

portus15

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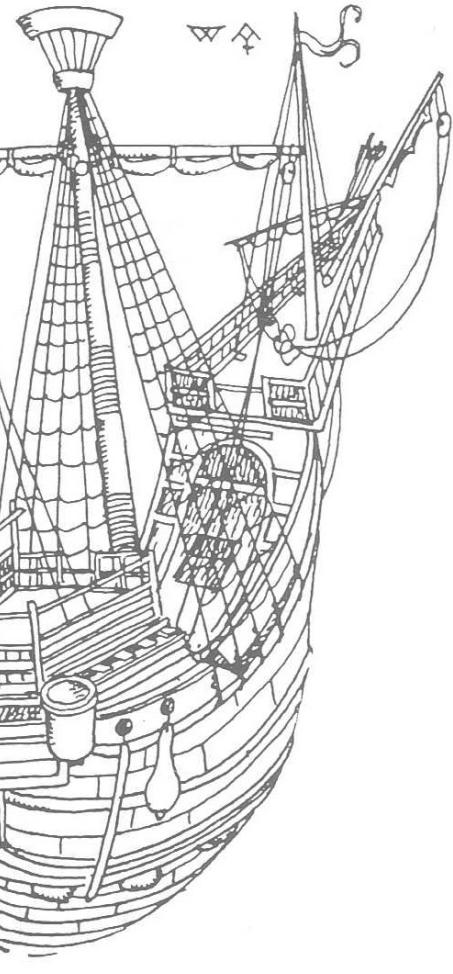
RETE y América Latina

RETE se diferencia de otras asociaciones similares en dos aspectos fundamentales: su concepción como organización en red y su enfoque estratégico centrado en dos grandes líneas de actuación, la investigadora y la formativa, todo ello en el ámbito de las relaciones puerto-ciudad. En los objetivos de la asociación se explicita que las actividades de RETE además de centrarse en experiencias y actuaciones en España, Italia y Portugal, tienen una clara vocación de extenderse al resto de países mediterráneos y a América Latina.

Es en esta zona del mundo con la que nos unen profundas raíces culturales donde la actividad de nuestra asociación tiene amplias posibilidades de desarrollo, como a través de convenios como los suscritos con AIPPYC y con la CIP-OEA o con otras organizaciones, portuarias o municipales de los países latino-americanos, o bien mediante su incorporación a RETE como asociados.

Experiencias tan interesantes como Puerto Madero en Buenos Aires o la actuación en la margen izquierda del río Guayas en Guayaquil, junto con otras en puertos españoles, portugueses o italianos, deben ser objeto de análisis para encontrar propuestas o alternativas razonables, sostenibles y económicamente viables de posible aplicación a iniciativas previstas en distintas ciudades portuarias de América Latina.

En esta línea el nº 15 de nuestra revista dedica el *Dossier* a los puertos de Argentina y Chile y al puerto y costa fluvial de Concepción de Paraguay. En próximos números de *Portus* se tratará de los puertos de los restantes países latinoamericanos. También contiene el dossier dos artículos sobre las organizaciones con las que RETE tiene suscritos convenios de colaboración: la Asociación Internacional de Profesionales de Puertos y Costas (AIPPYC), miembro de RETE, y la Comisión Iberoamericana de Puertos de la Organización de Estados Americanos (CIP-OEA) en cuya última reunión, celebrada en septiembre de 2007 en Salvador de Bahía (Brasil) hemos participado con una ponencia sobre intermodalidad ferroportuaria.



El dossier también publica una relación de todos los artículos aparecidos en *Portus* sobre los puertos latinoamericanos.

La sección *Temas* contiene un artículo sobre las relaciones de los puertos con las ciudades desde la óptica arquitectónica y otro sobre los nuevos waterfronts.

En la sección *Experiencias* se incluyen artículos sobre San Francisco, Amberes y Hamburgo, mientras que el *Reportaje* versa en esta ocasión sobre Expo-Agua 2008 de Zaragoza.

Finalmente la sección *Periscopio* contiene las noticias habituales sobre publicaciones, proyectos y actividades. Esperamos que este nuevo número de *Portus* sea de interés para nuestros asociados y amigos y sirva para suscitar un intercambio de experiencias y opiniones que nos enriquezcan a todos.

RETE and Latin America

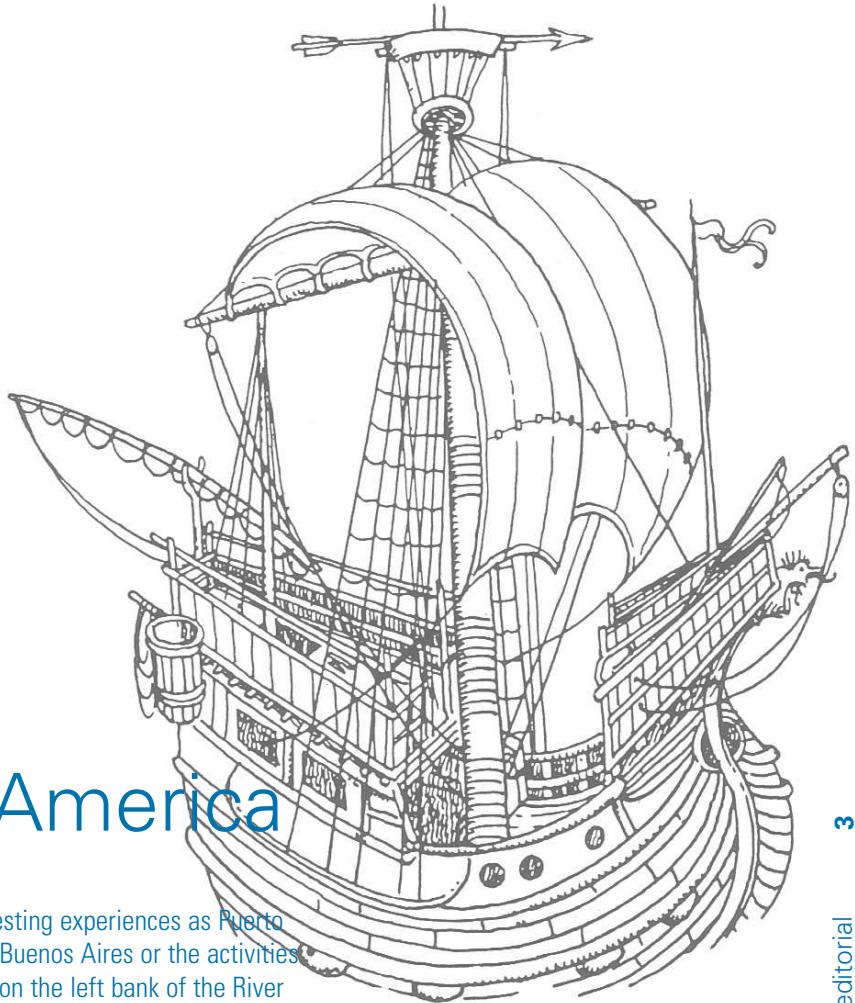
RETE differs from other similar associations in two basic ways: its conception as a network organisation and its strategic approach that is focused on two main spheres of activity, research and training, all of which falls within the scope of port-city relations.

Where the aims of the association are concerned it must be pointed that not only do RETE's activities concentrate on experiences and activities in Spain, Italy and Portugal, but the association also has a clear vocation to extend its experiences and activities to the rest of the Mediterranean countries and to Latin America.

It is in those parts of the world that we have strong cultural ties and roots and where the activity of our association has considerable potential for development, which can be brought to fruition through agreements such as the ones that have been signed with the AIPPYC and the CIP-OEA or with other organisations, ports or municipalities in the countries of Latin America, or by their joining RETE as members.

Such interesting experiences as Puerto Madero in Buenos Aires or the activities performed on the left bank of the River Guayas in Guayaquil, together with other actions affecting Spanish, Portuguese or Italian ports and harbours, must be analysed to find proposals or options that are reasonable, sustainable and economically viable for potential application to initiatives that are being planned in different port cities in Latin America.

Along these lines, Issue n. 15 of our journal is devoting the *Dossier* to the ports of Argentina and Chile and to the river port and coast of Concepcion in Paraguay. The next few issues of *Portus* will be dealing with the ports in the rest of the Latin American countries. The dossier also contains two articles about the organisations with which RETE has signed collaboration agreements: the AIPPYC (International Association of Port and Coast Professionals), member of RETE, and the Comisión Iberoamericana de Puertos de la Organización de Estados Americanos (CIP-OEA) Latin American Ports Committee of the Organisation of American States (OAS), in whose most recent meeting, held in September 2007 in Salvador de Bahía (Brazil), RETE took part



with the presentation of a paper about ferryport intermodality. The dossier also contains a list of all the articles that have appeared in *Portus* about Latin American ports.

The *Topics* section features an article about the relationships between ports and cities from an architectural perspective as well as an article on the new waterfronts. The section *Experiences* contains articles about San Francisco, Antwerp and Hamburg, whereas this time *Reportage* deals with Expo-Aqua 2008 in Zaragoza. Finally, the section *Periscopio* contains all the usual news about publications, projects and activities.

We hope that this latest issue of *Portus* proves to be of great interest to our members and friends and that it will serve to encourage an exchange of experiences and opinions that will be of benefit to all.

I porti delle città

Negli ultimi decenni i grandi porti si sono trasformati rapidamente, adeguandosi alle nuove esigenze del trasporto marittimo. Le nuove tecnologie di movimentazione delle merci, lo sviluppo del traffico container, le nuove dimensioni delle navi hanno letteralmente rivoluzionato le aree portuali. Il processo è in pieno svolgimento e si intensificherà nei prossimi anni.

La globalizzazione dei mercati e l'incremento degli scambi commerciali a scala mondiale trovano nel trasporto marittimo e nei grandi porti il loro spazio funzionale e simbolico.

Oggi le aree portuali si sono definitivamente separate dai centri urbani, acquisendo un'autonomia che non troviamo nelle città del passato. Per questo è più appropriato parlare di 'porti delle città' piuttosto che di 'città-porto'.

Mentre in passato l'identità urbana si integrava completamente con quella del porto, ora la relazione tra le due parti appare straordinariamente intricata e discontinua. La città e il porto assumono identità distinte, opposte, con relazioni dinamiche, complesse, ma, nello stesso tempo, nella loro molteplicità, settoriali e parcellizzate.

La nuova identità del porto è tuttavia incomprensibile senza una riflessione sul distacco delle aree portuali dalla struttura urbana, sul momento e le ragioni di quella separazione che, cancellando i tradizionali rapporti funzionali, visivi e sociali hanno introdotto esigenze nuove e contrastanti.

Se da un lato, infatti, i grandi porti richiedono con determinazione più autonomia, dall'altro le città rivendicano più integrazione e dialogo.

Cercheremo con le note seguenti di ricostruire il processo che dalla unitarietà della città-porto ha prodotto, prima, la frattura tra le due parti e, successivamente, ma siamo già nell'attualità, una forte domanda di ricomposizione e di integrazione.

City Ports

In recent decades the great ports have changed rapidly, adjusting to the new requirements of maritime transport. The new technologies for cargo handling, the development of container traffic, the new sizes of ships have literally revolutionized port areas. The process is in full swing and will intensify in coming years. The globalization of markets and the increase in trade on a global scale find their functional and symbolic space in maritime transport and the great ports. Port areas today have definitively moved away from city centers, acquiring an autonomy that did not exist in the cities of the past. This is why it is more appropriate to speak of 'city ports' rather than 'port cities'. In the past, the identity of the city was fully integrated with the identity of the port, whereas now the relationship between the two parts appears extraordinarily intricate and discontinuous. The city and the port have two distinct, opposite, identities and dynamic, complex relationships, which in their multiplicity, are incomplete and fragmented.

It is impossible to understand the new identity of the port without reflecting on the separation of port areas from the urban structure, on the timing and the reasons for a division which cancels the traditional functional, visual and social relationships, introducing new and contrasting requirements. If on the one hand, the great ports are more determined in their demand for increased autonomy, on the other the cities claim greater integration and dialogue. We will try in the following notes to reconstruct the process that led from the unitary nature of the

port city to the rift between the two parts and later, and here we are talking about today, a strong demand for merger and integration.

The Port City

In the past the identity of a city, like its form, included the port. This organic relationship may be clearly seen not only in the representations of the plans and views of port cities from the Medieval period through the nineteenth century, but in the classical treatises that, starting with Leon Battista Alberti, considered the port as one of the city's public buildings. The port, viewed as an architectural work, as a unitary project, becomes part of the overall design of the city. The port is organically related to the other urban parts, and in this form is included in the principle of the city "as a body".

The required source for scholars of Renaissance treatises is Vitruvius, who in *De Architettura* offers an example of his knowledge of ports in his description of the Port of Halicarnassus. The precision of the Vitruvian references allowed Cesare Cesariano to portray the port of Halicarnassus as a system of semi-circular cavea-like wharves, "teatri curvaturae similis". The port was closely related to the city overlooking the bay and the display of sailing ships.

The reference to the port as theatre is a recurrent one in treatises between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries. For Leon Battista Alberti "every city on the sea is too vague", it has a particular, attractive beauty, so that he recommended building not only warehouses, mer-



La città-porto

Nel passato l'identità urbana, come la sua forma, comprendeva quella del porto. Questa organicità è chiaramente rintracciabile non solo nelle rappresentazioni planimetriche e nelle vedute delle città portuali dal Medioevo al XIX secolo, ma nella stessa trattistica del classicismo che, a partire da Leon Battista Alberti, inserisce il porto tra gli edifici pubblici delle città. Il porto, visto come un'architettura, come un progetto unitario, si inserisce nel disegno complessivo della città. Il porto è organicamente correlato alle altre parti urbane, in tal senso rientra nel principio della città "come corpo"¹.

La fonte obbligata per i trattatisti rinascimentali è Vitruvio che, nel *De Architettura*, esemplifica la sua conoscenza in materia portuale attraverso la descrizione del porto di Alicarnasso. La precisione dei riferimenti vitruviani consente a Cesare Cesariano di raffigurare il porto di Alicarnasso come un sistema di banchine semicircolari a cavea, "teatri curvatura similis". Il porto era strettamente connesso alla città che si affacciava sulla rada e sullo spettacolo delle navi. Il riferimento al porto come teatro è ricorrente nei trattatisti tra '400 e '700. Per Leon Battista Alberti "ogni città di mare è troppo vaga", di una bellezza particolare, attraente, per cui intorno al porto non solo raccomandava la presenza di magazzini, di piazze mercantili, di edifici di servizio, di templi, ma anche di portici e di "luoghi da passeggiare"². Antonio da Sangallo giunse a proporre sulla copertura dei magazzini e dei portici un percorso pedonale e un belvedere.

La ricostruzione del porto di Alicarnasso di Cesare Cesariano³ traeveva con efficacia l'unitarietà del porto-città; il tessuto urbano del pendio scendeva fino all'area retroportuale dove era collocata, come spazio di mediazione, una grande piazza mercantile al cui centro si ergeva il mausoleo del sovrano. La piazza era divisa in

cantile squares, service buildings and temples around the port, but porticos and "places to promenade" as well. Antonio Da Sangallo even proposed a pedestrian walk and a belvedere on the roof of warehouses and porticos.

The reconstruction of the port of Halicarnassus by Cesare Cesariano³ effectively translated the unitarian nature of the port-city; the urban fabric sloped down to the rear of the port where a large mercantile square served as a space for mediation, with the sovereign's mausoleum rising in the center.

The square was divided into two parts: the first was directly adjacent to the port, "litus & emporium", used for loading and unloading operations, the second, further inwards, for intrinsically mercantile operations which required more space and equipment, "emporium seu platea ampla latitudine". The city walls rose between the two squares, they entered the port, and were part of it. The port was defended by towers that guarded the entrance (Alberti also suggested closing off access to the port with long chains that would lie on the ocean floor and be pulled taut when required).

The port operations took place only partially on the quays and docks, the heart of the port's commercial activities were concentrated beyond the walls. This is where the market square, the warehouses, the merchants' loggias, the churches, the palaces, and the most representative buildings in the city were located.

The organic nature of the port city was guaranteed by a unitary urban design.

One need only examine the drawings of port cities by Francesco di Giorgio Martini⁴. The figure of the port was commensurate with the figure of the city, whose orthogonal geometric structure included the rear port spaces. The city wall with the fortress moves into the port basin, serving as a defense infrastructure and maritime construction. Francesco di Giorgio Martini incarnates the unity of the Renaissance design discipline: military and hydraulic engineering, architecture and city planning blend into one. His attention to port spaces is not limited to model plans, but is specific about the dimensions of the mouth (200-250 feet, about 60-70 meters), how to protect it with a breakwater (300 feet long and 80 feet wide), how to build an entirely man-made port. The technique he indicates is exemplary: first, at a distance of about 1500 feet (about 450 meters) from the coast, two towers must be built to defend the mouth of the port, subsequently they must be connected to the mainland by two convex or polygonal wharves. The two towers are the outposts to the city, they show that beyond the mouth there is a space that is already urban.

For the largest ports, Francesco di Giorgio borrows the model of the ancient port of Ostia, recommending the construction of a fore-port enclosed by simple wharves and an inner port with docks, built along the coast. The former serves for defense purposes and for mooring; the function of the latter is more specifically unloading cargo, and is surrounded by "streets, porticos and warehouses, so that the merchants can stop there and load and unload the merchandise easily and comfortably"⁵.

The balance between the city and the port, which is so evident in the model plans shown in the treatise by Francesco di Giorgio Martini, may be found as well in the Berlin plan (also attributed to Francesco di Giorgio) which shows a square in an ideal city open onto a port. The central perspective gives unity to the space of the square, whose perfect geometry is enhanced by the absence of people. The void of the square comes alive in the background, however, at the vanishing point, where a group of ships advance towards the port with their sails unfurled.

The powerful bond between the city and the port finds its highest symbolic representation in this ideal scene.

The strong spatial bond was reflected in equally profound social and economic relationships. In Italy, throughout the sixteenth century, despite the establishment of territorial states and ocean routes, port cities such as Genoa and Venice continued to increase their power founded on trade and maritime transport. Venice was substantially a large port. The city and the port coalesced into a single system. The arsenal was a part of the city; boatyard, military port, office

due parti: la prima direttamente a contatto con il porto, "litus & emporium", destinata alle manovre di imbarco e scarico delle merci, la seconda, più interna, per le funzioni propriamente mercantili per le quali occorrevano ampiezza ed attrezature, "emporium seu platea ampla latitudine". Tra le due piazze si sviluppava il muro di cinta della città, le mura urbane entravano nel porto, ne facevano parte. L'area portuale era difesa da torri che vigilavano sull'imboccatura (l'Alberti raccomandava ancora di chiudere l'accesso al porto con delle lunghe catene, da far poggiare al fondo e tendere al momento opportuno).

Ma le mura, pur separando il porto dalla città, non lo escludevano dalla vita urbana. Le operazioni portuali erano svolte solo in parte sui moli e le banchine, il cuore dell'attività commerciali del porto erano concentrate al di là delle mura. Qui erano localizzati la piazza del mercato, i magazzini, le logge dei mercanti, le chiese, i palazzi, gli edifici più rappresentativi della città.

L'organicità della città porto era garantita da un disegno urbano unitario. In proposito è sufficiente esaminare i disegni di città portuali di Francesco di Giorgio Martini⁴. La figura del porto è commisurata a quella della città, il cui impianto geometrico ortogonale include gli spazi retroportuali. La cinta muraria con la fortezza entra nel bacino del porto funzionando come infrastruttura di difesa e opera marittima. Francesco di Giorgio Martini incarna l'unitarietà della disciplina progettuale rinascimentale: ingegneria militare, idraulica, architettura e urbanistica si fondono insieme. La sua attenzione allo spazio portuale non si esaurisce in modelli planimetrici, ma entra in merito alle dimensioni dell'imboccatura (200-250 piedi, circa 60-70 m), alla sua protezione mediante un antemurale (lungo 300 piedi e largo 80), alle modalità di costruzione di un porto interamente artificiale. La tecnica indicata è esemplare: prima, a una distanza dalla costa di circa 1500 piedi (circa 450 m), vengono costruite due torri, destinate a difendere l'imboccatura del porto, successivamente vengono connesse alla terra ferma con due moli convessi o poligonali. Le due torri sono l'avamposto della città, indicano che oltre l'imboccatura inizia uno spazio che è già urbano.

Per i porti molto grandi, Francesco di Giorgio, sul modello dell'antico porto di Ostia, raccomandava di costruire un avamposto delimitato da semplici moli e un porto interno banchinato, ricavato sulla costa. Il primo con funzioni di difesa e di ormeggio, il secondo con funzioni più propriamente di scalo merci, circondato da "strade, portici e magazzini, acciò che li mercanti vi possino ridursi a stare e le mercanzie caricare e scaricare con facilità e comodità"⁵.

L'equilibrio tra città e porto, così presente nei modelli planimetrici del trattato di Francesco di Giorgio Martini, lo ritroviamo nella tavola di Berlino (attribuita allo stesso Francesco di Giorgio) in cui viene rappresentata una piazza di una città ideale aperta su un porto. La prospettiva centrale dà unitarietà allo spazio della piazza, la cui perfetta geometria è esaltata dall'assenza di pubblico. Il vuoto della piazza si anima, tuttavia, sullo sfondo, nel punto di fuga, dove alcune navi avanzano verso il porto con le vele spiegate. Il forte legame tra la città e il porto trova in questa scena ideale la sua rappresentazione simbolica più alta.

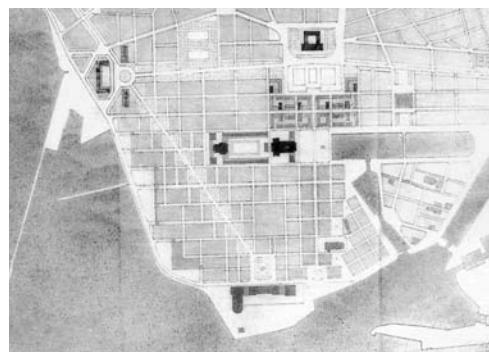
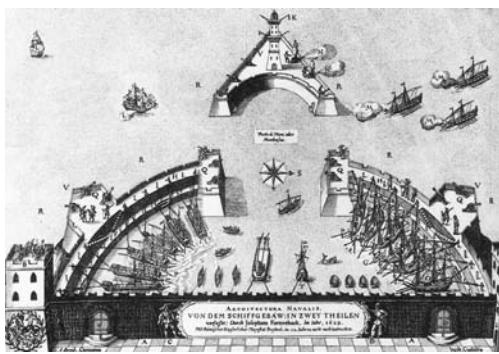
Al forte legame spaziale corrispondevano relazioni sociali ed eco-



nomiche altrettanto profonde. In Italia, per tutto il '500, nonostante l'affermarsi degli stati territoriali e delle rotte atlantiche, città portuali come Genova e Venezia continuarono ad accrescere la loro potenza fondata sul commercio e il trasporto marittimo.

Venezia era nella sostanza un grande porto. La città e il porto si fondevano in un sistema unico. L'arsenale era un pezzo di città; cantiere, porto militare, centro direzionale e laboratorio di ricerca; il canale della Giudecca un'immensa banchina. Ma erano Piazza S. Marco e la contigua Piazzetta, rimodellata dal Sansovino, a costituire il fulcro della vita della città e del porto, lo spazio scenografico in cui il potere religioso si incontrava con quello aristocratico mercantile. Le navi più importanti attraccavano infatti qui sulle banchine della Piazzetta S. Marco, nel luogo più rappresentativo della città⁶. La simbiosi tra spazio portuale e spazio urbano era totale. A Venezia non c'erano mura, la sua difesa avveniva altrove in terra ferma, alle bocche della laguna, nel suo golfo adriatico, nelle lontane isole del Levante.

Diversamente a Genova l'area portuale viveva in stretto rapporto con la cinta muraria che proprio nella seconda metà del '500 iniziò a rinnovarsi, sia sul fronte mare, sia, e più intensamente nei decenni successivi, lungo la cinta rivolta all'entroterra⁷. Alla realizzazione della magnifica Via Nova, nella parte alta della città, sul fronte marino corrispondeva il rinnovamento dell'Arsenale, di Piazza dei Banchi, di via Balbi, del Palazzo S. Giorgio (già Palazzo del Mare), del sistema viario a ridosso dei ponti (ovvero i moli) Calvi, Spinola e dei Cattanei. Sul Molo vecchio, prolungato e arricchito di nuovi magazzini, la monumentale Porta di Galeazzo Alessi (1553), incastonata nel baluardo delle mura, era il simbolo della potenza raggiunta dalla marinieria genovese, e nello stesso della debolezza di una città stato schiacciata dai grandi stati territoriali in espansione.



Messina, F. Juvarra, 1715

Grande piazza per una città di mare, C. Sala, 1739
Porto di mare oder Meerhafen,
J. Furtenbach, 1619

Genova, L. Guidotti, 1766-69

Genova, A. Giolfi- G.L. Guidotti, 1769
Progetto del centro di Le Havre, A. Perret, 1946

Sopra i porti di mare

L'elaborazione teorica sulla progettazione delle aree portuali assume nel corso del '500 un carattere più specialistico. L'esigenza di adeguare le fortificazioni cittadine alla nuova potenza delle artiglierie, porta ad estendere le misure difensive nell'area portuale. L'ingegneria militare condiziona la forma e la struttura dei moli trasformandoli in mura. I disegni di Pietro Cataneo⁸ per le città-emporio e per le città regali maritime, assimilano gli spazi portuali alle aree urbane: città e porti sono all'interno del medesimo sistema difensivo. La figura geometrica della città fortificata ingloba il porto, inserendolo in un dispositivo difensivo che subordina alle mura cittadine le attrezzature portuali commerciali. Il porto diventa uno spazio per l'attracco e la difesa delle navi. Dalle banchine, molto limitate per estensione e profondità, le merci vengono immediatamente trasportate in città mediante una serie di portelle ben difese dalla cinta muraria bastionata. Le attrezzature commerciali come il mercato, i magazzini, la borsa sono all'interno delle mura, ma vicino al porto, "in una o più spaziose e porticate piazze, nella estrema fronte della città".

Il fronte urbano sul porto finisce con il coincidere con il recinto murario. Sulla sommità delle mura troviamo non solo artiglierie, ma anche camminamenti ed eccezionali punti di osservazione sul porto. L'aspetto spettacolare dello spazio portuale si accentua nel secolo successivo ed è rintracciabile anche in un testo tecnico come quello di Teofilo Gallacini, *Sopra li porti e di mare*, dove troviamo tra le raccomandazioni: "il porto deve esser fatto di buon disegno, cioè con bella forma" e, in proposito della dimensione del molo, questo deve essere "largo che si possa passeggiare con le carrozze"⁹.

La rigidità geometrica dei modelli di città marittime fortificate proposti dai trattatisti militari si stempera nella pratica degli inter-

district and research laboratory; the Giudecca canal was an immense quay. But it was Piazza San Marco and the adjacent Piazzetta, reshaped by Sansovino, that constituted the heart of life in the city and the port, the theatrical space in which religious power met the aristocratic mercantile power. The most important ships docked here at the wharves of Piazzetta San Marco, in the most representative place in the city⁸. The symbiosis between port space and urban space was complete. Venice had no walls, its defenses were erected elsewhere on the mainland, at the inlets to the lagoon, in its Adriatic gulf, in the distant islands of the East.

In Genoa on the contrary the port area was located in strict relationship with the city walls, which were rebuilt starting in the second half of the sixteenth century, both on the sea side and more intensely in later decades, on the walls facing inland.

The construction of the magnificent Via Nova, in the upper part of the city along the sea, was complemented by the renovation of the Arsenale, Piazza dei Banchi, Via Balbi, Palazzo San Giorgio (formerly Palazzo del Mare), and of the road system near the Calvi, Spinola and Dei Catanei bridges (meaning quays). On the Molo Vecchio, the old wharf, extended and enhanced with new warehouses, the monumental Gate by Galeazzo Alessi (1553), set into the bulwark of the city walls, was the symbol of the power achieved by the Genoese navy, and of the weakness of a city stifled by the great expanding land states.

Sopra i porti di mare

The theory behind the design of port areas became more specialized during the sixteenth century. It became necessary to upgrade city fortifications to respond to the new power of artillery, leading to the extension of defensive measures to the port area. Military engineering influenced the form and the structure of wharves transforming them into city walls. The drawings by Pietro Cattaneo⁸ for the emporium cities and for royal maritime cities treat the port spaces like urban areas: cities and ports are included within the same defensive system. The geometric figure of the fortified city encloses the port, locking it into a defensive system that subordinates the commercial port facilities to the city walls. The port becomes a space for mooring and defending ships. From the quays, which are neither very long nor deep, the merchandise is transported straight into the city through a series of openings defended by the city walls and bastions. The commercial facilities such as the market, the warehouses, the exchange are inside the walls, but near the port, "in one or more spacious and portico-lined squares, at the extreme front of the city".

The urban front on the port ends up coinciding with the city walls. The top of the walls are occupied not only by artillery, but also by battlements and exceptional observation points over the port. The spectacular appearance of the port space was accentuated over the following century, and may be found in a technical writing such as Teofilo Gallacini's *Sopra li porti e di mare*, where one of the rec-

venti. Le fortificazioni si adeguano alla morfologia dei luoghi. Vasari con pragmatismo raccomandava di "accomodarsi al sito". È l'elemento difensivo, tuttavia, a caratterizzare i bacini portuali le cui imboccature sono difese da imponenti fortezze, così a Messina, a Palermo, a Siracusa, a Trapani. Forse solo Livorno nel corso del '500, con gli interventi diretti dal Lanteri, riesce a trovare un equilibrio tra espansione del porto e sistema difensivo della città. I porti fortificati del '500, in un Mediterraneo minacciato dal Turco, testimoniano ancora la vitalità economica e culturale di questo mare interno il cui declino è già alle porte.

Lo sviluppo delle rotte atlantiche e l'espansione colonialista dei grandi stati europei fanno emergere rapidamente il ruolo strategico dei porti atlantici. In Francia Colbert e Richelieu promuovono la realizzazione di nuove infrastrutture portuali a Brest, Dunkerque, Lorient, Rochefort, trasformando radicalmente gli approdi preesistenti. Ma mentre in Francia le città portuali risentono ancora fortemente dell'influenza dell'architettura classica di Blondel e dell'ingegneria militare di Vauban¹⁰, in Inghilterra e in Olanda le aree portuali, verosimilmente per la diversa natura geografica (i porti sono connessi al mare da fiumi), hanno uno sviluppo più libero dalle regole compositive dalla geometria della città.

Londra espande il suo porto lungo le rive del Tamigi, Amsterdam, grazie alla sua rete di canali, riesce a realizzare all'interno della cinta muraria, nuove banchine e nuove darsene. Ma è soprattutto a Rotterdam che lo schema della città-porto inizia ad articolarsi in più poli funzionali, distribuiti lungo il fronte della Schelda. Comincia ora a delinearsi la diversità delle città portuali del Nord Europa rispetto a quelle del Mediterraneo. In Inghilterra, nei Paesi Bassi, in Germania, la rete fluviale e il sistema dei canali (che entrano a far parte delle stessa morfologia urbana), si saldano al mare, realizzando uno straordinario complesso infrastrutturale fondato sulla acqua e la sua navigabilità. Giovanni Botero¹¹ è stato il primo a mettere in evidenza il ruolo della "condotta" nello sviluppo delle città e come la "comodità che ci porge l'acqua" fosse superiore "a quella che ci dà la terra". A guardare bene è proprio la struttura delle reti d'acqua a sostenere il futuro decentramento delle attività portuali dalla città nel territorio circostante. Come vedremo tale processo sarà più lento nell'Europa mediterranea e in particolare nella realtà italiana.

L'unitarietà visiva e funzionale della città porto si manterrà in ogni caso a lungo. La cultura classicistica che informa l'Accademia e la trattatistica e che porta a considerare il porto come un'architettura, come un edificio pubblico della città, permarrà fino alla prima metà del XIX sec.

I concorsi promossi dall'Accademia di S. Luca, nei primi decenni del '700, nella loro enfasi, testimoniano l'interesse dello Stato Pontificio nei confronti del ruolo strategico dei porti. Oggetto del concorso del 1728 è una "piazza in elevazione con vista di un porto di mare, quello del 1732 "una città in mezzo al mare," quello del 1739 "una gran piazza di città metropoli dotata di porto". "Tra i progetti presentati compaiono alcuni di architetti di valore come Carlo Marchionni, Bernardo Vittone, Carlo Sala, Vincenzo Silva¹². Tutte le soluzioni presentate propongono impianti rigorosamente geometrici con cinte murarie avvolgenti l'area portuale. Sono città ideali, città di fondazione incardinate su una simmetrica corris-

ommendations reads as follows: "the port must be made with a good design, that is with a fine form", and concerning the size of the quay, it must be "wide enough to promenade with coaches"⁹. The rigid geometry of the models of fortified maritime cities presented in military treatises was tempered in the actual construction. The fortifications adapted to the morphology of the sites. Vasari pragmatically recommended to "adjust to the site". However it is the defensive element that characterizes port basins where the mouths are defended by impressive fortresses, like in Messina, Palermo, Siracusa, Trapani. Perhaps only Livorno, where Lanteri worked directly during the sixteenth century, was a balance struck between the expansion of the port and the defensive system of the city.

The fortified ports of the sixteenth century, in a Mediterranean Sea threatened by the Turks, still testify to the economic and cultural vitality of the internal sea, whose decline was at the doorstep.

The development of the Atlantic routes and the colonialist expansion of the great European states rapidly brought out the strategic role of the Atlantic ports. In France Colbert and Richelieu supported the construction of new port infrastructures in Brest, Dunkerque, Lorient, Rochefort, radically transforming the existing docks. But while in France the port cities were still strongly influenced by the classical architecture of Blondel and the military engineering of Vauban¹⁰, in England and in Holland, probably because of their different geographical status (the ports were connected to the sea by rivers), the port areas developed more independently of the rules of composition that determined the city's geometry.

London expanded its port along the banks of the Thames; Amsterdam, thanks to its network of canals, was able to build new wharves and marinas within the city walls. But it is primarily in Rotterdam that the diagram of the city port began to divide into several functional hubs, distributed along the front of the Schelda. The difference between northern European port cities and Mediterranean ports began to take shape. In England, in the Netherlands, in Germany, the river system and the system of canals (which started to become part of the urban morphology itself) connected to the sea, creating an extraordinary infrastructural complex based on water and its navigation. Giovanni Botero¹¹ was the first to highlight the role of the "condotta" in the development of the city, showing how the "convenience that water provides" is greater than "the one that land gives". Upon closer examination it appears that the structure of water systems was what really sustained the future decentralization of port activities away from the city towards the surrounding territory. As we will see this process would be slower in Mediterranean Europe and especially in Italy.

The visual and functional unity of the port city would persist for a long time. The classicist culture underlying Accademia and the treatises which led to consider ports as architecture, as a public building within the city, would endure through the first half of the nineteenth century.

The competitions sponsored by the Accademia di San Luca in the early decades of the eighteenth century were emphatic and testify to the interest that the Vatican showed in the strategic role of ports. The object of the competition in 1728 was a "square in elevation with a view of a sea port", in 1732 "a city in the middle of the sea", in 1739 "a large city square with a port". The projects that were submitted included some by important architects such as Carlo Marchionni, Bernardo Vittone, Carlo Sala, Vincenzo Silva¹². All the solutions that were presented feature rigorously geometrical designs with city walls enclosing the entire port area. They are ideal cities, foundation cities based on a symmetrical correspondence between the port basin and the large square open onto the sea. At the end of the eighteenth century Francesco Milizia was still immersed in this classicist culture. In his Principles of civil architecture he classified ports as "public utility" structures, identifying the required buildings, from the warehouses to the customs offices, the arsenals, the exchange¹³. For all the buildings, even the lighthouses, he recommended the use of decoration and architectural styles. For the technical aspects for the construction of the docks, he referred to the teachings of engineer Bernard Forest de Bélidor¹⁴ who wrote a treatise on hydraulics applied to architecture in 1737-1739. In fact, throughout the eighteenth century in France, where the École des Ponts et Chaussés was becoming established, the disciplinary and operative skills start to become distinct. Architecture was slowly distinguished from engineering; texts became more specialized, the applicative references more specific to the works to be built. Thus in the theoretical writings on ports by Giuliano De Fazio, engineer of the Corps of Bridges and Streets in the Realm of the Two Sicilies¹⁵, the solutions submitted were all represented with very few references to the urban context. The separation of architecture from engineering would take place very slowly; in many specialized manuals, such as the Complete New Course in Public Construction by Mattia Giuseppe Sganzin¹⁶, written in France in the early nineteenth century, but not published in Italy until 1849, the attention to formal aspects is obvious: good construction, the distribution of plan and function are concerns, as are the decoration and the stylistic quality of the works. Polytechnical schools, typological cataloguing and the reference to good practices would keep the

pondenza tra il bacino portuale e la grande piazza aperta sul mare. Alla fine del '700 Francesco Milizia è ancora immerso in questa cultura classicista. Nei suoi *Principi di architettura civile* classifica i porti tra gli edifici di "ragion pubblica", individuando per esse le fabbriche necessarie, dai magazzini, alle dogane, agli arsenali, alla borsa¹³. Per tutte le fabbriche, anche per i fari, raccomanda il ricorso alla decorazione e agli stili architettonici. Per gli aspetti tecnici relativi alla costruzione dei moli rimanda agli insegnamenti dell'ingegnere Bernard Forest de Bélidor¹⁴ che nel 1737-39 aveva scritto un trattato di idraulica applicata all'architettura. In effetti, nel corso del '700, con l'affermazione in Francia de l'Ecole des Ponts et Chaussés, si delineava una articolazione delle competenze disciplinari e operative. L'architettura si separa lentamente dall'ingegneria; i testi si fanno specialistici, i riferimenti applicativi più circoscritti alle opere da eseguire. Così negli scritti teorici sui porti di Giuliano De Fazio, ingegnere del Corpo di Ponti e strade del Regno delle due Sicilie¹⁵, le soluzioni proposte sono tutte rappresentate con scarsi riferimenti al contesto urbano. Il distacco dell'architettura dall'ingegneria sarà tuttavia lento, in molti manuali specialistici, come il Nuovo corso completo di pubbliche costruzioni di Mattia Giuseppe Sganzin¹⁶, scritto in Francia all'inizio dell'800, ma pubblicato in Italia solo nel 1849, è evidente l'at-

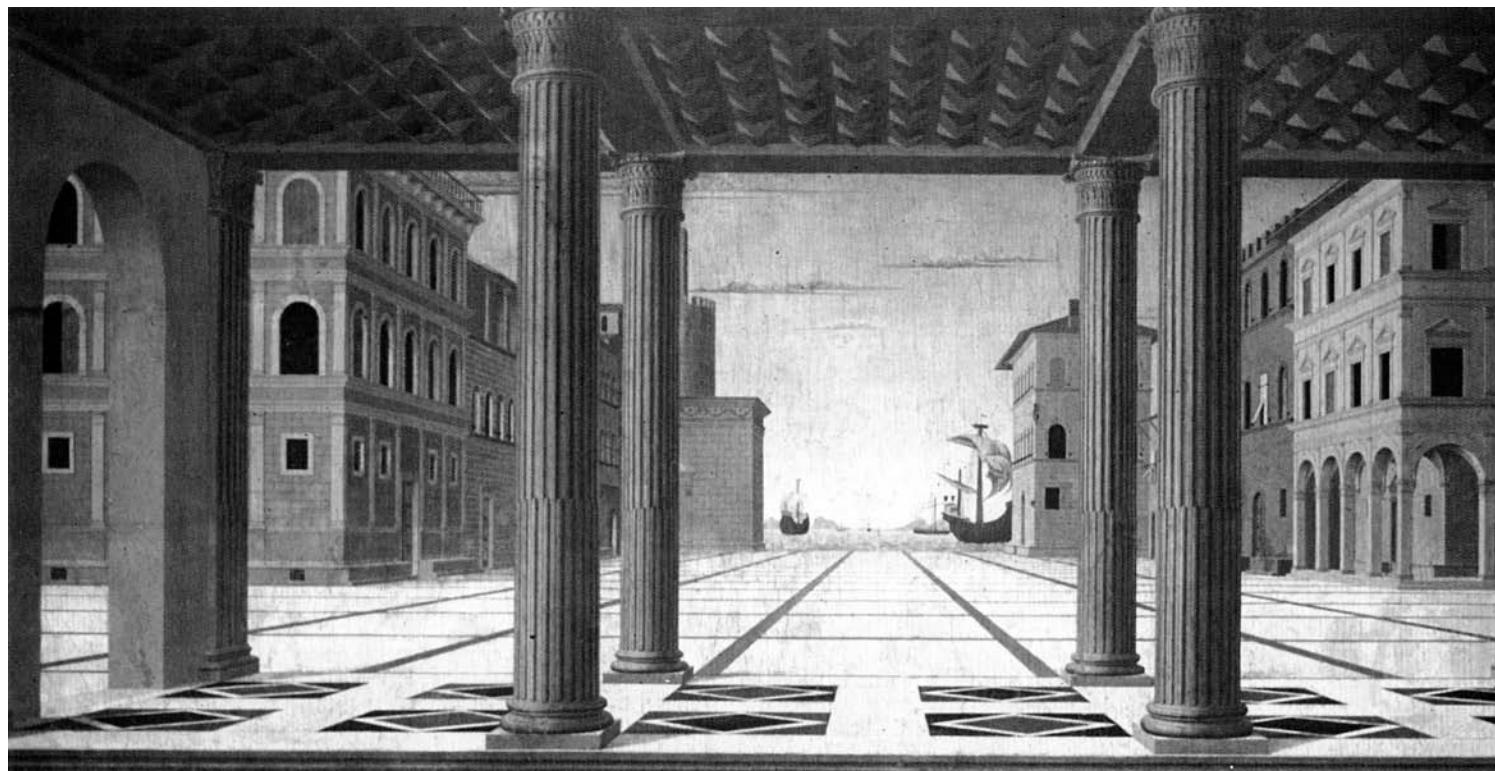
tenzione agli aspetti formali: non solo interessa la buona costruzione, il dispositivo funzionale e distributivo, ma anche la decorazione e la qualità stilistica delle opere. Attraverso le scuole politecniche, la catalogazione tipologica e il riferimento alle buone pratiche manterranno vivo, ancora per molto, il dialogo tra architettura e ingegneria.

L'architettura della città porto

Nel porto come grande edificio pubblico, organicamente connesso alla città, ha operato a lungo l'architetto come figura autorevole in grado di dominare l'insieme della disciplina del costruire. L'organicità del rapporto tra città e struttura portuale trova una chiara corrispondenza nella polivalente e unitaria cultura dell'architetto definito da Leon Battista Alberti.

Nella trasformazione dei porti italiani, dal '400 all'800 l'architetto è presente con evidenza: Bramante, Michelangelo e Sangallo sono impegnati nella fortificazione del porto di Civitavecchia, Leonardo ci ha lasciato i disegni dei porti di Piombino e Civitavecchia, il Buontalenti opera a Livorno, il Sanmicheli interviene nella laguna di Venezia, l'Alessi costruisce la Porta del Molo Vecchio a Genova, a Civitavecchia Bernini progetta l'arsenale, a Napoli Carlo Fontana interviene nell'area portuale di Castelnuovo, a Mes-

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Piazza Ideale, Francesco di Giorgio Martini (?),
1490 circa

sina operano Jacopo del Duca e Filippo Juvarra, ad Ancona il porto si rinnova con Luigi Vanvitelli. Tra il "600 e l'inizio dell'"800 la capacità del progetto di architettura di integrare le esigenze portuali con quelle della città raggiunge la piena maturità. Gli interventi nelle aree portuali di Messina, di Ancona, di Trieste e Genova lo dimostrano ampiamente.

A Messina, Jacopo del Duca realizza all'inizio del XVII sec. il palazzo Senatorio direttamente sul fronte marino in stretto rapporto con le banchine portuali¹⁷. Il maestoso edificio ha una struttura complessa e polivalente, funzionando come loggia mercantile, borsa e palazzo comunale. L'edificio viene costruito abbattendo un tratto delle pre-esistenti mura normanne. È l'inizio della sostituzione della cinta muraria a mare con quella straordinaria opera che sarà chiamata *palazzata* o teatro marittimo. In realtà la palazzata fu realizzata tra il 1622 e il 1625 per volontà del Viceré Emanuele Filiberto di Savoia (figlio di Carlo Emanuele che in quegli stessi anni stava riorganizzando la struttura urbanistica di Torino), che affiancò all'architetto Simone Gulli l'ingegnere piemontese Antonio Donzello. La palazzata, inglobando le antiche porte, si affacciava direttamente sul mare con una concentrazione lineare di edifici caratterizzati da un disegno unitario (vincolante per gli acquirenti dei lotti ricavati dall'abbattimento delle mura). La palazzata realizzava il sogno di un affaccio della città sul teatro del porto di Messina, nello stesso tempo, per chi veniva dal mare, la città sembrava accogliere i navigatori con un largo e continuo abbraccio.

La grandiosità di questo teatro marittimo che integrava in un sistema unitario il sito geografico, il bacino portuale, la morfologia urbana, fu immediatamente colta dalle vedute di Filippo Juvarra che, proprio qui a Messina, iniziava la sua attività professionale. Distrutta ripetutamente dai terremoti del 1783 e del 1908, la palazzata è rimasta profondamente radicata nell'identità e nell'immaginario della città. Nel 1929, un concorso di progettazione tentò di riproporre una riqualificazione unitaria del fronte mare. Il concorso, vinto dal gruppo coordinato da Giuseppe Samonà, non ebbe nessun esito operativo.

Se a Messina la grande palazzata secentesca trasformò radicalmente il fronte della città sul porto, ad Ancona gli interventi nell'area portuale ebbero a lungo un carattere di adeguamento e di manutenzione. Solo con il Vanvitelli, in occasione dell'istituzione del porto franco, le opere assunsero una dimensione tale da ristrutturare nell'insieme la relazione città-porto. Luigi Vanvitelli intervenne nel porto di Ancona a più riprese tra il 1733 e il 1738, prima realizzando il nuovo Lazzaretto, in ultimo prolungando il molo traiano¹⁸. Con queste due opere Vanvitelli ridisegnò il bacino portuale di Ancona, in stretto rapporto con il sito naturale e la morfologia a teatro della città. A Sud, il Lazzaretto, staccato dallo sperone roccioso della rocca del Sangallo sviluppava le fortificazioni della città, realizzando, al tempo stesso, una infrastruttura marittima a difesa del bacino portuale. Il Lazzaretto si poneva, fin dall'inizio, come un edificio complesso: struttura sanitaria, baluardo militare sul mare ed opera d'ingegneria portuale. A Nord, il prolungamento del molo romano consentì al Vanvitelli di realizzare l'Arco Clementino che di fatto divenne la nuova porta di accesso alla città per chi veniva dal mare. L'Arco Clementino, in forme già

dialogue between architecture and engineering alive for a long time to come.

The Architecture of the Port City

In the port conceived as a large public building, organically connected to the city, the architect worked as an authoritative figure that could dominate the entire building discipline. The organic relationship between the city and the port structure clearly corresponded to the polyvalent unitary culture of the architect as defined by Leon Battista Alberti.

In the transformation of Italian ports, from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century, the presence of the architect is evident: Bramante, Michelangelo and Sangallo worked on the fortification of the port of Civitavecchia, Leonardo left us drawings of the ports of Piombino and Civitavecchia, Buontalenti worked in Livorno, Sanmicheli worked in the Venetian lagoon, Alessi built the Gate to the Molo Vecchio in Genoa, Bernini designed the arsenal in Civitavecchia, Carlo Fontana worked on the port area of Castelnuovo in Naples, Jacopo Del Duca and Filippo Juvarra worked in Messina, the port in Ancona was renovated by Luigi Vanvitelli. Between the seventeenth and the nineteenth centuries, the capacity of the architectural project to integrate the requirements of the port with those of the city reached full maturity. The works in the port areas of Messina, Ancona, Trieste and Genoa testify to this fact.

In Messina, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, Jacopo Del Duca built the Senatorio building directly on the waterfront, adjacent to the wharves in the port¹⁷. The majestic building has a complex and multipurpose structure, which serves as a mercantile loggia, an exchange and a city hall. The palace was built by demolishing a part of the existing Norman walls. This marked the beginning of construction on that extraordinary work that would replace the city walls on the sea, and would be called *palazzata* or *teatro marittimo*. Actually the *palazzata* was built between 1622 and 1625 by order of the Viceroy Emanuele Filiberto di Savoia (the son of Carlo Emanuele who was reorganizing the urban structure of Turin at the time); he hired architect Simone Gulli along with the engineer Antonio Donzello from the Piemonte region. The *palazzata*, which engulfed the ancient gates, overlooked the sea directly with a linear concentration of buildings characterized by a unitary design (this was a constraint for purchasers of the lots left free by the demolition of the walls). The *palazzata* fulfilled the dream of a view onto the theatre of the port of Messina from the city, and at the same time, from the sea, the city seemed to greet sailors in a wide and continuous embrace.

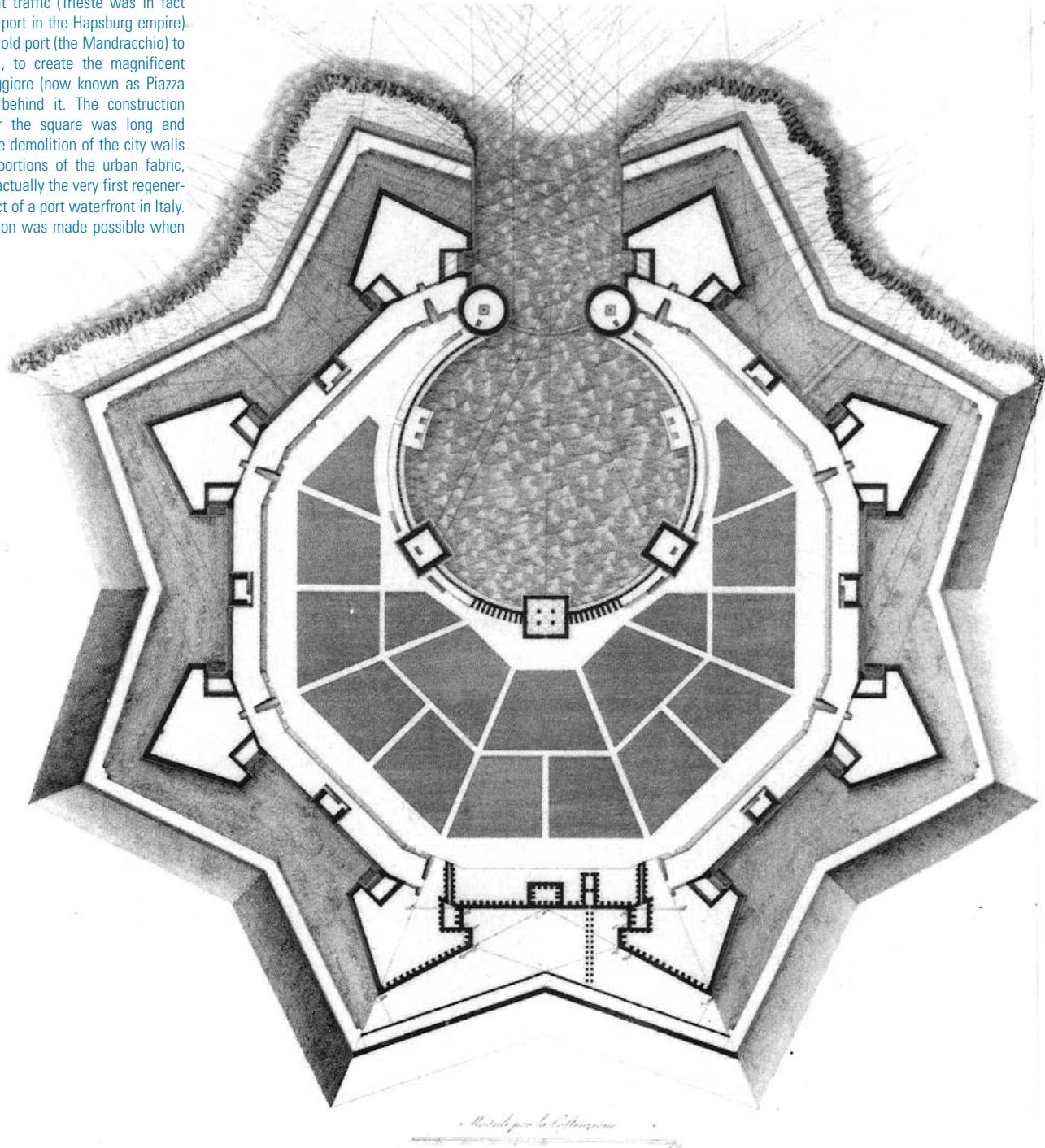
The magnificence of this maritime theatre which tied together the geographical site, the port basin and the urban structures and the port structures. A morphology in a unitary system, was immediately captured in the views by Filippo Juvarra, who began his career right here in Messina. Repeatedly destroyed by the earthquakes in 1783 and in 1908, the *palazzata* became profoundly rooted in the identity and the imagination of the city. In 1929 a design competition attempted to propose a unitary regeneration of the waterfront once again. The competition, won by the group coordinated by Giuseppe Samonà, brought no operative result.

