

*manchester - liverpool  
neue aspekte der stadtentwicklung  
exkursion 2010*

*31. August bis 4. September 2010*

*Antworten auf die industrielle Krise  
Innovative Konzepte aus den  
West Midlands Großbritanniens*

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# *manchester - liverpool exkursion 2010*

## *das konzept*

Die Städte und Regionen Europas befinden sich im Wandel. Neue Strategien und Herangehensweisen sind notwendig, um die Herausforderungen der Zukunft bewältigen zu können.

In vielen Regionen werden neue spannende Ansätze entwickelt, um den aktuellen wirtschaftlichen und gesellschaftlichen Entwicklungen städtebaulich, architektonisch, freiraumplanerisch, raum- und regionalplanerisch zu begegnen.

*Fachexkursion für ArchitektInnen, LandschaftsarchitektInnen, StadtplanerInnen, RaumplanerInnen*

Diese Tour von stadtraumreisen führt in die West Midlands Großbritanniens - zu den großen Schauplätzen des industriellen Wandels und Experimentierzentren moderner Stadtentwicklung.

## **Manchester**

Kaum eine andere Stadt Europas ist wie Manchester durch die Umbrüche der industriellen Entwicklung gezeichnet worden. Mit dem Untergang der Textilindustrie Mitte des 20. Jahrhunderts schien beinahe der (ökonomische) Niedergang Manchesters – auch Cottonopolis genannt – besiegelt. 1996 zerstörte eine IRA Bombe weite Teile der Innenstadt. Aus den Trümmern erhob sich jedoch dank innovativer Strategien und groß angelegter Erneuerungsprojekte ein neues Manchester, eine spannende, lehrreiche Geschichte, die bis heute in faszinierenden Projekten andauert.

## **Salford**

Ebenso wie Manchester wurde Salford vom industriellen Niedergang stark getroffen. Nach Schließung der Dockanlagen 1982 wurde das Gebiet zu einem der ersten und größten Stadterneuerungsprojekten Großbritanniens – den Salford Quays. Heute entsteht an den Quays ein neues Zentrum der BBC.

## **Liverpool**

Auch Liverpool, welches sich auf den weltweiten Schiffhandel spezialisierte, blieb vom Strukturwandel nicht verschont. Die Stadt wehrte sich mit neuen stadtgestalterischen Ansätzen und einem ausgeklügelten Event- und Kulturprogramm. 2008 war Liverpool Europäische Kulturhauptstadt.

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## *organisatorisches*

Reisedauer: Di 31.08.2010 bis Sa 04.09.2010

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### Flugdaten für KLM Flug von Wien:

#### **Treffpunkt:**

Flughafen Wien; KLM Check In 16:00 Uhr

#### **Hinflug:**

|                      |                     |           |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Abflug in Wien       | Dienstag 31.08.2010 | 17:50 Uhr |
| Ankunft in Liverpool | Dienstag 31.08.2010 | 21:05 Uhr |

#### **Treffpunkt Rückflug:**

Hotel Foyer 11:30 Uhr

#### **Rückflug:**

|                     |                    |           |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Abflug in Liverpool | Samstag 04.09.2010 | 14:00 Uhr |
| Ankunft in Wien     | Samstag 04.09.2010 | 19:25 Uhr |

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### Unterkunft:

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Lime Street  
Liverpool, Merseyside  
L1 1NQ  
Tel: +44 (0)151 709 7090  
Email: enquiries@hiliverpool.com

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### Organisation:

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Katharina@erne.com

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## *das programm - übersicht*

Dienstag 31. August 2010

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*Flug nach Liverpool; Bezug Quartier in Liverpool*

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Mittwoch 1. September 2010

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08:45 *Treffen im Hotel Foyer mit Rob Bruns, Urban Design Manager, Liverpool City Council.  
Gemeinsamer Spaziergang zum Capital Building*

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09:00 *Focus Liverpool Innenstadt*

Einführender Vortrag von Rob Burns bei einem Modell Liverpools. Anschließender Rundgang in der Innenstadt mit den Highlights:

- Liverpool One, 2008 fertig gestelltes zentrales Einkaufsquartier; Architektur Grosvenor, Farrell, Vinoly, Pelli
  - Pier Head und Mann Island Development; Freiraumarchitektur: EDAW; Museum of Liverpool, Architektur: 3XN
  - Albert Docks, Umnutzung alter Dockanlagen – wohnen, arbeiten, shopping, essen
  - Kings Waterfront, Arena & Convention Centre; Architektur: Ellis Williams Architects
  - Bluecoat Arts Center, Sanierung und Umbau eines 290 Jahre alten Gebäudes; Architektur: biq
  - FACT Kino und Rope Walks District, Quartiersaufwertung; Architektur FACT: Austin-Smith:Lord
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12:30 *Mittagessen: Alma de Cuba, St Peters' Church, Seel Street*

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15:00 *Schiffsfahrt auf der Mersey*

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16:00 *Focus Liverpool Nord*

Bustour zu den Entwicklungsgebieten im Norden der Stadt geführt von Rob Bruns, mit Besichtigung von:

- Anfield and Breckfield Renewal Area; Erneuerung eines viktorianischen Wohngebiets. Masterplanung: Halsall Lloyd Partnership
  - Stadium Projekt des Liverpool Football Clubs; Architektur: HKS, Inc.
  - Stanley Park, restaurierter viktorianischer Park
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19:00 *Abendessen: GUSTO Liverpool, Edward Pavillion, Albert Dock*

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## *das programm - übersicht*

Donnerstag 2. September 2010

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|       |   |
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| 08:30 | <i>Treffen im Hotel Foyer; Zug nach Manchester von Liverpool Lime Street um 08:52</i> |
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| 10:00 | <p><i>Focus Manchester Stadtentwicklung und Innenstadt</i></p> <p>Stadtentwicklung und Erneuerung in Manchester – Vortrag von Peter Babb, Head of Planning, Manchester City Council.</p> <p>Anschließend Rundgang in Manchesters Innenstadt mit den Highlights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Renewal Area, Gebiet das durch die IRA Bombe 1996 beschädigt wurde</li><li>– Barton Arcade, Manchesters erstem Einkaufszentrum</li><li>– Royal Exchange Theatre, Umnutzung einer Baumwollbörse</li><li>– Exchange Square, Neukonzipierter Platz in der Innenstadt; Freiraumarchitektur: Martha Schwarz</li><li>– Urbis Museum für Urbanität; Kurzvortrag von Ian Simpson, Masterplaner Millennium City Manchester und Architekt wichtiger Landmarken Manchesters, wie dem Urbis, Hilton Tower (Hotel und Apartments) und Transport Interchange</li><li>– Cathedral Gardens, Neukonzipierter urbaner Freiraum; Freiraumarchitektur: Building Design Practice (BDP)</li><li>– Transport Interchange; Park and Ride System, Busbahnhof. Architektur: Ian Simpson Architects</li><li>– Piccadilly Gardens; Neugestaltung eines Parks im Stadtzentrum. Freiraumarchitektur: AECOM</li></ul> |
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| 12:30 | <p>Besuch des Büros von AECOM (vormals EDAW)</p> <p>Vorstellung der Projekte Kings Waterfront (Liverpool) und Pier Head (Liverpool) durch Richard Green, Leiter des Design Teams. AECOM waren auch Lead Consultant für Manchesters Inner City Redevelopment Strategy.</p> |
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| 13:30 | <i>Mittagspause: The Bank Pub, 57 Mosley Street</i> |
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| 15:15 | <p>Hulme. Abriss einer 1960er Jahre Großsiedlung und Neukonzeption eines ganzen Stadtviertels. Wegweisende Art der Stadterneuerung durch Großbritanniens erste öffentlich-private Planungspartnerschaft. Rundgang durch Hulme mit den Masterplanern mbla.</p> |
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| 18:00 | <p><i>Abendessen: Albert's Shed in Castlefields, Großbritanniens erster Urban Heritage Park. Castlefields ist ein charmantes industrielles Kulturerbe aus Kanälen, Eisenbahn-Viadukten und umgenutzten Lagerhäusern. Adresse: 20 Castle Street.</i></p> |
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| 20:31 | <i>Rückfahrt Liverpool von Deansgate Rail</i> |
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## *das programm - übersicht*

Freitag 3. September 2010

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|       |   |
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| 08:30 | <i>Treffen im Hotel Foyer; Zug nach Manchester von Liverpool Lime Street um 08:52</i>   |
| 10:00 | <p>New Islington. Innovatives Modell der Stadtentwicklung – leben, arbeiten und shoppen am Wasser. Vortrag und Rundgang mit Shona King von Urban Splash, hauptverantwortlicher Bauträger New Islington.</p> <p>Highlights des Projekts inkludieren:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– „Tutti Frutti“, Reihenhauserzeile nach holländischem Vorbild – selbst gestaltete Eigenheime</li><li>– Chips, wohnen in „Fritten“ neben Manchesters bestem Fish and Chips Laden</li><li>– Old Mill Street, zentrale Straßenachse durch das Quartier – gleichberechtigter Raum für Fußgehende und Autofahrende.</li></ul> <p>Masterplan: SMC Alsop; Architektur: SMC Alsop, shedkm, FAT, Ian Simpson, Metz Architects, u.a.</p> |
| 11:30 | <p>Ancoats. Murray's Mill, Umnutzung einer alten Spinnerei; Vortrag und Rundgang mit Mark Canning von der Northwest Regional Development Agency (NWDA). Die NWDA ist Eigentümerin von Murray's Mill und bemüht sich auch um die weitere Erneuerung Ancoats.</p>   |
| 13:30 | <i>Mittagspause: Bella Italia Salford Quays, Lowry Centre</i>   |
| 15:00 | <p>Salford Quays – Von Docks zu Quays. Stadterneuerung durch Flaggshipprojekte: Imperial War Museum von Daniel Libeskind und The Lowry, ein Kunst und Kulturzentrum der Architekten James Stirling and Michael Wilford. Ebenso entsteht an den Salford Quays ein neues Zentrum der BBC, die Media City.</p> <p>Rundgang durch Quays und Media City mit einem Vortrag von Charlotte Pritchard, Salford's Corporate Project Manager, David Greenfield, Principal Planner-Planning Regeneration Salford City Council und Chris Findley von der Association of Greater Manchester Authorities.</p>  |
| 17:30 | <i>Rückfahrt Liverpool</i>  |
| 19:30 | <i>Abendessen: The Monro, 92 Duke Street</i>  |

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Samstag 4. September 2010

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|       |  |
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|       | <i>Vormittag zur freien Verfügung</i>                              |
| 11:30 | <i>Treffpunkt Hotel Foyer, Transfer zum Flughafen und Rückflug</i> |

