

Rinascimento Roma

# Transforming Cities

## An integrated approach

Carlo Castelli

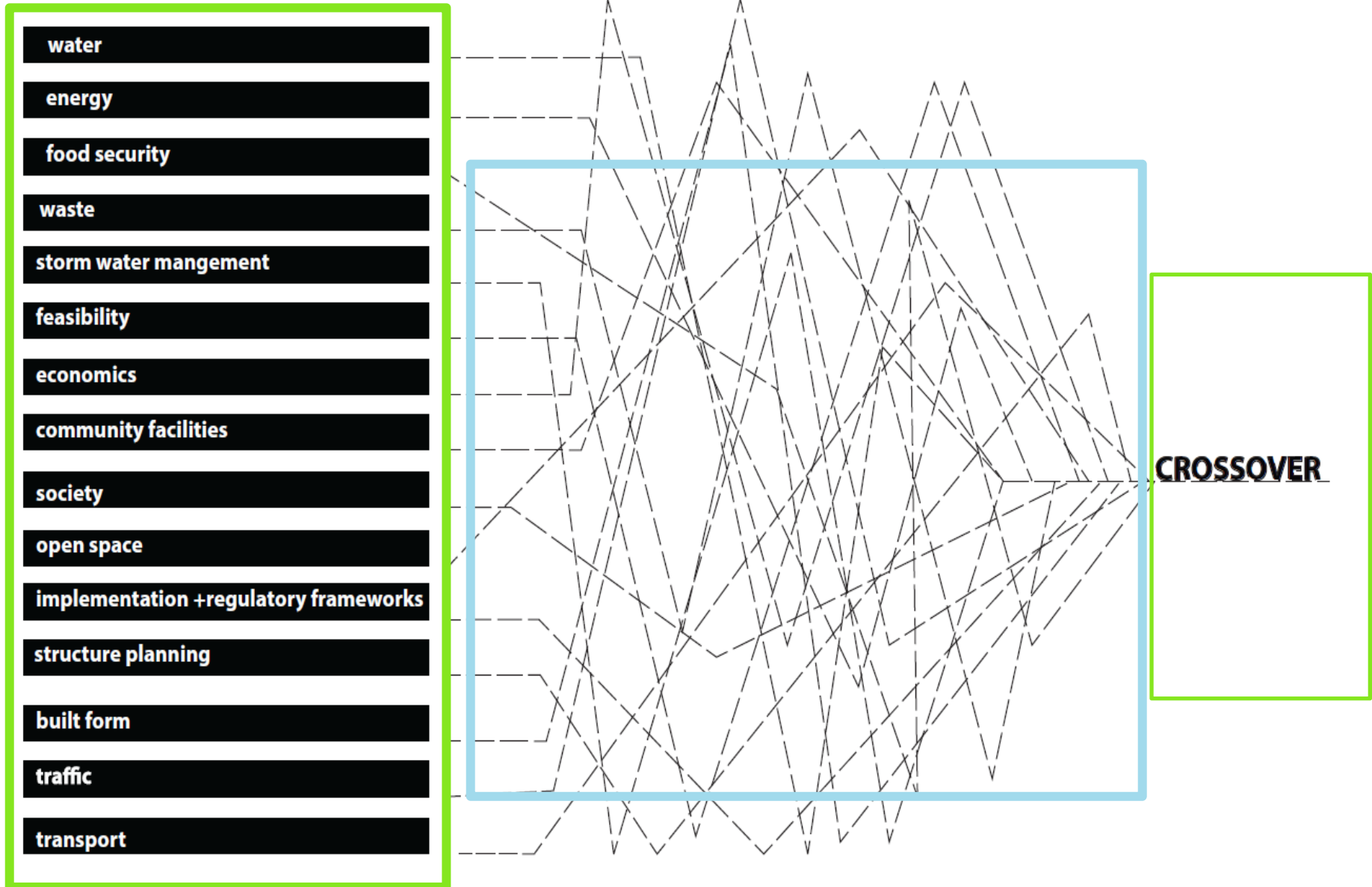
AECOM Cities – London

Roma, 31 gennaio

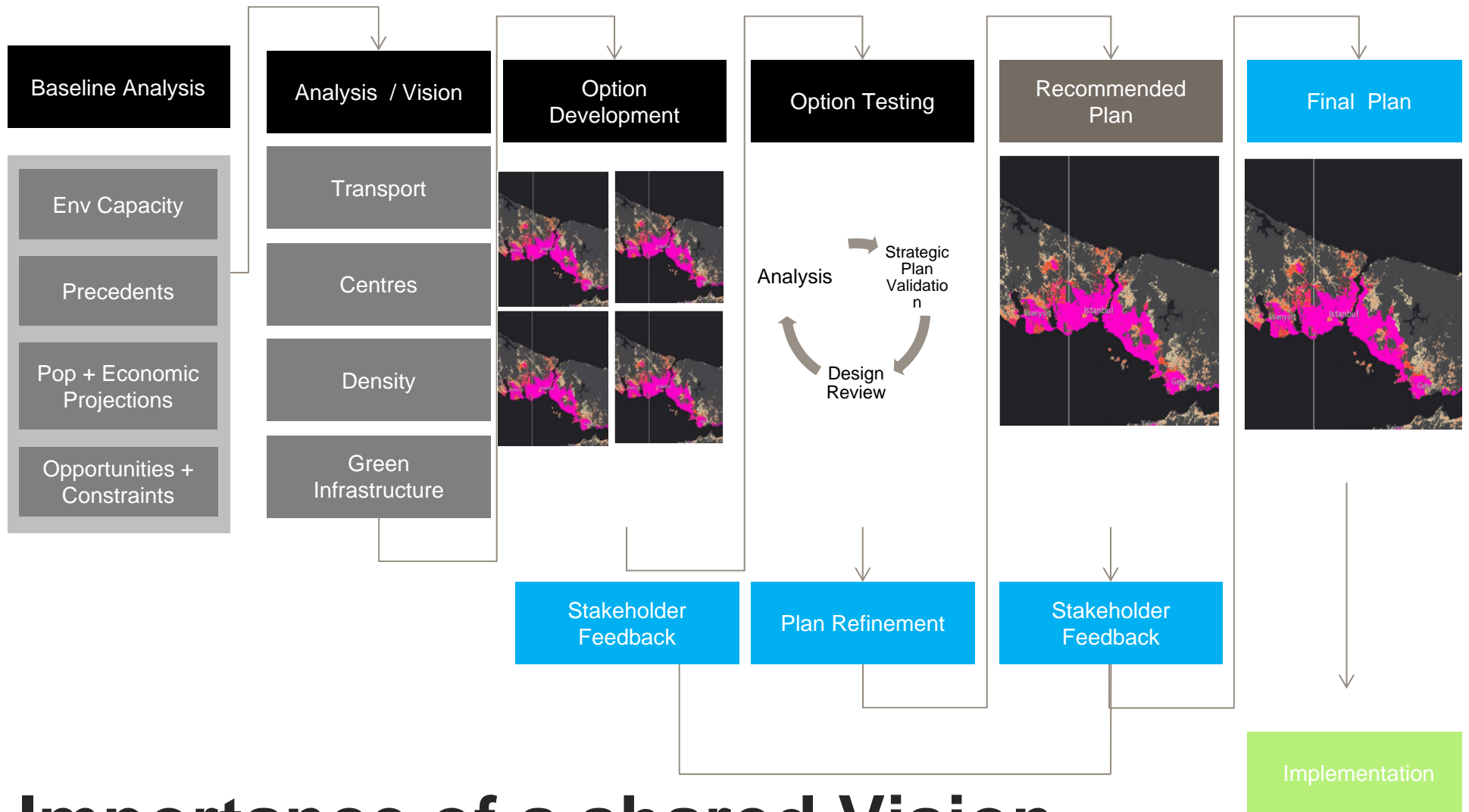
# Inputs

# Process

# Plan



# Defining the problem, establishing possibilities documenting a plan.



## Importance of a shared Vision

# Assembling the pieces

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

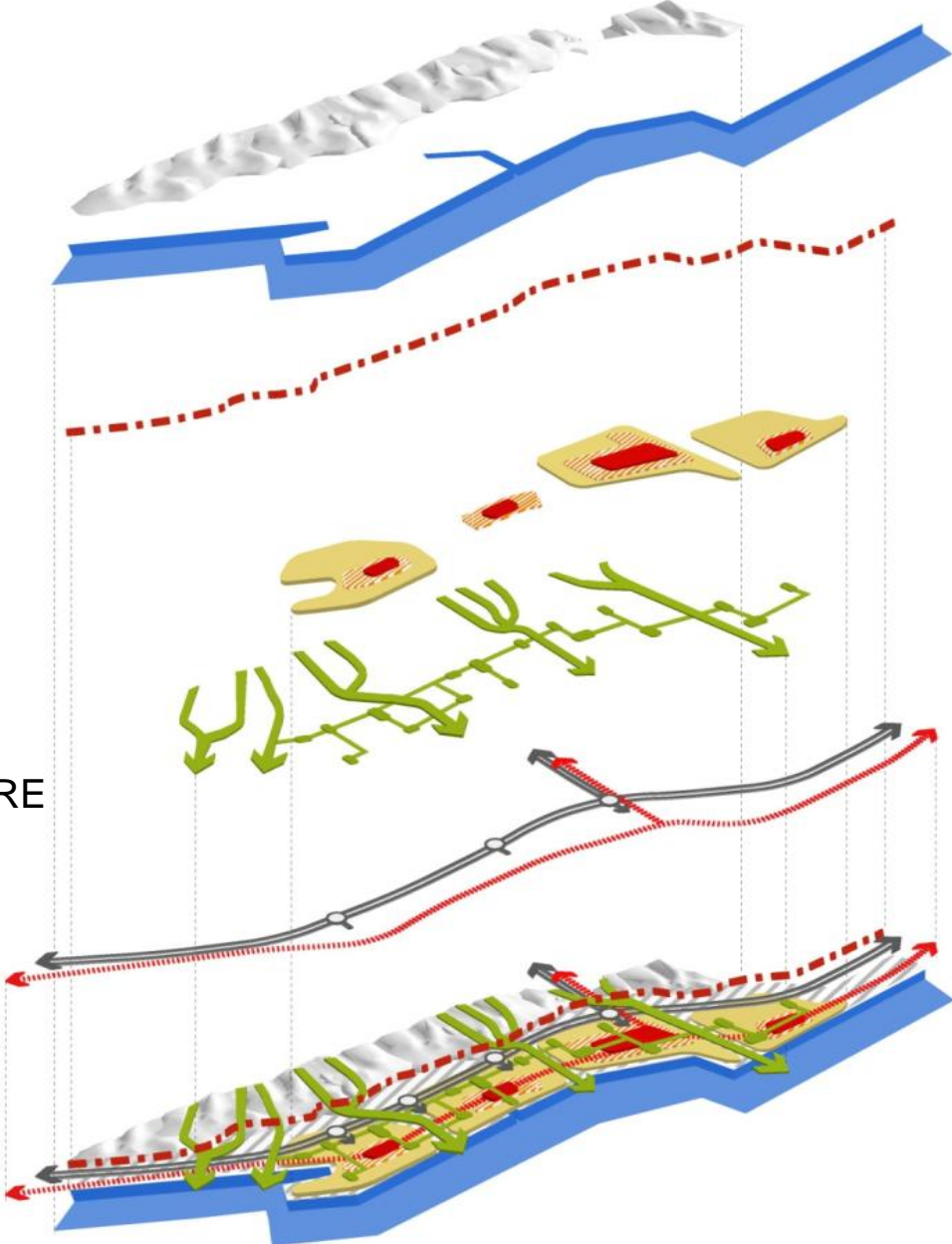
GROWTH BOUNDARY

CENTRES

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

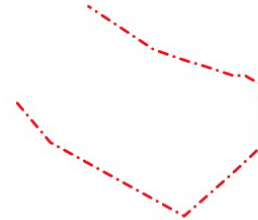
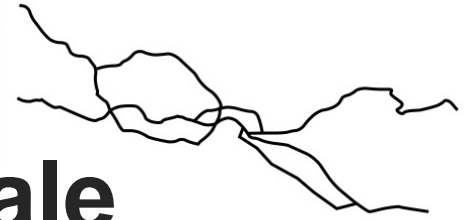
MOBILITY

