



Manchester

A TALE OF TWO CITIES



Liverpool

Manchester - Liverpool

cover: Rochdale canal

"dazzle style" pop-art painted ship

2017



Foundation the Panorama
est. 1991

www.hetpanorama.nl

inhoud

de Panorama formule	5
deelnemers	6
inleiding	7
Manchester	
Programma woensdag 7 juni	8
Programma donderdag 8 juni	11
Programma vrijdag 9 juni	36
Trentham Gardens	42
Liverpool	
Programma zaterdag 10 juni	46
Programma zondag 11 juni	47
Offices	81
Extra	89
Good to know / Tips	104
British humour	106
English-Dutch	107
Bronnen / Colofon	110

reisschema

Woensdagmiddag 7 juni	Manchester
Donderdag 8 juni	Manchester
Vrijdagochtend 9 juni	Manchester
Vrijdagmiddag 9 juni	Trentham gardens
Zaterdag 10 juni	Liverpool
Zondagochtend 11 juni	Liverpool
Zondagmiddag 11 juni	vertrek van Manchester naar Amsterdam

reisinfo

woensdag 7 juni: heenreis
10.30 aanwezig in vertrekhal Schiphol
12.35 Departure AMSTERDAM KL 1083
 12.55 Arrival in MANCHESTER
 met trein naar Piccadilly Station (iedere 10 min; reistijd ca 25 min) en te voet naar Hotel: Ibis Styles Manchester Portland Hotel, 3-5 Portland Street.
 tel:+44 8713 769026

vrijdag 9 juni: met eigen bus van Manchester naar Trentham Gardens en daarna naar Liverpool. Hotel: Liverpool Central The Strand Travelodge, The Strand.
 tel: +44 8719 846486

zondag 11 juni: terugreis
ca 13.30 vertrek uit hotel naar Lime Street station Liverpool
 14.22 vertrek trein naar Manchester - Airport: aankomst 15.32 op airport.
17.25 Departure MANCHESTER KL 1094
19.45 Arrival in AMSTERDAM

de Panorama formule

De excursies van de Stichting het Panorama staan in het teken van hedendaagse ontwikkelingen in ons vakgebied. We bekijken recent gerealiseerde projecten en de beroepspraktijk van onze, ditmaal Engelse collega's. Bij voorkeur laten we de ontwerpers op locatie of op de bureau's zelf uitleg geven.
 Zo horen we achtergronden en motieven en worden kennis en ideeën uitgewisseld.

De deelnemers die al eerder meegingen weten het: we hebben een vol programma waarmee we ook met een zekere flexibliteit omspringen. In combinatie met de lange lichte avonden zijn de vijf dagen behoorlijk uitputtend.

Als je niet betrokken bent bij de inhoudelijke voorbereiding, is het programma overweldigend. Om jullie houvast te geven beginnen we, indien mogelijk, iedere dag vlak voor vertrek met een korte toelichting op het programma van de dag. We hopen in de hotels hiervoor gelegenheid te vinden.

Nagenieten doen we ook: we schrijven allemaal na afloop een beschouwing in tekst en/of beeld over een project, karakteristiek of opvallend fenomeen en nemen dit op in het Review boekje.
Tip: Bedenk van te voren al een of meer onderwerpen!

Op de reunie in het najaar bekijken we onze mooiste foto's. Alle beschouwingen van de deelnemers zijn dan door ons gebundeld zodat iedereen het boekje 'Review Manchester-Liverpool 2017' krijgt. Het wordt ook, net als de excursiegids, op de website van het Panorama geplaatst.

Inbegrepen bij de excursie:

- vliegretour Amsterdam-Manchester
- 4 nachten middenklasse hotel en ontbijt (2 in Manchester en 2 in Liverpool)
- excursie-vervoer ter plaatse (fiets, metro, touringcar en trein)
- 1x gezamenlijk diner in Liverpool
- Panorama excursiegids Manchester-Liverpool 2017
- Reunie in najaar (met eten)
- Review-boekje (met bijdragen van alle deelnemers)

- **niet inbegrepen:**
 reis- en annuleringsverzekering

Meenemen:

- geldig paspoort
- wereldstekker voor Engelse stopcontacten
- regenkleding / paraplu

deelnemers

- 1 Jan Verburg
- 2 Martien van Osch
- 3 Jacqueline Ram
- 4 Mathieu Derckx
- 5 Anneke Nauta
- 6 Renee Santema
- 7 Veronica van Amerongen
- 8 Kim Kogelman
- 9 Marlies van Diest
- 10 Harma Horlings
- 11 Ine Esselink
- 12 Jeroen de Jong
- 13 Marieke Kraan
- 14 Saskia Bongers
- 15 Karin van Essen
- 16 Wim van Krieken
- 17 Anneke Coops
- 18 Vibeke Scheffener
- 19 Roel van Wees
- 20 Patrick Ruijzenaars
- 21 Ben Kuipers
- 22 Martin Looije
- 23 Titia Hajonides
- 24 Sandra Schuit
- 25 Mintske Sijsma
- 26 Ulrike Centmayer
- 27 Ed Joosting Bunk
- 28 Wim Wijsman
- 29 Eva Radionova
- 30 Judith van der Poel
- 31 Rob Aben
- 32 Herman Hobbelink

inleiding

A *Tale of Two cities* is oorspronkelijk een boek van Charles Dickens over de rivaliteit tussen Parijs en Londen ten tijde van de Franse Revolutie. Tussen Liverpool en Manchester bestaat al lang een zekere rivaliteit (zie blz 88). Maar de 2 steden werken onder deze naam ook samen aan de herintroductie van inheemse wilde bloemrijke planten die met uitsterven worden bedreigd: het Grow Wild! project (no 16. in beide steden).

Op deze 18e excursie van de Stichting het Panorama kan het spannend worden. Wie gaat er winnen: **Liverpool of Manchester?**

Omstreeks 1800 speelden beide steden een grote rol in de wereld. Liverpool dreef op de handel in katoen, 'het witte goud'. De stad had een uitgestrekt 10 km lang havengebied met dokken. Manchester daarentegen stond vol met dampende schoorstenen, grote fabrieken met slechte werkomstandigheden en armzalige arbeiderswoningen. Tot in het begin van de 20e eeuw de textielproductie (incl slechte werkomstandigheden) naar lage lonenlanden o.a. in Oost-Azië verhuisde. De dokken in Liverpool, fabrieken en kanalen in Manchester werden gedempt, verlaten en veelal afgebroken.

In de 2e WO is **Manchester** op veel plaatsen gebombardeerd. Het gridvormige stratenpatroon heeft daarom een zeer gevarieerde invulling: moderne shopping malls en highrise naast kolossale 19e eeuwse bakstenen gebouwen met appartementen. Pas sinds de jaren 80 van de 20e eeuw is er een levendige economie en cultuurindustrie op gang gekomen. Een bom van de IRA midden in het centrum (1996), heeft ook voor vernieuwende impulsen gezorgd (o.a Exchange square). Met name de laatste jaren, voor een deel

dankzij de herwaardering van het industriële decor van 'red bricks and steel', wordt het ene project na het andere gebouwd. De spiegelglas kantoren en torenhoge appartementenblokken rondom kleine parkjes worden op veel locaties tegelijk gerealiseerd.

"A place with a plan is a place with a future" schrijft het Manchester City Counsel in haar Greater Manchester Spatial Framework van 2016. Maar als de grondeigenaar geen gouden bergen ziet gebeurt er niets met 'een locatie met plan'. Dit verklaart alle parkeerterreinen in hartje centrum. Daarom ontbreekt een wandel/fietsroute langs b.v. de Irwell river enz.

Sinds het begin van de 21e eeuw worden verkrotte woonbuurten in **Liverpool** gesloopt en vervangen door hoogwaardiger vastgoed zoals in Liverpool One: shopping-, residential and leisure area. Omdat Liverpool in 2008 Culturele hoofdstad van Europa was, kwam ook de stadsvernieuwing op gang. Oude aan de haven gerelateerde gebieden zoals Rope Walks en Baltic Triangle zijn hierdoor herontwikkeld. Voor hippe bedrijven en uitgaansgelegenheden moet je hier zijn. Voor de komende 10 jaar zijn veel plannen. Het ontwikkelen van Liverpool-Waters begint met het bouwen van appartemententorens langs Princes Dock, een creatief kwartier in 10-streets, wellicht een nieuw stadion voor Everton FC er tegenover en een "urban village community" in het Knowledge Quarter (universiteitsgebied). De contrasten tussen de enorme en rijk gedecoreerde handelsgebouwen aan het waterfront en de uitgestrekte wijken met kleine in slechte (of dichtgetimmerde) staat verkerende arbeiderswoningen zijn enorm.

We maken kennis met de nogal van onze plannings- en ontwerpcultuur afwijkende praktijken van onze collega's bij onder andere Mecanoo, Planit, Gillespies, BDP.

Manchester programma

woensdag 7 juni

van Piccadilly station 500m lopen naar Portland Hotel en inchecken.

14.00 gezamenlijke startbijeenkomst met toelichting op ons programma.

15.30 en 16.30 Bureaubezoek Mecanoo; ivm klein kantoor in 2 groepen op basis van de nummers in de deelnemerslijst op blz 6. adres: 52 Princess St. zie blz 11 en 84.

-15.00 vertrek groep "even" naar Mecanoo; bureaubezoek 15.30-16.30. Na afloop via Rochdale canal towpath naar 13. HOME.

-15.00 vertrek groep "oneven" met omweg langs Rochdale canal towpath naar Mecanoo; bureaubezoek 16.30-17.30. Na afloop naar 13. HOME

18.00 gezamenlijk wat drinken bij HOME First Street (no 13.)
- diner op eigen gelegenheid



Portland Hotel Ibis Styles Manchester
3-5 Portland St. tel +44 871 376 9026



In 1804, the Rochdale canal was opened. Cargoes included coal, agricultural produce and materials for the textiles industry. Difference in height (over 600 feet) resulted in a large number of locks (sluizen). Effects of road-traffic and the decline in traditional industries took their inevitable toll. The last regular through-traffic ended just before World War II. Restoration work on the Rochdale canal towpath began in the 1970.



Manchester programma

2. One Angel square, Mecanoo
3. Sadler's Yard, Planit
4. Cathedral Gardens, EDAW, BDP
5. Exchange Square, Martha Schwartz
6. Piccadilly Gardens, EDAW
7. Albert Square, Camlin Lonsdale
8. St Peters Square, Latz + partner
9. Hardmann Square, HED
10. St John's, Gillespies
- (11. Middlewood Locks, Planit)
12. Castfield Basin
20. MediaCityUK, Gillespies
21. Imperial War Museum, Libeskind
22. Trafford Wharf promenade, FoRM Ass.

13. First Street, Planit
 14. Circle Square, Planit
 - 15a. Birley Fields MMU, Gillespies
 - 15b. University of Manchester
 16. Princess Parkway, Grow Wild
- vrijdag 9 juni:** zie blz 36.
17. Cotton Field park, Grant Ass
 18. Murray's and Royal Mills
 19. Ancoats, Camlin Lonsdale

donderdag 8 juni:

8.30 vertrek uit hotel en te voet langs projecten 6,5,4,3,2.

11.00 toelichting Lindsay Humblet (Planit) bij 3. Sadlers' Yard (outside Pilcrow Pub, Redfern/Hanover St.)

Daarna verder langs Irwell river en langs 7,8,9,10,12.

14.00 station Metrolink Deansgate-Castlefield: met roze Metrolink-lijn naar Media City UK (kaartje blz 9).

rondje over 3 bruggen en 21,22,20

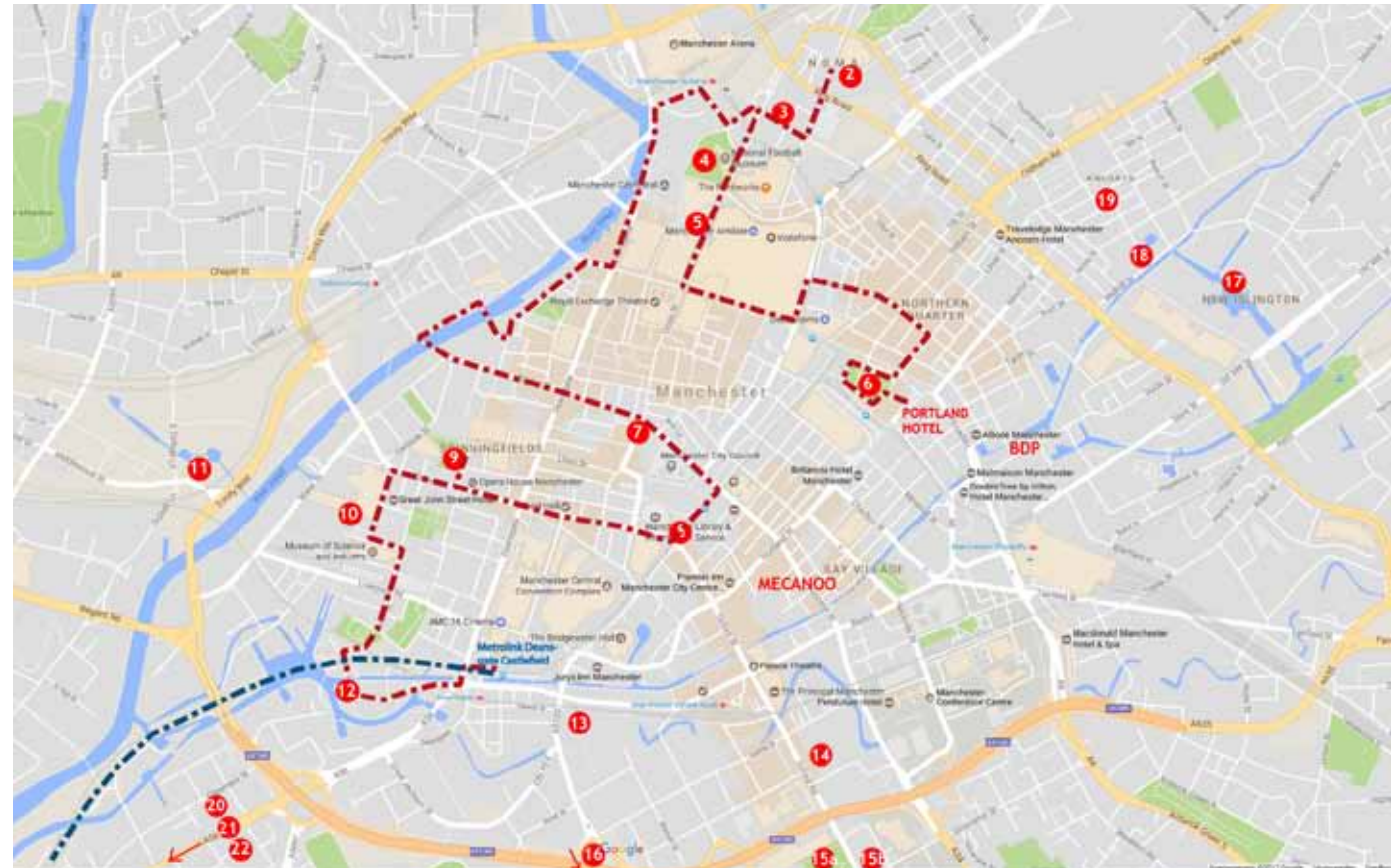
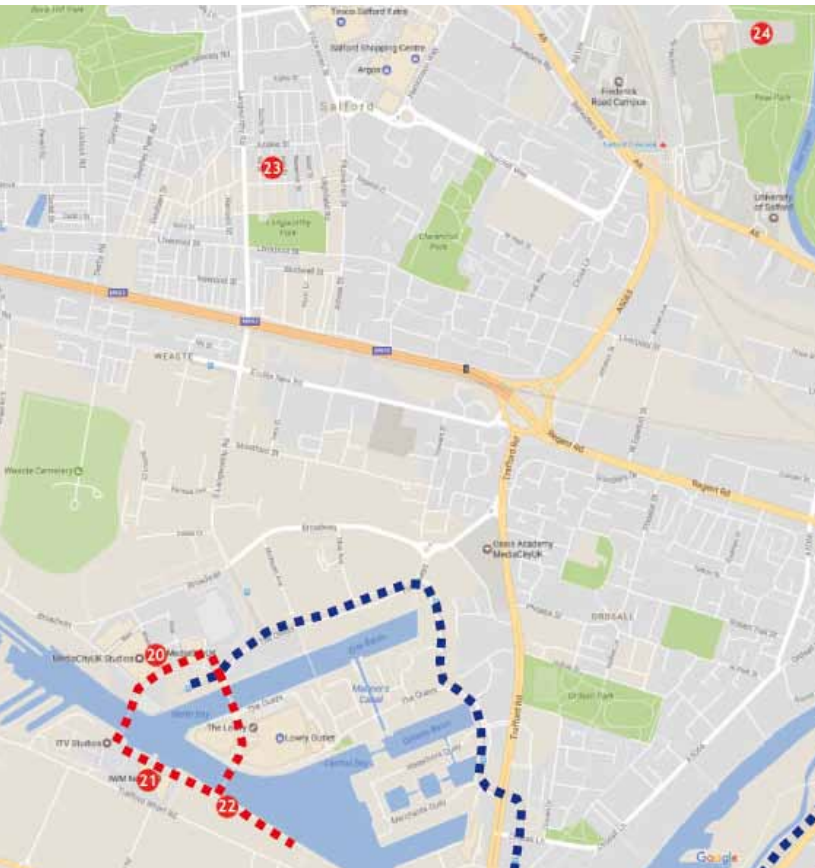
15.00 toelichting Jim Gibson (Gillespies) op 20. Media City UK

optie A: **16.00** terug met Metrolink-roze naar Piccadilly Gardens en te voet naar BDP, 11 Ducie St (adres zie blz 83).

