

The Impact of Place-making to Revitalize the Identity of Coastal City

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Abstract

Coastal public space is one of the characteristics that distinguish those cities and towns. Recently, most of the coastal spaces have been similar and lost their identity during the rapid growth. The paper explores the absence meaning of in the identity of the coastal public space and the role of the Place-Making tool in revitalizing their identity. The paper studies the formation of coastal public space and how the role of place-making enhanced their local identity. The paper aims to achieve Design Guidelines for coastal public spaces based on a case study analysis. Descriptive, analytical, and case study methodologies are used to achieve the research aims. The paper starts with a literature review. Then, it analyses five international and local experiences in developing coastal public spaces, exploring the role of place-making in revitalizing the identity of coastal public spaces. Finally, the paper ends up with Design Guidelines for developing coastal public spaces.

Keywords: Identity; Coastal public space; Coastal city; Place-making.

1. Introduction

Coastal public space is a feature of urban coastal communities and a distinguishing feature of coastal cities, as it witnesses community-based communication. The importance of place identity or individuality has been disregarded, resulting in many similar metropolitan designs. Let us look closely at the current state of coastal cities. The loss of identity can be traced back to several causes that have been overlooked for far too long: (1) similarity in city design in general and coastal public space in particular despite natural distinctiveness and local lifestyle; (2) failure in design and management for a rich public space regarding activities, space forms, and time efficiency; (3) lack of appreciation and awareness for place identity regulations for construction and design systems. Many researchers have discussed coastal public spaces to organize space through the form of public spaces, but they ignore the identity of these spaces. Because places are related to the value of the urban environment in terms of the natural environment, the built environment, and the human factor, we examined material and immaterial values to develop a set of designs for the place's identity using place industry, as it is based on art and culture to form an urban space around arts and cultural activities related to the region's culture. Therefore, this study explores place-making to enhance the coastal public space by analyzing numerous global and local experiences to design guidelines and provide architects with an effective supporting tool to revitalize the identity of coastal public spaces. (Wyckoff, M. A, 2015) (Silberberg, S, 2013).

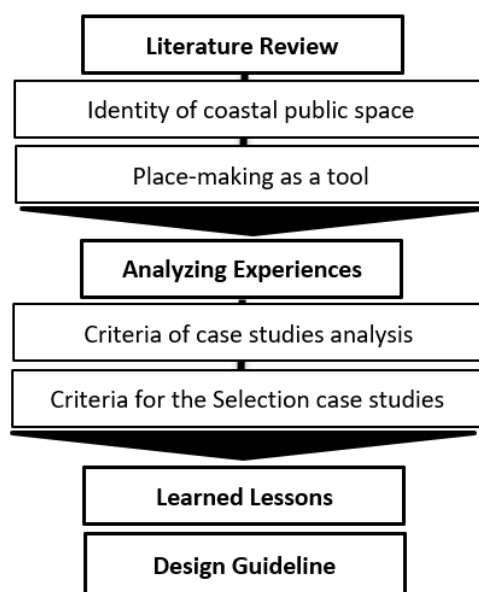


Figure 1. Structure of the Study (Developed by Author).

2. Identity of Coastal Public Spaces

The term identity refers to the characteristics that define a particular thing. Furthermore, a city's natural and artificial features and its social, cultural, and historical characteristics are classified as an urban identity. The most obvious and impressive of these characteristics is the city's identity, and each feature distinguishing one city from another and making it appear differently is a city's identity component. (SAĞLIK, E, 2017).

The requirement for a city identity is crucial because it balances constant and changing aspects, such as people and events, linked by a reciprocal link that distinguishes a specific city. (Lynch, K, 1960).

The continuity of the identified conditions plays a role in establishing an identity. The following are a few of these conditions: (SAĞLIK, E, 2017).

- Cultural heritage or traditions,
- The quality and character of society's needs,
- Factors caused by geographical, climatic, and topographic conditions,
- Technology produced by the nation,
- The ability to adapt to changing conditions.

A city's identity is a historical phenomenon shaped by physical, cultural, socioeconomic, historical, and formal variables. It determines whether any type of city planning is adequate, sufficient, and correct, and it is produced through time and changes with time in each city. There is a need to create a holistic urban plan comprising ecological, social, cultural, and aesthetic dimensions with economic conditions to preserve a city's preservation and development. (Ogurlu, I, 2014).

2.1 Urban Identity

Urban identity is a blend of the physical heritage, local culture, and geographical context, overlaid with perceived remembrances. Furthermore, "city identity is a combination of the aspirations and experiences of citizens and those who visit. The sense of place and identity is reflected in understanding the wider city region and specific physical locations. (Evans, B, 2011).

Urban identity components

A city's identity belongs to it, making the city different from others, adding value to that city, and is the entirety of city-specific components. These components are also crucial features in forming a city's identity. The concepts constituting urban identity are gathered under two primary headings as environmental and social identity. The elements of city identity are (SAĞLIK, E, 2017; Nia, & Suleiman, 2017):

A.Natural: These identity elements originate from the natural environment from topography, climate, water elements, geological, and general location conditions.

B.Human: These identity elements originate from humans, comprising individuals and society. These are also sub-elements belonging to demographic, institutional, and cultural structures

C.Human-made: These identity elements originate from the human-made landscape, comprising artificial environmental elements, action areas arising from ongoing human needs in the city, and human-made objects.

2.2 Coastal Public Spaces

A coastal public space is a feature of urban coastal communities and a distinguishing aspect of coastal cities and is an element that brings people together and enhances social life. It is critical to explore natural values and human and human-made qualities from which suitable designs for the space can be derived to comprehend this space completely. These values and qualities directly influence human perception—they have brought an outstanding atmosphere to the community and place. They have reflected an indispensable need for outdoor public spaces in the city through the local people's daily activities and periodic festivals. Furthermore, while identifying social elements, cultural-historical factors strongly linked to today should receive more consideration. (Ha, T. T. V, 2018). These factors include local people and their activities. Community roles provide intangible value through communication, neighborhood relationships, greetings to relatives, and social relationships created by age, occupation, and lifestyle. Citizens' social activities are identified through history, architectural heritage, and/or living habits.