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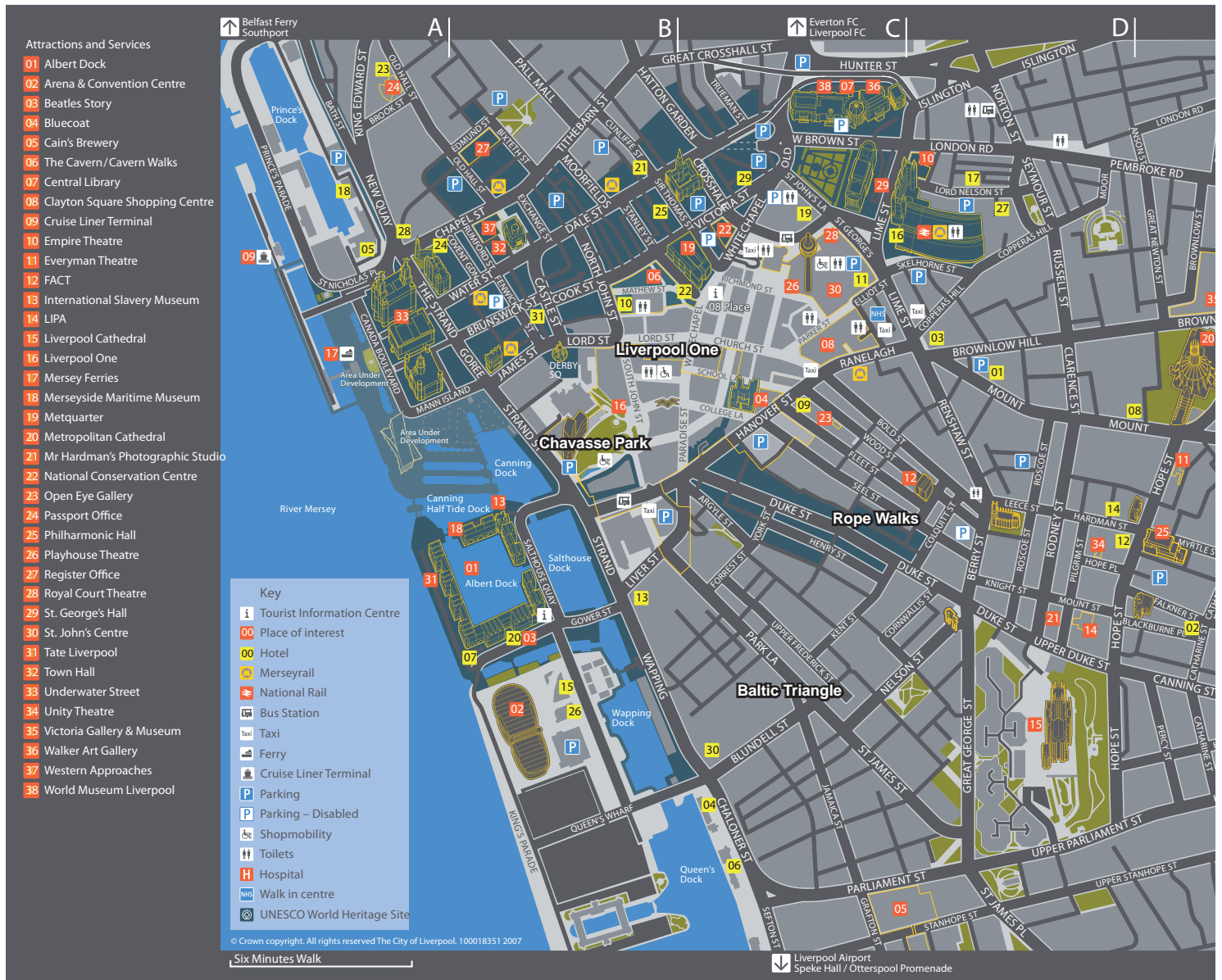
## *übersichtskarte england und wales*



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## reader

### Stadtkarte Liverpool Zentrum



<http://www.visitliverpool.com/xsdbimgs/24.%20LIVERPOOL%20CITY%20CENTRE%20MAP.pdf>

## *Liverpool*

### Geschichtlicher Überblick

Mit Ende des 17Jh. begann der Aufstieg Liverpools zu einer der wichtigsten Städte des Landes. Zu Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts wurde 40 Prozent des Welthandels über den Hafen von Liverpool abgewickelt. Große Mengen Stahl und Textilien, in Städten wie Manchester, Sheffield oder Leeds produziert, wurden von Liverpool weltweit, insbesondere in die Länder des Commonwealth exportiert.

In der ersten Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts hielt das Wachstum an und die Stadt wurde ein Anziehungspunkt für Einwanderer aus ganz Europa, vor allem aus Irland. 1930 zählte Liverpool 850.000 Einwohner.

In den 1950er Jahren nahm die Bedeutung Liverpools als Hafen- und Industriestandort kontinuierlich ab. Bis 1985 sank die Einwohnerzahl auf 460.000.

Nach dem industriellen Niedergang der Stadt in den 1970er Jahren und 1980er Jahren erholt sich die Wirtschaft Liverpools allmählich. Besonders in den Bereichen Dienstleistungen und Tourismus entstanden in den letzten Jahren zahlreiche Arbeitsplätze.

Im Jahr 2008 war Liverpool Europäische Kulturhauptstadt.

Vgl.: <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liverpool#Geschichte>

### Liverpool – Regeneration and Development

The designation of Liverpool as the UK's nomination for European Capital of Culture 2008 in June 2003 has given the city a well earned boost to its confidence following the economic hardships which it faced through the 1980's and 1990's. Today, the city is internationally recognised as undergoing a major renaissance.

Culturally, Liverpool has always been strong, with its connections to popular music and the arts. Architecturally, the city has long been admired for its grand buildings of earlier centuries - but by the beginning of the 1990's Liverpool was seen as a place where major new developments were part of its history and the city was stagnating.

The seeds of Liverpool's renaissance were actually planted as long ago as the early 1980's, when the Merseyside Development Corporation proved what could be possible by its transformation of the Albert Dock into one of the city's major tourist attractions. Liverpool's hosting of the UK's first ever international Garden Festival in 1984 further demonstrated what could be done with imagination and commitment. What was less well known in the 1980's and early 1990's, however, was that an area of the South Docklands had been slowly cleared away and a small development of striking apartments erected next to what would become Liverpool Marina. This, in addition to the conversion of some of the Albert Dock and Wapping warehouses into residential accommodation, would be the birth of waterside living - making Liverpool City Centre a place where people could move back in to live, if the choice and quality of the accommodation was sufficient to become desirable.

By 1995, as more apartments slowly began to appear around the marina and city centre living became fashionable amongst young professionals, niche developers such as Urban Splash and the Beetham Organization looked to the heart of the city centre itself - away from the waterside - for opportunities to convert some of Liverpool's redundant



office buildings for residential use. Urban Splash's involvement in Concert Square saw the development of striking new architecture featuring bars and apartments arriving in the emerging RopeWalks district adjacent to Bold Street, an area of mostly derelict warehouses. So successful was this and subsequent developments that Urban Splash now enjoy an outstanding reputation for innovation and quality in the field of conversion of former derelict areas into vibrant and popular quarters of the city's regenerating urban fabric.

City Centre Living in Liverpool is now recognised as one of the many major successes for the city. Between 1971 and 1991 the population of the city centre had fallen from 3,600 to 2,340. An estimated 12,000 people now live in the same area, with this figure expected to exceed 20,000 by 2007.

Although other cities may still be ahead of Liverpool in terms of commercial development, Liverpool is quietly catching up with its competitors. Investment in existing and new buildings, coupled with an extensive programme of environmental improvements are now coming to fruit, with plans for additional development currently being prepared.

<http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/images/tcm21-20591.pdf>

## Liverpool Vision

Liverpool Vision is an Economic Development Company based in Liverpool, England. Set up in 1999, Liverpool Vision was the first Urban Regeneration Company to be founded in the United Kingdom and was tasked with leading the physical transformation of the city into the new millennium. In 2008, a re-organisation of Liverpool Vision saw its operations as a Urban Regeneration Company merged with both the Liverpool Land Development Company and Business Liverpool to form a single Economic Development Company within Liverpool.

The regeneration element of Liverpool Vision's role is to improve the attractiveness of Liverpool as a visitor destination. Projects include: a new commercial quarter at St Paul's Square; the Lime Street Gateway; Liverpool One; and the Mersey Waterfront.

### Aims

The company's mission is to accelerate the city's economic growth and provide strategic leadership on the economy. Liverpool Vision will work with partners to ensure that more of Liverpool's citizens benefit from the opportunities that are created. The company's aims are to:

- create an outstanding quality of place, with a premier environment, public realm, cultural assets, high quality developments and effective transport connections for businesses, residents, workers, tourists and investors;
- build a dynamic, competitive business base, which has a strong knowledge-base and is high value added;
- strengthen the Liverpool brand world-wide and attract inward investment, entrepreneurs and highly skilled knowledge workers; and
- become a city of talented, highly skilled and innovative people.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liverpool\\_Vision](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liverpool_Vision)

### Waterfront

Liverpool's Waterfront is one of the city's most important assets, with the Three Graces at the Pier Head being one of the most internationally renowned group of buildings. Nominated for World Heritage Site status, the area also includes the Albert Dock housing the Tate Gallery and Maritime Museum. The Albert Dock, which is the largest group of Grade 1 listed buildings in England and designed by Jesse Hartley, was officially opened by Prince Albert in 1846.

<http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/images/tcm21-20591.pdf>



*Pier Head and Museum of Liverpool*

<http://www.simplyrhino.co.uk/shapetofabrication/presentations/Resources/stfedaw002.jpeg>

### Pier Head

#### Museum of Liverpool

The new Museum of Liverpool will open in 2011. The museum will demonstrate Liverpool's unique contribution to the world and showcase popular culture while tackling social, historical and contemporary issues. The displays in the new Museum of Liverpool will draw on exhibits related to the city from National Museums Liverpool's entire collections.

<http://www.liverpoolvision.co.uk/changingcity/showsite.asp?recordid=8>

### Canal Link

British Waterways £18.5m project sees the first canal built in the UK for a century. The 2km extension to the Leeds-Liverpool canal connects the north docks to Pier Head and Albert Dock, bringing barges and slow boats to one of the city's most famous public spaces.

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The canal link and landscape improvements are part of a major regeneration programme at the Pier Head and, in addition to the Pier Head, EDAW has also contributed master-planning and landscape design to the new Merseyside Promenade at Kings Waterfront.

<http://www.simplyrhino.co.uk/shapetofabrication/presentations/edawatshapetofab.html>

<http://www.liverpoolvision.co.uk/changingcity/showsite.asp?recordid=6>



Man Island

<http://www.liverpoolvision.co.uk/devmapimages/MannIsland.jpg>



Kings Waterfront Master Plan

<http://www.edaw.co.uk/WhatWeDo/projects/projects.aspx>

## Mann Island

Neptune Developments and Countryside Properties have begun work on a £120m mixed-use commercial development combining offices, apartments and a hotel, overlooking a canal basin.

The scheme includes 376 apartments with underground car parking, 114,000 sq ft of office space, and 76,000 sq ft of leisure and retail on the ground and first floors.

<http://www.liverpoolvision.co.uk/changingcity/showsite.asp?recordid=7>

## Kings Waterfront

As a key feature of Liverpool's 2008 European Capital of Culture celebrations, a 15-hectare swathe of derelict former docks has been transformed into a prime waterside district featuring the 10,000-seat Echo Arena.

Working for regeneration agency Liverpool Vision, EDAW prepared a masterplan to reflect the grandeur, history, location and large scale of this neglected but important site to provide integrated and co-ordinated design solutions from strategic design to implementation.

Close to the city centre and south of Pier Head and Albert Dock (the core of the UNESCO World Heritage Site), Kings Waterfront is a high-quality, mixed-use scheme. Along with the Echo Arena, it includes the BT Convention Centre (both designed by Wilkinson Eyre Architects), hotels, residential and retail units. The scheme forms the largest recent development along the city's world-famous Mersey riverfront which attracts millions of visitors every year.

