

Watercity. Development of waters and coastline areas in coastal cities.

The aim of the study is to propose a method of planning reservoirs, rivers, canals "waterfronts", islands and areas related functionally or culturally with city's waters. Water, green areas and built-up within the administrative borders should be combined with its urban tissue into a coherent wholeness. Planning studies of these areas should lead to sustainable economic growth and development of the city.

The descriptive part consists presentation and description of the factors affecting the development of urban waterways. Into consideration are taken aspects: spatial, hydrometeorological, environmental, economic and political.

Next part of the research present case studies of waters transformations in the characteristic countries (the Netherlands, Japan and the United States). Those cases present the specifics of water investments in these regions, conditions, experiences and projects showing the conceptual models to follow. Holland has a centuries-old tradition of water management (Zuiderzee Plan, Plan Delta, creation of polders). There are implemented strategies for planning development, water management and coastal protection systems (the "Ruimte voor de Rivier" - Place for Rivers) in cities (Rotterdam, Amsterdam, the Hague). The development of urban water in Japan is characterized by large investments of urban water developments, revitalization of waterfronts, Japanese rainwater infiltration system and development of polders. Town planning in the United States is distinguished by sustainable development of natural areas (Seattle WA, Washington DC, Philadelphia PA), studies of New Orleans LA reconstruction, and competition for the revitalization of New York City in a balanced way, resistant to the effects of climate change.

The last part describes the conversion of Szczecin and Delta waters of the Oder Rver in Poland. This section describes the history, analysis of current wetland - the island of Szczecin (hydrometeorological, spatial, ecological, economic, political, legal and administrative regulations) and development projects using the method "research by design": conservative, expansive and balanced (communication, functionality, landscape, political and legal, and ecology). Concepts depend on the degree of interference in the urban structure and costs. That revitalization of Międzyodrze will improve the integration of the city and its public spaces.

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