Factor forming the identity of coastal public space: (Ha, T. T. V, 2018)

Coastal public space identity is related to the value of the urban environment in terms of the natural environment, the built environment, and the human factor.

A. Natural:

- Topography and soil;
- Weather, climate, the cycle of disasters;
- Hydrological conditions: water edge, submerged area, saline intrusion;

B. Human:

- Diversity of population;
- Cultural customs of communities;
- Local economy;
- Daily activities.

C. Human-made:

- Street system;
- Beachfront block;
- Building form;
- Facilities in public space.

3. Place-making as a Tool

Architects and planners started using the term place-making in the 1970s to describe the process of creating spaces, squares, public parks, streets, and waterfronts that would attract people because they are fun and exciting (Motloch, J. L, 2000), according to Bernard Hunt, and have appealed to many designers, including Jean Jacobs .and William Holly White was one of the designers of cities that care about people in the 1960s. Jacob called for the return of citizen ownership of the streets to benefit from the places, and White emphasized the essential elements to create a social environment in public places. Since 1970, Jacob and White's approaches to urban revival have been applied, and they called it place-making (Al Amry, Ahmed Yousef and Anfal Azzam, 2014). Place-making seeks to improve public spaces in towns and cities by involving the community in the design, experience, quality, identity, or character of a place and creating welcoming places for citizens, facilitating social interaction, and being aesthetically pleasing. (PPS & UN-HABITAT, 2012), (Council, M. P, 2008).

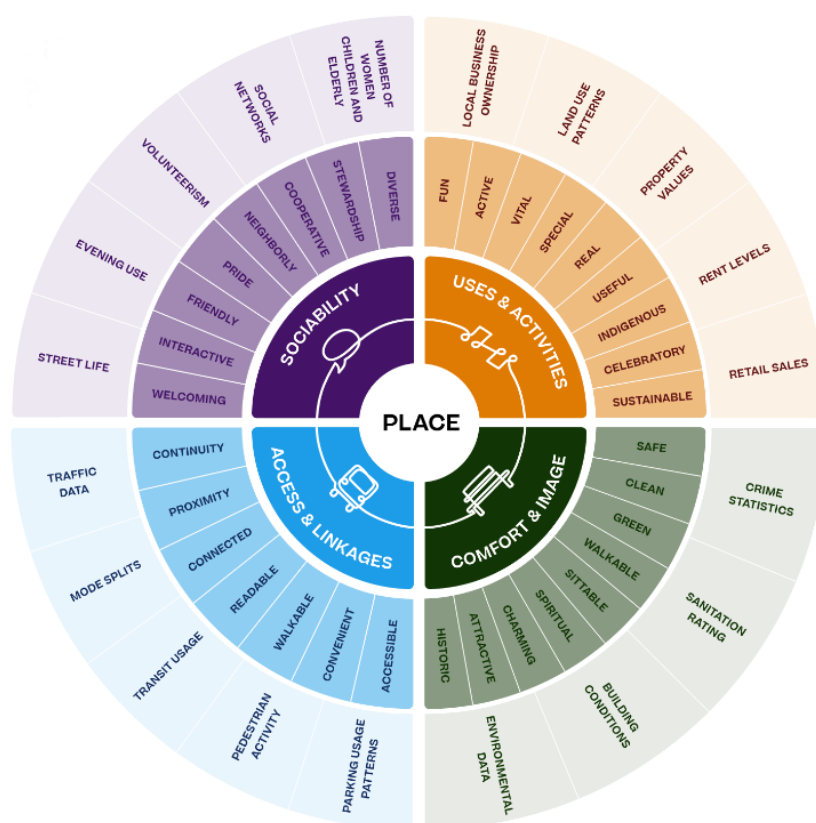


Figure 2. Place-making Diagram by PPS

3.1 Place-Making Criteria

The Project for Public Spaces created the Place Diagram, and it includes four sections: Access & Linkage, Comfort & Image, Uses & Activities, and Society. These sections serve as the cornerstones of place-making applications.

- **Access and Linkage**

A space should be visually and physically connected to its surroundings. A successful public space is visible, accessible, and easy to navigate. The space should be visible from a distance, have plentiful parking, and ideally can accommodate public transportation. (Council, M. P, 2008).

- **Comfort and Image**

Comfort and image are crucial factors in deciding whether a location will be used. Safety, cleanliness, and a comfortable place to sit influence people's perception of comfort, whereas image includes the sense of adjacent structures and a location's character or charm, and more concrete concerns like finding a comfortable place to sit (Council, M. P, 2008).

- **Uses and Activity**

Pleasant social gatherings, free outdoor concerts, group art exhibits, and other activities occurring at a place are fundamental building blocks for using a space—they are why people visit in the first place and why they return. Activities can also help make a place special or unique, leading to group pride. (Council, M. P, 2008), (Tibbalds, F, 2012).

- **Sociability**

Sociability is a challenging but undeniable quality to achieve in a location. People feel a greater sense of place or connection to their neighborhood and places that foster social interactions when they see friends, meet and greet their neighbors, and feel comfortable. (Tibbalds, F, 2012).

3.2 The Relation Between Place-Making and Identity of Place to Improve Coastal Public Space:

The matrix shows the relationship between place-making and identity.

