









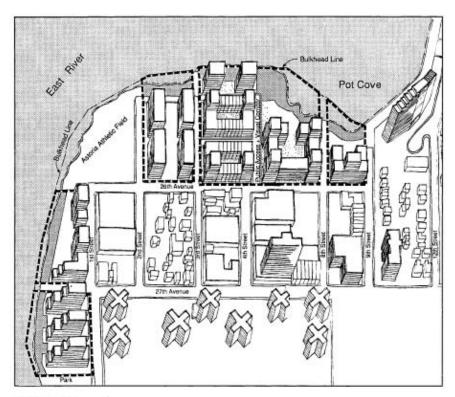








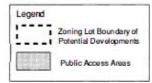
# NEW YORK CITY COMPREHENSIVE WATERFRONT PLAN Reclaiming the City's Edge DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING . CITY OF NEW YORK



#### FIGURE 7.15

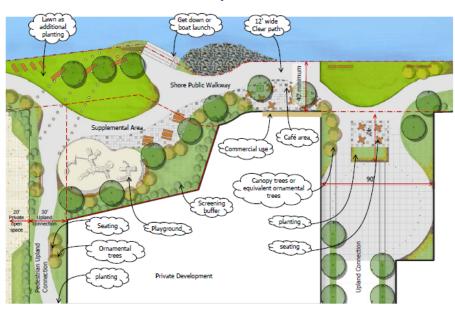
Urban Design Case Study: Pot Cove, Astoria, Queens

Waterfrontage Blocks Developed Under Proposed R6 Height and Setback Regulations (To Replace Existing Height Factor Regulations Under Zoning Proposal)





#### Waterfront public access







Phase 1: Identify Goals and Issues, Spring 2010

Citywide Public Meeting, April 8<sup>th</sup>

#### Phase 2: Identify Opportunities and Priorities, Summer 2010

- The Bronx Workshop, May 12th
- Brooklyn, May 17th
- Queens, June 2nd
- Manhattan Workshop, June 8th
- Staten Island, June 28<sup>th</sup>
- The Blue Network, June 24th

#### Phase 3: Identify Recommendations, Fall 2010

- Draft Recommendations Issued, September 7
- Citywide Public Meeting, October 12



- 1. Expand public access.
- 2. Enliven the waterfront.
- 3. Support the working waterfront.
- 4. Improve water quality.
- 5. Restore the natural waterfront.
- 6. Enhance the Blue Network.
- 7. Improve government oversight.
- 8. Increase climate resilience.

Expand public access to the waterfront and waterways on public and private property for all New Yorkers and visitors alike.



- Improving connectivity and continuity
- Ensuring high-quality public open spaces and parks
- 3. Funding parks and public access



Opaque fences block views on Staten Island's North Shore.

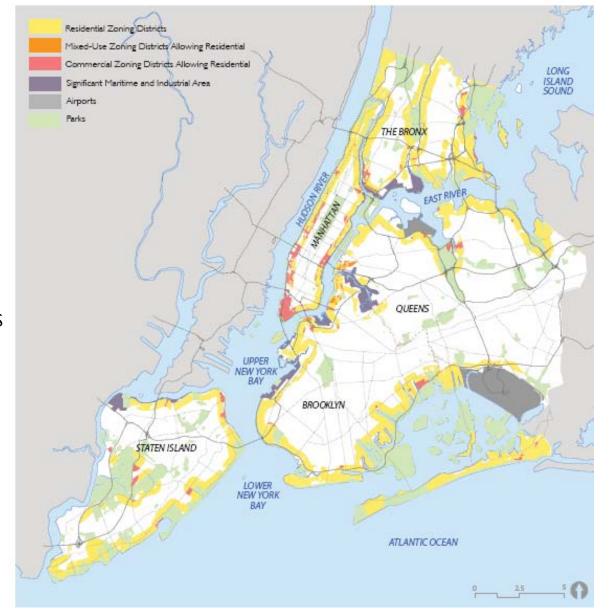


Pier 15, no under construction at East River Esplanade South. Rendering by SHoP Architects.

Enliven the waterfront with a range of attractive uses integrated with adjacent upland communities.



- Development Opportunities
- Improving Infrastructure Capacity
- Remediating Contaminated Sites
- 4. Utilizing Historic Properties



Current zoning within 2,000 feet of the shoreline.

Support economic development activity on the working waterfront.



- Port Commerce and Shipping
- 2. Maritime Support Service
- 3. Legacy Issues of Industrial Uses
- 4. Environmental Protection & Remediation
- 5. Opportunities for Public Access

