| Anew Coney Island |
A new Coney Island
A Nexus of Social and Cultural Experiences
Acknowledgements

In memory of Gus and Judith Liebman

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For all her feedback and support not just in thesis however throughout the past few years of my architectural education. Thank you for pushing this thesis in multiple directions until it fell into place.

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For their unconditional love and support in my pursuit towards an Architectural future.
“Any work that exists, or which has the potential to exist is related to discovery.”

Glenn Murcutt, 2002 Laureate Acceptance Speech
A new Coney Island: A Nexus of Social and Cultural Experiences
Once considered a first resort, the Coney Island was a hub for socialization between all classes in society from all over the Five Burroughs. However, this barrier island is the first line of defense for beloved Manhattan. Coney Island should be restructured to protect and provide pleasure again for Manhattan through habitable infrastructure.
A new Coney Island: A Nexus of Social and Cultural Experiences
Abstract

In late October 2012, multiple weather systems hit the most densely populated region of the United States in the form of Superstorm Sandy. The damage was immense, but our eyes were truly opened to the real problem; we could lose an important financial and cultural city in the world known as Manhattan. With water flooding the subway tunnels, Manhattan took on more water than the government imagined. The aftermath of the city opened the world’s eyes that we must be proactive in protecting a nexus in our societies.

Proposals and competitions such as Rebuild By Design have been created in order to protect areas directly affected along the coast. These natural barriers are the tiny islands across the coastline, forming and receding with the changes in tide and aftermath of storms. Without these government initiatives, the taxpayers of New York City alone would not be able to provide sufficient funding to implant a protective system.

However, the real issue is not in the funding but in the strategic approach towards protection. Proposals are spread out all across areas like Bridgeport and Hoboken which are behind Manhattan in the line of defense. These resources should instead be put forth to the barrier islands that protect Manhattan. The most neglected of these important barriers is an important social and cultural nexus of its own; Coney Island.
A new Coney Island: A Nexus of Social and Cultural Experiences
| Case Studies & Precedents |

**Fall 2018**

Aqueducto Rio Piedras (Rio Piedras Aqueduct) | Alday-Jover: Arquitectura y Paisaje | 06
San Juan, Puerto Rico | 2014

Parque del Agua (Water Park) | Alday-Jover: Arquitectura y Paisaje | 08
Ramillas Meander, Zaragoza | 2008

Rebuild by Design: Bridgeport | Waggonner & Ball Architects | 10
Bridgeport, Connecticut | 2014

Greater New Orleans Urban Water Plan | Waggonner & Ball Architects | 12
New Orleans, Louisiana | 2013

Resist, Delay, Store, Discharge: a Comprehensive Urban Water Strategy | OMA | 14
Hoboken, New Jersey | 2013

Botswana Innovation Center | SHoP Architects | 16
Gaborone, Botswana | 2010

**Spring 2019**

Amphibious Architecture | Bouyant Foundation Project | 18
New Orleans, Louisiana | 2006

Amphibious House | baca ARCHITECTS | 20
Buckinghamshire, United Kingdom | 2014

Amphibious House | Site-Specific Company Limited | 22
Thailand | 2011

The Floating Kayak Club | FORCE4 Architects | 24
Veile Fjord, Denmark | 2015

3C Comprehensive Coastal Communities Competition | ORLI | 26
Long Island, New York | 2013

9th Theatre Architecture Competition (TAC) | OISTAT | 28
Hsinchu City, Taiwan | 2015
Historically designed in 1855, this Master Plan follows three scales as a means of recovering the hydraulic infrastructure of water throughout San Juan, Puerto Rico. The Territorial scale promotes the natural systems to create a fluid dynamic between water and green space. The second scale called the District acts as the "urban gateway" by becoming conscious in the realm of urbanization encroachment. The Meander scale connects the pedestrian by activating a central park alongside the river for both educational, residential, and research uses.
Designed for Expo Agua Zaragoza in 2008, the proposal does not draw the landscape like it does the architecture. The concept revolves around expanding and settling in a layout as farmers have done in the past. The park reacts to everything around it, expressed through canals and irrigation ditches that utilize natural soil conditions for vegetation and other agriculture.
The innovative design competition formed after Hurricane Sandy in 2013 changed the way the government responds to disaster and became the model for future operations. The location of Bridgeport is important socially in the realms of affordable housing and infrastructure such as power plants and even the railroad to New York City. The proposal elevates the street in order to create waterfront berms. The proposal also includes a Community Center that can be transformed into an emergency shelter for 1,500 residents. The project was awarded $10 million with fundraising of an additional $42 million to rebuild Bridgeport.
New Orleans has adapted time and time again over the past 300 years alongside the Mississippi. However with an astronomical amount of rain each year, the threats of flooding surpass the current infrastructure for water management. Starting development in 2005, this 50-year program better incorporates natural elements in retaining water through the use of public spaces.
Proposed Approach