Table 1. Relation between place-making and identity, adaptive by author

Place-making			Place-Making Indicator																							
			Access and Linkage						Comfort and image					Uses and Activity						Sociability						
			Continuity	Connected	Readable	Walkable	Convenient	Accessible	Safe	clean	Sittable	Spiritual	Attractive	Historic	fun	Active	Special	Real	Useful	Celebrator	Sustainable	Diverse	Cooperative	Neighborhoodly	Friendly	Interactive
Identity of place indicator	Natural elements	Topography and soil		●		●		●	●					●	●					●						
		Weather, climate, the cycle of disasters				●								●	●					●						●
		Hydrological conditions																								
		Ecology system																		●						
	Non-physical elements	Diversity of population			●			●				●			●			●	●		●		●	●		
		Cultural customs of communities										●				●			●							
		Local economy											●					●		●		●			●	
		Daily activities						●	●	●	●			●	●				●		●					●
	Physical elements	Street system	●	●	●	●	●																			
		Beachfront block/ lot forms																								
		Building form										●	●													
		Facilities in public space							●	●																

4. Analyzing of Global and Regional Experiences

This part deals with developing coastal public space by analysis of global and local experiences of similar cities that were able to use place-making by studying the methods of using place-making in development and the extent of their success in developing coastal public spaces and enhancing the identity of this place.

The case studies will be selected according to the following factors:

- Development of public spaces attached to the coast “Coastal public spaces”,
- Different geographical locations and along different seas and oceans,
- Used permanently or temporally and have activated vital projects.

Therefore, five leading successful case studies were chosen:

1. Konyaalti coastline, Antalya, Turkey;
2. Wilmington coastline, Los Angeles, California;
3. Tel Aviv coastline, Tel Aviv, Palestine;
4. Puerto Vallarta Coastline, Mexico;
5. Jeddah’s coastline, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

4.1 Criteria of Case Studies Analysis

The methodology used in analyzing the project of the case study undergoes four main steps.

- **Defining** the selected project.
- **Documenting & analyzing** the project.
- **Urban, Place-making, and identity** analysis for the project.
- **Pros and cons** of the analysis.

4.2 The Analysed Project

In this part, we will analyze five similar city experiences, varying between global and regional experiences.

4.2.1 Konyaalti coastline, Antalya, Turkey

The Antalya Konyaalti coastline is vital for the city of Antalya, Turkey, and the world and is 7.5 km long, allowing sea and coastal use within the city (DİPOVA, N. 2016).

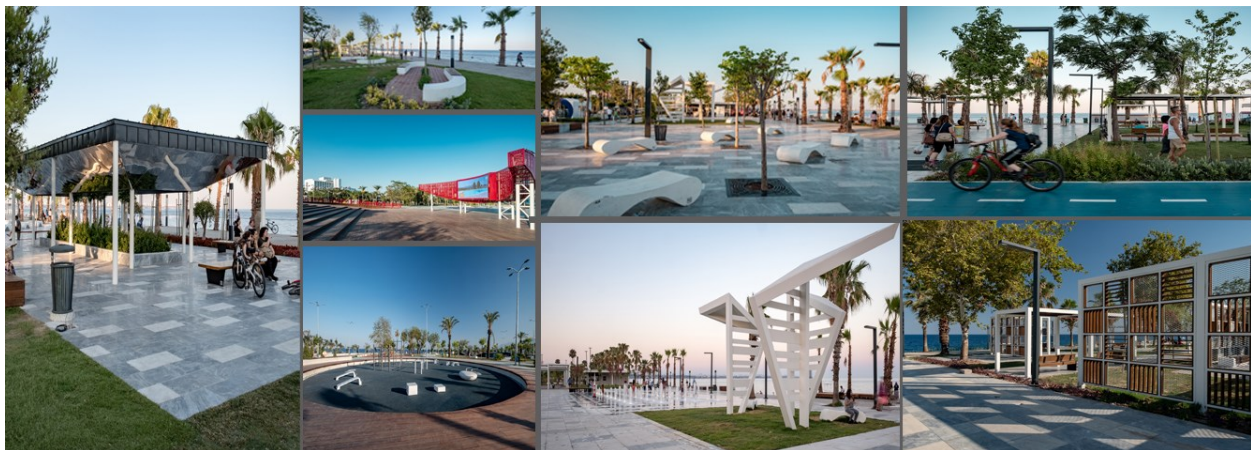


Figure 3. Konyaalti Coastline Development

The main drive of the project was:

- Reduce the domination of the highway dividing the coast and settlement behind it.
- Strengthen the relationship between the residential neighborhood and the coastline.

Table 2. the Analysis of Konyaalti Coastline

Project definition			
Site location	On the Mediterranean	Project scale	City scale
Designer name	OZER/URGER Architects	Development date	2018
Facts	The width of the promenade is about (40m) The width of the sand is about (50m) The width of the street is about (20m)		

Project brief		Konyaalti, one of Antalya's key districts, has a long history dating back to the Lycian period. Konyaalti is a district on Antalya's western outskirts that is known for its Konyaalti beaches.			
Urban Analysis					
Classification of Coastline		Closing	Open	User	Public
		Hierarchy	Major	Form	Irregular
Human Activities		Movement activities	Paths for the pedestrian and path for the vehicle		
		Settlement activities	When people see friends, meet their neighbors, and feel comfortable interacting with strangers.		
Place-making analysis					
Access and Linkage	Accessible	The main path: Akdeniz Street along to the coastline. (The Mediterranean Avenue)			
	Convenient	The different mean of transportation is used to access the coastline by cars, bicycle, and buses.			
	Walkable	The traffic slowed down and the Mediterranean Avenue became a more pedestrian-friendly route.			
	Readable	For various users, architectural ideas providing an accessible and perceptible area have evolved.			
	Connected	Konyaalti coastline is connected to the city by the Akdeniz Street “Mediterranean Avenue “			
	Continuity	The Konyaalti coastline is 7.5 km long and allows sea and coastal use within the city.			
Uses and Activity	Fun and active	The Coastline includes parks, walkways, recreation, and green areas with 5,000 new trees planted.			
	Vital	The coastline is vital, and the Museum Square is the entrance gate to the coastline for the citizens of Antalya. The beach park is a crucial and active point of the coastline and includes shopping, F&B, and entertainment facilities. The Olbia Square on Dumlupinar Avenue was planned as a city square that acts as a gateway, providing sports, entertainment, and cultural activities.			
	Special	There is a significant film studio that could rival the likes of Universal Studios in the United States.			
	Useful	The activities in the coastal area were placed on a wide strip parallel to the Mediterranean Avenue. This design idea also provided the flexibility to add and remove menu items according to requirements and demands.			
	Celebratory	The recreational, cultural, and sporting activities offered to the residents of the settlements were added to the project along the coast.			
	Sustainable	The coastline is sustainable by reducing the movement of vehicles and the use of bicycles, as well as the green areas that extend along the coast			
Comfort and Image	Safe &Clean	It is safe for people of all ages and clean of any pollutants including car exhaust or garbage.			
	Green	The green corridors between the residential areas in the north were extended to the shore and were terminated with the green areas on the coast.			
	Walkable	It can be walked in because the movement of vehicles is separated from pedestrians			
	Attractive	The Konyaalti coastline contains amenities, including: Modules with various functions are used to create urban landscape features. Urban furniture, shadow elements, activity spots, water, and plantation landscaping serve as seating and reclining functions within the hard, semi hard, and soft landscape surfaces.			
	Historic	The historical element was not fulfilled			
Sociability	Diverse	Many activities included the coastline			
	Stewardship	Under the supervision of the governorate			
	Cooperative& Friendly	Through the various activities that take place on the coast			
	Welcoming	The population spikes due to numerous visitors during the tourist season—it welcomes 15 million people on average per year.			
Identity analysis					