While in Messina the great eighteenth-century *palazzata* radically transformed the city front facing the port, in Ancona the projects in the port area were long conceived as improvements or maintenance work. It was not until Vanvitelli, and the institution of the duty-free port, that the works became important enough to reconstruct the entire relationship between port and city. Luigi Vanvitelli worked on the port of Ancona many times between 1733 and 1738, starting with the construction of the new Lazzaretto, and ending with the extension of the Molo Traiano¹⁸. These two works by Vanvitelli redesigned the port basin of Ancona, in a close relationship with the natural site and the amphitheatre morphology of city. To the south the Lazzaretto, detached from the rocky cliff of Sangallo's castle, developed the city's fortifications, and at the same time created a maritime infrastructure to defend the port basin. The Lazzaretto appeared as a complex building from the very start: a health structure, a military bulwark on the sea and a work of port engineering. To the north, Vanvitelli extended the Roman wharf to create the Arco Clementino, which in fact became the new gateway to city for arrivals from the sea. The Arco Clementino, in forms that were already Neoclassical, dialogued with its nearby neighbor the Arco di Traiano. Two commemorative arches in succession, as if to testify to the continuity of the project to build the city. In 1748 Vanvitelli renovated the Chiesa del Gesù, creating a new and intentionally monumental façade, despite the small size of the building. The church, located inside the city at the center of the urban perspective towards the port, was transformed by Vanvitelli into the visual core of the city-front, the hinge of the new urban organization.

A duty-free port was instituted in Trieste¹⁹ as well, in 1719, giving new vitality to mercantile activities and the boatyards. The project was commissioned by Maria Theresa of Austria, and led to the construction of a new city beside the old city still confined within the walls. The Theresian city, designed to be both an extension of the city and the port area, was absolutely innovative compared to the typology of Italian ports: a unitary design, geometrically ordered within an orthogonal grid that integrated the urban structures and the port structures. A

canal (Grand canal) perpendicular to the coastline, penetrated deeply into the urban fabric serving all the port functions of the moment. The port inside the city integrated the two parts again, perhaps in a more effective way. The magnificent palaces along the canal and along its front (the Palazzo Carciotti designed by M. Pertoch in 1805) and above all the Neo-classical church of San Antonio Nuovo (by P. Nobile) gave the waterfront along the sea an extremely urban character.

Trieste's move to open the city to the sea, treating the waterfront as a large urban space, evolved even further over the following decades, when the development of merchant traffic (Trieste was in fact the largest port in the Hapsburg empire) caused the old port (the Mandracchio) to be interred, to create the magnificent Piazza Maggiore (now known as Piazza dell'Unità) behind it. The construction process for the square was long and involved the demolition of the city walls and large portions of the urban fabric, but it was actually the very first regeneration project of a port waterfront in Italy. The operation was made possible when



Piazza con un porto sopra la spiaggia di mare,
F. De Marchi, 1550 circa

neoclassiche, dialogava con il suo vicino modello, l'Arco di Traiano. Due archi celebrativi in successione, quasi a testimoniare la continuità del progetto di costruzione della città. Nel 1748 Vanvitelli ristrutturò la chiesa del Gesù, realizzando una nuova facciata intenzionalmente monumentale, nonostante le contenute dimensioni dell'edificio. La chiesa del Gesù collocata all'interno della città, al centro del prospetto urbano rivolto verso il porto, divenne con il Vanvitelli il polo visivo del fronte città, il perno della nuova organizzazione urbana.

Anche a Trieste¹⁹, nel 1719, fu istituito un porto franco che diede nuovo impulso alle attività mercantili e cantieristiche. L'intervento promosso da Maria Teresa d'Austria portò alla realizzazione di una città nuova accanto alla città vecchia ancora serrata dalle mura. Il borgo teresiano, progettato per essere contemporaneamente ampliamento urbano e zona portuale, presentava caratteri assolutamente innovativi rispetto alla tipologia dei porti italiani: un impianto unitario, geometricamente ordinato da una maglia ortogonale integrava le strutture urbane con quelle del porto. Un canale (Canal grande) perpendicolare alla linea di costa, penetrava in profondità nel tessuto urbano assolvendo tutte le funzioni portuali del momento. Il porto dentro la città realizzava ancora una volta e, forse in maniera più efficace, l'integrazione tra le due parti. I magnifici palazzi disposti lungo il canale e sul suo fronte (il Palazzo Carciotti progettato da M. Pertoich nel 1805) e soprattutto la Chiesa neoclassica di S. Antonio Nuovo (di P. Nobile) conferivano al fronte mare un carattere estremamente urbano.

Questa capacità di Trieste di portare la città sul mare, trattando il fronte d'acqua come un grande spazio cittadino si sviluppò ancora di più nei decenni successivi, quando in relazione allo sviluppo dei traffici mercantili (Trieste era di fatto il maggiore porto dell'impero asburgico) fu interrato il porto vecchio (il Mandracchio) per realizzare alle sue spalle la magnifica piazza Maggiore (oggi dell'Unità). Il processo di realizzazione della piazza fu lungo e comportò l'abbattimento delle mura e di consistenti porzioni di tessuto edilizio, ma a ben vedere è stato in Italia la prima vera operazione di riqualificazione di un waterfront portuale. L'operazione fu possibile in seguito allo spostamento del porto più a Nord, prima su fronte del borgo teresiano e successivamente in corrispondenza delle aree della stazione ferroviaria.

Anche se Genova attivò con grande anticipo un processo di decentramento delle attività portuali e residenziali nell'area di San Pier D'Arena (oggi Sanpierdarena) a Ponente, immediatamente al di là della Lanterna, il traffico commerciale del porto rimase a lungo saldamente legato al bacino compreso tra il molo vecchio e la darsena.

Le mura della città ostacolavano tuttavia lo sviluppo delle attività portuali e la movimentazione delle merci (le operazioni di carico e scarico si svolgevano ancora a mare attraverso le piccole barche della potente compagnia dei facchini). Altro fattore di ostacolo allo sviluppo era indubbiamente la mancanza di un collegamento con l'entroterra. Una svolta avvenne con il piano del Barabino che prevedeva un ampliamento monumentale del Molo Vecchio e un collegamento tra il porto e la strada litoranea di Ponente. Con la Garrettiera da Porta S. Tommaso a Palazzo S. Giorgio, realizzata nel 1836, il porto si aprì finalmente al territorio.

the port was moved further north, initially to the front of the Theresian town and later to the area around the train station. Though Genoa was precocious in decentralizing its port and residential activities to the area of San Pier D'Arena (today's Sanpierdarena) a Ponente, right beyond the Lanterna, the commercial traffic of the port remained firmly anchored in the basin between the old dock of the Molo Vecchio and the marina.

The city walls were an obstacle however to the development of the port activities and cargo handling (loading and unloading operations still took place on the sea on little boats owned by the powerful company of handlers). Another factor that was an obstacle to development was undoubtedly the lack of a connection with the inland. A turning point came with the plan developed by Barabino which included a monumental extension of the Molo Vecchio and a connection between the port and the coastal road on the Ponente. The Garrettiera leading from Porta S. Tommaso to Palazzo S. Giorgio, built in 1836, finally opened the port to the territory.

The operation involved the demolition of the port walls, and the construction of a long linear structure of warehouses lined with porticos along their former path; their roofs became an extraordinary promenade along the port. It is no coincidence that this work was soon called *i terrazzi di Marmo*, the Marble terraces²⁰. The project by Ignazio Gardella created an important precedent for the reorganization of urban fronts facing port areas. The porticoed warehouses open a dialogue between the city and the port, but at the same time divide the two parts, recognizing the specific qualities of each one. The roof is a different story: from above, the city opens completely and freely onto its port. The *terrazzi di marmo* were destroyed in 1880 to expand the port and bring in the railroad. The demolition of the *terrazzi di marmo* marked the symbolic end of the phase of integration between the city and the port and the beginning of a phase of transition that would quickly bring about the separation of the port areas from the urban fabric. A number of factors contributed to the separation of the city from the port: from the division of planning responsibilities between the national and local administrations, to the size of the ships and the sea traffic, and the consequent enlargement of port basins.

In Italy, the Royal Decree dated April 2 1885 established that port master plans for ports classified as having a national and strategic interest would be drawn up by the Genio Civile Opere Marittime of the Ministry of Public Works. Since then the city master plan has no longer included the port. The division immediately upset the cultural and planning model of the city-port as a unitary system.

The size of ships between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries was perfectly

compatible with a port firmly entrenched in the city. The caravels were about thirty meters long and had a draft of only 2 meters, the galleys and galleons were no longer than 50 meters. Only the sailing vessels at the end of the nineteenth century, in their finer versions, were more than 65 meters long²¹. After steamships were introduced, the limit of 100 meters was quickly passed.

The steamship would radically revolutionize the port system. As large numbers of sailing ships were moored "to their death" and used for storage before being inevitable destroyed, the port infrastructures were transformed in the space of a few decades: the walls were demolished to create larger quays; the old bridges were replaced by large jutting quays; the wharves were lengthened and enlarged in section to allow mooring and loading unloading operations; the railroad was introduced into the port; at large long breakwaters overly extended the basin of water at the service of the port.

A look at the views and plans of the major Italian ports between the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century makes it possible to understand the transformations in progress. In Genoa, Trieste, and Naples, the port master plans expanded the port zones with large infrastructures jutting out into the sea. In a certain sense the extension of the port plan was greater than the plan for the city which proceeded from one partial expansion to another. Despite the great transformations in the ports, the relationship between the city and the port area did remain vital. For a long time, the quays in the port remained public spaces, one of the most representative of urban spaces, the edge of a city that overlooks the sea and in it recognizes its history and its future.

The quays soon became the places where emigrants took their leave, places of pain and hope. The maritime stations became the new architectural elements of a port open on two fronts, towards the city and towards the sea. On one side an urban facade, on the other long boardwalks latched onto the sides of ocean liners. In Naples in the early Thirties, Cesare Bazzani profoundly innovated the typology of the maritime station, moving the two boardwalks leading to the ships beyond the facade facing the city, as if to unite the port space with the space of the Piazza del Municipio and the Maschio Angioino²².

We are at the end of a process, the cycle of the port city came to an end. After World War II it would all be different, but during the reconstruction one last significant attempt was made to include the port in the city plan. Between 1945 and 1950, in Le Havre, Auguste Perret, coordinator of the new city plan, brought the center of the city squarely onto the front of the port²³. His attempt remains to our day a difficult reference to develop.

L'operazione comportò l'abbattimento delle mura portuali e la costruzione sul loro tracciato di una lunga struttura lineare di magazzini porticati, la cui copertura divenne una straordinaria passeggiata sul porto. Non a caso l'intervento fu presto chiamato *i terrazzi di Marmo*²⁰. Il progetto di Ignazio Gardella è un importante precedente per la riorganizzazione dei fronti urbani sulle aree portuali.

I magazzini porticati consentono il dialogo tra città e porto, ma nello stesso tempo dividono le due parti, riconoscendo ad ognuna una propria specificità. Sulla copertura il discorso è diverso: dall'alto la città può aprirsi completamente e liberamente sul suo porto. I terrazzi di marmo saranno distrutti nel 1880 per consentire l'ampliamento del porto e l'arrivo della ferrovia. L'abbattimento dei terrazzi di marmo segna simbolicamente la fine della fase dell'integrazione fra città e porto e l'inizio di una fase di transizione che porterà rapidamente alla separazione delle aree portuali dal tessuto urbano. Alla separazione della città dal porto concorrono una pluralità di fattori: dalla divisione delle competenze in materia di pianificazione tra l'amministrazione statale e quella locale, alla nuova dimensione delle navi e del traffico marittimo con il conseguente ampliamento dei bacini portuali.

In Italia il Regio Decreto del 2 aprile 1885, stabili che, per i porti classificati come di rilevanza nazionale e strategica, i piani regolatori portuali venissero redatti dal Genio Civile Opere Marittime del Ministero dei LL.PP. Da allora il piano urbanistico della città non comprenderà più l'ambito portuale. La scissione mise immediatamente in crisi il modello culturale e progettuale della città-porto come sistema unitario.

La dimensione delle navi fra il XV e il XVIII secolo era del tutto compatibile con un porto fortemente radicato alla città. Le caravelle avevano una lunghezza di circa 30 m e un pescaggio di soli 2 m, le galee, le galeazze e i galeoni raggiungevano appena i 50 m. Solo i vascelli a vela in uso fino alla fine del '800, nella loro versione superiore, superavano la lunghezza di 65 metri²¹. Con l'introduzione dei bastimenti a vapore, il traguardo dei 100 m di lunghezza verrà rapidamente oltrepassato.

La nave a vapore rivoluzionerà radicalmente il sistema portuale. Mentre schiere di velieri erano ormeggiati "a morte" e impiegati come depositi in attesa di una inevitabile distruzione, le infrastrutture portuali si modificarono nello spazio di pochi decenni: le mura vennero abbattute per ricavare banchine di riva più ampie; i vecchi ponti furono sostituiti da larghe banchine sporgenti; i moli vennero allungati e ampliati nella loro sezione, in modo da consentire oltre l'attracco delle navi, le operazioni di carico e scarico; la ferrovia entrò nelle aree portuali mentre, a largo lunghissime dighe foranee ampliarono a dismisura lo specchio d'acqua a servizio del porto.

È sufficiente passare in rassegna le vedute e le planimetrie dei maggiori porti italiani tra la fine dell'800 e l'inizio del '900 per comprendere la portata delle trasformazioni in atto. A Genova, a Trieste, a Napoli, i piani regolatori portuali ampliarono l'ambito portuale con grandi infrastrutture proiettate sul mare. In un certo senso il piano per il porto sopravanzava per dimensione quello della città che procedeva invece ancora per ampliamenti e interventi parziali. Nonostante le grandi trasformazioni del porto, il

legame tra la città e l'area portuale rimase tuttavia vitale. Le banchine del porto restarono ancora a lungo un grande spazio pubblico, uno dei luoghi urbani più rappresentativi, il margine di una città che guarda al mare riconoscendovi la sua storia e il suo futuro.

I moli diventarono presto i luoghi del distacco degli emigranti, luoghi di dolore e di speranza. Le stazioni marittime si imposero come le nuove architetture del porto aperte su due fronti, verso la città e verso il mare. Da un lato un prospetto urbano, dall'altro lunghe passerelle agganciavano i fianchi dei transatlantici. All'inizio degli anni '30, a Napoli, Cesare Bazzani innovò profondamente la tipologia della stazione marittima, facendo avanzare le due passerelle di accesso alle navi oltre il prospetto rivolto verso la città, quasi a volere unificare lo spazio portuale con quello della Piazza del Municipio e del Maschio Angioino²².

Siamo alla fine di un percorso, il ciclo della città-porto volge al termine. Dopo il secondo conflitto mondiale sarà tutto diverso, ma proprio nel periodo della ricostruzione abbiamo un ultimo grande tentativo di ricomprendere il porto nel progetto urbano. Tra il 1945 e il 1950 a Le Havre, Auguste Perret, coordinatore del nuovo piano urbanistico riporta decisamente il centro città sul fronte del porto²³. Il suo tentativo resta ancora oggi un riferimento difficile da sviluppare.

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Joan Alemany Llovera

Urban Redevelopment
in Latin-American Ports
**Renovación urbana en los puertos
de América Latina**



El frente urbano de Rio de Janeiro (2002)
 Puertos y ciudades portuarias en América Latina
 The Rio de Janeiro waterfront in 2002
 Ports and Port-Cities in Latin America



En América Latina, como en el resto del mundo, todos los puertos, sean grandes o pequeños, pueden mejorar las relaciones urbanísticas con sus ciudades. Pero más de una treintena de grandes puertos tienen posibilidades de llevar a la práctica proyectos de revitalización de espacios portuarios que por su situación cercana al centro urbano, por su superficie, por su capacidad para recibir actividades económicas y crear empleo pueden contribuir decisivamente a un nuevo desarrollo socio-económico urbano y a una mejora substancial de la calidad de vida de los ciudadanos.

Puertos y ciudades portuarias en América Latina

La mayoría de ciudades costeras de América Latina fueron fundadas y se desarrollaron gracias a su función portuaria. Algunos grandes puertos de América tienen una actividad continuada desde el siglo XVI, otros recibieron un fuerte impulso en los siglos XVIII, XIX ó XX. Todos tienen una interesante historia y muchos un patrimonio que puede contribuir al desarrollo urbano y portuario futuro. Desde el siglo XVI Portugal mantuvo la relación con Brasil a través de la navegación entre Lisboa y Salvador en la Bahía de Todos los Santos (primera capital constituida en 1549) y España se relacionó con sus territorios americanos con un sistema de puerto único en la península, Sevilla, y diversos puertos en América.

Las dos grandes flotas que debían partir cada año de Sevilla, los galeones de Tierra Firme y la flota de la Nueva España, tenían como destinos principales Cartagena de Indias y Portobelo, la primera y Veracruz, la segunda.

Además a Portobelo llegaban las mercancías del Perú a través de la navegación por los puertos del Callao, Guayaquil y Panamá y el transporte terrestre por el istmo.

El regreso de las dos flotas se realizaba conjuntamente a partir del puerto de La Habana. Además desde el puerto de Acapulco se rea-

As is the case in the rest of the world, all Latin American ports can, whether they are great or small, improve their relationship with their cities from an urban planning perspective. More than 30 ports in South America have the potential for bringing to fruition revitalisation projects for their port and harbour areas, either because of their proximity to the city centre, the nature of the surface areas that they cover or their ability to play host to economic activities and create employment, all of which can make a decisive contribution to new urban socioeconomic development and a substantial improvement to the citizens' quality of life.

Ports and Port-Cities in Latin America

Most Latin American coastal cities were founded and developed as a result of their functions as ports. Some major ports in South America have been operating as such continuously since the 16th Century, whereas others received a major boost in the 18th, 19th and 20th Centuries. They all have an interesting history and many of them have a heritage that could well make a great contribution to future urban and port development.

As from the 16th Century, Portugal kept up its relations with Brazil via navigation between Lisbon and Salvador in the Bahia de Todos los Santos (the first capital city to be established in 1549) and Spain did likewise with its South American territories through a single-port system on the Iberian Peninsula, Seville, and its ties with a variety of ports on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. The main destinations of the two large fleets that would set sail from Seville every year, the Galeones de Tierra Firme and the Flota de la Nueva España, were Cartagena de Indias and Portobelo, in the case of the first fleet, and Veracruz, the second fleet's destination. The goods and merchandise from Peru also reached Portobelo, after being transported via the ports of Callao, Guayaquil and Panama and then being conveyed overland across the isthmus. The two fleets made the return journey together from Havana. Furthermore, the Port of Acapulco was used as a connection point for the voyage to Manila in the Philippines on the so-called Navío de la China or the Galeón de Manila.

Other ports had interests in Brazil and in the Spanish New

lizaba la conexión con Manila en Filipinas con el llamado navío de la China o galeón de Manila.

Otros puertos tenían actividad en Brasil y en los territorios españoles del Nuevo Mundo, pero los anteriores fueron los más importantes y, con excepción de Portobelo y Acapulco, dieron lugar a un conjunto de ciudades portuarias que se han mantenido, con destacada actividad, hasta el momento presente.

Este sistema de navegación que privilegiaba a unas pocas ciudades portuarias funcionó bien en el siglo XVI, presentó serios problemas en el siglo XVII y entró en crisis en el XVIII.

En la segunda mitad de esta centuria los reglamentos de libre comercio españoles permitieron ampliar el sistema de navegación comercial a 13 puertos en la península y 40 en tierras americanas.

Portugal trasladó la capital de Brasil a Río de Janeiro en 1763 y amplió la navegación a nuevos puertos.

Nuevas ciudades portuarias fueron adquiriendo importancia a partir de la liberalización del comercio, con la independencia de las repúblicas americanas y con el proceso de industrialización en los siglos XIX y XX.

Considerando sólo ciudades medianas y grandes (a partir de 200.000 habitantes) y puertos con tráficos de carga general importantes (descartamos los especializados exclusivamente en alguna

materia prima o granel) se pueden delimitar un sistema de una treintena de ciudades portuarias con patrimonio de suelo y masa crítica suficiente para llevar a término importantes proyectos de renovación urbana de algunos de sus espacios marítimos.

En el mapa adjunto se presentan estas ciudades, a las que se han añadido algunas más pequeñas, pero que por su situación y sus funciones tienen también posibilidades de revitalización de sus puertos y frentes marítimos.

Avances y dificultades para la renovación portuaria

Algunos problemas específicos de América Latina han supuesto un cierto retraso en los proyectos de revitalización urbana de este amplio conjunto de puertos: las crisis económicas de fines de los años ochenta y primeros noventa (momento en el que comenzaban muchos de los proyectos que hoy están terminados en el resto del mundo), la falta de inversiones y el abandono de los puertos, la debilidad de la planificación urbana, la búsqueda exclusiva de un beneficio a corto plazo. Todo ello y algunas dificultades específicas locales, han supuesto un retraso en la implementación y ejecución de proyectos de revitalización portuaria.

Pero la situación actual de desarrollo económico, de crecimiento del turismo, de ampliación y mejora urbana en la mayoría de paí-



ses de América posibilita la realización de proyectos de revitalización de los viejos espacios portuarios y costeros en las medianas y grandes ciudades. Además, en la última década del siglo XX, la mayor parte de países aprobaron nuevas legislaciones de puertos que han supuesto una mayor descentralización de la organización y la gestión y, por tanto, estas normas facilitan la toma de decisiones sobre las actividades de desarrollo futuro. En este sentido, la revitalización de los viejos espacios portuarios es un elemento más de la modernización y renovación de las infraestructuras marítimas. Sus beneficios pueden contribuir decisivamente, además del desarrollo urbano, a las necesarias inversiones para la creación de nuevas terminales comerciales y la mejora de los propios puertos.

Unas primeras experiencias

La existencia de algunos problemas específicos en América Latina no ha impedido la realización de algunos proyectos que suponen unas primeras y muy interesantes experiencias. Aunque solamente la reconversión de Puerto Madero en Buenos Aires es conocida a nivel internacional, el resto de experiencias latinoamericanas aporta un conjunto de elementos de conocimiento sumamente útil por la diversidad de situaciones y de condiciones y por los resultados obtenidos en cada caso. Actualmente existen bastantes propuestas pero pocos proyectos terminados con capacidad para llevarse a la práctica.

Totalmente terminados o muy avanzados en su realización pueden citarse los siguientes: Puerto Madero en Buenos Aires, Estação das Docas en Belém do Pará, Porto do Río en Río de Janeiro, Muelle Barón en Valparaíso y Malecón 2000 en Guayaquil. En algunos otros puertos se han realizado intervenciones puntuales (centro comercial en Antofagasta, equipamiento cultural en Porto Alegre, centro de convenciones en Cartagena...) que por su especificidad no podemos considerar un programa de renovación urbana, el cual requiere necesariamente una cierta masa crítica en la operación y diversidad de funciones y actividades. Veamos los elementos esenciales de cada una de estas experiencias.

Puerto Madero en Buenos Aires

Es un proyecto muy conocido descrito en numerosas publicaciones (Ver la reseña de artículos de *Portus* dedicados a América de este mismo *Dossier*). Es una gran operación urbanística (170 hectáreas) en una gran capital (más de 10 millones de habitantes en el área metropolitana). En la gran superficie terrestre ocupada por el viejo puerto (unas 130 hectáreas) construido a fines del siglo XIX y que en los años treinta de la siguiente centuria ya se consideraba obsoleto para el tráfico marítimo comercial, se han construido una importante cantidad de edificios de apartamentos, oficinas y otros servicios terciarios modernos, además de algún equipamiento cultural, una marina y espacios públicos. Pero la imagen más representativa y uno de los elementos más significativos de toda esta lujosa promoción es la rehabilitación y reconversión de los viejos galpones que jalonan las cuatro dársenas o diques interiores. Otro elemento interesante a estudiar es la organización y gestión de toda esta gran operación de renovación urbana (quizás la mayor de América Latina en estos momentos): La operación ha sido dirigida por la Corporación Antiguo Puerto Madero, creada

World territories, but the former were the most important and, with the exception of Portobelo and Acapulco, they led to the growth of a series of port cities that have remained extremely active right up until the present time. This navigation system that bestowed privileges upon a handful of port cities worked well until the 16th Century but caused serious problems in the 17th Century and, by the 18th Century, was in complete crisis. In the second half of the 18th Century the Spanish free trade rules enabled the country to increase its commercial navigation system to 13 ports on the Iberian Peninsula and 40 in America. Portugal moved the Capital of Brazil to Rio de Janeiro in 1763 and proceeded to open up close commercial ties with new ports. Free trade meant that importance gradually started to be attached to new port cities when the South and Central American Republics became independent and with the industrialisation processes that took place in the 19th and 20th Centuries. If one takes into account only medium-sized and large cities (with more than 200,000 inhabitants) and ports with considerable general goods traffic and turnover (ruling out those that specialised exclusively in one particular raw material or one bulk commodity), it is possible to define a system of around 30 port cities that possessed sufficient land assets and a critical mass to enable them to implement major urban redevelopment projects in some of their maritime zones. The enclosed map shows these cities, together with some smaller ones that owing to their geographical location, also had a potential for revitalising their ports, harbours and waterfronts.

Progress and Difficulties with Port Redevelopment

Some specifically Latin American problems caused a certain amount of delay to the urban revitalisation projects, and this affected the wide range of ports: the economic crises in the late 80s and early 90s (which is just when many of the projects began that are now completed in the rest of the world), a lack of investment and the abandoning of ports and the weakness of urban planning, plus the fact that those involved were only seeking short-term profit. All of this and certain specific local difficulties brought about a delay in implementing the port revitalisation projects.

However, the current situation concerning economic growth and the development of tourism, urban expansion and improvement in most South American countries enables them to carry out revitalisation projects in the old port and coastal areas in the medium-sized and large cities. Furthermore, in the final decade of the 20th Century most of those countries passed new laws affecting ports that have led to a greater decentralisation where organisation and management are concerned and, so, these

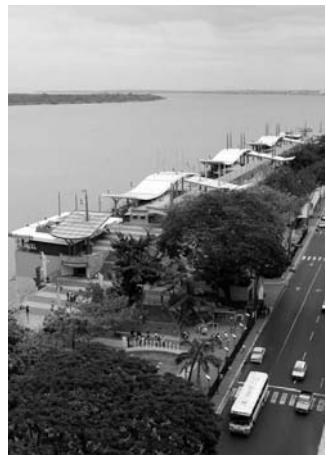
Nuevos edificios de Puerto Madero, Buenos Aires
New buildings in Puerto Madero, Buenos Aires

standards have facilitated decision making with respect to future development. In this sense, the revitalisation of former port areas has become another element in the modernisation of the maritime infrastructures. The ensuing benefits can play a vital role, not only to urban development but also to the investment that is needed to create new commercial terminals and to improving the ports themselves.

Some Initial Experiences

The fact that Latin America faces certain specific problems has not prevented some countries from undertaking projects that have proved to be very interesting experiences. Although only the redevelopment of Puerto Madero in Buenos Aires has become known on an international level, the rest of the Latin American activities in this area have also made a major contribution with a series of extremely useful experiences because of the diversity of situations and conditions and the results obtained in each particular case.

A lot of proposals have now been put forward, but few plans have been sufficient-



Area Norte del Malecón 2000 en Guayaquil (Ecuador)

Paseo del Muelle de Belém do Pará

Primera reconversión del Muelle Barón de Valparaíso

North area of Malecón 2000, in Guayaquil (Ecuador)

Paseo del Muelle in Belém do Pará

First reconversion of Muelle Barón in Valparaíso (Chile)

ly completed to enable them to be put into practice. The following projects can be regarded as either completed or having progressed to a very advanced stage: Puerto Madero in Buenos Aires, Estação das Docas in Belém do Pará, Porto do Rio in Rio de Janeiro, Muelle Barón in Valparaíso and Malecon 2000 in Guayaquil. Specific actions have been taken in some other ports (shopping centre in Antofagasta, cultural facilities in Porto Alegre, conference hall in Cartagena, etc.), but owing to the specific nature of these actions they cannot be regarded as urban redevelopment, because the latter necessarily requires a certain critical mass where operations are concerned, as well as a wide variety of functions and activities. Let's take a look at some of the essential elements that have formed part of each one of the projects that are either complete or near completion.

Puerto Madero in Buenos Aires

This is a very well-known project that has been described in numerous publications (See the summary of *Portus* articles devoted to America that are included in this *Dossier*). It is a major urban planning operation (170 hectares) in a large capital city (more than 10 million inhabitants in the metropolitan area). A large number of apartment buildings, office buildings and other modern tertiary services have been constructed in the large area of land occupied by the old port (approximately 130 hectares) constructed towards the end of the 19th Century, which was already considered obsolete for commercial maritime traffic in the 1930s. Cultural facilities, a marina and public zones have also been provided. However, the most representative image and one of the most significant elements in all this luxurious project has been the conversion, rehabilitation and refurbishment of the old warehouses that surrounded the four inner dock basins. Another interesting aspect worth examining is the way that this major urban redevelopment operation (perhaps the largest and most ambitious in Latin America to date) is organised and run: the operation has been directed by the Corporación Antiguo Puerto Madero, established by virtue of Decree 1279, dated November 21st 1989, composed of representatives from different public administrations, but acting as a private company.

Operation Puerto Madero has given a great boost to the property sector in the City of Buenos Aires, but it has focused almost exclusively on the offer of apartments and services for the wealthiest sectors of Argentinean society, but forgetting that these port revitalisation operations can also have a considerable effect upon the development of economic activities and can also create permanent employment (not only associated with the construction sector), as has been the case with the experiences in San Francisco, Baltimore, Cape Town,

Sydney or Barcelona.

The great city of Buenos Aires, with its extremely long coastline along the River Plate Estuary, has also been involved with other very important coastal zones such as those at Riachuelo (in La Boca), in the Northern Dock Basin and in the Parque de la Memoria (Costanera Norte) which, because of its interest from an urban planning perspective, will have to be analysed at some point in the future.

Porto do Rio de Janeiro

Promoted by the Secretaria Municipal de Urbanismo via the Instituto Pereira Passos, the Porto do Rio Project includes the redevelopment of the old port zone with its 18 large warehouses, the central urban zone nearby and the neighbourhoods of Saude, Gamboa and Santo Cristo. This important waterfront runs from the Mauá Pier as far as the Gasómetro, covering a surface area of 317 hectares. The ultimate aim of the project is to develop a central urban area as a result of the actions taken in the old port and in certain buildings and adjacent public zones. Therefore, it is also a model for action in a major city, but different

from the one affecting Puerto Madero, in view of the fact that the one in Rio is not focused exclusively on a port area like the Buenos Aires Project, but in a combined urban-port zone.

The Porto do Rio Project is very interesting as an urban proposal for the future development of a major city such as Rio, but it is difficult to carry out in a reasonable period of time. If this ambitious project is to be put into practice and have a positive effect on the actual urban situation, which is very extensive and complex in the space that is the subject of the planning, a minimum of the following points will have to be complied with: drawing up specific projects for the different areas and for different sectors, being able to count on a body that is efficient and effective in managing the entire operation, having sufficient economic resources (which can and must come from the urban planning operations themselves) that are incorporated into an economic and financial plan and, finally, putting into practice a medium – and long – term strategy that is above, and not dependent upon the city's political cycles and circumstances.

por Decreto 1279 de 21 de noviembre de 1989, formada por representantes de diversas administraciones públicas pero actuando como empresa privada.

La operación Puerto Madero ha supuesto una dinamización importante del sector inmobiliario en la gran ciudad de Buenos Aires, pero se ha centrado casi exclusivamente en la oferta de apartamentos y servicios para los sectores más ricos de la sociedad argentina olvidando que estas operaciones de revitalización portuaria pueden tener también una importante incidencia en el desarrollo de actividades económicas y en la creación de empleo permanente (y no sólo el vinculado a la construcción) como muestran las experiencias de San Francisco, Baltimore, Ciudad el Cabo, Sydney o Barcelona.

La gran ciudad de Buenos Aires, con una larguísima costa sobre el Río de la Plata, ha intervenido en otros espacios litorales también muy importantes como en el Riachuelo (en La Boca), en la Dársena Norte y en el Parque de la Memoria (en Costanera Norte) que, por su interés urbanístico, habrá que analizar en el futuro.

Porto do Río de Janeiro

Promovido por la Secretaría Municipal de Urbanismo a través del Instituto Pereira Passos el proyecto Porto do Río abarca la reutilización de la zona antigua del puerto con sus 18 grandes almacenes, el espacio urbano central próximo y los barrios de Saude, Gamboa y Santo Cristo. Este importante frente marítimo se extiende desde el Pier Mauá hasta el Gasómetro en una superficie de 317 hectáreas. La propuesta tiene como objetivo último el desarrollo de un espacio urbano central a partir de la intervención en el viejo puerto y en algunos edificios y espacios públicos adjuntos. Es, por tanto, un modelo de actuación, también en una gran ciudad, pero distinto del de Puerto Madero ya que el de Río no está centrado exclusivamente en un área portuaria de intervención



como en Buenos Aires, sino en un espacio mixto urbano-portuario. El proyecto Porto do Río es muy interesante como propuesta urbana para el desarrollo futuro de una gran ciudad como Río pero es difícil de llevar a la práctica en un horizonte temporal razonable. Para pasar de esta ambiciosa propuesta a unas realizaciones prácticas que incidan en la realidad urbana, muy amplia y compleja de este espacio objeto de planificación, será necesario, como mínimo, que se cumplan los siguientes puntos: elaborar proyectos específicos para las distintas áreas y para diferentes sectores, disponer de un organismo eficaz en la gestión de toda la operación, disponer de medios económicos suficientes (que pueden y deben salir de las propias operaciones urbanísticas) en un plan económico y financiero y, por último, poner en marcha una estrategia a medio y largo plazo que en lo esencial esté por encima y no dependa de los ciclos y coyunturas políticas de la ciudad.

Estação das Docas en Belém do Pará

El proyecto, ya realizado, de la Estação das Docas es un muy buen ejemplo de rehabilitación y aprovechamiento de un espacio portuario relativamente reducido. En efecto, en el viejo muelle fluvial de Belém la Companhia Docas do Pará ha promovido la intervención de revitalización de tres viejos almacenes portuarios y sus espacios adjuntos en el muelle con una superficie total de 3,2 hectáreas. Cada uno de los almacenes se ha dedicado a unas actividades de carácter urbano diferentes que han recibido los nombres de Boulevard de las Artes, Boulevard de las Ferias y Exposiciones y Boulevard de la Gastronomía. El conjunto de esta operación es una excelente experiencia que muestra las posibilidades de renovación y de desarrollo que también ofrecen viejas edificaciones portuarias de tamaño relativamente reducido. No sólo los grandes puertos comerciales de grandes ciudades tienen capacidad para

contribuir a la mejora urbana y el desarrollo socio-económico sino que también, como muestra la Estação das Docas, instalaciones más reducidas, con proyectos imaginativos y gestiones eficaces pueden tener un reconocido éxito.

Malecón 2000 en Guayaquil

En 1997 se creó la Fundación que tenía por objeto reconvertir y promocionar el viejo muelle o malecón de la ciudad. Pronto se iniciaron las obras y ya en el año 1999 se pudo disponer de la Plaza Cívica. En los años siguientes se inauguraban el Centro Comercial (y el estacionamiento), la Plaza Olmedo y los Jardines, la restauración del Mercado Sur, el Centro de Exposiciones, la Plaza de los Artesanos, el Teatro IMAX y toda la urbanización hasta completar un espacio de 17,4 hectáreas a lo largo de 2,5 Kilómetros de río conocido como Malecón 2000.

El éxito económico y de transformación urbana que ha supuesto esta operación ha conducido a programar por la Fundación Malecón 2000 nuevas propuestas de renovación urbana para otras áreas de la ciudad y el río como el nuevo Proyecto Malecón del Salado.

Muelle Barón de Valparaíso

El abandono del viejo muelle Barón dedicado en otro tiempo a la descarga de carbón y alejado de las infraestructuras operativas actuales fue la base para un primer proyecto de remodelación yertura al público de esta parte del puerto de Valparaíso. El muelle se remodeló y se abrió al público con una notable aceptación de los ciudadanos. La Empresa Portuaria de Valparaíso (EPV), después del éxito de esta primera operación, impulsó el Proyecto de reconversión de una área mucho mayor del entorno de esta vieja instalación. La nueva propuesta abarcaba una superficie de unas 12 hectáreas. Se elaboró un primer Proyecto adjudicado en con-

Estação das Docas in Belém do Pará
 The Estação das Docas Project, which has already been completed, is an excellent example of rehabilitation and making good use of a rather limited port area. In fact, the revitalisation of three old port warehouses and the surrounding area on the quay at the old riverfront in Belém has been promoted by the Companhia Docas; the site covers a total area of 3.2 hectares. Each of the warehouses is to be put to different urban uses, and they have been renamed Boulevard de las Artes (Arts), Boulevard de las Ferias y Exposiciones (Fairs and Exhibitions) and Boulevard de la Gastronomía (Gastronomy).

This operation as a whole is an excellent experience that serves to show the potential for renewal and development afforded by old port buildings, in spite of the fact that they are relatively small. It is not only the large commercial buildings in major cities that can make a contribution to urban improvement and socioeconomic development but also installations like Estação das Docas, because as long as those involved can come up with imaginative projects that

are efficiently managed, there is no reason why they should not be successful.

Malecon 2000 in Guayaquil

The Malecon 2000 Trust was set up in 1997, with a view to promoting and converting the old quays and other harbour facilities in the city. The works soon commenced and by 1999 the Civic Square was completed. In the ensuing years the Shopping Centre and its parking facilities were opened to the public, the Plaza Olmedo and the Gardens were ready and the South Market had been restored. Not long after, the Exhibition Hall, the Plaza de los Artesanos, the IMAX Theatre and the entire urban development were completed, this complex now covering 17.4 hectares and running 2.5 Kilometres along the river and given the name Malecon 2000.

The economic success of the operation and the urban transformation involved led to a series of proposals being made for inclusion in the Malecon 2000 Trust, and to take the river as the focal point for other urban redevelopment projects for the City of Guayaquil Malecon del Salado Project.

Muelle Barón in Valparaíso

The abandoning of the old Muelle Barón, which had once been used for unloading coal and was a long way from the current operating infrastructures, made it an ideal place for an initial remodelling project and this was the first area in the Port of Valparaíso to be opened to the general public. When the quay was eventually opened, it was very well accepted by those who visited it. After the success of the first operation, the company Empresa Portuaria de Valparaíso (EPV) gave its backing to the Redevelopment Project for a much larger zone within the old port and harbour installations. The new proposal was to cover a surface area of about 12 hectares. An initial Project was prepared and put out to tender. A variety of activities were the subject of the bidding (restoring the Bolívar Bodega, a cruise terminal, a hotel, a congress hall, an aquarium, a shopping centre, a marina and sports complex and a museum), and the option was left open to construct a certain amount of housing. The whole project involved a total of 100,000 m² of construction. However, when it came to actually awarding the works, the number

of activities had been considerably reduced, and the successful bidder was to construct only a major shopping centre, which was also to be constructed to a greater height and cover a greater surface area.

The potential offered by the revitalisation of the space around the former Muelle Barón is very important for the City of Valparaíso. Although it is a small area, it is exceptional because of its location and the geographical characteristics of this city, which has very little readily available flat land for urban regeneration with a view to extending the positive effects on the constructed fabric as a whole.

Encouraging the Debate and the Proposals

These first experiences in Latin America, with their right decisions and their problems, with their positive and negative effects, constitute the first step towards making further progress. The main problems when redeveloping ports in Latin America are the lack of preparation of proposals and the non-existence of an in-depth discussion about the matter. There

curso público que proponía una diversificación de actividades (rehabilitación bodega Bolívar, terminal de cruceros, hotel, centro de convenciones, acuario, centro comercial, marina deportiva y turística, museo) y dejaba la posibilidad de construcción de algunas viviendas. Todo ello con una construcción total entorno a los 100.000 m². En el proceso de adjudicación del espacio se redujo considerablemente la diversificación de actividades proponiéndose por parte de la empresa que ganó el concurso únicamente la construcción de un gran centro comercial que, además, reclama una mayor edificabilidad y altura en su construcción.

Las posibilidades que ofrece la revitalización del espacio entorno al antiguo muelle Barón son muy importantes para la ciudad de Valparaíso. Es un espacio reducido pero excepcional por su situación y por las características geográficas de esta ciudad que dispone de muy poco suelo plano donde realizar una operación de regeneración urbana con el objetivo de difundir sus efectos positivos sobre el conjunto del tejido construido.

Impulsar el debate y las propuestas

Estas primeras experiencias de América Latina, con sus aciertos y sus problemas, con sus efectos positivos y negativos son una primera base para seguir avanzando. Uno de los principales problemas de las reconversiones portuarias en América Latina es la falta de elaboración de propuestas y la inexistencia de una discusión profunda sobre el tema. Ni siquiera encontramos esta discusión sobre las experiencias ya realizadas. Como máximo se ha realizado en algunos foros una descripción de las principales realizaciones (por ejemplo Puerto Madero) pero no se conocen estudios y análisis críticos de los diferentes casos y ello es imprescindible para seguir avanzando. Es necesario debatir a nivel general sobre las posibilidades que ofrecen para las ciudades estos espacios, teniendo presente que no se

trata en ningún caso de restar infraestructuras al tráfico comercial sino de aprovechar mejor los espacios portuarios analizando el puerto en la ciudad como un todo, con sus espacios obsoletos y con sus necesidades futuras de nuevas infraestructuras. A nivel más concreto se deben analizar y discutir para cada caso concreto la conveniencia de la renovación de los espacios portuarios apropiados, su delimitación, los servicios y actividades que pueden implantarse en ellos, el encargo transparente de los proyectos de urbanismo y arquitectura, los organismos que deben asumir la gestión, la participación pública y la privada en la financiación y en los resultados y, por último, los beneficios socio-económicos y el empleo que puede crear toda la operación de renovación y revitalización urbana.

Ciudades portuarias

Veracruz, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Campeche (Méjico); Santo Domingo (República Dominicana); La Habana, Santiago de Cuba (Cuba); Balboa, Cristóbal (Panamá); San Juan (Puerto Rico); Cartagena de Indias, Santa Marta, Buenaventura (Colombia); La Guaira, Maracaibo (Venezuela); Guayaquil (Ecuador); El Callao, Iquitos (Perú); Manaos, Belem, Recife, Salvador de Bahía; Río de Janeiro, Santos, Porto Alegre (Brasil); Montevideo (Uruguay); Asunción (Paraguay); Buenos Aires, Rosario, Santa Fé, Mar del Plata, Ushuaia (Argentina); Iquique, Antofagasta, Valparaíso, San Antonio, Talcahuano, Puerto Montt, Punta Arenas (Chile). (Total: 39 ciudades portuarias).

are not even any discussions and debates about the experience that has already been gained. All that has been done is to give a description of the main projects (for example, Puerto Madero) in a few forums, but no studies or critical analyses would appear to have been conducted on the different cases, and studies and analyses are essential if progress is to be made.

What is needed is a general debate about the potential that these zones offer cities, without forgetting that it is never a question of taking away buildings from commercial traffic, but rather a matter of putting port and harbour zones to better use by analysing the port in the city as a whole, with its obsolete areas and its future requirements for new infrastructures. On a more specific level, what has to be analysed and discussed for each specific case is the advisability of redeveloping suitable port zones, setting limits for this, and deciding which services and activities are to be implemented in them. It is also necessary to have complete transparency when commissioning the urban planning and architectural projects, The same transparency require-

ment also applies to the bodies that have to manage these projects, the public and private initiative that is involved in financing them and the results obtained. Finally, transparency has to be applied to the socioeconomic benefits and the employment that might be created by the urban redevelopment and revitalisation operation.

Port Cities

Veracruz, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Campeche (Mexico); Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic); Havana, Santiago de Cuba (Cuba); Balboa, Cristobal (Panama); San Juan (Puerto Rico); Cartagena de Indias, Santa Marta, Buenaventura (Colombia); La Guaira, Maracaibo (Venezuela); Guayaquil (Ecuador); El Callao, Iquitos (Peru); Manaos, Belem, Recife, Salvador de Bahia; Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Porto Alegre (Brazil); Montevideo (Uruguay); Asuncion (Paraguay); Buenos Aires, Rosario, Santa Fe, Mar del Plata, Ushuaia (Argentina); Iquique, Antofagasta, Valparaiso, San Antonio, Talcahuano, Puerto Montt, Punta Arenas (Chile).
(Total: 39 Port Cities).



Roberto Converti

Argentina, between the Ocean
and the Rivers.

The New Spirit of the Future

**Argentina, entre el océano y los ríos.
El nuevo espíritu de los tiempos
por venir**



La Ciudad de Rosario y el Río Paraná
The City of Rosario, and the Paraná River

Argentina y el Mercosur

Es evidente, a través de los antecedentes de objetivos y proyectos realizados sobre el territorio del Mercosur, que la integración de la Cuenca del Plata y de sus áreas de influencia es de enorme trascendencia y la relación de esta organización fluvial/urbana para el desarrollo económico y productivo de Argentina y la Región, es fundamental.

En este sentido, el impacto de orientar el sistema fluvial y marítimo argentino como una de las piezas clave de las condiciones económicas del Mercosur, es aún más significativo cuando se lo vincula a otro tema de interés global: la Región es la cuarta reserva mundial de alimentos, energía y agua dulce.

Movilidad e integración sostenible

El Mercado Común del Sur es un bloque comercial cuyo propósito es promover el libre intercambio y movimiento de bienes, personas y capital entre los países que lo integran y su principal expectativa es avanzar a una mayor integración política y cultural entre sus países miembros y asociados.

El proceso de integración que ha marcado las distintas etapas de desarrollo del Mercosur, ha sido también un tiempo de transformación de la escala y la organización del territorio de sus ciudades. Así, planteado el desafío de la integración, fortalecer el intercambio y la movilidad sostenible de los habitantes y las mercancías de la Región Mercosur y los países que lo componen, son temas principales ante el nuevo escenario internacional, orientado hacia procesos de interdependencia global.

Recursos renovables y desarrollo

Los nuevos procesos de integración de Latinoamérica, por lo tanto, se están caracterizando por la inclusión de temas como el

Argentina and Mercosur

It is clear through the background of objectives set and projects carried out on the land in Mercosur (South American Common Market), that integrating the River Plate Basin and its spheres of influence and hinterland is of great importance and that organising this river/urban zone is fundamental for the economic and industrial development of Argentina and the Region.

In this sense, the effects of accepting that the Argentinean river and maritime system is one of the key factors affecting the economic conditions of the Mercosur, is all the more significant when it is linked to another matter of global interest: the Region is the fourth largest world reserve for food, energy and fresh water.

Mobility and Sustainable Integration

The Mercado Común del Sur (South American Common Market) is a trading bloc whose objective is to promote the free exchange and movement of goods, persons and capital between the member countries and its main target is to progress towards achieving a greater political and cultural integration between the member countries and associates.

The process of integration that has marked the different stages in the development of Mercosur has also been a period of transformation and reorganisation of the land where the cities are located.

The challenge of integrating, strengthening and enhancing the exchange and the sustainable mobility of the inhabitants and goods in the Mercosur Region and the member countries has thus become a major question in the light of the new international scenario, aimed at processes of global interdependence.

Renewable Resources and Development

The new Latin-American integration processes are thus characterised by the inclusion of such questions as enhancing transport mobility between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the international communication networks or energy, which includes the Region as an active and vital part of this new world organisation cycle.

These physical structuring conditions, explain the priority that Argentina has given to incorporating anticipatory processes into the structuring of its territory, which will even permit, in the face of the impersonality of world action, working towards guaranteeing and controlling the quality, identity and security of its natural resources.

That is why in the face of the dynamics of the cultural and economic processes of globalisation, Argentina now needs a new territorial planning criterion, which is driven by a need to concentrate in its

cities, new activities with a high level of technological development, associated with production and service companies.

Sustainable Growth

As was the case with the founding of the European Economic Community or, more recently, with the growth of the Asian movements, this scenario leads to the emergence of new demands, and these mean modifying the locations of the production and service activities, as well as requiring the work forces to develop new skills and adapting the corridors so that they can accommodate the exchange of goods, thus generating a territorial transformation on a new scale, which has to lead not only to modifying international trade relations but also to changing the internal arrangements in each country's provinces and cities.

These processes shape not only the urban nature but also the rural nature, when this is observable, as is the case with soya cultivation in Argentina, where an extension to the crop-growing area brings about new forms of internal colonisation.

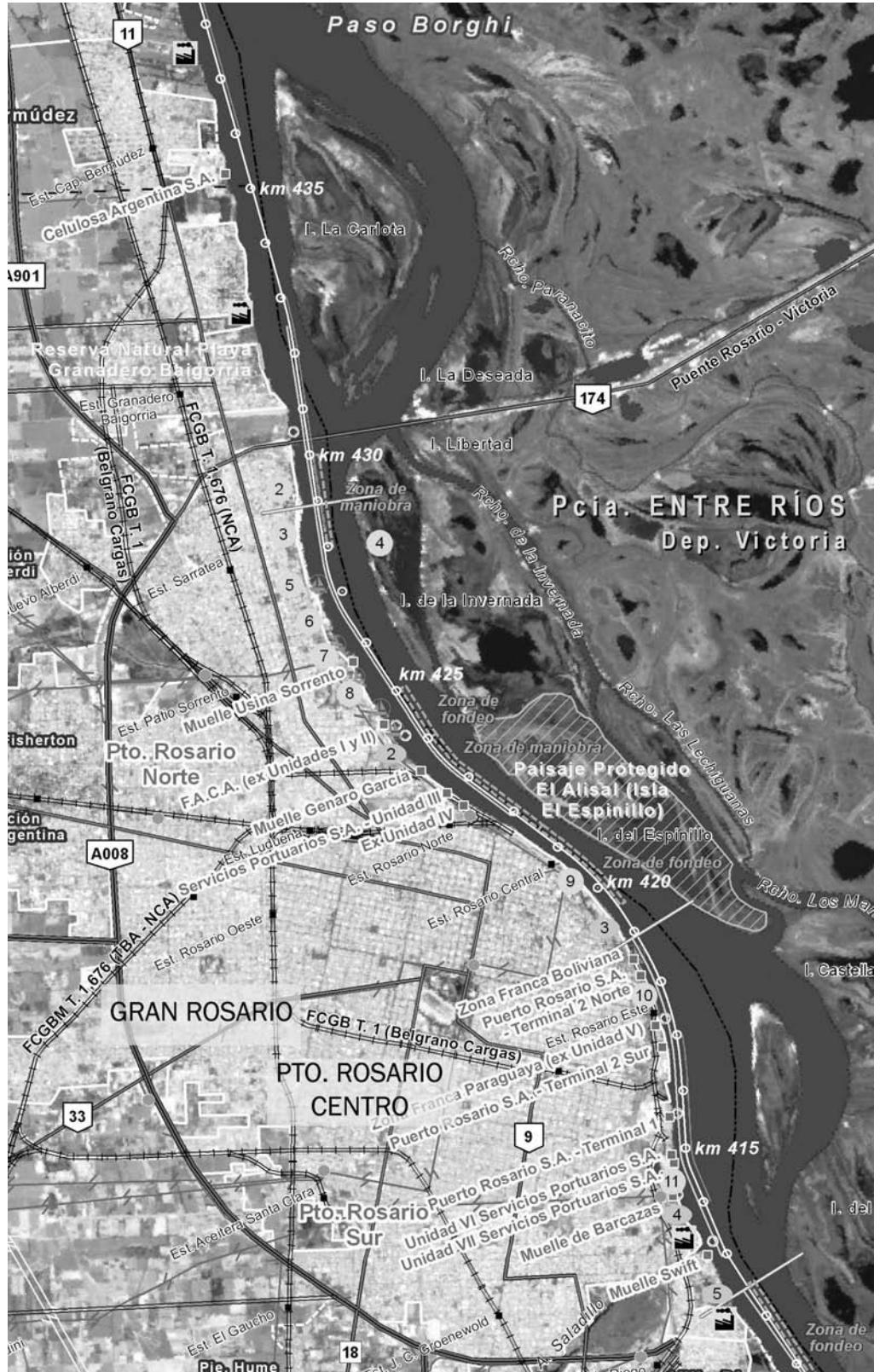
Argentina, Present and Future

Argentina is a country that has traditionally based its economic development on its ability to export. That explains why – when it comes to assuring its success –, its trade exchange relations basically need not only products but also new ways of linking up with the destination markets and improved quality.

The importance of the quality of the infrastructures given over to transit, transport and communication – also a strategic matter on the global agenda because of its effect on the planning and design of international trade exchange –, has become a crucial point for sustaining competitiveness and a vital aspect to be dealt with by each country.

In this sense, the Argentinean market is required on a national, regional and international level – because of the way it is organised and its geographical position –, to produce a major and intense network for moving its goods, so nowadays, as the demand for such movement is in constant growth, and given that an exponential increase has been found annually in the number of tonnes exported, it is all the more important to find ways of making it feasible and practical to transport the number of tonnes / kilometres that are expected in the future.

What has to be borne in mind is that Argentina has 4,000 kilometres of coastline and more than 1,500 kilometres of navigable river waterways, which constitute an extraordinary area of geographical and environmental diversity. The above-mentioned extension includes the scientific bases of the Antarctic in the far south and the strategic ports of Ushuaia and Río Grande in Tierra del Fuego, which have highly-advanced technological industries, the exploitation of hydro-



carbon, wool production or the presence of a sophisticated tourist centre.

There is also the extensive Patagonia coastline, where Santa Cruz, Rio Negro and Chubut are all involved in the extraction of minerals, gas and oil; this is one of the major fishing zones in the Atlantic Ocean.

Moving north into the Province of Buenos Aires, we find the city of Bahia Blanca, which is undoubtedly Argentina's most important port, and has the benefit of a 45 foot draught. It is the centre of a large petrochemical complex and large-scale logistics services. Quequen and Mar del Plata complete the sea route, with ports that serve rural zones close-by and the fishing tradition.

