

ARCH 322

PRINCIPLES OF PLANNING I

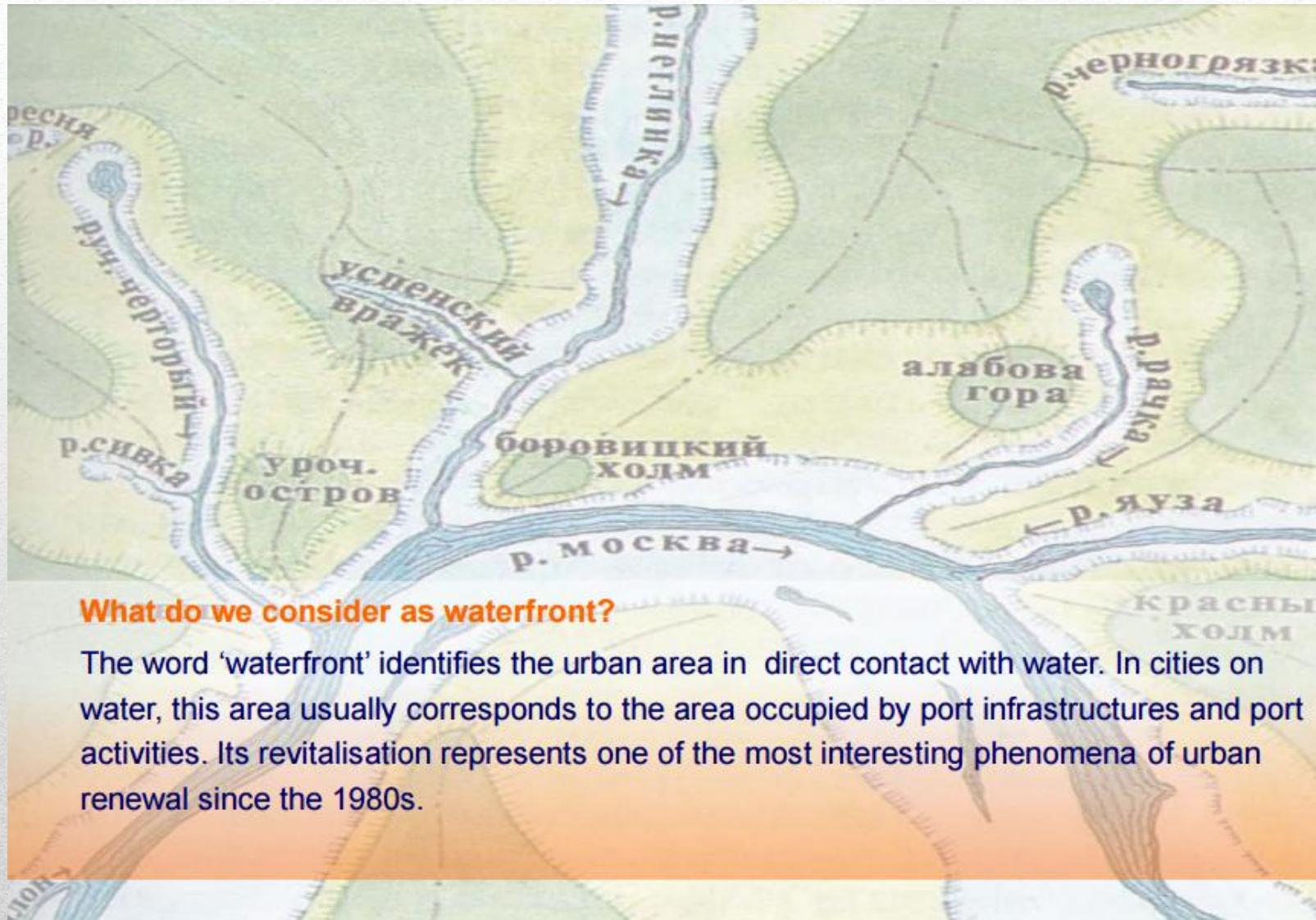
Soma Abdulsalam Kareem

Waterfront Cities



Soma Manmi

Waterfront Cities



What do we consider as waterfront?

The word 'waterfront' identifies the urban area in direct contact with water. In cities on water, this area usually corresponds to the area occupied by port infrastructures and port activities. Its revitalisation represents one of the most interesting phenomena of urban renewal since the 1980s.