Natural	Topography and soil	Sand, sea, and mountain
	Weather	The summers are hot, humid, arid, and clear and the winters are long, cold, wet, and partly cloudy.
	Hydrological conditions	The sea temperature ranges between 15°C and 28°C.
Human	Diversity of population	During the tourist season, Antalya's population spikes due to a large number of visitors, because every year it welcomes 15 million people on average.
	Cultural customs	The culture of this city is a mix of Romans and Greeks. Throughout the year, festivals are held to promote the city’s culture.
	Local economy	A mixture of tourism, agriculture, and trade
	Daily activities	There are many great daily water activities, such as yacht and boat tours, parachute tours, and paragliding.
Human-made	Street system	The street is parallel to the sea
	Beachfront	Variety in scale regarding building functions
	Building form	Depending on aesthetics and the economy
	Facilities in public space	Urban facilities serving current activities
Revitalize identity		
Natural	Enhance the visibility of prominent elements such as the mountains and sea	
	Creating visual corridors by connecting the city and coastal public space using the sea-heading street system	
Human	Organizing periodic activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ sand festival	
Human-made	Using natural hues such as blue from the sea, green from foliage, yellow from sand, brown from mountains, and white/blue from the sky.	
Pros and Cons of Konyaalti Coastline		
Improving the accessibility to the coastline		There is no play area for children
Separating the movement of pedestrians and vehicles, and creating a bike path		Lack of Effective management.
This design idea also provided the flexibility to add and remove menu items according to requirements and demands		lack of Enhancing a local identity of the place based on art and culture;
Considerate design for people with disabilities		The design did not show the cultural identity of the city, which mixes Roman and Greek cultures
Creating strong relationships between society and the place		

4.2.2 Wilmington Coastline, Los Angeles

The Wilmington Waterfront Promenade has finally broken ground after years of close collaboration between Sasaki, the Port of Los Angeles and its staff, and community members. The project, dubbed Wilmington's Window on the coastline, is the next step in implementing the Wilmington coastline Master Plan to create a natural buffer between the Wilmington community and port operations (Cisneros, H, 2019).



Figure 4. Wilmington Coastline Development

The main drive of the project was:

The inaccessible industrial port is transformed through design intervention into a place meant for people, where a community can meet the water's edge.

Table 3. The analysis of Wilmington Coastline

Project definition					
Site location		On the Pacific Coast		Project scale	City scale
Designer name		Sasaki Associates		Development date	2020 ended in 2023
Facts		The width of the promenade is about (60-205) The width of the Coast is about (30-100) The width of the street is about (15)			
Project brief		The project, which has been planned for more than 15 years, would see an abandoned industrial site near Banning's Landing Community Center transformed into a nine-acre park for locals. The open space will contain a public pier and dock, a playground, parking, and facilities, in addition to a new boardwalk around the port.			
Urban Analysis					
Classification of Coastline		Closing	Open	User	Public
		Hierarchy	Major	Form	Irregular
Human Activities		Movement activities	Two Paths for the pedestrian and a path for the vehicle		
		Settlement activities	When people see friends, meet their neighbors, and feel comfortable interacting with strangers		
Place-making analysis					
Access and Linkage	Accessible	The main path: Two bridges for pedestrians and a path for the vehicle.			
	Convenient	The main transportation on the path: cars, buses, and boats			
	Walkable	The coastline promenade would be the central public amenity of the Avalon coastline District; it contains public squares for pedestrians along the coastline.			
	Connected	The Pacific Harbor Rail Line connects the coastline to the city. The coastline promenade will be connected via a pedestrian bridge over the adjacent railroad tracks to a second park currently under development at Avalon and Harry Bridges Boulevard.			
	Continuity	Wilmington coastline continues with a length of 0.5 km			
Uses and Activity	Fun & active	The coastline includes a linear promenade, a public pier with shade structures and family-style picnic tables, a children’s play area, and ample plaza and lawn spaces for gatherings and performances.			
	Vital	The coastline considers a major maritime industry powerhouse. As the busiest container port in North America, and a major source of economic vitality for the neighborhood and region.			
	Special	The coastline will now host new opportunities for recreation, gathering, and leisure that could not happen along the industrial coastline before and which will create a sense of belonging for the community of Wilmington along their coastline.			
	Useful	The coastline will contain a playground for recreational, cultural, playing, and sporting activities and a seating area for eating and taking pictures.			
	Celebratory	The coastline will contain an outdoor plaza for gatherings and events.			
	Sustainable	-----			
Comfort and Image	Safe &Clean	Wilmington coastline will contain amenities, including: Seating area, parking, and restrooms.			
	Green	Coastline will contain11 acres of green open space			
	Walkable	It can be walked in because the movement of vehicles is separated from pedestrians			
	Attractive	It is attractive because it is suitable for all members of society and of all ages and contains the services they need			
	Historic	-----			
Social	Diverse	Many activities included the coastline			
	Stewardship	Under the supervision of the governorate			