Delay  Store  Drain (only when necessary)
Also A Rebuild By Design Project, Hoboken serves as a transportation link between New Jersey and New York City for over 50,000 commuters. Severely impacted by Sandy, the proposal has a four part comprehensive approach to water. To Resist, acts as the physical primary barriers such as levees on the forefront. The Delay slows down runoff through both public and private amenities. The Store of water is implemented by a system of swales, basins, and green roofs that also correspond to the existing Green Infrastructure Plan. The Discharge of water reduces the amount of sewage overflow in the existing management system.
Anew Coney Island: A Nexus of Social and Cultural Experiences

Botswana Innovation Center | SHoP Architects
Gaborone, Botswana | 2010

Primarily designed as a research center for HIV, this building proposes SHoP’s concept of an “Energy Blanket”. Using a system of sustainable technology and passive techniques, the building brings innovation and creation both within the physical and programatical nature of the building. Water retention as well as solar energy, run throughout the entire infrastructure creating the most advanced natural technology available at the time.

Founded in 2006 to support the recovery in New Orleans post-Hurricane Katrina, The Buoyant Foundation Project (BFP) takes the permanent raised approach to flood protection and uses more appropriate method for the neighborhood. The use of amphibious foundations allow homes to be kept at rather normal street level and rise accordingly with the changes in water level safely. This method allows for neighborhoods to remain uninterrupted in permanent home elevating and more convenient to be reached in case of emergency.
Using environmental surroundings such as a garden as early warning signs to flooding, the United Kingdom's first amphibious house sets the precedent for tying a floating home back into the ground. The use of a basement allows for maximizing the building's footprint while keeping the overall height of the house in line with the surrounding context. Services are connected through flexible cables that allow utilities such as electricity, water, and sewage to remain active during floods.
Community ties within Thailand drive the major need for flood survival. Due to flooding getting worse and worse each year, belongings and even history are being washed away, affecting the community as a whole. Looking into the past, some homes in their river communities were built on rafts, surviving rising tides. Taking this method to the 21st century, groups of 5 to 10 amphibious buildings are connected together to be one unit to be self-sustainable for longer periods of time.
Created to strengthen the kayak club's community, this floating recreational center offers an array of amenities and activities. Developed amongst a Danish port city, the objective is to bring in residential, business, and recreational area. Located entirely in the water, the building floats over the water and emerges the user experience into nature as a sculptural object.
In 2013, Operation Resilient Long Island (ORLI) created the 3C: Comprehensive Coastal Communities Competition focusing on design solutions to the aftermath of Super-storm Sandy. However, the priority of design dealt with being sensitive to the surrounding context. Over 60 submissions from 20 different countries engaged in this public education strategy of resiliency.

arch daily, 3C Competition Winners Announced, https://www.archdaily.com/443142/3c-competition-winners-announced
Inhabit, 6 Smart, Flood-Resilient Home Designs Seen at NYIT’s 3C Comprehensive Coastal Communities Exhibit, https://inhabit.com/nyc/6-smart-flood-resilient-home-designs-seen-at-nyits-3c-comprehensive-coastal-communities-exhibit/
Air rights development

A standardized kit of parts is used to create a stilted construction system that can be produced locally and deployed to infill vertically above the existing neighborhood. This strategy increases buildable space and density, protecting future development from rising sea levels and flooding while also being contextually sensitive.

The use of wood will allow for dry construction, which is easily assembled, highly flexible, and adaptable. Components can be easily modified and replaced, allowing buildings to evolve with their users. Carbon sequestration inherent in wood mitigates the environmental effects of typical building practices, and the material's life cycle promotes sustainable building maintenance and healthy foresting practices.
The Theatre Architecture Competition is an international competition created by OISTAT (International Organization of Scenographers, Theatre Architects and Technicians) aiming to challenge conventional theatre and focusing on rather a temporary theatre that is also a social place for the community to gather not just for performances. The site takes place on the original Hsinchu Public Activity Center that over time became neglected and in need of a new use.
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Coneye Eylandt | 32

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Considered one of the very first resorts in the United States, Coney Island has had a long and prolific history in the development of society as becoming the first true amusement park with its success on mechanical rides as well as creation of souvenir memories to take home. The categories created were those of experience; using all the five senses either at once or separately in order to convey these experiences. Our experiences with the senses convey the history of Coney Island most importantly through touch, sight, and sound. These senses although directly are the experience, tell the story the same exact way from every single person who has or will walk across the shore.

