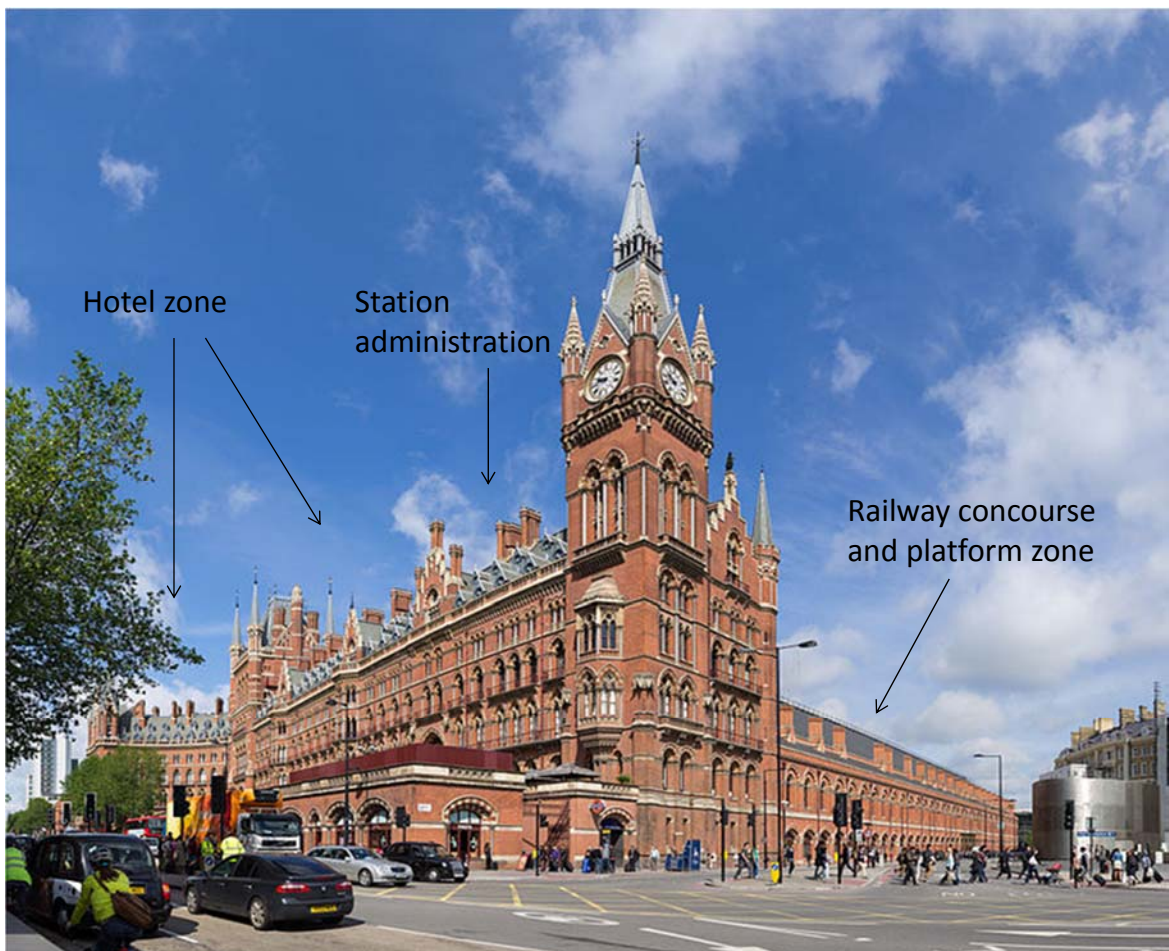
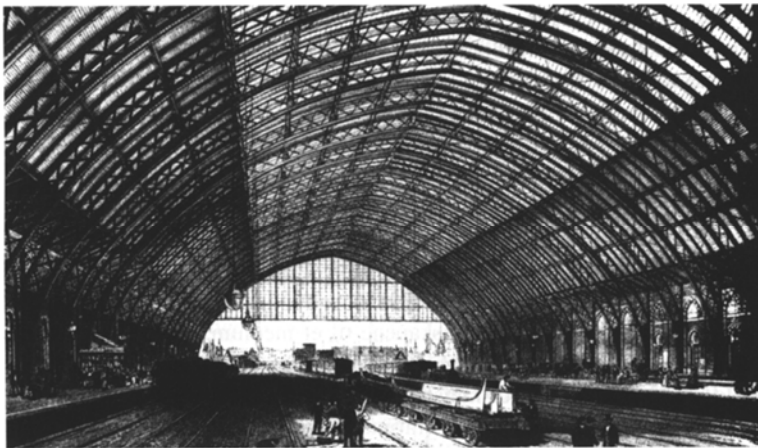


## Some representing revitalization cases in UK and other European cities

Raymond Wong Wai-man  
City University of Hong Kong  
[bswmwong@cityu.edu.hk](mailto:bswmwong@cityu.edu.hk)



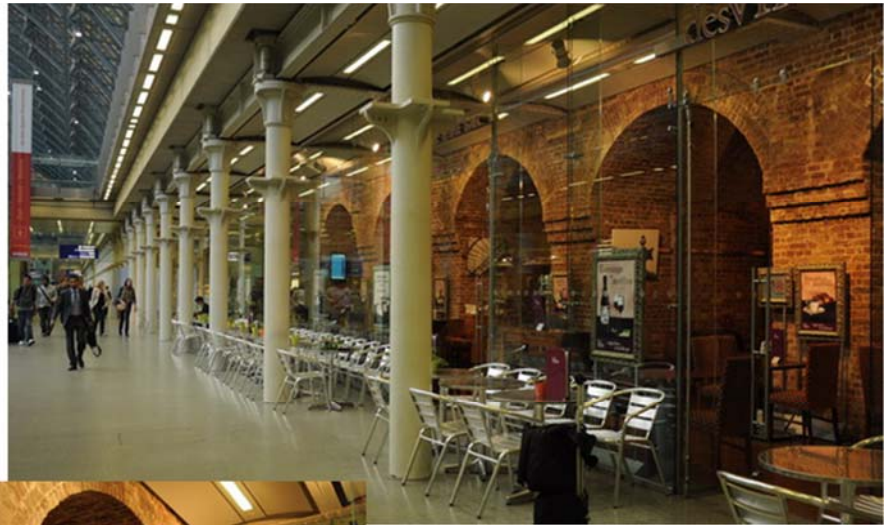


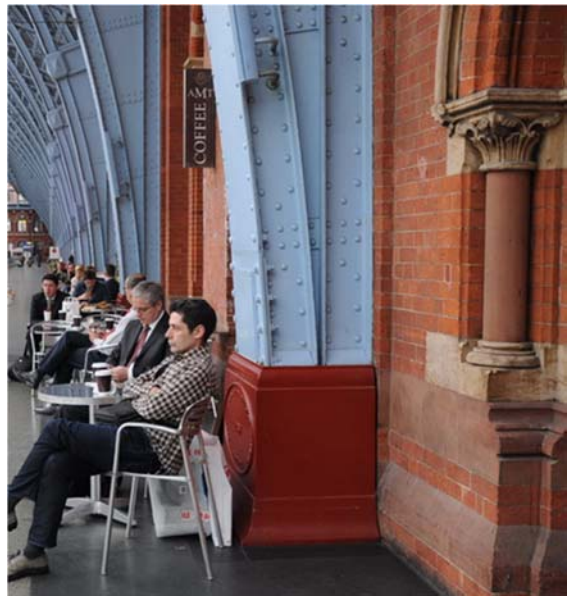


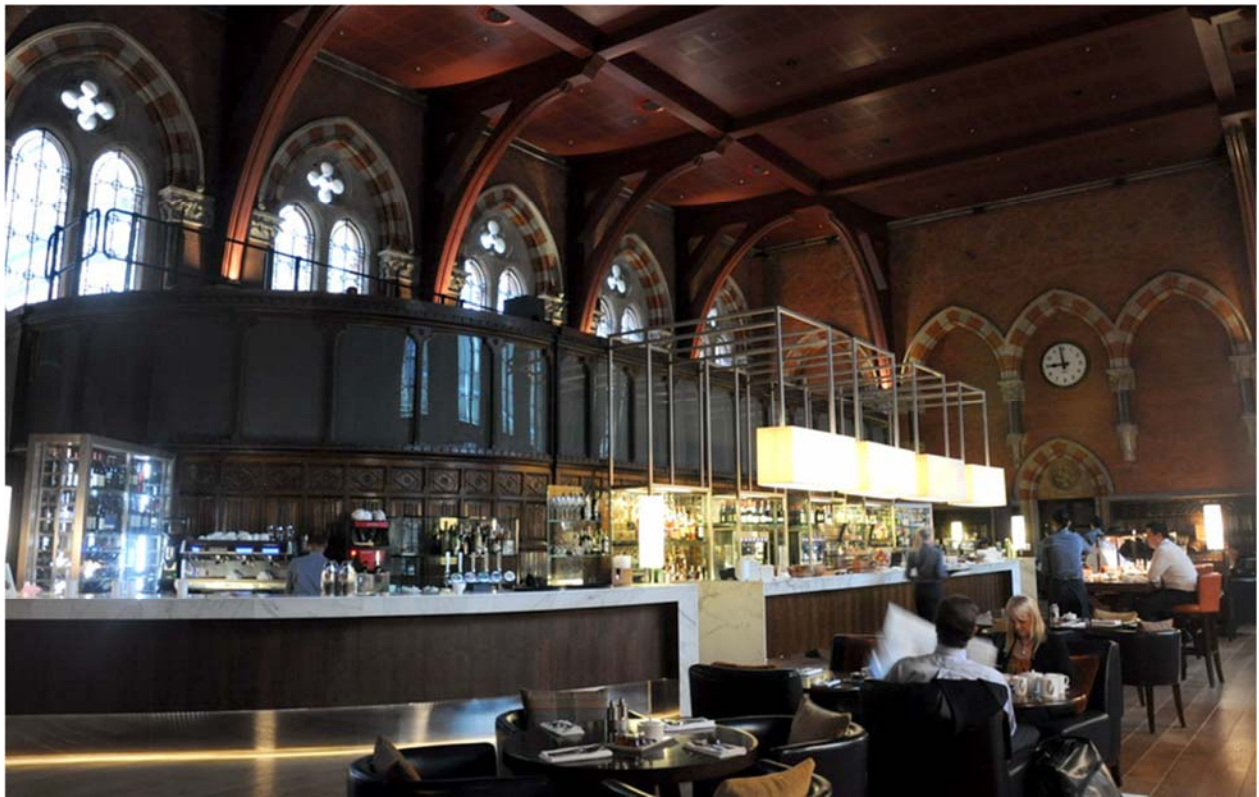
The original station  
concourse and platforms