	Cooperative& Friendly	Through the various activities that take place on the coast
	Welcoming	The coastline has become a vital attraction center of the region. Visitors can traverse the open plane of lawn ahead, spill out onto the promenade that doubles as a stage, and arrive at a place to sit on the terraced sculpture of rough-hewn stones cut from sparkling onyx that step down to meet the water, offering unobstructed views over the harbor.
Identity analysis		
Natural	Topography and soil	Sea and Soil
	Weather	Humid subtropical climate
	Hydrological conditions	In the Northern Hemisphere, the waters of the Pacific Ocean move in a generally clockwise direction, and the Northern equatorial currents are warm.
Human	Diversity of population	Wilmington has a vibrant and diverse ethnic population, contributing to the many ethnic festivals every spring and summer.
	Cultural customs	It contains several cultures because it has a diverse Iraqi population.
	Local economy	It is a mixture of industrial and tourism due to its proximity to the ocean and vibrant nightlife.
	Daily activities	Ethnic festivals every spring and summer
Human-made	Street system	The street parallel to the sea
	Beachfront	Variety in scale regarding building function
	Building form	Depending on aesthetics and economy
	Facilities in public space	Urban facilities serving current activities
Revitalize identity		
Natural	Inspired by the rich cultural and ecological diversity, the park uses a significant introduced topography to create a dramatic terraced landscape that mimics the native coastline and helps buffer the park from industrial operations.	
Human	Enhancing cultural identity in open squares by periodic festivals, theatrical performances, and concerts	
Human-made	Enhancing the activities of the local population from industry and commerce by restaurants and kiosks for fast food, including the construction of a new plaza to support the Banning’s Landing Community Centre.	
Pros and Cons of Wilmington Coastline		
Pedestrian-oriented features and a waterfront park and promenade		No bike path
Commercial/industrial and retail development,		Lack of daily water activities such as yacht and boat tours, parachute tours, and paragliding.
The promenade serves as a regional draw and attracts visitors to the Wilmington coastline		
Enhancing the activities of the local population from industry and commerce		
Involvement of the local community to ensure that the community's imprint is entered into the design details and amenities.		

4.2.3 Tel Aviv Coastline, Tel Aviv, Palestine

The project transformed this historical blockade by creating a new continuous interface that enables free pedestrian flow to and from the sandy beach throughout the city's central coastline and serves as the main coastline public space of the entire metropolitan area (Rosenberg, E, 2016).



Figure 5. Tel Aviv Coastline Before and After Development

The main drive of the project was:

Transform this historical blockade by creating a new continuous interface that enables free pedestrian flow to and from the sandy beach, throughout the city's central coastline.

Table 4. The analysis of Tel Aviv coastline.

Project definition					
Site location		On the Mediterranean Sea coast		Project scale	City scale
Designer name		Mayslits Kassif Architects		Development date	2018
Facts		The width of the promenade is about (20-35m) The width of the sand is about (45-60m) The width of the street is about (15m)			
Project brief		The central promenade of Tel Aviv's new Bauhaus city has played a vital role in defining the city's ever-changing link to its beach since its birth in the late 1930s. The elevated boardwalk served as a barrier between the city and the beach throughout its existence.			
Urban Analysis					
Classification of Coastline		Closing	Open	User	Public
		Hierarchy	Major	Form	Irregular
Human Activities		Movement activities	Paths for pedestrians and a path for vehicles		
		Settlement activities	When people see friends, meet their neighbors, and feel comfortable interacting with strangers		
Place-making analysis					
Access and Linkage	Accessible	The main path: Two paths for pedestrians, a path for vehicles, and a path for bicycles			
	Convenient	The main transportation on the path: are cars and bicycles.			
	Walkable	Tel Aviv promenade is divided into different two levels: The Upper promenade average 2.5 height above sea level and adds a new accessible lower walkway to enable the disabled, the elderly, toddlers, and strollers, to reach the beach all along from a public space of equality.			
	Readable	Architectural ideas that provide an accessible and observable area have evolved for many types of users.			
	Connected	The coastline is connected to the city by Retsif Herbert Samuel St.			
	Continuity	Tel Aviv coastline continues with a length of 2 km			
Uses and Activity	Fun and active	Sitting platforms and large shaded areas, playground for recreational, playing, and sporting activities, and seating area for gathering for eating and taking pictures			
	Vital	Serves as the central coast public space of the entire metropolitan area to host many new visitors and create a hospitable and lively public domain for this large dense urban area			
	Special	The promenade had become an essential melting pot for a new urban culture, with spontaneous bands of acrobats, backgammon players, young parents, runners, and others turning it into a single social platform. Its generous, welcoming domain, which is open to all, produces an exceptionally multicultural and heterogeneous environment			