Originally, called "Conyne Eylandt" meaning "Rabbit Island" in Dutch due to the abundance of rabbits found, Coney Island was founded by the Dutch in the 1600's as loosely connected islands with three inlets; causing travelers to wade during low tide but it was not a convenient path until the late 1700s where ocean currents brought in enough sand to allow the remaining inlets to be filled by residents through the 1900's. Looking back at the clock, the geography of the island changed drastically compared to other areas of settlement, however it remained steady as a stomping ground. As a stopping ground for Dutch just like all there other stomping grounds the tasks revolved around harbor activity. Coney Island initially was used as a place for salt mining, trading, and not always a pleasurable destination. In the late 1660's,

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1 Sterngass, *First Resorts*, 229, 243, 249
2 Cudahy, *How we got to Coney Island*, 19
3 Sullivan, *Early Coney Island History*, 4
4 Sante, *Low Life*, 4
5 Cudahy, *How we got to Coney Island*, VII
6 Sullivan, *Early Coney Island History*, 3
Conyne Eylandt was traded to the English for some lands in the West Indies and adapted the name "Coney Island".\textsuperscript{7} Way before its occupation by the English, the Dutch decided to use a system of land grants to encourage sprawl and create farmlands due to the threat of growing English populations in New England and Virginia that were booming rapidly at the time.\textsuperscript{8} The first grant received was in 1639 and within the decade grew prosperous as a farmland community and even allowed for religious freedom within this New Amsterdam region.\textsuperscript{9} Continuing in its development as a farming community, their main crops were tobacco and corn, and although the beaches were private, it was required that cattle be allowed to roam free in order to fertilize the land.\textsuperscript{10} During the American Revolution, Coney Island became the summer base for training and created a sense of pleasure for soldiers in their spare time whom enjoyed the race tracks and surfing in the Atlantic Ocean.\textsuperscript{11} In the 1820's it was used as a shooting ground and war training base and not originally intended to be a pleasurable destination of vast public spaces.\textsuperscript{12} Over the remainder of the nineteenth century is when the historic state of Coney Island continued to grow into the memories and stories heard today.

\textsuperscript{7} Sullivan, \textit{Early Coney Island History}, 4
\textsuperscript{8} Ibid., 5
\textsuperscript{9} Ibid., 9
\textsuperscript{10} Ibid., 13
\textsuperscript{11} Ibid., 14
\textsuperscript{12} Sterngass, \textit{First Resorts}, 75, 76, 77
City Life and the Development of Pleasurable Societies

At this time, most of the population stayed in Manhattan and did not sprawl out to areas such as Queens and Staten Island until the beginning of the 20th century. However, as people started to visit Coney Island it became apparent that the travelers had limited economic resources. That being said, it seems that these places of pleasure were made for the public good. In the book *First Resorts*, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and Coney Island are considered the pinnacle of cultural places centering pleasure on secular life. These new locations allowed people to escape the hardships of city life. People from all classes of society came even those from the Bowery slums because although there were an influx of gangs, the socialization aspect is not criminal, rather another option to fire companies and fraternal order. City life is full of culture that is still apparent today. The impact of social groups in society have been passed down over the generations both for the good and sometimes the bad. We must look back into the shoes of those who walked the sand before us. In some aspects the concept of city and country living relates to the ideas behind a double life, however in this case the double life benefits the lower end of society by giving them the opportunity to escape the crowded streets and release into the vast and infinite sightline of the horizon.

