

ガバナーズアイランド計画に対する提案
-WEST8の開発計画を踏まえたランドスケープへの提案-

The Proposal To Governors Island Plan

- The proposal to the natural space based on the development project of WEST8 -

設計 運営 自然
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Abstract

In 2006, GIPEC launched an international design competition for the design of Governors Islands park and public spaces. The goal of the park and public space design is to create a comprehensive design for 87 acres of open green space. The West 8 Teams winning completion entry was founded on a richly layered conceptual approach, responsive to the promise of the Islands opportunities and the diverse interests of New Yorkers. This paper examines a suitable development for Governors Island based on understanding of WEST8 proposal.

1. Introduction

The international competition was performed on the Governors island located in the point of a New York Harbor in 2006. WEST8 won this competition. This paper examines a suitable development for Governors Island based on understanding of WEST8 proposal. The purpose of these proposals is to contribute to HP of Governors Island, and to express some opinions for betterment of present progress.

In Chapter 2, the background of Governors Island is referred. In Chapter 4 and 5, the development project of WEST8 is introduced and the example which serves as reference of a development proposal in this area is introduced. In Chapter 6 Performing the proposal in connection with a landscape, in Chapter 7 conclusion is described.

2. Information Of Governors Island

2-1 Governors Island Back Ground

Governors Island is a 172-acre island in the heart of New York Harbor. It is located 800 yards from Lower Manhattan and 400 yards from Brooklyn. First settled by the Lenape, a tribe of The old Americans then the site of the first Dutch

settlement, the Island was home to the British royal governor during the colonial era. For almost two centuries after these initial settlements, Governors Island was an active military base, first home to the U. S. Army from 1800 to the 1960s and later the U.S. Coast Guard. The U.S. Coast Guard left the Island in 1996. The Island's northern portion, which includes houses, brick structures and forts dating from 1810 to 1940, was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1985. This district, totaling 92 acres, received local landmark protection in 1996. The southern part of the Island, created with landfill in the 1900s, totals 80 acres and features numerous non historic buildings.

In 2003, President Bush designated 22 acres of the Islands historic district, including two 1812-era forts, as a National Monument that is now managed by the National Park Service (NPS). In 2003, the Federal Government deeded the remaining 150 acres of the Island to the Governors Island Preservation and Education Corporation (GIPEC). The Federal deed stipulated requirements for public access and public space, educational and cultural uses and restricted other future uses. It also established the expectation that the Island would become economically sustainable. GIPEC is a public entity established to operate, plan and develop the Island. The Island was open to the public for the first time in 2003. In 2006, GIPEC launched an international design competition for the design of the Island's park and public spaces. The goal of the park and public space design is to create a comprehensive design for 87 acres of open green space. The West 8 Team's winning completion entry was founded on a richly layered conceptual approach, responsive to the promise of the Island's opportunities and the diverse interests of New Yorkers.

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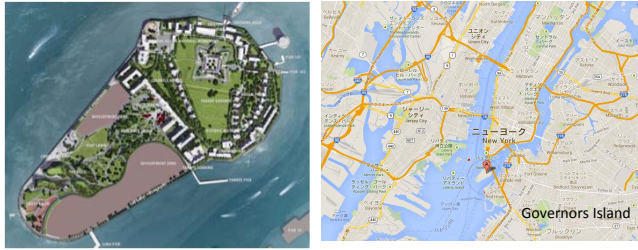


Fig.1:Governors Island

3. WEST8

West 8 is an urban planning and landscape architecture firm founded by Adriaan Geuze in the Netherlands. It is known for its contemporary designs and innovative solutions to urban planning problems using lighting, metal structures, and color.

