

Plan Maestro de Revitalización de los Ríos

Fase I

Estudio de Precedentes

LA Revitalization Master Plan

Los Angeles, CA, USA

River Length: 51 miles

Key Transformative ideas: Habitat restoration, water cleanup, recreation, water access, economic development

Description of Project: The Valley Bikeway and Greenway project includes bike paths, shade devices, pedestrian walkways, landscaped areas, and educational signage. The biggest challenge, points out Gruen Associates partner Debra Gerod, is connecting existing paths in places they couldn't be built originally, like under freeways and near bridges. It's just the tip of the iceberg for the 51-mile LA River. The federal government and the city plan to invest over a billion dollars to reclaim an 11.5 mile stretch of the waterway, from Griffith Park to downtown, hoping to terrace walls, widen stretches, restore natural habitats, and open up riverbanks for recreation, following the guidelines of the LA Bureau of Engineering's 2007 Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan, created by TetraTech, Civitas, Wenk, and Mia Lehrer + Associates. Frank Gehry and his firm Gehry Partners is working with the nonprofit L.A. River Revitalization Corp to transform the river into what one of their displays described as a



Chicago River Corridor Development Plan

Chicago, IL, USA

River Length: 251 km

Key Transformative ideas: Water flow, water clean-up, recreation, water access

Description of Project: The Chicago River was once so full of sewage that in the late 19th century Illinois built a series of canals to actually reverse its flow away from Lake Michigan, to prevent it from contaminating the city's water supply. More than 100 years later the city launched the Chicago River Corridor Development Plan, a measure laying out new trails, parks, boathouses, overlooks, and the just-opened Chicago Riverwalk, a pedestrian promenade along six blocks between State Street and Lake Street. With design led by Sasaki Associates and Ross Barney Architects, each block takes on a different river typology. Marina Plaza, for instance, includes restaurants and outdoor seating, while The Cove has kayak rentals and docks for



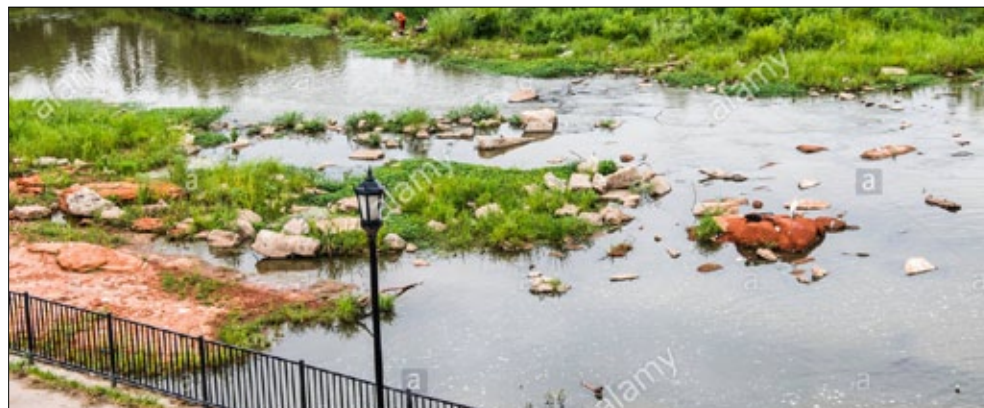
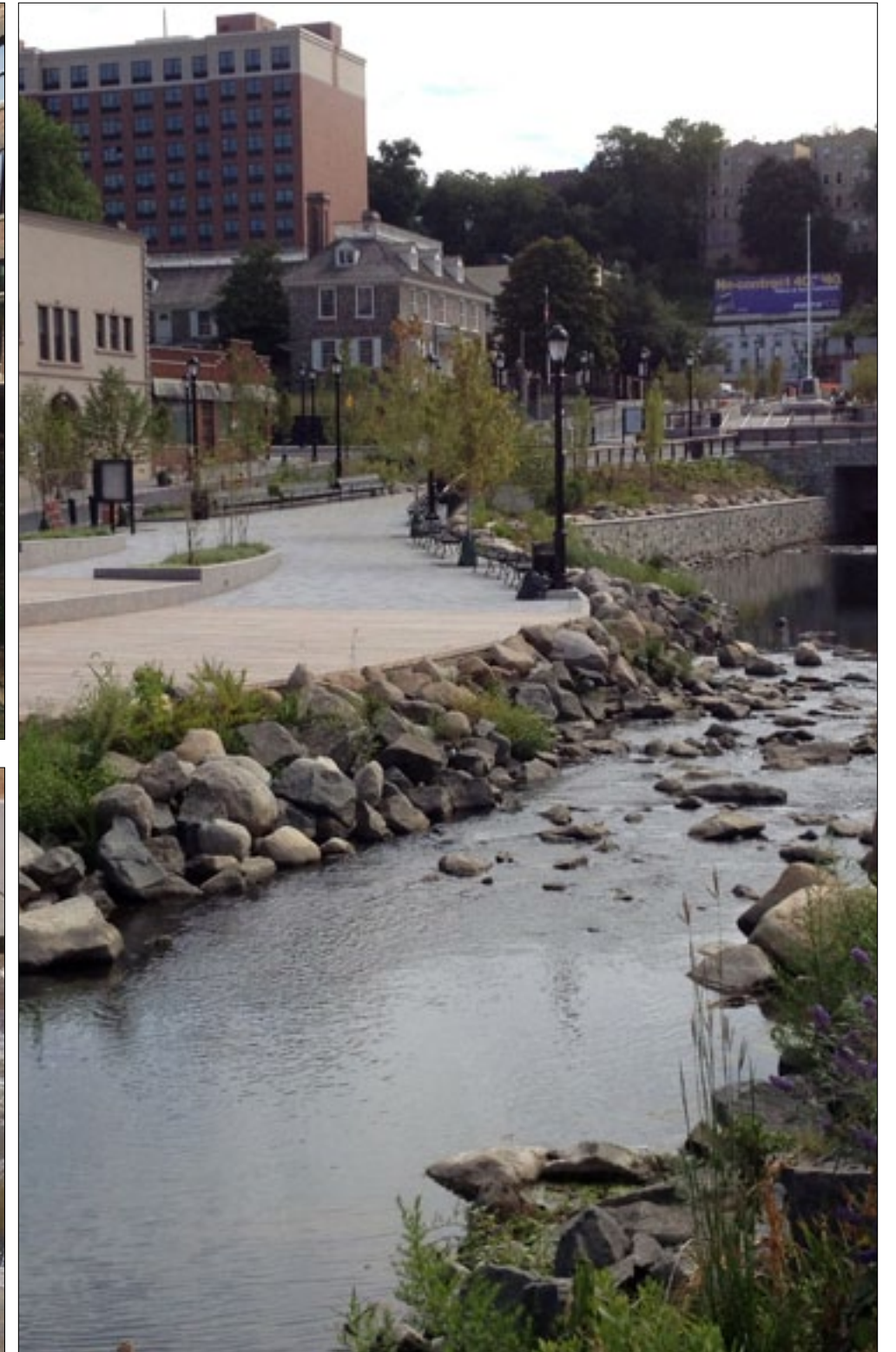
North Canadian River, Oklahoma City