The masterplan established a framework of buildings and new public spaces including a landmark waterside promenade. The 500-metre long, contemporary-style walkway incorporates unusual stripy-patterned paving and sculptural seating. Taking inspiration from the forms of mooring bollards found on the docks, the seating design has a dual purpose and helps with traffic safety ensuring that vehicles are kept away from the water's edge. The new promenade has been key to the revitalisation of the area, making it an inviting place for people to visit and enjoy magnificent views. It provides a physical link with the city to the north and has an important role to play in providing a strong and instantly recognisable identity for the Kings Waterfront scheme.

<http://www.edaw.co.uk/WhatWeDo/projects/projects.aspx?idx=1&projId=657868698283797874504848534854505149505355515066&office=70998>



Albert Dock

Gisa Ruland



Liverpool ONE

Gisa Ruland

## Albert Dock

The Albert Dock continues to be regenerated, some 20 years after its renaissance began. Home to Tate Liverpool, the largest gallery of modern and contemporary art outside London, the Albert Dock attracts 5 million visitors per annum. Over the last five years two new hotels and many bars and restaurants have been opened to add to its existing shops and museum experiences. Upper floors of some buildings have been converted to offices and residential apartments.

<http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/images/tcm21-20591.pdf>

## The Paradise Street Project (Liverpool ONE)

Liverpool grew from a small fishing port and market town to become the most famous trading city in the world. However, once one of the UK's major shopping centres, its importance declined during the 1990's. This happened because of competition from its regional rivals and the growth of out-of-town retail centres such as The Trafford Centre near Manchester and Cheshire Oaks in Ellesmere Port.

The Grosvenor's £1billion rebuilding of the Paradise Street area started in October 2004. The largest retail-led regeneration project in Europe at that time, Liverpool ONE was completed between 2008 and 2009 and brought over 1.6 million square feet of new shopping space to the city. It also improved access to the Albert Dock, creating a much-needed link between the waterfront and the city centre.



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The 42.5 acre scheme contains 36 individually designed buildings with a mixture of shops, leisure facilities including restaurants and a 14-screen Odeon cinema, offices, apartments, two hotels, a gallery, new bus station, new public park and parking for 3,000 vehicles.

The development has attracted regional, national and international praise and has been acknowledged for its architecture, regeneration and marketing successes - with 31 award wins in total from acclaimed institutions including RICS and RIBA.

Vgl: [http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Business/Economic\\_development/Area\\_or\\_site\\_specific\\_regeneration/Paradise\\_Street\\_project/index.asp](http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Business/Economic_development/Area_or_site_specific_regeneration/Paradise_Street_project/index.asp)



<http://www.landscapeinstitute.org/casestudies/casestudy.php?id=69>

## Chavasse Park

The design philosophy determined that the new park created a green oasis in contrast to the surrounding hardscape of the City Centre, with the ability to accommodate a range of changing outdoor seasonal events. In addition, the Park had to be accessible on a 24 hour basis for the enjoyment and recreation of all. In response to these requirements the main amenities of the Park comprise a 'Grand Lawn', richly planted terraced and walled gardens, sites for beautiful pavilion buildings, sheltered seating, semi-mature coniferous and deciduous ornamental tree planting and multi-functional paving areas. To celebrate the historical maritime importance of this part of Liverpool a large water feature commemorating the 'Old Dock' has been incorporated into the Park consisting of a series of interlinked pools and fountains. Innovative lighting across the entire Park highlights footways and special features, a complex sculptural series of granite stairways and 'bleachers' link the upper levels of the Park to adjacent pedestrian squares and streets.

Project team: BDP; Davis Langdon; Drivers Jonas; WSP Group; Waterman Partnership; Tenos

<http://www.landscapeinstitute.org/casestudies/casestudy.php?id=69>



### Rope Walks

Rope Walks is a unique area of the city centre, characterised by the concentration of 19th century warehouses and merchants houses. Much of the street pattern and built fabric is the same today as it was 200 years ago. The long, narrow streets were at one time used to bind rope, and are still the defining characteristic of the area.

Since the early 1990s, RopeWalks has developed as a centre for Liverpool's night-time economy and creative industries. Many businesses operating within RopeWalks are drawn from media, publishing, design and communications sectors.

RopeWalks has established itself as part of the city centre living phenomenon. Many historic buildings have now been refurbished as apartments and there have been significant amounts of new build on gap sites in the area. An active residential community is now established in the area.

<http://www.liverpoolvision.co.uk/changingcity/showsite.asp?recordid=16>



<http://www.liverpoolvision.co.uk/changingcity/showsite.asp?recordid=46>

### FACT

FACT opened in February 2003, as the first independent cinema to open in Liverpool's city centre in over a decade. FACT is a central component of the new FACT Centre, a £10 million landmark building which comprises three cinemas, a 'micro-cinema', two galleries, café and bar.

The film programme presents a range of titles, showcasing the very best in independent, art-house, foreign-language and quality mainstream cinema from around the world. Themed seasons, repertory screenings of classic masterpieces, late-night cult movies and events all form part of the FACT's exciting programme.

<http://www.liverpoolvision.co.uk/changingcity/showsite.asp?recordid=46>

### Baltic Triangle

The Baltic Triangle area, has in the past, displayed a very mixed land use pattern, lacking any sort of real definition, that characterises adjacent areas. This was the result of decades of economic decline as port related activities moved elsewhere, and replaced by uses of a much lower value and appeal.

However, over the last 5 years its character has started to change significantly. The area has benefitted from dramatic levels of residential and commercial development along with, substantial levels of investment in the creative industries.

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## *reader*

These developments have increased movement and pedestrian footfall in the area, particularly as a result of events and exhibitions hosted by the various creative and cultural venues now established in the area. Unfortunately, the investment in buildings has not been matched to date by investment in the public realm, and as a result residents and visitors currently experience a very poor quality and degraded environment. To rectify this, a programme of public realm works are to start in early 2010, which will look to improve the image and operation of the area.

It is recognised that commercially functioning, creative and cultural districts are seen as crucial in driving the economic recovery of the wider city region and the continued investment in residential, commercial/business and creative accommodation will be encouraged, in order to stimulate demand and enable growth. With this in mind, Liverpool Vision, in partnership with the City Council and the Northwest Development Agency, has formally established a "Creative Industries Quarter", with activities focusing on the arts, media, music and digital technology. This will complement the existing business offer in the southern half of the Baltic, as well as strengthening the emerging residential/commercial community in the north.

<http://www.liverpoolvision.co.uk/changingcity/showsite.asp?recordid=40>



<http://mw2.google.com/mw-panoramio/photos/medium/11713798.jpg>

### Bluecoat Visual Arts Centre

The Bluecoat Visual Arts Centre, a Grade I-listed building that dates back to 1717, is the oldest building in Liverpool city centre. Originally a school, it became an arts centre in 1906 and suffered heavy bombing in the Second World War.

Dutch practice BIQ Architects, with Austin-Smith:Lord and Donald Insall Associates, has undertaken an impressive restoration project, with the addition of a striking new wing.

<http://www.architectsjournal.co.uk/news/a-first-look-at-liverpools-bluecoat-arts-centre-extension/921678.article>

### Bluecoat Arts Center Garden

Landscape Architects: Austin-Smith Lord, Liverpool, UK

Nestled in the middle of Bluecoat Arts Centre is a much loved, green oasis in the heart of Liverpool city centre. As part of a £12.5 million regeneration of the Grade 1 listed buildings, Austin-Smith:Lord has revitalised this 'secret garden' to create a multi-functional, accessible and flexible space.



[http://www.libbranches.org/branches/northwest/images/bac\\_main\\_photo\\_000.JPG](http://www.libbranches.org/branches/northwest/images/bac_main_photo_000.JPG)

The different levels within the courtyard have been translated into a series of formal and informal activity areas in the new design. Quiet seating areas, an outdoor cafe terrace and an active central performance space for hosting exhibitions, music and other cultural events are seamlessly integrated into this tranquil garden.

The hard landscape framework is defined by a restrained palette of materials. Richly coloured stack bonded brick paving mirrors the architectural language of the new gallery extension, and is complemented by reclaimed yorkstone paving and contemporary timber benches, designed by a local artist. Overlaying the whole design is a rich tapestry of planting, which establishes the garden's tranquil character. Existing ash and fig trees provide structure to the garden, interspersed with new plantings of Japanese maples, with distinctive bark and colourful autumn foliage. Below the tree canopies, the dappled understorey is made up of a carpet of shade loving, woodland perennials and bulb species.

The garden was re-opened to the public in March 2008 to coincide with the city's Capital of Culture celebrations. The enhanced and improved design continues to be enjoyed by the public as a place to relax in the heart of the city and also plays an integral role in the active programme of events taking place in the arts centre.

<http://www.libbranches.org/branches/northwest/projects/BluecoatsArtsCentre1.shtml>

## Entwicklungsgebiete im Norden der Stadt

### Anfield and Breckfield Redevelopment

The Anfield and Breckfield area is located within Liverpool's inner core and is home to Liverpool Football Club (LFC). The majority of housing in the area is high density, pre-1919 terraces.

The area suffers from high levels of deprivation with both wards covering the area ranked within the top 3% most deprived wards nationally in terms of multiple deprivation.

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Plans for the Anfield/Breckfield redevelopment propose to;

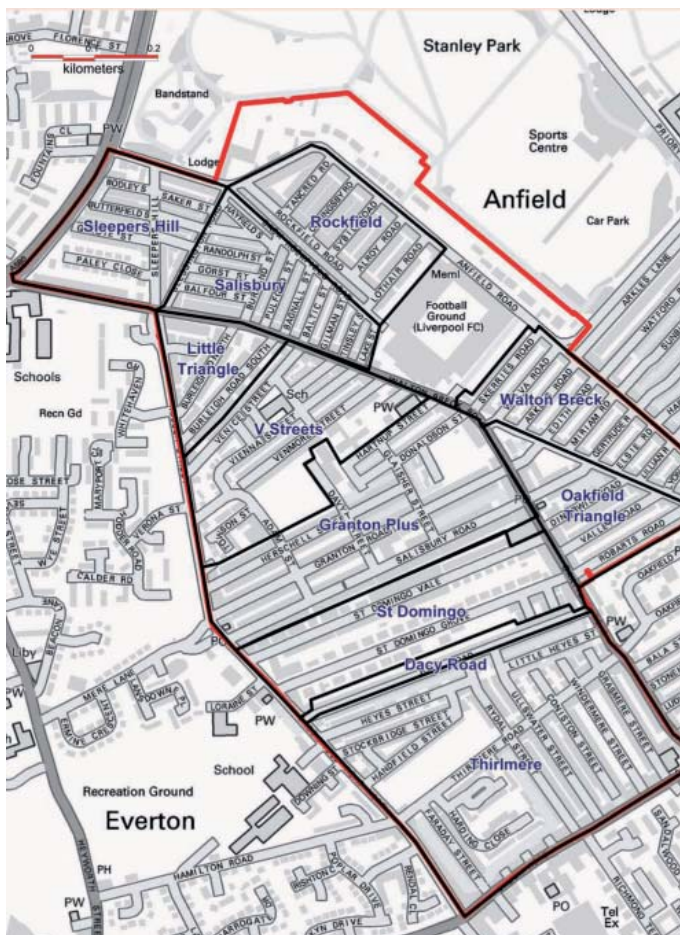
- demolish 1778no. residential and commercial properties;
- construct approximately 1,300 modern homes;
- construct modern retail and community facilities;
- create high quality open space; and,
- create a safe, attractive, well-connected pedestrian, cycle and road network.

[http://www.newheartlands.co.uk/liverpool-anfield-edge-hill-and-picton-factsheet.html?media\\_page=1](http://www.newheartlands.co.uk/liverpool-anfield-edge-hill-and-picton-factsheet.html?media_page=1)

Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners has been advising Liverpool City Council on the redevelopment of an area of Anfield/Breckfield as part of the Government's Housing Market Renewal Initiative.