17.00 -18.00 bureaubezoek BDP OF

optie B: terug met Metrolink-roze tot Deansgate-Castlefield en hier met Free metroshuttle-bus 2 (groen) tot MMU/All Saints en te voet naar 15b, 15a en 16.

diner op eigen gelegenheid
b.v. in Northern Quarter!



1. Manchester Airport City

AECOM/Plan.it/BDP,(not yet realized)

www.airportcity.co.uk

Sustainability and connectivity are identified in the Masterplan as the key elements in the design. The main central business district of Airport City to the north of the M56 will be linked to the airport terminals and the Station by a series of wide, landscaped 'green bridges' based on New York's elevated urban park, the High-line. This will ensure that every part of the northern Airport City zone is within an eight-minute walk from the airport's coach, bus and rail hub.

A new Metrolink line to the airport and Wythenshawe is now under-construction and will also serve Airport City when it opens 2016.

A landscaped 'Central Park' area of over 800m long, featuring a number of pavilions and a large-scale event space, will form the centrepiece of Airport City, along with traditional components of a conventional city centre such as retail outlets, coffee houses, bars and restaurants. The Central Park will also integrate with the existing green space at Painswick Park in order to provide greater connectivity from Wythenshawe's Woodhouse Park housing estate so that Painswick Park benefits from a series of regenerative enhancements as a result.



2. One Angel square, 8 ha

One Angel square building: 3DReid architects.

Mecanoo, 2014

www.mecanoo.nl

One Angel Square building is world's greenest building (highest BREEAM rating in 2013). Mecanoo designed the masterplan and the public space around the new building. A major challenge was to integrate three large exhaust pipes into the landscape. They provide natural ventilation as part of the building's indoor climate system.

Annemarie van der Weide, landschaparchitect bij Mecanoo in Delft vertelt: "Het pleinontwerp was de eerste fase van het NOMA gebied dat ontwikkeld werd. Het moest van hoge kwaliteit zijn om nieuwe ontwikkelingen in het gebied aan te trekken. Onverwacht wonnen wij de competitie. Randvoorwaarde was dat het een 60% groen stadsplein moest worden. We maakten een beplantingsplan met een range van inheemse soorten aan de ene zijde tot exoten aan de andere. In een laat stadium bleek helaas een publiekstrekkend amfitheater niet mogelijk vanwege een hoog liggende opslagtank. Bij de uitvoering zijn we weinig betrokken geweest. Door de afstand en cultuurverschillen waren er communicatieproblemen. Het ontwerp kreeg ook minder aandacht dan het proces. Na oplevering bleek de drainage bijvoorbeeld te hoog aangelegd. Hierdoor is er veel uitval van beplanting".



3. Sadler's yard

Planit.IE, 2015
www.planit-ie.com



Sadler's Yard south of One Angel square



'European Union investing in your future'



Sadler's Yard is a new public place at the heart of the NOMA masterplan. Cramped back streets and a hidden corner of Manchester city centre have been totally transformed to create a new public space. The square is surrounded by a range of heritage buildings that are currently being restored. Reducing ground levels by some 3m has enabled active frontages to be introduced to the bases of these traditional facades.

Warm and contrasting tones of diamond-shaped inlaid stone paving emulate the opulence of marble floors found in old banks, and the NOMA logo draws inspiration from a traditional bank safe. Planit was the lead Consultant from inception to completion. We designed bespoke street furniture and lighting totems with architectural and sculptural metalworker Chris Brammall. Hardscape supplied striking stonework and paving, was created in collaboration with United Creatives.

Wooden Pilcrow Pub is built by the people v



4. Cathedral gardens, EDAW (masterplan); BDP, Karen Howell (citypark) 2002.

EDAW (masterplan);
www.bdp.com/en/projects

A major green open space in the city centre, including areas for quiet contemplation, play, gathering and performance to complement the city's historic core and new Millennium Quarter.

Four distinct lawns feature soft rolling mounds, terraces and flowing plateaux with stepped walls, while English oaks, horse chestnuts and pines have been planted to create a miniature arboretum. We used artworks to highlight the area's archaeological heritage, stimulating exploration of the gardens through a 'discovery trail'. Water links all elements through a source pool, rill channel, finale pool and water jets shooting up to 7m.



5. Exchange square, Martha Schwartz, 1999 www.marthaschwartz.com



The square is on the site of an IRA bomb in 1996. Because of the existing topography, the sculpting of the plaza level change is the major design factor. It creates places for a great variety of activities, it provides a setting for the surrounding buildings and it makes the square accessible to all.

The upper level is the largest open area of the site as well as where the majority of retail activity will take place. Inserted into the upper level are flush-mounted rail tracks with inset colored glass panels lit from below. The tracks mark the historical importance of railroads. In a city that can be dark and overcast for much of the year, the effective use of light is a dramatic and wonderful addition to the public realm. The historic line of the Hanging Ditch (?) is brought to life through an abstracted river.

An excavated "ditch" is filled with stepping stones and water. Arching jets spray water along and over the stream. River Birch trees mark the line of the water feature giving a soft and more casual quality.



6. Piccadilly gardens, EDAW+Tadao Ando, 2002 Urban Edge architects, Johannesburg, 2016



^ A new flint, wood and glass fronted row of restaurants with green roofs, terrace bar and central walkway through the bus stadium will replace the present 130 m long concrete wall (bus noise barrier) with coffee shop of Tadao Ando (2002).

Manchester City Council has announced in 2016 a £10m revamp of Piccadilly Gardens (1996 IRA bomb location) The current so called "Berlin Wall" will be demolished. >



7. Albert square, Camlin Lonsdale landscape arch, Huddersfield, 2016 www.camlinlonsdale.com

The main priority for Tom Lonsdale (Chief Landscape Architect at Manchester City Council at the time) was to provide the civic space that Manchester needed and lacked; a robust and uncluttered square for its people to come together and express themselves in celebration (or protest) or to hold city scale events.

The square often throbs with activity and energy, but on other days the character of the space is open, calm and leafy with a subtlety of detail which provides an elegant setting for the Grade I Town Hall and Albert Memorial.

The centre of Albert Square was originally laid out in the form of a traffic circle and a group of bus stops occupied the western part. In 1987 the square was redesigned and the eastern side in front of the town hall was pedestrianised. The square was laid with fan-shaped granite setts, York stone paving and 'heritage'-style cast-iron street furniture.



8. St Peters square, Latz + Partner, 2012-2014 www.latzundpartner.de

Situated within an ensemble of listed buildings and structures like the Central Library, Old Town Hall and Town Hall Extension, E. Lutyens Cenotaph and St Peter's Cross, the square is linking important destinations into a new distinctive place. A new tramway crossing is integrated. The square has its own history that extends beyond the existence of most of the buildings that are currently there and has suffered many transformations since.

The aim of the design is to reflect the history and still create a unique and contemporary space while responding to today's requirements and opportunities. As a space it is strongly linked into the urban tissue, both by direct and visual connections and in terms of material by its York Stone paving featuring a characteristic edge treatment. Upon completion, the square will be liberated of traffic, de-cluttered and opened up generating a generous urban setting that is characterised by a grove of scattered trees including the iconic Princess Tree (*Pauwlonia tomentosa*) and a bespoke family of seating elements.



Irwell River Park

Salford-Manchester-Trafford (8 km)

'The qualities of the urban fabric in relation to a river say much about the collective cultural values of a society over time. The waterfront is the architectural expression of this relationship', Eddy Fox (MMU) and Peter Fink in Topos magazine 78, 2012.

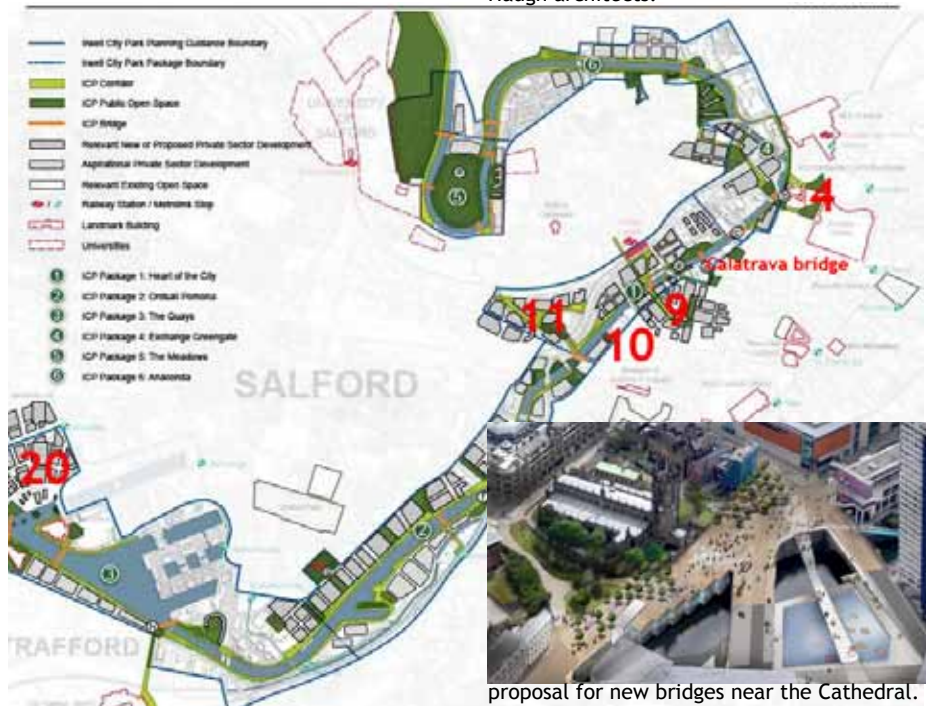
The ownership of the riverbanks were fragmented and largely privatised. And the decline of docks at Salford from 1960 onwards led to the almost complete isolation from the city which turned its back to it. From the mid 1990s onwards the local authorities recognized the potential of the river for the cities' regeneration. Unfortunately the realized Salford Quays (20) with the Trafford Warf Promenade remains an isolated project. In the city centre of Manchester a few new bridges will be built.



Trinity bridge, Calatrava (1995)



green pedestrian riverbanks are proposed near the Cathedral (4) in "Medieval Quarter Strategic Regeneration Framework, 2016". Simpson-Haugh architects.



proposal for new bridges near the Cathedral.

9. Hardmann Square, Spinningfields, Hyland Edgar Driver Landscape Arch. Winchester/London. www.heduk.com

Manchester City Council was keen to re-develop the city centre after the 1996 Manchester bombing. In 1997 the proposal to create a central business district originated when Allied London purchased a number of buildings around the "most Harry Potter like" John Rylands Library (1900).



Hardmann square



The desired and result of the detailed designing, planning and construction of Spinningfields is to create a business quarter to emulate that of any downtown sector within a cosmopolitan American city. "A sequence of new major public squares linked with tree-lined boulevards and streets reconnects the City Centre to the River Irwell with the underlying topography of the site giving each new space a unique identity".

The Hardman square was finally realized as a permanent green square. The Irwell river banks along the area are made accessible, but that is all.



10.St John's neighbourhood,

Gillespies (public realm), 2016-....

www.stjohnsmanchester.com

(NOT YET REALIZED)

"St John's will be a vibrant, technology-led city centre eco-system where forward thinkers can live, work and play. For us, proximity is a big idea. The closer creative people are to one another, the easier it is to share ideas and pass on knowledge, to network and stay inspired".

A large swath of Manchester city centre (6 ha) is to be redeveloped incorporating an arts centre, hotels, riverside park, gardens and 3,000 flats - none of which will be for rent as social housing.

The showpiece of the developments, called St John's and Trinity Islands, will be 'the Factory', named after the Manchester record label Granada that signed Joy Division and the Happy Mondays. The Factory is being billed as a world-class, flexible venue better than anything in London, capable of housing a conference in the morning, a ballet in the evening and a rave in the small hours.

In 2015 OMA wins the design for the new 'Factory' arts centre at Waterstreet from 38 other teams.



^ image of the Factory, OMA 2016



11.Middlewood Locks, Plan.it IE, Altricham

orEnvironmental Associates landscapedesign consultants?

(NOT YET REALIZED)

The 18th century Middlewood locks (sluizen) were part of the Pennine Waterways. The development is set to transform a huge derelict site at the heart of Salford into a new, vibrant quarter of the city where people will be able to live, work and enjoy themselves. It will bring 9 hectares of despoiled land back into use through the creation of a new 2,700,000 sq ft mixed use development. Middlewood Locks will be an important catalyst in the regeneration of the new Central Salford URC area, home to 3,350 people and supporting 5,500 jobs.



12.Castle field area



^ Proposal: Roman garden (Events Arena)

Plans for New York-inspired “hanging gardens” on derelict Victorian viaduct near Castle Field basin. The proposal, announced by architects BDP, is a raised walkway lined with flowers, trees and seating areas. >



In the southwest corner of Manchester City Centre, penned in by the Mancunian Way and the River Irwell, Castlefield is home to a partially reconstructed Roman fort, one of Manchester's very oldest artefacts. This alone is enough to attract visitors to find out more about its exciting history, but with Castlefield being the terminus of the Bridgewater Canal, it also made it a vital piece of the Industrial Railway Revolution and where raw materials were once shipped in to the area's many factories and warehouses.



13.First Street regeneration area

public realm: Planit.IE, Altricham.

www.planit-ie.com

(ONLY NORTH PART REALIZED)

“First Street? Yes. You know, Manchester's ‘vibrant new neighbourhood’. That one. I'm going to stop being sarcastic now because we all know that First Street is not quite the community it promised to be. But these are still relatively early days, so let's be positive. But does this place have the potential to be what it promises to be?”

www.ilovemanchester.com/2016

First Street provides a compelling blend of culture, leisure, retail and office space. This includes a hotel, 279-room luxury student accommodation, the Number One office and Manchester's new cultural venue, HOME.

The development wraps around Tony Wilson Place at the heart of the scheme. This square provides a flexible performance platform for large events, bordered by elongated timber seating steps, whilst a series of lively streets link a genuinely public realm to surrounding areas.



HOME, Mecanoo, 2015. Centre for international contemporary art, theatre and film. *RIBA National Awards 2016; RIBA North West Regional Awards 2016; Tourism + Leisure Winner RICS Awards 2016.* bar: 10-23.00; Food café: 11-22.00 v



Salford Quays: Media City UK, The Lowry, Imperial-War-Museum-North, Trafford Wharf Promenade.