Where the rivers are concerned, the River Plate Basin has logistics and services that serve industry and large-scale containerisation for the global market in La Plata, Dock Sud, Buenos Aires and Campana.

And towards the north, the Paraná-Paraguay Waterway is the most important link for the centres of domestic production and export, as well as for agriculture and livestock. It is located in the central region, the zone between the two rivers being the focal point of rural activity, whereas the bulk carrier ports are the driving force behind the country's economy. There, the claim that in a few years Argentina will produce 100 million tonnes of grain, no longer seems strange. This will all be enhanced by the plan for a network to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, which will add great strategic potential to the maritime and river network as part of the global exchange modes.

However, if this whole area is to become sustainable and before one can venture to make specific growth estimates, improvements have to be made to the infrastructure that facilitates mobilisation, and enable it to cope with catering for the increasing volumes that are to be produced. One of the critical factors that could have a negative effect on this expansion is a lack of good road and rail access to the port terminals and plants, because this will hinder the process whereby the crops can reach these loading points.

Where is the main commercialisation zone?

In the Paraná-Paraguay Waterway, the national axis of one of the world's leading food production areas.

It is the Region of Gran Rosario that has undergone the greatest growth rate in the last decade where the country's land cargo transport is concerned, with annual turnovers of around 7 million tonnes by rail and more than 60 million tonnes of goods moved by lorry, which amounts to 30% of the national transport of goods of all types.

In 2003, more than 60% of the grain exports from the country, 85% of the oils and 93% of the by-products were loaded

de los corredores de transporte bioceánicos, o las redes internacionales de comunicación o energía, lo cual incluye a la Región como una parte activa y atenta de este nuevo ciclo de la organización mundial.

Estas condiciones de ordenación física, explica la prioridad para Argentina, de incorporar procesos de anticipación en la ordenación de su territorio, lo cual incluso permitirá, ante la impersonalidad del accionar mundial, obrar de garantía y control de la calidad, identidad y seguridad de sus recursos naturales.

Es por ello que ante la dinámica de los procesos culturales y económicos de la mundialización, surge para Argentina la necesidad de un nuevo criterio de planificación territorial, a su vez impulsado por la localización en sus ciudades de nuevos polos de concentración de actividades, con alto nivel de desarrollo tecnológico, asociados a empresas de producción y servicios.

Crecimiento sostenido

Este escenario, como en su momento lo fuera la Comunidad Europea o más recientemente el surgimiento de los movimientos asiáticos, significa la aparición de nuevas demandas, modificando la localización de las actividades productivas y de servicios, la especialización en la mano de obra y la adecuación de los corredores para el intercambio de mercancías, generando una transformación territorial de nueva escala, lo cual ha de expresar tanto la modificación de las relaciones comerciales internacionales, como en cada país el espacio interno de sus provincias y sus ciudades.

Estos procesos definen no sólo el carácter urbano sino también el rural, en tanto es observable, tal es el caso del cultivo de soja en Argentina, que la extensión de las áreas de cultivo genera nuevas formas de colonización interna.

Argentina, presente y futuro

Argentina, es un país que ha basado tradicionalmente su desarrollo económico en su capacidad exportadora, es por ello que las relaciones de su intercambio comercial necesitan fundamentalmente, a la hora de asegurar su éxito, no sólo de productos, sino de nuevas formas y calidad en la conectividad con los mercados de destino.

La trascendencia del estándar de aptitud de las infraestructuras destinadas al tránsito, transporte y comunicación, significa asimismo un asunto estratégico de la agenda global, en tanto por efecto de la proyección y dimensión del intercambio comercial internacional, se han transformado en un factor crucial para el mantenimiento de la competitividad y un aspecto clave de calificación de cada país.

En ese sentido el mercado argentino, por su organización y posición geográfica, está obligado a nivel nacional, regional e internacional a producir un intenso e importante tránsito para el movimiento de sus mercancías, por lo cual al encontrarse hoy esa demanda en constante crecimiento y verificarce anualmente un aumento exponencial en el número de las toneladas del comercio exportador, es mayor aún la expectativa de cómo dar factibilidad al número de toneladas/kilómetro futuras que podrán ser transportadas.

Basta comprender que Argentina posee 4.000 kilómetros de fren-

La Hidrovía y el sistema portuario en el Área Metropolitana de Rosario

La Ciudad de Santa Fe y el Río Paraná

The waterway and the port system

in the metropolitan area of Rosario

The City of Santa Fe and Parana River



te marítimo y más de 1.500 kilómetros de hidrovía fluvial, conformando un extraordinario espacio de diversidad geográfica y ambiental.

Pudiendo encontrar en el recorrido de esa notable dimensión marítima, las bases científicas de la Antártida en el extremo austral o las estratégicas posiciones portuarias de Tierra del Fuego, donde en las ciudades de Ushuaia y Río Grande, se localizan industrias de avanzada tecnología, explotación de hidrocarburos, producción de ganado lanar o el movimiento de un sofisticado centro turístico.

Luego, el extenso frente del mar patagónico de Santa Cruz, Río Negro y Chubut suma la extracción de minerales, gas y petróleo y una de las más importantes zonas pesqueras del Océano Atlántico como centro de la organización social.

Ya en la Provincia de Buenos Aires, la ciudad de Bahía Blanca, sin duda el puerto más importante argentino con 45 pies de calado y sede de un complejo petroquímico y de servicios logísticos de gran escala. Quequén y Mar del Plata completan la vía marítima, con puertos destinados a zonas rurales de cercanía y a la tradición pesquera.

En el territorio fluvial, la cuenca del Río de la Plata dispone de referencias a la logística y servicios destinados a la industria y a la contenerización de gran escala hacia el mercado global en La Plata, Dock Sud, Buenos Aires y Campana.

Y hacia el norte, la Hidrovía Paraná-Paraguay es la vía vinculante del polo de producción y exportación nacional, agrícola y ganadero más significativo, localizado en la región centro y mesopotámica, donde la actividad rural y los puertos graneleros ocupan el motor de la economía del país. Allí, la afirmación de que en pocos años Argentina producirá 100 millones de toneladas de granos, ya no causa asombro.

onto ships at the ports in this area. This situation will be further strengthened with an increase in grain production, in view of the fact that most of the current expansion is taking place in these areas of Argentina, and the crops that are harvested will continue to converge on the ports and plants in the metropolitan area of Rosario.

In spite of the importance of this Region as a focal point, the road and rail network infrastructure providing access to the shipping terminals, plants and the rest of the supplementary installations and facilities have proved insufficient. As a result, capacities have been stretched to the limit at certain times of the year, especially in the case of the rail network. It is thus necessary to implement a strategic plan for the local production and commercial system, and to incorporate the world "sustainable mobility" approaches into the public and private ways of acting, because this is a basic aspect that will have a great impact on international relations.

Faced with this situation, one question that stands out where movement is concerned is the current imbalance in the

use of different types of transport in Argentina: river 3%, rail 6%, lorries 65%, marítimo 11% and ducts 15%. When presented with these statistics there is one other fact that is of great relevance: water transport is 25 times cheaper than rail transport and costs only half as much as road transport, which means that it is necessary to admit when faced with the combination of the two factors, that with greater growth and greater demand, the problem of road infrastructure congestion will gradually get worse, and the requirement to attend to questions that are now global, such as environmental and accident externalities will become all the more pressing.

New State Policies

With a view to modifying these significant trends, the State Administration, through the Ports and Navigable Waterways Department of the Ministry of Federal Planning, Public and Investment and Services, is dealing with a series of projects in order to study and promote new alternative modes of transport, where river, rail and road transport constitute a

terminales de embarque, fábricas y demás instalaciones complementarias no han sido adecuadas; razón por la cual, sus niveles de capacidad se encuentran saturados en determinados períodos del año, manifestándose con mayor realismo en el modo ferroviario. Surge entonces notable la necesidad de implementar una planificación estratégica para el sistema comercial y productivo local, incorporando a las formas de actuación pública y privada, las tendencias mundiales de "movilidad sostenible", un aspecto fundamental dentro de la cadena de valor nacional con impacto en las relaciones internacionales.

Ante esta circunstancia, un punto de análisis de este notable incremento del movimiento general, es el desequilibrio imperante en el tipo de transporte en la Argentina: fluvial 3%, ferroviario 6%, camiones 65%, marítimo 11% y ductos 15%, en tanto un solo dato frente a esta estadística resulta evidente: el transporte por agua es veinticinco veces más barato que el ferroviario y la mitad que el automotor, circunstancia que obliga a admitir que ante la combinación de ambos factores: mayor crecimiento y mayor demanda, paulatinamente, ha de ser más grande el problema de congestión de las infraestructuras viarias, así como mayor la exigencia de atender temas hoy ya mundiales, referidos a las externalidades medioambientales y de siniestralidad.

Nuevas políticas del Estado

Para modificar esas significativas tendencias, la Administración Nacional a través de la Subsecretaría de Puertos y Vías Navegables del Ministerio de Planificación Federal, Inversión Pública y Servicios, está abocada a una serie de proyectos con el fin de estudiar y promover nuevos modos de transporte alternativos y en red, donde el transporte fluvial, el ferrocarril y el automotor, configuren un sistema competitivo y eficaz, en base a las misiones encomendadas a su área.

En este contexto, el acontecimiento trascendental para el desarrollo de Argentina ha de ser, cómo producir un aumento en la calidad y la intensidad de su intercambio productivo, comercial y de servicios a escala nacional, regional e internacional.

Por ello y basado en la importancia y la relación entre la calidad de circulación con las distancias y movimientos del territorio argentino, uno de los puntos innovadores de los estudios en desarrollo es considerar a la movilidad a través de las vías navegables como una de las piezas estratégicas del desplazamiento futuro, posibilitando incluso poder cambiar las tendencias críticas de su organización social.

Ante esta circunstancia de nuevos desafíos, las políticas referidas a puertos y vías navegables han de ser de máxima importancia, pues serán las que deberán precisar una estrategia general y planificada sobre la moderna misión del territorio fluvial y marítimo, dotando de competitividad al conjunto del sistema productivo y logístico argentino.

El sistema de navegación del Río Paraná

En el marco de este nuevo camino y como punto de referencia de una estrategia ampliada, se ha iniciado el desarrollo del Plan Director del Sistema de Navegación Troncal del Río Paraná, con el fin de transformarse en un plan estratégico dentro de las Políticas

Junto a ello, la proyectada red de conectividad bioceánica hacia el Pacífico, agrega al conjunto fluvial y marítimo un enorme potencial estratégico dentro del esquema de los modos de intercambios globales.

Sin embargo, para que el conjunto de este territorio pueda ser sustentable y las estimaciones de crecimiento concretarse, deberán llevarse a cabo mejoras de infraestructura que hagan posible la movilización, acondicionamiento y conservación de los crecientes volúmenes a producir, siendo uno de los factores críticos que puede condicionar esa expansión, no disponer de buenos accesos viales y ferroviarios a las terminales de embarque y fábricas para canalizar las cosechas.

¿Dónde se concentra la principal zona de comercialización? En la Hidrovía Paraná-Paraguay, eje nacional de una de las principales sedes de la producción alimentaria mundial.

Allí, la región del Gran Rosario es la que ha tenido el mayor crecimiento en el transporte de cargas terrestres del país en la última década, con volúmenes anuales del orden de los 7 millones de toneladas por vía ferroviaria y más de 60 millones por camión, concentrando el 30% del movimiento nacional de cargas de todo tipo.

Por los puertos instalados en su entorno se embarcaron en el 2003 más del 60% de las exportaciones de granos del país, del 85% de las de aceites y del 93% de las de subproductos.

Esta situación incluso se verá potenciada con el aumento de la producción de granos, ya que en su mayor proporción dicha expansión está teniendo lugar en esas zonas de Argentina, cuyas cosechas seguirán convergiendo sobre los puertos y fábricas del área metropolitana de Rosario.

A pesar de la importancia de esta Región como centro de concentración, la infraestructura de la red vial y ferroviaria de accesos a

competitive, efficient and effective system.

In this context, the transcendental question for the development of Argentina has to be, how to bring about an increase in the quality of its production, trade and service exchanges on a national, regional and international scale.

Therefore, one of the innovative points in the studies being conducted is to consider mobility through the navigable waterways as one of the strategic elements for future movement, on the basis of the importance of and the relationship between the quality of transport movement on the one hand and, on the other hand, the distances to be covered on Argentinean territory; this could even bring about changes in the major and vital trends where organisation is concerned.

Faced with this circumstance of new challenges, the policies affecting ports and navigable waterways are of paramount importance, because it will be these policies that will have to set out a general and planned strategy with respect to the modern role of the rivers and the sea in making the Argentine pro-

duction and logistics system competitive.

The Navigation System in the River Parana

The Master Plan for the River Parana Trunk Navigation System has been approached within the context of this new path and as a point of reference for a broader strategy. The idea is for this Plan to become a strategic plan as part of Argentinean Public Policies, endeavouring to consolidate the main benefit of a regional project: achieving operations with results on the network.

Therefore, as a result of its synergy, the River Parana navigation guidelines amount to a first step towards a conceptual and practical reappraisal and renewal of the Argentinean river and maritime system.

What are the basic aspects of the process put forward to redefine the main Argentinean river trunk system?

1. Identifying the most essential and most dynamic factors involved in organising the Plan, promoting the refunctionalisation of the transit system and river transport as being the key factor to be enhanced, and the one that has to con-

struct the best relations between the different mobility modes.

2. Designing a methodology approached from a multidimensional perspective, giving rise not only to the economic and production processes, but also to the cultural and social processes.

3. Constructing the belief that the planning studies for the River Parana Navigation System, constitute a comprehensive project with an effect on the country at all levels: local, national and international.

4. Considering that when defining a Plan on this scale, the task developed is necessary but not in itself sufficient, so if one is to lay the foundations for a general convergence of the study sector leading towards regional integration, it is necessary to be able to rely on decisive actions of a political nature that help to achieve this objective.

5. Stressing that the feasibility of any Plan lies in having a suitable project for managing its aims.

6. Accepting the advisability of ensuring that the favourable effects resulting from territorial integration can be passed on to society in general, with a view to creat-



La Ciudad de Campana y sus condiciones de navegabilidad

The City of Campana, and its navigability

ing room for innovation in the way of thinking out the Nation's territorial strategies and policies.

Main Aims

With that in mind, the Plan thinks it advisable to encourage and establish a Regional Policy of Specialist Zones, based upon a territorial structuring strategy with an interest in promoting a better bond between the cities and their ports.

→ Using administrative, legislative and executive processes to create new Special Zones in the Ports and Boroughs involved, with a view to studying the diverse and different opportunities that are to be found in each place that is pinpointed.

→ On the basis of this, the system to be constructed between the different Port Cities that make up the Special Management Zones will be interrelated through the planning and development of the Waterway, which will become a strategic link for production, the environment and the dynamics of society.

→ Furthermore, identifying and selecting Special Zones has to be done in such a way that it encourages connectivity through a Sustainable Mobility Model that makes it possible to plan a works inventory for infrastructures aimed at linking up the different modes of transport, with a view to generating intermodality.

→ Once the different Zones have been pinpointed, it is necessary to consolidate diversity where technology and service types for the port facilities are concerned, thereby facilitating the organisation of a general system, providing the territory with its own character that is a consequence of its own particular speciality.

→ This circumstance must facilitate, on the basis of the predominant load, the creation of a Port Project Portfolio, which will serve as a guide for the format and the type of planning for the cities that have been pinpointed, serving as a role model to be followed by other cases that form part of the national river and sea system.

The New Spirit of the Future

Argentina is thus opening up to a period of reflection and strategic action regarding one of the most exciting questions of the century, the construction of modern global links by redesigning the national systems.

In times of considerable world conflicts arising from the way that inhabited land is used and organised, accepting the challenge that in the past has sent man on his voyages of discovery using the seas and rivers for transport purpose, will perhaps be crucial and decisive when it comes to conquering in the future.

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Públicas de Argentina, intentando consolidar el principal beneficio de un proyecto regional: la conformación de operaciones con resultados en red.

Así, por su sinergia, las directrices de navegación del Río Paraná suponen el primer paso de una renovación conceptual y práctica del sistema fluvial y marítimo argentino.

Cuáles han sido los aspectos fundamentales del proceso propuesto para redefinir el principal sistema troncal fluvial argentino:

1. Identificar los vectores más dinámicos y fundamentales para la organización del Plan, promoviendo la refuncionalización del sistema del tránsito y el transporte fluvial, como el factor clave a promover, y el que ha de construir las mejores relaciones entre los diversos modos de movilidad.
2. Diseñar una metodología abordada desde una perspectiva multidimensional, dando lugar tanto a los procesos económicos y productivos, como a los culturales y sociales.
3. Construir la convicción que los estudios de planificación del Sistema de Navegación del Río Paraná, configuran un proyecto de integración con impacto en las diferentes escalas del territorio: local, nacional e internacional.
4. Considerar que para la definición de un Plan de esta envergadura, la tarea desarrollada es necesaria pero no suficiente y que para sentar las bases de una convergencia general del sector de estudio hacia la integración regional, se deberá disponer de acciones de carácter decisivo de índole política que la favorezcan.
5. Enfatizar que la factibilidad de todo Plan radica en un proyecto adecuado de gestión de sus objetivos.
6. Reconocer la conveniencia que los impactos favorables generados por la integración territorial, se puedan transferir a la sociedad con el objeto de crear un espacio de innovación en la forma de pensar las estrategias y las políticas territoriales de la Nación.

Objetivos principales

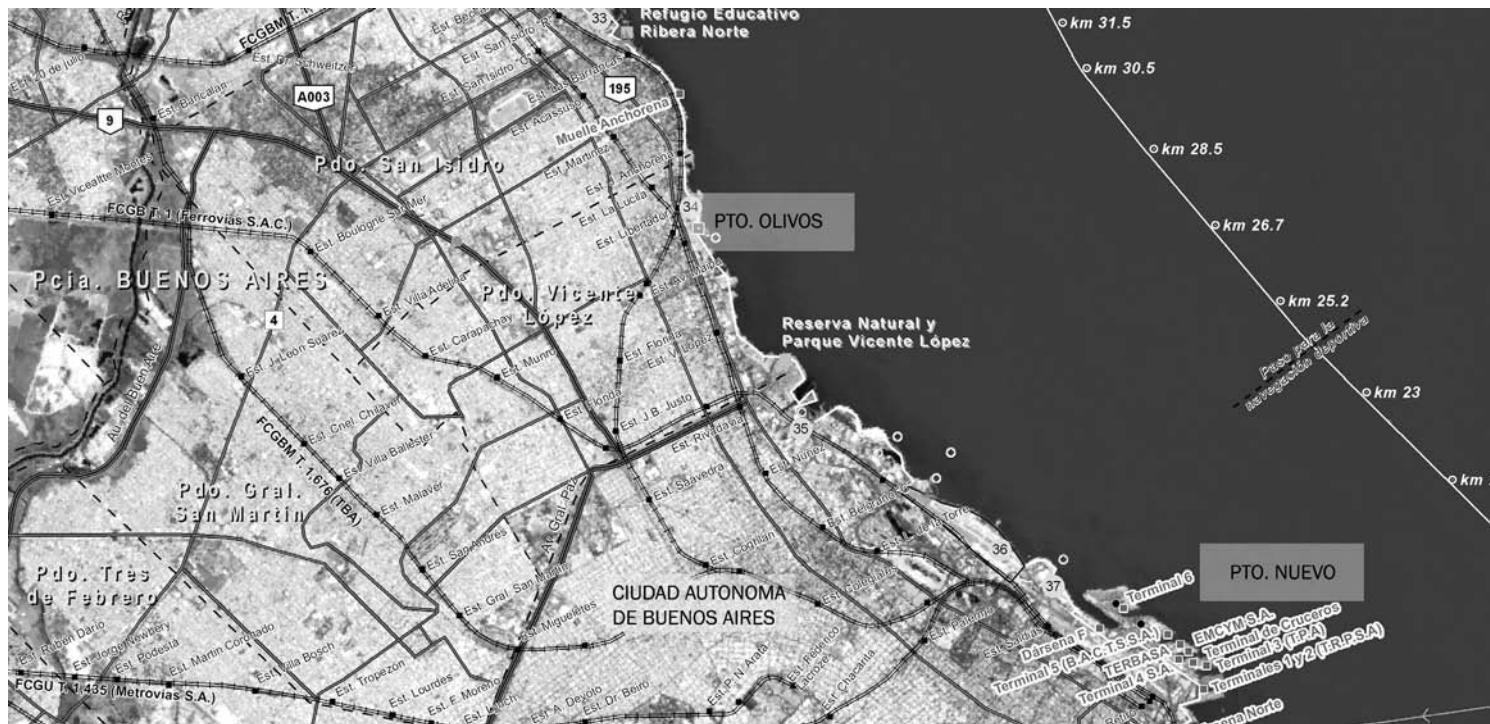
Con ese objetivo el Plan observa conveniente fomentar e instaurar una Política Regional de Zonas Especializadas, basadas en una estrategia de ordenamiento territorial con interés en promover un mejor vínculo entre las ciudades y sus puertos.

→ Generando a través de instrumentos administrativos, legislativos y ejecutivos con base en los Puertos y Municipios implicados, nuevas Zonas Especiales con el fin de estudiar las diversas y diferentes oportunidades que presenta cada lugar identificado.

→ A partir de ello, el sistema a conformar entre las diferentes Ciudades Puertos que constituyen las Zonas de Gestión Especial se verán interrelacionadas a través de la planificación y el desarrollo de la Hidrovía, el cual se constituirá en un vínculo estratégico de la producción, el medio ambiente y la dinámica de la sociedad.

→ Asimismo la identificación y selección de Zonas Especiales ha de fomentar la conectividad en base a un modelo de Movilidad Sustentable permitiendo planificar un inventario de obras de infraestructura destinadas a vincular los diferentes modos de transporte existentes para generar intermodalidad.

→ Al Identificar las diversas Zonas se ha de afianzar la diversidad en los tipos tecnológicos y de servicios de las instalaciones portuarias, facilitando de ese modo la organización del sistema general, dotando al territorio de un carácter derivado de su especialidad.



→ Esta circunstancia ha de permitir generar en base a la carga predominante, la creación de un Banco de Proyectos Portuarios que orientará el formato y tipo de planificación de las Ciudades identificadas, sirviendo de modelo ejemplar a otros casos del sistema fluvial y marítimo nacional.

El nuevo espíritu de los tiempos por venir

Se abre así en Argentina, un espacio de reflexión y acción estratégica, sobre uno de los temas más apasionantes del presente siglo, la construcción de los modernos vínculos globales a través del rediseño de los sistemas nacionales.

En tiempos de notables conflictos mundiales por el uso y la organización del territorio habitado, asumir el espíritu épico que caracterizó históricamente el movimiento del hombre a través de mares y ríos, quizás sea una referencia determinante para la conquista del futuro por venir.

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Sistema de conectividad vial y fluvial en la Ciudad y el Área Metropolitana de Buenos Aires

Roads system and river connections in the City and metropolitan area of Buenos Aires

Bahia Blanca: the City looking
onto the Sea... that can't see it!

**Bahía Blanca: la ciudad mirando
al mar... que no lo ve**



The City with the Port and the Pampas

Located 670 km from the City of Buenos Aires, Bahía Blanca is the most important city in the southern part of the province of Buenos Aires.

At the present time, the political and social leaders are currently going through an awareness experience and waking up to the territorial situation, and they are committed to conveying this awareness to the entire population during the course of the next few years.

The idea is to have a city that is more sustainable, more equal, more productive, safer and more secure. This means accepting the relations that exist between economic matters, social questions, environmental and ecological issues and incorporating them into the development process.

All the different members of society must play their role so that this much desired development can be defined and brought to fruition.

The essential questions underlying this proposal are the benefits of urban planning and development the land, putting these within the reach of everybody.

To achieve this it is necessary to be equipped with community amenities and facilities, as well as public services for the whole city.

If a city is well organised, one of the consequences is a healthier population.

Different sectors of local society are taking part in an open-ended process with a view to generating sustainable development policies in the medium and long term.

It is essential to imbue the urban planning policy with continuity if it is to construct a new culture in this area and seek new ways of thinking and acting that actively involve all kinds of public and private bodies and agents.

The whole process basically revolves around three aspects:

- Internal integration, based upon communication and interaction involving the different urban sectors
- Territorial integration looking outwards towards the rest of the region and the world.
- A close relationship with the port and its development.

This can only be achieved if those involved realise that it is a complex process fraught with great uncertainty.

This is the great challenge facing a city that is about to undergo major growth and must rise to the occasion and cope with the new situation that is to befall it. Growth over the next 20 to 30 years has to be properly planned.

Certain ways in which urban planning has traditionally been approached have to be modified and updated, so the city can be perceived as the living organism that it is. It must be realised that port-cities are extremely wealthy in resources when they plan for the future.

Being a port-city means to have certain

Muelle Multipropósito es el muelle más importante del Puerto de Ingeniero White desde donde se exporta la gran producción de la zona a los mercados del mundo

Multi-purpose wharf is the most important wharf in the Puerto de Ingeniero White from where much of the production from the zone is exported to markets all over the world

La ciudad del puerto y la pampa

Ubicada a 670 km de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, Bahía Blanca es la ciudad más importante del sur de la provincia de Buenos Aires. Actualmente está desarrollando un cambio de conciencia en su dirigencia política y social, en cuanto a su situación territorial que deberá transmitir y contagiar en los próximos años a toda la población. Se plantea una ciudad más sustentable, más equitativa, más productiva, más segura.

Esto significa asumir las relaciones que existen entre lo económico, lo social, lo ambientalmente ecológico en el proceso de desarrollo. Deben actuar todos los actores de la sociedad para que este desarrollo deseado se pueda concretar.

Los pilares de esta propuesta son los beneficios de la urbanización y del desarrollo del territorio al alcance de todos.

Para ésto es necesario equipamiento comunitario y servicios públicos para toda la ciudad. Una ciudad organizada trae como consecuencia una población más sana.

Se está realizando en diferentes sectores sociales un proceso abierto participativo para generar políticas de desarrollo sostenibles a mediano y corto plazo. Se debe dar continuidad a la política urbana para construir una nueva cultura en esa área y buscar nuevas formas de pensar y actuar que involucren a todo tipo de actores públicos y privados.

Basándonos principalmente en tres ejes:

- La integración interna, basada en la comunicación e interacción de los distintos sectores urbanos;
- La integración territorial externa, hacia la región, y el mundo;
- Una estrecha relación con el puerto y su desarrollo.

Para lograrlo se debe tener claro que es un proceso complejo y con grandes incertidumbres.

Ese es el gran desafío de una ciudad que tiene un crecimiento

advantages over other cities that lack the port dimension.

They have a direct gateway to the rest of the world, their own means of production, a profile of a city with industrial development and the expectation of immediate growth.

The port and the city must not go their own way and develop along purely individual lines. One part (the city) must go hand in hand with the industrial and economic development, and the other part (the port) must provide the city with a growth in its urban development that is fair, just and productive for its inhabitants.

We have to look towards the future without neglecting everyday questions.

The City belonging to the Port, the Port belonging to the City

Ports constitute a major development challenge, and every City/Port is aware of its own importance. However, coexistence is generally fraught with difficulties.

Furthermore, in the specific case of our port there is the added problem of the presence of a complex activity, the petro-

chemical industry. This serves to alienate the city population still further from the port-industrial activity. However, we must not forget that it is the port that is going to make the city grow prosperous and it is the port that is going to open the city's doors to the world. The Bahia Blanca port complex is composed of a series of facilities and installations that run ribbon-fashion for 25 kilometres along the northern coast of the Bahia Blanca Ria. If one enters the Ria from the Atlantic Ocean heading west, one comes to the Puerto Rosales commercial wharf, and immediately after that Puerto Belgrano, the Argentine Navy's most important base.

If one carries on up the Ria, what one finds next are the installations for loading cereals and by-products, the main export zone within the confines of the port. There is a zone earmarked for future port expansion known as Cangrejales, which is where Puerto Galván is located, together with its cereal wharfs, and these are followed, at the westernmost end, by the liquid and gas fuel terminal. As it is a deep-water maritime port, the largest ships begin to take on their car-

gos in river ports or shallow areas, before completing loading activities in Bahia Blanca, which is the only deep-water port in the country. The largest vessels set sail from here with their cargos of cereals, oleaginous substances and their by-products for export.

Oil, chemical and gas tankers all use the port facilities as well as refrigerator ships, passenger vessels and trawlers. The city must follow suit, and not turn its back on the port growth patterns.

A City engrossed in Itself

A good urban development project planned for the coming decades will help to structure the city's growth and enable it to coexist with the commercial and industrial port.

Like most of the cities in Latin America, Bahia Blanca has a straight and symmetrical urban street design. There is a main square, surrounded by official buildings and, after that, the commercial and residential areas are in blocks that are arranged following the main points of the compass. There are only two Avenues, one of which links the Municipal Theatre with the Parque de Mayo, whereas the



importante y debe estar a la altura del futuro que viene. Hay que planificar el crecimiento de los próximos 20 o 30 años. Se deben modificar algunas visiones tradicionales de la proyección urbana considerando que la ciudad es un ser vivo. Y las ciudades-puerto son seres inmensamente ricos en cuanto a su proyección de futuro. La situación de ciudad-puerto es una ventaja importante con respecto a otras ciudades. Salida directa al mundo, producción propia, perfil de ciudad de desarrollo industrial, expectativa de crecimiento inmediato. No deben desarrollarse en forma individual, una (la ciudad) debe acompañar el desarrollo industrial, económico y el otro (el puerto) debe llevar a la ciudad a un crecimiento de desarrollo urbano equitativo y productivo para su población. Debemos proyectar al futuro, sin descuidar lo cotidiano.

La ciudad del puerto, el puerto de la ciudad

El puerto es un gran desafío de desarrollo, toda ciudad/puerto sabe de la importancia del mismo, pero generalmente le es difícil la convivencia.

A nuestro puerto además se le suma una actividad industrial compleja, la petroquímica. Esto aleja aún más la simpatía de los habitantes de la ciudad con la actividad portuaria-industrial. Pero no debemos olvidar que es el puerto quien nos va a hacer crecer como ciudad y quien nos abre las puertas al mundo. El complejo portuario de Bahía Blanca está constituido por un conjunto de instalaciones diseminadas a lo largo de 25 km sobre la costa norte de la ría de Bahía Blanca.

Ingresando desde el Océano Atlántico hacia el Oeste se encuentra el muelle comercial de Puerto Rosales, inmediatamente, Puerto Belgrano, la base Naval más importante de la Armada Argentina. Llegando al interior de la ría, se encuentran las instalaciones que constituyen el Puerto Ingeniero White, con las instalaciones para la carga de cereales y subproductos, principal rubro de exportación del puerto.

Hay una zona de futura expansión portuaria denominada Cangrejales allí se encuentra Puerto Galván con sus muelles de cereales y en su extremo Oeste la Terminal para combustibles líquidos y gaseosos. Dada su calidad de puerto marítimo y de aguas profundas, los buques de gran porte, inician sus respectivas cargas en puertos fluviales o de poco calado completando su carga en éste. Bahía Blanca que es el único puerto de aguas profundas del país. De aquí salen los grandes buques de exportación de cereales, oleaginosos y subproductos. Operan buques tanques petroleros, buques tanques químicos, buques tanques gaseros, buques frigoríficos, buques de pasajeros y buques pesqueros.

La ciudad debe seguir los pasos de crecimiento del puerto y no darle la espalda.

La ciudad encerrada en sí misma

Un buen proyecto de desarrollo urbano, proyectado para las décadas que vienen ayuda a ordenar el crecimiento de la ciudad y a convivir con el Puerto comercial e industrial.

Bahía Blanca tiene una trama urbana en damero, como la mayoría de las ciudades latinoamericanas. Una Plaza central, rodeada de edificios institucionales y a partir de allí el desarrollo comercial y habitacional en manzanas siguiendo coordenadas.

Silos en el Puerto Ingeniero White

[Silos at the Port Ingeniero White](#)

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dossier

Tiene solo dos avenidas: una que une el Teatro Municipal con el Parque de Mayo y la otra que une la Plaza Rivadavia (Plaza principal) con el Puerto. Y no tiene posibilidades urbanas de tener más avenidas.

Esta es una de las razones por la cual la problemática que vive actualmente con el tránsito, problema a resolver a corto plazo, ya que el parque automotor de la ciudad está creciendo rápidamente, lo que hoy es un problema... a corto plazo será un caos.

La diagonal del Puerto, la solución a varios problemas, es una traza natural principalmente marcada por el recorrido del arroyo Naposta. Acompañada por las vías del ferrocarril en su área central. Esta diagonal que atraviesa la ciudad, tiene dos puntos importantes en sus extremos: uno de los accesos a Bahía Blanca y otro en la Usina General San Martín, edificio de gran valor arquitectónico ubicado en el puerto.

La diagonal es una herramienta de diálogo muy importante entre la ciudad y el puerto. Su recorrido debería estar acompañado de espacios verdes para poder otorgarle a la ciudad la barrera ecológica que esta necesitando.

El puerto y el polo, el polo y el puerto

La elección de Bahía Blanca como punto para localizar el complejo del Polo Petroquímico se basó en los siguientes factores:

- La disposición de gas metano, ya que a 10 km confluyen los gasoductos Sur y Oeste de las mayores reservas gasíferas del país
- La presencia de salinas cercanas que garantiza la disponibilidad de cloruro de sodio, materia prima requerida para la producción de cloro.
- Acceso a dos puertos marítimos de importancia, Galván e Ingeniero White y a redes viales y ferroviarias.
- Proximidad a un centro urbano de importancia como Bahía Blanca.

other connects the Plaza Rivadavia (Main Square) with the Port. There is no possibility of creating any more avenues. This is one of the main causes of the current problem where transit is concerned, and it is one that will have to be dealt with soon, because the number of vehicles in the city is increasing all the time. Although this is a major problem now, it can only get worse and bring complete chaos in the future.

The Port Diagonal, the solution to several problems, is a natural zone on the banks of the Naposta Stream. The railway lines run through this central zone, and the Diagonal crosses the city. It has two important points, one at either end: one of them is the main point of entry to and exit from Bahia Blanca, and the other leads to the Usina General San Martín, a building of great architectural value located within the confines of the port.

The Diagonal is a very important source of dialogue between the city and the port. Its new layout must feature green zones so that the city can be provided with the ecological barrier that it requires.

The Port and the Petrochemical Complex, the Petrochemical Complex and the Port

The choice of Bahia Blanca as the place to construct the petrochemical complex was made taking into account the following factors:

- The arrangements for ethane gas, in view of the fact that the South and West gas pipelines join up 10 kilometres away, running from the largest gas reserves in the country.
- The fact that there are salt pans nearby, which guarantees the availability of sodium chloride, a raw material that is needed to produce chlorine.
- Access to two major ports, Galvan and Ingeniero White, as well as the road and rail networks.
- Proximity to an important urban centre such as Bahia Blanca.

How to Achieve a Harmonious Coexistence between City, Port and Industrial Complex

If one creates a park to herald the entrance to the city from the port, this will also serve as a green artery for a zone that is currently the most seriously

affected by the industrial activity.

The City of Bahia Blanca must not turn its back on the port and neither must the port turn its back on the city; they must be involved in a dialogue whereby the two grow in unison.

The industrial development activities must serve as an incentive for the growth of the city not as a threat to it.

It must be understood that a good development plan will lead to a city that projects itself outwardly towards the rest of the world.

Bahia Blanca Centre of the Region, Tourism

We are strategically located as a "gateway" to southern Argentina.

There is major tourist potential in the zone, with mountain ranges, the sea and the pampas in the surrounding area.

There is a major agriculture and livestock farming tradition in the region. We are equipped with Ranches that are suitable for attracting tourism and tourist-orientated projects.

The long coastline has considerable development potential and among the attractions is the paleontological reserve

at the beaches of Pehuenco.

The Sierra de la Ventana, is a mountainous region 100 kilometres away that dates back to the Palaeozoic, created by a build up of marine sediments that took place 480 million years ago.

Plans must be made to develop the road network, hotels and publicity to ensure that Bahia Blanca becomes a tourist centre for the zone.

Interaction with the neighbouring cities to ensure joint tourist development would be the first step towards carrying out this sustainable development project.

As inhabitants of Bahia Blanca Will we be prepared to take up the major challenge that faces us as the port that is also the gateway to southern Argentina? I believe that we are setting out on the right path, but perhaps we still have to look more closely at our immediate environment so that we will be able to see not only the trees but also the wood more clearly.





Cómo lograr una convivencia entre ciudad/puerto/polo

Acentuando la entrada a la ciudad desde el puerto con un parque que a su vez actuaría de pulmón verde para la zona que actualmente es la más afectada por la actividad industrial.

La ciudad de Bahía Blanca no debe darle la espalda al puerto, ni el puerto a la ciudad, deben entablar un diálogo de crecimiento conjunto.

Las actividades de desarrollo industrial deben ser un incentivo para el crecimiento de la ciudad y no una amenaza.

Se debe entender que con una buena proyección de desarrollo estamos en una ciudad de proyección mundial.

Bahía Blanca centro de la región, turismo

Estamos ubicados estratégicamente como "puerta" del sur argentino. Existe un potencial turístico muy importante en la zona, con sierras, mar y la pampa como entorno inmediato.

Hay una tradición agropecuaria y ganadera importante. Contamos con estancias aptas para el desarrollo de emprendimientos turísticos. Una costa marítima extensa con un potencial de desarrollo importantísimo que cuenta con atractivos como la reserva paleontológica de las playas de Pehuenco.

Y Sierra de la Ventana, zona serrana ubicada a 100 km que data de la era Paleozoica, producto de un sedimento marítimo producido hace 480 millones de años.

Es necesaria una proyección de estructura vial, hotelera y de difusión para que Bahía Blanca sea centro turístico de la zona.

Interacción con las ciudades vecinas para un desarrollo turístico conjunto sería el primer paso para ejecutar este proyecto de desarrollo sustentable.

Estaremos los bahienses preparados para el gran desafío que tenemos por adelante como el puerto del sur argentino?

Considero que estamos comenzando el camino, quizás nos falte... mirar más nuestro entorno inmediato para poder ver mejor.

Silos en el Puerto Ingeniero White
Silos at the Port Ingeniero White

La Rotonda es el acceso al puerto y la zona industrial, detalle y vista aérea

Vista del terminal para combustibles líquidos y gaseosos, en Puerto Galván

La Rotonda is the entrance to the port and the industrial zone, detail and aerial sight

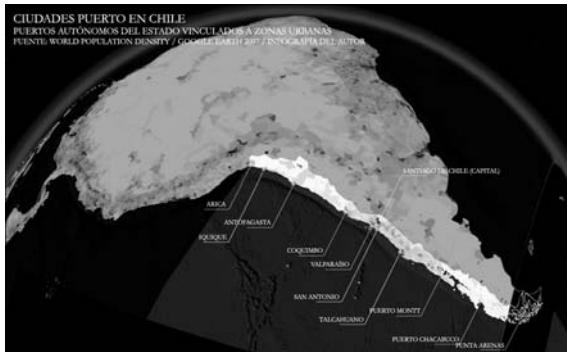
View of the liquid and gas fuel terminal at Puerto Galván

Alberto Texido
con/with Carola Marín

Current Port Redevelopment Situation in Chile

Actualidad de los procesos de reconversión portuaria en Chile





En la última década se han dado trascendentales procesos en las ciudades puerto chilenas. Debido a la variedad de intereses que converge sobre la costa, cada ciudad ha enfrentado complejos debates, que si bien en algunos casos aún no están resueltos, en otros ha permitido concretar proyectos específicos, pudiendo distinguir casos y tendencias. Para Chile, país de extensa, pero levemente habitada costa, el desafío de las reconversiones portuarias recién comienza su historia.

Los Puertos Autónomos del Estado vinculados a zonas urbanas

Aproximarse hoy al estado de desarrollo de los puertos urbanos de Chile implica destacar algunas consideraciones, tales como: la bonanza económica del país, bajo un esquema de libre mercado que ha potenciado el mercado interno a través de una política neoliberal de exportaciones, logrando históricos índices del PIB; una deficiente distribución del ingreso – en parte consecuencia de lo anterior –, con grandes diferencias socioeconómicas en la población, que en la ciudad tiene fuertes efectos de segregación y conflicto social; los impactos de la tecnologización del transporte y la logística, que disminuyó los tiempos de operación portuaria y la mano de obra requerida, acentuando un aislado incremento de la actividad portuaria con mínimos beneficios urbanos; y finalmente, un esquema político en desarrollo, que dadas las razones descritas, se abre a la posibilidad de ser perfeccionado, abordando temáticas nuevas y dando pie a la modificación del sistema actual, donde el Estado puede potenciar su rol promotor y regulador fundamental.

Chile se prepara para celebrar sus 200 años de República Independiente, a través de obras e iniciativas extraordinarias que demuestren el progreso de la nación. En el año 2000, el presiden-

Major processes have affected the port cities in Chile in the past decade. In view of the variety of interests that converge on the coast, every city has had to participate in complex debates. Although some of these debates have not yet been satisfactorily concluded, in other cases it has been possible to go ahead with specific projects, and one can make a distinction between different cases and trends. For Chile, which is a country with a very long yet sparsely populated coastline, the challenge of port redevelopment is a relatively recent phenomenon.

The State's Autonomous Ports Linked to Urban Zones

To approach the state of development of Chile's urban ports it is important to emphasise certain aspects of the matter, such as: the country's economic boom, under a free market system that has strengthened and enhanced the domestic market by implementing a neoliberal export policy, leading to record GDP figures, a deficient distribution of the income – which is partly a result of the aforementioned policy –, with major socio-economic differences in the population, that has led to segregation and social conflict; the effects that applying new technology to transport and logistics have had, which have served to reduce both the port operating times and the size of the work force required, causing a sharp increase in port isolation with minimum urban benefits; and finally, a political scheme under way, which in view of the aforementioned reasons, ought to be perfected, by tackling new questions and making it possible to modify the current system, to enable the State to enhance its fundamental role as a developer, promoter and regulator.

Chile is preparing to celebrate its 200 years as an Independent Republic, by constructing exceptional works and carrying out extremely interesting initiatives that will show just how the nation is progressing. In 2000, President Ricardo Lagos set up the Bicentenary Committee, leading to the public-private debate about the quality of life that, for the first time included the recovery of the coastal areas that had deteriorated so that they could be used for recreational purposes. All of this opened up new opportunities to tackle the urban problem taking into account traditional cargo port criteria.

Meetings took place on a local basis, national conferences and workshops were held and international consultants were called in, all of which served to enhance the discussions concerning "initiatives and actions that could enrich our identity, which would bring our society together and could help to channel the citizens' thoughts and actions".

In the light of all this, the port companies began to consider in their projects and master plans, such factors as tourism and commercial and real estate

Ciudades puerto en Chile
El Muelle Barón en Valparaíso
Ports Cities in Chile
The Muelle Barón in Valparaíso

variables as a new dimension to their management.

The current port system is a result of a modernisation act² passed by the Chilean Parliament which broke up the EMPORCHI, the former centralised state company, replacing it with autonomous State companies, now "public" ports, most of which are to be found in the main centres of population along the coast. Starting from the desert in the north and proceeding south to the frozen southern seas, the cities concerned are: Arica, Iquique, the Antofagasta-Mejillones Port System³, Coquimbo, Valparaíso, San Antonio, the Talcahuano-San Vicente Port System, Puerto Montt, Puerto Chacabuco and the Punta Arenas-Puerto Natales Port System.

Each one of these started to accept private capital by granting mooring frontage licences, which enabled them to considerably modernise the operations.

Cases, Initiatives and Trends in Land in Dispute

If one has an overall vision of the subject it is possible to split the Chilean ports with State participation into two distinct

groups, one of which only began to draw up the projects involving services to cruise ship passengers, whereas the other started to develop major and complex urban projects for tourism, trade and other areas that would affect their urban environment. So far, in the second group only a couple of initiatives have been put into practice, with plans that have reached the construction stage and beyond, instead of merely being ideas that have stalled at the drawing-board stage. The ones that have gone ahead, have not been carried out without difficulty, mainly owing to the sheer size of the tasks, and major investment and arrangements have had to be made; in these cases, the deadlines that were originally set have been exceeded.

a) Opting for Retail on a Global Scale: Antofagasta and Valparaíso. The port regeneration projects that have progressed most rapidly are the ones in which the development has focused on retail space, putting the role of the authorities as regulators to the test, with a very limited local participation. Antofagasta began to construct its Puerto Nuevo Project, with a Mall covering a

te Ricardo Lagos creó la Comisión Bicentenario, dando inicio al debate público-privado en torno a la calidad de vida, que consideró por primera vez la recuperación de áreas costeras deterioradas para el uso recreativo, surgiendo con ello, nuevas posibilidades de instaurar la problemática urbana sobre los criterios tradicionales del puerto de carga. Se dió lugar a encuentros locales, seminarios nacionales y asesorías internacionales que potenciaron la discusión sobre "iniciativas y acciones que enriquezcan nuestra identidad, que cohesionen nuestra sociedad y den un cauce al pensamiento y a la acción de la ciudadanía"⁴. Así, las empresas portuarias, comenzaron a considerar en sus proyectos y planes maestros las variables turísticas, comerciales e inmobiliarias como parte novedosa de su gestión.

El sistema portuario actual es resultado de una ley de modernización² que disolvió la EMPORCHI, empresa estatal centralizada, que fue reemplazada por empresas autónomas del Estado, actuales puertos "públicos", que en su mayoría coinciden con los principales centros poblados costeros. Desde el desierto por el norte hasta los hielos australes podemos enumerarlos así: Arica, Iquique, Sistema Portuario Antofagasta-Mejillones³, Coquimbo, Valparaíso, San Antonio, Sistema Portuario Talcahuano-San Vicente, Puerto Montt, Puerto Chacabuco y Sistema Portuario Punta Arenas-Puerto Natales. Cada uno de ellos inició la integración de capitales privados a través de la concesión de frentes de atraque, que permitió modernizar considerablemente las operaciones.

Casos, iniciativas y tendencias sobre un territorio en disputa

Una visión inicial sobre el tema permite separar a los puertos chilenos con participación del Estado en dos grupos: uno que sólo inició el diseño de proyectos vinculados preferentemente al ámbito de los servicios a los pasajeros de cruceros turísticos; y otro que avanzó hacia temáticas más complejas, como el desarrollo de grandes proyectos urbanos para el turismo, comercio y otros ámbitos que afectarían su contexto urbano. En este segundo grupo, al día de hoy, sólo un par de iniciativas se han llevado a la práctica, con planes construidos que no quedaron paralizados sólo en ideas. Estas últimas con mayor desarrollo, han sido ejecutadas no sin la dificultad propia de su envergadura, resultando en grandes inversiones y gestiones, sobrepasando los plazos originalmente propuestos.

a) La opción por el retail de escala global: Antofagasta y Valparaíso. Los proyectos de reconversión portuaria que se han desarrollado con mayor rapidez son los que han privilegiado el exclusivo destino comercial, y donde se ha puesto a prueba el rol de las autoridades en su capacidad de regulación, junto a una minimizada participación local. Antofagasta inició la construcción de su proyecto Puerto Nuevo, con un Mall de más de 160.000 metros cuadrados que opera desde 2006, levantado no sin críticas por parte de urbanistas y ciudadanos que denunciaron el incumplimiento del Plan Regulador Seccional, aprobado anteriormente y que debía regir para la nueva zona de suelo urbano.

Por otro lado, la Empresa Portuaria de Valparaíso (EPV) ha encontrado fuerte oposición local, municipal y ciudadana, a su proyecto Puerto Barón que luego de variados reajustes intenta la construc-





Vista del puerto de Talcahuano
San Antonio, Paseo Bellamar, © Unidad de Comunicaciones Empresa portuaria San Antonio
View of the port of Talcahuano
San Antonio, Paseo Bellamar, © Press Office Empresa Portuaria San Antonio

ción de un Mall sobre las 20 hectáreas destinadas a concesión, y de las cuales el 60% serán espacios públicos, según indica EPV. Las críticas sobre la iniciativa se repiten en el hecho de que el concesionario propone edificaciones que superan el Plan Maestro inicial y la normativa local en altura y densidad, bajo argumentos de factibilidad económica, que a su vez, evidencian el desacuerdo entre la ciudad y el puerto, pues bajo diversos argumentos, la regulación propuesta no ha sido aún validada por la comunidad. Cabe analizar entonces, estas iniciativas desde el punto de vista del espacio público, ya que la ocupación del suelo y la calidad de un espacio destinado exclusivamente al consumo, se distancian de la posibilidad de intercambio social lograda en otras reconversiones, como es el caso de Barcelona, donde los espacios de consumo en relación al total, son un porcentaje considerablemente menor al de Antofagasta y Valparaíso.

b) La industria de cruceros y sus impactos: Arica, Iquique, Coquimbo, Puerto Montt, Puerto Chacabuco y Punta Arenas. Cuando Valparaíso concedió su Terminal de Pasajeros (VTP) en 2002 por 30 años, el más grande del país, la mayor parte de los puertos ya habían agregado a sus agendas la recepción de pasajeros de cruceros, especialmente por el atractivo de esos turistas en la zona y los beneficios económicos para la ciudad. Sin embargo, sólo algunos han materializado realmente este interés en instalaciones acordes a otorgar una atención de calidad al pasajero. Puerto Montt y Punta Arenas, por su parte y en escala mucho menor, cuentan con recintos destinados al turista que desembarca, y se proclaman "puerta del sur de Chile" y "Sistema Portuario de la Patagonia", respectivamente. En el resto de puertos mencionados, las inversiones en infraestructura siguen en análisis o diseño, sin concreciones ni generación de espacios de intercambio con la ciudad.

c) Los paseos públicos y los beneficios de los beneficios: San

Antonio. El caso de San Antonio es una de las excepciones, considerando que sigue siendo uno de los dos puertos con mayor movimiento de carga, junto a Valparaíso, y que sin grandes presiones ciudadanas ha volcado parte de sus beneficios comerciales hacia la ciudad. En 2002 la Empresa Portuaria encargó el diseño de un Plan Urbanístico llamado "San Antonio, la ciudad de las tres Colinas". A inicios del 2003, la empresa junto a la municipalidad construyó el Paseo Bellamar, una franja de 700 metros con espacios públicos y pequeños locales para el turismo. En 2005 el Ministerio de Obras Públicas complementó esta inversión con el ordenamiento de la Caleta Pesquera Artesanal de Puertecito, logrando un conjunto moderno y armónico para una ciudad que no ha logrado superar el desempleo y la falta de inversión. Paradójicamente es en este contexto, más bien deprimido en lo urbano y exitoso en lo portuario, donde la relación ciudad puerto se ha dado con mayor facilidad y donde se evidencia que la ley vigente se ha supeditado a las buenas intenciones.

d) Una nueva oportunidad para las propuestas de reconversión: Talcahuano-San Vicente. La Empresa Portuaria Talcahuano desarrolló una propuesta de polo de servicios para la ciudad, llamada "Ventana al Mar", para la reconversión de 11 hectáreas de su bahía. El proyecto ha sido relanzado recientemente, considerando un espacio urbano integrado, con oficinas, comercios y paseos públicos costeros. Su retraso, entrega una oportunidad para que la segunda región más poblada de Chile, después de Santiago y Valparaíso, desarrolle un proyecto donde la participación ciudadana e integración puerto-ciudad se desarrollen bajo una nueva visión del borde costero, donde las atribuciones público-privadas, las locales y centrales, interactúen adecuadamente en busca de la anhelada integración, y superando la contraposición de intereses diversos que afecta a los puertos.

surface area of more than 160,000 square metres, which was opened in 2006. However, it was severely criticised by urban planners and citizens who denounced the failure to comply with the Plan Regulador Seccional (Master Plan), to which approval had been given beforehand and which should have been applied to the new urban land zone. In the case of Valparaíso, the Valparaíso Port Company (EPV) had met with strong local and municipal opposition to its Puerto Barón Project, which after several modifications endeavoured to construct a Mall on the 20 hectares for which a licence had been granted, 60% of which was a public area, as the EPV pointed out. The criticisms that were levelled at the initiative revolved around the fact that the licensee intended to construct buildings that were not only higher than those considered in the original Master Plan but at a higher density level, alleging economic feasibility as the reason for doing so. These differences of opinion brought to light the major discrepancies between the city and the port, given that agreement has still not been reached on the proposed regulation, because for a

variety of reasons the proposed regulations have not been validated by the community. Therefore, it is well worth analysing these initiatives from a public space perspective, because occupying the land and the quality of the zone given over exclusively to consumption are not consistent with the possibility of achieving the type of social exchange that has been achieved in other redevelopment initiatives, such as the Barcelona Project, where the areas set aside for consumption when compared to the total, amount to a percentage that is considerably lower than is the case for Antofagasta and Valparaíso.

b) The cruise ship industry and its impact: Arica, Iquique, Coquimbo, Puerto Montt, Puerto Chacabuco and Punta Arenas. When Valparaíso granted a 30-year concession for its Passenger Terminal (VTP) in 2002, making it the longest period to be granted anywhere in the country, most of the ports had already added the reception of cruise ships to their plans, mainly because having this type of tourist in these zones was an appealing prospect and there would be economic benefits for the cities concerned. Howev-

er, only a few of these cities have taken up this challenge by showing interest in equipping the areas with installations and facilities that really take into account quality for cruise-ship passengers. Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas, albeit on a much smaller scale, are equipped with zones that specifically cater to the tourists who disembark, and these ports regard themselves as the "Gateway to South Chile" and the "Patagonian Port System", respectively. By contrast, the infrastructure investments in the rest of the aforementioned ports are still at the analysis or design stage, nothing specific having been decided upon and no space having been created for exchange with their respective cities.

c) The public promenades and the profit from the benefits: San Antonio. The case of San Antonio is one of the exceptions, if one bears in mind that, together with Valparaíso, it is still one of the two ports with the greatest goods turnover. It has managed to share part of its trading profits with the city. In 2002, the Port Company commissioned the design of an Urban Plan entitled "San Antonio, the 3-Hilled City". In early 2003, the company, together

with the municipality constructed the promenade called Paseo Bellamar, a 700-metre long strip with zones for the general public and small commercial premises to cater to tourism. In 2005, the Ministry of Public Works supplemented this investment with the planning of the Calea Pesquera Artesanal de Puertecito, and in doing so managed to create a modern and harmonious complex for a city that had formerly failed to overcome its unemployment problem and suffered from a lack of investment. Paradoxically, it is in this context, rather deprived in the urban areas yet prosperous in the port areas, where the port city relationship has been most easily improved and where it can be seen that the legislation currently in force has chosen to abide by good intentions.

d) A new opportunity for the redevelopment proposals: Talcahuano-San Vicente. The Talcahuano Port Company developed a proposal for services for the city called "Ventana al Mar" (Window onto the Sea), for the redevelopment of 11 hectares of its bay. The project was recently re-launched, considering an integrated urban area, with offices and shops, as well as public promenades and

El rol regulador y promotor del Estado como necesidad

Las empresas portuarias, actúan y actuarán en acuerdo con la ley que las respalda y obliga de preferencia a crecer en movimientos de carga, para lo cual, han externalizado y mejorado su gestión, creciendo un 4% anual. Sin embargo, las ciudades aún no reciben esos efectos positivos. Para ello, es necesario completar las buenas intenciones, con una modificación de la ley, que promueva las nuevas intervenciones urbanas sobre terrenos portuarios con claridad de atribuciones, flexibilidad de usos, traspaso de rentabilidades y ampliando los beneficios a la comunidad.