	Useful	Recreational areas on the stretch of land between the promenade and the water. These recreational areas hold sports facilities, various game courts, playgrounds, and relaxation areas under the palms.
	Celebratory	-----
	Sustainable	-----
Comfort and Image	Safe &Clean	On the coastline, you can enjoy the seaside, take a break from the hectic city, relax, read quietly, or play together in front of the open horizon—this public space is the clock hub of activity.
	Green	-----
	Walkable	It can be walked in because the movement of vehicles is separated from pedestrians.
	Attractive	The Tel Aviv coastline contains amenities, including coastal cafes and beach services buildings, terraced sitting platforms and large shaded areas.
	Historic	-----
Sociability	Diverse	Many activities included the coastline
	Stewardship	Under the supervision of the governorate
	Cooperative& Friendly	Through various activities taking place on the coast
	Welcoming	Welcoming urban balconies which connect seamlessly to the main walkway.
Identity analysis		
Natural	Topography and soil	Sand, sea
	Weather	Tel Aviv has a Mediterranean climate, with hot and humid summers, warm and sometimes cool spring and autumn, rainy winters, and bar
	Hydrological conditions	The sea temperature ranges between 15°C and 28°C
Human	Diversity of population	The new promenade became a host to over 9 million visitors a year, The population varies between tourists and neighboring residents
	Cultural customs	It is considered a cultural oasis in the region, after several attempts by its Arab residents to adhere to Arab culture and identity through music, plastic art, cooking, and other arts. Among the most important of these attempts was the Jaffa Festival for Palestinian Culture and Heritage
	Local economy	a mixture of industrial, agriculture, and trade
	Daily activities	-----
Human-made	Street system	The street is parallel to the sea.
	Beachfront	Variety in scale regarding building functions.
	Building form	Depend on aesthetics and economics.
	Facilities in public space	Urban facilities serving current activities.
Revitalize identity		
Natural	Preserving and enhancing spaces for cultural and spiritual practices including, beach, and water surfaces.	
	Protecting the visibility of natural landmarks and the beachfront enhances the visibility of prominent elements such as the sea	
Human-made	Enhancing local habits of coastal community	
	Enhancing festivals by organizing periodic activities	
Pros and Cons of Tel Aviv Coastline		
Improving the accessibility to the coastline		There is no play area for children
Enhancing local habits of coastal community		Few restaurants and fast food kiosks
Enhancing festivals Organizing periodic activities		

4.3.4 Puerto Vallarta Coastline, Mexico

A remodeling project of the Malecon was conducted as part of a plan to refurbish Puerto Vallarta's historical center. This is the port's core, with a half-mile-long boardwalk connecting the town to the sea as the primary attraction. For many years, automobiles have primarily used the Malecon, making it dangerous and inconvenient for walkers. An automobile barrier ran the length of the Malecon, distorting its original use as a large area near the sea (Puerto Vallarta Seafront, 2014).

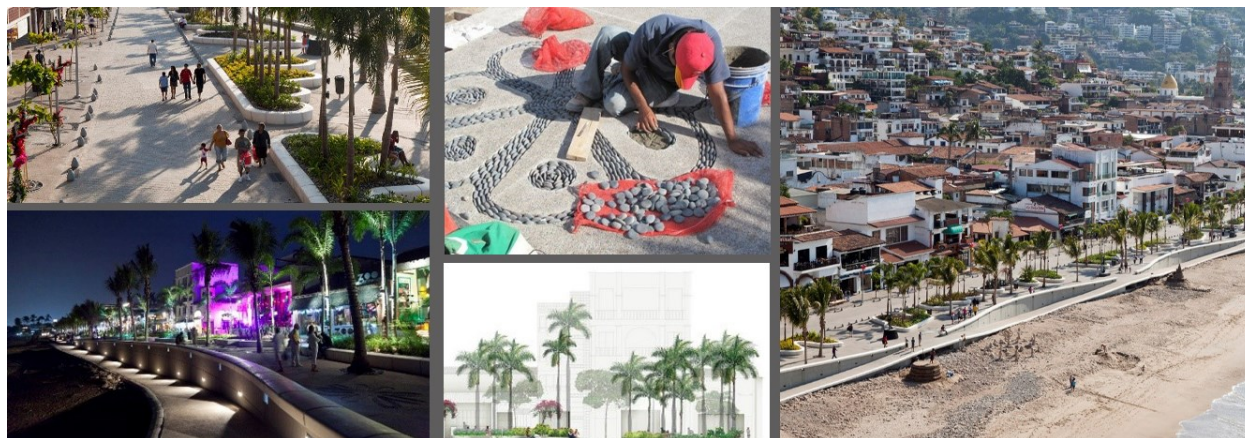


Figure 6. Puerto Vallarta Coastline Development

The main drive of the project was:

- Enhance the local identity of Puerto Vallarta and promote its position in today's tourism industry.
- Pedestrians and their comfort prioritized
- Pedestrians and their comfort prioritized.

Table 5. The analysis of Puerto Vallarta Coastline

Project definition					
Site location		Puerto Vallarta,Mexico	Project scale	City scale	
Designer name		Trama Arquitectos	Development date	2011	
Facts		The width of the promenade is about (10-20) The width of the sand is about (15-20) The width of the street is about (10-15)			
Project brief		This is the port's core, with a half-mile-long boardwalk connecting the town to the sea as the primary attraction. For long years, the Malecon had been mostly used by automobiles, making it dangerous and inconvenient for walkers.			
Urban Analysis					
Classification of Coastline		Closing	Open	User	Public
		Hierarchy	Major	Form	Irregular
Human Activities		Movement activities	Path for the pedestrian and bicycle and path for the vehicle		
		Settlement activities	When people see friends, meet their neighbors, and feel comfortable interacting with strangers		
Place-making analysis					
Access and Linkage	Accessible	The main path: Path for pedestrians and bicycles, Half of the waterfront has a car path.			
	Convenient	The main transportation on the path: cars, bicycle			
	Walkable	The coastline included a marine walk and pedestrian path			
	Readable	For users, architectural ideas that give an accessible and perceptible area have evolved.			
	Connected	Puerto Vallarta coastline is connected to the city by the promenade			
	Continuity	Puerto Vallarta coastline continues with a length of 0.5 km			
Uses and Activity	Fun and active	There are several shops along the coastline, a seating area, a square, and an amphitheater			
	Special &Useful	Walking, cycling, and relaxing in front of the sea.			