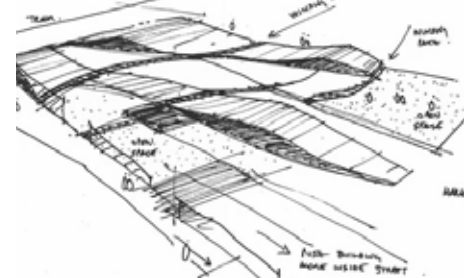
20. Media City UK, Gillespies, Hale, 2011. www.gillespies.co.uk

At the heart of the new landscape is a multifunctional Piazza, with a radial geometry and elegant arrangement of natural stone paving that establishes a dynamic connection between the waterfront and the adjacent buildings. It is enhanced at night by over 350 computer controlled LED up-lighters and dramatic 20m high sculptural lighting masts. The Media Park has rich naturalistic planting with timber decking and sweeping paths create intimate spaces for strolling, relaxing and creative inspiration as well as attractive backdrops for outdoor broadcasts. Responding to its waterside location, the informality of the park is expressed in the waves of undulating greenery that reflect and juxtapose with the radial geometry of the site.



Granite with wood inlay benches offer abundant seating. The industrial history of the area is not forgotten. Steel, natural stone, cement and wood reflect the former dockside character but are used in a contemporary style.

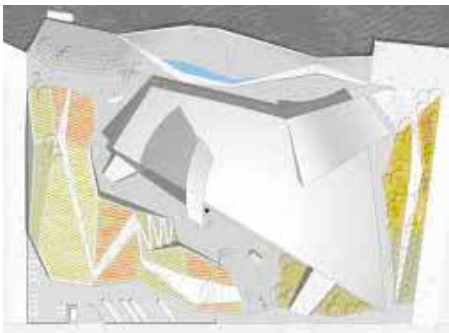
Jim Gibson who led Gillespies' team: *"With no previous architecture or infrastructure, the site was a blank canvas and we were able to start afresh to create contemporary spaces. Our design approach was confident and contemporary and is crafted specifically for the creative needs of a new media community".* Media City UK is shortlisted for "the best urban regeneration project" at the 2017 MIPIIM Awards (real estate).



The Lowry, Michael Wilford 2000.

This Art and Entertainig building was described as “not quite ‘Salford’s Guggenheim’”. It is ultimately too small and too well behaved.

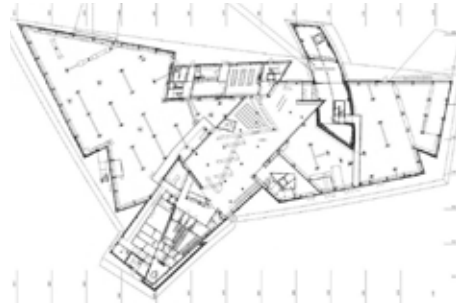
The Lowry is built on a triangular site at the end of Pier 8 and has a triangular plan. A promenade encircling the building provides views of the Manchester Ship Canal, MediaCityUK and the Salford Quays developments.



PS An international competition for the landscaping of the IWMN area was won in 2002 by Topotek1: new quayside walkway, landscaped garden, childrens play area and watersculpture. It's never realized. The whole area is a car park!

21. Imperial War Museum North (IWMN) Daniel Libeskind 2002 www.libeskind.com

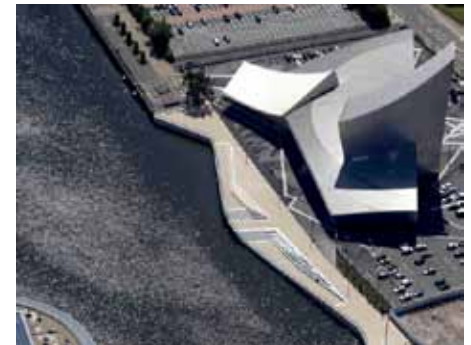
The first building in the UK designed by Daniel Libeskind. When Libeskind came up with the broken-globe concept, he dropped a teapot (the nearest object to hand with a spherical shape) out of his studio window in Berlin and used the broken pieces as inspiration. Libeskind wanted visitors to the museum to feel the unsettling nature of war. He used a variety of techniques within the architecture to achieve this. The aluminium-clad building with jutting angles has become an iconic part of the Manchester skyline since it was built in 2002.



22. Trafford Wharf promenade, FoRM Associates architects, London, 2011. www.formassociates.com

The new quayside completes the first section of the Irwell River Park masterplan, an 8 km long river edge park linking Salford, Manchester and Trafford. With the adjoining new Media City foot bridge by Wilkinson Eyre Architects the quayside delivers an important new strategic circulation loop in the Quays, a key regeneration zone in Greater Manchester.

FoRM's design of the quayside plays with convex and concave geometries, creating an imaginative public realm complementing the designs of both the Imperial War Museum North and the new Media Bridge. Importantly the project also actively orientates the IWMN towards its water edge. Terraced seating leading down to the water's edge provides excellent views of the area making the new quayside already a popular destination both during the day and the evenings.



15a.MMU Manchester-Metropolitan-University; Birley Campus



15a. main academic building: Birley Campus.

no 11,14,15 is School of Architecture/Landscaparch.

16. Princess Parkway

15a. Birley Campus , Gillespies 2014.

Construction began on the main academic building in September 2012. The area houses 6,000 students and 500 staff and boasts landscaped public gardens, student accommodation, sports and community facilities.

Warren Chapman, Associate Gillespies' Manchester office says: "We worked hard to create an open and inviting public realm. A wetland habitat takes surface water from the adjacent car park with a reed bed to help purify the run-off and adjacent pond to attract wildlife. A 'sensory' garden and community orchard are added and are already being used to provide fresh herbs for the kitchen!"



MMU, Oxford Road (eastside MMU)

The Oxford Road was heavily congested, making journey times unpredictable for the up to 100 buses which use Oxford Road per hour.

"One of the busiest bike and public transport routes in Europe", is to feature the city's first **Dutch-style** segregated cycle route, with private cars banned during the day. As well as speeding up bus journey times, cyclists and pedestrians using Oxford Road will benefit from wider footpaths and safer crossing points along the route. Unfortunately the result looks dreadful. A integral landscape and traffic design could have resulted in a safe and also beautiful city boulevard.



16.Princess Parkway www.growwilduk.com; www.taleof2cities.org.uk



Grow Wild is the UK's biggest-ever wild flower campaign, bringing people together to transform local spaces with native, pollinator-friendly wild flowers and plants. Supported by the Big Lottery Fund, Grow Wild is the national outreach initiative of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

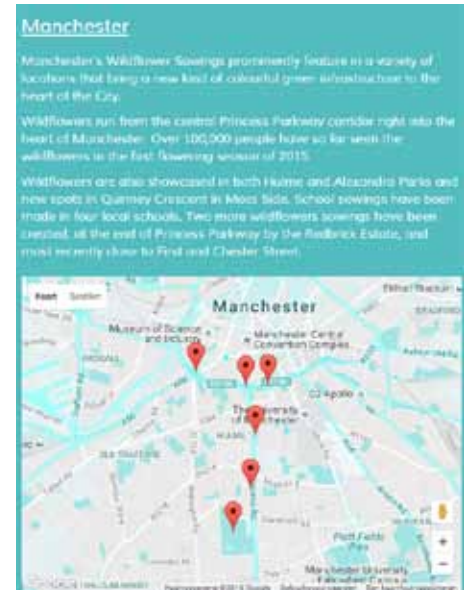
In the UK we're lucky to have some amazing wild flowers, but they're in danger: we have lost 97% of wild flower meadows since the 1930s. This not only means less colour in our lives but it's impacting on populations of butter-flies, bees, pollinating bugs and birds.

We believe that the simple act of sowing UK native wild flowers can make a difference - and that it can bring neighbourhoods together, connect people to nature and boost our wellbeing. This simple act of creativity can turn spaces into beautiful, inspiring and colourful wildlife havens.

P.S Grow Wild seeds are not to be used in or near nature conservation areas.

All the wildflower seed sown on the projects is supplied by **National Wildflower Centre Seeds** in Liverpool and is locally grown in Merseyside, with over 100 acres Wildflower Fields.

See also: **16.** Grow Wild Centre and Everton park in Liverpool.



14.Circle square, Planit-IE, Altricham, 2017-2019

public realm: www.planit-ie.com

www.circlesquaremanchester.com

(NOT YET REALIZED)

This new neighbourhood occupies central Manchester's former BBC site. The central 'green' will be a flexible external area for relaxation, recreation and events throughout the seasons, that provides a canvas of opportunity to bring people together.

The plans for Circle Square intend to transform the landscape and capture the minds of everyone who lives, works and socialises there. The central green square will be equivalent in length to 14 double decker buses put in one line... As rare and valuable green space at the heart of this neighbourhood, it will offer a colourful and distinctive landscape where people can meet, connect and collaborate - and as part of the Circle Square community, achieve extraordinary things. Heritage and new culture will be embraced in the plants, which originate from different areas of the globe and will provide colour and vibrancy all year round. Circle Square has aimed to ensure there is the perfect balance of autochthonous species to maintain a healthy ecosystem, as well as ornamental plants to provide beauty for the neighbourhood.



15b.University of Manchester, Gillespies 2014, Planit-IE

Landscape Masterplan University of Manchester - a Framework for the future landscape.

The future Campus (south of the MMU) must be a place for people; a place which people will find easy to understand, a place that is memorable and identifiable, a place that is distinctive. It is vital that both students and staff have a sense of belonging and a strong 'sense of place' which visitors will also recognise in a single campus.

Key to delivering this aim will be the establishment of a high quality public realm that reflects the character of both the University and Manchester, and provides spaces within which people can gather to study, socialise, and enjoy educational, cultural and recreational activities.

The key themes of the Masterplan are • Social • Connected and Accessible • Sustainable • Green • Artful and Historic.



The new Brunswick park zone: without car-traffic.



Manchester + Trentham

vrijdag 9 juni:

‘s morgens: New Islington / Ancoats

bagage uit kamer en opslaan

9.00 vertrek: te voet naar New Islington (zie route kaartje)

17. Cotton Field park en Old Mill Street

18. Murray and Royal Mills

19. Ancoats

11.00 terug naar hotel

‘s middags: Trentham Gardens

11.30 vertrek bus en bagage uit hotel naar Trentham

12.30 - 16.30 bezoek Trentham Gardens

13.00-14.00 VIP Tour by Garden Team Manager: Carol Adams

17.00 vertrek bus naar Liverpool

ca 18.30 aankomst bij Hotel: Liverpool Central The Strand Travelodge.

‘s avonds: Liverpool

waterfront verkennen en diner op eigen gelegenheid

2. Kings Dock

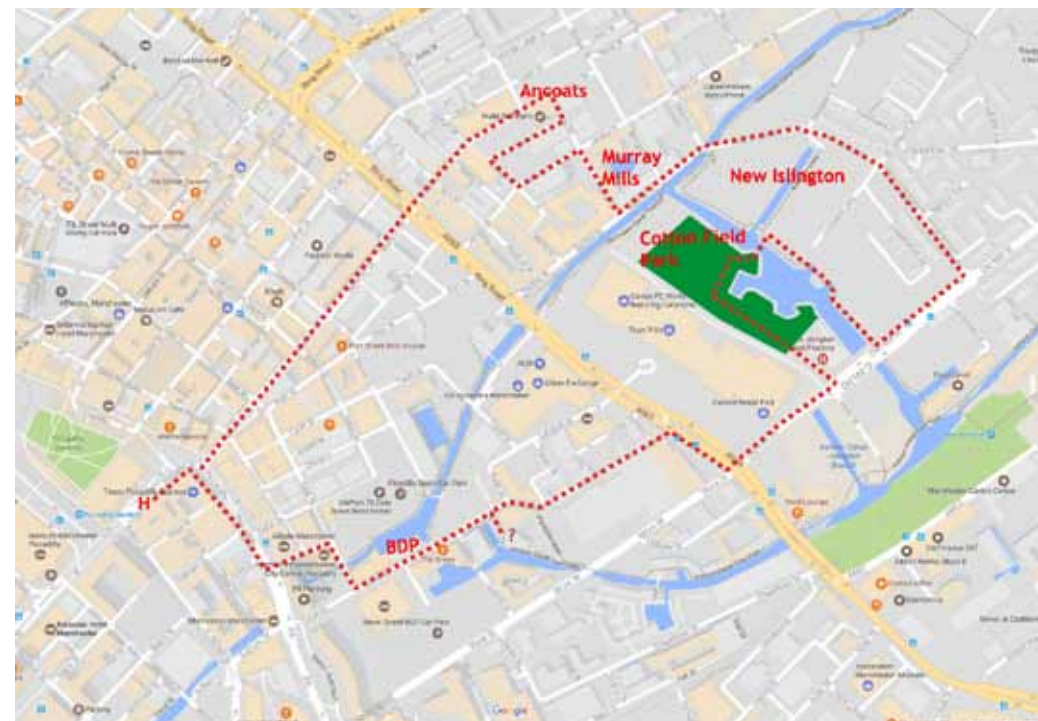
1. Albert Dock

4. Mann Island

3. Pear Head

7. Liverpool One

8. Chavasse park



op kaart: snelste route tussen Portland hotel en New Islington
(want waarschijnlijk niet volledig mogelijk langs de kanalen)

17. New Islington 12 ha. Cotton Field Park 1,8 ha, Grant-associates.landscape, Bath. www.grant-associates.uk.com www.urbansplash.co.uk/residential/new-islington



"chips" building: Will Alsop arch.

One of the worst housing area's of Manchester is regenerated into a new neighbourhood by Developer Urban Splash. New waterways linking historic navigations give the new urban quarter waterside living and parkland.

The Cotton Field park consists of a new body of water and canal, 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. Pockets of calm and unusual landscape gardens link to a bold armature of vibrant public spaces. Extensive planting includes an orchard island, floating wildlife islands, a protective grove of Scots pines around the beach, and wild-flowers and reed beds to attract wildlife.



The Old Millstreet is treated as a single shared space for pedestrians and vehicles. Different surface treatments, such as gravels, timber, setts and brick reinforce the sequence of spaces. A row of Dawn Redwood specimen trees and sculptural street lighting create a dramatic, unifying spine.



18. Murray's Mills / Royal Mills

restauration/renovation apartments 2008-2017 ?



The project (west of New Islington) shows the two first steam powered Cotton Mills in the UK being converted into apartments with a textile resource centre in the historic building between the two and a proposed small hotel as a new build completing a quadrangle.

The architectural vision for the re-inhabitation of Murray's Mills is to create an enclosed central space, and to make new architecture which clearly differentiates between the restored historic buildings and new insertions.

The towpath along the Rochdale canal and a red brick bridge have been restored.



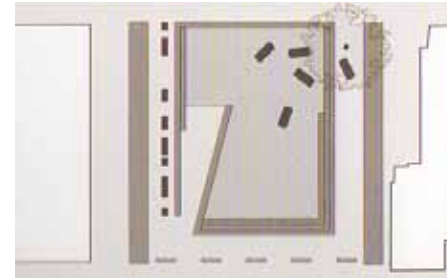
19. Ancoats, 19 ha, Camlin Lonsdale Landscape Architects, Huddersfield. 2001-2007

www.camlinlonsdale.com

Aan het begin van de twintigste eeuw is Ancoats vervallen. Veel industriële gebouwen zijn gesloopt. De overigen hebben inmiddels een monumentenstatus gekregen. Het gridpatroon van de wijk bestond uit stegen en straten. Er zijn enkele parken en pleinen toegevoegd. In de stegen zijn de stoepen weggelaten. Door kijkgaten kan je op veel plaatsen gluren naar relictten uit het industriële verleden.

The main focal point is 'The Peeps' artwork feature. An installation of five, four metre concrete frames housing high definition transparencies panes lit with linear LED luminaries. Each panel illustrates images relating to the textile industry from which Ancoats was borne.

A series of bespoke street furniture framed the Cutting Room square's sunken granite sett area including seating 'bales' formed from hardwood layers to represent cotton bales, and durable benches made from hardwood and steel. The square was completed by the installation of a pressure sensitive lighting scheme.



