The form of the new city: how does it compare to traditional urbanisation? The case of Nice Meridia.

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Planning New Downtowns in the XXIst Century

New Downtowns: a classic option to foster polycentric metropolitan development.

The radiant city paradigm: La Défense (Paris), The Docklands (London), North York (Toronto)

The suburban paradigm: Sylicon Valley (San Francisco), Missisauga (Toronto).

Dividing lines: Greenfield vs Brownfield, Compact vs Dispersed

Smart City: the latest paradigm for planning new metropolitan downtowns.

Common traits: smart infrastructure on the foreground ... as for the physical city: vague support of traditional compact forms, quest for urbanity & greening of cityscape.

Do they deliver on these pledges?

Enriching land use analysis with a morphological viewpoint.



Paris La Défense

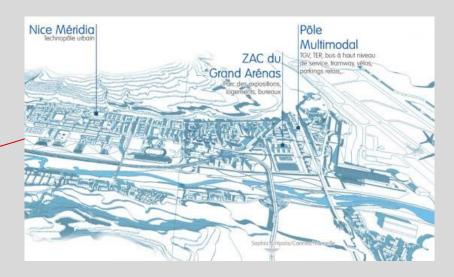




Sidewalk Labs, Toronto Quayside Plan

Case Study: Nice Méridia





A smart city in Nice, part of a new downtown

Masterplan by Ch. Devillers (2013 -).

Nice central area (a "niçois" project).



