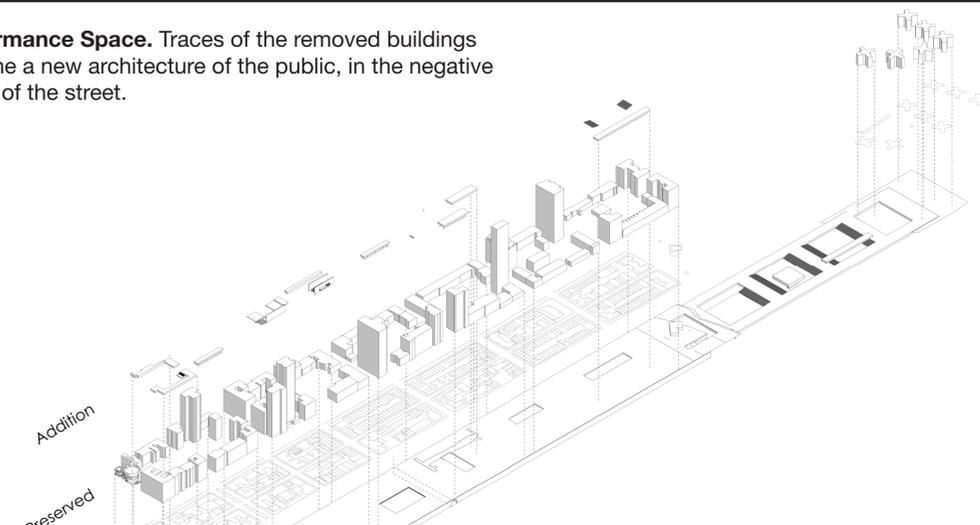
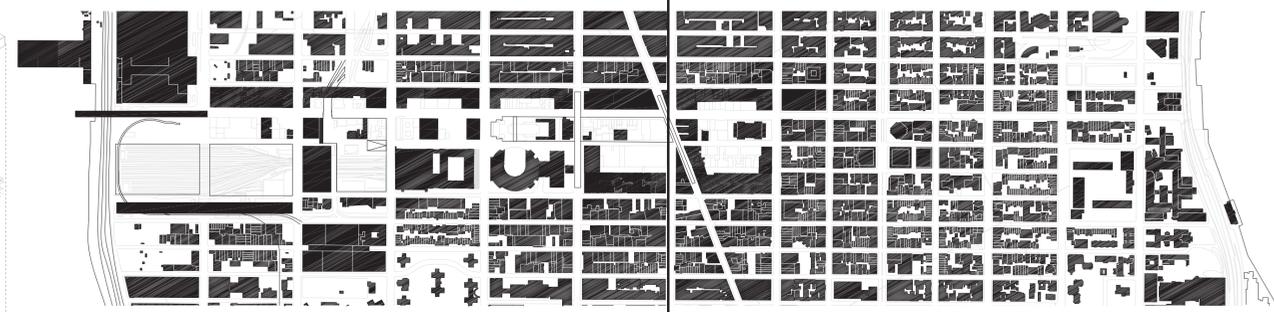
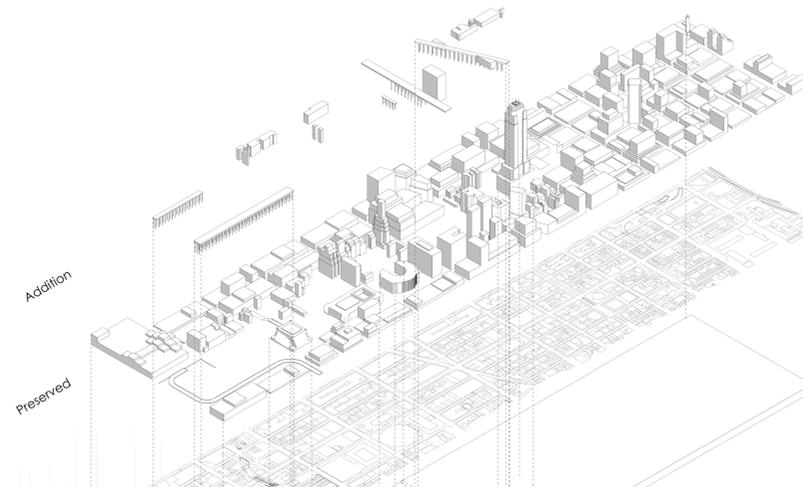


Open Air Performance Space. Traces of the removed buildings are used to define a new architecture of the public, in the negative (inverted) space of the street.





