For families: 70-80% roofs implement highly extensive roof
densify existing curbside planting

For commuters: 60-70% roofs implement medium extensive roof
curbside planting by 250%

Food-Miles topic

Pollution topic

Temporary Farming in vacant mixed-use buildings

Urban farming in vacant mixed-use buildings

Energy itself for the neighbourhood.

Water treatment plant: recycling water and sewage treatment as open space and access to waterfront

Functions of families

Transform into a green educational park zone,
temporary storing rainwater

Water treatment plant: recycling water and sewage treatment as open space and access to waterfront

Functions for commuters

5:00 min
7:00 min

Large water storage: on peak electricity reduction by:

Urban heat island effect

-more information in

average lifespan,
buildings which are older than
consideration*

Large water storage:
Total length: 7.3 km

Green boulevard

Elementary School
Manhattan Charter School

Functions for families

Functions for commuters

Pier providing open space at different levels Summer streets to meet seasonal needs of

Pier providing open space at different levels

Large water storage: on peak electricity reduction by:

Total length: 7,5 km

FDR Tunnel - start/end

Large water storage: on peak electricity reduction by:

Total length: 7,5 km

FDR Tunnel - start/end

Pier providing open space at different levels Summer streets to meet seasonal needs of

Pier providing open space at different levels

Large water storage: on peak electricity reduction by:

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Pier providing open space at different levels

Large water storage: on peak electricity reduction by:

Total length: 7,5 km

FDR Tunnel - start/end
PROPOSED SITEPLAN U.N. WITH FLOORPLAN ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL

- Create more open space in the city by combining rainwater storage with a public square.
- Bring extra green in the city by (re)creating a formal U.N. park.
- Connect the city with the boulevard and U.N. with the city.
- Reuse existing space.
- A taller volume makes the U.N.E.C. stand out from the plateau.
- The building should not use unsustainable energy sources.
**PROBLEM:** The population of New York is expected to grow with 70,000 people until 2030.

**CONSEQUENCE:** These people need decent housing, transport, food and living conditions. All systems that provide this will have to improve in the future to meet the demand.

**PROBLEM:** The average temperature in New York has risen by two degrees in the past century.

**CONSEQUENCE:** As the temperature in the metropolitan area rises, so does the cooling demand—which inevitably increases daily energy use.

**PROBLEM:** The combined sewage system transports all kinds of waste water, from clean rainwater to black water to industrial wastewater.

**CONSEQUENCE:** When it floods in Manhattan, the sewage system can’t handle the large amount of water and the mixed wastewater will overflow into the East River, polluting it severely.

**PROBLEM:** Most of the energy sources used for electricity generation in New York City at this moment are fossil fuels, of which over 50% is natural gas. New York is burning them at a high tempo.

**CONSEQUENCE:** Fossil fuels are a finite resource, cause air pollution and are responsible for the greenhouse effect.

**PROBLEM:** Manhattan is known as the “concrete jungle.” There are a lot of stone and steel modernist skyscrapers.

**CONSEQUENCE:** These characteristics are what makes Manhattan famous, but when you live in the city, the noise, crowd, lights, high buildings and lack of nature can easily overwhelm you.

**PROBLEM:** The current UN ensemble was completed in 1952. Since the attacks on 9/11 the security of the UN has increased drastically.

**CONSEQUENCE:** The plot is not as accessible anymore as it used to be, disconnecting the city with the water over a large area. The closing of the FDR on general assembly days causes major traffic disruptions.