Luego de años de ajustes, Chile va mejorando la calidad de vida urbana, acompañado por la opinión ciudadana que exige ser integrada en los procesos. En este sentido, es válido considerar la visión de "la forma sigue a la gestión". La celebración del Bicentenario no sólo podrá demostrarse en obras materiales que embellezcan la ciudad, sino más concretamente en el levantamiento de un discurso que reposicione al Estado en el liderazgo sobre la relación puerto-ciudad, provocando un diseño armónico, integrado y multidisciplinario.

Notas

1. Comisión Bicentenario, Discurso inaugural del Presidente de la República Ricardo Lagos Escobar, 2000.
2. Ley N° 19.542.
3. Se habla de Sistema Portuario cuando por su cercanía física existe complementariedad funcional o administrativa entre ambos puertos.
4. Eliash, Humberto. *La forma sigue a la gestión*, SAL, 2003.

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Muelle Barón en Valparaíso
Muelle Barón in Valparaiso

walkways along the coast. The delay provided the second most populated region in Chile, after Santiago and Valparaíso, with an opportunity to develop a project where the participation of the general public and port-city integration would take place under a new vision of the coastal strip, where the public-private powers, as well as the local and central powers, could interact in a suitable way in search of the eagerly awaited integration, thereby overcoming the diverse conflicts of interest that affect ports.

The State's Necessary Role Regulator and Developer

The port companies act and will act in compliance with the law that backs them and requires them to give priority to cargo movements, so they have externalised and improved their management, growing at a rate of 4% per year. However, the cities have yet to feel these positive effects. Before they can do so, it is necessary to complete the good intentions, by modifying the Law, to make it encourage the new urban activities on port land with a clear allocation of powers, flexibility of uses, transfer of prof-

itability and increasing the benefits to the community.

After years of making adjustments, Chile is improving the quality of urban life, with the support of public opinion that demands to be included in the processes. In this sense, it is valid to consider the vision of "La Forma Sigue a la Gestión" (Form Follows Management)⁴. The Bicentenary celebration can not only make itself known through works that embellish the city, but more specifically by initiating a debate that gives the State leadership in port-city relations, leading to a harmonious, integrated and multidisciplinary design.

Notes

1. Bicentennial Commission, Inaugural speech by the President of the Republic Ricardo Lagos Escobar, 2000.
2. Law N° 19.542.
3. The term Port System may be used when because of their physical proximity a functional or administrative complementarity is established between the two ports.
4. Eliash, Humberto. *La Forma Sigue a la Gestión*, SAL, 2003.



Víctor Gubbins, Carola Marín

Antofagasta: Poza Historica and the City's Future

Antofagasta: Poza Histórica y destino de la ciudad





Public Accessibility to the Coastline

The Avenida Costanera Central (Central Coastal Project) – a project already initiated by the Authorities – is being implemented with a view to recovering the urban coastal strip for use by pedestrians, walkers and the public at large, as well as to make it easier for public and private transport and vehicles to use, which is as it should be for the capital city of the Region of Atacama. The layout, arrangement, form and profile of the central section were established in the Coastal Strip and City Centre Study for the City of Antofagasta, which was conducted since 1998 by Gubbins Arquitectos Consultores. During the preparation of this study, those responsible informed the Authorities and residents through workshops, that beyond the Avenida Grecia or southern promenade, as far as the northern promenade, approximately 2,500 m long, 94% of this coastal strip was privately owned and public access was restricted.

The purpose of the Avenida Costanera Central Project, the greatest backbone for urban, vehicular and pedestrian transit along the open coastline, to the sea, is to replace Route 1, moving it outside the city, in view of the fact that, coming from the south and the north, the ultimate destination is the Port of Antofagasta, after crossing straight through the city with heavy loads, many of which are hazardous and constitute a risk to the general public. Furthermore, the FCAB railway line currently runs parallel to Route 1; it comes from the north and the interior of Chile and Bolivia, crossing the city in the same direction heading towards the Port, making it extremely difficult for cross-town traffic and causing obstructions and delays to both vehicles and pedestrians in the city, as well as making it difficult for the channelling systems to drain away the occasional rainfall and the effects of winter in the Andean Cordillera.

Concern over accessibility to the coastal strip in other cities

This restriction concerning public use of the coastal strip does not apply exclusively to Antofagasta, it also applies to most of the port cities that have not kept themselves abreast of the times where urban growth and progress are concerned, giving precedence to their ports and other private activities, to the detriment of urban life.

However, the general public living in the urban areas has woken up to the need to enhance and to value its natural qualities, with a view to providing its coastal strip with recreational facilities and to encourage the tourist industry. This new awareness has been brought about by a series of factors, namely the following: the priority given to cargo ships over and above everything else; the transformation of the ports into industries; the

Paseo del Centro Comercial en Antofagasta
Vista aerea del puerto y ciudad de Antofagasta
Pedestrian walk at the Mall Centre in Antofagasta
Aerial view of the port city of Antofagasta

Accesibilidad pública al borde costero

La Avenida Costanera Central – proyecto ya iniciado por la autoridad – se está implementando con el objeto de recuperar el borde costero urbano para uso peatonal y público y hacer más expedito y fluido el uso vehicular y el transporte público y privado, como corresponde a la ciudad capital de la Región de Atacama. El trazado, forma, perfil y usos del sector central fueron definidos en el Estudio del Borde Costero y Casco Central de Antofagasta realizado a partir de 1998 por Gubbins Arquitectos Consultores, durante el cual se alertó a la autoridad y a vecinos a través de talleres, que desde el término de la avenida Grecia o costanera sur, hasta el inicio de la costanera norte, equivalente a 2.500 m aprox. de longitud, el 94% de ese borde costero era privado y restringido al uso público.

El proyecto de la Avenida Costanera Central, eje mayor de tránsito urbano vehicular y peatonal abierto al mar, tiene por objeto reemplazar la Ruta 1 desplazándola fuera de la ciudad, debido a que, viniendo desde el sur y el norte, tenía como destino el Puerto de Antofagasta luego de atravesar longitudinalmente la ciudad con cargas, en ocasiones, de gran riesgo público. Asimismo, y en paralelo a la Ruta 1 se desarrolló el ferrocarril FCAB el cual, viniendo del norte y el interior chileno y boliviano, atraviesa la ciudad en el mismo sentido longitudinal en dirección al puerto, provocando una gran carencia de transversalidad en el damero de la ciudad, perjudicando el tráfico vehicular y peatonal, la canalización de aguas lluvias ocasionales y eventuales efectos del invierno cordillerano.

Preocupación por la accesibilidad al borde costero en otras ciudades

Esta restricción del uso público del borde costero, no es particular



emergence of the outer harbours; an increase in the number of vehicles; an increase in unemployment and a decrease in repairs, servicing and attention being given to ships locally.

How Antofagasta has evolved historically

Between 1866 and 1868, the sea area corresponding to the current Poza, received loads that were to be used in the construction of the nitrate (saltpetre) plant, and the beach was used as the point for unloading the materials and sending them inland. In view of these activities, the need for the construction of a wharf was clearly seen, and the first one was constructed in 1869. As the first quay soon became unable to cope with the demand, a second one was built in 1875. It was 137 m. long, 10 to 14 m. wide and 1.95 m high above sea level at high tide. In 1877, and as a result of a tsunami, an embankment was constructed to widen the coastal strip throughout the length of La Poza. Subsequently, in 1881, the 100 m. long and 8 m. wide Miraflores Quay was constructed, and it still stands today, being used by the local

de Antofagasta, ya que así ha ocurrido en la generalidad de las ciudades-puerto que no se han renovado de acuerdo al progreso y crecimiento urbano, otorgando primacía al puerto y otras actividades privadas, por sobre la vida urbana.

Debido a la primacía asumida por los barcos de carga; a la transformación de los puertos en industrias; a la aparición de los antepuertos; al aumento del transporte vehicular; a la disminución del empleo y atención del comercio local a los navíos, se ha producido un despertar de la conciencia urbana sobre la necesidad de potenciar y valorizar sus atributos naturales, con el fin de dotar de recreación y fomentar la industria del turismo.

Evolución histórica de Antofagasta

Entre los años 1866 y 68 el espacio marítimo correspondiente a la Poza actual, recibía cargamentos destinados a la construcción de la planta calichera, ocupando la playa existente en el desembarco y despacho al interior, en vista de lo cual, se procedió a construir el primer muelle en 1869. Debido a su pronta saturación, se inició en 1875 la construcción de otro muelle de 137 m. de largo, 10 a 14 m de ancho y 1,95 m de altura sobre la alta marea. En 1877, a consecuencia de un maremoto se construyó un malecón ensanchando el borde costero a lo largo de la poza. Posteriormente en 1881, se construyó el muelle Miraflores de 100 m. de largo y 8 m de ancho, que aun se mantiene en pie, y que es usado por el Club de Yates. En 1882 se construyó el muelle que hoy día esta cerrado al uso público y la Empresa del Ferrocarril lo alargó a 140 m. Finalmente en 1913 se construyó un molo rompeolas en ángulo recto al malecón, dando lugar a la formación de una extensa Poza de aguas tranquilas que terminaron por darle una fisonomía propia al primitivo puerto. Aunque los muelles eran los más modernos del país, la Poza se quedó atrás en materia portuaria, y por lo tanto, en

1916 se decide llenar 30 has. de borde costero para ampliar el plan de la ciudad y construir el puerto actual.

El día de hoy, la dotación de muelles en la Poza Histórica ha disminuido a dos, uno de los cuales y el más largo, tiene el acceso prohibido por sus pésimas y riesgosas condiciones estructurales y el otro más pequeño, y en débil estado, tiene acceso restringido y está integrado al área de concesión del Club de Yates.

Oportunidad de recuperar el borde costero y las actividades de recreación marítima

La ciudad busca consolidarse como capital regional, centro de servicios y puerta del Pacífico hacia el interior del país y países vecinos, complementando el tráfico naviero del Puerto de Antofagasta, cada vez más selectivo y atractivo a los cruceros de turismo, con el Puerto industrial del Complejo Portuario de Mejillones distante a 70 km al norte.

Antofagasta necesita aumentar el uso público y recreacional del borde costero, y por eso, gracias a la visión de sus autoridades y empresarios ha emprendido con gran esfuerzo un proyecto de ciudad estructurado a lo largo de su litoral, con la remodelación del borde costero norte, la playa artificial del carboncillo, la nueva Municipalidad, el borde costero sur, la costanera central y la poza histórica, la renovación del casco central, y de las áreas norte y sur, y particularmente la renovación del Área Portuaria, entregando al uso público actividades comerciales y de recreación que antes no existían.

Surge entonces la pregunta sobre cuál es el rol de la Poza Histórica hoy en día, comprobado ya que la Poza no es puerto de la ciudad y la mayoría de sus muelles han desaparecido. Nuestra opinión es que se debería despertar la conciencia ciudadana en cuanto a que el futuro de la ciudad depende en gran medida, de la cantidad y calidad de sus espacios públicos, de recreación y de

Yacht Club. In 1882, another quay was built, which is now closed to public use, and the Railway Company extended that quay's length to 140 m. Finally, in 1913, a breakwater was built running at right angles to the embankment, giving rise to the formation of an extensive Poza of sheltered waters, which now began to make the zone look like primitive port and harbour facilities. Although the wharfs were the most modern ones in the country, La Poza lagged behind where port and harbour facilities and installations were concerned. So, in 1916, a decision was taken to fill in 30 hectares of the coastal strip, in order to enable the city to grow and so that the current port and harbour installations could be constructed.

The number of wharfs in La Poza Historica has now been cut down to two, one of which – the longer of the two – cannot be accessed because the structure is in an extremely dangerous condition, and the other wharf, the smaller one, is also in a poor state of repair, access to it is also being limited; the latter wharf also forms part of the zone for which the Yacht Club has been granted the concession.

Opportunity to recover the Coastal Strip and the Maritime Recreational Activities

The city is endeavouring to consolidate itself as the regional capital, a service centre and a gateway from the Pacific Ocean to the interior of Chile and neighbouring countries, as well as supplementing the shipping traffic that uses the Port of Antofagasta – which is becoming increasingly selective and attracting cruise ships –, with the industrial port traffic that uses the Mejillones Port Complex lying about 70 km to the north. Antofagasta needs to increase public and recreational use of the coastal strip, and therefore, thanks to the farsightedness of its authorities and companies, it has made painstaking efforts to prepare a city project that runs throughout the length of its coastline, with the remodeling of the promenade running along the northern coastal strip, the artificial Carbuncillo Beach, the new Municipality, the southern coastal strip, the central promenade and La Poza Historica, the renovation of the old city centre and the northern and southern areas, but above all, the renovation of the Port Area, handing

it over to public use so that it can be given over to commercial and recreational activities that did not exist before. This begs the question ... What is the role of La Poza Historica today, now that it has been demonstrated that La Poza is not a city port and that most of its wharfs have disappeared. We are of the opinion that the citizens' awareness must wake up to the fact that the city's future depends to a large extent on the quantity and quality of its public spaces, recreation and entertainment associated with its coastal strip and the sea. Among these, accepting that the city will be greatly benefited by granting a new role to La Poza Historica, which is to take on the character of a maritime meeting point, as a sort of traditional Main Square or Sea Plaza, as we have referred to it in the Study.

It is a fact that the Wharf in its process of deterioration has split into two, preventing the realisation of public activities throughout, whether these be speedboat trips, or the use of jet skis, etc.; or competitions involving all forms of motor boats, rowing boats or kayaks and the holding of concerts, firework displays or light shows. Would it not be an extremely positive

thing for the city and its visitors if the latter were able to board vessels and be taken on trips throughout the length and breadth of La Poza, without being prevented from doing so by quays and other constructions and the large number of ships that use it for mooring and repair purposes? It would be wonderful to be able to see families out walking, viewing or taking part in a show or listening to a gig in the centre of La Poza and celebrating the founding of the city, the new year or the Bicentenary of Chile's independence in 2010 with firework displays in the company of tourists and residents of Calama, Mejillones, San Pedro de Atacama, Iquique, from the north and centre of the country and, of course, in the company of people from neighbouring countries.

The decision is now in the hands of the Authorities and the citizens of Antofagasta.

Viejo muelle en Antofagasta

Proyecto por el desarrollo de la costa de Antofagasta

The old wharf in Antofagasta

Development project of the urban coast in Antofagasta

entretenimiento vinculados con su borde costero y el mar. Entre ellos, reconocer que la ciudad se potenciará otorgando un nuevo rol a la Poza Histórica, cual es el de asumir el carácter de lugar de encuentro marítimo, a la manera de una Plaza Mayor tradicional o Plaza del Mar como la hemos denominado en el Estudio.

Es un hecho que el Muelle en deterioro la divide en dos, impiéndiendo la realización de actividades públicas a lo largo y a lo ancho, sean éstas, paseos en lancha, botes y bicicletas acuáticas; o competencias en motos acuáticas, botes a remo o kayak y la realización de espectáculos musicales, de luz o fuegos artificiales. ¿No sería extraordinariamente positivo para la ciudad y sus visitantes ver y recorrer en embarcaciones la Poza en toda su longitud y ancho, sin interrupciones de muelles u otras construcciones y sin la gran cantidad de barcos que la usan de estacionamiento y taller de reparaciones? Sería maravilloso tener la posibilidad de ver familias enteras paseando, mirando o participando de un espectáculo en el centro de la poza celebrando la fundación de la ciudad, el año nuevo o el Bicentenario 2010 con fuegos artificiales acompañados de turistas y vecinos de Calama, Mejillones, San Pedro de Atacama, Iquique, del norte y centro del país y naturalmente de los países vecinos.

La decisión está – actualmente – en manos de la autoridad y la ciudadanía de Antofagasta.



Edmundo Hernández

Talcahuano: Opportunities and Challenges in the New Millennium

Talcahuano: oportunidades y desafíos en el nuevo milenio





Talcahuano, founded on 5th November 1764, is considered to be the main military, industrial and fishing port in Chile. Two sheltered and deep-water harbours lie in its excellent location between two bays – Talcahuano and San Vicente –, where there is a great deal of economic activity and trading with other ports both in the country and in the rest of the world. In territorial terms, the City of Talcahuano, which has 160,000 inhabitants, lies in the Province of Concepción, VIII Region of the Bio Bio, covering an area of 94.6 km².

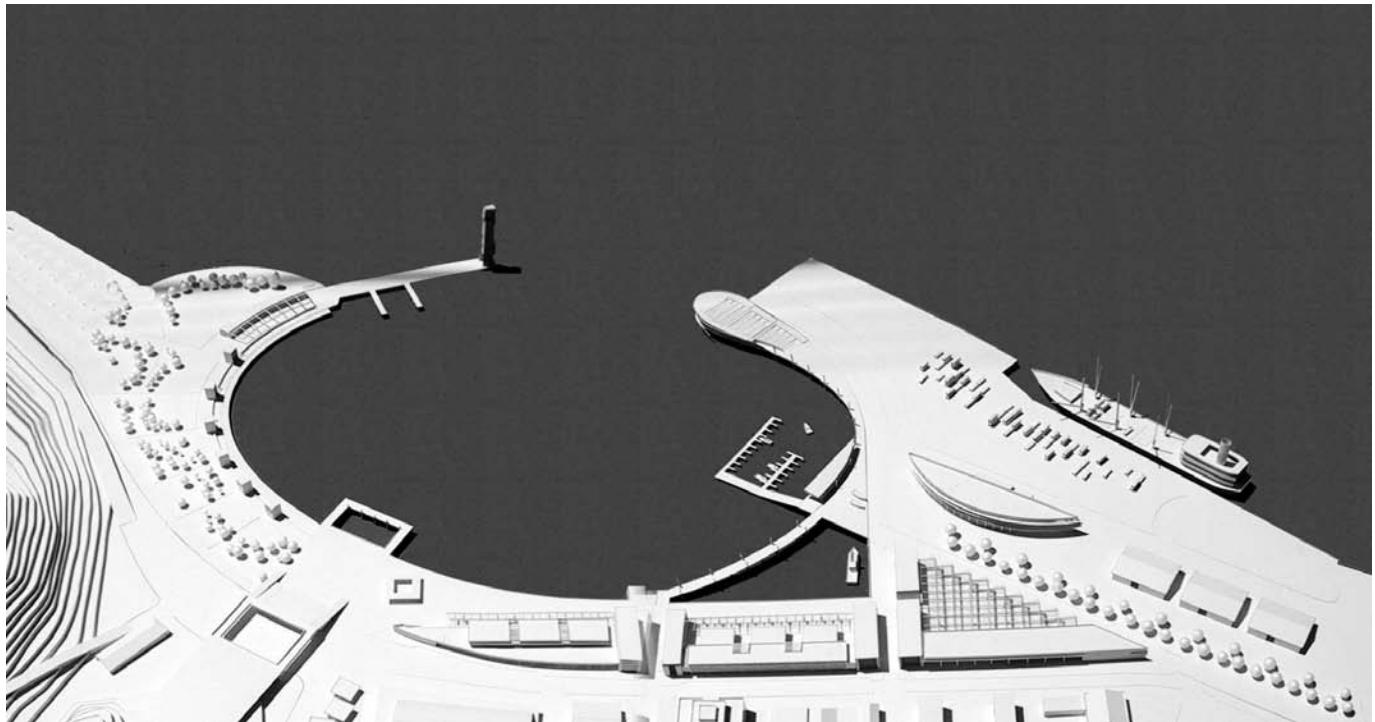
Over the last 100 years, the Port City has undergone significant changes where its urban and economic roles are concerned, these changes invariably being promoted by the State. Now, thanks to the implementation of decentralisation policies, developing major investment from both public and private sources can be done in a totally harmonious way. That is how Talcahuano, in its role as a military city began to emerge after 1895, with the establishment of the first naval station, which eventually managed to consolidate itself in 1945, when this city became the home of Chile's 2nd Naval Zone. Five years later, in 1950, the State decided to install the Compañía Siderúrgica Huachipato (Steel Company) in this area, which led to major industrial development in the region. In the 1960s, the fishing industry began to grow rapidly and reached its peak in the 1980s and 90s, by which time Talcahuano had firmly established itself as the "Leading Military, Industrial and Fishing Port". Although the development of the fishing industry has brought with it major income and many benefits, this activity has also had negative effects on the environment and the quality of life in the city. It was this state of affairs that led to changes being made in the 1990s. A process of regenerating the zone was initiated during that decade with the implementation of the Plan de Recuperación Ambiental de Talcahuano (Talcahuano Environmental Recovery Plan) P.R.A.T. (1992) in the communal zones in the region, thus leading to a sense of environmental awareness among the inhabitants that has managed to considerably improve the situation. Recent actions such as the current construction of the Marina del Sol Casino, the arrival of cruise ships and the Authorities' decision to change the role of the city, making it more tourism orientated, have opened up new expectations and opportunities for development that, as is the case with other port cities in the world, have moved on from secondary sector activities to tertiary sector activities that can change the prospects of the port and the city over the next 30 years. Talcahuano is looking to the future, as it has now managed to become involved in and to attract interest in developing and putting into practice a variety of projects, some of the most outstanding of which are described below.

Poza Blanco Encalada, Talcahuano,
Edmundo Hernández Rojas

Poza Blanco Encalada, Talcahuano,
Edmundo Hernández Rojas

Talcahuano, fundado el 5 de noviembre de 1764, es considerado el principal puerto militar, industrial y pesquero de Chile. Su ubicación privilegiada entre dos bahías – Talcahuano y San Vicente – acoge dos puertos de aguas abrigadas y profundas, y un desarrollo económico y comercial con otras ciudades puerto del país y del mundo. En términos territoriales, la ciudad de Talcahuano se ubica en la Provincia de Concepción, VIII Región del Bío Bío, con 94,6 km², y 160 mil habitantes.

La Ciudad Puerto, durante los últimos cien años, ha experimentado cambios significativos en sus roles urbanos y económicos que históricamente han sido promovidos por el Estado, y que hoy, producto de la aplicación de políticas de descentralización, permite la compatibilidad y desarrollo de inversiones públicas y privadas de gran envergadura. Es así que Talcahuano como ciudad militar, comienza a configurarse desde 1895, con la instalación del primer apostadero naval, consolidándose en el año 1945 con la instalación de la 2^a zona naval del País. Posteriormente, en el año 1950, el Estado, decide la instalación de la Compañía Siderúrgica Huachipato, trayendo consigo un desarrollo industrial de gran envergadura a la región. Desde la década de los años 60, comienza a promoverse el funcionamiento de la industria pesquera con un gran auge durante las décadas de los años 80 y 90, marcando con ello los patrones económicos de Talcahuano como "Primer Puerto Militar, Industrial y Pesquero". Si bien el desarrollo de la industria pesquera trae consigo beneficios importantes, también generó efectos negativos que afectaron al medio ambiente y la calidad de vida en la ciudad. Esta situación en la década de los 90 comienza su proceso de reactivación al aplicarse en el territorio comunal el Plan de Recuperación Ambiental de Talcahuano P.R.A.T. (1992), generando una conciencia ambiental que ha logrado revertir dicha situación. Hechos recientes como la actual construcción del Casi-



no de Juegos Marina del Sol, la llegada de cruceros turísticos, y la definición por parte de las autoridades de un nuevo rol turístico de la ciudad, han abierto nuevas expectativas y oportunidades de desarrollo que al igual que otras ciudades puerto en el mundo, han pasado de actividades secundarias a actividades terciarias que pueden trazar el destino de los próximos 30 años para la ciudad y su puerto.

En la actualidad, Talcahuano, mira con optimismo su futuro, ya que ha logrado involucrar y atraer el interés para el desarrollo y ejecución de diversos proyectos.

Entre ellos se pueden destacar los siguientes.

Ventana al Mar, Empresa Portuaria Talcahuano San

Vicente

El proceso modernizador de la Empresa Portuaria de Chile (Ex EMPORCHI) en la década de los años 90, transformó a cada una de las empresas portuarias en Empresas Autónomas del Estado. En este sentido, la Empresa Portuaria Talcahuano San Vicente (EPTSV), propietaria de 11 Há. en el Puerto de Talcahuano, elaboró un proyecto de desarrollo urbano-inmobiliario en el borde costero, que permitiera una adecuada explotación y uso de los terrenos, y la generación de espacios públicos de gran calidad para integrar la ciudad al mar. El proyecto conformado por 10 piezas urbanas considera el desarrollo de proyectos comerciales, oficinas, viviendas, servicios financieros y profesionales, servicios públicos, administrativos, convenciones, hotelería, multitiendas, restaurantes, como también, embarcaderos, club de Yates, plazas y espacios públicos. En la actualidad el proyecto Ventana al Mar, se encuentra en una etapa de definición, producto de la actual explotación portuaria (contenedores), actividades pesqueras y las normas de planificación urbanas propuestas para el sector, lo que

en el futuro podrá encontrar una solución de uso mixto que incorpore el desarrollo inmobiliario y urbano por lo cual fue generado.

Mejoramiento borde costero sector La Poza Talcahuano, Dirección de Obras Portuarias

Proyecto urbano, actualmente en etapa de prefactibilidad, con miras a materializarse durante los años 2009 y 2010. Busca recuperar y ordenar el borde costero del sector Poza Blanco Encalada, integrando espacios públicos, actividades comerciales, deportivas, productivas y turísticas que mejorarán el entorno. Esta iniciativa junto con rescatar el valor turístico y económico de la ciudad, rentabilizará socialmente el uso de terrenos de gran valor para el desarrollo inmobiliario, urbano y frente marítimo. También será la punta de lanza que complementará otros proyectos en cartera como el proyecto Ventana al Mar. La inversión total estimada es de MMUS\$ 15,8.

Plataforma Logística del Bío Bío (ZAL), Asmar y Foresa

Proyecto público-privado que busca generar una Zona de Actividades Logísticas (ZAL), definidas como un conjunto de infraestructuras de producción, transporte y servicios de comunicación y comercialización regional, nacional e internacional. El proyecto se sitúa en un terreno con superficie total de 900 Há.

Los principales servicios que entregará serán plataformas de: extensión aduanera; administración de stock; distribuidora interna y externa; agregación de valor a productos en tránsito; y un terminal de servicios logísticos. Una de las cualidades de este proyecto, es ser consecuente con su territorio al dar respuesta a la vocación portuaria y usos productivos, logísticos y económicos de la ciudad de Talcahuano, el área metropolitana, la región del Bío Bío y como macro-zona de desarrollo binacional (Regiones VII-VIII-IX).

Ventana al Mar, Talcahuano San Vicente Port Company

The modernising process carried out by the port company Empresa Portuaria de Chile (Ex EMPORCHI) in the 1990s, transformed each one of the port companies into Autonomous State Companies. One of these port companies, the Empresa Portuaria Talcahuano San Vicente (EPTSV), owner of 11 hectares in the Port of Talcahuano, drew up an urban property development project for the coastal strip, after which it would be possible to properly run and use the land in question, as well as to create good quality public spaces that would succeed in helping to integrate the city into its marine environment. The project, which consisted of 10 urban plots, considered the development of business and commercial projects, offices, homes, financial and professional services, public services, administrative services, congresses and conferences, hotels, shops and restaurants, as well as wharfs and jetties, a yacht club, squares and open spaces for the general public. The Ventana al Mar Project is currently at the definition stage, as a result of the current port operations (contain-

ers), fishing activities and the urban planning regulations proposed for the sector, which in the future could lead to a mixed-use solution that includes the property and urban development for which it was generated.

Improving the Coastal Strip in the La Poza Sector of Talcahuano, Port Works Management

An urban project that is currently at the prefeasibility stage, which is likely to become a reality in 2009 and 2010. Its aim is to reclaim and enhance the coastal strip in the Poza Blanco Encalada Sector, integrating public zones, commercial activities, sports activities, production activities and tourism that will all serve to improve the environment. This initiative, together with recovering the city's tourist and economic assets will, from a social perspective, make the most of land that is of great value for developing the waterfront and for property and urban development. It will also serve as a springboard that will work in harmony with other projects in the pipeline such as the Ventana al Mar Project. The estimated total investment amounts to 15.8 million US\$.

Bio Bio Logistics Platform (ZAL), Asmar and Foresa

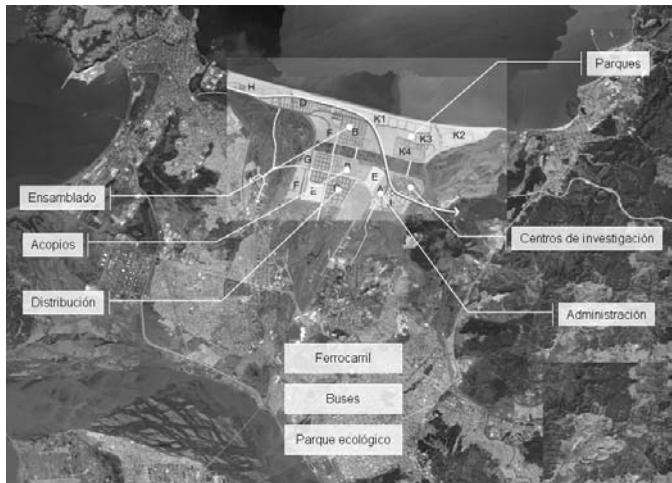
A public-private initiative that aims to generate a Logistics Activities Zone, defined as a set of infrastructures for production and transport, as well as regional, national and international communication and trading services. The project lies on land that covers a total surface area of 900 Hectares. The main services to be provided will be the following Platforms: Customs Office Enlargement; Stock Administration; Internal and External Distribution; Establishing the value of products in transit; and a Logistics Services Terminal. One of this project's qualities is to act responsibly with the land concerned, so that it responds to the natural function of the City of Talcahuano, the metropolitan area and the Bio Bio Region as a port and to its use for production, logistics and economic purposes, while at the same time establishing a macro-zone for development between two countries (Regions VII-VIII-IX in Chile and the Province of Neuquén, in Argentina), which will be conducive to the integrated ports system and will increase foreign trade and

regional development. The processes of urban planning and designing the road construction works to link up the different regions is currently under way.

These major initiatives plus an adequate response to local and global demands, will help to shape a port-city project that is in harmony with its urban values and its economic roles, as well as to provide new opportunities; but, the overriding aim is above all to make the area prosperous and to guarantee the welfare of the present and future generations.

Links

Ventana al Mar
www.puertotalcahuano.cl
Plataforma Logística
www.plataformalogistica.cl
Municipalidad de Talcahuano
www.talcahuano.cl



en Chile y Provincia de Neuquén, Argentina), lo que favorecerá el sistema integrado de puertos e intensificará el comercio exterior y el desarrollo regional. Actualmente están en proceso la urbanización y diseño de obras viales que permitan su conectividad. Estas grandes iniciativas junto con dar respuesta a demandas locales y globales, contribuirán a conformar un proyecto de ciudad puerto integrado a sus valores urbanos, roles económicos y nuevas oportunidades, pero por sobre todo, deberán entregar prosperidad al territorio y bienestar a sus actuales y futuras generaciones.

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Plataforma Logística
www.plataformalogistica.cl
Municipalidad de Talcahuano
www.talcahuano.cl

Mejoramiento Borde Costero Sector La Poza
Talcahuano Dirección de Obras Portuarias

Ventana al Mar, Empresa Portuaria Talcahuano San Vicente

Plataforma Logística, Asmar y Foresa

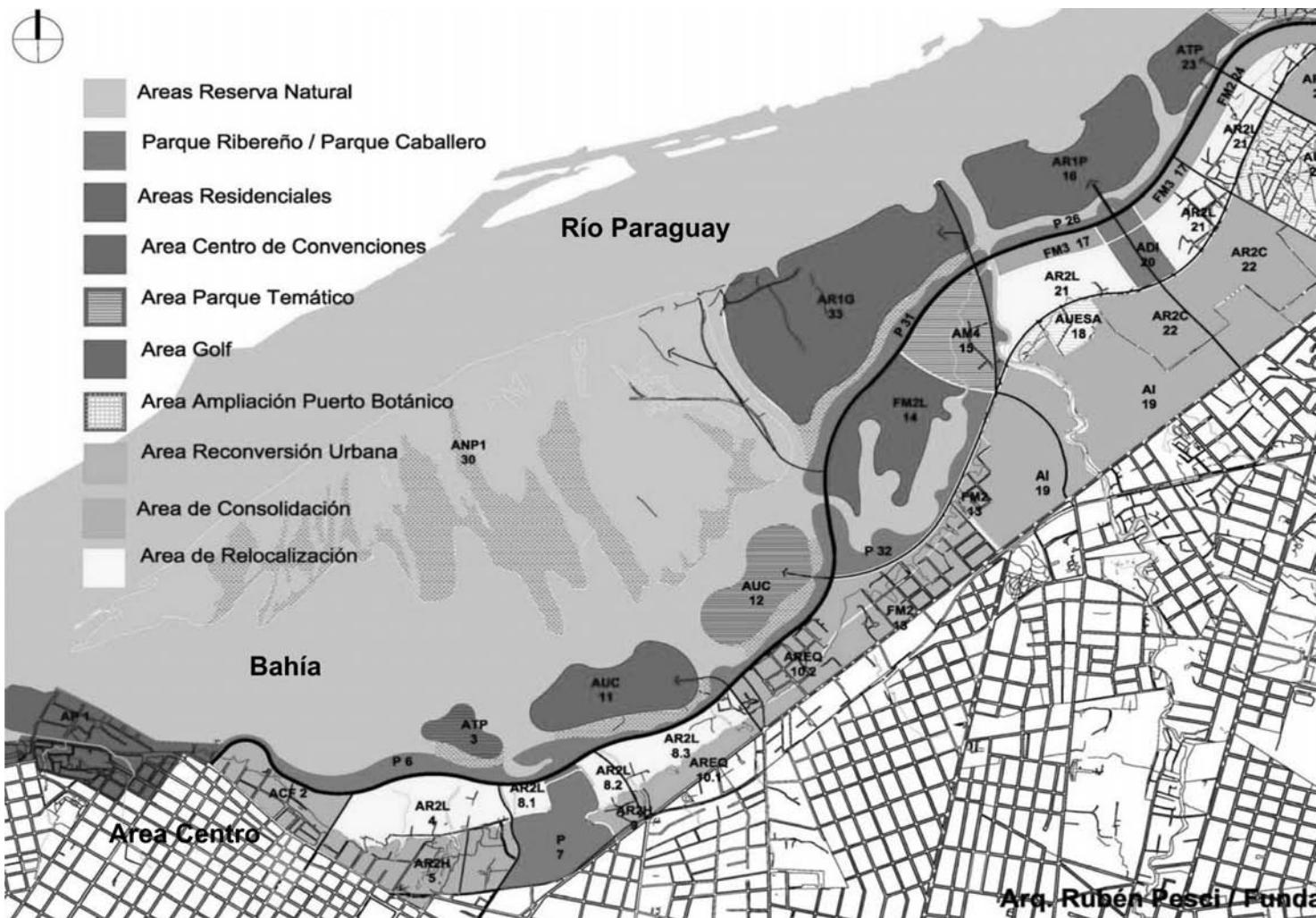
Improvement on Coastal Strip La Poza Sector
Talcahuano, Port Works Management

Ventana al Mar, Port Company Talcahuano San Vicente

Logistics Platform, Asmar and Foresa

Coastal Strip Project, Asuncion Republic of Paraguay

Proyecto Franja Costera, Asunción, República del Paraguay



La idea de recuperar y darle valor al área costera de la Ciudad de Asunción, capital de la República del Paraguay, surge en 1992 a propuesta de FLACAM/CEPA, durante un seminario sobre Ambiente y Ciudad. Inmediatamente la Municipalidad de Asunción toma la idea y contrata a FLACAM/CEPA para desarrollar la idea y el Master Plan de toda la costa de la ciudad.

Con más de 20 km de costa de río, Asunción prácticamente se había olvidado de su existencia. Las únicas actividades que tenían que ver con el río eran el puerto (de escasa actividad), alguna actividad recreativa-deportiva en zonas alejadas a la ciudad, y la pesca artesanal por parte de los pobladores ribereños de bajos recursos. El resto de la costa estaba ocupada por población muy pobre, dedicada la mayoría a actividades informales que invadían el territorio bajo e inundable periódicamente (la inundación de 1990 obligó a albergar en refugios a más de 20.000 personas habitantes de estas áreas inundables). Estas invasiones y algunas actividades de pequeñas industrias irregulares estaban degradando fuertemente la calidad ambiental de la zona, haciendo peligrar incluso el recurso pesquero de la misma. La propuesta finalmente elaborada, con la total participación del gobierno municipal y de los pobladores de la zona a través de talleres comunitarios (con mucha ayuda de la iglesia, de fuerte influencia en las clases populares), fue la de integrar toda el área costera con la ciudad y de esta manera dotar a la misma de una nueva área urbana con equipamientos, mentalidades, áreas residenciales y principalmente áreas verdes de esparcimiento y naturales a conservar.

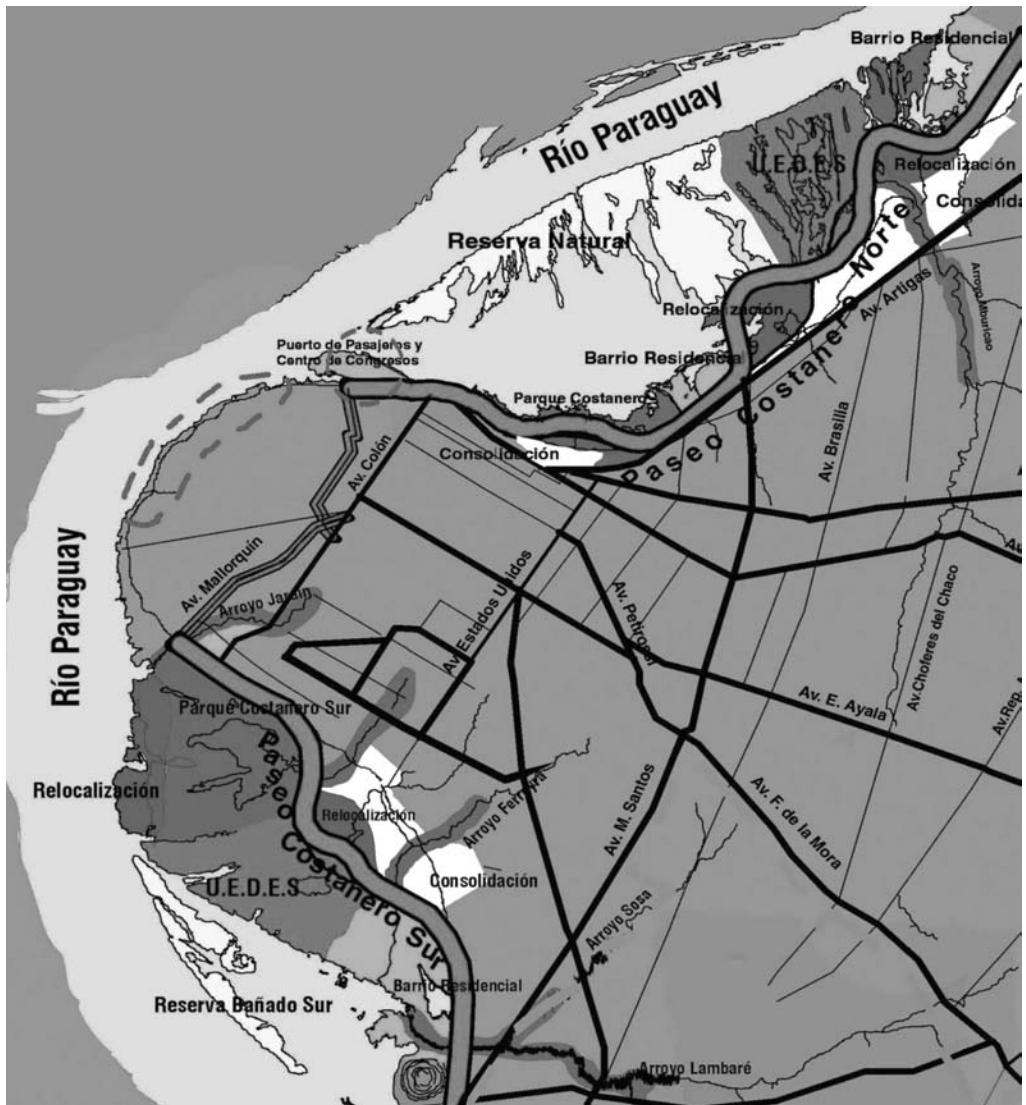
Para conseguir este objetivo se realizarían rellenos por áreas (a través de refulado de arena del río). Estos rellenos estarían contenidos por una defensa que al mismo momento sería un Paseo Costanero que vincularía todas las nuevas áreas urbanizadas y el centro de la Ciudad.

Master Plan Franja Costera, Sector Norte. 2003
Coastal Strip Master Plan, North Sector. 2003

The idea of recovering and giving value to the coastal area of the City of Asuncion, the capital of the Republic of Paraguay, was first considered in 1992 at the suggestion of FLACAM/CEPA, during a conference on Environment and City. The Municipality of Asuncion immediately took a liking to the idea and contracted FLACAM/CEPA to develop it and to draw up the Master Plan for the entire coast in the city zone. Asuncion had almost forgotten that it had more than 20 km of river coastline. The only activities that were in any way related to the river were those associated with the Port (very little activity), certain recreational and sporting activities in zones lying at a considerable distance from the city and a small amount of fishing, which was practiced by people living close to the river. The rest of the coastal dwellers can only be described as being very poor, most of them indulged in informal activities aimed at scraping a living, which meant that they had to encroach upon the low-lying areas of the floodplain that were susceptible to frequent flooding (the floods of 1990 made it necessary to find shelter for over 20,000 people who had established their homes in these flood-prone zones). These human encroachments and certain small industries that had been established there were having very negative effect on the environmental quality in the zone, to such an extent that even the fishing resources were under threat. The proposal that was eventually drawn up – as a result of the participation of the entire local government and those who lived in the zone, through the community

workshops (with considerable help from the Church, which has great influence among the peasant and working classes) –, was to integrate the whole coastal area into the city, thereby providing the capital with a new urban area that had facilities, perspectives, residential areas and mainly green and nature conservancy zones for recreational purposes. This aim was to be achieved by carrying out earth fills zone by zone (using the river sand as refill material). The refills would be kept in place by a defence system that was intended to be a Promenade or Riverside Walk, which was to connect all the new built-up areas and Asuncion City-Centre. The strategy for dealing with the inhabitants was to be as follows:

- Resettlement/Rehousing Areas: the purpose of these zones was to provide homes for those who until that time lived close to the river, but constructing these dwellings at elevations above the flood level. In general, they would still be living close to the sites of their original homes and neighbours, and would still have links with the land that enabled them to carry on with their former way of living.
- Urban Enhancement Areas: these are residential areas at elevations above the flood level with good environmental characteristics but rather undeveloped owing to a lack of infrastructure.
- Renewal Areas: these are residential areas at elevations above the flood level, so the inhabitants do not have to be moved. However, the homes have to be improved so that those who live there can have a better quality of life (services,



paving and road surfacing, urban facilities, etc.)

→ Urban Redevelopment Areas: sectors occupied by unsuitable industries and other uses which have to be redeveloped.

→ Economic Opportunity Areas: these areas are further divided into New Commercial Areas and New Residential Areas. The economic opportunities are plots of land or sites for companies, conference halls/convention venues, gastronomic areas, shopping centres and other types of initiative. The new residential areas will have an extremely high property value, in view of the fact that the environmental quality in these zones will be very good.

It can be clearly seen that one single project involves a series of social actions for people who have specific needs, while at the same time major property development activities are taking place carried out by people with very high purchasing power. In fact, it was a sort of "Robin Hood" type strategy. Money was obtained from the rich (capital from high-value residential, commercial and company operations, etc.) to give it to the poor (financing the relocation processes, the renovations, the consolidations and any other education and employment integration activities). At the end of the whole operation the Government, transformed into a developer (through a public/private body) obtained capital that it could allocate to carrying out social improvements or developing new projects but invariably with a social purpose. Before this process could get under way, a loan had to be obtained; this was granted by the BID after a final feasibility study (from 1995 to 96).

However, political unrest and instability meant that the entire process had to be postponed just before it was due to commence.

A couple of years later (around 1999) the new Local Government resumed the project, but not before making major changes to the aims. Now, it was no longer a social project it was merely a real-estate operation. All the poor settlers were made to leave their homes and moved to the outskirts of the city (without taking into account their social, environmental and economic circumstances) and the whole area was to become a new and luxurious residential estate for the rich. Faced with this situation, the inhabitants who were originally to have benefited from the project began to protest (once again with the backing of the Church) and put a stop to this initiative.

Nearly 10 years later, FLACAM/CEPA were once again called upon to take up the process (partly because the poorer sectors of the population had begun to regard FLACAM/CEPA as a guarantee for achieving the social aims of the project) and develop the first stage of the performance level in the northern part of the Coastal Strip, around the Bay of Asuncion between the city centre and its

La estrategia para el manejo de la población sería la siguiente:

→ Áreas de relocalización: estas áreas destinadas a albergar a la población residente originaria pero en cotas no inundables. En general estarían casi en el mismo sitio que su antigua residencia, conservando vecinos y relaciones territoriales con su contexto de vida.

→ Áreas de consolidación: son áreas residenciales existentes en cota no inundable con buenas características ambientales pero poco desarrolladas por falta de infraestructura.

→ Áreas de renovación: son áreas residenciales existentes en cota no inundable que por tanto no debían ser relocalizadas pero sí mejoradas urbanísticamente para mejorar su calidad de vida (servicios, pavimentos, equipamiento urbano, etc.).

→ Áreas de reconversión urbana: sectores ocupados por industrias inconvenientes u otros usos a reconvertir.

→ Áreas de oportunidades económicas: estas áreas a su vez se dividen en Nuevas centralidades y nuevas áreas residenciales. Las oportunidades económicas son parcelas o predios para la localización de predios empresarios, centros de congresos y convenciones, áreas gastronómicas, shopping centers y todo otro tipo de emprendimiento. Las nuevas áreas residenciales serían de alto valor inmobiliario, ya que las nuevas áreas contarán con un pa-

Botanical Gardens, a zone covering a surface area of more than 1,000 Ha. This was the stage at which the strategies were perfected and improvements were made to the design and the urban concept by introducing many more variables revolving around environmental and urban sustainability. One of the major modifications was the emergence of a series of modules known as "islands". These very appealing and well-rated modules were fruit of the hydrodynamic studies that had been conducted in the Bay of Asuncion. The designers were thus able to make the most of the "ecoform" of the terrain.

The same criterion was used to decide on the location and layout of the Promenade/Riverside Walk (positioning it at the average flood recurrence level), and the network of streams that flow down from the city were reclassified as "green zones" to be incorporated into the city/coast concept.

Another aspect of the eco-form of the land that was redefined was the steeply sloping area. This natural interphase (normally negative, lying between the city and the river) was transformed into

the area of social amenities and facilities (educational, sports, health, etc.) as an element that was to bring the 2 parts of the city together.

Apart from improving the ecoforms of the land from an environmental perspective and the functions of all the environmental variables (wind, temperature, water quality, etc.) considerable work was also done on processing and recycling solid urban waste, and making transport and movement sustainable (maximising pedestrian mobility, enhancing public transport, providing cycle lanes), as well as recycling and reusing water and reducing the consumption of electricity and other fuels in the buildings.

Project Area Summary

→ Economic Opportunity Areas: Residential Areas, Golf, Theme Park, Convention/Conference Venues, Botanical Garden. Total 248.36 Ha.

→ Green Areas: Nature Reserve, Stables and Horse Riding Facilities, Riverside Parks, Theme Park, Sports Areas.

Total 338.34 Ha (5m² of new green zones per inhabitant for Asuncion, amounting to an increase of 500%).



Master Plan General Franja Costera. 1993
Proyecto Urbanístico sector Bahía de Asunción.
Franja Costera. 2003
General Coastal Strip Master Plan. 1993
Urban Planning Project, Bahía de Asuncion
Sector. Coastal Strip. 2003



saje de altísima e invaluable calidad ambiental.

Como se ve en un mismo proyecto se integraban acciones sociales para población carenciada y grandes operaciones inmobiliarias para personas de alto poder adquisitivo. Era en realidad una estrategia que se podría denominar de "Robin Hood". Se obtenía dinero de los ricos (plusvalía de las operaciones inmobiliarias de alto valor residencial, comercial, empresarial, etc.) para dárselo a los pobres (financiar las relocalizaciones, las renovaciones, las consolidaciones y además actividades de educación e integración laboral). Al fin de toda la operación el gobierno, transformado en desarrollador (a través de un ente público-privado) obtenía una plusvalía que podía aplicar a mejoras sociales o a desarrollar nuevos proyectos, pero siempre con un fin social.

Para poder iniciar el proceso se necesitaba un préstamo que fue otorgado por el BID luego de un estudio de factibilidad final (año).

Antes del inicio de las obras la inestabilidad política hace que se detenga todo el proceso.

Un par de años después (cerca de 1999) el nuevo gobierno municipal retoma el proyecto pero con un cambio importante de objetivos. Ya no era un proyecto social sino una mera operación inmobiliaria. Se sacaba a todos los pobladores pobres, se los relocalizaba en la periferia de la ciudad (sin tener en cuenta sus relaciones sociales, ambientales y económicas) y todo era una nueva urbanización para ricos. Ante esta nueva situación, la movilización de la población inicialmente beneficiada se movilizó (con el apoyo de la iglesia nuevamente) y detuvo esa iniciativa.

Casi 10 años después FLACAM/CEPA es llamado nuevamente para retomar el proceso (en parte porque para la población de bajos recursos FLACAM/CEPA se había convertido en garantía de un objetivo social del proyecto) y desarrollar a nivel ejecuti-

vo la primera etapa a desarrollarse en el sector norte de la Franja Costera, sobre la bahía de Asunción entre el centro de la ciudad y su jardín Botánico, un área de intervención de más de 1000 Ha. En esta etapa se refinaron las estrategias y se mejoró el diseño y concepto urbano introduciéndole muchas variables más de sustentabilidad ambiental y urbana. Una de las grandes modificaciones fue la aparición de unos módulos denominados "islas". Estos módulos de alta atractividad y valorización surgen de los estudios de hidrodinámica de la bahía de Asunción. De esta manera se aprovecha de la "eco-forma" del territorio.

También con este último criterio se ubicó la posición y trazado del Paseo Costanero (en la posición del nivel de recurrencia media de inundaciones) y se revalorizó la trama de arroyos que bajan de la ciudad como "vías verdes" de integración ciudad costa.

Otro elemento de la eco-forma del territorio que se revalorizó fue la barranca. Esta interfase natural (normalmente negativa, desintegradora entre la ciudad y el río) se transformó en el área de equipamientos sociales (educativos, deportivos, de salud, etc.) como elemento integrador de las 2 partes de la ciudad.

Además de revalorizar ambientalmente las eco-formas del territorio y el funcionamiento de todas las variables ambientales (viento, temperaturas, calidad de agua, etc.) se trabajó con propuestas a nivel de manejo y reciclaje de residuos sólidos urbanos, transporte y movilidad sustentable (maximización de la movilidad pedestre, transporte público colectivo, ciclovías), reciclaje de agua y disminución de consumo energético en las edificaciones.

Resumen de áreas del proyecto

- ¬ Áreas de Oportunidades Económicas: Áreas residenciales, Golf, Parque temático, Centro de Convenciones, Jardín Botánico. Total 248.36 Ha.

→ Urban Enhancement Areas: Neighbourhood Enhancement, Urban Redevelopment, Special Uses (health, institutional, services). Total 247.23 Ha.

→ Resettlement/Re-housing Areas:
1st Stage + 2nd Stage. Total 111.91 Ha.
The final part of these studies involved undertaking the project for performing the 1st Stage and the first module for resettling the inhabitants. Apart from the urban planning module, research was conducted into finding alternative housing models that catered to the specific characteristics of the people concerned, as well as the regional climatic, economic and technological factors. The first resettlement module was constructed and the first 190 houses were built. However, political changes affected the Government, which led to the works being halted again.