Comfort and Image	Sustainable	-----
	Safe &Clean	Several ramps were conceived that made it possible to go down to the beach from the Malecon. A gently declining slope makes it possible to get 100% of users, disabled included, to the beach.
	Green	On the side of the shops, some almond trees were planted to ring a great and gentle shadow.
	Walkable	It can be walked in because the movement of vehicles is separated from pedestrians.
	Attractive	The floor design of the pedestrian areas of the Malecon was projected to be a washed concrete mat with silhouettes of the Huichol cosmology made with handcrafted pebble stones inlaid in concrete. The sculptures that were situated there were refurbished and moved to the north side as a visual factor at the end of the perpendicular streets to the Malecon.
	Historic	-----
Sociability	Diverse	Many activities included the coastline.
	Stewardship	Under the supervision of the governorate.
	Cooperative& Friendly	Through the various activities that take place on the coast.
	Welcoming	A romantic atmosphere was created through the “The Moonlight effect” and it became a place where locals and tourists can mingle under the local vegetation with a view of the ocean, both day and night.
Identity analysis		
Natural	Topography and soil	Sea and sand
	Weather	Tropical, very pleasant, sunny, and warm most days of the year, stormwater precipitations
	Hydrological conditions	The intense waves created from strong tropical storms
Human	Diversity of population	It varies between locals and tourists
	Cultural customs	Puerto Vallarta is home to several major annual festivals.
	Local economy	Nearly 50% of the workforce is employed in tourism-related industries: hotels, restaurants, personal services, and transportation. In addition to agriculture and industry
	Daily activities	Swimming, walking, and watching the sunset from the park and the view of the locals and tourists on the ocean day and night.
Human-made	Street system	The street parallel to the sea
	Beachfront	Variety in scale regarding building function
	Building form	Depending on aesthetics and economy
	Facilities in public space	Urban facilities serving current activities
Revitalize identity		
Natural	To solve the water precipitations, the rainfall water that runs along the perpendicular streets to the ocean was captured underneath the Malecon so it could be diverted to the sea.	
	For the intense waves, The new wall was proposed in reinforced concrete based on oceanography calculations with projections up to 100 years.	
Human	Palm plays an important role in creating a green corridor.	
	Forming small and cozy spaces which are suitable to culture.	
Human-made	It has kept its local character by embracing the traditional river stone paving technique with a design inspired by the local Huichol culture. By claiming the identity and tradition of today in the heart of Puerto Vallarta, the Malecón coastline exemplifies a role model in the Mexican Region.	
Pros and Cons of Puerto Vallarta Coastline		

Return pedestrian traffic to the park again and separate it from car traffic	Lack of Effective management.
Respecting the natural identity of the region and finding solutions to the problems it causes	
Creating strong relationships between society and the place	There is no play area for children

4.3.5 Jeddah's Coastline, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

The Jeddah coastline is considered one of the prominent landmarks of Jeddah city and a vital entertainment destination facility for both Jeddah residents and visitors. This mega project, which started in 2011 to enhance and develop Jeddah's waterfront, aims to accomplish many goals through four main projects. (NASSAR, U. A, 2020).



Figure 7. Jeddah Coastline Development

The main drive of the project was:

- Connect the coastline as one design unit with different functions and public and social services.
- Reuse current cultural assets in future visions.
- Provide entertainment and social spaces for all family members and social classes.
- Assure safety and enjoyment for visitors and users and provide safe locations for different hobbies.
- Apply approved transportation studies to facilitate traffic in the promenade area.
- Provide a sound infrastructure system for electricity, sewage, water supply, and drainage.
- Redesign the commercial outlets to support the identity of the space.

Table 6. The analysis of the Jeddah Coastline

Project definition				
Site location	On the eastern coast of the red sea		Project scale	City scale
Designer name	Dietmar Kamphans, KLA Kamphans LandscapeArchitecture GmbH		Development date	The initial stage in 2012 The second stage in 2013
Facts	The width of the promenade is about (10-115m) The width of the sand is about (20-45m) The width of the street is about (10m)			
Project brief	Jeddah coastline has a long history since the sea has been the primary tourist destination in Jeddah. Residents of Jeddah have always planned their entertainment programs and activities near the Red Sea. Jeddah Corniche is 45 km long and it has been first constructed by Mohammad Saeed Farsi back in 1973.			
Urban Analysis				
Classification of Coastline	Closing	Open	User	Public
	Hierarchy	Major	Form	Irregular
Human Activities	Movement activities	paths for the pedestrian and paths for the vehicle		
	Settlement activities	When people see friends, meet their neighbors, and feel comfortable interacting with strangers		