INTEGRATED

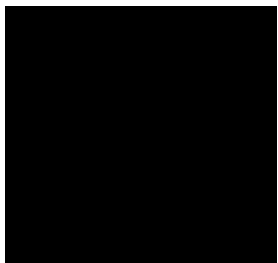




# Positioning projects at a city scale



100km



100km

analysis

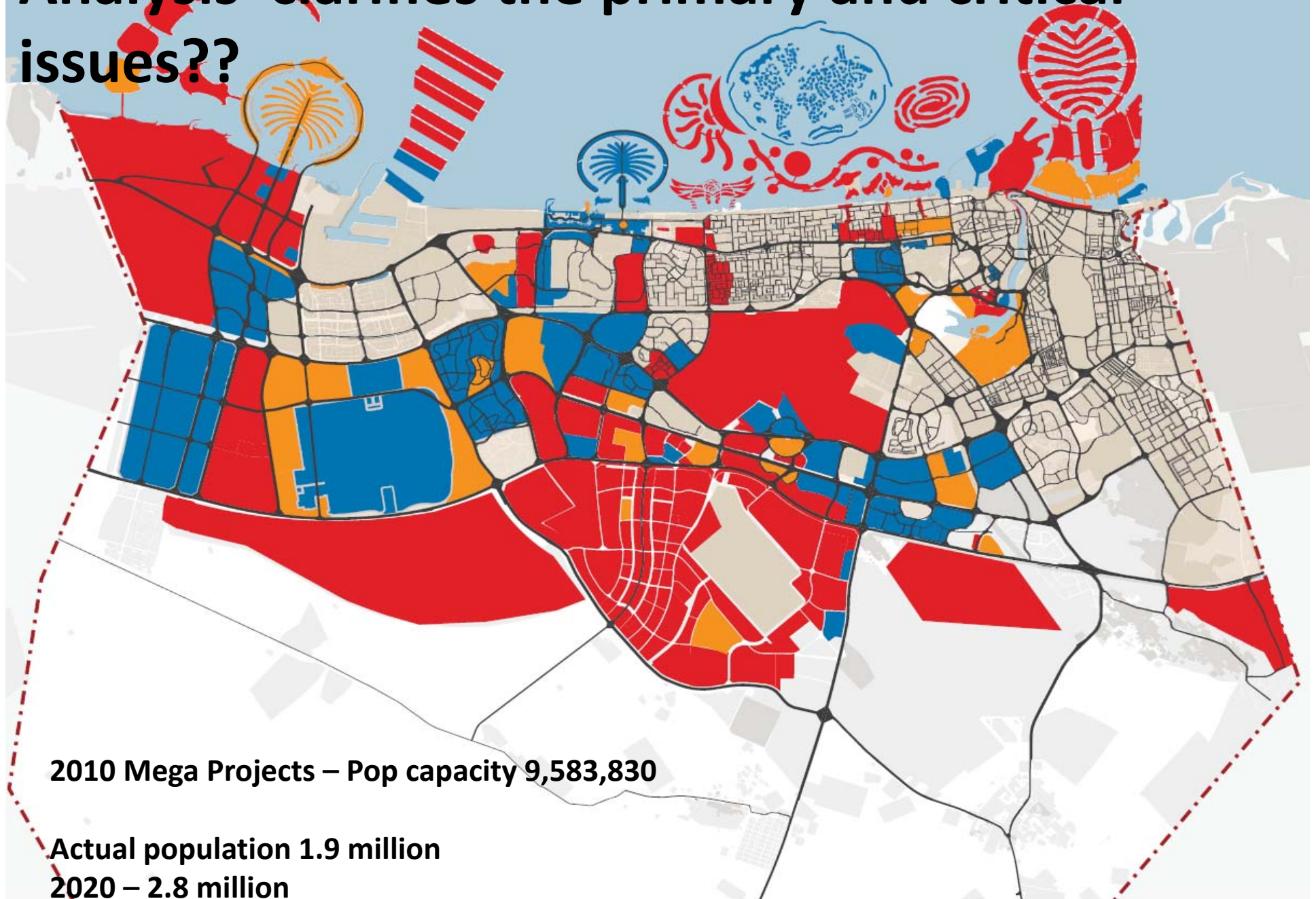
answering the

big questions

**When do we get asked to help?**



# Analysis clarifies the primary and critical issues??



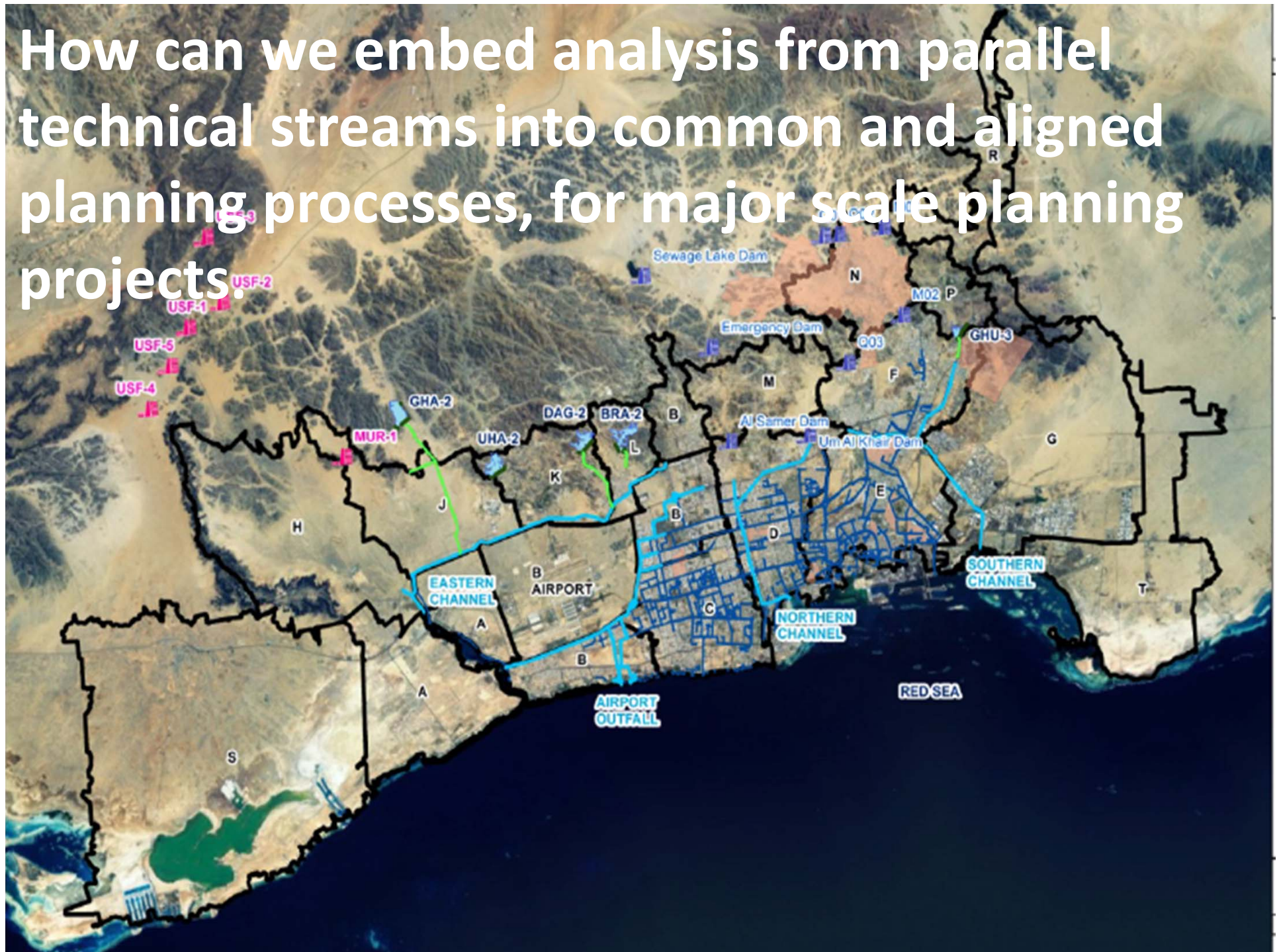


# Environment as the driver





How can we embed analysis from parallel technical streams into common and aligned planning processes, for major scale planning projects.

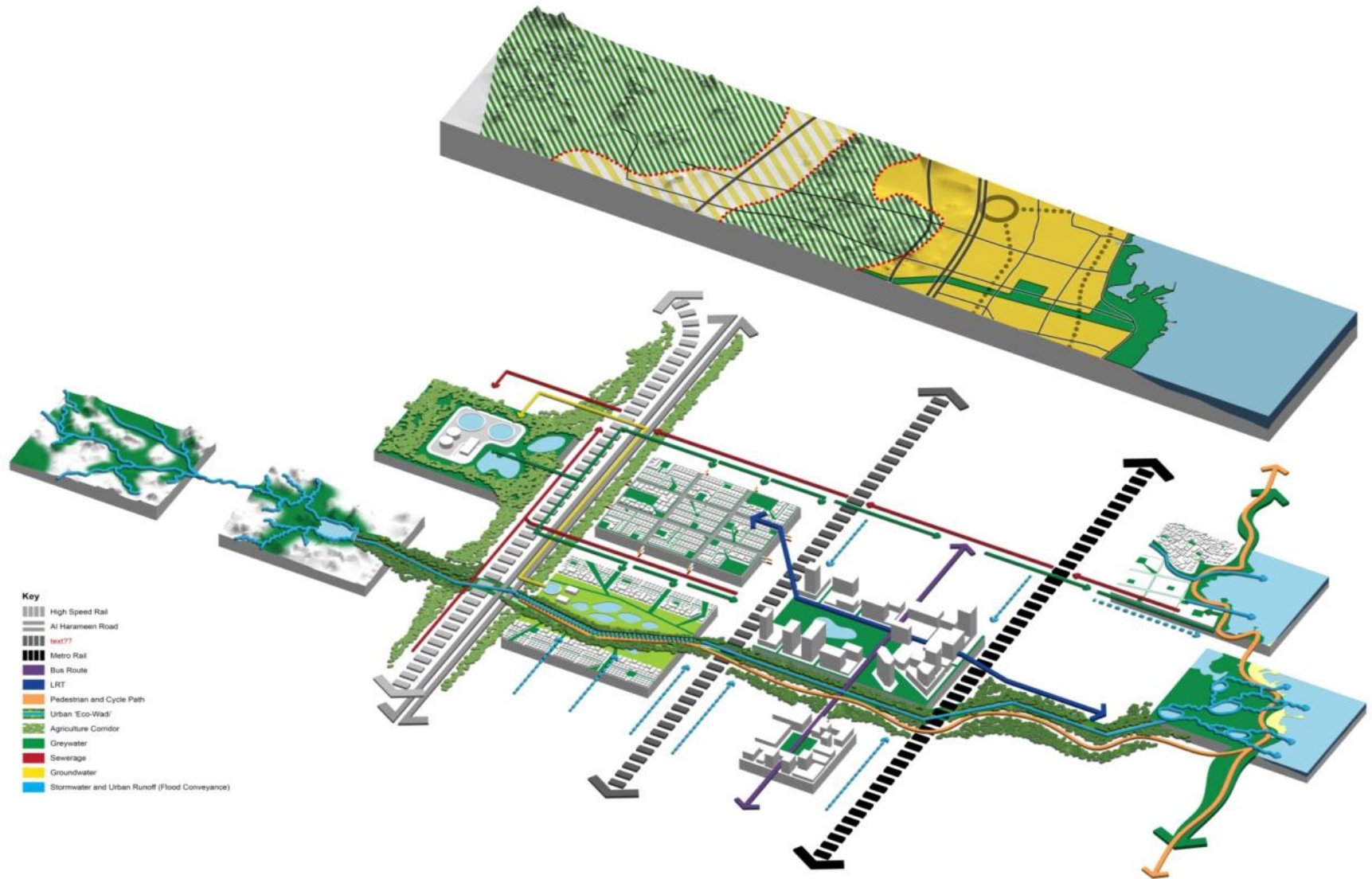


**We built this channel to deal with an emergency flood condition. Our regional and city scale planning work has shown us that we can integrate this into a regional openspace framework.**





# Like this.



# XL Limitations and possibilities are documented and are defined spatially

## CHALLENGES

Provide a summary of the key opportunities and challenges to which the Sub-Regional Plan responds

Environment - Hijaz Mountains and Red Sea coast provide significant opportunities for recreation, recreation and leisure. (Balad plays a symbolic and cultural role and must be preserved.)

Urban Regeneration - vacant land and unutilized potential to make Jeddah's waterfront a vibrant place to live.

Urban Regeneration - Jeddah's waterfront and the Northern urban realm can be transformed into a vibrant, vehicle dominated urban environment.

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17 Damage to the Natural Environment - urban sprawl and failure to protect natural areas has resulted in a loss of habitats and natural features.

18 Industrial processes and illegal waste disposal - poorly managed industrial and domestic processes has resulted in pollution of the air and sea, and ground water contamination

19 Engineered infrastructure solutions - hard infrastructure dominates the urban area.

20 Fragmentation of the waterfront - much of the waterfront of the Governorate is blocked by private development or industrial processes.

21 Economic competition - Jeddah faces competition for investment from surrounding cities including Makkah and King Abdullah Economic City.

