



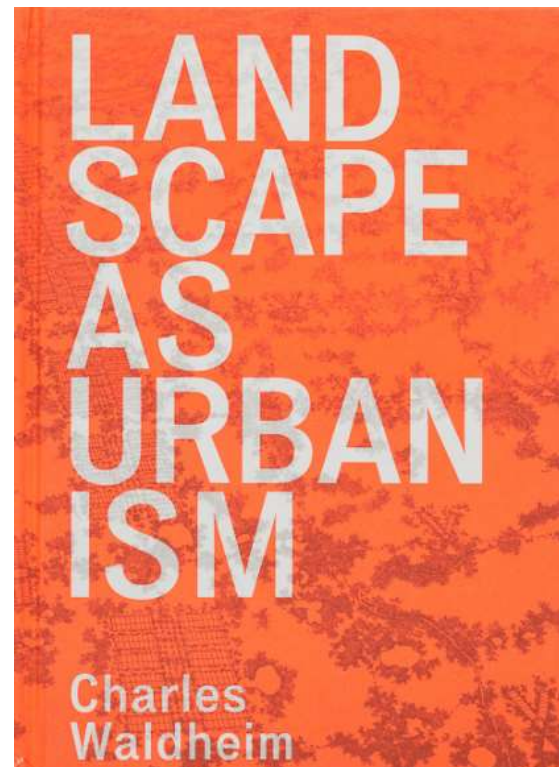
Bridging Waters:
Water Infrastructure as Landscape
- The Towers at Merriman Square

- Landscape Architecture has the power to change the way our cities **function**.
- At the confluence of architecture and ecology, landscape architecture embraces **green infrastructure systems** & technology to improve the **performance** of our cities in times of **rapid change**.
- **Landscape urbanism** is the emerging trend that understands cities as being at the forefront of technological innovation towards creating people-centred places through sustainable design.



Landscape **remediates** the formally **urban post industrial** style animating the **latent cultural, economic, and ecological** potential of derelict and distressed sites” – Charles Waldheim

In his new book **Landscape as Urbanism**, Charles Waldheim, the John E. Irving Professor and Chair of Landscape Architecture at Harvard University’s Graduate School of Design, argues that in order to understand the twenty-first century metropolis, “a traditional understanding of the city as an extrapolation of architectural models and metaphors is no longer viable given the prevalence of larger forces or flows. These include ruptures or breaks in architectonic logic of traditional urban form as compelled by ecological, infrastructural, or economic change.”



Anyone for a picnic?



Strip Mall, USA

Alexandre Jorge evacuates Ethan Colman, 4, from a neighbourhood inundated by floodwaters from Tropical Storm Harvey in Houston, on Aug. 28, 2017. Charlie Riedel—AP



Time of **rapid change**.

- Urbanisation
 - Densification
 - Food Scarcity
- Climate change – drought, flooding
 - Transformation and equality
 - Globalisation – cosmopolitan



Function & Performance

The Landscape Urbanism Approach:

Cities should be organised through the design of the city's landscape rather than the design of its buildings.

What does this mean for Cape Town?

A complete overhaul is required!

- Improved connections from the harbour through to the mountain.
 - Revitalisation of our rivers.
- Shelter from the wind, heat and rain

These have not been well implemented, so what can be done?

Contagious Catalytic Interventions



Case studies: Merriman Square and Thibault Square
Re-envisioning democratic space in the City