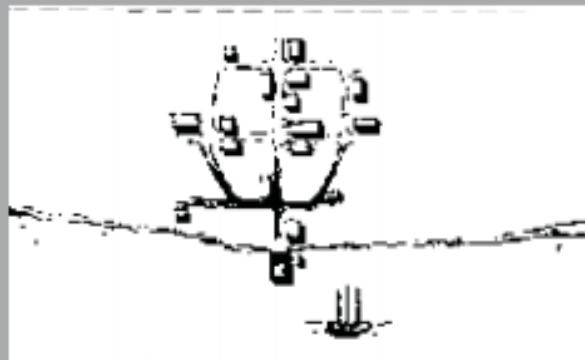
Waterfront Cities

❖ What do we consider as waterfront?

- This process provides:
 - Physical re-composition.
 - Functional regeneration.
 - Re-use of derelict areas.
 - New attraction for private investments.

According to the successful results, marine cities and river cities can be considered laboratories for the process of urban renewal in view of both the broad range of cases and the quality of the results.

Pattern of Waterfront Development



SETTLEMENT

A port settlement is established in a safe harbor; inhabitants have direct contact with the natural shoreline.



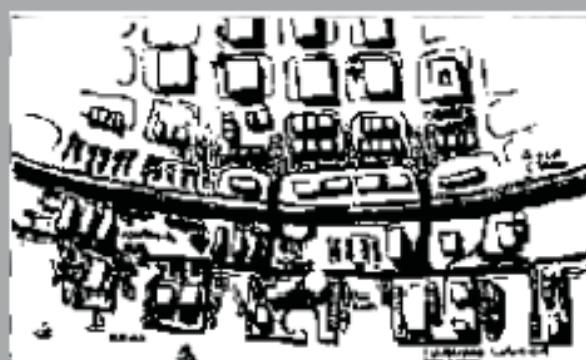
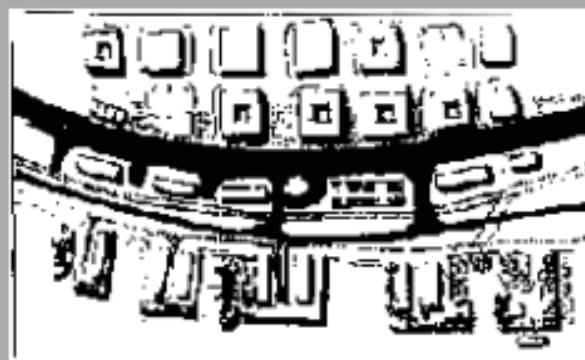
A PORT IS ESTABLISHED

The settlement becomes a city with a port authority; docks made of stone and fill replace wood structures.



CITY DETACHES

As commerce and shipping expand and industrialize in nature, the distance between the shoreline and the city center increases significantly.



DECLINE

As shipping decreases, or larger facilities are developed elsewhere to accommodate large modern ships, the original shoreline is abandoned.

REDISCOVERY

Redevelopment spearheaded by the city's redevelopment agency brings about environmental clean up and reconnects the city to its waterfront.



Waterfront Regeneration: Points of Strength

Soma A. Kareem

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The 'strategic' value of waterfront areas for the development of the city as a whole

- they were the answer to the need for city expansion in central areas;
- they were convenient in terms of 'quality' and 'quantity'.





The 'location' factor of the waterfront

- located very close to city centres;
- available spaces for new activities.

