichter en schrijver van de toenmalige *Evening Post* (tegenwoordig *New York Post*), William Cullen Bryant, en de eerste Amerikaanse landschapsarchitect Andrew Jackson Downing, die in 1844 over de behoefte aan een openbaar park publiceerde. In 1853 bestemde het New Yorks bestuur een gebied van 2.8 km<sup>2</sup> tussen 59th en 106th Street voor de aanleg van het park dat meer dan 5 miljoen dollar kostte.



www.centralparknyc.org  
- Metropolitan Landschapsarchitectuur.  
Hoofdstuk Central Park. Clemens Steenbergen,  
Wouter Reh. THOTH 2011.





## 3 1. Central park

De staat stelde een Central Park Commissie aan om de ontwikkeling van het park voor te bereiden. In 1857 hield deze commissie een landschapontwerpwedstrijd. De schrijver Frederick Law Olmsted en de Engelse architect Calvert Vaux ontwikkelden het zogenaamde "Greensward Plan" dat als het winnende ontwerp gekozen werd. Volgens Olmsted was het park "zeer belangrijk als het eerste echte Park aangelegd in deze eeuw - een democratische ontwikkeling van de grootse betekenis..." , een kijk die waarschijnlijk geïnspireerd was door zijn verblijf en verschillende reizen in Europa in 1850.

Verschillende invloeden werden samengebracht in het ontwerp. De meest invloedrijke innovaties in het ontwerp van Central Park waren de "gescheiden circulatie systemen" voor voetgangers, ruiters, en pleziervoertuigen. Het doorgaande stadsverkeer werd verborgen in lager gelegen wegen en waren afgeschermd door dichtbegroeide plantengordels, opdat de impressie van een rustieke scène bewaard bleef. Het Greensward-plan bevatte 36 bruggen, elk verschillend en ontworpen door Vaux. Van ruwe steen uit Manhattan zoals schist of graniet tot fijne neogotische ijzerwerken. Het samengaan van de strakke lijnen van dubbele iepenlanen die *the Mall* vormen en die culminereren aan *Bethesda Terrace*, met een uitzicht over het meer en het bosgebied met kasteel, lagen aan de basis van het grotere design.

In de loop van de 20e eeuw veranderde het karakter van het park. De toenemende hoogte van de skyscrapers en de aanleg van veel recreatieve voorzieningen (sportvelden en speeltuinen) veranderde veel aan het pastorale karakter en de illusie van wilde natuur. Maar ook was er te weinig geld voor onderhoud. Het park verloederde en werd een gevaarlijke plek. Burgemeester Edward Koch stelde daarom in 1980 de Central Park Conservancy in.



The Central Park Conservancy was founded in 1980 by a group of dedicated civic and philanthropic leaders. They were determined to end Central Park's dramatic decline in the 1970s and restore it to its former splendor. Today, the Conservancy's mission is to restore, manage and enhance Central Park, in partnership with the public, for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

In 1998, the Conservancy and the City of New York signed a management agreement formalizing their then 18-year public-private partnership. Presently, 90 percent of the Park's maintenance operations staff is employed by the Conservancy, which provides 85 percent of Central Park's \$42.4 million annual Parkwide expense budget through its fundraising and investment revenue. The City, in addition to the annual fee to the Conservancy for the services it provides, funds lighting, maintenance of the Park drives and enforcement. The [New York City Department of Parks & Recreation](#) retains policy control, has discretion over all user permits and events in the Park, and provides 10 percent of the field staff.

Since its founding, the Conservancy has overseen the investment of more than \$600 million into Central Park, of which more than \$470 million was raised from private sources — individuals, corporations and foundations — and more than \$110 million was contributed by the City. The Conservancy has also prescribed and carried out a restoration management plan for the Park; managed the capital restoration of much of the Park's landscapes and facilities; created programs for volunteers and visitors; and set new standards of excellence in Park care. It has transformed Central Park into a model for urban parks worldwide.

In 1986, the Conservancy launched its first fundraising campaign, Campaign for the Central Park Conservancy, which resulted in the restoration of Bethesda Terrace, Grand Army Plaza, Shakespeare Garden, Cedar Hill, and the southern part of the Park. In the early 1990s, capital projects focused on the northern end of the Park, culminating in the restoration of the Harlem Meer. Through the Wonder of New York Campaign in the mid-1990s, the Conservancy restored the west side landscapes, the Great Lawn and the North Meadow. In 2005, the Conservancy launched its third campaign, Campaign for Central Park, which is funding the restoration of landscapes from the Metropolitan Museum of Art to the Harlem Meer around the 22-acre Lake. This campaign also provides long-term operating support.



**Extra** Voor locaties zie ook kaart op pagina 22

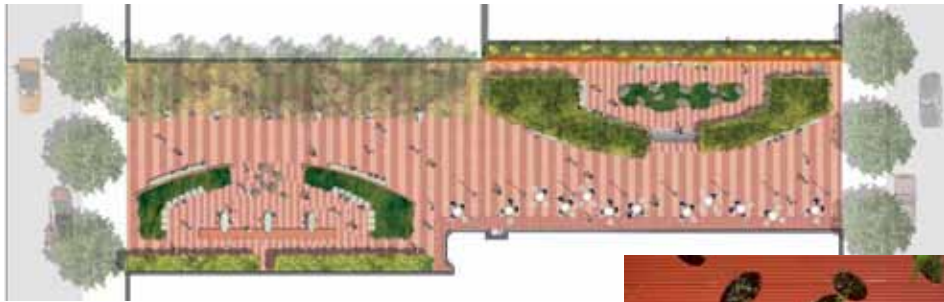
### 32. Riverpark Farm

op dak van Alexandria Center; 10000 sq feet; 430 East 29th Street. (8 blokken oostwaarts van hotel) Het restaurant 'Riverpark' biedt uitzicht op de East River. [www.riverpark.com](http://www.riverpark.com). Let op, bezichtiging wellicht op afspraak!!



