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Urban potential of old harbour water landscapes on an inner city edge



Questions:

How to re-connect waterfront areas with the system of public spaces ?

How to activate land-water boundary?

What is the land-water edge?

There is no such a thing as a fixed land-water edge – this edge is a process, it is a subject of negotiations

- The land-water boundary in Rostock was established in the era of industry under an assumption that waterfront areas should be isolated from the city
- Modification of the land-water contours may bring positive spatial, social and economic effects

Forms of cities have been negotiated with water



Mexico city in 1628, Juan Gómez de Trasmonte. Source: Museo de la Ciudad de México



Copenhagen: a) 1728, b) 1800, c) 1849.

Source: L. Nyka 'Architecture and Water – Crossing the Boundaries'



Gdańsk: a) 11th, b) 12th, c) 18th c.

Source: L. Nyka 'Architecture and Water - Crossing the Boundaries'







Vitula River Delta, about ad.1300,

Source: H. Bertram, Die physikalische Geschichte des Weichseldeltas, Danzig 1924

Structure of the polder landscape, 19th c.

Source: H. Bertram, Die physikalische Geschichte des Weichseldeltas, Danzig 1924





Rostock, 17th c. Re-designing the city-water edge. Source: Schwedisches Reichsarchiv



Rostock during the Thirty Years' War (1619-1649)



Map of Rostock by Caspar Merian, 1653



Map of Rostock by Wenzel Hollar, 1683. Source: F. Mohr, G. Stentzel: Rostocker Stadtbilder, Rostock 2005,



Discovering aesthetic qualities of water



Piazza Navona, Flooded, G. P. Pannini, 1756. Urban spectacles on flooded squares

Ujazd Chateau in Warsaw with canal built in 1730





Chicago, Columbian Exibition, 1893. New canals and water reservoirs



Plan for Chicago, IL, USA, Daniel Burnham and Edward H. Bennett, 1909 Source: The Commercial Club, Chicago MCMIX 1909



Vlissingen: a) 1728, b) 1800, c) 1849 Source: L. Nyka 'Architecture and Water – Crossing the Boundaries'



Genova: a) 1830, b) 1910, c) 1960. Source: L. Nyka 'Architecture and Water – Crossing the Boundaries'





Helsinki: a) 1840, b) 1900, c) the present city Source: L. Nyka 'Architecture and Water – Crossing the Boundaries'



Milano: a) 1900, a bridge over not existing today canal del Vallone,

b) 1930, covering one of the canals of Navigli system

Source: Civico Archivio Fotografico Milano





Rostock, 1918



Rostock, 1924

"Clean urbanism"

Rostock was lucky not to invest too much in those years...

""Water in Historic City Centres" – Interreg Program





"When the water flow, then the life will flow too"

Reconstruction of old canals in Breda (2006) and Ghent (2009)





Liverpool Museum with new canal built in 2007. Fot. L. Nyka





Arnhem re-connecting the city with water Source: City of Arnhem





Tjianin Delta. Architekten Cie, 2013

Source: courtesy of Architekten Cie to include in the book L. Nyka: 'Architecture and Water - Crossing the boudaries'



Tjianin Delta. Architekten Cie, 2013 Source: courtesy of Architekten Cie to include in the book L. Nyka: 'Architecture and Water – Crossing the boudaries'



Marina City, Espoo, Finland, competition entries, 2012

Source: L. Nyka 'Architecture and Water – Crossing the Boundaries'



Helsingborg, Oresund Malmo, Sweden. The Creative City, ADEPT Architects i Schonherr Landscape

Source: L. Nyka 'Architecture and Water - Crossing the Boundaries





Competition entries for Klaksvik City Center, Faroe Islands

Source: L. Nyka 'Architecture and Water - Crossing the Boundaries



Klaksvik City Center, 1 st Prize: Henning Larsen Architects

Source: courtesy of Henning Larsen Architects to include in the book L. Nyka: 'Architecture and Water - Crossing the boudaries'

Lansisatama - West Harbour, Helsinki

Source: L. Nyka 'Architecture and Water – Crossing the Boundaries





Nordhavn, Copenhagen: a) present situation; b) new outline in the winning entry: Urban Competition for Copenhague's Nordhavn, 2009, COBE, Sleth, Rambøll





Floating Pavilions for Gdansk Master diploma project: B. Perz. Supervisor: L. Nyka. Gdansk University of Technology (GUT)



Harpa. Reykjavik, Oliafur Eliasson, Henning Larsen Architects. Fot. L. Nyka

Monolith, Murtel, Jean Nouvel. Fot. L. Nyka







Floating Gardens, Amsterdam, studio Noach, Anne Holtrop

Source: courtesy of Anne Holtrop to include in the book L. Nyka: 'Architecture and Water – Crossing the boudaries'



Analysis for location points of the Floating Gallery in Gdańsk Master diploma project: K. Bedra. Supervisor: L. Nyka. GUT





'Floating Gallery' in Gdańsk Above: K. Bedra, supervisor: L. Nyka



nree Theatres": floating theatre in Gdańsk aster diploma project: E. Morawska. Supervisor: L. Nyka. GUT







"Three Theatres" Master diploma project: E. Morawska. Supervisor: L. Nyka.



GUT



"Bridging the City" EU Project for Gdańsk

E. B. Khemais, E. Carreira, M. Kaufman, I. Kittler, Ch. Malheiros, K. Piekara Project coordinator: L. Nyka. GUT





Media Art Institute near Wisłoujscie Fortess in Gdansk, Master diploma project: A. Popławska. Supervisor: L. Nyka, GUT



Rostock, plan de Warnemunde, 1751

Rostock, plan de Warnemunde, 1877





De Blauwe Stad, Groningen, Jan-Willem van Aalst.

De Blauwe Stad. Fot. L. Nyka



- 1. The line of land-water was not stable in the past and it changes today
- 2. "Designing with water" may bring architectural, economic and societal benefits
- 3. Modifications of land-water for many centuries was a pre-condition for the survival of cities.
- 4. Today this modification is an important factor contributing to the competitiveness of cities

Nature – Culture – Science: toward creative and water resilient cities