Neighbourhood Development Framework 2016





Trentham Gardens, Stone Road, Trentham (Stoke on Trent) www.trentham.co.uk; www.capability/brown.org

13.00 - 14.00 rondleiding door Garden Team Manager **Carol Adams**
17.00 vertrek naar Liverpool

From century to century “pretty much anybody who is anybody has worked on the park”



Trentham House in 1820



Lancelot Brown's Trentham mid 18th century

The landscape designer Lancelot ‘**Capability Brown**’ (so called due to his habit of telling clients their gardens have ‘great capabilities’) is commissioned in the 18th century (1759 - 1780) for the design of the parkland surrounding Trentham House. He has an enormous impact on the area. The lake in the river had already been formed but was expanded to 80 acres in his distinctive style, with serpentine edges and a depth of 4 feet throughout. The landscape was re-modelled, the park wall repaired and the west areas are turned into parkland.

In the run up to 2016, the celebration of 300 years Lancelot ‘Capability’ Brown, many restaurations took place. The connection between the upper eastside of the lake and the 18th century parkland is restored, vistas are opened up to the park and to Kings Wood. Other revelations include a Ha Ha, the triple-tunnel Georgian Boathouse and a Georgian Ice House.

At the moment current works are carried out in the Northpark like a new Lime tree avenue (see aerial view).



After Brown, in the beginning of the 19th century, a formal Italian Flowergarden in three terraces in front of the House is designed by **Joseph Paxton**.

Since 1905 the House is abandoned and declines, the building is sold and finally demolished. Regeneration and restoring the historic estate and garden started in 1996. Browns landscape is revealed again, now complete, which involved removing all the diseased wild Rhododendron and removing the trees which obscured the connection between Browns Parkland (West) and the mile long Trentham Lake. The commercial Pine Tree Forest in the north is replanted with Sessile Oaks (wintergreen) and the 17th C. Parterre of **Charles Bridgeman** is being restored.



no 13. Italian garden by Tom Stuart-Smith

Around 2004 Trentham Gardens began their latest incarnation: a wholesale restoration of the formal Italian gardens and riverside estate. The part of the Italian Gardens was led by multi-Chelsea gold-medal winner **Tom Stuart-Smith**. Within the historic framework he used temporary perennial planting: naturalistic herbaceous perennials and ornamental grasses. He is particularly interested in planting schemes inspired by plant communities as they occur in natural landscapes.

To the east of the Italian Gardens are the Rivers of Grass, a breathtaking prairie with two varieties of Molinia and the adjacent Floral Labyrinth, both designed by our eminent Dutch plantsman, and Chelsea gold-medal winner, **Piet Oudolf**, responsible for "the Dutch Wave".

Connecting Trentham Lake with the historic parkland beyond, **Nigel Dunnett's** three 'Pictorial Meadow' mixes have been sowed. This Sheffield University Professor in Planting Design, created something that is highly romantic; a pepped-up version of a traditional hay meadow.



no 9. Floral labyrinth by Piet Oudolf



no 22. rivers of grass by Piet Oudolf



Although there is a lot of beautiful small-scale detail and plant association within this planting, the main aim is to create an overwhelming impression of colour and drama.

Dunnett's goal is to change the landscaping techniques of cities, towns and local authorities towards a more nature based approach to growing flowers as drifts of dense colour. His meadows are engaging, visionary, and inspire a sense of imaginative reverie. They are also relatively easy to cultivate, as they are all grown from scattered seed on reaked bare ground.



no 19. pictorial meadows by Nigel Dunnett



Liverpool programma

vrijdagavond 9 juni:

omgeving verkennen:

2. Kings Dock, 1. Albert Dock, 4. Mann Island, 3. Pear Head, 7. Liverpool One, 8. Chavasse park.

diner op eigen gelegenheid.

zaterdag 10 juni:

8.30 vertrek naar fietsverhuur

Liverpool Cycle Tours (Bikes page 48)

9.00 vertrek met fiets (Cycle Map page 50)

6. Liverpool Waters via Regent street
5. Ten streets verder over Regent St. (rechtsaf via A5054 Boundary Street met fietspaden naar Everton park)
17. Everton park: **om 10.00 toelichting door Grow Wild (onder voorbehoud)**
11. Jubilee Q+Chatham St (University)
12. Toxteth/Granby 4 St. via Sefton park; Lark Lane; door Festival Gardens; via Riverside Drive + fietspad langs Mersey river terug naar centrum.
13. Rope Walks
14. Baltic Triangle om **16.00 toelichting en rondleiding door Tristan Brady-Jacobs (blz 87) locatie PM.**
- 18.00 fiets inleveren

19.00 gezamenlijk diner bij Fonseca's (Brits en geschikt voor vegetariërs), 12 Stanley Street (map page 48).



zondag 11 juni: op eigen gelegenheid

7. Liverpool One (shops open after 11.00); 9. Blue Coat (open after 10.00)

8. Chavasse park

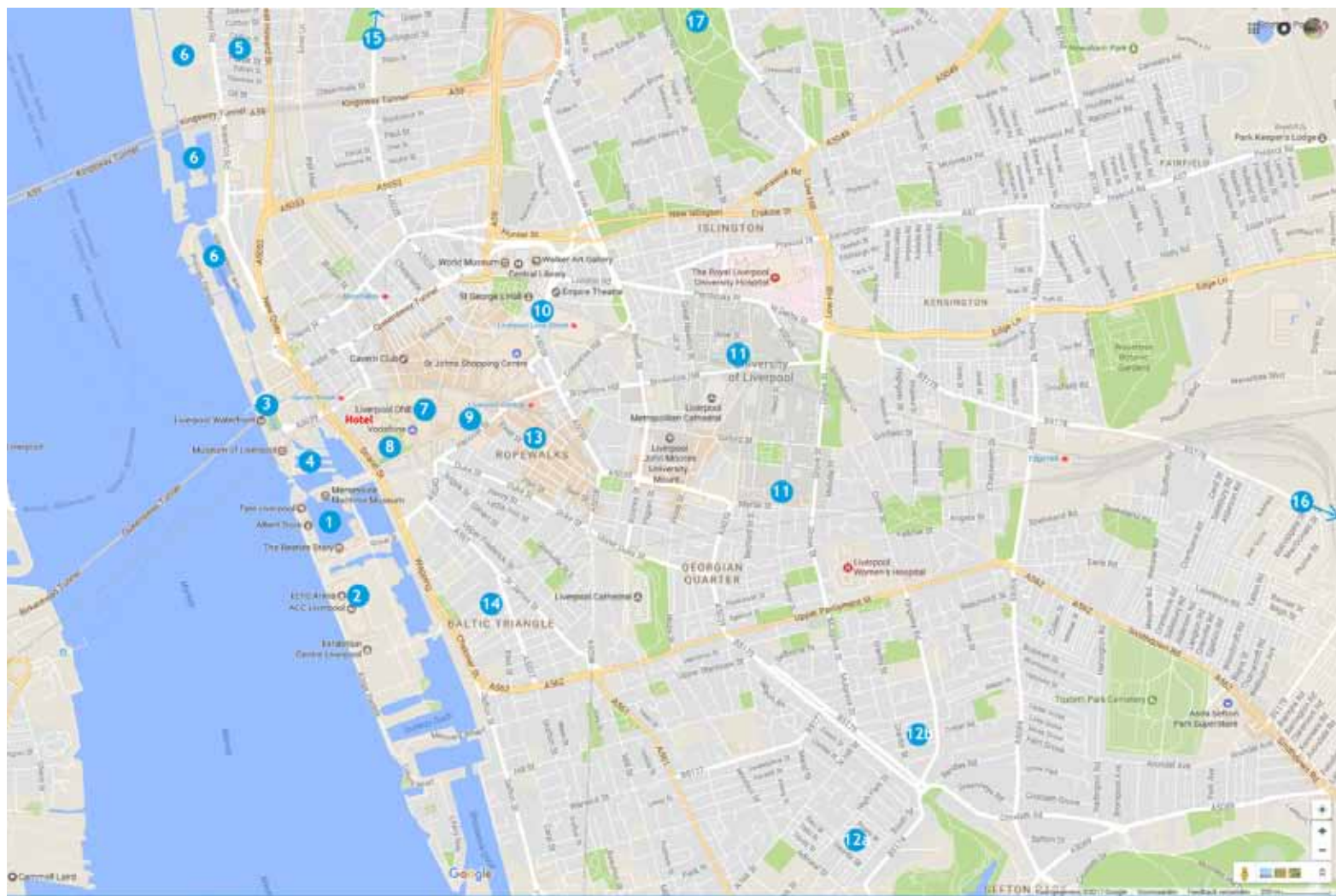
1. Albert Dock: Tate Liverpool (museum open after 10.00); Beatles Story Museum (open after 9.00)

3. Pear Head: Museum of Liverpool (museum open after 10.00)

ca 13.30 vertrek uit hotel naar Lime Street station

14.22 vertrek trein naar Manchester Airport; 15.32 aankomst Manchester Airport.

17.25 departure KL 1094 van Manchester Airport; 19.45 arrival Amsterdam Schiphol.



Liverpool City Centre



Hotel Liverpool Central The Strand
Travelodge (het nieuwe grijze blok in het midden) 9 The Strand
tel +44 8719 846 486



Liverpool Cycle Tours
ophalen/inleveren: zie

Bikes op kaart
(at the rear of Liver Insurance Building)
tel +44 7986 13953

Orientatiepunten:



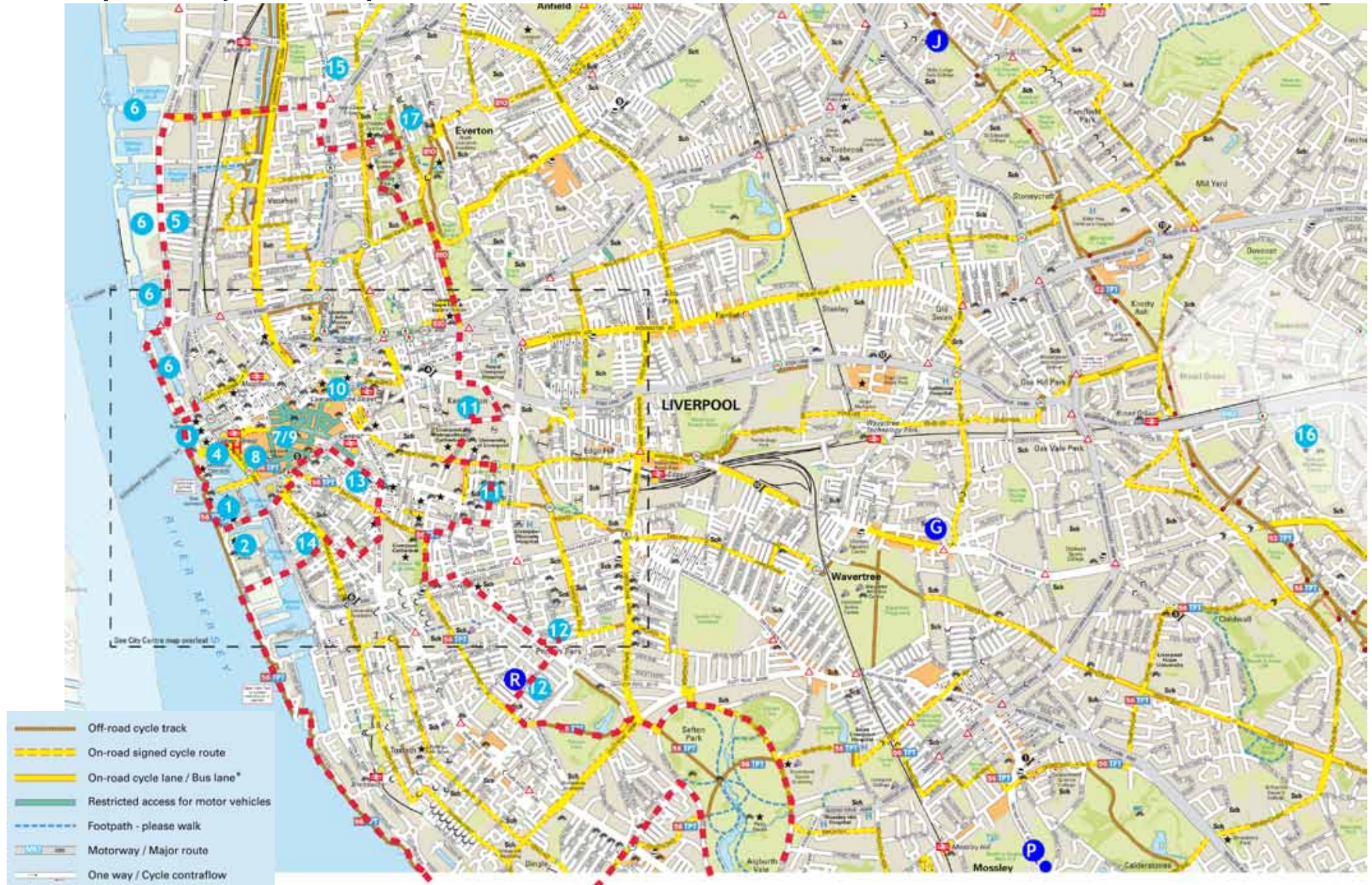
Metropolitan Catholic Cathedral (1962) **M**



Anglican Cathedral (1904-1978) **A**

Liverpool Cycle Map met projectnummers

en woonhuizen van the Beatles John, Paul, George en Ringo.



Historic City Centre

Public Realm Implementation Framework.Cabe, Liverpool VISION e.a. 2004

www.liverpoolvision.co.uk/about/publications



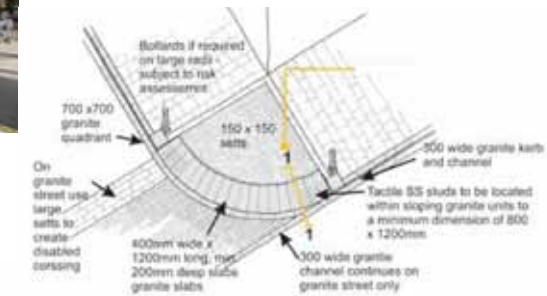
Castle Street before + after



Liverpool VISION is city's economic development company and in 1999 the first urban regeneration company in the UK.

Extract of the Public Realm Project: "The pallet of materials in the historic city centre has to be simple and robust. Fit for purposed hard wearing, simple and unifying, sustainable through life-time costing and valuing.

Natural stone paving has been chosen for its traditional relevance to Liverpool. Granite paving for kerbs and channels (stoepranden en goten) are recommended. Traditional Liverpool details will be used in creating a new paving vocabulary for the city centre".



Liverpool City Centre Strategic Investment Framework, Liverpool Vision, 2012.

7 major transformation project area's:

- Waterfront
- Main Retail area (Liverpool ONE),
- Historic downtown (City Centre)
- Business Area
- Knowledge Quarter (Universities etc)
- Cultural Quarter
- Creative Quarter (Rope Walks, Baltic Triangle)
- Waterfront

Liverpool - Docks



1823



Bacon's map 1890 v

Albert Dock ^



Throughout the 19th century the docks continued to develop and eventually they stretched seven miles along the river front. The brick warehouses associated with the early 19th century phase of dock building are highly distinctive in style and monumental in scale. There is a high degree of homogeneity in their architecture and a consistency of materials used in their construction. This reflects the fact that many of these docks were developed in a period of a little over 20 years and that Jesse Hartley was involved in the design of many of them.

Away from the docks the entrepreneurial spirit of the city encouraged innovation in architecture and design, with the result that the surviving historic buildings often display virtuosity and are in some cases ahead of their time.



The city and docks suffered intense bombing during the Second World War. After the war the docks were repaired and improved and they continued to play a vital role in British commerce throughout the 1950s. However, with the ending of the Empire and the growth in vessel size the southern docks declined and they were closed in 1972 and most of the central docks closed soon after. The industrial obsolescence of many of the historic docks and associated buildings has created great challenges for the conservation of maritime heritage but also opportunities for exciting redevelopments in a unique environment. The northern docks continue today and are still a key commercial facility for the whole of the United Kingdom. The opening of the new cruise liner facility at the Pier Head has bought large vessels back to the southern docks area.

The economic decline has undergone a sustained reversal since the early 1980s and Liverpool and its city centre is still undergoing a process of physical and economic regeneration. This has seen the transformation of areas within the World Heritage Site (WHS) including Albert Dock, RopeWalks and the ongoing developments at Mann Island and the Pier Head.

Whilst the restoration of the Albert Dock successfully brought the buildings back into use, only with the opening of the new Arena and Conference centre at the former Kings Dock and Grosvenor's Liverpool One retail-based development, partly in the World Heritage Site and on the site of Old Dock in 2008, has the Albert Dock been fully integrated and connected into the life of the city.