Oklahoma City, OK, USA

River Length: 7 miles

Key Transformative ideas: Water flow control and damming, enhancements, recreation, culture, economic development

Description of Project: In the 1920s and 30s, the US Army Corps of Engineers rerouted the North Canadian River around downtown Oklahoma City, to avoid flooding. The result was a marshy watercourse- instead of a true river. A \$53-million project completed in 2004 rejuvenated the stretch, creating the seven-mile, dam-controlled body of water whose name was then changed to the Oklahoma River. Since then, a one-cent sales tax initiative has funded additional enhancements to the river and its surrounding Boathouse District. Master planned by local architecture firm Rand Elliot + Associates, the area includes walkways, performance spaces, shopping, and angular glass and steel boathouses.



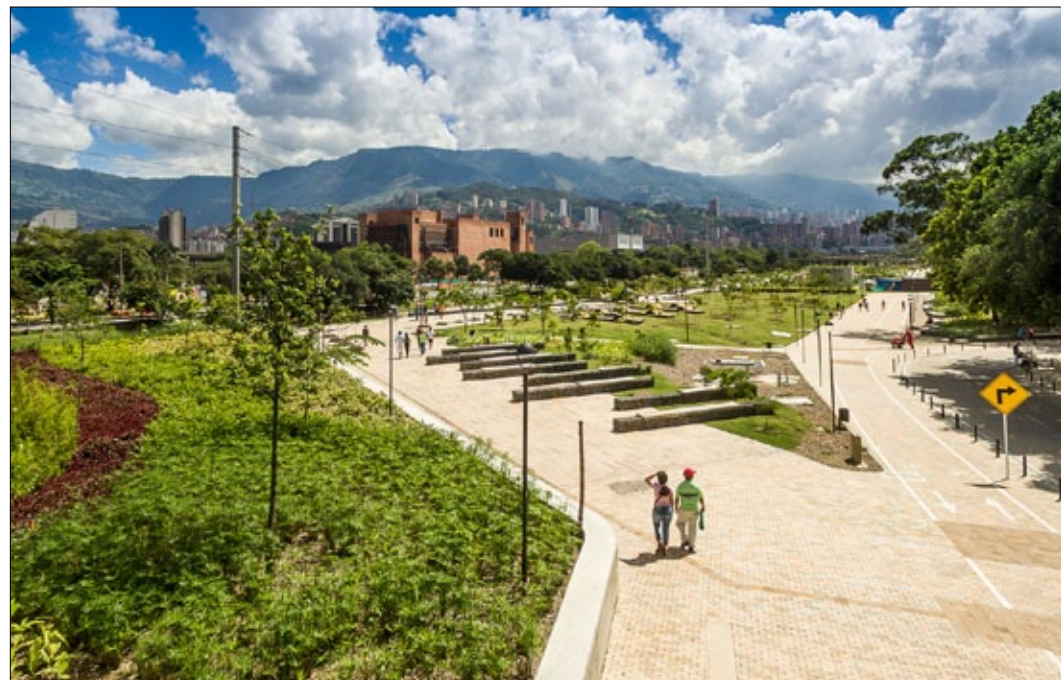
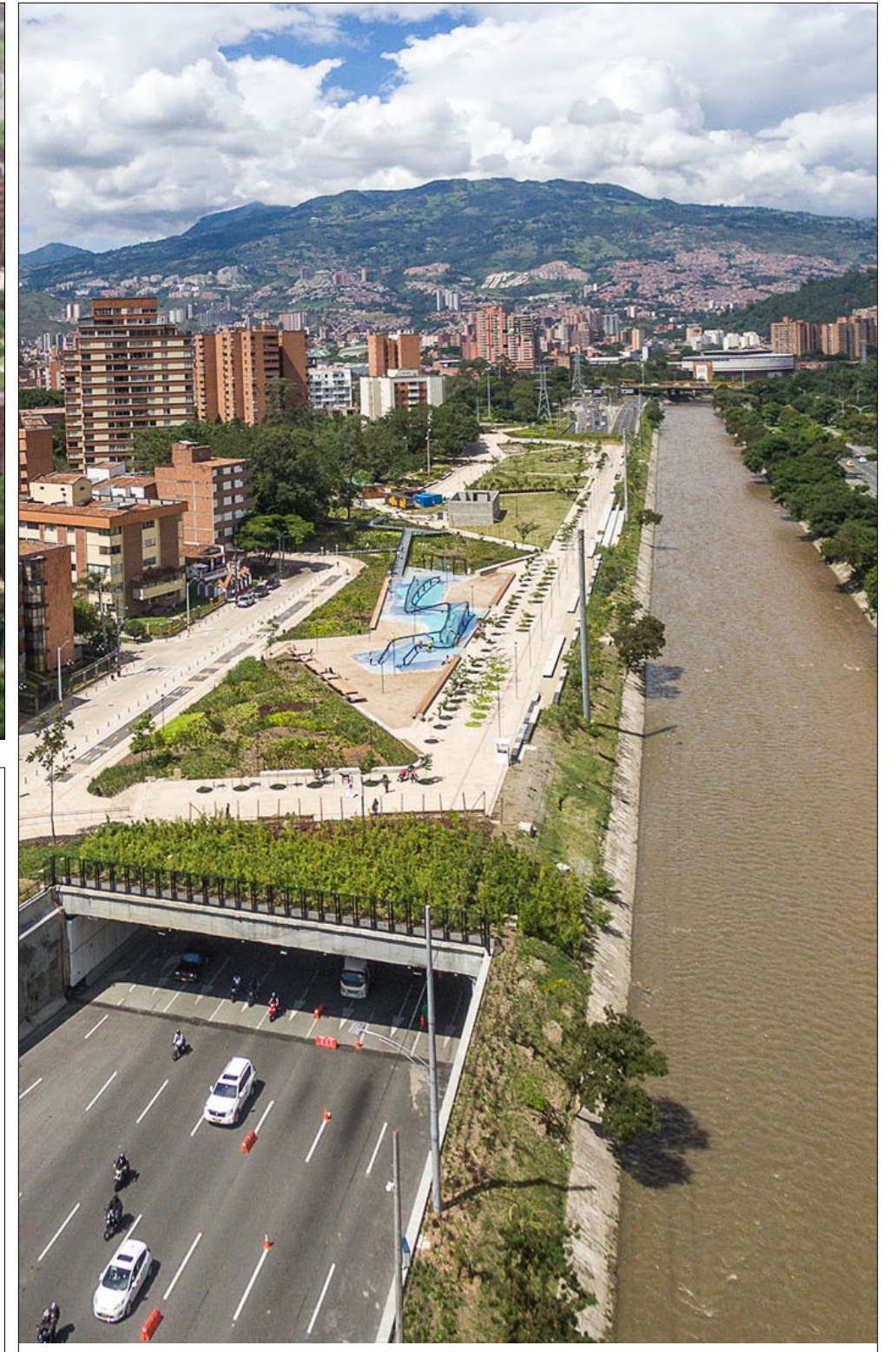
Medellin River Revitalization

Medellin, Columbia

River Length: 19.7 km

Key Transformative ideas: Highway burial, park creation, connectivity

Description of Project: Medellin, a once broken city that has already reinvented itself through innovative urban projects like parks, squares, an aerial tram, and a green belt, is now completely rethinking its river. Like so many others, that waterway was channeled in concrete in the 1950s, a highway built right next to it. But now, following a competition-winning plan by Latitude, Workshop of Architecture and City, the city is burying a 1,300-foot-long stretch of that highway and building a park (Parques del Rio Medellin) on top, providing recreation and re-connecting the river to the rest of the city.



San Antonio River Revitalization

San Antonio, CA, USA

River Length: 15 mi

Key Transformative ideas: Ecosystem restoration, beautification, recreation, connectivity

Description of Project: Like LA, the oft-flooded San Antonio River in the 1920s was replaced (again, by the US Army Corps of Engineers) with a concrete lined “flood bypass channel”—essentially a storm sewer. But unlike LA, work on beautifying it started shortly afterward. By 1937 the San Antonio River Authority had begun building the River Walk, or Paseo del Rio, which over the next several decades added parks, walkways, gardens, restaurants, shops, and other attractions. While the most famous portion of the River Walk is the 2.5 mile stretch through downtown, the River Authority has continuously expanded the project, which now stretches 15 miles. The most recent effort is the \$271 million Mission Reach Ecosystem Restoration and Recreation Project, transforming an eight mile stretch north of downtown with 15 miles of trails, restored native habitats, and amenities like benches, shade structures, bridges, and picnic benches.