Today, the Coastal Strip is still a dream for many of the inhabitants of Asuncion. It remains a constant political bone of contention and arouses great interest in the mass media. NGOs have been formed that are struggling to get the Project to be finally realised. More than 50,000 people are waiting in hope of a better life with this project.

→ Áreas Verdes: Reserva Natural, Parque Caballero, Parques Costeros, Parque Temático, Áreas deportivas.

Total 338,34 Ha (5m² de áreas verdes nuevas por habitantes para Asunción, equivalente a un aumento del 500%).

→ Áreas de Consolidación Urbana: Consolidación de Barrios, Reconversión Urbana, Usos Especiales (salud, institucional, servicios). Total 247.23 Ha

→ Áreas de Relocalización de pobladores: 1^a Etapa + 2^a Etapa.

Total 111,91 Ha.

Como parte final de los estudios se realizó el proyecto ejecutivo de la primera etapa y del primer módulo de relocalización de viviendas para la población existente. Además del módulo urbanístico se trabajó con la población en modelos alternativos de vivienda atendiendo a sus características particulares, factores climáticos regionales, económicos y tecnológicos.

Se construyó el primer módulo de relocalización y las primeras 190 viviendas y luego cambios políticos en el gobierno volvieron a parar las obras.

Hoy aún la Franja Costera sigue siendo un anhelo para muchos de los habitantes de Asunción. Es un tema de permanente pelea política y de interés en los medios de comunicación. Se han formado ONG populares que luchan por la concreción del Proyecto. Hay más de 50.000 esperando una mejor vida con este proyecto.

Proyecto Ejecutivo primera Etapa Bahía de Asunción. 2003

Perspectiva de una de las "islas" residenciales dentro del sector Bahía de Asunción. Al fondo el Paseo Costanero y la ciudad.

Perspectiva General del sector Bahía de Asunción. En primer plano el Parque Caballero y el Paseo Costanero.

Working Design Project, 1st Stage, Bahía de Asuncion. 2003

View of one of the residential "islands" in the Bahía de Asuncion sector. In the background the Promenade/Riverside Walk and the City.

General View of the Bahía de Asuncion Sector. In the foreground the Parque Caballero and the Promenade/Riverside Walk.



The Inter-American Port Commission and RETE

The Inter-American Ports Commission (CIP) of the Organisation of American States (OAS) is a standing interamerican committee of the Member States, whose purpose is to enhance hemispheric cooperation and to develop the ports sector. It is composed of national government authorities at the highest level in the ports sector as well as representatives from the private sector, who are present in an advisory capacity. When the CIP holds its meetings, representatives of the 34 OAS Member States take part. Furthermore, also present at these meet-

ings in the capacity of observers are representatives from Observer Countries such as Spain, Portugal, Italy, France and Germany, amongst others, as well as international bodies, experts and guests. The CIP acts as the main advisory body to the Organisation and the Member States in matters concerning port development, proposing and promoting policies aimed at achieving this development aim. Within the context of interamerican port cooperation, it proposes strategies for acquiring and mobilising extra resources to finance programmes, projects and activi-

ties. It also promotes the development of joint projects between the port sector entities, especially where encouraging the use of the best codes of practice is concerned. It also develops programmes for recruiting and training personnel at all port sector levels. The Commission, as this forum's maximum authority, is responsible for giving its approval to the CIP's Plan of Action for the next 4 years, where it points out priority areas of interest where port cooperation is concerned. The CIP's Executive Committee, as the body that is responsible for putting the Commission's policy into practice, gives its approval to the 2-year activities programme. The Fifth Meeting of the CIP (Salvador, Brazil, September 2007) passed the CIP's Plan of Action for 2008 to 2011. The Executive Committee, (Lima, Peru, December 2007) approved its activities schedule for 2008 and 2009, both of these being essential tools for managing this body.

The CIP, through its Executive Secretariat, has been entering into cooperation agreements with international bodies and institutions, in order to jointly establish ways of approaching the same mat-

ters of shared interest. This is how within the framework of the First Special Meeting of the Inter-American Ports Commission (CIP), held at Puerto Bahía in Algeciras, Spain, the "Memorandum of Understanding" between the Secretariat General of the Organisation of American States was signed – via the Inter-American Ports Commission –, and RETE, (the Association for Collaboration between Ports and Cities), on May 18th 2006. Carlos M. Gallegos signed on behalf of the CIP/OAS, while the then Chairman of the RETE, José Luís Estrada Llaquet, signed on behalf of the latter. The aim of the document concerned was "to establish the bases for understanding and cooperation between the two parties, in order to encourage an exchange of technical and practical experiences and to work jointly to improve the way in which port-city relations develop in the port cities of America". The Memorandum defines as spheres of interest, developing the port-city relationship with a view to promoting the development of ports – and their cities – in the economic, social, territorial, cultural and environmental areas; cooperation between gov-

La Comisión Interamericana de Puertos y RETE

La Comisión Interamericana de Puertos (CIP) de la Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA), constituye un foro interamericano permanente de los Estados Miembros, dedicada al fortalecimiento de la cooperación hemisférica y el desarrollo del sector portuario. Está integrada por las máximas autoridades gubernamentales nacionales del sector portuario y también con representantes del sector privado, en carácter de asesores. En las reuniones de la CIP participan los representantes de los 34 Estados Miembros de la OEA, y también lo hacen como observadores, los representantes de los Países Observadores ante la OEA (como España, Portugal, Italia, Francia, Alemania, entre muchos otros), de organismos internacionales, expertos e invitados.

La CIP actúa como el órgano asesor principal de la Organización y de sus Estados Miembros en lo concerniente al desarrollo portuario, proponiendo y promoviendo políticas para alcanzar dicho desarrollo. En el marco de la cooperación portuaria interamericana, propone estrategias para la captación y movilización de recursos adi-

cionales para financiar programas, proyectos y actividades. También promueve el desarrollo de proyectos conjuntos entre las entidades del sector portuario, especialmente para el aprovechamiento de las mejores prácticas. Desarrolla asimismo, programas de capacitación y entrenamiento para todos los niveles del personal del sector portuario.

La Comisión, como máxima instancia de este foro, aprueba el Plan de Acción de la CIP, para sus próximos cuatro años, donde señala las áreas de interés prioritarias de la cooperación portuaria. El Comité Ejecutivo de la CIP, como órgano encargado de ejecutar las políticas de la Comisión, aprueba el programa de actividades bienal. La Quinta reunión de la CIP (Salvador, Brasil, septiembre 2007) aprobó el Plan de Acción de la CIP 2008-2011. Su Comité Ejecutivo, (Lima, Perú, diciembre 2007) aprobó su programa de actividades 2008-2009, ambos instrumentos indispensables para la gestión de este organismo.

La CIP, a través de su Secretaría Ejecutiva, ha venido acordando convenios de cooperación conjunta, la CIP y la RETE reconocieron la importancia de coordinar

internacionales, a fin de establecer formas conjuntas de abordar las mismas temáticas de interés compartido.

Es así como en el marco de la Primera Reunión Extraordinaria de la Comisión Interamericana de Puertos (CIP) en Puerto Bahía de Algeciras, España, se firmó el "Memorando de Entendimiento entre

la Secretaría General de la Organización de los Estados Americanos, a través de la Comisión Interamericana de Puertos, y RETE, Asociación para la Colaboración entre Puertos y Ciudades", el 18 de mayo de 2006. Carlos M. Gallegos por la CIP/OEA, y el entonces Presidente de la RETE, José Luis Estrada Llaquet, firmaron el referido documento que tiene por objetivo "establecer las bases de entendimiento y cooperación entre las dos partes, a fin de fomentar el intercambio de experiencias técnicas y prácticas y trabajar conjuntamente para el mejor desarrollo de la relación ciudad-puerto en las ciudades portuarias de las Américas".

El memorando define como áreas de interés el desarrollo de la relación ciudad-puerto con el fin de promover el desarrollo de los puertos – y sus ciudades – en el ámbito económico, social, territorial, cultural y medioambiental; la cooperación entre instituciones gubernamentales y privadas en la ejecución de programas que fomenten el desarrollo portuario; el desarrollo del capital humano y el desarrollo sostenible como atributo en los nuevos usos a desarrollar en los espacios y edificios ya obsoletos. De la misma manera, entre las áreas de cooperación conjunta, la CIP y la RETE reconocieron la importancia de coordinar

esfuerzos en relación a temas internacionales de interés común, impulsar investigaciones que coadyuven el desarrollo de los puertos, estimular la cooperación en eventos, así como también el generar espacios que inciten al intercambio de puntos de vista y de información, entre otros.

La CIP asimismo, ha suscrito un Memorándum de Entendimiento con la Asociación Internacional de Profesionales en Puertos y Costas (AIPPYC) otra organización vinculada al tema de la relación puerto ciudad.

RETE ha venido participando en las reuniones de la CIP, donde ha expuesto las actividades que viene desarrollando en el campo de la colaboración entre los puertos y las ciudades portuarias, así como describiendo casos exitosos de la relación ciudad puerto europea y latinoamericana.

El tema de las relaciones ciudad puerto, figuró en el Plan de Acción de la CIP 2004-2008, y se obtuvieron algunos avances, particularmente en el área informativa y de capacitación. Para el período 2008-2011 se precisa que la relación puerto ciudad puede ser tratada ventajosamente por los Estados Miembros en el seno de la CIP, tanto en su vertiente portuaria, como cuando se promueve el tráfico de cruceros de turismo, como cuando se tratan temas extraportuarios, pero que implican una relación simbiótica con las ciudades que albergan los puertos.

Se espera que las preocupaciones ambientales con su corolario de adopción de medidas tales como mitigación ambiental de las actividades portuarias, consen-

ernmental and private institutions in the implementation of programmes that encourage port development; the development of human resources and sustainable development as a positive attribute for the new uses to which obsolete buildings and spaces are put.

Along the same lines, among the areas of joint cooperation, the CIP and the RETE recognise the importance of coordinating their efforts in matters involving international subjects of common interest, encouraging research work that is conducive to port development, enhancing cooperation at events, as well as creating specific opportunities for exchanging viewpoints and information, amongst other things.

The Inter-American Ports Commission (CIP) has also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the International Association of Port and Coast Professionals (AIPPYC), which is another organisation that is closely linked with the question of port-city relations.

RETE has been participating in the CIP meetings, where it has given an account of the activities in which it has been involved in the field of collaboration between ports and port cities, as well as

describing successful cases of port-city relations in Europe and Latin America. The question of port-city relations appears in the CIP Plan of Action for 2004 to 2008, and certain progress has been made, especially in the area of information and recruitment. What is needed for the 2008 to 2011 period is for the question of port-city relations to be given preferential treatment by the Member States at the headquarters of the CIP, not only with respect to the port aspects and when cruise ship tourism is being promoted, but also when dealing with subjects that are not directly concerned with ports but which involve a symbiotic relationship with the cities where the ports are located. It is hoped that environmental concerns together with the measures that are taken, will make the port managers concerned devote more time and attention to those activities and businesses that make a positive contribution to conserving those stretches of the Member States' coastline where the ports are located. There is another field of special interest in the area of port expansion projects, in view of the fact that all those ports planning development programmes

that are an integral part of the city, must approach them with great care, because the limits to their development do not only depend upon their ability to gain access to resources, but also upon the restrictions imposed on them by the neighbouring cities. The roads, the problems arising from the contamination caused by the type of cargo and pollution caused by the port warehouses and the vehicles that operate around the harbour, are just some of the questions to be considered. There is also another activity that could well be included in this area, namely the development of a port-city interface not only where the strictly port aspect is concerned, but also when cruise ship tourism is being promoted, side and when the port is used for purposes other than port activities (when commercial, residential or leisure activities are being developed). In this respect, what must be sought is, on the one hand, a balance between the volume of tourism and the capacity of the tourist attraction for catering for such a volume without lowering the quality and, on the other hand, the need to protect the port zones while at the same time allowing for smooth

access to the commercial, touristic and leisure activities.

The holistic approach, which is appropriate for coping with environmental matters, is already being adopted in some ports. The ports in countries that have a coastline in the Gulf of Honduras are collaborating with the implementation of a strategic action plan to put a stop to and to reverse the deterioration of the Gulf's marine and coastal ecosystems by preventing the type of pollution that is associated with sea transport and by bringing about a reduction in the sources of land pollution that end up flowing into the sea. The largest ports on the western seaboard of North America (Los Angeles and Long Beach) have implemented programmes to reduce the levels of sulphur and nitrogen oxides and the suspended particles contained in atmospheric emissions coming from ships, thereby improving the quality of life of those who live near the coast. The need to set stricter standards for controlling the fuels to be used by vessels while they are staying in the ports is currently being considered by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), in Appendix VI of MARPOL. In

so para restaurar edificaciones frecuentemente ubicadas en los entornos portuarios y con características arquitectónicas que son testimonio de un valiosa tradición, y atención a las demandas ciudadanas para mejorar las zonas habitables y de ocio vecinas a los puertos, hará que los gestores portuarios hemisféricos dediquen una mayor atención a aquellas actividades y negocios que efectivamente contribuyan a la preservación de aquellos tramos de la zona marítimo costera de los Estados miembros donde se ubican los puertos.

En el plano de los proyectos de expansión portuaria encontramos otro campo de especial interés, toda vez que todos aquellos puertos que están proyectando programas de desarrollo y son parte integral de una ciudad, deben manejarse con muchísimo cuidado pues, los límites a su desarrollo no sólo dependen de su capacidad de acceder a recursos, sino que están dados por las restricciones derivadas de la ciudad colindante. Las vías de acceso, los problemas derivados de la contaminación provocada por el tipo de cargas y la provocada por los vehículos y naves que operan en los puertos, son algunos de los temas. Existe también una actividad que puede ser ventajosamente incluida en esta área como es la relativa al desarrollo de la interfaz puerto-ciudad tanto en su vertiente propiamente portuaria, como cuando se promueve el tráfico de cruceros de turismo, como cuando se utiliza para fines extra-portuarios (caso del desarrollo de actividades comerciales, residenciales o de ocio). Al respecto deberá buscarse el equilibrio, de un lado,

entre el volumen turístico y la capacidad de la atracción turística para atender dicho volumen sin desmejorarse y, del otro, las exigencias de protección de los recintos portuarios con el fluido acceso requerido por las actividades comerciales, turísticas y lúdicas. El enfoque holístico apropiado para tratar los asuntos medio ambientales está ya presente en algunos puertos. Los puertos de países con litoral en el Golfo de Honduras colaboran en la implementación de un plan de acción estratégico para revertir la degradación de los ecosistemas marinos y costeros del Golfo mediante la prevención de la contaminación asociada al transporte marítimo y la reducción de las fuentes de contaminación terrestres que drenan en él.

Los mayores puertos de la costa oeste de Norteamérica (Los Angeles y Long Beach) tienen programas para reducir los niveles de óxidos de azufre y nitrógeno y de las partículas en suspensión contenidos en las emisiones a la atmósfera procedentes de los buques y mejorar así la calidad de vida de las poblaciones costeras. Actualmente está bajo consideración en el seno de la OMI, anexo VI de MARPOL, la determinación de estándares más estrictos para los combustibles a ser utilizados por los buques durante su estancia en los puertos. Y desde hace algunos meses han adoptado drásticas medidas para modificar el uso de combustibles fósiles en los vehículos de carga que ingresan a estos puertos; reconversión que apremia a la reconversión de los mismos al uso de combustibles "limpios".

Los casos de Buenos Aires y Guayaquil, donde la interacción puerto ciudad si



recent months drastic measures have been taken to modify the use of fossil fuels in the vehicles that enter these ports; such measures serve to put pressure on them to use "clean" fuel.

In the cases of Buenos Aires and Guayaquil, although the port city interaction has had certain successes associated with improving the urban environment, this interaction is now more focused on the city's demand to play a part in port management. At present, Puerto Limón in Costa Rica is one of the two cases that we are going to refer to where port city relations have proved to be difficult. The city's inhabitants have been involved in a difficult campaign against the privatisation of the port, initiated by the central government, under the pretext that the current conditions, apart from being a direct source of employment for 1,200 people, the port generates other major economies in the community that are both formal and informal, which revolve around the port activities themselves.

The second case is Puerto del Callao, in Peru, where the urban growth has ended up by practically surrounding the entire

port, which means that any port development plan necessarily has to include very close interaction with the regional and municipal authorities. The environmental problems caused by the types of cargo, the congestion in the roads leading to the port, and moving certain sectors of the population away from their homes so that the port can expand physically, are just some of the problems that are currently under discussion.

However, regardless of the degree of success or failure, all of these experiences must be shared, because the worst error is to assume that this is happening for the first time. It is only possible to find out about all the aspects of port development in international forums where ports share their experiences.

The CIP is a natural and legitimate forum for exchanging experiences, by strengthening ways of cooperating, and for finding the most suitable solutions. The agreements that the CIP has reached with RETE, make this task easier and improve the efforts made by both institutions, thereby ensuring that the benefits are greater.

*By Carlos M. Gallegos
Executive Secretary*

bien ha logrado algunos éxitos vinculados a la reforma del entorno urbano, ha pasado a ser orientada a la reivindicación reclamada por la ciudad para participar de la gestión portuaria. En la actualidad, entre los diversos casos de dificultades en las relaciones puerto ciudad, podemos destacar dos. Puerto Limón en Costa Rica, donde la población limonense ha emprendido una ardorosa campaña contra la privatización del puerto, iniciada por el gobierno central, en razón a considerar que en las actuales condiciones el puerto, además de ser fuente directa para más de 1.200 empleos, genera en la comunidad otras economías formales e informales muy importantes, que giran en torno a las actividades del mismo.

El segundo caso es el del Puerto del Callao, en Perú, cuyo crecimiento urbano ha rodeado prácticamente todo el puerto, haciendo que cualquier plan de desarrollo del mismo tenga que incluir una interacción muy cercana con las autoridades regionales y municipales. Los problemas ambientales generados por el tipo de cargas, la saturación de las vías de acceso, el desplazamiento de sectores de poblaciones a fin de poder expandir territorialmente al puerto, son sólo algunos de los problemas que están en el tapete. Pero frente a todos estos problemas, se han generado diversos tipos de experiencias, algunas exitosas otras no, pero imprescindibles de ser compartidas, pues es el peor error de nuestro sector, creer que lo que nos está ocurriendo es la primera vez que sucede. Conocer de todos los aspectos del desarrollo portuario, sólo puede darse de manera eficaz

en foros internacionales donde los países y sus puertos, muestran sus experiencias. La CIP, se constituye en el espacio natural y legítimo para servir a este intercambio de experiencias. Permitiendo potenciar las formas de cooperación, canalizando las inquietudes hacia las soluciones más adecuadas y facilitando los contactos con los expertos que pueden colaborar de forma más apropiada. Los acuerdos de la CIP con RETE, facilitan esta labor y refuerzan los esfuerzos de ambas instituciones, logrando multiplicar los beneficios.

*Por Carlos M. Gallegos
Secretario Ejecutivo*

What is AIPPYC?

The A.I.P.P.Y.C. (International Association of Port and Coast Professionals) is a non-profit association, which represents a genuine and broad cross-section of professionals and other persons who are interested in the ports and coasts sector, who coexist in a world that is involved in the management of knowledge and working to make governments aware of the important questions that affect this sector.

Who founded the AIPPYC?

It was founded on 8th June 2004 by a group of professionals who were pur-

ing an International Masters in Port Management at the renowned Polytechnic University of Catalonia (Catalonia). That is where they set out their aims, and a Management Committee was elected of which I am chairman. Since then, the organisation has grown considerably. The AIPPYC is now represented in 18 countries. The Association now has a network of more than 10,000 people who have registered on-line at the following website www.aippyc.org. The headquarters in Argentina is now operating with full legal status and the headquarters in

¿Qué es la AIPPYC?

La A.I.P.P.Y.C. (Asociación Internacional de Profesionales en Puertos y Costas) es una asociación sin fines de lucro, que representa a una verdadera comunidad de profesionales y personas idóneas interesadas en el sector de puertos y costas, y que comparten con nosotros un espacio para gestionar el conocimiento y crear conciencia a nivel gubernamental, sobre estos temas tan importantes.

¿Quién fundó la AIPPYC ?

Fue fundada el 8 de junio de 2004 por un grupo de profesionales que realizaba un Master Internacional de Gestión Portuaria en la prestigiosa Universidad Politécnica de Cataluña. Allí se trazaron los objetivos y se votó una comisión directiva que yo presidí. Desde entonces fue creciendo mucho la organización. AIPPYC ya está presente en 18 países. En este momento cuenta con una red de contactos de más de 10.000 personas que se han registrado on-line por la web www.aippyc.org. Tiene ya funcionando su sede madre en Argentina, con personería jurídica aprobada y en Uruguay donde también ya se legalizó sus sede,

en el resto de los países funcionamos con representantes.

¿Qué tipo de actividades abarcan?

Al hablar de Puertos y Costas, estamos hablando de proyectos integrales, que incluyen aspectos de ingeniería, ambientales, urbanos y sociales, como también operacionales, económicos, de gestión e institucionales. Por ello nuestros futuros asociados serán de un amplio perfil profesional y diversa experiencia, abogados, arquitectos, ingenieros, ambientalistas, sociólogos, agentes de carga y de aduanas, técnicos, operativos, etc., lo que enriquece mucho a nuestra organización.

Siendo Uds. Internacionales:

¿Cómo se organizan?

A nivel administrativo tenemos una sede central o madre, que es Argentina, con su personería jurídica que la habilita para actuar en todo el mundo, y con sedes subsidiarias o representantes en el resto de los países, con acuerdos homologados por la Comisión Directiva. A nivel técnico, trabajaremos en seis comisiones técnicas, Ingeniería Portua-

Uruguay has also been commissioned; in the rest of the countries we operate through our branches.

What types of questions does it deal with?

When we talk about Ports and Coasts, we are speaking of comprehensive projects, which include such aspects as environmental, urban and social engineering, as well as operational, economic, management and institutional questions. That is why our future associates will be taken from a wide cross-section of professionals with a variety of experiences, including lawyers, architects, engineers, environmentalists, sociologists, loading and customs agents, technicians, etc., all of whom will serve to enrich our organisation.

As you are International: How are you organised?

On an administrative level we have our head offices in Argentina, with our legal experts who enable it to act anywhere in the world, with branch offices in the rest of the countries, agreements being homologated by the Management Committee.

On a technical level, we will be working in 6 technical committees, Port Engineering, Port Planning and Management, Port-City Relations, Environmental and Coastal Management, Transport and Logistics and studying International Trade.

Every country and each committee has its own liaison officers. We have Honorary Members and Strategic Allies (CIP-OEA, RETE, UNCTAD, the Fundación Valencia-port (Valenciaport Trust), the Barcelona Port Authority, the Administración Nacional de Puertos de Uruguay (Uruguayan National Ports Administration) ANP and Pointec, amongst others), which are persons or entities that are highly representative of each area in every country.

They contribute with their knowledge online via our website and we take part in activities with them (seminars, workshops, symposiums, conferences, courses, etc.).

How is the knowledge and information managed?

One of the AIPPYC's strong points is its web-site, which enables all our repre-

sentatives and honorary members to interact and publish on-line, whether the subject matter be reports, studies or projects in our digital library or specialty links.

A professional database is also operating as well as a notice board, and just recently we have incorporated what we refer to as Servicios Plus (Extra Services), aimed at companies and for their use, such as a database containing professionals from companies - institutions; we also use tailor-made mailing for employment searches, promoting services, news, etc. All of the aforementioned serves to equip company members with a tool for their corporate image. We also have on-line lecturers, academics and professionals with a great deal of experience publishing their latest reports at our website. This is a service that very few associations can enjoy at present, but this is undoubtedly the direction we are heading for in the future, and it is something that now enables us to share knowledge and to interact anywhere in the world with other professionals in whatever their speciality happens to be.

What other activities are you involved in?

Conferences, courses and symposiums are yet another tool we have always at our disposal for managing specific knowledge in these subjects. On 29th and 30th March 2005, the AIPPYC was launched on an international level when we organised the "First Latin-American Port-City and Urban Coastal Environmental Management Conference", in collaboration with RETE (Association for Port-City Collaboration, www.rete2001.org), which was held in the City of Buenos Aires and attended by many authorities and national and international professionals. Holding this important event about such transcendental matters proved to be a milestone. Furthermore, the Inter-American Ports Committee of the Organization of American States (OAS) sponsored this event.

After this conference, we decided to adopt a rather novel approach: every two years we hold the conference in a different Latin American country (in 2007 it was held at Punta del Este, Uruguay) and we invariably organise it together with RETE, our inseparable ally in the subject

ria, Planificación y Gestión Portuaria, Relación Puerto Ciudad, Gestión Ambiental y Costera, Transporte y Logística y el estudio del Comercio Internacional.

Hay coordinadores para cada comisión y cada País. Tenemos Socios Honorarios y Aliados Estratégicos (CIP-OEA, RETE, UNCTAD, Fundación Valenciaport, Autoridad Portuaria de Barcelona, la Administración Nacional de Puertos de Uruguay ANP, Pointec, entre otros) que son personas o empresas muy representativas de cada área en cada País, que aportan su conocimiento en forma on-line a través de nuestra web-site y con los que a la vez hacemos actividades (seminarios, congresos, cursos, jornadas, etc.).

¿Cómo gestionan el conocimiento y la información?

Una de las fuerzas de AIPPYC es su web-site, que permite interactuar y publicar on-line a cada uno de nuestros representantes y socios honorarios, tanto sea informes, estudios y proyectos en nuestra biblioteca digital, como links de la especialidad, también está funcionando una base de datos de profesionales y un tablón de anuncios, y se han incorporado ahora lo que denominamos Servicios Plus, orientados a empresas, como lo son una base de profesionales de empresas-instituciones, y mailings a medida para búsquedas laborales, promoción de servicios, noticias, etc. Esto brinda al asociado corporativo una herramienta para su imagen corporativa.

Además, tenemos on-line profesores, académicos y profesionales muy experimentados publicando sus últimos informes en nuestra web-site.

Este es un servicio que muy pocas asociaciones brindan hoy en día, pero sin duda es el futuro, y que nos permite hoy ya compartir el conocimiento e interactuar entre profesionales del mundo en la especialidad.

¿Qué otras actividades realizan?

Otra herramienta para gestionar el conocimiento específico en estos temas, ha sido siempre impulsar seminarios, cursos y congresos. El 29 y 30 de Marzo de 2005, se realizó el lanzamiento internacional de AIPPYC con la organización del "Primer Congreso Latinoamericano de Ciudades-Puerto y la Gestión Ambiental Costera Urbana, ya en conjunto con RETE (Asociación para la colaboración entre Puertos y Ciudades www.rete2001.org) realizado en la Legislatura de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires con importantes presencias de autoridades y profesionales nacionales e internacionales que marcó un hito para desarrollar este tema tan importante. Patrocinó también el evento la Comisión Interamericana de Puertos de la OEA.

A partir de este congreso, es que seguimos una mecánica muy novedosa: cada dos años lo hacemos en un País de Latinoamérica distinto (en el año 2007 se hizo en Punta del Este, Uruguay) y siempre organizamos conjuntamente con RETE, nuestro aliado en el tema Relación Puerto Ciudad.

También, además del tema Relación Puerto Ciudad, AIPPYC trabajó otros temas no menos importantes, como lo es el del transporte marítimo y fluvial, así tenemos nuestras "Jornadas de Transporte Fluvial y Marítimo"; las primeras

las hicimos en Colonia, Uruguay, en el año 2006, y este año 2008 se harán en Asunción del Paraguay, en Junio, y en este caso siempre nos acompaña la Fundación Valenciaport.

En el área de formación, AIPPYC ha realizado acuerdos con ITBA (Instituto Tecnológico Buenos Aires (www.itba.edu.ar) generando en el año 2007 el Primer Diplomado de Gestión Portuaria y Vías Navegables en Rosario, con mucho éxito. Fruto de la gran demanda regional, es que este año 2008 haremos las 1eras. Jornadas de Actualización en Gestión Portuaria, Logística y Vías Navegables, en conjunto con ITBA y con el apoyo de la Autoridad Portuaria de Barcelona, con un formato de curso intensivo de 7 días, y en Buenos Aires, del 25 al 30 de Agosto.

¿Cómo puede accederse a vuestros servicios. Cómo pueden asociarse?

Para pertenecer a AIPPYC y obtener su membresía, como primer paso la persona o empresa se registra on line en la web site www.aippyc.org. Luego se envía un CV a la comisión directiva (socios individuales) o una carpeta (dossier) de empresas (Socios Corporativos) para aprobarla. Las cuotas anuales son de 100 U\$S (individuales) y 750 U\$S (corporativos), y estos ingresos tienen la única finalidad de poder financiar todas las actividades que realiza la AIPPYC.

¿Cuáles son vuestros planes para el 2008?

Además de las actividades ya mencionadas de Buenos Aires y Asunción, estamos desarrollando un "Taller de Mejora Continua en la Industria Portuaria" que se finalizará con mucho éxito, y en donde AIPPYC actuó como facilitador para

seguramente estaremos implementando en varias administraciones portuarias en la modalidad en company.

¿Por qué una empresa debe ser asociada de AIPPYC?

Es una muy buena pregunta, y en este momento que estamos teniendo una demanda grande de empresas que se quieren asociar a AIPPYC.

Realmente esta pregunta se la hemos hecho ya a nuestros asociados corporativos actuales, y la respuesta ha sido muy simple: es muy difícil encontrar la manera de poder llegar a una comunidad profesional como la que AIPPYC cuenta hoy, en forma específica y segmentada, con noticias de las empresas y con los servicios que brinda AIPPYC específicamente.

La base de datos de profesionales de AIPPYC es una poderosa herramienta de comunicación, un ejemplo de ello es que hemos incorporado lo que se llaman "Servicios Plus" que incluyen entre otros posibilidades de mailings para búsquedas laborales, por ejemplo, y que los socios corporativos han empezado a utilizar con mucho éxito. Con esta herramienta de CRM de AIPPYC contamos desde el año 2005 gracias a una alianza estratégica con la empresa NEGOXIA (www.negoxia.com)

Otra de las cosas que valoran las empresas es poder contar con un cuerpo profesional de expertos para trabajos de investigación o apoyos institucionales como por ejemplo el que otorgamos al Gobierno de Oruro en Bolivia, para su Plan Estratégico Puerto Seco Oruro" que se finalizara con mucho éxito, y en donde AIPPYC actuó como facilitador para

of Port - City Relations.

Apart from the question of Port - City Relations, the AIPPCY is involved in other no less important questions, such as sea and river transport, so we have our own "River and Sea Transport Conference" which was first held in Colonia, Uruguay, in 2006, and in June of this year (2008) it will be held in Asuncion (Paraguay); we will once again be accompanied by the Fundación Valenciaport (Valenciaport Trust).

In the field of training, the AIPPCY has signed agreements with the ITBA (Buenos Aires Institute of Technology) (www.itba.edu.ar) leading to the First Port Management and Navigable Waterways Course in Rosario, which was highly successful. In view of the great regional demand, this year (2008) we will be holding the First Port Management and Navigable Waterways Update Workshop, in conjunction with the ITBA and with the backing of the Barcelona Port Authority, with a 7-day crash course, in Buenos Aires, from 25th to 30th August.

impulsar proyectos que son altamente positivos para un País, para mejorar la calidad de vida de sus habitantes.

¿Qué objetivos principales persigue entonces la AIPPCY ?

Los objetivos están muy bien definidos en nuestro Estatuto y en nuestra website, pero puedo resumirle ésto con lo siguiente, que es nuestra gacetilla:

- Actuamos en una verdadera comunidad de profesionales para
- Integrar, compartir y gestionar el conocimiento;
- Para crear conciencia global en estos temas;
- Para contribuir al desarrollo sustentable
- Y Difundir las ideas, Investigar e Innovar;
- Con una visión integradora de Latinoamérica hacia el Mundo.

Los invitamos entonces a todos sumarse a nuestra gran comunidad AIPPCY y los que ha lo han echo pueden consultar nuestra web www.aippyc.org.

Por Gustavo Anschutz
Presidente

How can one gain access to your services? How can one become a member?

The first step that a person or company has to take to belong to the AIPPCY and to acquire membership, is to register online at the website www.aippyc.org. After that, a CV has to be sent to the Management Committee (Individual Members) or in the case of companies (Company Members) a dossier has to be sent for approval. The annual fees are 100 US\$ (individual) and 750 US\$ (company); the only aim of these fees is to finance all the activities in which the AIPPCY is involved.

What are your plans for 2008?

Apart from the above-mentioned activities in Buenos Aires and Asuncion, we are organising an "Continuing Port Industry Improvement Workshop", which we will undoubtedly be implementing in several port administrations in the in company modality.

Why should a company become a member of the AIPPCY?

That is a very good question, and at present we are receiving a great demand from companies who wish to join the AIPPCY.

Really, we have already asked our current associated companies this question, and their answer has been quite simple: it is very difficult for specific and segmented professional groups such as those that belong to the AIPPCY to find a way to be able to receive in a direct way, the information and services that are provided by the AIPPCY in particular. The database kept by the AIPPCY professionals is a very powerful communications tool. A good example of this is that we have incorporated into this database what we refer to as "Servicios Plus" (Extra Services), which include among other possibilities, the option of mailings for employment searches, for example; the companies that are members have begun to use this system with great success. This Customer Relationship Management (CRM) tool belonging to the AIPPCY has also been available since 2005, thanks to a strategic alliance with the company Negoxia (www.negoxia.com)

Another factor that companies rate highly is the possibility of being able to rely upon a professional body of experts for research work or institutional backing, such as for example the support that we give to the Government of the City of Oruro (Bolivia), with respect to its "Oruro Dry Port Strategy", which was completed with great success, and where the AIPPCY acted as a catalyst for promoting and encouraging projects that, where improving the quality of life of its inhabitants is concerned, are extremely positive for a country.

So, what are the AIPPCY's main aims and targets?

The objectives are clearly defined in our Statute and at our website, but they can be summarised in the following way:

- Actuamos en una verdadera comunidad de profesionales para
- Integrar, compartir y gestionar el conocimiento;
- Para crear conciencia global en estos temas;
- Para contribuir al desarrollo sustentable;
- Y Difundir las ideas, Investigar e Innovar;
- Con una visión integradora de Latinoamérica hacia el Mundo.

We act as part of a genuine community, to integrate, share and manage knowledge in order to create a global awareness in this subjects, so that we can contribute to sustainable development and spread ideas, Researching and Innovating, with a cohesive and comprehensive vision of Latin America looking out towards the rest of the world.

We invite you to join our great community at the AIPPCY, and those who have already done so can consult our website www.aippyc.org.

By Gustavo Anschutz
President



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The Future of San Francisco's Waterfront

The best thing to happen to San Francisco's waterfront in recent years was the decision to remove rather than repair the double-decker Embarcadero Freeway after the 1989 earthquake. Built with much dissent in the 1960s, the freeway created a formidable barrier between the city and the harbor. Only the highrise towers north of Market Street could look over it to enjoy the magnificent view. When the freeway came down, that view became the property of everyone.

About ten years later, the stars briefly aligned again and the Port managed to secure the redevelopment of the Ferry Building, its central landmark at the foot of Market Street. Rebuilt as offices anchored by a market hall that is focused on food raised or grown in the region, it was and is a huge success. The development of a pedestrian promenade extending some blocks south to Harrison Street, and the renovation of several of the finger pier buildings to Thenorth, created a "pleasure zone" along the central waterfront that gives the illusion of its revival.

In fact, the Port of San Francisco, which controls around 600 acres (249 hectares) over about 7.5 miles (12 kilometers) along the south, central, and north waterfront, faces a "deferred maintenance" bill of about \$1.5 billion (in 2006) to bring its facilities into minimal compliance with the current standards that apply to urban-scale development in the city. The Port, with annual revenues of about \$60 million, cannot finance this work on its own¹, so the burden of it falls piecemeal on the private-sector developers of individual projects, like the Ferry Building.

Unlike the Port of Oakland, which controls both a working container-ship port and that city's airport, the Port of San Francisco – despite its huge land holdings – has a limited ability both to generate ongoing revenues and to develop new projects that would increase them. Its maritime activities are limited to cruise ships

El Futuro del Frente Marítimo de San Francisco

La decisión de desmontar o derribar en vez de reparar la autopista de dos plantas denominada El Embarcadero Freeway después del terremoto del año 1989 era la mejor noticia que el frente marítimo de San Francisco había recibido en muchos años. La autopista, construida en los años 60 a pesar de mucha oposición, creó una barrera tremenda entre la ciudad y el puerto. Solo los habitantes viviendo en los pisos más altos de las torres al norte de Market Street podían seguir apreciando el maravilloso panorama del puerto. Cuando al final se quitó la estructura de en medio, todo el mundo podía disfrutar del panorama.

Aproximadamente 10 años después, los habitantes tuvieron otro golpe de suerte cuando las Autoridades Portuarias pusieron en marcha un proyecto para la remodelación del Ferry Building – el punto de referencia más famoso del puerto –, que se encuentra al pie de Market Street. Después de la rehabilitación, el Ferry Building ya tenía numerosas oficinas y un mercado y galerías que vendían exclusivamente productos que se habían cultivado en la zona, que tuvo mucha aceptación desde el principio y sigue siendo un éxito. La construcción de un paseo marítimo que se extiende hacia el sur hasta Harrison Street, más la renovación y restauración de algunos de los edificios construidos encima de los muelles de penetración que se encuentran hacia el norte, creó una "zona de ocio" a lo largo del frente marítimo principal, que da a la zona un aspecto de revitalización.

De hecho, el Puerto de San Francisco, que controla aproximadamente 249 hectáreas (unos 12 kilómetros) del sur, el centro y el

norte del frente marítimo, tiene que pagar una factura de unos \$1.5 billones (in 2006) en concepto de "mantenimiento diferido" para garantizar que sus instalaciones cumplan con las normas vigentes en cuanto a la regeneración urbana de la ciudad se refiere. El Puerto, que tiene unos ingresos anuales de alrededor de \$60 millones, no puede financiar estas obras por sí solo¹, por tanto la factura se pasa poco a poco a los promotores del sector privado que han realizado los proyectos individuales como el del Ferry Building.

A diferencia del Puerto de Oakland, que control no solamente un puerto especializado en el manejo de contenedores que se encuentra operativo sino también el aeropuerto de la ciudad, el Puerto de San Francisco – a pesar de la extensión de sus terrenos – tiene una capacidad muy reducida a la hora de generar ingresos y de desarrollar nuevos proyectos que aumentarían más dicha renta. Actualmente las actividades del Puerto giran en torno a los cruceros y un dique seco, los únicos vestigios de su glorioso pasado como puerto. Su capacidad de desarrollar nuevas actividades se ve limitada por las competencias reglamentarias de la Ciudad de San Francisco, la Región y el Estado de California, porque los tres tienen que aprobar y dar el visto bueno a cualquier nuevo proyecto antes de que el puerto pueda traspasar el terreno.

Ímpetu desde una ciudad en vías de cambio

Durante todo este tiempo, la parte de la ciudad que se encuentra detrás de esta estrecha franja de terreno portuario ha crecido. Después de décadas de planifi-



and a dry dock, the two remnants of its glory days as a port. Its development activities are constrained by the regulatory power of the city, the region, and the state, each of which has to approve every new project before the Port can lease the land.

Impetus from a Changing City

Meanwhile, the city that lies behind this narrow strip of Port land has grown apace. After decades of planning and false starts, Mission Bay – land owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad through the early 1990s – is on its way to becoming a real district of the city, anchored by the research campus of the University of California, San Francisco, and surrounded by a mix of uses, including a new hospital, to be jointly administered by the city and the university, the nearby labs of private biotech companies, and a substantial amount of new housing. Dogpatch, the industrial neighborhood directly to its south, is also in transformation, and Hunter's Point, the former Navy base and piers, is in the planning stage that Mission Bay was in 15 years ago. Across the ship channel from the Ferry Building, Treasure Island – another former Naval base – is also being planned for primarily residential redevelopment.

These changes to San Francisco, as they occur, are likely to be a catalyst for a reconsideration of the city's waterfront. Although current and recent projects – redeveloping a waterside site adjoining the Giants Stadium, for example, and building two new restaurants side-by-side on the harbors side of the Embarcadero between Folsom and Harrison Streets – point to a more typically commercial future, the growth of real neighborhoods to the west may increase the desire for more public promenades and less mixed-use centers on the Ferry Building formula.

cación, proyectos e intentos fallidos, Mission Bay – un terreno propiedad del Southern Pacific Railroad a principios de los años 90 – está a punto de convertirse en un barrio de la ciudad. El centro neurológico de dicha zona es el campus de la Universidad de California, San Francisco, que se encuentra rodeado de edificios e instituciones que se dedican a una diversidad de usos, entre ellos, un nuevo hospital, gestionado conjuntamente por la ciudad y la universidad, los laboratorios de empresas que se dedican a la investigación química, biológica y técnica del sector privado y numerosas viviendas nuevas. Dogpatch, el barrio industrial hacia el sur, también se encuentra en transición, y en este momento, Hunter's Point, la antigua base de la Marina y los muelles de penetración, se encuentra en la misma fase de planificación que Mission Bay hace 15 años. En frente del Ferry Building al otro lado del canal de navegación, está Treasure Island – otra antigua base de la Marina – donde los proyectos existen principalmente para la construcción de viviendas.

Con toda probabilidad, los cambios ya implantados y los previstos para el futuro servirán de catalizador, provocando un replanteamiento en cuanto al frente marítimo de San Francisco se refiere. Aunque los proyectos recién cumplidos y los que se están realizando actualmente – regenerando una zona costera al lado de Giants Stadium, por ejemplo, y la construcción de dos nuevos restaurantes juntos en el puerto al lado del Embarcadero entre La Calle Folsom y la Calle Harrison – indican un futuro más orientado hacia el comercio, puede que el crecimiento de barrios resi-

denciales hacia el oeste cause un aumento en el deseo de disponer de más paseos marítimos para el uso público y menos centros comerciales, siguiendo la fórmula ya empleada con el Ferry Building.

Lo que hace falta es un buen enfoque

No se puede cambiar el enfoque del desarrollo del frente marítimo sin el liderazgo de la ciudad, y hasta este momento dicho liderazgo ha sido prácticamente inexistente. El puerto es autosuficiente, en el sentido de que no depende de los fondos de la ciudad para sus operaciones. No obstante, su modelo de negocio subyacente no es sostenible si se tiene en cuenta el costo deferido de conservar su infraestructura – sobre todo los muelles de penetración, la mayoría de los cuales se encuentran en un estado de abandono, en ruinas y sin posibilidad de explotación. Por tanto, en este caso el liderazgo supondría tomar decisiones difíciles respecto a lo que se debería salvar, y el patrocinio de una medida de bono para poder pagar el trabajo necesario. El puerto no tiene la capacidad de llevar a cabo esas acciones sin ayuda.

El otro importante – pero ausente – componente del liderazgo de San Francisco es una visión de la ciudad adaptada a sus necesidades a mediados de siglo. Lo que le salva al Puerto de su penuria es el hecho de que muy pocos de los grandes proyectos que se han propuesto para el frente marítimo se han llevado a cabo. A través de los años, el puerto ha sido criticado con frecuencia por realizar tan pocos proyectos, pero como ha puesto de manifiesto el antiguo director del patrimonio del puerto, Fei Tsien, gracias a su lentitud algunas de las visiones muy poco apropiadas no se han materializado. El argumento más convincente para que la ciudad invierta en la restauración del puerto, sería para convertirlo en un auténtico recurso comunitario. No obstante, ésto necesariamente implica la conservación de los muelles de penetración para que puedan convertirse en museos como el Exploratorium, que fácilmente pueden aprovecharlos, y para crear instalaciones comunitarias, parecidas a Fort Mason, cuyo almacén izquierdo ya funciona como sala de exposiciones y lugar para celebrar actos culturales.

La mejor manera de volver a unir el frente marítimo y la ciudad sería permitir que la franja estrecha al lado del mar siga funcionando como zona dedicada al uso portuario y público, y rehabilitar los edificios que se encuentran atrás. Este planteamiento también exige una solución política mediante un acuerdo de arrendamiento entre el puerto y los promotores. En este caso el modelo de Mission Bay podría servir de ejemplo. Dicho proyecto solo logró materializarse cuando el Alcalde y otros líderes zanjaron sus diferencias políticas y presentaron un plan acordado de antemano para su remodelación, así evitando la necesidad de verse involucra-

San Francisco's Ferry Building
(photo courtesy SMWM)

Ferry Building de San Francisco
(foto cortesía de SMWM)

What's needed is a Vision

Changing the focus of waterfront development will require leadership from the city that up to now has been mostly nonexistent. The Port is self-sufficient – it does not draw on city funds for its operations. However, its underlying business model is unsustainable if the deferred cost of preserving its infrastructure – especially its rotting and largely unusable finger piers – is taken into account. So leadership in this case would mean making hard decisions about what to save, and sponsoring a bond measure to pay for the necessary work. The Port cannot do this alone.

The other important – and missing – piece of city leadership is a vision of a waterfront suited to a mid-century San Francisco. The saving grace of the Port's penury is that very few of the large development projects proposed for the waterfront were realized. Over the years, the Port has often been criticized for this, but its slowness has prevented some ill-fitting visions of the city's future to come into being, as the Port's former real estate director, Fei Tsien, has noted. The main reason for the city to invest in the waterfront's restoration would be to make it a true community resource. That suggests preserving pier structures as venues for museums like the Exploratorium that can use them effectively, and also for creating community facilities, similar to Fort Mason,

dos en los procesos excesivamente burocráticos y muy enrevesados de la Ciudad de San Francisco.

Dándose cuenta que es una ciudad sobre el agua

La idea de rehabilitar el Ferry Building para que sirva de lugar de reunión para los habitantes de San Francisco y los turistas ha ayudado al público a darse cuenta que la ciudad tiene un verdadero frente marítimo y uno que es muy activo. Los visitantes están conscientes del hecho que hay un tráfico constante de trasbordadores que llevan a la gente desde y hasta los condados de Marin, Napa y Alameda. Treasure Island, que se encuentra al otro lado del canal de navegación, ya se percibe como un barrio residencial altamente poblado que tiene un servicio regular de trasbordadores que la une con la ciudad.

Puesto que los habitantes de la Bahía están muy concientizados en cuanto al problema del calentamiento global, buscan una solución a largo plazo para no tener que depender tanto del automóvil. San Francisco tiene un compromiso muy fuerte con el peatón y sus necesidades, y es una de las pocas ciudades de Califor-

nia que ha puesto en práctica el concepto de "urbanismo peatonal", es decir dar prioridad a la posibilidad de desplazarse a pie en vez de circular en coche. Las propuestas de SPUR (San Francisco Planning & Urban Research Association) para el futuro del frente marítimo, incluyen mejorar los accesos y tener un transporte público mejor y más frecuente. El frente marítimo, al que ya se puede acceder por autobús, ferrocarril y trasbordador, puede ampliar estos puntos de conexión. Hoy día, con el puerto en un apuro económico y políticamente débil, sería fácil descartar esta percepción como inverosímil. No obstante, las consecuencias de no actuar ahora se volverán cada vez peores, y dentro de poco la deuda de \$1.5 billones ascenderá a \$2.0 billones o más, y los muelles de penetración y sus edificios se deteriorarán hasta el punto de ser irreparables. Asimismo, el calentamiento global podría obligar a la ciudad a proteger su frente marítimo como medida contra la subida del nivel del mar. El frente marítimo ha sido redescubierto, y no se puede negar su valor. A corto plazo, ésto podría dar lugar a una lucha para explotar las mejores vistas del frente, pero al final el control



whose portside warehouse is now a public venue for arts and cultural events.

To reconnect the waterfront convincingly to the city, it would be better to leave a narrower outboard edge as a maritime zone dedicated to Port and public use, and redevelop the inboard properties behind it at a higher density. This too would require a political solution that would broker a comprehensive leasehold arrangement between the Port and developers. Here the model of Mission Bay suggests itself. That project only took wing when the Mayor and city leaders put politics aside and came up with a pre-agreed plan for its redevelopment, bypassing the normal “hell” of San Francisco’s convoluted and highly-political entitlements process.

Realizing it's a City on the Water

The redevelopment of the Ferry Building as a gathering place for residents and tourists alike in San Francisco has reinforced a public sense of the city as having a real and active waterfront. Visitors are aware of a constant traffic of ferries that take people to and from destinations in Marin, Napa, and Alameda counties. Across the ship channel is Treasure Island, which is now envisioned as a high-density residential community with regular ferry service to the city.

As one of the regions of the world that is acutely aware of global warming, the Bay Area looks toward a mid-century that is less dependent on the automobile. San Francisco is committed to public transit, and is one of the few cities in California exemplifying “walkable urbanism” – the possibility of using transit, not cars, to get from destination to destination. In its proposals for the future of the waterfront, SPUR (San Francisco Planning & Urban Research Association) called for improved transit access – more and larger cars, running more often. The waterfront, already accessible to the region by bus, rail, and ferry, can extend these points of connection. Today, with the Port financially strapped and politically weak, it would be easy to dismiss this vision as unlikely. Yet the consequences of inaction will only grow larger, the \$1.5 billion bill growing quickly to \$2.0 billion or beyond, while piers and their buildings deteriorate beyond repair. Global warming may also require the city to secure its waterfront against rising seas. The waterfront has been rediscovered, and there’s no hiding its value. In the short run, that may cause a push for waterfront views, but in the end, waterfront access will temper that. In the long run, the city will embrace its waterfront, seeing it as part of its identity, just like its hills.

Note

1. The Port of San Francisco recently secured \$97 million in grants from the State of California for projects that will address deferred maintenance as they increase public access to the waterfront. Although this is another step in the right direction, it is still dwarfed by the total bill for deferred maintenance, which is now estimated to be around \$1.9 billion.

de acceso a la zona ate-nuará dichas aspiraciones. A largo plazo, los ciudadanos aceptarán su frente marítimo como parte integral de la ciudad, percibiéndolo como una parte intrínseca de su identidad, igual que sus colinas.

Nota

1. Hace poco tiempo el Puerto de San Francisco logró conseguir 97 millones de dólares del Estado de California en concepto de subvenciones para proyectos que procurarán solucionar el problema del mantenimiento diferido cuando abren más zonas del frente marítimo al público. Aunque ésto constituye otro paso hacia adelante, sigue suponiendo una cantidad muy pequeña cuando se tiene en cuenta el importe total de la cuenta para el mantenimiento diferido, que ya se sitúa en aproximadamente 1.9 billones de dólares.

Developer proposal for the Port of San Francisco's Seawall Project along the waterfront just south of Mission Bay's baseball stadium
(courtesy of SMWM)

Interior del Ferry Building
(foto cortesía de SMWM)

Propuesta de desarrollo para el Proyecto del Dique del Puerto de San Francisco a lo largo del waterfront, al sur del estadio de béisbol de Mission Bay (cortesía de SMWM)

Interior of the Ferry Building
(photo courtesy SMWM)



The Regional Context of San Francisco's Waterfront

Despite its early status as a garrison town at the north end of the "king's highway" that led from mission to mission from Baja California to San Rafael, San Francisco only became a real city during the Gold Rush in the mid-19th century. In that era, its waterfront became a crucial link to the east coast and a point of entry for laborers from East Asia who built the railroads on which the fortunes of Leland Stanford and others were based. That predominance lasted until World War II, when Alameda, Oakland, Richmond, and Vallejo – military shipyards and supply ports – got their start. In the end, San Francisco never regained its prowess as a working port.

Yet San Francisco truly is a city on the water. From The Presidio – the former Spanish garrison, its cannons aimed at potential raiders entering the Bay through the Golden Gate, Fort Mason, Fisherman's Wharf, the piers of the central waterfront, the Ferry Building, and the piers and back – lands of the harbor it extends along South Beach, Mission Bay, and Dogpatch, to the Naval piers of Hunter's Point, the Bay in its different moods and views is a constant presence.

The Bay exemplifies another truth about San Francisco's waterfront – that it is part of regional ecosystem that takes in different rivers, like the Napa, the Sacramento, and the San Joaquin, that flow into it directly or through the Delta to its east, a huge expanse of water, wetlands, and levees that serves as the "kidneys" of much of California's fresh water system. Regulating this immense and quite vulnerable eco-region is a daunting challenge, especially in the Delta. One blessing of America's sub-prime mortgage crisis is that it has put a halt to the pressures that large housing developers were putting on pliant local government in the largely unincorporated Delta to drain large tracts and build "super-levees" to build new suburban housing communities.

Next September, San Francisco will host an international conference on Slow Food. One of the main criticisms of its Port is the slowness with which things happen. Yet this same slowness is surely also a virtue in that, as former Port real estate director Fei Tsen noted, it prevented some ill-fitting visions of San Francisco's future to come into being. As the availability of

fresh water emerges as a limit to California's growth – at a time when the state foresees a major surge in population – slowing things down gives the Bay Region time to reconsider how to grow.

Slow Food is a useful metaphor for thinking about the region's future growth. Linked with pleasure, Slow Food is really about the nature of prosperity, recognizing that much that makes us happy is the outcome of careful stewardship. True prosperity is sustainable, a healthy cycle. Applied to San Francisco's waterfront, this viewpoint suggests that what ails the Port is its unsustainable situation – try as it may, it will never generate the conditions for its own renewal. That will have to come from the city and probably also from the region, as a holistic solution that acknowledges the value of the city's waterfront as a communal resource. The real model here is not The Presidio, which – despite being made into a national park – is hobbled by the need to be self-sustaining through commercial rents, a contradiction in terms very like the Port.

The better model is the creation of the National Seashore that extends 100 miles up and down the coast from the Golden Gate, providing the backbone for regional open space preservation.