New vitality is added since the Museum of Liverpool opened. The revitalised Pier Head, complete with new Canal Link and Mersey Ferry Terminal, the marshalling facilities for the Isle of Mann Ferry and the Cruise Liner Facility at Princes Dock are all further powerful demonstrations of the success of regeneration initiatives along the waterfront.

There are however a number of locations in and around the WHS that are still in need of regeneration to heal scars on the character of the WHS and contribute to the reviving economy of the city. In particular, the currently redundant central docklands, which form Peel Holdings' Liverpool Waters site and the Ten Streets, offer the opportunity to extend the series of waterfront access and attractions north of the city!

bron: City World Heritage Site, Planning document 2009.
<http://liverpool.gov.uk/media/9644/world-heritage-site-spd.pdf>

1. Albert Dock, 1846. Tate Liverpool, James Stirling, 1988 open 10-17.00



The Albert Dock is a complex of dock buildings and warehouses. Designed by Jesse Hartley and Philip Hardwick, it was opened in 1846, and was the first structure in Britain to be built from cast iron, brick and stone, with no structural wood. As a result, it was the first non-combustible (onbrandbaar) warehouse system in the world.

At the time of its construction the Albert Dock was considered a revolutionary docking system because ships were loaded and unloaded directly from/to the warehouses. Two years after it opened it was modified to feature the world's first hydraulic cranes. Due to its open yet secure design, the Albert Dock became a popular store for valuable cargoes such as brandy, cotton, tea, silk, tobacco, ivory and sugar. However, despite the Albert Dock's advanced design, the rapid development of shipping technology (steam instead of sailing ships) meant that after 25 years the dock was too small. Bigger and more docks were required.

During the Second World War, the Albert Dock was requisitioned by the Admiralty

serving as a base for boats of the British Atlantic Fleet. The complex was damaged during air raids on Liverpool, notably during the May Blitz of 1941. In the aftermath of the war, the financial problems of the owners and the general decline of docking in the city meant that the future of the Albert Dock was uncertain.

Numerous plans were developed for the re-use of the buildings but none came to fruition and in 1972 the dock was finally closed.

Having lain derelict for nearly ten years, the redevelopment of the dock began in 1981, when the Merseyside Development Corporation was set up, with the Albert Dock being officially re-opened in 1984.

Today the Albert Dock is a major tourist attraction in the city (Beatles museum, Tate Gallery). The Gallery has British and international modern and contemporary art.

The docking complex and warehouses are a vital component of Liverpool's UNESCO designated World Heritage Maritime Mercantile City.

2. Kings Dock Gustafson Porter+Bowman London, 2008 www.gp-b.com

The new concept for the 1785 waterfront is a single fluid ground plane for Liverpool's new waterfront around Echo Arena and BT Convention Centre. The site was created by the infilling of a portion of Liverpool's now inactive docks and the clearance of associated buildings.



The design connects the high-level building entrances with the lower-level surroundings while maintaining the identity of each individual space. The scale and extent of planting responds to the surrounding building-form and the function of spaces with wind-resistant trees.



3. Pier Head, AECOM London, 2009. Museum of Liverpool, 3XN 2011. open: 10-17.00

www.aecom.com
www.3xn.com



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. The new texture and functions of the 500-metre long, contemporary-style walkway attracts people. The design of the public space at Pier Head provides a rich and varied experience for enjoying city and riverside views or simply watching boats float past.



Adding texture and visual interest to the surface, the crease lines that create the paving folds run the length of the site, and are highlighted with a pale, warm-toned natural stone chosen to complement the facades of 'The Three Graces' dockside buildings.

The famous interconnected dock-system "Canal Link", isolated from the tides of the river Mersey, is reintegrated in the quai area.

Designed to guide rainwater collection through much of the space, the folds splay out as they approach the canal basins, to create a series of seat walls and flights of steps, then finally reconverge to continue their journey through the space.



v interior Museum of Liverpool



Exhibitions in the Museum of Liverpool tell different stories of the City (social, urban, archeological, harbour etc)

4. Mann island,

Broadway Malyan architects, 2014
www.broadwaymalyan.com/mann-island

Situated between the 'Three Graces' and Albert Dock, Mann Island is a RIBA award-winning mixed-use development which reconnects Liverpool's city centre to its historic waterfront. The scheme opens up access to a previously enclosed dockland area to create three new public spaces, including a covered winter garden. The scheme also includes retail, leisure and exhibition spaces at ground level, helping to re-animate the waterfront.

The overlapping roofscapes of the residential blocks are designed to frame key views through to the 'Three Graces' whilst their apexes terminate vistas from the city centre and Chavasse Park.



In essence, Mann Island's tectonic presence is defined by the massing of its two residential apartment buildings: two monolithic sculptures faced in absolute black granite and black tinted glazing floating over double height clear glass podiums.

New 'Architecture Centre Northern England' opens: June 2017. 66 Portland Place.



Waterfront England's Greatest Place in 2015



The Three Graces of Liverpool;
 - Royal Liver Building, 1911.
 - Cunard building, 1916. Former Headquarter of Cunard Shipping Company (for sale).
 - Port of Liverpool building, 1907. Former home of Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.



Liverpool Waterfront has been crowned the overall winner in England's Great Places in 2015, a nationwide competition organised by the RTPI (Royal Town Planning Institute).

Joanne Harding, Chair of the RTPI North West, said:

"It is not surprising that Liverpool's Waterfront has been voted England's Greatest Place. The Waterfront is fabulous, it is iconic and it is loved by many. The changes that it has seen over the last 30 years have been carefully planned and delivered to provide the vibrant waterfront we enjoy today. We are proud to have such a wonderful asset within our area."

Liverpool Waterfront was given UNESCO World Heritage Site status in July 2004, ranking Liverpool alongside other internationally known historic cities such as Edinburgh, Bath, Vienna, and Venice. (brown = WHS; blue = bufferzone)

5.Ten Streets next creative hotspots

The city centre has only a small section facing the river (a few hundred meters at the Pier Head) and has an inland feel. It could have been Birmingham or Manchester. Outsiders and locals are unaware of the invisible massive stretch of water. May be because the city is effectively isolated from the water by a 6 m high, 12 km long Dock Road Wall. Behind this wall lies the Developer Peel's £5.5 billion Liverpool Waters project that aims to attract artistic, creative and digital businesses to the area (see next pages).

Mayor Joe Anderson also wants to transform the inland area north of Regent Road. This 'Ten Streets' area has been "a sleeping giant for far too long", he announced in 2016. The focus of the development will be on the existing architectural infrastructure, with many of the area's former warehouses ripe for conversion and the low rent base making the area an ideal location for start-up businesses in the artistic, creative, innovative, digital etc. fields called: Ten Streets.

Neighbour of the existing Titanic Hotel and Rum Warehouse Conferencing Centre stands the worlds largest brick warehouse Stanley Dock Tobacco (38m high, 225m long). Now often used as Film set: Sherlock Holmes, Captain America, Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows etc.



^Titanic hotel in former rum/tobacco warehouse v Stanley Dock Tobacco warehouse building



6. Liverpool Waters, 60 ha, 2.3km, 2017-2050?

www.liverpoolwaters.co.uk/ebook/LW-C-C/



Is Liverpool's world heritage status under threat by the Sjanghai Tower of at least 50 storeys? (tallest in England outside London) A delegation from Unesco concludes that, among other, this skyscraper proposal would result in "a serious loss of historic authenticity".

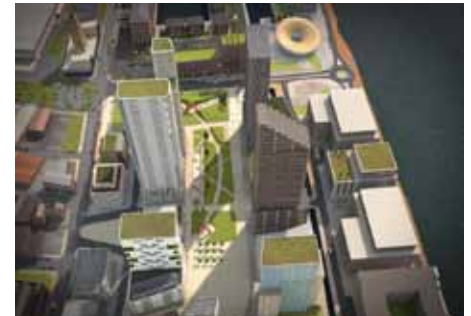


Peel group - UK investor in infrastructure, transport and real estate explains: "The project will comprehensively transform the city's northern docks, regenerating a 60-hectare stretch to create a world-class, high-quality, mixed-use waterfront quarter next to the historic docklands (Unesco World Heritage) in central Liverpool.

Over a 30-year period, the project will have a significant beneficial impact upon the structure and economy of the City Centre and wider region. Liverpool Waters will contribute substantially to the growth and development of the City Centre, and infrastructure improvements will allow ease of movement and strong connections between the northern end of Liverpool Waters, its hinterland, and the City Centre. It will transform the Centre and North Liverpool, providing much needed opportunities for jobs, training and skills development. It will be strongly connected with the existing waterfront, and add vitality to the under-used water spaces north of the current populated dock complexes.

The gravity of adding Liverpool Waters to the city's existing waterfront offer will see Liverpool competing with the likes of Hamburg, Boston, Toronto and Barcelona in terms of the scale and diversity of its waterfront offer and associated economy".

With this scale, there are legitimate concerns about who will fill that huge amount of space. Especially when there is a fair amount of unused Victorian office buildings in the city and when Liverpool has a relatively poor, if slowly improving, economy. The developer Peel's argument is that the sheer scale of the plans will attract foreign direct investment in a way that piecemeal development would not, and that many of the older buildings in the city are not suitable for modern office accommodation.



^ By the end of 2017, Liverpool Waters project starts construction on the Princes Dock: 9 ha park and several 30-34-storey high towers !

No doubt the architecture critics will be sharpening their knives to criticise the scheme. Again, they may have a point. MediaCityUK and The Trafford Centre, Peel's successful developments in Greater Manchester, are not beautiful. Yet they did restore redundant industrial land to productive use and have created thousands of jobs. And that will carry more weight in the deprived parts of Liverpool than hand-wringing about aesthetics by a few people. The Guardian, July 2016.

16. Grow wild!



National Wildflower Centre:
Court Hey Park,
Roby Rd, Liverpool.
open: 10-5, 7 d/week

www.growwilduk.com;
www.taleof2cities.org.uk

Grow Wild is the UK's biggest-ever wild flower campaign, bringing people together to transform local spaces with native, pollinator-friendly wild flowers and plants. Supported by the Big Lottery Fund, Grow Wild is the national outreach initiative of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

In the UK we're lucky to have some amazing wild flowers, but they're in danger: we have lost 97% of wild flower meadows since the 1930s. This not only means less colour in our lives but it's impacting on populations of butter-flies, bees, pollinating bugs and birds.

We believe that the simple act of sowing UK native wild flowers can make a difference - and that it can bring neighbourhoods together, connect people to nature and boost our wellbeing. This simple act of creativity can turn spaces into beautiful, inspiring and colourful wildlife havens.

All the wildflower seed sown on the projects is supplied by **National Wildflower Centre Seeds** in Liverpool and is locally grown in Merseyside, with over 100 acres Wildflower Fields.

P.S Grow Wild seeds are not to be used in or near nature conservation areas.



17. Everton park



Biennial 2016: A glow-in-the-dark-wheels-park is added (design: Koo Jeong A, 2016).

7. Liverpool One

BDP (town-/masterplanner, architect, landscape architect), ca 16 ha, 2008. www.bdp.com

In 1998, Liverpool's reputation as a regional shopping centre was under serious threat. The redevelopment, by the Grosvenor Group, also included large areas of wasteland, some used as car parks.

Although the main concourse of shops is architecturally pretty humdrum (al-le-daags), I suppose that is the price we have to pay for developing such a huge area in one. Liverpool ONE is unlike a typical shopping mall development. The streets in the city centre have been categorised into several types, classified and treated according to their functional and capacity requirements to provide a street hierarchy and character. A variety of materials and textures have been used in the architecture of the various units that make up the whole. The 'private' streets that make up Liverpool ONE, luckily are still publicly accessible. The relative lack of seating facilitate the efficient movement of consumers, and discourage those just wanting to hang about.



Liverpool One area projected on 18th C. map



Liverpool One is a grand stitching exercise. Instead of the former central Old Dock (18th C.) the Chavasse park is now the binding factor?



8. Chavasse park, 2008. BDP, Pelli Clarke Pelli, Sally Bower Lead landscape architect. www.sallybower.co.uk

The new Chavasse Park is brilliant. The park, a green roof, sits upon a 4 storey car park and retail linking the World Heritage waterfront to the retail centre. Whilst at BDP, Sally Bower was lead landscape architect for the park. Her favourite element is a series of richly planted garden terraces waiting to be discovered in the heart of the city. The park is a lovely space with lawns and fountains that is already a place where people congregate and sit. And it's been finished to a high standard with quality stone work and shrub and tree planting. Above all, it has opened up the waterfront and the Albert Dock, previously isolated behind a busy dual carriageway and wasteland.

BALI National Landscape Award (Grand Award Winner) 2008; Green Flag Award three years in a row. (highest possible standards for maintenance and facilities)



water pond, Gross Max v



9. Bluecoat, centre for temporary arts, School/College Lane Biq architects, Rotterdam, 2008. open: 10 - 6 www.biqarchitecten.nl

It is Liverpool's oldest surviving city centre building and a fine example of Queen Anne-style architecture. Biq's design (Hans van der Heijden) sees the Grade 1 Listed building (originally built as a school in 1717) carefully restored and a new 2250 m² extension built - a new arts wing housing a flexible performance space and four art galleries. This new wing re-establishes the original Queen Anne H-shape layout that was lost during heavy bombing of the city during World War II.



The central concept of the design is a reciprocal approach to conservation with old and new motifs closely entwined. biq brings English motifs like the bay window and the terrace house into the 21st Century - the new form repeats a brick terrace and the rhythm of the windows echo but do not imitate, the ones on the original Queen Anne style façade. In the same way that the new extension has resonance with the original building; elements of new architectural detail, such as modern aluminium frames, can be seen in the old building.

The 'secret garden' has been enhanced and improved, whilst retaining its special quality as an urban oasis and place to relax in the heart of the city. The cobbled front courtyard has been restored.

This year is 300 years Bluecoat celebration with exhibitions etc.
www.thebluecoat.org.uk

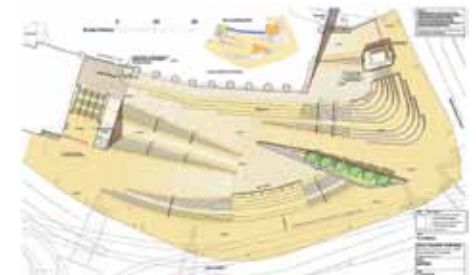


10. Lime Streetgateway, Glenn Howells Architects, 2010 www.glennhowells.co.uk

A large French château resembling building (1879) fronts the oldest part of Lime Street station. It is the largest and oldest railway station in Liverpool and has two curved iron roofs. GHA opened the station facade and created a flight of stone steps that link the station with St Georges plateau below.



Renovated St John's Market (Masterplan public realm by Gillespies ?) lies across Lime Street station. v



11. Liverpool University, ADP landscape

2013. 1 Portland Street Manchester www.adp.com



Chatham Street has been transformed from a busy tarmac (asphalt) vehicular route to a pedestrianised street with a dedicated cycle route based upon the materials outlined within the University of Liverpool's masterplan.

We have used natural stone and granite setts to complement the Georgian buildings of Abercromby Square at the northern end of the street, which falls into the Mount Pleasant Conservation Area. The scheme utilises 'islands' of stone setts to denote a zone of seating and cycle parking, these being softened with an avenue of ornamental pear trees. Steel gabion baskets are used to form structures in which box hedging will grow.



The next phase involved repaving the Tree Lined Avenue next to the **Central Teaching Laboratory** building. This scheme looked at extending a pedestrian walkway and a cycle path through an avenue of existing mature trees.



Jubilee Quad was previously a car park in front of the listed Victoria Gallery and Museum. ADP created a light, aspirational, robust outdoor space that also could be used for special occasions.

The Beatles, homes of John, Paul, George, Ringo: page 50/51

Beatles story, Albert Dock + Pier Head; www.beatlesstory.com; open: 8-19.00



5. John played in the garden of Strawberry Field, a Salvation Army children's home.



The Beatles lived in neighbourhoods in Victorian terraced houses south-east of the city centre and around Sefton park. The boys often wrote about their own life and experiences. They wrote over 200 songs. But only two songs make any sort of reference to their hometown Liverpool: "Strawberry Fields Forever" and "Penny Lane". The first was written by John Lennon, the second by Paul McCartney, both in 1967. The songs are included on the US album the Magic Mystery Tour. Considering only two songs about Liverpool seems very low indeed.