22 Housing supply and affordability - there is a lack of affordable housing in Jeddah.

23 Unplanned Settlements - the uncontrolled expansion of unplanned settlements has occurred over many years.

24 Social services - there is an under provision of social services across the urban area.

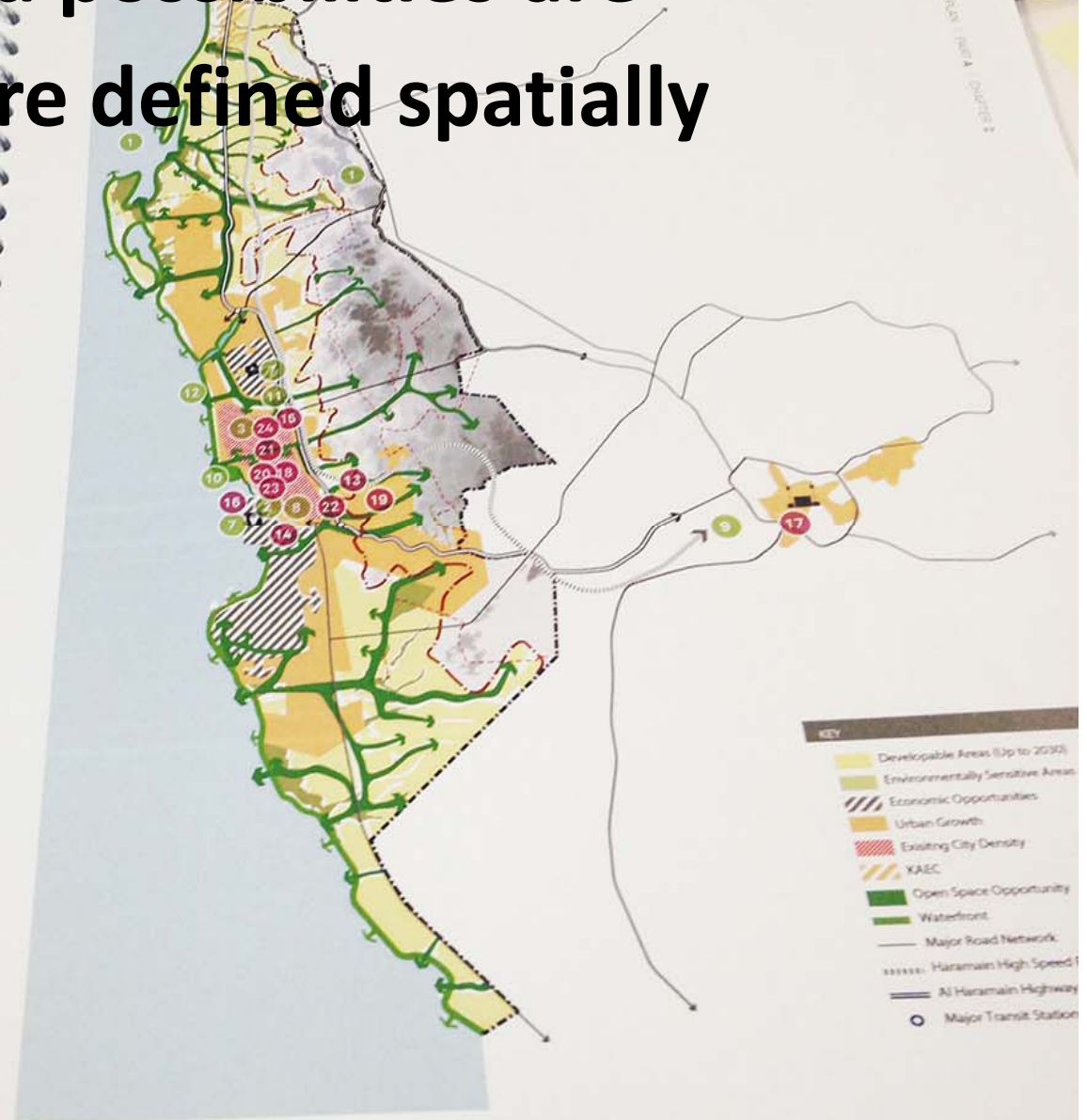
25 Open space deficit - there is currently a significant shortage of open space in quantitative terms, and in proximity to people's homes.

26 Lack of public transport network - Jeddah suffers from high levels of traffic congestion as a result of no formal public transport network.

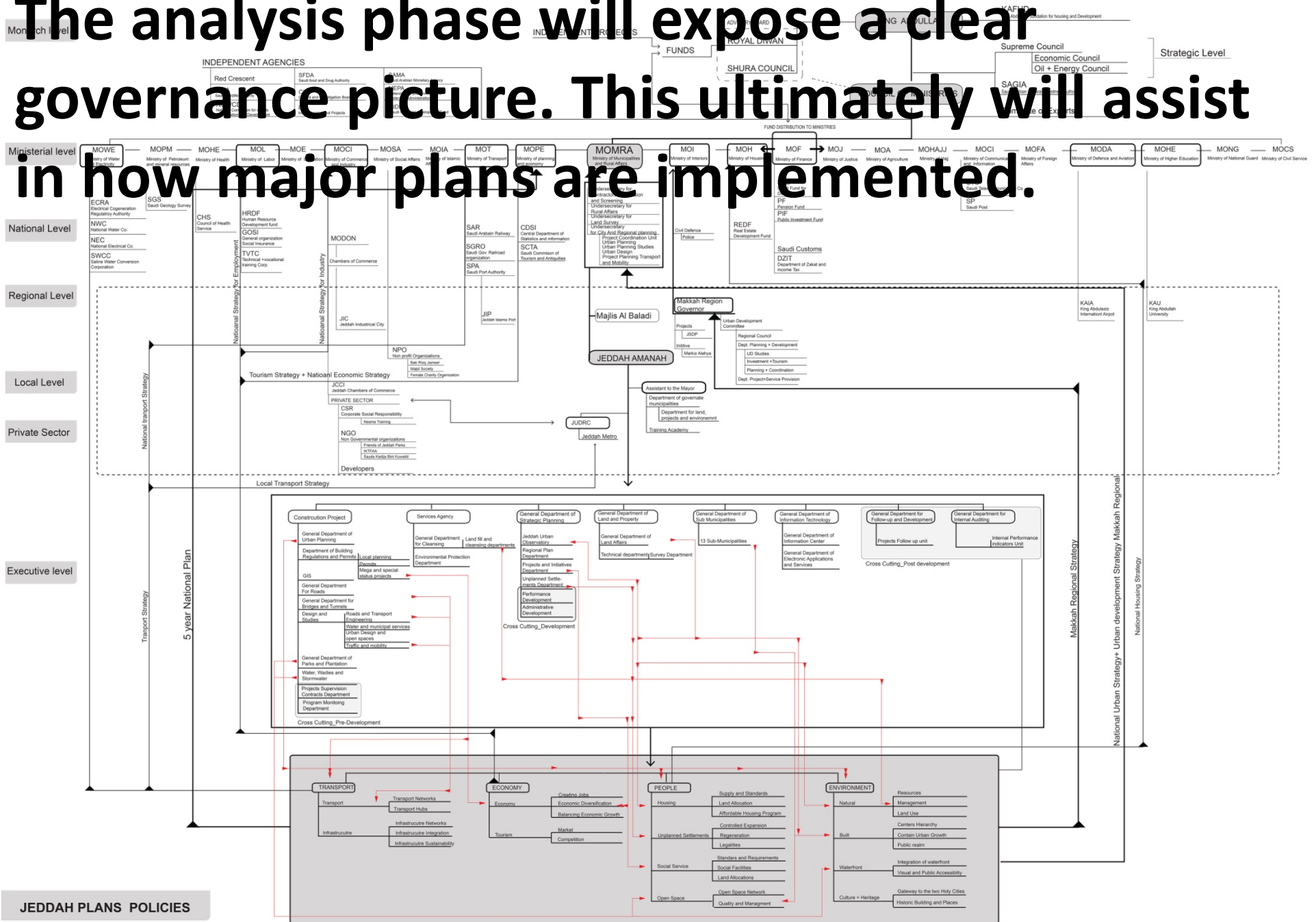
27 Road structure acting as barrier to movement - the motorway-grid structure results in barriers to movement, particularly in an east-west direction.

28 Limited utility networks - many parts of the urban area have no access to services including mains water and sewage networks.

Figure 2.13: Opportunities and Challenges



# The analysis phase will expose a clear governance picture. This ultimately will assist in how major plans are implemented.