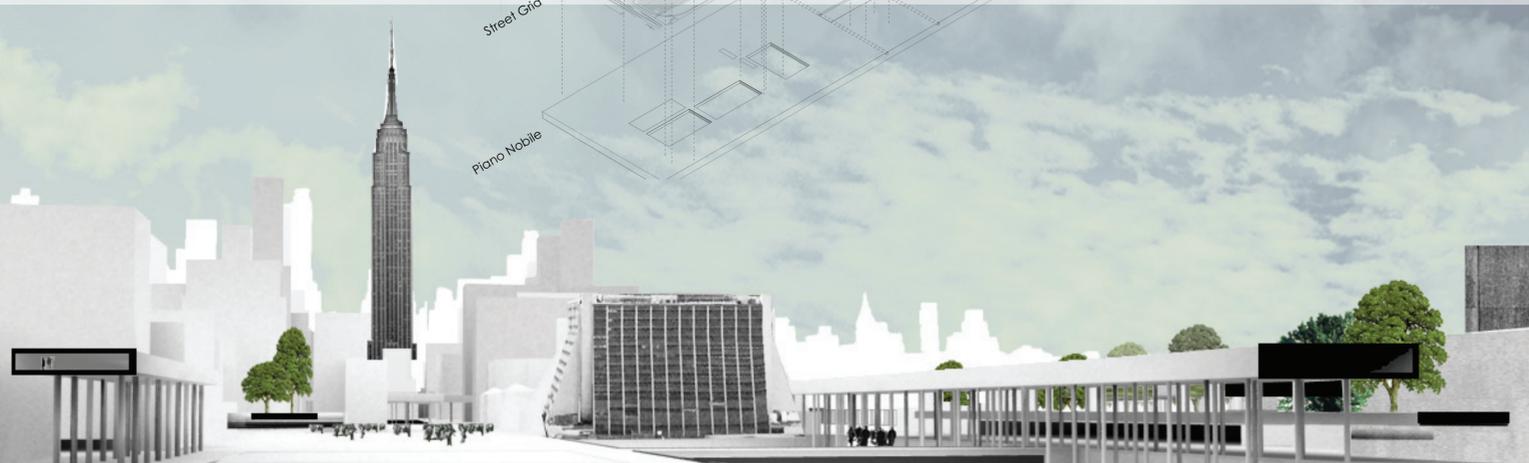
The New Jersey-Empire State Promenade connects New Jersey with the Empire State Building through a network of public spaces between 31st and 34th Street. This Promenade hypothesizes the future of the metropolitan workplace by connecting an armature of public buildings and a commercial axis through large-scale public spaces that re-discover and celebrate Manhattan's unique rail and subway infrastructure.

The Guggenheim-Astoria Promenade connects the extramural Queens with The Guggenheim Museum: an unexpected connection that links the highest and lowest income brackets in the city, as well as a specter of linguistic and ethnical communities. The Promenade results from the connection of a set of re-configured blocks that whose interior has eroded to allow for public access and a new range of public architectures.

A New Architecture of the Public

Streets are meant to be public. Mobility and public infrastructures are re-claimed for the public sphere.

Street Grid
Piano Nobile



The New Metropolitan Workplace

Rails and Subways are unveiled and integrated into the network of public space.



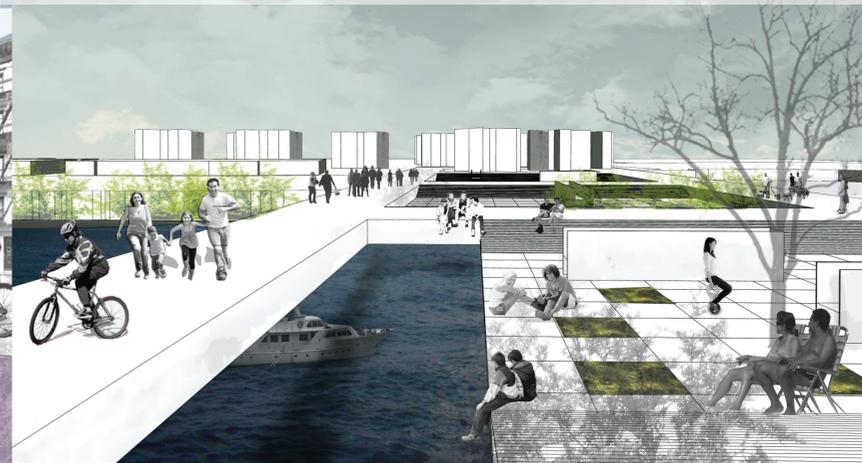
Guggenheim Square

The Guggenheim's ramp unravels into the Promenade as a sequence of public spaces connecting Manhattan and Queens.



Astoria-Guggenheim Bridge

The grid projects itself into Queens through a public park-bridge (view from Manhattan).



**The Manhattan Promenades
Radical Contextualism for a Carless City**

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Snap to Grid

Streets are meant to be public. In our future tense Manhattan there are no cars (as we know them) and mobility and public infrastructures are re-claimed for the public sphere.

Challenging preservationist ideologies. Preservationist policies are re-formulated to allow buildings to change and die. A new typological vocabulary emerges in the in-between spaces. Its aim: to avoid (or instrumentalize) the ongoing ossification of the island's architecture.

In the vein of Hilberseimer's "The Architecture of the Great City" zoning laws no longer operate horizontally but vertically, promoting new relationships between the public

Reclaiming the Manhattan Street as a Public Space

What is it to be in a city with no cars? How do streets look like? What new kinds of urban space could emerge?

The Manhattan Promenades investigates these questions through a morphological reformulation of the urban grid that reclaims the space of the street for pedestrian use and configures a new network of public spaces through a selective process of urban "erosion."

The toolkit

The notion of urban "erosion" is generalized into a vocabulary of operations, or "toolkit": removal, inversion and implant. These operations are used as tools to unveil new networks of public space inscribed in Manhattan's distinctive grid. The reformulations of the urban grid create both a new local/communal street (in 88th St.) and a metropolitan workplace (34th St.). The result is radical yet contextual: a site-sensitive architecture of the public.