6. John and Paul would meet at the Penny Lane junction to catch a bus into the city-centre.

12b.Granby Four Streets

<https://www.academyofurbanism.org.uk/cairns-street/>



The Victorian tree-lined terraced housing area with formerly 150 empty houses, is being regenerated in a most remarkable way due to the determination of local residents. It started with Community ownership of land by means of Community Land Trust (CLT) what means building homes instead of investment unities. The CLT is also used as a powerful instrument against gentrification. The Government supported the project.

Granby Four Streets was a Post-War social housing area with poverty, high crime rates and urban degradation. Granby Four Streets CLT did, instead of demolish, create a thriving, vibrant mixed community, building on the existing creativity, energy and commitment within the community, where people from all walks of life can live, work and play. The vision for Granby Four Streets is a neighbourhood which:

- Has streets full of plants, creating the greenest quarter in the city
- Is architecturally rich, with imaginative renovations of Victorian terraces
- Is a thriving multi-cultural, multi-racial area
- Is sociable, safe and welcoming
- Has an arts and social hub with a community café
- Continues to organise and further develop its own monthly market.

The Granby Four Streets CLT project has won a **Turner Prize** in 2015 with this urban regeneration project.



Granby Four Streets
Welsh streets

12a.Toxteth, Welsh Streets

Until now, Liverpool Council, led by Mayor Joe Anderson, has pushed for total demolition of the area (440 houses), with a recent reprieve for three-storey houses on Kelvin Grove and a stub of 16 homes on Madryn Street. (no 9 was birthplace of Beatles drummer Ringo Starr).

Mass demolition was part of the Housing Policy. Since then, and following continuing hard lobbying by SAVE, the emphasis of government policy has been switched to bringing empty homes back into use. Now, following the result of the Public Inquiry last year, fought by SAVE, Liverpool Council has changed its policy. The Welsh Streets are the Council's key housing regeneration scheme. Whilst the Council's referred option for the site has always been large scale demolition, the decisions of the Secretary of State in January 2015 now make that aspiration impossible to achieve in the short to medium term.

This proposal provides the Council to test out an alternative, refurbishment led approach to the redevelopment of two Welsh Streets: Voelas Street and High Park.



The renovation work started in 2016. Three houses will be transformed into two bigger ones.





Prince's park

Joseph Paxton 1843. 45 ha

The park was originally a private development (though open to the public) by Richard Vaughan Yates, the cost of which was expected to be met through the development of grand Georgian-style housing around the park.

Prince's Park was designed by Joseph Paxton and James Pennethorne, opened in 1842 and named for the newborn Edward, Prince of Wales. Construction was completed in 1843.

The original gates can still be seen. With its serpentine lake and a circular carriage drive, the park set a style which was to be widely emulated in Victorian urban development, most notably by Paxton himself on a larger scale at Birkenhead Park.

In 2009 the Park had its status upgraded to a Grade II Historic Park by English Heritage, making it one of three such parks in the city, along with Sefton Park and Anfield Cemetery. English Heritage gave four reasons for upgrading the park's status. These were that it was the first major park created by Paxton, and that it inspired other designers, who incorporated elements of the park in other urban parks throughout the United Kingdom. In addition, the original look of the park is still intact and it is also an important example of a green haven in a city setting.

Sefton park

Edouard André 1872. 95 ha

As Toxteth rapidly grew, the green fields and woodland disappeared and became narrow streets and courts packed by tiny uninhabitable houses where the air was stagnant, there was little or no sanitation and running water consisted of one tap in the middle of the court. At the same time there was demand for large aristocratic mansions in the South of Liverpool. Like in the neighbouring Princes Park, plots of land on the perimeter were sold for housing wealthy cotton merchants and brokers which helped in the purchase of land for Sefton Park.

An European competition was won by a French landscape architect Édouard André. The designs for the park lodges and entrances were elaborate structures, and included follies, shelters and boathouses. The parkland itself included a deer park and the strong water theme was reflected by the presence of pools, waterfalls and stepping stones. The Park, its exclusive villas and ornamentation reflected the grandeur of the City during its mid Victorian period.

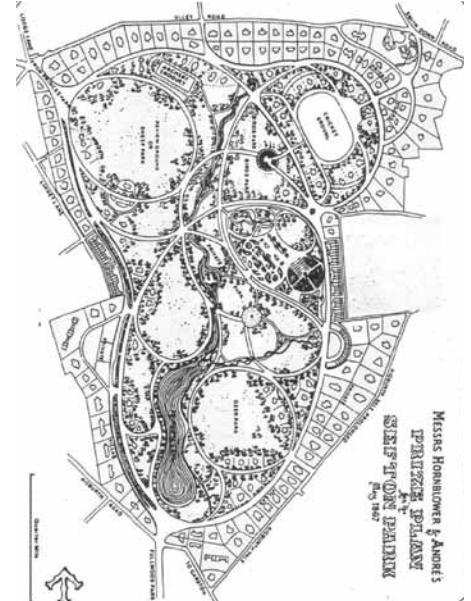
The perimeter road's outer edge is lined with Victorian buildings constructed to around 1890, and Edwardian houses. Additional development of the park continued with the construction of the iron bridge in 1873.

The park had a gallops which led to it being nicknamed "the Hyde Park of the North" but was always referred to by locals as "The Jockey Sands".

A major park improvement programme was undertaken in 1983 prior to the International Garden Festival, and in 2013 Sefton Park was granted the prestigious Green Flag Award for high standards.



Palmhouse (1896) open Saturdays: 10-13.00



13.Rope Walks, o.a BDP 1999

Iteriad

www.bdp.com
www.iteriad.com



Concert Square



The name Rope Walks is derived from the craft of rope-making for sailing ships that dominated the area until the 19th century. It is characterised by its long, straight streets running parallel to each other. The streets were built in this way to allow rope manufacturers to lay the ropes out lengthways during production. There are a number of historic warehouse buildings and it owes much of its character to the rope-making industry.

“Historical Georgian properties are restored and new, award-winning architecture is built. With the help of a £1.5 million fund created by Liverpool City Counsel, the area has gone from a collection of derelict buildings in an unsafe, run-down part of Liverpool in one of the trendiest neighbourhoods in the whole of the UK. This has helped to develop the RopeWalks region into a creative hub with a colourful mix of independent businesses, shops, galleries, cafes, pubs and bars”. www.urbansplash.co.uk (regeneration company)

BDP made a public Realm Handbook (1999) primarily influenced by the historic site context. The street pattern has been strategically altered in a few places to allow a greater degree of permeability - by making more north-south connections across the dominant east-west street system and using these new linkages to create new squares.

“Offices over bars in old warehouses was an exemplar of urban generation in its day. Ropewalks is known for its bars. But unfortunately also for endless spats between pub owners, residents that live above, about anti-social noisy behaviour. Many have now moved out to other parts of the city”. [PlaceNorthWest](#), nov 2014.



14. Baltic Δ

2020 Liverpool Limited

From *The Guardian* to *Lonely Planet*, *Tech City UK* to *RIBA*, everyone is talking about Liverpool's Baltic Triangle: a cutting-edge area of culture, nightlife and rapidly growing creative and tech businesses, all in a district that didn't exist 10 years ago.

Baltic Triangle was originally an industrial area nestled between Liverpool's city centre, its waterfront and its southern residential districts. As businesses folded or moved to newer premises elsewhere, many of its buildings, from 19th century warehouses to 1980s light industrial units, lay abandoned.

2008 was also Liverpool's year as European Capital of Culture. While that served the property boom, it also gave creatives a weapon to fight against gentrification that comes along. Not everyone could see the potential of an area which barely had street lighting - but a few pioneering organisations, such as Elevator Studios,



Constellations Bar, 37-39 Greenland St. ^

like Liverpool Biennial 2016 were encouraged to move to the area. Meanwhile, as the council improved the public realm, two new University Technical Colleges brought students to the area.

bron: www.kenntaylor.wordpress.com



Design and Architecture

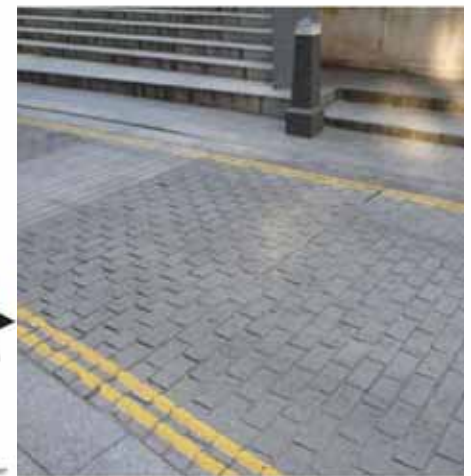
New developments should promote the highest quality of contemporary design, innovation in architectural design, construction and sustainability using good quality long lasting materials, which reflect and compliment the historical character of the area.

Public realm

The design of the public realm should be sensitive and reflect the historic context in a contemporary manner. All materials should be robust and of high quality. Existing granite kerbs should be inspected and reclaimed where possible for future re-use. The development framework proposes a series of public open spaces that should be surrounded by active ground floor uses.

Key elements: New public realm improvements to footways and carriageways; New street lighting; Drainage; Tree planting. The Baltic area of Liverpool becomes known as an exciting, stimulating and fun place to work, live and visit.

bron: *Baltic Triangle Framework, City of Liverpool, 2008*



Notes

Offices

Westgate House, 44 Hale Road, Hale.
(south of Manchester)



- **Media City UK phase 2 (2026)** (phase 1: no 20 page 28) Gillespies has developed a landscape masterplan for the next 7.7 hectare of the site that will include ten new buildings, including what is planned to be one of the UK's largest PRS developments.



- **Birley Fields Campus MMU**, Hulme University (2014). no 15 (page 32)

- **St John's neighbourhood, Manchester** public realm. no 10 (page 24) Vibrant new development around new Factory.

- **Port Sunlight River Park**, Wirral (page 102). Park on former landfill.

- **Peel Park Quarter**, Salford. no 24 (page 91) Student Housing.

GILLESPIES

www.gillespies.co.uk

Jim Gibson is the Managing Partner of Gillespies' Manchester office, leading the North regions portfolio of environmental planning.



Gillespies is an award-winning landscape architecture and urban design practice with over 50 years' experience in masterplanning, landscape design and landscape planning, with studios based in the UK (London, Oxford, Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow), Moscow and the Middle East.

Over the past 50 years, we have built an international reputation for consistently delivering places that respond to their community, have a high regard for the quality of their environment and acknowledge their physical and cultural context, working with a diverse range of clients, leading developers, architects and local authorities.

Our highly experienced team work with the defining characteristics and inherited qualities of each place to create inspirational, dynamic and vibrant spaces that integrate and invigorate their surroundings. Our design approach is holistic, strategic and collaborative. Each of our designs are a unique response to local context and culture, unlocking the potential of each site to create distinctive, sustainable and enduring places - places where people want to live, work and play.

BDP.

BDP (Building Design Partnership) is a major international practice of architects, designers, engineers and urbanists in origin Dutch. We create outstanding places for people.

Originally established in 1961 as Building Design Partnership, BDP has studios across the world: China, India, Ireland, Abu Dhabi, Netherlands and 6 in the UK. These combine local knowledge with the vision, values and infrastructure of a major award winning practice.

Whether urban or rural, the external environment helps to shape and define the places we live, work and spend our leisure time in. Our landscape architects are engaged with projects across the UK and overseas, protecting and enhancing the natural landscape or working with clients and communities to create 'smart' green masterplans, imaginative urban spaces, lively parks and attractive settings for new development. Our aspiration is to create landscapes which balance the needs of people with those of the wider environment



11 Ducie Street, Piccadilly Basin, Manchester. www.bdp.com; www.bdp.com/en/locations/uk/



- **Liverpool ONE and Chavasse park**, no 7,8 (page 66,67) A scenic link between the heart of the city and the waterfront.



- **Cathedral Gardens, Manchester** no 4 (page 17) play a vital role in Manchester's urban regeneration.



- **Roman Gardens, Manchester** no 12 (page 26) The design cantly upgrades the public realm creating an inspiring place that welcomes residents and visitors.

52 Princess Street, Manchester
www.mecanoo.nl



- **KAMPUS** project (2017-2019) is located at the former Manchester Metropolitan University campus along the Rochdale canal-Aytoun Str. The podium anchors the new build and tower elements in a consistent base while creating a defined edge to the street. The pocket parks mark the entrances of KAMPUS and the interesting spaces between the buildings will draw people into the heart of the scheme: a unique 'secret garden' that forms the perfect backdrop for afternoon and early evening social events.



- **Angel Gardens**, Manchester See no 2, (page 15)



- **HOME**, Art Centre at First Street, Manchester. See no 13. (page 27).



Patrick Arends (NL)
Architect, Associate
Director, Manchester
Office



Mecanoo architecten, officially founded in Delft in 1984, is made up of a highly multidisciplinary staff of creative professionals from 25 countries. The team includes architects, engineers, interior designers, urban planners, landscape architects and architectural technicians. The firm has offices in Delft, New York, Washington DC, London, Manchester and Kaosiung.

Discovering unexpected solutions for the specifics of programme and context is the foremost challenge in all of our assignments. Each design is considered in terms of its cultural setting, place and time. As such, Mecanoo treats each project as a unique design statement embedded within its context and orchestrated specifically for the people who use it.



Lindsay Humblet
partner



Planit-ie is a design practice with a team of over 50 dedicated professionals in Altrincham and London. We are Architectural Visualisers and Animators. Make Verified View Montages, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments. Are specialized in Landscape Architecture, Masterplanning and Urban Design projects.

We worked in Manchester on Manchester Airport City (no 1), Sadlers Yard (Noma, no 3), Middle Wood Locks (no 11), Circle Square (no 14), First Street North (no 13). Brunswick Street (15b) in the MMU area, will be landscaped into the largest green carfree space on the campus, just starting on site, as part of the wider University of Manchester.

In Liverpool we work on the redevelopment of the Albert Dock (no 1) and Liverpool Waters (no 6). We are also the ongoing guardian of the masterplan for Liverpool Waters, landscape architect on upcoming developments, and produced most of the Liverpool Waters visuals in this Panorama guide.

For Sefton Park we developed proposals to improve the community benefits emanating from the park, but they have not been realised yet.

Altrincham (South of Manchester)
www.planit-ie.com



Circle square Manchester (no 14)



Sadlers' Yard Manchester (no 3)



First Street Manchester (no 13)



Liverpool Waters (no 6)



City of Manchester

worker bee, symbol of the hard working past.

Manchester Great Outdoors, City Council, 2015.

Green infrastructure - the green and blue spaces that exist within and between urban areas is an essential part of creating a successful, liveable city. Parks, river valleys, gardens, street trees, green roofs, canals and many other components all form part of a rich network that is integrated with the built environment Manchester's green infrastructure (GI) has been part of the city's success for a number of years. Five river valleys, three canals, over 160 parks, street trees, woodland, private gardens, and other areas of natural environment are familiar and well-used parts of the city's landscape. It is set within a wider landscape; that of the Greater Manchester city-region.

Four objectives:

1. Improve the quality and function of existing green and blue Infrastructure.
2. Use appropriate green and blue infrastructure as a key component of new developments.
3. Improve connectivity and accessibility to green and blue infrastructure
4. Improve and promote a wider understanding and awareness of the benefits that green and blue infrastructure provides to residents, the economy and the local environment.

City Centre Strategic Plan 2015-2018, Manchester City Council, March 2016.

Over the next few years significant further growth is expected in the economy and population. The city centre performs a number of key functions for the city and the Greater Manchester City Region:

- As a driver of economic growth and a major employment centre.
- As an increasingly popular residential centre.
- As a major visitor destination.
- As a place to relax and spend time.

