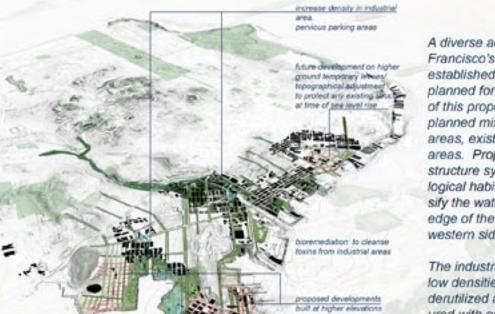


opportunity: proposed green infrastructure system



diversifying the edge-combining economic, cultural and environmental systems for a sustainable future

A diverse accessible edge along San Francisco's industrial waterfront will be established. This area is already planned for change and the intentions of this proposal is to recognize already planned mixed use development areas, existing port land and industrial areas. Proposal sets up a green infrastructure system for cultural and ecological habitats that will help to diversify the waterfront edge. The eastern edge of the city will be as livable as the

The industrial landscape is of relatively low densities, vast parking lots and underutilized areas should be reconfigured with greater densities to allow for pervious ecological system. As salinity increases in the bay with sea level rise, we must transform the edge of the city into a pervious landscape that allows for recharging of the ground water.

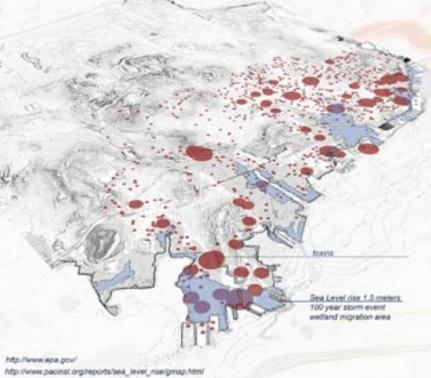
New proposed development areas should be planned and built on higher



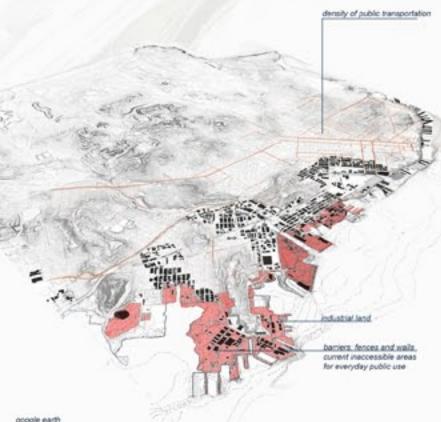
proposed ecological system existing park system & dense city fabric

lize existing edge to protect against sea level rise through larger topographical adjustments or temporary levee system. Any new construction should be built on higher elevations. In some cases the street may need to adjust to match higher building elevations in time. The future generations will likely decided if they wish to continge building on an enviroment impacted by sea level rise and on the liquefaction zone.

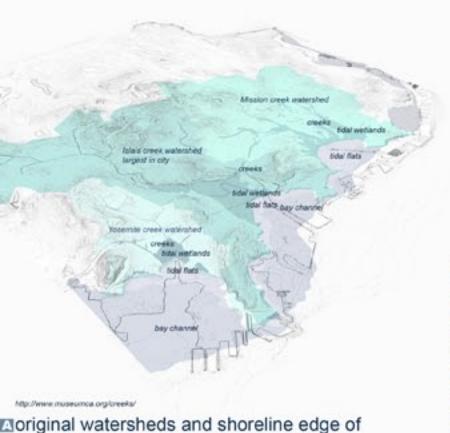
The eastern waterfront provides us with the opportunity for coexistence of the natural and built environment. Ecological and cultural corridors will extend from the waterfront west towards the residential communities of the city, and existing park systems. Increased urban densities throughout the city will make possible larger park systems in the future. Park corridors with higher densities will be in juxtaposition to the downtown core. In response to change this proposal is taking the opportunity to reconfigure the relationship between the urban development and natural systems within the city.



toxins and sea level rise



Existing industrial land/public transportation /urban barriers



Vith sea level rise the coastline could increase from 40 miles to 52 miles. However, San Francisco could also loose 11,000 acres of land. Within this number approximately 80% of land lost is currently industrial or port land and is heavily contaminated because of past industrial use. As sea level rises toxins may easily spread to the larger bay contaminating valuable land and the larger eco system. Remediation could take decades and is a process that should start immediately.

Projected sea level rise could not only have negative impacts on existing developments, infrastructure and farmland, but it will also increase salinity in the bay, altering the larger eco sys-

Industrial land Although there are many current and future mixed use development proposals for the eastern waterfront, today much of the industrial land remains

vacant or underutilized.

80% or more of surface is impermeable with surface parking lots and large warehouses. The industrial eastern waterfront remains one of the lowest economic densities and FAR in San Francisco. This proposal calls for densification of this industrial land and impervious surfaces such as parking lots, become pervious.

Existing barriers Much of this industrial landscape is inaccessible to the public creating a disconnection between the urban environment and the waterfront. With new mixed use development proposals most of the industrial past is often left unrecognizable in new developed areas. The industrial urban waterfront is continually isolated from the larger context.