It's a better model, not because it provides an exact template for how to preserve the best qualities of San Francisco's waterfront for public use, but because it points to regional solutions that include land acquisition, tradeoff agreements about the private use of adjoining land, and ongoing regional involvement in the harbor's management and stewardship. The model is better, in other words, because it acknowledges that the issues at stake are regional, not local.

The Roman state, which saw city building as a duty of its citizens, provided a framework for a city and the region that supported it. As aqueducts and channels remind us, the watershed was also part of this. The aim was to sustain the region on which the city depended. The Bay Region has to develop a comparable framework and see its running as a communal duty. When this happens, San Francisco's waterfront will finally find the resources it needs to play its part.

By Richard Bender and John Parman

El Contexto Regional del Frente Marítimo de San Francisco

A pesar de ser reconocido como un pueblo estratégico de defensa en la zona septentrional de la "Vía del Rey", que servía de enlace entre las numerosas misiones desde la Baja California hasta San Rafael, San Francisco solo llegó a ser una ciudad de verdad durante la Fiebre del Oro a mediados del siglo XIX. En aquella época, su frente marítimo tuvo un papel muy importante como punto de conexión con la Costa Este y como punto de entrada para los peones procedentes del Sureste de Asia que construyeron los ferrocarriles sobre los cuales se crearon las fortunas de Leland Stanford entre otros. Dicho predominio duró hasta la Segunda Guerra Mundial, cuando Alameda, Oakland, Richmond, y Vallejo – astilleros militares y puertos de abastecimiento – lograron adelantar a la ciudad. San Francisco nunca logró recuperar el papel que tuvo antes.

No obstante, San Francisco es una auténtica ciudad sobre el agua. Desde El Presidio – el antiguo cuartel español, con sus cañones apuntados hacia posibles invasores entrando en la Bahía a través del Golden Gate, Fort Mason, Fisherman's Wharf, los malecones del frente marítimo céntrico, el Ferry Building, y las tierras detrás del puerto, según se extiende por South Beach, Mission Bay y Dogpatch –, hasta los muelles de la Marina en Hunter's Point, la Bahía, con sus distintas perspectivas y panoramas siempre está presente. Además, la Bahía es un buen ejemplo de otra verdad sobre el frente marítimo de San Francisco, es decir que constituye parte del ecosistema regional que abarca varios ríos, tales como el Napa, el Sacramento y el San Joaquín, que desembocan directamente en la Bahía o a través del Delta hacia el este. Es una enorme extensión de agua, humedales y diques que funcionan como "los riñones" de gran parte del sistema de agua dulce de California. La regulación de esta inmensa pero vulnerable eco-región es un desafío de enormes proporciones, sobre todo en el Delta. Una consecuencia positiva de la crisis americana de hipotecas revertidas es que ha puesto fin a las presiones que los promotores de viviendas en el Delta ejercían sobre los municipios acomodaticios para drenar extensas zonas y construir "superdiques" con el fin de construir urbanizaciones nuevas en las afueras de San Francisco.

En septiembre de este año, San Francisco va a ser la sede de un congreso internacional sobre "Slow Food". Entre otras acusaciones, se le critica al Puerto por su lentitud a la hora de actuar. No obstante, esa lentitud podría verse como una virtud en el sentido que – tal como observa un antiguo director del patrimonio del puerto, Fei Tsen –, dichas demoras en actuar han impedido la construcción de algunos proyectos poco apropiados para el futuro de San Francisco. Mientras la disponibilidad de agua dulce impone un límite en cuanto al crecimiento de California se refiere – en un momento en el que el estado prevé un aumento repentino en el número de habitantes – ralentizar los procesos da al Bay Region tiempo para replantear cómo va a crecer.

El concepto de "Slow Food" es una metáfora muy útil a la hora de reflejar sobre el crecimiento de la región en el futuro. Asociado al placer, este concepto tiene que ver con la naturaleza de la prosperidad, poniendo de manifiesto que muchas de las cosas que nos hacen felices son consecuencia de una supervisión bien pensada. La sustentabilidad es un componente esencial de la prosperidad, es decir un ciclo sano y saludable.

Si se aplica este concepto de la prosperidad al frente marítimo de San Francisco, lo que se puede ver es que uno de los problemas del puerto es su falta de sustentabilidad, es decir que por mucho que intente, nunca va a poder generar las condiciones para su propia renovación. Estas condiciones las va a tener que proporcionar la ciudad y probablemente la región, como parte de una solución holística que reconoce el valor del frente marítimo de la ciudad como un recurso de todos. El modelo aquí no es El Presidio que, a pesar de ser declarado un parque nacional, se ve restringido en sus aspiraciones por su incapacidad de ser autosuficiente y autosostenible sin recurrir a la renta comercial, una contradicción en términos parecida a la contradicción del puerto.

Un modelo mejor supone crear una zona de protección para la franja litoral que se extiende un total de 140 kilómetros hacia el norte y hacia el sur, tomando al Golden Gate como el punto céntrico, que constituye el eje para la conservación de un espacio libre en la región. Este modelo es mejor no porque proporciona un formato exacto para poder conservar las



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Acknowledgments

Thanks are due to Tetsuro Yaguchi for assistance with the illustrations.

mejores calidades del frente marítimo de San Francisco para el uso del público, sino porque facilita soluciones regionales que incluyen la adquisición de tierras, llegar a acuerdos sobre intercambios simbióticos (*tradeoffs*) sobre la utilización particular de las tierras colindantes, una participación continua de la región en la gestión del puerto y su supervisión. Dicho de otra manera, este modelo es mejor porque reconoce que las cuestiones en juego son regionales, no locales. El estado romano, que percibía la construcción de las ciudades como un deber de sus ciudadanos, proporcionaba un marco para una ciudad y la región que la apoyaba. Como la construcción de los acueductos y las acequias nos recuerdan, la cuenca también formaba parte de este marco. El objetivo era el de sostener la región de la cual dependía la ciudad. La Bay Region ha de desarrollar un marco parecido y percibir su gestión como un deber de toda la comunidad. Cuando esto sucede, el frente marítimo de San Francisco encontrará los recursos que necesita para jugar su papel.

Por Richard Bender y John Parman.

San Francisco from the west, with Market Street dividing the city to north and south, and the Bay, the Bay Bridge, and the East Bay hills beyond

San Francisco from the west, with Market Street dividing the city to north and south, and the Bay, the Bay Bridge, and the East Bay hills beyond

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Agradecimientos

Muchas gracias a Tetsuro Yaguchi por su ayuda con las ilustraciones.

Master Plan da Frente Ribeirinha de Antuérpia

O contexto em que o projecto para a Waterfront de Antuérpia se desenvolve é, antes de tudo, uma enorme lição de democracia, de extensão do sentido democrático do enquadramento formal e institucional ao âmbito do quotidiano, da vida dos cidadãos e do real empenho da classe política em estimular a intervenção das populações, e a consequente co-responsabilização nas decisões susceptíveis de orientar as transformações, mais ou menos profundas, do contexto em que vivem. Este é o surpreendente enquadramento do concurso, um concurso público e aberto, de transparência inquestionável, em que se tenta apresentar ao mundo um problema, o problema de uma comunidade, um problema concreto, que procura, no âmbito mais alargado possível uma solução... nada parece mais simples.

A primeira hesitação na abordagem ao problema foi a enorme relutância a considerá-lo resumido à sua essência técnica, infraestrutural. O problema principal que se procura resolver é o da questão técnica relacionada com a elevação da cota de protecção da cidade em relação às águas do rio Scheldt. A cidade de Antuérpia, construída na margem de um rio com enorme influência das marés do mar onde desagua, configurou, ao longo dos tempos, formas diferentes para se relacionar com a instabilidade da cota de água do rio na sua forma de margens.

Originalmente foi entendida esta margem como uma espécie de praia fluvial em que se desembarcava varando as pequenas embarcações que faziam a ligação entre os navios fundeados no rio e a cidade. Com o desenvolvimento de técnicas várias de aco-stagem, o encontro terra/água configura-se definitivamente no século XIX como um cais, à cota 7,00 m, o qual, soterrando todos os vestígios dos períodos medieval e barroco, estabelece uma plataforma de movimentação de mercadorias em continuidade com as cotas da cidade. Posteriormente foi acrescentada uma barreira

Master Plan for Antwerp Waterfront

First and foremost, the Antwerp Waterfront Project is an exercise that is taking place in a great spirit of democracy; this democratic spirit is being applied within a formal and institutional framework and this is occurring at all levels, which has enabled and enhanced the participation of the general public. All this has been possible because the political class has made a genuine attempt to encourage the inhabitants to play an active part, and as a result they have been jointly responsible for making the decisions that have served to guide the transformation processes, both major and minor, which affect them. This is the surprising and unusual framework in which the tendering was set, that is to say, a completely public and open invitation to submit bids, whose complete transparency was beyond question, in which an attempt was made to present a problem to everybody, a problem affecting a community, a specific problem, with a view to finding a solution.... What could be more simple and straightforward than that? What distinguished the initial approach to the problem was the great reluctance to consider it from a strictly technical and infrastructure perspective. The main technical problem that has to be solved concerns increasing the height of the flood protection systems that safeguard the city from the waters of the River Scheldt. Down through the centuries, the City of Antwerp – built along the banks of a river which is subjected to major tidal effects where it flows into the sea –, has devised different methods for tackling the instability of the river level that affects its banks.

The bank was originally intended to be a sort of river beach to be used by the small boats that sailed out to the larger vessels anchored in the river. Thanks to the breakthroughs made in construction and berthing techniques, a wharf was eventually built in the 19th Century at Elevation 7.00 m, which buried all the vestiges of the Medieval and Baroque periods, creating a platform for loading and unloading cargo at the same level as the city. Later on, a barrier was erected to hold back the waters that occasionally overtopped the 7.00 m mark, in the form of a wall with metallic flood gates that protected the city up to an elevation of 8.20 m (it was calculated that the wall at this level was likely to be overtopped once every 70 years).

However, it was considered that this degree of protection was not sufficient for a modern city (the protection for the coastal zones in the Netherlands has been designed for a return period of 350 years), so the city decided to study ways of ensuring that Antwerp could be protected against flooding, and a return period of 300 years was adopted. A study was undertaken that involved many companies associated with the port administration and authorities responsible for the river management, and the target elevation for protection was finally set at 9.25 m. However, providing protection up to this elevation appeared to mean constructing a visible, insurmountable and impervious barrier separating the city from the river. This is the problem that the city presented as the subject matter for long debate.

Behind every problem there lies an

opportunity to prepare a project, and the bigger and more complex the problem is, the more extraordinary the opportunities are for finding unusual solutions.

Strictly speaking, the answer to the problem was to design an infrastructure, a dyke or a wall to hold back the waters. However, although the terms of the invitation to tender referred to the possibility of making alterations to the existing structure (the wall from 7.00 m to 8.20 m), it also allowed for the possibility of analysing the potential for planning a completely new infrastructure that could either give the city a new identity or enhance qualities that were either manifest or latent.

The problem thus posed, is not about designing an infrastructure, but more a question of using the design to make a contribution to responding to other problems affecting the city, that is to say to make a specific gesture that can provide solutions to specific problems and one which can come up with an answer to the demands of the community, to create a new structural element that can blend perfectly into the landscape.

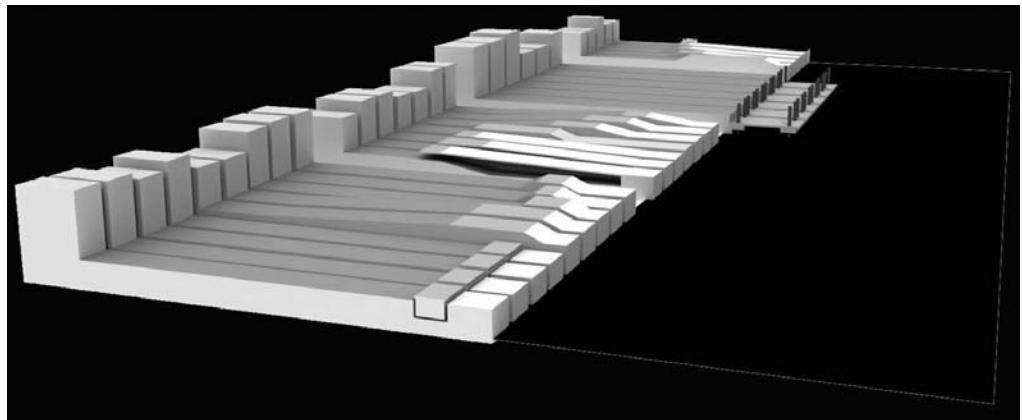
The invitation to tender approached the question in the form of a problem, but not one that was now limited exclusively to adapting an already-existing infrastructure by redesigning it, so, from the developer's viewpoint, the main question was no longer a technical one limited to the strictly practical area of research, but one of how to establish a harmonious relationship between the infrastructure and the landscape, with all the complexities that are involved in this new approach.

It became apparent that the first aspect of great importance to be taken into account when developing the proposal was to establish a relationship between the wall or dyke, and its environment. In fact, as the current barrier defends the city from flooding that is only likely to occur occasionally, it can be split into two distinct zones:

- ¬ one zone protected from floods (however serious they might be, and that is sufficiently large to guarantee permanent stability), in order that the urban infrastructure, facilities, installations and commercial investments associated with the wharfs are not exposed to any risk of loss or damage caused by floodwaters, so what we are dealing with here is essentially a flood protection barrier, and
- ¬ another zone that is susceptible to flooding with a certain frequency, where the activity, either the equipment that is provided or the infrastructure that is constructed, takes into account the fact that it is being located in a zone that will be covered with water on occasions.

The second aspect that affected the process involved accepting that the work zone should not be approached from a perspective that would lead to a saturation of uses as a result of the proposal for an urban transformation in which

Contenção móvel
Mobile flood protection



de contenção das águas que transgrediam ocasionalmente a cota 7,00 m, com a configuração de um muro com comportas metálicas e que protegia a cidade até à cota 8,20 m (o que corresponde a uma protecção efectiva transgredida apenas, em termos de probabilidade, cada 70 anos).

Considerando que essa protecção não bastaria para a afirmação da convicção urbana de uma cidade contemporânea (a protecção das zonas litorais da vizinha Holanda corresponde a uma protecção eficaz para cotas com períodos de ocorrência menores que 350 anos), a cidade decide estudar a situação de forma a encontrar a cota de protecção com períodos de segurança probabilísticos de 300 anos. Desenvolvido o estudo que envolveu numerosas entidades ligadas à administração do porto e autoridades de gestão do rio, estabeleceu-se a cota 9,25 m como objectivo. Mas, à elevação da actual protecção a esta cota, correspondia o levantar de uma barreira visual intransponível e impermeável entre cidade e rio. Foi esse o problema que a cidade apresentou como tema para um debate alargado.

Por detrás de um problema esconde-se sempre uma oportunidade de projecto e, quanto mais complexo e importante for o problema, mais extraordinárias as oportunidades escondidas.

A resposta restrita ao problema era o desenho de uma infra-estrutura, uma parede ou dique de contenção das águas; no entanto o contexto que o próprio concurso explicitava (nomeadamente o considerar a alteração da infraestrutura de contenção presente (o muro 7,00 m - 8,20 m), permitia perceber que a resposta deve analisar as potencialidades inerentes à implantação da nova infraestrutura enquanto fundamento de uma nova identidade para a cidade ou para a afirmação de qualidades patentes ou escondidas.

O problema não é, assim, acerca do desenho de uma infra-estrutura



each and every space is assigned a "value", a commercial and profitability value within the urban area.

That is to say, it should not be like peak advertising times on the television when far too many commercials are squeezed into a limited space of time in the breaks between programmes, to the point of being counterproductive.

The proposal had to consider space without a specific function, viewing it either as an intrinsic value in itself and designating it as an area where temporary activities can take place or regard it merely as "breathing space" within the city, leaving it unoccupied, in full awareness of the fact that it is going to be under floodwaters from time to time. What makes this process interesting, more than the result itself, is the way it was approached, rejecting the strictly "engineering" perspective of limiting the initiative to solving a technical infrastructure problem, and also renouncing the strictly "architectural" perspective of establishing an objective image, a vision of a work space, in favour of devising a new formula in which the landscape is the all-important question that has to be tackled.

Therefore, on the one hand, the new approach is dynamic, and on the other hand, it is closely linked to the planning options that are implemented at any given time when taking into consideration the different circumstances, actors, etc. that are involved.

Analysis of the Waterfront

The white paper on the city that contains the temporary, ephemeral activities

The zone where the Scheldt Quays are located, is basically an unoccupied area of the city, an undefined no-man's land of desired informality, where certain uses are permitted that would be out of place in the city itself.

The white papers that were tainted by the city... the city pollutes with each one of its neighbourhoods or wharf space

Flood protection serves as a boundary line between the city and the wharfs, which transforms it into an intermediate space between the city and the river. However, the wharf, in all its majestic continuity is significant in terms of its territorial role and each and every one of the neighbouring districts or city units can/must come to form a harmonious part of this system without any discontinuity being caused. Programs of all kinds can be planned in the quay area and as this will have been merged with the different districts the quay-neighbourhood integration process will be complete.

The quay as a palimpsest, archaeological remains, overlapping signs

Antwerp's rich history could be woven into the fabric of its quays, like a palimpsest. Different periods leave

traces of all kinds, either on the surface of the quay or below it. These traces are more evident in the old quarters of the city, where the wharf zone contains buried relics that could shed light on the origins of the city or help to clear up doubts about this, in much the same way that bunkers can remind us of the darkest pages of Antwerp's history.

The possibility of diverting the traffic and providing parking facilities, so that vehicles do not enter the city and take it over

At the present time, there are a series of convergent paths and tracks running between the city and the river. Some of them could be considerably improved (pedestrians and cyclists) or supplemented (electrically-powered vehicles, tourist buses) while others (used by heavy traffic and lorries) have to be closed to traffic. Constructing a new sea wall or dyke to protect against flooding and redesigning the quay is the ideal moment to devise a new layout and new routes to solve the problem of traffic congestion.

The relationship with port activity and how this can condition the free spaces needed in the wharf area

Throughout its history, Antwerp has never modified its relationship with the water. Proof of this can be seen in the variety of quays in the city and the role they play; these wharfs have different infrastructures and offer a great variety of ways of loading and unloading, creating different atmospheres. This is another very positive factor that serves to enrich the area and it clearly has great potential.

The quay as a breathing space in a very compact city

The large and continuous wharf zone is of exceptional value, but its importance depends to a large extent on the urban context that surrounds it. The Eilandje offers more than sufficient large tracts of water and open spaces, alleviating the pressure exerted on the Scheldt Quay. The same applies to the Zuid, an extensive area of public land, alleviating the pressure on the wharf. However, this is in sharp contrast to the historical centre and St. Andries, where there is a marked lack of open public space and thus a need to make up for this deficiency by creating a "breathing space".

An Abstract Proposal for the Type Sections

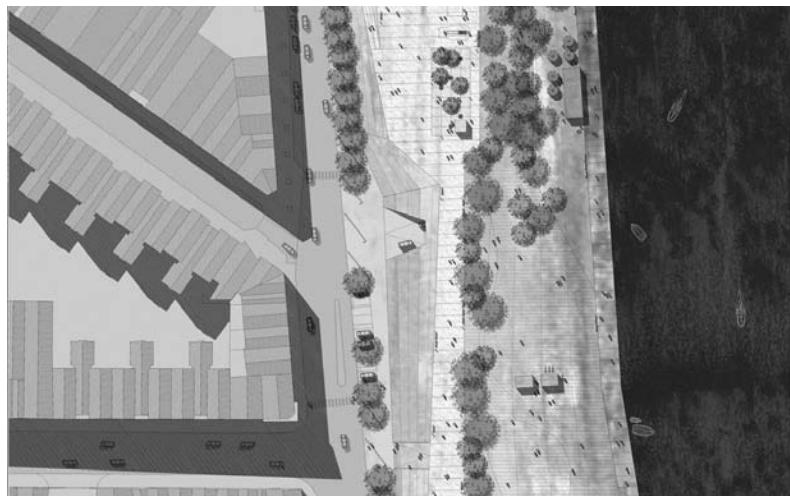
The aim of managing to achieve a truly dynamic landscape, interacting with the ebbing and flowing of the tide, reflecting the character of each and every part of the city with which it comes into contact, full of variety with respect to its form and potential use – in contrast to a static landscape, a uniform and monotonous quay –, drawn towards acting fruitfully

tura, mas acerca da contribuição desse desenho para responder a outros problemas presentes na cidade, da capacidade de um sinal, de uma marca necessária por uma razão concreta, para responder a problemas concretos, a exigências precisas das comunidades, para se configurar como um elemento de construção de paisagem. O facto de, o próprio concurso, identificar a questão como um problema, e não apenas como a simples adaptação de uma infra-estrutura já existente através do seu redimensionamento, coloca imediatamente, sob o ponto de vista do promotor, o principal assunto da reflexão não numa dimensão técnica, num âmbito de pesquisa limitadamente prático, mas na dimensão da relação entre a infra-estrutura e a paisagem, e em todos os complexos aspectos que a consideração dessa dimensão sugere.

A primeira leitura que se revelou de enorme importância para o desenvolvimento da proposta foi a da relação entre a barreira-muro e o reconhecimento colectivo da condição do lugar. De facto, a barreira actual, embora defenda a cidade de cheias já de ocorrência bastante ocasional, separa duas condições:

– uma zona protegida das inundações (qualquer que seja o grau dessa protecção desde que suficientemente grande para assegurar a estabilidade de uma função permanente), portanto, uma condição de urbanidade, de permanência segura de infra-estruturas

Margem verde
Promenade urbana na Frente ribeirinha do rio Scheldt
(© Rinio Bruttomesso)
Green belt
Urban promenade along the Schelde today



urbanas, de equipamentos e de investimentos comerciais em relação aos quais o risco de perda ou de dano por inundaçao se reduz, mais ou menos, com a barreira de protecção e
 ↵ outra zona inundável com alguma frequência, em que as intervenções, quer a nível da construção de equipamentos quer de infra-estruturas, se revelavam fundamentadas na resolução da condição de inundável do sítio.

A segunda leitura que presidiu ao processo foi a de admitir que a zona de trabalho deveria resistir à saturação de usos em geral consequente à consideração contemporânea de uma transformação urbana em que a todo o espaço é atribuído um "valor", enquanto valor comercial e rentável do espaço urbano. Um pouco como o tempo de antena nas televisões, saturado entre publicidade e, precisamente, também aqui, programas, mesmo quando se descobre depois que o preenchimento admite o vazio dentro dos termos consignados.

A proposta deveria considerar o espaço desfuncionalizado como um valor em si mesmo e propô-lo como área de aplicação de funções temporárias ou simplesmente como espaço de descompressão da cidade, consagrando as características de espaço vago que a zona, agora por submissão à condição de inundável, exibe.

O que torna este processo interessante é, mais que o resultado, o

with the natural phenomena, instead of a negative system; a landscape that is characterised by daily variations and seasonal fluctuations, where the procedural qualities stand out in importance and significance over and above eventual objective qualities.

Therefore, the type section proposal involves the construction of a design process rather than attempting to obtain a designed solution, it means defining an operational working model, the planned coordination of a time sequence, the rewriting and recontextualising of the current/existing situation, instead of proposing a static and indiscriminate transformation. In a nutshell, the proposal is all about landscape.

The group of typologies that has been suggested, establishes the morphological changes arising from the need to construct a protection system up to elevation 9.30 m, but at the same time it is implicit that one has to create an area of land open to the river, a new zone with an infinite number of potential uses, running alongside the watercourse, whose width ranges from 40 to 70 metres. The top of this structure, could range from taking the form of a retention line, moving up and down vertically, operated by a hydraulic mechanism, to a gently sloping green zone, offering a great variety of potential ways of experiencing the relationship between the City and its river. The typologies included below are a non-exhaustive list of possibilities for making the most of this gently sloping zone to create an underground or partially underground area which can uncover archaeological structures, carparks, support for

navigation activites.

Typology 1 – Dyke sloping gently towards the wharf

This typology opens up the entire wharf space to the river, while protecting the City side, conserving the road system and creating ducts for electricity and establishing a strong visual bond with the urban centre. It is a question of trying to create a very versatile area that is a hive of activity, thus making it play a major participatory role in urban life.

Typology 2 – Ditto, but with an underground space

The creation of an underground zone provides an answer to one of the City's specific needs, making it possible to value and integrate two archaeological layers at the same time, stressing the landscape-oriented nature of this operation, in the sense that it creates a new level of transformation in response to the city's present and future needs. From the city's viewpoint, the structure for this group of typologies takes the form of a gallery with a pedestrian zone running along the top of it.

Typology 3 – Dyke with steeply sloping faces

With slopes that range from 1:2 and 1:5 it is possible to ensure that there is an extensive area at an elevation of 7.0 m providing a response to local requirements, priority being given to port activities. The availability of a perfectly flat and uncluttered zone, will also make it suitable as a temporary venue for a great variety of activities that require a large amount of space – concerts, festivals,

sentido que foi dado ao equacionar do processo, atitude que, recusando a postura "engenheiresca" da redução da solução do problema à dimensão técnica da resolução de um problema de infra-estruturas, recusou, por outro lado, a atitude "arquitectónica" de estabelecer uma imagem objectiva, uma visão-destino do espaço em trabalho, inventando uma fórmula de abordagem nova e característica das abordagens aos problemas de paisagem.

O plano torna-se assim, por um lado, dinâmico, por outro lado, profundamente ligado às opções projectuais que, em cada momento o implementam com a consideração de circunstâncias, actores e motores de actuação diferentes.

A análise da waterfront

As páginas brancas da cidade onde se inscrevem as actividades temporárias, efémeras

O espaço dos Scheldt Quays são, para além daquilo que sua importante actividade portuária determina, em potência, um espaço fundamental de descompressão da cidade, terrain vague de desejada informalidade, onde são permitidos usos que a cidade não tem lugar para acolher.

As páginas brancas que são coloridas pela cidade... a cidade contamina com o carácter de cada um dos seus bairros o espaço dos cais

A protecção de inundaçao funciona como uma linha de fronteira entre a cidade e o cais, o qual se transforma num espaço de intermediação entre a cidade e o rio. Contudo, o cais, na sua majestosa continuidade é de tal forma significativo em termos de papel territorial que os ecos de cada um dos bairros ou unidades de cidade adjacentes podem/devem ser absorvidos sem causar qualquer descontinuidade. Programas de todo o tipo, para os quais não é possível encontrar lugar na cidade e que actuam como complementares dos diferentes bairros e unidades de que falávamos podem ser facilmente integrados na área dos Quays.

O cais como palimpsesto, os vestígios arqueológicos, a sobreposição de sinais

A rica história de Antuérpia pode ser lida no seu cais, como um palimpsesto. Diferentes períodos deixam marcas de muitos tipos, à superfície do cais ou sob ela. Estes sinais são mais presentes ao longo da cidade histórica, onde a zona do cais contém relíquias enterradas que podem trazer luz para o esclarecimento das origens da cidade assim como bunkers podem lembrar-nos das páginas negras da história de Antuérpia.

As possibilidades de interceptar trânsito e de evitar, com a localização de parques de estacionamento, que a frente entre a cidade e o rio seja, por ele, devorada

Hoje em dia, estão presentes um conjunto de percursos e vias convergentes, que se concentram entre a cidade e o rio. Algumas destas passagens podem ser fortemente melhoradas (peões e ciclistas) ou completadas (eléctrico, faixa bus) enquanto outras (trânsito automóvel intenso, camiões) devem ser cortadas. Construir uma nova defesa das águas e reconfigurar o cais é a oportu-

tunidade ideal para repensar e orientar o novo traçado destas ligações.

A relação com a actividade portuária e a forma como isso pode condicionar os espaços necessários livres do cais

Ao longo da sua história, Antuérpia nunca alterou a sua relação com a água. O resultado mais evidente desta circunstância é dado pelo papel e presença dos diferentes cais no mapa da cidade, os quais oferecem uma grande variedade de locais e maneiras de carregar e descarregar, de atmosferas e infra-estruturas. Isto corresponde a uma forte condicionante mas é, simultaneamente, um factor de enriquecimento do sítio e um evidente potencial.

O cais como zona de descompressão de uma cidade muito compacta

O espaço do cais, vasto e continuo, encerra um valor excepcional mas a sua importância depende, em grande medida, da diferenciação do tecido urbano que com ele confina. A Eilandje oferece um excesso de grandes planos de água e espaço aberto, aliviando a pressão sobre o Scheldt Quay. Também no Zuid, uma vasta e variada oferta de espaço público, abaixa a pressão sobre o cais; ao contrário e dramaticamente, o centro histórico e St. Andries

apresentam uma enorme falta de espaços públicos abertos e necessitam tremendamente de compensar esta deficiência de espaço de "respiração".

A proposta abstracta das secções-tipo

A proposta objectiva uma paisagem verdadeiramente dinâmica, interagindo com o movimento da maré, reflectindo o carácter de cada um dos pedaços de cidade com que contacta, variada em termos de forma e uso potencial, em oposição a uma paisagem estática, de cais marítimo, uniforme e monótona – território desenhado para interagir produtivamente com os fenómenos naturais em lugar de sistema reactivo/negativo; uma paisagem caracterizada pela variação diária, sazonal, onde a qualidade processual se sobrepõe, em importância e significado, a eventuais qualidades objectuais.

A proposição de secções-tipo enquadraria-se, pois, na construção de um processo de desenho em lugar de procurar uma solução desenhada, na definição de um modelo de funcionamento operativo, na coordenação planeada de uma sucessão temporal, na re-escrita e re-contextualização da situação presente/existente em vez da proposição de uma transformação estática e indiscriminada. A proposta trata, enfim, de paisagem.



Promenade urbana na Frente ribereinha do rio Scheldt,
XIX século

Urban promenade along the Schelde
in the 19th Century

O grupo de tipologias sugerido, estabelece a mudança morfológica resultante da necessidade de construir uma protecção para a cota 9,30 m mas encerra, simultaneamente, a criação de um território aberto ao rio, um novo espaço com uma infinidade de usos possíveis, com uma largura transversal que varia entre 40 e 70 metros. O topo desta protecção, podendo variar desde uma linha de contenção construída, com movimento vertical, accionada por mecanismo hidráulico, até um espaço verde, amplo e docemente inclinado, oferece uma enorme variedade de potenciais novas formas de viver a relação entre a Cidade e o seu rio. No limite, estão as tipologias que aproveitam este suave movimento do terreno para integrar um território subterrâneo ou semi-enterrado capaz de revelar estruturas arqueológicas, parqueamentos, apoios às actividades de navegação.

Tipologia 1 – Dique com pendente suave no sentido do cais

Abre todo o espaço do cais ao rio, criando a protecção do lado da Cidade, mantendo o sistema viário e criando canal para o eléctrico e estabelecendo uma forte ligação visual com o centro urbano. Trata-se de criar uma área muito versátil e de grande actividade, consequentemente, muito participativa na vida urbana.

Tipologia 2 – Idem, com espaço subterrâneo

A criação de espaço subterrâneo responde a uma necessidade concreta da Cidade, permitindo simultaneamente a valorização e integração dos layers arqueológicos, enfatizando o sentido paisagístico da presente operação, enquanto justaposição de um novo nível de transformação em resposta a uma necessidade actual e futura. Do ponto de vista da cidade, a estrutura correspondente a este grupo de tipologias surge como uma galeria construída no topo da qual se estende um espaço pedonal; surge, também, como uma importante fonte de receita, controlável de forma simples.

Tipologia 3 – Dique com pendentes abruptas

Usando pendentes que variam entre 1:2 e 1:5 é possível garantir a manutenção de um amplo espaço com a cota de referência 7,0 m e respondendo a necessidades localizadas de absoluta predominância da actividade portuária. A definição de um espaço perfeitamente plano e desimpedido oferece, complementarmente, terreno para um conjunto múltiplo de actividades temporárias com grande exigência de área – concertos, festivais, exposições náuticas, etc. – e reforça a oferta em termos de máxima flexibilidade e liberdade.

Tipologia 4 – Espaços interiores de plano de água

A incorporação de espaços de plano de água, invertendo a lógica de construção de um cais contínuo, permite reaproximar fisicamente o centro da cidade e o rio e oferecendo a oportunidade para um conjunto de actividades específicas não possíveis no âmbito do espaço canal de tráfego marítimo.

Tipologia 5 – Contenção móvel 0,00 - 9,30 m

A introdução de contenções de inundação móveis permite reabrir as relações visuais entre cais e cidade, para além de admitir acessos de nível, à cota 7,00 m, entre espaço inundável e espaço pro-

nautical exhibitions, etc. – and this particular option allows for maximum flexibility and freedom.

Typology 4 – Inner zones with a water surface

The inclusion of zones that are covered with water, instead of having an uninterrupted construction makes it possible to physically bring the city centre and the river closer together, while at the same time offering an opportunity for a series of specific activities that are not possible in the channel used by maritime traffic.

Typology 5 – Mobile flood protection structures 0,00 - 9,30 m

The use of mobile flood protection structures makes it possible to open up the visual relationship between the wharf and the city, admitting access at elevation 7.00 m, between a floodable zone and a protected zone, thereby generating the recovery of the natural access points. This typology also envisages a large floating square which will allow the quay elevation to remain unaltered, thus establishing a direct relationship with the city.

Typology 6 – Mobile flood protection structures 8,25 - 9,30 m

A moving part that would have to come into operation once every 70 years, on the basis of platforms next to the river, rising to elevation 8.25 m, and linked to the city by gently sloping terrain; a platform that is about 10 metres wide will allow for harbour activities to take place throughout its entire length.

Typology 7 – Mobile flood protection structures 7,00 - 9,30 m

This mechanism creates a retaining wall that is operated by the rising waters, making it possible to safeguard anything of historical interest, namely state-owned Forte, Hangar 26. This typology, which has great potential for transformation because of the freedom of movement that it creates, can be applied in any other situation where it is needed, as long as the non-floodable area is what is required.

Typology 8 – Dyke whose face slopes gently towards the city

A dyke that takes the form of a platform approximately 10 m wide, located immediately behind the berthing strip and linked to the city by gently sloping ground. Such a slight gradient will allow the surface area to be put to a great variety of uses and will serve to open the city up to the Scheldt, without any physical barriers in between.

Typology 9 – Dyke with varying slopes on both faces

A broad platform connects the wharf elevation with the crown of the dyke, sloping at gradients ranging from 1:2 to 1:5. The path at the top vary in width; the

connection at the city elevation is realised in the same way; the promenades and recreation areas offer a variety of possibilities for uses that are directly related to life in the neighbouring urban area, which is no longer exposed to the risks and dangers of flooding.

Typology 10 – Green belt

Establishing a free surface area, allowing the elevations that are absolutely necessary for flood prevention purposes to blend in a "natural" way, and through total interaction with the tidal strip, providing a leisure zone and an area for appreciating the landscape. It is a boundary typology, with the transformed bank blending in with the existing banks, an area where old and new structures are fully integrated.

All these different typologies involve areas in transition and seek to find a consistent relation between them while at the same time guaranteeing a spatial continuity that serves as a defence against flooding. These structures must be developed to run at right angles to the banks and likewise have to be highly flexible in the way that they are developed lengthways so that they can adapt to the different potential situations, and they must invariably have a specific function.

The Rules of the Game

The different typologies freely overlap. The constraints and exceptions to the freedom when putting the ideas into practice are determined by specific local conditions. The overlapping of different combinations (of typologies) is established on the basis of the specific requirements of the nearby urban areas, the location of heritage sites and places of historical interest, limitations imposed by safety factors and operational restrictions and, to a broader extent, on the pre-established development model and the hopes and expectations of the community.

The transition from one typology to another requires special "techniques", special "skills", that serve to enhance and increase the diversity. Combining the different typologies with the flood limits in mind will serve to lay down the basic general guidelines for designing the Quays, to give each particular location its essential characteristics.

The idea lying behind the proposal for an interactive planning tool – now that the Authorities have taken the initiative – is to encourage the general public to take part and to facilitate their involvement in the input processes and in all types of feedback. The "game" must be user friendly and enable any potential participants to immediately understand, regardless of their level of training, the implications of a particular decision concerning a set of combinations.

tegido, consequentemente gerando a recuperação das portas de ligação natural. Grande praça flutuante que permite manter inalterada a cota do cais e, assim, a relação directa com a cidade.

Tipologia 6 – Contenção móvel 8,25 - 9,30 m

A peça móvel funciona apenas uma vez em cada 70 anos, a partir de plataforma junto ao rio, estabelecida à cota 8,25 m e relacionada com a cidade por terreno suavemente inclinado; uma plataforma com cerca de 10 metros de largura permite manter a actividade portuária em toda a extensão.

Tipologia 7 – Contenção móvel 7,00 - 9,30 m

O mecanismo cria uma parede de protecção accionada pela subida das águas, permitindo a salvaguarda de pré-existências notáveis, nomeadamente do domínio do Estado-Forte, Hangar 26. Esta tipologia pode, com grande potencial de transformação positiva pela liberdade que cria, ser aplicada em quaisquer outras situações que a requeiram, sempre que a extensão de área não inundável seja um objectivo a atingir.

Tipologia 8 – Dique com pendente suave no sentido da cidade

O dique estabelece-se como plataforma com cerca de 10 m de largura, localizada imediatamente após a faixa de atracagem e relacionada com a cidade através de terreno suavemente inclinado, a cerca de 5%. Esta inclinação permite uma enorme multiplicidade de usos, estabelecendo uma grande abertura da cidade relativamente ao Scheldt, sem barreiras aparentes.

Tipologia 9 – Dique com pendente variável em ambas as faces

Uma plataforma ampla relaciona a cota do cais com o topo do dique, em andamentos de inclinação compreendida entre 1:2 e 1:5. O percurso à cota alta tem largura variável; a ligação à cota da cidade faz-se da mesma forma; os percursos e os espaços de estar exploram livremente esta topografia e oferecem grande versatilidade na procura de usos directamente relacionados com a vida do espaço urbano vizinho, libertos, agora, do risco de inundação e da consequente precariedade.

Tipologia 10 – Margem verde

Estabelecimento de uma topografia de margem tendencialmente livre, permitindo o encaixe “natural” das cotas de terreno indispensáveis à defesa de inundação e fornecendo, através da interacção plena com a faixa de maré, um espaço de leitura e interpretação da paisagem e uma condição de grande dinamismo. Trata-se de uma tipologia de limite, de integração da margem transformada com as margens pré-existentes, de integração de velhas com novas estruturas, de ligação e cosimento funcional com sistemas de âmbito territorial mais abrangente.

As diferentes famílias tipológicas implicam espaços de transição que as relacionem e assegurem a continuidade espacial da defesa contra a inundação. Estas estruturas deverão desenvolver-se de forma perpendicular à margem e apresentar grande flexibilidade no seu desenvolvimento longitudinal por forma a que se adequem à diversidade de situações potenciais e apresentando, inviavelmente, uma funcionalidade concreta.

As regras do jogo

As tipologias são justaponíveis de uma maneira quase livre. As condicionantes e excepções à liberdade desse exercício são determinadas por condições específicas, localizadas. A justaposição de diferentes combinações (de tipologias) é definida em função da especificidade do carácter urbano adjacente, da localização de elementos patrimoniais, de constrangimentos operacionais e de segurança e, de uma forma mais abrangente, do modelo de desenvolvimento preconizado e das expectativas e desejos da colectividade. A transição entre diferentes tipologias requer “chaves” especiais, “tons” especiais, com o consequente enriquecimento pela diversidade acrescida. A justaposição de diferentes combinações de tipologias gera um possível limite de inundação e, consequentemente, as linhas-mestras básicas para o desenho dos Quays, para a caracterização fundamental de cada localização específica.

A proposição de uma ferramenta de planeamento interactiva procura potenciar a participação pública e facilitar a entrada no processo dos inputs originados pelas autoridades envolvidas. O “jogo” deve funcionar como um simulador user friendly que permite uma percepção instantânea, por parte de todos os participantes independentemente da sua formação, das implicações de uma dada decisão quanto a um conjunto de combinações.



Antuérpia vista do rio Scheldt
Antwerp seen from the river Schelde

Changes on the Waterfront in Hamburg

The recent changes and transformations of urban waterfronts contain two different processes and planning issues (both relevant in Hamburg): one is to plan and organize the transformation of the traditional port for the requirements of the new age of container ships and for container handling and transport infrastructure into the hinterland. The second issue is one of urban planning related to land use changes from former port uses to new urban uses (i.e. urban services, offices, housing, recreation etc.), mostly (after a period of decay and stagnation) with considerable increases in land values. In both cases often conflicting interests and actor groups are involved. One group consists of the globally acting transnational shipping corporations and logistic firms. Their logic is to plan 'efficiently' world wide transportation chains. Another set of (mostly) local actors is interested in the port city as a place for living and working with the logic of developing and improving the local economy and job opportunities.

The paper presents the decision making in the two processes and analyses their results in Hamburg, Germany.

Changes in the Port of Hamburg

Hamburg's port dates back to medieval times as a tax free port, initially located within the city walls on the north shore of the river Elbe (over 100 km inland). In the 1880s the modernization of the port was carried out with major changes to the city: an urban quarter on the river where over 20,000 people were living, had been demolished and a new warehouse area (Speicherstadt) with rail connections was built in its place. From the 1890s on the port gradually extended to the south shore of the river. The port and its territory was always owned and managed by the city government. Hamburg is a city state within federal Germany with an intercontinental main port.

Cambios en el frente marítimo de Hamburgo

Existen dos procesos de planificación que afectan los cambios y transformaciones de los frentes marítimos urbanos que se han implantado últimamente, y ambos tienen mucha relevancia en el caso de Hamburgo: el primer proceso gira en torno a la planificación y organización del proceso de la transformación del puerto tradicional para adaptarlo a la nueva edad de los buques portacontenedores y el desarrollo de una infraestructura capaz de manejar los contenedores y transportarlos hasta el interior del país. El segundo tiene que ver con la planificación de los cambios en el uso del suelo que anteriormente se dedicaba a actividades portuarias pero que ya se necesita para fines urbanos (es decir, para servicios urbanos, oficinas, viviendas, recreo y ocio, etc.), en la mayoría de los casos (después de un largo período de deterioro y estancamiento) con un gran aumento en el valor del suelo en cuestión.

A menudo, conflictos de intereses y grupos de presión con distintas ideas se ven implicados en ambos casos. Uno de dichos grupos suele estar compuesto por compañías de navegación transnacionales y empresas de logística que operan a nivel global. Según su lógica, hay que planificar cadenas de transporte global de una manera "efectiva y eficaz". Luego, existe otro conjunto de actores, en general locales, cuyo interés estriba en tener la ciudad portuaria como un lugar donde se puede vivir y trabajar con su lógica consistente en desarrollar y mejorar la economía local y crear puestos de trabajo y/u oportunidades de empleo.

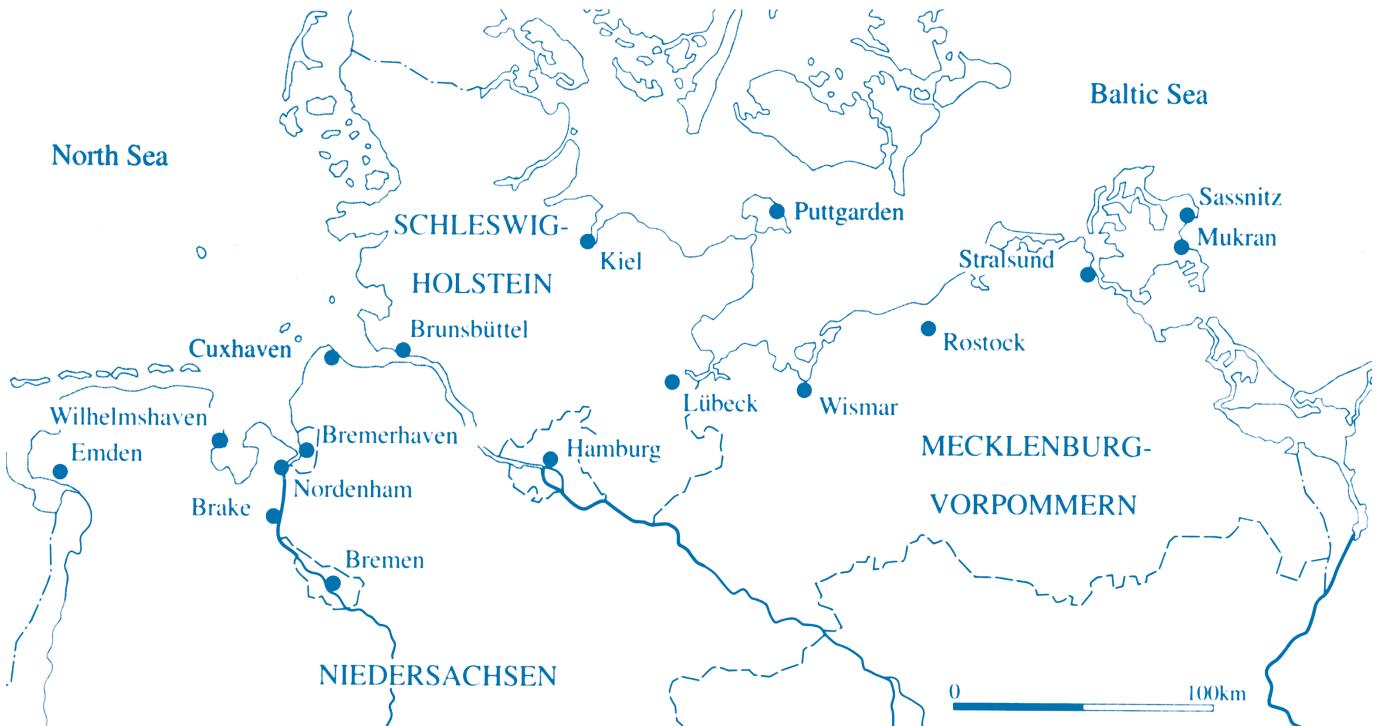
Este artículo presenta la toma de deci-

siones para los dos procesos y analiza los resultados obtenidos en Hamburgo, Alemania.

Cambios en el Puerto de Hamburgo

La historia del Puerto de Hamburgo se remonta a la Edad Media, cuando funcionaba como puerto franco. Al principio, el puerto se encontraba dentro de las murallas de la ciudad en la margen septentrional del Río Elba (más de 100 km en el interior). En la década de los 80 del siglo XIX, se modernizó el puerto y asimismo se efectuaron cambios de gran envergadura en la ciudad: se derribó un barrio residencial al lado del río donde vivían más de 20.000 personas y se construyó en su lugar, una zona de naves (Speicherstadt) con líneas de ferrocarril y apartaderos. A partir del año 1890, el puerto empezó a extenderse hacia la margen sur del río. El gobierno de la ciudad siempre había sido propietario y gestor del puerto y su territorio. Hamburgo es una ciudad-estado dentro de la Alemania Federal con un puerto principal intercontinental.

Desde mediados de los años sesenta la utilización de contenedores se volvió cada vez más extensa y se necesitaban nuevas infraestructuras portuarias para acomodar a los buques portacontenedores, lo cual suponía más costes para la ciudad de Hamburgo. Una nueva Ley de Desarrollo Portuario, aprobada por el Gobierno de Hamburgo en el año 1982, define una zona de puerto de más de 73 kilómetros cuadrados. La ley regula los fines para los cuales se puede utilizar esta zona (se prohíbe su utilización para la construcción de viviendas) y define los trámites adminis-



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projects

Since the middle 1960s the introduction of containers and the increasingly larger container ships required new port infrastructures with rising costs to the city of Hamburg. A new harbor development law, approved by the Hamburg legislature in 1982, defines the harbor area of over 73 square kilometers. The law regulates the uses permitted within this area (residential uses are explicitly not allowed) and it defines the procedures for the administration and for the extension and further development of the port. With the unification of Germany, the opening up of Eastern Europe, the expansion of the European Union and increased globalization the port experienced a record turnover in sea freight in 1991 that has since increased each year.

This meant the now booming port needed to be extended, with new container terminals, expensive handling infrastructure, resulting in very high labor productivity. In addition deeper dredging of the waterway in the river Elbe was planned, all at high costs, but with diminishing benefits to the city of Hamburg. The particular danger was that the increasing costs to the city of maintaining the port would not result in more jobs and activities that added value to Hamburg's economy. The operative part of the port was in spite of its high turnover no longer the predominant economic activity and job creator in the city. The questions facing the city of Hamburg were therefore, who is to carry the costs and who is to benefit in the long run?

To address these questions the city of Hamburg developed a set of new and innovative organizational forms for regulating the port. In 2005 a new Hamburg Port Authority (HPA), fully owned by the city, had been founded as an enterprise independently from the city of Hamburg. Three city departments formerly governing the port were combined and taken out of the administration of the city. The intention of the legal change was to allow the administration of

tratativos necesarios para cualquier ampliación del puerto o cambio de actividades. Después de la unificación de Alemania, la apertura de Europa Oriental, la expansión de la Unión Europea y un aumento en la globalización, el puerto experimentó un aumento sin precedentes de los movimientos de mercancías en el año 1991, y desde entonces los movimientos han crecido cada año. Ya resultaba imprescindible ampliar a un puerto en auge, e instalar nuevos terminales de contenedores y una infraestructura costosa para manipular las mercancías, que dio lugar a una alta productividad laboral. Además se inició un costoso proyecto para dragar el fondo del cauce del Río Elba hasta una cota bastante más profunda que antes, pero con beneficios cada vez más decrecientes para la Ciudad de Hamburgo. El problema en concreto era que existía el riesgo de que un aumento en los gastos necesarios para mantener el puerto no supusiera más empleo para los habitantes ni más actividades para llenar las arcas de la ciudad. A pesar del aumento en el movimiento de las mercancías, la parte operativa del puerto ya no era la principal actividad económica de la ciudad y un generador de empleo. Por tanto Hamburgo tuvo que hacerse la siguiente pregunta. ¿Quién va a pagar los gastos y quién debería verse beneficiado a largo plazo? Con el fin de intentar buscar una respuesta a estas preguntas, la Ciudad de Hamburgo implantó un conjunto de medidas para regular el puerto. En el año 2005 se creó una nueva Autoridad Portuaria de Hamburgo (HPA), que pertenece a la ciudad, aunque era una iniciativa que no dependía de la Ciudad de Ham-

burgo. Se unieron los tres departamentos que controlaron el puerto antes, y se les quitó las competencias administrativas en la ciudad.

Los dos objetivos de este cambio eran permitir que la administración del puerto fuera más flexible suprimiendo las restricciones impuestas por el hecho de formar parte de la administración de la ciudad, y separar el presupuesto de la ciudad al presupuesto del puerto para que todos los temas financieros fueran más claros y transparentes.

Aunque la autoridad portuaria seguía siendo responsable de la construcción y el mantenimiento de la infraestructura portuaria, los operadores particulares de los terminales y otras empresas que traspasaban parcelas dentro del puerto, ya tenían dichas responsabilidades respecto a la 'superestructura' del puerto, es decir, de sus propios edificios y equipos para manipular las mercancías. Como propietario de todo el terreno dentro de la zona portuaria, la Autoridad Portuaria traspasa las parcelas y las infraestructuras específicas a esas empresas particulares para períodos de hasta 30 años.

Estos cambios estructurales han mejorado la posición del puerto y han dejado mejor definidas las relaciones entre el puerto y la ciudad. No obstante, aún quedan muchos problemas a resolver. Uno de los problemas principales es el de crear mediante dragado, un canal navegable hasta una profundidad de 15 metros (12 metros en la actualidad) para que los enormes buques portacontenedores del futuro puedan llegar hasta el Puerto de Hamburgo incluso en pleamar. La propuesta ha creado una polémica

the port to be more flexible removing the constraints of being a part of the city administration and to be financially more clearly separated from the city budget. While the port authority is still responsible for the construction and maintenance of the port infrastructure, the private terminal operators and other firms leasing lots in the harbor area are responsible for its 'supra-structure', i.e. their buildings and cargo handling equipment. While the port authority owns all the land in the harbor, it leases the individual lots and the user-specific infrastructure to these private firms for periods of up to thirty years.