Flussbad Berlin

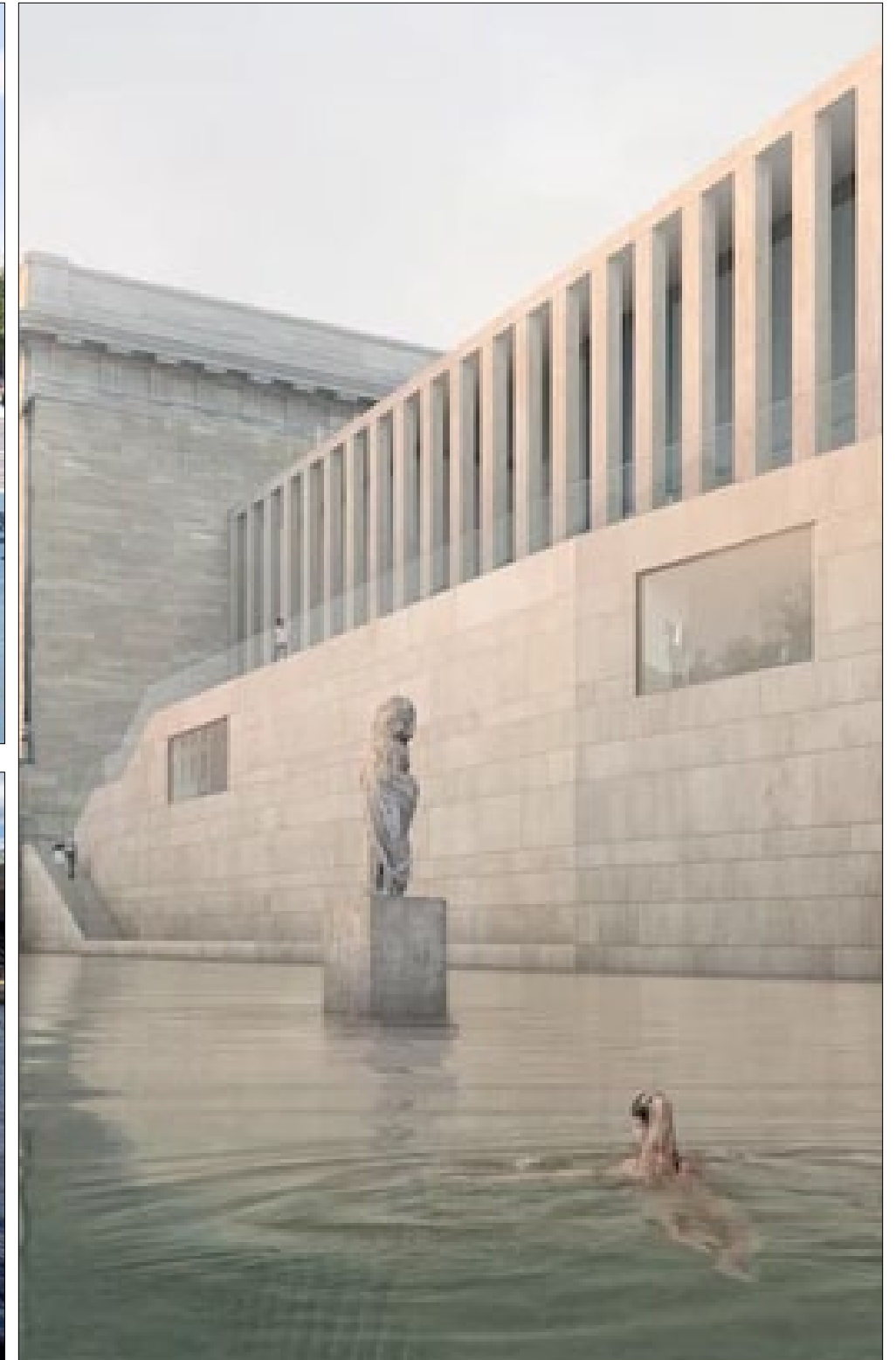
Berlin, Germany

River Length: 10 km

Key Transformative ideas: Water quality improvements, recreation, ecological restoration

Description of Project: Flussbad Berlin is a project that aims to transform the Spree Canal in the downtown Berlin district of Mitte. The idea is to filter the water entering the canal in an ecological manner and have it flow into a “Flussbad” or river pool further downstream. The project that aims to transform the Spree Canal in the downtown Berlin district of Mitte. The idea is to filter the water entering the canal in an ecological manner and have it flow into a “Flussbad” or river pool further downstream. The “Flussbad Berlin” project has a number of different goals and concerns: these include cleaning up the river, facilitating access to the water, creating an attractive, non-commercial public space in the middle of the city, harnessing and utilising the unused Spree Canal and designing an ecological water environment in the area around the Fischerinsel.