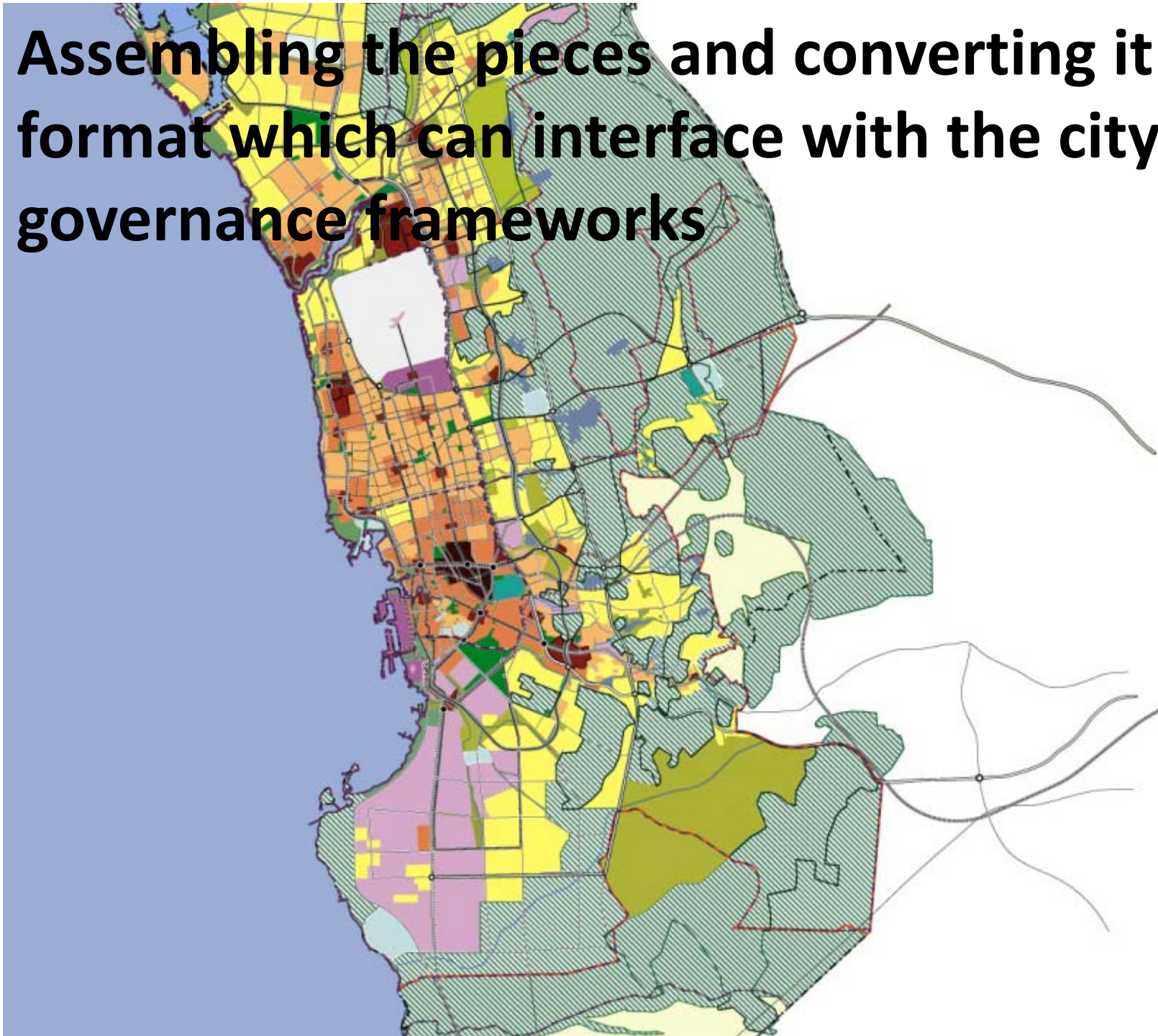
JEDDAH PLANS POLICIES



# Possibilities

Vision and  
methodology

**Assembling the pieces and converting it into a format which can interface with the city governance frameworks**



**We talk to stakeholders and the broader public. (1am, ramadan, jeddah, 2013)**

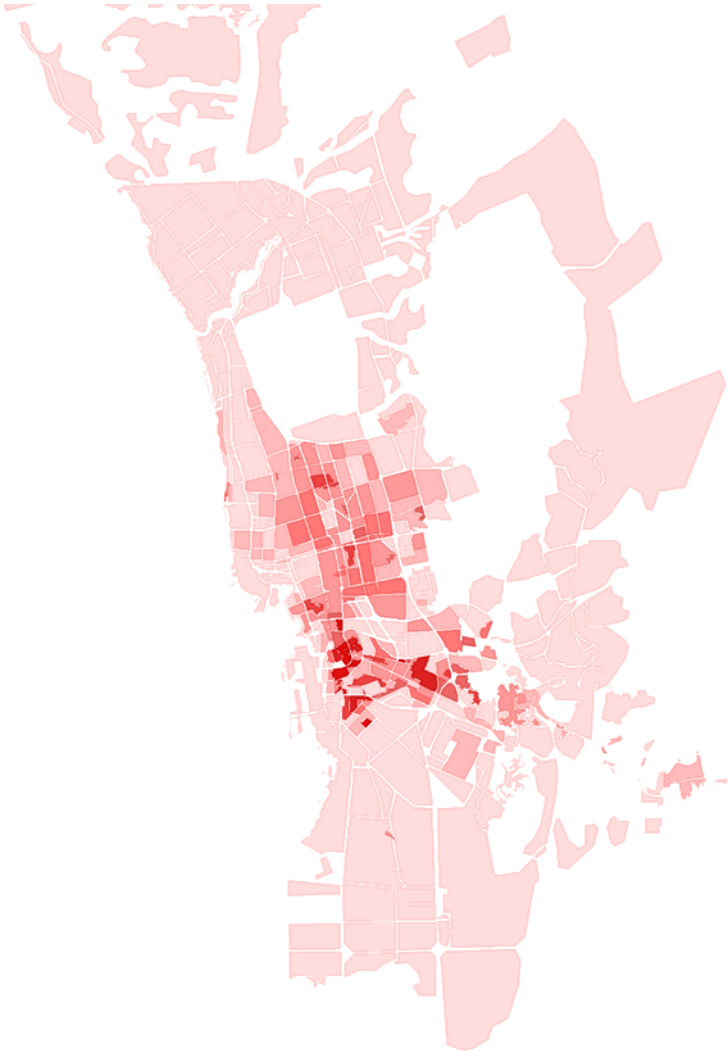




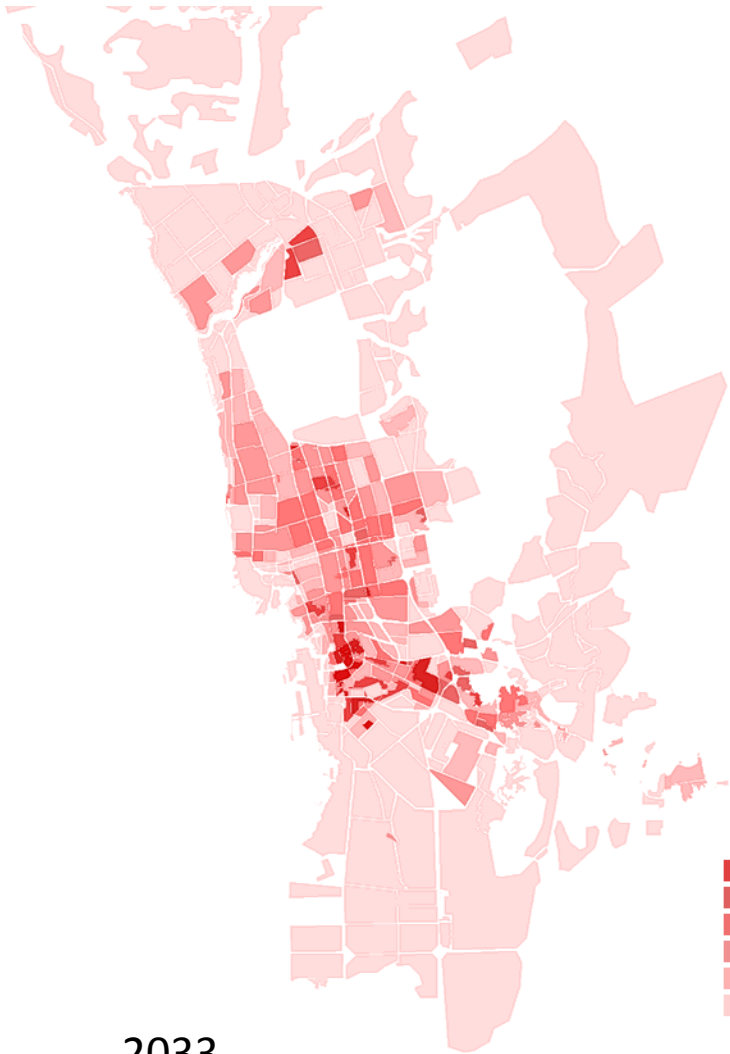
# Tested against agreed objectives



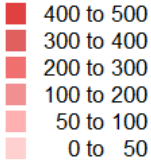
# Checking the detail



2013