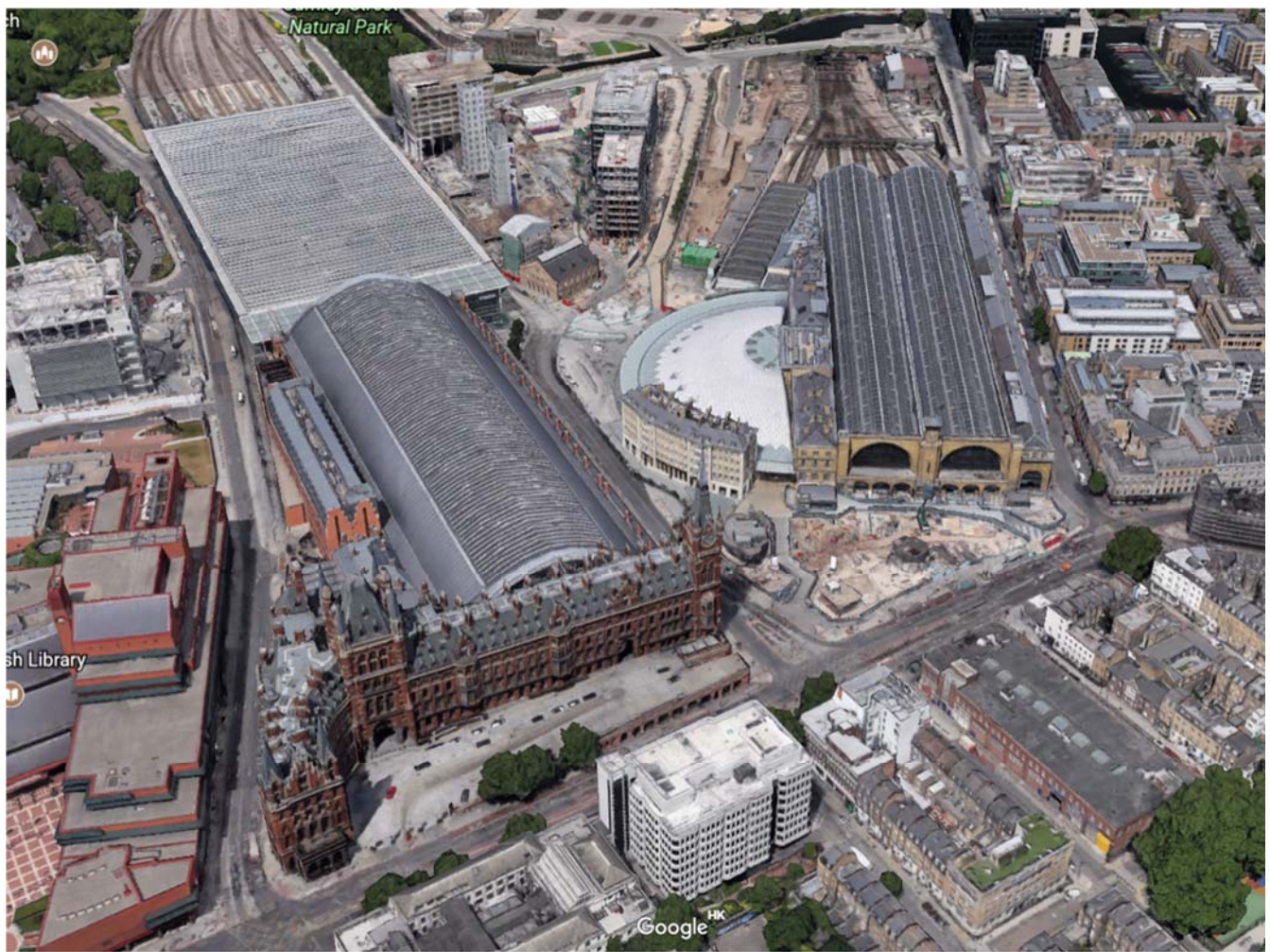




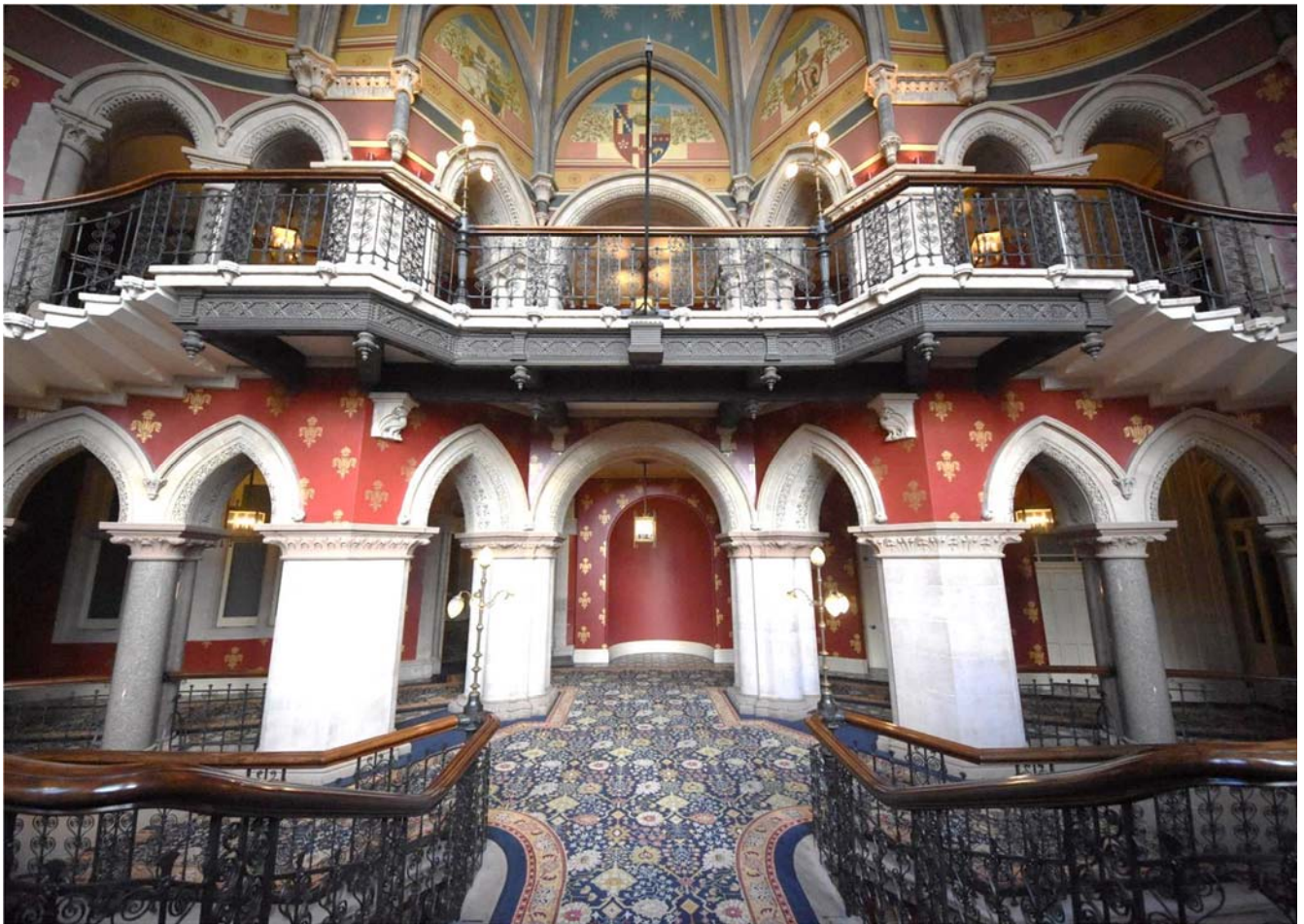
The hotel lobby area

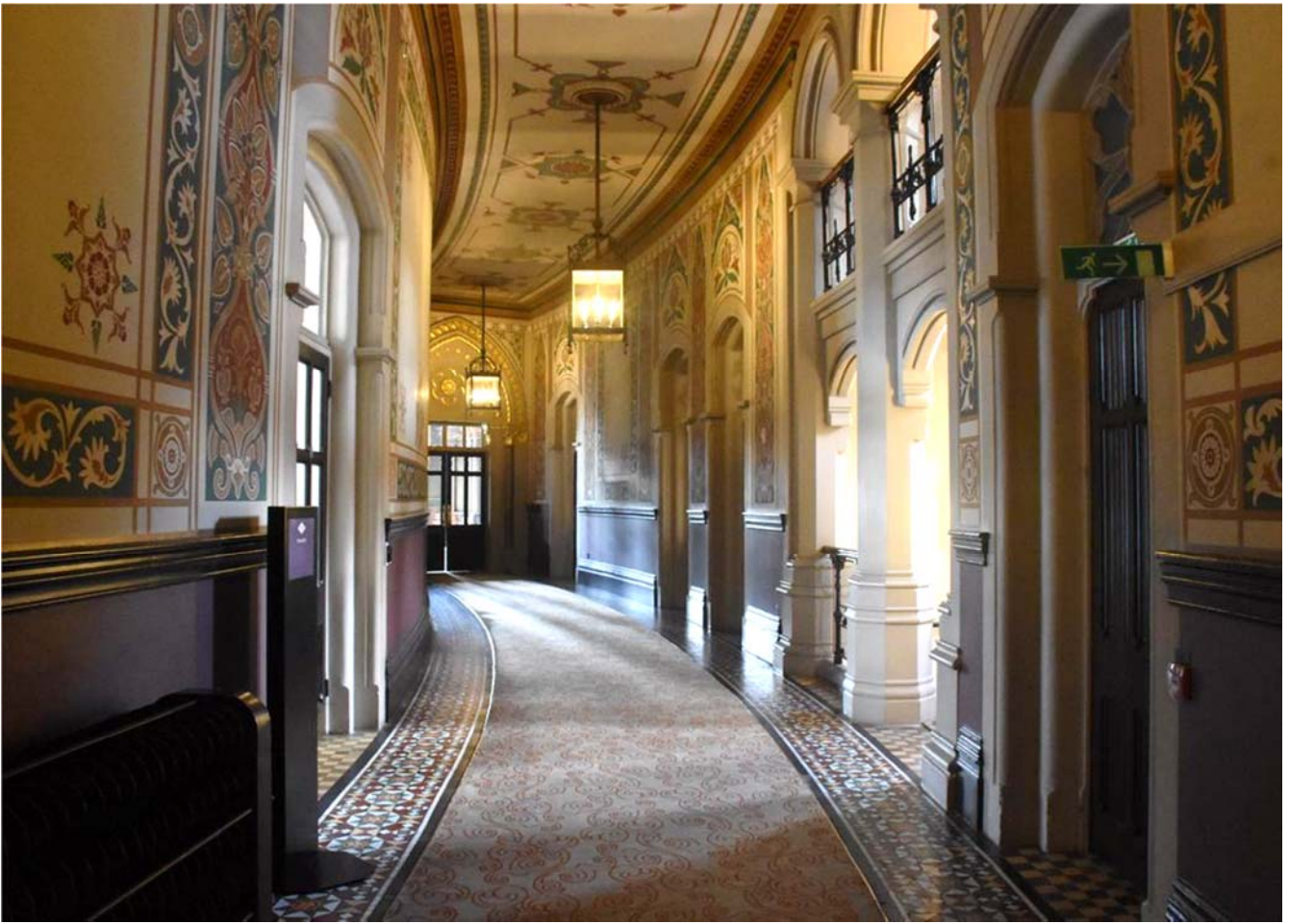


The hotel lobby and seating area





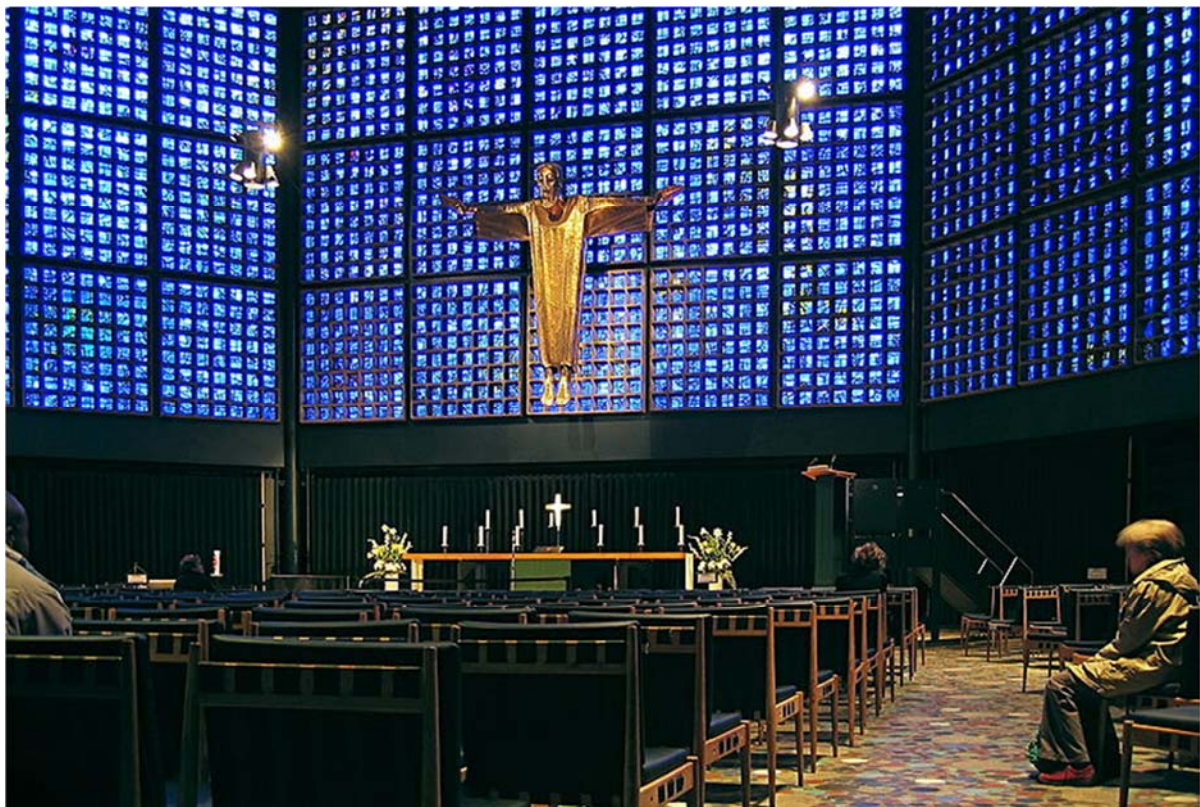




the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church  
in Berlin, Germany







Altar inside the Memorial Church





Berlin Cathedral, badly damaged during WW2 and restored in 1980s





Interior of the  
Berlin Cathedral



## The Tate Modern Art Museum converted from the Bankside Power Station, London

The **Bankside Power Station** was commissioned following a power shortage in 1947. The building is a 200 m long, steel framed and brick-clad building with a substantial central chimney which stands at 99 m. Though it was under a vigorous shortage, by the time during its construction, great number of opposition was generated from the public for it is so close to the inner London.

Construction work was completed in two phases, and was not entirely completed until 1963. The western portion of the building was completed first and started generating power in 1952. The final structure roughly divided the building into three - the huge main turbine hall in the centre, with the smaller boiler room to one side and the switching room to the other. The station had four oil-fired generators. Rising oil prices made the station uneconomic, resulting in its closure in 1981.



For many years **Bankside Power station** was at great risk of being demolished by developers. Many people campaigned for the building to be saved and put forward suggestions for possible new uses. An application to list the building was refused.

By the spring of 1993 the building seemed doomed, contractors had already knocked a large hole in the side of the building and had started removing much of the redundant plant. The BBC television programme “One-foot in the Past” focused on the impending threat to the building. After that, a reporter of BBC made an impassioned plea for the building to be saved.

In April 1994 the Tate Gallery announced that Bankside would be the home for the new Tate Modern (a museum organization). An international competition was launched to select an architect for the new gallery immediately. Finally Jacques Herzog and Pierre de Meuron were announced as the winning architects.

The £134 million conversion to the Tate Modern started in June 1995 with the removal of the remaining redundant plant. The conversion was completed in January 2000. The most obvious external change is the blocky two-story glass extension on one half of the roof. Much of the internal structure remains, including the cavernous main turbine hall, which retains the overhead travelling crane and other related facilities were preserved and remained. With further adding in and extension, the entire facilities by now converted to a performance art space.