The Towers at Merriman Square



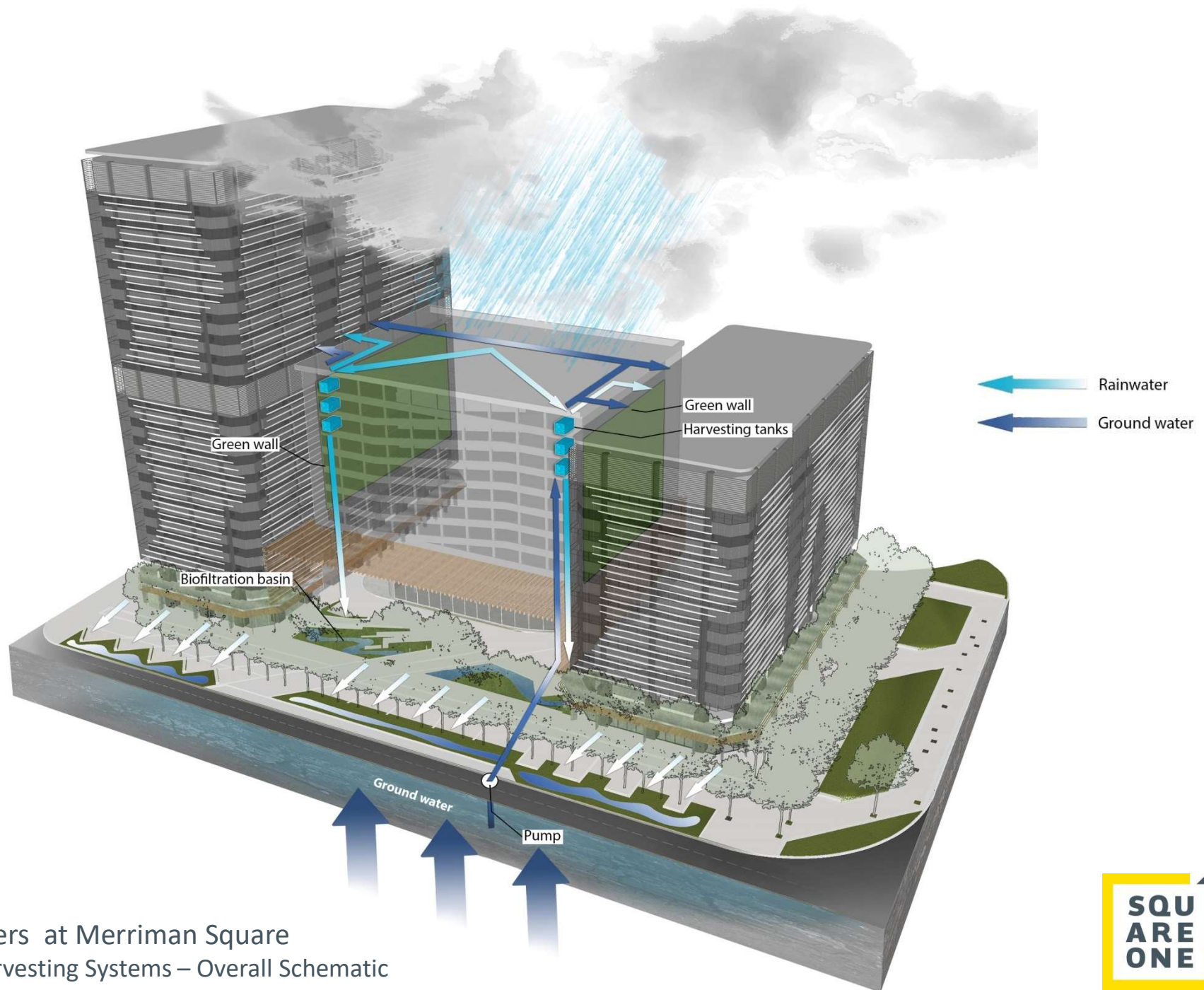
The Towers at Merriman Square



The Towers at Merriman Square



The Towers at Merriman Square