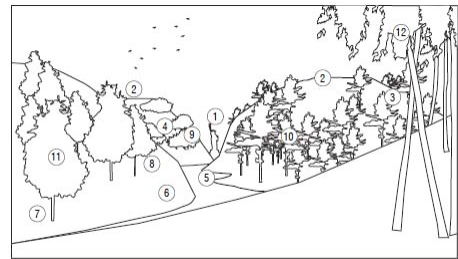
Geuze founded West 8 in 1987 in Rotterdam with Paul van Beek, who later left the firm. Geuze won the Dutch Maaskant Award for young architects in 1987 and the firm grew to employ more than 75 architects and planners, with offices in Rotterdam and New York City. The firm has produced several striking designs and is part of a wave of Dutch architects doing major works that have received international attention and recognition for novel design approaches.

4. Development project①

4-1. Plan to make man-made hill

The southern half of the Island stretches from the flat plantings and paving of Liggett Terrace through the gentle sloping paths of the Hammock Grove and Play Lawn to four hills rising in height from 46 feet to 82 feet (relative to grade). For the visitor familiar with the Islands history, the Hills are a surprise. The Islands southern half had been landfill, utterly flat, sterile, devoid of topography, crowded with buildings. Now, a grouping of hills frames views looking south, providing interesting terrain for exploration, and culminating in an overlook high above the Harbor. From various approaches, the Hills lure visitors south. They provide a backdrop to the lawns, trees and paths of the park and are sited to maximize the impact of the moment of discovery of the Statue of Liberty. As the visitor reaches Liberty Terrace, the Hills slope down to the Terrace. From a boat on the Hudson River, the Hills appear as a green landmark of Governors Island and New York City itself. Each hill is lush and green, inviting visitors to sit on its grassy lower slopes, explore its pathways, walk along a ridge, and get up high above the Islands tree canopy. Planted with a broad array of trees, shrubs and vegetation, the Hills too invite birds, insects and other wildlife to make their home. For visitors, pathways wind up the Hills. One pathway has a gentle grade for

universal access; another is more challenging with steeper slopes and stairs. Along the way, benches provide resting and viewing points. Trees and shrubs filter views and create anticipation for what lies ahead.



Facing Page: The Hills

1. Statue of Liberty
2. Views from the top
3. Pathway up the highest hill
4. Universally accessible pathway
5. Pathway between the Hills
6. Sculpted retaining wall
7. Lawns for relaxing
8. Shrubs and ground cover
9. *Rhus* spp. (sumac mix)
10. *Pinus strobus* (white pine)
11. *Ginkgo biloba* (ginkgo)
12. *Betula* spp. (birch)

Fig.2:Plan to make man-made hill

4-2. Case study (Rokko Shidare)

This project is introduced because it will be a good referred for the future development of Island. Rokko Shidare is an observatory which you can feel a change of seasons and change of the weather. A frame like the branches and leaves which make a "weeping form" imagine has covered the central part of an observatory like the trunk of a big tree.

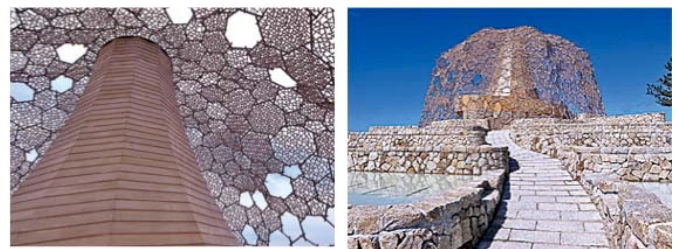
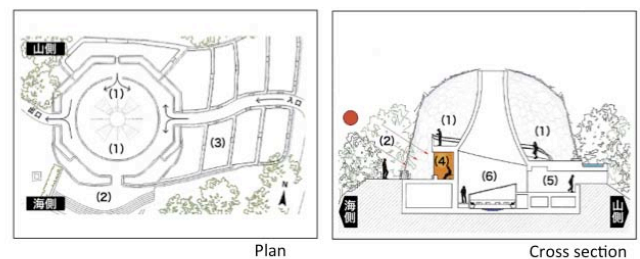