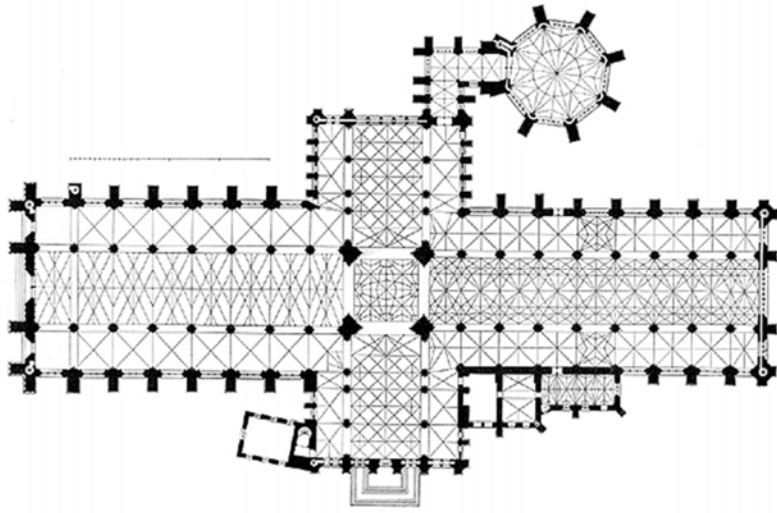


The Tate Modern  
Art Museum



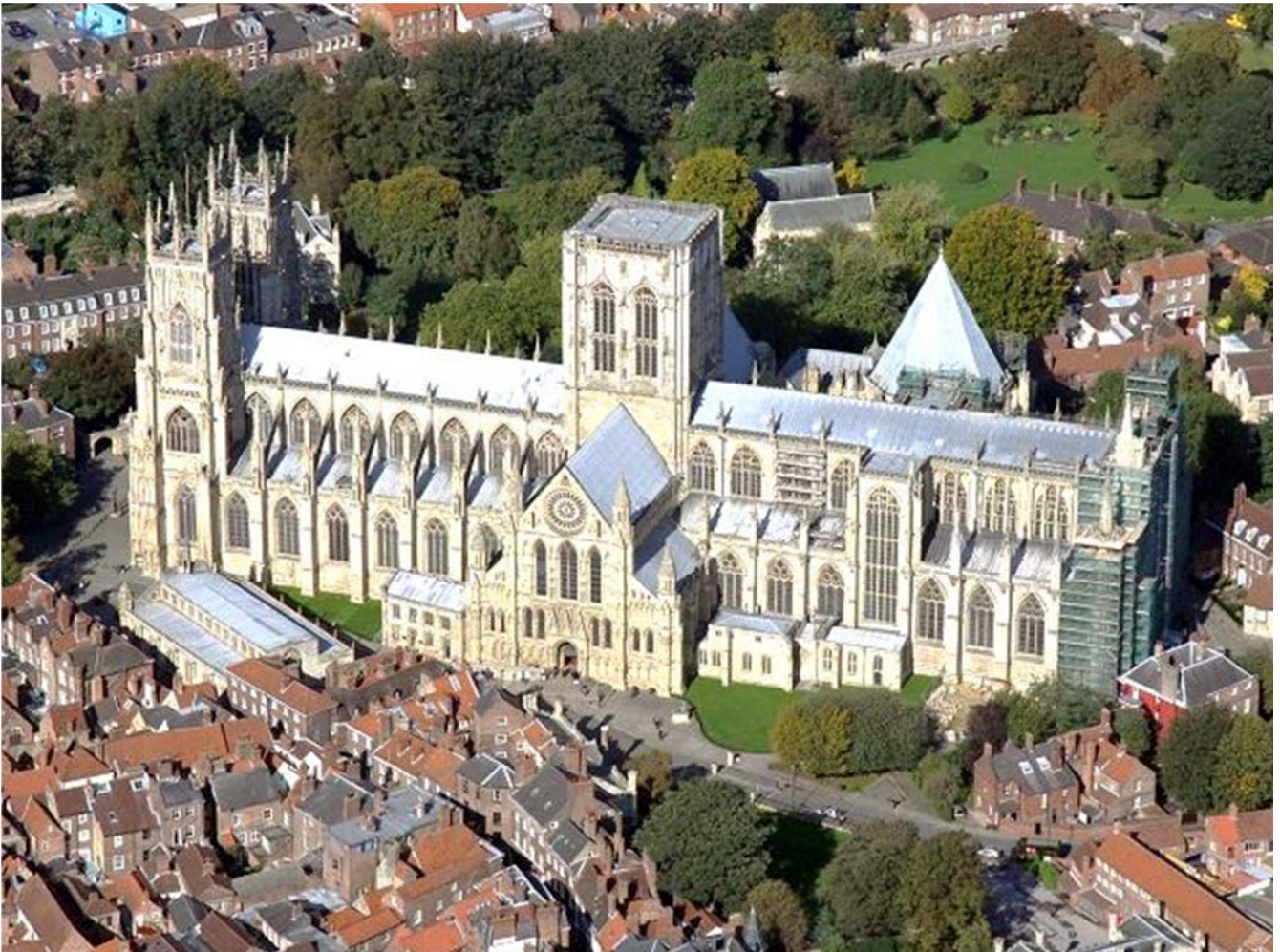




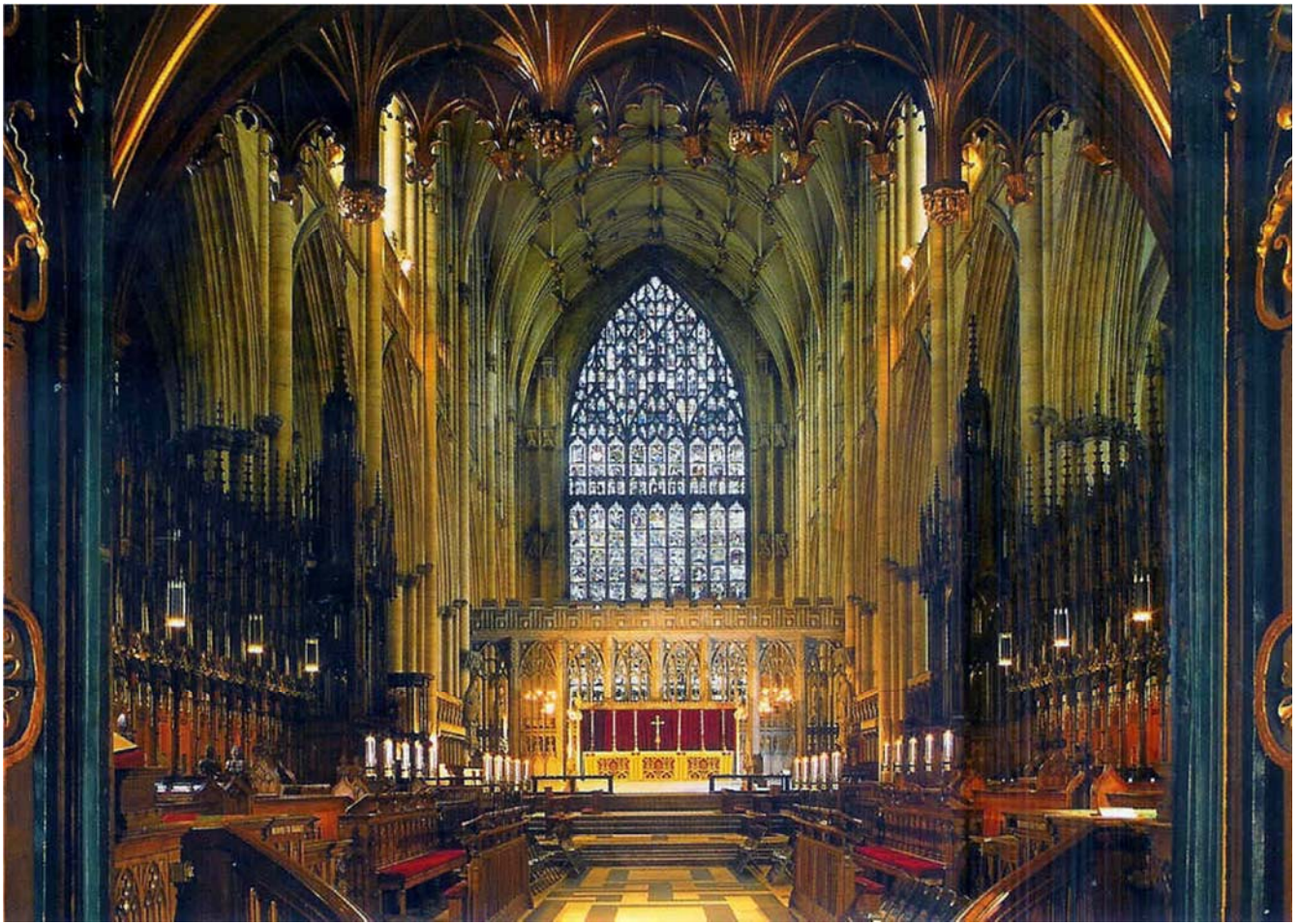


**York Minster** Cathedral is one of the largest of its kind in Northern Europe. The minster is the seat of the Archbishop of York, the second-highest office of the Church of England. The formal title of York Minster is "The Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of St Peter in York". The title "Minster" is attributed to churches established in the Anglo-Saxon period as missionary teaching churches, and serves now as an honorific title.

The minster has a very wide decorated Gothic nave and chapter house. The nave contains the West Window, constructed in 1338, and over the Lady Chapel in the east end is the Great East Window, finished in 1408, the largest expanse of medieval stained glass in the world.









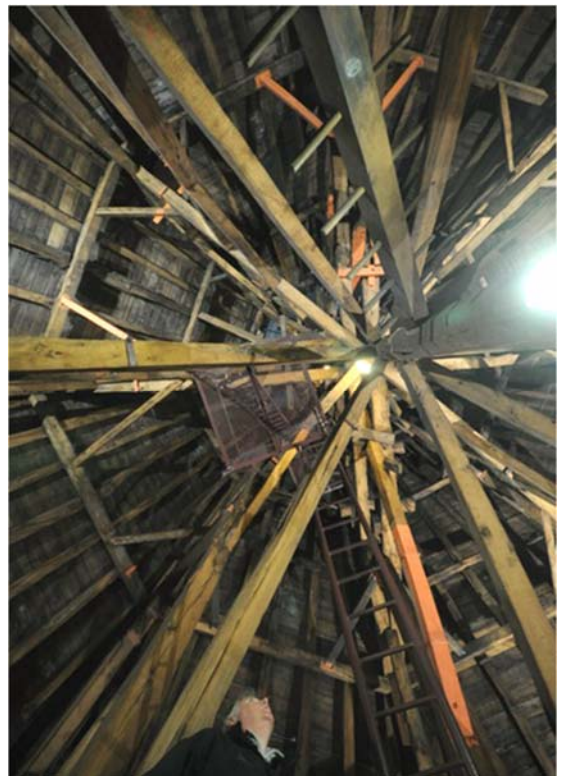
Restoration of the building is an important work that involved time and large amount of finance in order to maintain its shape and quality











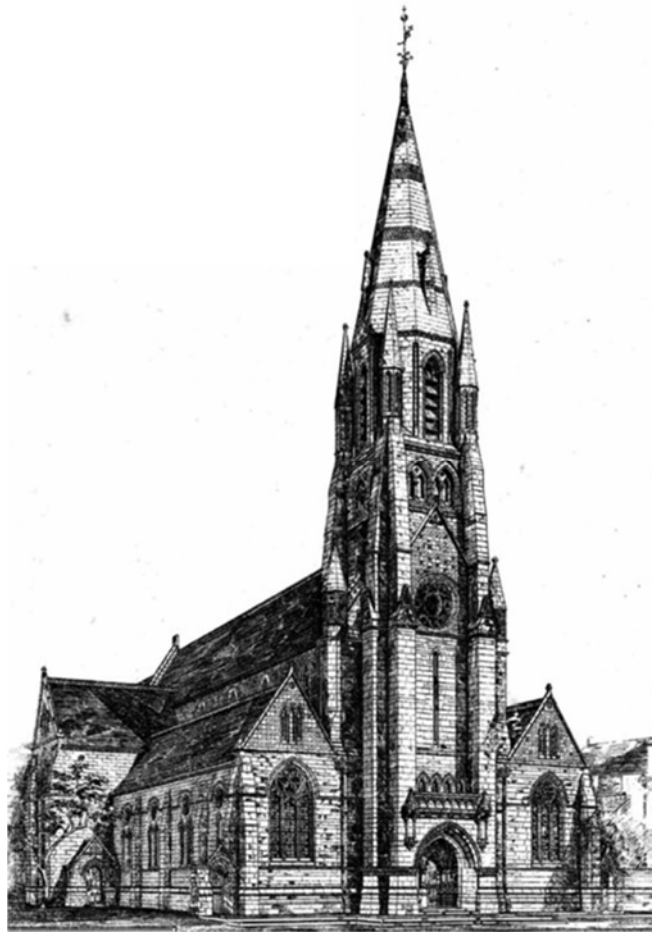


Part of the renewed roof truss reflects its original shape and structure that inherited hundreds of year from traditional craftwork.

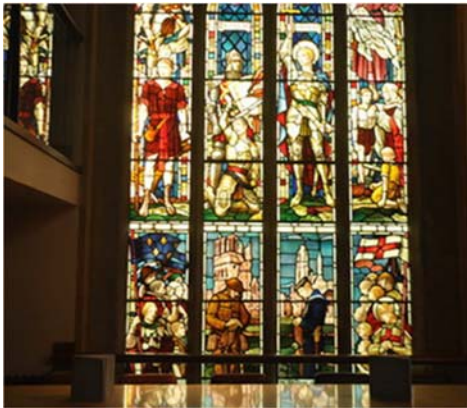
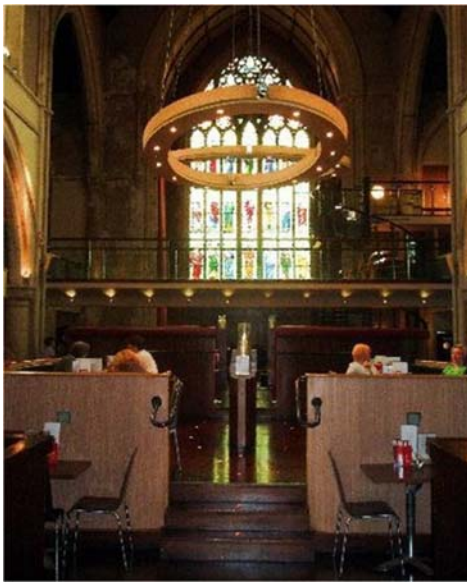




The Unitarian Church in Nottingham, converted into a restaurant-bar house as part of a revitalization scheme in 2008







Abandoned church  
converted into a restaurant





The case of Regent Canel and the King's  
Cross complex development

<https://casestudies.uli.org/park-8ninety/#site>



## Junction Proposals

### 1. Canal Reach / York Way

Open for access to Urbanest's student accommodation building (completed in July 2013) and for construction vehicles. Initially this will be a priority junction. The junction will be completed when Zone W is developed.