The Towers at Merriman Square
Water Harvesting Systems – Overall Schematic



The Towers at Merriman Square





The Towers at Merriman Square



The Towers at Merriman Square

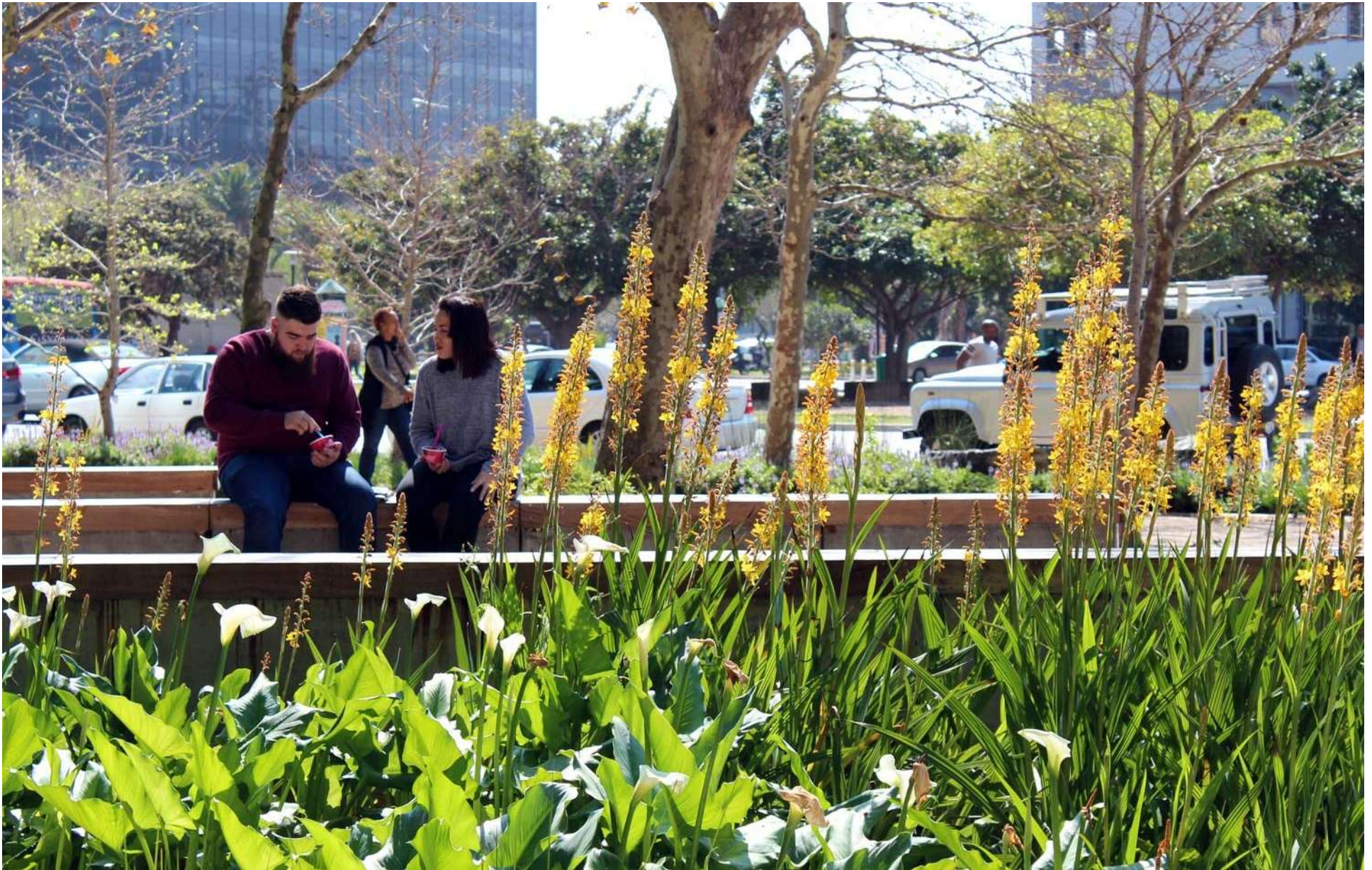


The Towers at Merriman Square



The Towers at Merriman Square





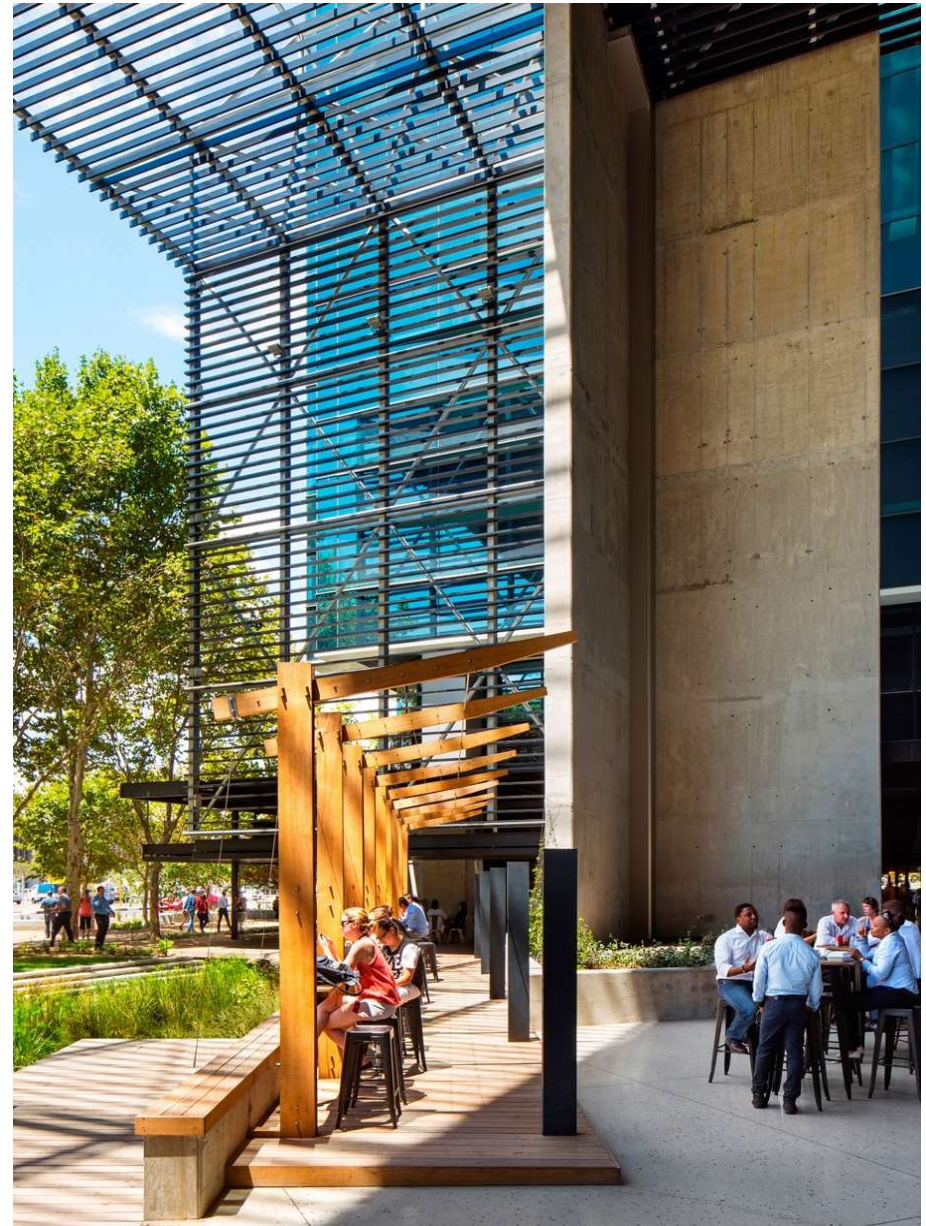
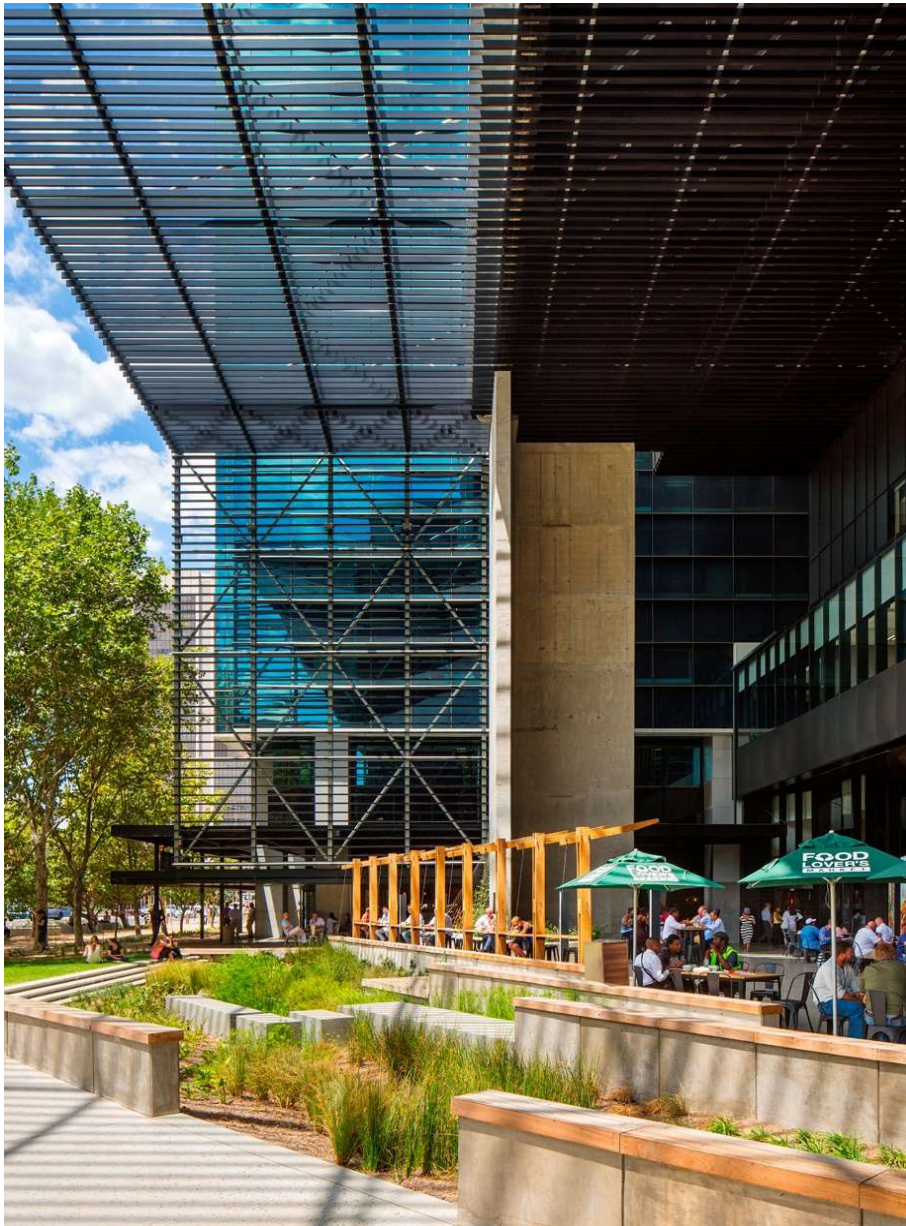