Fig.3:Rokko Shidare



Plan

Cross section

- 1 View Place of sunshine filtering through foliage (Slope) -- (1)
- 2 Marine View Place (Terrace) -- (2)
- 3 View Place of Mountain Path (Mountain Path) -- (3)
- 4 View Place of sunny spot (Sun Room) -- (4)
- 5 View Place of Mountain (Windhole) -- (5)
- 6 View Place of Wind and Sky (Wind Room) -- (6)

Fig.4:Plan and Cross Section of Rokko Shidare

5. Development Project②

5-1. Park area and Development zone

Sculpting the flat barren landscape gives character and scale to areas of the park and public spaces, creating a variety of places that people want to visit and explore. Shifts in topography give opportunities for different activities, transforming the Island physically and programmatically, and creating a humane sense of place that was missing before. Views shift as you move through one area to the next, drawing you in to explore. Raising and sculpting the topography in the southern part of the Island unifies and knits together the entire Island. As you travel from the northern part of the Island toward the south, you experience the Proposed topography moves the projected 100-year flood line. Proposed topography raises part of the landscape for long-term planting above projected flood elevations. Governors Island transformed with trees and planting, original rises and hills of the Historic District, then the undulating Hammock Grove, then the lightly sloping Play Lawn which eases into the gentle lower slopes of the Hills. Grading and the topographic changes also address the predicted effects of flooding and climate change so that the park and public spaces will last for generations. Some areas, such as the Wetland Gardens and parts of the Great Promenade, are designed to withstand flooding. Other areas of the park, such as the Hammock Grove, are raised to ensure the trees' long term health.

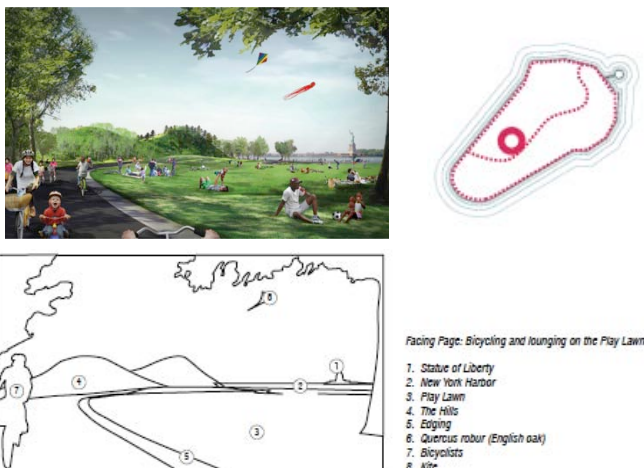


Fig.5: Park area and Development zone

5-2. Case study (Global Center)

This building was made as a core which inherits the idea and result of EXPO 2005 AICHI, JAPAN, and develops. It is equipped fully with the on-site training institution, the multipurpose room, the multiple-purpose studio, etc.

The basic philosophy of EXPO 2005 AICHI, JAPAN is "it cuts fine to memory", "it telling repeatedly", and 3 point of "putting an inheritance in practical use in a concrete form."

EXPO 2005 AICHI, JAPAN contributed to the basis of the theme "natural wisdom", and solution of the terrestrial subject, and was held aiming at building the new civilization which harmonized with natural structure. The new social action which considered how leading-edge technology would be useful for solution of a terrestrial subject at a real proof, nature, or environment, and the proposal of a social system are performed, the common view and sense of solidarity which were turned to solution of a terrestrial subject by respecting existence of various culture and a sense of values mutually were brewed.



Fig.6: Global Center



Fig.7: Plan and Cross Section of Global Center

5-3. Case study (Chofu Gym)

The Chofu gym was designed in the building of the "deep green scene" around a botanical park. The site had had height restrictions (from a ground line of 10 m) of a building on a use district, and the building was buried to form a hill over looking the botanical park.