### 2. Rubicon Court / Saxon Court / York Way

Not a signalled junction. Currently in operation.

### 3. Plot R8 / York Way

Public access has been installed via a temporary staircase. A permanent pedestrian and cycle access will be provided at a later stage.

### 4. York Way / Copenhagen Street

Traffic signals installed. Access to Handyside Street for service vehicles and construction traffic.

### 5. King's Boulevard / Goods Way / Regent's Canal Bridge

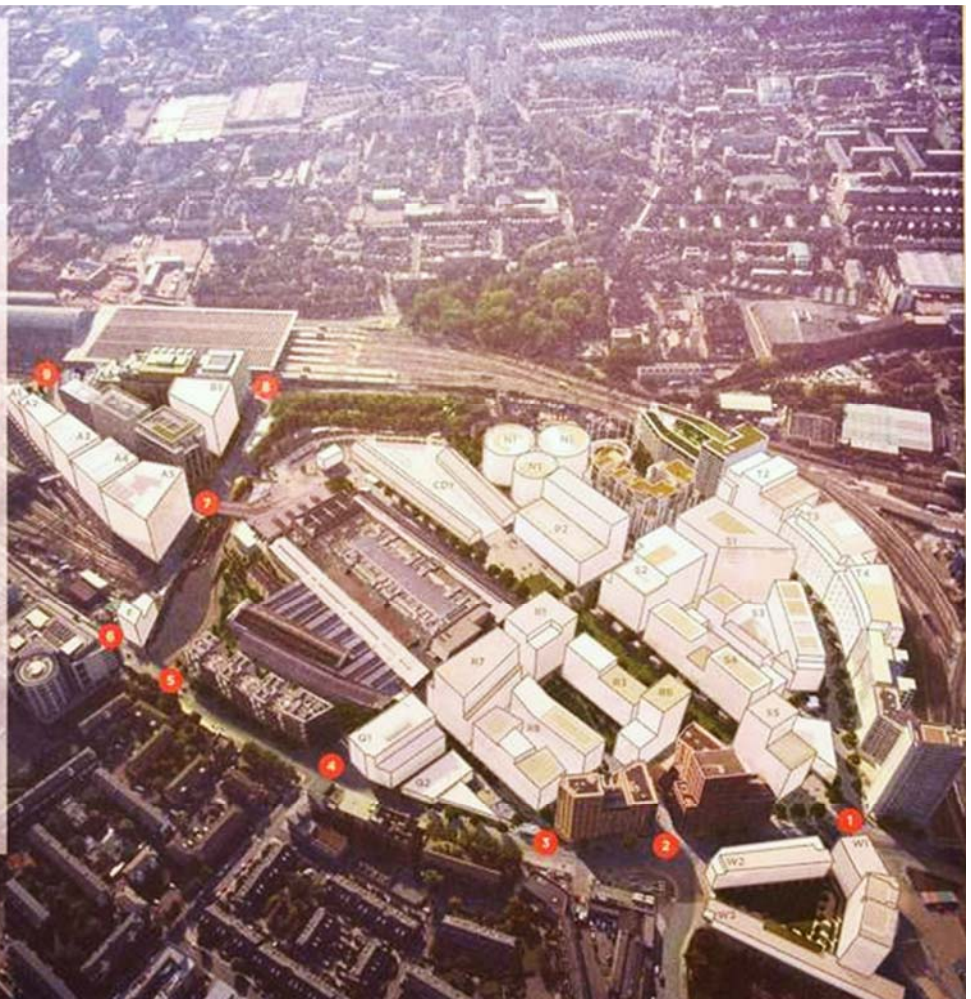
Temporary zebra crossing now operational. Upgrade to be completed when King's Boulevard opens to buses and taxis (earliest 2017).

### 6. Camley Street / Goods Way / Pancras Road

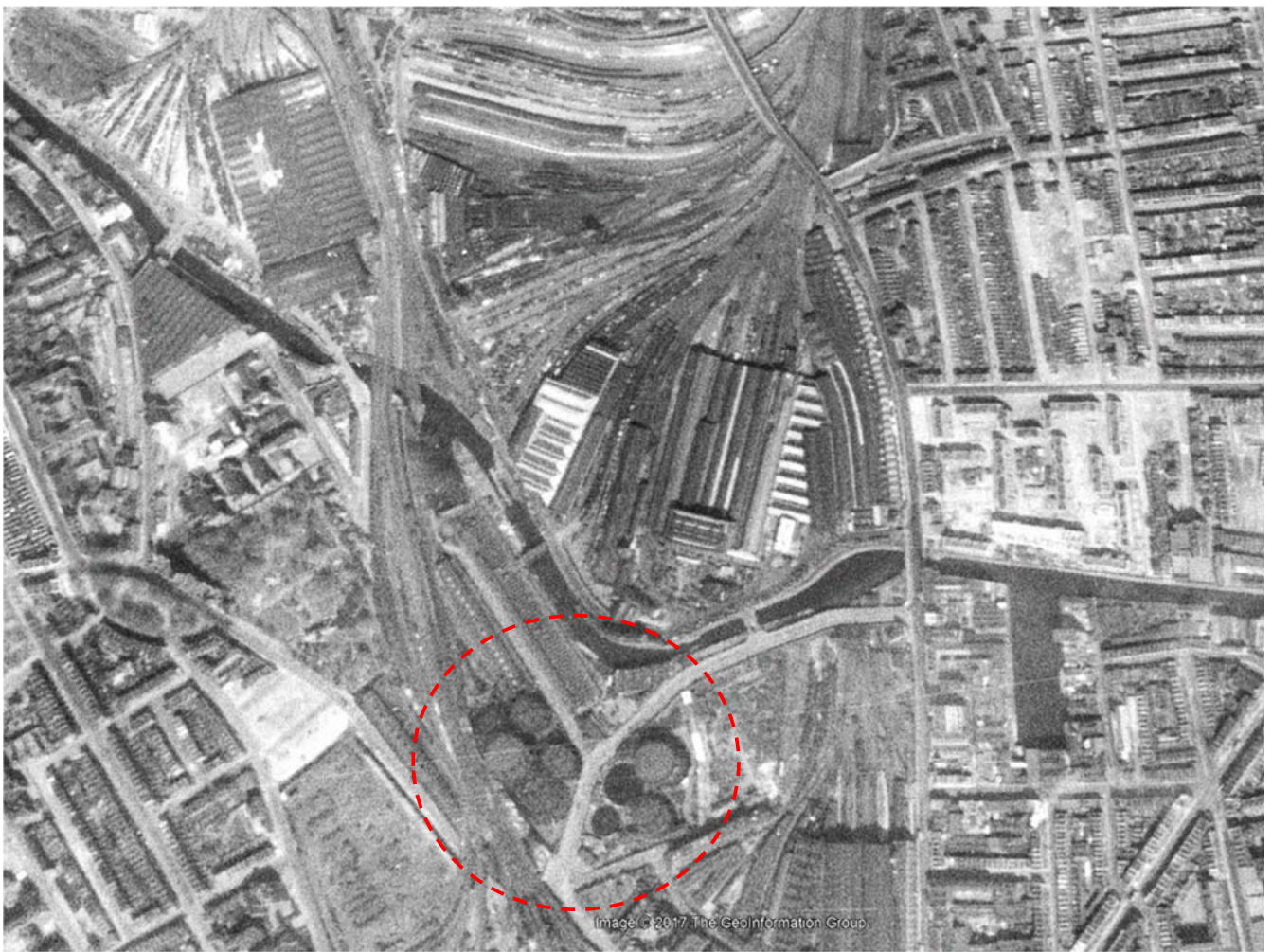
The existing traffic signals have been re-configured.

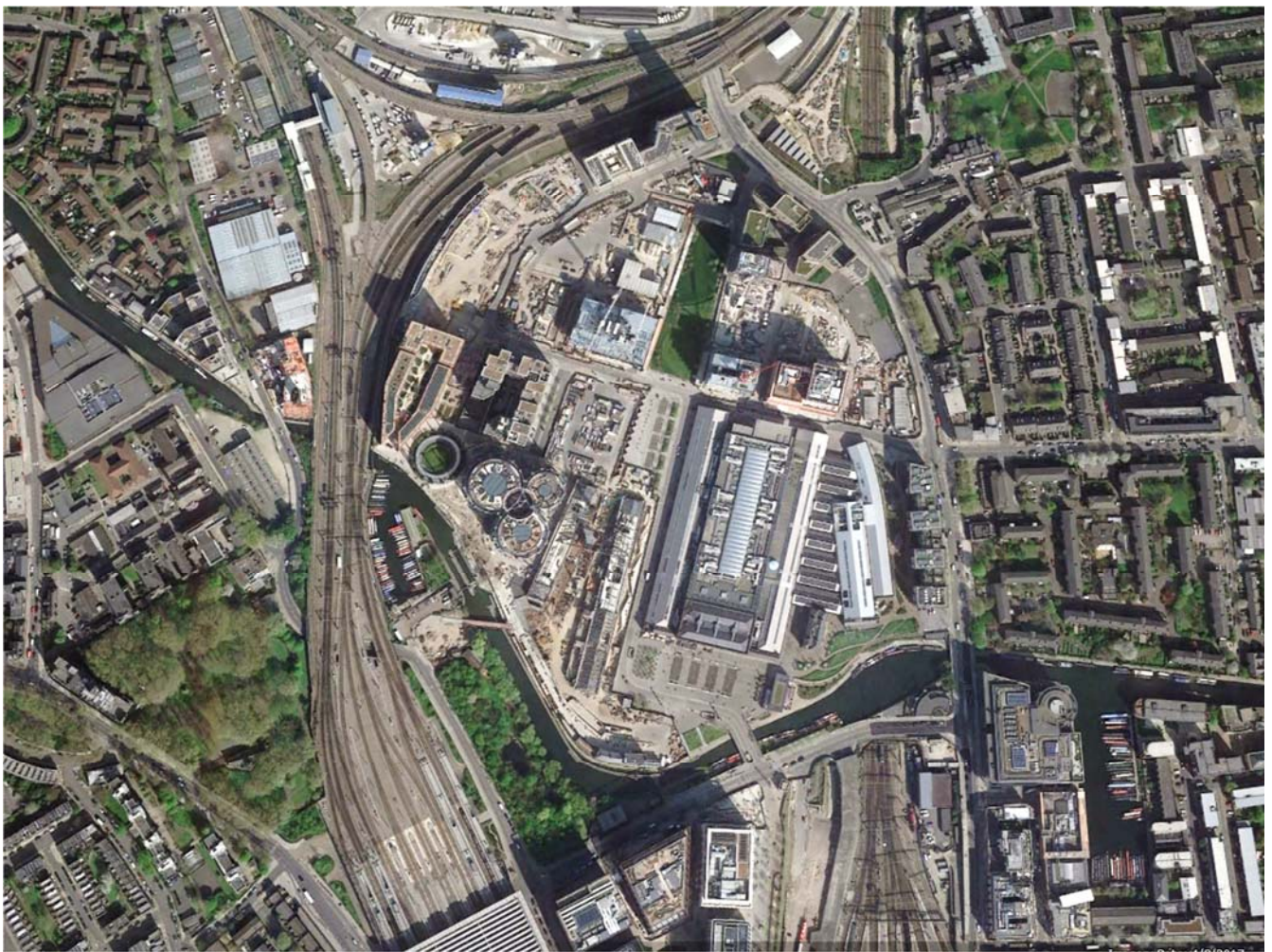
### 7. Pancras Road / King's Boulevard

Traffic signals installed. Full signal junction when King's Boulevard opens to buses and taxis (earliest 2017).