NLP submitted a planning application for the demolition of 1800 houses and replacement with 1300 homes, public open space and retail/community buildings at Anfield Breckfield, within the New Heartlands Pathfinder area of central north Liverpool. The planning application was accompanied by an Environmental Statement - co-ordinated and edited by NLP who also assessed heritage impacts as part of the EIA and prepared the Planning Statement and Sustainability Statement. The planning application was approved by Liverpool City Council's Planning Committee on 15 June 2006.

<http://www.nlpplanning.com/projects.php?id=39>



<http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Images/tcm21-120574.pdf>





### HMRI MAP KEY:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  <b>Improved Housing / Environment</b><br>Retained properties, involving various levels of intervention to secure their long-term future.   |  <b>Development of Retail Strategy</b><br>Sites / properties that will be developed, retained or improved following consideration of the retail and commercial strategy. |
|  <b>New Housing / Environment</b><br>Areas that are earmarked for residential development. This includes sites that have previously been cleared, or areas where acquisition and clearance are ongoing. Includes new build sites. |  <b>Community Facilities</b><br>Identifies locations of existing community facilities within the area.   |
|  <b>Registered Social Landlord Investment</b><br>Investment on various projects by the Lead RSL.  |  <b>Buffer Zone</b>  |
|  <b>Potential Re-development Sites</b><br>Sites earmarked for clearance / re-development.   |  <b>Further Consultation</b>   |
|  |  <b>Neighbourhood Renewal Assessment Boundary</b><br>Boundary of the Renewal Area.   |

<http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Images/tcm21-120574.pdf>



<http://www.newanfield.co.uk/NEWANFIELD%20SOUTH%20WEST%20VIEW%20BIG.jpg>

### Stanley Park Stadium

Stanley Park Stadium is a proposed title of the planned football stadium to be built in Stanley Park, Liverpool, England, and is set to become the new home of Liverpool Football Club in 2014.

The stadium was given planning permission in February 2003. The new stadium was scheduled to open in August 2012, however apart from some minor site preparation work, no construction has taken place. Work will not start until economic conditions improve. With fresh capital from a new owner, the stadium will be operational by August 2014.

Construction was expected to begin in 2006, but Liverpool Chief Executive Rick Parry announced on 5 October 2008 that although the stadium would still be built, work would be delayed until economic conditions improve. Small scale preliminary site preparation began in 2008 following the City Council's approval of the plans in May, and the stadium was due to be finished by 2011. There is currently no official date for resumption of construction or completion. On 18 September Liverpool's co-owner, Tom Hicks, re-iterated that plans to build the new stadium will go forward, although the date is still unknown. Hicks insists that since so much money has already been put into the development of the stadium, it is necessary that construction begin when the economy normalises again.

The stadium was initially scheduled to open in 2006 with a capacity of approximately 55,000 seats. Plans were later revised to increase the capacity to 60,000 with the option to expand to 73,000 if necessary.

The stadium will be anchored by an expanded 18,500-seat standalone Kop, an increase of more than 5,000 seats. The parabolic roof of the Kop stand is designed to focus the supporters' volume towards the pitch. The stadium is arranged in a traditional 4 stand configuration, bringing supporters closer to the pitch than in modern bowl stadia. If built in time, the stadium could be used to host matches at the 2018 World Cup, should England win the right to host the tournament.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanley\\_Park\\_Stadium](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanley_Park_Stadium)





[http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Leisure\\_and\\_culture/Parks\\_and\\_recreation/Parks\\_and\\_gardens/Stanley\\_Park/index.asp](http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Leisure_and_culture/Parks_and_recreation/Parks_and_gardens/Stanley_Park/index.asp)

## Stanley Park

Stanley Park is one of Liverpool's most important historic parks, of great value to its local and wider community and part of Liverpool's heritage. It is listed by English Heritage as a Grade II Park in its Register of Parks and Gardens. It has recently benefited from a major regeneration project that has restored many features of this historic Park but also met the needs of today's users. The work started in November 2007 and was completed in 2009.

The major historic features of the Park were the Conservatory, the sandstone terraces and the Park lakes. All of these have been refurbished together with landscaping improvements and creation of new wildlife habitats.

The original design of the Park (1866) was by Edward Kemp, a pioneer of public park design and the restoration will follow his acclaimed plans. He designed the Park with three sections, each complementing and providing a contrast with each other. The highest part of the Park is the most formal, with grand sandstone pavilions, flower beds and a rose garden.

Two contractors were used for the work, supervised by 2020 Liverpool. DCT Civil Engineering restored the terraces, rose gardens and the Isla Gladstone Conservatory and The Casey Group worked on the Park lakes and other landscaping. Project managers of the contract were 2020 Liverpool.

Modern improvements include better disabled access, a cafe and new public toilets in the new ground floor of the Isla Gladstone Conservatory, which has been developed for functions, weddings and events. Security in the Park has been improved through the installation of CCTV cameras at strategic points. A new expanded Playground was completed in early 2007 and is already a popular attraction.

Stanley Park is part of the New Anfield Project which aims to regenerate and revitalise the area. As well as the Park extensive improvements including new housing and retail areas will improve the economy and infrastructure of the area.

Funding for Stanley Park has come from the NRF (Neighbourhood Renewal Fund), European Union Objective One and HMRI (Housing Market Renewal Initiative) and Liverpool Football Club. The total cost of the project is around £14 million pounds, all of which has come from external funding support.

[http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Leisure\\_and\\_culture/Parks\\_and\\_recreation/Parks\\_and\\_gardens/Stanley\\_Park/index.asp](http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Leisure_and_culture/Parks_and_recreation/Parks_and_gardens/Stanley_Park/index.asp)

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### Stadtkarte Manchester Zentrum

## City centre

Welcome! Manchester's compact city centre contains lots to do in a small space. To help, we've colour coded the city. Explore and enjoy!

#### Manchester Arndale & Market Street

Home to all the high street favourites and a few independent surprises.

#### Deansgate, King Street & St Ann's Square

A host of prestigious designer stores from all over the globe.

#### Petersfield

Home to Manchester Central conference complex, The Bridgewater Hall and Great Northern.

#### Chinatown

Made up of oriental businesses including Chinese, Thai, Japanese and Korean restaurants.

#### Exchange Square & New Cathedral Street

Home to the biggest names in fashion, Selfridges, Harvey Nichols and lots more.

#### Northern Quarter

Manchester's creative, urban heart with independent fashion stores, record shops and cafes.

#### Piccadilly

The main gateway into Manchester, with Piccadilly train station and Piccadilly Gardens.

#### Castlefield

The place to escape from the hustle and bustle of city life with waterside pubs and bars.

#### The Gay Village

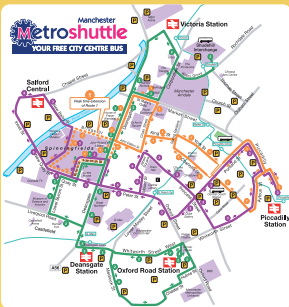
Unique atmosphere with restaurants, bars and clubs around the vibrant heart of Canal Street.

#### Spinningfields

A newly developed quarter combining retail, leisure, business and public spaces.

#### Oxford Road

Home to the city's two universities and a host of cultural attractions.

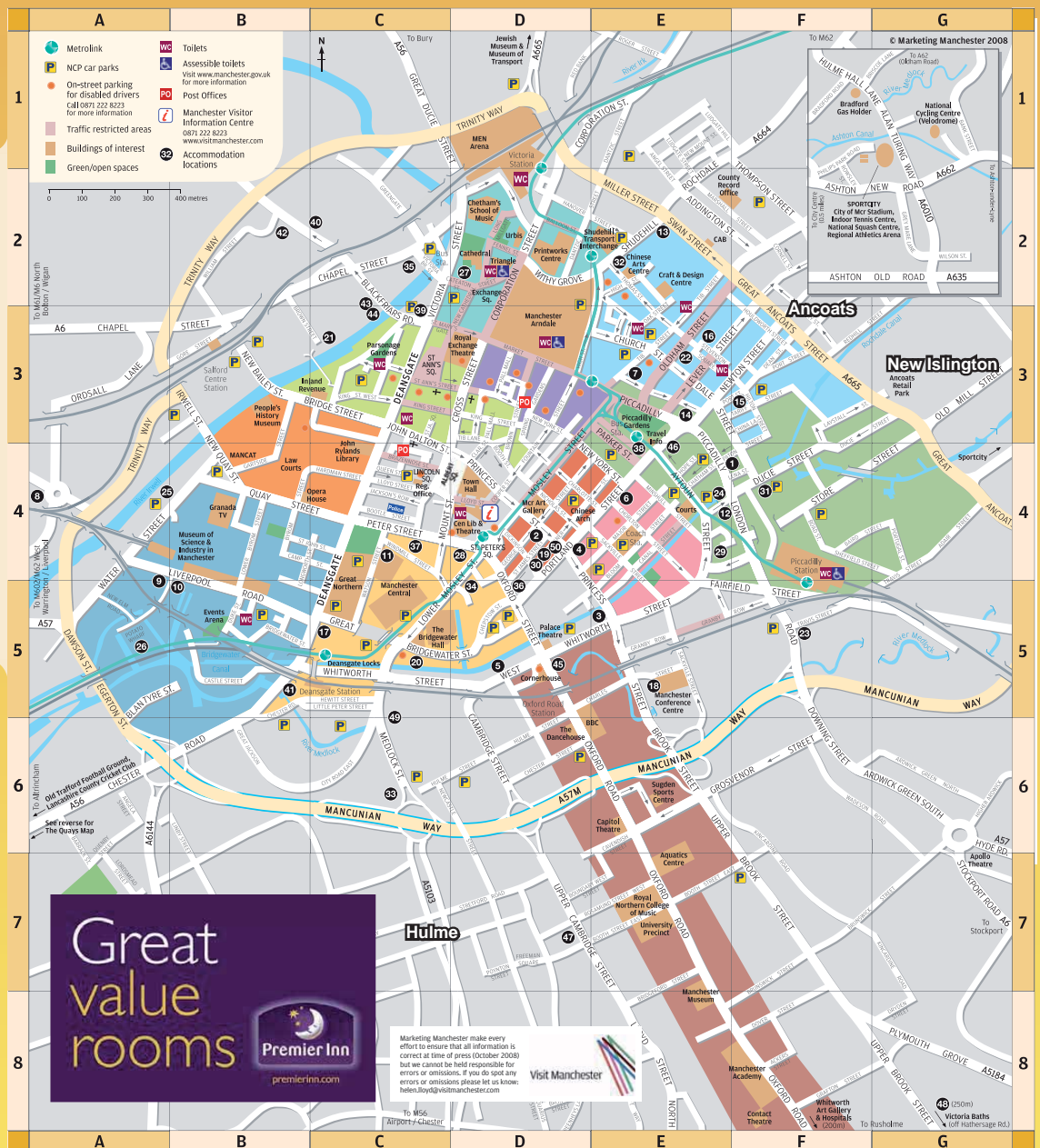


#### Manchester Visitor Information Centre

Book graded accommodation in Manchester with our 'round the clock' service, find out what's going on in and around Manchester, book theatre tickets, browse our shop for Manchester gifts or just ask us anything about what to do or where to go in Manchester.