The original coast line of eastern San Francisco was never linear but a diverse edge with extensive topographical changes that established a diverse litterol zone along the edge. However, with time, the topography and marshland was eliminated due to extensive bay fill that formed the industrial coast-

Ironically as sea level rises, much of this land has the ability to be 'reclaimed' by the sea.

ncisco is projected at 1.5 meters, the area most affected by sea level rise is the

ustrial eastern waterfront of San Francisco. With extensive new developments planned and constructed along

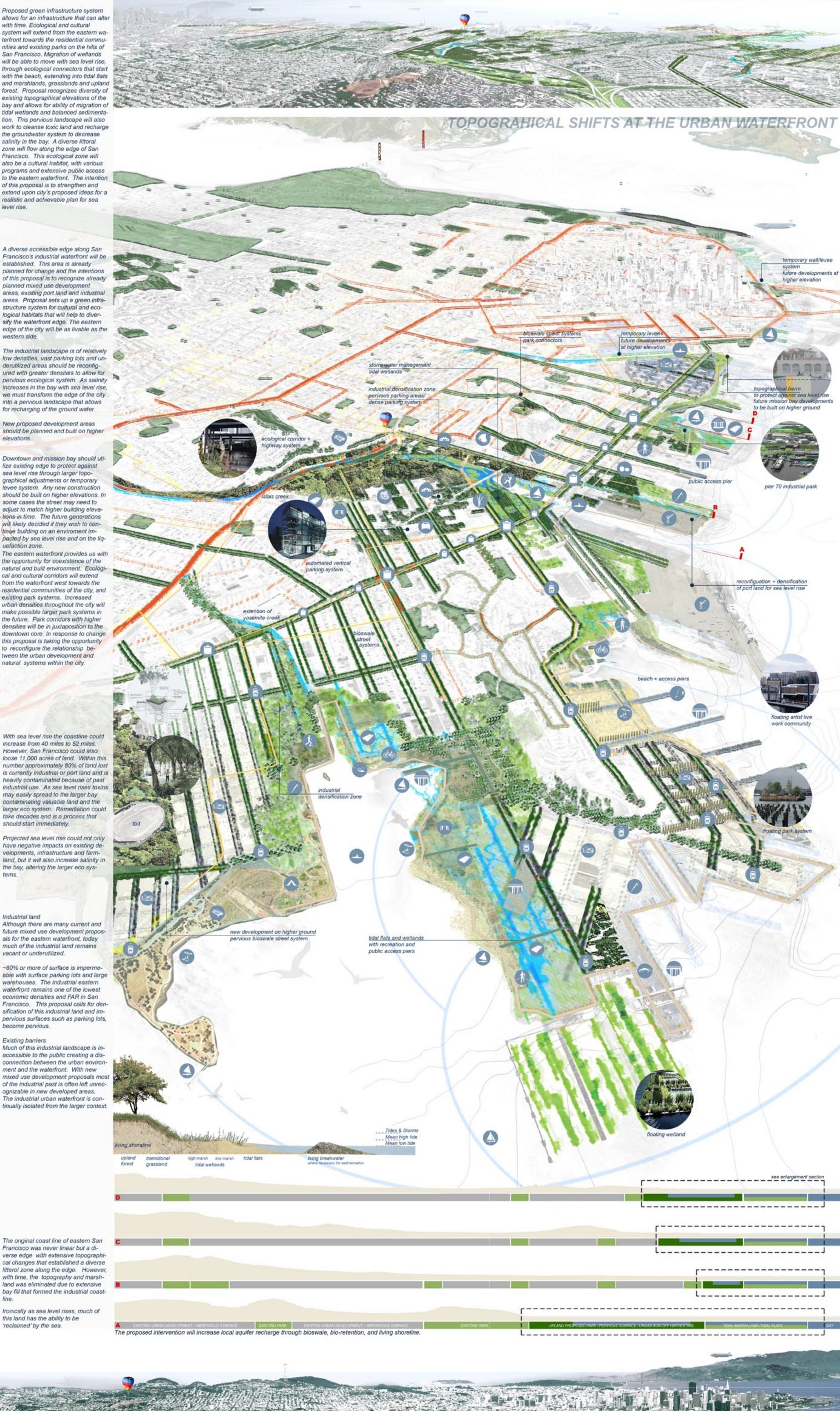
this edge, the eastern waterfront is the area of San Francisco most adaptable to change. Historically, as this area was greatly altered from the original coastline, much of it also remains on the liquefaction zone and is bay fill. If sea level rise was to take a natural course over the next 100 years much of this edge would be at the elevation of tidal wetlands. However, sea level rise will constantly be in flux as it adjust and shifts over time, and any intervention should be capable to alter with it. The complicated edge of the industrial landscape of San Francisco calls for various interventions that recognize the need for change over time and adjustment for future. The idea of this pro-

posal is to strengthen and extend upon already proposed development ideas to reach a realistic proposal for sea level rise. For our generation, we must decide which areas are crucial to protect, and which areas can take a natural course of change, and shift and adjust as we negotiate with the sea. The intention of this proposal is to set up a framework and strategy for future generations, one that is conscious of a larger context. However, this is just a

own generation. Sea level rise won't be addressed through any one answer, but takes consideration of each indi-

vidual edge and the relationship of this waterfront edge to it's past, present and future.

framework that is adaptable for change over time as the next generation will likely view this edge differently than our



TOPOGRAPHICAL SHIFTS AT THE URBAN WATERFRONT

OPPORTUNITIES FOR DIVERSIFICATION ALONG THE EDGE