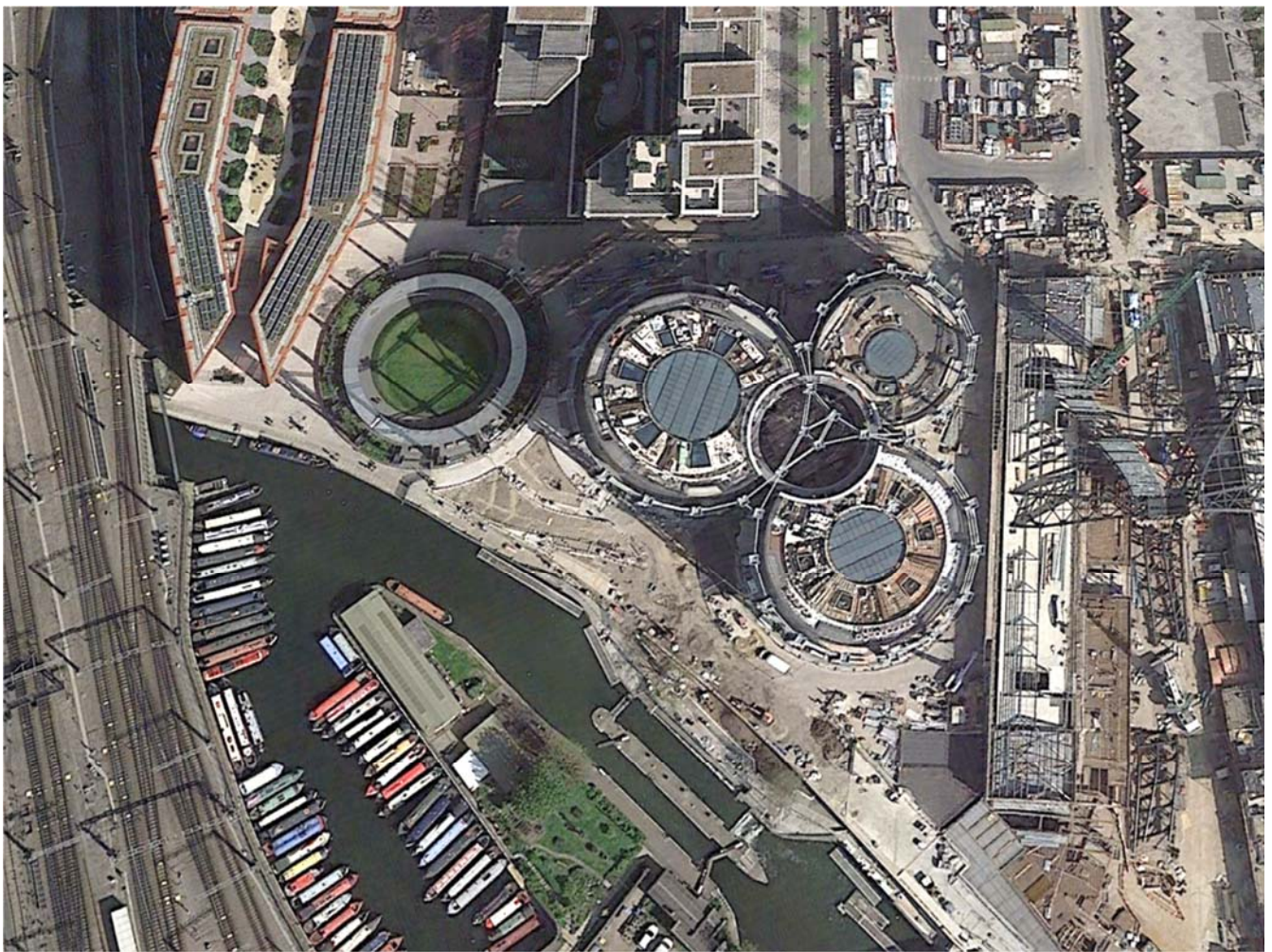








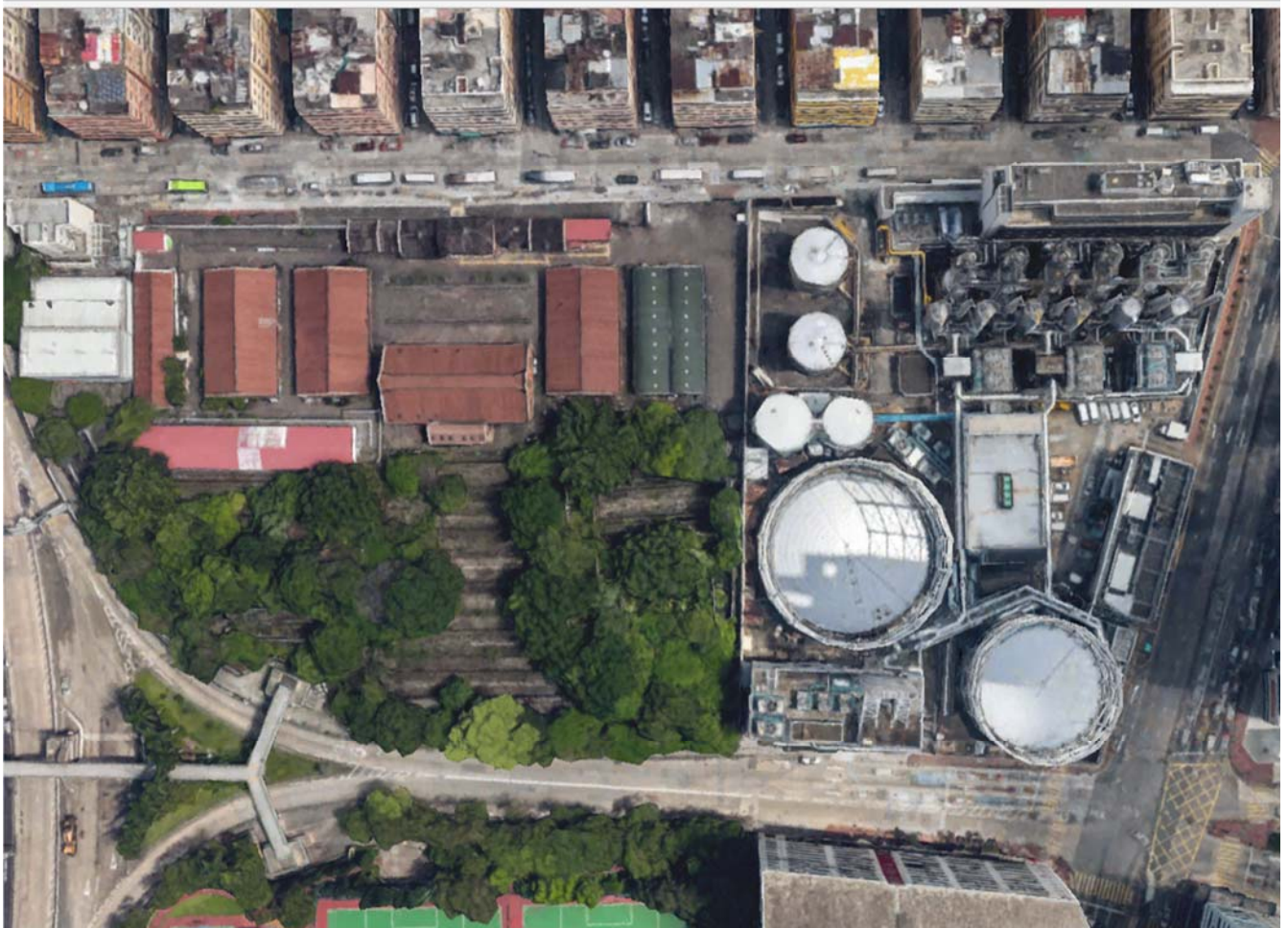








[.google.com/web/@22.32017112,114.19191423,10.7247958a,374.6642944d,35y,26.1130042h,0t,0r](https://www.google.com/web/@22.32017112,114.19191423,10.7247958a,374.6642944d,35y,26.1130042h,0t,0r)





## The case of City Road Basin residential and commercial complex development

Commissioned jointly by Islington Council, British Waterways and a number of landowners, a masterplan was created to build a high-density, mixed-tenure residential development that opens the basin up to public use, with parks and walkways around the water and a range of lively commercial and community uses at ground level. The placement of two towers at the point where the basin meets City Road provides the strongest possible change of identity for the basin area and a metaphorical canal gateway to one of Islington's largest but previously undiscovered amenities.

The greater density at City Road means that lower scale buildings and a variety of open spaces are possible elsewhere on the site. A boat club for local schoolchildren and moorings for narrowboats support leisure activity on the canal, whilst the terraced area at the head of the basin not only disguises an electricity substation but is also the venue for occasional performances and other events.

The masterplan was approved by the planning authorities in 2004, with the inputs from various architects, the project will be developed in a number of phases and packages expecting the final completion around 2010.











Carrying out a condition survey for an old building preparing to conserve and revitalize



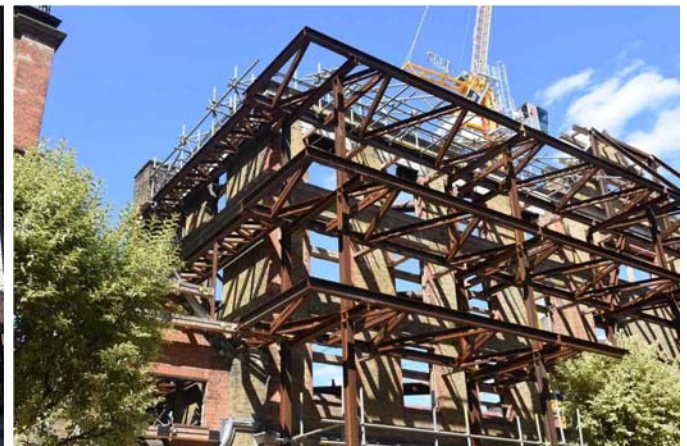
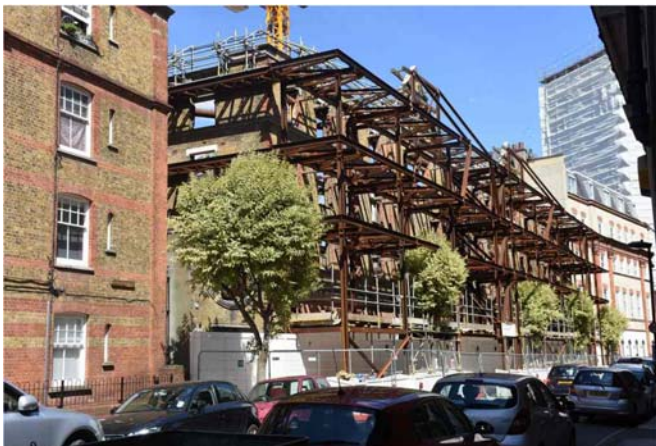




Other examples of significant







Revitalizing previous  
workshops and warehouses  
into a residential estate –  
the St. George Island



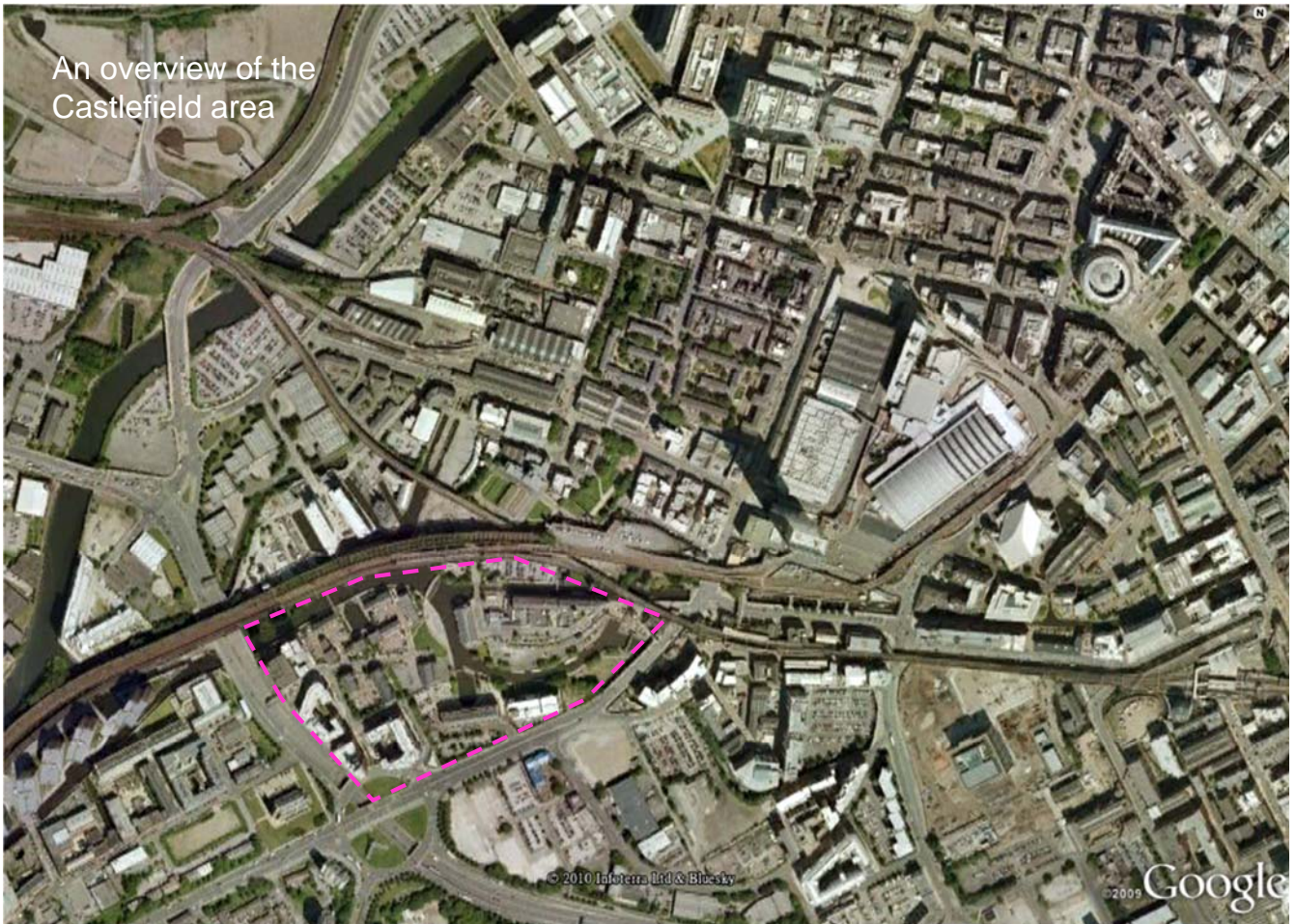








An overview of the  
Castlefield area



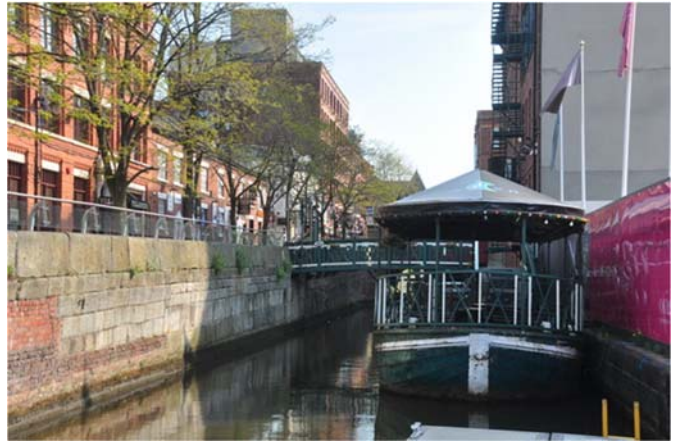




















Brindley Place, a revitalized Canal Zone in  
Birmingham, UK  
(run and managed under Canal and River Trust)



## Canal & River Trust

### Aims & activities

Canal & River Trust is the charitable operator and guardian of 2,000 miles of historic waterways across England and Wales. In addition to caring for the waterways so that they are available for the public to enjoy, the Trust maintains the nations' third largest collection of listed heritage structures, as well as museums, archives, and hundreds of important wildlife sites.