A keystone effort of the project was to establish the river as a series of urban swimming pools. People will be able to walk, bike, swim, or just relax – an important progression towards sustainable urban (re)design.



La Confluence

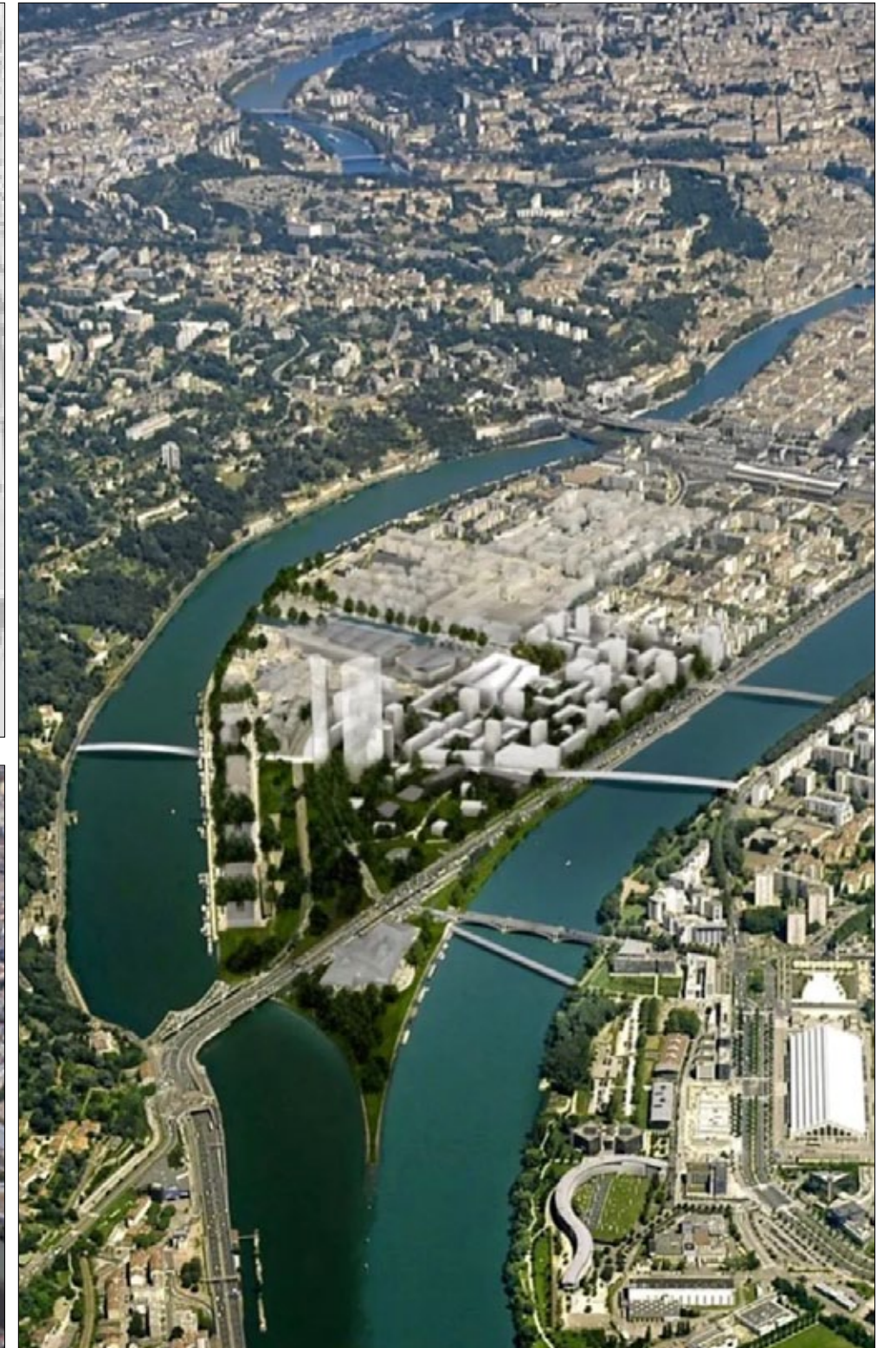
Lyon, France

Project Area: 150 ha

Key Transformative ideas: Economic Development, Green Infrastructure, Connectivity, Public Realm Enhancements, Pedestrian Access

Description of Project: La Confluence's urban redevelopment has one single objective: to build a smart and sustainable city. The project has made strong commitments:

- To implement a mixed and varied set of construction programmes (social and functional diversity)
- To enhance the Saone and Rhone rivers and the quality of their landscapes
- To create an extensive green infrastructure and a network of parks
- To develop public transport and a walkable city
- To ensure high quality urban blending with the existing Perrache - Sainte-Blandine neighbourhood
- To increase the number of connections with the surrounding urban neighbourhoods (Lyon's Gerland, Presqu'île, and 5th district)
- To encourage environmental and architectural technical innovation
- To transform the motorway into a peaceful urban boulevard



Cheonggyecheon

Seoul, Korea

River Length: 36 mi

Key Transformative ideas: River unearthing, recreation, restoration

Description of Project: The City of Seoul is in the process of an important paradigm shift, changing from an autocentric development-oriented urban landscape to one that values the quality of life of its people and the importance of functioning ecosystems. By demolishing an elevated freeway and uncovering a section of the historic Cheonggyecheon Stream, the Cheonggyecheon Restoration Project created both ecological and recreational opportunities along a 3.6-mile corridor in the center of Seoul. The project has proven catalytic, spurring economic growth and development in an area of Seoul that had languished over the last several decades.