2033

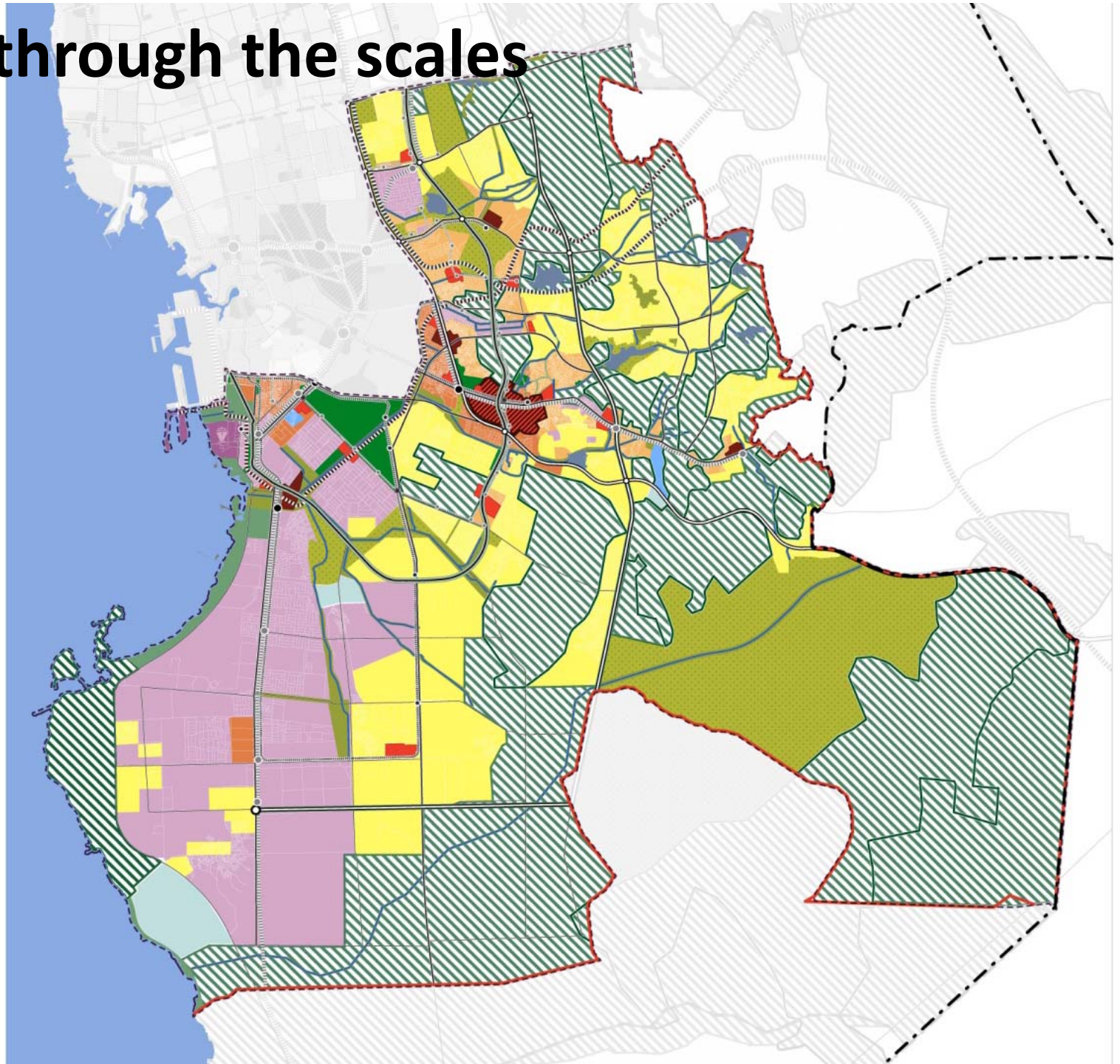




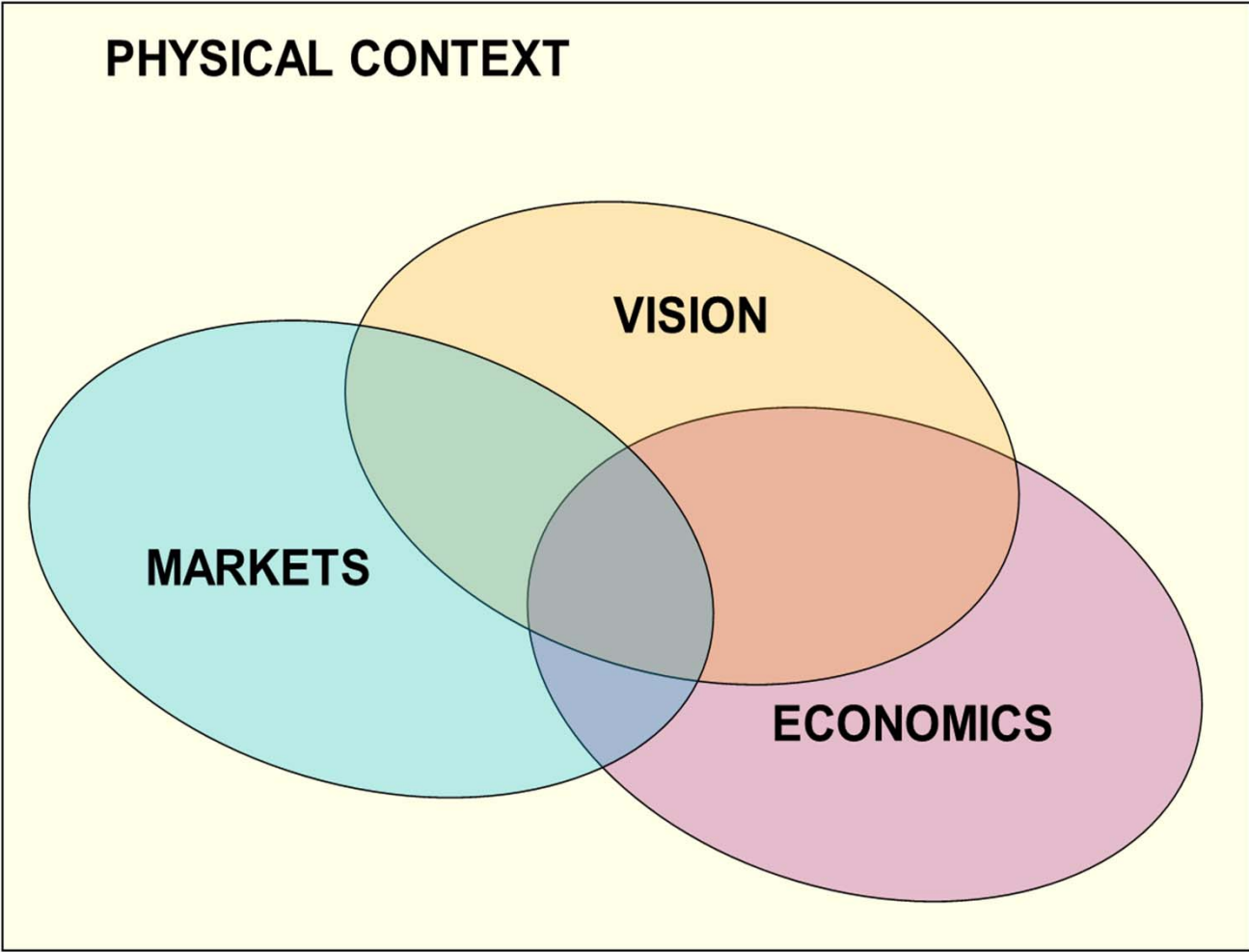
# Developing the elements



# Heading through the scales

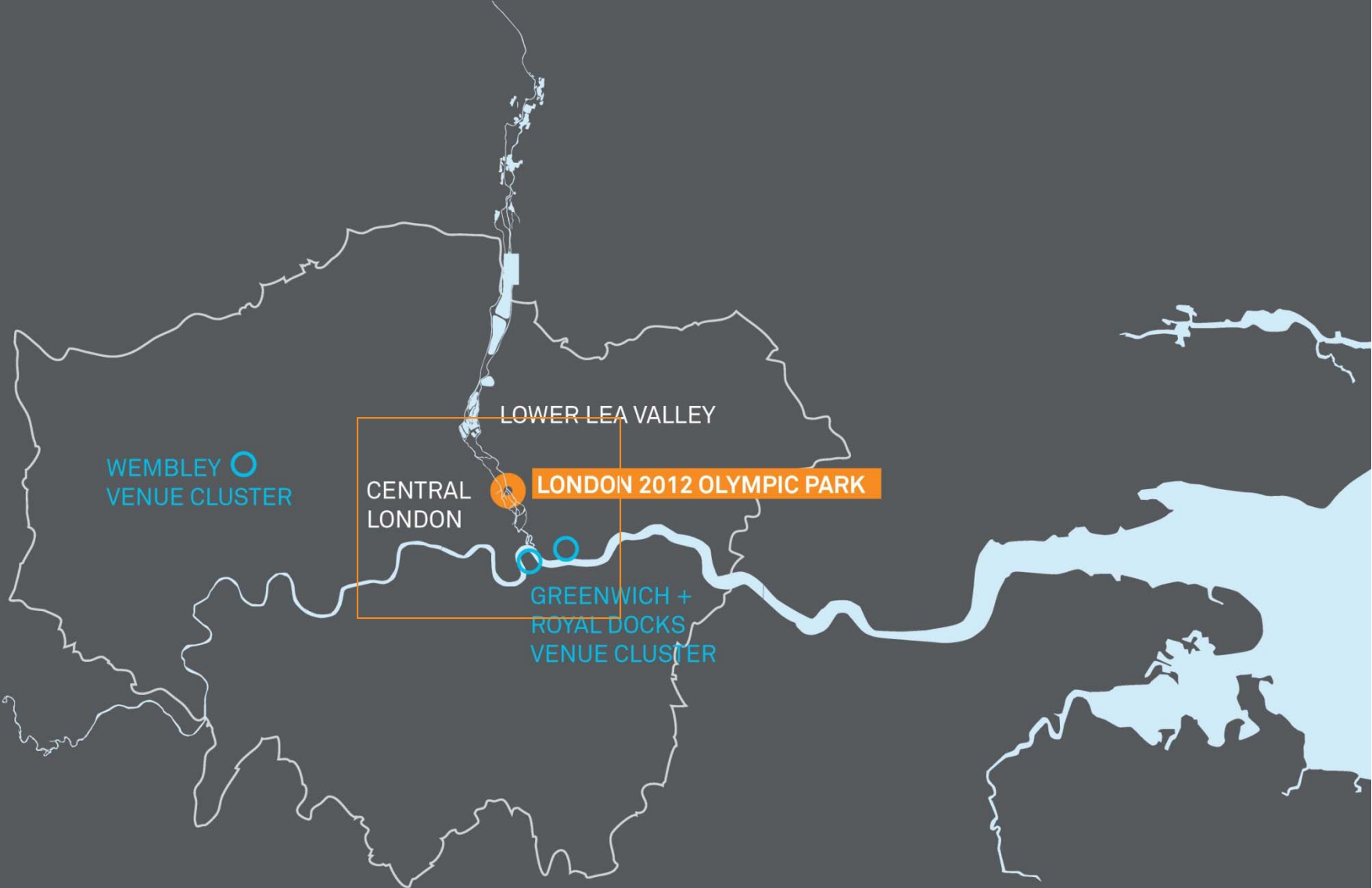


*“A clear need to maintain a balance”*

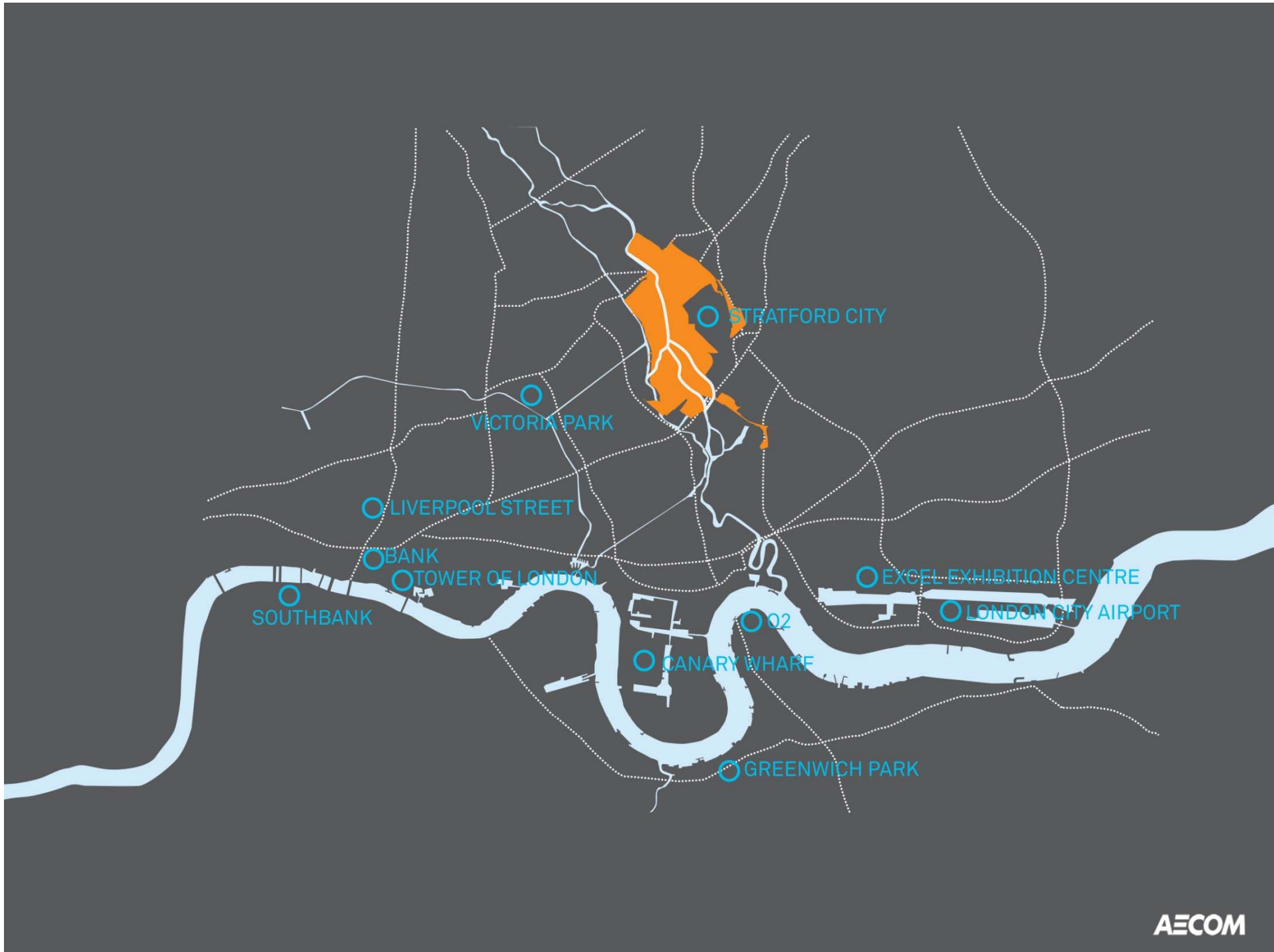


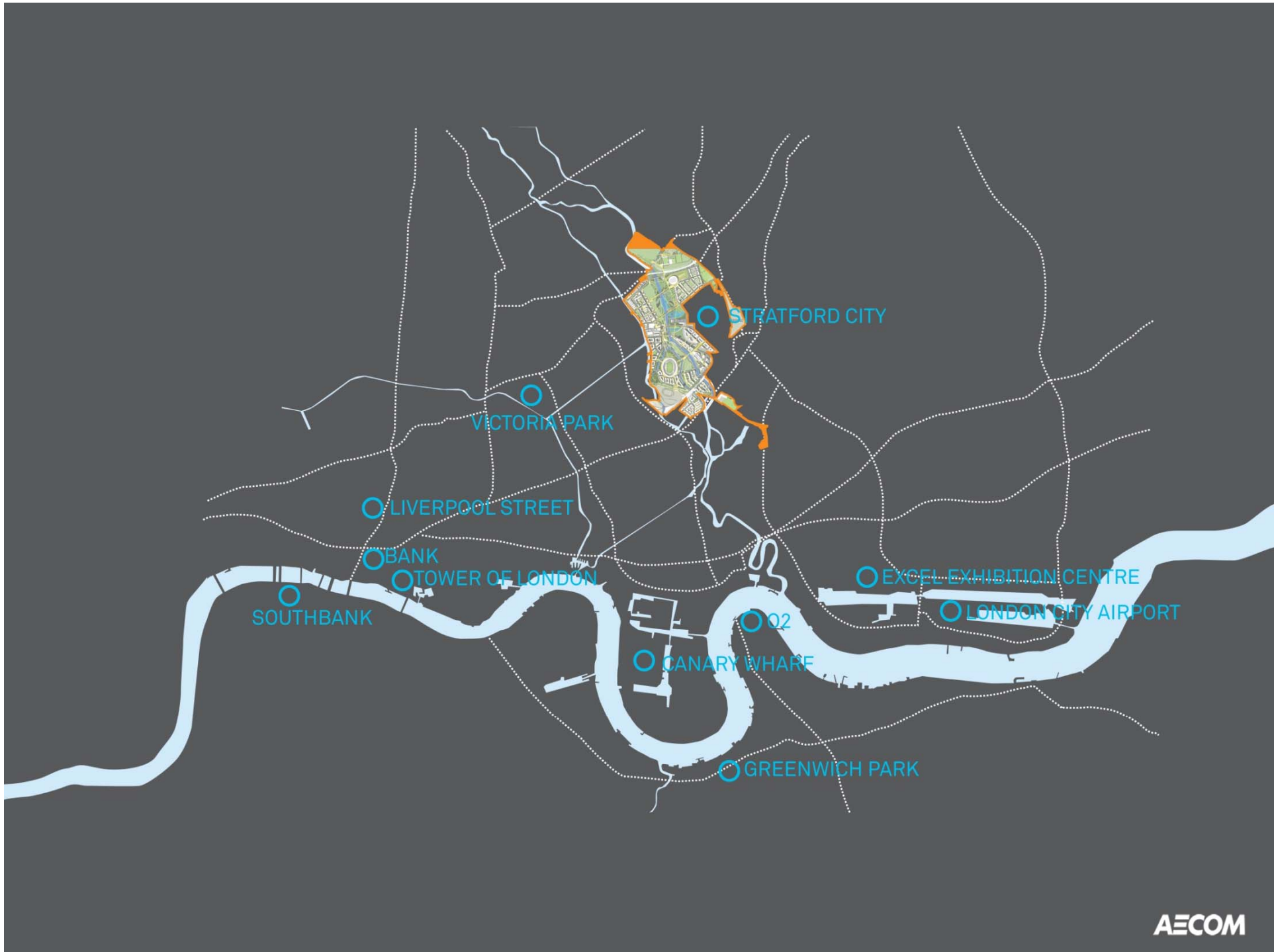
# The projects













# London's backwater







**World event + World city**

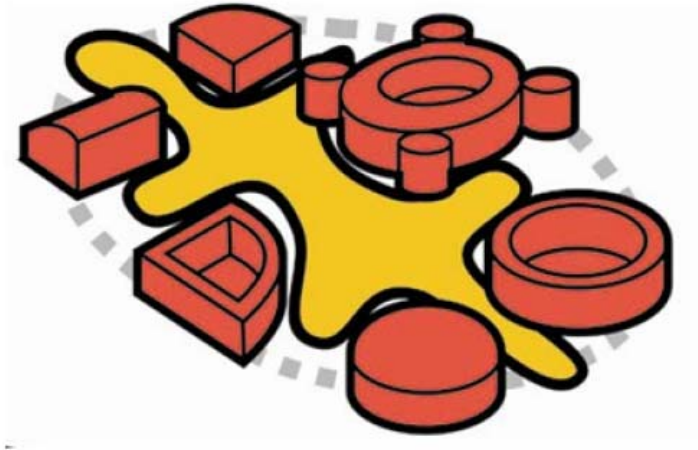
Think big.  
Think long-term.