A high-quality public realm is essential to the character and appeal of the city centre for residents, visitors and workers alike. There are a number of attractive green spaces within the city centre itself, such as Sackville Park, St John's Gardens, Parsonage Gardens, Piccadilly Gardens and Cathedral Gardens. As well as helping to create an attractive environment for all users, high-quality, well-managed green spaces, trees and waterways will be key features that help the city centre to address climate change. These spaces are being added through a number of **new public areas planned at**: First Street (no 13), NOMA (no 3), St John's (no 10), Kampus (Mecanoo, page 84), Circle Square (no 14) and Mayfield (a new neighbourhood and public park south of Piccadilly station).



Mayfield - public park, Bennetts Ass.

City of Liverpool



the Liver bird: mythical creature from a medieval era.

Most of the Visions are made by **Liverpool Vision**, the Economic Development Company of the City of Liverpool and the first urban regeneration Company in the UK. www.liverpoolvision.co.uk

- Liverpool City Centre Public Realm Framework, Liverpool Vision, 2004.

- Baltic Triangle Planning Framework, City of Liverpool, 2008.
- Baltic Triangle Public Realm Improvements, 2020 Liverpool Limited, 2012.

- Rope Walks, Regeneration of a city centre. BDP, 1999.

- Liverpool ONE: Regeneration of a city centre, BDP, 2009.

- Liverpool Strategic Investment Framework, Liverpool Vision, 2012. afb Planit.

V



Tristan Brady-Jacobs
Baltic Triangle Director dealing specifically with the public realm, public art and greenspace vision.



THE LIVERPOOL STRATEGIC INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

A Tale of Two cities

The Liverpool-Manchester rivalry is a rivalry that exists between these English cities. The cities have many similarities and differences, which have intensified the rivalry and both lie at the heart of North West England – the most populated region outside of the Greater London area in the United Kingdom.

The rivalry has its beginnings during the Victorian era, when both cities underwent substantial industrialisation. The Liverpool and Manchester Railway in 1830 was a key achievement, and was the first inter-city railway in the world.

The rivalry turned bitter after the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal in 1894 by Manchester. The Manchester merchants were disenchanted with the dues they had to pay to import and export goods to and from Liverpool. So they decided to build their own ship canal to the Liverpool harbour, which was the largest ship-canal in the world (60 km).

Both cities in the 2010s remain rivals, but on a better relationship than the past and some believe a strong Manchester and Liverpool is in the North West's interests. The Financial Times stated that the North West economy, led by the redevelopment of Manchester and Liverpool, is a genuine rival to 'overheated London'.

More recently, Manchester has openly supported Liverpool in its recent bid to become the European Capital of Culture, a bid which Liverpool eventually won making it the European Capital of Culture in 2008.

Despite being rivals the two cities are connected in many ways and sometimes being considered parts of a large polynuclear metropolitan area or megalopolis. The total population of the area is today over 4 million.

A Tale of two cities, Charles Dickens, 1859. Parijs en London ten tijde van de Franse Revolutie.

Extra

Niet alle projecten van onze 'longlist' kunnen in het programma opgenomen worden. We hebben voor het excursieprogramma de voorkeur gegeven aan recente projecten die bovendien op een te bereizen afstand liggen. Wellicht deze projecten zelf bij een volgend bezoek aan de UK bekijken ?

23. Chimney pot area, Langworthy Road, Salford. shedkm architects, Liverpool. www.shedkm.co.uk



Chimney Pot Park is a community of multi-award-winning upside down houses in Langworthy, Salford. The best bits of the classic Victorian terrace redesigned, your very own, very modern Coronation Street. Homes with parking and private roof terraces.



The best bits of the original terraces have been kept - the size, the shape, the roof, the front door, the streets, but with the help of architects **shedkm**, the insides are something altogether new. We've literally turned the inside of the terraced house upside-down. Living space and kitchens on the upper floors with the bedrooms downstairs, a new balcony and terrace have been added with secure parking to boot! New homes in old houses. Shops around the corner, a Metrolink stop down the road, a park on your door step and Salford Quays, Manchester city centre and Salford city centre just minutes away.



24. Peel Park Quarter, Salford. Gillespies landscape, Hale. www.gillespies.co.uk

New public realm setting for student residential development on the University of Salford's Peel Park Campus. The development has two phases and will eventually incorporate 2,050 student residential units located adjacent to Peel Park. The surrounding landscape of the Peel Park provides a balance between soft and hard surfacing. The project has reinvigorated the Salford Campus and has won the **Student Accommodation Development of the year 2017**.



Peel Park is one of Salford's oldest parks, one of the first public parks in the country, having first opened to the public in 1846 "for the enjoyment and recreation of the public". A new playground, seating, colourful plantings and an arboretum will be added and be complete in 2017.



Chatsworth gardens

near Bakewell, Derbyshire Peak District National Park, 4 km2

design: Capability Brown 1760; Jeffry Wydtville 1766-1840; Joseph Paxton 1826-1846.
www.chatsworth.org; www.capabilitybrown.org; www.rhs.org.uk/shows-events

Vanwege de drukte van de Royal Horticultural Flower Show (7 t/m 11 juni 2017) niet in ons programma opgenomen.



Chatsworth's garden attracts around 300.000 visitors a year. It has a complex blend of different features since the 16th century. The garden is surrounded by a wall (2.8 km) long. It sits on the eastern side of the valley of the Derwent River and blends into the surrounding landscape. Most of the principal features of the garden were created in different phases of development.



-The Cascade with temple and canal pond dates from 16th c.

-Lancelot 'Capability' Brown transformed the grounds around Chatsworth around 1760, designed out of what was then working farmland. Extensive new areas of woodland were planted and substantial earth-moving works undertaken, which included widening the river Derwent, building a bridge and grading its banks. He even moved the village Edensor out of sight from the house.



-Joseph Paxton worked in 19th c. on the huge rock garden, arboretum and pinetum. The 6th Duke was a plant-hunting sponsor. Expecting Tsar Nicolas I, worlds highest 'Emperor' fountain was built by Paxton. Before, the tsar died. Besides, there is often a lack of water, so the 90 m can't often be reached.

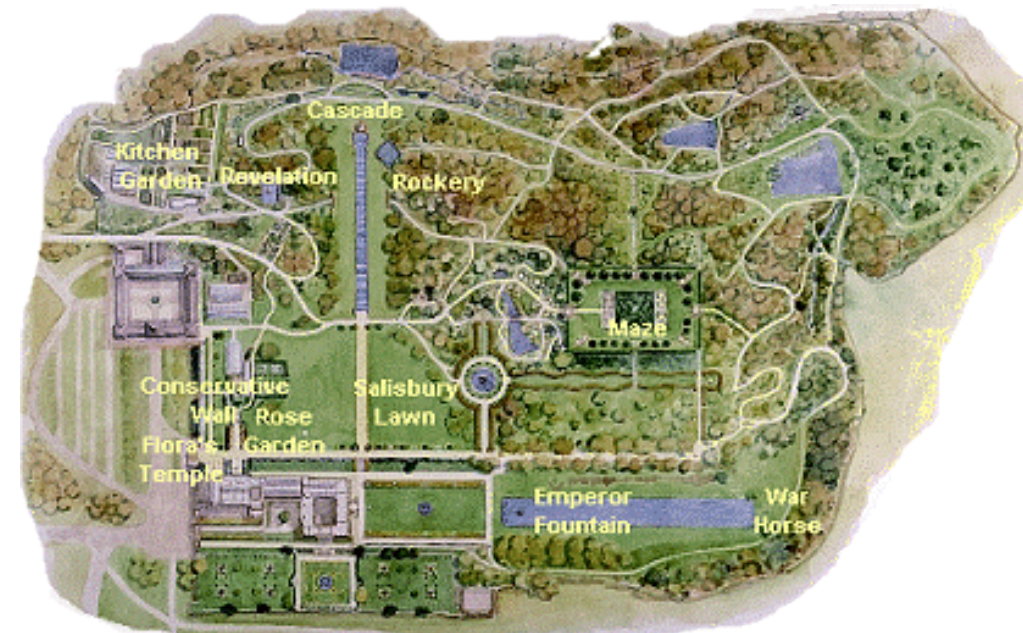
-In the 20th century the maze was built on the location of a Paxton glasshouse. Also a cottage and kitchen garden were realised.



British gardening personality Alan Titchmarsh wrote in 2003:

"Chatsworth's greatest strength is that its owners have refused to let the garden rest on its Victorian laurels. It continues to grow and develop, and that is what makes it one of the best and most vibrant gardens in Britain."

Many of the historical features have been restored to an immaculate condition, and unusually for an English country house garden in modern times, numerous important new features have been added".

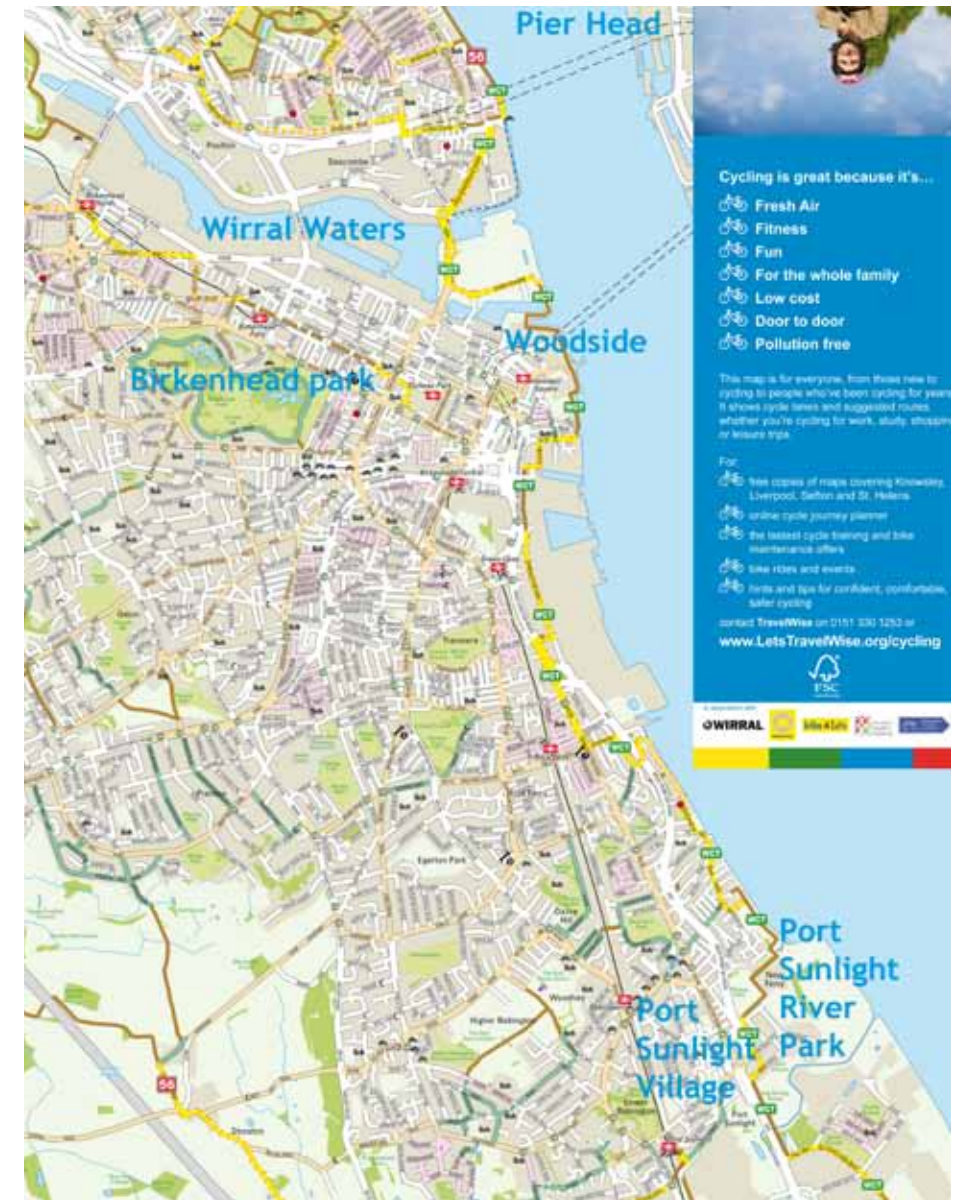
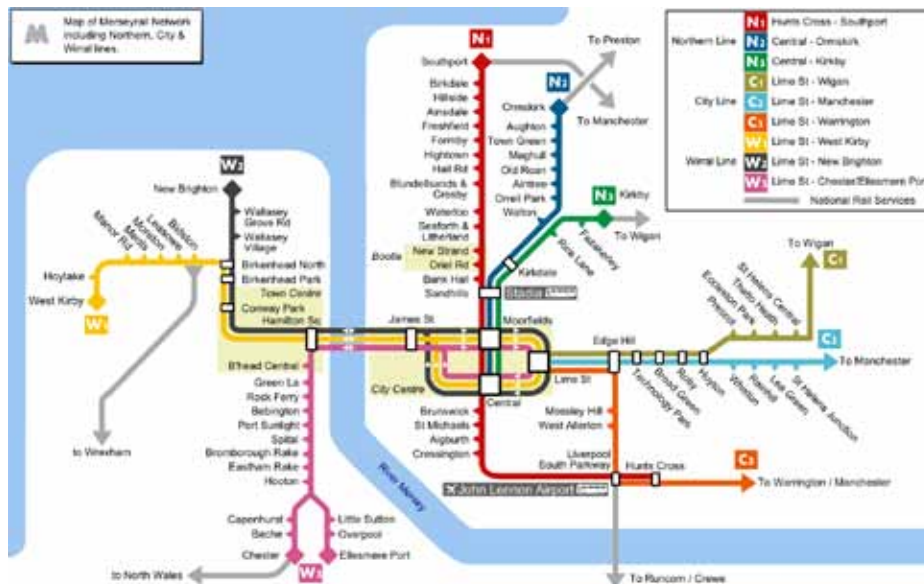


Birkenhead (district Wirral)

In case of pouring rain: take the train!

Ferry: Pier Head - Woodside
 rondje Wirral Waters
 Birkenhead Park
 Port Sunlight Village
 Port Sunlight River Park
 Ferry: Woodside - Pier Head

cycle map



Wirral Waters, Birkenhead 2016 - 2050?

Visitors centre: units 3/4, Tower Quays, Tower Road, Birkenhead

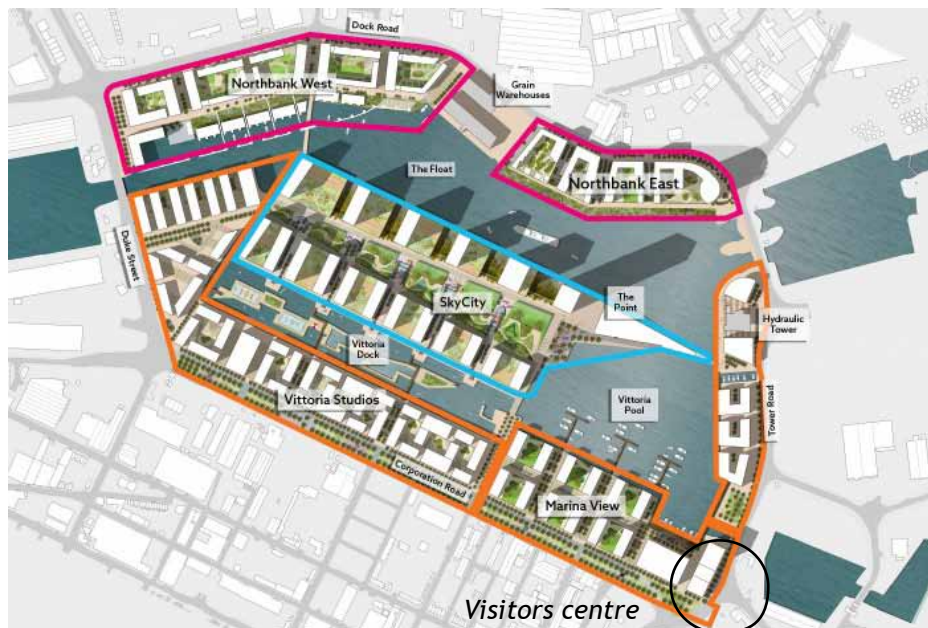
Wirral Waters is the largest regeneration project (Peel Group) in the UK (500 acres). It is larger than Liverpool Waters. But with it not being in the World Heritage Site, has attracted a lot less media attention. It is also set to become the most sustainable. A new place to live, work and play and a place for all. It is centred on the Wirral Dock system - on the banks of the River Mersey - overlooking Liverpool's world-class, city waterfront.