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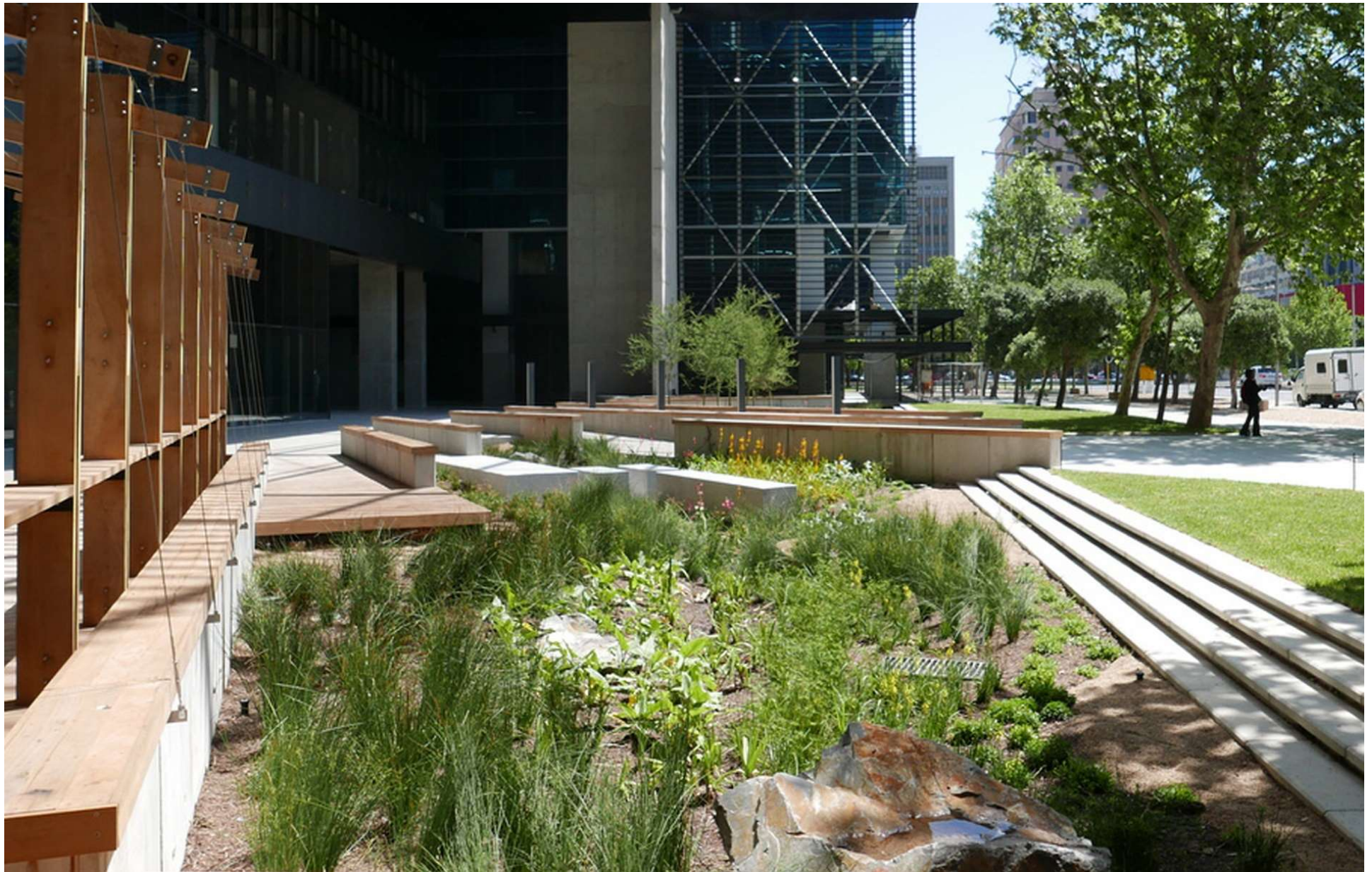
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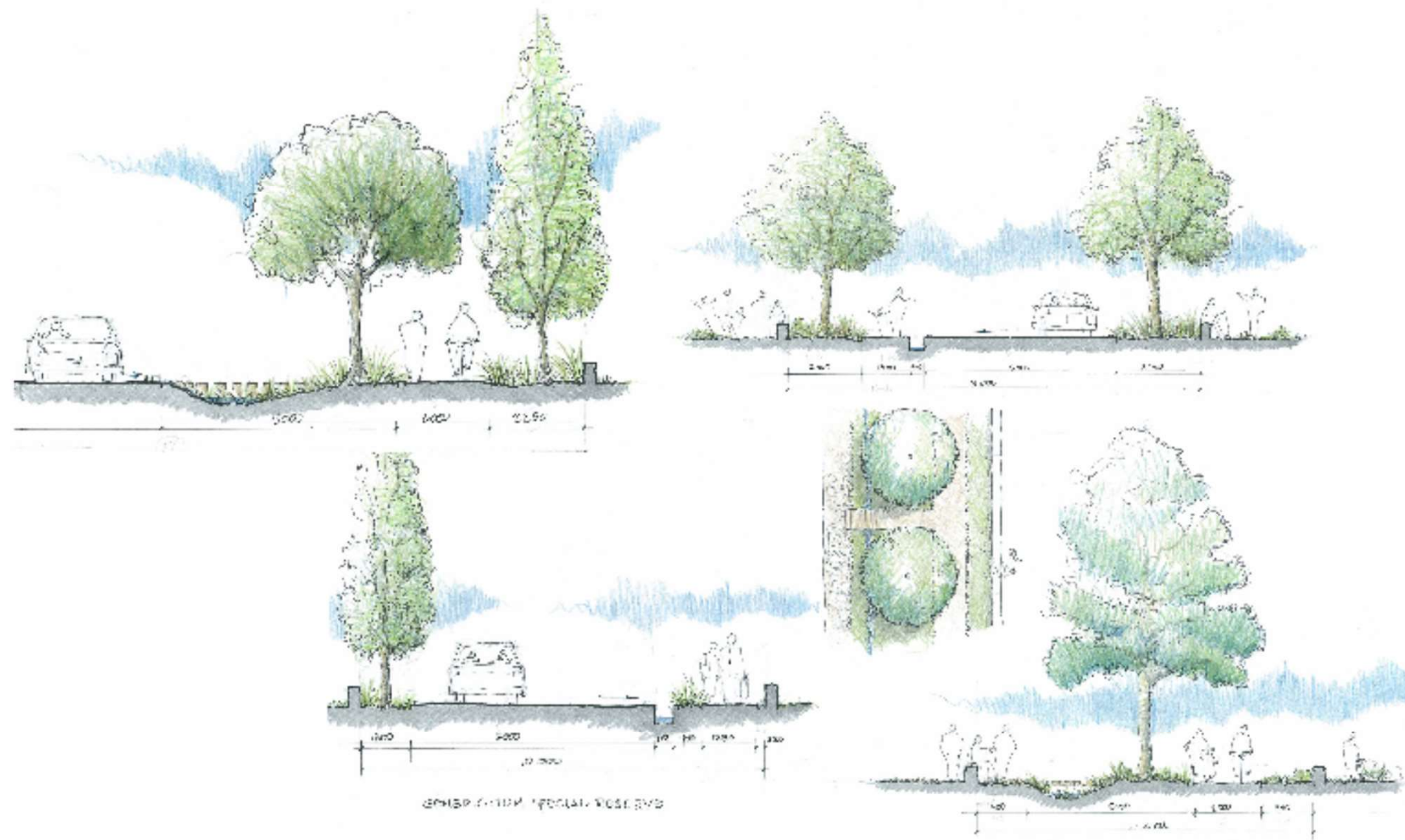