### What the charity does

Education/training, Arts/culture/heritage/science  
Environment/conservation/heritage  
Economic/community development/employment  
Recreation, Other charitable purposes

## The regeneration of Birmingham's canal side and now becomes the Brindley place

The 17 acres of land around the Gas Street Basin was a sorry sight at the turn of the 90s, cluttered by old industrial units that had stood empty for years.

Symphony Hall and the International Convention Centre were first to rise from the ground signifying the start of the regeneration, and rows of bustling restaurants and bars along with towering office blocks soon followed.

At present Brindley place brings more than four million visitors to Birmingham every year and is home to 10,000 workers. It is a hive of entertainment with pubs, clubs, restaurants and offices with the ICC next door, and the Barclaycard Arena and the Sea Life Centre within the neighborhood, forming an icon to Birmingham.

<https://www.expressandstar.com/entertainment/2015/10/20/the-regeneration-of-birminghams-canalside/>

### Brindleyplace

Centuries ago Birmingham's canals firmly placed this great city at the heart of the Industrial revolution. The name Brindleyplace honours James Brindley, the original engineer of the Birmingham Canal.

Today the area has been regenerated with waterside bars, cafes, little bridges and new landscaped areas.

The Canal & River Trust is the charity that ensures Birmingham's canals are here for everyone to enjoy, now and forever.



Enjoy, volunteer, donate  
[canalrivertrust.org.uk](http://canalrivertrust.org.uk)

Charity no.









## Converting classical mansion into guest houses



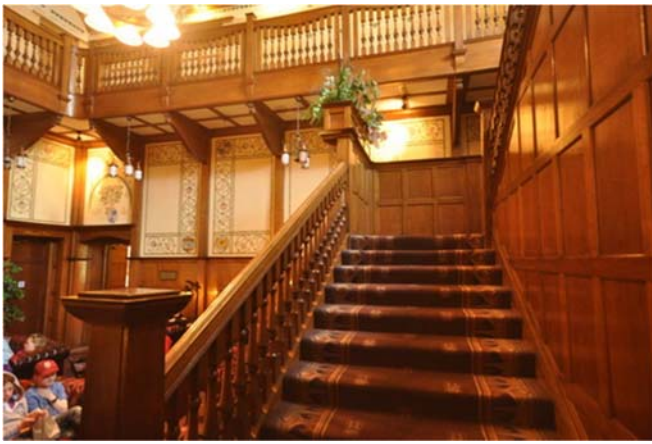
A classical mansion in York converted into a guest house



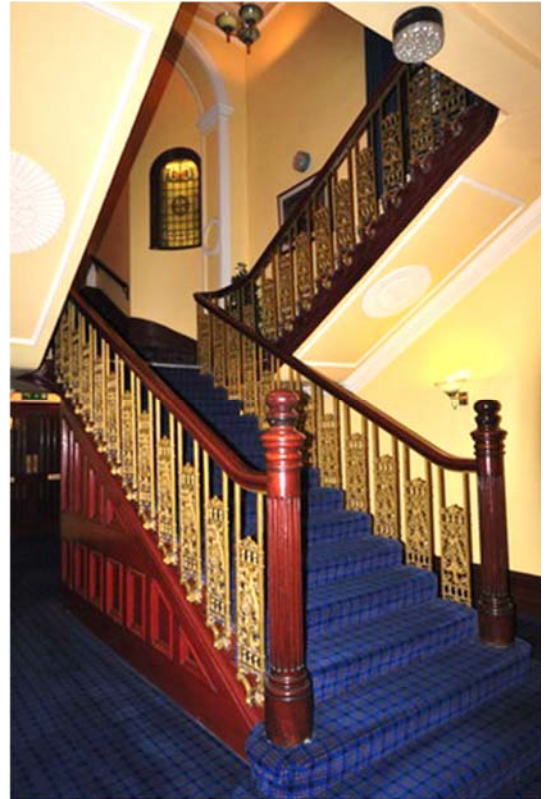


The annexed houses serving as ancillary hotel facilities





A classical mansion in York converted into a guest house



A town house in Birmingham after renovation and used as an guest house



Guest common area



Guest room on the upper floors

A traditional country houses in timber frame construction revitalized into a convention facility



The interior views of the convention facility



Revitalization of the harbor of Hamburg

The harbor area of Hamburg



# 150 JAHRE SANDTORHAFEN

HAFENCITY  
HAMBURG



Ganze Stadtviertel mussten der Effizienz des Warenumschlages weichen: Der Sandtorhafen mit der neu errichteten Speicherstadt, hier aus Richtung der heutigen Elbphilharmonie gesehen



Ein neues Bild von Hamburg: Der Traditionsschiffhafen als maritimes Kleinod inmitten der HafenCity nimmt Bezug auf die historische Bedeutung des Sandtorhafens



1890 liegen Frachter und Schuten dichtgedrängt im östlichen Sandtorhafen, hinter den Kalschuppen erhebt sich Block O



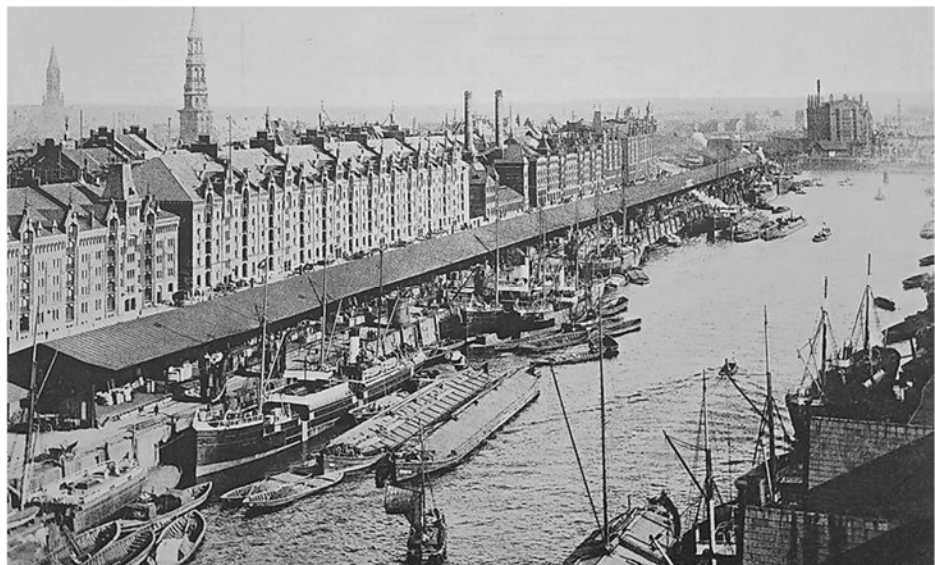
Vor dem Bau des ersten Abschnittes der HafenCity wird 2003 die historische Kaimauer am Sandtorkai restauriert



Auf dem vor Baubeginn der HafenCity bereits verfüllen Teil des Hafenbeckens wurde der Sandtorpark angelegt



The old harbor of  
Hamburg in 1900



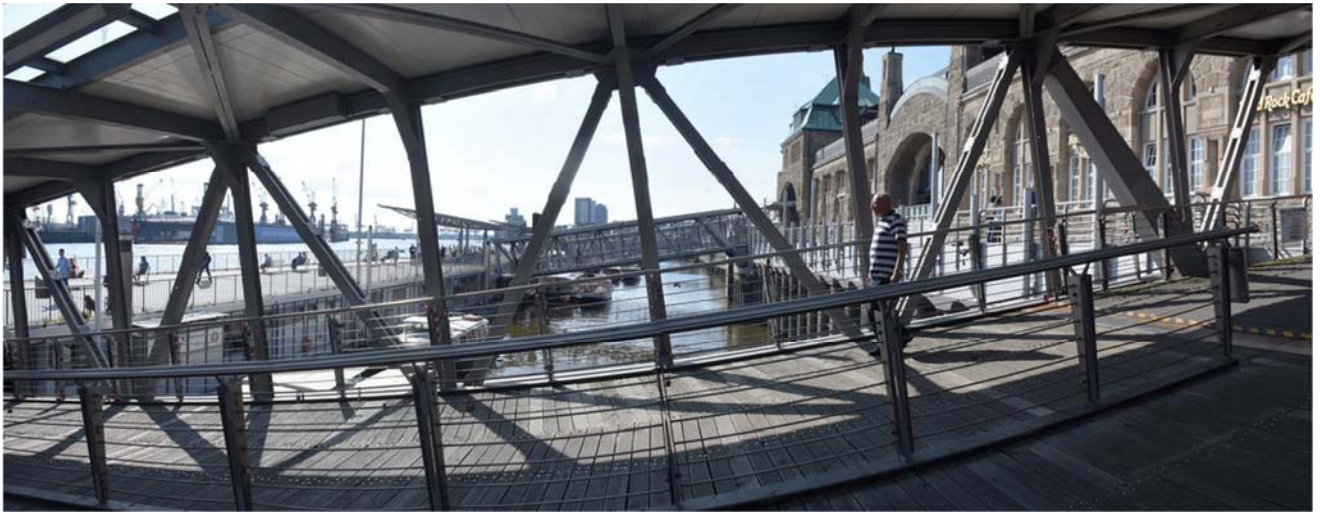


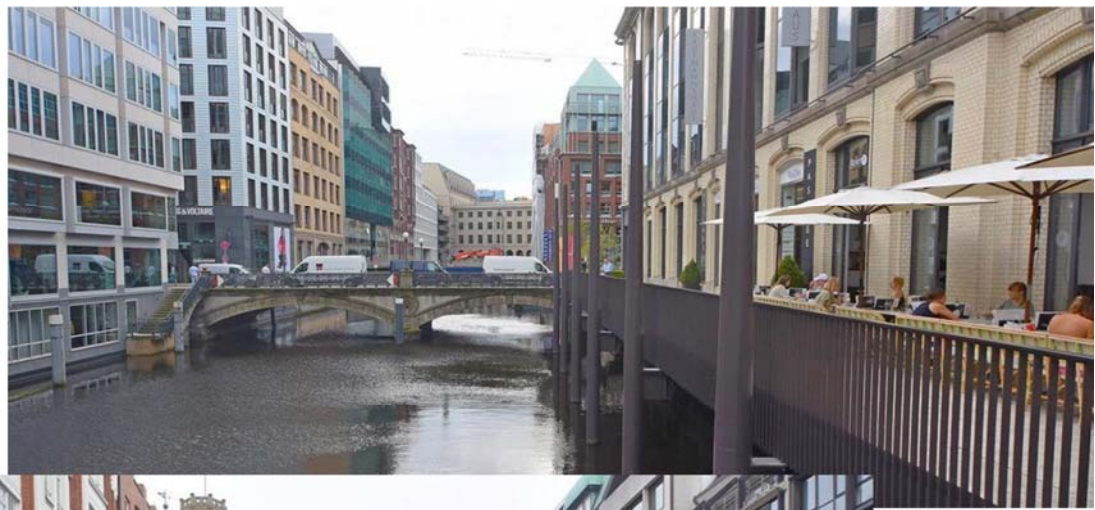
The old harbor of  
Hamburg in 1900













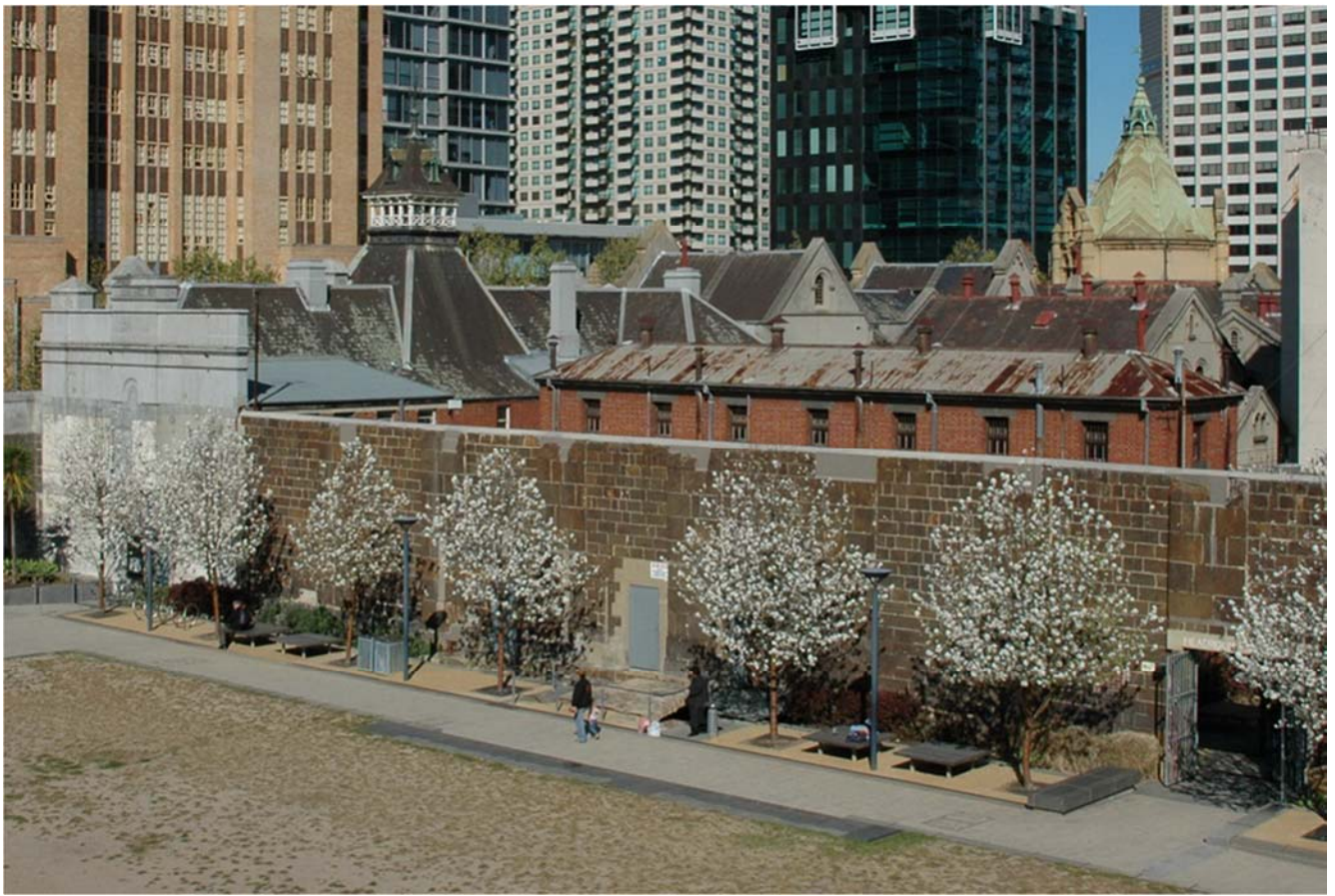
The **Old Melbourne Gaol** is a museum and former prison located in Russell Street, Melbourne. It consists of a bluestone building and courtyard, and is located next to the old City Police Watch House and City Courts buildings.

