PEDESTRIAN OBSERVATIONS 行人透視
MAPPING MANHATTAN CHINATOWN'S PUBLIC REALM
定位曼哈頓華埠之公共領域

CHINATOWN'S PUBLIC REALM

Along Mott Street, boxes of fruits and vegetables from the US, Latin America, and China flow from the private open storefronts onto the public sidewalks and curbs. Forklifts navigate around crates and delivery trucks as vendors, residents, tourists, and shoppers — from regional Asian restaurant owners to West-African immigrants — animate the narrow walkways. After business hours, private produce stands become public places to sit, chat, people-watch, or nap as a sidewalk masseuse sets up two chairs on the public sidewalk to provide his private services.

Away from the commercial corridors on the Pace High School track, teenagers sit in circles sipping on bubble tea while senior citizens slap playing cards on makeshift tables along the perimeter. Inside the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, teachers begin their Chinese language classes while protesters in Columbus Park call for ending violence against Asian Americans.

These vignettes capture elements of Manhattan Chinatown's public realm: its sidewalks, curbs, and streets, and its parks, storefronts, and institutions. Illustrated in the following map, many vignettes highlight the complex and fluid relationships between public and private spaces, overlaid with public and private uses. By highlighting these relationships, we hope to stimulate conversations about how to foster a healthy symbiosis between these spaces and uses; how the public realm can be better used, designed, managed, and reimagined to shape a more resilient and inclusive public realm.

曼哈顿中国城的公共环境

从蔬果铺延伸出来，人们可见纽约中国城每天川流不息的商业和生活场景：货运卡车卸下来自全美洲各地甚至拉美和中国的货品，机动叉车在人群和车流之间穿行；将各色蔬菜瓜果和海鲜肉类运往餐厅的货车司机们正忙碌着。特殊清货食物货品吸引了各路商贩、顾客、居民、和游人、繁忙间隙，或者打算之后，这些铁窄的人行道也是人们暂留流连的公共空间。

离这些商业街道半步之遥，少年们在偏新潮中的操场边喝饮珍珠奶茶，老年人在护拉罗斯福公园里相邻而坐，中华公所里不同年龄段的学生聚集在中文课堂里，不远的哥伦布公园里人们在抗议针对亚裔美国人的暴力行为。

这些场境记录着曼哈顿华埠公领域各种元素：行人道，路缘与街道，及其休憩公园，店铺与公共橱柜，还以下地图所示，建多维整理出属于各公领及私人地方之间难辨界定流畅的关联，用途亦是公私杂糅、趣此盛醒，我們期保成一系列關乎各空間明确或模糊共存之對話，如何容善公領域之用途，設計，管理以及重新規劃一個兼具彈性及包容性的公領域。

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Here is a list of community organizations that work on issues tied to the public realm that this map illustrates. Inclusion on the list does not indicate endorsement or affiliation with CALL.

社区组织

为了营造更具活力和包容的公共环境，改进经济生计、文化认同，和环境可持续性需关注下列组织在这组织，列入名单并不意味着认可或是属关系。

- Economic Development — $ — 经济发展
- Social Justice — 社会正义
- Environmental Sustainability — 环保永续
- Cultural Identity — 文化认同

- AAFE Asian Americans for Equality — 亚洲人平等会
- Asian American Arts Center — 亚美艺术中心
- Business Improvement District — 華埠商業促進區
- Committee Against Asian American Violence — 亚裔反暴力联盟
- CMP Chinatown Manpower Project — CMP劳动发展
- Charles B Wang Community Health Center — 王嘉廉社区健康中心
- Chen Dance Center — 陈学同舞蹈中心
- Chinatown Community Young Lions Inc — 华埠青年展翅团
- Chinese American Planning Council — 华人策划协会
- Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association — 中华公所
- Chinese Staff and Workers Association — 华人职工会
- Greater Chinatown Community Association — 华埠服务社
- Immigrant Social Services — 華僑社會福利社
- Lower East Side Ecology Center — 下东城生态中心
- Museum of Chinese in America — 美國華人博物館
- New York Chinese Cultural Center — 新華文艺中心
- On Leong Chinese Merchants Association — 安良工商会
- Street Vendors Project — 街头小商贩团
- Think! Chinatown — 心目华埠
- 華埠居民协会 — 華埠居民协会
- Welcome to Chinatown — 欢迎华埠
- Wing On Wo — 永安和庄

CONTRIBUTORS

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Pedestrian Observations: Mapping Manhattan Chinatown's Public Realm is made possible in part by the National Endowment for the Arts, the University of Michigan's Rackham Program in Public Scholarship, and the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs.

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City as Living Lab (CALL) 是组织艺术家、研究者、及城市社区服务合作，将专注城市的解决之道，以应对各种紧急问题，诸如气候变化、公共健康、社会公平。我们帮助人们将环境挑战和个人经历相联系，付诸行动行为。