The Towers at Merriman Square

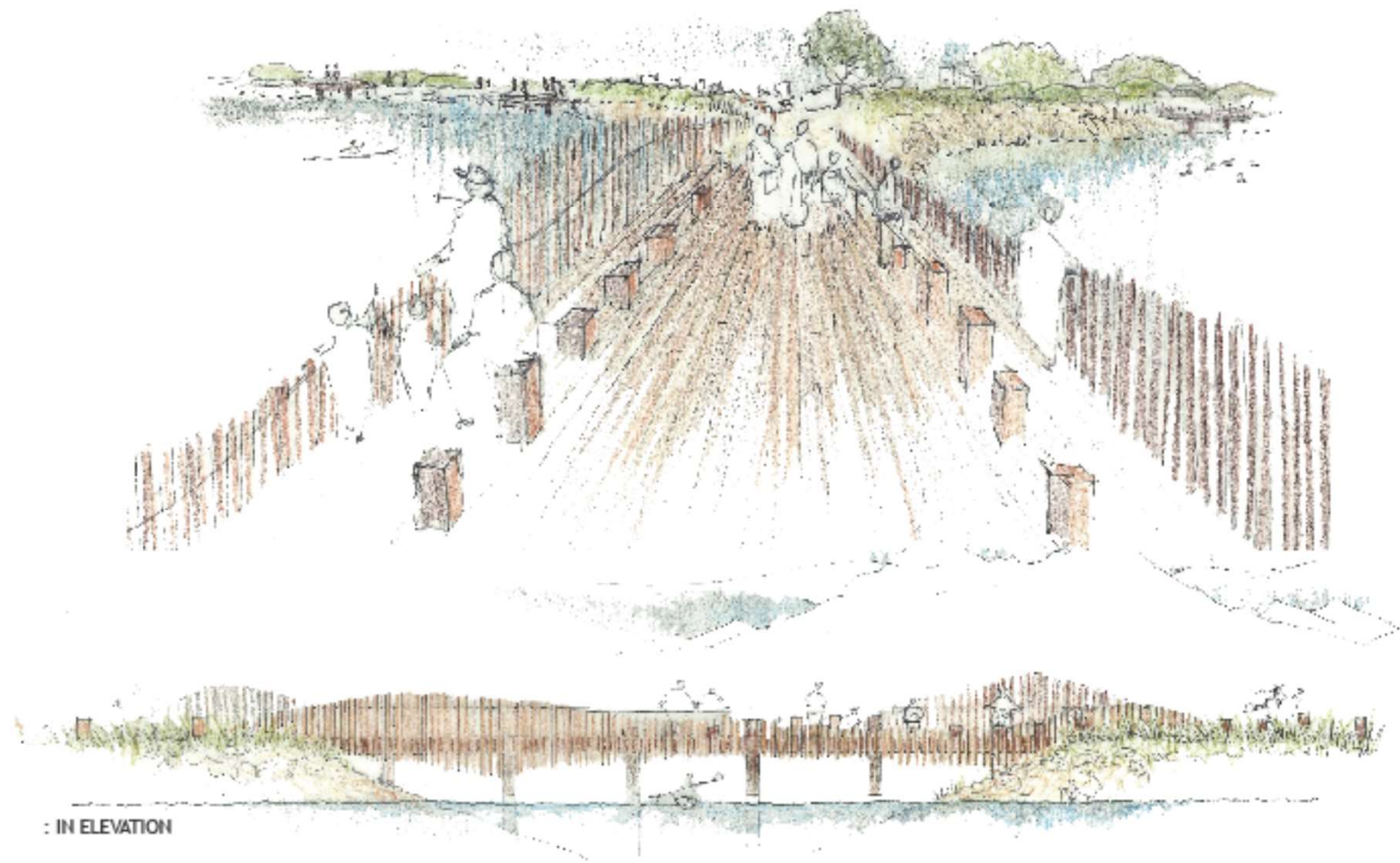


Somerset Lakes





Somerset Lakes



Somerset Lakes



Somerset Lakes





Somerset Lakes



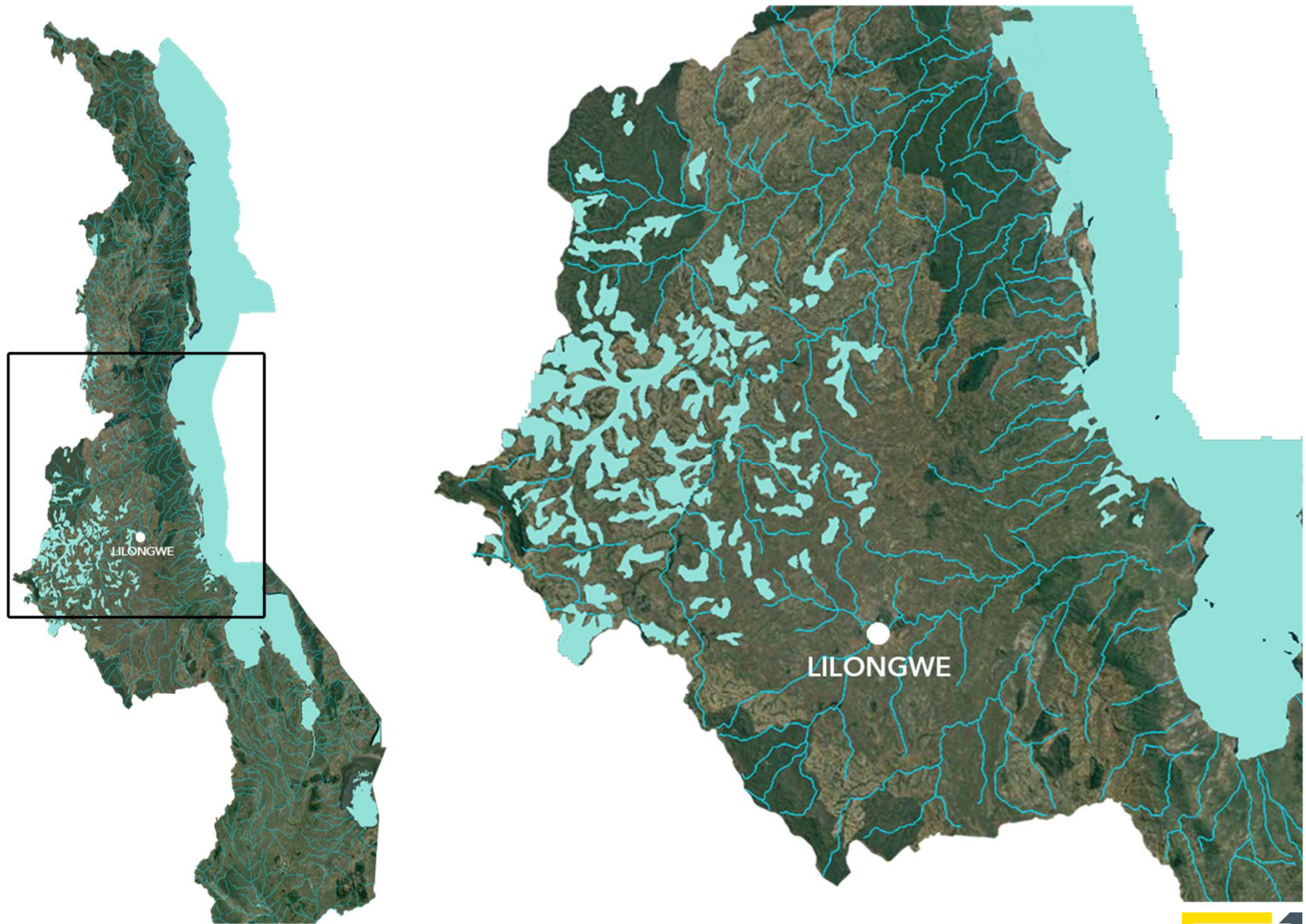
Somerset Lakes





Somerset Lakes





Lake Malawi