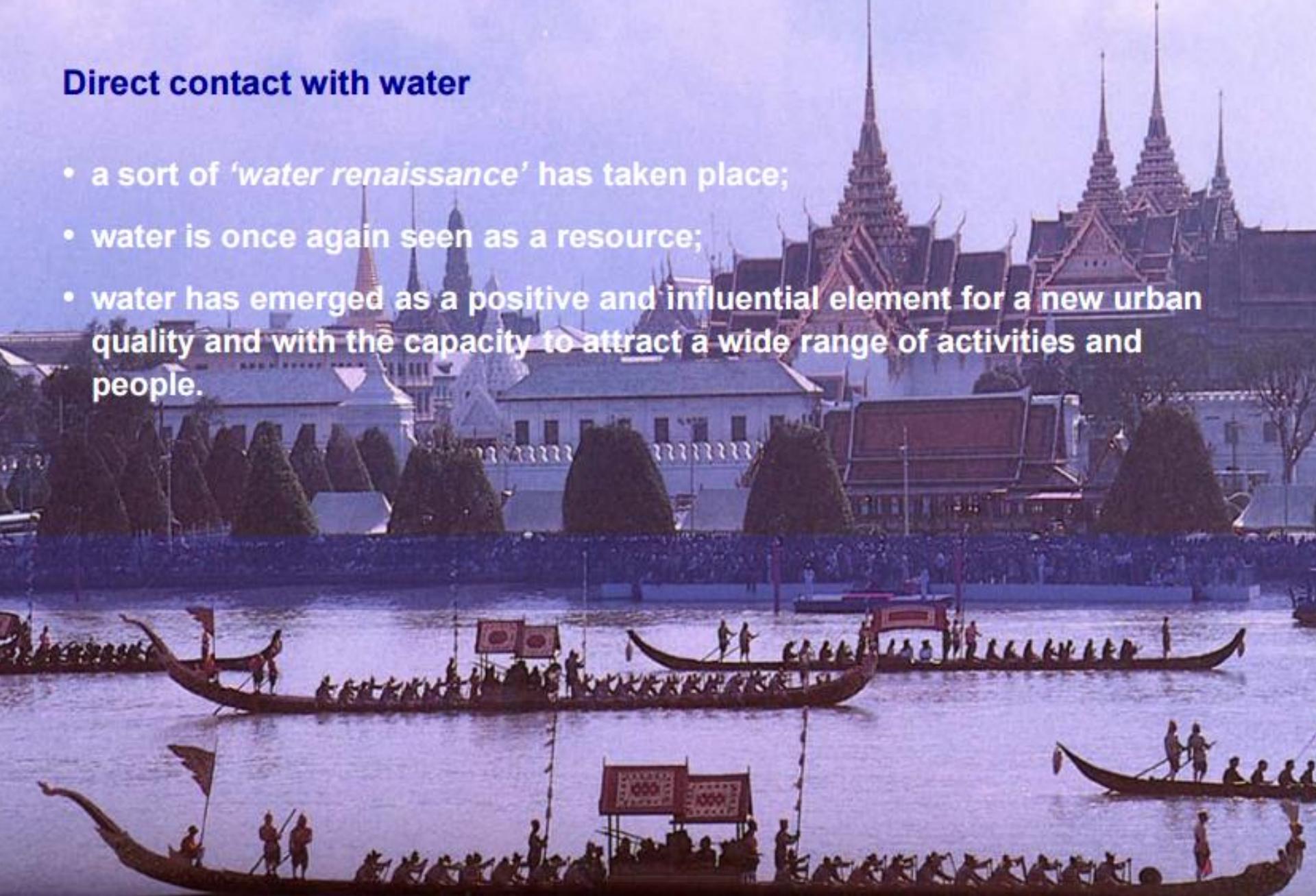


A rich heritage of infrastructures and historical buildings

- restoration of buildings of great historical-architectural value;
- preservation and maintenance of the site's original identity.

Direct contact with water

- a sort of '*water renaissance*' has taken place;
- water is once again seen as a resource;
- water has emerged as a positive and influential element for a new urban quality and with the capacity to attract a wide range of activities and people.





The evocative and symbolic value of waterfront areas

port areas, vibrant places, often symbol of wealth and power
for many cities on water around the world.

Waterfront regeneration:

- gives identity and a new role to public space
- re-launch the pedestrian use of borders
- rediscovers the value of waterborne transport



Private and public partnership:

- improve the management of the spaces;
- provides a wide mix of uses;
- gives more attraction to private investments.





Waterfront regeneration is today a **global** phenomena, common to any continent, geographical latitude, and territorial dimension.



Waterfront regeneration: Weakness points

1. 'Standardisation' of the interventions.
2. The achievement of high profit levels rather than the quest for a high quality.

3. An excessively commercial-tourist atmosphere rather than a residential function.
4. The scarcity of productive activities.
5. New access restrictions to the area.