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13 Sante, *Low Life*, 22
14 Sterngass, *First Resorts*, 268
15 Ibid 1, 3
16 Sante, *Low Life*, 13, 197
| Booming Economy |

Over time and with increasing popularity, the land was considered a capital investment with major gain as well as a lot at stake.\textsuperscript{17} With an influx of visitors, the public transportation system to get to Coney Island grew not only on water but on land. Destination is what drove transportation due to the fact that if you wanted to enjoy it you had to get there.\textsuperscript{18} Although Coney Island lacked year round habitants like Long Beach, the rockaways, and Long Island, mass transportation began in order to accommodate the daily and weekly visitors.\textsuperscript{19} People sought to partake in these activities but getting to the south shore created huge problems.\textsuperscript{20} The evolution of transportation started with horse drawn cars to steam locomotives and eventually an extension of the subway was developed in order to accommodate this flux. Not everyone came from close by as Coney Island started to win over the visitors to Manhattan itself.\textsuperscript{21} The concept of vacationing started to form as a business, with Coney Island capturing the imagination and creating something for everyone.\textsuperscript{22} The success brought the development of five major railroads as well as underground through subways, connecting the five boroughs to Manhattan.\textsuperscript{23} In reality the main reason for the development of railroads versus roads is due to the danger of cobblestone roads to the horses in the winter.\textsuperscript{24}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{17} Sterngass, First Resorts, 98
  \item \textsuperscript{18} Cudahy, How we got to Coney Island, IX, XIV
  \item \textsuperscript{19} Sterngass, First Resorts, 78
  \item \textsuperscript{20} Sullivan, Early Coney Island History, 15
  \item \textsuperscript{21} Sterngass, First Resorts, 82
  \item \textsuperscript{22} ibid, 229, 271
  \item \textsuperscript{23} Cudahy, How we got to Coney Island, VII, 69, 257
  \item \textsuperscript{24} Sullivan, Early Coney Island History, 16
\end{itemize}
Vacationing as a Business + The Public’s Space

Coinciding with this sociable escape from everyday behavior\textsuperscript{25} came the start of vacationing and tourism.\textsuperscript{26} The main element needed to be developed being that of housing, in other words, hotels. Coney Island is known for many hotels most that have been burned down time and time again. The first stood between 1830 and 1850 and bore the name of Coney Island Hotel and later renamed into the Oceanic Hotel after being sold.\textsuperscript{27} The three story wood frame building was also used as a hospital for some time, and in the 1930’s closed its doors and burned down.\textsuperscript{28} The next big hotel opened its doors half a century later in 1875. Its name was the Manhattan Beach Resort, and was so popular in its first two years that guests had to be accommodated in the dining room.\textsuperscript{29} The goal of the robber baron Austin Corbin hoped to cater to the upper class families whom were traveling to resorts such as Saratoga Springs.\textsuperscript{30} The verandas could accommodate four thousand diners at one time, while the bathing pavilion was the center point of attraction from day to even night with an enclosed amphitheater for those who just wanted to watch.\textsuperscript{31} The third and flagship hotel was the Oriental Hotel, opened on Independence Day, 1880 serving to the filthy rich.\textsuperscript{32} However with this extreme catering to wealth, it is important to recall that most of the clientele of Coney Island were for the public amenities. The creation of cosmopolitan society showed crowded trains of people whom would

\begin{footnotes}
\footnotetext[25]{Sterngass, \textit{First Resorts}, 110}
\footnotetext[26]{ibid, 102}
\footnotetext[27]{Sullivan, \textit{Early Coney Island History}, 17}
\footnotetext[28]{ibid, 17}
\footnotetext[29]{Sterngass, \textit{First Resorts}, 87}
\footnotetext[30]{Sullivan, \textit{The Rise and Fall of Corbin’s Manhattan Beach Resort}, 2}
\footnotetext[31]{ibid, 8}
\footnotetext[32]{ibid 16}
\end{footnotes}
leave the city on a hot summer’s day after the factories closed in order for the workers to go out and enjoy. This gesture brought families back together to be able to go to Coney Island together and get away from the sweltering heat of the machines in the factories they worked in. Even these day or weekend trips were a small but important vacation.

Currently Coney Island is home to mostly residential spaces and a few commercial corridors, however the main attraction is still the points of pleasure. These pleasures are what drove people to come, not the commercialized entities. Without a motivation to travel to this specific part of the North East, the social and cultural values that once were there become obsolete to society. The promotion of verandas and boardwalks along the Iron Pier created a society of bathing just like that in Europe centuries before. Beaches are considered the public’s land, and that is exactly what Coney Island was. Rich or poor, everyone could access the beach together. Similar to when the livestock on the fields were allowed to grace in freedom, so are the people. In fact, the paid amenities for Coney Island were behind the free public space. Luna Park’s rides soars far above the bulwarks once there, allowing the coast to be open to all who wanted to use it. Now with a boardwalk of over seventy feet, it is apparent that the size grew to accommodate the slew of visitors rushing over the waters to the shore.