Town Hall Extension, Lloyd Street (off St Peter's Square)  
Open Mon-Sat 10am-5.30pm,  
Sun & public holidays 10.30am-4.30pm  
T. 0871 222 8223  
E. touristinformation@visitmanchester.com

For more information about Manchester or to book accommodation, visit [www.visitmanchester.com](http://www.visitmanchester.com)



<http://www.visitmanchester.com/media/19465/citycentremap.pdf>



## *Manchester*

### Strukturwandel in Manchester

Eine der Städte Englands die lange Zeit mit Synonymen wie „verfallen“, „schmutzig“, „unattraktiv“ und „wirtschaftlich am Ende“ belegt wurden, ist Manchester. Und tatsächlich haben sicher nur wenige Städte die Höhen und Tiefen der industriellen Entwicklung so dramatisch durchgemacht wie Manchester. Die Entwicklungsgeschichte der Stadt ist eine Geschichte von Umbrüchen, wobei sich die ökonomischen, sozialen und politischen Strukturen mehrfach grundlegend verändert haben. Seit dem Niedergang der Wollproduktion und der einsetzenden Deindustrialisierung Mitte des 20. Jahrhunderts ist die Stadt von vielfältigen Strukturproblemen gekennzeichnet. Dies spiegelt sich auch in der Entwicklung der Einwohnerzahlen wider. Im Zeitraum von Anfang der 1950er bis zum Beginn der 1990er Jahre ist die Einwohnerzahl in den Innenbezirken (Manchester und Salford) des Ballungsraumes Greater Manchester um ca. 40 Prozent (!) zurückgegangen. Es haben sich dabei zum einen großräumige Abwanderungen in die wirtschaftlich stabileren Regionen South-East und London vollzogen, zum anderen gab es aber auch eine ausgeprägte Suburbanisierung, was sich daran ablesen lässt, dass in der selben Zeit in den Außenbezirken des Ballungsraums ein Einwohnerzuwachs von 175.000 Einwohnern zu verzeichnen war. Erst seit etwa zehn Jahren verzeichnet Manchester wieder einen leichten Bevölkerungszuwachs (Einwohnerzahl 2002: 394.300).

Ein Beispiel für den radikalen Strukturwandel ist der Hafen, in dem 1945 ca. 75.000 Arbeiter beschäftigt waren. Bis 1976 war diese Zahl auf 15.000 geschrumpft. Anfang der 1980er Jahre wurde der Hafen komplett geschlossen. Allein im Zeitraum von 1972-84 ist die Zahl der Arbeitsplätze im verarbeitenden Gewerbe in der Region Greater Manchester um 207.000 zurückgegangen. Dementsprechend erreichte die Arbeitslosenquote mit ca. 20 Prozent im Jahr 1986 ihren Höhepunkt. Folge des ökonomischen Niedergangs war eine hohe Problemkonzentration von Arbeitslosigkeit und Armut, aber auch Leerstand und Verfall in einzelnen Stadtquartieren, speziell in innerstädtischen traditionellen Arbeiterbezirken und Siedlungen der Nachkriegszeit.

### **Manchester – making it happen**

“Manchester – making it happen“, mit diesem Werbespruch ist die Stadt Anfang der 1980er Jahre aktiv und offensiv zum umfassenden Stadtumbau angetreten. Manchester sollte wieder ökonomisch erfolgreich, kulturell vielfältig, für die Bevölkerung lebenswert sowie international bekannt und attraktiv werden. Es wurde begonnen, über die Bildung von Patenschaften und unter Einbeziehung des privaten Sektors, einzelne zentrale Entwicklungsgebiete und ausgewählte benachteiligte innenstadtnahe Wohngebiete aufzuwerten bzw. zu stützen. Dazu wurden unterschiedliche Initiativen ins Leben gerufen: z. B. zwei Urban Development Corporations (Central Manchester und Trafford Park), eine Enterprise Zone (Salford / Trafford), das Manchester City Action Team und mehrere Task Forces (u.a. Moss Side und Hulme Task Force). Diese Initiativen sorgten dafür, dass Gelder aus unterschiedlichen zentralstaatlichen Programmen in die Region flossen. Seit den 1990er Jahren sind mehrere Gebiete in das staatliche City Challenge Programm aufgenommen worden. In diesem Programm werden staatliche Subventionen in einem interkommunalen Wettbewerb vergeben, in dem die Kommunen nicht nur ganzheitliche Erneuerungsstrategien, sondern auch partnerschaftlich organisierte Umsetzungsstrategien nachweisen müssen.

### **Großprojekte: Klotzen statt kleckern**

Zur Realisierung der ehrgeizigen Ziele setzten die lokalen Akteure neben der Erneuerung benachteiligter Wohnquartiere auf die Umsetzung zahlreicher Einzel- und Großprojekte vor allem im Freizeit- und Sportbereich. Angestrebt wurde eine Neuverortung der Stadt in der internationalen Standortkonkurrenz. Dazu beitragen sollte die Bewerbung Manchesters um die Olympischen Spiele der Jahre 1996 und 2000. Beide Bewerbungen scheiterten zwar, doch dafür war Manchester 1996 einer der Austragungsorte der Fußball-WM und im August 2002 Ausrichter der Commonwealth Games. Es entstanden u.a. ein Fußballstadion, ein „Millenium Stadion“ und ein Velodrom. Beispiele weiterer zumeist in Form von Public-Privat-Partnership realisierter prestigeträchtiger Großprojekte sind die Umnutzung des ehemaligen Hauptbahnhofs zum Ausstellungs- und Kongreßzentrum, der Neubau der Konzerthalle Bridgewater Hall, Museumsneubauten, wie bspw. das im Jahr 2002 eröffnete Imperial War Museum des Stararchitekten Libeskind oder das ebenfalls 2002 eröffnete Museum städtischen Lebens ‚Urbis‘.

In gewisser Weise Auslöser für die Neuplanung der Innenstadt war ein IRA-Bombenanschlag während der Fußball-WM im Sommer 1996. Die Detonation einer Autobombe hatte damals zu erheblichen Zerstörungen im Zentrumsbereich geführt. Mit Unterstützung der Nationalregierung wurde kurzfristig ein internationaler Architektenwettbewerb ausgelobt und unter dem Slogan „Millenium City“ große Teile der Innenstadt neu entwickelt. Es entstanden neue Flächen für Handel und Gewerbe, attraktive öffentliche Plätze, eine verbesserte Verkehrsinfrastruktur. Auch für diese Projekte sind unterschiedliche Formen der Kooperation von öffentlicher Hand und privaten Investoren charakteristisch, wobei neben Geldern der EU und privaten Mitteln immerhin 20 Mio. Pfund aus Mitteln der zentralstaatlichen Millenium Commission bereitgestellt wurden.

### **Unterschiedliche Ansätze des Stadtumbaus**

Die Problemlagen sind in Manchester teilräumlich sehr unterschiedlich gelagert, so dass es natürlich auch unterschiedlich Ansätze der Quartiersentwicklung und -erneuerung gibt. Dazu gehören der flächenhafte Abriss und die Neubauung ganzer Stadtquartiere wie in Hulme und Moss Side, wo bereits Anfang der 1990er Jahre damit begonnen wurde, die vorwiegend aus den 1950er und 1960er Jahren stammenden und in einem katastrophalen baulichen Zustand befindlichen Wohngebäude abzubrechen und durch neue Reihenhausbauung zu ersetzen (Lynn 1994). In Hulme vollzog sich damit zweimal innerhalb von nur 40-50 Jahren Stadterneuerung in Form von Komplettabriss und Neubauung. Diese Radikalität des Stadtumbaus, die allerdings wesentlich auf schwere Baumängel zurückzuführen ist, ist überraschend.

Eine ebenfalls komplette Umgestaltung und Umnutzung haben in den letzten 15 Jahren die ehemaligen Dockanlagen direkt am Manchester Ship Canal, die Salford Quays erfahren. Alle alten Gebäude wurden abgerissen und mit gewaltigem Aufwand eine vollständig neue Infrastruktur errichtet. Heute befinden sich auf dem Gelände Luxuswohnanlagen, Bürokomplexe, Hotels und Freizeitanlagen in einem mehr oder weniger gelungenen „postmodernen Disneylandlook“. Schon eher behutsam zu nennen sind Sanierungsmaßnahmen entlang der Kanalzone in der Innenstadt, wo der Versuch unternommen wird, Wasser als Qualitätsmerkmal in der Stadt wieder erlebbar zu machen. Ebenfalls in diese Kategorie fällt die Erneuerung des westlich der Innenstadt gelegenen Castlefield-Gebiets. Dieses durch Kanäle, historische Bahnviadukte, Brücken, Speicher und Lagerhäuser geprägte Gebiet, das den eigentlichen historischen Geburtsort von Manchester bildet, wurde 1982 zum ersten Urban Heritage Park Englands ernannt und in der Folge

aufwändig saniert. Die Maßnahmen umfassen die Instandsetzung und Wiedernutzung der Kanalsysteme, die Erneuerung alter Fabrik- und Speichergebäude sowie den Neubau von Wohnungen, Hotels, einer Jugendherberge.

### **Planungspartnerschaften zur Quartierserneuerung**

Charakteristisch für Prozesse der Quartierserneuerung in Manchester, wie auch in anderen englischen Städten, sind Planungspartnerschaften zwischen öffentlicher Hand und privaten Investoren. Dabei geht es darum, die jeweiligen akteursspezifischen Potenziale zu nutzen, um eine abgestimmte und effiziente Aufgabenverteilung zwischen öffentlichem und privatem Sektor zu erreichen. So kümmert sich die kommunale Politik und die öffentliche Verwaltung z. B. um die Beschleunigung der Verfahren, die Schaffung der rechtlichen Voraussetzungen sowie die Einwerbung weiterer Fördermittel und die Abstimmung mit den gesamtstädtischen Planungen. Die privaten Projektentwickler ermöglichen als marktorientierte Investoren die Finanzierung und das Management vielfältiger Aufgaben. Gleichzeitig bieten die Partnerschaften den privaten Akteuren spezifische Anreize, um sie zu einem Engagement zu bewegen. Zu nennen sind u. a. der Zugang zu neuen Ressourcen (städtischen Flächen, öffentlichen Fördermitteln), die Risikoreduzierung durch Einbindung in eine Gesamtentwicklung, Investitionssicherheit durch verbindliche politische Unterstützung sowie Möglichkeiten der Imagepflege durch positive Außenwirkungen von Entwicklungsvorhaben. (Dettmer, Kreutz 2001)

Im Unterschied zu den in Deutschland diskutierten lokalen Partnerschaften „von unten“ sind Partnerschaftskonzepte in England, allen voran City Challenge, oft in erster Linie als „von oben“ initiierte Partnerschaftskonzepte zu charakterisieren. So erfolgt meist keine Delegierung von finanziellen Mitteln und Kompetenzen auf die Quartiersebene. Die endogenen Potenziale des Quartiers, z. B. bürgerschaftliches Engagement, Selbsthilfe und Problemlösungskompetenzen werden meist nur dann genutzt, wenn sie als Anknüpfungspunkte für externe Ressourcen dienen. Auf der anderen Seite beschränkt sich die deutsche Erneuerungspraxis geradezu konträr dazu bisher im wesentlichen auf die Förderung der endogenen Potenziale, indem insbesondere die Partizipation von Akteuren des sogenannten dritten Sektors (lokale Bevölkerung und gemeinnützige Organisationen) unterstützt wird. Diese Einengung wird den komplexen Herausforderungen in benachteiligten Quartieren aber nur teilweise gerecht. (Dettmer, Kreutz 2001)

<http://www.schrumpfende-stadt.de/magazin/0212liebmann.htm>

### **Manchester City Centre Redevelopment**

Following the 1996 IRA terrorist bomb blast in Manchester's centre, the physical, economic and social damage became the catalyst for regeneration. Winning an international competition, EDAW acted as lead consultant in the preparation of the city centre's development framework, detailed masterplan and public realm strategy vision to regenerate the place as a major European city and reinforce its role as a regional retail and business centre. Before the bomb, the city centre had been at a low ebb. Many retailers were vulnerable to competition from a large out-of-town complex, traffic congestion was a blight and streets were unwelcoming after dark. The plan was to re-energise the city centre with new public spaces, greater pedestrian access and reduced road traffic, new homes and an economy expanded from 8 hours a day to 18.