A Comparative Analysis



Modernist dispersed planning

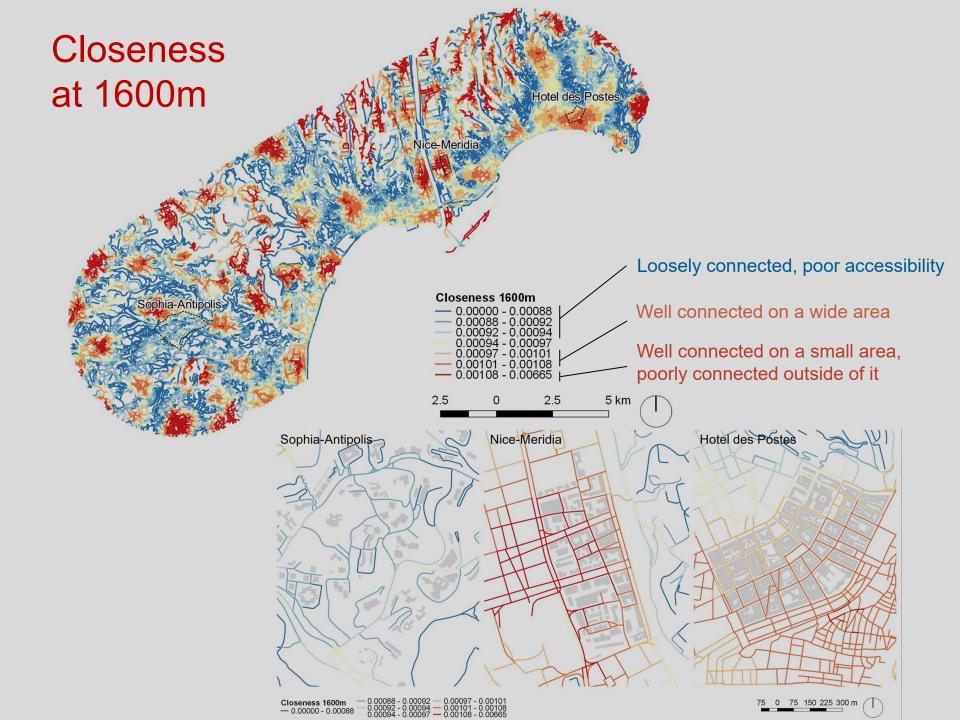
Smart City planning

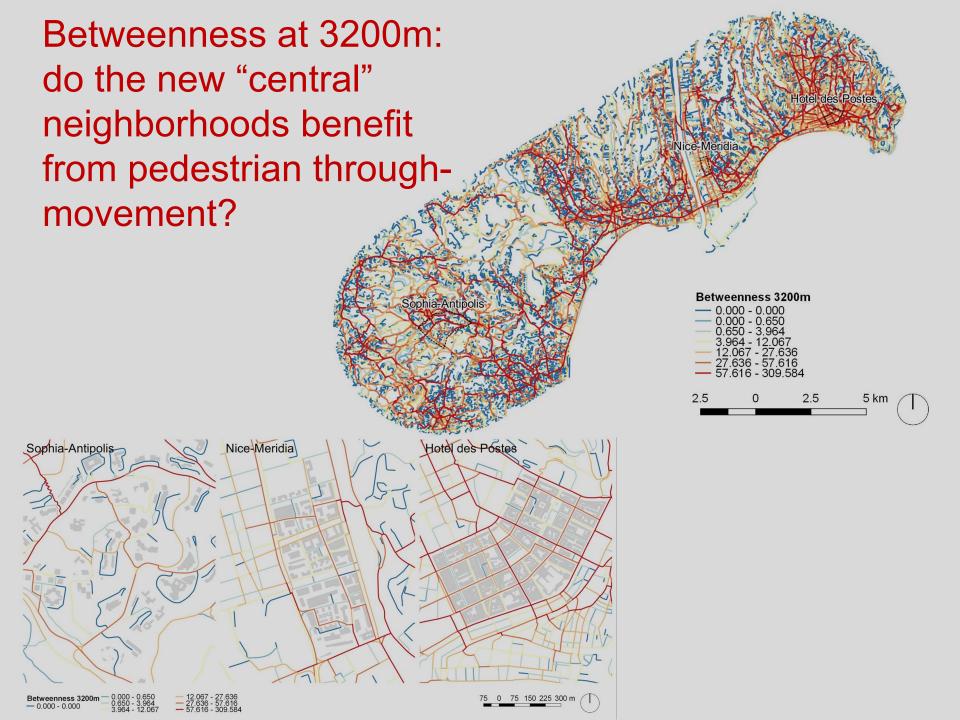
Traditional planning after the Turin model (Consiglio d'Ornato)

Each of them, at its time, heralding a new way of conceiving the city

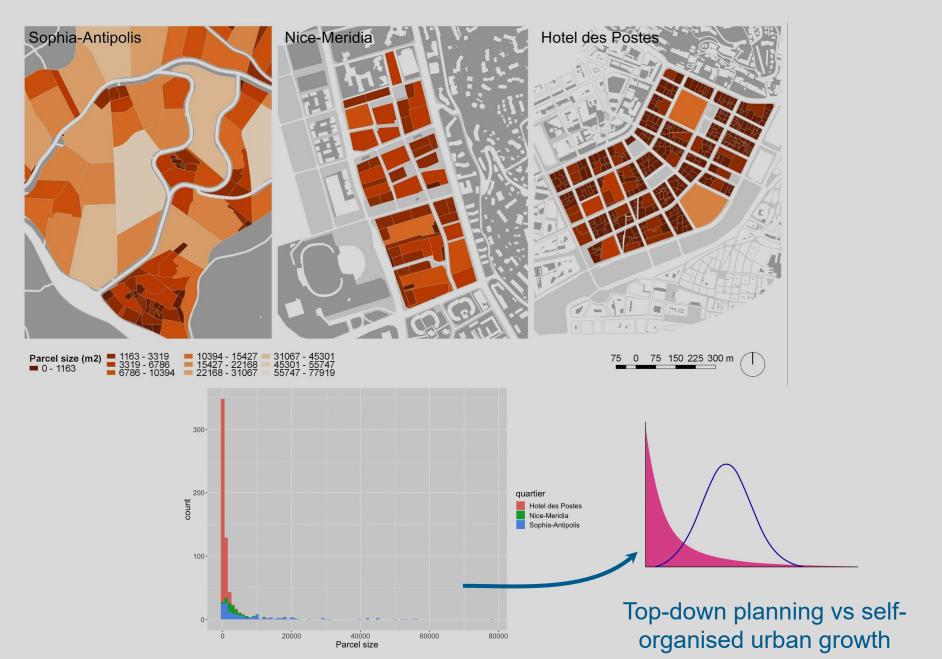
Analysis based on Urban Morphometrics

- Configuration of the street network
 - Analysis of betweenness centrality and closeness centrality (Porta et al. 2006)
- Morphological aspects (Berghauser-Pont and Haupt 2010)
 - Parcel size;
 - Block size;
 - FAR (Floor Area Ratio);
 - PSI (Public Space Index);
 - PPB (% Perimeter Built);
 - 0
- Commerce and services
 - Density of commerce and services at the street level.
- Greenery
 - Density of trees at the street level.



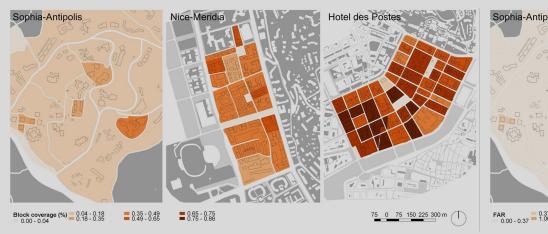


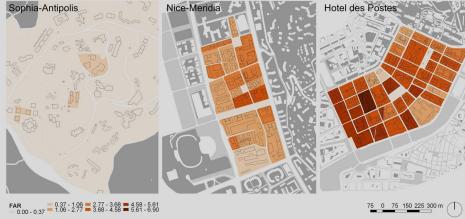
Parcel size



Block coverage

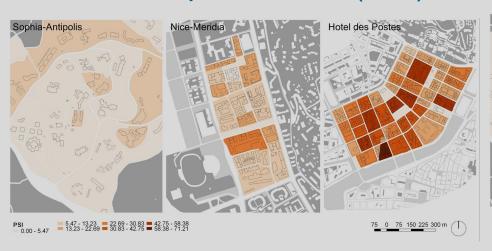
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)