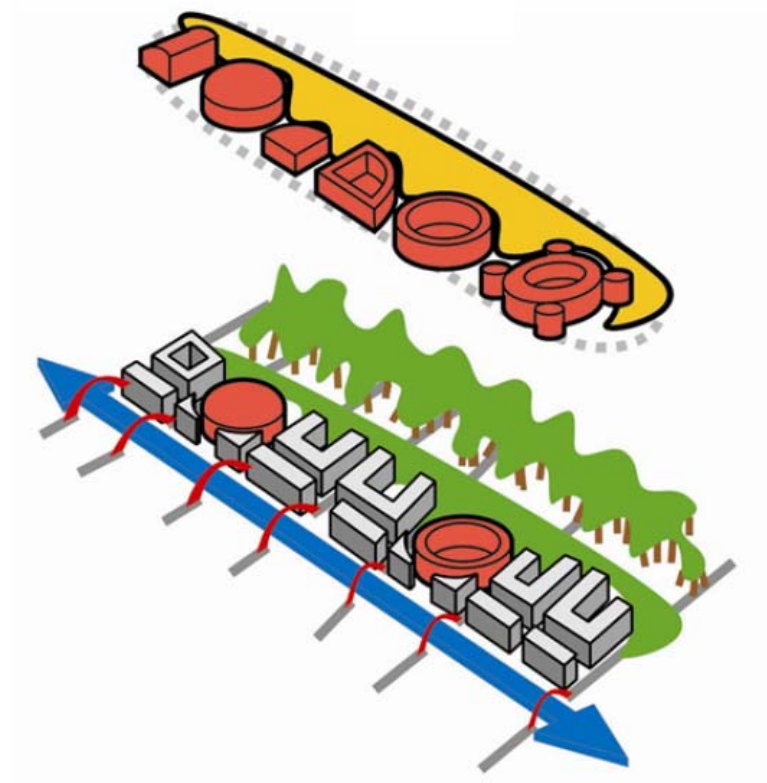


Londoners look east





Traditional events park



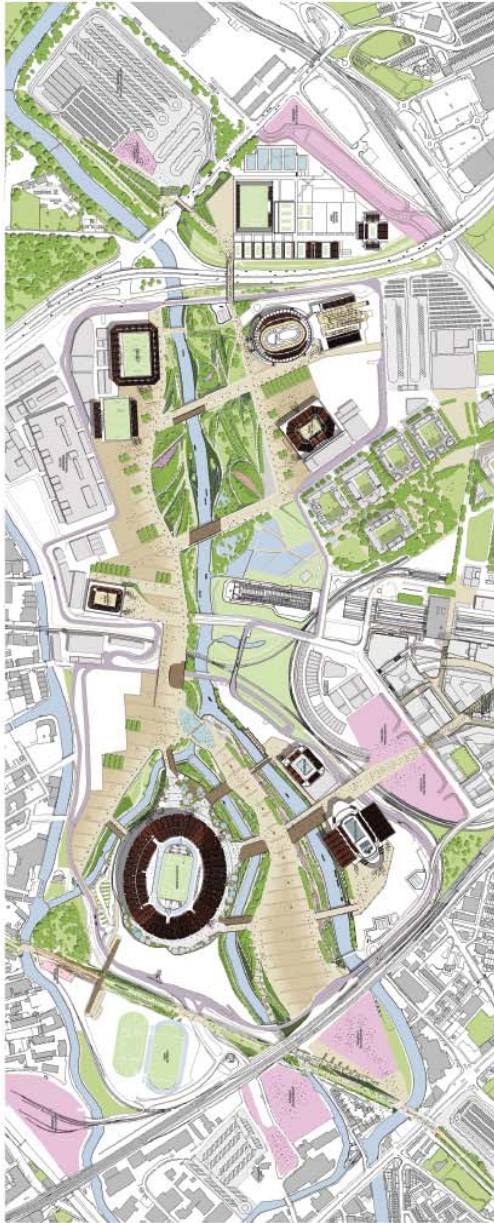
2012 concept



# East London masterplans







2012

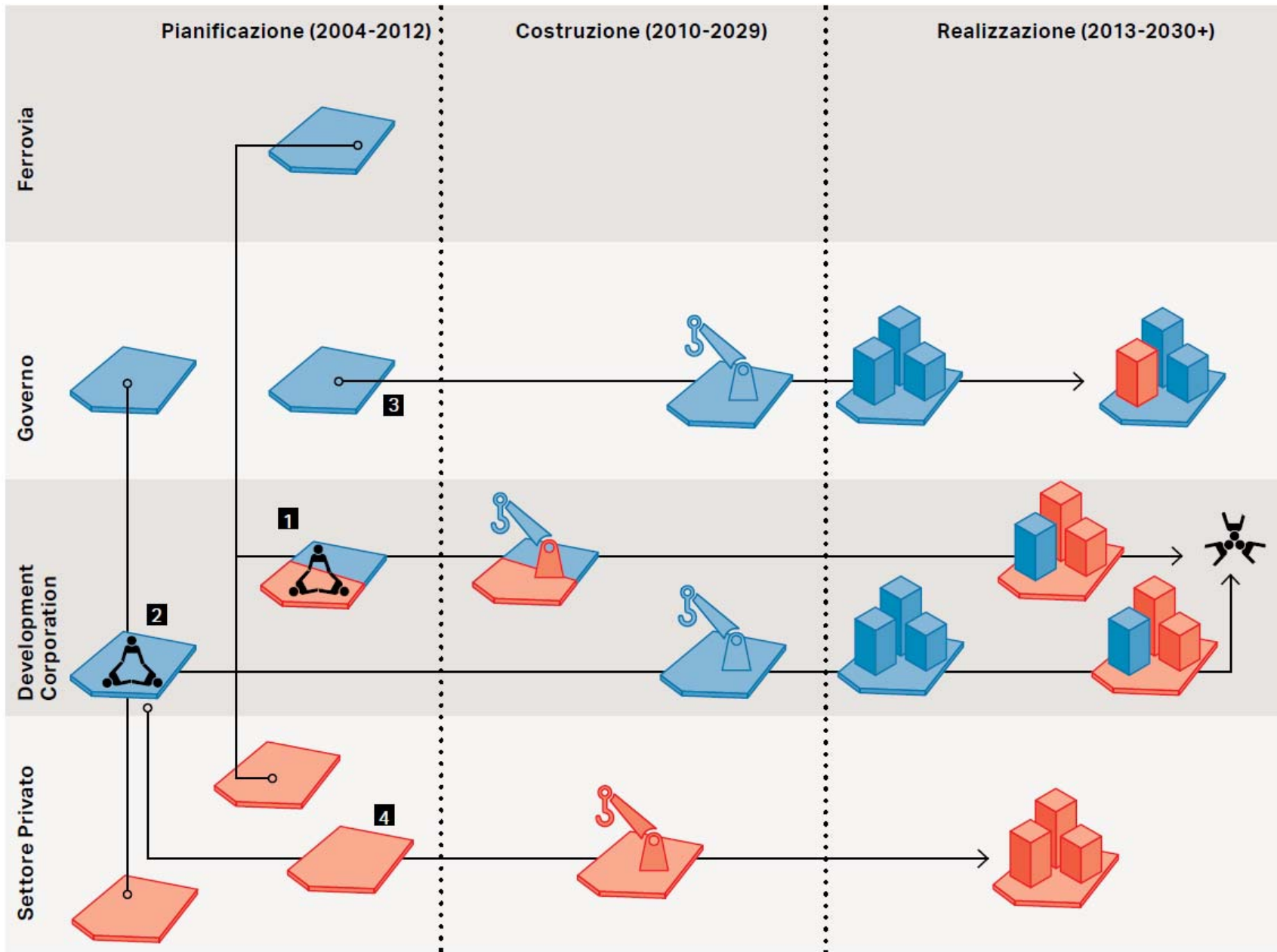


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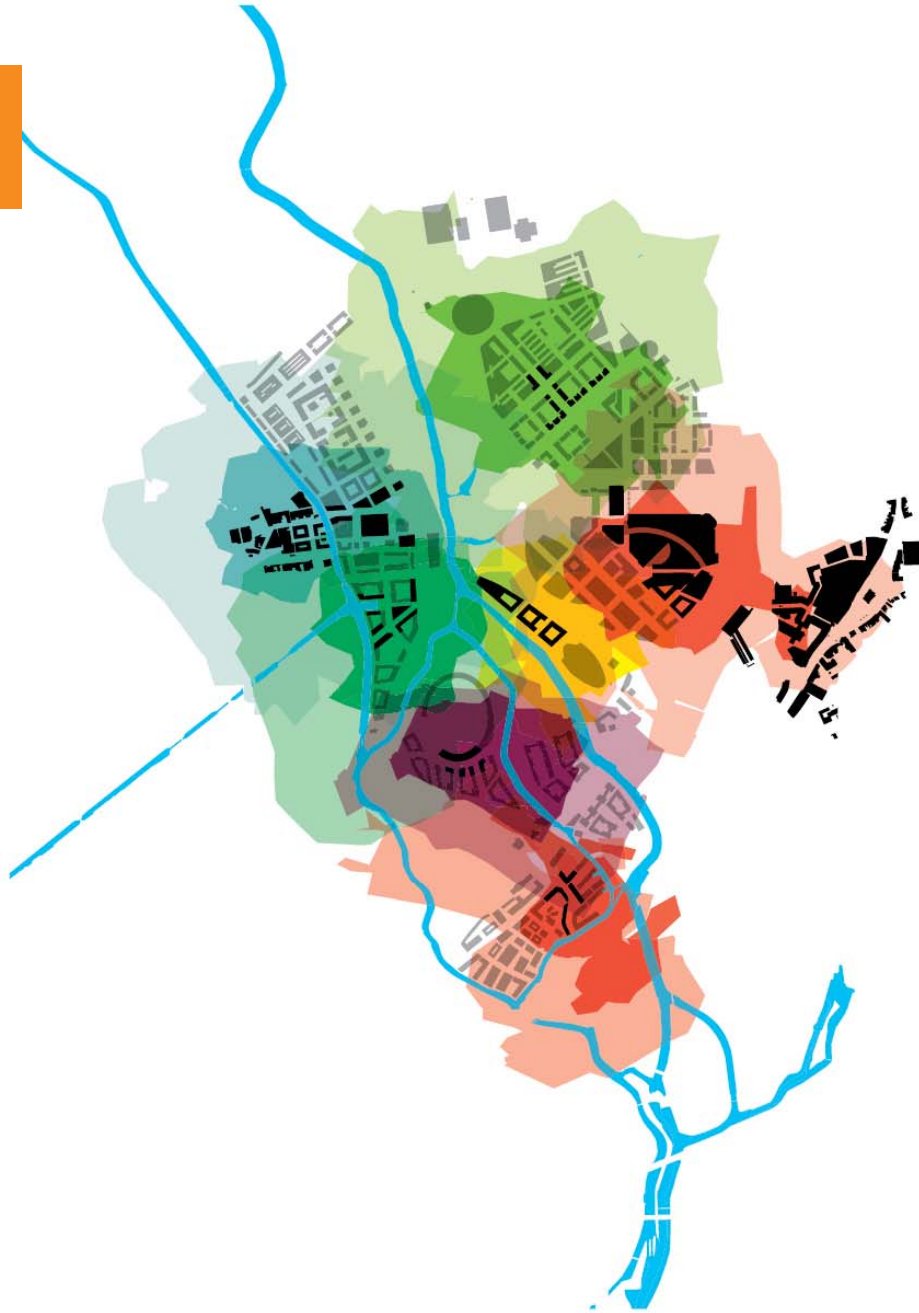


2030





# Neighbourhoods and centres

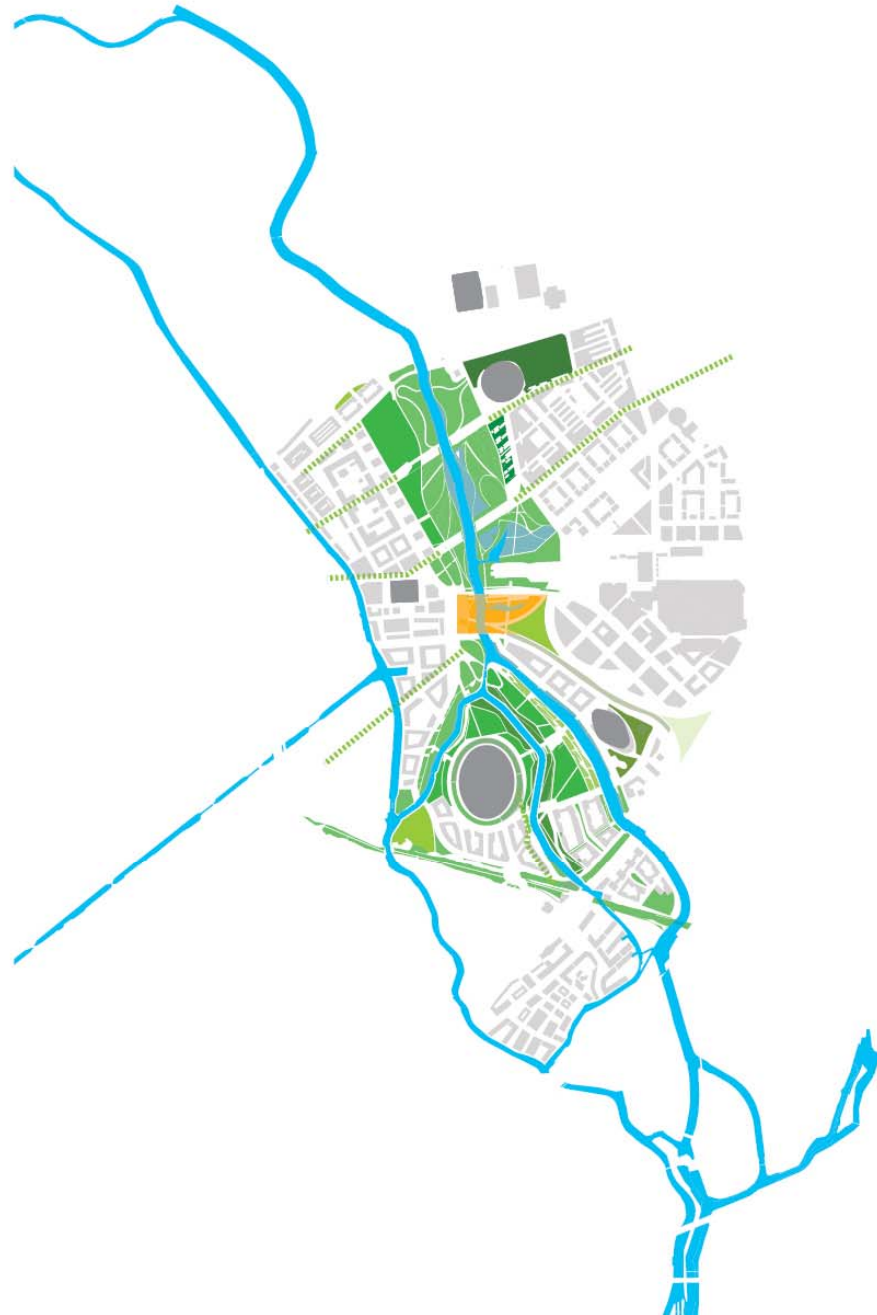


# Connections





# Open space and parklands



A complex  
piece of city.



2011





2031 +





# Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park



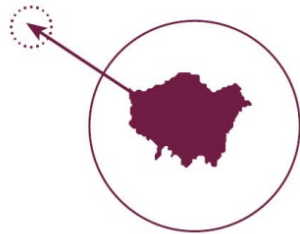
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In 2065, the success of London, its surrounding city region, and the rest of the UK is dependent upon how we respond today to challenges facing the capital.

If the capital is to continue to rank amongst the world's most successful cities, we believe London deserves a new vision for the coming generation of development that goes well beyond the M25.