These organizational changes have improved the position of the port and clarified the relations between city and port. Yet there still remain many problems to be resolved. A major problem is the proposal of dredging a navigable channel to the depth of 15 meters (now 12 meters) in order to allow future super container ships to reach the harbor of Hamburg even at low tide. The proposal is politically and ecologically controversial. It requires approval (not yet given) of the two adjacent federal states of Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein. Besides the complicated approval procedures the costs are high and there are severe environmental problems, not only for the deposition of the dredged materials. The dredging may increase the risks of floods

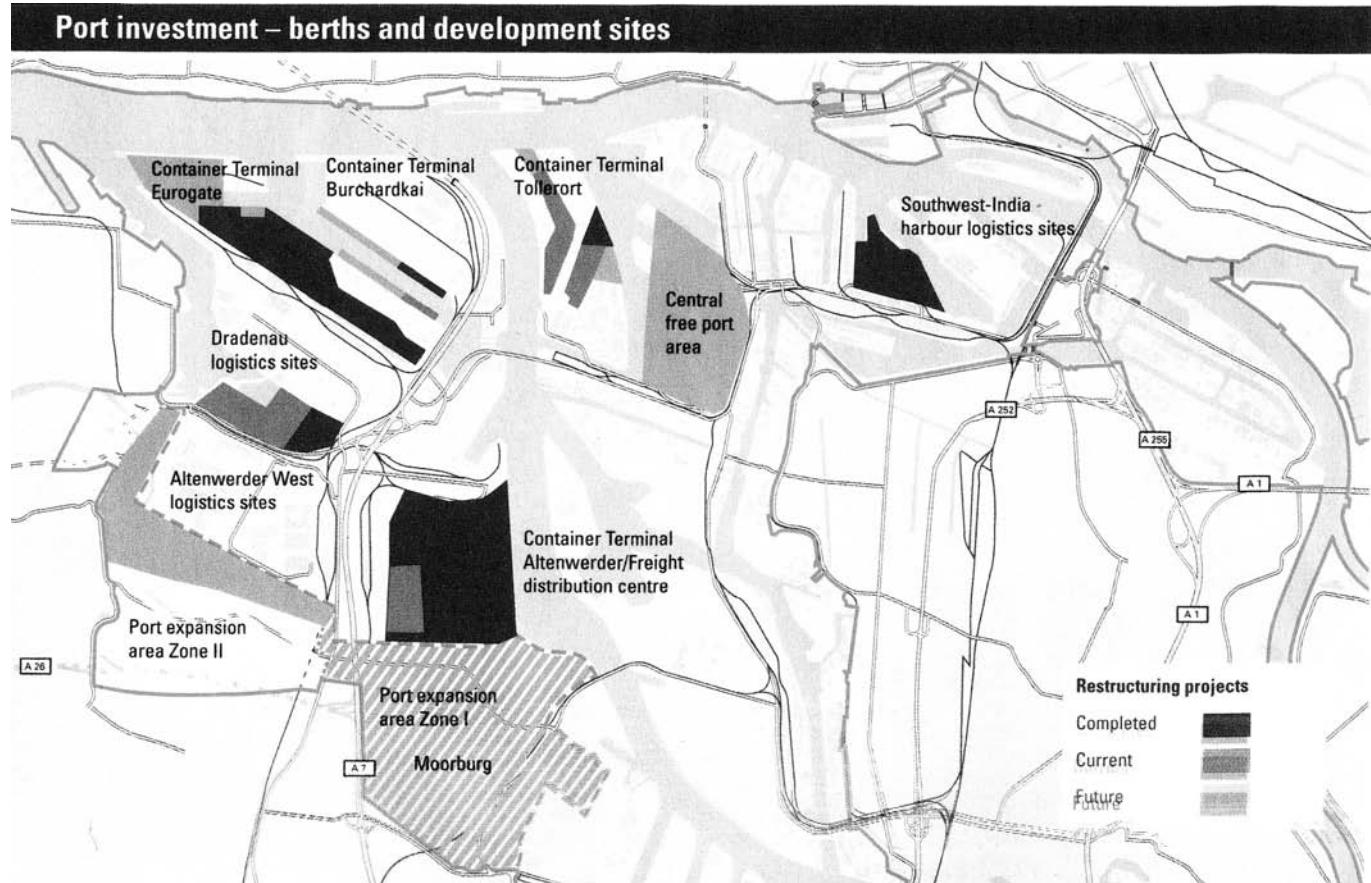
tanto desde el punto de vista político como desde una perspectiva ecológica. Necesita el visto bueno (todavía no concedido) de los dos estados federales colindantes (Baja Sajonia y Schleswig-Holstein). Además de los trámites complicados para aprobar la propuesta el coste es muy alto y existen problemas ambientales muy graves, entre ellos la cuestión de dónde y cómo depositar los sedimentos dragados. El dragado del canal podría aumentar el riesgo de inundaciones desde el mar que pudiera exigir invertir más dinero en construir medidas para el control de crecidas.

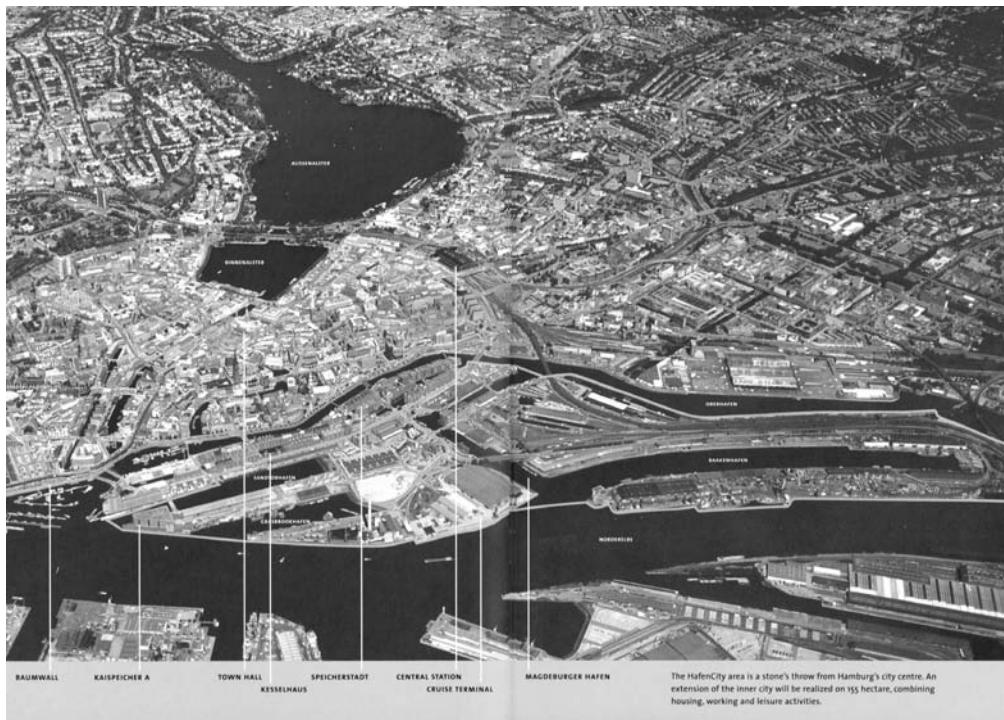
Hamburgo sigue encontrándose en la situación única de tener su principal terminal de contenedores cerca del centro de su región metropolitana. Hamburgo tiene el segundo puerto de contenedores de Europa en cuanto a movimiento de mercancías se refiere, y el sexto a nivel mundial. En el año 2005, 8 millones de TEU (unidades equivalentes de veinte pies) de contenedores pasaron por el puerto, una cifra bastante más elevada que para el Puerto de Nueva York/Nueva Jersey, donde se cargaron/descargaron 4.8 millones de TEUs en el mismo período.

Se prevé que el índice medio de crecimiento hasta 2015 se sitúe en un 9% al año, que podría suponer que la cantidad de contenedores que utilizan el puerto y su transporte hasta el interior bien podría duplicarse en dicho período. En otros puertos como Róterdam y Los Ángeles, ya existe el peligro de que la calidad de la vida de los habitantes de las zonas urbanas de dichas ciudades sufra a consecuencia de un aumento en la contaminación y el tráfico y que resulte necesario aumentar las medidas de seguridad internacional. Si las actividades en los terminales de contenedores siguen creciendo a dicho ritmo en Hamburgo en las proximidades de las zonas residenciales y de trabajo, la ciudad va a tener que enfrentarse a los mismos problemas.

Proyectos para la reutilización de las zonas portuarias obsoletas en Hamburgo, "HafenCity"

Las zonas más importantes del puerto de Hamburgo ya se encuentran en la margen sur del Río Elba. A principios de los años 90, ya se veía que una zona de la ribera noreste del Río Elba – al sur del "Speicherstadt" (distrito de naves), una





Map of Hamburg Port Area, container terminals and expansion zones
Source: City of Hamburg, *Focus of dynamic growth markets*, 2005, p.30

International competition HafenCity: first prize
Source: HafenCity Hamburg, 2005

Mapa de la zona portuaria de Hamburgo, terminales de contenedores y zonas de ampliación

HafenCity - concurso internacional: primer premio

from the sea and may require additional costly measures for flood control.

Hamburg is still in the unique situation of having its main container port located closely to the center of its metropolitan region. Hamburg has the second largest container port in Europe and the 6th largest in the world. In 2005 the port handled 8 million TEU (twenty foot equivalent unit) of containers, considerably more than the port of New York/New Jersey which handled 4.8 million TEUs at the same time. It is predicted that the average annual growth rate up to 2015 will be 9%, which could mean that the amount of container transfer and the regional transport to the hinterland would double in that time. Other ports like Rotterdam and Los Angeles are now in danger of reducing the quality of life in the adjacent urban areas through increasing pollution, traffic routes and additional problems of measures for international security. With increasing growth of the container harbor in close relation to the living and work areas of Hamburg these problems will also increase.

Planning for the urban re-use of obsolete port areas in Hamburg, "HafenCity"

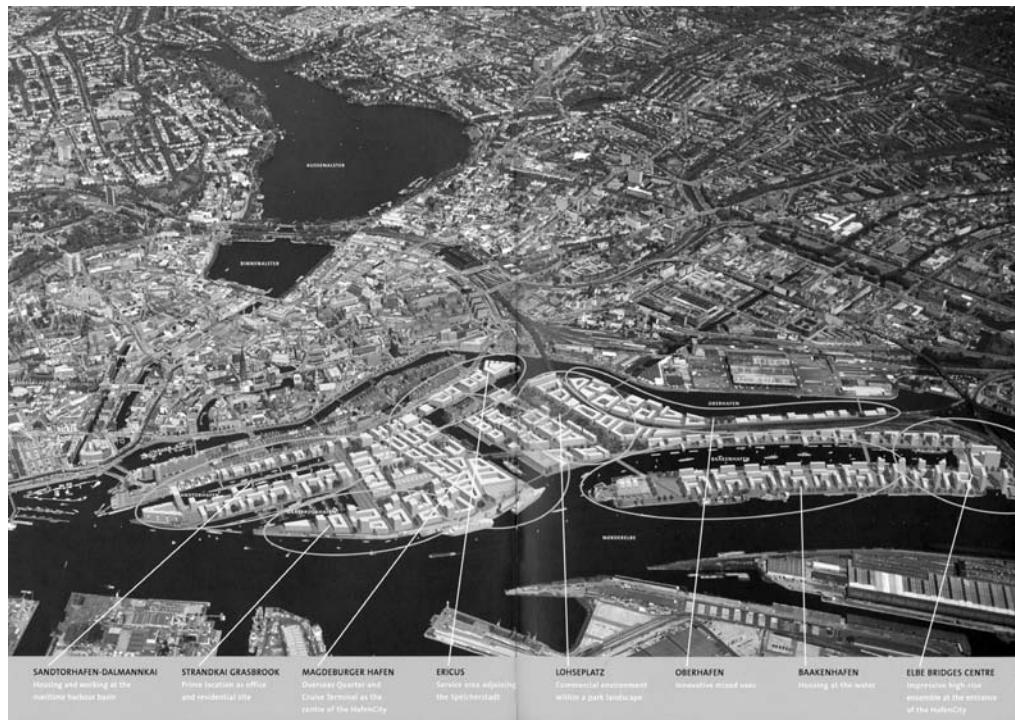
The important parts of Hamburg's port are now located on the south bank of the river Elbe. In the early 1990s it became evident that an area on the north-eastern shore of the river Elbe, south of the "Speicherstadt" (warehouse district), an island area of 155 hectares, (one third of which is water surface), would become obsolete for modern port uses. The largest part of this area is owned by the city of Hamburg. The area had already been exposed to a planning and urban design workshop in 1989, in which planners and architects were asked to develop ideas and concepts for redeveloping of the district. This type of workshop constituted an

isla que cuenta con una superficie de 155 hectáreas, (aunque una tercera parte se encuentra cubierta por agua) – estaba a punto de volverse obsoleto desde la perspectiva de las necesidades de un puerto moderno. La Ciudad de Hamburgo es propietaria de gran parte de esta zona. En el año 1989, se organizó un taller de diseño urbano pensando en esta zona, y se invitaron a arquitectos y urbanistas a proponer una serie de ideas para regenerar dicha zona. Este tipo de taller llegó a tener un papel primordial dentro de la planificación de la ciudad. Suponía tomar ciertos barrios que tenían problemas o con posibilidades para cambios y mejoras y someterlos al debate público y con la participación activa de políticos y profesionales de los sectores relevantes.

Fue así que en mayo de 1997 el Alcalde de Hamburgo dio a conocer un proyecto y una visión para que 'la ciudad volviera a mirar hacia el Río Elba, con el fin de transformar la zona que separaba el centro de la ciudad y el río, creando así un nuevo barrio residencial, la 'HafenCity' (ciudad portuaria). En vez de la administración portuaria, fue ya el departamento de planificación de la ciudad que tenía todas las competencias en la zona, y se promulgó una nueva ordenanza mediante la cual todo el suelo dentro de dicha zona que era propiedad de la ciudad fuera a formar parte de un fondo fiduciario especial denominado "Puerto y Ciudad". El fin de esta fundación es financiar la planificación urbana y gran parte de las infraestructuras urbanas que se necesitan para el nuevo barrio de "HafenCity" además de contribuir a la financiación de unos nuevos terminales de contenedores

en el suroeste del puerto (esta parte del proyecto sigue levantando polémica). El fondo fiduciario lo gestiona un promotor recién creado por la ciudad: el GHS. En el año 1999 el departamento de planificación de la ciudad en colaboración con el GHS, organizaron un concurso internacional arquitectónico y de planificación con el fin de recibir propuestas de alta calidad para la zona. Según las bases de la licitación, los ofertantes tenían que presentar propuestas para barrios donde se combinaban las funciones y los usos, es decir barrios con lugares de trabajo y viviendas para distintos grupos de renta. El departamento recibió más de 170 ofertas presentadas por equipos de arquitectos, planificadores y arquitectos paisajistas. 8 de los concursantes recibieron premios y fueron seleccionados para perfeccionar y llevar a la práctica sus proyectos. El Tribunal consideró que el equipo vencedor (una UTE Holandesa - Alemana) había logrado los tres objetivos:

1. buenas conexiones entre el nuevo HarborCity, el conjunto de edificios protegidos del "Speicherstadt" y el casco céntrico de la Ciudad de Hamburgo;
2. una variedad impresionante de tipologías de trazado para los barrios que mezclaban lo contemporáneo con lo futuro, y
3. una separación muy bien pensada de la zona, dividiéndola en ocho distritos urbanos de uso mezclado. Cada zona se encontraba conectada con la anterior y se planificó de tal forma que se podía construir paulatinamente durante 10 ó hasta 20 años. Se utilizaron los resultados del concurso para crear un Plan Director, confeccionado por el departa-



"Harbor-City" Master plan with connection to the city center of Hamburg
Source: HafenCity Hamburg, 2005

[Plan Director "Puerto-Ciudad" y conexión con el centro ciudad](#)

important emphasis within Hamburg's planning culture. It involved taking certain urban districts with problems or potentials for change and improvements and exposing them to intensive professional, public and political discussions about their future.

Thus in May 1997 the mayor of Hamburg announced a plan and a vision for 'a return of the city to the river Elbe', transforming the area that separated the city center from the river into a whole new urban quarter, the 'HafenCity' (harbor city).

Authority over the area was taken out of the port administration and placed under the jurisdiction of the city planning department and a new municipal law was enacted placing the city-owned land of the area into a special trust fund, called "Harbor and City". The purpose of the trust fund is to finance the urban planning and a large part of the required urban infrastructure) for the new urban district "HafenCity" and also to contribute to the financing of an extension of new container terminals in the south-western part of the port (this part is still a very controversial issue). The trust fund is managed by a newly founded city-owned developer: the GHS. In 1999 the city planning department and GHS organized an international architectural and planning competition to guarantee high quality proposals for the area that promoted mixed-use neighborhoods, combining work places and housing for different income groups. This competition attracted over 170 entries from teams consisting of architects, urban planners and landscape architects. Eight of them had received prizes and were selected for additional elaboration of their schemes. The jury was of the opinion that the winning team (a joint Dutch-German group) had achieved above all three aims:

1. very good linkages between the new HarborCity, the protected building complex of the "Speicherstadt" and the existing inner city of Hamburg;

mento de planificación de la ciudad. El Plan Director establece una serie de normas y reglas en cuanto al tipo de uso y su intensidad para toda la zona, además de normas para el desarrollo de planes de estructura detallados para los distintos barrios. La última venta de las parcelas de construcción individuales a promotores seleccionados y sus arquitectos dependía una vez más de concursos limitados de diseño urbano y arquitectura. Al final, se organizaron otros concursos de diseño urbano y arquitectura para determinar a qué promotores y sus respectivos arquitectos vender las parcelas de construcción individuales. A principios del año 2000, el senado de la ciudad dio el visto bueno al Plan Director y las primeras fases del proyecto ya están construyéndose. Acaba de terminarse (2008) la primera fase del proyecto (Sandtorkai) y todas las oficinas y viviendas están ocupadas. Se ha empezado la segunda fase constructiva (Dalmannkai) y el centro comercial y cultural se encuentra en un estado avanzado de planificación.

Una serie de carreteras públicas de acceso, varias plazas públicas sobre el agua y nuevos puentes peatonales que unen la zona con el centro de la ciudad han sido construidos y se están utilizando. Además, se están construyendo una nueva sala de conciertos (con diseño de Herzog & de Meuron) por encima de un antiguo almacén de conservación de productos refrigerados y un museo marítimo. El centro principal en el Magdeburgo Hafen ya se encuentra bajo construcción. En términos económicos, se ha conseguido que los promotores invirtieran en alre-

dedor de 50 proyectos privados de inversión, con un valor de más de dos billones de Euros. Se dice que actualmente la 'HafenCity' es el proyecto urbano más grande de su tipo en toda Europa. Los conceptos que han servido para orientar al Proyecto HafenCity (tal como aparecen en el Plan Director) pueden resumirse de la manera siguiente:

- Conservar el patrimonio histórico del lugar, (es decir el Speicherstadt) y los muelles, sus tapias de roca granítica y las grúas;
- Integrar con el casco de la ciudad, el nuevo barrio de uso combinado con sus entre 10.000 y 12.000 de habitantes y más de 20.000 puestos de trabajo;
- Regenerar la zona como un lugar residencial mediante la construcción de al menos 5.500 ó 6.000 viviendas (entre ellas viviendas asequibles para grupos de renta media baja);
- Mejorar la infraestructura peatonal y la calidad ambiental y de ocio mediante el diseño de paseos al lado del río y plazas, etc., uniendo los puentes peatonales con el centro de la ciudad y proporcionando otras instalaciones de recreo;
- Estableciendo una red de transporte público muy atractivo para dar al proyecto un futuro con un sistema de energía sostenible.

La realización de estos conceptos y la gestión del procedimiento de planificación y construcción constituyen un reto en cuanto al diseño y la planificación se refiere. El objetivo es desarrollar una ciudad "contextual", que tiene en cuenta los contextos y edificios históricos y locales de una manera imaginativa y orientada hacia el futuro.

2. an impressive range of contemporary and future oriented layout typologies of urban quarters and
 3. an intelligent division of the whole area into eight sensibly designed mixed use urban districts. Each area could be built connected to the previous one and the plan would allow a step by step development over a period of 10 to 20 years. The competition results were used as a basis for the master plan, prepared by the city planning department. The master plan determines reliable regulations as to type and intensity of use for the whole area, and regulations for the development of detailed structure plans for the various districts. The final sale of individual building lots to selected developers and their architects depended again on additional limited architectural and urban design competitions.

In early 2000 the city senate approved the Master Plan and now the first phases of the whole project are under construction. The present state of the project (2008) shows the very first phase (Sandtorkai) of housing and office space completed and fully occupied, the second phase (Dalmannkai) is under construction and the commercial and cultural center in an advanced planning stage.

A series of public access roads, several public squares on the water and new pedestrian bridges to the city center are constructed and in use. Moreover, a new concert hall (designed by Herzog & de Meuron) on top of a former cold storage warehouse and a maritime museum are in the advanced planning stages. The main center at the Magdeburger Hafen is under construction. In economic terms, about fifty private investment projects, involving over two billion Euros have been secured. It is claimed that the 'HafenCity' is presently the largest urban development project in Europe.

The guiding concepts of the project HafenCity (as declared in the Master Plan) can be summarized as follows:

- To preserve the history of the place, (i.e. the Speicherstadt) and the quays and their granite walls and cranes in the area of planning;
- To integrate the new mixed use district with the existing inner city of Hamburg with 10,000 to 12,000 inhabitants and more than 20,000 work places;
- To revitalize the area as a place for urban living and housing through the construction of at least 5,500 to 6,000 new dwellings (including lower middle income affordable housing);
- To strengthen the daily pedestrian use, enhance the environmental and recreational quality through appropriate design of river promenades, squares and public places, connecting pedestrian bridges to the existing city center and through additional cultural and recreational facilities;
- To connect the area with a highly attractive public transport system and to provide the project with a future oriented and sustainable energy system.

The realization of these concepts and the management of the planning and building procedure is an urban planning and design challenge. The aim is to develop a "contextual" city, taking into consideration the historical and locally specific contexts and buildings in an imaginative and future-oriented manner.

Futuros Desarrollos y Conclusiones

Se deben citar ciertas características contextuales a la hora de contrastar los procesos de toma de decisiones en las transformaciones del Puerto de Hamburgo, con los procesos de otras ciudades europeas. El contexto político, que es la situación jurídica de Hamburgo como una ciudad portuaria dentro de la República Federal de Alemania, es muy distinta a la situación de las ciudades portuarias en otros países que tienen un gobierno más central y una estructura de estado. Son los gobiernos centrales que regulan totalmente o en gran medida las funciones portuarias en España, Francia y Gran Bretaña (todos países con costas relativamente largas), mientras que en Alemania son los estados regionales (Laender) que tienen las competencias y toman las decisiones sobre los puertos y su funcionamiento. Después de la 2^a Guerra Mundial, se reestructuró el Estado Federal Alemán, y los dos puertos principales, Hamburgo y Bremen se constituyeron como ciudades estados dentro de la federación, con la tarea explícita de organizar sus puertos marítimos para el conjunto del estado alemán. En este sentido el Gobierno de Hamburgo tiene el poder y las competencias para tomar decisiones sobre su puerto sin tener que someterse a la intromisión del gobierno federal. El Gobierno de Hamburgo puede aprobar su propia ley de planificación para el puerto. El marco jurídico para la planificación urbana se establece mediante un conjunto de leyes federales (BBG), pero son las municipalidades que las implantan. Todo lo anterior da al Estado de Hamburgo muchas competencias en cuanto a la toma de decisiones sobre el desarrollo del puerto y la ciudad se refiere. La situación es así con tal que el puerto permanezca dentro de los límites de la ciudad estado de Hamburgo. Hasta ahora siempre se ha dado alta prioridad a las expansiones portuarias, incluso si dicha expansión suponía la destrucción de los pueblos urbanos (Altenwerder, Moorbürg). Ahora, el puerto está devolviendo parte del suelo a la ciudad. No obstante, el futuro del puerto va a constituir un problema mucho mayor para Hamburgo si el número de contenedores sigue creciendo al ritmo previsto (8-10% al año), que significa que la cantidad de contenedores entrando y saliendo del puerto sería el doble en 2015. Se van a necesitar más suelo y más recursos financieros para la infraestructura de transportes. Al mismo tiempo, el incremento en la contaminación atmosférica por combustibles y la contaminación acústica por el ruido y la congestión del tráfico llegaría a límites intolerables en las zonas cerca del puerto e incluso más alejadas. Existen tres temas muy polémicos desde el punto de vista político y ambiental: dragar el canal del Río Elba hasta cotas más profundas que las actuales para permitir que buques porta-contenedores aún más grandes puedan

llegar hasta Hamburgo (se necesita el consentimiento de los estados federales colindantes y podría necesitar otras medidas muy costosas de protección contra las inundaciones), una falta de espacio para construir más terminales y para acomodar las empresas de logística, y el coste económico de ampliar la infraestructura portuaria y las rutas de transporte. Existe un cuarto tema muy polémico que aún no se ha tratado en Hamburgo al mismo nivel, es decir la subida de los niveles de CO₂ emitidos y la contaminación atmosférica ocasionada por el puerto y el tránsito de mercancías. En 2002, la ciudad presentó el modelo urbano denominado: "La Ciudad Creciente". Su objetivo es atraer a personas tituladas a la ciudad e impedir que la gente culta se fugue de Hamburgo. Por tanto, el Modelo intenta promocionar la construcción de nuevas viviendas en el inner city con una tipología de edificios que a menudo combinan la función residencial con la del trabajo. Promociona un crecimiento cualitativo y la generación de puestos de trabajo como parte de la economía denominada *competence clusters* (agrupaciones de competencia) con sucursales innovadoras y orientados hacia el futuro. HafenCity es un proyecto clave de largo plazo dentro del contexto de dicho Modelo. Los trabajos de construcción comenzaron en 2004 y esta previsto que se termine la última etapa en 2025.

El HarborCity Project, ofrece una variedad de viviendas urbanas, lugares de trabajo y para actividades culturales y de ocio. Esta opción ha atraído a mucha gente que trabaja en los servicios y empresas cuyas actividades se basen en conocimientos. Las entrevistas con promotores y vecinos de HafenCity (efectuadas por el Instituto DIFU en 2004) han puesto de manifiesto que existe un aumento en el deseo de vivir y trabajar en el inner city. En el período de posguerra y hasta el año 1985 el número de habitantes de Hamburgo se encontraba en descenso (con una media de 10,000 habitantes menos al año) la mayoría desplazándose hasta las afueras e incluso fuera de la ciudad estado, pero a partir del año 1985 el número de habitantes de Hamburgo ha vuelto a crecer paulatinamente.

Algunos de los inversores ya están enfocando sus actividades en la construcción de viviendas en el "inner city", bajo el supuesto de que en el futuro próximo la idea de perder dos horas en un viaje de ida y vuelta entre el hogar y el trabajo resultaría menos aceptable para mucha gente. Es decir, el estilo de vida de esas personas girará en torno a la proximidad geográfica de su vivienda y su lugar de trabajo. Los motivos son: un aumento en el precio de viajar desde las afueras hasta el centro de la ciudad y volver por la tarde, debido al incremento en el precio de los combustibles y la supresión de las subvenciones para estos commutes,

Future developments and Conclusions

Comparing the decision making processes in the transformations of the port in Hamburg, with other European port cities, some contextual features should be mentioned. The political context, that is the legal position of Hamburg as a port city within the federal republic of Germany, differs considerably from port cities in other countries with a more centralized governmental and state structure. Whereas the port functions, i.e. in Spain, France and Britain (all with relatively long coasts) are completely or to a large extent governed or regulated by the central government, in Germany the port functions are delegated to the regional states (Laender). After World War II the German federal state was reorganized and the two main ports Hamburg and Bremen were constituted as city states within the federation, with the explicit task of organizing their sea-ports for the German state as a whole. In this sense the Hamburg government has the power and legitimacy to decide over its port without interference by the federal government. The Hamburg government can issue its own planning law for the port. The legal context for urban planning is given by a set of federal laws (BBG), but the implementation rests with the local municipalities. All this provides the state of Hamburg with a high level of local authority in decision making over port and city development. This is so as long as the port remains within the borders of the city state of Hamburg.

Up to now the expansions of the port were given high priority, even at the cost of destroying urban villages (Altenwerder, Moorbürg). Now the port is giving some land back to the city. But the future growth of the port will be much more problematic for Hamburg, if the container flood expands as predicted by 8-10% per year, which means double the present amount by 2015. It will need more land and more financial resources for the transport infrastructure. At the same time air pollution by diesel exhausts, noise and traffic congestion will increase greatly and suffocate areas close to the port and beyond.

Three issues are politically and environmentally highly controversial: deeper dredging of the waterway in the river Elbe for still larger container ships to reach Hamburg (it requires the consent of the neighboring federal states and may require further costly measures for flood control), insufficient space for further terminals and logistics firms and the financial costs for the extension of infrastructure of the port and transport routes.

A fourth one, not yet discussed in Hamburg at the same level, is rising CO₂ levels and air pollution emanating from the port and the related freight traffic.

In 2002 the city presented an urban development model titled: the 'growing city'. It aims to attract qualified people to the city and to keep well educated young people in Hamburg. Therefore it emphasized new housing in inner city areas with a typology of mixing housing and work places, often in the same building. It promotes qualitative growth and job creation in the economy of so-called 'competence-clusters' of innovative and future-oriented branches. The HafenCity is a long-term key project within this model, with construction having started in 2004 and its final stage being seen in 2025.

The Harbor-City project offers a variety of urban housing mixed with work places and cultural as well as recreational facilities.

la subida de los costes de las infraestructuras en las afueras de la ciudad y el cambio en la manera de pensar en cuanto a cuál es el tipo de vivienda ideal en las afueras. No obstante, existen muchas personas y familias que no pueden permitirse el lujo de comprar una vivienda en la nueva zona remodelada. ¿Cuál es el público al que se dirige HafenCity? Para los políticos y los inversores este nuevo distrito es especial, hasta el punto de ser una zona de vivir y trabajar muy exclusivo. Los inversores promocionan esa imagen como una estrategia de marketing para atraer los clientes solventes que tanto necesitan. No obstante, el fin político declarado es el de promover un barrio de distintas clases socioeconómicas que incluye viviendas asequibles para familias de renta media baja. Hasta ahora, el gobierno de la ciudad no ha empleado todos sus medios para implantar una política de viviendas más orientada hacia dichos objetivos sociales. Podría ofrecer algunos de los terrenos propiedad de la ciudad a precios inferiores a los precios del mercado actuales a promotores de viviendas sin ánimos de lucro, tal como hizo varias décadas. Un motivo por no hacerlo estriba en el hecho de que el gobierno de la ciudad decidió en el año 1997 utilizar gran parte del superávit cosechado a partir de la venta de tierras recalificadas el HafenCity para subvencionar la ampliación occidental del puerto de contenedores en Altenwerder.

En los últimos años se han desarrollado más ideas para comunicar otras zonas urbanas infravalorizadas del inner city que se encuentran próximas al inner city. El nuevo proyecto "Salta por encima del Elba" se presentó en 2004. Se había confeccionado un nuevo plan más desarrollado para Hamburgo en 2007 bajo el lema "modernizar la ciudad desde dentro hacia fuera". Propone que "el inicio del cambio tiene que enfocarse no en las afueras de la ciudad sino en el centro y sobre todo en el inner city". El objetivo de este cambio consiste en planificar la conversión de una ciudad de la era industrial del pasado en una metrópolis de la industria del servicio basada en el conocimiento mirando hacia el futuro. Dentro de este marco, se ha propuesto y planificado como un proyecto ejemplar en Hamburgo, una "exposición internacional de edificación" (siguiendo la tradición de otras exposiciones internacionales de edificación como las que se celebraron en Berlín en 1984/87 y en el Emscher Park en la Ruh en 1989/1999).

La intención de IBA-Hamburg "no es hacerse cargo de la remodelación de los edificios ni de la demolición y reconstrucción de la ciudad. Espera encontrar visiones del futuro para una ciudad europea en un mundo globalizado y universalmente urbanizado" (Hellweg U., 2007).

Se han identificado tres temas principales y tareas que han surgido a raíz de las aspiraciones metropolitanas de Hambur-

go en su conjunto y de los problemas y las oportunidades reales que existen a nivel local. Son:

1. Conceptos para una sociedad urbana internacional que abarca e integra diferencias culturales y percibe las diferencias culturales y étnicas no como una obstrucción sino como una fuente de creatividad. Exige que se realicen "mejoras estratégicas en el conjunto del sistema educativo, desde conocimientos lingüísticos hasta la formación escolar y profesional y hacia una educación cultural. Se debe invertir en la gente".

2. Conceptos para el desarrollo de los bordes interiores de la ciudad. Dichas zonas en la periferia interior son espacios conflictivos pero a la vez zonas de oportunidad.

3. Concepto para una metrópolis sostenible o para una ciudad bajo los efectos del cambio climático. Durante muchos años la ciudad de Hamburgo ha sido sensibilizada respecto a la necesidad de tener protección contra el riesgo de inundaciones, tanto más desde que un panel intergubernamental publicó su 4º Informe en 2007. En la actualidad, la tercera parte de la ciudad se encuentra protegida por diques de contención y muros de encauzamiento. El informe pone de manifiesto que con un incremento en las emisiones de CO₂ habrá un ascenso de las temperaturas y, a consecuencia, el nivel del mar subirá. En dichas circunstancias la ciudad de Hamburgo se volverá más vulnerable. El gobierno de la ciudad ha fijado como objetivo reducir, con respecto a los niveles actuales, las emisiones de CO₂ en la ciudad por 2 mill-ones de toneladas en 2012. Otros objetivos son conservar energía, mejorar la eficacia de su uso y desarrollar y dar prioridad a las fuentes de energía alternativas y regenerativas.

Las islas fluviales de Wilhelmsburg han sido elegidos para la exposición. Hasta hace poco tiempo, esta zona se consideraba como un espacio abandonado o un "patio trasero olvidado" para la ampliación del puerto, pero ya se percibe como un lugar con posibilidades para mejorar la vida urbana con emplazamientos de mucho valor cerca del agua, es decir como "el futuro laboratorio de la metrópolis". La zona tiene "el índice más alto de habitantes extranjeros y la edad media más joven de Hamburgo, que por una parte quiere decir que la zona tiene más problemas a solucionar, pero por otra parte significa que tiene más posibilidades para el futuro" (IBA-Hamburg, 2007, p. 29). La gente tiene muchas aspiraciones, el Proyecto IBA-Hamburg "preguntará qué necesidades de emplazamiento y beneficios pueden utilizarse para fomentar procesos creativos; qué contenido y conceptos estructurales pueden unir las instalaciones docentes, científicas culturales con el desarrollo urbano de una manera más coherente, y cómo las influencias internacionales y culturas extranjeras pueden aprovecharse mejor para beneficiar el desarrollo de la ciudad

This has attracted many people working in 'knowledge-based' firms and services. Interviews with developers and local residents in the HafenCity (carried out by the DIFU institute in 2004) showed there is a growing demand and interest in inner city living. While in the post-war period up to 1985 the population in Hamburg was shrinking (on average by 10,000 inhabitants per year) by moving into the suburbs, often outside of the city state, since 1985 Hamburg is slowly growing again. Some housing investors are now focusing their activities on inner city housing, based on the assumption that in the future a two hour daily journey between work and living will be less acceptable for many people. A close geographic location of work and living will become a preferable life-style. The main reasons are: increasing commuter costs through higher petrol prices and cancellation of commuter travel subsidies, higher infrastructure costs in the suburbs and the changing ideal of housing in suburbia. But there are many people and households who cannot afford the costs of new urban inner city housing. Who are the target groups for the HafenCity? Politicians and investors see the new district as a special, even an 'exclusive' living and working area. The investors promote this image as a marketing strategy to attract the wanted solvent clients. But the declared political aim is to promote a socially mixed district that would include affordable housing also for families and lower middle income groups. The city government so far is not using its possibilities for a more socially oriented housing policy. It could offer some city owned land at a lower than current market price to non-profit housing developers, as was done decades ago. One reason for not doing this is that the city government decided in 1997 to use a part of the surplus from the converted land sale in the HafenCity to subsidize the western extension of the container port in Altenwerder.

In the last years more visions were developed to connect other undervalued inner urban areas closer to the inner city. A new project "Leap over the Elbe" was presented in 2004. The new development plan for Hamburg had been further developed and was presented in 2007 with the slogan 'to modernize the city from the inside out'. It proposes a change 'from focusing on the outskirts of the city to focusing on the center and on inner peripheries'. The aim is to plan a successful transition from a city of the industrial age of the past to a metropolis of the knowledge-based service industry in the future.

In this context an 'international building exhibition' is proposed and planned as an exemplary project in Hamburg (in the tradition of other international building exhibitions as were held in Berlin in 1984/87 and in Emscher Park in the Ruhr area in 1989/1999). The intention of IBA-Hamburg "is not to deal with building conversion nor the demolition and rebuilding of the city. It rather hopes to find future visions of the European city in a globalised and universally urbanized world." (Hellweg, U., 2007).

Three leitmotifs and tasks have been identified that emerged from the dialectics of metropolitan aspirations of Hamburg as a whole and the real problems and opportunities found at the local level. They are:

1. Concepts for an international urban society that integrates cultural otherness and sees cultural and ethnic differences as a

source of creativity rather than an obstacle. It requires 'strategic improvements of the educational system as a whole, from language skills to school and professional training to cultural education. Investment must be made in the people'.

2. Concepts for the development of the inner edges of the city. These 'inner peripheries' are contradictory spaces of conflict and opportunity.

3. Concepts for a sustainable metropolis or for the city under climate change. Hamburg has long been sensitive to flood protection, more so since an intergovernmental panel published its 4th progress report in 2007. A third of the urban area is currently under the protection of dykes and flood-walls. The report shows that with the increasing emission of CO₂, temperatures and sea levels will rise and increase the vulnerability of Hamburg. The city government's stated objective is to reduce the city's CO₂ emissions by 2 million tons by 2012, in relation to present levels. Other objectives are to conserve and improve energy efficiency and to develop and upgrade alternative and regenerative energy sources. The river islands of Wilhelmsburg are the location for the exhibition. Until recently the area was perceived more as a socially neglected area or as a 'forgotten backyard' for the extension of the port and now it is seen as a potential for improved urban living with valuable locations close to the water, in other words as 'the future lab of the metropolis'. The area has "the highest proportions of foreign residents and the youngest populace in Hamburg - on the one hand facing the biggest problems that this brings with it, but on the other it also has the greatest potential for the future." (IBA-Hamburg, 2007, p. 29). The ambition is very high, the IBA-Hamburg "will ask what location requirements and benefits can be used to stimulate creative processes; what content and structural concepts can link existing educational, scientific and cultural facilities more consistently with urban development, and how international influences and foreign cultures can be anchored convincingly to benefit the lively, varied and creative development of the city and its economy" (Walter, Joern, 2007). The IBA-Hamburg is planned to last six years from 2007 to 2013. A special organization with an international group of curators will, over the years plan, coordinate and implement different projects and interventions in the Wilhelmsburg islands.

In this context an International Garden Show (IGS) is planned to open in 2013. An international competition was organized in 2005. The prize-winning landscape design with the title: "Around the world in 80 Gardens" envisages water channels and the existing drainage system to structure the IGS Park and integrate them into a network of paths and visual axis. It also intends to overcome massive barriers of motorways and rail roads in the area.

While the HafenCity is a completely new built project located in an area where formerly nobody was living, the Elbe river islands of Wilhelmsburg are a mixed use area bordering on the port with housing accommodating mostly lower income families and a great variety of ethnic minority groups. It has local spaces characterized by rupture and discontinuity, but also hidden niches of high ecological value and quality. It is seen as 'a prototypical example of the inner edge of a city where functional conflicts and problems of noise emission levels snowball.'

Such extensive planning and consultation projects do initiate processes of gentrification. The challenge of the IBA project is how to share the potential benefits of a process of upgrading without the negative aspects of gentrification and possible expulsion of low-income groups by market processes. The declared task is: 'provision of urban compatibility'. Different groups will have very different expectations, how will they be made compatible? The greatest challenge for Hamburg's future is the conflict between on the one hand the development of the port and all the ramifications of further space and transport infrastructure requirements including the burden of increased air pollution, noise and traffic congestion and on the other the development of the city in terms of planning and supporting the transition from a city of the industrial age to a metropolis of the knowledge-based service industry, as is proposed in the new urban development model and in the aims of the IBA-Hamburg.

The proximity of city and port could turn from an advantage that it was in the past to a disadvantage in the future. Whether these conflicts and additional tasks of carbon-reducing urban development can be resolved by complex planning and logistical, technical strategies in Hamburg is highly questionable. The most blatant contradictions are to plan for the increasing container flood in the

y su economía" (Walter, Joern, 2007). Esta previsto que el Proyecto IBA-Hamburg dure 6 años, desde 2007 hasta 2013. Durante estos años, un organismo especial con un grupo internacional de curadores planificará, coordinará e implantarán diversos proyectos e intervenciones en las islas de Wilhelmsburg. Dentro de este contexto, se prevé la inauguración de un International Garden Show (IGS) en 2013. Se organizó un concurso internacional en 2005. El diseño de paisajes ganador del premio se titula: "Alrededor del Mundo en 80 Jardines" y prevé canalizaciones y acequias además del sistema de alcantarillado y desagües para estructurar el IGS Park e integrarlos en una red de sendas y ejes visuales. Asimismo, tiene la intención de superar las enormes barreras que constituyen las autopistas, carreteras y ferrocarriles de la zona.

HafenCity es un proyecto completamente nuevo situado en una zona donde nadie vivía antes, mientras que las Islas de Wilhelmsburg en el Río Elba es una zona de uso mixto cerca del puerto donde la mayoría de los habitantes son de renta baja y existe gran variedad de minorías

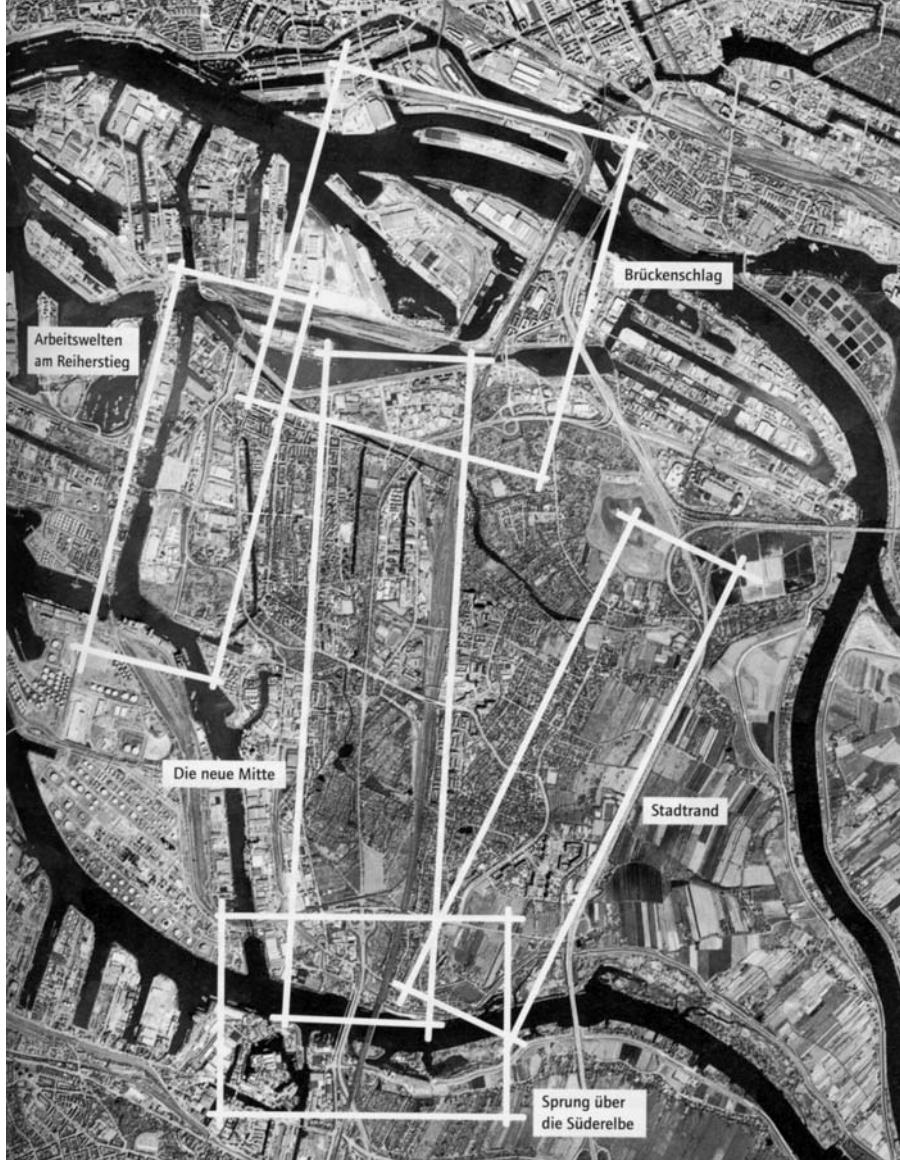
étnicas. Aunque muchos de los espacios aquí se caracterizan por su discontinuidad y ruptura, también existen rincones escondidos de alto valor ecológico. Se considera como "un ejemplo prototípico del *inner city* donde se intensifican los conflictos funcionales y el problema de emisión de ruido."

Es cierto que este tipo de proyecto extensivo de planificación y consulta conduce al proceso de aburguesamiento. El gran desafío para el Proyecto IBA es cómo repartir los posibles beneficios de un proceso en que la gente asciende de nivel sin crear los efectos negativos del aburguesamiento y la expulsión, por culpa de los procesos de mercado, de los grupos de bajos ingresos. La tarea declarada es: "facilitar y proporcionar la compatibilidad y coexistencia urbana". Los distintos grupos tendrán expectativas muy distintas ... ¿Cómo se va a lograr esa compatibilidad?

El gran reto para el futuro de Hamburgo gira en torno a cómo solucionar los conflictos creados entre, por una parte, el desarrollo del puerto y todas las ramificaciones de espacio adicional que exigen las empresas de logística y las necesidades de la infraestructura de transportes, que incluyen los efectos del aumento de la contaminación atmosférica, las emisiones de ruido y la congestión de tráfico, y por otra parte, el desarrollo de la ciudad en cuanto a la planificación se refiere y el apoyo a la transformación de una ciudad industrial en la que se convierte en una metrópolis para el sector de servicios basados en el conocimiento, tal y como se ha propuesto en el nuevo modelo de desarrollo industrial y en los objetivos de IBA-Hamburg.

La proximidad de la ciudad al puerto, que hasta ahora ha sido una ventaja, podría convertirse en una desventaja en el futuro. Es muy discutible si estos conflictos y otras tareas como la reducción de las emisiones de carbono puedan resolverse mediante una planificación compleja y estrategias logísticas y técnicas en Hamburgo. Las dos contradicciones más flagrantes giran en torno a 1) planificar para acomodar la avalancha de contenedores y el incremento en el tráfico de mercancías que esto conlleva, puesto que para el año 2015 se duplicará el número de contenedores que pasan por el puerto, y 2) intentar reducir las emisiones de CO₂ en la ciudad por 2 millones de toneladas para el año 2012, tal y como se afirma en el proyecto IBA-Hamburg.

Una alternativa para resolver las contradicciones, es decir, limitar la cantidad de contendores que llegan a Hamburgo y así evitar la necesidad y la inversión que supondría el dragado del Río Elba hasta cotas aún más profundas, se conseguiría si Hamburgo se uniera fuerzas con los dos estados federales de Baja Sajonia y Bremen en su objetivo de construir un nuevo puerto en aguas profundas para acomodar la nueva generación de buques portacontenedores en Wilhelms-



port and the freight traffic that goes with it, to more than double the amount of today by 2015, and to aim at the same time for a reduction of the city's CO₂ emissions by 2 million tons by 2012, as stated in the IBA-Hamburg project.

One option to deal with the contradiction, that is to reduce the flood of containers in Hamburg and to avoid the dangers and the costs of further dredging the river Elbe, would be for Hamburg to join the two federal states of Lower Saxony and Bremen in their pursuit to establish a new joint deep-water port closer to the sea for the new generation of super container ships in Wilhelmshaven. It would mean to limit the size of Hamburg's port to its present size and cooperate with the other German North Sea ports. So far this option has been rejected by Hamburg's politicians. It would mean to be able to invest, instead of in the port and freight transport infrastructure, in the city's educational structure especially strategically in the universities and in future-oriented research, but also in new forms of creative employment potentials for less qualified people. All that would expand the conditions for a creative and knowledge-based development in the metropolitan region in line with the aims of the new Hamburg development plan and the objectives of the IBA-Hamburg.

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haven. Si se llevara a cabo esta alternativa, el tamaño del Puerto de Hamburg se quedaría tal como está en la actualidad y el puerto podría cooperar con los demás puertos alemanes del Mar Norte. Hasta ahora, los políticos hamburgueses han rechazado esta opción. Pero elegir esta alternativa significaría que sería posible invertir, en vez de en la infraestructura portuaria y de transporte de mercancías, en la estructura de enseñanza de la ciudad, sobre todo, invertir estratégicamente en las universidades y en una investigación orientada hacia el futuro, y asimismo en nuevas formas de empleo creativo para personas con menos formación. Todo lo anterior facilitaría las condiciones para un desarrollo creativo y basado en el conocimiento en la región metropolitana, y hacerlo de una manera coherente con los objetivos del nuevo plan de desarrollo de Hamburg y con los objetivos del proyecto IBA-Hamburg.

Zaragoza Expo: Cities of Water **Expo de Zaragoza: Ciudades de Agua**

Las relaciones agua-ciudad en la Expo

La Exposición Internacional de Zaragoza que se inaugurará el 14 de junio de 2008 está dedicada al tema "Agua y Desarrollo Sostenible". La propia organización de esta Expo-Agua produce tres grandes Exposiciones y cinco Plazas Temáticas. Una de estas últimas está dedicada íntegramente a mostrar las relaciones de las ciudades con sus espacios de agua. Los Directores Científicos de la Plaza Temática Ciudades de Agua son Rino Bruttomesso y Joan Alemany y el Director de su diseño es el Studio Italo Rota de Milán.

La exposición Ciudades de Agua y su Catálogo pretende mostrar toda la diversidad, complejidad y evolución de las experiencias y alternativas que se presentan en las ciudades en relación con el agua, no sólo describiendo sus proyectos y realizaciones, sino también analizando sus resultados. La exposición aborda la temática ciudad-agua con diversas técnicas de comunicación (fotografía, video, planos, modelos, audiovisuales, grandes paneles...) y desde diferentes puntos de vista, presentando y analizando más de 80 casos en todo el mundo agrupados en cinco salas temáticas y en la evocación de un viaje que se muestra en el camino entre ellas. La instalación donde se exhibe la exposición Ciudades de Agua ha sido diseñada y construida especialmente para esta muestra.

La Exposición

La exposición Ciudades de Agua presenta la temática objeto de la muestra en cinco salas y un camino de conexión entre ellas que recoge los resultados de un viaje por todo el mundo. El contenido de las cinco salas es:

Agua Espectáculo. El espacio de agua deviene con frecuencia un escenario donde se representan para la ciudad actividades cotidianas y eventos excepcionales. Desde el agua la ciudad se convierte también en un espectáculo.

Agua Amiga. Después de un período en que muchas ciudades han considerado al agua como un potencial enemigo del que se debían proteger, actualmente se abre camino otra actitud que considera la dimensión amigable del agua como una posibilidad de crear y disfrutar de su presencia en la ciudad.

Agua Protagonista. El redescubrimiento del agua en la ciudad con la realización

Water-City Relations at the Exhibition

The International Exhibition "Zaragoza 2008", which will be inaugurated on 14th June 2008, focuses on the subject "Water and Sustainable Development". Those who are behind organising this Expo-Aqua are showing three major Exhibitions and five Thematic Areas. One of the latter is devoted entirely to showing the relationships that exist between cities and their water zones. The Scientific Directors of the Water Cities Thematic Area are Rino Bruttomesso and Joan Alemany, and Design management is the Studio Italo Rota in Milan.

The Cities of Water Exhibition and its Catalogue endeavour to show the varied and complex nature of cities and their relationship with water and how experiences and alternatives have evolved, not only by describing the projects involved and their realisations, but also by analysing the results obtained. The exhibition approaches the city-water subject using a variety of communication techniques (photography video, plans, models, audiovisual aids, large panels, etc.) and a variety of different viewpoints, presenting and analysing more than 80 cases taken from all over the world, which are grouped into five thematic rooms, thereby taking visitors on a thought-provoking journey that is shown to them while they make their way from one room to another. The facilities where the Cities of Water exhibition is being held have been specifically designed for this purpose.

The Exhibition

The Cities of Water exhibition present the subject matter in five rooms that are all linked by a route leading from one to another that contains the results of a journey that takes visitors all over the world. The exhibits in the five rooms are:

Water Spectacular. The water space often becomes a scenario where everyday activities and special events are represented for the city. The water also turns the city into a something spectacular.

Water Friend. After a period when many cities viewed water as a potential enemy from which one has to be protected, the way is now being paved towards taking a different attitude, one which considers the friendly side of water, as a resource that can be used as a creative force so that its presence in the city can be a source of enjoyment.

Water Centrepiece. The rediscovery of water in the city with the

de importantes proyectos ha supuesto la transformación de grandes espacios urbanos e incluso algunas veces ha cambiado la propia imagen del conjunto de la ciudad.

Agua Futuro. El agua es una alternativa de desarrollo para el futuro de las ciudades. Numerosos proyectos en todo el mundo plantean importantes obras para la recuperación de los waterfronts incluso para la creación de nuevos espacios de desarrollo urbano.

Agua Zaragoza. La exposición culmina en una sala dedicada a la ciudad que ha organizado la Expo-Agua y a su estrecha relación con el río, especialmente a partir de los nuevos proyectos derivados de la propia realización de la muestra internacional.

El viaje y el catálogo

Las diferentes salas y áreas de la exposición donde se muestran los temas anteriores están enlazadas por un sistema de rampas y pasillos donde se expondrá un viaje realizado expresamente para esta Plaza Temática a las principales ciudades que han encontrado alternativas novedosas y positivas a las relaciones con sus espacios de agua.

En la salida del espacio inferior donde se presenta Agua Espectáculo comienza el recorrido del Viaje que acompañará al visitante a lo largo de todos los trayectos que unen las diferentes salas expositivas hasta culminar en el área final dedicada a Zaragoza. También el Viaje está organizado por temas que se van exponiendo en base a los materiales (especialmente fotografías) recogidos en un viaje real realizado recientemente a 35 ciudades.

El Catálogo de la exposición Ciudades de Agua describe fundamentalmente el Viaje mostrando los temas concretos de la exposición a través de las ciudades visitadas. Las ciudades del Viaje aportan la mayor parte de elementos visuales sobre los que después se establecen las categorías, los análisis y las temáticas de estudio. El Viaje es, en definitiva, una invitación a descubrir toda la riqueza y todas las posibilidades que ofrecen los espacios de agua a sus ciudades y a todos sus habitantes. A través de un viaje todos podemos descubrir, analizar y aprender del importante papel que puede jugar el agua en la ciudad.