At its heart the project seeks to use the unique water assets of the city to drive growth across all sectors; for trade, for jobs, for energy, for transport, for play and for 'placemaking'.

It is an opportunity for the Liverpool City Region to enter a new stage in its evolution. The scheme is 'jobs' driven. The economy comes first for Wirral Waters

as it seeks to create over 20.000 permanent new jobs for the Liverpool City Region. Of course, we wish to create the workforce to deliver - the project therefore being a catalyst for appropriate training and skills giving the young people of Liverpool and Wirral a brighter future - right on their doorstep.

Wirral Waters will transform the derelict docks in Birkenhead into a world class waterfront that is alive with activity - on land and in the water. Although inspired from other places, Wirral Waters will certainly be 'of Wirral' a unique place known for its big skies, lush countryside, striking coastline as well as its pioneering spirit and distinctive culture. Development will take at least 30 years.



^ Wirral MET College, BCA Landscape, Liverpool. www.bcalandscape.co.uk. RIBA Awards 2016.

Beautiful views, bold colours and forms, robust materials, close attention to details and new blocks of trees transform a derelict dock edge into an iconic and memorable landscape in scale with the post-industrial waterside neighbourhood.



Birkenhead park, 92 ha (incl building lots)

Joseph Paxton, 1838-1847 (opening)

The public park was designed by Joseph Paxton and opened on 5 April 1847. It is generally acknowledged as the first publicly funded civic park in the world. A Private Act of Parliament allowed it to use public money to buy 226 acres of marshy grazing land on the western edge of Birkenhead. Plots of land on the edge of the proposed park were then sold off in order to finance its construction. Although some large houses and private villas were initially built by local merchants and wealthier business people, the Long Depression in the latter 19th century would mean that many plots remained undeveloped well into early 20th century.

The Improvement Commission chose Paxton as the works supervisor and Edward Kemp to design the park, because both had previously worked on redesigning the gardens at Chatsworth.

The park, which took five years to build, was designed to be natural and informal rather than a structured neatly arranged urban park. Hundreds of tonnes of stone and earth was moved to create terraces, hills, rockeries and lakes. Buildings include a Swiss Bridge, Boathouse and several lodges. The Grand Entrance looks like a classical triumphal arch.

Paxton had earlier designed the much smaller Princes Park in Liverpool, also a

private development. Both parks can be characterized by containing an infinite winding ringroad.

Frederick Law Olmsted visited the park and was greatly impressed by Paxton's designs. In his book *Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England*, he wrote about its social value as an aesthetic form: "five minutes of admiration, and a few more spent studying the manner in which art had been employed to obtain from nature so much beauty. Olmsted commented on the "perfection" of the park's gardening:

"I cannot undertake to describe the effect of so much taste and skill as had evidently been employed; I will only tell you, that we passed by winding paths, over acres and acres, with a constant varying surface, where on all sides were growing every variety of shrubs and flowers, with more than natural grace, all set in borders of greenest, closest turf, and all kept with consummate neatness".

In 1858, inspired by Birkenhead Park, Olmsted and Calvert Vaux won the competition to design a new park for the rapidly growing city of New York (Central Park).

Birkenhead Park underwent a five-year £11.5 million renovation completed in 2007.



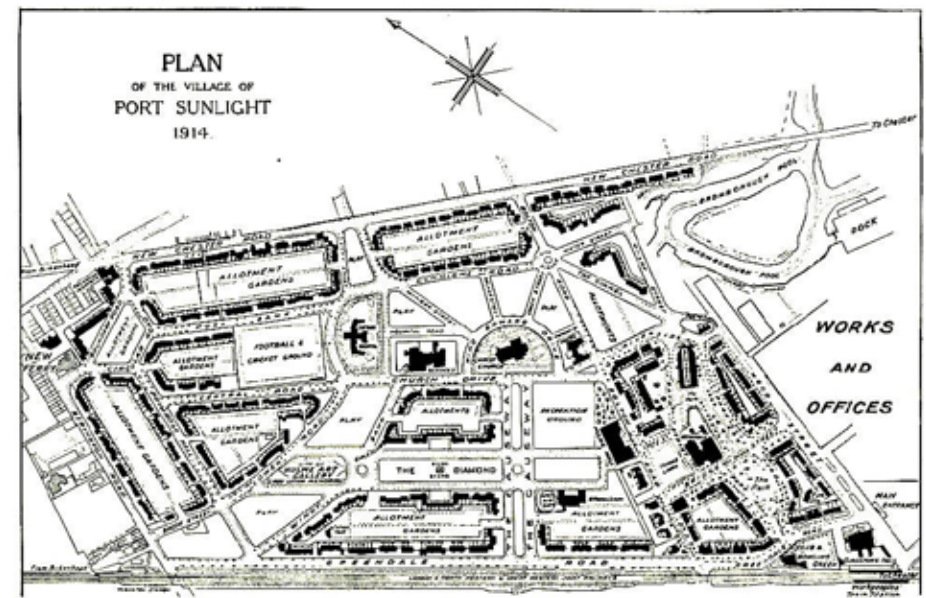
Port Sunlight Village, Birkenhead. 1899-1914

www.victorianweb.org/art/architecture/portsunlight/1.html



Port Sunlight's village, planned in small blocks set well back off the roads, with curves, corners and leafy interludes, could hardly contrast more with the kind of grim terraced housing previously available to workers. It attracted much attention from the start. Ebenezer Howard (1851-1925), the architectural theorist and town planner who is generally considered the father of the garden suburb movement, called Port Sunlight a "most admirably planned industrial village". The model village of Port Sunlight was developed by William Lever and refined by the architect William Owen, to provide housing for the workers in the nearby soap-making factory of Lever Brothers (later part of Unilever). Possibly the idea came to him from Titus Salt, whose model mill village Saltaire, north of Manchester, was one of several such workers' communities planned by Victorian industrialists.

The building of the factory started in 1888 with the help of architect William Owen who also designed the earliest houses. The houses were built in blocks, each block was surrounded by green space, and each family was provided with an allotment for growing their own food. The houses were set in parkland and public buildings were also constructed. The village has a lot of social facilities: sport grounds, schools, assembly halls, Inn, Arts&Crafts house, church, library etc. All the groups of houses (1000 houses at seven per acre = ca 17 won per ha.) were individually designed, and were different from the others. Built in brick, stone, and half-timbering, and incorporated features from many architectural styles, including medieval, Jacobean, and Queen Anne, with English, French, Dutch, and Flemish influences.



Port Sunlight river park, Birkenhead

Gillespies 2014 www.gillespies.co.uk



On a former landfill site a 28 hectare park, part of the Wirral Coastal Path, gives access to the River Mersey and high views from a 37m-high mount (half a metre taller than Liverpool Cathedral) of the Liverpool skyline. The park boasts beautiful wetlands and a variety of flora, fauna and birds.

Located close to a residential community (about 500m from Port Sunlight Village), the network of paths and parking facilities ensure the site is well used. The project is intended to benefit local communities and, together with the heritage village of Port Sunlight, stimulate economic development of the wider Wirral area and coastline.

15. Rotunda pavilion, 107-109 Great Mersey St

Liverpool-Kirkdale. Gross max, Biennale 2008. www.grossmax.com

For the **Rotunda Pavilion** in Kirkdale worked internationally acclaimed Landscape Architects GROSS Max (Eelco Hooftman) on designs to convert a strip of derelict land into a community garden.

The gardens were divided into two parts: a Folly with a vertical garden inside; the second part will be divided into 'Bar Code' garden strips opened to public delight on 28 April 2008.

The garden strips cannot be found anymore. The Rotunda nursery is part of the **Rotunda Community Campus** which offers courses, nursery and a cafe in the community gardens behind the corner building. Designed by **BCA Landscape**, Liverpool (campus has won Small Scale Development Award, Landscape Institute, 2016).



Rotunda Community Campus Garden



referentie: folly uit 18e eeuwse landschapstuin Le Desert de Retz bij Parijs.



Good to know

1 foot	0,3 m
1 yard	0,9 m
1 mile	1609 m
1 acre	0,405 hectare

£10 €11,83 (08.05.2017)

In UK is het 1 uur vroeger dan bij ons (tijdwinst op heenweg; 1 uur verlies op terugweg).

men rijdt LINKS; rotonde ook linksom

bij oversteken: kijk RECHTS-LINKS-RECHTS

**WHEN YOU WALK
THROUGH A STORM
HOLD YOUR HEAD
UP HIGH**

AND DON'T BE AFRAID OF THE DARK

**AT THE END OF THE STORM
IS A GOLDEN SKY**

AND THE SWEET SILVER SONG OF A LARK

WALK ON THROUGH THE WIND

WALK ON THROUGH THE RAIN

THOUGH YOUR DREAMS BE TOSSED AND BLOWN

WALK ON WALK ON

WITH HOPE IN YOUR HEART

**AND YOU'LL NEVER
WALK ALONE**

YOU'LL NEVER WALK ALONE

Bovenstaand lied: "You'll never walk alone" komt uit een musical uit de 60's. Het is het lijflied op o.a. de voetbalvelden van Liverpool FC. Wij zouden het kunnen zingen wanneer het regent. Zing mee met Gerry & The Pacemakers uit Liverpool: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OV5_LQArLa0

Bouwstijlen werden in de UK gekoppeld aan de naam van de regerende koning/in



Georgian style; 18e/begin 19e eeuw (symmetrie, inspiratie klassiek Griekenland en Rome)



Victorian style; 2e helft 19e eeuw (vaak uitbundig/erkers/veel ornamenten)

Tips



Manchester + Liverpool
<https://www.creativetourist.com/>

- **Curry Mile:** Wilmslow Road (vervolg van Oxford road ten zuiden van Manchester Metropolitan University area)



- **Northern Quarter:** ^

Here are the most popular places in Manchester, with some of the city's best independent bars, pubs, coffee shops etc.
North Tea Power. 36 Tib St. (tea, coffee, soup, sandwiches) 8am-7pm
Afflecks' variety of shops in hudge former luxury (now run down) department store. 52, Church St. 10.30-18.00.
Northern Quarter Rest+Bar, 108 Hope Street.

- **Castlefield area (12):**

o.a. **Albert Shed** (+ terrace) 20 Castle Str.

- **Central Retail District:** Luxury Department stores near Exchange Square (5): **Harvey Nichols** en **Selfridges** 10-20.00.



- **Lark Lane** (south of Sefton Park): ^

is one of Liverpool's hidden gems, an ideal choice for retail, lunch or dinner with a pretty eclectic mix of unique and independent shops, bars and restaurants.
Alison Appleton Tea House no. 24
Keith's Food & Wine no. 107

- **Rope Walks (13):**

The Baltic Social: afternoon tea + beer. 27 Parliament St.
Bold Street coffee no 89.
Berry & Rye bar. 48 Berry St
Alma de Cuba rest. (in former St Peter's Roman Catholic Church), Seel St.



- **Baltic Triangle (14):**

Baltic Fleet 19 C. pub: 33A Wapping. ^
Camp and Furnace bar, 67 Greenland St.
Constellations bar, 37-39 Greenland St.
Baltic Bakehouse, 46 Bridgewater

- **City Centre:**

West Africa House rooftop terrace with view 25 Waterstreet
Mathew Street: in de pubs vaak coverbands van The Beatles.

- **Georgian Quarter:**

Peter Kavanagh's eccentric pub. 2-6 Egerton St.

And now for something completely different...British humour



Why does Britain like tea so much?
Because tea leaves.



John Cleese in Monty Python's Ministry of Silly Walks v



Humor is een serieuze aangelegenheid in het Verenigd Koninkrijk, dat waarschijnlijk het enige land ter wereld is dat zich door zijn humor onderscheidt van de rest. Grove grappen worden niet gewaardeerd, ten minste, niet al te grof. De ideale grap is dubbelzinnig, vol bedekte toespelingen en zelfspot. Over het algemeen worden ook, ironie, sarcasme, droge humor, zwarte humor, verbale humor, absurdisme, excentrieke personages, hyperbolen en anti-establishment-humor als typisch voor Britse humor gezien. Maar opschepjen is een onvergeeflijke misstap!

Antropologe Kate Fox: "In andere culturen wordt humor op bepaalde momenten en bepaalde plekken gebruikt; het is een aparte, speciale uiting. In Engelse gesprekken klinkt altijd humor door. Humor is onze standaardmodus: het is niet nodig die in te schakelen, maar je kunt hem ook niet uitzetten."

Vaak aangehaalde voorbeelden zijn in Britse komische films en series te zien zoals Monty Python's Flying Circus, Fawlty Towers, Blackadder, Absolutely Fabulous en The Office. Desondanks bestaat er ook veel Britse comedy die meer gestoeld is op onderbroekenlol, non-verbale humor, slapstick en seksuele insinuaties en dubbelzinnigheden, zoals Benny Hill, Carry On, Mr. Bean, 'Allo 'Allo, Are You Being Served? enz.

English

Annuals
asphalt
brick
flagstones
graving/dry dock
groundplan
herbaceous planting/herbs
kerb
liver bird
macunian
native plants/wildflowers
percipitation
perennial vegetation
public realm
refurbish/revamp
scouser
setts/vowels
tarmac
terraced housing
urban regeneration
wet dock
Zest for life

Dutch

eenjarige planten
asfaltbeton voor wegen, trottoirs etc
baksteen
tegels
closed basin: water can be pumped out
plattegrond
kruidachtigen/kruiden
trottoirband
soort aalscholver (symbool Liverpool)
inwoner Manchester
inheemse beplanting/bloemen
neerslag
vaste planten
openbare ruimte
renoveren/vernieuwen
inwoner Liverpool
klinkers
met teer gestabiliseerde steenslag
rijwoningen
stedelijke vernieuwing
open by high tide to let ships in/out
levensvreugde



Notes

Bronnen

Algemeen

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- Vernieuwingsstrategieën voor de industriestad. Nienke Boom e.a. NAI, 2009.
- Katoen, Sven Beckert. De opkomst van de moderne wereldeconomie in 19e eeuw over de ruggen van slaven, boeren en arbeiders. Hollands Diep, 2016.
- www.landscapeinstitute.org (beroepsvereniging)

Manchester

- Topos 78, 2012: *Irwell River Park*
- On Site, Landschapsarchitectuur in Europa, Uitg Blauwdruk. *Ancoats, Manchester*.
- www.landscape.mmu.ac.uk Click Youtube "Landscape architecture and the remaking of Manchester". Eddy Fox (Landscape Architecture Programme Leader MMU) tells about: de wijk *Ancoats, Manchester*.
- www.manchester.gov.uk
- www.visitmanchester.com

Liverpool

- Topos 97, 2016: *Defending the Neighborhood (Granby 4 Streets)*.
- Liverpool, regeneration of a city centre. BDP, 2009.
www.bdp.com/globalassets/about/publications/liverpool_one_book.pdf.
- interview van ruim 5 min. met architect, ex-director Terry Davenport (BDP) about *Liverpool ONE*: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=onpwD2_uhQY
- www.liverpoolvision.co.uk/about/publications
- www.liverpool.gov.uk
- www.visitliverpool.com

Colofon

Programma en inhoud
excursiegids
reisorganisatie
externe contacten

bestuur Stichting het Panorama
Vibeke Scheffener
Wim van Krieken
Karin van Essen

Uitgave

Stichting het Panorama, mei 2017

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Types of British Rain

1. **Mist:** clammy super fine droplets
2. **Mizzle:** damp fine droplets refreshing
3. **Drizzle:** small fine droplets continuous
4. **Spitting:** medium drops slow
5. **Spotting:** medium drops random
6. **Rain:** regular medium drops, grey clouds
7. **Showers:** often medium drops blowy
8. **Downpour:** soggy - drenched socks
9. **Raining cats and dogs:** they refuse to go out
10. **Torrential:** flood warning level
11. **Pouring it down:** umbrella crucial
12. **Storm:** wind and rain
13. **Hurricane:** time to head for high ground
14. **Deluge:** look for a boat!
15. **Sleet:** first form frozen percipitation
16. **Hail:** completely frozen percipitation