# WHY NOW?



WE ARE BIGGER  
THAN WE THINK



OUR POPULATION  
IS GROWING



WE'RE NOT BUILDING  
ENOUGH HOMES



THE GREEN BELT IS  
A CONSTRAINT



OUR DEMOGRAPHICS  
ARE CHANGING



OUR ECONOMY IS  
CHANGING

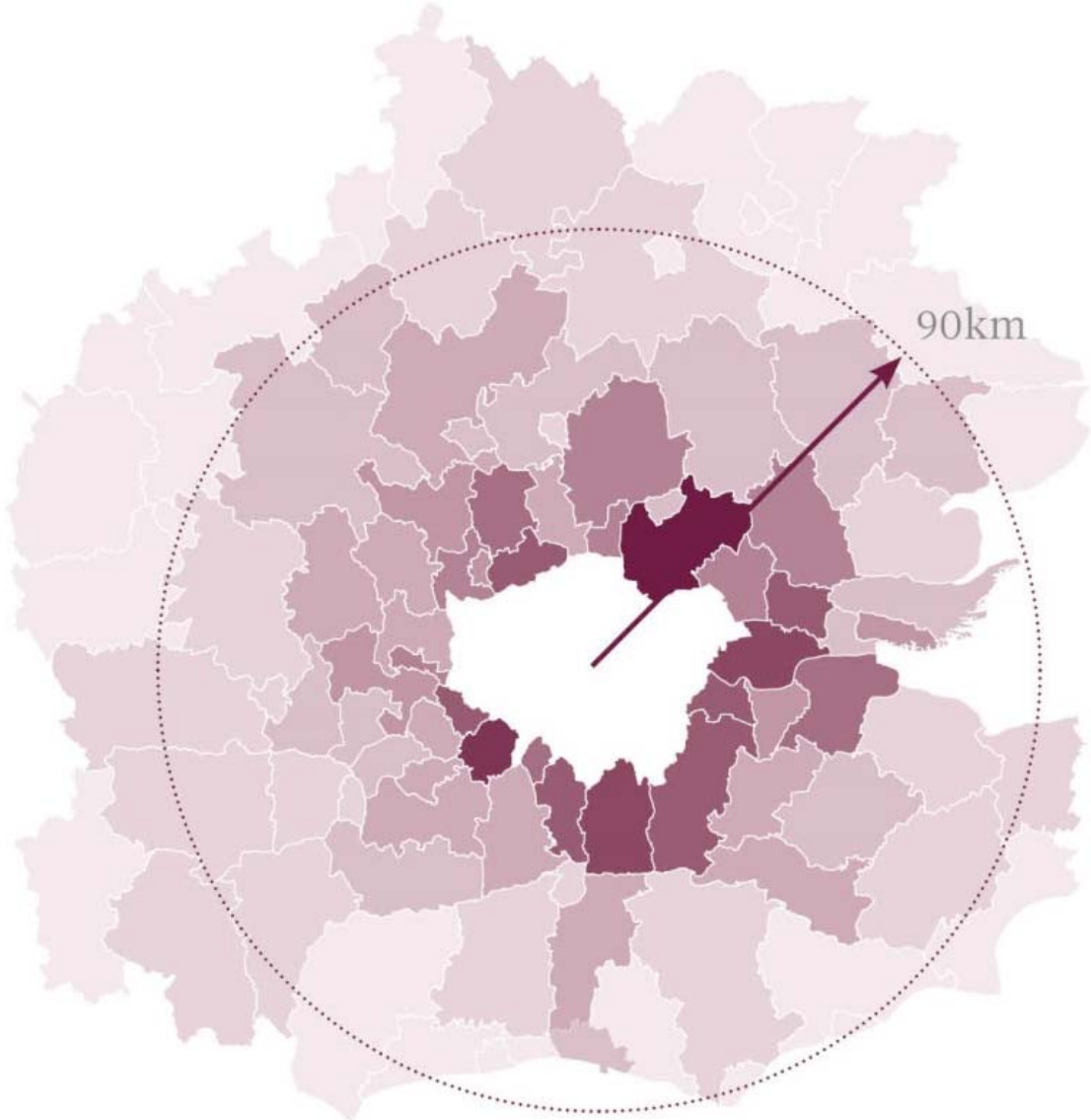


OUR GLOBAL  
POSITION IS AT RISK



WE LACK A REGIONAL  
INFRASTRUCTURE APPROACH

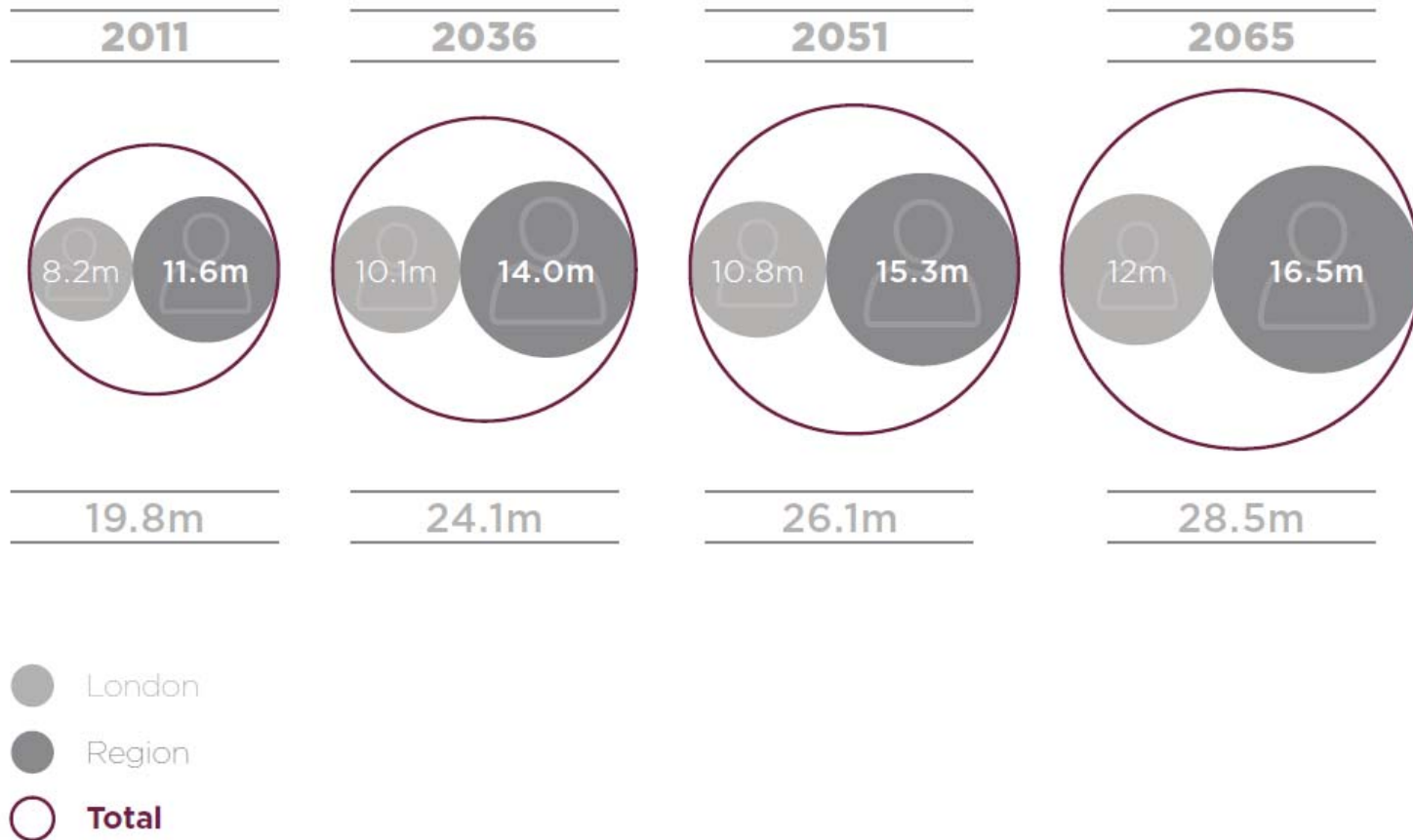
# Commuting into London from the region



- < 2%
- 2.1 - 3%
- 3.1 - 5%
- 5.1 - 7%
- 7.1 - 9%
- 9.1 - 14%
- 14.1 - 18%
- 18.1 - 24%
- 24.1 - 30%
- 30.1 - 42%
- 42.1 - 54%

*% Commuting into London from the region(ONS origin-destination analysis).*

# A 20 MILLION POPULATION



*"Analysis based on population growth data supplied by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Greater London Authority (GLA)"*

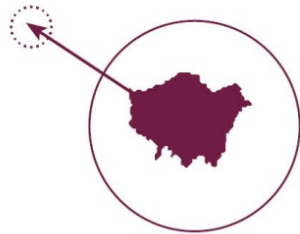


# A MILLION HOMES SHORT



Considering London and the wider region together, AECOM has identified a need for more than 2.5 million homes by 2036. One million of which are not currently planned for. (Information based on analysis of GLA and ONS population projections and local authority Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments)

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INFRASTRUCTURE APPROACH

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big

The time has passed  
when London can be  
managed beyond its 1965  
boundaries.



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bold

Integrated strategies to deliver balanced growth and infrastructure if we are to deliver the regional shortfall of 1m homes.

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global

It's time to think at the scale that London deserves – as the global megacity that we already are.

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connected

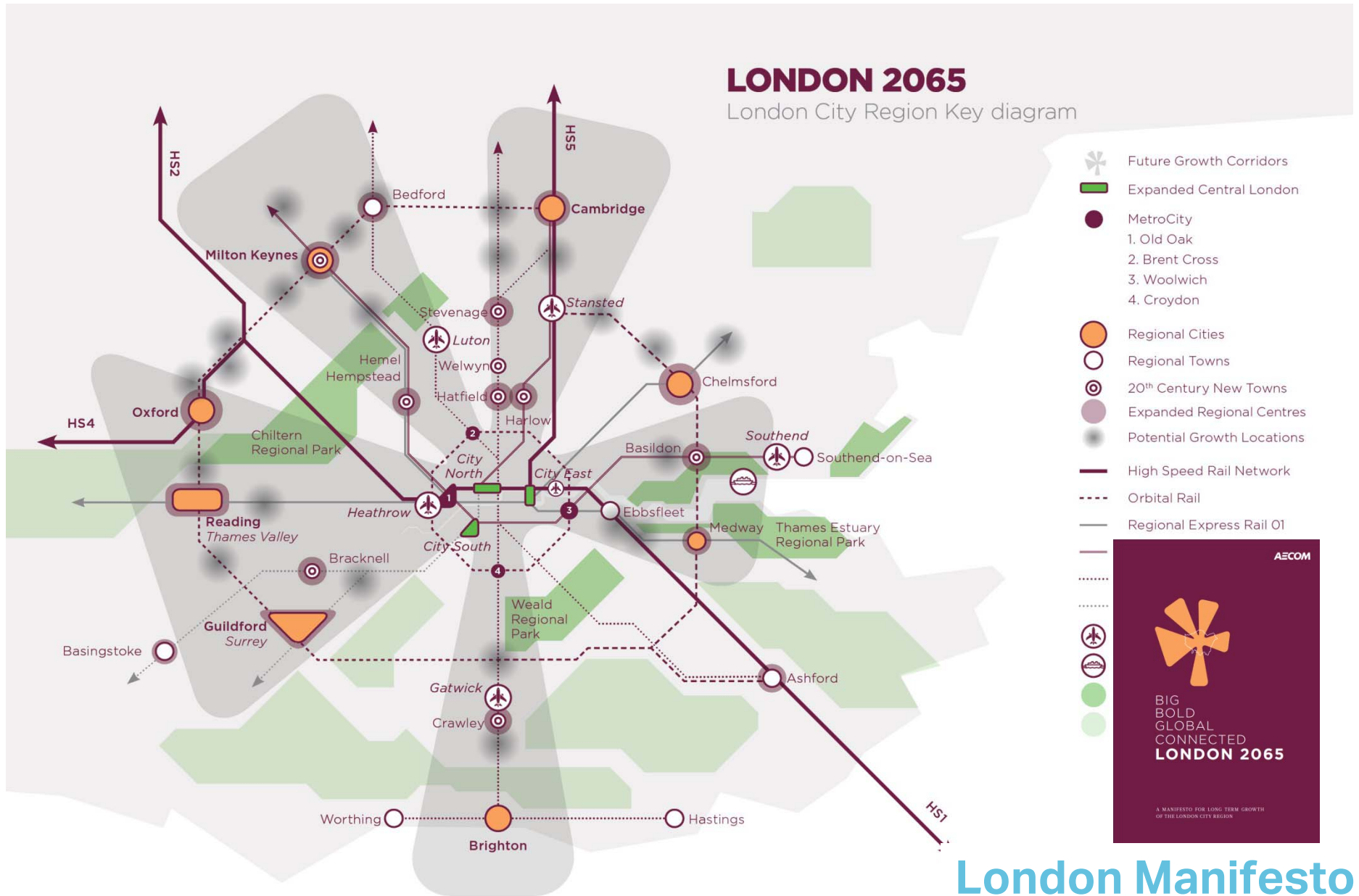
Working for the UK,  
leading the world and  
meeting the challenges of  
climate change.



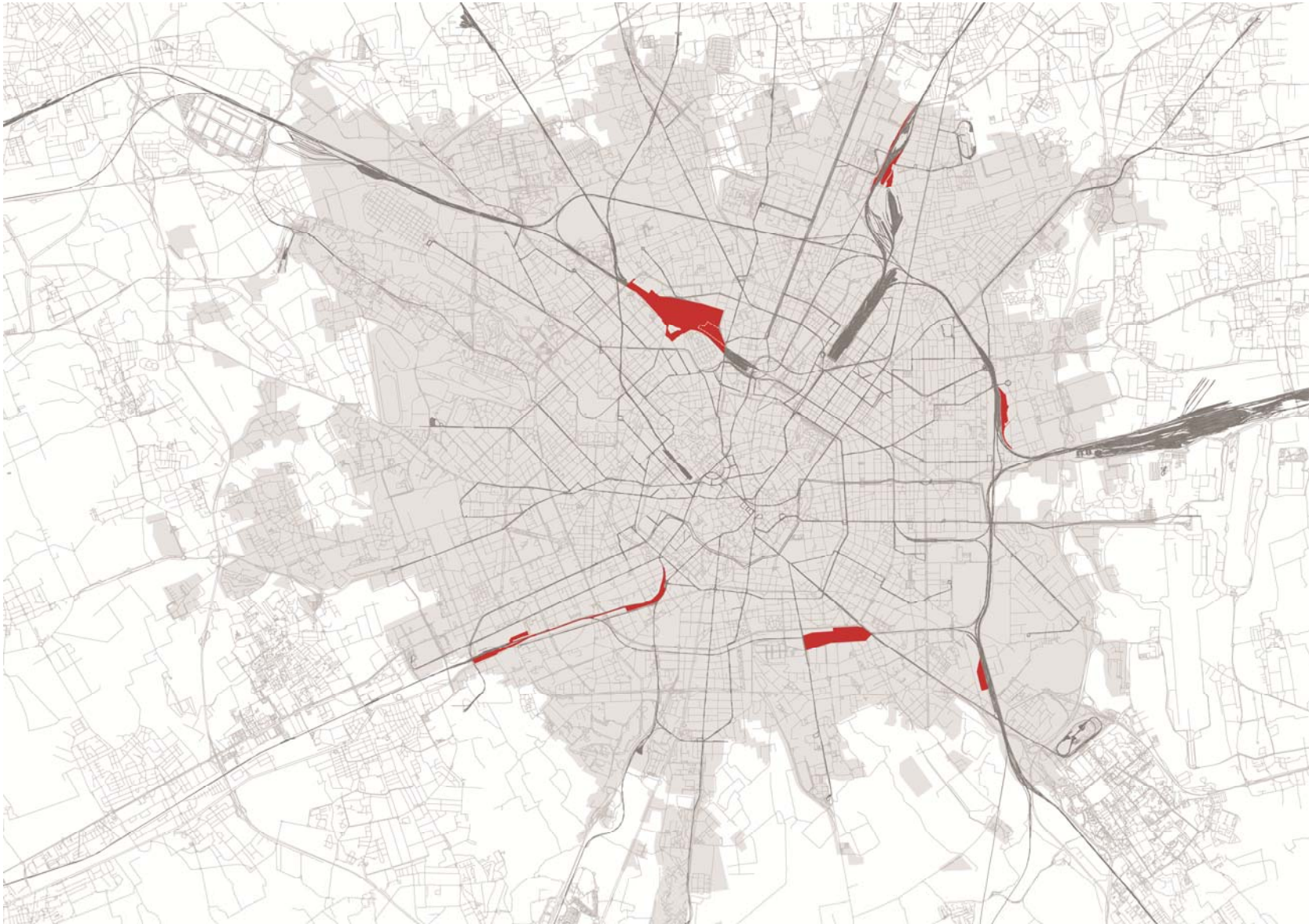
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# **10 IDEAS TO SECURE THE NEXT 50 YEARS**