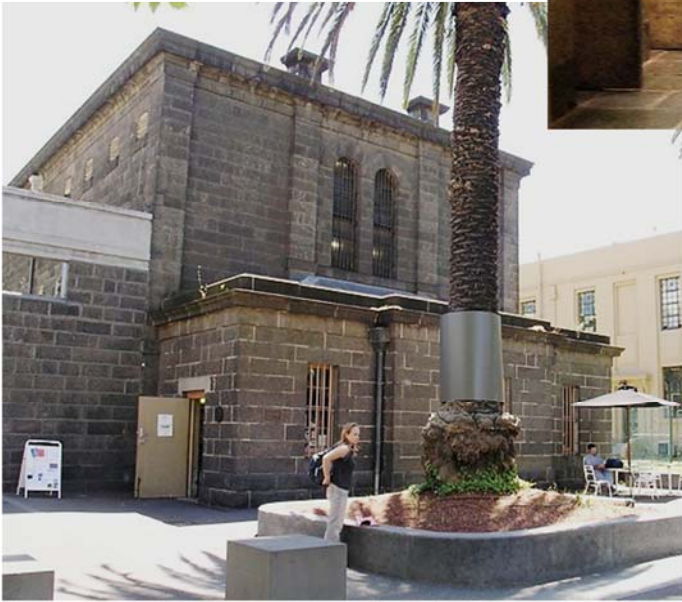
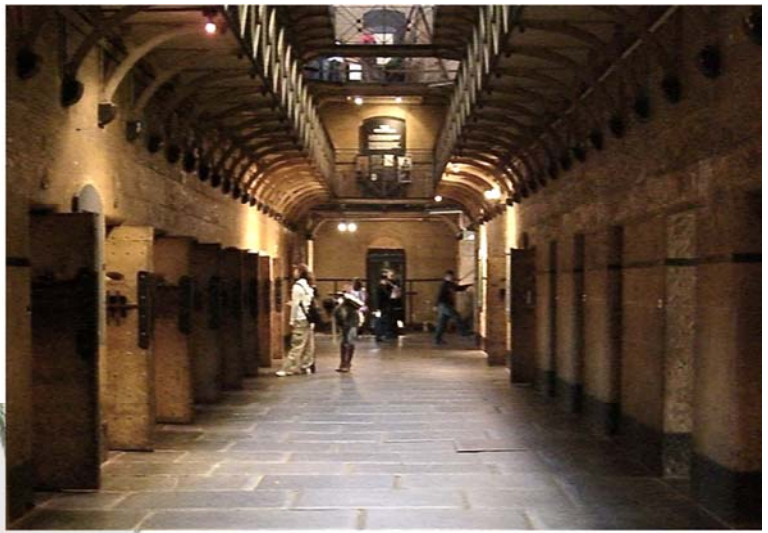
It was first constructed starting in 1839, and during its operation as a prison between 1845 and 1924, it held and executed some of Australia's most notorious criminals. In total, 133 people were executed (by hanging). Though it was used briefly during World War 2, it formally ceased operating as a prison in 1924; with parts of the gaol being incorporated into the RMIT University, and the rest becoming a museum.

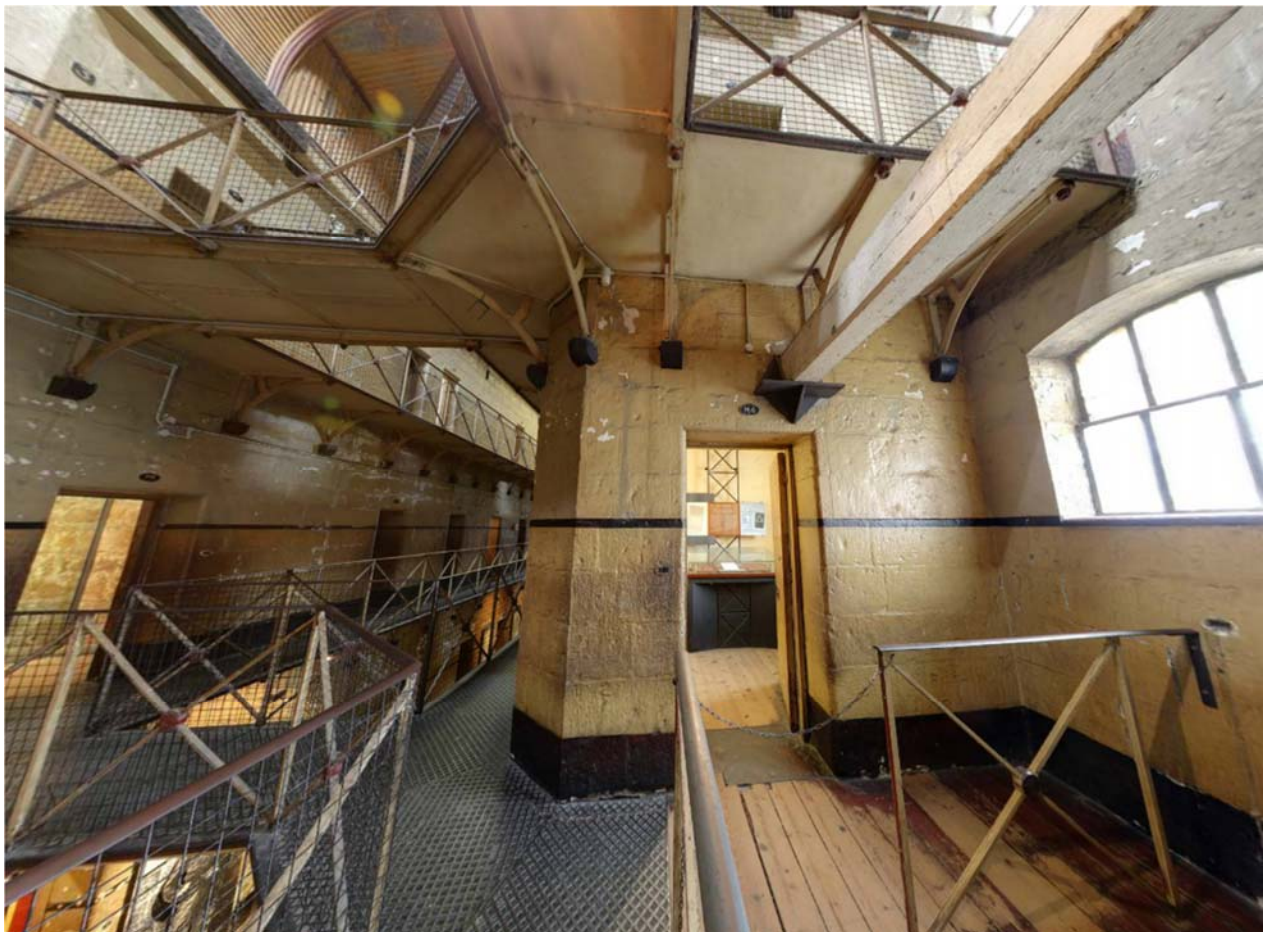
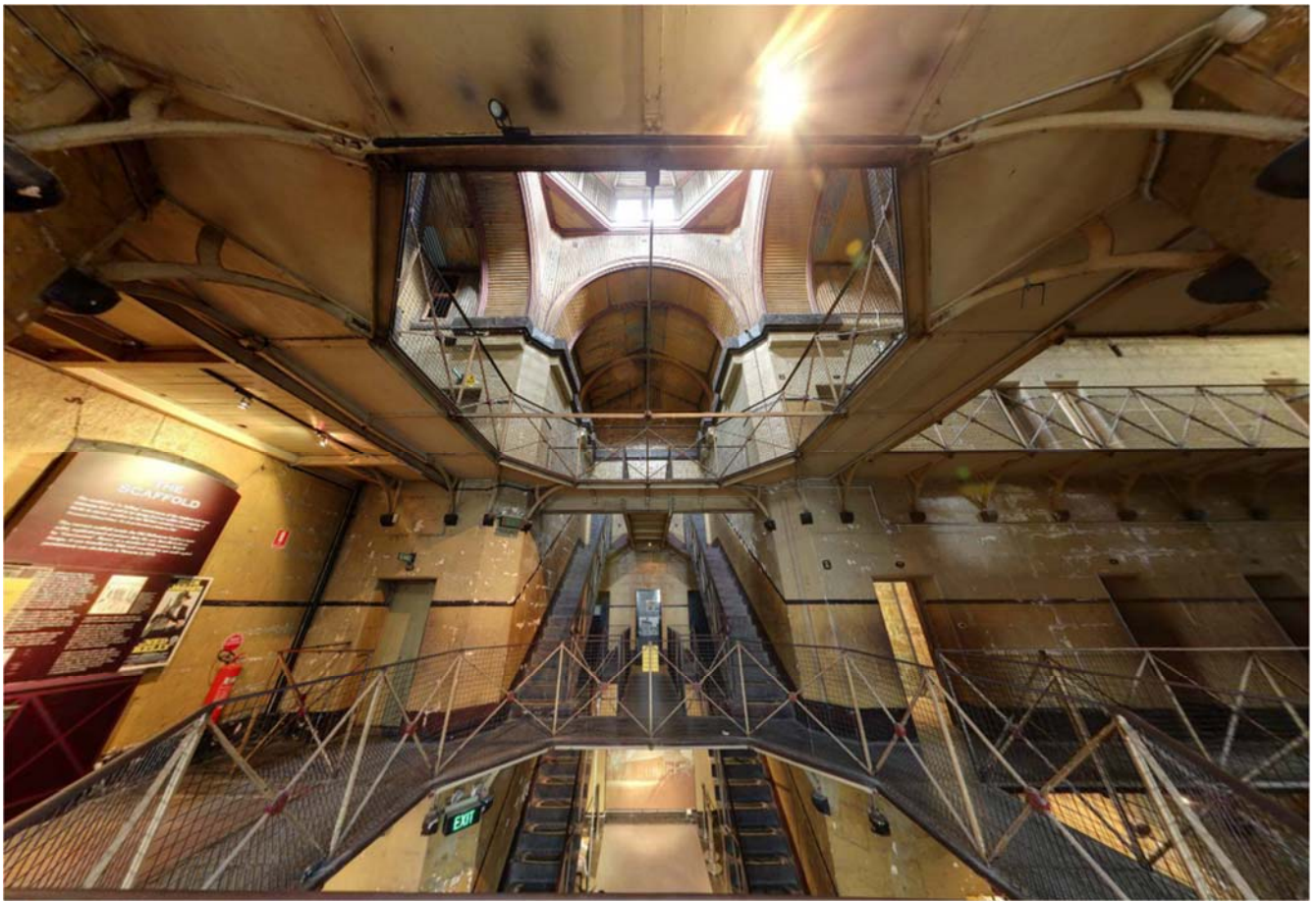
The three-storey museum displays information and memorabilia of the prisoners and staff, including death masks of the executed criminals. Paranormal enthusiasts claim the museum is haunted, with claims of ghostly apparitions and unexplained voices near cells.