Place-making analysis		
Access and Linkage	Accessible	<u>The main path:</u> Faisal Bin Fahd Street less than 300 meters from the new Jeddah coastline
	Convenient	<u>The main transportation on the path:</u> boats, cars, bicycles, and buses.
	Walkable	Some services and elements have been added for the first time to Jeddah's façade, equipped with services suitable for all categories and ages. Areas include the marine walk and bicycle route and the long pedestrian bridge in the kingdom (650 m long) that links Corniche and Prince Faisal Bin Fahad Streets.
	Connected	Jeddah's coastline is connected to the city by Cornish Street Faisal bin Fahad Street.
	Continuity	Jeddah coastline continues with a length of 4.2 km
Uses and Activity	Fun and active	Jeddah's coastline has a variety of land use: open museum and mosque, water park, sand beach, marina, open-air celebration center, public park, open-air restaurants, kids' playgrounds, family entertainment, different playgrounds, fun cities, restaurants, buffets, hotels, motels, and beach cabins for visitors.
	Vital	Jeddah's coastline has a variety of land use: open museum and mosque, water park, sand beach, marina, open-air celebration center, public park, open-air restaurants, kids' playgrounds, family entertainment, different playgrounds, fun cities, restaurants, buffets, hotels, motels, and beach cabins for visitors.
	Special	Some services and elements have been added for the first time to Jeddah's façade, equipped with services suitable for all categories and ages. Areas include marine walk, bicycle route, sports club, finishing area, open-air gym, playgrounds, water games, chess games, and cafes (Jeddah Chamber of Commerce).
	Useful	There are also facilities available for different hobbies, such as hunting, beach games, and swimming. Services available are suitable for all community members, including people with disabilities, blindness, and deafness.
	Celebratory	The coastline will contain an open-air celebration center for gatherings and events
	Sustainable	-----
Comfort and Image	Safe & Clean	This street functions as an open-air museum filled with art features. Its green corridor creates an urban park fully equipped with seating furniture, playground equipment, and a 5-m promenade that meanders through and around the art features.
	Walkable	It can be walked in because the movement of vehicles is separated from pedestrians.
	Attractive	Jeddah's coastline contains amenities. The project incorporates using an advanced system, including a sound system, control system, Wi-Fi network, and lighting poles. Other services to enhance user comfort include bathrooms, sessions powered by USB ports, and food shacks. It also incorporates a robust infrastructure, including drainage systems, a water network, and a power grid.
	Historic	-----
Sociability	Diverse	Many activities included the coastline
	Stewardship	Under the supervision of the government
	Cooperative & Friendly	Through the various activities that take place on the coast
	Welcoming	The design is perfect for the site, as the beach is bustling with vacationers. Its vibrant color scheme and dynamic form have made it a hit with many who live in or visit Beni dorn.
Identity analysis		
Natural	Topography and soil	Sea, Sand
	Weather	Jeddah has a hot, desert climate with high humidity
	Hydrological conditions	Unstable diurnal tides
Human	Diversity of population	Most citizens are Sunni Muslims.
	Cultural customs	Jeddah is distinguished by its cultural heritage and the diverse Saudi heritage, and it has a history that extends to 3000 sciences

Human-made	Local economy	Jeddah depends on tourism
	Daily activities	Diving in the Red Sea, relaxing on the sand and visiting the coastline
	Street system	The street parallel to the sea
	Beachfront	Variety in scale regarding building function
	Building form	Depending on aesthetics and economy
	Facilities in public space	Urban facilities serving current activities
Revitalize identity		
Natural	Enhance the visibility of the sea	
Human	Human-enhanced cultural identity in open squares by periodic festivals, theatrical performances, and concerts	
Human-made	Jeddah's coastline has helped revive the ancient tradition of gathering their families and spending their day relaxing on the waterfront by providing convenient and comfortable seating.	
Pros and Cons of Jeddah Coastline		
Improving accessibility		Lack of effective management.
Creating solid relationships between society and the place		
Enhancing the daily activities of the population		Lack of parking facilities
The promenade serves as a regional draw and attracts visitors to the Jeddah coastline		

4.3 Learned Lessons

1. Improving the coastline through place-making can attract investors and tourists to the area, revitalizing the local economy. Furthermore, it draws highly skilled individuals who play a significant role in the new economy, enhancing the city's economic competitiveness.
2. Developing the coastline through place-making also promotes social justice by combining different dwelling types for different income levels within the same region and providing low-cost entertainment in coastal public spaces.
3. Developing the coastline through place-making enhances a local identity based on arts and culture because it seeks to shape the urban environment around arts and cultural activities relevant to the region's culture.
4. Place-making promotes an active and healthy lifestyle by creating sustainable environments. It encourages people to walk, bike, or take public transportation instead of driving, minimizing pollution.

4.4 Design Guideline

The design guidelines were established to lead the design proposals that will be developed accordingly and provide architects with an effective supporting tool to revitalize the coastal public space identity.

The design guidelines primarily emphasize defining the existing site potentials and assets of the studied area to use them as a cornerstone for the design proposals. Besides, a group of guiding points was set and distributed mainly in terms of accessibility, uses and activities, comfort and image, sociability, and identity as focal points as the following

Table 7. Design Guideline for Coastal Public Space

In terms of Access and Linkage	In terms of uses and Activity	In terms of Comfort and Image	In terms of Sociability	In terms of identity
Improving accessibility.	Provide an active recreation coastline	The space is comfortable and has a good image.	Creating strong relationships between society and place.	Enhancing the local identity of the place based on art and culture.
Availability.	People have engaged in inactivity.	The suitability of a place, its shape, and its capacity within the behavior of the user.	Public perception of need.	The quality and character of society's needs.
Controlling the movement of	Having features that attract the visitor.	The factor of comfortable	Effective link.	Consider the Factors caused by geographical,

people within the void.		“Environmental-social-physical”		climatic, and topographic conditions.
Adding a bicycle laneway.	Function.	The place makes a good first impression.	Create a shared community vision of the coastline.	Enhancing activities of local people, from daily activities to periodic festivals through history, architectural heritages or and living habits.
Separating the movement of the pedestrian and vehicle.	Integrated seasonal activities into each destination.	Are there enough places to sit? Are seats conveniently located?	Stakeholder participation.	
Creating floating promenades and platforms to define a new path and edge.	More activities that are going on and that people have an opportunity to participate	Provide Parking facilities.	Effective management.	

5. Conclusions

Coastal public areas have helped shape and define the values of coastal cities. The identity of this place is a balanced blend of natural values, people, and the built environment. Establishing regulations that encompass physical and nonmaterial things will aid in returning the inherent values that have gradually vanished. Furthermore, the criteria's application should be more flexible. Although the significance of each aspect might change depending on the context, this effort will help add more value to the tradition and preserve it for future generations.

Place-making has many objectives (urban and economic goals, social and societal goals, environmental and health goals)

- They ensure easy access for all public along the coastline, particularly on foot and bike in Jeddah, allowing people to interact directly with the watercourse.
- They provide diverse water-dependent and related uses with multifunctional activities around the clock and throughout the year.
- Revitalizing and creating vital and flexible public spaces, embracing nature, and showcasing the local identity provide adaptable proper amenities.
- They fulfill the community's needs and visions and ensure public participation through the design processes when people are asked about the activities they want to practice. Furthermore, erudite management will maintain this vision and link it with a broader network.

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