Lilongwe: Site Area



Lilongwe river and market



Lilongwe: Market



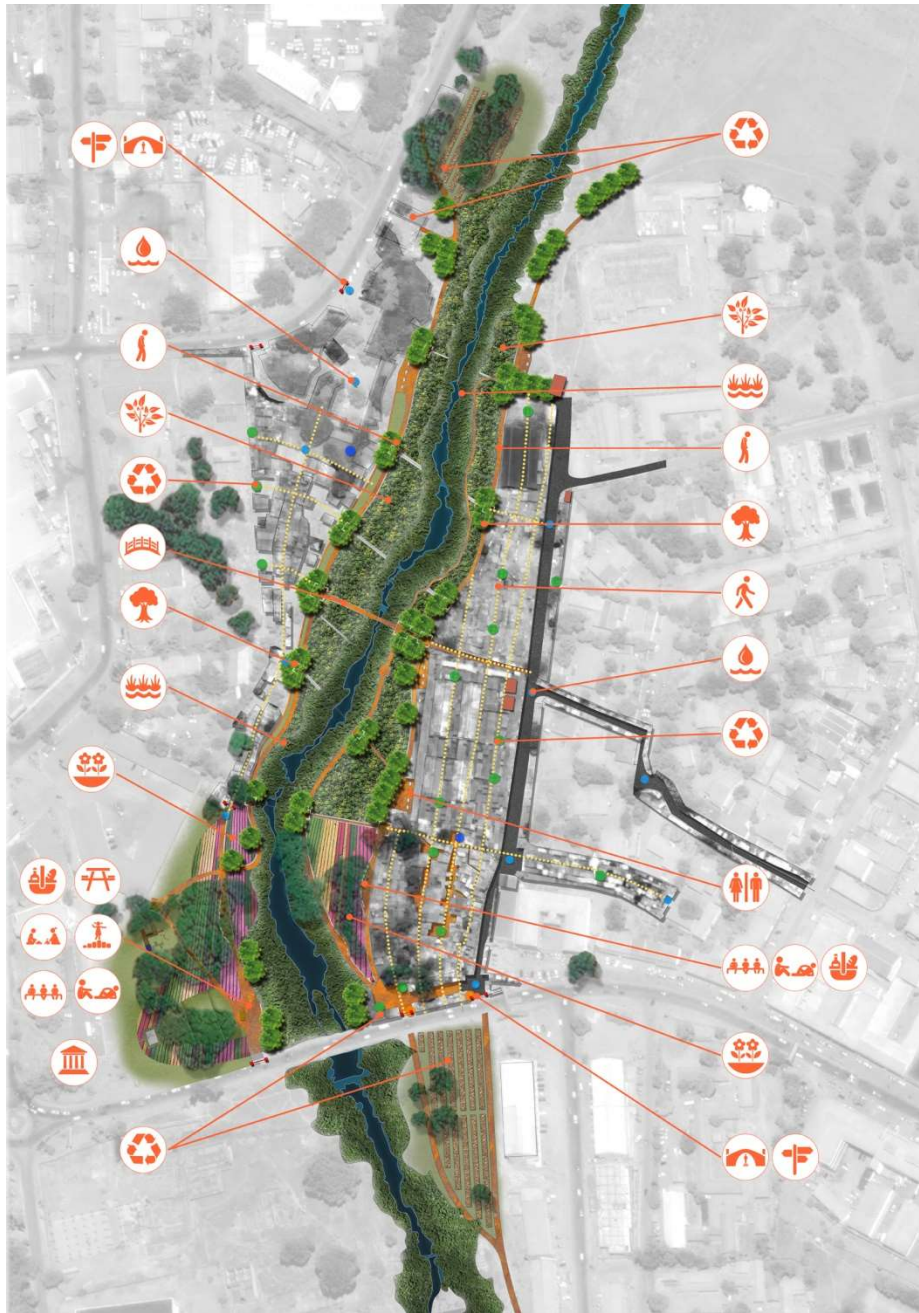
Lilongwe: Market / River Interface



Lilongwe: Illegal Dumping

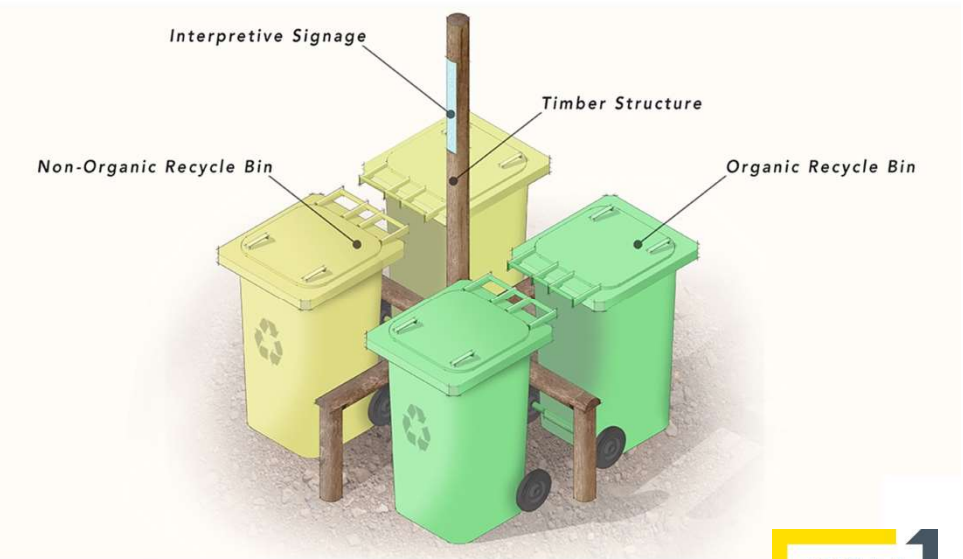
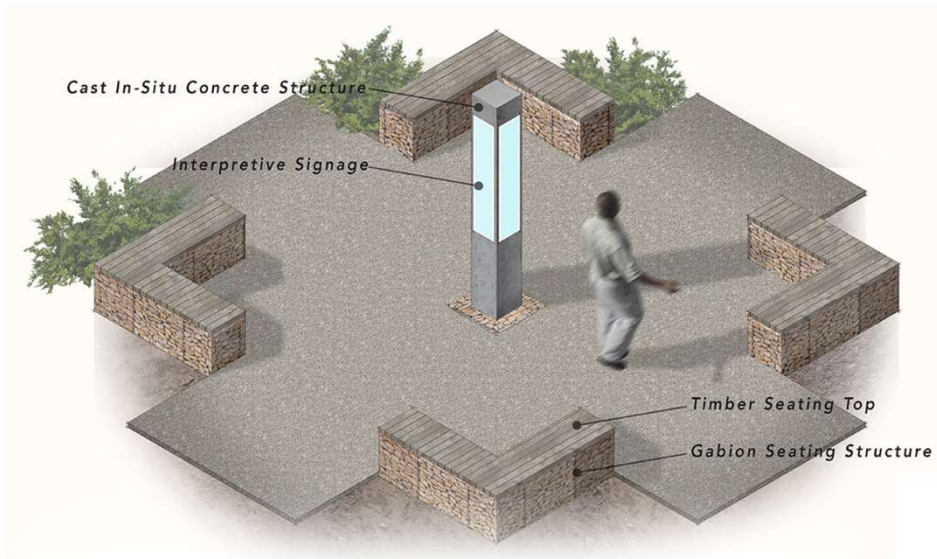