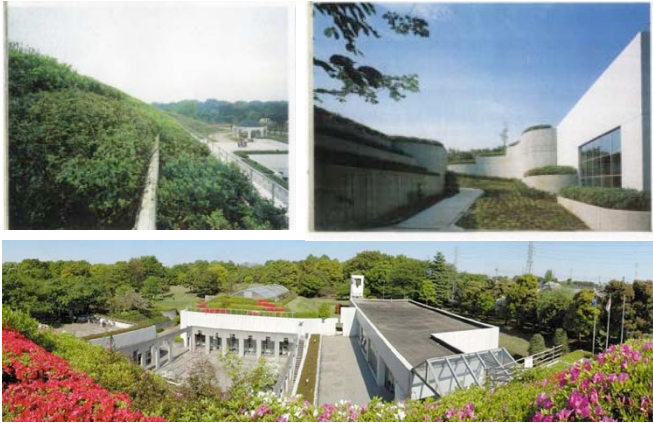


Fig.8: Chofu Gym

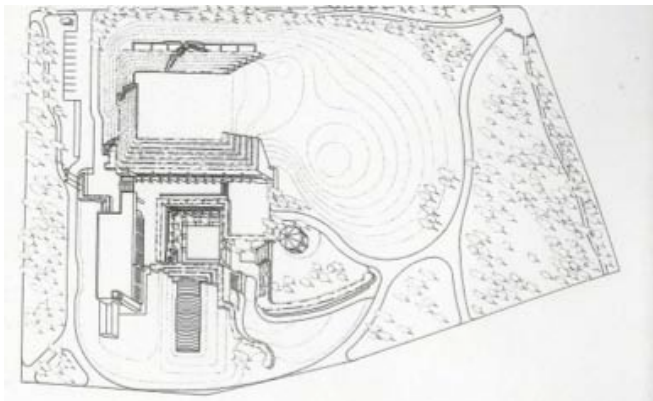


Fig.9: arrangement plan

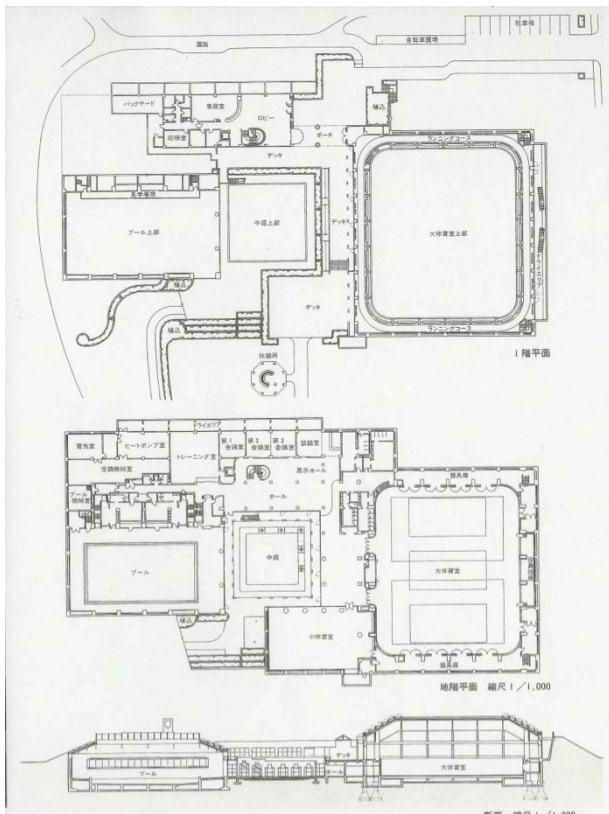


Fig.10: Plan and Cross Section of Chofu

6. Conclusion

The basic principle in the WEST8 proposed and present development program is to focus on nature and harmonize the building development.

Some projects in Japan are introduced to suite this purpose.

It is expected that this paper presents useful ideas for the future development of Governors Island.

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