At the north of the site a former car park has become a green oasis called Cathedral Gardens where the contemporary-style exhibition centre called Urbis has opened. South of here, and close to the heart of the blast, a former four-lane road interchange has been

transformed into Exchange Square designed by landscape architect Martha Schwartz. Two timber-beamed pubs, known as The Shambles and damaged in the blast, were dismantled and rebuilt in a different location opening up views to St Ann's Church. New Cathedral Street was created too, completing the vista from church to cathedral.

Looking on to Exchange Square is the Arndale Centre shopping mall where fortress-like walls have been pierced by new entrances relating to the local street pattern for greater permeability and shops have been incorporated at street level. And completing the sides of Exchange Square is a large new department store.

<http://www.edaw.co.uk/WhatWeDo/projects/projects.aspx?back=y&office=70998>



Katharina Erne

## Barton Arcade

Barton Arcade is a small Victorian shopping arcade in the centre of Manchester, between Deansgate and St Ann Square. It houses high-end shops, as well as offices. The historical building was listed as Grade II in 1972. Barton Arcade was constructed in 1871.

The entrance to the arcade on St. Ann Square incorporates a large, cast iron and glass wall. The two entrances on Deansgate are hidden behind the Barton Building. The building has four levels, the top three of which consist of balconies around a large open space. The whole structure is composed of cast iron and glass, with the iron from Macfarlane Saracen Glass Factory in Glasgow.

The building was one of the first to be built on the newly-widened Deansgate road. The arcade was restored in the 1980s. The original shop fronts, as well as the original decorative floor, no longer exist.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barton\\_Arcade](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barton_Arcade)

## Royal Exchange Theatre

The complex includes the Royal Exchange Theatre, and the Royal Exchange shopping centre. The current building is the last of several buildings on the site used for commodities exchange, primarily but not exclusively of cotton and textiles.



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## *reader*

The building remained empty until 1973 when it was used to temporarily house a theatre company. The Royal Exchange Theatre was founded in 1976 by a group of artistic directors — Michael Elliott, Caspar Wrede, Richard Negri, James Maxwell and Braham Murray — a group whose origins lay in the 59 and later 69 Theatre Companies whose work had had such an impact first in London and then Manchester.

The theatre features a seven-sided steel and glass module that squats within the Great Hall of the building. It is a pure theatre in the round in which the stage area is surrounded on all sides, and above, by seating.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal\\_Exchange,\\_Manchester#Ghosts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Exchange,_Manchester#Ghosts)



Katharina Erne

## Exchange Square

The £4m transformation of Exchange Square, funded by the Millennium Commission, has provided Manchester with a new informal, yet civic, space within an area devastated by an IRA bomb in 1996. It is located at the south-eastern corner of Manchester's vibrant new Millennium Quarter. More of a triangle than a square, the site is bounded by Corporation Street, the Triangle shopping centre (formerly the Corn Exchange) and the city's new flagship Selfridges department store. Though none of these elements date back further than the 19th century, it is interesting to note that the shape of the site is related to medieval property lines.

The proximity of the Cathedral, accessed from the Square is a further reminder that this is the old heart of the city. The square also provides the setting for two relocated timber-framed pubs, Sinclair's Oyster Bar and The Wellington, reinforcing the impression of its historic importance.

Begun in 1997 and completed in 1999 the Square designed by Martha Swartz was a key component of a new public realm strategy, developed by EDAW. The site provides a hard counterpoint to the soft green space of nearby Cathedral Gardens.

<http://www.cabe.org.uk/case-studies/exchange-square>

## The Triangle (Old Corn Exchange)

The original Corn Exchange Building, so badly damaged in the IRA bombing of 1996, has been wonderfully resurrected as the Triangle - the exterior of the old building faithfully

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## *reader*

preserved and can be seen best from Exchange Square, in the newly designated Millennium Quarter, while inside a new state-of-the-art shopping mall has been created.

### The Former Corn Exchange Building

Despite its reputation as “Cottonopolis”, Manchester’s wealth was not only built on cotton, but also as a distribution centre of foodstuffs and many other raw materials to the surrounding region. The Manchester Ship Canal and Manchester Docks (more properly in Salford) had obviated the need to rely on materials from Liverpool, and by 1879 Manchester was attracting thousands of dealers every week to its various food and material exchanges. In 1903 the new Corn & Produce Exchange was designed to handle regional trading in agricultural produce. Its vast hall with innumerable tiered side offices is dominated by a central glass dome. Despite suffering heavy bombing during World War II, many of its original fittings survive including its several imposing entrances and porches with their bronze and wrought ironwork.

### Manchester Corn Exchange in the 1980s and 1990s

For many year’s, (up to the time of the 1996 bombing), the building acted as a covered market hall, a Mecca for students and specialising in “alternative” produce - vegetarian foods, numerous “New Age” and Occult shops, palmists, tarot readers, books, aromatherapy prerequisites, music and clothing.

<http://www.manchester2002-uk.com/shops/triangle.html>



Katharina Erne

### Cathedral Gardens

The Cathedral Gardens has brought a vibrant yet relaxing green space to the heart of Manchester’s new Millennium Quarter. The Gardens were designed by BDP.

The area is the mediaeval heart of the city and the scheme, which consists of a series of hard and soft landscaped spaces, tree planting, artwork and water features takes much of its inspiration from the history and archaeology of the site and its adjoining neighbours.

Started in 2000 and completed in 2002, it was funded by the Millennium Commission as part of a £42m regeneration of the area devastated by an IRA bomb in 1996.

<http://www.cabe.org.uk/case-studies/cathedral-gardens>

### Urbis

Designed by the local firm Ian Simpson Architects and built in 2002, Urbis is located in Manchester's redeveloped Millennium Quarter. It replaces a car park in an area devastated by the 1996 IRA bomb, it is one of Manchester's most recognized buildings.

Manchester City Council held an international competition to design a building for the site. One of the key reasons why Ian Simpson's design won, was that it left room for the surrounding gardens. All other submissions placed buildings in the middle of the space. By leaving the center location open Ian Simpson allowed the Millennium Quarter to develop its own urban zone.

Manchester, which regards itself with some justification as the second city of England, has a proud record when it comes to cultural regeneration. The city, which was once one of the world's great manufacturing powerhouses, has adapted better than most to the postindustrial age. Three recent projects—Daniel Libeskind's Imperial War Museum, Sir Michael Hopkins's extension to the city's 19th-century art gallery, and Ian Simpson's Urbis—give the flavor. Urbis was not built in response to any overwhelming need for it, but rather to act as a symbol of rebirth after an I.R.A. terrorist bomb devastated Manchester's urban center in 1996. Ian Simpson, one of a squad of excellent younger architects who emerged in the city in the 1990s, played a key role in the urbanistic elements of the reconstruction, which has an overall value of at least £500 million. In terms of the program, Urbis was to be an interactive museum devoted to the city and urbanism. In the words of Simpson, it is "not a museum so much as a series of experiences of different cities around the world."

<http://www.caa.uidaho.edu/arch504ukgreenarch/2009Archs-CaseStudies/urbis.pdf>



[http://www.e-architect.co.uk/images/jpgs/manchester/manchester\\_transport\\_interchange\\_dh30.jpg](http://www.e-architect.co.uk/images/jpgs/manchester/manchester_transport_interchange_dh30.jpg)

### Manchester Transport Interchange Development

Manchester's Shudehill Transport Interchange is a highly contextual response to a complex brief for an intermodal (bus / tram / car) transport facility serving the city's shopping and leisure quarter.

Greater Manchester Passenger Transport Executive has developed the Interchange on behalf of a number of organisations which includes themselves, Manchester City Council, NCP and major local investors such as the CIS and Richardsons – the owner of the nearby Printworks leisure complex.

The Interchange was conceived as a solution to the widely varied transport needs of Manchester's emerging Northern Quarter which includes a growing residential component as well as the shopping, leisure and employment activities which generate larger movements of people.

Inserting a large building with all the attendant paraphernalia of its transportation function into the fringe of the Shudehill Conservation Area presented a planning challenge which became even more demanding when the IRA's bombing of the area in 1996 increased the site's significance as an opportunity to symbolise Manchester's self-confidence and its will to show that the attack upon the city would be transformed into an act which served only to strengthen it.

The architectural concept and scheme design of the Interchange was developed by Ian Simpson Architects, emerging from the practice's work upon the masterplan for the rebuilding of the bombed core of the city, and the post-planning implementation of the project was carried out by Jefferson Sheard Architects, with selected design input from Ian Simpson Architects and with GVA Grimley as the Employer's Representative. Ian Simpson Architects is celebrated for the practice's defining contribution to the making of modern Manchester whilst Jefferson Sheard are developing an extensive portfolio of striking Interchange projects. Both architects are highly pleased with the outcome of their collaboration at Shudehill.

There are, essentially, six components to the Interchange – the main passenger bus concourse which forms the ground floor of an eight storey car park building; a so-called "finger island" of additional bus facilities; a new Shudehill Metrolink (tram) platform; a spectacular glass "aerofoil" canopy which visually marks the entrance to the Interchange, an accommodation building beneath the car park access ramp at the corner of Shudehill and Hanover Street and, finally, a boundary wall to the 0.92 ha site, decorated in materials which reflect those found within the Conservation Area.

The architects have sought to demonstrate that transport facilities of this type can be highly symbolic public buildings which carry an important message about their city and the importance of public transport within its life. The largest of the six components – the car park and concourse – is conceived as a crystalline glass "box" which contributes to the visual appeal of the city by making use of the colour and movement of the cars within, while the finger island and aerofoil are highly sculptural compositions of glass and concrete.

Construction started in November 2003 and the Interchange was fully opened to the public at the end of January 2006 at a cost of approximately £28 million. The car park provides 777 spaces, whilst, in the Interchange itself there is provision for 17 bus stops, parking layover for another 6 buses, plus three retail units and a Travelshop within the main concourse.

[http://www.e-architect.co.uk/manchester/manchester\\_transport\\_interchange.htm](http://www.e-architect.co.uk/manchester/manchester_transport_interchange.htm)

## **Piccadilly Gardens**

Rejuvenating Piccadilly Gardens was an essential component in the economic and social success of the wider scheme to regenerate Manchester's city centre.

In an international competition, EDAW was chosen for the work. The challenging site was neglected and hostile and at the centre of a major transport interchange. Work also had to incorporate the city's largest underground electricity substation and the reinstatement of historic statues.



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Katharina Erne

Working with architect Tadao Ando, ARUP Engineers, Chapman Robinson Architects and lighting designer Peter Fink, EDAW created the design for a contemporary-style public space, the largest in the city centre.

By closing roads and rebuilding the bus system, the design streamlines the flow of vehicles and reclaims the gardens for the public. Key to reducing traffic impact on the open space, two buildings were added between the park and the road, one, an award-winning office by Allies & Morrison, the other a graceful curved concrete pavilion and wall by Tadao Ando. To further banish traffic, sections of carriageway were removed on the north and west edges, enabling the gardens to run up to building frontages.