El Viaje no es sólo el instrumento para describir las Ciudades de Agua de la exposición según unos temas seleccionados, sino sobre todo es una posibilidad de



Exposiciones temáticas

creation of major projects has brought about the transformation of extensive urban zones and has even sometimes served to change the entire image of the city as a whole.

Water Future. Water is an option for developing a city's future. Numerous projects all over the world have embarked upon major projects in order to recover their waterfronts even with a view to creating new urban development zones.

Water Zaragoza. The exhibition culminates in a room that is devoted to the city that has organised Expo-Aqua and to its close relationship with the river, especially after the new projects have been created for this international exhibition.

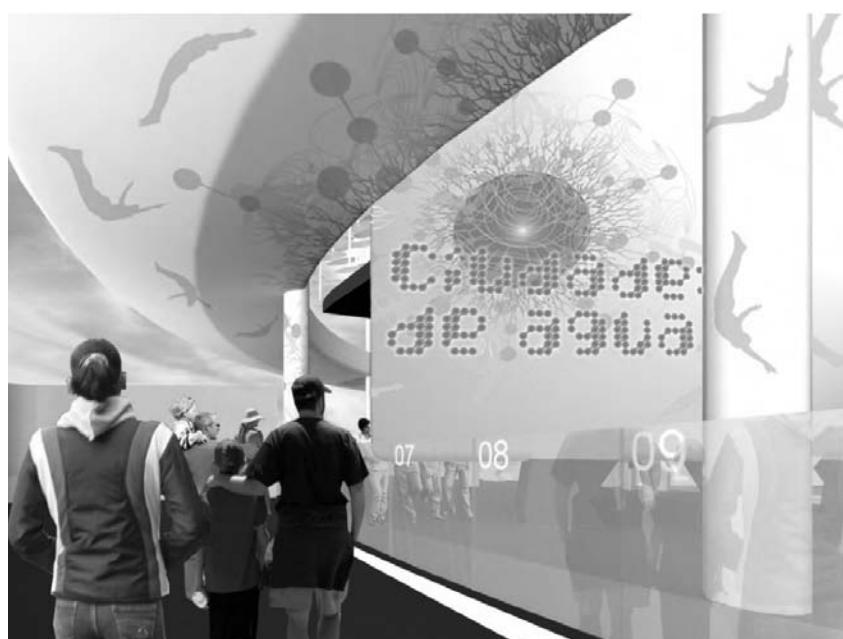
The Voyage and the Catalogue

The different exhibition rooms and areas that show the aforementioned subject matter are linked by a system of ramps and passageways which takes visitors on a voyage that has been set out expressly for this Thematic Area; the journey takes them to the main cities that have found unusual, innovative and positive ways to strike up relations with their water zones.

five ways to strike up relations with their water zones. At the exit from the lower space that presents Water Spectacular, visitors embark on the Voyage that will take them along all the routes that connect the different exhibition rooms until they end up in the final zone, which is dedicated to Zaragoza. This Voyage is also structured into subjects, which are exhibited using the material (especially photographic) that has been collected on a real journey that was recently made to 35 cities.

The Catalogue for the Cities of Water Exhibition basically describes the Voyage by showing the specific subject matter for the exhibition through the cities that have been visited. The cities where the visitors alight on their Voyage provide most of the visual components on which the categories, the analyses and the subject matter for study are subsequently established. All in all, the Voyage is an invitation to discover all the wealth and all the potential that water zones offer to their cities and to all their inhabitants. It is a journey that will enable all those who embark on it to discover, analyse and learn about the major role that water can play in a city.

The Voyage is not merely a tool for describing the Cities of Water that are featured in the exhibition from the perspective of certain selected subjects, in fact it is primarily a vehicle for enabling viewers to pause for critical thought and examine the



reflexión crítica y actualizada de las relaciones que mantienen ciudades muy diversas con sus espacios de agua. Las visitas detalladas, las entrevistas, las fotografías, los dibujos y los elementos informativos que se han obtenido directamente nos permiten analizar, junto al proyecto y la ordenación física de los espacios, las actividades humanas que se han desarrollado en ellos y la aceptación que han tenido en la sociedad.

Los grandes espacios de agua en la ciudad, especialmente los puertos, han supuesto elementos de comunicación, de relación con otras ciudades y países. Con frecuencia los ríos, canales y lagos, han sido elementos determinantes en el desarrollo de la ciudad. En todos los casos, el espacio de agua ha marcado decisivamente la estructura y la ordenación urbana y ha contribuido a imprimir el carácter, la imagen, el ambiente especial que tiene cada ciudad.

En el viaje por las ciudades de agua se trata de descubrir algunos temas que nos permitan presentar a éstas en la exposición bajo diferentes aspectos. Los temas previamente determinados (que se presentan en la exposición, pero no en el Catálogo) son:

- ¬ La fascinación que ejerce el pasado;
- ¬ La ciudad vista desde la nave que se acerca a ella;
- ¬ La visión del área urbana desde el agua, por la noche;
- ¬ Las ciudades que marcan confines del mundo habitado;
- ¬ La ciudad helada;
- ¬ Verde sobre azul. Los grandes parques en las riberas del agua;
- ¬ Habitar el agua;
- ¬ Las playas urbanas;
- ¬ Los nuevos frentes marítimos;
- ¬ Llegar sobre el mar: los nuevos puertos y aeropuertos;
- ¬ Un patrimonio sobre el agua;
- ¬ Construcciones sobre el agua;
- ¬ Los puentes del mañana;
- ¬ Islas en la ciudad.

Las ciudades del Viaje que se describen en el Catálogo son: Venezia, Barcelona, Lisboa, Porto, Copenhaguen, Malmo, Oslo, Reykjavic, San Francisco, Vancouver, Toronto, Seattle, Amsterdam, Stoclm, Helsinki, Rotterdam, Istambul, Sydney, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Melbourne, Dubai, Seoul, Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Busan, Hamburg, Alexandria, Capetown, Buenos Aires, Ushuaia, Valparaíso, Zaragoza.

Además de estas 36 ciudades la exposición muestra en sus cinco salas experiencias de un total de 80 ciudades que permiten comprender la situación actual del complejo, pero siempre apasionante tema, de la relación de la ciudad con sus espacios de agua.

great variety of relationships that cities can have with their water zones. The detailed visits, the interviews, the photographs, the drawings and the items of informative material that have been obtained directly will enable visitors to analyse, through the project itself and the physical arrangement of the spaces, the human activities that have been developed in them and the extent to which they have been accepted in society. The extensive water zones in cities, especially port-cities, have served as a means for communication, for establishing relationships with other cities and countries. Rivers, canals and lakes have often been crucial elements in a city's development. In all cases, the water zone has played a decisive role in the way the urban area is structured and laid out and has made a major contribution to forging its character and image, as well as the special atmosphere that every city has.

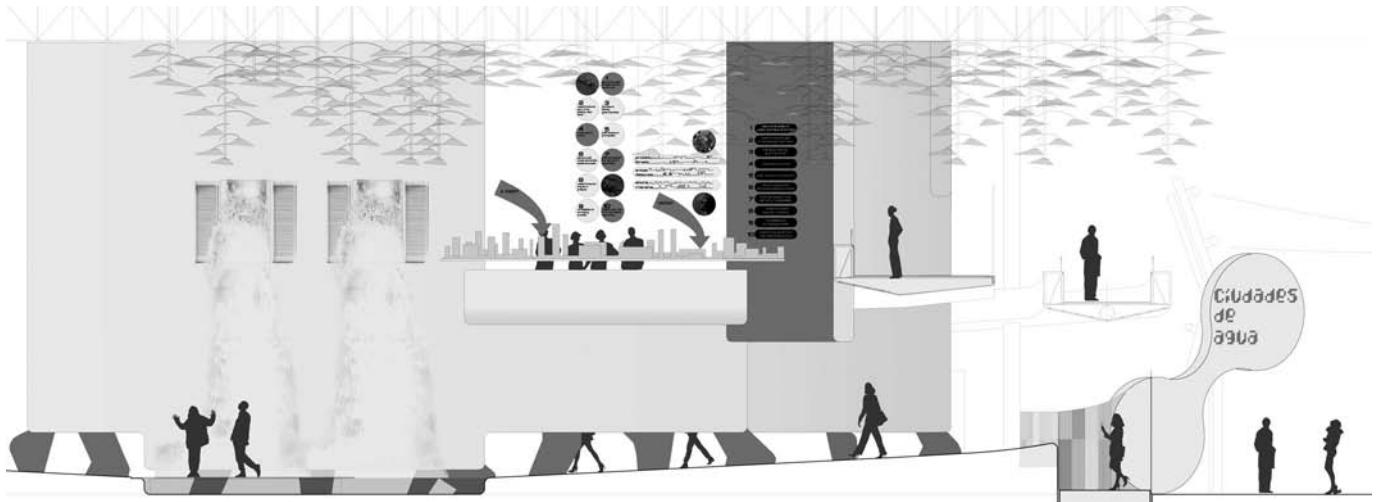
The Voyage through the water cities has enabled those who have devised it to find some food for thought that permits them to present such questions in the exhibition in different lights. The predetermined subjects (which are presented in the exhibition, but not in the catalogue), are:

- The lure of the past;
- The city seen from the approaching vessel;
- The view of the urban area from the sea, at night;
- The cities that mark the limits of the inhabited world;
- The frozen city;
- Green on blue. The great waterside parks;
- Living on the water;
- Urban beaches;
- The new waterfronts;
- Arriving by sea: the new ports and airports;
- Water heritage;
- Constructions on the water;
- The bridges of tomorrow;
- Islands in the city.

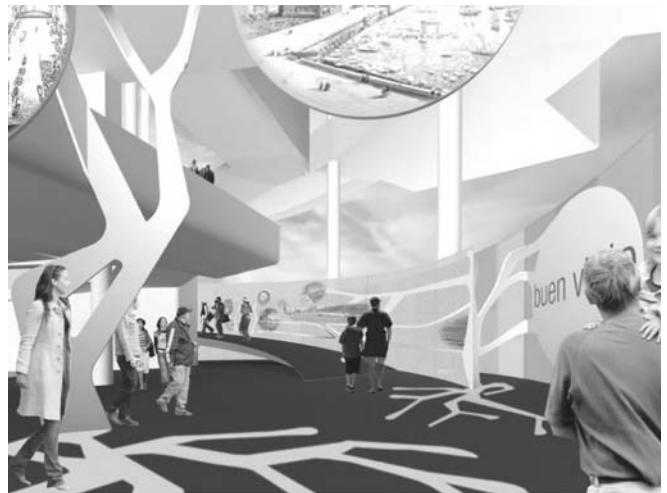
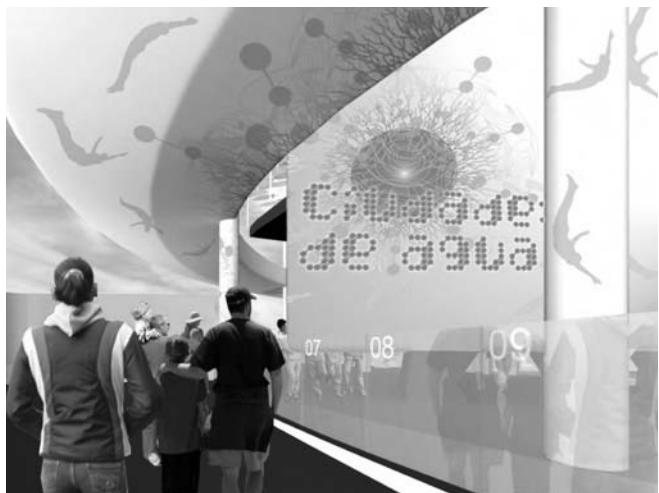
The cities on the itinerary of the Voyage that are described in the Catalogue are: Venice, Barcelona, Lisbon, Porto, Copenhagen, Malmo, Oslo, Reykjavik, San Francisco, Vancouver, Toronto, Seattle, Amsterdam, Stockholm, Helsinki, Rotterdam, Istanbul, Sydney, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Melbourne, Dubai, Seoul, Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Pusan, Hamburg, Alexandria, Cape Town, Buenos Aires, Ushuaia, Valparaiso and Zaragoza.

Apart from these 36 cities, the exhibition also shows in its five rooms, experiences taken from a total of 80 cities, and all of this will enable visitors to comprehend the current situation with respect to the complex yet always exciting subject of the relationship between a city and its water zones.





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reportaje



Words Palabras

Cuando los prohombres estuvieron de acuerdo, todos los operarios del puerto se pusieron en movimiento. Los *bastaixos*, por grupos, se adentraron en Barcelona en dirección a los almacenes municipales, donde se hallaban los pertrechos de los tripulantes de las galeras, incluidos los de los numerosos remeros de cada una, y los barqueros se dirigieron a los mercantes que acababan de arribar a puerto para descargar las mercaderías, las cuales, por falta de muelles, no se podían descargar sino a través de aquellas cofradías afectas a la organización portuaria.

La tripulación de cada barcaza, leño, laúd o barca de ribera estaba compuesta por tres o cuatro hombres: el barquero y, dependiendo de la cofradía, esclavos u hombres libres asalariados. Los barqueros agrupados en la cofradía de Sant Pere, la más antigua y rica de la ciudad, utilizaban esclavos, no más de dos por barca, como establecían las ordenanzas; los de cofradía joven de Santa María, sin tantos recursos económicos, utilizaban hombres libres, a sueldo. En cualquier caso, la carga y descarga de las mercaderías, una vez que las barcas se habían acostado a los mercantes, eran operaciones lentas y delicadas incluso con la mar tranquila, puesto que los barqueros eran responsables frente al propietario de cualquier merma o avería que sufriesen las mercancías, e incluso podían ser condenados a prisión en el supuesto de que no pudiesen hacer frente a las indemnizaciones debidas a los mercaderes.

Cuando el temporal asolaba el puerto de Barcelona, el asunto se complicaba, pero no sólo para los barqueros sino para todos quienes intervenían en el tráfico marítimo. En primer lugar porque los barqueros podían negarse a acudir a descargar la mercancía –cosa que no podían hacer cuando había bonanza–, salvo que voluntariamente acordasen un precio especial con el propietario de ésta. Pero los efectos más importantes del temporal recaían sobre los dueños, pilotos e incluso la marinería del barco. Bajo amenaza de severas penas, nadie podía abandonar la nave hasta que la mercadería hubiera sido totalmente descargada, y si el duenō o su escribano, único que podía desembarcar, se encontraban fuera de la embarcación, tenían obligación de volver a ella.



Barcelona en el siglo XIV



Tratto de
Ildefonso Falcones de Sierra, "La catedral del Mar",
Grijalbo, 2006, pp. 205 - 206

Ildefonso Falcones de Sierra, casado y padre de cuatro hijos, es abogado y vive y ejerce en Barcelona. Con "La catedral del mar" ha pretendido homenajear a un pueblo capaz de construir en el entonces inusual plazo de cincuenta y cuatro años el que sin duda es uno de los templos más hermanos de la tierra.

Taken from
Ildefonso Falcones de Sierra, "La catedral del Mar",
Grijalbo, 2006, pp. 205 - 206

Ildefonso Falcones de Sierra, married and the father of four sons, is a lawyer who lives and practices in Barcelona. In "La catedral del mar" his intent was to celebrate a population capable of building one of the most beautiful temples on earth, in an unusual site, over the space of 54 years.

Giuseppe Dall'Arche

Images

Imágenes

El título del volumen y de la muestra homónima de fotografías de Giuseppe Dall'Arche, que se presentó en Mestre-Venecia a fines de 2007, *Molo K Marghera. L'altra Venezia*, es enigmático. Porque indica un muelle que es pero no existe, representa una metáfora que desmiente la estrategia industrial según la cual ‘toda innovación es a favor de los trabajadores’.

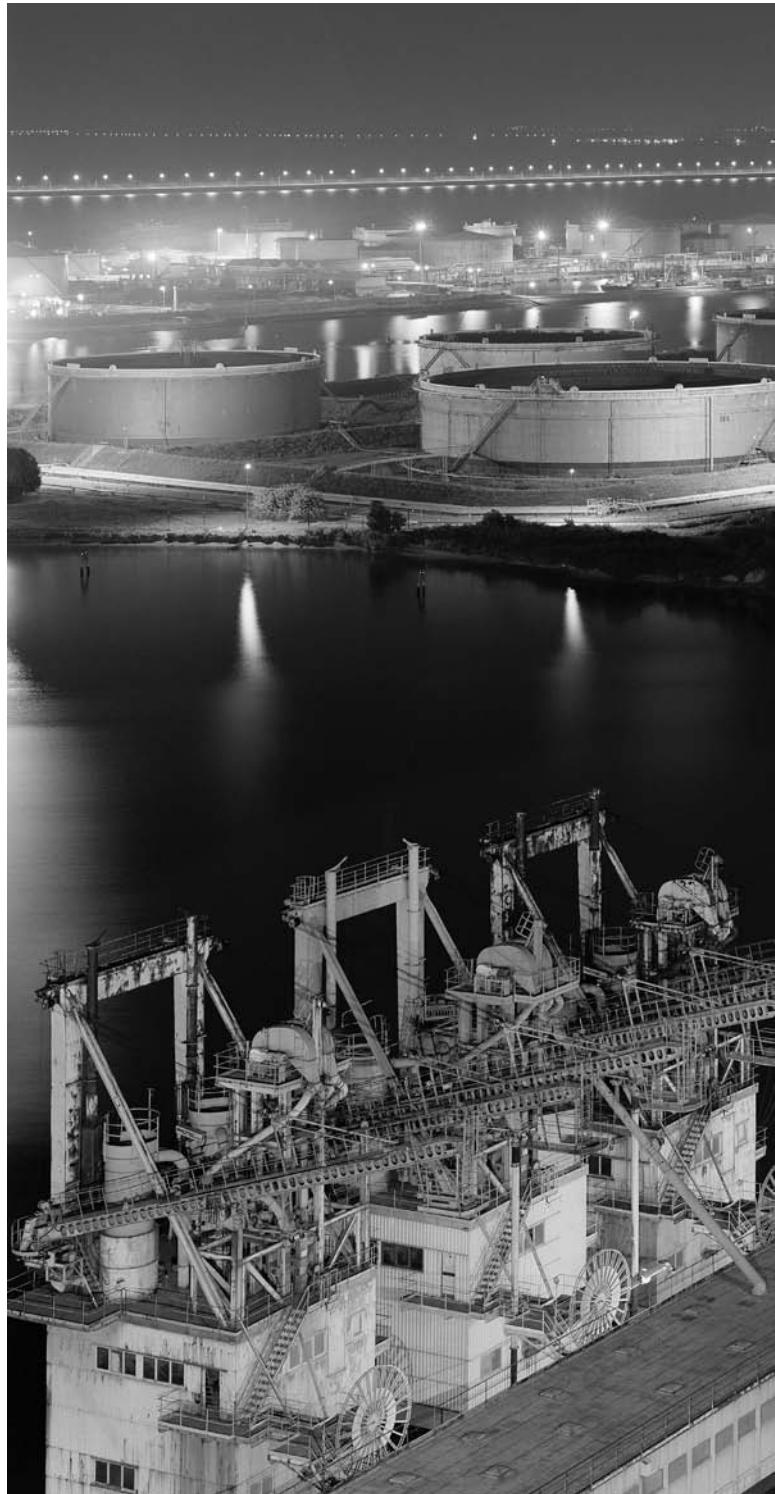
Marghera, el área industrial en la puerta de Venecia, sobre el borde lagunar, desde su nacimiento, en el inicio del novecientos, fue “un sueño de modernidad pero al mismo tiempo, una pesadilla para muchos que han trabajado”. Las fotografías de Dall'Arche restituyen lo que queda de Marghera, lo que continua a funcionar, en el gran polo químico, industrial y portuario. “No existen figuras humanas en estas fotografías. La presencia del hombre es implícita, y en todas partes. (...) Pero es el hombre que debe decidir hoy qué cosa hacer con estas ruinas molestas y estas fábricas abiertas. (...) En la incertezza del hombre, todo queda allí, o se desenvuelve sin una idea clara de sí mismo, sin un proyecto, queda la ruina del futuro o la fábrica del pasado, en una inversión vertiginosa y demoledora de los roles y los significados”.

De la introducción de Gianfranco Bettin en el catálogo G. Dall'Arche, Molo K Marghera. L'altra Venezia, Terraferma, 2007

The title of the volume and of the related exhibition of photographs by Giuseppe Dall'Arche, held in Mestre-Venice in late 2007, *Molo K Marghera. L'altra Venezia*, is enigmatic. Enigmatic because it refers to a non-existent quay, which is metaphorical and concerns an industrial strategy that contradicts the premise that “every innovation will be in favour of the workers”. Since its origins, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, Marghera, the industrial area at the entrance of Venice, has been “a dream of modernism, as well as a nightmare for many of those who have experienced it”. The photographs by Dall'Arche look at what is left of Marghera, what continues to grow in the large chemical, industrial and port complex. “There are no human figures in these photographs. Obviously a human presence is implied, and is everywhere. (...) And it is man who must decide what should be done today with these cumbersome ruins and these open construction sites. (...) As a result of a lack of decision, everything stays as it is, or evolves without a clear idea, without a plan, remains a ruin of the future or a building site of the past, in a dizzying and confusing inversion of roles and meaning”.

From the introduction of Gianfranco Bettin in the catalogue G. Dall'Arche, Molo K Marghera. L'altra Venezia, Terraferma, 2007

Molo K Marghera L'altra Venezia



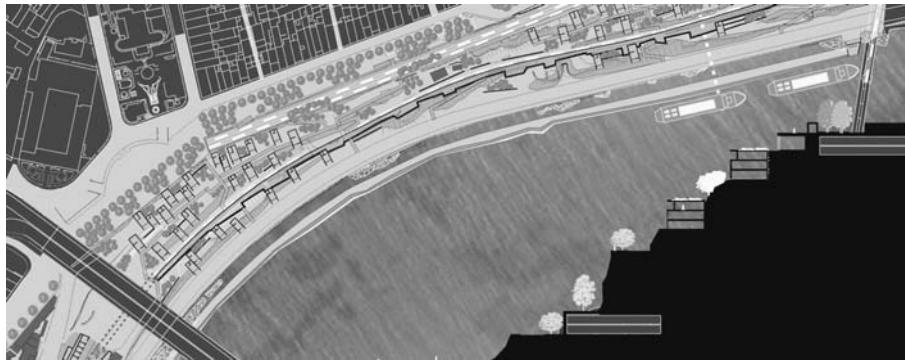
Molo K Marghera

L'altra Venezia



Giuseppe Dall'Arche (1965) se graduó en Escenografía en 1992 en la Accademia delle Belle Arti de Venecia. Como profesional trabaja desde casi un decenio como fotógrafo de arquitectura y en el ámbito de la representación fotográfica del territorio. Sus fotografías han sido publicadas en las revistas especializadas y en obras editoriales que tienen como objeto la arquitectura. Recientemente desenvuelve, paralelamente a la actividad profesional, una actividad didáctica como docente por contrato. *Molo K Marghera* es su primer obra.

Giuseppe Dall'Arche (born 1965) studied Scenography at the Venice Academy of Fine Arts, where he graduated in 1992. He has worked for nearly ten years as a professional photographer, specializing in architecture and photographic representations of land and cityscapes. His photographs have been published in specialist journals and in architecture books. He has recently begun to teach photography as well. *Molo K Marghera* is his first publication.



The Revitalisation of the Riverfront in Oporto

The International Invitation to Tender to come forward with Ideas for Regenerating the Oporto Riverfront in the Priority Action Zone now has a successful bidder. On Friday February 22nd, the winners were named at a Public Declaration that took place in Quinta de Bonjóia, during the course of which the winning ideas were made known together with the identities of those who put forward the successful proposals.

The Tribunal – chaired by Valente de Oliveira and composed of José Carrapeto, appointed by the Oporto City Council; Matos Fernandes, appointed by the Douro

and Leixões Port Authority; Francisco Barata Fernandes, appointed by the College of Architects; Gonçalo Byrne and Rino Bruttomesso; Mário Martins, appointed by the Port Modernisation Agency and Ana Martins de Sousa, appointed by the Porto Vivo, Lower Oporto Urban Redevelopment Company (SRU) –, classified the bids that were admitted for Tender and selected the ones that they considered to be the best 3, in accordance with evaluation criteria defined beforehand in the Invitation to Tender Regulations.

The first prize went to the Oporto Workshop Balonas Projectos, which was awarded 90% and a prize of 50,000 Euros. The proposal submitted was considered to be the most consistent, because where transport was concerned it pinpointed and offered

communication between the two sides of the river and came up with specific solutions for the question containers. Enabling people to gain access to the slopes by providing footpaths and several lifts, thereby making improvements to the degree of mobility and transport facilities was an aspect of this proposal that was given a high rating. The idea of providing good communications and promoting the international centre of the Waterfront would serve to enhance the image of the City of Oporto, creating a major positive impact associated with a series of strategically formulated events; this was another strong point in the Pedro Balonas' project that was well rated.

The bid that came second was the one proposed by the

Plans Proyectos

La revitalización del frente ribereño de Oporto

El Concurso Internacional de Ideas para la Revitalización del frente ribereño de Oporto en la Zona de Intervención Prioritaria tiene ya un ganador. El pasado 22 de febrero en la Quinta de Bonjóia tuvo lugar el Acto Público durante el cual se revelaron las propuestas ganadoras y las identidades y origen de las mismas. El jurado presidido por Valente de Oliveira y constituido por José Carrapeto, designado por la Cámara Municipal de Oporto; Matos Fernandes, designado por la Administración de los Puertos de Douro y Leixões, S.A.; Francisco Barata Fernandes, designado por el Colegio de Arquitectos; Gonçalo Byrne y Rino Bruttomesso; Mário Martins, designado por la Agenzia para la Modernización del Puerto, S. A y Ana Martins de Sousam, designada por Porto Vivo, SRU, Sociedad de Rehabilitación Urbana de Baixa de Oporto, SA, clasificó las propuestas admitidas al concurso y fueron seleccionadas las tres mejores, de acuerdo con los criterios previamente definidos en el Reglamento del concurso. El atelier Balonas Proyectos obtuvo el primer lugar, con un puntaje del 90% y un premio de 50 mil euro. La propuesta presentada fue considerada la más consistente en el identificar y proponer reforzar el nivel de los transportes, de las comunicaciones entre las dos márgenes y presentar soluciones concretas para los contenedores disponibles. La humanización de toda la ladera a través de varias subidas mecánicas y recorridos peatonales, introduciendo así mejoras en el nivel de la movilidad y transportes, fue también un aspecto valorado en esta propuesta. La comunicación y promoción en el medio internacional del frente ribereño previendo la creación de una imagen directa, fuerte y global de Oporto, asociada a un conjunto de eventos estratégicamente formulados, fue otro de los puntos fuertes del proyecto de Pedro Balonas.

La segunda propuesta clasificada fue la de la arquitecta Fátima Fernandes, que recibió el puntaje del 87 % y el premio de 20 mil euro. Presenta un buen plan

de iluminación urbana, lo que proporciona seguridad al frente ribereño. Con respecto a la movilidad y transportes, fue considerada una buena idea el funicular de conexión entre el Puente María Pia, pero no representa muchas conexiones con el río. Es una propuesta muy figurativa, con un conjunto de intervenciones arquitectónicas que, por sí solas, no permiten realizar una estrategia global urbana.

La tercera propuesta clasificada es de Dinamarca, coordinada por Niels Bennetzen, y recibió el puntaje del 79% y el premio de 15 mil euro. Esta propuesta tiene la capacidad de mejorar la atracción del frente ribereño y se funda en tres ideas clave: la creación de conexiones transversales entre el río y la ciudad, la prolongación del paseo marginal y la propuesta de nuevas actividades para los contenedores disponibles. Para remarcar, la importancia dada a las conexiones transversales a cota alta/baja, materializada en escaleras y medios mecánicos. Más allá de la clasificación de las tres mejores propuestas, fueron también entregadas tres menciones honoríficas a las propuestas presentadas por la dinamarquesa Mariane Hingbarten, por el brasílico Vinicius Andrade y por el indio Mathew Gosh.

Grupo de proyecto: Balonas projectos (Oporto), Smets Consultants (Leuven), Proap (Lisboa), D-Recta (Conegliano).

Arquitectura y asistencia técnica:
Plus Office (Leuven), Marc Koehler (Amsterdam), Paula Morais (Gaia), AFAConsult, Garrigues, Realizar (Lisboa).



architect Fátima Fernandes, which was awarded 87% and prize-money of 20,000 Euros. She presented an excellent plan for urban lighting, which could undoubtedly be extremely beneficial where Waterfront security is concerned.

The third prize went to a Danish bid, and the coordinator of this proposal was Niels Bennetzen, who received an award of 79% and prize-money of 15,000 Euros. This proposal is capable of enhancing the Waterfront's appeal and is based upon 3 key ideas: establishing transverse connections between the river and the city, lengthening the promenade that runs along the riverbank and putting forward an idea for specific activities for the containers.

Apart from the 3 aforementioned prize-winners, a further 3 proposals were also given a special mention, namely the ones presented by the Dane, Mariane Hingbartzen, by the Brazilian, Vinicius Andrade and the architect from India, Mathew Gosh.

The group comprises the following: Balonas projectos (Oporto), Smets Consultants (Leuven), Proap (Lisbon), D-Recta (Conegliano). Architectural development and technical Assistance: Plus Office (Leuven), Marc Koehler (Amsterdam), Paula Morais (Gaia), AFA consult, Garrigues, Realizar (Lisbon).

Venice: the competition for the former Deposito Locomotive area

The project by Mauro Galantino was declared the winner of the international architectural design competition sponsored by APV Investimenti and entitled "Multistorey Garage and Related Works" because it had "the right qualities to improve and increase the infrastructural facilities in Venice, allowing easier and more rapid access to the city thanks to the close synergy between the Port and the City Administration whose purpose was to regenerate several marginal areas near the actual port."

The volumes of the former railroad buildings were redesigned to house a new parking garage, the intermediate station of the People Mover and a reception-office section primarily designated to support cruise ship and ferry activity. As required by the competition which sought to create a new "land gateway" to reach Venice by regenerating the critical area of the former Locomotive Yard, Galantino's project seeks to rebuild a distance between the city one arrives at – Venice, and the city one arrives from – Marghera, creating an intermediate place that talks about what lies ahead of us or what we have just left behind, which is not yet or is no longer Venice. This place is divided into two spaces: the high Park and the low Park, permanently connected into a single circuit to produce a unitary system composed of two recognizable places. The high Park will be an enclosed

place, with the raised edges of the promenades allowing only the tallest elements to appear in the distance: on one side, the bell-towers and churches of Venice, on the other the port and on another again Marghera. It was conceived to host large installations or concerts. The low Park, enclosed on all sides, is the space where the activities carried out along the edges can spill out to, the area of passage from the Port to Venice, the missing balcony to view the moored ships. A double-height portico delineates the public space and includes a hotel, with a restaurant and a series of retail spaces, and at a different level, an office block, with an integrated auditorium, open towards the port to organize the exits and entrances by filtering them through a control room. The project will require an overall investment of about 63 million Euro.

Koolhaas Lays Out a Grand Urban Experiment in Dubai

Designed for one of the biggest developers in the United Arab Emirates, Nakheel, Rem Koolhaas's master plan for the proposed Waterfront City in Dubai would simulate the density of Manhattan on an artificial island just off the Persian Gulf. A mix of nondescript towers and occasional bold architectural statements, it would establish Dubai as a center of urban experimentation as well as one of the world's fastest growing metropolises. In Dubai OMA-Office for Metropolitan Architecture seems at first glance to have simply combined the two

Koolhaas proyecta un gran experimento en Dubai

Concebida por el más grande empresario de la construcción de los Emiratos Árabes, Nakheel, el masterplan de Rem Koolhaas para la Waterfront City en Dubai, simula la densidad de Manhattan sobre un islote artificial enfrente de las costas del Golfo. Este proyecto – un mix de torres y citaciones arquitectónicas – debería convertir Dubai en el centro mundial de una experimentación urbana valiente y, también, en la metrópolis con el crecimiento más vertiginoso del mundo. En Dubai Koolhaas y su estudio, Office for Metropolitan Architecture, han creado un híbrido entre genérico y fantástico. El corazón del desarrollo será la isla, subdividida en 25 bloques idénticos, con filas de torres como si un fragmento de Manhattan hubiera sido removido con el escalpelo y reinserido en Medio Oriente. La monotonía fue interrumpida por estructuras de uso mixto cuya escala inmensa y energía formal parecen ser extraídas de la historia de la arquitectura. El proyecto de la isla será una plaza perfecta que remarcará su aislamiento. La torre más alta, colocada sobre el borde meridional, delimita los bloques desde la parte interna y la protege del sol, mientras la gigantesca esfera, puesta en modo precario sobre el borde de agua, parece dar al conjunto una composición desequilibrada en modo artístico. La torre a espiral se sitúa enfrente en una franja estrecha



Un aparcamiento en altura sobre el agua para el acceso a Venecia

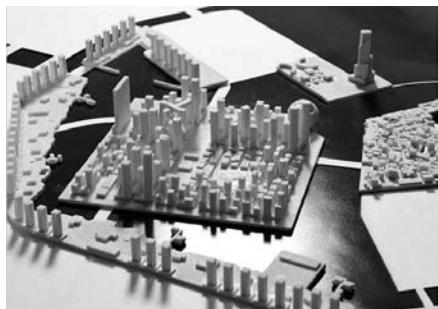
Mauro Galantino es el ganador del concurso internacional para el proyecto preliminar de "Aparcamiento en altura y obras conexas", organizado por APV Inversiones con el objetivo de realizar la nueva "puerta de tierra" de acceso a Venecia.

La intervención, que prevé una inversión de aproximadamente 63 millones de euros, pretende mejorar y potenciar las dotaciones infraestructurales de Venecia, consintiendo un acceso más fácil y rápido a la ciudad, realizado además gracias a la estrecha sinergia entre Puerto y Administración Municipal con la



concepts, creating a hybrid of the generic and the fantastic. The core of the development would be the island, which would be divided into 25 identical blocks. Neat rows of towers as if a fragment of Manhattan had been removed with a scalpel and reinserted in the Middle East. The monotony is broken by mixed-use structures whose immense scale and formal energy draw on mythic examples from architectural history. The island project would be a perfect square, emphasizing its isolation. The tallest towers are concentrated along the project's southern edge to shield the interior blocks from the blazing sun. The gigantic sphere is placed precariously at the water's edge, setting the entire ensemble artfully off balance. The spiraling tower stands just across from it, on a narrow spit of land that forms a barrier between the island and the gulf. Koolhaas softens the effect of the island evoking a fragment of the great 20th-century metropolis by creating a series of tenuous connections to other developments on the mainland. Along with four slender bridges 'one on each side of the square' Koolhaas plans to link the project to the Dubai transit system, already under construction. More towers would rise opposite the island on a curved embankment. A waterfront boardwalk would surround the island. A narrow public park slices through its center; shaded sidewalk arcades are meant to draw people out. In its northeastern reaches the plan's geometric grid gives way to an intimate warren of alleyways, like a traditional souk.

de tierra que forma una barrera entre la isla y el golfo. Koolhaas aliviana el efecto de esta isla densa de torres que evoca las grandes metrópolis del siglo XX, creando una serie de ligeras conexiones con otros desarrollos en la tierra firme. Junto a 4 puentes esbeltos, uno en cada lado de la plaza, Koolhaas proyecta conectar el proyecto al sistema de transporte de Dubai, hoy en construcción. Otras torres nacerán sobre el lado opuesto de la isla, a lo largo de costas curvas. Un recorrido peatonal a lo largo del agua circundará la isla y un pequeño parque público se insertará en el centro de la isla; arcadas verdes tendrán el objetivo de generar recorridos al aire libre para disfrutar del fresco. Sobre el lado norte oriental, el plan prevé una trama de pequeñas calles que recuerdan el souk tradicional.



Cabildo de
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 RETE



the association

New partners

In December 2007, the following agencies have joined RETE: Cabildo de Gran Canaria, Spain (Collaborating Member); Colegio Oficial Arquitectos de Cádiz, Spain, Giuseppe Tore Frulio, Florence (Participating Members).

Seminar RETE - Cities on Water at Urbanpromo 2007

During the meeting of the Board of RETE which will be held in Venice from November 22 through 24, the traditional seminar, entitled "Città Portuali e Waterfront Urbani: Dialogo per uno Sviluppo Sostenibile. Le Esperienze di Italia, Spagna, Portogallo", has been scheduled to be held Friday November 23 at the Istituto Veneto di Lettere, Scienze ed Arti, at Palazzo Franchetti. The seminar, organized in collaboration with the Center for Cities on Water, intends to address the debate between the different realities that have been at the center of the most interesting cases of waterfront area transformations – complete or in progress – through the identification of a set of "key words" that are strategic and mutually accepted in the development of these areas. The guest speakers, who come from a variety of backgrounds, will be called upon to illustrate their personal

experiences - and possible solutions - on a number of issues of primary importance.

The seminar will be followed by the presentation of the bibliographic reference book entitled "Città Portuali e Waterfront Urbani", published by Cities on Water and edited by Oriana Giovinazzi.

next appointments

Board and seminar of RETE 2008

The next meeting of the Board of RETE will be held in Gijón, Spain, the 29, 30 and 31 May. The theme of the seminar, which is always organized to be held simultaneously, will involve "Plans of Social and Corporate Responsibility" in ports.

Summer course in Cadiz

RETE was invited to participate in the next edition of the Curso de Verano, promoted by the Universidad de Cádiz en San Roque in collaboration with the Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de Cádiz. The summer course in Cádiz will be dedicated this year to the theme: "Puerto y Ciudad entre dos continentes: el espacio Urbano del Estrecho" and will be held next July, from the 17 to the 19.

la asociación

Nuevos socios

Desde diciembre de 2007, forman parte de RETE los siguientes entes: Cabildo de Gran Canaria, España (Socio Colaborador); Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de Cádiz, España; Giuseppe Tore Frulio, Florencia (Miembros Adherentes).

Seminario RETE - Città d'Acqua en Urbanpromo 2007

En coincidencia con la reunión del Consejo de RETE que se ha llevado a cabo en Venecia desde el 22 al 24 de noviembre, fue previsto, como habitualmente, un seminario que este año ha analizado el tema "Ciudades portuarias y waterfront urbanos: diálogo para un desarrollo sostenible. Las experiencias de España y Portugal". El seminario se desarrolló el viernes 23 de noviembre en el Instituto Véneto de Letras, Ciencias y Artes, en el Palacio Franchetti. El seminario, organizado en colaboración con el Centro Città d'Acqua, ha intentado desarrollar el debate entre realidades diversas, protagonistas de algunos de los más interesantes casos de transformación de las áreas de waterfront – realizados o a realizarse – a través de la identificación de algunas 'palabras clave' que sean estratégicas y comunes con respecto al desarrollo de las mismas. Los disertantes invitados, provenientes de situaciones diversas, han sido llamados a relatar las propias experiencias – y eventuales soluciones – sobre algunas cuestiones de primaria importancia en estas intervenciones. Como conclusión del seminario, fue presentado el volumen bibliográfico "Ciudades portuarias y waterfront urbanos", editado por Città d'Acqua y dirigido por Oriana Giovinazzi.

próximo encuentros

Consejo y seminario de RETE 2008

La próxima reunión del Consejo de RETE se llevará a cabo en Gijón, España, el 29, 30 y 31 de mayo próximos. El tema del seminario, que se organiza siempre en concordancia, se referirá a los "Planes de Responsabilidad Social y Corporativa" en los puertos.

Curso estival en Cádiz

RETE ha sido invitada a participar en los trabajos de la próxima edición del Curso de Verano, promovido por la Universidad de Cádiz en San Roque en colaboración con el Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de Cádiz. El curso estival de Cádiz será dedicado este año al tema: "Puerto y Ciudad entre dos continentes: el espacio Urbano del Estrecho" y se llevará a cabo el próximo julio, desde el 17 al 19.

Curso de formación en Santander

También este año, en colaboración con RETE, se realizará el VI Curso Internacional de Relaciones Puerto-Ciudad, promovido en Santander por Puertos del Estado, RETE, y el Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia. La edición de este año será dedicada al tema "Los Puertos como recurso educativo" y tendrá lugar en el Museo Marítimo del Cantábrico, desde el 1 al 5 de septiembre de 2008.

Training course in Santander

This year again, in collaboration with RETE, the VI Curso Internacional de Relaciones Puerto-Ciudad is promoted in Santander by Puertos del Estado, RETE, and the Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia. This year's edition will be dedicated to the theme "Los Puertos como recurso educativo" and will take place at the Museo Marítimo del Cantábrico, from September 1 through 5 2008.

publications

Quaderno n. 3

Quaderno n. 3, entitled "Ciudades portuarias, grandes acontecimientos y sostenibilidad ambiental", has been published by RETE. The Quaderno gathers and presents the results of the two most recent seminars of RETE, the first held in Valencia in November 2006 and dedicated to the theme of "El después de los grandes acontecimientos" and the second, held in Leixões in June 2007 on the theme "A sustentabilidade ambiental nos portos".

publicaciones

Quaderno n. 3

Fue realizado el Quaderno n. 3 de RETE titulado "Ciudades portuarias, grandes acontecimientos y sostenibilidad ambiental". El cuaderno recoge y presenta los resultados de los últimos dos seminarios de RETE, el primero desarrollado en Valencia en noviembre de 2006 y dedicado a "El después de los grandes acontecimientos" y, el segundo, realizado en Leixões, en junio de 2007 sobre el tema "La sostenibilidad ambiental en los puertos".



Biographies

Biografías

Joan Alemany y Ilovera

Doctor en Ciencias Económicas. Profesor de la Universidad de Barcelona. Ha realizado estudios de planificación portuaria para numerosos puertos de América Latina y España. Ha publicado artículos y libros de esta temática. Es miembro de la Junta de Gobierno de RETE y Co-Director de la revista Portus, dedicada al estudio de las relaciones puerto-ciudad. Fue Asesor y guionista del Pabe-IIón de la Navegación de la Expo-92 de Sevilla. Comisario de la Exposición "Mediterraneum. El esplendor del Mediterráneo medieval" del Programa del Forum de las Culturas 2004 y actualmente Co-director Científico de la Plaza Temática "Ciudades de Agua" del Expo 2008 de Zaragoza.

Richard Bender

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Arquitecto y docente de urbanismo de la Facultad de Arquitectura de la Universidad IUAV de Venecia. Es director del Centro Città d'Acqua de Venecia y Coordenador de RETE. Curador de la Bienal de Arquitectura de Venecia de la sección dedicada a la recualificación urbana de los waterfront (2004) y de la muestra "Città-Porto" en Palermo (2006). Curador de la exposición "Los nuevos waterfronts urbanos" de la X. Bienal de Arquitectura de Buenos Aires (2005). Director científico del pabellón temático Ciudades de Agua en la Expo 2008 de Zaragoza. Fundador y co-director de la revista Portus, es autor de numerosos ensayos sobre el tema del re-proyecto de los frentes de agua.

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Director de OFICINA URBANA. Dedica su actividad profesional a la planificación y diseño de proyectos estratégicos en ciudades, con especialización en propuestas concertadas entre el sector público y privado. Es miembro del Comité Internacional de Críticos de Arquitectura e integrante del Comité de Expertos de la Asociación Internacional de Ciudades y Puertos. Profesor invitado y conferencista, en numerosas Universidades e Instituciones de la Argentina y del exterior de su país.

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Ha publicado ampliamente sobre los problemas de la vivienda y auto-ayuda para viviendas en Latinoamérica y Europa, y en regeneración urbana en Hamburgo. Es co-fundador del periódico "Trialog" en Planeamiento y Edificación en países en vías de desarrollo y participante activo en la Alpha-Ibis Network de Europa y Universidades Lantinoamericanas "Globalisation, Urban Form and Governance".

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Es Arquitecto, Universidad del Bío Bío, Chile, Master en Economía Urbana, U. Mayor de Chile y U. Torcuato Di Tella de Argentina. Especializado en desarrollo inmobiliario en puertos, mercado de suelo, planificación urbana, marketing de ciudad y economía urbana. Se ha desempeñado en Chile elaborando proyectos y estudios para instituciones públicas, privadas y académicas. Actualmente se desempeña como consultor independiente. buirchile@gmail.com

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Carola Marín Rivero

Arquitecta U. de Valparaíso-Chile (2001); Master en Urbanismo U. de Barcelona, donde realizó la tesis en Desarrollo Urbano y Reversión de Frentes de Agua. Para la Dirección de Obras Portuarias de Chile, trabajó a cargo del diseño, planificación y gestión de infraestructura pública costera, además de estudios para el diseño urbano del litoral. Para empresas privadas de ingeniería y asesoría, ha dirigido proyectos urbanos de "waterfronts", coordinando equipos multidisciplinarios y gestiones público-privadas. En la U. de Valparaíso ha realizado docencia para cursos de diseño urbano y planificación. En la actualidad se desempeña como consultora independiente en asuntos de urbanismo costero y desarrollo urbano. marcarola@gmail.com

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Escribe en The Architect's Newspaper, edición California, y también para el diario de San Francisco www.linemag.org y SPUR Urbanist (www.spur.org).

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Nacido en Villa S. María, 1943. En 1971, obtuvo el diploma en arquitectura en la Universidad de Roma. Desde 1966 es Profesor Ordinario en Urbanística en la Facultad de Arquitectura de Pescara. Desde 2001 es Director del DART (Departamento Ambiente Red Territorio). En 1987 fue investigador asociado visitante en la Northeastern University, Boston, USA, y obtuvo una beca de estudio. En 1991 fue investigador asociado visitante en la Fordham University, New York, USA, y obtuvo una beca de estudio CNR-Nato.

Pedro Pesci

Arquitecto y Urbanista, graduado en la Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina (1993). Miembro del Directorio de la Fundación CEPA y Socio de la Consultora de Estudios y Proyectos del Ambiente (C.E.P.A) desde 1996. Como parte del equipo técnico de CEPA/FLACAM ha participado o ha coordinado proyectos de Arquitectura, Urbanismo y planificación territorial en América Latina y España. Entre estos trabajos se destacan: Plan Maestro Franja Costera, Asunción, Paraguay (1993-2004); Clarendon New Town. 2º Prize Award UIA International Competition (2002); Nordelta. Nueva urbanización de 1600Ha. Buenos Aires, Argentina (1992-2000); Parc des Tres Turons. Barcelona, España; Akureyri Urban Center. Honorable Award. Concurso Internacional. Isla Islandia (2004); Master Plan Ciudad del Conocimiento Sapiens Parque. Florianópolis, Brazil; Plan Director Urbano Sustentable de Imbituba, Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Como docente a dictado clases en Arquitectura y Urbanismo de la Universidad de La Plata (1994-1998) y Coordinador del Taller de Arquitectura del Ambiente (ArquiAm) de FLACAM/Fundación CEPA. Ha dictado cursos y conferencias en varios puntos de Argentina y Latinoamérica. www.fundacioncepa.com.ar

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Lisboa 1960. Diplomado en Arquitectura del Paisaje en el Instituto Superior de Agronomía de la Universidad Técnica de Lisboa, obtuvo el Master en Arquitectura del Paisaje en la Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Barcelona, Universidad Politécnica de Cataluña. Fundador y principal responsable del Estudio de Arquitectura del Paisaje PROAP - Estudios y Proyectos de Arquitectura del Paisaje Lda., a través del cual ejercitó su actividad como proyectista. Docente en el Instituto donde obtuvo su diploma, ha desempeñado su actividad didáctica dando conferencias en seminarios en varias escuelas entre las cuales Harvard, Universidad de Gerona, Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Barcelona, Instituto Universitario de Arquitectura de Venecia y Politécnico de Milán.

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Nació en Bahía Blanca el 26 de octubre de 1962. Arquitecta, se graduó en la Universidad de Belgrano, en Urbanismo y Planeamiento Urbano.

Se desempeña como ayudante en la cátedra de Urbanismo II, Diseño I, Forma y Comunicación III, Proyecto III. Autora de dos publicaciones: La Nación Suplemento Arquitectura y La Nueva Provincia Suplemento Ciudad. Se ha desempeñado como asesora en diversas instituciones y proyectos, entre los que cabe destacar el Proyecto Puerto Madero, el Proyecto Tandanor Área Retiro, el Proyecto ZOO y el Proyecto Jardín Botánico de Bs.As. Colaboró en la modificación al Código de Planeamiento Urbano de la Ciudad de Bs.As.

Alberto Texido Zlatar

Es Arquitecto, Universidad de Chile (2000). Realizó estudios de postgrado en la U. Politécnica de Catalunya y cursa actualmente el Doctorado en Estudios Urbanos en la U. Católica de Chile. Trabajó para el Ministerio de Obras Públicas en la gestión, coordinación, diseño y ejecución de proyectos marítimos. Ha desarrollado actividades docentes en universidades chilenas; asesorías para CORFO en turístico-patrimonial de Valparaíso y para Puerto San Antonio, en su plan 2025-2050. Publica artículos en www.plataformaurbana.cl y otras revistas del ámbito urbano.

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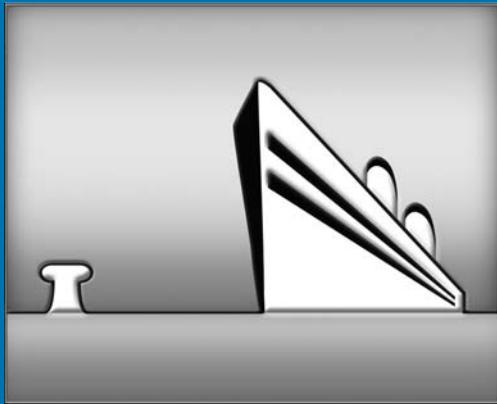
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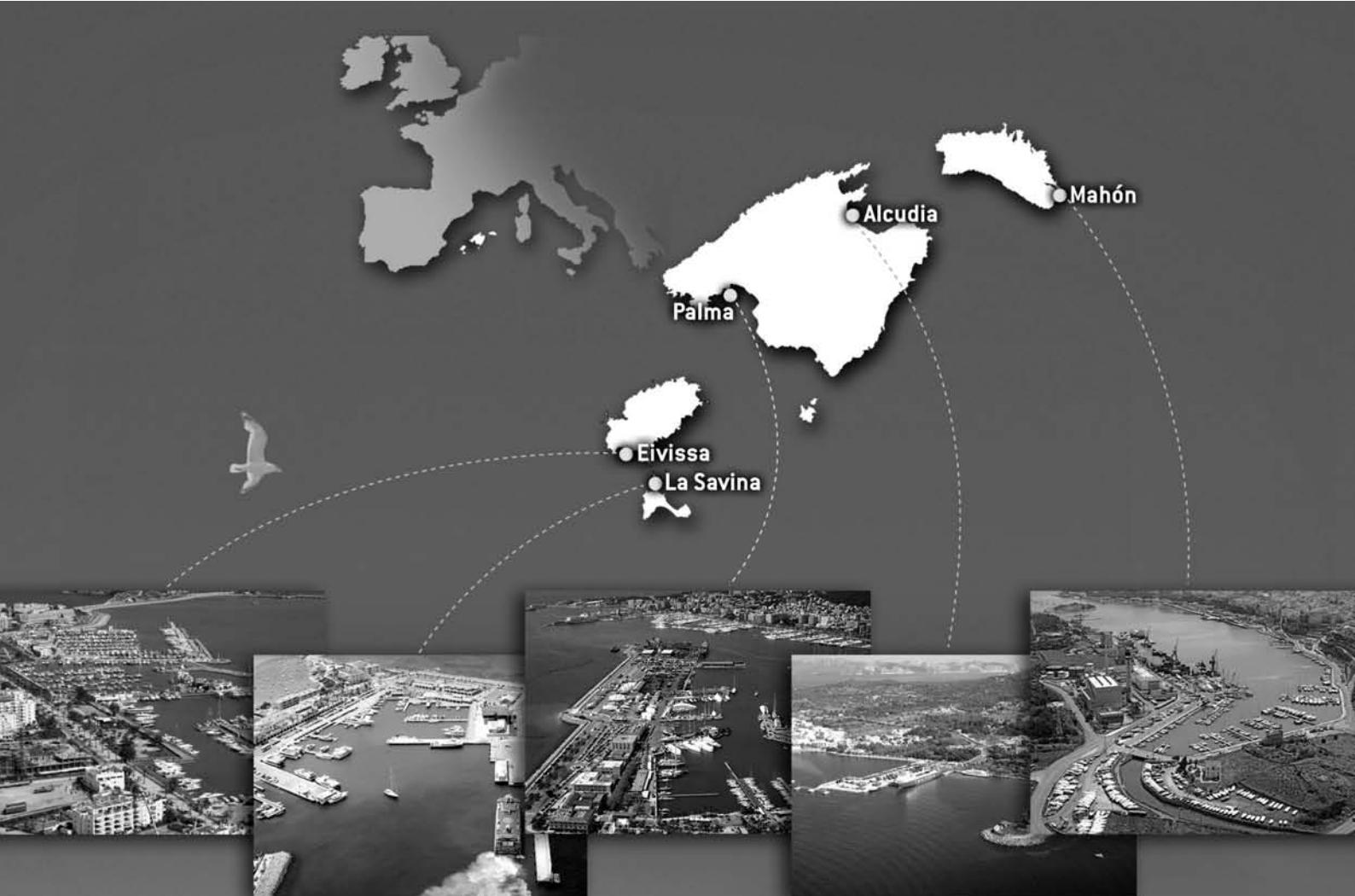
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The ports of Palma, Alcudia, Mahon, Ibiza and La Savina (Formentera) are 5 destinations that all come under the supervision of the Balearic Port Authority. All of them play a key role in the region's economy.



Ports de Balears



Autoritat Portuària de Balears