# London manifesto 2065



# Milano Scali Ferroviari





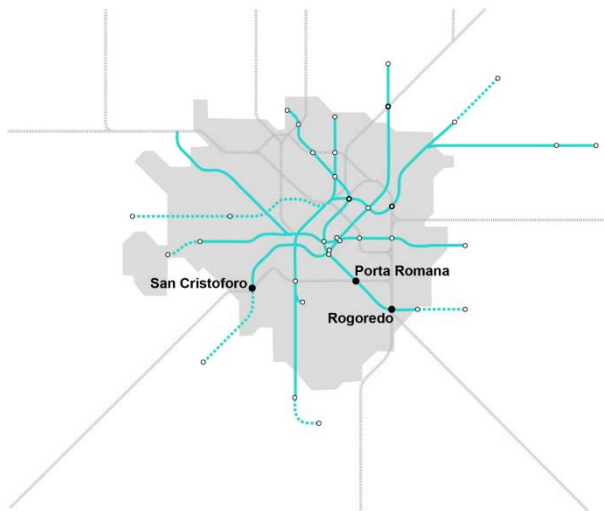
# Milano Scali Ferroviari

## Perché?

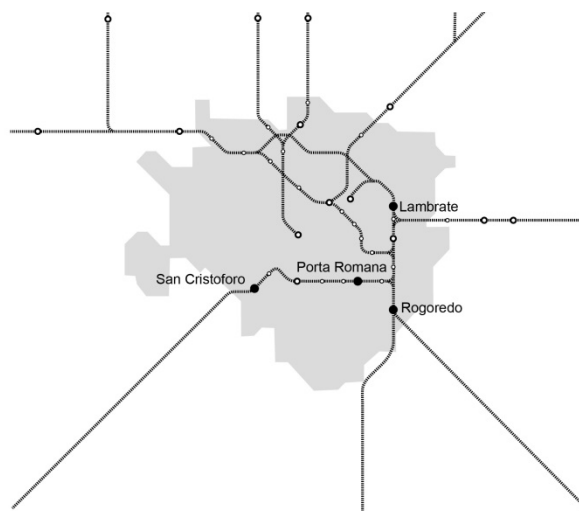
- Popolazione che cresce **11.3%** (2014-2024) a livelli simili a Londra e Amsterdam (11.2) (CRESME – ONU)
- **124 ha** rigenerazione urbana / singola proprietà
- **Connettività** ai sistemi urbano, metropolitano, regionale e di alta velocità

# Milano Scali Ferroviari

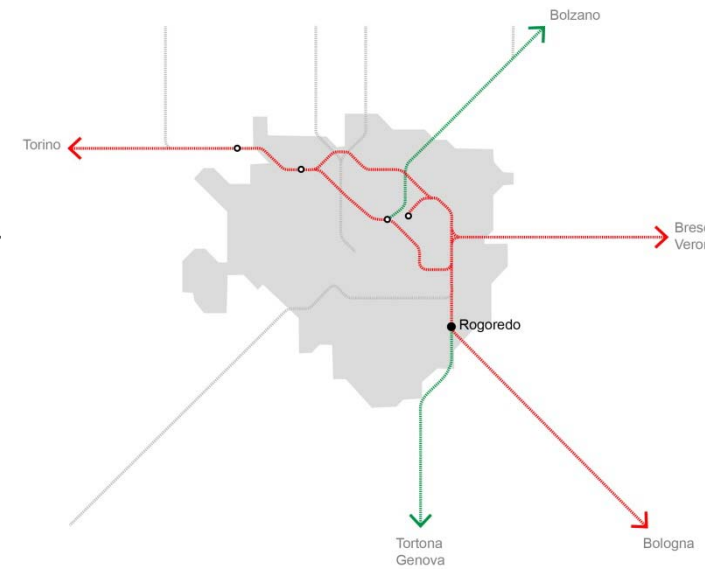
## Metro



## Rail



## High Speed Rail



# Milano Scali Ferroviari

## Perché?

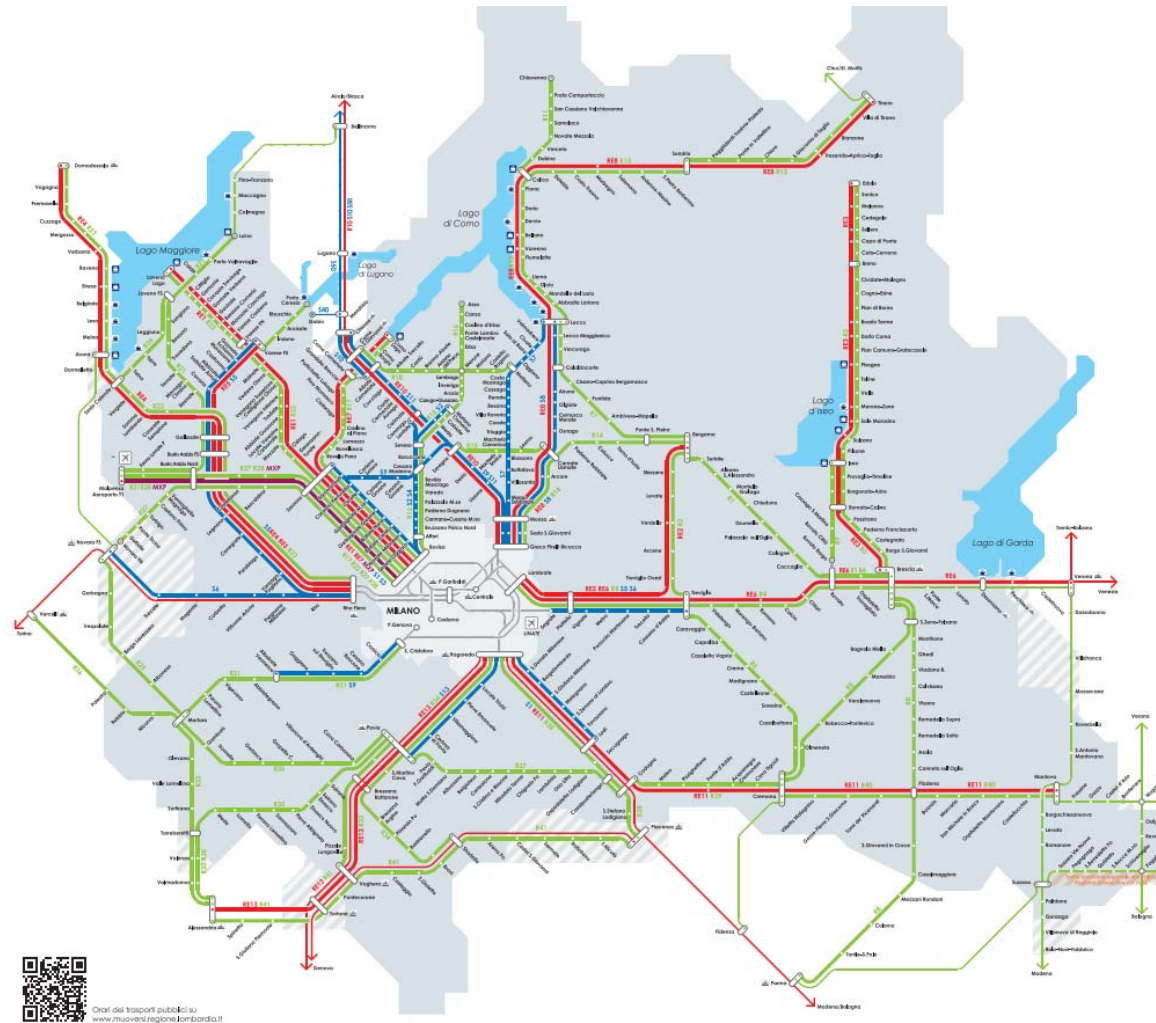
Servizio  
Ferroviario  
Regionale

**92%**

of the population  
within 5km of a  
station

**18.9%**

movements by  
rail



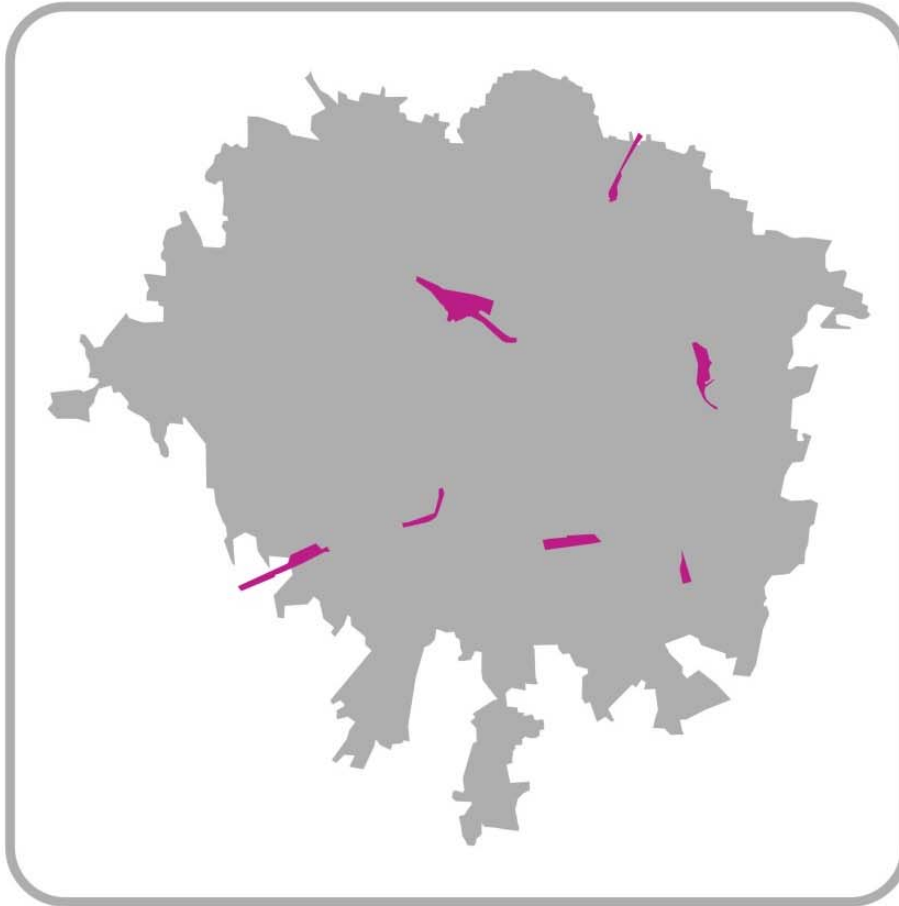


# Vocazioni Urbane

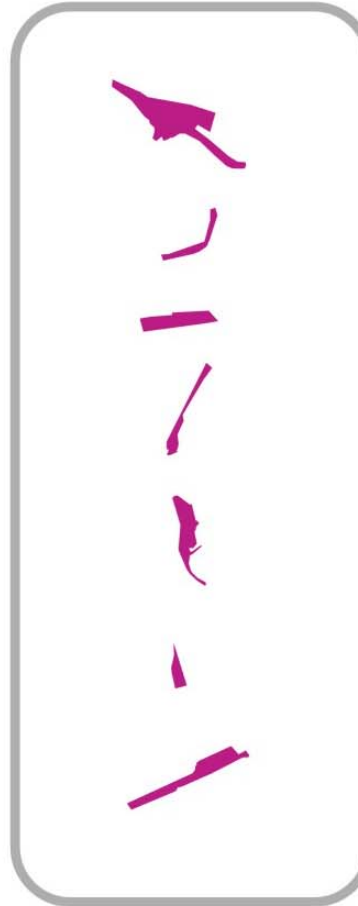


# Milan Scali Ferroviari

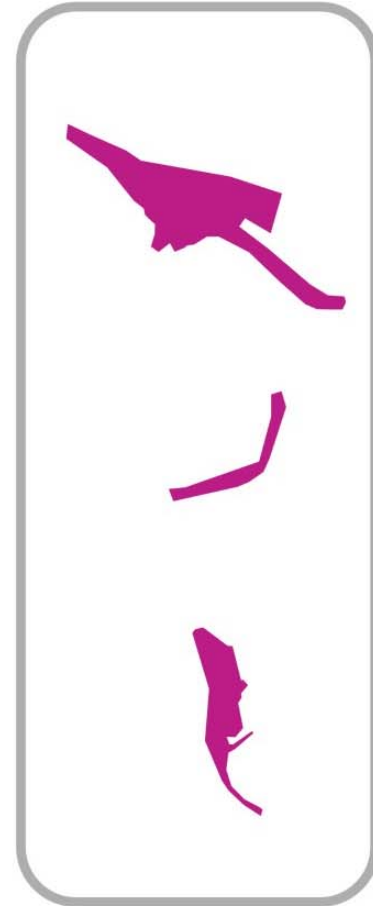
**Strategic  
Metropolitan  
Role**



**Strategic  
Urban  
Context**



**Urban  
Development  
Quality**



**La Città delle Risorse**  
The Resourceful City

**La Città delle Culture**  
The Culture City

**La Città delle Connessioni**  
The Connected City

**La Città del Vivere**  
The Living City

**La Città del Verde**  
The Green City

# Milan Scali Ferroviari





# North West Cambridge, UK



# Grazie!