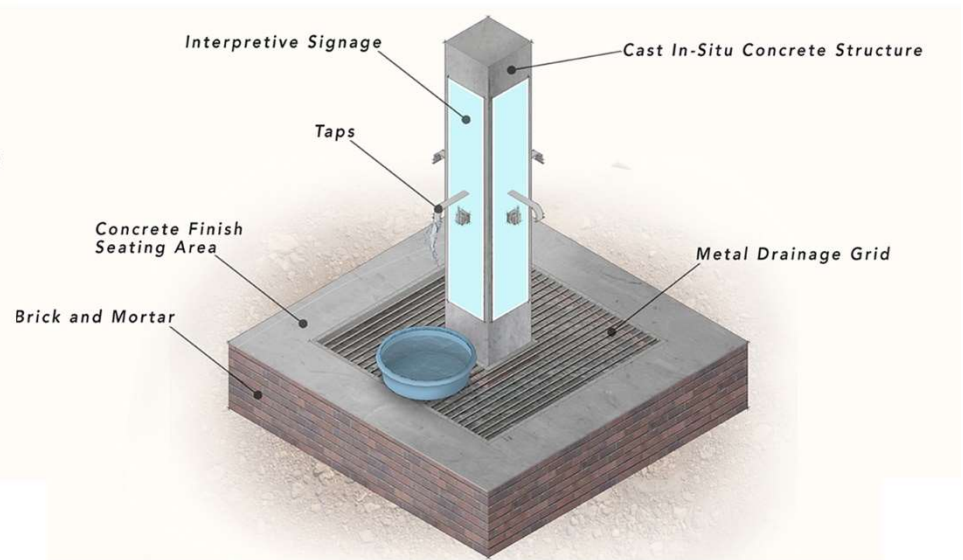
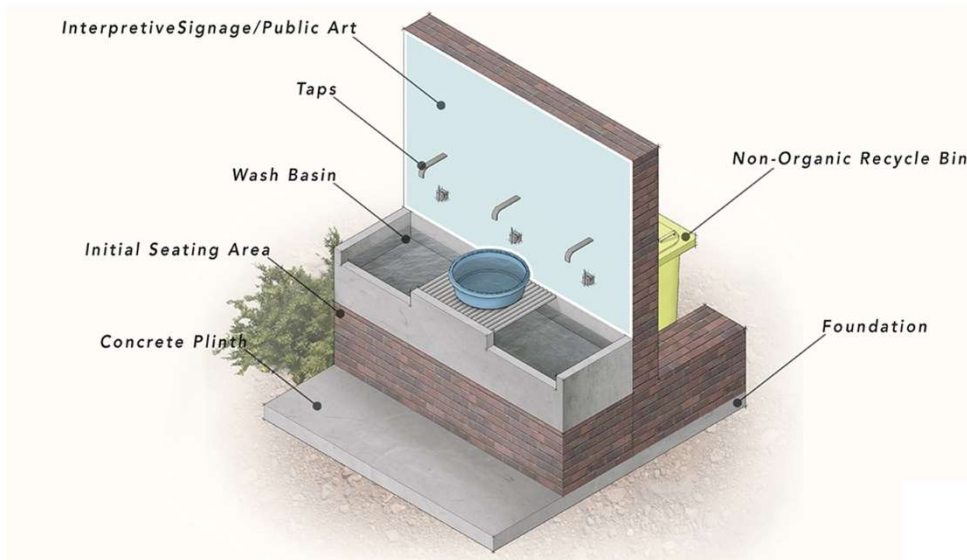


Lilongwe: Connections





Integration of market, production and ecological restoration



Ecological urbanism and resilience



Lilongwe: Sections



Lilongwe: Sections