❖ 10 Principles for a Sustainable Development of Urban Waterfront Areas

- 1 - Secure the quality of water and the environment.**
- 2 - Waterfronts are part of the existing urban fabric.**
- 3 - The historic identity gives character.**
- 4 - Mixed use is a priority.**
- 5 - Public access is a prerequisite.**
- 6 - Planning in public private partnerships speeds the process.**
- 7 - Public participation is an element of sustainability.**
- 8 - Waterfronts are long term projects.**
- 9 - Re-vitalization is an ongoing process.**
- 10 - Waterfronts profit from international networking.**



Waterways and the development of the territory:

public spaces, new functions, recovery of the historical heritage
and participation

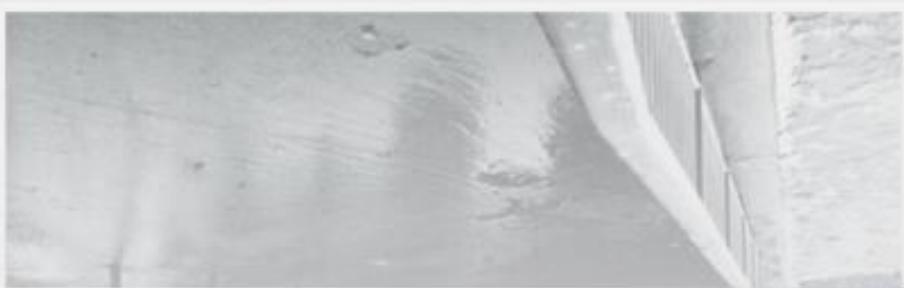


In most cases origin of first urban settlements, waterways have been the main source for human life and the tool for the exchange of goods and cultures.

Thanks for their crossing the territory, they have always been **places of intersection** of different aspects of the urban life bringing together **environment, planning, architecture, transport** but also **art, culture, education and tourism**.



As the intersection between different aspects of urban life, **rivers** represents a community heritage and their riverfront demonstrates a great potential for becoming a central axis in a new and articulated public space.