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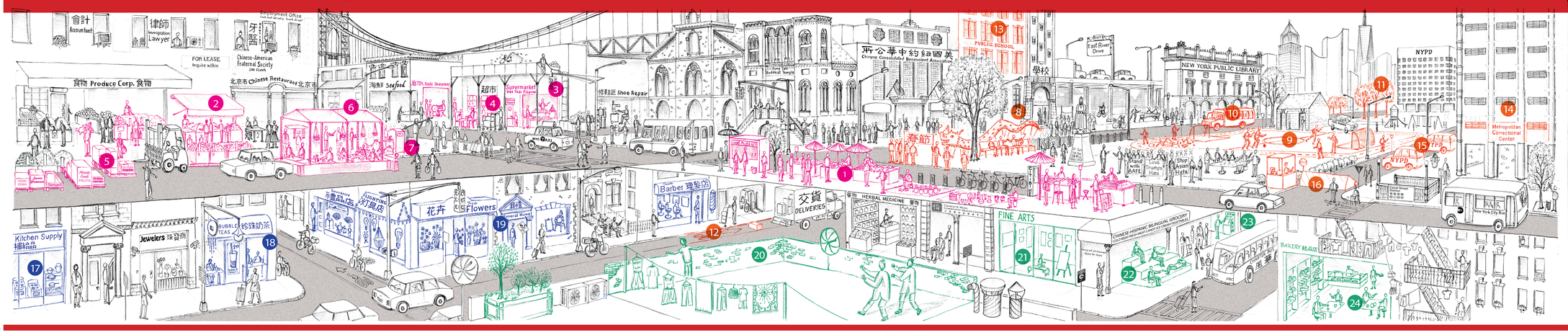

MAP FORMAT & GOALS:

This map illustrates the public/private uses and spaces of Manhattan Chinatown's pedestrian life. The map is divided into two sections: the upper depicts public spaces, and the lower section private spaces. From left to right are a spectrum of private to public uses. In illustrating the often complex relationships of public and private spaces, overlaid with public and private uses, the map raises the following questions:

WHAT IS PUBLIC SPACE?
What is the boundary between public and private spaces, and where is it blurred or contested?

WHAT ROLES?
Who is responsible for maintaining and overseeing public and private spaces?

WHO BENEFITS?
How do private entities benefit from public space? How do various publics benefit from private space? Who is included and excluded?

WHAT IS AT STAKE?
How do competing interests and claims to public space impact issues of economic development, social justice, environmental sustainability, and cultural identity?

图示的目的

該地圖闡明了曼哈頓華埠行人生活上公/私用途及空間，圖分上下兩部份，上為公共空間，下為私人空間，自左至右則為一座從私到公一段光譜。在描繪錯綜複雜公私之間地方及用途上，提出以下疑問。

公領域如何界定？
何為公私空間之分界線，及何處含糊不清或具爭議性？

誰人受惠？
公領域如何造福個人？而私人空間又如何令普羅大眾獲益？何人會被排除？而何人會被納入？

任務為何？
誰人負責維持及監督公共與私人空間？

誰的角色？
誰负责管理维持公有空间？谁能保证使用公有空间？谁决定公有空间的使用方式？

PUBLIC SPACES | PUBLIC USES

1 Street Vendors 街头小商贩
A unique aspect of Manhattan Chinatown's high number, density, and diversity of street vendors, but their numbers have been declining over the last decade. Street vendors are convenient and add to street life but they produce congestion and garbage, and take customers away from brick-and-mortar businesses that pay rent and taxes. Vendors are regulated by a complex system of permits, licenses, and restrictions on where they can operate. The number of short vending permits is capped, and the public demands that they are often illegally resold for exorbitant prices. Given the demand, these rights to vend on sidewalks and streets should be more equitably distributed.

2 Public Seating 公共座位
Public seating is provided by private businesses, and by the Chinatown Business Improvement District (BID) provides supplemental services such as public safety, street cleaning, and trash disposal. The organization is funded by fees the city collects from property owners. Should a public-private organization be responsible for supplemental public services?

3 Sidewalk Retail 人行道零售
Like street vendors, many private brick and mortar stores use the public sidewalk to sell goods and produce congestion and garbage. Some stores have even expanded their retail space into the sidewalk by building permanent structures. Should the public sidewalk be used for transforming the public sidewalk into a private shopping zone. With many like stands (stands directly outside or adjacent to a store) are permitted by the city, should other stores pay for the use of public space?

4 Small Retail 小型零售
While Chinatown has many small stores with open storefronts, larger supermarkets also have open counters selling directly onto the street. How do the small stores of Chinatown contribute to the public realm?

5 Microbusinesses 小型企业
Chinatown is filled with a wide array of activities like basketball, soccer, playgrounds, playgrounds, tai chi, martial arts, ballroom dancing, protests, and public events. Public linkages such as through encourage or discourage your favorite activity?

6 Loading Zones 装卸区
Chinatown's businesses lack service alleys or off-street loading docks. Back-of-house activities like deliveries often occur directly from the public street through building fronts. Because most Chinatown businesses lack the storage space of larger retailers, they must take deliveries more frequently, which increases congestion and pollution. Should businesses be required to provide off-street loading? Do they compensate like dynamic street pricing? Would congestion and pollution, through designated curbside spots have reduced the number of idling or double-parked trucks. Should these transport companies be charged for using designated curbside spots? Should they operate out of terminals?

7 Street Trees 街道树
Greenery improves environmental resiliency and quality of life. Street trees—such as Ginkgos—can also provide food for Chinatown foragers. With limited sidewalk space, Chinatown's trees are often planted in small tree pits, which can be damaged by pedestrians and vendors standing on them. Should the neighborhood have its own rules about where trees are planted? Should Chinatown residents in gentrification fears within different from gentrification from outside? Should Chinatown's gentrification fears within different from gentrification from outside? Should Chinatown's gentrification fears within different from gentrification from outside? Should Chinatown's