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33 Sterngass, *First Resorts*, 99, 104
34 ibid, 94
35 ibid, 80, 85, 90
Before Superstorm Sandy, Coney Island experienced a recurring theme of natural disasters through a series of fires, storms, floods, and hurricanes. Means of protection were used since the late nineteenth century through a series of bulwarks or piles that were driven into the ground to break up the impact of the waves. Although these systems remained, they lacked the pure essence of protection. In March of 1881 waves demolished the railroad and had to be rebuilt in a hurry for the upcoming summer season. We often create a series of different barriers that serve purposes such as controlling nature. This constant fight between nature and mankind is a battle that tests our limits and marks our survival. Beachfronts contain two sides to every story; the calm peaceful experience and the tidal temper tantrum. Levees are the prime example of a wall being built to block water, however, the production of jetties and shoals allow for control on a coast without having to block the human experience. Jetties are simply levees. Coney Island currently contains a series of jetties that were put in place to replace the useless bulwarks that lined its coast decades beforehand. Although this practice is used mostly with rivers, it is apparent that the current of any water body would be less at the edges where it touches any sediment, creating friction. Although the original intent is for rivers, jetties are found all over the eastern coast to control the erosion of sand. Jetties by their own means stay in the same location but will naturally get taller creating parallel jetties from deposits. Another

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36 Sullivan, *The Rise and Fall of Corbin’s Manhattan Beach Resort*, 19
37 ibid, 20
38 ibid, 20
40 ibid, 3-4
41 ibid, 6
form of natural defense is in the form of connection through the use of causeways. These bridges between lands slowly control sediment flow to continue to deposit due to reducing tidal current flows rates.\textsuperscript{42} However, causeways are told to be extremely detrimental to the ecosystem but the only other option to get across lands such as marshes would be through bridges.\textsuperscript{43} Although unknown entirely, the concept of causeways could have been implemented between the three existing inlets of Coney Island. The common defense mechanism however seems to be a mix between these natural forms and forced manmade versions that once established, let nature do the rest of the work. Clearly bulwarks were not the solution back in the nineteenth century, but prove that manmade innovation is not always the best for society.

\textsuperscript{42} Seabrook, \textit{The World of the Salt Marsh}, 246
\textsuperscript{43} ibid, 251
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| Zones of Protection | by Author

- Rebuild By Design | Winning proposals
- New York - New Jersey Harbor and Tributaries | Feasibility studies
Five major Coney Island excursion railroads

BMT and Elevated System circa 1936

Schematic Rendition at Stillwell Station circa 2000
The Public’s Space
Sea Level Rise

10 meters of sea level rise lines up with the bottom of The Empire State Building.

Coney Island | 1 meters  
Statue of Liberty | 2 meters  
Empire State Building | 10 meters
A new Coney Island: A Nexus of Social and Cultural Experiences
| Site Briefing |

Located South of Manhattan, Coney Island now is half a mile wide and five miles wide. This small piece of land is a fraction the size of Central Park and Freshkills Park drew in a large crowd on its tiny shore for pleasure. This plot of land is still relevant although Luna Park itself has become outdated. The views would be worth millions but are not used to their full potential. The main reason is due to the fact that originally the site was used as farmland and didn’t develop into mostly residential until after most of the north east was already developed. The shore of Coney Island is open completely to the public and stretches over three miles of its five mile width. The more interesting fact is that the boardwalk and beach are raised and filled to rise above the existing context behind. The site is oriented with its length east to west and allowing for maximum solar gain on the southern axis which is the beach. This ideal setup allows for great use of the southern shore for recreational use without the urgent necessity of shading from solar gain.

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44 Sullivan, *Early Coney Island History*, 4
Site Documentation

A Plan of the Harbour of New York  |  52
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plan
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Evolution of Inlets | by Author

Issued | 1690

Issued | 1781
Three Inlets to Three Zones | by Author
Boardwalk Cross Section by Author

Parking Ramp Boardwalk Beach Ocean

Boardwalk is the highest point

**Exaggerated Section | y-axis by 300 percent**
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| Proposal + Program |

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| Proposal |

In order to revive Coney Island and reinstate its significance as a nexus between social and cultural societies, the solution is to tie into the barrier systems proposed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers that acts as a second line of defense to the Blue Dunes proposal. The idea is to create a social environment around what is to be a physical barrier of protection. The idea uses sectional qualities to obtain social spaces of interaction on all sides of the wall.
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| Scales | by Author

Boardwalk | 75' wide  Sand | 350+ ft to ocean  Bathrooms | 7,500 sqft.  Cyclone | 25,000 sqft.