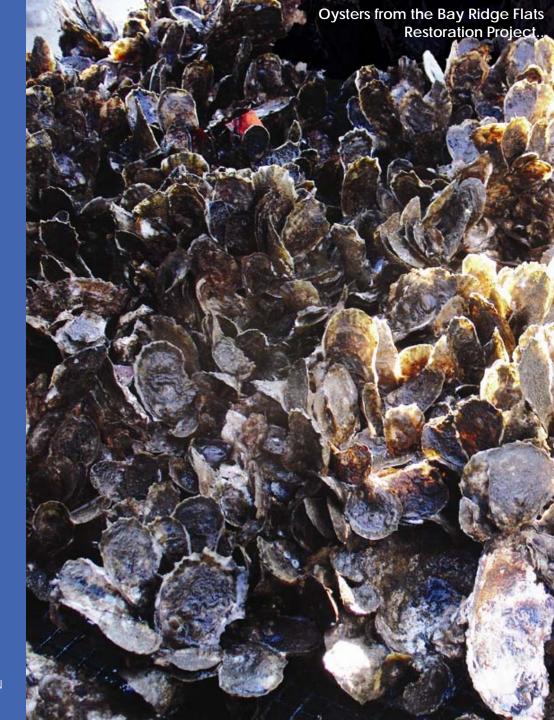


The Bayonne Bridge

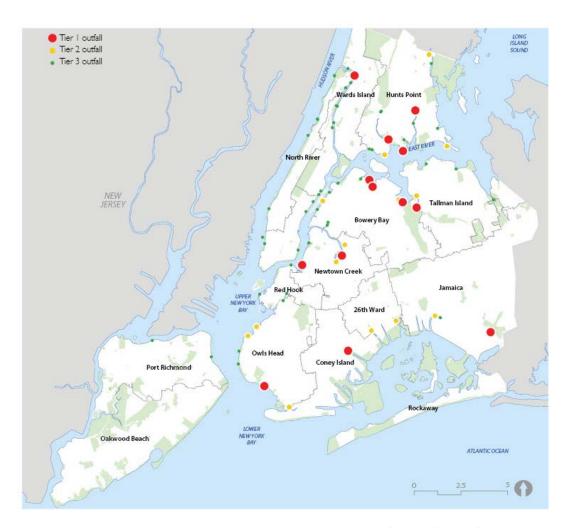


Former shipyard, Staten Island

Improve water quality through measures that benefit natural habitats, support public recreation, and enhance waterfront and upland communities.



- Sources of water pollution
- Improving wastewater treatment systems
- Green Infrastructure / Bluebelts
- Jamaica Bay
  Watershed Protection
  Plan
- Implications for recreation



Wastewater Treatment Plant Drainage Areas and Combined Sewer Overflow Outfalls

Restore degraded natural waterfront areas, and protect wetlands and shorefront habitats.



- Special Protections for Natural Areas
- Hudson-Raritan Estuary Planning
- Ecological Restoration Projects
- 4. Policy Challenges
- 5. Innovative Ecological Design



Udalls Cove Park Preserve, Queens



Sewall at Harlem River Park

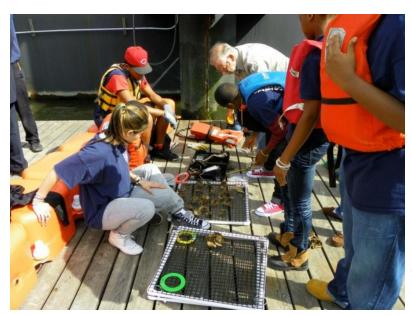
Enhance the public experience of the waterways that surround New York—our Blue Network.



- Providing for water recreation
- Expanding ferry service
- Planning for maritime emergency evacuation
- Increasing public awareness
- 5. Using the waterways for education
- Advancing marinebased alternative energy



Dutch Flat Bottomed Fleet in Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn

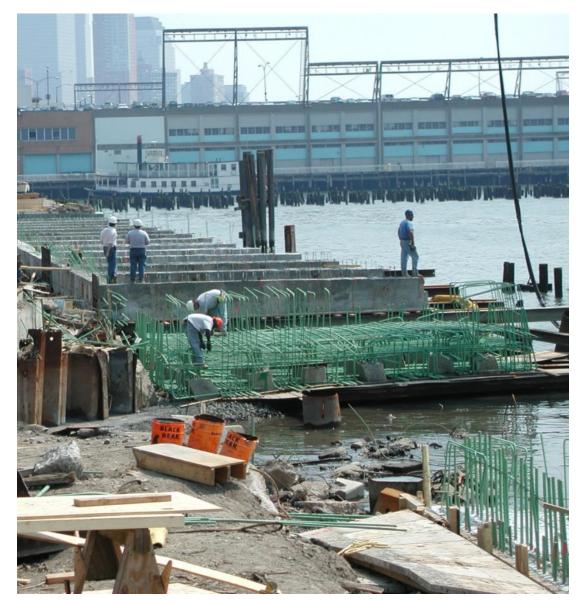


Harbor School students with oysters

Improve governmental regulation, coordination, and oversight of the waterfront and waterways.



- Environmental regulatory process
- Management of public infrastructure
- Regional coordination

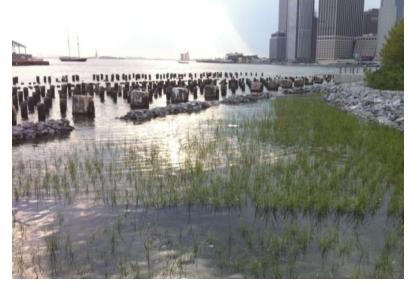


Construction of Hudson River Park Esplanade

Identify and pursue strategies to increase the city's resilience to climate change and sea level rise.



- Implications of climate change
- Resilience planning currently under way
- Strategies to build resilience (retreat, accommodation, protect)
- 4. Evaluation of strategies



"Soft edges" at Brooklyn Bridge Park



ARO rendering of Upper New York Harbor