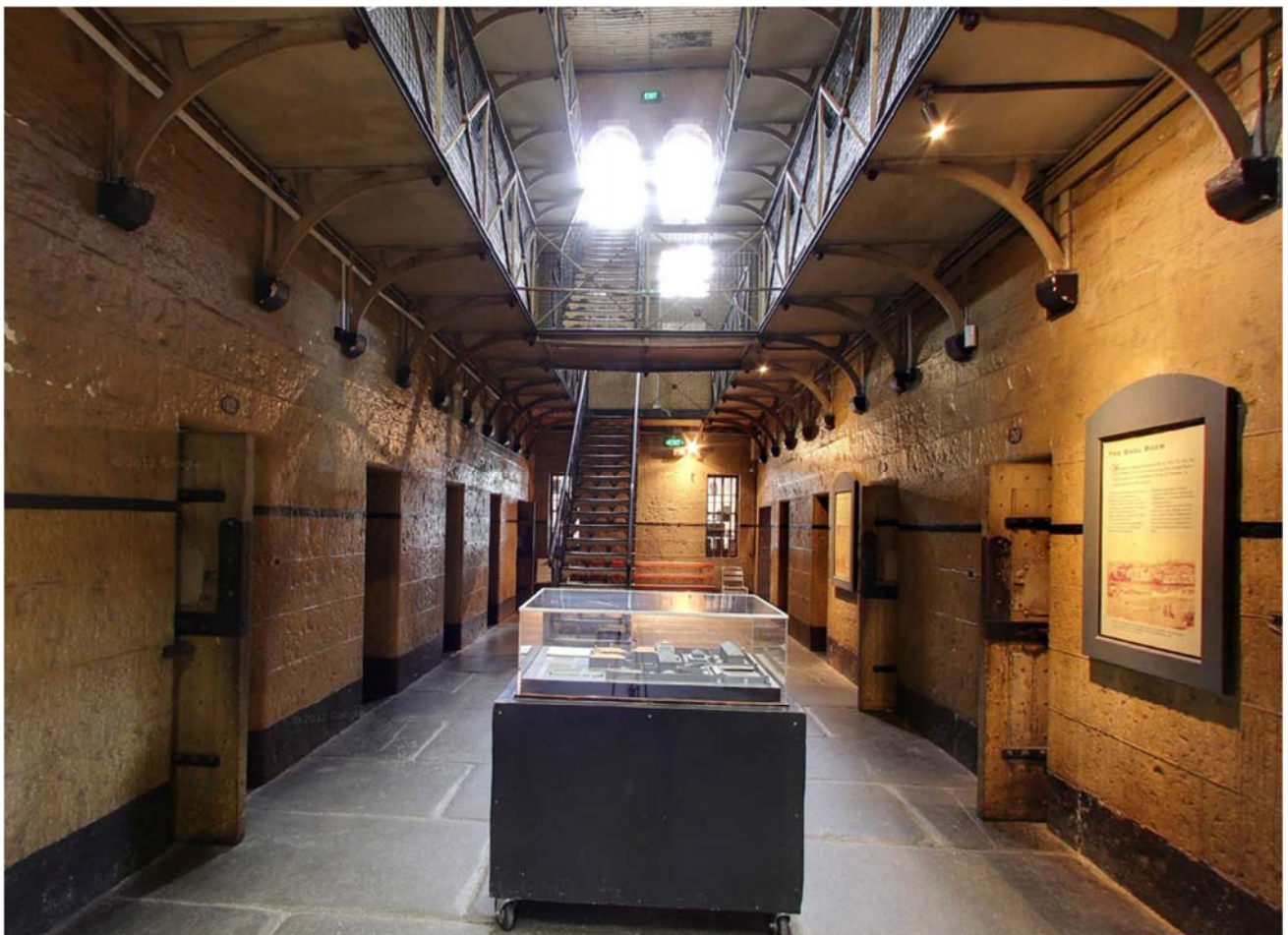
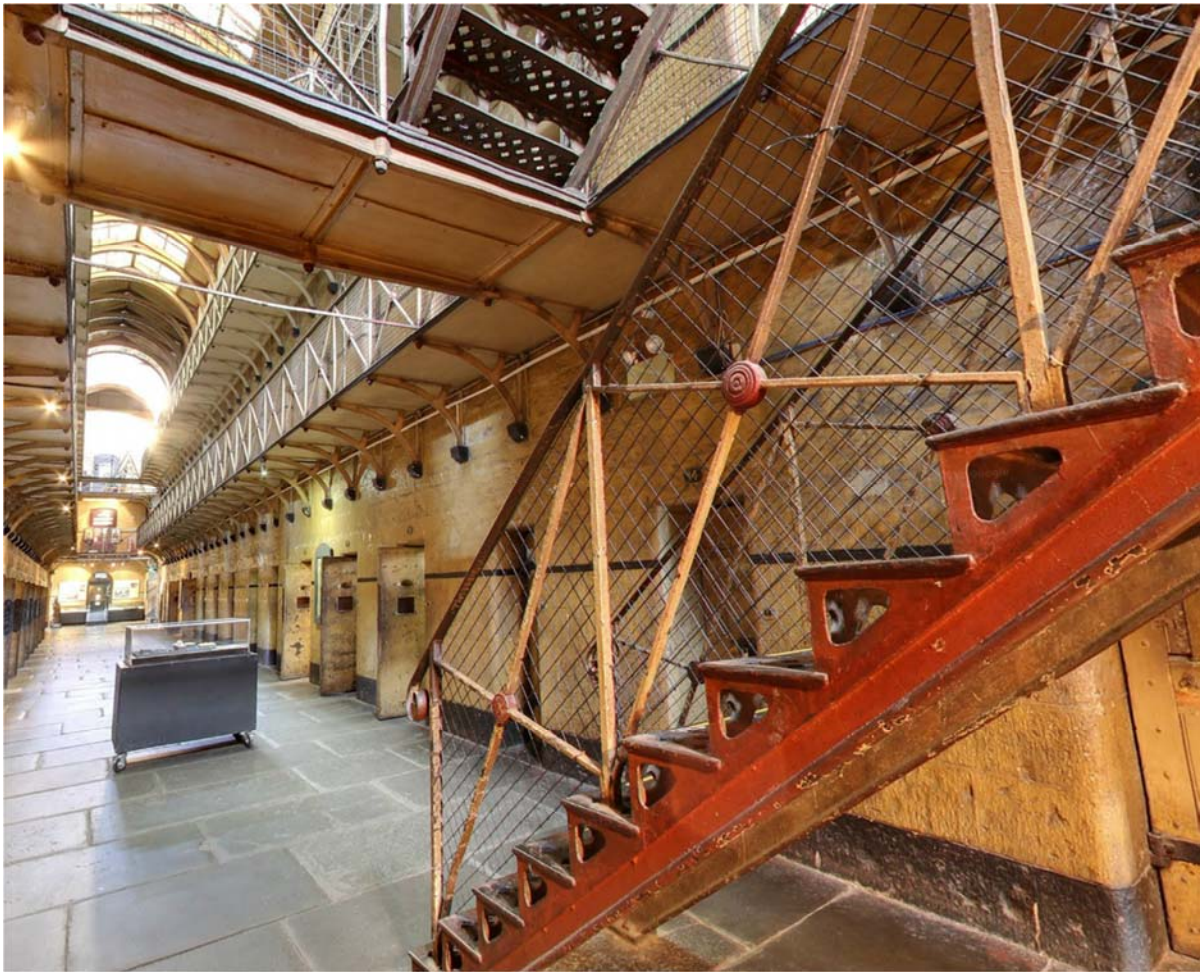


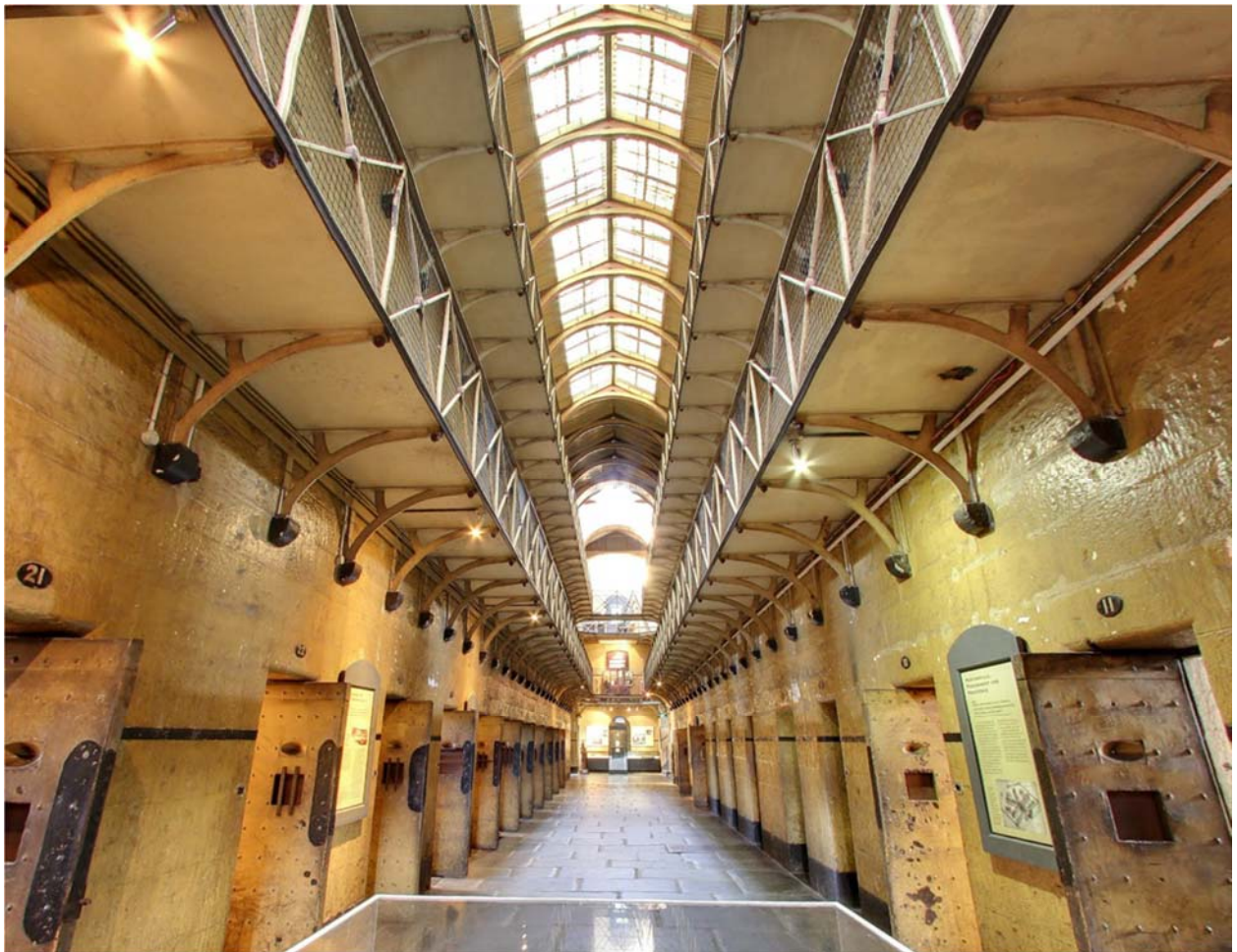
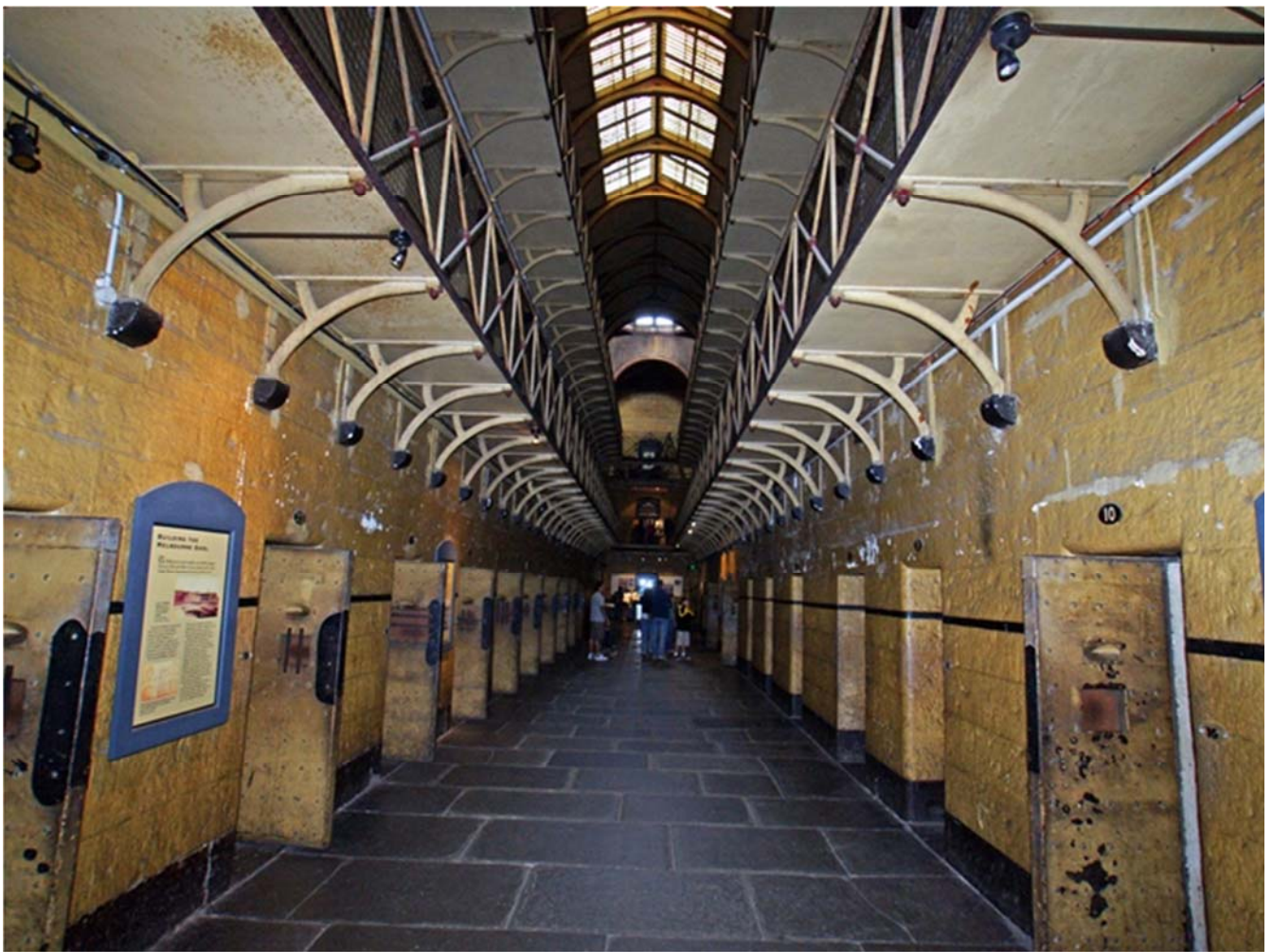
Melbourne Gaol - c1861  
Cnr La Trobe & Russell Streets













The Victoria Prison in Hong Kong  
(Central Police Station Complex)



End of presentation