### 33. Capitol Plaza

Between 26th and 27th str East of 6th Avenue (5 blokken zuidwaarts van hotel). Thomas Balsley LA, 2005



A place to pause among lush bamboo groves and ornamental grass. The new public open space features garden seating areas, promenade and cafes.



### 35. Gantry Plaza State Park

Queens. LA: Lee Weintraub, Thomas Balsley. (3 subway stations oostwaarts van hotel: Vernon Blvd/Jackson Av.) Can a park coherently celebrate history, reflect current culture, look to the future, educate, respect it's river ecology and serve a broad and diverse constituency, all within a compelling framework of space making and forms? This unique park is unlike its corporate/high-end residential counterparts. It is blessed with a shoreline and an intact light industrial/blue collar residential neighborhood.



### 37. LowLine project

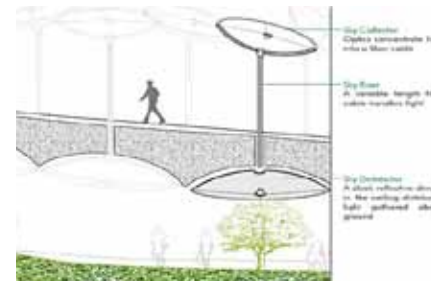
under Delancy Street in Lower East Side zie bladzijde 22 voor locatie Arch: James Ramsey and Dan Barasch, 2011-..



James Ramsey and Dan Barasch presented plans to create a subterranean green space in the abandoned Williamsburg Trolley Station under Delancy Street.



The proposed "Low Line" project would transform the approximate 600 x 100 square feet area into an organic public space that would be three quarters the size of Gramercy Park. To stream natural light into the subterranean chamber, the group proposes to pump natural sunlight into the underground space using fiberoptic cables and mirrors. The creators claim that "the "LowLine" is essentially part of the next phase in urban design, in which human scale and increasing resource scarcity force us to imagine smarter, more creative use of public spaces." By using innovative fiber optics to reflect light underground, this will save electricity and reduce carbon emissions, generating the capacity for plants, trees, and grasses to thrive indoors.



It will cost millions of dollars in private funding, and will need the support of a community that has spent forty years fighting with another environmental group over approximately the same space above ground. Co-founders Dan Barasch and James Ramsey





## **Ruimte voor aantekeningen**



# Bronnen

## ALGEMEEN

De stad en de haven, Han Meyer, 1996 (Hoofdstuk IV New York)  
TOPOS 61, 2007 The search for urban space in New York City, Peter Stegner  
TOPOS 69, 2009 The High Line; Governors Island  
Garten + Landschaft 2010-3, New York  
Studiereis New York, Marielle Kok 2010  
TOPOS 72, 2010 Brooklyn Bridge Park  
TOPOS 73, 2010 Lower Manhattan, A new urban ground (Rising Currents project)  
TOPOS 75, 2011 Waterfront; NYC parks; Streets become public plazas;  
New York Harbor  
Death and Life of Great American Cities, Jane Jacobs, 1961.  
[www.nyc-architecture.com](http://www.nyc-architecture.com)  
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## STEDELIJK BELEID

Department of City Planning: [www.nyc.gov/dcp](http://www.nyc.gov/dcp)

- [Private Owned Public Spaces, the New York Experience,](#)  
[Jerold S. Kayden, DCP e.a. 2000](#)

- [Vision 2020. New York Comprehensive Waterfront Plan, NYCPlanning, 2011](#)

- [Rising Currents: Projects for New York's Waterfront, 2010](#)

Department of Parks and Recreation: [www.nyc.gov/parks](http://www.nyc.gov/parks)

- [PLaNYC 2030 A Greater Greener New York](#)

Department of Transportation: [www.nyc.gov/dot](http://www.nyc.gov/dot)

- [NYC Plaza Program](#)

- [High Performance Landscape Guidelines,](#)  
[21st Century Parks for NYC, 2009](#)

- [Street Design Manual, 2009](#)

HIGH LINE : [www.thehighline.org](http://www.thehighline.org)

- [Designing the High Line, Field Operations, Diller Scofidio + Renfro,](#)  
[Friends of the High Line 2008](#)

GOVERNORS ISLAND: [www.govislandpark.com](http://www.govislandpark.com)

911 MEMORIAL: [www.911memorial.org/memorial](http://www.911memorial.org/memorial)

HUDSON RIVER PARK: [www.hudsonriverpark.org/construction](http://www.hudsonriverpark.org/construction)

## CENTRAL PARK

[www.centralparknyc.org](http://www.centralparknyc.org)

- [Metropolitane Landschapsarchitectuur. Hoofdstuk Central Park.](#)  
[Clemens Steenbergen, Wouter Reh. THOTH 2011.](#)

## BUREAU'S

Field Operations

[www.fieldoperations.net](http://www.fieldoperations.net)

Ken Smith Workshop

[www.kensmithworkshop.com](http://www.kensmithworkshop.com)

Michael Van Valkenburgh Ass.

[www.mvvainc.com](http://www.mvvainc.com)

Starr Whitehouse Landscape Architects

[www.starrwhitehouse.com](http://www.starrwhitehouse.com)

Thomas Balsley Associates

[www.tbany.com](http://www.tbany.com)

West 8

[www.west8.com/ny](http://www.west8.com/ny)