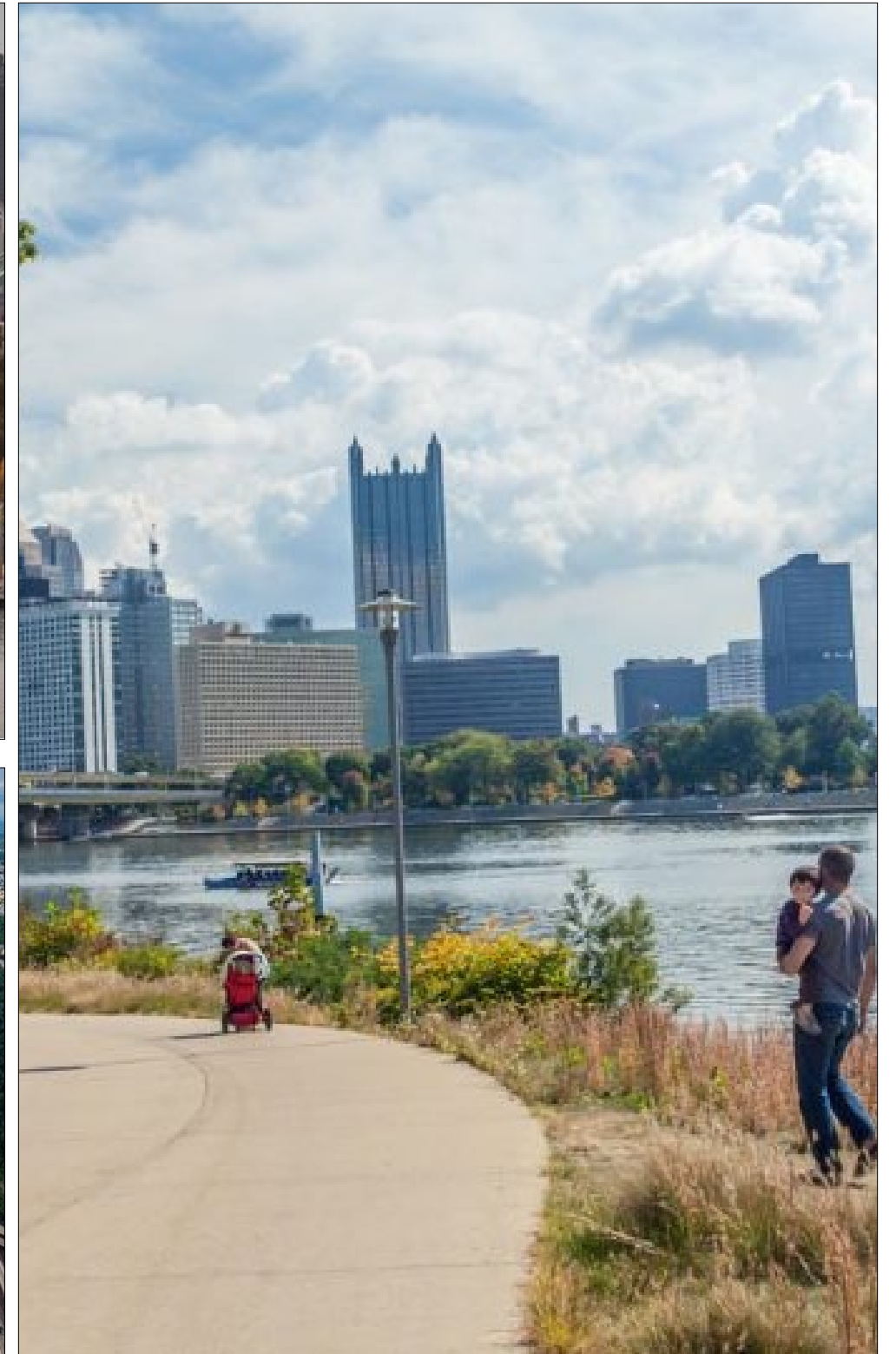
Pittsburgh Rivers Revitalization

Pittsburgh, USA

River Length: 18 mi

Key Transformative ideas: Water quality improvements, park creation, connectivity, habitat restoration, pedestrian access

Description of Project: Pittsburgh is historically most famous for two things: The three rivers that bisect it— the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio—and its legendary steel industry. After industry decamped from the river in the 1980s it left behind brownfields, elevated highways, retaining walls, and soil and water contamination that created a less-than-idyllic setting. In the early 2000s, the city's Riverlife Task Force helped draft a master plan to create the Three Rivers Park loop, encompassing 13 connected miles of parks, trails and riverside amenities. Since then more than 80 percent of the area has been redeveloped and improved for public use.