The central focus of the design is a huge elliptical fountain in black granite with hundreds of water jets and coloured lighting. Around this, the new gardens are simple and flexible with versatility for walking or meeting friends and children's play. There are large open lawns and generous terraces finished in slate, granite and York stone with precast concrete edges. Along with planting mature trees including oaks, magnolias and pear, the lawn holds surprises — in spring, half is covered in dark blue crocuses, while in the other half, red and blue crocuses grow in circles beneath the trees.

Upgrading the gardens has led to considerable revitalisation of the area including the redevelopment of one corner of the historic square to provide new office accommodation.

<http://www.edaw.co.uk/whatWedo/projects/projects.aspx?idx=26&projId=71827984745048485648554850485053485350&office=&search=y&rl=Design&rp=../ourWork/deepLD.aspx>

### Hulme

The Hulme area suffered badly at the time of the Industrial Revolution - its central position doomed it to be the site of the most awful urbanisation and mechanisation. A massive population influx forced the rapid building of as many houses as possible into the limited space available. Living conditions were appalling, sanitary facilities were non-existent, disease was rampant and mortality rates were very high.

In the 1960s large scale slum clearances were under way, and most of Victorian Hulme was demolished, only to be replaced by concrete tower blocks of such ugliness and severity that they soon became universally unpopular as places to live. Poverty, unemployment and crime dominated the life of the area until they too in turn were demolished in the early 1990s to make way for more conventional two-storey houses and gardens.

Nevertheless, Hulme has struggled to shake off the unfortunate reputation it gained during the 1970s and 1980s, despite numerous new initiatives. Gradually, however, successes are being achieved, and regeneration is taking place thanks to new shopping complexes, sports and medical centres, despite the menace of street gangs, gun violence and drug dealing.

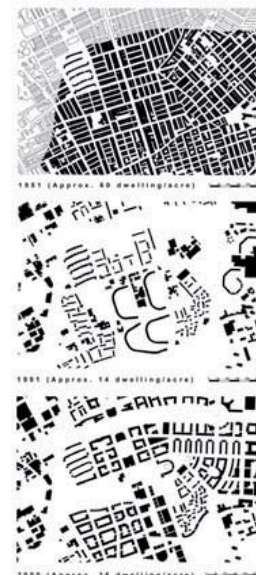
Hulme's close proximity to the main University campus has made it increasingly popular as a place for students to live and to seek entertainment.

<http://www.manchester2002-uk.com/districts/hulme.html>

### Hulme City Challenge

In 1991 MBLA were commissioned by Hulme Regeneration Limited, a JV between Manchester City Council and AMEC, as lead design consultants to create a concept and masterplan for the regeneration of Hulme. Part funded by the City Challenge initiative, the site comprised approximately 230 acres of inner city land suffering from major decline. The plan reintegrated the district into surrounding areas by connecting major routes. The development pattern was derived from the traditional urban block connected by a network of streets and squares and is now a popular thriving neighbourhood continuing to attract major private development.

Quelle: MBLA





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<http://www.penninewaterways.co.uk/manchester/cf26.jpg> & <http://www.penninewaterways.co.uk/manchester/cf21.jpg>

### Castlefield Urban Heritage Park

The Castlefield area has been designated as Britain's first Urban Heritage Park. It contains not only a wealth of Manchester's industrial heritage - railway viaducts, canal systems and museums, but also many tourist attractions including waterside pubs, pleasant walks, boat trips and frequent events in the Outdoor Arena. Most of its once derelict industrial buildings have now been renovated or restored to their former glory, and numerous archaeological digs have revealed the early history of the city.

### Regeneration

Castlefield regeneration dates from 1972, when the Greater Manchester Council carried out archeological investigations in the area. The Liverpool Road goods depot closed in 1975.

Through the joint efforts of the Civic Trust, the Georgian Society, the Victorian Society and MRIAS a report called Historic Castlefield was published in 1979, which set upon a development framework. Also in 1979 Castlefield was designated a conservation area even though most of its historic canals and buildings were derelict. The major landowner was the Manchester Ship Canal Company. The area's potential had been recognised and the 1982 City Centre Local Plan actively supported the Museum of Science and Industry at Liverpool Road, and the Castlefield Conservation Area Steering Committee, (CCASC) was formed.

Castlefield designated itself Britain's first Urban Heritage Park in 1983. This led to £40m of public sector funding being invested for regeneration.

In 1988 the Central Manchester Development Corporation was created to formulate a regeneration policy for nearly 187 ha of central Manchester (approximately 40% of the city centre) and to pump-prime private sector development using Government grants. This embraced Castlefield.

The Corporation determined that Castlefield should be revitalised by strengthening the tourism base, consolidating and supporting business activity and establishing a vibrant residential community. The imaginative and sensitive conservation and enhancement of the listed buildings, canals, viaducts and spaces, was to be achieved with high standards of urban design. A large number of grants now became available for public/private development partnerships.

One organisation to benefit was Jim Ramsbottom's, Castlefield Estates company, who initiated several significant development projects, including Eastgate, Merchants Warehouse and Dukes 92.

The similarly named Castlefield Management Company was created in 1992 as a non-profit company to provide services, events and to maintain the environmental quality of the area. An Urban Ranger service was set up to assist visitors, guide tours and oversee the Urban Heritage Park.

Most of the buildings have now either been renovated or restored and many have been converted in modern apartments (warehouse flats). Numerous archaeological digs have taken place and revealed a great deal about the early history of the city. Manchester City Council have recently encouraged high quality new developments to accompany the converted warehouses and enhance the conservation area. However, key sites remain to be completed, and Ian Simpson's proposals for a massive eight storey block of apartments at Jackson's Wharf, has twice been rejected by the City Council reflecting vociferous local objections.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castlefield>

<http://www.manchester2002-uk.com/castlefield/castlefield1.html>

## Urban Splash

Urban Splash is a British company which regenerates decaying industrial warehouses, mills, Victorian terraced houses and other buildings. These buildings have mainly been converted into housing (apartments and penthouses). The company has also constructed new build developments.

Established in 1993, the company mainly worked in the northwest cities of the United Kingdom such as Manchester, Bradford and Liverpool, but has recently expanded into the Midlands and the South in such places as Birmingham, Bristol (Lake Shore) and Plymouth (Royal William Yard).

The company are known for taking on difficult sites and projects that other developers will not, such as the Budenburg Haus Projekte in Altrincham, Greater Manchester, Park Hill, Sheffield, the Chimney Pot Park in Salford, New Islington and Moho in Manchester and Lister's Mill in Bradford. They also place emphasis on design, employing well architects respected as Foster and Partners, ShedKM and Glenn Howells.

In September 2008 Urban Splash announced it would be making significant redundancies due to the downturn in the UK property market. This downturn has led to delays on some projects.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban\\_Splash](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_Splash)

## New Islington

### Background

New Islington, Manchester's Millennium Community is being built on a 12.14 ha site at Ancoats, East Manchester and was the third Millennium Community to be identified as part of English Partnerships' national programme.

Home of the Cardroom Estate, built in the late 1970s, the site involved extensive remediation works; the estate's community was suffering the effects of massive depopulation,





poor services and high levels of crime. Only half of the 204 homes were occupied when the site was identified for a Millennium Community.

An alliance of partners works with English Partnerships on New Islington, including the local community, Urban Splash, Urban Regeneration Company New East Manchester Ltd, Manchester City Council and Manchester Methodist Housing Association, part of Great Places Housing Group.

### **Quality public realm**

English Partnerships' capital investment in essential infrastructure and site preparation has acted as a catalyst to attract private and other public sector investors.

The vision was to provide beautiful canal side walks, cafés, cutting-edge architecture, moorings for narrow boats, gardens, shops, trees, and up to 1,700 new homes. The scheme includes affordable homes, a state-of-the-art primary health clinic, workshop spaces, a crèche, a primary school and community facilities all created using world class architects.

In 2004, work started on Will Alsop's imaginative masterplan. By 2006, a new canal arm at the heart of the development and pioneering traffic-calming measures to Old Mill Street were completed. Now, the primary health centre facing onto the water park is completed and opened to the local community and a fabulous high-quality water park Cotton Field has also been created.

### **EcoHomes**

The first 23 residents on Manchester's Millennium Community moved into their new homes in Spring 2006. The homes were designed by designed by FAT (Fashion Architecture Taste) architects. The homes have already won several awards for their distinctive façades interpreting Dutch gabled houses.

Further awards came with the second phase of social housing which was completed in early 2007, designed by De Metz Forbes Knight, and which incorporates innovative green roofs.

### **Energy solutions**

The first phases of social housing at New Islington incorporated individual micro-CHP units in each of the homes. Later housing will benefit from a site-wide Combined Heat and Power System, which will reduce energy consumption across the whole of New Islington.

<http://www.englishpartnerships.co.uk/newislington.htm>



Chips and Old Mill Street

[http://www.urbansplash.co.uk/images/FS\\_TUTTIFRUTTI.jpg](http://www.urbansplash.co.uk/images/FS_TUTTIFRUTTI.jpg)

### **Master Plan and Chips**

Chips is part of a masterplan, developed by Alsop after consultation with residents of the blighted Cardroom estate, which used to stand on this site. One of the stronger statements to emerge from residents was that 'the sun may not shine much in Manchester, but it does sometimes, and when it does we want to sit by canals'.

From this came Alsop's masterplan, which proposed infiltrating the site with water, and creating a series of 'fingers', long, narrow peninsulas carrying oblong apartment blocks, with a scattering of cafés and other facilities to enliven the quays. The areas between the fingers were to be 'semi-private' places for the benefit of the apartment blocks. A more public zone would run north-south across the site, alongside the canal. It embodied Alsop's belief in the importance of a 'three-dimensional masterplan, one that gives people an idea of what they're voting for'. It wasn't quite as extravagant in its imagery as other northern Alsop masterplans – no Tuscan hill town as he proposed for Barnsley, not quite the lake he wanted in Bradford, no giant teddy bears as seen in an image for Middlesbrough – but it was still communicated in vivid and colourful pictures.

Chips is the first of the fingers, and includes the beginnings of the canalside living envisaged in the masterplan. Water will run along the long southern side, the short western end, and halfway along the northern side. An essential element of the hoped-for new community is a double-height, glass-walled, water-surrounded café at the western end, with studio/workshops at ground level.

Meanwhile, on the inside, Alsop has sought to make something of the restricted nature of low-cost housing. The brief required every flat to be accessible and Disability Discrimination Act-compliant. Affordable and market housing is distributed randomly and without differentiation.

<http://www.architectsjournal.co.uk/buildings/residential/chips-new-islington-manchester-by-alsop-architects/5202419.article>

# *manchester - liverpool excursion 2010*

## *reader*



Tutti Frutti

[http://www.urbansplash.co.uk/images/FS\\_TUTTI FRUTTI.jpg](http://www.urbansplash.co.uk/images/FS_TUTTI FRUTTI.jpg)

### **Tutti Frutti**

Tutti Frutti is an opportunity for interested people to buy one of 20 canalside plots of land and to design and build their own home in the centre of Manchester. The first 6 plots were decided by competition, with one lucky plot winner having the price of their plot paid for.

<http://www.urbansplash.co.uk/projects/tutti-frutti>



<http://www.grant-associates.uk.com/upload/Cotton-Fields-Water-Park-New-Islington.pdf>

### **Cotton Fields Water Park**

Grant Associates was commissioned as lead designer to create a new urban park, Cotton Fields. The site forms the heart of the New Islington sustainable community, the third Millennium Village to be created. The aim of the park is to bring together people and nature within an urban environment.