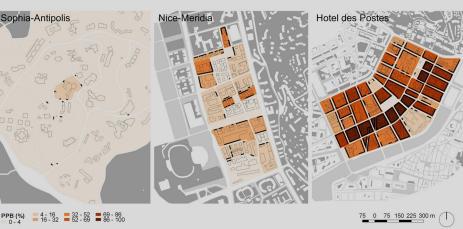


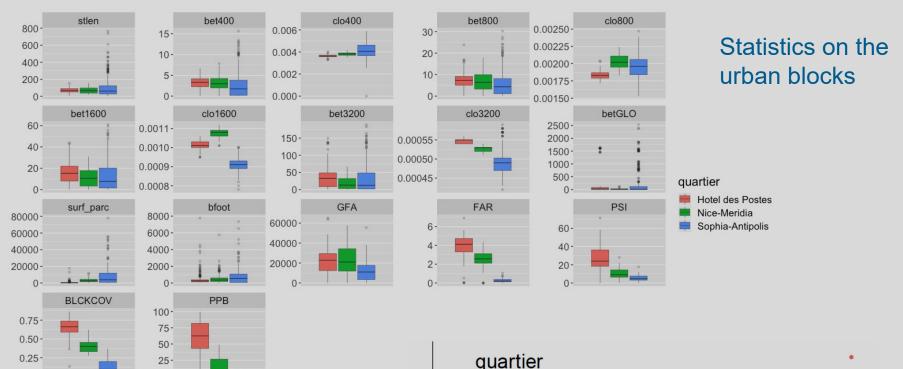


Public Space Index (PSI)

Percentage Built Perimeter (PBP)

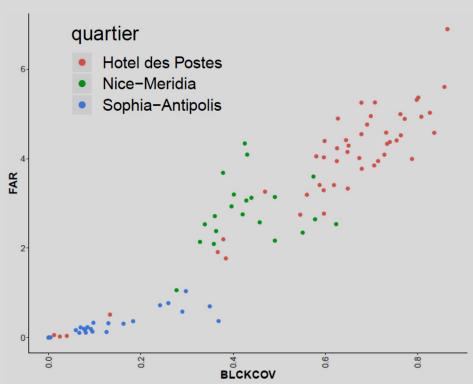






Space Matrix:
Méridia has a clearly
distinguishable
urban form

0.00

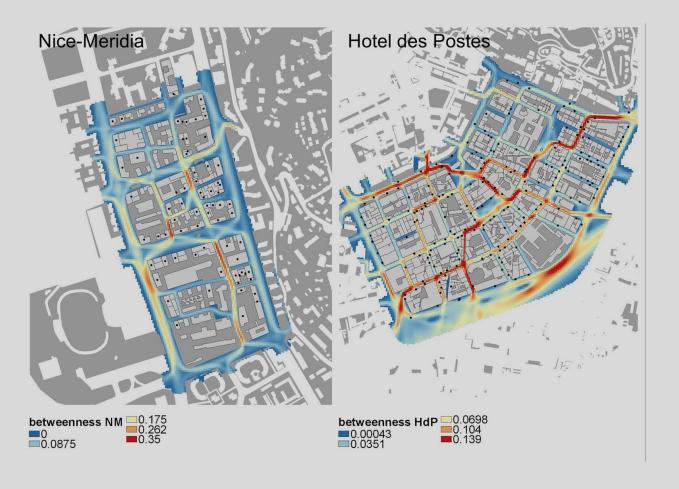


Urbanity & Greening of Cityscapes



Density of amenities ______ 1.5 - 3.5 _____ 3.5 - 5.8 _____ 5.8 - 8.2

Betweenness on public space and urban amenities



Old downtown: higher values and more evenly distributed across space.

Good correspondence with distribution of urban amenities (except for J.M. Avenue).

Méridia: non-correspondence between higher values and (planned) amenities.

Spatial distribution of public space

- Méridia: Neighbourhood Unit Model (C. Perry) – public space in the inner core
- Hotel-des-Postes: the Turin Model (Graff) – 2 hierarchical levels of public space (connective + internal)





3D Analysis

. . .

Conclusions

- Smart City Paradigm: scratch the Smart and below you'll find a City... Beware of marketing strategies.
- Compared to tecno-parks: Smart City Méridia: a welcome shift to more urban forms.
- Still: important morphological differences with traditional downtown.
- Main difference in morphological infrastructure (plots, plating, connection with surrounding neighbourhoods).
- Built-up forms fill and follow this infrastructure.
- Méridia's urban form in-between the traditional/compact and the modernist/sprawling examples.
- Presence of greenery (overstated in marketing), a sign of a standardized global model... from the city-in-the-park to greenery-inthe-city paradigm.
- Cityscapes ...

Thanks for your attention

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