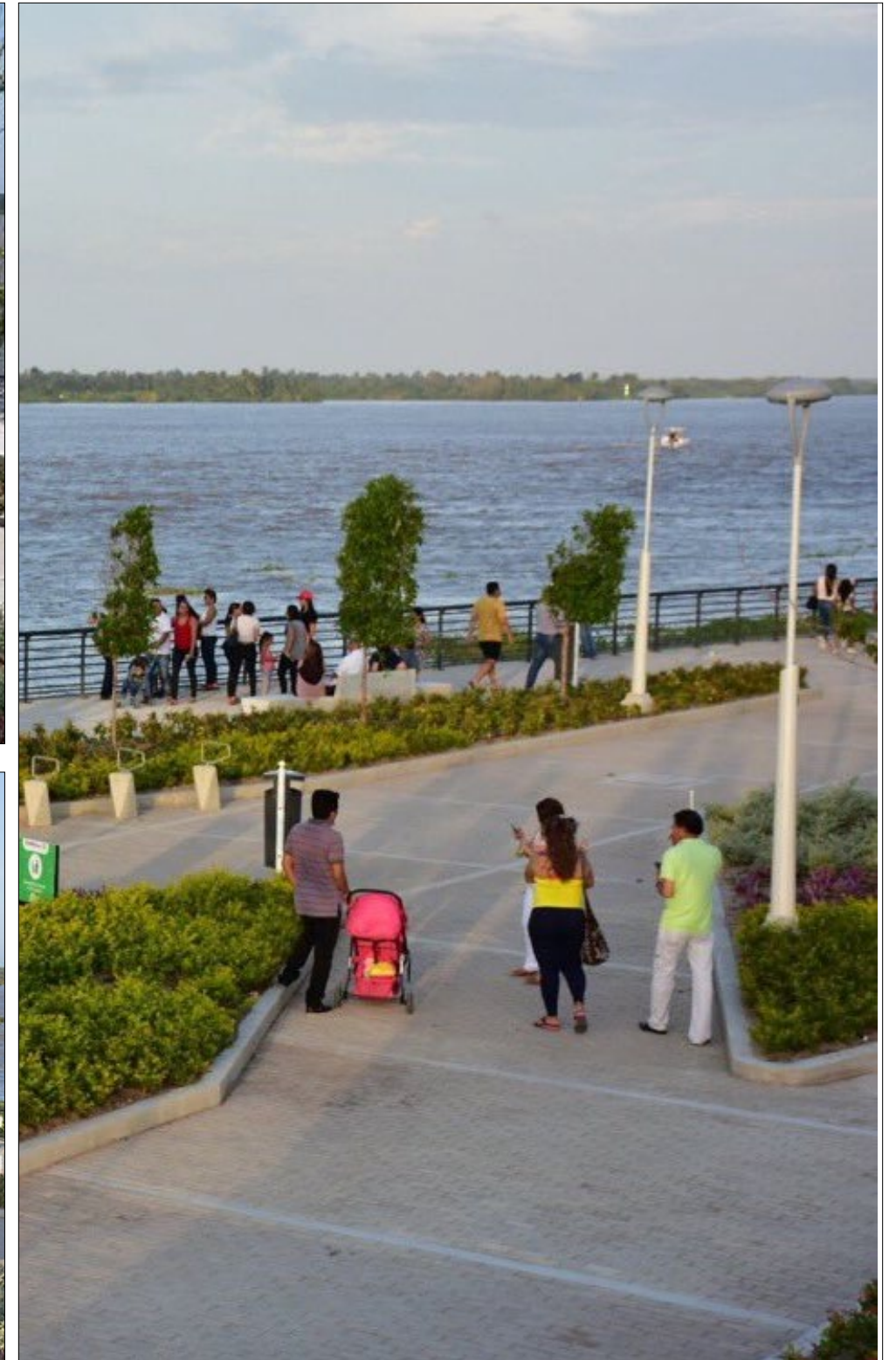
Rio Magdalena

Barranquilla, Colombia

River Length: 5km

Key Transformative ideas: River access and activation, recreation, economic development, tourism.

Description of Project: Like any port city, Barranquilla (Colombia) has historically turned its back on the Magdalena River, a stream of more than 1,500 kilometers that goes down the Andes to flow into the Caribbean Sea. In 2016, EV+PP Architects proposed a Grand Malecon as a component of river-front master plan. The project has green areas, plazas, bike paths, pedestrian paths and street furniture, and has attracted over 1 million visitors. It has been praised as a recovery of quality public space that Barranquilla deserved to have, and as one of the most transcendental projects for the City.