New accessibility and use of riverfronts



Badeschiff Sprea, Berlin, 2004



Copenhagen Brygge, 2003



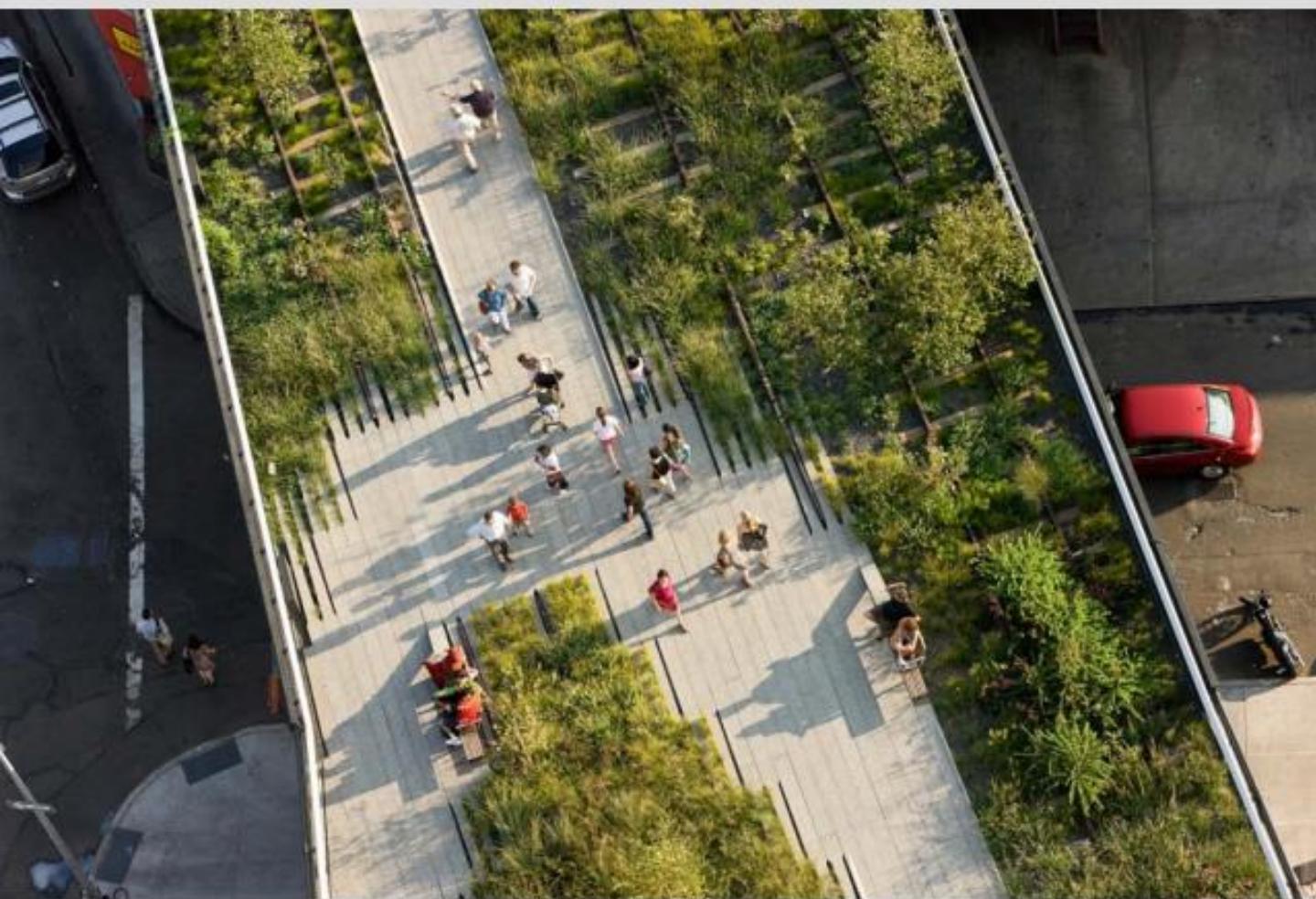
Paris Plage, Paris, 2001



The beach in the city



Creation of new public spaces along the water



New York, High Line

New public promenades

Sport, leisure and recreational activities



Zaragoza, Expo 2008



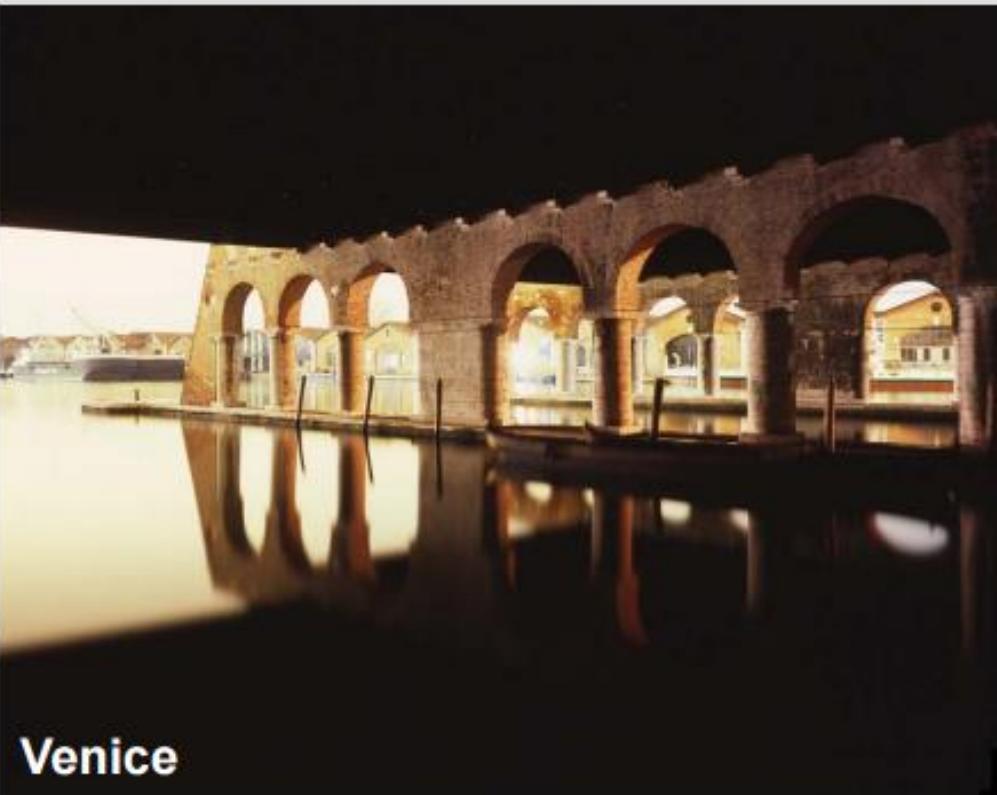
Cultural temporary Events

Cultural Events as an occasion for the re-use of the industrial archaeology heritage and for the revitalisation of derelict areas.

Development of sustainable economies



The Navigli in Milan



Venice

The recovery of the historic and architectural heritage

The defence and the structural - functional re-use of historic buildings allow to reconnect the sites to the local community and to transmit their signs to future generations.





Important public-private investments and concerted actions have to be activated for their management with the aim of the valorisation of history and local identity.

London

Oxo Tower and the South Bank





Hamburg,
HafenCity

END OF SESSION I