Six lane road  Lincoln Financial Building height  Office  Warehouse
Five Points of Experience by Author

1. The ocean and the beach
2. Hotels, restaurants, and food stands
3. Rides, amusements, and games of chance
4. Formal entertainment
5. Professional sporting events
| Socializing | by Author

Upward | Upward Mobility

Outward | Leveled for all

| Cultural | by Author

Pressure of the City

Pleasure of the Coast
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Freshkills Park | James Corner Field Operations | 76
Staten Island, New York | 2001

Rebuild by Design: Living Breakwaters | SCAPE | 78
Tottenville, Staten Island | 2014

Mirabeau Water Garden | Waggonner & Ball Architects | 80
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Rebuild by Design: Blue Dunes - The Future of Coastal Protection | WXY Studio/West 8 | 82
Mid-Atlantic Coast/Eastern Seaboard | 2014

Benidorm West Beach Promenade | Office of Architecture in Barcelona (OAB) | 84
Benidorm, Spain | 2009

Central Beach Promenade | Mayslits Kassif Architects | 86
Tel Aviv, Israel | 2018
At 2,200 acres, Freshkills Park will be almost three times the size of Central Park and the largest park developed in New York City in over 100 years. Formerly the world's largest landfill, this enormous park will one day hold a variety of public spaces and facilities, including playgrounds, athletic fields, kayak launches, horseback riding trails, large-scale art installations, and much more.

Located on Staten Island, its goal is to give back to the residents bordering up to the former landfill.
"Growing a new parkland over time"

2005

- the existing site is a closed landfill, without public access or amenity

- within a few years, areas of this site can be reclaimed as useful public landscapes

- soon thereafter, new park slivers can connect Richmond Avenue to the West Shore Expressway and allow access around the park

- larger areas of the park will be reclaimed and become public parkland over time

2035

- restaurants, cultural facilities, sports amenities and other entertainment areas will activate the site

- a mature, biodiverse park within the next 30 years, Fresh Kills Park may be transformed into a fully sustainable, living park.
The SCAPE team has developed a science-driven methodology that pairs layered eco-infrastructural systems sited for risk-reduction with social and educational networks, rebuilding water based infrastructures in tandem with surrounding communities.

Staten Islanders can reconnect to the coast through a network of highly visible and programmed Water Hubs which will become places that foster social cohesion and provide orientation, information, storage space, and group gathering spaces. The hubs are to be designed through community design charrettes where programs and needs are identified and incorporated into the structures. Each site condition and community need creates a different type of hub – embedded, floating, cantilevered, or elevated.
The Mirabeau Water Garden is located on a 25-acre vacant parcel located in the low-lying Filmore neighborhood of New Orleans, between Bayou St. John and the London Avenue Canal. The initial phase of this project is funded by a FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and the second phase is part of the Gentilly Resilience District funded by HUD's National Disaster Resilience Competition. The site will become a center for water research, demonstrating best practices for construction and water management in the city's lowest-lying and most vulnerable neighborhoods. The project will divert stormwater from the city's drainage system, store and clean up to 24 acre feet of diverted stormwater, allow stormwater to infiltrate into the ground, capture runoff from neighboring streets, and provide an educational and recreational amenity that demonstrates how natural processes can be harnessed to enable more sustainable forms of water management.
At 2,200 acres, Freshkills Park will be almost three times the size of Central Park and the largest park developed in New York City in over 100 years. Formerly the world's largest landfill, this enormous park will one day hold a variety of public spaces and facilities, including playgrounds, athletic fields, kayak launches, horseback riding trails, large-scale art installations, and much more.

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arch daily, Benidorm Seafront,
https://www.archdaily.com/61529/benidorm-seafront-oab
OAB  Benidorm West Beach Promenade  http://tetrater.com/
Since initial construction in the late 1930's the central promenade provides unified connection between the city and the shore. An elevated boardwalk lines the division between these two areas as a border, however the goal of the new proposal attempts to connect the two in a flowing manner. Connecting the two spaces vertically while providing an array of amenities from cafes to the ocean has drawn in a tourist population of over nine-million which is the overall population of Israel itself. The project aims to continue its role as a melting pot of culture.
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Physical Board
Digital Board
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model
model
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Bradley Rubenstein | Professor Redfield

| Works Cited |

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