San Gabriel River Master Plan

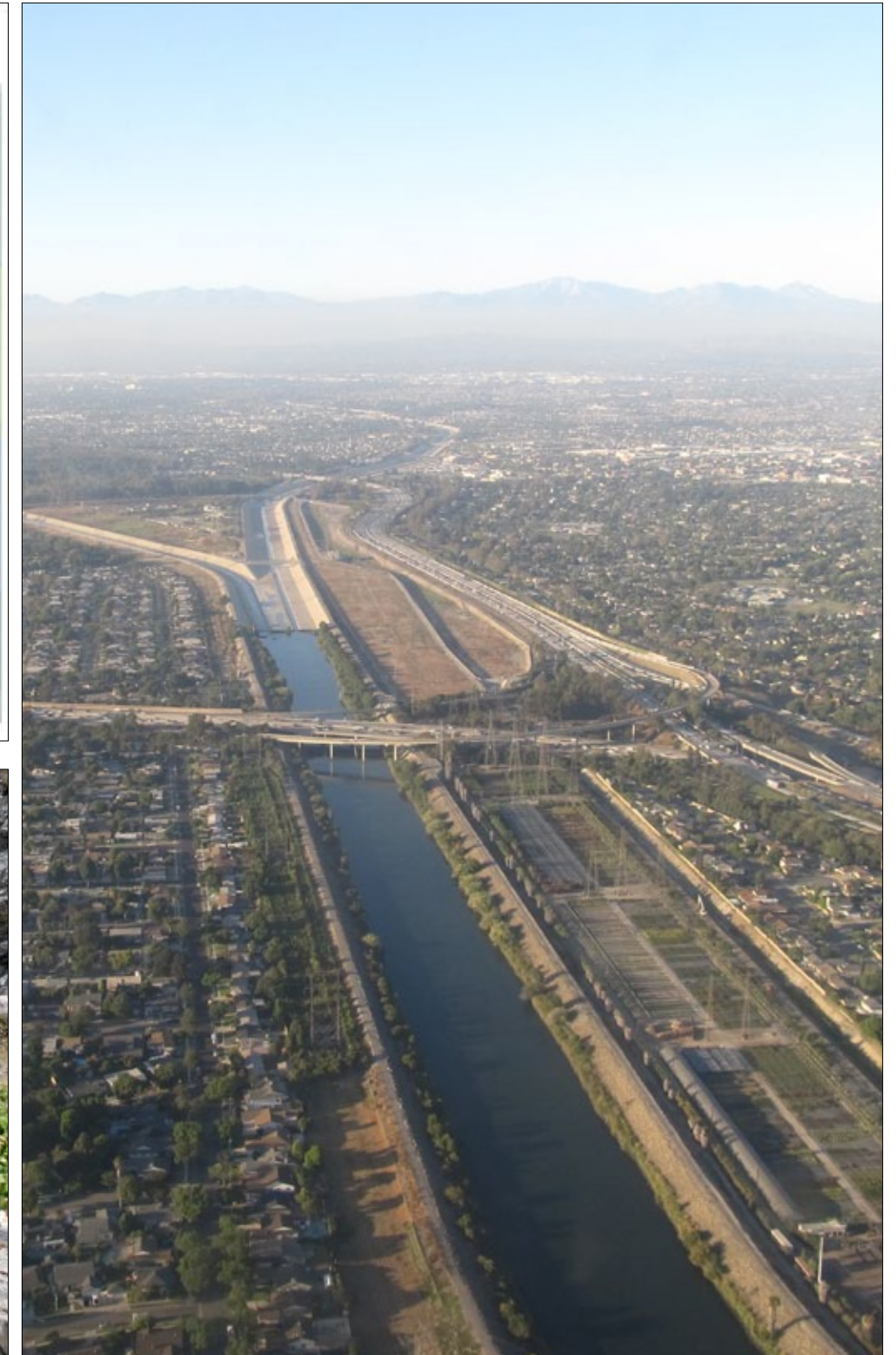
Los Angeles, USA

River Length: 58 mi

Key Transformative ideas: flood protection, water supply, habitat, recreation, open space, and economic development.

Description of Project: For many decades, the San Gabriel River effectively served the region by performing essential flood protection, groundwater recharge and storm water conservation functions. In 1999, a Master Plan emerged that integrated flood protection, water supply, habitat, recreation, open space, and economic development.

This framework of the Master Plan is meant to guide the efforts of all cities along the river, encouraging them to join with the County of Los Angeles, other public agencies, non-profit groups, business interests, community organizations and other stakeholders in designing and planning projects that will make their shared vision of the river a reality.



Rio Cali Park

Cali, Colombia

River Length: 31 mi

Key Transformative ideas: deforestation, pollution, safety, active transportation, open space creation, placemaking & identity.

Description of Project: Working to promote Cali's natural heritage, West 8 has teamed up with the Municipality of Cali to design the Rio Cali Park as part of an initiative called "A Dream to Cross a River." The project aims to integrate a safe, well-connected public space with a thriving urban center. The project features a distinct prioritization of the pedestrian and cyclist over the automobile. Safe and aesthetically pleasing pedestrian and biking paths weave throughout the city to connect public transport terminals and integrate peaceful, natural landscapes within the rapidly expanding urban center. The rising sociopolitical stability allows for the reshaping of Cali's collective urban identity; a newly thriving street culture is developing as people's lives begin to reorient around the street and public realm.



Yong River Park

Ningbo, China

River Length: 6.5 km

Key Transformative ideas: recreation, culture, economic development

Description of Project: After approved as a state-level development zone in 2007 the 32.9 sq km Ningbo High-tech Industrial Development Zone included over 84 hectares of neglected land along the Yong River in desperate need of regeneration. The Ningbo Planning Bureau instigated a transformation into a contemporary riverfront park. As the High-tech zone borders a 6.5km long stretch of the Yong River, the brief was to create a high quality riverfront park landscape that responded to local conditions, enhanced flood control and enhanced the ecological environment.