The park consists of a new body of water, a 3 metre-wide boardwalk that forms the main pedestrian route, an urban beach and several distinctive islands. The community island is envisaged as the focal point for public events, and the beach offers activities such as paddling, picnicking and rowing boat hire.

Extensive planting includes an orchard island, a protective grove of Scots pines around the beach, and wildflowers and reed beds, all helping to attract wildlife. A variety of follies, meeting shelters, bird boxes and floating wildlife islands, as well as an innovative lighting scheme, provide a sequence of focal points that are associated with views and routes across the site.

<http://www.grant-associates.uk.com/upload/Cotton-Fields-Water-Park-New-Islington.pdf>



### **Old Mill Street**

Transforming Old Mill Street, the major route to and from the city centre, has been completed, creating a “new look” that has been designed to keep traffic speeds down, increase pedestrian safety which will provide the new shops with an opportunity for passing trade.

Landscaping by Grant Associates and bus shelters by FAT

[http://www.neweastmanchester.com/area\\_map/2\\_-\\_new\\_islington/](http://www.neweastmanchester.com/area_map/2_-_new_islington/)

### **Northwest Development Agency**

The Northwest Development Agency NWDA is a Regional Development Agency. Regional Development Agencies are Government-funded public bodies set up by the Government in 1999. (Except for the London Development Agency, which is a functional body of the Greater London Authority and was established in 2000.)

There are nine Regional Development Agencies in England: the NWDA; Yorkshire Forward; ONE North East; East Midlands Development Agency; East of England Development Agency; London Development Agency; South West of England Development Agency; South East England Development Agency; and Advantage West Midlands.

Regional Development Agencies were set up to help improve the quality of life and economic prosperity in the English regions. They aim to achieve this through driving economic development and regeneration, developing business competitiveness and improving the skills base. RDAs work with the Government but are independent of party affiliation.

As a business-led organisation, the NWDA provides a crucial link between Government policies and the needs of the region's businesses.

It is our job to create an environment in which businesses in the region can flourish.

<http://www.nwda.co.uk/about-us.aspx>



Gisa Ruland

### **The Murrays' Mills - Ancoats**

Manchester became the boom town of the late 18th century. Ancoats was the first suburb to combine industry and housing, and in 1798 George and Adam Murray completed the first phase of what is now Manchester's and the world's oldest surviving steam-powered urban cotton mill. It comprised two separate cotton spinning mills - the extended Old Mill, now known as Old/Decker Mill, and New Mill - connected by two warehouse, preparation and office ranges, to form a large single development grouped around a central quadrangle. Within the quadrangle were two engine houses, each housing a Boulton and Watt steam engine and associated boiler houses. Also in the quadrangle was a large canal

basin, linked to the adjacent Rochdale Canal by a tunnel. This was the route in for coal and raw cotton, and the route out for spun cotton. Pedestrian and vehicular access was through an arched opening in the west face of the quadrangle - the Great Gate.

### **Decline and Regeneration**

The buildings were amongst the most significant survivals of the Industrial Revolution. They had been Grade II\* listed in 1989 as buildings of special architectural or historic interest, an accolade awarded to the top 6% of listed buildings in England. They were located within the Ancoats Conservation Area, also known as the Ancoats Urban Village, and within an area shortlisted for designation by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. Their repair and re-use was recognised as important for the social and technological history of the country, and for the regeneration of Ancoats.

Ancoats Buildings Preservation Trust first started to explore the possibility for funding the permanent repair and reuse of Murrays' Mills in 1996. Supported by the Ancoats Urban Village Company, Manchester City Council, English Heritage and many other partners, an application to the Heritage Lottery Fund for substantial grant aid was submitted in 1999 and received a 'stage one pass' in 2000. The buildings were included in the Northwest Regional Development Agency's area wide Compulsory Purchase Order and acquired by the NWDA in 2003. This enabled the HLF to confirm its funding of £7.164 million, with further funding being provided by the NWDA. Following archaeological excavations in the courtyard and building recording over the 2003/04 winter, the £10 million repair contract started on site in September 2004. The restoration works, which included the repair and strengthening of all structural elements, provision of new slate roofs, and new windows, cleaning and repairing of brickwork, the rebuilding of the missing storeys of the Murray Street block and the reinstatement of the central courtyard and canal basin, were completed in July 2006.

### **Objectives of the Murrays' Mills permanent repair project**

The project did not seek to preserve the Murrays' Mills buildings in aspic, but rather to repair them as unobtrusively as possible, strengthening them to enable them to be reused for a wide range of purposes. The Heritage Lottery Funded project's objectives were:

- To complete the permanent repair of the Murrays' Mills complex as part of the wider urban regeneration of the Ancoats area.
- To enable full appreciation of the significance and architecture of these important mill buildings.
- To create flexible internal volumes that could be further converted by others for a wide range of possible uses, including residential properties on upper floors and a mix of commercial, cultural and leisure uses at lower and upper ground floors.
- To encourage sympathetic conversion work of a quality appropriate for such important structures.
- To encourage cultural and community uses in parts of the buildings and leisure use of the courtyard area, to physical and intellectual access for all.

[http://www.ancoatsbpt.co.uk/projects\\_mills.htm](http://www.ancoatsbpt.co.uk/projects_mills.htm)



[http://i.telegraph.co.uk/telegraph/multimedia/archive/00785/manchester\\_785611i.jpg](http://i.telegraph.co.uk/telegraph/multimedia/archive/00785/manchester_785611i.jpg)

## *Salford*

### Salford Quays

#### **The Salford Quays Development Plan**

The visionary masterplan sought to create a new quarter of the city with a unique character derived from the way in which all parts of the development are related to water; and where people would be encouraged to work, live and play in a high quality environment.

A clear framework was created in the original development plan proposed by Shephard Epstein and Hunter architects, town planners and landscape architects working with the city council. The plan was published in May 1985.

The plan set out the reclamation strategy for water, roads and services. These would combine to achieve new axes and vistas through the prospective development and along the proposed canals. They included:

- Water - new canals, promenades, water quality improvements and an inland waterway.
- Roads and Services - two new loop roads to provide access new development sites.
- Public Access and Landscape – public waterfront promenades all around the site.

The future development of Salford Quays and its implementation were set out in the mix of development and infrastructure framework.

The plan proposed a flexible mixed development and suggested that the site would be made up of approximately 1/3 commercial offices, 1/3 residential and 1/3 leisure. To maintain the development plan and its urban design principles, development land parcels were identified and released, programmed in partnership with the public infrastructure, using design briefs and competitions.

The infrastructure framework was the plan's foundation, acting as a guide setting quality standards for new canals, bridges and roads, creating development sites and a new public realm benchmark.

[http://www.salford.gov.uk/d/milestones\\_v2.pdf](http://www.salford.gov.uk/d/milestones_v2.pdf)

### **The Salford Quays is Greater Manchester's unique waterfront**

The redevelopment of Salford Quays has created a world-class business, cultural and residential area of great national and regional significance. More people now work at the Quays than in its heyday as a major seaport. The area has also become a popular residential area with a regular tram service to West Salford, Altrincham and Manchester city centre. The development of MediaCityUK will continue to develop the area's vibrant economy, fantastic leisure assets and high quality residential buildings.

Key milestones such as the opening of The Lowry in 2000, with its theatres, galleries, shops, bars, restaurant and conference facilities, along with the Digital World Centre and the Lowry Outlet mall and leisure development, have marked a major watershed in the sustainable regeneration of the area.

The Quays has established itself as a tourist destination of choice with a wealth of world-class entertainment, sporting, leisure and cultural facilities, including the Salford Triathlon World Cup.

Future plans aim to spread the success and vitality of Salford Quays' regeneration into other parts of Salford. The creation of MediaCityUK, commercial development, the transformation of the river corridor into Irwell City Park, as well as extensive residential developments will help to create a successful business district, international tourism destination and an exciting and vibrant place to live.

<http://www.salford.gov.uk/quays-regen.htm>



[http://www.europe-re.com/files/processed/00086900/86978\\_mediacityday\\_kl.jpg](http://www.europe-re.com/files/processed/00086900/86978_mediacityday_kl.jpg)

### **MediaCityUK**

The country's first media city is taking shape at Salford Quays. MediaCityUK has been designed to provide a purpose-built home for creative and digital businesses. The first phase, spread over 36 acres, will be completed in 2011 but there is the potential to use



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up to 200 acres of land over the next decade.

The BBC will move around 2,500 staff to MediaCityUK, which will involve relocating five London-based departments, along with all local and network broadcasting currently operating out of Manchester city centre.

The University of Salford will also have a presence at MediaCityUK, with a brand new campus for more than 800 students and staff. Specialist courses, designed in conjunction with the BBC, will equip students with the skills to help them access job opportunities on site.

Centred around a waterfront public realm area twice the size of London's Trafalgar Square, MediaCityUK will be a destination in its own right, complete with bars, cafés and restaurants. The development's piazza has been designed to accommodate over 5,000 people, making it a natural focal point both day and night.

<http://www.salford.gov.uk/mediacityuk.htm>



The Lowry

Katharina Erne

## The Lowry

In 1988, a new arts centre, based at Pier 8, was proposed to raise the cultural profile of the city and bring more businesses and tourism into the area. Salford City Council commissioned the internationally famous architects James Stirling and Michael Wilford to produce designs for the arts centre. Stirling died suddenly in 1992, and Michael Wilford was confirmed as architect. Lottery funding was secured, building began in April 1997, and was completed three years later.

The total cost of the project, £106 million, includes The Lowry building, the large triangular Plaza, the terraced areas down to the canal and the Lifting Footbridge leading to Trafford Wharfside and the Imperial War Museum - North. Also included in The Lowry project is the Digital World Centre (DWC) - a high-tech business centre providing quality, serviced premises.

<http://www.thelowry.com/about-the-lowry/the-lowry-building/>



Imperial War Museum North

Gisa Ruland

### Imperial War Museum North

Opened on 5 July 2002, the long awaited IWM North is situated on the banks of the Manchester Ship Canal on the Trafford wharfside of Salford Quays about 2 miles from city centre Manchester. It is located diametrically opposite the Lowry Centre on the Salford side, to which it is linked by the dramatic Lowry Footbridge across the Ship Canal. The building is an attraction in itself, and is expected to be visited by around 400,000 visitors a year. It is an inspired concept of internationally renowned architect, Daniel Libeskind, who also designed the adjoining Lowry Footbridge. Polish-born in 1946, and with his main office now in Berlin, Libeskind overcame severe budget cuts - from £40 million down to around £28.5 million when the millennium lottery grant failed to materialise, to produce this masterpiece, the first of only 3 buildings by the architect. His other two include the Jewish Museum in Berlin and the Shoah Centre also in Manchester. The style, typical of Libeskind's work, has become known as "defragmentation", and it departs dramatically from conventional vertical and right angle-built architecture in its free-flowing forms and asymmetric geometry. The original plan had called for concrete, the final stainless steel sheet cladding came as a result of financial constraints. However, Libeskind rose to the challenge - never one to shirk tough challenges. The building has joined an ever-growing list of celebrated 21st century structures appearing around Manchester, and is expected to attract continuing international interest for designers and students of architecture. It is a further contributor to the rebirth of Manchester as a world-class architectural environment and as such is instrumental in shaking off more than a century of drabness and grime which has long been associated with the area.

<http://www.manchester2002-uk.com/museums/museums2a.html>